

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

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THE ARCHITECTURAL TREATMENT OF SIDE WALLS

THE exposed side wall of the loft building is at once the thorn in the side of the architect and the financial balm of his client. It is, of course, one of the problems of the congested city and of steadily increasing realty values.

There is always just one reason for erecting a loft building—to obtain a profitable investment, and this means to most investors the acquirement of the largest possible renting area, in a populous district, for the least possible expenditure.

As the “lofts” are generally used for light manufacturing or storage purposes it is usually reasoned that there is nothing to be gained by any additional expense, however slight, for making the building attractive in appearance, although any owner will admit a retail store or an office building must be built to attract clients or customers whose fickle fancies demand “face value” in buildings as well as in the merchandise or service to be obtained within them.

We sometimes hear it boasted by a manufacturer that the price charged for his goods represents only their

intrinsic value with nothing added for the cost of fancy advertising or architectural display. Such tricks of trade may appeal to some customers, but the majority of us are so human that we prefer, even at a slight extra expense, to transact our business under conditions and among surroundings that do not offend our sensibilities, whatever tastes we may have. As a matter of fact, all thinking merchants know that the extra trade gained on “premium” days more than justifies the expense of the special inducements made to secure it.

“No man liveth to himself,” not even the small manufacturer ensconced in an upper loft of a large city. It is certain that an out-of-town customer will occasionally call at the factory and be impressed favorably or otherwise with its appearance. Frequently a small cut of the loft building, as seen in the perspective, is a feature of the manufacturer’s letter-head, and is then frankly an advertisement of which he should not have occasion to be ashamed.

The principal facade, usually of



RITZ-CARLTON HOTEL, PHILADELPHIA
WARREN & WETMORE, ARCHITECTS

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some interest, with its decorated entrance and crowning cornice, is generally less blameworthy than the exposed wall at the side. Here, the owner argues, somewhat after the manner of the ostrich, the building does not face the street and, therefore, cannot easily be seen. Whatever the veneer of

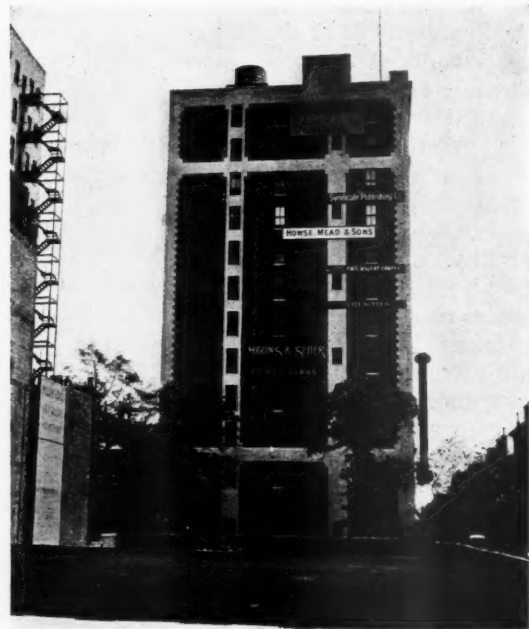


NO. 203 WEST 24TH STREET, NEW YORK
MR. J. E. DITMAR, ARCHITECT

the facade, the cheapest grade of brick is considered good enough for the side wall. For the lower portion, concealed by adjoining buildings, it possibly is, but he forgets or does not realize that the upper portion of his building may remain exposed for many years, that during all this time he is responsible for its appearance and is entitled to use it for legitimate, inoffensive advertising.

There are several practical and inexpensive ways of rendering exposed side walls attractive income-producing investments instead of profitless eyesores. The most obvious limitation in their treatment is the prohibition of projections beyond the property line. This fact, in preventing the continuance of the facade cornice mouldings above the side walls, has made that time-honored feature often appear an absurdity. When, however, it cannot readily be dis-

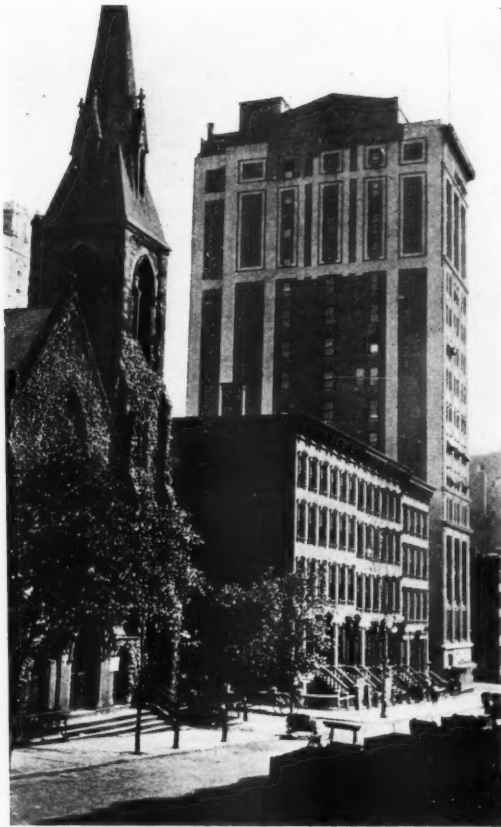
pensed with, it is possible to continue on the side wall the lines of the cornice members in flat bands of contrasting colors. Certainly it is not advised to attempt on the side wall an imitation in color of a feature, which, on the facade, is itself merely an imitation of a rational prototype. The practice of imitating architectural members with paint so readily followed by the Italians is one of the few architectural sins not committed by us to any extent; but the frank continuation in flat bands of color of the cornice mouldings and of lower belt courses, is not only not a travesty on the classic orders, but gives a shadow of excuse for their use on one facade. The loft building illustrated in figure (2) is a fairly successful attempt to make logical the use of the cornice, to give interest to the side wall, and to tie the several incongruities of design imposed by circumstances, into a



NO. 9 EAST 37TH STREET, NEW YORK
MESSRS. MULLIKEN & MOELLER, ARCHITECTS

harmonious whole. The wall is of rough red brick and if it had been left unstudied would have been quite devoid of interest. By merely continuing the lines of the upper and lower cornices in bands of white brick, some degree of scale and of interest was immediately given, and this effect was increased by a broad, simple system of paneling, which,

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NO. 187 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK
MESSRS. CLINTON & RUSSELL, ARCHITECTS

although the windows were unsymmetrically placed, cleverly contrives to bring the whole into an orderly arrangement.

In the building at 114-118 West 41st Street, the facade has a base of grey granite, above which the first and second stories are faced with limestone. Above the third floor level the exterior is of grey brick. The side wall, pictured in our illustration, is paneled with contrasting shades of grey brick to harmonize with the facade. The ground of the panels is light enclosed by alternating bands of dark and light grey. The walls of contrasting colors meet in an unbroken vertical line; that is, there is no bond at this junction, and since the work is pointed with cement of darker shade than any brick, this vertical line serves to emphasize slightly the separation of light and dark surfaces. In this instance, the masses of the building are symmetrical, and this symmetry is main-

tained and emphasized by the paneling, in spite of the windows being arranged differently in the end portions.

The Building of the National Cloak Company presents an unusually elaborate treatment of the side wall. A very striking contrast between the red brick wall and its white trimming is one's first impression. Closer inspection reveals a rather cleverly contrived framework of light grey brick enclosing the windows of the upper stories, in an endeavor to harmonize the side wall with the street facade.

The Cameron Building at 34th Street and Madison Avenue presents a side view which would lend itself most ordinarily to treatment in the approved classic method with raking cornices and pilasters and "what-not"; but the simple, logical and inexpensive method adopted has the dual advantage of being practical and "American." The



NO. 187 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK
CLINTON & RUSSELL, ARCHITECTS

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NO. 906 BROADWAY
MR. ROBERT T. LYONS, ARCHITECT

upper portion of the facade is of grey brick, the panels on the side wall have red grounds, enclosed by bands of yellowish grey.

The Hotel McAlpin at 34th Street and Herald Square is an example of unusual interest. The surfaces are treated in a very broad way, yet without loss of scale. The flat blind arcade above is of about the same size as the upper window arcade on the street side, and the diaper pattern of dark red brown brick gives scale to the great panel below windows.

The appropriately paneled side wall of the Lawyers Title and Guaranty Company Building, Broadway, is one of the most interesting examples in the city. With the instinct of a legal mind for making use of everything, one of the panels on the end towards the street contains the name of the building—an effective yet inoffensive form of advertising.

The architects of the Pullman Building, Madison Square, were fortunate in being able to introduce on the side wall bands of terra cotta tiles moulded in low relief. The interest given by sharp accents of shadow thus gained is impossible with perfectly flat

surfaces dependent upon variation of only color and texture. The relative certainty that the adjoining church would remain for a long time *in situ* and leave the Pullman Building's wall exposed, warranted giving special interest to its design.

Probably there is only one calamity that can befall the side wall of the loft building greater than that of being entirely neglected. That greatest misfortune is to be covered with white paint and used indiscriminately as a sign board, or building directory. There is a saying, much more ancient than the skyscraper, that a white wall is fool's paper. Certainly its defacement with black and white paint, cannot be too strongly condemned, whatever the merits of the article or firm exploited. Yet that the white wall may be utilized as a signboard without being



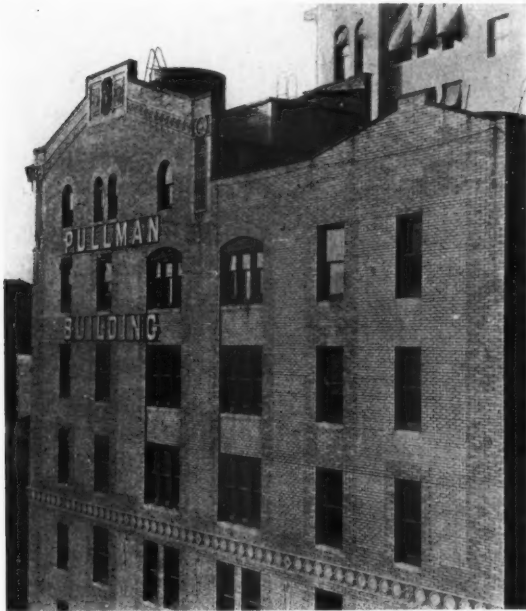
NO. 160 BROADWAY, NEW YORK
MESSRS. CLINTON & RUSSELL, ARCHITECTS

a public nuisance is illustrated by the building of Charles Scribner's Sons, Fifth Avenue. The lettering and spots of decoration are executed in brown brick, a contrast which, while easily read from a distance, is

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not harsh and ugly. A close observation of the wall reveals the somewhat unusual texture gained by laying the bricks in alternate courses of headers and stretchers.

The many possibilities for giving interest to blank side walls by varied patterns of brick work and by the textures of unusual mate-



NO. 17 MADISON SQUARE
MR. WILLIAM M. GOMPERT, ARCHITECT

rials or methods of using common ones are outside the scope of this paper, but a few of the utilized, as well as possible, methods of giving interest and value to that portion of commercial building which has been woefully uninteresting in the past, have been indicated, hoping they will serve to stimulate further efforts in the same direction.

To Young Men About To Enter Professional Practice

The field of architecture is not overcrowded. In fact, the contrary obtains. Today the young man who wishes to become an architect has splendid opportunities, far better than those which faced him a decade ago.

To become a successful architect, however, he must qualify in many things. He must have good habits, a steady nerve, be

industrious, and have mastered the rudiments of the profession. Above all these, he must have integrity, because he is compelled to handle constantly funds that belong to other people.

In selecting a vocation, he must have a fondness for it. If he chooses a profession for which he has no liking, his success will be greatly handicapped. No man, to my knowledge, ever has attained high honors in a calling for which he has a natural aversion. I think that is one of the great dangers which parents and advisers are too prone to overlook. They indiscriminately choose a young man's business for him and as a consequence, caring little for it, his progress suffers. All sorts and conditions of men are to be found to-day who complain about the unattractiveness of their calling and who wish they had made a more fitting selection of their life's pursuit.

Of course, to be an architect and a successful one, a young man must be an architect in all that the term implies. He cannot enter the profession half heartedly. He must be enthusiastic and work untiringly; faithfully. I would venture to declare that 80 per cent. of the young men following the various professions of to-day, do their work mechanically and without full knowledge of details. They have not mastered their chosen calling.

The young man who determines upon architecture as a means of earning a livelihood, must be pretty thoroughly educated. He must know mathematics in order to learn construction. He must be able to draw both mechanically and free hand; have a conception of coloring, and be able to do water color and oil work to a minor degree.

It is possible for him to educate himself by working during the day and studying at night. We have had instances of young men entering an architect's office, boarding themselves, and supporting families, and finally saving enough money with which to take a course in European colleges.

Architecture is not difficult to learn if the young man is willing to work and acquire knowledge. He must start at the bottom. There is no short cut to success, and none of the men who have reached the top ever found a quick route. They all succeeded in the same way—by plodding, conscientious effort.



DETAIL OF ENTRANCE

HOUSE AT OAK KNOLL, PASADENA, CAL.
MR. ROBERT DAVID FARQUHAR, ARCHITECT

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The remuneration received by successful architects is only fair. We have not increased special charges and rates as they should be increased. The architect, however, earns as much, as a general rule, and perhaps a trifle more, than do those who follow similar professions. He gets good fees, of course, but when he has paid his draftsmen and the various kinds of engineers he must employ, the major portion of those fees go to his employees. But they are an independent lot, are these successful architects, who never are out of employment.

I would advise any young man who has a yearning to become an architect to enter the profession without fear of the future. His success will depend upon his ability to grasp the essential and minor details that spell "fitness." He cannot be a shirker. He must stick to his work and study it incessantly. Even the most successful architect does not know it all. New and greater things are being done every day. He must keep abreast of his profession.—William Holabird, of Holabird & Roche, in *The Architect & Engineer*.

Padouk or Andaman Redwood

Padouk is the trade name given to the wood of no less than three species of the genus *Pterocarpus* found in the East Indies. *Pterocarpus dalbergioides* Roxb. produces the bulk of the padouk or so-called mahogany from India. It is known also as Tenasserim mahogany, Andaman redwood, or Andaman padouk, because it is a native chiefly of the Andaman Islands, where it attains its best development, though trees of very large size abound also in the forests of British Burma. It often grows to a height of from 80 to 125 feet, with a clear length of from twenty to fifty feet, and a diameter of from three to five feet. Like true mahogany, the trunk of this tree is frequently much buttressed, especially when growing in damp localities or on low-lying ground.

The wood is a dark red, often beautifully variegated, grading from deep crimson, through cherry red, dull red, pink and reddish brown to brown. It is very hard, heavy (about sixty pounds per cubic foot),

slightly aromatic, and very close-grained. It works fairly well and takes a very beautiful polish. It does not warp and crack but requires about two years to season thoroughly. Although the wood is often used in place of true mahogany, it is considerably heavier and has a darker red color, which fades upon exposure to the light and air. The wood in India is prized above all others for a good many purposes and is held in high esteem in England and the United States, where large quantities are consumed for a good many purposes for which true mahogany is generally available. True mahogany, on the contrary, becomes darker and more beautiful with age. There should be no difficulty even for the layman to distinguish the true mahogany from padouk by the fact that the latter is heavier and has numerous faint, narrow lines of softer tissue visible under a hand lens on a smooth transverse section of the wood. The wood of the root is also beautifully variegated, close-grained, and is used extensively in Burma for making expensive furniture and for musical instruments.

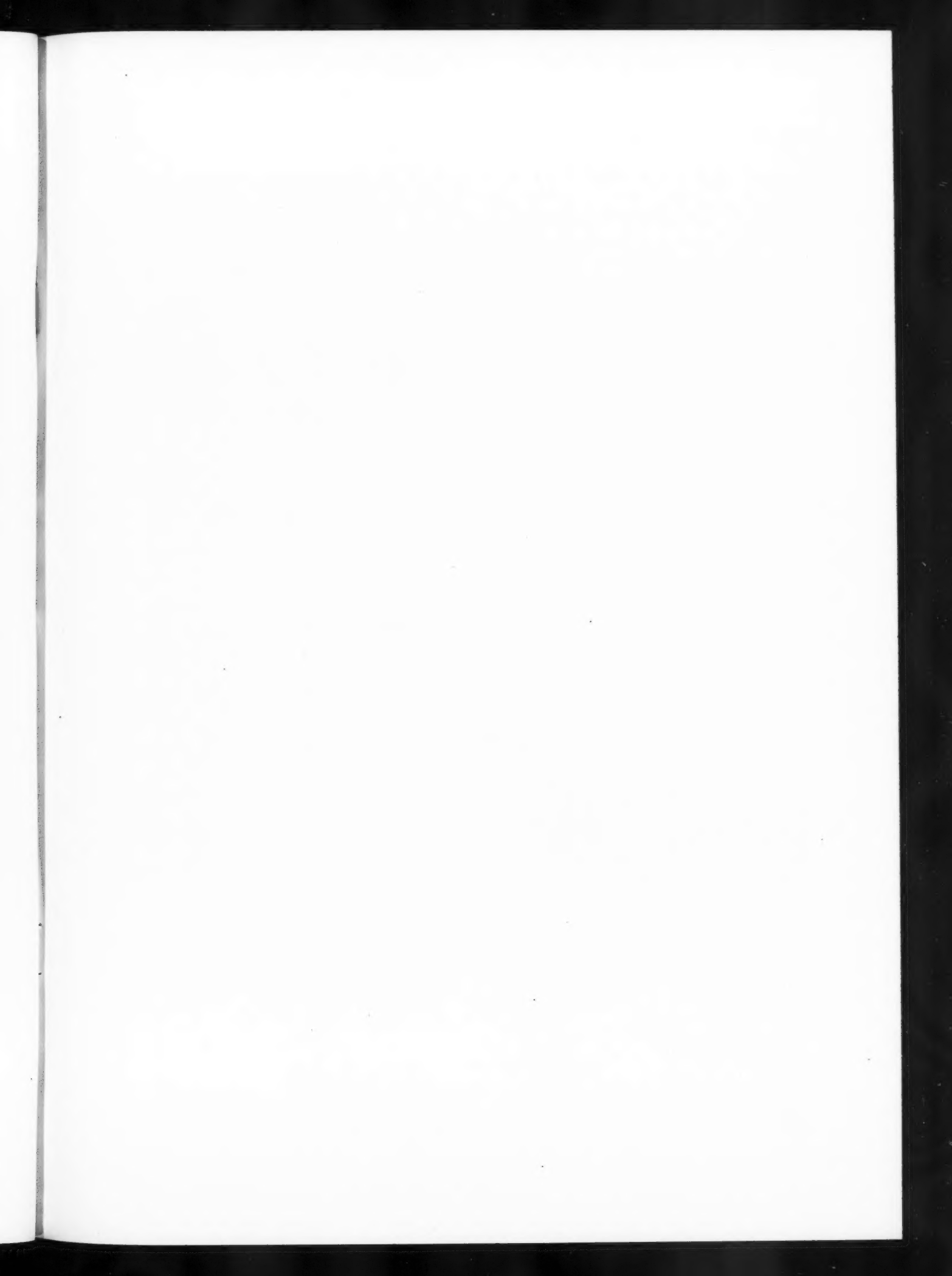
Pterocarpus indicus Willd. is a tree which grows principally on the Malay Archipelago, China, Molucca, and Philippine Islands. A few writers on Indian woods claim that the so-called padouk is produced by *Pterocarpus dalbergioides*, but others now apply the name Andaman redwood to the latter tree, and the name padouk to *Pterocarpus indicus*. At any rate, it is known that the latter grows in the territory where padouk is exploited, and it is more than likely that both species are cut indiscriminately. *Pterocarpus indicus* is a handsome, fast-growing tree which produces very fine timber. It varies in color from nearly white to deep red, resembling that of Andaman redwood. The tree attains fine proportions in the Philippine Islands, where the wood is exploited and sometimes sold as Philippine mahogany. Like that of the Andaman redwood, it is very durable and is highly prized for construction timber, and is exploited extensively in the manufacture of all kinds of furniture. Excepting in color, this wood does not differ from that of Andaman redwood.

(Continued on page 107)



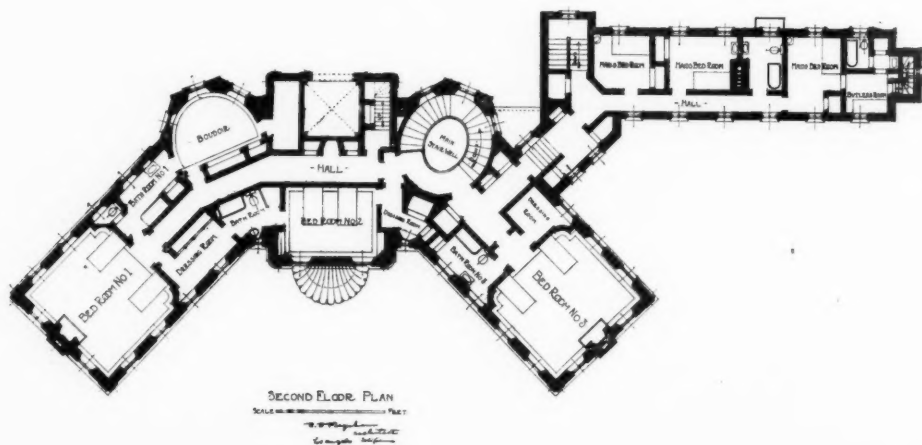
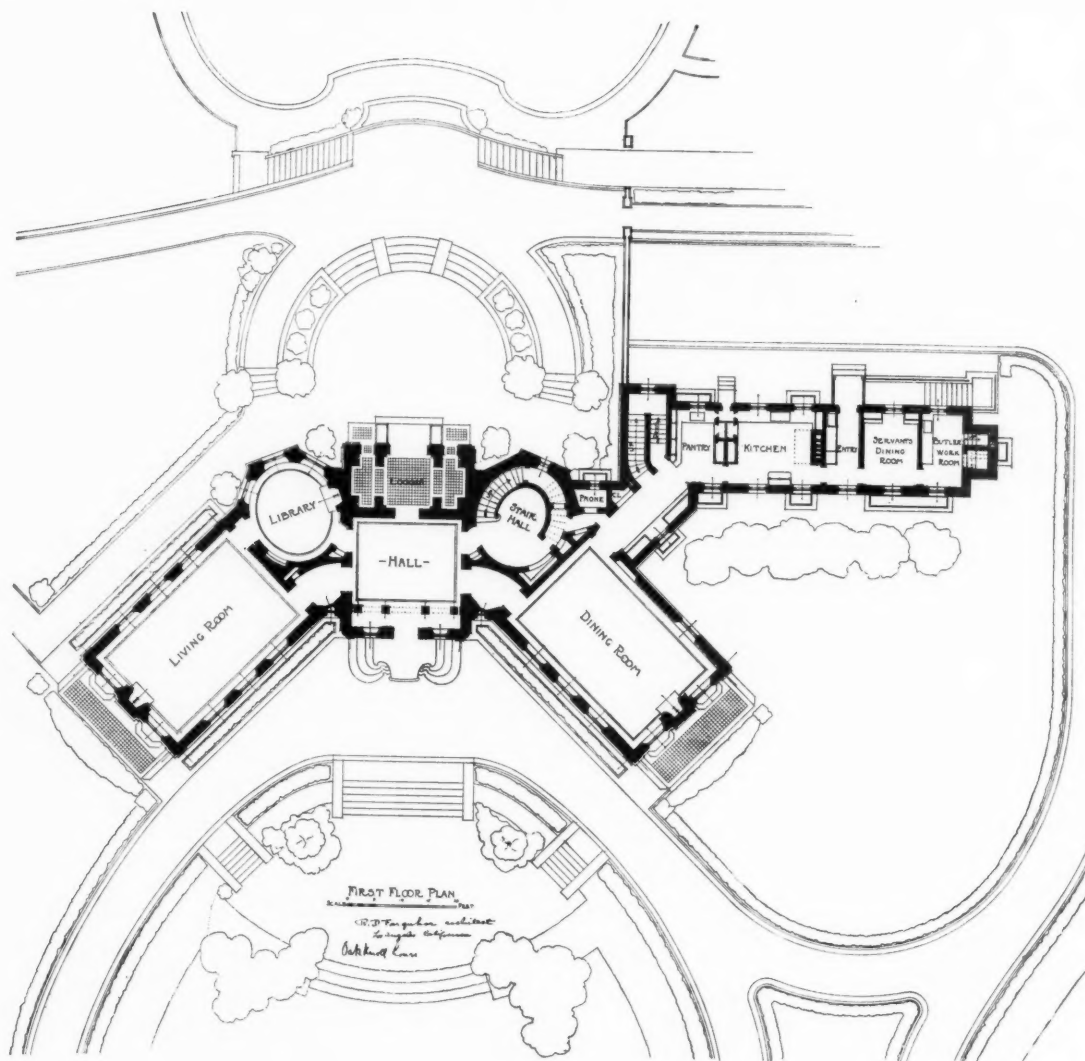
DINING ROOM

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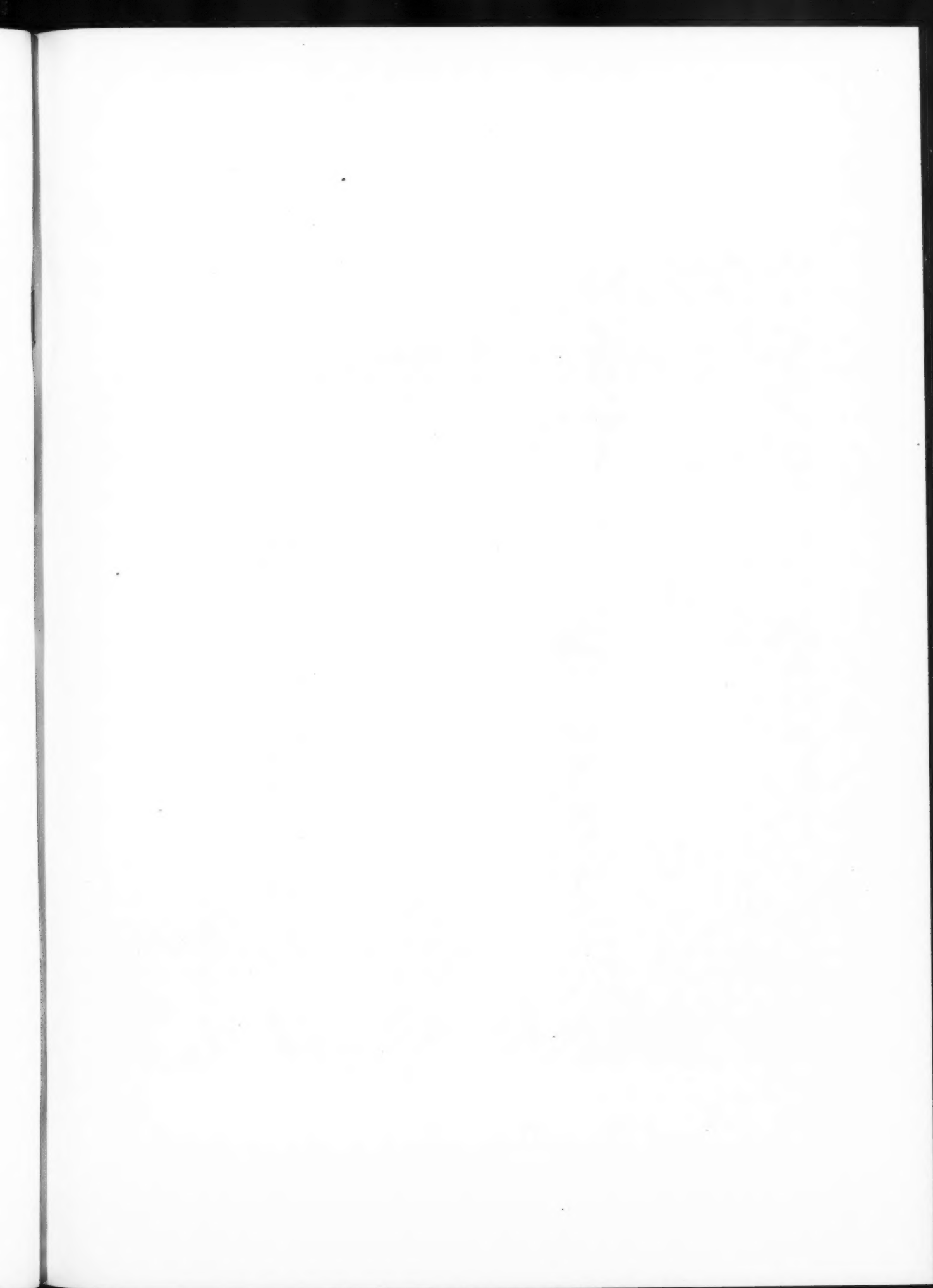


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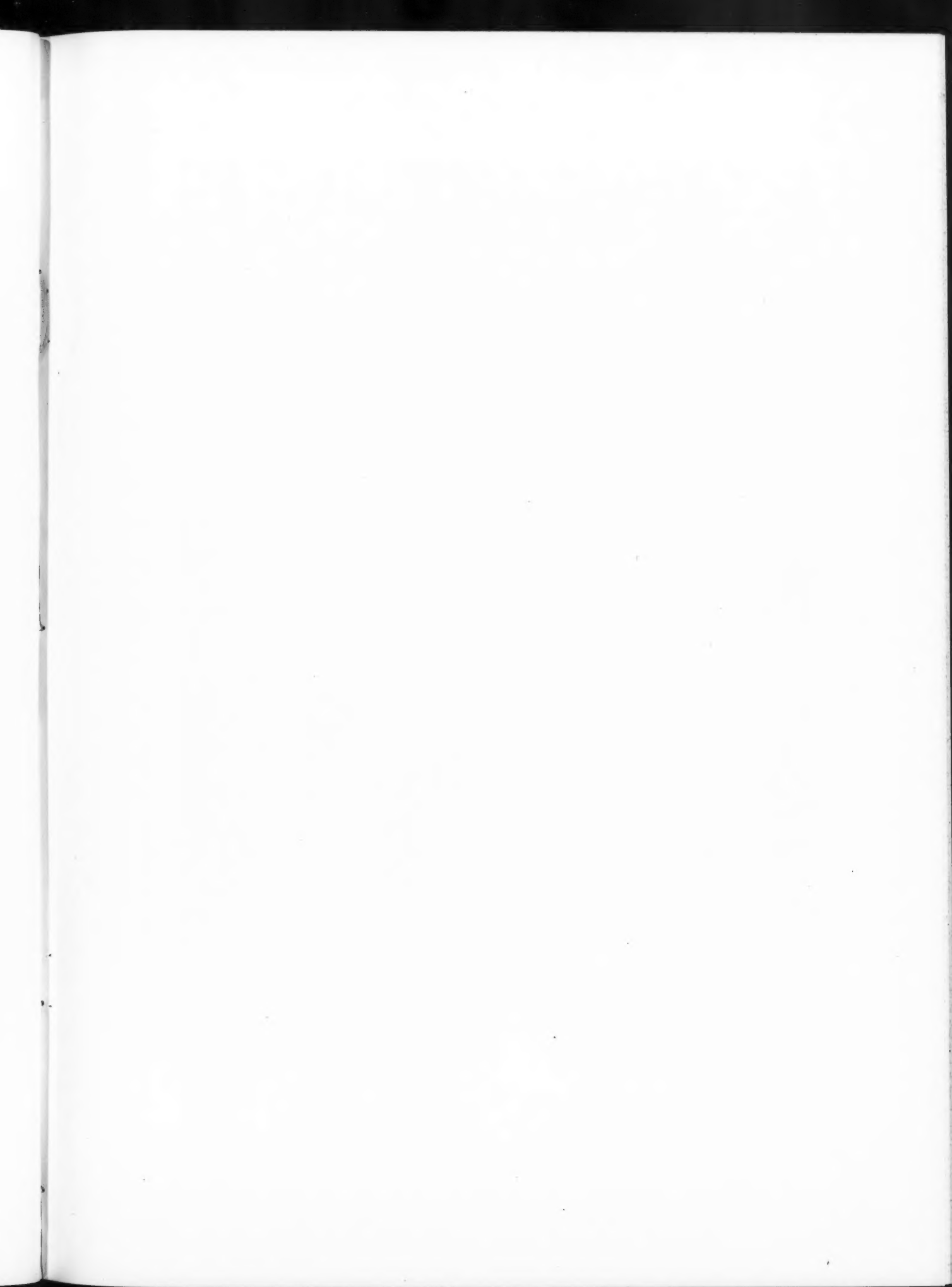
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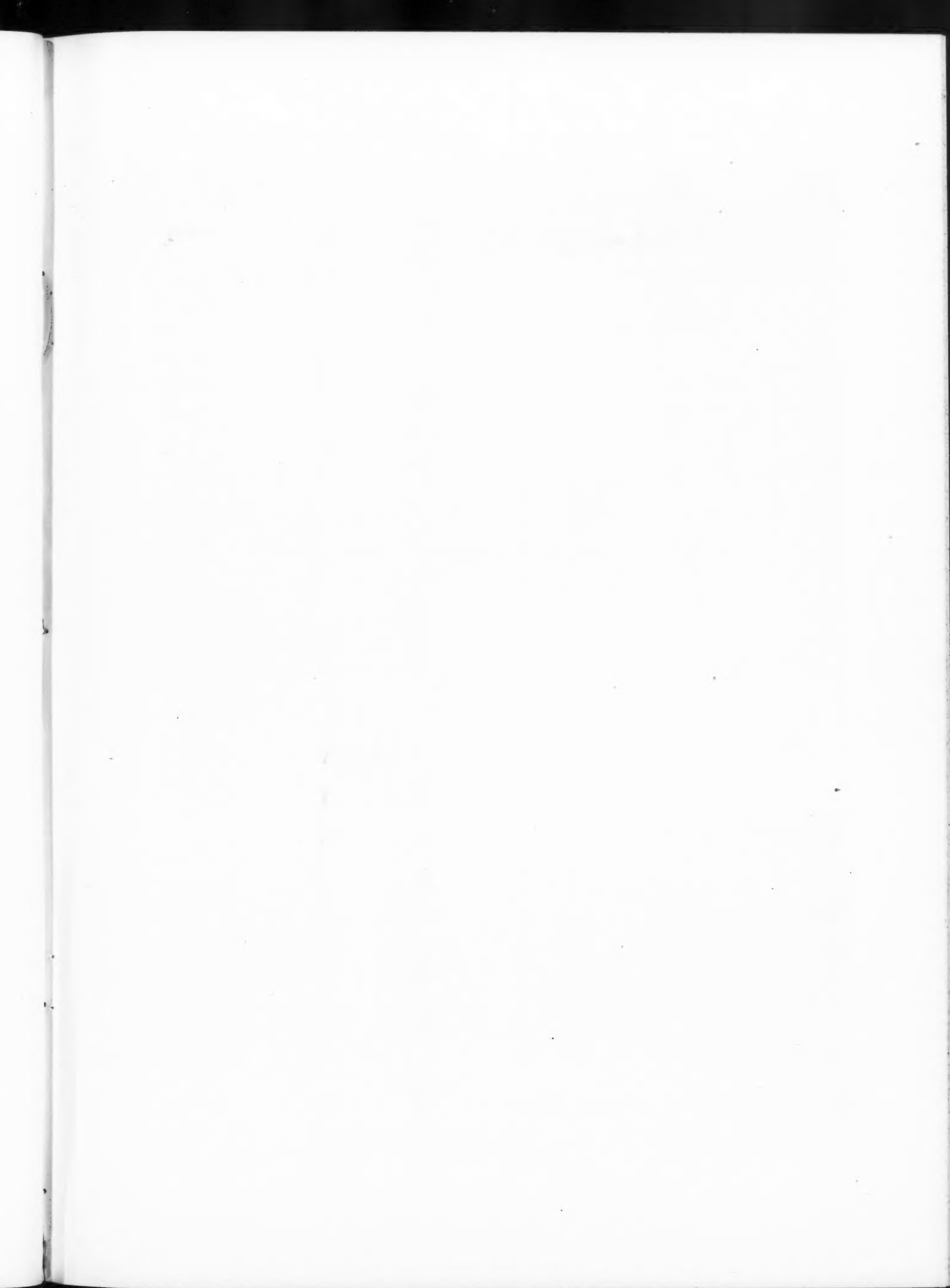
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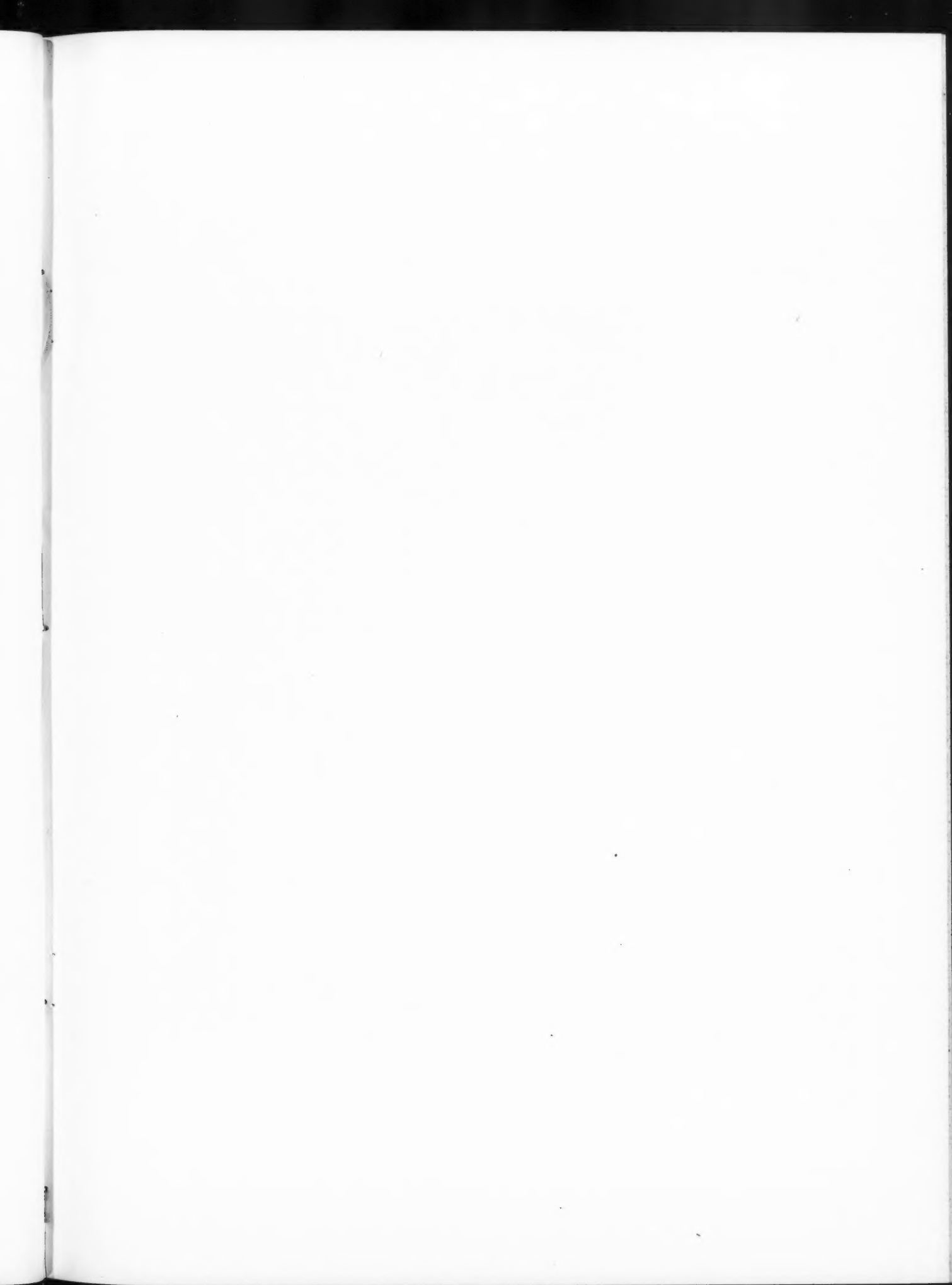
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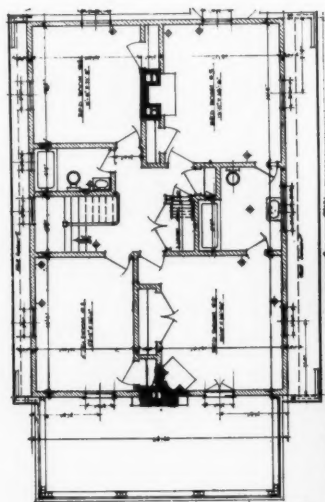
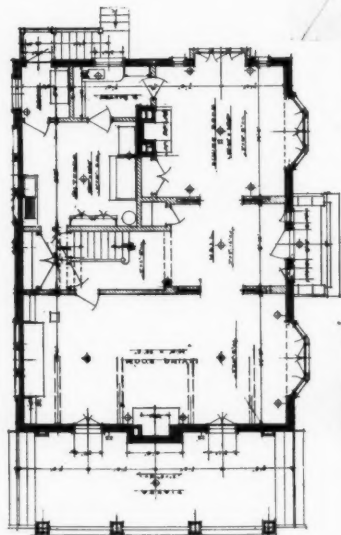
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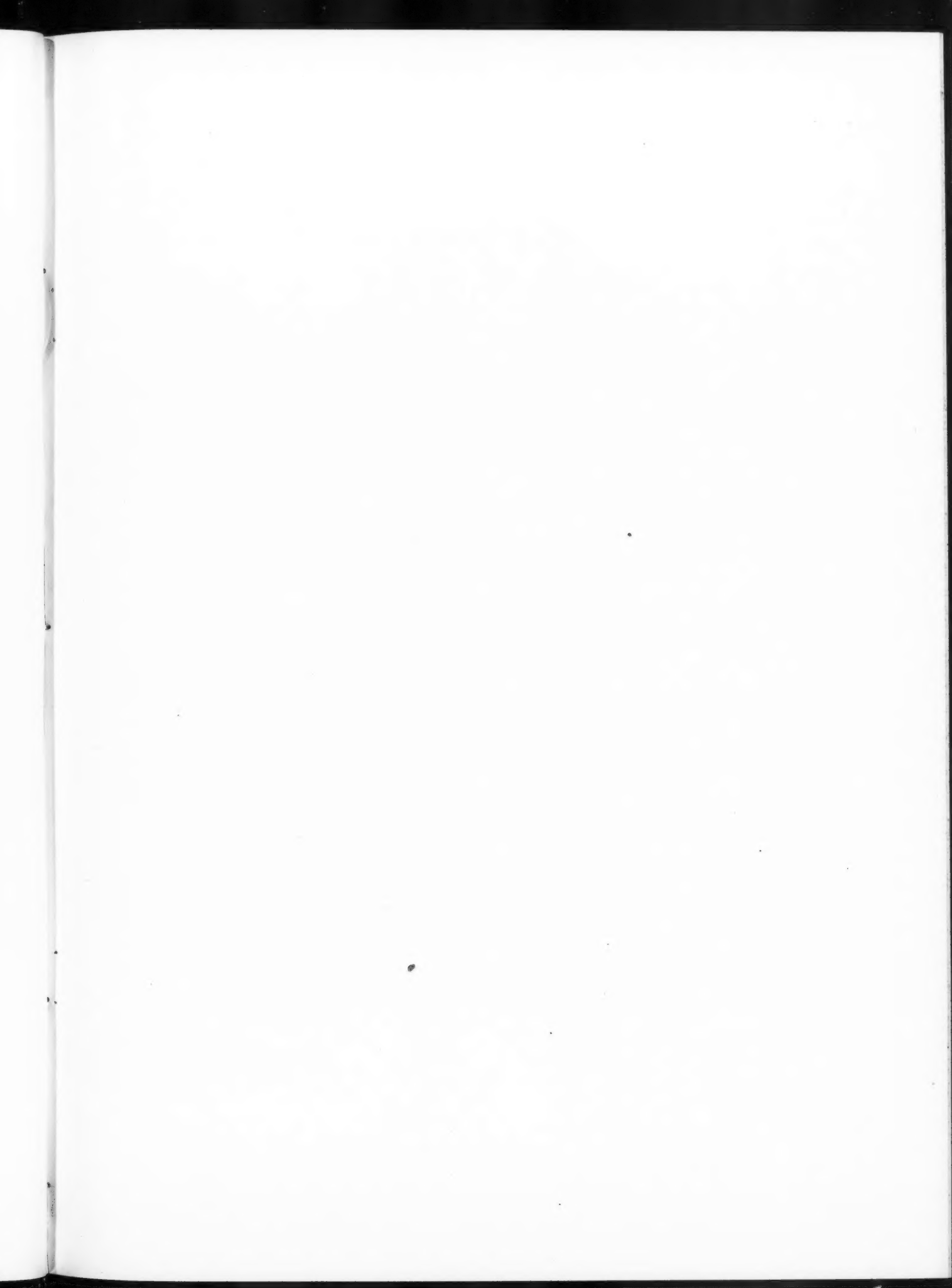


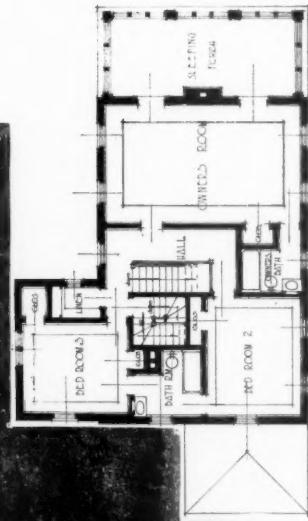
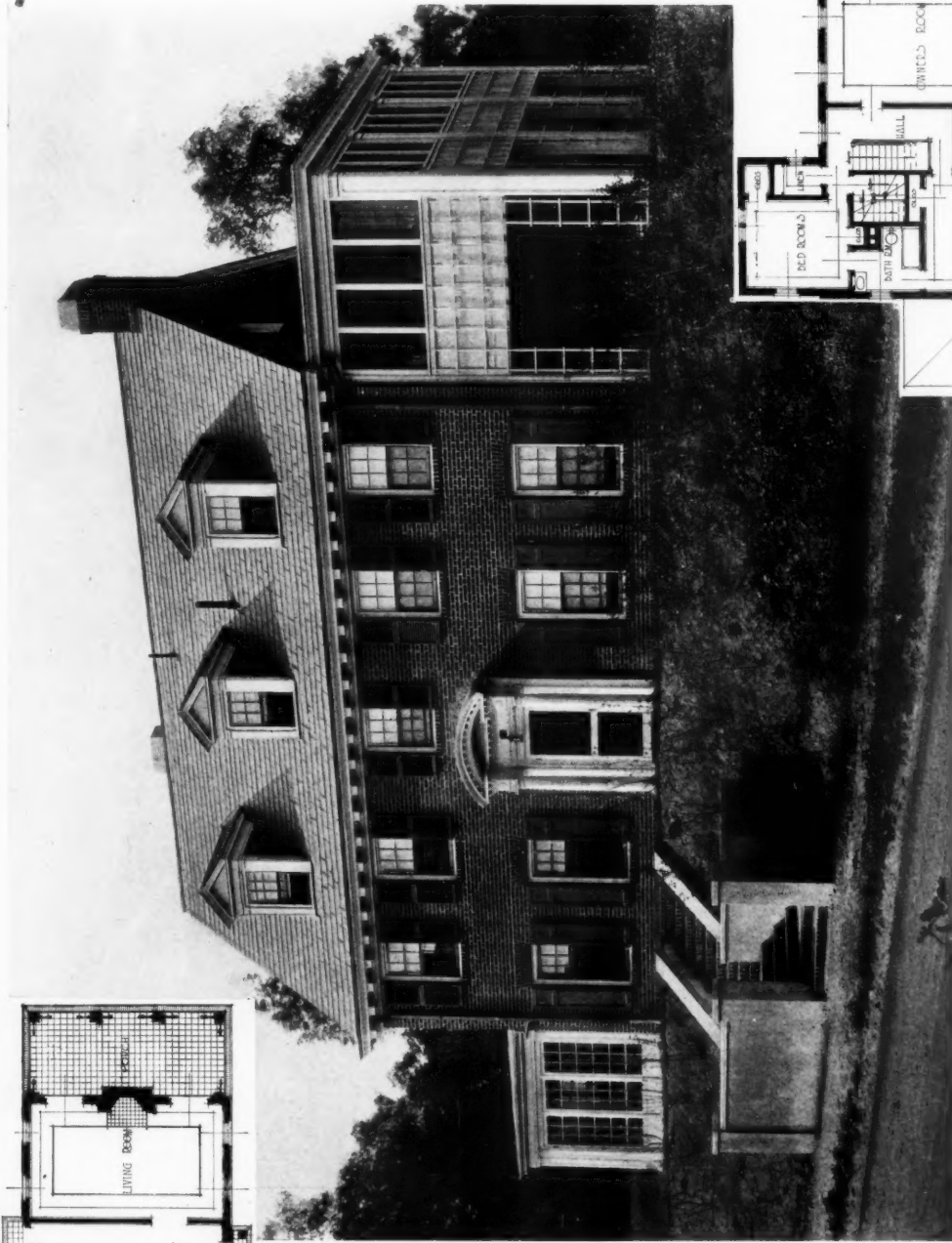
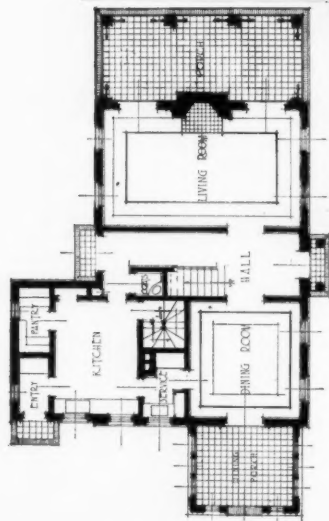


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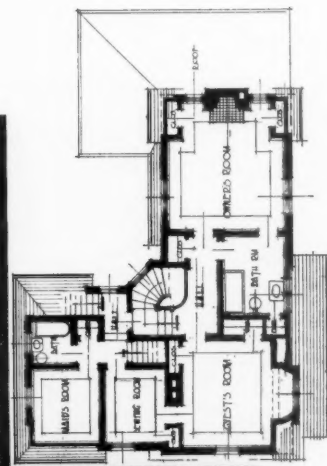
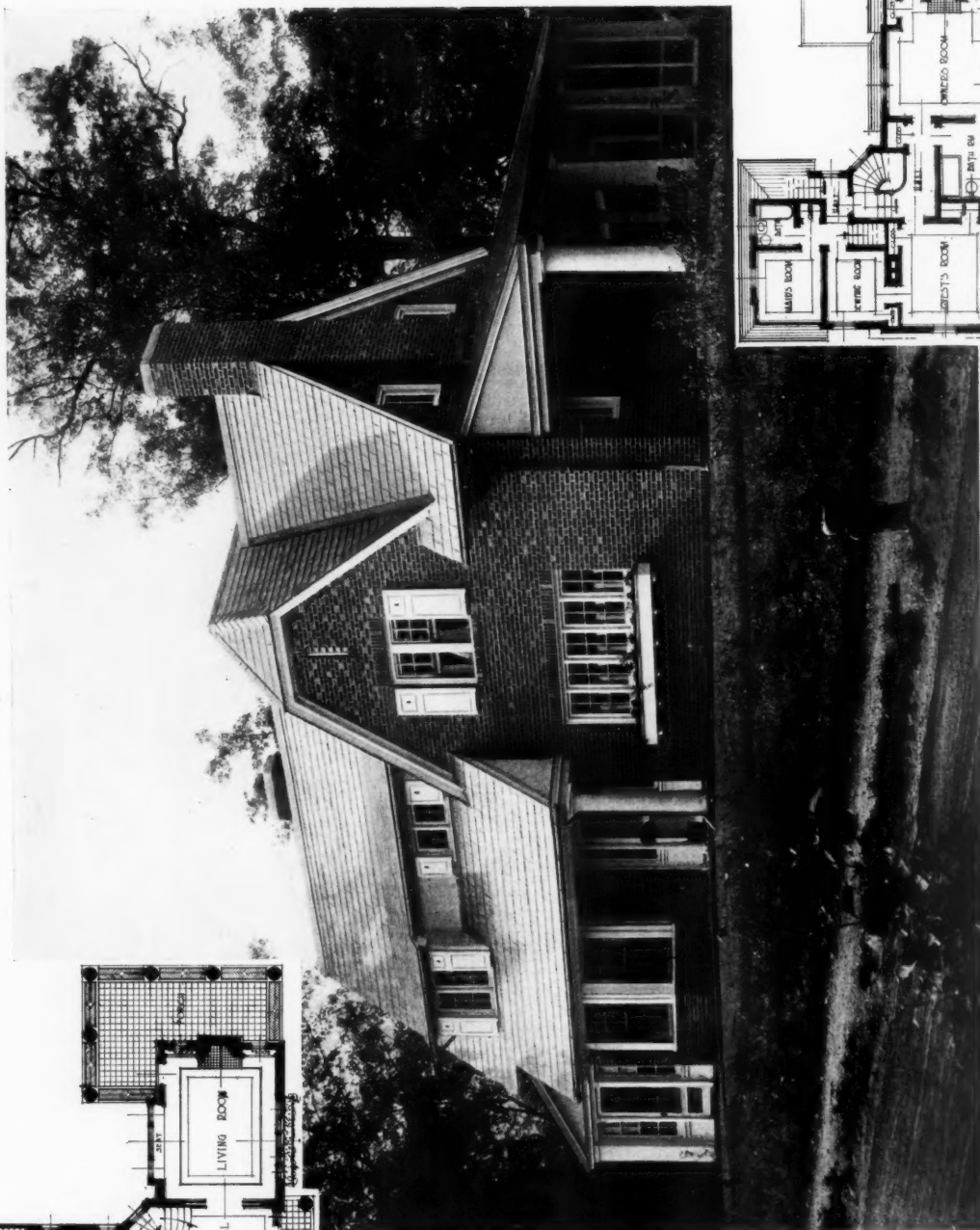
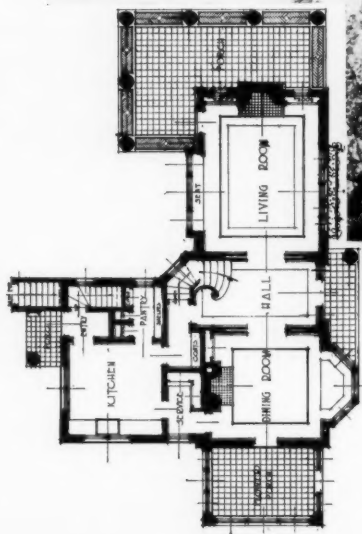
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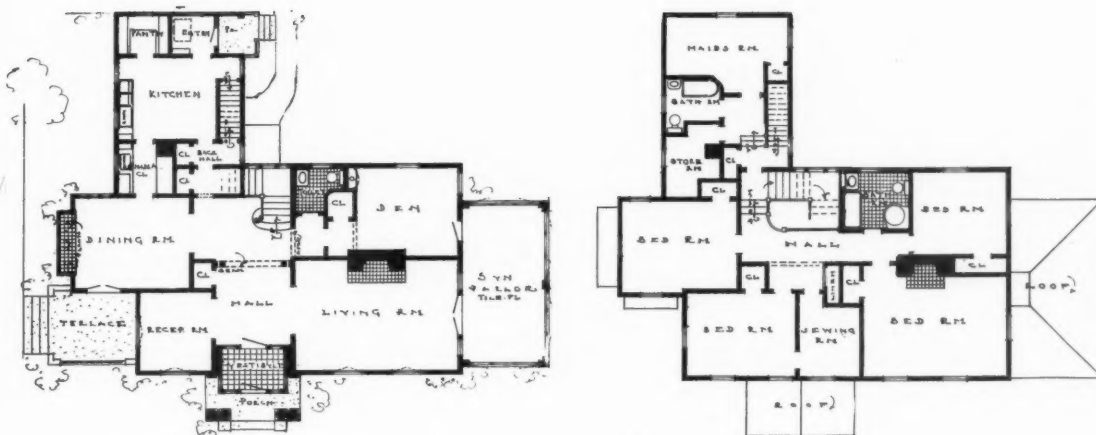




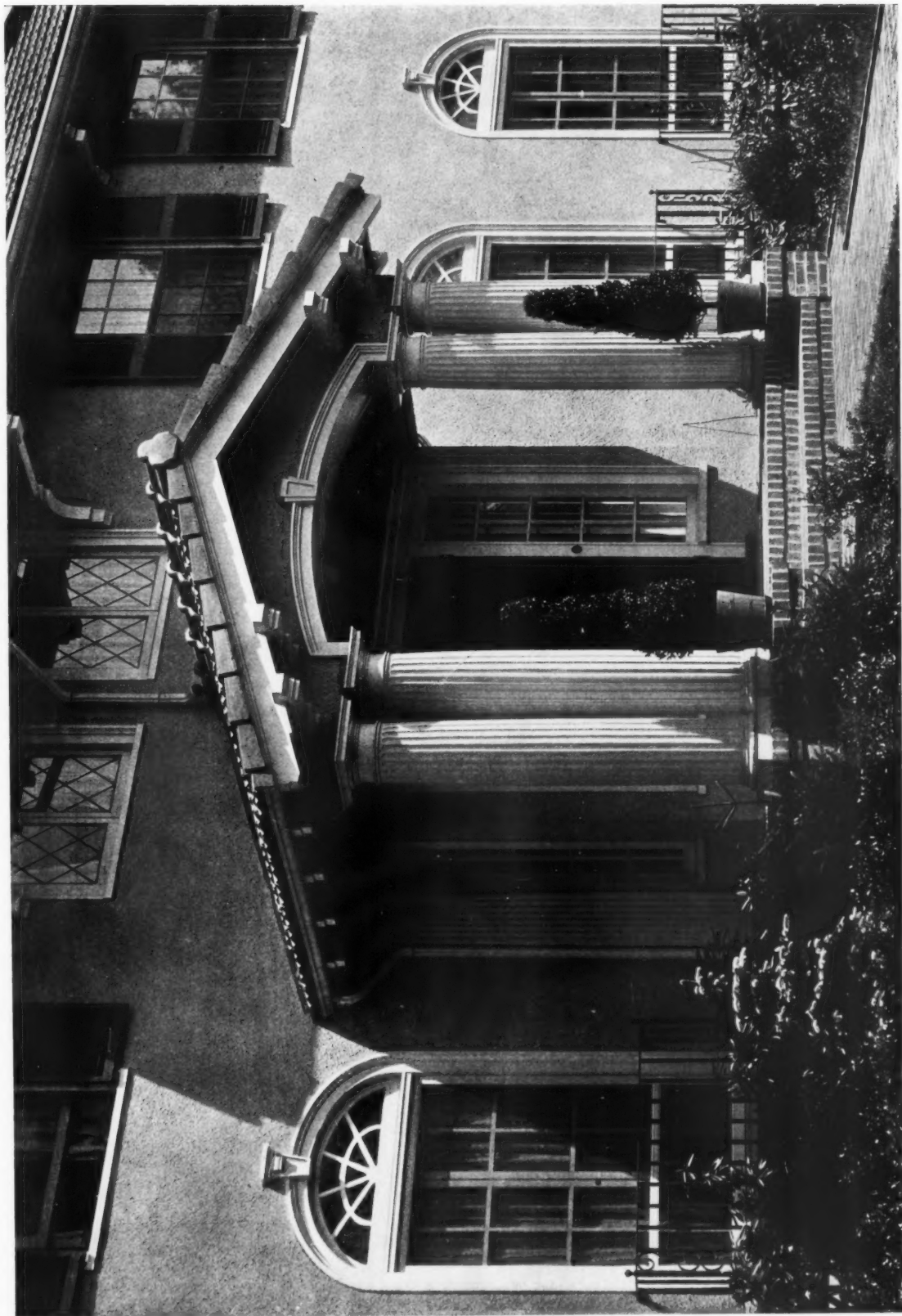
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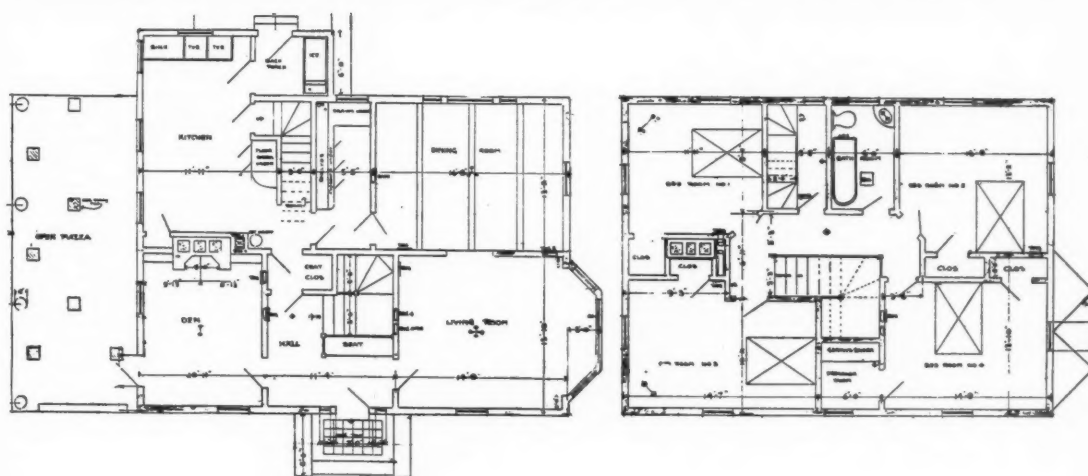


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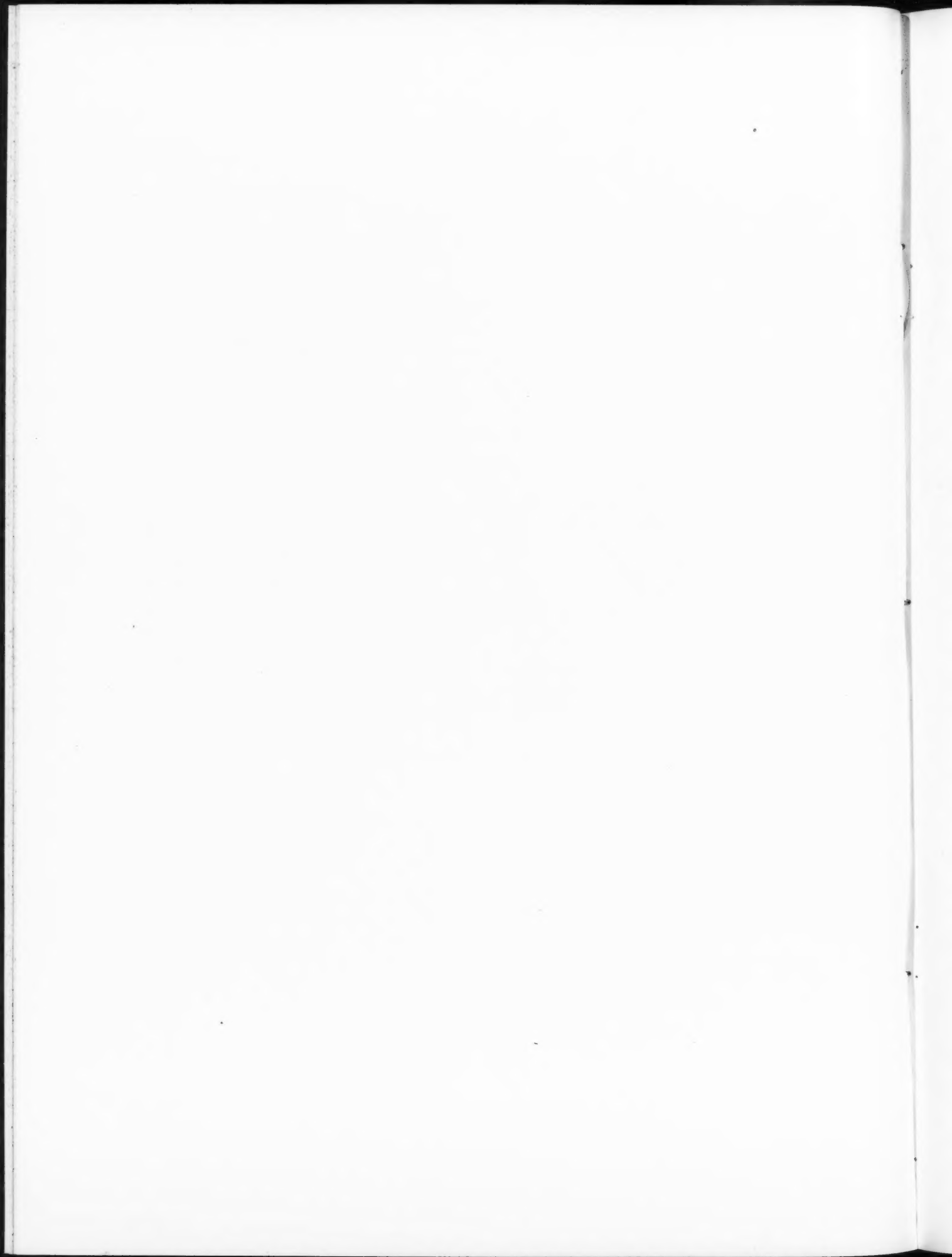
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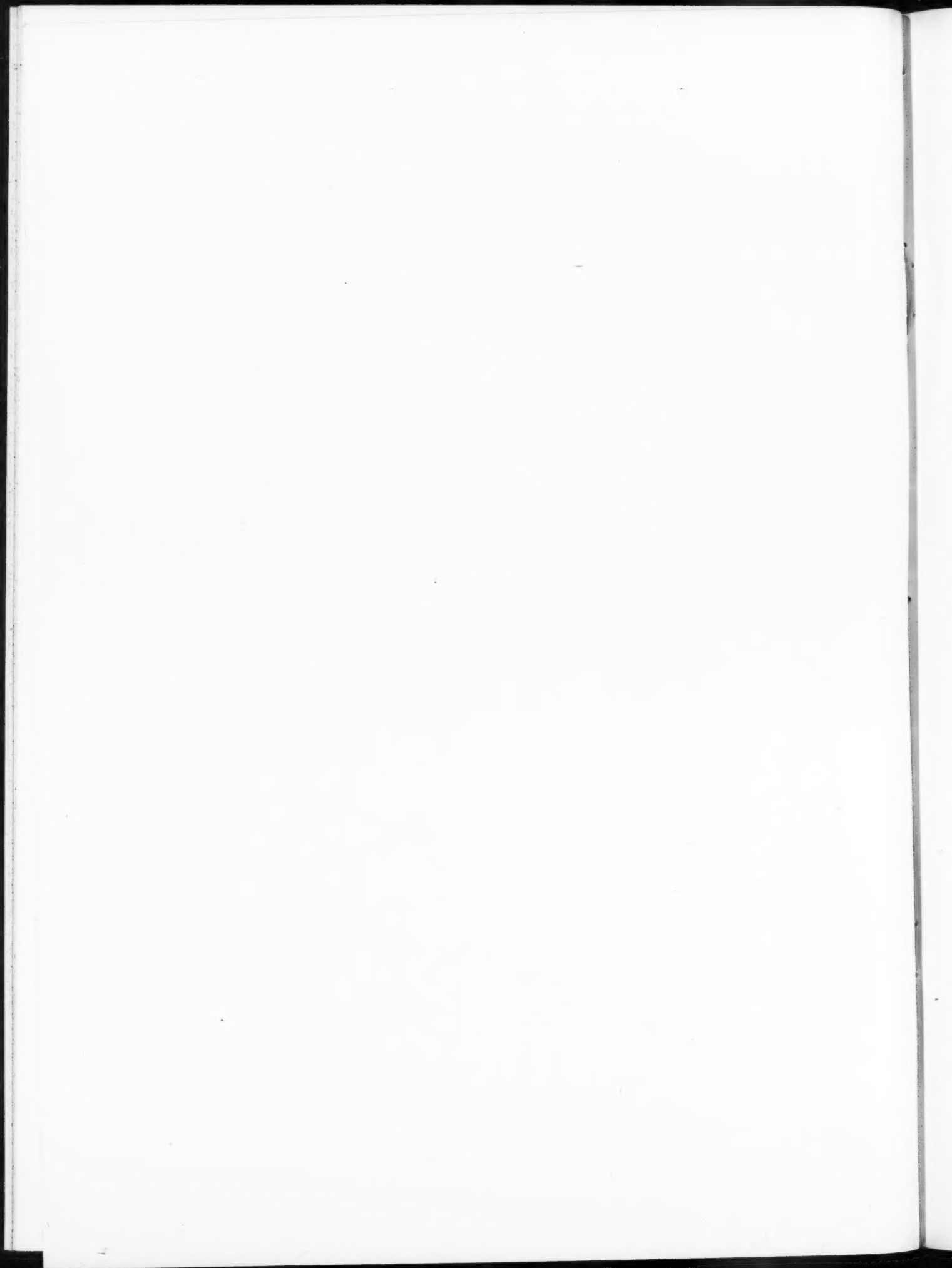


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REAR VIEW

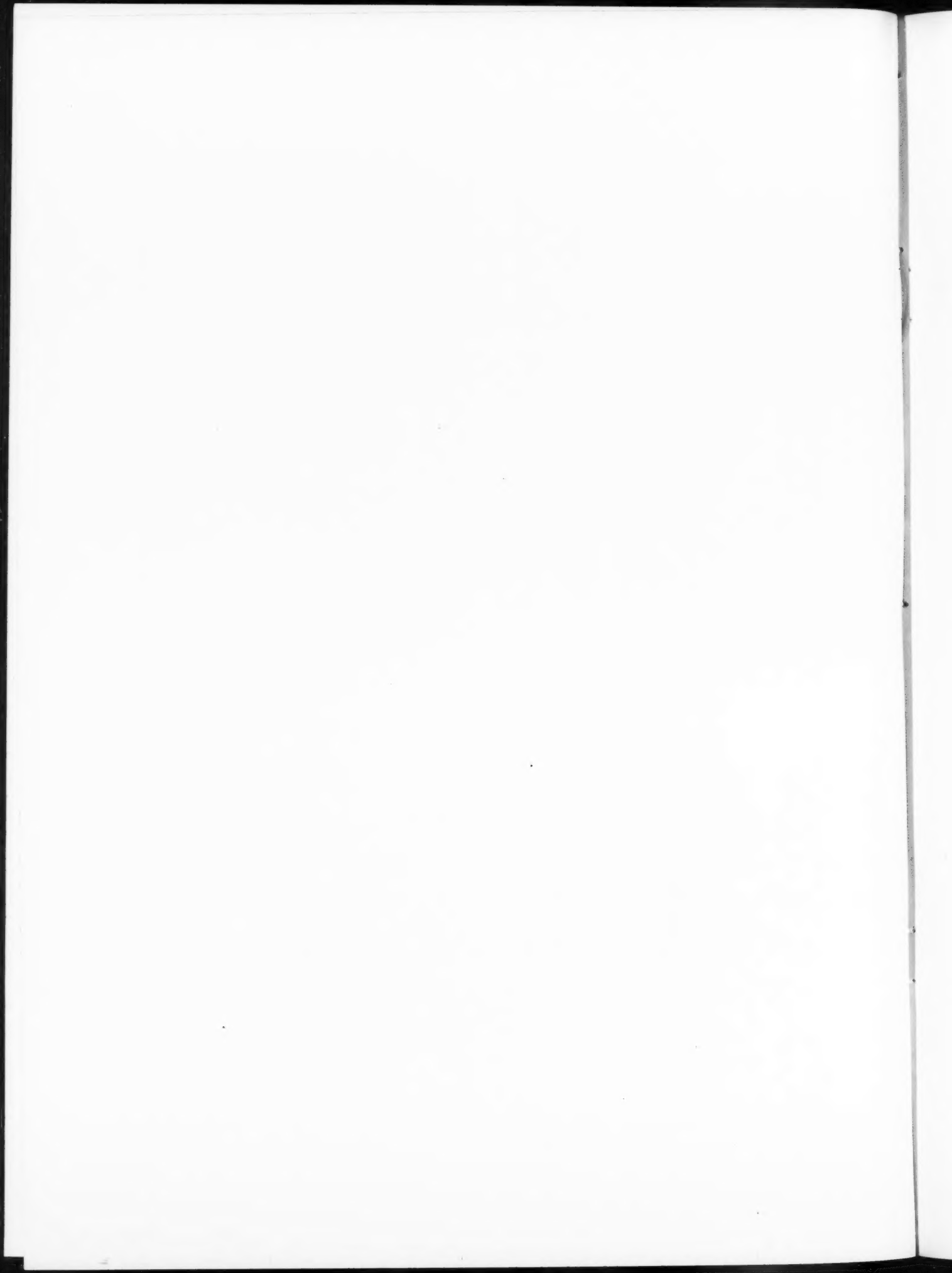


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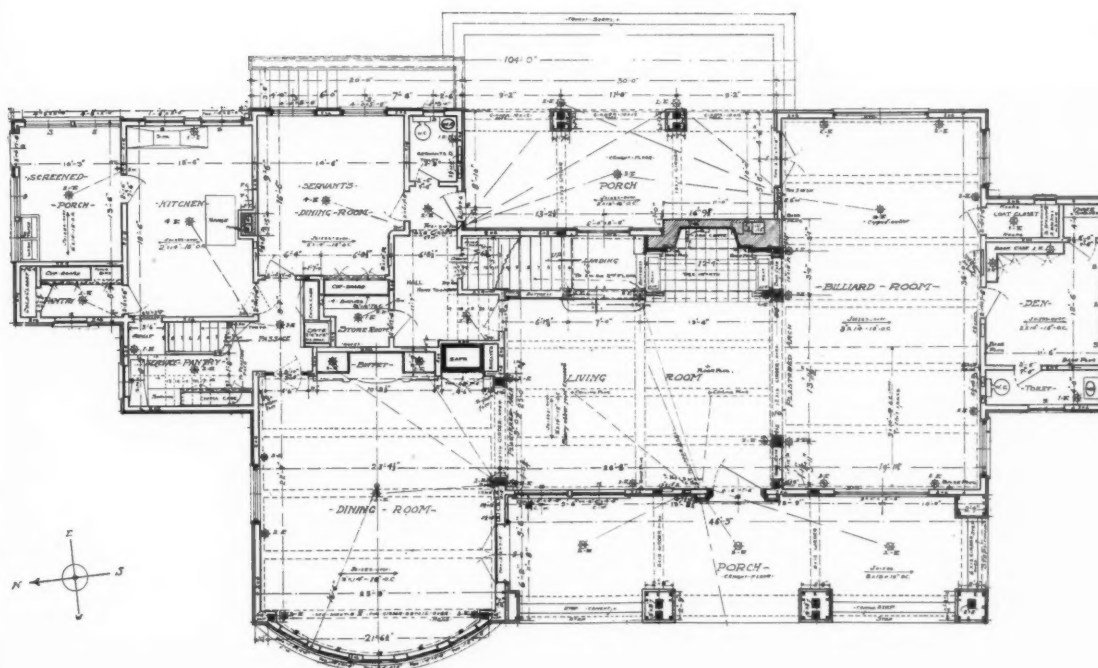


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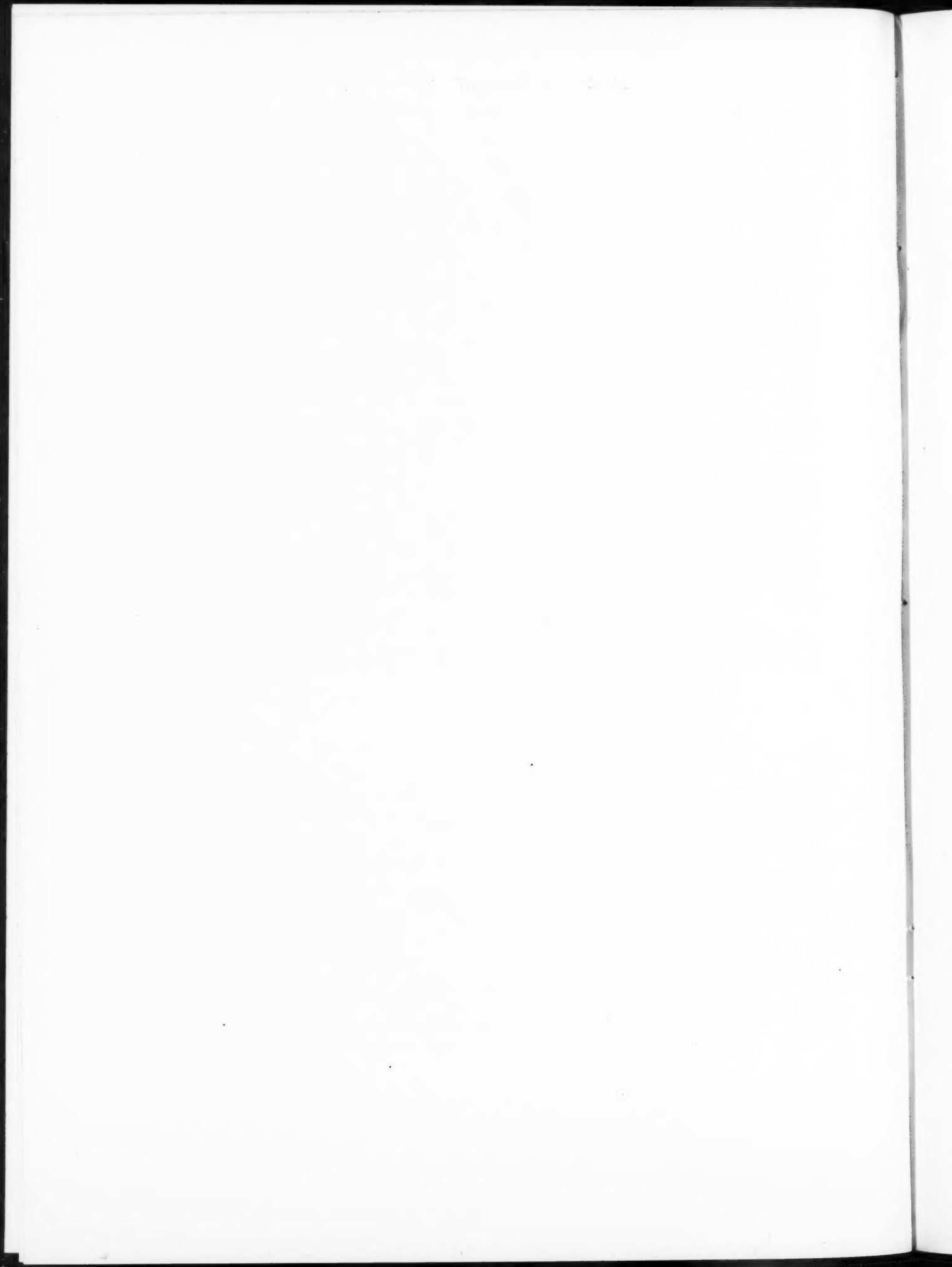




PORTE COCHERE



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DEFINITENESS AND ACCURACY IN SPECIFICATIONS ESSENTIAL — FUTILITY OF THE GENERAL CAUTIONARY CLAUSES.

To anyone who has given thought to the subject and has noted the various developments and tendencies, it must be apparent that the time is not far distant when the risks and uncertainties which have always been considered concomitants of building contracts in this country will be largely removed. The definite specification which eliminates the time-honored but nevertheless defective and indefensible "on equal" clause, is fast gaining general adoption, and thus furnishing the owner protection from the very real risk of substitution that formerly threatened him. The contractors' risks are likewise materially lessened by the same improvement in specifications, and still further by the adoption, only beginning, perhaps, but certain to grow rapidly, of the quantity survey system of estimating. It is obvious that an owner should not be required to pay for a greater quantity of material or equipment than is necessary to complete his building, nor should a contractor be expected to furnish anything in excess of the amounts upon which his estimate is based without additional compensation, and the Quantity

Survey System when properly applied, will go far toward securing the ideal of payment for exactly what is furnished and preventing injustice to either party.

Another practice which at times has almost taken the form of an abuse is that of attempting to rely upon general clauses of a specification to exact from a contractor either labor or materials in excess of amounts reasonably estimated upon as a result of information or data given in the body of a specification. That early abandonment of such practice by architects and engineers who have heretofore had recourse to it, may be expected, is indicated by a recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of *Hollerbach & May vs. the Government*. In this instance, as reported, it appears that the Government invited bids for repairing a dam on the Kentucky river, and issued specifications for the work, which among other statements and provisions contained one to the effect that the existing dam was backed with broken stone, sawdust and sediment. When the time arrived for the execution of the work the contractors discovered that the backing actually consisted of sound cribwork filled with stones, the cost of removing which greatly exceeded what the cost would have been of removing the backing described by the specifications. The contractors brought suit to recover the excess cost. The Government relied for its defense on general cautionary clauses in the specifications which provided that the bidders should visit the site, make their own estimate of the difficulties and possible contingencies, ascertain the nature of the work to be performed and in general obtain the information necessary to enable them to submit an intelligent proposal. The contractors responded that they were relieved from doing this in connection with the backing of the dam, for the reason that the specifications made positive and definite statement as to what would be found there, and they were justified in assuming that the specifications were accurate and authoritative. The Court of Claims agreed with the Government's contention. The Supreme Court, however, took a different view. In its decision granting the claims of the contractors for the excess costs incurred it stated: "We think this positive statement of the specifications must be taken as true and

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binding upon the Government, and that upon it rather than upon the contractors must fall the loss resulting from such mistaken representations."

The decision is one of obvious importance and it will doubtless effect building work in general. Hereafter when unexpected conditions are encountered, or conditions at variance with statements or representations of the plans or specifications it will not be possible to maintain the contention that the contractor is liable for any additional expense necessary to the completion of the work because somewhere the specification contains a general provision warning the contractor to be on his guard against all possible contingencies.

It is plain also that this action of the Supreme Court is in line with the general tendency of placing responsibility for conditions and cost upon the owner, and of course indirectly upon his agent, the architect. Properly prepared specifications and plans must then state definitely and positively both the kinds and quantities of materials and equipment required; also the conditions under which the work must be done, and take responsibility for the accuracy of all statements made. Work done under such a specification and plan will be more satisfactory to all concerned, will cost less, and will unquestionably add more to the reputation and prestige of both architect and contractor, than will that carried on under any other set of conditions yet devised.

FROM THE CATHEDRAL
AT LE PUY



PENCIL SKETCH
BY JOHN J. KLABER

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

Padouk

(Continued from page 108)

Pterocarpus marsupium Roxb. produces a small part of the wood which reaches the markets as padouk. The tree is generally known in India as bastard cedar, and in Ceylon where it is said to find its best development this tree attains a height of from sixty to eighty feet and about two feet in diameter. The wood is dark brown and tinged with red. It is very hard, rather heavy, strong, durable, but is apt to split. It takes a beautiful polish, and, therefore, is used extensively in making furniture and interior finish of houses. Owing to its durability it is used also for agricultural implements, wagons, boat building, and for cross-ties.

The Form of the Theatre

In an interesting article in a contemporary, the form of theatre design is discussed and the criticism made that the shape of our present houses is an anachronism, as it has grown up through the fact that the stage originally was pushed out into the center of the house so that an effective view could be obtained of the acting from the tiers of curved seating, whereas at present the stage is confined within the proscenium arch. This has rendered many of the seats in the older theatres useless for purposes of seeing from, and the writer goes on to urge that the ideal form of theatre is a rectangle with the seating arranged in straight lines from side to side. The conservation of the theatrical profession, and, we gather incidentally, of the architectural profession, is, in the author's view, to blame for this failure to recognize practical facts; but we think it must be borne in mind that the audience of many theatres go in no small measure to see the audience as well as the piece, and the traditional form of the theatre meets this requirement admirably. Then, too, in the newer theatres, modification of levels and slopes are skilfully dealt with so as to meet many of the objections to which we have referred, while the horseshoe form enables us to accommodate many in galleries without overshadowing and making the center of the house gloomy. The horseshoe form also has considerable merits acoustically over the rectangular form suggested, and brings a larger number of the audience nearer the

stage, so there is another side to the question which has been overlooked by our contemporary. We very much doubt if the wedge-shaped theatre such as Bayreuth would be an improvement on the whole, with aesthetically it could not be as well treated. Perhaps the best solution would be in the adaptation of some form of apron stage, as has been tried by Mr. Granville Barker.—*The Builder* (London).

Recent Legal Decisions

SUBSTANTIAL PERFORMANCE

When a building contract specifies no fixed time for payment, nothing is earned until performance is completed. A subcontract consisted of an accepted proposal to do certain repairs for \$246. No time of payment was specified. The work was not diligently prosecuted, and the contractor gave the subcontractor notice to complete it, which he disregarded, refusing to go on with the work unless he was paid \$100. He filed a lien for the entire contract price. The owner completed the work through another subcontractor, the work costing more than he had agreed to pay the plaintiff. It was held that the plaintiff could not recover, as a partial recovery cannot be had under an entire contract, where it appears that there has been no substantial performance of the contract.

Rosen v. Bonagar (N. Y. App. Div.),

COMPLETION—LIQUIDATED DAMAGES

The contract for the building of a residence required the contractor to complete it on or before September 1st. He failed to do so and the owner explained to him that it was necessary that he should go into occupancy before October 1st, stating that it would put him to great expense and annoyance if he were prevented. The parties entered into a supplemental agreement for completion by October 1st, in case of failure the contractor being bound to pay the sum of \$5 a day, beginning September 1st until completed. In an action for the balance of the contract price it was held that the stipulation was enforceable as a provision for liquidated damages instead of a penalty.

ENGINEERING AND MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT

Framework and Windbracing of the Equitable Building, New York*

STEEL erection recently began on what will be the largest office-building in existence, the Equitable Building, New York City, on the site of the burned office-building of the Equitable Life Assurance Society. The large size is the product of an unusual area of ground plan and an unusual (but not unprecedented) height. But it must be remembered that the very tall buildings, as the Singer, Metropolitan, Central Union, L. C. Smith, and Woolworth, are tower buildings, the

main buildings being of moderate height and only a narrow section or tower extending up beyond this. The Equitable, on the other hand, represents a reversion to the normal type of building, the ground-plan area being carried up undiminished to the top. In part this may be due to the fact that it occupies an entire block (Broadway to Nassau Street, Pine Street to Cedar Street) over which the old Equitable Building spread in its heterogeneous growth.

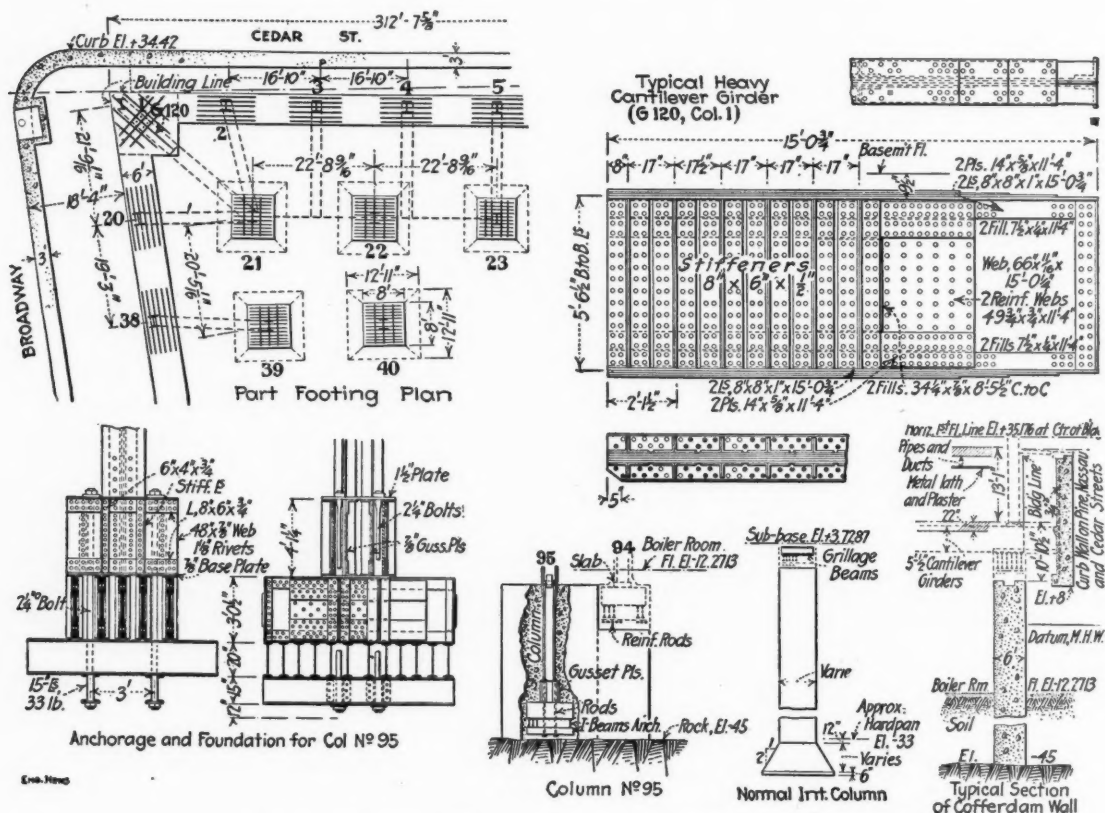


FIG. 2. TYPICAL FOOTING SKETCHES, EQUITABLE BUILDING

*Reprinted from the *Engineering News* by arrangement with the Editors

Structurally the building is of remarkably regular design. All its columns run through from footing to roof and there are no trusses or similar complications—an unusual condition in so large a building. The frame is composed essentially of columns, beams and windbracing.

The bank vaults in the basement, as well as engines and boilers, etc., are carried on their own foundations, independent of the steelwork, thus eliminating the weight of framing which would have been required to support them.

The Equitable has three stories below ground and 36 main stories above, but these contain two intermediate floors (3 to 4, 34 to 35), making 41 tiers of beams, inclusive of the roof. The building is about 542 feet high from Broadway sidewalk to coping; measured from the level of the normal foundation grillages, it is about 600 feet high.

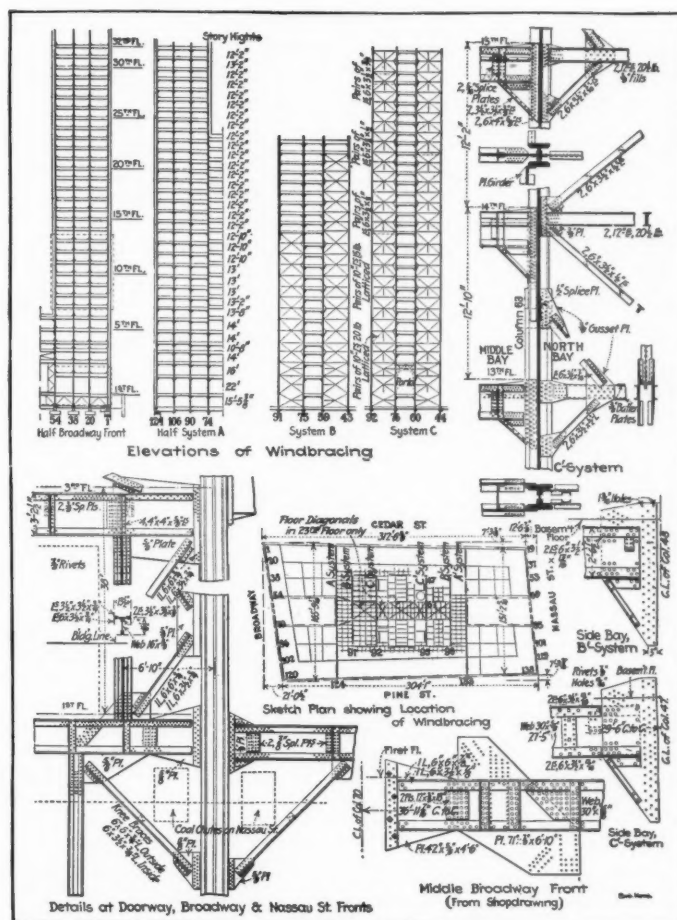
The area of the block occupied by the building is slightly more than an acre, being 159 feet in width average and 308 feet in length average (the outline of the block has no right angles and no parallel lines). Thus the total floor space is nearly 40 acres.

While ordinary office-building floor loads are figured on in the design of the building, the mere size of the structure makes the weight of the framework run to unprecedented figures. The following little tabulation is instructive:

Weight of Steel Framework in Some Large Buildings

Equitable Building, New York . . .	32,000
Wanamaker, Philadelphia	28,000
Woolworth, New York	26,000
Hudson Terminal, New York	20,000
Continental National Bank, Chicago	16,000

There are several buildings in the neigh-



WINDBRACING OF THE EQUITABLE BUILDING

borhood of 20,000 tons of steel. It is seen that the Equitable Building is from 10 to 40% in excess of what has heretofore been achieved in office-building construction, in point of size as gaged by weight of frame.

The windbracing is fairly normal and regular, in comparison with that required in tower buildings. However, it is highly individual in its arrangement, and is correspondingly interesting. As will be noted later, there are eight vertical wind-trusses and one horizontal wind-truss. On account of the number and depth of wind-trusses, the concentration of wind load on columns is less than where the windbracing is necessarily more concentrated. Therefore, while the Equitable has some remarkably heavy column sections, none of them are beyond precedent. Their type, however, is novel

for extremely heavy construction; a simple I-section is used, and this section is developed to areas of over 390 square inches, about twice as great an area as ever before used with this form of column.

The floor plan (see windbracing sheet)

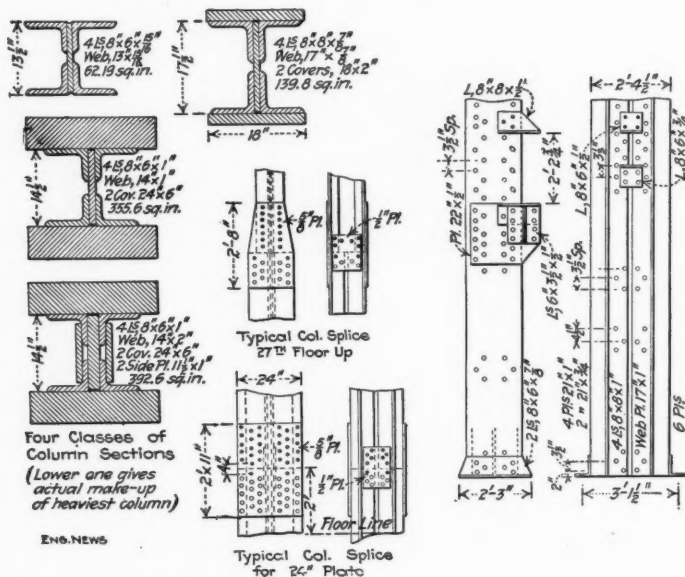


FIG. 4. TYPES OF COLUMN SECTION, EQUITABLE BUILDING

shows that the building is arranged in H-form, courts being cut in at the middle of the Nassau Street and Broadway fronts, each 35 feet wide and about 77 feet deep; these courts, however, exist only above the sixth floor. The floor area within outer walls is 45,000 square feet per floor below the sixth, and 40,000 square feet above.

The elevators are in six banks of eight each, in the center of the building, extending to the following floors, respectively: 13th, 21st, 28th, 33rd, 36th and 38th. In conjunction with a central corridor and service spaces they take up the core of the building, so that all the offices are along the outside; this largely eliminates the need for internal day-lighting.

The floor framing is simple, as suggested by the plan. Beams are spaced 5 to 6 feet. They are set generally with top flanges $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches below finished floor surface, and carry tile-arch floors of 12-, 14- and 16-inch tile. These are end-construction flat arches, with end-construction skewbacks—the lat-

ter a most unusual structural feature. The wall architecture is also sufficiently regular to make the connections of the steelwork at the walls relatively simple. A few spandrel sections are illustrated in Fig. 5. In the original design, most of the piers for the interior columns were to be carried only to the hardpan overlying the rock (as shown in Fig. 2). Before the piers were built, however, it was decided to carry them down to rock. All these piers were built in open pits.

The entire exterior line of columns is carried on *pneumatic caissons* sunk to rock, and these caissons are arranged to form a tight coffer-dam wall, retaining the surrounding earth and excluding water. The steelwork of basement and sub-basement floors braces this coffer-dam wall.

Four of the interior column piers are specially heavy, and contain steel anchorages. These are the main piers of the principal central windbracing system (systems C, windbracing sheet), being columns 44, 47, 92 and 95. A general sketch of one of these piers is given in Fig. 2. Alongside is a sketch of one of the normal interior foundations.

The section through the coffer-dam wall and curb retaining wall in Fig. 2 illustrates the foundation arrangements at the street line.

In connection with the foundations it is to be noted that the present practice of the Building Department in New York City prohibits foundations extending beyond the building line into the clearway of the public streets. This means that the outer edges of the grillage footings must be inside the building line and the center of the footing therefore some distance back of the building line. As the column ordinarily will not be so far back of the building line, cantilever footings must be used in order to center the load on the grillage. Thus the entire outer ring of column bays in the building contains cantilever footing girders. At the corners

of the building the cantilever girders of the corner column and the two adjoining wall columns were carried back to the same interior column for anchorage. This results in a three-forked girder arrangement at the corners, as shown by sketch in Fig. 2.

At the four main columns of the central windbracing system, the wind stress exceeds the dead-load at top of concrete pier, giving an uplift on the windward side. For this reason the column base is anchored and a special connection of base to column provided to transmit the tension; and the splices in the lower section are proportioned to transmit the tension.

The concrete caps of all foundation piers, under the column-footing grillage, are reinforced by two layers of steel rods in the concrete, although the grillage beams cover the entire area of the pier.

The end areas being small and the resisting sides (east and west) being very long, no special provision is made for windbracing on the long north and south fronts of the building. All spandrel girders on these two sides, however, have top and bottom connections as well as web connections to the columns, and therefore offer ample resistance to pressure in a longitudinal direction.

In the shorter or transverse (north and south) direction, where the total width of

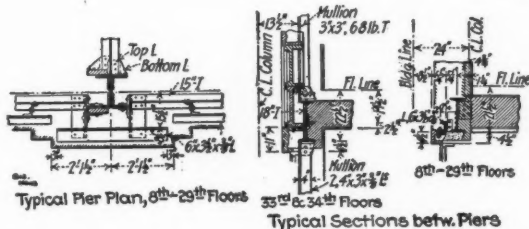


FIG. 5. TYPICAL SPANDREL SECTIONS

the building is about half the length and where the width of the wings alongside the courts is about one-sixth the length, there are no less than eight planes of windbracing (see plan on windbracing sheet). Each plane was designed to support the building halfway to the adjoining plane of bracing on either side.

The wind pressure was assumed at 30 pounds per square foot over the entire surface of the building from sidewalk to cop-

ing, in accordance with the New York building code. The method of analysis of wind stresses is substantially the same as has been followed in a considerable number of large buildings.

The fundamental assumptions were: (1) Points of contraflexure of columns and girders are at mid-span and mid-height, respectively; and (2) column reactions vary as the distance from the neutral axis of the group. The principle of the method, strictly, requires that the column reactions should be proportional to the products of sectional area and distance from neutral axis. But for simplicity it was assumed that all columns are of equal area; that is, the wind reaction attributed to a particular column of a bent depended only on its distance from the neutral axis of the bent and not upon its area as compared with the areas of other column sections in the bent.

The vertical shears in the panels of a bent for a given story accumulate toward the neutral axis. These shears represent the increment of the column reactions of that story; hence the vertical shear in the center panel is equal to all the column reaction increments on one side of the neutral axis.

The horizontal shears in the columns of a bent increase toward the neutral axis, and represent the forces required to balance the action of the vertical shears in the panels acting on any one joint.

To facilitate calculations in a system of more than three columns, the effective depth is first established. This effective depth is equal to the distance between resultants, which are located at the center of gravity of the column reactions on each side of the neutral axis of the system. The value of these resultants is 100%, while the percentage value of any one column varies according to its distance from the neutral axis.

The procedure in applying this method was as follows: Taking a given plane of windbracing, for instance, one side of the Broadway front, the effective depth of this "wind-truss" was computed, i. e., the distance from center line of bent to the line at which the aggregate actual tensions and compressions in the columns would give the same resisting moment. In this case, the bent being 62.6 feet wide, the effective depth was found to be 52.4 feet. Denoting

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by 100% the chord stress, which would result in each of the two chords of a truss of this effective depth, the percentages of wind reaction in the several columns of the actual bent were found. These percentages, being constant at all floors, hold good for the entire bent, so long as its dimensions did not change.

Second, the wind shear generated at each floor level of the bent was computed, and by the successive addition of these shear increments, the total wind shear in each story was found. These shears, multiplied by the distance center to center of successive stories, gave the overturning movements in the several stories, which must be resisted by the column stresses. Dividing this moment by

the effective depth of wind truss (as previously found) yielded the 100% chord-stress figure, which, upon multiplication by the percentages belonging to the different columns of the bent, yielded directly the column wind reactions.

The distances between column stresses in successive stories gave the girder shears directly, and from the girder shears, by taking moments around the complete joint, the column shears were obtained.

The computation, according to the procedure outlined, proved to be well suited to convenient tabular work. In this entire analysis *the knee-braced bays were treated as though equivalent to the bays with diagonals.*



CURRENT NEWS AND COMMENT

Southern California Chapter, A. I. A.

The seventy-fourth meeting of the Southern California Chapter of the American Institute of Architects was held at Los Angeles, California, June 14, 1914.

For the Committee on Civic Improvements, Mr. John C. Austin reported that the Chapter's Committee had been actively at work in their affiliated capacity with the Los Angeles City Planning Association, and that from the point of view of this Association much interest in this work seemed to be manifested by all members. Mr. Austin further reported that the work of this Association looking toward the appointment by the City Council of an active City Planning Commission would be realized.

For the Committee on Institute membership Mr. H. M. Patterson reported that the Committee was encouraged by the probable assuring of additional Institute members.

For the Committee on Education, Mr. John C. Austin read a letter addressed to that Committee from Mr. Scott Quintin, Instructor of the Architectural course at the Los Angeles Manual Arts High School. In this communication a request was made for an opinion on a program proposed for this course during the coming term.

After considerable discussion on the subject, Mr. John P. Krempel moved that the matter be left in the hands of the Committee to be replied to in accordance with their best judgment. The motion carried.

Communications were read as follows:

From D. Knickerbacker Boyd, Secretary of the A. I. A., calling the attention of the Chapter to matters of Institute importance and to actions taken by the Board of Directors, namely: First, the importance of holding a meeting for the purpose of discussing the question of Institute re-organization as recommended by the Committee on Chapters. Second, relative to the matter of co-operation by the Institute with the Department of Agriculture in the matter of housing and improvement to farm condi-

tions, and requesting the Secretary to forward the result of the work done locally to the Secretary of the Institute. Third, relative to a resolution by the Board of Directors expressing a desire to encourage the closest co-operation between Chapters and Architectural Societies and Clubs in the territories contiguous to established Chapters, and the extension of any and all courtesies to such organizations.

Under the head of new business the Secretary presented the subject matter of the evening, the question of Institute re-organization. After giving a clear outline of why the new policy seemed desirable and the reasons that led up to its initiation, the Secretary read the outline report as presented in the Journal of June, 1914. A general discussion followed this reading, whereupon the report was again read in sections, discussed and approved in all its sections with the following exceptions:

Relative to the payment of dues a suggestion was made by Mr. Tilden Norton that dues of both members and candidates be paid to the Institute and not to both Chapter and Institute; that the Chapters should be responsible for the proper payment of such dues to the Institute; the suggestions being made in an effort to do away with any notions on the part of members or of the public as to the existence of a dual organization. Previous to putting a motion on this matter, Mr. J. J. Backus moved, seconded by Fernand Parmentier, that the Chapter endorse the changes reported by the Committee on Chapters with the modifications to be hereinafter proposed.

Following the adoption of this motion, it was moved, by Mr. Benton, seconded by Mr. Norton, that dues for Institute members and candidates be paid quarterly by the Chapter to the Institute. This motion was unanimously passed.

The question as to the uniformity of dues was next discussed. A motion was made by Mr. John C. Austin, seconded by Mr. Parmentier, that the dues for candidates be made approximately 50% less than for members. A discussion followed and an amendment was offered by Mr. Norton that a reduction be made to candidates for the first year only, thereafter the dues to be uniform for both members and candidates. Upon

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the acceptance of this amendment by Mr. Austin and his seconder, the motion was so put and unanimously passed.

Relative to the question of examination and fee for membership, Mr. Krempel moved that in localities where State laws now exist requiring the certification of Architects, that no such examination as noted in the Committee's report be required. Following discussion, motion was carried.

Relative to the rights of candidates, it was moved by Mr. Backus, seconded by Mr. Norton, that members and candidates may have equal rights and power to vote in matters of local interest. Motion was adopted.

Relative to the status of the present junior members, it was suggested by Mr. Parmentier that present juniors, as well as Chapter members, automatically become candidates.

Relative to the election of honorary members, it was moved by Mr. Austin that such members be selected and voted upon by each local Chapter for the honorary members within that territory. No second being presented to this motion, the recommendation of the Committee as presented in the report was approved.

Relative to the section on Associates of the Chapters, it was moved by Mr. Norton, that such a form of membership should not, by this Chapter, be endorsed.

All other sections of the Committee's report were endorsed.

Following the action of the Chapter on the report of the Committee on Chapters, a communication from the Building Committee of the Los Angeles City Board of Education was read relative to the awarding of certain school buildings to local Architects.

Mr. Octavius Morgan, recently returned from an extensive European trip next addressed the Chapter, reciting some of his interesting experiences of the trip, and touching upon his work as a Director of the Institute while in the East.

Mr. Martin opened a discussion on a proposed Ordinance now before the Los Angeles City Council to do away with the use of the marquise on buildings. Mr. Backus reported that the matter was still before the Council and that the course of their action was as yet not indicated.

A Ten-Story Building Barred From Berlin

A correspondent of the South Bend, Ind., *Tribune*, writes from Berlin, that with something resembling a sigh of relief over an escape from an impending calamity, the newspapers report that, after all, there will be no invasion of Berlin by the American skyscraper style of architecture.

It was planned to erect opposite the Freidrichstrasse Bahnhof a building which, with a superimposed tower, would attain the dizzy height of ten stories. The police, however, caused the owners of the property to understand that nothing so monumental could be sanctioned.

It was asserted the light and air of adjacent streets and buildings would be seriously impaired. Besides, the apparatus of the Berlin fire brigade could not cope with a blaze higher than five stories.

The local waterworks administration also entered a protest, asserting that it could not guarantee either to throw water ten stories in case of fire or even supply water for the ordinary uses on the top floors of such a building.

Conserving Architectural Tradition

The following appeared in a recent issue of *The Building Review*, of New Orleans, Louisiana:

"In the middle of an open square facing the waterfront of one of the old coast towns of North Carolina there formerly stood a curious building, a relic of the days when savages roamed the country at will. This was known as 'The Old Blockhouse,' and in it a handful of pioneer settlers would take refuge when the Indians were on the war-path and attacked the outer stockade. Its walls were built of coquina, three feet thick, pierced with narrow embrasures. The roofs and doors were constructed of hewn oak planks and beams fastened with hand-wrought nails. A massive hand-wrought lock secured the oaken portal. Inside a well was dug to furnish drinking water throughout a prolonged siege. Altogether

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the building was an antique curiosity, something to kindle the imagination, and it is evident that here was one single object that gave the town some distinction, and that ought to have been cherished by the citizens—but not so. The town aspired to become a city and a city must have sidewalks. At last, here was a use for the old blockhouse. The shell concrete with which it was built made the finest kind of sidewalk material.”

BOOK NOTES

ARCHITECTURE AND THE ALLIED ARTS. By Alfred M. Brooks, Professor of Fine Arts, Indiana University. 260 pages, size six by nine inches, fully illustrated, price, \$3.50. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Company.

Naturally, Professor Brooks, in writing his book, travels over ground that has been traversed by many previous writers. Nevertheless he has succeeded in imparting to his subject many interesting features. While the reader may not agree with him in all of his statements, and be disposed to dispute some of his deductions, it is this aspect that will lend zest to a perusal of the work.

The purpose of the book is to serve students of mediaeval history, as well as those who are interested in the development of a history of art, as an independent subject. So many writers have endeavored to set down what it was hoped might be accepted as a satisfactory definition of Art, that it is interesting to learn this author's conception. He states that “art is that by which anything is done, the idea of which exists in the mind.”

This work will be a valuable addition to the artist's library.

HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING. A Series of Papers Collected and Edited by Carol Aronovici, Ph.D. 270 pages, size six by nine inches. Full cloth, \$1.50; paper covers, \$1.00. Philadelphia: American Academy of Political and Social Science.

In collecting and editing this important series of papers on housing and town-plan-

ning, Dr. Aronovici has contributed valuable services to a subject now demanding serious attention from architects and others engaged in schemes of civic improvement.

The student of housing will find in these articles exactly the sort of information that will be helpful in his study of the subject. Its authoritative value is unquestioned, for aside from the approval of Dr. Aronovici, the names of the various contributors are those of men who have more largely than any others served to elucidate the study of these subjects.

There are thirty-six articles in the book, grouped under “The New House,” “The Old House,” “Town Planning,” and a series of special papers treating of fire waste, relation between the small house and the town plan, relation between transit and housing and other pertinent topics.

This book will be a valuable part of the library of every student of housing and town planning.

INDUSTRIAL INFORMATION

ROOFING TILE

The statement made with reference to the recent disastrous fire in Salem, Mass., that the spread of the conflagration was largely due to the inflammable character of the roofs, gives interest to Catalogue E, published by the National Roofing Tile Company, Lima, O., which illustrates and describes a very complete line of tile products made by this company.

The makers state that these tiles are now made of a perfect interlocking type, and in various forms to meet every possible condition of roof construction. They are furnished in desired colors and styles, to conform to the architectural design of the buildings they cover. A form of glass tile especially adapted for skylights is illustrated. These interlock in the same way as the clay tiles, and can, it is stated, be inserted singly or in clusters, in any desired point of the roof.

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Metal Columns

A catalogue recently issued by Moravian Pottery and Tile Works, Doylestown, Pa., would seem to be worthy the attention of architects. The tile, for various purposes, indicate a well-trained, artistic attempt in reproducing early decorative motives and the invention of newer and later forms.

These tiles are made for use in pavements, walls or ceilings, and their method of making, it is stated, is a development of ancient processes brought to this country by German colonists in the eighteenth century. The patterns, frequently in relief, and of various tints, have backgrounds in the primary or secondary colors which, with stippled or mezzotint grounding, afford desirable decorative qualities. Catalogue will be forwarded on application.

Bronze and Wrought Iron

A pamphlet issued by Tiffany Studios, 347 Madison Avenue, New York, illustrates some recent productions by this company in ornamental bronze and wrought iron.

The subjects shown are vestibules, doors, marquise, grills, stair-rails, bank counters, and a variety of decorative and monumental subjects to which bronze and wrought iron are peculiarly adapted.

The artistic influence that is known to dominate the work of these studios is to be seen in all the subjects illustrated. The pamphlet, which may be had upon application, affords an interesting example of the higher developments of the art of the craftsman.

Knickerbocker Portland Cement

The Knickerbocker Portland Cement Company, whose sales offices are at 30 East 42nd Street, New York, have recently issued a pamphlet illustrating some important examples of reinforced concrete construction, in which Knickerbocker Portland Cement has been used.

The makers state that this cement is manufactured by the wet process, which insures a controlling quality and uniformity.

It is interesting to note in the illustrations in this pamphlet examples of buildings where structural concrete has been substi-

tuted for the usual structural steel, with an exterior facing of brick, stone, terra cotta, or concrete and aggregate.

The pamphlet referred to will be forwarded upon request.

Re-Wirable Screens

A catalogue issued by The Cincinnati Fly Screen Co., of Cincinnati, O., illustrates and describes "Cinmanco re-wirable all metal and E-Z slide wood frame metal-bearing fly screens."

The objections heretofore urged against all metal screens, as to the difficulty in replacing worn wiring is, the makers state, overcome in these screens. The method of replacing the wire, it is claimed, is both simple and easy of accomplishment. The economical feature of screens of this type is apparent.

The catalogue referred to illustrates a great variety of styles, adapted to the usual forms of windows together with unusual forms, the supplying of which, it is stated, is a special feature.

This catalogue will be sent on request.

"How to Choose Lumber"

A pamphlet with the above title has been issued by the John D. Mershon Lumber Co., of Saginaw, Mich. Its contents more particularly refer to Humboldt Redwood, which grows in the northwestern part of California.

The many uses to which this wood can be put are fully described, together with its characteristics, methods of finishing, and its adaptability to both inside and outside work.

The specification of woods for finishing has, owing to a lack of a general knowledge of various desirable species, become somewhat stereotyped. Familiarity with different woods, and their possibilities will give a wider range of selection and a better decorative effect. This pamphlet imparts valuable information, and for that reason will be of considerable reference value in the architects' files.

Copies may be had by addressing the company at Saginaw, or William D. Mershon, No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York.

EASTWOOD FACTORIES,
PATERSON, N. J.



William Wallace Christie,
Architect and Engineer,
Paterson.

Reinforced concrete roof insulated with

Cabot's Quilt

The concrete surface was given one coat of hot pitch. Cabot's double-ply Quilt was laid in the hot pitch, with lapped edges. Another coat of hot pitch was mopped on, and a rubber roofing laid and stuck to the surface thus formed.

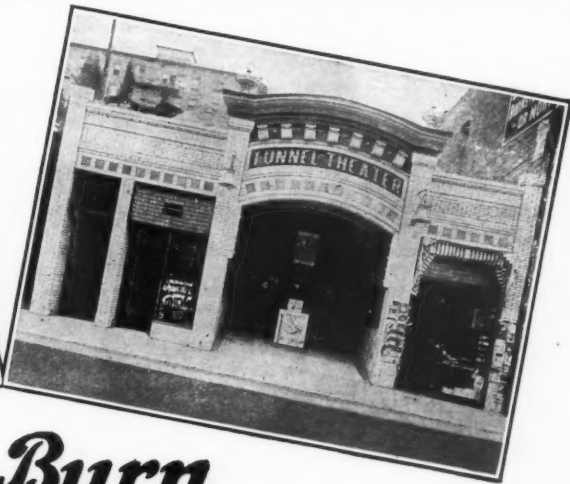
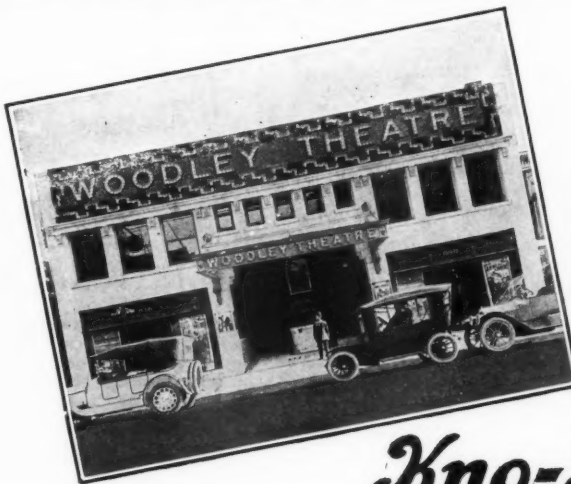
The Results: The upper story is cool in summer and warm in winter, making operatives more efficient and saving fuel. Condensation is prevented on the ceiling under the roof, preventing dampness and damage from dripping.

One layer of Cabot's double-ply Quilt has more insulating power than **Forty layers** of common paper; triple-ply more than **Fifty**. **Samples and prices on request.**

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

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Is Most Adaptable as a Plaster Base for Theatre Interiors—

because its simple mesh construction allows it to be easily shaped into the exact form of the architectural details. This applies equally well to cornice, frieze and all forms of construction where ornamental plaster work is specified.

"Kno-Burn," in addition to being adaptable, is rigid on wide spacing; easy to apply to the wall and easy for the plasterers to work over. Undoubtedly you are thoroughly familiar with Kno-Burn Expanded Metal Lath, but if you are not—

Send for Booklet 113. It will give you the details.

North Western Expanded Metal Co., No. 911
Old Colony Bldg.
CHICAGO, ILL.

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.

AUBURN, ALA.—Thomas Bragg, athletic director of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute here is planning the erection of a new gymnasium building to cost \$55,000.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.—The plans of Architects Sayre & Baldwin, Charleston, S. C., for the new church edifice, have been accepted by the building and finance committees of the First Methodist Episcopal Church. Structure will cost about \$25,000.

ARIZONA.

TEMPE, ARIZ.—Plans are being prepared by L. C. Knipe, Phoenix, for a new grammar school building to be erected at a cost of \$20,000.

The Tempe Normal School will spend \$80,000 in the erection of an Industrial Arts Building, and \$20,000 for a new Girls' Dormitory, L. P. Knipe, Phoenix, architect.

TUCSON, ARIZ.—The officials of the United States Indian service have received word from authorities at Washington that a \$50,000 hospital building for Indians will be erected in the vicinity of this city. Otis B. Goodall is supervisor of the Indian district in which this city is located.

CALIFORNIA.

ALAMEDA, CAL.—The Board of Education will ask for bids for the erection of a foundry and forge building at the rear of the high school building. This was decided upon by the Board, following the suggestion of George C. Thompson, principal of the school.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.—State Architect C. R. McDougall, Sacramento, is preparing plans for a State Hospital for the Insane, to be erected here at a cost of \$160,000.

NORTH SACRAMENTO, CAL.—The school trustees have decided to advertise for bids on the revised plans for the two school buildings to be erected in this district.

OROVILLE (BUTTE CO.), CAL.—Bonds in the amount of \$12,000 have been voted by the Manzanita School District for the purpose of erecting a new school building.

PASADENA, CAL.—Architects Marston & VanPelt, Chamber of Commerce Bldg., will revise the plans for the Altadena and Lamanda Park school buildings. This was decided by the Board of Education at a recent special meeting.

POMONA, CAL.—At a recent meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, directors Mark Potter and W. W. Midgley, for the hotel committee, submitted plans prepared by Architect Paul Higgs, this city, for a one-story hotel containing sixty rooms, to be erected on the old Palomares site. Building will cost in the neighborhood of \$60,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—Plans have been completed by Architect Alfred A. Keller, of Austria-Hungary, for the exposition pavilion representing that country, to be erected here at a cost of \$80,000 to \$100,000. The architect will supervise the construction of the work.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—The Charles C. Judson Company has purchased the site on the southwesterly corner of Taylor and Post streets, and intends to erect a seven-story steel and brick hotel building thereon.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—The local lodge of Moose has started a campaign to raise \$1,000,000 for the erection of a large fraternal building in this city.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—The Marcus Loew Corporation will soon start the erection of a new \$400,000 theatre building on Market street, according to plans which are being prepared by Architect William Beasley.

UPLAND, CAL.—Charles Ruedy, of this city, announces that he will erect a new business block on his sites on the east side of Second avenue, to cost about \$15,000.

COLORADO.

CENTER, COLO.—It has been voted by the citizens of this place to enlarge the public school building.

CONNECTICUT.

SHELTON, CONN.—It is rumored that Architect Peter Wren, Bridgeport, has prepared plans for the new post-office building which it is proposed to erect in Bridge street facing Viaduct Square, between Bridge and White streets.

STAMFORD, CONN.—W. T. Reade of East Orange, N. J., has purchased, through the Guy S. Krumrine real estate agency, the old Hamilton House property on South street, and is having plans prepared by Architect Henry Pelton, 8 West 38th street, New York, for a \$100,000 hotel building, to be erected on the site.

WATERBURY CONN.—Architects Griggs & Hunt, 51 Leavenworth street, have completed plans for a factory building to be erected on Watertown avenue for the Pilling Brass Co.

Plans are being prepared by Architects Frenay & Jackson for a new gymnasium building to be erected in Waterville for the Waterville school district.

Plans for a brick block to be erected in Winsted for Isaacs Brothers have been completed by Architect E. E. Benedict, Law Chambers.

DELAWARE.

WILMINGTON, DEL.—Plans for a new dwelling for J. B. McHugh, to be erected at 21st street and Boulevard, have been completed, and bids will soon be received.

FLORIDA.

LAKE HELEN, FLA.—The Board of Public Instruction of Volusia County, Florida, will consider plans for a one-story brick school building, to cost \$10,000, on the 7th day of September, 1914, at the office of the county superintendent, C. R. M. Sheppard, DeLand, Fla.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.—The county commissioners have instructed the clerk to advertise for bids for the erection of six new buildings and the remodeling of the present court house. Bids will probably be opened September 16th.

GEORGIA.

ATLANTA, GA.—The Southern Cotton Co., J. C. Cooper, president, proposes to erect a warehouse at a cost of \$100,000.

ILLINOIS.

CANTON, ILL.—A. J. Allton, 388 West Maple street, has purchased the property at 390 West Maple street, and will soon erect a bungalow thereon.

CHICAGO ILL.—Harry Howell has acquired the vacant premises extending from the northwest corner of 51st street and Champlain avenue and it is his intention to improve the site with an apartment building to cover the entire space.

EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.—The Board of Education has authorized the erection of a 16-room addition and an auditorium building on the end of Horace Mann School, Ohio avenue.

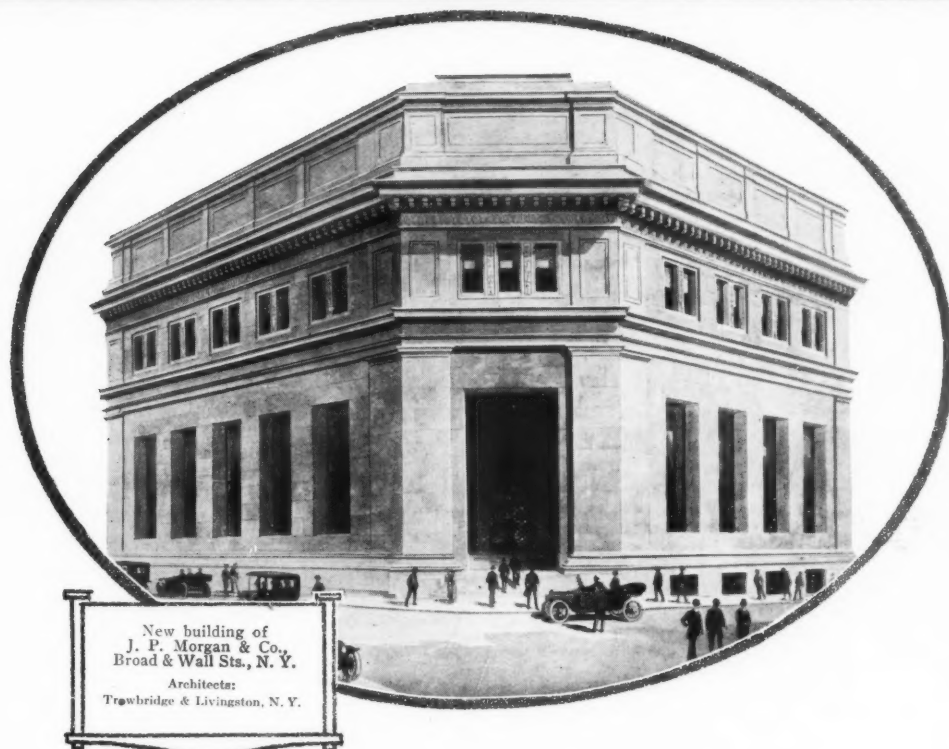
PEORIA, ILL.—The Board of Education has authorized the building committee to revise plans for the new high school building, and provide for a larger structure. Architect H. E. Hewitt, 321 Main street, will prepare the plans.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.—The Board of Education proposes to build a new building for the Douglass School. A site has not yet been selected for the building.

INDIANA.

BRAZIL, IND.—Harry Wetnight has purchased from Mrs. Henry Richter a site on the south side of East Church street and will erect three modern cottages at once. Deal was made through J. S. Pell.

FORT WAYNE, IND.—The pulley works of the Paul Manufacturing Company on Sixth St., recently destroyed by fire, are to be rebuilt. H. C. Paul is president of the company.



Every bit of varnish in this building is washable

HERE is a building in which millions of dollars' worth of business will be transacted yearly. Of course the architect in specifying the materials placed quality paramount—particularly in the selection of the interior finishing.

Naturally, then, Valspar was the varnish specified for J. P. Morgan & Co.'s new building. And, in fact, Valspar is the *only* varnish in the *entire* building—for it is used not alone on floors, doors and other woodwork, but *on every piece of furniture as well*.

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TRADE MARK
VALENTINE'S VALSPAR

FOWLERTON, IND.—A site has been purchased at the northeast corner of the public park by the members of the Baptist Church who are planning the erection of a modern church building.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—The National Motor Vehicle Company has purchased six sites in the west side of Yandes street, south of 22nd street, and plans to erect a new plant on the property this fall.

KOKOMO, IND.—Edward Neary has taken over the agency of the Buick Automobile Co., in Howard County, and it is announced that a new garage will be built on a site the west side of North Main street, which was recently purchased by Mr. Neary's father, John Neary.

MUNCIE, IND.—The International Stewards' Association will build an institution here for the training of hotel employees, at a cost of \$600,000.

SOUTH BEND, IND.—Preliminary steps toward the organization of Trinity Hungarian Episcopal congregation into a mission were taken at a recent meeting of the diocese of Michigan City. Rev. J. H. McKenzie, rector of Howe School, presided at the meeting. The property at 1016 West Colfax avenue will be purchased and transformed into a parish hall for the use of this mission.

SOUTH BEND, IND.—The present edifice of Grace M. E. Church is being razed to make room for the new structure to be erected at a cost of \$40,000.

TERRE HAUTE, IND.—A new edifice will be erected at the corner of Sixth and Walnut streets for the congregation of the First Baptist Church. Cost will be about \$50,000. F. B. Smallwood is secretary of the Building Committee.

TERRE HAUTE, IND.—Plans have been adopted by the Board of Trustees of Indiana Normal School, for the new vocational building to be erected from the main building in Mulberry street, at a cost of \$200,000. Bids will soon be requested.

IOWA.

AMES, IA.—Three new buildings are to be erected at the Iowa State College, located here, for which the State Board of Education has made an appropriation of \$175,000.

DAVENPORT, IA.—The St. Luke's Hospital Board has purchased some property upon which to erect a new building next spring. Structure will cost \$100,000.

KEOKUK, IA.—G. Walter Barr, secretary of the Board of Education, will receive bids until noon, September 3d, for the erection of the Gardfield school building in the independent district of this city, according to plans prepared by Architect H. E. Ratcliffe, Dorsey Bldg.

WATERLOO, IA.—A new theatre will be erected on the mill race site here, according to announcement made by W. S. Butterfield and Marcus Heiman of Chicago.

KANSAS.

HUTCHINSON, KAN.—The Board of Education is planning to erect a new school building on Sherman street. Structure will probably cost about \$30,000. T. C. Smith is clerk of the School Board.

LAWRENCE, KAN.—The new Country Club will probably be erected on the M. A. Gwin place, located about half a mile southwest of the University campus.

An appropriation of \$30,000 has been made at Washington for a new gymnasium for Haskell Institute. It has been stated by J. O. Milligan, disciplinarian of the institute, that the plans and specifications for the building will soon be prepared.

KENTUCKY.

CAMPBELLSBURG, KY.—Plans for the proposed new Baptist Church here have been submitted to the members of the congregation for approval. Cost of building will be about \$10,000.

DANVILLE, KY.—At a recent public meeting, held in the court house here, plans were discussed which may lead to the immediate erection of an \$80,000 hotel building in this city.

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, MD.—Architect C. M. Anderson has been commissioned to prepare plans for the proposed building for the Dix Mfg. Co., to be erected at the northwest corner of Eager and Concord streets, a site recently acquired by that company. Structure will cost about \$25,000.

Abraham Mendels has purchased a site on the Lake Drive from Eleanor M. Brooks, and plans to develop it with a new house. The sale was negotiated through Caughy, Hearn & Carter.

CUMBERLAND, MD.—The School Board is planning to erect an eight-room fireproof school building on a site recently purchased on Columbia street, North Cumberland.

MASSACHUSETTS.

ATTLEBORO, MASS.—St. Mary's Catholic Church, in this city, Rev. Harrold, pastor, which was recently destroyed by fire, will be rebuilt at a cost of about \$20,000 to \$30,000.

BOSTON, MASS.—Jacob Isaacs has purchased a site at the corner of Friend St. and Chapel Pl., and plans to develop the site with a five-story mercantile building. Negotiations were made through the office of Guy D. Tobey.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—A site on the southerly side of Beach St., Brookline, has been purchased by H. Bertram Finer, who will immediately improve the lot by the erection of stores. Mr. Finer was represented by Henry W. Savage, Inc.

DORCHESTER, MASS.—Two apartment buildings will be erected in Callender St., this city, by Jacob Cohen of Chelsea, according to plans by the Silverman Engineering Company.

LAWRENCE, MASS.—Architect James E. Allen, 283 Essex street, has prepared plans for a small school hall to be erected in connection with the proposed municipal auditorium, to be placed in the Central Grammar School.

NORTH ADAMS, MASS.—Herbert B. Clark is planning to erect a residence on the northerly half of a large plot of land on Church street, recently purchased from his father, H. W. Clark.

PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Minnie E. Johnson has purchased from Amelia Burdick two building sites on Revilla terrace and plans to erect a house on the property next fall. The deed was drawn up in the office of J. Ward Lewis, attorney.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—The W. H. Miner Chocolate Company has purchased some property on the line of the Boston & Albany railroad, near Berkshire avenue, from the Adoniram Bradley estate, as a site for a new factory.

MICHIGAN.

BATTLE CREEK, MICH.—A new church building, to cost \$50,000 and to be erected at the southeast corner of Green and Pitee streets, will be erected for the Church of Christ, according to announcement made by Rev. M. H. Garrard, pastor.

BAY CITY, MICH.—A large factory building will soon be erected by the North American Construction Company, which has outgrown its present quarters. O. E. Sovereign is a member of the firm.

DETROIT, MICH.—Architect F. Swirsky has completed plans for the erection of a sixty-apartment building in this city.

KALAMAZOO, MICH.—The Board of Directors of Bronson Hospital will inaugurate a campaign to raise \$150,000 for the purpose of erecting an addition to the hospital building.

MINNESOTA.

BUHL, MINN.—The Board of Education has decided to appropriate \$20,000 for a new school building to be erected at Spina, near Kinney.

DULUTH, MINN.—Architect F. G. Gorman, Amer. Ex. Bldg., has prepared plans for a brick residence to be erected at Fifth St. and Twenty-fourth Ave., east, at a cost of \$25,000. Bids for the work will soon be requested.

DULUTH, MINN.—The School Board has accepted plans and specifications for the new Harriet Beecher Stowe School to be erected between Gary and New Duluth, and bids will be received by the clerk of the Board until noon, August 24th. Plans and specifications were prepared by Architects Kelly & Williams. Estimated cost of building will be between \$50,000 and \$60,000.

HIBBING, MINN.—Architects Halstad & Sullivan, Duluth, have been instructed to prepare plans for the proposed new joint court house to be erected on Second avenue, by the village.

Cut Coal Costs—By Burning Soft Coal Smokelessly

When a city ordinance prohibits smoke, one of two things must be done. Burn expensive anthracite coal—or burn bituminous in a smokeless boiler. And burning soft coal in a smokeless boiler cuts coal bills in two ways.

Soft coal is a better buy than anthracite. A dollar spent for bituminous coal buys more potential heat than a dollar spent for anthracite. The various reports on coals issued by the U.S. Government proves that to be a fact. Therefore, when you install a boiler which will permit the use of soft coal your clients are able to get more heat for their coal money.

And here is another saving.

A smokeless boiler is on an average 20% more efficient when burning soft coal than the ordinary boiler burning anthracite.



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Two Kewanee Firebox Boilers Installed.

KEWANEE Smokeless Firebox Boilers

are being installed in many of the best buildings everywhere. In cities where a rigid smoke ordinance is enforced they are a God-send, because they make the use of high priced smokeless coal unnecessary. They are just as welcome in cities where no smoke ordinance is enforced because they enable building owners to cut many dollars from their coal costs.

Kewanee Smokeless Firebox Boilers are saving building owners from 20% to 58% of their coal bills in practically every city in this country and in Canada.

We ask that you permit us to present for your consideration facts and figures which prove this statement.



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Steel Power and Heating Boilers, Radiators, Tanks and Water Heating Garbage Burners

CHICAGO

NEW YORK

SAINT LOUIS

KANSAS CITY



WEST DULUTH, MINN.—The Northern Pacific Railroad will build a new concrete station at the steel plant in Morgan Park.

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, MO.—The Missouri Athletic Association has selected a site at 4th and Washington streets for the erection of a club house.

NEBRASKA.

OMAHA, NEB.—O. D. Kiplinger, who recently purchased a site on the east side of 39th between Farnam and Harney streets, will begin the erection of a four-story apartment building on the site, to cost \$90,000.

RAVENNA, NEB.—E. Bignell, superintendent of the Burlington railroad, has plans for the proposed rebuilding of the depot at this place.

NEW JERSEY.

BAYONNE, N. J.—Architect John E. Ely, Firemen's Insurance Bldg., Newark, has prepared plans for the proposed new city hall for this place. The City Hall Building Commission will soon advertise for bids on the building.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.—At a recent meeting of the Board of Trustees of the East Orange Free Public Library, Main street and South Munn avenue, plans for a new addition to the library building were discussed. A gift of \$40,000 has been made by the Carnegie Corporation for this improvement.

HARRISON, N. J.—Rev. George L. Fitzpatrick, rector of the Church of the Holy Cross, has purchased several tracts in Jersey and South Fourth street, this city, upon which a new parochial school building will be erected.

NEWARK, N. J.—Bids for the addition to the Thirteenth avenue school building will be received by the Building Committee of the Board of Education, September 1st, 1914.

NEWARK, N. J.—Plans have been filed by the Passaic Valley Sewerage Commission for the erection of a pumping station on the meadows near Doremus avenue. Cost will be about \$125,000.

Plans have been filed by the Board of Works, with the building department, for the construction of a group of buildings at Elizabeth avenue and Concord street, to be used as the new city stables.

NEWARK, N. J.—Plans have been prepared at the office of Architects Del Guercis & Gonneilli, for a four-story brick apartment building, to be erected on the west side of Nuttman street, near Warren, for Joseph Di Trollo. Cost will be about \$12,000.

Architect Edward Schneider, Jr., has prepared plans for four frame buildings to be erected at 265 to 271 South 19th street, for Mrs. Madeline Heath. Aggregate cost of buildings will be about \$19,000.

Plans have been completed by Architect Romolo Bottelli for a three-story frame three-family apartment building which Matthew Gaynor proposes to erect at 180 South 10th street. Cost will be about \$5500.

A three-story frame building, costing \$6000, is to be erected in Watson avenue, near Belmont avenue, for Greenwald & Kiel. Plans were prepared by Architect Simon Cohen.

NEWARK, N. J.—The proceeds of a \$500,000 bond issue, recently sold, will be used to erect the new administration building for the Board of Education, on the site of the Fawcett School of Industrial Arts, Washington and Academy streets.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.—The Board of Education has decided to hold an architectural competition among fifteen architects in order to secure plans for the new high school building, which, when completed, will cost in the neighborhood of \$150,000. Several architects have been named eligible to enter the competition, and a few others will be admitted.

OVERBROOK, N. J.—At a recent meeting of the Board of Freeholders, plans for the Overbrook Hospital addition were submitted by Architect John F. Capen, 45 Clinton street, Newark.

PASSAIC, N. J.—Architect Frederick J. Schwarz has completed plans for the new mission church for St. Stanislaus Kostka Church, mission of St. Joseph's Polish Catholic Church, this city. Structure will cost \$10,000.

PASSAIC, N. J.—Bids will be received by the secretary of the Board of Education, Hobart Trust Bldg., this city, until 7.30 p. m., September 8, 1914, for the erection and completion of a three-story and basement fireproof school building, to be built on the plot of land lying between Madison, Lydia and George streets, this city, according to plans prepared by Architect John F. Kelly, Postoffice Bldg.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—Architect J. K. Jensen, 176 West B avenue, is now preparing plans for a new cigar factory building to be erected in Ridgely street, in the northwestern section of the city. This new industry was secured for this city through the efforts of the Board of Trade.

TRENTON, N. J.—A large new school building to take the place of the Washington School is to be erected by the city. At a recent meeting, Commissioner Bullock moved that Business Manager Poland be instructed to prepare plans for the building.

WOODBIDGE, N. J.—A new postoffice and general office building will be erected in this city, according to steps taken by a recently formed stock company. The Julia Carpenter Leonard property in Main street has been purchased for this purpose.

NEW YORK.

ALBANY, N. Y.—The Board of Contract and Supply will receive bids for the construction of School No. 16, until 3 p. m., September 1st.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—An ordinance for a bond issue of \$233,000 has been passed by Council, for the constructions of two new school buildings.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Plans have been filed for the new Y. M. C. A. building to be erected on Hanson Place, opposite the Long Island Railway station, at a cost of \$1,000,000.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Architect Joseph J. Geigand, 346 Herman street, is preparing plans for a three-story club house and store building to be erected for the Independent Order of Red Men, at High and Orange streets, at a cost of \$35,000.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—F. G. Ward, Commissioner of Public Work, will receive bids until 11 a. m., August 26th, for the erection of an eight-room fireproof addition to school building in District 54.

CHATHAM, N. Y.—The citizens of this city have voted bonds in the amount of \$75,000 for the purpose of erecting a school building.

COHOES, N. Y.—The congregation of Beth Jacob is planning to have their building in Remsen street, recently purchased, remodeled. Building Committee will select an architect to prepare plans for the improvement.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., N. Y.—A site at Fulton and Front streets, this place, has been purchased by Frank E. Wettstein, from Samuel Weil. The new owner will start at once to improve the site with a hotel building.

LESTERSHIRE, N. Y.—Plans have been completed for a new building to be erected on Arch street for the Willianna Tribe, 183, I. O. R. M.

LONG ISLAND CITY, N. Y.—Irwin & Leighton of Philadelphia, have invited sub-bids on plans for a service building to be built here for the Ford Motor Company.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y.—The Board of Education of this city is considering the erection of a school building to cost \$60,000.

NEW YORK CITY.—Architect F. A. Meuron, 31 E. 27th St., has filed plans for a five-story parochial school building, costing \$85,000, to be erected on St. Nicholas Ave., near 118th St., for the Catholic Church of St. Thomas the Apostle.

Plans prepared by Architects Gronenberg & Leuchtag, 303 5th Ave., have been filed for a six-story apartment building, costing \$60,000, to be erected on West Washington Pl., near 6th Ave., for the Crest Holding Company, 1200 Madison Ave.

Plans have been filed by Architects Cohen & Felson, 329 4th Ave., for alterations, costing \$18,000, to a five-story apartment building at 130 W. 134th St., owned by A. H. Bullowa, 33 West 42nd St.

Plans have been filed by Architect T. F. Dunn, 953 Woodycrest avenue, for a three-story store and dwelling, costing \$35,000, to be erected at the corner of Claremont avenue and 125th street, for N. A. McBridge, 5 East 42nd street.

Residence of Milie Bunnell,
Duluth, Minn., roofed
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Shingles.



Architect, John Wangenstein;
General Contractor, Hugh Faw-
cett; Roofing Contractor, A. H.
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Norfolk, Neb., Feb. 10, 1914.

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Our pool is of reinforced concrete construction with a plaster coat of cement mortar about one and one-fourth inches thick in which we used between 15 and 18 lbs. of the waterproofing for each 100 square feet of plastered surface.

With the exception of a little moisture around the intake and outlet pipes, which could not be attributed to any failure of the waterproofing, the other walls of the pool are perfectly dry at the end of a ten day test, during all of which time the pool was full of water.

I am satisfied from our experience with this material, that, if the proper amount is used in accordance with instructions, it will effectually prevent seepage of moisture.

Respectfully yours,

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Member of Building Committee, Young Men's Christian Association.

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FACTORIES—Chicago, Unna, Germany; London, Paris, Vienna, Warsaw.

NEW YORK CITY.—Plans have been filed by Architect John P. Boyland, 402 Fordham Road for three five-story brick tenements, to cost \$125,000, on 181st street, Daly to Honeywell avenue, by the Trojan Building Co., Joseph Swartz, 3rd avenue and 148th street, president.

Architects Moore & Landsiedel, 3rd avenue and 148th street, have filed plans for a five-story brick apartment building, costing \$55,000, to be erected on 182nd street, corner Valentine avenue, by the Phelan Brothers Construction Co.

Plans for alterations to a five-story apartment building at the corner of Lexington avenue and 96th street, owned by A. A. Moran, 2nd, 770 Park avenue, have been filed by Architects Dodge & Morrison, 135 Front street. Cost, \$8500.

NEW YORK CITY.—Plans prepared by Architect C. E. Birge, 29 West 34th street, have been filed for a four-story store and loft building to be erected at the corner of Broadway and 12th street for the City Real Estate Company, 196 Broadway. Cost, \$20,000.

Plans have been filed by Architects Aspinwall & Tucker, 320 Fifth avenue, for a two-story garage, office building and warehouse, to be erected for E. & J. Meronzi, 58 Grand street, on Watts street, near Sullivan street, at a cost of \$12,000.

Architect G. F. Pelham, 30 E. 42nd street, has filed plans for three six-story apartment buildings, to cost \$165,000, to be erected from 119 to 131 West 145th street by the William Slatterly Construction Co., 155 West 145th street.

Plans for a twenty-story office building to be erected for the 8 West 40th street corporation, 111 Broadway, on 40th street near 5th avenue, have been filed by Architects Starrett & VanVleck, 45 East 17th street. Building will cost \$500,000.

Architects Swartz & Gross, 347 Fifth avenue, have filed plans for alterations costing \$10,000, to three five-story buildings at 241 and 243 Broadway and 2½ Murray street, owned by G. Davis and Domestic and Foreign Mission Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States of America.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y.—Postmaster Thomas J. Quick has received the plans and specifications for the proposed new United States postoffice building for this city. Bids for this work will be opened on September 14th.

RICHMOND, N. Y.—Borough President Charles J. McCormick, of Richmond, has advertised for bids to be received at Borough Hall, St. George, until August 25th, for the construction of an additional county court house, to be erected at St. George.

ROME, N. Y.—Three architects have been invited by the Board of Education, G. G. Bailey, president, to submit competitive plans for the proposed new school building to be erected at the corner of Liberty St. and Dextater Ave. Plans are to be submitted before Aug. 25th.

NORTH DAKOTA.

MANNING, N. D.—The County Commissioners of Dunn County are planning to have a new court house erected to replace the one destroyed last spring. T. P. Anders is one of the commissioners.

OHIO.

CANAL DOVER, O.—Bids will be received by the Board of Education, S. L. Holmes, clerk, until noon, September 8th, for the erection of fireproof high school building, according to plans by Architects Howard & Merriam, 7 East Broad street, Columbus.

COLUMBUS, O.—Plans for the new \$300,000 Athletic club house have been completed by Architects Richards, McCarty and Bulford, and bids for the work will be received on August 28th.

COVINGTON, O.—This city is to have a \$20,000 Ohio National Guard Armory. The State Armory Board has instructed the state architect to prepare plans for the structure.

LIMA, O.—An eight-story fireproof construction hotel building to be leased by J. P. King, is to be erected at High and Union streets.

MECHANICSBURG, O.—Architect Robert C. Gotwald, Gotwald Bldg., Springfield, is preparing plans for a new brick dwelling to be erected three miles east of this place, for Dr. V. D. Krout.

SPRINGFIELD, O.—The Board of County Commissioners of Clark County will receive bids until 10 a. m., August 24th, at their office in the New County building in this city for the erection of a new porch at the Clark County Children's Home, in accordance with plans now on file in the office of J. M. Pierce, county auditor.

SPRINGFIELD, O.—Plans have been filed at the Builders' Exchange for a new edifice for the M. E. Church, to replace the temporary tabernacle at the corner of Main street and Belmont avenue. Rev. J. A. Story is pastor of this church.

SPRINGFIELD, O.—Plans and specifications are being prepared by Architect Frederick Packard, Hayden Bldg., Columbus, for the new \$250,000 memorial hall, to be erected at Main and Lowry Aves., and bids for the work will be opened September 1st.

YOUNGSTOWN, O.—Architects Kling & Zenk, 115 West Federal street, are preparing plans for a new addition to be built to the Bixler Baker Company's plant at West avenue and Marshall street. Improvement will cost \$12,000.

OREGON.

COTTAGE GROVE, ORE.—D. H. Hemenway and W. B. Cooper will erect a one-story building of brick and concrete on a site on Main street owned by Mr. Hemenway.

ORENCO, ORE.—At a recent meeting of the directors of the Orenco Co-operative Marketing Association, it was decided to erect a warehouse on the lands of the Oregon Electric Railway. W. H. Head is president of the association.

PENNSYLVANIA.

ALLENTOWN, PA.—Bids will be received by T. P. Wenner, secretary school district of this city, Administration Bldg., South Penn street, until 4 p. m., August 26th, for the erection of a three-story high school building, to be erected at the southwest corner of 17th and Turner streets, this city, according to plans prepared by Architects Ruhe & Lange, 12 North Sixth street.

CORAOPOLIS, PA.—Architect W. G. Eckles, Lawrence Svgs. & Trust Bldg., New Castle, has plans in progress for a stone church for the First Presbyterian Congregation, to be built at a cost of \$60,000.

EASTON, PA.—Bids will be received until 2 p. m., August 22nd, for the erection and completion of a brick addition to Hay School building, according to plans and specifications prepared by Architect A. W. Leh, Post-office Bldg., South Bethlehem.

EBENSBURG, PA.—The plans of Architect Gordon, for the proposed changes to the court house, have been approved by Judge Stephens, and bids will be requested shortly.

LEBANON, PA.—The American Iron and Steel Company will erect a new two-story office building for the new steel plant, south of the steel plant, toward Cumberland street.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Architects Henon & Boyle, 14 South Broad street, are preparing plans for a one and two-story store and theatre building at 1529-1531 Chestnut street for Frank DeLong.

Plans are being prepared by E. F. Durang & Son, 1200 Chestnut street, for a two and three-story rectory and convent building, 12th and Spring Garden streets, for the Catholic Church of the Assumption.

Architect Paul A. Davis, 3rd, has completed plans for remodeling the building of the Security Trust Company, 3rd and Market streets, Camden, N. J.

Kaus & Baxter have purchased from the Robert Buist Estate some property on Yewdell street, Woodland avenue, and 54th street. The purchasers will develop the property with houses. Sale was made through Horace Groskin, broker.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Architect Edward A. Devlin, 2443 E. Sergeant St., has prepared plans for a two-story and basement reinforced concrete building for Edw. D. Smith.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—F. B. Davis is taking bids on plans prepared by Architects Harris & Richards, for alterations and additions to a garage on Germantown Ave., near Coulter St., for P. McGarrigle.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Architect W. D. Dyer, Land Title Bldg., is preparing plans for a four-story factory building at Tacony road and Dottman street for the Keystone Lantern Mfg. Co.

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Plans have been completed by Architect Stewardson & Page, 316 Walnut street, for a three-story stone building to be erected in Ambler for the School of Horticulture for Women.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Architects Morris & Erskine, Crozer Bldg., are preparing plans for a six-story store and office building, to be erected at 204 Arch street, for the Friends' Book Store.

Plans have been prepared by Architect Charles E. Oelschlager, 1011 Harrison street, for a stone, terra cotta and brick church building to be erected for the Italian Catholic Church, now located at Sixth street and Erie avenue.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Plans have been completed by Architect E. Allen Wilson, Land Title Bldg., for eight two-story dwellings and two stores, to be erected at 60th street and Baltimore avenue, for W. J. Collins and Company.

J. Jeffery Radley will erect twenty-four three-story dwellings at 5201-49 North 15th street, at a total cost of about \$80,000.

Architect J. Horace Cooke, superintendent of buildings of the Board of Education, 742 City Hall, will advertise for bids shortly on the erection of the \$650,000 Frankford High School for Boys and Girls. Building will be erected at the corner of Harrison and Oakland streets.

George L. Parker has purchased for Henry B. Leslie the building, 29 South 16th street. The present structure will be razed and a new building erected on the site.

Architects Neff & Thames are preparing plans for a two and a half-story house at Melrose for Harry Largman.

PITTSBURGH, PA.—Barney May and his three sons, Herbert L., Walter A., and Edwin C., are preparing to erect a five-story and basement mercantile building, to cost \$30,000, at the southeast corner of Penn avenue and 12th street, in the Bayardstown district.

PITTSBURGH, PA.—The All Saints Roman Catholic Congregation of Etna, Pittsburgh, will erect a new \$50,000 church building in this city, according to plans by Architect John T. G. Colmes, Renshaw Bldg.

PITTSBURGH, PA.—Two one-story brick and fireproof sleeping pavilions will be erected for this city, at a cost of \$15,000 each.

PITTSBURGH, PA.—Architect C. D. Cooley is completing plans for a seven-story brick terra cotta and fireproof bakery addition for the Liberty Baking Company, to be built at a cost of \$40,000.

Plans have been completed by Architects Simpson & Isles, Wabash Bldg., for a two-and-a-half-story brick residence building for James H. Aiken, 1717 William Pitt Blvd. Cost will be about \$15,000.

W. P. Cummings will erect a two-story brick and shingle residence at Bryn Mawr Farms, at a cost of \$5000, according to plans by Architect A. K. Miller, 814 Penn Ave.

Architects Bartberger & Bartberger, Wetina House Bldg., will receive bids on the addition to a building for the Kleman Hotel, Collins and Penn Aves. Improvement will cost \$50,000.

The Pennsylvania Water Company, Henry W. Oliver Bldg., is having plans made for a two or three-story brick office building, to be constructed on South avenue, near Wood, Wilkinsburg. Cost will be about \$40,000.

RITERSVILLE, PA.—A reception building for male patients, a male nurses' home and an isolation hospital building for tuberculosis patients will be built at the State Homeopathic Hospital here.

WAYNESBORO, PA.—Architects Shattuck & Hussey, 19 South La Salle street, Chicago, Ill., have been commissioned to prepare plans for a new Y. M. C. A. building to be erected in this city.

RHODE ISLAND.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The supervising architect of the Treasury Department at Washington has ordered that specifications for the new postoffice building at Narragansett Pier be drawn immediately in order that bids may be called for September 1st.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

ROCK HILL, S. C.—John T. Roddey of this city will erect a one-story business building on a site opposite the Airdome.

A one-story business building will be erected on Hampton street on a site jointly owned by John T. Roddey and A. C. Izard.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

VEBLEN, S. D.—Bonds in the amount of \$25,000 have been voted for the erection of a new school building in this city.

TENNESSEE.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.—Bonds in the amount of \$100,000 have been voted for the improvement of Erlanger Hospital, and the \$200,000 issue for the extension and improvement of the grammar school system of the county also carried.

It is reported by local railway officials that bids for the construction of a new depot in East Chattanooga are being received at the Atlanta offices of the Southern Railway.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.—The trustees of the First Universalist Church have adopted the plans prepared by Architect Green, Birmingham, for the proposed new Shinn Memorial Universalist Church building, to be erected at the corner of Hickory and East Main streets. This structure will cost approximately \$25,000.

KNOXVILLE, TENN.—Plans have been completed for the new high school building to be erected at Powell's Station, at a cost of \$10,000.

LOUDEN, TENN.—Architect H. L. Huntington, 424 James Bldg., Chattanooga, has been commissioned to prepare plans for a \$15,000 factory building to be occupied by the Loudon Hosliery Mills. Plans will soon be ready for bids.

TEXAS.

DALLAS, TEX.—Bonds in the amount of \$10,000 have been voted by the Maple Lawn school district for the purpose of erecting a new school building.

A new school building to cost \$7000 will be erected in the Bonnie View School District No. 66 as the result of a recent bond election.

EL PASO, TEX.—Architects Trost & Trost have prepared plans for a new high school building for this city, that will cost, when completed, about \$500,000.

EL PASO, TEX.—Captain H. R. Hillebrand is planning to erect an apartment building on North Stanton St., north of his home, on the corner of Stanton and Missouri Sts. Cost of building, about \$15,000.

GALVESTON, TEX.—Architects C. D. Hill & Co., Wilson Bldg., Dallas, who have been awarded the contract to prepare plans for the new city hall and auditorium building, are now preparing specifications with a view to advertising for bids for the erection of the building.

UTAH.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.—Architects Cannon & Fetzer, Sharon Bldg., Templeton Bldg., have prepared plans for the Grantsville Second Ward meeting house, which is to be erected at a cost of \$15,000.

VIRGINIA.

SOUTH NORFOLK, VA.—Two sites on Jackson and Ohio streets have been purchased by the Liberty Methodist Church, and a new edifice will be erected in the near future.

SUFFOLK, VA.—The plant of the Virginia Manufacturing Company, an affiliated company of the Farmers' Mfg. Co. of Norfolk, which was recently destroyed by fire, is to be replaced with a modern fireproof structure. Plans and specifications for the building were prepared by Architects Neff & Thompson, Seaboard Bank Bldg., Norfolk.

WISCONSIN.

COOPERSTOWN, WIS.—The church and school building of the St. Jacob's Catholic congregation here, which was recently destroyed by fire, will be rebuilt at a cost of \$22,000.

KELLNERSVILLE, WIS.—Plans are being made by St. Joseph's Catholic congregation of this city for a \$24,000 church and parish house.

SUPERIOR, WIS.—A new three-story building will be erected on the west side of John avenue, by the Wisconsin Telephone Co.



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