

# THE SOUTHERN ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS

Vol. LII.

SEPTEMBER, 1926.

NUMBER 9

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## In the October Number

Thomasville, Georgia, is noted for its many country estates and winter homes of Northern people. Delano and Aldrich, architects of New York City contribute to this number a most interesting Colonial house designed for Charles M. Chapin, Esq., of Syracuse, N. Y. This house is unique in that it was planned for a hunting lodge yet the architects have handled the problem so well until the owners have a house that can be lived in the entire year with all the atmosphere of a permanent home. Text and floor plans accompany the photographic plates.

The beauty of Miami, Florida, has recently been enhanced by two outstanding commercial buildings of unusual design. Schultze & Weaver, architects, of New York, contribute the News Tower Building, designed for the Miami News, owned by ex-Governor Cox of Ohio. A. Ten Eyck Brown, architect of Atlanta, contributes his recent



*House of Charles M. Chapin, Esq.,  
Thomasville, Ga.*

design for the Dade County Court House, which is now under construction. These two buildings are of the monumental type and both buildings carry out the tower idea in office building design.

The Waltham Public Library, Waltham, Mass., is shown complete in a series of photographic plates. This building is one of the best examples of the medium sized library in the country. This building is contributed by Joseph D. Leland, architect of Boston.

Continuing our series of articles and photographic plates on Architecture of the Old South, we present in the October number a most interesting old house in Louisiana.

Our Personal Mention column will keep you in touch with architect friends throughout the country, and our notes and comments on subjects of general interest to the profession will be of interest.

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SKETCH—ROUEN

BY JOSEPH T. FRAZER, PHILADELPHIA

Shown at the Twenty-Ninth Annual Architectural Exhibition

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## Baltimore's School Building Program

By ISAAC S. FIELD.

THE City of Baltimore is engaged in a school building program involving an outlay of \$21,000,000, provided for by two loans, one of \$6,000,000, and the other of \$15,000,000. This money is being expended under the direction of a Public Improvement Commission, composed of prominent citizens, with the Mayor of the City, the City Solicitor, and the Chief Engineer of the City, as members ex-officio. This Commission holds regular meetings and passes upon all applications for appropriations. The Commission works in harmony with the Board of School Commissioners, the latter body formulating a program and the same being passed upon by the Commission.

Out of the \$6,000,000 loan, the School Board prepared what is known as School Building Program No. 1, this comprising ten proposed projects. The Commission made its allocation of the funds to cover this program and, incidentally appropriated some thousands of dollar to complete school buildings which had been started before the Commission began to function. It was soon found that the proceeds from the first loan would not begin to take care of the school needs and the second loan, the \$15,000,000 loan, was authorized and School Building Program No. 2 resulted.

It is apparent that a third loan must be secured before the system will be provided with adequate school housing facilities, the elimination of part-time and the relinquishment of temporary accommodations in the shape of portable structures and rented buildings. The municipal authorities recognize this need and every step is being taken to provide the necessary funds.

From this general statement it will be quite evident that the schools of this city have been suffering for many years from inadequate accommodations.

The Strayer Survey of 1920-1921 demonstrated the local situation to be much below par and that many of the existing buildings should be "scrapped," while there was dire need for housing facilities for the children who resided in the outlying sections of the city as well as replacement of old buildings in other sections of the city.

The School Board being fully conversant with this situation started promptly upon the preliminary work necessary to bring about desired improvement in existing conditions. School Building Program No. 1 provided for ten projects, selected as to locations in most urgent need of relief. These ten projects included: Two Junior High Schools; one Senior High School, and five Elementary Schools, all for white pupils; and one Senior-Junior High School and one Elementary School, for colored pupils. Since this program was adopted—1921—all have been completed and occupied with the exception of one Junior High School and one elementary school for white pupils, and the one colored elementary school, ground for which has been bought and architect selected. The Senior-Junior High school for colored pupils was finished and occupied September, 1925.

After these ten projects had been determined upon and work well advanced, the second loan of \$15,000,000, became available and a second School Building program was prepared by the School Board and allocation of funds for the same made by the Public Improvement Commission. This second program included a new site and building for the Baltimore City College, similar action with respect to the Western High School, additions to several existing buildings and a number of new elementary schools in the outlying sections of the city. As a result of this progressive action the City of Balti-



THE WESTPORT SCHOOL, BALTIMORE, MD.  
 BENJAMIN FRANK, ARCHITECT  
 H. G. PERRING, SUPERVISING ARCHITECT

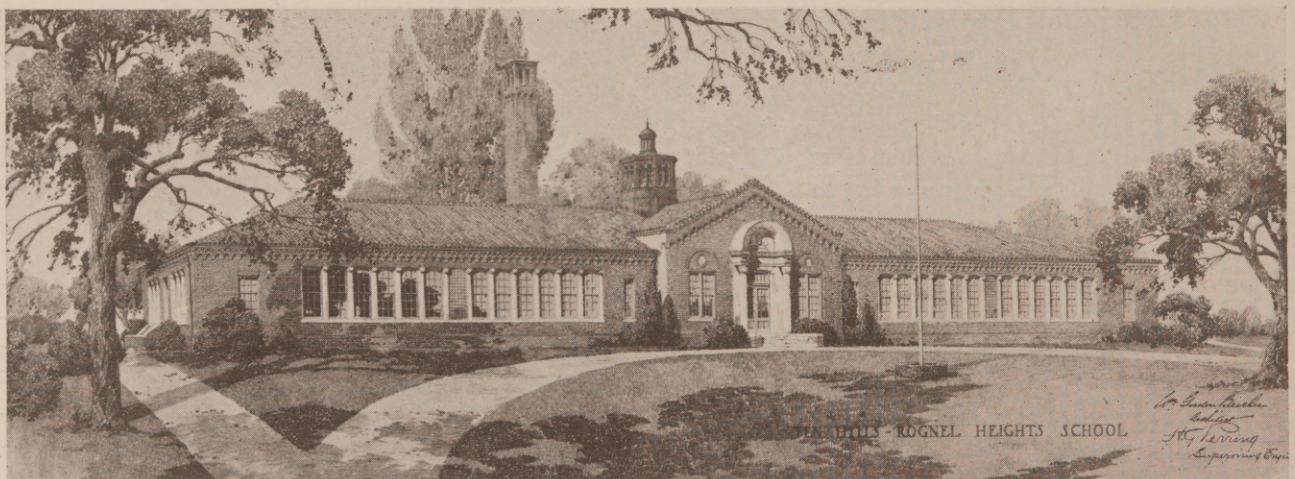
more is getting in line in so far as its schoolhouse facilities are concerned with other advanced communities and, while the ultimate desideratum has not been reached, there is ground for hope that with another loan Baltimore will be put on the map as a city of modern and satisfactory school houses.

Judging from comment of visitors from out of town who have inspected the new buildings there can be no question but that this city is securing the very best and most modern style of schools. The new Senior-Junior High School at Forest Park is said to be a model of the most advanced thought in school architecture, with ample grounds and an ideal site. The plans for the new Baltimore City College call for an imposing structure located in the northern section of the city upon a site com-

prising some 40 acres, affording plenty of space for buildings and playgrounds. This particular proposition calls for an expenditure of over two million dollars and the plans adopted were the result of a competition participated in by a number of architects.

In connection with the new elementary school projects a number of these are being erected on large sites in the suburban districts and are of the one-story type, with provision for later additions.

This article might be closed with the statement that the taxpayers are being given dollar for dollar value in this extensive plan for school betterment and the children of today are securing the instruction so necessary for their future life under the very best environment in so far as housing conditions obtain.



TEN HILLS-ROGNEL HEIGHTS SCHOOL, BALTIMORE, MD.  
 WILLIAM GORDON BEECHER, ARCHITECT  
 H. G. PERRING, SUPERVISING ARCHITECT



ALEXANDER HAMILTON SCHOOL, BALTIMORE, MD.  
EDWIN H. GLIDDEN, ARCHITECT  
H. G. PERRING, SUPERVISING ARCHITECT



PUBLIC SCHOOL, CENTRAL AVENUE AND LEXINGTON STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.  
BUCKLER & FENHAGEN, ARCHITECTS  
H. G. PERRING, SUPERVISING ARCHITECT



JACKSON PLACE SCHOOL, BALTIMORE, MD.  
 THEO. W. PIETSCH, ARCHITECT  
 H. G. PERRING, SUPERVISING ARCHITECT



GWYNNS FALL PARK HIGH SCHOOL, BALTIMORE, MD.  
 SMITH & MAY, ARCHITECTS  
 H. G. PERRING, SUPERVISING ARCHITECT



SENIOR-JUNIOR COLORED SCHOOL, BALTIMORE, MD.

SPENCER E. SISCO, ARCHITECT  
H. G. PERRING, SUPERVISING ARCHITECT



MONTEBELLO SCHOOL, BALTIMORE, MD.

CLYDE N. FRIZ, ARCHITECT  
H. G. PERRING, SUPERVISING ARCHITECT



ROLAND PARK ELEMENTARY SCHOOL, BALTIMORE, MD.  
EDW. L. PALMER, ARCHITECT  
H. G. PERRING, SUPERVISING ARCHITECT



# Why Engineers Should Favor License Law

By D. B. STEINMAN,

*President, American Association of Engineers*

ONE great obstacle impeding public recognition of engineering as a profession has been the lack of legal control of the practice of engineering. Doctors and lawyers have to show evidence of proper training and qualifications before they are admitted to practice their respective professions; but, until a few years ago, there were no laws preventing any man, however unlettered or untrained, from hanging out a shingle and practicing as an engineer.

To remedy this condition, legislation has been enacted in many of the states during the past few years restricting the practice of engineering to those who possess the necessary professional training and experience. Approximately one-half of the states now have such licensing laws for professional engineers, and the profession is exerting its efforts to improve the effectiveness of those laws and to extend their enactment to the remaining states. It is through such laws and their enforcement that the public welfare and the good name of the profession can be protected from the practice of quacks and incompetents.

Licensing laws provide the necessary foundation for other legislation in the interests of the public and the profession. An example is the recently drafted structural safety bill, to be introduced in New York state, requiring public buildings to be designed and their construction supervised by licensed engineers. Such measures for safeguarding the public by insuring competent professional supervision could not be introduced without the previous enactment of a law establishing the licensing of engineers.

Licensing laws provide the necessary machinery for eliminating those who prove themselves unworthy or incompetent. A lawyer found guilty of unethical conduct is 'disbarred'; this would be impossible without the prerequisite legal requirement of 'admission to the bar.' Similarly, under proper provisions in engineers' licensing laws, the profession can take steps, through the state license board, to secure the revocation of the license of any engineer found guilty of dishonorable conduct or otherwise harming public interest or the good name of the profession. Without licensing laws, there is no way of ousting violators of professional honor from the practice of engineering.

Licensing laws protect the use of a professional title. The unhindered and indiscriminate use of the designation 'engineer' in multiplied hyphenated forms by those who know nothing of engineering science weakens the respect for our professional title and retards the proper recognition of engineering as a learned profession. It is only through licensing laws that any thing can be done to curtail and ultimately to curb the misappropriation of our professional designation.

That engineers recognize direct personal benefits from licensing is evidenced by the large number of registrants in states having laws providing voluntary registration.

With licensing laws already enacted in so many states, the engineers in a non-licensing state should lose no time in securing licensing legislation in order to remove their temporary disadvantage; for until they enact their own licensing law they have difficulty in handling professional work in other states.

Reciprocity arrangements for engineers practicing outside of their own states have been developed and will be perfected as licensing legislation is extended, improved and unified.

Engineers' licensing legislation is comparatively new. It will take time to perfect it and to realize the full potential benefits.

The engineering profession is now in very much the situation of the medical profession about fifty years ago. In those days surgical work was done by the barbers, quacks flourished and the true physicians starved. Professional organization and licensing legislation were the correctives. Gradually the laws were strengthened, graduation from a medical college became a prerequisite, and the colleges stiffened their courses and raised their entrance requirements. Now we find the medical profession 'on top of the world.' A man cannot practice medicine nowadays without a thorough course of cultural and professional training as a prerequisite for a license. The unauthorized display of an 'M. D.' or appropriation of the title 'Doctor' arouses prompt investigation by the county medical society. Quack and quack-schools are put out of business. With their licensing law as a foundation, the medical profession has built a high place for itself in public confidence and esteem. The results speak for themselves. Witness the position of respect and leader-

ship now generally enjoyed by the physicians in every community.

Licensing legislation will accomplish similar results for the engineering profession. The full benefits will not be realized immediately.

Some of the older engineers are opposing licensing legislation. They have already secured their success and they have nothing personally to gain from license laws. They object to the slight incon-

venience imposed. I say that such men are dastardly selfish in opposing a movement for the betterment of the profession merely because they have already attained their individual success.

It is the young engineer of today and the engineers of the future who will reap the full benefits of the licensing legislation; and they will bless us for our present far-sighted initiative and effort toward placing engineers license laws on the statutes of every state in the Union.

## Better Lighting For Schools

RECENT extensive surveys have shown that at least 25 per cent of our school children have defective eyesight. In the lower grades the percentage is less than this, but there are marked increases in the number and extent of eye defects as the children progress through their school life. Improper school lighting—both natural and artificial—contributes largely to this condition.

In a great majority of our schools the artificial illumination especially is inadequate or poorly distributed, and glaring light sources are all too common. Under such lighting in the schools—and with correspondingly poor lighting in the homes—the children do not see clearly, or else they strain their eyes in order to see. In either case they are studying under a serious handicap which cannot help but retard their educational progress. Furthermore, eyestrain among the boys and girls of today means impaired vision among the men and women of tomorrow. Widespread investigations show that at the present time over half of our adults have defective eyesight—many of us have indeed lost part of our birthright, either because we did not have good lighting, or because we have abused our eyes unnecessarily.

Aside from the enormous personal losses which result from imperfect vision, both during school life and afterwards, school lighting may be considered as one of those cost items which must be so budgeted that maximum value will be obtained from the expenditure of school funds. Purely from this standpoint of the actual dollars-and-cents cost of operating our educational system, if poor lighting and the resulting imperfect vision prevent annually only two per cent of our children from passing, the cost to the state of repeating the year's instruction for these children is as much as its total school lighting bill for the entire year! And where poor lighting has caused eye defects among school children, in later life their earning capacities are thereby reduced which in the aggregate amounts to an immense economic loss to them and therefore to the nation.

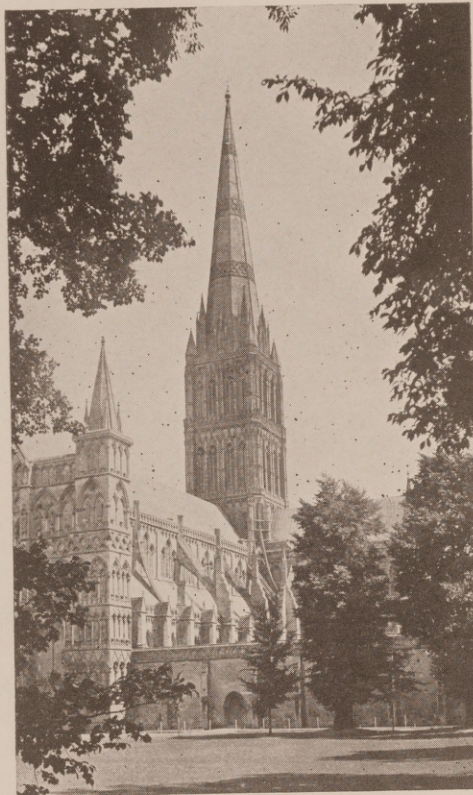
Clearly, the *real* cost of *poor* lighting is stupendous!

Even where the value of good lighting is thoroughly appreciated, progress in improving school lighting conditions is seriously hampered because it is often the general impression that the cost of proper lighting is prohibitive, or nearly so. Yet the total cost of a good artificial lighting system for a school rarely exceeds the cost of the ornaments which are frequently placed around the front entrance. And the average cost of electric current and lamps to provide good artificial lighting in a schoolroom during the periods of insufficient daylight is less than the cost of the pencils and tablets used by the children in the room! Good lighting is indeed inexpensive, especially in view of its far-reaching benefits. If parents and school boards realized these facts there would soon be a marked improvement in school lighting conditions, for it is evident that the small expenditure for proper school lighting pays enormous dividends, both present and future.

The growing use of schools for night courses makes it doubly important that they have good artificial lighting, since the night classes are of necessity entirely dependent on artificial illumination.

For those who are desirous of obtaining proper lighting for any school, complete and authoritative information from an unbiased source is available. A new Code of Lighting School Buildings has recently been prepared by a committee consisting of official representatives of twenty organizations and societies identified with the school lighting problem in one or another of its various aspects. The American Engineering Standards Committee has approved this Code as the American Standard. It serves as a guide for the enactment of legislation on school lighting, provides architects with detailed information on which to base school lighting specifications, and points the way for school authorities to improve lighting conditions. Copies of this Code of Lighting School Buildings can be obtained from the Illuminating Engineering Society, 29 West 39th street, New York City.

Some Work Shown At The  
Twenty-Ninth Annual Exhibition  
Of the A. I. A. and  
T-Square Club



SALISBURY CATHEDRAL  
PHOTOGRAPH T. ERIC COOPER

PHILADELPHIA

May 8th—31st

1926



INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, PHILADELPHIA  
STEWARSON AND PAGE, *Architects*, Philadelphia



INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, PHILADELPHIA  
STEWARTSON AND PAGE, *Architects*, Philadelphia



SECOND CHURCH, CHRIST SCIENTIST, GERMANTOWN, PA.  
DAY AND KLAUDER, *Architects*, Philadelphia



FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—CHESTER, PENNSYLVANIA  
CLARENCE WILSON BRAZER, *Architect*, Philadelphia  
FROHNAN AND ROBB, *Associates*



AMERICAN HOTEL—ALLENTOWN, PENNSYLVANIA  
RITTER AND SHAY, *Architects*, Philadelphia





SKETCH—AMIENS, FRANCE  
NICOLA D'ASCENZO, Philadelphia



SKETCH—WILMINGTON, DELAWARE  
ALBERT KRUSE, T Square Club, Philadelphia

# Selecting Stone for Monumental Buildings

WHEN a great public building, a memorial, a fine residence or bridge is to be built, too much attention cannot be given to the selection of the materials that are to go into its construction. As stone in some form is to be the exterior facing, selection again becomes a matter of prime importance, for both exterior walls and decoration must serve as a barrier against the encroachment of the elements that the interior will be protected. In times past, in this country, as in Europe and other parts of the world where great monumental buildings have been erected, all of the known and important stones have been examined for durability and decorative qualities. In some instances the judgment of the architects and builders has not been of the best, or if the best stones available were selected, then the weather of the country was such as to militate against the use of any material without forecasting early decay and frequent repairs.

In the United States the selection of stone is not a matter of guess work, but of scientific rule and so the selection evolves itself into a choice of those stones best suited for the style of architecture and decorative details into which color injects itself as a dominant factor. In his more important work, it is a matter of history how Sir Christopher Wren invariably insisted that all stone after being quarried be allowed to harden and season for a year before being used in a masonry wall. This procedure is said to be responsible for the satisfactory results he obtained with stone that proved a failure in other buildings. The London climate and the sulphur fumes and other impurities in the air have worked havoc with stones that have withstood centuries of weather in less unsatisfactory places as regards these impurities. A case in point illustrative of the unhappy choice of a soft stone for the rigorous climate of Canada is that of a Montreal cathedral. This same stone in a milder climate would have lasted for centuries, while a harder stone would have saved the Montreal diocese the heavy expense of saving a well designed building through repairs, or through the use of outer preservative coatings.

*This article was recently published in "Stone" a magazine devoted to the Stone Industry and owned by the Stone Publishing Company. The number of valuable suggestions set forth in this article for the selection of all classes of stone for monumental buildings is worth the attention of every architect.*

Frequently the architect is called upon to make use of stone taken from the site of a proposed building and then his problem is one of adaptation rather than selection. If the material is tough and not easily worked it would be folly to design a structure calling for wrought stone-work; if without cleavage the stone could not be used in course masonry effects such as rubble work, and if the beds run only a few inches thick massive effects will be out of the question. If the material be a course sand-stone the carvings and mouldings must be bold and large and the general style broad and simple. Granite also calls for a broad and simple style, while marble, because of its fineness of grain is the exact opposite of granite and can be carved into the most exquisite of designs. In the use of soft stones smooth finish and close joints must be the rule in order to prevent the accumulation of water. As a protection for these very soft stones a harder stone can be used for strings and hood mouldings. The selection of marble for its color and fullness of grain, rather than for its adaptability to carving, open the way for flat planes as the best means of displaying color effects. If for any reason marble is to be moulded large forms should be used, as the high lights of the smooth surface tend to disturb the figure.

In ancient times cost was not the dominant factor in the selection of stone as it is today and, despite the fact that a trifling difference in cost rules selection in many cases to the life and the extent of shortening beauty of a structure yet builders overrule their architects and demand that the saving be made. Then in order of their importance the ruling factors in selection of stone may be said to be cost, color, prevailing fashion and durability. Color frequently is the determining factor and this coupled with the durability of a stone is known to have started a fashion and resulted in wide demand for the particular stones having the much to be desired color tones.

While fashion and foibles are not to be despised the nature of the building must be considered. A commercial building may become antiquated within 100 years, or even within fifty years and in their construction the architect can well consider a softer stone than he would use in a monumental structure such as a cathedral or memorial hall, a college or institutional house. Generally, however, it becomes

the duty of the designer to obtain the best stone for the money available no matter what lesser considerations might warp his judgment. Having decided to use a certain stone it then becomes the architect's duty to assure himself that delivery from quarry and mills will be prompt, that the stone will be uniform and that it will be seasoned, for there is often as much objection to green stone as to green lumber. That architects and builders and building committees may be assured that the stone they propose to use will meet all requirements of uniformity, color tones and that the quarry is equipped to make prompt deliveries, quarrymen and cut stone contractors welcome visits to their quarries and mills. Tables showing various tests for absorption, strength and other qualities pertinent to building stones, are always available, making this feature of the selection a matter of investigation rather than hear-say. Thus the selection of stone in America is not the task that

it might be in countries where the industry is not firmly established with respect to quarrying methods, means of transport and location with respect to the building site. Stone in its natural state is of little intrinsic value, but when quarried, cut and perhaps carved it becomes a commodity of value. A quarry following antiquated methods of quarrying, poorly drained and operated by untrained men cannot compete with the well organized, well drained and well manned quarry of a competitor in the same district. For buildings of great size, therefore, it is well for the specifying architect to visit the quarry. In fact this is a practice followed by many noted architects and many buildings, especially monumental structures, were designed after the stone had been selected and assurances given that the quarry could produce stock of uniform grade and color and that deliveries could be made at specified periods as the work progressed.

## Standard Practice Code Proposed

A PROPOSAL has been made to the Toronto Home Builders' Association, which, if adopted and enforced, will do much to protect the public against the losses incurred through "jerry building" methods of house construction. This proposal, in effect, is that the association adopt standard practice codes for house construction to which every member will be expected to adhere in order to retain membership. Methods of "jerry builders" are too often questionable to say the least, not only in the matter of actual construction, but in financing. Overvaluations and discounting mortgages frequently results in the costs of houses being out of proportion to actual values. Unless some restrictive and corrective measure is adopted, or states regulate building codes under police powers, methods now used by speculative builders of the Jerry Builder class will so de-

moralize the industry as to make the public wary of dealing with reputable builders. Of course the public is not blameless, for the average prospective buyer of a house demands all of the latest labor saving devices, beautiful decorations, fixtures of the latest design, highly polished floors and rubbed trim—all for the price they have determined to pay. Houses that are built with every outward evidence of attractiveness, decorated to meet the demands of the most exacting of matrons, and equipped with all of the latest fixtures, devices for cleaning, heating, and ventilating cannot be sold at moderate prices unless the builder has skimmed on essentials of honest construction. When the buying public becomes educated to the merits of good construction and demands quality rather than short lived attractiveness contractors will begin to improve in their methods.

## Criticize American Architecture

NO invasion of foreign art has ever provoked a volume of conflicting criticism equal to that aroused by the exhibition of American architecture at the academy of arts at Berlin, Germany, under the direction of Max Liebermann.

Assailed by some as "art soulless" the American skyscraper is accepted by others as an aesthetic development born of economic necessity. The adverse criticism is inspired by the traditional German

aversion to tall buildings which obstruct full view of the sky.

While some of the critics praised the exhibitions as exhilarating and typifying American energy, others compared the "skyscraper competition" to competitions between theatrical producers which might cause one revue to advertise 500 pretty chorus girls and its competitor 1,000.

# Some Old Kentucky Houses

WHEN the name of Kentucky is mentioned the very first thought that comes to mind is the Kentucky Derby—beautiful horses grazing in spreading fields of bluegrass, and their aristocratic masters of the days before de war.

The bluegrass region of Kentucky reminds one of the peaceful rolling country of Normandy, and one riding along some of the picturesque lanes would not have to stretch the imagination to feel that he was in old England. There is evidence everywhere of a civilization not unlike that of England in the days of overlord and serf. The old houses crown the hills, set back from the road, and contribute a charm of dignity to the landscape that is hardly found more pleasing in any other section of America. These houses were built during the days of slavery by people who were rich in worldly goods, as well as in the matter of taste.

Perhaps the most inspiring and distinctive impression that the stranger gains of this region is due to the fact that his first vision of a lofty pillared house is repeated at every turn of the road, for throughout Kentucky there is one predominating type of house—the large square brick mansion, with porch across the front, supported by tall white columns. This “Colonial” or “Greek Revival”

house is seen again and again, however the architectural details are varied, thus adding interest to each example.

Lexington was settled in 1775, and named after the news was received of the battle of Lexington. It was not until 1800 that the town really showed signs of becoming a progressive center of the West. It was about this time that the first brick house was erected. During the time, before the Ohio was developed for navigation and Lexington's prospects of growth and power dwindled, fortunes were made. The houses of the pioneers gave way to more stately mansions, and to Benjamin Latrobe, the architect who helped design the capitol at Washington. Perhaps, we owe a debt of gratitude for many of the old houses that are still to be seen in and around Lexington.

While the names of native architects are not to be found, we do have a splendid example of Greek architecture in Morrison Chapel, the oldest building on the campus of Transylvania University, after the design of Gideon Shyrock. This building dominates a small section which is the sole remainder, in the town itself, of old Lexington. Facing the building is an open square, beautiful with its trees and shrubbery, and guarded on three sides by old



Set in a park of magnificent old trees, Ashland, the home of Henry Clay, has the mellow charm of the country homes of England.

*Photographs through courtesy of "Country Life."*



The white pillared Evans house, where James Birney, first abolitionist candidate for president, once lived, is typical of the stately architecture of the bluegrass region of Kentucky.



The Grange, Mrs. Sydney Clay's country home in Bourbon County, is one of Kentucky's most beautiful examples of the one-story house.



On the road from Danville to Harrodsburg stands the Magoffin home, with its interesting side galleries, a feature found on many of the homes in this locality.



The Morton house, said to be the first brick house built in Lexington, stands on Mill Street, facing a park that adjoins old Transylvania University.



The charm and refinement of this entrance detail to the Morton house, the first brick home in Lexington, is worthy of expression in our modern architecture.





Standing near the road, the old Caldwell house, in its coloring and detail, suggests the architectural influences found in the houses of Louisiana and the far South.

houses. On this square is the old Morton house, said to be the first brick house in Lexington. Of unusual interest is the double portico on the side which overlooks a charming garden. Surely this house must have been done by some English architect, or at least, an architect of real ability. The entrance detail possesses unusual delicacy and beauty of detail. Its finely proportioned fan light, and leaded glass ornamented side lights graced on either side by delicate colonettes exhibits careful study in design. The ornamental iron rail balustrade in front of the entrance door is exceedingly nice both as to design and appropriateness.

Lexington possesses in Ashland, the home of Henry Clay, a shrine of national interest. This estate in spite of the encroachments of new houses with imitation thatched roofs, or just plain tin, is almost hidden in its surrounding park of magnificent trees. The house that stands to-day is a replica of that built by Henry Clay. The original edifice was torn down by his son James Clay, because of an unsafe wall, but much of the material from the original house went into the building of this one.

The Evans house near Danville has room after room with woodwork carved by a master who rode through on horseback from Philadelphia to do this house and another in the same county. These two

houses were built some one hundred and thirty-five years ago and to the Evans house the newest wing was added in 1820. James Birney, first abolitionist candidate for president, lived here at one time.

Not far away is a house that one comes upon at the turn of the road, set close to a stone gateway, facing the passerby obliquely and bestowing a perennial impression of hospitable charm. The suffron tinted plaster walls, windows with balconies of delicate but strong ironwork, and the wide recessed veranda with curving balconies for triple windows—these are spanish in suggestion and the house could stand as suitably in St. Augustine, and be set in a garden of palms. Inside and out, it is wholly charming. The Cardwell family who live there are restoring now the original mantels which are succeeding Victorian ones that once turned them out.

On the interior of some of these old houses will be found the finest of woodwork. Only the choicest of woods were used, the floors of ash and the inside woodwork of black walnut. Most often a hall runs the depth of the house with rooms on either side, and in many of these great houses the stairways, with their small rails and light spindles, although handmade and charming in themselves, are out of keeping with the size and dignity of the house.



The old Moore house was built on an original grant, and is a striking example of the early country houses of Kentucky.

# ARCHITECTURAL MEMORANDA

Paul J. Duncan announces the opening of offices at 703 Pacific National Bank Building, Los Angeles.

James William Kideney announces the opening of offices at 515 White Building, Buffalo. He desires catalogs and samples.

Announcement is made that Hawley W. Morton is now associated with Andrews, Jones, Biscoe & Whitmore, 50 Congress Street, Boston.

The firm of Cummings & Starbuck has been dissolved by mutual consent. Fred L. Starbuck will continue the practice of architecture at Miami, Fla.

John P. Parrish, formerly of Indianapolis, has opened an office at 201 Mackey Building, Hollywood, Fla. He desires manufacturers' samples and catalogs.

Charles H. Conrad and George Bain Cummings announce the consolidation of their offices under the name of Conrad & Cummings, at 507 Phelps Building, Binghamton, N. Y.

Charles P. Rawson has opened offices at 59 N. E. Fourteenth Street, Miami, Fla. He would appreciate receiving the publications and samples of manufacturers.

M. C. Kleuser, formerly connected with the firm of C. D. Hill & Co., has opened offices at 509 Republic Bank Building, Dallas, Texas. Samples and catalogs are desired.

Rudolph James Nedved has opened new quarters in the Marquette Building, 140 South Dearborn Street, Chicago.

Noah & Frank announce the establishment of new quarters at 1203 Akron Savings & Loan Building, Akron, O.

Wolf, Sexton, Harper & Trueax, Architects and Engineers, have opened new offices in the Tribune Tower, Chicago.

Frank Ashburton Moore has opened a new office at 607 Fifth Avenue. His former address was 109 East 29th Street, New York.

C. O. Boyce announces the opening of new offices at 1008 Atlas Bank Building, Cincinnati. He desires samples and catalogs of manufacturers.

Myron S. Teller announces that Harry Halverson has become associated with him in his practice. The name of the firm is "Nyron S. Teller, Harry Halverson, Architects," and the address 280 Wall Street, Kingston, N. Y.

## Allied Architects' Association

EVERETT WAID, President of the American Institute of Architects, recently addressed a letter to members concerning the increasing practice of business combinations among architects and says in part:

"A major problem before the architectural profession during the past five years has been that of practice by architects brought together in business combinations commonly called 'Allied Architects Associations.' Nearly a dozen such organizations have been formed or are in contemplation. Various causes have led to this trend in practice.

"It might be assumed at the outset that so long as such combinations are formed in a legal manner

and conduct their business on ethical bases there could be no more objection to them than to the old-time firm or corporation of three to five architects. Obviously, however, the profession has sensed the fact that practice by large groups like commercial business by great corporations may threaten monopoly, and is bound to raise new problems. Urgent protests, and severe criticism by individual architects, and requests from Chapters for guidance in the matter have brought the whole subject before the Board of Directors of the American Institute of Architects.

Certain disadvantages are pointed out by Mr. Waid, such as the danger of bringing the profession

into politics, limiting individual opinion and generally submerging the individual in group associations. Other dangers are indicated in opportunity offered for error and fraud by individuals which would reflect on the whole group, the power of combination which would lead to monopoly and acquisition of great power by a few in the organization which would raise the question of fair dealing to individuals and further the loss of individual expression in design.

Mr. Waid says in conclusion:

"It is desirable that each Chapter of the Institute shall discuss this subject as fully and frankly as it pleases and the Board of Directors urges the advisability of a cautious and conservative attitude. A new method, however laudable its motives and admirable its results, if it contains the seed of discord, deserves thorough consideration before being adopted.

"Each group contemplating the formation of an association is recommended when formulating its plan of organization to safeguard the following considerations which the Board of Directors regard as fundamentally important in the practice of archi-

ture:

- (1) It is for the best interests of architectural design that the designer or designers of any architectural work should receive personal recognition and credit.
- (2) It is essential that personal responsibility for all professional services should be maintained as clearly as in individual practice.

"The first of these conclusions involves the integrity of our art. The second involves the proper protection of our client's interests.

"It has, therefore, by the Board of Directors, been

"Resolved, that while circumstances may arise which render it expedient to form an Allied Architects' Association in the public service and for specific work, nonetheless the Board believes that the formation of such associations for general practice is not in the best interests of the art of architecture and that therefore the definite establishment of an association bringing together a large percentage of the practitioners of a given section to practice architecture as such an association is to be discouraged."

## National Construction Survey

THE national survey of construction conditions just made the American Construction Council notes that the first four months of 1926 showed the greatest volume of building construction yet seen for the same period of any year and exceeds by 20% the similar period for 1925 which itself was a record breaking building year. This condition is not uniform as some localities show a recession and there are some indications toward greater moderation. The last part of April showed a slight seasonal decrease from the rate of the preceding months, which however is partially due to the fact that spring work has come into the market earlier than usual this year as a result of the continuous campaign for all year round work.

It is difficult to tell whether the growth of new industrial and commercial buildings will continue to go down on the books the next six months as fast as it has during the past year, says the report. A distinct note of caution has been sounded by many individuals and many groups. In the matter of high priced apartments and hotels a similar note of caution has been sounded. It is only in the group of medium priced well built private dwellings that the

demand seems to warrant real optimism. This demand for homes must not be confused with artificial real estate booms. The report follows in part:

"What is needed as to volume of construction is of course steady all-year-round and year-in and year-out work on a sound level, and whatever can be done to maintain this is much more important than mere peak production.

"The outstanding needs still remains that of suitable housing for persons of average means at a fair price. The Council pointed out last Fall that the large volume of building construction has not yet met the country's real housing need. City residential construction continues in the main to be of the larger and higher priced apartments and hotels, and the more active suburban home developments are still too frequently high in price or inferior in quality.

"The construction of large buildings is reflecting more and more houses, the increased demand of public for better built buildings as urged by the Council for the past several years, and a similar demand is beginning to show itself on the part of the prospective home owner of moderate means as evidenced by the nation-wide demand for the Coun-

cil's recent pamphlet "Six Steps in Building or Buying a Home" which has received the hearty approval of the responsible elements of the various branches of the construction industry as well as of the public. But further awakening of the public consciousness to the value of better building and an ever present insistence on the part of the home buyer that he get real value for his money are still needed.

"The Council urges the prospective home owner to deal only with reliable persons in all the stages of buying or building a home—location, financing, design and building. He should also insist upon first class materials and first class workmanship both in the structure proper and in its equipment.

"Likewise, the investing public whose money goes into mortgage bonds and other present day forms of financing large building construction should insist upon first class construction in both materials

and workmanship on all buildings into which it puts its money and deal only with reliable loaning institutions from whom it can obtain full facts as to not only the nature of the security but the character of the building and supervision of the structure itself.

"Regional planning of large and small cities as to both beauty and utility as well as the proper development of smaller centers and suburban districts should have the hearty support of the public. Even the smaller towns and villages which anticipate future growth should conduct intelligent planning. The flow of traffic to and from the large centers and its relation to building development is also becoming an increasingly serious problem and should receive careful consideration in this connection.

"The market for building materials continues in general to be satisfactory, although in some branches of the industry a disposition to buy only for immediate requirements is seen."

## Architectural Exposition in 1927

THE Architectural League of New York announces that its 1927 exhibition will take the form of an Allied Arts and Architectural Exposition and will be held in Grand Central Palace, February 21st to March 5th. It is planned to depart from the arrangements of the 1925 Exposition by grouping all subjects to enable visitors to inspect special groups with a maximum of convenience. The exposition will be directed by Howard Grenley with

Walter T. Sweatt as associate director. The special exposition committee of the league is composed of Alexander B. Trowbridge, its president; Harvey Wiley Corbett and Ely Jacques Kahn. In connection with the exposition it is planned to hold a series of meetings and luncheons for the purpose of discussing subjects of general interest to both architects and the "men in the street."

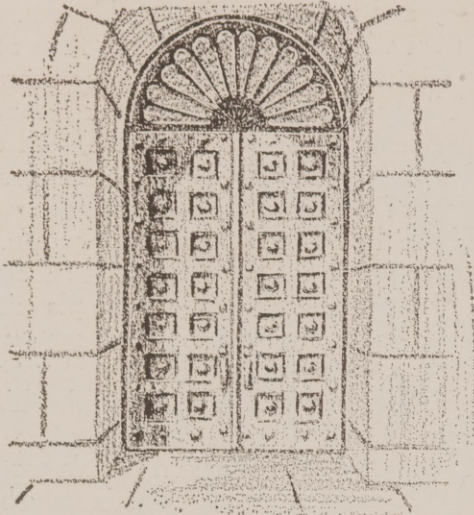
## Steel Frames for Small Houses

THE use of structural steel in small home construction is not an idle dream, asserts Henry B. Brigham, of Boston, chairman of the Housing Committee, National Association of Real Estate Boards. Mr. Brigham points to one builder who, he says, is profitably building small homes to sell, using steel frames and metal lath and finishing the exterior with stucco or brick. In itemizing the cost of a stucco, exterior steel frame bungalow, size 24 by 34, with five rooms and bath, the builder said:

"The cost for the metal, lumber and metal lath for the building complete is \$522.72 which will figure about \$75 less than the wood joists, rafters, studs and lath for exterior and interior walls. The reason for this is that the steel in the frame is spaced on two-foot centers, whereas the studs in the wood

house are spaced on 16-inch centers, thus creating a saving in steel. The erection cost runs less as laborers are hired at a cost of 60 cents an hour instead of carpenters at \$1 an hour. The lath is installed by men at 70 cents per hour against \$1.35 per hour for wood lath." He uses 4-inch steel channels for all his frame work and 6-inch floor joists and they are delivered to the building site cut to length. He punches the necessary holes, claiming that he can do so cheaper than he can get them cut by the manufacturer. He says: "When it becomes known by the steel concerns of this country that the steel frame fireproof house can be built at no greater cost than wood they will also find that producing steel for house construction will greatly increase their tonnage."

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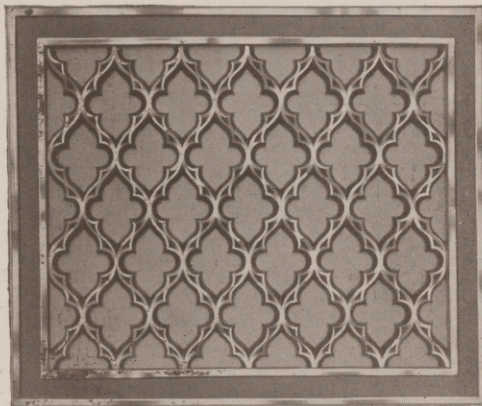
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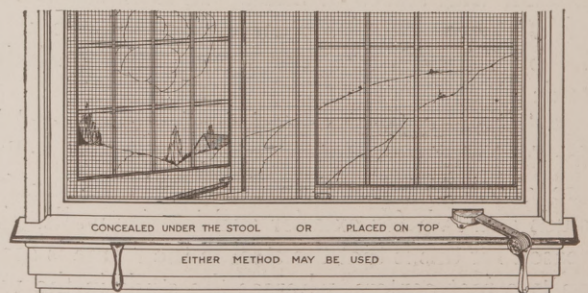
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# BOOK REVIEWS

## CONCRETE PLAIN AND REINFORCED, Vol. I.

By F. H. Taylor, S. E. Thompson, and Edward Smulski. With a chapter by Henry C. Robbins. Fourth Edition. 969 pp., 5¼ x 9 ins. Price \$8 Net. John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York.

The scientific study which is being made of concrete is due no doubt to its steadily increasing use in building and engineering operations of many kinds. Most architects and engineers, absorbed as they probably are in the claims and demands of varied practice, have little opportunity for the experiment and research to which progress in the use of any material is due; happily, however, architects and engineers have always been ready to make known for the general good any special knowledge of which they may become possessed, and thus what might be called the *materia* of the scientific use of concrete is made wider and deeper. So in this instance, for with the appearance of a fourth edition the present work has been entirely re-written and is appearing in three volumes, the first covering reinforced concrete design and construction, the second concrete materials and construction, and the third special structures in reinforced concrete, all this very carefully prepared in accord with the latest and most advanced practice.

Theory and methods have been presented in the most simple and usable forms, and several details, such as designs of columns of various types adapted to special use, have been planned to accord with various specific city building codes, while the volume is replete with diagrams and tables of every kind. A work on concrete which would be more valuable to the engineer and also to students of engineering is not likely to appear soon.

## THE PRACTICAL BOOK OF PERIOD FURNITURE.

By Harold Donaldson Eberlein and Abbot McClure. With Color Frontispiece. 250 Illustrations. 356 Pages.

Every book ought to have a definite reason for its being. In the present instance that reason is that hitherto there has never been a book of brief compass and succinct arrangement for ready reference to tell the reader what he wished to know and all

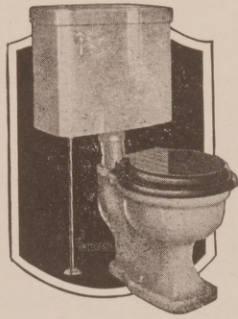
that he needed to know in order to identify and classify any piece of period furniture, whether original or a reproduction, that he might own or intend to buy. The Illustrated Chronological Key at the beginning of the book is of inestimable value in showing at a glance the dominant characteristics of each period style. The object of the following chapters is to give practical, concrete information in this respect, and point out the goodness of the several styles, supplying such characteristic details as may enable the reader to identify and distinguish types with certainty as well as convenience. In dealing with each successive period this book demonstrates its practical simplicity for purposes of ready reference and comparison. At the beginning of each chapter are given dates, reign, wood employed and such general observations as may be necessary. Following this is a condenser enumeration of the different articles of furniture found in common use at the particular time of which the chapter treats.

PRINCIPLES OF DECORATION. By R. G. Hatton. 224 pp., 5¼ x 8½ ins. Price \$3.50. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

Growth of good taste in domestic architecture, which has been going on during the last decade, has quite naturally involved growth of interest in interior decoration which is, of course, the logical complement of architecture if not actually a part of architecture itself. This interest has developed the establishment of many schools in which interior decoration is being taught and the publication of countless volumes on the subject, many of which are too superficial or casual to be of permanent value, but several of which are sufficiently useful to merit real and serious attention.

With studying a subject so broad it is necessary to divide it into various departments, and one of the most important is concerned with design, which may be considered from the standpoints of suitability, aesthetic quality, melody, scale, proportion, clearness and under several other headings, each of which requires study by anyone who would attain a firm grasp upon the subject.

Professor Hatton, who has already prepared a number of works on drawing, composition and perspective, is here concerned largely with design, treat-



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ing historical design in a way as free as possible in order to develop independence on the part of the designer. As the Preface puts it, "the tenor of the book is, on the whole, to urge the decorator to approach his work with the intention of making it vivacious and effective, intellectual and interesting, and to proceed as if no decoration had ever existed before, not from conceit of his own abilities, nor in contempt of the past, but in order to get rid of the tendency to use inherited ornamental forms."

**TERRA COTTA OF THE ITALIAN RENAISSANCE.** 200 Plates, 9 x 12 ins. Price \$3. The National Terra Cotta Society, 19 West 44th Street, New York.

Architects who are concerned with the careful and critical study of precedent, particularly as it applies to the ornament and decoration of actual structure, owe much to the research which has been involved in the publication of the various books and brochures issued by the National Terra Cotta Society. This organization has never been content to skim the surface of a study of the history of terra cotta, and to secure the data which have made its publications so valuable, trained architects have been commissioned to search out the districts, chiefly in Italy, where the masterpieces of the terra cotta workers' craft exist and secure data which when offered later in published form, have added immeasurably to the equipment which makes much of our modern architecture so accurate. So with the present volume, based upon the researches of Arthur Frederick Adams during the summer of 1923, the 200 photographs from which these plates were made having been selected from a far greater number taken by him at the time.

Terra cotta achieved its greatest triumphs in Italy during the Renaissance. Architects of the period realized that by its use ornament and color which could be had in no other way were to be had at no great cost, and their patronage supplied the demand without which no craft can flourish. To this cooperation between architect and craftsman are due the matchless examples of terra cotta, as beautiful today as centuries ago, with which are identified the great names of Luca della Robbia, Donatello, Bramante, Brunelleschi, Michaelangelo and Alberti, and many other great Italians.

Modern workers in terra cotta have furnished undoubted proof that the masters of the past produced little if anything which could not be made today provided the demand which stimulated their efforts existed now. Much admirable work in terra cotta has been produced, and much is continually being done, and yet one wonders why the revival of the wide use of this material comes so slowly. Many of the motifs supplied in this volume need

little or no adaptation to make them suitable for use today, and it is possible to fire pieces of far greater sizes than could be placed in kilns used centuries ago, owing to improvements in kiln building.

This excellent volume is essentially for the use of the designer, and in suggesting the vast possibilities which lie in the use of terra cotta it will undoubtedly fulfill its destined purpose with considerable benefit to architecture.

**PRACTICAL STEAM, HOT WATER HEATING AND VENTILATING.** 400 pages 6 x 9, 400 illustrations, cloth. Published by The Norman W. Henley Publishing Co., 2 West 54th St., New York City. Price \$4.00.

This book is written primarily for heating contractors but its form and clearness of exposition make it serviceable for the architect who wishes to have a general or specific understanding of steam and hot water heating and ventilating. This subject is one of the most simple that is found in building construction as it is based on a few elementary laws. If these laws are thoroughly understood, their applications follow a simple, logical analysis of the problem to be solved.

Every phase of the subject is explained and illustrated in a manner suitable for general usage. In large construction where units of importance and great cost are involved, this book does not explain those refinements of design that are essential to that class of work. Heating design then becomes the work of expert engineers and is without the province of architects and contractors.

Every architect should have a running knowledge, at least of this subject and the reading of this book is thoroughly enjoyable and readable because of ordinary requirements.

**ENGLISH HOUSE GROUNDS.** Photographic Views by Mabel Parsons; Text by Clarence Fowler; Editor, Eugene Clute. 15 East 40th Street, New York: Mabel Parsons, 1924. 99 pp. 9x11<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> in. Bound in Boards. \$7.50.

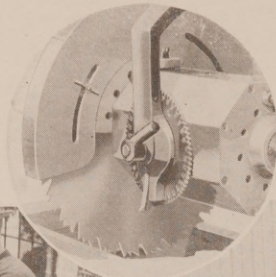
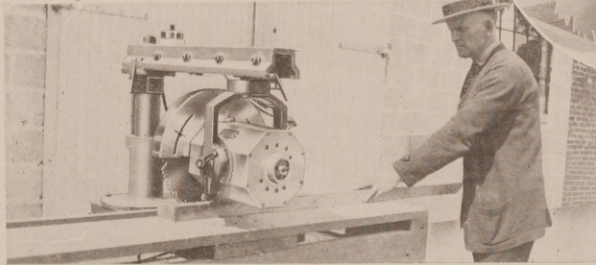
Suggestions for the grounds of small and medium-sized homes with 40 full-page illustrations from English examples; with descriptive captions and text addressed to the layman. Planned by Samuel Parsons, formerly Landscape Architect, Dept. of Parks, New York City, and completed by his daughter in collaboration with Clarence Fowler, Fellow American Society of Landscape Architects, and Eugene Clute, Editor.

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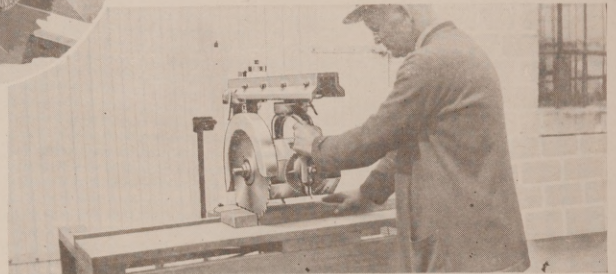
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**I. P. FRINK, INC., New York. Frink Lighting Service** \_for Banks." Catalog 425. A valuable booklet on the subject.

The lighting of banks calls for treatment wholly different from that desirable in lighting structures of other kinds. A bank's interior is likely to be highly dignified if not monumental, demanding lighting in keeping, while the great amount of clerical work done requires that the working portions of the bank be well lighted by the best methods which scientific lighting systems can employ. The Frink concern is of course in the advance guard of specialists in lighting, its success in illuminating art galleries, picture galleries, etc., being equaled by success in lighting interiors such as those of banks, and the wide extent to which its service is being used is proved by this brochure showing bank interiors in all parts of the country and of many architectural types.

**SANDUSKY CEMENT CO., Cleveland. "Medusa Waterproofing and Waterproofed Cements." Their importance.**

The part played by concrete in modern building and engineering is of course of prime importance, and yet in the making of concrete the value of the quality of the cement used is such that the integrity of the concrete and therefore the stability of the completed work may well depend upon it. This booklet gives illustrations and descriptions of many engineering works where the value of concrete construction depends wholly upon the waterproofness of the cement used; among them are power houses, grain elevators, vats, mine shafts, walls of basements or cellars, tunnels, and vaults of different kinds. In all these, and in many other instances, Medusa Waterproofing and Waterproofed Cements are proving to be of inestimable value.

**FORD HARDWARE COMPANY, INC., New York "Portfolio of Hand Wrought Hardware."**

Many buildings, and residence structures particularly, derive a large part of their interest from the hardware used upon their exteriors and interiors. Renewed interest in all forms of hand craftsmanship, of which work in metal is one, has brought about the careful examination of many of the old houses which were built during early days in this country, and many excellent pieces of early, handwrought hardware have been found to serve as models or patterns from which new are being made; and not only this, for the metal workers seemed to have caught something of the spirit of the old workers, and are producing work which is equal in every way to the best of any period. This publication consists of loose leaves showing a wide assortment of handmade fittings, casement and cupboard fasteners, latches, drop rings, knockers, foot scrapers, hinges, and hold backs for blinds and shutters, all these to be had in several different finishes.

**DAVEY TREE EXPERT CO., INC., Kent, Ohio. "When Your Trees Need the Tree Surgeon."**

Because landscape architecture sustains so close and intimate a relationship to country and suburban architecture, the work of the well known Davey company is of great interest and importance to architects. Trees are perhaps the most important of all the details which enter into successful landscape work, and while nothing adds more to an out-of-door setting than healthy, vigorous trees, nothing detracts more than trees which are anaemic or ailing. What is here called "tree surgery" has apparently been developed in much the same way as has surgery when applied to human bodies, though per-

haps when used in regard to trees the term includes rather more, for it seems to embrace also methods for making sickly trees healthy and anaemic trees robust without recourse to anything which could be called "surgical." How many towns which once boasted fine trees are now without them! New Haven is still probably the "Elm City," but one looks in vain for enough elms to render the term other than a misnomer,—and yet intelligent work by tree experts might have undone the harm which present-day conditions have wrought there. Central Park might not now resemble the devastated regions of northeastern France had there been made in its behalf half the effort which Boston expends upon the elms on Commonwealth Avenue.

**IMPROVED OFFICE PARTITION CO., Elmhurst, N. Y. "Telesco Partition; It Telescopes."**

Modern business requires the provision of private offices, of stock rooms, or of other places which it is necessary to have divided from the rest of the premises. Then again, business expansion or changes in requirements frequently necessitate alterations in the layout of a floor, and this is likely to involve the changing of the arrangement of the partitions. As is well known, partitions which are structural and plastered must be torn out and rebuilt, causing expense and interruption to business routine. "Telesco" partitions, described in this booklet, on the contrary, since they come ready built in sections of convenient widths and heights, are easily and quickly installed and just as quickly and easily taken down and later reerected elsewhere.

**THE CELOTEX COMPANY, Chicago. "Specifications and Details for Decoration of Acousti-Celotex."**

The practical value of Acousti-Celotex as a sound-absorbing facing for walls and ceilings is increased by its being easy to decorate. Its natural color is attractive; oil paints can be successfully used without impairing its acoustical properties, and color in the form of stains, dyes and water colors can be applied by brushing, spraying or stenciling. Acousti-Celotex can be fitted to panels of any shape or size and made to conform to curved areas. The specifications give directions for the application and decoration of the material, listing first all the sizes of the units, describing the correct method of using them and giving specifications and directions for painting and otherwise decorating the material. It is a valuable and useful brochure.

**CLINTON METALLIC PAINT CO., Clinton, N. Y. "The Clinton Mortar Color Experimenter."**

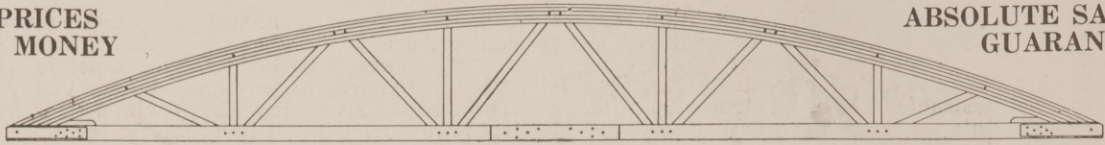
Architects well know the value of color in the mortar joints of brickwork, for upon this detail depends a great part of its character. With a view to making easy the experimenting with color in these joints this firm, makers of mortar colors, has hit upon an ingenious plan. The "Clinton Mortar Color Experimenter" consists of strips of wall board,  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch thick, this being the width of the usual mortar joint. The edges of these strips are slightly roughened, to represent the texture of mortar, and they are colored to exactly the shades which are obtained when Clinton coloring is used in mortar. The idea is excellent for it makes plain to a client the actual appearance of finished brickwork. A few of the bricks which are to be used are easily arranged in the form of whatever bond is to be used, the colored strips, horizontal and vertical, supplied by the Clinton Metallic Paint Co. being slipped into place to represent the mortar joints as they will appear.

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AMERICAN ROOF TRUSS CO., LaSalle & Madison Sts., CHICAGO

**WALLACE & TIERNAN CO., INC., Newark.** "The W. & T. Vacuum Type Chlorinator."

Large cities all over the country are spending colossal sums, and in some instances are wiping out entire townships, to create the areas or "watersheds" within which their supplies of water may be collected. But almost as important as the actual collecting of the water are the processes by which it is purified or disinfected and made fit for use. These pages of The Southern Architect and Building News, devoted to the reviewing of the publications of different manufacturers, have several times made mention of the W. & T. Chlorinator by which water is sterilized and rendered free of bacteria, and once or twice such mention has been in connection with keeping purified the water in swimming pools or at bathing beaches. This large folder, however, describes the Vacuum Type Chlorinator as it is being used in the filtration plants of large cities to cleanse the water supplied to their inhabitants through the cities' mains, one of quite a number of illustrations showing the batteries of chlorinators installed in the Detroit filtration plant, which is the largest in the world.

**ELEVATOR SUPPLIES CO., Hoboken, N. J.** "The Elevator Dispatching System."

It would be interesting to hear discussed the question as to whether the tall building caused the development of the elevator or whether the perfection of the elevator made possible the tall building. At any rate, the interests of the two are bound closely together, and without the other neither would be of great service to the world. Lacking a precise means of signaling, a group of elevators could not be operated at even moderate speeds. High speed elevator service is limited strictly to the efficiency of the signals. It is a conservative statement that the efficiency of a group of any number of elevators depends materially on their equipment with a proper signal system. In offering the Elevator Dispatching System, this concern is guided by its experience of nearly half a century in the elevator signal business. Each new development in the elevator industry found this company ready with a signal system to improve the service. This development would make an interesting story, the history of the Elevator Supplies Company, from its beginning, for it is the history of the development of elevator signals and accessories and parallels the history of the development of high speed elevators, which travel with perfect ease and safety at rates which would a few years ago have been considered impossible.

**BONDED FLOORS COMPANY, INC.** "Hospital Floors; Gold Seal Battleship Linoleum, Rubber Tile."

The matter of using appropriate flooring materials in hospitals is certainly of sufficient importance to fully justify the study and attention being given to it. First of all, the appearance of the floors is an important factor in the impression which a hospital creates in the mind of the public; then it is necessary that floor coverings possess several requisite sanitary qualities, that they be easily cleaned, not likely to absorb liquids, and above all that they be so made as to deaden the sound of

footsteps, for patients in a hospital should never be subjected to unnecessary noise. There is likewise the important factor of the floors' being easy on the feet of those who must frequently walk over them, for nurses, orderlies, and other attendants should certainly be spared all unnecessary fatigue. This folder is one of quite a number of publications issued by the Bonded Floors Company, Inc., and dealing with the excellent floorings sold by the company, floor coverings which while attractive and not costly, possess every quality necessary for hospital use.

**CIRCLE A PRODUCTS CORPORATION, Newcastle, Ind.** "Circle A Partitions Sectional and Movable."

Modern business requires quarters which are practical, and this involves seclusion and privacy for some departments which by reason of their very natures cannot be open to the general public. This seclusion is secured, of course, by means of enclosing partitions, and this brochure deals with a line of partitions which are eminently practical in that they come in sections, are easily removed and quickly set up, and quite as quickly and easily removed and set up anew when necessary. The partitions, coming as they do in sections, with and without glass, are the most practical imaginable. They are of heavy and substantial construction, and are carefully made of selected, kiln-dried woods. The sections tongue and groove together, and a continuous cornice holds the sections together in strict and rigid alignment.

**THE AMERICAN STOVE CO., St. Louis.** "Hand Book on Gas Ranges for Architects and Builders."

The details of cooking have now been brought to a perfection which appears to be scientific, the results of careful study and research into all the details of cooking, carried on during several years in the Research Laboratories of the American Stove Co. One of the highly important details perfected has been the Lorain Oven Heat Regulator, the first perfect application of thermostatic control of heat to the oven of the domestic gas range. This catalog, intended for the use of architects and builders, lists ranges of different types and capacities, from the smallest, suitable for a tiny kitchenette, to a large range, appropriate for hotel or restaurant kitchen. This booklet also gives some valuable suggestions on the economical planning of kitchens.

**WICKWIRE SPENCER STEEL CO., New York.** "Clinton Grilles. Useful for screening the necessary radiator."

The necessity of concealing heating radiators and yet so arranging them that heat can readily escape from them has brought into wide use grilles of metal. Thus radiators are often placed in recesses within the thickness of walls and hidden behind grilles of patterns and finishes which accord with the surroundings. This brochure describes and illustrates a great variety of such grilles, of different gauges or thicknesses of metal and of an equal variety of design. Some of the grilles are fitted with doors which of course render it possible to reach the radiators for manipulation of the valves. The brochure will probably suggest to architects and engineers many ideas which might easily be made feasible, particularly in places of a public nature.

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