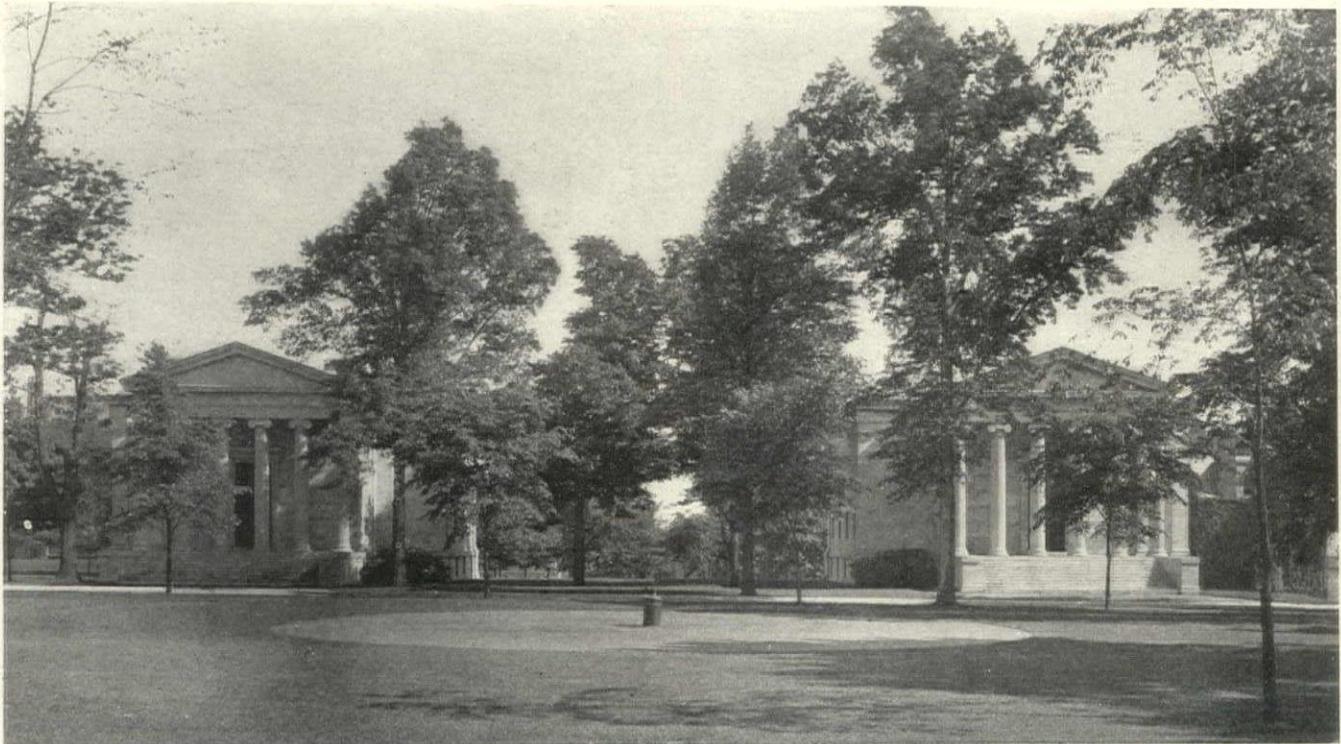


# THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

VOL. XCVI.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 21, 1909

No. 1752



VIEW DOWN THE PROPOSED NEW MAIN AXIS OF THE CAMPUS

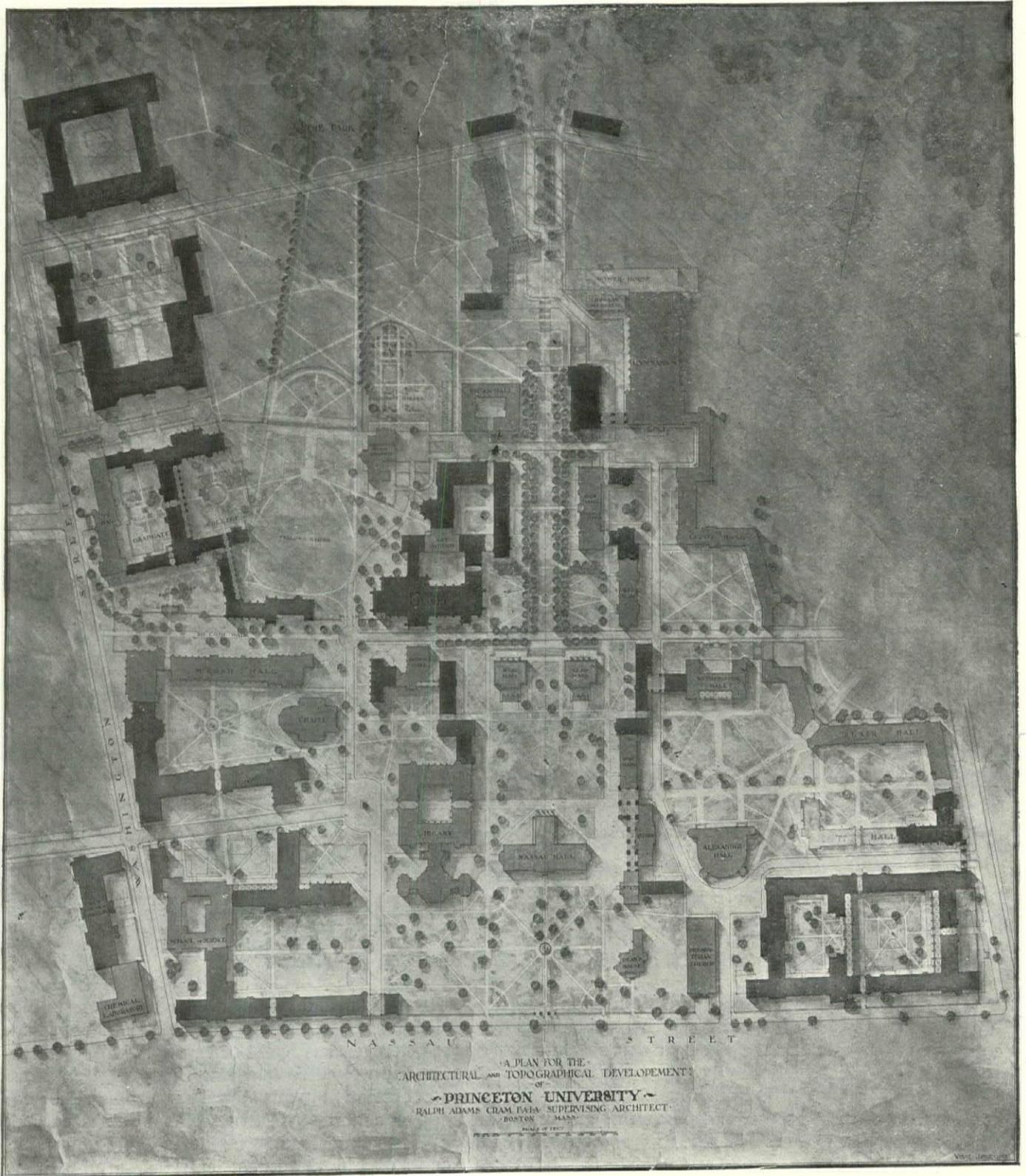
PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

## PRINCETON ARCHITECTURE

BY RALPH ADAMS CRAM, F.A.I.A., SUPERVISING ARCHITECT

THE material development of Princeton during the last twenty years has been only less fundamental and significant than the scholastic and educational evolution with which it steadily has kept pace. On the one hand has been the making of a small college into a great university, on the other the creation of an architectural expression that only should not show outwardly the new and very exalted quality of the institution itself, but also should become the great cultural influence good art must always be. In this, in a way, Princeton stands alone. Columbia, California, Stanford, Washington (St. Louis), have all started afresh, on virgin soil, and in varying degrees, and in still more varying fashions have endeavored to create a dignified scholastic expression, unhampered by precedent, uncontrolled by existing structures, generally, to say the least, somewhat unaccommodating as to the attainment of any effect of unity and consistency. Princeton, like Harvard, Yale, Dartmouth, Williams, Cornell, confronted

a harder problem, and, first of all the institutions in this class, has set herself definitely to the task of assimilating the heterogeneous repast of varied types of æsthetic food she had wolfed down during her formative period, with scant attention to gustatorial harmonics or the possibilities of a normal digestive system. It is curious that Princeton should thus far be the only university, so handicapped by the defiant individualism of a light-hearted past, to realize that architecture and æsthetic organization are not matters of predilection, but are fundamental necessities. Tentative essays have indeed elsewhere been made, but at best these amounted to little more than the acquiring from landscape gardeners of suggestions as to the obtaining of pleasant effects in sites, vistas and gracefully curving paths, no effort being made towards establishing a consistent style and logical plan, or the elimination of well-meaning but impossible monuments to the taste of past authorities who "did not know much about art, but did know what they

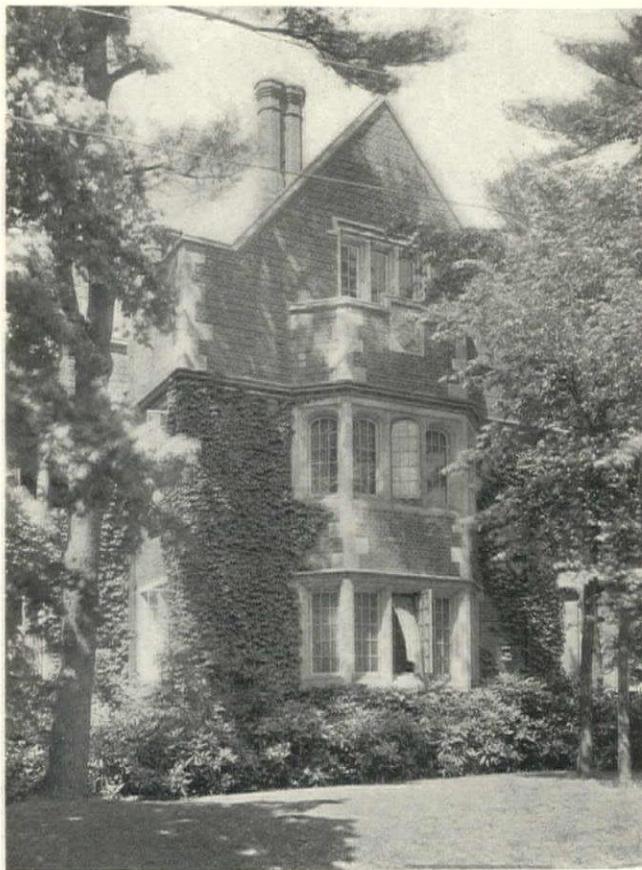


liked." To be sure, West Point, impelled by such a remarkable conjunction of minds as President Roosevelt, Secretary Root, General Mills and Colonel Larned, not to speak of the other civic and military personalities who worked with them, had begun precisely this process of regeneration, but the civil institutions of learning were quiescent, controlled perhaps by the convictions put into words by the distinguished president of a distinguished university when urged to advocate the preparation of a general plan for his stylistically diversified

alma mater, to the effect that "he did not believe in prejudicing the future."

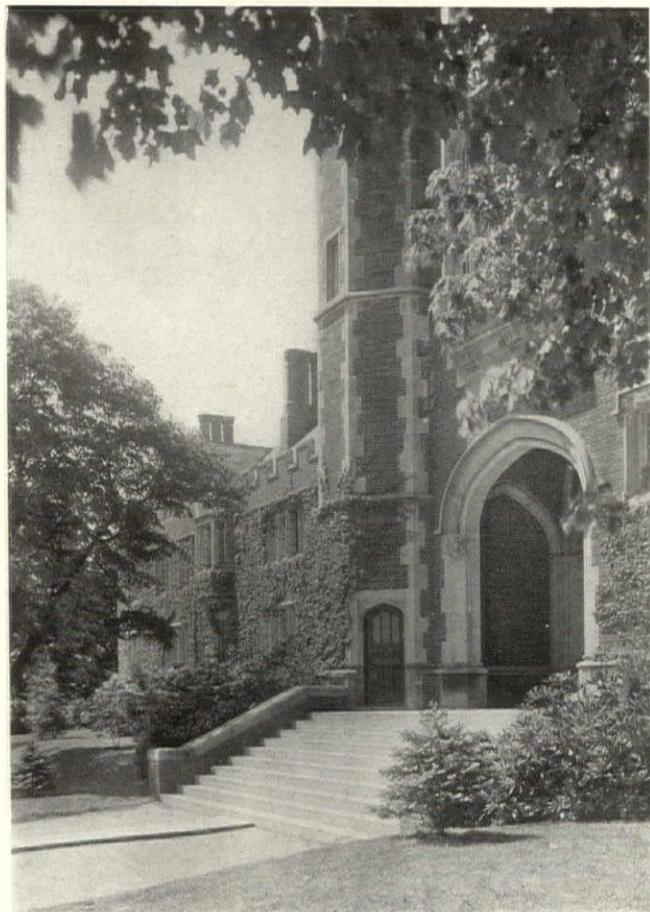
Fortunately this curious superstition had been outgrown at Princeton. The "go-as-you-please" method of designing and placing buildings was abandoned when the Pyne Library was designed by Mr. Potter, at the donor's insistence, in a somewhat modified type of "collegiate gothic," and Blair and Little Halls—the magnificent rampart of exquisite Tudor design that defines the campus to the west—had been created by two ever-to-

be lamented men who did so much to redeem scholastic architecture in America, and whose untimely death was a loss irreparable—John Stewardson and Walter Cope. After this there was really no going back. These buildings had done their educational work, and so effectively, that the authorities voted that for the future art in Princeton should be a duty and not a variety show, and that anything done hereafter should be in the style revealed by the Library and Blair and Little; the style fixed forever by Oxford and Cambridge, Winchester and Eton; the style that education and learning had made their own and held for two centuries a bulwark against the tide of the secular Renaissance; the style hewn out and perfected by our own ancestors and become ours by uncontested inheritance. So came Mr. Morris' altogether lovely '79 Hall in its good red brick and slim limestone mullions and varied sky line, marred only by its impossible red roof and its occasional errors in scale; also his Patton Hall, which might have been so good if the casements had only been of metal instead of wood painted white, and if there had not been a fatal error in the matter of the stone surfacing, which is of that lamentable "rock-faced" variety, a last lingering heresy from the misunderstood dogmas of that immortal genius, H. H. Richardson. Came also Cope and Stewardson's gymnasium, Parish and Schroeder's Dodge Hall, and Mr. Gildersleeve's quite perfect bits of half-timber work in Upper and Lower Pyne, and his vast McCosh Hall, brilliantly conceived, failing only in point of scale.



SEVENTY-NINE DORMITORY

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY



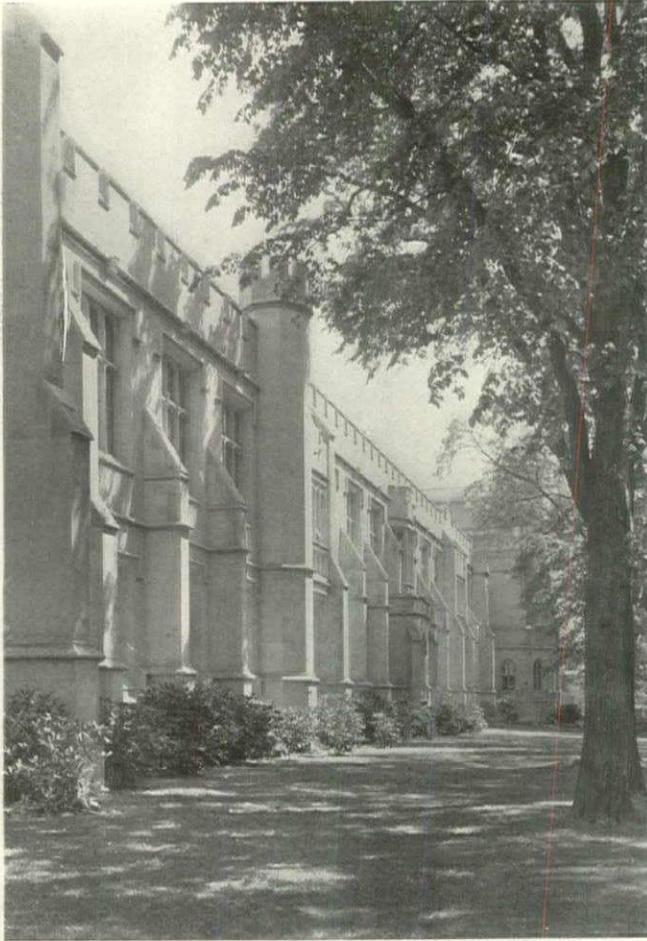
SEVENTY-NINE DORMITORY

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

Thus far, while the style had been well maintained, the several buildings had been placed pretty much at will, even by accident, but almost always intelligently and with a kind of sub-conscious impulse towards co-ordination. The old days when Witherspoon and Alexander, Brown & Dod could be designed as they were and placed as they were, were gone, but something was lacking, and the moment this want was realized and its nature perceived, the University took action.

This lack was manifestly that of a general plan, a project worked out on the broadest lines, calculated for a century of growth, fixed in its principles, but variable in detail as conditions might change or exigencies arise; a project that should, so far as possible, tie the anarchy of the past into the order of the present, "plant out" by carefully placed new work the aesthetic indiscretions of a munificent but misguided ancestry, and above all give through its unity and co-ordination a visible showing of the same qualities in the regenerated educational system.

It was then, viz., in 1906, that the University did me the distinguished honor of asking me to help its officials in the working out of the two ideals they already had established: stylistic unity and consistency of plan. The credit for neither belongs to me, I am sorry to say, for from the time the Pyne Library and Blair and Little were built—long before I came on the scene—there was no escape from either. What I had to do was to show as best I could how these ideals might be put into material form. Just before I took charge as Supervising Architect Mr. Hardenburg had been given the Physical Laboratory to build, Messrs. Parish and Schroeder the combined Geological and Biological Laboratories, and the



MCCOSH HALL

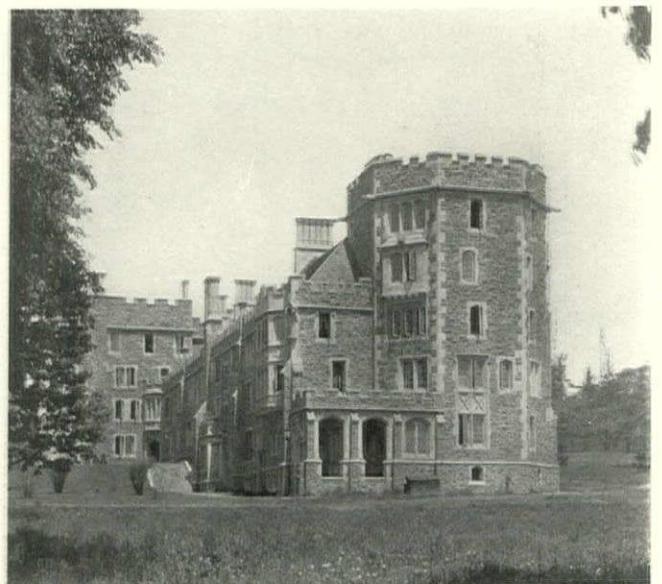
PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

general site determined upon. The first blow for unity was struck here and with the hearty coöperation of President Wilson and the Committee on Grounds and Buildings under the chairmanship of Mr. Archibald D. Russell. These laboratories were so arranged on the sloping ground to the east of Prospect that at some future time extensions and additions will tie them together into a huge group of science buildings around a great quadrangle terraced from north to south. Both buildings are now finished, the former holding closely to precedent in general mass and composition, rich and effective in color, with some admirable spacing of ornament in the gables, failing chiefly in the scale of the detail at the entrances; the latter being a remarkably vital and clever adaptation of Tudor forms to an extremely difficult problem. The mass and composition are brilliantly effective, and in view of the rigid requirements of the departments it is hard to see how more successful results could possibly have been achieved.

The great question, however, was the general plan. Everything hung on this, and no new buildings could be placed until its main dispositions were determined upon. The situation was not a simple one. To be sure it was less complicated than that offered by Harvard or Yale, where the chaos of styles passes belief, and the crowding of mutually inimical structures makes only a cataclysm aesthetically operative; still, Princeton had grown on the old individualistic lines, and from the sacred "Old Nassau," built of tawny, rough rock in the unimaginative but quite inoffensive fashion of Colonial

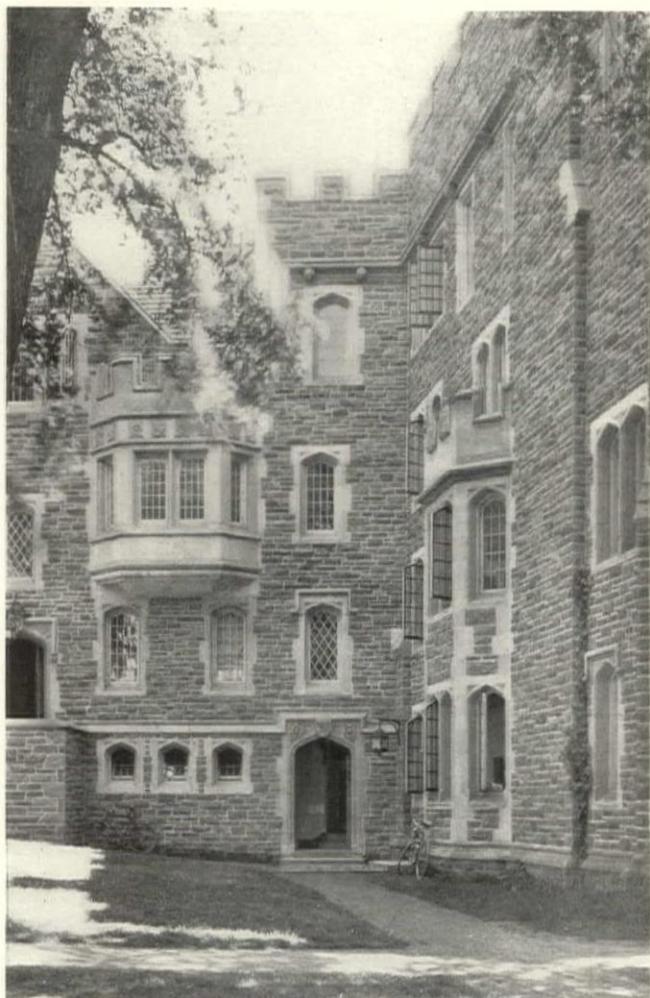
days, confronted by two white marble "near-temples," with a red sandstone Gothic library on the one hand and the nondescript Reunion on the other, to the wildly and improbably Romanesque Alexander, the Kubla-Khan fantasies of Witherspoon, the party-colored Renaissance of Brown and the Art Building, and finally to the varied yet always beautiful works of the new Gothic dispensation, the range was sufficiently wide for the taking of careful thought. In the matter of disposition conditions were better. Of course it was the old "park scheme," each structure plumped down on its "squatter sovereignty" site, quite self-contained and self-satisfied, with no suspicion of such a thing as team work, but there was almost no crowding. Only one building—Dod Hall—had been placed with a malignant defiance of law and order. The old Campus was a real one, and a major and a minor axis existed, at all events *in posse*, while the Front Campus, McCosh Walk and Prospect, with their wonderful trees were enough to redeem a setting a thousand times worse. Princeton was spacious and Princeton was splendidly scholastic in its atmosphere, already more like Oxford and Cambridge in its appeal than any other American university I have seen, while it was joyfully free of the secular shoulderings and encroachments of Harvard and Yale, Columbia and Pennsylvania. The new ideals could be realized, there was no question about that, and without the drastic surgical operations or the cataclysms of nature that are necessary elsewhere.

In fact the general plan grew straight from the conditions. Certain psychological principles were laid down at once, and these may be interesting. First of all, an university was conceived as a place where the community life and spirit were supreme, the rest secondary; a citadel of learning and culture and scholarship, at the same time inclusive and exclusive, containing within itself all necessary influences towards the making of character, repelling all those that work against the same; a walled city against materialism and all its works, with a "way out" into the broadest and truest liberty; the heir of all the scholarship and culture of the past, its line of succession reaching back without a



PATTON HALL

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY



PATTON HALL

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break through Oxford and Cambridge, Padua and Paris, Bec and Rheims, Salerno and Salamanca, to the schools of Athens—and further. From this it followed that concentration should supersede diffusion; that the limiting lines should be fixed, and gradually built up until they walled off from without a sanctuary free of the incursions of automobiles, “seeing Princeton” vans and motor cycles, and measurably exempt from the ingratiating approximations of the tripper, the tout and yellow journalism. Also that ultimate unity should result from a congeries of subordinate units, individual buildings being connected up with each other, in many cases forming “quads” (the word is used architecturally and without any hidden meaning) which should form the various nuclei of residence; that the whole setting out should not reveal itself at once and from any spot, but gradually, through narrowed and intensified vistas, the unforeseen opening out of unanticipated paths and quadrangles, the surprise of retirement, the revelation of the unexpected; that in all this concentration there should be no crowding, no loss of light and air; that the scale of open areas should be so devised as to enhance the effect of the buildings themselves instead of merging them in a

sea of emptiness; that at least one great “way out” should be opened at any cost, clear to a blue distance of hilly horizon; finally, that in some way should be obtained the scholastic suggestions, the evocative impulse of Oxford and Cambridge, the sense of unshaken tradition, one with that of the great universities of our own blood and temper.

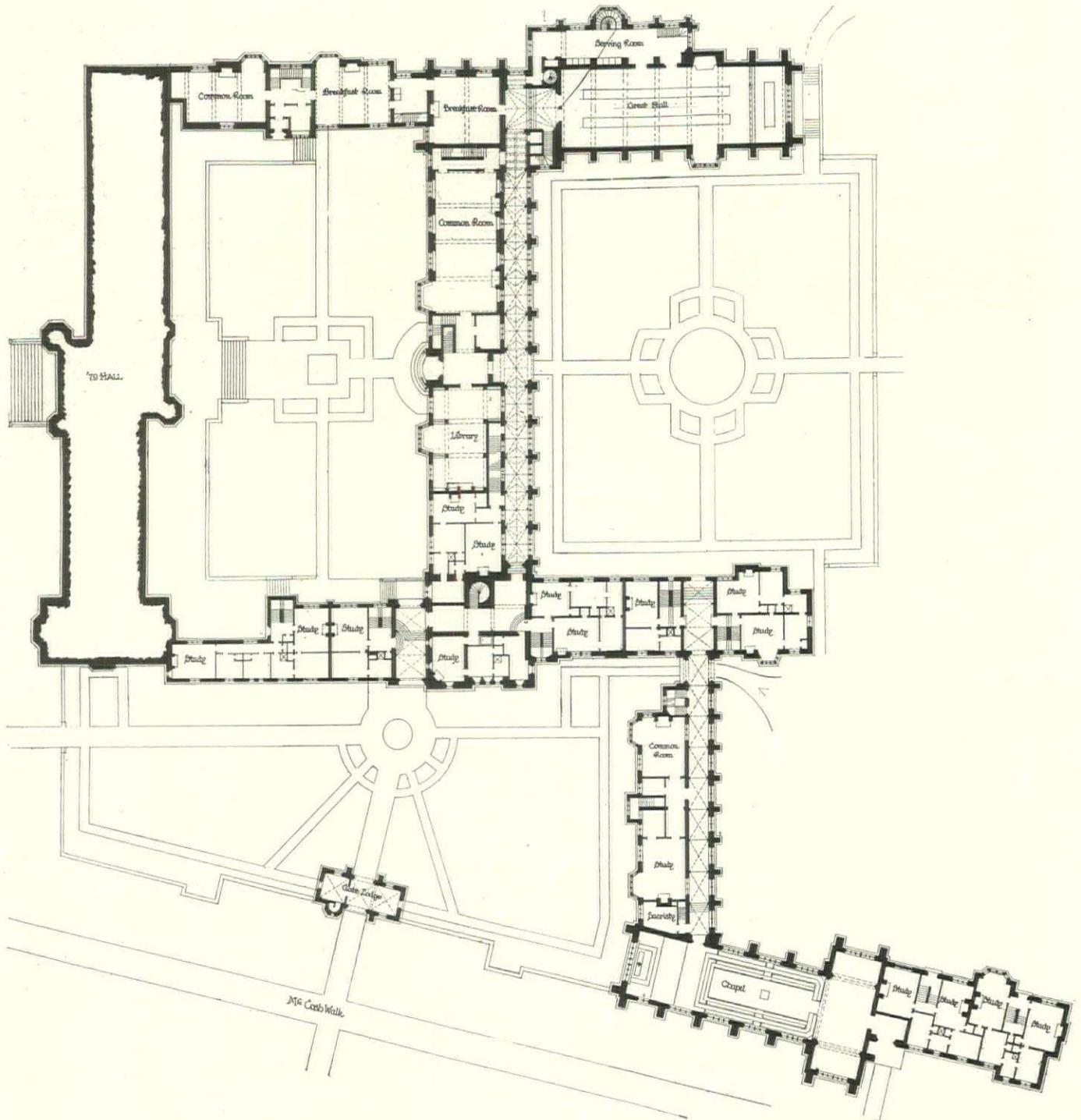
The general plan shows the efforts thus far made towards the achieving of all this. The old campus is treated as sacred, never to be touched by man, the buildings and the Cannon fixed forever; unchangeable, except that West must lose its mansard roof, Reunion give place to something a shade less annoying, Nassau gain a simple Georgian portico fronting those of Whig and Clio across the campus. Due south from Nassau, between the latter buildings, is to open the “way out,” the broad, unbroken vista of green turf and double rows of English elms, stretching away across an university park to Lake Carnegie, and so to the far horizon. Between Whig and Clio is a wide flight of marble steps, and a terrace as a base for the latter buildings, and on these steps a statue that shall symbolize the University in its personal relation to every alumnus. South of this, the main axis is defined by a range of buildings on the east planting out the Art Building (and Brown, if possible), while to the west Dod, the interloper, is moved back forty feet, sunk one story, deprived of its roof, yellow chimneys and scaffolding of fire escapes, and bound over to keep the peace for the future. Fronting this main axis is the Chapel, large enough to accommodate the whole body of students and faculty instead of a moiety thereof, as is the case with Marquand, with a great central tower that forms, as does the Chapel itself, the focus of the whole group, symbolizing the sound doctrine to which Princeton has always held (in contradistinction to some others) that neither character nor culture reach their full fruition except when religion plays its due and potent part.

The main axis established, a cross line is necessary, and this grows up just south of the terrace of Whig and Clio, starting from a main gate on University Place, crossing the Campus to the point where it meets Mc-



PATTON HALL

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY



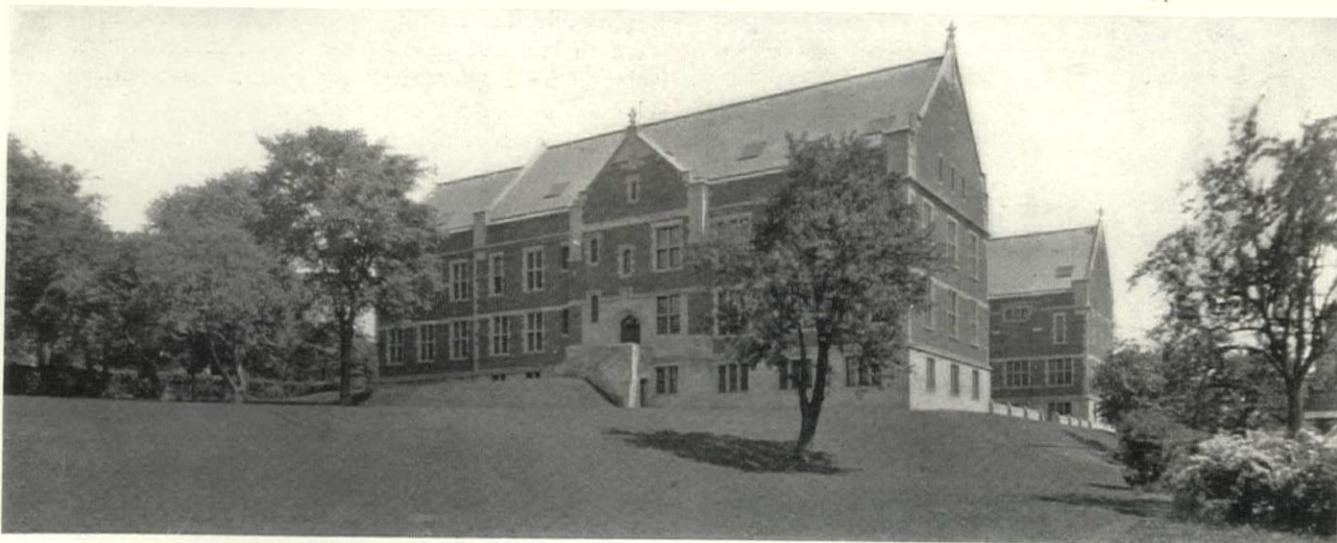
TENTATIVE PLAN FOR THE GRADUATE COLLEGE

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

Cosh Walk, and turning thence to the north until it joins the road that enters the grounds from Nassau Street and leaves at Washington Road. The old drive north of Whig and Clio is abolished, a footpath taking its place, and in future vehicles will be excluded from the old Campus. As for the other drives, the one that now enters from University Road south of Campbell Hall is done away with, and a new line opened between Campbell Hall and the Sage group, and this, connecting with one from Nassau Street west of the First Church, forms the carriage approach to Alexander Hall, and passing around it turn south toward the Gymnasium, crossing the new drive south of Whig and Clio, and continuing to the Gymnasium, a college theatre opposite Brown on the other side of the main axis,

and so to Elm Drive, where it cuts yet another east and west road struck through between the Physical and Biological Laboratories.

These main lines once fixed, the remainder of the work consisted largely in a composing of the different units into consistent groups, usually in quadrangle form, with due regard to a sufficiency of light and air, the preservation of all fine trees, and the affording of pictorial vistas, varied in their objectives, their framing, and in their light and shade. Generally speaking, the dormitories were segregated west of the old Campus, the Science buildings to the east of Prospect, with an assignment of space for Applied Science on the other side of Washington Road, while the lecture rooms, etc., are given the entire northeast quarter between the



PALMER PHYSICAL LABORATORY

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

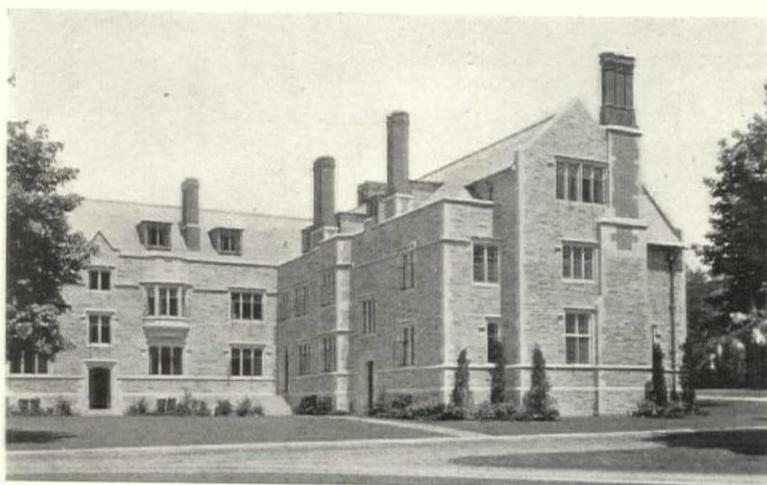
Library and McCosh Walk. Some of this "filling in" is interesting; south of Whig and Clio, and on the left, the slightly unaccommodating Art Building is incarcerated in a group of courts that fill much of the space between the proposed new Chapel and Brown Hall, a portion of the new building being devoted to an augmentation of the department of Fine Arts and, if one is ever required, a School of Architecture. On the right, lateral wings are built west from Dodge Hall, which (with the drastic treatment to which it is some time to be subjected (may mitigate its severity and modify its contours, so forming with Blair Hall a series of minor quadrangles, while the Campus is to be determined on this side by the prolonging of West College south toward Edwards, and as far as the cross axis. Ultimately the Library may be extended until it joins with Dodge Hall, forming a new library court, and this, with the reconstruction of Reunion, will leave the great Campus, the heart of the University, clearly determined and defined, yet with many vistas opening out in as many directions.

The problem of Witherspoon, Alexander, Blair, West and Campbell is as yet unsolved, and must remain so (except by process of elimination) until conditions change in the future. It is difficult to see what can be done with the two buildings first named, so far as harmonizing them with any just scheme of scholastic architecture is concerned. Witherspoon might be shorn of its coruscating coronet of stars, and as for Alexander, English ivy and ampelopsis are an ever-present help in

time of trouble; at best, however, the situation is unsatisfactory, and this area may perhaps best be left pretty much as it is until time makes possible more radical action than is now desirable.

One of the great and feasible reforms now under way is the transformation of the whole northwest corner of the Campus, now occupied by the ex-hotel in the hotelesque style of the eighties, and—until lately—by a somewhat diversified row of buildings on Nassau St., the old gymnasium and the observatory. Here the elimination of the old gymnasium has made possible the building of Campbell Hall (Cram, Goodhue & Ferguson, architects), and when the Observatory can be removed this will be continued to the extension of Blair, so completing a quadrangle closed on three sides and consistent in architectural style. As for the corner of Nassau Street and University Place, Mrs. Russell Sage has made possible the beginnings here of a great double quadrangle, largely for the housing of freshmen, which bids fair to be one of the most notable pieces of scholastic architecture yet built in the United States. I had the honor of nominating Messrs. Frank Miles Day & Bro., of Philadelphia, as architects for this group, and the brilliancy, the scholastic calm, and

the Oxfordian quality, mingled with all that is best in modern architectural spirit and accomplishment, are notable indeed. If, as must in some way be made possible, this group is immediately completed, Princeton will possess a monument superior in many ways to the best of the work now being done in Oxford itself on sim-



SEVENTY-SEVEN HALL

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY



STAFFORD LITTLE HALL

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

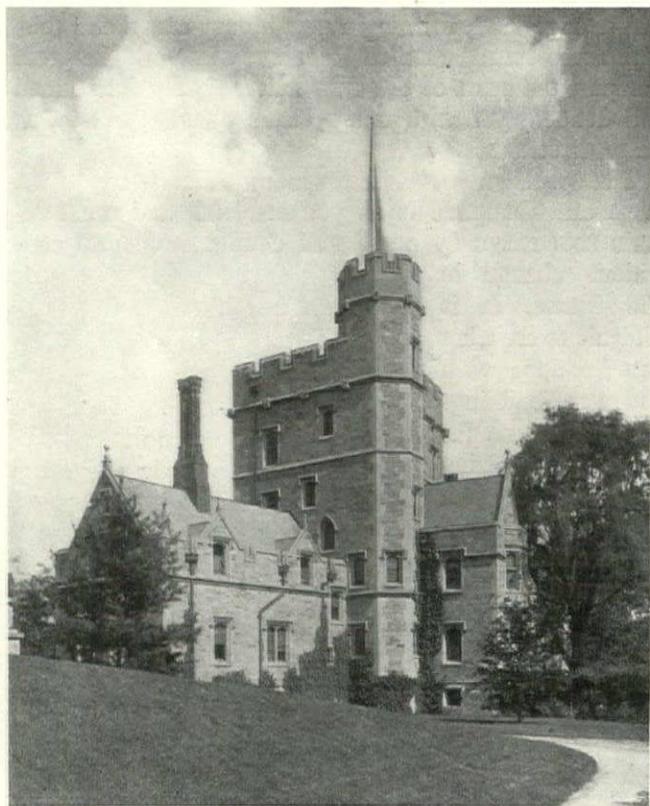
ilar lines. In connection with developments at this point, there is now a project for a monumental tower gate connecting the University Place fronts of the Sage Group and Campbell Hall, extended, and sketches have been prepared suggesting in a measure the tower of St. John's, Cambridge.

At the northeast corner the plan proposes, of course, the extension of McCosh Hall to the north and then to the west, forming a great court of somewhat irregular shape, the centre of which will be the very beautiful replica of the Corpus Christi sun-dial given by Sir Wm. Mather, and now in place: Dickinson is frankly condemned, and some day its place is to be taken by a range of buildings parallel with the north front of McCosh Hall extended, which is to continue and more or less envelop Science Hall and then return to the west along Nassau Street as far as the public street that angularly cuts across the grounds at this point.

One of the hardest problems was that of the Graduate College: a sum of money was available for buildings, but, though large, it was quite insufficient for the purpose of obtaining even a beginning adequate in size and in architectural quality to this crowning feature of a great university. Legal difficulties and restrictions in the bequest hedged the whole matter with complications, and finally the easterly portion of the grounds of Prospect was recommended, not as ideal in every particular, but as conspicuously the best under the circumstances. It placed the Graduate College where it was always in sight of the undergraduate, reminding him that his degree is only a certificate enabling him to go on with those graduate courses without

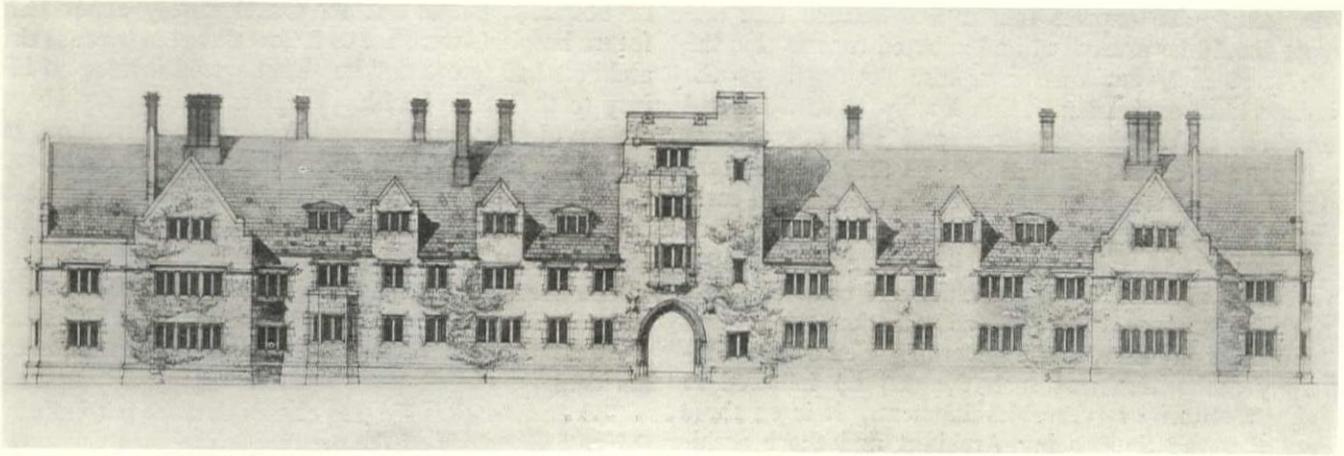
which collegiate training is incomplete, while the plans were so laid out that almost complete retirement and isolation were guaranteed the graduate students themselves. It gave the school the most beautiful site and environment possible in Princeton (which is saying a good deal), with immemorial trees and quiet, old world gardens: it filled up an awkward hiatus between the Physical Laboratory, Seventy-nine, and McCosh Halls, tying them all together in one composition and enhancing the beauty of McCosh Walk. On the other hand, the space was too restricted for any very great future expansion, and there was the fear that the Graduate College might crowd too closely the President's house. Still, as matters stood until recently, the site seemed the best under the circumstances, and it was indorsed by the several authorities, and work was pushed forward on the plans by the architects, Cram, Goodhue & Ferguson. On the general plan the Graduate College is shown on this Prospect site, and the old detail plan is published for the purpose of indicating the general idea and the maximum development possible on this particular site—a total accommodation of 150 men, including Seventy-nine Hall, ceded as living rooms for graduate students.

The Prospect site never commended itself to some of the highest authorities, largely because of its circumscribed nature, and recently offers of very large additional sums for buildings and endowment, which seem to open up far greater possibilities than had hitherto been considered, have resulted in a reconsideration of this question of site; therefore, at this time, no detailed drawings of the proposed buildings for the Graduate College are shown, as, should the site be changed, they will be wholly revised. They follow, however, the highest ideals established by Oxford and Cambridge,



STAFFORD LITTLE HALL

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY



EAST ELEVATION, FRESHMAN DORMITORIES

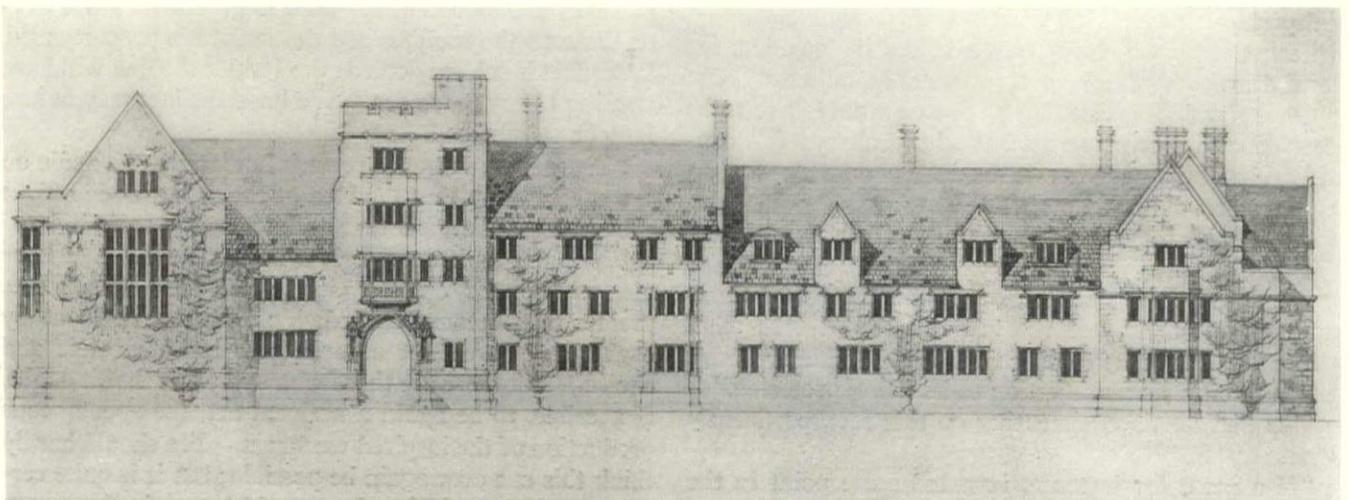
PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

and should they be carried out on the Prospect site can hardly do other than vastly improve the architectural composition at this point as well as intensify the remarkable beauty of the gardens of Prospect, while, if a distant and ample site is chosen instead, there will be the possibility of working out from the beginning such a group of quadrangles, cloisters, towers, halls, terraces and gardens as at present does not exist anywhere in the United States.

In addition to the just finished Physical, Geological and Biological Laboratories and Campbell Hall, with the Sage Dormitories and five or six additional "entries" along Nassau Street, forming an integral part of the great group of which Frank Miles Day & Bro. are the architects—and also the great Graduate College which will be begun as soon as the vexed question of site is set at rest—there are also in prospect the Eighty-four Tower, which may either link the Sage group and Campbell Hall or, possibly, form a part of the Graduate College, a new dormitory of five or six entries, and an extension of the Gymnasium for specific purposes. The "Princeton spirit" seems to do one thing, at least, and that is to loosen the purse-strings of every alumnus, for the amount of money that has been given during the past four years for buildings, equipment or maintenance, is probably larger than in the case of any other university in America, whatever

its size. To this overflowing generosity is due the facility with which Princeton is transforming itself architecturally, and if the drift of funds in this direction should continue at the same rate it will be a few years only before the general plan is materialized in every detail.

What the Committee on Grounds and Buildings and the Supervising Architect are trying to do is just to express in adequate architectural form the lofty ideals of character, education and scholarship put forward by President Wilson, Dean Fine and Dean West, and so efficiently carried out by the whole faculty with the enthusiastic coöperation and endorsement of the trustees. Princeton stands for a very coherent and consistent ideal, and this can be expressed with exactness by architects, and all other artists who work at her command, for this is the primary function of all art. There is nothing diffuse, casual or individualistic in the Princeton idea, but all is highly coördinated, controlled by sound law, infused with the impulse of an indestructible tradition that transcends the limits of continents and of centuries. Looking at the matter as a rank outsider, I should say that Princeton was inflexible in her adherence to the everlasting standards of deep and inclusive education, scholarship and character, but almost infinitely adaptable, within these unchanging limits, to modern conditions of time and race and en-



SOUTH ELEVATION, FRESHMAN DORMITORIES

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

vironment. To express this it was decided that one style should be prescribed and adhered to, and this the perfected style our own ancestors developed as the architectural expression of scholarship, at Oxford and Cambridge, Winchester, Eton and the other great schools and colleges of England as they were before the victory of the Renaissance, while the old and early American scheme of structural diffuseness, haphazard increments and self-centered individualism of parts should be abandoned for the elder and sounder ideals of unity, intimacy, coherency, coördination.

Such, in any case, is the governing idea of the University authorities, and such the method followed in fixing the lines of future development. It is on these lines that the Supervising Architect and those architects who coöperate with him in serving the University must work for the future.

### ARCHITECTURAL COPYRIGHT

The question of architectural copyright has been vigorously taken up by the Royal Institute of British Architects, who in the person of a specially appointed committee have appeared before a committee of the House of Commons.

*The Builder* of London, in a recent article, discussing the desirability of some form of copyright that would protect the architect from the unauthorized appropriation and use of his ideas as embodied in his detailed drawings, states:

"The difficulty in dealing with the question of artistic copyright in architecture is that it is somewhat complicated with matters which are not artistic. As was said in a judgment given in Belgium—a judgment in favor of the architect, 'a distinction must be drawn in the architect's profession between the production which is a matter of current practice, and the production which, being the result of special study and exceptional knowledge, acquires thereby a character marked by individuality.' No one, as is elsewhere remarked, could prevent a man building a front with a door and six windows in it, because another house had the same arrangement. Whatever constitutes artistic design in a building is as proper a subject for copyright defence as artistic design of any other kind; but there may be considerable difficulty in deciding just where artistic design comes in. In most cases we can perceive where it does, but the legal drawing of the line may prove to be rather difficult, and we should imagine that each case would have to be decided on its own merits. We have always felt considerable doubt whether it would be possible for an architect to obtain copyright protection, for instance, for a special form of plan, considered as plan alone."

In a statement drawn up by Mr. J. W. Simpson for presentation to the committee of the House of Commons, this difficulty is recognized. He observes that "the utilitarian value to the public of the architect's work has been cited as an objection to its being protected."

*The Builder*, in commenting on this fact, pertinently states:

"If a man, for instance, invented some point in the planning of a hospital which was recognised as being of hygienic value, and was therefore better for the inmates

of hospitals, public opinion would hardly admit that future hospitals were not to follow this plan because the architect had 'protected' it. That would involve an injury to the public health. There may, however, be an artistic element, an element of fancy and invention, in mere plan as such, and where that exists it could, we think, be made a subject of copyright; but in this case again, it would be difficult to say definitely when the artistic element in plan did or did not exist."

The hardships that the architect is obliged to suffer and submit to are aggravated by the fact that he has at present no legal way of preventing the appropriation of his ideas.

*The Builder* cites the two classes that are particularly flagrant violations of the architect's rights in this matter of piracy. We quote:—

"The hardship to the architect under the present state of things is specially felt in two classes of circumstances. One is when a house, perhaps, which he has erected in a country neighborhood, and which has been regarded as picturesque and pleasing, is laid hold of by some speculating builder and reproduced mechanically, generally with inferior detail, not only to the annoyance of the original designer, but to his probable pecuniary loss, since he might have been asked to carry out other houses in the same style. This kind of thing is not, in fact, confined to speculating builders. We have frequently received letters from people about to build a country cottage, asking whether we had published any nice designs of that kind which would meet their case; to such we have always replied that architects' designs were not published in our pages in order that they might be made use of by our readers without consulting the architect.

"The other set of circumstances are those which refer to the architect's property in his own drawings, a subject on which we have before spoken strongly. The case for the architect could hardly be put better and more strongly than it is in Mr. Simpson's evidence, in which he shows that the architect is really in the same position as the sculptor; the sculptor makes sketches and models, eventually a full-size clay model, from which nearly all the work of copying it in marble is done by other workmen. The architect makes his sketches, designs, and full-size details, which are carried out by workmen under his orders. The original sketches are as much, morally, the architect's property as those of the sculptor are the sculptor's property; the latter fact is seldom denied; the former the law will have nothing to say to, so far. We hope the law may before long be enlightened.

"There is one general remark however to be made on the subject, viz., that the idea of architectural copyright pre-supposes the view that architecture is an individual art and not, as it once was, a national one. We have always been of opinion that, since the Renaissance, architecture became an individual art, carried out by each special architect according to his own taste and choice. But there are those who still think that it ought, if possible, to be again a national art, the spontaneous production of the inspired workman. We should hardly think this can ever again be possible; but it is quite certain that if it could be, there could be no further question as to architectural copyright."

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TO the heads of schools, universities and institutions of learning generally we commend for careful consideration the suggestions contained in Mr. Cram's admirable article published in this issue. While perhaps there may appear to lurk a trace of disrespect or ingratitude in the act of screening from view a building which, although the generous gift of some respected well-wisher of the institution, is so badly designed or unfortunately located as to be incapable of adaptation to an harmonious scheme, it is ordinarily wise to concern ourselves more with the general weal than the individual feelings. Of course, still better would be the complete removal of any structure interfering seriously with a comprehensive and carefully studied plan; but where this is conceded to be impossible the alternative of rendering the obstruction as unimportant and inconspicuous as possible seems highly desirable. In the newer institutions the prime importance of securing an adequate plan that will ensure not only an attractive ensemble, and afford convenient access and communication but provide for future development, has very often been realized; but in the case of some of the older universities and schools these matters received but scant attention. It appears most regrettable that vast sums of money have heretofore been expended in the erection of memorial halls, dormitories and gymnasiums on the grounds of some of our most cherished institutions without regard to an ultimate scheme of development. In the absence of competent architectural supervision, the varying styles of architecture and the promiscuous locations of buildings constitute in effect a challenge

to the professions of culture, refinement and taste of the institutions.

PERHAPS the lesson has now been generally learned, but if not, a knowledge of the difficulties and expense incident to but a partial overcoming of early mistakes should go far toward preventing their further perpetration. It is not too much to say that the university that does not present to its student body a fair appearance architecturally is neglecting one of its greatest opportunities to instil in its undergraduates a knowledge and appreciation of architectural form and detail that would add to their enjoyment of life and to their usefulness as citizens. A realization of this fact will probably prevent any future work of importance in connection with either the rebuilding or enlargement of one of the older universities, or the establishment of a new one without entrusting the project to a supervising architect of experience and ability. His duty it will be to evolve a comprehensive general scheme, meeting the many and difficult requirements of the present and providing as far as can be anticipated for the demands of the future.

WHILE a calamity long threatened sometimes comes almost in the nature of a relief to nerves overstrained, it must be admitted that the revised Building Code, passed by the New York Board of Aldermen last week with a bare majority of two votes, scarcely affords this small measure of solace. Possibly our faith in the intelligence and upright purpose of the majority in public service, as elsewhere, is not always justified, but we had cherished a firm conviction that an instrument so obviously defective even to the point of being open to the suspicion of having been framed to favor certain interests, would never gain the approval of the Aldermanic Board. We confess an error of judgment; for, while the strongest kind of opposition was manifested, the measure now stands with the official sanction of that honorable body. The next move will place it before the Acting Mayor for his approval or disapproval, and on his action will depend not only to great extent the wellbeing of New York's vast building and development interests for the immediate future, but in large measure his own future political career. What an opportunity to commend himself to the really intelligent, disinterested, public-spirited citizenship! His action will in effect constitute a reply to harsh accusations, to adverse criticism and to numerous bitter attacks. Already he has made announcement that only after the most exhaustive study and examination will he act, and it is inconceivable that the new unscientific, unprogressive and unjust code can ever successfully pass such examination. Even without personal knowledge of the matter one could scarcely fail to be impressed by the very significant fact that the instrument submitted has been opposed with almost perfect unanimity by organizations and men unaffiliated with any special interests and who, from education and experience, are eminently qualified to judge of the wisdom and justice of the many and variously complicated provisions. When such men with hardly an exception pronounce the proposed code a step backward as regards scientific progress, it would seem advisable to ascertain whether the fact is due to nothing more discreditable than mere ignorance.

## RED GUM FOR CABINET WORK

The lumber industry of the country has been provided with much valuable information by the investigations which have been made through the scientific study of many species of trees, against the use of which there has been a prejudice for one reason or other, and from an economic standpoint this is one of the most important phases of the Forest work of the government.

The latest discoveries of valuable qualities in a former neglected species resulted after an investigation of the red gum, sometimes commercially called "satin walnut," which finds its home in the hardwood bottom lands and drier swamps of the South, in mixture with ash, cottonwood, and oak. This tree is one of the commonest timber trees of the South, reaching its best development in the deep, rich soil of the bottoms, where it often attains a height of 150 feet and a diameter of 5 feet.

The best grades of red gum, clear heart, find a market almost exclusively in the export trade, though a small amount is used in the United States for inside finishing. Practically 75 per cent of the clear heart gum lumber cut in this country is exported for use in England, France and Germany, for the manufacture of furniture, inside trimmings, newel posts and stair railings. The commoner grades of red gum are used in the United States for cheap furniture, desks, the better grades of boxes and a number of novelties. The poorest grade goes into boxes, barrels and other articles for which short, narrow boards can be used. The inner portion of the hearts of the trees, which are of little value for boards on account of shakes and other defects, are usually sawed into 2 x 4 to 2 x 12, and sometimes 6 x 6 and 6 x 8-inch building timbers. These timbers have small values in the large markets, but near the mills the local trade exhausts the supply.

The chief objection to red gum is its strong tendency to warp and twist. This can be entirely overcome by proper handling. Were the lumber of high price this difficulty would probably have been considered and overcome long ago, and the wood used, but on account of its abundance and cheapness, very few operators have turned their attention to solving the problem.

The preparation of red gum lumber for any purpose should begin when the tree is felled. To guard against staining and warping, it is handled in much the same way as other woods, but with the important difference that the piles are narrower, so that the air may circulate freely, and thus prevent fermentation of the sap, and that the cross sticks must be placed close together. It has also been found well to place heavy weights on the cars of red gum when they are sent to the kiln. Every manufacturer of high-grade furniture and trim knows that, to secure the best possible results, the material must be redried when it reaches the factory. Some large users of red gum repile the stock after it has been carried a while, and bulk it down with cross sticks every five or six layers, so as to straighten out whatever twist there may be in the boards. This practically assures the elimination of twisting and warping. It can be handled in this way to much better advantage than where an effort is made to straighten it out by force when cutting up the stock and preparing it for use; for, when the

pressure is applied gradually, there is no loss by reason of breakage or splitting. After having been dried and tempered in the air and then redried, it usually loses nearly all of its warping tendency. The cost of handling lumber in this manner is not great, and the good results secured thereby more than pay for whatever outlay there may be.

A plan which many furniture manufacturers have followed to good advantage and employed where red gum, oak, mahogany or other woods are used, is to design the article in such a manner that the wide pieces may be reinforced, and thus prevent any warping or other defects showing up. Instances have been known where red gum boards 18 inches wide have been glued together and made into 36-inch desk tops. The tops were firmly cleated on the bottom, held to place as well as any other wood and gave good satisfaction. This lumber had been standing on the sticks for about a year. Another manufacturer, who uses red gum for drawers and paneling, guarded against the tendency to shrink and swell by the application of a couple of coats of shellac inside and out, and found that the wood behaved itself as well as any that could have been used. In this instance, plain-sawed gum was employed, and plain-sawed material ordinarily gives more trouble than quarter-sawed.

When the work is properly performed and well-seasoned red gum is used, the results should be satisfactory in every way. The beauty of this wood should appeal more strongly to the American people in the future than it has in the past.

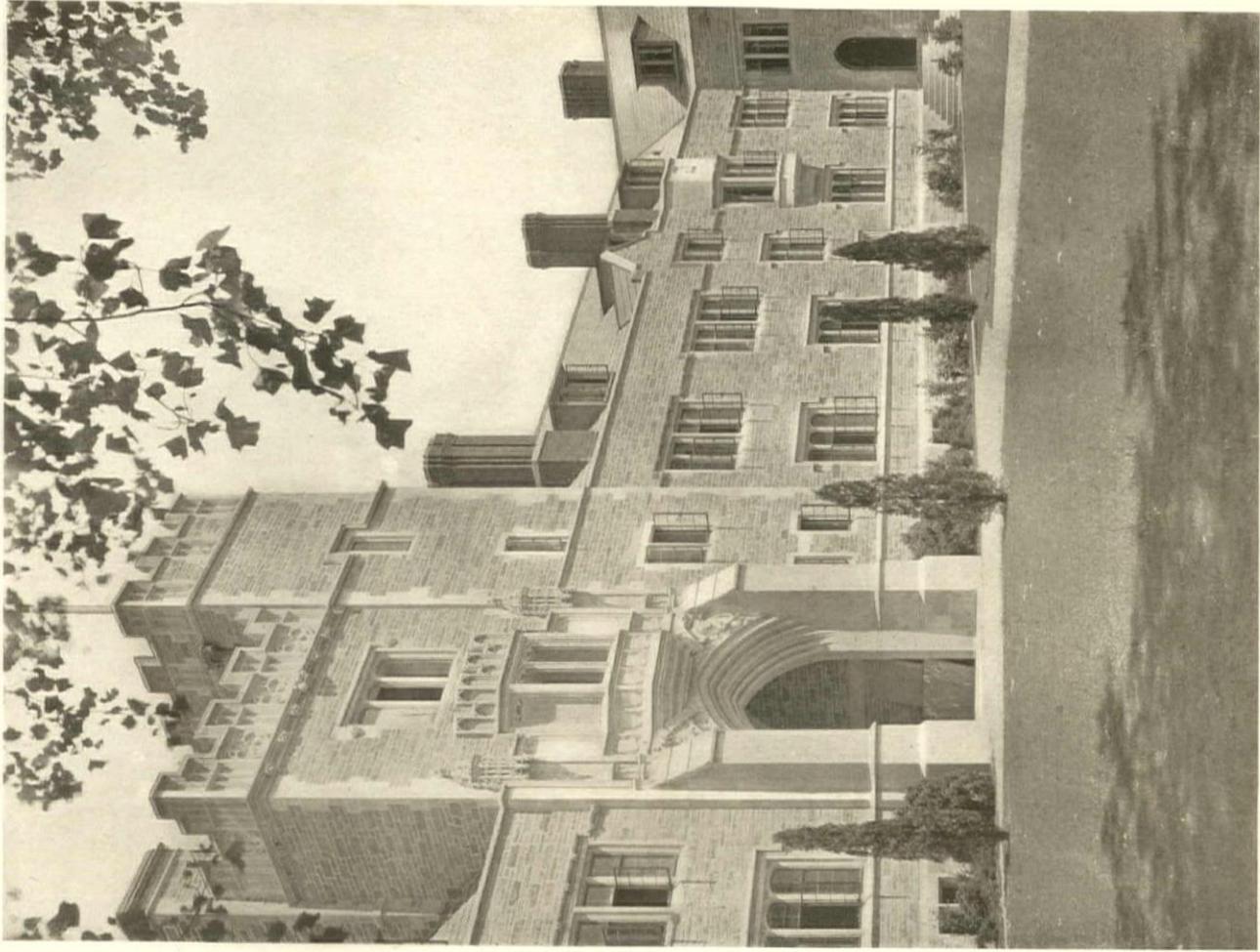
## RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS

### LIABILITY FOR DELAY IN COMPLETING BUILDING

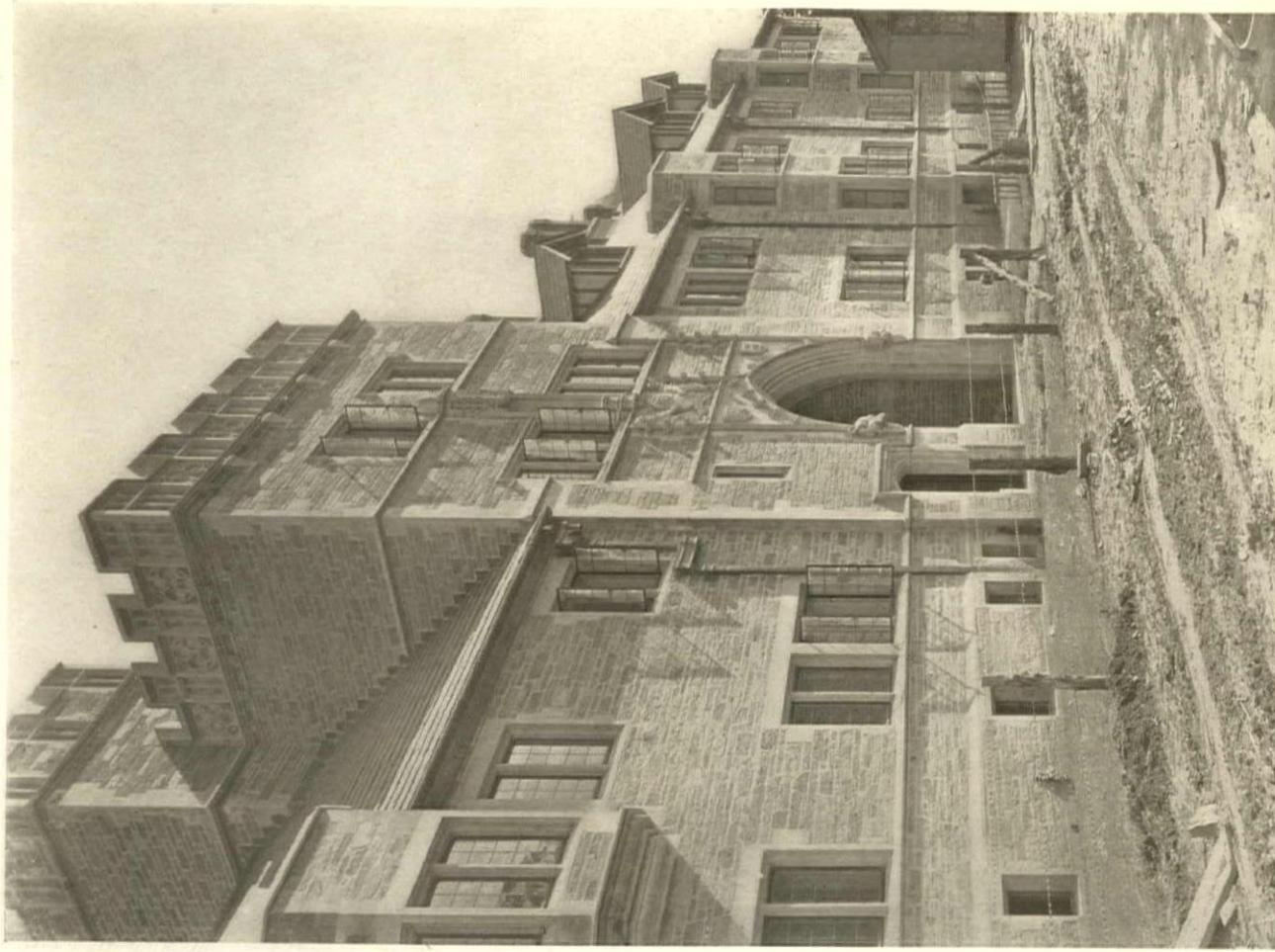
A building contract stipulated for a penalty of \$150 a day while the work should be uncompleted after the date fixed for completion. A number of contracts, independent of the general contractor's, were let whereby a large amount of work was to be done and materials furnished by independent contractors, and their delay caused part of the general contractor's delay. The court held that the general contractor would be relieved from liability for the penalty, as it would not attempt to apportion the liability and say for how much delay the general contractor was liable.—*Jefferson Hotel Co. v. Brumbaugh*, 168 Federal Reporter, 867.

### AMOUNT RECOVERABLE WHERE CONTRACTOR WRONGFULLY DISCHARGED

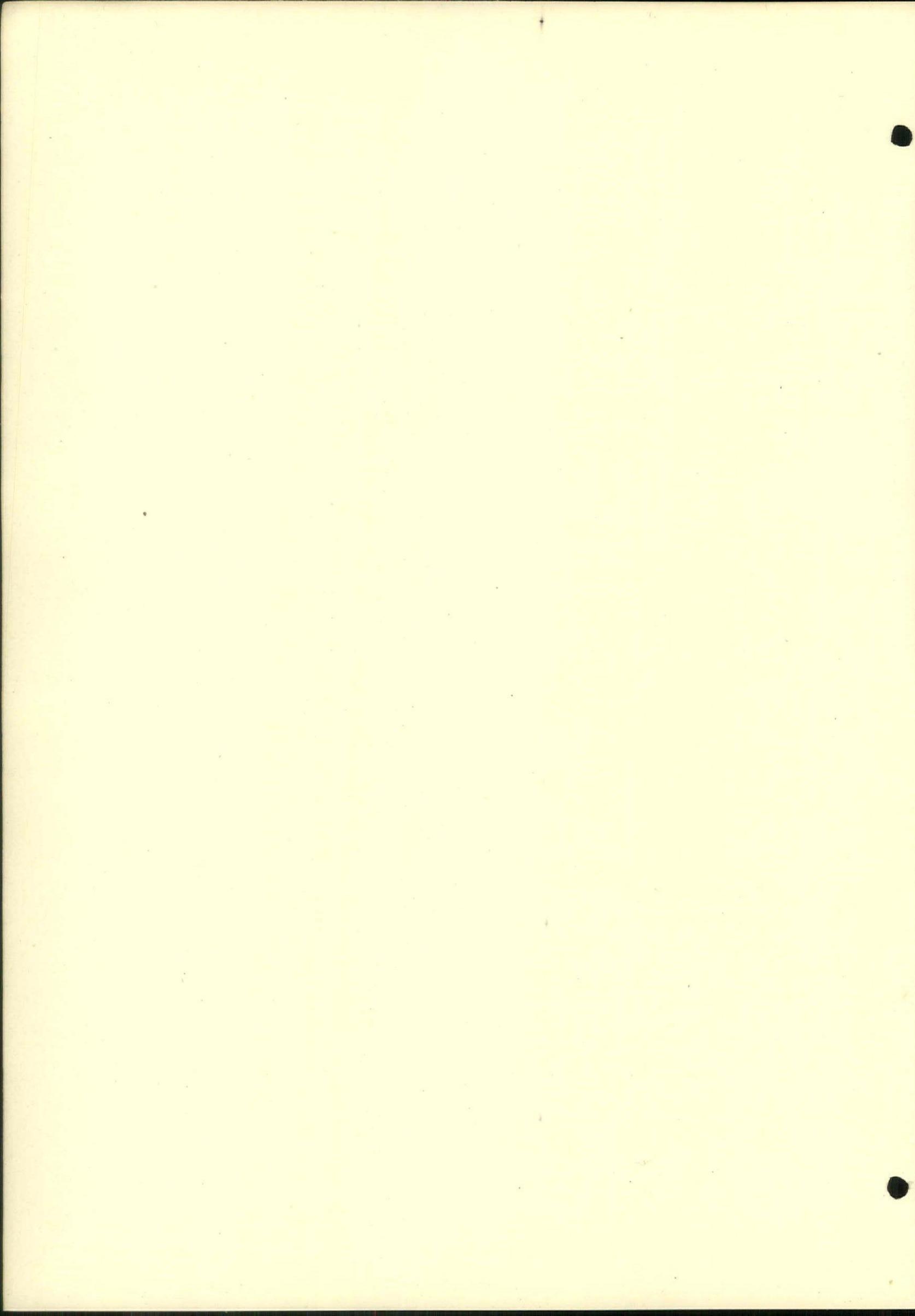
Where a building contractor is wrongfully forbidden by the owner to carry out his contract he is entitled to recover the reasonable value of the work done and the materials furnished by him and appropriated by the owner, without diminution by any alleged damages suffered by the owner on account of the failure of the contractor to complete the contract according to its terms. Whatever damages ensue are the result of the owner's own wrongful act.—*Moore v. Board of Regents for Normal School in Dist. No. 2* (Supreme Court of Missouri), 115 South Western Reporter, 6.

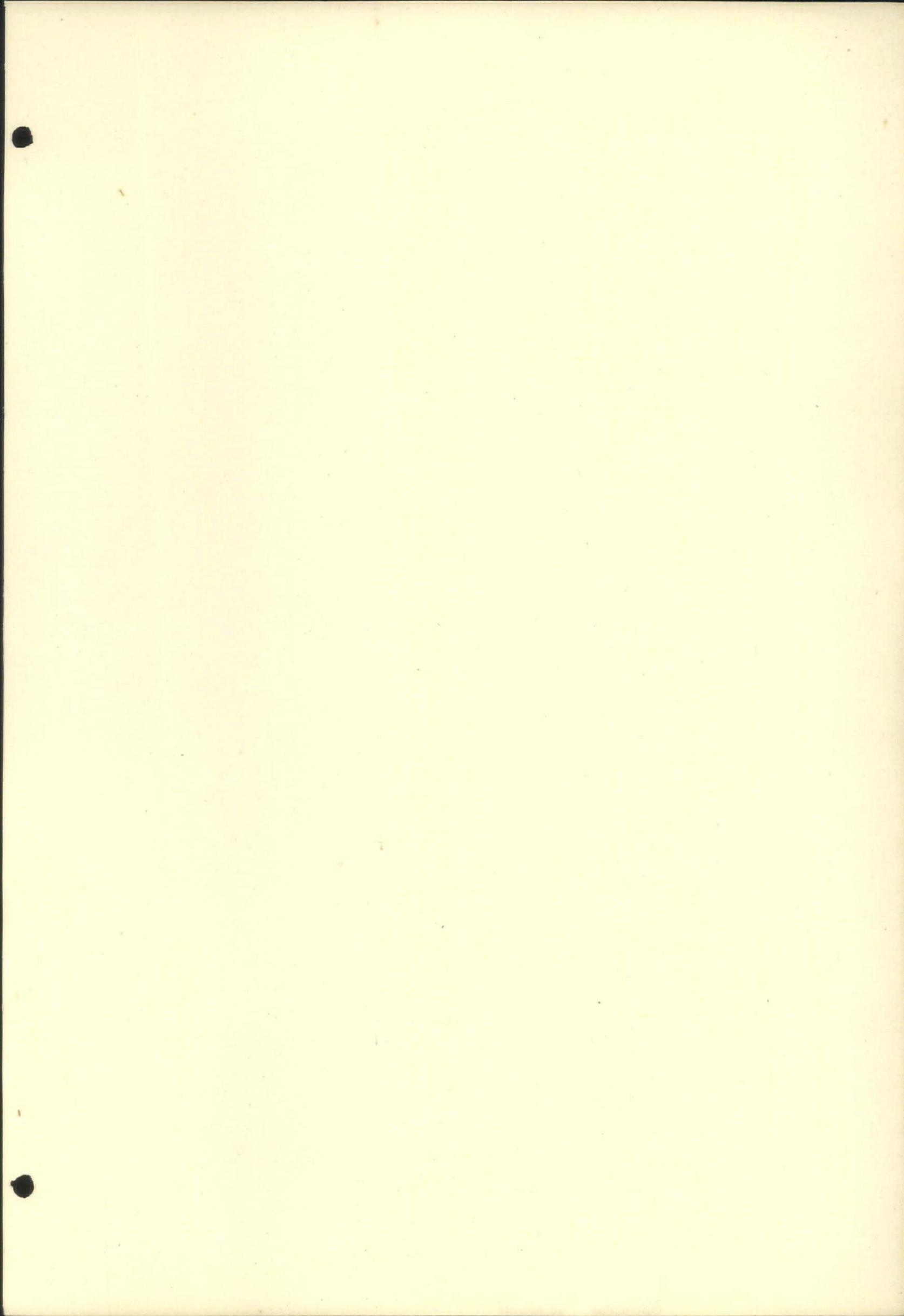


THE SEVENTY-SEVEN DORMITORY  
PRINCETON UNIVERSITY, PRINCETON, N. J.



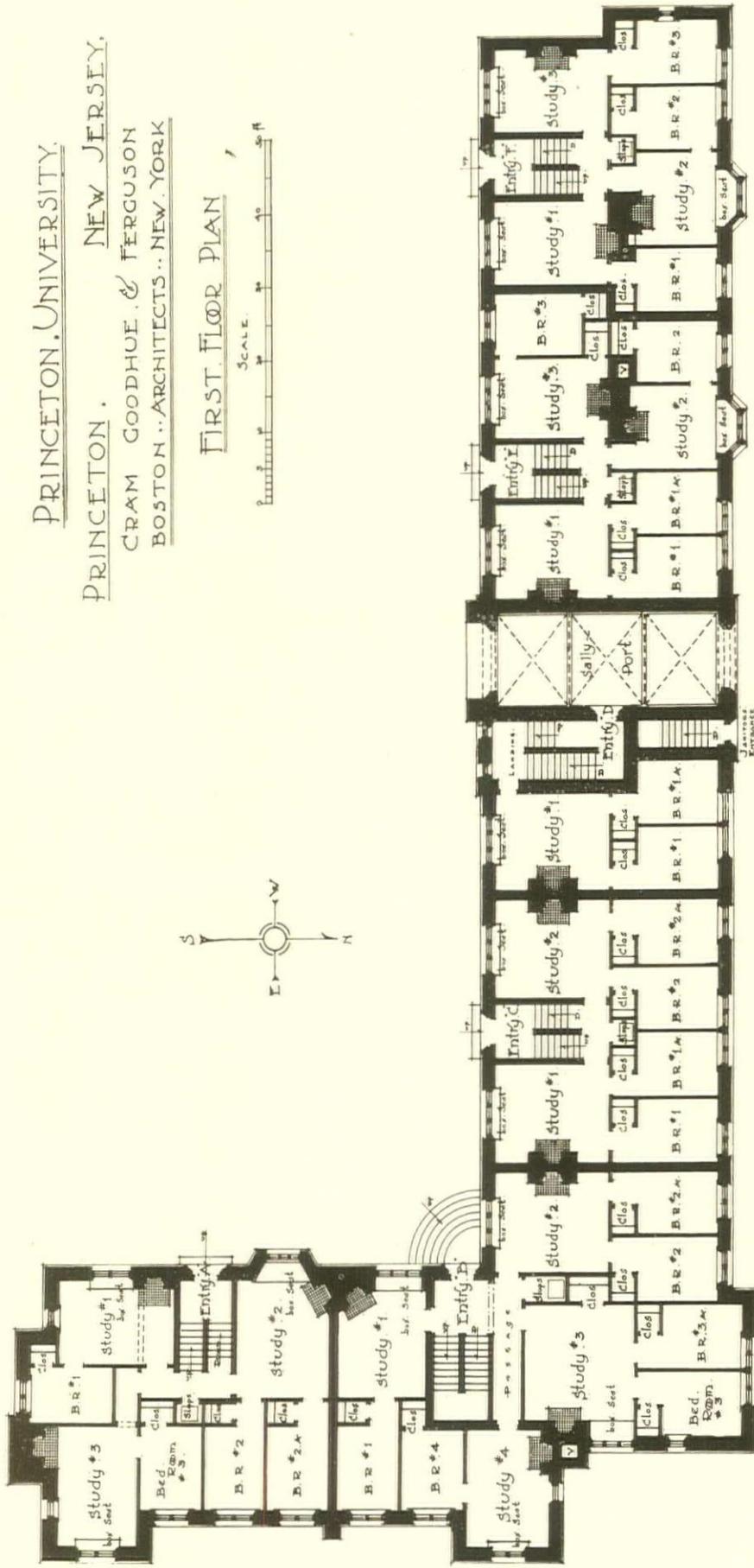
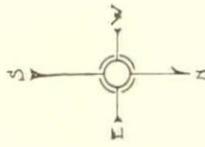
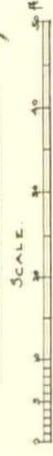
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NEW JERSEY,  
PRINCETON.  
CRAM GOODHUE & FERGUSON  
BOSTON..ARCHITECTS..NEW YORK

FIRST FLOOR PLAN



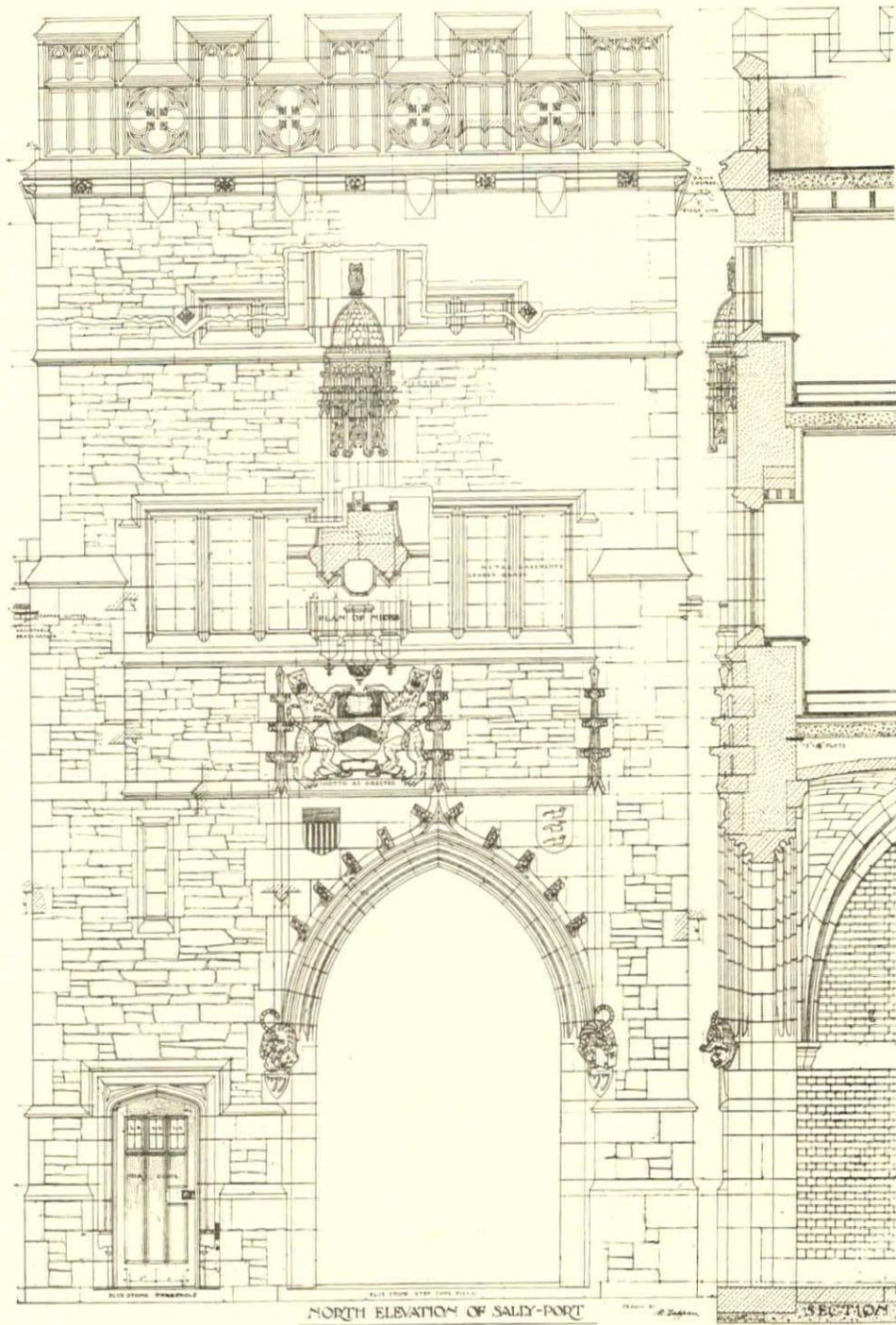
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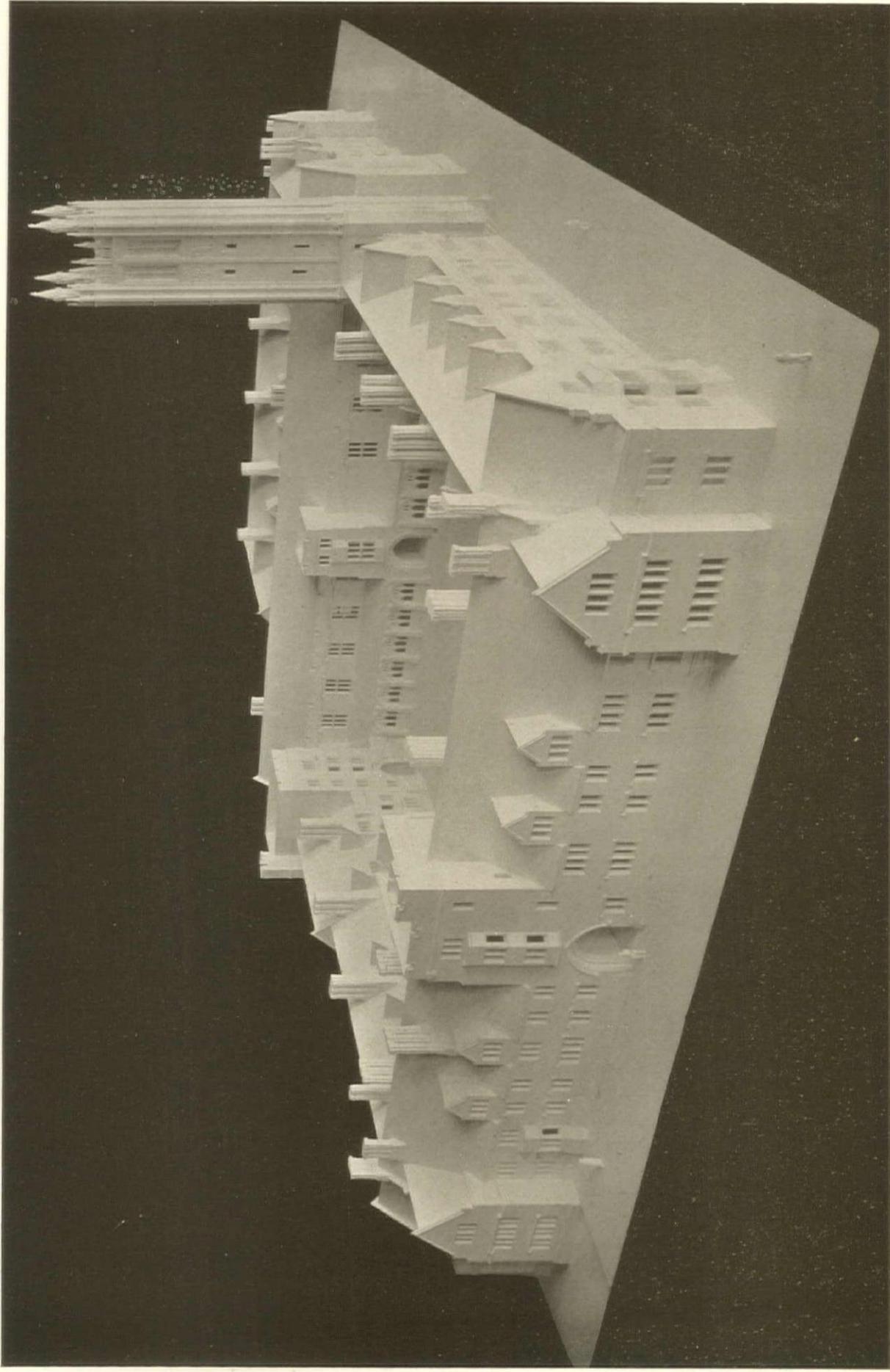




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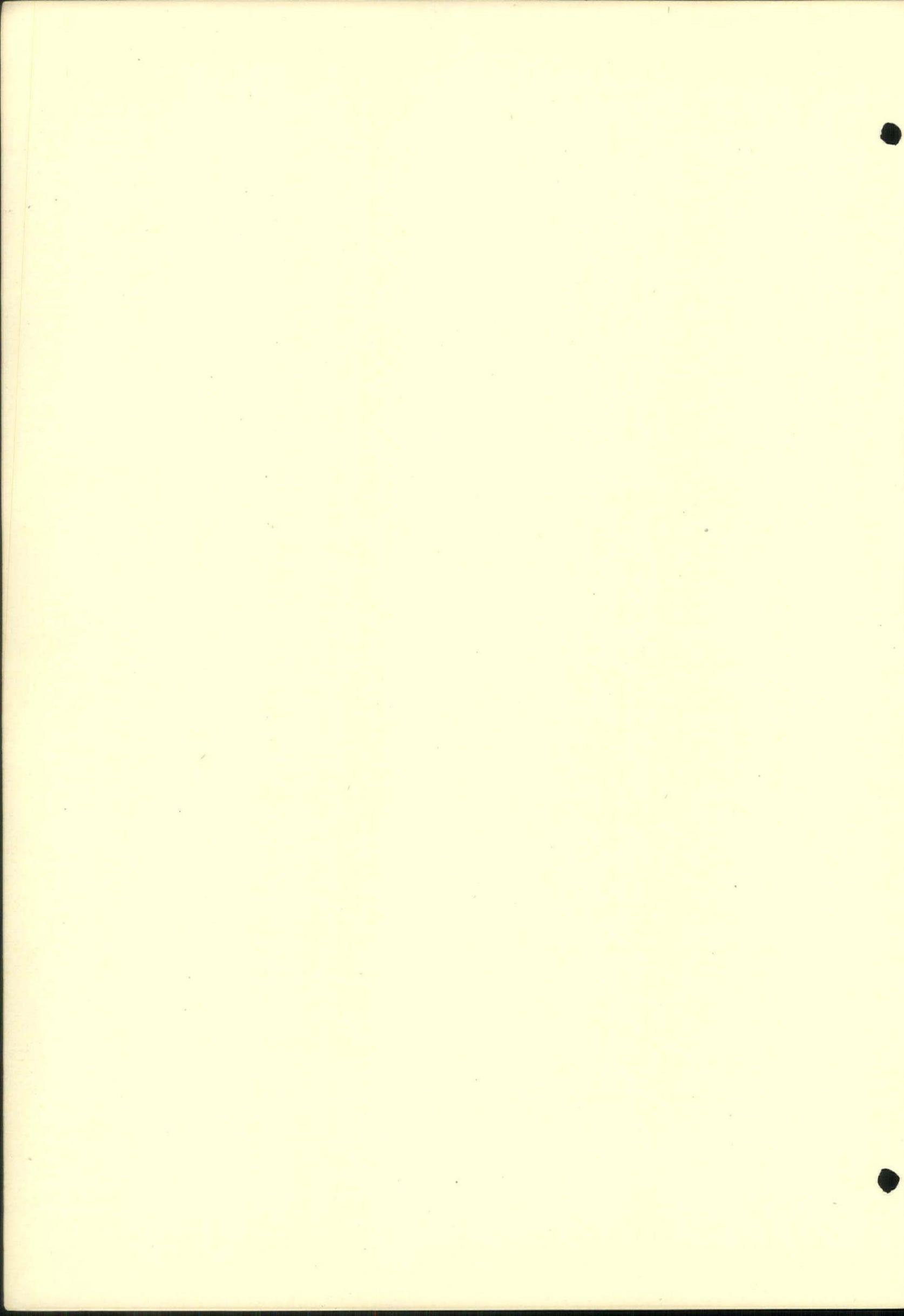
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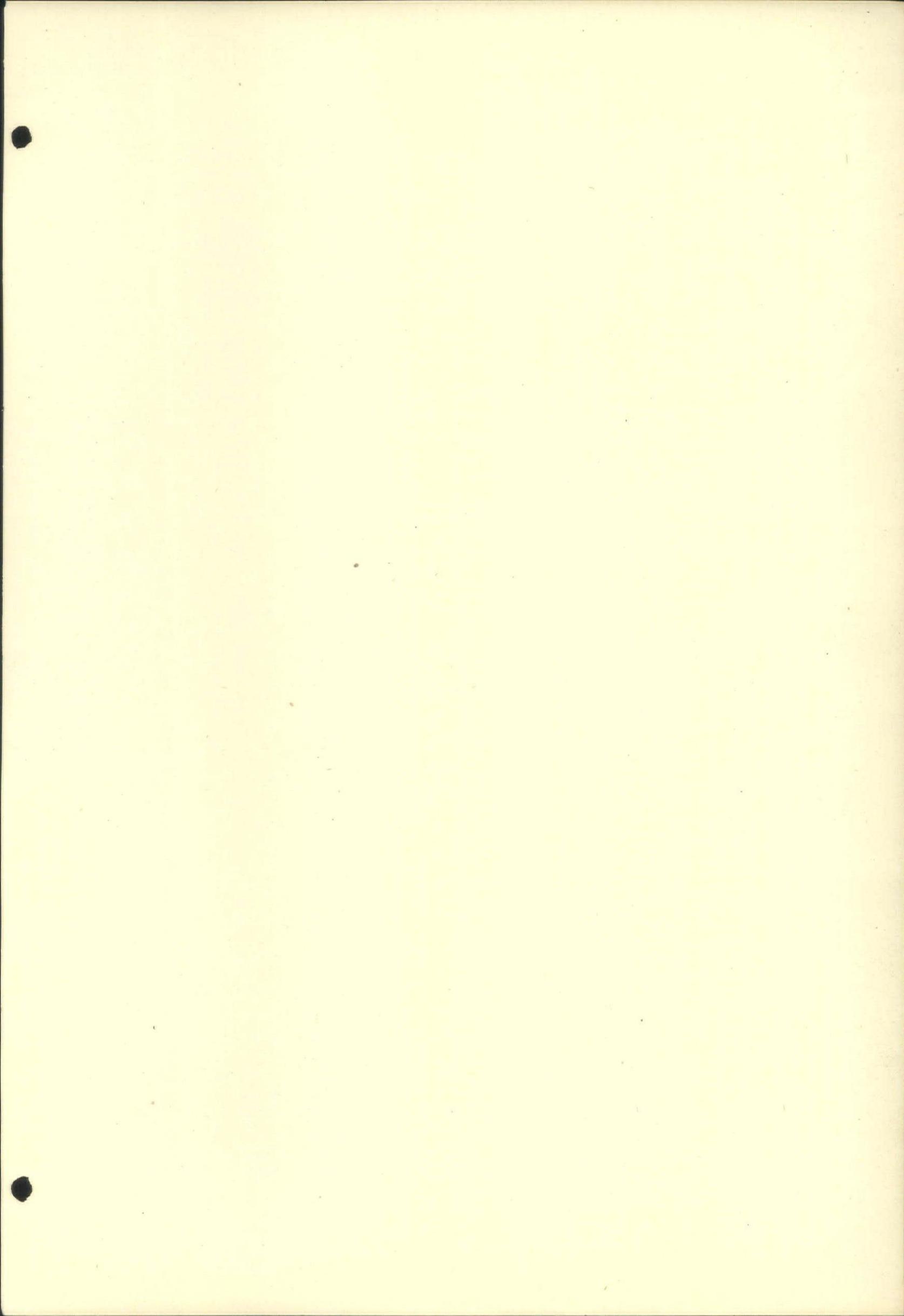
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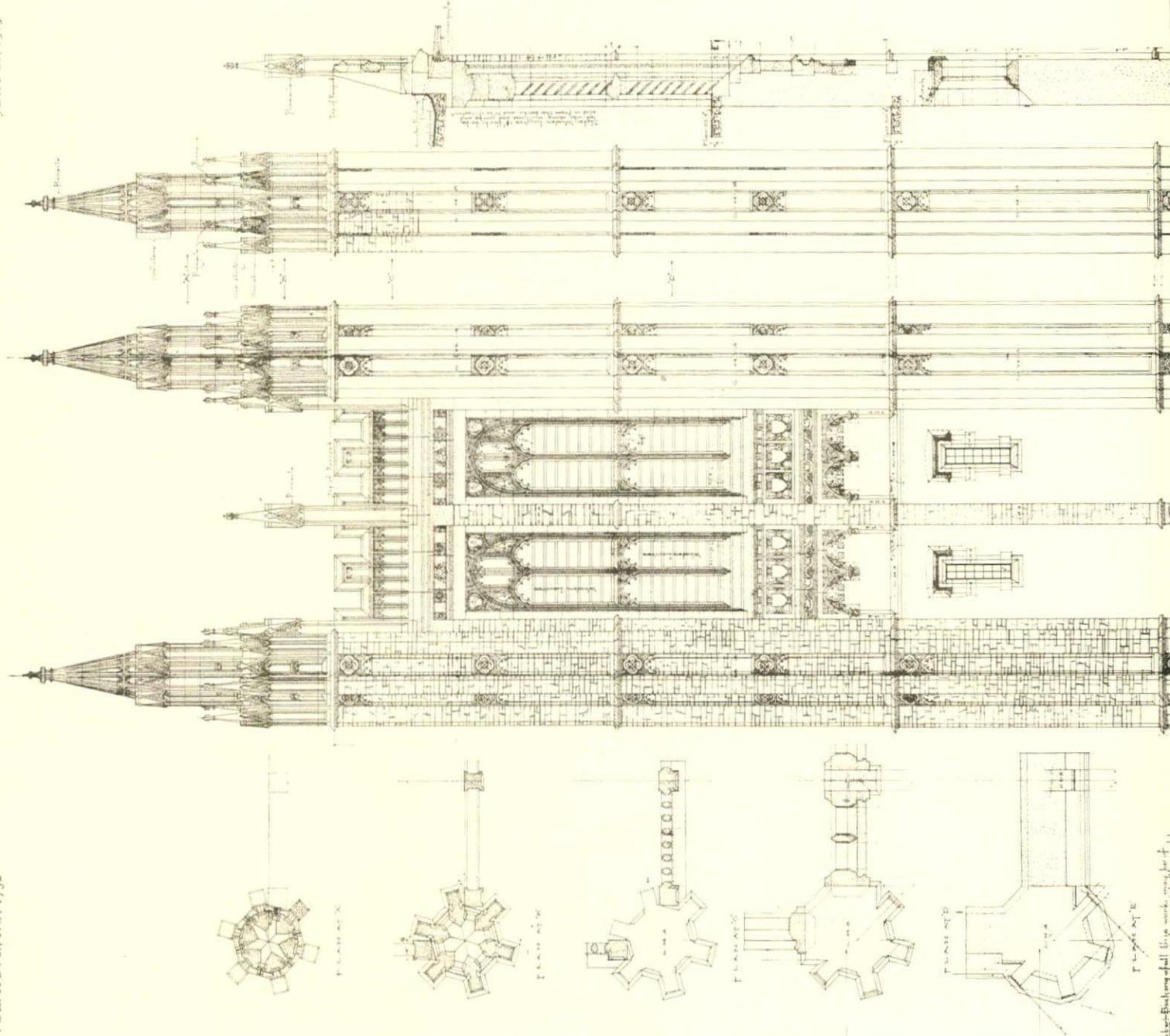
FRESHMAN DORMITORIES  
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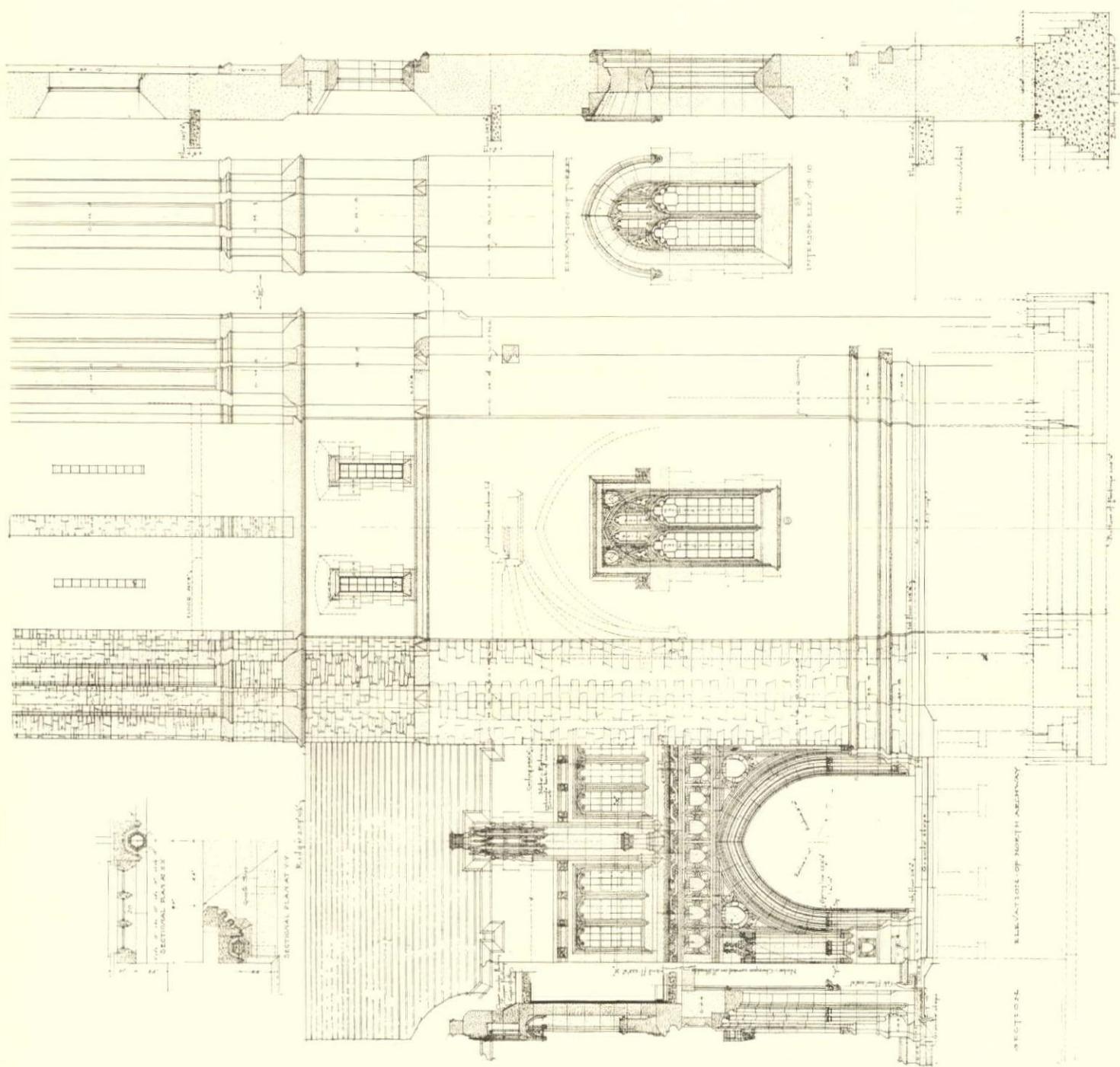
DETAILS OF  
MEMORIAL TOWER  
FRESHMAN DORMITORIES  
PRINCETON  
UNIVERSITY  
PRINCETON, N. J.



Notes-Bookings of all the work, 1909, p. 1.

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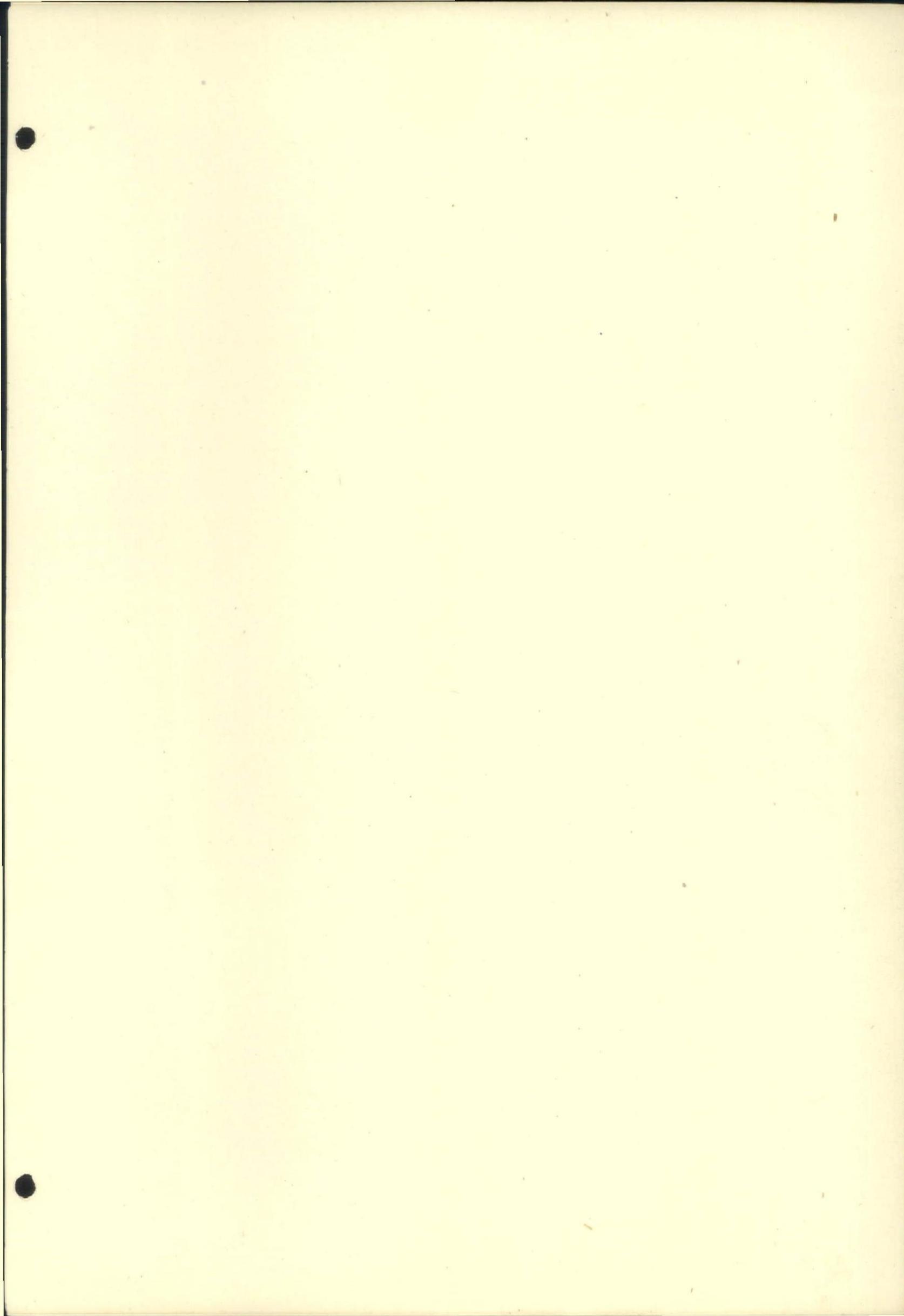


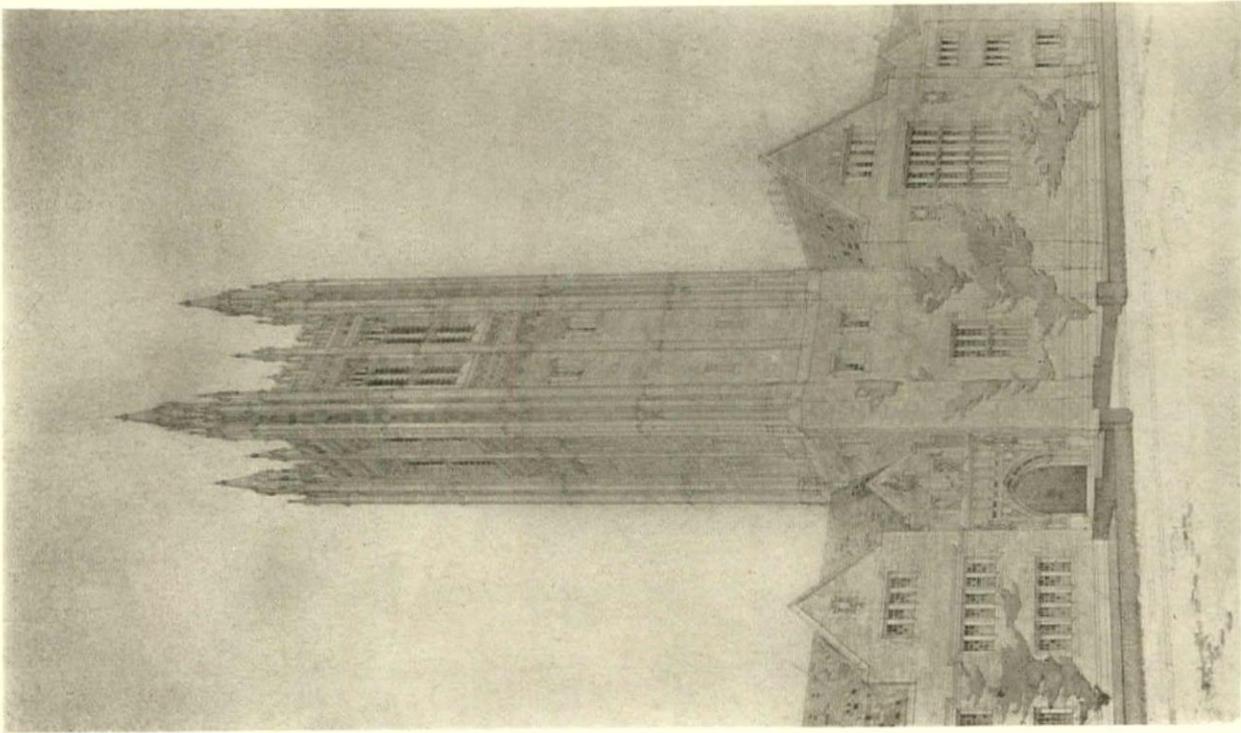
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Date March 1909  
Scale 1/8" = 1'-0"

FRESHMAN DORMITORIES FOR  
PRINCETON UNIVERSITY  
PRINCETON, N.J.

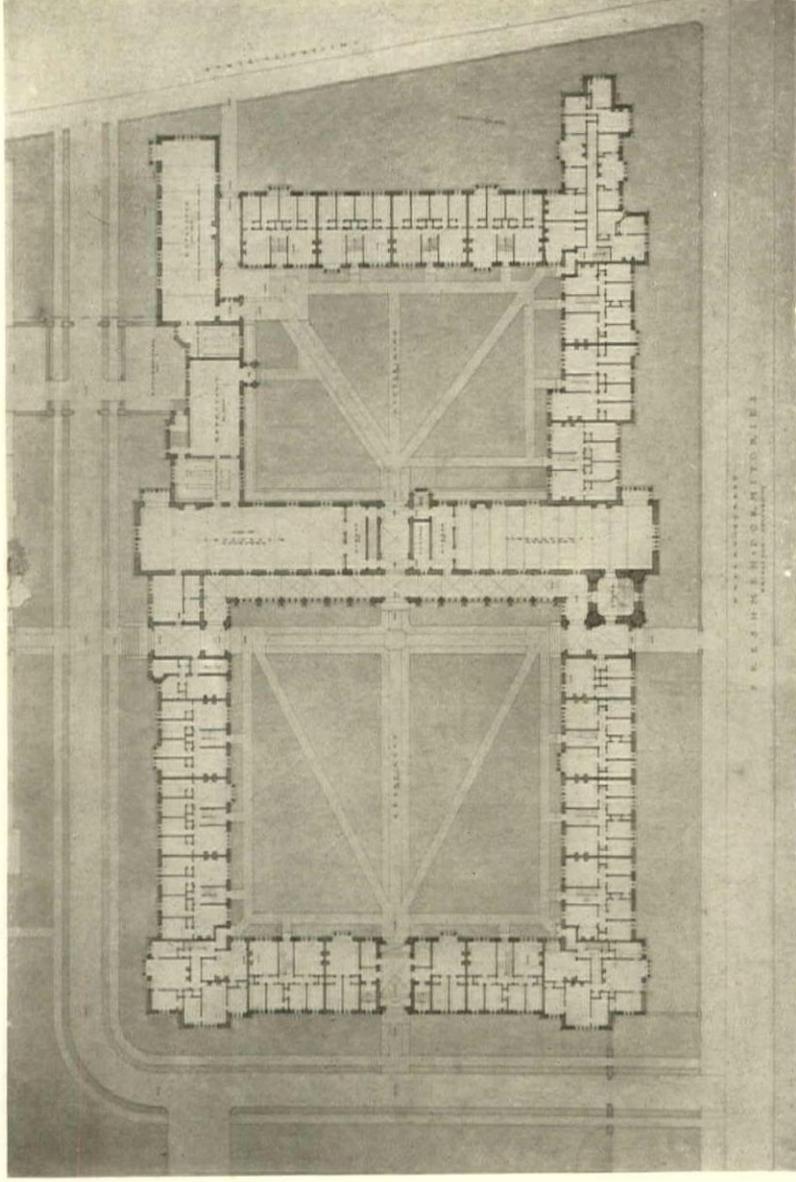
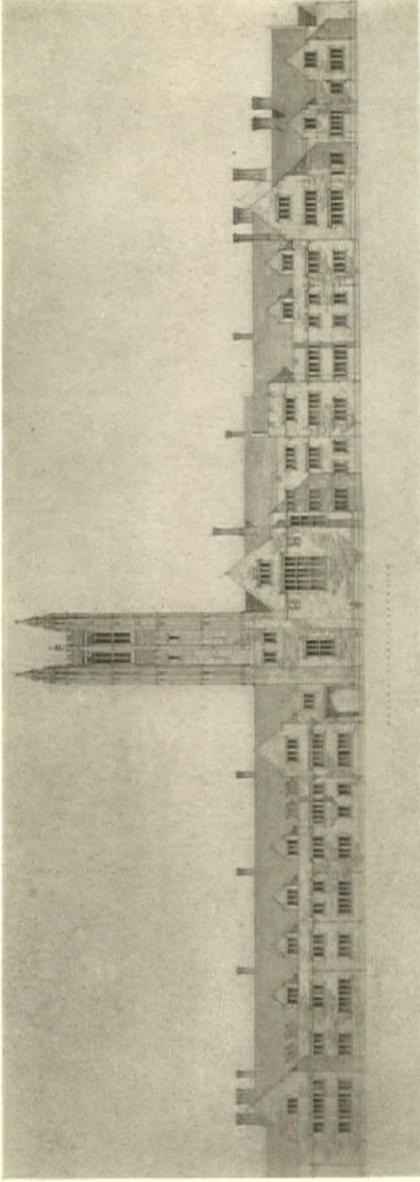
Frank Miles Day and Brother  
Architects  
925 Chestnut Street - Philadelphia



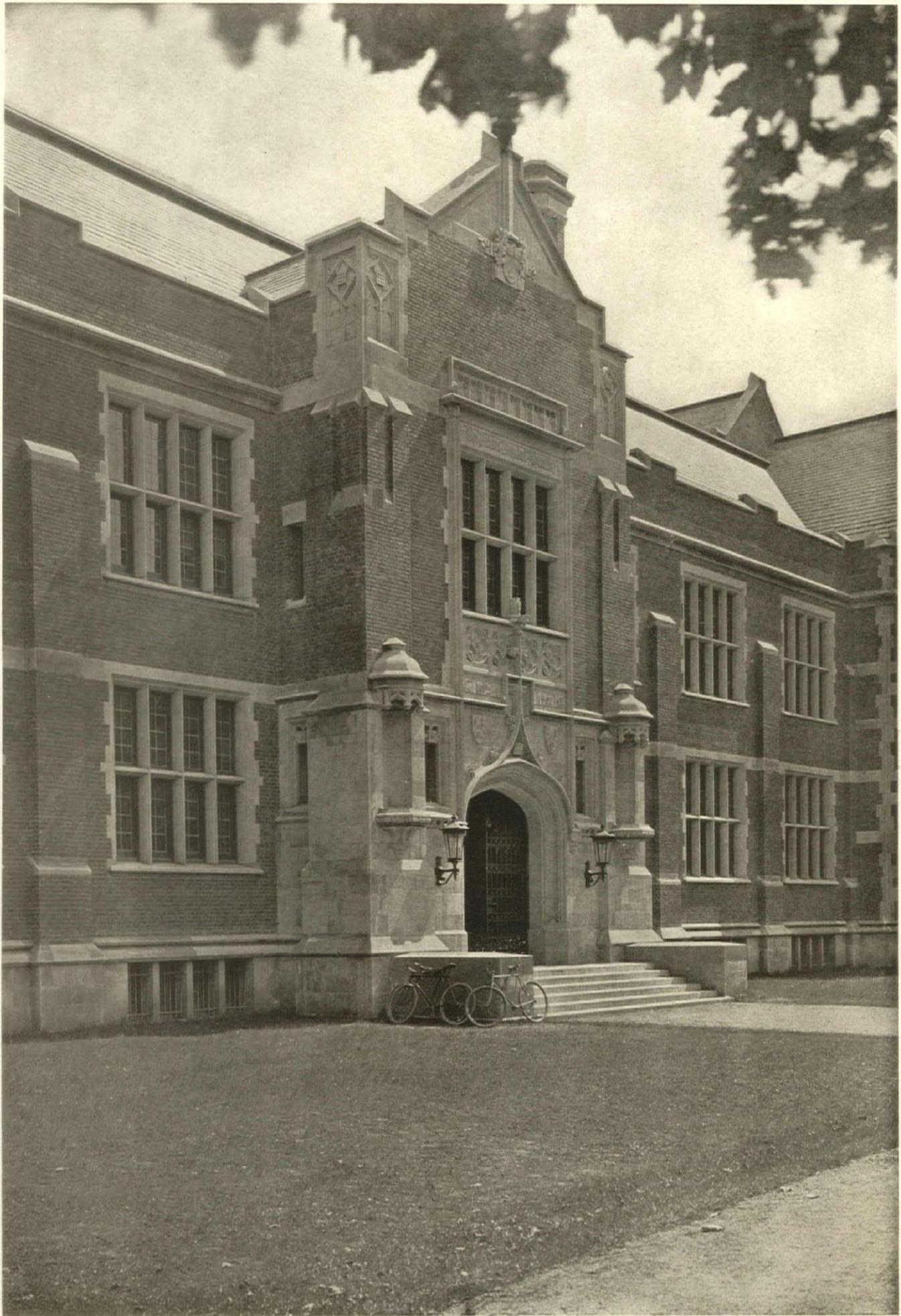




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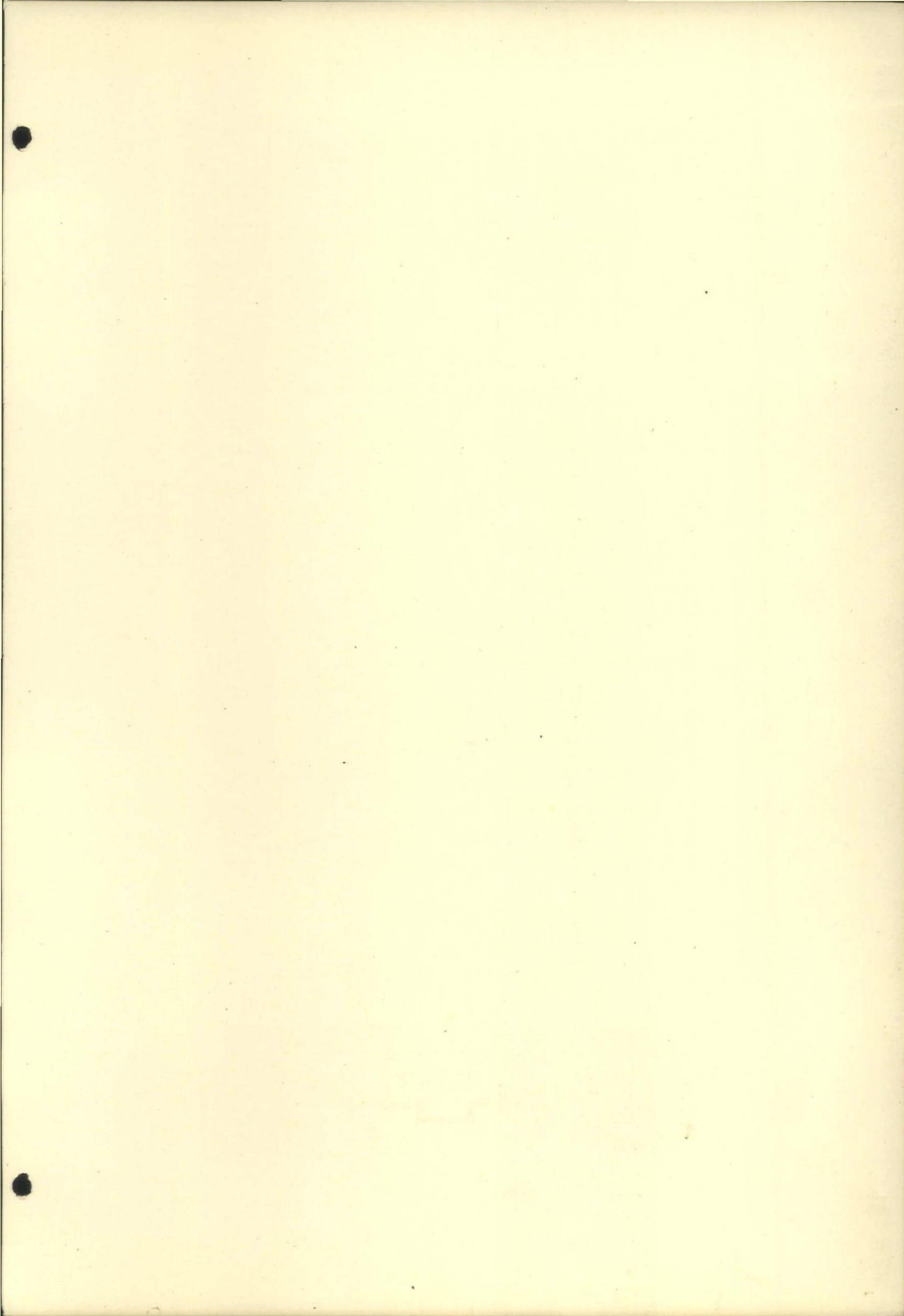


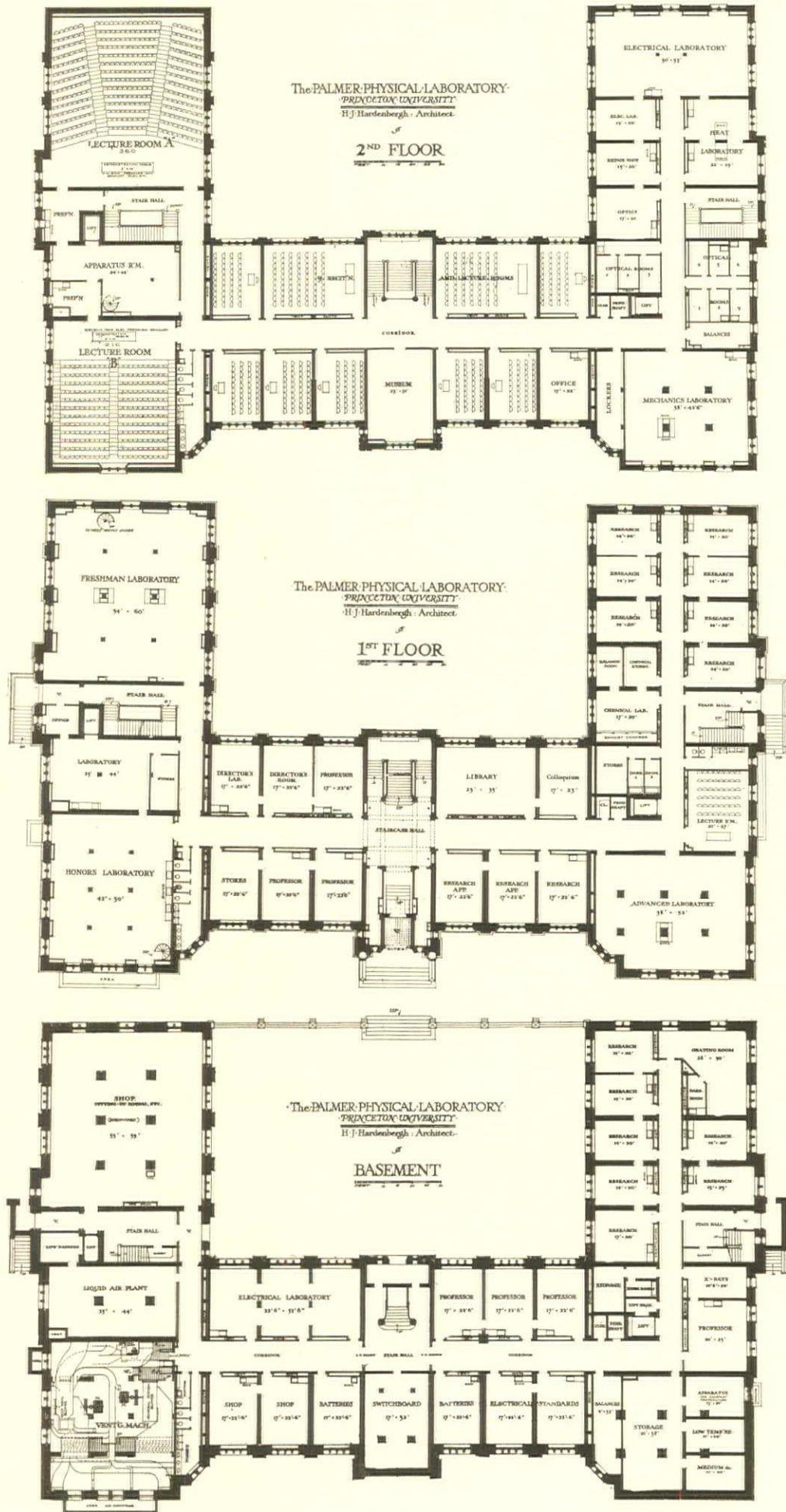
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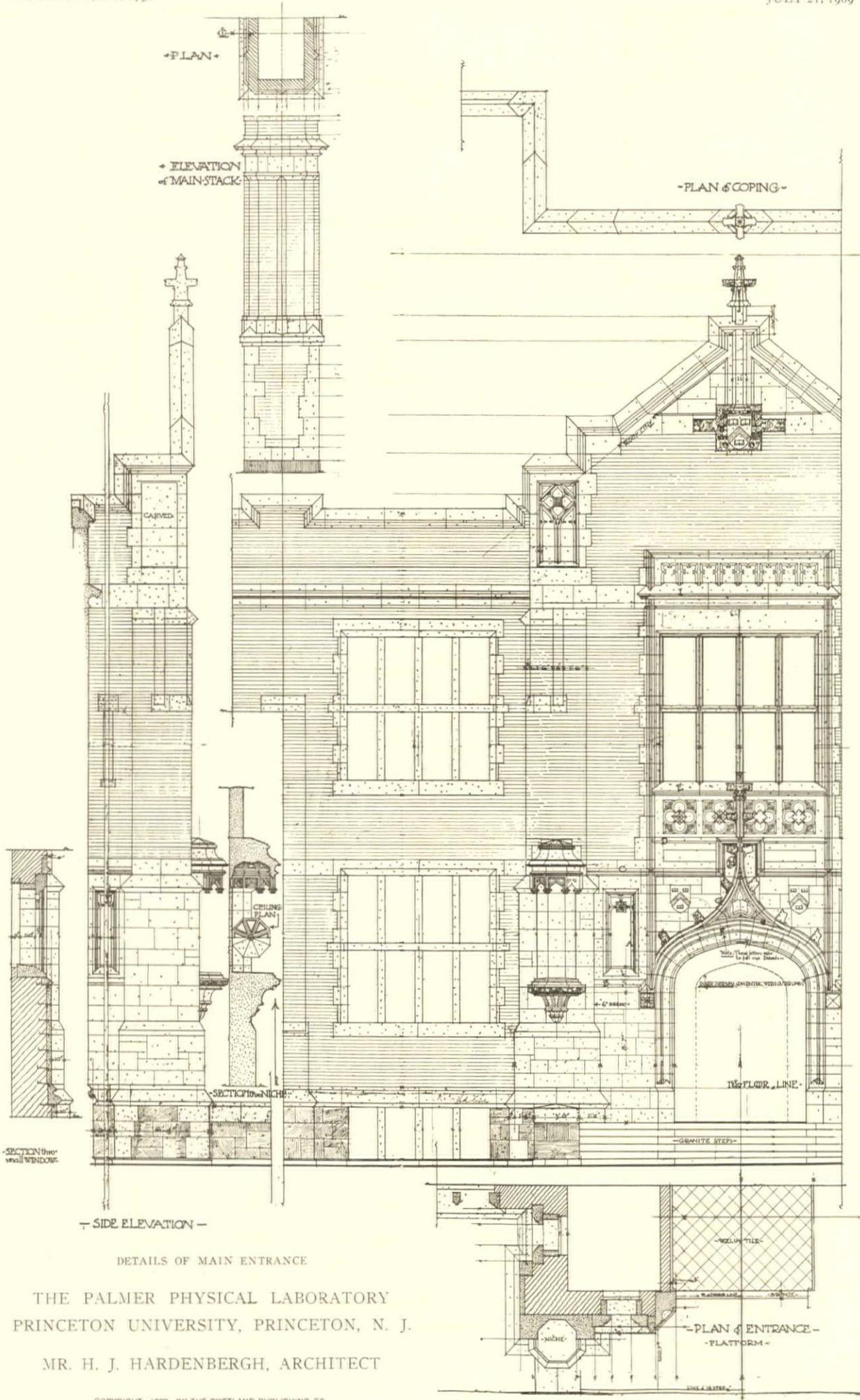




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DETAILS OF MAIN ENTRANCE  
 THE PALMER PHYSICAL LABORATORY  
 PRINCETON UNIVERSITY, PRINCETON, N. J.  
 MR. H. J. HARDENBERGH, ARCHITECT



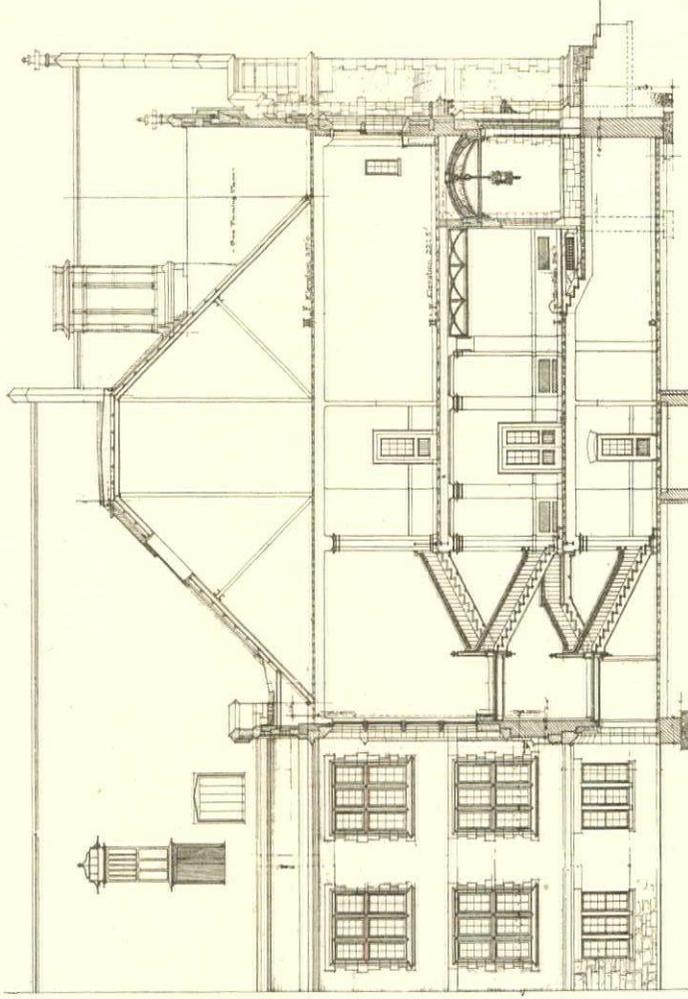
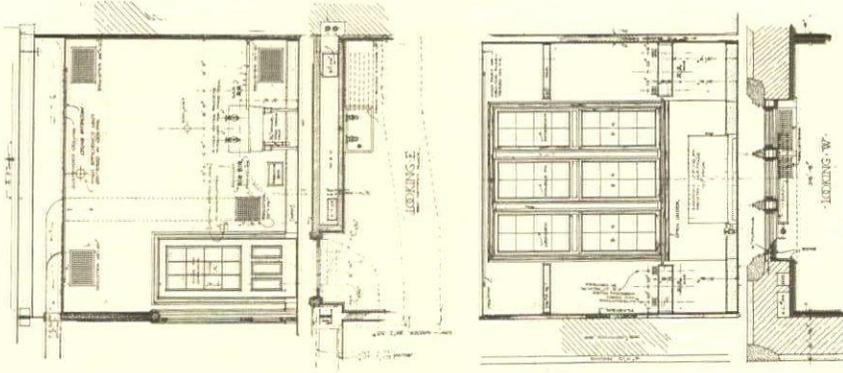
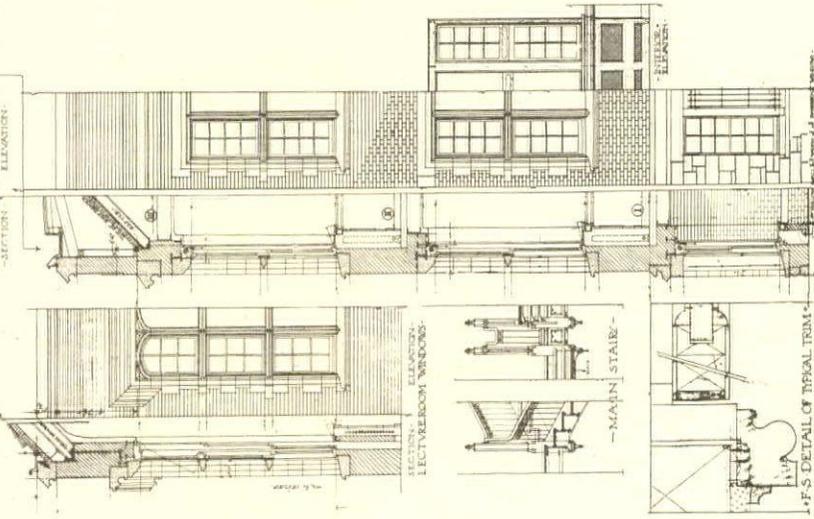


THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

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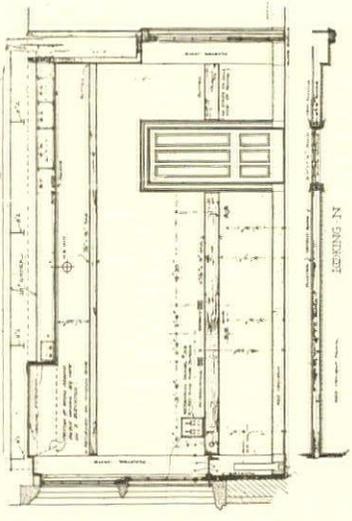
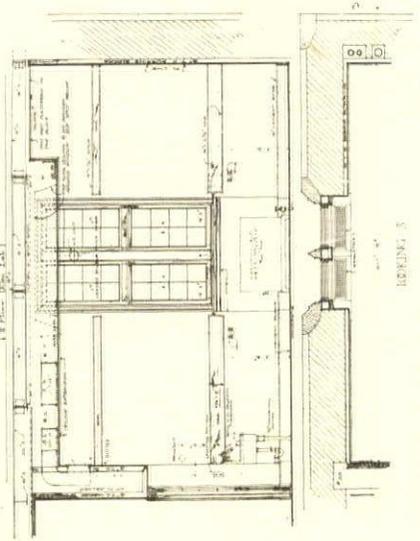
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TYPICAL WALL SECTION - (LOOKER WALL - SECTION OF ROOMS)



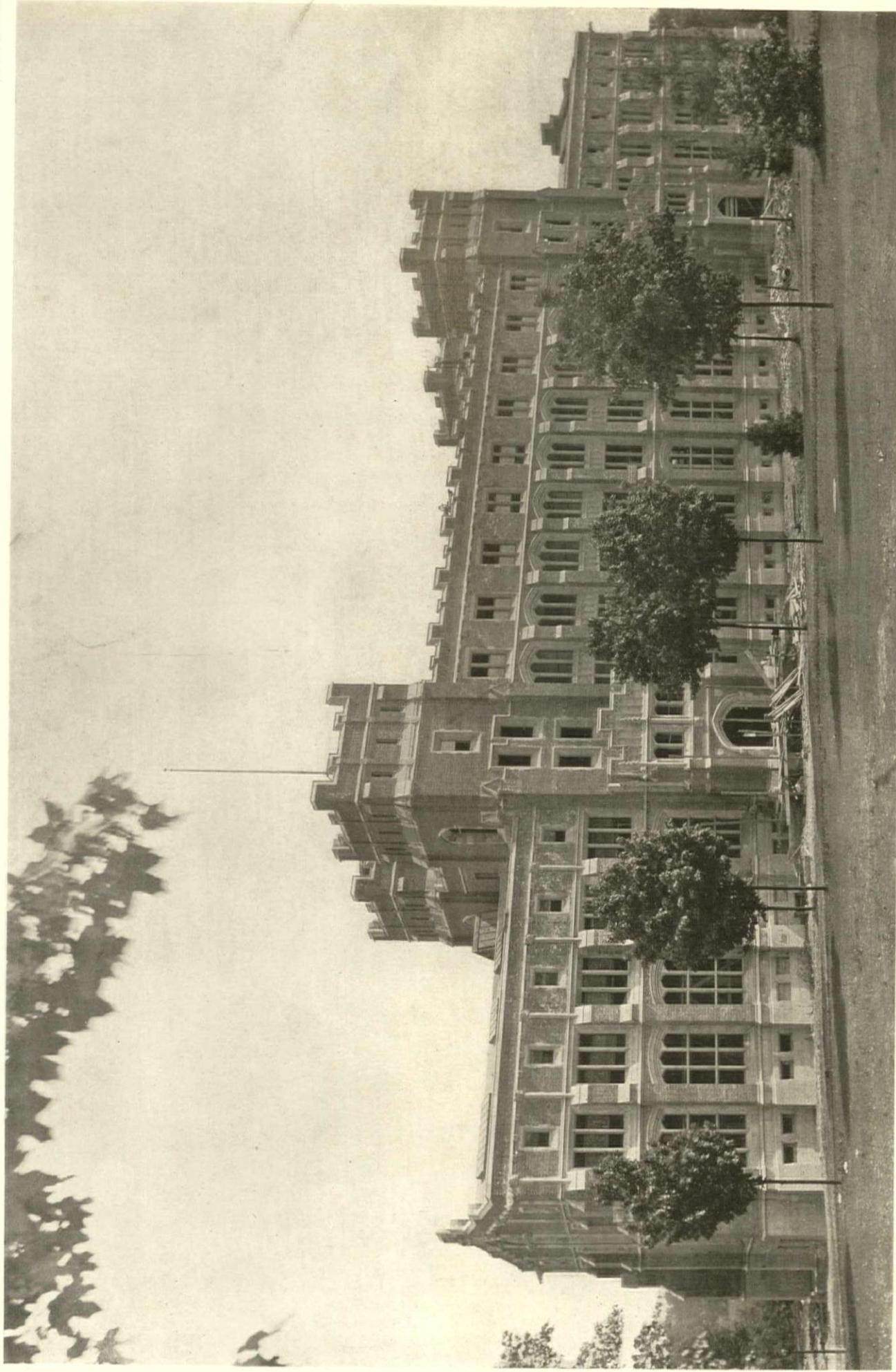
SECTION ON MAIN AXIS  
LOOKING WEST  
SCALE 1/4" = 1'

12

LABORATORY OF PHYSICS.  
PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

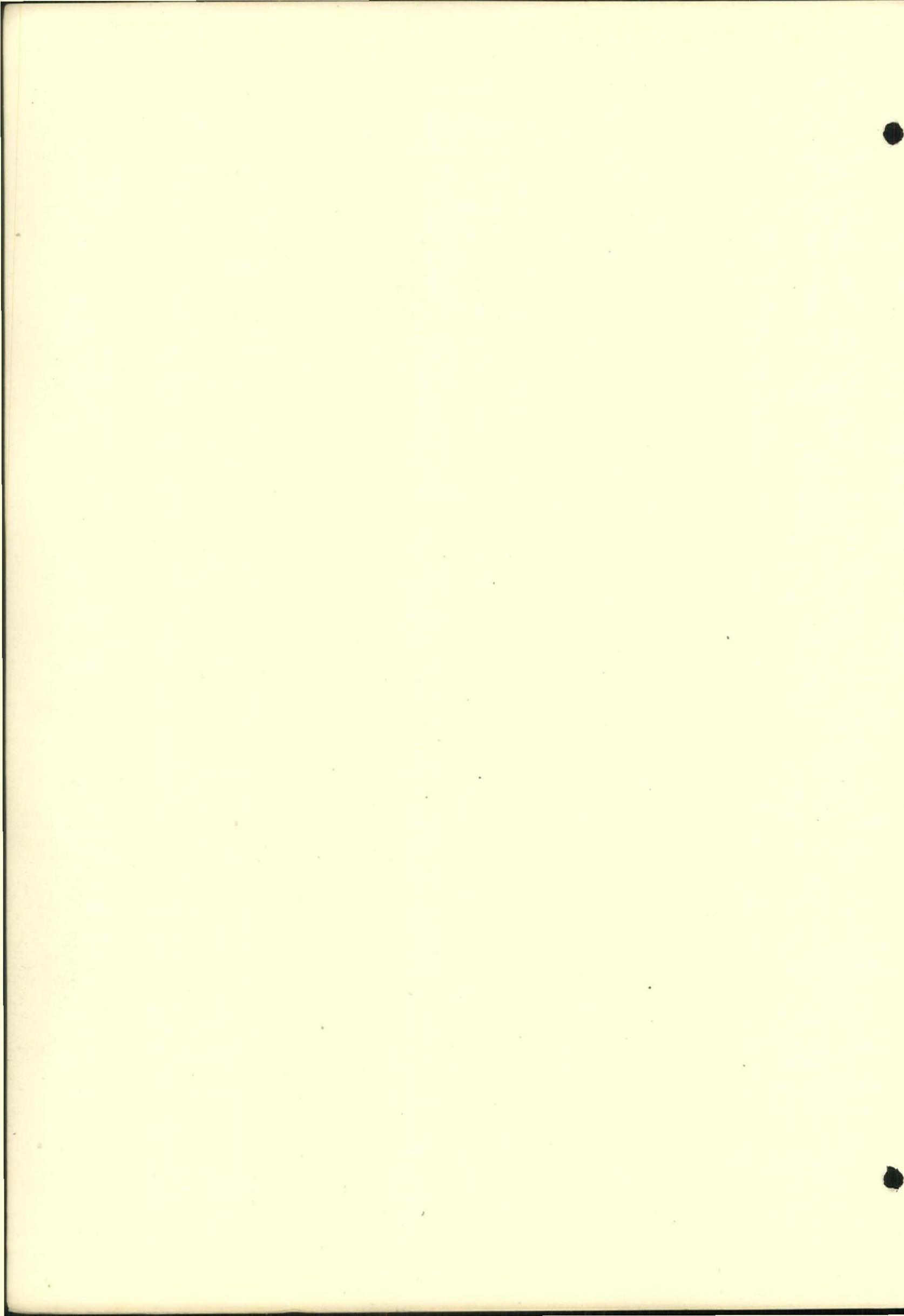


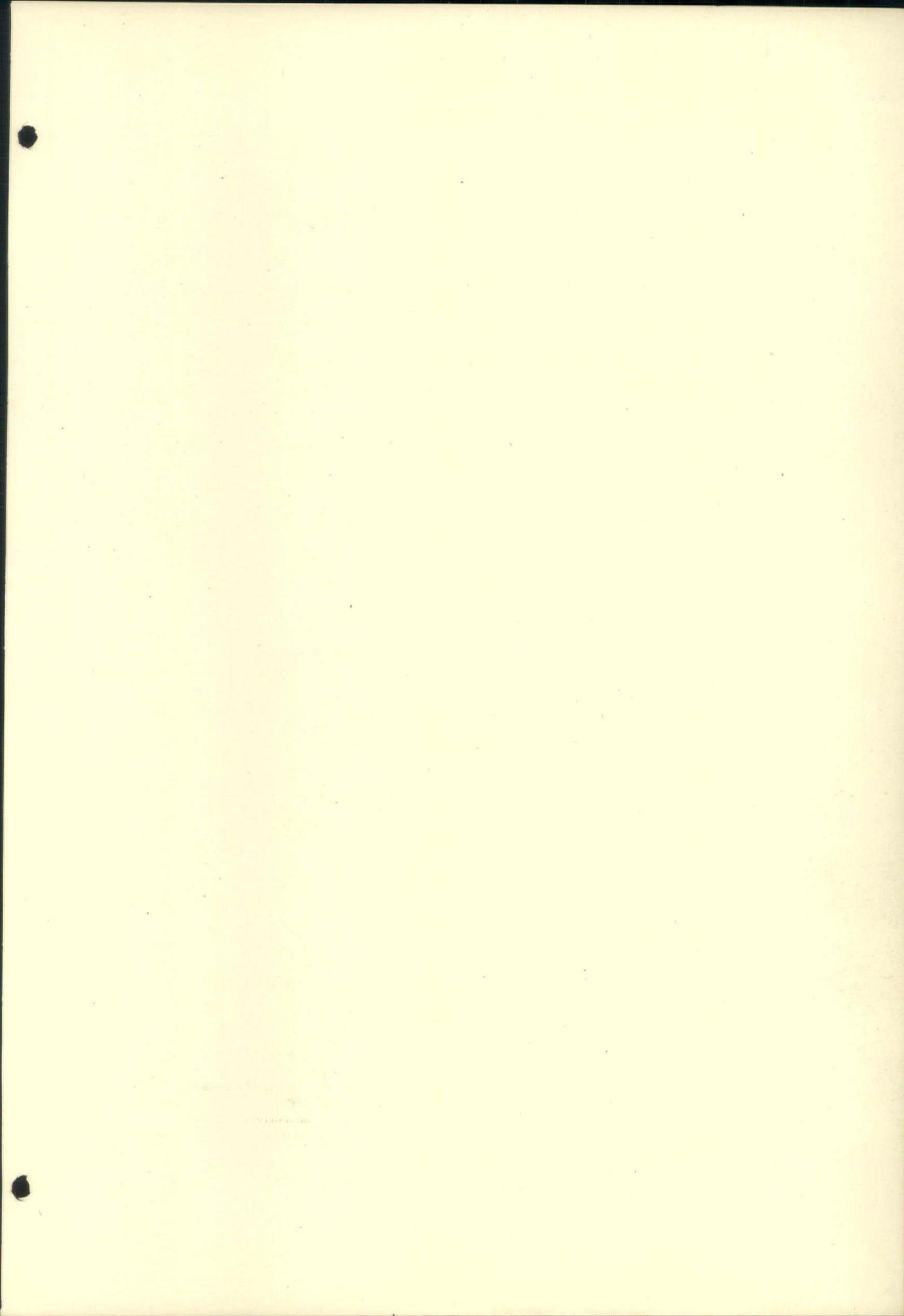
THE PALMER PHYSICAL LABORATORY  
PRINCETON UNIVERSITY, PRINCETON, N. J.  
SECTIONS AND DETAILS OF  
TYPICAL LABORATORY EQUIPMENT  
MR. H. J. HARDENBERGH, ARCHITECT

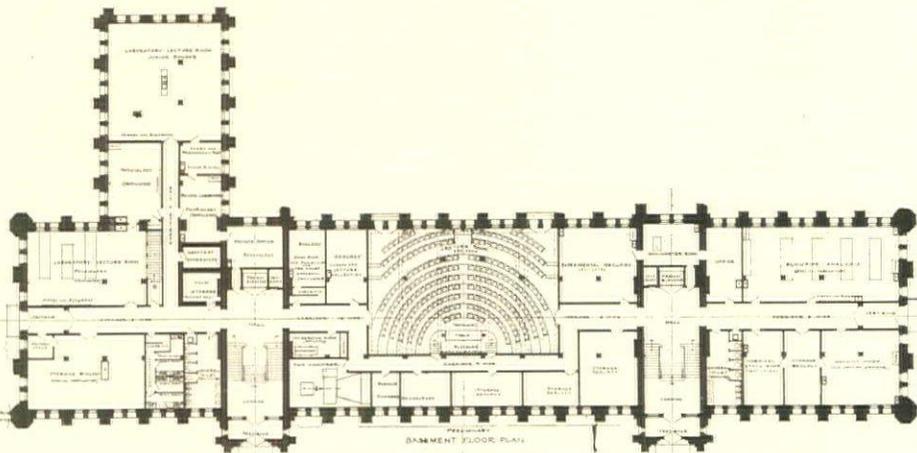
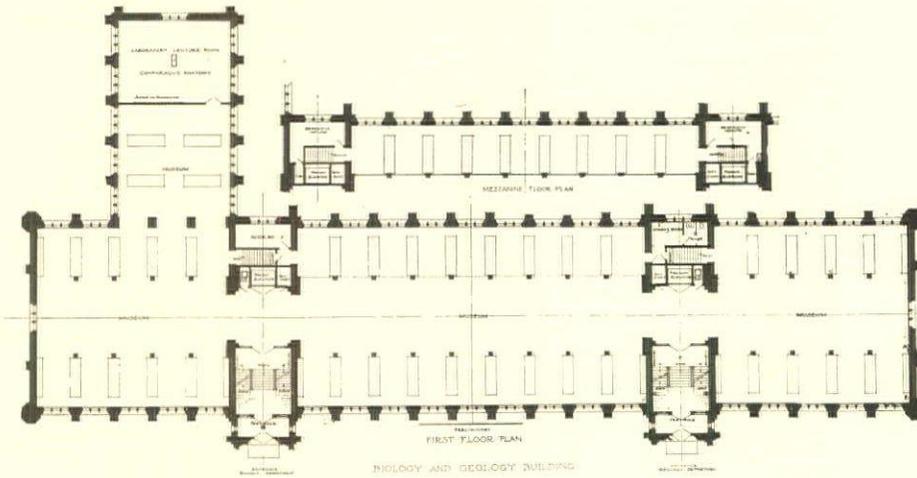
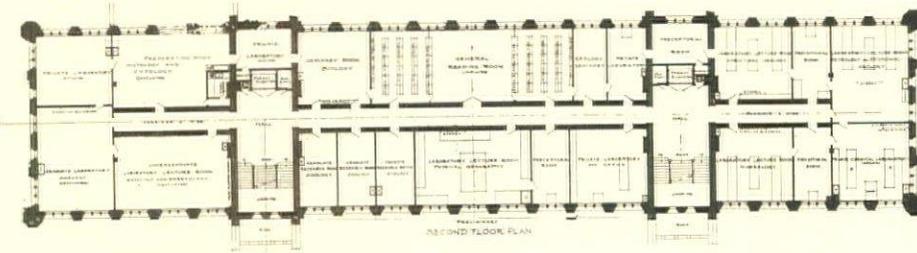
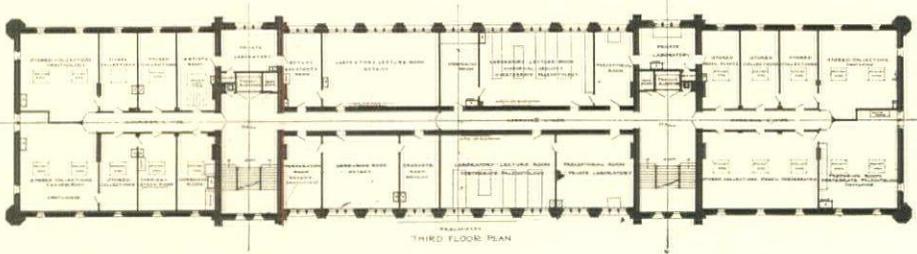
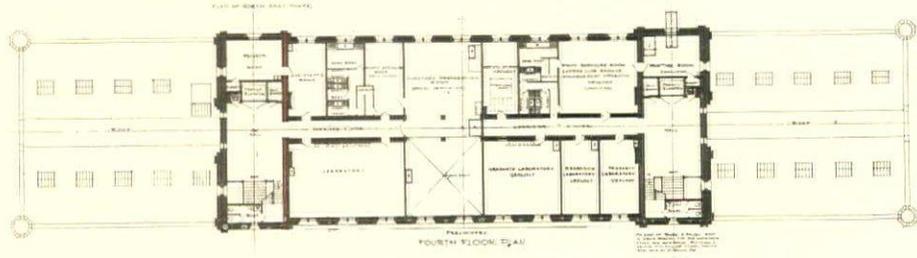


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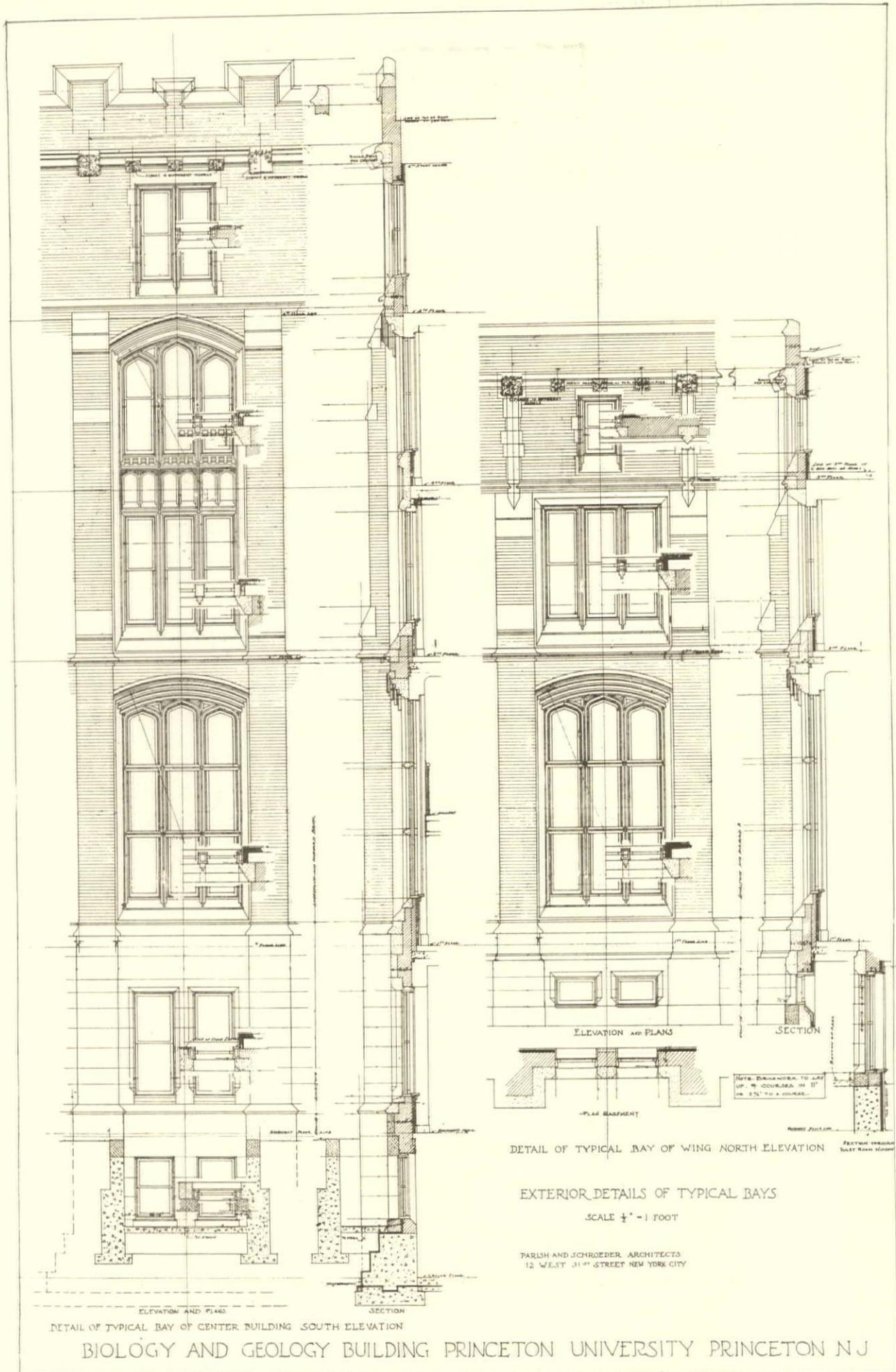




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DETAIL OF TYPICAL BAY OF CENTER BUILDING SOUTH ELEVATION

BIOLOGY AND GEOLOGY BUILDING PRINCETON UNIVERSITY PRINCETON N J

DETAIL OF TYPICAL BAY OF WING NORTH ELEVATION

EXTERIOR DETAILS OF TYPICAL BAYS

SCALE 1/4" = 1 FOOT

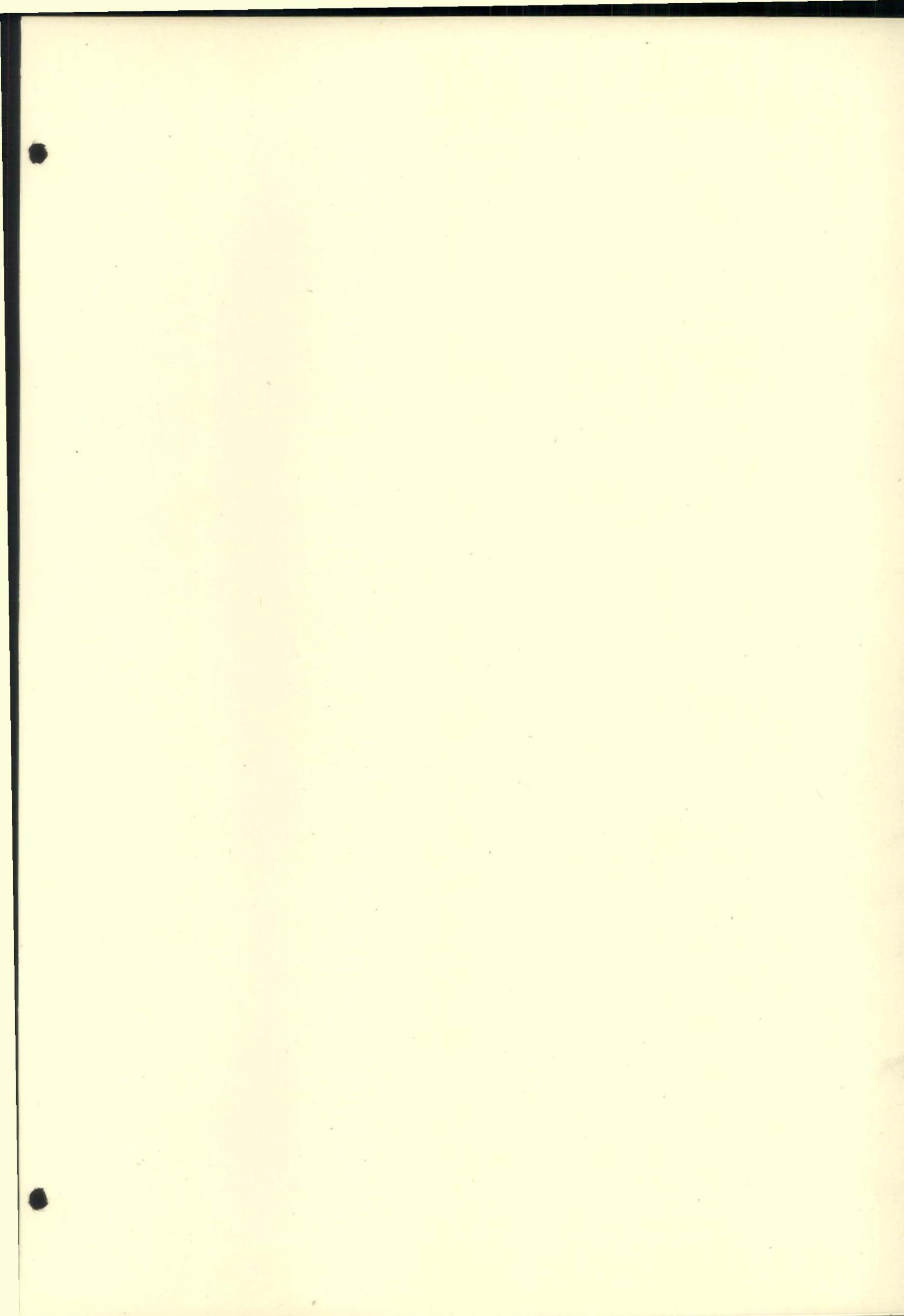
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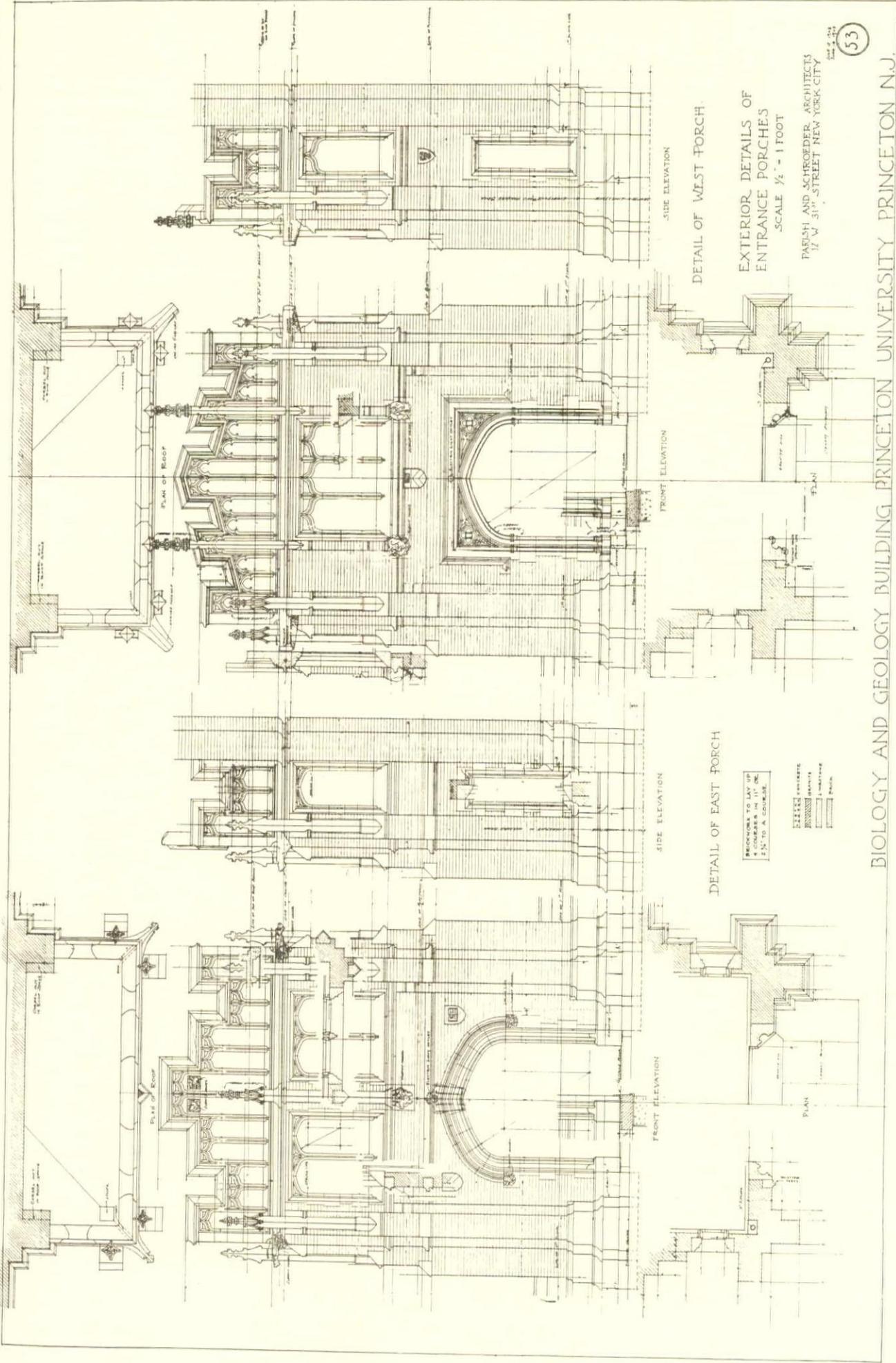
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DETAIL OF WEST PORCH.  
EXTERIOR DETAILS OF  
ENTRANCE PORCHES  
SCALE 1/2" = 1 FOOT

DETAIL OF EAST PORCH

PARISH AND SCHROEDER, ARCHITECTS  
17 W. 31ST STREET NEW YORK CITY

LEGEND  
BRICK  
CONCRETE  
BROWN GRANITE  
MARBLE

## CORRESPONDENCE

*Editors AMERICAN ARCHITECT:*

Gentlemen—I have noticed with much interest the communication of Mr. Thomas H. Morgan in your issue of June 23, commenting upon your editorial and the letter of "An Old Subscriber" regarding architectural conditions in the South. I agree with Mr. Morgan, that it is deplorable that so many of the talented young men of the South deem it best to go to the larger cities of the North to practice, yet the South is not alone a sufferer in this respect.

This is a condition which obtains the world over. In all walks of life, and particularly in the artistic professions, the talented Frenchman gravitates to Paris, the Englishman to London, the German to Berlin, as surely as the apple falls to the ground.

In like manner the American gravitates to New York. This is a condition which will continue in the very nature of things. What we need here in the South as elsewhere in the "Provinces," is not a crying out against the inevitable, a "baying at the moon," but a hearty effort to meet conditions as they are and their improvement along possible lines. The "licensing of Architects" is by no means a panacea and under that particular phrasing is somewhat objectionable to one's sense of dignity as though one were asked to take out a peddler's license, but as a matter of fact the lawyer does not lose dignity from the fact that he cannot practice unless "licensed" by law, the physician still maintains his dignity although he has to pass an examination as to his capabilities before he is "licensed" to physic his neighbors. As I said in my former communication, the architects license is but "a step in the right direction." I quite agree with Mr. Morgan that "artistic designers cannot be made by law," but surely artistic designers may be *protected* by law. Any law looking toward their protection is a law in the interest of the general public. In these days of "protection run mad," when even our Democratic Georgia United States Senators are voting for "protection" on lumber, it seems to me that with the proper effort it ought to be possible, as it certainly would be desirable, to pass a proper kind of "license law" for the protection of architects.

Yours very truly,

H. T. E. WENDELL.

Augusta, Ga.

## CURRENT NEWS

### THE A. I. A.'S ANNUAL VOLUME OF CONVENTION PROCEEDINGS.

The official volume of the proceedings of the forty-second annual convention of the American Institute of Architects, held at Washington, D. C., December 15-17, inclusive, 1908, has just been received. This book has been edited by Mr. Glenn Brown, Secretary of the Institute.

The main features of this convention, which in some ways was the most important, as well as the most interesting gathering of the Institute, were fully reported by the American Architect at the close of the sessions.

This official volume, however, presents much valuable

information not heretofore available, including the addresses delivered at the memorial meeting, held at the same time in honor of the late Augustus Saint-Gaudens. These are printed in full in this volume, which, with the reports of committees and the verbatim reports of the various debates, presents matter of interest to the profession.

### THE CHICAGO SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE.

The year book (1908-1909) of the Department of Architecture of the Armour Institute of Technology, has been issued, and presents in attractive form examples of student work during the past school year.

The examples illustrated are highly creditable to the school, its instructors and students, and the work accomplished is worthy of commendation.

### TOWN PLANNING IN GERMANY.

The deputation of the Housing Committee of the Birmingham City Council, who accompanied the party organised by the National Housing Reform Council to visit Germany in April to study examples of town planning, have reported with reference to their tour. The authorities of the various cities and towns visited by the party made especial provision for explaining the work accomplished in connection with civic planning and development, and facilities were afforded to members of the party to inspect and study all aspects of their municipal undertakings. The cities visited by the party were Cologne, Dusseldorf, Wiesbaden, Frankfurt-on-Main, Wurzburg, Rothenburg, and Nuremberg. The report states: "The policy of the German municipalities in purchasing large areas of land, both within the city boundaries and immediately outside, has undoubtedly facilitated their town-planning schemes. It would be practically impossible, because of the enormous cost entailed, for the municipalities of this country to follow the Germans in the laying out of streets of immense width through the already existing towns, but the general idea of their town planning could be adopted in this country without a great deal of alteration to the existing laws. Private interest in Germany is almost entirely subordinated to the interests of the community; but German landowners recognize that in town planning the interests of all parties concerned are studied, and the ultimate effect is that the value of their properties is improved, and much land made marketable which would probably under individual development be of little value."

### THE NEW ITALIAN LAW FAILS TO PREVENT THE DESPOILING OF ARCHITECTURAL MONUMENTS.

The stringency of the Italian law relating to ancient monuments and works of art is so severe that it defeats its own object, and it is practically impossible to prevent evasion, so that one is not surprised to hear that columns and capitals from the Temple of Apollo at Metapontum have been appropriated as building material. The neglect of the Italian Government—or perhaps one should say their financial inability—to deal with all the investigations and explorations desirable for the complete elucidation of Italian archaeology and art has resulted in the shelving of work in Magna Græcia, and

hence no doubt such vandalism as has now been discovered. However, we understand that the Italian Government are about to take up the work in this part of Italy which they have, dog-in-the-manger-like, refused to allow other nations to undertake.—Architect and Contract Reporter (London).

## SOCIETIES

The fourth annual meeting of the North Carolina Architectural Association was held at Wrightsville Beach, June 26. The following officers were elected:

President—Jos. F. Leitner, Wilmington.

Vice President—Frank K. Thomson, Raleigh.

Secretary and Treasurer—Franklin Gordon, Charlotte.

## PERSONAL

Mr. H. A. Welch, architect, Aspermont, Texas, announces that he has opened offices in that city, where he will practice his profession. Samples and catalogues are desired.

We are advised that the firm of Howard, Insche & Merriam, architects, Capitol Trust Building, Columbus, O., has been dissolved. Messrs. Howard and Merriam will continue business at the above address, while Mr. C. L. Insche has opened offices in the Brunson Building. He desires to receive catalogues and samples.

## BOOK NOTE

CRAFTSMAN HOMES. By Gustav Stickley. 200 pp. 8 x 11. Full canvas. Price, \$2.00. New York: The Craftsman Publishing Co.

This work appears to be a reprint in text and illustrations of articles that have been published in various issues of the Craftsman.

It does not seem probable that it will present to the architect any motives with which he is not already familiar and whose merits he has not thoroughly considered. However, it is well, perhaps, to have attention thus centered, and to the lay reader it presents many decorative ideas of the house and its furnishings, which under the guidance of skilled architectural suggestion may be made adaptable to certain requirements.

The preparation of this book has been excellently done.

## INDUSTRIAL

### A WHITE STAINLESS CEMENT IS TO BE DESIRED.

In a recent book note in these columns, reviewing a work on the chemistry and physics of building material, it was mentioned that a knowledge of these that enabled the architect to specify and select the many articles that go into the construction of his building was most desirable.

We are reminded of this by an interesting series of three pamphlets, issued by the Blanc Stainless Cement Co., of Allentown, Pa. These pamphlets refer to the use of this product in structural art, in its application as a stainless cement, and also as to its adaptability in a plastic way in the manufacture of certain decorative

forms to which the ordinary cement has not been thought adaptable.

To the chemist engaged in the experimental side of cement manufacture and having regard for the various uses to which cement might be put, the attainment of a perfectly white stainless cement has been the goal toward which he has labored.

The Blanc Stainless Cement Co. believes it has attained this goal in the manufacture of its white Portland cement, and they present in the pamphlets above referred to illustrations of many buildings of latest construction and of the most pretentious character. It is stated this cement has been used in these buildings and it is claimed has successfully substantiated the qualities enumerated above.

Aside from the stainless characteristics which are set forth as the first of their product, the availability of this cement in the arts and crafts would open up a wide field for its use.

Its utilization as a paint or final surfacing of brick and concrete is interestingly explained, and a palette of certain pigments that are best suited to this form of white cement would seem to present to the architect decorative possibilities for both interior and exterior finishes in color of large wall surfaces that are valuable.

The pamphlets are splendidly printed and illustrated examples of the printer's art, and can be had on request.

### METAL LATH AND STUDS FOR STUCCO HOUSES.

Among the latest forms of reinforcing metal made by the Trussed Concrete Steel Co., Detroit, Michigan, are Rib-lath and Rib Studs. In an illustrated catalogue recently issued, this company illustrates and describes this reinforcement with special reference to its use in stucco houses.

The adoption of metal for wood in wall construction has resulted in many important improvements, and the form of lath and studs described in this pamphlet sets forth the facts in an interesting and forceful way.

The catalogue referred to is of technical value, as by detail drawings it shows the method to be employed in using rib lath and studs, and it will therefore be found of much value by the architect and builder.

### PLUMBING GOODS.

The L. Wolff Mfg. Co., whose general offices are at 93 W. Lake Street, Chicago, manufacture an extensive line of plumbing goods.

The many departments and the large number of styles in each would make a single catalogue a book of unwieldy proportions.

In a series of pamphlets, each dealing with a special line, this company aims to keep the architect and builder posted as to their manufacture.

Booklet No. 25 illustrates and describes various styles of plumbing goods, built to anticipate and supply the requirements of every usual style of equipment to its last detail.

From the completely equipped bath-room to the simplest form of an enameled iron sink, and from the most artistic production in their line to its most utilitarian form, is the wide range described and illustrated in this pamphlet.

It may be had on request.



Charles Barton Keen, Architect, Philadelphia

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# BUILDING NEWS

## ALABAMA

**BIRMINGHAM.**—Owenton College will expend \$250,000 for improvements, including erection of an \$8,000 gymnasium. G. B. Tarrant, chairman committee.

**DECATUR.**—The Decatur Column & Furniture Works has purchased property and will make extensive improvements. G. L. Bowles, president.

**FLORENCE.**—The congregation of the Florence Baptist Church has decided to rebuild church lately destroyed by fire. Rev. Spencer Tunnelles interested.

**TUSCALOOSA.**—The Board of Trade has decided to ask the Alabama Great Southern Railroad to erect a \$25,000 depot.

**TUSCALOOSA.**—Citizens have voted to issue \$30,000 bonds for school improvements.

## CALIFORNIA

**ALTURAS.**—Work will begin at once on proposed \$10,000 Carnegie Library.

**OAKLAND.**—Architects Dickey & Reed have submitted to the Board of Public Works a drawing of the plans for the new fire engine house, which is to be constructed by the city south of Seventh Street and west of Grove.

**PASADENA.**—Plans are completed for a handsome suburban residence to be built at Oak Knoll, South Pasadena, for W. D. Murphy, Jr., cost, \$15,000.

Plans are being prepared for a one-story frame kindergarten building to be erected on the corner of Wilson and San Pasqual Avenues for the Pasadena Children's Training Society.

Plans are being made for a spacious eight-room mission bungalow to be constructed at Rose Avenue and California Street, near Pasadena, for Chas. F. M. Stone.

**SACRAMENTO.**—H. E. Pickett, Placerville, has secured a site on J Street near Twenty-first and is considering the erection of a building.

**SANTA BARBARA.**—The State will select a site in this city for proposed manual training school.

**SAN FRANCISCO.**—Plans have been drawn by C. A. Meussdorffer, the architect, for a six-story and basement apartment house, to be erected on Sutter Street, upon the large lot which was occupied by Sternheim & Co. after the fire. The building will be of brick, and fireproof throughout. Cost, \$75,000.

Dr. Payne is considering the erection of an apartment house.

Mrs. E. Chabot has had plans prepared for a three-story building to be erected at once on Powell Street.

## COLORADO

**DENVER.**—The Enz & Orr Foundry Company has purchased a site at West Colfax Avenue and Recos Street and will erect a large foundry building.

P. P. Blass will erect a modern two-story apartment house at the corner of Seventeenth Avenue and Washington Street.

The Westminster Presbyterian Church, Rev. N. B. Kelley, pastor, is considering erection of a \$10,000 edifice.

## CONNECTICUT

**BRIDGEPORT.**—Architect C. T. Beardsley, Jr., has completed plans for the extensively remodeling the plant of the Pacific Iron Works at East Washington and Husatonic Avenues.

**THOMPSONVILLE.**—Architect L. V. C. Fay, Longmeadow Street, Springfield, Mass., is preparing plans for an addition to the North School; \$16,000 is available.

Nathan Asetzky will erect a business block at the southern end of the Houston property at once. A block will also be erected at the northern end in the near future.

**WATERBURY.**—Plans are being prepared for the erection of a brick block on Bishop Street for James Semzari. It will be four stories high, containing two stores and ten tenements.

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

**WASHINGTON.**—J. J. Nevebs has purchased a plot at the corner of New Hampshire avenue, N. W., and the Rock Creek Road and will erect a handsome apartment house.

Active preparations are being made in this city for the erec-

tion of the Baltimore office building. It will be located in G Street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth Streets, N. W., on the property adjoining the Epiphany Church. It is the intention of the men who are financing the proposition to erect a large office building and make it the headquarters of all of the Baltimore business men who have offices in this city, as well as the Washington branches of Baltimore business houses. Negotiations are being made to secure the property in G Street.

A. F. Gardner, of Massachusetts, has purchased the old Alexander Ray mansion at 1925 F Street and will make extensive improvements.

J. Zarin has purchased a site at the corner of Eighteenth Street and Kalorama Avenue and will erect a four-story \$40,000 apartment.

Bids will be received until 11 a. m., July 31, for improvements to Building No. 41 at the Navy Yard. R. C. Hollday, chairman of Bureau of Yards and Docks.

## GEORGIA

**ATHENS.**—The Lucy Cobb Institute has decided to expend \$12,000 for improvements, including erection of gymnasium building.

**MACON.**—P. E. Dennis, architect, has drawn plans for a Y. W. C. A. building to be erected on the Wesleyan College grounds at once.

## ILLINOIS

**CHICAGO.**—Holabird & Roche have prepared plans for the erection of a four-story building at the corner of Michigan Avenue and Twenty-fifth Street. Cost, \$100,000.

The Chicago Training School for City, Home and Foreign Missions has purchased a site at the corner of Prairie Avenue and Fifteenth Street and is considering the erection of an addition to the school.

Jas. E. Tlew is considering the erection of a four-story and basement reinforced concrete fireproof building on Wabash Avenue near Twenty-second Street. Cost, \$70,000.

E. B. Shaw has purchased a site on Sheridan Road and will erect a high-grade apartment building.

**EVANSTON.**—C. H. Thompson has secured the property formerly occupied by the Evanston Industrial School for Girls. Building will be torn down and ten residences erected. Cost, \$10,000 each.

**MAYWOOD.**—The Theological Seminary of the Evangelical Lutheran Church which recently sold its property at Addison and Clark Streets, Chicago, has secured a tract at Harrison Street and Ninth Avenue, this city. Over \$150,000 will be expended within two years on new buildings.

**OTTAWA.**—James R. Hobbs will erect a large four-story building at Clinton and Ottawa Streets. Cost about \$45,000.

## INDIANA

**FRANKFORT.**—Bids will be received until 10 a. m., July 29, for the erection and completion of a frame school house in District No. 5. Geo. S. Boyer, trustee Sugar Creek Township.

**INDIANAPOLIS.**—The Merritt Place M. E. Church, to be built in the near future, will take the place of the California and Blackford Street M. E. Churches, and will cost between \$15,000 and \$20,000. C. H. Werner is interested.

**LAPORTE.**—It is planned to erect a \$75,000 hotel on Michigan Avenue, north of the Coliseum. Ernest Schoef is promoting the enterprise.

**PERU.**—Bids will be received until 1 p. m., July 28, for the erection of a school building; separate bids for heating and ventilating, plumbing and electric wiring. Griffith & Fair, Bass Block, Fort Wayne, architects. Jos. A. Faust, secretary Board of Education.

**SOUTH BEND.**—Major Brothers will at once erect a new packing house at their present plant on Logan Street.

## KANSAS

**HUTCHINSON.**—The plans for the new I. O. O. F. building have been approved by Reno Lodge No. 99, and notice given to advertise for bids on the proposed structure, which is to be

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built at the corner of Sherman Avenue and Washington Street. It is planned to have the home ready for occupancy by the first of 1910.

**LEAVENWORTH.**—The Catholic schools of Leavenworth are to be supplemented by a high school, practically equivalent to the public high school, according to the plans announced by Father B. S. Kelley, rector at the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception. The plans of Father Kelley include a high school for Kansas City, Kan., in connection with the parochial schools.

**PITTSBURG.**—Bids will be received by the Building Committee of Sunflower Aerie, No. 123, F. O. E., for remodeling the Eagle Hall. C. W. Moore, chairman.

### KENTUCKY

**LOUISVILLE.**—The School Board has purchased a site at Twenty-sixth and Kentucky Streets and will erect a fine school building.

Bids will be received by the Board of Tuberculosis Hospital, Menifée Wergman, Columbia Building, secretary, until noon, July 31, for the erection of buildings at Waverly Hill. J. J. Jaffney, architect.

### MARYLAND

**BALTIMORE.**—John Miller will erect eleven modern two-story dwellings on Twenty-third Street at a cost of about \$20,000. L. G. Hopkins, architect.

F. J. McCloskey will erect a hotel and restaurant at Pennsylvania and Fulton Avenues. Cost, \$12,000. J. F. Gerwig, architect.

Dr. W. J. Tetz has purchased a site at corner of Pimlico and Steele Roads and will shortly begin the erection of a handsome cottage.

Thomas O'Neil has purchased a large tract on the Severn River, between Cool Spring Cove and Chase's Creek, and will erect a handsome residence.

J. W. Waltz has secured a residence on St. Paul Street and will make improvements.

John F. Carter will erect twenty two-story brick dwellings on Braddish Avenue. Cost, \$25,000.

R. F. Kaehler has announced that he would at once begin the erection of an up-to-date salesroom and garage to cost \$25,000. Plans for the building have been practically decided upon and the deal for the lot upon which the new building will be erected has been closed.

Plans for the erection of thirteen two-story brick dwellings on Lexington Street, near Payson, for Pliny P. Day, have been completed by Architect Jacob F. Gerwig, and work on their construction will begin immediately.

Plans for the five-story building to be added to the City Hospital have been revised by Architect F. E. Tormey. The change in the plans only affects the construction of the basement and steel work of the proposed building.

### MASSACHUSETTS

**BOSTON.**—Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer is at the head of a coterie of Boston women who are considering the erection of a clubhouse in the Back Bay district.

**LYNN.**—The Lynn Storage Warehouse Company, which owns and operates the large building for storage purposes, located on Pleasant Street, is soon to erect another building of similar design and construction for its rapidly extending business. The new building will be of reinforced concrete and almost identical in size and dimensions as the present storehouse and will be located next to the present property.

**NEW BEDFORD.**—Revised plans for the proposed classical high school on the Morgan lot on County Street for the building of which \$425,000 has been provided by Council, are now in the hands of Superintendent of Buildings Joseph L. Gibbs, whose approval must accompany them to Council before they can be accepted and submitted to contractors for proposals on the contract.

**SALEM.**—Bids for the alterations of the old Registry of Deeds and Probate Court House and of the Court House will be received by the County Commissioners until 10 o'clock a. m., of Friday, July 23. J. P. Hale, clerk.

### MINNESOTA

**FORT SNELLING.**—Bids will be received until 11 a. m., July 27, for the construction, plumbing, heating, electric wiring and

fixtures of an addition to post hospital. Capt. R. C. Croxton, Constructing Quartermaster, Army Building, St. Paul.

### NEW JERSEY

**EAST ORANGE.**—Hyman Rosensohn, Newark, has drawn plans of a two-story brick addition, to be used as a work shop and dwelling, and to be located at 71 Main Street. The owner is to be D. Karl. The estimated cost is \$3,000.

**FLORENCE.**—Architect Chas. Green has prepared plans for a school house to be erected at Florence Station. Bids will be called for in a few days.

**JERSEY CITY.**—The trustees of the University of New Jersey, a college of pharmacy situated at Clinton and Jackson Avenues, have purchased the property at the northeast corner of Clifton Place and Summit Avenue, known as the Halliday property, where buildings will be erected for schools of pharmacy, medicine and law.

Abram and Benjamin Gorlin have purchased land on Jackson Avenue and will erect a three-story \$80,000 building.

Architects and engineers Morrison & Carrier, 47 West Thirty-fourth Street, Manhattan, are preparing plans for Schackow & Cohen, of 284 Third Street, Manhattan, for the construction of two apartment buildings on Mercer Street. The cost of the buildings will be \$60,000, and the plans are now ready for figures.

Frank Grad has drawn plans for the two-family frame dwelling Max Schilfenhaus will erect at 373 Eckert Avenue. It will be two and one-half stories high and will cost \$6,000.

**LAMBERTVILLE.**—Architect W. W. Slack, Trenton, is taking bids on a three-story brick memorial hall for the St. Andrew's P. E. Church. Cost, \$10,000.

**MOUNTAIN VIEW.**—The State Railroad Commission has decided to allow the Lackawanna Railroad to build a new station at this place in accordance with its plans.

**NEWARK.**—Gustavus Staehlin has designed the building of brick construction to be located on the southeast corner of Jefferson and East Kenney Streets by Gottfried Krueger. Cost, \$12,000.

Dr. George Reichstetter will erect a brick garage in Whitney Street, near South Orange Avenue, after plans by Julius Strombach. It will be one story high. Estimated cost is \$9,000.

**ORANGE.**—Mrs. Isabella A. Williams will erect a \$23,000 apartment house on Webster Place.

**ROOSEVELT.**—Architect Michael B. Silberstein, of Newark, has prepared plans for a new synagogue to be erected in this city at a cost of \$10,000, for Congregation Adas Yishuran.

**SHORT HILLS.**—Hopkins, McEntee & Speers, architects, 217 Havermeier Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., have prepared plans and will take estimates about August 1 for three residences for Stewart Hartshorn. Cost, \$30,000.

**TRENTON.**—S. Baron, Atlantic City, is having plans drawn by a local architect for the erection of a three-story apartment house and store at Mulberry Street and Klagg Avenue. Cost, \$10,000.

### NEW YORK

**AUBURN.**—The Board of Education is considering plans for a grade school.

**BROOKLYN.**—Mrs. J. B. Woodward will expend \$10,000 on improvements to property at corner of Jay and Sand Streets.

Abraham Serota will erect two three-story brick stores and dwellings on Albany Avenue at a cost of \$16,000.

David Simon will erect two four-story \$30,000 apartments on Dwight Street. Chas. Infanger, architect.

Architects A. J. and J. T. McManus have filed plans for the erection of sixteen three-story tenements on Sixty-first Street. Cost, \$240,000.

Morris Schwartz will erect a two-story, \$6,000 dwelling on East Thirty-first Street. Cohen Bros., architects.

**BUFFALO.**—Bids will be received until 11 a. m., July 26, for remodeling the Varden Building at Franklin and Church Streets. F. G. Ward, Commissioner of Public Works.

**BUFFALO.**—Martin C. Miller, of this city, was the successful architect in the competition for plans for the proposed new Technical High School to be built on the site of the Broadway Armory. Cost about \$411,000.

**GLOVERSVILLE.**—Architect F. L. Comstock, 31 W. Fulton Street, is preparing plans for a three-story addition to factory.

**GOVERNEUR.**—A. S. Whitney will erect a \$20,000 marble block on John Street.

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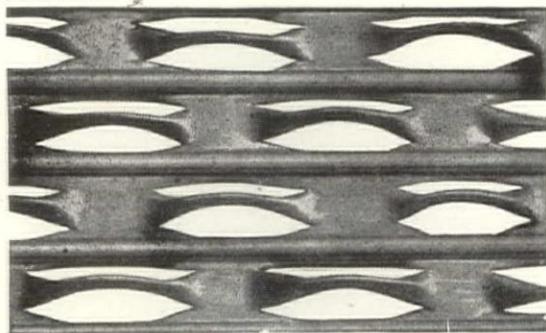
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**LAKE PLACID.**—The Board of Education has not as yet selected an architect for its proposed two and one-half-story \$35,000 school. James Shea has matter in charge.

**MANCHESTER.**—The Manchester Grange Association, William Van Ardsdale, chairman Building Committee, will soon select architect and decide on details of construction of proposed two-story grange hall.

**MOUNT VERNON.**—The United States Government has selected a site at corner of Union and First Avenue for proposed post office building.

**NEW YORK.**—Harris Sokolski will build six-story flats for thirty families adjoining the old Seventh Street Methodist Church, on the southeast corner of Hall Place, in the rear of the old Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory. Architect C. B. Meyers has filed plans for an outlay of \$48,000.

A. J. Schwarzler is planning to build twenty-eight five-story houses on the west side of Clay Avenue and the east side of Teller Avenue, from 167th to 168th Streets.

S. M. Williamson will build a one-story brick store on White Plains Avenue, near 221st Street, from plans filed by Architect George P. Crosier. Cost, \$10,000.

J. W. Powers will build a three-story store with lofts on Fifth Avenue, from 125th to 126th Streets. It will cost \$50,000. W. E. Thompson, architect.

Pickering & Walker, as architects for the 829 Park Avenue Company, of which M. K. Butler is president, have filed plans for new twelve-story apartments on the southeast corner of Park Avenue and Seventy-sixth Street. The house will contain forty-eight apartments. It is to cost \$600,000.

W. Holden Weeks will enlarge the four-story dwelling, 789 Madison Avenue, and make it into a store, with flats on the upper floors, at a cost of \$13,000. Albro & Lindeberg, architects.

Kemp Real Estate Company will remodel the four-story dwelling, 613 Fifth Avenue, to put stores on the lower stories. Cost, \$12,000. Elliot R. Coe, architect.

Hyman & Oppenheim will make over the four-story dwelling, 107 East Sixteenth Street, into lofts, from designs by C. B. Meyers. Cost, \$15,000.

S. B. Silleck will build six-story lofts at 510-514 West Twenty-seventh Street, from plans filed by Architect W. W. Pearse. Cost, \$40,000.

The Lehigh Valley Railroad has filed plans for a steel freight platform on the block bounded by Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh Streets, and Thirteenth and Fourteenth Avenues.

Percy Griffin, as architect for St. Bartholomew's P. E. Church, has filed plans for remodeling the old rectory adjoining the church at Madison Avenue and Forty-fourth Street. The improvements are to cost \$15,000.

Architects Janes & Leo have filed plans for seven-story fire-proof flats, without elevators, to be built at 217-219 Thompson Street. The building will contain forty-five apartments, with stores on the ground floor. Cost, \$70,000.

Bids will be received until 10.30 a. m., July 26, for furnishing all the labor and materials required for repairs to the quarters of Engine Company No. 11, at 437 East Houston Street, and to the quarters of Engine Company No. 29, at 160 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan; also for furnishing all the labor and materials required for repairs to quarters of Engine Company No. 73, corner of Prospect Avenue and 152d Street. Nicholas J. Hayes, Fire Commissioner.

The McCarthy estate will erect a business block on South Salina Street. Merrick & Randall, architects.

F. G. Potter has leased plot at corner of 207th Street and Amsterdam Avenue and will erect a two-story brick building.

Michael Marrone will erect a three-story brick dwelling on Wales Avenue at a cost of \$7,000. Moore & Landsiedel, architects.

Architect T. J. Kelly has filed plans for the erection of a \$6,000 one-story store on White Plains Avenue.

F. Guilliano will erect two four-story flats on Crotona Avenue. Cost, \$50,000. Moore & Landsiedel, architects.

The Volga Improvement Company will erect two four-story flats on Intervale Avenue, near Home Street, at a cost of \$40,000.

Architect Robert La Velle has filed plans for the erection of four three-story brick flats on Bryant Avenue. Cost, \$36,000.

Clinton & Russell, as architects for the Trinity Corporation, have filed plans for new eight-story lofts, to be built on the corner of Hudson and Vestry Streets. It is to cost \$150,000.

Architect John H. Ellingsgard has filed plans for remodeling the old home of General Thomas Eckert, No. 549 Fifth Avenue, into a studio with laboratories. The building will be extended front and rear and raised to six stories. Change will cost \$20,000.

Hyman & Oppenheim will build \$150,000 six-story lofts and stores at Nos. 390 to 396 Fourth Avenue, to replace three old brick dwellings. Charles B. Meyers, architect.

**NORTH WINDSOR.**—Architect F. E. Estabrook has completed plans for a school for District No. 1. F. W. Seuff, school trustee.

**PEEKSKILL.**—Bids will be received July 28, 8 p. m., for the erection of a school building. E. E. Joralemon, Niagara Falls, architect. J. W. Husted, chairman Board of Education.

**SYRACUSE.**—Architect C. D. Wilsey has been commissioned by Mrs. E. M. Chryst to prepare plans and specifications for the reconstruction of the residence at No. 240 Shonnard Street into a modern two-family apartment. It is to be finished in hard woods, with all conveniences. The work will be done this summer.

## OHIO

**COLUMBUS.**—Architects Howell & Thomas are preparing preliminary sketches for a fine residence to be built in Glen Echo Park Addition for J. H. Dyer.

The Columbus Citizens' Telephone Company will soon let the contracts for four new branch exchange buildings to cost about \$150,000.

Architects Marriott & Allen will soon be ready for bids on the two handsome bungalows to be built on the site of the old Hubbard homestead at High Street and First Avenue.

Bids will be received by Architects Howard & Merriam for a twelve-room residence to be erected on Bryden Road for H. C. Phelps.

**UPPER SANDUSKY.**—Bids will be received until noon, July 29, for the erection and completion of a school building at Third and Bigelow Streets. Marriott & Allen, 20 East Broad Street, Columbus, architects. Willis P. Rowland, clerk Board of Education.

## OKLAHOMA

**CHICKASHA.**—The Board of Regents has adopted the plans of Architects Smith & Parr, McAlester, for the \$100,000 girls' industrial school. John L. Mitch, secretary.

**CHILOCCO.**—The Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C., has rejected the bid received for the construction of school buildings and assembly hall at the Chilocco School.

**OKLAHOMA CITY.**—The School Board has rejected all bids for the construction of a new school building south of the Frisco tracks and for the completion of the Putnam Heights School; bids will be asked again.

## PENNSYLVANIA

**ALLENTOWN.**—The Salem Reformed Church, Rev. Theodore F. Herman, 221 North Seventh Street, pastor, has invited competitive plans for a \$50,000 church.

**GREEN RIDGE.**—The Modern Woodmen of America will erect a club house at the corner of Washington Avenue and Green Ridge Street. Cost, \$40,000. Taylor Lacey, architect.

**HOMESTEAD.**—A site at the corner of Ninth Avenue and Amity Street has been secured for the proposed post office building.

**MORRISVILLE.**—The Board of Education has decided to erect an addition to the Wm. E. Chase public school at a cost of \$5,000.

**PHILADELPHIA.**—Thomas Killough will erect four three-story houses on Fifty-first Street and two on Locust Street. Total cost \$21,200.

H. P. Schneider is preparing plans for an auditorium for the Holsey Colored Methodist Episcopal Church on Hunting Park east of Germantown Avenue.

F. C. Michalson will build two two-story houses on Knox Street, Germantown, at a cost of \$10,000.



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Jacob Neiman will build eight two-story stores and dwellings on Sixteenth Street. Cost, \$18,000.

**PITTSBURG.**—The Central Board of Education instead of securing rooms for high school classes in the Lincoln, Howard and Riverside school buildings will begin immediately the erection of a temporary building as an annex to the Central High School on Bedford Avenue.

The Liberty Manufacturing Company has had plans made by Architect Hannah of a two-story brick and steel frame building, to cover 100 x 105 feet at Susquehanna Street and Dallas Avenue, East End. It will be an addition to the company's present plant and is to cost \$15,000.

The National Boarding Stables Company has leased property at Walker and Ross Streets and will make extensive improvements.

Architect S. F. Heckert is receiving estimates on the erection of a four-story brick apartment house on Southern Avenue and Griffin Street, for J. S. Schuckert & Bro.

Architect J. L. Neal has plans for a three-story theater, 40 x 76 feet, to be built at Kittanning for G. W. Reese; also plans of a \$15,000 residence to be built at Beaver for E. S. Weyand.

The Union High School Board of Directors, composed of the members of three school boards of East Pittsburg, Turtle Creek and Wilmerding boroughs, has decided to issue bonds to the amount of \$28,000 for the purpose of erecting a high school building.

**SCRANTON.**—The plans for the new Lackawanna Railroad freight station, as drawn by F. J. Uies, the company's architect, have been adopted by the officials of the road.

The special committee, authorized by the School Board to select an architect for the proposed new administration and school building to be located on the Laverty plot on North Washington Avenue, has chosen Percy J. Morris, of Washington Avenue.

**WASHINGTON.**—The Citizens' National Bank will erect a handsome bank building in the near future on Main Street.

#### SOUTH CAROLINA

**SPARTANBURG.**—The Church of the Advent has decided to erect a parish house. Rev. W. H. K. Pendleton, pastor.

#### TENNESSEE

**CHATTANOOGA.**—Bids will be received July 31 for erection of a three-story building and additions, at a cost of \$25,000. J. G. Barnwell, 714 Georgia Avenue, architect.

**ERWIN.**—Bids will be received by the Commissioner of Fisheries, Department of Commerce and Labor, Washington, D. C., until 2 p. m., on August 16, 1909, and then opened, for the construction of a fish hatchery at Erwin, Tennessee.

**MEMPHIS.**—J. F. Hill and Robert Fagin have purchased property and will expend \$12,000 in remodeling into a sanitarium.

**MEMPHIS.**—The commissioners who will represent the city in the building of the new Central Police Station and Fire Hall, costing \$260,000, have engaged the firm of Shaw & Pfeil as official architects.

Alderman Murphy has presented on its first reading ordinance appropriating \$108,300 for the building of a high school.

#### TEXAS

**ALPINE.**—A. O. Watson, Austin, has completed plans for proposed \$27,500 school.

**BROWNWOOD.**—The Citizens' National Bank and Rev. J. S. Chapman have decided to tear down buildings damaged by fire and erect better ones. Plans are being prepared.

**DALLAS.**—St. Edward's Catholic Church will erect a \$30,000 brick edifice. Rev. Joseph P. Lynch, pastor.

**HOUSTON.**—The Hafner & Lothman Company, of St. Louis, is back of a proposition to establish an immense sash and door factory at Brunner.

The committee having in charge the plans for the erection of proposed auditorium is considering the recommending of a building to cost at least \$200,000.

**PADUCAH.**—L. W. Ray, Oklahoma City, is interested in the erection of a 10,000-capacity brick plant.

E. D. Goodwin will erect a three-story, sixty-room hotel.

The Paducah Bank, L. W. Fry, president, will erect a two-story bank building on Backus Street.

**SAN ANGELO.**—All bids for the construction of the U. S. Post Office building have been rejected as being excessive by Jas. Knox Taylor, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., supervising architect.

**SAN ANTONIO.**—The Southwestern Insane Asylum has selected A. B. Ayres, Oppenheimer Building, to prepare plans for two additional three-story wings to building; also two two-story structures for tubercular patients; \$130,000 is available.

#### UTAH

**SALT LAKE CITY.**—Hale & McDonald, architects, have completed plans for the erection of an addition to the Alta Club House.

The C. H. Deere estate, owners of the property on State Street, near Victoria Avenue, will immediately commence the erection of a three-story modern hotel and store building on that site. Plans for the building have been approved and work will begin in a short time. The new building when completed will cost \$22,000.

Plans are being drawn for the erection of a new \$25,000 orphans' home at Tenth South and Twelfth East Streets. The building is to be constructed under the direction of the Orphans' Home and Day Nursery Association.

#### VIRGINIA

**ALEXANDRIA.**—The local lodge of Elks will soon begin the erection of a \$25,000 club house at the corner of Prince and Royal Streets.

**DISPUTANTA.**—The Blackwater and Templeton districts have not as yet selected an architect for the erection of proposed \$7,000 school building. A. N. Cocks is interested.

**FORT MONROE.**—Bids will be received until 10 a. m., August 2, for repairs and general alterations to three old buildings. Capt. Ernest R. Tilton, Constructing Quartermaster.

**HAMPTON.**—Plans are being prepared by Ludlow & Peabody, architects, 12 West Thirty-first Street, New York, for a two-story building for the Hampton Institute.

**NORFOLK.**—The Building Committee has rejected all bids received for the erection of the new Christian Church at Washington and County Streets.

#### WASHINGTON

**SEATTLE.**—R. V. Ankemy will erect a three-story hotel and store within a year at the corner of Pine Street and Terry Avenue.

Plans have been completed for the erection of a four-story \$40,000 brick and concrete college building at Adelphia College.

Plans are almost completed for the construction of the new \$40,000 church of St. Mary's Roman Catholic congregation at Twentieth Avenue and Lane Street. It is to be of the old Gothic style of the thirteenth century, with perforated tower construction, the materials comprising brick, concrete and terracotta.

**TACOMA.**—Potter & Merrill are taking figures on the erection of a three-story store and hotel building at the corner of South Eleventh and D Streets. The property is owned by West & Wheeler, of Seattle, and the estimated cost of the new structure will be about \$40,000.

#### WISCONSIN

**MILWAUKEE.**—Architect Charles L. Lesser has prepared plans for a combined bakery, store and flat building to be erected on the south side of National Avenue, near Twenty-first Avenue, for John Williams at a cost of \$8,000.

Architect H. W. Buemming has prepared plans for a three-story stable building to go up at Cass and Huron Streets for the American Express Company. The same architect also has prepared plans for a two-story residence to be built for Dr. C. A. Conrad on Prospect Hill.

**OSHKOSH.**—The First Congregational Church will at once begin the erection of proposed \$50,000 edifice.

#### WYOMING

**FORT D. A. RUSSELL.**—All bids have been rejected for the construction of one four-set officers' quarters and one administration building.

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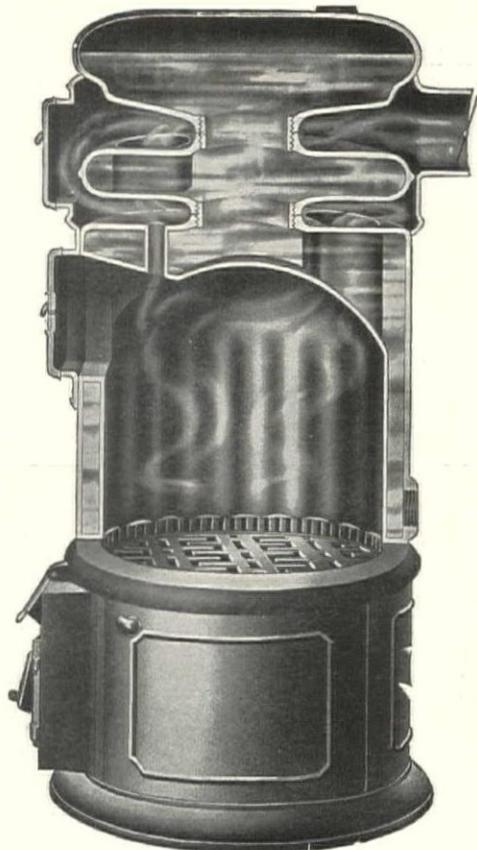


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Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., June 29, 1909.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock P. M. on the 5th day of August, 1909, and then opened, for the construction (including plumbing, gas piping, heating apparatus, electric conduits and wiring), of the U. S. Post Office at Gonzales, Tex., in accordance with drawings and specifications, copies of which may be obtained from the Custodian of site at Gonzales, Tex., or at this office, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1751-52)

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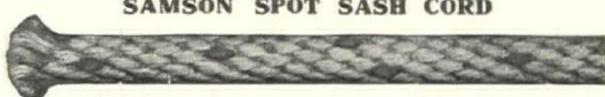
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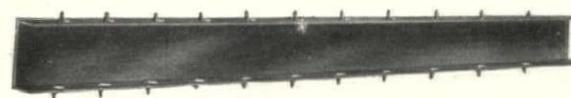
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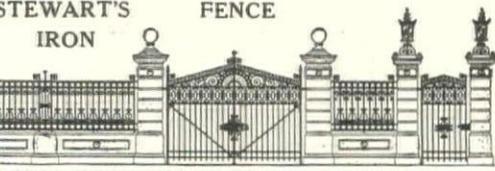
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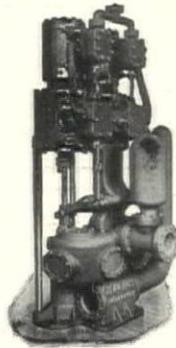
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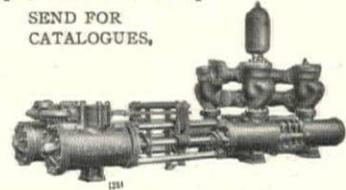
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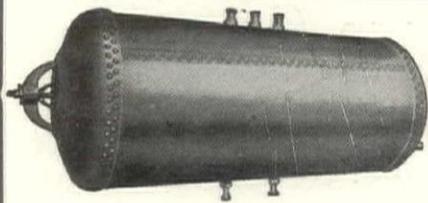
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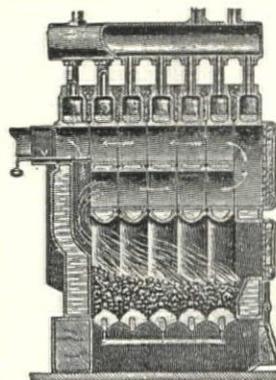


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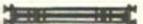
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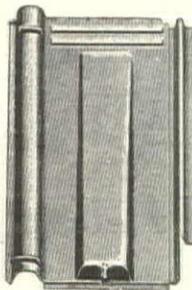
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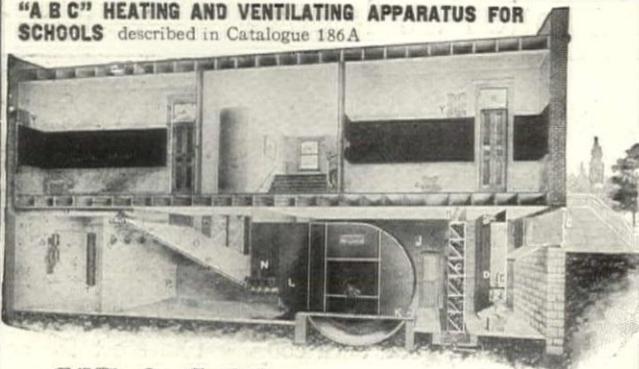
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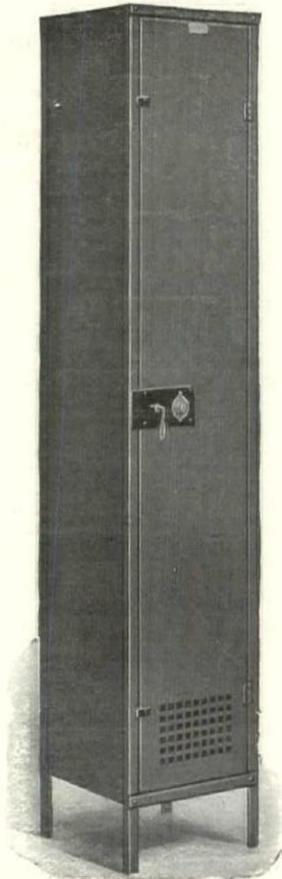
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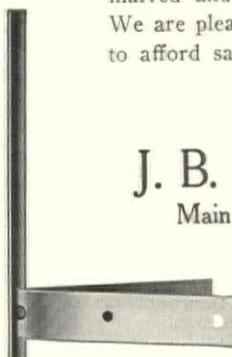
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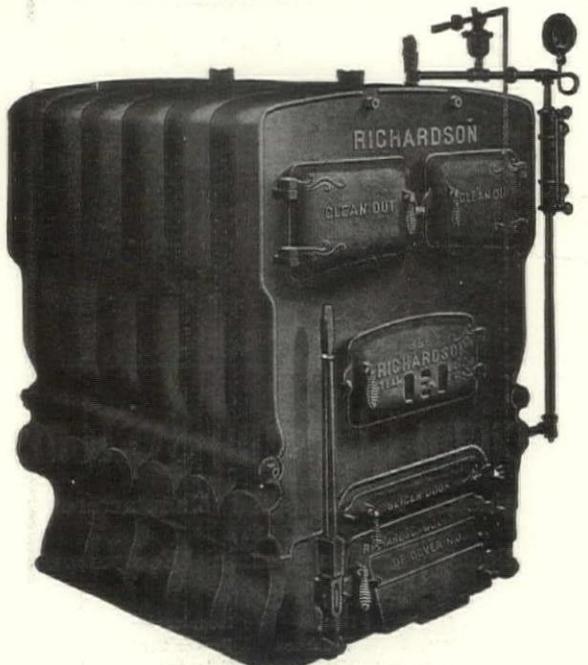
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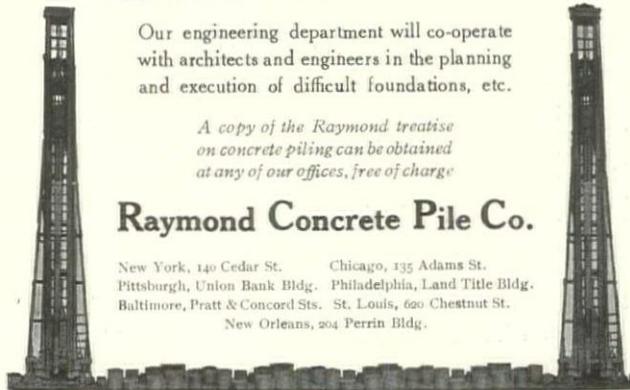
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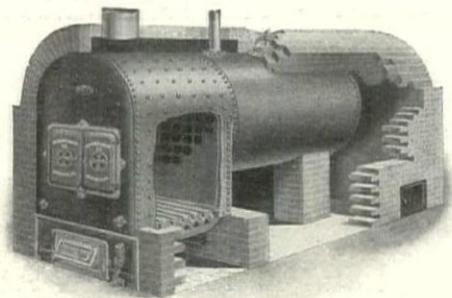
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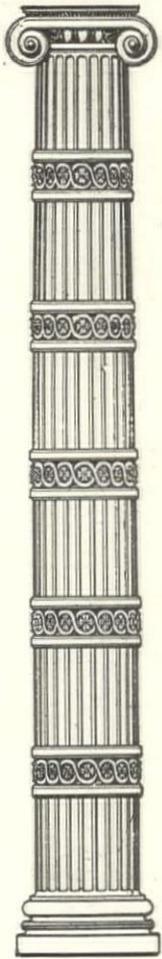
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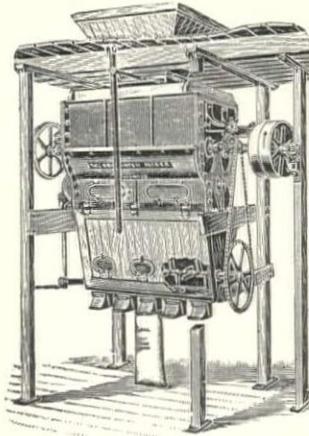
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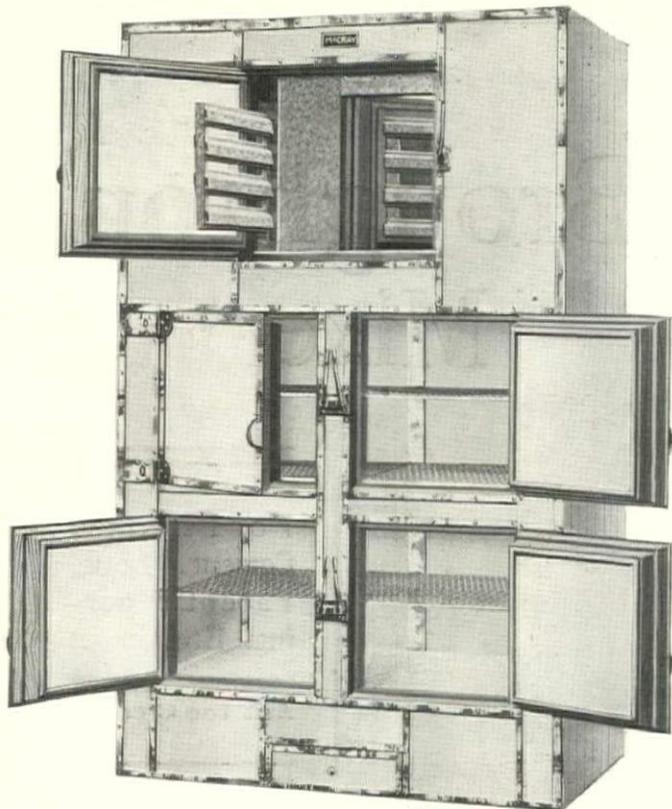
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**WHY STEEL IS PAINTED RED**

**“W**HY IS iron or steel invariably painted red?” This question has been asked by scores of men and women recently who have walked over Hungerford bridge on the way to Waterloo station from Charing Cross. One of the workmen was asked why the bridge was being painted red.

“Oh, it’s not the color that counts,” he said, “but it’s what the paint is composed of. This is red lead, and any steel man will tell you that red lead is the best preservative against dampness and rust. Recently a dark green lead has come into use as a first coat for iron and steel, but after all red lead seems to hold its own as a covering to preserve steelwork. When the red lead is once on it the structure can be painted in any other color to suit the taste. The red lead lasts years.”—London Tit-Bits.

the amount of the fee to Dr. Bob, helpless between love and laughter.

“Nellie, Nellie!” said Dr. Bob

Maggie in her excitement popped her head in without knocking.

“It’s from Mrs. Martin’s—the rich Mrs. Martin’s,” she said breathlessly, “and she wants you immediate, sir.”

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**The Layman’s Hazy Ideas**

**T**HIS clipping from London Tit-Bits shows how hazy the ideas of lay minds are on technical subjects, but it also illustrates the important fact that red lead is everywhere the standard paint for protecting iron and steel.

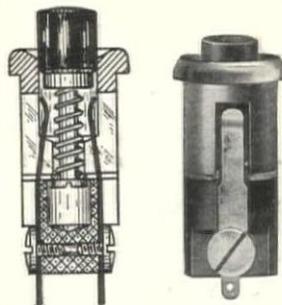
The “dark green lead” referred to is probably some other pigment, toned, without an ounce of lead in it. At any rate, “red lead seems to be holding its own,” whatever the substitute offered, and it has done so for years. The reason is not far to seek. Test after test has shown red lead at the top of the list as a rust inhibitor.

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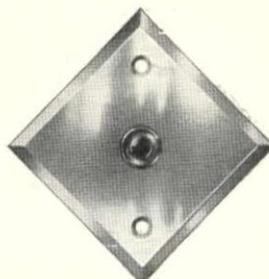
John T. Lewis & Bros. Co. Philadelphia National Lead & Oil Co. Pittsburgh



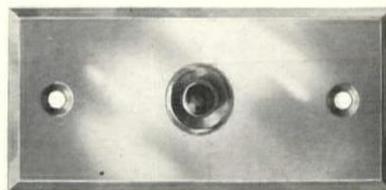
Construction 97. Regular



970. Two Circuit. 9703. Springfit



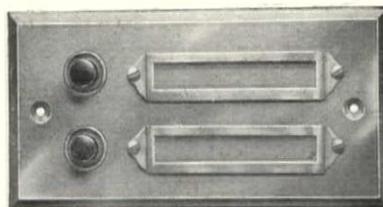
971. 1½" x 1½" x ¼"



972. 1½" x 3¼" x ¼"



975. 2½" x 4¼" x ¼"



978

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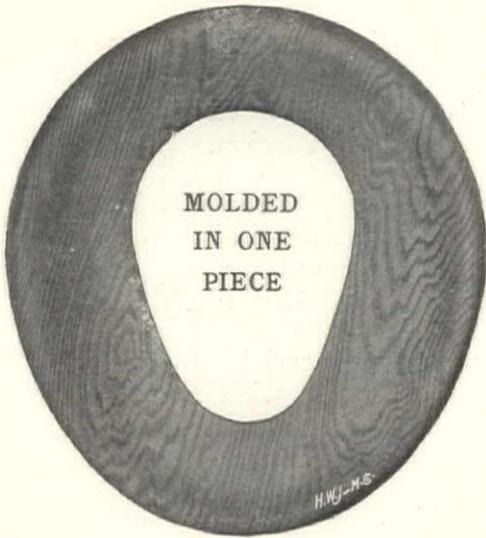
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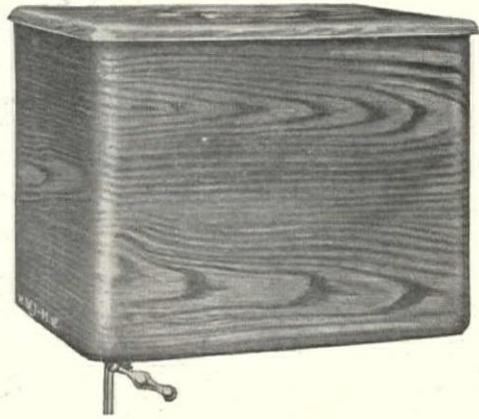
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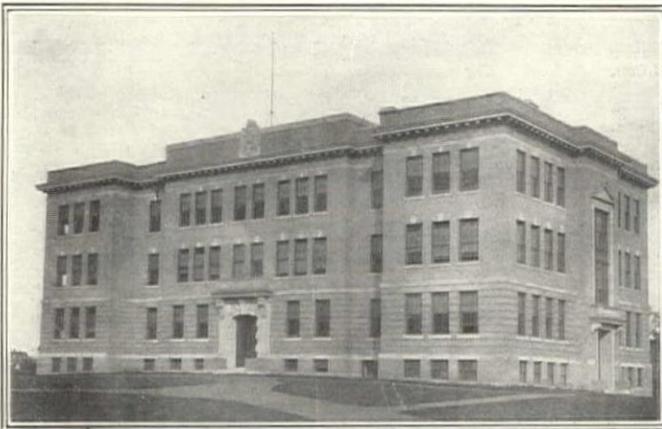
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(1060)



Robert Allen Cook  
Architect  
Milford, Mass.

WOBURN HIGH SCHOOL  
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Vacuum Ventilators installed on this building

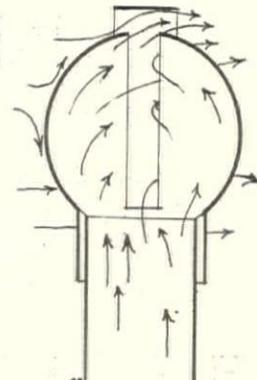
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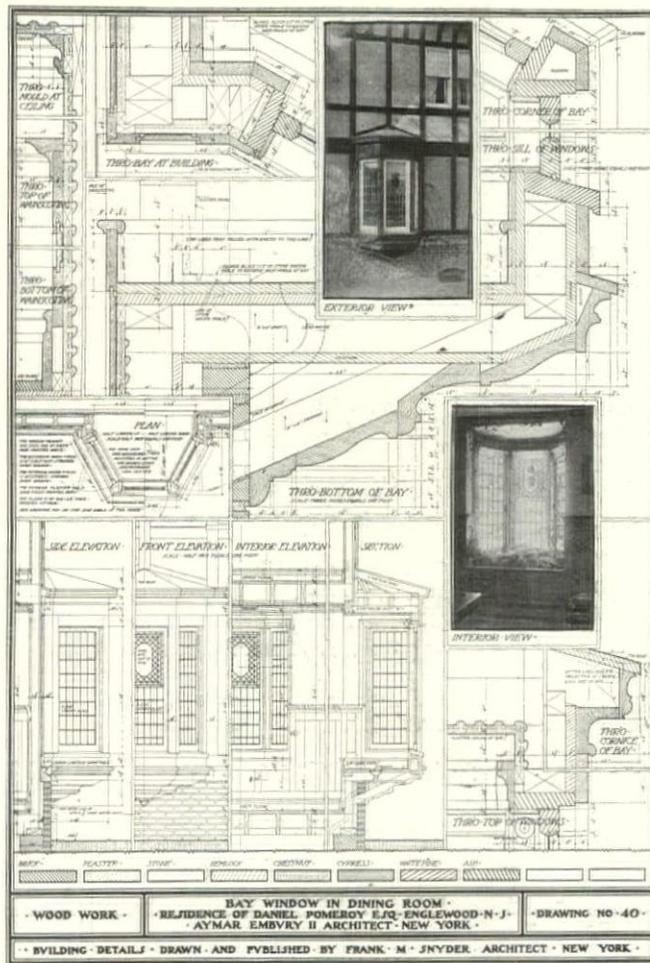


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### CONTENTS OF PART THREE

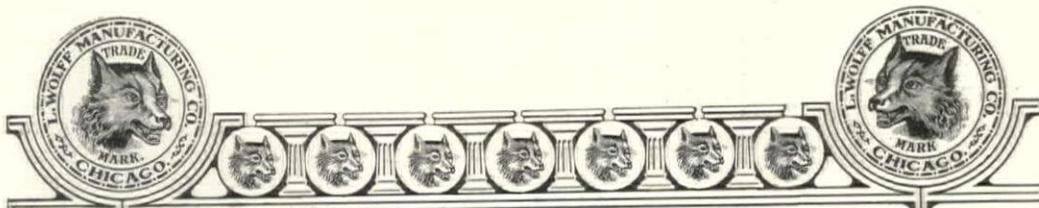
- No. 21. Drawing Room Window Frames and Sash, Residence of the Misses Thompson, New York. *Henry Bacon*, Architect, New York.
- No. 22. Wood and Iron Stairs, Residence of the Misses Thompson, New York. *Henry Bacon*, Architect, New York.
- No. 23. Gable and Entrance, Stable of Alexander Simpson, Jr., Esq., Merion, Pennsylvania. *Walter F. Price*, Architect, Philadelphia.
- No. 24. Side Gable and Oriel Window, Residence of Daniel Pomeroy, Esq., Englewood, N. J. *Aymar Embury, 2d*, Architect, New York.
- No. 25. Marquee and Lanterns at Main Entrance, Mrs. Dow's School, Briarcliff Manor, New York. *H. Van Buren Magonigle*, Architect, New York.
- No. 26. Casement Window, Residence of Samuel Emlen, Jr., Esq., Germantown, Pa. *Cope and Stewardson*, Architects, Philadelphia.
- No. 27. Cornice, Window Frames, Sash, Shutters and Trim Residence of Dr. Marsden, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia. *C. B. Keen*, Architect, Philadelphia.
- No. 28. Mantel and Fireplace in Dining Room, Residence of Miss Dunning, Briarcliff Manor, N. Y. *H. Van Buren Magonigle*, Architect, New York.
- No. 29. Bookcase in Study, Residence of Mrs. A. B. Trowbridge, Port Washington, Long Island. *Trowbridge and Ackerman*, Architects, New York.
- No. 30. Vestibule and Entrance, Residence of Mrs. V. L. M. Ewing, Tarrytown, N. Y. *Ewing and Chappell*, Architects, New York.

### CONTENTS OF PART FIVE

- No. 41. Entrance Doors, Frames and Trim, Connecticut Savings Bank, New Haven, Conn. *Gordon, Tracy and Swartwout*, Architects, New York. Square-headed openings in marble with pivoted bronze entrance doors, hinged iron vestibule doors, bronze grille with hinged sash back, bronze radiator grille. Interior marble finish. Plans, Elevations and Sections with Photographs.

- No. 42. Entrance Doors, Frames and Trim, Connecticut Saving-Bank, New Haven, Conn. *Gordon, Tracy and Swartwout*, Architects, New York. Three-inch scale Details of work shown on drawing No. 41.
- No. 43. Window Frames and Sash, Connecticut Savings Bank, New Haven, Conn. *Gordon, Tracy and Swartwout*, Architects, New York. Square-headed openings in marble with electro-bronze plated wood frames and sash; bronze sash operating device.
- No. 44. Upper Stories and Cornice, Gorham Building, New York. *McKim, Mead and White*, Architects, New York. Square-headed openings in limestone, with wood frames and sashes and with stone columns, bases and capitals, stone and copper cornices, copper grille, etc. Plans, Elevations, and Sections with Photographs.
- No. 45. Upper Stories and Cornice, Gorham Building, New York. *McKim, Mead and White*, Architects, New York. One and one-half inch scale Details and Photographs of work shown on Drawing No. 44.
- No. 46. Upper Stories and Cornice, Gorham Building, New York. *McKim, Mead and White*, Architects, New York. One and one-half inch scale Details and Photographs of work shown on Drawing No. 44.
- No. 47. Steel Doors and Trim from Corridor to Offices, Fifth Avenue Building, New York. *Maynicke and Franke*, Architects, New York. Doors and windows in four-inch tile partitions, with marble wainscoting, marble base, etc.
- No. 48. Doors, Windows, Trim, Balcony, Roof, etc., Residence of Miss Dunning, Briarcliff Manor, New York. *H. Van Buren Magonigle*, Architect, New York. One sixteenth-inch scale Plans. Elevations and Sections with Photographs.
- No. 49. Doors, Windows, Trim, Balcony, Roof, etc., Residence of Miss Dunning, Briarcliff Manor, New York. *H. Van Buren Magonigle*, Architect, New York. One and one-half inch scale Details and Photographs of work shown on Drawing No. 48.
- No. 50. Doors, Windows, Trim, Balcony, Roof, etc., Residence of Miss Dunning, Briarcliff Manor, New York. *H. Van Buren Magonigle*, Architect, New York. One and one-half inch scale Details and Photographs of work shown on Drawing No. 48.

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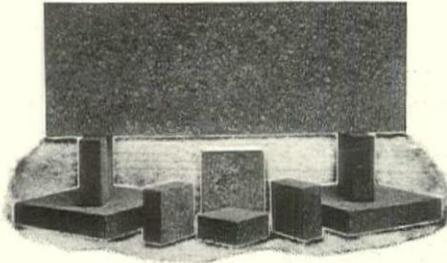
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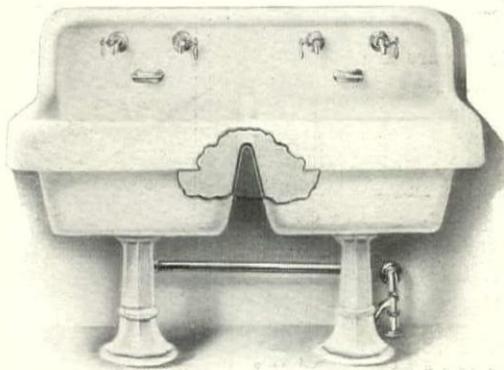


Plate F-321

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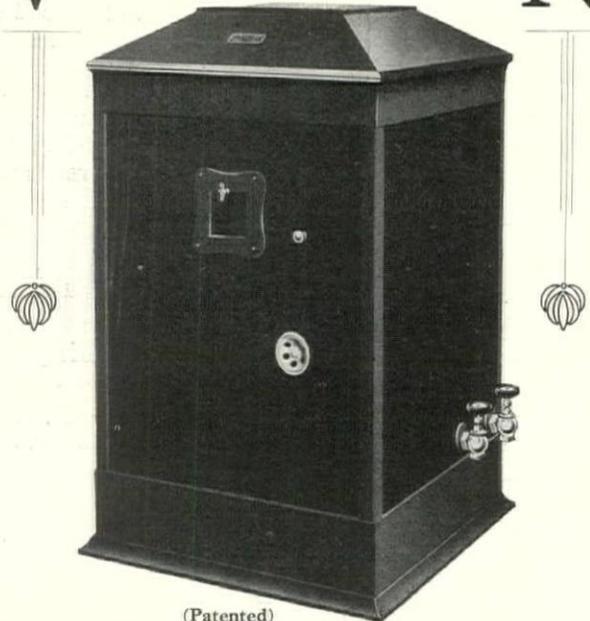
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