

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

VOLUME CIV.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1913

NUMBER 1977

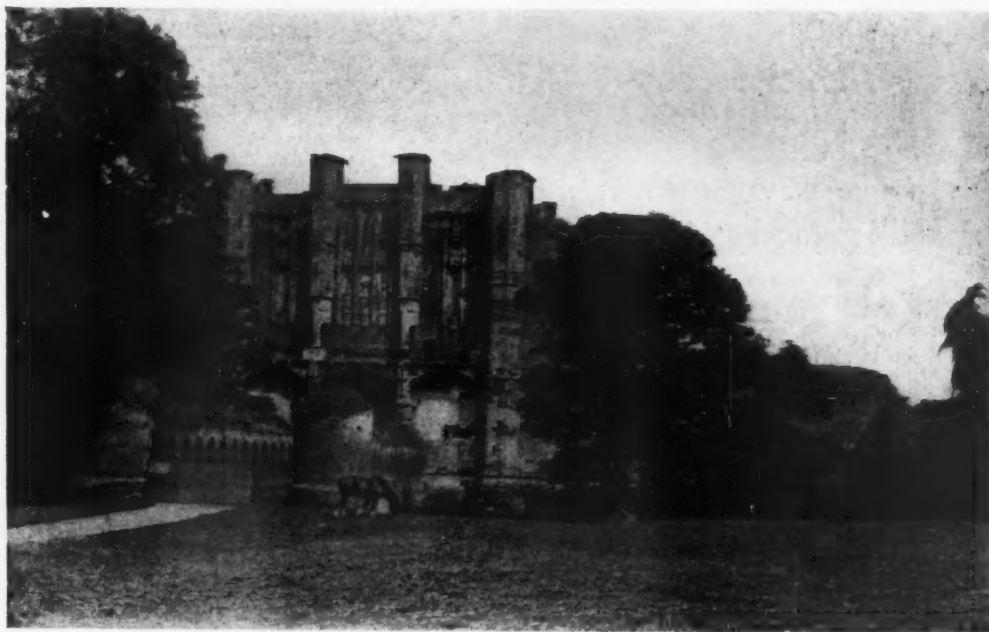


FIG. 1. THORNTON ABBEY, YORKSHIRE

OLD TIME ENGLISH BRICKWORK

By GEORGE J. JERVIS



THE history of English brickwork is generally supposed to date from the middle of the fifteenth century for the few isolated examples erected prior to that time either dated from the era of Roman occupa-

tion or represented a spasmodic attempt of Saxon builders to imitate the building construction of their late conquerors.

Such rare examples as St. Albans, St. Batolp's Priory and possibly half a dozen other brick edifices, are not sufficient to establish a claim for the birth of brick-

work in England for it was not until many centuries later that the seed of Brick Construction was planted on English soil to blossom so speedily into such artistic creations as Eton College, St. Johns Cambridge, East Barham and other well known examples.

It was from the Flemish brick builders that the English received the incentive to erect their private and public buildings of a material so pliable in form and one which offered such amazing possibilities in the way of decorative treatment.

To those whose interest in brickwork is sufficient to follow its varied historical course and to trace its introduction into



FIG. 2. HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, HULL

England: it would be reasonable to suppose that the Flemish builders demonstrated their art more particularly in those towns on the East coasts of England to which they had the earliest access and it must be in such a locality that we look to find the oldest existing examples of their handiwork.

The inhabitants of the seaport town of Hull in Yorkshire, from the early part of the fourteenth century traded extensively with the Flemings and it is in this town and its environs that we find today so many interesting remains of old time brickwork.

According to Bishop Leland, the Historian, Hull, in the time of Richard the Second, was a completely brick built town. In the quaint English of his day, we read—"And yn this tyme the Towne was wonderfully augmented for building and was enclosed with Diches and the Waul begun, and yn continuance ended and made all of Brike as most part of the Homes of the Towne at that tyme was."

Sufficient evidence surely, that by this date the townspeople had appreciated the value of clay products as a building material of sovereign value.

One of the best examples of fourteenth century brickwork is found in Holy Trinity

Church. This is one of the largest Parish churches in England—its area being 20,040 sq. ft. The building is not entirely of brick; the West End being of stone; but that portion of the church which is built of brick is in a wonderful state of preservation, as may be judged by the accompanying illustrations.

In Fig. 6 we have an excellent photograph of a buttress on the South Side, east of the South Transept. The sanded face of the old hand made brick has disappeared

and many of the brick show signs of weathering which, considering the hundreds of years of exposure, is excusable. The size of the bricks in this particular section average nine inches by two and one-quarter inches with headers of four and one-quarter inches and two and one quarter inches and are of a dull brownish red color; the mortar joints being of a dark greyish green averaging three-eighths inch to one-quarter inch, the vertical joints being as a rule, slightly narrower than the horizontal ones.

In connection with the above, it is interesting to note that these bricks are longer and thicker than those used in Queens College, Cambridge (1448), the dimensions of the latter being eight inches by one and three-quarter inches by four



FIG. 3. WALL, CHANTRY LANE, BEVERLY

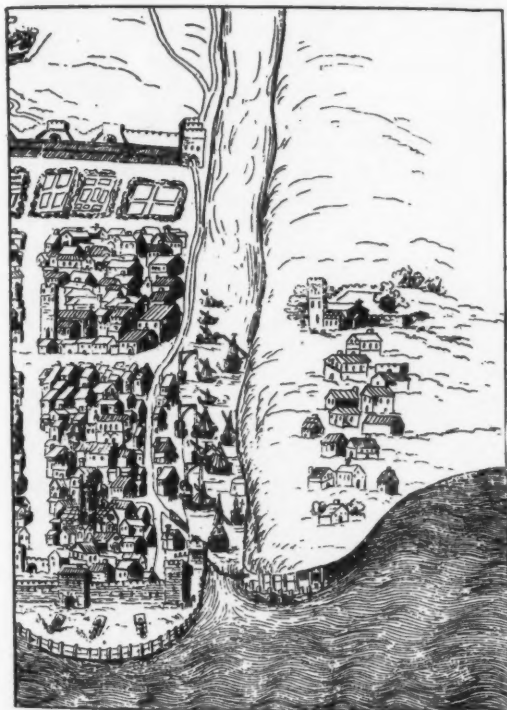


FIG. 4. HULL, ENGLAND
PART OF A XIV CENTURY MAP NOW IN THE BRITISH
MUSEUM

inches to eight inches by two inches by four and one-quarter inches, laid with wide joints, four courses, averaging eleven and one-half inches from centre to centre.

It is possible that the weathering of these particular brick is not altogether due to the chemicals in the atmosphere, but rather to the heat caused in the burning or the dampness of the clay before the brick were put in the kiln.

Fig. 7 shows a detail of the wall surface on the south side, the bricks of which, it may be noted, are laid in English Bond and are in perfect condition, with the exception of a few chipped bricks here and there.

In another part of the town we come across Little Lane (Fig. 5) connecting Blackfriars' Gate and Little Humber Street, which up to the seventeenth century was the only entrance to the town from the landing place on the River Humber. It is less than seven feet wide. The bricks average nine and three-quarters inches by two inches by four and one-half inches,

with very uneven joints varying from one-half inch to one inch; the bricks also vary in color from a bright red to a dark crimson, some of these having the appearance of being older bricks re-used while higher up, are projecting courses of bricks of all sizes.

A short distance outside of Hull lies the ancient town of Beverly, which likewise contains many interesting examples of old brickwork. To the east of the minster are some remains of a Dominican Friary the foundation of which is obscure. but, according to Layland (i 47) some contribute it as "one Goldsmith's Foundations and so of the townes but the Lord Darcy of late tyme, strove for the patronage of it with the town." There is also a record of it in connection with some Friars Preachers in a license dated November 11, 1311.

Apropos of the above, a good deal of the history of old time construction seems to be interwoven with the two extremes



FIG. 5. LITTLE LANE, HULL



FIG. 6. DETAIL OF BUTTRESS, HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, HULL

of peace and war—for it is to the ecclesiastic who represented the learning and artistic temperament of the times, that we owe the erection of these ancient churches and monastic buildings—and it is to the military leader to whom we must credit the construction of the walls of defense and castellated buildings.

Portions of the red brick boundary wall of the old Friary, referred to above, still remain with their doorways of moulded brick in East Gate and Chantry Lane—and from the latter street one may visit several cottages constructed out of the Friary buildings—one with a picturesque old porch and parvise—and some panelling inside; and another with a recumbent effigy propped up against its front wall.

Fig. 3 shows an old wall down Chantry Lane with curious slabs of stone let into the masonry; for what purpose it is difficult to surmise.

The artistic old gateway as mentioned is particularly interesting with its quaint arrangement of moulded brick. The bricks in this instance average ten and one-half inches by two and one-quarter inches by four and one-quarter inches with three-eighths inch to one-half inch mortar joints. They are of a very dark burnt sienna color and appear to be a loose texture, but in very sound condition.

Fig. 8 is a view of North Bar, Beverly, taken from within. The crow-step features of the pediment pointing unmistakably to its Flemish origin. The date of its erection is known to have been within 1409-1410. The bricks are very similar in size to those in Chantry Lane Gateway—and in color much the same as those in Holy Trinity Church, Hull.

The first illustration, shows a general view of Thornton Abbey, Yorkshire. This magnificent old edifice, more military



FIG. 7. DETAIL OF BRICKWORK, HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, HULL



FIG. 8. NORTH BAR, WITHIN, BEVERLY



FIG. 9. OLD GATEWAY, CHANTRY LANE, BEVERLY

than ecclesiastical in appearance, stands out amidst its charming surroundings as a fitting survivor of those perilous times of continuous struggle between church and state.

The foregoing are a few examples only but they will possibly suffice to prove that those of us who seek for early traces of the brick-builders' art may well leave the beaten tracks to explore with advantage these by-ways rich in examples of early English Brickwork.

PLANS TO BEAUTIFY PARIS

PROPOSAL TO SURROUND THE CITY WITH A RING OF GARDENS RECEIVES PUBLIC APPROVAL

Much interest has been aroused in Paris by a scheme for the beautification of that city, which M. Delaney, Prefect of the Seine, has submitted to the Municipal

Council. Under the scheme proposed it is believed congestion would be materially relieved by demolishing many blocks of houses around the St. Lazare Railway Station and other quarters of the city where congestion of traffic is greatest. The most interesting feature of this suggestion is that when completed it would link all the suburbs by a chain of broad avenues and pleasure gardens which would fill the circle of twenty forts just outside the city. The demolition of these fortifications would provide breathing places in lieu of the useless walls which are now standing. This scheme if carried to execution would give Paris approximately 1,800 acres over and above the 5,000 acres of woodland already existing in the suburbs, together with promenades and city gardens which would enrich the city's open spaces at least five per cent.

THE CURRENT ARCHITECTURAL PRESS

PROBABLY the most important subject illustrated in the October issue of *Architecture*, is the Bank of Toronto, Canada, Messrs. Carrere & Hastings, and Mr. Eustache G. Bird, Architects. No floor plans are shown, however, which renders technical study of the problem impossible. The illustrations present a well designed facade, which frankly expresses in the accepted style, just what the building was erected for.

A country house by Mr. Chas. A. Platt is in this architect's usually well balanced

(FROM JOURNAL OF THE A.I.A.)



M'ME JOHN'S LEGACY, NEW ORLEANS, LA.
ETCHED BY H. R. BLANEY

style, and indicates those features of refinement for which Mr. Platt's work is justly celebrated. A quasi Italian Villa at Southampton, Long Island, Messrs. Hill & Stout, Architects; the Firemen's Memorial on Riverside Drive, New York, Mr. H. Van Buren Magonigle, architect, are other features of this issue. The text as usual contains little of moment, aside from brief descriptions of the various subjects illustrated.

Two English country houses, and one in Poland, are illustrated in the October issue of *The International Studio*. The latter designed by Mr. H. M. Baillie Scott is so radically a departure from the style prevalent in Poland, as to be worthy of comment. The illustrations together with the ground floor plan afford an opportunity to study how very different are the ideas

of European architects, from those in this country, as expressed in the planning of country houses. The leading article is an appreciation of the art of Lillian Genth, and illustrates a number of her more important canvases. The usual comprehensive review of art in this country and abroad, is continued in this issue.

The Brickbuilder for September presents well selected examples of brick construction. The most important perhaps being the Euclid Avenue Temple, Cleveland, Ohio, Messrs. Lehman & Schmitt, architects. The series of details that form a part of the illustration of this well designed building are of more than usual interest. The artistic conceptions of architects coupled with the skill of the brick maker, in providing brick of desired size, color and texture is revolutionizing the design of

(FROM THE BRICKBUILDER)



DETAIL, EUCLID AVENUE TEMPLE, CLEVELAND, O.
MESSRS. LEHMAN & SCHMITT, ARCHITECTS

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

brick structures. The examples in question are worthy of careful study.

The Ridge School, Newark, New Jersey, Mr. E. F. Guilbert, architect, the Auditorium of the University of Illinois, by Mr. C. H. Blackall, and a number of well designed brick country houses complete a series of creditable examples. The first of a series of articles on the artificial lighting of public and semi-public buildings, contributed by Mr. L. B. Merkin, appears in this issue, in which is also continued the various serial articles that have been a feature of previous issues.

The architectural charm of old New Orleans, the 1913 convention city of the Institute, is illustrated and described by Mr. Allison Owen in the October issue of the *Journal of the American Institute of Architects*. The article is timely, well written and illustrated, and will serve to stimulate interest. The lure of this old quarter is difficult to describe, but Mr. Owen very aptly sums it, in his opening remark, as follows:

(FROM THE BRICKBUILDER)



DETAIL, EUCLID AVENUE TEMPLE, CLEVELAND, O.
MESSRS. LEHMAN & SCHMITT, ARCHITECTS

(FROM THE ARCHITECTURAL RECORD)



ENTRANCE FRONT, HOUSE AT CHESTNUT HILL, PA.
MR. E. B. GILCHRIST, ARCHITECT

"There is in the natural shady streets of old New Orleans with its shabby setting, its rusting iron, and its mouldy courtyards, a charm that is restful, and an art, which is peculiarly its own, and a compensation for him who cares to read his story as he finds it."

Decorative iron work, now almost a lost art, is prominent in this old quarter of the gulf city, and Mr. J. Labouisse,

(FROM THE ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW)



CHAPEL OF THE ORDER OF THE THISTLE, ST. GILES
CATHEDRAL, EDINBURGH

architect, has contributed an interesting illustrated article on this subject, which supplements admirably the one by Mr. Allison Owen.

The usual report of Chapter Proceedings, Institute Notices, and discussion completes the issue.

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

(FROM ARCHITECTURE)



BANK OF TORONTO, CANADA
MESSRS. CARRERE & HASTINGS, ARCHITECTS

The October issue of *The Architectural Record* is a "Country House Number." It contains a wealth of material that may be classified as good, bad and indifferent. Among the subjects falling in the first classification may be mentioned the residence of Mr. Jules Breuchaud by Mr.

(FROM ARCHITECTURE)



BANK OF TORONTO, CANADA
MESSRS. CARRERE & HASTINGS, ARCHITECTS

Myron S. Teller, architect; a country house at Great Neck, L. I., by Messrs. Wilson Eyre & McIlvane, and the stately but somewhat ostentatious residence of Mr. A. I. du Pont by Messrs. Carrere and Hastings.

The text is confined in the main to rather fulsome descriptions of the illustrations. Apparently the contents of the entire issue is designed primarily for popular consumption.

The June *Architectural Review*, designated a "Garden Number" is the latest

(FROM THE ARCHITECTURAL RECORD)

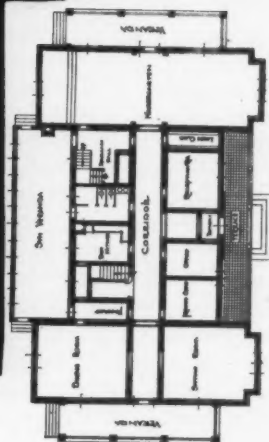
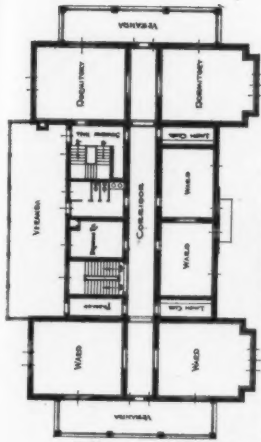


ONE GROUP OF FIVE HOUSES AT JAMAICA, L. I.
MR. E. D. LITCHFIELD, ARCHITECT

issue of this publication to reach us to date (November 1st). It is devoted largely to a photographic presentation of foreign subjects. However, they are well chosen, as are also the few shown representing contemporaneous American work, and all are admirably arranged and exceptionally well printed. It is to be regretted that no plans or details are shown.

The text in this issue does not approach the standard set by the illustrations, and with the exception of the leading article on "Some Backyard Gardens of Germany," by Antoinette Rehmann Perrett, offers nothing of a character that will commend itself to the practitioner in search of unbiased, authoritative expression on architectural matters.

A detailed index to the text and illustrations contained in the various architectural publications referred to will be found in the advertising section of this issue of *THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT*.



INFANTS' HOSPITAL, HOLYOKE, MASS.
MR. JOHN WILLIAM DONOHUE, ARCHITECT

BUILDERS' ARCADES

WHEN a prospective client is shown tentative sketches for a new house or other structure the attractiveness of their presentation has much to do with the impression made upon him. Give him ever so carefully studied a design on a sheet of paper that has been rubbed and scribbled and mussed, and the chances are that without looking carefully to see whether the drawing expresses his needs, he will decide in his own mind that you aren't much of an architect anyhow and straightway loses interest, so far as you are concerned, in the project in hand. Although the superficial appearance of pre-



A BUILDER'S ARCADE ON FIFTH AVENUE. A GOOD EXAMPLE OF THE REFINEMENT OF THE COMMONPLACE

liminary sketches may have nothing to do with the quality of the executed building, yet the first impressions gained by a possible client are extremely important.

The same thing is true of the new building. Until recently, architects, builders and clients alike have seemed utterly indifferent to the first impressions made by new mercantile buildings and their surroundings on their possible customers. Of late, however, this matter is beginning to



ANOTHER GOOD EXAMPLE ON FIFTH AVENUE

receive the same careful attention that should be bestowed on a preliminary sketch. In the past, for example, everyone has seemed to take it for granted that the temporary scaffolding or "builder's arcade" spanning the sidewalk might properly be ugly so long as it was strong and serviceable. Some recent examples will show that this superstition is being discredited.

Though it suggests nothing new, we illustrate for the sake of contrast the scaffolding adjoining the new building of a prominent New York department store now in process of construction; it is simply a structure of rough posts, joists and plank flooring rudely braced and spiked together. Perhaps no one would notice its obvious ugliness or realize the contrast between it and the new building were it not for examples of a superior type of arcade erected on the same street. The attractive appearance of these purely temporary structures seems to assure in a measure the

(Continued on page 192)



THE USUAL UNSIGHTLY BUILDERS' ARCADE

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

Founded 1876

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY BY

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT (INC.)

No. 50 Union Square, New York

(Fourth Avenue and 17th Street)

G. E. SLY, PRESIDENT

E. J. ROSENCRANS, SECRETARY AND TREASURER

Address all communications to "The American Architect"

SUBSCRIBERS' RATES

In the United States and Possessions (Porto Rico, Hawaii
Philippine Islands and Canal Zone),
Mexico and Cuba

TEN DOLLARS PER YEAR, POSTAGE PAID
ALL OTHER COUNTRIES . . . \$12.00 PER YEAR
SINGLE COPIES (Regular Issues), 25 CENTS

CHICAGO OFFICE, Hearst Building
Page A. Robinson, *Western Manager*

Entered at the Post-office, New York, as Second-class Matter

VOL. CIV NOVEMBER 12, 1913 No. 1977

AN ECONOMIC ASPECT OF THE SKYSCRAPER

THE reported intention to raze one of, if not actually, the earliest steel or iron frame skyscrapers in New York for the purpose of saving the taxes charged against it arrests attention both from the novelty of such a course and because of its bearing on the much discussed question of proper or wise heights to which buildings in this city may be erected.

Less than a quarter of a century ago the Tower Building, eleven stories in height, was regarded as a commercial and structural, if not an architectural triumph: today, almost tenantless amid the shadows of the surrounding modern structures, it is to be consigned to the scrap-heap. The present owners of the property, it is reported, are offering the site for sale, evidently believing that their policy of economy would not be furthered by replacing the present building with the extreme type now so common in lower Manhattan which, in at least one well-known instance, are said to yield but small profits aside from their advertising value.

The conditions engendered by the general erection of skyscrapers have been such as to create a demand for the regu-

lation of their height. Traffic is congested in the city streets which have become transformed into gloomy canyons. As many of the office windows opening upon them are deprived of sufficient natural light, one of the benefits originally expected of the skyscraper is defeated. The many-sided effects of the high building on property values has also been a prolific source of demand for regulation.

Whenever there is any special agitation favoring a restriction in height there is always to be considered the protest of the individual who claims that he acquired his present property with the intention of erecting a high building thereon and that to restrict him in doing so will seriously depreciate the value of the site. This plea has generally appeared to be convincing to the lawmakers in American cities, and their sufficient reason for not enacting restrictive ordinances. On the other hand, there are to be considered the rights of adjoining and neighboring property holders who have built residences or stores of moderate height on sites of moderate area. Probably they had no reason to suppose that a high building would ever be erected adjacent to their property even though they did not receive or expect any guarantee to that effect.

The story of the rise and final demolition of the Tower Building is typical of the history of the skyscraper on property values. At the time of its erection it was the highest building in the district. While the value of the sites increased with the growth of the city, the value of the buildings adjoining the Tower Building depreciated, comparatively, as shown by the fact that they were eventually replaced by yet higher buildings. Their extreme height has in turn depreciated the value of the Tower Building to practically nil. And now the site is so small that a skyscraper of modern proportions erected thereon would be of doubtful commercial value, so it may not find a ready market at prevailing prices in lower Manhattan's business district.

It appears inevitable that a congested commercial section must have its high buildings, and experience has frequently shown that the intrusion of a skyscraper into a normal business or residence district

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

results in rapid readjustment of surrounding property values. Under the circumstances it seems most equitable to property holders everywhere to regulate the heights of buildings according to zones, rather than to apply one rule to the city as a whole. Thus high commercial structures could be restricted to their logical districts and owners in conservative residential sections would not be in constant anticipation of property loss through the invasion of loft buildings.

THE IMPORTANCE OF BEING JUST

CONSIDERED from a strictly moral standpoint, there has probably never been a question concerning the proper attitude for an architect to assume in the interpretation of plans and specifications, and the general conduct of building operations. He is, in accordance with usual practice, placed in a quasi-judicial position and must act as arbitrator of all matters in connection with the work affecting the divergent interests of the owner, who is his employer, on one hand, and the contractor, who is at once his co-operator and instrument through which his results must be obtained, on the other. If, however, the statement made by a prominent contractor in a recent address is entirely accurate and represents a general practice among members of his fraternity, it would seem that, aside from any moral aspect of the question, considerations of policy would dictate an attitude on the part of the architect of unquestionable fairness to owner and contractor alike.

According to the statement referred to, estimates, made up from plans and specifications prepared by an architect who is

known to invariably decide questions involving ambiguity of plan, specification, or performance, in favor of the owner, are increased a varying amount which in some instances runs as high as ten per cent to cover items designated variously in the estimates but which represent in reality the contractor's estimate of the cost of submitting to what he regards as unfair requirements of the architect. There is no definite value in either labor or materials to be furnished for this item—nothing that shows on the plan. It is simply the constant in the architect's personal equation.

Of course, an architect is always placed in a difficult position when he is required, if an absolutely just interpretation is made, to render a decision contrary to the expressed desires of his client. Particularly is this true when a very slight deviation from what he feels was intended when the plans were drawn or specifications written would meet the client's wishes. However, unless he adopts the harder course under such circumstances, his reputation, and even his ultimate success, in a large way, will be affected. A reputation for fairness among contractors in a community where an architect practices is almost as necessary to great achievement as is ability in design. The architect whose buildings cost ten per cent more than do those of similar design and construction supervised by a contemporary will not long continue to have opportunities offered him to become an architect of prominence.

The young practitioner, in particular, is too often inclined to treat the contractor and manufacturer of building materials and equipment as of little consequence or importance to his success. A more mistaken view could not be taken.

BUILDERS' ARCADES

(Continued from page 190)

satisfactory character of the completed building and suggest the integrity of the business to be transacted within. In commercial work, especially, the benefits to be derived through an agreeable first impression on the part of the possible customers should be apparent to every architect's client. Moreover, it should be real-

ized by those having the matter in hand that at best a new building in process of erection is an eyesore to a locality and more or less of a nuisance to the neighborhood. It seems likely, therefore, that when more care is expended on these temporary structures everyone concerned will be benefited by redeeming our city streets to some extent from the disfigurement that has heretofore marked most of the building construction.



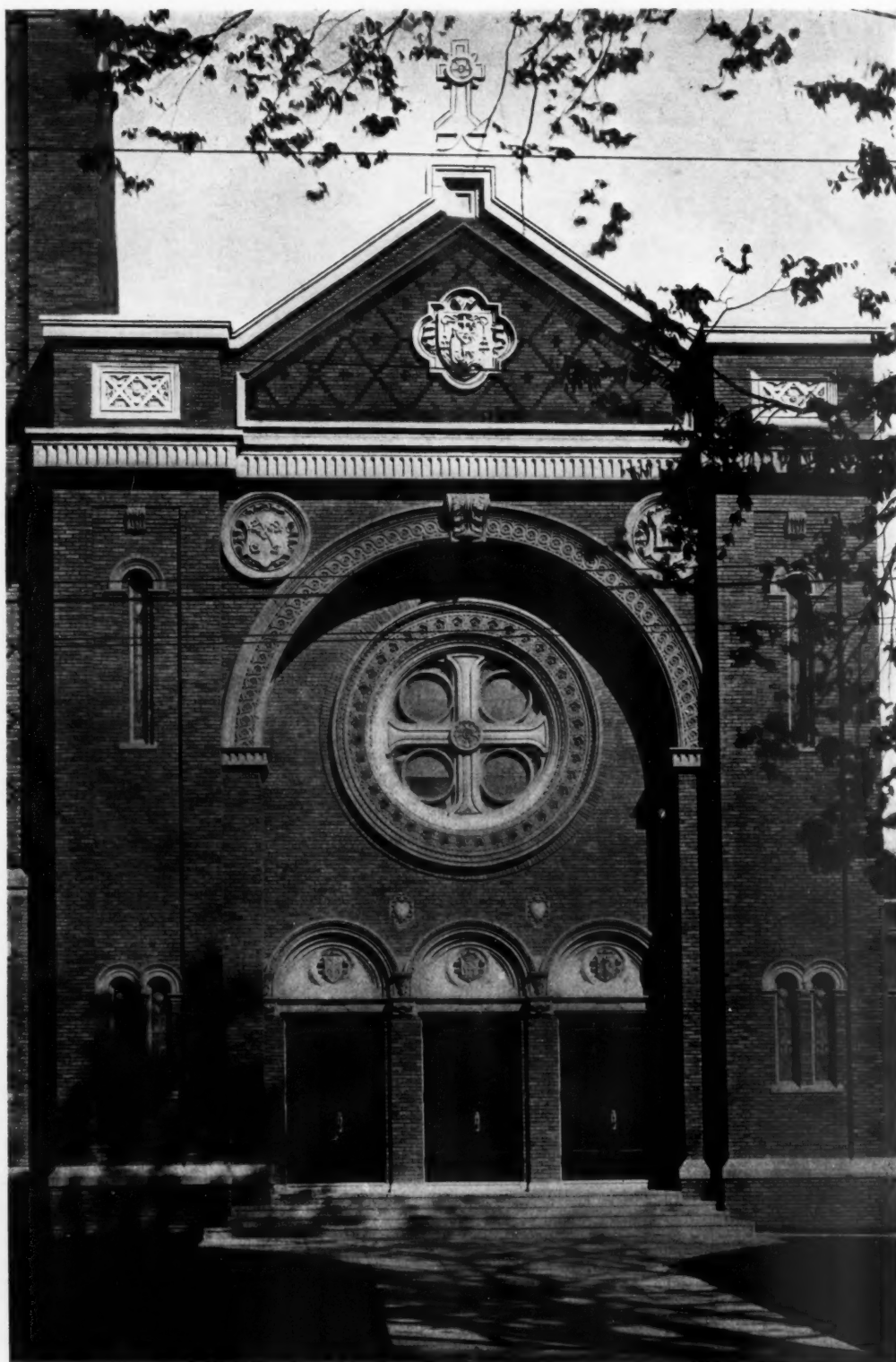


This church is built of buff tapestry brick of a uniform color with the joints raked out, the trim being of grey terra cotta; roof is of bright red slate. The interior finish is of brown ash. The interior of the church is decorated in tones of buff with a light blue ceiling. The sanctuary is decorated in old rose with mosaic overglazes.

CHURCH OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION, WEST SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

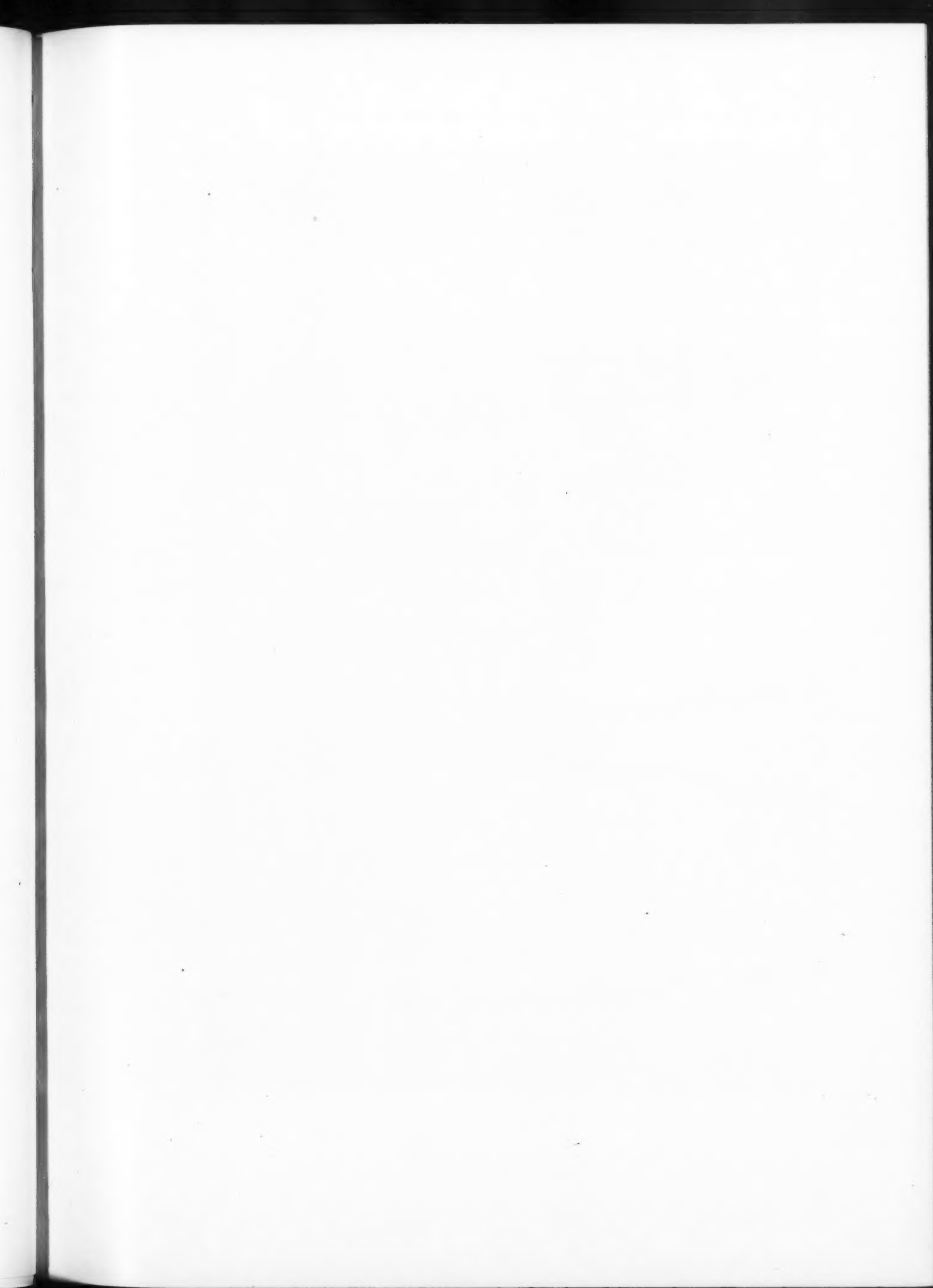
MR. JOHN WILLIAM DONOHUE, ARCHITECT





CHURCH OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION, WEST SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

MR. JOHN WILLIAM DONOHUE, ARCHITECT

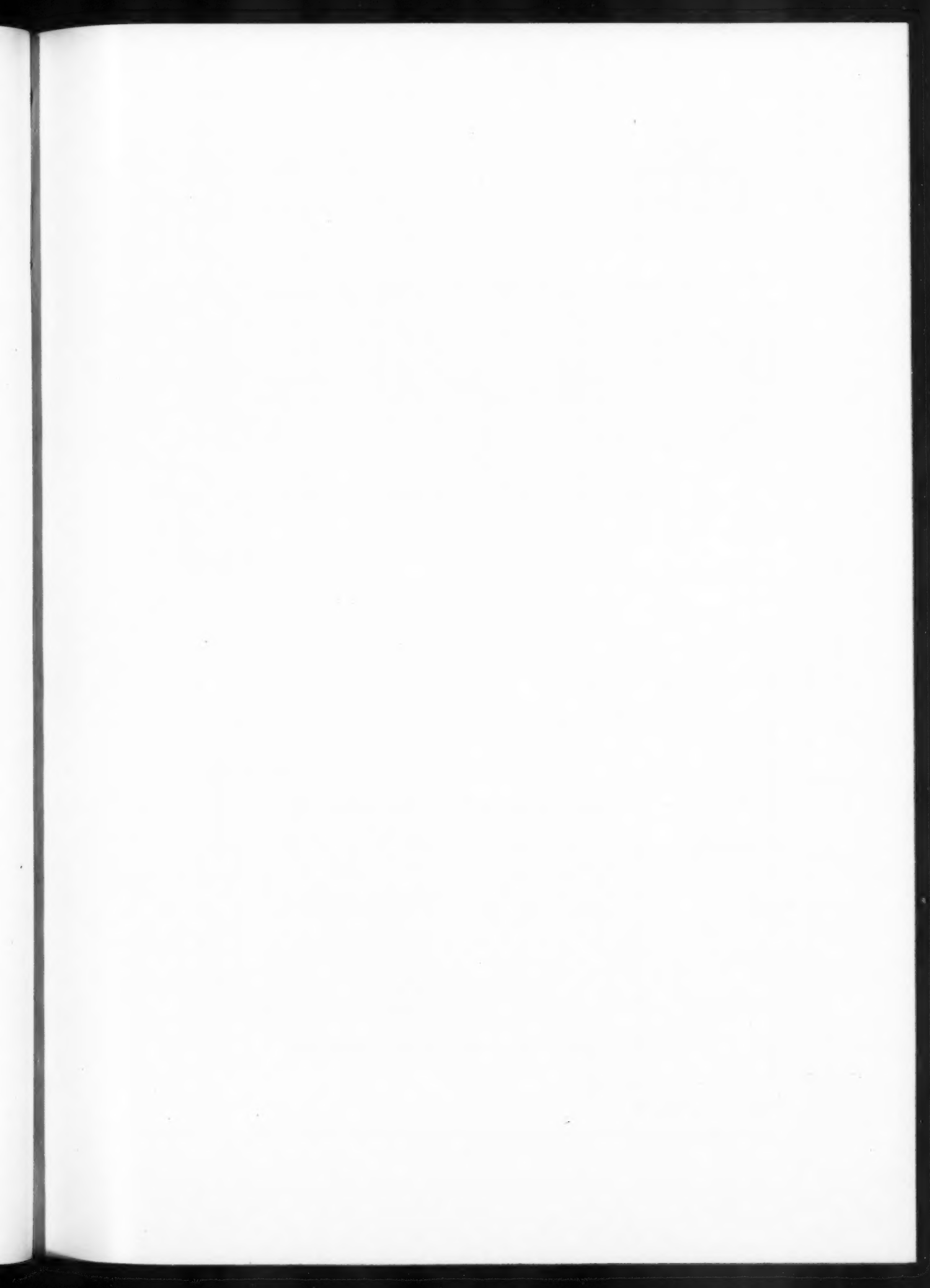


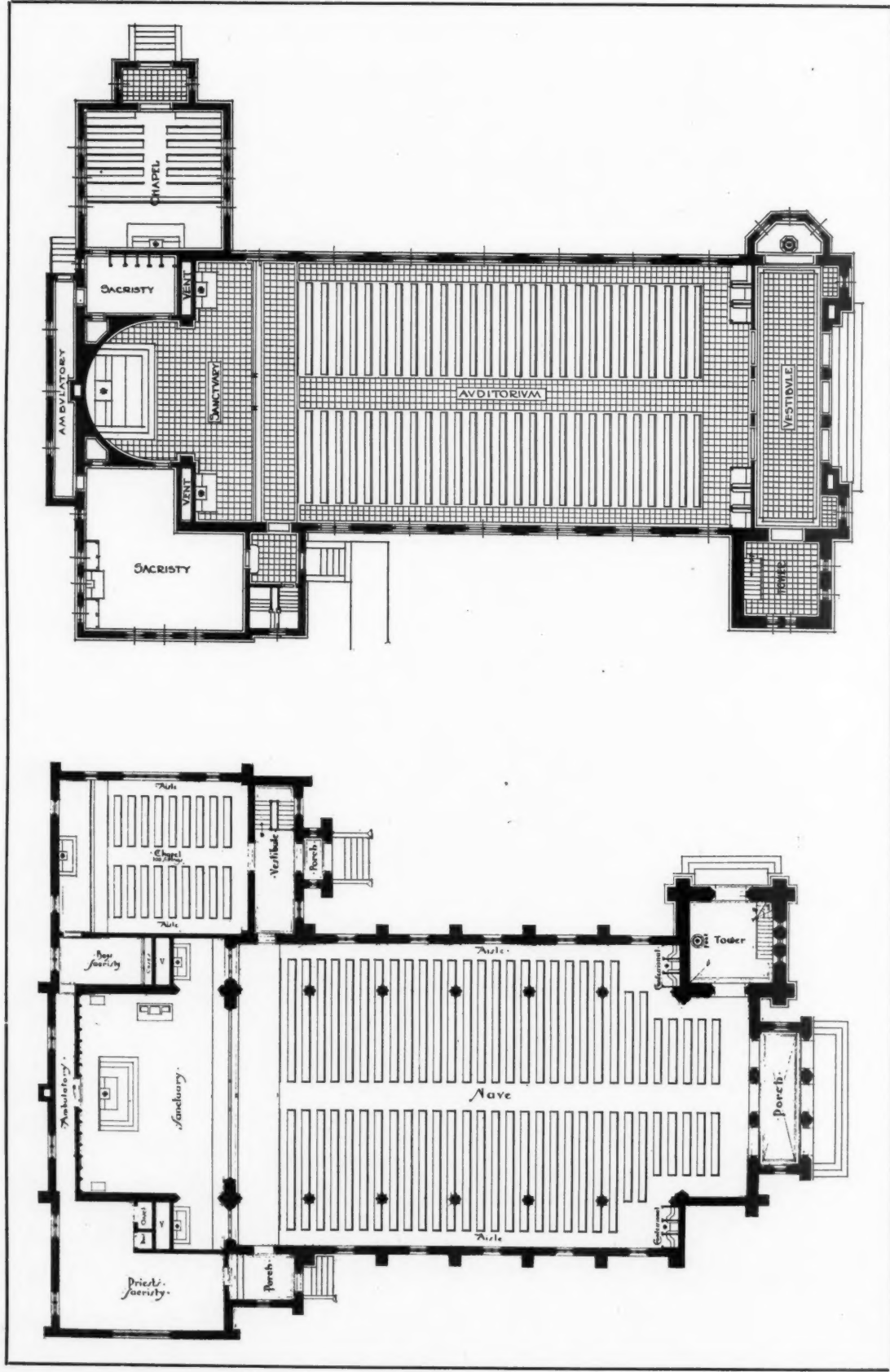


The building is built of cherry red brick with white mortar joints, grey terra cotta trimmings and unfading green slate roof. The interior finish is brown ash and it has a semi-indirect electric lighting and low pressure steam heating and a gravity system of ventilation.

CHURCH OF THE IMMACULATE HEART OF MARY, WINCHENDON, MASS.

MR. JOHN WILLIAM DONOHUE, ARCHITECT

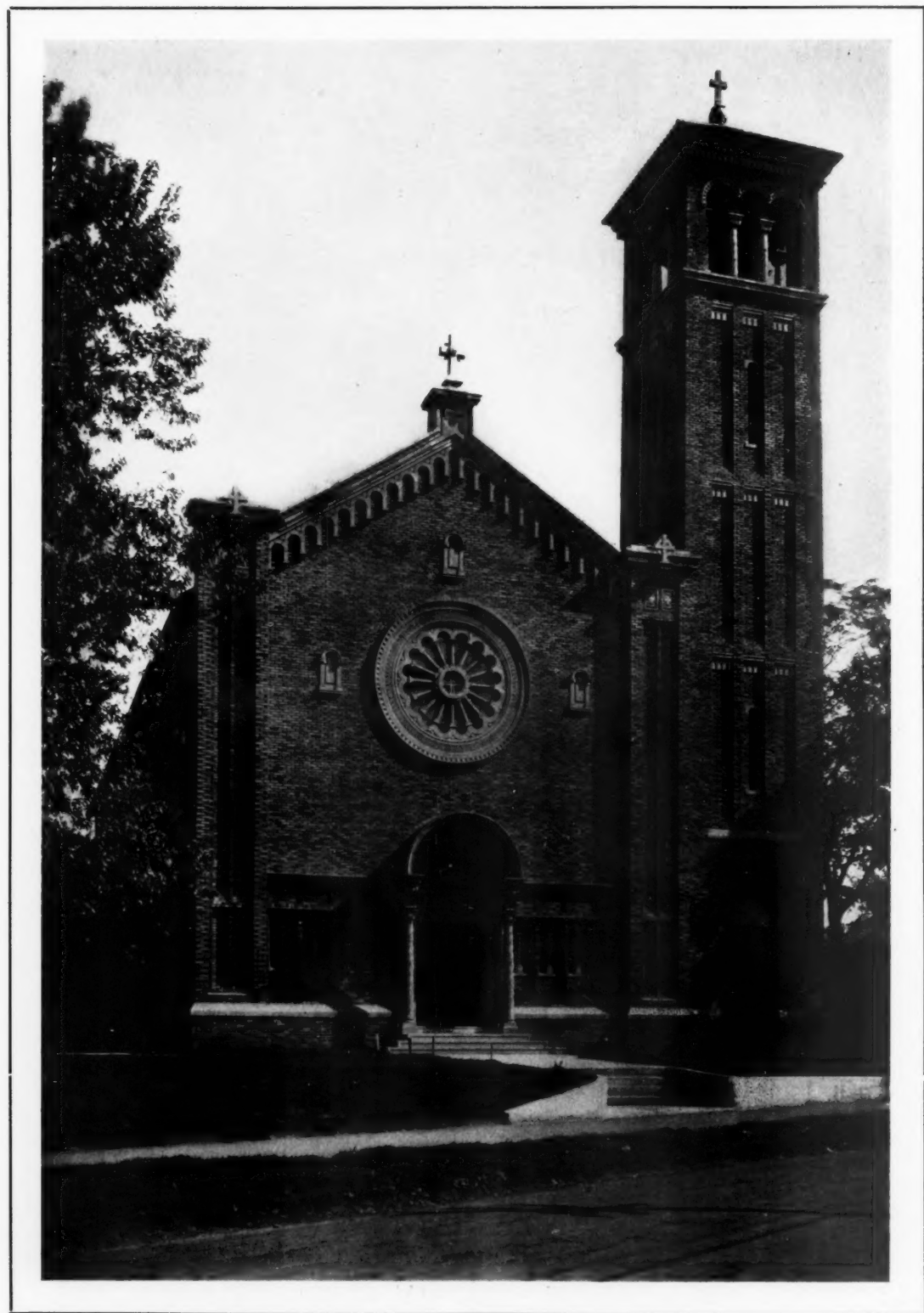




CHURCH OF THE IMMACULATE HEART OF MARY,
WINCHENDON, MASS.

CHURCH OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION,
WEST SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

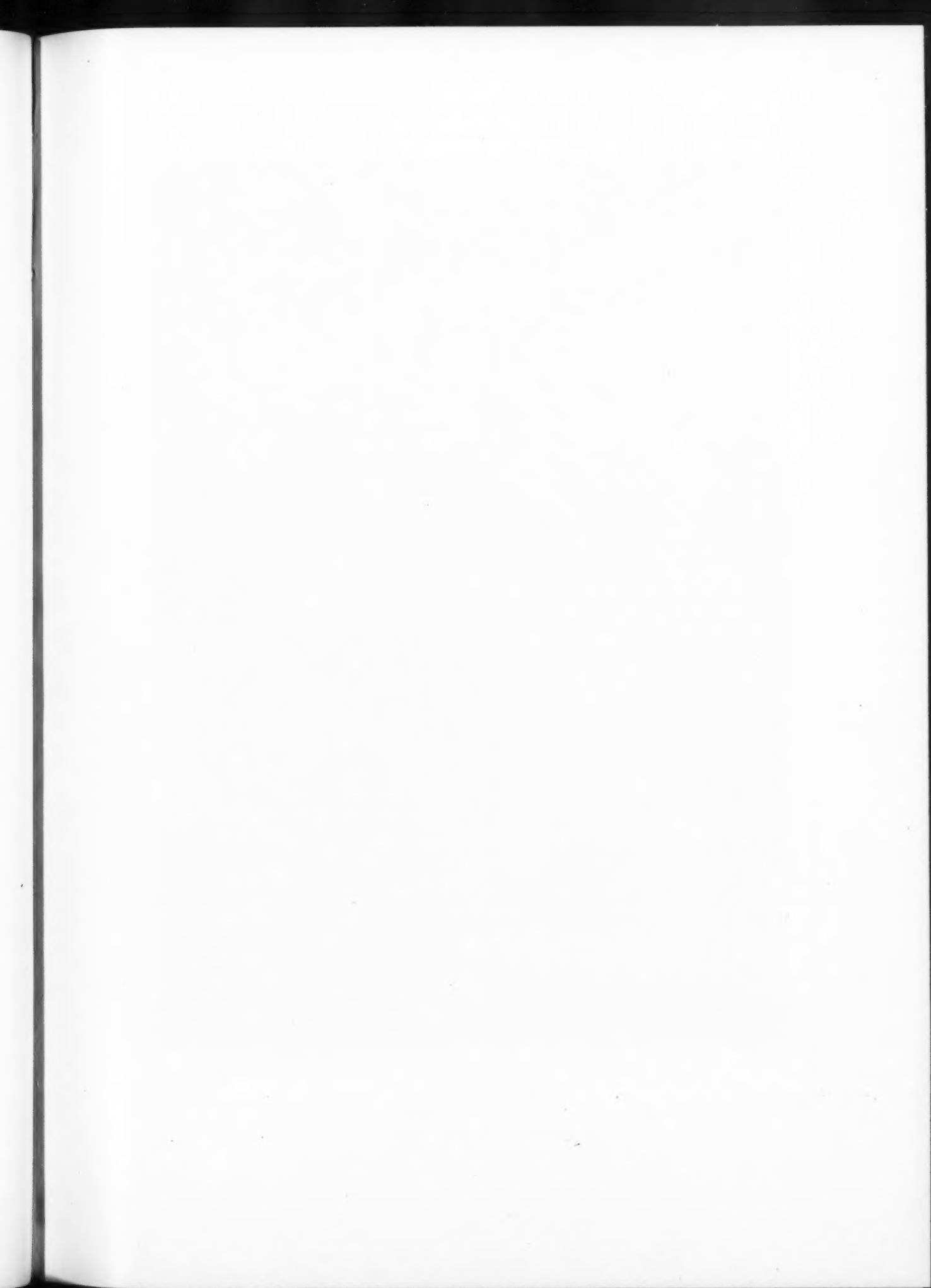
MR. JOHN WILLIAM DONOHUE, ARCHITECT

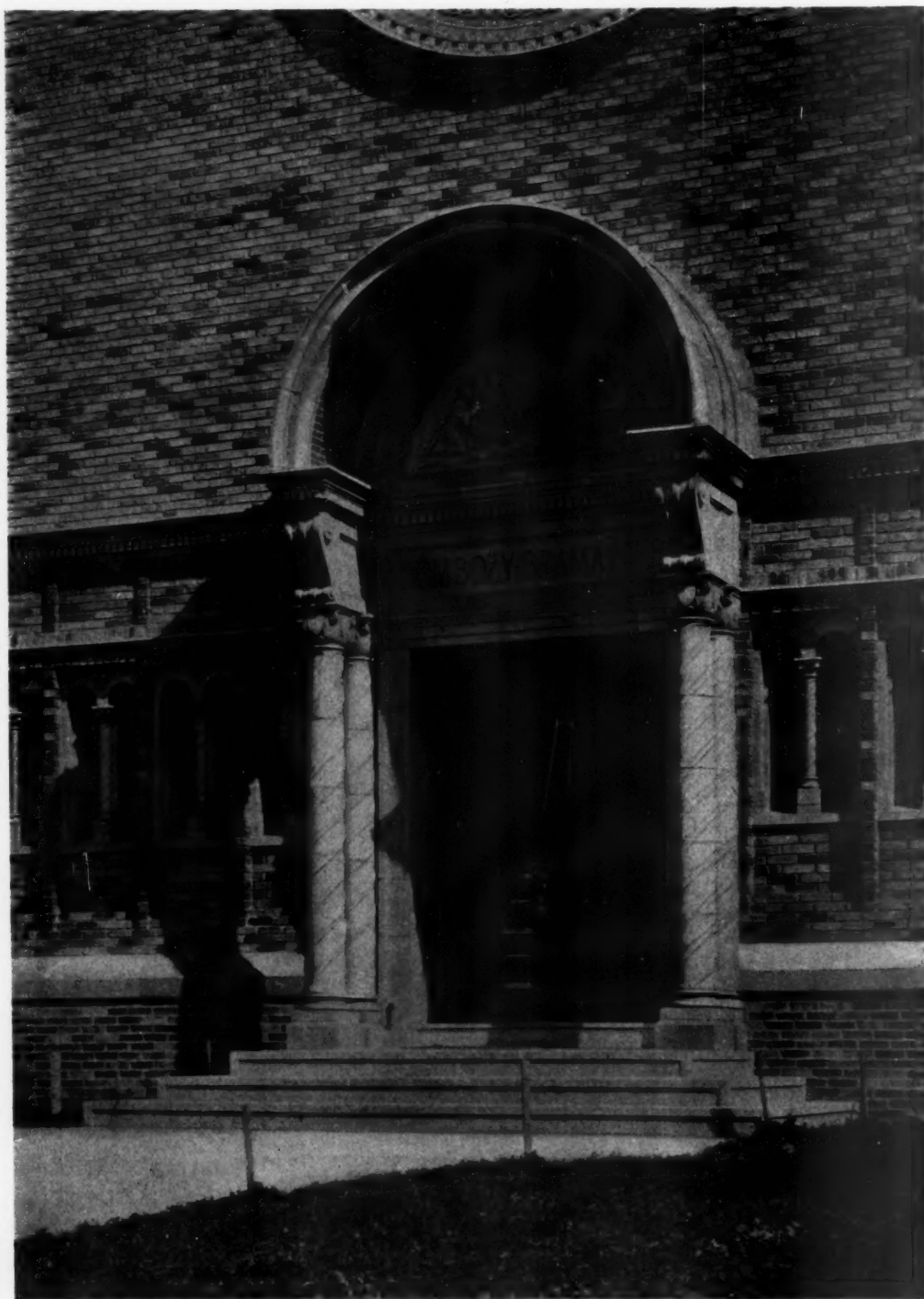


The building is built of tapestry brick in various tones of buff. The trimmings are of sand blasted terra cotta, the roof is covered with an unfading red slate. The interior finish is of chestnut as are the pews and fittings. The building is lighted by electricity and has an indirect gravity system of heating and ventilation.

ST. JOHN CANTIUS CHURCH, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.

MR. JOHN WILLIAM DONOHUE, ARCHITECT





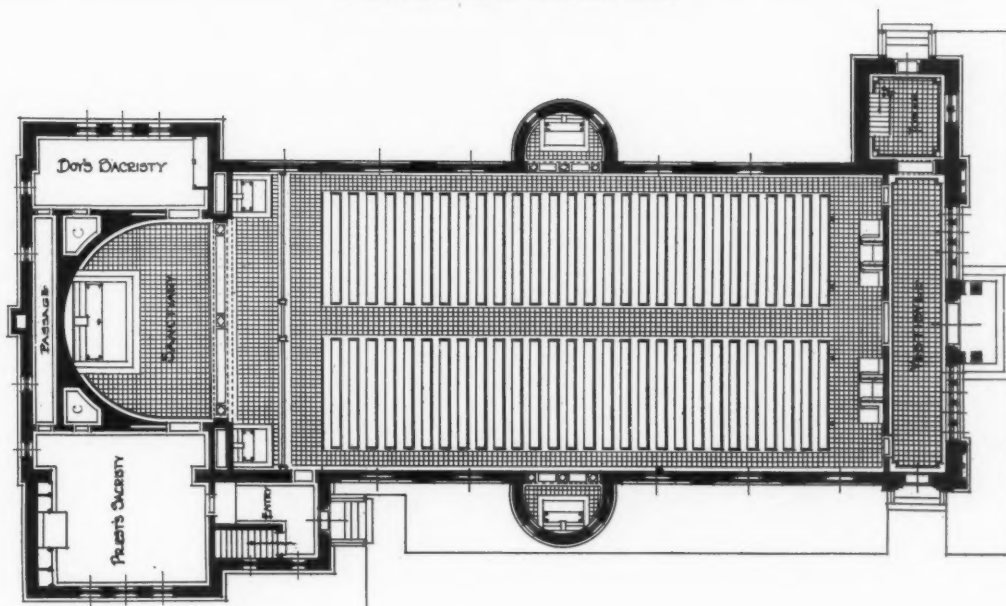
ENTRANCE DETAIL

ST. JOHN CANTIUS CHURCH, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.

MR. JOHN WILLIAM DONOHUE, ARCHITECT



INTERIOR, LOOKING TOWARDS ALTAR

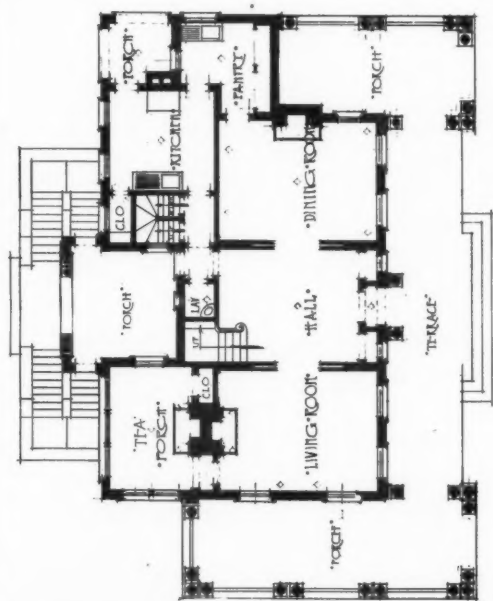


ST. JOHN CANTIUS CHURCH, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.

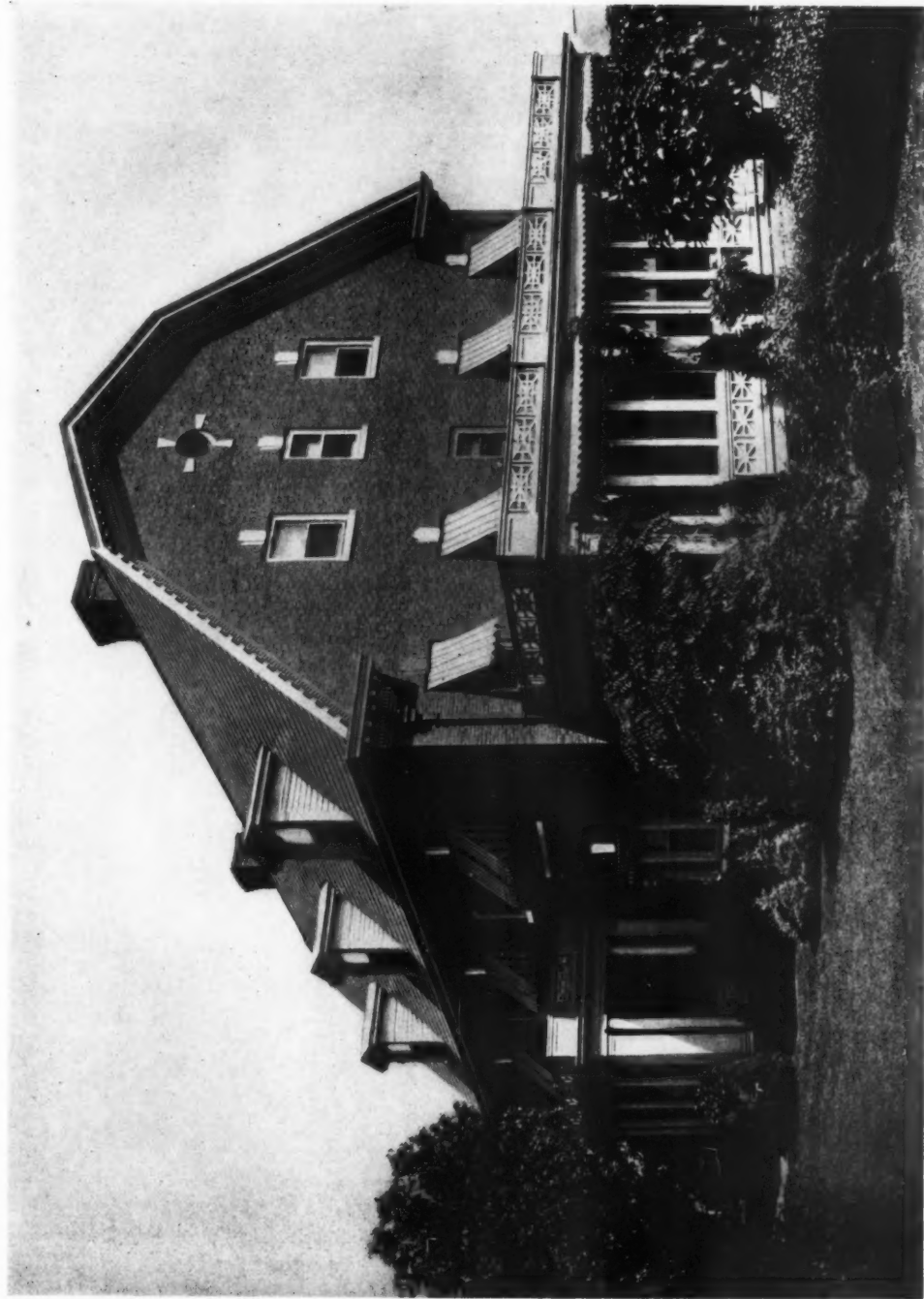
MR. JOHN WILLIAM DONOHUE, ARCHITECT



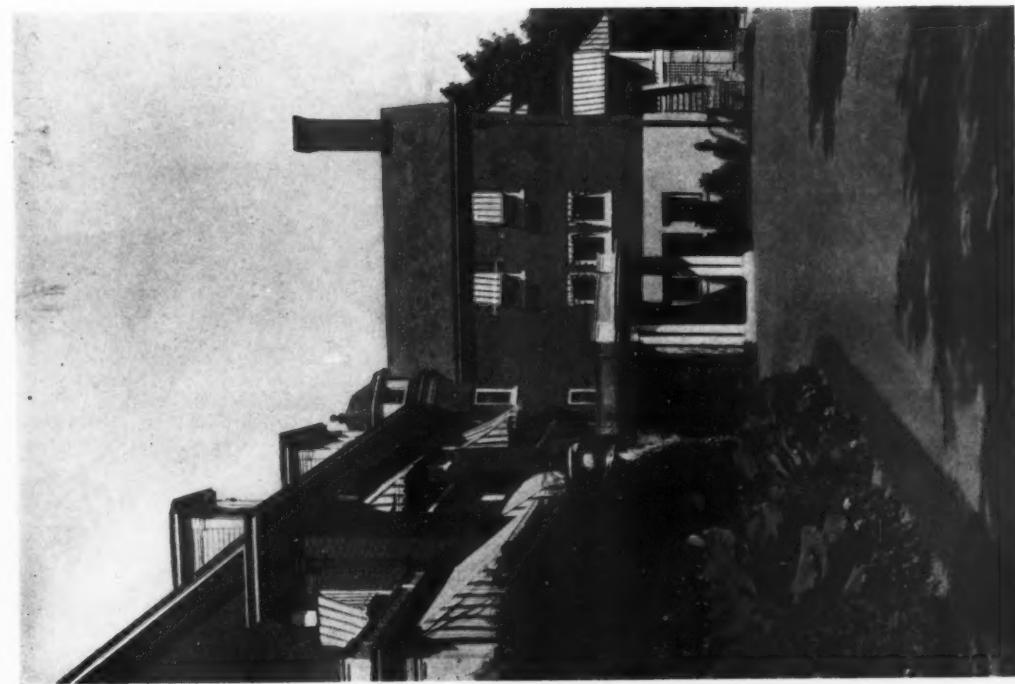
HOUSE OF B. D. WATKINS, ESQ., DRUID HILLS, ATLANTA, GA.
MESSRS. HENTZ & REID, ARCHITECTS



HOUSE OF B. D. WATKINS, ESQ., DRUID HILLS, ATLANTA, GA.
MESSRS. HENTZ & REID, ARCHITECTS

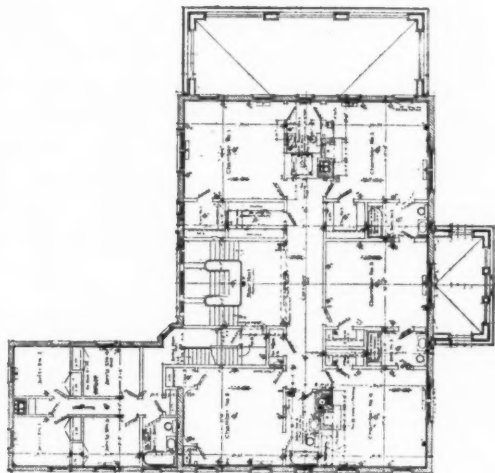
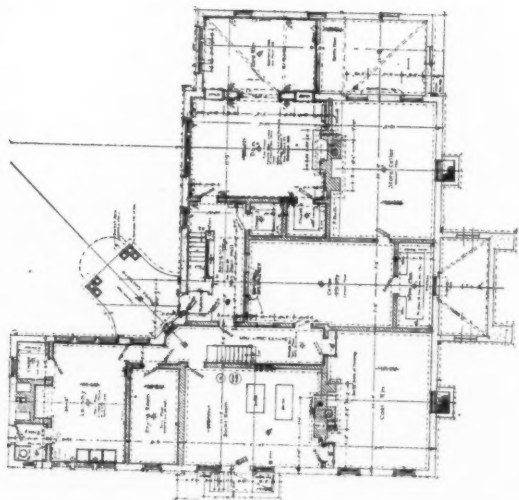


HOUSE OF C. E. VAN VLECK, ESQ., MONTCLAIR, N. J.
MESSRS. VAN VLECK & GOLDSMITH, ARCHITECTS



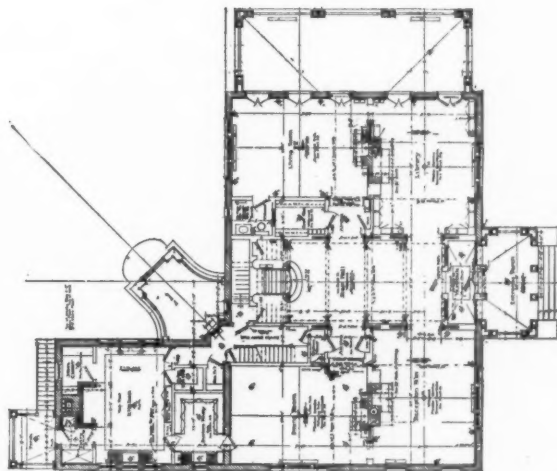
HOUSE OF C. E. VAN VLECK, ESQ.,
MONTCLAIR, N. J.

MESSRS. VAN VLECK & GOLDSMITH, ARCHITECTS



HOUSE OF C. E. VAN VLECK, ESQ.,
MONTCLAIR, N. J.

MESSRS. VAN VLECK & GOLDSMITH, ARCHITECTS



CURRENT NEWS AND COMMENT

RESTORATION OF CONGRESS HALL IN PHILADELPHIA

IMPORTANT AND SATISFACTORY RESULT OF THE WORK OF A COMMITTEE OF PHILADELPHIA ARCHITECTS

On October 25th, Congress Hall in historic Independence Square, in Philadelphia, the building where the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States sat from 1790 to 1800, was rededicated with patriotic exercises. The occasion marked the completion of the restoration of the Hall to almost its original appearance. President Wilson, surrounded by many members of his cabinet, and accompanied by the Speaker of the House and the French Ambassador, were present at the rededication ceremony. For more than ten years the Philadelphia Chapter has been using every effort to make the restoration of Congress Hall a reality. After the exercise of commendable patience and persistence the Chapter was able to secure some two years ago an appropriation from the city of the funds necessary for the purpose, and since that time a committee of architects has worked unselfishly, enthusiastically and without remuneration on a task that has been in a large measure a labor of love. This fact was recognized by those participating in the ceremonies and for once architects were given the deserved prominence so often denied them even where their achievements have provided the occasion for celebration.

In acknowledging and commending in the highest degree the patriotic attitude of the architects engaged in this laudable undertaking, it seems appropriate to direct attention to the usefulness of organized architectural effort as displayed in this instance and which can be made of equal value in other communities where the same unselfish spirit is apparent. In public spirited matters of this nature the Philadelphia Chapter has always shown a most progressive spirit, not only in the conservation of these historical landmarks but in every question that has arisen where civic improvement is the object to be at-

tained. It is interesting therefore to be able to announce that the Philadelphia Chapter, through its president, Mr. Milton B. Medary, is now arranging with the city for the restoration of the old City Hall, the building in the Independence Hall group at the end opposite to Congress Hall. When this undertaking has been accomplished, and the remodeling of Independence Square now actually under way under the direction of Mr. Horace Wells Sellers is completed, the Philadelphia Chapter will have to its credit a patriotic achievement of lasting value not only to the city of Philadelphia but to the entire nation as well.

ADDITION TO MASSACHUSETTS STATE HOUSE

MATTER NOW SETTLED BY FINAL SELECTION OF ARCHITECTS

•The controversy waged in the matter of the proposed extension of the Massachusetts State House, and from which members of the architectural profession in Boston have held aloof, has at last reached a settlement.

The State House Commission has voted to employ Mr. Robert D. Andrews, Mr. R. Clipston Sturgis and Mr. William Chapman as architects of the new lateral wings.

The plans prepared by the architects have, it is stated, been approved by the Boston Art Commission and the Boston Society of Architects.

The Boston *Transcript*, referring to the settlement of this matter, states:

"It has proved, as it was sure to do, that there was no difficulty about this, since all three architects are far more interested in the execution of the work for its own sake than they are in the question of professional fees. The main issue with them has been obviously from the start that the dignity and integrity of the original Bulfinch front of the State House should be preserved and that the lateral wings should be in such harmony with the older façade as to enhance its feature as a fine old canvas is enhanced by a suitable

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

frame. To ruin the aspect of the State House by lateral wings overloaded with ornament and ostentatious of design would be all too easy. It would be all too certain, also, were the task entrusted to any but craftsmen skilled in the medium in which Charles Bulfinch worked."

A CITY PLANNING BODY OF 150 MEMBERS SACRAMENTO, CAL., MAKES IMPORTANT PLANS FOR FUTURE CIVIC DEVELOPMENT

Announcement has been made of the appointment by the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco, of a general citizens' city planning committee of 150 members which is divided into fourteen sub-committees for the purpose of arousing sentiment in the direction of intelligent and economic city building. While no definite plan of action has at the present time been decided on, the ultimate purpose of the organization is to secure the adoption by the city administration of a definite city plan, and also to secure a city building commission department of the city administration. The appointment of a number of members of the architectural profession on the various committees will insure the best results in work of this nature.

PITTSBURGH ARCHITECTURAL CLUB

The Pittsburgh Architectural Club held its seventeenth annual banquet and election of officers at the Fort Pitt Hotel, October 23d. The club closed a very successful year and has a membership at present of 110, the membership having more than doubled in three years. A membership extension committee reported plans for securing 150 members by January 1st.

Plans were also laid for the Ninth Annual Exhibition of Architecture to be held at the Carnegie Galleries in the fall of next year. Offers of exhibits were received for this exhibition from England, Scotland, France and Germany and will be accepted, making the exhibition international in character for the first time in several years.

The club proposes to give a theatrical

entertainment and pageant at the theatre of the School of Applied Design, Carnegie Institute of Technology, in January. A schedule of addresses of prominent construction men and others to speak before the club at the monthly meeting was arranged.

The election of officers resulted as follows:

Edward B. Lee, re-elected president; Henry McGoodwin, vice-president; E. J. Hatcher, secretary; T. R. Critchlow, assistant secretary; James MacQueen, treasurer; E. J. Weber, Henry Kropff and C. Russell Hewlett, directors.

The latter to serve three years.

NEW YORK'S FIRST SKYSCRAPER TO BE RAZED

Commenting on the fact that the Tower Building, located on lower Broadway, the first so-called skyscraper to be erected in New York City, is soon to be razed to make way for a more modern structure, a writer in a recent issue of the *Times* states: "There is something pathetic as well as distinctly American in the fact that this building, though now only twenty-four years old and illustrating a method of construction that still passes as new, should have been condemned to destruction on the ground that owing to its antiquity all its tenants have left it." It is noted that while the structure was but 120 feet high, it was the first to receive the name of "skyscraper" in New York City.

GOVERNOR FOSS OF MASSACHUSETTS CALLS CONFERENCE ON CITY PLANNING

IMPORTANT STEP IN A WELL DIRECTED MOVEMENT

Governor Foss of Massachusetts has called a two days' city planning conference to be held in Boston November 18th and 19th. Various phases of the problems confronting the development of municipalities and towns will be discussed by men identified with the work. It is expected that the conference will be largely attended.

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

SOUTHERN PENNSYLVANIA CHAPTER, A.I.A.

The fall meeting of the Southern Pennsylvania Chapter of the American Institute of Architects was held at York, Pa., on October 20th. The following members were appointed delegates to the forthcoming convention of the Institute: President Willis, Secretary Kast, and J. A. Dempwolf.

FIRST ANNUAL FOREST PRODUCTS EXPOSITION

The first Forest Products Exposition, which it is proposed to make an annual event in the future, will be held in the Chicago Coliseum April 30th to May 9th inclusive, and in Grand Central Palace, New York City, May 21st to 30th inclusive.

The purpose, scope and policy of the Exposition, which will be conducted under the auspices of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association, are stated to be basically the exploitation of the wood industry. Every branch and phase of the industry is to be demonstrated in detail, action and possibility. Widespread interest in the project is already reported.

ANNUAL CONVENTION, TEXAS STATE ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS

The annual convention of the Texas State Association of Architects, held in Dallas, was closed on October 23d. Waco was selected as the convention city for 1914.

At the annual election of officers H. A. Overbeck, of Dallas, was elected president; O. J. Loraine, Houston, first vice-president; C. D. Hill, Dallas, second vice-president; H. C. Frost, El Paso, third vice-president; M. J. Dielman, San Antonio, fourth vice-president; E. Stanley Field, Fort Worth, fifth vice-president; Roy E. Lane, Waco, sixth vice-president; D. F. Coburn, Dallas, secretary-treasurer.

PERSONAL

Messrs. Joseph & Joseph, Architects, Louisville, Ky., have moved their offices to the Great Southern Fire Insurance Bldg.

INDUSTRIAL INFORMATION

The Eastern Engineering Co., of Manila, P. I., has moved its offices to the Kneeder Building, where manufacturers' catalogues and samples will be gladly received.

At a recent meeting of the Board of Directors of this company Mr. Vernon W. Houghton, lately an architect of New York City, was elected vice-president and general manager.

INLAID SLATE

The Inlaid Slate Co., School street, Newark, N. J., are makers of a form of slate roofing for flat roofs, and have prepared for free distribution an illustrated pamphlet which sets forth the advantages claimed for their product.

Inlaid slate, it is stated, is made from genuine roofing slate. The slate having been sawed into small squares to secure flexibility, is then mounted on a backing of strong roofing felt by embedding it into a high melting asphalt at the proper temperature. The material thus formed is cut into units measuring twelve by fifteen inches, each unit containing twenty slates.

The principal features claimed by the makers for this form of slate roofing are that it withstands all the rigors of extremes of climate, is very flexible, preventing cracking when laid on curved surfaces, and low first cost as compared with other forms of flat roofing providing equal resistance to wear.

The pamphlet referred to illustrates the method of placing this roofing, together with pictures of many important buildings of recent construction upon which it is stated this form of roofing has been placed.

LIGHTING FIXTURES

In a large illustrated catalogue, the Alexalite Co., 432 East 23d street, New York City, illustrates a line of lighting fixtures made to supply indirect lighting to interiors. The makers appear to have given considerable attention to the perfection of artistic designs of the various types illustrated.

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

SHUTTER WORKERS

The shutter workers made by the Mal-lory Manufacturing Company of Flem-ington, N. J., illustrated and described in a folder recently issued by that com-pany, have been designed to effect an easy and certain operation of the shutters with-out necessitating the raising of the sash. In addition, it is stated that the device automatically locks the shutters in any position. Further, the box in which the mechanism of the shutter worker is encased, is small and inconspicuous both from the inside and outside of the window. The installation is said to be particularly easy, as the only cutting in the frame of the window is a one-half inch hole bored through the casing. The folder referred to and any further information concerning this shutter worker may be obtained upon application.

HARDWOOD FLOORING

Cobbs & Mitchell, Inc., of Cadillac, Mich., are producers of hardwood flooring, particularly of those woods indigenous to the State of Michigan, and they desire to correspond with architects along the line of hardwood for flooring and similar purposes.

The care of floors and the selection of their material together with hints on their constructions are all interestingly described in a pamphlet recently issued by this company.

RED GUM

Red gum is the colloquial and commer-cial name of a wood which grows only in this country. It is regarded by many as possessing remarkable beauty and is said to be adaptable to the most exacting of architectural uses, and for cabinet making. This wood is produced in large quantities by Himmelberger-Harrison Lumber Com-pany of Cape Girardeau, Mo., who have prepared for free circulation an illustrated

pamphlet setting forth the grades of this wood. It is stated by the producers that this wood is not as widely known as they believe its merits warrant.

HOUSE HEATING BOILERS

An illustrated pamphlet recently issued by the Illinois Malleable Iron Company of Chicago, Ill., describes the "Imico" vertical sectional house heating boilers for steam or water, made by this company. A feature in the construction of these boilers on which much stress is laid, and one that will be appreciated by the heating engineer, is that care is taken by means of special machinery to secure perfect alignment of the boilers. The makers state that these boilers are adapted for burning either anthracite or bituminous coal, coke or wood, and that owing to the form of grate construction there are no inaccessible places to become clogged with the fuel. The pamphlet referred to will be mailed on application.

FOLDING PARTITIONS

The Sectionfold Company, of 72 Ray-mond street, Brooklyn, N. Y., are manu-facturers of folding partitions for use in schools, libraries, Y.M.C.A. buildings and such other location as a readily removable partition is desirable. The makers state in a pamphlet recently issued that the absence of springs and the fact that the entire weight of the partition rests upon the floor, requiring no hangers, permits an easy and economical installation of these partitions. It is claimed that it is not necessary to make a recess in the floor as the partition rolls upon a specially devised ball bearing roller which runs on a flush track in connection with a guide that slides in a narrow groove and thus insures ease of operation. The pamphlet shows a number of installations of different characters and will be mailed to architects upon request.



UNITED STATES POST OFFICE, NEW YORK
McKim, Mead & White, architects, New York. S. Homer Woodbridge, engineer heating and ventilation, Boston

The heating and ventilating ducts in this building are insulated with

Cabot's Asbestos "Quilt"

Prof. Woodbridge has used Quilt for this purpose in many other important buildings, such as the South Terminal Station at Boston, Massachusetts State House, etc., with the utmost efficiency and economy, and his very thorough and accurate tests show a heat saving of 83% under most trying conditions. Quilt is almost heat-proof and sound-proof. It is rot-proof, insect- and vermin-proof and uninflamable, and the Asbestos Quilt is fireproof.

Samples and information sent on request.

Cabot's Creosote Stains, Waterproof Cement and Brick Stains, Plasterbond Dampproofing, Conservo Wood Preservative, etc., etc.

SAMUEL CABOT, INC., Mfg. Chemists, Boston, Mass.
 1133 Broadway, New York 24 W. Kinzie St., Chicago

Glass Roofs Made Tight

UNDER THE ANTI PLUVIUS SYSTEM OF SKYLIGHTS



The Packard Motor Car Co. had this installation made and it hasn't leaked since. The bridge feature of the Anti Pluvius Puttyless Skylight means perfect accessibility to even the highest parts for cleaning or replacing broken lights of glass. Weather proof and substantial. Get the benefit of our experience and test the economy and efficiency of the Anti Pluvius Skylight.

THE G. DROUVÉ CO., BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

INDEX TO CURRENT ARCHITECTURAL LITERATURE

TEXT

- AMERICAN CITY PLANNING. By Frank Koester. *The American Architect*, October 29, 1913.
- ARCHITECTURAL JURISPRUDENCE. Part V. By William L. Bowman. *The Brickbuilder*, September, 1913.
- ARCHITECTURAL CHARM OF OLD NEW ORLEANS, THE. By Allison Owen, A.I.A. *Journal of The A. I. of A.*, October, 1913.
- "BACK-YARD GARDENS," SOME, OF GERMANY. Described by Antoinette Rehmann Perrett. *The Architectural Review*, June, 1913.
- BANK OF TORONTO, CANADA. Carrère & Hastings and Eustace G. Bird, Architects. *Architecture*, October, 1913.
- BULLET WOOD OF BRITISH GUIANA. *The American Architect*, October 15, 1913.
- BUSINESS SIDE OF AN ARCHITECT'S OFFICE, THE. By D. Everett Waid. *The Brickbuilder*, September, 1913.
- CITY ARCHITECT, A. *The American Architect*, October 29, 1913.
- COMMERCIAL ARROGANCE. *The American Architect*, September 24, 1913.
- COUNTRY HOUSE WITH AN IDEA, A. By C. Matlack Price. *The Architectural Record*, October, 1913.
- CURRENT ARCHITECTURAL PRESS, THE. *The American Architect*, October 8, 1913.
- DECORATIVE IRON WORK OF NEW ORLEANS, THE. By S. S. Labouisse, A.I.A. *Journal of A. I. of A.*, October, 1913.
- DEMERARA MAHOGANY. *The American Architect*, October 15, 1913.
- EARLY AMERICAN HARDWARE, SOME. By Dr. George W. Nash. *The Architectural Record*, October, 1913.
- EGERTON, A STUDY IN THE TUDOR STYLE. By Richard H. Dana, Jr. *The Architectural Record*, October, 1913.
- ENGLISH GARDENS, SOME, BY EDWIN L. LUTYENS. By Frank Chouteau Brown. *The Architectural Review*, June, 1913.
- FIBRE OF THE NATION, THE. By William H. Schuchardt. *The American Architect*, October 15, 1913.
- GARDEN CITY MOVEMENT AS VIEWED BY AN ENGLISH CRITIC, THE. *The American Architect*, October 8, 1913.
- GIRDLE RIDGE, BEDFORD, N. Y. Charles A. Platt, Architect. *Architecture*, October, 1913.
- IMPROVING THE TENEMENTS. *The American Architect*, October 29, 1913.
- INFLUENCE OF PARK AND BOULEVARD DEVELOPMENT ON DOMESTIC ARCHITECTURE, THE. By Ben J. Lubschez, A. I. A. *Journal of A. I. of A.*, October, 1913.
- LATTICE—ITS USE AS AN ARCHITECTURAL EMBELLISHMENT. Part II. By George S. Chappell. *The Brickbuilder*, September, 1913.
- LAW OF ARCHITECT, OWNER AND CONTRACTOR, THE. By Clinton H. Blake, Jr. *Architecture*, October, 1913.
- LIGHTING OF PUBLIC AND SEMI-PUBLIC BUILDINGS, THE. L. B. Marks. *The Brickbuilder*, September, 1913.
- LIMITING HEIGHTS OF BUILDINGS IN NEW YORK. *The American Architect*, October 1, 1913.
- MASONIC TEMPLE, THE, CAMDEN, N. J. Heacock & Hokanson, Architects. *The Brickbuilder*, September, 1913.
- MOURNING TURNED TO MOCKERY. *The American Architect*, October 1, 1913.
- NATIONAL COMPETITION OF SCHOOLS OF ART, THE, 1913. *The International Studio*, October, 1913.
- NOTES FROM LONDON. *The American Architect*, October 1, 1913.

- ORNAMENTAL PLASTERWORK. *The American Architect*, October 8, 1913.
- PAIR OF COTTAGES, A., AT VILLA NOVA, PA. Aymar Embury II, Architect. *The Architectural Record*, October, 1913.
- PALATIAL COUNTRY HOUSE IN DELAWARE, A. The A. I. duPont Residence. Carrère & Hastings, Architects. *The Architectural Record*, October, 1913.
- PORTLAND, OREGON, POST-OFFICE COMPETITION. *The American Architect*, October 8, 1913.
- PORTLAND POSTOFFICE COMPETITION. *The American Architect*, October 15, 1913.
- QUANTITY SURVEYOR, THE. *The American Architect*, October 15, 1913.
- RECENT DESIGNS IN DOMESTIC ARCHITECTURE. *The International Studio*, October, 1913.
- SKYSCRAPERS OF ANCIENT TIMES. *The American Architect*, October 1, 1913.
- STATE LICENSE FEES, A PROTEST AGAINST ANNUAL. *The American Architect*, October 15, 1913.
- STATE REGISTRATION LAWS. *The American Architect*, October 15, 1913.
- STUDY IN LOCAL ADAPTATION, A. By David E. Tarn. *The Architectural Record*, October, 1913.
- TAPESTRIES IN AMERICAN MUSEUMS. By George Leland Hunter. *The International Studio*, October, 1913.
- THREE COTTAGES AND A STUDIO. Recent work of Arthur T. Remick. By Alwyn T. Covel. *The Architectural Record*, October, 1913.
- TRADE-MARKED OR DEFINITE BUILDING MATERIALS, SELECTION OF. *The American Architect*, October 1, 1913.
- VENICE, THE FUTURE OF. *The American Architect*, October 15, 1913.
- VILLA MILLE FIORI, SOUTHAMPTON, L. I. Hill and Stout, Architects. *Architecture*, October, 1913.
- WESTERN CITY GARDEN, A. By Horatio F. Stoll. *The Architectural Review*, June, 1913.
- WHAT DO WE KNOW ABOUT LIGHTING? By F. Lavrent Godinez. *The Architectural Record*, October, 1913.
- WORLD CENTER OF COMMUNICATION, A. *The American Architect*, October 15, 1913.

ILLUSTRATIONS

- AUDITORIUM, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS, CHAMPAIGN, ILL. C. H. Blackall, Architect. *The Bricklayer*, September, 1913.
- BERRYDOWN COURT, OVERTON, HAMPSHIRE, ENGLAND. E. L. Lutyens, Architect. *The Architectural Review*, June, 1913.
- BUNGALOW COTTAGE AT WOODMERE, L. I. A. Redfern Cornwell, Architect. *The Architectural Record*, October, 1913.
- COUNTRY HOUSE, "GIRDLE RIDGE," BEDFORD, N. Y. Charles A. Platt, Architect. *Architecture*, October, 1913.
- DENTAL OFFICE BUILDINGS, BRIDGEPORT, CONN. Skinner & Walker, Architects. *The Brickbuilder*, September, 1913.
- EUCLED AVENUE TEMPLE, THE, CLEVELAND, OHIO. Lehman & Schmitt, Architects. *The Bricklayer*, September, 1913.
- FAÇADE BANK OF TORONTO, CAN. Carrère & Hastings and Eustace G. Bird, Architects. *Architecture*, October, 1913.
- FIREMEN'S MEMORIAL, THE, 100TH STREET AND RIVERSIDE DRIVE, NEW YORK. H. VanBuren Magonigle, Architect. *Architecture*, October, 1913.
- GARDEN FOR DANIEL MURPHY, ESQ., LOS ANGELES, CAL. Wilbur David Cook, Jr., Landscape Architect. *The Architectural Review*, June, 1913.
- GARDEN OF MRS. WELLS, NEWPORT, R. I. John Russell Pope, Architect. *The Architectural Review*, June, 1913.

Barrett Specification Roofs

Are Recognized as Standard

THE Barrett Specification prescribes the exact procedure for using pitch, tarred felt and gravel (or slag) so as to make the most economical and satisfactory roof known, and defines with precision the proper quantity and quality of materials to be used.

The procedure demanded is the one which gives the least chance for careless workmanship.

The Barrett Specification is practical and is used regularly by the best architects, engineers, roofers and builders.

It is recognized by them as standard.

A Barrett Specification Roof will usually last at least twenty years and rarely requires any care or attention during that period. The maintenance cost, therefore, is nothing. No other form of roofing is so economical.

A copy of the Barrett Specification in full sent free on request. Every architect, owner, builder and engineer should have it.

BARRETT MANUFACTURING COMPANY

New York Chicago Philadelphia Boston St. Louis Kansas City
Cleveland Cincinnati Minneapolis Pittsburgh Seattle Birmingham

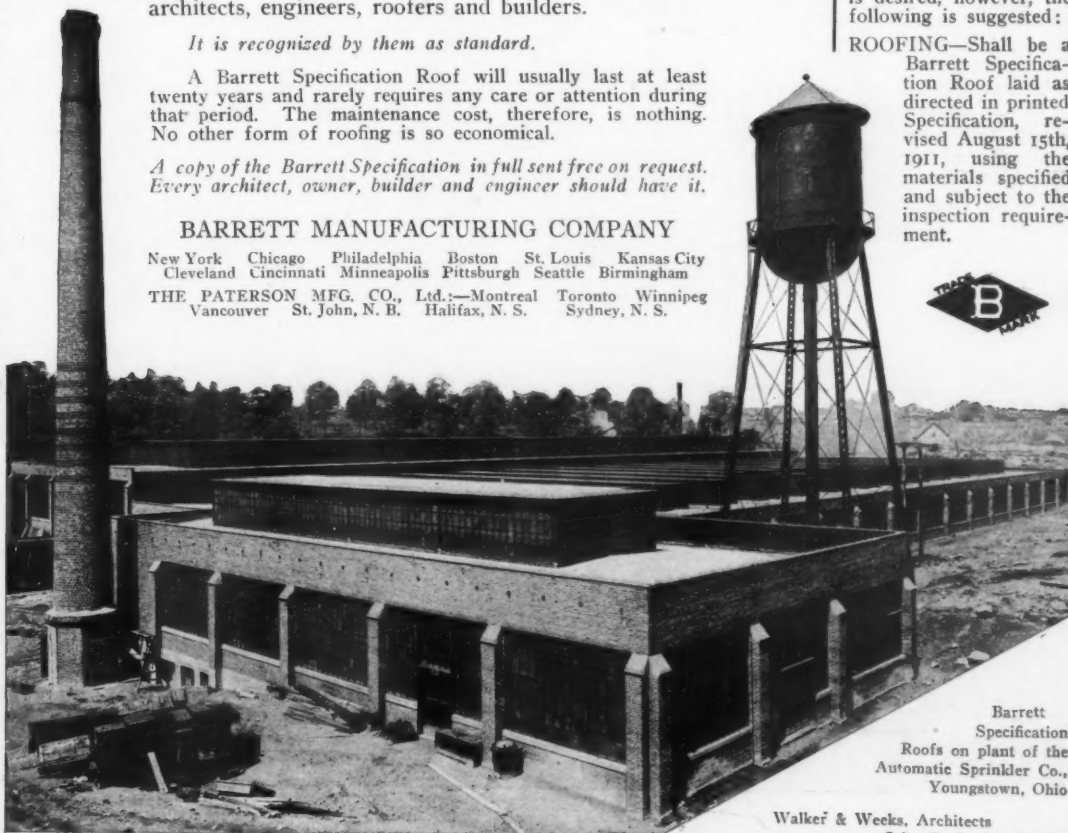
THE PATERSON MFG. CO., Ltd.:—Montreal Toronto Winnipeg
Vancouver St. John, N. B. Halifax, N. S. Sydney, N. S.

Special Note

We advise incorporating in plans the full wording of The Barrett Specification, in order to avoid any misunderstanding.

If any abbreviated form is desired, however, the following is suggested:

ROOFING—Shall be a Barrett Specification Roof laid as directed in printed Specification, revised August 15th, 1911, using the materials specified and subject to the inspection requirement.

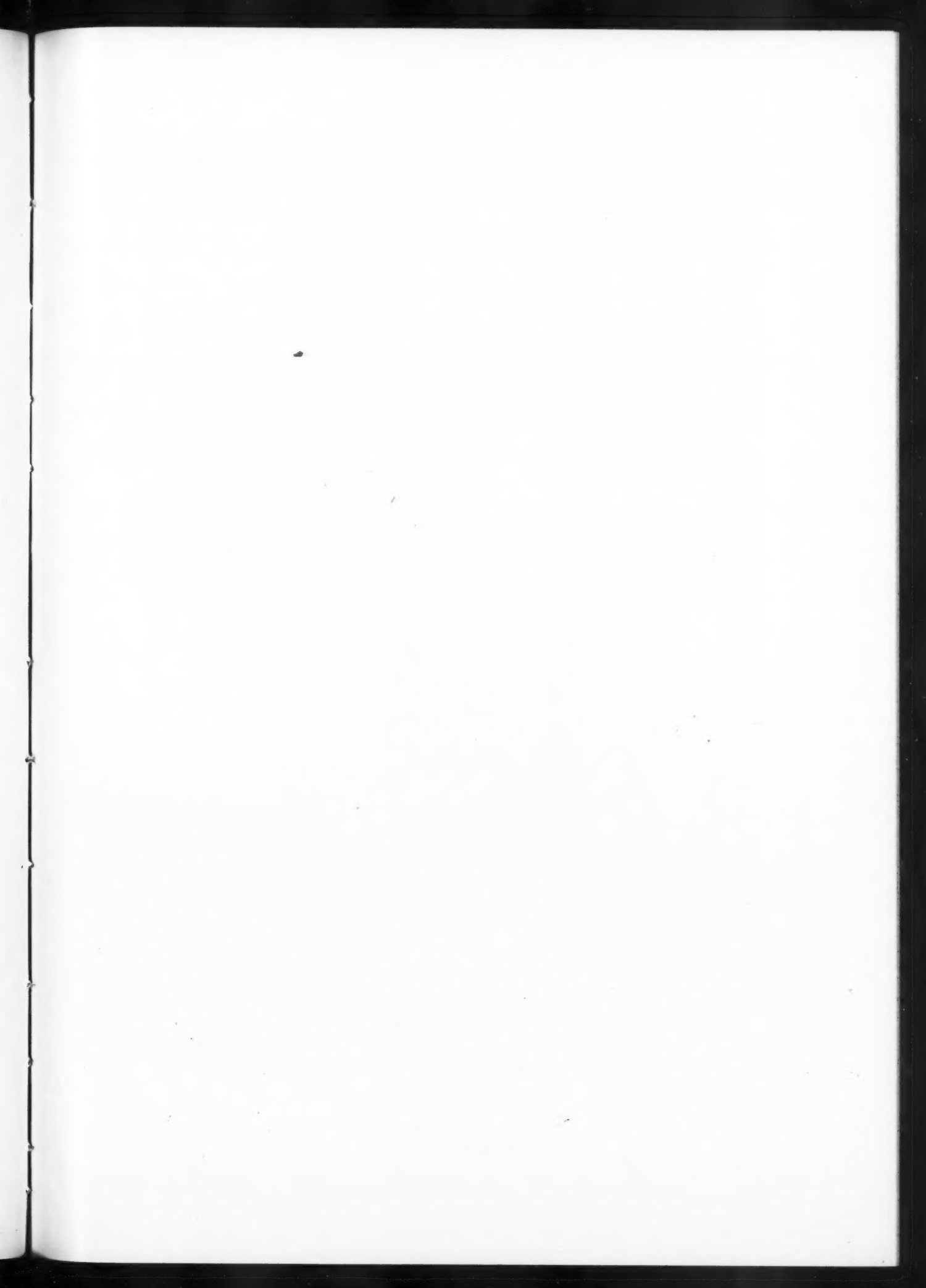


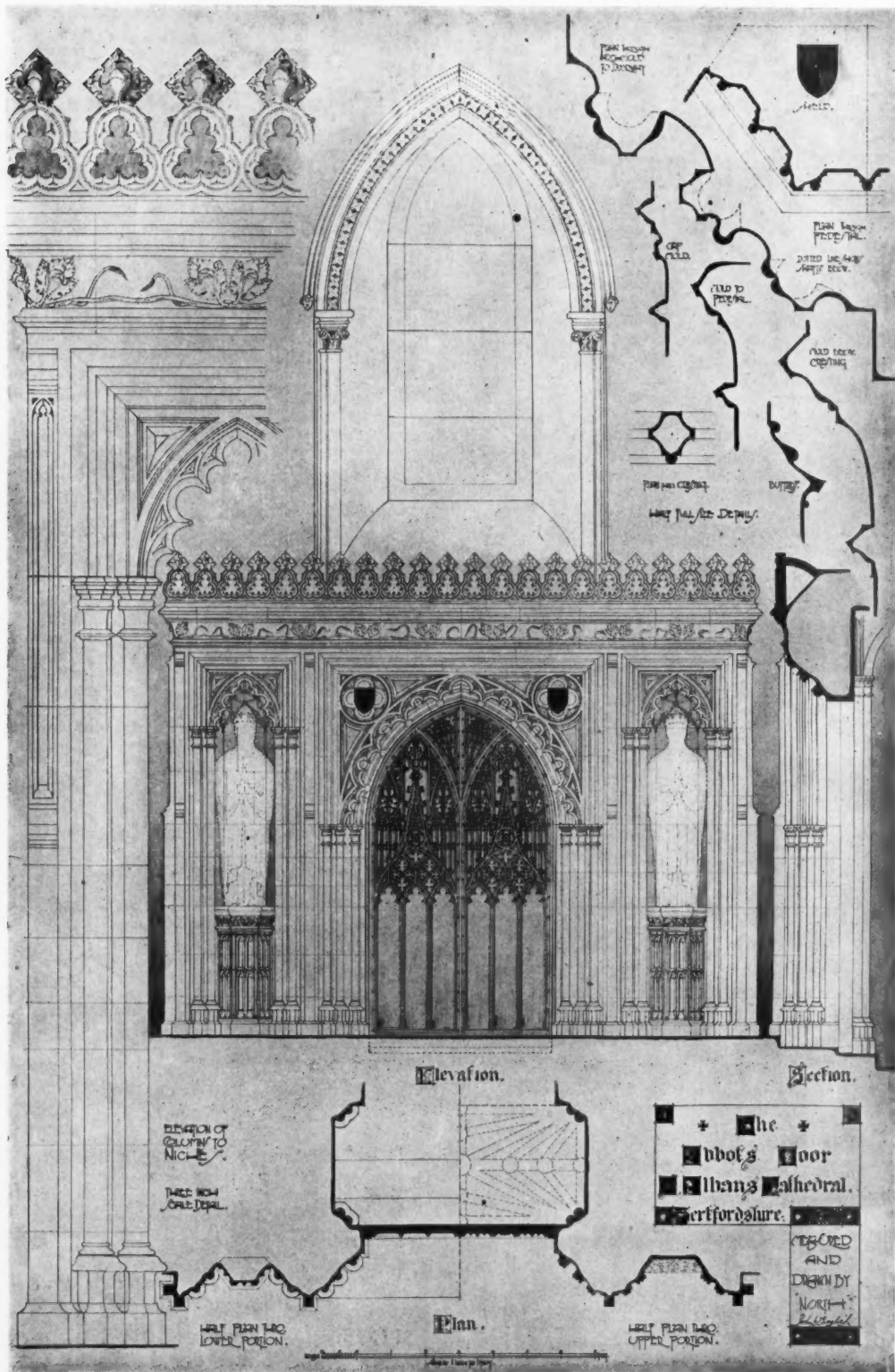
Barrett Specification Roofs on plant of the Automatic Sprinkler Co., Youngstown, Ohio

Walker & Weeks, Architects
John R. Squire, Roofer

- HOUSE TO BE ERECTED AT HASTINGS-ON-THE HUDSON. A. Redfern Cornwell, Architect. *The Architectural Record*, October, 1913.
- HOUSE OF JOHN P. ALLEN, ESQ., SCARSDALE, N. Y. John C. Moore, Architect. *The Architectural Record*, October, 1913.
- HOUSE OF ALEXANDER B. HIGBIE, ESQ., SCARSDALE, N. Y. Slee & Bryson, Architects. *The Architectural Record*, October, 1913.
- HOUSE OF A. D. HUNTINGTON, ESQ., SUTTON MANOR, N. Y. Chester A. Patterson, Architect. *The Architectural Record*, October, 1913.
- HOUSE AT CHESTNUT HILL, PA. Edmund B. Gilchrist, Architect. *The Architectural Record*, October, 1913.
- HOUSES AT JAMAICA, L. I. Electus D. Litchfield, Architect. *The Architectural Record*, October, 1913.
- HOUSE OF A. I. DUPONT, WILMINGTON, DEL. Carrère & Hastings, Architects. *The Architectural Record*, October, 1913.
- HOUSE OF JULES BREUCHAUD, ESQ., ULSTER COUNTY, N. Y. Myron S. Teller, Architect. *The Architectural Record*, October, 1913.
- HOUSE OF ARTHUR W. WOOD, ESQ., ARDSLEY, N. Y. Arthur T. Remick, Architect. *The Architectural Record*, October, 1913.
- HOUSE OF E. W. RUSSELL, ESQ., GREENWICH, CONN. Frank E. Newman, Architect. *The Architectural Record*.
- HOUSE OF F. F. BREWSTER, NEW HAVEN, CONN. Stephenson & Wheeler, Architects. *The Architectural Record*, October, 1913.
- HOUSE AT GREAT NECK, L. I. Wilson, Eyre & McIlvaine, Architects. *The Architectural Record*, October, 1913.
- HOUSE OF SMITH, H. HILLARD, HARTFORD, CONN. Smith & Bassette, Architects. *Architecture*, October, 1913.
- HOUSE OF JONATHAN CAMP, HARTFORD, CONN. E. T. Hapgood, Architect. *Architecture*, October, 1913.
- HOUSE AT HARTFORD, CONN. LaFarge & Morris, Architects. Arthur A. Shurtleff, Landscape Architect. *The Bricklayer*, September, 1913.
- HOUSE AT COLUMBUS, OHIO. Richards, McCarty & Bulford, Architects. *The Bricklayer*, September, 1913.
- HOUSE AT CLEVELAND, OHIO. Fountain & Moratz, Architects. *The Bricklayer*, September, 1913.
- HOUSE OF C. J. WARREN, WINCHESTER, MASS. C. J. Warren, Architect. *The American Architect*, October 29, 1913.
- HOUSE OF FERDINAND WITT, HASTINGS-ON-HUDSON, N. Y. Ferdinand Witt, Architect. *The American Architect*, October 29, 1913.
- HOUSE OF NEWBOLD MORRIS, LENOX, MASS. Hoppin & Koen, Architects. *The American Architect*, October 22, 1913.
- HOUSE OF HARRIS FAHNESTOCK, LENOX, MASS. Hoppin & Koen, Architects. *The American Architect*, October 22, 1913.
- HOUSE OF J. H. BOSTON, ESQ., MARIETTA, GA. Hentz & Reid, Architects. *The American Architect*, October 15, 1913.
- HOUSE NO. 477 MADISON AVENUE. Hunt & Hunt, Architects. *The American Architect*, October 8, 1913.
- HOUSE IN SIERRA MADRE, CAL. Robert David Farquhar, Architect. *The American Architect*, October 1, 1913.
- HOUSE IN LOS ANGELES, CAL. Robert David Farquhar, Architect. *The American Architect*, October 1, 1913.
- LITTLE THAKEHAM, PULBOROUGH, ENGLAND. E. L. Lutyens, Architect. *The Architectural Review*, June, 1913.
- NURSES' HOME FOR MANHATTAN MATERNITY HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY, EAST SIXTIETH STREET, NEW YORK. Ludlow & Peabody, Architects. *The American Architect*, October 15, 1913.
- PAPILLON HALL, MARKET HARBOUR, ENGLAND. E. L. Lutyens, Architect. *The Architectural Review*, June, 1913.
- PRINCE HENRY'S GARDEN, LAGE VOORSCHIE, HOLLAND. D. F. Tersteeg, Landscape Architect. *The Architectural Review*, June, 1913.
- RIDGE SCHOOL, NEWARK, N. J. E. F. Gilbert, Architect. *The Bricklayer*, September, 1913.
- ROGERS MODEL DWELLINGS, WEST FORTY-FOURTH STREET, NEW YORK. Grosvenor Atterbury, Architect. *The American Architect*, October 29, 1913.
- ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, KITTANNING, PA. Brazer & Robb, Architects. *The American Architect*, October 15, 1913.
- THAYER, ESTATE OF BAYARD, LANCASTER, MASS. Little & Brown, Architects. *The Architectural Review*, June, 1913.
- THISTLE, CHAPEL FOR THE ORDER OF THE, ST. GILES CATHEDRAL, EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND. Sir Robert Lorimer, Architect. *The Architectural Review*, June, 1913.
- VILLA MILL FIORI, SOUTHAMPTON, L. I. Hill & Stout, Architects. *Architecture*, October, 1913.
- VILLA NOVA, TWO COTTAGES AT, PA. Armar Embury II, Architect. *The Architectural Record*, October, 1913.
- WINDOWS IN FIRST CHURCH OF PITTSFIELD, MASS. Designed by C. M. Burd. *The American Architect*, October 1, 1913.







NO. 3 OF A SERIES OF MEASURED DRAWINGS BY MR. JOHN W. ENGLISH, ENTERED IN THE GLOVER GOLD MEDAL STUDENTSHIP COMPETITION. MR. GLOVER'S DRAWINGS WERE PLACED SECOND