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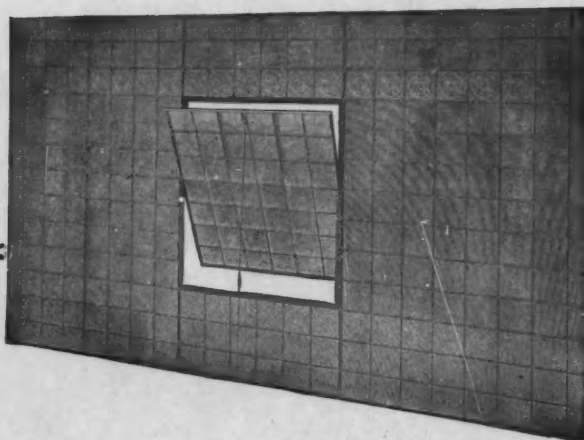
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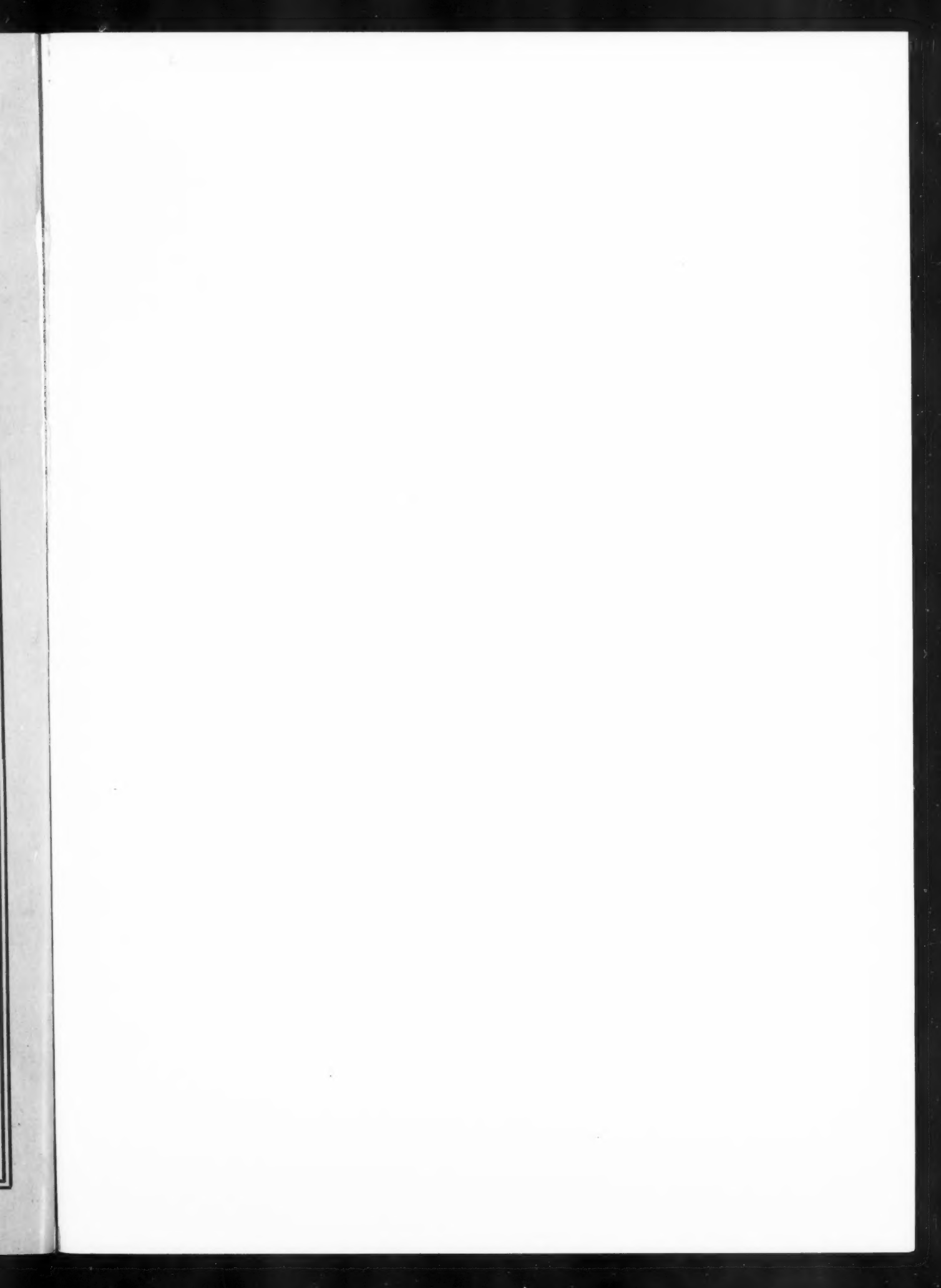
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View of the ancient town of Veere in Zeeland, showing the prototypes of the Dutch colonial dwellings of the Hudson and Mohawk valleys. The first five houses beginning at the right are almost exactly duplicated in the colonial dwellings illustrated in this article.

EARLY DUTCH COLONIAL ARCHITECTURE

By S. E. SLOCUM, PH. D.



IT is said that in Provincetown on Cape Cod there is an enterprising shop keeper who has devised a reversible sign. During the tourist season it reads "Colonial Antiques and Period Furnishings," but when the last summer boarder has departed and the sign has been duly reversed, it bears the legend "Old Junk." The shop keeper himself is probably a Pharisee rather than a Philistine. No doubt he personally appreciates the value of his merchandise, but is not above using such

a shrewd Yankee device for imposing on those whom he induces to part with their heirlooms.

As the appreciation of our Colonial heritage spreads and deepens, the number of those who regard the legends on the two sides of the sign as synonymous rapidly lessens. Old heirlooms of former generations are rightfully esteemed by those of sympathetic insight for their venerable associations, and are eminently worthy of general regard as the instruments with which the builders of the nation wrought to lay the foundations of the Republic.

Unfortunately the lover of the antique in some cases exercises a "zeal which is

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Typical log cabin, a familiar architectural feature in the South today. Used by the Dutch pioneers as a temporary expedient but never adopted as a permanent type.

not according to knowledge." Such was the case with a farmer of the writer's acquaintance, who inherited from his grandfather an old-fashioned triangular, or wedge-shaped, razor. So highly did he esteem this emblem of his grandfather's weekly martyrdom that he had a new handle put on it and had it "holler ground." And then when he had transformed its historic value into one purely utilitarian, he again inverted his perspective and "hung the razor up over the mantel-piece in the front room."

The majority of Americans, however, are coming to view the remnants of our colonial civilization in their proper perspective. The favor with which colonial period furnishings are now generally received is evidence of a growing appreciation of the worth and dignity of the only style which can lay claim to be called distinctively American. The conditions and limitations under which the colonists labored, however, are not so fully realized or understood,

and for this reason the indiscriminate use of architecture and furnishings of the period without an intimate acquaintance with their proper setting or relationship sometimes results in incongruous effects. Such, for instance, is apparent in the familiar type of suburban cottage, which although strictly "Queen Anne" in its front elevation, has



Dutch colonial doorway. The high fence directly on the building line, and the stoep projecting halfway across the sidewalk are typical features

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House of Dutch colonial type with brick front and back and the remainder frame. Note the characteristic length of rafters, making the house $2\frac{1}{2}$ stories in front and rear but only one on the side, and also the typical high fence.

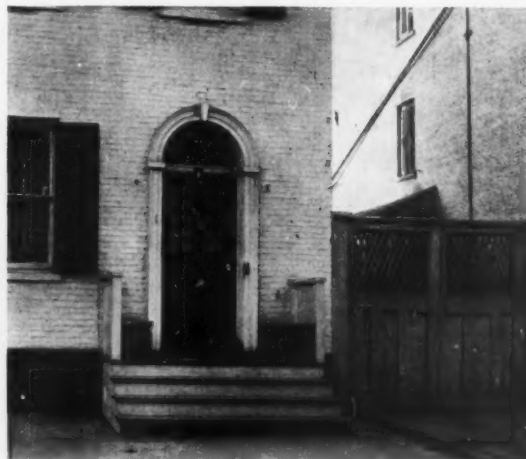
been justly accused by some disappointed home-seeker of turning out to be "merely Mary Ann" when viewed from the rear.

No element of colonial life is more expressive of the pioneer's daily life and surroundings than its simple but effective architecture. The pioneer in the new world was concerned only with the three primal necessities of life, viz. food, clothing and shelter. Yet by his provision for the last he not only exhibited his skill as an artisan and his ideas of form and embellishment, but revealed an intimate glimpse of his domestic economy and attitude toward his fellow-man. The controlling feature of all his activity was the necessity of adapting himself to a hostile environment, a fact which gave to the pioneer dwellings, especially those of the Hudson and Mohawk valleys, certain distinguishing characteristics embodying all the salient features of early American history. In the Dutch settlements in particular, the sharp Gothic gable facing the street, the weathercock crowning the ridge, the divided door, the prominent front "stoep" with its side seats, the narrow cobblestone street, the small lot, each had its peculiar significance, and together constitute an eloquent epitome of the political and social life of the period.

Ever since valiant old Peter Stuyvesant

was forced to strike his colors to the British, the English colonial style of architecture has, for obvious reasons, been accepted as the characteristic American type. While it is, in fact, representative of the Eastern and Southern colonies, the Dutch settlers of the Hudson and Mohawk valleys at an equally early date developed a native architectural style no less interesting and worthy of respect. A recent writer on Holland has remarked that in a very special sense the Hollander's house has a national quality, and that even in a foreign country it continues to surround itself with a Dutch atmosphere. This is one of the striking features of the old Dutch houses still in existence in this country. Although essentially Dutch in both plan and elevation, two centuries or more of service in many cases has not impaired their usefulness, and they still continue to exert a profound influence on local development.

The pioneer who attempted single-handed to subdue the wilderness was of necessity forced at the outset to adopt crude expedients. The early fur traders in many cases copied the lodges of their Indian neighbors as best adapted to their surroundings. For instance in 1643 Father Jogues, the Jesuit missionary, described the house of a Dutch fur trader in which he lodged while visiting Fort Orange (Albany) as consisting of a low barn-like building 100 feet in length, with no par-



Another Dutch colonial doorway. Here also the high fence and the prominent front stoep with side seats are in evidence.



An old Dutch colonial building in Schenectady, N. Y., formerly "Mrs Burt's Seminary for Young Ladies," and later remodeled into a double house. Note the circular arches over the left hand door and window, and the curious attempt to paint out the one over the fanlight. Also the heavily bolted wooden shutters, or "blinds," and the side seats on the front stoep. The brick is laid in Flemish bond.

titions of any kind. In one end of this building the trader kept his cattle, and in the other end lived with his wife, a Mohawk squaw, and their children, while his Indian guests occupied the center. This was probably in imitation of the so-called "long houses" of the Iroquois, which were sixty feet or more in length and fourteen or fifteen wide, framed with sapling poles stuck in the ground, with sides and roof closely covered with bark, and each housing many families. Except for the crude construction and lack of partitions, this plan of housing the cattle under the family roof is also reminiscent of the old Dutch houses in Maarken and Volendam, where the arrangement is such that a little glass window in the partition at the side of the householder's bed gives a glimpse of the cattle in the stalls.

When the great manors were established and the colonist supplanted the wandering trader, the logs from his first clearing were built into a substantial log house, both home and fortress. With the Dutch pioneers this was never more

than a temporary dwelling, to be replaced at the first opportunity with a substantial house, preferably of brick or stone. The Dutch were in fact intensely domestic, and their ambition centered in the home. At the first sign of prosperity therefore, the log cabin disappeared from the Dutch settlements never to return, although with the English settlers in the South it became a fixed architectural type, and is still in universal use in the mountains and other outlying districts.

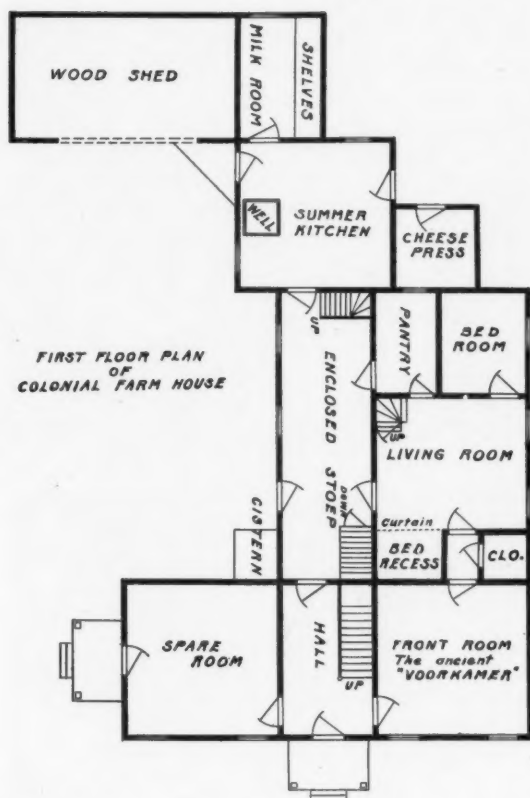
The use of stone and brick by the early Dutch colonists is especially noteworthy. In New England and throughout the South wood was used almost exclusively as the cheap-

est and most available building material. In the Dutch settlements, however, stone was used in quantities wherever it could be obtained, and doubtless repaid the builders in added comfort and security, as well as in permanency of construction. Throughout the Hudson and Mohawk valleys wherever stone could be quarried houses of this type soon made their appearance, built entirely of stone from foundation to chimney top. Some of these became historic and doubtless



A typical Dutch colonial farmhouse. The classic detail of the porches, and the pilasters at the corners are especially noteworthy; also the gateposts and the typical white picket fence.

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Plan of the colonial farm house shown on page 4. Its characteristic features are the bed recess off the living room with the closet opposite, the well inside the kitchen, and the long enclosed stoep, used as a dining room in Summer. The whole plan of the house is strongly reminiscent of old Holland houses.

owe their preservation to this fact, such as the old stone house at Gowanus, built by Nicholas Van Vechten in 1699, and which in 1776 became the scene of the battle of Long Island. Others that might be mentioned are the old church at Sleepy Hollow, built by Frederick Philipse in the same year, 1699, the Van Cortlandt mansion in New York, Washington's headquarters at Newburgh, and the State House at Esopus, now Kingston. In the neighborhood of Kingston houses of this type are still to be found in quantity, a large percentage of the inhabited farm-houses in Ulster County

today being entirely of stone, of the conventional type introduced by the Dutch.

Centuries of habit had made the use of brick instinctive with the Hollander, however, and he naturally endeavored to make his New Netherland a copy of the old. Not only did he find brick more suitable than timber for the rigorous climate of the North, but in the early days at least its use also afforded a welcome defence against fire-brand and tomahawk. It is the common tradition, confirmed by the early records, that the brick for some of the older houses came over in vessels as ballast. Thus it is on record that in 1640 a ship arrived with goods for the Colony of Rensselaerswyck which included among other things 4,000 tile and 30,000 brick. Included among the first artisans which the Dutch brought over from Holland were also several "steenbakkers" or brickmakers, and as early as 1646 a brick kiln (steen-bakkerij) and tile kiln (pannen-bakkerij) were in operation at Beverswyck (Albany). From this time on there are numerous records of the price and sale of brick and brick kilns in both Albany and Schenectady, showing that even at this early date the manufacture of bricks was an important industry.



Original home of Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., built in 1797; from a photo taken about 1860 and never before reproduced. The principal features are the fan lights over the doors, the long Palladian windows lighting the stair wells, the cupola and railing on the roof, the high wooden fence typical of Dutch inclusiveness, and the hoop skirts and other quaint attire of the group of teachers in the corner by the gate. At the time this picture was taken the building was used as a public school. It was demolished in 1900.

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A typical Dutch colonial stone house. Washington's headquarters at Newburgh-on-the-Hudson.

The journals of early travelers contain explicit accounts of the characteristic features of Dutch colonial architecture, and fortunately there still remain a considerable number of ancient houses to visualize the description. The earliest architecture was ordinarily of the Dutch gothic type, with exceptionally steep roofs and triangular gable facing the street. There was usually only one story below the eaves, but the great length of the rafters made room for a second story and attic above this point. In many cases the front of the house, or front and back only, were of brick, the remainder being heavily framed with timber and



The old stone Senate House, Kingston, N. Y., called Esopus in colonial days. Erected by Col. Wessel Ten Broeck about 1676. The Senate of the State of New York adopted its first constitution in this house in 1777.

sheathed with planks, with roof slated with tile or shingled with white pine. Many of the brick houses were curiously ornamented ("floured" it was called) and dated with black bricks, with the gable ends anchored with ornamental iron anchors, frequently in the form of numerals giving the date of erection. The sloping brick gable ends were invariably notched into steps and sometimes left in this form in true Holland style, but more often were filled with inclined courses of brick, and capped at the ridge with a brass or iron weather vane.

This use of the weather vane affords a peculiar instance of the survival of an ancient mediæval custom. So many old



The old stone church at Sleepy Hollow, built in 1699 by Frederick Philipse.

writers mention the weathercock that its use in the Middle Ages must have been practically universal. Chaucer speaks of it "as a wedercok that turneth his face with every wind," while Shakspeare locates it more specifically as the "weather cock on a steeple." An old traveller once observed that "a Dutchman always wishes to know which way the wind blows, for he is often either miller, sailor, waterman or merchant," which is in itself sufficient reason why the weathercock should have come to be regarded in the Netherlands as a common necessity.

In the Dutch American colonies the weathercock, so called, was usually a veritable rooster, although it sometimes

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The Van Cortlandt mansion, New York, built in 1784; a stone building of the manor house type.

took other forms, such as that of a horse, lion, goose, or sloop. The iron weather-vane of the Vanderheyden house in Albany, built in 1725, was in the form of a running horse, and when the building was demolished in 1833 it was obtained by Washington Irving to cap the portal of his home at Sunnyside. The most ancient colonial specimen is the old cock of beaten brass which surmounted the spire of the Dutch church in Albany, built in 1656 at the foot of State Street, and a continuation of the one established in 1642. In 1806 this structure was taken down and the old weathercock, battered by bullets and the stress of weather, was removed to the tower of the Madison Avenue Reformed Church where it may still be seen.

The Dutch weathercock is frequently referred to as the "Cock of St. Nicholas," perhaps in special reference to the cock which surmounts the steeple of the church of St. Nicholas in Amsterdam, Holland. From the sixth century, A.D., St. Nicholas, Bishop of Myra in Lycia, has been venerated as the patron saint of the common people, of sailors, laborers and merchants, and as the protector of the poor, weak, captive, and the young. As such he appealed more particularly to the harassed people of the Netherlands, and many of their churches and cities are dedicated

to his memory. The cock however has been regarded from prehistoric times as the emblem of vigilance and guardian against evil spirits, notably in Greece, Persia, and India. When this pagan belief became Christianized, the cock began to appear in ecclesiastical art and architecture as the emblem of the resurrection, and in some instances, perhaps, in commemoration of the denial of St. Peter. As the church steeple was the highest point in the neighborhood, it was the logical place to mount the ecclesiastical weathercock, and no doubt in this way the cock and the patron saint of the Dutch came to be associated.

The plan of the colonial Dutch dwellings comprised a central hallway with a room on either side, in which were great fireplaces often bordered with colored tile. A jutting partition formed an alcove for a bed on one side and a pantry or closet on the other. The stout front door was divided into halves, the lower half being kept closed for protection, while the upper half afforded a means for admitting light and air to the hallway, from which a winding stairs led to the second story and the attic. A



The Gov. Yates house, Schenectady, N. Y., erected between 1710 and 1730. It is thoroughly typical of the Dutch style in its details of plan and construction. The stepped gable with the steps filled in with inclined courses of brick was a characteristic feature of the old Dutch houses, of which this house is probably the only example left.

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The Mabie hofstede, the oldest house now standing in the Mohawk Valley. The old stone walls were probably built about 1670-80 by Daniel Janse Van Antwerp.

small front stoep directly on the street, with seats on either side, gave the outside of the house a characteristic air of hospitality and neighborliness which lent a softening touch to its otherwise rigid lines.

A vivid and intimate impression of these old houses may be obtained from the old Dutch records of public vendues or auctions. From one of these written in 1657 we learn the "conditions and terms on which Jacob Kip proposes to sell publicly to the highest bidder his house, kitchen, hen or hog yard, and lot lying in the city of New Amsterdam over against the house of Heer Oloff Stevense as the same is occupied by him. The house two and thirty feet long and twenty feet broad, inclosed with thick planks and a glazed pantile roof, has a garret and floor, cellar walled up three, four or five feet with stone and has a brick chimney in the front room, also a shop, the partition wall of bricks, the inner room built up with brick all around, bedstead, counting house and larder therein, besides the afore-said house there is a kitchen eight or nine feet wide and seventeen or eighteen feet long on the side of the house with a brick chimney, in use by him, together with a hen or hog yard in the rear, and the place paved with bricks and an apple tree therein, also a common gangway on the west side of the house six feet wide, and a common well, and what more is therein and fast in earth and nailed except the andirons and hearth-stone."

From this description it is clearly apparent that this house in every essential

detail was a typical Dutch dwelling; such as may still be found in Holland or Zeeland. The "counting house" is the "spreek-kamer" or office, the Dutch merchant having his office in his own dwelling, while the larder is the "provisie-kamer," or store-room, then as now the inner sanctum of the Dutch woman's domain. The long kitchen opening on the paved and enclosed inner court, and the narrow passageway, or "gang," are almost exactly duplicated in old houses still to be found in the Netherlands.

An important influence in the development of the Dutch colonial towns was the stockade by which they were protected from the inroads of the French and Indians. The little communities at New Amsterdam, Beverswyck and Schenectady were all so enclosed, with redoubts commanding the walls. This limitation of area made it necessary to divide the space so enclosed into very small lots, and build the houses as close together as possible. When the towns outgrew the stockade this custom still persisted, the houses standing shoulder to shoulder, as it were, and presenting a



Typical Dutch colonial frame house. Its characteristic features are its location close to the street, the high fence, wooden shutters, and front stoep with side seats.

common front to the enemy. The average lot was from fifteen to twenty-five feet in width, often being the exact width of the house at the eaves, and in depth sufficient for a small garden in the rear.

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Philipse Manor, near Tarrytown, N. Y., erected 1683. It shows the hip roof and side frontage characteristic of the manor house type. Now used as a tea room for motorists. *Sic tempora mutantur!*

The front or gable end of the houses stood directly on the street, with stoeps projecting half way across the sidewalks, the latter being usually of brick laid in herringbone pattern. A common gangway or alley separated adjoining houses, and the back yards were enclosed by party fences built jointly by adjoining owners. In this respect also the arrangement was typically Dutch. Intensive in every respect, from agriculture to architecture,

the tendency of the Dutch was to enclose where others would naturally extend. Forced to an intensive life in the colonies no less than in their native land, the Dutch were pre-eminently adapted to their stringent colonial environment, a fact to which the Empire is largely indebted for its early development and commercial pre-eminence.

The quaint language of the old documents affords an interesting glimpse of the boundary question, always one of



At left—The Schuyler mansion, Albany, N. Y., built in 1761-62, when the mansard roof type was at the height of its popularity.

At right—Old "Fort Crailo," Rensselaer, N. Y., built about 1662 by Hendrick Van Rensselaer. It has the hip roof and side facing the street common to the Dutch manor houses, and is famed as the house where Yankee Doodle was composed by a British officer during the Revolution to ridicule the Yankees.

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The old Glen house, Scotia, N. Y., perhaps the earliest specimen of the square, mansard roof, type. Its special features are the iron wall anchors in the form of numerals giving the date of erection, "A O 1713", the divided door, small paned windows, and wooden shutters.

prime importance. Under date of August 8th, 1659, "Jan Coster Van Aechen and Stoffel Janse Abeel, attorneys for Pieter De Maecker, declare that they have granted and transferred, as by these presents they do grant and transfer, to Cornelius Cornelissen the boor and Daniel Verveelen their heirs or assigns a house and lot lying in the village of Beverwyck (Albany) the house as broad as it stands, length twenty-five feet, and the lot extending



Detail of divided door in Glen House, showing one of the iron numerals used for wall anchors.

in the rear to the kil (creek), breadth at the house or north end the same as the house front, length from the rear of the house to the kil sixty-five feet back to the kil from the common fence of Dirk Janse Croon to the end of a straight line drawn from the first post set on the east side to the rear breadth of said place, which place is in breadth to the rear eighteen feet, on condition that whenever the old house of Cornelis Vos (old in 1659!) is torn down a proper drip shall be furnished by or demanded from said Vosdh, also that the grantor shall receive the water that comes from the gutter; with all the right and title which the grantor has had therein." This description is typical of the vague language of the old deeds, and shows the hopeless-



The Collins house, Scotia, N. Y., three stories in front and one on the side. A "modern" Dutch colonial type, probably about a century old.

ness of attempting to locate old boundaries three centuries after the "kil" has been filled up, and the "first post on the East side" has mouldered into dust.

The early Dutch manor houses built by the "patroons," or great landed proprietors, were naturally larger and more commodious than the dwellings of the ordinary colonists. The prevailing type of manor house differed from the small story-and-a-half house with plain Gothic gable facing the street in being much larger, with a hip roof covering two full stories and attic, and standing in spacious grounds

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OUR RESIDENTIAL PROTOTYPES

THE chief value of history is to impart a full understanding of the present and to guide us in the moulding of the future. Whether our chief occupation be law, politics or architecture, the true record of the past has for us a perpetual interest and a value proportionate to the skill with which it is interpreted. No less keen an observer than Carlyle remarked that history is a "distillate of Rumor," and it is certainly true that the modern analytical spirit demands that our facts be derived from the original documents, those comparatively few records that prove themselves genuine amid a volatile medley of plagiarism and deceit.

Our leading article on Dutch Colonial architecture, by Mr. S. E. Slocum, will be welcomed by those who see in the homes of American pioneers the logical prototypes of distinctive American residences. It is perhaps a duty to illustrate these much-misunderstood but essentially charming designs, if for no other reason than to assure the superficial dilettante that a gambrel roof does not in itself constitute a Dutch Colonial house, any more than a pointed window in a frame wall indicates a Gothic church. Through ignorance or misunderstanding of their work, much has been perpetrated in the name of our ancestors that is quite unworthy of them. It is true that

exact duplication in design and equipment of a Colonial home is as pedantic as it is undesirable in this day of superior conveniences. But in the matter of general architectural design, these early monuments to Colonial taste and skill will continue to teach valuable lessons to the appreciative observer.

DEFINITE SPECIFICATIONS

A CERTAIN measurable period of time will obviously be required to overcome the habit of years, in accordance with which a great many architects formerly made, and some of them still are making, use of the "or equal" clause in specifications.

Habit is in a sense mental inertia. Even after the compelling cause, whether it was real or fancied, has been removed, the result of this combination of mental attribute and oft-repeated physical act—so analogous in its effect to that property of matter, by virtue of which it continues in a state of either rest or motion, except as acted upon by outside forces—will account for a limited time for a limited use, of the pernicious clause under discussion. Its ultimate complete elimination from the specifications of competent and reputable architects seems, however, to be only a question of a comparatively brief interval.

The modern tendency, which demands accuracy, definiteness and precision, which is now exemplified, in but one instance, by the nation-wide movement for a quantity system of estimating, will not long tolerate the indefinite and loosely drawn specification. The practice of leaving the specification of material and equipment open for future determination no longer has justification, if indeed it ever did represent a proper solution of a problem that has always confronted the specification writer. A definite specification under modern conditions and standards of manufacturing and selling does not increase the cost to the owner, and if properly enforced does guarantee to him the materials and equipment for which he is paying.

These facts alone should be sufficient to make the early adoption of the definite specification universal. Many incidental advantages only add to the burden of evidence in favor of its general employment.

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EARLY DUTCH COLONIAL ARCHITECTURE

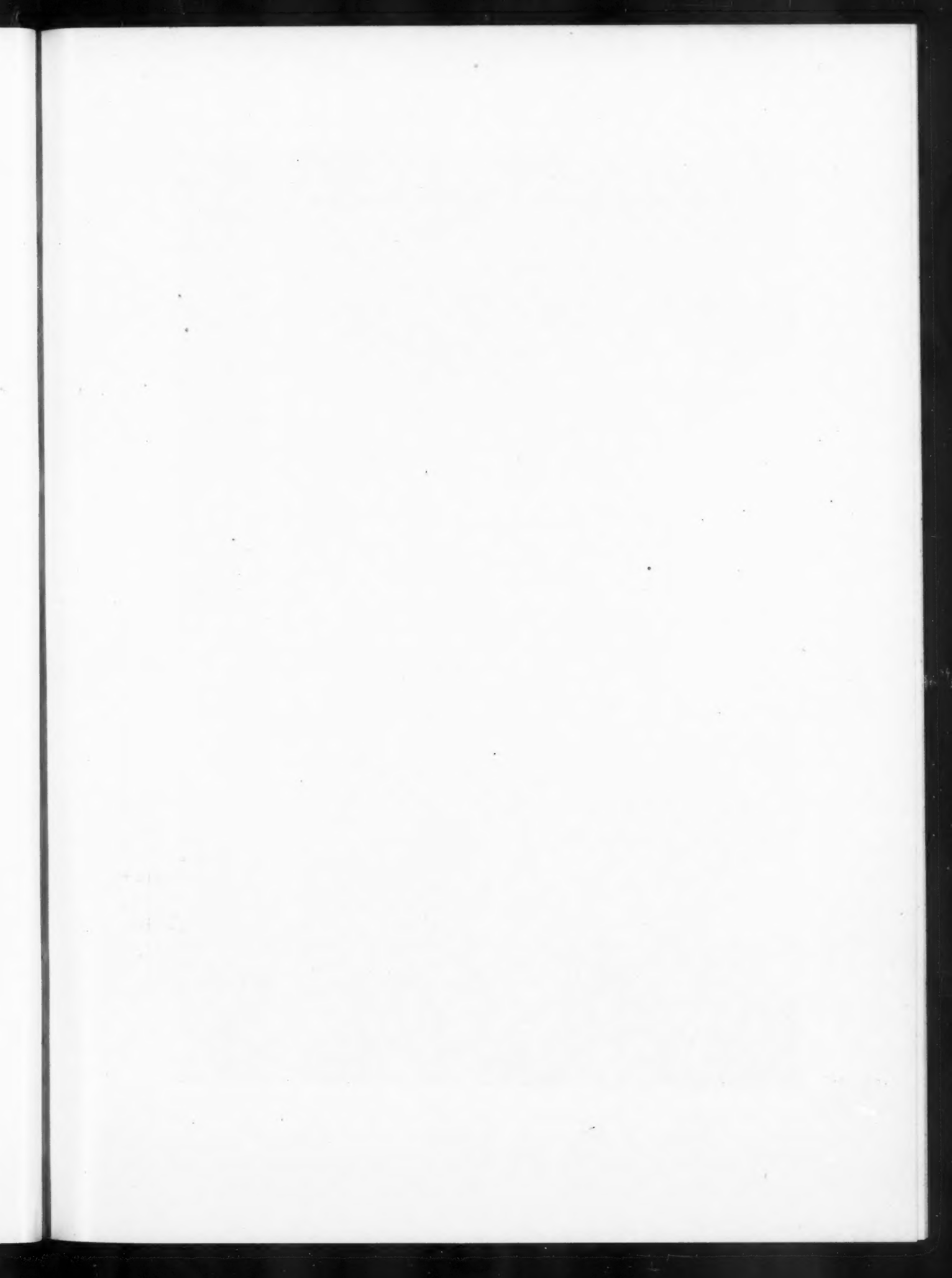
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with the side facing the highway. Besides being more commodious, the hip roof was a more expensive type of construction, necessitating additional framework to support the purlins at the hips. Some of the most notable old manor houses of this type are the Philipse Manor, built in 1683 and still standing as sturdily as ever about a mile north of Tarrytown, N. Y.; the Van Rensselaer Manor built in 1666 by Richard Van Rensselaer about four miles north of Albany, and purchased by Philip Petersen Schuyler in 1672; the Ten Broek house built about 1695 by Dirck Wessels Ten Broek on his estate of 1800 acres at Clermont, N. Y., and old "Fort Crailo," the residence of Hendrick Van Rensselaer, built about 1662 and now preserved by the Daughters of the American Revolution.

It is typical of the natural conservatism of the Dutch and the persistency with which they clung to established custom that for a century there was no change in architectural types. The first variation of the rectangular houses with Gothic or hip roof made its appearance early in the eighteenth century in the large square house with gambrel roof. Interesting examples of this type are the Glen-Sanders house near Schenectady, built in 1713, the Van Cortlandt mansion in New York City built of stone in 1784, and the Schuyler mansion in Albany, a brick house of very similar appearance, built in 1761. It is sometimes asserted that the development of this type was due to English influence, but this is not likely although in some respects it resembles the English colonial frame house. As a matter of fact there were buildings of this type in Holland at a very early date. The Dutch West India Company's office and warehouse in Amsterdam, Holland, built in 1623 and 1641, respectively, were of similar appearance and it is more likely that the most prosperous Dutch colonists were influenced

by this classic and familiar example than that they borrowed the type from their English neighbors with whom they had but little intercourse.

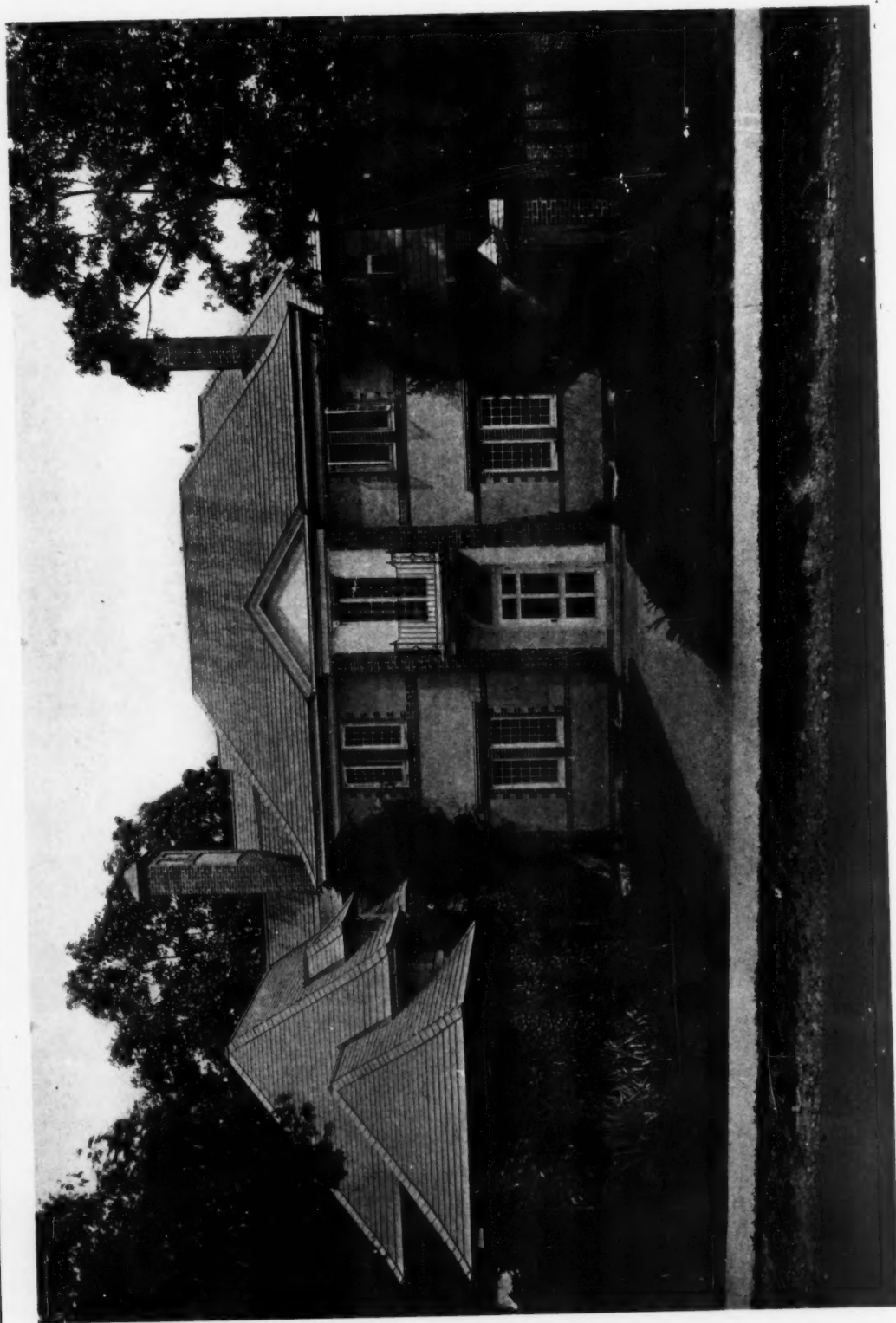
The domestic life of the Dutch colonist was intimately related to his domestic architecture, a fact which gives the latter a peculiar interest and significance. The hospitable front stoep, serving also as the neighborhood Forum, was at once the prophecy and fulfillment of the most cherished institutions of our democracy. Of the two rooms on the ground floor one, the "huiskamer," was the living room in the fullest sense of the word. In the adjoining alcove stood a bed for the elders, while the trundle bed was stored underneath to be pulled out at night for the children. The other room on the ground floor symbolized what has been called the "threshold covenant" of the Dutch, and was rarely used save on solemn occasions such as a funeral or marriage. Once a week its shutters were thrown open, and it was scrupulously cleaned and its floor freshly sanded, and it was then closed again to await the next periodical visitation. Although at first glance this custom may seem inconsistent with the practical nature of the Dutch, further consideration reveals in it the depths of their spiritual nature. It is, in fact, a most impressive instance of their devotion to their ideals that they consecrated a fourth part of their little home to hallow the burial of their dead and solemnize the bonds of matrimony. With such a universal observance of the threshold covenant there must have been in their individual lives, however rough the exterior, a holy of holies, unpolluted by their crude surroundings, and kept inviolate for higher service. How much of this spirit has filtered down into the twentieth century it may be impossible to determine, but although its form of expression may be altered beyond recognition, the courage and faith of the Dutch colonist still constitute the most substantial elements of our colonial heritage.



THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

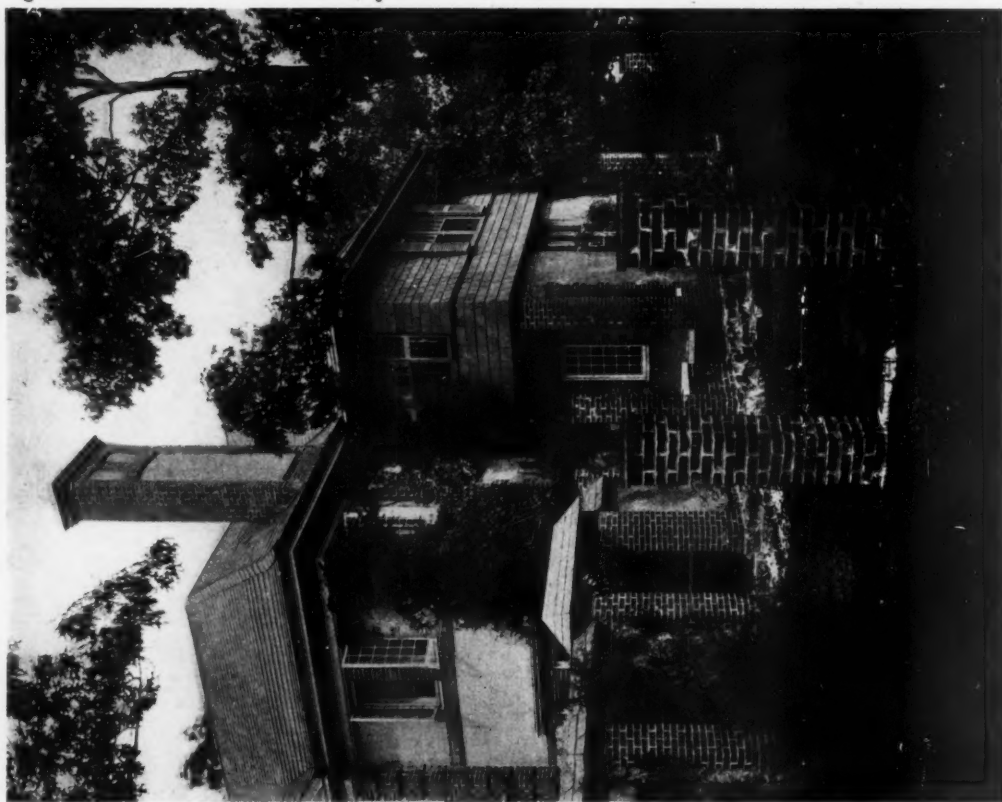
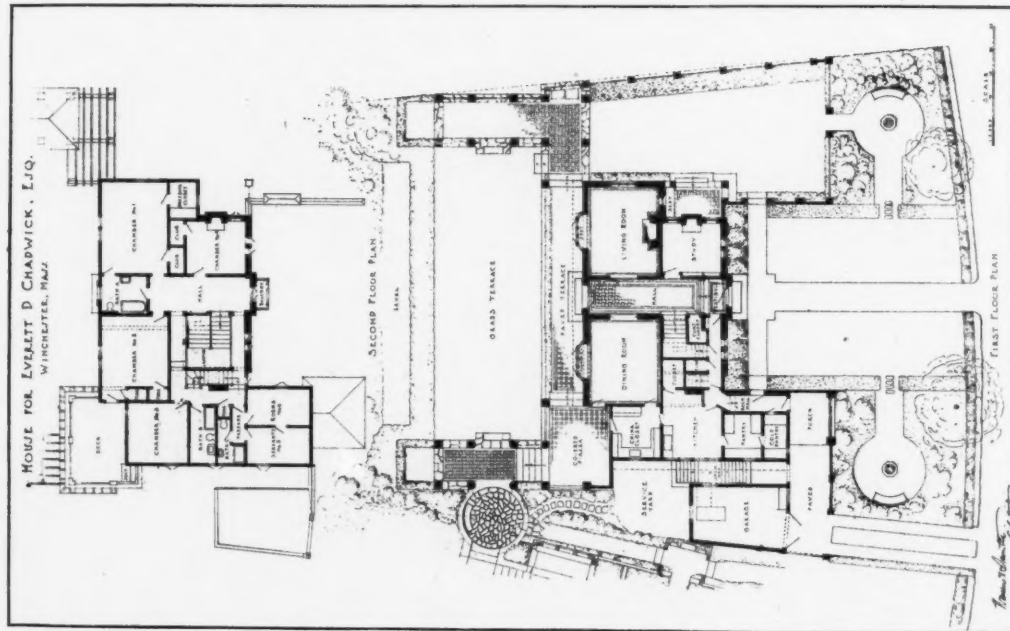
JANUARY 7, 1914

VOL. CV, NO. 1985



HOUSE OF EVERETT D. CHADWICK, ESQ., WINCHESTER, MASS.
MESSRS. WARREN & SMITH, ARCHITECTS





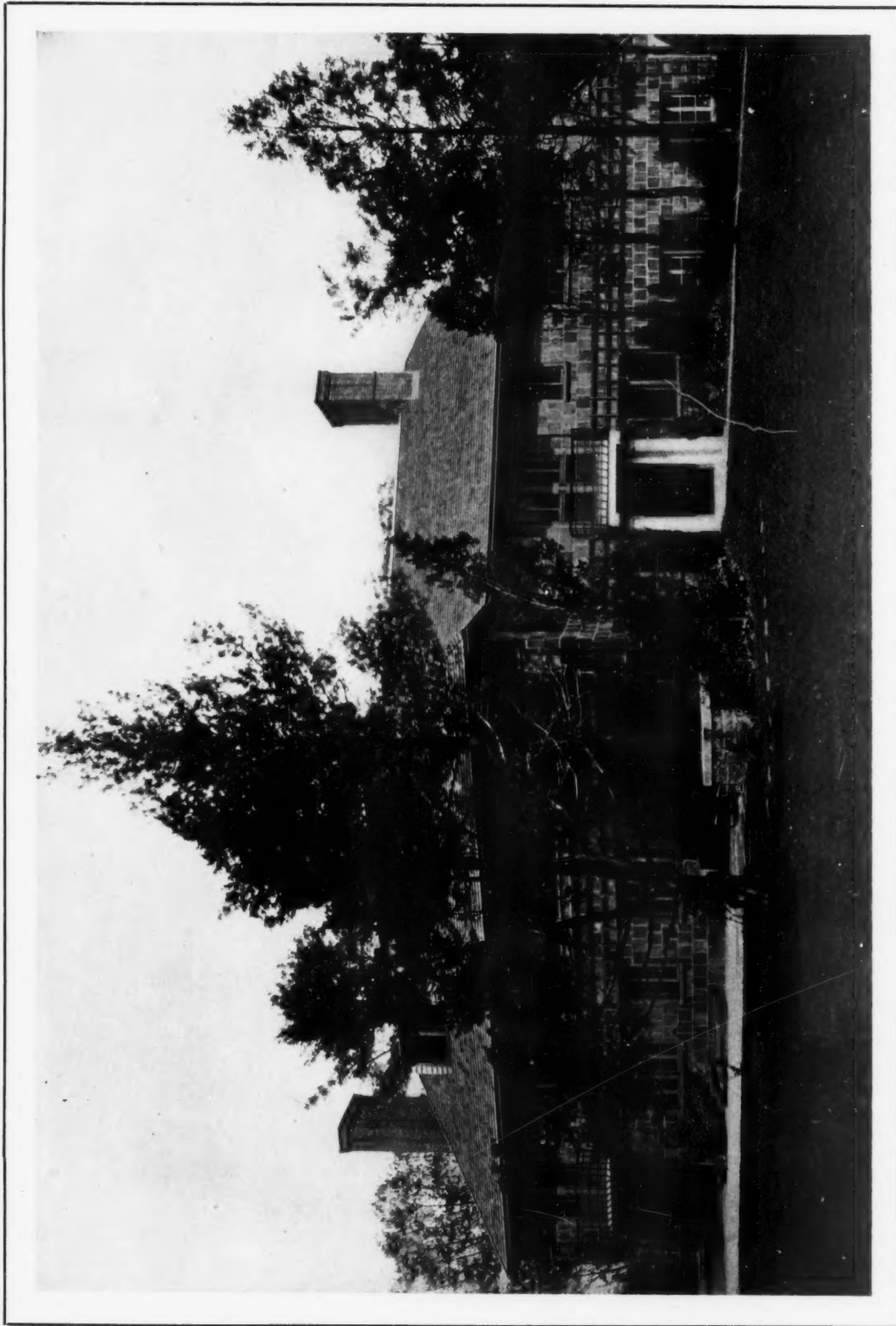
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WILKINSON & COMPANY, MEMPHIS, TENN.

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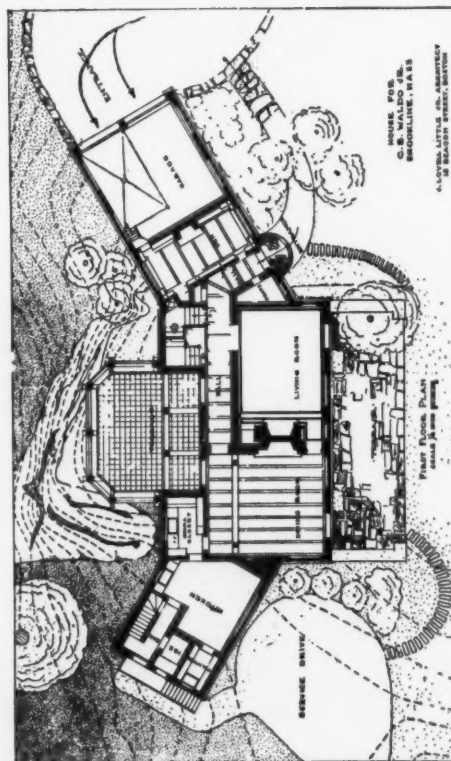
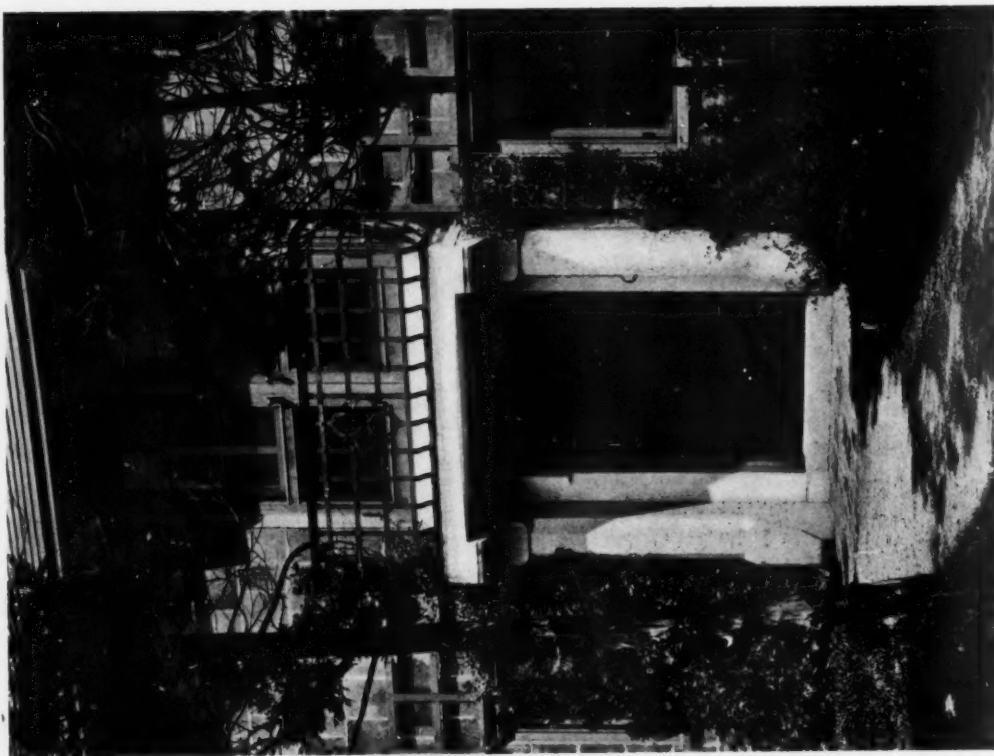
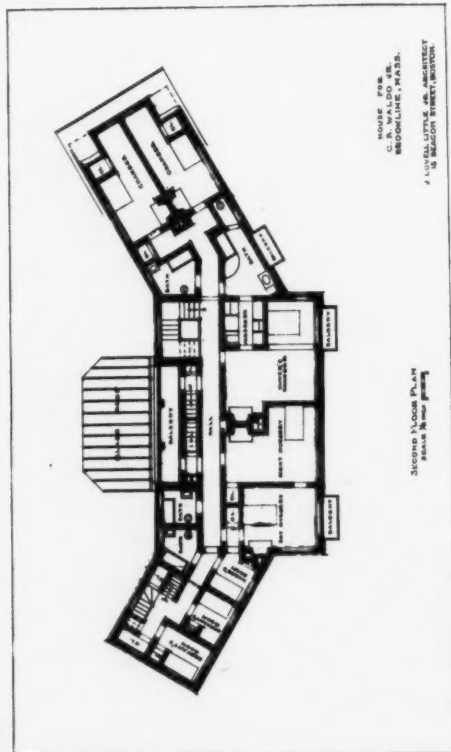
HOUSE OF MR. C. S. WALDO, JR., BROOKLINE, MASS.
MR. J. LOVELL LITTLE, JR., ARCHITECT





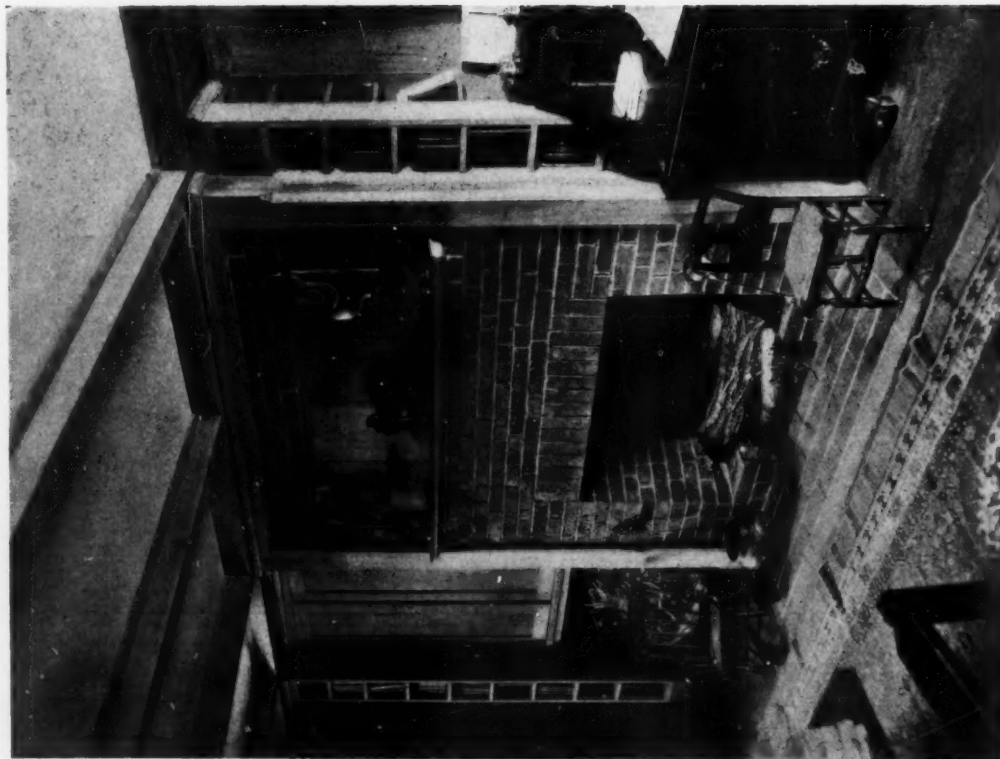
REAR VIEW

HOUSE OF MR. C. S. WALDO, JR., BROOKLINE, MASS.
MR. J. LOVELL LITTLE, JR., ARCHITECT

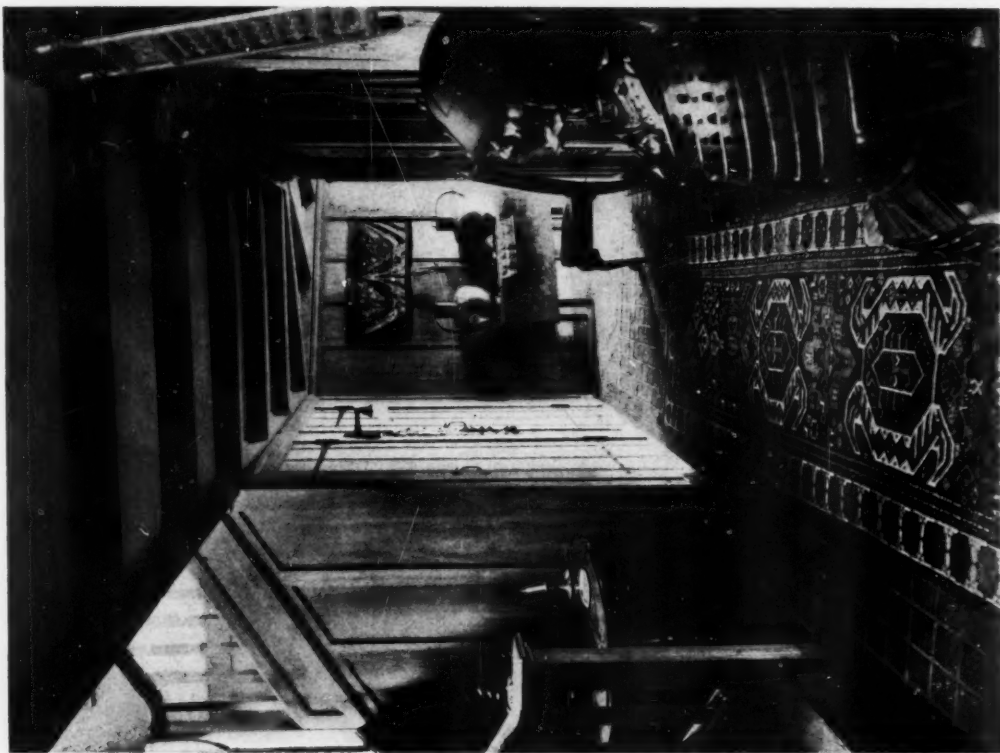


HOUSE OF MR. C. S. WALDO, JR., BROOKLINE, MASS.
MR. J. LOVELL LITTLE, JR., ARCHITECT





LIBRARY



HALL

HOUSE OF MR. C. S. WALDO, JR., BROOKLINE, MASS.

MR. J. LOVELL LITTLE, JR., ARCHITECT



DINING ROOM



LIVING ROOM

HOUSE OF MR. C. S. WALDO, JR., BROOKLINE, MASS.

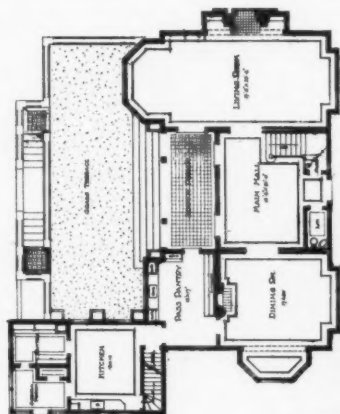
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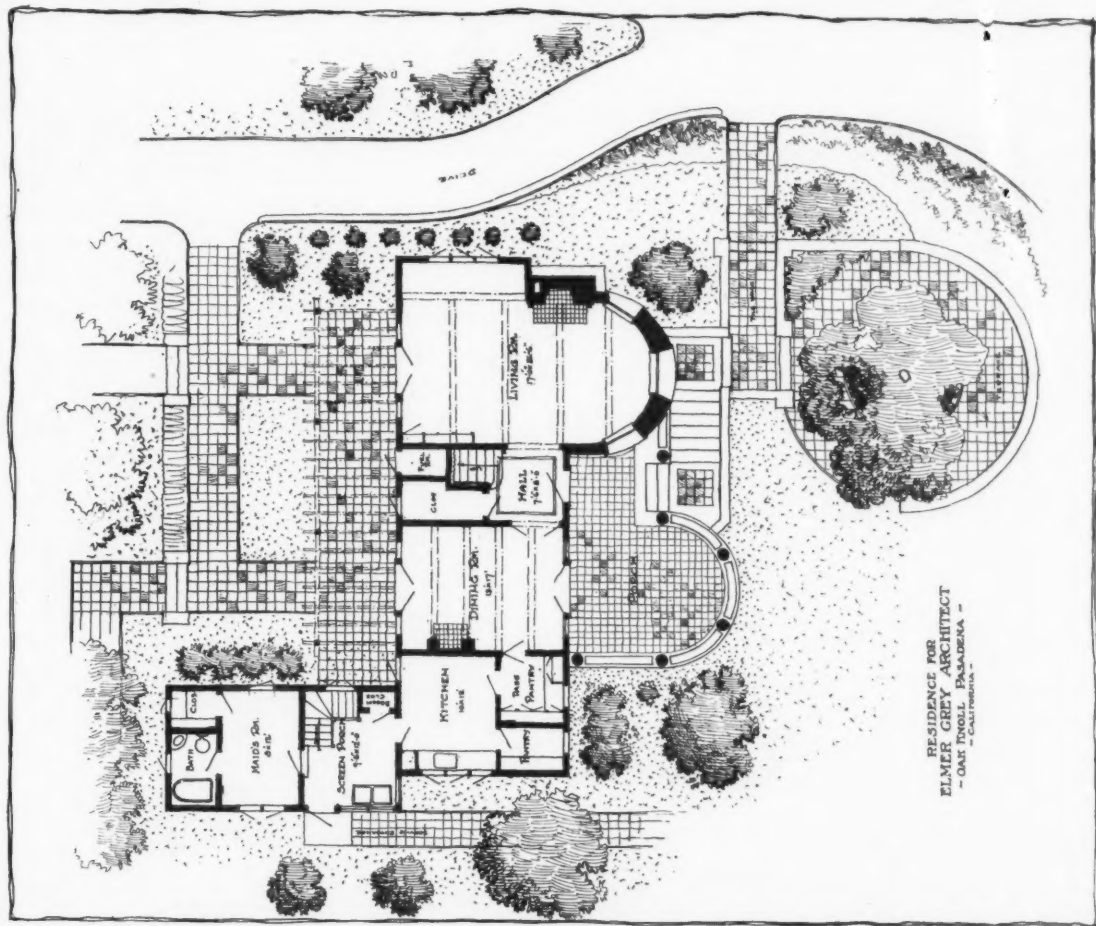
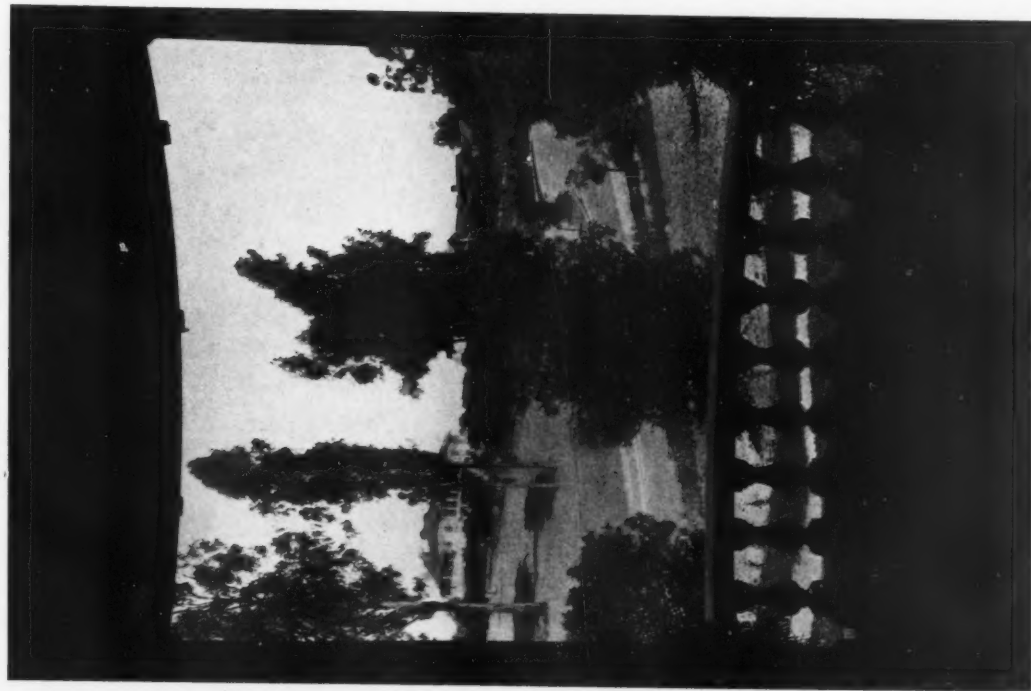
HOUSE OF MRS. E. M. NEUSTADT, ALTADENA, CALIFORNIA

MR. ELMER GREY, ARCHITECT





HOUSE OF ELMER GREY, PASADENA, CAL.
MR. ELMER GREY, ARCHITECT



HOUSE OF ELMER GREY, PASADENA, CAL.

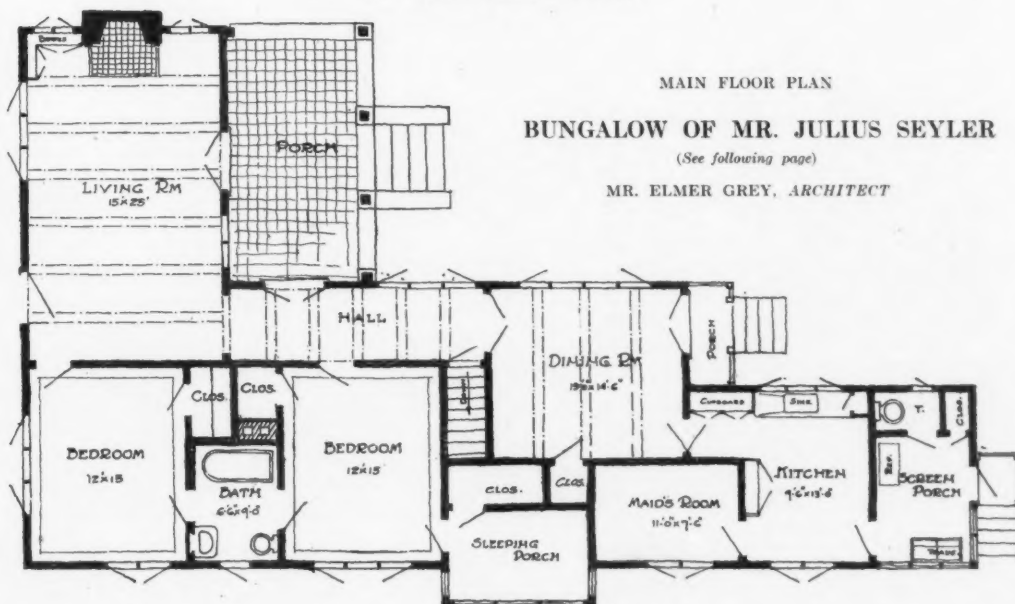
MR. ELMER GREY, ARCHITECT



VIEW FROM PORCH

HOUSE OF ELMER GREY, ARCHITECT, PASADENA, CAL.

MR. ELMER GREY, ARCHITECT





BUNGALOW OF MR. JULIUS SEYLER, SOUTH PASADENA, CAL.

MR. ELMER GREY, ARCHITECT

(See preceding page for floor plan)

CURRENT NEWS AND COMMENT

COMPETITION FOR FOUNTAIN IN DETROIT

ARCHITECT FOR \$350,000 COMMISSION TO BE SELECTED
IN ACCORD WITH REGULATIONS OF THE A. I. A.

Acting under authority granted by the Common Council of the City of Detroit, Mich., by resolutions of November 25th 1913, the Detroit City Plan and Improvement Commission announces that it will institute a competition for the selection of an architect to design and supervise the construction of a fountain to be erected in Belle Isle Park, City of Detroit, to be known as The James Scott Fountain. The sum available for the work amounts to \$350,000.

The competition will be conducted in accordance with the regulations of The American Institute of Architects. It will be in two stages. The first stage will be open to all architects resident in the United States who from their experience and training are, in the opinion of the committee, capable of carrying out this important work. The second stage of the competition will be limited to not more than ten competitors, at least six of whom will be chosen by a jury from those competing in the first stage. The competitors in the second stage competition will receive compensation.

The Commission has employed, as professional adviser, Professor E. J. A. Duquesne, of Harvard University—Architect of the French Government—and will be assisted by him in the conduct of the competition and choice of competitors.

The Commission invites architects who desire to compete to send their names, addresses and qualifications as to experience and training to Professor E. J. A. Duquesne, Robinson Hall, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., before noon, February 1st, 1914.

DETROIT CITY PLAN AND
IMPROVEMENT COMMISSION.

Charles Moore, *President.*
T. Glenn Phillips, *Secretary.*

LE BRUN TRAVELLING SCHOLARSHIP PRELIMINARY NOTICE

The second bi-annual competition for the Le Brun Travelling Scholarship, founded by Pierre L. Le Brun, will be held in the early spring of 1914. It is open to any architect, a citizen or resident of the United States, between twenty-three and thirty years of age and who is not, nor has been the beneficiary of any other travelling scholarship, and who has had at least three years experience as draughtsman or practicing architect. The amount is \$1,000.00, the period of the scholarship not less than six months.

Each competitor must be nominated by a member of the New York Chapter, A. I. A., who shall certify in writing that the above conditions are fulfilled by the nominee and that in his opinion the nominee is deserving of the scholarship.

All persons who are eligible and desire to compete are requested to send their application to the undersigned before January 15th, 1914. Applications must be accompanied by a statement of residence, citizenship, age, experience and general qualifications, and by the necessary nomination and certification from a member of the New York Chapter, A. I. A. Those not having the acquaintance of a member of the Chapter may avail themselves of the services of any well-known architect who can vouch for them to a member of the New York Chapter, with whom he is acquainted.

Architects throughout the country are requested to bring this notice to the attention of their eligible draughtsmen.

H. VAN BUREN MAGONIGLE,
101 Park Avenue,
New York City.

*Chairman, Committee on
Le Brun Travelling Scholarship.*

THE PARIS OF THE FUTURE

The visions of Baron Hausmann for the beautification of Paris, while based on a scheme, at that time, of imperial splendor, were not comparable with those that are

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

contemplated by the plan for enlargement and improvement just elaborated by the prefect of the Seine. According to an article in a recent issue of *The Builder*, the boundary of the city is to be extended four miles beyond the fortifications, so making a greater Paris six times as large as at present. Fortifications are to be levelled, the inner ring of forts with their large surrounding areas are to be reserved as pleasure resorts, and Paris is to be surrounded by an almost continuous ring of parks and gardens. Over 220 miles of streets are to be widened and fifty miles of new ones created; and perhaps the most extraordinary thing about this wonderful recital is that it does not seem to be a fairy-tale, but a business proposition, put before business men, and evidently intended to be carried into execution.

CINCINNATI ARCHITECTURAL CLUB

The annual dinner and election of the Cincinnati Architectural Club was held at the Hill House, Price Hill, Monday, December 1st. The election had the following result: Edward H. Kruckemeyer, re-elected President; K. Lee Hyder, Vice-President; Charles R. Strong, re-elected Secretary, John Postler, re-elected Treasurer, Leonard Willeke, re-elected fifth member Executive Committee.

Mr. Valere De Mari will be the critic. It is hoped that every young man in the architectural offices of the city will avail himself of the opportunity afforded and take the problems of the Beaux Arts Society under the guidance of Mr. De Mari.

RHODE ISLAND CHAPTER, A.I.A.

A regular meeting of the Rhode Island Chapter, A.I.A., was held at the University Club, Providence, Dec. 15th, with dinner at 6:30. Mr. H. Anthony Dyer was present as guest of the Chapter, Mr. Gorham Henshaw as guest of Mr. Homer and Mr. Clarence Pierpoint as guest of Mr. Adams.

President Isham occupied the Chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The report of Mr. Pitts, delegate to the Institute Convention, was heard. The dele-

gate announced the election of Mr. Isham to Fellowship in the Institute.

The president introduced Mr. H. Anthony Dyer, who spoke on the subject of "Modern Methods of Water Colors."

On motion of Mr. Clarke, duly seconded, it was voted that the Chapter commends the action of the City Council in appointing a committee for the regulation and suppression of obnoxious forms of advertising.

Mr. Hall criticized an existing city ordinance which prevents the erection of marquees over sidewalks without the support of posts. It was voted to refer the matter to the Executive Committee. Adjourned at 10:30.

FAULTY HOTEL DESIGN CAUSES FAILURES

CHICAGO MANAGER POINTS OUT ERRORS

In speaking of the architects' part in determining a hotel's chances for success, the manager of a large Chicago hotel is reported to have said:

"I can name a dozen hotels built in the last ten years which have had to be altered to obtain good service, and the changes have cost from \$25,000 to \$100,000, according to the defects in the building, due to the fact that the architect was inexperienced in hotel designing."

Among some of the mistakes which the hotel man has come in contact with in the past ten years are these, which he says are but a few of many:

Using over eighty feet of valuable street frontage for the hotel bar, when only the lobby entrance of the bar was used.

Placing the main dining room facing an alley, while the lobby, barroom and cigar stand took up all the street frontage.

Placing bathrooms on the outside with windows the same size as those in adjoining rooms, allowing only one window for each of the latter.

Placing kitchen up so far from the restaurant or dining room that food was cold before it was served.

Making the rooms so large that the amount of floor space covered necessitated such a high rate that the rooms are vacant a large part of the time.

Making the bathrooms too small, necessitating the use of very small tubs and leaving very little space besides.

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

Putting in too few elevators and greatly impairing the service thereby.

Lack of clothes closets when every room should have one.

Failure to provide proper ventilation, which in a hotel is very important and is often overlooked by architects.

The lighting feature is another matter not properly treated as a rule.

THE EVOLUTION OF STYLE

HOPE FOR THE FUTURE AS EXPRESSED BY
W. CURTIS GREEN, F.R.I.B.A.

Mr. W. Curtis Green, President of the Architectural Association of England, in a recent address that has been printed in full by all the English architectural papers, dwelt at some length on the future development of architecture throughout the world.

During the course of his address, and with special reference to the early development of a common language in architectural expression, Mr. Green spoke as follows:

"We are all hoping for the time when we shall express ourselves in a common language, though it is possible to attach too much importance to this; and in the meantime it is well to recollect that other centuries have in periods of transition expressed themselves without the slightest cohesion of style. Anderson, in his 'Italian Renaissance Architecture,' says: 'St. Mark's Venice; St. Ambrogio, Milan; Pisa Cathedral, and San Miniato, Florence, are, for example, contemporary churches.' When the time was ripe these experiments gave place to a common outlet congenial to it. Who is to say that the world is not the richer for the experiments of transition?"

"Fortunately, history is now being written and taught as a continuous development; the old watertight compartments have broken down. Pagan and Christian art are no longer harshly opposed; we observe the identity and continuity of European culture; to this deeper view the periods of quiescence or transition are not full stops; we have only recently learned that Greek art was the culmination of centuries; we have still some of us to realize that the Renaissance was the uninterrupted effort of the Middle Age, and that Michel Angelo

and Piranesi were romanticists on one side of their nature.

"The Classic spirit, then, embraces the whole field of excellence; it breathes alike in the Classic temple and the Christian Church, and pervades the best of our own work: it is above the frailty and processes and systems, the accidents of time and material. That the evolution of style must be slow is obvious; to assume that it will be a return to any past phase of expression is illogical; to believe that it will be connected with all that is noble and lovely in the works of the past is reasonable."

PERSONAL

The co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm name of Albro & Lindeberg was dissolved by mutual consent on January 1, 1914.

Mr. Harrie T. Lindeberg continues at 2 W. 47th Street, New York City. Mr. Lewis Colt Albro has opened offices for the practice of his profession at 2 W. 47th Street, New York City.

Cyrus D. McLane, Architect, Rock Island, Ill., announces the removal of his offices to 301 Robinson Building.

OBITUARY

Charles Francis Osborne, professor of the history of architecture at the University of Pennsylvania died at his home in Philadelphia, December 24th. He was a member of the teaching staff at Pennsylvania for thirteen years, and prior to that time was for fifteen years connected with Cornell University. Professor Osborne was educated in private schools in New York City. During a part of 1909 and 1910 he was editor of THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT.

James G. Hill, aged 72, formerly supervising architect of the Treasury Department, died in Washington, December 19th. He designed the building for the Bureau of Printing and Engraving and also the Government printing office.

INDUSTRIAL INFORMATION

IN this section will be found information concerning late catalogues issued by manufacturers of building materials, fixtures or equipment. Also under this head will be printed, from time to time, certain data relative to new devices or methods of construction considered to be of interest to architects. Architects are invited to make use of THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT'S Catalogue Files and Information Department whenever they can do so to advantage. Any assistance we can render or information we can furnish in this connection will be freely given.

USES OF BIRCH

Bulletin No. 12, issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, treating of the uses of commercial woods, gives considerable space to a discussion of the properties and uses of "sweet" Birch, meaning the species known botanically as *Betula Luta*; but as a great deal of the so-called "sweet" Birch is simply the red heart wood of yellow Birch (*Betula Luta*), the information is of interest to users of birch throughout the United States.

The bulletin in question, which can be had free by application to the Department of Agriculture, takes up in order the adaptation of this material to the manufacture of furniture, musical instruments, vehicles, flooring, articles for amusement, and miscellaneous uses. The entire text of this bulletin will repay careful reading.

HARDWARE SPECIALTIES

The Diehl Novelty Company, Glenbeulah, Wis., are the manufacturers of hardware novelties which are claimed to meet the requirements of architects for many purposes for which the usual standard hardware makes no provision. Among their specialties is the Storm Sash and Screen Hanger, which is claimed to be the only ball and socket hanger on the market. It is said to work freely, cannot bind, will not blow off and can be hung one side at a time from the inside as well as the outside of the building.

Their basement window catch is claimed to keep basement windows absolutely tight because of its wedge shape. The more the window is forced from the outside the tighter it becomes, thus assuring a non-rattling cellar window.

Among other novelties described in their literature, which will be mailed upon request, is a Storm Sash Fastener, a Screen Door Catch, and a special Steel Basement Window Hinge.

ELECTRICAL BLUE BOOK

Architects concerned with the installation and utilization of electrical material will be greatly interested in the sixth edition of the Electrical Blue Book, prepared for free distribution to architects and others by the Electrical Review Publishing Company, Chicago, Ill.

The fundamental idea of this very elaborate publication is to make available in compact form complete information to the buyers of electrical material, in order that their purchases may be made with accuracy and a minimum expenditure of time and effort. In practically every part of the United States where electrical energy is available, electrical construction is said to be installed in conformity with the rules of the National Electrical Code, which are adhered to by municipal inspectors of the fire insurance interests.

In the Electrical Blue Book the National Electrical Code is published with such explanatory notes and illustrations as will show clearly the reasons for the various recommendations, and simple practical methods of conforming to these official requirements are given.

The rules respecting electrical installations being thoroughly understood, the important requirement is to secure material which has been approved by the Board of Fire Underwriters. The use of approved fittings published in connection with the National Electrical Code gives a complete survey of the materials of construction, which have been approved by the underwriters' laboratories. The exhibits of the leading manufacturers of electrical material published in the Electrical Blue Book complete this description, and the whole renders the buyer a service said not to be available in any other form.

In addition to this information, the publishers have included a number of important features which make the book of encyclopedic value to those in any way connected with the electrical industry.



CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, JAMES MILLIKEN UNIVERSITY, DECATUR, ILL.
Patton & Miller, architects, Chicago.

This is the building for which elaborate tests were made for sound-deadening to determine the relative value of Cabot's Quilt (which was specified by the architects) and another product for which claims of superiority were made, and the result of these tests were wholly in favor of

Cabot's "Quilt"

The report was as follows:

"The results of the tests proved that the Cabot's Quilt was more effective in stopping sound than the * * *. This was consented to by all present"—and among those "present" were representatives of the competing product. Cabot's Quilt breaks up and absorbs the sound-waves, and no felt or other similar product can do this. Samples and information sent on request.

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

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



ASBESTOS "CENTURY" SHINGLES

"The Roof that Outlives the Building"

THE significant fact in the roofing business today is that, the better an architect, roofer or contractor knows Asbestos "Century" Shingles the more freely he recommends them and uses them.

He finds, too, an ever growing response from the property owners.

There are thousands of houses, schools, churches, buildings of all descriptions roofed

with this practical light-weight material. The reputation of these Shingles is becoming truly national.

Above is the residence of Mr. Gustav Johns, Bengris, Md., designed and built by J. Hughes, Architect and Contractor, Baltimore, Md. It is roofed and sided with Asbestos "Century" Shingles.

Send for our Booklet, "Roofing; a Practical Talk"; also terms and trade prices.

KEASBEY & MATTISON CO., Factors

Dept. D, AMBLER, PENNA.

Branch Offices in Principal Cities of the United States.

BUILDING NEWS

To be of value this matter must be printed in the number immediately following its receipt, which makes it impossible for us to verify it all. Our sources of information are believed to be reliable, but we cannot guarantee the correctness of all items. Parties in charge of proposed work are requested to send us information concerning it as early as possible; also corrections of any errors discovered.

ALABAMA

GADSDEN.—A new soil pipe plant costing \$75,000 will be built here by a new company. John Birdwell, who has been connected with the soil pipe industry in this city and Birmingham, will be general manager.

HUNTSVILLE.—The city commission has purchased the William Russell property on Madison St., which will be the site of a new city hall and a new high school.

ARIZONA

PHOENIX.—Mr. Sid Henry has purchased some property through the A. W. Bennett Real Estate Agency, and intends building a house and making many improvements.

RAY.—Bids will be received by T. J. Rankin, clerk of the Board of Trustees, School District No. 3, Ray, Ariz., until 2 p. m. Jan. 10, 1914, for the construction of a 1-story, eight-room schoolhouse to be erected at Sonora, Ray, Ariz.

TEMPE.—Bids will be received until 8 p. m. Jan. 20, 1914, by the Board of Education of the Tempe Normal School for the complete construction of the Industrial Arts Building, according to plans and specifications on file at the office of Architects Peabody & Smart, 9-11 Central Bldg.

TUSCAN.—Board of Trustees of School District No. 1 has advertised for plans and specifications for the erection of a public school building on block 63, this city. John B. Wright is the clerk of the Board.

Architects Frohman & Martin, Los Angeles, Cal., will prepare plans for a group of church buildings to be erected by Grace Episcopal Church.

CALIFORNIA

ALTADENA.—A large residence will shortly be erected on Arroyo drive, near California street, for F. B. Carter.

At a cost of \$7,500 Mrs. Caroline J. Morton will build a two-story, nine-room residence at 810 Pasadena Ave.

A seven-room patio bungalow will be built on North Holliston avenue for H. J. Pilliox, of the Johns-Manville Co., of Los Angeles.

LIVE OAK (Sutton Co.).—It has been announced by the Live Oak Mercantile Co. that a 2-story modern concrete building to be erected at the corner of Main and Oak Sts. in the near future.

LODI.—The physicians of this city will build a modern hospital here as a result of a recent meeting held in Dr. J. E. Nelson's office.

LONG BEACH.—A \$10,000 frame sanctuary will be erected by the members of the United Presbyterian Church of this city at the corner of Fifth street and Atlantic avenue.

POMONA.—Architects Crookshank & Stine, Los Angeles, have completed plans for a 4-story hotel to be erected here.

SACRAMENTO.—A new building will be erected for the California School for Girls. The school is now located at Whittier.

SAN FRANCISCO.—John L. McNab, former United States District Attorney, has purchased a site in Ingleside Terraces, and is planning to erect a home along Italian Renaissance lines.

SONOMA.—Bonds in the sum of \$31,000 were voted for the purpose of erecting a new grammar school.

STOCKTON.—The Native Sons of this city will erect a new building. Thomas H. Luke is a director of the order.

COLORADO

DENVER.—Through representatives of the National Radium Institute (James A. Douglass of New York City, president) it was learned that property has been purchased on which a laboratory will be constructed for research work under the direction of the U. S. Bureau of Mines.

DENVER.—The Broadway Bank (R. A. Handy, president) has decided to begin the construction of a 6-story bank and office building on the corner of Broadway and 1st Ave. Cost of building will be between \$50,000 and \$60,000.

ROCKY FORD.—The Cudahys, millionaire packers and oil refiners of Chicago, have acquired the ranch of Geo. W. Lewis of this place, and will erect a large and modern house and garage near the present ranch buildings.

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT.—Architects Tracy & Swartwout, 244 5th Ave., New York City, will prepare plans for a large office building to be erected by the First National Bank, at Main and State Sts.

CROMWELL.—A new home will be built for the orphans under the auspices of the Eastern Missionary Conference. C. W. Berg of Worcester, Mass., is a member of the building committee.

HARTFORD.—A moving picture theater will be erected at No. 99 Windsor avenue for Harris White and Henry F. Quint on property leased from James F. Dolin. Architects Berenson & Goodrich are preparing the plans.

WINSTED.—Architect Joseph A. Jackson, 1123 Broadway, New York City, has prepared plans for a new church building to be erected at the corner of Main and Ash Sts. for St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON.—Plans are being made by Judge J. Wilmer Latimer to secure the erection of a new Juvenile Court building in this city.

WASHINGTON.—Architect Appleton P. Clark, Jr., 816 14th St., N. W., is preparing plans for a 4-story building to be erected at 1210 F St., N. W., on property owned by Mrs. Mary Johnston.

FLORIDA

PALATKA.—The Clyde line will improve its terminals here.

GEORGIA

ATLANTA.—The Board of Managers of the Georgia Training School for Girls is planning to erect a new home for wayward girls. A site has not yet been selected. William L. Moore of this city is chairman of the board.

MACON.—Leon S. Dure, owner of the Hotel Williams, recently destroyed by fire, has announced that he will replace the burned structure with a much larger hostelry. The new building will be of fireproof construction.

Architect Frank Happ, National Bank Building, is preparing plans for a building to be erected on Second street by the Johnson Brothers' Furniture Co. This structure will cost about \$75,000.

Leon S. Dure plans to erect a double apartment house to be known as Latta Place immediately in the rear of the Orange Hill apartments.



Grand Central Terminal, N. Y. C. R.R., New York City

N. Y. Central and Pennsylvania Terminals

What Keeps Them Dry?

THE famous New York Central and Pennsylvania Terminals in New York City cover vast areas of subterranean construction.

These terminals are probably the two mightiest in the world.

To protect these great underground structures from dampness and water, the engineers in both cases used coal tar pitch in staggering quantities—many millions of pounds. The basement walls and huge floors are lined with a continuous and unbroken seal of coal tar pitch, as are also the tunnel walls.

Practically every great structure is waterproofed with this material because such waterproofing is standard, and if the work is properly done by reli-

able contractors, it will remain as long as the building stands.

Coal tar pitch undergoes no physical or chemical change in damp or wet soil, and never loses its waterproofing qualities.

Protection against water is vital in these terminals and the engineers would willingly have paid any price to get the best. The selection of this material therefore emphasizes the fact that the greatest railroad engineers of the country are satisfied that coal tar pitch waterproofing is unsurpassed.

It is also significant that a very large part of the purchases was Barrett's Specification Pitch and Barrett's Specification Tarred Felt, the best grades of pitch and felt made.

To anybody interested in water-proofing, we should be very glad indeed to supply further information on request.



BARRETT MANUFACTURING COMPANY

New York Chicago Philadelphia Boston St. Louis Cleveland Pittsburgh
Cincinnati Kansas City Minneapolis Seattle Birmingham
THE PATERSON MFG. CO., LTD.:—Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Vancouver, St. John, N. B., Halifax, N. S., Sydney, N. S.

Pennsylvania R.R. Terminal, New York City



ILLINOIS

CHICAGO.—The Chicago Federal League Club has advertised for bids for the construction of a grandstand, to cost \$125,000.

CHICAGO.—Joseph Hopp has bought, through William H. Gaertner, a tract of four blocks, bounded by North Kedzie and North Sacramento Aves., Addison St. and Waveland Ave., and it is understood he will improve the entire tract (113 lots) at an aggregate expenditure of more than \$850,000.

The premises at the southeast corner of Indiana Ave. and E. 29th St. have been purchased by Samuel H. Rosenthal, who will probably improve the site with an 8-story office building. Burton W. Marx of the Central Realty & Investment Co. represented Mr. Rosenthal.

EVANSTON.—A new church to cost about \$150,000 is to replace the present edifice of the First Congregational Church (Rev. William T. McElveen, D. D., pastor).

INDIANA

INDIANAPOLIS.—The Leasehold Realty Co. (Thomas B. Fulmer, president) is planning to complete the erection of a 12-story structure at a cost of not less than \$100,000.

IOWA

IOWA.—Members of the Iowa athletic board have announced that the state board of educational control has promised to erect a new gymnasium in the spring. It will be built in two sections, each costing \$150,000.

KENTUCKY

HINDMAN (Knott Co.).—The Hindman Bank will erect a \$20,000 banking house.

A store and office building will be erected by Frances Day & Co.

LOUISIANA

CROWLEY.—The directors of the Crowley Sanitarium Co., whose property was recently destroyed by fire, will replace the burned building with a modern brick structure.

NEW ORLEANS.—W. T. Gentry, president of the Cumberland Telephone and Telegraph Co., has acquainted the Board of Trade with his plans to erect a skyscraper on Poydros St. Sam Blum is chairman of the Board.

NEW ORLEANS.—The American Spring Manufacturing Co. will erect a plant in this city. H. P. Hudson is one of the incorporators of this company.

MAINE

AUBURN.—Lunn & Sweet, shoe manufacturers of Harvard, have had plans prepared for four factory buildings to be erected here this spring.

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE.—Architect Israel Silberstein is preparing plans for an apartment house to be erected in the Callow Ave. section for Charles B. Baker.

Architect Thomas W. Lamb has prepared plans for the Hippodrome to be erected on a portion of the old Eutaw House site.

BALTIMORE.—Architect H. J. Tinley, 312 N. Charles St., is preparing plans for a 2½-story frame dwelling at Bate-man & Lawina Aves. for Harry D. Hietzman. Bids will be taken by owner.

Plans are now being prepared by Architect Frederick Thomas for the first new factory on the Fallsway, to be erected by the Dietz-Roemer Brass Co.

Architects Ellicott & Emmart, Union Trust Bldg., are working on plans for the new 7-story addition to the plant of Sharp & Dohme, at Howard and Pratt Sts.

GUILFORD.—Plans for the proposed residence of William G. Scarlett will be revised by Architects Owens & Sisco, Continental Trust Bldg., Baltimore. Estimated cost of building is \$15,000.

MASSACHUSETTS

BOSTON.—A mercantile building will be erected for Julius Rottenberg at 262 Hanover St. from plans prepared by Architect A. J. Carpenter, Jr. Building will cost \$25,000.

CAMBRIDGE.—Plans for the group of buildings for the Massachusetts Institute of Technology are being prepared in Architect W. W. Bosworth's branch office on the Cambridge site in a temporary service building erected there to house the drafting force. The approximate cost of the buildings is \$6,000,000. H. E. Kibbon is in charge of Cambridge office.

CLINTON.—A new hospital will be erected by the Clinton Hospital Association on a site in the rear of the Nurses' Home.

HAVERHILL.—A new school building will be erected on North Main St. after plans of the Wilson St. school, which were drawn by Architects Damon Bros., 25 Washington Square.

MELROSE.—Plans have been prepared by Architects Hurd & Gore, 8 Beacon St., Boston, for a two-family house to be built on Laurel St.

NEW BEDFORD.—Edward H. Gregory will have a 3-story brick building erected on the Reynolds stable site on Purchase St.

The Union Street Railway Co. will build an addition on its electric express building on North Water St.

PITTSFIELD.—Lot No. 88 on Dexter St. has been purchased by Fred and Lottie Hathaway, who will at once erect a residence on the site.

REVERE.—Architect Samuel S. Levy has drawn plans for two three-apartment houses to be erected for M. Zelton in Thornton St. Each house will cost \$6,000.

SAUGUS.—The Methodist Church of this city (Rev. A. F. Renner, pastor) has purchased the Charles H. Bond estate, corner of Jackson St. and Cliftondale Square, as the site of the proposed new church.

MICHIGAN

KALAMAZOO.—An appropriation of \$95,000 has been made for the construction of a new postoffice building in this city.

Mt. CLEMENS.—Architect T. Van Damme is working on plans and specifications for a residence to be erected in this city for Col. W. S. Duffey of Pittsburgh.

MINNESOTA

BARROWS.—Architects Vernon J. Price & Co., Palladio Building, have prepared plans for a six-room frame school to cost \$12,000, to be erected here.

CROSBY.—Bids will be received about Jan. 6, at the office of Architects Vernon J. Price & Co., Palladio Building, for a two-story building for the First State Bank. Cost, \$20,000.

ST. PAUL.—Watson P. Davidson will erect a \$50,000 residence on Summit Ave.

Plans will be drawn by Architects Buecher & Orth, 500 Shubert Bldg., for a \$750,000 arcade to be erected on 7th, Robert and Minnesota Sts., by Adolph & Otto Bremer.

MISSISSIPPI

NATCHEZ.—The Natchez Packing Company's plant has been sold to a Chicago syndicate which will reopen it under the name of the Mississippi Packing Co. It has been announced that the plant will be enlarged. Judge Jeff Truly conducted the negotiations for the sale.

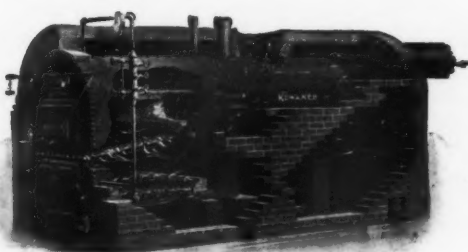
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NEBRASKA

NORTH BEND.—Architect J. H. Craddock, Continental Bldg., Omaha, has completed plans for a new edifice to be erected here by the Catholic people.

NEW JERSEY

ATLANTIC CITY.—Plans are being prepared for the remodelling and enlarging of the Atlantic City Freihofer Bakery.

EAST ORANGE.—The erection of a new gymnasium, to cost \$35,000, for the High School here, is being planned. Plans have been submitted to the Board of Education by Architects Guilbert & Betelle, 665 Broad St., Newark.

Philip Schauble will erect a 2½-story frame double residence, to cost \$7,000, at 783 and 785 Clinton Ave. Architect M. B. Silberstein, 17 Market St., designed the building.

The Metropolitan Realty Co. has had plans prepared by Architect Fred C. Kern, 432 Morris Ave., for two 3-story frame-and-stucco buildings, to be erected at 418 and 420 13th Ave. The cost of the structures will be \$11,000.

Architect Joseph Sonnenberg reports plans completed for two 3-story frame buildings to be erected for George Schuibbe at 624-626 15th St. Cost, \$11,000.

ELIZABETH.—The Elizabethport Banking Company has purchased the property at 102 First St., adjoining the present bank building. The structure which now occupies the plot will be razed and an addition to the bank building constructed.

Architect Robert Reiley, New York City, has completed plans for the proposed new \$25,000 church for St. Vladimir Rutherian Greek Catholic Parish at Grier Ave. and South St.

Tentative plans have been prepared for a new \$100,000 plant to be erected in this city for Gerstenberger Brothers, bronze powder manufacturers of New York City. Structure was designed by Construction Engineer A. B. Duryea, New York City.

Plans have been prepared by Architect Louis Quien, Jr., 251 Elizabeth Ave., for a brick warehouse to be erected in Court St. for Nuron & Lifson; cost of building \$22,000.

MILLVILLE.—Conover Whitaker will erect a new garage building on North High St.

NEWARK.—Architect Raymond E. Marsh, New York City, has filed plans for fifteen dwellings to be erected in 14th St., between S. Orange and 14th Aves., for Andrew Rodel, Bridgeport, Conn.

NEWARK.—Plans have been received by the Board of Freeholders for the erection of an annex to the courthouse in this city. Amos W. Harrison is a member of the board.

Architect George Johnson has completed plans for several three-story frame apartment buildings to be erected by the Union Building Co. Aggregate cost of building, \$100,000.

Plans for a four-story-and-basement brick bachelor apartment building are being drawn by Architect W. J. Aschenbach, 349 Plane St. The structure will be erected at 77 Bleecker St., by the Arthur D. Crane Co.

John H. Dunn & Sons will erect a three-story brick apartment building at 11 South Ninth St., at a cost of about \$35,000. Architects Dunn Bros. prepared the plans.

Two three-story frame and stucco buildings to contain two stores and five apartments each, and twenty-nine two-and-a-half story frame two-family dwellings will be erected by Andrew Rodel. Architect Reginald E. Marsh, 99 Nassau St., New York City, is preparing the plans. Buildings will cost approximately \$140,000.

Plans have been prepared at the office of Architects William K. Schoenig & Son, 418 Springfield Ave., for a row of four detached three-story frame three-family dwellings which Herman and Minnie Horn will erect at 536 to 542 So. 13th St.

NEW YORK

ALBION.—The members of the M. E. church in this city are planning to rebuild church at a cost of \$20,000. Geo. H. Sprague is a member of the building committee.

BROOKLYN.—Ten 1-family dwellings are to be erected by E. H. Bishop on the north side of President St., near Bedford Ave., at a cost of \$85,000. Plans have been filed with the Building Bureau.

Architect Maxwell A. Cantor is preparing plans for five apartment houses to be erected by the Sherman Holding Co., on 15th Ave., between 38th and 39th Sts.

Ring-Gibson Co. has filed plans for thirty-eight 4-story brick model apartments to be erected in the Ridgewood section, to cost \$461,000.

BUFFALO.—The councilmen have concurred unanimously in the resolution authorizing a \$1,500,000 bond issue for completion of Masten Park, Hutchinson and Technical high schools and the South Side high school.

NEWBURGH.—The people of the Reformed Dutch church in this city have decided to erect a new stone church building, to cost \$100,000.

NEW YORK CITY.—Plans have been filed by Edgewater Realty Co. (E. D. Coulten, 524 Willis Ave., president), for a 2-story brick store to be erected on 149th St., near Melrose Ave., at a cost of \$15,000. Taylor & Levi, 105 W. 40th St., architects.

Plans have been filed by the Production Engineering Co., 1,716 Spring Garden St., Philadelphia, Pa., for a 1-story brick factory to be erected for De La Vergne Machine Co., at the corner of 138th St. and Locust Ave.; cost, \$12,000.

Architect Robert Reiley, 481 5th Ave., has filed plans for a 3-story brick hospital to be erected by the House of Calvary (Cardinal John M. Farley, 452 Madison Ave., president), at the corner of 176th St. and Mount Hope Ave. Cost of building will be \$80,000.

ROCHESTER.—Commissioner of Public Works Herbert W. Pierce has announced that a brick office building is to be constructed for a headquarters for public works District 2, at Smith and Fall Sts.

ROCHESTER.—A new church edifice will be erected by the newly formed congregation of St. Andrews Catholic Church. Rev. Joseph Miller of Webster, priest of the new congregation, is a member of the Building Committee.

SODUS.—A cold storage plant will be erected on Maple Ave. by a new company recently organized. Burton B. Kelly is one of the directors.

SYRACUSE.—Final plans for the new building of the Young Men's Hebrew Association and the Council of Jewish Women have been completed by Architects Taylor & Bonta, Gurney Bldg.

SYRACUSE.—Architect Thurber J. Gillette, 811 Park St., has been commissioned by F. E. Wells to prepare plans and specifications for the construction of a bungalow on the Hartley tract.

SYRACUSE.—Bonds in the sum of \$35,000 have been voted for the purpose of erecting a new 12-room building to take the place of the 4-room schoolhouse built in 1871.

Union Council, Knights of Columbus, have organized a stock company for the purpose of erecting a clubhouse. W. M. H. Sanders is chairman of the committee appointed.

NORTH CAROLINA

ELIZABETH CITY.—Plans prepared by Architects Benton & Moore of Wilson for the new hospital here have been accepted by the Elizabeth City Hospital Co.

RALEIGH.—Dr. J. D. Whitaker, who recently purchased the Dr. A. W. Knox home on North Blount St., will move the house, and will erect a large residence on the site.

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NORTH DAKOTA

NEW ROCKFORD.—L. L. Devereaux has purchased the J. M. Mulvey site adjoining the Davies Bldg. and will erect a new opera house in the spring.

HILLSBORO.—Preliminary arrangements are being made for a \$20,000 hospital to be erected this coming year. Ole Arnegaard is chairman of the committee.

OHIO

AKRON.—The Baltimore & Ohio, Pennsylvania and Erie Railroads will unite in building a new \$150,000 union passenger station in this city.

AVONDALE.—Architect Moritz Sax, 4th National Bank Bldg., Cincinnati, is preparing plans for a new theatre to be built on the south side of Forest Ave., west of Reading road, by a company of business men, of which George W. Harris is one.

BOWLING GREEN.—Bids will be received by D. C. Brown of Napoleon, secretary of the Bowling Green State Normal College, until noon, January 30, 1914, for the construction of a science and agricultural fireproof building. The building will cost approximately \$90,000.

CINCINNATI.—A new ice cream plant will be erected on the site of the Gerke Brewing Co. Bldg., which was recently purchased by the Freuh-Bauer Co. New building will cost \$150,000.

HAMILTON COUNTY.—Officials will advertise soon after the new year for bids upon the erection of a \$23,000 temporary courthouse.

EAST HAMILTON.—Architect J. F. Shelblessy, Provident Bank Bldg., Cincinnati, has received a commission to make plans for a new church for St. Veronica's Roman Catholic Congregation on Beckett Ave.

TOLEDO.—Architect Harry W. Wachter will prepare plans for a new 6-story fireproof business building to be erected on Adams St. by the Municipal Building Co.

OKLAHOMA

TULSA.—Akdar Temple of Shriners is preparing to erect a home on S. Main St., to cost \$100,000.

PENNSYLVANIA

CHESTER.—Architects Charles W. Bolton & Co. will prepare plans for a \$20,000 edifice that will be erected at 6th St. and Highland Ave. for Bethany Presbyterian Church.

HARRISBURG.—Architect C. Howard Lloyd, Telegraph Bldg., will prepare plans for the proposed Hygienic School to be erected at Adams and Baily Sts. by the Borough School Board.

HAZLETON.—Preliminary sketches of the new hotel to be erected here have been completed by Architect John Charles Norton of Bryn Mawr; cost of building, \$100,000.

HAZLETON.—Architects Ballinger & Perrot, 1211 Arch St., Philadelphia, will draw plans for a new building to supplant the Mansion House block. Owners of the building are Max Friedlander and Jacob Gerhardt.

MANAYUNK.—Plans have been completed by Architects Sauer & Hahn for a four-story reinforced concrete mill and power house to be built at Main and Cresson Sts., for A. F. Baker & Co.

PHILADELPHIA.—City Architect E. A. Crane is planning a 1-story chemical mixing building and a 1-story storage house which will be erected on the grounds of the Queen Lane Pumping Station.

Walter R. Flaherty has purchased the property on Stenton Ave., near Sprague St., as the site of a theatre. Plans are being prepared by Architects Joseph Levin & Co., for a \$12,000 structure.

At a cost of \$16,000 Robkin & Morliken will erect eight 2-story brick dwellings on Holstein Ave., near 78th St.

Margolin & Black will erect a new theatre on the property at 1701 to 1711 Annin St.

Plans are being prepared by Architects Ballinger & Perrot, 1211 Arch St., for a six-story brick and concrete building to be erected at 1701-05 Arch St., for the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension of the M. E. Church.

The University of Pennsylvania Hospital have had plans prepared for alterations to Ward S.

The Broad St. Bank is having plans prepared for converting the Schuyler property at the corner of Broad and Diamond Sts., into a banking building.

The Hoffman Co. is preparing plans for alterations and additions to the store and apartment building, No. 622 So. Broad St.

Samuel Green has purchased Nos. 1237 to 1245 North Fifty-second St., from William C. Smith, as the site of a new theater.

PITTSBURGH.—Architect Austin Riley, Wilkes-Barre, has prepared plans for the proposed new high school.

SPRING CITY.—Plans are being prepared by Architect Philip H. Johnson, Land Title Bldg., for two two-story-and-basement dormitory buildings for the Eastern Pennsylvania Institute for the Feeble Minded.

TEXAS

BASTROP.—Chester Erhard, cashier of the First National Bank, has bought the corner lot, north of the Elzner Mercantile Co. and will erect a two-story concrete building on the site.

BISHOP.—Secretary J. H. Williams, of the Bishop School Board, has been directed to advertise for bids for the erection of new school buildings to be constructed in this district. W. J. Ehlers is architect for the board.

R. J. Miller is planning to build several new farm buildings on his large tract four miles north of this town.

FORT WORTH.—Three new school buildings will soon be erected by the School Board in this city at a cost of approximately \$150,000.

The newly organized Glen Garden County Club will erect a \$10,000 clubhouse. A. B. Richardson is a director of the club.

LOCKHART.—A new hospital will be erected here. Dr. T. B. Coopwood is interested in the project.

MEMPHIS.—A new postoffice will be erected in this city.

UTAH

LOGAN.—Plans will be prepared by Architects Cannon & Fetzer, Sharon Bldg., Salt Lake City, for a new bank building and hotel to be erected here for Thatcher Bros. The building will cost over \$150,000.

OGDEN.—George W. Goddard, president of the Goddard Pickling & Preserving Co., has ordered plans drawn for an apartment house to cost \$50,000, which will be built at Twenty-fifth street and Madison avenue.

SALT LAKE CITY.—Architects Pope & Burton, Newhouse Bldg., are preparing plans for the proposed Italian roof garden to be built atop the Hotel Utah. George C. Relf is the manager of the hotel.

VIRGINIA

BRISTOL.—Bids for the construction of a new high school building on Piedmont avenue may be requested Jan 15. Architect C. B. Kearfott is at work on the final plans.

BUCKROE BEACH.—The packing plant of J. B. Copeland, which was recently destroyed by fire will be rebuilt.

NORFOLK.—The Galena Signal Oil Co., of Franklin, Pa., has purchased a site on Princess Anne avenue and will begin at once the erection of a branch house, to cost \$50,000.

WEST VIRGINIA

WHEELING.—Architect Albert Dayton has submitted plans to the Board of County Commissioners for a new hospital to be erected at the County Infirmary.

Alphabetical List of Advertisers

Ads. marked E. O. W. appear every other week.

Ads. marked O. A. M. appear once a month.

Ads. marked E. F. W. appear every fourth week.

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(1982-83-84-85)

Treasury Department, Supervising Architect's Office, Washington, D. C., January 2, 1914.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 p. m., February 16, 1914, and then opened, for an elevator plant in the United States post office, Denver, Colo., in accordance with the drawings and specifications, copies of which may be had at this office or at the office of the architects, Tracy, Swartwout & Litchfield, 244 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y., in the discretion of the Supervising Architect.

O. WENDEROTH, Supervising Architect.
 (1985-86)

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals for construction, heating, plumbing and electric work for Seven Cottages and Hospital Building at the New York State Reformatory for Women, Bedford Hills, N. Y., will be received by Hon. James Wood, President of the Board of Managers, New York State Reformatory for Women, Bedford Hills, N. Y., until 2 o'clock p. m., Tuesday, January 20, 1914, when they will be opened and read publicly. Bids will be received for each division of the work separately and no combination of bids will be considered. Proposals shall be accompanied by a certified check in the sum of 5% of the amount of bid, and the contractors to whom the awards are made will be required to furnish surety company bond in the sum of 50% of the amount of contract within 30 days after official notice of award of contract and in accordance with the terms of Specifications Nos. 1762, 1763, 1764 and 1765. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids. Drawings and specifications may be consulted and blank forms of proposal obtained at the New York State Reformatory for Women, Bedford Hills, N. Y., and at the office of the State Architect. Complete sets of plans and specifications will be furnished to prospective bidders upon reasonable notice to and in the discretion of the State Architect, Lewis F. Pilcher, Capitol, Albany, N. Y.

(1984-85)

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Construction of State Forestry Building.

Sealed proposals for construction; heating and ventilation; plumbing and gas fitting; and electric work, for the New York State College of Forestry, Syracuse University, Syracuse, N. Y., will be received by the Trustees of the New York State College of Forestry, Syracuse University, Syracuse, N. Y., until 2 o'clock p. m. on Tuesday, January 27, 1914, when they will be opened in the office of the Chancellor and read publicly. Bids will be received for each division of the work separately and no combination of bids will be considered. Proposals shall be accompanied by certified check in the sum of 5 per cent. of the amount of bid, and the contractors to whom the awards are made will be required to furnish surety company bonds in the sum of 50 per cent. of amount of contract within thirty days after official notice of award of contract, and in accordance with the terms of Specifications Nos. 1850, 1851, 1852 and 1853. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids. Drawings and specifications may be consulted and blank forms of proposal obtained at the office of the Dean of the New York State College of Forestry at Syracuse University.

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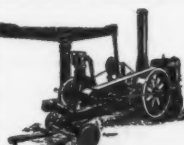


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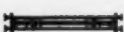
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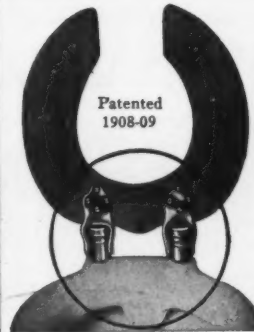
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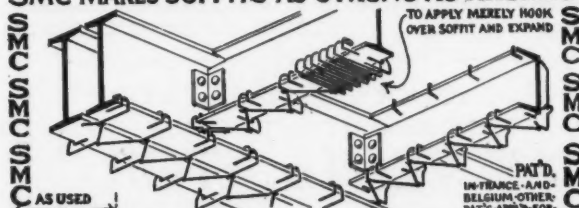
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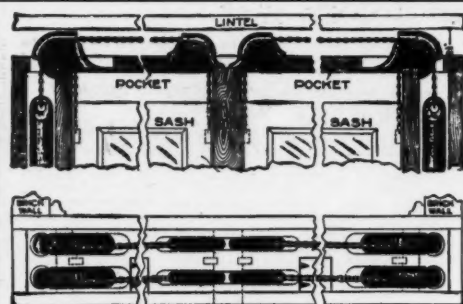
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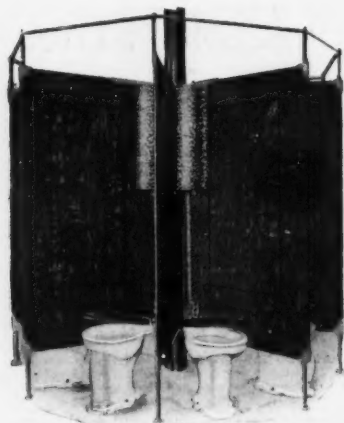
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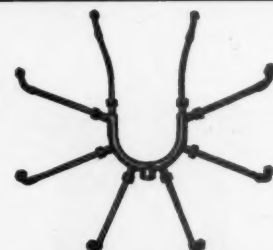
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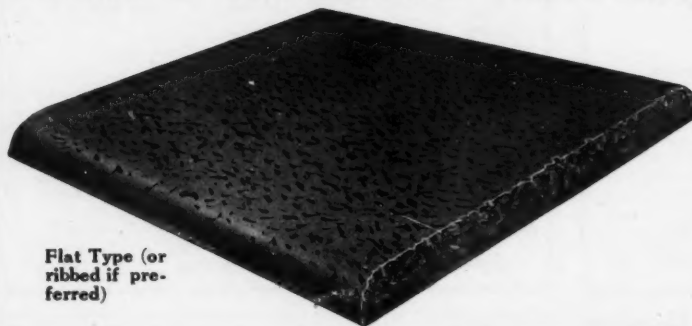
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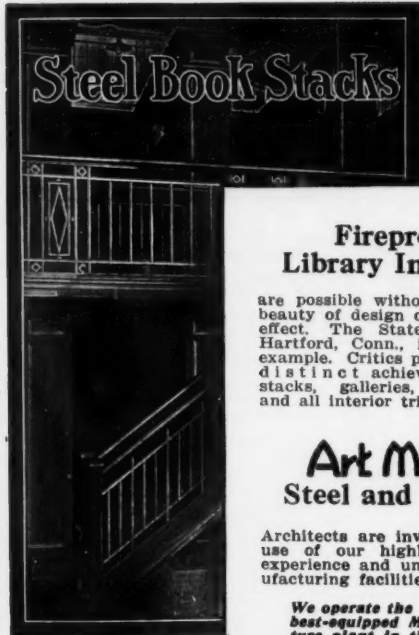
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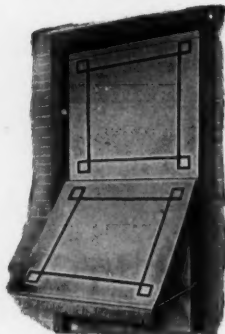
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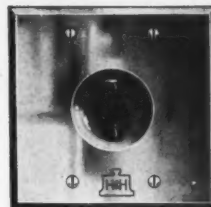
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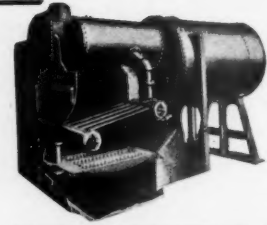
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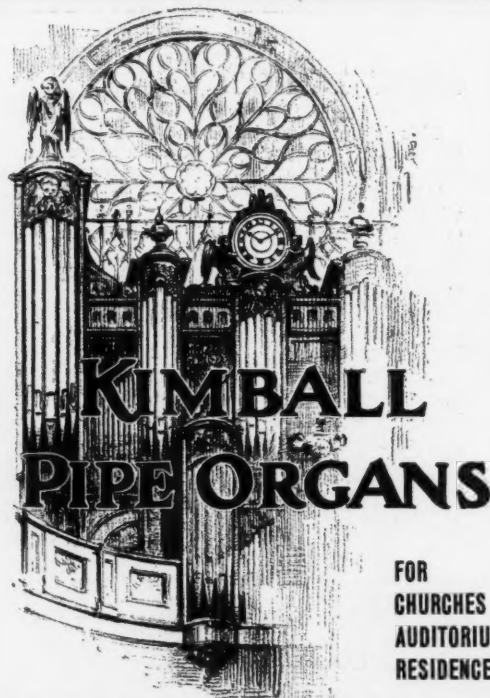
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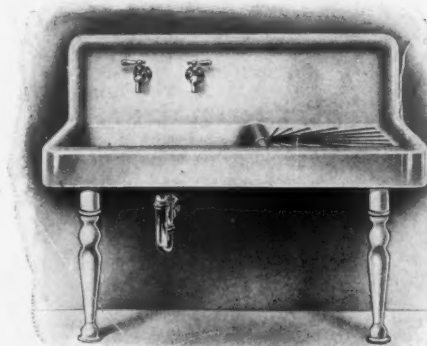


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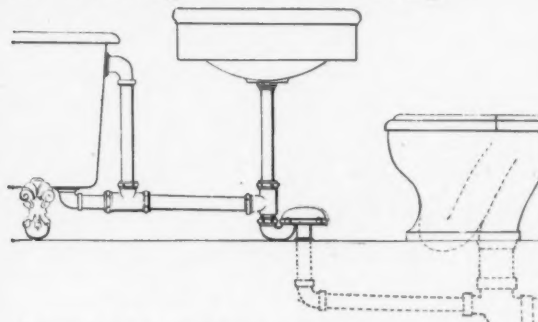
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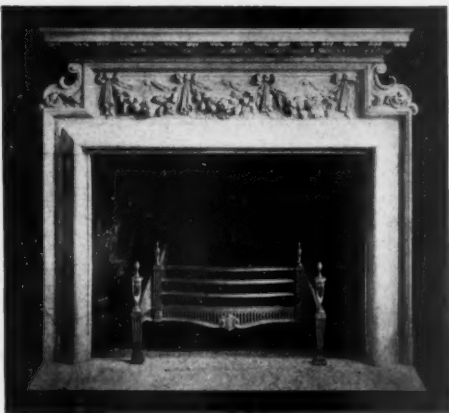
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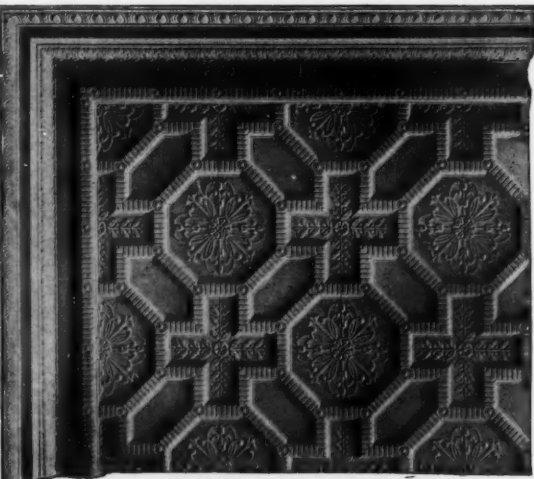


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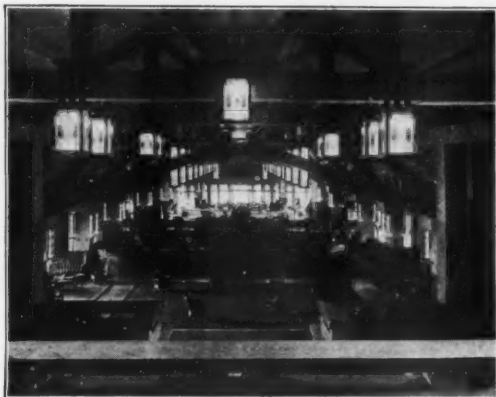
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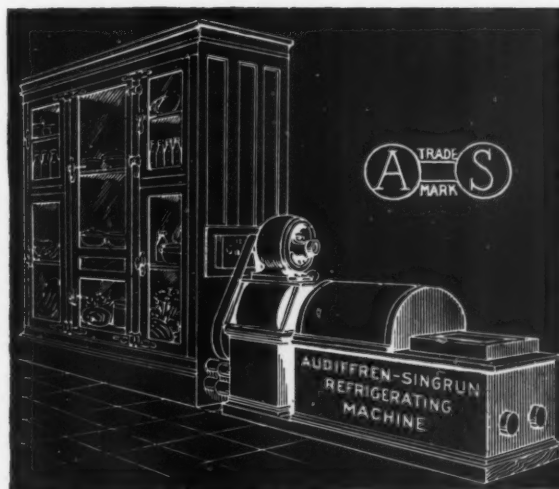
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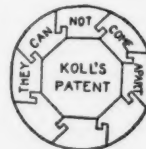
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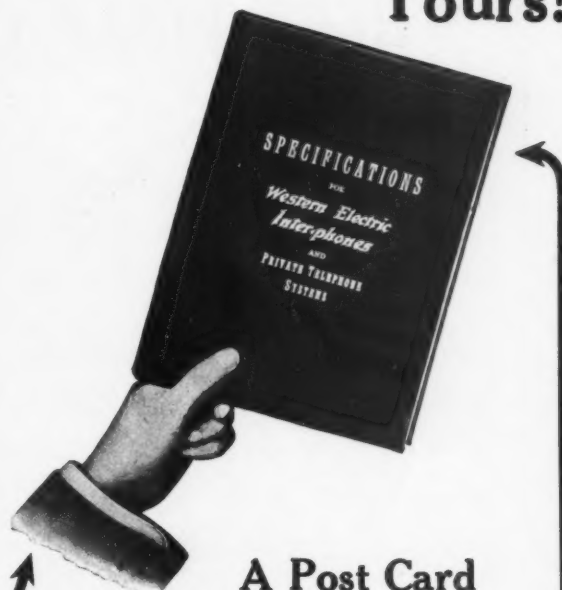
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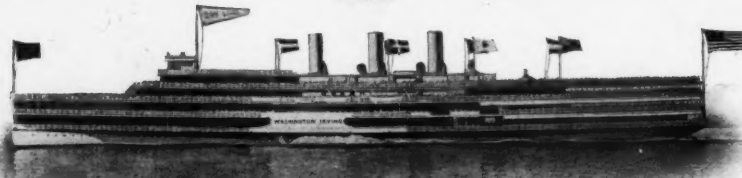
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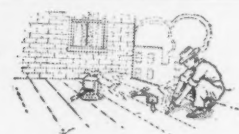
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This material has long passed the experimental stage, and has been proved by time and weather to be the most durable for roofing purposes. The tin roof of quality and service is secured as follows:

BASE PLATE—Copper Bearing Open Hearth Steel.

BRAND—"C. B. Open Hearth" in addition to trade-mark.

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Fig. 1.—The Garage

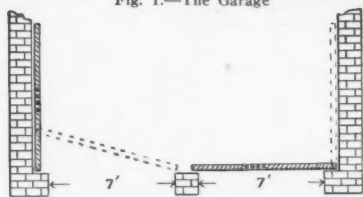


Fig. 2—The Door Plan



Fig. 3—The Hangers

A Straight Tip on Zig-Zag Doors

The car-size garage has no room for sliding doors if the sliding must be done in the usual way. Yet the sliding door is the ideal type for garage service. The case shown in Fig. 1 and 2 is one which presents difficulty, but can be handled satisfactorily by use of

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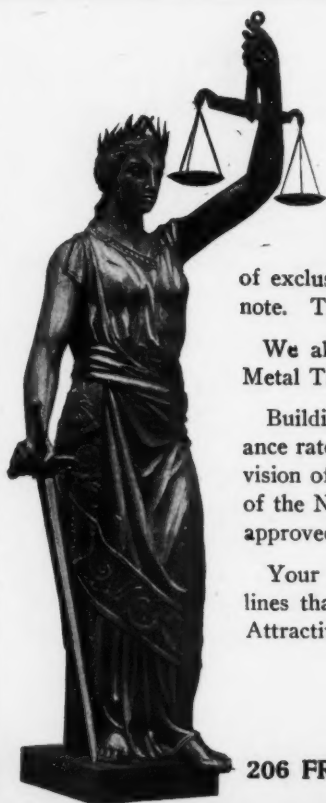
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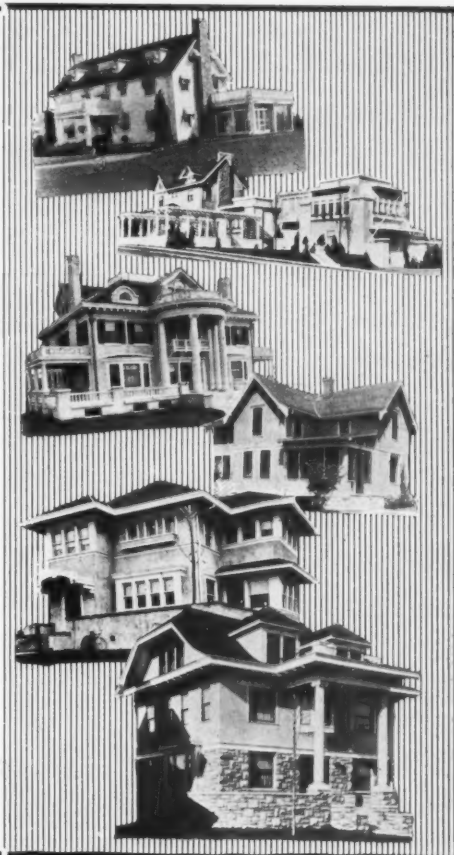
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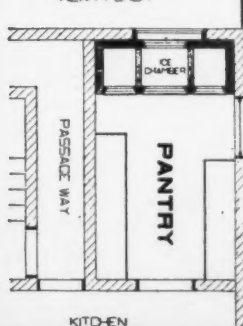
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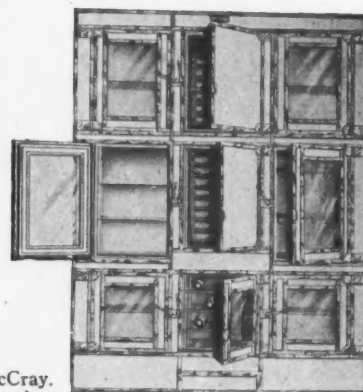
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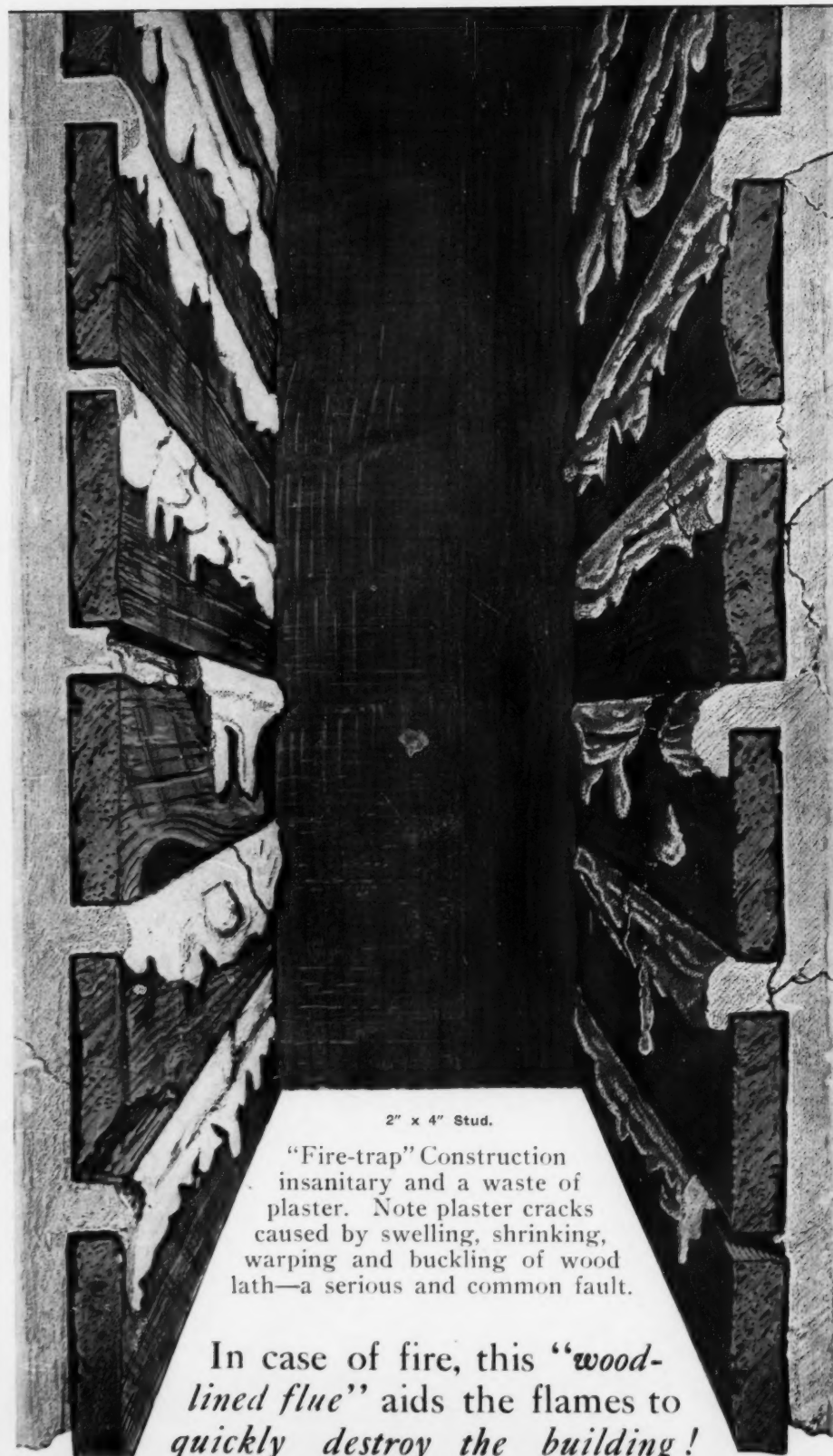
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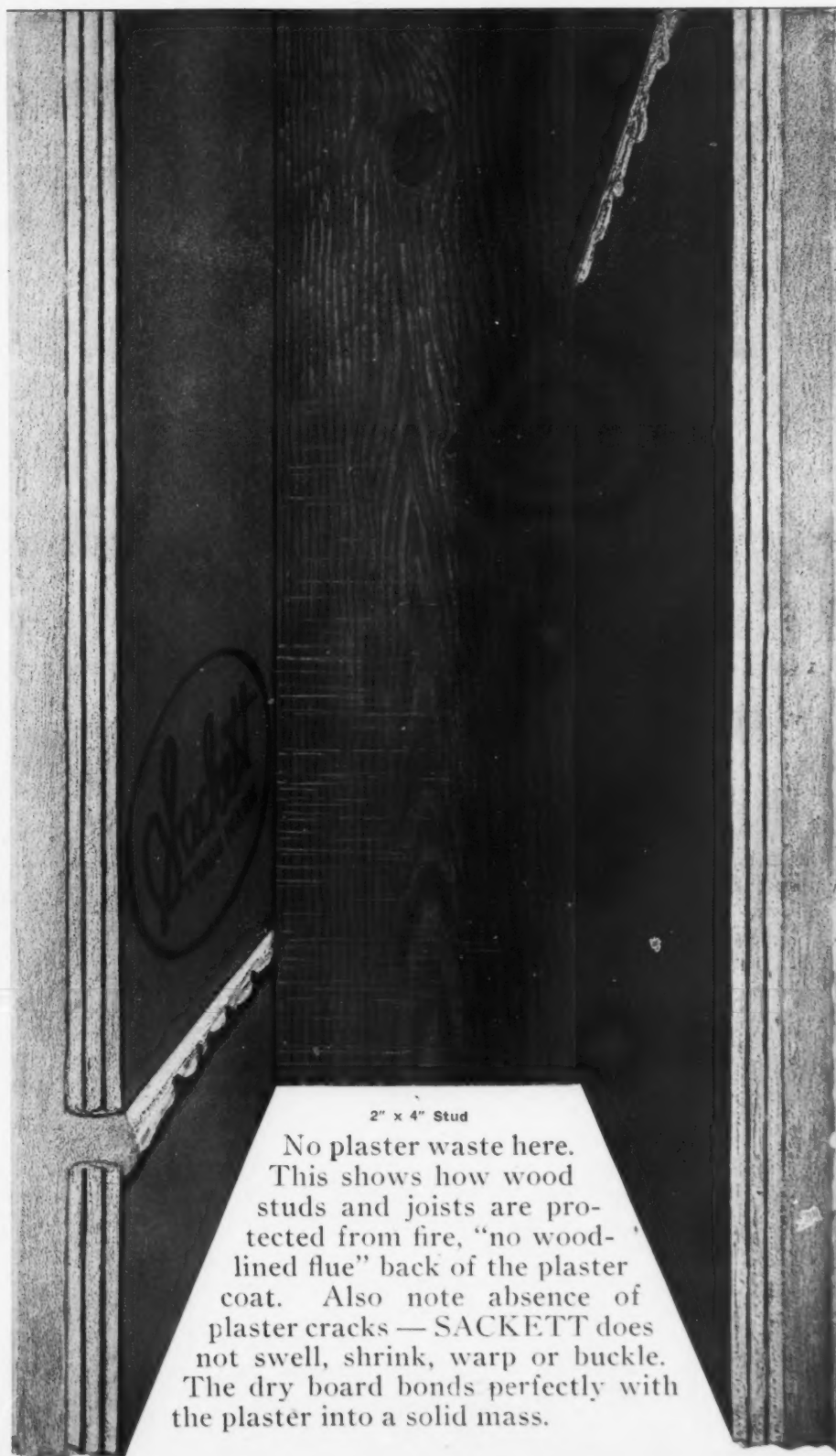
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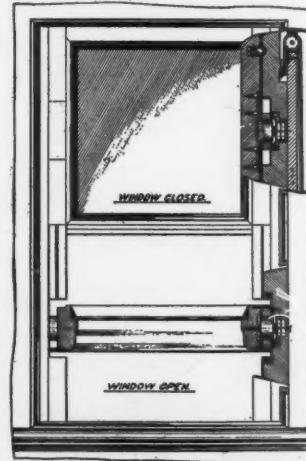
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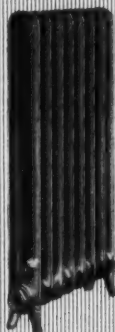
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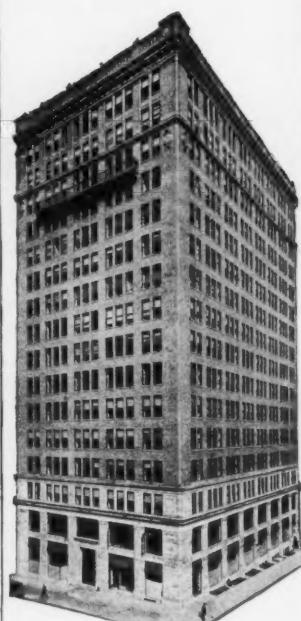




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New Triton Plain



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New Triton Plain

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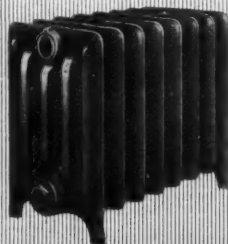
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New Triton Plain



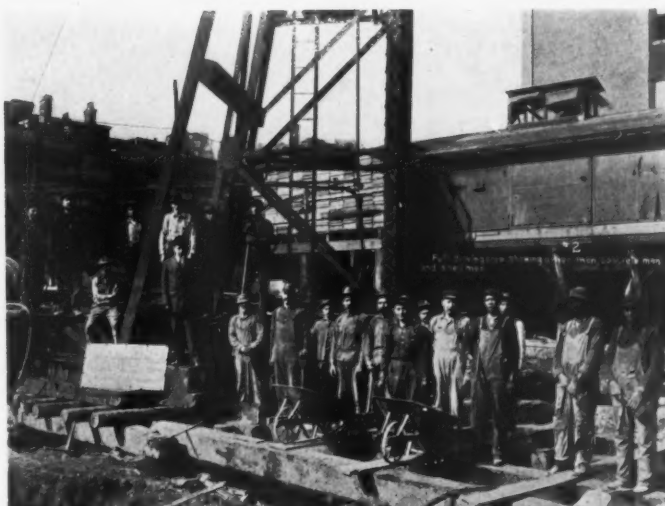
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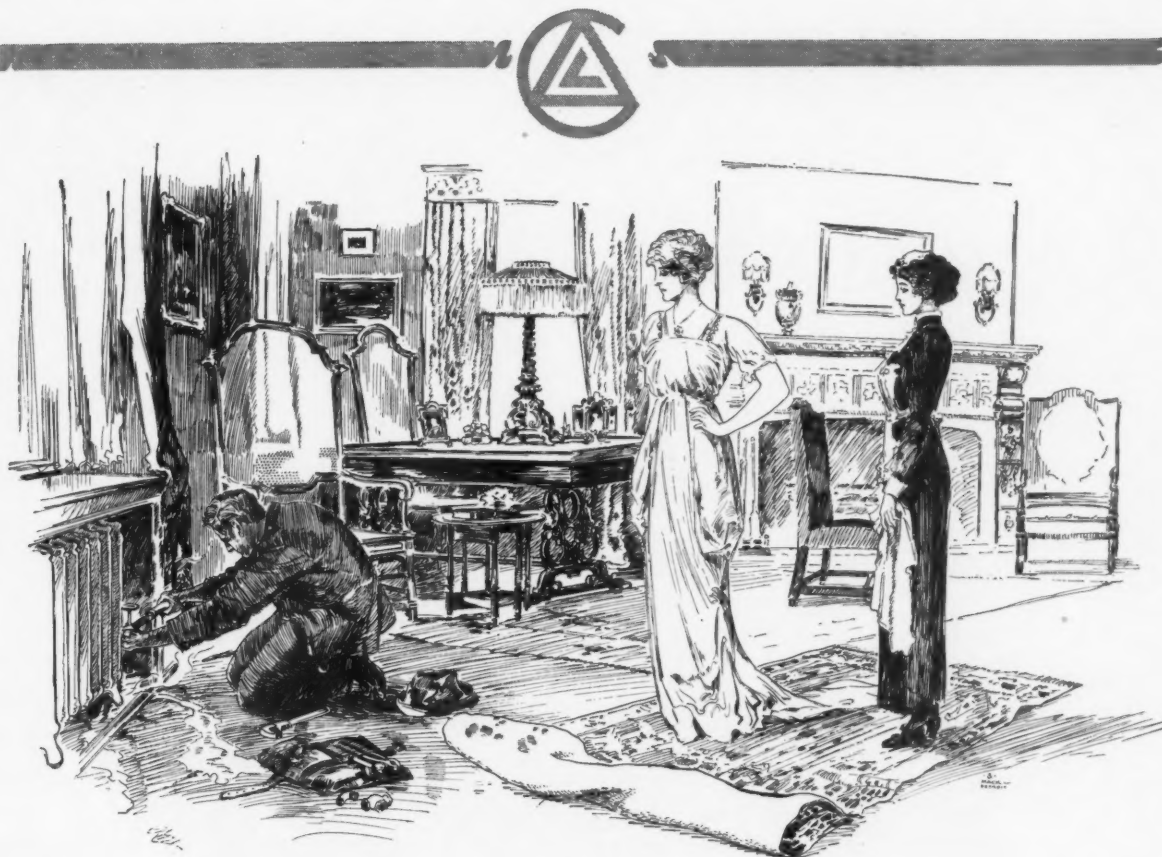
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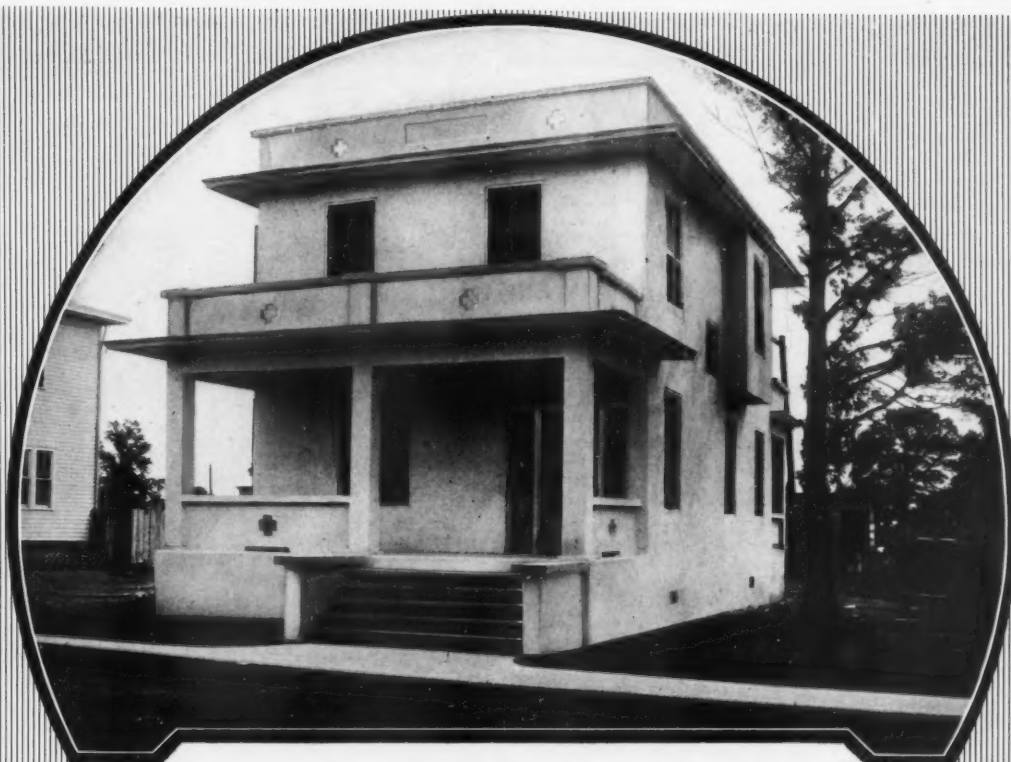
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	Date
City Hall, New York, New York.....	1803-12
Old State House, Boston, Mass.....	1748
Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.....	1755
Carpenter's Hall, Philadelphia, Pa.....	1770
Independence Hall, Philadelphia, Pa.....	1729
Faneuil Hall, Boston, Mass.....	1741
and others.	

CHURCHES

	Date
King's Chapel, Boston, Mass.....	1749
Seventh-day Baptist Church, Newport, R. I.....	1729
Christ Church, Alexandria, Va.....	1767
Christ Church, Philadelphia, Pa.....	1727
St. Paul's Chapel, New York, N. Y.....	1764
Old South Church, Boston, Mass.....	1729
First Church, Hingham, Mass.....	1681
St. John's Chapel, New York, N. Y.....	1803
First Congregational Church, Canandaigua, N. Y.....	1812
St. Peter's P. E. Church, Philadelphia, Pa.....	1758
Gloria Dei Church, Philadelphia, Pa.....	1700
and others.	

IMPORTANT HOUSES

	Date
Fairbanks House, Dedham, Mass.....	1636
Royall Mansion, Dedham, Mass.....	1737
Philipse Manor House, Yonkers, New York.....	1745
Tudor Place, Georgetown, D. C.....	179-
Mappa House, Trenton, N. Y.....	1809
Woodlawn, Va.....	1799
Mount Vernon, Va.....	1743
and others.	

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PORCHES AND DOORWAYS.....	67 subjects
STAIRCASES.....	21 "
MANTELPIECES.....	81 "
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(2) THEREFORE—gives a cleaner cut and stronger thread than ordinary pipe.

(3) THEREFORE—costs less than wrought iron pipe.

(4) THEREFORE—is at least as durable as wrought iron pipe (in many instances it has been found to be more durable).

(5) THEREFORE—is uniform in quality from year to year.

(6) THEREFORE—uniformly good results are obtained in actual service.

(7) THEREFORE—has additional protection against corrosion.

(8) THEREFORE—is suitable for severe service.

(9) THEREFORE—no trouble can ensue from unsuitable lightweight pipe.

(10) THEREFORE—substitution of lightweight pipe is impossible.

NATIONAL

Ask for N. T. C. Bulletin No. 12 A. This bulletin has recently been enlarged and revised and contains a summary of information about "NATIONAL" Pipe. When you read it you will keep it on file for permanent use—it's free.

MARKING

To readily identify "NATIONAL" material, and as protection to manufacturer and consumer alike, the practice of National Tube Company is to roll in raised letters of good size on each end of every pipe the word "NATIONAL" (except on the smaller butt-weld sizes, on which this is not mechanically feasible; on these smaller butt-weld sizes the word "NATIONAL" appears on the metal tag attached to each bundle of pipe).

When writing specifications or ordering tubular goods, always specify "NATIONAL" pipe and identify as "NATIONAL" all sizes of welded pipe below four or five inches are subjected to a roll-knobbling process known as Spellerizing to lessen the tendency to corrosion, especially in the form of pitting. This process is known as Spellerizing to "NATIONAL" pipe to which process National Tube Company has exclusive rights.



Name Rolled in Raised Letters on National Tube Company Pipe

NATIONAL TUBE COMPANY

GENERAL SALES OFFICES,
FRICK BLDG., PITTSBURGH, PA.

District Sales Offices—Atlanta, Boston, Chicago, Denver, Kansas City, New Orleans, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, St. Paul, Salt Lake City
PACIFIC COAST EXPORT REPRESENTATIVES, U. S. STEEL PRODUCTS CO., San Francisco, Los Angeles, Portland, Seattle
U. S. STEEL PRODUCTS CO., NEW YORK, N. Y.

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is satisfactorily met by the installation of an **Automatic Refrigerating Plant**.

The smaller size **Automatic Refrigerating Plants**, designed primarily for the dwelling, afford positive refrigeration at all times, and are controlled absolutely automatically.

The Automatic Refrigerating Plants are not to be classed with the average small refrigerating plants. They are built with the same patented devices used in the large **Automatic Plants**.

In addition to their cleanliness, convenience and automatic operation, **Automatic Refrigerating Plants** supply refrigeration at a much lower price than can be obtained with ice.

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The Automatic Refrigerating Co.

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SPECIFICATIONS intended to furnish every safeguard to the architect, contractor, and buyer frequently contain loop-holes offering splendid opportunity to the unscrupulous manufacturer. Such loop-holes never appeal to us. We are liberal, not narrow, in our interpretation of specifications submitted to us—not only as a matter of business policy (for we are building our business for the future as well as for present profit) but also because our own specifications—the specifications to which Safety Products must conform in the Safety factory before they can go out with the Safety name attached—are far more exacting than any which can be prepared by any one less familiar than we are with the intricacies and difficulties of insulated wire and cable manufacture.

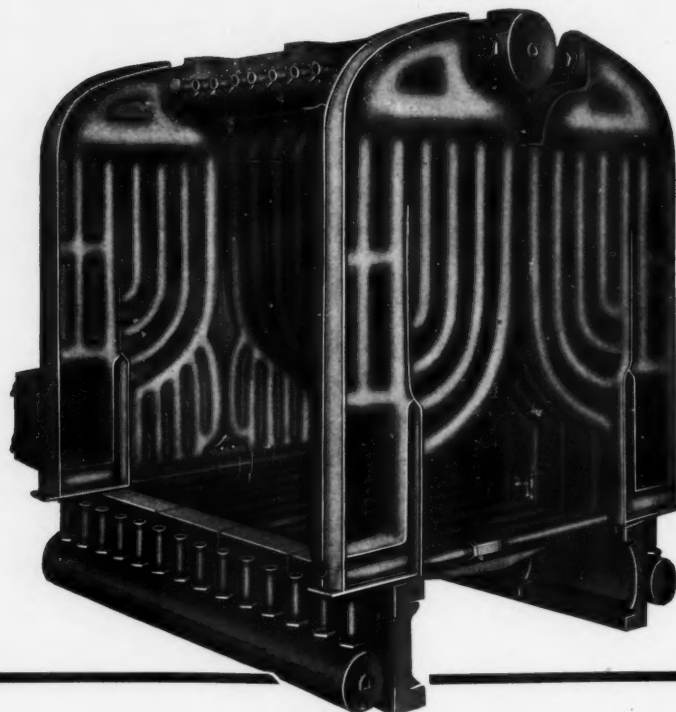


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represent the highest types for heating installations. Made in different sizes to meet varying conditions, they solve the question of true economy with guaranteed efficiency.

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Rapid Circulation Dry Steam

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Capacity, steam rating 900 to 15,000 feet.

Capacity, water rating 1,500 to 25,000 feet.

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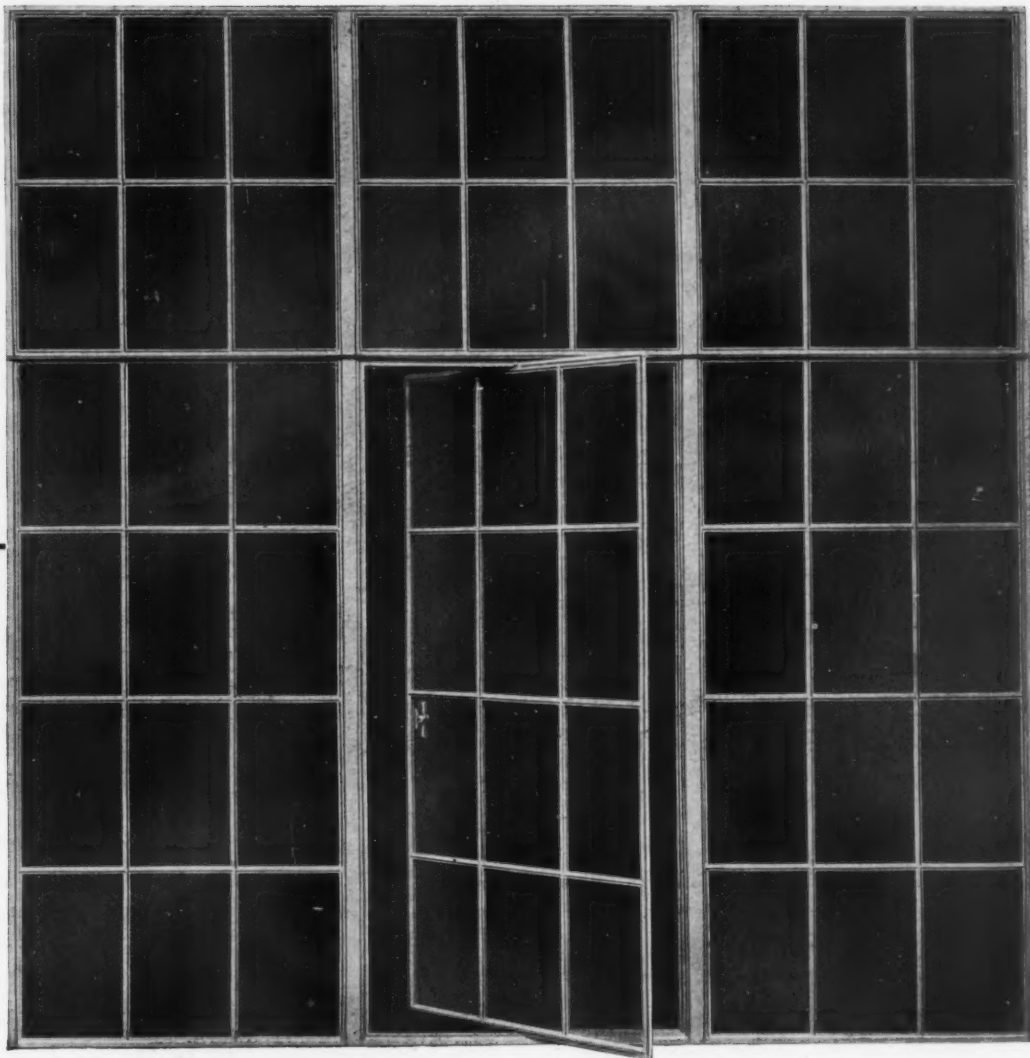
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Fine buildings demand solid steel casement sash of superior finish and equipment. For some time we have devoted a large section of our extensive plant to the manufacture and development of Special Casement Sash. These Sash are adapted in every detail of arrangement and fittings to the exacting requirements of fine buildings. The Sash are fabricated with the highest skill and are finished perfectly. All joints are carefully gone over and are welded where necessary. The hardware is of superior quality, being specially made in our own shops for these Special Sash.

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These Special Steel Casements, made of solid steel sections, are handsome in appearance, adding to the intrinsic value and beauty of any building. They are an American Product and distinctly superior to all other casements. We would be glad to show you these sash and explain their adaptability to any building in which you are interested.

Remember that UNITED STEEL SASH include many types of sash adapted to all types of buildings. Th's complete line includes Pivoted Side Wall Sash, Vertical Sliding Sash, Continuous Sash, Steel Partitions, Steel Doors, Casements, Etc.

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Trussed Concrete Steel Company

768 Trussed Concrete Bldg., DETROIT, MICHIGAN

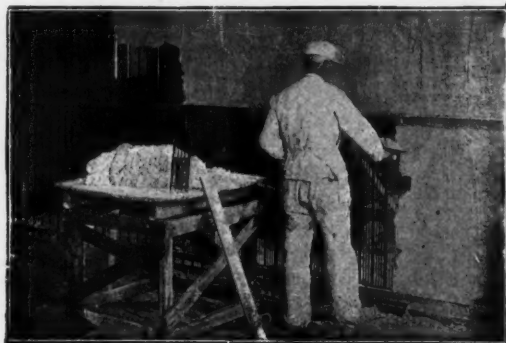
Reinforced Concrete, Hy-Rib and Lath, Steel Sash, Waterproofings, Finishes, Building Specialties



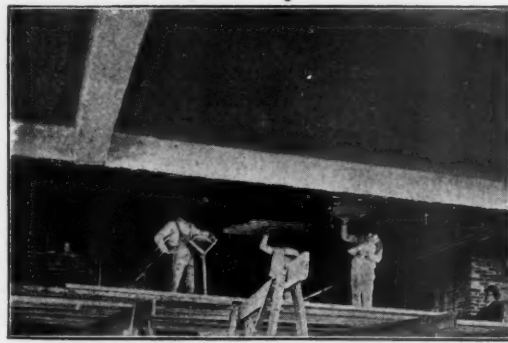


HY-RIB No Steel Channels or Wiring in Partitions and Ceilings HY-RIB

Partitions built of HY-RIB save space and are easily and quickly erected. HY-RIB combines both lath and studs. Merely fasten at floor and ceiling and plaster both sides.
In Ceilings HY-RIB does away with the small stiffening channels required with metal lath, saving expensive wiring. HY-RIB Ceilings are easy to plaster and do not crack or streak.



HY-RIB Partition (no studs required). Note grounds for baseboard and chair-rail.



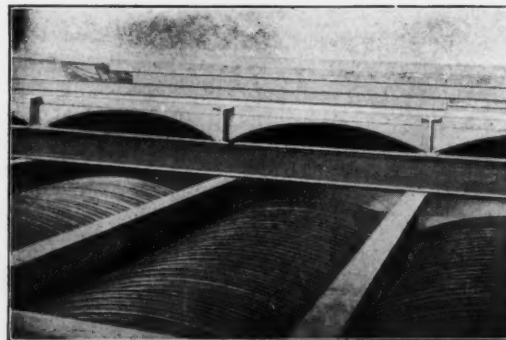
HY-RIB Ceilings, TULLER HOTEL, Detroit, Mich. (No stiffening channels or wiring.)

Concrete Floors, Roofs and Walls Built of HY-RIB Without Forms

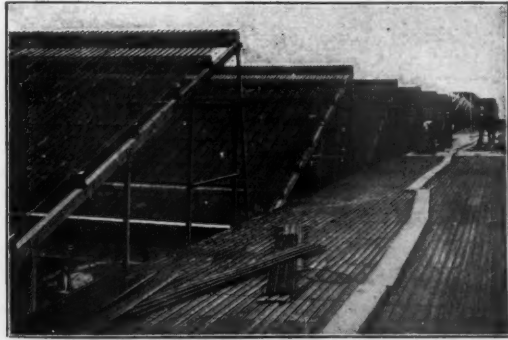
For flat slabs or arches HY-RIB provides in itself the forms and the reinforcement for the concrete. Merely set HY-RIB in place and pour on concrete.

HY-RIB Concrete Roofs are light in weight, save on supports and are built without use of forms. Simple and rapid in erection.

HY-RIB Concrete Walls cost only half as much as brick, occupy less space and are built without use of studs or forms.

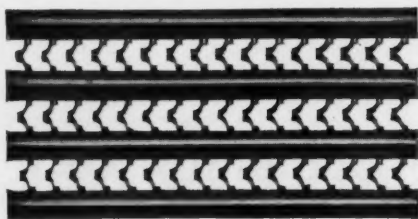


Arched HY-RIB Floors, NORTH ADAMS POWER CO., Boston, Mass. (No forms necessary.)



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Seven-Rib HY-RIB (illustrated above) is most useful and economical for all general purposes. Deep-Rib HY-RIB is required for heavy loads and long spans. Three-Rib HY-RIB affords maximum economy in Partitions and Sidings.



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We do just one thing—make brick. We make just one color, RED. A better brick and a richer red than anybody else has succeeded in making.

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The beds of Bradford Red Shale, which we own, afford the most suitable raw material that can be obtained for the making of red brick. The red color characteristic of the shale when it is dug from the ground is intensified in the finished brick. **It will not fade** when exposed to the most severe climatic extremes.

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We are proud of "BRADFORD REDS." They represent our ideal in brick. We feel that we are doing our share to house America in buildings that will stand for generations as a fitting example of honest work well done.

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SYLPHON PACKLESS RADIATOR VALVES



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No more than you yourself. The noisy working water-closet is abhorred by every refined person. Yet the cost of our noiseless closet combination places it within the means of any builder—but three or four dollars more than the ordinary rip-roaring kind. If wise, specify

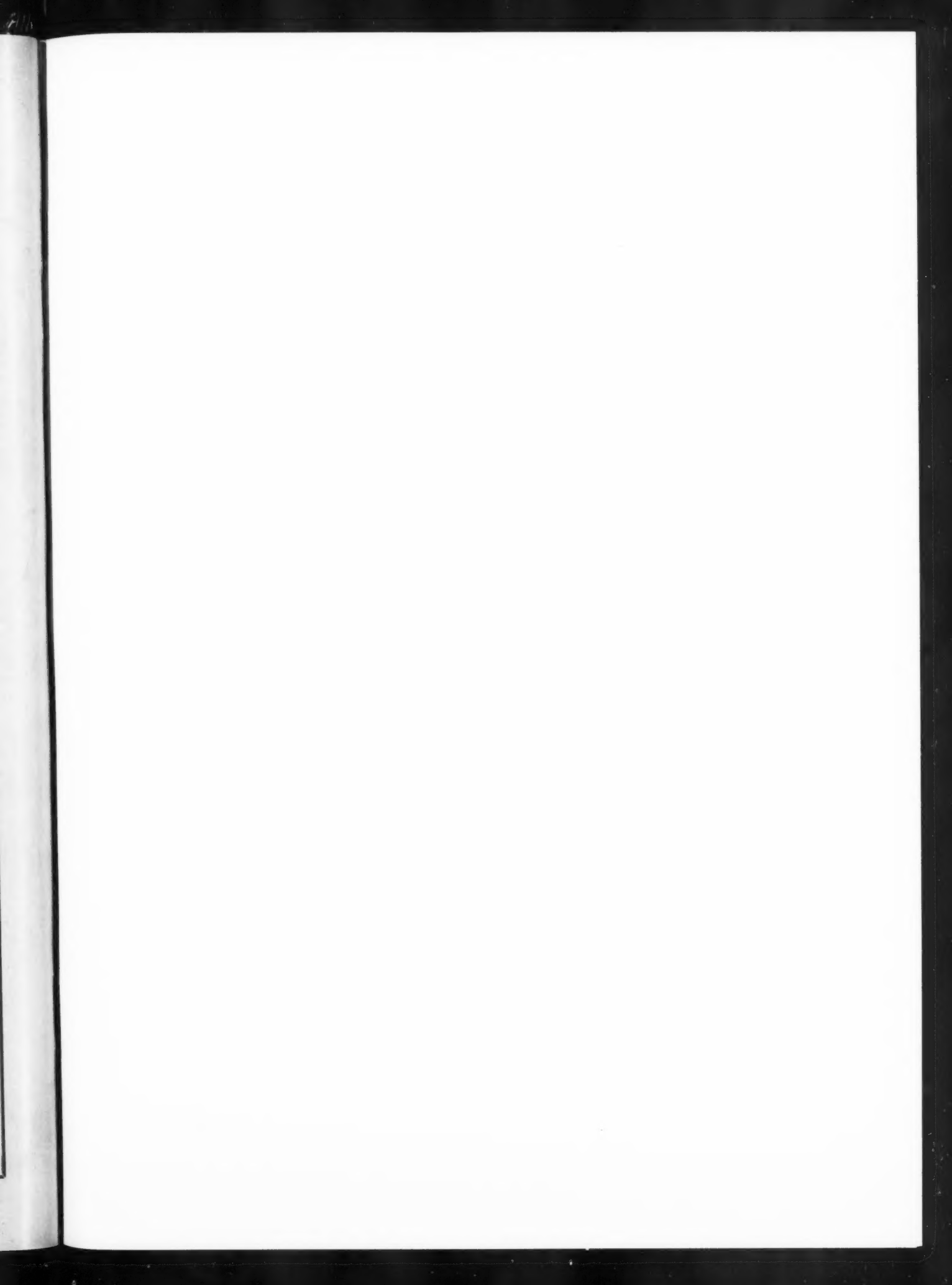
The Trenton Potteries Company Si-wel-clo Closet Combination

This closet is our best type, syphon jet closet with the noiseless feature added. It is guaranteed to operate so quietly that it cannot be heard outside its immediate environment. The tank is, like the closet, made from the best vitreous china with ample water capacity. Specify Plate 982-LM.

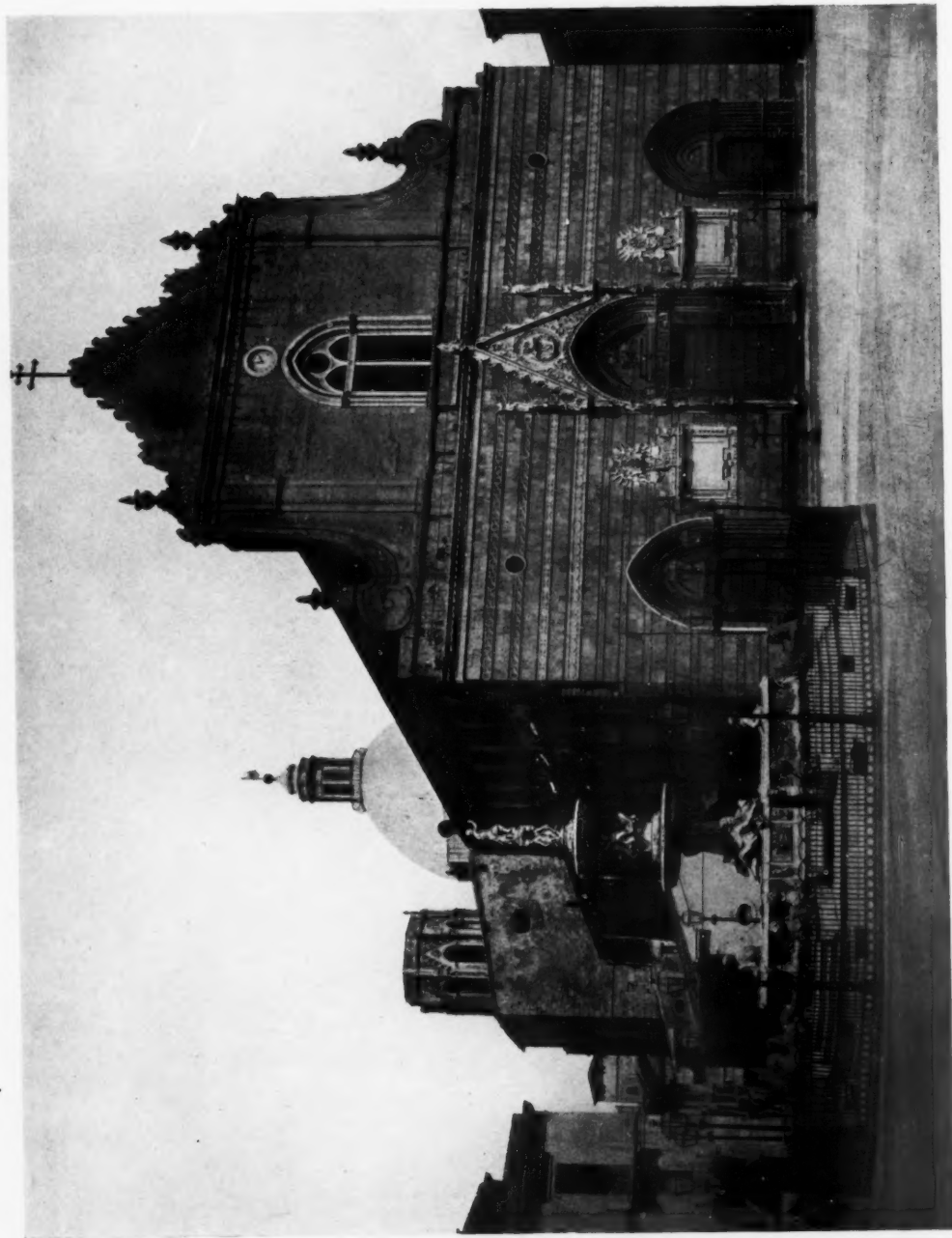
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