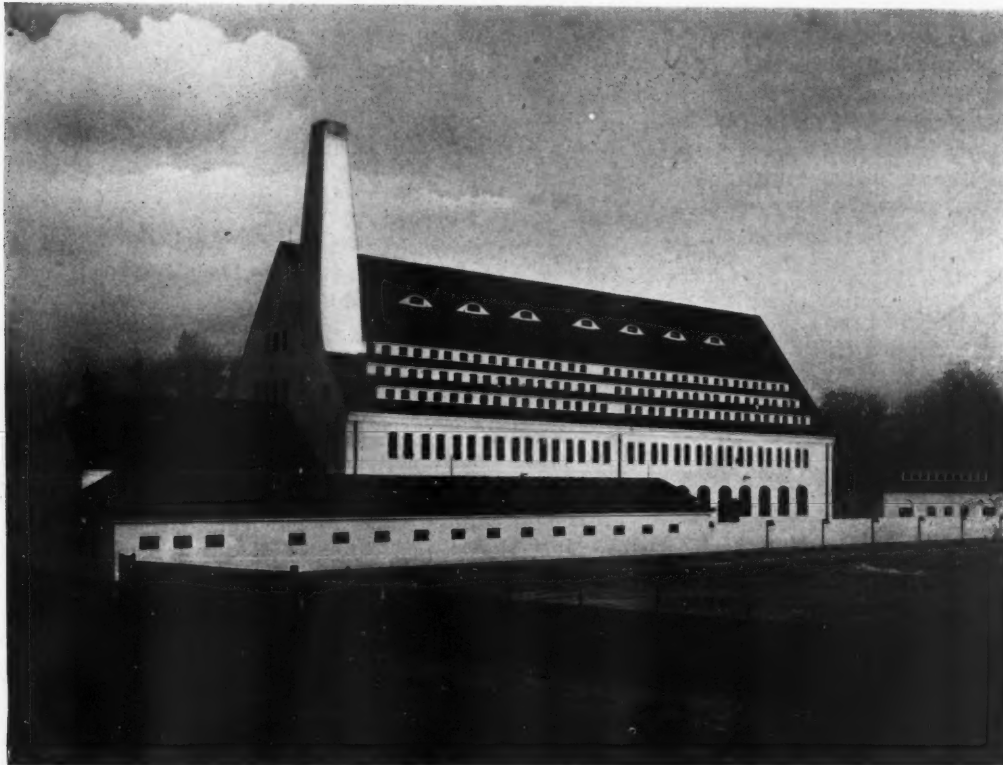


THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

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MUNICIPAL ABATTOIR, DRESDEN
PROF. HANS ERLWEIN, ARCHITECT

INDUSTRIAL ARCHITECTURE

By FRANK KOESTER

MANUFACTURING buildings throughout the United States until recent years were built with little regard for æsthetic architectural considerations. Countless acres of buildings have been put up with no other than the crudest utilitarian purposes, unrelieved walls, monotonous rows of windows, gaunt smokestacks, and flat roofs.

And such structures, erected as cheaply as possible and with no thought of appearances or æsthetic interest, have in some

instances housed complicated and expensive machinery and served as the work-rooms of highly paid labor. Every attention is given to organization, to efficiency, and the quality of the product, but until recently no thought whatever has been bestowed upon the artistic design of the plant itself. Fortunately these conditions are being rapidly reversed.

The time when this niggardly policy in the construction of manufacturing buildings could remain unnoticed has passed,

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and more prominent and progressive manufacturers are acknowledging the wisdom of making their buildings suitable homes for their activities.

The company that today puts up a plant does not venture to risk the criticism



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which old buildings inspire, and efforts are almost invariably made, if not to attain a wholly æsthetic effect to at least do enough so that the buildings will seem to be, to some degree, modern in style, and in a measure in keeping with the high character claimed for the product.

But this progress has not, as yet, had universal effect upon conditions. Only here and there are to be found the structures which have felt the impetus of this new idea. Considerable time must necessarily elapse before the new spirit will apply to every type of manufacturing building.

As matters now stand there is a sharp demand for a betterment of industrial buildings. The manufacturer who erects a new plant must realize the commercial advantages of better designed and a more substantial type of building.

Increasing appreciation of good architectural design on the part of the public makes the ugliness of the old buildings more and more noticeable and accents the necessity for their better construction and design.

The advertising value of good design is now so obvious to the manufacturer that that consideration alone is sufficient in



MANUFACTURING BUILDING, DUSSELDORF
PROF. PETER BEHRENS, ARCHITECT

most instances to influence the architecture of his plant. Especially is this the case when the plant is one whose products are known to the public under the manufacturer's own trademark. Hundreds of

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thousands of dollars are spent annually in advertising appropriations, a considerable part of the advertising containing views of the plant. This is an exceptionally valuable form of publicity since the purchaser feels that he knows just where the goods came from, and he is thus brought to an increased interest in the product, and the plant where it is produced.

It is just as important, if not more so, for the smaller as for the larger manufac-

skill necessary, the internal arrangement of the plant is likely to be improved and the result in efficiency will amply repay the additional cost.

A further factor of value lies in the psychological effect on the employees who are unconsciously but certainly influenced favorably by the well designed structures in which they labor. It inculcates a feeling of pride in their surroundings, and this influences their attitude toward their work, an influence which will be found to have a very favorable effect on the character and volume of the output.

All these facts are arguments in favor of the well designed plant and they cannot be disregarded.

In applying modern ideas to the construction of factory buildings, care needs to be exercised not to go too far in the other direction. Certain fundamental principles should be noted, and they will serve as guide posts in modern design.

(a) The building must be suited to the purpose for which it is to be used.

(b) It must be suited to the locality in which it is to be placed.

(c) The building should have distinctive style suited to its own period and not be imitative of a style of some other period of time.

(d) The building should be a unit in itself or an integral part of its companion buildings and

should have an individuality of its own, expressing its own purposes.

(e) Without losing its character, the building should possess a definite architectural interest suited to its utilitarian purposes.

The building must be suited to the purposes for which it is to be used.

If it is a soap factory it should not be built in the style of an Italian villa. If it is a razor factory, it should not suggest a House of Parliament, while a slaughter house is a slaughter house and its architecture should not suggest any other kind



WATER WORKS, POSEN
PROF. HANS POELZIG, ARCHITECT

turers to house their activities in architecturally suitable buildings, because not having size to direct attention to them, they must add some feature and this is easily obtained by the proper architectural embellishment of the plant.

These factors are of such material aid in competitive commercial conditions that even less progressive business men see their force. The result is an increasing attention to the architectural appearance of the plant.

Not only is a well designed plant of value in itself, but in employing the architectural

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CHEMICAL MANUFACTURING PLANT AT LUBAN, POSEN
PROF. HANS POELZIG, ARCHITECT

of structure than that which it is. There is, of course, no definite established conventional form for the various types of factory buildings, but the view of the building should not at first sight be misleading, but convey in a general way its utilitarian object.

The building should be suited to the locality in which it is placed.

If in a city, in a closely built up section, it will be in quite a different style from that of a building for similar purposes in the country. The city enforces economy of ground space and the building must be taller and of different architectural effect than a building in the open country where the same economy of ground space would make the structure seem to have been placed there without regard for its environment.

The building should be of a modern style.

There is no need or occasion and no meaning in building factories like Queen Anne cottages or Greek temples. We have today our own forms of construction and our own materials, our own purposes and our own theories.

The building should be a unit in itself, or if it is one of a group of buildings, the group should be a unit of which each individual building is a component part.

The building should not seem to be a part of another building or to be a half or some other incomplete portion of itself. It should be of satisfying proportions. However, if the operations of the industry require unusual structure forms, the owner should allow the architecture to be modified and rather make that a distinction of the building than attempt to disguise it in some other architectural form.

The buildings should never lose the characteristics of their utilitarian purposes. To these the architect will naturally lend the authority of his technique. He must



TURBINE ERECTING SHOP OF THE A. E. G., BERLIN
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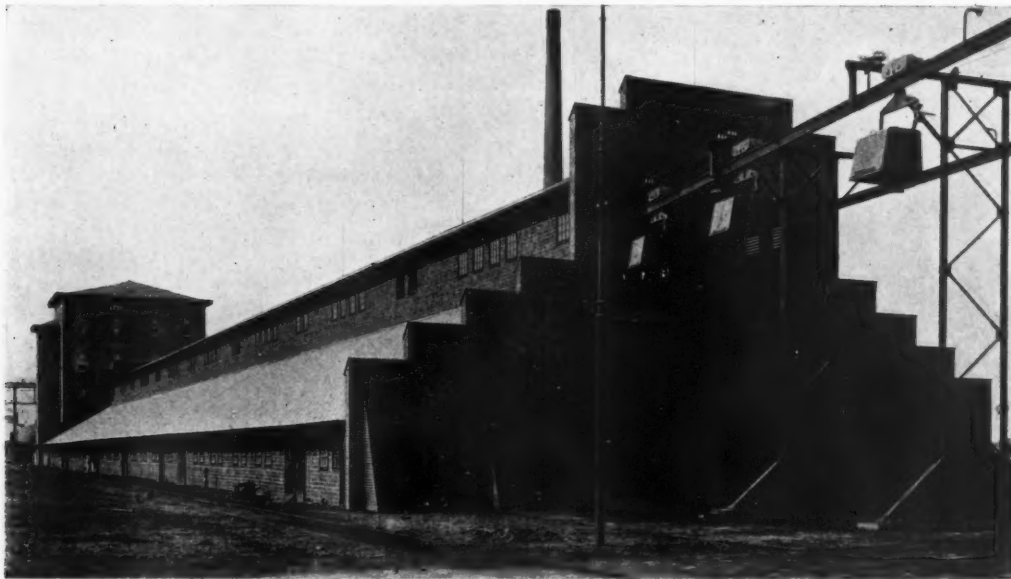
make the buildings interesting in themselves and not as relating to something else.

Not only is this true of manufacturing buildings, but also of public service buildings, which should be treated in a distinctive style to suggest at once their purpose and their public character. In buildings of this kind particularly in electric generating plants, there are great opportunities for architectural efforts.

at Posen, and other buildings, which gain greatly through the prominence of their locations. The water tower at Posen is on a hill.

The turbine manufacturing plant of the A. E. G., Berlin, is a very distinct and original structure, designed by one of the pioneers in the new industrial architecture.

The Mannesmann Pipe Manufactory, Dusseldorf, is one well suited architecturally to its uses.



A CHEMICAL MANUFACTURING PLANT AT LUBAN, POSEN

PROF. HANZ POELZIG, ARCHITECT

At Tivoli, near Rome, is a famous electric development consisting of an aqueduct with an artificial water fall and a power plant of modern design just beneath placed against the side of the mountain in a highly effective manner.

Novel designs, such as the illustrations accompanying this article show water works

The illustration of the Municipal Abattoir at Dresden, shows a striking example of modern German industrial architecture. This is the largest and most complete institution of its kind in Germany and the whole plant represents an investment of \$4,260,000. It covers ninety acres and includes sixty buildings.



MUNICIPAL GAS WORKS, FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN
 PROF. PETER BEHRENS, ARCHITECT

THE CURRENT ARCHITECTURAL PRESS

The leading article in the *Journal of the A.I.A.* is entitled "Sense and Nonsense in Government Architecture," and discusses the report of the Commission on Public Buildings, recently made public.

The minority report of Postmaster-General Burleson is reviewed at some length, and a communication addressed by the President and Board of Directors of the Institute to the Postmaster-General is printed in full.

Mr. Burleson in his report refers to gross inconsistencies in the matter of appropriations. The editorial states the generally accepted fact, that while there may be in some instances mitigating reasons for these inconsistencies, it is evident that the appropriations made are not based on service

requirements, but are measured by the ability of Congressmen to put them through.

Mr. Burleson, referring in his report to the true policy under which buildings should be authorized, states that it should be purely through economic reasons and the buildings should be constructed primarily for utilitarian purposes.

To all these sentiments the Institute has affixed the seal of its approval, having through the communication above referred to endorsed Mr. Burleson's report and indicated its willingness to serve in any proper way the furtherance of his recommendations.

In this issue of the *Journal*, Mr. W. W. Kent writes on the "Palaces and Gardens of Ravello," and Mr. Ira Jewell on the "German School for Builders."

Usual discussion of Institute matters, reports of Chapters and topics of interest to members, complete the issue.

Nela Park, a group of office buildings located in East Cleveland, Ohio, of which Messrs.

Wallis & Goodwillie were architects, is illustrated in the June issue of *The Architectural Record*, and described in an article contributed by Florence Dempsey. The work as shown is highly commendable and presents perhaps one of the most important examples of this grouping of buildings in suburban areas that has been done in recent years. Mr. Montgomery Schuyler supplements with his usual fluidity Miss Dempsey's article with one under the title, "A New Departure in Big Business."

An appreciation of the work of Bela L. Pratt, sculptor, is a merited recognition of the work of this gifted artist. It is contributed by Charles Henry Dorr and well illustrated.

The Chapel of the Intercession, Bertram Grosvenor Goodhue, architect, forms the subject of a somewhat lengthy and perfunctory

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description by G. Matlack Price. This very beautiful structure, together with St. Thomas's Church, has perhaps had more frequent illustration than any important building of recent construction.

The many-times-illustrated house of G. D. Pratt on Long Island, Trowbridge & Ackerman, architects, is described and illustrated in this issue. The article is

(FROM ARCHITECTURE)



MUNICIPAL GROUP, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

LIVINGSTON PELL, HARVEY W. CORBETT, ARCHITECTS

by Harriet T. Bottomley. It is apparent that the feminine point of view rather dominates this issue of *The Architectural Record*.

Perhaps the most interesting feature to architects of the June issue of *The International Studio* is an article by T. Martin Wood on Norman Wilkinson's decoration of "A Midsummer Night's Dream," at the Savoy Theatre, London.

The tendency towards lighter forms of theatrical amusement has caused managers and producers to hesitate in the expenditure of much time and money along the classical or,—to use the usual term, legitimate lines. It is gratifying, therefore, to note that our English cousins have not reached the stage so noticeable in this country,

(FROM JOURNAL OF THE A.I.A.)



ENTRANCE TO THE PALAZZO RUFOLO

and by their patronage make it worth while to enlist, as in this present instance, the highest artistic talent in the production of a Shakesperian drama.

The Pittsburgh International Exhibition is illustrated and described in this issue.

(FROM THE INTERNATIONAL STUDIO)



"INTERIOR, ST. REMY, DIEPPE"

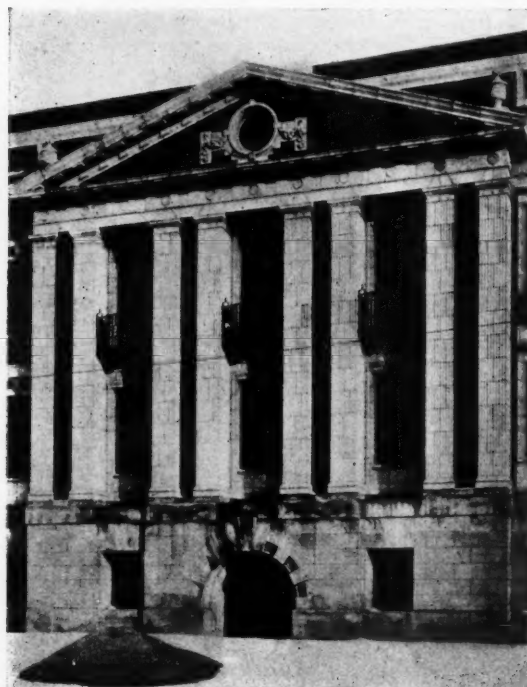
WATER-COLOR BY JAMES G. LAING, R.S.W

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

Further articles of interest are some notes on a Japanese printing process, the Blackwell Collection of Modern Pictures, and the usual studio talk and current review of the field of art.

The leading article in *The Brickbuilder* for June is a discussion of the use of color

(FROM THE ARCHITECTURAL RECORD)



CENTER PAVILION, NORTH SIDE OF ENGINEERING LABORATORY, NELA PARK, CLEVELAND, OHIO

WALLIS & GOODWILLIE, ARCHITECTS

in Architecture. It is contributed by Birch Burdette Long. By reason of his experience and ability Mr. Long's opinions on this important subject will be received with respect. The article contains many suggestions of value and is one of the best contributions on the topic we have read.

Bathing pools, within and out of doors, are discussed in this issue, by Wilford Carew, and Mr. Bottomley continues his series on "The Private Library."

The series of monographs on Architectural Renderers is continued, that in the present issue describing the work of Floyd Yewell. The principal subject illustrated is a well-designed small public library

building in Beverly, Mass., Cass Gilbert, architect. A good example of the decorative possibilities of brick is a schoolhouse in East Cambridge, Mass., designed by Charles R. Greco.

Other subjects are the Municipal Building and Post-office at Southampton, L. I., F. Burrall Hoffman, Jr., and Hiss & Weeks, associate architects; Police Headquarters, Salem, Mass., designed by John Matthew Gray, and some houses by York & Sawyer, Myron Hunt and Thomas Pringle.

The principal subject illustrated in *Architecture* for June is the Municipal Building group at Springfield, Mass., F. Livingston Pell and Harvey W. Corbett, architects.

(FROM THE ARCHITECTURAL RECORD)



CENTER PAVILION OF SALES BUILDING, NELA PARK, CLEVELAND, OHIO

WALLIS & GOODWILLIE, ARCHITECTS

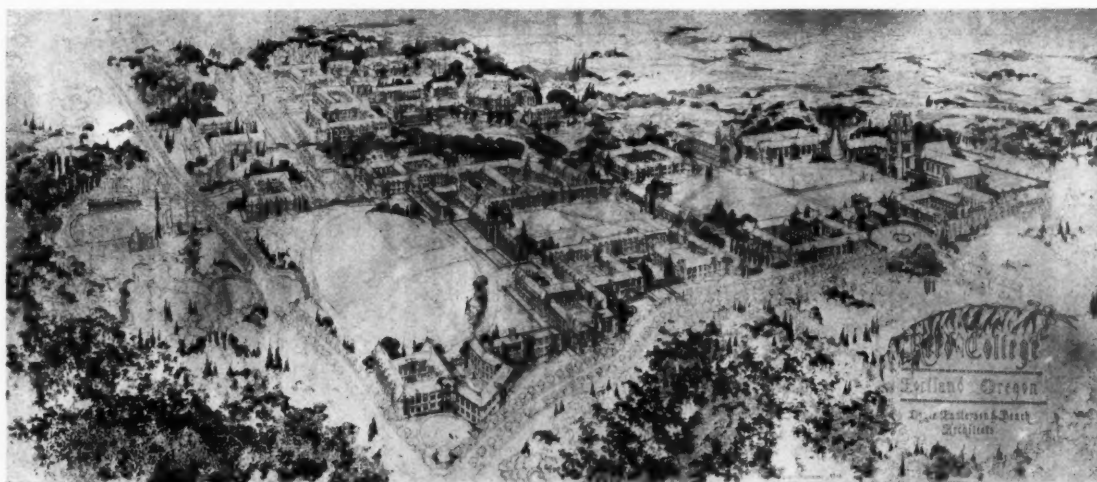
The development of this group from the inception of the designs to the completed structures has been watched with much interest. The present illustration of the more important details, together with Mr. Corbett's article on the competition and

(Continued on page 27)





ARTS AND SCIENCE BUILDING



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW

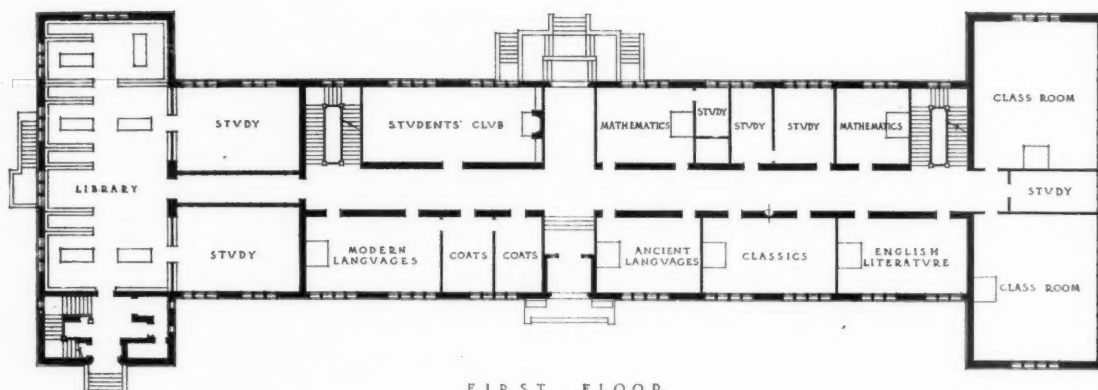
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MESSRS. DOYLE & PATTERSON, ARCHITECTS

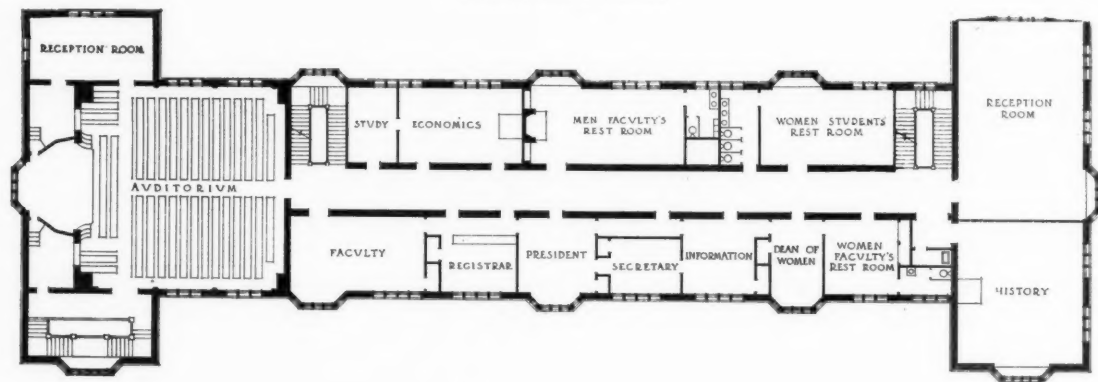




GENERAL VIEW



FIRST FLOOR



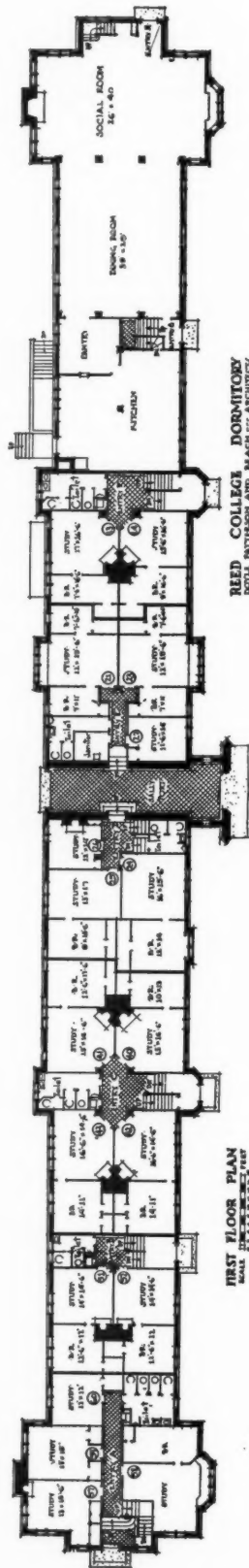
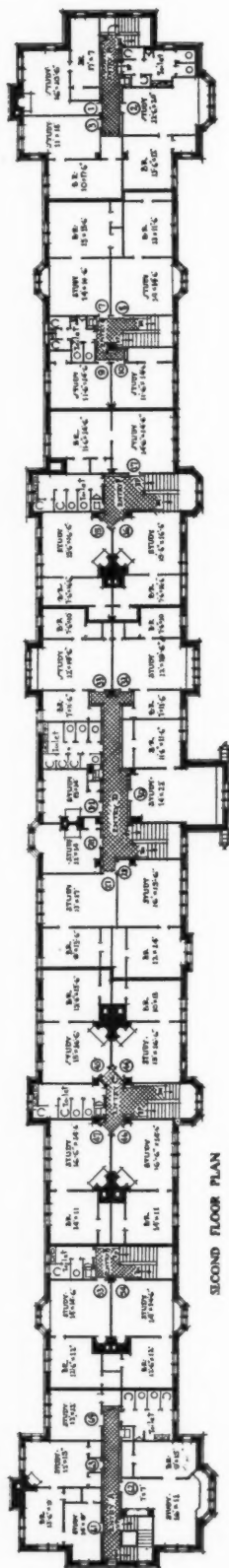
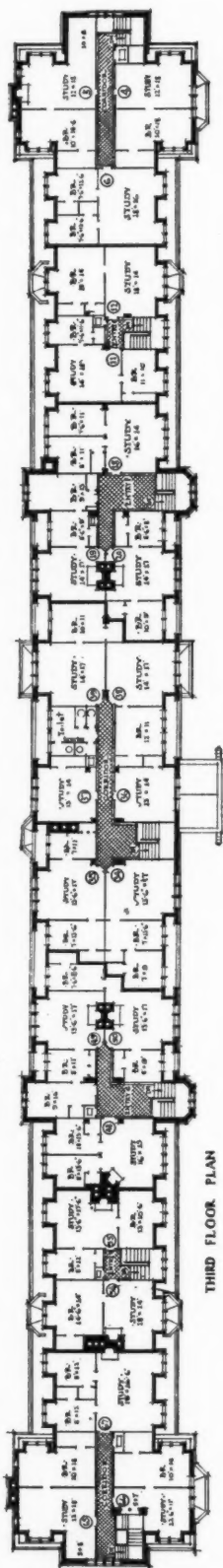
SECOND FLOOR

FLOOR PLANS, HALL OF ARTS AND SCIENCE AND GENERAL VIEW

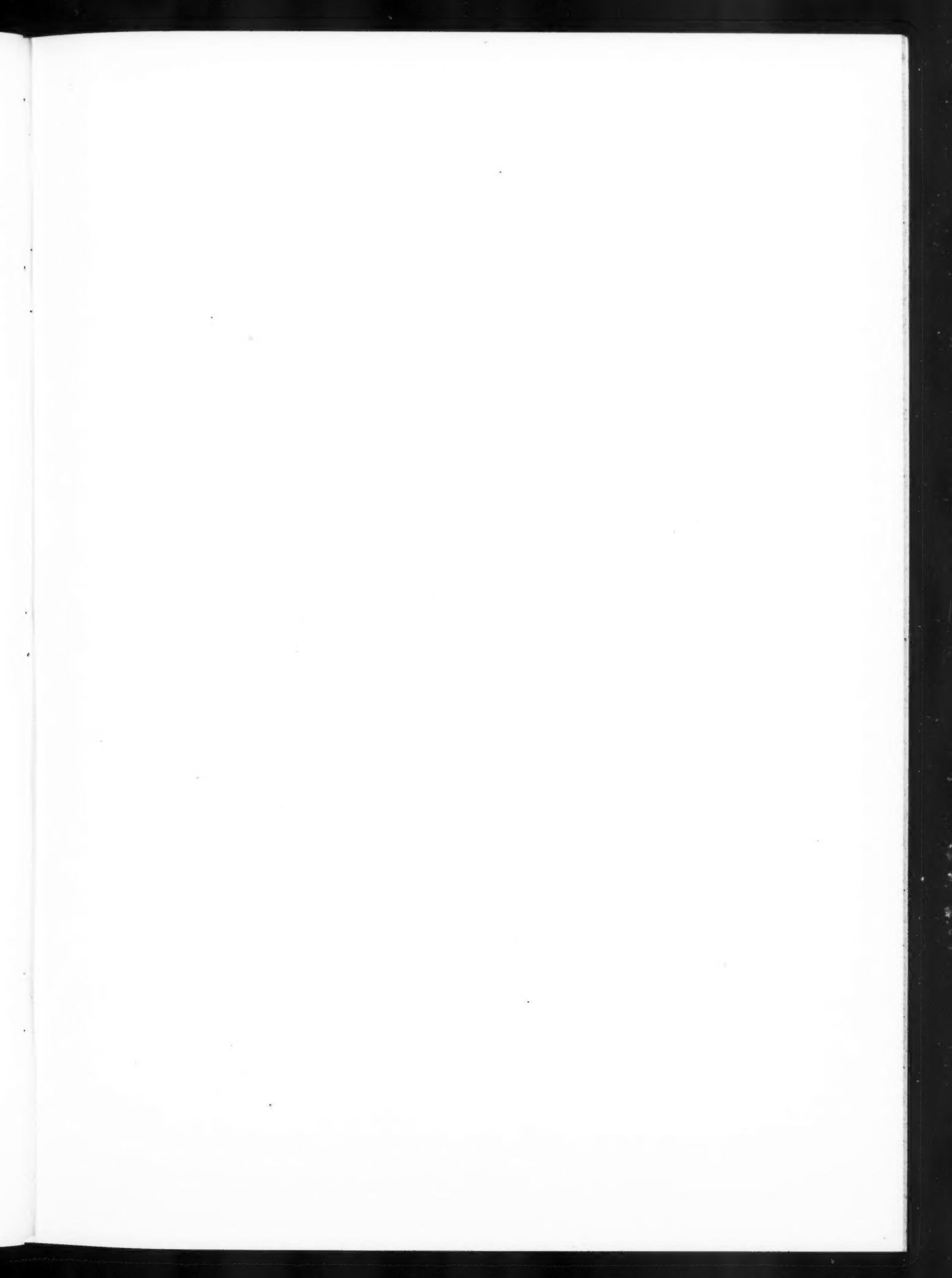
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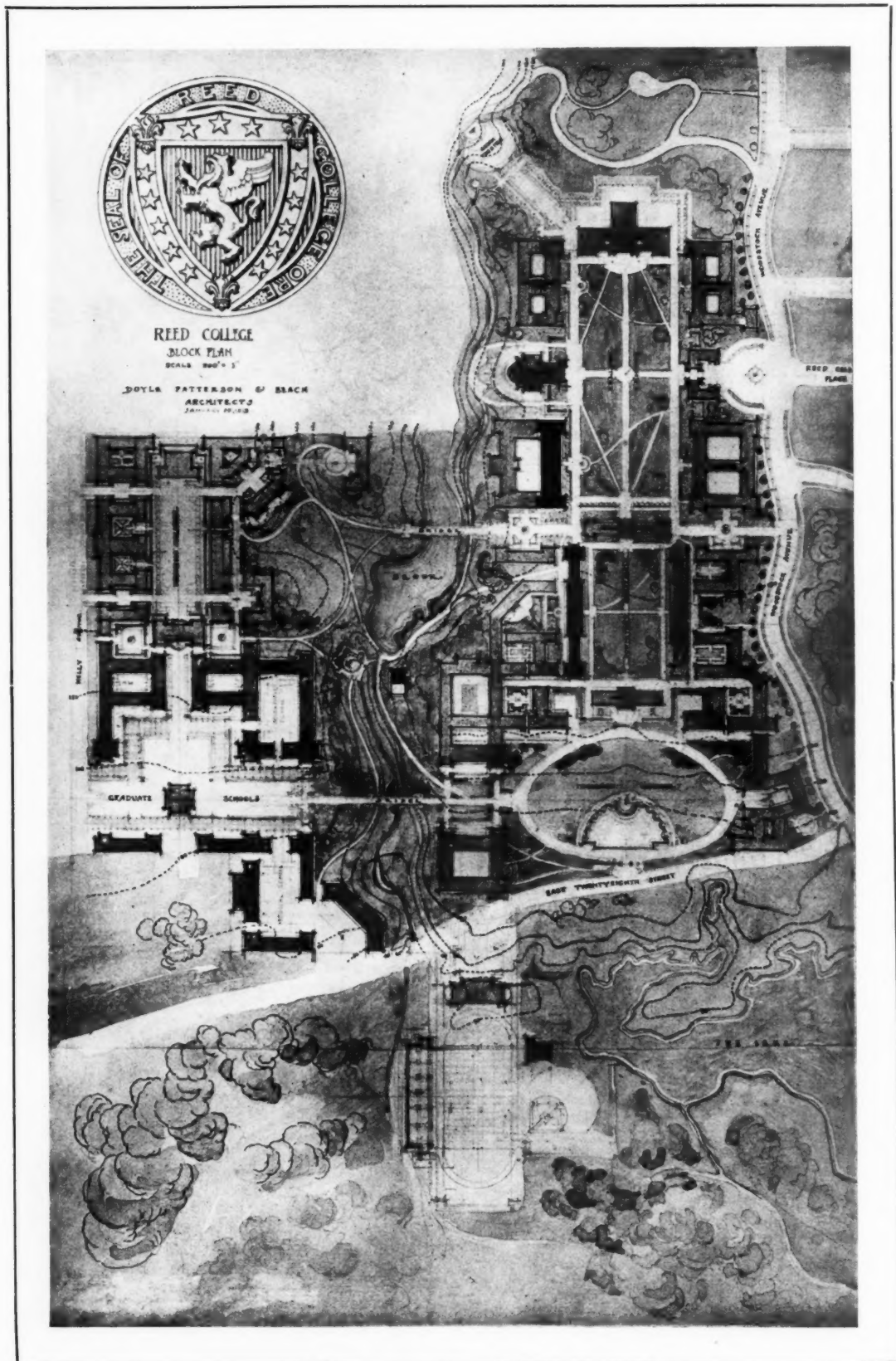
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FLOOR PLANS, DORMITORY BUILDING
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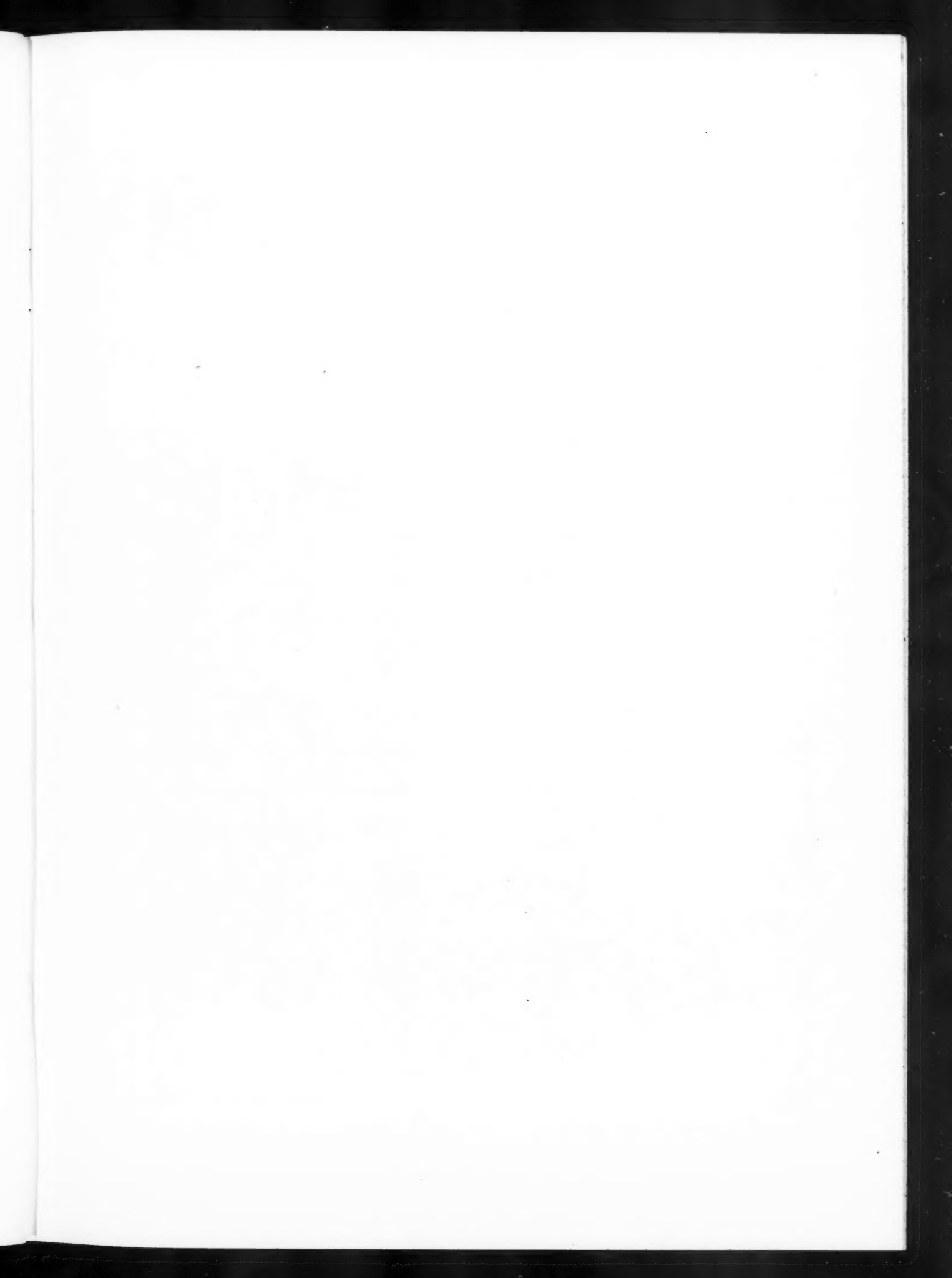


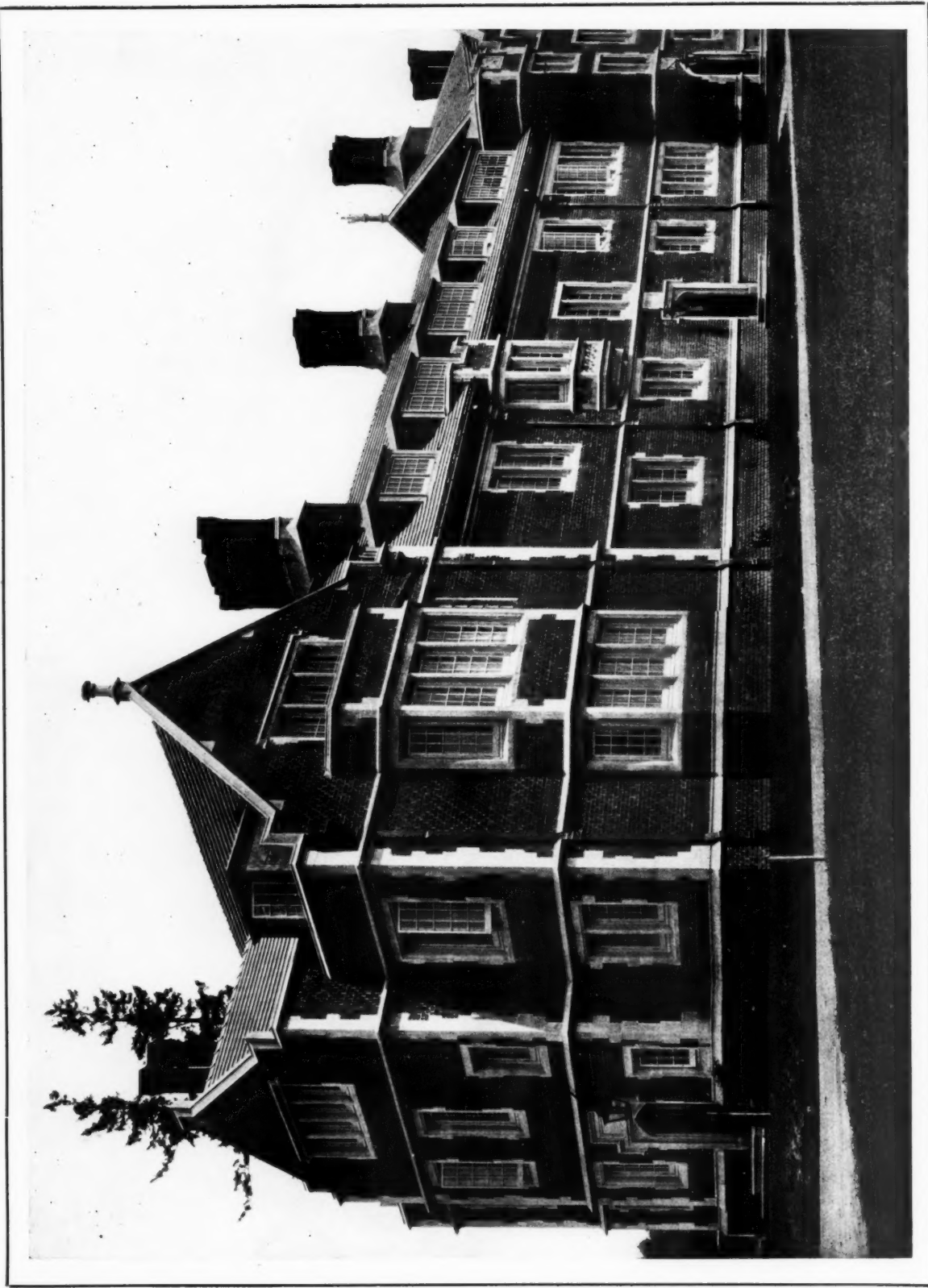


BLOCK PLAN

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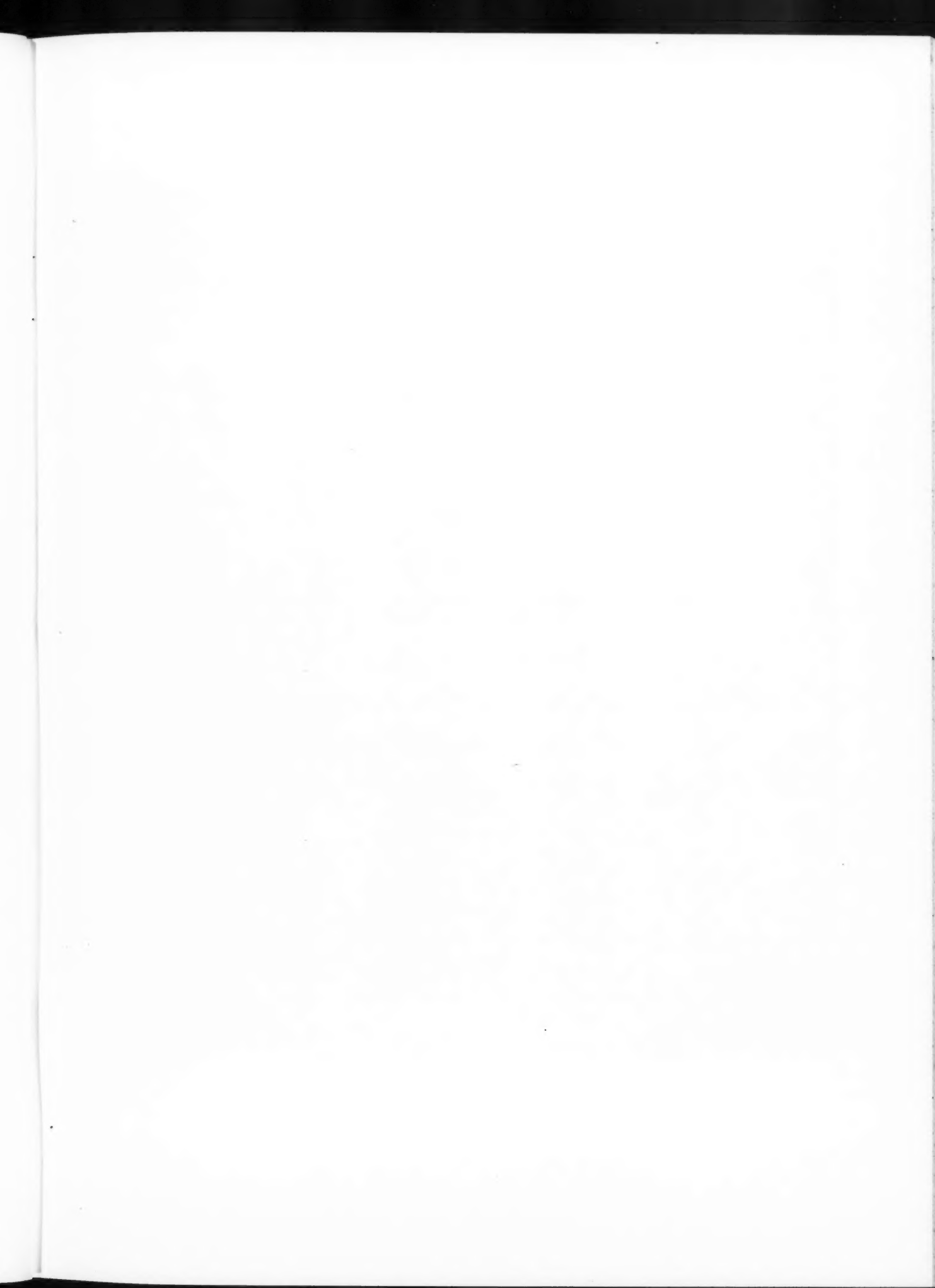
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BOYS' DORMITORY

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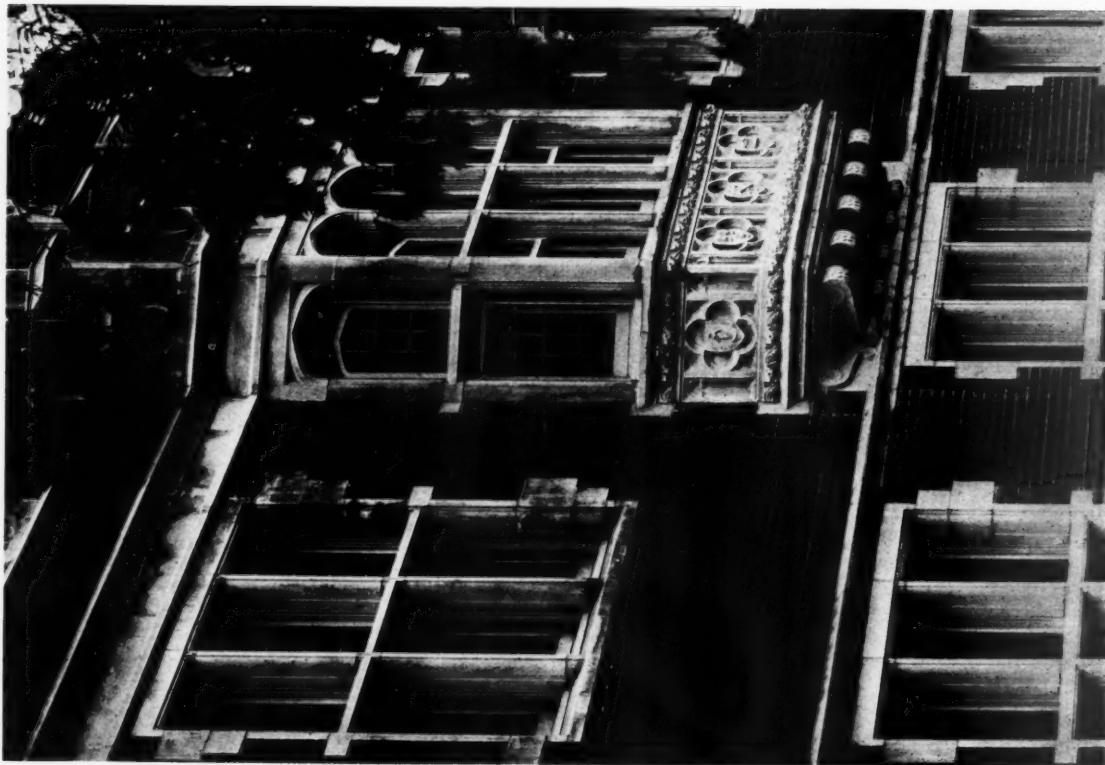


ENTRANCE DETAIL

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DETAIL, ARTS AND SCIENCE BUILDING



DETAIL, BOYS' DORMITORY

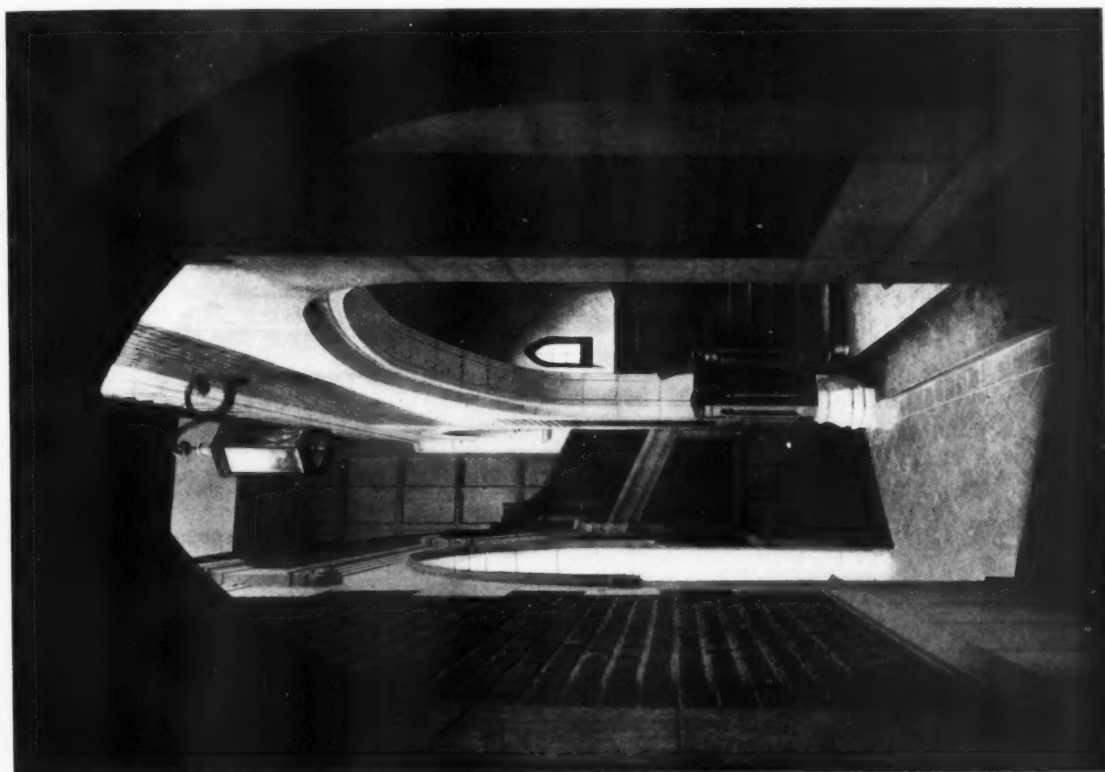
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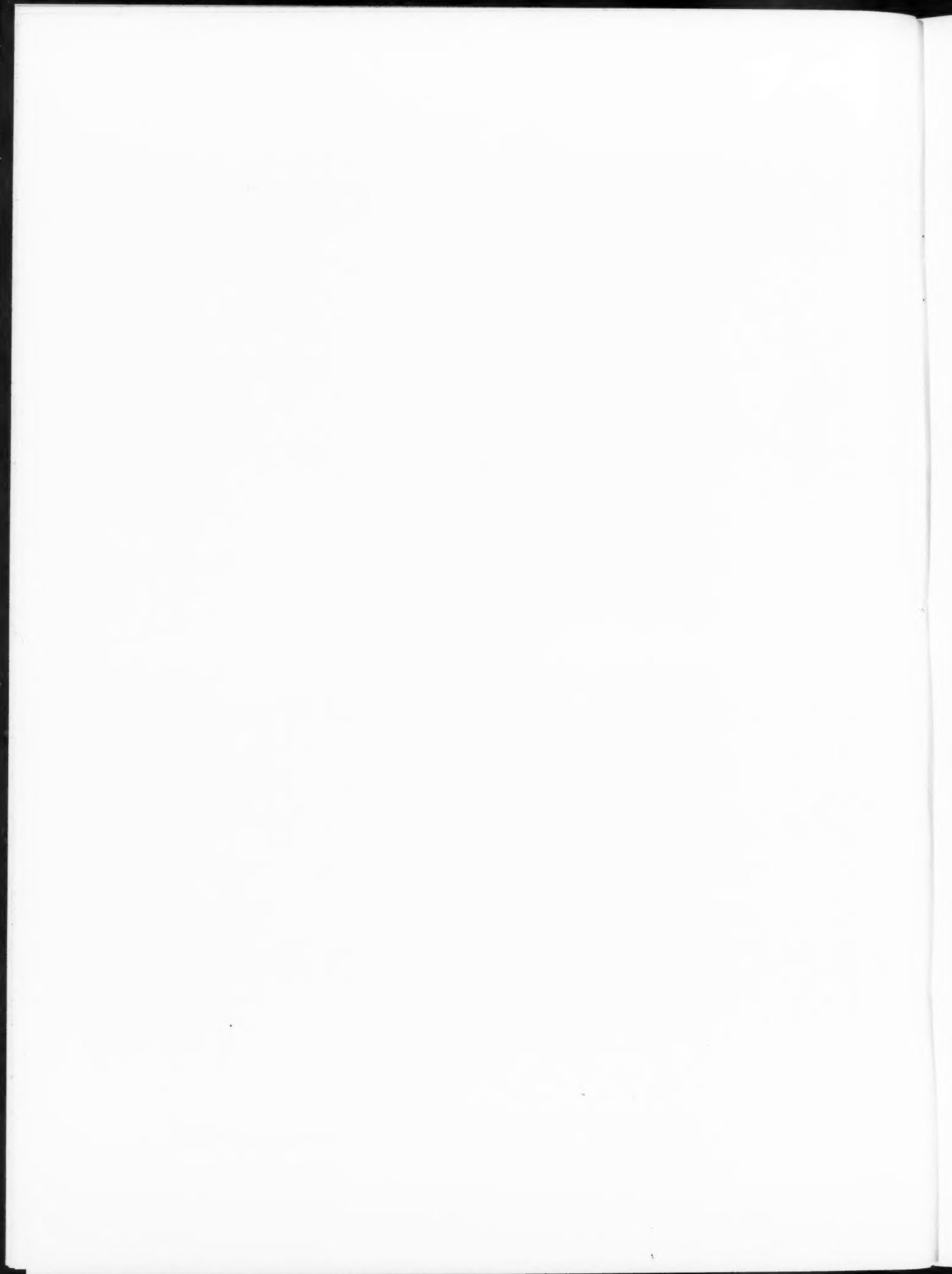




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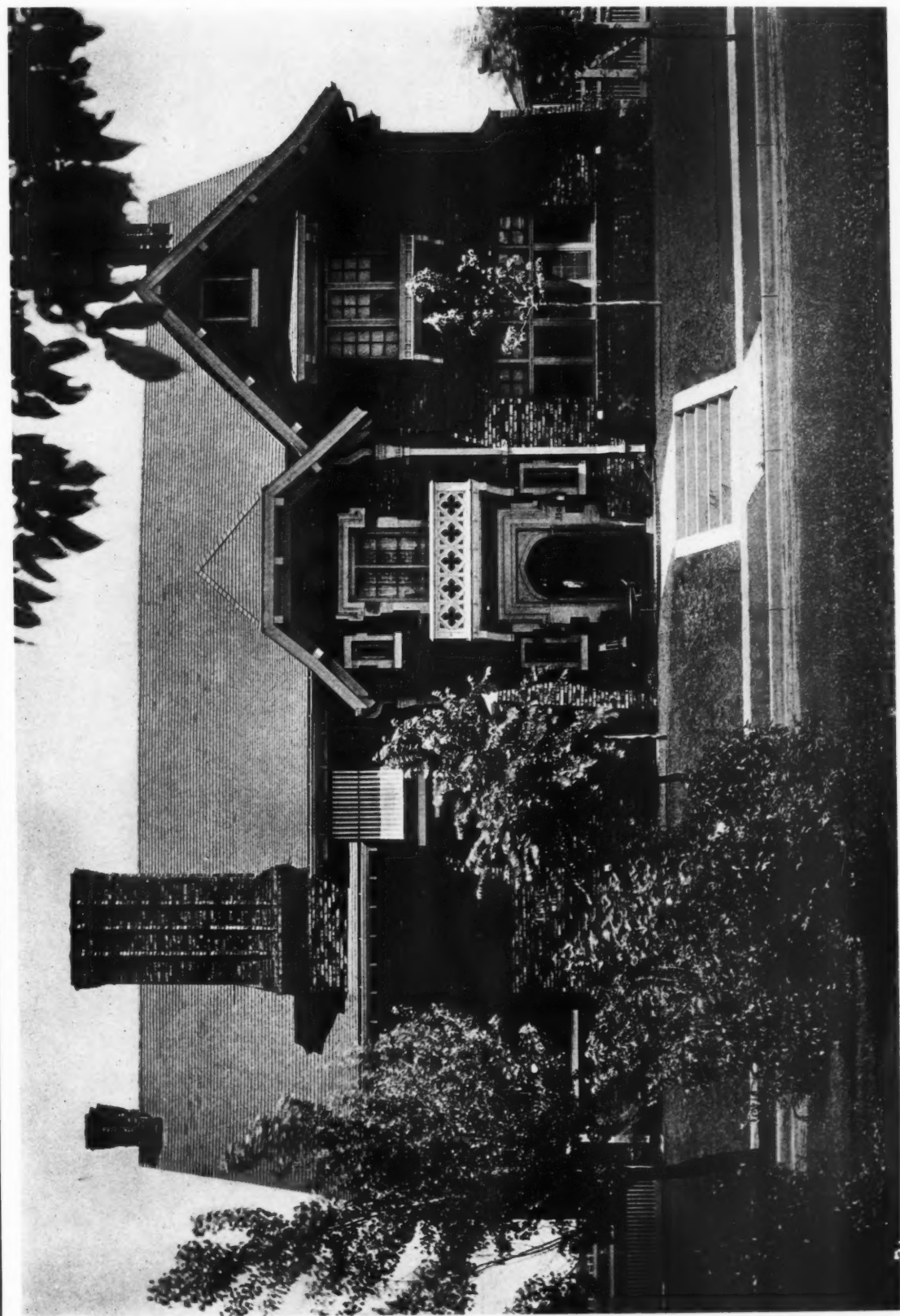
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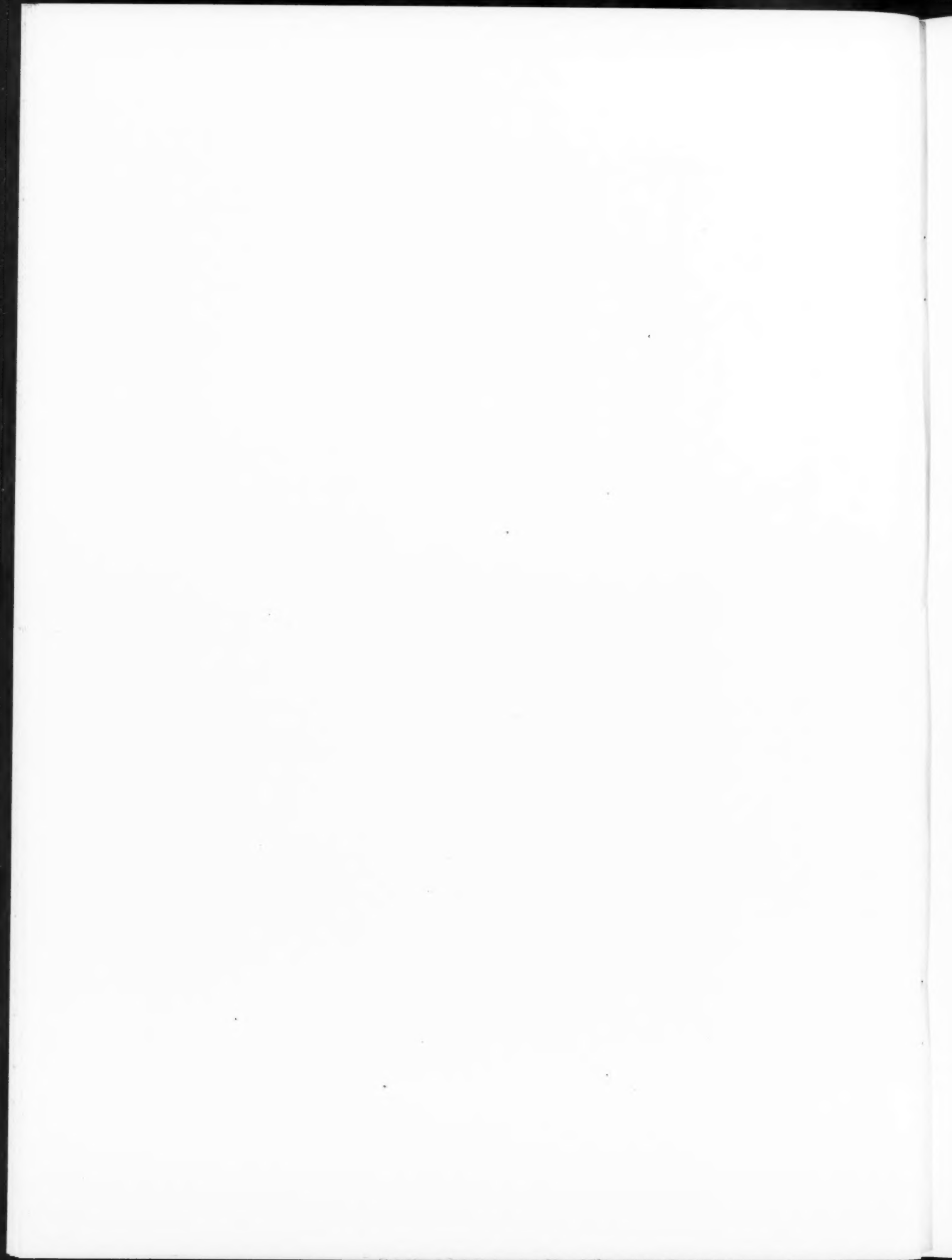


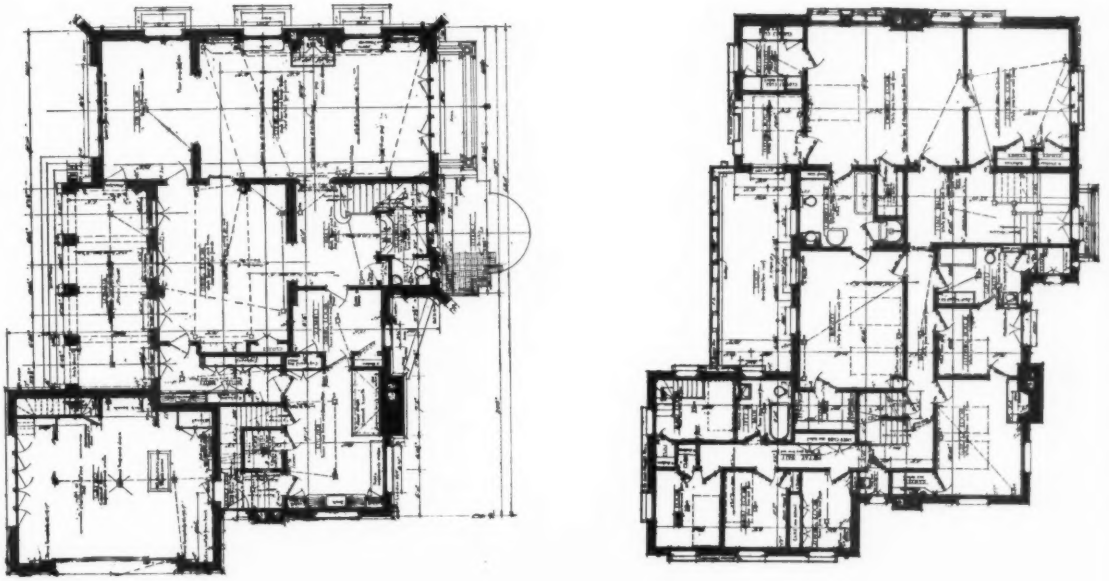
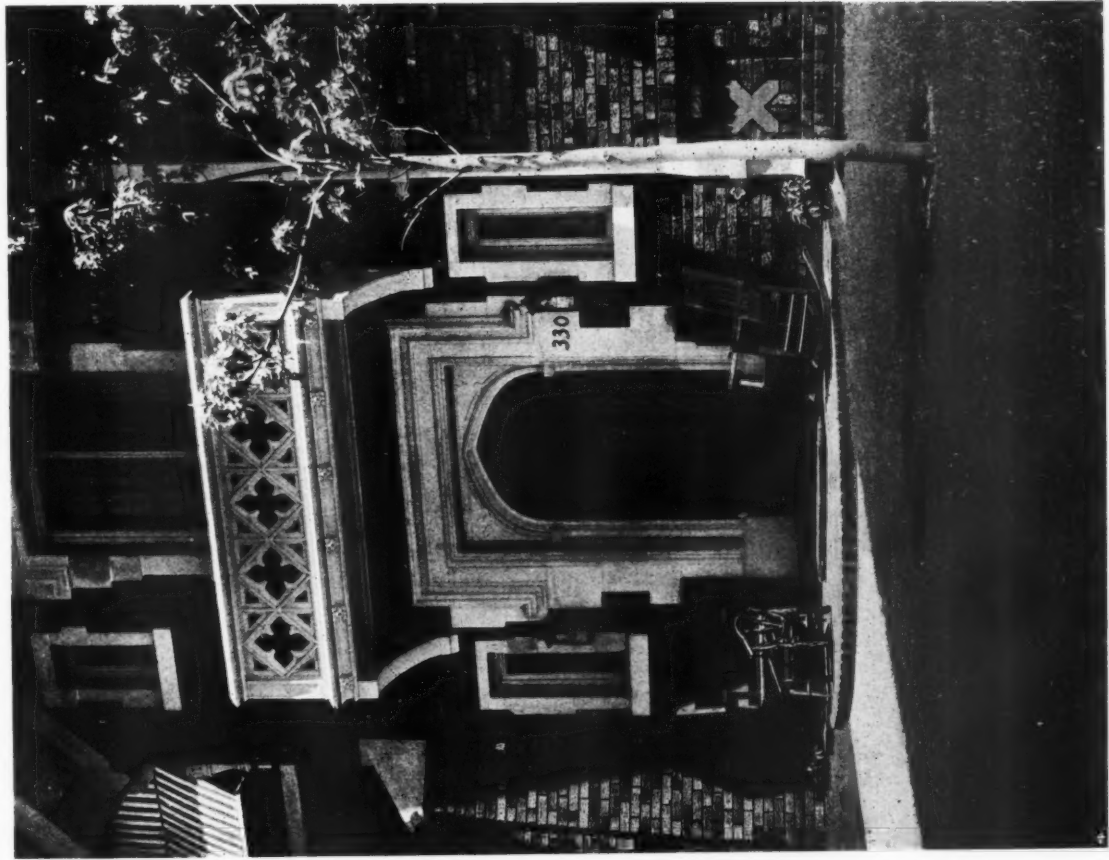
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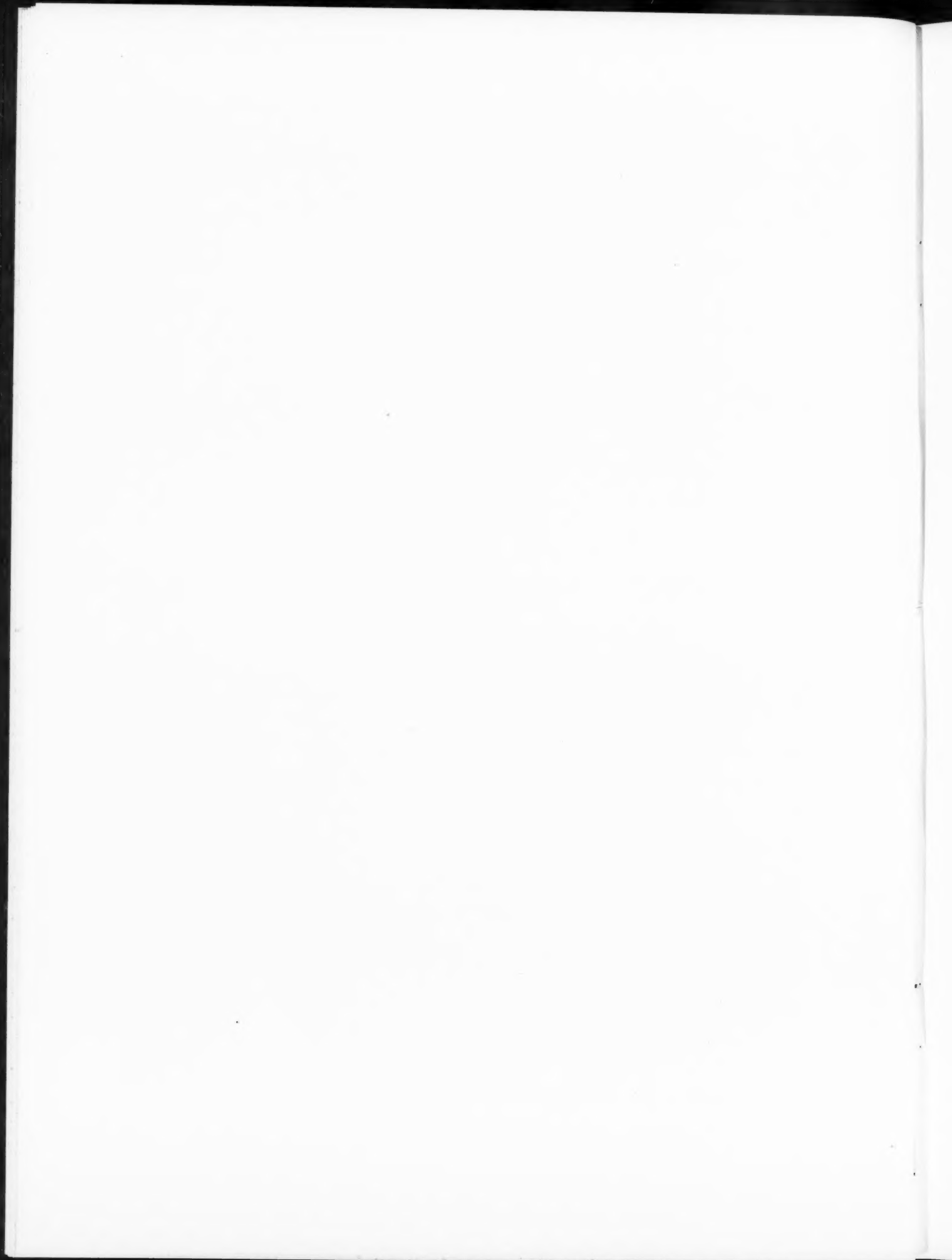


HOUSE OF MRS. IRVING T. SNYDER, DENVER, COL.
MR. J. B. BENEDICT, ARCHITECT





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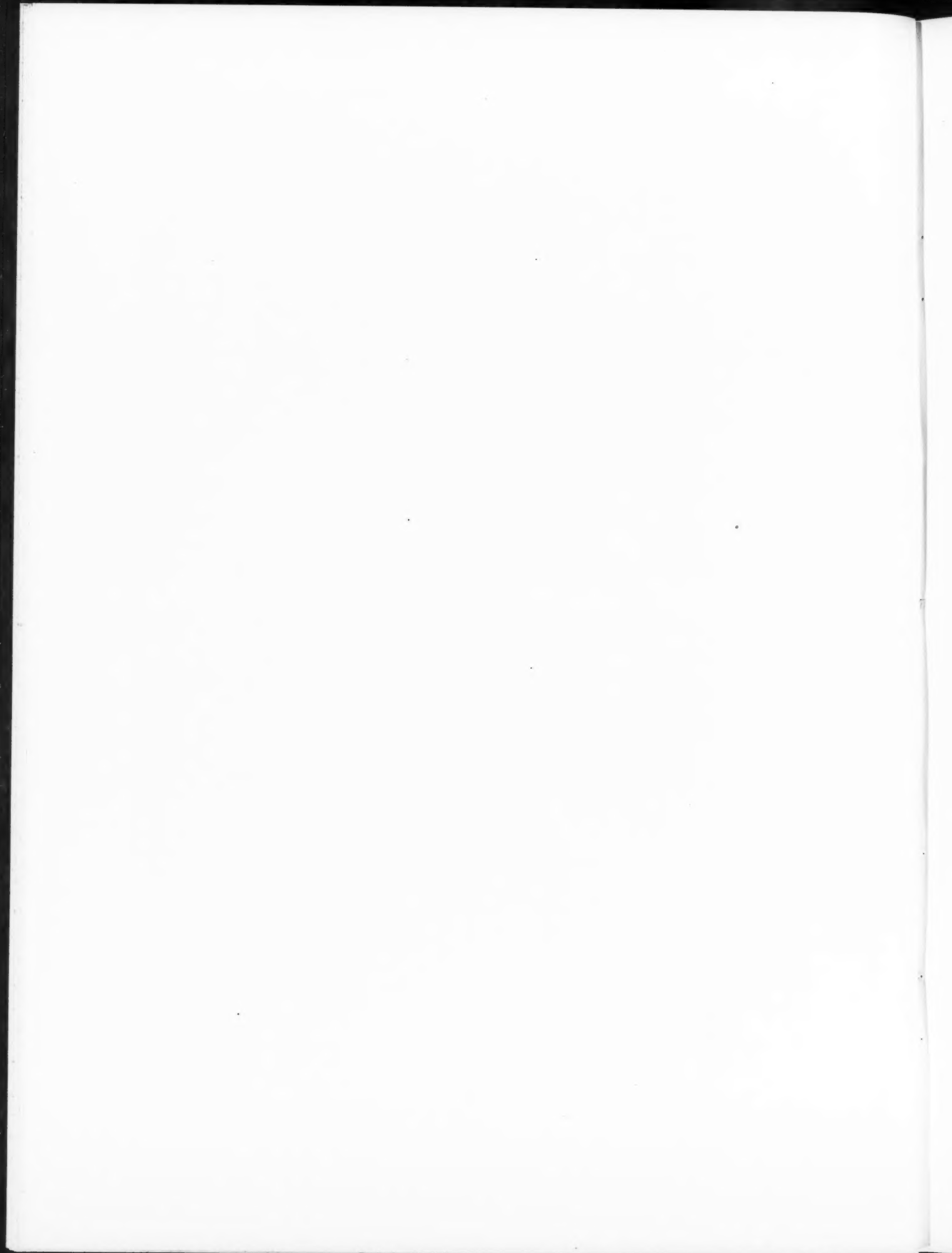
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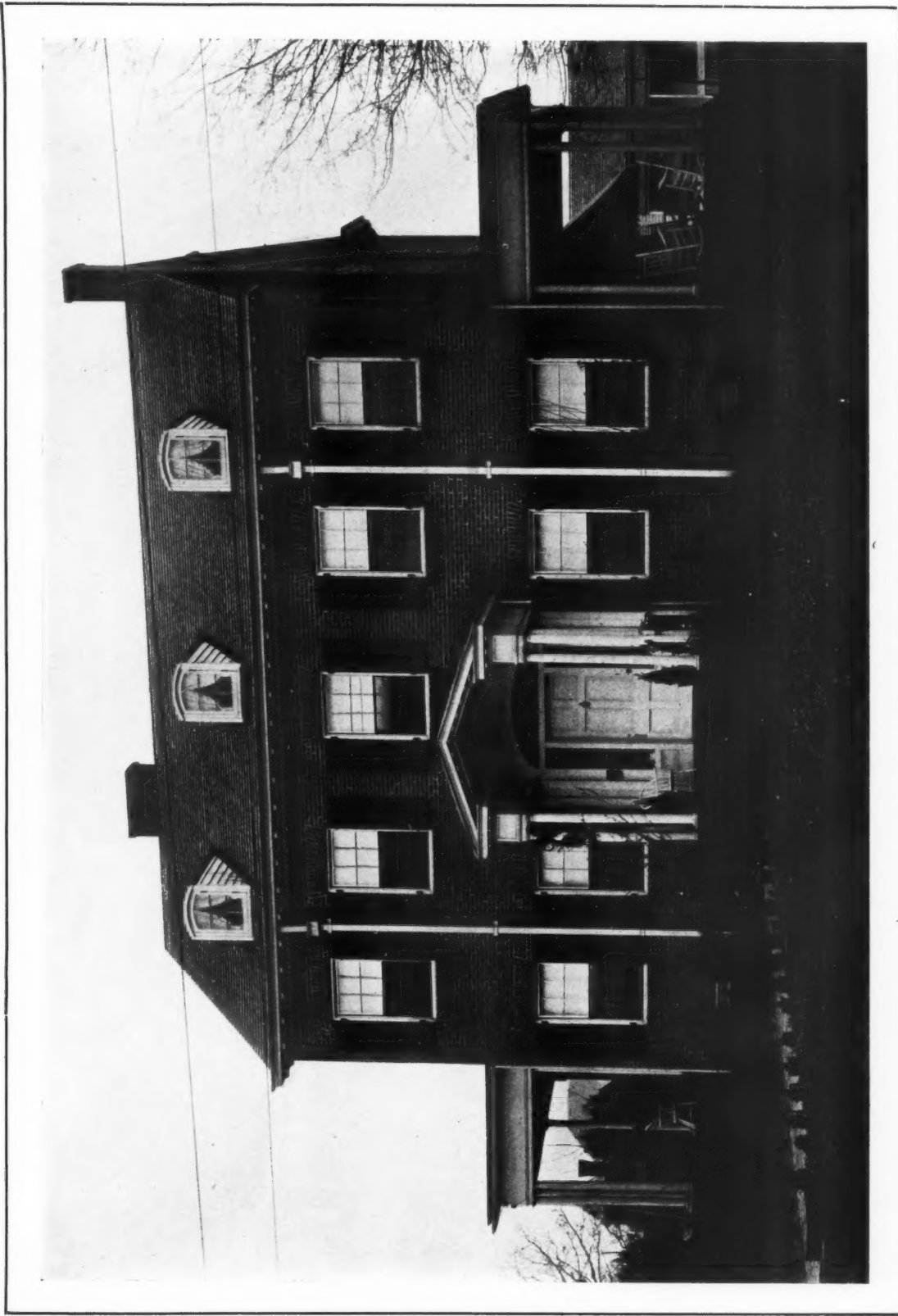


LIVING ROOM

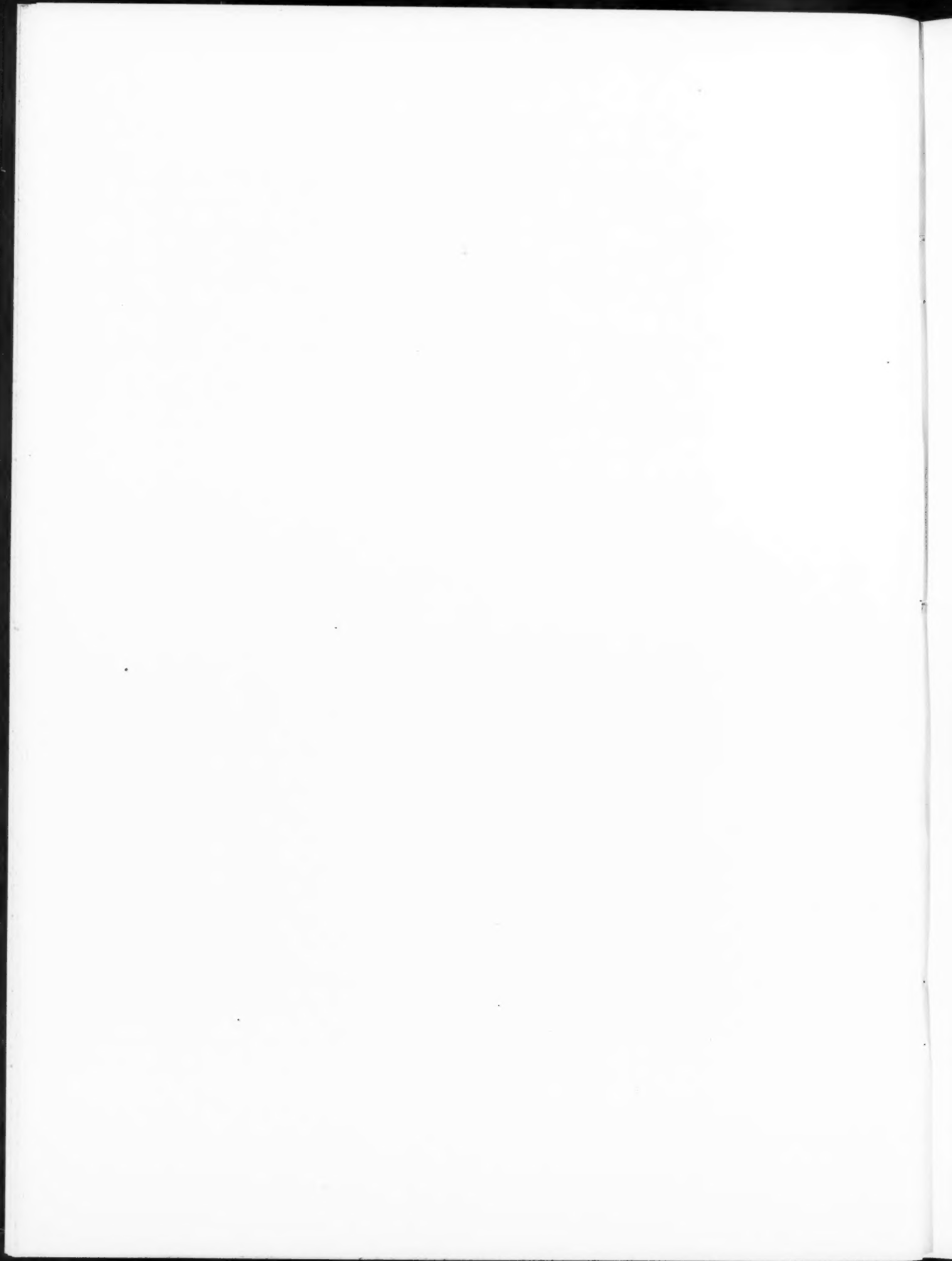
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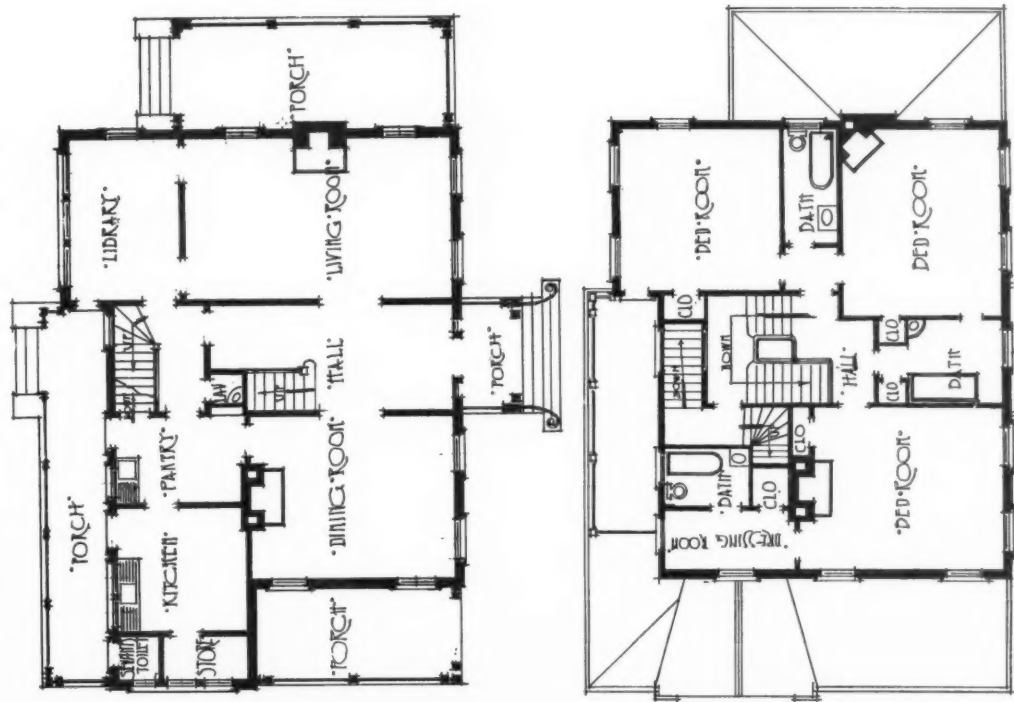
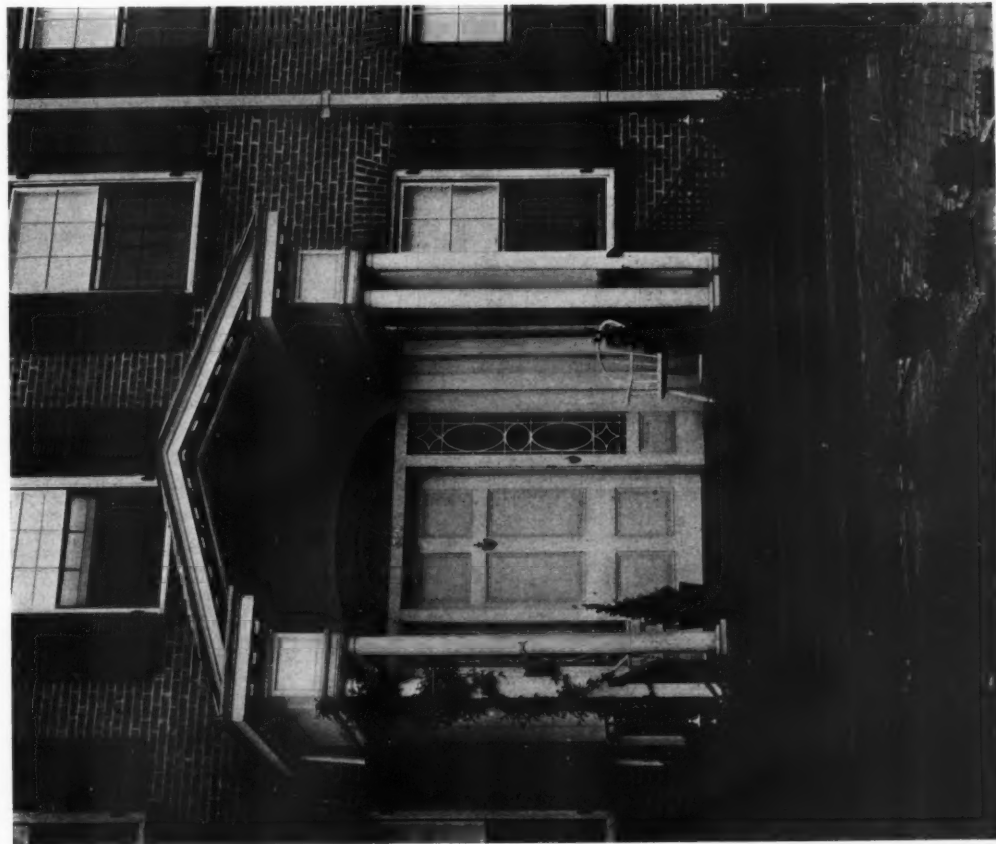
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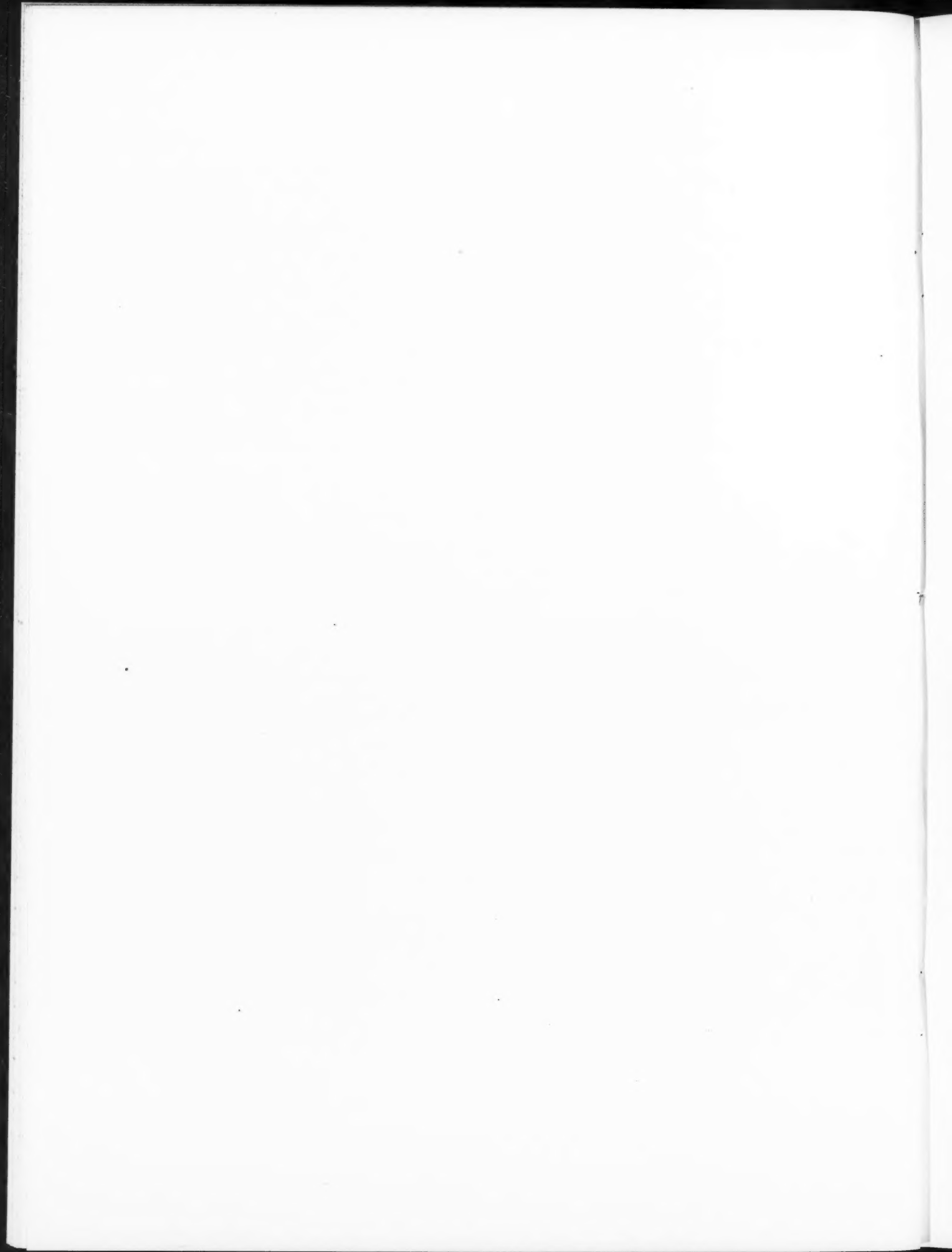
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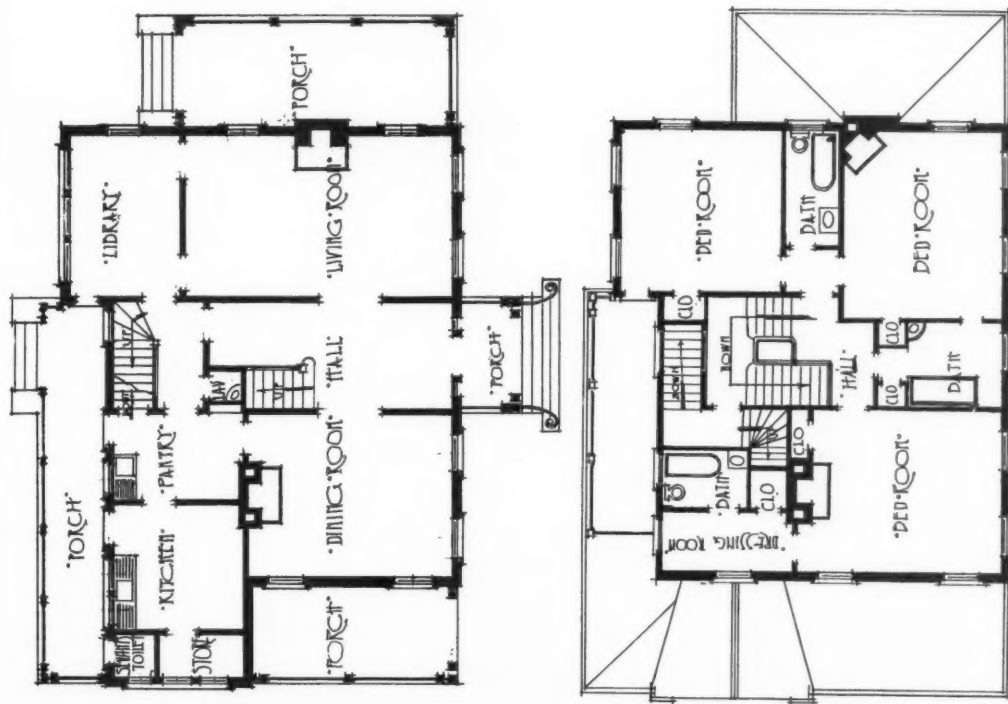
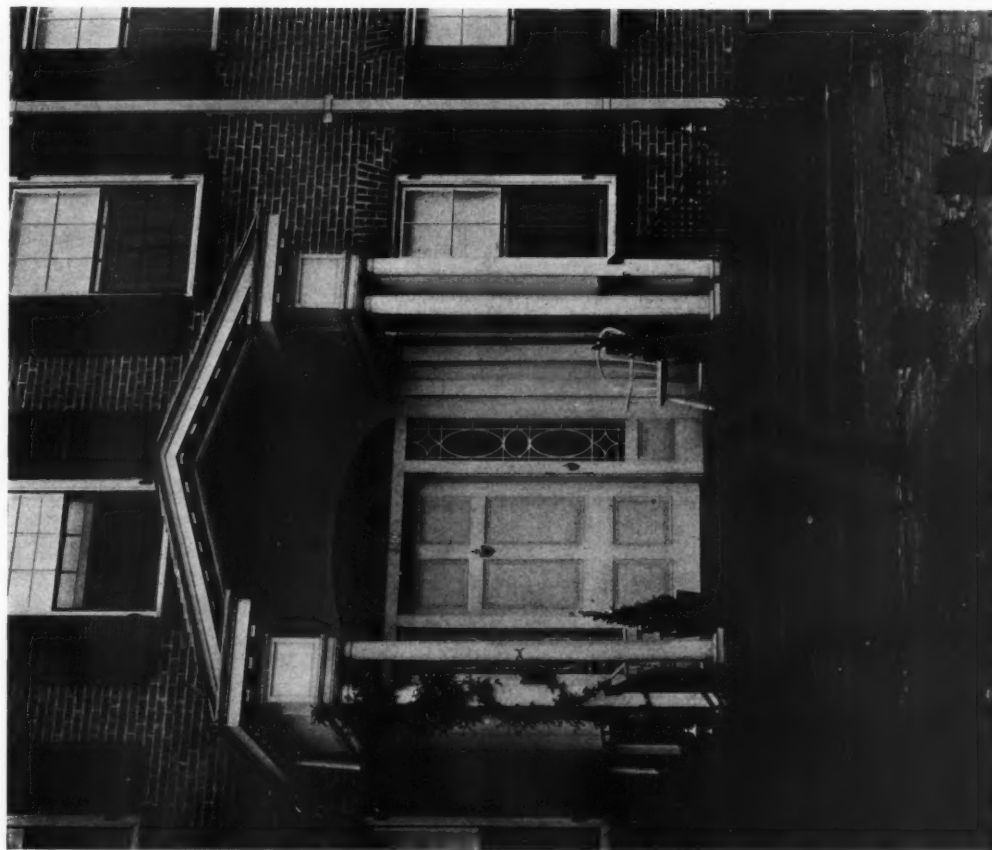




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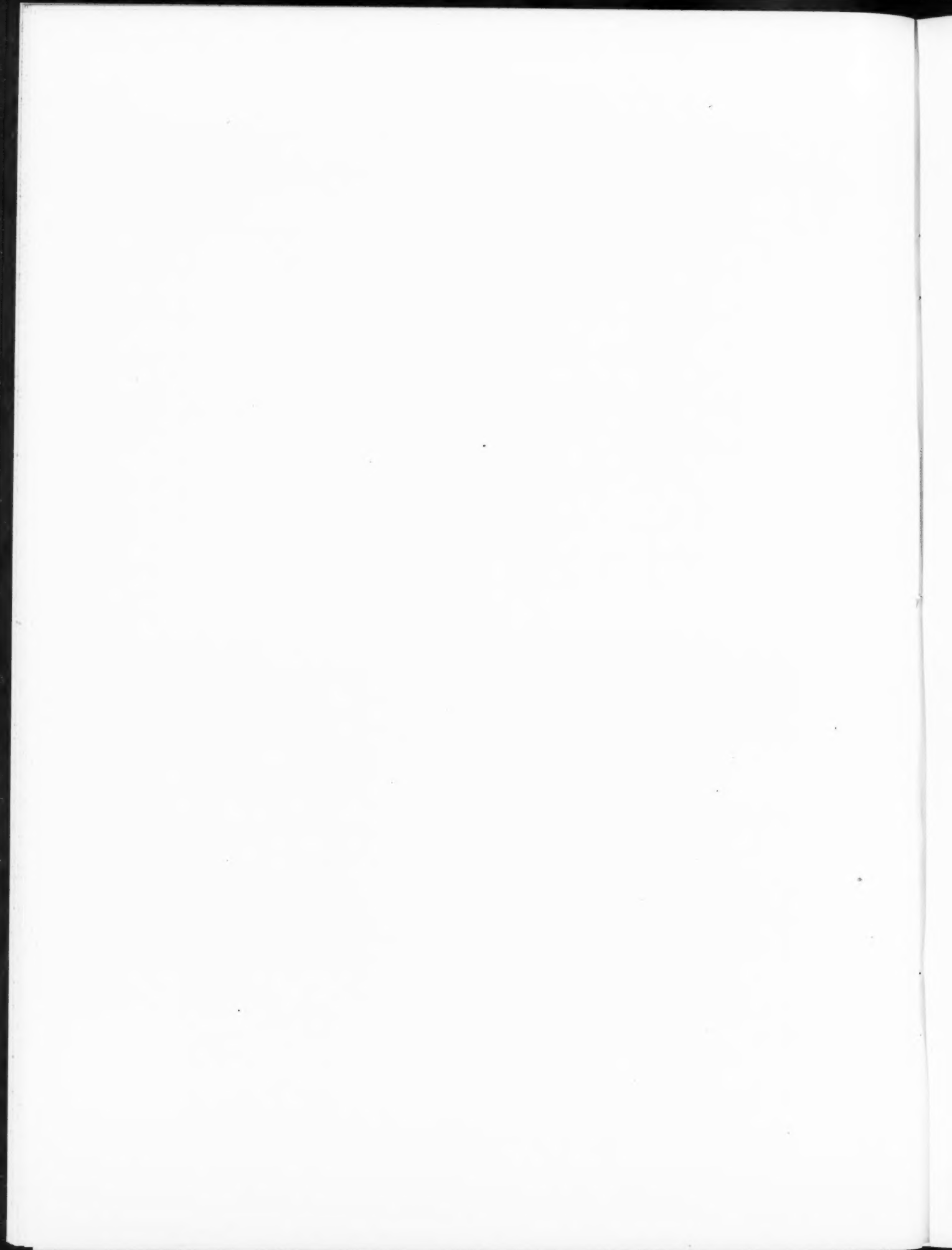
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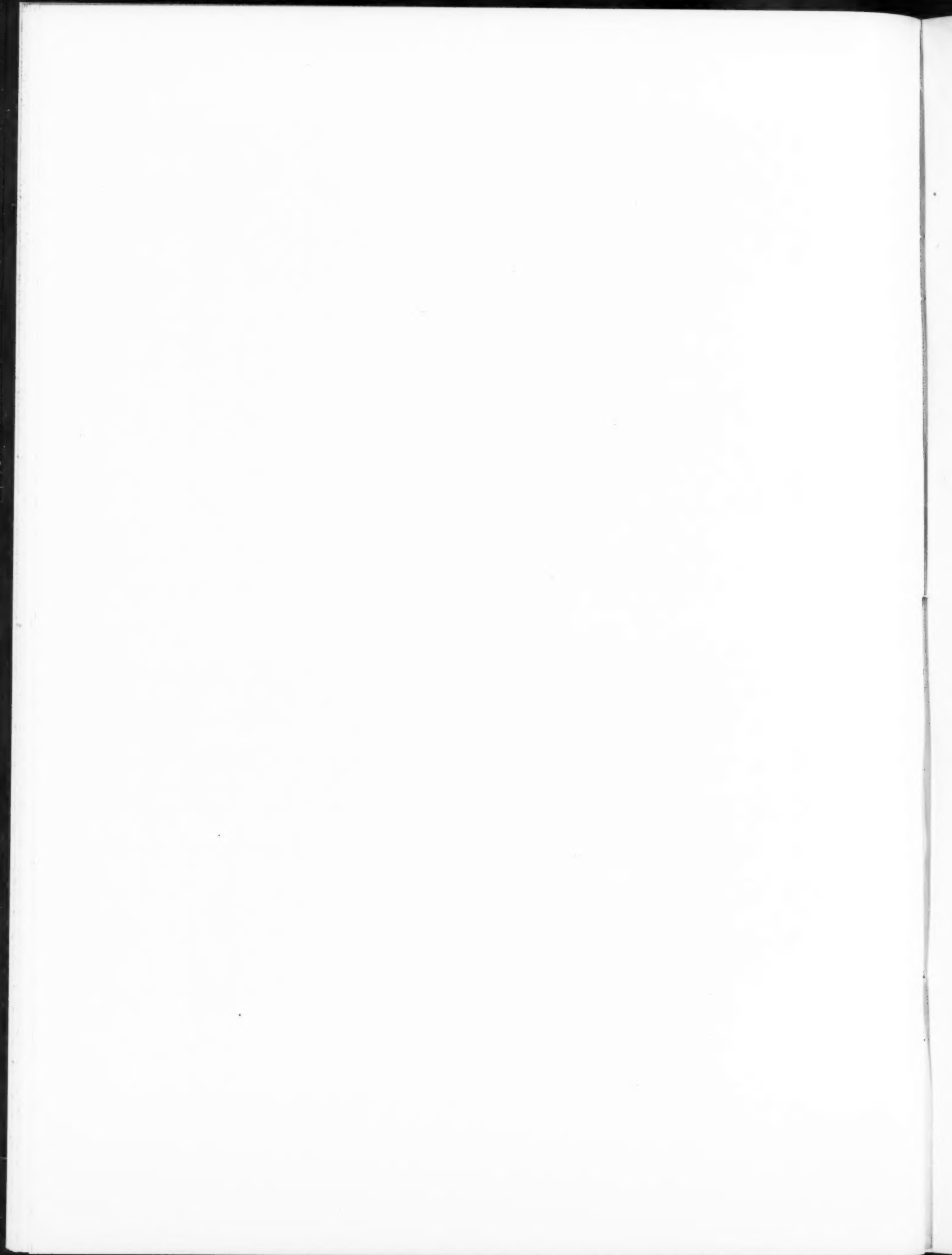
DINING ROOM



HALL

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PRIVATE PRACTITIONERS OR SALARIED EMPLOYEES FOR PUBLIC WORKS?

It has often been stated that the spirit of the West is individuality of expression. Possibly it is the desire to secure this quality in its architecture that to some degree accounts for the change of policy on the part of the San Francisco Board of Public Works whereby the designing of new municipal buildings is distributed among the offices of local architects instead of being done by the city in its own drafting rooms. Formerly, and until a year ago, the Bureau of Architecture, under the head of the City Architect, drew all plans and specifications and attended to the supervision of construction of new city buildings, but at the suggestion of the local Institute Chapter, it is stated, the present method of distributing the entire work to individual practitioners, for the usual compensation, was adopted. Since this policy was put in force, subordinate architects, draftsmen and others who were formerly being paid salaries have been dropped from the direct employ of the city. The city budget provides for the salaries of a small official force and of three consulting architects, who have general supervision of the work of the other architects engaged by the city,

and also presumably take care of repairs to existing buildings.

It is believed by many that the new policy will result in marked economy to the city and the past experience of our national government tends to confirm their opinion. An investigation conducted some years ago indicated that the expense of architectural services when performed by the government was in excess of six per cent. of the cost of construction. On the other hand, the increased efficiency of a well-organized private office—due, doubtless, to the greater personal incentive of the architect who must make his living while maintaining his reputation, and of the draftsman whose continued maximum efficiency is the condition of continued employment—usually renders a six per cent. fee in some degree profitable to the private practitioner. At the same time the quality of service rendered by private individuals must be not merely "good enough," which is all that is usually required of the salaried employees of a wealthy and generous government, but must be such as will compare favorably with the work of every other architect who desires the patronage of that government.

It is interesting to note that under the old régime in San Francisco, the subordinate architects and draftsmen were paid from bond funds, and not from the annual city budget. In other words, the services of men engaged in the actual designing and superintending of the construction of new buildings were very properly considered permanent investments by the city.

Clearly these investments made by a municipality, like those made by individuals, should be such as will net the largest possible return, other things being equal. The comparatively low cost, combined with the usually high quality of architectural service when performed by selected, private practitioners has repeatedly been shown to constitute a better investment than when the work is performed entirely by salaried employees of the government.

Active architectural service, as opposed to the work of the consulting architect or "expert advisers," is distinctly productive, and would not seem to be a legitimate

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

function of city or federal government. Even those who believe in government ownership or operation of some forms of public service, such as means of transportation and communication, could not, on the same basis, justify the communal production of capital.

It is assumed that the awarding of commissions by the San Francisco Board of Public Works is by means of properly conducted competitions or by some other method assuring fair play to both the city and the profession. Whatever the ad-

ministrative details, the principle of having architectural service for new buildings performed by private individuals, rather than by city employees, appears to be the correct one, and the architects of San Francisco are to be congratulated upon the apparently successful operation of the movement inaugurated through their efforts a year ago.

The experience of this progressive city and of others throughout the country may eventually influence Congress to reconsider its action in repealing the Tarsney Act.

A RECENT LEGAL DECISION

TIME AS OF THE ESSENCE OF A BUILDING CONTRACT

A contractor agreed to furnish and erect the cast-iron bases and steel construction work for an addition to a hotel twelve stories high, involving the use of nearly 666 tons of steel, according to drawings and specifications furnished by the owner. The contract provided that, if the drawings and specifications should appear contradictory or contain apparent errors, the contractor must not attempt to adjust them himself, but must refer the matter to the architect for adjustment; that all figures shown on drawings should be checked by the contractor before executing work, to the end that all work should be reconciled with all the other members of the steel construction, as well as with the adjoining work of all other trades; that, if any portion or detail of the work should not be fully shown on the drawings, or shown sufficiently clear for the proper execution of the work, the contractor should call for detail drawings; that such work executed without details or specific instructions, if not fully satisfactory to the architect, would be taken down and replaced at the contractor's expense; that the owner would have the excavation done and concrete beds prepared for the reception of cast-iron plates on a certain date; that the complete erection of the steel work should be finished by October 10th and should progress as nearly as practicable according to the limiting horizontal lines shown on the drawings relating to top levels of floor construction; and that any delays caused by the progress of the brick

work should be taken into consideration and an equal time added to the date specified. The contractor was thus required not only to await the progress of the others working on the building, but also the pleasure and convenience of the architect in correcting and reconciling the discrepancies which might exist either in the plans or in the work of others. In an action on the contract it was held that time was not of the essence of the contract, and hence a delay in completion did not prevent a recovery on the contract. It merely entitled the owner to recover damages for the delay. The law will not presume an intention to make time of the essence, unless there is something in the nature of the work making the completion at a particular time an element in its permanent value, or unless the date serves a temporary purpose that is an inducement to the undertaking. Where the parties to a building contract expressly agree that time shall be treated as an essential element of performance, the courts will enforce such expressed intention. Time will be presumed to be of the essence of a contract when it is known by both parties, at the time it is entered into, that without a strict performance in that respect the contract will not accomplish its ultimate object. Where time is of the essence of the contract, the failure to perform within the time stated may be waived like any other breach. In applying these principles to the various cases the controlling consideration of the courts is, and ought to be, so to decide them that unjust penalties may not be inflicted, nor unreasonable damages recovered.

Ottumwa Bridge Co. v. Corrigan, Missouri Supreme Court, 158 S. W., 39.

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

THE CURRENT ARCHITECTURAL PRESS

(Continued from page 24.)

its results, completes an issue of more than usual interest.

Other features of the illustrations are the accepted designs for the Wilmington, Del., public buildings. John Dockery Thompson, Jr., and Palmer, Hornbostel & Jones, associate architects, and the designs of Messrs. Tracy & Swartwout in the same competition.

The latter firm's designs in the George Washington Memorial Competition are also

(FROM THE INTERNATIONAL STUDIO)



GRAVE MONUMENT IN THE CAMPO SANTO AT MILAN
BY HANS DAMMANN

represented, as well as those of Electus D. Litchfield.

The work of Mr. H. J. Klutho, architect, Jacksonville, Fla., is featured in the June issue of *The Western Architect*. Probably in his endeavors to achieve a style that would be typical of the historic traditions of his neighborhood, Mr. Klutho has been more or less influenced by the insistence of his clientele. In some of the examples illustrated, the results have not been all that could be desired.

Other subjects illustrated are a small brick apartment house in Chicago, Perry & Thomson, architects, the Stockyards Inn, in the same city, R. H. Lindstrom, architect, and a creditable brick church in St. Joseph, Mo., by Eckel & Aldrich.

The text presents the usual comment, and the department of foreign review.

ESPAVE

ESPAWE or espavel is a comparatively new substitute for mahogany. It belongs to the cashew family (*Anacardiaceae*), and is botanically known as *Anacardium rhinocarpus* D. C., a closely related species to our sumach and poison ivy. The trade name of the wood of this tree is bay mahogany, but it must not be confused with the soft, spongy wood of true mahogany which is obtained in the lowlands of Mexico and known also as bay mahogany. It is occasionally called false or espave mahogany. In Venezuela it is commonly known as caracoli or acajou. The English-speaking people in the region where this tree is found refer to it as the giant cashew tree, because it is one of the largest and most familiar trees, and resembles very closely the true cashew or maranon tree (*Anacardium occidentale* L.), which has been introduced into tropical America from the East Indies.

Espave is found abundantly throughout Central America, Colombia, Venezuela, and less plentifully in the Guianas and in Brazil. It finds its best development in Panama along the rivers and in low moist soil on both sides of the Continental Divide, but it occurs occasionally also at an elevation of from one to three thousand feet. While very little is known in regard to its distribution in Venezuela, it has been reported that the tree grows abundantly along the coast and in the dense forests along the Orinoco River and its tributaries. It appears to be a tree which is increasing in degree of representation; at least there are regions in Central America where the increase in its numbers has been very perceptible, especially along the Bayano River in Panama, where the tree is now being exploited. It has been reported by good authorities that in a few locations

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near the west coast of Panama a yield of from 20,000 to 40,000 board feet per acre is very common.

The tree occurs usually in the dense forests where it frequently attains a height of 100 feet or more and a diameter of from three to five feet breast high. The trunks form straight, cylindrical columns, which are often without branches for from forty to sixty feet. Espave is an evergreen tree somewhat resembling a walnut in general appearance, and is easily recognized in the forest by its clean, straight bole.

The wood is moderately hard and heavy (about forty pounds per cubic foot), strong, tough, and durable. When properly seasoned it does not warp, check, or shrink. It possesses alternate light and dark streaks resembling those so clearly visible on a smooth radial surface of true mahogany. The cross-grained character of the wood often renders it very difficult to work, but much of the lumber is beautifully figured, takes a filler readily, and can be highly polished. When it is stained it is often difficult to distinguish it from genuine mahogany. The grain of espave is coarser than that of most cabinet woods, but its rather pleasing color combined with its remarkable durability and freedom from shrinking and warping, commends it for interior finish as well as for all grades of cabinet work. When well marked and

properly worked up and polished it is very attractive and becomes particularly valuable. The best grades of this wood bring a price almost equal to that of mahogany.

The pores are rather large, usually closed with tyloses in the heartwood, and evenly distributed throughout the wood. The tree grows rapidly and the annual rings of growth are sometimes well marked, so that in tangentially cut boards the figure is often brought out very clearly. The pith rays are wider than those of mahogany, but they are not so high, and, therefore, are not seen on the quarter-sawn surfaces.

Espave is remarkably free from knots, shakes, and other defects and should lend itself for purposes such as counter tops, large tables, bank and bar fixtures, pulpits, coffins, office furniture, and interior finish. It is used locally for making kitchen utensils and canoes and dugouts. While espave is very durable it is not so buoyant as Spanish cedar but is used nevertheless very extensively for making canoes. Espave has recently been introduced into the New York markets as another furniture wood, and it comes very opportunely, for espave is destined to take the place of some of the less valuable mahogany substitutes. It is expected that after this wood has been more thoroughly tested it will find a good many uses for which higher priced woods are now employed.

RENAISSANCE STONE
CARVING FROM THE
COURT OF A HOUSE
IN RIOM, FRANCE



FROM A LEAD PENCIL
SKETCH BY JOHN J.
KLABER

ENGINEERING AND MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT

VENTILATING AN AUDITORIUM

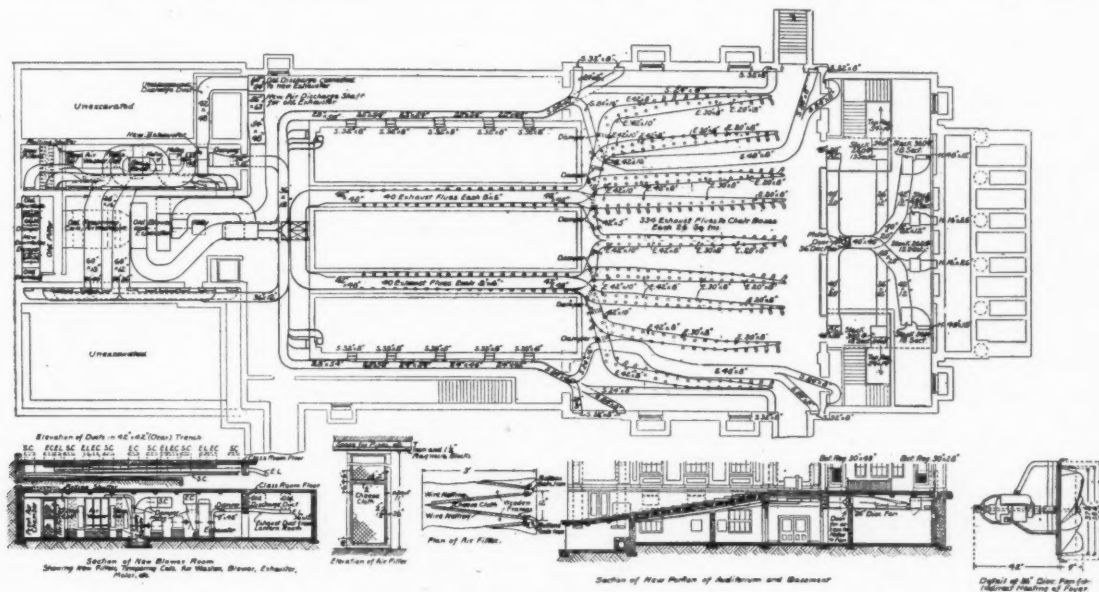
THE Convention Hall of the National Cash Register Company, at Dayton, O., is provided with one of the most complete and elaborate systems of ventilation to be found in any building of its kind in this country. An examination of the accompanying plans and detail drawings will at once show in what a thorough manner the system has been worked out.

The plan, below, shows the ventilating system for the entire building, although the structure was originally erected in two parts, an addition having been built since the erection of the first building. Provision

three-foot centrifugal fan located in the cellar in connection with tempering coils. Exhaust ventilation for the building is provided by means of an eight-foot six inches by two-foot six inches centrifugal exhaust fan in the cellar and a sixty-six-inch disc exhaust fan for summer ventilation, located in the roof space.

The centrifugal fans are coupled on one shaft and run by a direct connected twenty-horsepower motor, at a maximum speed of 130 revolutions per minute.

An interesting feature of the fan installation is the reversing apparatus which is employed for reversing the air supply and



BASEMENT FLOOR PLAN

was made for proper connections with the heating and ventilating systems in the original plans, and also for the addition of fans, air washer, etc., used in conjunction with the primary system.

The ventilating apparatus for the original building provided fresh air supply for the auditorium by means of a nine-foot by

exhaust. The system is so arranged that where the reversing damper is set in its regular position the fresh air is conveyed to the registers and screens near the ceiling, and the exhaust air is at the same time drawn from the registers near the floor through the reversing apparatus and into the exhauster. When the damper is set

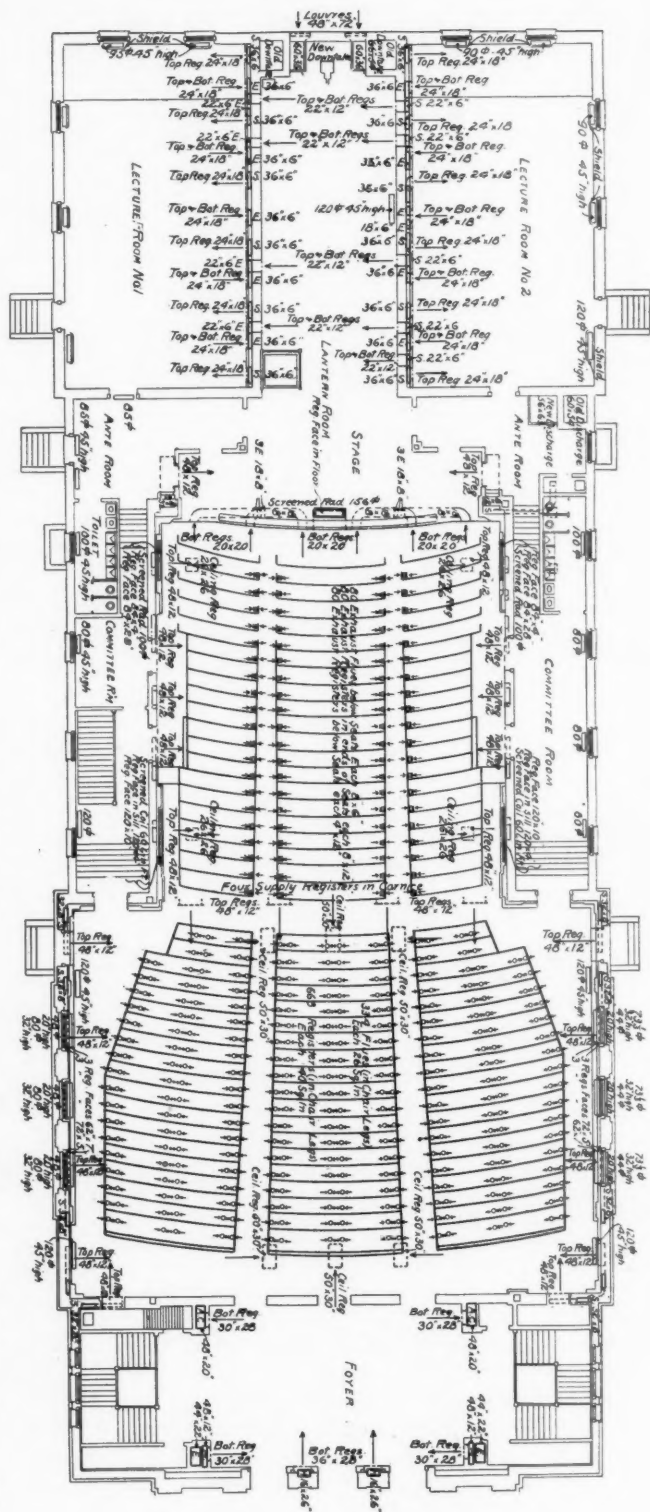
in the reversed position the fresh air supply is conveyed from the blower through the reversing apparatus to the registers near the floor (ordinarily the exhaust registers), and the exhaust air is drawn from the registers and screens near the ceiling through the reversing apparatus and into the exhauster.

The apparatus consists of a reinforced No. 10 gauge steel plate casing with a one-quarter inch thick steel plate swinging damper, built and arranged as shown in detail, on page 31.

All the working surfaces are machine tooled, and the apparatus is so constructed, balanced and adjusted that the dampers can be operated by hand. All of the contact surfaces are lined with piano felt, so as to have no leakage of air when the damper is set in either position.

Two sets of tempering coils are employed in connection with the fresh-air fan. One set of coils contains 864 square feet of heating surface, made up of three and four two-row sections respectively, making one coil six rows and the other eight rows deep, a total of fourteen rows. The sections are of the mitre pattern, ten feet wide by eight feet high, made up of one and a quarter inch pipe screwed into separate cast-iron headers six inches wide. Each section of the tempering coils is tapped for three and a half inch steam inlet and two-inch return outlet. The coils are encased in No. 11 gauge steel plate jackets.

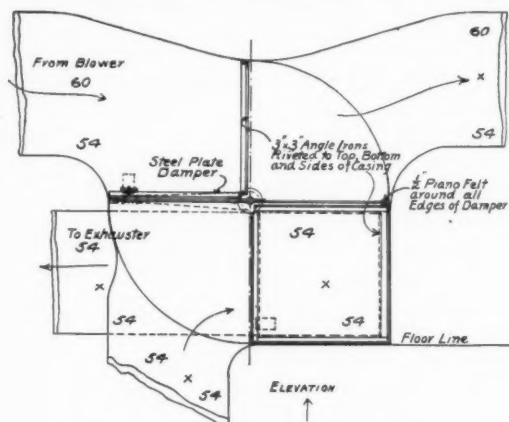
The several sections of the tempering coils are connected by headers for inside and outside groups, and are provided with valves for hand control on both steam and return connections. In addition thermostatic diaphragm valves are connected on the steam and return branches for the inside tempering coil. Hand valves are provided on the return ends of coils not



GROUND FLOOR PLAN

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thermostatically controlled. The jacket for the outside tempering coil extends from the fresh air chamber to and around the coils and is connected with the casing of



DETAIL OF REVERSING APPARATUS

air washer; while the jacket for the inside tempering coil extends from the casing of the air washer to and around the coils, connecting with the blower inlet.

The fresh-air chamber in connection with the system is provided with a set of air filters consisting of wooden frames of convenient size, with galvanized iron wire netting covered with cheese cloth, having a total filter area of 1,300 square feet. The wooden frames are supported by framework of No. 20 gauge galvanized iron, stiffened by T-iron and anchored to the floor and ceiling of the air chamber, in order to resist the air pressure.

The disc fan before referred to as located in the roof space is eight feet six inches in diameter, by two feet six inches wide and is set in an octagonal steel frame anchored to the foundation frame. The fan is direct connected with a six-horsepower motor having a maximum speed of 250 revolutions per minute. The discharge duct leading from the disc fan is made of twenty-four ounce copper. This discharge is capped with a protecting copper hood.

The original ventilating system of the structure was so laid out that when the present addition to the building was erected, it was only necessary to extend the duct work and install additional apparatus. This apparatus provides fresh-air supply for the lecture and lantern rooms by means of a centrifugal fan direct connected to a nine-horsepower motor; and exhaust ventilation from the same rooms by means of a centrifugal fan direct connected with a five-horsepower motor. These fans are six feet and five feet six inches in diameter, respectively.

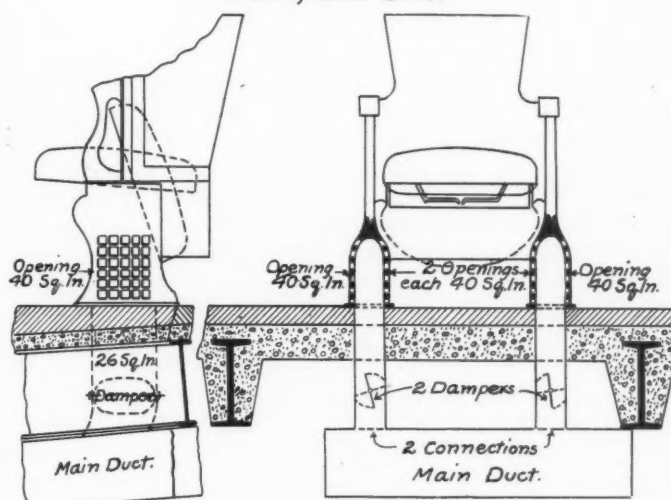
Tempering coils are provided in connection with the fresh-air fan, similar to the ones previously described. Exhaust ventilation is also provided for the toilets and locker rooms by means of a disc fan located in the roof space. (These ducts are not shown on plan.)

In addition, a thirty-six-inch disc fan is employed for the heating of the foyer. This fan is supported on a steel framing bolted to the ceiling and wall. It is driven by a two-horsepower motor, having a maximum speed of 400 revolutions per minute.

The ducts have been designed with



Plan of Chair Bases



Detail of Openings in Chair Bases for Exhaust Ventilation.

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curves and bends, so as to effect an easy flow of air. Dampers with quadrants indicating their position are placed in the branch ducts leading to and from individual flues; they are also located in main ducts where found necessary.

An air washer of 40,000 cubic feet capacity was installed in the first building, which was later supplemented by one of 6,600 cubic feet.

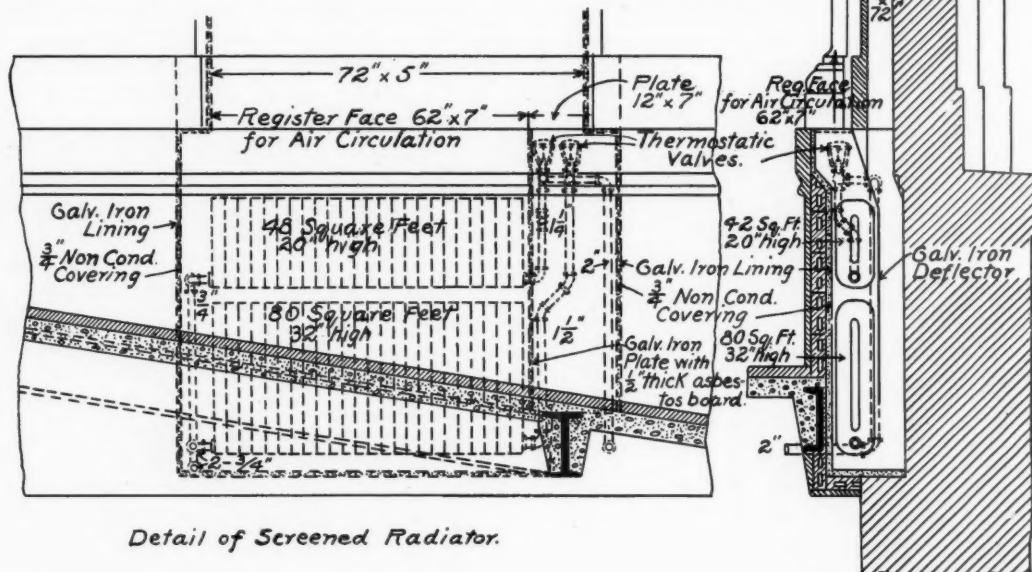
The building is heated by a return line vacuum system, steam being supplied from an outside source.

The plan, page 29, indicates the number, approximate location and height of the radiators, which are cast iron sectional.

haust flues throughout the building is clearly shown on the plan.

The valves on the top registers for air supply are set in a vertical position.

Details of the recessed radiators are shown on page 30. The recessed radiators in the walls are provided with linings of No. 24 gauge galvanized iron. These linings, in each case, form a box completely enclosing the heating surfaces and connecting with the building construction. Inside of the screen is located a deflector of No. 24 gauge galvanized



Detail of Screened Radiator.

All radiator connections under wooden floors are encased their entire length by No. 24 gauge galvanized iron fitted around the covering of the pipes.

Radiator connections under concrete, marble or similar floors are encased in No. 10 black iron casings fitted around the covering of the pipes and fastened to the floor beams, so as to form a solid bed for the floor material.

The location of the registers for air supply, heating, air circulation, and ex-

ized iron. This deflector is lined with one-half inch thick air cell covering for the purpose of protecting the diaphragm valves.

A system of temperature regulation is used in connection with the heating and ventilating apparatus.

The building was erected from plans by McKim, Mead & White, architects, New York. Nygren, Tenney & Ohmes, New York, were the consulting engineers for the heating and ventilating work.

CURRENT NEWS AND COMMENT

REFINEMENT IN DESIGN

To know what to leave out is often the whole art of knowing what to put in. Where extraneous and meaningless additions are eliminated, we are left with the natural and necessary. It is a mark of incompetence to omit the necessary, and pile up the superfluous. The architect grounded in the "canons" of his art—as we say, without knowing what we mean, but possibly intending to convey the idea of one possessing a large amount of plain commonsense—will endeavour to render beautiful some necessary feature, say, a window, and take a genius's infinite pains even over the humble sash-bars, seeing in these necessities as fitting subjects for thought and consideration as cathedral mullions. Those who rest satisfied with any kind of a hole in the wall for a window-opening, and make a medley of sash-square proportions, will, likely as not, hurry on to fritter away plain-wall surface, ruin an honest brick gable with sham "half-timber," and cut and crinkle a hundred and one senseless conceits. How, but by omitting the whole hash, could we breathe refinement into such work? The art of eliminating the unnecessary might well be preached as a first principle.

That the act of refinement is mainly the art of eliminating seems a just interpretation of the term "refinement," as applicable to architecture; for, to refine is to purify, and this surely entails something being cast out. Since nowadays we rather suffer from a plethora of ages-old, ready-made architectural properties, we may do well to consider the art of refining as primarily, and, by preference, the art of eliminating superfluity and insincerity, more especially the latter, as affecting construction and its expression. Viewed in this light, refinement and simplicity must often go hand in hand, and so are not, as some seem to fancy, contrary attributes. If, further, we regard refinement in design as the result of the elimination of the coarse and commonplace, we may confidently assure ourselves that in refining a composition, or in refining

detail of plan or elevation, we are not, as a rule, adding to, but most generally decreasing, the number of parts and features—lessening the sum of æsthetic impedimenta reared upon the back of plain, unoffending building.—*Building News* (London).

MARBLE AS A DIFFUSER OF LIGHT

The Electrical World calls attention in the following article to the possibilities of marble as a diffuser of light in interiors.

"In the so-called 'marble light,' a recent production, translucent marble plates are employed as the diffusing substance instead of the usual white glass in illumination fittings. Marble plates of one-eighth inch to 25.32 inch thickness can be made translucent by a special grinding and impregnating process so that they are superior in translucency to white-glass plates of normal thickness. Colored marble plates of this thickness give beautiful light effects which cannot be imitated at all by means of colored glass. On some of the German transatlantic steamers skylights are used consisting of colored marble plate illuminated by electric incandescent lamps. A pure white light is obtained while any irritating effect is avoided. No difference could be found between marble and white glass as to translucency for ultra-violet rays. The only difference between marble and white glass is that if the two media permit the same amount of light to pass through, marble absorbs the dark heat rays to a much greater degree than any other medium, and it is thought that this fact explains the beneficial physiological effect.

"Ever since the system of indirect lighting has been held in such favor, use has been made of suspended basins of alabaster, glass, or porcelain, sheltering groups of incandescent electric bulbs. The employment of alabaster for this purpose was suggested by its natural translucence. In describing the English work we said that marble could be used for these indirect-light basins and would give a better effect than alabaster, because of greater beauty in color and marking. Of course all marble is not fitted for this purpose, because some of it is so dense and fine-grained as to be practically opaque, unless it can be so treated as to increase its translucence.

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Nearly all of the coarse-grained marbles are extremely translucent, and some of them are semi-transparent. Marble is much stronger than alabaster and there would be little difficulty in turning it down sufficiently thin to permit the passage of light. The dark marbles would probably absorb too much light to be suitable for the purpose, but beautiful shades of pink and yellow would be available, and the delicately veined and mottled marbles would yield an exquisite effect.

BOOK NOTES

FOUNDATIONS OF BRIDGES AND BUILDINGS.

By Henry S. Jacoby, Professor of Bridge Engineering, Cornell University, and Roland P. Davis, Professor of Structural and Hydraulic Engineering, West Virginia University. Cloth, 603 pages, six by nine inches. Illustrated with 32 full-page half-tones and many line-cuts. First edition, 1914. New York and London: McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc. Price, \$5.00 net.

In a very readable yet scholarly manner, the authors have endeavored to treat the entire subject of foundations for bridges and buildings as represented by American engineering practice. About one-third of the space is devoted to piles and pile-driving and the necessity of considering the theoretical rules evolved by scientific research, as well as the many practical factors of the problem, is duly emphasized. The various formulæ for computing the bearing power of piles are explained, and the characteristics of timber, concrete, metal and sheet piling are discussed at length. Copious illustrations of the different types of construction add much to the interest and value of the text.

Other chapters treat of cofferdams, box and open caissons, pneumatic caissons for bridges and buildings, bridge piers and abutments, spread foundations, and underpinning buildings.

Although the book makes, perhaps, its strongest appeal to the young engineer, its value to the architect is proportionate to his interest in the foundations of the buildings for which he is responsible.

THE EVOLUTION OF ARCHITECTURAL ORNAMENT. By G. A. T. Middleton, A.R.I.B.A. Full cloth, 109 pages, seven by ten inches. Price, \$5.00. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. London: Francis Griffiths.

This book represents a series of articles published some time ago in *The Architectural Record*, and now gathered together in volume form. There are 235 drawings in the work and ten chapters of descriptive text. The whole subject matter has been arranged with special reference to general classification, and for this reason it will be found to have much suggestive value to architectural draftsmen and those engaged in other fields of design.

Mr. Middleton has the faculty of conserving essentials in his sketches, and accenting those qualities that will have the largest descriptive value. His contributions to the art and literature of ornament have always been of a dignified and instructive character, and the present work is evidence of his ability to extend his researches into other fields of usefulness.

A MODEL HOUSING LAW. By Lawrence Veiller, author of "Housing Reform," "A Well Modeled Tenement Law," etc. Cloth, 343 pages, six by nine inches. Illustrated. New York: Survey Associates, Inc., 1914. Price, \$2.00.

Probably every fair-minded observer will agree that legislation alone will not solve the housing problem any more than it will solve those other problems in which every person in the community is a factor. But the author of this treatise emphasizes the fact that in most cases the largest results in the campaign for housing reform have come from legislative action, and it is with the hope of stimulating a general adoption of better building codes that the present volume has been written.

Many, however, would take exception to Mr. Veiller's opinion that "until certain fundamental evils have been remedied it is futile, or worse, to adopt [other] methods of housing reform," for garden cities and model tenements certainly have a broad educational value and people usually require object lessons in reform before they will legislate against traditional customs

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and usages even though they appear to the more enlightened as mere abuses.

The author's idea of a model building code is expressed in such phraseology as to make possible its adoption *verbatim*, should any community find it feasible to do so. The provisions of each paragraph are discussed in very full explanatory notes, and in some cases concessions are suggested should the original provisions be considered unnecessarily severe. One section of the code provides for the establishment of residence districts on petition of abutting property owners, and in such districts no structures are permitted other than private residences or public government buildings, except with the written consent of a majority of the ownership.

Architects and others taking an active interest in the bettering of general housing conditions will probably find the "Model Housing Law" of considerable value to them in their work.

THEORY OF ARCHES AND SUSPENSION BRIDGES. By J. Melan, Professor of Bridge Design at the German Technical School at Prague. Authorized translation by D. B. Steinman, C.E., Ph.D., Professor of Civil Engineering at the University of Idaho. Cloth, 303 pages, six by nine inches. Illustrated. Chicago: The Myron C. Clark Publishing Co. London: E. & F. N. Spon, L't'd. Price, \$3.00.

In discussing the motives that prompted his translation of this volume from the German, Professor Steinmann states that no other work of the same scope comparing with Professor Melan's for thoroughness of treatment and masterly style was to be found in any language. The design of arches and suspension structures appears to be fully developed, both the analytical and graphic procedures being given in conformity with modern practice. All types of arches and suspension bridges regarded by the author to be of any practical importance are considered. The principles of the exact theory, taking into account the deformations produced by the loading in the case of lightly stiffened structures, are also developed.

SCIENTIFIC BUILDING OPERATION. Edited by C. A. Patterson and William C. Lengel. Cloth, 260 pages, six by nine inches. Patterson Publishing Company, Chicago, Ill., 1913. Price \$2.50.

In presenting this volume the editors state that they have undertaken to gather into the pages of one book the most practical and valuable articles available on questions of the management of buildings. These papers dwell comprehensively on such subjects as renting, janitor service, elevators, illumination, buying supplies, cost data and comparative percentages.

While it is intended in no sense to be a primer on the subject, care has been taken to eliminate such technical terms as would confuse the average layman, and thus have made it a book for popular distribution among those interested in securing a proper dividend from a tenanted building as the result of a minimum operating cost.

It may probably be said to have interest for the architect by reason of the fact that the planning of a building has a direct relation to both the convenience and cost of its operation.

INDUSTRIAL INFORMATION

INTERNALLY FIRED WATER TUBE BOILERS

The A. D. Granger Company, 90 West Street, New York City, has recently issued a fifth edition of Bulletin No. 2, illustrating and describing the "Oswego" internally fired water tube boiler. The tables and cuts printed give dimensions, ratings, and other data, for both high pressure and low pressure boilers.

The points of advantage claimed for the Oswego boiler are:

1. Smallest space occupied per horse-power of any boiler built.
2. Maximum fuel economy.
3. Safety,—it being stated that no case of failure has ever been recorded or known. Lack of water may damage the tubes near the fire, but no disaster is considered possible.
4. Very rapid steamer.

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5. Superiority of design. An inner and outer shell form a complete water jacket, surrounding the fire, absorbing the radiated heat, and eliminating loss of heat, incident to many other types of boilers.
6. Highest type of construction.
7. Quickness and ease of installation.
8. Simplicity of operation and ease of cleaning.
9. Facility for repairs.

Under the heading "High Pressure Boilers" is included the boilers for a working pressure of 100 pounds or over. These are described in detail in the Bulletin. Full information regarding construction equipment, etc., is given. Under the heading "Low Pressure Boilers" are included all boilers for working pressure up to sixty-six pounds per square inch. The general dimensions are slightly smaller than for power boilers, the intention being to make the heating boilers the most compact unit that can be obtained, occupying the minimum amount of floor space with lowest possible head room and water line. These boilers also are described in detail, and all data regarding them listed.

The booklet carries, in addition to detailed information concerning the Oswego boiler, cuts of a number of buildings in which these boilers have been installed. Copies of pamphlet may be had upon request.

CERESIT

A new catalogue, in a somewhat novel form, has just been issued by the Ceresit Waterproofing Co., 110 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

It is really five in one. It gives the scientific explanation how Ceresit waterproofs, a description of authoritative tests, photographs of important buildings where Ceresit has been used, testimonials and a simple form of scientific test such as users may make for themselves. Combined, the catalogue is replete with information as to modern waterproofing methods, and will be found useful for reference in specification files. Catalogue will be sent on request.

GREENHOUSES

Hitchings & Co., 1170 Broadway, New York, illustrate and describe in a recently issued catalogue a number of iron frame greenhouses erected by them on private grounds.

All of these appear to have received architectural treatment and to have been made an ornamental feature of their location.

This catalogue contains specifications for the iron work of standard greenhouses and a large amount of detail information. It should form a desirable addition to the architect's catalogue file.

It will be mailed on request.

PUTTYLESS WINDOWS

The Racine Puttyless Window Co., Racine, Wis., has issued pamphlets and leaflets describing and illustrating various forms of window sash made by them, in which glass is secured without the use of putty.

In these sash the putty is replaced by a lead strip grooved in the sash. The application of the lead, the makers claim, has been so devised that a weatherproof window is afforded, and a sash that is air and water-tight, dustproof and non-rattling.

Reglazing, it is stated, is both easy and economical. When the glass is broken the lead inlay is bent back, a new glass inserted and the inlay replaced.

Pamphlets and full particulars will be sent on application.

FIREPROOF EQUIPMENT

The Manufacturing Equipment & Engineering Co., Boston, Mass., are makers of metal sanitary and fireproof equipment.

A series of pamphlets and leaflets issued illustrates a large line of accessories made of metal, comprising furniture, lockers, shelving, and the various utilities in general use. A pamphlet directs particular attention to a sanitary bubbling fountain for ice-cooled water supply. This fountain, the makers state, is designed to be a complete and scientific solution of the sanitary drinking water question.



THE OLD FORT INN, KENNEBUNKPORT, ME.
Clark & Russell, Architects, Boston.

Stained with

Cabot's Creosote Shingle Stains

Whether on the storm-beaten shores of New England or under the hot suns of the tropics, Cabot's Stains hold their color, preserve the wood and give the owner full value. If substitution is permitted everyone suffers—the owner in money, the architect in reputation and good building in discouragement—except the irresponsible substituter. Make them prove that they are using Cabot's.

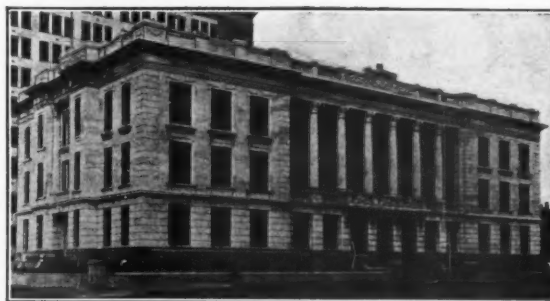
Special shades made on request.

Cabot's Creosote Stains, Waterproof Cement and Brick Stains "Quilt," Conservo Wood Preservative, Damp-proofing, Protective Paints, Waterproofings, etc.

SAMUEL CABOT, Inc., Mfg. Chemists, Boston, Mass.
1133 Broadway, New York 24 W. Kinzie St., Chicago

As Permanent as a Roof Cut Out of Solid Rock!

Can you imagine anything more durable than a roof cut out of solid rock? Such a roof would be practically indestructible. Fire couldn't burn it. Acid fumes, gases, rain, snow, sun and extreme temperatures couldn't injure it. A roof of this description—a roof that is cut from solid rock to all intents and purposes—is



Kansas State G. A. R. Memorial Building, Topeka, Kan. Roofed with J-M Built-Up Asbestos Roofing. C. H. Chandler, Architect.

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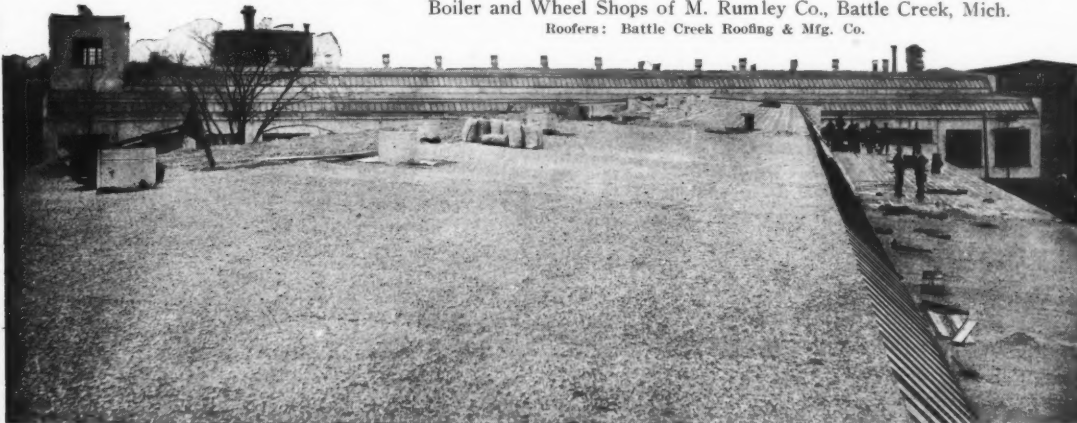
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To be of value this matter must be printed in the number immediately following its receipt, which makes it impossible for us to verify it all. Our sources of information are believed to be reliable, but we cannot guarantee the correctness of all items.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

ARIZONA

NOGALES, ARIZ.—Architects Henry Jaasted & Sidney Mashbir of Tucson have submitted preliminary plans in competition for designs for new high school building.

TUCSON, ARIZ.—Bids for the construction of the new Women's Club Building in the Pases Redondo are being received. Estimated cost \$16,000. Hubert Frohman & H. H. Martin of Pasadena are the architects.

ARKANSAS

CLARKSVILLE, ARK.—New dormitory for use of students will be erected at Cumberland College at cost of \$10,000. Prof. J. L. Spence is president of college.

DEQUEEN, ARK.—The Dierks Lumber Company will build a large hardwood mill at Dierks on their DeQueen and Eastern road.

CALIFORNIA

BERKLEY, CAL.—Plans have been completed by E. K. Martin, 2192 Shattuck Ave., for erection of edifice for First Baptist Church at cost of \$75,000.

PASADENA, CAL.—Plans have been prepared by Architects Marston & Van Pelt for the new John G. Whittier school, to be erected at Lamanda Park.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—Plans for the Iowa building at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, as prepared by Architects Cleveland and Shockley of Waterloo, Ia., which were sent to San Francisco, have been returned to C. D. Cass of building committee practically approved.

SEARLES, CAL.—Plans will be prepared by Ray & Soule of Santa Barbara for erection of mechanical plant for Trona Corporation.

STOCKTON, CAL.—Plans for a 10-story office building have been completed by Architects L. B. Dutton and Stone & Wright, associate architects, of San Francisco. It will be erected for the Commercial & Savings Bank of Stockton at corner of Main and Sutter Sts.

COLORADO

COLORADO SPRINGS, COL.—About \$400,000 will be spent on the national sanatorium of the Modern Woodmen of America in Colorado Springs, according to statements made by Director E. E. Murphy of Leavenworth, Kan. This summer a hospital and experimental laboratory will be erected at a cost of about \$100,000, and during the next three years the lodge will expend from \$350,000 to \$400,000.

CONNECTICUT

ANSONIA, CONN.—The American Brass Co. is planning to build several additions to its plant. The total cost will be about \$150,000. James R. Coe is Chief Engineer.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—William H. Davage, who has purchased the Doty and Schimmell farms in Weston, is planning to move Doty house to rear and to build in its place a \$30,000 house. Specifications and plans have been made by Murphy & Dana, architects, of 331 Madison Ave, New York City, and it is believed that work will be started immediately.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A 3-story business building with stores on ground floor and office rooms and a hall above to be erected for William Hitz, at northwest corner of Connecticut Ave. and L St. northwest, is called for in plans which have been prepared by Architect Clarke Waggaman, 1124 Connecticut Ave. N.W.

FLORIDA

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.—Florida will have an official building and an exhibit at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition in San Francisco, and Florida architects are invited to prepare and submit tentative plans for the building at once. Gen. J. Clifford R. Foster of St. Augustine is chairman of Florida Commissioners.

PENSACOLA, FLA.—Plans for the \$200,000 hospital to be erected on N. Twelfth Ave. are being prepared by Architect A. O. Van Herbulis, Birmingham. Date of opening the bids has been changed to July 13.

GEORGIA

COLUMBUS, GA.—Mr. Sol Loeb is planning to erect two 2-story buildings on property purchased from the Estes Hotel Company. Estimated cost \$12,000 to \$15,000.

ILLINOIS

CHICAGO, ILL.—Robert M. Hyde of Chicago, the architect of the La Porte Masonic Temple, is preparing plans for the new Auburn Park Masonic Temple in Chicago, which is to be erected in near future at cost of \$65,000.

CHICAGO, ILL.—The vacant premises at 3835-45 Lake Park Ave., with a ground area of 147 by 220 ft., west front, have been purchased by Richard Curran. It is the intention of the purchaser to improve the property with a large court apartment building to contain fifty-four flats of two, three or four rooms, to represent an expenditure of about \$125,000.

H. H. and W. H. Banford have purchased property on Briar Place, near Sheridan Road, as the site of a nine-apartment structure to cost \$40,000.

Harry and Leon Schultz have purchased the premises at corner of Argyle St. and Kenmore Ave., and are planning to erect a 3-story terra cotta and brick building to cost about \$40,000.

CHICAGO, ILL.—Frederick Becklenberg has purchased property at corner of Indiana Ave. and 37th St., and is planning to erect 3-story apartment structure, to cost about \$85,000.

Herbert L. Stern has purchased property at corner of Sheridan Road and Eastwood Ave. and will erect building to cost about \$100,000, to contain stores and an apartment hotel or a theatre.

CHICAGO, ILL.—Abraham J. Franks, treasurer of the Illinois Watch Case Company, has purchased property at 106 S. Wabash Ave., and is planning the construction of a 16-story office and mercantile building, to cost between \$300,000 and \$350,000.

The vacant premises at 3835-45 Lake Park Ave. have been purchased by Richard Curran. It is the intention of the purchaser to improve the property with a large court apartment building to contain 54 flats of two, three and four rooms, to represent an expenditure of about \$125,000.

Frederick Becklenberg has acquired property at the southwest corner of Indiana Ave and 37th St. It is the intention of the purchaser to improve the property with a 3-story and basement structure to contain 20 apartments of four and five rooms, four offices and five stores, to cost about \$85,000.

MONTICELLO, ILL.—A preliminary sketch has been prepared by Theodore Link of St. Louis, architect for Monticello Seminary, showing the addition that is to be made to the seminary.

QUINCY, ILL.—Bids have been called for by Jas. Dibelka, State Architect, Springfield, for erection of State armory on Fourth and Jersey Sts., at cost of \$65,000.

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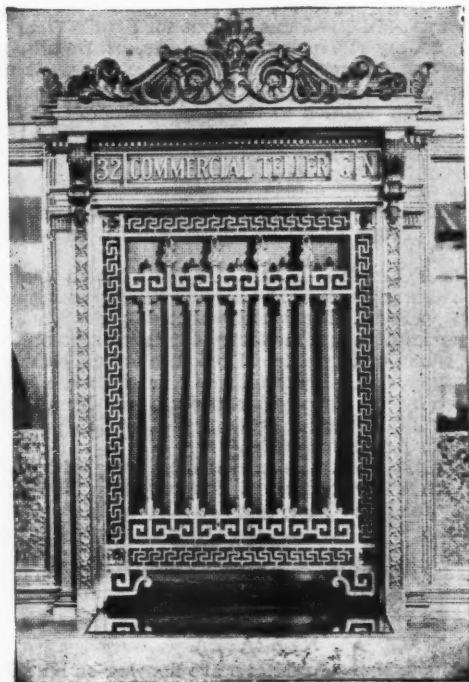
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CHICAGO

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.—Bids will be received by Board of Administration up to 3 p. m., July 20, for erection of following buildings: one morgue and laboratory at Peoria State Hospital, South Bartonville; one receiving cottage for men, and one horse barn at Soldiers' Orphans' Home at Normal. Plans from James B. Dibelka, state architect, 29 S. La Salle St., Chicago.

INDIANA

ADAMS, IND.—Bids will be received until 1 p. m., July 20, for erection of 2-room schoolhouse in District No. 4, according to plans by Architects Mahurin & Mahurin of Fort Wayne. Herman Fenker is trustee, Adams Township.

FORT WAYNE, IND.—It has been announced that Engineering Co. is to erect a new office building on its Winter St. property. The new building will be two stories high. E. J. Barrows is the architect.

LAFAYETTE, IND.—The Peerless Wire Goods Company will shortly erect two new buildings in connection with its plant on Elizabeth St.

MUNCIE, IND.—Bonds in the sum of \$200,000 will be sold at noon July 16 for erection of high school building. R. M. Retherford is secretary of Board of School Trustees.

TERRE HAUTE, IND.—New buildings to cost about \$250,000 will be erected on new site of Rose Polytechnic, east of city.

WHEATFIELD, IND.—Bids will be received up to 2 p. m., July 18, by School Trustees and Township Trustee, for construction of addition and alterations to high school building, according to plans of N. L. Smith, architect. A. L. Jensen, secretary.

KANSAS

LAWRENCE, KAN.—Architect W. T. Germandt of Omaha will prepare plans for erection of three new school buildings.

KENTUCKY

PIKEVILLE, KY.—Pikeville is to have a \$50,000 county and school building to be of pressed brick with stone trimmings.

A. W. Potter, Superintendent of the Board of Education of Pike County, has arranged for the plans to be drawn and awards made by Weber, Werner & Adkins, Cincinnati architects.

MAINE

PORTLAND, ME.—Christian Scientists will erect new church on Neal St., to cost about \$45,000. H. L. Thompson is president of church.

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE, MD.—The Garage Building Company has purchased the Clayton lot on east side of Charles St., and will erect garage and automobile show rooms, to cost about \$50,000. Chandler Sprague is president of company.

Announcement has been made that J. Wilson Leakir will raze the two old buildings at 408 and 410 N. Howard St. and replace them with modern structures, suitable for retail occupancy. Each building will be three stories high. The plans are now in preparation by John J. Moylan.

BALTIMORE, MD.—St. Jerome's Roman Catholic Church has filed with Building Inspector plans for constructing its proposed edifice on southeast side of Hamburg St., near Scott St. The new church will be built of granite. The plans were prepared by C. E. Tormey, Law Bldg. Cost of church is placed at about \$80,000.

The City Dairy Co. will erect concrete dairy, ice cream plant, office, shops, stables, etc., at cost about \$250,000.

The Gandy Belting Co. is planning to erect a 6-story industrial building at West Lombard St. and Fremont Ave. at cost of \$140,000.

MASSACHUSETTS

HAVERHILL, MASS.—Architect James A. Perkins has completed his plans for new Gen. Stephen H. Gale City Hospital, which will be erected on Main St. Estimated cost, \$40,000.

SALEM, MASS.—The Vaughan Leather Company will erect at once a 3-story factory on Bridge St., to cost, equipped, \$250,000, and the Keefe Leather Company will rebuild at cost of \$100,000.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—Architect Frank F. Elvin, 182 State St., is preparing plans for a business block to be built at corner of Main and Liberty Sts. for the Liberty Realty Trust.

WORCESTER, MASS.—Plans are being prepared for the Armour Co., Chicago, Ill., for erection of 3-story cold storage warehouse, at Summer St. plant.

MICHIGAN

DETROIT, MICH.—The Ford Motor Company will double its plant this summer, by the erection of seven new buildings and power house, at cost of about \$5,000,000.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.—Homer Cook is working on plans for a new 5-family apartment building which he is to erect on Buckley St., near Jefferson Ave., S. E. The plans will be ready next week for the contractors, and construction will begin immediately.

KALAMAZOO.—A new 6-apartment house will shortly be erected by J. W. Ryder at 307 W. Dutton St.

MINNESOTA

DULUTH, MINN.—G. Ashley Tomlinson proposes to build a handsome home to cost over \$40,000 on two-acre tracts just bought by him in Congdon Park. Plans for it are now in preparation by Architect F. G. German.

Edward P. Shurick and Oscar L. Solheim, associate architects, have plans in preparation for a 6-room school to be built in this district. It is to be a 2-story brick, and is estimated to cost \$25,000. The same architects have plans in hand for a residence for P. H. Madler to be built in District No. 24, five and a half miles northeast of Two Harbors. Its cost is estimated at \$20,000.

VIRGINIA, MINN.—Plans are out for figures from the office of Bray & Nystrom, architects, of Duluth, for roofing and other improvements to the Roosevelt and Central schools at Virginia. They are besides making plans for an addition to the Masonic Temple at Hibbing, Minn., estimated to cost \$10,000. Figures on the job will be taken next week.

MISSOURI

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Plans will be prepared immediately for Swope School at Fifty-ninth St. and Swope Parkway.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Kansas City is to have a 10-story office building which will be devoted entirely to business women. The building is to be erected by the Woman's Commercial Club, and a woman capitalist, whose name has not been made public, will finance the undertaking.

SIKESTON, Mo.—Plans and specifications are being prepared by the Lindsay Architectural Co. for a three-story bank building for home of the People's Bank on New Madrid and Center Sts.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo.—Plans are being prepared by Miller, Opals & Torbit, Springfield, for office and business building for F. X. Heer, cost about \$100,000.

MONTANA

TOWNSEND, MONT.—Forbes & Thomas, Missoula, have purchased site and will erect mill for manufacture of stock feed at cost of \$25,000.

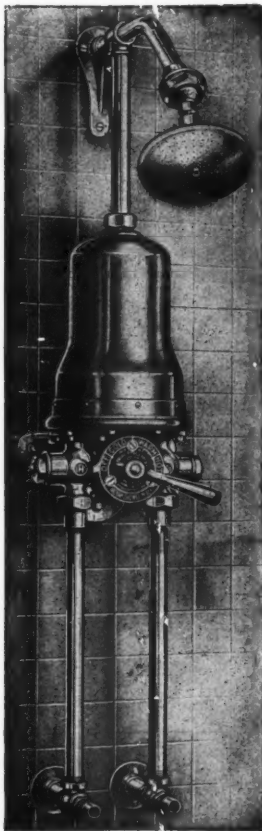
NEBRASKA

HASTINGS, NEB.—Architects are figuring on an addition to Fraternity Hall, which was recently purchased by E. A. Brandes. The contemplated structure will be



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two stories high and will be located on the vacant lot next west from the Fraternity Bldg.

NEW JERSEY

CLIFTON, N. J.—Architect W. T. Fanning has been selected to prepare plans for bank building to cost \$35,000 to be erected for the Clifton Trust Company. G. Grant Thorbury is secretary and treasurer.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—Members of First Congregational Society have authorized a committee of twenty-five, headed by George Welwood Murray, to proceed with the work of rebuilding their church, which was destroyed by fire. Estimated cost, \$255,000.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.—A. Esposito, owner and proprietor of the Palace Theatre, has definitely decided upon plans for his new Palace Theatre, and announces that work will be rushed toward erecting the building to seat 1,700 people. Mr. Esposito has engaged two architects who have made a specialty of designing theatres in New York and other cities. They are James Riely Gordon and Paul B. Lavelle, 56 Liberty St., New York City.

NEWARK, N. J.—A four-story brick store and apartment building will be erected by Joseph L. Feibleman & Co., at 77 South St. The structure has been designed at the office of William E. Lehman, 738 Broad St.

Architect Donato R. Rizzolo reports plans completed for a four-story brick apartment building which Nicolas Casale contemplates erecting at 141 to 143 Park Ave. There will be apartments for twelve families. The building will cost approximately \$30,000.

NEWARK, N. J.—Bd. School Estimates has planned to erect administration building on Washington and Academy Sts. at cost of \$500,000.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—Architects Goldberger & Greisen of Perth Amboy have issued plans among contractors for a 3-story brick store and dwelling house, to be erected for Mrs. Celia Wolpniansky, in State St. Estimated most is \$10,000.

NEW YORK

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Plans for a 3-story concrete laundry building and garage have been filed with Building Bureau by Architects Shampian & Shampian for the Cascade Steam Laundry. The building is to be located on Sanford St. Estimated cost \$40,000.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Firm of Schaeffer & Budenburg, manufacturers of steam gauges and thermometers, have leased concrete factory which will be erected by the Gretsich Corporation at Berry and S. Fifth Sts.

Architect Arthur Carlson is preparing plans for moving picture theatre to be erected at Knickerbocker Ave. and Halsey St. for James H. Ward, to cost \$65,000.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Sum of \$100,000 will be spent erecting building for School of Sciences and Technology for Pratt Institute.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Bids for erection of 2-story fire-proof building for the use of employees; also two 1½-story frame pavilions for accommodation of tubercular children, on grounds of the J. N. Adam Hospital, at Perrysburg, N. Y., will be received by the Commissioner of Public Works at his office, Room 5, Municipal Bldg., until 11 o'clock a. m., July 17th, 1914. F. G. Ward, Commissioner of Public Works.

JAMAICA, N. Y.—The Board of Estimate has approved purchase of Twombly property in the Dunton section, as a school site. The sum of \$25,000 was appropriated for the purpose. It is believed that a 36-room school will eventually be built.

LONG ISLAND CITY, N. Y.—Hugh Green will build a five-story brick apartment at the southeast corner of Grand Ave. and Academy St., Long Island City, to cost \$20,000.

NEWBURGH, N. Y.—Plans have been submitted by Architect Frank E. Estabrook of Newburgh for proposed \$15,000 addition to Grace Methodist Episcopal Church. Bids will be asked for at once.

NEWBURGH, N. Y.—Architect Frank E. Estabrook is preparing plans for construction of a new and handsome house for Jacob L. Hicks, president of the National Bank at Highland Falls. Mr. Estabrook also prepared plans for proposed new St. Mary's parochial school building, which is to cost from \$30,000 to \$40,000.

NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.—Architect A. M. Allen, 2 W. 45th St., has filed plans for alterations to a 7-story dwelling on 57th St. for Guardian Holding Co., 1256 Broadway; cost \$13,000.

Architect D. W. Waide, 1 Madison Ave., has filed plans for alterations to parish house on 46th St., for Society of Church of St. Mary the Virgin, 145 W. 46th St.; cost \$10,000.

Plans have been filed by Architect S. Sass, 30 Union Sq., for a 5-story apartment on 184th St. West, for Aldus Construction Co., 950 Hoe Ave.; cost \$40,000.

NEW YORK CITY.—Architects Thain, Herlett Reddy, 1181 Broadway, have filed plans for a four-story brick police station on Brook Ave., for City of New York; cost, \$150,000.

Plans have been filed by Architect Lucian Visciotta, 391 E. 149th St., for a five-story brick apartment to be erected on 181st St. for Antonio Mungo, 391 E. 149th St. Cost, \$65,000.

Architects Ludlow & Peabody, 101 Park Ave., have filed plans for a ten-story factory on Front St. for the Waterman Building Co., 10 Cortlandt St. Cost, \$60,000.

Plans have been filed by Architect J. Kraus for alterations to a one-story pergola in De Witt Clinton Park, for Department of Parks. Cost, \$16,000.

NEW YORK CITY.—Architect R. E. La Velle, 2801 Valentine Ave., has filed plans for a 5-story apartment on Hoe Avenue for Frank G. Coryelle, 1414 Vyse Ave. Cost, \$50,000.

Plans have been filed by The Kreymborg Architectural Co., 1029 E. 163d St., for a 5-story apartment on 176th St. for Adele M. Harrington, 1478 Vyse Ave. Cost, \$70,000.

The Kreymborg Architectural Co., 1029 E. 163d St., has filed plans for a 5-story apartment on 183d St., for John T. Tully, 391 E. 149th St. Cost, \$35,000.

PORT CHESTER, N. Y.—Frank S. Hastings, of firm of Carrere & Hastings, of New York, will prepare plans for new Greenwich Hospital. Estimated cost \$250,000.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Plans are being prepared by Hutchison & Cutler, Cutler Bldg., for fine arts building to be 7 stories in height. Estimated cost about \$55,000.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Central City Lodge, No. 305, F. & A. M. of Syracuse, is planning the erection of a \$70,000 home in South Salina St., Syracuse, in the near future.

UTICA, N. Y.—The Elks are planning to erect a three-story lodging building on Charlotte and Mary Sts., to cost about \$100,000.

NORTH DAKOTA

MANDAN, N. D.—Board of Directors of Mandan Town and Country Club have adopted plans for clubhouse which have been prepared by Architect Jackson. B. K. Skeels is chairman of committee.

OHIO

CLEVELAND, O.—Plans are being prepared by Albert M. Allen, 1900 Euclid Ave., for a 1-story factory for Enamel Products Co. Estimated cost \$30,000.

DAYTON, O.—Plans for a new building to be erected by Johnson & Watson, printers, have been received from the architects, F. J. Hughes & Company of Dayton, and bids will be opened immediately. It will be located on the north side of 3rd St., between Jefferson and St. Clair. Estimated cost \$75,000.

Plans will be prepared by Architects F. J. Hughes & Company for a 13-story concrete office building, to be erected on 3d St., at cost of \$500,000.

NEWARK, O.—Licking Aerie of Eagles No. 387 has completed plans for erection of \$10,000 annex to their



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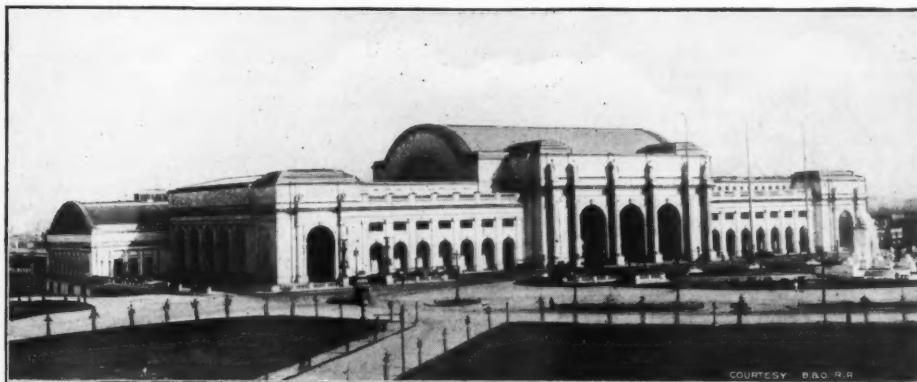
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home at 90 E. Main St. Plans were prepared by Architect Charles E. Hegelweis of Columbus.

PIQUA, O.—Messrs. C. N. Adlard and John H. Young, owners of the uncompleted theatre building near the Council building on the public square, are working on the plans for completion of building in early fall. F. J. Hughes & Co., of Dayton, are the architects. Contract for erection of building will be let as soon as the plans are completed.

PENNSYLVANIA

CORRY, PA.—According to information received the Pennsylvania Railroad Company is having plans drawn up for a new station in Corry. New depot will be erected west of the present station and will take care of both lines of the roads running into Corry.

CHESTER, PA.—Plans for the new home of the G. W. C. A. at Seventh and New Market Sts. are completed and bids will be asked by Mrs. A. B. Conwell of Upland, at head of Building Committee.

DARBY, PA.—The officials of the School Board will shortly expend more than \$50,000 for new school buildings. Plans are being prepared for both schools and it is intended to shortly ask for bids so that schools will be ready for occupancy early in the fall. One of the new schools will be erected at Sixth and Walnut Sts. and will cost \$32,650. The other building will be constructed at Tenth St. and Bridge Ave., and will cost \$22,137. The architects for both schools are Folsom & Stanton of Philadelphia.

LANDSDOWNE, PA.—The Lansdowne School Board has invited competitive plans for a 2-story addition, containing 12 rooms and a gymnasium, to the Lansdowne High School Bldg. The cost will be about \$60,000.

MCKEESPORT, PA.—Plans have been prepared by Architects Janssen & Abbott, 9th and Liberty Sts., Pittsburgh, for erection of Barnabas Free Home, to cost \$75,000.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—The Philadelphia Electric Company has purchased No. 1004 Chestnut St., which adjoins its present building at 10th and Chestnut Sts. The Philadelphia Electric Company intends to erect upon site a 7-story addition, costing about \$150,000, to its present building.

Plans have been filed in the Bureau of Building Inspection for the new Hamilton Theatre building at the southwest corner of 38th and Chestnut Sts., by Solomon Greenberg for the Hamilton Theatre Company. It will cost about \$100,000.

Architects Ballinger & Perrot, 1211 Arch St., are planning a 4-story brick and concrete factory to be erected at Comly and Minor Sts., for the Quaker City Rubber Co.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—The United Presbyterian Presbytery of Philadelphia has acquired a plot of ground at the northwest corner of 17th and Butler Sts. A frame chapel stands on the lot, and this will be replaced by a handsome church building.

Plans have been filed in the Bureau of Building Inspection by Stuckert & Sloan for a \$20,000 church and Sunday school building that will be erected at the southeast corner of Mervine and Rockland streets for Holy Trinity Presbyterian Church.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Plans have been filed for the erection, at Allegheny Ave. and Hancock St., of a Young Women's Christian Association Building, to cost \$155,000. Hewitt & Granger are the architects.

Architects Morris & Erskine, Crozer Bldg., are preparing plans for a two-story administration building, and two dormitory buildings to be erected at Cheney for the Shelter for Colored Orphans.

Architects Harris & Richards, Drexel Bldg., are preparing plans for a four-story fire-proof addition to the State Sanitarium at Cresson.

ROCHESTER, PA.—Plans have been prepared by Architect Mathews for erection of new 12-room fireproof graded school building. Estimated cost \$50,000.

WILKES-BARRE, PA.—A plant for cold storage and manufacture of ice is soon to be erected in this city. A syndicate of local men has been formed and will be known as the Wilkes-Barre Ice and Cold Storage Company. The enterprise is capitalized at \$300,000. The syndicate has selected site at corner of E. Jackson and Delaware Sts.

TENNESSEE

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.—The First Universalist Church, of which the Rev. L. R. Robinson is local pastor, has purchased site to erect a beautiful edifice, opposite Ferger place, corner of Main and Hickory Sts. When the building is completed it will represent expenditure of about \$25,000.

TEXAS

EL PASO, TEX.—B. A. Booth has purchased lots 24, 25 and 26, Block 5, of Satterthwaite addition, at corner of N. Santa Fe and West Boulevard, and will erect a 3-story \$45,000 apartment.

MORAN, TEX.—Four new brick buildings to cost \$10,000 will be erected here shortly by T. E. Powell of Baird, Tex. One of the buildings will be occupied by the First National Bank.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX.—W. O. Huse of Los Angeles, Cal., has closed a deal for purchase of site on River Ave. for erection of a large family hotel. Mr. Huse intends erecting a large reinforced concrete structure with the rooms arranged into apartments and suites.

Greenville capitalists, owners of the Texas Refining Company, have purchased about two acres of land at Frank and Dignowity Sts., and will erect a large cotton seed oil mill at a cost of about \$125,000. F. J. Phillips is president of company.

TERRELL, TEX.—A new \$30,000 hippodrome is to be built in this city. The new structure is to be of brick, two stories with tile roof, located on N. Catherine St. The lower floor will be equipped for opera and the second story for lodge rooms.

AUSTIN, TEX.—Building plans for the proposed Elks' clubhouse at Colorado and 7th Sts. have been adopted in the rough and the architects, C. H. Page & Bro., 505 Congress Ave., are engaged in working out the design in detail. Estimated cost \$50,000.

Austin's new \$65,000 First Baptist Church, three stories in height, will be designed by Dallas architects. C. W. Bulger, of C. W. Bulger & Sons, architect. The new church will be at Colorado and 10th Sts., one block from the capitol.

WASHINGTON

TACOMA, WASH.—Plans for a \$60,000 apartment building have been submitted to Building Inspector W. S. Snyder by E. Hutchinson, who heads a syndicate which will erect the structure. It will be located at S 13th and J Sts. Plans are being prepared by Architect Bruce G. Humes.

TACOMA, WASH.—The authorities of the Tacoma General Hospital are making preparations for construction of new building to cost \$200,000. Plans have been nearly completed by Architects Heath & Gove, National Realty Bldg.

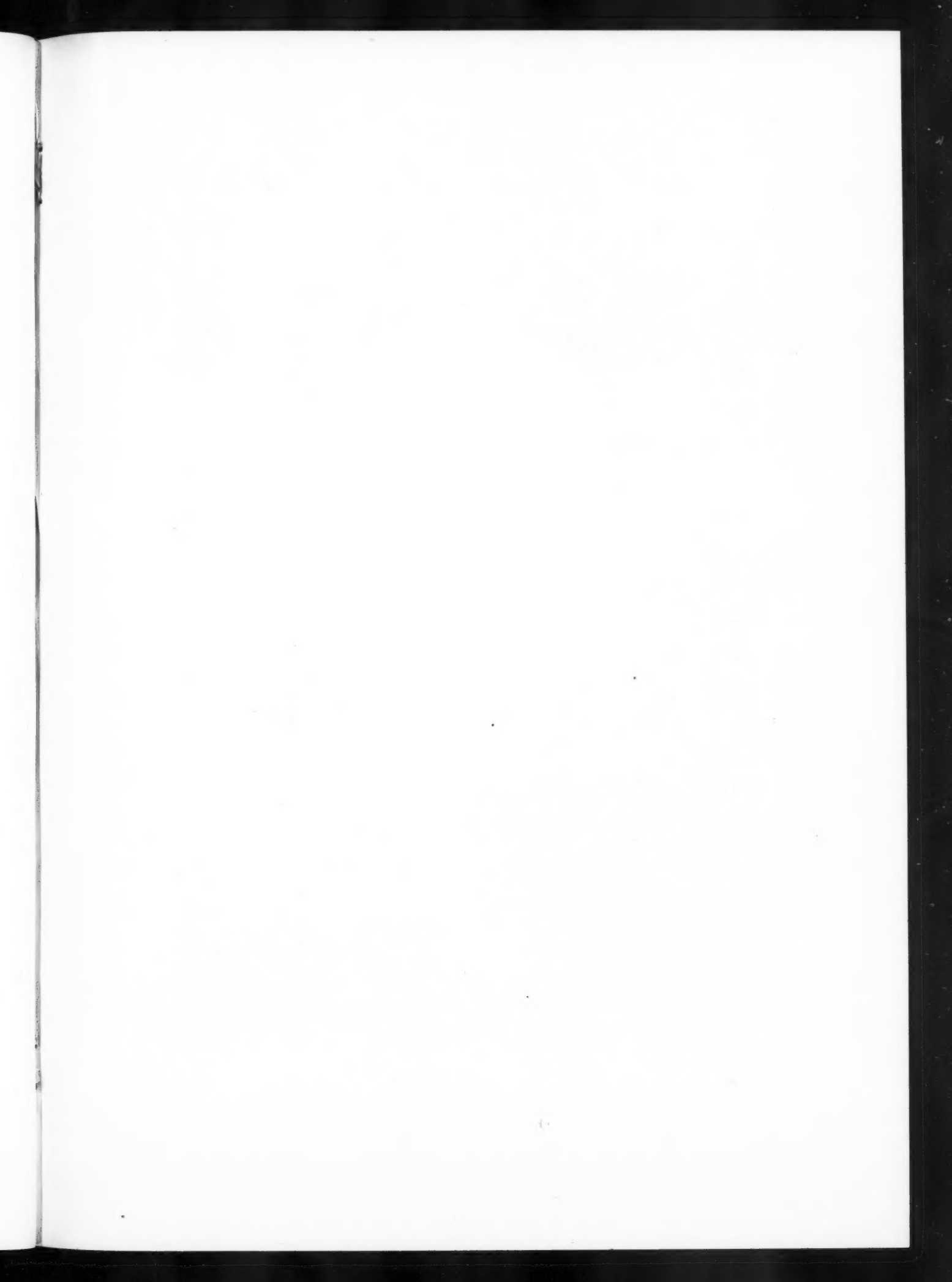
WEST VIRGINIA

CHARLESTOWN, W. VA.—Architects Weber, Werner & Adkins of Cincinnati, O., are engaged upon plans for a pressed brick and limestone trimmed church edifice to be erected for the English Lutheran Church, to cost about \$25,000.

CANADA

MONTREAL, QUE.—The Tuckett Tobacco Co., Ltd., will receive bids for a factory to cost \$100,000. Stewart & Witton, 7 Hughson St., Hamilton, Ont., and Brown & Vallance, Southern Bldg., Montreal, Que., are the architects.

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Plans are nearly completed by Sharpe & Thompson, London Bldg., for Science building to be erected at Univ. B. C.; cost, \$500,000.



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