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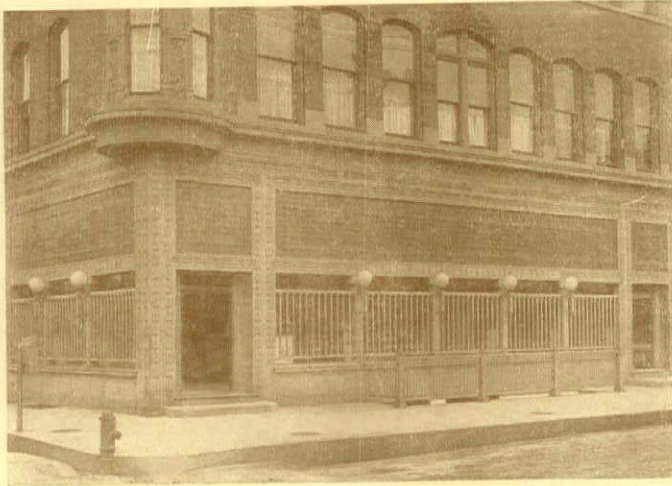
THIS ISSUE CONTAINS

THE ORGAN FROM AN ARCHITECT'S STAND-
POINT—PROFESSOR REILLY ON A RATIONAL
DOMESTIC TYPE—SOME FURTHER ILLUSTRATION
OF RECENT WORK BY MESSRS. ALBRO &
LINDBERG * * * * *

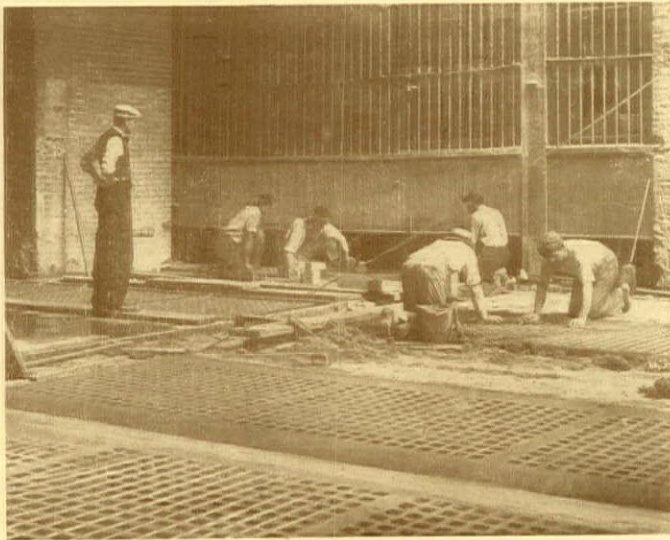
VOLUME XCVIII

DECEMBER 7, 1910

NUMBER 1824



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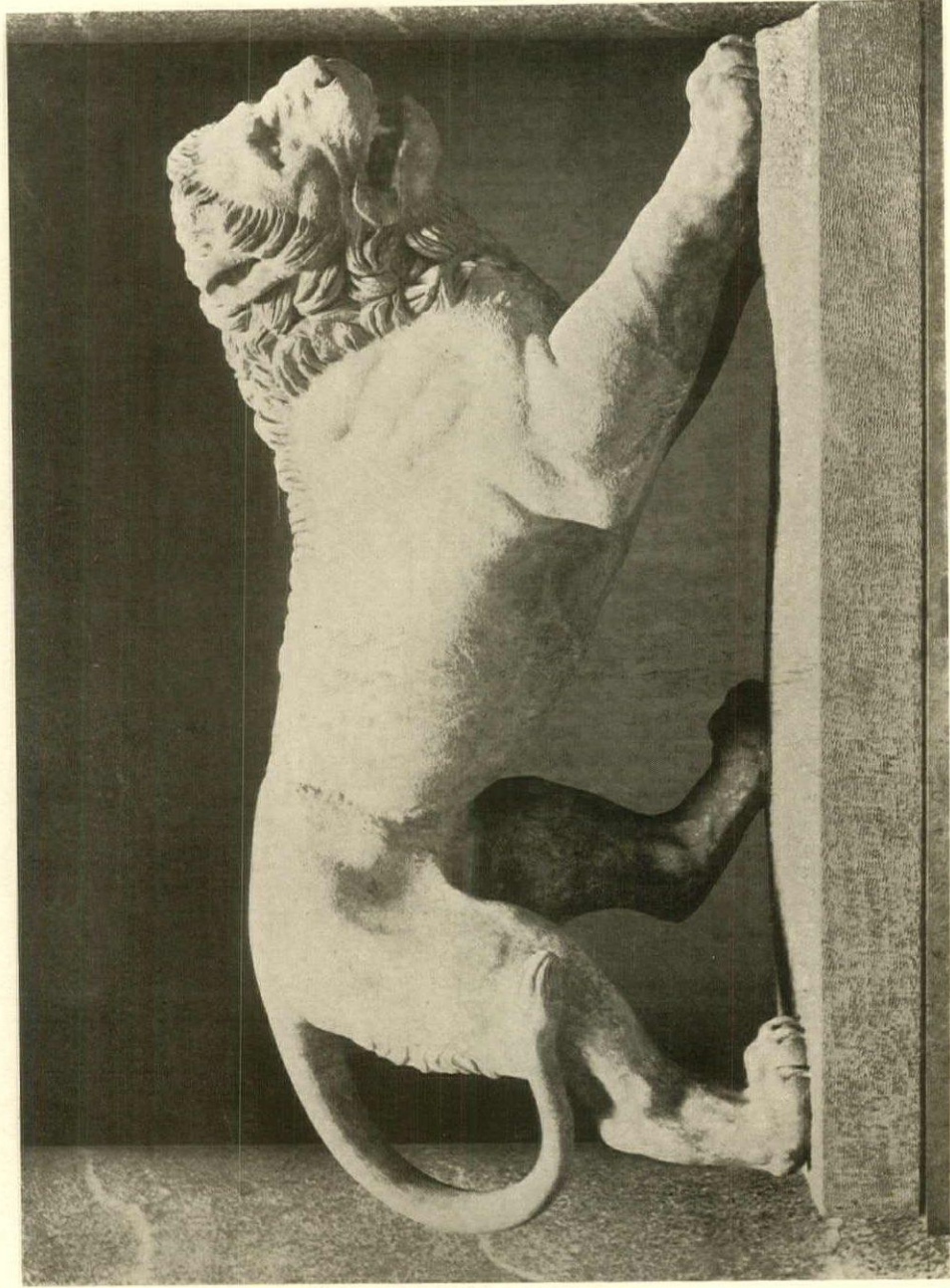
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THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT



ATTIC LION, c. 350 B. C., ROYAL MUSEUM, BERLIN

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

Vol. XCVIII

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1910

No. 1824

THE ORGAN FROM THE ARCHITECT'S STANDPOINT—Part I

By ARTHUR WHEATON CONGDON, A.A.I.A.

THE bulk of the church organ makes it the most conspicuous article of furniture in any room where it is placed (Fig. 1), and the fact that its size makes it a fixed part of the interior at once suggests its use as a part of the design. The organ builder is generally a resourceful man, and more than once has made up for the architect's lack of foresight by his ingenuity; but no architect likes to depend on emergency measures. It is the purpose of this article to consider the organ in relation to the design of the building, leaving details of construction to some of the well-known textbooks on the subject.

An organ that is to be placed in a large church would naturally be designed by its builder mainly for the support of chorus singing, while that in a concert room or residence would be mostly used as a solo instrument in which great power would seldom be required. All details of construction, determining the manner of placing the organ in the building, are the same, differing only with the bulk of the instrument.

The instrument that we know as "an organ" is really a combination of several instruments which may be played separately or in various combinations. In the first place, every organ has the main subdivisions that show as separate banks of keys. One of these is intended to be played by the feet, and is therefore called the "pedal" organ; the others, played by the hands, and hence called "manuals," are known as the choir, swell, great, solo and echo organs, each having its own

manual. A very small organ may have but one manual, while a large one may have three or four manuals, or banks of keys. The pedal and manual keyboards are grouped together with the stop-knobs and other mechanical devices, as will be explained later, the whole being known as the "console." This may be attached to the organ and form a part of the case, or it may be detached and even in a remote part of the building, connected to the organ by electricity or otherwise (Fig. 2).

Each manual has its own set of stops, as has the pedal organ. Each set of stops represents a complete musical instrument, the scale generally corresponding to the keys, and being as complete in itself as is a pianoforte, with the exception that the number of notes on an organ keyboard is less, the pedal keyboard including only thirty-two notes, and the manuals generally sixty-one. Each stop that is drawn on a particular keyboard will sound on that keyboard, and if several stops are drawn several notes will sound for each key that is depressed; moreover, by means of the "couplers," the different keyboards may be connected, and not only at unison pitch, but also at an octave above or below, so that the pressure of one finger may be made to sound a great many different pipes.

The different departments of the organ may be placed together or, in the case of a large building, may be divided, so that the echo organ may be in the roof or other remote position; and the rest of

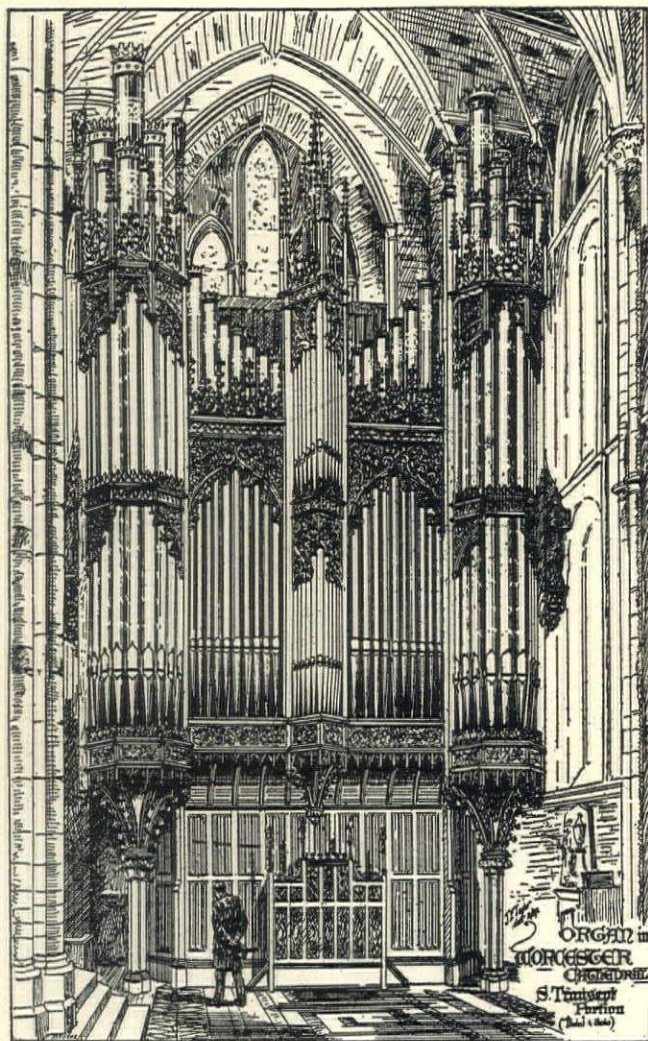


FIG. 1. ORGAN IN SOUTH TRANSEPT, WORCESTER (ENG.) CATHEDRAL.

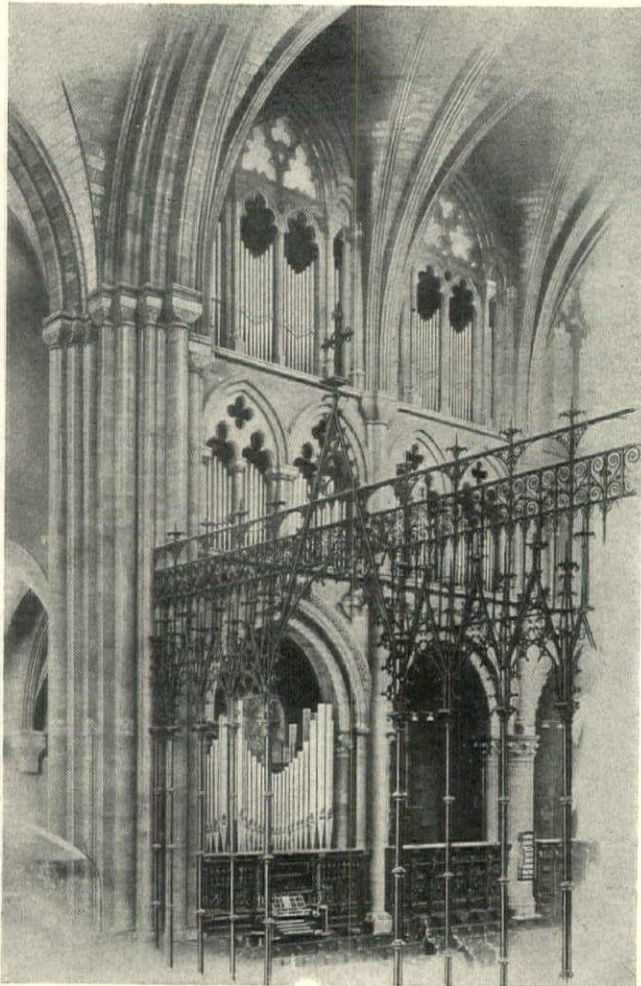


FIG. 2. ORGAN IN ALL SAINTS' CATHEDRAL, ALBANY, NEW YORK

the instrument may be further divided and placed on opposite sides of the stage or chancel, or a part may be at each end of the auditorium. This makes a variety of effects possible to the skilled performer, and also makes the instrument more flexible as a decorative feature; but such divisions should be made with considerable discretion owing to the number of pitfalls for the unwary. It is obvious that for unity of musical effect the parts of the instrument should not be too widely scattered, and if it is to be used to accompany singing, great care should be taken that the placing of these divisions of the instrument does not affect their value adversely for purposes of accompaniment.

There is a certain church in which a very fine and costly organ has been spoiled for practical use by its unwise division; part of it is placed very low down, close to the choir and directly back of the organist; and part of it has been placed in a gallery in the other end of the church. The result is that the portion close to the organist screams in his ears so that he cannot hear his choir, while the part placed in the gallery is so distant that the choir cannot hear it above the uproar of their own singing; and the organist can never hear both parts of his instrument at once when playing them together. Fig. 3 shows an organ that is well divided, a part being on each side of the choir.

The division of the organ and the placing of the console are dependent in large measure on the kind of action used, whether electric, pneumatic, or the old

tracker action. The architect must have some idea of which is to be used, and should be in a position to advise intelligently between them.

The "action" of the organ is the device which transmits the pressure of the finger on the key to the pipe and causes it to speak; it has no reference to the motive power for the bellows or blower, as is supposed by some persons. Thus an electric organ may be blown by hand, or a tracker action instrument blown by electric power. Tracker action, the oldest and simplest of all, takes its name from the trackers, which are strips of wood connecting the levers of the keyboard at one end, and the organ-pipe valve at the other. Its merit is that it is positive and dependable, and seldom gets out of order even when neglected, and when broken is easily repaired by any mechanic. Its fault is that in large organs it makes the touch extremely heavy, so that the organist labors, rather than plays: this is particularly true when the manuals are coupled together.

Another fault is that the console must always be close to the organ, and is generally attached thereto. This makes it awkward if the organ is to be placed in a music hall where on occasions an orchestra or a chorus is to be accommodated. Tracker action is in common use, however, for small organs, particularly if they are to be placed in remote villages where a proper mechanic can be obtained only once a year.

The next development in organ action was the tubular pneumatic. In this the impulse is taken from key to pipe by means of compressed air, through leaden tubes filled with air under a slight pressure which is increased by the pressure of the key on a little bellows. This form of action is better than the old tracker, as it is so much lighter in touch even when the whole organ is coupled together; and it is also free from the defect of a possible partial opening of the valve by a touch lacking in positiveness, which is apt to give a false note. It permits the console to be detached and at some distance from the organ, but in a fixed position. This



FIG. 3. A DIVIDED ORGAN

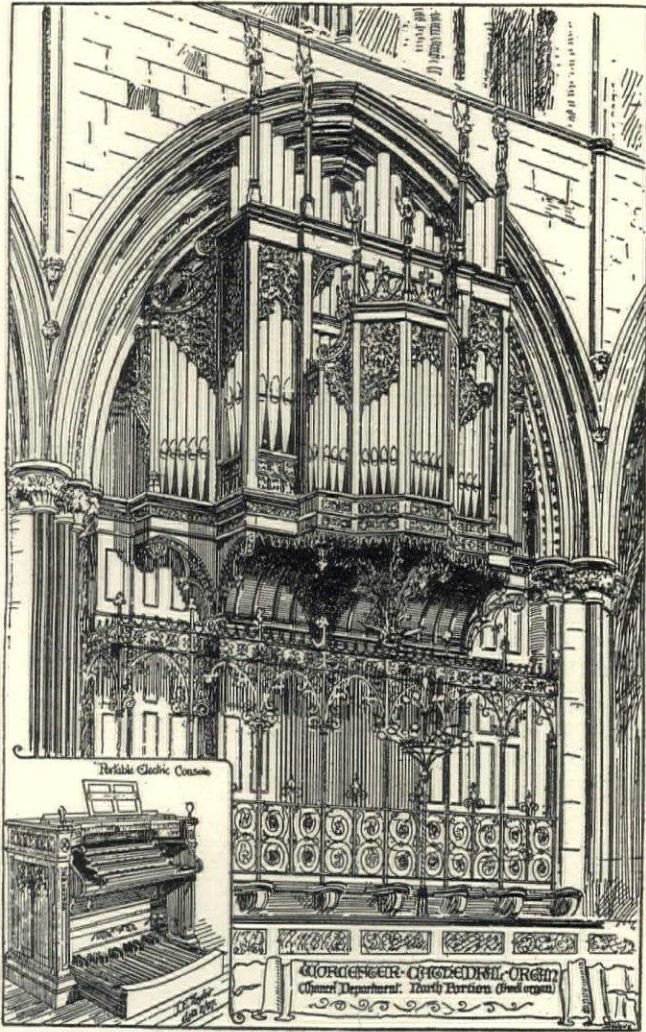


FIG. 4. ORGAN IN WORCESTER CATHEDRAL.

distance should not be over about thirty feet, as the compressibility of air will make the action slow at a greater distance. The action is a durable one, as the only things to wear out are the rubber connections of the valves with the metal tubes, and when in need of repairs is not difficult to mend.

The electric action is the most recent development, and is, indeed, not yet standardized. In it the impulse is taken from key to pipe by means of an electric current of low voltage, the pressure of the key making a contact, and the current energizing an electro-magnet in the organ, which in turn operates the pneumatic valve at the pipe. It is, therefore, sometimes called "electro-pneumatic" action. Owing to the vagaries of electricity it is less dependable than either of the foregoing actions, because if anything does go wrong a skilled mechanic is required to locate the trouble. Each day sees improvements in it, however, and as the knowledge of electricity becomes more widespread this form of action will probably become universal, even for small instruments. It is, of course, instantaneously quick, so that the console may be placed at any distance from the organ permitted by the slow rate of travel of sound; and as the necessary connection need only be by a slender flexible cable the console may be freely movable. Owing to the great ease with which the electricity can be controlled, much more variety of me-

chanical device may be designed; and an electric console may have a bewildering array of more or less helpful devices which, if intelligently used, make musical effects possible that cannot be attained with any other form of action.

In all three forms of action composition pedals or pistons are provided by which a number of stops may be drawn by one motion on any manual; but in the electric action this may be further amplified by making the same piston draw a combination of stops on the manual, alone, or add to it the proper pedal stops by pressing the piston or key harder; and a "suitable bass" key may be provided, after pressing which any change in stops made by hand will automatically make the suitable changes in the pedal registration. This is almost a mechanical brain. Another arrangement makes it possible to draw a stop on a manual other than its own.

If the action may be likened to the nervous system, the blowing apparatus is obviously the lungs of the organ. The early organs were blown by a bellows like that used by the smith in his forge. As this does not give a steady wind pressure, a wind reservoir was made, fed by one or more bellows or "feeders." The modern organ, with its varied resources, calls for more wind, and in response to this demand blowing apparatus of a special type has been developed, in which the requisite air pressure is maintained by a rotary fan

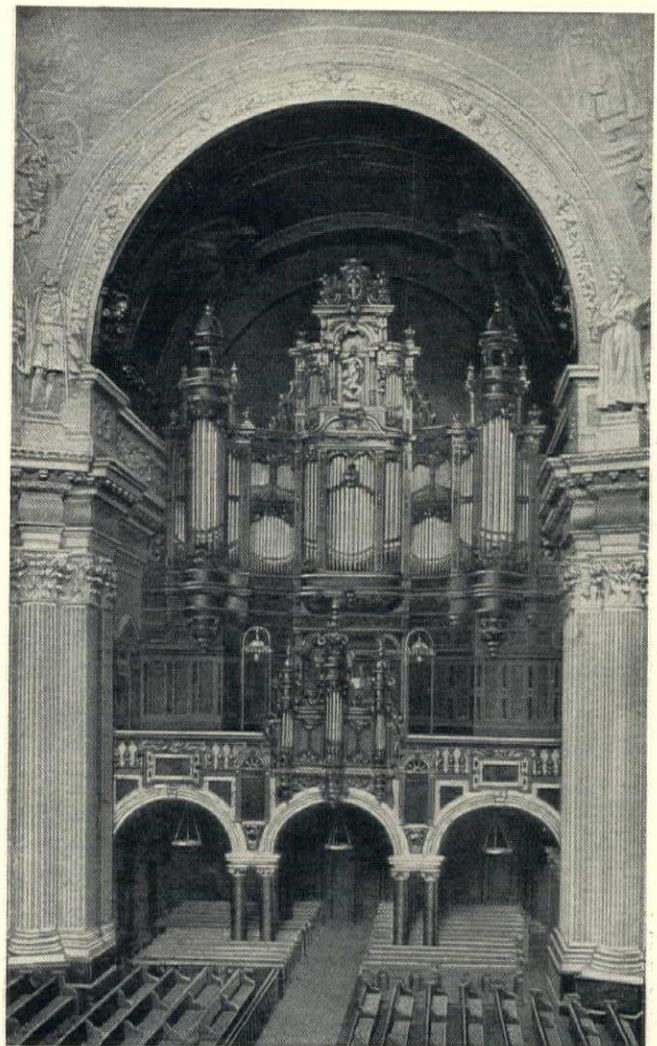


FIG. 5. ORGAN IN THE PROTESTANT CATHEDRAL, BERLIN

usually direct-connected to an electric motor. This motor takes its current from the street mains, and is therefore generally of an alternating-current type. Such motors are apt to make a humming or buzzing sound while running, and as the fan or blower may do likewise, the whole apparatus should be enclosed in a sound-proof room and placed at as great a distance from the audience as possible. The wind-trunk, which conveys the air to the organ, should also be provided with a suitable check-valve and flexible sleeve so as to prevent transmission of the sound along the air-current or through the metal of the pipe. The architect should take care with the placing of these blower sets that they should be able to take in and deliver air to the organ that is free from dirt or dust, and is at about the same temperature as the air of the auditorium. This is necessary in order to keep the organ pipes in tune as well as to avoid chilling the auditorium or filling it with foul or musty air; and as the amount of air passing through the pipes of a large organ in the course of an hour's recital is very considerable, it is obviously a matter for serious attention.

The rotary fan or blower is only possible where electric power is available; in more remote places and with smaller organs the blowing apparatus used is a bellows, or reservoir with feeders, worked in the familiar manner of pumping up and down, or if there are three feeders, they may be operated by a wheel and crank-shaft. Both methods are largely used, the former being necessary only when a reciprocal-action water-motor is the source of power. Water power applied in this manner is generally reliable, but the architect should make sure that ample supply and waste pipes are provided; a 3-manual organ will require a 2-inch supply pipe at the usual city pressure. Care should also be taken that the motor-room is made sufficiently accessible so that the motor valves may be packed and otherwise attended to at regular intervals; otherwise, the grit may cut the metal parts and make costly repairs necessary. The motor room should also be protected against freezing.

It is better always to have some form of power to operate the bellows. If a man or boy has to be depended on he is seldom available at the time when the organist wants to practise, and is particularly liable to the failings of the flesh when he is most needed.

(To be continued)

A RECENT LEGAL DECISION

PROVISIONS OF CONTRACT IGNORED BY BOTH PARTIES

A written contract for the remodeling of a theatre building provided that claims for allowance for delays caused by the fault of the owners should be presented within 48 hours, or they would not be allowed; that no alterations from the plans and specifications should be made except upon the written order of the architects fixing the amount due thereon, and that no extras should be furnished except upon similar orders. These provisions were ignored by the parties. If changes or extras were desired they were ordered verbally and the work was done. In these circumstances it was held that the provisions would also be ignored by the courts. *Campbell v. Kimball*, Supreme Court of Nebraska, 127 N. W. 142.

A Rational Domestic Type

"If suppression of individual idiosyncrasies for the general good may be taken as the keynote of our new garden suburbs, and I think there is not much doubt about it, do the houses which are already being built in them properly express this idea? While admitting very readily that they are a long way ahead of the surrounding villadom, is it entirely appropriate that they should in the main be based upon the early mediæval type of cottage, with high-pitched roof and gables, with wood mullion windows (stone being, I suppose, too expensive), rather than on the later Georgian types, with flatter roofs and sash windows, which are found so sedately set round many an English village green, and so largely contributing to its sober, restful character? On practical grounds alone one would have thought that the greater window space, the squared ceiled rooms clear from the roof, would have been more satisfactory, while the simpler shapes would have allowed for a higher standard of interior proportion and detail. But this is really part of the general question of the trend of our recent domestic architecture, which must be grasped and understood if we are to make deliberate progress. Our garden-suburb cottages are, especially at Hampstead, very good of their kind. The question to my mind is whether they, any more than our domestic architecture as a whole, are right in kind, whether they adequately express the best contemporary culture. And if they do not do this, how can they serve for any length of time the culture that is to come? It is, therefore, worth while to consider shortly what we have been attempting to do of recent years in house building. Since the Gothic Revival finally broke our Classic tradition two main ideas seem to have inspired our house architects: one, simple picturesqueness of outline derived from Gothic architecture, and the other, more difficult to define, might perhaps be termed an attempt to express domesticity. Feeling that the latter is our national characteristic, we have striven, and I think with a certain amount of success, to make our houses what we call and feel to be "homelike." For this purpose we have naturally and rightly shunned any excess of external ornaments and dressings, and we have interested ourselves in texture and color, in materials which weather well and quickly lose their sense of newness. But these are accidentals of architecture rather than the essentials. To further the supposed ideal of the home we have indulged in a rough and affected simplicity of finish, making use of such archaic things as solid oak steps in our staircases and bare bricks or tiles in our fireplaces. But our Gothic inheritance of picturesqueness has prevented our desire for simplicity from taking the form of simple rooms simply put together. It has, instead, tempted us to all sorts of angular shapes and bay windows, so that our rooms, if rustic in materials and workmanship, have no real simplicity of form. So far, therefore, this striving after simplicity, this exaltation of the primitive cottage, is an affectation. If, then, the house of the future suburb is on the one hand to express something of the new submission of the individual to the community, and on the other hand to answer to a more exacting and refined if less sentimental taste, it is obvious

(Continued on page 190)

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SUBURBAN ARCHITECTURE

PROFESSOR REILLY, of the Liverpool School of Architecture, has uttered, in a recent address, a note of caution regarding suburban house design. This, we believe, to be wisely put. On another page will be found an abstract of the point of view taken by the speaker, which is commended to the attention of those engaged in professional work of that character.

A MUNICIPAL BLUNDER

THE City of London proposes to build a new bridge to be known as St. Paul's, with approaches starting from the immediate neighborhood of the Cathedral. With a fatuity which seems singular as an aftermath of the recent International Conference in London the city fathers have not only ignored the position of the Cathedral in preparing their plans, but have refused to listen to the protest of the Royal Institute of British Architects on this point, and have gone so far as to advertise for bids on their original scheme. It is most gratifying to note that the Institute proposes to carry its appeal to Parliament and will oppose to the utmost of its powers the granting of an enabling act.

A NEGLECTED OPPORTUNITY

PROBABLY no logical exception can be taken to the statement that the new Pennsylvania station now open in New York is a direct contribution by private capital to the city's assets.

Setting aside, for the moment, the high architectural excellence of this station, and regarding it merely as a utility, the saving of time and the great convenience to the millions of people who yearly use this vast terminal, is very considerable. Naturally an enterprise of this kind promoted by private capital is largely influenced by its income earning power. But it would not be wise to ignore the fact that while serving the ends of private

enterprise, it also provides a convenience and creates a center in the municipality, around which gather utilities that marks a city's growth and attractiveness.

It may seem a reiteration of the many comments that have appeared in the daily and technical press to refer to the supine and indifferent attitude of the city government and its lack of co-operation in the improvement of this locality. What might have been cheaply done if undertaken at the outset, now, owing to the natural enhancement of real estate values is almost impossible. We refer to the creation of a plaza or approach on Seventh avenue, fronting the station. Even at this early day the congestion is something that taxes all the efficiency of the traffic squad, and now that the station is in full operation the problem of handling vehicular and pedestrian traffic is a most serious one. We referred recently in these columns to the necessity of impressing on individuals how important it is to conserve our architectural resources. Small hope is there for any reforms in this direction when our municipal authorities fail in so important an instance to realize the duty that lies before them.

THE ARCHITECT AND THE CRAFTSMAN

AN English architect who recently visited America states in an article printed in an American architectural journal that he finds much to commend in our domestic architecture. He believes our greatest shortcoming to be lack of co-operation between the architect and the craftsman, and that our best efforts are often marred by their indifferent execution.

It is with pleasure we record an expression of opinion by a foreign contemporary architect in which we so thoroughly concur. Admitting these conditions in America, we believe it is also true that they are beginning to be noticeable in England. The failure of labor to discriminate as to the relative ability of its members is, in the opinion of many, the cause of this defect in our completed buildings.

The architect finds that he must in many cases abide by the workman's interpretation of his specifications and accept as a compliance with them results that he knows are an indifferent realization of what he attempted to describe and strongly desired. To insist upon the discharge from the work of men whose ability he questions would probably invite a "strike," and to urge any change in handling of materials incur expense and many objections by his builder.

It is thought that for these reasons, more than any others, such a wide difference has been noted between the promise of some excellent designs and the performance represented by the finished building. We have many times referred to the urgent need of artisans in the building trades. Without them there seems little hope of improvement in quality of work executed, but how they are to be produced under present labor conditions is not exactly clear. Perhaps we are passing through a stage in our building development, that on account of haste and necessity for large volume, encourages the growth of unhealthy conditions. If this is true, a return to the earlier ideals among workmen is desired and appears necessary to satisfactory progress in the building art.

(Continued from page 188)

some new departure must be made. I fancy in our desire for more reticent exteriors we should revert to flatter roofs with fewer gables, and seek our interest in such delicacies as trellis porches and verandas, and windows carefully divided with thinner bars and marginal lights pointing to a higher standard of interior finish. Expression is most naturally given to such a house by a large swept-out cornice, adding interest and shadow to what otherwise might seem a bald reserve. With regard to the central portion of the city of the immediate future, its administrative and business centres, it is probable that these parts will tend in their architectural character to become more and more cosmopolitan. Already a block of offices, a large hotel or club, may be designed in Paris for London, or *vice versa*. Some of the most recent and best French and American architecture is to be seen in our own streets, which assimilate it easily and well. But this only means that each nation is seeking its inspirations at the same classic source. The simple elements of classical planning allow for all possible monumental effects, and in the future we may believe they will be increasingly employed. With this taking place, and with the civil architecture of all towns becoming more cosmopolitan in character, we shall find the tendency to revert to bygone combinations of classic forms less and less frequent. To erect to-day a pure Georgian or Wren building in the central portion of a town is to effect an anachronism only less glaring than to put up a François Premier, Elizabethan, or Gothic building. Color has a special importance, for if the buildings and streets in all big towns are approximating to a common ideal there must nevertheless always be a local and sympathetic color arising from the nature of the site, of the atmosphere, and of the materials available. To introduce red bricks and tiles into an essentially grey town like Edinburgh, or into a white town like Paris, is to do an injury to the whole, which the town as a whole should resent. Against such intrusions, therefore, the town should protect itself. A further and similar function in the immediate future will be for the town to protect and cherish the architectural character of its different parts."—From Professor Reilly's paper on "The City of the Future" read at the recent London Conference on Town Planning. *The Architectural Review*.

Architects' Specifications

At a recent meeting of the Liverpool Architectural Society Mr. James Parkinson, a contractor, read a paper on "Specifications from a Contractor's Point of View," which is written with so much good sense that it seems worth while to reprint a few paragraphs of it here for the consideration of those American architects who still allow some of the old-time clauses to remain in their specifications.

A specification is always preceded by a number of conditions, pains and penalties, making the contractor responsible for every conceivable act or damage to property or life. With the majority of these conditions I agree, as it tends to make the careless contractor more careful regarding the scaffolding, etc. There are some clauses, I think, which require leaving out and others inserted in their place. First is that of the architect appointing himself the arbitrator as to the full meaning of the

specification and drawings, which is binding on all parties without appeal. This, to my mind, is not fair between man and man, and deprives one of their rights to sue, and is contrary to common reason.

Second, a clause reading: "No compensation will be made to the contractor for any losses or increased outlay they may incur arising from errors in the said drawings and specification." Also another on the same: "If any portion of the work, reasonably and obviously to be inferred as necessary, shall not be expressly described, either in the quantities or on the drawings, the contractor shall execute the same in a satisfactory manner without any extra charge on the amount of estimate."

I think enough responsibility is placed on the contractor in being responsible for damage to property and life without being made responsible for the architect's and surveyor's mistakes and omissions in the drawings and quantities, with which he has had nothing whatever to do, except to have a casual glance at the drawings. I think every one should bear their own mistakes without trying to saddle others with them, and these clauses should be removed.

In place of the above conditions a clause should be inserted regarding the final payment. As a rule, we are kept an unreasonably long time for the settlement. I would recommend a clause something like the following: "The accounts to be gone into and the final certificate granted within two months after the account is rendered, or 5 per cent. interest paid on the balance." I have been kept six to nine months when there was no reason why it should not be certified in a week or two. * * *

Another matter I wish to bring before your notice is the fact, no matter what sort of a job is expected on completion, the specification never varies; the best is always specified.

Now it is an undisputed fact that Mother Nature does not produce everything of the best quality; she always varies what she produces, which we, in our wisdom, divide and classify into grades or qualities. No matter what department of nature we look into, whether the mineral, vegetable or animal kingdom, there is always good, middling and indifferent, and each have their separate value on the market, according to the grade or quality. * * *

I have often heard the remark passed when an architect has found that his specification has not been adhered to and cheaper material substituted in place of that specified, "Have we got value for our money?" Now, to be fair to all concerned, that is not the question, "Have I got value for money?" The question is, "Have I got what was specified?" If not, you should insist on having it, otherwise it is not fair to those who tendered to faithfully carry it out.

Roman Bond To-Day

In the course of an interesting presidential address before the Birmingham (Eng.) Architectural Association Mr. A. S. Dixon relates the following experiences, which show how constant are many of those building problems which are of a fundamental nature in all ages:

I have very little experience of any other masonry than brickwork; only of that most intractable, hard stone which splits up anyhow like coal and will not be cut into nice oblong pieces and straight courses. You know how they generally heap it together in Shropshire and Hereford—and, for instance, at Malvern—into rough, uncoursed walls, and sometimes with painful effort into a kind of opus reticulatum. You do not easily get a bond across the wall, and you cannot get any longitudinal or horizontal bond at all, and you are always liable to steep cracks and fissures. You can get over both difficulties by introducing every 3 feet or so string courses of two or three roofing tiles or thin bricks bonded together in cement, which not only gives you a good cross and horizontal bond, but connects the chaos of rubble with pleasant horizontal lines. Only be careful you make the tiles slope down to the outside of the wall, for if damp gets in the tiles will keep it there.

In other words a modern architect of distinction does (and quite unconscious, apparently, of such imitation) exactly as the Roman builders in similar circumstances.

A N IMPORTANT LEGAL DECISION ARCHITECT'S CERTIFICATE INDUCED BY STRIKE HELD VOID

The plaintiff corporation entered into a contract with a real estate trust for the mason work of a building, which included exterior walls, interior partition walls, elevator wells and staircases, the contract price being \$194,000. Before executing the contract the plaintiff notified the architect that it conducted its business on the open shop principle. The contract required it "to follow up the skeleton framework construction as fast as the tile arches are in and the work is made ready for him." The wall was to be started January 1, 1910. The contract contained the provision that should the contractor fail to supply a sufficiency of properly skilled workmen, or proper materials, or to prosecute the work with promptness and diligence, the owner might, on a certificate of the architect of such failure, supply such labor and materials at the contractor's expense, and might terminate the employment and take possession on the architect's certificate that such failure was ground for such action. Permission was not given the plaintiff to begin work, although frequently requested, until April 4. The conditions of access at that time were poor. The great bulk of the work upon the building was done by a fireproofing company, which had the contract for the structural steel frame. This company employed only union labor and most or all of its employees were members of the defendant unions, the Bricklayers' Union No. 3 of Boston and the House-smiths' & Bridgemen's Union No. 7 of Boston. On April 11 the Building Trades Council of Boston ordered a strike of all members of its subordinate unions, including the defendant unions, employed on four buildings, one of which was that in question. There was no trade dispute of any kind as to wages or other conditions between the union members and their employers. Their claim was that non-union workmen and their employers engaged on the buildings were not complying with union rules respecting wages and hours of labor. The strike was general except among plaintiff's employees. On January 13, 1910, the business agent of the Boston Trades Council wrote to the owners that the plaintiff did not employ union men and requesting them to give the contract to an employer who did so. After the strike conferences were held between the parties, and as a result of these the architect resolved to give the owners a certificate of failure of performance of the contract by the plaintiff. This he did on April 21. His certificate specified that the plaintiff (1) had failed to supply a sufficiency of properly skilled workmen; (2) that the work had not been executed according to the terms of the contract; (3) that the plaintiff made no effort to remove work condemned by the architect; (4) that the plaintiff had failed in various respects to prosecute the work with promptness and diligence; (5) that the workmen employed by the plaintiff had not been sufficiently skilled. On April 22 the owners gave notice of their intention to terminate the contract. The plaintiff asked for an injunction to restrain the owners, the architect, the unions, the Building Trades Council and their officers from preventing the completion of its contract.

In granting the injunction the court (Rugg, J.) said

"There was no evidence that the architect had condemned any work, or that he had even complained to the plaintiff of any lack of skill on the part of his workmen, nor any evidence upon which I am able to place reliance that there was in fact any such lack of skill or that the work had not been executed in substantial accordance with the contract. The only subject as to which there has been any discussion was the number of men and the speed with which the work progressed. The masons were of the usual skill." The court came to the conclusion that the plaintiff had substantially finished the work which it could do under its contract until other contractors were able to do more work in advance of it. It had entered into several contracts involving many thousands of dollars in reliance upon its main contract with the owners, which it might be compelled to break if not permitted to complete its contract with the owners. If that contract were broken under the circumstances shown, it would suffer injury in its trade name and reputation. It found upon all the evidence that the architect's certificate would never have been given except for the strike, and that the strike was the inducement which caused it. The plaintiff had in all material respects conformed to its contract and was prosecuting the work with reasonable diligence and the grounds stated in the certificate of the architect were pretexts and not the real motive actuating him. The court concluded that the main purpose of the combination to strike was either to compel the plaintiff to cease work on the building and hence to break its contract, or to employ members of the defendant unions exclusively, so far as members of their trade were employed. The defendants had no legal interest in the hours of labor and wages agreed upon between the plaintiff and its employees. None of them worked for the plaintiff. The results of their action as calculated to cause the breaking of the plaintiff's contract with the owners must have been foreseen and intended by the defendant labor unions.

The court therefore ruled (1) That the calling of the strike was unjustifiable and constituted an unlawful combination to injure the plaintiff; (2) That the architect's certificate was not warranted by the facts and being given solely because of the strike was not given in good faith and afforded no justification for the notice of the owners to terminate the plaintiff's employment; (3) That by their unjustifiable and illegal acts the architect and owners became a part of the illegal combination first set in motion by the other defendants; (4) That the plaintiff had ground of equitable relief against all the defendants; (5) That the architect's certificate and the owner's notice to terminate the plaintiff's employment were void.

It accordingly enjoined the defendants from combining and conspiring together (1) to force the plaintiff to employ union men and to refrain from employing non-union men in the construction of the building; (2) to break, or cause to be broken, the plaintiff's contract; (3) to interfere with the employment of any person on the building by the imposition of fines or other coercive action. It enjoined the architect from giving to the owners any certificate based on facts referred to in his certificate of April 21, 1910. And it enjoined the owners from terminating the contract in reliance on said

certificate, from taking possession of the plaintiff's property upon the building, from employing other persons to finish the work under the contract and from interfering with the plaintiff in its performance thereof in consequence of said certificate.

L. P. Soule & Son Co. v. Jeremiah Williams et al. Massachusetts Supreme Court.

Cyclopean Architecture

In a recent lecture at Edinburgh University Mr. David MacRitchie, F.S.A., the lecturer, pointed out the similarity between the "Cyclopean Structures" of Greece, Sardinia, and the Balearic Isles and the corresponding ones in Scotland of much later date. The most prominent of these were the round towers generally known as "brochs" or "doons," which approximated very closely to the *talayots* of the Balearic Isles and the *nurags* of Sardinia. The best existing specimen was the Broch of Mousa in Shetland. The peculiar features of these towers, their massive walls perforated with galleries and chambers and their well-like interior, were now familiar to many others besides antiquaries. In all respects their architecture was of the order known as "Cyclopean." Closely connected with the brochs or doons were the chambered mounds and underground galleries, the latter being akin to the *allées couvertes* of France. These show various forms of transition from the above-ground structure to the actual souterrain. An interesting comparison was made between certain underground dwellings in the Balearic Isles, in Orkney, and in the Outer Hebrides, wherein the area capable of being roofed over was considerably increased by the use of pillars and piers. In referring to the probable age of the Cyclopean structures of Scotland the lecturer deprecated the application to them of the term "prehistoric." Dr. Joseph Anderson's estimate that the brochs were likely built between the fifth and ninth centuries of their era accorded well with the Norse chronicles which ascribe such to the Picts at the time of the Norse colonization of Orkney in the ninth century. Moreover, there were three "souterrains" in the south of Scotland which had been partly built from Roman ruins, and in several instances vessels of Samian ware had been found in underground abodes of the same class. Their period was, therefore, within the Christian era, certainly in some cases, and possibly in all.—*The Builder*.

Style in Architecture

As for the cut of the architectural dress, there are advocates for many different styles, in each of which, if its champion is to be believed, the hope of architecture is only to be found. There is the new art artist, who cuts tradition and rejoices in what, to some minds, seem to be contorted forms and sinuous curves. Then, again, there is what might almost be called the no-art school, which revels in plain square forms and surfaces, texture of material, and a simplicity approaching barbarity, and which eschews moulded work as something to be abhorred. Apart from these new aspirants there are still the veterans Gothic and Classic, giving to these terms their widest meanings.

We are also told that, if we wish to achieve success

in design, we must leave our ideas untrammelled by musty tradition; they should be allowed to flow forth in all the beauty of their originality; we are informed that to consult precedent and to study the works of the mighty brains of the past is really unnecessary and only likely to check our own glorious impulses. Well, I don't quite believe it, because it is not given to everyone to be a genius, and with the ordinary man, when the day of necessity comes, the brilliant idea displays the bad form of not keeping the appointment. Also it is contrary to human experience in general. Every scientist to-day is indebted to the labors of past generations and joyfully and thankfully refers to their discoveries and profits by them. A glance at the history of architecture reveals the same truth, there is no sudden springing into birth of a new and full-grown beauty, everything has been slowly evolved through a long chain of years, the links of which may be easily traced. What must not be forgotten, however, is the fact that the conditions under which we work to-day are very different from the conditions obtaining 600 years ago.

We have now to consider a multiplicity of detail, caused by the change and advance in the general mode of living, and in the needs of modern business; the old-fashioned way of entering a series of rooms, one through another, does not satisfy modern needs, neither are we content to let the lighting of an apartment be entirely subservient to the appearance of a façade, and, fortunately for the men of those more simple times, they were not troubled with modern by-laws or sanitary ventilating pipes. So there is still fair scope for originality in providing for the needs of an advanced civilization.—From presidential address of W. F. Hale, Sheffield (Eng.) Society of Architects and Engineers.

How Cities Should Grow

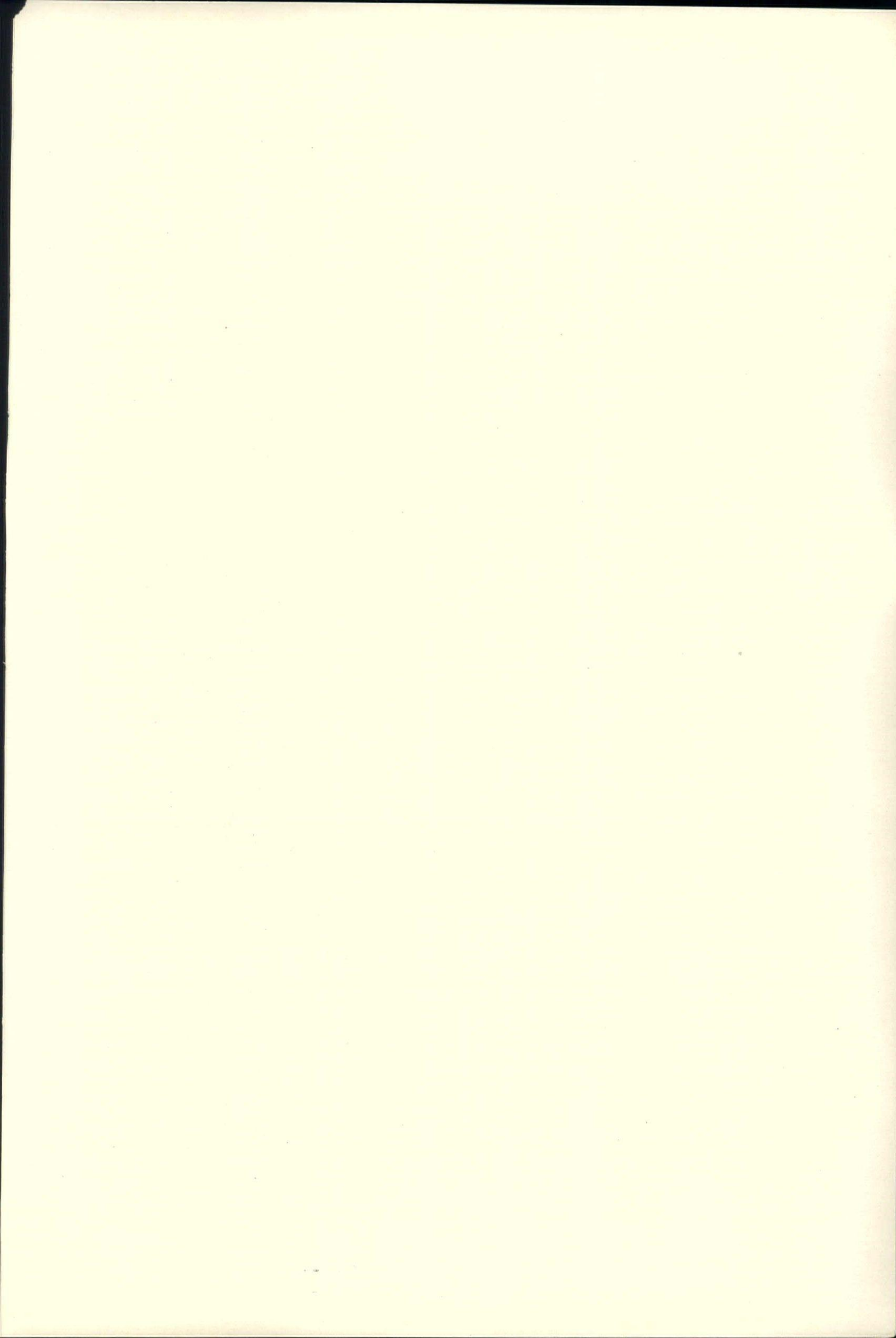
A city begins as a hamlet, which becomes a village, then a small town with a few large houses upon its outskirts, and a few rows of villas for the middle-class. If landlords consulted their own interests they would at this stage combine and insist upon a town-plan, covering possibly from 40 to 45 square miles of country, with all probable main lines of communication laid out and demarcated, and details forecast. The confidential plan would begin as a rough skeleton, but in the course of a few years it would assume a human interest to which every succeeding year would add. As the details of planning were settled, they might be transferred to a greater plan, open to public inspection, and in this manner each citizen would be able to select his place of residence or business with celerity and certainty and would thus become an unconscious but active agent in furthering the committee's views.—*Indian Engineering*.

Announcement

SOCIETY of BEAUX-ARTS ARCHITECTS

Owing to the large number of drawings received in the competition of November 29, and the consequent clerical labor involved in the preparation of the list of awards, the committee has not been able to prepare the list in time for publication in this issue.

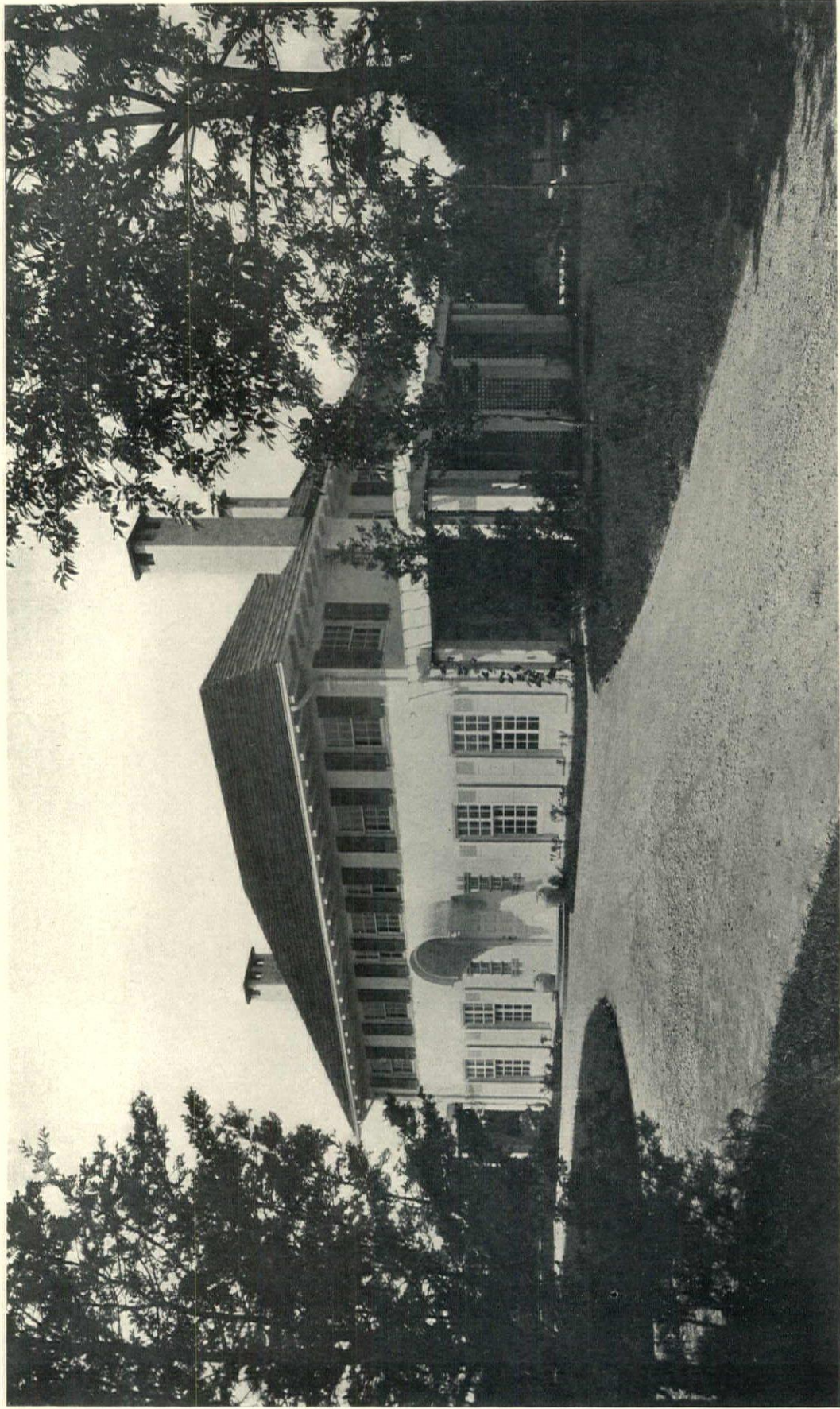
The various illustrations of premiated designs and publication of the criticism of the jury and the list of awards is therefore postponed until issue of December 14.



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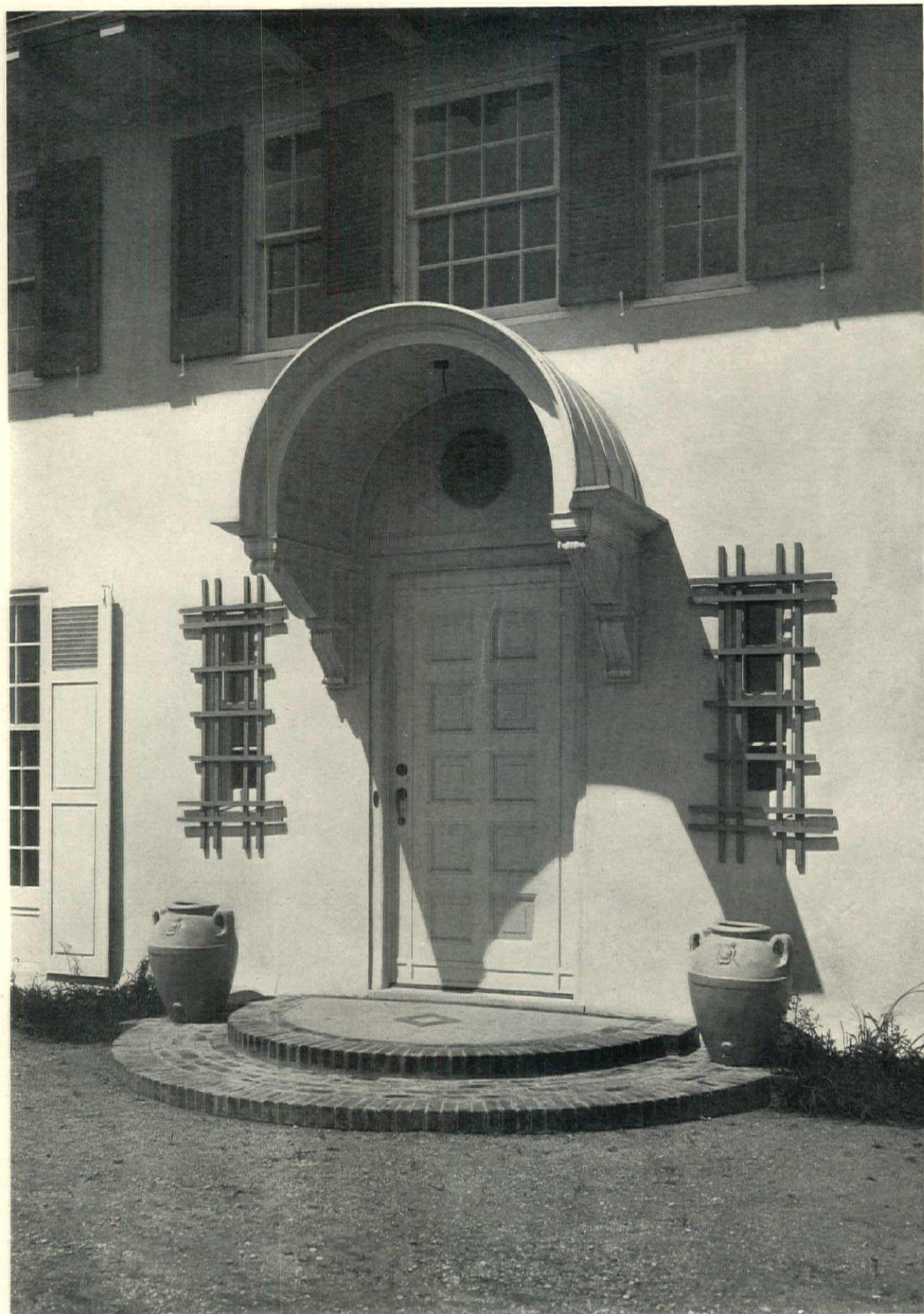
DECEMBER 7, 1910



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ALBRO & LINDBERG, *Architects*

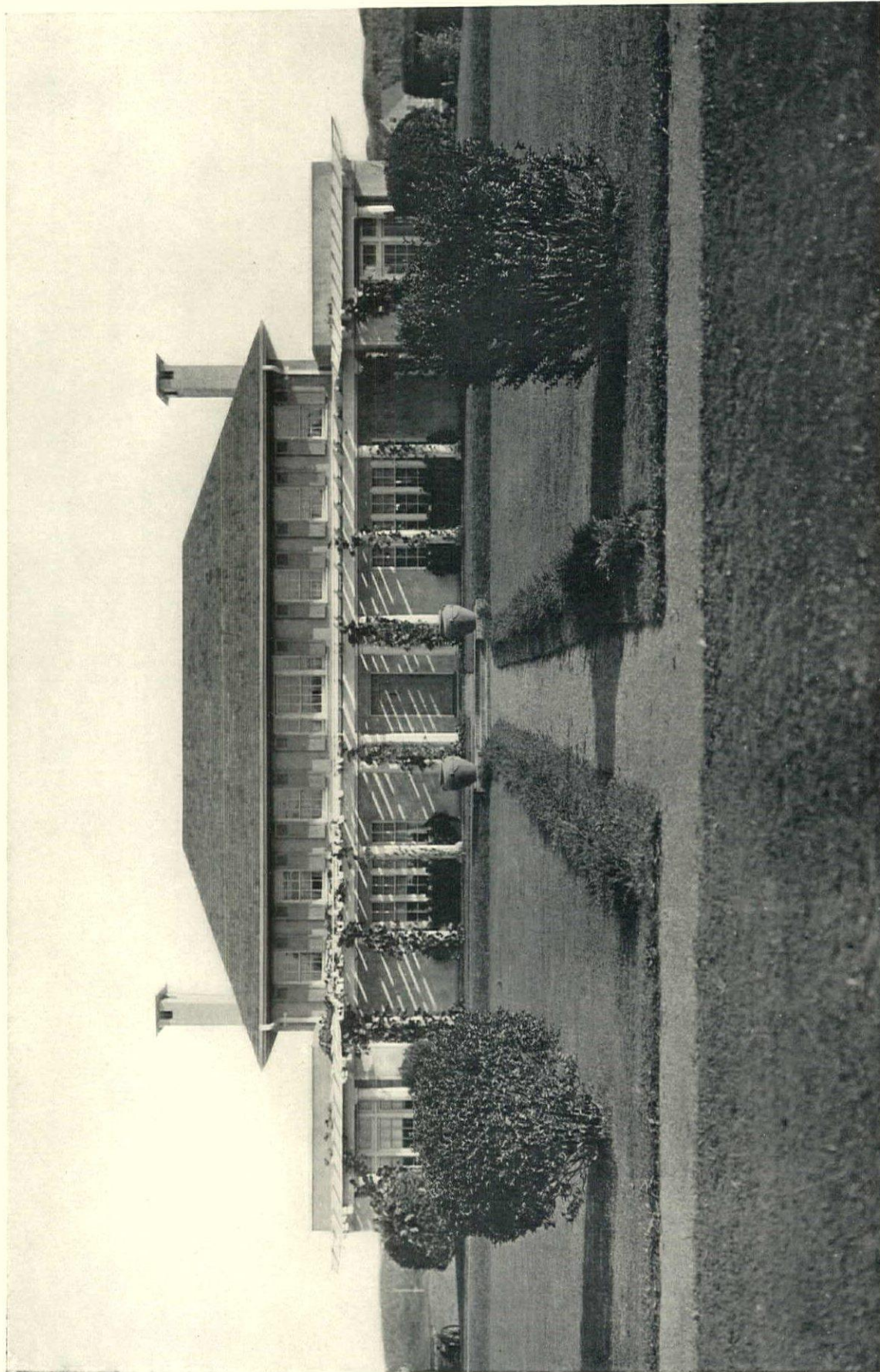


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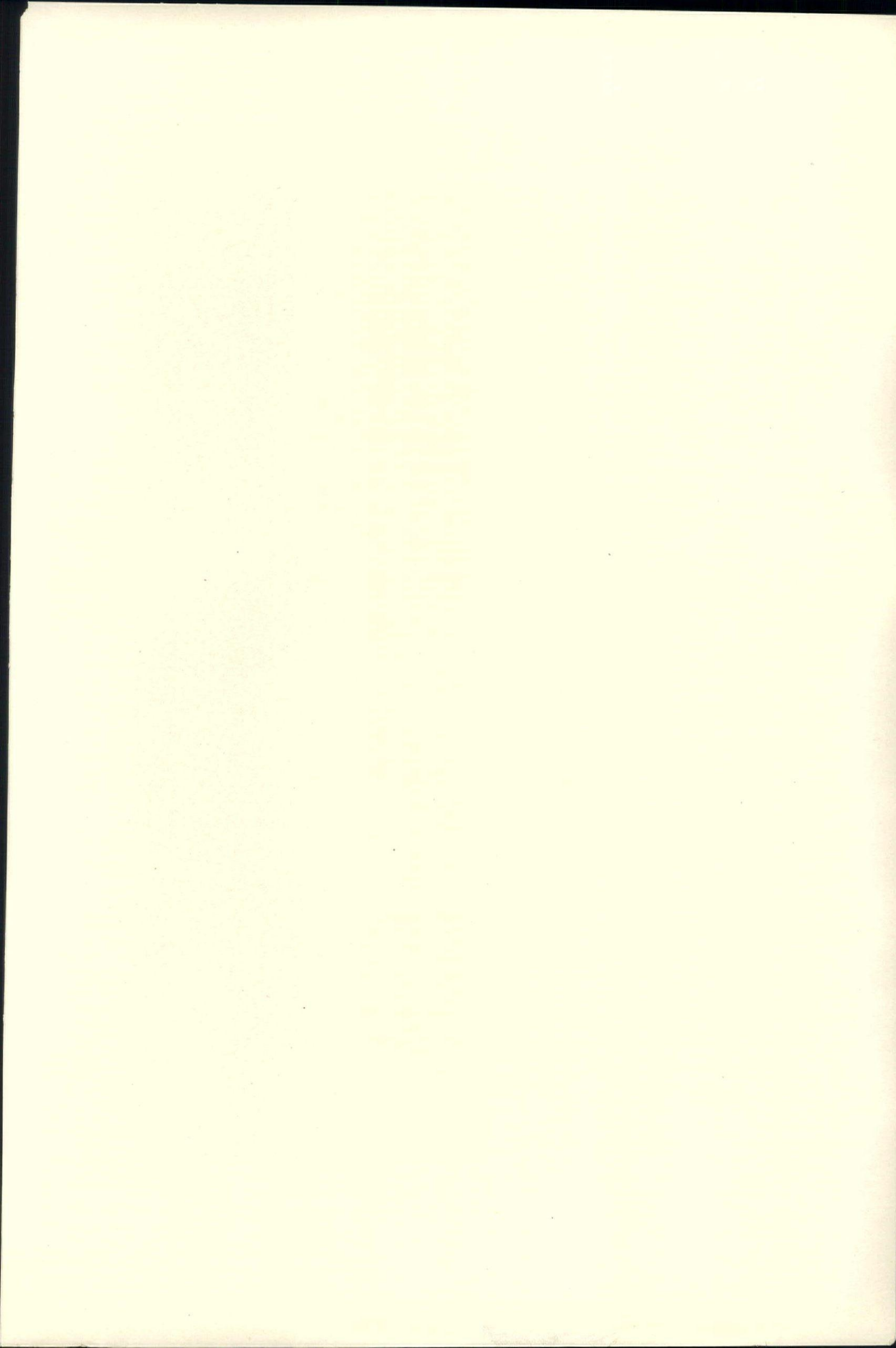




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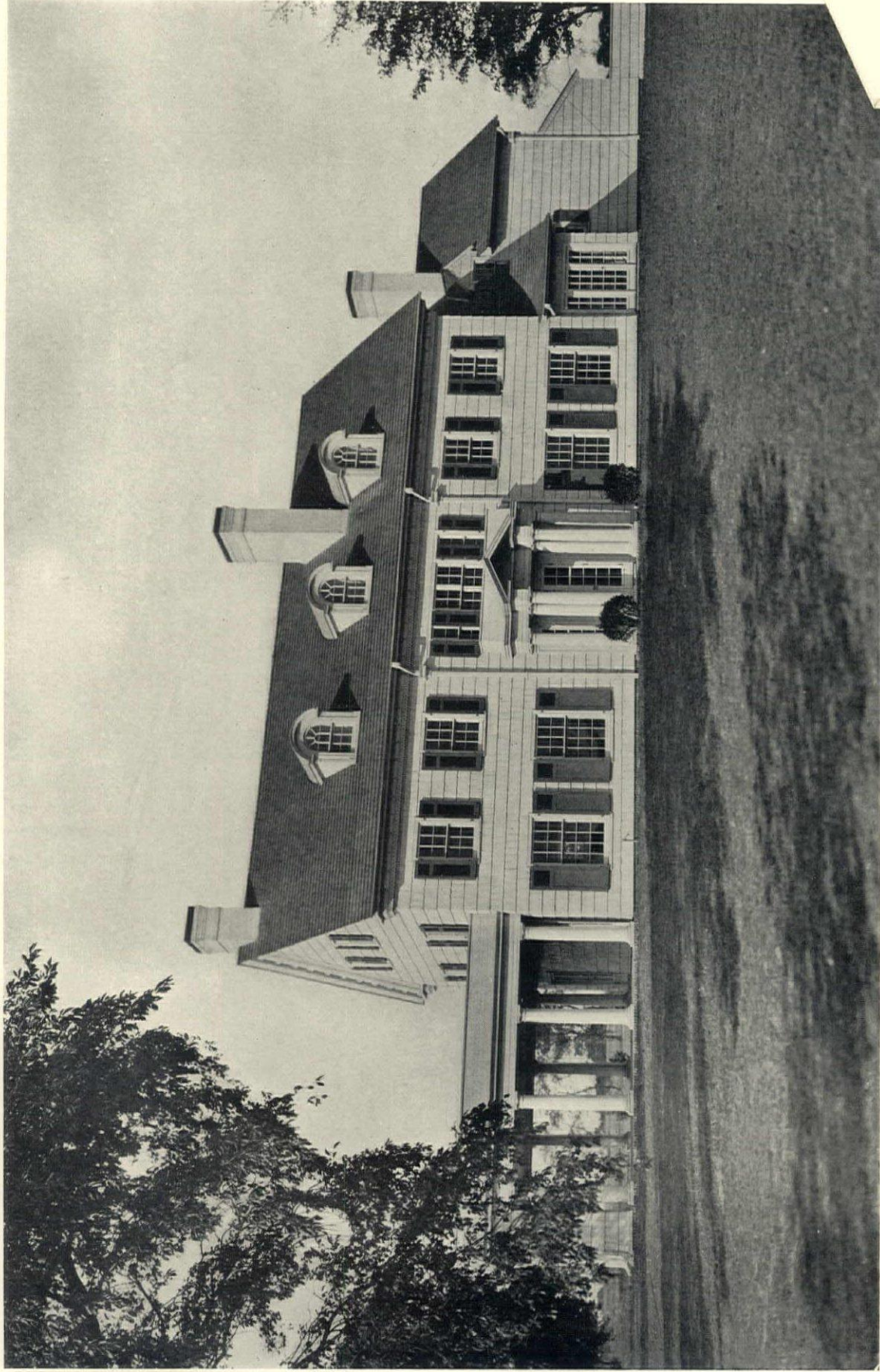


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HOUSE NO. 7, HEWLETT BAY CO., HEWLETT, L. I.

ALBRO & LINDBERG, *Architects*



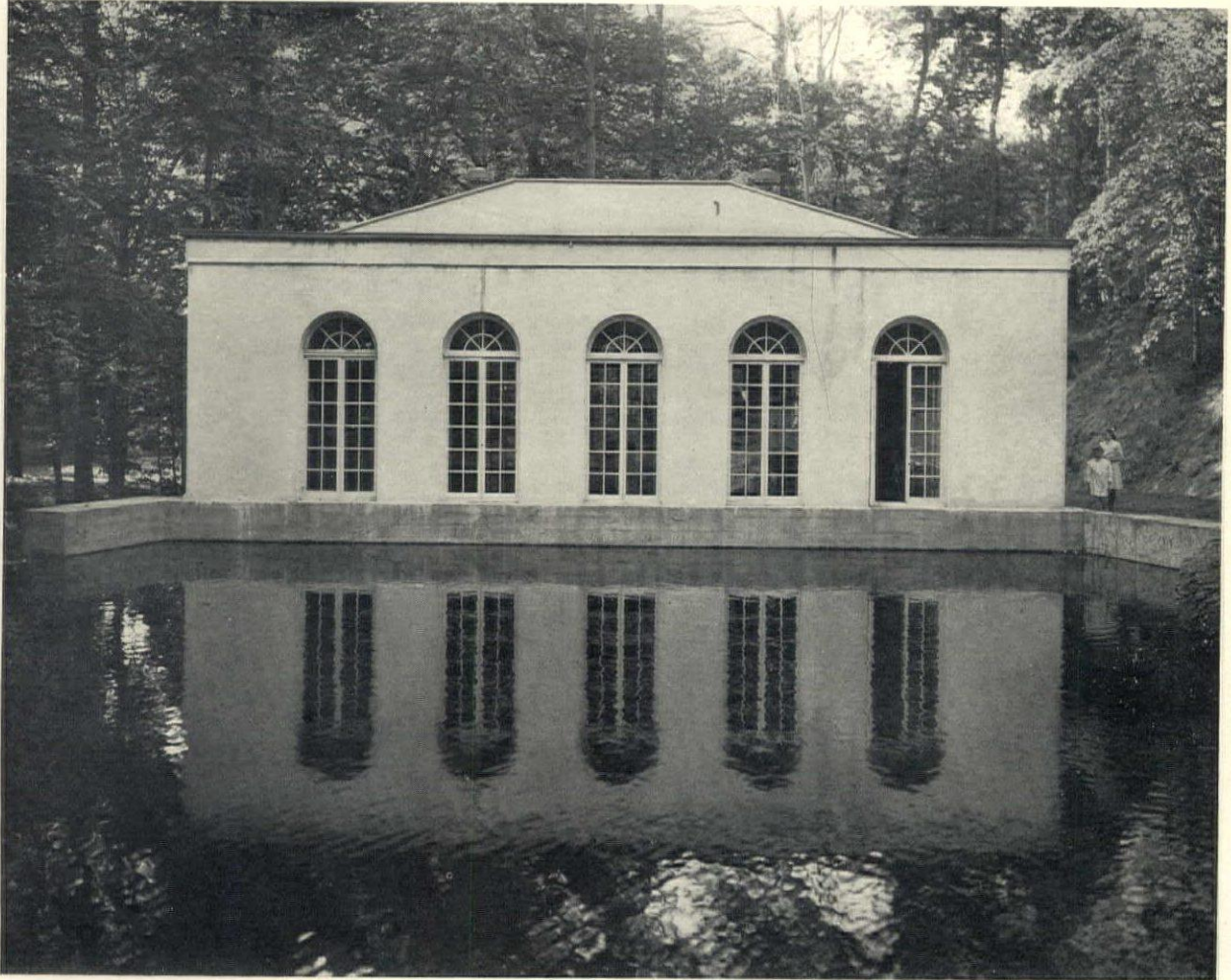


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HOUSE NO. 7, HEWLETT BAY CO., HEWLETT, L. I.

ALBRO & LINDBERG, *Architects*





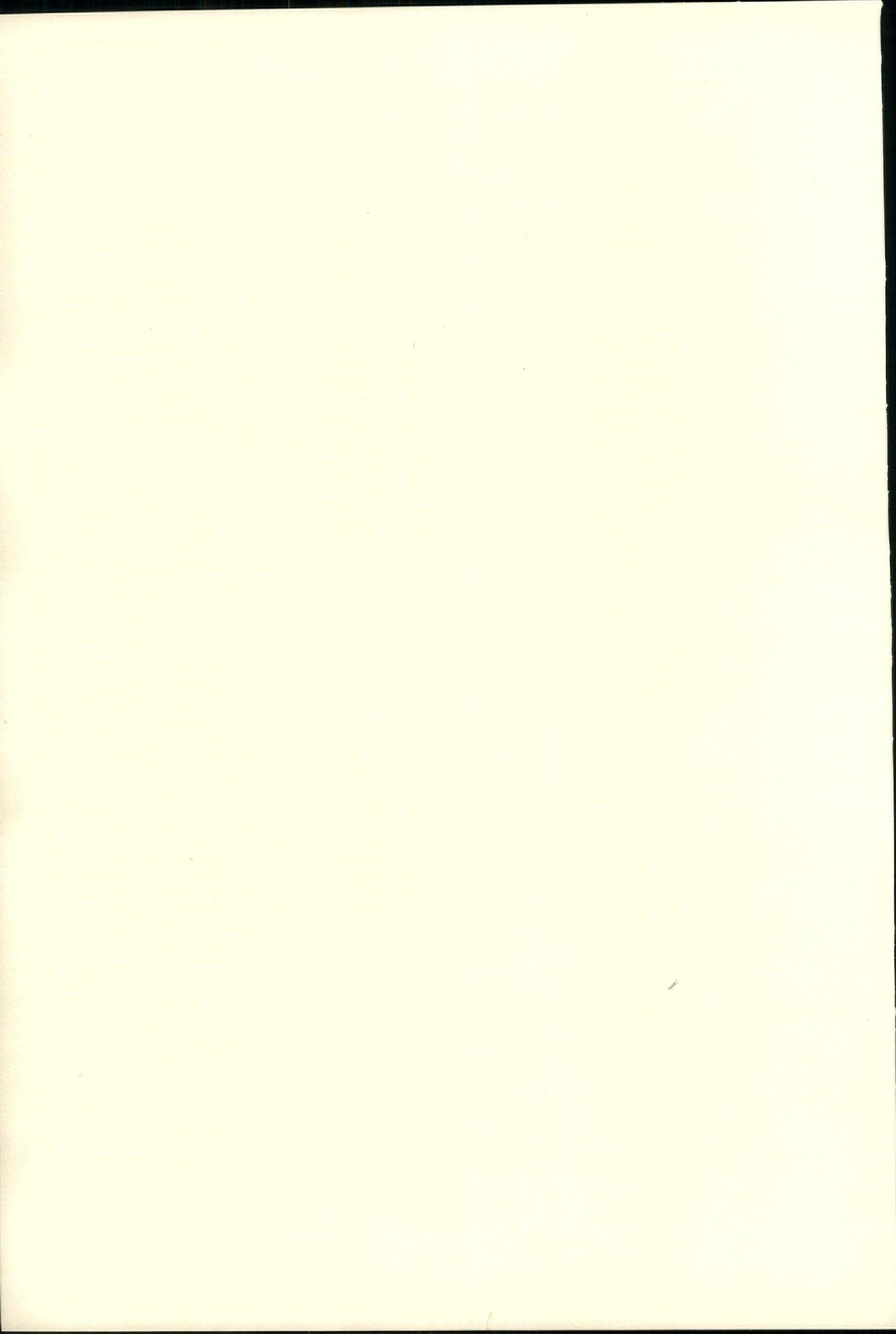
POWER HOUSE AT POCANTICO HILLS, N. Y., ALBRO & LINDBERG, *Architects*



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GARAGE OF DR. ERNEST FAHNESTOCK, SHREWSBURY, N. J.

ALBRO & LINDBERG, *Architects*



CURRENT NEWS *and* COMMENT

The Need for Adequate Buildings for Exhibitions of the Fine Arts

The fact, frequently referred to in these columns, of the need in the larger cities in this country of adequate buildings wherein to hold exhibitions, is emphasized by conditions prevailing at present in Baltimore.

In art matters there can be no greater stimulus to the activities of the artists than an exhibition of current work. Exhibitions are also the best means of educating the public to an appreciation of good art, not alone of its accomplishment in their own city, but throughout this country and Europe. Experience has proven many times the value of exhibitions—the exhibitions of the two great Spanish painters, held in the Hispanic Society's museum last winter and that of the collection of contemporaneous German paintings at the Metropolitan Museum, are recent important instances.

A writer in the *Baltimore News* commenting on conditions in that city, says:

Before the coming of the Lucas and King collections to the Maryland Institute, the galleries of the Mt. Royal Avenue building afforded accommodations which made possible one or two good shows, at least, during the winter, but, owing to the large number of pictures included in the recent acquisitions, it appears, *prima facie*, that such affairs will be possible there no longer. It is true that a temporary clearing of the walls or the erection of screens would again put the galleries into condition for exhibition purposes, but there has as yet been no assurance given that this will be done.

If, then, plans for future large displays must be abandoned, art in Baltimore is in jeopardy of being forced backward instead of forward, and the progress toward that higher plane of enlightenment and appreciation which exists in many other cities the size of this one (and not nearly so favorably situated), evidences of which progress have been so encouraging during the past few years, will receive a severe shock.

Never has Baltimore's need of a public gallery been more forcefully demonstrated than in the present situation.

For Better Types of Schoolhouses on the Pacific Coast

The Architectural Club of Portland, Ore., working with the Civic Council, is preparing data furnished by Mr. J. A. Curry with reference to schoolhouse construction throughout the United States, in an effort to secure the construction of safer school buildings. It appears that schools are not built on the coast with that wise regard to their fireproof condition which the Architectural Club naturally considers important, and the present movement is towards not only safer construction but a higher class architecturally.

Sanitary Homes for Working Men

An interesting feature of the coming Cement Show in New York, December 14 to 20, will be a model of the

concrete cottage which was awarded the first gold medal in a competition for designing inexpensive and sanitary working men's homes, held at the recent National Congress on the prevention of tuberculosis. This house was designed by Mr. Milton Dana Morrill, architect, of Washington, D. C.

The material employed is reinforced concrete throughout, and the house is of the two-story, five-room cottage type. The walls are eight inches in thickness, and the floors are four and one-half inch reinforced slabs. Every room has windows on at least two sides. The windows are casements, opening outwards: there is no trim.

The monotony of the exterior is relieved by the introduction of window boxes, and the application of restrained decoration in ornamental concrete.

The cement floors being pitched to plugged spouts, discharging on to the lawn, the house may be thoroughly cleaned with a hose. This excellent feature, combined with "sanitary" corners, insures the easy and thorough cleaning so essential in dwellings of this type.

OBITUARY

CHARLES WILLIAMS CLINTON, F.A.I.A.

Charles Williams Clinton, senior member of the architectural firm of Clinton & Russell, New York, died at his home in that city on December 1.

Mr. Clinton was a charter member of the Institute, organized in 1857, and was created a Fellow in 1864. His ancestry was truly American. He was closely related to families in New York State whose members held important positions in the affairs of the colony and afterwards state of New York.

Born in New York City in 1838, Mr. Clinton after attending the public schools took up the study of architecture under Richard Upjohn. He devoted his whole life to his chosen profession in which he was very successful. Among the best known examples of his work are the Mutual Life Insurance Building, Seventh Regiment Armory, Bank of America, Mechanics Bank and the Continental Insurance Co. In association with Mr. Russell his firm designed Exchange Court, Wall Street Exchange, Hotel Astor, the Seventy-first Regiment Armory and other important buildings in New York and other cities.

PERSONAL

Milton B. Medary, architect, announces that he has moved his offices from 1414 South Penn square to the Dexter Building, at the northeast corner of Fifteenth and Walnut streets, Philadelphia.

James Russell Harris, architect, announces that he has moved his offices from 1414 South Penn square to the Dexter Building at the northeast corner of Fifteenth and Walnut streets, Philadelphia.

NEWS OF THE CHAPTERS AND SOCIETIES

The Cleveland Chapter of the American Institute of Architects and the Cleveland Architectural Club will hold their annual exhibition in the Engineers' Building from December 19-31, 1910.

LOUISVILLE ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMEN TO ORGANIZE

We learn from local papers that the architectural draughtsmen of Louisville, Ky., have held meetings preliminary to the organization to be known as "The Architectural Draughtsmen of St. Louis."

As the meetings have been largely attended and much enthusiasm displayed, it is confidently expected that the new organization will soon be launched, for which a wide field of influence is assured.

MINUTES OF MEETING OF SAN FRANCISCO CHAPTER, AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

The annual meeting of the San Francisco Chapter, A. I. A., was held at Tait's Café on Thursday afternoon, October 20.

The minutes of the special meetings of September 15 and October 19 were read and approved. On motion duly made and seconded, the usual order of business was dispensed with and the chapter proceeded under the head of new business. The president then announced that balloting would commence for the election of officers to serve the chapter for the ensuing year.

Reports of various committees were read and approved.

On motion of Mr. Dakewell, duly seconded, it was carried that this chapter send a communication to the municipal authorities, to the effect that the time for doing the architectural work of the city by the municipal office had passed and that a new method of carrying on the city work be proposed. It was proposed by Mr. Frederick Meyer that the preceding motion be amended by the appointment of a committee to wait upon the mayor and suggest the desirability of abolishing this office. On motion of Mr. Polk it was finally moved and carried that a committee be appointed and instructed to inform his honor, the Mayor, that, in the chapter's judgment architects should be selected to do the work of the city either by competition or appointment.

On motion of Mr. Schnaittacher, duly seconded, it was decided to print the annual reports of the officers and committees and distribute the same among the Chapter members.

Brief addresses were made to the Chapter by Messrs. Schulze, Polk, Frank Shea, McDougall, J. W. Reid and Albert Pissis. A letter from Mr. L. C. Mullgardt was read by Mr. W. B. Faville.

There being no further business before the Chapter, on motion, duly made and seconded, the meeting adjourned at 11 P. M. to the call of the Chair.

MINUTES OF THE NOVEMBER MEETING TEXAS STATE ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS

The third annual meeting of the Texas State Association of Architects was held at the St. Anthony Hotel, San Antonio, on November 10, 11 and 12, with 43 members in attendance.

In the absence of the president, Mr. J. E. Flanders, of Dallas, the first vice-president, Mr. James Wahrenberger of San Antonio, presided.

Twenty-three applications for membership in the Association were received and the applicants admitted.

The principal business before the meeting was the consideration of rules of practice and canons of ethics and the discussion of the measure regulating the practice of architecture, which is proposed to be brought before the legislature in January.

The rules and canons of ethics of the American Institute of Architects were adopted by the Association, with the exception of Sections 4, 13 and 14, which were not deemed expedient to adopt at this time owing to local conditions.

The license bill, as adopted by the Association for presentation to the legislature, is in general conformity to those in force in the states in which architects are licensed.

On the question of affiliation with the American Institute of Architects, action was deferred until the next meeting of the Association.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: James Wahrenberger, president, San Antonio; J. E. Overbeck, first vice-president, Dallas; E. Stanley Field, second vice-president, Fort Worth; A. O. Watson, third vice-president, Austin; M. R. Sanguinet, fourth vice-president, Fort Worth; C. V. Seutter, fifth vice-president, San Antonio; Roy E. Lane, sixth vice-president, Waco; F. B. Gaenslen, secretary-treasurer, San Antonio.

Fort Worth was selected as the meeting place in 1911. On the evening of November 10, at the St. Anthony Hotel, a banquet was given by the San Antonio Society of Architects to the Association. On the following day an automobile ride was taken through the city and a smoker given in the evening.

MINUTES OF COLORADO CHAPTER, AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS, DENVER, COL.

The monthly meeting of the Chapter was called to order, the President in the chair.

The Committee appointed to act for the Chapter, in presenting a testimonial to our retiring Secretary, Mr. Wm. Cowe, presented the following resolution, which was approved by the Chapter:

Whereas, Mr. William Cowe, having at our last annual election of officers asked release from further service as secretary of this Chapter, which request was granted with reluctance, it is proper and a pleasure that we call to mind his long and valuable service.

Mr. Cowe was elected secretary of this Chapter September 10, 1900, succeeding our lamented Mr. Kidder. In the ten years' continued service of Mr. Cowe the Chapter owes to his love for the tenets of the profession; his painstaking, thoughtful consideration of its welfare and his conscientious sacrifice of personal business and time to his duties as secretary, the elevation of this Chapter to a high plane of efficiency, professional ethics and usefulness to each other and the community at large.

His studiousness and skill thereby attained in the profession; the sincerity and tactfulness of his intercourse with fellow architects; his unselfishness, charity, patience and faith in ultimate results; the wisdom of his intercourse with members of kindred organizations and the American Institute of Architects, of which he is an enthusiastic member in enviable standing, and his absolute fairness and upright dealing with his competitors, his clients and contractors; in short, his high standing as a gentleman in every sense of the term may well be held up as a standard to be followed by all of us.

With his retirement from the secretaryship we feel that we shall not altogether lose the value of his service. We believe that as the example he has set us in the past has and will continue to rebound to the betterment of the profession in and out of this Chapter; that as an unofficial member we shall still profit by his example as such.

ROBERT S. ROESCHLAUB, President.

The report of the Committee on Plumbing ordinance

was duly considered and decided to turn their revised report over to the plumbing inspector for his inspection and suggestions and report to the Chapter at our next regular meeting.

It was moved and seconded that the Executive Committee appoint such committee or committees as it may deem necessary to devise ways and means for the entertainment of the delegates to the annual meeting of the A. I. A., while passing through our city, January 12th, 1911.

The matter of entertainment of the delegates was discussed and much enthusiasm was shown by all present. All members seemed to feel it was an opportunity to show our visitors that the true western feeling of hospitality still lives and that we should one and all take it upon themselves, both collectively and personally, to see that the visitors were shown our city, which we have reason to be proud of, in the proper manner. It was the feeling of the meeting that we should have a dinner at one of our leading hotels, after showing the visitors around the city.

Messrs. R. S. Roeschlaub and T. F. Walsh were elected as delegates, and Messrs. Cowe and Biscoe as alternates to the above meeting in San Francisco.

An appropriation of \$100 per delegate towards expenses was passed.

An adjourned meeting, to hear the report of progress from the Executive Committee, was ordered to be called by the President.

Such adjourned meeting will be held in the office of Baerresen Bros., 613 Mack Building, on Tuesday November 15th, at 8 P. M.

ANNUAL BANQUET COMMEMORATING THE FOUNDING OF THE PHILADELPHIA CHAPTER A. I. A.

Two Interesting Addresses by C. Howard Walker and Joseph Pennell

The forty-first anniversary of the founding of the Philadelphia Chapter, A. I. A., has just been commemorated by a banquet held at the University Club at which about fifty members and guests were present. Mr. E. A. Crane was chairman of the committee on arrangements.

Wm. D. Hewitt, the president of the Chapter, presided and Frank Miles Day acted as toastmaster. There were but two speakers, one being C. Howard Walker, the Boston architect, and the other Joseph Pennell, the illustrator.

Mr. Walker's address was an earnest plea for the cultivation of the artistic sense in the architect's work. He pointed out that it is always difficult to associate a business with an art and that the architect is expected to preserve an adequate balance between the two. He insisted that while under our modern conditions the architect has in his hands the direction of a vast number of people and the disposition of large sums of money he must not allow the artistic end of his profession to be veiled by the mists of business.

He said "American architecture has received the praise of architects of other nations because of its virility and its direct attack of modern problems. These virtues are those of ordinary common sense, and are not enough in themselves to justify much self-satisfaction. If we did not possess them, we should be poor indeed, and if we consider them sufficient, our estimate of architecture is low. The stress of education and effort should therefore be toward obtaining distinguished work in addition to utilitarian work, toward being artists in the profession as well as artisans. There has been too much said and too much praise accepted for work on account of its cost, its size, and its answering merely the conditions of utility, too little said in regard to its being a work of art. The buildings which have received the recognition of successive generations of men and which have been preserved as monuments even beyond their utilitarian usefulness have not been those that merely answered the conditions of their time and did nothing else. They have been those which were works of arts and therefore too valuable to be destroyed. The architect realizing this fact may well devote his efforts toward distinguished work, and fail to recognize the

commendation received for virility and good sense as being sufficient to warrant the name he bears, that of an architect, dealing with the most comprehensive and noble of the 'fine arts.'"

Mr. Walker's reference to the fact that many of the truly great examples of our earliest architecture had been preserved long after their original usefulness had gone by, because they compelled attention and demanded preservation by their very excellence, their distinguished quality of finesse, started Mr. Pennell on a similar vein.

He took the point that Philadelphians, and he was originally one, were not doing all that they should to keep the best of their old buildings free from desecration and destruction.

He said, "Right here in Philadelphia you have some of the very finest things in the world, and in many ways your city is the most artistic in the world. Only you don't seem to know it or you would take better care of your fine old buildings. Each time I come back here I find that some of the very good ones have gone since my last visit, and at the present rate there will be none left at all after a few more years. It is a crime, for Philadelphia possesses some veritable treasures in the way of colonial buildings.

"You in American don't seem to appreciate what you have all over your country. For instance, there is nothing in the world to equal the view as you come up the New York harbor. It is superb. I got up just before sunrise and clambered up on the deck of the Oceanic, as she lay at quarantine, and I tell you the sight I beheld of New York harbor in the sunrise was one of the most beautiful and inspiring I ever set my eyes upon, and I have traveled very extensively.

"The artists of Europe feel that you in America have done something real and great. They feel that you, as a people, are following out your traditions, though you appear to be unconscious of it. Those great 'skee scraps,' as the French call them, are indicative of a fine, solid achievement in architecture and they are the natural growth out of your traditions and necessities. They are not in any sense imitative of anything, and you ought to be proud of them and of your great cities.

"I traveled to-day out to Stanton and visited the fine old house there which has been preserved by the Daughters of the Revolution. Now that is one of the very finest buildings in all the world, and yet the people of Philadelphia never boast of it, and most of them do not even know that it exists. Two of the rooms upstairs are simply superb.

"There is altogether too much of this talk about the art and architecture and beauty in the countries of Europe. There is plenty of all these in the United States and a heap of them right in Philadelphia, but it seems that you must get away from the city for a space before you get to know what you have here at your home.

"And above all you should preserve your traditions, the traditions of America and America alone, and develop upon them as a basis rather than go back to the past and drag out here on this continent some imitation of a defunct style and age.

"You are not growing old as they already have on the other side, and the finest thing about you is your inexhaustible and magnificent virility. Only you need to live elsewhere for a while in order to come back and appreciate for the first time what beautiful things you have here."

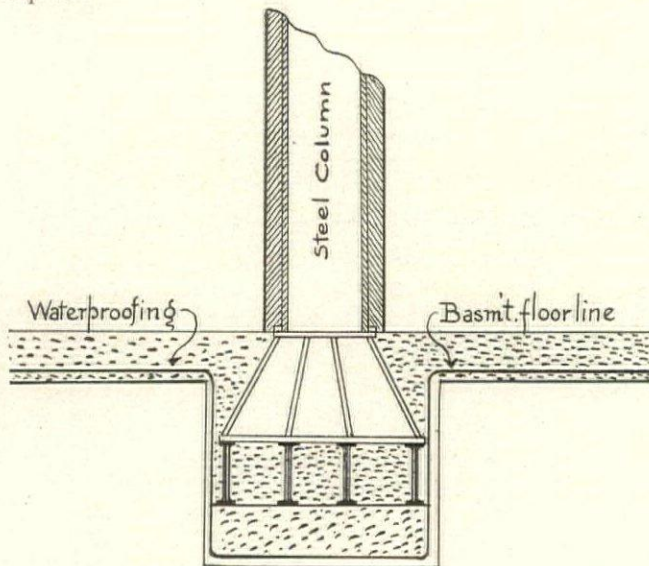
At the conclusion of Mr. Pennell's remarks his attention was called to what the Chapter's committee on the preservation of places of historic interest had already done in co-operation with the city government toward the restoration of Congress Hall, which will forever secure it to the nation.

Further than this, his ringing remarks touched a responsive chord and it was formally resolved that the Philadelphia Chapter would undertake to secure the active participation of all the historical, patriotic and other similar societies in the city in a concerted movement to locate, survey, record and preserve the notable or historically valuable examples of Philadelphia architecture.

This action by the Philadelphia Chapter, it is hoped, may result in calling attention to the necessity for just such action by similar bodies in other cities throughout the country to the end that through united effort, possibly under the leadership of the American Institute of Architects, there may yet be formed a body like that in England known as the National Trust for the Preservation of Places of Historic or Natural Beauty.

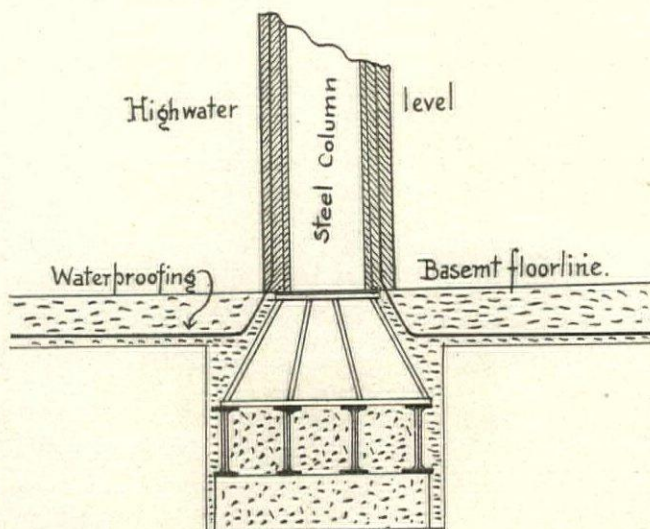
Waterproofing

The subject of adequately protecting not only the rooms, areas, cellars and necessary pits occurring below water line in modern structures but the structural members and elements themselves, from water and moisture, is receiving an increasing amount of attention from architects and engineers. It is also pretty generally realized that the danger from stray electric currents or other destructive agencies is real, and one that demands protective measures on the part of the designer. As a result, the practice of waterproofing with an insulating membrane the footings of columns and walls supporting and constituting a part of important structures is becoming the rule, whereas it was but recently the exception.



MANNER OF APPLYING MEMBRANE METHOD OF WATERPROOFING NOW MORE GENERALLY EMPLOYED

The change is in the direction of better construction and more permanent buildings, and therefore one to be commended. In undertaking it the architect is confronted with the problem of materials and means, and upon his selections will depend largely the results obtained. The methods most commonly employed, from which it may perhaps be inferred that satisfactory



OLDER MEMBRANE METHOD, LEAVING BASE OF COLUMNS AND FOOTINGS SUBMERGED AND EXPOSED TO POSSIBLE INJURY FROM ELECTROLYSIS, ETC.

waterproofing has been secured, at reasonable cost, seem to be those of using felt in a number of layers, stuck or cemented together with a cementing material possessing certain essential properties. The requirements of the felt are that it must be tough and durable, and at the same time soft and pliable. The cementing material must be of such a nature that it will absolutely repel water and moisture and be unaffected by it. It must also remain elastic and to a certain degree pliable in the coldest temperature, and yet be sufficiently firm not to soften and run when exposed to the heat of the sun in summer.

Manifestly, such materials as are here described are not easy to manufacture or readily obtainable from a great many sources. It is of greatest importance, however, that materials designed for the purpose of waterproofing possess the properties indicated, and it therefore becomes incumbent upon those to whom the responsibility of making selection falls to test and examine the nature of the various materials available with extreme care. In this, as in all departments of building, the success or failure of the entire undertaking depends in great measure upon a wise and proper selection of materials.

INDUSTRIAL

MODERN ORGAN BUILDING

The rapid development of the church organ during the past two decades is well shown in a pamphlet issued by the Austin Organ Company, of Hartford, Conn. It gives a general illustration and description of the organs made by this company and will be found of much interest to the architect. It describes in detail the features that are embodied in their organs and also gives the specifications of many organs erected in the larger churches and cathedrals throughout the country.

In the construction of their organs the Austin Organ Company believe they have overcome a difficulty which has ever been a "stumbling block" in organ construction. This is the heretofore variable air pressure as delivered to the pipes under varying conditions.

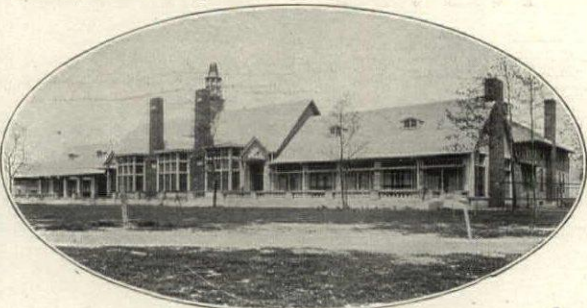
In 1894 Mr. John T. Austin patented the Austin Universal Air Chest, and since then has added, it is claimed, many important improvements. It is also claimed for this air chest that it provides absolute and uniform pressure to every pipe under all conditions of operation.

There are two kinds of action supplied with the Austin organ to meet existing conditions. These are Tubular pneumatic and Electro-pneumatic. These actions are, as a rule, selected with regard to the relative position of the console. Of course when the organ is divided or the console at any great distance from the pipes, the Electro-pneumatic action becomes necessary.

Many features in modern organ building are discussed in a practical way from the point of view of the manufacturer. All of these are of value to the architect when he sets about the planning of a church interior. We regard the book, which can be had on request, as well worth asking for.

The George Rackle & Sons Co., Cleveland, O., manufacturers of art stone, inform us they have moved into their new factory and will in future have a capacity output per day of 1,000 feet of art stone trim and 3,000 cement blocks. Their offices are in the Osborn Building.

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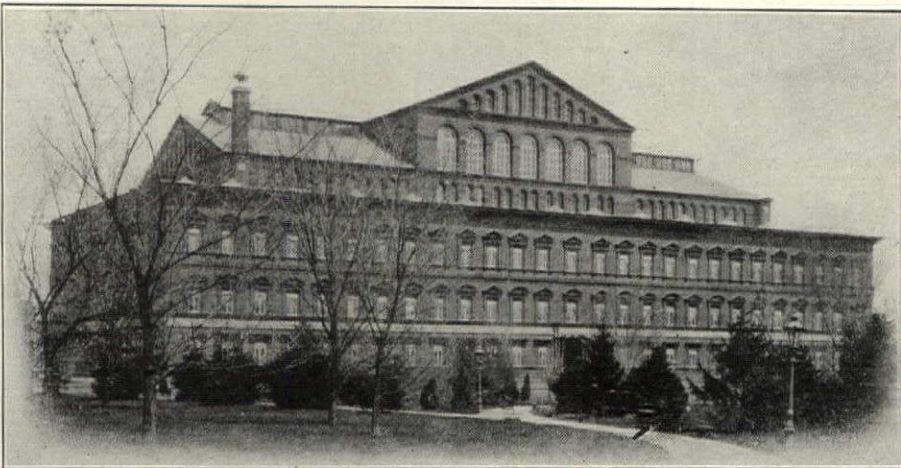
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BUILDING NEWS

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

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM.—Frank B. Fowlkes and R. W. Massey are considering erection of building in near future on Fourth Ave.

BIRMINGHAM.—Jefferson County Board of Revenue will consider calling another election for the erection of court house.

DECATUR.—West Huntsville Warehouse Co. will erect fertilizer factory at this city. Tracy W. Pratt, President.

GADSDEN.—Alabama Coca-Cola Company, J. H. Edmondson, president, will erect brick building at Locust and First Sts.

GADSDEN.—L. L. Hertzberg is considering erection of six-story building at Broad and Fourth Sts.

MONTGOMERY.—Architect Frederick Ausfeld is completing plans for alterations in present building and new addition to home of the local Elks lodge on corner of Bibb and Coosa Sts. \$20,000 will be expended. Bids will soon be asked.

CALIFORNIA

LOS ANGELES.—Plans have been prepared for four-story and basement apartment house to be erected at Grand Ave. and Third St., and R. B. Young & Son, Architects, now are receiving bids for construction work.

Burgess J. Reeve, Architect, has prepared plans for three-story brick apartment house to be erected at West Adams and Romeo Sts. for Frank P. Noyes.

C. C. Rittenhouse, Architect, 206 S. Spring St., is drawing plans for three-story apartment house to be erected in the Westlake District.

Fred R. Dorn, Architect, 257 S. Spring St., is receiving bids for erection of three-story brick store and apartment building at Ruth Ave. and Seventh St. for P. S. Brown.

LOS ANGELES.—Thomas J. Conaty of Diocese of Monterey and Los Angeles has accepted the plans for cathedral costing \$1,000,000 to be built in this city, and construction is to be begun immediately.

NAPA.—County will vote Feb. 15 on \$40,000 bonds for erection of county infirmary.

OAKLAND.—Louis Titus will erect \$200,000 home in Piedmont.

OAKLAND.—Plans have been drawn for a five-storied business block, cost \$80,000, which Max Koenig is to erect on corner of Nineteenth and Broadway.

C. J. Heeseman is to build three-storied business block on Fourteenth St.

OROVILLE.—Congregationalist Church is considering erection of edifice.

SACRAMENTO.—Supervisors will erect proposed detention home on County Hospital grounds.

The Board of Directors of the National Bank of D. O. Mills & Co., has decided to erect exclusive banking building of one-story on corner of Seventh and J. Sts., instead of erecting eight-story structure.

Gus Laveson is considering erection of eight-story building on Upper K St.

SAN BERNARDINO.—Site will be at once selected for erection of proposed Federal building.

SAN FRANCISCO.—Pacific Coast Co. is considering erection of warehouse at Brannan and Fremont Sts.

Erection of \$1,000,000 opera house is being considered. W. B. Bourn and W. H. Crocker are interested.

Plans have been completed by Acting Chief Architect Geo. Colmesnil for erection of proposed \$350,000 Girls' High School at Scott, Geary and O'Farrell Sts.

SAN LEANDRO.—Walter R. Locke has had plans prepared for erection of reinforced concrete building at Hayward Ave. and Hepburn St.; two other buildings will be erected in near future.

SOUTH PASADENA.—City Trustees will at once ask for bids for erection of \$15,000 city hall.

UPLAND.—Board of Education is considering election on \$75,000 bonds for polytechnic high school.

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT.—St. Patrice's R. C. Corporation is planning to erect \$50,000 parochial school. Dwyer & McMahon, 36 Pearl St., Hartford, Architects.

Architect J. F. Kelley is preparing plans for erection of brick block on Lexington Ave.

Church of Sts. Peter and Paul is considering purchase of site for erection of edifice. Rev. J. Emil Gefel, pastor.

MYSTIC.—Standard Oil Co. will erect brick building on Jackson Ave.

NEW BRITAIN.—Plans have been completed by Architect W. P. Crabtree for erection of proposed children's home.

NEW HAVEN.—Carl Laudieri has had plans prepared for erection of four-apartment building on Ellsworth Ave.

Plans will soon be asked for erection of proposed school in Westville.

PLAINVILLE.—Citizens have voted to erect \$30,000 school east of railroad crossing.

WATERBURY.—Architect Joseph T. Smith, 36 N. Main St., has plans prepared for erection of one-story brick and steel automobile garage on Union St., for Edward B. Reiley, Jr., and James M. Lynch.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON.—Bids will be received by Treasury Department, Jas. Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect, until 3 p. m. January 14, for complete construction of building for Bureau of Printing and Engraving.

WASHINGTON.—Howard Etchison will erect \$100,000 apartment house at Eighteenth St. and Columbia Road. Plans by Architect A. M. Schneider.

Library Commission will at once ask bids for erection of proposed branch library building at Takoma Park. C. J. Bell, Chairman, Branch Library Committee.

WASHINGTON.—W. E. Pickford, 1847 Forty-seventh St. N. W., has had plans prepared by W. J. Simmons, 1719 New Jersey Ave. N. W., for two-story brick and stone apartment house at 2117 Tenth St. N. W. Cost, \$10,000.

Major Richard Sylvester, Superintendent of Police, has recommended erection of police station in northeast section of city.

WASHINGTON.—Municipal Architect Snowden Ashford has prepared plans for erection of shelter houses in public playgrounds.

D. J. Kaufmann will erect \$50,000 building in near future in Coleman Park.

Chas. W. King will erect six two-story brick dwellings, cost \$12,000, at 1301 Florida Ave. N. W. Plans by N. T. Haller Co., Corcoran Bldg.

H. A. Kite will erect seven two-story brick dwellings. Cost \$42,000, on Monroe and Eighteenth Sts. N. W. A. H. Beers, 1338 G St. N. W., architect.

FLORIDA

DAYTONA.—Daytona Lodge No. 1141, B. P. O. E., is considering erection of home at Valusia and Palmetto Aves. J. D. C. Morris, Chairman, Building Committee.

JACKSONVILLE.—Jacksonville Motor Club will erect club house. H. R. Race, President.

JACKSONVILLE.—Jas. W. Edmondson will at once erect several residences at Kings Road and Myrtle Ave.

Site on Ninth St., Springfield, has been purchased by School Board for erection of school.

Capt. R. G. Ross is planning to erect large warehouse at mouth of St. Johns River.

OCALA.—Plant of Crystal Ice, Cold Storage and Canning Co., destroyed by fire, will be rebuilt at once.

PENSACOLA.—Plans by Downey & Denham, 110 E. St. Francis St., Mobile, Ala., for \$25,000 convent of the Perpetual Adoration Order have been accepted and also plans for part reconstruction and enlarging of Church of the Sacred Heart.

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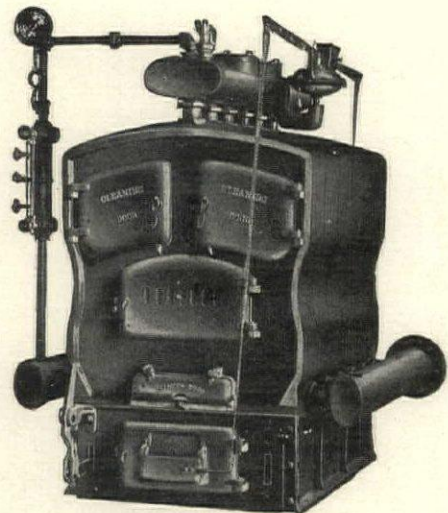
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ILLINOIS

CHICAGO.—Plans have been prepared by Wm. D. Mann, 912 Evanston Ave., for erection of two-story building at Fulton and North Sangamon Sts.

Herman J. Gaul, 172 Washington St., has about completed plans for first section of proposed St. George's Hospital to be erected at Colfax and Kingston Aves. Cost \$100,000.

MOLINE.—Augustana College will erect \$150,000 auditorium building at Thirty-eighth St. and College Boulevard. Plans are under way.

MOLINE.—Moline Launch Club is considering erection of home. J. F. Lindvall, Commodore.

INDIANA

CLINTON.—City School Board has authorized O. C. Pratt, Superintendent of Schools, to get plans from architect for additional eight-room ward building.

NEW CASTLE.—Christian Science Society is considering erection of edifice.

SOUTH BEND.—South Bend Mill and Timber Co. will erect mill on South Lafayette St. J. E. Kuntz, 1611 S. Lafayette St., is interested.

IOWA

CLARINDA.—Board of Control has asked for appropriations for betterments at State Hospital for Insane totaling \$85,000.

MASON CITY.—Plans have been perfected for proposed Home for Aged Odd Fellows. H. C. Ring, Cedar Rapids, Grand Master.

SIoux CITY.—Johnson Biscuit Co. will erect \$125,000 factory at Fifth and Wall Sts. N. R. Johnson, President.

SIoux CITY.—Haley & Lang are considering erection of warehouse on Third St.

KANSAS

SALINA.—Council has adopted plans by Wilmarth & Zerbe for erection of proposed city building.

SALINA.—University M. E. Church will erect \$25,000 edifice at Santa Fe and Claflin Aves.

TOPEKA.—Wolf Packing Co. is preparing plans to erect two large additions, cost \$75,000, to plant.

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE.—Thomas Peters, Jr., has commissioned a local architect to prepare plans for suburban cottage to be built on Pall Mall Ave.

Erection of building for State Normal School is being considered by County School Superintendents.

BALTIMORE.—W. F. Roeder, Coliseum Riding School, is considering erection of \$100,000 garage and hall at North Ave. and Patterson Place.

F. J. Ashley is having plans prepared for two-and-one-half story frame and stucco residence, to be erected at Halethorpe. Cost about \$10,000.

George Klein will build 10 two-story brick dwellings on Presstman St. Cost about \$24,000. Jacob F. Gerwig, 210 E. Lexington St., architect.

R. Monroe Platt is having plans made for \$10,000 residence to be erected at Roland Heights.

BALTIMORE.—Henry J. Tinley is preparing plans for \$25,000 apartment house at Pimlico and Park Heights Ave. for Frank Benjamin.

W. C. Franklin is having plans made by C. Washley for \$25,000 residence on Charles St. extended.

George N. Crossland will erect large factory building on Stockholm St. J. C. Simpson, Architect.

Plans for the warehouse to be erected at 723-725 W. German St. for Hecht Bros. Co. have been finished by Frank Kavanaugh, Architect, and call for a six-story brick structure.

BALTIMORE.—Alfred Cookman Leach, 323 N. Charles St., has been selected as architect to draw plans for \$25,000 Walbrook National Bank building, to be erected at North Ave. and Tenth St.

Mrs. Mary S. McGrath will erect \$8,000 residence on University Parkway.

CUMBERLAND.—Dime Savings Bank Co. will erect banking building on Baltimore St.

HAGERSTOWN.—Christian Science Church is considering erection of edifice. Mrs. Elizabeth Rether, Reader.

HIGHLANDTOWN.—Highland Lodge No. 5, I. O. O. F., is considering erection of hall. G. Howard Caskey is interested.

MASSACHUSETTS

AMHERST.—Amherst College will erect dormitory. George Harris, President.

LOWELL.—Mayor Meehan has signed ordinance to create a Commission to erect a contagious hospital.

NEW BEDFORD.—Building Committee of South End Social Club has instructed Architect L. E. Destremps to prepare plans for erection of club house.

NORTHAMPTON.—County Commissioners are considering erection of addition to court house.

SAUGUS.—Fire Committee is considering erection of central fire house.

SPRINGFIELD.—Henry L. Bowles is planning to erect ten-story block at Main and East Court St. B. Hammett Seabury, Besse Bldg., architect.

WAKEFIELD.—Town will purchase site at Main and Avon Sts. for erection of library.

WESTFIELD.—Westfield Foundry & Valve Co. will at once erect plant on Union St. C. O. Churchill and L. Holst will have charge of plant.

MICHIGAN

DETROIT.—Wm. Klatt has had plans prepared for erection of brick and concrete theatre building on Grand River Ave. Milner & Eisen, Hammond Bldg., architect. Plans have been completed and bids will be asked at once for erection of building for Peninsula Savings Bank.

DETROIT.—Architects Malcomson & Higginbotham, Moffat Bldg., have prepared plans for first two buildings of proposed Harper Hospital plant. Total cost, \$1,250,000.

GRAND RAPIDS.—Cost of erecting proposed fire station at Grandville Ave. and Hall St. has been estimated at \$12,000. Plans prepared.

KALAMAZOO.—Board of Education has decided to erect school. Howard Buckhout, Secretary.

MANISTEE.—Local Masons are considering erection of \$50,000 temple. F. T. Hoghes, 393 River St., Chairman, Special Committee.

MINNESOTA

ARNOLD.—Town hall has been destroyed by fire; loss, \$5,000.

MARBLE.—M. E. Church is planning to erect edifice. Rev. Ovis Suver, Pastor.

MINNEAPOLIS.—E. G. Walton will at once erect five-story building at 310 Nicollet Ave. Long, Lamoreaux & Long, 830 Hennepin Ave., Architects.

MINNEAPOLIS.—Extensive improvements and additions will be made in Spring to Daily News building, Second Ave. South and Sixth St. Major John Bigelow, owner.

ST. PAUL.—W. M. Todd, 2225 Langford Ave., will erect \$6,000 frame dwelling on Carter Ave.

MISSISSIPPI

LAUREL.—Main St. Methodist congregation will erect \$20,000 brick edifice.

MERIDIAN.—First Presbyterian Church will erect \$45,000 edifice.

VICKSBURG.—Delta Ice & Cold Storage Co. will erect \$75,000 plant at Veto and Muberry Sts. C. H. Zilker, New Orleans, and W. W. Johnson, Memphis, are interested.

MISSOURI

KANSAS CITY.—George Vogel, 910 W. Nineteenth St., will open bids in March for erection of \$40,000 warehouse. Smith, Rea & Levitt, Finance Bldg., Architects.

ST. LOUIS.—O. T. Crawford is planning to erect fireproof reinforced concrete theater building at Fifteenth St. and St. Louis Ave.

ST. LOUIS.—Henry A. Diamond and Simon Jacobsen will erect large warehouse at Lewis and Biddle Sts.

MONTANA

BILLINGS.—Nichols & Shepherd Co., Battle Creek, Mich., will erect large brick and cement factory on Twenty-seventh St.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS.—John Ringling, President Ringling Bros. Amusement Co., will at once erect \$250,000 hotel.

NEBRASKA

GRAND ISLAND.—Liederkrantz Society is considering erection of \$35,000 club house.

HASTINGS.—Presbyterians are planning erection of \$40,000 church.

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NEW JERSEY

ATLANTIC CITY.—Architects Seymour and Paul A. Davis, 1600 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, have prepared plans for one-story \$75,000 granite bank building for Atlantic Safe Deposit & Trust Co.

CAMDEN.—Bids will be received until 8 p. m., Dec. 12, for erection of municipal hospital. John C. Jeffries, 1001 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Architect. R. L. Warren, Chairman Hospital Committee.

EAST ORANGE.—Board of Education has approved sketches for \$100,000 grammar school to be erected in Sanford St.

ELIZABETH.—Noble Beatty will erect colonial residence at Colonia Road and Hillside Ave., El Mora. C. Godfrey Poggi, 2 Julian Place, Architect.

ELIZABETH.—Architect Godfrey Poggi, 2 Julian Place, has prepared plans for erection of residence on Jersey Ave. for Mrs. Fanny Macbeth.

Robert P. Smith, architect, 576 Newark Ave., Jersey City, has prepared plans for erection of \$8,000 bungalow at corner of Palisade Road and Park Ave., for George W. Purdy.

GLOUCESTER.—Baptist Congregation has had plans prepared for erection of edifice. Rev. W. L. Haines, Pastor.

JERSEY CITY.—The Lautman Co., of 643 Newark Ave., is receiving bids for erection of \$50,000 apartment house on corner of the Boulevard and Tonnele Ave.

JERSEY CITY.—John Sanguineth, 207 Thorne St., will erect two six-family brick houses, cost about \$25,000, at Columbia Ave. and Bleecker St.

JERSEY CITY.—Police Board will ask \$300,000 bond issue for erection of headquarters building.

JERSEY CITY.—From plans prepared by Architect Nathan Welitoff, six-family flat will be erected on Boulevard for Benjamin and Abraham Gorlin, 613 Garfield Ave.

Rose Lerner, 53 Kearny Ave., will erect two double flats, cost \$15,000, on Wilkinson Ave. C. H. Ziegler, 76 Montgomery St., architect.

NEWARK.—Plans have been prepared by Architect Wilson C. Ely, 800 Broad St., for erection of \$40,000 branch library for Trustees of Free Public Library.

NEWARK.—Robert Kuebler will erect \$25,000 apartment house at Mt. Prospect Ave. and Heller Parkway. Richard W. Erler, 45 Clinton St., Architect.

OCEANPORT.—J. N. Pierson & Son, Perth Amboy, will prepare plans for erection of \$14,000 school.

PATERSON.—Caspers Silk Co. will erect large factory at Little Falls Turnpike and Reservoir Ave.

PLAINFIELD.—Enoch Berry will erect double apartment house on Leland Ave.

WEST NEW YORK.—Plans have been completed by Architect Philip Weilbacher, 85 Booraem Ave., Jersey City, for Catoir Silk Co., of 224 W. Thirty-sixth St., New York, for a factory on Palisade Ave.

NEW MEXICO

LAS CRUCES.—Local Masons will begin erection of proposed \$25,000 home in spring.

Salt Lake, San Pedro & Los Angeles Railroad Co. will erect large depot, freight house and other buildings.

NEW YORK

BINGHAMTON.—E. D. Cook & Co., are considering erection of three-story brick or concrete factory building at East End.

BROOKLYN.—Bids will be received until 3 p. m., Dec. 14 for alterations in main building and complete construction work at Long Island State Hospital. F. B. Ware, Albany, State Architect. J. E. McGarr, Secretary, State Commission in Lunacy.

HUDSON.—Plans are being prepared for erection of large garage on Columbia St. for Wm. Petry and Fred Kenyon.

NEW YORK.—Tomahawk Realty Co., Convent Ave. and 149th St., will erect six-story brick flat on Convent Ave. Gross & Kleinberger, Bible House, architects.

NEW YORK.—Plans have been prepared by Gaeton Aijello for \$375,000 twelve-story apartment to be erected by Paterno Bros. on corner of Broadway and 115th St.

Commissioner Drummond, of Department of Charities, is urging purchase of Noble St. site for erection of proposed Greenpoint Emergency Hospital.

Roman Catholic Church of Corpus Christi, 535 W. 121st St., will erect four-story \$85,000 brick garage on 122d St. L. P. Fluhres, 1123 Broadway, Architect.

NEW YORK.—663-5 Broadway Co., 63 Park Row, Harry Fischel, President, will erect twelve-story commercial building at 663 Broadway. Plans being prepared.

Philip Krauch, 531 Tremont Ave., will erect four two-story brick dwellings, cost \$26,000, on 223d St. B. Ebeling, 1136 Walker Ave., Architect.

A. T. Mackenzie, 1243 Theriot Ave., will erect \$7,500 frame shop on Olmstead Ave. B. Ebeling, 1136 Walker Ave., Architect.

NEW YORK.—Rock Plaster Co., 381 Fourth Ave., will erect \$6,000 storage building on Oak Point Ave. W. W. Kenly, 381 Fourth Ave., Architect.

NEW YORK.—H. Mankin will erect four-story \$20,000 brick store and lofts at 154 Spring St. L. A. Sheinart, 194 Bowery, architect.

Rt. Rev. Chas. E. McDonnell, Bishop of Long Island, has purchased site at Crocheron Ave., Gardner St., and Bayside Road, Bayside, for erection of Church. Plans prepared.

NIAGARA FALLS.—John F. McDonald has offered to build \$100,000 convention hall if city will close Rapids St., which runs from Main St. to State Reservation.

NYACK.—Architect E. Balwin South has prepared detailed plans for erection of proposed school in central Nyack.

OSWEGO.—Contracts will be awarded about Jan. 1 for erection of proposed hotel. Plans prepared. W. V. Burr is interested.

ROCHESTER.—Associated Hebrew Charities will erect brick institute building on Joiner St. Plans being prepared.

Bids will be received until noon, Dec. 12, for erection of assembly hall at No. 8 school and addition to No. 7 school. J. Foster Warner, architect. J. S. Mullan, Secretary, Board of Education.

SARANAC LAKE.—Wm. H. Jack, 42 River St., is considering erection of theatre on Main St.

SYRACUSE.—Architect Chas. E. Colton has prepared plans for erection of three-story addition to the Kirk Block on South Salina St., for Wm. B. Kirk.

Architects Russell & King have completed plans for erection of business block at 441 S. Warren St., for P. R. Quinlan & Harry McCarthy.

SYRACUSE.—Bids will be received by J. J. Halloran, Secretary, Board of Contract and Supply, for erection of engine house on Wolf St.

Troop D, N. G. N. Y., is considering erection of clubhouse near Manlius, and plans have already been prepared and submitted to Captain Howard K. Brown for his approval.

SYRACUSE.—Syracuse Rapid Transit Co. is considering erection of \$75,000 terminal station.

UTICA.—Lortz-Teuscher Co., 344 Catharine St., will erect factory at foot of Shaw St., West Utica.

WATERTOWN.—Knowlton Bros. are planning to erect concrete warehouse next Spring.

NORTH CAROLINA

ASHEVILLE.—Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church is planning to rebuild edifice at cost of \$40,000. Rev. H. Fields Saumenig, Pastor.

ASHEVILLE.—Trustees of the Coxe Estate, owners of \$10,000 Battery Park Hotel, have decided to construct clubhouse adjoining the eastern wing of the hotel.

GREENSBORO.—Holy Trinity Church is considering erection of edifice on West Market St.

SPRING HOPE.—Methodist congregation will erect \$10,000 edifice.

OHIO

AKRON.—The trustees of proposed new tuberculosis hospital to be built near this city for four counties are considering plans for proposed buildings.

CINCINNATI.—Architect H. S. Holmes has prepared plans for construction of dwelling in Leathers Ave., Fort Mitchell, for A. W. Hubbard.

Architect Harry Hake, Andrews Bldg., will prepare plans for erection of fire house at Eastern Ave. and Vance St. for Engine Co. No. 11.

Mastic Wall Board and Roofing Co., Ltd., New Orleans, will erect six fireproof structures on Spring Grove Ave.

British-American Co. will at once erect three buildings on Spring Grove Ave.

CINCINNATI.—Board of Library Trustees is urging purchase of site at Eighth St. and Glenway Ave. for erection of proposed Carnegie branch library.



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COLUMBUS.—Council has appropriated \$15,000 for erection of home for the Superintendent of Goodale park. Architect has not yet been selected.

COLUMBUS.—Columbus Lodge B. P. O. E. will erect \$100,000 club building on E. Gay St. next year.

Ohio Central Railroad will at once rebuild passenger station on W. Broad St. destroyed by fire.

COVINGTON.—Y. M. C. A. is considering erection of \$150,000 building at Pike and Madison Sts. Plans prepared.

DEFIANCE.—Christ Diehl Brewing Co. will erect \$20,000 addition to plant.

PORTSMOUTH.—Plans are being prepared by Architect Otto Darst, Brunson Bldg., Columbus, for erection of wholesale grocery building for Gilbert Grocery Co.

POWELL.—Architect C. L. Inscho, Brunson Bldg., Columbus, will prepare plans for erection of proposed school.

TOLEDO.—Huebner-Toledo Brewing Co. will at once erect \$300,000 plant at Hamilton and Division Sts.

TOLEDO.—Gasser Coffee Co., 113 Ontario St., will erect \$100,000 plant on Thirteenth St.

TOLEDO.—Woolson Spice Co. will at once erect \$350,000 concrete building on lower Summit St.

Ohio Dairy Co. is planning to erect \$200,000 plant. D. A. Yoder, President.

YOUNGSTOWN.—Bids will be received until noon, Dec. 28, for erection of school on Wood St. C. F. Owsley, Architect. W. N. Ashbaugh, Director of Schools.

OREGON

PENDLETON.—George Darveau has had plans prepared for erection of theater on Main St. C. J. Mitchell will be manager.

PORTLAND.—Architect Edw. T. Root has prepared plans for erection of \$12,000 hotel on Upper Stark St. for Beno and Ballis.

J. Degendorfer has instructed Architects Claussen & Clausen, Board of Trade Bldg., to prepare plans and specifications for \$60,000 four-story building to be erected on Sixteenth St.

PENNSYLVANIA

CHESTER.—D. P. Carr, Rochester, N. Y., is considering erection of \$100,000 theatre.

CONWAY.—Town Council is considering erection of town hall, horse house and jail. John R. Mitchell, Burgess.

EDGE HILL.—Plans have been prepared for erection of addition to Carmel Presbyterian Church.

FRANKLIN.—Y. M. C. A. will receive bids until 10 a. m. Dec. 31 for all labor and material required for erection, construction and completion of association building on Thirteenth St. Brake-man & Brakeman, Architects. C. H. Clark, Treasurer.

LANCASTER.—Otto Eisenlohr & Bro. are having plans prepared by J. L. McClymont, of York, for \$200,000 cigar factory.

OIL CITY.—City Property Committee has recommended erection of hose tower and quarters for city officials at Short and East Second Sts.

ORWIGSBURG.—Hauer & Mowers, Eighth and Cumberland Sts., Reading, have been selected to prepare plans for erection of \$20,000 school.

PHILADELPHIA.—Stuckert & Sloan, architects, are designing two-story concrete dairy building, for the Dolfinger Co., on Tasker St.

Business and Professional Men's Club will erect three-story club house at Chancellor and Camac Sts. L. V. Boyd, Harrison Bldg., architect.

PHILADELPHIA.—Architects Hewitt & Paiste, Bullitt Bldg., have completed plans for erection of five two-story stores at 1217 Chestnut St. for Wm. Thomson Estate.

PITTSBURG.—City is preparing to erect proposed city hall in Diamond Square. Jos. G. Armstrong, Director Board of Public Works.

Architect Edward Stotz, 213 Sixth Ave., is receiving bids on erection of \$40,000 residence on Bellefield Ave. for Harry S. Bickell, cost including a three-story brick and stone institute building.

City will erect \$175,000 school at Phillips Ave. and Beechwood Boulevard, Squirrel Hill. Edward Stotz, 213 Sixth Ave., Architect.

SCRANTON.—Architect John A. Duckworth, 44 Coal Exchange Bldg., has prepared plans for erection of residence on Webster Ave.

YORK.—Architect James McClymont has prepared plans for erection of Colonial residence.

RHODE ISLAND

NEWPORT.—Architect Horage Trumbauer, Land Title Bldg., Philadelphia, is preparing plans for erection of \$500,000 garage and stable for E. J. Berwind.

WOONSOCKET.—Bresnahan Grocery So. will erect large storehouse and bakery on E. School St.

TENNESSEE

CHATTANOOGA.—Architect R. H. Hunt, News Bldg., will prepare plans for erection of proposed Criminal Court building.

CHATTANOOGA.—C. R. Betterton & Co. will at once erect four-story building on Broad St. Plans by Architects J. G. Barnwell and C. T. Jones.

MEMPHIS.—Knights of Pythias are considering either erection or purchase of home.

NASHVILLE.—Mayor H. E. Howse has recommended erection of addition to city hospital, a new market house and remodeling of workhouse.

TEXAS

BONHAM.—American Presbyterian Church will rebuild edifice on North Main St. destroyed by fire.

CLEBURNE.—The King's Daughters have purchased site on Douglass Ave. for erection of hospital.

SAN LEON.—State Board of Directors, Texas division, Travelers' Protective Association, has decided to erect \$10,000 club house. S. C. Brasher, Houston, is interested.

VERNON.—T. H. Shive and W. O. Anderson are preparing to build brick building on North Main St.

VIRGINIA

HARRISONBURG.—Large addition will be erected to hotel at Massanetta Springs. Judge G. G. Grattan, President of company.

LYNCHBURG.—L. E. Litchford will erect large brick building on Orange St. in spring.

PETERSBURG.—School Board is considering purchase of site for erection of school.

PORTSMOUTH.—City School Board, through its committee, will receive until 7.30 p. m., Dec. 21, competitive plans for two new eight-room grammar school buildings to be erected at a cost of not more than \$17,000 each, including adequate and proper sewerage, heating and ventilating systems. N. R. Hamilton, Clerk.

RICHMOND.—Street Cleaning Committee has decided to rebuild city stables at cost of \$10,000.

WASHINGTON

SEATTLE.—Board of Public Works has approved plans for erection of fire station at Russell Ave. and Market St.

SPOKANE.—Herbert Boiler Works, Chicago, Ill., Jos. Herbert, President, will erect plant in this city.

J. D. Sherwood is planning to erect seven-story, \$300,000 department store at Riverside Ave. and Bernard St.

Edward E. Perry is considering erection of residence at Riverside Ave. and Howard St.

WALLA WALLA.—Eugene Boyer has had plans prepared for erection of \$75,000 apartment house.

WISCONSIN

CHIPPEWA FALLS.—Rutledge Memorial Home will erect three-story \$250,000 home next year. S. B. Nimmons, Cashier, Lumberman's National Park, Chairman, Building Committee.

EAU CLAIRE.—Red Front Flour & Feed Co., 413 S. Barstow St., is considering erection of three-story warehouse. M. S. Beecher, manager.

MARINETTE.—Buick Auto Co. will at once erect garage, auto salesroom and repair shop.

MILWAUKEE.—Home Brewing Co. is considering erection of building in spring.

MILWAUKEE.—H. P. Knebel has had plans drawn by Architects H. Messmer & Sons, Pabst Theatre Bldg., for an apartment building to be erected at Twenty-seventh St. and Cold Spring Ave. Cost about \$23,000.

Plans for eight cottages to be built for R. Hanson, on Thirtieth Ave., have been completed by F. B. Marshall.

United Cold Storage Co. will erect central warehouse on Oregon St.

SUPERIOR.—Sketches have been prepared by President McCaskill of Board of Regents for erection of annex to Normal School.

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Not only when the house is new, but as long as it stands.

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dries with an attractive gray-white effect.

Instead of sand, pure asbestos rock and fibre are used. This makes J-M Asbestos Stucco a *stone* stucco—not merely a plaster like other stuccos. It has far more elasticity than other stuccos—isn't affected by freezing and thawing. Will stand indefinitely.

J-M Asbestos Stucco is cheaper than Portland cement and sand stuccos to apply owing to its light weight. And it makes the outside of a house absolutely fireproof. You will find it well worth while to look into all the facts—just write nearest branch for booklet and sample.

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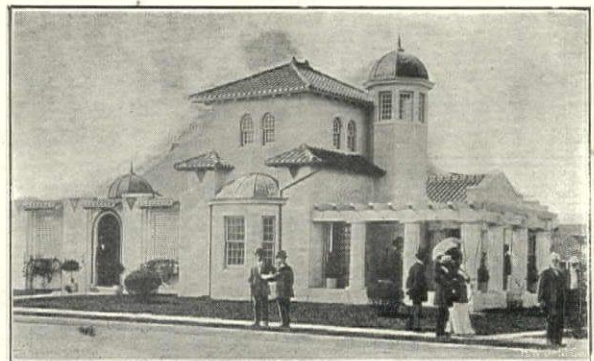
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TECHNICAL GRADUATE, wide experience in engineering and construction end of architecture; capacity for thoroughness in details, specifications and contracts, good executive, desires responsible position with architect or contractor. Address 18C, care American Architect. (1818 & T. F.)

ARCHITECTURAL ENGINEER, chief engineer for leading architects, solicits commissions for complete, economical designs and specifications for steel and reinforced concrete buildings, during spare time; have facilities for handling rush work. Thoroughly familiar with New York building code and general specifications. Terms reasonable. Address 19D, care American Architect. (1819-t.f.)

COMPETENT Architectural Draughtsman, well versed in constructional and competitive work, seeks position; capable of taking full charge of erection of any type building. Address 23E, care American Architect. (1824)

EXPERIENCED Architectural Draughtsman seeks position; 10 years' New York City experience; first-class on design and working drawings, including details and superintendence; can furnish A1 references. Location not so much an object as permanency. Address 24D, care of American Architect. (1824)

ARCHITECTURAL man; first-class in designs of historical periods; strong in planning; structural engineer; can take charge of office work and produce results; can influence good work for which he lacks means to carry along. Address 20B, care American Architect. (1824-25)

SITUATION WANTED—High-Grade Draughtsman, University of Pennsylvania graduate, experienced in general work and drawings, with special ability in designing and water color rendering. Position wanted with first-class firm with view to partnership. Young man with executive ability. Can make change about December 15th. Salary, \$40.00 per week. Address 24B, care American Architect. (1824)

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DRAUGHTSMAN, Architectural, desires position in New York, Washington, etc., for first-class city and public buildings. General work, working drawings, design. American and European experience. Address 24E, care American Architect. (1824)

DRAUGHTSMAN—Ambitious young man with 3 years of practical experience, who is at present employed, wishes a position in New York or New Jersey with a busy architect. Good tracer, letterer and detailer, etc., on moderate-priced residences. References from present employer. Address C. K., Room 407, Allentown National Bank Bldg., Allentown, Pa. (1824-25)

HELP WANTED

The rate for advertising under this heading is 15 cents a line, with a minimum of five lines. About 7 words make a line. Remittance should accompany copy. Copy received until 12 m Monday.

SALESMAN visiting architects and builders for new patented kitchen and laundry utility of great merit. Sells on sight from pocket photograph as superiority is quickly recognized. Liberal commission. Mesha Mfg. Co., 118 Beekman St., New York. (1817-T.F.)

ARCHITECTURAL and Ornamental Iron draftsmen needed constantly; salaries \$18 to \$35 per week. The Engineering Agency, Inc., Monadnock Block, Chicago.

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SPECIAL NOTICE

The rate for advertising under this heading is \$1.80 an inch. Remittance should accompany copy. Copy received until 12 m Monday.

A FIRM of architects situated in the East would like to associate themselves with an architect in the Middle West. The architects at present make a specialty of Catholic church and institutional work, and it is their desire to establish the same specialty in the Middle West. Address 24A, care American Architect. (1824)

PROPOSALS

The rate for advertising under this heading is 15 cents a line, with a minimum of five lines. About 7 words make a line. Copy received until 12 m Monday.

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., November 14, 1910.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock P. M., on the 23rd day of December, 1910, and then opened, for the installation of a heating and ventilating apparatus in the U. S. Post Office, Oklahoma City, Okla., in accordance with the drawings and specification, copies of which may be had at this office or at the office of the Custodian of site, Oklahoma City, Okla., at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1823-24)

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., Nov. 21, 1910.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock P. M., on the 28th day of December, 1910, and then opened, for the installation of a gas-piping system and a conduit and wiring system in the United States Post Office at Oklahoma City, Okla., in accordance with drawings and specification, copies of which may be had at this office or at the office of the Superintendent of Construction, Oklahoma City, Okla., at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1823-24)

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., November 26, 1910.—Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock P. M., on the 14th day of January, 1911, and then opened, for the construction (including roof and ground surface drainage system), of the new building for the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Washington, D. C., in accordance with drawings and specifications, copies of which may be obtained at this office at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1823-24)

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., November 26, 1910.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock P. M., on the 7th day of January, 1911, and then opened, for the construction (including plumbing, gas piping, heating apparatus, electric conduits and wiring), of the United States Post Office at Waycross, Ga., in accordance with drawings and specification, copies of which may be had from the Custodian of site at Waycross, Ga., or at this office at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1824-25)

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals for the construction and plumbing of a Power House and Conduits for the New York State Capitol and Education Building at Albany, N. Y., will be received by the Trustees of Public Buildings in the Executive Chamber, the Capitol, Albany, N. Y., until 12 o'clock Noon, December 21st, 1910, when they will be opened and read publicly.

Proposals shall be accompanied by a certified check in the sum of five per cent of the amount of the bid, and the contractor to whom the award is made will be required to furnish surety company bond in the sum of 50 per cent of the amount of the contract, within 30 days after notice of award of contract and in accordance with the terms of specification No. 1391. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

This work does not include power plant equipment, steam heating work or electric work.

Drawings and specifications may be consulted and blank form of proposal obtained at the office of the State Architect. Complete sets of plans and specifications will be furnished to prospective bidders upon applications sent before December 16th, 1910, to, and in the discretion of, the State Architect, Franklin B. Ware, Albany, N. Y. (1824-25)

OFFICE OF THE COUNTY CONTROLLER OF SCHUYLKILL COUNTY.

Pottsville, Pa., November 30, 1910.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock Noon, on the 17th day of January, 1911, and then opened, for general contract, including masonry, carpentry, iron and steel, ornamental iron, roofing, painting, fire-proofing, plastering, etc., labor and materials complete, for the construction of a building for the Insane at Schuylkill Haven, Pennsylvania, in accordance with the drawings and specifications, copies of which may be obtained at the office of the County Commissioners on and after 10 A. M., December 16th, 1910.

In order that plans and specifications may be available on December 16th, 1910, those desiring to estimate will file their names and addresses, with certified check for \$30.00, at the office of the County Commissioners, on or before 10 A. M., December 9th, 1910. Plans and specifications can be obtained on six days' notice at any time before the opening of bids on payment of \$30.00. This amount is to cover the actual cost of printing the plans and specifications, and will be returned to the bidder on the return of his plans and specifications.

By direction of the County Commissioners.

CHAS. T. STRAUGHN,
County Controller.
(1824-25-26)

OFFICE OF THE COUNTY CONTROLLER OF SCHUYLKILL COUNTY.

Pottsville, Pa., November 28th, 1910.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock Noon, on the 17th day of January, 1911, and then opened, for general contract, including increased water supply, sewage disposal plant, power plant, elevator, heating, ventilating, plumbing and electric wiring complete, for the construction of a building for the Insane at Schuylkill Haven, Pennsylvania, in accordance with the drawings and specifications, copies of which can be obtained at the office of the County Commissioners, on and after 10 A. M., December 16th, 1910.

In order that plans and specifications may be available on December 16th, 1910, those desiring to estimate will file their names and addresses, with certified check for \$30.00, at the office of the County Commissioners, on or before 10 A. M., December 9th, 1910. Plans and specifications can be obtained on six days' notice at any time before the opening of the bids, on payment of \$30.00. This amount is to cover the actual cost of printing the plans and specifications, and will be returned to the bidder on the return of his plans and specifications.

By direction of the County Commissioners.

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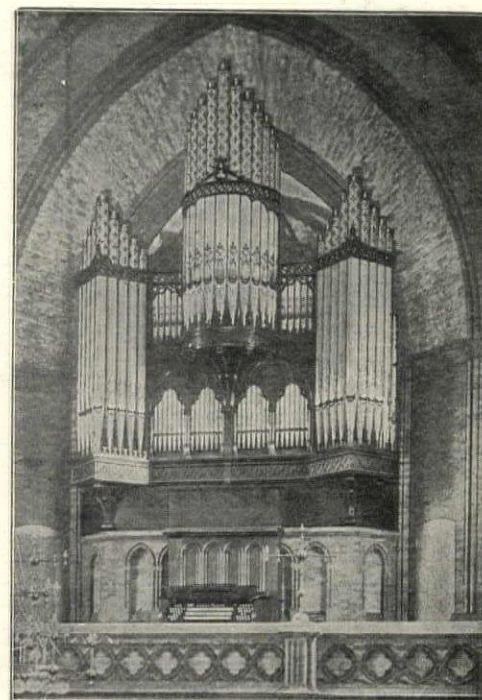
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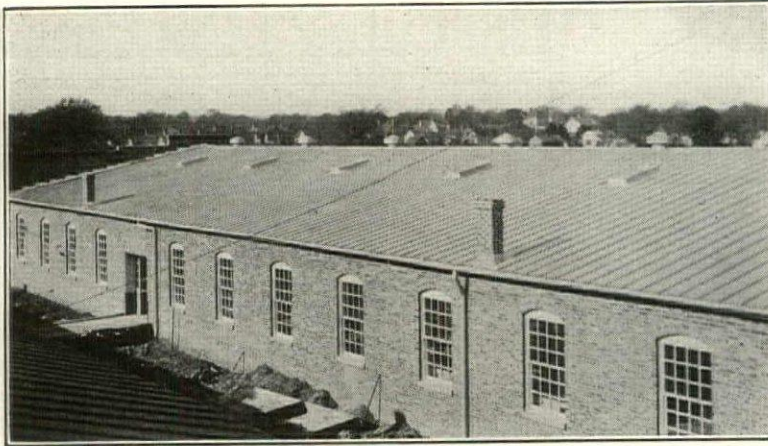
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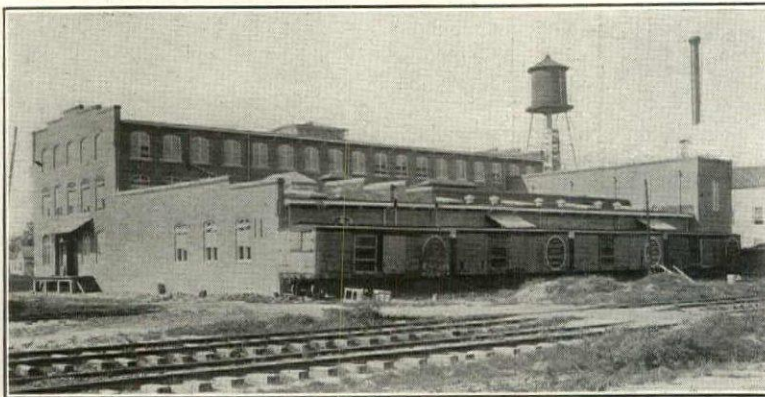
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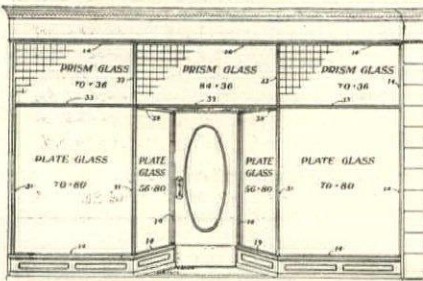
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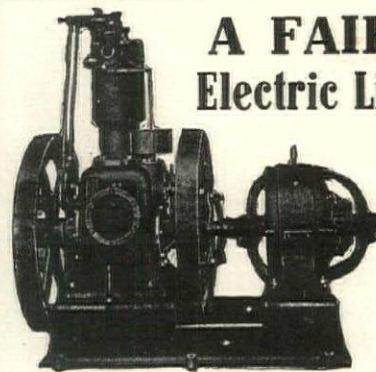
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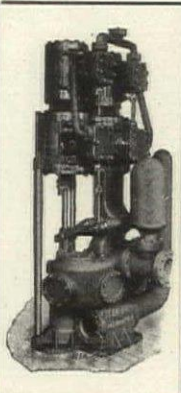
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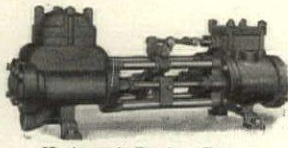
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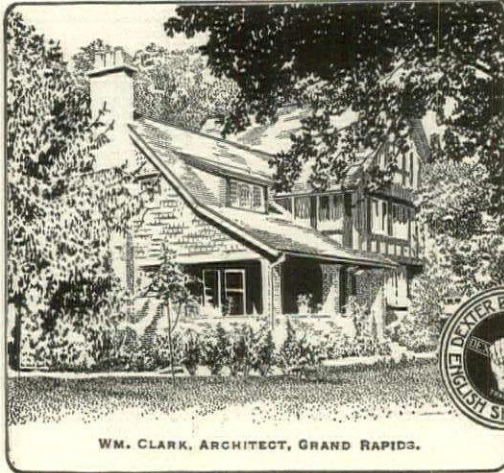
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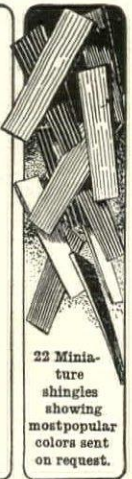
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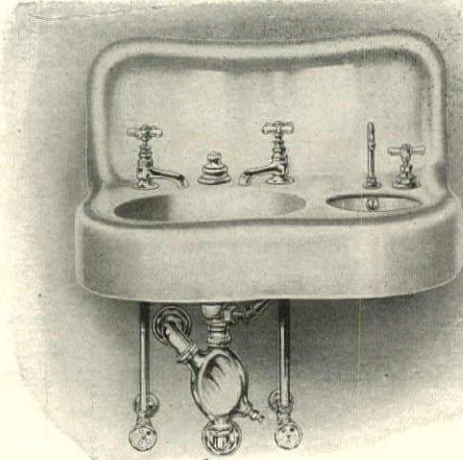


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Height of back.....	10 in.	Enameled all over, less fittings.....	28.50
Depth of apron.....	5 in.	Fittings as shown and described, complete.	27.50
Lavatory bowl	12 in. x 14 in.	If trap is not wanted, deduct.....	5.00
Dental bowl.....	7½ in.		

NOTE: With the exception of the trap all the above fittings are made especially for this lavatory and must be furnished. This fixture is fitted up, water turned on and all fittings are carefully tested before shipment.

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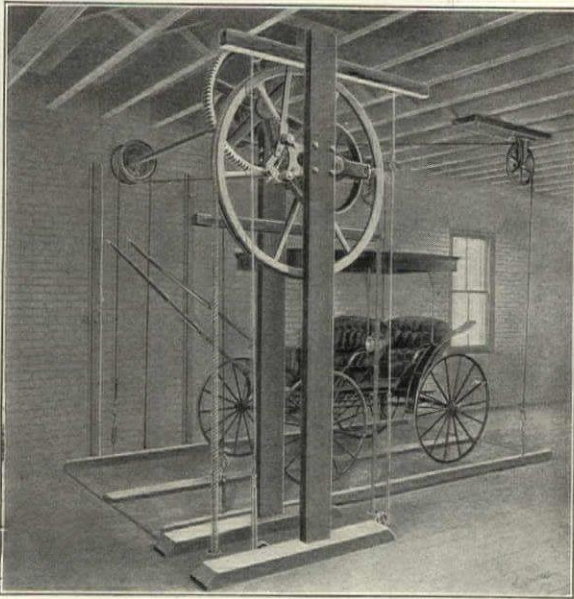
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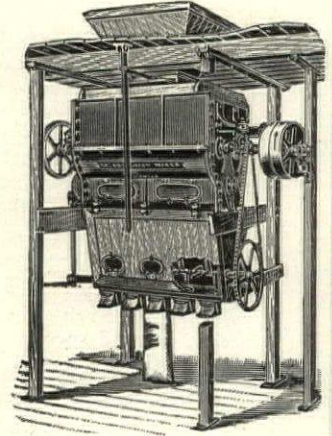
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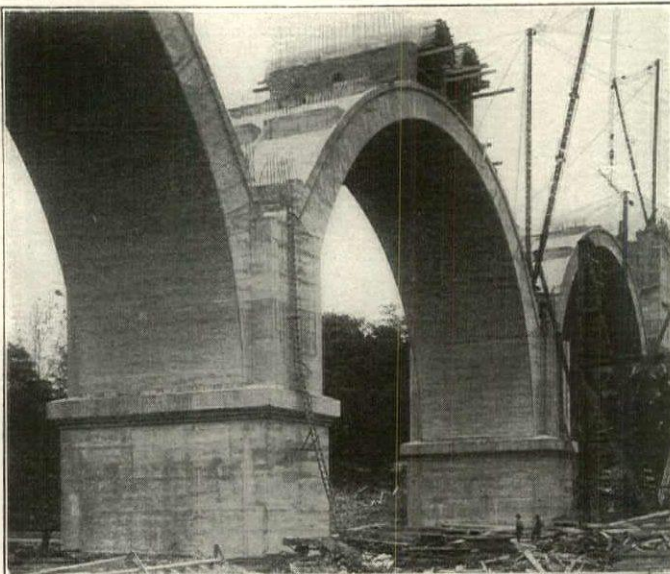
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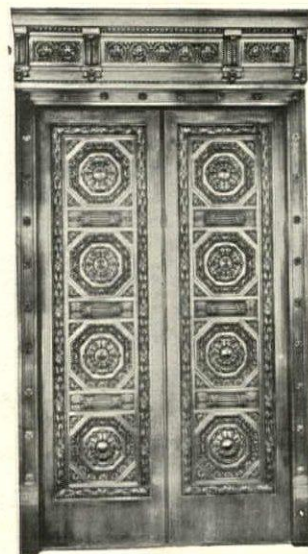
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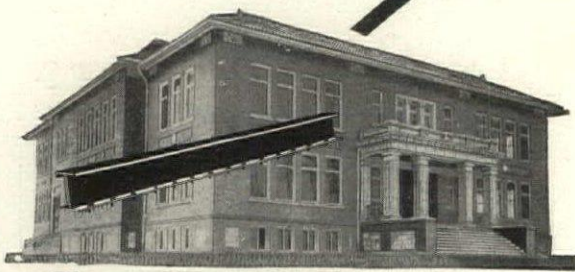


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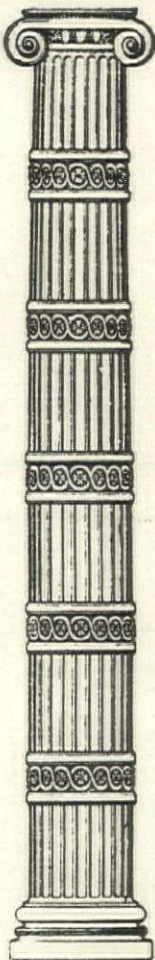
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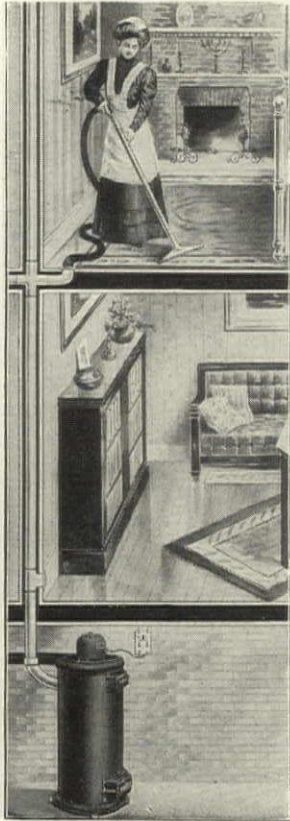
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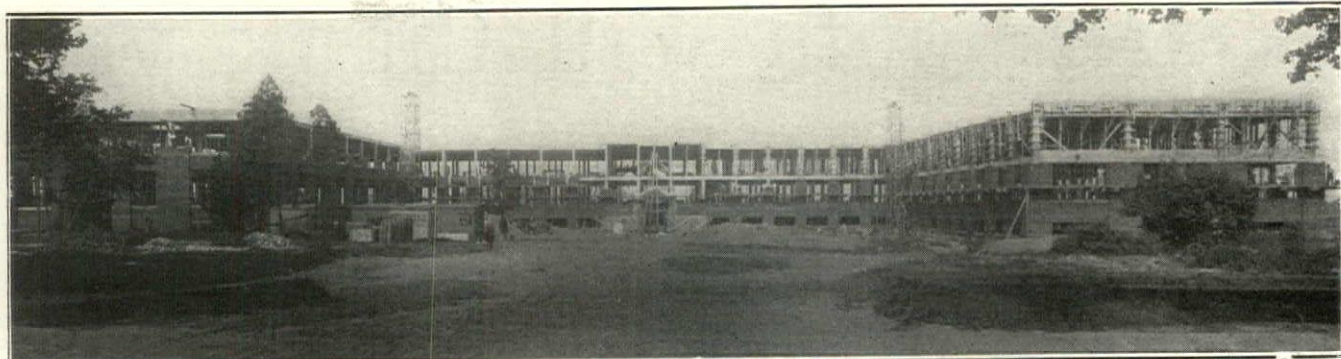


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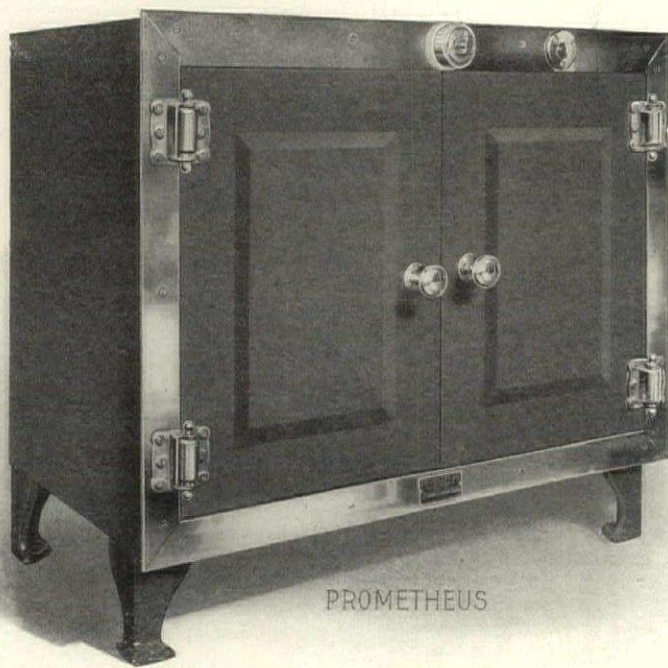
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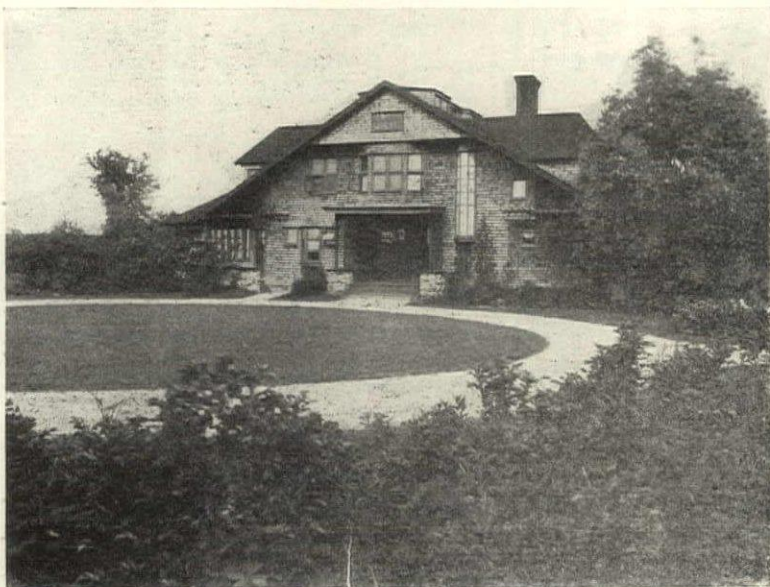
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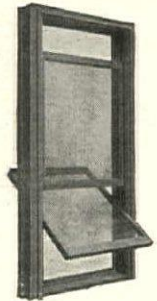
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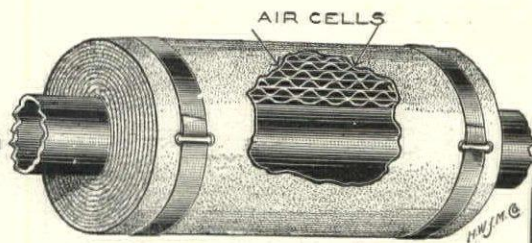
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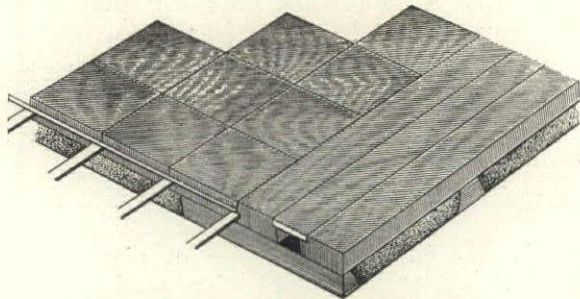
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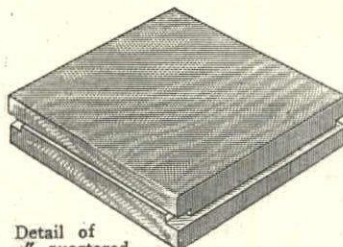
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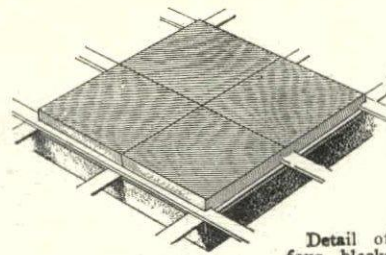
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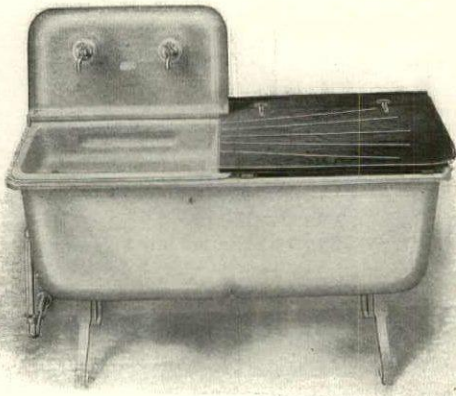


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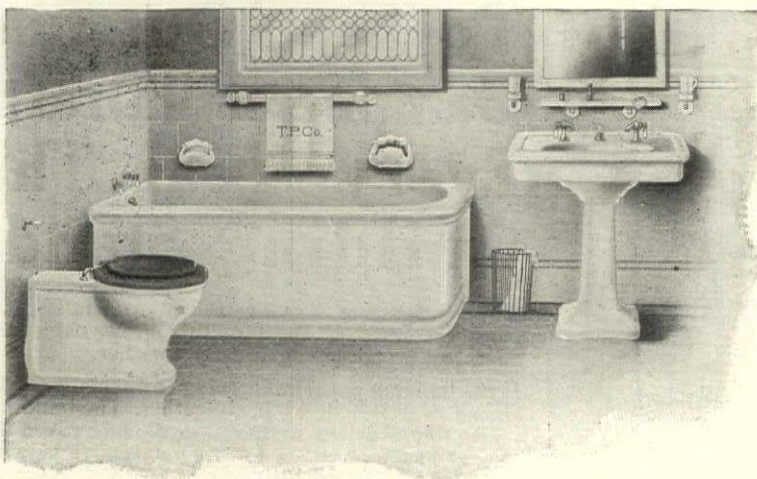
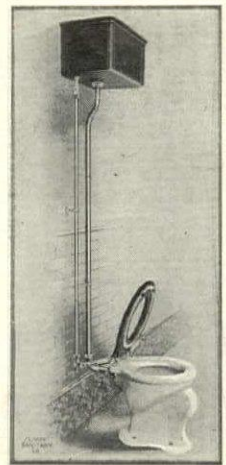
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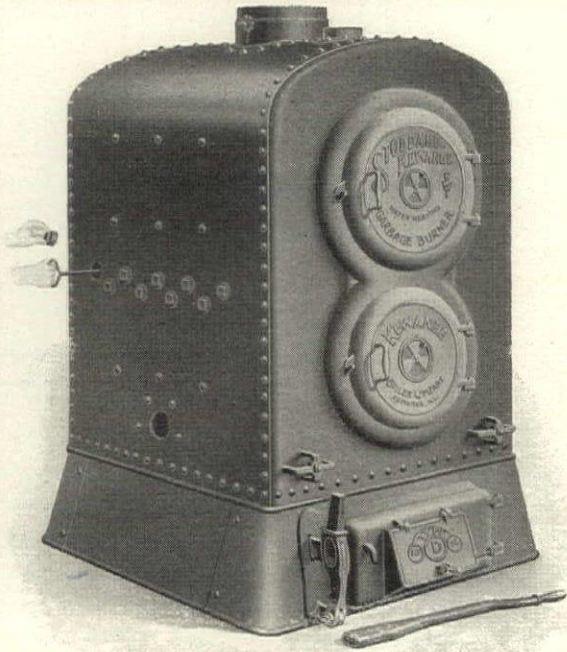
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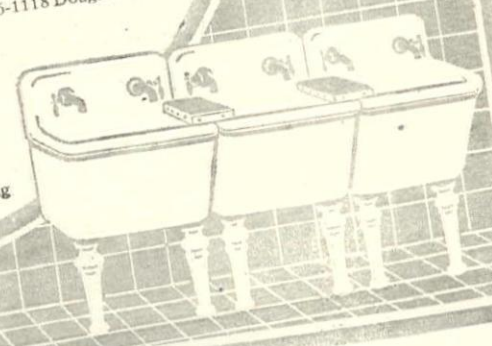
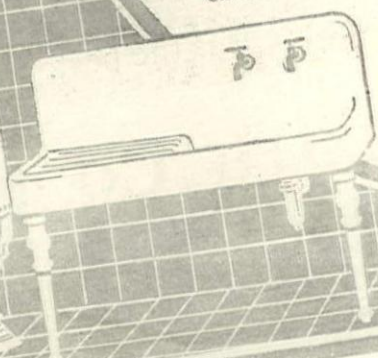
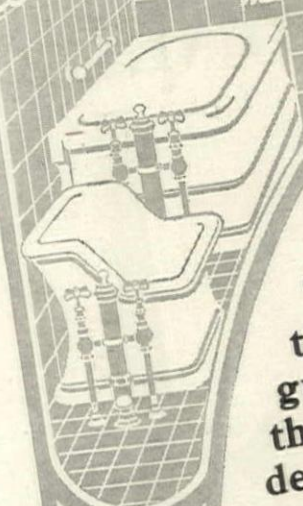
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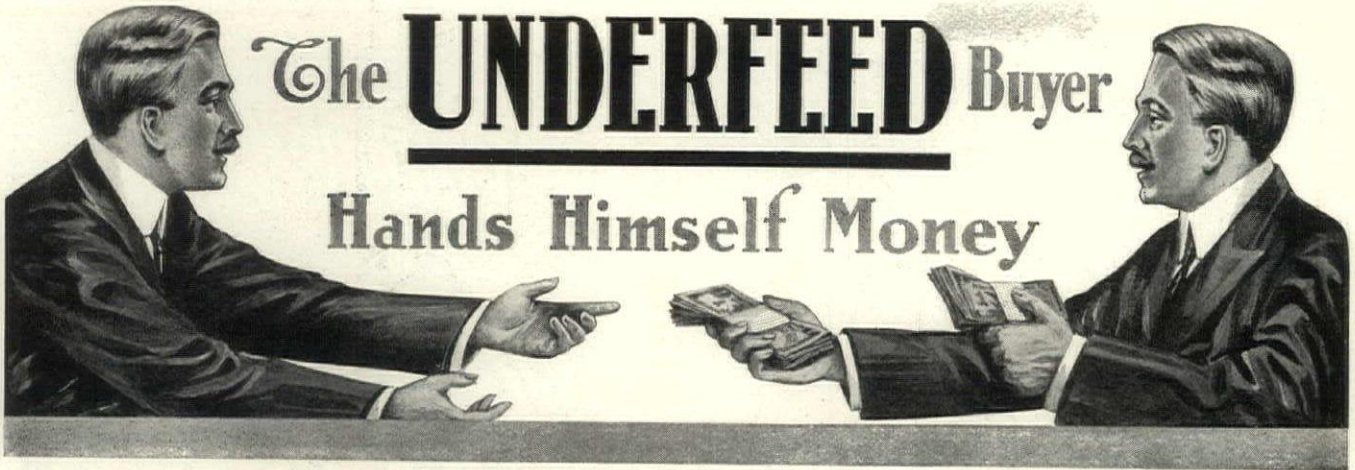
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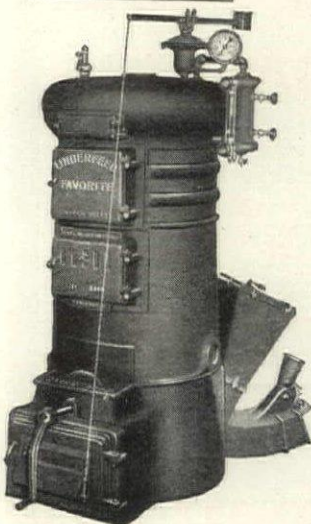
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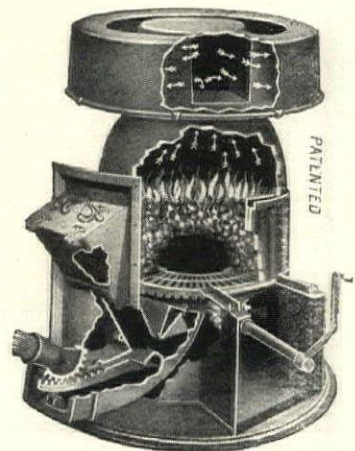
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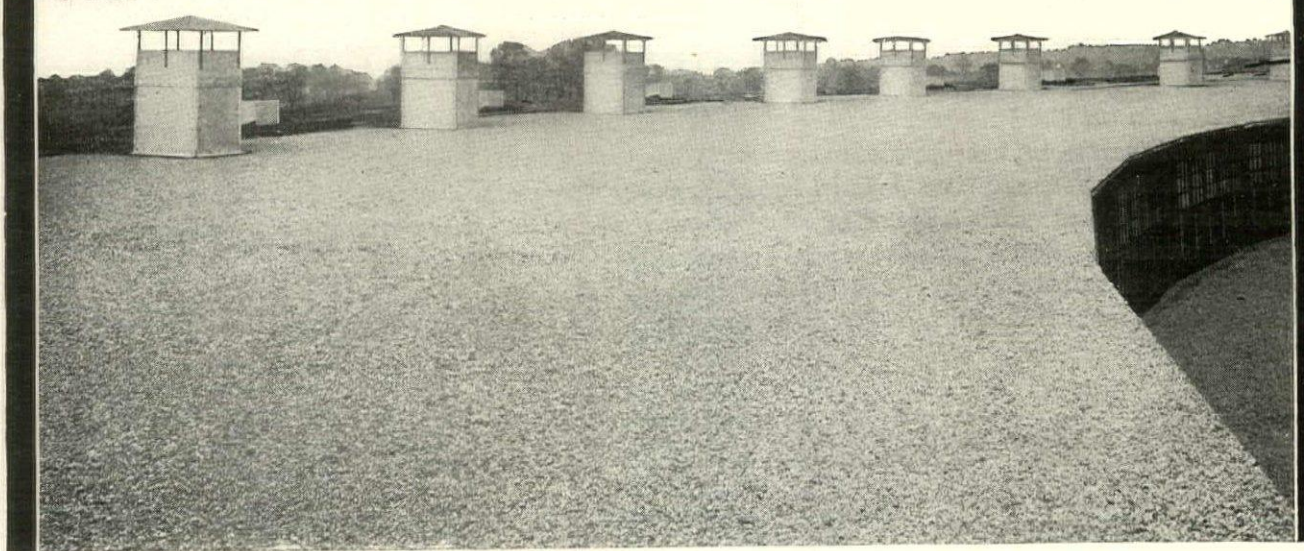
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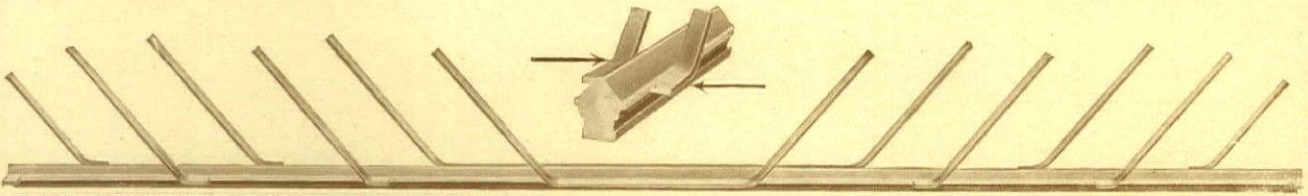
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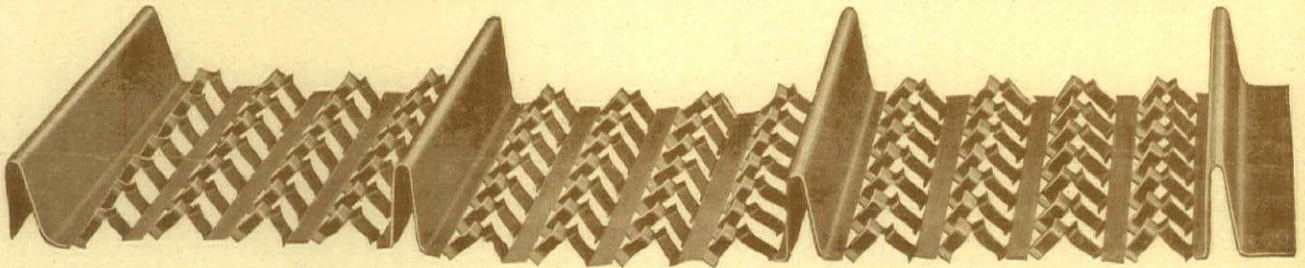
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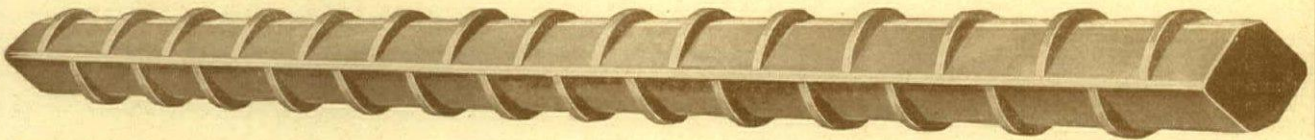
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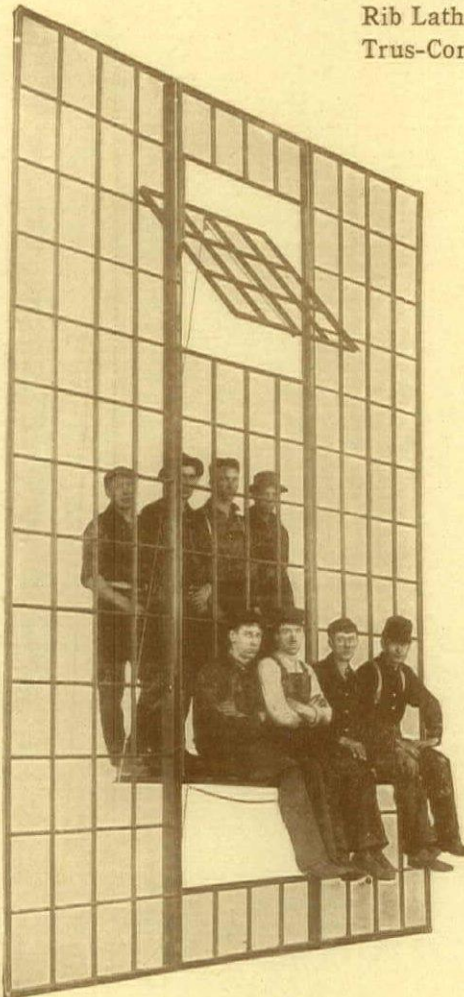
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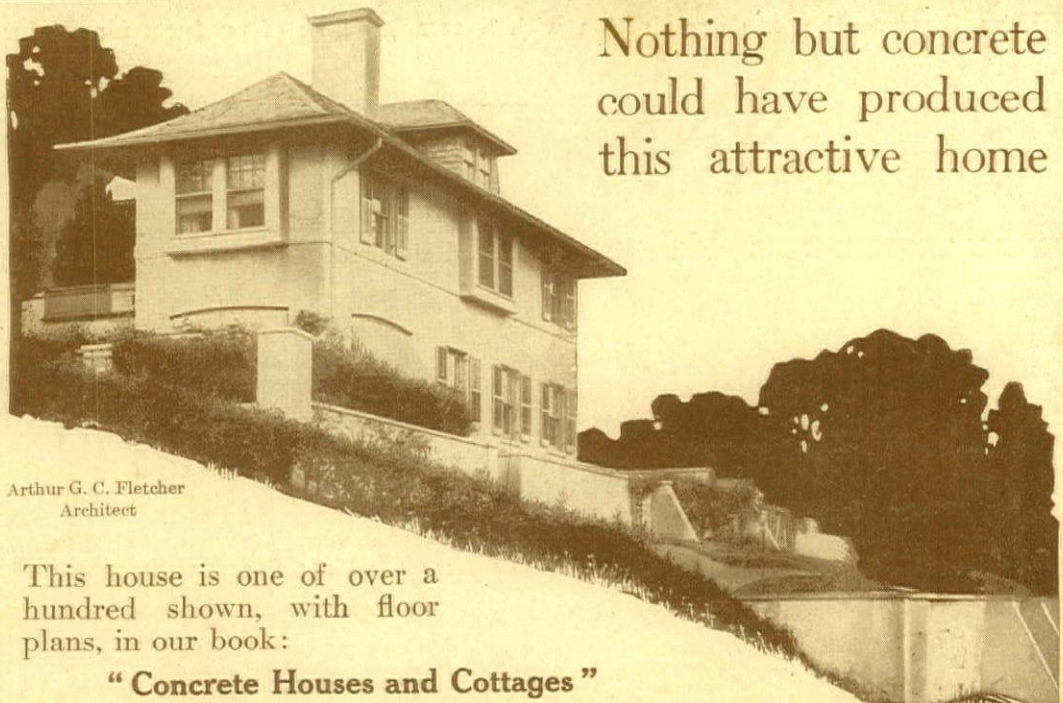
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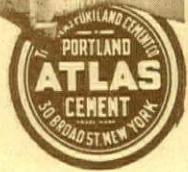
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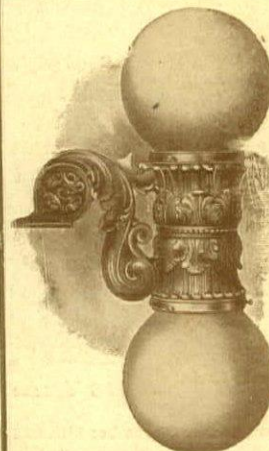
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