



THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT



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VOLUME CVI

JULY 1, 1914

NUMBER 2010

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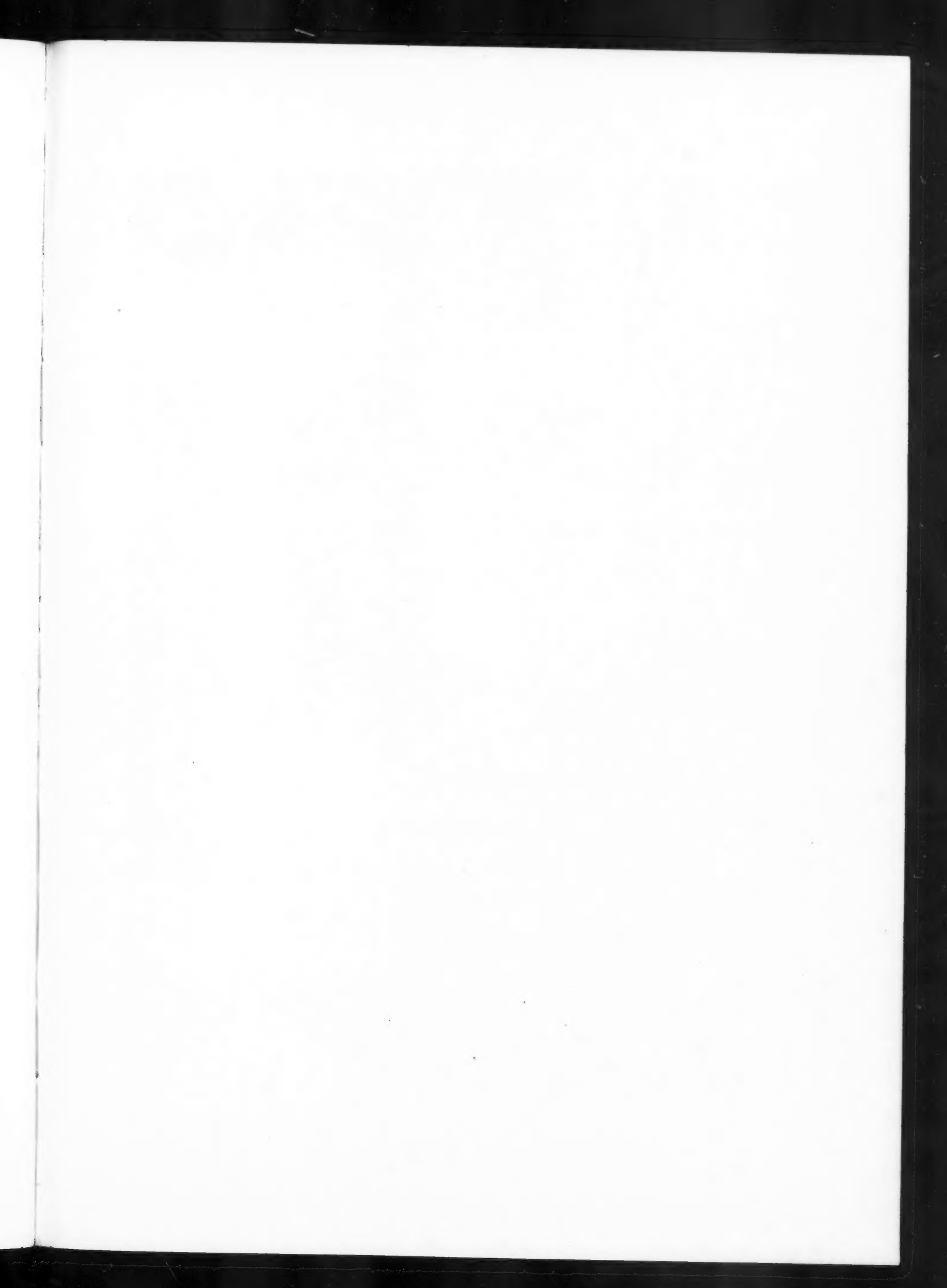
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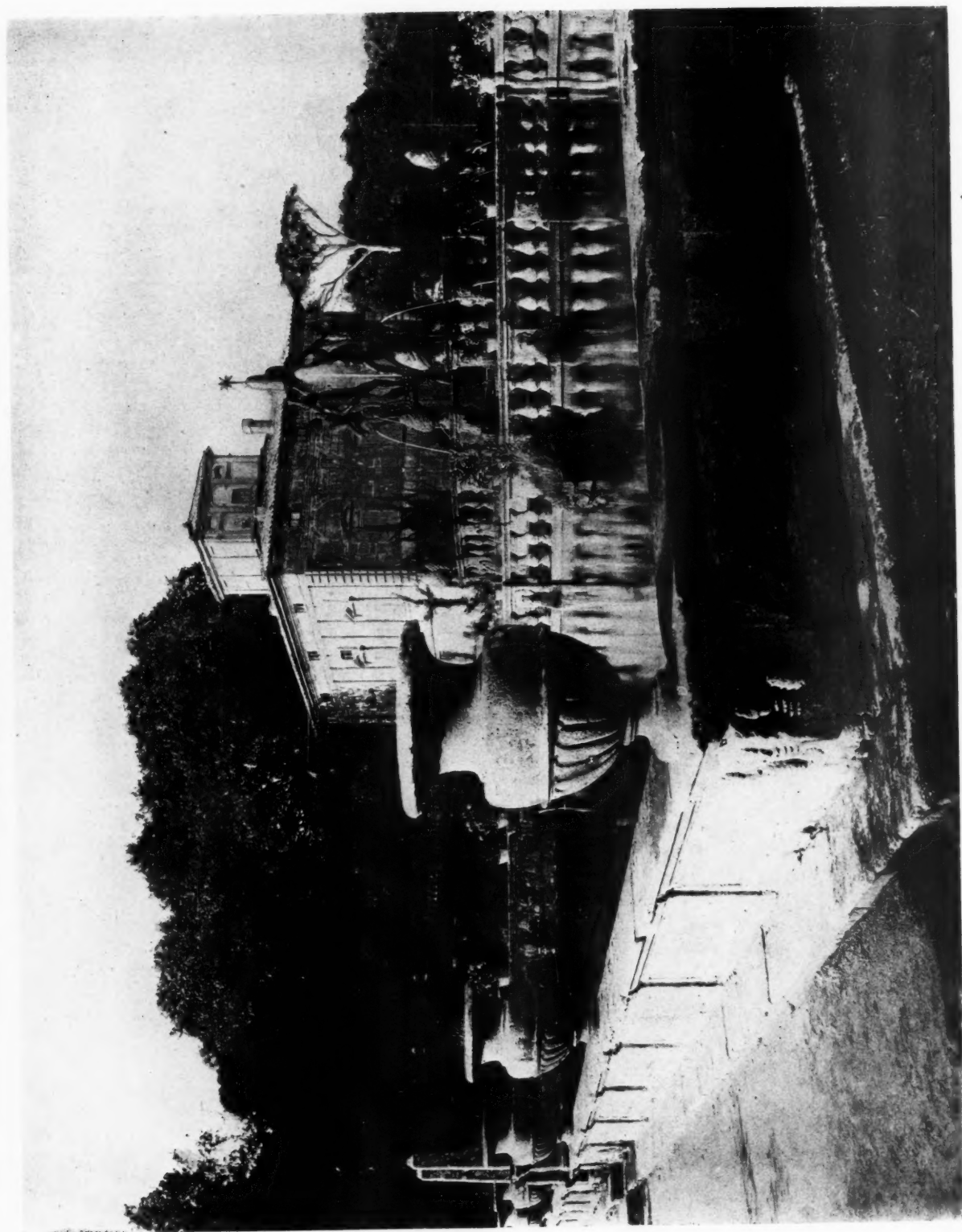
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DETAIL, VILLA LENTE, BAGNAIA, ITALY

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VOLUME CVI

WEDNESDAY JULY 1, 1914

NUMBER 2010

CHANCELS, THEIR ARRANGEMENT AND FURNITURE

With Illustrations from the Churches of the New York Office of Cram, Goodhue & Ferguson

By ROGER SPELMAN

BEING PART III OF A SERIES OF ARTICLES

“THE country parson preacheth constantly: the pulpit is his joy and his throne,” wrote George Herbert. But apparently the early fathers indulged in preaching more rarely, for the Rev. P. H. Ditchfield notes that in the thirteenth century priests were ordered to preach or instruct their flocks four times a year, explaining in the vernacular the Creed, the Ten Commandments, evangelical precepts and other sacred truths. He cites, however, a later order for preaching on every Sunday and holy day, and adds that there were books issued for the guidance of preachers.

In the earlier days it was probably the custom to preach from the steps of the altar; and Valerian says that such was the custom in France down to the ninth century, while St. Augustine “states that he preached from the exedra or apse.” The introduction of screens and rood lofts, how-

ever, would shut the preacher from the view of the multitude and so blanket his voice as to make this position impossible.

It is quite likely that some preaching was done from the rood loft; in fact “pulpitum in mediæval documents usually refers to a rood screen.” But we find that the approach to most of the rood lofts was

so narrow as to make it all but impossible for a vested priest to mount. Dom Gasquet, sometime Abbot of Downside, seems to think that it is very doubtful if the lofts were ever commonly used for preaching. He suggests that there was “an unpretentious wooden erection perhaps in the screen or at the chancel arch” from which the priest instructed his people.

One naturally thinks of ambos as early pulpits; but, though St. Chrysostom preached “sitting on the ambo,” it is not at all certain that they were commonly so used.



CHAPEL OF THE INTERCESSION

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From the fifteenth century on, more attention was given to preaching and pulpits were erected everywhere. Shortly after the Reformation, they were ordered by Canon 83 to be "provided in every

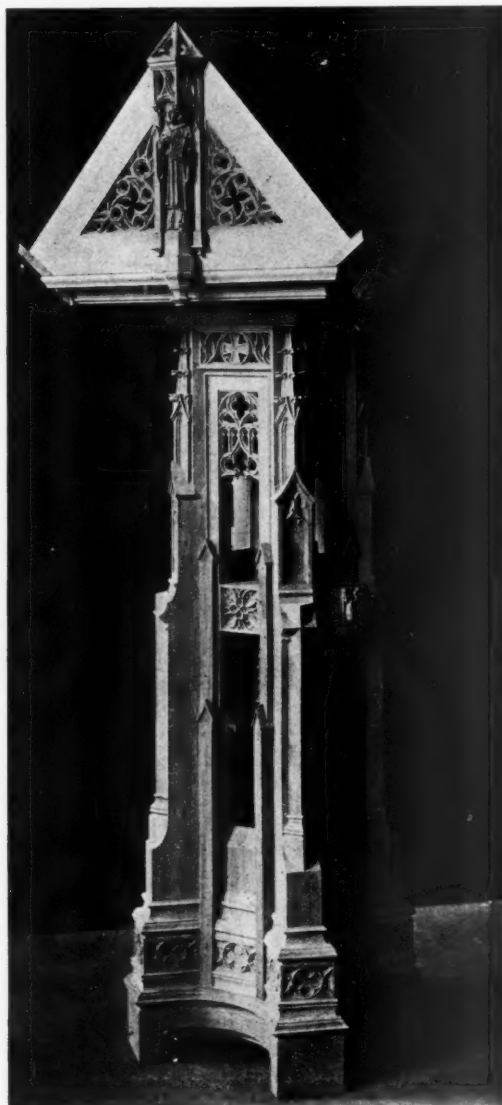
This arrangement allows the officiating ministers to follow the sermon from the sedilia without changing their position. Today in France the ministers leave the altar and take their position in the "Banc"



CHRIST CHURCH, BAY RIDGE, L. I.

church," to be "comely and decent," and "seemly kept."

There is apparently no law as to where they should be placed. Perhaps the majority of the old pulpits were on the north side, and many authorities insist that they must stand there, *i. e.*, on the gospel side.



ST. ANDREW'S, PASADENA, CAL.

or pew opposite the pulpit—this is the arrangement in practically all the cathedrals and churches of northern France.

The pulpits at West Point, St. Paul's, Duluth, Sage Memorial Church, and All Saints' Cathedral, Halifax, are so placed; but, with the exception of the First Baptist

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ORGAN CONSOLE, GRACE CHAPEL, CHICAGO, ILL.

Church of Pittsburg, all of the other pulpits illustrated are on the south side.

This last has the advantage of leaving the preacher's right side free toward the people and is much more comfortable for him. The old pulpits were usually set well out into the nave and sufficiently high to command the entire congregation,—the priest could then be seen by the greatest number of his people, and the result acoustically was almost invariably good. Placing the pulpit back under the arch is sure to cause "interference" and blank spaces in the church to which his voice cannot be made to carry. In this respect the Halifax Cathedral pulpit is well placed, for it stands clear of the pier and is amply high. This is a large Cathedral and it was necessary to place it beyond the crossing so that the greatest number could hear. Before placing the pulpit, it is worth while to experiment with a

temporary wooden platform or box of the right height, moving this from place to place until one can determine just where the voice rings clearest, where the gestures can be most free and where the largest number of the people can see. Movable pulpits, which have certain advantages, though not frequently used today, were by no means uncommon in the early days, and many examples still remain in England, as Cranmers pulpit used today as the nave pulpit in Westminster Abbey.

Probably a third of the old English pulpits that remain are of stone; but stone being so much more durable than wood, many more of the wood pulpits have disappeared so that the original proportion of stone to wood was undoubtedly much smaller than one to three. Of metal pulpits, so common in Spain, not one remains in England, though there are references to these having been used and having been

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ST. PAUL'S, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

painted and gilded. These, as in Spain today, may have been used for reading the Gospel and Epistle. The Gospel pulpit may also have been used for preaching. Wood has a "warm, smooth, clean" feeling to the hand and it "furnishes" a church, if one may say so, without being misunderstood, giving warmth and color. Actual color, and even gold, was often used—some of the Norfolk pulpits having figures of the Evangelists, doctors of the church, and other motives painted on their panels. At Scarborough-Yorks, England, is a modern pulpit with paintings of such subjects by Burne-Jones, Rosetti, and others.

The form of the English pulpit was almost invariably either octagonal or hex-

agonal. It is perhaps not wise to push the symbolism of numbers too far, but when the pulpit was hexagonal, its sides probably represented the six attributes of the deity: power, majesty, wisdom, love, mercy and justice; while eight being the number of regeneration and perfection, it was particularly fitting, symbolically as well as architecturally, to make them eight sided. Practically all modern pulpits are based on the octagon.

The pulpit must be sufficiently high, both as a matter of dignity and acoustics for the preacher to dominate the entire congregation. Even in a very small church, the floor of the pulpit should not be less than three feet six inches above the floor



ST. THOMAS'S, NEW YORK

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ST. ANDREW'S, CHICAGO

of the church. Duluth pulpit is three feet nine inches, that at West Point three feet eight inches, while that at Halifax is five feet above the floor. St. Mark's, Mt. Kisco, is a very small church, and here the pulpit floor is four feet one inch high; and it seems very perfectly proportioned.

Care should be taken with the arrangement of the steps to avoid the possibility of an awkward entrance, the last step coming outside of the octagon so that there is no possibility of stepping backward and falling. In general, if these can be kept out of sight, as at Buffalo, it is a great advantage (at least to the peace of mind of visiting clergymen). The effect of the stairways at Halifax and the Chapel of the Intercession, however, is much too beautiful to be sacrificed. The arrangement at Buffalo has the added advantage of permitting a fine hanging to be placed back of the preacher. The same consideration for a possibly awkward cleric makes it necessary to have the pulpit parapet sufficiently high so that his hands shall not "dangle." It is sometimes necessary to consider the individual clergyman; but its

height should be about thirty-eight inches to forty inches. The Chapel of the Intercession is only thirty-six inches, but Duluth, West Point and the Sage Memorial pulpits are thirty-nine inches, while Mt. Kisco is forty inches and that of Halifax is forty-two inches high.

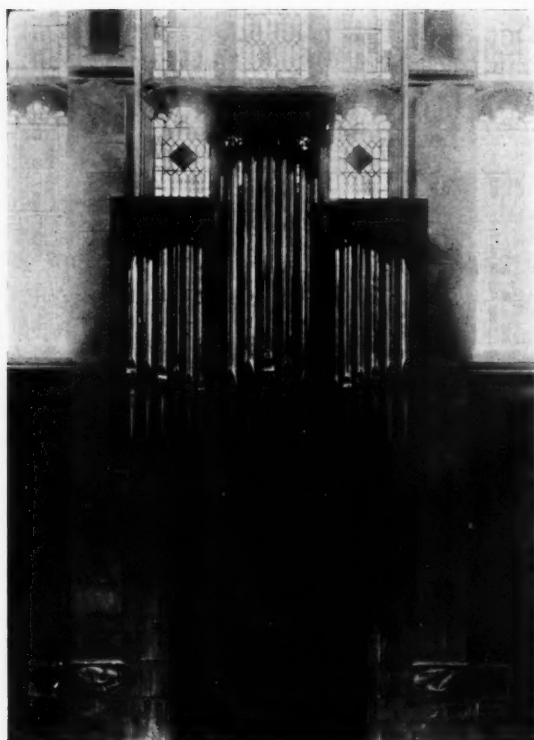
Many of the old pulpits were only thirty inches across the top, the oldest existing example in England, that of Mellor, Derbs, a hexagon, cut out of solid oak, is only two feet eight inches in diameter at the top. Probably thirty-six inches, inside measurement, is a good average. This is the size of Mt. Kisco. Buffalo is only thirty-three inches, while West Point is thirty-seven inches, Duluth thirty-nine inches, Halifax forty-four inches, and Intercession fifty-three inches. In cathedrals of the Latin Rite it is desirable that the pulpit should be sufficiently large for the Bishop to be able to preach "in pontificali-bus," supported by his chaplains.

The parapet rail should be at least four inches wide to avoid an appearance of thinness and to afford a rest for the hands. It is very desirable to have a shelf with a ledge wide enough to carry a Bible, a prayer book, etc. These books should be stamped, "pulpit."

There is also needed a manuscript rest large enough to hold a foolscap sheet, and



ST. ANDREW'S, CHICAGO



U. S. MILITARY ACADEMY, WEST POINT

arranged so that it can be easily raised or lowered. Probably Mt. Kisco can furnish the best type of this. Here a wrought iron bar, held by an easily adjusted clamp, supports a simple oak rest. This desk should face the major portion of the congregation and not necessarily due west. A round hole sunk in the rail for a horizontal clock is a great convenience and obviates the very odious practice of screwing an automobile clock to the top of the pulpit. Of course the obvious solution is the nave glass, hallowed by early usage.

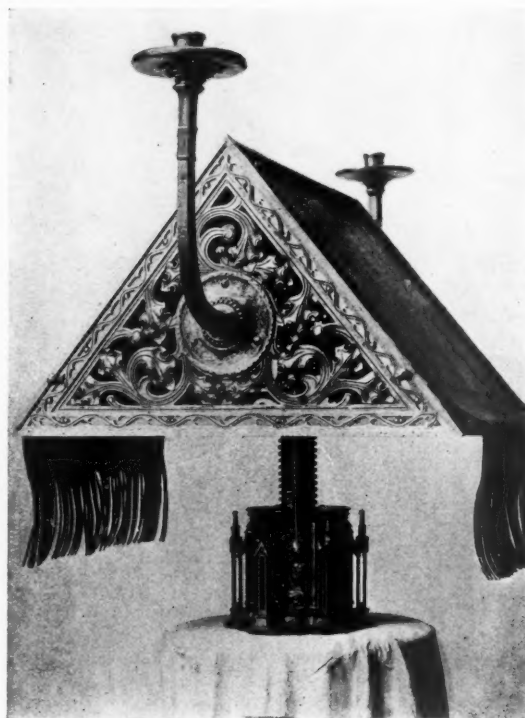
Sounding boards are frequently necessary, but unless it is desired to "shoot" the voice to some particular spot, there is no possible excuse for using the hideous shell forms so common.

The question of lighting the pulpit will be taken up when lighting fixtures are discussed.

The symbolism of the vine on pulpits is very common. On Duluth are carved suggestions of the fruits of the spirit, and around the top runs a very splendid text from First Corinthians 14.8: "For

if the trumpet give an uncertain sound, who shall prepare himself to the battle?" This suggests the stirring texts of some of the old pulpits; for example that of Llandaff Cathedral,—*"Woe is unto me if I speak not the gospel"*; that from Newport, Isle of Wight, *"Cry aloud and spare not, lift up thy voice like a trumpet,"* and again the one from Huntington, *"Where there is no vision the people perish."*

The text around the top of St. Mark's, Mt. Kisco, is from First Corinthians 13.1: *"Though I speak with the tongues of men, and of angels and have not charity, I have become as sounding brass or a tinkling cymbal;—and now abideth faith, hope and charity, these three, but the greatest of these is charity."* The vertical ornament here suggests such canticles, as *"Take us the foxes, the little foxes, that spoil the vines"*; while the bases of the buttresses are supported by *culs-de-lampe* representing six great preachers: St. Ambrose, St. Augustine of Hippo, St. Bernard, St. Augustine of Canterbury, St. Gregory and St. Athanasius carrying shields bearing their symbols.



DETAIL OF LECTERN, CHAPEL OF THE INTERCESSION, NEW YORK

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TRINITY CHAPEL, BUFFALO

The pulpit for the Chapel of the Intercession owes its form largely to the fact that much of the old woodwork had to be used. The figures represent St. Joseph of Aramathea and St. Columba, while the panels show the Good Shepherd, St. Paul preaching on Mars Hill (though in this connection the sword might well have been omitted), St. Stephen and St. John the Baptist.

Many of the old pulpits are carved with fish, birds, peacocks, lambs, etc., the symbolism depending on the words, "preaching the Gospel to every living creature."

It would be interesting to trace the development of Puritan doctrine, that grace came through the interpretation of the word of God rather than through the Sacraments of the Church, as it is expressed in the great "three-decker" pulpits; and also to trace the develop-

ment of those late pulpits in Germany and the Netherlands, which became more and more elaborate. Of these, the one at Cracow where a ship under full sail, the mast, rigging and all the details being minutely carried out is supported upon the backs of sea monsters, is a typical example. But happily these do not influence us today.

Lecterns or book desks were used in all mediæval churches. Roughly speaking, they are of two kinds — the great fixed lectern in the choir for holding the service books and the movable lectern from which the Gospel and the Epistle were read.

The great lectern had two, three, four or even more sides for holding the books, and was pivoted so that it could be turned to the various portions of the service. If this is used, it should be placed well toward the western end of the choir. Two stools may be placed behind it facing east for the cantors, and standard candles or candles in sconces attached to the desk are usually needed to light it.

In the early church, the Gospel and the Epistle were read from the ambos; but in the ninth century movable stands were arranged for this. The movable lecterns were usually light iron frames hung with veils of rich stuff. After the reading the stand was removed. From the thirteenth century on there were fixed and permanent desks for reading the Gospel and the Epistle.

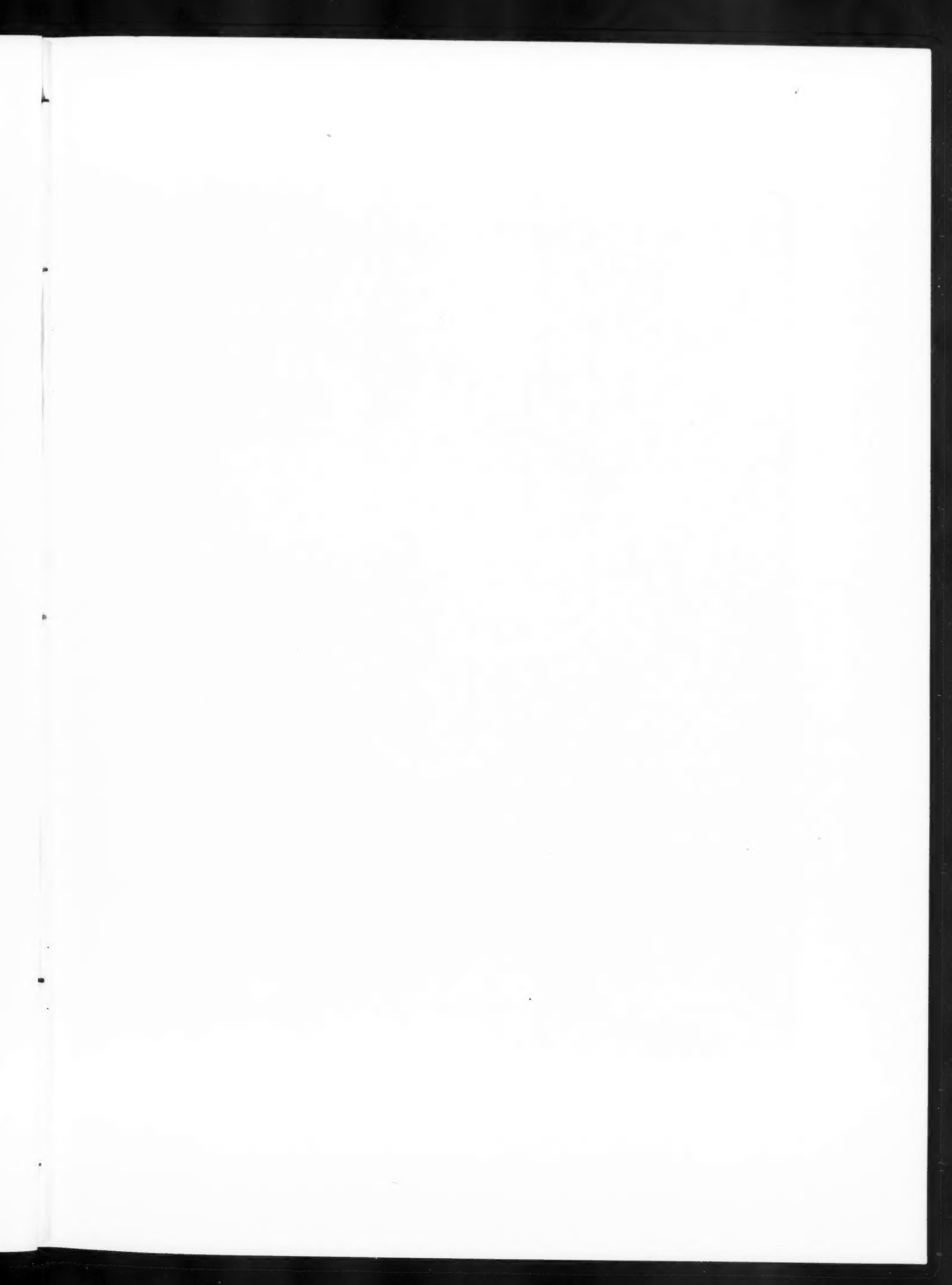
The position of the Gospel lectern varied. In the rites of Durham is described a "lectern of brass where they sung the Epistle and the Gospel" which stood "at the north end of the high altar." It had a gilt pelican at the top "whereon did lie the books that they did sing the Epistle and the Gospel." But in England in parish churches, at least, it was the custom in the Middle Ages to read the Gospel and Epistle from the rood loft.

(Continued on page 11.)

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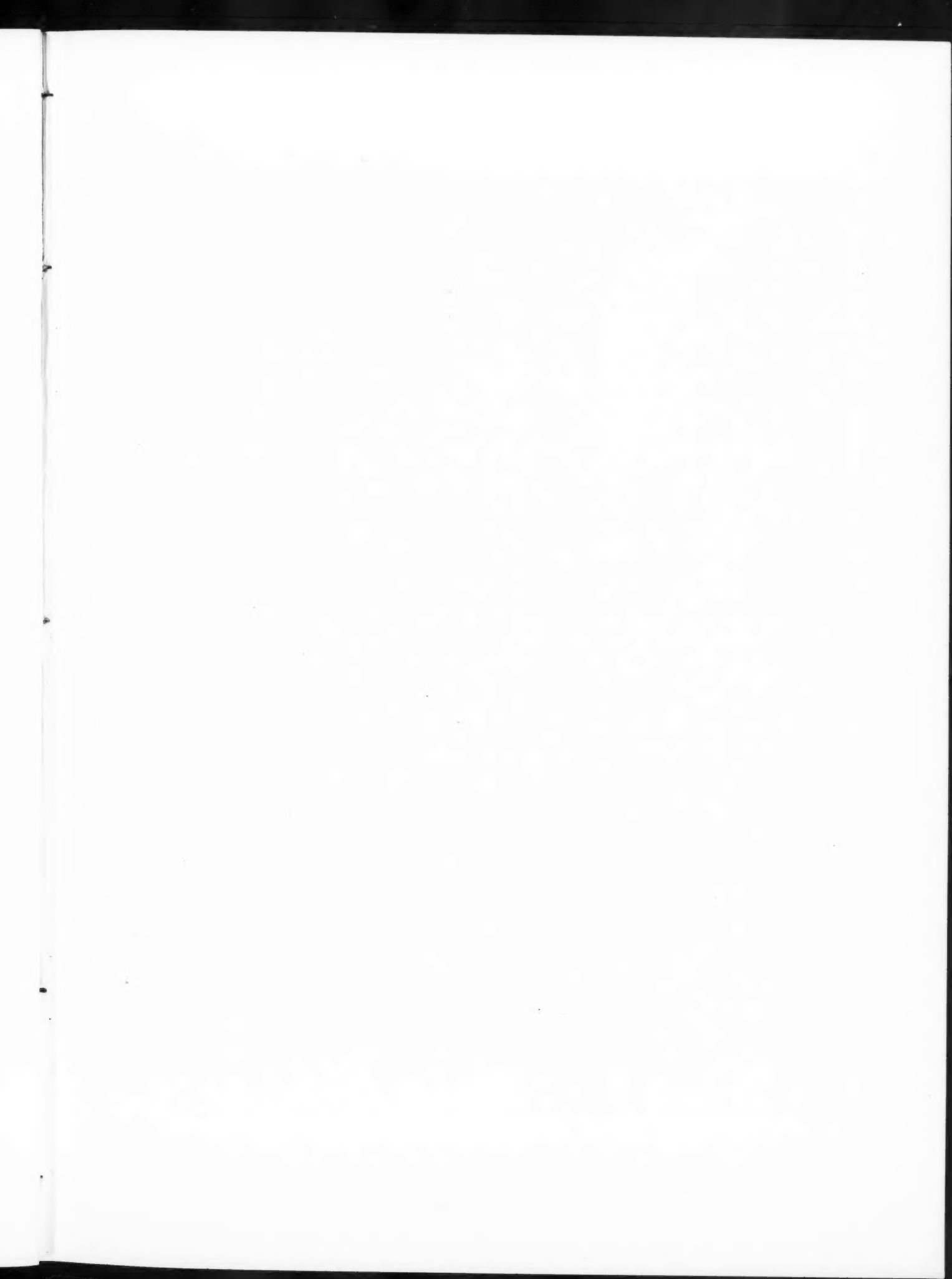
CHAPEL OF THE INTERCESSION, NEW YORK

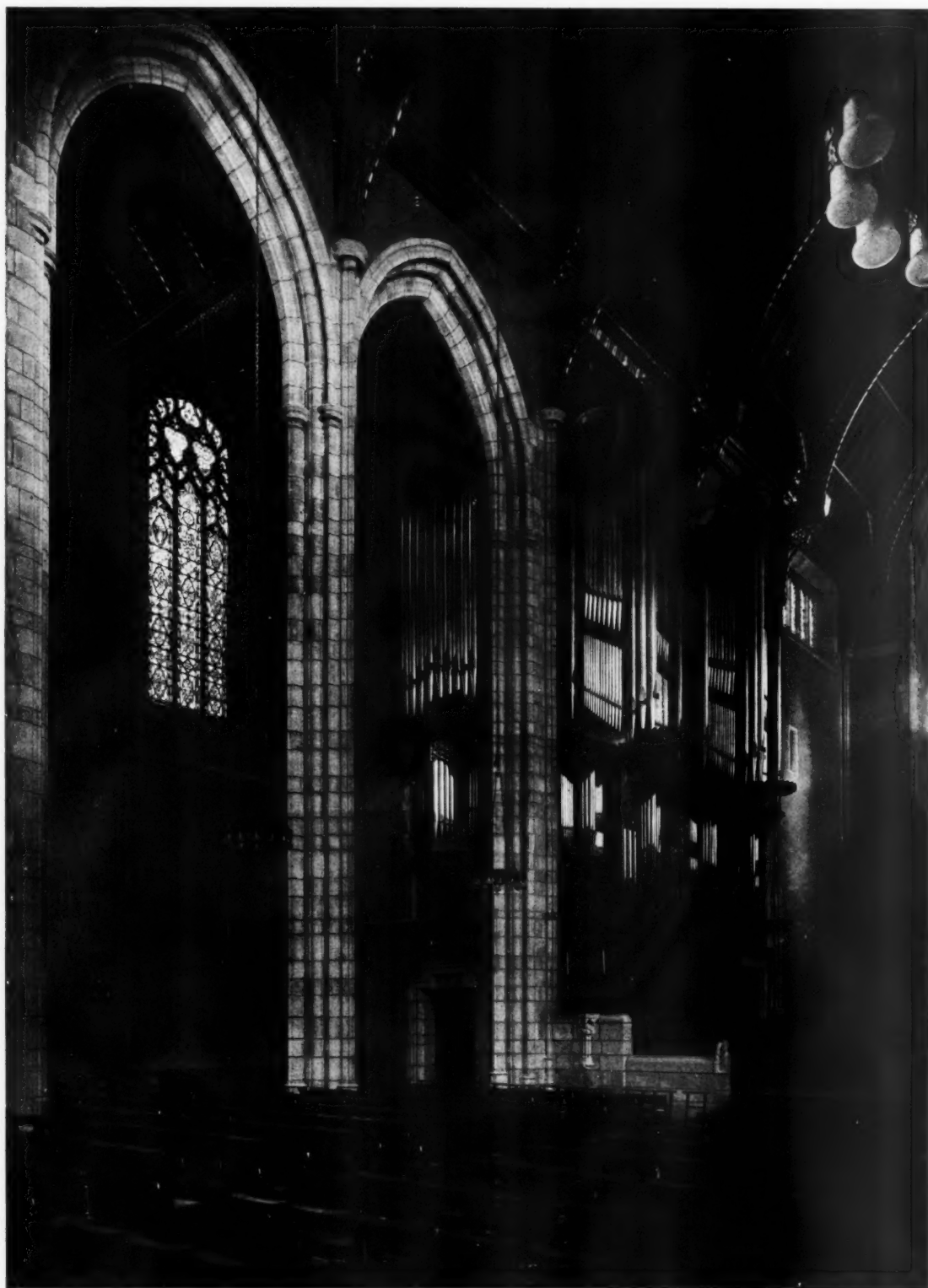




AISLE CASE OF ORGAN, ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, NEW YORK

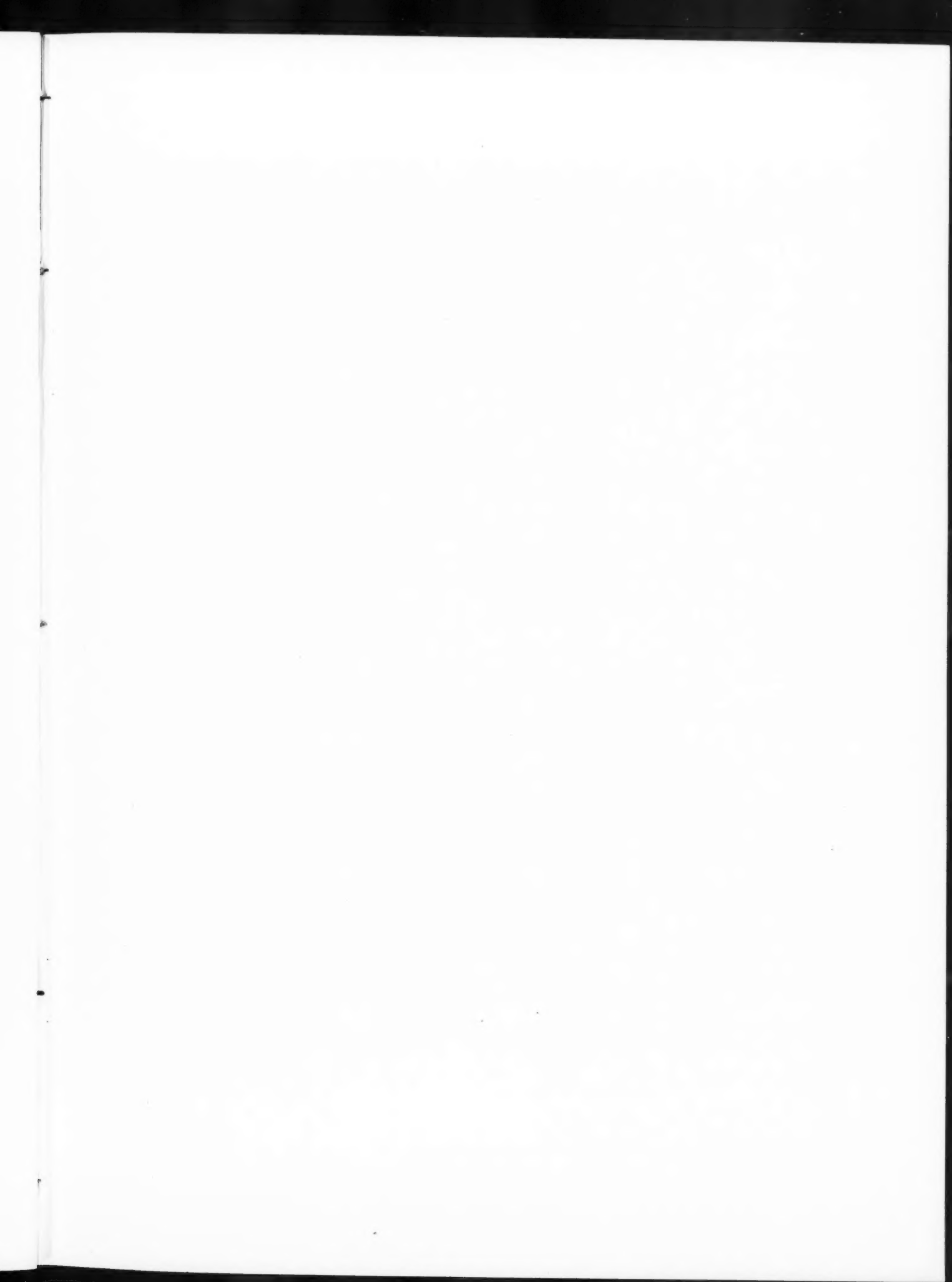
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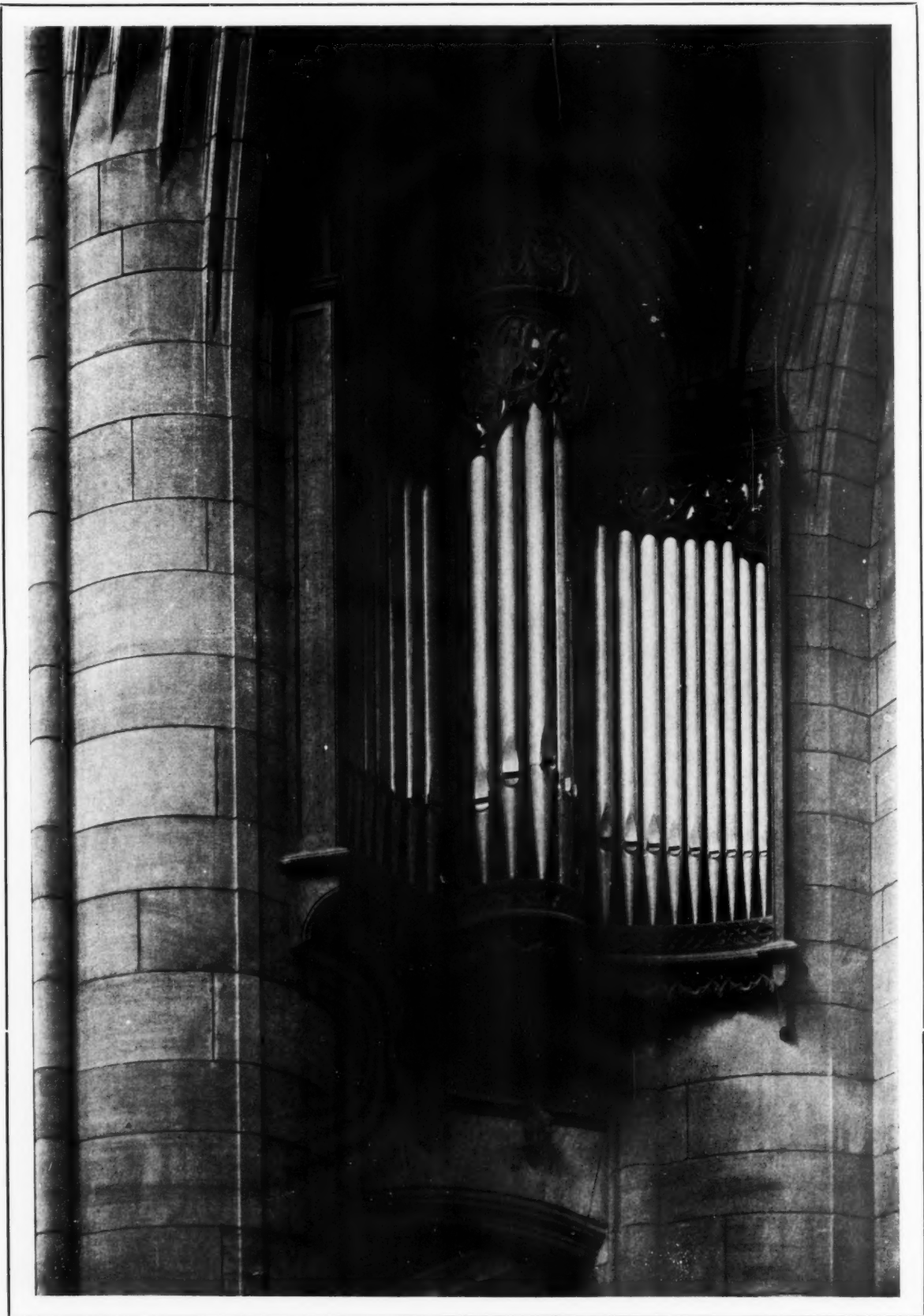




CHAPEL OF THE INTERCESSION, NEW YORK

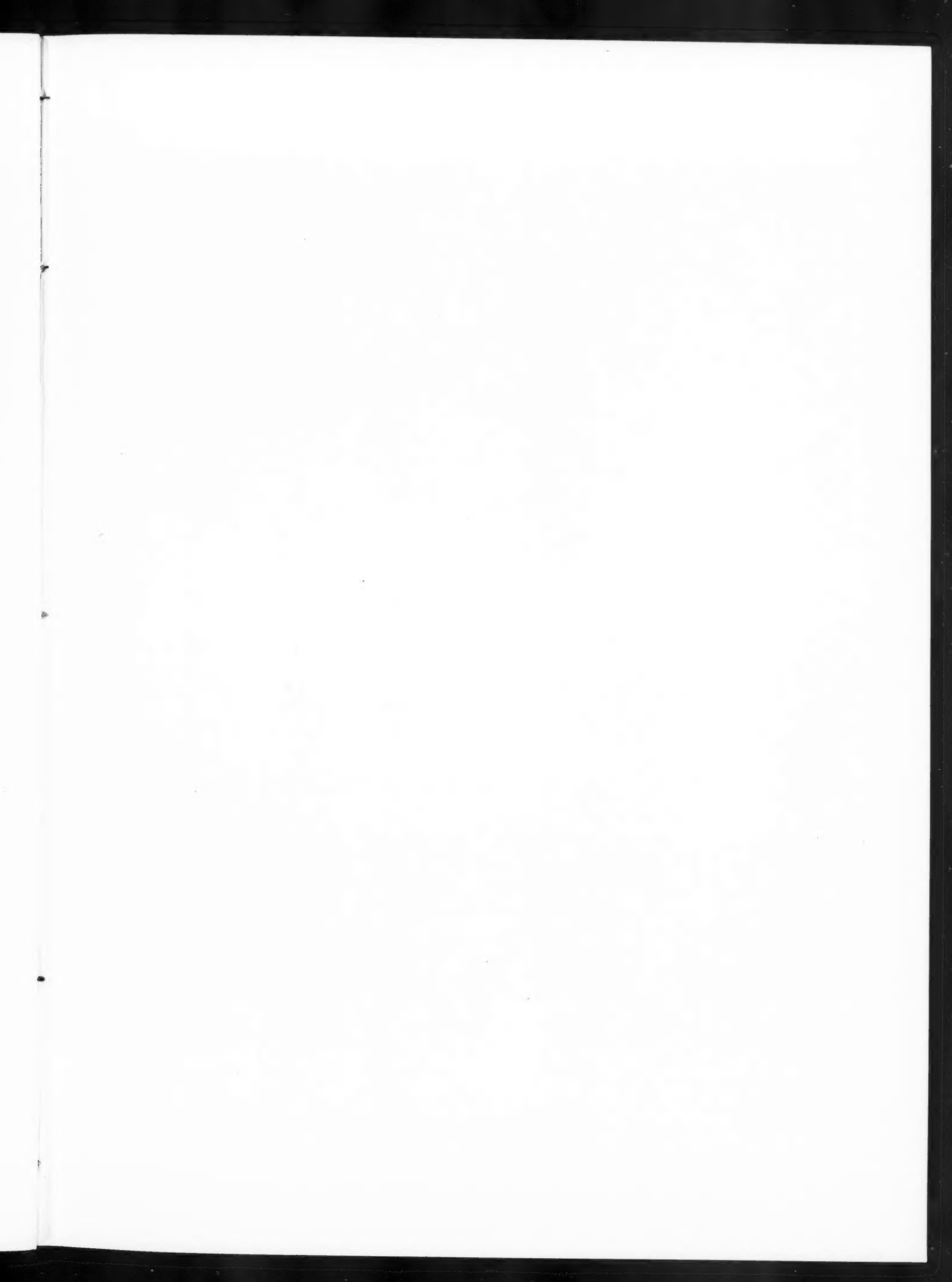
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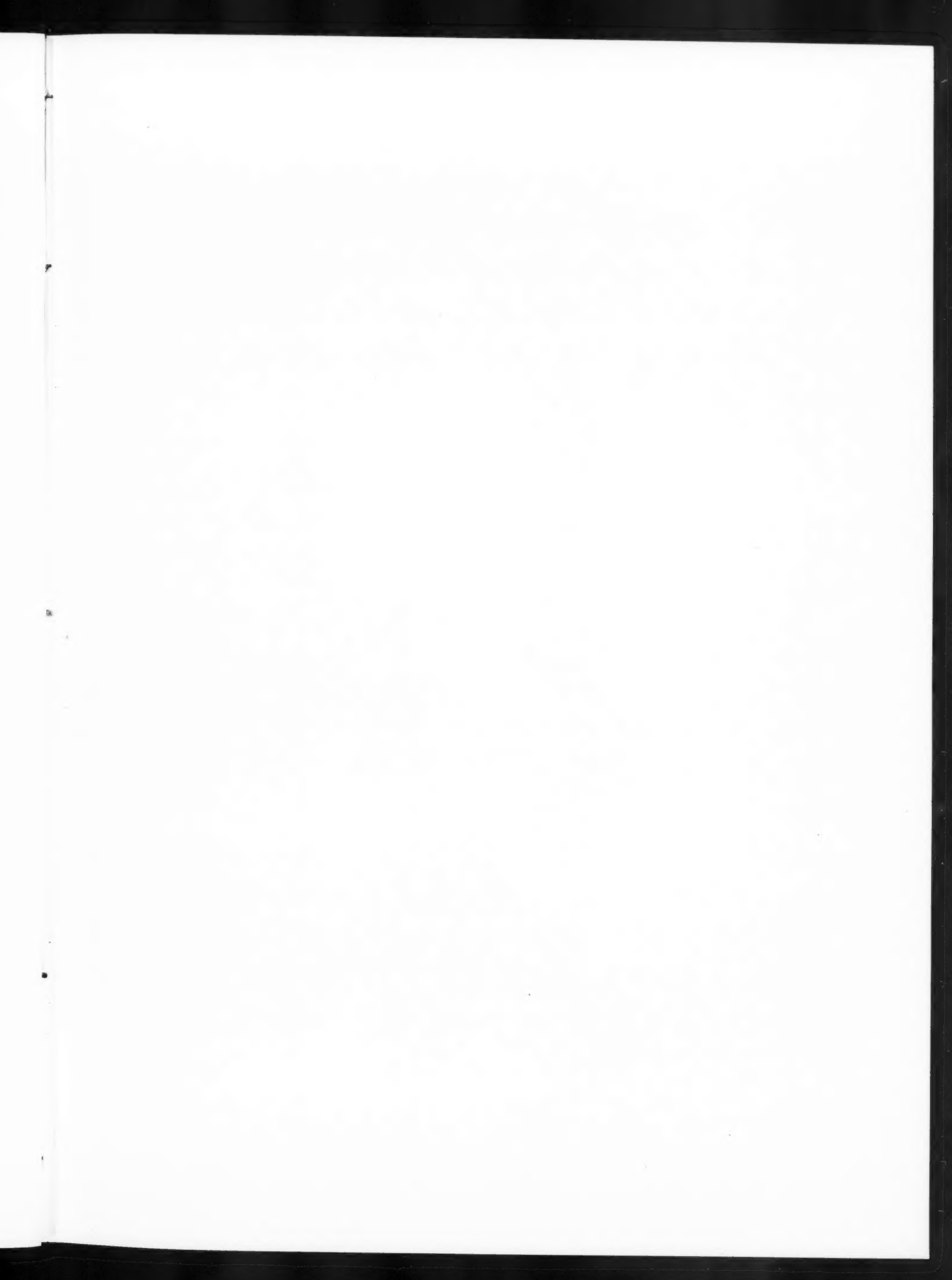
ST. THOMAS'S, NEW YORK

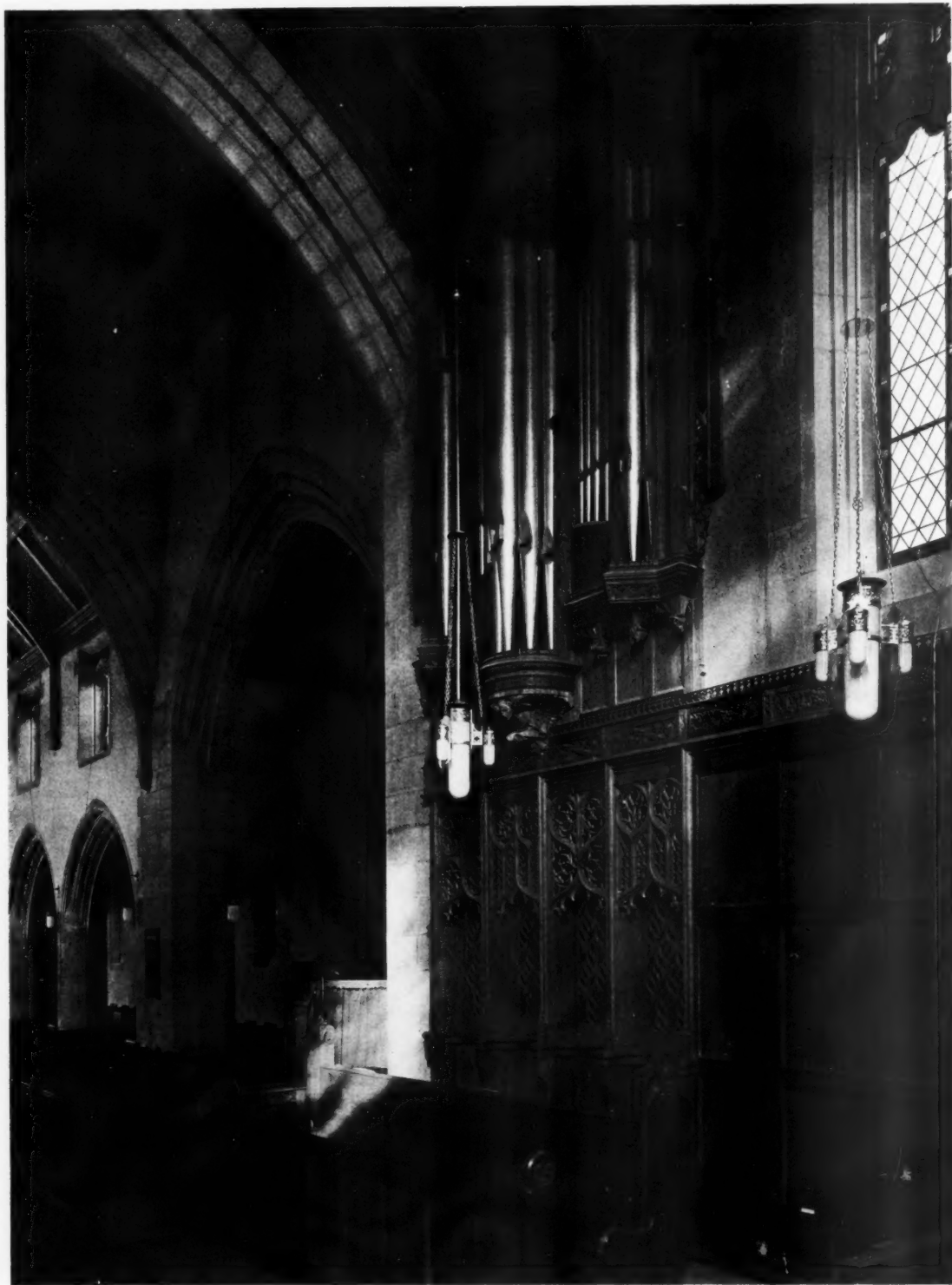
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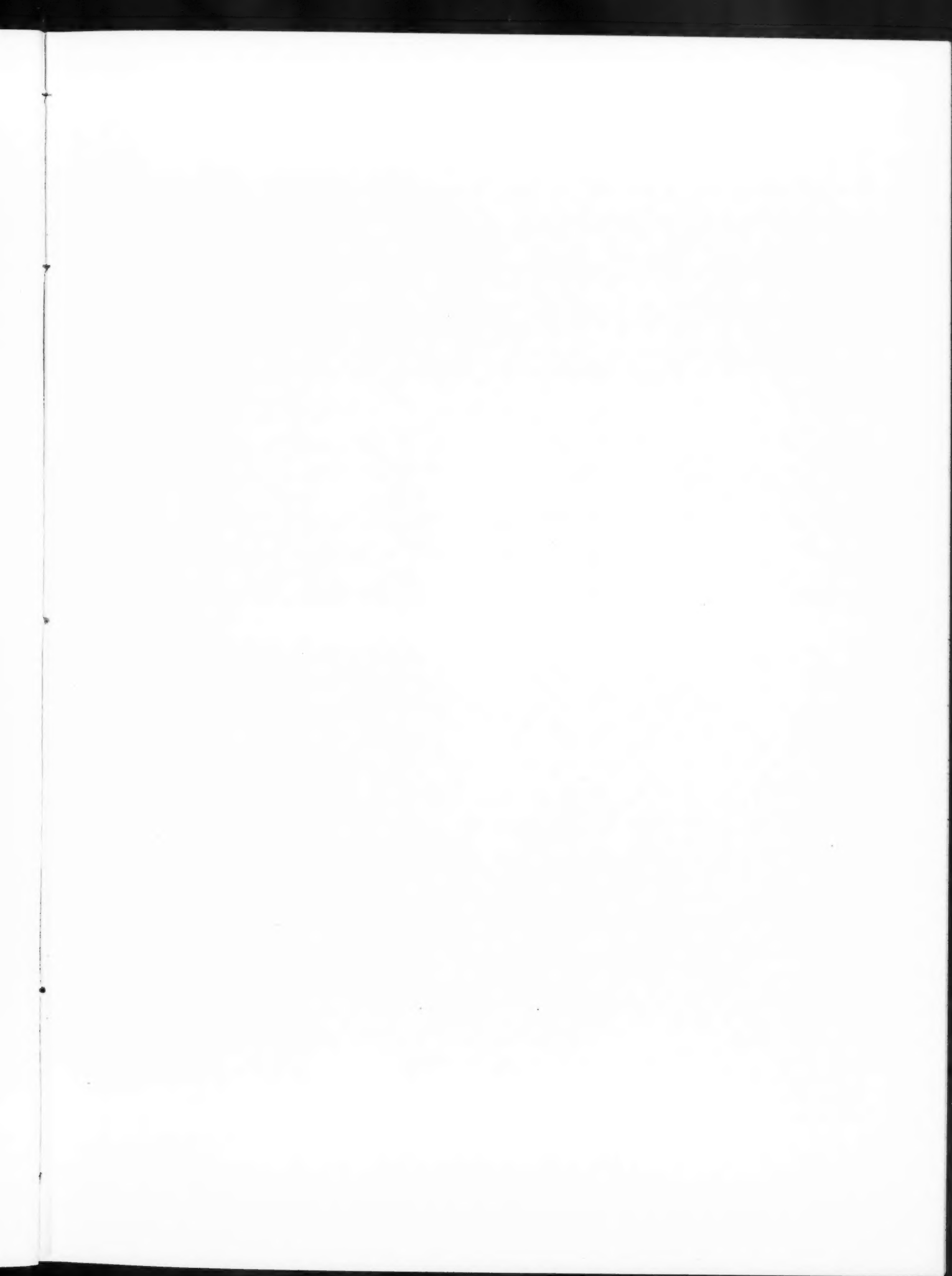
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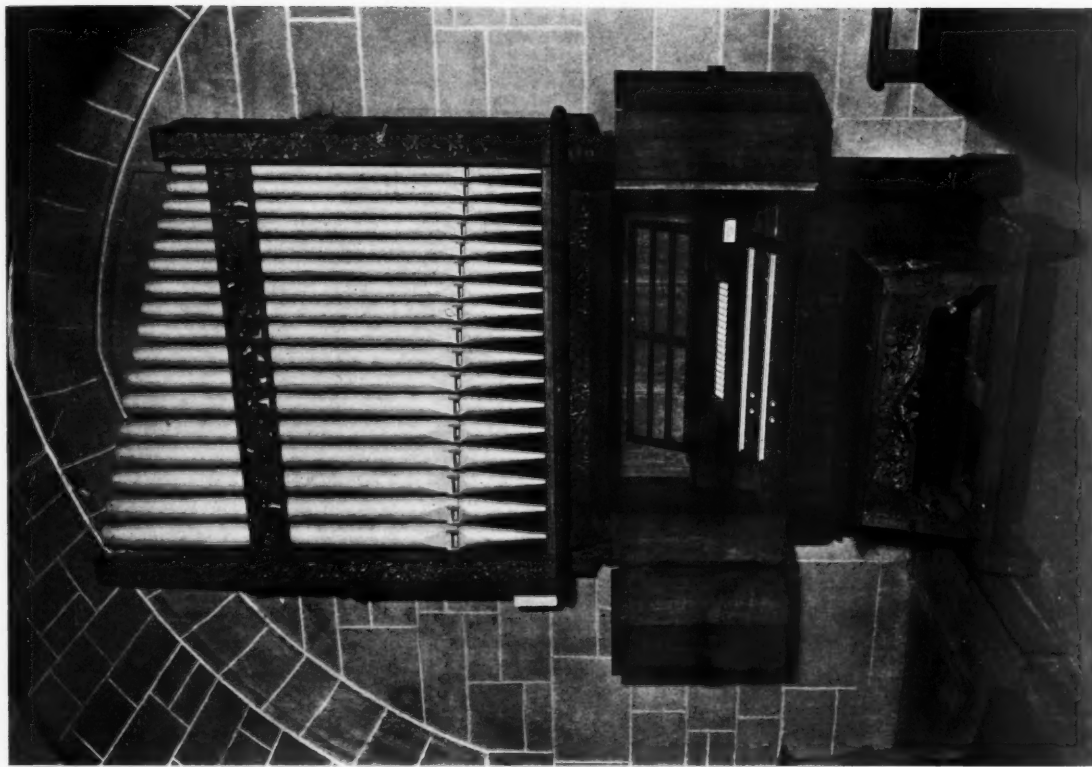




ORGAN CASE, ST. JOHN'S, WEST HARTFORD, CONN.

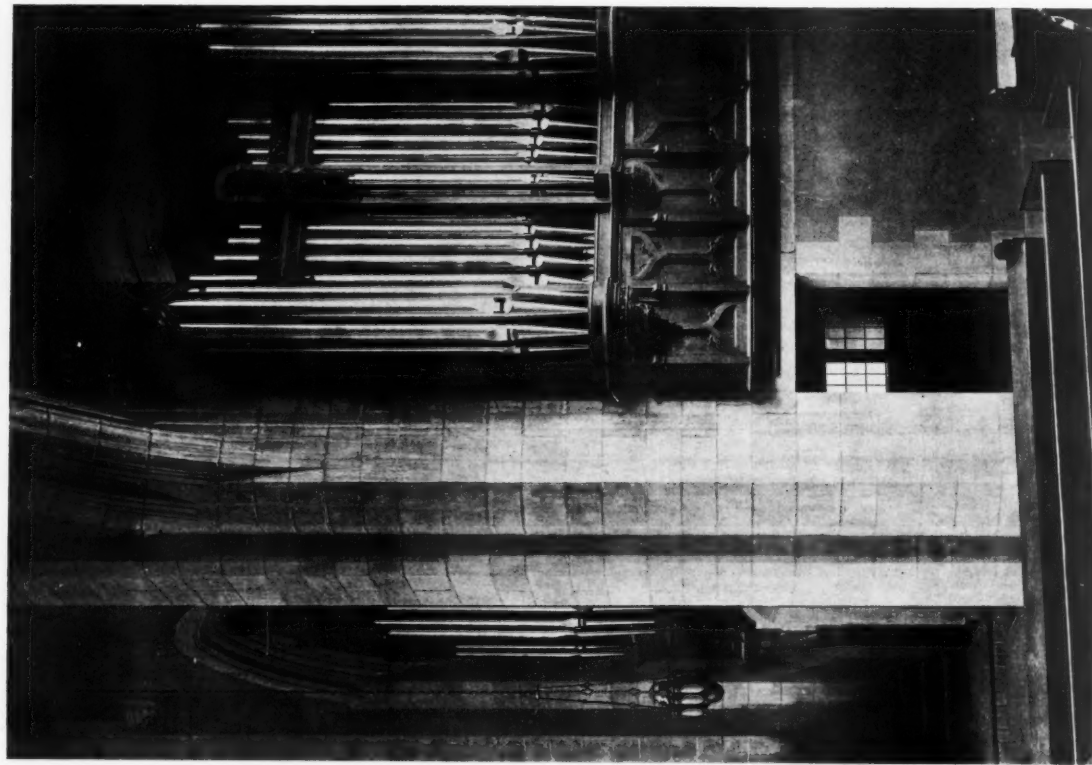
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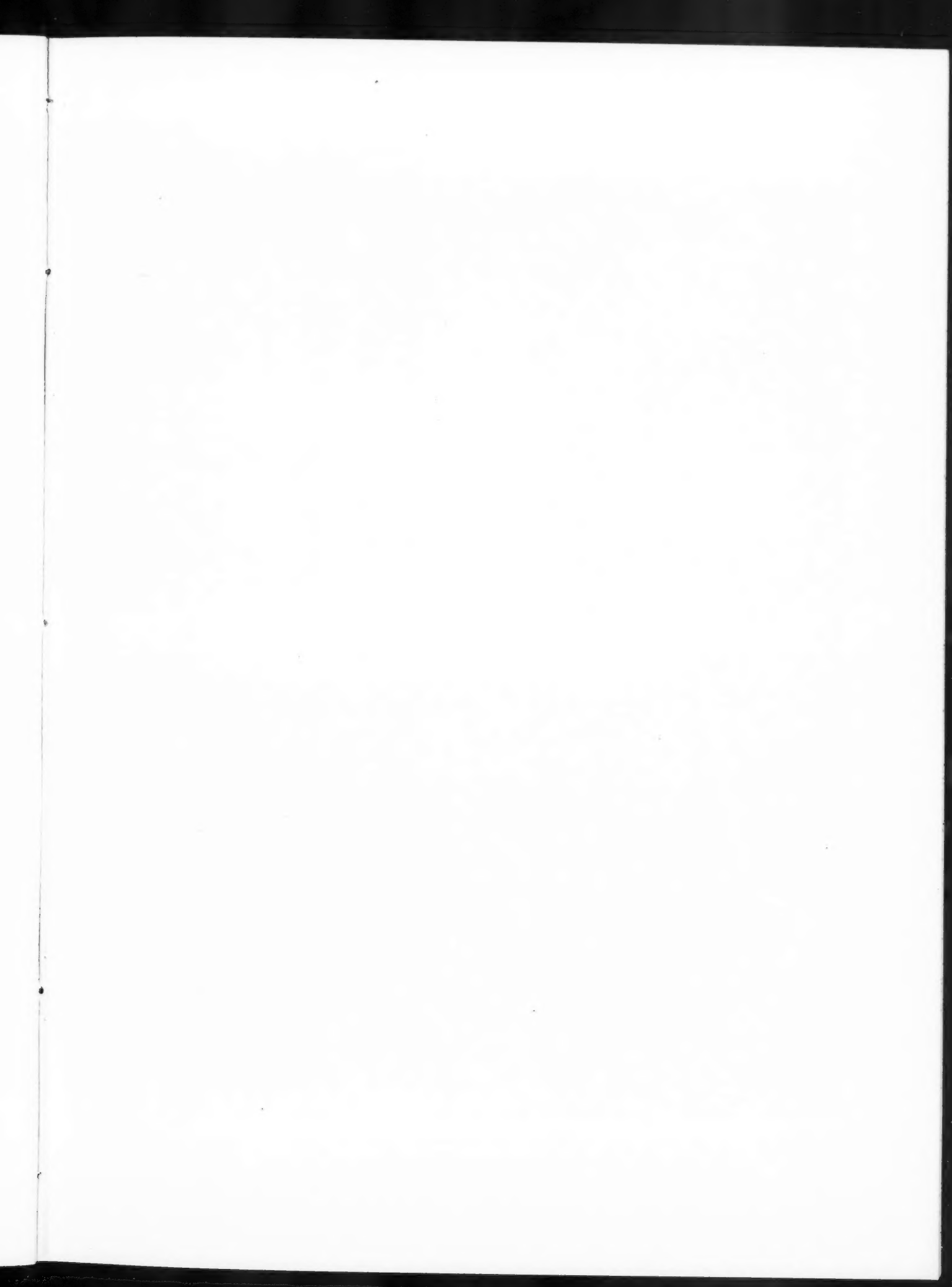


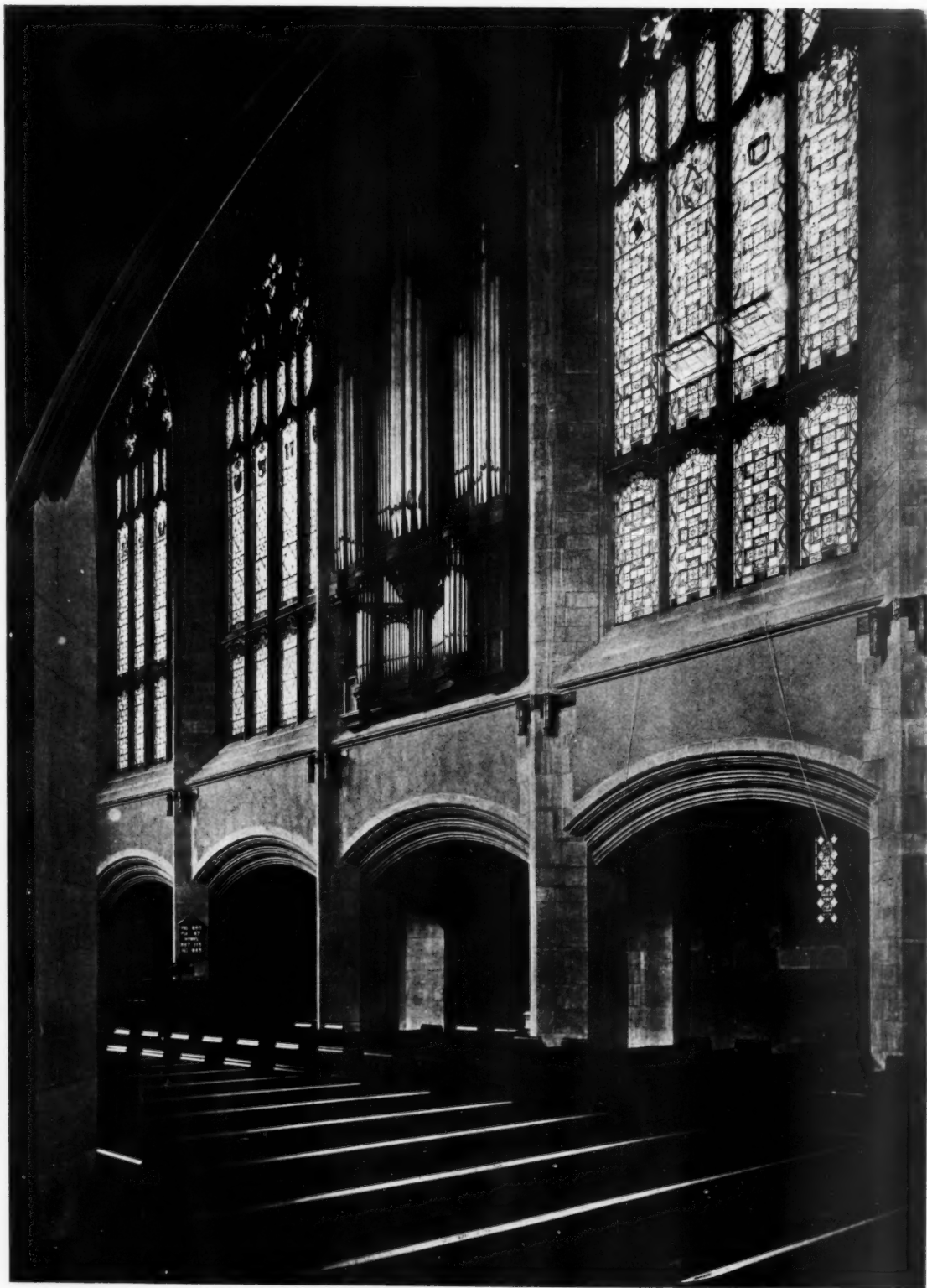
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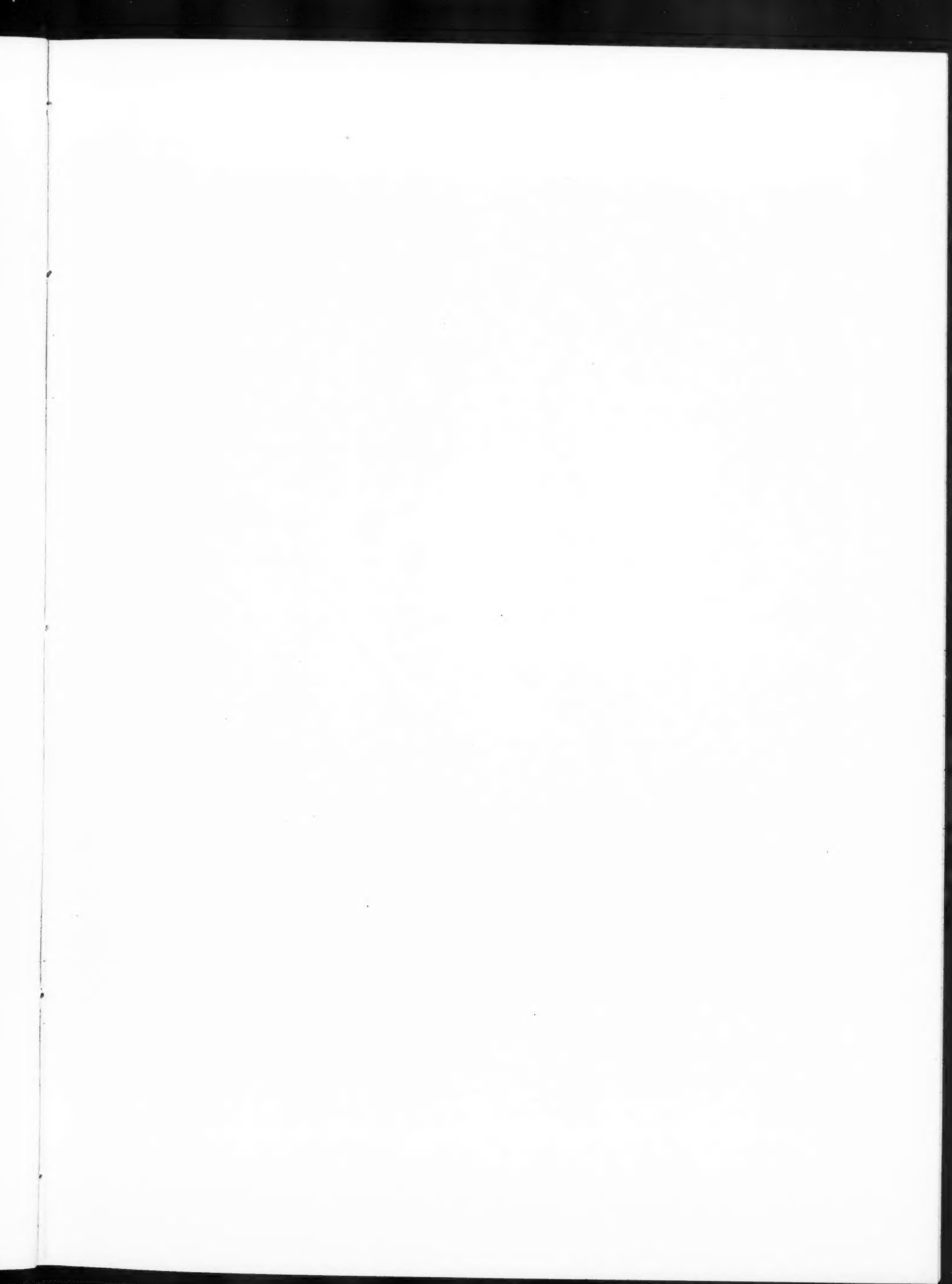
SAGE MEMORIAL, FAR ROCKAWAY, N. Y.





SOUTH CHURCH, NEW YORK

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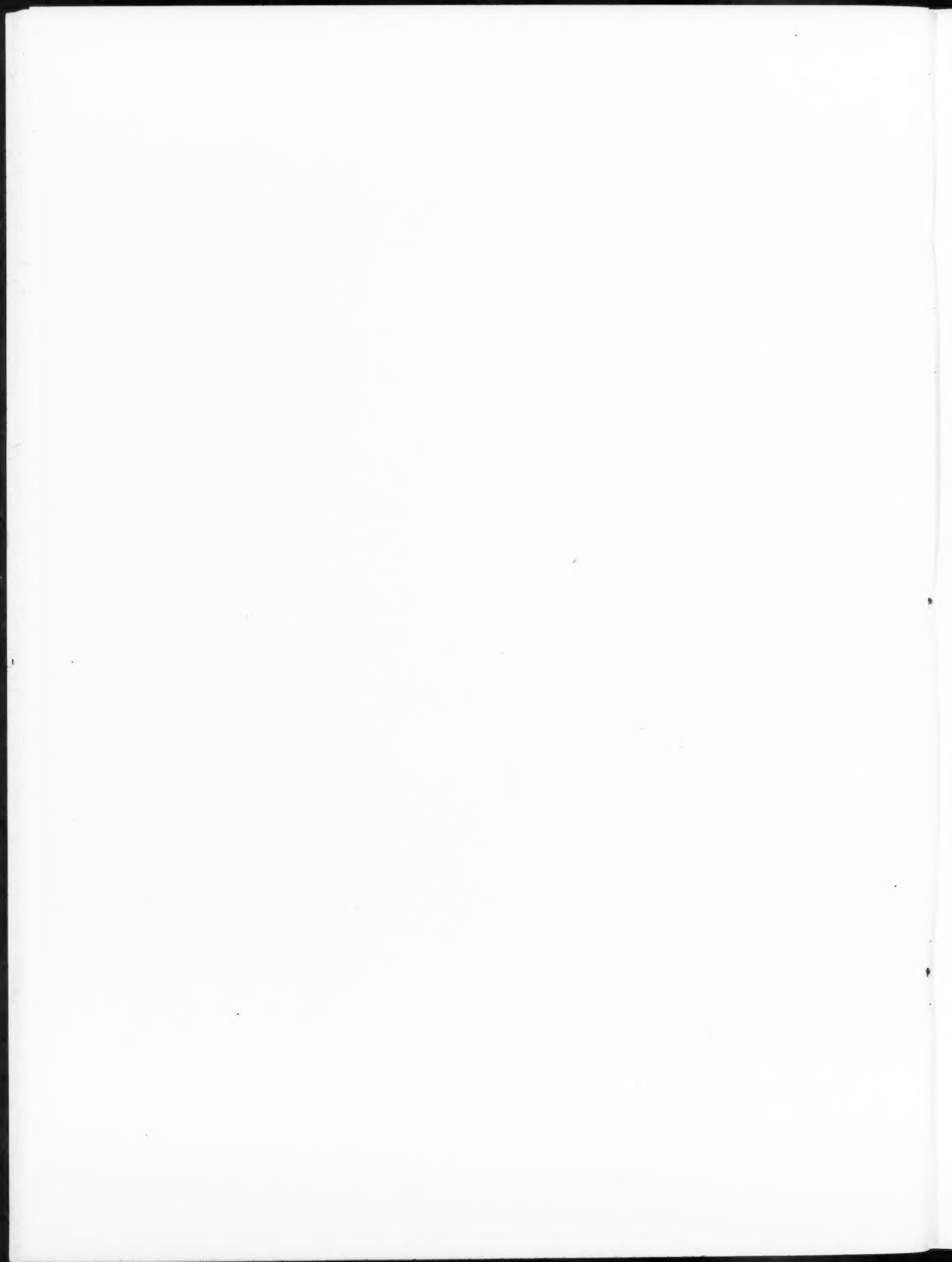
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LECTERN AND VICAR'S STALL, CHAPEL OF THE INTERCESSION

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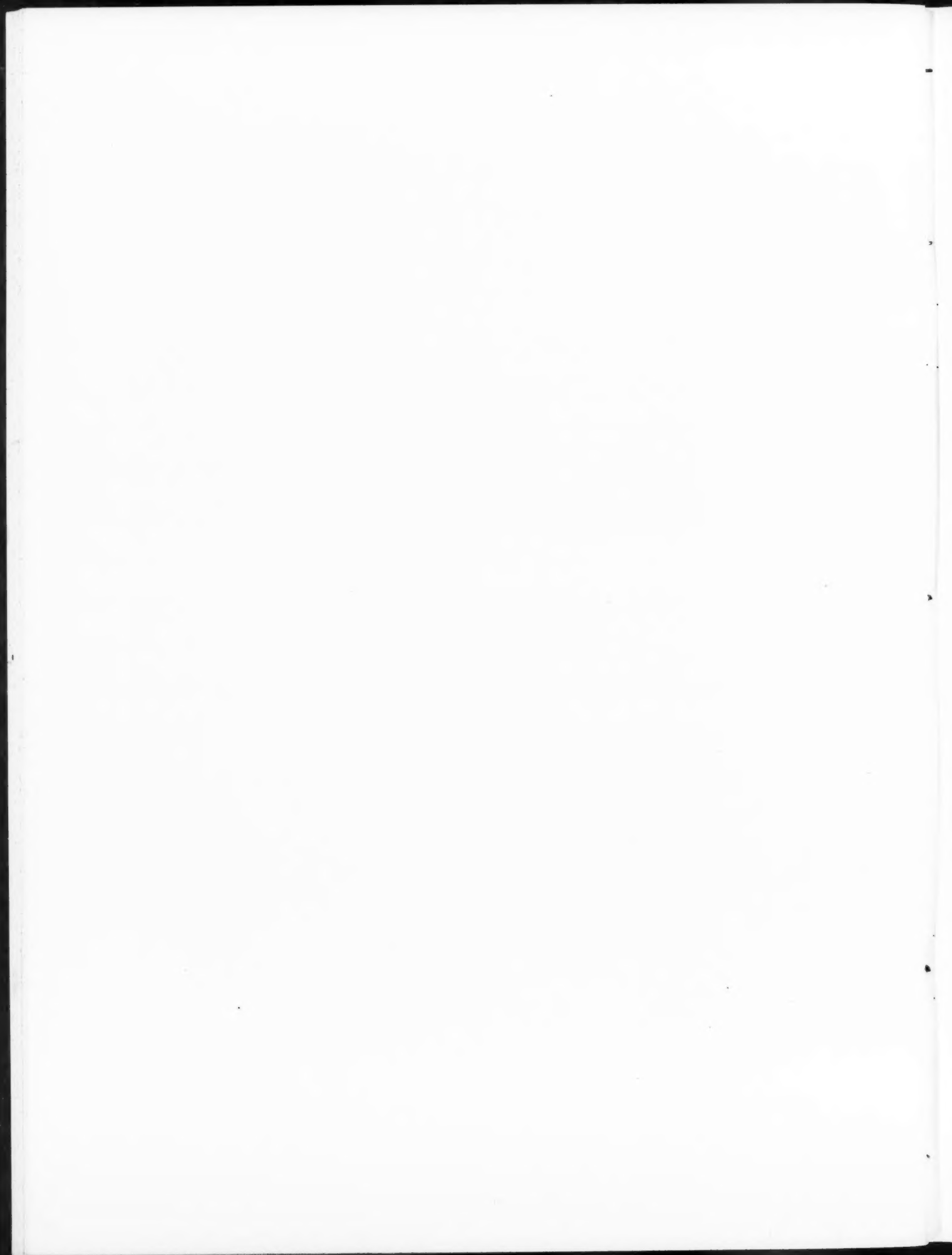


BAPTIST CHURCH, PITTSBURGH, PA.

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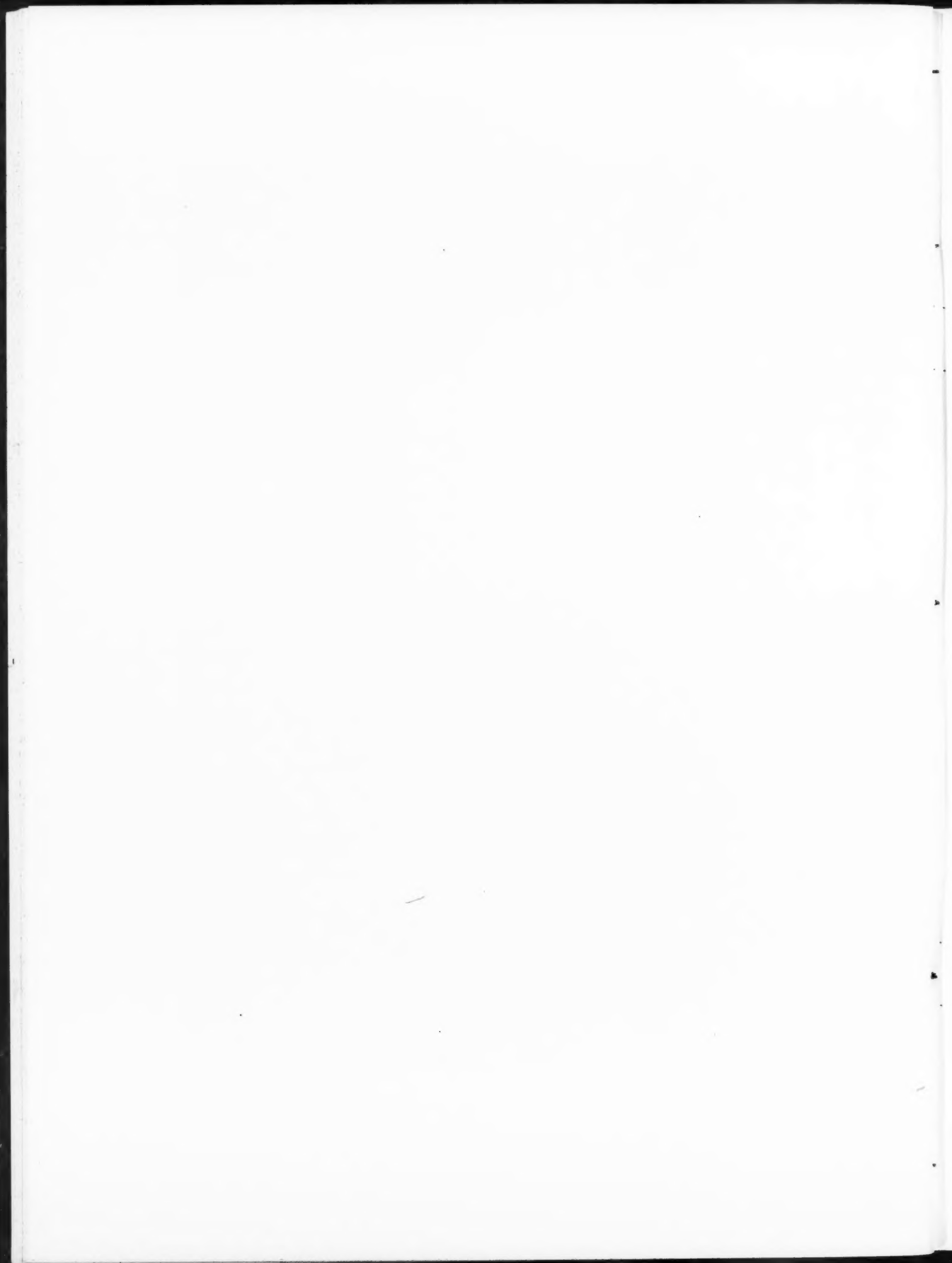
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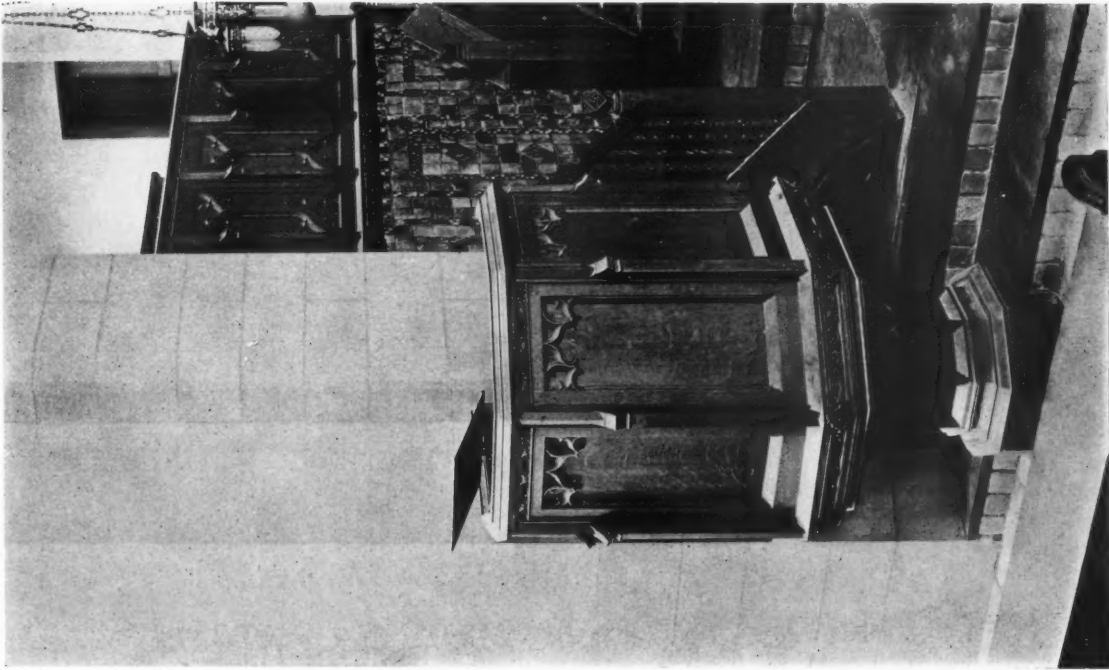
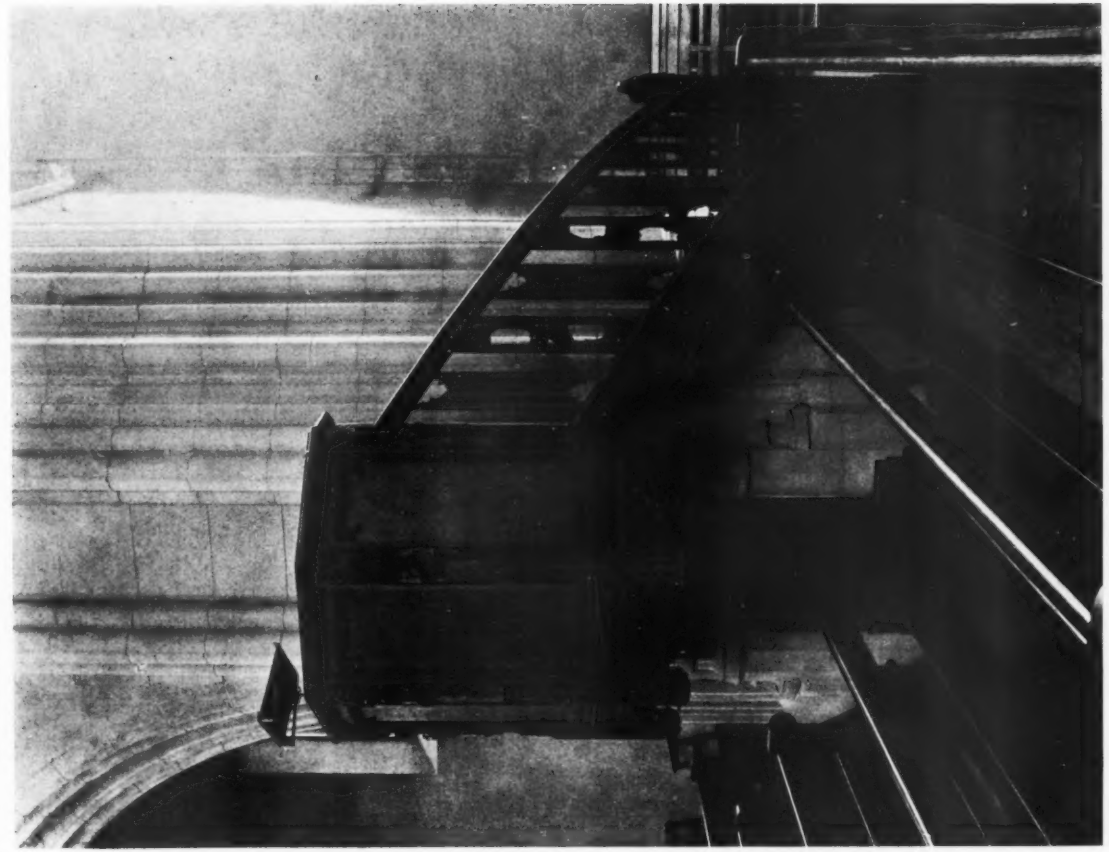




CHAPEL OF THE INTERCESSION, NEW YORK

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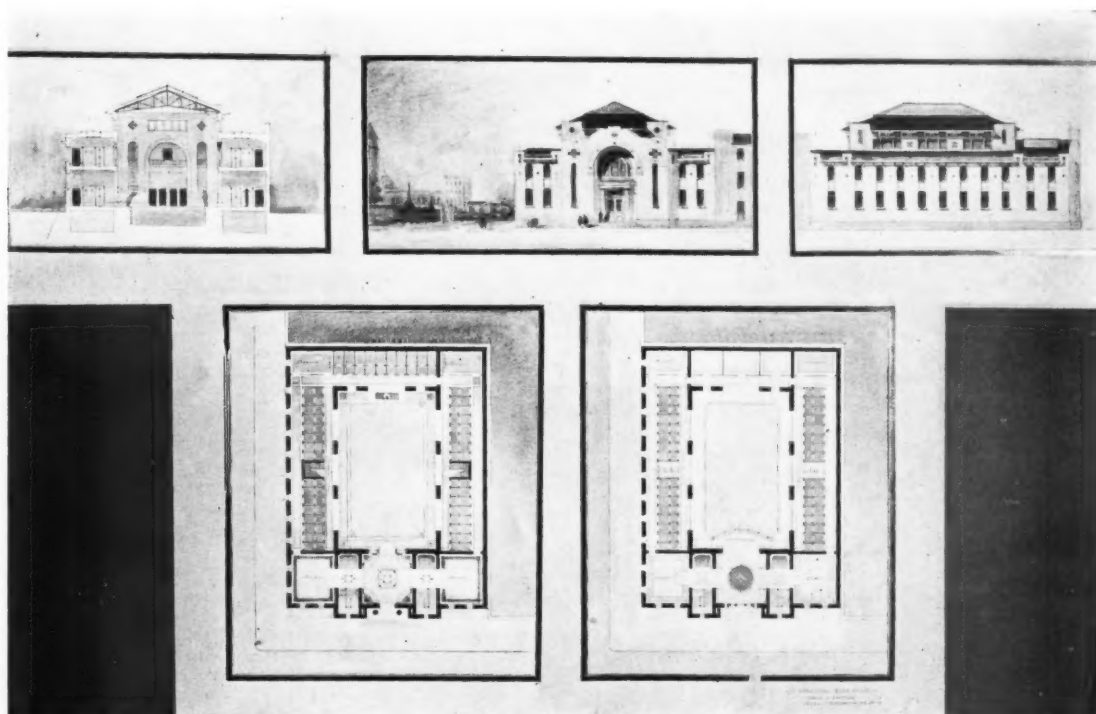
ALL SAINTS' CATHEDRAL, HALIFAX, N. S.

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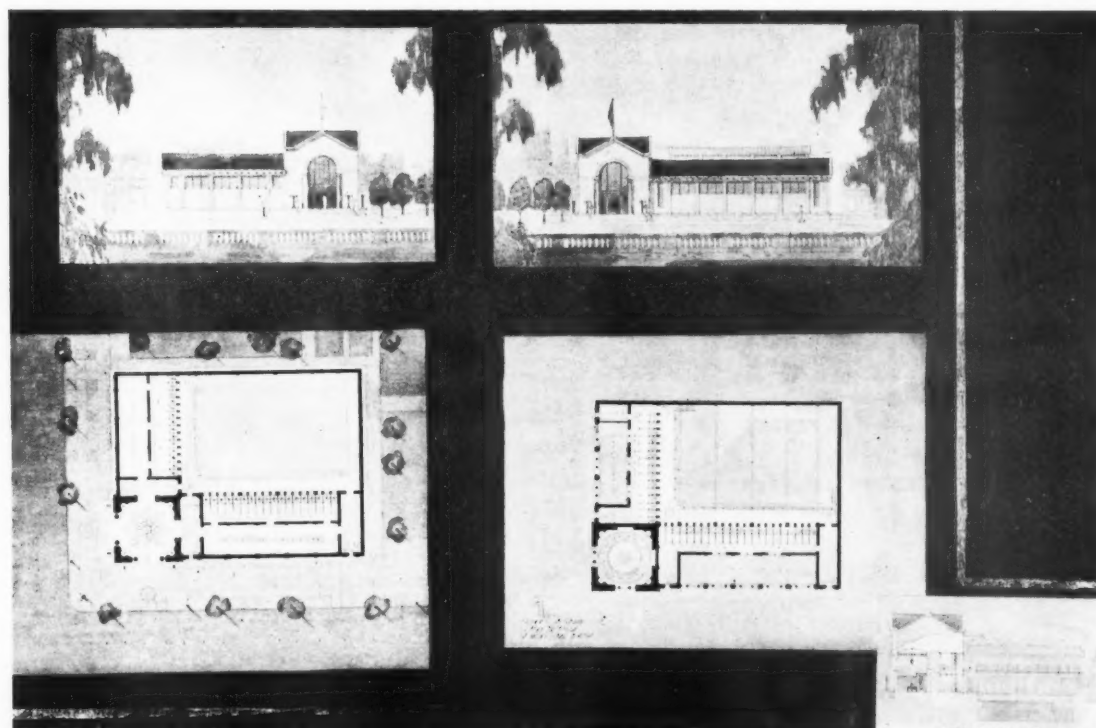
SAGE MEMORIAL, FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I.



FIGURES ON ORGAN CASE, ST. THOMAS'S, NEW YORK
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SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY ATTEMPTS TO JUSTIFY THREATENED REPUDIATION OF CONTRACTS

In replying to a letter by a Senator from a Western state containing representations made by the American Institute of Architects protesting against the Government's threatened repudiation of contracts made with members of the profession by a former administration, the Secretary of the Treasury makes the following statement:

"Section 31 of the Public Buildings Act, approved June 25th, 1910 (Public No. 265) authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to prepare 'designs and estimates' for a separate fireproof building for each of the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce & Labor, at a total limit of cost not to exceed \$8,000,000. The act authorized an expenditure of not to exceed \$200,000 for this purpose, but did not authorize the construction of the buildings. The then Supervising Architect, with the approval of the then Secretary of the Treasury issued a program calling for a competition among architects for each of the three buildings. The program stated, in each case, that the competition would be for the selection of an architect. The program also stated that the architects selected for the three buildings would be retained, and would furnish full professional services at a fee of six per cent. of the cost of the work. The competitions were duly held and an award made in each case. The then Secretary of the Treasury entered into a contract with each of the architects selected, for a certain portion of the professional services referred to in the competition program. This

partial service included the preparation and revision of sketches, the preparation of working drawings and specifications, but not the preparation of full size details nor the furnishing of local supervision, but agreed to enter into a subsequent contract for these, contingent upon Congress making the necessary authorizations.

"It is greatly to be regretted that the then Supervising Architect and the then Secretary of the Treasury appear to have exceeded the authority contained in the legislation in connection with the holding of the competitions, the selection of architects, and entering into contracts with the latter.

"Any contract entered into by Government officials, on behalf of the United States, which calls for services in excess of those authorized by law is automatically void to that extent. The legislation to which reference is made in the foregoing called only for the preparation of 'designs and estimates.' It carried no authority for the selection of an architect, no authority for the construction of the buildings, and no authority for entering into a contract for full professional services."

From the foregoing, it would appear that the Government's contention is briefly, that its former representatives acted without authority, and for that reason the Government is under no legal obligation to recognize contracts made in the cases under consideration. In other words, members of the profession have, if the Secretary's representations are accepted, been exploited by the Government, and must suffer in order that the dignity of the Congress be maintained. There is no question of bad faith on the part of the former Secretary of the Treasury or the Supervising Architect, who could not, under any circumstances have profited by exceeding their authority in the instances referred to. If their authority was exceeded, it was undoubtedly done unconsciously and in the interest of the Government. The wisdom of their action, and the satisfactory outcome of the competitions conducted, will be conceded by every person qualified to judge of the matter. It is doubtful, indeed, whether without the promise of appointment as architect of the building, suitable designs could have been obtained for this work. Certainly, no reputable and capable member of the profession would incur the expense involved in a competition of the magnitude of those held for the three buildings in question, without reasonable assurance of appointment as architect if his design is chosen. It therefore appears that the error, if such it were, has actually

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resulted in benefit to the Government by securing designs that would not have been procurable under the plan that the Secretary of the Treasury maintains was contemplated by Congress when the act was passed. If authority is indeed lacking for the appointment of the architects who prepared the designs for these buildings, would it not be better to pass supplemental legislation authorizing their appointment at this time, rather than to create a doubt concerning the motives of the present administration, and render future proposals of the Treasury Department subject to the suspicion that they may be without sufficient authority? It would seem as though to do otherwise would endanger the prestige of the highest officials in the National Government, for the average citizen has little knowledge of the authority actually vested in various Government

officials, and if he must, in order to safeguard his own interests make personal investigation before accepting the word of any of them, there are those in high places who will be subjected to much embarrassment in the future discharge of their duties.

It would seem that the dignity of Congress were being held altogether too sacred, when the interests of the Nation, the prestige of duly appointed Government officials, and justice to individuals must all suffer in order that it be maintained to the letter, rather than to allow a liberal interpretation by those better qualified to pass upon the requirements of the case, than the legislators responsible for the wording of the act. In all probability, though, it was their intention to authorize the selection of architects, and their unfamiliarity with the terms employed doubtless accounts for the loosely worded form.



THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

CHANCELS, THEIR ARRANGEMENT AND FURNITURE

(Continued on page 7.)

Few churches today have a special Gospel lectern, and all of those illustrated are desks for the great Bible from which the lessons are read. There is no fixed position for this desk or lectern; but usually it is placed in front of the chancel rail or screen on the opposite side from the pulpit. The rubrics merely order that the reader should so stand "as he may best be heard."

The lectern may be of any material; but as it is essential to be able to raise or lower the desk it, of necessity, will be either of wood or metal. The most important consideration is that the desk be at the proper angle to read from and at a convenient height so as not to screen the reader from the congregation.

The lower edge of the desk should probably be about four feet above the platform. Of those shown the lower edge of the Chapel of the Intercession lectern is three feet eleven inches above the floor of the reading platform, St. Thomas's four feet above the floor, and that at West Point four feet one inch. If possible the lector's platform should be elevated above the church floor at least a foot; and, again if possible, it should not be lower than the chancel floor. At St. Thomas's the reader is one foot nine inches above the church floor, while at the Chapel of the Intercession the difference is three feet four inches.

Perhaps the most satisfactory of the lecterns shown is the one Mr. Goodhue did long ago for St. Andrew's Church, Pasadena. On either side of the desk stand are small figures of St. John and St. Andrew. In the book rests are beautifully carved medallions containing the peacocks of the Resurrection. The ledge of the desk is supported by monkish grotesques.

Very interesting is the beautifully wrought metal lectern at the Chapel of the Intercession. The book is supported on a lectern cloth of red pigskin, deeply fringed. (Lectern "falls," [veils] should not be changed to agree with the color of the season; though it is perhaps well to have plain linen or no cloth at all during Lent.) This lectern is lighted by sconced tapers, sufficiently high that they in no way endan-

ger the reader. In the stone base, which supports the desk, is carved a very interesting, though decidedly unconventional, symbolic representation of the Old and the New Law; while the whole is supported by the eagle.

The eagle from very early times was the usual form of support for the Gospel lectern, so much so in fact that Gospel lecterns were frequently spoken of as "eagles." There are many variations, chief of which is the pelican.

Quite the most splendid of these lecterns will be the new one for St. Thomas's Church, with its inlays of teak, box and ebony; and its carved figures, four from the Old and four from the New Testament. In the book rest is an inlay representing Moses elevating the serpent and, balancing it, the Crucifixion:—for "as Moses lifted



ST. PAUL'S, DULUTH, MINN.

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up the serpent in the wilderness, even so shall the Son of Man be lifted up, and whosoever believeth in Him shall not perish but have everlasting life."

On the front of the desk is a medallion in the centre of which is the eagle of St. John, while encircling it is the inscription, "My word shall not pass away."

Quite interesting also, though very much slighter, is the little lectern for the Deaconess School at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine. This is very simple in form with rich inlays. Here the symbol of "the pelican in piety" is used in place of the eagle.

It sounds like romance to read that the Byzantine Emperor sent Pepin "a great organ with lead pipes" which he set up at his capitol at Compeigne, and that the caliph of the Arabian Nights, the great Haroun-Al-Raschid, sent a "rare instrument" as a gift to Charlemagne. But long before this organs had been used in churches throughout Europe;—in Spain as early as the middle of the fifth century and in England certainly as early as the seventh. Organs were known in the Roman Empire and were used in places of amusement quite commonly. By the fourteenth century they began to be frequently used in churches, though usually as portables or regals that were carried about, even from church to church. From this point the development was very rapid, and only one hundred years later we find the organ at St. Lawrence, Nürnberg, containing 1,100 pipes in the great organ and 454 in the positive.

The great height of the continental cathedrals suggested an elevated position for the organ, which was frequently placed in a high gallery called a "tribune." The organ of Chartres is in the nave, bracketed out at the level of the triforium; and that of Strasburg is placed above the main arch in the second bay in the nave on the north side. The organ of Amiens Cathedral occupied the west end gallery as early as 1429, and this is the position of the great organs at Paris, Freiburg, Saint Denis and many other churches. In all the more important French churches, there are almost invariably two organs, the choir accompanimental organ being placed in, or immediately adjoining, the choir. In Notre Dame, it is placed in the arch of the second bay of the north side of the choir

just above the stalls. A rather unusual arrangement exists in the Madeleine, Paris, Westminster Cathedral, London, and the church of the Paulist Fathers in New York where the organ, choir and orchestra (when this is used) are placed behind the high altar.

The Roman practice of placing both choir and great organ at the west end is certainly open to serious liturgical objections, the unity of the service demanding that the choir be placed in the chancel. All musical authorities agree that the organ should be placed as near the choir as possible. To place the great organ at the side of the choir usually means that the voices are entirely drowned, especially in the overgrown instruments demanded by modern organists. To get the most splendid musical effects, it is almost impossible to have a great organ in the choir, with open space sufficiently large so that some of its stops are not blanketed. On acoustical grounds, no position is as good for the great organ as that at the west end of the church; for not only can the organ be correctly arranged without necessarily being deep, but every stop can have its full value, so obviating strained voicing and inordinate wind pressures. If then, the organist will be satisfied with an accompanimental organ, in the choir, which does not need many speaking stops, where "dignity, purity, roundness and fulness of tonal structure" is the first consideration, and with the great organ placed at the west end, the ideal arrangement is reached.

In the English churches a few of the early organs were placed in the transept, as at Canterbury. There is but one example of a large west end organ, that in the Beauchamp Chapel at Warwick. Before the Reformation the lateral choir position was almost universal in the English Cathedrals. In general, where there is but one organ, this seems to be the most satisfactory position. It was only after the Reformation that the organs were placed in the centre of the screens, many examples of which arrangement still exist in the Cathedrals.

There have always been objections to the organs obstructing the church. King Charles insisted that the organ at Yorkminster should not be placed on the screen; and had the organ at Winchester removed

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

from the screen and placed on the north side of the choir, in order to afford a better view of the interior. Wren, because of the insistence of the Dean, designed an organ case for the centre of the screen of the new St. Paul's Cathedral which proved too small to receive the great organ. He refused, however, to have it enlarged, declaring that his interior was "already spoilt by the damned box of whistles."

Where the regular congregation is accommodated in the choir, as at Yorkminster, the placing of the great organ on the screen has certain advantages; but with the huge organs now demanded, and their consequent obstruction of the church, it is very unlikely that this position will ever be reverted to again, at least in our day.

Unfortunately, few of the mediæval organ cases remain. There were, however, many exceedingly rich examples, beautifully carved and painted, for only the recent period seems to have been niggardly in the matter of church ornamentation. The cases frequently had triptych doors painted with scenes from the New Testament or the apocrypha. Viollet le Duc's description of the organ at Gonesse suggests the case at Pittsburg for "the entire woodwork of the main organ case is illuminated in gold and colour, presenting a very gorgeous appearance." The description goes on about the reds, the blues and the gold, the blue being apparently generally used for friezes and the shadowed portions of the carving, the fillets being of gold as was some of the lower carving.

Where, by the nature of the position a great area is not available, it is best to call in a practical organ man, a representative of one of the great organ manufacturers, and confer with him as to the position of the organ chamber, its height above the floor, the height of the chamber, the area required, etc., before the plans for the church have been carried very far. (Failing such help, Audsley's great work on "The Art of Organ Building" is very complete and a valuable aid.) Given your chamber, the problem is not merely to close it in by a lattice suggesting a radiator grille, but to build a case at once expressive and beautiful, as rich as may be but still kept in harmony with the chancel furniture and distinctly subordinate to the altar and

reredos. In order to have the case just what it appears to be, Mr. Goodhue insists on all of the case pipes speaking instead of being dummies. From the organ builder's point of view this is perhaps pushing truth rather far; but it certainly has a nice ring of sincerity. In the design of the cases illustrated, all of these things have been considered and the results are eminently successful, expressive of the organs they screen.

The delightful little case in St. Andrew's Chapel is of a very unusual type suggesting the old portables, or the organs that accompany St. Cecilia in the paintings of the Renaissance. It was designed for an organ without pedals and the addition of these have complicated the composition; and, in particular, made the built-over bench very clumsy. The decorations here are principally the vine through which runs the text: "*Jubilate Deo, omnis terra psalmum dicite nomini ejus, date gloriam laudi ejus.*" ("Make a joyful noise unto God all ye lands, sing forth the honour of His name, make His praise glorious.") The door hinges are hand-wrought polished iron. Some time, it is hoped, the inside of these doors will be suitably painted and gilded, bringing them into key with the splendid triptych just beyond.

Duluth, Buffalo and the Sage Memorial show dignified, quiet types of small organ cases, the ornament being kept very simple. St. John's, West Hartford, and the South Church, New York, are richer and of a more "romantic" type, the design suggesting something of the richness of the Spanish cases. In the South Church, a simple chapel form without architectural breaks, the organ is placed on either side of the church, the cases being similar in mass but very different in detail. Being placed in the second bay of the nave, they give interest to what might otherwise be a monotonous sameness of windows and a suggestion of depth to the chancel; which, the church having no liturgical service, is of necessity very shallow. The central tower has some beautiful tracery in the form of a crown, which the photograph does not show. It also fails to show the rich black shadow behind the cases: for these organs really fill pseudo-transepts.

The small echo organ over the west door of West Point Chapel is very simple, but the main cases are quite splendid, or would

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have been if they had had their banks of trumpets in the lower part as they were designed to have. The officer in charge refused to allow these to be set, with the result that the lower part of the case is terribly bare and unfinished in appearance. The inscription on this organ case reads: "With angels and archangels and all the company of Heaven we laud and magnify Thy glorious name."

Though the Intercession organ is large, it is placed on one side of the chancel only and the scheme of the West Point case was followed; that is, enclosing the entire chamber in a case instead of confining this to one bay and filling the remaining openings with screen work, as at St. Thomas's. The case is so large that in order not to give it undue prominence, there are no great projections. Much of the detail is very interesting and the case has the advantage of having the finished stalls in place below.

The most interesting of all, the most beautiful organ case in America, is St. Thomas's. It is difficult to get a photograph that gives an adequate idea of the case, and at the same time an idea of its relation to the church. The great mass, with its daring overhang, is just the note needed by the severely simple interior. When the richly canopied stalls are added below the effect will be superb. The composition is simple but very effective, while the detail has been handled in a particularly decorative manner. This case, like West Point, still lacks its trumpets, and so misses just the finishing note. These are at the church and will be added soon. Very naïve are the little grotesques supporting the side towers; while most interesting of all, though quite indistinguishable in the photograph, are those beneath the aisle case. Six patrons of music, David, Miriam, Wilfrid, Gregory, Tubal Cain, and Cecilia stand in niches on the lower case; while above runs the verse: "*Laudate eam in sono tubae laudate eum in paterio et cithara laudate eum in chordis et organo.*"

It was considered especially desirable to divide the organ here in order to get antiphonal choir effects. Great care was taken with the screens in order to have the proper proportion of openings for the sound waves. It should be noticed that each chamber has an opening on the aisle.

SOCIETY OF BEAUX-ARTS ARCHITECTS

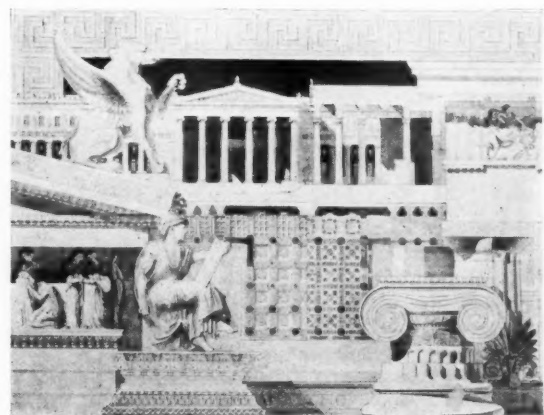
OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION TO S.B.A.A. STUDENTS MADE IN THE JUDGMENT OF JUNE 9TH, 1914

The Committee on Education in New York and its Local Committee in San Francisco received 154 Esquisses (Preliminary Sketches) and 62 Analytiques (Final Drawings) in the

CLASS "B"—V ANALYTIQUE (Order Problem) "AN ENTRANCE TO A COURT HOUSE"

The following students received First Mention Placed:—P. T. Crown, Atelier A. & M., College of Texas, College Station; O. E. Reagan, Columbia University, New York City; M. W. Alley, Carnegie Inst. of Tec., Pittsburgh.

The following students received First Mention:—W. Frost, Columbia University, New York City; K. Moriyama, Atelier



FIRST MENTION, PLACED

P. T. CROWN, A. & M. COLLEGE, TEXAS

Hirons, New York City; C. Robinson, Kansas City Atelier, Kansas City; B. D'Agostino, care of A. N. Allen, New York City.

The Committee on Education in New York and its Local Committee in San Francisco received 242 Esquisses (Preliminary Sketches) and 114 Projets Rendus (Sets of Final Drawings) in the

CLASS "B"—V PROJET (Problem in Design) "A MUNICIPAL BATH HOUSE"

The following students received First Mention Placed:—F. Bigelow, Atelier Corbett, New York City; F. Vreeland, Columbia University, New York City; C. M. Castillo and W. Schulteis, Cornell University, Ithaca.

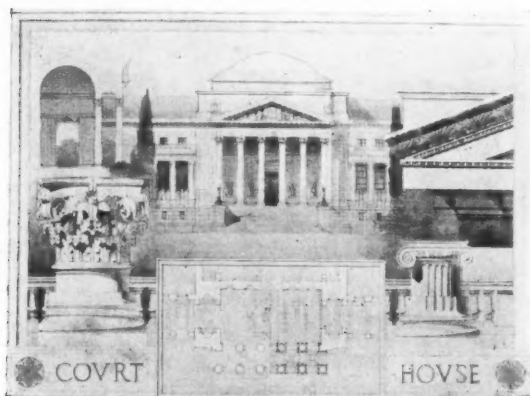
The following students received First Mention:—A. Steinke, R. Nickel, Jr., and J. G. Schuhmann, Jr., Columbia University, New York City; R. M. Kennedy, H. W. Nolker, W. G. Rubinow and E. M. Tisdale, Cornell University, Ithaca; G. B. Rothkugel, Philadelphia Atelier, Philadelphia.

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

CLASS "B"—V ANALYTIQUE (Order Problem)

"AN ENTRANCE TO A COURT HOUSE"

The Class "B"—V Analytique Competition showed much good work, the general average being distinctly better than that of similar recent competitions. There was a tendency to depart more or less radically from the preliminary esquisses and the jury wishes to caution the students against this. Many of these Analytiques had shown in esquisse only one element, which was the Vestibule or Peristyle, and in their final rendu had put in two elements, as called for in the programme. The Jury decided that as the programme was difficult to interpret this change from the esquisse would be overlooked. Also, in the majority of cases,



FIRST MENTION, PLACED
W. W. ALLEN, CARNEGIE INSTITUTE

sufficient care is not given to the careful rendering and accurate casting of shadows.

Three First Mentions Placed were awarded. Four First Mentions and thirty-seven Mentions were given. Four drawings were thrown "H. C." and fourteen received no award.

CLASS "B"—V PROJET (Problem in Design)

"A MUNICIPAL BATH HOUSE"

An unusually large number of designs of good quality were submitted in this competition. The jury looked especially for adequate lighting and means of access from showers to pool. Although current practice in this country places access to pool from showers through one or two doors at most so that the bathers shall be under immediate control by the attendant, it is customary abroad for bathers to pass directly from showers to pool—the shower rooms forming the walls of the pool. As no instructions had been given on this point in the specifications both types of plan were considered satisfactory.

Many otherwise satisfactory solutions were condemned because no provision for light had been made on the lot lines—such setbacks as were provided being totally insufficient. In others no proper control was exercised at the entrance by the

attendant. Good solutions with both corner and end entrances were offered, the corner entrance rather more naturally meeting the requirements of the programme.

Four First Mentions Placed were awarded. Eight First Mentions and sixty-five Mentions were given. Thirty-seven drawings received no award.

CURRENT NEWS AND COMMENT

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA CHAPTER, A.I.A.

The seventy-third meeting of the Southern California Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, was held at Los Angeles, Cal., on June 9th, 1914.

The minutes of the seventy-second meeting of members were read and approved.

For the Committee on Civic Improvements A. F. Rosenheim reported that the Committee had become affiliated with the Los Angeles City Planning Association, which body planned to ultimately prevail upon the City Council to appoint a City Planning Commission.

W. C. Pennell reported on behalf of John C. Austin of the same Committee, stating that the latter had been appointed a member of the City Planning Commission of the Los Angeles Municipal League, and that this Association was receiving reports on the subject from a number of civic bodies with the intention to use same in the framing of a joint report to be presented to the Los Angeles City Council.

For the Committee on Public Information A. R. Walker read a communication from the chairman of the A.I.A. Committee on Public Information, with reference to the new régime that the Institute Journal will be subjected to after July 1st, 1914.

On the Secretary's announcement that he had received a bill from the Institute's Publication Committee for subscription of the Chapter members *en bloc*, to December 31st, 1914, at the rate of \$1.00 per annum, per member, a discussion followed.

John P. Krempel moved, seconded by F. D. Hudson, to instruct the Secretary to write to the Institute Publication Committee, explaining this matter.

W. C. Pennell moved an amendment that the Chapter pay the subscription bill for its membership *en bloc* to July 1st, 1914,

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

allowing each member individually to subscribe for the Journal after that date *ad libitum*. This amendment, seconded by A. R. Walker, was carried.

Communications were next read as follows:

A telegram from Washington, D. C., from Octavius Morgan, assuring the Chapter that he would comply with its request with reference to the Institute Convention of 1915.

From the American Civic Association, Washington, D. C., requesting assistance towards certain expenses of the Association.

From D. Knickerbacker Boyd, Secretary of the A.I.A., instructing the Chapter's Secretary with reference to a change in the forwarding of the copies of the minutes.

Another communication from the Secretary of the Institute requesting the Chapter to defer action on the matter of standardizing the sizes of advertising matters.

Communications from Senators and Representatives of Southern California in answer to communication from this Chapter with reference to the buildings for the Department of Justice in Washington, D. C.

From Frank Miles Day, chairman of the standing committee on contracts and specifications of the Institute, requesting this Chapter to appoint three Institute members on contracts and specifications. The chairman announced that he would appoint a committee later.

From Miss Annie B. Picher, director of the Boundary Stone League, acknowledging this Chapter's endorsement of petitions to the State of California and to the United States Government with reference to boundary and highway monuments.

Under the head of new business the question of Quantity Surveying was brought up, O. W. Morgan, Jr., reporting a communication from the Institute Committee on Quantity Surveying. Mr. Morgan thought it not advisable to force matters with reference to Quantity Surveying at the present moment. A lengthy discussion on the subject followed by various members.

ARTS ACADEMY CHARTERED

The American Academy of Arts and Letters was incorporated on June 10th. Its principal office is to be in Manhattan. The purpose is to afford recognition to distinguished achievement in literature and the fine arts. The members shall consist of the present members of the unincorporated association of the same title, but at no time shall exceed fifty. Foreign or domestic associate and honorary associate members are not included in this limit.

The affairs of the Academy are to be conducted by seven Directors, those named in the certificate being William Dean Howells, President; William Milligan Sloane, Chancellor and Treasurer; Robert Underwood Johnson, Permanent Secretary; W. Crary Brownell, Edwin H. Blashford, Thomas Hastings, and William Rutherford Mead, all of New York City.

PERSONAL

Messrs. Jones & Tabor, architects, Houston, Texas, announce that they have opened a branch office in Galveston, at which office they desire to receive manufacturers' samples and catalogues.

Mr. Clarence C. Palmer, architect, has opened an office for the practice of his profession at 305 National Bank Building, New Britain, Conn. Manufacturers' catalogues and samples are desired.

Mr. L. H. Schofield, architect, formerly of Philadelphia, Pa., has become associated with the firm of Cunningham & Connor, architects, Huntington, W. Va., with offices in the Robson Prichard Building. Manufacturers' samples and catalogues are desired.

Herbert Fowle, of Westfield, Mass., and Malcolm B. Harding, formerly of New York City, architects, have formed a partnership for the practice of their profession, under the firm name of Fowle & Harding, with offices in the Columbus Building, Westfield, Mass.



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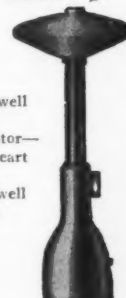
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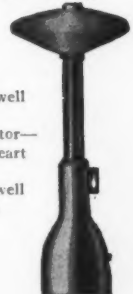
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BUILDING NEWS

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

ALABAMA.

FAYETTE, ALA.—The new county high school building will be erected in this city, according to announcement made by the State High School Commission.

SELMA, ALA.—The Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Co. has purchased a site on Washington St., between this city and Dallas, and will shortly begin the erection of a modern 3-story building on the site.

ARIZONA.

TEMPE, ARIZ.—The plans of Architect L. G. Knipe, 14 N. 2d St., Phoenix, for the new grammar school building here have been adopted by the Board of Trustees.

CALIFORNIA.

AUBURN, CAL.—Bonds in the sum of \$47,000 have been voted by the Grammar School District here for the erection of a new school building.

LODI, CAL.—The Davis School District, near here, contemplates the erection of a new school building.

PASADENA, CAL.—Wm. E. Hamlin, of Syracuse, N. Y., will shortly build a residence on South Orange Grove Ave.

ROSEVILLE (PLACER CO.), CAL.—The Union High School District here has voted bonds in the amount of \$45,000 for the erection of a new high school building.

COLORADO.

BOULDER, COLO.—Plans for improvements to the county courthouse here have been submitted to the county commissioners by Architect A. E. Saunders, of Boulder.

DENVER, COL.—The new \$2,000,000 sanitarium which the Loyal Order of Moose proposes to erect will probably be located in this city.

DENVER, COL.—A new 4-story building of marble, to cost about \$500,000, will be erected this fall at the southwest corner of Champa and 17th St., by the Colorado National Bank, Harold Kountze, vice-president.

DENVER, COL.—The Standard Chemical Co. of Pittsburgh is considering moving its plant to this city and building a \$1,000,000 laboratory. This statement was made by Joseph M. Flannery, president of the company.

DELAWARE.

WILMINGTON, DEL.—Plans are being prepared by Architect John D. Thompson, Ford Bldg., for an addition to the building of Hands & Son.

Architect Leon W. Crawford, 919 Market St., is preparing plans for a garage to be erected at 1021 Gilpin Ave., for Enoch Moore.

DOVER, DEL.—Architect Leon W. Crawford, 919 Market St., Wilmington, has been commissioned to draw plans for a \$50,000 high school building for this city.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The National Geographic Society has decided to purchase the property adjoining its present two buildings on the Avenue of the Presidents, near M St., N. W., and an auditorium will probably be erected on the site. O. H. Tittman is vice-president of the society.

ILLINOIS.

BLOOMINGTON, ILL.—Plans for the proposed auditorium to be erected by the Bloomington Chautauqua Association at Lake Park are now being prepared.

CHICAGO, ILL.—Abraham J. Franks, treasurer of the Illinois Watch Case Co., has purchased the Hoops Bldg. property at 106-12 S. Wabash Ave. The new purchaser

contemplates the construction of a 16-story office and mercantile building, which will cost between \$300,000 and \$350,000.

Mrs. Alice M. Bolter has acquired the vacant frontage on Lincoln Park West, and plans to improve the property with a 5-story and English basement apartment house. Chandler, Hildreth & Co. closed the deal.

CHICAGO, ILL.—State Architect James Debelka, 2023 S. 40th St., has prepared plans for a Second Regiment Armory in this city, to cost \$300,000.

CHICAGO, ILL.—Barrett Brothers, of this city have acquired the vacant premises at the s. e. corner of 54th St. and Harper Ave., and will develop the site with a 12-story apartment building, to cost approximately \$40,000. The deal was negotiated by John A. Carroll & Brother, real estate agents.

Francis S. North, president of the Union Special Machine Co., has purchased the Newberry Estate property at 304-10 W. Kinzie St., and plans to improve the site with a modern factory building.

CHICAGO, ILL.—Sarah Betz Eckhardt has purchased a site on Sheridan Rd. from Glen B. Robert. The new owner plans to improve the property with a 24-apartment building. Matson B. Hill and Jas. C. Whitman of Ballard, Rowe & Whitman were the brokers in the deal.

FREEPORT, ILL.—The Y. M. C. A. of this city is considering the erection of a new building, to cost not more than \$100,000. Architects Shattuck & Hussey will probably prepare the plans for the structure.

POLO, ILL.—The Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Church will build a new Methodist Orphan Home on a tract of land near here, which belonged to the late Martha Peck.

QUINCY, ILL.—Architect James Debelka, 2023 S. 40th St., Chicago, has advertised for bids for the construction of the State armory, to be erected in this city, at a cost of \$65,000.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.—Springfield Lodge, No. 158, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, will erect a 7-story building in the downtown section of the city, to cost about \$100,000.

INDIANA.

HUNTINGTON, IND.—The members of the Huntington School Board have decided that a new high school building is necessary, and preliminary steps toward the erection of a building will be taken at once.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—The H. A. Kinney Grain Co. of this city has decided to build a grain elevator at Beech Grove, to cost more than \$35,000.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—Plans for the new plant of the Bryce Baking Co., to be erected in E. Washington St., between Oriental St. and Highland Ave., have been drawn by Architect C. D. Comstock, 23 E. 26th St., New York. Aggregate cost of the buildings will be about \$108,000.

IRVINGTON, IND.—The Congregation of Our Lady of Lourdes Catholic Church (Rev. Jos. A. Poelhuis, pastor), proposes to erect a combination school and church building at E. Washington St. and Downey Ave., this city.

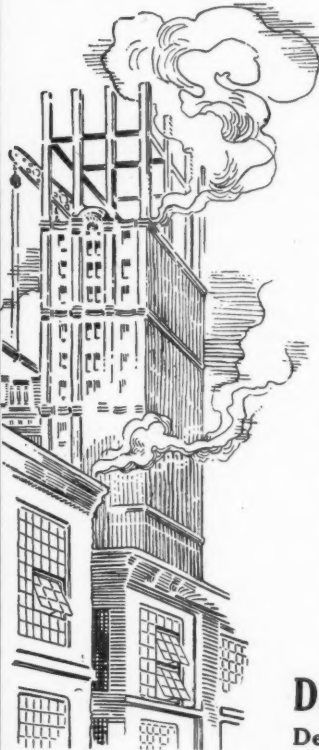
LAFAYETTE, IND.—Plans for the new home of the Lafayette Lodge of Elks, to be erected at 5th and South Sts., have been completed by Architect Chas. W. Nicol, and contract will be awarded on July 1th. Structure will cost \$50,000.

POLAND, IND.—A consolidated graded school building for the children of Clay, Owen and Putnam Counties will probably be erected here, at a cost of \$20,000.

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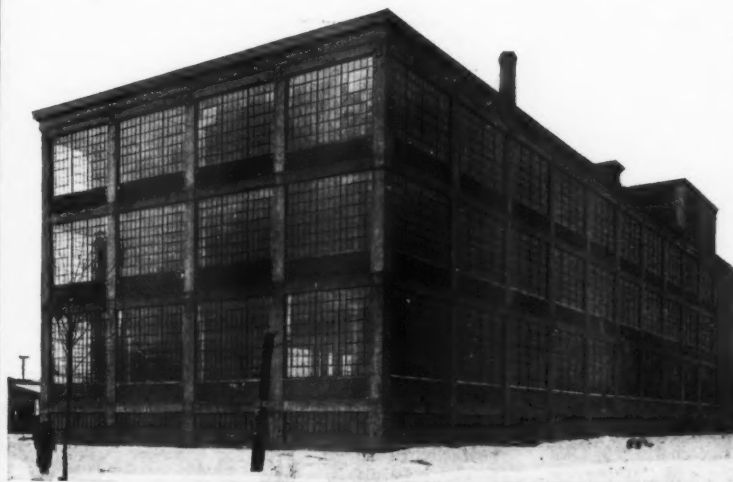
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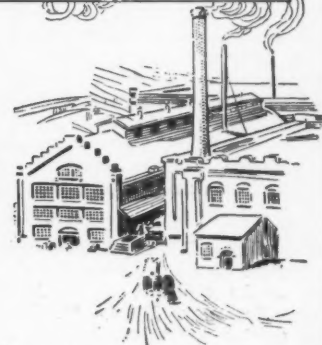
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IOWA.

SIoux RAPIDS, IA.—Bonds in the sum of \$65,000 have been voted for the construction of a new school building, to cost \$65,000.

KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, KAN.—It has been announced that a bill, appropriating \$30,000 for a new gymnasium for Haskell School, has been passed.

SALINA, KAN.—The official board of the First Methodist Church of this city are planning the erection of a new edifice to cost about \$40,000.

KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, KY.—The Clifton and Crescent Hill Methodist Congregation is having plans prepared for a \$30,000 structure to be erected on Frankfort Ave.

Bids will be received at the office of Samuel D. Jones, business director, of the Board of Education, Administration Bldg., corner 8th and Chestnut Sts., until 8:00 p. m., July 3d, 1914, for school improvements in this city.

LOUISVILLE, KY.—Architect Hugh L. Nevin has filed plans for a new gymnasium for the Highland Boy Scouts, to be erected at 2013 Slaughter Ave.

WHITESBURG, KY.—The Letcher County Board of Education and the Town Trustee of this city have completed arrangements for the construction of a \$30,000 joint school building. The structure will be erected on Beautiful College Hill, in East End.

LOUISIANA.

KENTWOOD, LA.—The local Masonic Lodge will erect a modern two-story business block on the site now occupied by its temple. Cost will be about \$10,000.

MONROE, LA.—Plans for the construction of the new Jewish synagogue here have been accepted by the building committee, and bids will soon be requested. Cost will be about \$50,000.

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, MD.—Plans are in preparation for the addition of another story to the 2-story building at 119 and 121 E. Baltimore St., to cost \$20,000. John Waters will be in charge of the work, and will invite sub-bids.

Architects Collis & Collis, 55 Knickerbocker Bldg., have prepared plans for 33 2-story brick dwellings, to be erected on the north side of Norwood Ave., by the Frank Novak Realty Co. Cost \$43,000.

It has been announced that the Gandy Belting Co., at 726-40 West Park St., will erect a new building for lease to a tenant on the plat at W. Lombard St. New building will cost \$140,000.

MASSACHUSETTS.

CLIFTONDDALE, MASS.—It has been voted by the Official Board of the Methodist Church to start the work of remodeling the old C. H. Bond barn into a parsonage of eight rooms. Final plans are also being made for the new edifice to be erected on the site of the C. H. Bond mansion, which was recently burned.

HOLYOKE, MASS.—The Germania Mills directors have decided to erect an addition to the present plant, to cost \$100,000, according to plans by Architects Samuel M. Green & Co., Springfield.

WALTHAM, MASS.—The Young Men's Hebrew Association is endeavoring to raise funds with which to build a new synagogue in this city.

MICHIGAN.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.—Trinity M. E. Church has decided to erect a new church building, costing \$50,000, on the southeast corner of Lake Drive and Calkins Ave.

SAGINAW, MICH.—St. John's Lutheran parish will erect a new school building at the corner of Third and Germania Sts., to cost \$20,000.

SAGINAW, MICH.—The Building Committee of the Board of Trade has approved the plans for the proposed new home for the organization. Approximate cost of the building will be about \$380,000.

MINNESOTA.

MOUNTAIN IRON, MINN.—A new library board, of which Charles Walker is a member, has been appointed by the village council. The new board will organize and have charge of the building of the new \$20,000 library for which plans have been prepared.

SAINT PAUL, MINN.—The old Plymouth Church at Wabasha St. and Summit Ave. will be demolished and a new hotel building, to be known as the Arlington Apartments erected on the site by James F. Sperry and Henry L. Habighorst. Building will cost \$500,000.

MONTANA.

BILLINGS, MONT.—Architects Link & Haire, States Savings Bank Building, Butte, have completed plans for a four-story office building for the Montana Power Company, and bids will soon be requested for its construction.

BILLINGS, MONT.—The School Board has decided to have the Broadwater and Garfield Schools enlarged, owing to the congested condition in the schools. Bids for this work will be received until July 6th.

COLUMBUS, MONT.—Architect Curtis Oehme, Billings, Mont., has been awarded the contract for the preparing of plans for the new \$6,000 school building to be erected here.

NEBRASKA.

HARTINGTON, NEB.—The Carnegie Library Board here has purchased the site now occupied by the Baptist church and parsonage, and will begin plans at once for the erection of the new library.

OMAHA, NEB.—The Borden Condensed Milk Co. of New York City will probably erect a \$250,000 condensed milk plant in this city.

OMAHA, NEB.—Architect W. E. Stockham has completed plans, and bids have been requested, for the construction of a three-story reinforced concrete apartment house, costing \$60,000, to be erected at the n. e. corner of 29th St. and Woolworth Ave.

NEW JERSEY.

ELIZABETH, N. J.—Buildings and Grounds Committee of the Union County Board of Freeholders will receive bids from 1:00 to 2:30 p. m. at the courthouse, this city, until July 8th, for alterations to the Union County courthouse. Plans were prepared by Architect Wm. S. Ackerman, Colt Bldg., Paterson.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.—John Walsh, postmaster here, has purchased a site adjoining the station grounds of the Morris & Erie Railroad, where he will erect a combination store and postoffice.

NEWARK, N. J.—Architect Geo. E. Jones, 15 Clinton St., has completed plans for a one-story brick garage, costing \$10,000, to be erected in N. Seventh St., for King & Marsac Co.

Bids are being received by Architect Alfred Peter, 237 Washington St., for the erection of a two and a half-story brick building at 25 E. Fairmount Ave., for George H. Hepp. Cost will be about \$7,000.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.—The Highland Park Board of Education is planning the erection of a \$60,000 school building. James A. Edgar is president of the Board.

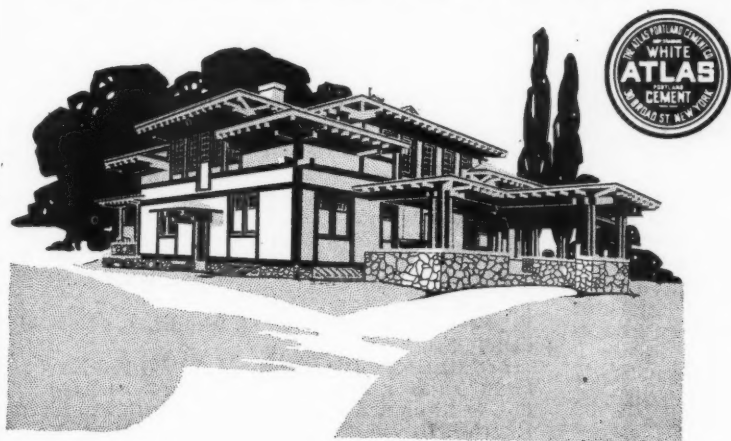
PASSAIC, N. J.—The School Board will buy two sites adjoining the Watson tract for the erection of the new No. 12 school. Bids for the new building will be received July 6th.

PENNSGROVE, N. J.—Architect Herbert N. Moffet, Glassboro, has been selected to prepare plans for the proposed \$30,000 high school building here.

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PLAINFIELD, N. J.—Bonds in the amount of \$30,000 have been appropriated for a new school building to be erected on Harrison Ave.

NEW YORK

ALTAMONT, N. Y.—Bonds in the amount of \$12,000 have been voted by this town for a new school building at Faust, or Tupper Lake Junction.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Rev. Dudley Oliver Osterheld, pastor of the Greenpoint M. E. Church, contemplates the erection of a 5-story institution and church combined, on the site of the present church property, Manhattan Ave. and Noble St. Cost \$75,000.

A 7-story concrete factory building is to be erected at the northwest corner of Berry and S. 5th Sts., Williamsburg, for the Gretsck Corporation. This will be No. 3 of the Gretsck Corp., factories No. 1 and 2 being in close proximity thereto.

Plans have been filed by Architect Arthur Carlson, 157 Remsen St., for a new theatre to be erected at the corner of Knickerbocker Ave. and Halsey St. for James H. Ward. Building will cost about \$65,000.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Plymouth Church on the Brooklyn Heights has acquired the old frame dwelling, 50 Cranberry St. This structure will be razed, and the church will erect a new building to use in connection with the educational activities of the church.

HUDSON, N. Y.—The First National Bank of this city has purchased the property on the southwest corner of Warren and Sixth Sts., and will erect a building for banking purposes thereon.

LESTERSHIRE, N. Y.—Plans for the new Red Men's Temple here have been completed by Architects Tiffany & Conrad, Phelps Bank Bldg., Binghamton.

LONG ISLAND CITY, N. Y.—The Kozan Carpet Co., Inc., has leased a block front on Webster Ave., this city. This site will be improved with a 2-story building.

NEWBURGH, N. Y.—It has been announced by Rev. Father Hayes that a new school building, to cost \$30,000 to \$40,000, will be erected for St. Mary's parish next spring.

NEWFANE, N. Y.—A new school building, to cost \$18,000, will be erected in this city.

NEW YORK CITY.—Architect Don Barber, 25 East 26th St., will prepare plans for the new Y. W. C. A. building to be erected at the southwest corner of Lexington Ave. and 53d St. Structure will be 8 or 9 stories and cost \$600,000.

Architect H. M. Baer, 665 5th Ave., has filed plans for a 3-story store and loft building, costing \$25,000, to be erected at the corner of Madison Ave. and 76th St. for Tailfer Co., 225 5th Ave.

Plans have been filed by Architects Moore & Loudsiedel, 3d Ave. and 148th St., for two 5-story brick apartment buildings, costing \$100,000, to be erected on Valentine Ave. and 183d St., for the Valhalla Corp., Jacob C. Pederson, President, 3153 3d Ave.

Plans prepared by Architect Lucian Pesciatta, 391 East 149th St., have been filed for two 5-story brick apartment buildings, costing \$65,000, for Cosenzo Building Co. Sarerio Scalzo, 705 East 187th St.

Plans for two 5-story brick apartment buildings, costing \$90,000, to be erected on Fulton Ave., near 169th St., by John W. Cornish Construction Co., J. W. Cornish, 466 East 138th St., President, have been filed by Architect Frank J. Schefcik, 4168 Park Ave.

Plans for alterations, costing \$10,000, to a 5-story factory and office building at 329 to 341 East 53d St., owned by J. Hornithal, 10 East 22d St., have been filed by Architects Bruno and W. Berger & Son, 121 Bible House, New York City.

Plans have been filed by Architect M. C. Merritt, 1170 Broadway, for alterations, costing \$20,000, to a 4-story garage at 161 to 165 West 132d St., owned by J. Murphy.

Architects Gross & Kleinberger, Bible House, has filed plans for alterations, costing \$10,000, to a 5-story apartment and store building at the corner of Lexington Ave. and 86th St., owned by Ande Realty Co., Inc., 2 Rector St.

NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.—Plans have been filed by Architect J. C. W. Ruhl, 3,132 Decatur Ave., for a one-story garage, costing \$20,000, to be erected on Second Ave., corner 64th St., for Catherine M. Sanders, 76 William St.

Architect Ehrich Peterson, 2,254 Ryer Ave., has filed plans for three two-and-one-half-story frame dwellings to be erected on 239th St., near Katonah Ave. Cost, \$11,100.

Plans for alterations, costing \$75,000, to a 10-story store and loft building on Franklin Ave., cor. Varick St., owned by Francis H. Leggett & Co., 100 Hudson St., have been filed by Architect C. P. H. Gilbert, 1,123 Broadway.

Plans have been filed by Architect G. E. Wood, 103 Park Ave., for alterations, to cost \$20,000, to a five-story and basement dwelling at 19 E. 80th St., owned by E. W. Robbins, Southampton, N. Y.

NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.—Plans are being prepared by Architects G. & E. Blum, 505 5th Ave., for a new 8-story apartment house to be erected at 101, 103 and 105 E. 74th St., by John N. Taylor.

Plans have been filed by Architects Hill & Stout, 290 Madison Ave., for a 2-story factory, costing \$345,000, to be erected at 438 to 448 W. 37th St., for E. T. Underhill, South Orange, N. J.

Architects Rouse & Goldstone, 38 W. 32d St., have filed plans for a 9-story apartment house, costing \$350,000, to be erected at 343 to 351 W. 88th St., for the Riverside Drive-88th St. Corp., 149 Broadway.

Plans for alterations to a 6-story dwelling and store at 924 Madison Ave., owned by D. Korn, 1 W. 70th St., have been filed by Architect O. Lowenson, 5 W. 31st St. Cost \$7,500.

NEW YORK CITY.—Plans have been filed by Architects Gronenberg & Leuchtag, 303 Fifth Ave., for a six-story apartment building to be erected on 141st St., near St. Nicholas Ave., by the Williams Building Corporation, 73 W. 113th St. Cost, \$40,000.

Architect John P. Boyland, Fordham Road and Webster Ave., has filed plans for a five-story brick apartment building, costing \$35,000, to be erected on Trafalgar Place, near 176th St., by the Trafalgar Building Co., John W. Derteger, 4029 Lower Place.

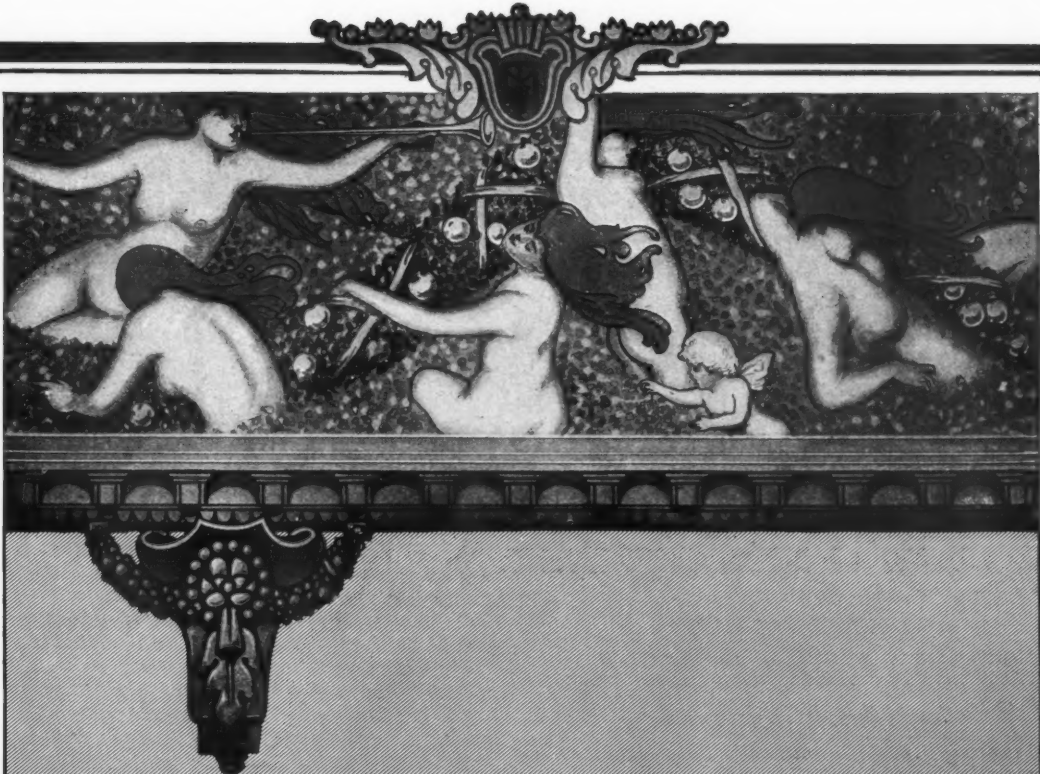
Plans prepared by Architect W. C. Martin, University and Burnside Aves., have been filed for three and five-story brick apartment buildings to be erected on University Ave., near Burnside, by the University Building Company. Wm. C. Bergen, 130 W. 180th St. Cost \$100,000.

Plans have been filed by Architect Chas. S. Clark, 441 Tremont Ave., for a one-story brick store, costing \$6,000, to be erected on Tremont Ave., near Third, for Edw. Becker, Boston, Mass. Cost \$6,000.

Plans for alterations, costing \$8,000, to a twelve-story apartment building on Park Ave., corner Sixtieth St., owned by Freeman Estates, Inc., 30 E. Fortieth St., have been filed by Architects Denby & Nute, 333 Fourth Ave.

As a result of a recently conducted competition Architects Jackson, Rosencrans & Waterbury, 1328 Broadway, have been selected to prepare plans for and supervise the construction of Hotel Irwin for women. The proposed structure will be located at 308-310-312 W. Thirtieth St., will be 12 stories high and cost approximately \$250,000.

NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.—Plans have been filed by Architect J. L. Herman, 14 Wall St., for alterations costing \$5,000, to a 4-story apartment building at corner of Sutton Ave. and 59th St., owned by the Madison Ave. Episcopal Corporation, 311 West End Ave.



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Architects Tandy & Foster, 1,931 Broadway, have filed plans for alterations to a 3-story stable and dwelling and 4-story stable and loft at 237 W. 53d St., owned by the trustees of St. Mark's M. E. Church, 231 W. 53d St. Cost \$10,000.

NORTHPORT, L. I.—The Asharoken Beach Association has completed plans for the new clubhouse, to be erected here, at a cost of about \$10,000.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Architect Wm. J. Beardsley, 49 Market St., has prepared plans for an addition to the Vassar Brothers Hospital here. Cost will be about \$40,000.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Members of the Building Committee of Lake Avenue Baptist Church are considering plans for the remodeling of the church by the addition of rooms for each of the six different departments of the Sunday-school. E. W. Fisk is a member of the building committee.

YONKERS, N. Y.—The Yonkers Masonic Guild will hold a competition among fifteen architects (members of the fraternity) for a new building, to cost about \$50,000. Competition will be conducted under the rules and regulations of the American Institute of Architects. Applications must be made before July 5th to Edwin F. Howard, chairman Bldg. Com., Putnam R. R. Bldg., this city.

NORTH CAROLINA.

EAST STATESVILLE, N. C.—Bonds in the amount of \$25,000 have been voted for a new school building in this city.

NORTH DAKOTA.

BLADON, N. D.—A new school building will be erected here at a cost of \$13,000. Architect Samuel F. Crabbe prepared the plans.

JAMESTOWN, N. D.—State Architect Samuel F. Crabbe has prepared plans for an industrial colony building to be erected here, at a cost of \$25,000.

OHIO

CINCINNATI, O.—Architects Rankin, Kellogg & Crane, 1012 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa., have completed plans for a \$2,500,000 court house for this city.

CINCINNATI, O.—Plans have been prepared by Architects Werner & Adkins, Perin Bldg., for a residence to be built by G. A. Gerrard, in the Avon Hills subdivision.

DAYTON, O.—Architects Schenck & Williams, Arcade Bldg., have been awarded the contract to prepare plans for the proposed new Union Traction Terminal station, to be erected at a cost of about \$100,000.

EVANSTON, O.—Architect Harry Crosby has been commissioned to prepare plans for a baking plant to be erected here for the Evanston Baking Co., at a cost of \$45,000.

HOLLIDAYS COVE, O.—The old brick Presbyterian Church here has been torn down and in its place will be erected a new brick edifice, to cost \$15,000.

MOUNT VERNON, O.—County Commissioners have re-employed the firm of Marriott, Allen & Hall as architects for proposed Children's Home. Plans are to provide building to cost not more than \$23,000.

NEWARK, O.—Architect O. J. Hawkins is preparing plans for remodeling of John A. Chilcote property, southwest corner Locust and Third Sts.

PENNSYLVANIA.

ALLENTOWN, PA.—The Lehigh Bolt and Nut Co. has purchased from the Henry Leh estate four acres of ground along the little Lehigh, and will shortly begin the erection of larger buildings. The office of this company is in Room 402, Eckert Building.

ALLENTOWN, PA.—The tentative plans prepared by

Architects Rube & Lange, 12 N. 6th St., for the new \$300,000 high school building, to be located at the corner of 17th and Turner Sts., have been adopted by the School Board. As soon as these are approved by the State School Department specifications will be prepared and bids invited.

BLOOMFIELD, PA.—Jas. B. Clark of Clark & Rowland, Pittsburgh, has purchased a site at 4763-65 Liberty Ave., this place, upon which will be erected a new 3-story fireproof theatre building, to cost about \$40,000.

GERMANTOWN, PA.—Through Herkness & Stetson, of Philadelphia, Edith Mason Smith has purchased from the estate of Thomas P. Cope, three-quarters of an acre of ground at Sprague St. and East Washington Lane as the site for a country home.

JOHNSTOWN, PA.—The Johnstown Trust Co. building on Main St. will probably be enlarged. Architect Henry M. Rogers, Johnstown, Trust Bldg., is preparing tentative plans for the proposed addition.

MYERSTOWN, PA.—The Board of Trustees of Albright College has authorized the erection of a new \$100,000 administration building.

NICETOWN, PA.—Architects Bollinger & Perot, 1211 Arch St., Philadelphia, are preparing plans for a 1-story gymnasium building to be erected at Chelton Ave. and Chew St. for the Catholic Church of the Immaculate Conception.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Edwin F. Durang & Son have received a commission to prepare plans for a group of hospital buildings for the Sisters of Mercy on site formerly belonging to Lafferty estate, at 54th St. and Cedar Ave.

Henry E. Baton, the H. C. Rea Company and the Roydhouse-Arey Company, are estimating on plans for a \$60,000 Y. W. C. A. Building at Chester. It will be 3 stories high.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Architects Bissell, Sinkler & Tilden, 1220 Chestnut St., are preparing plans for a three-story and basement fraternity house at Nos. 3533-3535 Locust St., for the Delta Tau Delta fraternity.

A new parcel post office building will probably be erected at the northeast corner of Twenty-second and Market Sts., to relieve the congested condition in the central postoffice. Proposed building will cost about \$400,000.

Architects Rankin, Kellogg & Crane, 1012 Walnut St., have completed plans for a \$40,000 church and Sunday school building for the Ridgley Park Presbyterian Church.

Plans have been filed for the erection of a six-story brick factory building for J. J. Greenberg at the southwest corner of Twenty-fourth and Walnut Sts. Cost \$120,000.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—A new synagogue, to cost \$60,000, for Congregation Bethel, is to be erected on a site at the n. e. corner of 58th and Walnut St. Plans for the structure are being prepared by Architect Louis Levy.

Architects De Armond, Ashmead & Whitby, 618 Chestnut St., are preparing plans for a two-and-one-half-story house to be erected at 70th Ave and City Line, Oak Lane, for Peter Woll, Jr.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—The Central Theater Co. has purchased the southeast corner of Broad and Dauphin Sts. and the adjoining property at 2253 N. Broad St. for the purpose of erecting a new fireproof theatre on the entire site.

Architects E. F. Durang & Son, 1200 Chestnut St., have been commissioned to prepare plans for the new Catholic Hospital to be erected for the Sisters of Mercy at 54th St. and Cedar Ave.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Plans have been completed by Architects Day & Klander, 925 Chestnut St., for a 6-story fireproof factory building, to be erected at the northeast corner 11th and Brandywine Sts., for E. J. Schoettle & Co.



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PITTSBURGH, PA.—Architect Walter S. Cohen has been chosen by the Young Men's Hebrew Association to draw plans for a \$40,000 clubhouse, to be erected in the downtown district.

The Emsworth M. E. Church is advertising for bids for extensions to the church and community buildings, to cost \$125,000.

PORT RICHMOND, PA.—A new edifice, to be known as St. George's Protestant Episcopal Church, will be erected at the corner of Indiana Ave. and Almond St. Rev. Abel J. Arkin is rector of the church.

WILLIAMSPORT, PA.—T. R. Maul, postoffice superintendent of construction for the U. S. Government, has reported to his department that an annex be erected to the postoffice building, to cost about \$100,000.

WYNNEFIELD, PA.—Isaac C. Sutton has purchased from the Gerhardt Estate a site on Overbrook Ave., west of 54th St., upon which to erect a dwelling.

YORK, PA.—The German Lutheran convention contemplates the erection of a new hospital in this city. Building will cost from \$60,000 to \$75,000.

RHODE ISLAND.

WOONSOCKET, R. I.—The committee on property of school committee has voted to advertise for bids for construction to Cumberland Hill school building. They will also advertise for bids to be received July 6 for extensive repairs to several school buildings.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

ROCK HILL, S. C.—The Masonic Temple Corporation is planning the erection of a new temple on the site, corner Hampton and Black Sts. Cost of building will be between \$25,000 and \$30,000. W. J. Cherry is president of the corporation.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

MADISON, S. D.—The Board of Education of this city will receive bids at the office of H. H. Holdridge, clerk, until 8:00 p. m., July 10th, for the erection of a new high school building.

TENNESSEE.

BRISTOL, TENN.—Order of Moose, Lodge No. 843, of this city is preparing plans for a new home in this city.

ROCKWOOD, TENN.—The High School Board of Directors will receive bids for the erection of an 8-room and auditorium school building, until 1:30 p. m., July 7th, 1914. Bids must be addressed to F. H. Clymer, chairman Building Committee. Architect H. L. Huntington, 424 James Bldg., Chattanooga, prepared the plans.

TEXAS.

AUSTIN, TEX.—Architects Sanguinet & Staats of Fort Worth will submit plans for an addition to Santa Fé Hospital to building committee in a few days.

Plans are being prepared by Architect George A. Endress of Austin for erection of new administration building of Canyon City Normal.

DALLAS, TEX.—Some business property on Main and Martin Sts. has been leased, and it is announced that a \$200,000 10-story hotel building will be erected on the property. The first announcement was made by the real estate department of the Central State Bank and Trust Co.

The congregation of the Rosemont Christian Church has purchased property on the northeast corner 10th St. and Po'k Ave., upon which a new church building will be erected in the early future.

EL PASO, TEX.—The G. H. & S. A. Railroad are planning to erect modern brick and concrete freight station at Campbell and Main Sts., to cost about \$75,000.

EL PASO, TEX.—The Odd Fellows of this city are planning to erect a new \$35,000 building at the corner of Santa Fé and Franklin Sts.

ENNIS, TEX.—Architects Van Slyke & Woodruff, Fort Worth, will open bids July 22 for a new First Christian Church, to be erected here at a cost of \$12,000.

FORT WORTH, TEX.—Plans for new \$30,000 building for Britt College of Bible at Texas Christian University, which were prepared by Architects Sanguinet & Staats of Fort Worth, have been accepted by Board of Trustees of new theological department. Contract will be let at once.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX.—Plans and specifications for an addition to the County Court House, which is to cost \$60,000, have been approved by the County Commissioners.

UTAH

EPHRAIM, UTAH.—Bids will be received by city up to 6 p. m., July 9, for erection of library building. Plans were prepared by Architects Walkens & Birch, Felt Bldg., Salt Lake City. Peter C. Anderson is city recorder.

KAMAS, UTAH.—Bids for the construction of the new Kamas High School, to cost about \$30,000, will be advertised for within three weeks, according to statement of Architects Scott & Walch, 407 E. Broadway, Salt Lake City.

OGDEN, UTAH.—Architects Scott & Welch of Salt Lake are preparing plans for hotel and plunge bath establishment to be erected by C. M. Clay of Ogden, about 9 miles north of city. Estimated cost \$80,000.

Plans for an amusement hall for Hill Creek Ward are now being drawn by Architect Edwin Bjorling of Salt Lake. It will be erected on 15th South, between 6th and 7th East, and will cost about \$15,000. Bids will be advertised for at once.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.—Plans have been prepared by Architect W. C. Falland, Walker Bank Bldg., for a summer residence, to cost from \$6,000 to \$10,000, in Farmingdale Canyon, by George Mueller of the Royal Baking Powder Co.

VERMONT.

BRATTLEBORO, VT.—The State Armory Commission has decided to build the second State armory here, if the town will appropriate \$10,000, as it vote dto do.

VIRGINIA

EMPORIA, VA.—Bids for the erection of an Episcopal church here will be opened July 3. Plans may be obtained at the office of Architect Albert F. Hunt, 1107 E. Main St., Richmond, Va.

HOT SPRINGS, VA.—The Como Security Co. of Hot Springs has been incorporated for the purpose of erecting a 6-story 80-room fireproof hotel building. Ed. H. Johnson is president of the company.

NEWPORT NEWS, VA.—Postmaster G. W. Mugler is having plans drawn for a three-story apartment house to be erected on the s. e. corner of 33d. St. and West Ave.

PETERSBURG, VA.—At a recent meeting of the school board, it was decided to advertise for bids for the construction of the Sixth Ward School.

PULASKI, VA.—Bond issue of \$58,000 for erection of up-to-date school building has been voted. Plans for same have been prepared by Fry & Chesterman, architects, of Roanoke.

WEST VIRGINIA

GRAFTON, W. VA.—Bonds in the sum of \$110,000 have been voted for a new high school building here.

WISCONSIN.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Three new buildings are to be erected by St. Thomas Aquinas Congregation at 36th and Brown Sts., according to plans filed by Architect A. E. Eschweiler, Goldsmith Bldg. Buildings will cost \$80,000.

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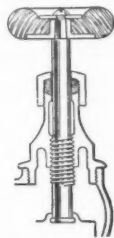
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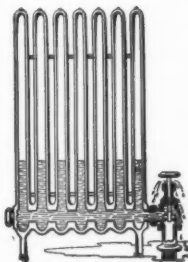
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NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

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Treasury Department, Supervising Architect's office, Washington, D. C., June 18, 1914. Sealed proposals will be opened in this office at 3 p. m. August 6, 1914, for the construction

complete (including mechanical equipment, interior lighting fixtures and approaches) of the United States post office at Gary, Ind. Two story and basement building; ground area 7,190 square feet; stone facing; composition roof; fireproof construction. Drawings and specifications may be obtained, after June 30, from the custodian of site at Gary, Ind., or at this office, in the discretion of the Supervising Architect.

O. WENDEROTH, Supervising Architect. (2009-10)

Treasury Department, Supervising Architect's Office, Washington, D. C., June 11, 1914. Sealed proposals will be opened in this office at 3 p. m., July 23, 1914, for the construction complete (including mechanical equipment, lighting fixtures, and approaches) of the United States post office at Le Mars, Iowa. One story and basement building; ground area, 3,350 square feet; fireproof first floor; brick facing; composition roof. Drawings and specifications may be obtained from the custodian of the site at Le Mars, Iowa, or at this office, in the discretion of the Supervising Architect.

O. WENDEROTH, Supervising Architect. (2010-11)

Treasury Department, Supervising Architect's Office, Washington, D. C., June 27, 1914. Sealed proposals will be opened in this office at 3 p. m., August 22, 1914, for the construction complete (including mechanical equipment [except elevator], lighting fixtures and approaches) of the United States post office and courthouse at Medford, Ore. Three-story and basement building; ground area, 5,500 square feet; first floor fireproof; stone, ornamental terra cotta, and brick facing; composition roof. Drawings and specifications may be obtained from the custodian of site at Medford, Ore., or at this office, in the discretion of the Supervising Architect. Drawings and specifications will be ready for delivery after July 8, 1914.

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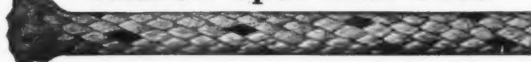
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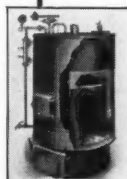
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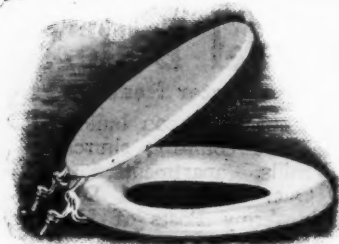
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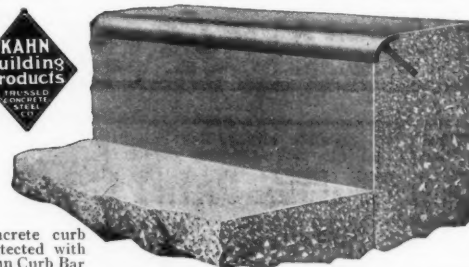
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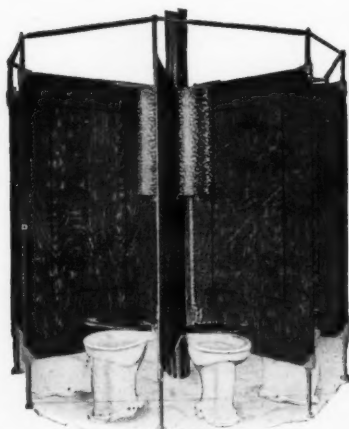
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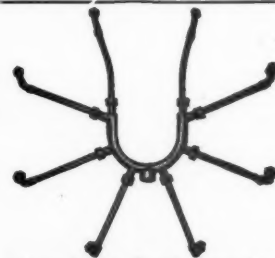
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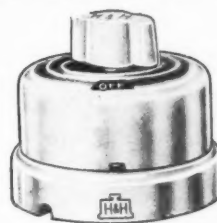


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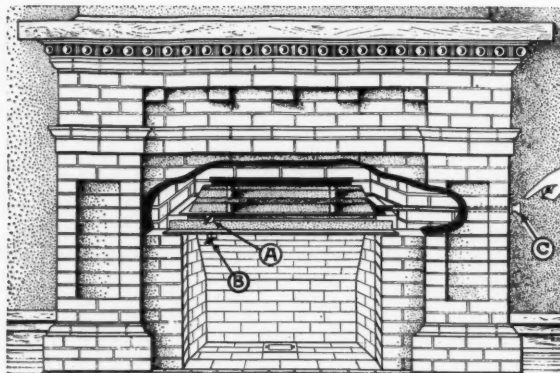
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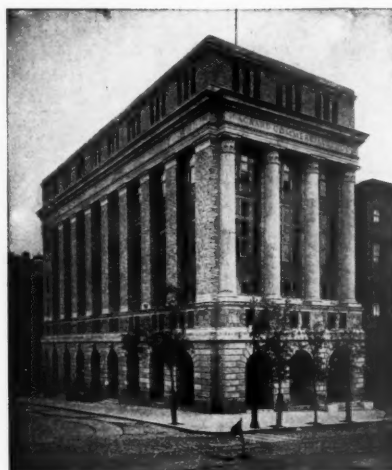
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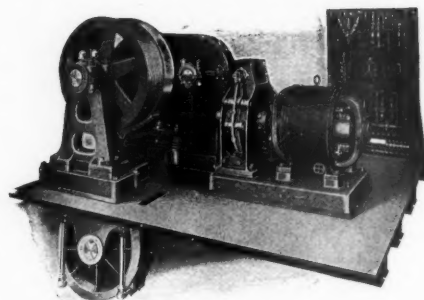
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See Sweet's—Page 549

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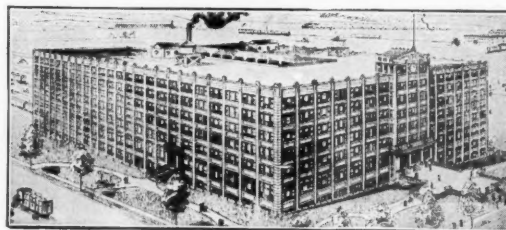
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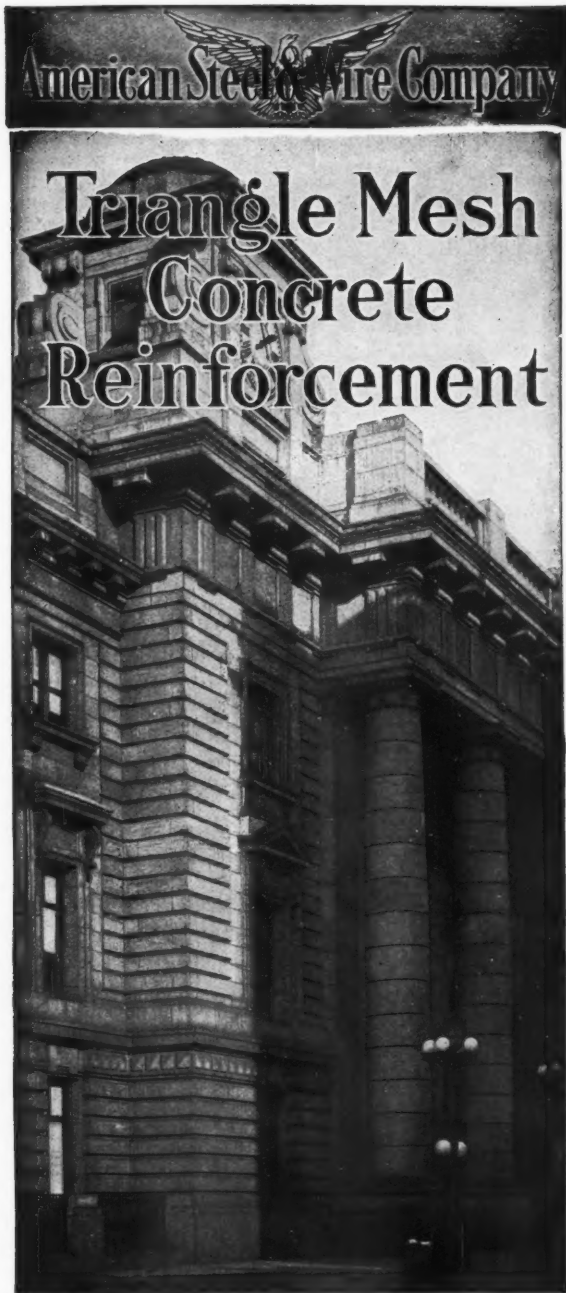
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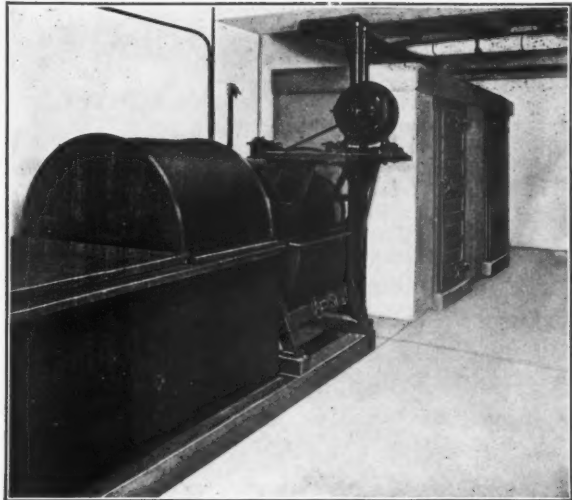
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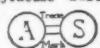
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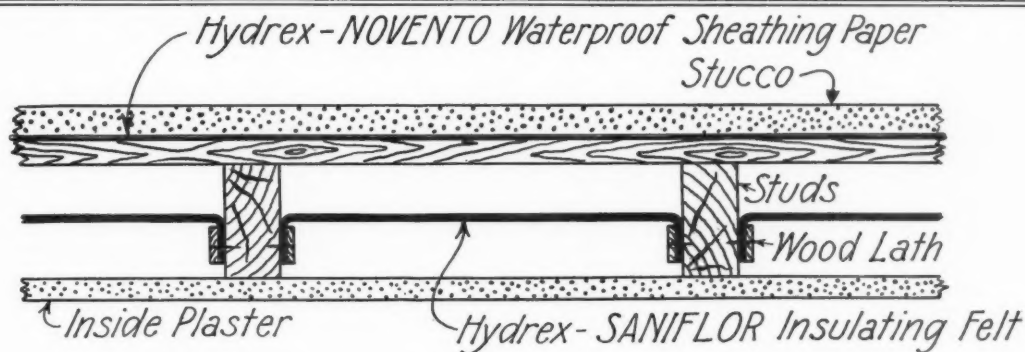
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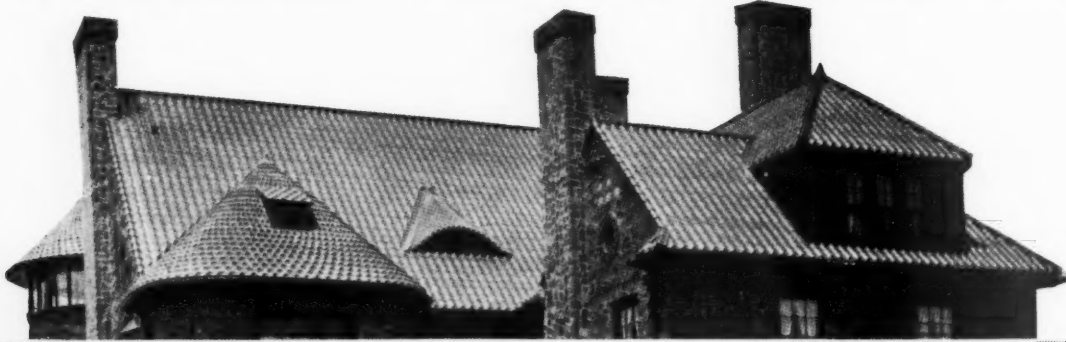
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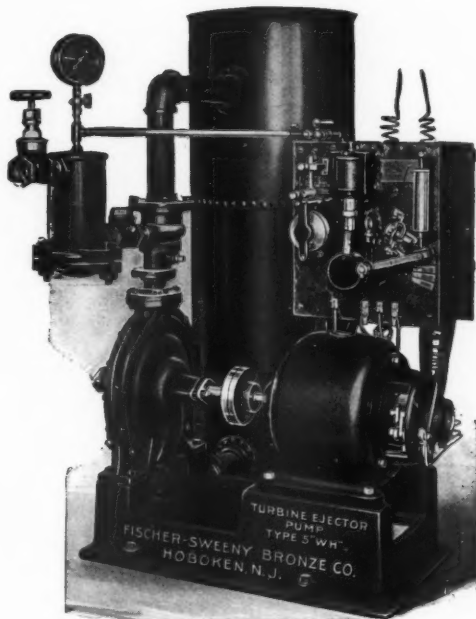
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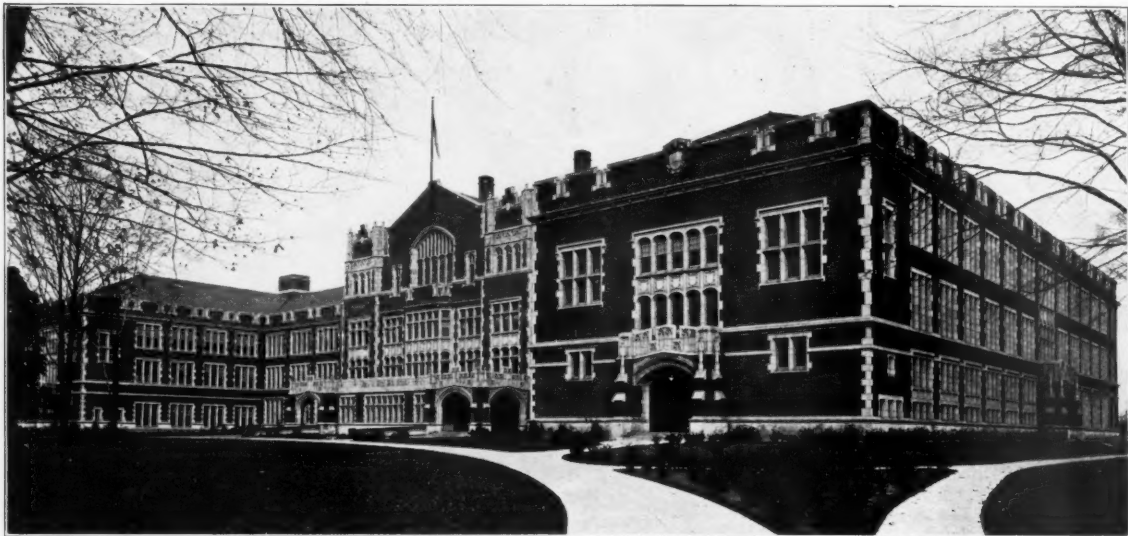
“Cast iron soil, waste and vent pipe shall be NACO standard, each length bearing the name ‘Central Foundry Company.’”

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The Thorp way of interpreting this specification is to line the three ply wood core with heavy sheet asbestos and cover the wood and asbestos with good 24 gauge sheet steel locked on by patent process.

The sheet steel is then heavily copper plated to add elegance of appearance and prevent all rust damage. If it is desired to preserve the harmony of interior finish, the doors are grained to match the wood work.

For ornamental entrance doors we use pure copper or bronze and make a fireproof door which conforms to all the niceties of the architect's designs.

The protection afforded is a wonderful equivalent for the slight additional cost over ordinary exterior and interior doors. Remember—Thorp Fire Proof Doors "make each room a separate building." The fire can't spread.

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The Marshall Field Museum. The steel for this structure is being painted with Dutch Boy red lead-in-oil.

A Tribute to Paste Red Lead



ABOVE is reproduced a model of the Marshall Field Museum to be erected in Chicago, on the Lake Front. Work on this magnificent structure will not commence for over two years yet, but the steel to go into it is ready and is being painted with Dutch Boy red lead-in-oil.

The pile of red-leaded steel (only one-third of which is shown below) will be left to stand exposed to the elements until needed—a *sterling tribute to the protective powers of pure red lead.*

It is estimated that twelve to thirteen tons of

Dutch Boy Red Lead-in-Oil

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will be required to complete the job and the supervisors who inspected the painted steel in the fabricating shops expressed themselves as highly pleased with the work so far.

Dutch Boy red lead-in-oil is being specified for many buildings, bridges and other construction work. Reports from architects and engineers everywhere indicate that they are enthusiastic over the economies in time, labor and material through the use of a pure paste red lead.

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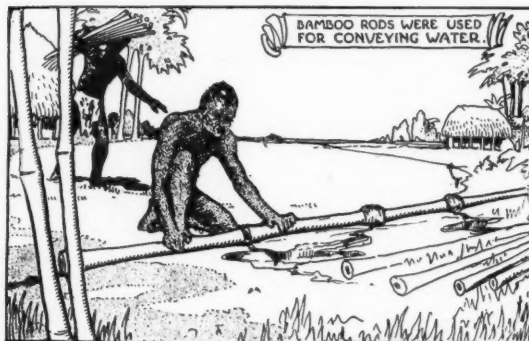
One-third of steel for Marshall Field Museum painted with Dutch Boy red lead-in-oil.

NTC

NATIONAL

Facts About "NATIONAL" Pipe that

No. 1



A Short History of Pipe and Early Methods of Manufacturing

IN the early history of man's endeavor to solve the difficulties of mere existence, some sort of tube for the conveyance of fluids must have been employed.

Probably the "bamboo," which in tropical countries grows to five or six inches in diameter at the base, was used. It is today frequently used by "coolie" gardeners for conveying water along the surface of the ground for short distances.

EARLY ADVANCEMENT.

The next step was a "pottery" tube, and these are found in Egyptian, Aztec and other prehistoric remains, which are brought to light by the excavations of archaeologists.

There is ample evidence that lead tubes were largely used in Grecian and Roman civilization. In many museums lead pipe and bronze water faucets (closely resembling the modern faucet) are shown which were recovered from the ruins of Pompeii, Herculaneum, and other buried cities.

Pliny, whose writings cover about the last three-quarters of the first century A. D., states that "in order to raise water up to an eminence lead pipes must be employed."

FIRST IRON TUBES.

Probably the first imperative need for iron tubes was for the manufacture of gun barrels.

After the invention of gun powder, the first cannons were made of bronze, and early Spanish cannons are wonderful examples of metal-working skill in ornamentation.

But this was too expensive a material for gun barrels, and the need for cheaper material brought out the earliest application of wrought iron for tubes.

FIRST METHODS OF WELDING.

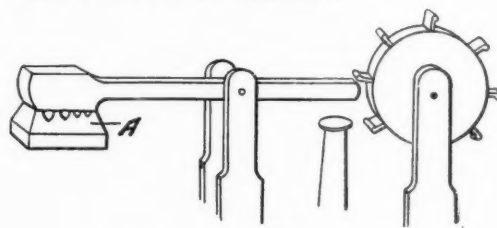


Fig. 1

In the early history of wrought iron tubes, the only known method consisted of bending an iron plate or strip to form a "skelp," and the edges were welded together piecemeal by a smith hammering the red hot metal over a rod or mandrel. A rather expensive and tedious process.

In 1812 an Englishman named Osborn patented machinery for "welding and making barrels of firearms and other cylindrical articles."

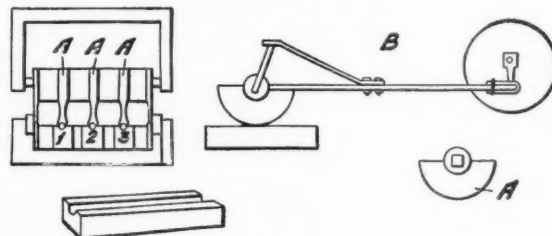


Fig. 2

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Every Architect Should Know



EARLY PROCESSES EXPLAINED.

Figure 1. The skelp is raised to a welding heat in an open or close fire and, after the mandrel has been inserted, is then placed in the swage or anvil A, and welded by the action of the tilt hammer.

Figure 2. The inventor states: "I take a skelp and place it in either of the beds, 1, 2, 3, according to the part required to be welded, and which welding is effected by the swage segments A performing half a revolution, the manner of which is explained by the profile B."

This is believed to have been the earliest form of machinery for welding iron tubes. But as may readily be seen the process was not very rapid, and in the next two or three years a new necessity arose for iron tubes in quantities.

About the time of Osborn's invention for tube-welding machinery, another Englishman was perfecting his process of making coal gas for lighting purposes.

GAS TUBES.

Iron tubes (gas tight) for this purpose were essential,

and the inventor of gas lighting (Murdoch) first collected and used old gun barrels (of which there was an abundant supply at the close of the various European wars), screwing the barrels together into a continuous tube to convey the gas.

(Parenthetically, it may be said, some pessimists have stated that modern economists have reversed Murdoch's methods, and made gun barrels for remote markets from gas pipe!)

The extension of gas lighting was very rapid, and the necessity for production of iron tubes with greater facility and less cost became apparent.

FIRST BUTT-WELDING.

The inventors were equal to the occasion, as they generally seem to be. In 1824 James Russell filed a specification for "an improvement in the manufacture of tubes for gas and other purposes." This apparatus will be shown in the next announcement, which will be published in the August 5th issue of The American Architect.

¶ To readily identify "NATIONAL" material and as protection to manufacturer and consumer alike, the practice of National Tube Company is to roll in raised letters of good size on each few feet of every length of welded pipe the name "NATIONAL" (except on the smaller butt-weld sizes, on which this is not mechanically feasible; on these smaller butt-weld sizes the name "NATIONAL" appears on the metal tag attached to each bundle of pipe).

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¶ In addition, all sizes of "NATIONAL" welded pipe below four or five inches are subjected to a roll-knobbling process known as Spellerizing to lessen the tendency to corrosion, especially in the form of pitting. This Spellerizing process is peculiar to "NATIONAL" pipe, to which process National Tube Company has exclusive rights.

This subject will be continued in the second number of this series to appear in the August 5th issue of American Architect.

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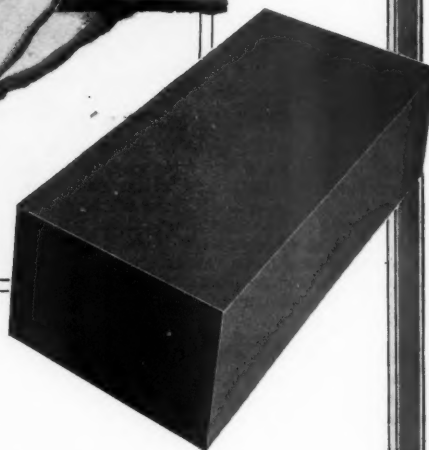
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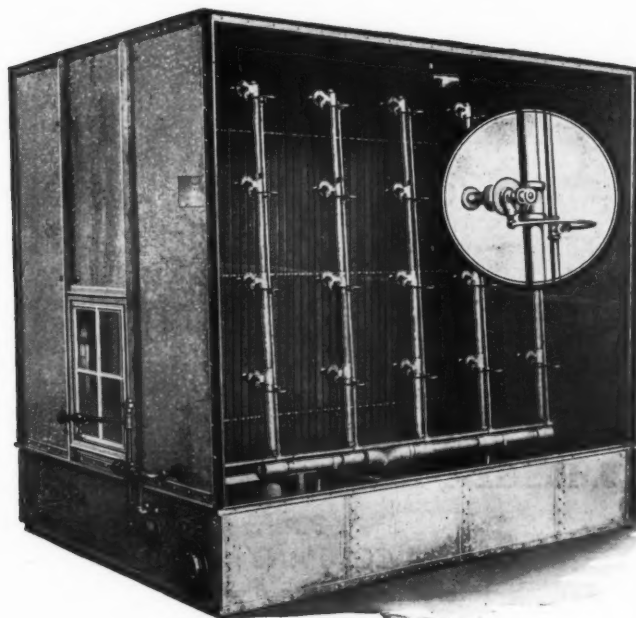
"Bradford Ruffs", a coarse textured brick for grills, walls and rustic effects.

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Every detail in connection with the design and construction of Sirocco Purifiers and Coolers has been so carefully and scientifically worked out, that the machines are practically trouble proof.

The flushing of the spray heads is effected by manipulating a three way cock located **outside** the casings. One turn and all heads flush simultaneously.

Scrubbing plates for thoroughly taking out dirt—dust—soot, etc., are located **between** the spray and the eliminators which in Sirocco Units are used to take out the entrained moisture **only**.

What Sirocco Purifiers and Coolers **are doing in actual practice** is the basis upon which we want you to judge them.

Bulletin No. 23023 fully describes and illustrates Sirocco Air Conditioning apparatus. (Standard Size.) May we send one to you?

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High School,
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Pittsburgh, Pa., April 4, 1914.

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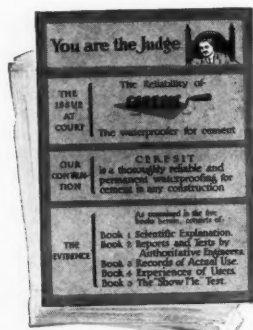
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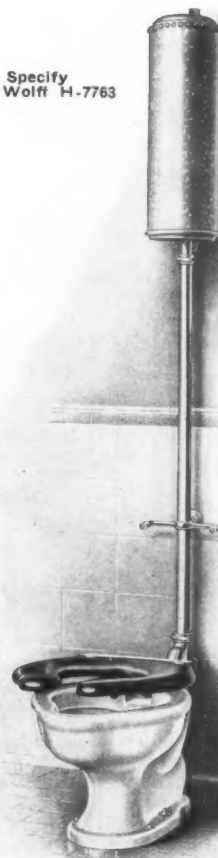
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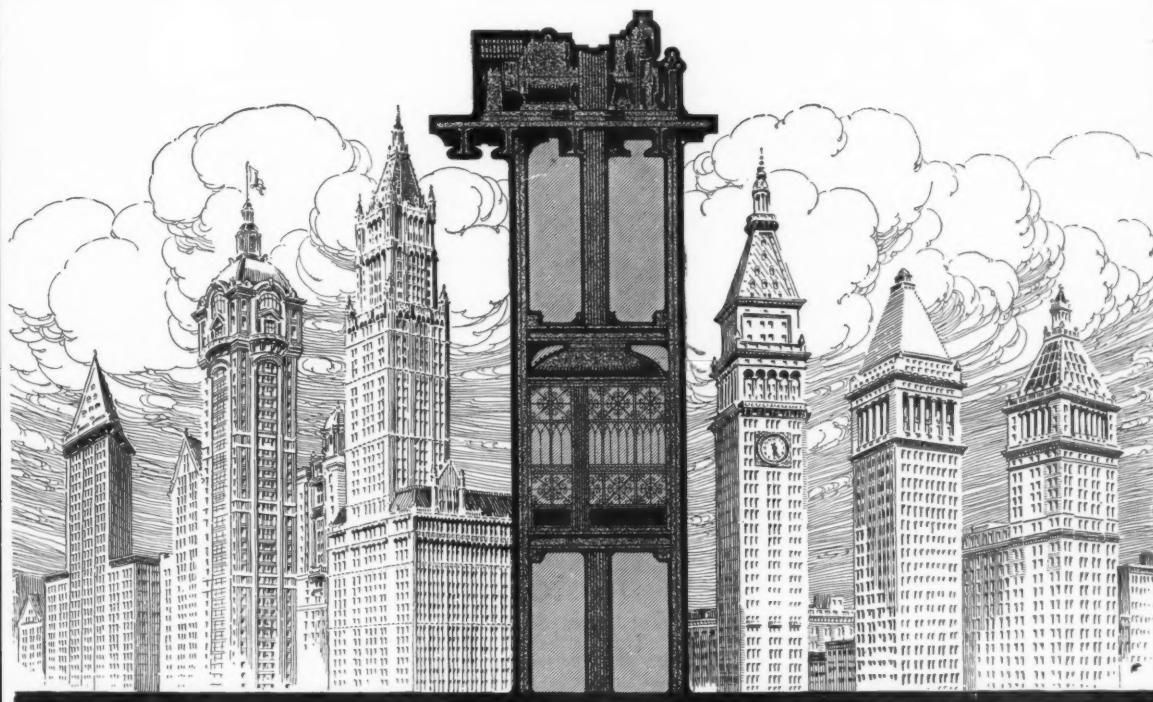
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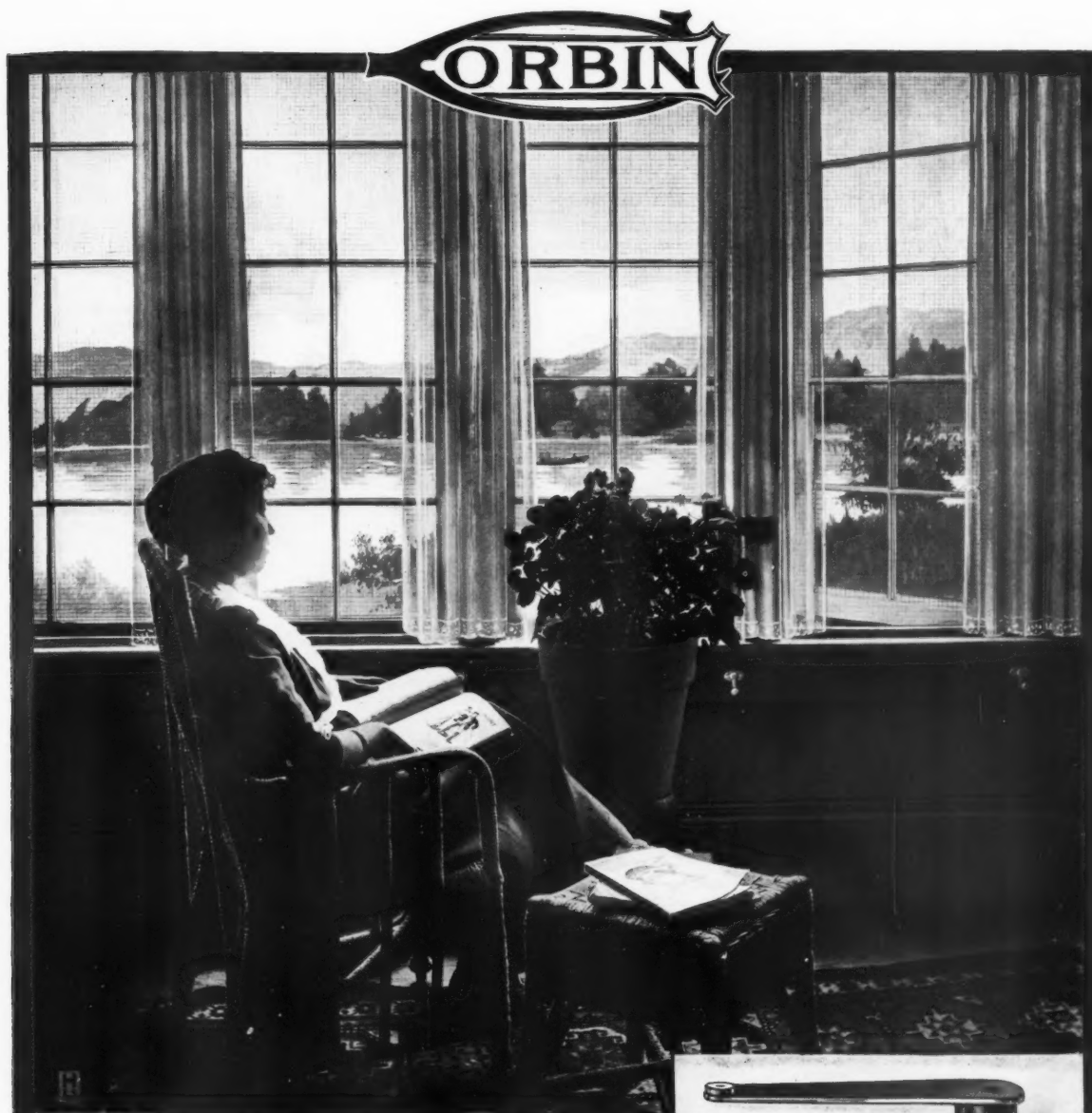
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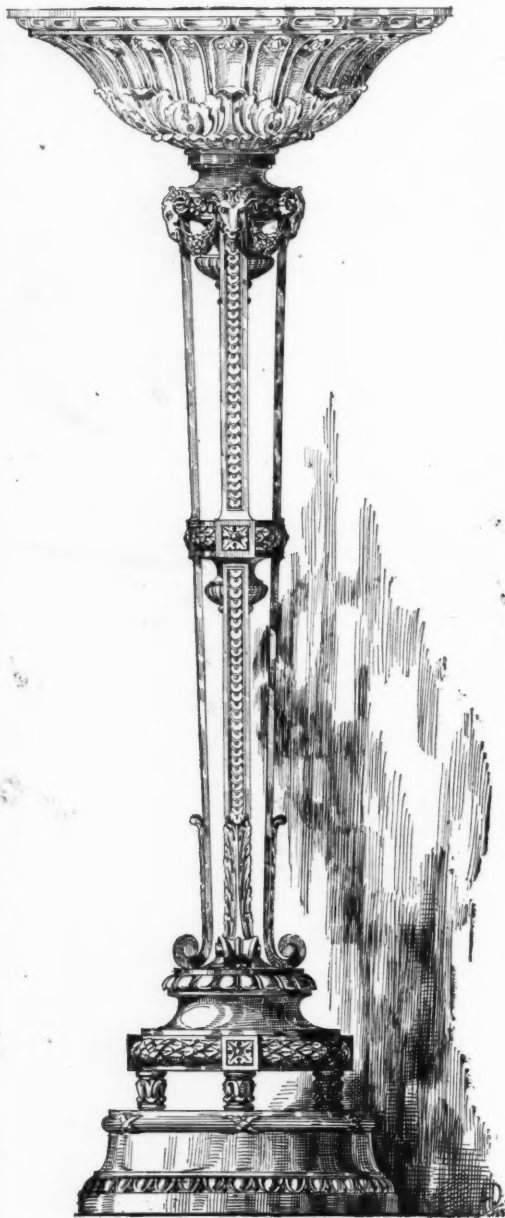
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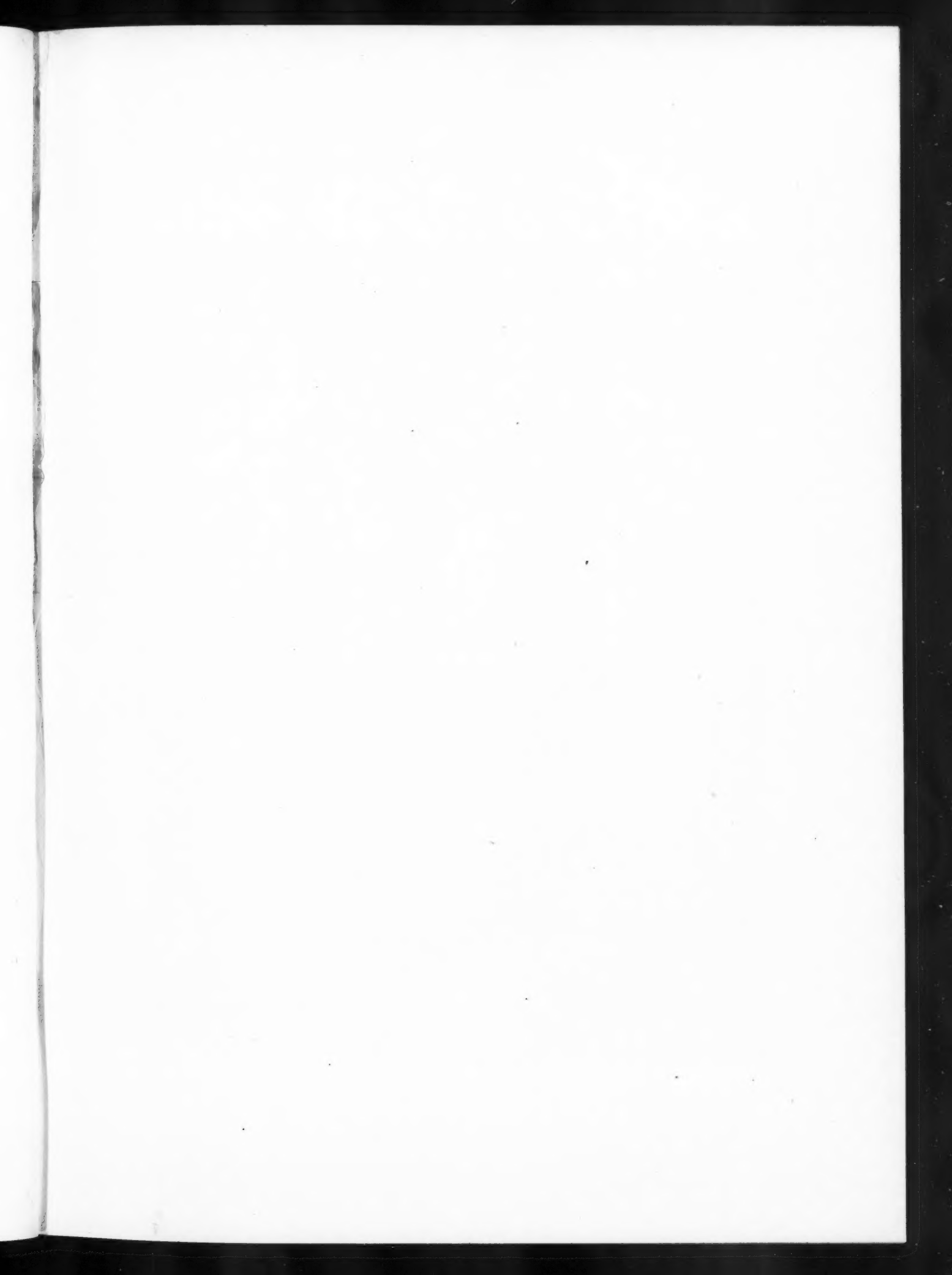
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