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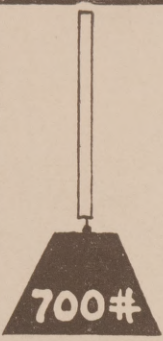
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CAMDEN, N. J.

# Neel Reid

1885-1926.

"On February 14, there died in the little city of Roswell, Ga., a man known throughout the south as an architect of extraordinary insight, vision and practical ability; a friend and leader in all things tending toward the beautiful, a diplomat who won his points, kept his friends—a simple, genial gentleman—Neel Reid.

"It is natural for architects to give credit to a creative genius, and it is as a creating architect essentially that we memorialize him here. At a time when there was scarcely a trained architect in the south, when buildings were for the most part merely accumulations of material rather than examples of architectural beauty, he began his study in Macon, Ga. He early had an inspiration of what architecture should be and would mean to the south. By quiet, efficient work and study he won his way to the place of highest esteem in the profession which he held to his death.

"Feeling the limitations of the field in Macon, he early came to Atlanta to enter the office of Willis F. Denny, who was considered at that time one of the leading architects of the south. Mr. Reid remained with Mr. Denny for several years when his ambition for further progress lead him to enter Columbia university where he completed the regular course in architecture. After this he spent several years in Europe and upon his return to his country he entered partnership with Hal F. Hentz, and shortly afterwards became further associated under the firm name of Norman, Hentz & Reid. From this point on his opportunities for individual expression in his chosen field grew in a remarkable degree. Upon the death of Mr. Norman, the firm became Hentz, Reid & Adler, and it is under this latter association that most of the prominent work of Mr. Reid was done.

"Foremost among his work should be mentioned the Howard theater, Muse building and Rich building. While his commercial work showed much unusual ability and charm, yet his first love was for residential work, among which should be mentioned the residences for Andrew Calhoun, Dr. Willis Jones, Carroll Payne and Hunter Perry.

"In all his work he did not consider his job complete until the last shrub was planted in proper relation and the last bit of interior decoration was handled in his own peculiar happy style.

"As a man, Mr. Reid had an unusual faculty of inspiring all workers connected with any project, from draftsmen to the last workman upon the building with an unusual esprit de corps and consequent pride in the final result as an artistic achievement. Mr. Reid was a man of modest and retiring nature, so much in fact that many of his close friends were unaware of the extent of his many charitable acts toward those in less fortunate circumstances. In his death his fellow architects feel a profound sense of loss, since Mr. Reid's contributions to architectural achievements of the south was of such unusual and marked degree, equalling if not surpassing that of his contemporaries. In his passing he leaves work which may be considered not only monumental to his refined taste and genius of expression, but work which will endure as inspiration to 'lovers of the beautiful' for generations to come.

"As fellow members of the Georgia chapter of the American Institute of Architects, we take this opportunity of extending our deepest sympathy to his family and business associates, and of offering this well deserved tribute to the personality of Neel Reid.

GEORGIA CHAPTER, AMERICAN  
INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS,

W. J. Sayward.  
Ernest D. Ivey.



ENTRANCE DETAIL  
HIGHLAND PARK TOWN HALL, DALLAS, TEXAS  
LANG & WITCHELL, ARCHITECTS

# THE SOUTHERN ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS

VOLUME LII.

MARCH, 1926.

NUMBER 3

## Architectural Trend of the Southwest

By Ralph Bryan, Pres. North Texas Chapter,  
A. I. A.

The trend of Architecture is always a thing of interest, whether it be the change that comes with the passing of ages or merely the expression of a single designer as he moves from one piece of work to the next. To the layman it is a thing of slow growth, called only to his attention at long intervals by the replacing of some old landmark with a modern structure or by some such comparison as that of the "little red schoolhouse" with the school building of today. To the architect, the trend of his chosen profession is a thing alive, brought to his attention with the opening of each architectural pub-

lication—with each stroke of the pencil on a new sketch—and, in these hurried days of progress, with each visit to a recent subdivision of his own community.

In the east we feel it is most striking in its sudden re-shaping of the skyscraper, in the west by the blending of Spanish tradition into the expression of both commercial and residential work, and in the Southeast by the introduction of Latin atmosphere to Florida realtors. In the Southwest—what can we say or feel of any distinct trend? Perhaps there is none other than a natural striving to do bet-



HOUSE OF MR. HAPGOOD, DALLAS, TEXAS  
ANTON F. KORN, JR., ARCHITECT



SANTE FE BUILDING AND WAREHOUSE UNITS,  
DALLAS, TEXAS  
L. R. WHITSON AND F. C. DALE, ARCHITECTS

ter as we go along; perhaps we are spending more time watching the developments of other sections than we are figuring out just what we need ourselves;

perhaps we have a trend all of our own and can't see it for the jobs; or perhaps, after all, there is no reason why the Southwest should have any distinct architecture of its own. Surely our cities are not yet crying out for the strict zoning regulations that have given birth to the new skyscraper; nor have we all the Spanish precedent to which Southern California may point, though we claim our few missions are better than those of the west; nor have we a Coral Gables, "where tonight silent couples will watch an orange red sun sink to its purple couch of twilight beneath a crimson sea." At any rate, if we did have, we could hardly find another press agent to write such gripping copy about it.

But whether or not there is any recent development in the architecture of the Southwest, it at least behooves us to take occasional stock of our creations and see where we are, and why. And inasmuch as Dallas is typical of the Southwest and as this article is to be included in an issue devoted to the city of Dallas, we shall look for signs of a trend in that metropolis.

For a city of little more than seven score years and ten, Dallas has done right well. Of course there were log cabins to start with in 1845 and a variation of the Queen Anne era was felt a bit later, followed by the period of "red sandstone Romanesque." In 1898 the seven story, fireproof Linz Building was built and in 1908 a real skyline was begun with the fifteen story Praetorian Building,



HIGHLAND PARK TOWN HALL, DALLAS, TEXAS  
LANG & WITCHELL, ARCHITECTS

the "first skyscraper in Texas." Since then, the steady additions to the city's silhouette have been the source of constant worry to the Chamber of Commerce in its endeavors to keep a fresh skyline photograph ever before the public. Of the earlier office structures, the majority were well corniced, but those of the past five years have, without exception, been decidedly vertical as to lines and dependent upon mass and profile rather than detail. The Medical Arts and Santa Fe Buildings are distinct studies in mass and decided departures from the traditional in office building, while the drawings of the new Cotton Exchange, now under construction, show it to be a structure of strong mass and verticality. While this change in the taller structures is by no means unique to Dallas or the Southwest, but is rather indicative of a general trend in such work, its appearance in this section is at least noteworthy.

In residence design Dallas has much to boast and considerable progress to which it may point. In the design of the larger homes of a growing community there is bound to be steady improvement as the standard is gradually raised, for the benefit of architectural guidance is appreciated in that class of work. But it is in the improvement of the homes of the smaller and average size that Dallas takes pride. Most of this took place after the war and was due to the efforts of certain younger architects to make their livelihood from small house work—convincing their clients of the value of architectural services



MEDICAL ARTS BUILDING, DALLAS, TEXAS  
C. E. BARGLEBAUGH, L. R. WHITSON AND F. O. DALE,  
ARCHITECTS.

and giving their problems sincere study. The result has been, that, while heaven knows there are still enough homes built from "private plans,"—



FAIR PARK AUDITORIUM, DALLAS, TEXAS  
LANG & WITCHELL, ARCHITECTS

they are proportionately fewer and at least have the virtue of being copies of some of the many really good examples. In the residence work of Dallas there is no evidence of a leaning to any particular type. There are the same very creditable works in the adaptations of Colonial, English, Spanish, et al, that may be found elsewhere. In spite of a certain amount of Spanish colonial precedent in Texas, Spanish adaptations have not made themselves as evident as was predicted for Dallas, some years back. Nevertheless this style is being felt as witnessed by four or five of the larger homes and some public work, as the Highland Park City Hall and the Municipal Auditorium.

A variegated limestone with heavy iron colorings of reds and browns has been used with success on much of the recent work of English inclination and more than any other facing material has seemed to be an element in residence design. Its use with inserts of brick and in connection with half timber work and stucco has been most pleasing.

The climate of Texas demands large openings and high ceilings for ventilation, and covered porches, "galleries," for protection from sun and rain. It is peculiar that, in a country where there is some precedent for it and where climatic conditions so nearly demand it, there has been practically no de-

velopment of Southern Colonial in residence design.

Another change in housing architecture of recent years, has been the arrival of the large apartment house in Dallas. It was only six or seven years since that there was a feeling that the Texan—the lover of the great open spaces,—could not be housed in an apartment, that both his general sentiments and the long hot summers would be prejudicial to the success of any such venture. However, Dallas now boasts of three large family apartment hotels with two more under construction and the ranks of smaller establishments growing daily. It is true that problems of exposure and ventilation are gone into more seriously than up North, perhaps, but apartments they are and will continue to be.

In the calibre of its churches, schools, hotels, clubs and commercial buildings, Dallas is bettering itself. But this improvement is more the natural betterment that comes to a city along with a growing appreciation of Architecture, than it is any distinct development of a sectional type. After all if each commission is given its best solution insofar as we can see, and the trend of the resultant work is in a generally upward direction, is there any reason to bemoan the absence of a definite note in the architecture of the Southwest?

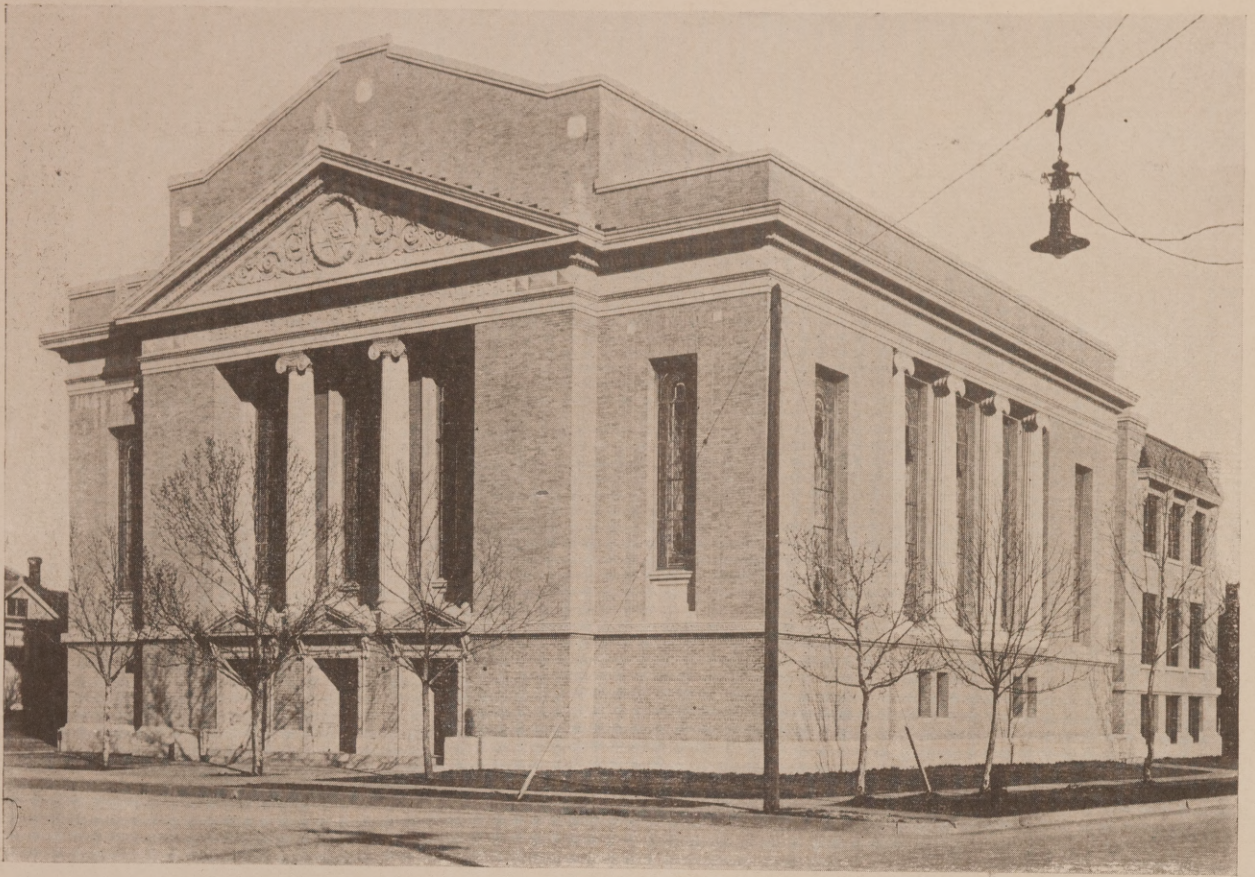


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DALLAS, TEXAS  
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# North Texas Chapter A. I. A.

Dallas, Texas

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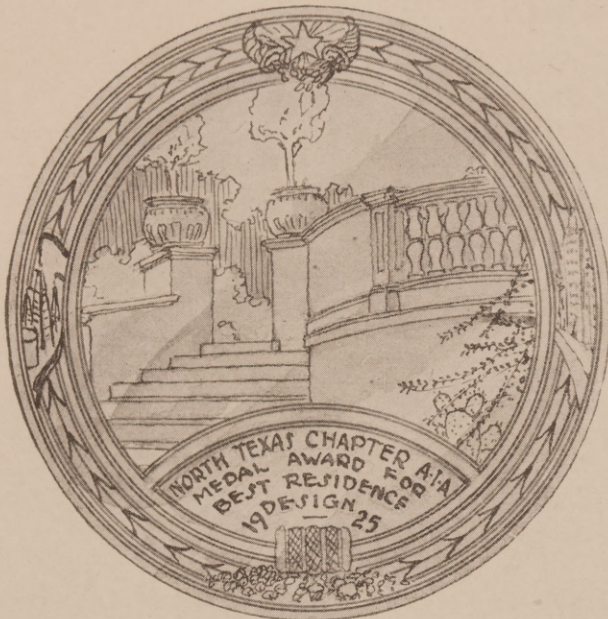
*The material appearing in this number was contributed by the North Texas Chapter of the American Institute of Architects and represents the best work in the city as selected by a committee from the chapter.*



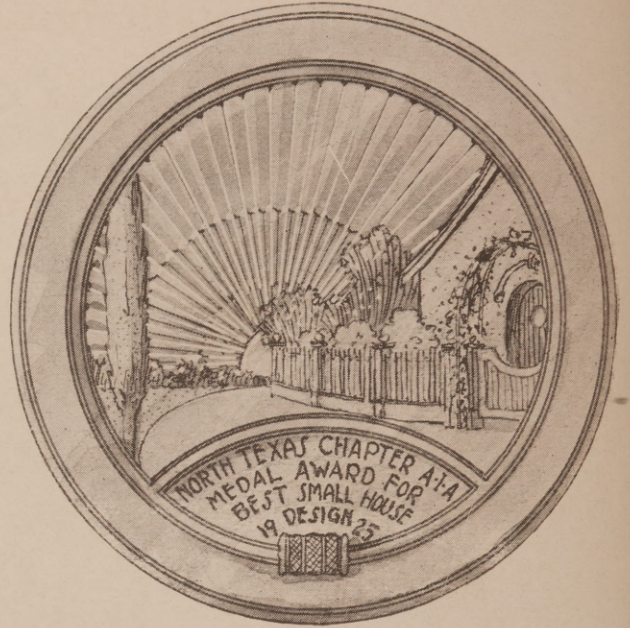
NORTH TEXAS CHAPTER, A. I. A. AND DALLAS ARCHITECTURAL CLUB

LEFT TO RIGHT—

SEATED: Herbert M. Greene, F. A. I. A.; H. A. Overbeck, A. I. A.; Scott Dunne, A. I. A.; C. C. Bulger, A. I. A.; Otto H. Lang, A. I. A.; Frank O. Witchell, A. I. A.  
STANDING: Luther Sadler, Associate; E. F. O'Brien, Associate; Clemens Nicholas, Associate; A. A. Brown, A. I. A.; E. B. LaRoche, A. I. A.; Ralph Bryan, A. I. A.; O. H. Atkinson, A. I. A.; Lester N. Flint, A. I. A.; W. C. Sharp, A. I. A.; M. O. Carder.



Medal Award for the Best Residence Design, 1925.



Medal Award for the Best Small House Design, 1925.



LOUNGE, DALLAS ARCHITECTURAL CLUB BUILDING, DALLAS, TEXAS  
DUDLEY S. GREEN AND RALPH BRYAN, ARCHITECTS

# The North Texas Chapter A. I. A.

By Clarence C. Bulger, Past President.

The occasion for the division of the Texas State chapter, American Institute of Architects, was to permit more frequent meetings and promote closer cooperation among the members, and so the new North Texas chapter began to function in this respect immediately after organization on April 21, 1924. Regular monthly night dinner meetings were scheduled, and definite programs of a more or less educational character were provided with the objectives of cooperation, fellowship, advancement of architecture as a profession, and recognition of the profession by the public. All of these objectives have been attained in a measure never before realized in this territory.

The first outstanding opportunity for the chapter to express itself was upon the occasion of the initiation of the Dallas Municipal Auditorium project. Since the members of the Auditorium committee could not agree upon any firm of architects, a competition seemed to be inevitable. The chapter promptly offered its services but soon came to a deadlock with the committee on the fundamental conditions of an authorized competition.

The chapter, however, stood firm and together, and, at a time when the prospects seemed darkest, the committee accepted the whole program of the chapter, the competition was held, and the best plan won. The Committee, the five competitors, and

now since the building has been successfully erected, the entire city is satisfied. Mr. Dwight H. Perkins, Chairman of the National Committee on Competitions, in the issue of the Journal A. I. A. for October, 1924, comments as follows: "Out of the southwest cometh wisdom! It is refreshing to note the recent institute competition for the Municipal auditorium for Dallas, Texas. A good plan, a local architect, and a satisfied client—what more could be desired? This did not happen of itself. It was the result of a wide awake chapter of the American Institute of Architects, functioning true to form, professionally and locally. . . . Hail to Texas, and the North Texas Chapter! May her example not only take root and bear other blossoms at home, but may it also influence others in places where professional spirit seems to be lagging." Illustrations and a description of the various designs submitted in this competition were published in the American Architect for September, 1924.

Another accomplishment of the chapter, done large unofficially in cooperation with the Dallas Architectural Club, was the promotion and erection of a club building at a cost exceeding fifteen thousand dollars. The project consisted in providing a stone two story front to an existing building in the heart of the business district, and the arrangement and furnishing of the entire second story for use of



SUBURBAN SHOP AND OFFICE BUILDING, DALLAS, TEXAS  
FLINT & BROAD, ARCHITECTS



THE NORTH HIGH SCHOOL, DALLAS, TEXAS.

WILLIAM B. ITTNER, ARCHITECT

the chapter and of the Architectural club. It is the architectural center of the city. The enterprise serves a double purpose, one as outlined and the other to show a model front for the future development of Pacific Avenue, which was made into a business boulevard by the removal of railroad tracks, while the backs of abutting buildings became fronts. The following letter from Mr. T. M. Cullum,

President of the Chamber of Commerce is a typical expression of public appropriation for this enterprise: "The officers and directors of the Dallas Chamber of Commerce have followed with interest the construction of the model front on your Pacific Avenue building. We feel that your club has done a real service to Dallas in this splendid accomplishment, and are glad of this opportunity to offer you



MAGNOLIA BUILDING, DALLAS, TEXAS  
 ALFRED C. BOSSOM, ARCHITECT

our congratulations.” A picture of this front appears in this issue.

Among the most important of the incomplete projects undertaken was the Chapter’s part in the establishment of a cooperative school of Architecture and Engineering at Southern Methodist University at Dallas. The school was recently opened with one hundred twenty students, all of whom have

been placed locally in positions which enable them not only to be largely self-supporting, but to receive practical training along with their school work. The chapter took part in the financing solicitation of positions, as well as in an advisory and cooperative capacity, and will continue to do so to an enlarging degree.

Another cooperative work which the chapter



MELROSE COURT APARTMENTS, DALLAS, TEXAS  
C. D. HILL & CO., ARCHITECTS



STONELEIGH COURT APARTMENTS, DALLAS, TEXAS  
F. J. WOERNER & CO., ARCHITECTS





HOUSE OF MR. JESSE SANDERS, DALLAS, TEXAS  
FORSHEE & CHEEK, ARCHITECTS



HOUSE OF MR. ANTON F. KORN, JR., DALLAS, TEXAS  
ANTON F. KORN, ARCHITECT.



HOUSE OF MR. WALTER VERHALAND, DALLAS, TEXAS  
DAVID R. WILLIAMS, ARCHITECT



HOUSE OF MR. BALLARD BURGHER, DALLAS, TEXAS  
FLINT & BROAD, ARCHITECTS

has undertaken seriously, is in connection with city planning. Individuals, a special committee, and the chapter as a whole, are taking active interest in such work, especially in the activities of the Kessler Plan Association whose objective is the financing and execution of the city plan for Dallas, according to an elaborate and comprehensive scheme laid out by the late Geo. E. Kessler.

The chapter sends delegates to each National Institute convention annually, and otherwise cooperates with the national committees and headquarters at Washington. Several officers of the National organization, who have visited the chapter have been made honorary members of the chapter. At the last meeting in New York, the chapter participated in the international exhibit of architecture, and offered a resolution on the beautification of Washington, which was unanimously adopted by the national convention.

Some time ago the chapter offered a prize to the draftsmen for the best design for two medals to be awarded annually to the member of the chapter whose design for a residence costing above and be-

low twenty thousand dollars respectively may be considered, by a group of outside architects acting as judges, to be the best. The medals are reproduced herewith. One side of each shows the Institute emblem. The opposite side of the medal for the best small house shows a simple cottage and garden scene. The other medal shows in symbolic form, three local sources of wealth, cotton, oil, and commerce, pouring wealth into the building industry. The purpose of the award is two fold, to give the public the benefit of the opinion of architects as to what constitutes good design, and to reward the successful designer for his efforts in advancing good residence architecture.

The prospects for the future of the chapter are satisfactory. A recent enlargement policy has enabled the chapter to include as associates, many of the younger architects and draftsmen of training and zeal, and they will doubtless receive benefit from their association with the older and more established practitioners.



FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, DALLAS, TEXAS  
R. H. HUNT CO., ARCHITECTS

# Charles D. Hill A. I. A.

1873-1926.

Charles D. Hill, architect, died at his home in Dallas, Texas, of apoplexy on January 2. A man of engaging personality, the finest breeding and a leader in his chosen profession. Mr. Hill's death is a distinct loss to the development of architecture in the Southwest.

Mr. Hill had been one of the leading architects of Dallas for twenty years and designed many of the larger office and business buildings, schools, churches and residences in Dallas, as well as in other Texas cities.

Charles Dexter Hill was born in Edwardsville, Ill., Oct. 23, 1873. He was educated in the public schools and the high school at Edwardsville, after which he received his professional training as an architect at Valparaiso University at Valparaiso, Ind., and in the Chicago Art Institute.

Returning to the city of his birth, Mr. Hill was an architect in Edwardsville from 1897 to 1903. He moved to Fort Worth in 1903 and became general superintendent for the architectural firm of Sanguinett & Staats. Mr. Hill held this position until 1905, when he came to Dallas and with the members of the Fort Worth firm organized Sanguinett, Staats & Hill, Architects.

Two years later Mr. Hill withdrew from that firm and, with D. F. Coburn and H. D. Smith, organized the architectural firm of C. D. Hill & Co., which firm remained intact with these three members until death removed the head of the company.

Shortly after coming to Texas, Mr. Hill was married in Dallas in July, 1903, Dr. George W. Truett, pastor First Baptist Church, officiating. Mrs. Hill before her marriage was Miss Zella Kipselman of Dallas. Mr. Hill was a member of Dallas Lions' Club of which he served a term as president in 1924. He was also a member of the Lakewood Country Club and the Dallas Athletic Club. He was a member and past president of the Texas Chapter, American Institute of Architects. He was a Scottish Rite Mason, a member of Trinity Valley Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and of Hella Temple Shrine.

Mr. Hill and his associates were architects for many of the finest buildings and dwellings in Dallas. Among these are the City Hall, Republic Bank Building, First Presbyterian Church, East Dallas Christian Church, Central Bank Building, Dallas National Bank Building, Rodgers-Meyers Furniture Company building, Perkins Dry Goods Company building, Lakewood Country Club, Dallas County Club, Oak Lawn Methodist Church, Munger Place Methodist Church, Wilson Building, Hyer Hall at Southern Methodist University, Palace Theater, the Baptist Memorial Sanitarium, Melrose Court and the Y. M. C. A. Building.

The Public Bank Building was one of his latest and finest creations.

# BOOK DEPARTMENT

## Architecture

By Sir Thomas G. Jackson,

The years which have elapsed since the ending of the World War have seen the publication of a great number of works dealing with architecture, some of a historical nature and others of a more or less critical character, a work sometimes being such that it is difficult to assign it definitely to either of these classifications.

Such is this volume by Sir Thomas Graham Jackson, Bart., written by him during his last illness and finished only a few weeks prior to his death. The wide scope of the work may be realized by a glance at the contents page, for Chapter I is devoted to "Early Greek Architecture," while Chap-

ter XXXIV deals chiefly with the later Renaissance in France, the headings in between suggesting the outline which, as developed in the text itself, gives a survey of the entire history of architecture in Europe. As one examines these closely written pages, it is difficult to decide whether to admire the more the author's treatment of that period when with the founding of a new seat of Empire on the shores of the Bosphorus there began the simultaneous aggrandisement of New Rome and the steady decline of the old, or whether the palm of admiration should be given to the writer's discussion of the Renaissance era, particularly in France and England. All of

## Of Incomparable Beauty 300 Pictures

of fascinating Italian villas large and small. They are both an inspiration in design and rich in fresh suggestive value.

### *Villas of Florence and Tuscany*

By HAROLD DONALDSON EBERLEIN

The general reader, the architect and the devotee of beauty will prize and study these remarkable illustrations, with their descriptions and comments, for they are both an inspiration in design and peculiarly rich in fresh, suggestive value. No commercial photographer or paid assistant could possibly have taken the more than three hundred views that are shown here. The author did the work himself with infinite care and a true artistic perception. Each set of views is accompanied by a plot or plan, or both, of the villa concerned.

The average traveler in Tuscany sees only the larger and more celebrated villas, and little dreams of the many delights hidden behind the high walls that line the roads. It is the joy of these as well as the beauties of the famous places that the author shares with the reader.

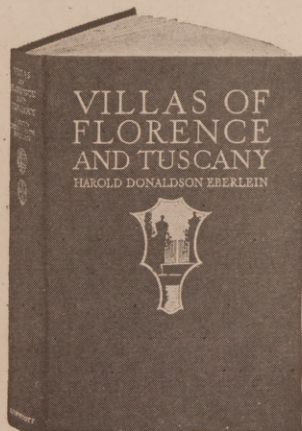
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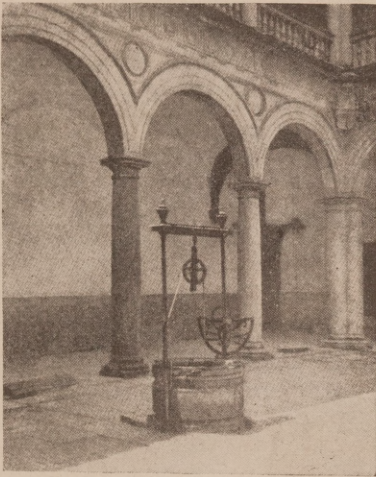
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### *It Was the Author's Good Fortune*

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.

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SOUTHERN ARCHITECT & BUILDING NEWS  
ATLANTA, GA.

this historical matter, often presented in a form as dull and dry as scholarship and pedantry could possibly make it, is here enriched and enlivened with matter more or less critical and commentary which makes plainer the historical facts by explaining or interpreting to the reader the relations sustained by details to the development of architecture.

We know of no work which makes quite so plain the definition of architecture as "knowledge of the building craft, corrected and directed by reason and study, or what Vitruvius calls discipline, in other words practice supported and guided by theory." Equally unmistakable is the author's teaching on the independence of architecture of sheer ornament. "Nowhere did Architecture declare her independence of ornament more vigorously than in the Cistercian buildings of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. By the rules of that stern order ornament was absolutely forbidden. There was to be neither painting nor sculpture; the glass was to be white, without cross or ornament, and the bell tower was to be low and unostentatious. Like the Mussulman, the Cistercian artist was deprived of the use of natural ornament. At the most he could temper the dry severity of the arches of doors and windows by moulding the edges; and abroad, where moulding was less in fashion than with us, as for instance in Burgundy, in such churches as that at Pontigny, there was but little of that. But notwithstanding this prohibition, the Cistercian has shown us that he could dispense with ornament and wanted nothing but nicety of proportion, dignity of scale, graceful outline in the forms of his construction, to enable him to reach the highest level in his art. The Yorkshire abbeys are mostly Cistercian and are among the loveliest building and the stateliest that have come down to us from the middle ages."

The work is, of course, splendidly illustrated with countless line cuts and half-tones and work in color.

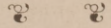
### PORTALS, DOORWAYS AND WINDOWS OF FRANCE

By George Leighton Dahl. With Preface by Professor George H. Edgell. New York: The Architectural Book Publishing Co., Inc., 1925. xiii. 209 p. illus. 8 x 11½ p. Cloth. \$13.50.

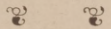
"The inherent taste," says Professor Edgell, "which produced the best French Gothic is reborn in the successive classic waves of the styles of the Valois of Henry IV, of Louis XIV, and of Louis XV. Each wave left monuments, some few magnificent and widely known, works of others humble, obscure, but none the less stamped with French genius. . . . It is from this humbler material or from less known details of the greater monuments, that Mr. Dahl has drawn the illustrations that make up this book."



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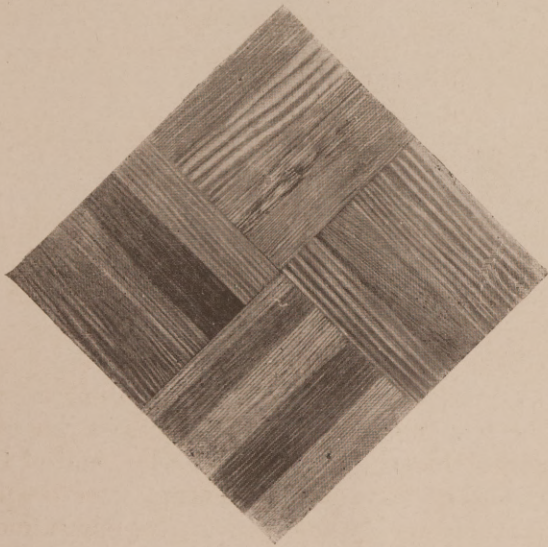


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Karwisch Parquetry meets every requirement of the ordinary hardwood floor—with a new note of distinction. Its squares of contrasting grain and textures give new life to the natural qualities of oak, and the result is a floor of unusual beauty.

Each flooring strip and each square has individual character. Modern color finishes may be applied to "Personalize" the floors and bring harmony between the floors and the interior woodwork of each room. You may select red or white oak and the finish may be—Natural, Weathered, Dark, Golden, Grey, or Forest Green. When finished in the above color tones it becomes, both in a decorative and practical sense, the correct foundation for the modern room.

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# Karwisch Parquetry Floors

### NORTHERN ITALIAN DETAILS.

Edited by Walter G. Thomas and John T. Fallon.

143 plates 9 x 12, 24 text pages. Portfolio Edition \$7.50. Bound Edition \$10.00.

It is generally conceded by architects that the better known examples of Italian architecture—in spite of their great charm—have served as “inspiration” to designers until the demand for something less trite is unmistakable.

To fulfill this demand Messrs. Walter G. Thomas and John T. Fallon, architectural draughtsmen and designers of unquestioned ability, were commissioned to visit Northern Italy to collect material lying off the beaten path. In other words, to secure as large a number as possible of comparatively small and unfamiliar, though none the less meritorious examples of the work that has made Italy the Mecca of architects for centuries.

The result of their labors is a portfolio of 143 plates of details representing in the main “architectural bits” such as doorways, windows, stairways, paneling, grills, gates, fountains, knockers, lamps, etc., etc.

Each subject is presented by means of photographs, measured and figured drawings and descriptive text.

### MODERN SWEDISH ARCHITECTURE.

By Hakon Ahlberg. With a Preface by F. R. Yerbury. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1925. xvi, 42 p. 152 plate illustrations. 9¼ x 13¼ in. Cloth, \$25.00.

During the last decade Sweden has experienced an extraordinary renaissance in the art of Architecture. Its modern buildings have won unstinted admiration for their remarkable blending of tradition in building with the requirements of the present day. In the opinion of many, Swedish Architecture embodies the finest and sanest expression of the modern spirit.

The work of the Swedish Architects is extremely modern in feeling, yet it shows a deep regard for the past, and a true understanding of the main principles underlying all good architecture. In the book now announced the best work of 23 of Sweden's leading architects is shown in all types of buildings, including the already famous new Town Hall at Stockholm, which is well illustrated.

### CONCRETE AND REINFORCED CONCRETE.

By Walter Loring Webb, C. E., and W. Herbert Gibson, B. S., C. E. A Condensed Practical Treatise on the Problems of Concrete Construction, Including Cement Mixtures, Tests, Beam and Slab Design, Construction Work, Retaining Walls, etc. Chicago: American Technical Society, 1924. x, 240 pp., illus. 4½ x 7 in. Leatherette. \$2.00.

### AN AMERICAN COUNTRY HOUSE.

The property of Arthur E. Newhold, Jr., Esq., Laverock, Pennsylvania—by Mellor, Meigs & Howe, Architects. Text by Arthur J. Meigs, A. I. A. New York: The Architectural Book Publishing Co., Inc., 1925. xxx (99 plate illustrations. 12x16½ in. Cloth, \$18.00.

“This book,” says the author, “is written and arranged primarily for the student of architecture. . . . With this end in view, great care has been taken to present the photographs and drawings in a logical sequence, and in such a way as to make the reference from the photographs to the drawings as easy and convenient as possible.”

### AMERICAN LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE.

Edited by P. H. Elwood, Jr., A.S.L.A., New York: The Architectural Book Publishing Co., Inc., 1924. xx, 194 pp., illus., 10½x13¾ in. Cloth. \$20.00.

This volume contains a wealth of Landscape material such as has never before been pictorially presented. The Editors have painstakingly gathered more than three hundred and fifty photographs and plans of gardens, garden details, public parks and playgrounds designed by the leading Landscape Architects and Architects in all parts of the United States. The publishers believe this book to be the most complete and certainly the most seriously conceived publication of its character which has yet appeared in this country, and that it will prove of equal practical value to Architects, Landscape Architects and that steadily growing class of cultured Laymen which is interested in the beautifying of Country Estates.

### THE EARLY DOMESTIC ARCHITECTURE OF CONNECTICUT.

By J. Frederick Kelly, A.I.A. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1924. xx, 210 pp., illus. 8½x11¼ in. Cloth. \$15.00.

### JOHN FRANCIS BENTLEY.

By W. W. Scott-Moncrieff. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1924. Masters of Architecture Series. 28 pp., 35 illustrations from photographs by F. R. Yerbury. 7½x10 in. Bound in Boards. \$2.50.

### AMERICAN COLONIAL ARCHITECTURE.

Its Origin and Development—by Joseph Jackson. Philadelphia: David McKay Co., 1924. viii, 228 pp., illus. 5¼x8 in. Cloth. \$2.00.





*Hugh Ferriss*

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# ARCHITECTURAL MEMORANDA

## FONTAINEBLEAU SCHOOL OF FINE ARTS FOR AMERICAN STUDENTS.

The special three months' course in Painting and Architecture at the Fontainebleau School of Fine Arts, which achieved such success in the years 1923 and 1924, is to be offered again to American students this coming summer from June 25 to September 25.

The school, under the direct patronage of the French Government through the Minister of Fine Arts, counts among its professors some of the most distinguished French artists and architects of the day. This, added to the fact that the school is located in the Palace of Fontainebleau—an art treasure in itself—is sufficient indication of the advantages to be gained from a course of study there.

No attempt is made to duplicate the program of study outlined by any other School of Art either in the United States or in France, the purpose being to provide a sort of post-graduate course for advanced students.

For painters and sculptors, the course includes atelier work in the Palace studio, specializing in the study of the art of Mural Decoration and the study of Ornament; special work in Tempera and Fresco; trips to Paris and the surrounding country to study the work of the older and the modern masters.

For architects, it includes atelier work in the Palace drafting room; specialized study of French Architecture, past and present, and of its allied arts; study trips to places of architectural interest, covering a wide area.

In addition, lectures are to be given on the History of Painting, Sculpture and Architecture, and on the French styles. Also, classes are to be held in French and French history.

Two prizes are to be awarded this year in the Department of Architecture; one of one thousand francs are given by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and the other of six hundred francs, given by Mr. J. P. Alaux.

Though America possesses wonderful opportunities for technical training in the Fine Arts, a sojourn in a land which abounds with the artistic manifestation of an older civilization cannot but benefit the student who is seeking to widen his outlook and to gain inspiration. And where could he choose a better center than this fine old palace replete with furniture and mural coverings of a past decade, and set amidst surroundings of picturesque charm!

## THERE ARE ARCHITECTS AND ARCHITECTS.

In opening the recent exhibition of the Liverpool School of Architecture Ramsay MacDonald, among other things, said:

"Architecture is to the town dweller the most intimate of all the arts. The architect must surround people with influences that compel them to look upward. He must put beauty into the streets and inspiration in the houses. The architect is not doing his duty by simply providing shelter.

"The training of the architect does not end with the knowledge of the composition of brick and stone. It must include a training to grasp the life and spirit of art and of people.

"No man can build a house for another unless he understands men. Domestic architecture consists in embodying the communal spirit."

Mr. MacDonald predicted the day when architects would "know their business; and in order that they might know it the public should give them sufficient encouragement."

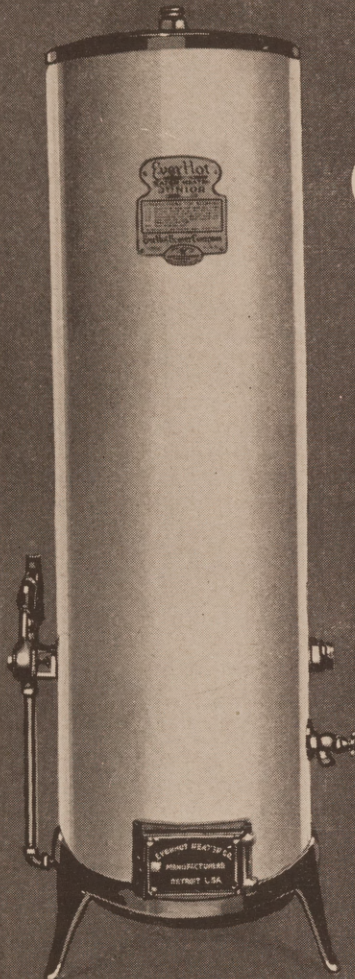
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Mr. J. de Bruyn Kops, Architect has moved to 724 Collins Avenue, Miami Beach, Florida.

## WHAT WOULD YOU DO?

As a practicing architect, after you had been commissioned to design an important structure and had devoted your best efforts to the problem entrusted to you, if after the plans and specifications had been prepared and checked and you had invited supposedly reputable contractors to estimate the work, and in the due course of events had recommended the award of the contract to one of the contractors invited by you to bid, and if, after the contract had been duly executed, the said contractor who had in his employ men registered as architects had concluded to re-design your building without your knowledge or any co-operation on your part and who then had submitted the revised plans to your client with the statement that the building as so re-designed could be constructed several per cent cheaper than the building which you had designed, what would you do?

Would you continue to invite this contractor to figure in your office, or would you "tip off" the circumstances to your acquaintances and friends in the profession? Would you not feel that the contractor was guilty of the most unethical practice and should be barred from figuring in every reputable architect's office?—Bulletin Illinois Society of Architects.



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Out of the maze of arguments presented by various "makes" of water heaters regarding performance this fact stands out bold and clear—in five years no EverHot owner has ever been charged a cent for service. Nor has the factory borne large repair expense. In isolated cases only has repair of any kind been required and then it has been promptly and efficiently rendered by the factory without expense to the customer. Without a doubt no more convincing evidence of sturdy and scientific construction could possibly be offered.

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### IS IT A GAMBLE?

If contracting is the gamble it is usually accused of being, isn't it largely our own fault? Aside from the hazards of strikes, public calamities and hazards which menace all human enterprises, the contractor should take no more risk than that assumed by other industries. The hazards which strew the shore with wrecks are those which are avoidable.

Lack of accurate cost data, poor bookkeeping methods, poor organization, over extension of credit and capacity, slipshod estimating and a disposition to take a chance are the factors that make our endeavor a gamble instead of a business. Technical ability alone does not make a contractor, but it is one of the requisites, for in the very nature of things contracting is a calling that demands high courage and ability; those who do not possess these qualities are doomed to failure.—Dallas A. G. C. News-Letter.

Robert Greenfield, Architect, announces the removal of his office to the Exchange Building, 141 N. E. Third Avenue (corner Second Street), Miami, Florida.

### CUBICAL CONTENTS OF BUILDINGS TO BE ANALYZED.

The American Institute of Architects, desiring to eradicate all possible difference now existing between architects, contractors, appraisal organizations, bonding companies and others on the question of determining the cubical contents of any structure, has appointed a committee of three to make a thorough analysis covering the situation and to prepare a report for presentation to the scientific research department of the Institute. The committee is composed of Messrs. D. Knickerbocker Boyd, chairman, Dr. Warren P. Laird of Philadelphia, and Dalton J. Snyder of Detroit.

The Board of Education of the Houston Independent School District has retained Harry D. Payne, A.I.A., as Supervising Architect for its 1926-27 School Building Program. Mr. Payne was until January 1st an Associate Architect in the organization of Wm. B. Ittner, F.A.I.A., St. Louis, Mo.

The Houston Independent School District recently approved a Four Million Dollar bond issue for the erection of additional schools and for the improvement and expansion of present buildings.

Manufacturers and material dealers specializing in the production and sale of products entering into the construction of school buildings are requested to forward catalogues and samples of their products to Harry D. Payne, A.I.A., Supervising Architect, Houston Independent School District.

Mr. Payne's address is 1600 Washington Avenue, Post Office Box 1226, Houston, Texas.

Wallace & Warner, Inc., of Philadelphia, one of the largest firms of architects and developers in the country have opened a branch office at Coral Gables, Fla., to facilitate the carrying out of the huge three million dollar building program which they have outlined for Coral Gables during the winter months.

The firm of Wallace & Warner is well-known in Philadelphia because of its immense building activities and developments especially on the exclusive Main Line in that city. They have built some of the most exclusive residences of the larger type and apartments in Philadelphia.

Richard H. Wallace, Jr., president of the company, is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania in the class of 1915. He will assume entire responsibility of the construction phase of the activities.

Melvin A. Crawl, secretary and treasurer of the firm, was a student at Columbia University and Harverford College, later going to the famous L'Ecole de Beaux Artes in Paris, from which he graduated.

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

### COLORED TILE NOW THE VOGUE.

Time was, in this country, when fashion, or style, in tile, decreed the use of a spotless white. The white bathroom is no longer *de rigueur*, we are informed, and the owner seeks to bring his bathroom, his kitchen or any part of his house where tile are used in chromatic harmony with the general scheme. It is not alone in women's wear, and the tonsorial arts that fashions change, but in the general aspect of the interiors of our buildings too.

This thought comes to us on learning there is a largely growing demand for colored tile, and this demand has developed to an extent that tile makers are from two to five months behind on orders.

### THE STRUCTOLITE PLAN-BOOK.

It contains seventy-two designs for small homes, selected from the 567 that were submitted in a national architectural competition which was conducted for this company by the Architectural Forum with the endorsement of the committee on education of the American Institute of Architects. This was the largest small-house competition ever held in this country, and the book contains the twenty-eight designs which were awarded prizes and honorable mention.

# Hitchings Sunshine Shops



"Why Uncle Jack, imagine your having melons and celerdulas in March. What a delightful extravagance!"

"Delightful, yes, Dotty, but not guilty on the second count. When Phil Scott designed this place he insisted on a greenhouse. You see, he knew the

secret of fruits and flowers the year around. I figure the greenhouse didn't cost me anything as I bought it out of my income, in 12 monthly payments. Clever fellow, that architect, Scott."

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Our purpose in instituting the contest was to call the attention of architects to Structolite, a form of structural gypsum which is used to build the walls, partitions and floors of dwelling-houses. Its outstanding properties are (1) incombustibility, (2) extraordinary value as a thermal insulator and sound insulator, (3) permanence, and (4) rapidity and (5) economy of construction. This book indicates a sixth quality of the material: namely, its adaptability, both to any architectural style and treatment, and to every commonly used type of exterior finish.

Besides the designs themselves, you will find in the book test-data and other technical information about Structolite, descriptive facts about Textone and Oriental Stucco, two other products of the United States Gypsum Company, and the record of the Structolite competition.

#### AN ARCHITECT SAYS:

"Because there has been such a broad line existing between the grades the architect has been an easy mark and frequently has been compelled to accept lumber which he felt was not up to the required standard, but he could not substantiate that point.

"Obviously, the grading of lumber, as in the grading of any other commodity requires long experience and keen judgment. Few people are qualified to exercise this judgment except the trained lumber handler, who has become expert in this particular matter by reason of his occupation. This is an age of experts and the architect finds it necessary in view of the increased amount of business and rush of production, to rely upon the services of many experts affecting many branches of the building business. It is fortunate that present day developments are enabling the architect to avail himself of the services of lumber experts.

"Experience has developed that in order to secure certain standards and grades of building materials, machinery, etc., it is necessary to designate the standards desired by naming specific grades and in many cases the names of the manufacturers of the material. Every material of merit has a competitor, some cheap material so constructed as to closely approximate the meritorious article and salesmanship has advanced to such an extent that it is difficult to avoid inferior substitutes unless specifications are definitely specific in naming the grades and makes of materials desired. Manufacturers of other materials have learned to safeguard their standards and interests by branding their materials in such way that the architect may, at a glance, determine their make and quality.

"So when we find that the architect of today may consistently specify and insist upon receiving lumber which has been classified by experts, under a standard classification, with the grade and guarantee thereof branded on each piece of material and

that this is being done by the better class of lumber manufacturers in an effort to protect themselves and the consumer from the evils from which all have suffered, the architect must gladly welcome this forward movement. And it is not presuming too far to expect that the architects generally will lend to it their hearty endorsement, and, in all cases where a superior grade of lumber is desired, will specify and demand lumber bearing evidence of standard grading, and, if necessary to secure this grading, will designate the particular mills that have adopted the system of branding their products."

#### INOFFENSIVE LETTERING.

It seems to be insufficiently realized, except by architects and by signwriters of the more studious sort, how important an item in the appearance of buildings is the lettering on shop fascias, state *The Architects' Journal*, London. Off and on, for many years, we have coupled with this contention the practical advice that, to be legible in the highest degree, lettering should occupy not more than one-third perpendicularly of the space on which it appears. Also there should be no dark lettering on a light ground, but this coloring should be exactly reversed. A light ground befogs the lettering which it should throw into prominence. These simple but important precepts, we notice with considerable interest, are being followed by certain great brewing firms with respect to the lettering they prepare for the public houses they supply. Prohibitionists will regret that it has been left to the brewers to set so good an example; but they must admit the pervasiveness of its influence. As the pictorial signs—many of them quite good art—have nearly all disappeared, it is some compensation that decorous lettering is taking their place. We regret to see that the lettering we have ventured to commend is mainly block lettering.

#### FIND ANCIENT BUILDING.

Interesting Roman remains are not confined to Rome alone, states a recent issue of *The Architects' Journal*, London. That indefatigable archæologist, W. C. Edwards, has made further important discoveries of the kind in London and has conceived some interesting theories about them. Taller buildings requiring deeper foundations, the excavators are delving deeper down into ancient history.

For example, "what is probably the most ancient wall that has yet been found in London" has been unearthed at Cornhill. The footings were found 15 ft. below the surface, and above them were courses of tiles, four abreast, each 13 in. wide, making in all 52 in. On the south side of this wall, which had apparently formed part of a room or of rooms, two layers of plaster were finished with a further layer of white cement, "almost as thin as paper, on which designs had been painted by a very skillful artist."



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**SLYKER** Radiator Furniture has become a national need in good homes—not alone because it adds beauty and distinction with artistic concealment of heating radiators; but also because each separate cabinet adds its full part in keeping the house atmosphere healthfully moist and prevents soiling of walls and draperies from dry dust currents. Every well ordered home can

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Design 612

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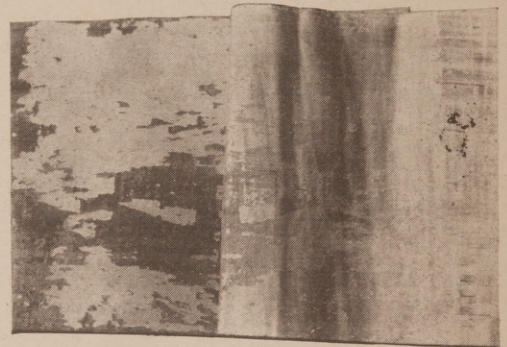
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The product is manufactured by The Cooling Tower Co., Inc., New York, N. Y.

**CONSOLIDATION OF TWO IMPORTANT COMPANIES.**

Announcement has been made of the merger of Albert Pick & Company, of Chicago, and L. Barth & Son, Inc., of New York. Both concerns have been engaged for over fifty years in the business of outfitting hotels, clubs, etc. The names and personnel of the two organizations will be continued substantially as at present, but the merger will make possible economies in operation, purchases and manufacturing.

**ELECTRIC REFRIGERATION MORE WIDELY USED.**

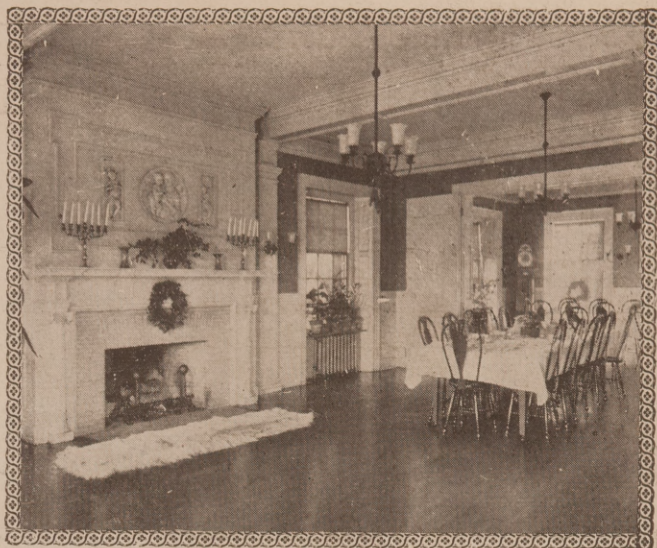
The development of the electrical refrigerator so that it may be used in ice boxes of household sizes has brought this article into widespread use. It is reported that a score or more of companies manufacturing all sizes of electrical refrigerators are selling them at a rate in excess of 100,000 per year.

**BUILDERS' HARDWARE.**

The leading manufacturers of builders' hardware have accepted a new classification which has resulted in the elimination of many forms which were but slightly different from others. This will result in simplifying what has been a mysterious subject to many architects and specification writers and it will also prevent what has been a serious waste which could only result in advanced costs.

The Department of Commerce has issued the Simplified Practice Recommendation\*, No. 18, which contains these recommendations in detail, and the arrangement for specifications is very simple. Type Numbers are given to some 2338 items. These numbers describe an article in such a manner that any competing producer can submit proposals. It will result in balanced bidding and a uniformity of quality, which is a very essential thing. Architects should find the use of these recommendations very satisfactory from every practical viewpoint.

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



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Write for Folder

Write for Folder

This beautiful 2-6x 6-8-1 3/4" 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.



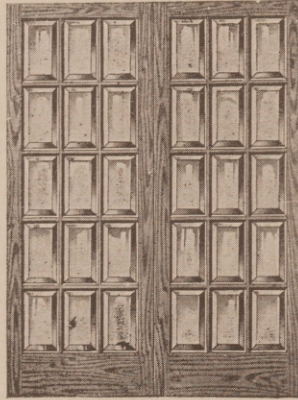
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Door Outfit No. S. A. 10

This pair of 5-0x 6-8-3/4" thick all white pine French doors with double strength glass. Set with wood stops and including "T" astragal. Only

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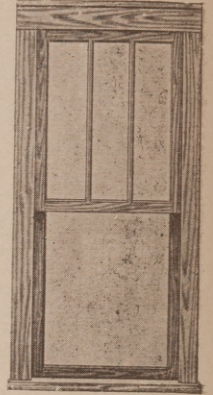
Glazed with bevel plate glass as illustrated for \$27.50 pair.



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This knock down drip cap window frame, including pulleys and pockets cut, and 1 window 24x28-1 3/4 in. thick, 2 lbs. Ck. Rl. 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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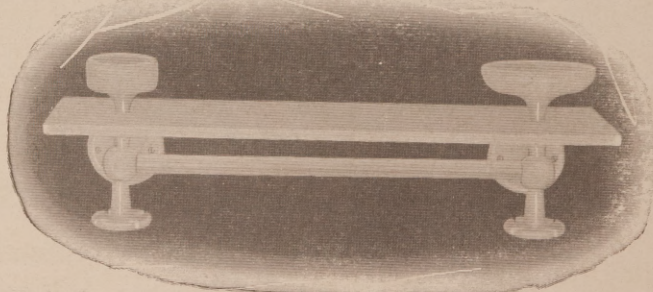
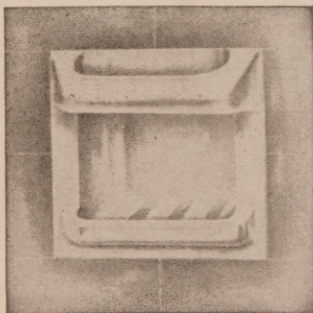
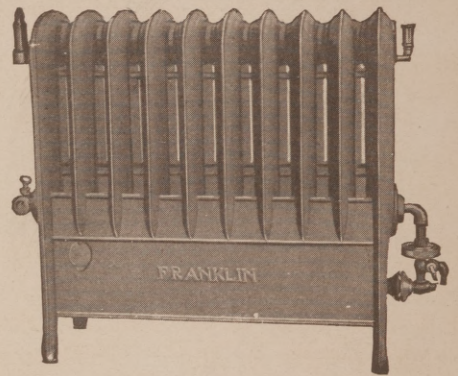
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# \$35,000,000 Building Program in Dallas 1925

By M. L. Bohan.

Building permits for Greater Dallas during 1925 totaled \$34,849,558, which was \$4,199,000 more than the 1924 total. The total permits for the incorporated limits amounted to \$28,379,658, or \$1,837,334 more than for the previous year. The most noticeable increase was in urban construction, which reached a total of \$6,470,000 in 1925, against \$4,108,340 in 1924. This illustrates the building activity in the new residential additions in the last 12 months.

Among the principal buildings completed for the year are the following:

**Adolphus Hotel Annex**—A 22-story, 300-room addition to the Adolphus Hotel. The cost was approximately \$1,000,000. Architect, Alfred C. Bossom, New York; contractor, Henger & Chambers.

**Baker Hotel**—Completed in October at a cost of \$5,000,000. This hotel is 18 stories high and contains 700 rooms, together with a convention hall seating 1500 people. Architect, Preston J. Bradshaw, St. Louis; contractor, Gilsonite Construction Company.

**Dallas Athletic Club**—Opened in May. Cost \$2,500,000 and is one of the finest athletic club buildings in the country. Architect, Lang & Witchell; contractor, Central Construction Company.

**Fair Park Auditorium**—This new auditorium, costing \$500,000, was opened in time for the 1925 State Fair. It seats nearly 5000 people. Its construction has drawn already many splendid attractions to Dallas. Architects, Lang & Witchell; contractor, A. J. Rife Construction Co.

**Ford Plant**—Completed at a cost of \$1,200,000. The plant has a capacity of 450 cars per day. Approximately 2000 people are employed, with a total payroll of \$12,000 each working day. Architect, Albert Kahn & Co., Detroit; contractor, Inge Construction Co.

**First Baptist Church and Sunday School**—The main church was reconstructed and a seven-story \$500,000 Sunday school annex added. Architect, R. H. Hunt & Co.; contractor, Christy-Dolph Construction Co.

**First Methodist Church South**—This, one of the finest church buildings in the South, represents an investment of \$700,000. R. H. Hunt, architect; contractor, Bellows-Maclay Construction Co.

**Hilton Hotel**—This building is 16 stories high, contains 320 rooms and cost \$1,000,000. Architect, Lang & Witchell; contractor, McKenzie Construction Co., San Antonio.

**Interstate Forwarding Co.**—An eight-story, reinforced-concrete warehouse building, completed in the early part of January, 1925, at a cost of \$500,000. Architect, A. L. Sparks, St. Louis; contractor, Bellows-Maclay Construction Co.

**Morgan Warehouse & Commercial Co.**—The first and second units of what will be a seven-unit warehouse group were completed in 1925. The project will have 250,000 square feet of warehouse space. Contractor, Hughes-O'Rourke Construction Company.

**Maple Terrace**—A seven-story, \$1,000,000 apartment hotel on Maple avenue, opened during the spring of 1925. Architect, Alfred C. Bossom, New York; contractor, Hickey & Harrington.

**Republic Bank Building**—A 20-story, \$2,000,000 building. Architect, C. D. Hill & Co., contractor, Inge Construction Co.

**Santa Fe Terminal**—Completed in 1925 at a cost of \$5,000,000. It is of reinforced concrete construction and consists of five units. The office building is 19 stories high. There are two 10-story units and two 8-story units. Architects, Whitson & Dale; contractor, Watson Company.

**Sanger Garage**—A five-story, reinforced-concrete building at the corner of Austin and Elm streets. Built as a parking place for customers of Sanger Brothers. Architect, J. A. Pitzsinger; contractor, Inge Construction Co.

**Sears-Roebuck Company**—The new retail addition to its enormous South Dallas plant was completed in the fall of 1925 at a cost of \$500,000. Architect, George C. Nimmons, Chicago; contractor, Hughes-O'Rourke Construction Co.

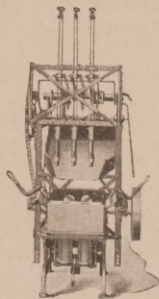
Other important buildings were completed last year, including: Lone Star Gas Building; Sanger Building, corner of Poydras and Jackson streets; Western Electric Building; A. Harris & Co., annex; Olive & Meyers Furniture Co.'s new five-story factory building, Munger Place Methodist Church, and numerous other structures.

Many large buildings are now either under construction or to be started shortly. Several structures will be completed in the course of the next few months. They include: The McFarlin Auditorium, Hyer Hall and the new Administration Building at Southern Methodist University; Sanger Apartments and the Allen Building. Work is under way on the new \$1,000,000 Cotton Exchange Building, the \$500,000 Finley Apartments, the \$400,000 Wholesalers' Loft Building, and similar projects.

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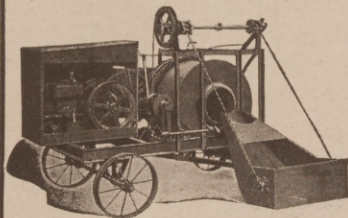
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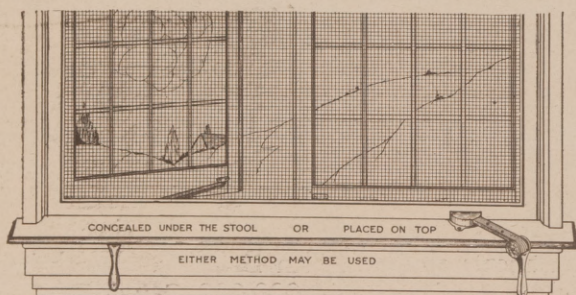
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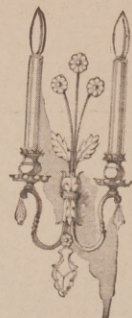
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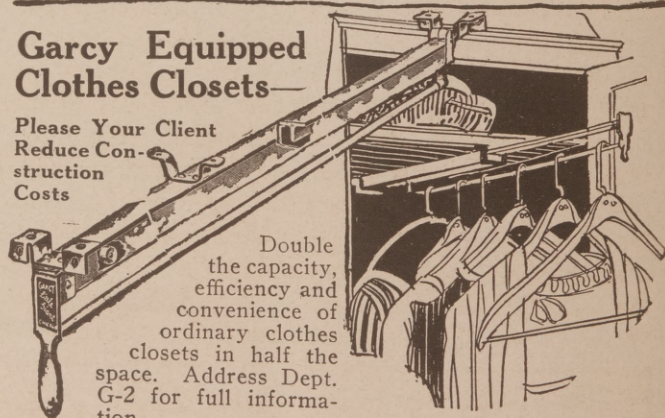
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# North Carolina Has Licenses Law

**A**N act providing for the licensing of constructors has been passed by the Legislature of North Carolina and has been signed by the Governor of that State.

This measure is entitled "An act to regulate the practice of general contracting."

It provides for appointment by the Governor of a State Licensing Board, to be composed of five members.

## Fee Stipulated.

Each written application for license presented to the board shall be accompanied by twenty dollars. If the application is satisfactory, the applicant is given an examination to determine his qualifications. If he passes this examination, a license permitting him "to engage as a general constructor in the State of North Carolina" is issued. This license shall expire on the last day of December following its issuance and becomes invalid on that day unless renewed. A fee of ten dollars will be charged for renewal.

The following paragraphs are quoted directly from the enacted measure, which had the backing of the North Carolina Chapter of the Associated General Contractors of America:

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

"For the purpose of this act a general contractor is defined to be one who for a fixed price or fee undertakes to construct buildings, highways or other structures in accordance with plans and specifications prepared by a licensed architect or registered engineer, where the cost of the completed structure is in excess of ten thousand (\$10,000.00) dollars.

"There shall be a State Licensing Board for contractors consisting of five members who shall be appointed by the Governor within sixty days after this act becomes effective. At least one member of such board shall have as a larger part of his business the construction of highways; at least one member of such board shall have as the larger part of his business the construction of public utilities; at least one member shall have the larger part of his business the construction of buildings. The members of the first board shall be appointed for one, two, three, four and five years respectively, their terms of office expiring on the thirty-first day of December of the said years. Therefore in each year the Governor in like manner shall appoint to fill the vacancy caused by the expiration of the term of of-

fice a member for a term of five years. Each member shall hold over after the expiration of his term until his successor shall be duly appointed and qualified. If vacancies shall occur in the board for any cause the same shall be filled by the appointment of the Governor. The Governor may remove any member of the board for misconduct, incompetency or neglect of duty.

"The said board shall, within thirty days after its appointment by the Governor, meet in the city of Raleigh, at a time and place to be designated by the Governor, and organize by electing a chairman, a vice-chairman and a secretary-treasurer, each to serve for one year. Said board shall have power to make such by-laws, rules and regulations as it shall deem best, provided the same are not in conflict with the laws of North Carolina. The secretary-treasurer shall give bond in such sum as the board shall determine, with such security as shall be approved by the board, said bond to be conditions for the faithful performance of the duties of his office and for the faithful accounting of all moneys and other property as shall come into his hands.

"The board shall meet twice each year, once in April and once in October, for the purpose of transacting such business as may properly come before it. At the April meeting in each year the board shall elect officers. Special meetings may be held at such times as the board may provide in the by-laws it shall adopt. Due notice of each meeting and the time and place thereof shall be given to each member in such manner as the by-laws may provide. Three members of the board shall constitute a quorum.

"The secretary-treasurer shall keep a record of the proceedings of the said board and shall receive and account for all moneys derived from the operation of this act. Any funds remaining in the hands of the secretary-treasurer to the credit of the board after the expenses of the board for the current year have been paid shall be paid over, share and share alike, to the University of North Carolina and to the North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering for the use of their engineering departments. The board has the right, however, to retain at least ten per cent of the total expense it incurs for a year's operation to meet any emergency that may arise.

"The board shall have the power to revoke the

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certificate of license of any general contractor licensed hereunder who is found guilty of any fraud or deceit in obtaining a license, or gross negligence, incompetence or misconduct in the practice of his profession. Any person may prefer charges of such fraud, deceit, negligence or misconduct against any general contractor licensed hereunder; such charges shall be in writing and sworn to by the complainant and submitted to the board. Such charges, unless dismissed without hearing by the board as unfounded or trivial, shall be heard and determined by the board within three months after the date in which they were preferred. A time and place for such hearing shall be fixed by the board and held in the county in which said charges originated. A copy of the charges together with the notice of the time and place of hearing shall be legally served on the accused at least thirty days before the fixed date for the hearing and in the event that such service cannot be effected thirty days before such hearing then the date of hearing and determination shall be postponed as may be necessary to permit the carrying out of this condition. At said hearing the accused shall have the right to appear personally and by counsel and to cross examine witnesses against him, her or them, and to produce evidence of witnesses in his, her or their defense. If after said hearing the board unanimously votes in favor of finding the negligence, incompetency or misconduct in practice the board shall revoke the license of the accused.

"The board may reissue a license to any person, firm or corporation whose license has been reworked: Provided three or more members of the board vote in favor of such re-issuance for reasons the board may deem sufficient.

"The board shall immediately notify the Secretary of State and the clerk of each incorporated city, town or county in the State of its finding in the case of the revocation of a license or of the re-issuance of a revoked license.

"The issuance of a certificate of license by this board shall be evidence that the person, firm or corporation named of a licensed general contractor while the said license remains unrevoked or unexpired.

"Any person, firm or corporation who after this act has been in effect twelve months is not legally authorized to practice general constructing in this State, except as provided for in this act, and any person, firm or corporation presenting or attempting to file as his own the licensed certificate of another or who shall give false or forged evidence of any kind to the board or to any member thereof in maintaining a certificate of license or who falsely shall impersonate another or who shall use an expired or revoked certificate of license shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall for each such offense of which he is convicted be punished by a fine of not less than five hundred dollars or imprisonment of three months or both fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

The following shall be exempted from the provisions of this act: The practice of general constructing as defined in section one of this act by an authorized representative or representatives of the United States Government, State of North Carolina, incorporated town, city or county of this State, provided however that such operation shall be under the supervision of a licensed architect or a registered engineer. Provided further, that any person, firm or corporation who was engaged in the business of general contracting in the States of North Carolina prior to March first, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five, shall be entitled to the license provided for in this act upon the payment of the fees herein prescribed, without submitting to examination.

"All architects and engineers preparing plans and specifications for work to be contracted in the State of North Carolina shall include in their invitations to bidders and in their specifications a copy of this act or such portion thereof as are deemed necessary to convey to the invited bidder whether he be a resident or non-resident of this State and whether a license has been issued to him or not the information that it will be necessary for him to show evidence of a license before his bid is considered."

Other unquoted paragraphs provide detailed authority for routine operation of the board.

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