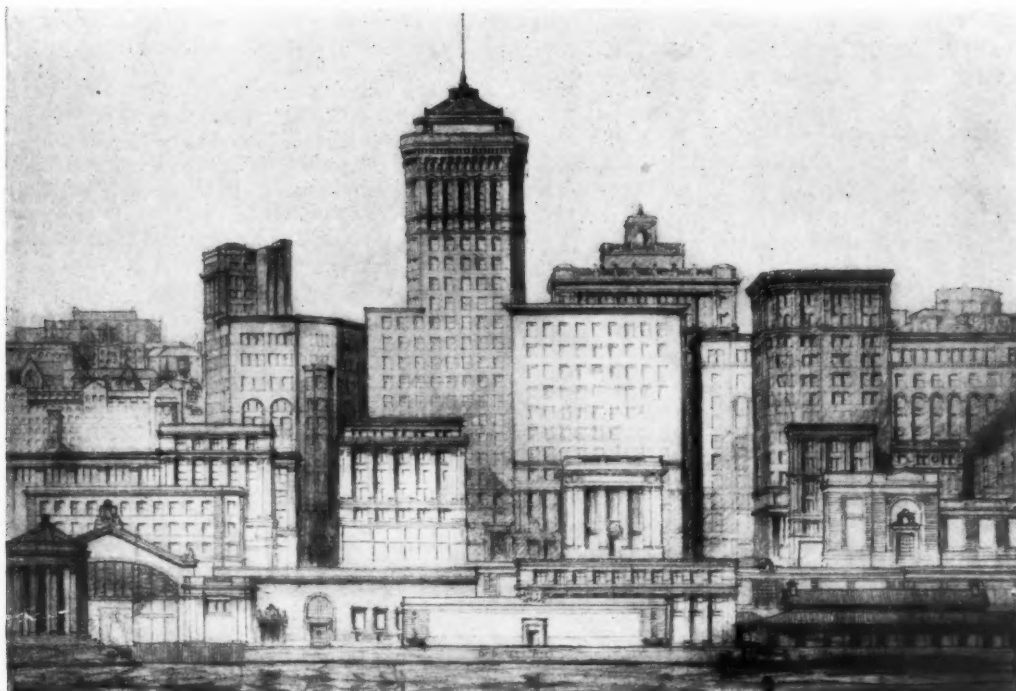


THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

VOLUME CVI

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1914

NUMBER 2015



ELEVATIONS OF BUILDINGS DESIGNED BY MESSRS. WILLIS POLK & CO., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., SINCE THE EARTHQUAKE AND FIRE

SYSTEM IN OFFICE PRACTICE

A DESCRIPTION OF THE METHOD EMPLOYED IN THE OFFICE OF
MESSRS. WILLIS POLK & CO., SAN FRANCISCO CAL.

BUSINESS and Art are not usually capable of harmonious mixing and probably from an ideal point of view are not interdependent. It has frequently been asserted, however, that from a practical standpoint, more can be accomplished if each is considered in its relation to the other,—in other words, if both be combined under one management.

The practice of architecture in the past twenty-five years has shown a marked tendency to develop into a series of specialties. To such an extent have architects

permitted the practice to grow, that many firms now participate to the point of domination in only one of these specialties, namely, design. True, the supervision of construction is nominally under the control of the architect, but the manner in which it is performed usually leaves much to be desired, and much to be done in connection with the building operation. The architect used to be, according to the dictionaries, a master builder, but today building (except designing and the most general supervision) is almost exclusively

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

in the hands of the general contractor or great construction company. It is, therefore, worthy of note that, during this period of transition, while the practice of architecture has been revolutionized, there has not been lacking signs of unrest on the part of the architects themselves. It seems that there is every reason to expect they will again come into their own and that the logical result will be in conformance with dictionary definitions, and buildings will eventually be once more in charge of architects who are also authorities in matters of actual building. One of the leaders in this movement has been Willis Polk of San Francisco, Cal., and **THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT** has pleasure in being permitted to outline his system of building.

The Polk company states that their expense as architects (as ordinarily practiced) is thirty-three and one-third per cent. of their total expense, and as managers of construction is sixty-six and two-thirds per cent.; in other words, they claim that for seven years, during which they have developed their present system, they have, in addition to their ordinary duties as architects, gradually assumed all the duties of the general contractor, and that they now supply both the service of the architect and the service generally performed by the general contractor.

They have, it is claimed, eliminated from modern methods in the practice of architecture the necessity for the employment of a general contractor, resulting in a considerable saving of money and the assurance of a maximum degree of satisfaction to the client.

Believing that the architect should be in the broadest possible sense a professional advisor, the company, when consulted in regard to a proposed new commercial building, for example, supplements the usual sketch plans and sections with a preliminary financial budget, showing the estimated cost and return of a proposed investment. This information is itemized on separate sheets as follows:—specification, cost of building, operating expenses, statement of investment, income and outgo. These sheets, together with the sketch designs, are neatly bound and indexed in a loose-leaf binder for the convenience of the client.

The specifications at this stage are given only in sufficient detail to form a basis for estimating cost. In the case of a certain office building they read in part as follows:—

SPECIAL BUILDING SPECIFICATION

Frame: Steel, reinforced concrete floors and concrete fireproofing.

Exterior: Granite base course. Lower stories in Bedford Stone, upper stories in brick with terra cotta ornamentation.

Trim: Oak.

Partitions: Metal lath on metal channel.

Corridors: Floors of encaustic tile, marble wainscoting.

Mechanical Plant: High pressure with electric generating system.

Elevators: Hydraulic, vertical machines.

On another sheet the cost of the building is estimated under as many headings as there are proposed contracts, including also the architect's fee. The matter of cost is, of course, one of the greatest bug-a-boos in the life of the practitioner, but experience has shown that careful analysis of the actual cost of recently erected buildings will enable the architect to estimate costs of prospective work more accurately than many of the contractors who enter competitive bids.

The operating cost of a commercial structure, such as an office building or apartment house, is a vitally important factor in the calculation of expected dividends and in estimating it, reference should, when possible, be made to the expense accounts of similar buildings. Due allowance being made for locality, nature of building and probable character of tenantry. The estimated operating cost of an office building might be itemized in form No. 1.

A condensed statement of the total amount to be invested, the estimated rental income with deduction for vacancies, and the estimated expenditure, including taxes, insurance, and operating expenses, makes it readily possible to calculate the net income percentage to be expected on the money investment. When a mortgage can be placed against the property on favorable terms, the net income to the owner should, of course, be greatly increased.

These statements may be made as in form No. 2.

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

Form No. 1

TYPICAL BUILDING OPERATING COST

STAFF	Monthly	Yearly	
Manager.....	\$250	\$3,000	
Bookkeeper-			
Stenographer....	100	1,200	
Head Janitor.....	110	1,320	
Assistant Janitor...	90	1,080	
8 Cleaners.....	65	6,240	
1 Corridor Man....	65	780	
2 Window Cleaners.	65	1,560	
Night Watch.....	70	840	
Engineer.....	150	1,800	
Assistant Engineer.	100	1,200	
2 Firemen.....	80	1,920	
5 Operators.....	75	4,500	
Painter-Carpenter..	90	1,080	
			\$28,080.00
SUPPLIES			
Office.....	\$20	\$240	
Janitor.....	50	600	
Toilets.....	15	180	
Engineer.....	40	480	
Elevator.....	50	600	
Electrician.....	30	360	
			2,460.00
CONSUMPTION			
Oil, \$1.00.....	\$350	\$4,200	
Water.....	90	1,080	
Current.....	80	960	
			6,240.00
MISCELLANEOUS			
Office Rent.....	\$20	\$240	
Gas.....	15	180	
Liability Insurance.	30	360	
Directory.....	5	60	
Sundries.....	25	300	
			1,140.00
			\$37,920.00

Form No. 2

STATEMENT OF INVESTMENT, INCOME AND OUTGO, TYPICAL BUILDING

INVESTMENT		
Land.....		\$430,000.00
Building.....		586,500.00
Carrying Charges.....		20,000.00
No charge for carrying land because it is now unproductive.....		
		\$1,036,500.00
INCOME		
Ground Floor and Basement.....		\$24,000.00
5510 sq.ft. 3,285 sq.ft.		
Typical Floors; 2 to 12.....		75,845.00
Av. 3,840 sq.ft. each at \$1.75		
Typical Floors; 13 to 20.....		31,056.00
Av. 2,220 sq.ft. each at \$1.75		
Penthouse.....		2,100.00
		\$133,001.00
Deduct for vacancies, 10%.....		13,300.00
Actual gross income.....		\$119,701.00
OUTGO		
Taxes 2 1-4 per cent. on \$600,000.....	\$13,500.00	
Insurance \$400,000, at \$3.25.....	1,300.00	
Rent Insurance.....	700.00	
Operating.....	38,000.00	53,500.00
Net income.....		\$66,201.00
Which is 6.4 per cent. on investment and 10.9 per cent. on money investment.		

If the estimated return on the money investment is satisfactory, a more detailed estimate of the cost of construction is made as in form No. 3.

The totals under each principal heading are then assembled on one sheet, in comparison with the estimates on which the previous calculations were made. This makes it readily possible to determine in which items any necessary retraction may be made.

The form used is as in form No. 4.

After bids have been received on each

of the principal items of material, labor and supervision, a schedule similar to form No. 5 (page 73) is prepared, showing preliminary estimates, final estimates, low bids, and selected contractors' figures. The latter figures are subjected to a final revision by the omission of items not required for successful construction and finish or by improvements on the original specifications, all of which is tabulated for ready reference.

In the following typical proposal blank the bidders submit alternate proposals and

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

unit prices, various contractors in each trade thereby supplying data upon which final contracts are based. These contracts cover possible additions and omissions at specified unit prices.

Date.....Sept. 21st, 1912.

WILLIS POLK & CO.,
 MERCHANTS EXCHANGE
 SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Gentlemen:

Herewith beg to submit proposal to furnish all labor and material required to do the.....BRICKWORK.....
 for.....THE INSURANCE EXCHANGE BUILDING,
 SAN FRANCISCO....., in accordance with plans and specifications for same prepared by you for the sum of . \$38,800.00.

Alternate Proposal No. 1..Deduction in case pressed brickwork on California Street elevation is omitted, this Contractor, however, executing the backing of terra cotta or stone wall facing..... \$3,875.00

Alternate Proposal No. 2..Deduction in case the above omission is made on Leidesdorff Street..... 4,315.00

Alternate Proposal No. 3..Deduction in case common brick is substituted for pressed brickwork on South and East Elevations..... 8,600.00

Construction now begins during which at the time any change is agreed upon, an order for omission or addition is issued, and is signed by both owner and contractor before the contemplated change is made.

The form used is as in No. 6 (page 75). By this method the completion of the building is reached for a price which was agreed upon either *in toto* or per unit or both, in the original contract, and the final payment as a rule is the easiest of all to be made. Intermediate payments, however, still require exercise of judgment, coupled with caution on the part of the architects, so that contractors shall receive the amounts justly due and yet not be overpaid during the progress of the work.

It is evident that the system of separate contracts considerably increases the architect's bookkeeping, but it is possible to avoid

(Continued on page 74)

FORM NO. 4

WILLIS POLK & CO., ARCHITECTS
 MERCHANTS EXCHANGE
 SAN FRANCISCO

Date, Sept. 5th, 1913.
 Estimate Number, 241.
 Page No. 1 to 7.

PRELIMINARY ESTIMATE OF COST OF CONSTRUCTION OF

Typical Estate Co..Building.
 Market St. near Montgomery..Location.
 On the basis of drawings dated. 1913.
 Cubical contents of building. 1,587,000..cu.ft.
 Floor area.....sq. ft.

SUMMARY

Branch of Work (In letter to McC. June 14)	Amount, Actual	
Excavation and foundations.....	\$14,000.00	\$17,086.00
Structural steel.....	101,000.00	105,300.00
Erection of steel.....	17,000.00	18,900.00
Concrete fireproofing, cement work, etc.....	48,000.00	52,822.50
Sidewalk lights.....	800.00	832.50
Brickwork.....	40,000.00	40,994.00
Terra cotta.....	25,000.00	30,072.00
Carpentry.....	35,000.00	37,920.00
Metal partitions, furring, lathing and plastering..	37,000.00	40,939.00
Roofing and sheet metal and metal windows.....	16,000.00	17,995.50
Marble work.....	48,000.00	52,636.50
Ornamental iron.....	21,000.00	24,157.00

FORM NO. 4A

WILLIS POLK & CO.
 ARCHITECTS AND MANAGERS OF CONSTRUCTION
 MERCHANTS EXCHANGE BUILDING

Job.....Date.....
 INTER-OFFICE COMMUNICATION
 To be delivered and received through Business Office
 Reply on reverse side
 To Mr.....From.....

Form for communication between the several departments of the architect's office. The sheets four and one-half by seven and one-half inches are bound in tablet form, perforated at the top, and interleaved with yellow sheets intended for permanent carbon copies.

FORM NO. 9

WILLIS POLK & CO., ARCHITECTS
 MANAGERS OF CONSTRUCTION
DAILY MEMORANDUM OF UNFINISHED BUSINESS TO BE DISPOSED OF BY
 Mr...Polk.
 Date: From.....
 To.....

Date Noted	Item	Date Done
Jan. 26, 1914	Crocker Dining Room Crocker Library Crocker Smoking Room Door	
(Daily memorandum of unfinished business supplied to heads of departments.)		

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

FORM No. 3

ARCHITECT'S DETAILED ESTIMATE OF COST

EXCAVATION AND FOUNDATIONS:

Number	Lin. Sq. or Cu. Ft.	Material and Description	Unit Price	Total
1,950	cu. yds.	of excavation	\$1.50	\$2,925.00
		Cleaning and wrecking of existing work	400.00	400.00
		Temporary barricades, watchman, phones, etc.	400.00	400.00

STRUCTURAL STEELWORK:

757	tons	construction steel in columns	\$58.50	\$44,284.50
985	tons	construction steel in beams and girders	58.50	57,622.50
58	tons	cast iron bases	58.50	3,393.00
1,800	tons			\$105,300.00

ERECTION OF STRUCTURAL STEEL:

1,800	tons	of structural steel erection	\$10.50	\$18,900.00
-------	------	--	---------	-------------

CONCRETE FIREPROOFING AND CEMENT WORK:

5,040	sq. ft.	of 6-in. pipe shaft walls in all floors	\$.40	\$2,016.00
115,670	sq. ft.	of 3 1/2-in. reinforced concrete floor slab	.26	30,074.20
1,485	sq. ft.	of sidewalk	.30	445.50

SIDEWALK LIGHTS:

555	sq. ft.	of sidewalk lights	\$1.50	\$830.00
-----	---------	------------------------------	--------	----------

BRICKWORK:

1,453	M	Brick in all floors and backing of stone and terra cotta . . .	\$18.00	\$26,154.00
172	M	Face brick	55.00	9,460.00
109	M	White sand brick in court	25.00	2,500.00
160	M	Common brick in basement and boiler room wall	18.00	2,880.00

\$40,994.00

GRANITE WORK:

600	sq. ft.	Granite work in 1st, 2d and 3d stories	\$3.00	\$1,800.00
-----	---------	--	--------	------------

FORM No. 5

WILLIS POLK & CO.

BUDGET OF ESTIMATES, PROPOSALS AND CONTRACTS

TYPICAL BUILDING

Branch of Work	Prelim. Est. June 16, '13	Final Est. Oct. 30, '13	Lowest Bids Oct. 17, '13	S.F. Feb. 9, 1914		
				Selected Contractors' Figures, 10-17-13	Final Contract Price	
Excavation and Foundation.	\$14,000	\$16,736.65	\$13,486	\$14,187	\$14,000	A
Structural Steel	101,000	105,130.00	97,800	101,564	95,570	B
Steel Erection	17,000	18,235.00	19,004	20,600	18,000	C
Concrete Fireproofing	48,000	47,631.40	37,544	38,750	35,000	D
Sidewalk Lights	800	864.00	488	947	750	E
Brickwork	40,000	36,698.00	35,873	41,370	30,000	F

For side notes referred by index letter opposite amounts in last column, see accompanying statement.

It might seem that when as many as thirty contracts are let on one operation, the bookkeeping would become extremely involved. This feature, however, seems to cause no embarrassment when properly systematized.

A cost sheet is prepared for each job, showing the amounts of the various contracts, extras, credits, *et cetera*. This is for ready reference during construction, and is kept posted by the bookkeeper, so that at any moment the architect or his client can see at a glance the financial status of the operation.

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

(Continued from page 72)

Form No. 7
NATIONAL BANK OF D. O. MILLS AND CO., SACRAMENTO BANK BUILDING, WILLIS POLK & CO., Architects, San Francisco, Cal.
Posted to April 25th 1913

Class of Work	Name of Contractor	Date Contract 1911	Date Recording 1911	Amount of Contract	Extras	Credits	Paid on Account	Daily Pen-alty	Amount of Bond	Date for Completion	Extension	Date Completed	Date Notice Filed	Final Payment 1912
Vault Work	York Safe and Lock Co.	June 28	July 13	\$32,125.00			\$32,125.00	\$75.	\$16,100	Sept. 30	Oct. 23	Dec. 9	Dec. 16	Jan. 20
Piling, Excavation, etc.	McGillivray Construction Co.	June 27	July 13	10,550.00		\$27.63	10,522.37	25.	5,300	Sept. 30	Oct. 23	Dec. 9	Dec. 16	Jan. 20
Structural Steel	Palin Iron and Bridge Work	June 27	July 13	12,410.00	\$14.09	146.66	12,277.43	25.	6,300	Oct. 5		Jan. 3	Jan. 5	Feb. 9
Main Entrance Cartouche	Brown & Mullaney	Aug. 14		425.00	1,000.00		1,425.00							
Granite Work Models	Putnam & Garsuch	Aug. 14		450.00			450.00							
Cartouche Model	Arthur Putnam	Aug. 14		600.00			600.00							
Granite Work	California Granite Co.	Sept. 5	Sept. 13	65,000.00		414.96	64,585.04	50		Dec. 30				
Concrete Cement	Adolph Teichert	Nov. 4	Nov. 17	10,000.00	140.00	63.00	10,077.00	25.	5,000	Mar. 1	Mar. 14	Mar. 30	Apr. 8	May 13
Brickwork	O. A. Henley	Nov. 6	Nov. 17	8,000.00			8,000.00	25.	4,000	Feb. 1		Aug. 13	Aug. 22	Sept. 26
Ornamental Iron & B. Work	Rudgear Merle Co.	Nov. 4	Nov. 17	29,000.00	560.00	250.00	29,310.00	35.	14,500	May 1	Aug. 15	Sept. 30	Oct. 4	Nov. 8
Metal Furniture, etc.	General Fireproofing Co.	Nov. 6	Nov. 17	3,176.00	15.00		3,191.00	15.	1,600	May 1		Aug. 28	Aug. 30	Oct. 4
Marble	American Marble & Mosaic Co.	Nov. 4	Nov. 17	11,800.00	5,379.00	1,000.00	16,179.00	25.	6,500	May 1	Aug. 15	Sept. 16	Sept. 20	Oct. 25
Plastering, etc.	C. C. Morehouse	Nov. 6	Nov. 17	11,000.00	43.43	135.00	10,908.43	25.	5,500	Apr. 1		Sept. 5	Sept. 10	Oct. 15
Glazing	W. P. Fuller & Co.	Nov. 6	Nov. 17	2,050.00		262.14	1,787.86	15.	1,100	May 1		Oct. 12	Oct. 17	Nov. 21
Sculptural Modelling	Putnam & Garsuch	Nov. 6	Nov. 17	2,900.00			2,900.00	15.	None	Jan. 15				
Net Cost to Date				\$235,417.17	\$9,087.90	\$3,755.52	\$240,749.55							
														Estimate \$250,000.

confusion in this department by the use of form No. 7. The exact financial relation of each contractor, with reference to the particular job, is summarized on one sheet so that one may see at a glance how much has been paid, the extras and credits allowed and several other particulars. This schedule is posted by the bookkeeper every week.

A construction schedule prepared for each job shows graphically the approximate dates upon which each contractor commences and completes his part of the work. The diagram at foot of next page, duplicated by carbon process and furnished to contractors in all branches, is suggestive of the form employed.

The same diagram is printed on a large board, illustrated on page 79 and is placed upon the building in course of construction. In this way the public as well as all contractors are kept informed of the progress of the work and can readily detect which contractor, if any, is delaying the completion of the building. It is not known how popular this form of advertisement may be to those concerned, but certainly the incentive to keep to the schedule must be very great.

Other forms in use with accompanying explanatory notes will be found on pages 75, 76 and 79.

Although much of the system employed by Willis Polk & Company, as here outlined, may be too elaborate for the purposes of the practitioner who operates on a smaller scale, yet their business-like methods, and the suggestiveness of their stationery forms may be adapted to a more general use among architects.

In a large organization the perfection of detail in its office management is of first importance. The system described is the result of years of practical work in the conduct of the office, the keeping of accounts, combined with knowledge born of experience. It is realized, however, that there are still modifications and improvements that can be made and, that in all probability, the forms shown will continue to change in minor details as circumstances seem to require for years to come.

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

FORM NO. 6

EXTRA WORK OR CHANGES.—In accepting an order for extras or deductions it is expressly agreed by the Contractor that the time for completing the building shall not be extended and that this order shall not in any way alter the terms of the contract.

CONTRACT.—When this order constitutes an original contract it is understood, unless otherwise distinctly stated, that it covers the furnishing of all labor, material and apparatus necessary to deliver, install and complete the work named. The Contractor must verify all measurements at the building and report any seeming errors before executing the work. No extra work shall be done without a written order from the Architect, approved by the Owner, and accepted by the Contractor. All work and materials shall be the best of their respective kinds and subject to the approval of the Architect. The Contractor shall be responsible for violations of building laws and regulations. The Contractor shall be responsible for all damages to the premises, and for the safety of his own work until its acceptance, and he shall remove all his rubbish.

ORDER FOR ADDITION OR OMISSION

WILLIS POLK & CO.

ARCHITECTS

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BUILDING

SAN FRANCISCO.....Dec. 24.....1913

This Copy to..Architects.

Order No...23

Name of Building..Typical Residence, Hillsboro

Contractor..Farrell & Reed, Gunst Building, San Francisco.

You are hereby instructed to..execute..the following work, subject to the terms at the top of this order, in accordance with the requirements of the original contract, and in accordance with the following particulars:

Furnish necessary labor and material, etc., required to install concrete under fillings and cement finish in kitchen, butler's pantry and kitchen pantry in the above residence to provide for finish ready for installation of special Arrowlock Elastic floor tile by others, 1152 sq. ft. at 15c, \$172.80.

Cost.....One Hundred Seventy-two and 80-100 (\$172.80).....ADDITIONAL.....Dollars

Approved

Approved

Chas. T. Crocker (Signed)
(Owner)

Willis Polk & Co. (Signed)
(Architect)

Accepted

Farrell & Reed (Signed)
(Contractor)

The certificate of payment due to the contractor, issued to the client, sets forth the amount of the original contract price, the extras and credits at date the certificate is made, together with an acknowledgment that statements set forth thereon are covered and accepted by the contractor. Occasionally contractors will dispute this amount, in which event payment is withheld until the differences are settled. This procedure is effective in minimizing lengthy arguments.

The form of certificate used by Willis Polk & Company is as per form 8.

BRANCH OF WORK	CONTRACTORS	1913												1914		
		DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT					
STRUCTURAL STEEL	CONTRACTORS NAME															
EXCAVATION & FOUNDATION	" "															
STEEL ERECTION	" "															
OTHER BRANCHES	" "															
PAINTING	" "															
LIGHTING FIXTURES	" "															
WINDOW SHADES	" "															

DETAIL OF SCHEDULE OF CONSTRUCTION AS SHOWN IN PHOTOGRAPH ON PAGE 79

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

FORM No. 8

CERTIFICATE OF PAYMENT.

WILLIS POLK & CO.

ARCHITECTS

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BUILDING

SAN FRANCISCO,.....Dec. 22,.....1913..

To..Typical Residence.

Farrell & Reed

for your..Residence

are..entitled to the sum of..Eight Thousand and Sixty-two and 50-100 Dollars.

Contractor for..Excavation, Etc.

Building located..Hillsboro

Date of Contract.....191...

Date for Completion.....

Extended to.....

Original Contract Price.....\$32,250.00

Work Contracted for Since.....52.05

Deductions - - - - \$32,302.05
625.00

On account of above we have

issued Certificates for.....\$23,614.55

This Certificate Number..51..is for.....8,062.50

Net Price to Date.....\$31,677.05

\$31,677.05

In full of all claims.....\$

Received the above sum of..\$8,062.50..and we hereby acknowledge that the above amounts for "Work contracted for since" and "Deductions" are correct, and it is expressly agreed that this statement covers all claims for extras or otherwise whatsoever to date.

Architects

Dated.....191..

Contractor

The blank forms of contract and bond used by Willis Polk & Company differs in various details from the uniform contract and bond forms generally in use by architects, and invariably have the approval of their clients' attorneys before being used.

When the functions of the general contractor are assumed by the architect, it becomes especially important that an accurate record be kept of the progress of each operation in order to promote the harmonious working of the several contractors. A typical daily report is shown in form 9 filled out by the inspector on the job with foot notes, records of delays on account of weather, strikes or failure of any particular contractor to proceed with his branch of the work. This record has, in their experience, always been accepted without contention by all persons concerned.

Each Saturday there is held a "construction meeting," at which all department heads of the architect's office confer with the inspector to check up matters of urgency and plan future activities on each operation. A weekly construction report is made by the inspector as the result of such a meeting and copies are furnished to department heads on Monday morning.

(Continued on page 79)



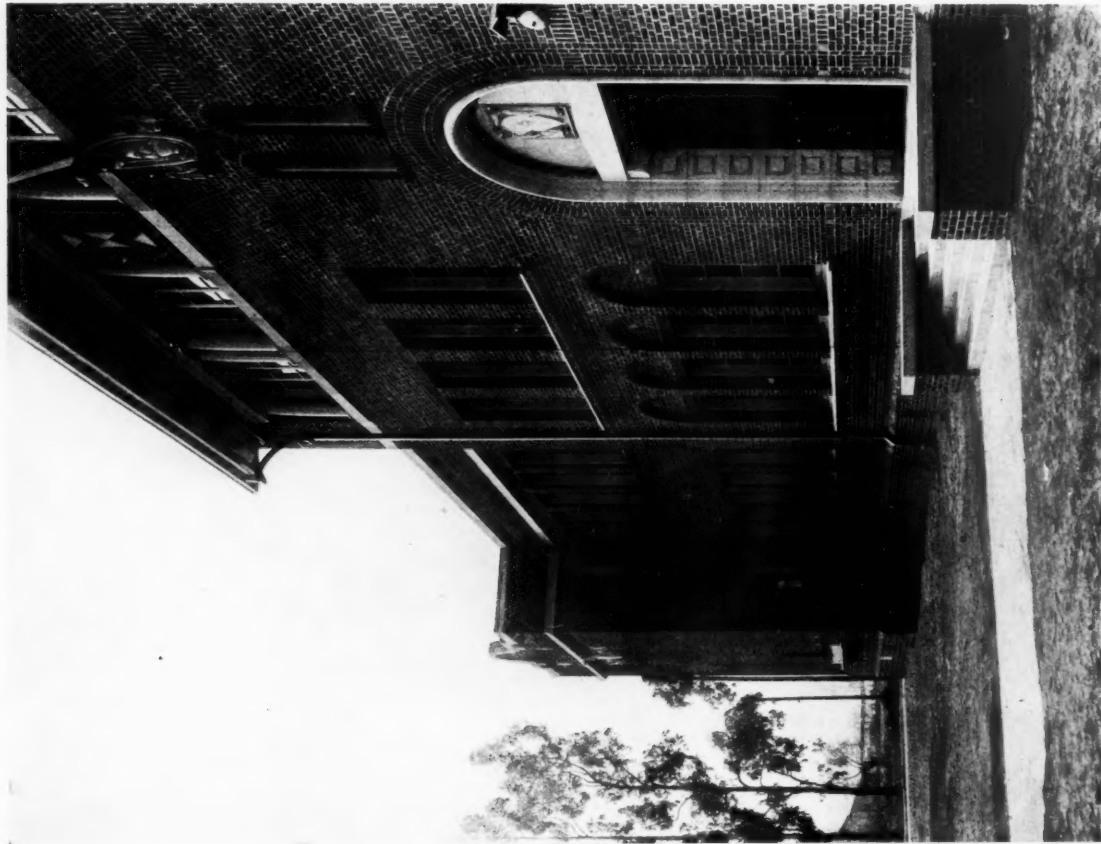


PORTION OF GROUP NOW COMPLETE

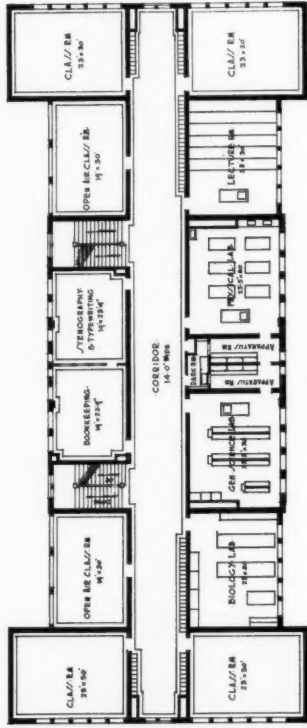
HIGH SCHOOL (WILMINGTON DISTRICT), LOS ANGELES CALIFORNIA
MESSRS. ALLISON & ALLISON, ARCHITECTS

HIGH SCHOOL (WILMINGTON DISTRICT), LOS ANGELES CALIFORNIA

MESSRS. ALLISON & ALLISON, ARCHITECTS



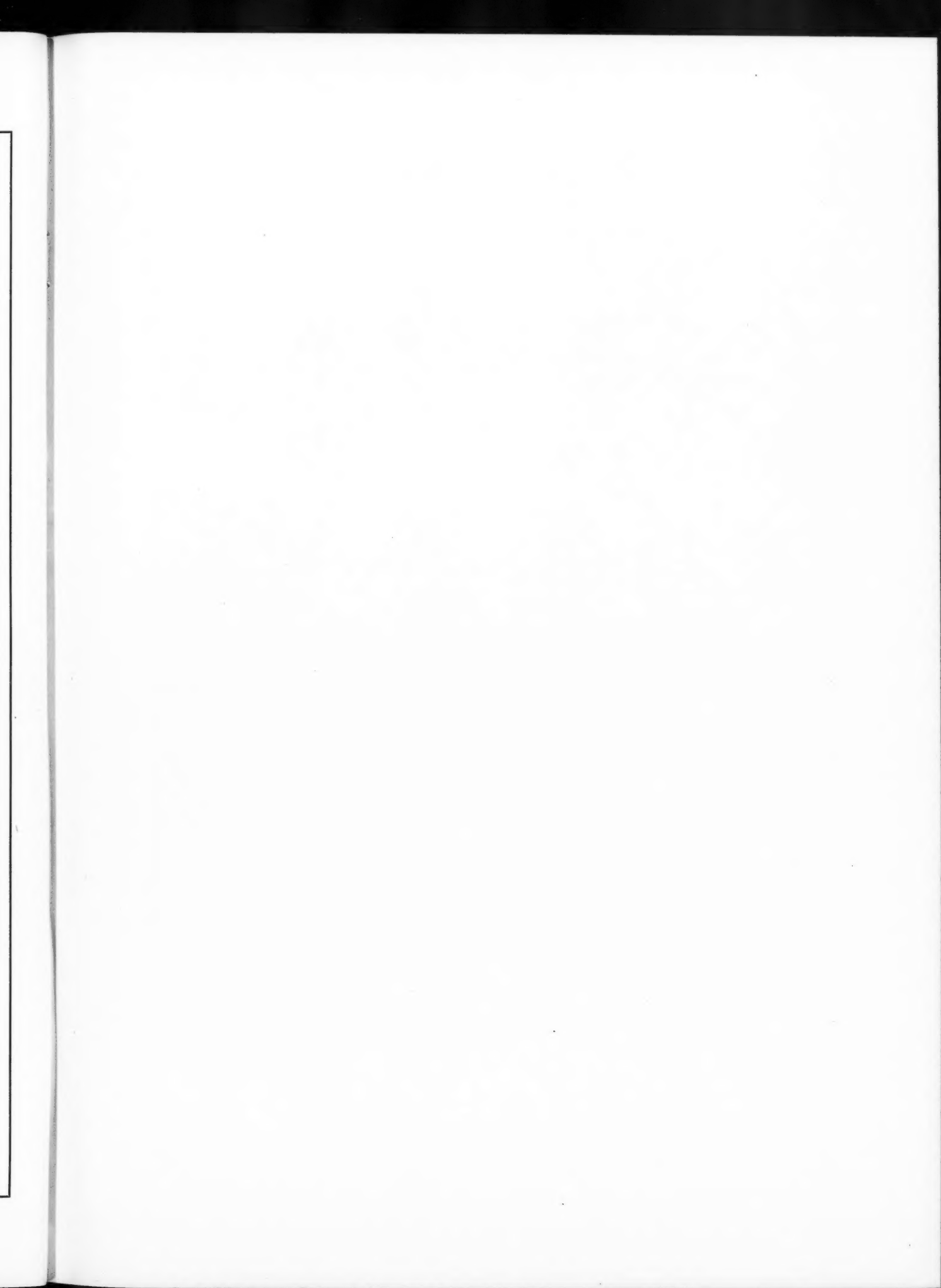
DETAIL OF FRONT

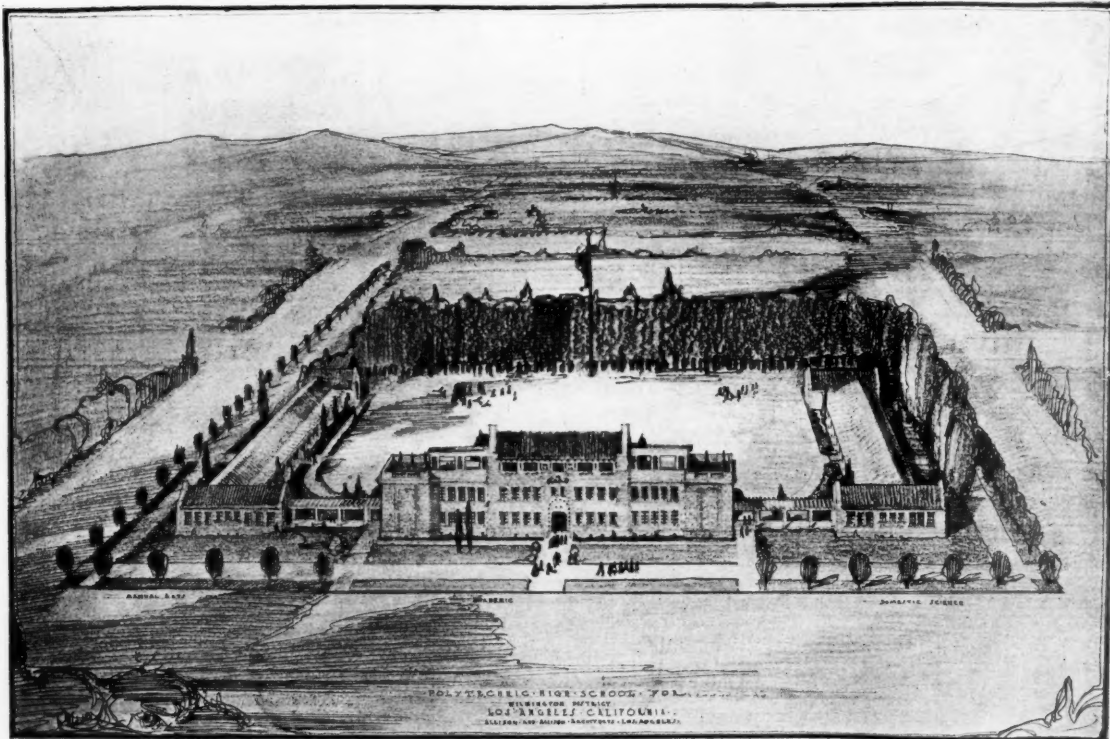


SECOND-FLOOR PLAN

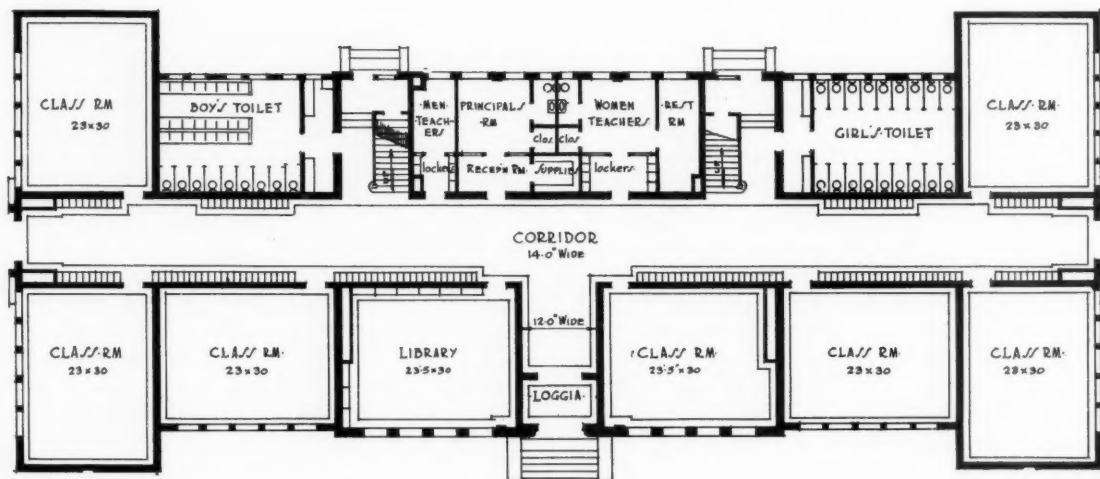
HIGH SCHOOL (WILMINGTON DISTRICT) LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

MESSRS. ALLISON & ALLISON, ARCHITECTS





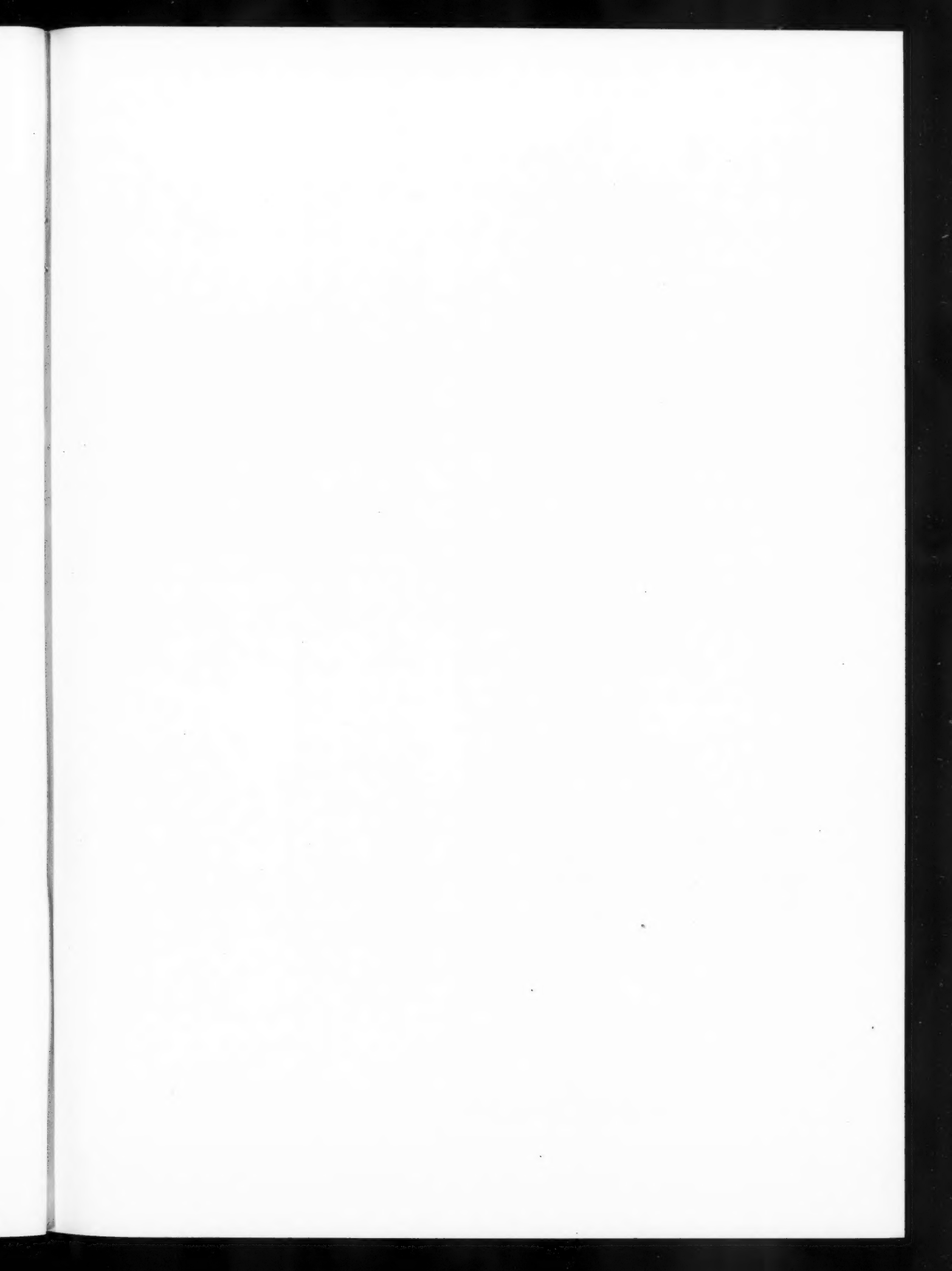
PRELIMINARY SKETCH FOR COMPLETED GROUP

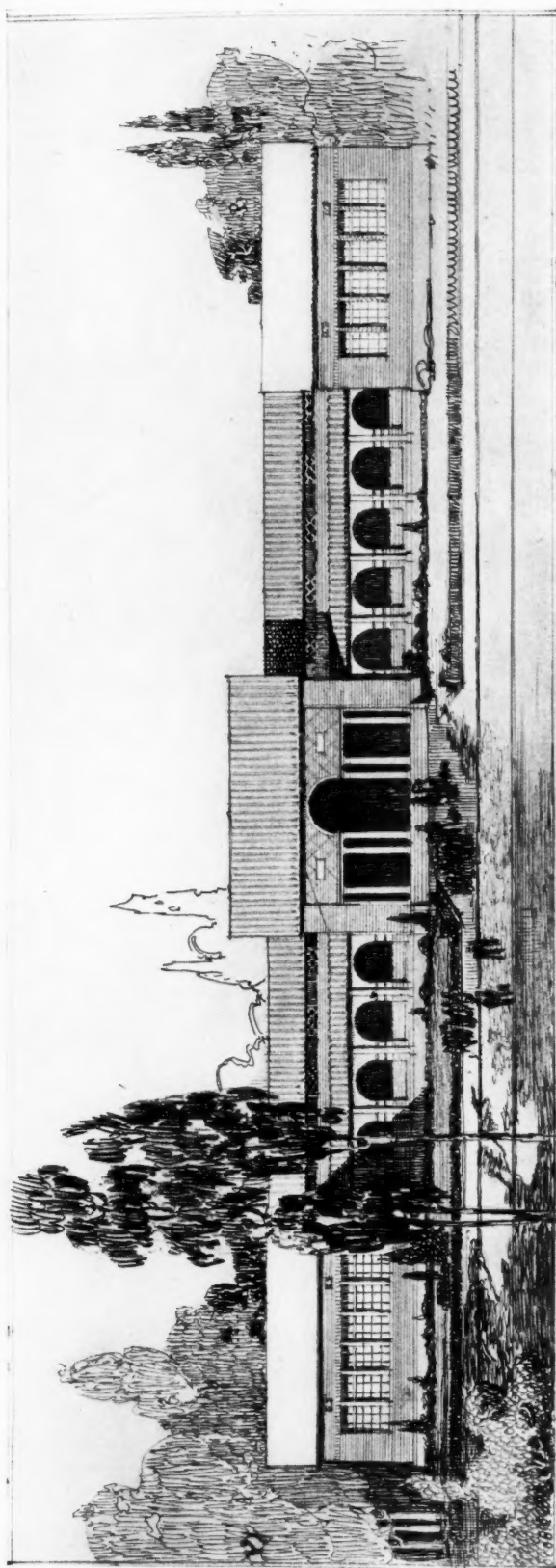


FIRST FLOOR PLAN

HIGH SCHOOL (WILMINGTON DISTRICT) LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

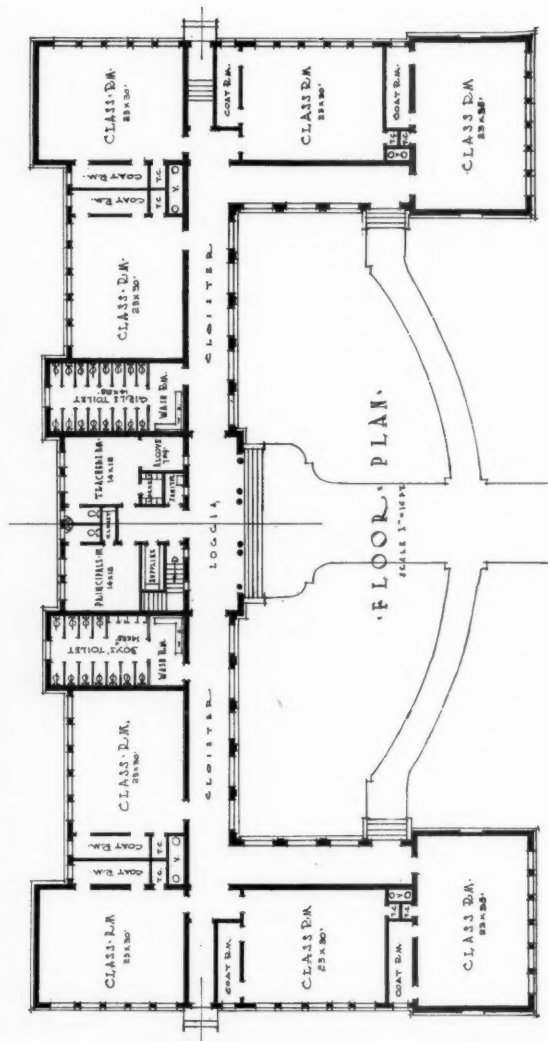
MESSRS. ALLISON & ALLISON, ARCHITECTS.

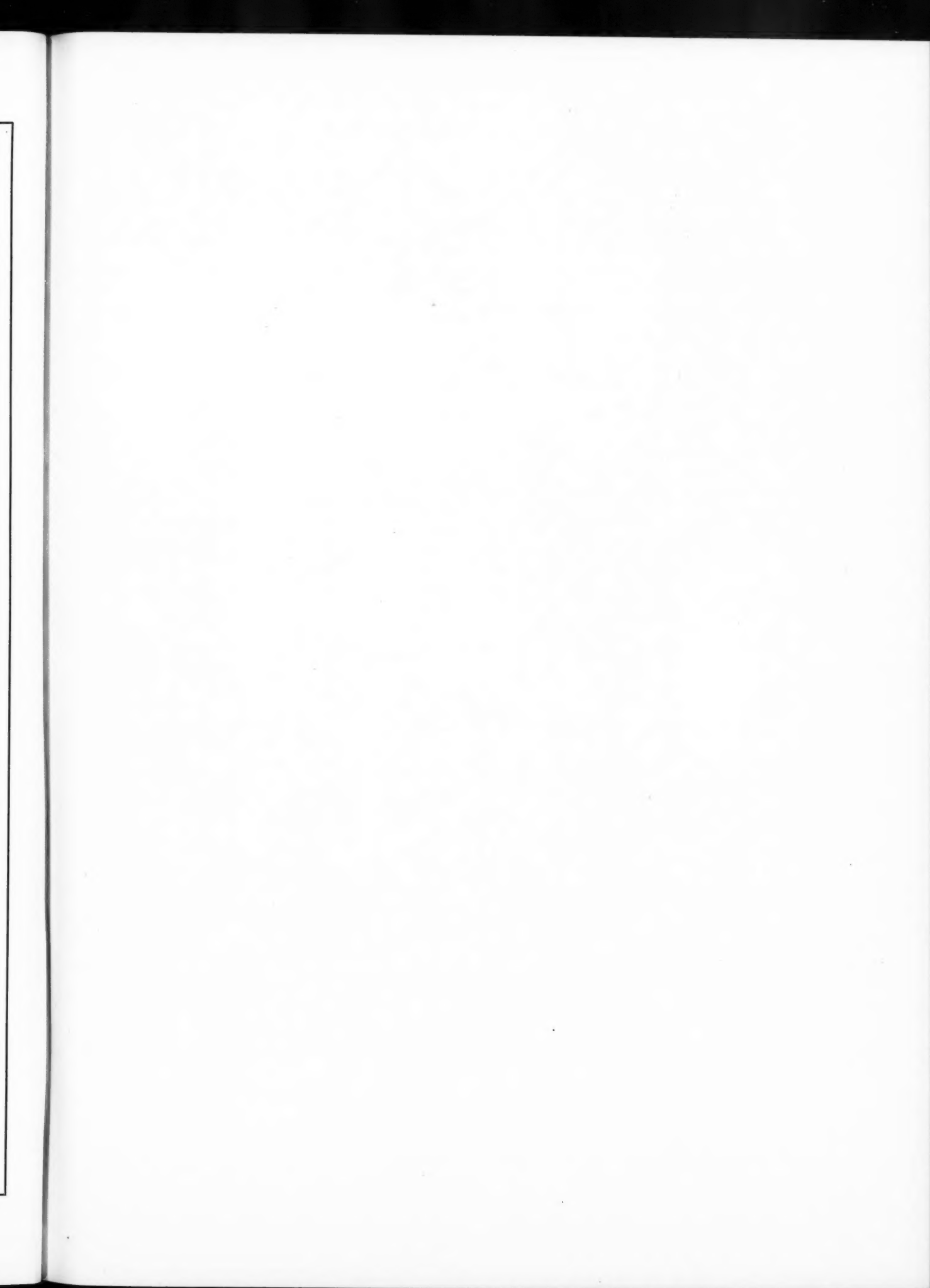


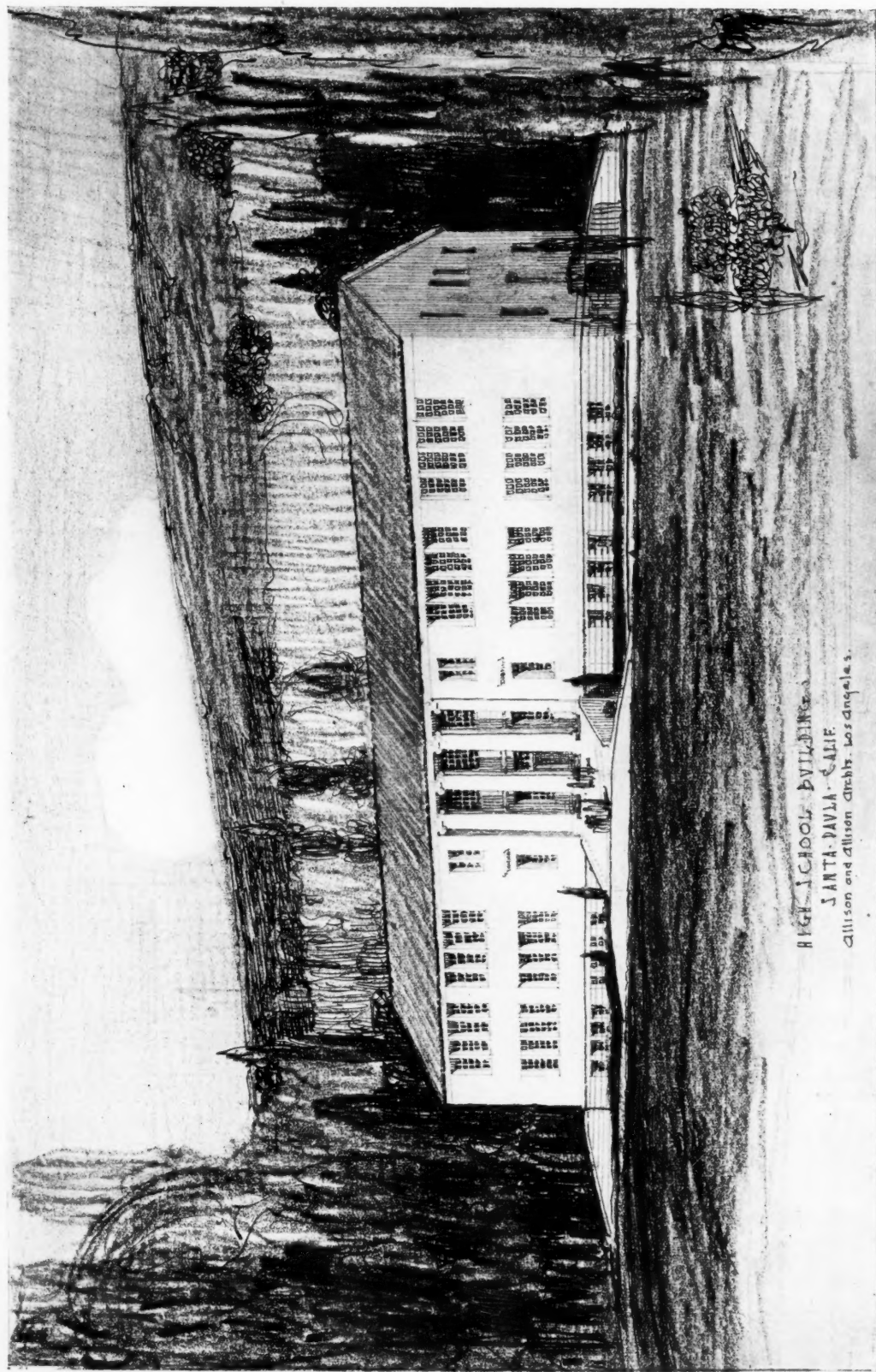


GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
GLENDDORA, CAL.

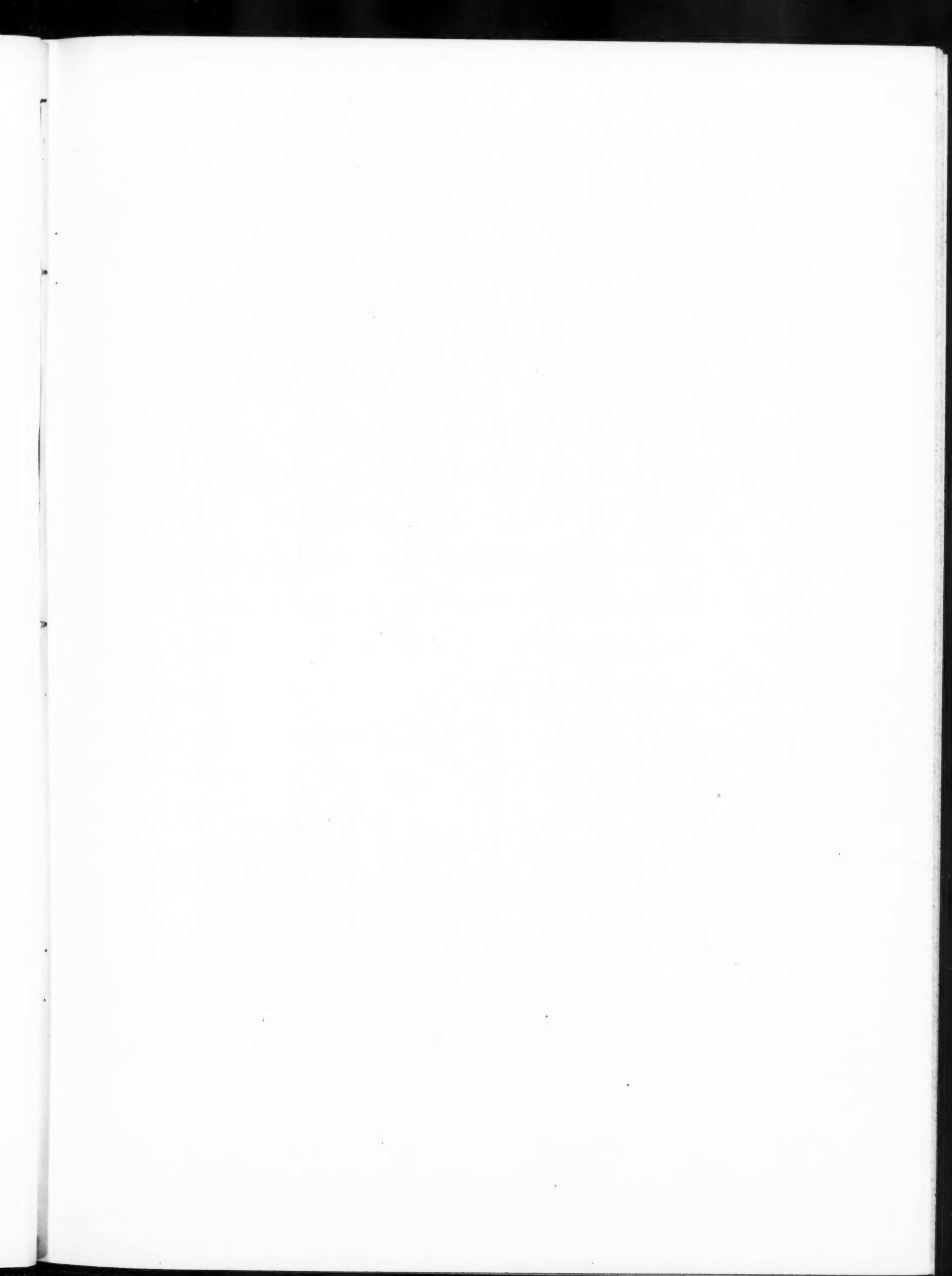
MESSRS. ALLISON & ALLISON, ARCHITECTS

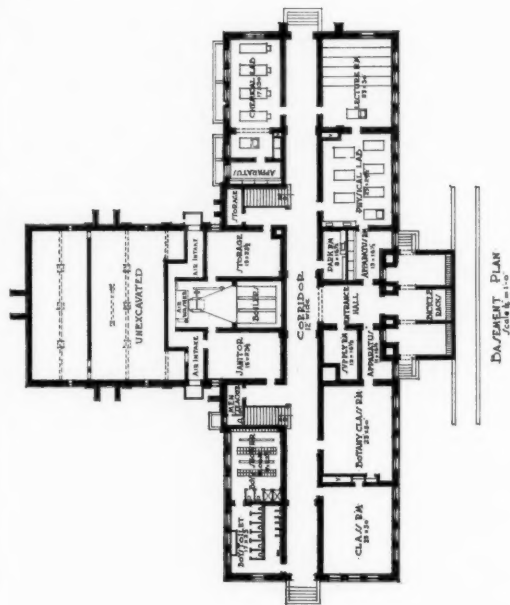
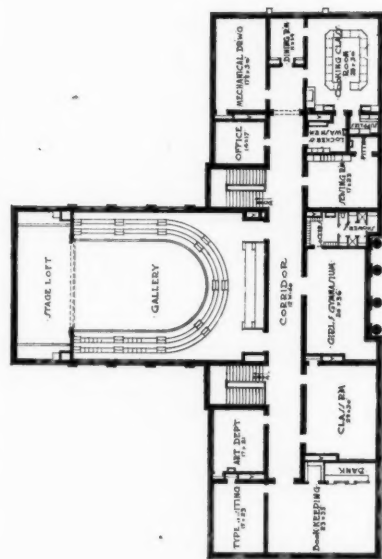






HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING,
SANTA PAULA, CALIF.
MESSRS. ALLISON & ALLISON, ARCHITECTS



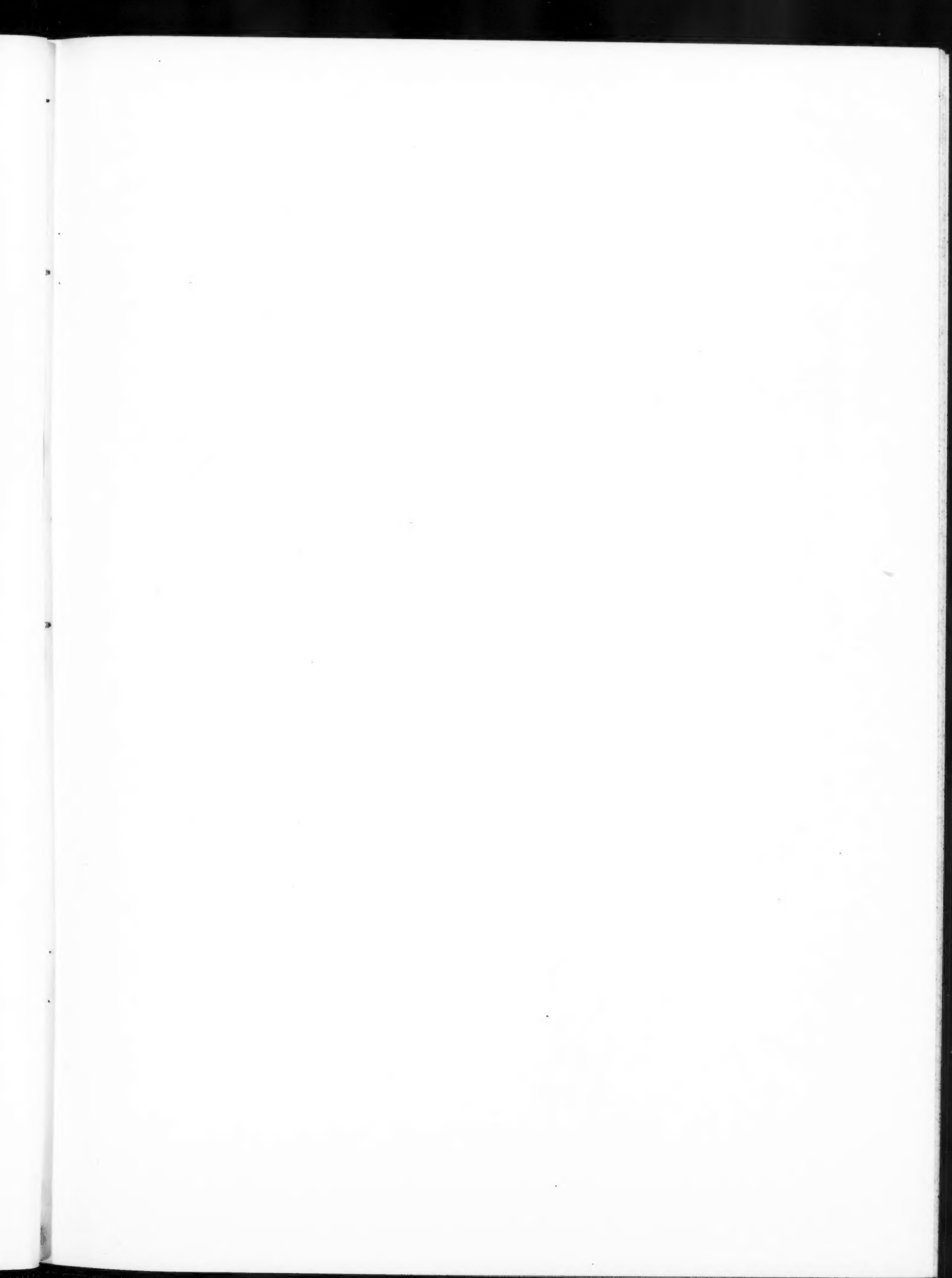


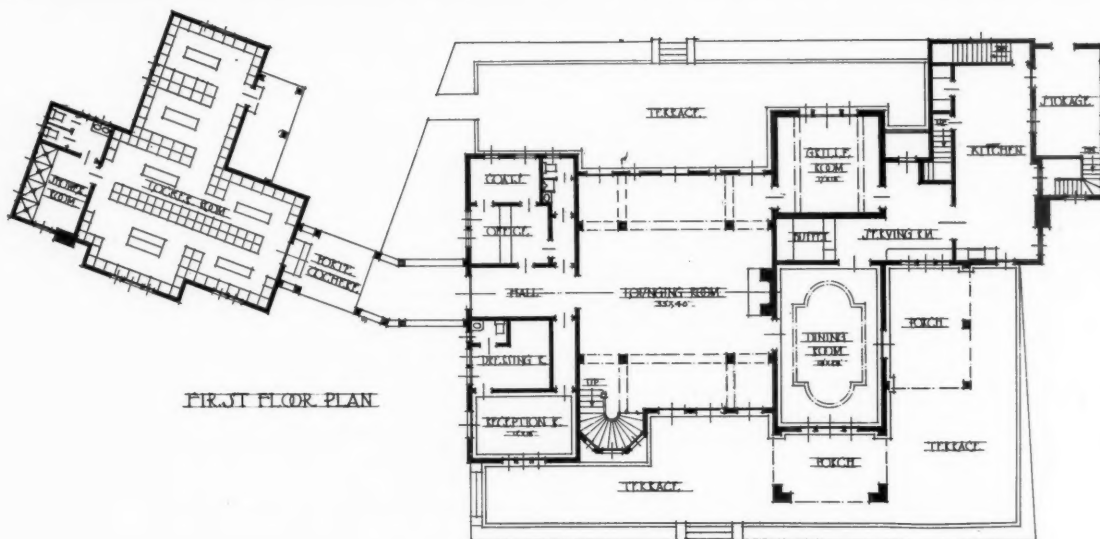
HIGH SCHOOL

SANTA PAULA, CAL.

MESSRS. ALLISON & ALLISON
ARCHITECTS

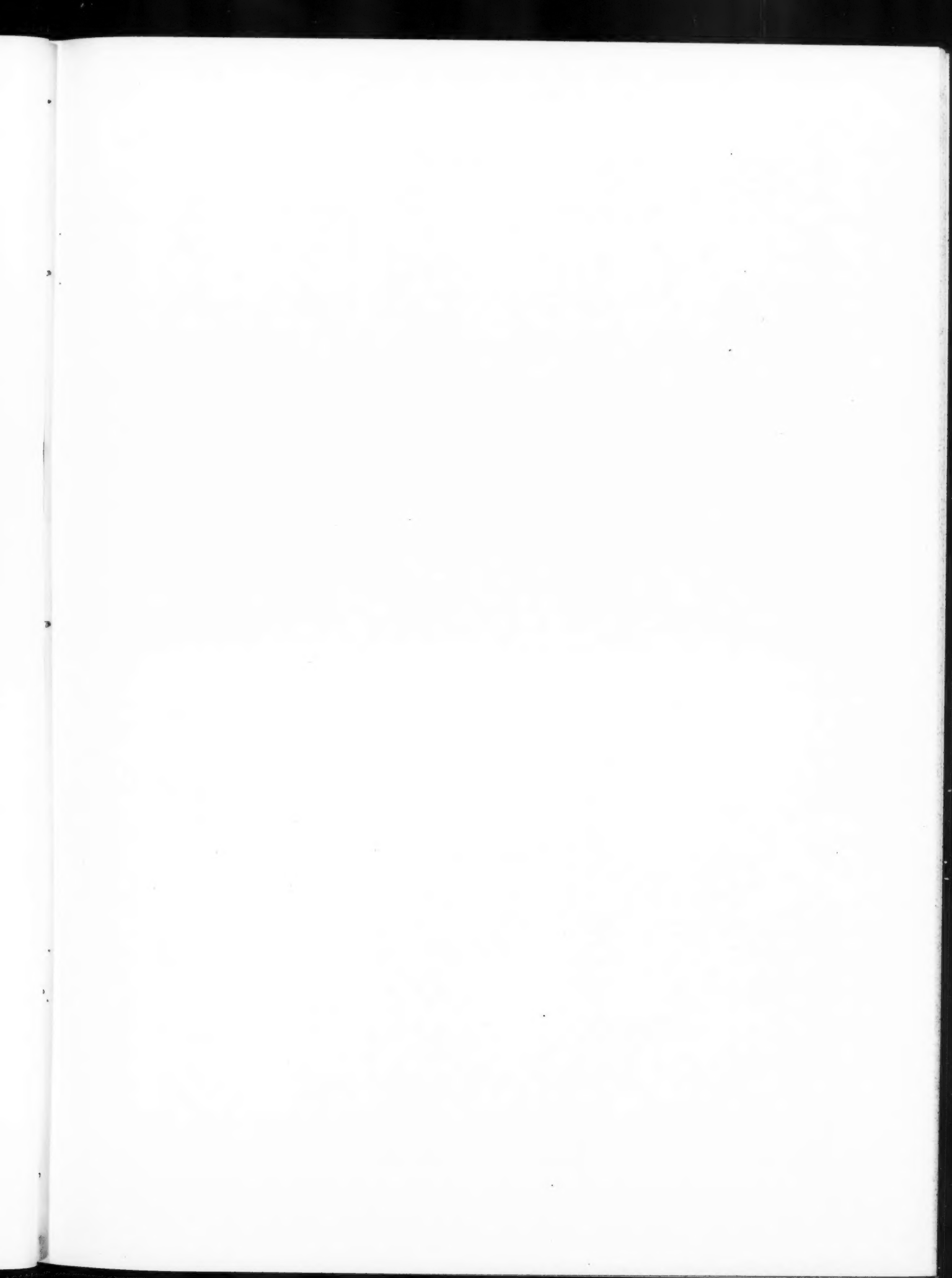






ST. JOSEPH (MO.) COUNTRY CLUB

MR. WALTER BOSCHEN, ARCHITECT



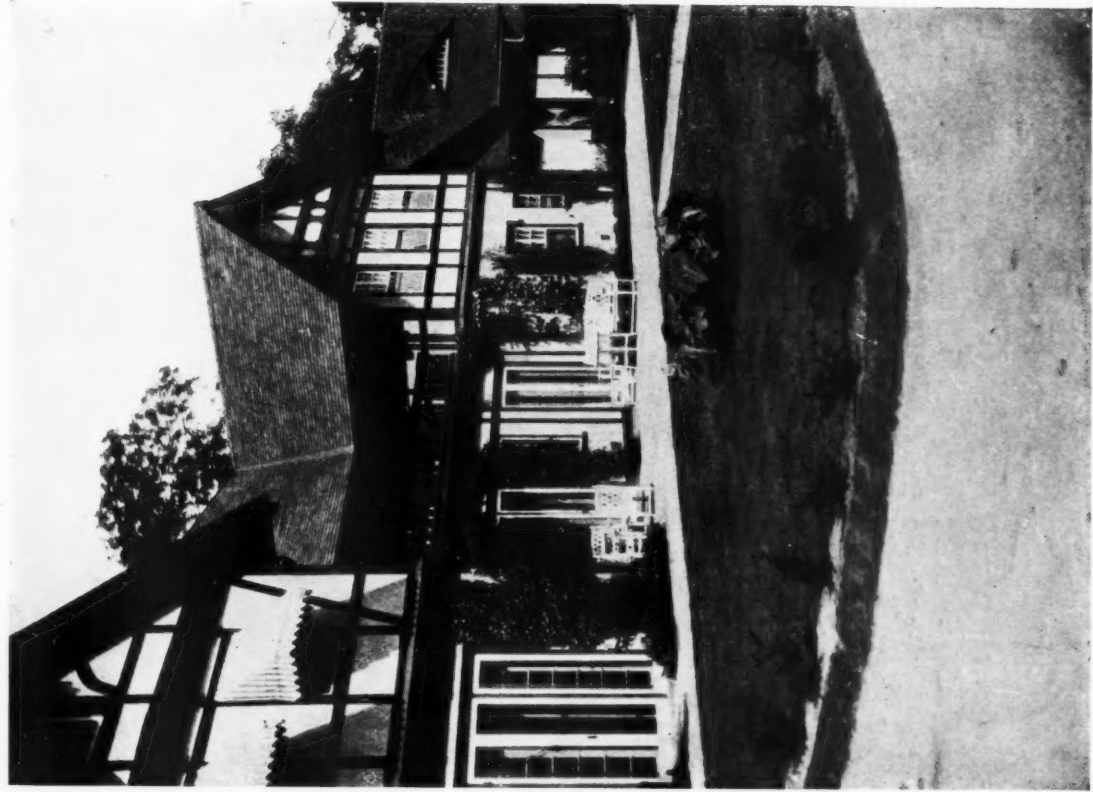


LOUNGING ROOM.

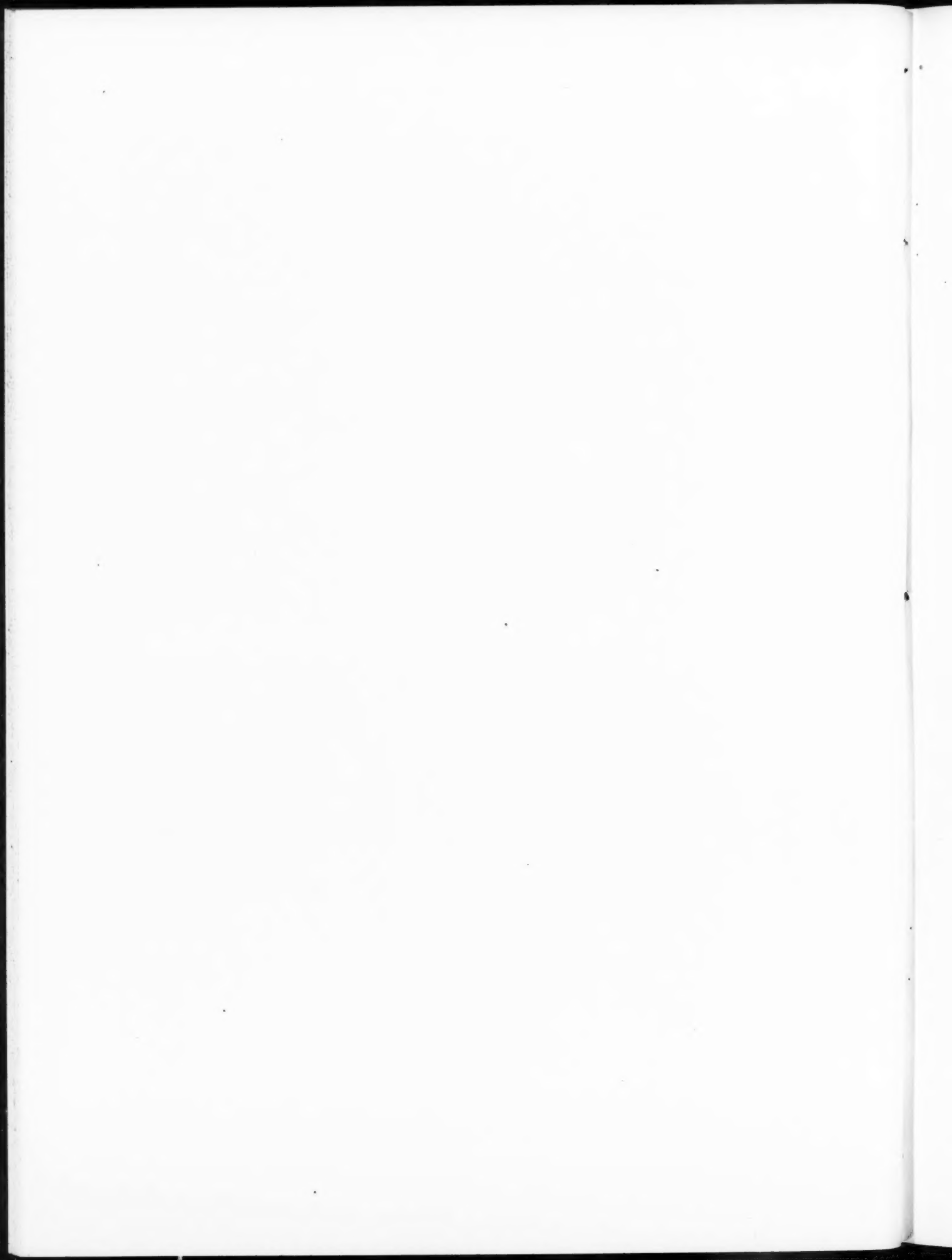


ST. JOSEPH (MO.) COUNTRY CLUB

MR. WALTER BOSCHEN, ARCHITECT

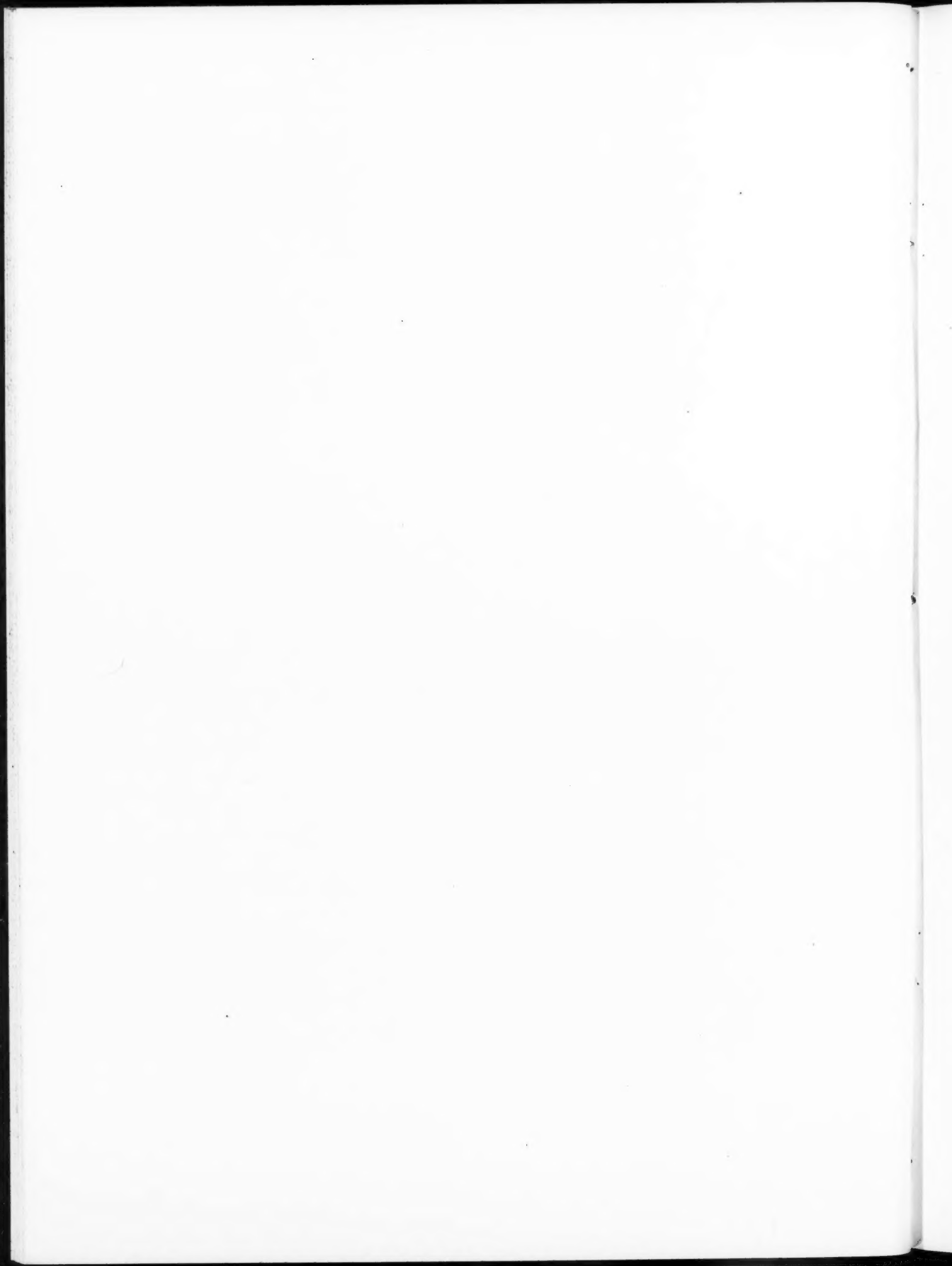


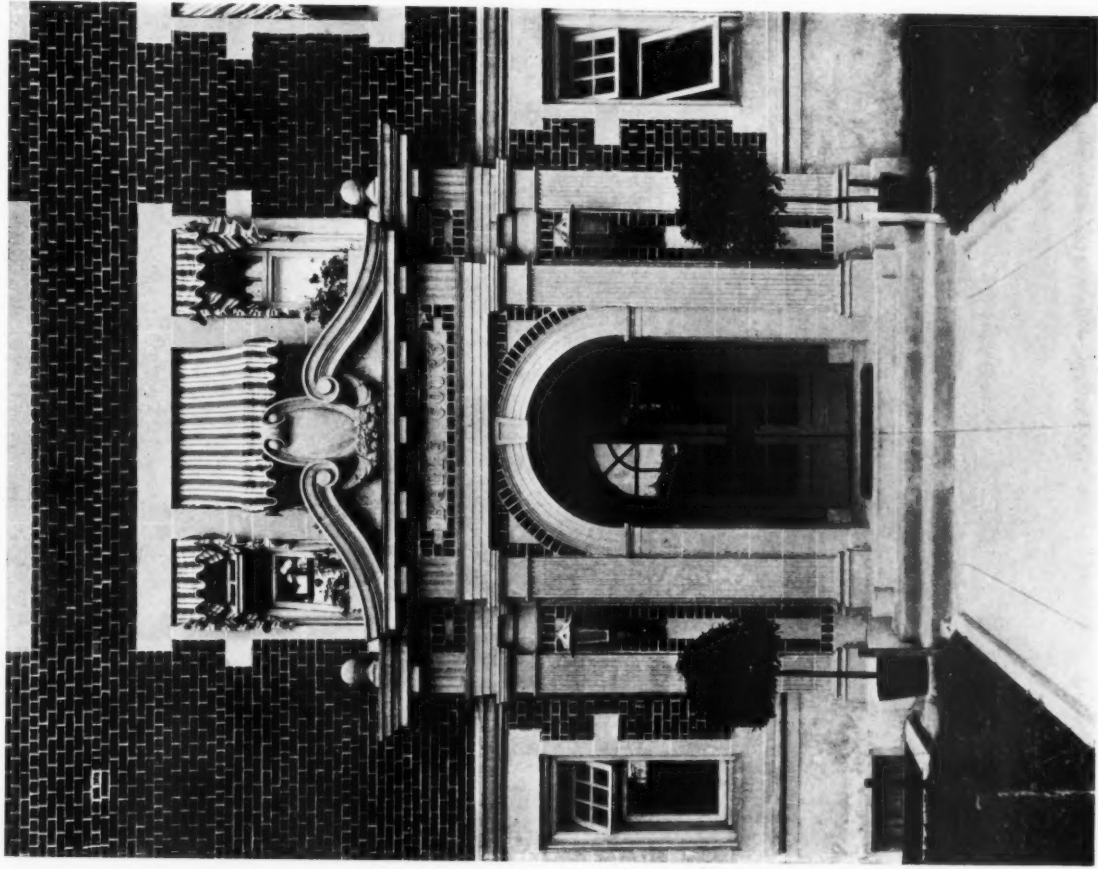
ST. JOSEPH (MO.) COUNTRY CLUB
MR. WALTER BOSCHEN, ARCHITECT





BELLE COURT APARTMENTS, PORTLAND, OREGON
MR. ELLIS F. LAWRENCE AND MR. WM. G. HALFORD, ASSOCIATED ARCHITECTS





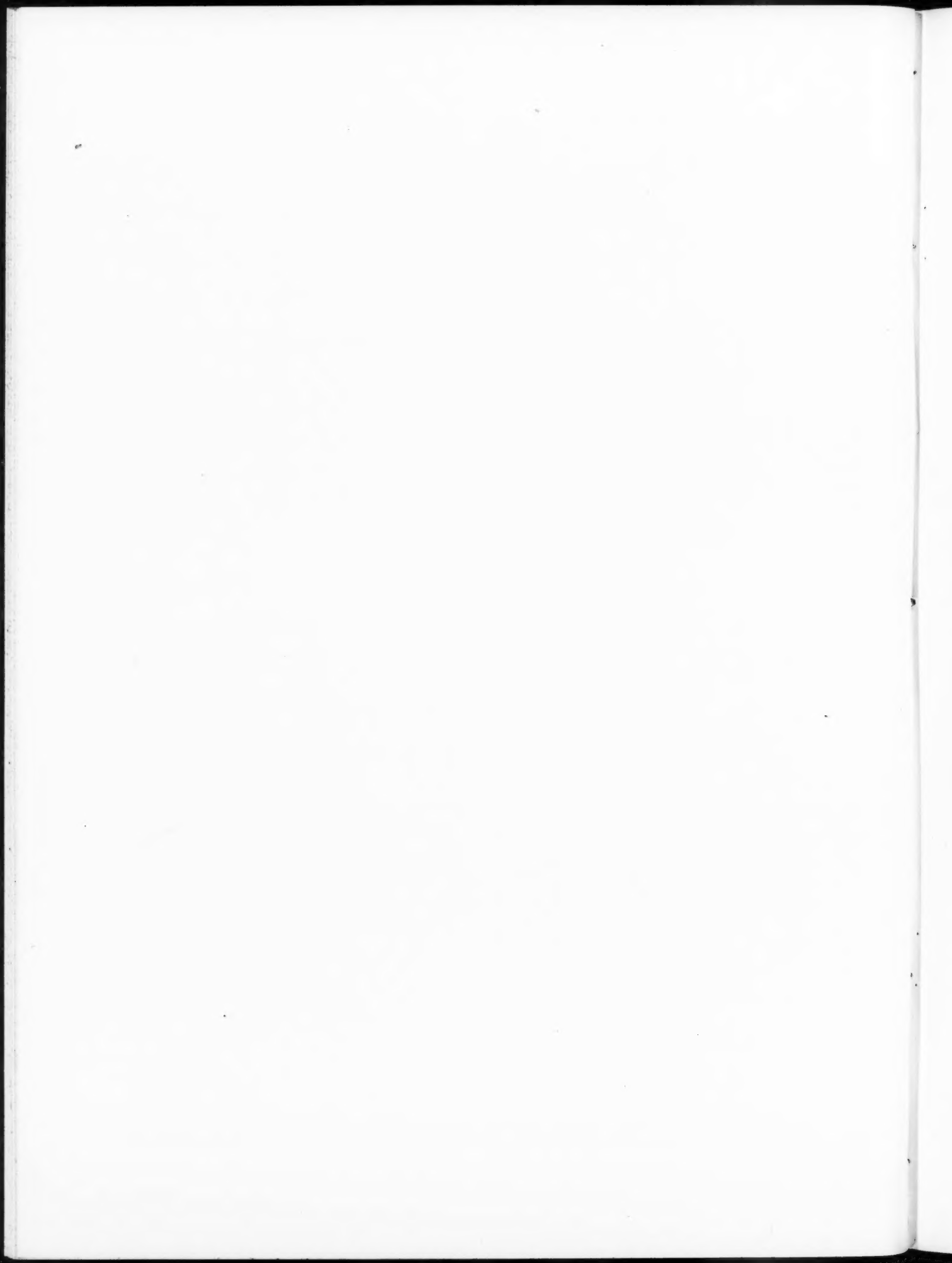
ENTRANCE DETAIL

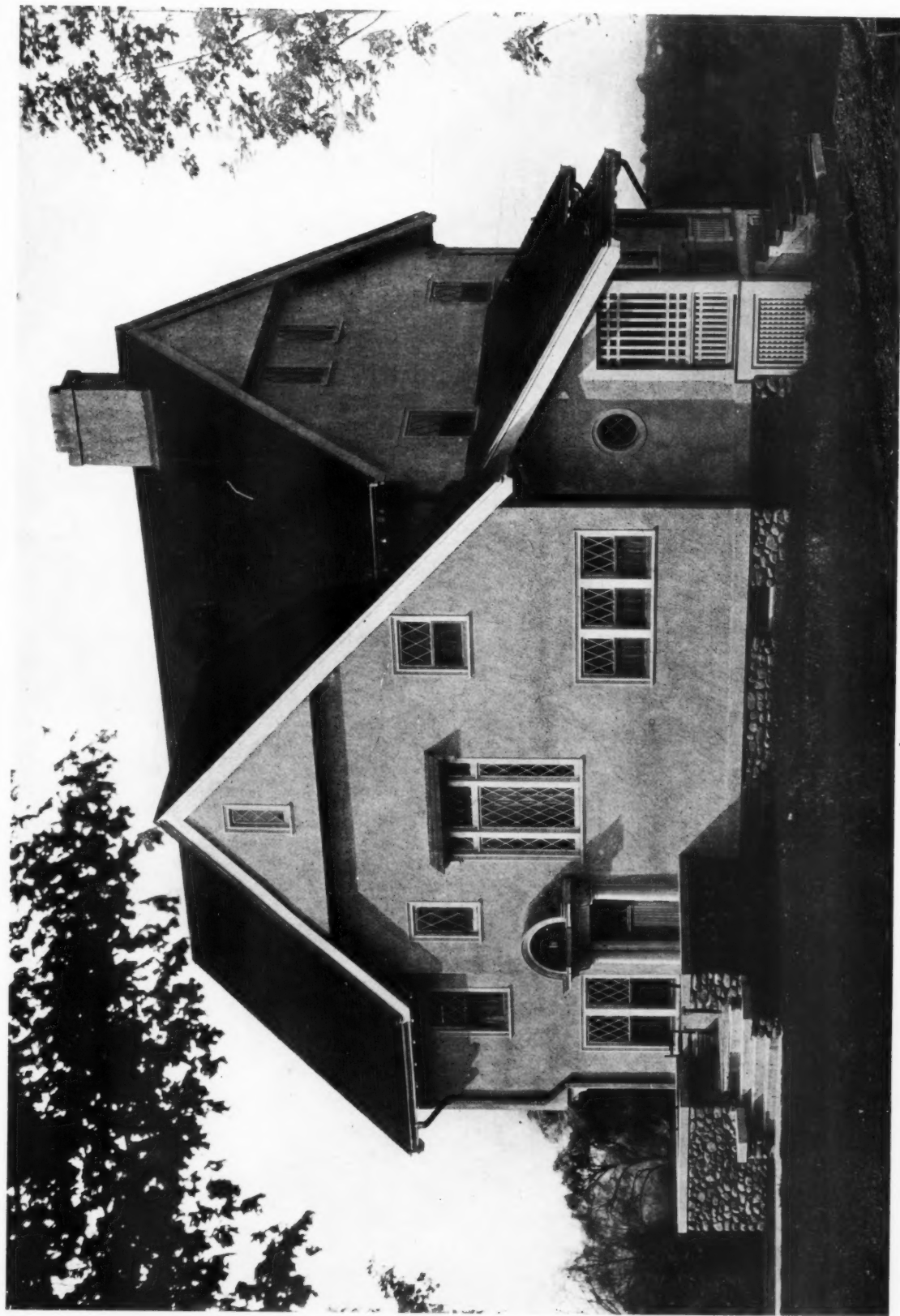


BELLE COURT APARTMENTS

PORTLAND, ORE.

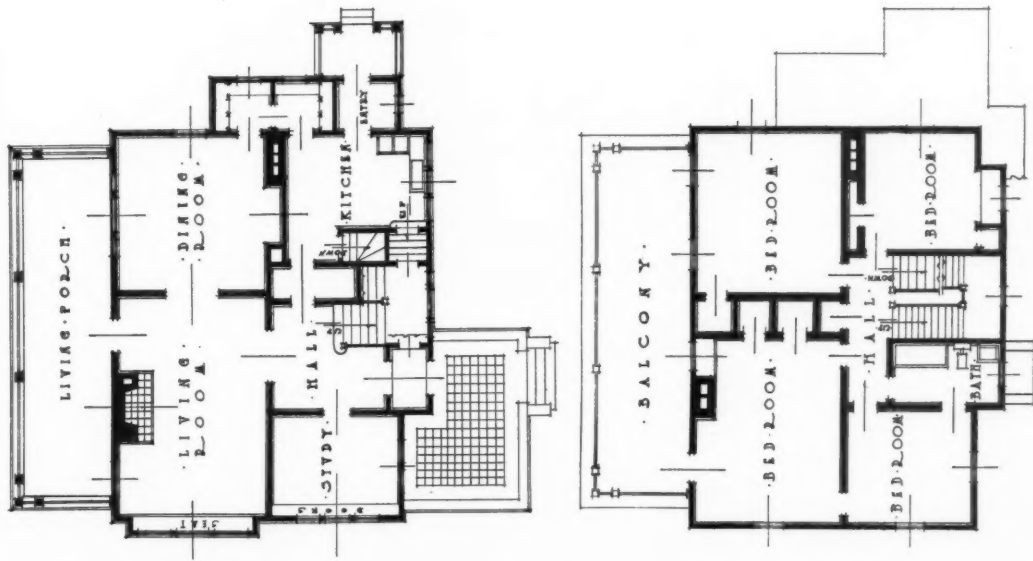
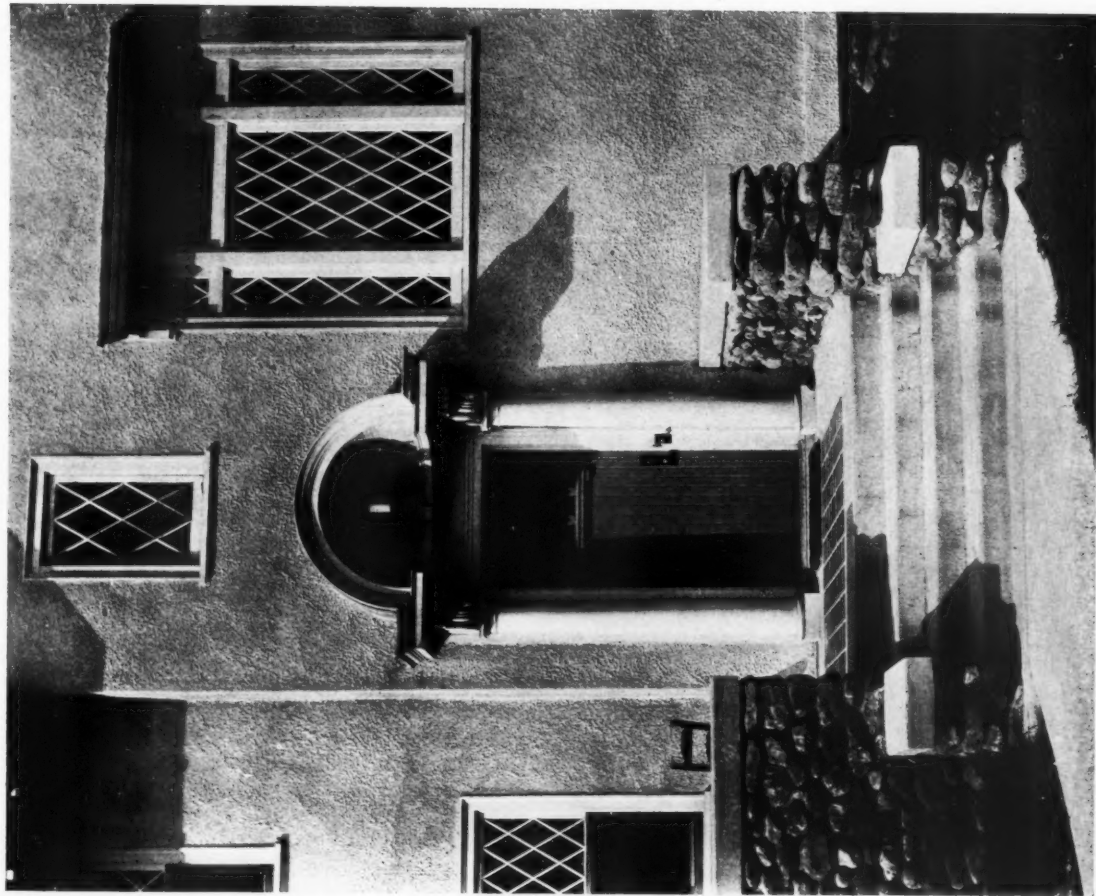
MR. ELLIS F. LAWRENCE AND MR. WM. G. HALFORD,
ASSOCIATED ARCHITECTS





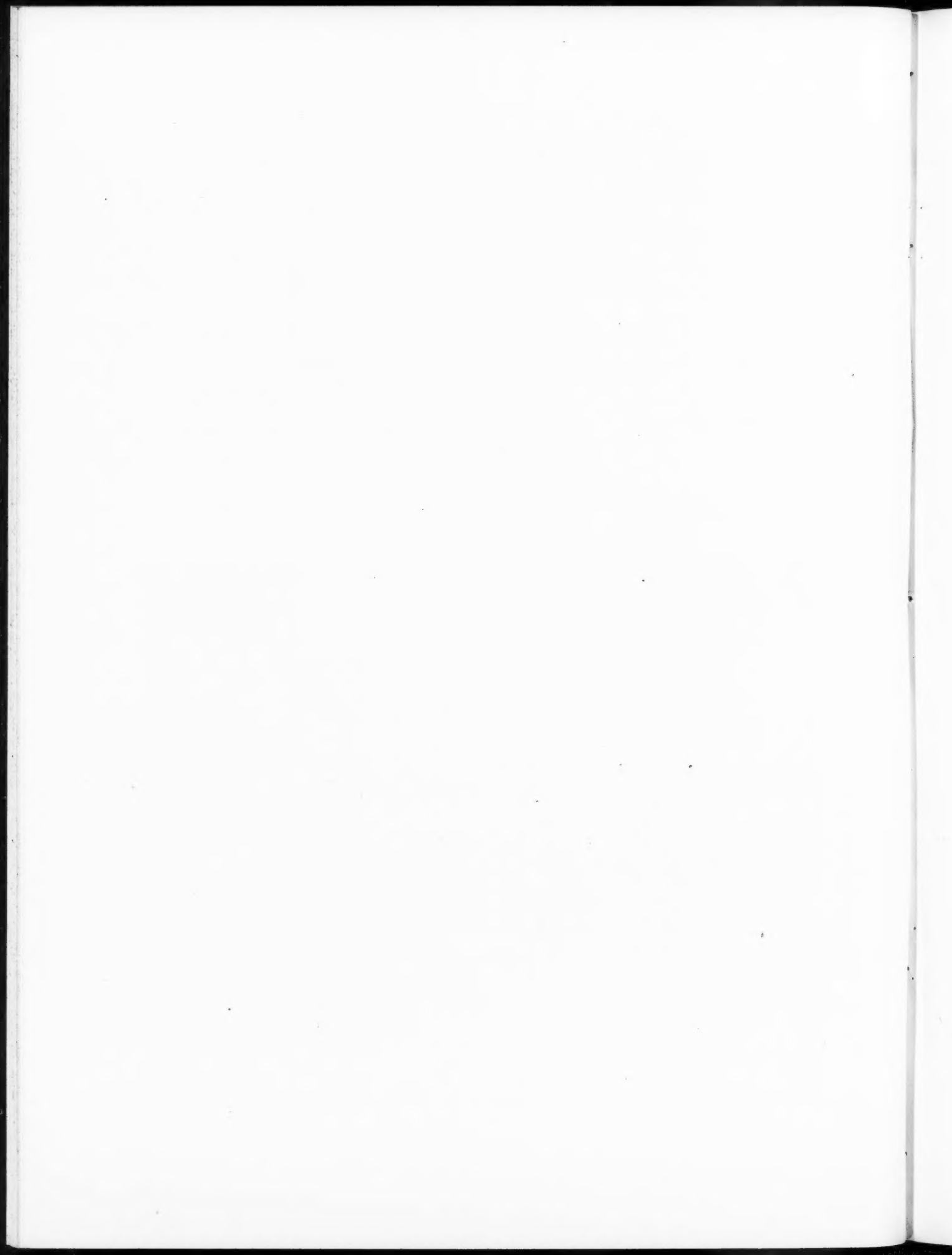
HOUSE OF G. B. BURNETT, ESQ., AMHERST, MASS.

MR. KARL SCOTT PUTNAM, ARCHITECT



HOUSE OF G. B. BURNETT, ESQ., AMHERST, MASS.

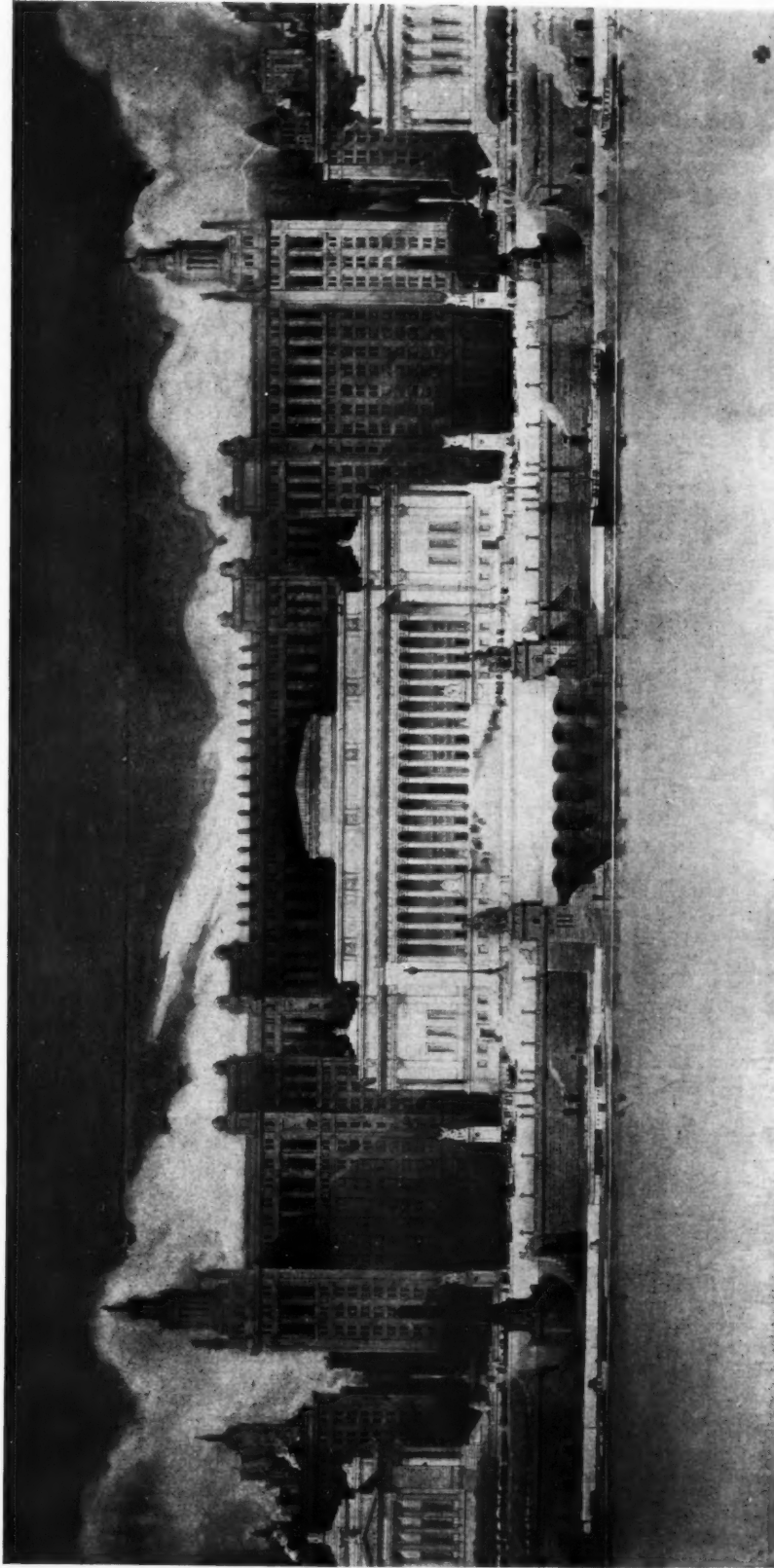
MR. KARL SCOTT PUTNAM, ARCHITECT



THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

VOL. CVI, NO. 2015

AUGUST 5, 1914

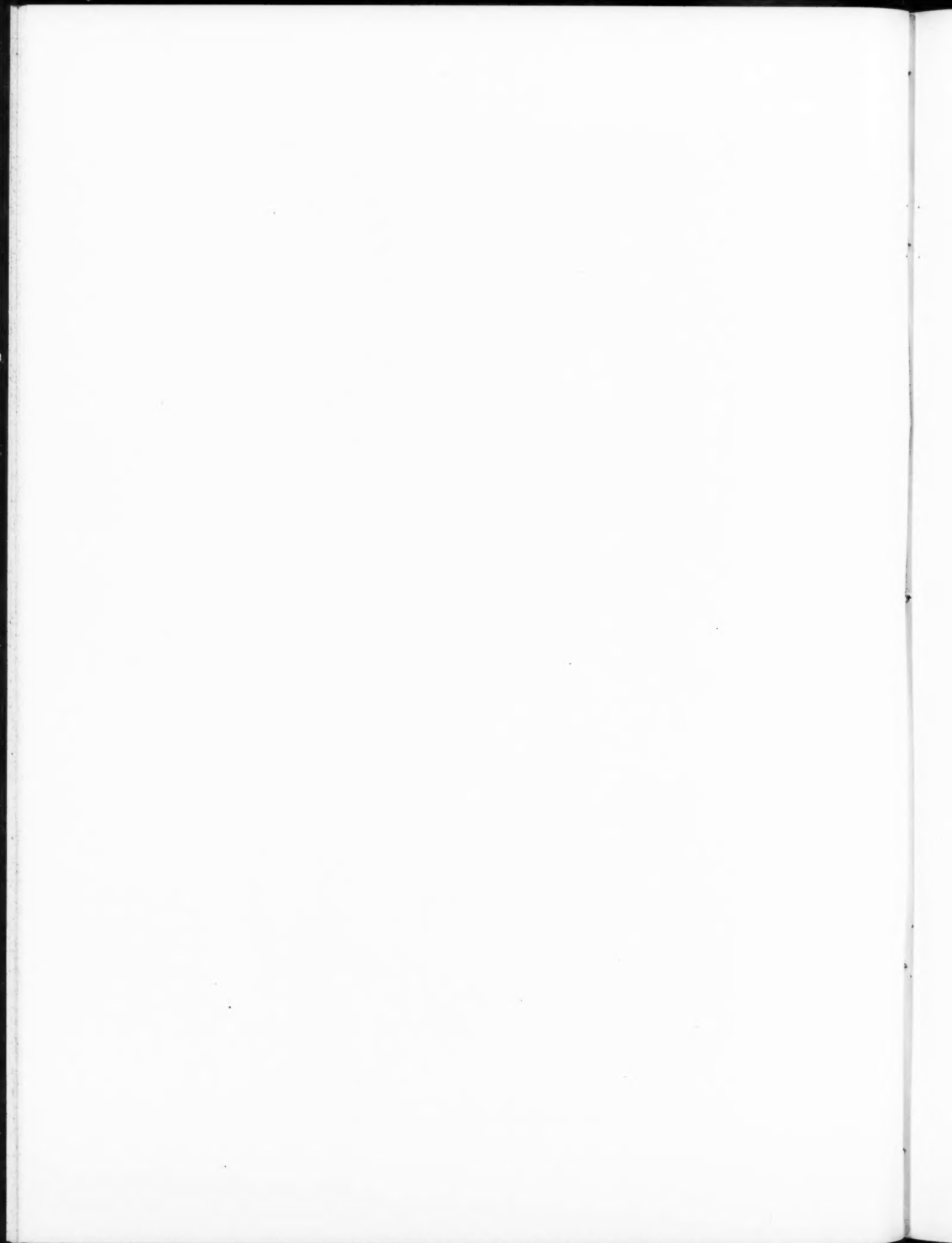


H. STERNFELD

WINNING DESIGN—PARIS PRIZE

U. OF PA. SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE

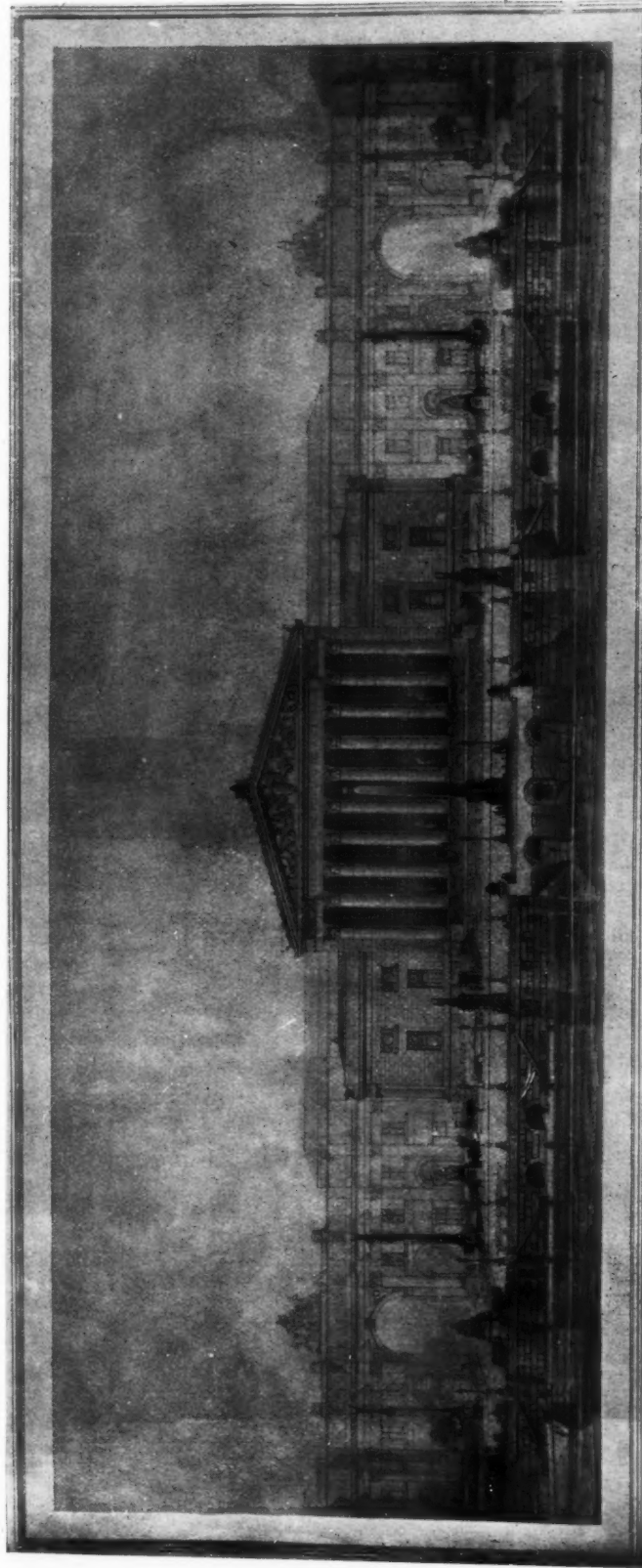
STUDENT WORK, SOCIETY OF BEAUX-ARTS ARCHITECTS



THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

VOL. CVI, NO. 2015

AUGUST 5, 1914

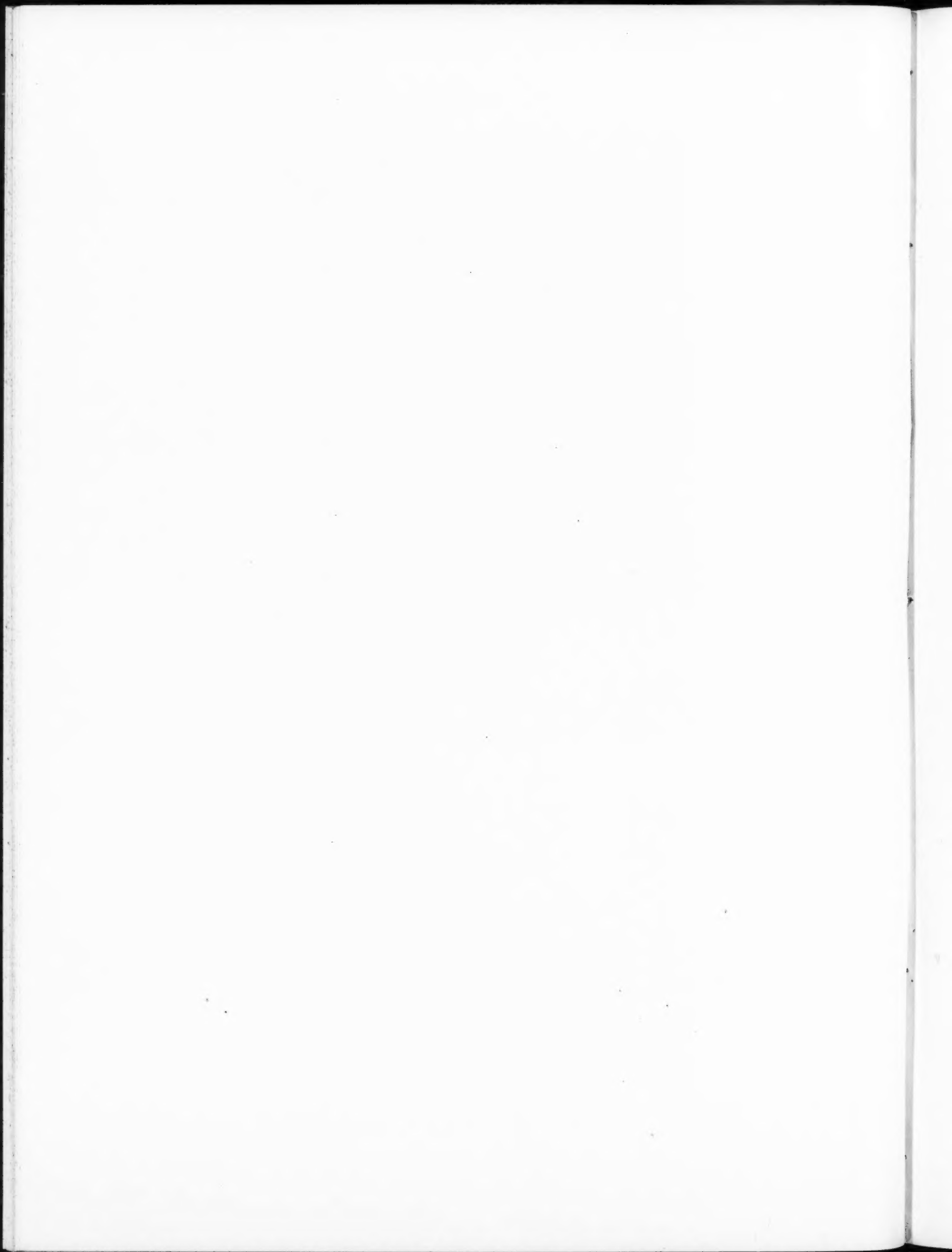


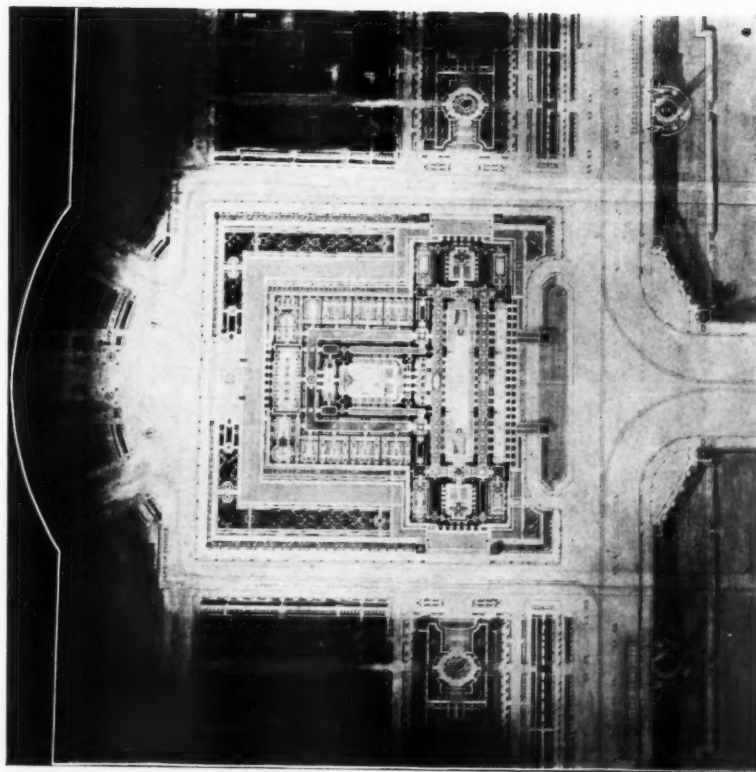
B. HOYT

PARIS PRIZE, PLACED SECOND

ATELIER WARE

STUDENT WORK, SOCIETY OF BEAUX-ARTS ARCHITECTS

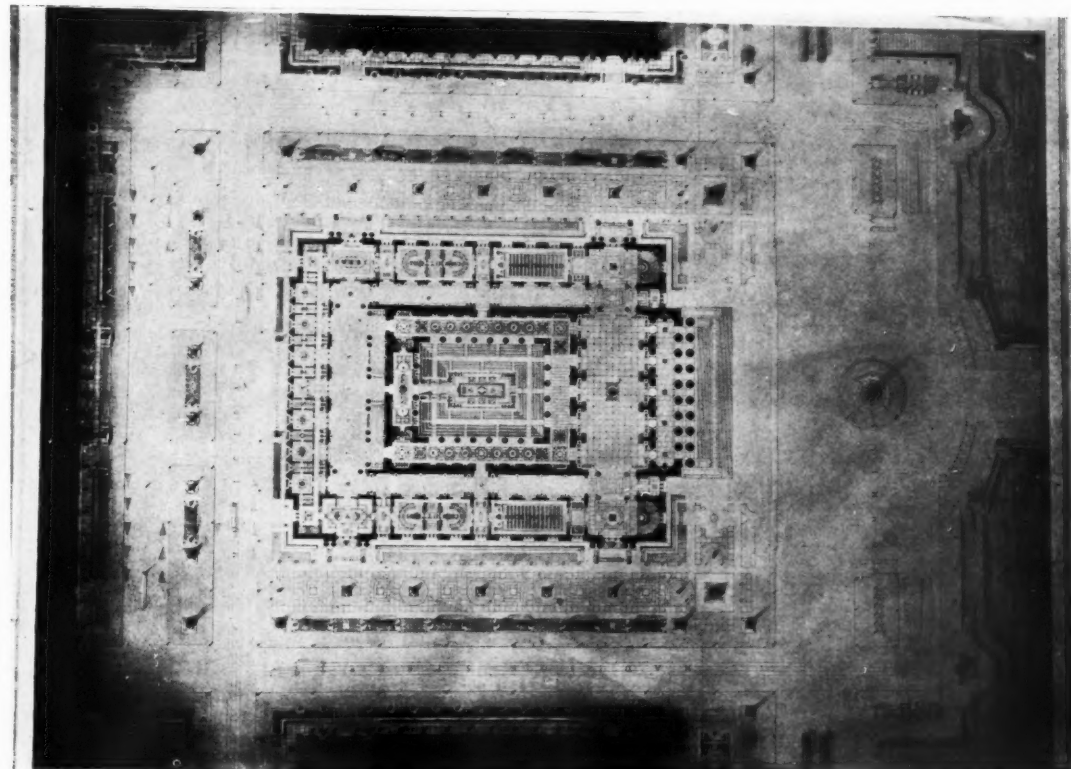




PARIS PRIZE
SOCIETY OF BEAUX-ARTS ARCHITECTS

ABOVE: WINNING PLAN
H. STERNFELD, UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA,
SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE

AT RIGHT: PLAN PLACED SECOND
B. HOYT, ATELIER WARE



STUDENT WORK, SOCIETY OF BEAUX-ARTS ARCHITECTS

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

Founded 1876

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY BY

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT (INC.)

No. 50 Union Square, New York
(Fourth Avenue and 17th Street)

G. E. SLY, PRESIDENT

E. J. ROSENCRANS, SECRETARY AND TREASURER

Address all communications to "THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT"

SUBSCRIBERS' RATES

In the United States and Possessions (Porto Rico, Hawaii,
Philippine Islands and Canal Zone),
Mexico and Cuba

TEN DOLLARS PER YEAR, POSTAGE PAID
ALL OTHER COUNTRIES . . \$12.00 PER YEAR
SINGLE COPIES (Regular Issues), 25 CENTS

CHICAGO OFFICE, Hearst Building
Page A. Robinson, *Western Manager*

Entered at the Post-office, New York, as Second-class Matter

VOL. CVI AUGUST 5, 1914 No. 2015

TO WHAT EXTENT IS ORIGINALITY IN ARCHITECTURE DESIRABLE?

At recurring intervals there appears among architects and artists an effort to discredit the reputed wisdom of Solomon by inventing a new means of expression. Perhaps it is just as well for the progress of science and the arts that we do not accept too literally the teachings of the ancient seer, for such an attitude would probably discourage and limit too closely our capacity for adapting old materials and methods to the solution of problems that, to us, are new. And yet the deliberate invention of supposed new forms or means of expression for the sake of mere novelty is certainly open to criticism, for the mission of art, of which architecture is one of the chief forms, is to achieve certain results to which the means of expression are clearly subordinate.

The art of painting probably offers greater opportunity for novelty than either sculpture or architecture because the medium is more responsive to the hand of the artist. Consequently it is on canvas rather than in stone that the efforts of Impressionists and Post-Impressionists, Cubists and Post-Cubists and similar "schools" are properly expended if exercised at all.

In considering originality of expression architecture has often been compared with literature, and the analogy is altogether a happy one. Both have been developed from the crudest forms, in an attempt to express fundamental need and, as civilization advanced, various elaborations and refinements have been introduced. But each change, if it were to be enduring, was occasioned by a natural development, not by a spasmodic effort merely to produce something new or different. The fact that the German language to-day is so dissimilar to that of the Hindus—who also are of Aryan stock—is due to the many and kaleidoscopic changes recorded in history during a long period of time and not to any concerted effort of novelty-seeking philologists. So, too, among the historic styles of architecture—well defined as they are—it is impossible to say "Here Romanesque ends and Gothic begins," for the two blend almost imperceptibly during a considerable interval of time and in response to structural acquirements. These requirements, however, did not exist all at once, but almost as soon as each need was well defined the means of satisfying it was devised.

It has been said that if we analyze our architectural wants we shall find them in nearly every case variants of wants which already have been met in structure. When such is the case it would seem as unreasonable to attempt an altogether new solution as it would be to devise a new language for a thought that already has been perfectly expressed. Yet some continue to practice a so-called *art nouveau* and to model their capitals in any form other than those generally acknowledged to be beautiful. Occasionally the cry of the Philistine is heard protesting even against "the same old post and lintel!"

Very often, perhaps generally, the invention of a new form for the sake of novelty serves only to render difficult the solution of a problem which is inherently simple. If the result is actually an improvement or even the equal of that which might have been attained by the more conventional means, every credit is due the designer, but in most instances his position will be that of a man who delivers an oration in a language known only to himself—deliberately avoiding the

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

use of a language with which all are familiar and which is capable of expressing every degree of eloquence.

The truth is, architectural design has been developing much more rapidly in the past two decades than we generally realize, and that, without the assistance of the rebels among us. Less than twenty years ago it was rather definitely asserted by persons of accepted authority that the tall building was incapable of agreeable architectural treatment, yet to-day, after so short a period of development it is acknowledged to be, when the best examples are considered, almost as perfect of its kind as the mediæval French cathedral.

All things considered, we are probably, after all, contributing our full share toward the history of architecture by merely solving to-day's problems as well as possible with the means at our disposal.

A LARMING DEDUCTIONS FROM UN- LIKELY PREMISES

Apparently most of those who oppose the unrestricted building of sky-scrapers are moved by considerations of public health and comfort, rather than by any well-defined fears for bodily safety, but a speaker of some prominence, addressing the National Association of Building Owners and Managers recently, suggested certain conditions under which a group of high buildings might become a very great menace to safety.

The speaker sketched a picture of the appalling effects of a possible earthquake in New York City—of the broken gas and

water mains and electric conduits, and of the multitudes who presumably would rush down from the upper stories of well-constructed buildings to battle with fire, water and general devastation in the streets.

The fact that the nation's metropolis is literally founded on a rock, which, as yet, has felt no appreciable or at least serious seismic shocks, is in itself reassuring, but even if an earthquake should occur, it is probable that the very high buildings—being usually of the sturdiest construction and most complete equipment—would suffer the least harm, and, in fact, would afford refuge to the occupants of smaller and more easily disrupted and shattered structures.

The same speaker is reported to have said "a great conflagration *such as is possible in New York*, would bring the same disastrous results as an earthquake and would choke the subways." Remembering the experiences of San Francisco and Baltimore, overconfidence in the safety of any city is not perhaps justified or becoming, but the increasing strictness of New York's building and fire regulations and the generally acknowledged efficiency of the fire-fighting force reduce to a minimum the chances of a wide-spread fire within its limits, and particularly in its newly constructed tall buildings. Of course, it is conceded that from several standpoints the unrestricted building of sky-scrapers is on the defensive, but the high building appears to have become an economic necessity and therefore the efforts of fire protectionists might be better devoted to constructive criticism of existing methods rather than to sensational prophecies regarding results of a possible contingency coupled with vain denunciations of the whole fabric.

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

SYSTEM IN OFFICE PRACTICE

(Continued from page 76)

FORM No. 9

WILLIS POLK & CO.
ARCHITECTS
MANAGERS OF CONSTRUCTION

INSPECTOR'S REPORT

TYPICAL RESIDENCE

The inspector must make daily report on this form and note generally, important occurrences, progress, number of men, etc., on every branch of the work, so that heads of departments may be kept fully informed and familiar with parts relating to their branch of work. Copies hereof must be supplied promptly to the owners as well as to the architects.

F. B. KAISER, *Inspector on Job*

Weather.. Clear

Job Phone No... San Mateo 864

Date..... Feb. 9th..... 1914.

<i>Trade and Contractor</i>	<i>Working on</i>	<i>Mech. Lab.</i>
Number of Men This Day.....		
Number of Men to Date.....		

EXCAVATION & FOUNDATION

Contractor's Name

Foreman Removing surplus excavation earth.....

REINF. CON. WORK

Contractor's Name

Foreman Cement base 3d story store room, floor fill service section 1st story, floor finish basement areas.....

BRICK WORK

Contractor's Name

Foreman Filling in at window jambs, chipping brickwork.....



BOARD PLACED ON BUILDING AS GUIDE TO PUBLIC AND BUILDERS AS TO COMPLETION
SEE ALSO DIAGRAMS SECOND PAGE PRECEDING

ENGINEERING AND MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT

MODERN SYSTEMS OF HEATING AND VENTILATION FOR HOSPITALS AND INSTITUTIONS

By CHARLES L. HUBBARD

UNTIL recently the most approved method of heating and ventilating hospitals has been by means of the closed system, so called, in which the windows are, as a rule, closed and all air introduced through indirect heaters either by means of a fan or by gravity.

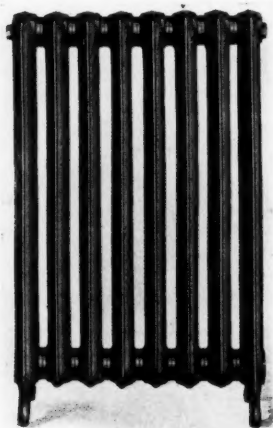


FIG. 1

This system, when applied to city buildings, usually includes some form of air filter or washer, and special attention is also given to maintaining a uniform temperature day and night.

Within the past year or two investigations have been carried on which seem to indicate that while the above conditions are ideal, theoretically, better results are secured in practice by admitting a certain amount of fresh unheated air through the windows and by varying the temperature somewhat from time to time during the day.

Some well-known physicians even go so far as to recommend the abolishing of artificial ventilation, except for a certain amount of exhaust, and admitting the entire air supply through open windows.

While heating engineers are not ready, at present, to accept such radical changes as these, there seems to be good reason to believe that a considerable amount of window ventilation may be made use of to advantage and that a certain temperature varia-

tion is desirable. Hospitals are particularly well adapted to window ventilation because the occupants of the wards, being in bed, are easily protected by extra blankets and by the use of screens, a condition which is not found in other types of buildings to any extent.

Again, hospital patients being in the same rooms continuously, do not experience the changes in temperature which come to the average well person who is attending to his regular duties. Hence, special pains should be taken to vary the temperature at different periods in order to secure this change artificially. If the wards are provided with automatic regulation, the thermostats may be set to carry a somewhat lower temperature at night than during the day. Of course careful

discrimination must be used in putting these methods into practice and the patient's condition should be considered in each individual case.

Selecting a System: In view of the above, it would seem that in selecting a system of heating and ventilating for a hospital, provision should be made for both the "open" and "closed"

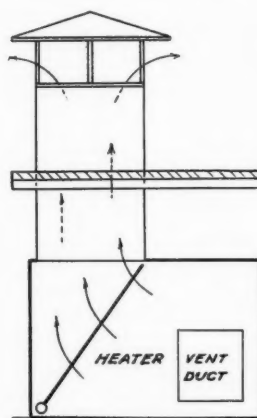


FIG. 2

methods, so that they may be used alternately, or combined, as conditions seem to indicate. Such an arrangement is comparatively simple, the only requirement being to make the heating and ventilating systems independent, so that on mild days or at

any time when it is desired to flush out the wards with fresh air, the fans or other source of air supply may be shut down, the windows opened, and the heat supply increased, if necessary, to maintain a comfortable temperature within the rooms.

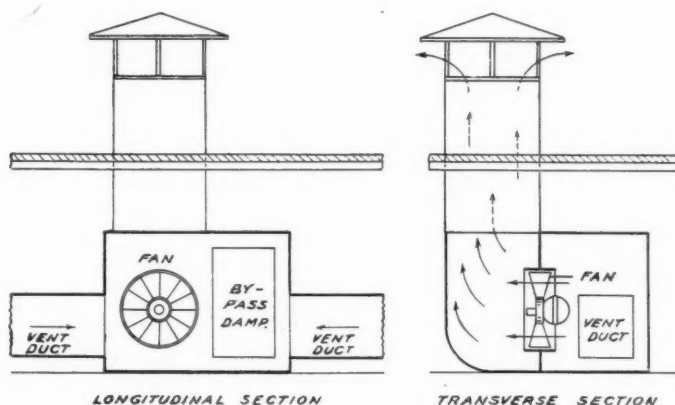


FIG. 3

Types of Hospitals: Hospitals are of two general types, the large city institution, consisting of buildings several stories in height, and those built on the cottage plan, usually found in the suburbs and smaller cities where land is less expensive.

These two classes of buildings require special treatment and will be taken up and discussed separately.

City Institutions: The desired results are best obtained in this case by placing direct radiators in the rooms and supplying tempered air by means of a fan. Vent flues should be provided for use when operated as a closed system. The radiators should be of the open type, shown in Fig. 1, to facilitate cleaning. These are still better adapted to their work if the legs are omitted and they are supported from the wall by brackets. Direct radiators used in this way should be of ample capacity and are best placed beneath the windows in order that the air may be tempered somewhat as it enters. In the closed system, supplementary heaters would probably be used at the bases of the flues. These, however, have but little heating effect when the supply fan is shut down, thus making it necessary to use direct surface when window ventilation is to be practiced.

If there is ample flue space, the exhaust

ventilation may be under gravity circulation, assisted by an aspirating coil to prevent down-drafts when the supply fan is not running. Vent flues from the various wards should be connected with one or more gathering chambers, each having a coil or heater placed in a manner similar to that shown in Fig. 2, and so arranged as not to reduce the area of the main shaft.

When the flues are necessarily of small size, or contain numerous offsets, it is best to employ a fan rather than an aspirating coil. Fans of the disk type require but little power when used in this way and are positive in their action under all ordinary conditions.

With the arrangement shown in Fig. 4, the fan may be shut down and the air by-passed through the damper in cold weather when there is a strong natural draft. All dampers of this kind, which require more or less frequent manipulation, should be operated pneumatically from a central switchboard.

The supply and vent flues in buildings of

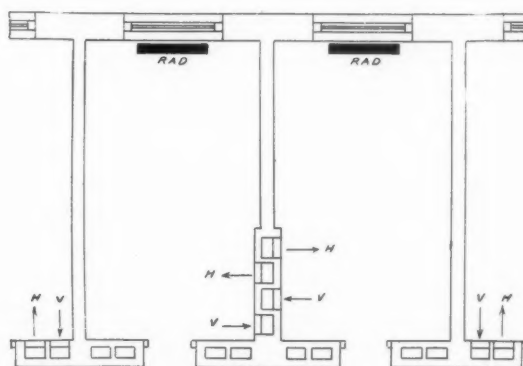


FIG. 4

this type are usually carried up in the corridor or inside walls, although division walls between rooms may be utilized, if necessary, to obtain the required space. Both of these arrangements are illustrated in Fig. 5. A typical layout for a three-story building is shown in diagram in Fig. 6. The heating is done by direct radiation and is, therefore, independent of the ventilating system.

Fresh air may be supplied either by a fan located in the basement or through open windows, as desired. Vent. flues are carried from each room to a gathering chamber, from which the air is exhausted outboard by means of a fan provided with a by-pass, as illustrated in Fig. 3.

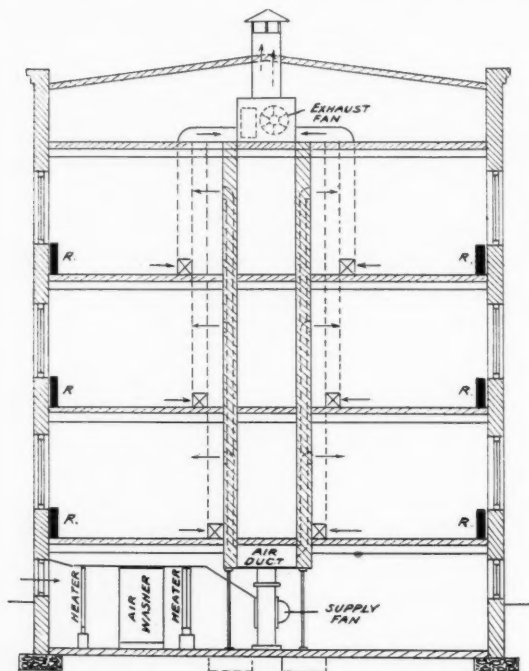


FIG. 5

Cottage Hospitals: Institutions of this kind consist of a group of comparatively small buildings, usually one and two stories in height. Owing to their small size and the available flue space, it is not customary to employ fans in buildings of this kind, except in connection with special rooms. There are two common methods of treating the wards, both of which are adapted to window ventilation when desired. In the first of these, direct radiators are used for warming, the same as in larger buildings, but the tempered air is furnished by indirect gravity heaters instead of fans. When window ventilation is used, the outside air supply to the stacks is shut off. In the second method the indirect stacks are made large enough for both heating and ventilation and the direct radiators are omitted.

Provision should be made in this case for

air rotation when the air supply to the heaters is shut off and window ventilation is in use.

Discharge ventilation is practically the same in both cases, and is through individual vent flues from the wards which are gathered into a central shaft in the attic. In one-story buildings the best results are obtained by placing a loop of steam pipe in each flue leading from the smaller rooms, although a single coil in the main outboard shaft is sometimes used instead.

A typical section through the main ward in a one-story building, heated by direct radiation, is shown in Fig. 7. A very satisfactory arrangement for combined indirect heating and ventilating is illustrated in Fig. 8. In both cases the entire basement under the main ward is made use of for a cold-air chamber and the heater casings are constructed with open bottoms as indicated in the cuts. The warm air in Fig. 8 is admitted beneath the windows instead of at an elevation so as to temper the entering cold air when window ventilation is in use.

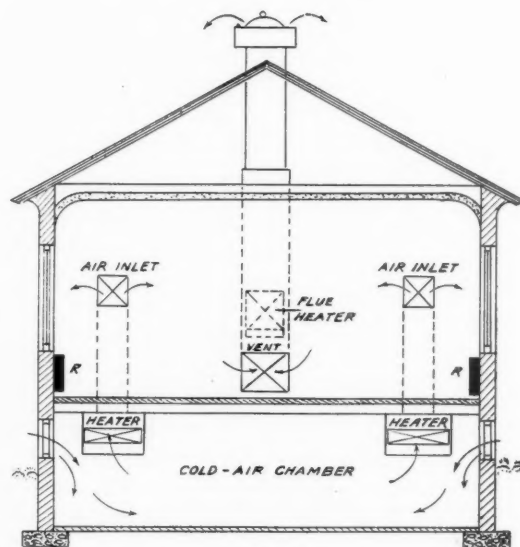


FIG. 6

Air rotation for warming at such times is secured by closing the cold-air inlets to the basement and opening the rotation registers at the end of the ward, which allow sufficient air to pass from the room into the basement chamber to produce the necessary circulation through the heating stacks.

In both of the methods described, the temperature of the entering air is regulated by mixing dampers at the stacks.

Contagious Wards: These are always located in isolated buildings, but even under this condition care should be taken to cut off communication, as much as possible, between

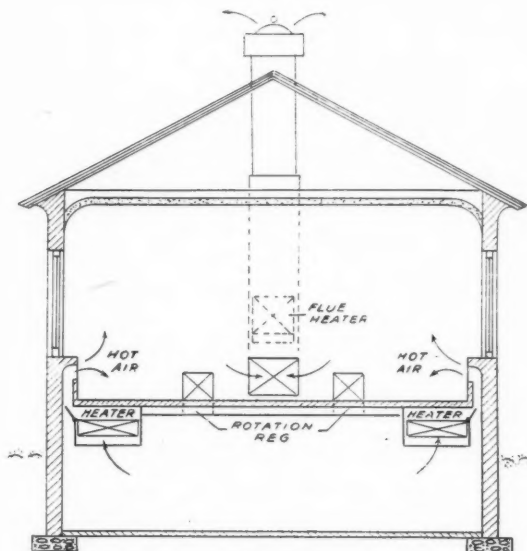


FIG. 7

wards containing different diseases. All supply ducts in a gravity system should be kept separate from each room to the outer air, or, at least, to a trunk line well beyond the heater, in order to prevent dust being carried from one room to another by back-drafts through the ducts.

Vent flues should be carried independently to the attic gathering chamber for the same reason. With a fan system there is not so much danger because the air currents are always in the same direction when the fan is running, although the same condition occurs in a measure when the fans are shut down. This is guarded against in some cases by placing electrically controlled dampers in the ducts which close automatically when the fans stop.

Operating and Etherizing Rooms: These rooms should be

provided, in addition to the regular ventilating system, with special exhaust fans of small size under control of the physicians for clearing the air of ether fumes during or after an operation. Fans for this purpose should be of sufficient capacity to change the air of the room in four or five minutes and should be arranged to draw from a point near the ceiling and discharge directly outboard.

Cool down-drafts from the large window above the operating table may be guarded against by placing two or more lines of steam pipe between the sashes. Operating rooms should be provided with sufficient heating capacity to raise the temperature to 80 degrees, if desired.

Toilets and Service Rooms: Toilets, bathrooms, diet kitchens, serving rooms, etc., are best heated by direct radiation and provided with exhaust ventilation only. It is well in rooms of this kind to place the vent outlets at an elevation at least 7 feet above the floor to carry off any vapor which may rise from tubs, steam tables, or gas stoves.

Corridors and Sun Rooms: These are best heated by direct surface in the form of wall coils or radiators placed beneath the windows. Corridors require no special ventilation and open windows will usually suffice for the sun rooms.

Laundry: This is an important department of a hospital or similar institution, and should receive brief mention at this point. Unless a laundry is properly ventilated it

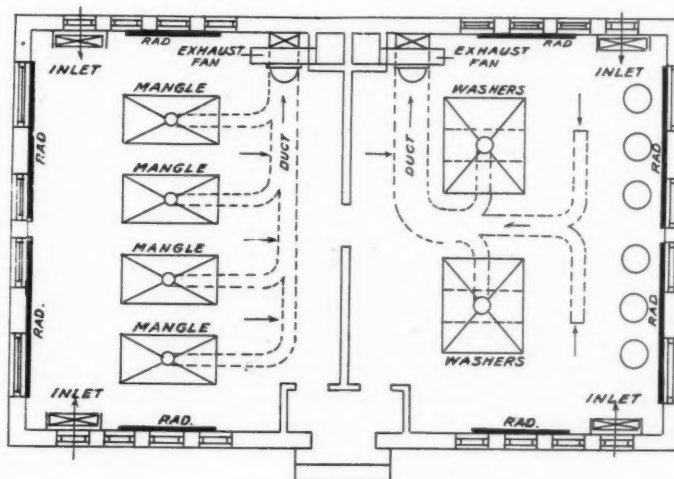


FIG. 8

becomes greatly overheated, and, as the air contains a high percentage of moisture, the conditions are very enervating to those employed there.

While open windows and roof ventilators may answer all purposes in warm weather, the free admission of cold air in the winter causes dangerous drafts and excessive condensation.

One of the most effective methods of ventilation for rooms or buildings of this kind consists in the removal of warm, moist air from the upper part of the room and the admission of fresh tempered air at one or more points to take its place. Heat and moisture should be exhausted, so far as possible, from the points where they are generated, and the best results are obtained by placing hoods over the washers, mangles, etc., and connecting them with an exhaust fan discharging outboard. A certain amount of general room ventilation should also be provided by means of ceiling ducts and registers as indicated. The entering air is tempered by passing through shallow heaters consisting of cast-iron sections, of the pin or other similar type, which give ample space between them. These heaters should be made up of separately valved groups so the temperature of the air may

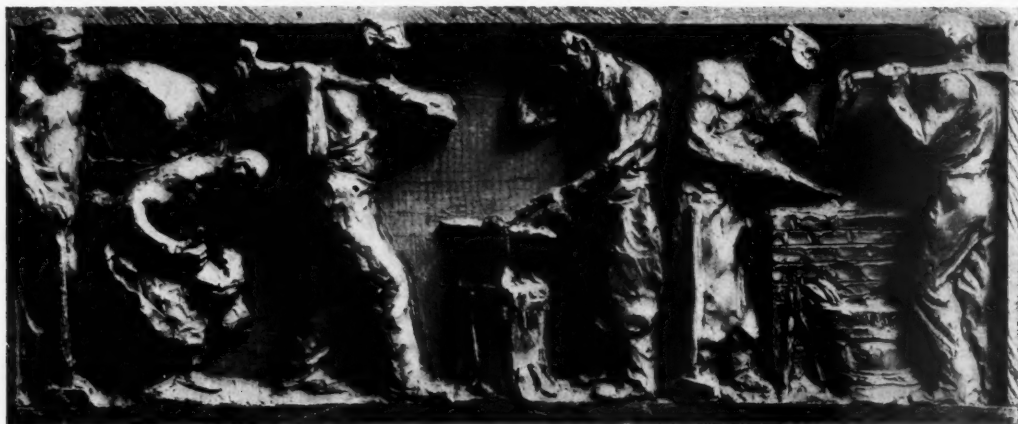
be easily regulated. Provision should also be made for closing off the inlets by means of adjustable dampers or shutters.

Direct radiators or coils are required beneath the windows to offset the effect of leakage and heat transmission and to warm the room when the equipment is not in use.

Air Volume for Hospitals: The air supply for the wards should be based upon the number of occupants, allowing at least 80 cubic feet per minute each, in general and private wards, and 100 cubic feet in contagious wards.

Toilets, bathrooms, diet kitchens, etc., should have from five to six changes per hour, and laundries from ten to twelve changes.

Heating by Steam and Hot Water: Both steam and hot water, under forced circulation, are adapted to hospital work. Steam is the simpler for all forms of indirect heating, where temperature regulation secured by by-pass or mixing dampers. It also has the advantage that danger of freezing in closed sections is avoided. Hot water, on the other hand, is more easily regulated, unless automatic control is provided, and is therefore especially adapted to direct heating, both in large buildings and in groups of smaller ones.



THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

SOCIETY OF BEAUX-ARTS ARCHITECTS

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION TO S. B. A. A.
STUDENTS MADE IN THE JUDGMENT
OF JULY 14TH, 1914

FINAL PARIS PRIZE COMPETITION

"A CITY HALL"

Author	Award	Atelier
Sternfeld, H.,	Winner	U. of Penn.-Sch. of Archt.
Hoyt, B.,	Placed 2nd	Ware
Moscowitz, J.,	Placed 3rd	Columbia University
Baker, E. B.,	Placed 4th	Philadelphia Atelier
Rigaumont, V.,	Placed 5th	Carnegie Inst. Technology

Any criticism of the drawings submitted in this competition needs some word in regard to the programme on which these drawings were based. This differed from those of the last few years in that it called for the careful study of a single comparatively small building to be shown on three drawings all at the same large scale. The programme endeavored to describe the functions or uses of each part with a certain amount of care while leaving to the competitors the utmost freedom in their placing.

The solution of this programme as shown on the set of drawings submitted by Mr. Sternfeld was remarkably well balanced, the various elements of the plan not only being nicely proportioned and logically placed, but each fulfilling in itself the requirements as laid down by this programme. It has been said that composition in plan is only a series of sacrifices. In this case these have been so nicely adjusted as not to be felt except, perhaps, in the section. The presentation of this set of drawings is perhaps rather too nervous and lacking in the simplicity and effectiveness of those placed second.

The set of drawings submitted by Mr. Hoyt are very remarkable and are the work of a man with great imagination and ability, but who has allowed himself to be carried too far in the emphasis placed on one element in the plan to the sacrifice of all else. The plan is presented with great feeling and simplicity, but every element in it is so completely subordinated to the Council Chamber, both in treatment and placing, as to

suffer by comparison with the more academic solution of the winner. The plan aside from this fault in reasoning is brilliant and direct, avoiding the pitfalls of complicated niches and meaningless secret passages so often mistaken for brilliancy of poche.

The jury consisted of William Emerson, Chairman; Wendell P. Blagden, F. H. Bosworth, Jr., E. S. Hewitt, G. S. Chappell, William Lamb, A. C. Nash and J. C. Levi.

The Special Silver Medal awarded to the student receiving the greatest number of values in the Class "B" Esquisse-Esquisse Competitions during the season, has been awarded to Mr. J. Van Alst-Atelier Hirons, New York City.

CURRENT NEWS AND COMMENT

EXHIBITS INVITED

Under the Official Classifications of Exhibits at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition all drawings, models and photographs of completed buildings, artistic architectural details, landscape architecture and architectural engineering will form exhibit groups in the Department of Liberal Arts, and be displayed in the Palace of Liberal Arts.

As the advances in Architecture and Architectural Engineering have exercised a potent influence upon the improvement of conditions in economic life and the cultivation of artistic taste, the exhibits portraying this progress in the United States should be especially complete and characteristic to uphold the prestige of American ideals and effort as compared with the displays of foreign countries in the Palace of Liberal Arts.

All exhibits must of necessity be selective in character because of the comparative limitation of space which, by reason of wider participation and the world's more extended productivity, will be more restricted than at previous International Expositions. This will emphasize the advisability of applying immediately for exhibit space.

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

While there is no charge for space, exhibitors are required to erect suitable booths and likewise defray the cost of transporting, installing and maintaining their own exhibits. As the exhibit buildings are now completed and ready for occupancy, the allotment of space will commence at an early date.

All Chapters of the American Institute of Architects, as well as the Architectural Leagues of America and the Pacific Coast, and the Architectural Clubs in leading cities of the United States, are invited to exhibit. Blank applications for space, and other information prepared for the guidance of exhibitors, will be promptly forwarded upon request, which should be addressed to Theodore Hardee, Chief of Liberal Arts.

THE GERMAN WAR MEMORIAL

The Berlin correspondent of the *Rochester, N. Y., Times*, states that some months ago, the German Colonial office invited German sculptors to send designs for a colonial war memorial to be erected in German East Africa.

The designs considered best were submitted to the Emperor who refused sanction and made it known to the competing architects that unless the design included an elephant he would not approve it.

This correspondent, commenting on the fact that there has been displayed on the part of the more prominent German sculptors, a disposition to refrain from a further submission of designs, suggests that there is a possibility for American sculptors to successfully enter the competition.

PAUL BARTLETT'S SCULPTURE FOR THE NATIONAL CAPITOL

An excellent indication of the development of architectural taste in this country, as well as of the liberality with which we support building operations, is shown by the greatly increased use we make of sculpture in the adornment of our public edifices. Nearly all of our most important buildings call upon the sculptor's art for their enrichment, while mural paintings add to the beauty of the interiors. The high class of much of this work is a matter for national

congratulation. It is unsurpassed by anything that is now done in the world.

There will be general satisfaction that worthy sculpture is now to be added to our dignified and impressive national capitol at Washington. The pediment of the façade of the southeast wing, given over to the House of Representatives, has been undecorated all of these years. The question of providing suitable adornment was thrust into the background by the Civil War, but it has been taken up again in recent years, with the result that a commission has been given to Paul Bartlett. There could have been no happier selection. Mr. Bartlett is one of the most original and imaginative of American sculptors, and all of his work has distinction.—*Stone*.

BOOK NOTE

A PRIMER OF HIGHER SPACE (THE FOURTH DIMENSION). By Claude Bragdon. Full cloth, illustrated, 80 pp., size five by eight and one-half inches, price \$1.00. The Manas Press, Rochester, N. Y.

When an architect finds leisure to lay aside the arduous labors of practice and delve into the mystical realms of advanced science, his efforts become of interest to his professional brethren. For this reason, Mr. Bragdon's book will claim the attention of architects, who may or may not be entirely able to clearly follow his abstruse arguments and deductions.

As a study in the analysis of abstract beauty, this work is somewhat remarkable. The Fourth Dimension of space is to most of us a hidden mystery. Just what it is can best be learned from the definition supplied by Mr. Bragdon. He tells us:

"The grub, working its way upward out of the earth in which it is buried, may be said to inhabit a linear or one-dimensional space; the caterpillar's space, the surface of a leaf, is two-dimensional; while the winged butterfly attains the freedom of all three dimensions. Understood in this way—as new powers of movement in new media—the expression *the fourth dimension of space* is sufficiently descriptive of an unfamiliar power of movement in an unknown medium, but related to the movements and the media known to be an orderly sequence of evolution."

The illustrations and diagrams in the book prepared by the author are in them-

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

selves very unusual. They present studies of the geometric arrangements and triangulations observed in certain buildings and paintings.

The work as a whole is a somewhat remarkable production.

SCOTT FOUNTAIN COMPETITION AT DETROIT, DECIDED

The long delayed announcement of the successful competitor in the competition held by the Detroit City Plan and Improvement Commission for the James Scott Memorial Fountain, has been made. Mr. Cass Gilbert, of New York, was placed first and the prize of \$2,000, and the Commission as architect of the fountain has been awarded to him.

The location of the fountain will be at the western end of Belle Isle Park, and will, it is stated, form the most costly memorial ever provided for in the will of an individual to perpetuate his own memory.

AN AUSTRALIAN ARCHITECT'S IMPRES- SIONS OF NEW YORK

EXTRACT FROM AN ADDRESS BY KINGSLEY HENDERSON
BEFORE THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF VICTORIAN
ARCHITECTS, MELBOURNE

I could easily have spent my whole two months in Washington, but New York was tugging hard. It was only a five hours' journey, and my entrance impressed me deeply. At 8 a. m. I was on the west side of the Hudson, and could see the rugged skyline of Manhattan Island. A two minutes' stop whilst an electric engine was switched on, and then three miles' dive in a tunnel under the sea, then arrival at the great Pennsylvania Terminal. I cannot tell you much about New York, as I would be here all night if I attempted to. I cannot give you the spirit of the city. I suggest that there you must go hard, for you must live well and work hard, you must spend, and feast, and be entertained. The concentrated spirit of the whole American race is there. Everything is huge and costly, and there is a daring about it all in their buildings, bridges, tunnels, shipping, transport, and a great display of wealth. I could talk for hours of the wonders of Broadway and

Fifth Avenue, the Central Park and all the squares and gardens, and of Brooklyn, Jersey City, the rushing, teeming life of Wall, and Broad, and Nassau Streets, the Waldorf, Plaza, McAlpin, and Knickerbocker hotels, the theatres, cabaret shows, the millionaires' mansions and the warehouses, offices, banks, trust company buildings, and the department stores. An American writer says: "I saw a mighty city full of a kind of iron gladness, a thousand skyscrapers reaching up, and up, and up, and crying I will, I will, I will, to God."

INDUSTRIAL INFORMATION

ACCESSORIES FOR MOTION PICTURE THEATRES

A catalogue of 184 pages, size eight by eleven inches, issued by the American Theatre Supply Co., 218 West 42nd Street, New York, affords opportunity to note the attention to details that has resulted in the highest form of equipment for motion picture and other types of theatres.

This catalogue contains illustrations of various forms of lighting, seating, projection screens, and a large variety of equipment that has resulted in making moving picture displays so perfect. Catalogue will be mailed to architects on request.

ESTEY ORGANS

The illustrated catalogue issued by Estey Organ Company, Brattleboro, Vt., shows organs recently built and installed in churches, auditoriums and private residences.

What will most impress architects in scanning this catalogue is the distinctive architectural style that is imparted to the various cases, making the organ a coherent and well designed decorative feature of the interior.

This company have been organ builders since 1846, or almost seventy years. As their organs have successfully met the requirements of musical experts, it is to be supposed that their tonal qualities and method of construction are accepted as producing a musical instrument of the first class.

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

The catalogue referred to has been prepared with considerable artistic skill. It describes the various details of Estey Organs, and contains much information that will be of value to architects. It may be had on request.

OIL AND GAS ENGINES

The International Gas Engine Company, whose general office and factory are at Cudahy, Wis., are manufacturers of standard types of oil and gas engines.

Catalogue Number 12a, of recent issue, illustrates and describes various types of oil and gas engines adapted to all the requirements of a utility of this character. Particular attention is directed in this catalog to a standard horizontal oil engine of the "throttling" governor type. The makers state that these engines are economical in fuel consumption, and operate equally well on the cheaper fuels, now available in all parts of the country, as they do on gasoline, the consumption being practically the same.

Bulletin Number 29b, issued by the same Company, is a further presentation of this type of engine with descriptive text as to their efficiency when kerosene, distillate, or oil is used as fuel.

These catalogues and bulletins may be had on application.

CASEMENT ADJUSTERS

The increased use of casement windows in building construction gives interest to an adjuster for this type of window made by George Lester Wilkins, 1139 Lunt Ave., Chicago, Ill.

These adjusters the maker states in a pamphlet, recently issued, are constructed of French brass and statuary bronze, and are finished to correspond to the other hardware used. They are made in one size and two styles, and are guaranteed in every way as to workmanship and construction.

Full particulars, and the pamphlet referred to, may be had on application.

SILOS

Louisville Brick & Tile Co., Louisville, Ky., manufacture an interlocking silo, which is described and illustrated in detail in a pamphlet recently issued.

This book will be of interest to architects, as it offers suggestions in the construction of one of the most important adjuncts to the modern farm building. It illustrates a number of circular interlocking frameless door silos. All the material used, it is stated, is thoroughly vitrified and frost-proof, and, unlike the usual wooden silo, will not absorb moisture from the ensilage.

Much information, both interesting and valuable, is contained in this catalogue, which will be sent on request.

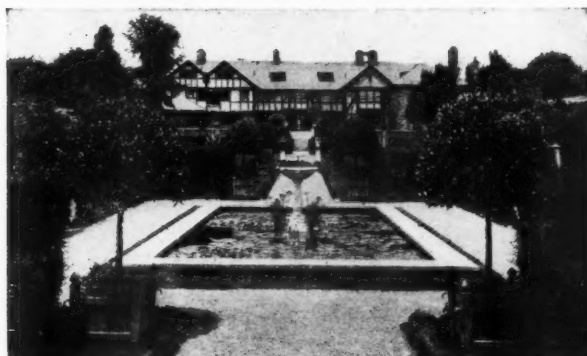
HOLLOW WALL CONSTRUCTION

A pamphlet issued by Barron & Harridge, Insurance Exchange Building, Chicago, Ill., illustrates and describes Hydro-Stone, a hollow wall construction for all types of buildings.

The makers state, that recognizing the need for well-made building units of concrete, of such excellent character that architects will not hesitate to specify them, they have set about the production of such units and believe the purpose has been attained in this product.

These blocks, it is stated, are made of true, properly proportioned aggregate, very wet, faced with white cement, tooled or plain, or with crushed aggregate of a desirable character. The unfaced Hydro-Stone may be treated in many ways, subject to the design of the architect, and for this reason it is believed presents advantages over stereotyped blocks that, each one like the other, fail to render an artistic result when built into the wall.

The pamphlet shows methods of construction with much detail, and illustrates different types of buildings to which Hydro-Stone has been used. It will be forwarded on request.



Stained with Cabot's Cresote Stains. Wilson Eyre, Architect, Philadelphia

Your clients can rely upon

Cabot's Creosote Stains

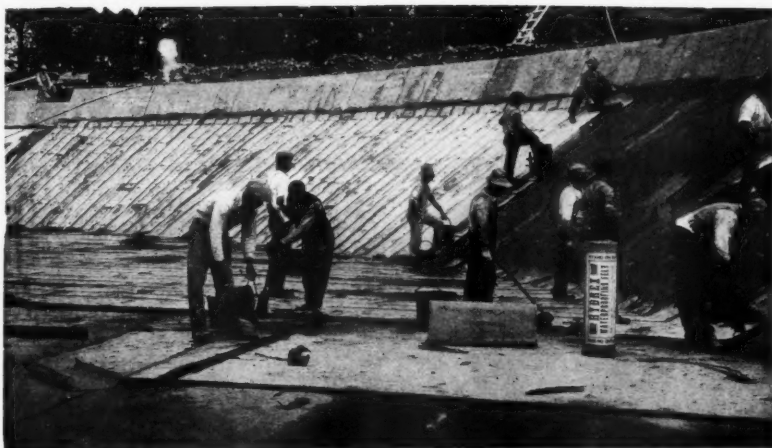
You can compare them with any other stains, by analysis, or actual weathering test, and they will show themselves far superior in beauty of color, lasting qualities and wood preservation. They reduce the inflammability of wood, while stains made of kerosene and benzine make it dangerously inflammable.

Sample of any shade on request.

Cabot's Quilt, Waterproof Cement and Brick Stains,
Conservo Wood Preservative, Damp-proofing,
Waterproofing

SAMUEL CABOT, INC., Mfg. Chemists, Boston, Mass.
1133 Broadway, New York 24 West Kinzie Street, Chicago
Agents Everywhere

8-7



Reservoir for P. & R. Ry., Yardley, Pa., being waterproofed with Hydrex Felt and Compound.

Waterproofing a 2,000,000- Gallon Reservoir

The accompanying photograph shows the waterproofing of the new reservoir of the Philadelphia & Reading Ry., at Yardley, Pa. The waterproofing consists of four layers of HYDREX Waterproofing Felt cemented together with (hot) HYDREX Compound. Brick were laid over the waterproofing membrane, the joints of the brick being filled with HYDREX Compound.



HYDREX waterproofing, i. e., "The Membrane Method," is the only logical method of waterproofing, because when applied to a concrete or masonry surface (whether over an arch, on a wall, or in a reservoir) it is practically independent of and a thing apart from such surface, which it waterproofs and insulates under all conditions—contraction and expansion, cracks, vibration, settlement, etc. HYDREX is the acknowledged standard high-grade felt for waterproofing foundations, tunnels, reservoirs, swimming pools, retaining walls, etc. Used in the largest and most important structural work throughout the world.

THE HYDREX FELT & ENGINEERING CO.

People's Gas Bldg.,
Chicago.

K. C. Life Bldg.,
Kansas City, Mo.

120 Liberty Street, New York

199 First St.,
San Francisco.

Factories:
Rahway, N. J.

Makers of Hydrex-SANIFLOR Sound-Deadening Felt, HYDREX Waterproofing Felt, HYDREX Compound, Hydrex-NOVENTO Waterproof Sheathing Paper, HYDREX Preservative PAINT, Hydrex-PLUVINOX Ready Roofing, etc.

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.

EUFULA, ALA.—The Building and Finance Committees of the First M. E. Church will probably award contract for the new edifice within a short time. Structure will cost about \$30,000.

ARKANSAS.

VAN BUREN, ARK.—The Board of Education is planning to erect a new school building, opposite the Broadway Grammar School, at a cost of \$10,000.

CALIFORNIA.

BERKELEY, CAL.—Charles H. Miller is planning to erect a fireproof block on Addison street.

FRESNO, CAL.—Plans and specifications have been submitted to City Building Inspector C. H. Scott by San Francisco architects for the construction of a nine-story grain elevator in Fresno for the Sperry Flour Company.

OAKLAND, CAL.—At a recent meeting of local capitalists and members of the Commercial Club, it was decided to begin the erection of a new fifteen-story building in upper Broadway. The Club will have quarters on the three upper floors of this building. It is now located on the seventh floor of the Hotel Oakland.

RICHMOND, CAL.—Architect Stone, of Los Angeles, has prepared plans for erection of \$52,000 school building on Grand Boulevard.

Plans are nearly ready for a high-class steel and brick business block on Macdonald avenue for Charles J. Crary, banker.

SOUTH PASADENA, CAL.—Architect Norman Marsh, Broadway Central Bldg., Los Angeles, is preparing plans for new building to be erected for the Nomal Co. on 13 acres of ground, formerly the Glover ranch. Improvements will cost about \$300,000. Martin Kallman is head of this company.

CONNECTICUT.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—Architects Skinner & Walker, 1188 Main street, are preparing the plans for the new almshouse to be erected upon the town farm. An appropriation of \$175,000 has been made for this purpose.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—The United Illuminating Co. is receiving bids for the proposed addition to its power plant on Congress street. Improvement will cost about \$25,000.

Samuel Green & Co., architects, Springfield, Mass., have completed plans for a new factory building to be erected on Connecticut avenue, for Albion E. Henkel, of this city. Bids are now being received.

MILFORD, CONN.—It has been voted to erect a new school house at Walnut Beach, to cost \$18,000.

MILFORD, CONN.—Plans prepared by Architect A. S. Meloy, P. O. Arcade, Bridgeport, are ready for bids for a new house here for Samuel Dawe.

STAMFORD, CONN.—Benj. Harris has purchased the north corner site at the corner of Atlantic street and Beckley avenue and states that he will in the near future erect a brick building with stores and apartments.

DELAWARE.

GREENWOOD, DEL.—Architects Brinckle & Canning, 2616 West 16th street, Wilmington, are preparing plans for a new six-room school building to be erected here.

WILMINGTON, DEL.—Architect C. E. Schermerhorn, of Philadelphia, has prepared plans and specifications for modernizing a number of old and the erection of several new barns in the neighborhood of Wilmington, Del., for Coleman duPont.

WILMINGTON, DEL.—Architect Wallace E. Hance has plans in preparation for the new Maryland Avenue Motion Picture House to be erected by the United Development Co. of this city at a cost of \$75,500.

FLORIDA.

PALATKA, FLA.—The Palatka Lodge No. 34, F. & A. M., has purchased site at corner of Lemon and First streets, and is planning to erect shortly a five-story temple.

TAMPA, FLA.—The county school board has sold bonds

amounting to \$225,000, money from which will be used to clear an indebtedness of \$55,000 and the balance to be used in the construction of new buildings.

S. H. Kress & Co. have purchased from the Jesuit Fathers a site upon which stands a frame building used by the Knights of Columbus, and will build an addition to their present building now facing Franklin street.

A new college building, costing \$50,000, will be erected at Florida avenue and Madison street for Sacred Heart College.

GEORGIA.

ATLANTA, GA.—According to Colonel Joseph Brown Connolly, a large office building will be erected at the corner of Whitehall and Alabama streets. Plans for this structure have been prepared by Architect W. L. Stoddard. Cost will be at least \$750,000.

COLUMBUS, GA.—Frank A. Heard, president of the Empire Mills, has made the statement that the plant is to be rebuilt with concrete, and will face Broad street.

ILLINOIS.

ABINGDON, ILL.—Architect Grant C. Miller, 116 South Michigan Blvd., Chicago, has submitted plans of the proposed new high school building to the Board of Education. Building will cost approximately \$50,000.

CHICAGO, ILL.—A large tract of land extending from corner of Cornelia street and Kildare avenue, has been acquired by the Catholic bishop of Chicago. The formation of a new parish is now in progress and when organized, a combination church and school building to cost between \$30,000 and \$40,000 will be erected.

CHICAGO, ILL.—The Catholic Bishop of Chicago has acquired a tract of land extending from the northeast corner of Cornelia street and Kildare avenue. A new parish will be formed and when organized, a combination church and school building, to cost between \$30,000 and \$40,000, will be erected.

Irving L. Shuman, assistant treasurer of the U. S. in Chicago, has announced his intention to erect a building to be used as a "Chicago Capitol" for the State of Illinois, upon property at Rudolph street and Fifth avenue. Building will cost approximately \$700,000.

Architects Mundie & Jensen have prepared plans for an eight-story and basement fireproof building to be erected by William B. McIlvaine, trustee, at the corner of Wabash avenue and Lake street.

Plans are being prepared by Architect Robt. T. Newberry, The Temple, for a ten-story store and office structure, to be erected by R. J. Gunning at 646-8 South Clark street.

Adam Schaaf & Co. will erect a new six-story building at 319-21 South Wabash avenue at a cost of \$80,000.

DECATUR, ILL.—The Masons in this city are considering the erection of a new temple which will cost about \$200,000.

EAST PEORIA, ILL.—The Kaiser Electric Co. is having plans drawn for the erection of a factory building here. R. D. Clarke is one of the incorporators of the company.

EDWARDSVILLE, ILL.—Members of the Loyal Order of Moose will purchase a site on Main street and College avenue, upon which is to be erected a two-story lodge building.

EDWARDSVILLE, ILL.—Sheriff H. Simon Henry has purchased a site at the southwest corner of Union and Randle streets, and will build a bungalow on the property for his own occupancy.

LINCOLN, ILL.—The Masons of this city have voted to erect a new temple this fall, to cost \$25,000.

PEORIA, ILL.—C. C. Miller, of this city, will erect a three-story apartment building in Green street, to cost \$25,000.

PEORIA, ILL.—The Kaiser Electric Company is having plans drawn for the erection of a factory building in East Peoria, in which they will manufacture individual electric light plants.

Barrett Specification Roofs

We had to photograph half the town to show the Barrett Specification Roofs on this plant!

A MILE of Barrett Specification Roofs! 750,000 square feet! And they probably won't cost another cent for twenty years! Sometimes such roofs last even thirty years!

You would suppose that such cost-free, care-free roofs were high-priced. Not at all. A Barrett Specification Roof is the lowest priced permanent roof covering known.

Then why doesn't everybody use

them? Well, almost everybody does who has a big roof. For the bigger the roof, the more careful the investigation of costs and service and the bigger the saving.

To architects, engineers and owners we say—Incorporate The Barrett Specification in full in your building plans.

It furnishes a standard and fair basis for competitive bids; it removes the temptation to "skin the job"; it insures the best roof at the lowest price.

A copy of The Barrett Specification will be mailed free on request.

Hydronon

The Damp-proofing Paint
Especially recommended for use above the ground level on the interior of stone, brick or concrete walls to exclude dampness. Has superior covering capacity and is vastly superior to other paints in its permanence and resistance to dampness.

Tar-Rok Sub Floors

They cost less than piers and heavy timbers and extra excavation necessary to provide required air space beneath. They provide for absolute rigidity. No vibration possible, regardless of character of machinery.

Velvex

Cresosote Shingle Stains
Send for booklet, handsomely printed in colors, showing the beauty of these stains. Very economical and satisfactory.

Special Note We advise incorporating in plans the full wording of The Barrett Specification, in order to avoid any misunderstanding. If any abbreviated form is desired, however, the following is suggested:
ROOFING—Shall be a Barrett Specification Roof laid as directed in printed Specification, revised August 15, 1911, using the materials specified and subject to the inspection requirement.

BARRETT MANUFACTURING COMPANY

New York Chicago Philadelphia Boston St. Louis Cleveland Cincinnati
Pittsburgh Birmingham Kansas City Minneapolis Seattle
The Paterson Mfg. Co., Limited: Montreal Toronto Winnipeg Vancouver St. John, N.B. Halifax, N.S. Sydney, N.S.



McClintic-Marshall Construction Company,
Pittsburgh, Pa., Builders.

PONTIAC, ILL.—Architect R. A. Young, Sterry Bld., has submitted plans to the Board of Education of this township for remodeling of the high school building. Bids will be advertised for at once.

QUINCY, ILL.—The trustees of the Eagles' Lodge are planning the erection of their new home to be built on the site of the Temperance Home on North 6th street.

Architect Ernest M. Wood, 126 North 8th street, is preparing the plans for the new Chamber of Commerce building to be erected at 5th and Jersey streets. George D. Levy is Chairman of Building Committee.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.—Bids for new buildings at the State Charitable Institutions, aggregating to cost \$800,000, have been advertised for by the State Board of Administration at its meeting in this city.

ST. CHARLES, ILL.—Bids will be received by the Board of Administration at its office in the Capitol Building, Springfield, until 10 a. m., August 18, for an addition to school building and three cottages at the St. Charles School for Boys here. According to plans by State Architect Jas. B. Dibelka, 29 South La Salle street, Chicago.

STERLING, ILL.—Bids will be received until 10.30 a. m., August 7, 1914, by Architect P. T. Van Horne, 510 Fifth avenue, for the construction of a heating plant, including 70 feet of smoke stack for the Whiteside Co., Ill., court house.

INDIANA.

BOSTON TOWNSHIP, IND.—Boston Township has sold \$17,000 worth of school bonds to the Fletcher American National Bank of Indianapolis. The issue is for the purpose of building a new school house.

COLUMBUS, IND.—The Elks Lodge will erect new home on present site at Third and Franklin streets at cost of several thousand dollars.

FORT WAYNE, IND.—Plans are being drawn by Architect C. R. Weatherhogg, Hamilton National Bank Building, for an office building to be erected at the southwest corner of Washington Blvd., West and Harrison streets, for Mrs. E. Fitzgerald. Cost, between \$25,000 and \$30,000.

FRANKLIN, IND.—A site has been purchased in this city by the Building Committee of the F. A. M. for the Masonic Widows and Orphans Home of the State of Indiana. Home will cost about \$22,000. Frank E. Gavin, of Indianapolis, is a member of the Building Committee.

HUNTINGTON, IND.—Huntington School Trustees will erect a new joint classical and manual training high school in this city next year at a cost of about \$80,000.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—Indianapolis Aerle No. 211, Fraternal Order of Eagles, has bought from the Speedway Realty Co. the site at corner of Illinois and Vermont streets; a new club house will be erected on part of the site.

NEW CASTLE, IND.—E. C. Richey, agricultural agent of Henry County, has purchased site on South Eleventh street, south of Mowrer street, and will erect for himself a home.

PRINCETON, IND.—General officials of the Southern Railway have been in this city completing plans for the building of new additions to the railroad shops, to cost \$150,000.

RICHMOND, IND.—Improvements are to be made at the stock yard of Shurley and Gaar, near Glen Miller park. Additional land has been purchased and the owners plan to increase the stock yard to twice its present size. The improvements will cost approximately \$8000.

SOUTH BEND, IND.—An addition will be built at once to the Bertrand School here. This decision was made at a recent meeting of the school district.

IOWA.

BRISTOW, IA.—Dr. S. W. Appleby, of this place, expects to build a new residence in the early future.

CARROLL, IA.—A new rectory, costing \$10,000 is to be constructed for the Rev. T. J. McCanty, rector of St. Joseph's Church.

CLINTON, IA.—The stables of the Clinton Paper Co., which were destroyed by fire recently, will be rebuilt immediately.

DAVENPORT, IA.—The Lane-Walshuler interest will erect the new Blackhawk Hotel here, at a cost of \$750,000.

MOUNT AYR, IA.—The members of the First Baptist Church of this city have decided to erect a new church edifice, at a cost of about \$12,500.

RUTHVEN, IA.—The members of the Methodist Church here have a campaign under way to raise money for a new church, to be built this summer, at a cost of \$16,000.

WATERLOO, IA.—Manager George Fenberg, of the Majestic Theatre, has announced that the syndicate he represents, the F. & H. Amusement Company of Chicago, will erect a \$40,000 moving picture theatre on Bridge street.

WATERLOO, IA.—The officials of the Security Storage & Transfer Co. will enlarge their plant on Mulberry street at a cost of \$10,000. J. C. Farr is manager of the company.

KANSAS.

BAVARIA, KAN.—Bids will be received until noon, August 13, for the erection of a basement and one-story schoolhouse to be erected on S. W. Sec. 29, in Ohio township, Saline Co.

SALINA, KAN.—M. R. Ammerman, of the Watt-Ammerman Paving Co., 718 W. South street, will erect a brick residence on North College avenue.

KENTUCKY.

LEXINGTON, KY.—A new eight-story brick and stone structure is to be erected on the old Barnes & Hall corner at Main and Mill streets, according to announcement made by the present owner of the site, Charles H. Berryman. McKim, Mead & White, 160 Fifth avenue, New York, are the architects.

LOUISVILLE, KY.—Bids will be received at the office of Samuel D. Jones, Business Director of the Board of Education, Administration Bldg., corner of 8th and Chestnut streets, until 3 p. m., August 19, 1914, for the erection of a public school building on Garland avenue, between 40th and 41st streets.

Samuel D. Jones, Business Director of the Board of Education, will receive bids at his office, Administration Bldg., until 3 p. m., August 19, for the erection of a public school building at Flat Lick Road and F street, according to plans by Architects Joseph & Joseph, Great Southern Bldg.

Architects Joseph & Joseph, Commercial Bldg., have completed plans for a new school building to be erected on Preston street, near city limit.

LOUISIANA.

SHREVEPORT, LA.—Lieut. Gov. Thos. C. Barret of this city is having plans and specifications prepared for a four-story brick and reinforced concrete hotel building, to be erected at corner of Louisiana and Crockett streets. Cost, about \$150,000.

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, MD.—Abraham Mendels has purchased through Hearn & Carter, the old Brooks Estate, opposite Druid Hill Park, and will erect a large residence on the property, to cost \$35,000.

Adam Lang and wife have purchased eleven sites on Richardson street and five on Clement street, from the First National Bank, and will improve a portion of the site with a garage. The sale was made through the office of Jos. L. McAllister, attorney.

BALTIMORE, MD.—It is said that the bids for the proposed theatre of the Garden Company, at the southeast corner of Park avenue and Clay streets, may be revised. Plans for the theatre were prepared by Architect Thomas W. Lamb, of New York.

BALTIMORE, MD.—Plans prepared by Architect L. H. Fowler, 347 North Charles street, for alterations to B. Howell Griswold, Jr.'s new home at Roland Park, will soon be ready for bidders.

BALTIMORE, MD.—S. R. Marowitz has purchased from the Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co., the property at 117 South Hanover street. This structure and the adjoining one already owned by Mr. Marowitz will be razed and a six-story building erected.

The Ten Hills Corporation is planning the erection of several cottages at Ten Hills.

Architect Louis Levi, Philadelphia, Pa., has been selected to prepare plans for a seven-story building which the M. S. Woolen Mills Co. will erect at 511 to 517 West Pratt street.

HAGERSTOWN, MD.—Plans are about ready for bids on the new hotel and store property to be erected on the site of the central hotel in the square. The owner, Mr. Ramacciotti, estimates the cost of the improvement at \$100,000.

THURMONT (FREDERICK Co.), MD.—The legislature has authorized a bond issue of \$36,000 for a site, and a nine-room schoolhouse here.

A Smokeless Stack Indicates An Efficient Boiler

Smoke is nothing but good fuel going up the chimney unburned or only partially burned. Therefore, the absence of smoke is good proof that all of the fuel is being used and this naturally means less coal will be needed.

There are two ways of having a smokeless stack. The use of expensive hard coal is one way. The other way—and the low cost way—is to install a boiler which will get all the heat from soft coal, eliminate smoke and also reduce fuel bills to a minimum.

KEWANEE Smokeless Firebox Boilers

will burn the cheapest of soft coal without making enough smoke to conflict with any smoke ordinance no matter how rigid.



Y. M. C. A. Muncie, Ind. 2 Kewanee Smokeless Boilers installed

the heat in that fuel than the ordinary straight draft boiler can get from more expensive hard coal.

But whether a city has a smoke ordinance or not smokeless boilers should be used on account of their ability to burn the cheapest kinds of soft coal smokelessly and with a large saving in the coal bill.

Various tests, in actual installations, prove that a Kewanee Smokeless Firebox Boiler will take from cheap soft coal, and use for heat making, an average of 20% more of

We solicit an opportunity of presenting you with facts and figures regarding this saving.

KEWANEE BOILER COMPANY

Kewanee, Illinois

Steel Power and Heating Boilers, Radiators, Tanks and Water Heating Garbage Burners
New York Chicago St. Louis Kansas City



MASSACHUSETTS.

CLIFTONDALE, MASS.—Members of the Cliftondale Methodist Church, Rev. A. F. Reimer, pastor, have a campaign in progress for the purpose of raising \$45,000 with which to erect a new church edifice.

NEW BEDFORD, MASS.—Plans have been filed with the Inspector of Buildings for the new Steiger, Dudgeon Co. building on Purchase street. George P. B. Alderman & Co., Holyoke, are the architects.

Bids are now being received on plans for the new Merchant Bank Building, to be erected in this city.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—The Springfield Y. M. C. A. will erect a new building on the site south of Hotel Kimball.

WALTHAM, MASS.—Plans for the new library building will be completed about the latter part of August. Mr. Doty is Chairman of the Library Commission.

WEST LYNN, MASS.—The Eureka Yacht Club is planning to build a new club house on a site on Dearborn avenue.

MICHIGAN.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.—Architects Williamson & Crow, The Gilbert, are making plans for a two-story brick addition to the plant of the Wolverine Spice Co. on Scribner avenue.

OWOSSO, MICH.—Architect E. A. Bowd, 121 Allegan street, Lansing, will prepare plans for the new armory building to be erected here.

SAGINAW, MICH.—The Bliss and Van Auken Mill and Salt Block on South Niagara, between Saginaw and Wayne streets, recently destroyed by fire, is to be rebuilt at once.

MINNESOTA.

DULUTH, MINN.—Architects Kelly & Williams, Lonsdale Bldg., have been commissioned to prepare plans for a new school building to be erected in the district between New Duluth and Gary, at a cost of about \$70,000.

Plans are in preparation at office of Architect F. G. German, American Exchange Bldg., for a residence to be erected on Congdon Park, at a cost of \$40,000.

ELEVETH, MINN.—Architects Holstead & Sullivan, Alworth Bldg., Duluth, are receiving bids on plans for a three-story brick business block to be erected here for Peter Peterson. Cost, \$20,000.

HIBBING, MINN.—Plans have been prepared by Architects Bray & Nystrom, Fidelity Bldg, Duluth, for a new Masonic Temple, to be erected here.

ST. PAUL, MINN.—Bids will be received at the office of the Ramsey County Board of Control, Room 15, Court House and City Hall, until August 13, at 2 p. m., for the mechanical equipment, heating, plumbing and electric work for the new portion of the Ramsey Co. almshouse, in accordance with plans prepared by Architects Buehner & Orth, 500 Shubert Bldg., St. Paul.

MISSISSIPPI.

MERIDIAN, MISS.—It has been announced that the Cumberland Telephone Co. will erect a new brick building at the corner of 23rd avenue and 7th street.

Architect P. J. Krouse will have plans for the new city hall building completed about the first of August.

MISSOURI.

CARTERVILLE, MO.—A new four-room school building, costing \$12,000, will be erected shortly, east of the Central School.

EAST ST. LOUIS, MO.—The Board of Education has purchased from August Mirring, florist, the greenhouse property located on 28th and 29th streets, near State, upon which to build a new school house.

JOPLIN, MO.—Architect A. C. McMichaelis has submitted to the County Court in Carthage, plans and specifications for the proposed new almshouse. Estimated cost of building is \$60,000.

WEBB CITY, MO.—Members of the Christian Church here have plans for a new edifice to be erected in the early future, at a cost of about \$10,000.

NEBRASKA.

CAIRO, NEB.—Bonds in the amount of \$12,000 will probably be issued for the erection of a new school-house here.

OMAHA, NEB.—The Danish Building Society has purchased a site at 15th and Jones streets from J. R. Conkling, upon which will be erected a three-story brick club house to cost \$50,000. S. A. Corneer is president of the society.

NEW JERSEY.

ASBURY PARK, N. J.—The pastor, S. D. Conrad, and the Board of Trustees (A. A. Williamson, president), of the A. M. E. Zion Church, have begun a movement for the construction of a new edifice on Union avenue. Plans for the edifice have been drawn by Architect Clinton B. Cook, 505 Bond street, and contract will soon be awarded.

ELIZABETH, N. J.—A new borough hall and fire house building is to be erected in this city at a cost of about \$9000.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.—Proposition has been carried for the purchase of Noble property on Early street and Atno avenue for the erection of a high school building to cost, with equipment, \$168,000.

NEWARK, N. J.—Plans have been completed by Architect Frederick Lemmer for a three-story brick building, which the Oraton Investment Co. proposes to erect at 106 First street. Cost, \$14,000.

A Sunday school building and parsonage is to be erected for Holy Trinity Evangelical Lutheran Church at 175 East Kinney street. Plans are being made by Architect Chas. L. Steinbrenner. About \$10,000 will be expended.

PENSGROVE, N. J.—The School Board has selected a site in this city upon which to erect a new school building to cost \$30,000.

SOHO, N. J.—The Board of Freeholders have authorized the erection of an addition to the County Isolation Hospital here, to cost about \$30,000.

NEW YORK.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—A new Children's Court building, costing \$150,000, will be erected in this city. Borough President L. H. Pounds has taken up this matter. A site has not yet been selected.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Architects Shampian & Shampian, 772 Broadway, have prepared plans for an apartment building to be erected on the north side of Chauncey street, west of Ralph avenue, for the Clifton Place Realty Co.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Plans have been filed by the Rolston Farina Co. for the building of a reinforced concrete grain elevator in Prenott street, to cost \$100,000.

The Model Theatre Co. has filed plans for a brick motion picture theatre at 149 East Genesee street, to cost \$40,000.

D. H. Schurr has purchased from the Frank L. Danforth Co. a site on Domedian street and will build ten new houses thereon at once.

CHATHAM, N. Y.—This village is to have a new \$75,000 school building.

COHOES, N. Y.—Architect James A. Galvin, Northside has been selected to prepare plans for the new St. Rita's Church edifice.

DUNKIRK, N. Y.—Architect H. P. Beebe, Fredonia, has completed plans and specifications for the remodeling of the Hotel Gratiot Building, owned by John A. Stapf and F. S. Stegelske, and bids will soon be received.

DUNKIRK, N. Y.—Board of Education has adopted plans for construction of new Fourth Ward schoolhouse. Bids for same will be received on August 8.

ILION, N. Y.—Ilion Council No. 518, Knights of Columbus, has purchased from A. D. Richardson the old Bates site on West street, between Main and 1st street, and intends to erect a home for itself in the future.

KINGSTON, N. Y.—Lewis Fischer, former owner of the Nelita Theatre in Catskill, has purchased the former Kingston Carriage Co. property here and will erect a new theatre, to cost about \$60,000.

LONG ISLAND CITY, N. Y.—The Ford Automobile Works here will be enlarged, at a cost of about \$650,000.

NEWBURGH, N. Y.—A firm of New York architects are preparing plans for a three-story building for the Stroock Plush Company.

NEW YORK CITY—Albert H. Herbst, 988 E. 179th street, has filed plans for a five-story brick apartment building, costing \$50,000, to be erected on the corner of 179th street and Clinton avenue. Tremont Architectural Co., 401 Tremont avenue, architects.



Residence of Milie Bunnell,
Duluth, Minn., roofed
with Asbestos "Century"
Shingles.

Architect, John Wangenstein;
General Contractor, Hugh Fax-
cett; Roofing Contractor, A. H.
Krieger Co., Duluth, Minn.

Asbestos "Century" Shingles

**Featured by Architects, Contractors and Builders in Re-
sponse to the Growing Demand for Artificial Roofing Slate**

EVERY architect, contractor and builder knows that Civic authorities and individual property owners are more and more strongly favoring the use of Artificial Roofing Slate for roofing all classes of buildings.

It is plain that those contractors and builders who feature Asbestos "Century" Shingles to their clients will benefit most.

Property owners are becoming more critical

about the length of service and fire protection qualities of their roof. That is what has doubled the sales of Asbestos "Century" Shingles in four years—the *only Artificial Roofing Slates made by the Patented "Century" Process.*

Can you supply Asbestos "Century" Shingles? And do your customers know it?

Write for prices and full particulars—and samples if you want them.

KEASBEY & MATTISON CO., Factors

Dept. D.,

AMBLER, PA.

Branch Offices in Principal Cities of the United States

Lighting Efficiency—100 Per Cent

AMERICAN WINDOWS

Size for size, an American Window has a 20 per cent. higher lighting efficiency than any other window. This in itself should command the attention of architects and owners. But—consider also the following facts.

No weights, chains or pulleys are used. The upper and lower sash balance and move simultaneously, assuring ideal ventilation.

The Absolutely Satisfactory Metal Window

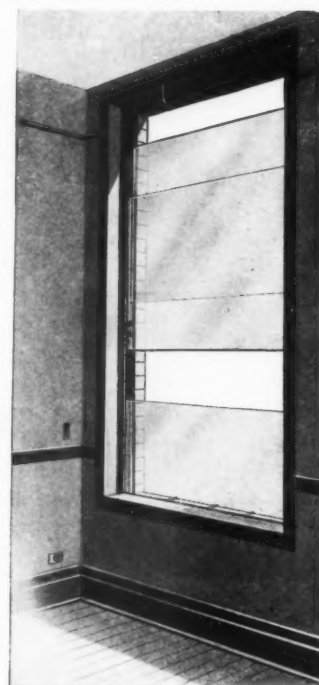
The application of **Brass Guides**, and the **Patented Operating Device**, positively assure easy operation and dependable **weather-proof** conditions.

The construction throughout is **steel and brass**, with **all joints welded**. Absolute solidity is assured, preventing rattling or binding.

The American Window is positively **storm-proof, weather-proof, dust-proof, depreciation-proof.**

Send for our "Architects' Detail and Reference" Plate, showing every detail of American construction ready for the architects' use. Also for literature illustrating and describing Factory and Power House types of our American Windows.

AMERICAN WINDOW & DOOR CO.
14 East Jackson Boulevard Chicago, Ill.



AMERICAN "SPECIAL"
WINDOW

Architect H. M. Baer, 665 Fifth avenue, has filed plans for a three-story store and office building, costing \$50,000, to be erected on the corner of Madison avenue and 58th street, for J. S. Crimmons, 624 Madison avenue.

Plans for a four-story repair shop, costing \$15,000, to be erected on Avenue D, near 6th street, for Wendel Estate, have been filed by Architect J. Fisher, 25 Avenue A.

Plans have been filed by Architect George P. Boyland, 402 Fordham Road, for three five-story brick apartments and stores, costing \$100,000, to be erected on Clinton avenue, corner 181st street, by the Clinton Constr. Co., Geo. Jaffa, 1887 Vyse avenue, president.

Tremont Architectural Co., 401 Tremont avenue, has filed plans for a five-story brick apartment building, costing \$55,000, to be erected on Featherbed Lane and Nelson avenue, for Benj. Schneider, 30 W. 182nd street.

Plans prepared by Architect Mann & MacNeille, 74 E. 45th street, have been filed for a two-story brick dwelling costing \$14,000, to be erected on Park avenue and Circle Drive, for the Along-The-Hudson Co., Henry Kroger, 84 William street, president.

NEW YORK CITY—Plans have been filed by Architects Gordon & La Velle, 507 5th avenue, for a one-story brick theatre building, costing \$100,000, to be erected on the corner of Westchester and Forest avenues, for the John J. Murphy Estate, 165 Broadway.

Architects Moore & Landsiedel, 3rd avenue and 148th street, have filed plans for a five-story brick apartment, to be erected on the corner of Ryer avenue and 182nd street, by Phelan Bros. Construction Co., 2046 Ryer avenue. Cost, \$50,000.

Plans prepared by Architect R. T. Lyons, 119 West 40th street, have been filed for a twelve-story apartment building, costing \$225,000, to be erected at 951 to 955 Park avenue, by the Akron Building Co., 119 West 40th street.

The Standard Gas Light Co., 130 East 15th street, has filed plans for a one-story repair shop costing \$15,000, to be erected at 508 West 124th street. W. Cullen Morris, architect.

NEW YORK CITY—Plans have been filed by Architect S. S. Sugar, 600 W. 181st street, for a one-story theatre, costing \$19,000, to be erected at 243 W. 110th street and 224 W. 111th street, by the S. & R. Amusement Co.,

PORT CHESTER, N. Y.—Election will be called for voting on proposition of purchasing property at Westchester avenue and Leicester street, and of erecting high school building to cost \$130,000.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—H. Buchbinder is planning to erect a brick building at Clarissa street and Plymouth avenue, to cost about \$35,000.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—The Cutler Realty Company is planning to erect a five-story brick building in East avenue, between Chestnut and Main street to cost about \$35,000.

ROME, N. Y.—Bond issue of \$25,000 has been authorized for erection of new school at corner of Liberty street and North Dextater avenue.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—It has been voted by the Glenville School District No. 10, at Hardin's Crossing, to erect a new school building, to cost about \$11,500.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—The Gedney Farm Co. has sold to Emerson W. Adams, two plots within a block of the Gedney Farm Hotel. These will be improved with houses, costing about \$10,000.

NORTH CAROLINA.

ASHBORO, N. C.—Blue prints will be prepared at once for the erection of new jail on site at rear of court house.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.—The Elizabeth City Hospital Co. will issue \$15,000 worth of bonds to secure additional funds with which to complete and equip the hospital plant.

NEWTON, N. C.—An addition is to be built to the Monogram School here. Notices for bids on this work have been issued by Osborn Brown, Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners.

OHIO.

CINCINNATI, O.—E. D. Wilbern has purchased the property on College street formerly owned by the Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Church, and it is understood a modern manufacturing building will be erected thereon.

COLUMBUS, O.—The Brown-Myers Co., 741 North High street, has purchased the property of the late Dr. Sherman Leach at 796 North High street, and will remodel this property for its own occupancy. E. S. Strode is president of the company.

DAYTON, O.—Plans for the new Dayton View Public School, to be erected at Yale and Euclid avenues, have been submitted to the Board by Architects Schenck & Williams, Arcade Bldg.

MARIETTA, O.—The State Building Commission has accepted plans for the new Marietta Armory, and it is anticipated that they will be approved by the State Armory Board.

MARION, O.—Plans and specifications for the building to be erected on the Thompson property on West Centre street, by Hayes Thompson, have been received by Architects Marriott, Allen & Hall, Hayden Bldg., Columbus. Bids will soon be requested.

Bids will be received by the Board of Education of this city at its office, until noon, August 17th, 1914, for the reconstruction of the Olney avenue school building, in this city. Plans are on file and may be seen at the office of Architects Marriott, Allen & Hall, Hayden Bldg., Columbus.

SALEM, O.—Bids will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education of this school district until noon, August 20, for the erection of a high school building on Garfield avenue, in accordance with plans by Architect C. F. Owlsey, Mahoning Bank Building, Youngstown.

SPRINGFIELD, O.—Architect Wm. F. Miller is preparing tentative plans for a new motion picture house in this city, to cost about \$100,000.

YOUNGSTOWN, O.—The General Fireproofing Co. is preparing plans for a large extension to its plant at Crab Creek, and when completed, bids will be advertised for.

OKLAHOMA.

GUTHRIE, OKLA.—It was decided at a recent mass meeting of the Chamber of Commerce to provide for a permanent home for the Oklahoma State Methodist University. About \$100,000 will probably be expended for this purpose.

OREGON.

SALEM, ORE.—Ex-Mayor Geo. F. Rodgers has announced that he will build a two-story brick building on the site of the old Fremont Hotel. The cost will be about \$40,000.

PENNSYLVANIA.

CHESTER, PA.—Architect W. E. Hance, Wilmington, Del., is preparing plans for the construction of a new Odd Fellows Temple here, to cost \$27,000.

CHESTER, PA.—The National Beneficial Association is having plans and specifications prepared for the erection of a three-story office and apartment building at 1819 West Third street. C. Henry Wilson, Philadelphia, architect.

DEVON, PA.—Architect Frank Seeburger has received a commission to prepare plans for remodeling the Devon Inn here.

DOYLESTOWN, PA.—Estimates on the additions to be made to the residence of A. E. Newton, at Daylesford, Pa., are being asked by Henry E. Baton. Architects, Ballinger & Perot, 1211 Arch street, Philadelphia.

EAST LIBERTY, PA.—The Liberty Baking Co. is having plans completed for a six-story fireproof bakery addition to be built at the corner of Houston street and the Pennsylvania R. R.

EDDYSTONE, PA.—Plans are being made by Architect W. E. Hance, Wilmington, Del., for a new public school building here, to cost \$20,000.

HAVERFORD TOWNSHIP, PA.—Architects Savery, Sheetz & Savery, Stephen Girard Bldg., Philadelphia, are preparing plans for a new residence to be erected here at a cost of \$10,000.

HAZLETON, PA.—The Union National Bank will soon receive bids for its new structure to be erected at Washington and Lackawanna avenues. Building will cost approximately \$250,000.

LANCASTER, PA.—Architect Henry G. Shaub, of Lancaster, will prepare plans for new Y. W. C. A. building.

NICETOWN, PA.—Irwin & Leighton are receiving bids on plans for a fireproof factory building to be erected here for the Geo. N. Blabon Co. Plans were prepared by Architect Ballinger & Perrot, 1211 Arch street, Philadelphia.



Little Drops of Water

Ordinary radiator valves with stuffing boxes are a constant source of damage, annoyance and expense.

Sooner or later valves of this type are sure to leak around the stem. It is unusual to find a building where valves of the packed variety are installed where leakage has not done some damage.

Spoiled Floors, stained and discolored walls and ceilings, loose plaster, spotted decorations, furniture and rugs—these are some of the most common evidences of the use of cheap valves.

Detroit Packless Radiator Valves are absolute insurance against such troubles on all kinds of steam heating systems.

They are tight—and they always stay tight. They will not leak under any circumstances.

The installation of Detroit Packless Radiator Valves represents an investment that pays big dividends—dividends in satisfaction, in freedom from annoyance and in money saved.

Their first cost is the whole cost. They do not have to be repacked at frequent intervals at considerable expense for labor, and in large buildings there is no necessity of a man devoting a large part of his time to their care.

Complete information on the subject of radiator valves will gladly be sent upon request. Ask for booklet V-39.

DETROIT LUBRICATOR COMPANY.

DETROIT,

U. S. A.,

CANADIAN DETROIT LUBRICATOR COMPANY, LTD.

WALKERVILLE, ONT.



PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Bids will be received in a few weeks for the erection of a combined police and fire station to be built at Hunting Park avenue and Schuyler street, Tloga. Simon Basset is the architect.

Plans and specifications for the proposed new high school in Frankford have been completed by the architect's department of the Board of Education. Proposals for the structure, which will cost about \$650,000, will be asked for within two weeks. The building will be erected on the site where the old Frankford Country Club stood, the district being bounded by Harrison, Oakland and Wakeling streets and Oxford avenue.

H. Fliegelman has purchased the property, 126 Church street, which will be added to his six-story concrete building, soon to be erected, at 11 and 13 North Second street and 124 Church street. When completed, this will be the home of the H. Fliegelman Furniture, Carpet and Clothing House.

Charles E. Oelschlager, Harrison Bldg., has invited estimates on plans for a two-story-and-basement store building, 20 by 100 feet, at 114 North Juniper street.

Frederick Schmidt is planning the erection of a garage at 4831-4833 North Mervine street.

The Industrial Tape Mills Company is having plans prepared for a three-story factory at the northwest corner of Allegheny avenue and Rosehill street, to cost about \$50,000.

Contractors are estimating on plans for a two-story boiler house, garage and laundry building, at Fifth and Wilder streets for Mt. Sinai Hospital. Magaziner & Potter, 137 S. Fifth street, are the architects.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Lewis Ablers, Jr., has purchased from the Estate of F. S. Gelbach, a tract at 45th and Richmond streets, known as Gelsbach Grove. He will start an operation of 42 dwellings on the site.

Fred A. Havens Co. is receiving bids on a warehouse to be erected at 205 North Broad street. Plans were prepared by Architect Chas. E. Oelschlager, 1011 Harrison Bldg.

Architect Paul A. Davis, 3rd, has prepared plans for a two-story addition to a public school building at Ridley Park.

Cramp & Co. are inviting estimates on revised plans for a four-story fireproof factory building to be erected at Comley and Milner streets for the Quaker City Rubber Co.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—The Fairmount Electric & Mfg. Co. will take bids shortly for a two-story factory building to be erected at 59th and Woodland avenue.

Plans are being prepared by Architect Peter Kuhn, 3058 North 8th street, for a one-story theatre building, to be built at Front street and Allegheny avenue for Jacob Ridgway.

The H. E. Grau Co. has invited sub-bids on plans for a school house at Ridley Park.

The Industrial Tape Mills Co. will erect a new factory building to cost \$50,000 at the northwest corner of Allegheny avenue and Rosehill street.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—The Franklin National Bank proposes to erect a new building on a site on Chestnut street.

It is reported by the J. T. Jackson Company that a site on Melrose avenue, Melrose Park, has been sold to Harry Largeman for D. Roy F. Fowler. A large dwelling will be erected on the property.

The Sisters of Mercy have sold two sites on the east and west sides of Conestoga street, south of Larchwood avenue, to William E. Rees, who will start a dwelling operation thereon.

PITTSBURGH, PA.—Architects Janssen & Abbott, Renshaw Bldg., are taking bids for a two and one-half-story brick and stone house, with garage, to be erected on the Woodlance Road, near Wickens avenue, Fourteenth Ward, for Edw. Pitcairn. Cost, \$50,000.

PITTSBURGH, PA.—New buildings for the United States Bureau of Mines are to be erected adjacent to the Technical Schools of the Carnegie Institute of Technology. Later an administration building is to be erected for the Technical Schools.

PITTSBURGH, PA.—Pinckney W. Hamilton has purchased from E. S. Burke a site on Bailey avenue, Grandview, and will erect a three-story brick apartment house on the property.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

FLORENCE, S. C.—The congregation of the Catholic Mission Church here has begun to raise funds toward the erection of a new edifice. C. A. Buchhut is a member of the building committee.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

LEAD, S. D.—Bids will be received until 2 p. m., August 11, at the office of the Board of Education for the erection of a new nineteen-room grammar school building to be erected on the Central Campus. Carrie M. Voigt is Clerk of the Board.

MILBANK, S. D.—The County Commissioners of Grant Co. have adopted a resolution to submit to the voters a proposition to issue bonds in the sum of \$75,000, to build a new court house.

TENNESSEE.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.—The Hamilton County Board of Elections has been formally requested by Judge Will Cummings to hold a special election on the question of issuing \$2,000,000 in school bonds, and \$100,000 in Erlanger Hospital bonds.

JULICO, TENN.—A county high school building is to be erected in South Julico on the Z. D. Baird property and is to cost \$10,000.

TEXAS.

AUSTIN, TEX.—Architects G. W. Bulger & Son, Praetorian Bldg., Dallas, who submitted competitive plans for the new edifice for the First Baptist Church, have been awarded the commission. Structure will cost about \$53,000.

UTAH.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH—Architect Francis D. Rutherford has been chosen by the Board of Education to prepare plans for the construction of a new grade school building on the Hamilton School site.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH—It has been announced by Architect R. C. Watkins, of Watkins & Birch, Felt Building, that plans for school buildings in both Konab and Monticello will be prepared by his firm.

VIRGINIA.

ALEXANDRIA, VA.—Plans for the erection of the new high school building on the site at the northwest corner of Cameron and West streets, prepared by City Engineer E. C. Dunn, will be discussed at a meeting of the City School Board and Finance Committee of the city council. The proposed new structure will cost \$50,000.

APPOMATTOX, VA.—School Board is planning to erect a dormitory to the Agricultural College at cost of \$8000.

EAST RADFORD, VA.—Plans for the first of the dormitories for the new Normal School have been completed by Architect C. M. Robinson, 2901 Grove avenue, Richmond. Judge John W. Price, of Bristol, is Chairman of the School Board.

PULASKI, VA.—Bond issue of \$58,000 for erection of school building will be sold on August 3rd.

WASHINGTON.

SEATTLE, WASH.—The Amos Brown Estate will erect a large apartment building, costing \$200,000, at the southeast corner of Terry avenue and Spring street, according to plans by Architect Louis Baeder, White Bldg.

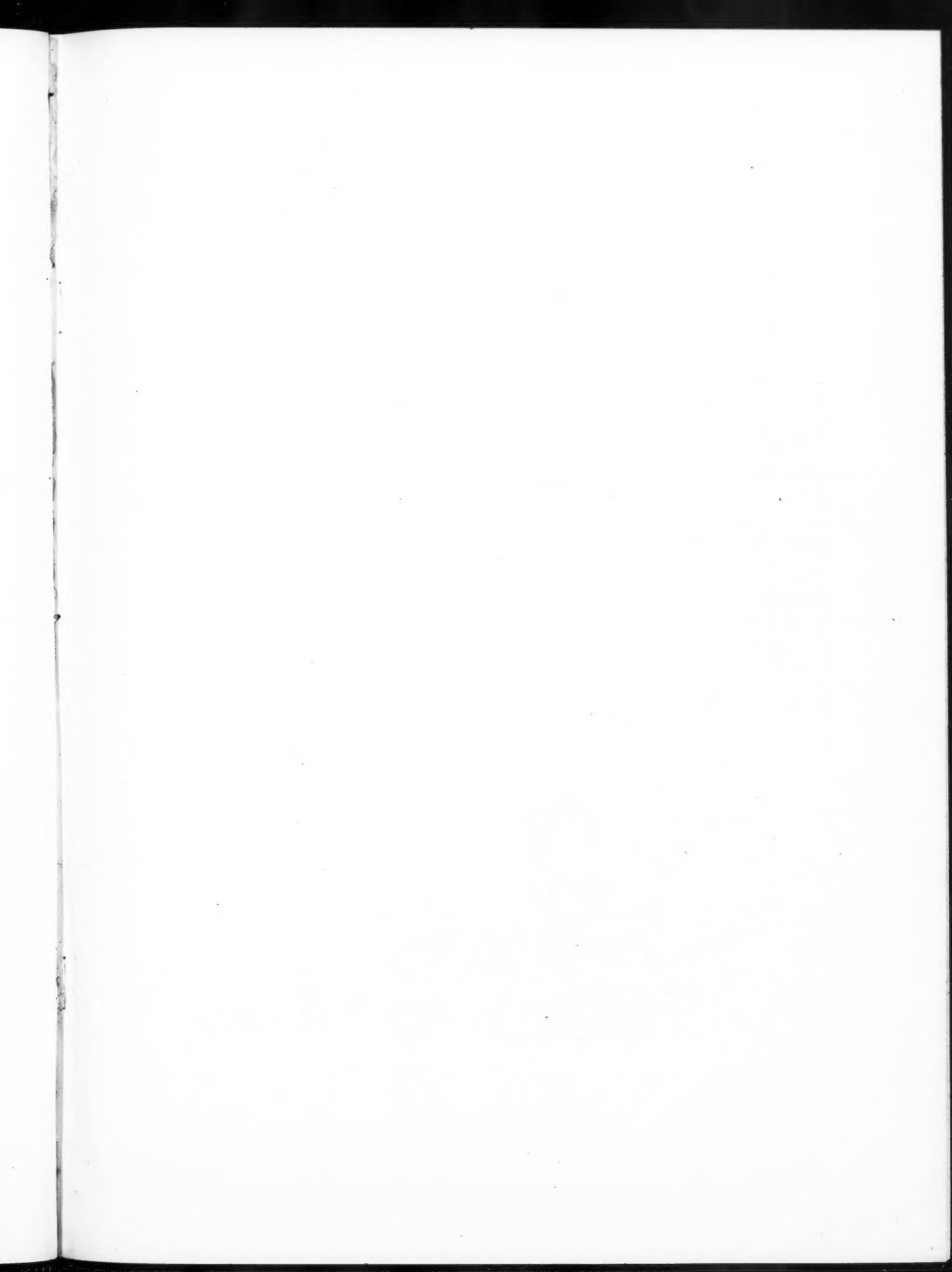
WISCONSIN.

EAST MILWAUKEE, WIS.—A new school building, to cost \$80,000, is to be erected on a ten-acre site on the Mineral Spring Road, between Murray avenue and Cramer street.

NEENAB, WIS.—The officials of the Neenab State Bank will purchase a site for the erection of a new bank building.

RACINE, WIS.—As the result of a recent campaign, \$175,000 has been raised for the proposed new Y. M. C. A. building, to be erected on the lake front, adjoining the Elks' Club.

WAUWATOSA, WIS.—The Women's Club of this city has begun a campaign to raise funds for the erection of a new club house on the site donated for that purpose by Emerson A. Hoyt, president of the First National Bank. Architects Kirchoff & Rose, Majestic Bldg., Milwaukee, prepared the plans.



THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT



à Paris rue Dauphine chez Ch. Ant. Jombert Libraire du Roy à l'Image Notre Dame. Z. N. 20

DECORATIVE MOTIVE FROM JEAN LEPAUTRE; "OEUVRES D'ARCHITECTURE"; VOL. I.