

10 Carruth Street, Dorchester, MA 02124

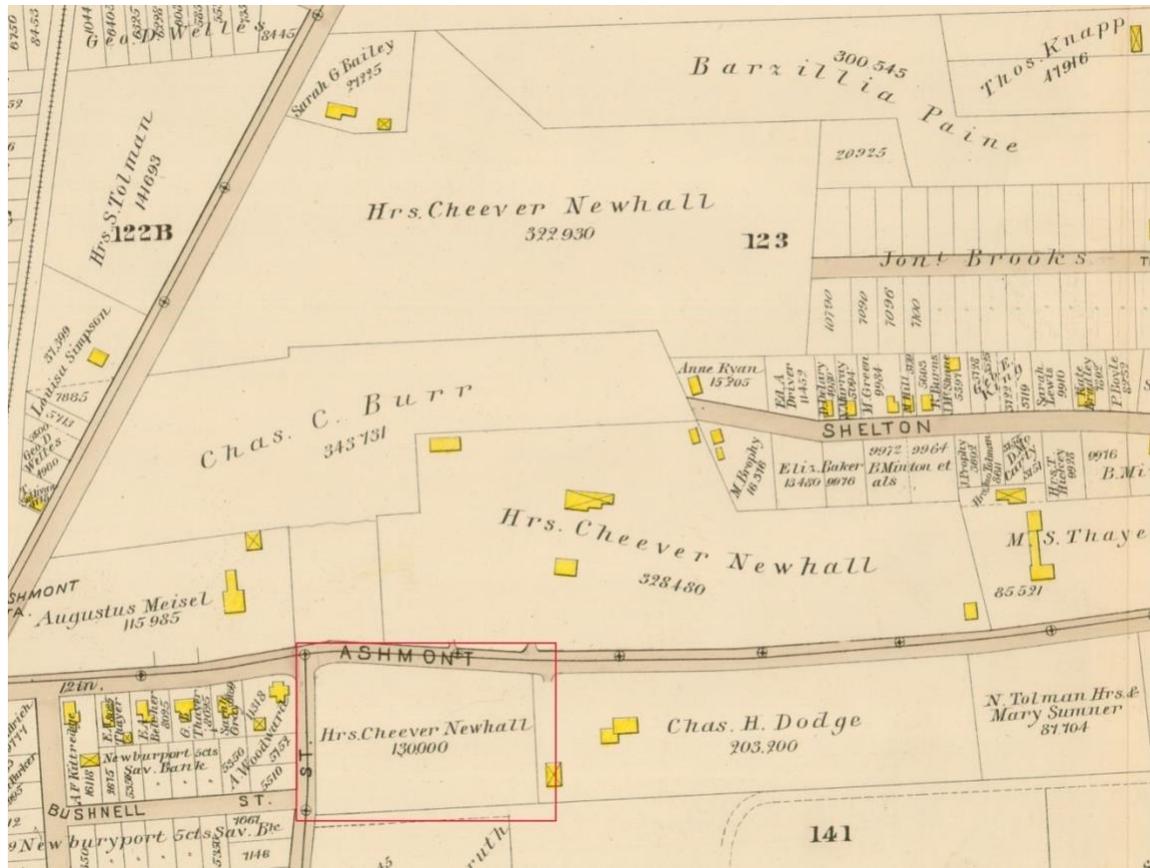
Research and report
Dorchester Historical Society
April 7, 2021



Questions:

- Who was the builder?
- What alterations (structural or cosmetic) have been made to the house since it was built?
- Does the house sit on all of its original land? If not, when and in what way did the lot size change?

Cheever Newhall came to Dorchester in 1824 and acquired large tracts of land on both sides of Ashmont Street and in other areas. He died in 1878, and in late 1884, his heirs sold the parcel at the corner of Ashmont and Carruth Streets to Charles F. Kittredge.



Detail from 1884 atlas showing Cheever Newhall's property. His heirs sold the parcel on the south side of Ashmont Street at the corner of Carruth Street to Charles F. Kittredge in 1884.

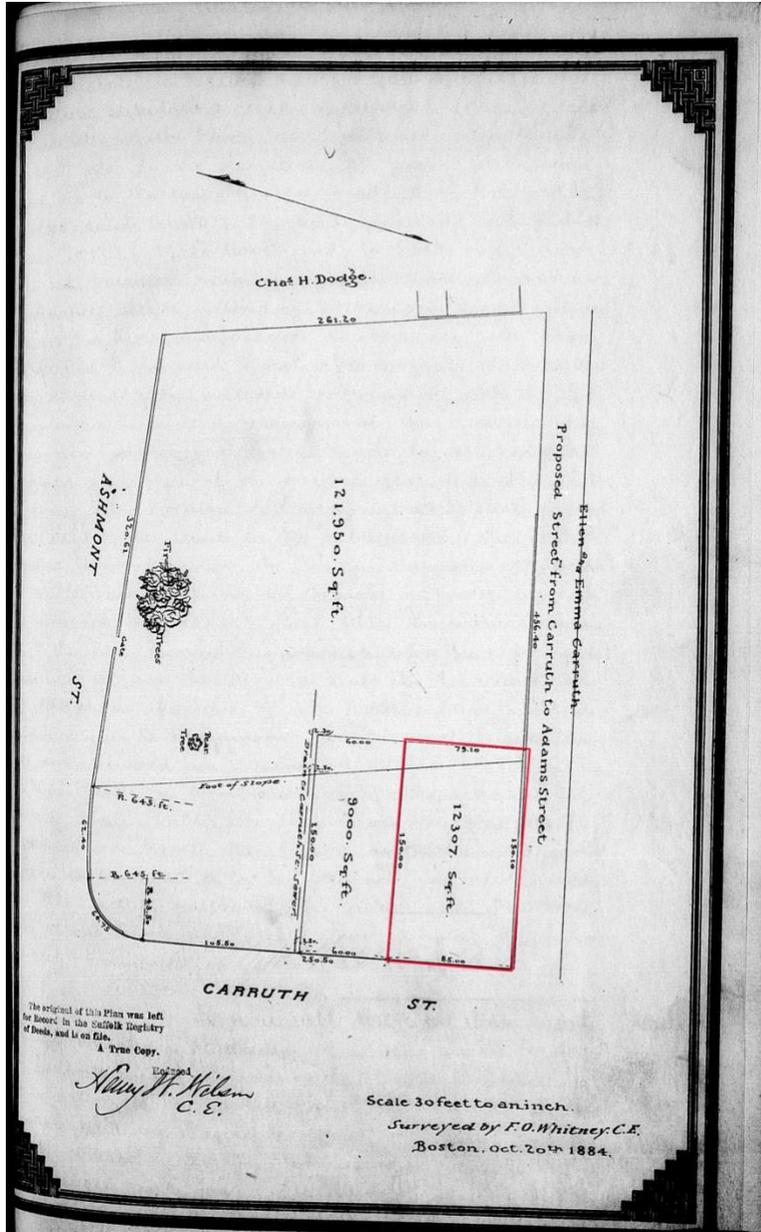
Kittredge subdivided the land but not all at once.

On December 20, 1887, Susah H. A. Goodale acquired a lot at the corner of Carruth Street and what is now Elmer Road, comprising 12,307 square feet, from Charles F. Kittredge. This lot would become 10 Carruth Street. In 1931, the City of Boston decided that the construction of Elm Avenue and Elm Road would be a public benefit, with the result that deeds after this time reference the fact that 1,069 square feet was taken from the lot at 10 Carruth Street for the street improvements. The tax assessing page for the City of Boston now shows the lot size as 11,328 square feet.

Kittredge sold the lot with the following restrictions:

Subject to the following restrictions and agreements, viz. That for a period of twenty years from October 9, 1886, no building for business, mechanical or manufacturing purposes or for a stable shall be erected, placed or used on any part thereof, that no building except of artistic design and finish, and to cost and to be worth less than five thousand dollars shall for twenty years from October 9, 1886, be placed or erected on said parcel, and no building nor any part thereof shall be placed or erected thereon within thirty feet of said Carruth Street, but door steps, porticos, balconies, piazzas, bay and

oriel windows and other like projections may extend towards said Carruth Street, not exceeding five feet from the exterior line of any building to be erected or placed not less than thirty feet from said Street, That no fence, swill house or outhouse shall within said twenty years be placed, maintained or used on any part of said premises.



This 1884 subdivision plan shows lots carved from the former Newhall property. The lot for 10 Carruth is outlined in red.

Susan Goodale engaged the architect Edwin J. Lewis, Jr. to design a house for the lot, and on May 16, 1888, he filed a permit application to construct a single-family home there. On the application, Lewis listed the builder's name: J. H. Burt & Co. A copy of the permit application appears at the end of this report. The first year the house shows in the tax assessing records is 1889, and the Boston Directory for 1889 is the first year that the Goodales were listed at 10

Carruth Street. City Archives has a building inspector's report that provides the date of completion as December 15, 1888. A copy of the report appears at the end of this report.



Edwin J. Lewis, Jr.

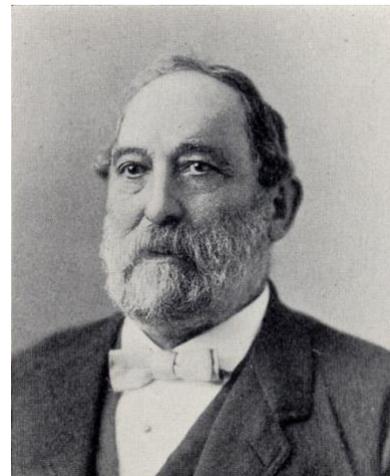
Lewis was the architect of the Peabody apartment building at Peabody Square as well as the architect of Christ Church at the corner of Dorchester Avenue and Dix Street and many residential buildings in Dorchester and elsewhere in the Shingle Style. The contracting firm of J. H. Burt & Co. was made up of John Holland Burt and George Lathe Burt, brothers who came to Dorchester from Walpole in the late 1840s. They established the firm in 1850, locating it on Blue Hill Avenue. Their contracts included “much of the most important work in Dorchester and the surrounding country—Milton, Waltham and Quincy.”



The establishment of J. H. Burt & Co.



J. H. Burt



G. L. Burt

J. H. and G. L. Burt became prominent members of the Dorchester and Milton communities, serving on municipal and county committees.



Photograph presented to the Dorchester Historical Society by Edwin J. Lewis, Jr., the architect of the house, and later president of the Society. Presumably this photograph was taken soon after the house was built.

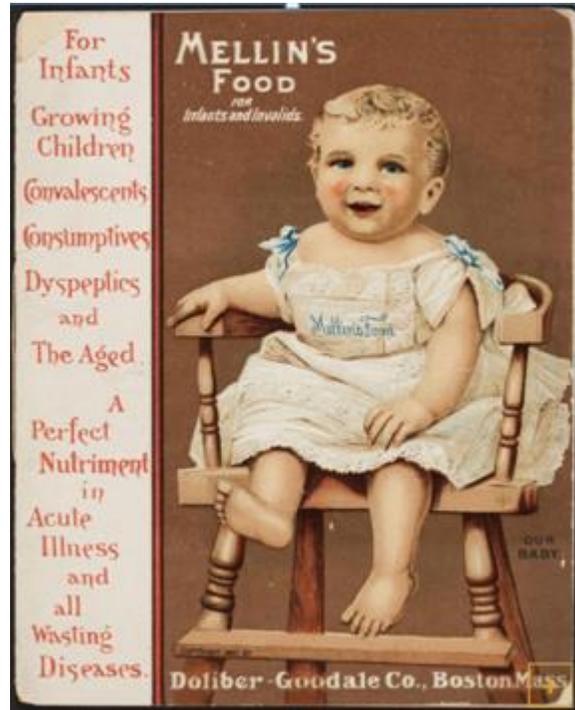
Susan Goodale and her husband, Thomas T. Goodale, moved from the corner of Dorchester Avenue and King Street to the new home.

The area form for Carruth Street / Peabody Square, dated May, 1995, and recorded by Edward W. Gordon, states:

Number 10 and 15 Carruth Street were designed by Dorchester architect Edwin J. Lewis, Jr., for Susan and Thomas H. Goodale. The Goodales resided in the former while the latter was built as an investment property for immediate sale. Built in 1888, 10 Carruth Street represents one of Lewis' earliest documented works. Thomas H. Goodale, Jr., was a partner in Doliber, Goodale and Co., Boston merchants and was for years the Junior Warden of All Saints'; he was a member of the committee that raised the funds to build the present church. Additionally, Goodale's wife Susan was a leader in a number of All Saints' organizations.

Thomas was not only a Warden at All Saints. He was the treasurer at the time the church was constructed.

Doliber, Goodale & Co. was formed by Thomas Doliber and Thomas T. Goodale, who formerly worked for Theodore Metcalf, agent for Mellin's baby food. Doliber, Goodale & Co. moved the firm to Central Wharf and issued a 76-page pamphlet in 1883, with the title *Notes on Infants' Food*, in which they provided the date of formation of the new company as August 1, 1883. The baby food was marketed at the cost of sixty-five cents a container. With the beginning of the scientific age, the search for a good alternative to mother's milk gathered speed. The German scientist Justus von Liebig is credited with being the first, in 1867, to offer for sale an "ideal" infant food. His formula was a blend of cow's milk, wheat flour, and malt flour, mixed with bicarbonate of potash. In England, Gustav Mellin modified Liebig's formula, and Mellin's Food for the Infant became popular in the United States. The new company's motto was "ora et labora" (pray and labor). The company advertised Mellin's Food as "the only perfect substitute for Mother's milk." Made from dried malt extract, Mellin's Food claimed to give the baby "strength and vitality" while preventing colic and constipation. Later, the market for Mellin's Food was expanded to include the elderly, invalids, and dyspeptics.



The entry for the Goodale family in the 1900 Census provides the names of the family and of two servant.

Thomas Goodale, 45, mining broker [apparently mining because the infant food contained bicarbonate of potash]

Susan Goodale, 41

Charles Goodale, 21, architect

Percy Goodale, 17

Arthur Goodale, 14

Hannan Walseth, 28, servant

Inga Artarsen, 28, servant

On October 5, 1907, Charles and Mildred Sparrow were married, and the 1910 Census shows that she, too, was living at 10 Carruth Street.



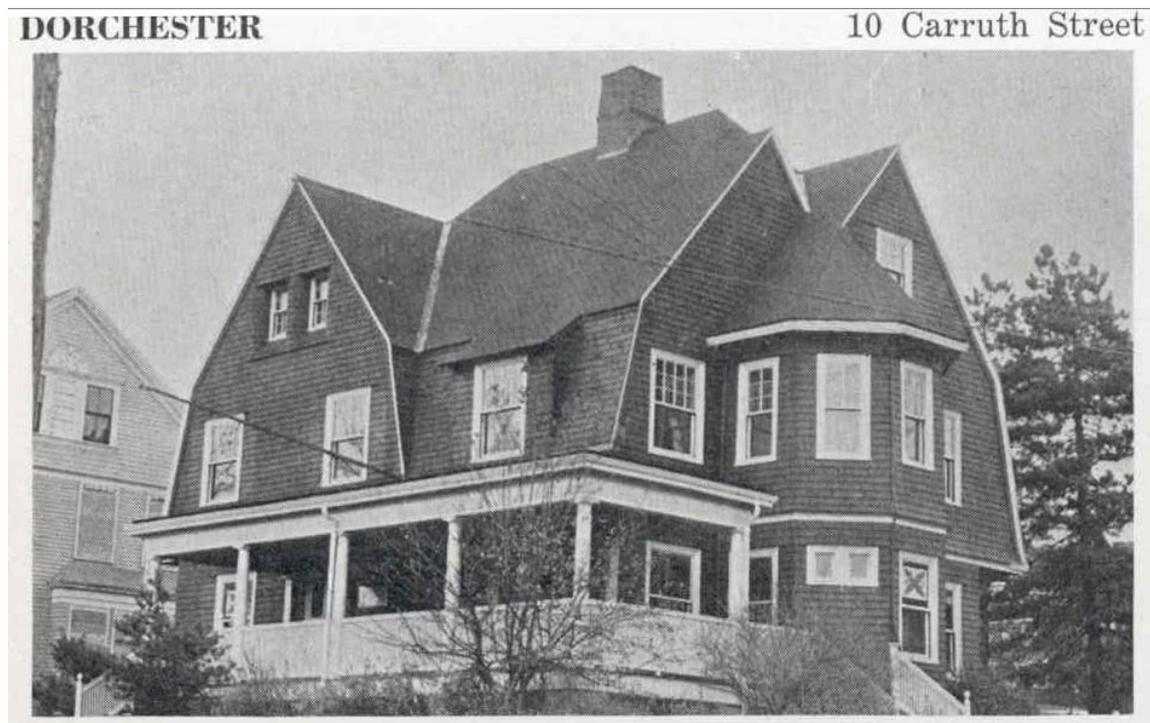
The Dorchester Beacon, Oct 5, 1907.

Susan owned the property until 1919, when she sold it to Robert Cleaves, subject to a mortgage to Harriet L. Church. On May 16, 1919, Harriet agreed that she would not demand payment of the principal before March 6, 1922.

Robert and Josephine Cleaves seem to have been socially active. In 1921, Mrs. Robert Cleaves was a matron for an event at the Dorchester Woman's Club. She was also a member of Second Church. Robert was a member of the Parent Teachers Association for the Bailey Street School. In 1934, Robert was elected president of the Ashmont Tennis Club.

The Boston Residents List of 1939 shows that the Cleaves family was still living in the home that year. Unfortunately, there is a gap in the deeds displayed online from the sale to Robert Cleaves in 1919 until March 27, 1940, when the National Shawmut Bank of Boston, as Trustees under a Trust of Harriet L. Church sold the property to Mary E. Keegan. The deed includes the wording: Being the same premises conveyed to the Trustees by foreclosure deed of The National Shawmut Bank of Boston Trustees, dated October 5, 1939. Therefore, the Trustees foreclosed in October and kept the property until they sold it to Mary Keegan five months later. It appears that the Cleaves family defaulted on the mortgage they agreed to pay so many years earlier, when they purchased the property.

There is a two-sided real estate card in the collections of the Dorchester Historical Society, advertising the property for sale after the foreclosure.



Dorchester

10 Carruth Street

Asking Price—\$5,500. *Assessment*—\$8,200.

INTERIOR

1st Floor—Living room, dining room, kitchen, den, 3 fireplaces.

2nd Floor—4 bedrooms, 2 baths.

3rd Floor—One large room.

Basement—Laundry and lavatory.

Heat—Combination steam and hot air.

Land—11,238 square feet.

Bank—National Shawmut Bank, 40 Water Street, Boston. Tel. Lafayette 6800.

No. 410

12/8/39

Mary Keegan bought the property on March 27, 1940, and her husband, Andrew, applied for a building permit on July 12, 1940 to change the occupancy to a 2-family, installing a kitchen and bathroom on the second floor. In 1948, a permit was submitted to erect a 2-car garage.

Andrew P. Keegan and Mary Keegan moved to the property from 19 Taft Street. He was a chauffeur, 38 years old. Mary was 33. Lawrence P. Keegan, also a chauffeur moved to the house from 505 E. Sixth Street, presumably into the rental unit, along with Mary Ellen C. Keegan, who came from 156 M. Street.

Mary Keegan sold the property to John and Gwendolin Flaherty in December 1961. The Flaherty family moved from 69 Charles Street, Dorchester. The adults in the Boston Resident List for 1962 included Bridget E. Flaherty, housewife, born in 1884; Mary E. Flaherty, at home, born in 1926; Thomas Flaherty, retired, born in 1884; and Thomas J. Flaherty, MTA starter, born in 1916. Andrew P. Keegan, Mary E. Keegan and Therese M. Keegan were also living in the house in 1962, which may be an indication that the families were related. It could also mean that the Keegans remained as tenants in the house they sold. By 1963, the Keegans had moved out, and the Flaherty family included Gwendolin, who seems to have been missed the year before, born in 1925, but Bridget was no longer there.

The Flahertys kept the property until 1994. Later owners may be seen in the table below. Although no building permit has been found to convert the property back to single-family use, the tax assessing department changed the occupancy for tax purposes to a single family between 2007 and 2008.

Title History

Date	Seller	Buyer	Citation
December 20, 1887	Charles F. Kittredge	Susan H. A. Goodale	1803.577
May 17, 1919	Thomas T. Goodale, of Cambridge, and Susan H. A. Goodale	Robert Cleaves	4139.268
October 5, 1939	National Shawmut Bank of Boston Trustees foreclosure sale	Trust of Harriet L. Church	
March 27, 1940	National Shawmut Bank of Botston, as Trustees of Harriet L. Church	Mary E. Keegan	5847.152
December 6, 1961	Mary E. Keegan	John F. Flaherty and Gwendolin L. Flaherty	7610.261
October 12, 1994	Gwendolin L. Flaherty	Inga Bernstein	19373.67
June 17, 2005	Inga S. Bernstein and Christine L. Nickerson	Susan B. Istock	37330.257
October 12, 2011	Susan B. Istock	Susan B. Istock and Thomas R. Hanlon	48499.65

Deed notes

Deed from heirs of Cheever Newhall to Charles F. Kittredge 1658.113

1887 from Kittredge to Goodale

12,307 sq ft Being Lot No. One on plan of Ashmont Heights by F. O. Whitney, Surveyor, dated October 20, 1884, 1745.157,

Mortgage from Thomas T. Goodale and Susan H. A. Goodale to Harriet L. Church, dated March 6, 1914, 3793.50.

May 16, 1919 4139.269

Indenture between Harriet L. Church, holder and owner of a mortgage given by Thomas T. Goodale and Susan H. A. Goodale, to Harriet L. Church, March 6, 1914 and recorded at 3793.50, and Robert Cleaves the owner of the equity of redemption of the estate ... that Harriet will not before March 6, 1922, demand payment of the principal sum

Later deeds: excepting 1,069 sf in plan of William J. Sullivan Chief Engineer Laying-Out Dept. July 1, 1931 5275.407

There are a few descriptions of the house, and they are reproduced here.

Source: Codman Square House Tour Booklet 2003

Year Built: 1888

Architect: Edwin J. Lewis, Jr.

Style: Shingle Style

This Shingle-style house, with its gambrel roof and wraparound porch, is the picture of informal domesticity. (Yet notice the virtuoso display of roof planes.) The porch was enclosed to make additional rooms when the house was converted to two apartments; on view today is an exemplary restoration carried out by the present owners, who carefully replicated Edwin J. Lewis's signature porch railing with its closely spaced square balusters.

A full Classical entablature of quarter-sawn oak runs around the entry hall. The monumental fireplace is flanked by Doric columns; another Doric column stands at the foot of the stairs. In contrast, the staircase balusters are very delicate, with bamboo-like rings. The corner fireplace in the living room is surrounded by tiles glazed a subtle olive/brown color. A charming alcove has a built-in seat. A second corner fireplace in the dining room helps give this room its distinctive octagonal shape. Note the intricately molded profile of the mantel shelf; freestanding Doric colonnettes, infant-size offspring of the columns in the hall, flank the overmantel panel.

The original china pantry is largely intact, although a first-floor bath long ago replaced the second pantry. The bathroom features a generous open shower—perfect for giving the owners' dog a bath. A refined simplicity reigns in the kitchen; a new soapstone counter is the bold stroke here. Paradoxically, this kitchen, where the only overtly nostalgic note is a small braided rug, succeeds in capturing the essence of the 1880s original. One secret of this success: the wonderful yellow ochre wall color; another, the unadorned pendant light fixtures.

Thanks to the grand scale of the stairway, the second floor hallway is unusually spacious in feeling. The stair continues to the third floor in an unusual "floating" form; structurally, this scheme was a bit too daring: the stair has sagged a bit. As part of the previous changes, an opening was created between two bedrooms, which now form a master suite, complete with an alcove and fireplace. The wall colors reappear in the stunning quilt on the bed. The second-floor rooms, like those below, are characterized by an airy simplicity that seems to suit both the owners and the house. This outstanding example of the Shingle Style is indeed fortunate to be in such sympathetic hands.

The following is from the inventory form for Carruth Street – Peabody Square, Boston Landmarks Commission.

10 and 15 Carruth Street were designed by Dorchester architect Edwin J. Lewis, Jr. for Susan and Thomas H. Goodale. The Goodale's resided in the former while the latter was built as an investment property for immediate sale. Built in 1888, 10 Carruth Street represents one of Lewis' earliest documented works. Thomas H. Goodale, Jr. was a partner in Doliber, Goodale and Co., Boston merchants and was for years the Junior Warden of All Saints'; he was a member of the committee that raised the funds to build the present church. Additionally, Goodale's wife Susan was a leader in a number of All Saints' organizations.

Building permit applications

May 16, 1888, application to build a single-family house

Owner: Susan H. A. Goodale; Architect: Edwin J. Lewis, Jr., 9 Park Street, Boston; Builder: J. H. Burt & Co.

38 feet wide and 44 feet deep

September 6, 1917, Roof repairs

1922 Cover roof with asphalt shingles

July 12, 1940, Install bathroom first floor and kitchen on second floor; convert to 2-family occupancy

Owner: Andrew P. Keegan

1944 re-side side wall of house with wood shingles

July 21, 1948 Construct 2-car garage

December 13, 1948 Change construction of sidewalls of garage from 12" concrete block to 8" concrete block

September 8, 1954 Repair & replace shingles remove bad beams & replace & repair porch roof; remove Wall & replace with door

December 8, 2000 Open porch up to its original look; replace post and rails, remove old stairs and rebuild them; repair back porch floor board and damaged shingle siding through the house

October 22, 2002 Renovate first floor bathroom, no structural work

2008 Re-shingle roof

August 8, 2016 Rehab kitchen

June 24, 2011 Replace patio walkway and renovate two side porches

Sources

Owners from atlases

1884 no house, lot is part of a large parcel owned by the heirs of Cheever Newhall
1889 Susan Goodale 12,307 s.f.
1894 Susan H. A. Goodale
1898 Susan H. A. Goodale
1904 Susan H. A. Goodale 12,307 square feet
1910 Susan H. A. Goodale 12,307 square feet
1918 Susan H. A. Goodale 12,307 square feet
1933 Robert Cleaves 11,238 square feet

Tax Assessing Records

1889 first appearance with a building in tax assessing records value \$7,200

From: "Susan Hanlon" <susieistock@yahoo.com>

Re: Postcard #952: 10 Carruth Street

Comments. We're interested in any information about this house. We purchased it in summer 2005.

Boston Directory

1893 Thomas T. Goodale, h. 10 Carruth
1894 Thomas T. Goodale, 178 Devnshire, rm 420, h. 10 Carruth
1895 Thomas T. Goodale 178Devonshire, rm 421, h. 10 Carruth

US Census

1900

10 Carruth Street
Thomas Goodale, 45, mining broker
Susan Goodale, 41
Charles Goodale, 21, architect
Percy Goodale, 17
Arthur Goodale, 14
Hannan Walseth, 28 servant
Inga Artarsen, 28 servant

1910 10 Carruth Street
Thomas T. Goodale, 55, treasurer in mining
Susan H. Goodale, 56
Charles J. Goodale, 31, clerk in broker's office

Mildred Goodale, 22
Arthur H Goodale, 24, clerk in broker's office
Nellie Garrity, 22, servant
Katherine McDonald, 50, servant

1920 10 Carruth Street
Robert Cleaves, 40, salesman, leather goods
Josephine G. Cleaves, 39
Dorothy G. Cleaves, 15
Robert Cleaves, Jr., 11
Margaret Sullivan, 37, servant

1930
10 Carruth Street
Robert Cleaves, 53, merchant, shoes
Josephine Cleaves, 49
Robert Cleaves, 21
Elizabeth Sullivan, 23, maid

US World War I Draft Registration Card

Robert Cleaves, 38, born November 24, 2879
Occupation: sole leather buyer at W. H. McElwain Co., 354 Contress Street, Boston
Tall, of medium build, blue eyes and brown hair

Boston Directory

1885 This is the first year that Doliber, Goodale & Co. is mentioned
Thomas T. Goodale, (Doliber, Goodale, & Co.), Mellen's [sic] Food, 40 to 43 Central Wharf, h. King, cor. Dorchester av.

1886, 1887, 1888
Thomas T. Goodale (Doliber, Goodale & Co.), Mellin's Food, 40 to 43 Central Wharf, h. 2 King, Dor.

1889
Thomas T. Goodale, pres. Doliber-Goodale Co., Mellin's Food, 40 to 43 Central wharf, h. 10 Carruth

Boston Resident Lists

1939
Josephine Cleaves, housewife, 58
Robert Cleaves, merchant, 59
Robert Cleaves, Jr., lawyer, 30

1940

No entry

1941

Andrew P. Keegan, chauffeur, 38, moved here from 19 Taft Street in the past year

Ellen C. Keegan, housewife, 30, moved here from 156 M Street in the past year

Lawrence P. Keegan, chauffeur, moved here from 505 E. Sixth Street in the past year

Mary E. Keegan, housewife, 33, moved here from 19 Taft Street in the past year

Doliber-Goodale Co.

The following is from *Goods for Sale: Products and Advertising in the Massachusetts Industrial Age* by Chaim M. Rosenberg (2007), 123.

With the beginning of the scientific age, the search for a good alternative to mother's milk gathered speed. The German scientist Justus von Liebig is credited with being the first, in 1867, to offer for sale an "ideal" infant food. His formula was a blend of cow's milk, wheat flour, and malt flour, mixed with bicarbonate of potash. Gustav Mellin in England modified Liebig's formula. Prepared infant food was a boon to working mothers who left their nursing children in the hands of grand-parents during the day. Mellin's Food for the Infant became popular in the United States. It was marketed by Theodore Metcalf of Boston at the cost of sixty-five cents a container. Around 1880 the agency for Mellin's baby food was taken over by Thomas Doliber and Thomas T. Goodale, two of Metcalf's employees. Doliber-Goodale & Co., was located at 40-43 Central Wharf on Boston's waterfront. Its motto was "ora et labora" (pray and labor). The company advertised Mellin's Food as "the only perfect substitute for Mother's milk." Made from dried malt extract, Mellin's Food claimed to give the baby "strength and vitality" while preventing colic and constipation. Later, the market for Mellin's Food was expanded to include the elderly, invalids, and dyspeptics.

The following is from <http://www.foodtimeline.org/foodbaby.html>

By the 1890s the most popular by far of the powders to be added to milk was Mellin's Food, developed in England and manufactured in Boston, whose advertisements claimed that it was "the genuine Liebig's Food." The best known of the dried-milk products was another European import, Nestle's Milk Food, which was manufactured and distributed under license by a New York City firm. Advertisements for various proprietary infant foods became well-nigh ubiquitous by the 1890s....Nestle's ("Best for Babies") said it was better for babies than milk, for "impure milk in hot weather is one of the chief causes of sickness among babies."...A favorite promotional technique was to offer free samples by mail to the readers of middle-class magazines. Perhaps the most effective with middle-class mothers...were the free handbooks on infant care feeding distributed by the companies. Mellin's with its own press, was especially active in this field. The handbooks explained the chemistry of milk and feeding in clear but relatively sophisticated language, adding an aura of science to the food they were promoting.

ASHMONT.

The contract for the new Episcopal church is let to William L. Rutan of Boston for \$50,000. There will be at present no tower. The building will be 102 feet on Bushnell street and 47 feet on Lombard St. Beyond the latter and included in the contract is the first half of the parish house. The buildings will be of Quincy granite trimmed with white Nova Scotia sandstone. Work will commence next week. The corner stone will be laid about Oct. 1. The contractor agrees to complete operations by Nov. 1, 1892. The church will be of English Cathedral style and unlike anything in this country. The trustees who have the matter in hand are Rev. C. T. Whittemore, rector of the church, chairman; **W. W. Goodhue**, treasurer; Col. O. W. Peabody, C. A. L. Dilloway and Henry M. Snell, and the architects are Cram, Wentworth & Goodhue of Boston.

The Dorchester Beacon, July 9, 1892

No. 578

Application for Permit to Build.

(WOOD AND FRAME.)

Boston, May 15th 1888

TO THE

INSPECTOR OF BUILDINGS:

The undersigned hereby applies for a permit to build, according to the following specifications:—

1. State how many buildings to be erected? One
2. Material, Wood and frame
3. What is the Owner's name, Mr. Susan H. A. Goddard
4. " " Architect's " Edwin J. Lewis Jr.
5. " " Builder's " J. H. Bunt & Co.
6. " " Location? Beaumont St. Ward 24
7. " " nearest street? Beaumont St.
8. " " purpose of building? Dwelling
9. If a dwelling, for how many families? One
10. Is there to be a store in lower story? No
11. Size of lot, No. of feet front? 8.5; No. of feet rear, 8.5; No. of feet deep, 120
12. The height the level of building lot above the grade of street is Level feet
13. Size of building, No. of feet front, 38'; No. of feet rear, 22'-6"; No. of feet deep, 44'-0"
14. No. of stories, Two and attic
15. No. of feet in height from the level of the ground to the highest part of roof? 40
16. Does the proposed structure stand within 18 inches of the lines of adjoining premises? No
If so, what is thickness of the wall to be built? —
17. Distance from surrounding buildings, front Street feet; side 2.5 feet; side Street feet; rear Street feet
18. Distance back from line of street, 40 ft. to main house
19. What is the height of nearest building? About 25 ft.
20. Will the building be erected on solid or filled land? Solid
21. Will the foundation be laid on earth, rock, timber or piles? Earth
22. What is the material of foundation? Stone
23. Will the roof be flat, pitch or mansard? Pitch
24. Will the building be heated by steam, furnaces, stoves or grates? Furnace
25. Will the building conform to the requirements of the law? Yes
26. Number of brick walls, _____ and where placed? _____

Show by a diagram the location of proposed building, with relation to distances from adjoining lots.

[SIGN HERE.]

Edwin J. Lewis Jr.

[ADDRESS.]

9 Park St. Boston.

[This Blank not to be folded.]

289
93

DEPARTMENT
FOR THE
INSPECTION OF BUILDINGS.

Boston, Dec. 15. 1888.

To the INSPECTOR OF BUILDINGS.

Sir: I herewith submit my final report on the Wooden building erected under
 Permit No. 528 of the year 1888.
 Location? Caruth St. near Beaumont St
 Name of Owner? Mrs. Susan H. Goodale Purpose of building? Dwelling Ward? 24
 " " Architect? Edwin J. Lewis Jr No. of stores? X
 " " Builder? J. B. Burkh & Co " " families? 1
 Size of lot, feet front? 85 feet rear? 85 feet deep? 150
 " " building, feet front? 38 feet rear? 12.6 feet deep? 44 feet high? 40 stories high? 1
 Distance back from line of street? _____ Size of ell, feet long? _____ feet wide? _____ feet high? _____
 Style of roof, main building? Mansard Material of roofing? Shingles
 " " ell? _____ " " _____
 Means of access to roof? None Material of foundation? Rubble
 Foundation laid on rock, timber, earth, or piles? Earth Laid with? Con. mortar
 Thickness of foundation? 24" Length of piles? _____ Size of piles, top? _____ Bottom? _____
 No. rows of piles? _____ Distance from centres to centres? _____
 Cellar bottom concreted or paved? Concreted Mudsill? _____ Material of? _____
 Size of mudsill? _____ Thickness of underpinning? 18" Material of? Rubble Piles cut at grade?
 Piles capped with?

SPECIAL (WOODEN BUILDING IN LIMITS).

Material of external covering? _____ Roofing?
Height to highest point of roof? _____ Conform to conditions of permit?

WALLS, Etc.

No. of brick walls? None Solid or vaulted? _____ Thickness of walls?
How laid? _____ Carried through roof? _____ Covered with?
Headers every ninth course? _____ Corbelled? _____ Walls tied with?

PIERS.

No. of piers? 10 How capped? Girders Size? 8-16x16 Distance apart? 5-15 9'
2-12x12

FRAME.

Size of sills? 6x8 Posts? 4x8 No. of posts? 12 Material of posts? Spruce
 Distance apart? 6' 5 15" Size of girders? 8x10 How supported? Sills & Girders
 Floor timbers, framed into or rest on girts or girders, 1st floor? Laid on; 2d laid on; 3d laid on; 4th _____; 5th _____
 First floor, how supported? Sills & Girders
 Size of girts? 4x8 Plates? 4x8 Somers or enteries? 8x10 Rafters? 3/4 x 8 - 14 apl
 " " braces? 3x4 Wall studs? 2x4 Distance on centres? 16 Partition heads, size of? 2x4
 Partition heads, material of? Hard Pine Partitions, head and foot? _____ Truss over door openings? Yes
 Floor timbers, size of, 1st story 2x12; 2d 2x12; 3d 2x9; 4th _____; 5th _____
 " " distance on centres, 1st story 16; 2d 16; 3d 16; 4th _____; 5th _____
 Headers and trimmers, size of, 1st story 4x12; 2d 4x12; 3d 4x9; 4th _____; 5th _____
 " " " bolted, hung with iron or tenoned? tenoned

STEAM BOILERS, ENGINES, FURNACES.

Upright, horizontal, sectional, or tubular?
 No. of engines? _____ Size of engines? _____ No. of boilers? _____ Size of boilers?
 In what part of the building are they placed? _____ Purpose?
 If they rest upon flooring, what is the construction of same?
 What is the air space above? _____ Flooring over boiler, how protected?
 Material of boiler-room? _____ Of doors and shutters to same?
 No. of furnaces? One Portable or brick? Portable Purpose? Heating
 Where placed? Below Rest on floorings? No Air space above? 28" Below?
 How set? As built
 Material of smoke-pipe? Gal. iron 8" How protected?
 Thickness of shell of chimney flue? 8" Thimbles properly set? Yes
 Smoke-pipe, distance from ceiling? 12' to 36" How carried?

Shield over furnace? *Plastered Ceiling* Hot-air pipes, single or double?
 Register boxes cased? *Yes* Space between collars and hot-air pipes on all sides?
 Hot-air pipes passing through floors and partitions, how protected? *Shined 7" to 10"*
 Steam " " " " " " " " " " " "

RANGES, Etc.

Brick or portable? Supported on trimmer arch? Thickness of arch?
 Brick or stone hearths? Thickness of hearth-stone? Grates properly set?
 Fire-places properly built? Recess around smoke-pipe, size of?

GENERAL PARTICULARS.

No. of operatives, 1st story ; 2d ; 3d ; 4th ; 5th
 " " stairways? *2* Width? *4' - 3'* Straight or winding? *Straight*
 Material of stairways? *Hood* Enclosed in brick walls? Thickness of same?
 External means of egress? *Doors*
 Are there any means of escape from roof to roof of adjoining buildings? *no*
 No. of hoistways or elevators? How protected?
 What are the facilities for extinguishment of fire on the premises? *None*

Chimneys plastered inside? *Yes* Outside? *Yes* Quality of bricks? *Hard*
 Trusses in roof, how constructed?
 Of what material are they built? How many support roof? Length of chord?
 Size of chord? Built or solid? Size of bolts? Size of principals and heads?
 Size of purlines? Length of purlines?
 Foot of principals, how framed and secured to chord?
 Size of strut? How framed? Length?
 Size of foot-pieces and material of same?
 Length of strain bolts? Diameter?
 Floor or ceiling timbers framed into or rest on top of chord?
 No. of bay windows on first story *2* ; 2d *1* ; 3d ; 4th ; 5th
 Walls over openings, how supported? *Quite*
 Ever complained of? *No* Nature of complaint? *^*
 Complaint removed? *^* Estimated cost of building (without land) \$ *10,000*.
 General condition? *2. No. 1.*
 Completed *Dec. 15.* 188*8*.

REMARKS.

Application made May 16, 1888
Permit granted May 19, 1888.

Hartford Davenport - Assistant Inspector.

