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# *The* AMERICAN ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS

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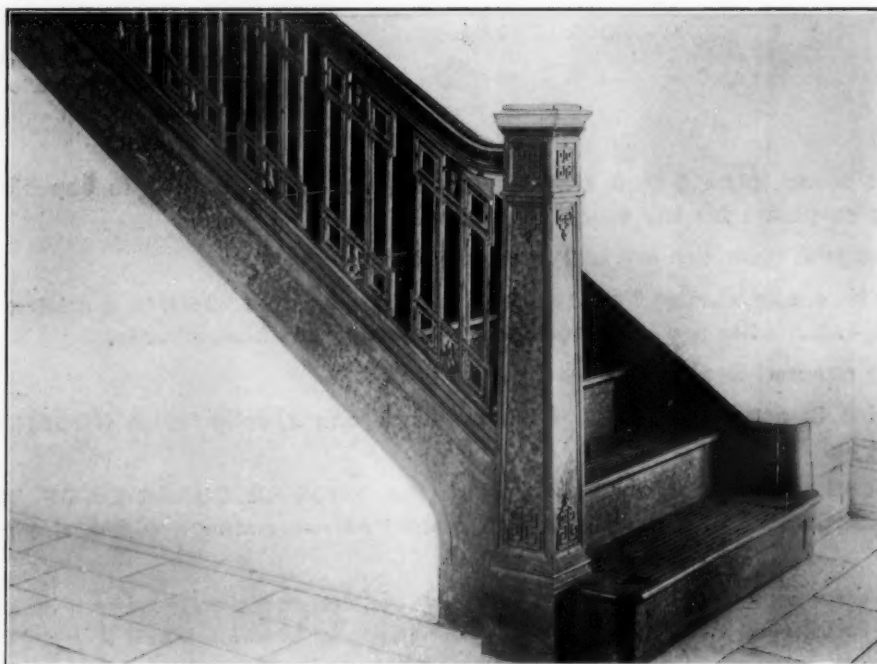
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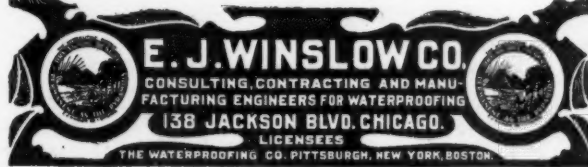
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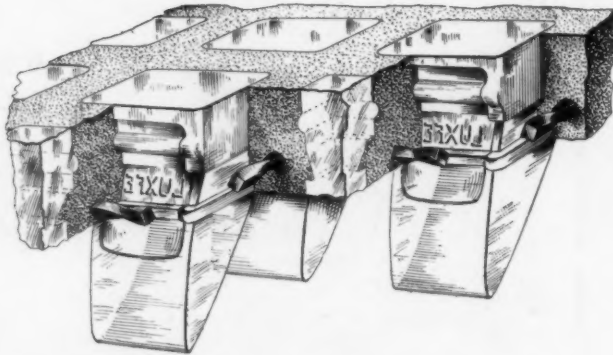
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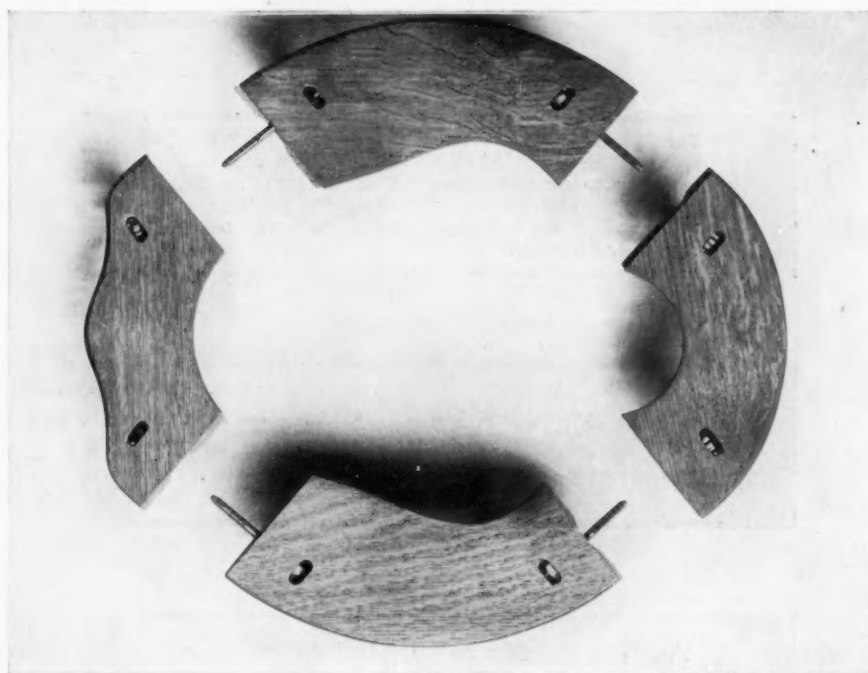
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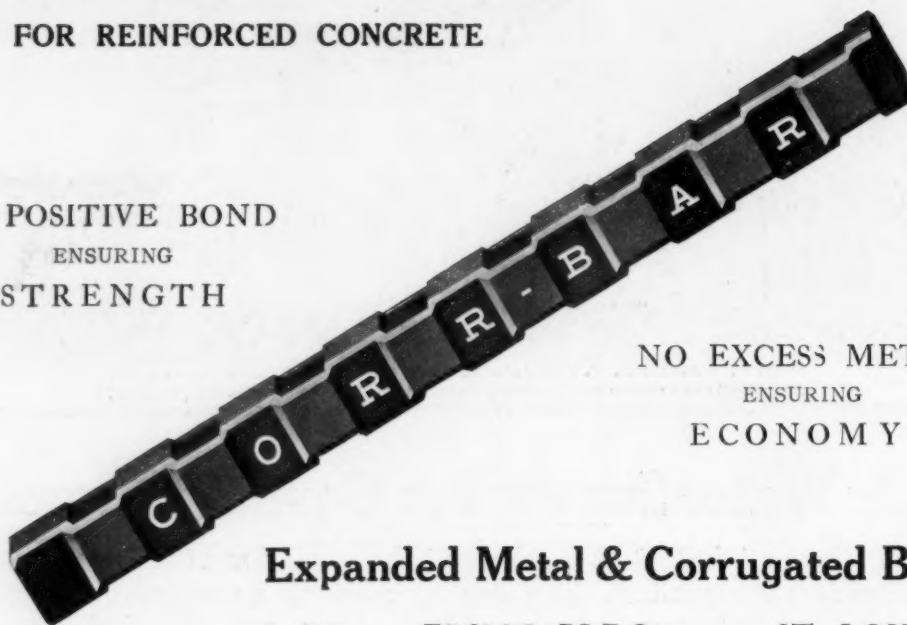
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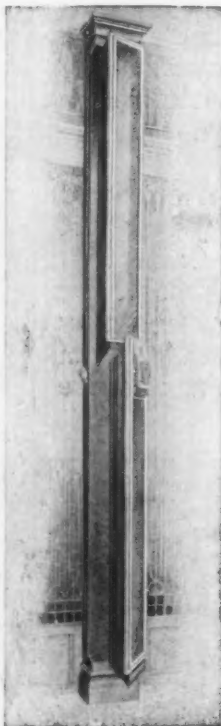
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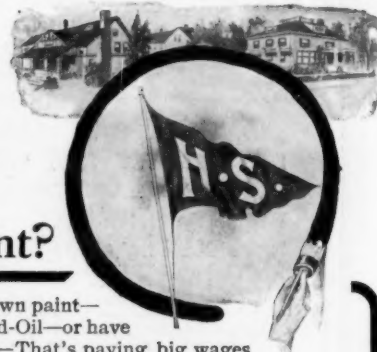
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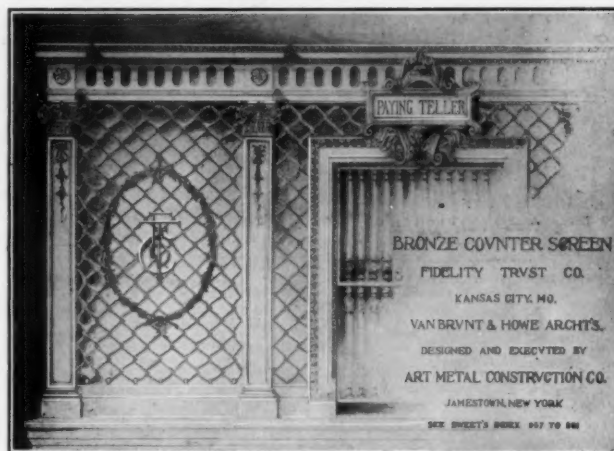
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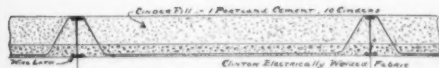
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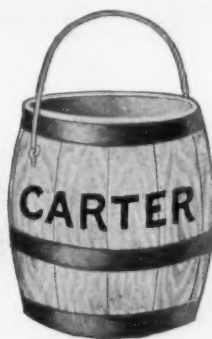
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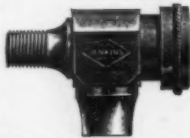
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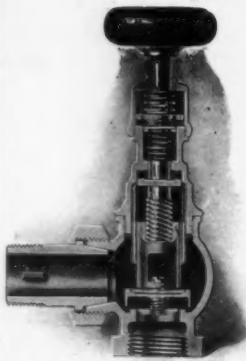
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# THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

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## BUILDING NEWS

Vol. XCIII.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1908.

No. 1679.



### The Building of the Church

By J. A. SCHWEINFURTH

THE congregation of the ——— Church of the City of ——— after many years of deliberation have decided to build a new church edifice. The usual Building Committee is appointed, consisting of the most wealthy and influential members. Without entering into the interesting study of the personnel of this Committee, sufficient to say that it is composed of two lawyers who have just built residences for themselves and therefore "know," two merchants who have built investment apartment houses from "private plans," a butcher, a baker and a candlestick maker, a very successful soap maker, a "gentleman of leisure" and the minister. Let us see how they proceed to build their new house of worship. Back of this Committee are other committees of the church, Advisory and Prudential, Trustees, Deacons or perhaps Wardens and Vestrymen, as the case may be, and back of these still is the whole congregation of 900. It will be seen that here is quite a formidable array, all to be pleased and satisfied. Can it be done without disrupting the church? Is it possible for a church to be built on business lines? Can they fix a definite amount of cost, and have a church built within this sum, completed, not left for future generations to finish and pay for? Can

they limit their desires to their means, as prudent business men do?

The news of the proposed building is published in the newspapers, and straightway the members of the Committee note the increase in the size of their mail, not only from desirous architects, but from all dealers in all sorts of materials which enter into church construction and equipment, and they are at once impressed with the responsibility of their position. How shall they choose an architect? One member has a nephew just back from the Beaux Arts, wearing with conspicuous fortitude his heavy laurels, who is "favorably mentioned" for the work. Another friend advises the Committee not to employ an architect at all, as he could make a rough sketch, "have a couple of the boys do the drawing" and there you are, a great saving of thousands of dollars often wasted on an architect, for "just making a fine drawing;" besides, there would be less trouble with the builder, things would go smoother, and no "extras" result. If you employ an architect, the extras will more than equal the contract amount. The acoustics, heating and ventilation will be bad, and you cannot get the architect to do anything you want. Architects are cranky and object to carrying out

your ideas, etc. This statement is received with grave concern, and the seed thus sown bears fruit later. Another member has a friend who will be glad to submit plans for nothing. "No cure, no pay." Another has a young and brilliant friend, a draughtsman in the office of Messrs. ———, architects, who, having no office rent and other expenses of extravagant architects' offices to pay, will do the work "reasonable." Many others desire to have a competition and they back up their wishes with the statement that the Committee have received many letters and importunities from architects desiring to enter a competition, that the Committee will have the advan-



WORCESTER CATHEDRAL.

tage of many men's study and work free, and can pick out what they like, and "get the most for their money." We have to compete in the market to dispose of our goods, why should not architects do so, too? These views are received with general favor by all but the "gentleman," who rose, and after the usual preliminary cough, said:

"Gentlemen, I was young once, now I am old. I was on the Building Committee of 'All Sorts' Church' way back in 189—, and I have had experience. We canvassed the situation well, and found that the best architects were as a rule opposed to competitions, and entered them only under certain conditions, which we found onerous and would necessitate the expenditure of money and the retaining of a 'professional adviser' to decide for us, or help us to decide. We thought we could decide ourselves, and did not see then why we should pay several architects for submitting sketches, when there were so many very anxious to submit sketches for nothing. We determined to receive sketches from those who wished to submit them, and were simply astonished at the number of plans received. Among them were some of the most beautiful drawings I have ever seen. We selected the most beautiful drawing, of course, as it took us by storm. It was a marvelous conception and carried out with consummate skill. The pen and ink work on the perspective view was simply wonderful. We asked for a church to be built for \$75,000, and here we had a grand scheme—church with a tower 150 feet high, seating 900 people, with a baptistery, Sunday school, social hall, kitchen, coat rooms, parish house, cloisters, minister's residence, all surrounding a beautifully designed Church Close. Oh, it was quite a dream of ecclesiastical loveliness, such as we had never seen before! Built in seam-face granite backed up with brick, with stone tracery, we were assured that it could be built easily within the \$75,000 and have enough left over to put in 'Tiffany windows,' which we adored,

all over the church, and to send the Committee to New York to buy them, and then enough left over to contribute to Foreign Missions. It was a bargain. The modest efforts of the other competitors sunk into insignificance beside this great scheme. Here was a master of Gothic at last, and one who could get us something for our money. A new era had set in. We would have such a church as had never been dreamed of before. The other competitors were too modest, they had too high ideas as to cost, they built their walls too thick, had wasted too much money on construction, their foundations were too heavy, their heating and ventilation cost too much, and not enough for carving and decoration. On the other hand, the successful architects had actually saved money in many ways, for instance they would plaster direct on solid masonry walls, saving furring and lathing; they would omit plastering on the roof and show the under side of the roof boarding finished, without the expense of an air space, furring, nonconducting felt or paper, lath or plaster, and many other economies which we thought showed a fine insight into true economy on their part. We instructed the architects to make the drawings and get bids, and, much to our surprise, instead of being \$75,000, it was \$150,000. The drawings were changed and various features omitted, and the cost was reduced to \$140,000, so after many meetings of the Committee, interviews with the architect, and numerous alternative drawings, all extending over a year, we decided to build as much of the main church as we could, and omit the tower and other features. Our minister thought it was too grand a scheme to abandon, it would be such an incentive to the people to give, to practice self-denial, to live up to. It might take years to complete it—but what a noble end to attain! We found we did not have enough to build the main church entire, so we built as much of it as we could in stone, and finished out, temporarily, the end with shingles, etc. Later on, the connection between the two constructions opened up and let in the storm and our \$10,000 organ was damaged. The plastering on the walls direct did not prevent the moisture from penetrating, and we had to cover part of the masonry with metal to prevent other damage. The acoustics were far from satisfactory. They are now trying to raise money to realize the rest of the architect's dream, and despite the many cake and candy sales, readings, socials, tableaux, and Talks on Art, the departure hence of many wealthy members, and the constant 'appeals' to the congregation, the church still remains unfinished. A finished church attracts people, as they know they will not be constantly importuned for this; or for foreign and domestic missions, as well as for the thousand and one requests constantly being made by the churches for their work. This, gentlemen of the Building Committee," said the 'gentleman of leisure,' "was the result. Let us therefore profit by this experience and choose an *architect*. Let us tell him frankly and briefly what accommodations we require, what we want to spend, this much and no more, and let us see what he can produce. We know what we require in the way of accommodations and he can put it on paper in architectural form for us, and we can criticize this practical part with intelligence if we will take time to understand his drawings. He may not make a plan at first trial which is satisfactory, but we can give him valuable suggestions. A church which would suit us, would not suit some other people. Why should we desire many architects to guess, at a great expense to themselves, for



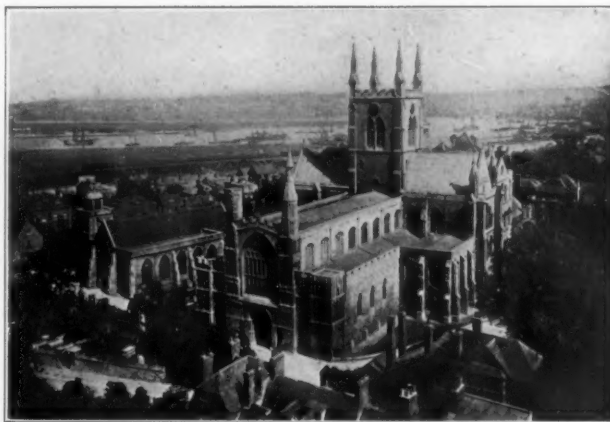
our benefit? It costs an architect money to produce drawings. It is not the simple proposition of 'making a picture' which some people think. Let us choose an architect who has a reputation for doing things well and for looking after his work. Let us look at his executed work, whether it be churches or anything else; an architect who can work in accordance with the true principles of design, can design a church as well as anything else. The same heart and brain which will produce a fine city residence, or a noble school, or any other fine work of architecture, can, without a doubt, tune the soul to the consideration of things ecclesiastical and heavenly, as well as to things earthly. We who constitute a committee to spend this large sum for our congregation should investigate the subject of architect thoroughly, for upon our choice depends the success or failure of our building. If we buy an automobile we look pretty well into its make. We take care in breeding our horses. We do not marry our daughter to any man who comes along. Let us choose with care an architect, and after choosing, give him our hearty confidence and co-operation, and I am sure the best results will be obtained. Now here is Mr. X. I have seen his work, ecclesiastical and otherwise. One firm of ecclesiastical architects said in reply to my inquiry, 'Mr. X., why he is the straightest and ugliest architect in this city to-day.' Another architect told me that, 'If you choose him, you make no mistake.' Now, neither do I think we will make any mistake."

Mr. X. was chosen. A personal friend of Mr. X., his chief draughtsman, has noted a few of the principles of church design, planning and construction his principal has at various times informally set forth, and they are here given:

"Churches are built for use, not for ornament." Appearance should not be disregarded, but the designer should have always in mind the purpose for which the building is to be used. We should go to old work for inspiration, bearing in mind, however, that while our services are generally the same, the method of celebrating them is different, as also is the congregation. We find much in old work which we do not want, consequently we should not merely seek to revive the old mediaevalism, but only to select from it, to imbibe its feeling. Some writers discourse learnedly on "Symbolism" in church work and believe it to have been the main influence in the old plans. Others think that this had nothing to do with it. The services and some of the decorations were symbolical, but the churches themselves were made "practical." Sometimes poetical writers give mythical interpretations to the plans, etc., after they were made. One can call to mind the elaborate explanation of his plan, along such lines, by a competitor on the contest for the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, some years ago. Authority can, however, be quoted against such assumption. In old times the space in a plan was greater than was needed, but now we seldom have space for the requirements, and we are forced to make our plans very compact. In general, the problem is to provide for a congregation worshipping toward one point, and how they shall be placed that they may hear the preacher. It would seem under ordinary conditions it is not necessary for every person to be able to see the whole of the chancel or platform. The altar or desk, etc., as the case may be, should be the marked object, and all else lead up to it, by giving it a most dignified appearance, more than by making it visible to every one in the church. If the

whole interest centres here, it does not matter so much whether this is always visible. If this be not so, architects must look to the theatre for their plan, not to the fine old churches of mediaeval times. It should be a good room in which to listen to discourse, where every word should be heard by all. To attain this it is not necessary always to make an undivided hall, except up to a fair size. When it is required to roof over a space of 60 feet or more, if a chancel is used, one of this width would be out of scale and proportion, and produce a chancel of great cost and inconvenient proportions. It is often, therefore, found advisable to divide up this space, with a central nave and side aisles with dividing arches, which should not be too massive, nor interfere with the unity of the whole audience room. Then the chancel, naturally in the centre of the nave, takes its proper size and proportion. In recent years the width of aisles has been more and more reduced, often becoming a mere passage next the wall, but even this helps wonderfully in spans of 60 feet or thereabouts, as it, for one thing, permits the side walls being higher inside, doing away with that "squatty" look, the dread of all Church Committees, and helps to insure, with the open timber trusses, good acoustic properties. The common sense principle, that the church interior and exterior should be designed at the same time, seems often to have been forgotten these days.

The interior and exterior should be perfectly correlated. It is a mistaken idea, when one considers the spirit of Gothic art to consist of irregularity and quaintness. A church as well as any other monumental building should have a symmetrical plan and form, if the size and shape of the lot permits. The irregularity of plan, etc., of the old churches is the result of necessity or accident, or of later additions, and is perhaps more noticeable of the Elizabethan than of the earlier work. It has been said



ROCHESTER CATHEDRAL.

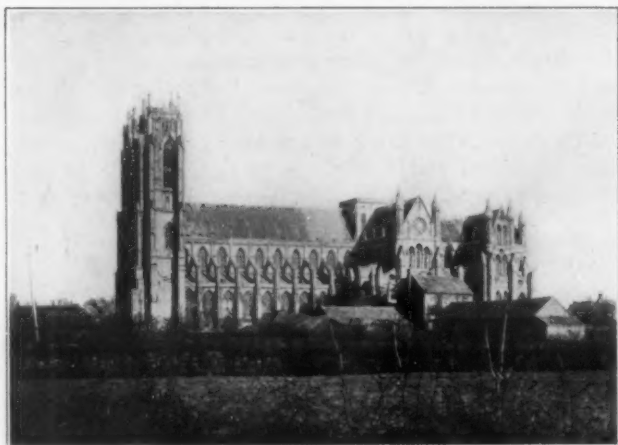
that "The pointed style is indeed a style of liberty, but not of lawlessness. Laws, though self-imposed, are essential to nobility in art. Without them, freedom becomes licentiousness, refinement becomes mere prettiness, and originality descends to eccentricity and vulgarity. The first architectural law is to do the right thing in the right way in the right place, not because it is 'Gothic' or correct, but because it is right."

If one can so design a church that those who can read architecture will feel that the exterior and the interior and all their parts are organically connected, it is half the problem. The rest will be provided by artistic in-



stinct. If a church is to have a tower see to it that it is located in such a position that it will count best with the mass, and so as not to interfere with the unity of the whole. In short, be so grouped that the whole will look the most dignified from the greatest number of views. When there is a shortness of funds, rather than have a poor, thin tower, have none at all. A church can be complete without it. If a tower at all, it should be a "*tour de force*." The money spent on a poor tower is wasted, and could be spent to a better advantage in other places. If a tower, therefore, let it be a good fat one and imposing.

A congregation does not enter in a crowd, but leaves in a crowd. Therefore, while ample means of egress are necessary, fewer doors will serve for entrance. It would seem, then, that it would be well in a warmed and ventilated church to prevent any unnecessary cold air entering, by keeping as many doors as possible closed, opening all for egress. The door used for entrance, therefore, should have a porch protecting it. With a tower at the corner or at the front, and the principal doors here, the tower serves as an open porch. Doors from this into a vestibule at the west end of the church, running its whole width, covered over inside by the floor of the western end gallery, forms a common and convenient arrangement. The openings from this vestibule, or "narthex," as our learned contemporaries might call it, into the church, would be at the end of the pew aisles, and the



BEVERLY MINSTER.

vertical walls above the backs of the last pews, made into a simple cusped tracery, panels filled with plain, clear leaded glass, makes a fine, spacious vestibule, out of which can ascend the stairs to the gallery, and in which the departing congregation can adjust their wraps and have a parting word. Thus the people would be protected from cold draughts.

The whole interior may be spoiled by badly placed windows. There should be sufficient to evenly diffuse light where it is needed. It is not needed up under the roof. In these latitudes the number of pleasant, sunshiny days is few compared with the dull ones. There should be light enough for the dark ones, so that there shall be fewer days in which it shall be necessary to use artificial light, which adds to the cost of maintenance. There may result from this on certain days too strong a light from certain windows. If so, this can be easily tempered by simple shades. The "dim, religious light" should not be so dim as to be expensive to maintain. The higher the windows are from the floor the better, both aesthetically

and practically, for the exclusion of draughts, etc. For another reason, see in Acts xx, 9-11, what happened to Eutychus, who fell into a deep sleep in a window as "Paul was long preaching." In city churches the light should mostly come from the clerestory windows, thereby excluding noise from passing vehicles, etc. Great care should be taken in designing the east window, if one is used. If, besides the east window, there is also light from the sides of the chancel, the results are much better. In fact, the light from the sides without the large east window is much more comfortable for the congregation, as they will not, while listening to the services, be obliged to study the usual intricate design of glass usually put here. One can never forget the sensation of pleasure, when first entering the principal doors of St. Ouen at Rouen, and beholding through the rich gloom the finely proportioned, long, slitlike windows at the east end filled with exquisite glass. It is one of the memories of European travel which lasts to the end.

The subject of pews is important. Columns, if any, should be spaced so that the pews shall arrange properly with them. They should be comfortable to sit in, but not to sleep in, convenient to kneel in, and backs not too high. The pew ends should be of simple design, but not less than two and one-half inches thick, as thin pews always lend an air of cheapness. Fantastic pew ends are in poor taste. The spacing of pews varies greatly. A well known English authority says they may vary from 34 inches to 38 inches from back to back. This is liberal, and in this country it is often 2 feet 8 inches or 2 feet 9 inches, and from 18 inches to 20 inches in width per person.

The heating and ventilation and lighting of the church are most important. Apparatus are often condemned when they are not at fault. A church cannot be left to cool six days, and then by lighting a fire Sunday morning expect it to be warm by ten o'clock. A church contains a great amount of air, and it requires time to raise it to a proper temperature with the apparatus which a church is willing to pay for. It is most important to have a competent and able man to run it, to pay more for sex-ton and less for coal. In general a simple system of indirect steam should be employed, the air warmed by passing through stacks of radiators in the basement, and admitted, if possible, through floor registers under each window, for the coldest surface is that of the glass. This can be reinforced elsewhere by the help of radiators when in not too conspicuous or inconvenient places. Stacks of radiators of the simplest form, without ornamentation of any kind, painted black, are by no means objectionable, because they are well designed for their purpose. They will warm one when everything else fails. The outlet for the foul air can be easily arranged at the face of the platform, or about the east end of the church, the convenience for this of course depending upon the character of the church. This foul air can be taken up to above the roof in a brick duct warmed by the boiler flue passing up in the same chimney, and reinforced by a heated coil. It should be provided with a damper near the top, and each outlet, at or near the church floor, should have a heated coil or radiator to accelerate the air current. In summer, when no heating boiler is needed, a small auxiliary boiler should be provided for this purpose. It is well to provide two heating boilers, both to be used only when the coldest weather requires it.

The artificial lighting of a church should never be arranged by rows of lights following the architectural



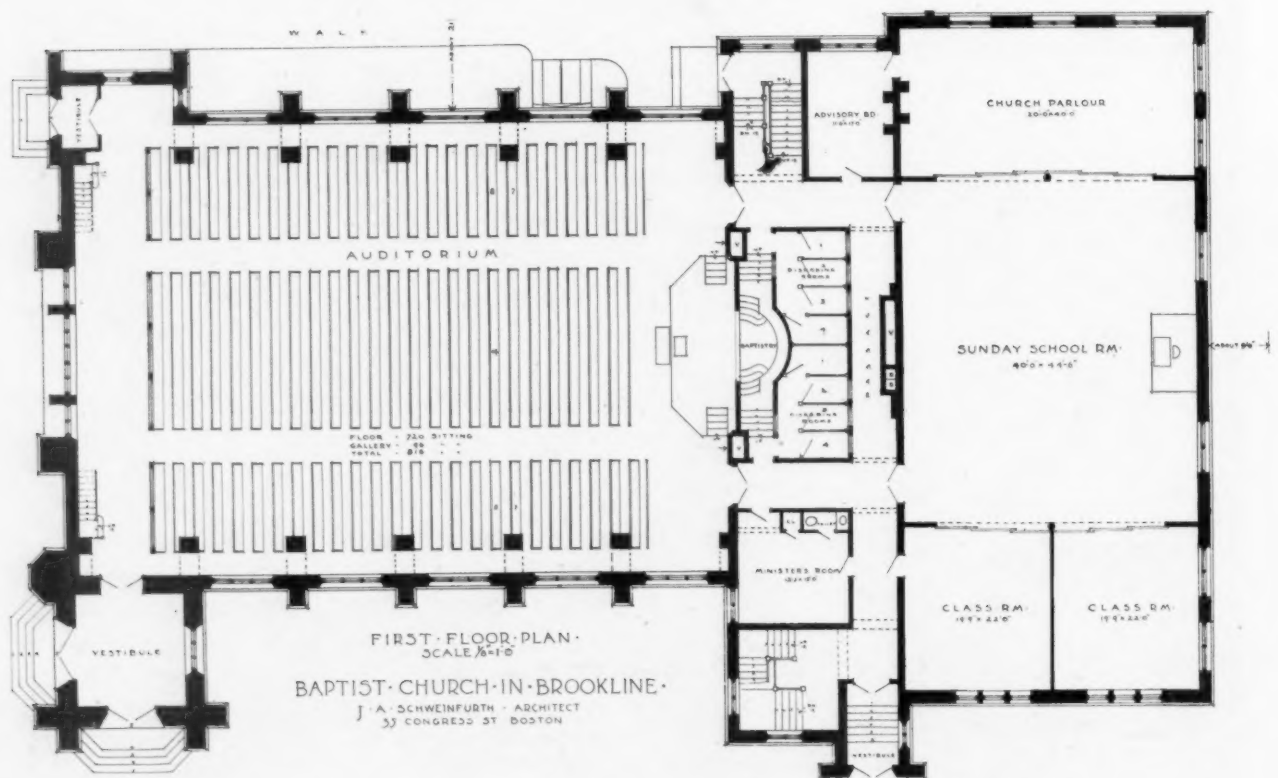
RAPTIST CHURCH, AMHERST, MASS.

Mr. Elliott Lynch, Architect.

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February 26, 1908.

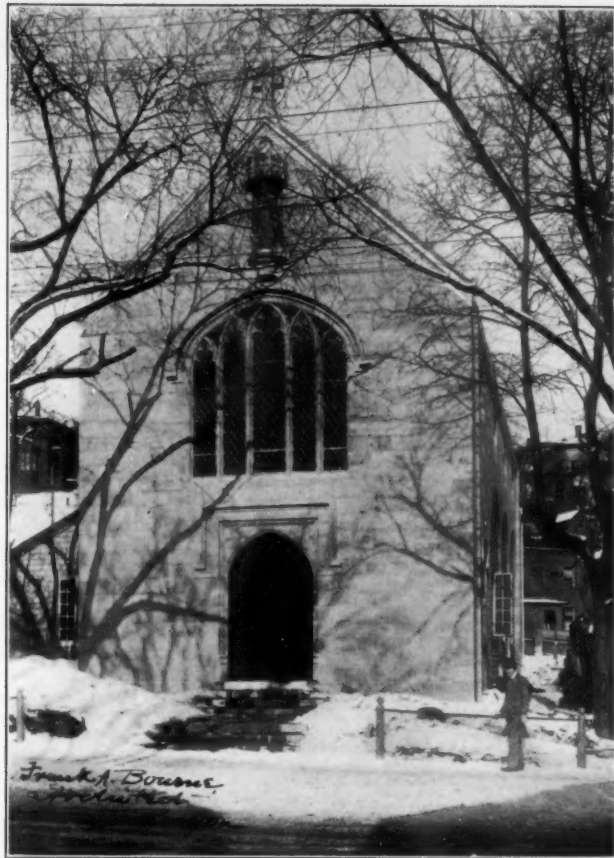
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BAPTIST CHURCH, BROOKLINE, MASS.

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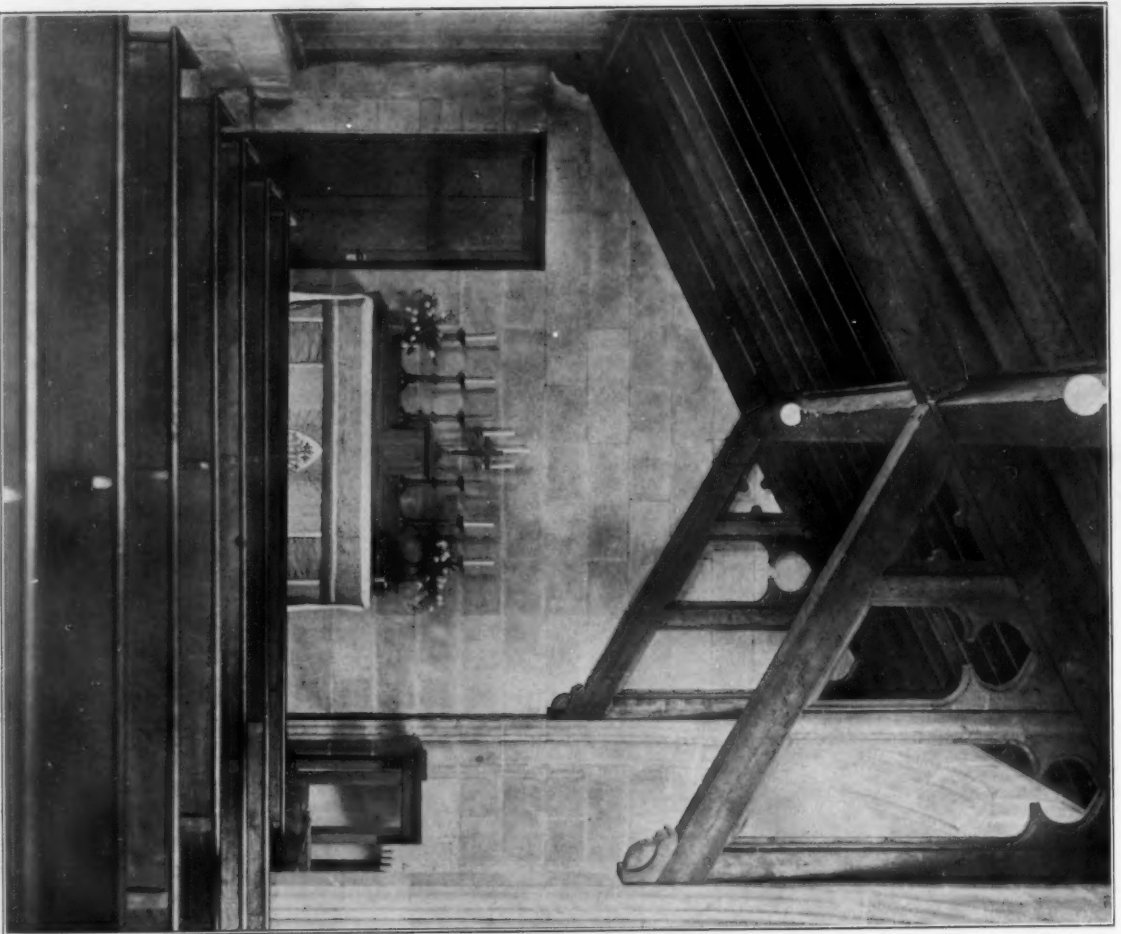




ST. LUKE'S (EPISCOPAL) CHURCH, CHELSEA, MASS.  
Mr. Frank A. Bourne, Architect.



INTERIOR, MADISON AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.  
Messrs. J. E. Ware & Sons, Architects.



INTERIOR: ST. LUKE'S (EPISCOPAL) CHURCH, CHELSEA, MASS.

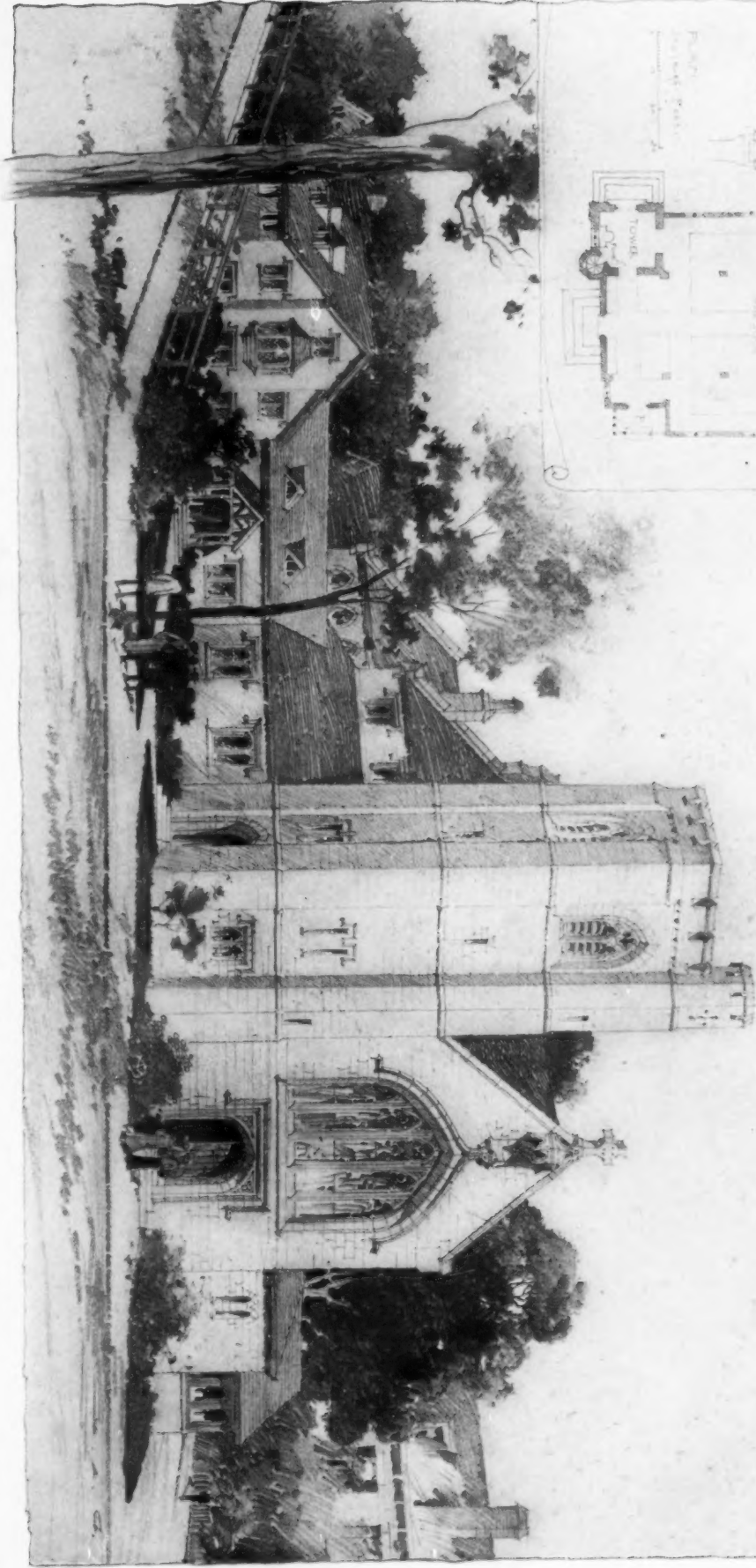
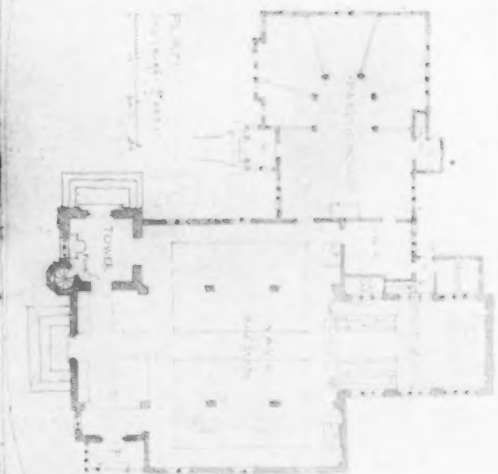
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# St. Luke's



PERSPECTIVE: ST. LUKE'S (EPISCOPAL) CHURCH, CHELSEA, MASS.

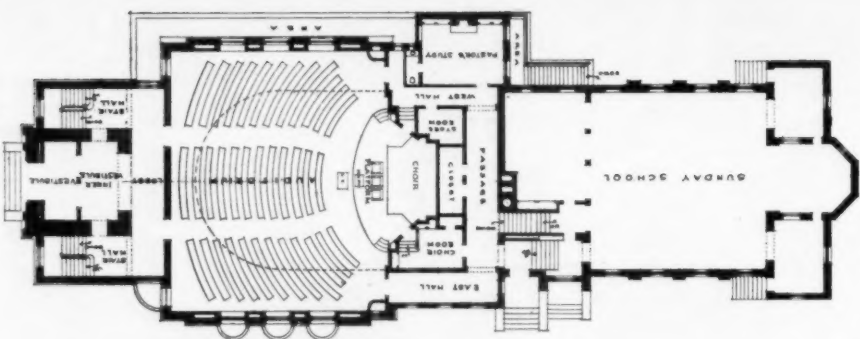
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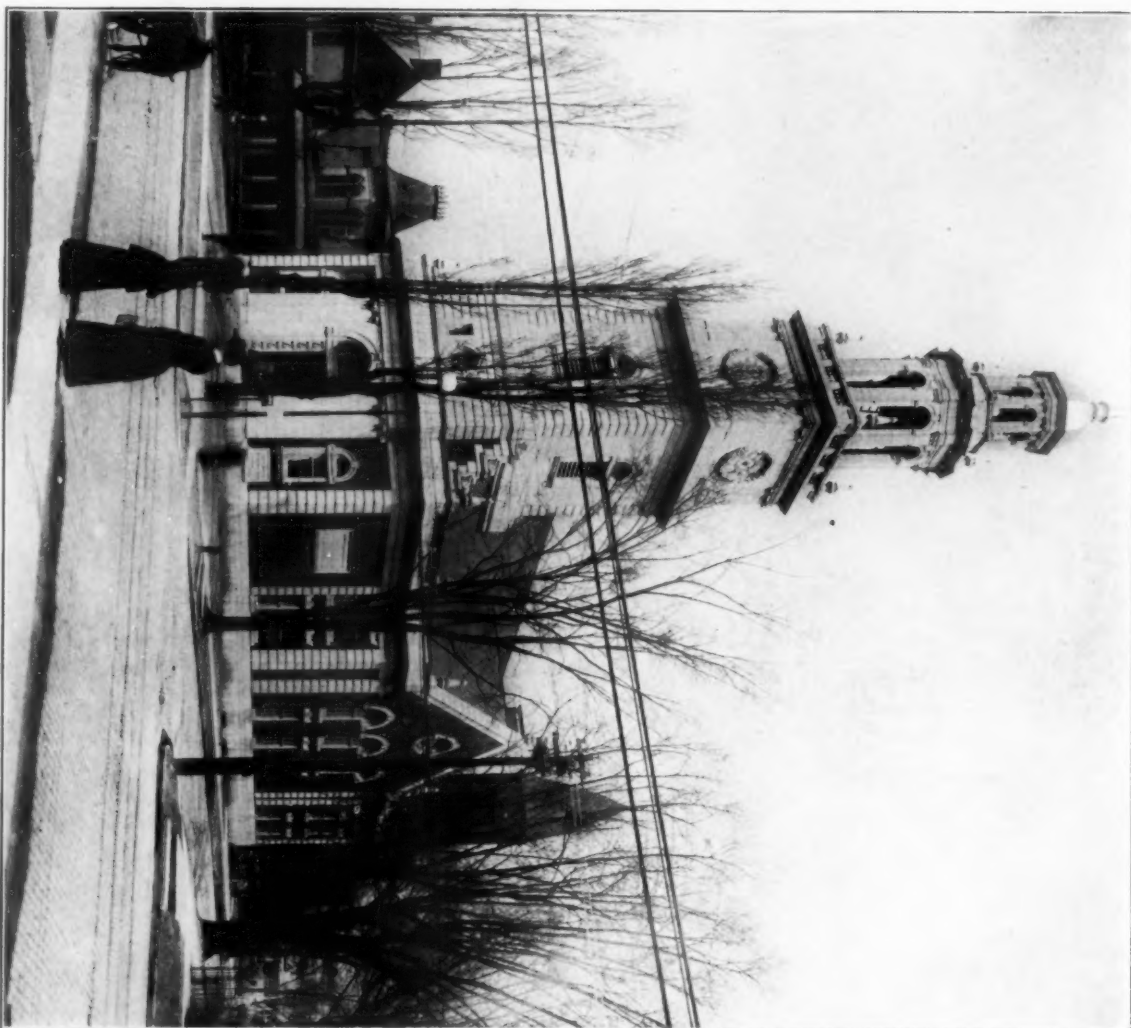
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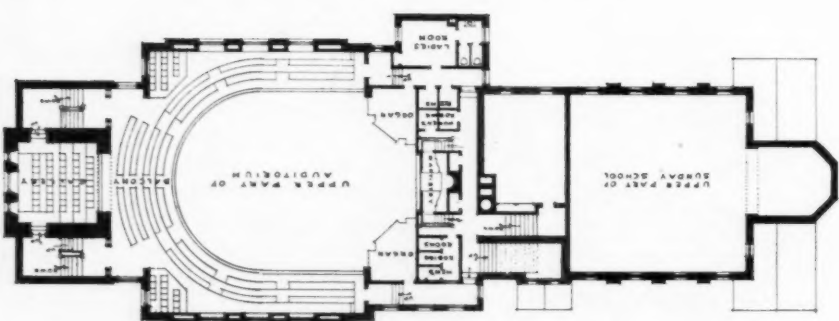
FIRST FLOOR PLAN.



EAST END BAPTIST CHURCH, CLEVELAND.

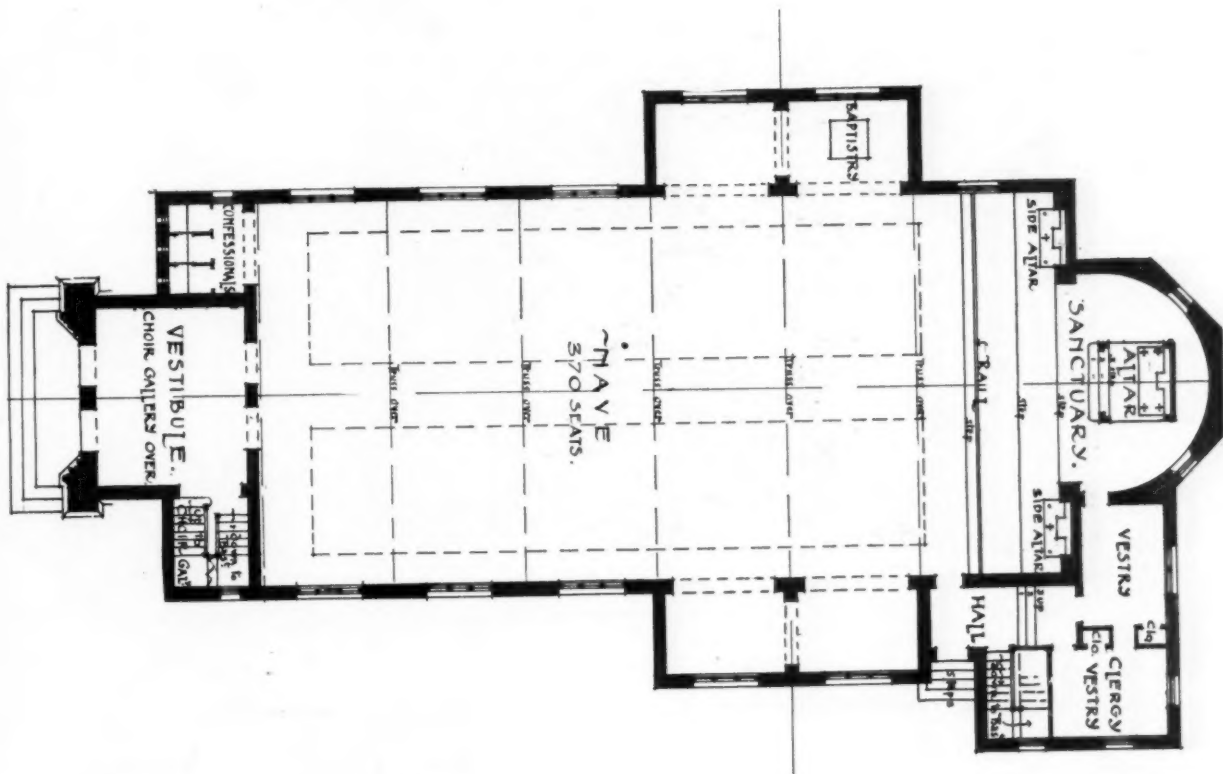
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SECOND FLOOR PLAN.

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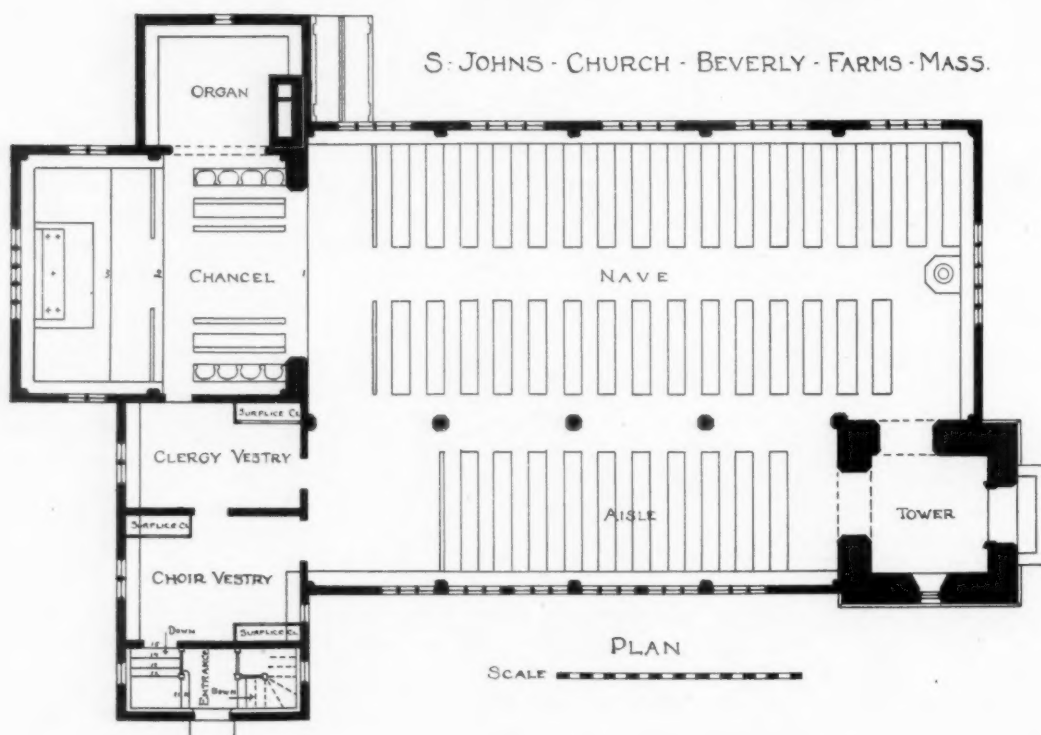
ITALIAN CHURCH OF THE MOTHER OF SORROW, RUTLAND, VT.

Mr. Arthur N. Smith, Architect.

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ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, BEVERLY FARMS, MASS.

Mr. Henry Vaughan, Architect.



members, but should be taken advantage of to increase the architectural effect. For instance, if there is a row of trusses, the chandeliers should hang down from the roof between the trusses, then the rows of these lights will add to the apparent length of the building and help to furnish the church. A light hung from the end of, or a member of, a truss, always loses much in effectiveness, from the shortness of its support.

The fixtures should be exceedingly simple and not so elaborate as to attract the admiration of any one. There are many churches built with such an elaborate and expensive central chandelier, that the ordinary observer on entering will remark, "What a fine, expensive chandelier!" Such fittings of a church are its jewelry, and as every one knows, the jewelry worn by a well dressed person is not so conspicuous as to be remarked. The simple electric (sometimes combination) fixtures hanging by long, simple chains, cords, or tubes one sees in the modern English churches are exceedingly appropriate and fine. If electric lights are used, some method of arrangement of lights can be used so that the lights will not shine direct into people's eyes, as has been done in some cases recently in this country.

For good modern church work, study the designs at first hand of J. D. Sedding, George F. Bodley, Leonard Stokes, H. Wilson and many others one will find in the back numbers of "Building News," "Academy Architecture" and other English architectural publications.

There is such a multiplicity of detail even in such a simple proposition as a church, that, with the Building Committee composed as they often are, it is no small triumph for an architect, when he has finished his work, to have them frankly admit that "It is a beautiful church," and that they were right in not having a competition, that they have better results than if they had one. A Building Committee often "order" certain things to be done which an architect knows are not correct and will hurt the ensemble. It is his duty then to frankly tell them so, and if necessary, prove it to them. A Building Committee which is not open to conviction is not serving its master behind it, the Church, well. An architect who will not have the courage of his convictions and tactfully and with politeness tell them what is just and right and proper, and seek to have it done, is not fair to himself or to his profession, and misses one of the too few opportunities which are becoming rarer every day.

To show the humorous side of a serious calling:

An architect in a large Western city, a recognized authority on building construction throughout the country, and well known for his able and careful superintendence, tells of an occasion when he was reading the specifications of a church building to the Building Committee, he was ordered to change, wherever it occurred, his words "all shall be satisfactory to the architect," to "all shall be satisfactory to the Building Committee."

In conclusion: The desired cost should always be borne in mind by the architect. There is neither pleasure nor profit in "cutting down drawings." There is great satisfaction to the architect and Building Committee when they find that the work comes within their limit of cost. The architect can dream, but let him dream "right." It is a rude awakening when he finds his dream costs too much to materialize, and it weakens his position with business men. Let him from the start keep in mind the cost of it all; and as builders' bids often vary on careful drawings and specifications from 10 per cent to 33 1-3 per

cent, it will be seen that this is by no means easy, and this fact is a strong argument against architectural competitions. If builders who supply labor and materials vary so much, how can an architect be expected to "guess" nearer, and he is often tempted to guess as the Committee desire, to insure his success in the competition? If he will proceed on the principle that the people like to be fooled, to dazzle them with promises which cannot properly be fulfilled, and there are, apparently, people who like this method, it must necessarily, in the long run, lead to disaster. To realize one's impossible dreams, by employing inferior builders, is also disastrous in the end, sometimes long delayed though it may be, to the builder, the architect and the owners. On the other hand, establish a quality in one's work, and design in accordance therewith, so that when there is a lack of funds the result will not look cheap. A House of God, above all, should not look as if built grudgingly. A first quality limestone is better than a third quality marble, and a first quality of brick better than an inferior quality of stone. A good dressmaker or tailor can put style into the cheapest and simplest material. If one must design in an inferior material, let it be in a rich and plentiful way, and undisguised. Cut your garment according to your cloth, and treat all simply and frankly. If you cannot design in gold, diamonds and rubies, and must work in lead, copper or wood, do it in a great way, or not at all. Let Building Committees, when their ambitions are larger than their purse, and architects who are anxious to gamble, recall Bardolph's admonition:

"When we mean to build,

We first survey the plot, then draw the model:

And, when we see the figure of the house,

Then must we rate the cost of the erection:

Which if we find outweighs ability,

What do we then, but draw anew the model

In fewer offices; or, at least, desist

To build at all?"

—Second Part, King Henry IV, Act I, Scene 3.

### The Hand Camera for Architects

THE hand camera, as a means of recording the progress of construction, or as a companion afield to secure notes of detail or other interesting bits, is a much neglected and a most valuable aid to the architect in his daily work. Even the busiest man may find the hand camera a valuable assistant. If, as is sometimes urged, the pictures are too small to be of value, it is well to know the possibilities of enlarging. At the 1907 exhibition of the Architectural League in this city one of the largest, if not the largest, exhibits was composed entirely of enlargements, some of these measuring five feet in length. None of these were made from negatives larger than ten by eight inches, and among the lot were four, twenty-eight inches in length, made from film, hand camera negatives only  $3\frac{1}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$  inches, or what is known as postal card size. An architect's office equipped with a good hand camera and a modern developing machine is prepared for photographic work of almost every description, with perhaps the exception of copying plans. The manipulation of the camera needs little, if any, skill, and the developing by daylight with a developing machine can be entrusted to the office boy, as it presents no technical difficulties. The prints may be made on blue paper, kept in albums for ready refer-

ence. The whole process does not require a dark room, nor is it untidy. If one-half the care is exercised in making small negatives with a hand camera that one feels called upon to take in making larger exposures, the results will be equally satisfactory.

A few hints as to hand camera work as applied to architectural photography may be of value.

If in a photograph the vertical lines are not parallel, it indicates the camera has not been held level. The beginner in his effort to secure the top of a building, or any object whose angle is greater than that of his lens, will tilt the camera. The result will be distortion and incorrect perspective. If the top of the plate cuts off the top of the object, the point of view must be higher, or else more distant. In the case of photographing detail, exaggerated foreground may be overcome by standing with the back to the subject to be photographed, holding the camera upside down at arm's length above the head, and, with head thrown back, view the object through the finder. Doorways, windows and the lower parts of buildings may be successfully photographed in this way.

It must be borne in mind that any camera held in the hand admits only of a rapid exposure, or a "snap-shot." This necessitates a rapid lens, or one that will work with good definition at a large aperture. If it is possible to rest the camera on some rigid support, a "time exposure" can be made with a minimum opening or "diaphragm," and the resulting negatives will be sufficiently sharp to admit of enlargement up to ten or fifteen diameters.

The writer has seen many negatives made by architects or members of their office, and has been surprised to note how completely in many instances the subject of lighting has been ignored.

With the exception of perhaps constructive detail, pictures made on a gray day are flat and uninteresting, as they lack contrast and modeling. The camera should never be pointed towards the sun, or in any direction where direct sunlight may enter the lens.

After many years' experience in photographing architectural subjects it has been found that a point of view where the shadows come towards you, thus giving variety to the various planes and projections of the building, yields best results.

In making notes with the hand camera of interiors, the problem of exposure is complicated by many different conditions.

The volume of outdoor light entering the room, the color of the walls and furnishings, all must be considered. Lest the architect who might like to try his hand at hand camera work be discouraged at the outset, it is best to state that after one or two attempts he can readily learn the approximate exposure and start on the road to good results. An under-exposed negative is hopeless, but one that is overexposed will yield much detail, but be "thin" in quality. This is easily overcome by printing in a weak light, and not in direct sunlight.

Avoid, if possible, pointing the camera at windows, but, if you must, pull down the shades and let the light enter at back of camera. For a trial exposure on a sunny day, on the average domestic interior, stop the camera to *f. 32* and give about eight minutes. If the room is furnished in deep reds, maroons or dark greens, ten or twelve minutes will be better. If there are no furnishings, if the room is bare, with white walls, four or five minutes, or even less, will be sufficient. Don't be afraid of a little over-exposure. The developing machine will take care of that.

## ILLUSTRATIONS

BAPTIST CHURCH IN BROOKLINE, MASS. J. A. SCHWEINFURTH, ARCHITECT.

This building, at the corner of Park and Beacon Streets, costing about \$100,000, is built of Brighton stone and trimmed with Indiana limestone. The auditorium will seat about 800 people. Beacon Street at this point is rapidly taking on the character of a city street, and this church has been designed, as near as the funds will permit, to be a city church, with more refinement of design and detail than would be necessary for a more suburban location. This church has certain features in its design that will show at once that it is a Baptist church rather than an Episcopal church or a church of other denomination.

There are two entrances in the main tower, and one in the small tower from Webster Street, leading into a vestibule under the gallery of the church, enclosed in a simple carved wood and leaded glass screen.

In the auditorium, side aisles are marked by a series of massive columns supporting a series of vaults. At the end of each vault the walls of the church are large traceried leaded glass windows. Over the gallery at the front of the church is one large ornamental traceried window, which gives a great opportunity for a large memorial window.

The preacher's platform is at the end of the church, and from this opens the baptistry, a feature of the church. It is at the back of the platform, surrounded by carved tracery, and will always be in plain sight of the congregation. The audience can thus see the progress of the baptismal rites without leaving their pews. There will have to be no taking up of floors in sections or rearrangement at any time in any part of the church in order to prepare for baptism.

The baptistry is semicircular in plan, simply decorated in mar-

ble and gold, and will be lighted by invisible electric lights; running about the back of this semicircular baptistry is a marble shelf to hold plants. The green leaves against the gold background will make a pleasant decoration at all times.

Back of the baptistry is a series of small robing rooms with tiled floor, arranged to drain properly, and from passage at end of these there leads an incline or "beach" down into the baptistry.

Immediately over the baptistry is the choir gallery, seating twenty-five or thirty singers, and back of this is the organ chamber. The choir gallery is back of a massive arch, with a vaulted top, and back of the choir gallery is another massive arch enclosing the organ screen. This organ screen is in the shape of a large, unglazed traceried window, with the gilded organ pipes showing behind the screen. This large, traceried organ screen at one end of the church, with a similar large, traceried window symmetrically disposed over the gallery at the opposite end being distinctive features in the church.

The roof of the auditorium is an open timber trussed roof with massive trusses, with carved angels at each end of the hammer beams, in the English Gothic style.

Immediately back of the auditorium is the Sunday school department. This is entered from Park street on the side and also from Webster street, and has two entrances from the church auditorium. The basement contains coat and toilet rooms for men and women, a large social hall, serving room, store-room and kitchen, janitor's room, and under the rear part of the main church is the heating and ventilating apparatus.

The first floor of the Sunday school wing contains two large classrooms at the end toward Park street, and a large church parlor with a fireplace at the rear end, all opening by the means



of sliding and folding doors into a large Sunday school auditorium, about 40 feet by 50 feet, running up the full height of the building to an open-finished roof. This auditorium is lighted by means of long, leaded glass windows at the sides. Near the church auditorium is located the advisory committee's room and the minister's room, with toilet, coat closet, etc.

The second floor of the Sunday school wing contains a gallery running about three sides, and opening into the gallery at front and rear by means of large sliding and folding doors are classrooms. This gallery is wide enough to contain seats, so that the occupants of the classrooms can, when desired, sit in the gallery, where they can both see and hear the proceedings on the floor of the Sunday school auditorium below.

Over the minister's study there is a large choir room communicating with the stair hall and with choir gallery. There are ample toilet and coat room accommodations throughout the edifice.

BAPTIST CHURCH AT AMHERST, MASS. PERSPECTIVE VIEW, SHOWING ALTERATIONS BY MR. ELLERT LYNCH, ARCHITECT.

INTERIOR VIEW, MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK, PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. MESSRS. JAMES E. WARE & SONS, ARCHITECTS.

ST. LUKE'S (EPISCOPAL) CHURCH, AMHERST, MASS. MR. FRANK A. BOURNE, ARCHITECT.

St. Luke's Church is an example in which concrete is the building material throughout. With the exception of the foundation walls below the ground, which were of rough local stone, the woodwork of the doors, roof and temporary walls and furniture, and the leaded glass, concrete in different forms is used throughout. The floor is a heavy layer of concrete directly on the carefully drained surface of the ground. The hot-air heating apparatus is in a tunnel  $3\frac{1}{2}$  feet wide under the centre aisle, enlarged at the heaters and connected at two points to the outside for fresh air supply. The floors of these spaces are cemented, the walls are monolithic concrete, 8 inches thick, cast in place in wooden forms, since removed. The ceiling,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  feet above the floor, is concrete reinforced with expanded metal throughout, forming part of the floor of the church. A few steel beams were used in the floor over the open space, where the span was greatest.

The regular size of the stone used in the walls is  $32 \times 12 \times 12$  inches, with two four-inch hollow spaces in the interior. The corner blocks are L-shaped, 16 inches across the ends, adding greatly to the apparent and real strength of the walls.

The large blocks cost less to lay than limestone. There was less danger of staining, as ordinary cement mortar could be used if the surface of the block was wiped off while mortar was wet. The large blocks cost slightly less to make than the usual  $8 \times 16 \times 12$ -inch, but slightly more to lay, as a hand hoist was necessary with a horizontal track over the wall. The effect of the large blocks is much better.

The dimensions of St. Luke's Church are as follows: Chancel,  $24 \times 34$ , 816 square feet; nave,  $25 \times 61$ ; walls, approximately 299 square feet, 1,525 square feet, 2,640 square feet, 34 feet high (89,760 cubic feet); north aisle,  $16 \times 46$ , 736; sacristy and choir room,  $16 \times 31$ , 496; walls, 299 square feet, 1,531 square feet, 18 feet high, 27,758 cubic feet; outside dimensions,  $43 \times 97$ , 4,171 square feet, 117,518 cubic feet. Floor, 250 seats; gallery, 75 seats; total, 325 seats; 4,171 square feet at \$3.35 per square foot, \$14,000, cost of work; 2,640 square feet, at \$4.25 per square foot, \$11,220, cost of concrete part; 1,531 square feet, at \$1.80 per square foot, \$2,780, cost of wood part; 117,518 cubic feet at 12 cents per cubic foot, \$14,000; 325 seats, at \$43, \$14,000; 325 seats at 13 square feet per seat, 3,573 square feet, area inside walls; 250 square feet at 9 square feet per seat, 2,301 square feet, area nave and north aisle. This shows liberal allowance for aisles as well as for chancel, as ordinary audience rooms allow 7 square feet per seat.

The saving of expense resulted from the slightly lower cost of the machine-made blocks below the cost of brick and of the moulded work and tracery, cast in plaster moulds, somewhat less than cut stone for single pieces, and much less where the moulds could be used over and over. A great saving was also made in the fact that the back of the block, with care in handling, was sufficiently good in texture and more than satisfactory in its slightly varying tones, for the interior of the church, conse-

quently a plasterer did not enter the building. The answers to the questions in the application for a permit for a building so immune to fire as this must have been amusing: No furring, consequently no fire-stopping. Not a lath was used.

EAST END BAPTIST CHURCH, CLEVELAND, O. HUBBELL & BENES.

The East End Baptist Church is an extension of the original brick church, which was built several years ago and which is now used as Sunday school until such time as it will be possible for the congregation to erect a Sunday school of adequate proportions.

The exterior of the church is of red pressed brick and white terra cotta with a black slate roof, the principal feature being the colonial tower on the front.

In the basement is the heating plant, kitchen and a large room used for lectures and social gatherings.

On the first floor is an auditorium with balcony and gallery above, having a total seating capacity of six hundred.

The unique feature of the interior is the arrangement of what might be called the "working part" of the church. The platform contains the minister's pulpit, back of which are the seats for the minister and his assistants, back of these the organ console, back of this the choir, while above and back of the choir is the baptistry, which is arranged in such a manner that the minister and candidates can enter and leave without being seen, while during the ceremony of baptism they are in full view of the audience.

THE ITALIAN CHURCH OF THE MOTHER OF SORROW, RUTLAND, VT. MR. ARTHUR N. SMITH, ARCHITECT.

The church is being erected on an elevated plateau on the outskirts of the City of Rutland, Vt., the site commanding a fine view of the surrounding mountains.

The grade course and steps will be of local tooled marble, all other trimmings of "Roman stone," a grey buff cast concrete made by a patent process, walls of local, red, selected common brick, laid in Flemish bond with coarse white joints, the roof covered with Spanish pattern green glazed tiles, and the tile will also be used to cap off the upper surfaces of gable buttresses.

Figure work will be executed in marble.

The scheme of the interior divides the nave into six bays longitudinally marked by the trusses; the span of the nave is divided into four parts, the width of two parts nearest the centre being let up into the roof with a plain barrel vault, while the one part on each side is treated with a flat ceiling, the wooden tie and king post of the trusses showing in the vaulted part of ceiling and the tie as ribs on the flat part at sides.

The entire interior, walls and ceiling will be plastered to give effect to a scheme of color decoration.

For the present the windows will be filled with "cathedral" glass in one tint of green, later it is the intention to use a painted glass of appropriate subject and color in connection with the decorative plan.

It is hoped to have the chancel finished on floor and the sides to proper height and the altar in colored local marbles.

The basement will be used mainly for school and assembly purposes.

Building will be heated by steam and lighted by electricity and gas.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, BEVERLY FARMS, MASS. MR. HENRY VAUGHN, ARCHITECT.

St. John's Church, Beverly Farms, was built in 1902 at a cost of \$17,000. It is a one-aisle church with a seating capacity of 230. The tower and the walls up to the under side of the aisle window sills are of seam-faced granite, with cut granite quoins. Above this the walls are of what is technically called half-timber work. The nave piers, arcading, and all interior finish is of cypress. The chancel roof is boarded on the under side of rafters, straps and collar beams.

#### Additional Illustrations in the International Edition.

PULPIT: THE CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF ST. STEPHEN, VIENNA, AUSTRIA.  
PULPIT: STRASBOURG CATHEDRAL, ALSACE-LORRAINE.



# THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

## AND BUILDING NEWS

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| The Program of Competition Issued by the New York<br>State Commission on New Prisons. |    |

THERE will be we believe a general feeling among architects that the Commission on New Prisons in issuing the program of competition for the proposed new Sing Sing prison plant has not acquitted itself with great credit, and that the state architect is placed in an embarrassing position by having his recommendations with reference to the conditions of the program ignored while he is called upon by law to act as a member of the Board of Award, and one that if misunderstood by the profession and public might injure him immeasurably, is readily apparent. As a consequence of its failure to be guided by these recommendations of the state official whose office and acknowledged familiarity with the subject should have made his services eagerly sought, the Commission has put forth a program which can scarcely be considered otherwise than unfortunate and ill-advised in many of its provisions. The requirement calling for sixteen sheets of drawings 30 inches by 50 inches, each containing an average of six individual drawings, appears excessive, unreasonable and useless. An enormous amount of work is entailed and when it is considered that more than one-half of the drawings must be made to one-eighth inch scale, a condition in itself severe, and all are to be executed in India ink, it will be realized that in this particular the conditions are probably without parallel. And why an architect capable of presenting a suitable general scheme or plan and acceptable designs for the principal buildings should be required to demonstrate his ability to design lumber sheds, wagon houses, blacksmith shops and such minor structures is quite incomprehensible. Not only is this vast amount of work unnecessary and valueless in making an award, but the condition will undoubtedly operate to deter many able architects from entering the competition.

ANOTHER condition the wisdom of which might be questioned is that of time allowed. As the drawings must be delivered to the Commission in Albany on April fifteenth, and but few of the prospective competitors received the program of competition before February fifteenth, barely sixty days were allowed to accomplish the immense amount of study and work demanded. That only those offices in which there is little work demanding immediate attention can hope to comply with this requirement seems quite probable; which, of course, is in effect equivalent to limiting the competition to this class. Considering the time that has elapsed while the preliminaries have been in process of adjustment, the necessity for such great haste in the preparation of competitive plans is not apparent.

THE small amount of definite information given and the large amount of detail requested in connection with these competitive drawings is more remarkable than praiseworthy. One might almost be led to believe that competition sketches had become confounded in the minds of the Commissioners with working plans and specifications. The program reads:

"In this competition it will be necessary for architects to set forth very fully the materials to be used both outside and inside, and to present floor plans covering all rooms, even toilet rooms, clothes closets, store rooms and the like. . . . The grade and quality of the material and the finish of the different buildings must be clearly stated and an estimate of cost submitted. Such estimate should be accurate and the accuracy of estimates will be considered in making the award; and if the same, by comparison or examination, prove to be improper or insufficient, the award may be withheld. In other words, the competitors are required to furnish a just and proper estimate of full cost, such estimate to be on the basis of civilian labor less ten per cent. for prison labor. This deduction to be on labor only, and not on cost of material."

While it would probably be entirely possible for an architect to present plans setting forth the great amount of detail requested, and also to prepare a specification covering fully the materials to be used, his being required to do so simply places a large amount of additional work upon him which is of no value whatever in the intelligent selection of a scheme and architect for the project in hand. There can be no reasonable doubt that these minor matters of plan and the choice of many materials will be modified, revised and redetermined after the architect has been selected and has had an opportunity of studying conditions, such as are not afforded and cannot be to all competitors, and to give weight to provisions of this kind is simply to decide the competition on non-essentials.

THE same observation might be made concerning the matter of an estimate upon which so much emphasis is laid in the program. It is not essential. To the practicing architect who realizes that estimates submitted by builders, based on carefully drawn and detailed working plans, supplemented by complete and definite specifications, for usual and familiar work presenting no element of risk, vary from five to fifty per cent., it would seem that being required to furnish "a just and proper estimate of full cost" based on sketch plans of work bound to be more or less unfamiliar, is about as difficult, but at the same time as reasonable and as useful as to require each competitor to submit an accurate estimate of the population of the state fifty years hence. The Commissioners could decide which was the "just and proper estimate" in one instance as well as the other. They would have the same opportunities for "comparison or examination" in both cases.

## Current News Section

### PERSONAL

That Philadelphia may reach the standard of artistic beauty maintained by many other large cities, Frank Miles Day advocated an increase of the tax rate in an address recently delivered before the City Club. He spoke on "Civic Progress" and with the aid of illustrations described the physical conditions of all the important cities of the country. In the course of his address Mr. Day said, among other things:

"It costs money to improve things as we would like to, and there should be a campaign of education to bring about a higher tax rate. But if these things are handled intelligently, not blindly, as we are handling our parkway, big improvements can be made with comparatively little cost to taxpayers. London paid \$30,000,000 for its park system, but \$22,000,000 of this money was brought back to the city by the sale of desirable sites adjoining its parks and drives. The city bought more ground than it needed in the first place and sold it at a big profit."

Dan Polk, brother of Willis Polk, architect, of San Francisco, Cal., died recently at Jersey City, N. J., at the age of thirty-eight years. Mr. Polk was not only a well-known architect on the Pacific Coast, but also a musician of considerable ability.

L. A. Blood and R. M. Hyde, of Chicago, Ill., have purchased the architectural business of Earl Witherbee, of Sterling, Ill., who retires from active practice on account of ill health.

### EXHIBITIONS

#### THE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL ARCHITECTURAL EXHIBITION, PHILADELPHIA

#### THE T SQUARE CLUB AND THE PHILADELPHIA CHAPTER, AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

The Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts begs to announce under its patronage an Architectural Exhibition by the T Square Club and the Philadelphia Chapter of the American Institute of Architects.

The Exhibition will be in the galleries of the Academy and will be open to the public on Monday, April 13, 1908, and close on Monday, May 3, 1908.

Toward the success of this Exhibition the co-operation of architects, mural painters and sculptors is cordially invited.

The Exhibition will consist of drawings in plan, elevation, section, perspective and detail, illustrative of structural, decorative and landscape architecture, photographs of executed or proposed work, sketches and paintings of decorative subjects and executed work in the applied arts.

Portrait busts and other sculpture and paintings not architectural in character will not be eligible.

It is desired, when practicable, that all perspectives and elevations be accompanied by carefully rendered plans of the same, and large scale drawings of details of

some portion of the work, as well as models of architectural detail and sculpture in wood and stone are requested, it being the special object of the Exhibition to show complete illustrations of individual, rather than a large number of incomplete works.

The committee particularly solicits exhibits of groups of drawings, models and cartoons illustrating in combination the architectural, sculptural and decorative scheme of a single important work.

All work intended for the Exhibition must be entered upon regular entry cards, which must be properly filled out and sent to the Academy by Saturday, March 7, 1908, and to avoid mistakes special care should be taken in making entries. Additional cards to those enclosed herewith may be obtained from the Academy.

Except as noted below, all work must be delivered prepaid by the exhibitors at the galleries of the Academy on or before Monday, March 16, 1908. All accepted exhibits will be returned at the expense of the management.

Work entered from the City of New York may be sent direct to the Academy, or be delivered unpacked to the Academy's agent, Messrs. W. S. Budworth & Son, 424 West Fifty-second Street, on or before Monday, March 16, 1908. Work accepted by the jury will be taken to Philadelphia without charge, and after the close of the Exhibition will be returned at the expense of the management. Work which the jury does not find available for exhibition must be promptly sent for to Messrs. Budworth & Son upon receipt of notification of the jury's action.

Work entered from the City of Boston may be sent direct to the Academy or be delivered unpacked to the Academy's agent, Messrs. Doll & Richards, 71 Newberry street, on or before Monday, March 16, 1908. Work accepted by the jury will be taken to Philadelphia without charge, and after the close of the Exhibition returned at the expense of the management. Work which the jury does not find available for exhibition must be promptly sent for to Messrs. Doll & Richards, upon receipt of notification of the jury's action.

Work which is not found available by the jury at its Philadelphia meeting will be returned promptly, but without further notice, while work accepted for exhibition will be promptly distributed at the close of the Exhibition. If it is desired that any change in return address is to be made it is especially requested that such change be announced to the Academy at the earliest possible time.

### NOTES AND CLIPPINGS

One of Munich's most ancient buildings, the Church of the Augustinians, now used as a toll-office, is threatened with destruction. It forms one of a fine group of buildings—the Jesuit Monastery, now the Academy of Sciences, the wonderfully decorative Renaissance church of St. Michael, and the twin-towered Frauen Kirche. As these buildings depend largely for their effect on the relation they bear to each other, the

demolition of any one of them would react on the remainder. The Augustinians' Church was built at the end of the XIVth century, and in 1620 was enlarged and magnificently decorated in the interior. It was desecrated in 1803, when its many treasures were scattered, including the fine organ, altars, and paintings by Rubens and others.

Twenty years ago the visitor to New York who approached the city by water first saw the spires of Trinity and St. Paul churches. These churches are now so encompassed by tall buildings that the only view possible is a bird's-eye one from the eeries of brick and stone that surround them. The efforts of the Committee on Old Paris, as shown by the accompanying clipping, might well be followed by cities in America, where landmarks and fine architectural features are being either razed or so encompassed as to lose their dignity and value as object lessons.

"The ancient Church of St. Séverin, at Paris, has by recent operations been disengaged from the structures which surrounded it, and the 'Vieux Paris' Committee have passed a resolution demanding that no new building on the site should be carried to such a height as to injure the effect of the church. It has also demanded the formation of a square which should isolate the church and keep open to view the fine XVth century cloister to the south of the tower.

The suggestive designs and plans for the new Episcopal Cathedral to be erected on the Crocker Block at California and Jones Streets were exhibited for the first time last Wednesday by Bishop Nichols at the diocesan house, 1215 Sacramento Street. They are the work of the late G. F. Bodley and C. S. Hall, London architects, who have made a specialty of church design and construction. The plans are tentative, being subject to revision by the committee, and even after acceptance it may be some time before they are carried into execution, as the cost of the building is approximately estimated at \$1,000,000.

The cathedral is designed 275 feet in length externally and 120 feet 4 inches across nave and aisles, the width of the nave being 37 feet. The transepts are 37 feet wide and 157 feet long internally. The height from floor to apex of ceiling is 85 feet. The central tower is 144 feet to the top of the parapet and 217 feet to the top of the spire. The towers on the California Street front are 180 feet to the top. The plan consists of nave and double aisles with chapels. The roofs are to be of wood treated with finely carved beams and boarded inside. The interior is amply lighted with clerestory windows.

The interior will have three chapels. There will be a fine sense of space at the crossing of the nave transepts under the central tower, and at the entrance leading to the chancel there is an oak screen vaulted and surmounted with a carved beam with the crucifixion. The California Street front has two spires.



## PENITENTIARY COMPETITION

We are advised by the Assistant Commissioner of the Interior at San Juan, Porto Rico, that competitors may, if they desire, submit all plans for new penitentiary at 1-16 inch to one foot scale.

## COURT DECISION

It is reported that the National Regulator Company, 334 Dearborn Street, Chicago, 1135 Broadway, New York, manufacturers of temperature regulating apparatus, have recently been favored by a decision of the Circuit Court of Appeals holding the Powers Patent, purporting to cover a thermostatic device for operating mixing dampers in flues, invalid.

## INDUSTRIAL INFORMATION

### MOLDED BRICK.

The possibilities of the artistic application of molded brick are well illustrated in an elaborate catalogue measuring 11x15 inches and of more than one hundred pages, recently issued by the Philadelphia and Boston Face Brick Co., of 165 Milk Street, Boston.

Brick of this character, in common with any modelled design intended for use on the exterior of buildings, should be broadly done to insure that effect of shadow and accent of color harmonies so important.

That this company realize the necessity for this is shown by the many outline drawings of the various patterns made by them. The possibilities of ornament as applied to door and window openings by the use of these brick is shown in a number of well executed drawings, and this catalogue would be valuable as a guide in planning work of this description.

While the highly decorative features of the Renaissance are more numerous shown, there is also presented many fine examples, suggested by existing work in Belgium and Holland, while to meet a constant demand there may also be found examples of the best Gothic mouldings.

### PURE WATER SUPPLY.

A catalogue received from the Ozone Company of America, 141 South Clinton Street, Chicago, sets forth a method designed to purify the supply of drinking water for buildings and institutions, taking the place of filters, and obviating the necessity of buying specially bottled spring or mineral water. Among the points of advantage claimed are the following: Simplicity of construction, ease of operation, inexpensive to maintain, automatic in action, and high efficiency.

### A CONCRETE MIXER.

We are in receipt of an interesting little booklet entitled "Concrete Safety," published by the Contractors Supply and Equipment Co., Old Colony Building, Chicago. While this pamphlet is written primarily in the interests of the Smith concrete mixer, and many reasons are given tending to show the superiority of concrete mixed by a "Smith" over that produced in any other way, much that is of interest and importance to those engaged in the design or erection of concrete structures is ably presented.

### A PURE PAINT.

In going over the Carter White Lead Co.'s 1908 booklet on "Pure Paint" we find much of interest to those called upon to select paints either for themselves or others. Many pertinent remarks are made, and good advice given on the general subject of pure paints and good painters. One point often overlooked is the relative cost of labor and materials which go to make up the item of expense in connection with painting. These are stated to be three-fourths labor and one-fourth materials. It would seem that a possible saving of 15 per cent. on one-fourth the cost, which would amount to less than 4 per cent. of the total cost of painting, by the selection of inferior materials, would be unjustified in any contingency. A set of model color schemes to assist the householder in selecting colors is furnished with the booklet, which may be had by addressing Carter White Lead Co., Chicago.

## BOOK NOTES

ENGLISH SHOP FRONTS—OLD AND NEW. A series of examples by leading architects, with descriptive notes and illustrations, by Horace Dan, M. S. Bird, E. C. Morgan Willmott, A. R. I. B. A. London: B. T. Batsford, 94 High Holborn; New York, William Helburn, 10 E. Sixteenth Street.

In the efforts making towards the city beautiful, nothing presents so good an object lesson to the people out of doors as attractive shop fronts. Here in New York, where well designed shop fronts are unfortunately the exception, our tradesmen depend on attractively arranged displays of merchandise to draw attention to their wares, and, while making a most effective picture, entirely ignore the frame, which, as everyone knows, adds so much to the effect by cutting in from disturbing surroundings. This interesting and well written book of more than forty pages of text, some fifty-two photo-gelatine plates and numerous detail drawings, will be of value to every architect who has a problem in shop fronts to solve. The book presents most attractively the finished fronts and is full of good suggestive material. The two chapters of the book present—old shop fronts, some thirteen plates, a chapter on the architecture of the modern shop front, and a concluding chapter on the practical requirements of the modern shop fronts. The chapter dealing with the architectural treatment is subdivided as follows:

Recessed shop fronts, type shop fronts, projecting shop fronts, the corner shop, the double storied shop and the shop front in series.

LES MEDAILLES DES CONCOURS D'ARCHITECTURE DE L'ÉCOLE NATIONALE DES BEAUX-ARTS A PARIS. Concours Godeboeuf (fonde en 1879); Concours d'Ornement et d'Ajustement (prix) and (Rougevin, fonde en 1857); Grands Prix de Rome, institutés en 1667. In portfolio, price \$10.00. Cash with order. Express paid. Cleveland, O.: M. A. Vinson, importer, dealer, 205 Caxton Bldg.

This is the ninth annual publication of this work, and is presented in the usual

form of portfolio, with loose, unbound plates.

The variety of subjects presented will be seen by the following list of the various competitions:

The restoration of the coping of the staircase at the Barrault residence at Angers.

A residence for diplomats.

A restaurant.

A sign-board.

The proscenium of a theatre.

A lighthouse at the entrance to the port of New York.

A hotel for travelers on an island on a lake.

An arch of the grand gallery of an embassy.

The shop-front of a dealer in artistic bronzes.

A school of arts and manufacture (technical high school).

A building for experiment and research in the arts and sciences.

Assembly hall in a legislative building.

A theatre curtain.

The decoration of the central pillar of a double-arched bridge at the confluence of two great rivers.

The decoration of an intermediate gable-end.

Decoration of the background of an es-tade for the presidential chair.

The restoration of a stone chimney in a large hall of the castle of Saumur.

A court of justice building in a minor city.

A maritime custom house.

An observatory and scientific station.

The large size of the plates—they measure 12x16 inches—permits a good presentation of the various drawings reproduced. The mechanical excellence of the work is beyond criticism.

It will not be necessary to explain in detail to the architectural student the importance of the publication. The eight volumes that have preceded this present one have proved the advantages, from an educational standpoint, of works of this character, and every student of l'École Nationale des Beaux-Arts will want to possess himself of a copy of this latest volume.

The practicing architect will find this work most helpful and one worth having and keeping, as the presentation of the various subjects is so very clearly and practically shown.

## CATALOGUES RECEIVED

Never Split Seat Co., 701 W. Franklin Street, Evansville, Ind., Catalogue C, illustrating closet seats of special construction and finish.

Eagle Generator Co., St. Louis, Mo. Pamphlet entitled "Sunlight on Tap," illustrating Eagle Carbide Feed Generators.

Carter White Lead Co., Chicago. An instructive pamphlet on the use of White Lead, with many color plates showing best combinations for house painting.

U. S. Mail Chute Equipment Co., St. Louis, Mo. An illustrated pamphlet fully describing the advantages claimed for this form of mail chute.



## Building News

### MASSACHUSETTS

**HAVERHILL.**—According to reports, it is expected that by March 1 bids will be asked for the general construction work on the new school. Mr. Damon is the architect.

**LYNN.**—Plans are being prepared by Architects Wheeler & Betton, 50 Exchange Street, for remodeling of the city hall at a cost of \$50,000. Thomas L. Porter is mayor.

**MAGNOLIA.**—A new concrete hotel, far exceeding the burned structure in size, will be built on the site of the new Magnolia Hotel, which was totally destroyed by fire on October 5 of last year. It is estimated that the cost of the building will be at least \$600,000.

**SPRINGFIELD.**—The erection of a new school-house is reported to be under consideration. Plans are being prepared by architects B. Hammett Seabury of this city and Meredith Leitch of New York. The cost of the building is estimated at \$85,000.

### CONNECTICUT

**RIDGEFIELD.**—Plans are being prepared by Architect Wilson Eyre, 35 West Twenty-first Street, New York City, for the erection of a residence and stable at Ridgefield, Conn., for Melbert B. Cary. Cost, \$100,000.

### NEW YORK

**ASTORIA (L. I.).**—We are advised that H. Horenburger, 682 East 159th Street, New York, is preparing plans for a Masonic Temple to be six stories high and to be erected at Astoria. Cost, \$180,000.

**BUFFALO.**—An office building is to be erected on the site of the Gruener Hotel, Genesee, Huron and Washington Sts., and will be owned by the Buffalo General Electric Co., Fidelity Bldg. Charles R. Huntley is president and general manager. The price paid for the hotel property was between \$90,000 and \$95,000. The new building will be used for offices and sales-rooms by the Buffalo General Electric Co. and the Cataract Power & Conduit Co.

**LITTLE FALLS.**—The Little Falls Hotel Company has accepted the plans of Architect Linn Kinne, of Utica, for a hotel which is to be erected on the site of the Allerton Hotel, to cost \$100,000.

**MECHANICSVILLE.**—Plans have been prepared by Architect Jared S. LaDow for the erection of a theatre and arcade building to cost \$70,000.

**NEW YORK CITY.**—Plans are said to have been filed for a new seven-story hotel to be erected for Mrs. George Oddie, at 135 East Twenty-fourth Street. It is to be of brick, with trimmings of ornamental stone, with a frontage of twenty-two feet and a depth of ninety feet, and will cost \$35,000.

Architect Benjamin W. Levitan, 20 West Thirty-first Street, has prepared plans for a twelve-story loft building, 50x100 feet, at 30 to 32 West Twenty-sixth Street, for William L. Sutphin, 170 Broadway. Estimated cost, \$200,000.

The Industrial Church Alliance, according to reports, has decided to purchase a

site at Lafayette and Bond Streets, on which it is proposed erecting a ten-story fireproof building, to cost, including site, about \$225,000. Harvey Graeme Furbay, General Secretary, 170 Bleeker Street, may be able to give further information.

**ROCHESTER.**—It is stated that the Calvary Baptist Church is having plans prepared for the erection of a group of buildings that will include a church, the parsonage, a club house, a gymnasium building and possibly another important structure.

**SCHENECTADY.**—It is said that the issuance of \$250,000 bonds for the erection of new school buildings is under consideration.

### NEW JERSEY

**ASBURY PARK.**—Plans for the construction of a first-class fireproof hotel on the beach front, to cost upward of \$300,000, are being considered by the Board of Trade. President George W. Pittinger is promoting the enterprise.

**ATLANTIC CITY.**—The City Business Men's League is considering the erection of an auditorium, to cost \$450,000.

**CAMDEN.**—Plans will be prepared by H. G. Morse, 11 East Twenty-fourth Street, New York, and J. G. Jeffries, 1001 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, associate architects, for a four or five-story building for the Y. M. C. A., T. E. Lute, secretary, Camden, N. J. Brick, stone and terracotta will be material used in construction, with slag roof, open plumbing, tile and marble work, plate and leaded glass, electric fixtures and steam heat. Cost, \$250,000.

**GUTTENBURG.**—Architects H. & W. Neuman, Jersey City, will soon receive estimates for the four-story bank building for the First National Bank, Guttenburg, to cost about \$35,000.

**HACKENSACK.**—The Board of Education will erect a high school building, to cost about \$150,000.

**JERSEY CITY.**—It is reported that at a meeting of the Board of Governors of the North Hudson Hospital, held on the 12th inst., definite steps were taken for procuring plans for a new hospital building. The governors propose to receive plans on April 1 next for a four-story fireproof building to cost not more than \$50,000, and the general plan must be such as to permit of additions being made to the structure in harmony with architectural design.

### PENNSYLVANIA

**CONNELLVILLE.**—McCollum & Dowler, architects, Berger Building, Pittsburg, Pa., have prepared plans, and bids will be asked for within a few weeks for an eight-story steel, brick and concrete fireproof business block to be built at West Main and Pittsburg Streets for the Second National Bank. The building will have high speed elevators, will contain seventy offices and will have complete steam and electric power plants. It will cover a ground plan 22x165 feet.

**FRANKLIN.**—It is stated that plans are being prepared for the erection of a church for the Catholic congregation, to cost \$35,-

000. Alcided Robichaux is chairman of the building committee.

**INDIANA.**—C. C. & A. L. Thayer, architects, Lawrence Savings & Trust Building, New Castle, Pa., are preparing plans for a two-story and basement sixteen-room school building, 98x143 feet, for the Board of Education, E. M. Lockard, president, Indiana, Pa. The building will be constructed of press brick, with stone trimmings, galvanized iron cornice and skylight, structural and ornamental iron, slate roof, hardwood finish, tile floors in corridors and vestibule, gas and electric fixtures. Bids will be received by the Board after February 15.

**PHILADELPHIA.**—According to reports Architects Roberts & Seeler, Real Estate Trust Building, have prepared plans for a printing house to be erected by the Curtis Publishing Company at Sixth, Seventh, Walnut and Sansom Streets at a cost of about \$1,000,000.

It is reported that a new home is being planned by the Young Republicans, to be seven stories high and to cost about \$400,000. Layton M. Schoch is chairman of the building committee.

**PITTSBURG.**—Plans have been prepared for the erection of a hospital building for the West Penn Hospital, to cost \$500,000. Address Colonel A. J. Logan, Twenty-ninth Street and Liberty Street.

It is reported that a new storage warehouse to cost between \$150,000 and \$200,000 will be erected on the lot at 6344 Penn Avenue, purchased from J. J. Blanck by A. E. Benford, of Greensburg, for \$200,000.

Architect E. C. Schellentraeger bought a site on Beechwood Boulevard, on which he contemplates erecting a \$40,000 residence.

The Bernard Glockler Company, 1127 Penn Avenue, is reported to have under consideration the construction of a ten-story fireproof building on Penn Avenue, to cost about \$100,000.

**SPRING CITY.**—Architect Abner A. Ritcher, of Lebanon, is reported to have been engaged to draw plans for a new church building for the First Methodist Episcopal Church, which will cost \$30,000.

**TAMAQUA.**—Architect A. F. Smith, Baer Building, Reading, Pa., has prepared plans for a four-story bank and office building for the Tamaqua National Bank, care C. B. Drecher, Tamaqua. Estimated cost, \$50,000.

**WEST CHESTER.**—It is reported that the further acquisition of 170 acres by the Sisters of the Immaculate Heart, about completes the purchase of land needed for their proposed large seminary for young women. The site commands a splendid view of the beautiful Chester Valley. For more than a year the various deals have been in progress, some of the tracts containing valuable water supply needed for the seminary. It is estimated that the entire property that has been purchased, aggregating about 320 acres, will cost about \$170,000, while the buildings to be erected will cost from \$150,000 to \$200,000.

**OHIO**

**AKRON.**—Steps are being taken toward the erection of a new central police station for the entire force, to cost \$50,000.

**CINCINNATI.**—Plans are being prepared by Architects Hayward & Cordes, Fourth and Walnut Streets, for a six-story apartment house at Frankford Avenue and Oxford Road. Cost, \$100,000.

**CLEVELAND.**—According to reports a fifteen-story building to be occupied by physicians and dentists is to be erected in Euclid Avenue, near Ninth Street. Cost, \$1,000,000.

**COLUMBUS.**—Reports received state that Governor A. L. Harris, State House, has appointed a committee to select a site and take the necessary steps for the erection of a new penitentiary.

The students of Ohio State University it is reported will ask the Legislature to appropriate \$125,000 for the construction of a student building or club house on the campus.

**NEWARK.**—Architects Howell & Thomas, Columbus Savings & Trust Building, Columbus, O., are preparing plans for an arcade building, 60x400 feet, for the Newark Realty & Building Company, Newark, O. Estimated cost, \$100,000. Carl Norpell, Charles H. Spencer, Frank Kennedy, E. T. Rugg and others of Newark are interested.

**SHEFFIELD.**—Reports received state that the Sheffield Scientific School has decided to spend \$700,000 for new buildings so located that they will form a new campus to be known as Sheff Square extending from Grove Street to the Northampton Railroad and from Hillhouse Avenue to Prospect Street. The buildings will include an auditorium, a biological laboratory and a structure to take the place of Sheffield Hall. The old Sheffield home-stead will be pulled down to make way for a new building.

**WARRENSVILLE.**—J. Milton Dyer and F. G. Bates, 825 Cuyahoga Building, Cleveland, O., it is reported, will prepare plans for a workhouse at this place for the Board of Public Service, H. R. Cooley, director, City Hall. Total cost, \$250,000.

**INDIANA**

**INDIANAPOLIS.**—The Jewish Club of this city will receive bids for the erection of a club house on Meridian Street, 76x80 feet, three stories high. Estimated cost, \$65,000. Vonegut & Bohn, Indiana Trust Building, are architects.

**LAFAYETTE.**—The building committee of the New Memorial Gymnasium for Purdue University, has, it is reported, accepted the plans of L. P. Daggett, Architect Marion Block, Indianapolis. Bids will be received after March 1. Building will be 80x165 feet, with a swimming pool 30x60 feet. Estimated cost, \$75,000.

**RICHMOND.**—Thomas Ryan, of the Morton Trust Company, New York City, is reported to erect an office building in Richmond to cost about \$100,000.

**SHARPSVILLE.**—Architects J. T. Johnson & Co., 1113 State Life Building, Indianapolis, have prepared plans for a two-story high school building for George Herron, trustee, Sharpsville. Estimated cost, \$30,000. Bids will be received until February 21.

**SOUTH BEND.**—The Physicians Club, Dr.

J. G. Bostwick, president, will soon ask for bids for the reconstruction of a modern hospital in this city.

**ILLINOIS**

**CHICAGO.**—Holabird & Roche, architects, of 100 Jackson Boulevard, it is stated are preparing plans for a mercantile building at 340 Fifth Avenue for M. Born & Co. Building to be twelve stories high, 63x120 feet, of pressed brick with stone trimmings and fireproof construction. Cost estimated \$200,000.

It is stated that William D. Boyce, 400 Boyce Building, 112 Dearborn Street, will probably reconstruct his residence at Ottawa, Ill., which was destroyed by fire Saturday, February 7. The loss is estimated at \$150,000.

It is reported that John M. Kranz, confectioner, 74 East Randolph Street, has purchased the property, 45.7x169.9 feet, with five-story building, at 53 and 55 Lake Street, adjoining in the rear of his property, 60x68 feet, at the southeast corner of State Street and Benton Place, just north of the Masonic Temple. Mr. Kranz, it is reported, contemplates the erection of a skyscraper on the two properties.

Reports received state that the Central Masonic Temple has been incorporated at Springfield, Ill., with a capital stock of \$150,000. Dr. R. L. Leonard, 312 La Salle Avenue, T. E. Miller and P. G. Dunn are the incorporators. The object of the Central Masonic Temple is to build a Masonic Temple, to cost \$200,000 to \$250,000, on one of five sites now under consideration. Huehl & Schmid, 163 Randolph Street, are the architects, Mr. Huehl being the chairman of the building committee. Dr. Leonard is chairman of the general committee.

**MICHIGAN**

**QUANNICASSEE.**—It is stated that Frank Vanderbilt, hotel proprietor at Quannicassee, in Wisner township, has just purchased thirty-five acres of land situated on Saginaw Bay. Mr. Vanderbilt states that he will at once begin the work of building a resort.

**WISCONSIN**

**MILWAUKEE.**—The Lutheran High School Association is planning to build a new \$30,000 structure.

Frank C. Klode and Emil Wiener will erect a six-story reinforced concrete building at 213-223 Second Street to cost \$65,000.

Architects Leenhouts and Guthrie have been engaged to draft plans for the new \$250,000 building to be erected by the Milwaukee Y. M. C. A.

Buening & Dick, architects, 1107 Pabst Building, will prepare plans for a brick and concrete store building for the Fisher Furniture Company at 213-215 Second Street, to be erected this year. Estimated cost, \$65,000.

**RHINELANDER.**—Bids will be received until March 23 for the erection of a courthouse for Oneida county at Rhinelander. The building will cost \$100,000. The plans were drawn by Supervising Architect James Knox Taylor, Washington, D. C.

**MISSOURI**

**KANSAS CITY.**—Plans are being prepared by Architects Sheppard & Farrae, Long Building, for the erection of a church for

the First Baptist congregation. Rev. Benjamin Otto, pastor. Cost, \$80,000.

**ST. LOUIS.**—The Library Board will probably award the contract for the Central Library this spring; the Library Board has \$1,777,800 available for the purpose.

Eames & Young, architects, Chestnut and Seventh Streets, will soon start plans for a branch library building for the St. Louis Library Board. Cost, \$80,000.

**SWEET SPRINGS.**—It has been reported that a \$100,000 hotel is projected.

**IOWA**

**ATLANTIC CITY.**—Architect H. G. Dagit, 411 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa., has prepared revised plans for a two-story parochial school building for the Roman Catholic Church of Our Lady, Star of the Sea, at Atlantic City. Estimated cost, \$50,000.

**DES MOINES.**—Proudfoot & Bird, architects, are reported to have completed plans for the proposed city hall building, but it seems probable that bids will not be called for until the new council, elected in the spring, is seated. Cost, \$350,000.

The Des Moines Life Insurance Company will erect an addition to the main building at Seventh Street and Grand Avenue, 66 feet, 7 stories high, to cost \$50,000.

Architect James O'Conner is preparing plans for a two-story academy building for the St. Joseph's Academy. Rev. Hoppmann, pastor. Estimated cost, \$50,000.

**IOWA CITY.**—According to reports, plans have been prepared by Proudfoot & Bird, architects, Crocker building, Des Moines, for the College of Law building for the State University. Estimated cost, \$100,000.

**MINNESOTA**

**HIBBING.**—The new hotel scheme to provide a building to take the place of the one burned, is progressing finely, many local people subscribing for the stock. The plans have been received by George A. Markham, calling for a \$150,000 structure.

**MINNEAPOLIS.**—The University of Minnesota will erect a building for the College of Engineering, to cost \$250,000.

Reports received state that architects are working on details for remodelling the Hyser Hotel at an expense of \$50,000. The improvements will be begun in November.

**REDWING.**—S. B. Foot & Co. will erect a \$75,000 tannery building. C. H. Stelling & Sons, architects, Milwaukee, Wis.

**ST. PAUL.**—Plans are being prepared by Architect Mark Fitzpatrick, 17 West Ninth Street, for the erection of a hotel on Fifth Street, between St. Peter and Market Streets, for a St. Louis syndicate. Cost, \$1,000,000.

**NEBRASKA**

**MITCHELL.**—It is reported that the issuance of \$69,000 bonds for the erection of a new high school will be proposed at a meeting to be held February 25.

**KANSAS**

**ATCHISON.**—Architects Saylor & Siddon, Kansas City, are preparing plans for a high school building for the Board of Education. Care H. H. Hackney, Atchison. Estimated cost, \$75,000.

**BONNER SPRINGS.**—Architect J. Oliver Hogg, 946 New York Life Building, Kan-



sas City, Missouri, has prepared plans for a three-story and basement hotel, at Bonner Springs, for the Bonner Springs Bath House and Hotel Company, care of Captain John M. Shook, New York Life Building, Kansas City. Estimated cost, \$50,000.

#### COLORADO

DENVER.—Philip F. A. Ryan will erect a three-story hotel and store building, to cost about \$70,000. It will occupy four lots on Lincoln Avenue and extend 125 feet on Colfax Avenue. The building will be of the Spanish style of architecture, built of white silicated brick, trimmed in red brick and stone.

#### DELAWARE

WILMINGTON.—W. H. Fenn, Jr., president of the Manufacturers' Contracting Co., it is reported, will erect a seven-story apartment house of 90x75 feet in this city. Alb. W. Dilks, a Philadelphia architect, is drawing the plans.

#### MARYLAND

BALTIMORE.—Howard Hansel Tunis, consulting engineer, Baltimore, is preparing plans for a suburban development near Baltimore, consisting of apartment houses to accommodate about 1,000 persons; hotel, with accommodations for 500 guests, power plant with facilities for electric lighting, heating, gas making, ice making, steam laundry, and ventilation; also, artesian wells for water supply.

The Hotel Caswell, Baltimore and Hanover Streets, has been leased by the Union Hotel Co., William B. Hurst, 39 Hopkins Place, president, and a four-story addition, 22x150.6 feet, will be erected. It will contain eighty rooms, porcelain bath tubs, lavatories, electric wiring, etc., and will cost \$75,000. C. R. Wattenscheidt, Fidelity Building, is attorney for Caswell Hotel Co., owner.

The James P. Shannon Hotel Company, E. P. Herbert, manager, will remodel the Eutaw house, corner Eutaw and Baltimore Streets, at a cost of about \$75,000.

#### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON.—Plans are being prepared by Architect James Knox Taylor, Washington, D. C., for the erection of a new building for the Supreme Court of the United States to cost \$8,000,000.

#### WEST VIRGINIA

CHARLESTON.—Architects Harding & Upman, Washington, D. C., are preparing plans for a twelve-story office building, 41x94 feet, for C. M. Alderson and Samuel Stephenson, Charleston, W. Va. Estimated cost, \$150,000.

WHEELING.—It is reported that the School Commissioners will rebuild the Union school building which recently burned at a loss of \$59,000.

#### KENTUCKY

LONDON.—The First National Bank of this city will erect a new building, to cost \$30,000. Richard Graf, of Knoxville, Tenn., is the architect.

LOUISVILLE.—It is stated that the Second Presbyterian Church, South, at Second Street and Broadway, which was destroyed by fire, will be rebuilt.

We learn that the Louisville and Nashville Railroad has had plans prepared for the erection of a \$90,000 station at Baxter Avenue and Beargrass Creek.

Reports received state that \$50,000 have been appropriated for a new Governor's mansion. Senator Oliver is of the committee.

#### TENNESSEE

MEMPHIS.—It is stated in press reports that Y. M. C. A. of this city are asking bids for the erection of a building from plans by J. Gaisford, architect, 478 Randolph Building. Structure to be seven stories, 90x149 feet, fireproof, steam and fan heating, electric light and elevators. Cost, \$162,000.

PARIS.—It is reported that plans are being prepared for the erection of a church for the Presbyterian congregation, at a cost of \$30,000.

#### NORTH CAROLINA

CLARENDON.—The Clarendon College will erect a \$50,000 building according to the plans prepared by Herbert M. Greene, Dallas, N. C.

GREENSBORO.—Plans are being prepared by Architects Hook & Rogers, of Charlotte, N. C., for the erection of a \$100,000 Science building for the State Normal College.

HAMLET.—E. A. Lackey will erect a thirty-five room hotel.

SALISBURY.—A new hotel is now being erected on the site of the old Central Hotel.

#### SOUTH CAROLINA

FLORENCE.—Charles H. Barringer has purchased a lot on East Evans Street, directly opposite the Central Hotel, and will shortly begin the work of removing the buildings thereon for the purpose of making way for the erection of a large new hotel building. The new hotel, it is said, will be three, possibly four, stories in height, and will be of brick, iron and stone, with a pressed brick front. It will have a frontage on Evans Street of about eighty feet and will run back some 250 feet.

#### GEORGIA

ATHENS.—It is reported that the issue of \$75,000 of city bonds for the erection of two new school houses has been approved.

FITZGERALD.—It is reported that Ben Hill County will vote February 27 on issuance of \$65,000 of bonds for the erection of a courthouse. Address County Commissioners.

#### ALABAMA

AUBURN.—It is reported that bids will be received not later than March 10, 1908, for the construction of a library building to be erected at Auburn, Alabama, for the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, according to the plans and specifications on file in the office of the president, Auburn, Alabama.

ENSLEY.—It is reported that on the 11th inst. a congregational meeting was held at the Methodist Church, where it was decided to build a new church, to cost about \$30,000. Plans will be asked for immediately. J. G. Mackey, Dr. E. T. Fields and T. R. Walker of the committee.

#### ARKANSAS

CAMDEN.—Terrell & Goodgame have purchased the site of the old Ouachita Hotel at Camden and will immediately erect a modern hotel building thereon.

The building contemplated, when finished, will cost \$75,000.

LITTLE ROCK.—Reports received state that plans are being prepared for a church to be built by the Hunter Memorial M. E. congregation. Cost, \$40,000. Rev. Forney Hutchinson, pastor.

TEXARKANA.—B. M. Foreman, president of the Texarkana Board of Trade, will, it is said, shortly build a hotel here to cost about \$200,000.

#### TEXAS

EL PASO.—Reported that St. Louis capitalists are considering plans for hotel to be erected for J. W. Fisher.

SAN ANTONIO.—Reported that N. R. Bagley, New York City, and T. A. Vance, Oklahoma City, Okla., have purchased 2,209 acres of the Terrell pasture, near San Antonio, at \$125,000, and contemplate the erection of a hotel and sanatorium to cost about \$500,000.

This city may be selected as the site for the home for widows, orphans and invalid members of the Cigarmakers' Union of America. A committee is to visit San Antonio early in March with the view of inspecting sites offered here. The union plans to spend \$400,000 for a National home. It is expected San Antonio will donate a suitable site.

#### CALIFORNIA

BERKELEY.—The Trustees of Berkeley, it is reported, contemplate erecting a new town hall, to cost \$130,000.

LOS ANGELES.—Press reports state that Architect Harrison Albright has prepared plans for a ten-story club building for the Los Angeles Athletic Club, to cost \$650,000.

It is stated that the City Council has decided to erect a new city jail. Probable cost, \$100,000.

MARYSVILLE.—The Western Hotel Company has been incorporated with a capital of \$250,000. The directors are J. R. Foster, Marie Foster and Brenton B. Foster. The hotel company contemplates securing the present hotel property and other property adjoining the same and building a large annex.

SAN FRANCISCO.—According to reports, a building for the United States army depot will be erected here to cost \$1,500,000.

Reports received state that after being held in abeyance for over a year, plans for erecting a State building in San Francisco are to be expedited. Governor Gillett yesterday declared his intention to urge the construction of the structure at once, for which \$500,000 was appropriated at the special session of the Legislature in 1906.

SANTA MONICA.—Local capitalists are much interested in a project of J. J. Seymour, president of the Board of Trade, to build a first-class tourist hotel on a plot overlooking the ocean just north of the North Beach station of the Los Angeles-Pacific. The plan is to raise \$250,000, one-quarter of the amount by local subscriptions.

SANTA ROSA (Sonoma County).—The City Council has approved plans and specifications for new municipal buildings to replace those destroyed by the earthquake and fire of April 18, 1906. There will be a new City Hall with steel frame and reinforced concrete to accommodate all city



officials. Adjoining will be a modern fire station. The estimated cost of the building is \$75,000, while the site will cost about \$20,000. The site of the Grand Hotel at Main and Third Streets has been selected. A bond issue proposition will be submitted to the people.

#### POSITIONS WANTED.

**ARCHITECT** of 20 years' practical experience in the largest Eastern cities, wishes to make change to the Pacific coast, Seattle preferred; thoroughly familiar with all types of public and domestic work, and able designer; would accept charge of office or partnership. Address "Pacific," care American Architect. (1677-1680)

**POSITION WANTED**—A first-class general architect and designer of wide experience, excellent at conception and working-out of ideas; also general work, scale and full-size details, construction, calculations, specifications; all classes of buildings in Renaissance or Gothic, churches, hotels, municipal structures; desires half-day engagement in New York or Brooklyn only, at reasonable salary. Address K. M., care American Architect. (1678-t.f.)

**POSITION WANTED**—By architectural draughtsman with special college training and ten years' office experience in designing and detail work in both the East and the West; would like position where there is chance for advancement; can furnish the best of references. Address "Indiana," care American Architect. (1678-1679)

**ARCHITECTURAL** draughtsman; 8 years' experience in various offices; proficient in designing, detailing, construction, and general office work; capable of taking charge of work as chief draughtsman; has held like position before; go anywhere. Address 8-C, care American Architect. (1678-1679)

**COMPETENT** architect wishes position to conduct work for local or Eastern architects; salary or commission. H. J. Belanger, E. 819 Stoge Avenue, Spokane, Wash. (1678-9-80)

**ARCHITECTURAL** draughtsman, five years' experience, desires engagement; good on complete working drawings, and capable of handling work of ordinary character; strictly temperate; good references; moderate salary. Address F. R. C., care American Architect. (1679-80)

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**ARCHITECT** of high standing and some clientage, college graduate, with artistic abilities, winner of competitions, familiar with perspectives, etc., desires employment with large firm as architect, or with prominent decorators; best references. Address 6-B, care American Architect. (1679)

**ARCHITECTURAL** draughtsman, American, strictly temperate, desires engagement; nine years' experience on fine city and country work with prominent architects; very good on complete working drawings from sketches, fireproof and non-fireproof buildings, competition work, plumbing plans; moderate compensation; go anywhere. Address 8-B, care American Architect. (1679)

**ARCHITECT**, 28; university graduate, experienced in practical office work and superintendence; returning from foreign travel and study; wishes permanent engagement, with future prospects as superintend-

#### OREGON

**ROSBURG**.—A bill has been introduced by Congressman Hawley for the erection of a public building, to cost \$125,000.

**LAKEVIEW**.—Plans are being prepared for the erection of a court house in Lake County at a cost of \$100,000.

#### WASHINGTON

**TACOMA**.—E. G. Griggs, secretary state armory committee, states that bids will be called for soon by Russell & Eabrock, architects, Provident Building, for the erection of an armory on Tenth and Eleventh Streets, to cost about \$95,000.

ent of construction, practical business manager or representative with architect or construction company. Address 9-A, care American Architect. (1678-80-1-2)

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#### PROPOSALS.

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., February 7, 1908.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock p.m. on the 16th day of March, 1908, and then opened, for the construction of quarters and hospital buildings at Santa Rosa Quarantine Station, Pensacola, Florida, in accordance with drawings and specification, copies of which may be had, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect, by applying at this office or to the office of the Medical Officer in Command, Pensacola, Florida.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1678-1679)

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., February 6, 1908.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock p.m. on the 18th day of March, 1908, and then opened, for the installation of the hot water heating and ventilating apparatus, etc., for the U. S. Court House, Post Office, etc., building at Los Angeles, California, in accordance with the drawings and specification therefor, copies of which may be had at this office or at the office of the Superintendent of Construction at Los Angeles, Cal., at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1678-1679)

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., February 8, 1908.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock p.m. on the 24th day of March, 1908, and then opened, for the construction (except elevators and lift) of the U. S. Post Office and Court House at Grand Rapids, Mich., in accordance with the drawings and specification, copies of which may be had at the office of the Custodian of the Site at Grand Rapids, Mich., or at this office, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1678-1679)

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., February 11, 1908.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock p.m. on the 19th day of March, 1908, and then opened, for the installation of a vacuum cleaning system for the U. S. Post Office and Court House, Los Angeles, California, in accordance with drawings and specification, copies of which may be had at this office or at the office of the Superintendent at Los Angeles, California, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1678-1679)

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., February 11, 1908.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock p.m. on the 24th day of March, 1908, and then opened, for the construction complete of the United States Post Office and Court House at Devils Lake, North Dakota, in accordance with the drawings and specifications, copies of which may be had at this office or at the office of the Custodian of the site at Devils Lake, North Dakota, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1678-1679)

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., February 14, 1908.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock p.m. on the 2d day of April, 1908, and then opened, for the installation of the plumbing and gas piping, etc., for the U. S. Post Office and Court House building at Los Angeles, California, in accordance with the drawings and specification, copies of which may be had at this office or at the office of the Superintendent of Construction at Los Angeles, California, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1678-1679)

#### COMPETITION FOR PLANS OF THE CAMPUS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA.

The Board of Regents of the University of Minnesota invites competitive designs for the campus at Minneapolis, Minn. For the best design, accepted by the Board of Regents, the award will be \$1,000; for the second best design, \$500.

A committee of three competent men, not competing, one from the State of Minnesota and two from outside of the State of Minnesota, will constitute a committee to pass on all designs and recommend to the Board of Regents the two plans entitled to the award.

Specifications will be furnished by mail to anyone desiring to take part in this competition on application for same to the Board of Regents. All designs will be numbered in the order of their presentation and submitted to the committee, unaccompanied by the name of the designer.

All plans or designs must be submitted to the Board of Regents, Minneapolis, Minn., on or before April 30, 1908, the Board reserving the right to reject any or all plans offered or passed upon by the committee. (1678-80)

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., February 19, 1908.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock p.m. on the 6th day of April, 1908, and then opened, for the construction (including plumbing, gas piping, heating apparatus, electric conduits and wiring), of the U. S. Post Office building at Hazleton, Pennsylvania, in accordance with drawings and specification, copies of which may be had at the office of the Custodian of the Site at Hazleton, Pa., or at this office, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1679-80)

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., February 19, 1908.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock p.m. on the 4th day of April, 1908, and then opened, for the construction (complete) of the U. S. Post Office at Corning, N. Y., in accordance with the drawings and specifications, copies of which may be had at this office, or at the office of the Postmaster at Corning, N. Y., at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1679-80)

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., February 21, 1908.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock p.m. on the 14th day of April, 1908, and then opened, for the construction, complete (except elevators and lift), of the U. S. Post Office, Court House and Custom House at Tacoma, Washington, in accordance with drawings and specification, copies of which may be had at the office of the Custodian of Site, Tacoma, Washington, or at this office, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1679-80)

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., February 21, 1908.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock p.m. on the 30th day of March, 1908, and then opened, for an elevator plant in the U. S. Post Office and Court House, Los Angeles, California, in accordance with the drawings and specification, copies of which may be obtained at this office, or at the office of the Superintendent of Construction, Los Angeles, California, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1679-80)



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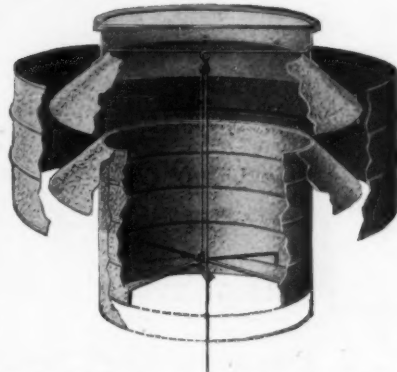
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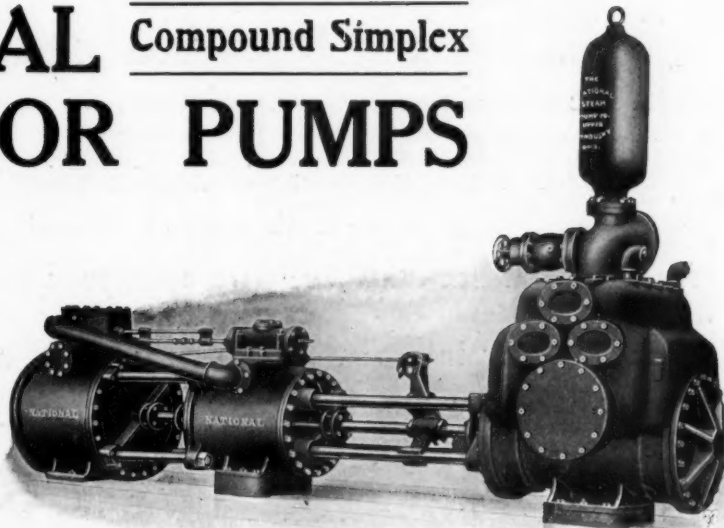
They, therefore, selected nine glass top Burt Ventilators to be used on this building.



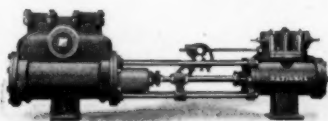
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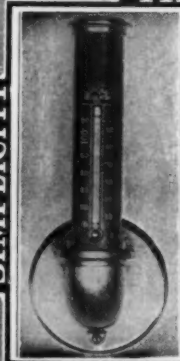
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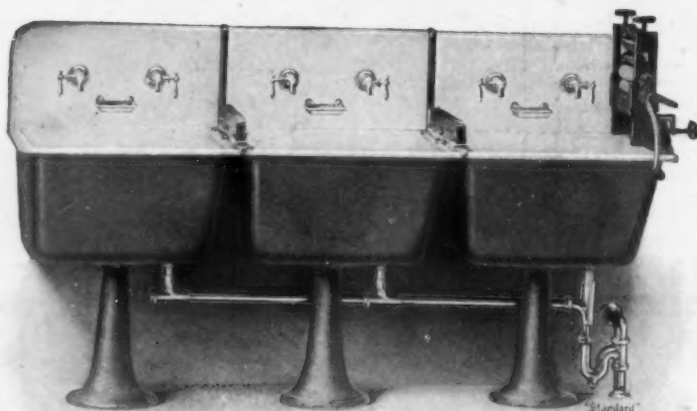
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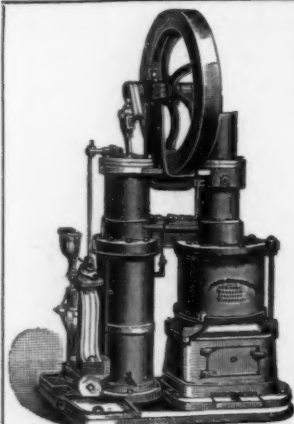
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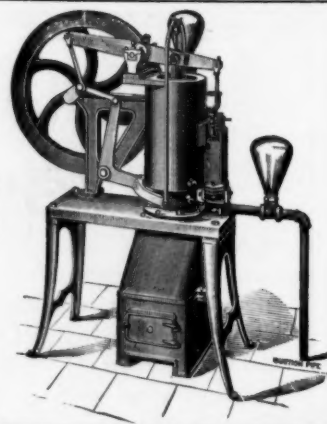
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