# VICTORIAN PATTERN BOOK HOUSES

in Prince George's County, Maryland





M-NCPPC 14741 Governor Oden Bowie Drive Upper Marlboro, Maryland 20772

Victorian Pattern Book Houses in Prince George's County, Maryland

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The Commission has three major functions:

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- the acquisition, development, operation, and maintenance of a public park system; and
- in Prince George's County only, the operation of the entire County public recreation program.

The Commission operates in each county through a Planning Board, appointed by and responsible to the county government. All local plans, recommendations on zoning amendments, administration of subdivision regulations, and general administration of parks are responsibilities of the Planning Boards.

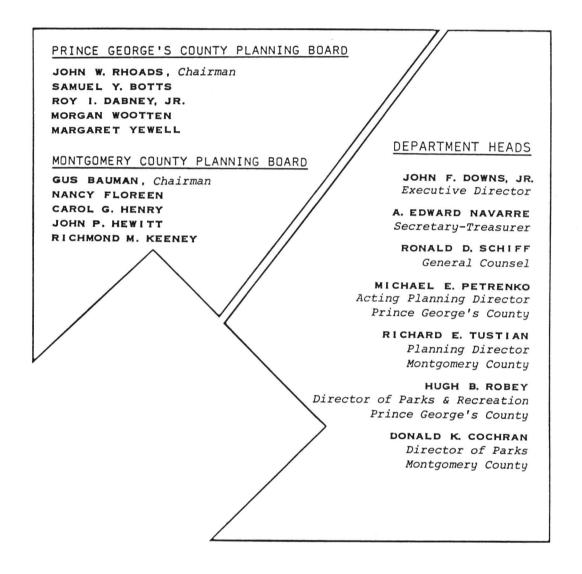
#### DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING

PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY

The Prince George's County Department of Planning (M-NCPPC):

- Performs technical analyses and offers advice and recommendations regarding most matters related to existing and future...
  - ...use of land including the enhancement of the physical environment, and
  - ...provision of public facilities and services.
- Works on a set of specific projects and tasks annually set forth in a work program and budget adopted by the Prince George's County Council and performs such other tasks in response to emerging issues as resources permit.
- Works under the direction of the Prince George's County Planning Board.
- Is an organization of people that is here to serve people...our elected and appointed officials, our fellow public staffs, and our citizens... individually and/or collectively. The staff will maintain a partnership with people. It will assist and advise you, and will expect your assistance and advice.
- Maintains competent and professionally able staff to perform our duties and responsibilities.

## THE MARYLAND-NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING COMMISSION



PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY REGIONAL OFFICE COUNTY ADMINISTRATION BUILDING 14741 GOVERNOR ODEN BOWIE DRIVE UPPER MARLBORO, MARYLAND 20772 MONTGOMERY COUNTY REGIONAL OFFICE 8787 GEORGIA AVENUE SILVER SPRING, MARYLAND 20907

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#### VICTORIAN PATTERN BOOK HOUSES IN PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY

#### Introduction

Recent architectural survey work in Prince George's County has identified several examples of late Victorian pattern-book houses, i.e., dwellings constructed from architectural designs which were ordered through the mail. The building of these pattern-book houses became very popular in the last two decades of the nineteenth century. The pattern book phenomenon developed out of the work of the brothers Palliser, and grew with the success of R. W. Shoppell's Cooperative Building Plan Association; it led to the establishment of several new architectural firms, such as those of George F. Barber, D. S. Hopkins, Frank L. Smith, and Frank P. Allen, which produced Victorian house plans available by mail.

Robert W. Shoppell, who worked out of New York City, and whose greatest success was in the areas close to that city, seems also to have had the greatest success (of those firms cited above) in the suburbs which were growing up to the north and east of Washington, D.C. along the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The growth of these suburbs, and their successful use of Shoppell designs for houses, were several of the factors which led to the extensive building in these areas of Sears houses in the early twentieth century. George F. Barber, and later Sears, Roebuck and Company, took the process a step further than Shoppell had, by offering for sale not only the house plan, but also the prepared construction materials. After World War I, Sears houses were built with increasing frequency in the growing suburbs of Prince George's County.

This study will concentrate on the Victorian pattern-book house plans of R. W. Shoppell and their use in Prince George's County, Maryland; it will serve as an introduction to the recent survey of Sears houses in the same area of the County. It is part of the on-going research projects of the Prince George's Historic Preservation Commission, implemented by the Planning Department of the Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission with a matching grant from the Certified Local Government Program of the Maryland Historical Trust.

# Building Plan Association

By the middle of the nineteenth century, the practice of publishing house plans was well established in the United States, particularly in the popular publications of Andrew Jackson Downing. The advent of balloon frame construction, and the construction of railroad lines across more and more of the country, made possible an increase in new residential development, and housing became more accessible to the average citizen. tions such as those of Samuel Sloan began to appear, e.g., The Model Architect, 1852, showing elevation drawings, floor plans, details and advice to home builders, and even offering estimates of the cost of construction. 1 By the 1870's a new phenomenon appeared: an inexpensive booklet of house plans, offering to the reader the opportunity to purchase those plans through the mail. In 1876 George Palliser of Bridgeport, Connecticut, published Model Homes for the People, an inexpensive booklet which gave not only floor plans and elevations but an estimated cost of construction: moreover the plans and specifications of each design were available by mail from the author for prices as low as \$3.50. In 1878 Palliser and his brother published American Cottage Homes, a larger and more expensive (\$5.00) book which offered 50 designs, mostly in the Stick Style, and offered working drawings by order through the mail. The Pallisers provided, in effect, the first mail-order architect. Their publications were very successful, and they continued to publish architectural plan books well into the twentieth century.2

The Pallisers' publications quickly met with competition from Robert W. Shoppell of New York City. Shoppell established the Cooperative Building Plan Association in the early 1880's, and in 1881 published Artistic Modern Houses of Low Cost. Shoppell's innovation was to establish a staff of 50 architects who produced plans under the name of the Cooperative Building Plan Association. Each design in his publication was accompanied by an estimated price at which the house could be built, and the publication itself was priced so low  $(25\mathfrak{c})$  as to guarantee its success.

In 1883, he published <u>How to Build</u>, <u>Furnish and Decorate</u>. In this second publication, Shoppell explained the Association's purpose: "to publish...copies of elevations and plans representing these structures to assist in building which it was prepared to furnish working plans with complete directions, details, specifications, and estimates of quantities, at a fractional part of the charges made by architects."<sup>4</sup>

Shoppell went a step further, another innovation, in offering the purchasers of this second publication assistance in securing construction loans. Each copy was given a serial number, and the purchaser was requested to send to the Cooperative Building Plan Association his name, address, and the serial number of his copy, thus availing himself of the free services of the Association's Loan Department in negotiating a building loan for him. This service undoubtedly contributed to the success of the Shoppell publications; the Association depended on growth and active

construction, so Shoppell was quick to assist the professional builder to secure loans. (This loan service was offered by Shoppell for only a short time; in 1886 an introductory note explained that the loans were of too small amounts to be handled by "large monied institutions of New York" and the service was discontinued.)

In 1884 Shoppell produced <u>Building Plans for Modern Low Cost Houses</u>; its preface included numerous suggestions on how to finance construction of a house. Shoppell worked on the principle that individual construction would enhance the value of the surrounding area, and thus promote further building. <u>Building Plans</u> was therefore addressed not only to the individual home builder, but also to the developer, a subtle but significant change in emphasis. This was a period of growing suburban expansion, and Shoppell's low-price (50c) book of designs and advice to the potential developer was an important factor in the early stages of that suburban development movement which has continued and increased for over a century.

After the success of these first three publications, Shoppell made the switch to periodical issues, with the quarterly Shoppell's <u>Modern Houses</u> beginning in January 1896. Publication of <u>Modern Houses</u> in quarterly, and sometimes monthly, issues continued until 1907. In the introductory "Miscellaneous Notes" in the first issue of <u>Modern Houses</u>, the history of Shoppell's Cooperative Building Plan Association was recited:

"The Co-operative Building Plan Association is an Association of Architects. Its history is simply this: Four years ago Mr. Shoppell issued the initial number of a series of pamphlets, giving plans, perspective views and descriptions of a large number of modern houses, mostly of low cost, offering to supply full architectural services for any of the designs or modifications of the same at a low price (a much lower price then they were actually worth), believing that the duplication of the services (which he called Co-operative for want of a better term), would bring him a proper renumeration. He was surprised at the result. Thousands of his pamphlets were sold, and hundreds of houses were built from his Working Plans and Specifications.....The movement attracted the attention of other architects who united their interests, their skill and special knowledge with Mr. Shoppell's, making this one of the largest and best equipped architectural offices in the United States."8

At the same time, to counter the criticisms which were inevitably aimed by professional architects, the following statement was offered:

"Many reputable architects do not approve of our business, for the simple reason that we have cut the regular rates of charges. These gentlemen should remember that our patronage comes largely from those who would not employ architects, except at low charges, and that the extent of our business cultivates the public taste, and must result in the more frequent employment of all architects. We do not believe there

is a single influence today that benefits the architectural profession so much as the wide dissemination of our books and plans.  $^{"9}$ 

In the subsequent issue of <u>Modern Houses</u>, Shoppell noted that his Association had purchased thirty acres on Long Island (East Rockaway), where he proposed to construct examples of his designs, some of "our most popular houses in order to demonstrate by our own construction and at our own expense the best means of doing the work, the best materials, and the utility of all the latest appliances and improvements ...we will build two or three houses this season. Next year we hope to put up a dozen or more." 10 Some of the East Rockaway houses still stand.

In these quarterly issues, the Cooperative Building Plan Association offered, for \$40, full working plans including detail drawings and specifications of any building estimated at a construction cost of \$2,000 or less. For buildings which were estimated at more than \$2,000 construction cost, the price of plans, drawings and specifications would be 2% of the estimated cost. The issues offered a wide range of costs, from a small \$400 cottage to an ornate \$6,000 villa. Shoppell's charges were, he claimed, approximately one quarter of regular architects' fees.11

Shoppell gave his reader guidelines by which he should proceed to build his house. First the builder should select a design according to the cost of construction which he could afford, and his own preference in size and style; he should then order a complete set of working plans and specifications, and after receiving them (by return mail) examine them carefully to determine whether any modifications might be desired; if modifications were needed, he should then write to the Association a detailed description of desired changes, and the Association architects would respond with advice as to feasibility and effect on construction cost, and would make the changes in the plans and specifications for an additional charge of approximately \$5.00. Once satisfied with the plans and specifications, the builder should then invite bids from building contractors, and award the contract to the lowest approved bidder; he should then inform the Association as to the contractor, agreed price, time of completion and any other pertinent details, and the Association would then write out an Agreement in proper legal form.12

Altogether, the client would receive working plans of foundation, floors, roof and elevations at a scale of 1/4 inch to the foot; detail drawings of cornice, verandas, windows, doors, gables, mantels, staircases, trim, etc., in large scale (See Figure 1.); specifications describing materials and workmanship; a bill of materials giving detailed quantities of the materials required (see Figures 2A-D); a color sheet showing elevations in colors and instructions for painting; a supplement sheet with information regarding cisterns, privies and indoor plumbing; and blank contracts ready for use. 13

Between 1886 and 1888, Shoppell produced another publication, the <u>Builders' Portfolio and Hand-Book</u>, directed not to the general public as were his other publications, but to contractors only. The house designs

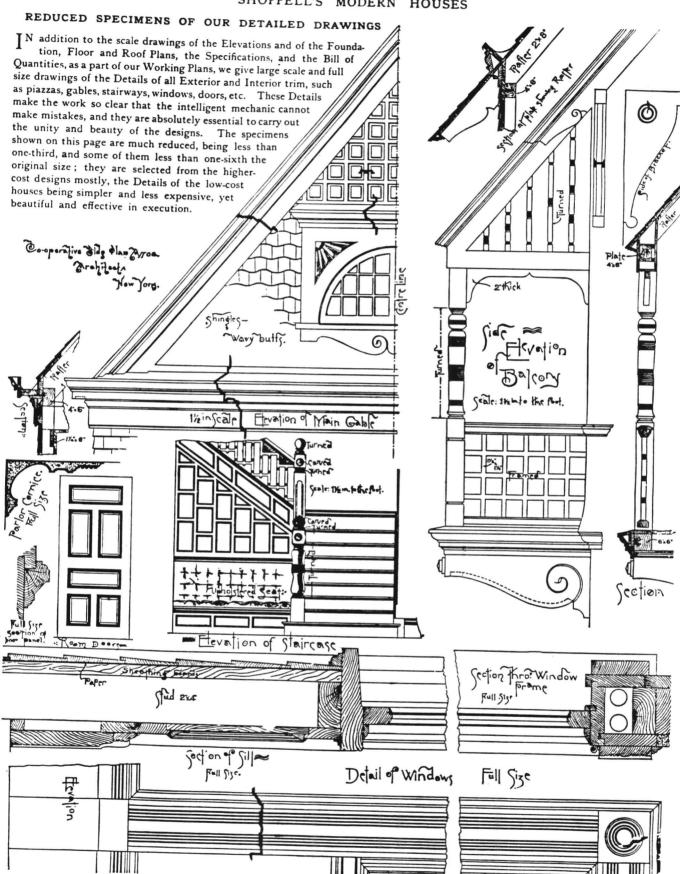
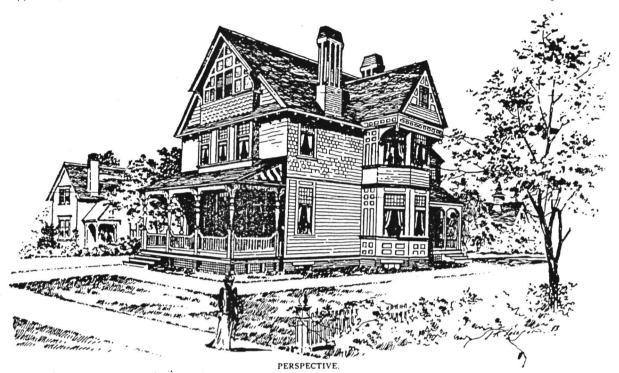


Figure 1. Detail Specimens, Modern Houses, Vol. I, No.2, April 1886.



Methods by which all Costs are Figured for the Designs in Shoppell's Modern Houses.

The following is a Complete Bill of Materials for Design No. 036, giving cost in detail. By substituting local prices the cost for any locality is found, and all estimates in our books will bear the same relative proportion.

#### DESCRIPTION.

For explanation of all symbols (\* † etc.) see page 149.

For explanation of all symbols (\*†etc.) see page 149.

CENERAL DIMENSIONS: Width, through dining-room and library, 32 ft.; depth, including veranda, 50 ft. 6 ins.

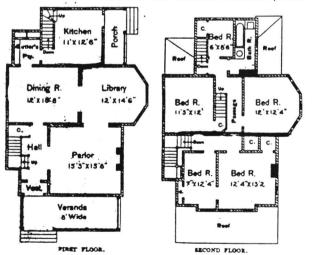
HEIGHTS OF STORIES: Cellar, 7 ft.; first story, 9 ft. 8 ins.; second story, 8 ft. 10 ins.

EXTERIOR MATERIALS: Foundations, stone and brick; first story, clapboards; second story and roofs, shingles; gables, panels and shingles. Outside blinds to all windows except those of the cellar and attic.

INTERIOR FINISH: Hard white plaster: plaster cornices and centers in parlor, hall, library and dining-room. Soft wood flooring and trim. Panels under windows in parlor, library and dining-room. Stairs, ash. Bath-room and kitchen wainscoted. Interior woodwork finished in hard oil.

COLORS: Clapboards, seal brown. Trim, outside doors and blinds, and veranda floor, maroon. Sashes and rain conductors, dark green. Verands ceiling, varnished. Brickwork, Indian red. Panels in gables, seal brown; frames around panels, maroon. Wall shingles dipped and brush coated light sienna stain. Roof shingles dipped and brush coated Indian red stain.

ACCOMMODATIONS: The principal rooms and their sizes, closets, etc., are shown by the plans. Cellar under kitchen, dining and sitting-rooms; walls extended under whole house. Attic floored, but unfinished; space for



three fine rooms. Sliding doors connect parlor, library and dining-room. Fireplaces and mantels in library and parlor. Double front door with glazed single vestibule door. Hat and coat closet under main stairs.

COST: \$3,507, f (see following Bill of Materials for full explanation regarding prices), not including mantels, range and heater. The estimate is based on f New York prices for materials and labor. In many sections of the country the coet should be less.

Price of working plans (with full details drawn to large scale), specifications and \* license to build, - - - \*30.00

FEASIBLE MODIFICATIONS: General dimensions, materials and colors may be changed. Cellar may be reduced in size. Two front bedrooms may be combined, or the smaller form an alcove off the larger. Fireplaces and mantels may be omitted. Rear chimney will suffice if heating apparatus be used. Veranda may be extended at either side.

The price of working plans, specifications, etc., for a modified design

The price of working plans, specifications, etc., for a modified design varies according to the alterations required, and will be made known upon application to the Architects.

#### A Complete Bill of Materials for Design No. 036.

ESTIMATE OF MATERIALS AND LABOR Quan. Price. Cost. Local Co. MASON'S MATERIALS. POOTINGS. Stone footing for main wall interior walls and ..... 66 266,60 8 .16 ork in foundations.....1
" partition walls or 339,30 .16 CUT STONEWORK. 8 Stone sills for cellar windows, 21/26 1 Cap for chimney, 2%-in, thick, 2'x5'. 10 1 "2%-in, thick, 2'x4'. 8 11.70 18 BRICKWORK. "Hard Dick in cellar walls.... 5,400
"Hard brick in piers, partition walls, areas, etc., \*Hard brick in chimneys.... 4.830 15.00 170,36 Select stock brick for top-ping out chimneys, etc...... 18,00 Press brick for mantels of parlor and library..... 12.00 Carried forward..... 8642.96

Figure 2. Sample Bill of materials, Modern Houses, #37, pp. 140-143, 1892 (2A)

#### SHOPPELL'S MODERN HOUSES.

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PLASTERING.				1	
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CARPENTER'S MATERIALS.					
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4"x6"x19" 76 "			1		
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2' x4"x14'					
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iii lieres studding for parti-				i	
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tions, 2"x4"x16"					
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16 " " 2"x6"x14" 224 "				i L	
2 " hip" 3"x7"x14" 49 " 2 " valley rafters.					
	i				
:CXT-X24					
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Carried forward   10,000	. 1	Price.	Cest.	Lorni Cost.	
Carried forward   10,880   10,880	. 1	Price.	Cessi.	Lord Cost.	
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Carried forward   10,880 ft. B.M.	13,236	\$ 15.00	\$199.54		
Carried forward   10,880   1	13,236	\$ 15.00 .01	\$190.54 4.00		
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plne	1 1			1
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•	1,000	\$80,00	16.00	1
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Flooring for veranda, 1"x4", T. & G. white pine	2730	en,	9,60	1
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" %"x4", T. and G 366 "	1			1
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Verge boards and linings, 1"x30"ft. B.M.		.00	R.56	
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14 Hil. 1C, 13 X12100	940	,46	1.80	1
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Stuff in railing and balustersft, B.M.	120	.04	5.30	
Panel work, sides, rafters 51 "				1
Stops, 14-in. white pine, 24 lin. ft 30 "				1
Risers, 74", " 24 lin, ft 16 "				
Facia or water table, 1"xx", 42 lin, ft. 20	i 1			
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facia 48 ft. B. M.			
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uff for lattice panelft. B.M.	15	.03	.46
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RARREA			
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3-4- X0 X1 %	1	- 1	1.60
36 X34 X15	10	1.30	21.00
" 2d story, 3'x5'6'x1'4"	1	1.31	1.30
33(3.1)4	, ,	-	3.20
HINGED BASH.		1.10	4.40
dr double hung sash for attic, 3'6"x3'x1'\"  " 2d story, 3'x4'2"x1'\"	2	1.90	2.40
nglo sash for cellar, 3'x1'6"x1 \s''	•	.66	8.90
LUMBER FOR WINDOW FRAMES.			
Lin. ft. pulley stiles, 1"x5" = 167 ft. B. M.		1	
" sills, 1%"x5"= 106	- 1	- 1	
" sub-sills, 2"x5" = 140 "		- 1	
" stope for blinds, 14"x			
1%" = 67 "			
Lin. ft. plank for cellar frames,	- 1		
1 4"x6" = 45 "	824	,08	15,72
n. ft. moulding under sillsft. B.M.	167	,at	1.67
INSIDE WINDOW TRIM.	1	i	
Lin. ft. stool caps for 1st story,	1	- 1	
1"x4" = 7 ft. B.M.			
Lin. ft. stool caps for 2d story,	- 1	- 1	
"x4" = 17 "	- 1	1	
Lin. ft. aprons for 1st story, 1"x		1	
~= 7 "	- 1	1	
Lia, ft. aprons for 2d story, 1"x	- 1	1	
=17 "	44		1.02

# SHOPPELL'S MODERN HOUSES.

4	Quan.	Prioc.	Coet	Local Con
Brought forward			8674,73	1
Moulded casings for 1st story, 1"x				1
4%"		1		1
Moulded casings for 3d story, 1"x				1
41/4"=163 "	443	8 .03	13,29	1
Parting strip, %"x%"lin. ft.	400	.00%	2.40	1
Stop bead for sash, %"x1%""	426	.01	4.25	l
Lin. ft. wall moulding for windows	478	,00°k	2.85	1
Oorner blocks	82 16	,06 ,63	.46	1
Plinth Paneled backs, white pine, average 3737	8	1,60	12.00	
Paneled backs, white pine, average 32 x2		1.50	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	
DOOMS.				1
Pair front doors, 5 panels, 4'8"XT6"X1X"	1		8,00	
Vestibule door, glass panel, s'x76"x1%"	1		6,00	1
Outside door for rear kitchen, 8'x76"x1%"	1		3.56	1
Pair sliding doors, 6 panels, 5'x8'x2"	2	11.00	22,00 8,20	
" folding doors, rebated, 5'x76"x1%"	1 2	2.96	5.96	1
Doors, 4 panels for 1st story, 2'8"xTx1%"	1	700	2.40	1
pantry, 28"x7'x1%"	il		2.18	
" " 2d story, 2'8"x0'8"x1'k"		2.87	14,86	
" " " 2'8"x6'8"x1%"	2	2.82	4.64	1
" " closet, 2'6"x68"x1¼"		2.28	11.16	
" " stairway, 26"x68"x1%"	2	2.18	4.96	
Pair glassed door for dresser, 1'4"x4'x1'x"	2	1.00-	2.60	
	- 1			
LUMBER FOR DOOR JAMES.				
20 Lin. ft. for front door, 1%"x6" 15 ft. B.M.	- 1			
18% " "- vestibule door,1"x6". 9 "		1		
18% " other outside doors.	- 1			
156"x6" 10	- 1	1		
70 Lin. ft. for sliding door, 1"x4" 23 "	- 1			
-	- 1			
" " ordinary doors, 1"x6" 162 "	344	.04	9.76	
Lin. ft. pine, moulded doorstops, K"x2"	450	.01 %	6.75	
TRIM FOR DOORS.				
An. ft. 1"x4%" moulded easings for 1st story.	301	.00	8,78	
" 1"x1", wall moulding for 1st story	846	,en4(	2.07	
Corner blocks	30	.06	1.60	
Minth blocks	20	.03	.90	
in. ft. 1"x4%", casings for 2d story	267	,66	10.71	
" 1"x1", wall moulding for 3d story	411	.00%	2.46	12
Corner blocks for 3d story	86	46	1.80	
Plinth blocks for 3d story	36	.08	1.04	
140 Lin. ft. I"xxX" plain casings in	47	.00	1.41	
elosetsft. B.M.				
Carried forward			\$1060,42	

	Quan.	Price.	CueL	Local Chief
Brought forward			31050,42	1
STAIRS—MAIN FLIGHT.			1	1
Bough carriages, S'XI", hemlockft. B. M.	R3	8 .01	1.64	1
Strings, white pine, 1X-in	72	.01	1.84	1
Platform timber, rough spruce	80	.03	1.40	1
Treads, rellow pine, 1 V-in so ft. R.M.				
Risers, yellow pine, %"				
	92	.65%	3,21	1
Moulding for X". yellow pine,lin. ft.	. 4R	.00%	.28	1
" nosing and cove. yellow pine.	. 82	.01	.32	ı
" 1"x1%", white pine for wall	7	.01	.34	i
Pacie, white pineft. B.M.		,02	.40	I
Brackets, rough homlock	30 30	.03.5	1.05	1
Hand rafl, ashlin. ft	15	,12	1.40	1
Balusters, sah. 2-in.	26	.10	2.50	1
Main nowel, ash, 6"z6", turned	1	11.50	7.00	1
Platform or angle newels, 8"x5"	3	2,50	7.87	1
Ceiling or paneling under stairs	70	.30	21,00	1
	5/2			1
BACK AND ATTIC STAIRS, 2 PLICETS.			1	1
Strings so ft. B.M.			1	i .
Treads, 1%-in			ł	1
Risers, X-in	982	.01	6,96	1
CELLAR STAIRS.				1
Brackets, 1%-in. spruce so ft. B.M.			90	
Treads, 1%-in. sprace	100	.02	2,00	1
	tun	,	2.121	1
BASE OR SKIRTING.		.04	6.00	
994 Lin. ft. 1"x8" for 1st story ft. B.M.	204	.00%	1.23	1
1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	186	A	6.40	
me " 1"x1" for 9d story ft. B.M. me " 1"x1" moulding for 9d story	272	x	1.80	1
TEST for closetsft. R.M.	87	.08	1.11	
	•	-		1
DOOR SADDEAS AND REARTE BORDENS.	76	.02	1.80	1
% Lin. ft. yellow pine, K"xt", for saddles	26	.01	.36	1
ash, %"x3", for borders	20	.01		1
Mantel for parior, ash			26.00	1
" Shorty			26,00	1
SERLYING AND BOOK STRUCK				1
	1			1
198 Lin. ft. shelving, 1"x11" 198 ft. B.M. 18 " hook strips, 1"x6" 87 "				
75 " shelf elects, 1"X3" 12 "				1
	174	.03	6.92	i
6 " counter shelf for pastry, 1%"x"	18	.04	.40	1
WATHROOTERIG.				1
Colling stripe in kitchen, N"xi".			1	1
yellow pize 197 sq. ft.			1	1
Outling strips in bathroom, K"xs".			l	1
yellow pine140	977	.08	8.01	1
fit biod	*""	,06		-1
Corried forward		<b>.</b>	\$1191.90	ì

	Quan.	Price.	Cont.
Brought forward	¦		41101.80
appinglin.ft.	78	8 .01%	1.13
loor moulding	75	,et	.76
BATHBOOM PITTINGS.			1
"ub top, ash, %-in			
ash4 sq. ft.		.66	.48
PETINGS FOR SINK.			
orip board and topsq. ft. upports for sink, 3-in. turned ash legs	, T	.06 .16	.42 ,80
DRESSER.			
rawers—pine lumber for same 78 ft. B.M. ine lumber for frame	_		
louidings, X"xX", for drawerslin. ft.	99	.84 .80%	3,96
rown moulding, 1"x3"	4	.02	.12
and moulding, 1"x1"	•	.01	.06
MINCELLANEOUS.			
ipe stripping and casing, and bell	- 4		
board	16	,63 ,01 %	.45
	-		
Total for Carpenter's Materials			\$1199.66
HARDWARE.			
ommon nailsfba.	RUO	03	894.00
inishing nails	280	.06	14.00
rads and screws	,	.05	3,00 1,30
" " 4"x4", for vestibule	i		.45
" japanned from butts, %%"x3%" for doors			
nside	22	.12	2.64
r japanned fron butts,2%"x2%", for dresser " 2%-in., for casement	4	.09	.36
windows	4	.07	.38
air japanned fron butts, 2-in., for attle	8	.06	.48
ront door lock, 5-in. Yale mortise, bronzed	6	.02	.12
front	1		8.50
estibule door lock to match, bronzed front	1		3,50
iding door lock, brass front	2	1.00	1.09
nch mortise door locks, brass face	10	,2G	2.76
uttons and plates for cellar windows	6	.02	.12
ir frontdoor knobs, English Imperial bronze	2	1.50	3,00
" vestibule door knobs, black china	1		.15
knobs for 1st story, black china			
" for 2d story, " " 14	23	.10	1.80
Carried forward			967,45

	Quen	Price.	Cost.	Local
Brought forward	1		997,45	T
Drawer pulls, Berlin bronze	12	8 .01	.86	1
Small knobs for eupboards, etc	2	.ns	.00	
Note sliding door flush furniture and stop	2	.75	1.60	1
Ft. brans rail for sliding doors	20	.10	2.00	1
Rets alot sheaves for aliding doors	2	1.40	2.80	1
Hooks and staples for cellar sash	6	.02	.12	1
Flush holts for front door, 1%"x12"	1		.25	1
" " " " 15"x26"	1		.40	
" " folding door, 1 4"x12"	1		.26	1
" " " " 1'4"x24"	1		.40	1
Barrel " " kitchen door (6-in.)	2	.10	.30	1
Rash fasteners for attic	4	.06	.20	
" " other windows	23	.15	3,45	1
" lifts. Berlin bronze hook	46	.06	2.30	1
" weights	345	.01%	4.14	1
" rord	7	.30	2.10	1
" pullers	92	.02 %	2.30	1
Cupboard catches	2	.05	.10	1
Hooks for pots	12	.02	.34	1
Clothes hooks, Gem wire	48	.02	.96	1
Base knobs	15	.08	1.90	
long bell. 5-in. complete	1	1	2.00	ľ
Total for Hardware			\$94,78	
TINNING.			-	
Gutter lining         6 lin. ft.           Valley         75           Plashings         180				
inadings	811	.10	\$51.10	l
-in. leadersin. ft.	84	.10	8.40	
-in. "	22	.08	1.76	l
Inial, 1-ft, fancy	1		8,80	l
Total for Tinner's Materials (including labor).		· ·	864.76	
			-	
PLUMBING.		1		
in. ft. 4-in. cast iron pipe for vertical soil pipe and drain in cellar	90	.18	86.60	
in. ft. 4-in. cast iron ventilation pipe	12	.12	1.86	
end pipe for water and waste service		1		
throughout the house Iba	460	.06	27,00	
ead trap, basin and sink	2	.00	1,00	
inished brass cocks, %-in	2	.78	1.80	
lough " " "	1	.70	.70	
lated bath cocks, %-in	2	1.50	8.00	
" basin " %-in	2	1.00	2.00	
	1	.75	.75	
et plated strainer, plug, chain and stay		10.00	2.00	
ink in kitchen, 16"x24"x8", galv. cast iron	1	1		
link in kitchen, 16"x24"x8", galv. cast iron Litchen boiler and standard, couplings, etc	- 1		16.60	
et plated strainer, plug, chain and stay link in kitchen, 16"x14"x15", galv. ceat iron litchen boiler and standard, couplings, etc complete, we gall, galv. iron	1		16.00	

7	Quan	Price.	Cost.	Local Cost.
Brought forward	1		830 AI	T
Varble slab, back and slifes	4.		8,34	1
It. h tub. 16-oz. copper tluned	1		14.00	1
water closet, porcelain, with cistorn, etc	1 i		23.00	1
Land mafes	90:1	100	6.40	1
t. sings, including solder, charcoal, etc			20,00	1
Ustal for Plumber's Materials			\$127.38	1
*PAINTING.				l .
e Sq. yds. to paint 3 times on all				1
sterior work=sq. yds	13.50			1
St. St. yds. to stain on shingling side	13,50	.117	\$94,50	
walls	1#1	.07	0.000	
no Bu, rds. to stain two times on	171	.07	12.67	
*hingling roof	5(0)	.117		
4 8q. rds. to paint 2 times on brick-		.07	35,000	
work	112	.07		
per Sq. yds. to stain inside work "	200	.05	7.84	
No. No. yds. to grain fill and hard oil		.00	10,00	
varnish	390	.14	83.20	
Lin. putty	50	.03	1.50	
Total of Painter's Materials (including labor).	-			
1 dat of Paracet & Maceriais (including labor).		•••••	\$214.71	
25.00000 5.000	.			
MASON'S LABOR.	- 1			
NOTE.—For other Mason's labor see itams under the heading Mason's materials.				
Exeavation for cellar, trenches for walls, piers.	- 1		- 1	
etc., per cub. yd	172	.25	\$43.00	
Footing of Mason's Labor.				
			\$43.00	
CARPENTER'S LABOR				
Framing, raising and enclosing; including		- 1	- 1	
siding, shingling, roofing, exterior trim-			- 1	
ming, making and setting frames in exterior			- 1	
walls.	- 1		8462,00	
Laying floors, setting minor partitions and			1	
grounds for plastering	1		87.00	
Finishing veranda and porch.			80,00	
Setting inside trim, stairs, etc., hanging sash and doors, fixing hardware, and all carpen-	- 1	1		
ter's inside work not included above.	- 1	1		
	1	!	301.00	
Total Carpenter's Labor			900,00	
PLUMBING LABOR	1	-	-	
the state of the s				
are included with materials given in another			ļ	
Plumber's labor, including setting of range,		1	1	
but not including any work outside of house.		į.		
100 to \$100 to		=		

	Cnet.	Local Coa
RECAPITULATION.		i
Mason's materials (including some labor)		1
Carpenter's materials.	~R25 86	i
Hardware.		
Tinning-materials and labor	94.7R	1
Plumbing materials		
Painting—materials and labor.	127.35	
Mason's labor.	214.71	
arpenter's labor.	43,00	
Plumbing labor	900,00	İ
Plumbing labor	60,00	i
Cost of House	\$5507 82	1
\$1.507.88 is the cost of this design as given by us. It is to cost of the hor and maiorials to the Contractor, and is based on New York from the cost of which must be added to our cost. The cost of the cost of which must be added to our cost. The cost of the cost of which must be added to our cost. The cost of the cost of which must be added to our cost.		
The items above mentioned are not included in our estimate of cost, to reason that client's usually prefer to select their own heating practice, mantels, and range (see page 140).		
Heating costs from \$125 upward, according to the system and aparatus selected.		
Ranges cost from \$25 upward.	-	
Mantels cost from \$10 upward. Contractor's profit from 10 per cent. to 30 per cent., according to reumstances.		
reunstances.  The following are suggested as suitable for this bouse (the owner styrifted the suggested as suitable for this bouse (the owner styrifted the suggested suitable for this bouse they may be strictly the suggested that the suggested suitable for this bouse (the owner styrifted suggested suggest		
1 Heater	- 1	
Heater I Heater Xange Xantels (\$45 each).	\$230 00	
Mantels (\$45 each). 990 \$50 allowed in bill for 2 ash mantels. 900 Allowance for Contractor's pendit for this leading 50	60 00	
Allowanes and in bill for 2 ash mentels.	40 00	
Allowance for Contractor's profit for this locality 20 per cent. (a very liberal profit)  -ntract price complete (covering everything and fluishing bouse in vicinity of New York.	40 (10	
Intract price complete (covering executions and finishing	701.56	
The correct and a very simple way to get the contract price com- in including heating, mantels and range, is to add 30 per cent, for cost given by us (falls is presuming that the heating apparatus is le a bot-air farmace).	,569.8×	
FOR EXAMENA (TAILS)	į	
fine REAMPLE: This dill give us \$4,500 lb, which is about the contract or given in this bill.	1	
oill.	;	
he it will be cases will the cost run as high as this, and in many		
he it will be cases will the cost run as high as this, and in many	- 1	
review oases will the cost run as high as this, and in many in the tit will be much less.  I many localities where labor and materials are cheaper than in which it will be more labor and materials are cheaper than in which it will be the cost will be from 30 per cent. to 40 per labor, and can be readily computed by substituting local prices in the will of materials or by comparison with those on it is the will of materials or by comparison with those on		



For explanation of all symbols (‡ \* etc.) see page 149.

For explanation of all symbols (‡ \* etc.) see page 149.

ENERAL DIMENSIONS: Width, 31 ft. 4 ins.; depth, 20 ft.

HEIGHTS OF STORIES: First story, 9 ft. 6 ins.; loft, at ridge, 11 ft.

EXTERIOR MATERIALS: Foundation and first and second story walls, brick; roof, slate.

INTERIOR FINISH: Man's room in loft, plastered. 15/ inch flooring, first story. White pine flooring in loft. All other work throughout white pine. All woodwork in stalls and carriage room finished in oil. Woodwork in man's room, painted in colors to suit owner.

COLORS: All outside brickwork, oiled. Trim, dark green. Sashes, dark red. Outside doors, oiled.

ACCOMMODATIONS: The principal features and accommodations are shown by the floor plans. Man's room and two closets finished in loft. Loft also contains a feed-room with two large bins and hay storage room. The stable is ventilated by a shaft carried from stable celling to ventilator in roof. A terra cotta chimney provides means of heating the man's room in loft. Carriage wash in carriage room.

COST: \$1.050. † The estimate is based on † New York prices for materials and labor. In many sections of the country the cost should be leas.

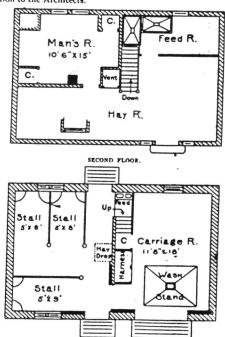
Price of working plans (with full details drawn to large scale), specifications and \* license to build.

Price of th bill of materials,

\$15.00.

FEASIBLE MODIFICATIONS: General dimensions, materials and colors may be changed. Cellar may be introduced under the whole or portion of the building. The man's room in the loft can be omitted. By a re-arrangement of the stalls, two stalls and a box stall may be provided instead of three single stalls.

The price of working plans, specifications, etc., for a modified design varies according to the alterations required, and will be made known upon application to the Architects.



FIRST PLOOR.

NOTE.—In furnishing Mils of materials the price and cost columns \$4.559.28 are not filled in. They are left blank to be filled in with local prices.

were published in a portfolio, <u>without</u> cost estimates; the estimates were published in a separate and confidential handbook so that a contractor could discuss the portfolio designs with his potential client, and add to the confidential base price a percentage of profit for himself.  $^{14}$  (See Figure 3.) This Shoppell innovation was another significant contribution to the suburban development phenomenon.

The Shoppell publications were very quickly a great success. By 1887, the preface of <u>Modern Houses</u> stated:

"Six years ago this business was an experiment. Today it enjoys a larger patronage than any other architectural office in the world. No less than eight thousand houses have been built from its plans. The reason is that it supplies a necessity on the most accommodating terms."

Shoppell's experiment had matured just at the time of great suburban expansion, and offered to middle class Americans amenities which had formerly been available only to the wealthy. His house plans reflected the taste of the time, bringing high standards of design and the latest architectural trends to countless middle class home builders.

In the late 1880's and the 1890's, the Cooperative Building Plan Association produced thousands of designs of the typical late Victorian dwellings in which middle and upper class Americans lived or aspired to Shoppell's publications during this period preserved for the future first-hand information about the materials, proportions, and decorative details of these buildings. The designs and their descriptions, reflecting the popular taste of the period, give details of plan, e.g., projecting bays, both semi-octagonal and rectangular, cutaway corner bays, square and octagonal towers with pyramidal or domical roofs, and quite frequently an octagonal tower on one elevation and a rectangular tower on another. Building material was predominantly wood, although brick and stone were also used. Foundations were of brick or stone, but "cemented" basements became increasingly frequent. Roofs were by far the most frequently cross-gabled, although there were some gambrel, hip and mansard roofs, and in the 1890's the number of jerkinhead roofs increased. Roofs were usually covered with wood shingle, while a smaller number were covered with slate. Wrought iron, galvanized metal, or terra cotta acroteria frequently highlighted the peaks of towers and gables. Chimneys were of brick, generally tall and wide, and with corbelled caps; chimneys in the more expensive designs were exuberantly panelled. Windows were often arranged in pairs, and most frequently had many small lights in the upper sash and a single light in the lower sash. Small border lights, usually of colored glass, were also very popular. Dormer windows were often in lunette or pseudo-Palladian form; later in the 1890's, shed dormers began to appear. Many windows, especially those in projecting bays, were embellished beneath with geometric paneling. There was considerable variety in the siding, which together with projecting bays, towers, and porches, provided the most decorative detail in the buildings. Frequently the second story and upper gable ends were sided with ornamental shingles, over a first story of horizontal board. Gable ends were exuberantly

# TE BUILDERS' PORTFOLIO AND HAND-BOOK

#### THE PORTFOLIO

Contains soo heavy bristol board plates, large quarto in size, on which are finely printed the views and plans of 115 different houses and barns, ranging in cost from \$500 up, drawings of remodeling an old house, three methods of building a clisterin, and an elevation in colors showing modern style of painting, and the colors showing modern style of painting to the colors showing modern style of painting out in detail in the accompanying separate E land-Book. The Purtyolio has leather back and corners.

# Co-operative Building Plan Association, Architecis,

191 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF R. W. SHOPPELL AND STANLEY S. COVERT.

PRICE, \$10: PREPAID BY MAIL OR EXPRESS.

#### THE HAND-BOOK

Contains detailed estimates of materials and lation required for each design shown in the Postronio, giving quantities, prices, extensions and total cost footings. New York prices are used. By comparing with local prices, the true cost for any locality is easily calculated. The general measurements, to a second features of exception of materials, and special features of exception of materials, and special features of exception are given also. 250 pages, bound in leather.

# THE PURPOSE OF THIS WORK

in to place in the hands of architects, builders and opatractors, real estate and lumber dealers, and ochers, whose interests it will serve, a large number of designs for modern houses, covering a wide range of costs, which they can show to clients and customers with the view of making contracts. The views and plans only are given on the Pourrouto plates—the descriptions and estimates are given in the separate Hand abook. The plates are not bound, so, hat any one of them can be taken up separately and disappears of them can be taken up separately and disappears of the set of costs in the Hand-book, the builder can add legitimate profits, and thus make up a list of prices that he is willing to contract for.

## ITS CLAIMS AND RELIABILITY

No similar work of equal completeness and value has ever appeared. Its prep-ration was possible only by a large architectural office, such as ours, with sundreds of a variable plans on hand. The selection of the 113 design given, for among several hundreds of chesigns, was governed by two important class, of designs, was governed by two important class, of designs, was governed by two important class, and secondary of construction, according to the construction, according to the construction, according to the construction, according to the construction of the construction, according to the construction of the construct

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Plate 1—Two Story Cottage, 5 rooms, porch and vestibule. Cellar under hall the house. Mullion windows in froat. Estimate of materials and labor, 89/1 98.
Plate 3 Upper design. One Story Gate Lodge, 3 rooms and porch. No cellar. Estimate of materials and labor, 88/1 8/1. Lemer dazign. One and a Halfanory Cottage, 7 rooms and large verands. No Cellar. Estimate of the verands.

bor, 81,093 19.
Plate 8-One Story Cottage, 4 rooms, front porch, back stoop. No cellar. The inside reals and the cellings are covered with "plaser board." Estimate of materials and labor,

porch, back stoop. No cellar. The inside walls and the ceilings are covered with "piaster board." Estipase of materials and labor, \$358 85.

Pials are Done and Half Story Cottage, 6
Pials are half, borg veranda. Pretty cottage, and an ood design for a shooting lodge. Satimate of materials and labor, \$1,108 88.

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Plate 5—One Story Cottage, a rooms, verands and labor, \$188 85.

Plate 5—One Story Cottage, and cellar. By an ingenious arrangement the alcoves are used for sleeping the story of the sleeping and cellar. By an ingenious arrangement the alcoves are used for sleeping the sleeping of the sleeping and cellar. By an ingenious arrangement the alcoves are used for sleeping the sleeping of the sl

Plate 18—One and a Half Story Cottage, 6 rooms, plazes and hall. Estimate of materials and labor, \$1,178 48.
Plate 17—Upper design. One and a Half Story Cottage, 6 rooms, porch, hall, ample clos ts. Estimate of materials and labor, \$1,948 58.
Cottage, 6 rooms, porch, hall, ample clos ts. Estimate of materials and labor, \$2,448 50.
Plate 24—Two Story Cottage, 7 rooms, veranda, square hall, pantry, closets, bathroom, cellar. Estimate of materials and labor, \$2,440 80.
Plate 28—Two Story House, 7 rooms, large veranda, square hall, pantry, closets, bathroom, cellar. Estimate of materials and labor, \$2,440 80.
Plate 28—Two Story House, 7 rooms, large veranda, place in the place of the place

seating 70. Cellar, heated by furnace. Est. of materials and labor \$6,000. Plate 95—Three and a Half Story Rink, with tower. Width of building, 69 ft.; depth, 150 ft. Ticket office, astronger of house of the special control of th

modeled.
Plate 99- Drawings and specificaons for three methods of building a

rions for three methods of collading a cistern.

Plate 100—An elevation in colons, showing the modern style of painting for exteriors. Rules for figuring quantities, cuts and description of brushes required, and instructions as to laying on the colors.



The sale of this work to the general public is not solicited, but we cannot urge too strongly its importance and tractors. Real expension of the continuer belance and other who are legitimately concerned. We cannot see here they can sifted to writhout it. Remember, that its a work that is not only informing and educational (most publications go no farther than this, but it is used as an aid in business. Its usefulness is two-fold; with plates of so many approved designs, it is an easy matter to "talk house" and secure contracts; the Hand-book is a protection against making losing contracts.

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plenty of closets. Beitmate of maierials and labor, \$1,881 89.

Plate 9—Two Story Cottage, 5 rooms, porch, hall, party, cellar, large closets. Raitmate of materials and labor, \$1,828 42.

Plate 10—Two Story Cottage, 7 rooms, veranda, hall, cellar, closets. Selimate of materials and labor, \$1,707 82.

Plate 11—Upper design. Seven rooms, hall, porch, pantry, cellar, large closets. Selimate of materials and labor, \$1,728 a. Half Story Cottage, 5 rooms, porch, pantry, cellar, large closets. Selimate of materials and labor, \$1,828 60.

Plate 14—Upper design. A Two Story City House. Front, 161 t. 8 in., 7 rooms, porch, restibute, and of greater depth, as shown by the plans. Estimate of materials and labor, \$1,468 80.

Plate 13—Two Story Cottage, 6 rooms, porch, hall, large closets, cellar and babroom. Bestimate of materials and labor, \$1,468 80.

Plate 14—Two Story Cottage, 6 rooms, porch, hall, large closets, cellar and babroom. Bestimate of materials and labor, \$1,409 cottage, 5 rooms, porch, hall, closets, cellar and babroom. Bestimate of materials and labor, \$1,400 cottage, 5 rooms, porch, hall, closets, cellar and babroom. Bestimate of materials and labor, \$1,400 cottage, 6 rooms, porch, hall, large closets, cellar and babroom. Bestimate of materials and labor, \$1,400 cottage, 6 rooms, porch, hall, large closets, cellar and babroom. Bestimate of materials and labor, \$1,400 cottage, 7 rooms, porch, hall, party, closets, cellar and babroom. Bestimate of materials and labor, \$1,400 cottage, 6 rooms, porch, hall, closets, cellar and babroom. Bestimate of materials and labor, \$1,400 cottage, 6 rooms, porch, hall, party, closets, cellar and babrooms. Bestimate of materials and labor, \$1,400 cottage, 7 rooms, porch, hall, party, closets, cellar and babrooms. Bestimate of materials and labor, \$1,400 cottage, 7 rooms, porch, hall, party, closets, cellar and babrooms. Bestimate of materials and labor, \$1,400 cottage, 7 rooms, porch, hall, party, closets, cellar babroom. Bestimate of materials and labor, \$2,000 00.

Plate

each, has 7 rooms, veranda, vestibule, hall, buthroom, cellar. Estimate of ma.erials and labor for the four, \$2,890 68.

Flate \$8-Upper datign. Two Story House, rooms, veranda, hall, ampie closets, cellar, bathroom, cellar, buthroom, cellar, buth

paneled with geometric, ramiform (branch-pattern), and ray-pattern paneling (See, for example, Figure 20). Porches added variety to the plan; they were frequently facade-wide, and more often wraparound, filling corners and often having two levels. Porch posts were most often turned and bracketed, and spindle friezes were popular, but in the 1890's slim Tuscan and square-panelled columns began to appear with increasing frequency. Railings were either of turned or plain rectangular balusters, though some were geometric (pseudo- Chippendale) in pattern. Spaces between porch piers were almost always infilled with lattice.15

Use of contemporary paint colors was recommended. "Cultivated people will endure no longer the 'white house and green shutter style' for exteriors, and 'graining' for interiors." A color sheet, published in Volume 10 of Modern Houses in 1889, gave examples of advice about paint colors: separate recommendations were given for a house surrounded by trees, and for one without trees. A house in a setting of green foliage should offer a contrast of browns and purple; colors suggested were light brown (with a touch of blue) for the first story, a sienna stain for the second story, light "chocolate" for the trim on both stories, and dark red for the roof. For a house without a setting of trees, the color scheme should include green to offer rest to the eye: suggested colors were "light cool green" for the first story, a burnt sienna stain for the second story (shingles), and "bronze green" trim for both stories. Lively color was recommended for further details: yellow for gable panels, red for window sashes and for the roof shingles, dark green for shutters, and "bronze green" for the outside doors, 16

Interiors of the Shoppell dwellings showed asymmetrical floor plans, with polygonal room shapes usually grouped around side or central halls. Wood trim was usually of multi-band molding with bulls-eye or floral corner blocks. Staircases were usually closed string, with turned balusters, and heavy panelled newels. Double sliding doors which retracted into wall pockets were most popular between halls and parlors. Formal rooms on the first story were fitted with fireplaces (although the mantels were usually not included in the construction cost estimates), while heating pipes extended to the second story rooms which for the most part did not have fireplaces. Alcoves, nooks and closets were frequent. 15

One of the popular features (which Shoppell's plans reflected and rendered even more popular) was the open entry hall, warmed by a fireplace and highlighted by an ornate open staircase.

"The narrow, cold and cheerless staircase hall will soon be a thing of the past. The hall is now made a useful and beautiful feature of every good design. It should be square rather than long and narrow, thus making it a room rather than a passage. It should have a fireplace, not only for the sake of comfort and beauty, but for the reason that a fireplace in the lower hall ventilates the whole house, ....It should have a beautiful staircase [with] at least one platform to afford a rest...Winding steps should never be built where they can be avoided... It should display some stained glass...The hall

# SHOPPELL'S MODERN HOUSES



VIEW OF A HALL AND STAIRCASE

# THE HALL AND STAIRCASE

THE narrow, cold and cheerless staircase hall will soon be a thing of the past. The hall is now made a useful and beautiful feature of every good design.

It should be square rather than long and narrow, thus making it a room rather than a passage.

It should have a fireplace, not only for the sake of comfort and beauty, but for the reason that a fireplace in the lower hall ventilates the whole house, more or less. The impoverished air from adjoining rooms and from the upper floors (bad air is heavy and descends) is attracted to it and carried off.

It should have a beautiful staircase (not necessarily e with risers not over seven inches, treads not less than ten i at least one platform to afford a rest and make the as Winding steps should never be built where they can b avoided.

It should display some stained glass, if stained glass if The hall does not require full light; a subdued light is be-

It should have a hat and coat closet.

It should be protected from cold and draughts by a  $\nu\epsilon$  storm doors during the winter season.

Figure 4. Modern Houses, Selected Designs

does not require full light; a subdued light is better...It should have a hat and coat closet. It should be protected from cold and draughts by a vestibule and storm doors during the winter season."17

This type of large but cozy stairhall, often with a built-in seat or alcove and lighted by stained glass windows, became an increasingly popular feature in the more expensive house designs. (See Figure 4.) It will be further discussed in the section concerning Design #462.

Advertisements included at the back of each issue of Modern Houses reveal much about what was available to builders and owners of stylish dwellings. One issue, for example, included ads for everything from paints, roofing materials, mantels and wall paper, to bath and laundry tubs and flushable toilets, panelled metal ceilings, dumb waiters, wood Venetian blinds, stained glass and radiators. (See Figure 5A&B.)

In most issues of <u>Modern Houses</u>, Shoppell printed testimonials which the Association had received in praise of the publications, both from editors of other publications, and from individual home builders. Most of the testimonials are fairly repetitious, but their geographic range indicates that the Shoppell publications were becoming well-known at considerable distances from New York City.

"'Shoppell's Modern Houses' is a publication devoted to domestic architecture, and is so full of common sense, practical suggestions and valuable advice, that it ought to be in the hands of every person who has any desire to build a house. Its aim is high, and it is evident that its authors are capable of the grandest work, but we are glad to see that they show a predilection for demonstrating how houses of low and moderate cost may have beauty and elegance of design and convenience of arrangement, such as people of cultivation and good taste require." - New York Daily World

"There are a good many books published on this subject (Architecture), but one of the best sources we know of to obtain modern plans and designs is found in <a href="Shoppell's Modern Houses." - American Artisan, Chicago.">Shoppell's Modern Houses.</a>" - American Artisan, Chicago.

"'Shoppell's Modern Houses' is, truly, a magnificent quarterly. It has a practical mission, in these days of practical affairs, in placing before those who are about to build houses, plans for the same, many of them requiring no great outlay of money in the building. Beauty, comfort, cheapness and convenience are the desirables, and all are attained to a surprising degree. To one of moderate means who wants to build for himself, this publication will be of as much service as a moderate legacy. The estimates of cost are minute, and are so itemized that the reader can compare them with variations in his own neighborhood." - Good Housekeeping, Springfield, Mass.



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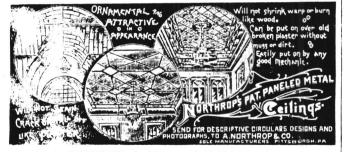
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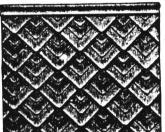
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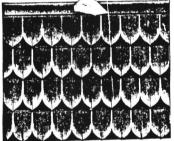
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Many individual homebuilders wrote enthusiastic testimonials for the Association, including two, printed in the 1890 issues of <u>Modern Houses</u>, from Prince George's County, Maryland.

L.R.C. Towles, of Accokeek, Maryland, wrote in November 1889:

"I consider that dealing with you has saved me several hundred dollars. I built from your design and the cost was less than your estimate. Without your specifications and bill of materials I could not possibly have prevented the contractor from cheating me.

Very truly yours,

L.R.C. Towles, M.D. "19

In October 1888, Dr. Leroy C. Towles had purchased from the Clagett family 17-1/2 acres of Cedar Hill, part of a larger tract of land on the south bank of the Piscataway Creek in the area known as Farmington. On this land he built a small cottage in 1889, and his letter to Shoppell indicates that he considered that he got the best of the bargain. Over the next several years, Towles built a small surgery under a separate roof, and several farm buildings. There he operated his surgeon's office, and managed a small farm. After Dr. Towles death, his widow sold Cedar Hill; the property was described as improved by an eight-room frame house and separate four-room doctor's office. 20 The buildings no longer stand.

Commander Daniel Ammen also wrote a testimonial letter to Shoppell, which was printed in the 1890 issues of <u>Modern Houses</u>:

"Ammendale, Md., Dec. 7th, 1889

In reply to your inquiry I have to say that I am entirely satisfied with your plan and estimates furnished me, and with the cottage I built. It is thought very well of, and I consider your business treatment valuable, honest and straightforward. I would not build again without availing myself of your aid.

Very truly yours,

Dan'l Ammen"21

Daniel Ammen, who had served as a U.S. Navy Commander during the Civil War, in 1869 purchased 128 acres of land called "Happy Home" near Vansville; on it he built a large cross-gable frame house with Gothic

Revival decorative trim, which became his home until his death in 1898. By the mid-1870's, this area had come to be known as Ammendale, and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad established a stop there known as Ammendale Station. In 1880, Ammen (by then Rear Admiral) sold twenty acres of his land on the opposite (west) side of the railroad to the Christian Brothers for the establishment of a Catholic school and novitiate; on it they built the large and impressive Queen Anne style Ammendale Normal Institute. 1885, after Admiral Ammen had retired from the Navy, he published a monograph entitled "Country Homes and their Improvement", as well as articles ("Country Homes and Who Should Have Them", and "The Improvement of a Country Home") in agricultural journals, in which he described the healthfulness of rural living, and advised on the construction of outbuildings, and the various factors in landscaping and plantings. In 1889 he purchased plans from Shoppell and built a modest tenant dwelling, about which he wrote the above-cited testimonial. This tenant cottage apparently no longer stands; "Happy Home", which was sold by Ammen's widow in 1903, burned to the ground in the 1950's.22

## Suburban Development in Prince George's County

The 1880's represented a period of tremendous residential development in areas outside of major cities. Like New York City, where suburban communities were rapidly developing in Long Island and New Jersey, Washington, D.C. was also experiencing expansion. The area that is of particular interest in Prince George's County is that to the north and east of the Federal City, where suburban development clustered along the lines of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. This railroad line had been completed between Washington and Baltimore in the summer of 1835, and within a generation, Hyattsville and Beltsville had become well established communities. (See maps, Appendix A:1 and 2) Hyattsville especially was highly regarded as a suburban residence for people who worked in the Federal City.

"Hyattsville, on the Washington Branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, is a beautiful village, tasteful houses in the modern style of architecture, ornamented with gardens and lawns ...it has gradually increased in beauty and prosperity until it stands as one of the foremost villages between Baltimore and Washington."23

By the mid-1880's, land speculators and developers began looking for ways of duplicating Hyattsville's success. One of the first of these was Edward Graves, who in 1887 purchased 383 acres bounded on the west by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and immediately south of the old Branchville Road. The community which developed at this location came to be known as Charlton Heights (later Berwyn Heights). In the first year of its development, 1888, approximately twenty dwellings were constructed, more than half from Shoppell designs. Charlton Heights never came close to equalling the success of Hyattsville. It grew slowly, and by 1910 had a popula-

tion of only 150 (in 38 dwellings) most of whom used the B&O Railroad to commute to businesses in Washington, D.C. Many of its late Victorian frame dwellings still stand, however, and it remains the best collection of Shoppell-designed houses in Prince George's County.24

At the same time, other residential suburban communities were springing up along the railroad line: Fox and Lutz's subdivision of the Calvert estate (Riversdale) into Riverdale Park, John O. Johnson's establishment of College Park out of the northmost section of the Calvert estate adjoining the Maryland Agricultural College, and Francis Shanabrook's Central Heights (now called Berwyn) were all laid out along the B&O Railroad in 1889. (See map, Appendix B.)

While College Park was populated principally by families associated with the College, the other suburbs were for the most part built for professionals and businessmen who used the train for commuting, and the success of the new residential development depended heavily on the railroad. It is not surprising therefore to find that the railroad lines themselves advertised in Shoppell's publications, which were to a significant extent directed at land speculators and developers. The 1890 issues of Modern Houses, for example, carry advertisements for the Erie Railway: "Suburban Homes convenient to New York City. Commutation Rates. Superior Train Service" and a map showing the branch lines in New Jersey, accompanied by "as will be seen in the above illustration, New York's beautiful suburban homes are on the line of the ERIE RAILWAY." Even the midwest railroad lines began to advertise in Modern Houses. The Missouri Pacific Railway advertised its route between St. Louis and Kansas City, and its Colorado Short Line to Pueblo and Denver; it offered "folders descriptive of the Suburban Homes on the line of the Missouri Pacific and Iron Mountain Route."25

Of particular interest to this study is the advertisement of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad which appeared in Shoppell's 1888 "Artistic Modern Houses of Low Cost":

"Pleasant and Profitable Homes in Virginia, West Virginia, and Maryland on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad - Low priced farmlands, cheap Grazing lands, large forests of rich timber lands - Profitable Mineral lands, Convenient Markets, Excellent Schools, Pleasant Social Advantages. Productive Fruit lands. No storms, droughts or cyclones. If you contemplate changing location, write to undersigned for information about this country and inducements offered new settlers by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Always take the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

M. V. Richards Land and Immigration Agent Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, Baltimore, Maryland."26

In the Spring of 1889, when the development of Washington's railroad suburbs was reaching its peak, the <u>Baltimore American</u> newspaper ran a

series of ten articles by Robert W. Shoppell, each one showing a perspective drawing and floor plan of a Shoppell-designed building. Each item in this series was set up in the format of a feature article, with an introductory paragraph on some aspect of home building; this was followed by a description of the size, materials, accommodations, special features and construction cost of each of the illustrated designs, in the same manner employed in Modern Houses. The series began with "One Thousand Dollars: A Model House to be built for that Sum", which described a small frame cottage. It included "Building a Stable: Plans for a model Stable and Carriage House", and "A Model \$3,000 House: A Plan and Sketch of a beautiful Summer House". The series culminated with "A Fine Colonial Home: It Costs \$7,000 but it is a very complete Structure"; this article described a large and elaborate Colonial Revival style frame mansion, with the comment that one design from this series "should study the wants of the rich man." Although the address of the Cooperative Building Plan Association was not given in any of the articles of the series, and purchase of the designs was not directly solicited, each sketch was signed "R.W. Shoppell, Architect, N.Y.", thus bringing Shoppell's name before a wide audience at a time when suburban development was booming in the Baltimore-Washington area.<sup>27</sup>

#### Documented Shoppell Designs in Prince George's County

The first documented Shoppell design to appear in one of the Prince George's County suburbs of Washington was built in 1887 by Clarence McEwen in the second subdivision of Hyattsville. Much of the land of this midnineteenth century town was owned by merchant/postmaster Christopher C. Hyatt, after whom the community took its name. In 1873, Hyatt had a twenty-acre section of his land surveyed and platted as "Hyatt's Addition to Hyattsville"; it soon became a desirable place of residence for commuters by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad into Washington. In 1882 George Johnson and Louis Wine purchased 196 acres adjoining the older section of Hyattsville, and had it subdivided into 100 building lots and parkland which they called "Wine and Johnson's First Addition to Hyattsville." In February 1887 Clarence McEwen purchased two unimproved lots in this new subdivision. He ordered house plan #444, illustrated in Shoppell's Modern Houses of that year. (See Figure 6 and map, Appendix C:1.) With a few modifications (adapted from design #337, See Figure 7), McEwen built a large front-gabled frame dwelling with fine Queen Anne style decorative detail: ornamental wall surfacing (fishscale shingles, geometric and ramiform paneling), windows with colored border lights, a wrap-around porch, and projecting and cutaway corner bays. (PG #68-16. See Figure 8).

Outstanding interior features included fireplaces in the dining room, stairhall, parlor, library and one upstairs bedroom, as well as heating pipes from a furnace in the cellar; the cellar itself had a concrete floor. To the rear was a kitchen wing with a rear stair to a bedroom above. Recommended exterior colors (which McEwen apparently followed) were light brown for the board siding, dark brown for window trim and paneling, and



CENERAL DIMENSIONS: Extreme width, 32 ft.; depth, including veranda, 54 ft. Heights of stories:

Cellar, 7 ft.; first story, 9 ft.; second story, 8 ft. 4 in.; attic, 8 ft.

Exterior Materials: Foundations, stone and brick; first story, clapboards; second story and roof, shingles; gables, panels and shingles. Outside blinds.

Interior Finish: Hard white plaster. Cellar ceiling plastered one heavy coat. Soft wood flooring and trim. Ash stairs. Wainscot in bath-room. Panels under windows in parlor, library and dining room. Interior wood work stained to said owners faished in hard oil

red stain.

ACCOMMODATIONS: The principal rooms and their sizes, closets, etc., are shown by the plans. Cellar with concrete floor under whole house. A bedroom, a trunk-room, and a hallway finished in attic. Furnace pipes from cellar throughout the house, with registers, are included in estimate. Fire-places with mantels in dining room, hall,

parlor, library and one bedroom.

Cost: \$3,363, † not including range and heater. The estimate is based on ‡ New York prices for materials and labor.

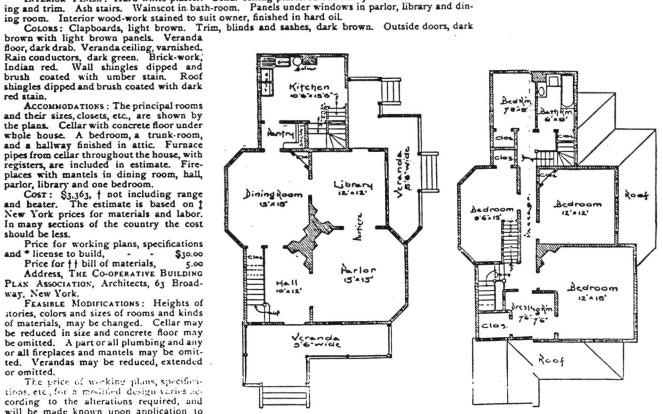
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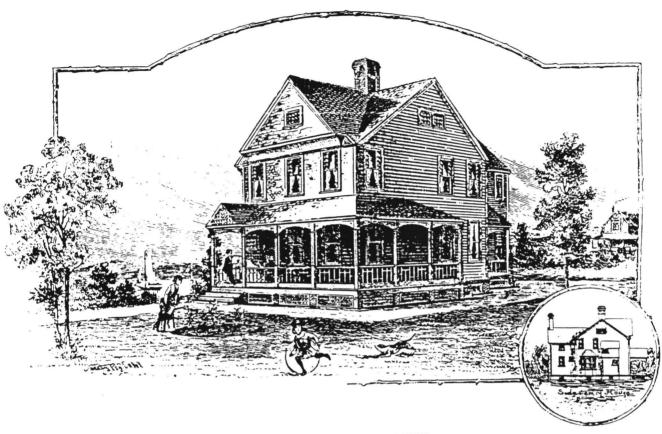
Address, THE CO-OPERATIVE BUILDING PLAN ASSOCIATION, Architects, 63 Broadway, New York.
FEASIBLE MODIFICATIONS: Heights of

stories, colors and sizes of rooms and kinds of materials, may be changed. Cellar may be reduced in size and concrete floor may be omitted. A part or all plumbing and any or all fireplaces and mantels may be omit-ted. Verandas may be reduced, extended or omitted.

The price of working plans, specifica-tions, etc., for a modified design varies ac-cording to the alterations required, and will be made known upon application to



Modern Houses, Selected Designs Figure 6.



DESIGN No. 337. PERSPECTIVE VIEW

#### DESCRIPTION OF DESIGN NUMBER 337

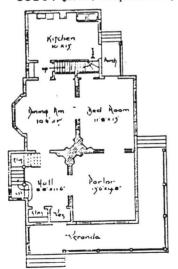
SIZE OF STRUCTURE: Front, 24 ft. Side, 45 ft., 6 in.

SIZE OF ROOMS: See floor plans.

HEIGHT OF STORIES: Cellar, 6 ft., 6 in.; First Story, 10 ft.; Second Story, 9 ft.

MATERIALS: Foundation, stone and brick; First Story, clapboards; Second Story, clapboards (shingles on the front); Roof, shingles.

COST: \$2.800, complete, except mantels and kitchen range.



FIRST FLOOR. NO. 337

[See page 147 for information about details, specifications, bill of quantities and working plans of this design.]

#### NOTES

The cost is figured from prices of material and labor in the neighborhood of New York City, June, 1886. In other localities and at different dates the cost will be somewhat modified. The publishers will be glad to acquaint the intending builder with this modified cost at any time.

Details of the Cornices, Windows, Doors, Gables, Trim, Mantels, Staircase, Inside Finish, Colors, &c., &c. (these constitute the principal and distinguishing beauty of modern houses), are fully shown, on a large scale, in our Working Drawings, and careful directions for their execution are given in our Specifications.

This design can be reversed, enlarged, reduced, or altered to suit special wants. The specifications can be altered, also, to employ different materials that may be best or cheapest in any locality.

Special Features.—Vestibule and large hall with the staircase recessed.

Sliding doors connect hall and parlor, parlor and bedroom, and bed-room and diningroom.

Fire-places in these four principal rooms.

Back stairway to second story.

Stationary wash-tubs in the kitchen.

Four bed-rooms, bath-room and a billiard-room in the second story.

The attic is unfinished, but two or three rooms can be finished there if desired.

Cellar under whole house. The veranda is 6 ft. wide.

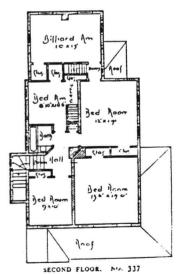


Figure 7. Modern Houses, 1887

Figure 8



FRONT AND SIDE VIEWS OF P.G. #68-16 SHOPPELL DESIGN #444



umber for the decorative shingles on the upper stories. One of the interior features which McEwen borrowed from similar design #337, was the use of pocket doors between the three principal spaces on the first story.

A newspaper account of November 1887 described the house: "C.H. McEwen, during the past season, has completed one of the finest houses in the place..."  $^{28}$ 

Shoppell estimated the cost (based on New York prices of materials and labor) of construction at \$3,363, and McEwen borrowed \$3,500 to finance the building of his house. He defaulted on the payment of his debt, and the house was sold in 1890. Although it changed hands several times, it was always described as one of Hyattsville's best dwellings: a "handsome two-story and attic frame dwelling with eight good rooms besides attic and cellar laid in concrete," ... "one of the best if not the best houses in Hyattsville." It is a fine example of one of Shoppell's most popular designs.

Five years after Clarence McEwen built Design #444, a second Shoppell design was built in the section of Hyattsville which was next developed. After the success of their First Addition to Hyattsville, developers Louis Wine and George Johnson subdivided (in 1884) another tract immediately to the east of their First Addition; Wine and Johnson's Second Addition to Hyattsville included 143 more building lots which surrounded the old Ravenswood Mansion, the home at that time of developer Wine. In 1890 the developers sold three unimproved lots to Rachel Tise, who with her husband operated a retail grocery in Hyattsville. In 1892 the Tises constructed a large and handsome frame dwelling adapted from Design #299 which had first appeared in Shoppell's Modern Houses in 1887. (See Figure 9 and map, Appendix C:1.) The house was side-gabled, with asymmetrical projecting gables and a one-story veranda across the principal facade. It was distinguished by an unusual three-story gabled rectangular bay which projected at a 45° angle from the corner of the main facade. This projecting bay lent a strong impression of height and verticality, and gave extra space and light to the front parlor (library). The house was sided with horizontal board on the first story, shingles on the upper stories, and panelling in the gable ends; it had a complete basement, and three rooms in the attic. Modern Houses commented that "the exterior appearance is novel and striking." (PG #68-18, See Figure 10.)

The interior plan consisted of a central stairhall, flanked by a large parlor on one side and two smaller asymmetrical spaces (library and dining room) on the other. Fireplaces were positioned diagonally in the interior corners of those two spaces, served by a common wide brick chimney. A rear wing housed the kitchen and pantry, as well as a rear stair to a bedroom above. The price was estimated (on the basis of New York prices for materials and labor in 1886) at \$4,600, not including furnace and mantels.

The Tises sold their house in 1905, and in 1931 it was acquired by the Rogers family who undertook several alterations. The Victorian veranda which had sheltered the main facade was removed and replaced by a



DESIGN No. 299. PERSPECTIVE VIEW

#### DESCRIPTION OF DESIGN NUMBER 299

SIZE of STRUCTURE: Front, 38 ft.; including bay-window, 41 ft. Side, 44 ft., including veranda.

SIZE OF ROOMS: See floor plans.

HEIGHT OF STORIES: Cellar, 7 ft., First Story, 10 ft.; Second Story, 9 ft.; Third Story, 7 ft., 6 in.

MATERIALS: Foundaments Dining Room library. FIRST FLOOR. NO. 299

tion, brick and stone; First Story, clapboards; Second Story, shingles; Gables, half timbered; Roof, shingles.

COST: \$4,600, complete, except furnace and mantels.

[See page 75 for infor-mation about details, speci-fications, bill of quantities and working plans of this design.]

#### NOTES

The cost is figured from prices of material and labor in the neighborhood of New York City, March, 1886. In most other localities the cost is less

Figure 9.

SPECIAL FEATURES.-Cellar under the whole house. Three rooms in the attic, and abundant store-room.

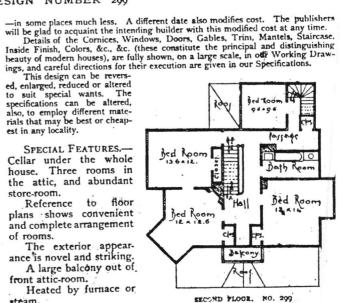
Reference to floor plans shows convenient and complete arrangement of rooms.

The exterior appearance is novel and striking.

A large balcony out of front attic-room.

Heated by furnace or

Modern Houses, 1887



26

Figure 10



CORNER AND FRONT VIEWS OF P.G. #68-18 SHOPPELL DESIGN #299



Classical Revival entry porch, and the main door was rebuilt with leaded fanlight and sidelights.  $^{30}$  Although altered, the house is still a prominent and visible landmark, and an important reminder of the Shoppell houses built in the early days of the Hyattsville subdivisions.

In the same year that Clarence McEwen built his Shoppell-designed house in Hyattsville (1887), Edward Graves, a land speculator and developer from Washington, D.C., took steps to capitalize on the growing movement in suburban development; he purchased 383 acres of land about four miles northeast of Hyattsville, immediately east of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Graves hired a firm to survey and plat a new residential community which he called Charlton Heights; he then turned the land over to the "Charlton Heights Improvement Company", which began to purchase house designs advertised in Shoppell's publications. 31 By the end of the first year, approximately 20 dwellings had been constructed, more than half of them from Shoppell designs. The Company built only one each of the more ornate building types, and these no doubt served as models for new purchasers. Apparently, however, none of these designs was ever reproduced. During the 1890's, most of the houses erected were more modest in style, and there were several examples of each.

Four of the more substantial Shoppell designs were constructed in Charlton Heights in 1888 and 1889, and still stand in good condition, outstanding examples of this late nineteenth century housing phenomenon. Design #216 (See Figures 11 and 12) was built by the Charlton Heights Improvement Company in 1888, on two lots (#26 and #27 in Block #24) which fronted on Keleher Street, one of the principal streets in the 1888 plat. (See map, Appendix C:2.) Design #216, which first appeared in the 1888 issues of Modern Houses, was a side-gabled frame house which incorporated a three-story octagonal tower centered in its principal facade; interior spaces were arranged around the principal octagonal parlor. (PG #67-11, See Figure 13.)

Design #216 was distinguished by a variety of ornamental siding: plain horizontal board on the first story, scalloped shingles on the second, and fishscale shingles at third level and the gable ends. The apex of each gable end was embellished with ramiform paneling, and the eight-faceted roof of the octagonal tower was surmounted with an acornshaped metal finial. On the interior, the octagonal parlor had a fire-place and mantel in one of its interior walls, this wall and flue shared with the adjoining irregularly shaped dining room. The side stairhall featured a closed-string two-run staircase; door and window surrounds were multi-band moldings with bullseye cornerblocks. The main facade was highlighted by a one-story, three-sided veranda which followed the lines of the octagonal tower. To the rear was a kitchen wing with rear staircase to a bedroom above.

Recommended colors for Design #216 were "bronze green" for the board siding, shutters, and window trim, sienna for the ornamental shingles, and brown for other trim; roof shingles and brick foundations were to be painted "Indian red". $^{32}$  (It is not known whether these colors were used

# ARTISTIC MODERN HOUSES OF LOW COST.

By R. W. SHOPPELL, President of the Co-operative Building. Plan Association, Architects, New York,



PERSPECTIVE VIEW OF DESIGN No. 216

#### DESCRIPTION OF DESIGN NUMBER 216.

THIS house has fine, large rooms, a well lighted hall and stairway, good closet room, bath-room, back stairway, cellar, and a very attractive and comfortable veranda.

A veranda should be low and broad so that it will be shady, and thus answer the purpose for which it is designed. The posts should be spaced a good distance apart so that they will not obstruct the view.

In the attic story (plan not shown) there is one small bedroom and one tine large room; the latter is large enough for a small billiard table, and is a good place of banishment for the gentlemen who smoke. The edor of the weed is thus confined to the top of the house or escapes to the open air through the windows. When wife and daughters assure us that they "like the fragrance of a good cigar," it is well to credit them with this mental. reservation: they do not like the dead odor to "hang around" for days, in

curtains, carpets and upholstery. A secluded room like this is desirable for other purposes. It makes a fine study for student or minister; a good studio for an artist; a play-room for children; a sewing-room or a "growlery" where the man of the house can look over the bills and

Below will be found dimensions, cost, etc.:

SIZE OF STRUCTURE: Front, 27 ft., 8 in.; Bay projects, 3 ft. Side, 43 ft., 2 in. Veranda projects, 5 ft., 6 in.

SIZE OF HORMS: See floor plans.

HEIGHT OF STORIES: Cellar, 6 ft., 6 in.; First Story, 9 ft., 3 in.; Second Story, 8 ft., 9 in.; Third Figure 11. Artistic Modern

MATERIALS: Foundation, brick and stone; First Story, clapboards; Second Story, shingled; Gables, shingled; Roof, shingles.

COST: \$2,325 to \$3,075 (according to prices for materials and labor in different tocalities); all complete.

GUARANTEED ESTIMATES: For those who order Working Plans and Specifications for this design, or for any design published by the Co-operative Building Plan Association (without which none of their designs can be well built, nor can be kept within the estimates), the Association will make a special estimate based on local prices for material and labor. The Association guarantees that a contract can be placed at figures not exceeding the special estimate, otherwise, they will charge nothing for their services.

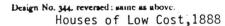
Correspondence solicited. Address the Oo-operative Building Plan Association. Architects, 63

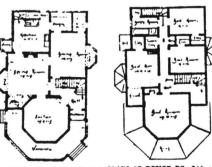
Broadway, N. V.

MODIFICATIONS: The Association has the following modifications of the above design:

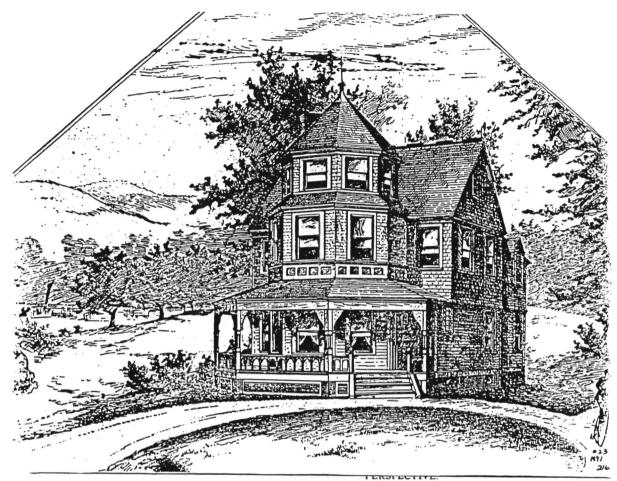
Design No. 216, reversed: precisely the same as above except that the plans are reversed.

Design No. 344: same exterior as No. 216; tower a little higher. Plans a little deeper. First floor differently arranged, as shown by the plan given. Cnet, \$3,000 to \$4,000.





FIRST AND SECOND PLOOR PLANS



# DESCRIPTION.

For explanation of all symbols (\* † etc.) see page 40.

GENERAL DIMENSIONS: Width, 30 ft. 6 in.; depth including veranda, 48 ft. 8 in. Heights of stories, Cellar. 6 ft. 6 in.; first story, 9 ft. 3 in.; second story, 8 ft: 9 in.; attic, 8 ft.

EXTERIOR MATERIALS: Foundations, stone and brick; first story, clapboards; second story, gables and roof, shingles; tower, panels and shingles. Outside blinds

to all windows except those of the cellar.

INTERIOR FINISH: Hard white plaster; plaster cornices in hall, parlor and dining room. Soft wood floor and trim. Ash staircase. Panels under hall and dining room windows. Bath-room wainscoted. Interior woodwork mished in hard oil.

Colors: Clapboards, blinds and sashes, bronze green. Trim, outside doors, veranda floor, and rain conductors, seal brown. Veranda ceiling, chrome yellow. Brick-work, Indian red. Wall shingles dipped and brush coated steina stain. Roof shingles dipped and brush coated Indian red.

coated Indian red stain.

A commodations: The principal rooms and their sizes, closets, etc., are shown by the plans. Cellar under kitchen. Tower room finished in attic. This room make a pleasant study or smoking room. Bay window in diving room. Back stairway, bath-room and servant's bedream over kitchen. Fireplace and one hard wood mantal included in estimate.

mant included in estimate.

Cor: \$2,804, † not including range and heater.
The elimate is based on \$1 New York prices for materials and alion. In many sections of the country the cost

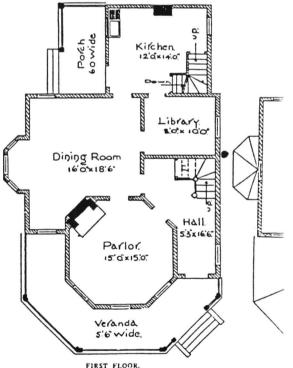
should be less.

Indee for working plans, specifications and \* license to build \$20,00

Pice for \$\dagger\$ bill of materials, - \$5,00

Address, The Co-operative Building Plan Association, Architects, 3 Broadway, New York.

Figure 12. Modern Houses, #23, 1891.



FEASIBLE MODIFICATIONS: Helrooms and kinds of materials in extended under whole house. A pfireplaces and mantels, may be omused one chimney will suffice.

Figure 13



FRONT AND SIDE VIEWS OF P.G. #67-11 SHOPPELL DESIGN #216



on the Charlton Heights model; it has been painted white for at least fifty years, and a paint analysis has not been undertaken.)

Design #216 was described in the Shoppell catalogs as having "fine, large rooms, a well-lighted hall and stairway, good closet room, bathroom, back stairway, cellar, and a very attractive and comfortable veranda." Shoppell's comments included the following: "In the attic story there is one small bedroom and one fine large room; the latter is large enough for a small billiard table, and is a good place of banishment for the gentlemen who smoke. The odor of the weed is thus confined to the top of the house or escapes to the open air through the windows..... A secluded room like this is desirable for other purposes. It makes a fine study for student or minister; a good studio for an artist; a playroom for children; a sewing room or a "growlery" where the man of the house can look over the bills and figure up expenses." The cost of construction was estimated, based on New York prices of labor and materials, as ranging between \$2,325 and \$3,075 depending on local prices.<sup>33</sup>

This house (Shoppell Design #216) in Block #24 was used as a model for several years; in 1892 it was purchased by Edward Graves, the developer of Charlton Heights, together with eleven other dwellings which the Company had constructed. Graves himself lived in another fine Queen Anne style house (also very likely a Shoppell design, similar to Design #438, See Figure 14) a few blocks to the east. He leased the house in Block #24 to tenants until 1907. After he left the community, his residence became St. Anne's Infant Asylum, and the house in Block #24 was for many years used as a dormitory for young mothers who were cared for at St. Anne's. It was purchased in 1939 by the O'Dea family, and has remained their home to this day. It is in close-to-original condition, and remains a fine example of one of Shoppell's most popular designs.

Shoppell Design #462 (PG #67-17) was also built by the Charlton Heights Improvement Company in 1888, on Lots #24-26 of Block 8, fronting also on Keleher Street, as were most of the more important models. map, Appendix C:2.) Design #462, which first appeared in the 1887 issues of Modern Houses, was a large, side-gabled frame house with a three-story octagonal corner tower; it had a projecting one-story octagonal porch. connected by an uncovered piazza to a pedimented veranda across the main facade. The tower and veranda added variety to the lines of the building, and all elevations were enlivened with windows of multiple panes. Above these windows, the apex of the gable end was decorated with geometric paneling. (See Figure 15.) Recommended colors were bronze green for the board siding on the first story, and red for the shingles of the upper stories. The shutters, window trim and roof shingles were to be painted a darker red. It is not determined whether these colors were used on the Charlton Heights model. The board siding is now covered with asbestos shingle, and the shingles of the upper stories have been painted white. A photograph, Figure 16, from early in this century indicates that the house had been painted white by that time. No paint analysis has been undertaken.)



DESIGN No. 438. PERSPECTIVE VIEW

## DESCRIPTION OF DESIGN NUMBER 438

SIZE OF STRUCTURE: Front, 38 ft. Side, including front veranda, 33 ft.

SIZE OF ROOMS: See floor plans.

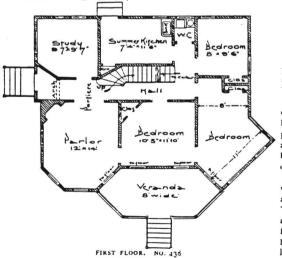
HEIGHT OF STORIES: Cellar, 6 ft., 8 in.; First Story, 9 ft.; Second Story, 8 ft., 8 in.

MATERIALS: Foundation, stone wall and brick piers; First Story, clapboards; Second Story, shingles; Gables, shingles; Roof, shingles. COST: \$2,500, complete.

SPECIAL FEATURES.—Designed for erection in the Chautauqua Assembly Grounds, New York, near a hotel which is relied upon to supply meals. A small kitchen is provided as a resource in case of necessity.

Nine bedrooms on the first and second floors; three more can be finished in the attic.

Cellar under the parlor, enclosed with stone walls; remainder of the house is set on brick piers.



# NOTES

The cost is figured from prices of material and labor in the neighborhood of New York City, December, 1886. In other localities and at different dates the cost will be somewhat modified. The publishers will be glad to acquaint the intending builder with this modified cost at any time.

This design can be reversed, enlarged, reduced or altered to suit special wants. The specifications can be altered, also, to employ different materials that may be best or cheapest in any locality.

Dedroom

Jedroom

Jed

Figure 14. Modern Houses, 1887



### DESIGN No. 462. PERSPECTIVE VIEW

# DESCRIPTION OF DESIGN NUMBER 462

SIZE OF STRUCTURE: Front, including kitchen and parlor bay, 41 ft. Side, not including verandas, 31 ft., 6 in.

SIZE OF ROOMS: See floor plans.

HEIGHT OF STORIES: Cellar, 6 ft., 6 in.: First Story, 9 ft., 6 in.; Second Story, 8 ft., 6 in.

MATERIALS: Foundation, stone walls; First Story, clapboards; Second Story, shingles; Gables, shingles; Roof of house, slate; of verandas, shingles.

COST: \$4,600, complete, except mantels, range and heater.

Special Features.-A compact arrangement of rooms.

All the rooms of the first floor communicate,

Direct access to the front hall from the kitchen without passing through a living room.

Heater pipes and registers are provided in all the rooms.

The attic is plastered and finished in one large play-room for children; three or four bedrooms can be made instead, if preferred.

Cellar under the whole house. Laundry under library.

This design is represented in colors by the frontispiece to this book.

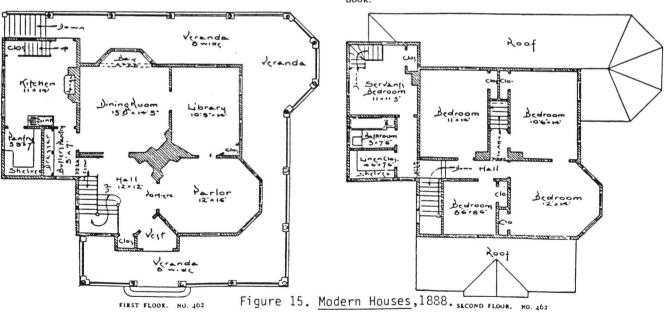
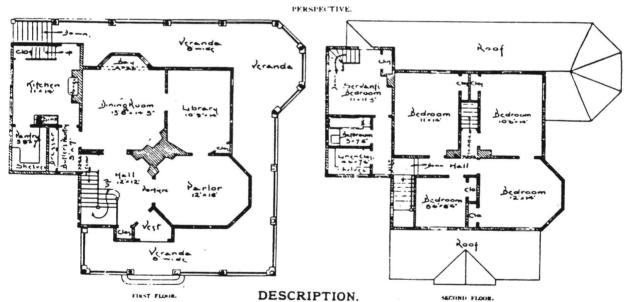


Figure 16



CIRCA 1900 PHOTOGRAPH OF P.G. #67-17 SHOPPELL DESIGN #462





( ENERAL DIMENSIONS: Width over all, 50 ft.; depth, including

Verandas, 43 ft. 6 in. Heights of stories: Cellar, 6 ft. 6 in.; first story, 9 ft. 6 in.; second story, 8 ft. 6 in.

Exterior Materials: Foundations, stone; first story, clapsurds; second story, gables, and veranda roofs, shingles; main of, slate. Outside blinds to all windows except those of the stairise, attic and cellar.

INTERIOR FINISH: Sand finish plaster. Cellar ceiling plastered to heavy coat. Ash floor in first story with an under-flooring of it wood; hard pine floor in attle; sort wood floors elsewhere. Soft and trim. Ash staircase. Panels under windows in parlor, dining on and library. Kitchen and bath-room wainscoted. Interior "al-work finished in hard oil.

Colors: Clapboards, bronze green. Trim, blinds, sashes and an conductors, dark red. Outside doors, dark red with bronze green panels. Veranda floor, dark olive drab. Veranda ceiling, 60. Brick-work, Indian red. Wall shingles, dipped and brush sated red; roof shingles a darker red.

ACCOMMODATIONS: The principal rooms and their sizes, closets, etc., are shown by the plans. Cellar under whole house. Laundry under kitchen. Attic plastered and finished as a large playroom; space for three or four bedrooms instead, if preferred. Heater pipes and registers in all rooms. All sides of the house equally presentable. Open fireplaces and mantels in hall, parlor and dining room, and set range in kitchen, included in estimate.

Cost: \$5,081, † not including heater. The estimate is based on 1 New York prices for materials and labor. In many sections of the country the cost should be less.

Price for working plans, specifications and \* license to build.

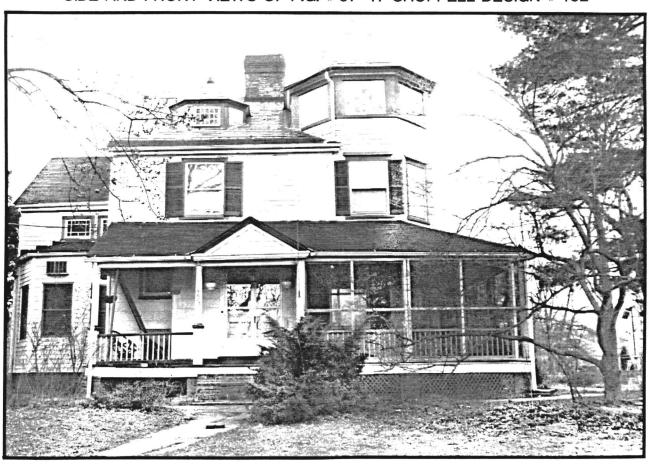
\$55.00

Build,
Price for † bill of materials,
Address, The Co-operative Building Plan Association,
Architects, 63 Broadway, New York.
Feasible Modifications: Heights of stories, colors, sizes of rooms and kinds of materials may be changed. Laundry tuba may be placed in kitchen. Foundation may be planned for a level grade.

Figure 18



SIDE AND FRONT VIEWS OF P.G. #67-17 SHOPPELL DESIGN #462



The interior of Design #462 consisted of four principal spaces (hall. dining room, library and parlor) arranged around a central chimney, each first story room warmed by a fireplace set diagonally in the interior One of the four spaces was the entry stairhall, a large rectangular space with a mantel in its interior corner, a vestibule leading to the outside door, a small coat closet, and a two-run stair set into the exterior corner. The handsome closed-string stair was panelled in old English style, and lighted on two sides with stained glass windows, as was also the closet. The entry/stairhall in Design #462 conformed well to that recommended in Shoppell's publications, cf. Figure 4: "It should be square rather than long and narrow... should have a fireplace ...should have a beautiful staircase ...at least one platform to afford a rest ...winding steps should never be built where they can be avoided should display some stained glass ... should have a hat and coat closet ...should be protected from cold and draughts by a vestibule...." retracting sliding door separated the stairhall from the dining room. To the side and inset from the main block was a two-story kitchen wing, with adjoining pantry and a rear stair to a servant's bedroom and bath.

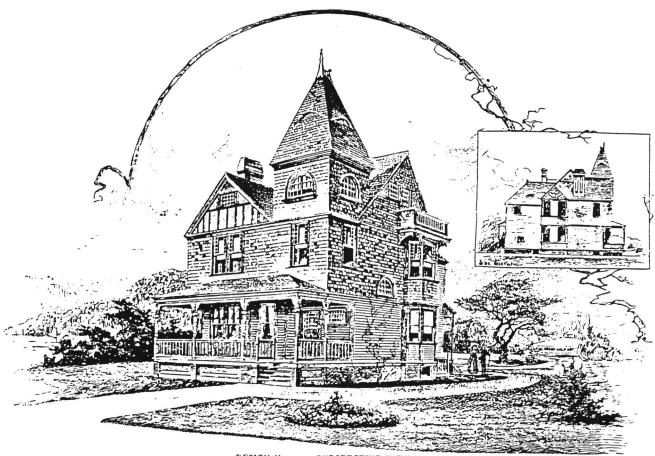
Design #462 was one of the larger and more elegant plans offered by Shoppell. The published description offered a full basement, laundry under the kitchen wing, an open attic which could be divided into three or four bedrooms, and a slate roof. The cost of construction was estimated in 1887 (based on New York prices for materials and labor) at \$4,600,not including mantels or heater. When it was described in somewhat greater detail in <a href="Modern Houses">Modern Houses</a>, Volume #23, 1891, the estimate was \$5,081 and included mantels but not the heater. (See Figure 17.)

The finished house and ten lots were purchased from the Charlton Heights Improvement Company by Mrs. Ernestine Studley in October 1888; she borrowed \$3,000 to make the purchase, and the mortgage was held by George N. Walker. Mrs. Studley defaulted on her mortgage payments, the mortgage was foreclosed, and the property was sold in December 1893 for the high bid of \$3,550. At that time, the property was described as "improved by a handsome dwelling house built several years ago."35 This elegant Shoppell dwelling was purchased by the Kleiner family in 1895, and remained their home until the 1930's. It has undergone several alterations in this century: the early enclosure of the octagonal projecting porch, and later addition of kitchen bay and carport. It is still, however, easily recognizable from its original published design. (See Figure 18.) It is a fine example of a Queen Anne style pattern book house with outstanding interior detail, and is an important visual landmark in Berwyn Heights today.

The third Shoppell design (PG #67-12) was built in Charlton Heights in 1889; it was constructed from Design #449, which first appeared in the 1887 issues of <u>Modern Houses</u>. (See Figure 19.) This was a two-and-one-half-story frame cross-gable dwelling, with a three-story rectangular corner tower, and novelty paneling in the gables.

Like the other prominent Shoppell designs used in Charlton Heights, Design #449 had a variety of ornamental surface coverings: plain horizontal board on the first story, rectangular shingles on the second story

# SHOPPELL'S MODERN HOUSES



DESIGN No. 449. PERSPECTIVE VIEW

# DESCRIPTION OF DESIGN NUMBER 449

IZE OF STRUCTURE: Front, 25 ft. Side, 54 ft., including front and rear porches.

SIZE OF ROOMS: See floor plans. Porch HEIGHT OF STORIES: Cellar, 7 ft.; First Story, 9 ft., 6 in.; Second Story, 8 ft., 6 in. MATERIALS: Foundation, stone and brick; First Story, clapboards; Second Story, shingles; Roof, shingles. COST: \$3,000, complete, except mantels, range and heater. Mining Koom NOTES The cost is figured from prices of material and labor in the

FIRST FLOOR.

Figure 19. Modern Houses, 1887.

at any time.

neighborhood of New York City. December, 1886. In other lo-

calities and at different dates

the cost will be somewhat modified. The publishers will be

glad to acquaint the intending

builder with this modified cost

Details of the Cornices, Windows, Doors, Gables, Trim, Mantels, Staircase, Inside Finish, Colors, &c., &c. (these constitute the principal and

distinguishing beauty of modern houses), are fully shown, on a large scale, in our Working Drawings, and careful directions for their execution are given in our Specifications.

This design can be reversed, enlarged, reduced or altered to suit special wants. The specifications can be altered, also, to employ different materials that may be best or cheapest in any locality.

SPECIAL FEATURES .-Open fire-places in the parlor, the library and the dining-room.

The arrangement of rooms is compact and convenient. Large closets throughout.

Two bedrooms are finished in the attic.

Cellar under the whole of the main house. Not excavated under the kitchen.

Roof 400f SECUND FLUOR. NO. 449

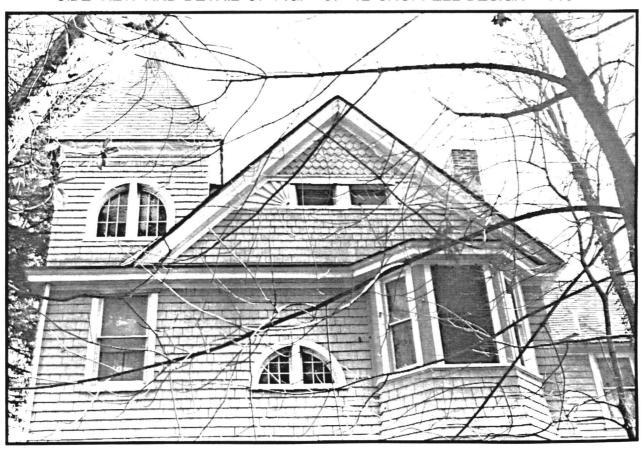
Figure 20



P.G. #67-12 SHOPPELL DESIGN #449



SIDE VIEW AND DETAIL OF P.G. #67-12 SHOPPELL DESIGN #449



and tower, and lively geometric and ramiform paneling in the gables. A one-story wraparound veranda with bracketed posts sheltered the front and side of the house. The third story of the rectangular tower was lighted by a two-part round-arch window on two sides, and a similar round-arch window lighted the side staircase between the first and second story. The tower was surmounted by a steep four-plane pyramidal roof, topped by a tall metal finial. One of the side rooms (the library) and the bedroom above it were lighted by a projecting bay, and the gable above this bay was enlivened with saw-tooth shingle siding, and small windows flanked by ray-pattern paneling.

The asymmetrical floor plan included a side staircase in the corner tower, and three other large spaces. Fireplaces in the front parlor and adjoining dining room were set diagonally side by side in the exterior wall, both served by a tall wide panelled brick chimney. Extending to the rear, giving the building a T shape, was a two-story kitchen wing, with rear stairs to a servant's bedroom above. There was a cellar (with concrete floor) under the main block.

The cost of construction was estimated (on the basis of New York prices for materials and labor) at \$3,000, not including mantels and heater. In 1892, when Design #449 was advertised again, the cost of construction was estimated at \$3,600, by then including wood mantels in parlor, dining room and library. It was described as having two finished rooms in the attic, plaster cornices and medallions in parlor, dining room, library and hall, and wood mantels in these first three rooms. Recommended colors were dark olive drab on the board siding of the first story, sienna stain on the shingles which sided the upper stories, bronze green for exterior doors, reddish stain for the roof shingles, dark red for window trim, and light olive green for other trim.36

Design #449 was built in Charlton Heights in 1889 by Elizabeth Stoner, who in October 1888 had purchased unimproved lots #1 and 2 in Block 8. These two lots were located on the corner of two of the principal streets in this developing suburb, and Mrs. Stoner built the house to face on Keleher Street, as did designs #216 and #462, already built. (See Appendix C:2.) Written into Mrs. Stoner's deed was the requirement that "when a building is erected ...it shall not be within 40 feet of the building line as shown on the plat of Charlton Heights."37

The cost of constructing Design #449 was estimated in 1887 at \$3,000; Mrs. Stoner borrowed \$2,500 to finance the construction, purchased the two adjoining lots, and paid off the debt shortly after the turn of the century. All of this was apparently done as an investment; during the years of her ownership, the house was leased to tenants, and there is no evidence that Mrs. Stoner herself ever lived in Charlton Heights. For the next quarter century, it was the home of a journalist, Charles Donaldson, who sold the property in 1928 to the Chlopicki family; it remains the Chlopicki home to the present day. 38 (See Figure 20.) It is today painted yellow with white trim; it is not known whether the original color recommendations were followed. The house stands today on a shaded corner lot, an important and visible landmark in the present day community, a

fine example of high style Queen Anne pattern book house with outstanding surface detail.

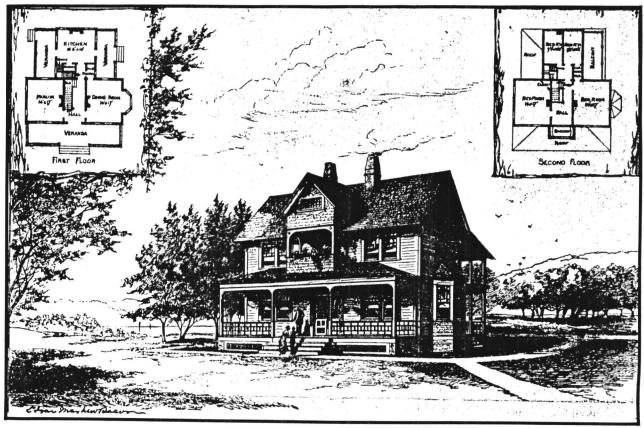
A fourth example of Shoppell's designs was constructed by the Charlton Heights Improvement Company at the end of 1889, fronting on the same street as the three others just cited. (See Appendix C:2.) It was built from Design #204, first published in Modern Houses, 1887. Figure 21.) This fourth dwelling (PG #67-14) differed from the three earlier house designs in that it was a more modest dwelling with only minimal Queen Anne style decoration. It followed the plan of the traditional I-house, with central stairhall flanked by a parlor on each side. Kitchen and pantry were incorporated into a rear wing which formed a T: a rear stair led to two small bedrooms over the kitchen. This relatively plain dwelling was distinguished by a central projecting crossgable on the main facade, which formed a balcony at second level. A one-story facadewide veranda sheltered the main facade, and also the two sides of the rear wing. The siding was of plain horizontal board, except for the gables which were covered with novelty shingles. The design was advertised as "A good Southern house. Hall through the centre, well ventilated and with plenty of verandas and covered balconies. Open fireplaces, wood mantels and a cellar under the kitchen. One of the side verandas enclosed makes a good conservatory."39

The house built in Charlton Heights from Design #204 was sold by the Company in October 1890; it was occupied by tenants for the next 15 years, and passed through a series of short-term owner/landlords. It was sold in 1905 to John McNitt, a telegraph operator for the U.S. Post Office, who made it his family home for twenty years. McNitt enclosed part of the veranda and built a two-story side addition. Further additions have altered the side and rear of the house, but it is still a conspicuous landmark (See Figure 22) and an important reminder of the early Shoppell dwellings constructed in the suburb of Charlton Heights. 40

Two more fine Queen Anne style frame dwellings were erected by the Charlton Heights Improvement Company in 1888, probably from Shoppell patterns; although they resemble the Shoppell houses in plan and designs, the specific patterns have not been identified. One of these houses (PG #67-19, See Figure 23) is crossgabled and roughly cruciform in plan, and distinguished by a projecting semi-octagonal bay and second-story balcony highly decorated with incised vergeboards and lacework spindle frieze. The other house (PG #67-18, See Figure 24) is hiproofed and roughly square, with crossgables and projecting bays, and is highlighted by panelled chimneys, eyebrow and double sash windows with border lights, and considerable variety in surface coverings. 41 Four more houses erected in Charlton Heights during the same time period may prove to have been constructed from Shoppell designs. 42

By the end of 1889, approximately 20 houses had been built in Charlton Heights, and the new town became the home principally of professionals who used the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to commute into Washington, D.C. For the next several years, the Charlton Heights Improvement Company continued to sell lots, and to erect houses of a more modest

### SHOPPELL'S MODERN HOUSES



DESIGN No. 204. PERSPECTIVE VIEW

#### DESCRIPTION OF DESIGN NUMBER 204

SIZE OF STRUCTURE: Front, 38 ft. Side, 46 ft., inclusive of veranda.

Size of Rooms: See floor plans.

HEIGHT OF STORIES: Cellar, 6 ft., 6 in.; First Story, 10 ft.; Second Story, 9 ft.; Third Story, open attic.

MATERIALS: Foundation, stone; First Story, clapboards; Second Story, clapboards; Gables, shingles; Roof, shingles.

COST: \$3,000, complete.

[See the first pages of this book for information about details, specifications, bill of quantities and working plans of this design.]

#### NOTES

The cost is figured from prices of material and labor in the neighborhood of New York City, October, 1885. In most other localities the cost is less—in some places much less. A different date also modifies cost. The publishers will be glad to acquaint the intending builder with this modified cost at any time.

Details of the Cornices, Windows, Doors, Gables, Trim, Mantels, Staircase, Inside Finish, Colors, &c., &c. (these constitute the principal and distinguishing beauty of modern houses), are fully shown on a large scale, on our Working Drawings, and careful directions for their execution are given in our Specifications.

This design can be reversed, enlarged, reduced or altered to suit special wants. The specifications can be altered, also, to employ different materials that may be best or cheapest in any locality.

SPECIAL FEATURES.—A good Southern house. Hall through the centre, well ventilated and with plenty of verandas and covered balconies. Open fireplaces, wood mantels and a cellar under the kitchen, One of the side verandas enclosed makes a good conservatory.

To reduce cost use posts set in concrete, or brick piers for foundations. It is a great mistake to suppose that posts do not make good, firm and enduring foundations. They have stood the test of supporting some of the largest factories, filled with heavy machinery, for years. The only danger is in rotting at the ground surface. Wood that is wholly and continuously under ground or under water never rots. It is not the wetting but the drying that causes the decay. Setting the posts in concrete, as we specify, thoroughly protects them from any possibility of dampness or wetting and, therefore, makes them perfectly safe. The concrete hardens and becomes like stone, so that the building actually reats on stone piers.

In the South the kitchen is usually placed in a detached building, but there is no good reason why it may not be connected with the main house, if it is well separated by pantries, closets, storerooms, and a passage of some length.

The artistic use of colors in the decoration of buildings has become a subject of great interest. Cultivated people will endure no longer the "white house and green shutter style" for exteriors, and "graining" for interiors. It costs no more, or but little more, to decorate the house according to correct principles, and make it really pleasing and delightful to the eye. By the right use of colors architectural defects are made less striking; low buildings are given the appearance of height; narrow buildings are given breadth and small buildings are made to appear larger. The commonest houses are often made beautiful by the proper study and application of paints and stains.

Figure 21. Modern Houses, 1887.

Figure 22



FRONT VIEW OF P.G. #67-14 SHOPPELL DESIGN #204

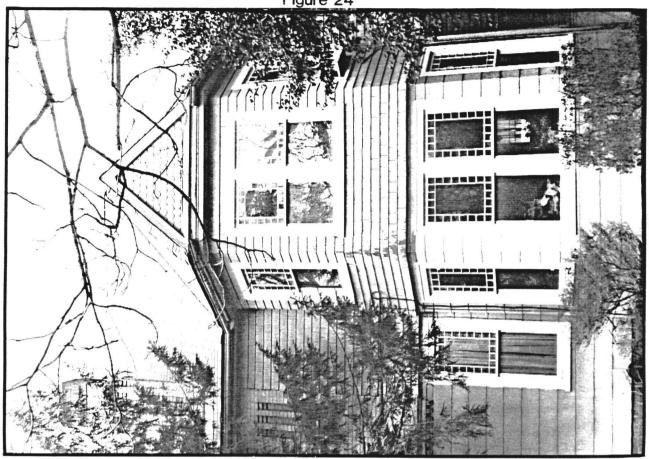
Figure 23



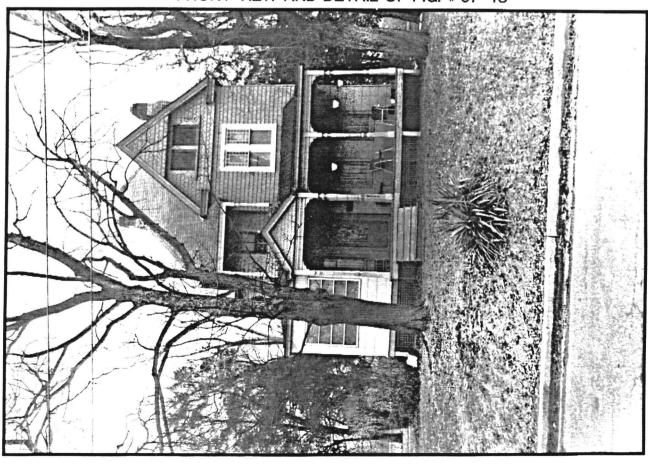
SIDE VIEW AND DETAIL OF P.G. #67-19



Figure 24



FRONT VIEW AND DETAIL OF P.G. #67-18

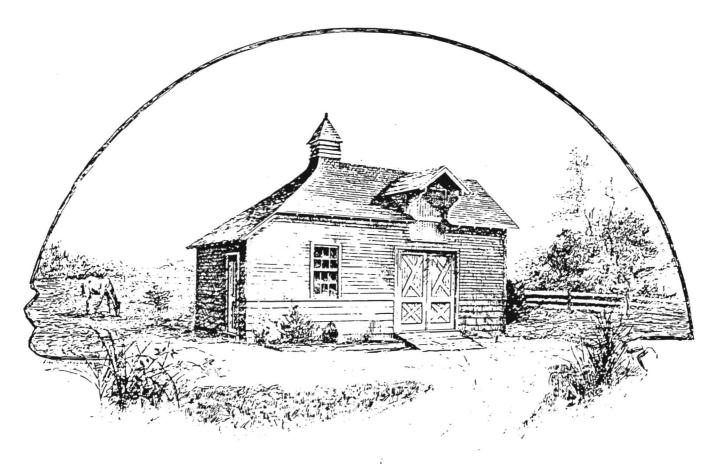


style than the earlier Shoppell-designed models. In 1892, developer Edward Graves, and James Waugh, secretary of the company, bought the remaining unsold lots, including twelve already-constructed dwellings.43 Graves and Waugh continued to sell lots, both improved and unimproved, and the Charlton Heights Improvement Company ceased operations. In 1896, by an Act of the Maryland General Assembly, the town was incorporated, and its name was changed to Berwyn Heights. It continued to grow slowly; by 1910, the population was slightly over 150, and there were 38 dwellings.44 Today most of the lots have been filled in with 1950's subdivision housing, and Berwyn Heights is a quiet residential community with curving streets and old trees, set back and somewhat secluded, between two major The nucleus of the 1888 community is highlighted by outstanding examples of late Victorian frame dwellings many of which were built from Shoppell designs. Although surrounded by modest mid-twentieth century subdivision housing stock, these late nineteenth century dwellings stand out as prominent landmarks, and important reminders of the part played by Victorian mail-order house plans in the development of Washington's suburbs.45

# Later Years of the Cooperative Building Plan Association

In 1892, Shoppell published (in Volume #38 of Modern Houses) the fifty most popular designs produced and sold by the Cooperative Building Plan Association. Entitled "Fifty Favorites. A Collection that cannot be Duplicated", they included designs for residences ranging from a small (20 x 25 foot) two-bedroom cottage to a huge (75 by 80 foot) mansion with full basement and attic, corner towers, billiard room and porte-cochere, and ranged in estimated cost of construction from \$550 to \$16,500. The "Fifty Favortes" included also designs for four stables, ranging in price from \$450 to \$2,770. These fifty designs, which included three models built in Hyattsville and Charlton Heights in 1887 and 1888,46 were described as the most popular of the designs used in building the 9,000 houses by then constructed from Shoppell designs. Some of these designs had been built as many as 300 times. Because of the frequent use of these particular designs, Shoppell could say without hesitation that his estimated costs of construction had been proved beyond doubt; he could therefore guarantee the estimated construction costs, and offer money back for the plans if contractor bids exceeded his estimated figures. (See Appendix D, "Fifty Favorites.")

Once the Cooperative Building Plan Association had established itself as a source of high quality and economical designs for dwellings, it began to publish plans of other types of buildings, e.g., libraries, banks, railway stations, stables and carriage houses, churches, shops, exhibition buildings, schoolhouses, grandstands and even hotels, factories and mills. (See Figures #25 through #28.) By far the majority of the building plans, throughout the existence of the Association, however, were for private dwellings.



STABLE AND CARRIAGE-HOUSE DESIGN No. 473. PERSPECTIVE VIEW

# DESCRIPTION OF DESIGN NUMBER 473

CIZE OF STRUCTURE: Front, 30 ft. Side, 16 ft.

SIZE OF ROOMS: See floor plans.

HEIGHT OF STORIES: First Story, 8 ft., 8 in.

MATERIALS: Foundation, stone; First Story, clapboards;

Roof, shingles.

COST: \$300, complete.

NOTES

The cost is figured from prices of material and labor in the neighborhood of New York City, December, 1886. In other localities and at different dates the cost will be somewhat modified. The publishers will be glad to acquaint the intending builder with this modified cost at any time.

Details of the Cornices, Windows, Doors, Gables, Trim, Inside Finish, Colors, &c., &c. (these constitute the principal and distinguishing beauty of modern houses), are fully shown, on a large scale, in our Working Drawings, and careful directions for their execution are given in our Specifications.

This design can be reversed, enlarged, reduced or altered to suit special wants. The specifications can be altered, also, to employ different materials that may be best or cheapest in any locality.

SPECIAL FEATURES.—Space for two carriages in the carriage-room.

The stable can be made to accommodate three horses by dividing the box stall.

Stable and carriage-room are conicted by a sliding door. Both rooms are floored with two-inch hemlock planks laid on chestnut sleepers. Box Stall Stall
9'6'x9'6' +6'96

Carriage Room
15 x 15

Feedbox

Troot Coset

Hamilton

Modern Houses, 1887. Design for Stable

Hay loft over the carriage-room and the single stall, reached by a ladder. The remainder of the space (over the box stall) is open to the roof, on which is placed a ventilator.

Two grain bins are provided in the loft, with galvanized iron tubes leading to a feed box in the stable.



#### DESCRIPTION.

For explanation of all symbols (\* † etc.) see page 134.

JERAL DIMENSIONS: Width, 17 ft. 4 in.; depth, including perch. 41 ft. 4 in ; height of

XTERIOR MATERIALS: Foundation, all walls and gables, brick; pressed brick and stone

:TERIOR FINISH: Yellow pine flooring, with under-flooring and felt between. White pine gallery and steps. Outside doors, oak. All wood-work finished with hard oil. Sand finish plaster walls and ceilings. Stained glass in all windows and doors.

DLORS: All brick and stone-work cleaned down at completion; pressed brick and stone eft natural color; the body brick-work neatly re-pointed and evenly stained red. Outside and frames finished with hard oil, natural color. Trim, casings, cornices, bands, sashes and inductors, dark green. Tin roof, painted dark red.

ECOMMODATIONS: One large room with a gallery 8 ft. above floor; staircase leading to gallery. the space on the main floor (except that marked Public) and in galleries is intended ok-cases. It is intended to heat the building by a stove set about the middle of the main the pipe to descend into a sunken brick flue leading to the chimney, thus avoiding an

081, \$1,500, not including heating apparatus. The estimate is based on New York prices derials and labor. In many sections of the country the cost should be less.

rice for working plans, specifications and \* license to build, . . . . . . rice for # bill of materials, . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ddress, The Co-operative Building Pean Association, Architects, 63 Broadway, New

onto Modifications: Height of story, general dimensions, initerials, and colors may be A. Cellar may be placed under a part or whole of building. Main floor may be concrete emovable sectional top floor.

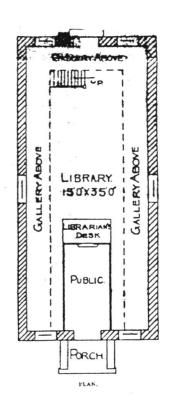


Figure 26. Modern Houses, #17, 1890 Design for Library

### SHOPPELL'S MODERN HOUSES

#### DESCRIPTION OF DESIGN NUM-BER 546.

A BANK.

SIZE OF STRUCTURE:
Front width, 30 ft. Side

MATERIALS EMPLOYED:
Exterior-Foundations, stone;
First Story, brick; Second
Story, brick; Roof, metallic
chingles. Interior—Cellar
floor cemented: First Story
finished with cherry, stained
pa. logany; Second Story,
with white pine; stairway,
from first to second story,
cherry, stained mahogany.

ACCOMMODATIONS: The principal rooms, closets, etc., are shown by the floor plans given here. Beside these there is a cellar, 26 ft. by 33 ft., and an attic story unfanished.

COST: \$7,500 to \$10,000, according to the prevailing prices for materials and labor in different localities. All complete, except vault, bank counter and railings. The difference in cost is explained on page 23.

GUARANTEED ESTI-MATE, WORKING PLANS, SPECIFICA-TIONS, ETC.: See page 23 for information and terms.

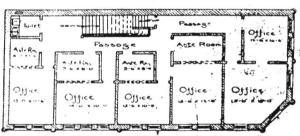
Read "How to Build a House," on pages 22, 23 and 21.

# BUILD A MODERN HOUSE.

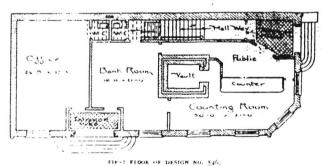
The desirability of building modern houses, especially those of moderate cost, to rent, to sell or to live in, is now very well understood. But there are many who have given the subject no serious attention, although they have the means with which to build. Such persons make a serious mistake, and they will realize some day with regret that they have paid out for rent more than sufficient to have built desirable houses. There-, are no real difficulties in the way of building, even by those of no experience whatever, when our drawings, specifications and directions are followed.

There are many others whose savings will partly pay for building. If such a one will call upon some wise friend for advice operhaps the company that employs him) he will

A BANK. PERSPECTIVE VIEW OF DESIGN NUMBER



SICOSO PLOOR OF DESIGN NO. 546.



sizes described. The comparisate can be applied to the exterior width and depth aled. "'SHOPPELL'S MODERN Housks le publication devoted to domestic architecture, and is so full of common sense, practical suggestions and valuable advice. that it ought to be in the hands of every person who has any desire to build a house. Its aim is high. and it is evident that its authors are capable of the grandest work, but we are glad to see that they show a predilection for demonstrating how houses of low and moderate cost may have beauty and elegance

rangement, such as people of cultivation and good taste require."- Nine Vork

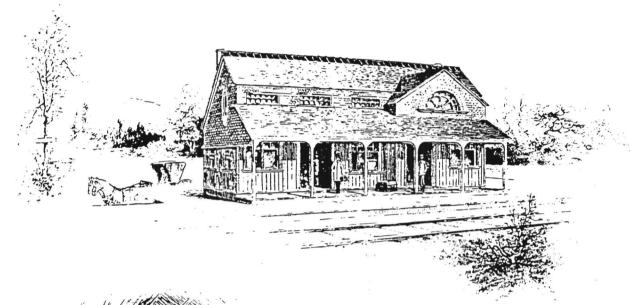
probably learn that it is wholly practicable to boild, say, for instance, a rangement, su \$2,500 house with \$1.000 perhaps even with a less amount. There is not Park World.

Figure 27. Modern Houses, #9, 1888.

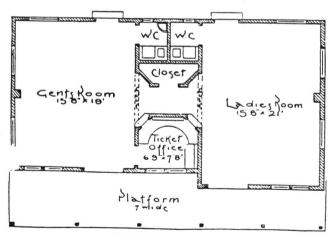
Design for Bank

A very simple preparation continue any service of the looms had the forms which are sery partly surfaced or the plans (a) the books propure a tage measure, yard stick or "tention which which we have been also been al

heights, lengths and breadths of some familiar rooms, those at present occupied, for instance. This gives a basis for comparison and very accurately brings to think this cities described. The comparison can be applied to the exterior width and deputated.



PERSPECTIVE VIEW OF INTERIOR. No. 472



I LOOK PLAN. No. 472

DESIGN No. 472. PERSPECTIVE VIEW OF EXTERIOR

# DESCRIPTION OF DESIGN NUMBER 472

SIZE OF STRUCTURE: Front, 41 ft. Side, including platform, 27 ft.

SIZE OF ROOMS: See floor plans.

HEIGHT: From floor to ridge, inside, 20 ft.

MATERIALS: Foundation, wood posts; Side Walls, siding and shingles; Roof, shingles.

COST: \$1,400, complete, including plumbing.

## NOTES

The cost is figured from prices of material and labor in the neighborhood of New York City, December, 1886. In other localities and at different dates the cost will be somewhat modified. The publishers will be glad to acquaint the intending builder with this modified cost at any time.

Details of the Cornices, Windows, Doors, Gables, Trim, Inside Finish, Colors, etc., etc. (these constitute the principal and distinguishing beauty of modern houses), are fully shown, on a large scale, in our Working Drawings, and careful directions for their execution are given in our Specifications.

This design can be reversed, enlarged, reduced or altered to suit special wants. The specifications can be altered, also, to employ different materials that may be best or cheapest in any locality.

SPECIAL FEATURES .-- A railway station of low cost.

The ladies' and gentlemen's waiting-rooms each have a flue for a stove.

In the ticket-office there is a desk for a telegraphic instrument, a ticket rack, and two windows through which the tickets are sold.

The interior is finished with Southern pine-natural color. Wainscoting throughout both the waiting-rooms.

The water-closets are concentrated between the waiting-rooms, and have light and air direct from the outside.

The windows in the upper part of the waiting-rooms insure proper ventilation,

Figure 28. Modern Houses, 1887. Design for Railway Station

Modern Houses continued to be published in quarterly issues for thirty years. In 1907, it was superseded by Shoppell's Homes-Decorations-Gardens, an Illustrated Monthly Magazine for the Owner and Builder, published by Cooperative Architects, successors to the Cooperative Building Plan Association.<sup>47</sup> The new monthly magazine offered a very different format from the original quarterly catalog of designs. It included long descriptive articles about specific house designs, illustrated not only by scaled floor plans, but by photographs of exterior detail and interior decor. It included articles on interior decorating, heating, lighting, plumbing, and lawn and garden design.

The new magazine reflected the changing methods and modes of the new century in articles which recommended, for example, fire-proof all-concrete buildings. 48 (See Figure 29.) It continued to run advertisements for all kinds of products associated with building and decorating, (e.g. mantels, paints, fencing, dumb waiters, elevators, furnaces, etc.) and thus is a valuable record of techniques, products, and machinery of the day. (See Figure 30.) The new magazine also offered back copies of Modern Houses, for \$1.00 per volume, each quarterly volume containing approximately 60 designs. 49 During the early years of this century, these back issues of Shoppell's publications were sold until their supply was exhausted.

The new <u>Shoppell's Homes - Decorations - Gardens</u> was quite simply a home-and-garden-oriented magazine; it no longer served as a mail-order catalog of house plans. Other companies had, in the meantime, taken over that earlier function, for example the Radford Architectural Company of Chicago, Illinois, and the Gorden-Van Tine Company of Davenport, Iowa.50 At the same time, George F. Barber was producing not only fine late Victorian houseplans, but also the prepared construction materials. In 1904, the Aladdin Company was established in Bay City, Michigan, and began circulating catalogs of house plans; like Barber, the Aladdin Company produced both house plans and prepared materials.51 Within a few years of the establishment of the Aladdin Company, Sears, Roebuck and Company entered the mail-order house business, and soon afterwards its greatest rival, Montgomery Ward, followed suit. By the time of World War I, Shoppell's Cooperative Building Plan Association had been replaced by companies which carried Shoppell's idea a step further in providing not only the plan but the product.

# Conclusion

Robert W. Shoppell's publications are an outstandingly rich record of late Victorian houses in the United States. While the dwellings which his architects designed were not architecturally unique or even particularly innovative, the designs show in exceptional detail the houses in which middle- to upper-middle-class Americans lived or aspired to live. Shoppell's plans and specifications preserve for future generations information as to the building materials, dimensions, arrangement of rooms, decorative detail, paint colors, mechanical facilities, grounds and settings of the dwellings of late Victorian America. Several fine examples of these houses still stand in Prince George's County, and together with the collection of their published designs, are an invaluable source of information about America's late Victorian domestic architecture. These buildings exemplify the late nineteenth century ideal in housing at a time of tremendous suburban expansion, and were the direct forerunners of the popular Sears houses of the succeeding generation.

# A SUBSTANTIAL FIREPROOF HOUSE.

COST, COMPLETE, \$22,000.

E. S. CHILD, Architect. .

The house shown in the accompanying perspective, substantial and artistic as it is, would prove most impressive if erected on an appropriate site. The architect, Mr. Child, has bestowed unusual care in designing the plans and his object has been to provide for the construction of a home, which will not only be convenient and comfortable in all its details, but which will also attract admiring observation from all under whose eyes it comes. The projecting bay windows add materially to the looks of the building, and it forms, as a whole, a very pretty picture in the landscape by which it is surrounded.

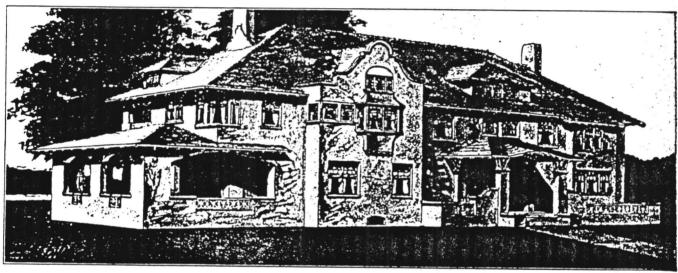
The entrance piazza of this house is wid-

with a cement or tiled floor and there is a side entrance, to which a porte cochere can be added, should the arrangement of the landscape permit.

The first story of the house contains a wide staircase hall, to the right of which is a small reception room, in which is a bay window and an open fireplace. The reception room is 12 feet 6 inches by 14 feet in dimension, and the staircase hall, 17 by 26 feet. Opening from the hall is the living room, 24 by 31 feet, which faces the veranda, which has an area of 14 by 31 feet. To the right of the staircase hall is a side hall which opens directly on the porch. To the rear of the staircase hall is

On the second story are four bed obers, three bathrooms and two services, three bathrooms and two services. The bed chambers are 17 inches by 14 feet, 27 by 15 feet, 13 inches by 19 feet, and 17 feet by 13 inches in dimension. The servants are 9 by 10 feet and 12 feet 6 inches 14 feet in area. A large dressing maclosets and a clothes chute are also be found on this floor. On the third floor four chambers and one bathroom finite The bathrooms are equipped with every in itary device known to the modern plantary device known to the modern plantary device known to the modern plantary device who will be the modern plantary of the provided for every room of the building.

The interior finish of this delightful



E. S. CHILD, Architect.

A SUBSTANTIAL FIREPROOF HOUSE.

ened at both ends by an open terrace, and the real living piazza of the house, on which the family and its guests will enjoy the Summer air, is on the side. It is spacious and homelike and can be enclosed in glass, during the Winter months, making of it a beautiful sun parlor. A feasible modification of the plans would be the building of a fireplace for this sun parlor, connecting with the same chimney shown in the design.

The building material of this home is intended to be hollow tile, one of the best fireproof materials yet discovered, and the building should have a flat tiled roof. For a roof first floor about \$550 should be added to the estimated cost, which is \$22,
OOO. The open terrace should be finished the appetite on a cold day in Winter.

the dining room, 20 by 16 feet, and adjoining this a conservatory, 13 by 30 feet. On the other side of the dining room is a spacious butler's pantry, connected with the kitchen, this latter room being 13 by 17 feet in area and equipped with every device to add to the convenience of the chef and his aids. Back of the kitchen is a room devoted to the use of the servants, and from this the back porch can be reached. The dining room is separated from the hall by doors of leaded glass. In the living room, which is the finest in the house, is an open fireplace and a number of bookcases, designed in the same style as the exterior. The dining room also has an open fireplace, which will inspire the appetite on a cold day in Winter

may be arranged to meet the tastes of builder. As suggested by the architect, staircase hall should be finished in when with a mahogany handrail to the staids a mahogany wainscot 20 inches high. Undining room should be finished in maboany, the reception room in enamel white the living room in dark oak. The descontemplates the finish of the second storexcept the bathrooms and dressing room enamel white. The bathrooms and dreing room are to be finished in birch, and third story and kitchen in natural white wood.

The heating of this house is to be either by hot water or by a ventilating system that air.

Figure 29. Shoppell's Homes. Decorations. Gardens, No. #3, March 1910

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We sell direct to the consumer, thereby saving you from 35 to 50 per cent. on your purchases. Our output is enormous and we ship to every State and every part of the Globe. Our designs are the most exclusive and exquisite ever produced and we have them at all prices, but always 35 to 50 per cent. less than dealers charge. Send roc. in stamps to cover postage, for our large, handsome catalogue (9 x 12 ins.) showing 50 elegant designs.

CENTRAL MANTEL CO.,

1005 Pine Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Prices Low facturers we sell direct to those who use them, saving to the buyer the intermediate profit

"We are ploneers in the manufacture of Wood Mantels, and give our personal supervision to all branches of the manufacture of the personal supervision to all branches of the manufacture of the service of the service of selected thoroughly killa-dried limber, and with our modern machinery are enabled to make the very highest grade of goods with the least possible expense. The prices speak for themselves. Catalogue free."

Illustrated Catalogue mailed on receipt of Ten Cents (10c.) iu stamps.

### WM. M. TAYLOR Mantel and Grate Co.,

26 South Third St. Columbus, O.

A COLUMN TO THE RESIDENCE OF THE PROPERTY OF T "A rose by any other name would smell as sweet," but paint by any other name than the HORSE SHOR BRAND—secret paint—paint with no pedigree, ashamed of its character and afraid of its history, may well be doubted.

# Horse Shoe Brand

is all paint, true paint and pure paint, nothing but paint. You get the proof bafore you get the paint. That makes you safe. That makes you safe. That makes you sure of quality and certain of results.

Ask for the Analysis, which shows the composition to be Zinc White, White Lead, Linseed Oil, and the necessary thating color and drier, all strictly pure and high grade.

Don't guess at contents or gamble on quality. Get the HORSE SHOE BRAND. Its purity is your surety.

# GREGG VARNISH CO.'S

BRANDS ARE PUT UP ON THE SAME HIGH STANDARD, AND THE SAME EXCELLENCE IN RESULTS POLLOWS THEIR USE.

Gregg's Crystal Preservative and Bregg's Light Hard Oll Finish for Incide Work, and

ana Gregg's Spar Varnish for Outside Work, Gregg's Floor Varnish, are house finish-ere par execlience.

MOUND CITY PAINT & COLOR CO.

GREGO VARNISH CO.

ST. LOUIS, MO., U. S. A. Sorris B. Gragg, Proc. Wm. H. Grapp, Jr., Vice-E. H. Dyer, See'r.

# ARTIST

THERE'S a construction of growing charm all very artistic and deco

FIREPLACE MA

which we make of Or Brick. They have a stylish effect which pleasing. There's no pensive and can be easily set by local brickmasons. If you are remodel send for our Sketch Book showing 53 designs of Mante from the control of the co from \$12.00 PHILADELPHIA & BOSTON FACE BR upwards.

# Beautify and Protect your



Fifty designs to select from and our prices are sure to be sati

ENTERPRISE FENCE AND FOUNDRY 368 So. Senate Avenue, Indianapolis, Inc

#### **ARTISTIC MANTE**

Our line embraces everything needed for th fireplace, and our mantels range in price fro \$2.65 up. Catalogue free.

THE GEO. W. CLARK CO

91 Dearborn St., Chicago, III. 306 Main St., Jackson

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ESTABLISHED 1880.

#### COMFORT HOMES OF

happiness. It is the securing of the warmth, good cheer and comfort that can only come from a perfect system of heating.
"Thatcher" heating apparatus is noted for its superior quality
and construction. Has been used by leading architects and builders for 58 years.

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When writing Advertisers, please mention Shoppell's Homes Decorations Gardens.



### Notes

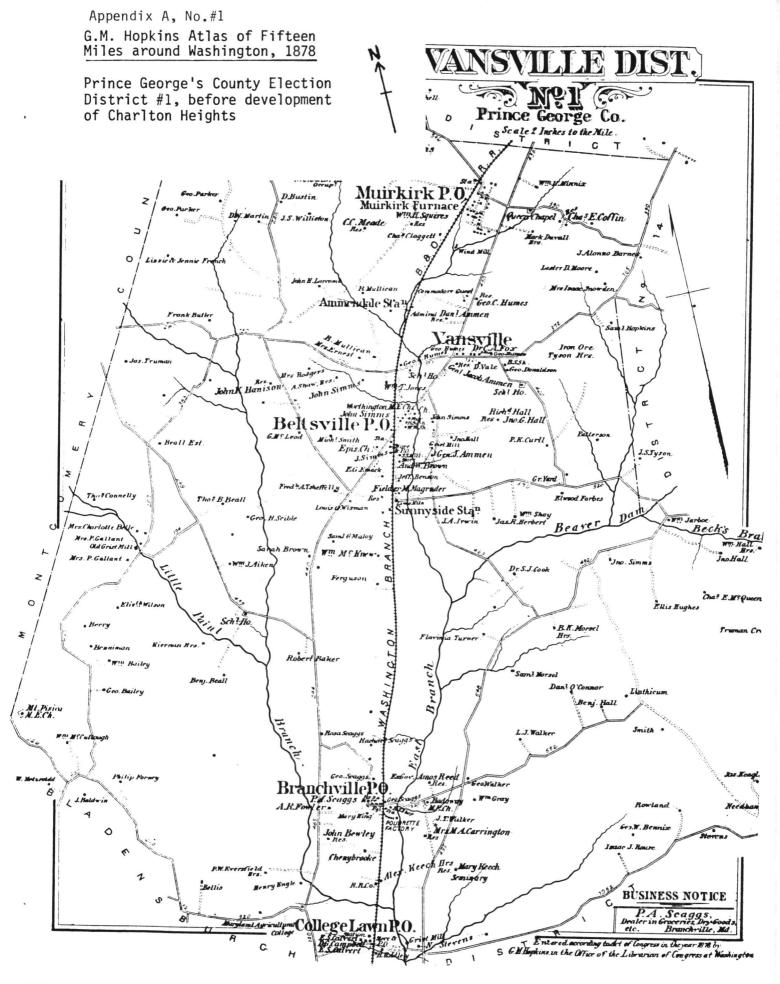
- 1 Sloan, Samuel, <u>The Model Architect</u>, in two volumes, Philadelphia, 1852.
- Palliser and Palliser, <u>Model Dwellings</u>, New York, 1892. Palliser and Palliser, <u>American Architecture</u>, New York, 1888; Palliser's <u>Modern Buildings</u>, New York, 1891; <u>Palliser's Up to Date House Plans</u>, New York, 1906.
- Shoppell, R.W., <u>Artistic Modern Houses of Low Cost</u>, New York, 1881; on microfilm, Library of Congress, Hitchcock collection of American Architecture.
- 4 Shoppell, R. W., <u>How to Build, Funish and Decorate</u>, New York, 1883; on microfilm, Library of Congress, Hitchcock collection; preface.
- 5 Title page, <u>How to Build</u>, <u>Furnish and Decorate</u>, cf. Note 4.
- 6 Shoppell, R. W., <u>Building Plans for Modern Low Cost Houses</u>, New York, 1884.
- 7 Shoppell's <u>Modern Houses</u>, <u>An Illustrated Architectural Quarterly</u>, New York, 1886-1907 (Library of Congress, University of Maryland Architecture Library, Case Western Reserve Library, Boston Public Library, Volumes 1 through 85).
- 8 Shoppell's <u>Modern Houses</u>, Volume I, No. 1, January 1886, "Miscellaneous Notes."
- 9 ibid.
- 10 Shoppell's <u>Modern Houses</u>, Volume I, No. 2, April 1886, "Miscellaneous Notes."
- 11 ibid.
- 12 Shoppell, R. W., <u>Building Plans for Modern Low Cost Houses</u>, New York, 1884: "Getting Ready to Build, Helpful and Practical Hints".
- 13 Shoppell's <u>Modern Houses</u>, January 1886 <u>et passim</u>.
- Shoppell, R. W., <u>Builder's Portfolio</u> and <u>Handbook</u>, New York, 1886. cf. advertisement, <u>Modern Houses</u>, Volume I, No. 4, October 1886, p. VIII.
- 15 Shoppell's Modern Houses, passim.
- 16 Shoppell's  $\underline{\text{Modern Houses}}$  #10,1889; cf. also description of Design #204, 1887.
- 17 Shoppell's <u>Modern Houses</u>, <u>Selected Designs</u>, p. 12, undated (Rare Book collection, University of Maryland Architecture Library).

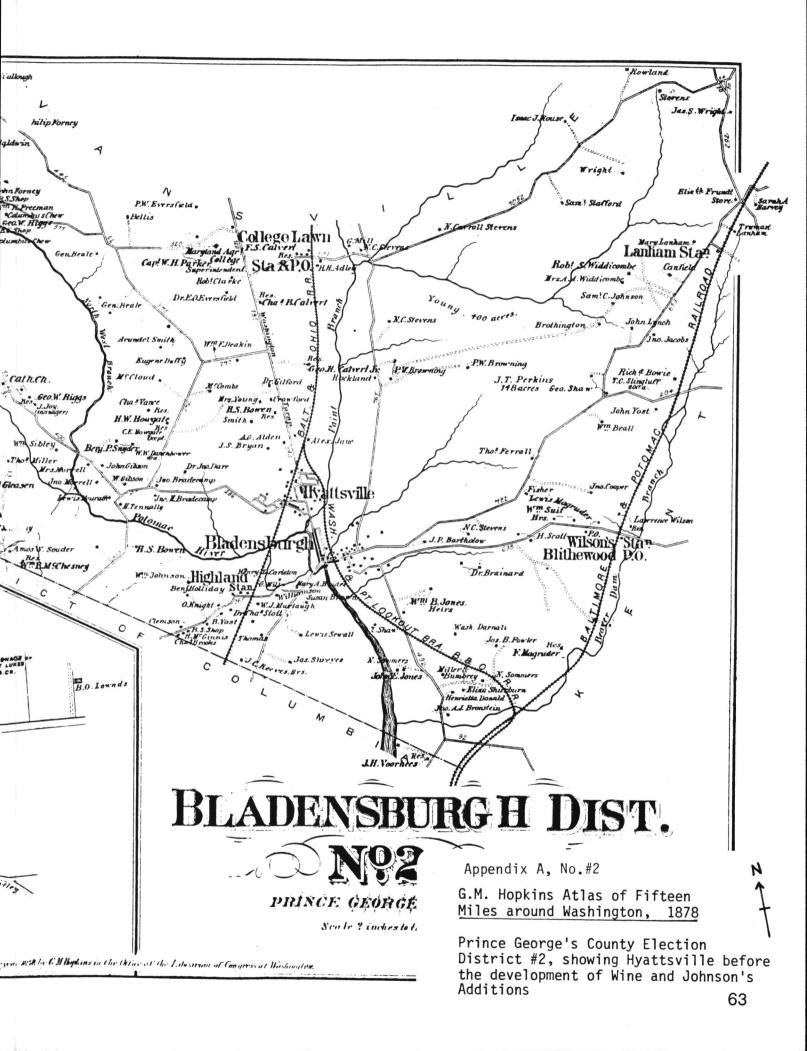
- 18 Shoppell's Modern Houses, No. 5, January 1887.
- 19 Shoppell's Modern Houses, No. 15, 1890.
- Prince George's County Deed JWB #11:362; Prince George's County Equity #4324; Prince George's County Estate File #1757; Prince George's Enquirer, 19 September 1913.
- 21 Shoppell's Modern Houses, No. 15, 1890.
- Prince George's County Tax Assessments, 1888-1897; MHT Inventory files, PG #60-4 and #60-8; "Country Homes and Their Improvement" on microfilm, Library of Congress, Hitchcock collection; Washington Star, "The Rambler", 21 November 1921.
- G. M. Hopkins, <u>Atlas of Fifteen Miles Around Washington</u> "Historical Sketch of Prince George [sic] County, Maryland."
- 24 cf. MHT Inventory File PG #67-22, Berwyn Heights Survey District.
- 25 Shoppell's Modern Houses, No. 15 and following, 1890.
- 26 cf. Note #3
- 27 <u>The Baltimore American</u>, ten consecutive Sunday issues, 31 March through 2 June 1889.
- Washington Evening Star, 3 November 1887, Hyattsville correspondence.
- $^{29}$  Prince George's County Deeds JWB #8:73, 74; JWB #10:171; JWB #14:314; Equity #1798 and #2305. See MHT Inventory Form PG #68-16.
- 30 Prince George's County Deeds #63:532, #364:439. See MHT Inventory Form PG #68-18.
- Prince George's County Deed JWB #9:127, plat JWB #10:309; Prince George's County Tax Assessments, 1888-90.
- 32 Shoppell, <u>Modern Houses</u>, Vol. #23, 1891.
- 33 Shoppell, <u>Artistic Modern Houses of Low Cost</u>, 1888, Design #216.
- Prince George's County Deeds JWB #21:225; #521:341; Prince George's County Tax Assessments, 1888-1900. See MHT Inventory Form PG #67-11.
- 35 Prince George's County Deed JWB #10:478; Prince George's County Equity
  #1996. See MHT Inventory Form PG #67-17.
- 36 Shoppell's <u>Modern Houses</u>, Vol. #38, 1892, p. 200.
- 37 Prince George's County Deed JWB #15:258.

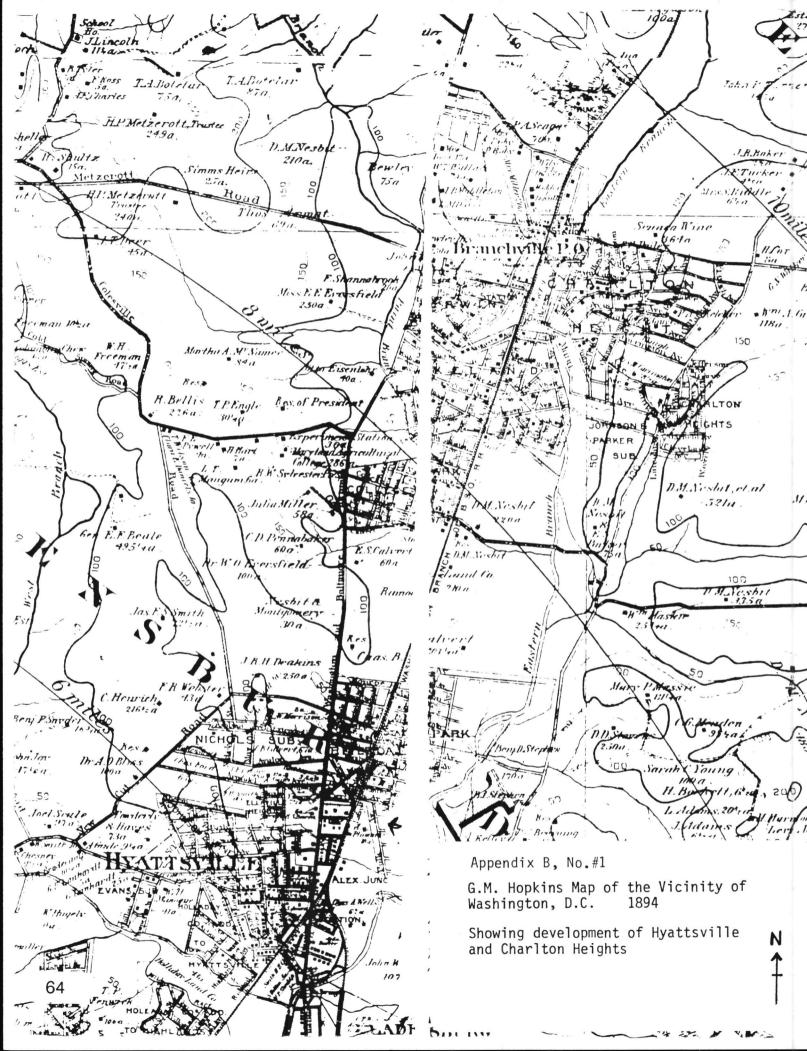
- Prince George's County Deeds #22:211, #313:543; Prince George's County Tax Assessments 1888-1910; Census for Prince George's County, 1900. See MHT Inventory form PG #67-12.
- 39 Description of Design #204, Shoppell's Modern Houses, 1887.
- 40 Prince George's County Deeds JWB #15:739; #23:176; #2739:471. See MHT Inventory Form PG #67-14.
- 41 See MHT Inventory Forms PG #67-19 and -18.
- 42 See MHT Inventory Forms PG #67-10, -13, -15 and -16.
- 43 Prince George's County Deed, JWB 21:225.
- 44 Laws of Maryland 1896, Chapter 267; Prince George's County Tax Assessments, 1890-1910; Census for Prince George's County, 1900, 1910.
- 45 See MHT Inventory File PG #67-22, Berwyn Heights Survey District.
- 46 Shoppell's <u>Modern Houses</u>, Vol. #38, 1892: p. 198, Design #216 (PG #67-11); p. 199, Design #444 (PG #68-16); p. 200, Design #449 (PG #67-12).
- $^{47}$  Shoppell's <u>Homes, Decorations, Gardens for the Owner and the Builder,</u> New York, 1907 and following.
- $\frac{48}{100}$ , Volume 11, November 1909; Volume 12, December 1909; Volume 3, March 1910; Volume 4, April 1910, etc. cf. MHT Inventory Form PG #77-14.
- <sup>49</sup> <u>ibid</u>. No. 1, January 1907, p. 35.
- Gowans, Alan, The Comfortable House, 1986, pages 41-55.
- 51 ibid.

# **Appendices**

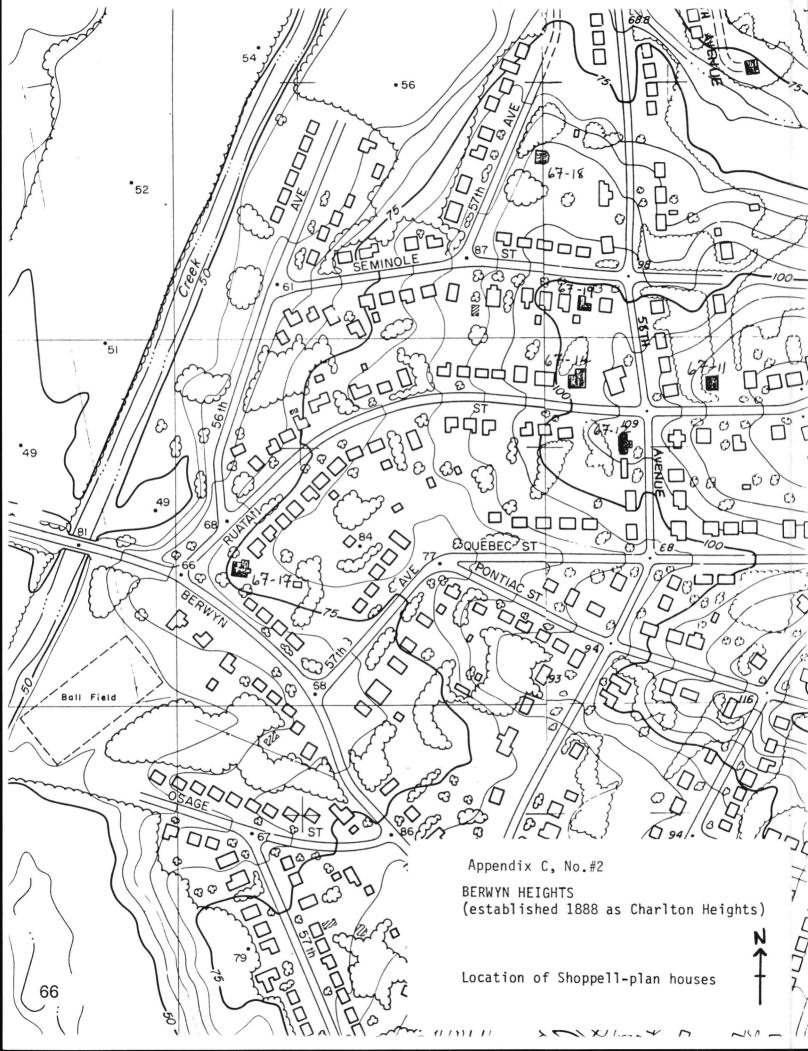
- A. G. M. Hopkins Atlas of Fifteen Miles Around Washington, 1878.
  - Prince George's County Election District #1 before the development of Charlton Heights.
  - 2. Prince George's County Election District #2, showing Hyattsville before the development of Wine and Johnson's Additions.
- B. G. M. Hopkins Map of the Vicinity of Washington, D. C., 1894.
  - 1. Showing development of Hyattsville and Charlton Heights.
- C. Topographical maps showing location of Shoppell-plan houses.
  - 1. Wine and Johnson's First and Section Addition to Hyattsville.
  - 2. Berwyn Heights (established in 1888 as Charlton Heights).
- D. "Fifty Favorites", Modern Houses #38, 1892, pp. 191-223.











### Fifty Favorites.

### A Collection that cannot be Duplicated.

### Our Guaranteed Estimates.

On the following pages will be found 50 designs selected from the 9,000 houses built from our plans. They range in cost from the attractive \$600 cottage to the costly mansion, these of a low or moderate cost predominating. All have In a built, some of them as many as 300 times. Costs have hen proven beyond question, which puts us in the position to state that if any of these designs cannot be built within our contract price, the plans may be returned (see conditions un page 225).

The cost of these structures as given by us on each page with the design is the cost of labor and materials, (based on New York prices) and does not include mantels, range, heater or contractor's profit. For all of these we add 30 per cent. for the vicinity of New York.

In many other localities where labor and materials are cheaper, the cost will be much less than indicated above. See pages 204 to 207 for method by which the cost of all our designs are figured.

Many people think it is an unnecessary expense to invest in working plans, etc., that their builders can draw up plans or they follow rough sketches of their own. This is a great error. It would be true economy to pay even five times as much as our charges for proper plans, etc.; without them mistakes are sure to occur, and to rectify a single mistake often costs much more than the cost of the plans.

The perspective views, floor plans and descriptions, as they appear in this publication, are as full and complete as space permits, quite sufficient to enable the owner to select a design, but not sufficient to enable the contractor to figure intelligently as to cost. For the last named purpose the owner must place before the contractor full working plans, specifications and details. In the absence of such essential information the contractor must necessarily make a high bid. A low bid-even a fair one-is an impossibility. If you cannot get a bid within our contract price you may return

(The following refers to design No. 586, 1 age 222)

R. W. Shoppell, Archt., 63 Broadway, New York City. East Orange, N. J. 61 Hawthorne Ave. Sept. 26th, 1893.

Dear Sir :

Shoppell's Modern Houses.

DESCRIPTION.

I have just completed, from the plans and specifications furnished by you, design No. 586. My house attracts much altention and is very favorably commented on. It is a beautiful house, outside and inside, very convenient and admirably adapted to our needs. I built within your estimate.

Other houses not as large, convenient or as well finished, built the same season, cost several hundred dollars more. Your plans are worth many times their cost to anyone wishing to build. Very respectfully yours,

S. M. Browne.

The above is one of the many complimentary letters we receive (see pages VI, VII, VIII and IX for hundreds of others indursing our methods).

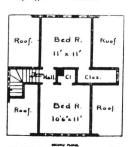


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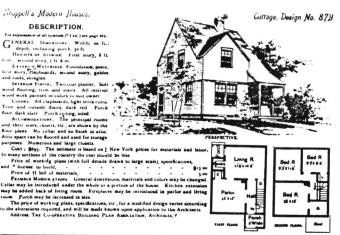


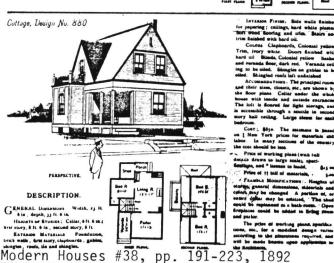
Appendix D:

FRANCE MODIFICATIONS! Heights of stories, general dis



"Fifty Favorites"





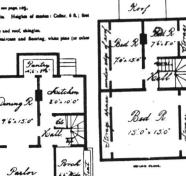




### DESCRIPTION.

ann.; Roof, shingin, steined red, oli other stained stenne. Trim and outside doors painted panels on hey and focia of main cortain, lighter feather, red. Forch foot need onling, and brick f chinney, edied. Stone work pointed with red

PLANNIA Monorcations Heights of mories, colors, of rooms, and kinds of massrials may be changed, or may extend under whole house. Porch seat may be med. A wounds may extend across the front carrying gable forward to cover the same; this would unlerge



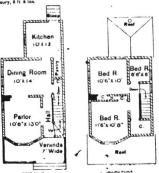
Cottage, Design No. 776

### DESCRIPTION.

top of all symbols (\* } rec.) ser page ses

 $G^{\text{ENERAL Disamous}} \text{ Width, 18 ft.; depth, including versula} \\$ 

Hainers or Storics Cellar, 6 ft. 6 ins ; Brat story, 9 ft ; second story, 8 ft. 6 ins.



Extranua Materials. Foundation, brick, first acitatories, except side walls of second story bay, clapbourd walls of second story bay, gables and routs, shingles

walls and gause, some The principal counts and there server, are shown by the floor plans. Cellar under the hall, a dinning room. No attic rooms, but space in the atts, burports. The kitchen has a tieffur Bay window in the and bed-froot neer parier. Well opening the principal server in the same bed-froot neer parier. Well opening betaver room and parlor and parlor and hall.

Cost: 81,000. The estimate is based on I New York poor, materials and labor. In many sections of the country, broom ould be less.

Price of working plans (with full details drawn to late confucations and a license so build,

Faasakk Modisications General dimensions, material colors may be changed. Cellar may be carried under him wholly omitted, and the house built on brick piers of posts small bed room may be used as a bath-room. The versand

increased in width

The price of working plans, specifications, etc., for a modified design varies according to the alterations required, and white many known upon application to the Architects

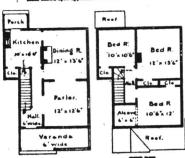
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Cottage, Design No. 775



FLEST PL006

### DESCRIPTION.



# Shoppell's Modern Houses.

DESCRIPTION.

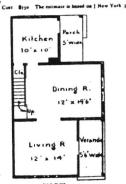
For explanation of all republic (\*) tell, her page 195.

CENERAL Distances: Width, so (t. 6) in depth, by (t. Heights of stories; First story, 8 (t. 6) in: second story, 8 (t. 8).

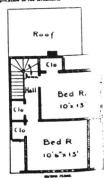
Extracol Materials: Foundation, posts or jetn: Strat story, subsect of tools, takingter

Intracol Fisher Too cost plaster. Soft wood flooring, tend at stories. Interest wood work "variabled and stained to soit

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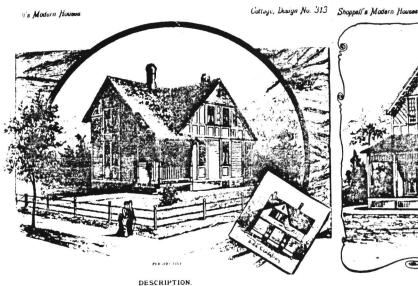


Price for # bill of materials,



68

### Fifty Favorites-Continued.



Complement of all symbols (Cles) we put use.

C ENERAL Dimensions: Weldly, e.g. (adopt), polity, not moded ingreate point. Highest obstores. Children for 6 to may first store, g. (1); second story, 8.18.

EXTREMS MATTERISE, Postudation, polity; first story, cleptorally second story and roof, shingles, geldes, shingles and pain cless.

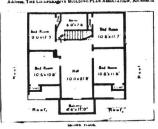
ials and labor. In many sections of the less rice for working plans, specifications and \* horner to \$14.00 Price for tf bill of materials, Address, The Courseasive Humping Plan Association,

# DESCRIPTION.

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Cottage Design, No. 592





Address, The Contractive Billions, train, colors, and a Architects.
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Cattage, Design No. 844 Shoppell's Modern Houses.

Cottage, Design No. 596







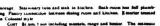
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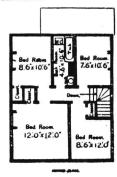
Appendix D (continued)



### DESCRIPTION

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DESCRIPTION.

ENERAL Disensions: Extreme width, af ft. 6 in.; depth. af ft. 6 in.; aet insteading paraban. Hulghts of stories: Collar, 6 ft. 6 in.; first story, 9 ft.; second story, 2 ft. Extranon Markanal. Foundation, brick; first story, clap-th: necond story and root, shaingan.



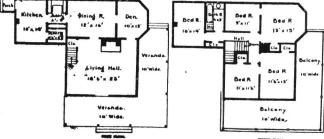


Shoppell's Modern Houses

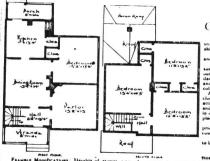
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### DESCRIPTION







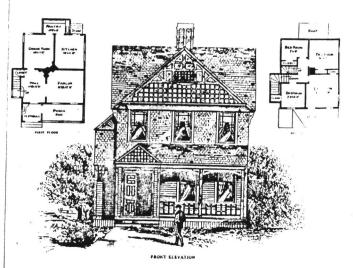
Shoppell's Modern Houses.

Per explanation of all symbols (\* 9 mc.) use page 10.

GENERAL Distributions: Width, 18 ft; depth, 41 ft of the 41 ft.

Story, 1 Regulated stories: First story, 9 ft. second story, 8 ft. second story, 8 ft. second story, 8 ft. second story, 10 ft. second story,

Cattage, Design No :: .



DESCRIPTION

For explanation of all February Control of States of Sta

to (* † est ) see	page 185.					
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Reception Hall. 19-6' % 12-0' Verende.

PERSPECTIVE DESCRIPTION

ored state.

Price for †† bill of materials,

Address, The Co-organity Building Plan Amoria
Architects.

Architects.

Fassus Modurications: Heights of stories, sizes of mons, materials and colors may be changed. Cellar may be missed. Freedomes and mastets may be omitted. On the Prepares and mastets may be omitted. Dealing apparents be used. Size of the many of the preparents because the property of the preparents because the property of the property o



### DESCRIPTION.

DESCRIPTION.

For explession of all symbols, \*(1:1) are paragraps.

CENERAL Description: Worth, 35 ft., depth, 45 ft. Heights
of stories. Cellar, 61:7 10. heist story, 011, become story.

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ngles.

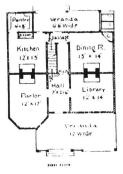
Intranon Finish. Walls and ceilings plastered for papering nite pine flooring, trim and staircase. All interior woodwork

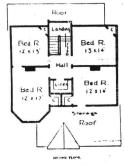
when pure foreign trans and statement while pure foreign trans and statement of the foreign transport of the foreign tran

painted dark red.

Accommonations. The principal rooms and their sizes, closets, etc., are shown by the floor plans. Cellar under whole house with

make and outside entrance thereto. Attic floored, but undanshed space for two on the more of the foreigness in parket, threat years and the second attick th





Cottage, Design No 946

Suppell's Modern Houses.

Cottage, Design No. 732 Shoppell's Modern Houses







Address, Tie Co Orkas I've notices.

Francia Biourica rions; Heights of stories, guestral dimensions.

Francia Biourica rions; Heights of stories, guestral dimensions of the control of the stories of the would reduce cost out §15-m Biotro on my be emisted. Faire buy one §15-m Biotro of working plans, specifications, set, see a modified engles warms according to the alternitions required, and will be said theory upon applications to the Architectia.

DESCRIPTION.

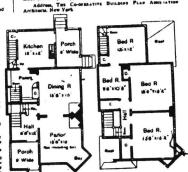
estimate is based on § New York prices for masprals and labor. In many sections of the country the cost should be issue. Price for working plans, specifications and \*\* increase to build, § a vo. Price for †† bill of materials.

10 marrials | 10 materials | 10 m

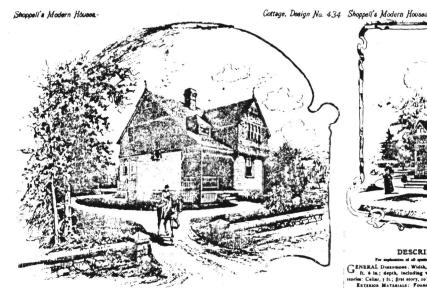
Appendix D (continued)







### Fifty Favorites-Continued.



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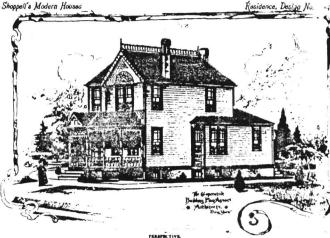
Biggs Age

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Bedroom

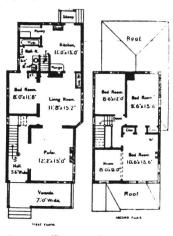
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DESCRIPTION.

The suphusion of all question (\*) ton year 205,
GENERAL Durantones. Width, through living and bedrooms, 11
to 6 in; depth, including warnade, 25 ft. 6 in. Heights of
storfest. Cellar, 7 ft. (27 in stor), 5 ft.; second story, 26 ft.
EREASON MATERIALS: Foundations, brick; first and second
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control of the control of



Residence. Design No 676 Shoppell's Modern Houses.

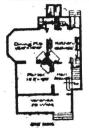
Cottage. Design No 1





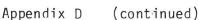
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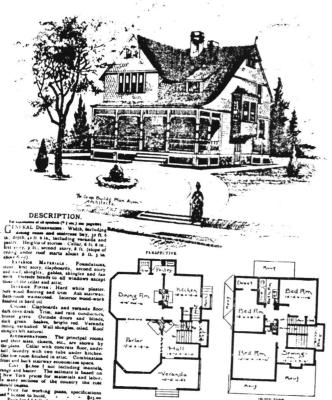
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DESCRIPTION.

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FRANDIE MODIFICATIONS: General dim

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colors may be changed. Cellar may be reduced in size or enti-ormited, Laundry in cellar may be omitted and the table tre-tific to the kitchen. Two or three large rooms may be faint may be introduced in the distinct of the color of the portion or all of the or may be consisted. Ital may be a part from receiption-room. For the consistent lail may be a of the reception room to if it by 15 the all model reduce the r

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Teleprore of working plans, specifications, etc., for a modified.

The prior of working plans, specifications, required, and will be made an upon application to the Architects.

The many specification to the Architects. Cottage, Design No. 850

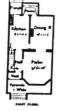
be heated by turnace. A part or all plumbing may be Sile porch may be transferred to rear, under extended

Shoppell's Modern Houses.

Cottage, Dusign No. 379

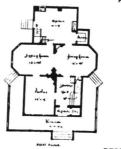
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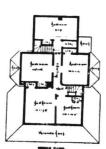
# DESCRIPTION.



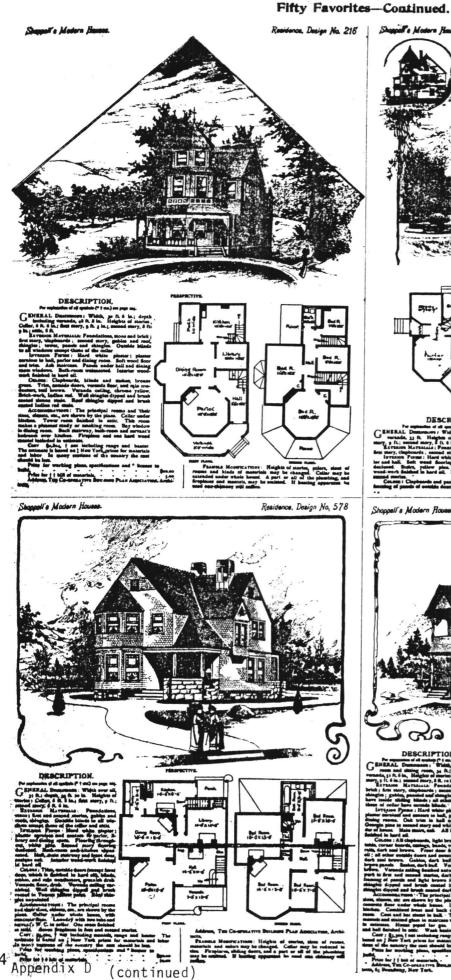


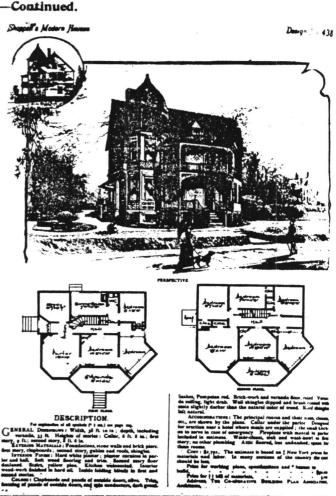


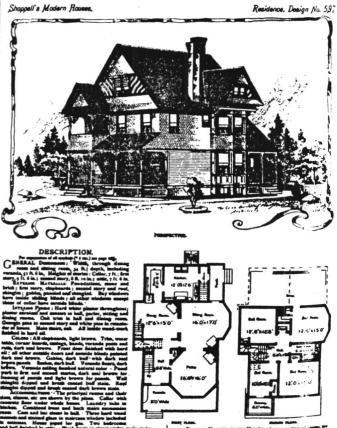




DESCRIPTION.

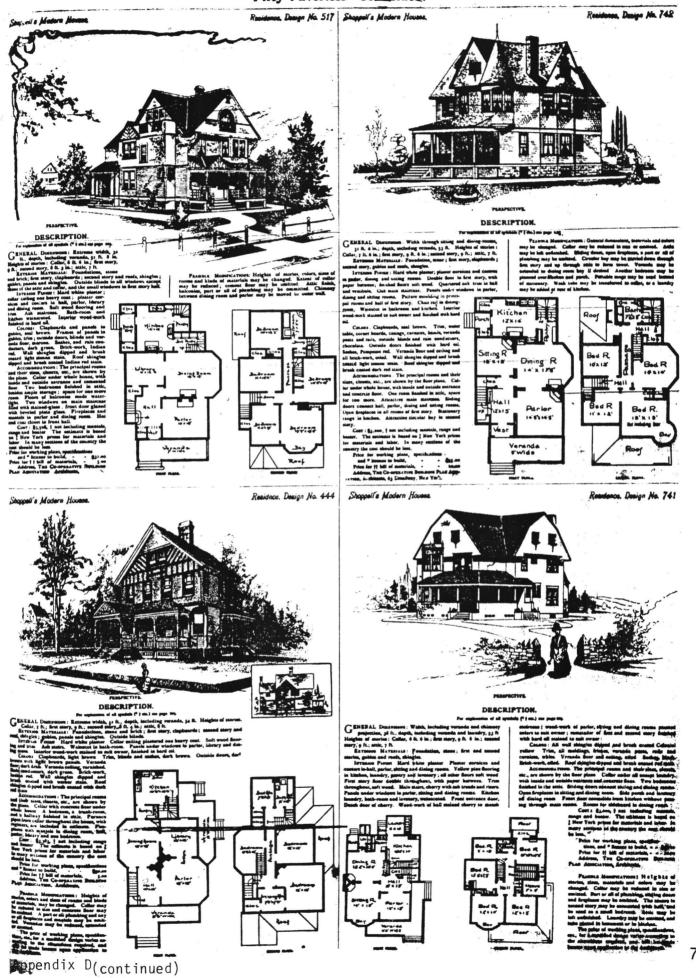






74

### Pifty Favorites-Communed.



Fifty Favorites Continued.







DESCRIPTION.

GENERAL DIMENSIONS Extreme width, 30 ft 8 in depth, including veranda and porch, 54 ft a ii Heights of stories. Cellar, 7 ft; brast story, 9 ft 6 in second story, 5 ft 6 in, atto., 7 ft.

Extraoa Mattries Foundations, stone and brick, first story, claphaards, second story, tower and roof, shingles, gables, panels, fan work and shingles. Outside blinds.

and centers in parlor, during room, theory and hall. Soft wood flooring and trim. Ash stairs. Panels under window in parlor, during room and theory. Kitchen and bath room waithsorted. Wood work finished in hard oil.

Utsule doors, from use green.

Hinds and sashes, dark et et Veranda floor, light ston from the from th

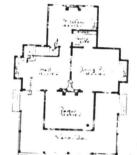
thouse, etc., are shown for the principal rooms and their sairs house with mode and output the plans. Cellar under man house with mode and output of the contracts and concrete floor and the contract of the contract of the contract of the world manters in pather, through and dining room, also estimate many, included in estimate.

based on Sew York prices for materials and later many sections of the country the cost should be less. Price for working plans specifications and Succession

Address, Litt. Courts start British. Present Of Intel materials.

Franki Minimum critish. Hogers of stress colors, sizes of more sell-kinds of material yell-diagram, and belief.

The price of working plans, specifications, etc. for a modified design varies according to the iterations required, and will be made known upon application to the Architects.



DESCRIPTION

ENERAL Discussions: Welth over all post depth on hidrogeneration of a first of stories. Color: (1), first alors of a period and post of stories.

second using gallates and not the special form of the second control of the STATE of STATE of the second control of the second contr

Foreywoon red. Was as a second political to be of the speed as a factor 
A first transfer on the beginning to the property of the prope

Shoppell's Modern Houses.

Residence, Design No. 122 - Emppell's Modern Houses





loaries second users gables and not shought. Nature blooks in all of done erough those of the state and cales, and the same if gins and care windows.

He was a second of the state of the state of the state of the windows.

Had white places; he should be second on the state of the Solt word thorough and then throughout the state of the state of three stades on main searces, that to not owner. Fecture models;

Sinch you party and the state of the state o

\*Icense to build. \$356
Price for thill of materials.
Addriss, Tiez Co-operative Building Pla
Association Architects.
FEASIBLE MODIFICATIONS Heights of some
cellar may be reduced in see Freepisca, slicin,
doors, buildings.

The price of working plans, specifications, et for a modified design varies according to the alte atoms required, and will be made known upapplication to the Architects.



### DESCRIPTION.

Fur explanation of all symbols (\* f.m.) see mer. 20

Of through his her and half including sequents 4.16 m.m. If depth of his ord. Cell 18.21 m.m. 19.16 m.m. 19.16 m.m. 19.16 m.m. 19.16 m.m. 19.16 m.m. 19.16 m.m. Extracal Mattanaira. Foundation stone, seranta and porter coheren thousand includes. Provident for story shore and thinging a socied of 19. palers, nomeror and node, thinging.

id oil.

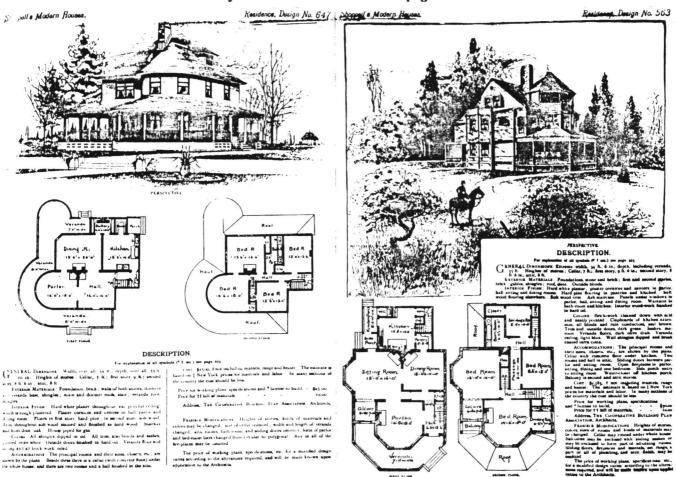
Corrors: Wall shingles dipped and brush conted silver gray stain. Kee

A consecutive. The provided consecutive many for the data plane is a factor of the form of



Appendix (continued)

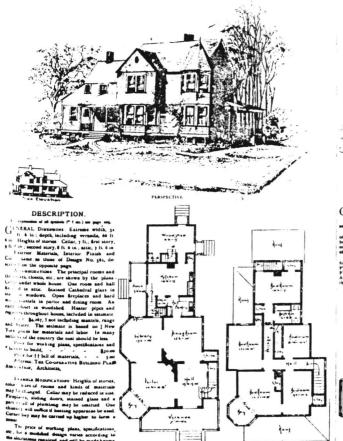
### Fifty Favorites.—Continued on page 222.





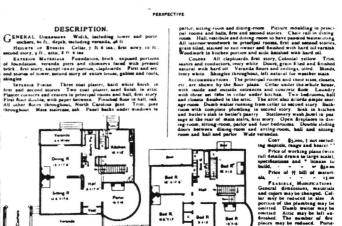
### Residence, Design No.397 | Shoppell's Modern Houses.

Residence, Design No. 931

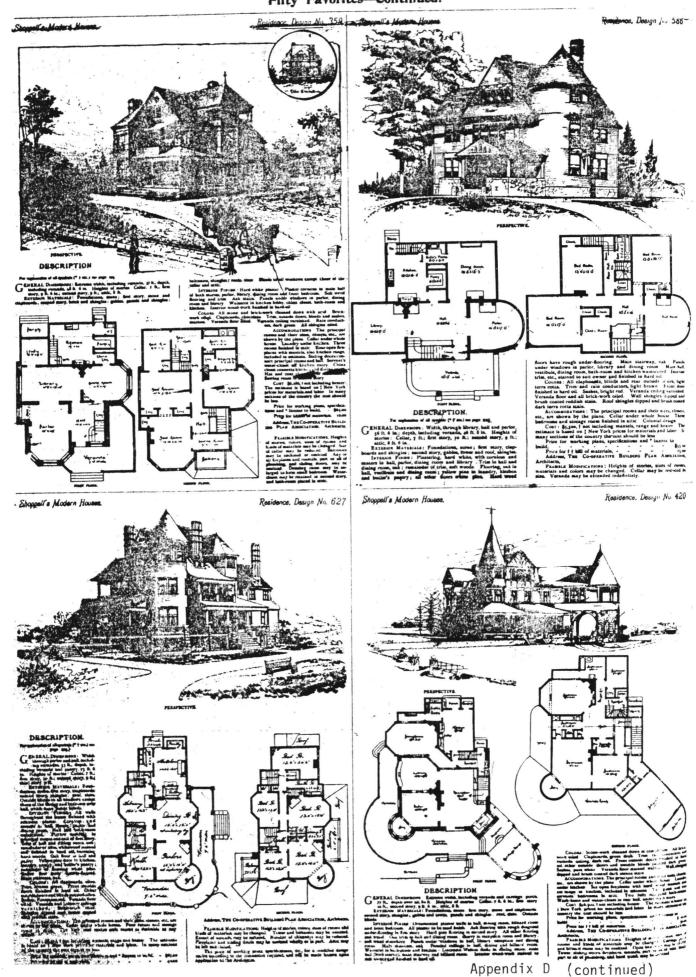


(continued)





### Fifty Favorites-Continued.

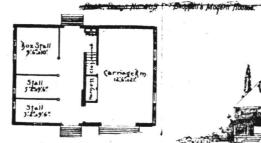


### Fifty Favorites-Continued.



### DESCRIPTION.

Clapboards, light choculate. Trim and rain conduct ocolate. "Quesade doors, maruon, with dark choro Seabas, maroon. Wall shingles dipped and brush coated dark states. Roof shingles dipped and brush coated dark states. Ro

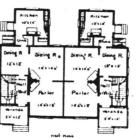


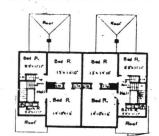
second of the control 
Architects.

Franks Modifications: Heights of storing, colors, sare of rooms and kinds of materials may be changed. A root cellar may be placed under part of building. Stableman is room may be omitted. A ladder to reach attic in place of stationary would enlarge confitted. A ladder to reach attic in place of stationary would enlarge sometimes of the stable stable. The mass root ridge may be continued out to form gables, and thus callege second story.

The price of working blank appreciations, etc., for a modified design wares according to the alterations required, and will be made known upon supplication to the Architecta.







Double Cottage, Design No. 824

Stable . Design No. 589.

### DESCRIPTION.

CHERAL Dustrames; Wolfe at II depth, to it. Heights of Sentem Fart steery, to fit, second sorry, at it has fartness Fart steery, to fit, second sorry, at it has fartness Markanian. Power sheads too, posts, area story, stap-beared; second steery, gables and roots, shangles: [arizance Farissan Ebourage shat steery a rach hemicole plans; second story, good quality tongued and grooved pine boarding facts steer of partners between carriage room and stalls circled with each steer of partners between carriage room and stalls circled with each steer of partners between carriage room and stalls circled with each steer of the stalls have eachly remote chemical posts.







Shuppell's Modern Houses

Stuble, Design No. 422



### PERSPECTIVE.

### DESCRIPTION.



GENERAL Linux retains of the depth including vera reteints of stories: Cellar, 7 ft , 6rst at the L, second story, 8 ft

EXPERIOR MATERIALS: Foundation, stone or brick, first mory brick; second story, shingles, gables, panels and shingles, roof.

te

INTERIOR FINISH: Hard white planter: Yellow pine flooring
kitchen and bath-room; soft wood flooring elsewhere. Soft
od trim: Ash stairway: Interior wood-work finished with hard

oil

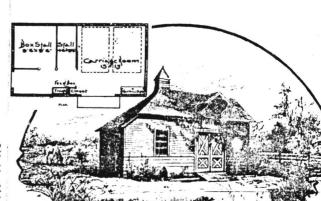
Couns: Brick work cleaned down at completion. Trim, outoutside doors, assless, rain conductors, and veranda belutters and
spindles, light brown. Veranda floors and ceilings, usled. Veranda
posts and raisk, dark frown. Wallshingles dispote and brush, variet
terra cotta stain. All caterior juncting light brown with dark brown
frames.

Cost: \$4,500, † not including ranges and heaters. The estic is based on I New York prices for materials and labor. In
ty sections of the country the cost should be less

Price for working plans, specifications and \* license to build, \$45 on

Shoppell's Modern Houses

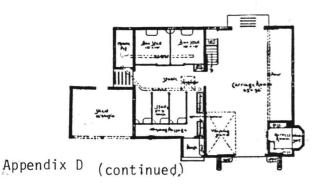
Stable, Design No. 473

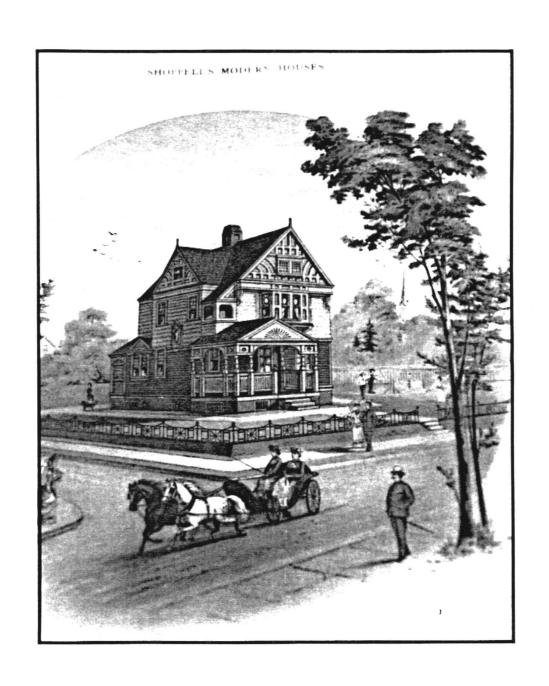


PERSPECTIVE.

### DESCRIPTION.

GENERAL DIMEN Story, 8 ft. 8 in EXTERIOR MAYER boards , roof, shingler

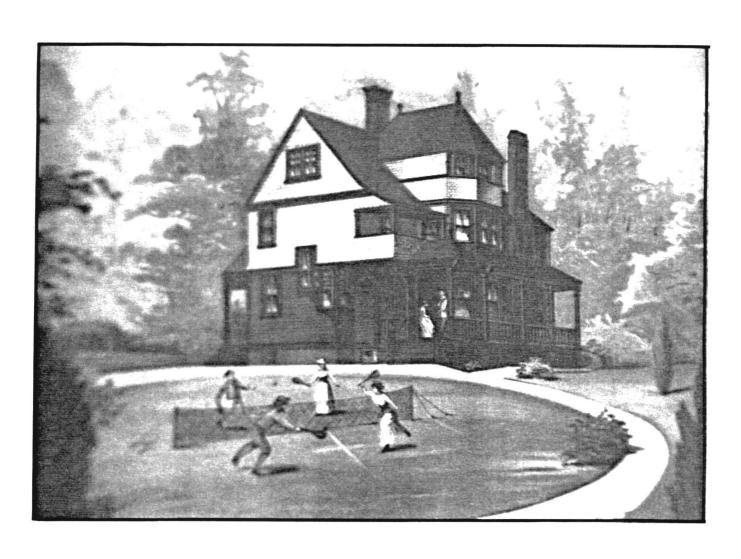




Appendix E, No. #1

Examples of color recommendations,

Shoppell, R.W., Modern Houses, Beautiful Homes, New York, 1887



Appendix E, No. #2

Examples of color recommendations,

Shoppell, R.W., Modern Houses, Beautiful Homes, New York, 1887

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