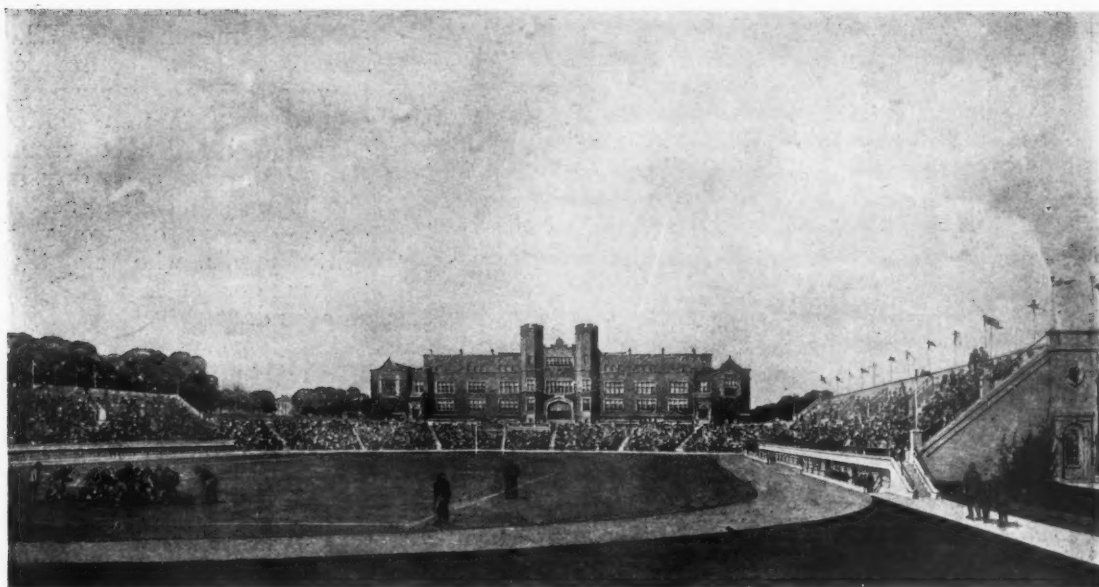


THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

VOLUME CVI

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1914

NUMBER 2021



GROVER CLEVELAND HIGH SCHOOL, ST. LOUIS, MO.

MR. WILLIAM B. ITTNER, ARCHITECT

SCHOOL BUILDINGS OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

By WM. B. ITTNER, *Architect*

PART I.

THE typical Grammar School Building of St. Louis is represented in the Glasgow, Walnut Park, Madison, Blow, Fanning and Oak Hill Schools, plans of which are presented herewith. The building, always limited to a height of two stories, upon which are distributed its class rooms, is of the open or "E" type plan, generally set upon broad terraces, with its ground or basement floor abundantly lighted, and opening directly upon the playground. The buildings, except in the case of the smaller units, contain from twenty to twenty-four class rooms, a kindergarten which is always the equivalent of two class rooms, a

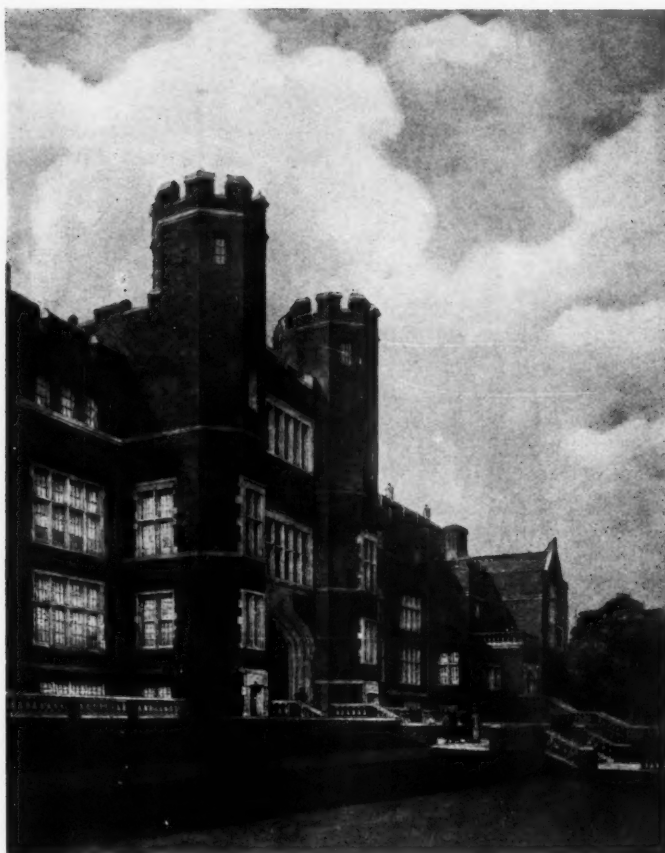
principal's office, a teachers' rest room, an emergency room or clinic, two gymnasiums, two play rooms, several store rooms, and the necessary space for the heating and ventilating apparatus, fuel, and room for the janitors; if in the congested districts, shower-bath rooms, for both boys and girls, are also included in the equipment.

The class rooms are twenty-four feet wide and thirty-two feet six inches long; they will accommodate fifty pupils each, are unilaterally lighted, and provided with natural slate blackboards and bookcases. The wardrobe, which opens on class room only, is five feet three inches wide and

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sixteen feet long; it contains the hooks for the pupils' wraps, and a built-in rack for umbrellas.

The main corridor is generally fourteen feet to sixteen feet wide, and receives outside light for a considerable part of its



DETAIL VIEW—GROVER CLEVELAND HIGH SCHOOL,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

length; the secondary corridors are never less than eight feet wide, and invariably have outside light.

Three or more stairways are provided in the larger buildings; they are generally of reinforced concrete construction, five feet wide, and are located in relation to the class rooms to give maximum ease for egress and circulation.

Two or more entrances are provided directly to the first floor, with additional entrances to the ground floor opening directly upon the playgrounds.

The general toilets are placed upon the ground floor, in well lighted rooms, lined with white enameled brick; and, to minimize stair climbing, toilets for both sexes are placed upon the class room floors, each provided with a limited number of fixtures; janitors' broom closets, with slop sinks, are also provided on each floor. When school baths are provided, they are placed upon the ground floor in well lighted, enameled brick lined rooms; shower baths and dressing booths are provided to accommodate relays of twenty to thirty pupils, who take their baths under the supervision of an attendant.

The mechanical equipment of the building includes a steam plenum system of heating and ventilation, with temperature and humidity control, the air being washed and purified before entering the rooms. The heating is entirely indirect, and the ventilation is based upon nine air changes per hour in class rooms, and four changes per hour in corridors. The building is wired and fitted complete with electric fixtures, the light distribution at the desk level being figured upon the basis of three foot candles, except for special rooms where a greater quantity of light is desirable.

A synchronizing clock and bell system, a house telephone system, between the principal

rooms, and a mechanical cleaning system completes the equipment.

The buildings are of fireproof construction throughout, except in the cases of buildings with pitched roofs, in which event the roof is of mill construction over the fireproof ceiling of the upper story.

The finish of the buildings is generally of oak, the floors are maple, and the walls and ceilings are painted in lead and oil upon hard wall plaster.

The cost of these buildings complete, ready for their equipment of school furni-



ROSE FANNING SCHOOL, ST. LOUIS, MO.

MR. WILLIAM B. ITTNER, ARCHITECT

ture and including the improvement of the school grounds, paving, fencing, etc., averages eighteen cents per cubic foot.

For the smaller buildings, represented by the Lyon, Meramec and Delaney Schools, the same standard class room units, methods of construction, finish, and mechanical equipment is employed as in the larger buildings, and the plan is arranged for expansion to the demands of the school district. The cost of the smaller buildings, however, increases to an average of twenty cents per cubic foot.

Grover Cleveland High School

The site of the Grover Cleveland High School is at once commanding and generous. It is divided by a cross street into two portions, one of which, on the higher level, contains the school building which, from its high position, commands a view of the athletic field lying immediately between it and Grand Avenue Boulevard to the west.

The grades of the site permitted the placing of the first floor of the school building twenty-five feet above the grade of Grand Avenue, and the athletic field, giving it due prominence from the Boulevard, and a commanding view of the field from its terraces and approaches. The natural slope of the ground was also advantageous for the proper planning of the field and its stadium.

The field furnishes a quarter-mile running track, regulation football and baseball fields, and gives opportunity for the introduction of all athletic sports, including tennis and basketball. The stadium will seat about 5,500 persons, and provides locker and toilet accommodations for the general public as well as for those taking part in the athletic events, school festivals, etc., which will be held in the field.

The building proper has a frontage of 295 feet on Louisiana Avenue, and an extreme depth of 320 feet; it is two stories

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in height above the ground floor, with the central portion carried up an additional story to accommodate the art and art craft rooms.

There are three entrances to the main, or first floor, from Louisiana Avenue, and seven to the ground floor. The main corridor is eighteen feet wide, and the secondary corridors ten feet wide. The stairways are placed at the intersection of these corridors at the four corners, are lighted from the courts, and are arranged in double flights, that is, the pupils passing up on one side will be independent of the pupils passing down on the other, thus doubling the effective use of the stairways for rapid circulation between floors. Two additional stairways are arranged to serve the gymnasiums and shops, and are also brought into service as emergency exits from the auditorium.

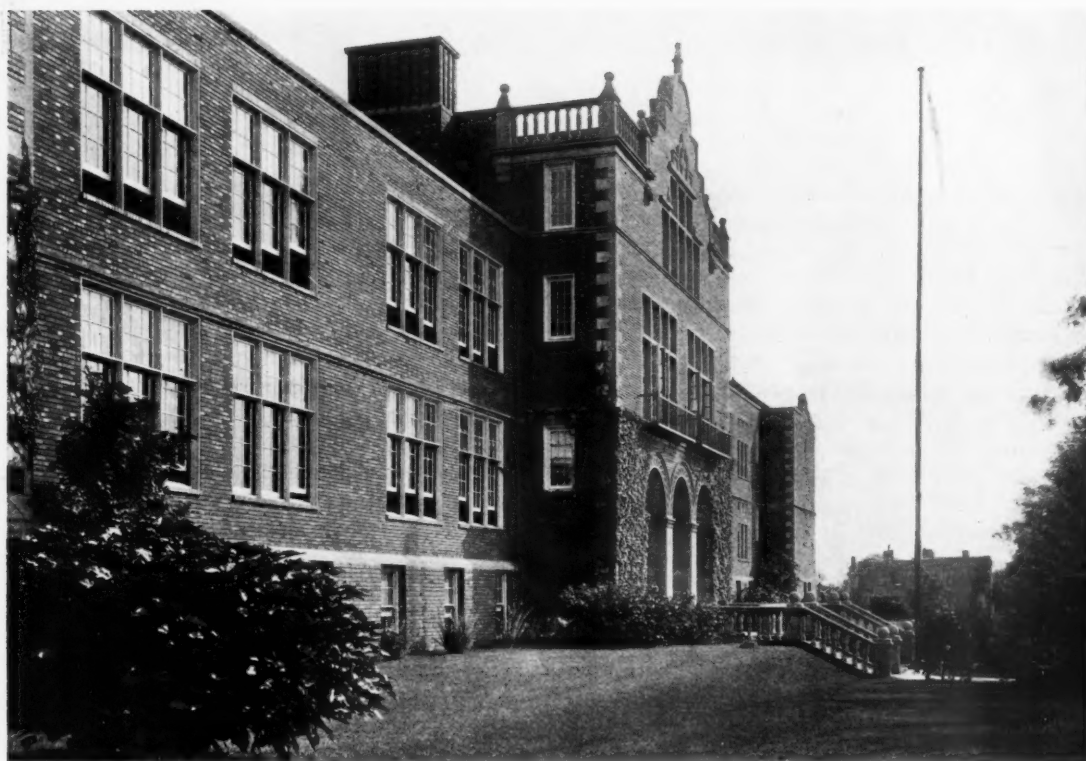
There are thirty-five class rooms in the building, sixteen of which average twenty-four feet by thirty-two feet, accommodating

forty-eight pupils each, and nineteen are twenty-four feet by twenty-five feet, accommodating thirty-six pupils each, or a total of 1,452 pupils in class rooms. The class rooms are unilaterally lighted, provided with two bookcases, and natural slate blackboards.

The science laboratories, which will accommodate a total of 600 pupils, are arranged in groups on the second floor, with lecture or demonstration rooms between. There is one for chemistry, two for physics, two for physiology, one for physiography, and two for botany. The botany laboratories are placed on the ground floor, to the south, and the group opens into a conservatory. Each laboratory group is provided with an instructor's room and a dark room for photography.

The commercial group is located on the second floor; it consists of a bookkeeping room, with bank, and a typewriting room, all being unilaterally lighted.

There are four art rooms. These are



OAK HILL SCHOOL, ST. LOUIS, MO.

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LYON SCHOOL, ST. LOUIS, MO.

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arranged upon the third floor, two of them for free-hand drawing and two for art craft work. These rooms open onto the main corridor, which is arranged as a top lighted exhibition gallery, eighteen feet wide and 186 feet long.

The domestic science group consists of two sewing rooms, with fitting and store rooms, a cooking room, with store room, and a model dining room, and a laundry.

The administration group is located on the first floor, near the main entrance, and consists of a general office with work and store room, with vault, a reception room, and a private office for the principal.

The library is placed upon the second floor, and occupies a central position. It has metal book stacks along its inner wall for 10,000 volumes.

The auditorium occupies a central position on the first floor, the balcony being reached from the second and third floor corridors. It has ten well distributed exits, providing means for the rapid emptying of the room, and the distribution of the

pupils to the various parts of the building. The room is lighted from the courts on either side, and furnishes comfortable seating for 1,920 persons. The stage, forty feet by eighty feet, is planned for an overflow gymnasium for girls, as well as for grand choruses, symphony orchestra, and general high school uses, and by means of a sound-proof curtain both auditorium and gymnasium may be used simultaneously, the stage space in front of the curtain being ten feet by sixty-five feet. Provision is made for the installation of a grand organ, with depressed console at the front of stage. The auditorium floor, being on the same level with the gymnasium to the rear, affords opportunity for the joint use of auditorium and gymnasium for the social features of the school.

Two gymnasiums are provided, each forty feet by eighty feet, with a clear height of twenty-six feet. Each gymnasium has a spectators' gallery in amphitheatre, with the instructor's room, shower and locker rooms underneath. The galleries will seat

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250 persons each, and the rooms are divided by a rolling partition which, when raised, affords a room eighty feet by eighty feet, for games and extraordinary school entertainments.

A swimming pool, twenty-four feet by forty-five feet, with separate dressing rooms for the boys and girls, is arranged on the ground floor near the gymnasiums.

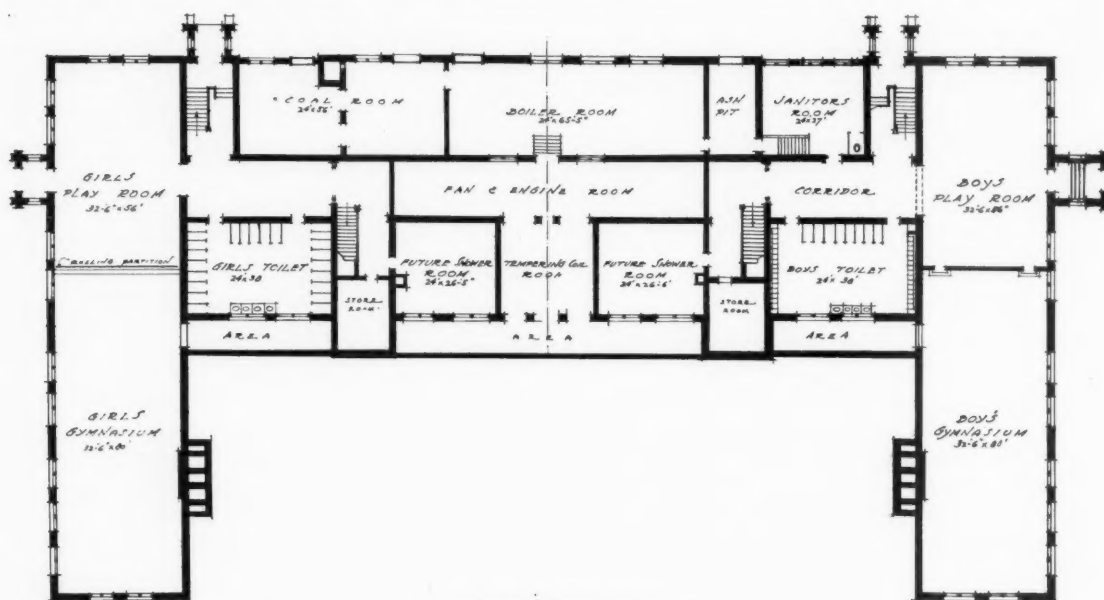
A music and lecture room, seating 300 pupils, is placed upon the third floor, on the central axis of the building. This room is used for lectures, singing, faculty meetings, etc.

The toilet rooms are arranged in stack off of the secondary corridors on all floors, and rest rooms for teachers are provided

and provided with heaters for drying pupils' wet garments in inclement weather.

A liberal number of store rooms are distributed throughout the building, and a freight elevator is provided for convenience in distributing the supplies to the various floors.

The manual training shops are located to the rear of the building, in a well lighted, one-story annex. There are five manual training rooms, including a woodworking shop and a woodturning shop, with common stock room, preparation room, finishing room, wash and locker room. For iron work a forge shop, a machine shop, and a moulding shop, all having a common wash and locker room are provided. Two me-



GROUND FLOOR PLAN
GLASGOW SCHOOL, ST. LOUIS, MO.

for men and women teachers on alternating floors. Rooms for both men and women janitors are provided on the ground floor, and janitors' broom closets, with slop sinks, are placed on every floor.

A lunch room, 114 feet by sixty-two feet, is located under the auditorium. It has service entrances, kitchen, pantry, and long service counter, and will accommodate 750 pupils at one lunch period.

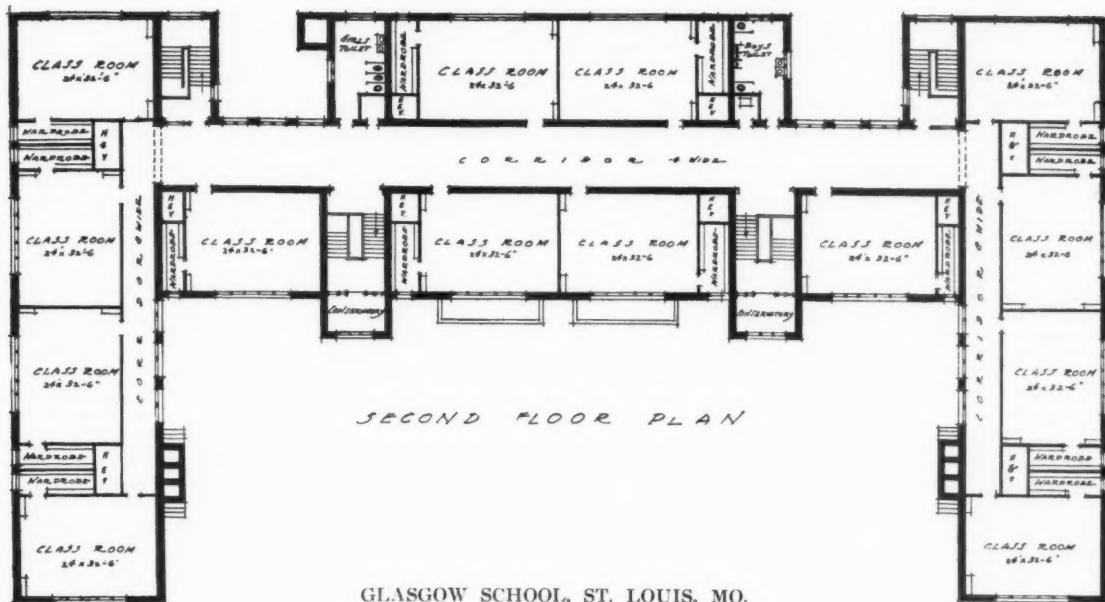
The locker rooms are located on the ground floor, and afford accommodation for 1,700 pupils, the rooms are well lighted

chanical drawing rooms, located in the main building, complete the manual training group.

A generator room is placed in close proximity to the metal working shops, and will contain a generator plant for the generation of light and power for the building.

The boiler room and heating and ventilating apparatus is located under the gymnasiums, the heating and ventilating system being steam plenum with air purification, temperature and humidity control, special

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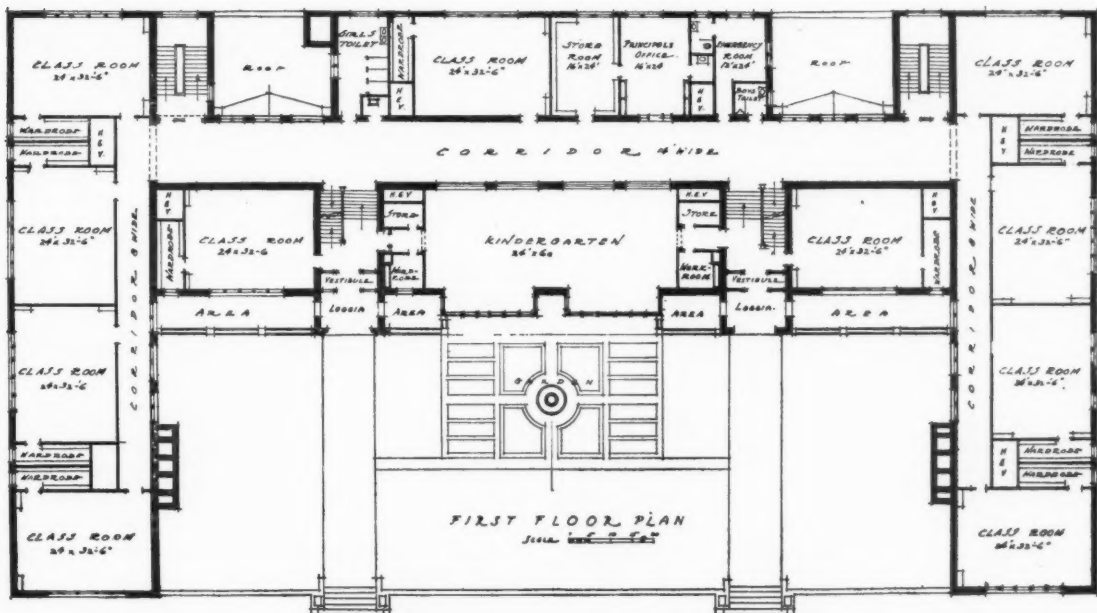


GLASGOW SCHOOL, ST. LOUIS, MO.

ventilation being provided for the toilets, lunch rooms, etc. The school is equipped with a vacuum cleaning system, is wired and fitted complete with lighting fixtures, individual lighting being carried to the pupils' tables in the laboratories and mechanical drawing rooms; a synchronizing clock and bell system, a house telephone

system, with switchboard in the general office, and a refrigerating plant to serve the lunch room and the drinking fountains throughout the building, complete the mechanical equipment.

The building contains 3,762,000 cubic feet, and will cost, ready for its fixed equipment, \$666,000.00, or 17.7 cents per



GLASGOW SCHOOL, ST. LOUIS, MO.

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cubic foot. The stadium, plans for which are just completed, is estimated to cost \$70,000.00.

Sumner High School

The Sumner High School was erected to accommodate 750 colored high school pupils, and is one of the few schools of this

these are placed upon the first and second floors, are unilaterally lighted, fitted with slate blackboards and bookcases.

The chemistry and physics laboratories, together with their demonstration rooms, instructor's room, apparatus and dark rooms, are located on the second floor in the west wing, and the botany and physiol-



KINDERGARTEN ROOM, LYON SCHOOL, ST. LOUIS, MO.

character in the country. The site is 708 feet long and 134 feet deep, necessitating what may be properly called a "shoe-string" plan. The problem was met by arranging the administration rooms, class rooms, library and auditorium in a central position, and placing the shops, laboratories, manual arts, and gymnasiums in the wings. In order to avoid structural complications, it was necessary to place the auditorium and gymnasiums on the upper floor.

The building contains twelve class rooms, accommodating forty-eight pupils each;

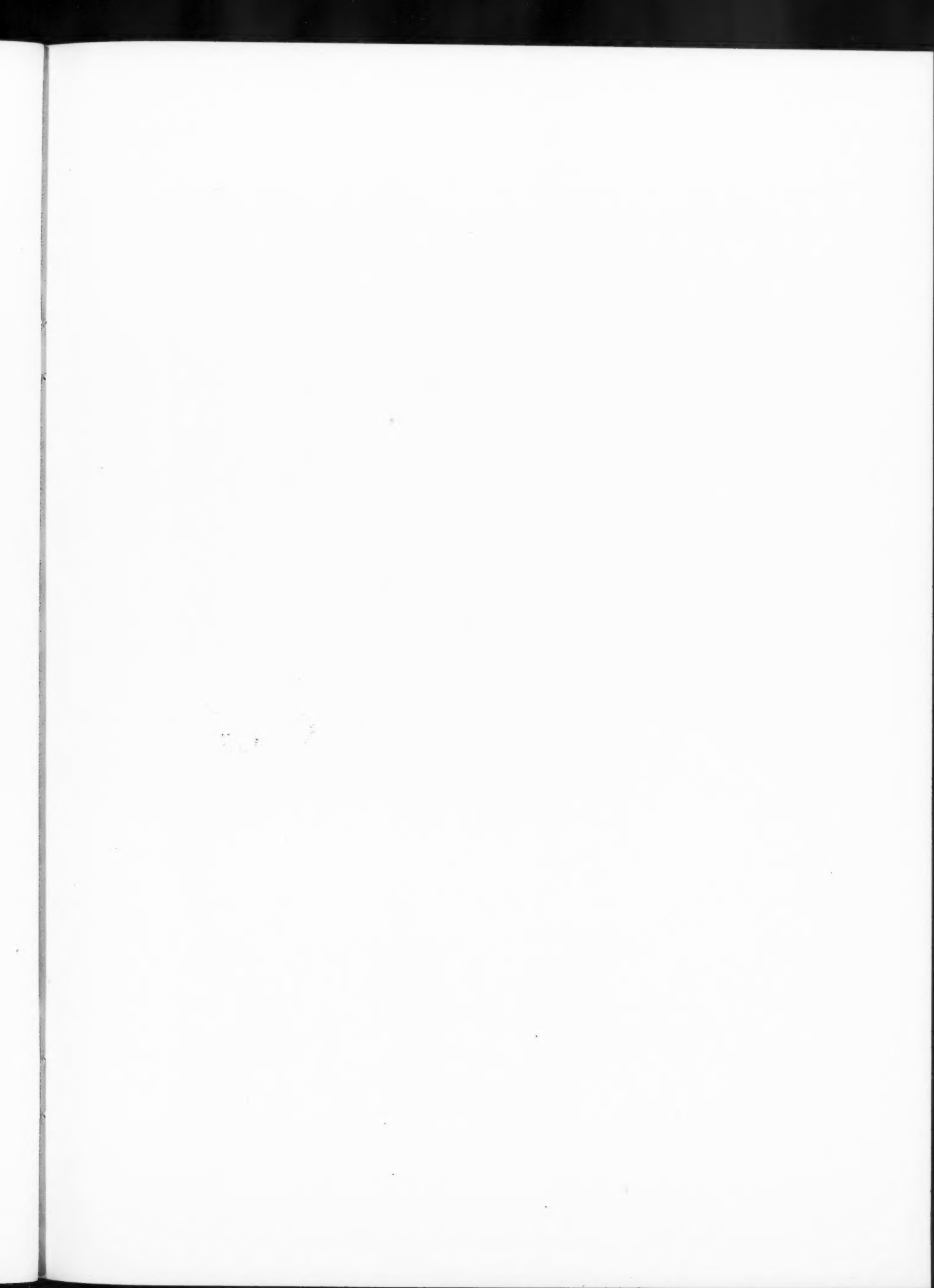
ogy laboratories, with their accompanying rooms, occupy a corresponding location in the east wing.

A reading room, with stack room and museum, occupy a central position on the second floor, with the commercial room immediately across the corridor.

The art and mechanical drawing rooms are located along the north front on the third floor, and are studio lighted.

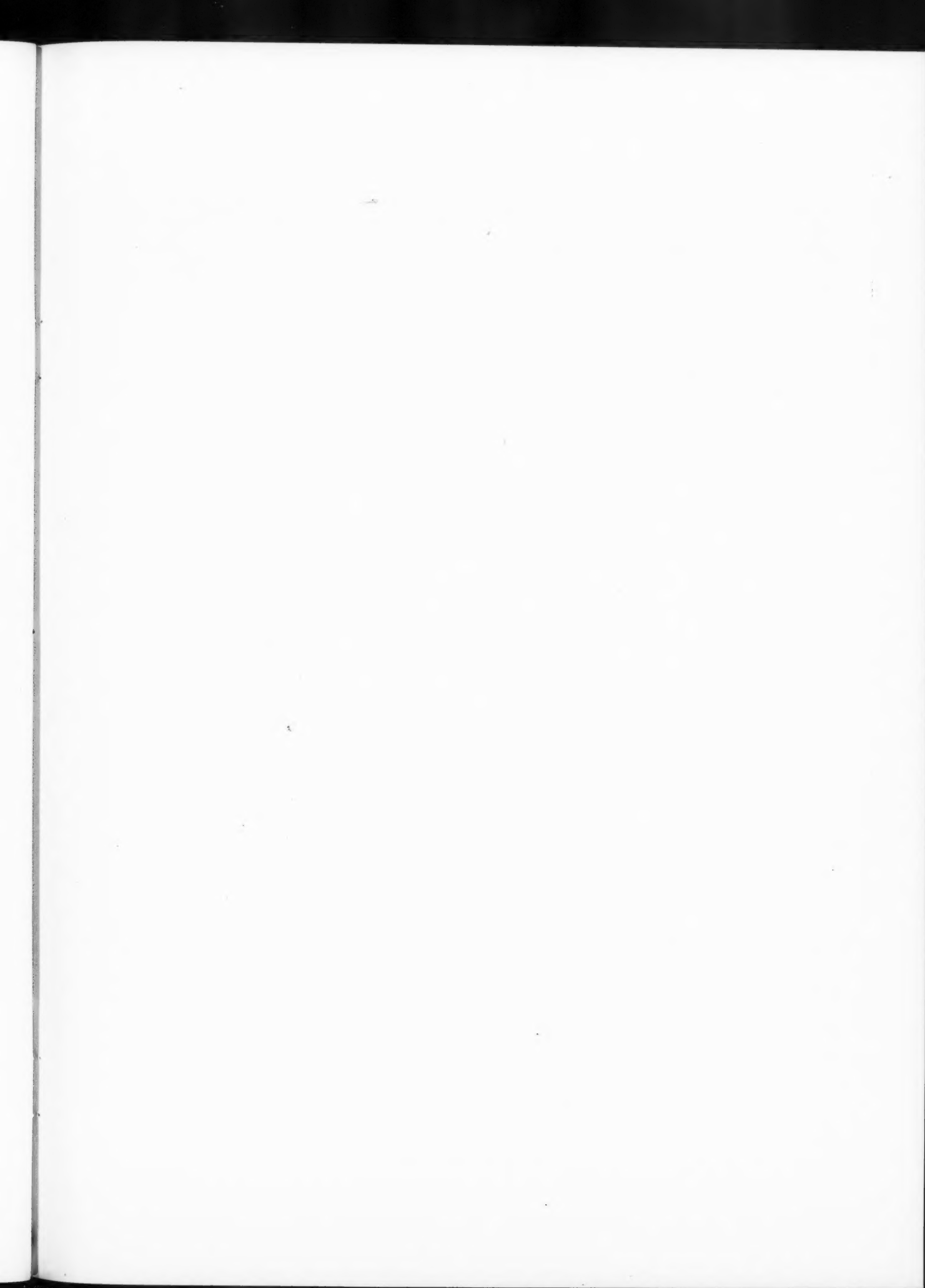
The auditorium, seating 750 persons, with stage and dressing rooms, occupies a central position on the third floor, and

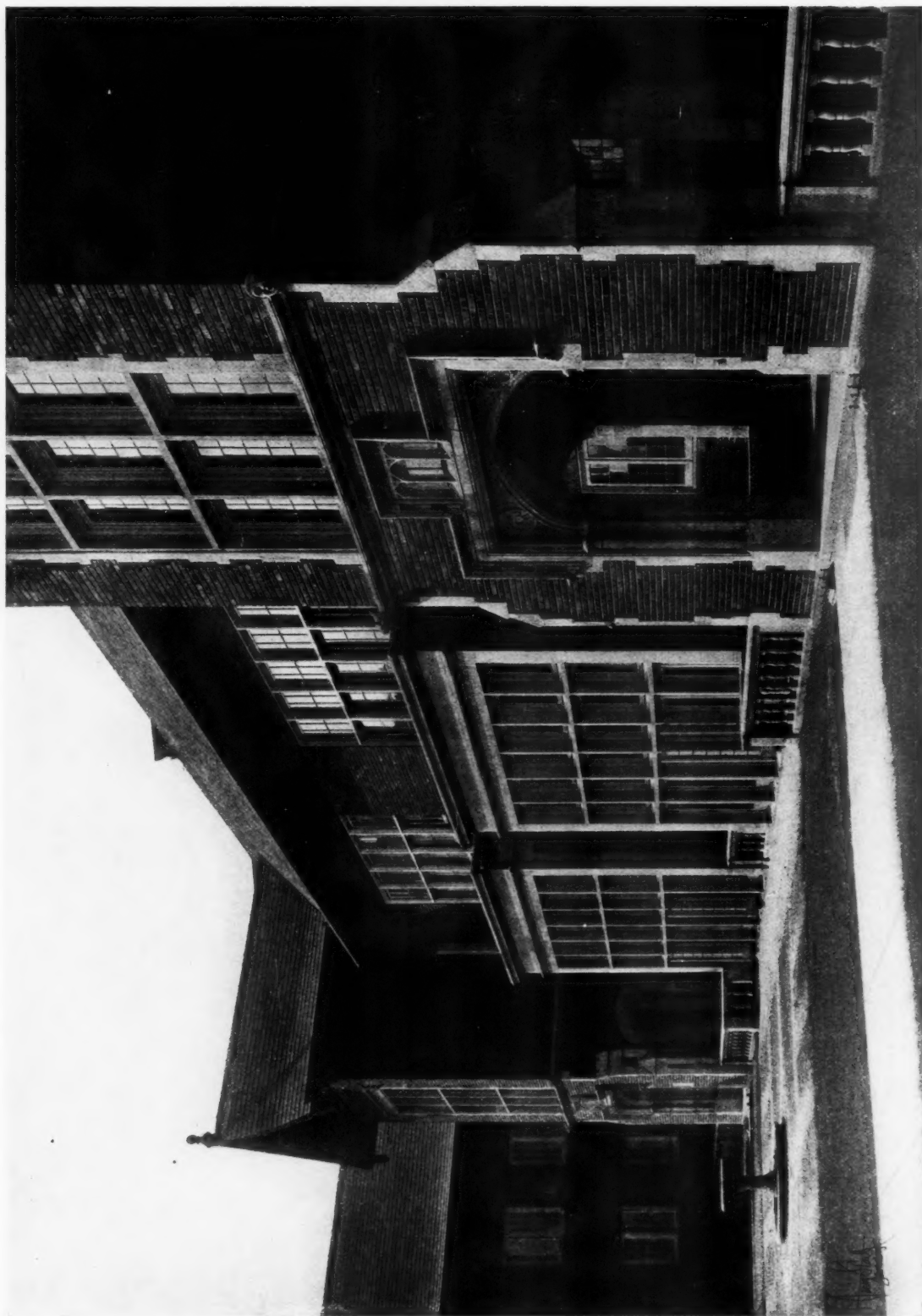
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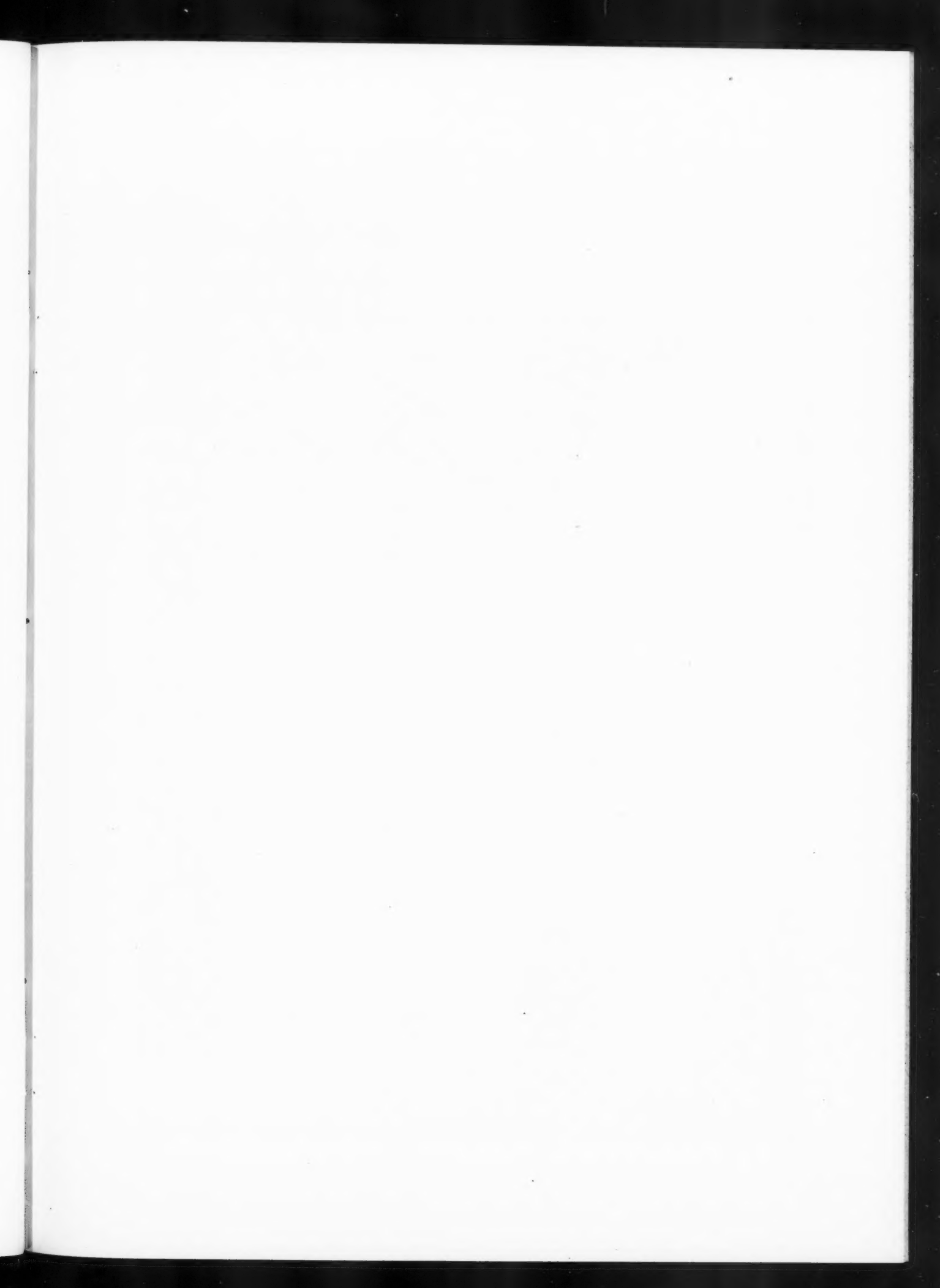


GLASGOW SCHOOL, ST. LOUIS, MO.
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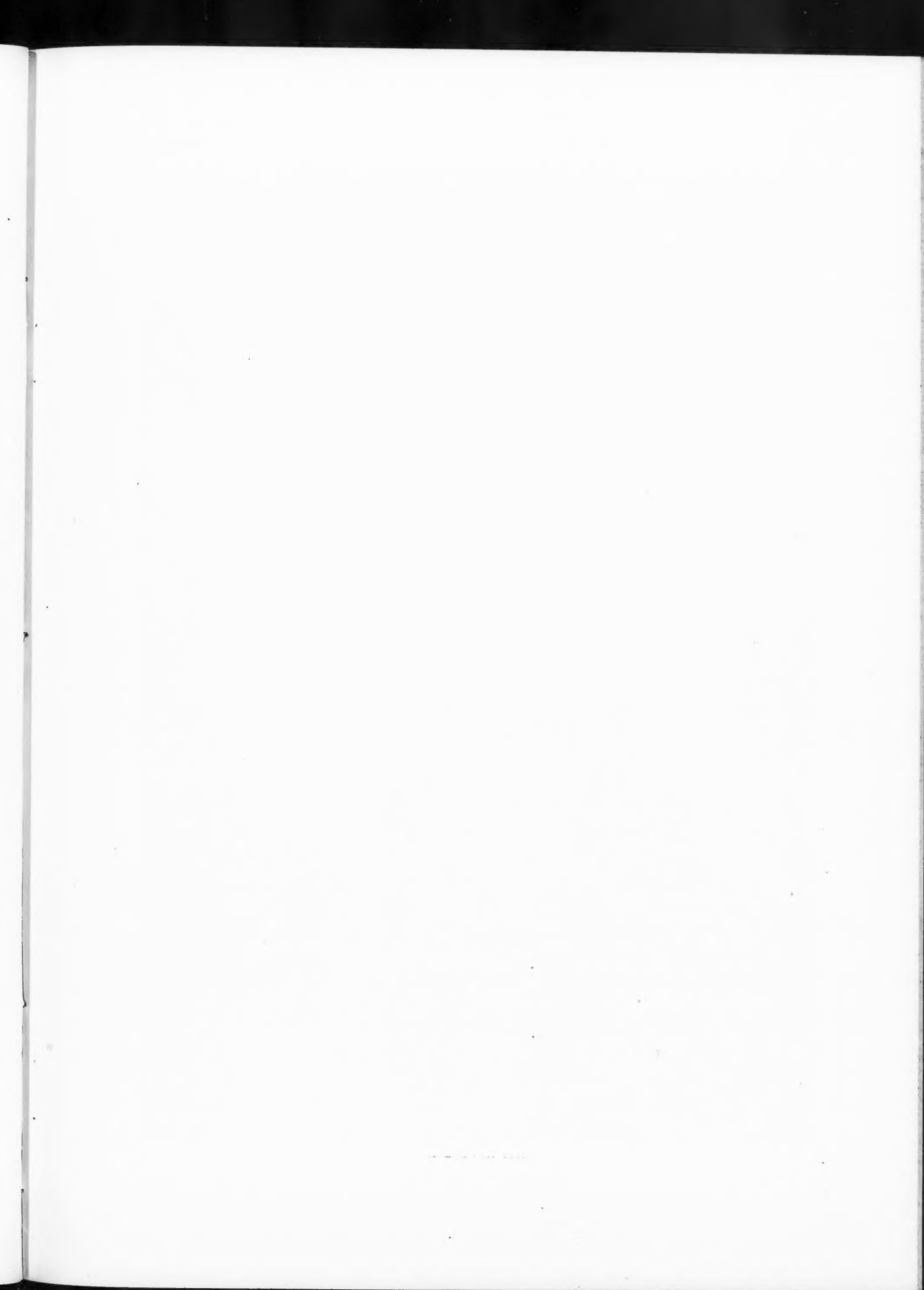


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DELANY SCHOOL, ST. LOUIS, MO.
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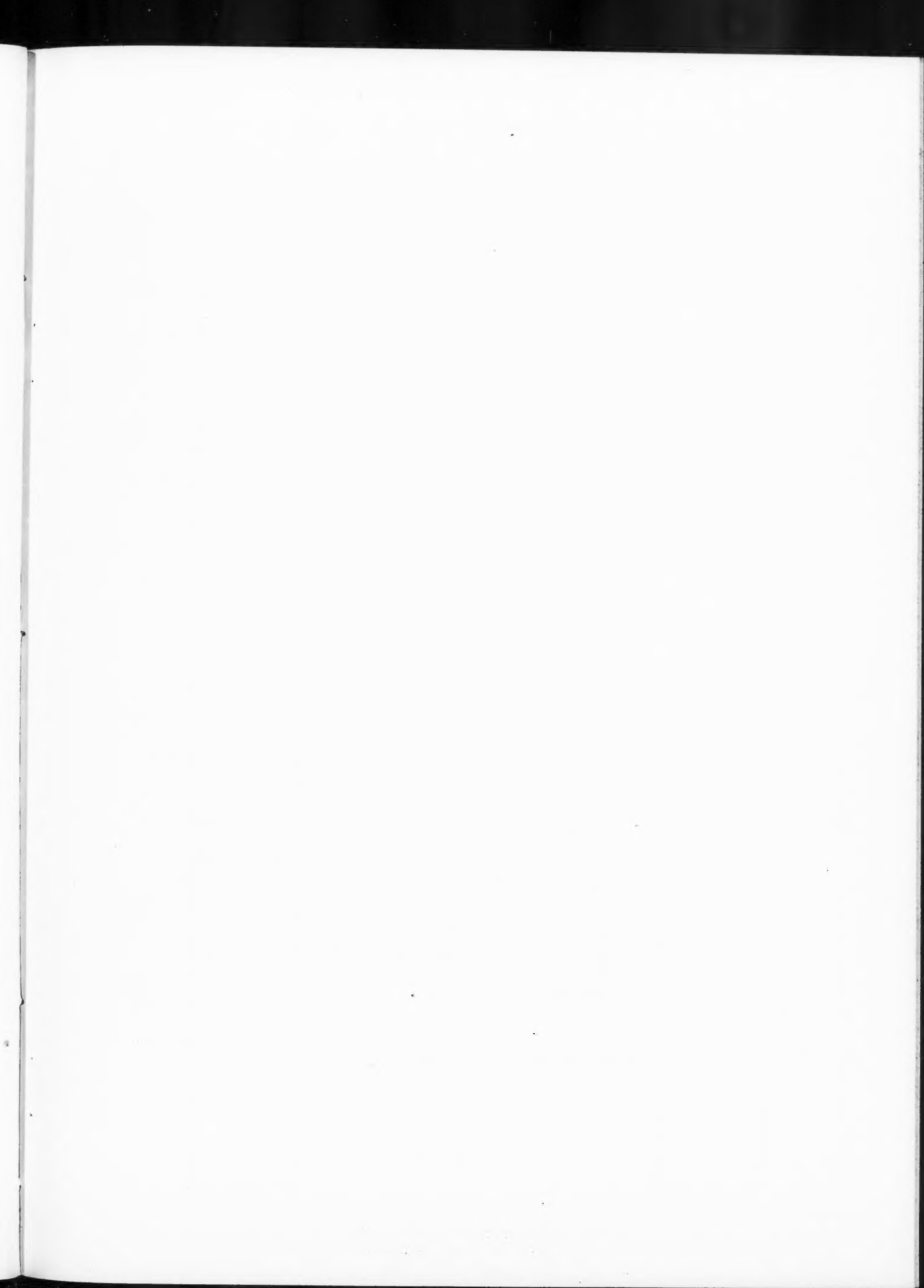


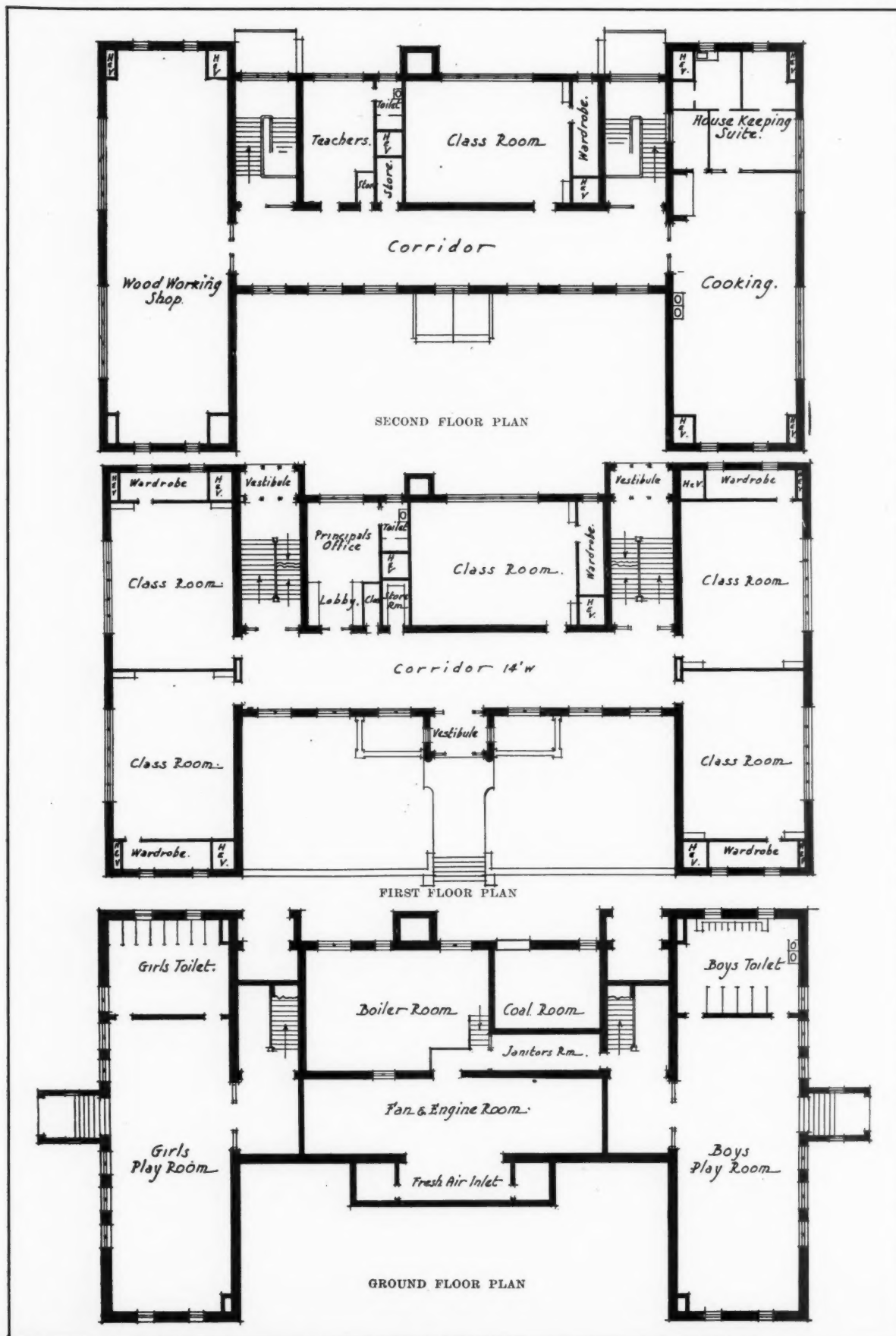


ENTRANCE DETAIL

DELANY SCHOOL, ST. LOUIS, MO.

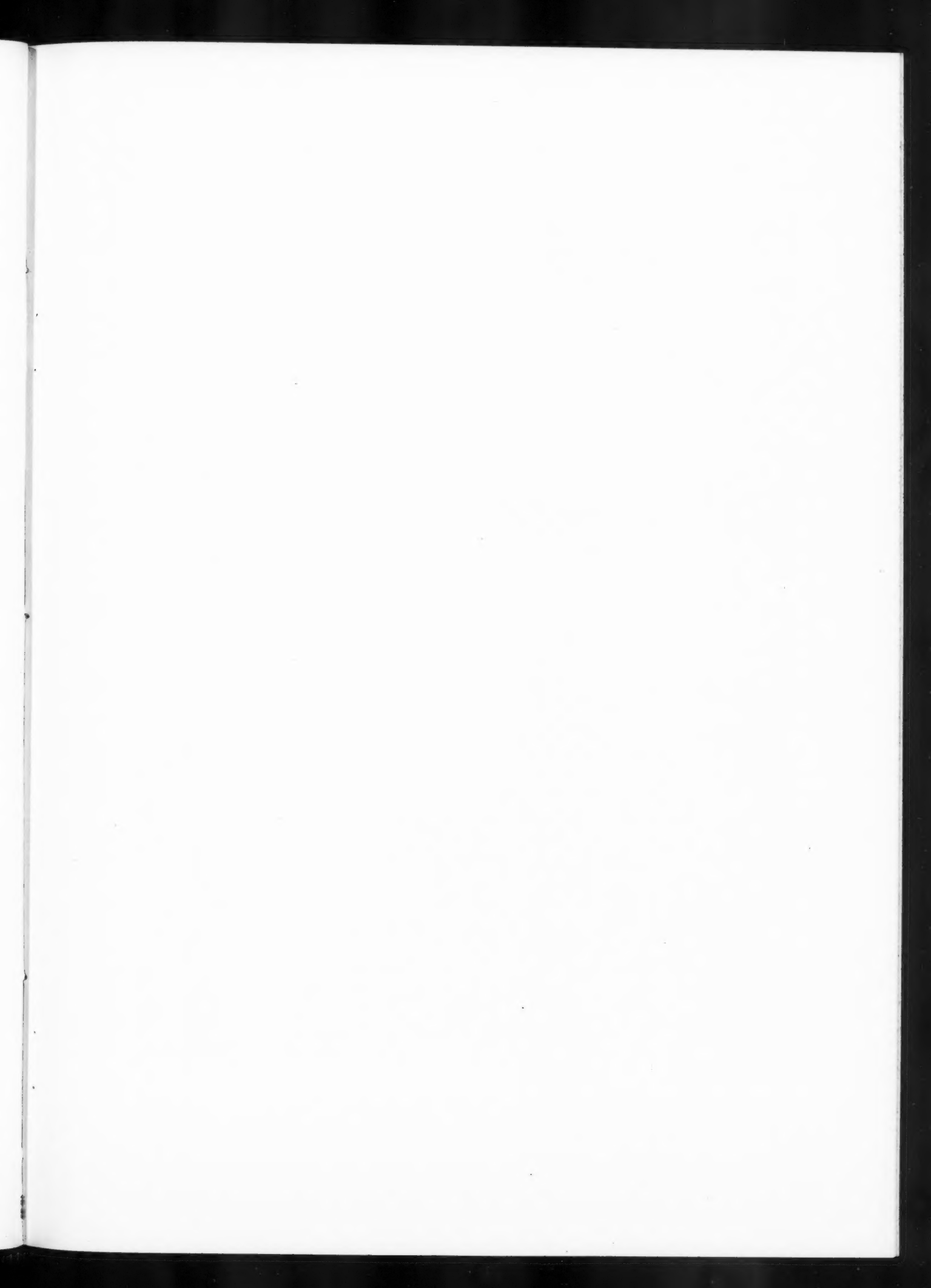
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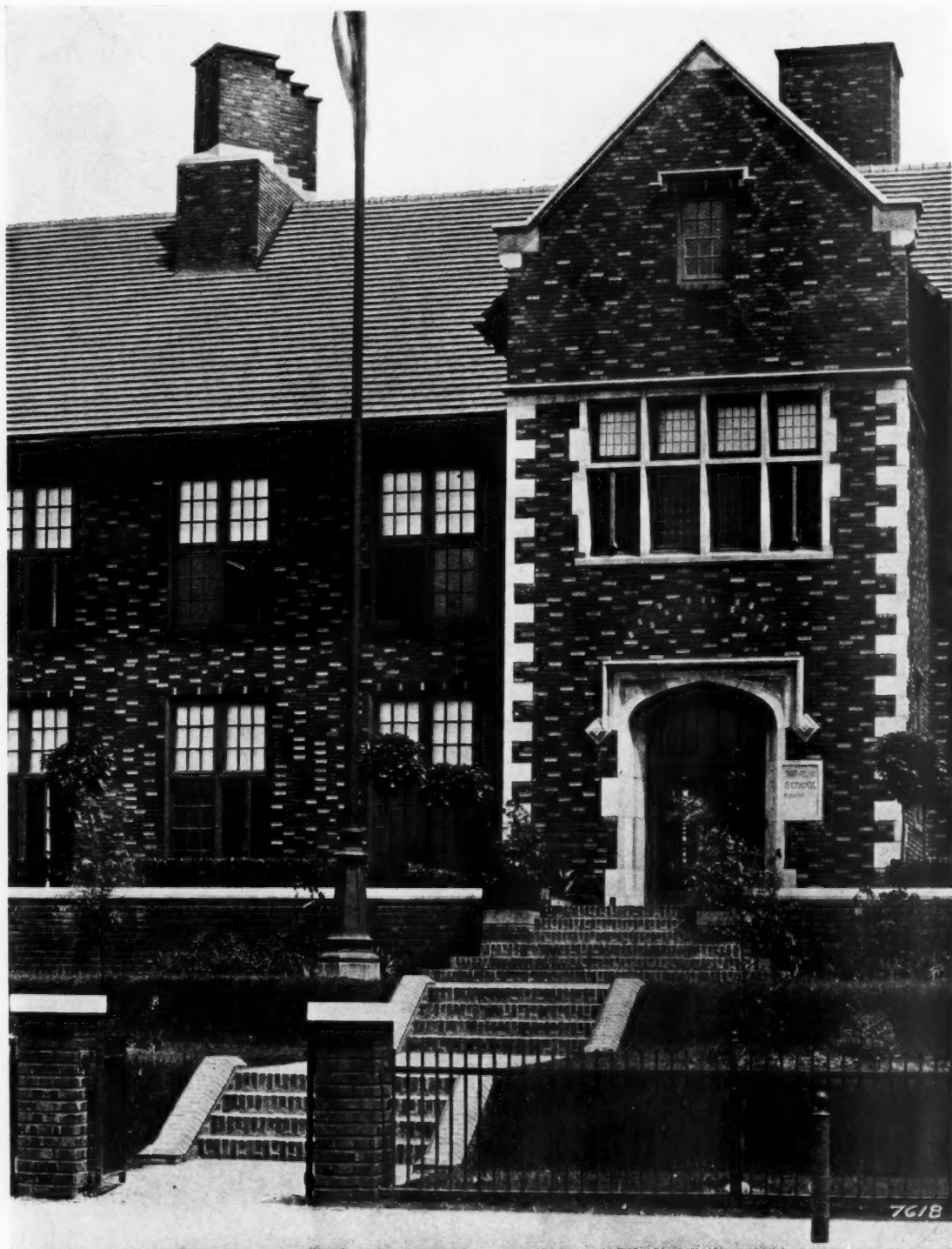




DELANY SCHOOL, ST. LOUIS, MO.

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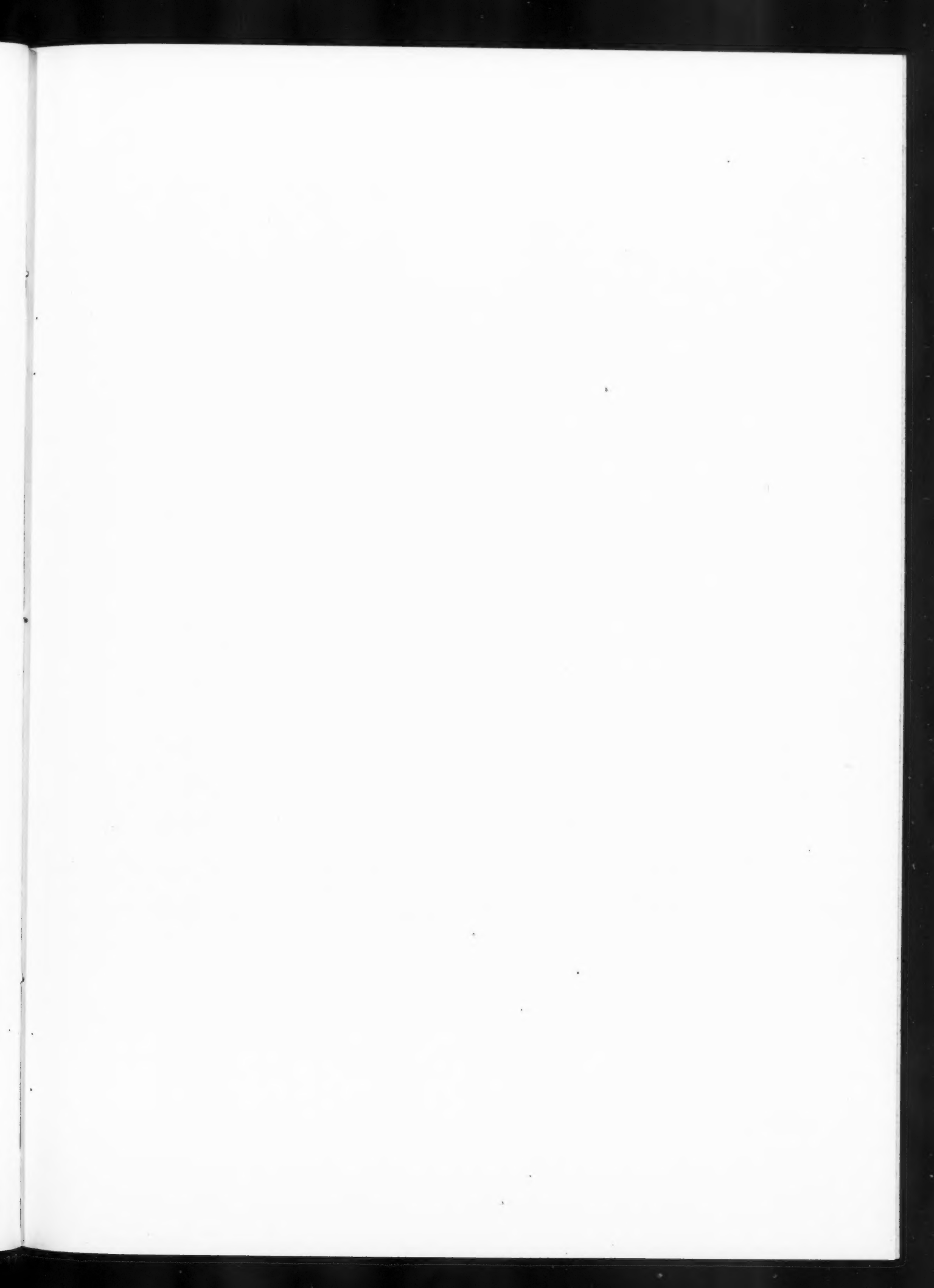


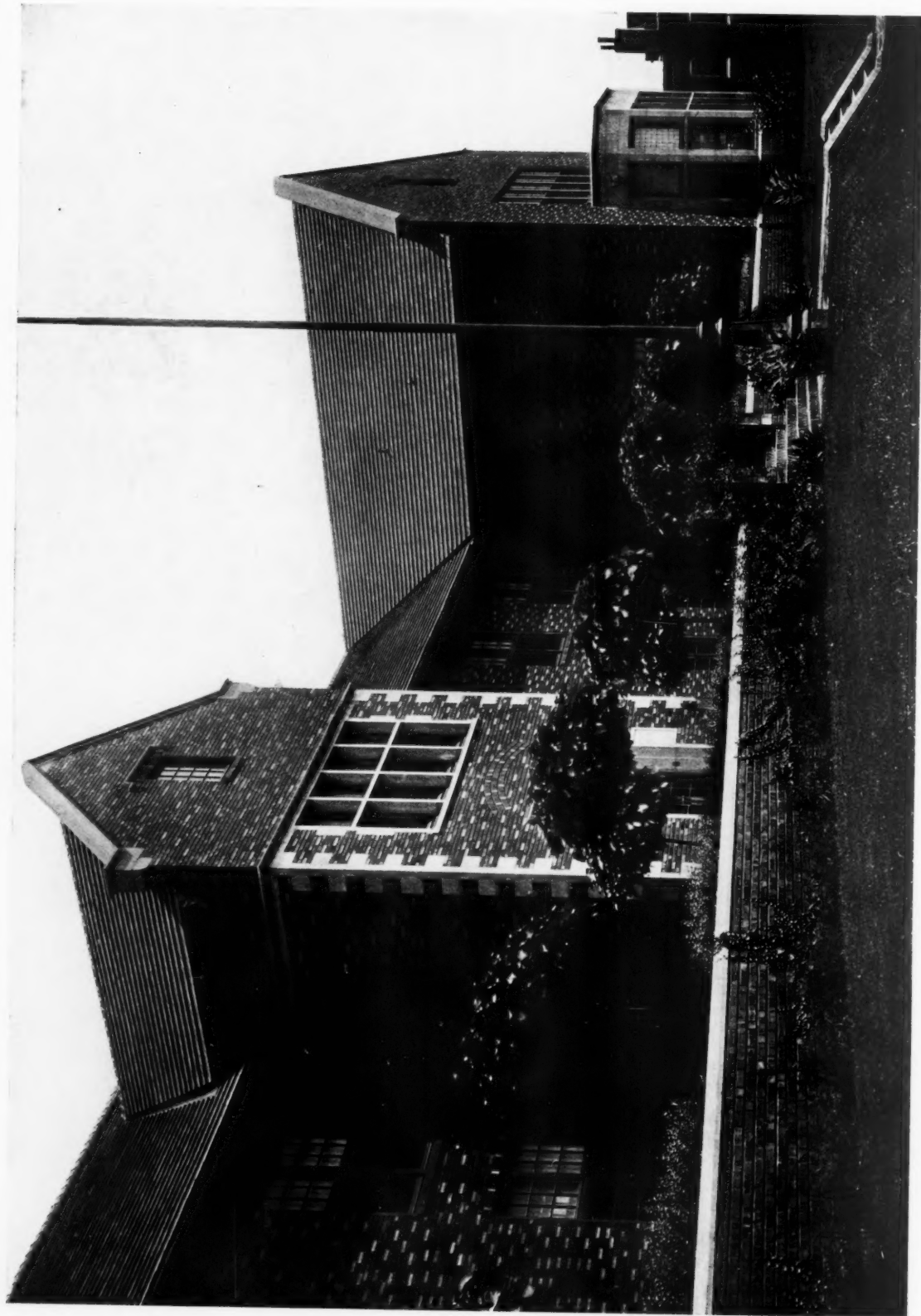


MAIN ENTRANCE

MERAMEC SCHOOL, ST. LOUIS, MO.

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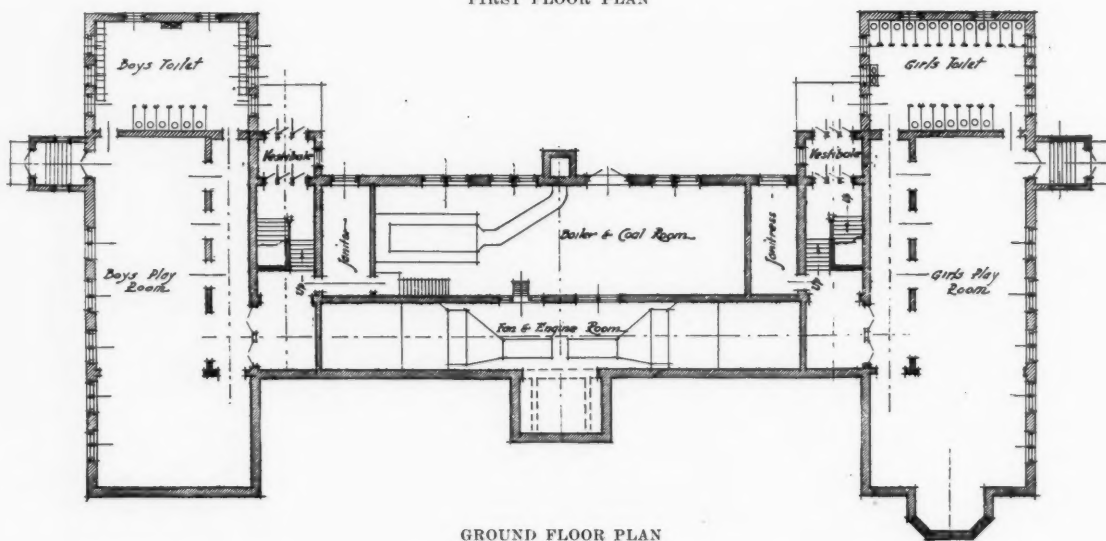
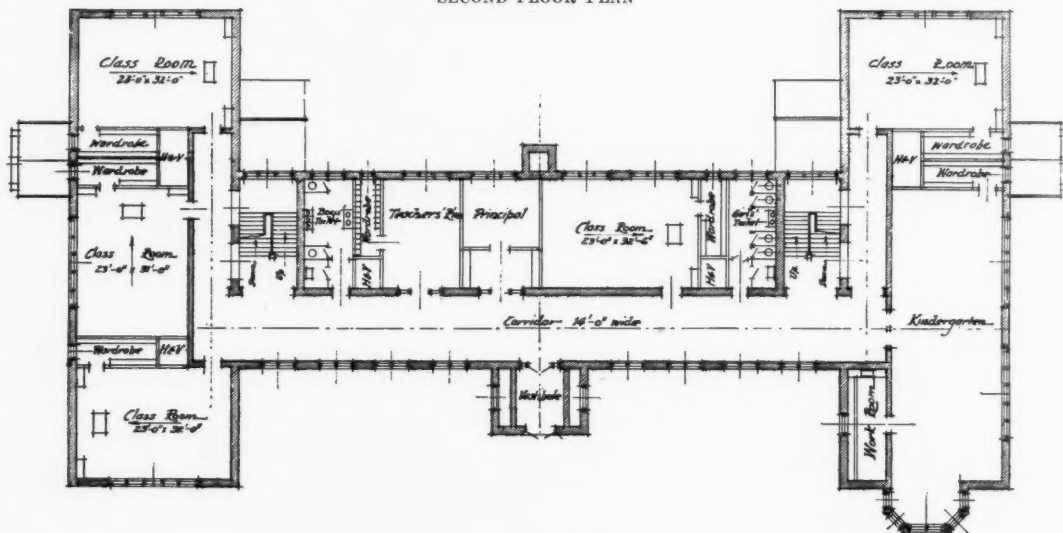
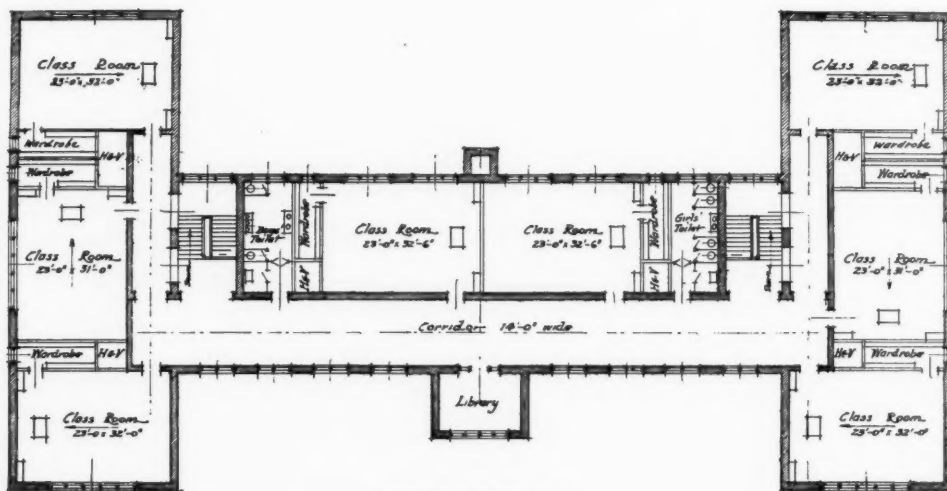




GENERAL VIEW

MERAMEC SCHOOL, ST. LOUIS, MO.

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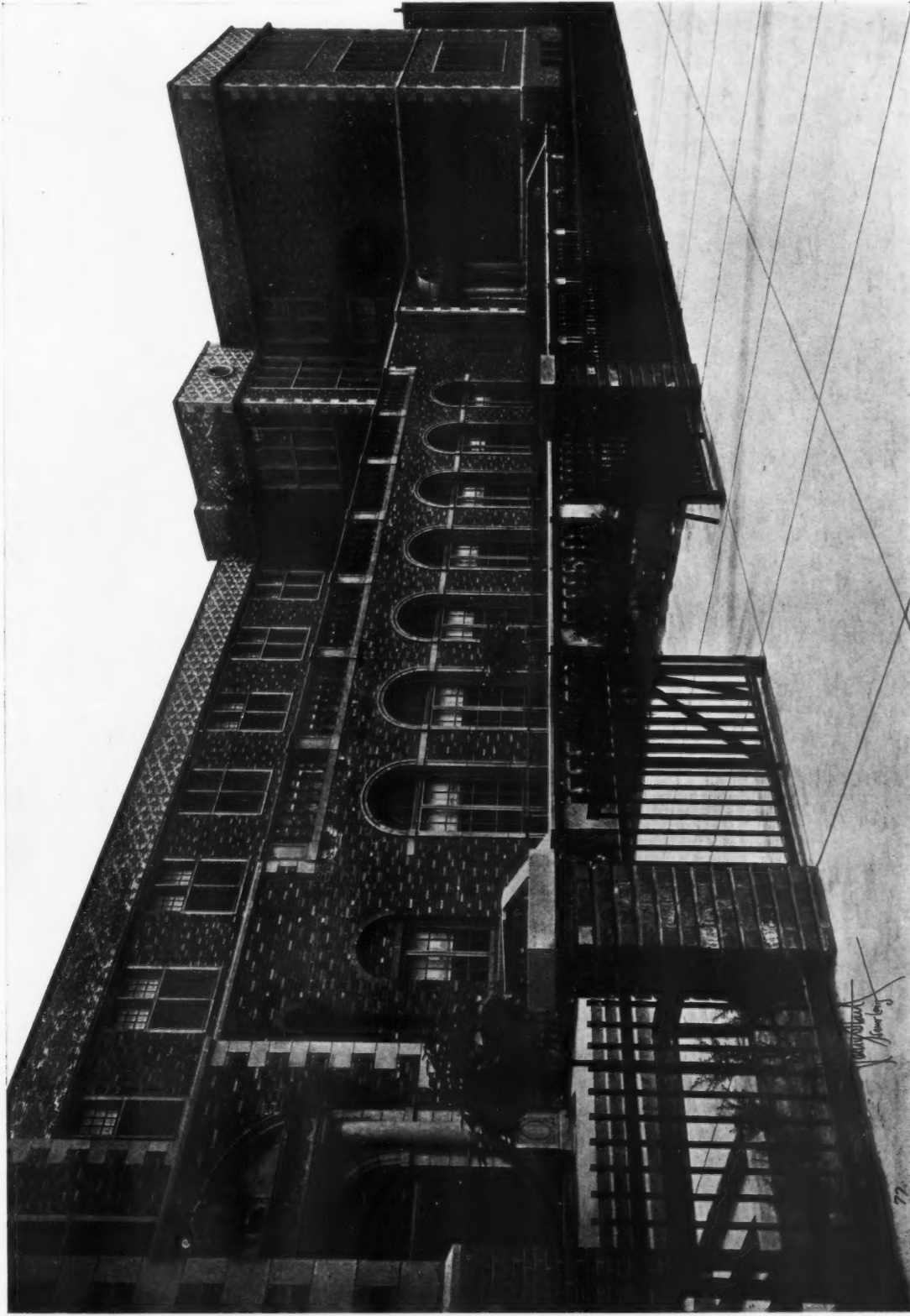
MERAMEC SCHOOL, ST. LOUIS, MO.

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SEPTEMBER 16, 1914



GENERAL VIEW

MADISON SCHOOL, ST. LOUIS, MO.

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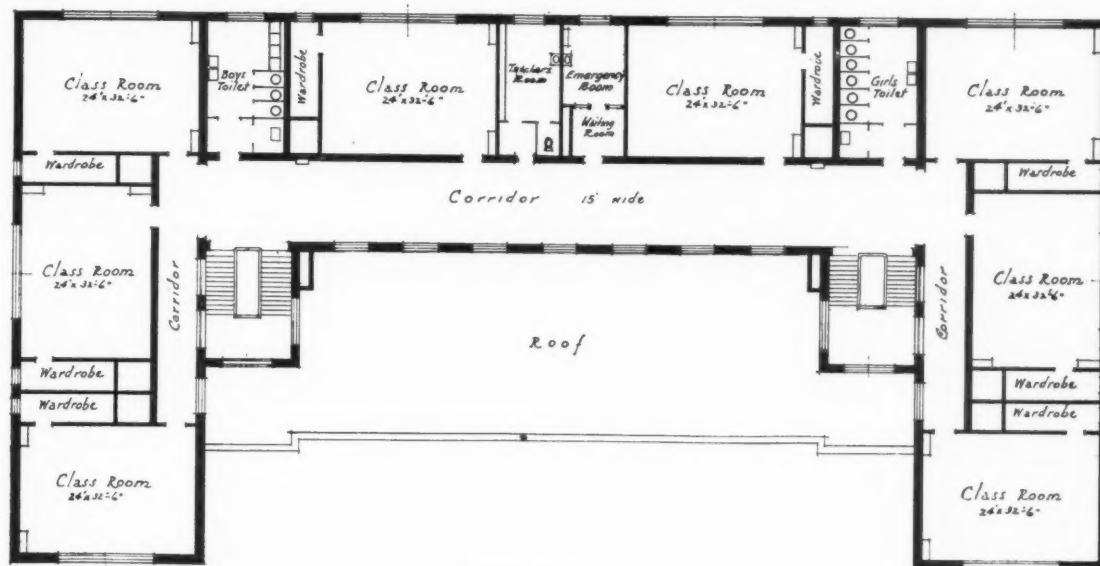




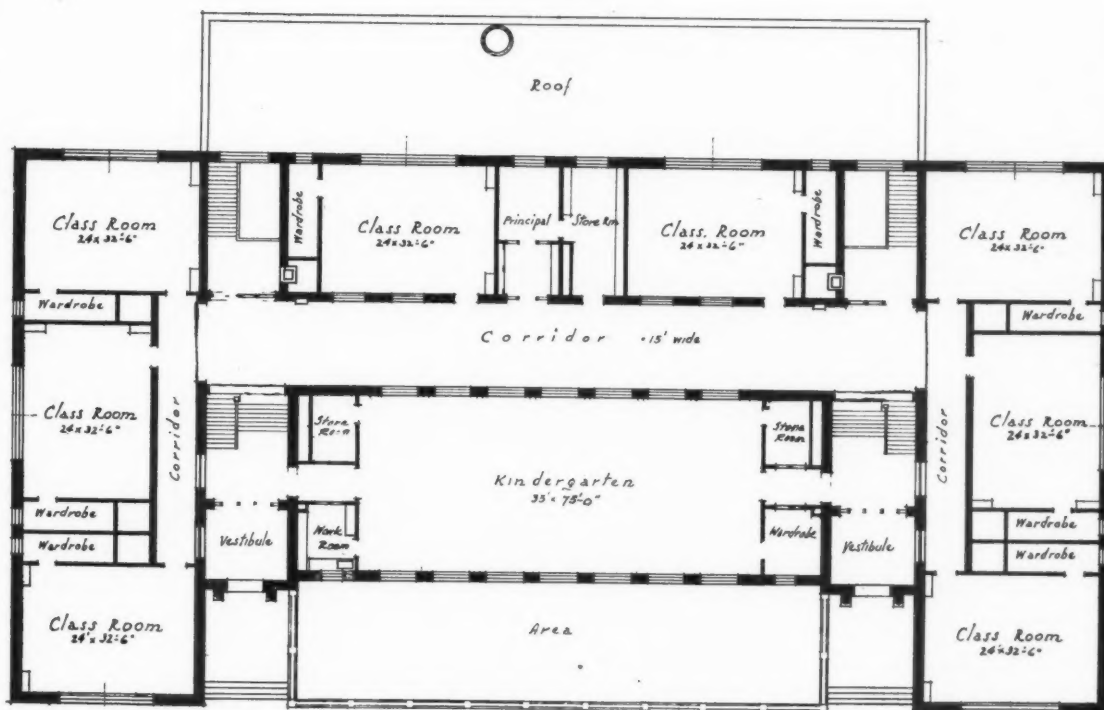
ENTRANCE DETAIL

MADISON SCHOOL, ST. LOUIS, MO.

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SECOND FLOOR PLAN



First Floor Plan

MADISON SCHOOL, ST. LOUIS, MO.

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GENERAL VIEW

SUMNER HIGH SCHOOL, ST. LOUIS, MO.
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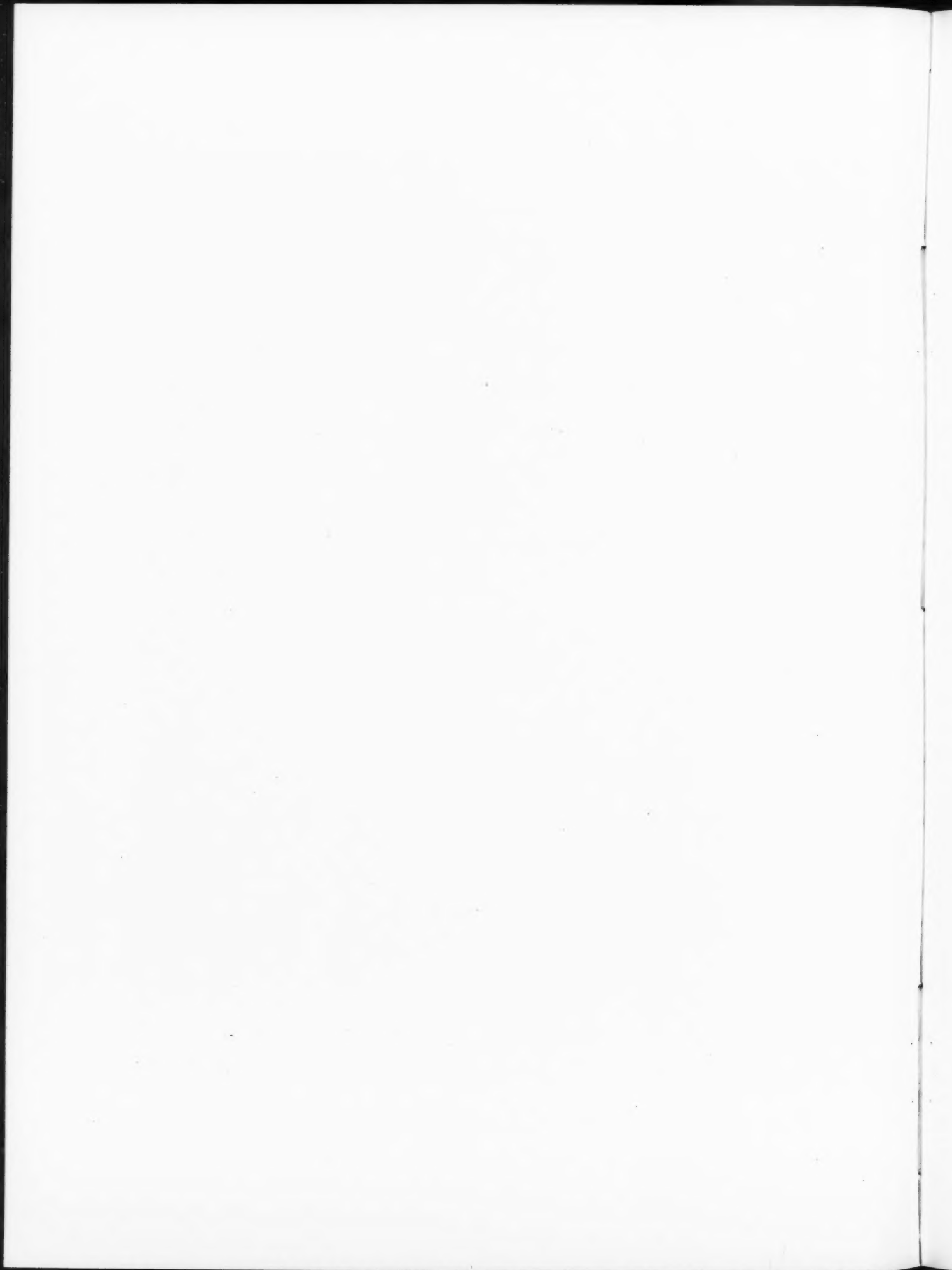
SUMNER HIGH SCHOOL, ST. LOUIS, MO.

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GENERAL VIEW

OAK HILL SCHOOL, ST. LOUIS, MO.
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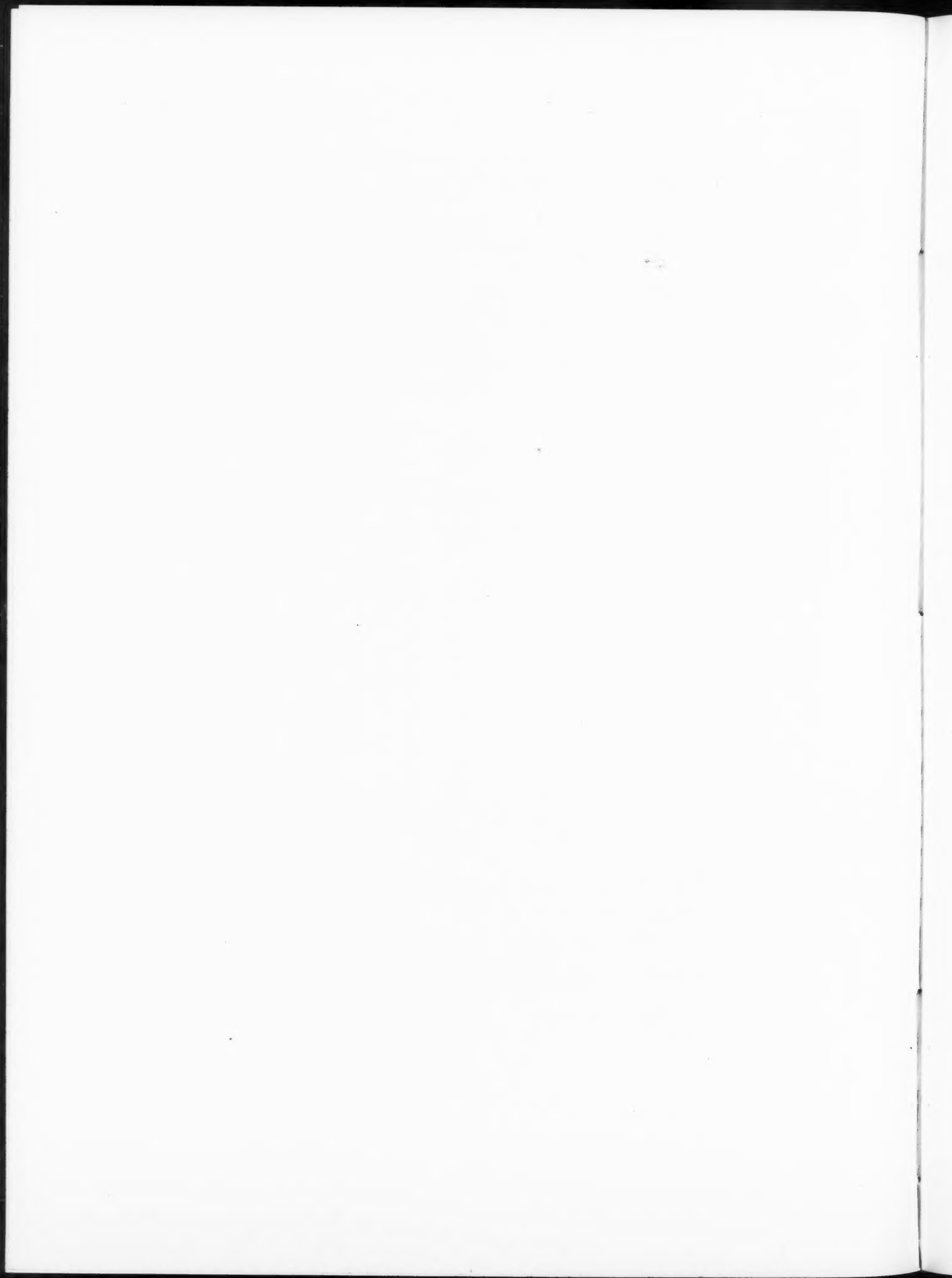


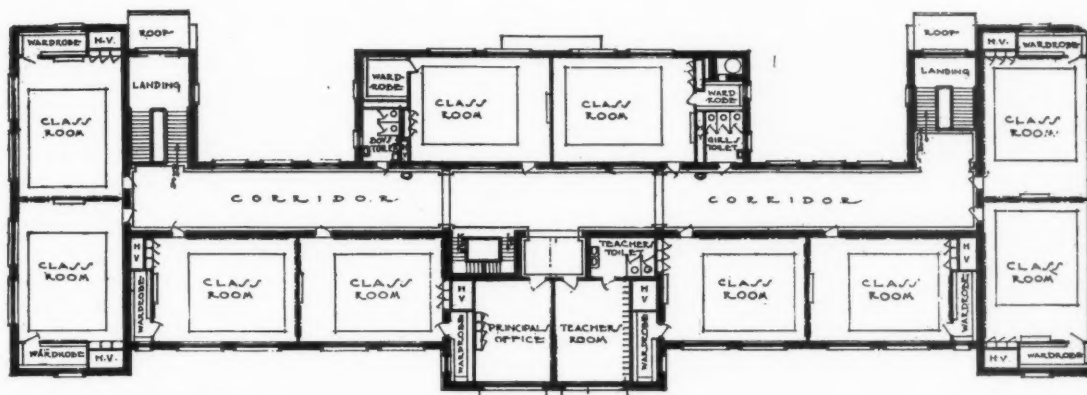


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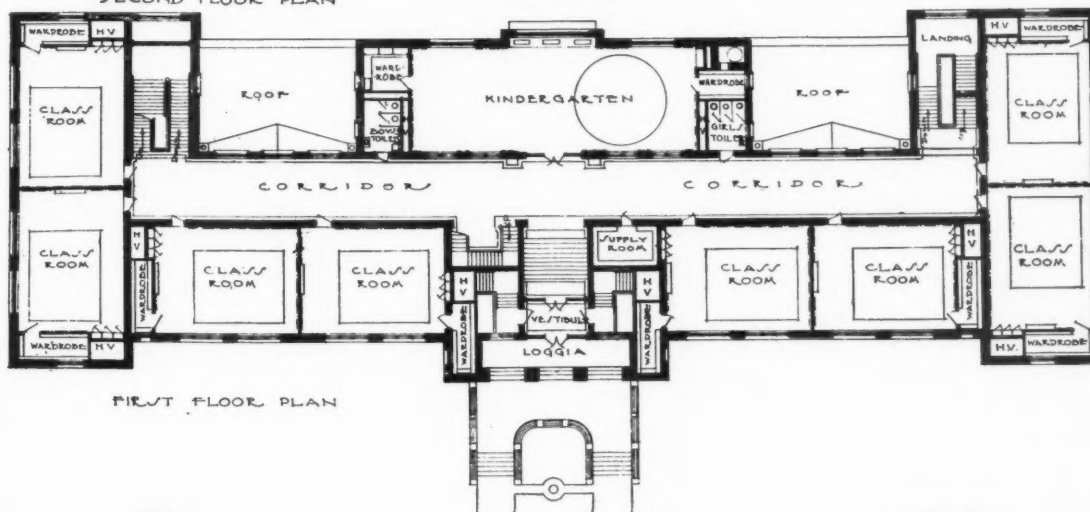
OAK HILL SCHOOL, ST. LOUIS, MO.

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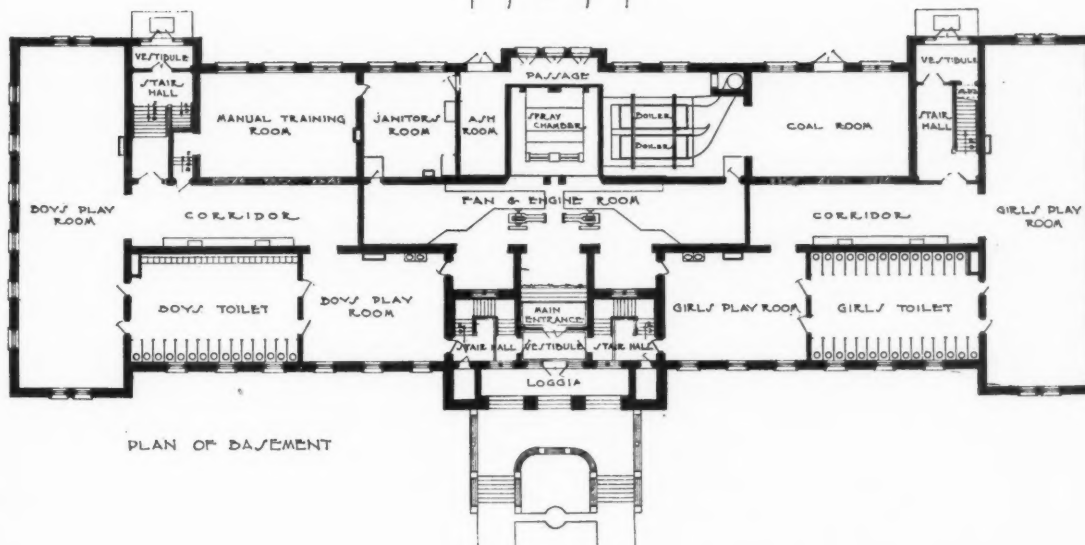




SECOND FLOOR PLAN



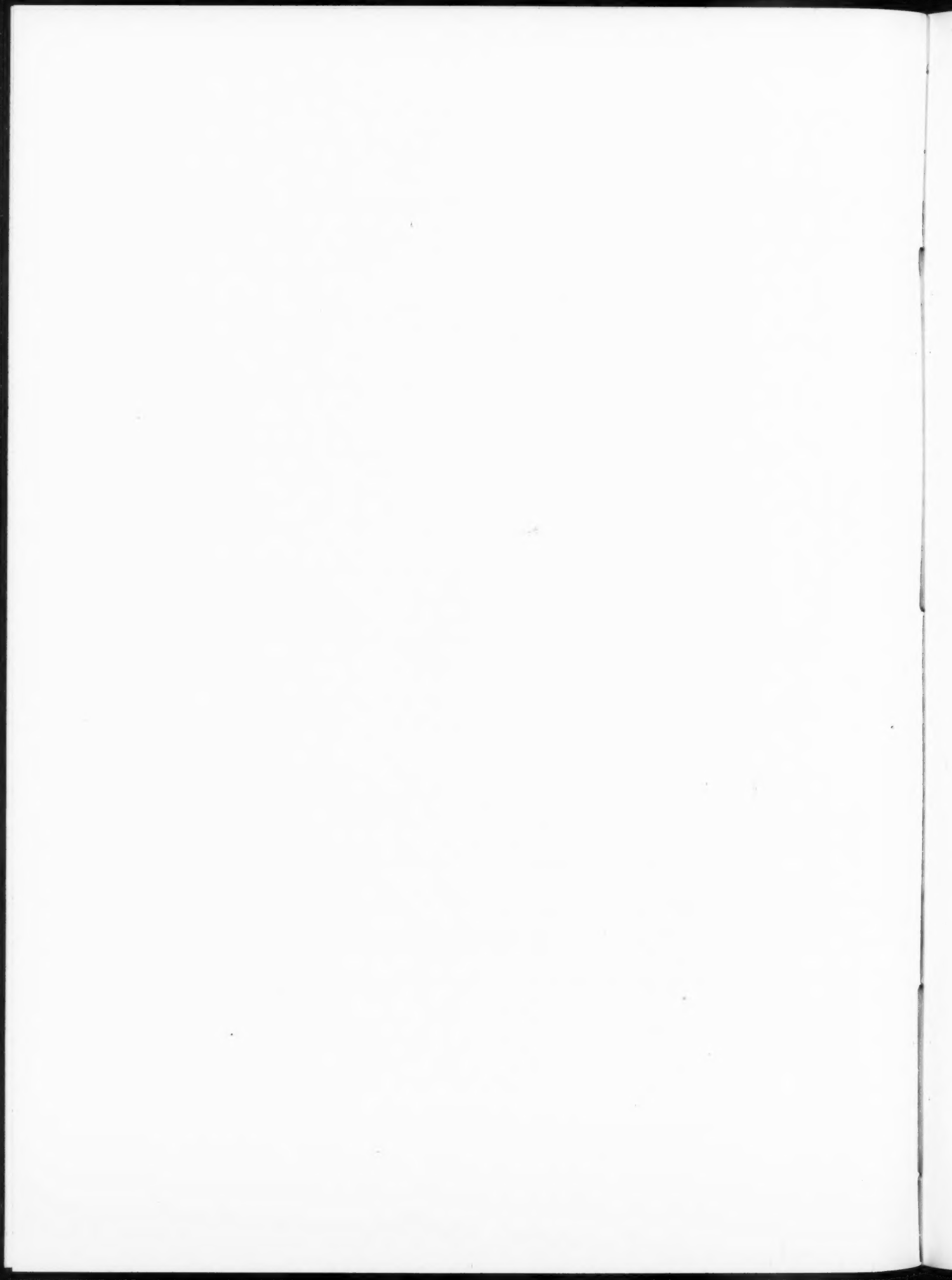
FIRST FLOOR PLAN



PLAN OF BASEMENT

OAK HILL SCHOOL, ST. LOUIS, MO.

MR. WILLIAM B. ITTNER, ARCHITECT



THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

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VOL. CVI SEPTEMBER 16, 1914 No. 2021

THE NEEDED PROTECTION FOR WORKS OF ART IN TIME OF WAR

In reading the dispatches from the war zone one is likely to feel that all the virtues of European civilization have been scorched by the flame of war—all its finely developed sensibilities marred by the smoke of battle. Half a dozen centuries have been required for the flowering of art and science, and yet it would seem that they are likely to wither and die in the heat of sudden uncurbed passion.

Fortunately there is evidence that all reason has not yet been discarded, even by those who seek advantage on the field of battle. The plan of campaign has been such that the most destructive forces of war have been loosed in Belgium, with the result that many of the treasures of a country rich in art have been destroyed or placed in greatest jeopardy. The notable achievement of the invading nation in the fine arts is, of course, sufficient reason to believe that, even if Belgium's paintings were removed and installed in the Pinakothek at Munich, the world of art would lose little if anything by the transition. The exigencies of military campaigning, however, are such that there could be little assurance of safely transport-

ing ancient canvasses through a hostile country.

Unlike Brussels, it appears that Malines was not peaceably evacuated, but withstood a bombardment of two hours, in the course of which the thirteenth century Cathedral of St. Rombold was ruined, and its beautiful stained glass windows and famous chimes destroyed. According to reports, many of the works of art contained within it were saved, some being removed to Wavre, and others by motor car to Antwerp. It is believed that Van Dyck's exquisite altar-piece, representing the Crucifixion, formerly in the south transept of the cathedral, and the Adoration and the Crucifixion in St. John's attributed to Rubens, were among the works that escaped, at least for a time, the irresponsible ravages of war.

Judged merely from its probable influence on the world of art and learning, the reported destruction of Louvain is one of the most regrettable incidents of the war up to the present time. The early accounts of total devastation were doubtless exaggerated, for it now appears that the famous fifteenth century Church of St. Peter and the equally ancient Hôtel de Ville are still structurally intact—the splendid Gothic halls of the latter being used as cavalry stables. The fate of the University with its valuable collection of books and manuscripts, is still in doubt, but the general destruction of the city and the exodus of its population indicate that many years must elapse before, if ever, the wasted city of Louvain again ministers to the intellectual needs of the thousands that have annually visited its art collections and libraries. Presumably its destroyers considered that the necessities of war justified the act and that any other army would have done the same thing under similar circumstances. It is not for us in America to judge between nation and nation, but we may justly plead that in settling present quarrels posterity be not cheated of its lawful heritage. Food and shelter can probably be provided after the nations and their armies are sick of carnage, but the art of the world's great masters can never be reproduced. The mediæval churches and other public buildings are treasuries of Renaissance art, all bequeathed to us by past generations for our present

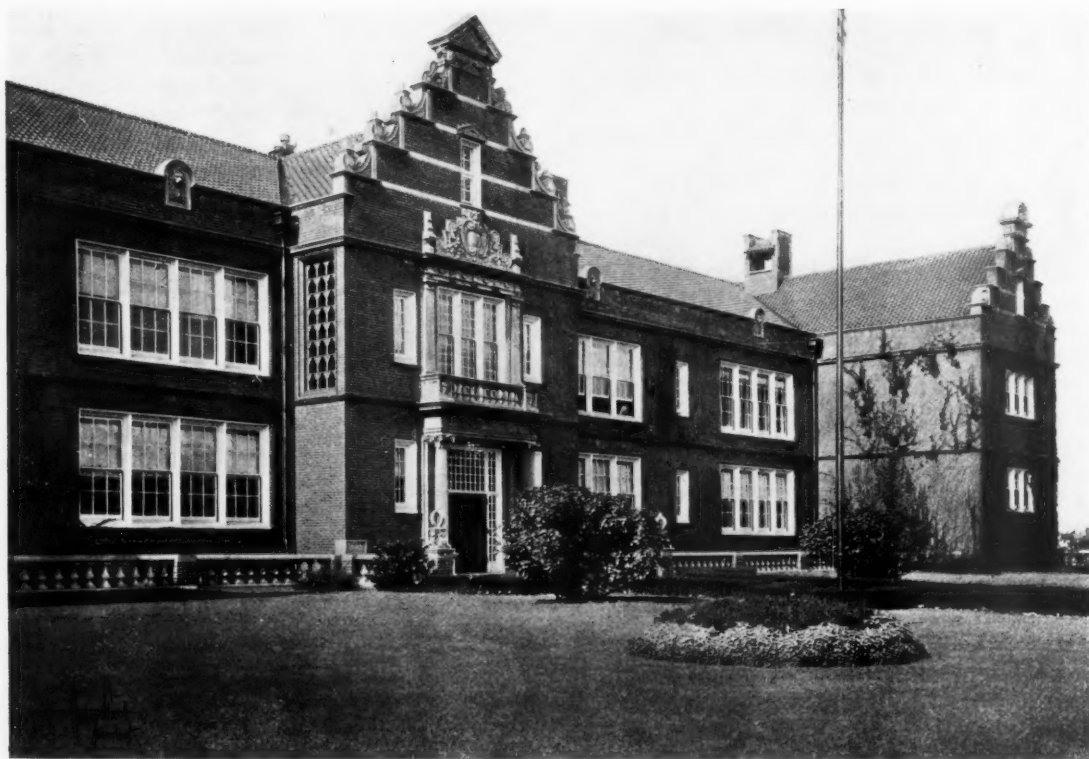
THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

enjoyment and to be held in trust for future generations. Shall we not be judged unfaithful stewards if we allow them to be swept by the fire of cannon or use them as pawns in our greedy quarrels?

Art is not merely national, it is universal; it belongs to the future quite as much as to the past and the present. In view of the friction that is likely to exist among European nations for many years to come there is reason for much concern as to the general safety of their irreplaceable art treasures. Soldiers in the hour of triumph or of defeat will commit many depredations that would not be tolerated by their respective governments, but a good degree of protection for art might be secured in much the same way

as hospitals are protected against attack by warring powers. Every soldier knows that a building or camp over which the Red Cross flies is inviolate; why should not some other symbol signify, "Here is art, unoffending and undefended, the minister of happiness to you and to all generations?"

It is unthinkable that any civilized nation could ever desire the destruction of the British Museum, or the Louvre, or the Pinakothek, or of the many smaller treasures of art. Even now, in the heat of national passions, there may be cool heads to take some effective measures for the prevention of irreparable loss to the world's artistic treasures.



BLOW SCHOOL, ST. LOUIS, MO.

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School Buildings of St. Louis, Missouri

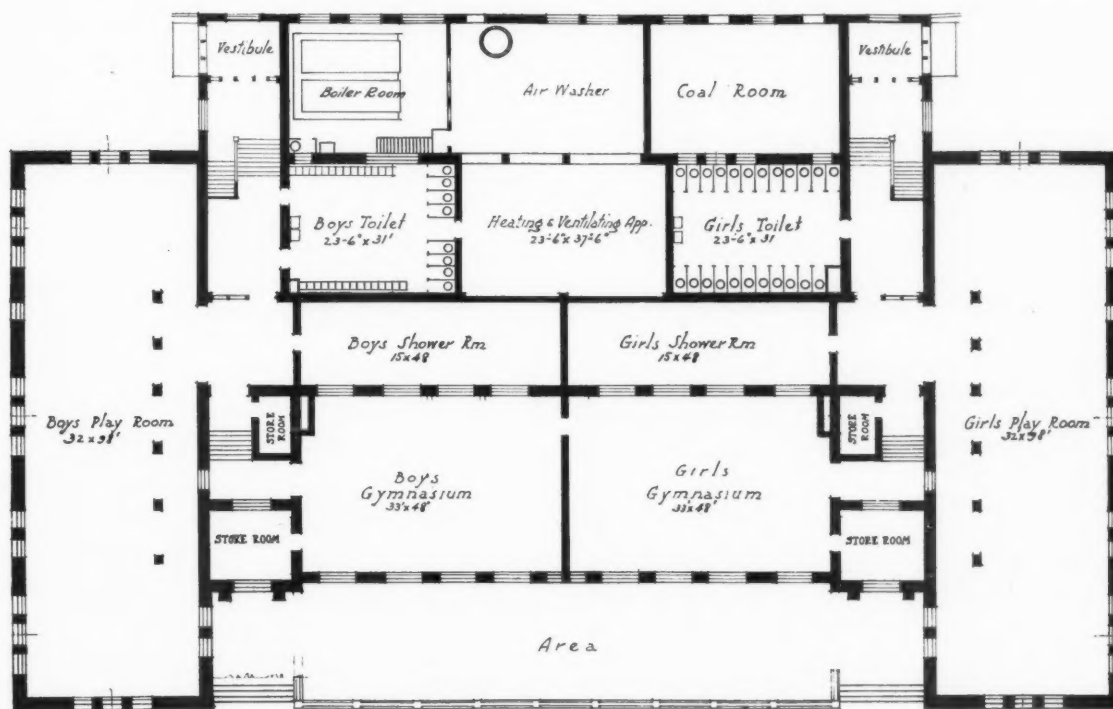
(Continued from page 168)

the gymnasiums are placed in the roof of wings, opening upon third floor corridor.

The domestic art group consists of a cooking room, a housekeeping suite, a laundry, a dressmaking and millinery room,

as the boiler room are placed without the main walls of the building, under the courts to the rear, this reducing the fire hazard, and minimizing the noise.

The lunch room, with kitchen and pantry, are also placed upon the ground floor with service entrance to the rear, and the remainder of this floor is given over to the locker rooms, swimming pool, and heating and ventilating and other apparatus.



GROUND FLOOR PLAN, MADISON SCHOOL

with two fitting rooms, and a generous store room, all located on the first floor.

The woodworking shops with preparation room, wash room, and instructor's room, together with a printing shop are placed on the first floor, in the west wing. The machine shop, automobile machine shop, tool room, and garage are placed upon the ground floor in the west wing, while the forge and moulding shop, as well

The administration rooms, and an exhibit room, are placed upon the first floor at the main entrance.

The mechanical equipment is the same as herein described for the other St. Louis schools. The building is of fireproof construction throughout, contains 2,000,000 cubic feet, and was built complete at a cost of 15.6 cents per cubic foot.

(To be continued)

THE RELEASE OF SURETIES FOR BUILDING CONTRACTORS*

By JOHN SIMPSON

II.—DISCHARGE OF SURETY BY PREMATURE OR EXCESSIVE PAYMENT TO CONTRACTOR

IT has been said that the great weight of authority is to the effect that a payment by the owner to the contractor of a sum of money before it is due, or in excess of the sum due, will release the surety on the contractor's bond. The argument used in support of this doctrine is that not only are the sureties entitled to have the amounts reserved in the contract applied to the satisfaction of possible liens or claims against the building, but the fact that there are earned, but unpaid, moneys in the hands of the owner, will act as an incentive to the contractor to execute his contract in a faithful manner. There is, indeed, respectable authority for this theory, which is still adhered to by several courts of last resort in all its strictures, but the undoubted tendency of the more recent law has been to hold that the surety is not released by a premature or excessive payment unless his security is impaired thereby; in other words, that the right of a surety to a discharge upon such a payment is not absolute, but depends upon whether or not it operates to his prejudice. As will be seen below, a premature payment, or even a payment in excess of the contract provision, may be to the distinct advantage of the surety. In such a case there can be little room for difference of opinion as to the hardship to the owner of submitting to a release of a paid surety.

What may be called the earlier doctrine, holding the surety released absolutely by a premature or excessive payment, finds support in the following cases: *O'Neill v. Title G. & S. Co.*, C. C. A., 191 Fed. 570; *Shelton v. American Surety Co.*, C. C. A., 131 Fed. 210; *Fidelity & Deposit Co. v. Agnew*, C. C. A., 152 Fed. 955; *McLeod v. McLeod*, 145 Ala. 269, 40 So. 414; *Glen County v.*

Jones, 146 Cal. 518, 80 Pac. 695; *Bragg v. Shain*, 49 Cal. 131; *Bell v. Paul*, 35 Neb. 240, 52 N. W. 1110; *McNally v. Mercantile Trust Co.*, 204 Pa. 596, 54 Atl. 360; *Lucos County v. Roberts*, 49 Iowa, 159; *Cowdrey v. Hahn*, 105 Wis. 455, 81 N. W. 882; *Runz v. Boll*, 140 Wis. 69; *Bell v. Trimby* (Tenn.), 38 S. W. 100; *Long v. American Surety Co.* (N. D.), 137 N. W. 41; *Black M. & C. Co. v. National S. Co.* (Wash.), 112 Pac. 517; *Wehring v. Denham*, 42 Or. 386, 71 Pac. 133; *Fainey v. Condon*, 86 Ill. 78; *Greenville v. Ormandy*, 51 S. Car., 121. So it has been held that the premature payment of an instalment discharged the surety from all obligations whatsoever, irrespective of whether such payment operated for the benefit of the surety or not. *Hubschmitt Bg. & W. Co.*, 61 N. J. L. 67, 38 Atl. 824; *St. Mary's College v. Meagher*, 11 Ky. L. Rep. 112, 11 S. W. 608; *Village of Cheaton v. Leonard*, 68 Conn. 495, 37 Atl. 397.

The rulings relaxing the strict rule as to the duties of the owner in respect of such payments have, however, continued to grow in number in recent years. In such a comparatively recent New York case, *St. John's College v. Aetna Indemnity Co.* (1909), 120 N. Y. Supp. 496, a building contract amounting to over \$99,000 provided that, when the work done should amount to \$10,000, the owner should pay 80 per cent. of that amount on the certificate of the architects. It was held that the surety was not discharged by the act of the owner in paying the contractor \$1,000 when \$3,000 worth of work was done, as there was no prejudice to the surety. The Appellate Division said, "We are referred to no case in this State in which this rule is upheld in its strictness. The tendency is to give to such contracts a broader, and, as we think, more reasonable, construction."—"If there had appeared to be some slight and inadvertent excess in the amount thus paid, the surety could have been amply protected by asking that such excess be credited upon the amount for which it was liable."

* For Part I, see issue of October 29, 1913.

Other cases hold that premature or excessive payments to a contractor will not release the sureties unless their security is thereby lessened. *Hand Mfg. Co. v. Marks*, 36 Or. 523; *Bateman Bros. v. Mapel*, 145 Cal. 241, 78 Pac. 734; *Chaffee v. U. S. F. & G. Co.*, 128 Fed. 918; *Herrell v. Donovan*, sureties. *Meyers v. Wood*, 26 Tex. Civ. App. 591, 65 S. W. 671.

Following out this principle, still other decisions hold that premature or excessive payments will release the surety to the extent of such payments only. This doctrine is followed as regards premature payments in *Picard v. Shantz*, 70 Miss. 381, 12 So. 544; *Cochran v. Baker*, 34 Or. 555, 56 Pac. 641, and in regard to excessive payments in *Gray v. School District*, 35 Neb. 438, 53 N. W. 377, where it was held that, on the contractor's default, the surety was not liable for payments made in excess of the architect's estimates on which all payments were stipulated to be made. A similar ruling was made in *Brennan v. Clark*, 29 Neb. 385, 45 N. W. 472, where there was no claim by the sureties that they were entirely released. See also *Backus v. Archer*, 109 Mich. 666. In the recent case of *Fels & Co. v. Mass. Bond & Ins. Co.* (1911), 48 Pa. Sup. 27, the court, while of opinion that failure to retain a certain amount out of weekly payments released, the surety did not find it necessary to go further than to rule that the surety would be entitled at least to a credit to the aggregate amount of such payments made.

This principle is followed in a comparatively recent decision in *Arkansas* (1901), *Maree v. Ingle*, 69 Ark. 126, where it is held that the surety is not discharged *in toto* by the fact that the owner paid off the contractor one day earlier than was stipulated in the contract, but only to the extent that the surety was injured. Here the owner one day earlier than stipulated settled with the contractor and paid him \$222.95, and subsequently was compelled to pay \$449.75 to discharge a material man's lien on the building, for which the contractor was liable. The owner was held entitled to recover on the contractor's bond to the extent that the latter sum exceeded the former.

The Washington Supreme Court holds that premature payments constitute no defense in an action on a bond unless they op-

erate to the prejudice of the surety, and then only to the amount of such payment. *Monro v. National Surety Co.* (Wash. 1907), 92 Pac. 280. So, it was held that a surety cannot complain of a payment made by the owner to the contractor prior to its falling due, when the payment was deducted from the last payment due and benefited rather than prejudiced the surety. *Leghorn v. Nydell*, 39 Wash. 17.

Where 15 per cent. of the contract price was to be reserved until the completion of the building, and the contractor abandoned his contract, it was held that the application of the 15 per cent. upon liens on the building did not release the sureties. The ground of the decision was that the purpose of the reservation was to pay any liens upon the building, and by the payment the sureties' liability was reduced *pro tanto*. *Mayes v. Lane*, 116 Ky. 566, 76 S. W. 399. Again, in *First Presbyterian Church v. Honsel*, 115 Ill. App. 230, the court held that the failure to retain 15 per cent. of the contract price did not release the surety, where the actual cost of the building was more than one-fourth greater than the contract price. By applying the reserved sum to the cost of construction, the owner thereby diminished the ultimate liability of the surety.

Another instance where the excessive payments did not release the surety was where they were necessarily made in order to satisfy claims of laborers who otherwise would have asserted liens on the property from which the surety was bound to save the owner harmless. *U. S. Fidelity & Guaranty Co. v. Trustees (Ky.)*, 102 S. W. 325. In still another case the contract and bond provided for a reservation of 15 per cent. on estimates made each month. The owners, in order to accommodate the contractors in procuring material and labor, advanced certain amounts between the monthly periods at which estimates were made. These amounts were taken into consideration and deducted from the amount due at the time of, and under the conditions of, the next estimate. The advances were applied upon the labor, material, and freights, and no loss accrued to the surety or contractors by reason thereof. The sureties were not released thereby. *American Surety Co. v. Scott & Co.* (1907), 18 Okla. 264.

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A building contract expressly provided that the contractor should promptly pay for all material and labor so as to prevent the filing of any lien or claim against the owner, and the contractor expressly agreed to protect the owner against such liens. This undertaking was made a part of his bond. The contract reserved to the owner the right to protect himself against such liens by withholding payments from the contractor and applying them to subcontractor's claims. It was held that the fact that the owner waived such protection, paid the contractor, and elected to rely upon his express agreement in the contract to pay for material and labor, which act resulted in the filing of contractors' liens for which the surety was liable under the bond, did not discharge the surety, because the terms of the bond were not varied. *Rawson v. Grant* (Iowa), 115 N. W. 909. But where the owner was entitled under the building contract to retain from payments an amount sufficient to indemnify himself against lienable claims, and the contract provided for payments on architects' certificates, when they were due, the contractor's sureties were held to be released from liability for mechanics' liens, amounting to less than the final payment, by the owner waiving the right to retain sufficient money to discharge the claims, and by his making final payment on orders of the architects without certificates that payment was due; the sureties being entitled to be subrogated to the owner's rights on paying the lienable claims.

In construing the provisions of a contract limiting the payments to be made to 80 per cent., it was held that these provisions applied to payments which the owner had the option to make or refuse, and not to payments made under compulsion as the result of suits to foreclose mechanics' liens. *Allen v. Eneroth*, 118 Minn. 476. And where such payments were, by the contract, limited to 80 per cent., and were stipulated to be made only on the certificate of the architect, the fact that they were made, within the limitation, but without the architect's certificate, was held not to release the surety, for the reason that his security was not thereby impaired. *Martin v. Whites & Cox* (1907), 128 Mo. App. 117. In this case the court

adopted the ruling in *Smith v. Molleson*, 148 N. Y. 241, where, on similar facts, it was held that the provision was inserted in the contract for the benefit of the owner alone. A contrary holding, to the effect that a stipulation that only 75 per cent. should be paid as the work progressed was for the protection of the surety as well as of the owner is to be found in *National Surety Co. v. Long*, 79 Ark. 523, where a payment of 100 per cent. released the surety.

An unconscious failure of the owner to retain 20 per cent. of the price, as stipulated, has been held not to be a breach of the stipulation so as to release the surety. *McKenzie v. Barrett* (Tex.), 98 S. W. 229.

In recent decisions the courts of the States of Alabama, Texas and New Mexico, have adhered to the doctrine that premature payments discharge the surety. *First National Bank v. Fidelity Dep. Co.*, 145 Ala. 335, 40 So. 415, 5 L. R. A. (U. S.), 418, 8 Am. Cas. 241; *McNight v. Lange Mfg. Co.* (Tex.), 155 S. W. 977, following *Ryan v. Morton*, 65 Tex. 258; *Morgan v. Salmon* (N. M.), 135 Pac. 553; *Lyons v. Mitchell* (N. M.), 134 Pac. 213.

A contract, made a part of the bond, stipulated for the retention of 25 per cent. of the price as a security against possible liens, etc., and that the final payment of this 25 per cent. should be paid 10 days after completion on the architect's certificate. The final payment was duly made 10 days after completion. The surety claimed to be discharged because the payment was made without regard to the probable liens that might be run upon the building. It was held that the surety, by the terms of the bond, had consented to the payment as it was made, and was not discharged thereby. *Roennigke v. Essig* (Mo.), 151 S. W. 764.

The bond may contain a provision that payments made at times or in a manner other than as stipulated in the contract shall in no wise affect the validity of the obligation or operate to release the sureties from liability thereon. In such a case it is clear that the sureties cannot complain because all payments were not made at the time or in the manner stipulated in the contract. *Enterprise Hotel Co. v. Book*, 48 Or. 58.

The Five Orders of Architects

WE WERE looking around a second-hand bookshop some time ago and discovered a mutilated volume, the date of which we could not discover, but which seemed to be a compendium on the whole duty of the architect, and contained the usual dogmatic and oracular statements as to architecture which were characteristic of books of the eighteenth century. In it we came across the following extract, which may be of interest to our readers:

"As there be five Orders of Architecture—namely, the Tuscan, Dorick, Ionick, Corinthian, and Composite, of which all elegant structures be composed or ornamented—so likewise are there five orders or different kinds of architects, each differing from one another, yet all of them are paid or recompensed in like manner by those requiring their services, and the payment is at the rate of £5 per centum on the moneys expended on the erection of the structures devised by the architects.

"And the *First Order of Architects* is that called the Art Architect, who hath much conceit of his calling. He is oft-times dressed in curious fashion in a coat of velvet, and weareth a beauteous tie and a soft hat. His hair falleth over his forehead in curls and quaintly toucheth his collar. Those who employ him fear him, for he who crosseth his fancy he treateth as a felon or else sheddeth salt and bitter tears. His devices for buildings are oft-times exceeding quaint, and at times inconvenient to those who occupy the dwellings he deviseth. Yet is there thought and meaning abundant in all. He deviseth hearts upon doors and chimney-corners, the fires whereof oft-times smoke, yet their appearance is exceeding quaint and primitive. He quarrelleth with the decrees of the local surveyor, as no such an one existed in the time of the Heptarchy. The latches upon his doors one pulleth with a bootlace, and he thinketh of a pigeon-cot and sundial even in the forecourt of a City office. Thy garden space he filleth with clipped yews and lily ponds, and the pegs for thy washing will he design to teach thy maidservant culture.

"Now, the *Second Order of Architects* is that called Practical, and none would know

them from stockbrokers by outward seeming. Unlike the architect of the first order, he of the second order buyeth thy chimney-pieces ready-made and knoweth where thy wife wantyth the draining-board of a sink that her maid may place unwashed crockery thereon without hurt. He falleth in ready with thy wishes, saying this is the whole duty of one of his calling. Yet mayhap thou wilt discover the dwellings he deviseth are exceeding commonplace and like to those raised by the builder without aid, and thou mayest find him more practical in word than in deed.

"The *Third Order of Architects* is the Competitive Architect, and the manner of his working is altogether different from that of the architect of the first and second order. For whereas these are chiefly concerned with the devising of dwellings, the Competitive Architect's brain is even like unto a seething caldron of mighty thoughts. He draweth out schemes for public buildings which are not straightway given unto him, but only if they have been matched against many others and adjudged better than they are. He burneth the midnight lamp, and sweat rolls down his forehead even on to the paper whereon he worketh. He is balanced in the scales of hope and of fear, and his excitements are many. For, as Holy Writ hath it, many are called but few chosen, and oft-times the architect of the third order cannot discharge the reckoning of his washerwoman. Yet fixeth he his eyes on the stars and his mind is filled with great thoughts. When he succeeds he oft-times watcheth princes lay the corner-stone of his buildings while many applaud, and his name waxeth great in the land.

"Now, the *Fourth Order of Architects* men call Speculative, and very different is their method. For the first three orders have no thought of the wherewithal from which payment must come, but wait in their chambers for the knock of the client. But those of the fourth order see a fair piece of land and show those who desire money how by building thereon they can make more. Yea, balance sheets are the weapons wherewith they fight, and they will even tell one where money can be had at interest if more can be made by borrowing thereof. As other men, some among them are good and

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others bad, who lead the unwary into pitfalls and grow fat with the five per centum on what has been expended. Yet the fourth order has its uses, nor may man condemn them without judgment.

"The *Fifth Order of Architects* is that called Official, and hath this difference from all others. For whereas the four orders we have mentioned live even upon five per centum or starve because it is lacking, the Official order is payed even by salary by public bodies who employ them continuously. So care sitteth not beside them, but neither does the hope of great rewards brighten their years. And have they the bitterness spoken of in Holy Writ of serving masters manifold, who are appointed

not because of their knowledge of Art, but simply by the pleasure of the ratepayer. And they get them grey hairs and troubles attending many committee meetings, nor are those who serve many gratefully treated. And, as among the other orders, some are cunning and fashion great devices, while others have not the skill of the artist.

"And the aforesaid we have mentioned are the five Orders of Architects who use the five Orders of Architecture that the children of man may have habitations, for, since mankind must increase and multiply, so must they have buildings that their bodies be not destroyed by the rigour of the elements."—*The Builder* (London).

DETAIL FROM
A GOTHIC CHIMNEY
ON THE
TOUR DU MOULIN



REPRODUCTION
FROM A
PENCIL SKETCH
BY JOHN J. KLABER

CHATEAU OF BLOIS

THE TOUR DU MOULIN STANDS BETWEEN THE WINGS OF FRANCOIS I AND GASTON D'ORLEANS, BUT IS OLDER THAN EITHER, FORMING A PART OF AN OLD FORTIFIED CASTLE

CURRENT NEWS AND COMMENT

Reducing the Danger from Fire in Hospitals and Public Institutions

Incredible as it may seem, it is nevertheless a fact that up to the present time hospitals and similar institutions have generally neglected to provide any practical means of escape from fire for such of their inmates as were bedridden or otherwise helpless. In other words, hospital patients being unable to assist themselves are, generally speaking, absolutely at the mercy of a fire, should one take place. Of course, this being the case, unusual precautions have ordinarily been taken to prevent the outbreak of fire. The buildings have been built as nearly fireproof as possible, and have usually been equipped with modern systems of fire alarm and fire-fighting apparatus; nevertheless, the danger to inmates of institutions, hospitals, etc., has been a very real one.

The nearest approach to a provision of safety that has been suggested was a type of steel chute similar to the cylindrical chutes used for delivery of mail packages, etc., from the upper stories of various printing and manufacturing buildings. There were many objections to their use, chief among them, perhaps, being the danger of injury to the patients; in fact, there was very great danger of the latter becoming jammed in the chute, and even being suffocated.

Within the last few months, a "horizontal escape," said to have been originally proposed by Mr. H. F. J. Porter, consulting engineer of New York City, has been the subject of thorough investigation by the fire department and department of charities of this city, and it is reported that their experts have finally passed upon the project favorably and recommended its adoption as a means of providing safety to the helpless inmates of hospitals and institutions.

The "horizontal escape" is obtained by introducing a dividing wall across the building in question, extending from cellar to roof with a doorway in it on each floor. In case a fire occurs on any floor on one side of the wall, a fire alarm signal notifies all the people on all the floors on that side of the

wall and they immediately pass through the doorways into the safe section of the building, closing the fireproof doors after them, thus forming a barrier against the fire. They would then, to all intents and purposes, be as safe as they would be in a separate building in which there was no fire, and from which they could reach the ground, at their convenience, by means of elevators and stairways which would be in a normal condition.

The plan seems particularly practicable for hospitals, as the physically helpless patients could be wheeled on their beds or cots through the doorways to safety with scarcely any disturbance or inconvenience whatever. An attractive feature of this system also is that the cost of installation is not large, for in many instances division walls already exist which may be developed into fire walls with very little expense.

It is stated that the departments of public health and charities of other cities have been waiting for the decision of New York City authorities, and will now, in all probability, proceed to have their buildings made safe in a similar manner, so that there is little doubt that the example which the department of charities of this city is about to establish will be followed in similar institutions throughout the country.

The plan involves fire alarm signals as well as the construction of fire walls with openings protected by fire doors. These systems will be of special design, leaving out steam whistles and large gongs, which are unsuitable for hospitals where the inmates are invalids who might be seriously affected by the noise and excitement incident to the sounding of such signals.

The Present Dangers of Architectural Sketching in England

The Building News, of London, believes it necessary to warn its readers to be careful where they sketch or photograph if they desire to avoid arrest on the charge of espionage.

The daily papers are printing accounts of well authenticated instances where students have been arrested while sketching and their sketchbooks confiscated or destroyed.

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As at this time, when "England expects every man to do his duty," it is possible that the artistic offender, once in the hands of the law, may find himself released only to swell the numbers of the army or sent afloat with the fleet.

Material Progress of an Important Industry

The report, just available, of the clay-working industry for 1913, shows a gain over the preceding year in the amount of business done of nearly eight and one-half million dollars.

The total figures for production during the year 1912, which marked the highest point reached in the clay products industry, were \$172,800,000, while in 1913 they reached a total of \$181,300,000.

The gain as shown by specific comparison of various branches of this important industry is said to be general throughout.

The Crime of Putting Up a Building

Some humane acts are the objects of the punitive legislation embraced in the penal code. Other acts, supposedly good and to the public's advantage, are the marks for oppressive and vexatious regulations that are punitive in effect.

One almost wonders, for example, whether the legislature does not regard the erection of a building in New York City as a crime, and is surprised that the numerous acts bearing on building construction are not frankly put in the penal code.

Certain it is that this industry, one of the chief sources of prosperity in this city, affecting a vast army of artisans, is treated very much as though it were an outlaw. Building operations are watched with suspicious eyes by seven municipal bureaus, hampered and hindered, baited and badgered, subjected to a multitude of orders, often conflicting, issued by the swarm of inspectors who crawl in and out over the buildings, impeding the workmen and often holding them up for days and weeks.

It is a situation against which the present city administration, under the leadership of President Marks, has struggled earnestly

but vainly. The trouble lies in Albany and not in New York City.

If the city were allowed to manage its own business these seven bureaus would be combined in one, at a great saving of men and money, and this would be a mercy to the building industry, affording necessary relief without impairing the efficiency of municipal inspection.

Evening Mail (N. Y.)

Tenth International Congress of Architects

It is proposed to hold the Tenth International Congress of Architects in St. Petersburg from May 18th to 24th, 1915, under the patronage of H. M. Emperor Nicholas II, and the Honorary Presidency H. R. H. Grand Duchess Marie Pawlowna, president of the Imperial Academy of Fine Arts.

A preliminary program covering the eight days of the Congress has been prepared, and a list of fifteen themes that are to be discussed, the details of which may be procured by addressing the secretary of the American Section, Mr. George Oakley Totten, Jr., 808 Seventeenth street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Changes in Fire Losses

Hearings are being held all over the State or at the important centers in order to secure a broad basis on which to formulate changes in the present laws governing factory conditions principally from the safety standpoint. The problem is one of the utmost difficulty, owing to the large number of old buildings which are affected by any proposed change in their structure. The increased outlay all too frequently cannot be covered by an increased rent, and makes the building without an increased rent unprofitable. There are cases where the use of the upper floors are being discontinued rather than comply with the somewhat radical changes required under the new laws, this being the cheaper of the two choices which the owner has. The safety campaign now in full swing is one which will require many years for its full working out, and the human factor in the case furnishes no small part of

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the problem. If one felt sure that every physical change of the property would automatically do the thing expected of it, perhaps the plea for modifications would not be so insistent. The records show that safety appliances in industrial accidents affect only about one-fourth of the accidents that occur, that is, they are effective in reducing to that extent, but beyond that is the large number which cannot be affected by structural changes or automatic devices. It is very largely after all a problem of dealing with humans, and that is something which the commission can only touch to a slight extent.

Architecture & Building.

A Missionary Architect

The American Board of Foreign Missions has appointed Mr. John Pergamini, an architect, to supervise and design all buildings erected by the board in China.

Inasmuch as the American Board of Foreign Missions erect and maintain numbers of important buildings aside from churches and chapels, it has been decided that the assistance of a qualified architect has become necessary.

Stone Roofs

In a report received from the consul of the United States at Malta, reference is made to the prevalence of stone roofs and the excellent service obtained. The report states, in part, as follows:

"The custom is an ancient one and is continued because stone roofs are cheap and durable. I have seen such roofs here 300 years old and perfectly good," he said. "Large beams of wood were used in ancient times upon which to lay the stone. The beams were about 10 by 7 inches. Steel beams about the size of an American T-rail, but a little higher, are now used.

"The stone—native limestone—is usually about four or five inches thick. The pieces are jointed closely together and set in cement. A thin line of cement is also spread on top of all joists. The roofs are flat, with just enough slope for drainage. The stone does not wear out and the only repair necessary is a renewing of the cement from time to time."

The British Architect in Times of War

A large committee has been formed, which represents not only the R. I. B. A., but the Society of Architects and the architects who are not affiliated with any professional society. This committee will deal with the three matters which have been already discussed at a recent special meeting of the R. I. B. A., namely, the offer of services to the government from members of the profession in connection with the design of emergency and other buildings called into being by the necessities of the present crisis; secondly, arranging among members of the profession for the carrying on of the practices of those architects who have volunteered for active service; and, thirdly, the contribution of a sum towards the Prince of Wales' or other relief funds.

Personal

Mr. Charles C. Clark and Mr. John T. Arms, architects, Brooklyn, New York, announce that they have formed a co-partnership for the practice of their profession. They have secured offices at No. 542 Fifth Avenue, and desire to receive manufacturers' samples and catalogues.

Mr. William Dewsnap, architect, New York City, announces his removal to 203 Broadway.

Mr. Verus T. Ritter, architect of Huntington, W. Va., has associated with Mr. Richard M. Bates, Jr., architect, of New York City, to form an architectural firm which will be located in the city of Portsmouth, Ohio, under the name of Ritter & Bates. Their offices will be in the First National Bank Building.

Mr. Ritter will continue his residence in Huntington, with his present established business, while Mr. Bates will make Portsmouth his permanent home, and conduct that office.

This firm desires to receive manufacturers' catalogues and samples at the Portsmouth office.

INDUSTRIAL INFORMATION

Pressure Pumps

Catalogue W 178, issued by Henry R. Worthington, 115 Broadway, New York, contains a description and illustration of Worthington Pot Valve Pressure Pumps for high pressure.

Pumping water and other liquids under heavy pressure presents a problem differing in many respects from that involved in work where pressure is comparatively light. Heavy pumping demands not only greater strength in the parts of the machinery, but also radical changes in design.

This company offers this line of pumps as specially adapted for handling water under heavy pressure. Tables of sizes and capacities for the various pumps are included in the pamphlet above referred to together with a very thorough description of the specific use for which each type of pump is recommended.

Wiring Material

Catalogue Number 20, issued by H. T. Paiste Co., Philadelphia, Pa., illustrates the Paiste standardized wiring material. The illustrations show a most complete line of wiring and accessories in electrical work. This catalogue should be useful in the architect's reference file. It may be had on application.

Office Safes

A line of office safes and steel filing cases, manufactured by Fireproof Furniture Construction Co., Miamisburg, Ohio, is shown in a catalogue recently received.

The makers recommend these safes as providing every means of security against theft and fire, with a minimum of weight.

They will forward catalogue on application.

Hydraulic Rams

The Rife Hydraulic Engine Mfg. Co., 111 Broadway, New York, have recently issued a catalogue describing the Rife ram, which they state has been especially designed to supply water to independent systems.

The makers state that where a fall of three feet or more can be obtained the Rife system can be operated with economy and efficiency. The advantages claimed are a constant flow of water, pressure enough for fire protection, and the elimination of the always unsightly elevated water tank. No special skill, it is further stated, is required in the operation of this system and there is no cost for fuel or attendance.

The catalogue referred to will be forwarded on application.

Lighting Fixtures

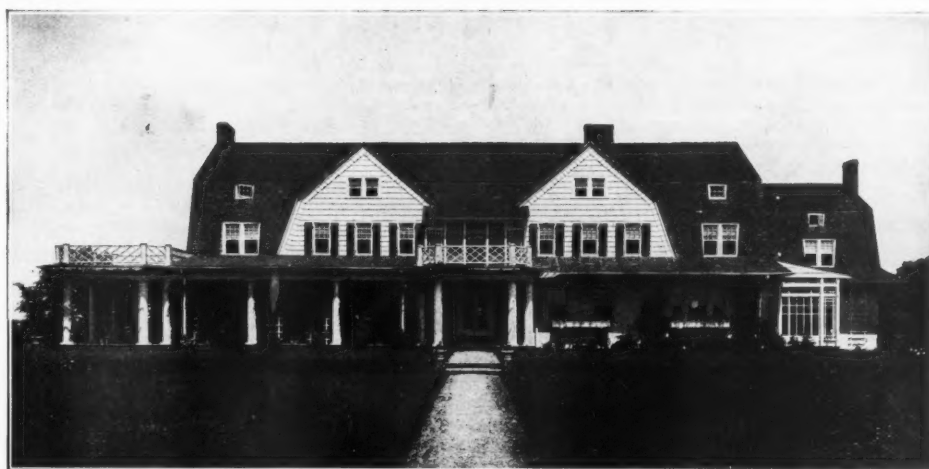
Tognarelli & Voight Company, 1745 North 12th Street, Philadelphia, Pa., are makers of lighting fixtures cast in hard composition for interior and exterior use. A number of designs are illustrated in a pamphlet recently issued by this company, which may be had on application.

The rapid development of the direct and semi-direct methods of lighting has stimulated manufacturers to the production of fixtures and accessories suitable for such lighting. Those illustrated in the pamphlet referred to, would seem to indicate a close attention to artistic design. Other catalogues issued by this company cover mouldings, cornices, centerpieces, brackets, and classical designs for concrete garden furniture.

Church and School Furniture

New Jersey School-Church Furniture Co., Trenton, N. J., state in a recently issued catalogue that they have been manufacturers of furniture for schools, churches, and auditoriums since 1870. They point to this long experience in the manufacture of a special line of furniture as evidence of their ability to meet the requirements of architects and owners of buildings, and in a catalogue recently issued there are illustrated a great many designs to which they particularly ask the attention of architects.

The pamphlet will be forwarded on application.



RESIDENCE OF RALPH PETERS, Esq., President L. I. R. R. Co.
Aymar Embury, II., Architect, N. Y.

The Shingles of this Long Island country house are stained with

Cabot's Creosote Shingle Stains

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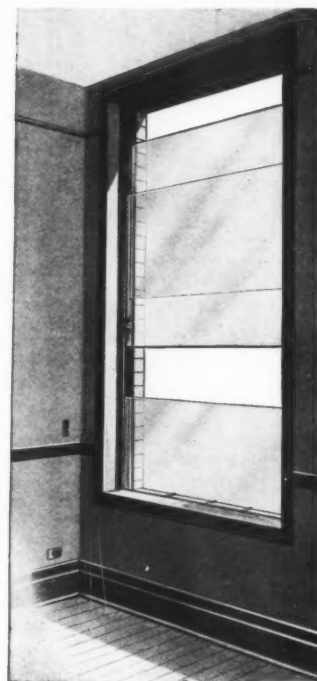
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BUILDING NEWS

To be of value this matter must be printed in the number immediately following its receipt, which makes it impossible for us to certify 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.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.—Architect Harry Wheelock, Steiner Bldg., has prepared tentative plans for a new county jail building, to be erected at a cost of \$300,000.

This city recently purchased a tract of land between East Woodlawn and Gate City, upon which to erect a new school building.

CLANTON, ALA.—A site at the corner of First avenue and Seventh street has been purchased by J. C. Taylor, upon which to erect a large brick and stone hotel building.

ARKANSAS.

ROGERS, ARK.—The Benton County Hardware Company is having plans prepared for a four-story fireproof building, to cost \$50,000, to be erected at Second and Elm streets.

CALIFORNIA.

ANAHEIM, CAL.—John E. Fisher is having plans prepared for a three-story building to be erected on West Centre street.

EMERYVILLE, CAL.—Plans have been prepared by Architect E. P. McManus, Bankers Investment Co. Bldg., San Francisco, for a one-story factory building, costing \$50,000, to be erected for the Merchant Calculating Co.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.—The Pinney & Boyle Manufacturing Company will erect nine frame factory buildings at Santa Fe avenue and Fifty-first street.

MARYSVILLE, CAL.—Plans are being made for a new creamery building to be erected on the west side of E street, between Third and Fourth streets, for the Marysville Creamery Company.

NORTH SACRAMENTO, CAL.—The Episcopal residents of this district will soon start the erection of the first unit of their church building, which is to be erected on the corner of Dixie Ann avenue and Seventh street. This church will be known as St. Stephen's.

ORLAND, CAL.—A new company has been organized by the dairymen of this section for the purpose of erecting a factory building here. J. A. Younggreen is president of the company.

OAKLAND, CAL.—The Shredded Wheat Biscuit Company of Niagara Falls, N. Y., has completed plans for a new factory building to be erected here at a cost of \$150,000.

PASADENA, CAL.—The Austin Biscuit Company has had plans prepared by Architect Joseph J. Blick for a new factory building to be erected at 511 South Fair Oaks avenue. Building will cost between \$35,000 and \$40,000.

POMONA, CAL.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the La Verne Orange Growers' Association, held recently, plans were discussed for the erection of a \$50,000 pre-cooling and ice plant adjoining the present packing house. D. C. Crookshank was chairman of the meeting.

RIO VISTA, CAL.—The State Board of Control has announced that it will purchase Rio Vista's \$60,000 bond issue for a high school building.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—The board of library trustees have approved the plans of Architect G. W. Kelham, Crocker Bldg., for the new public library building to be erected in the civic centre, and they will now be submitted to the supervisors.

Plans have been prepared by Architect Herman Barth, 12 Geary St., for a five-story apartment building, costing \$80,000, to be erected at California and Hyde streets.

Plans have been prepared by Architects Overstreet, Spencer & Paine, 601 Merchant Bk. Bldg., Jackson, Miss., for the Mississippi State building to be erected here.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—Architect Louis Mullgardt, Chronicle Bldg., will prepare plans for the new Juvenile Detention home to be erected on the city's lot on Otis street, between McCoppin and Thirteenth.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—The Concatenated Order of Hoo-Hoos is planning the erection of a building at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition grounds, which will be known as "The Lumbermen's Building and House of the Hoo-Hoos." It will be erected in the South Gardens, near the Palace of Horticulture.

SOUTH PASADENA, CAL.—Plans are being completed for the rebuilding of the Bishop Sanitarium, which was recently destroyed by fire.

SUISUN (SOLANO Co.), CAL.—The State Board of Control will purchase the \$60,000 bond issue at Rio Vista, for the new high school building. This statement was made by District Attorney J. M. Raines.

CONNECTICUT.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—Plans are being prepared by Architect A. S. Meloy, Post Office Arcade, for a residence to be erected at the corner of Beechwood avenue and Blackman place for James Dunn.

NEW HARTFORD, CONN.—The school trustees have been authorized to purchase a site upon which to erect a school building to cost not more than \$20,000.

TOBRINGTON, CONN.—Architect E. H. Waterbury is preparing plans for a three-story factory building to be erected on Field street for the Excelsior Needle Co.

WATERBURY, CONN.—Waterbury aerie No. 379, F. O. E., will purchase the property at 361 West Main street, as the site of a new clubhouse.

FLORIDA.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.—The Florida State Commission is planning the erection of a Florida building on the grounds of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, San Francisco, Cal. Building will represent an expenditure of about \$75,000.

PENSACOLA, FLA.—Bids in duplicate will be received at the office of the State Board of Health, at Jacksonville, until noon, Thursday, October 1, for the construction of a building here, authorized by the State Board of Health, according to plans and specifications prepared by Architect W. D. Willis. Building will cost about \$20,000.

GEORGIA.

LYERLY, GA.—A new public school building, to cost \$10,000, will shortly be erected in this city.

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO, ILL.—Architect Albert Anis, 155 North Clark street, is preparing plans for a new theater building, to be erected on a site on Ellis avenue. Structure will cost about \$20,000.

CHICAGO, ILL.—A tract of land on the northwest side of the city has been purchased by George F. Nixon of John E. Conlon & Co. The property has been subdivided into eighty lots, and it is planned to erect a number of two-family dwellings at a total cost of between \$400,000 and \$500,000.

PEKIN, ILL.—The members of the school board have approved the revised plans for the new high school building, which were prepared by Architect F. N. Emerson, 321 Main street, Peoria.

INDIANA.

GARY, IND.—Plans are being prepared for a four-story store and office building to be erected at a cost of \$80,000 for the Illinois Improvement & Ballast Co.

MUNCIE, IND.—A new hotel training school is to be erected in this city in connection with the Muncie Normal Institute. According to Eugene Girard, secretary of the International Stewards' Association, who conferred recently with M. D. Kelly, president of the Muncie Normal Institute, this building will be absolutely fireproof.

IOWA.

LYONS, IA.—The Young Men's Library Association of this place has purchased the Shaddock property on Fifth street, on the southwest public square, and plan

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to erect a free public library building thereon. B. Nattinger is president of this association.

MUSCATINE, IA.—Several architects will submit sketches to the building committee in charge of the new armory proposition. It is proposed to erect a structure at a cost of about \$40,000.

MUSCATINE, IA.—Plans have been completed and bids will be requested at once for the erection of the proposed new \$40,000 armory building, to be erected on the Hill property, east of the Orpheum.

KANSAS.

SALINA, KAN.—George Kathary, who owns a site on Bishop street, is planning the erection of a new building on the property.

KENTUCKY.

CYNTHIANA, KY.—At a recent meeting of the Harrison County Fiscal Court it was decided to receive bids for the erection of an addition to the courthouse, until October 5. Messrs. Baskett, McCauley and Ross are members of the courthouse improvement committee.

LOUISVILLE, KY.—J. Earl Henry of the Board of Education is preparing plans for an eight-room school building to be erected at Thirty-fourth and Market streets, at a cost of \$65,000.

LOUISVILLE, KY.—The Immanuel Presbyterian congregation will erect a new edifice at 37th street and Broadway, at a cost of about \$50,000, according to plans prepared by Architects L. B. & L. L. Valk, Stimson Bldg., Los Angeles.

LOUISIANA.

BATON ROUGE, LA.—Supervising Architect Oscar Wenderoth, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., will receive bids until 3 P. M., September 21, for alterations to the post office building here.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, MASS.—Architects Newhall & Blevins, 9 Park St., are preparing plans for an addition to be erected to the Lutheran Immigrant Home at 9-11 Henry street, East Boston.

EVERETT, MASS.—Architect J. J. Smith, Old South Bldg., Boston, is preparing plans for a new business block to be erected on a site in School street owned by H. S. LeBow of Boston. Building will cost about \$175,000.

HOLYOKE, MASS.—Plans are being prepared for a new hospital building to be erected at the corner of Northampton street and Westfield road for the Sisters of Providence. Cost will be about \$275,000.

WORCESTER, MASS.—A two-story addition is to be erected to the plant of the Rockwood Sprinkler Company at 38 Harlow street.

WORCESTER, MASS.—Bids are now being taken for the construction of a new twelve-room school building to be erected at Rice square. Plans may be obtained from Mr. George C. Halcott, superintendent of public buildings, City Hall, this city, or from Architect John T. Simpson, 1224 Essex Bldg., Newark, N. J. Cost of building will be about \$60,000.

MICHIGAN.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.—Plans have been filed with the Builders' and Traders' exchange here for the new First M. E. Church building to be erected at a cost of about \$160,000. Plans were prepared by Architects Robinson & Campau.

MINNESOTA.

DULUTH, MINN.—The Aad Temple Building association will be incorporated in this city and will erect a shrine building at the southwest corner of First Avenue West and Fourth Street. H. W. Richardson will be president of this new building association.

MOOREHEAD, MINN.—Bids will be received by the State Board of Control, St. Paul, until September 22, for the erection of a classroom building at State Normal School here, according to plans prepared by C. H. Johnston, State Architect, 715 Capital Bank Bldg., St. Paul.

ST. PAUL, MINN.—The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad will build a new passenger terminal in this city. Hale Holden is president of this company.

MISSISSIPPI.

ABERDEEN, MISS.—The Aberdeen Golf Club of this city will erect a new clubhouse, according to plans which will be prepared by Architects Overstreet, Spencer & Paine, 601 Merchants' Bank building, Jackson.

WALTHAM, MASS.—Architects Overstreet, Spencer & Paine, 601 Merchants' Bank building, Jackson, have prepared plans for the Webster County court house, to be erected here at a cost of \$45,000. Contract will be awarded about the first of October.

MISSOURI.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—Judge Walker has purchased a site in lower Jefferson from Gus Wolff, and, it is understood, a \$10,000 apartment house will be erected thereon.

NEBRASKA.

OMAHA, NEB.—A new edifice is soon to be erected at Thirty-fourth and Farnam streets for the congregation of the Presbyterian church. N. H. Loomis is chairman of the committee in charge.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

MANCHESTER, N. H.—Plans are being prepared for the new Elks' home, to be erected on Amherst street.

NEW JERSEY.

BAYONNE, N. J.—Architect John H. Ely, Firemen's Ins. Bldg., Newark, has prepared plans for a new municipal building to be erected in this city.

BORDENTOWN, N. J.—L. Forman & Sons, Philadelphia, are having plans prepared for a one-story factory building to be erected in this place.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.—At a special meeting of the board of trustees of the East Orange Public Library, held recently, plans and specifications for the additions and alterations to the main building were approved. This improvement will cost about \$40,000.

ELIZABETH, N. J.—The plans prepared by Architect Louis Quien, Jr., for the new firehouse to be erected on Third street, have been filed with the building inspector.

FANWOOD, N. J.—At a recent meeting of the Board of Education of this township it was voted to purchase a site on Plainfield avenue for the erection of a new school building.

HARRISON, N. J.—Architect Joseph W. Baker has filed plans for a three-story stone and brick building at 37 and 39 South Sixth street for Mrs. Catherin McElvoy.

Plans have been prepared by Architect Joseph W. Baker for a three-story brick apartment house to be erected at 105 South Fourth street, this city.

HARRISON, N. J.—The Passaic River Yacht Club of this place is considering plans for a new yacht clubhouse on the banks of the Passaic. This club was organized by Captain Henry Weslow and former Councilman John J. Leen of Harrison.

JERSEY CITY, N. J.—A new manufacturing plant is to be erected on Garra-brant street and Communipaw avenue, at a cost of \$200,000, by the Hamilton Mfg. Co. of Wisconsin.

LINDEN, N. J.—The School Board of this city has decided upon a \$50,000 bond issue for the erection of a new school building in the northwestern section of the district.

NEWARK, N. J.—Architect Hyman Rosensohn, 745 Broad St., has completed plans for two apartment buildings to be erected for John Ellerman in South Twelfth street. \$16,000 will be expended in this improvement.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.—George K. Parrell of this city has been chosen as professional adviser to the board of education in connection with the competition to select an architect to prepare plans for the new high school building for this city. All drawings under this competition must be submitted not later than 8:00 P. M., September 21st.

PASSAIC, N. J.—It has been announced by Rev. Julius Monteuffel, pastor of St. Joseph's Polish Church, that a new church building will be erected in the vicinity of Wall and Passaic streets.

UNION HILL, N. J.—Two four-story brick buildings will be erected on Bergenline avenue by Thomas McClelland at a cost of about \$40,000.

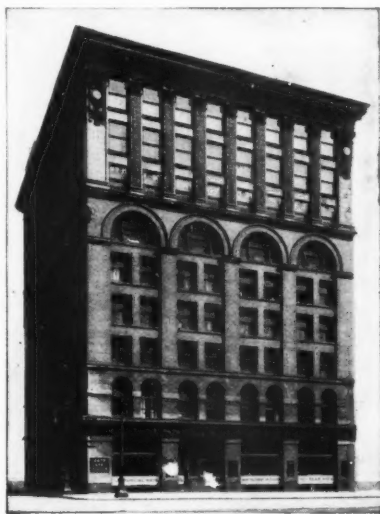
NEW YORK.

ALBANY, N. Y.—Bids for the construction of a caretaker's cottage, and other improvements at the Schuyler mansion in this city, will be received by Mrs. Daniel Manning, president of the board of trustees of Schuyler Mansion, at the office of the Department of Architecture, Capitol, Albany, until noon, September 23, according to plans prepared by State Architect Lewis F. Pilcher,

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Capitol, which may be seen there, or at the New York office of the Department of Architecture, Room 1224, Woolworth Bldg., New York City.

BAY SIDE, L. I., N. Y.—A new parochial school building is to be erected for the parish of the Sacred Heart Catholic church, Rev. William Dunne, pastor.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—Architect W. H. Whitlock, Security Mutual Bldg., is preparing plans for the First Ward fire station, to be erected in this city, and bids will probably be advertised for shortly.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Architects Shampan & Shampan, 772 Broadway, have filed plans for a new government post-office building, to be known as Station J, to be erected on the south side of Myrtle avenue, west of Madison street, at a cost of \$40,000.

The City of New York has purchased from the Metropolitan Land Company a site at Richmond Hill upon which to erect a new school building.

Plans have been filed by Architects Shampan & Shampan, 772 Broadway, for a new theatre building to be erected at 886-888 and 890 De Kalb avenue, for M. Eisler.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Architect F. P. Plate has prepared plans for a seven-room brick storage building, costing \$85,000, to be erected on Flatbush avenue, near Lafayette, for the Ostrander estate, 32 Liberty street, New York City.

Hy. Friendland, 743 Saratoga avenue, will erect a four-story brick store and apartment building, cost \$28,000, to be erected on Williams avenue, corner Livonia avenue, according to plans prepared by Architect S. Millman, 1780 Pitkin avenue.

Plans have been prepared by Architect A. E. Fischer, 862 Bushwick avenue, for a two-story brick store and dwelling, costing \$10,000, to be erected on Twenty-second avenue, near Sixty-fifth street, for the Sea Beach Building Co., 1215 Forty-seventh street.

Architect C. Infanger, 2634 Atlantic Avenue, has prepared plans for a two-story brick garage building, costing \$10,000, to be erected on Lexington avenue, near Patchen, for Hy. Meyer, 277 Gates avenue.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Plans for a \$200,000 family hotel building to be erected on the corner of Dean street and Bedford avenue for Louis F. Seitz, owner of the Chateau in Dean street, have been completed by Architect Montrose W. Morris, 82 Wall St., N. Y. C.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Architect M. W. Morris has prepared plans for a six-story brick hotel building, costing \$150,000, to be erected on Bedford avenue, corner Dean street, for L. F. Seitz, 1111 Dean street.

DELIH, N. Y.—Architects Pierce & Bickford, 118 Lake street, Elmira, are preparing plans for a public school building to be erected here at a cost of about \$50,000.

DUNKIRK, N. Y.—Bishop Charles H. Colton of Buffalo has purchased the Mehs property in Ruggles street for Holy Trinity parish, Rev. P. C. Santy, pastor. It is proposed to remodel the buildings on the property for school purposes and a parish house.

FLUSHING, L. I., N. Y.—Plans have been filed in Long Island City for a new parochial school and lyceum building to be erected at the corner of Madison and Union avenues, by Mgr. E. J. Donnelly, rector of St. Michael's church.

ITHACA, N. Y.—Bids for the construction of the Drill Hall at Cornell University here will be received by E. L. Williams, Cornell University, Ithaca, until 4:00 P. M., September 28th, according to plans which may be obtained at the Department of Architecture, Capitol, Albany, N. Y. Drawings may also be seen at the New York office of the department, Room 1224, Woolworth building.

LOCKPORT, N. Y.—Architect John H. Coxhead, 926 Elliott square, Buffalo, N. Y., is preparing plans for the quarantine hospital building to be erected in the rear of the present City Hospital.

MALBA, N. Y.—The Malba Estates Corporation has had plans prepared by Architect N. M. Woods for twelve houses to be erected here on the Sound at a cost of about \$180,000, including the land.

NEW YORK CITY.—Plans have been filed by Architect Samuel Sass, 32 Union Square, for a six-story brick apartment building, costing \$40,000, to be erected on Hoe avenue, near Freeman street, for the Galveston Building Company, Philip Herschowsky, president, 1289 Hoe avenue.

Architect M. W. Del Gaudio, 401 Tremont avenue, has filed plans for two two-story brick stores and dwellings, costing \$15,000, to be erected at the corner of Hughes avenue and 189th street, for the Terrace Court Company, H. E. Champoll, 116 West Nineteenth street, president.

Plans for two five-story brick apartment buildings, costing \$100,000, to be erected on Kelley street, near 163d street, for the Rae Realty Company, Inc., Jacob Bluestein, 928 Broadway, president, have been filed by Architect Lorenz F. J. Weiher, 271 West 125th street.

NEW YORK CITY.—Plans have been filed by the Tremont Architectural Company, 401 Tremont avenue, for a five-story brick apartment building, costing \$50,000, to be erected on Featherbed lane, near Nelson avenue, for Henry Cleland, Inc., Henry Cleland, 170th street and Anthony avenue, owner.

Architects Schwartz and Gross, 347 Fifth avenue, have filed plans for a twelve-story apartment building, costing \$600,000, to be erected at the corner of West End avenue and Ninety-seventh street by the Princeton Construction Company, 30 East Forty-second street.

NEW YORK CITY.—A day nursery is to be erected at 240-244 East Eighty-fourth street for the benefit of the parishioners of the Church of St. Ignatius Loyola. This will be erected by Nicholas F. Brady, son of the late Anthony N. Brady, who is a member of that parish. Cost will be about \$110,000. Rev. David W. Hearn is rector of the church.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE, L. I., N. Y.—The members of St. Agnes' Roman Catholic Church are planning to erect a parochial school building in this section at a cost of about \$50,000. Rev. Father Quealy is pastor of this church.

ROME, N. Y.—Architect F. W. Kirkland, 103 West Dominick street, has prepared plans for a new school building to be erected at the corner of Liberty street and Dextater avenue, at a cost of about \$25,000.

ROME, N. Y.—Bids will be received by the Board of Education until 7:30 P. M., September 21, for the erection of the proposed school building at the corner of Liberty street and Dextater avenue. Plans may be seen at the office of Architect F. W. Kirkland, 103 West Dominick street.

ROME, N. Y.—Bids for the erection of a new school building in this city will be received by Superintendent Staley until September 21, 1914.

WATERTOWN, N. Y.—Architect Hobart Upjohn, 456 Fourth avenue, New York City, has completed plans for the edifice for the Emmanuel Congregational church here, and these have been approved by the officers of the church.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—A site in Greenacres has been purchased by Miss Ahifrida Johnson upon which to erect a \$12,000 house.

NORTH CAROLINA

ASHEVILLE, N. C.—The members of St. Mary's Episcopal church will erect a new church building at the corner of Macon avenue and Charlotte street, to cost about \$75,000.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.—The congregation of the new St. Mary's parish has purchased from E. W. Grove a site at the northeast corner of Charlotte street and Macon avenue, upon which to erect a new church edifice which will cost in the neighborhood of \$75,000.

LINCOLN, N. C.—The First National Bank has purchased part of the Childs corner, and will erect a modern bank building thereon.

WILSON, N. C.—The plant of the Russell Shook and Lumber Company, located on the Norfolk & Southern railroad in the southern part of the city, which was recently destroyed by fire, is to be rebuilt at once.

NORTH DAKOTA

HEBRON, N. D.—Bids will be received by the directors of Hebron School District No. 13, until 5:00 P. M., October 5th, for the erection of a brick addition to the public school building here, according to plans prepared by Architect A. Van Horn.

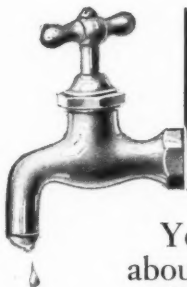
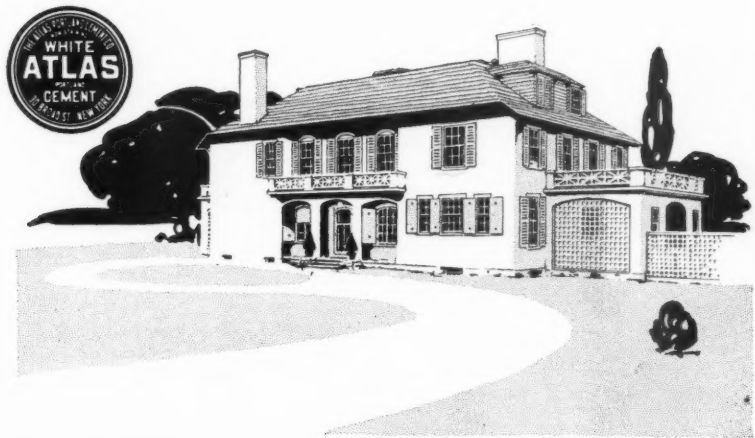
OHIO

CANTON, O.—Tentative plans for the jail addition to the court house have been prepared by Architects Guy Tilden & Son, Schaefer Bldg.

CINCINNATI, O.—The old Indiana House property on the south side of Fifth street, between Race and Elm, which is owned by the Emery estate, is to be razed, and a large store and office building erected on the site.

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Boston	Dallas					San Francisco	Youngstown

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The L. B. Harrison Estate will erect a five-story concrete store building at 35 to 39 East Fifth street, at a cost of about \$80,000.

CLEVELAND, O.—A factory building is to be erected at the corner of Payne avenue and East Twenty-fourth street for the Landesman-Hirschheimer Co., 1323 West Ninth street, Harry New, manager. Cost, \$250,000.

COVINGTON, O.—The members of the school board are planning the erection of a new high school building. The Holmes property on Madison Pike will probably be purchased as a site for this building.

GIRARD, O.—Bids will be received by the council of this village until noon, September 24, at the office of R. L. Sanford, village clerk, for the erection of a two-story brick building and basement, necessary for a fire department. Structure will be erected at the corner of Liberty street and Stewart avenue, according to plans prepared by Architect Roy T. Campbell, Girard, O.

NILES, O.—Bonds in the amount of \$100,000 have been voted for the purpose of purchasing a site for the McKinley Memorial to be erected in the principal square of the city. This is to be owned by the city.

OREGON.

EUGENE, ORE.—Architect Y. D. Hensill is preparing plans for a new school building to be erected in the new district, No. 185. It will be located on the west side of the river road, about two miles below Eugene.

PORTLAND, ORE.—A new six-story postoffice building is to be erected in this city.

PORTLAND, ORE.—The Irvington Park Club, O. E. Rauch, president, is planning to erect a new clubhouse in the early future.

PENNSYLVANIA.

ALLENTOWN, PA.—The Leicester Rubber Co. is having plans prepared by Architects Ruhe & Lange, 126 North Sixth street, for the erection of a new factory building to replace the one recently destroyed by fire.

EMAUS, PA.—The school board of this borough will receive bids until 7:30 P. M., September 23rd, for the erection and completion of a new public school building to be erected on North street, between Fifth and Sixth streets, in accordance with plans and specifications prepared by Architect E. M. Pickin, Hunsicker building, Allentown.

LANDSDOWNE, PA.—Bids will again be advertised by the Lansdowne School Board for the erection of a new school building here.

LEWISTON, PA.—At a recent meeting of the directors of Lewiston school district the matter of erecting a new high school building in this place was discussed.

MORTON, PA.—Architect Louis Moore, Lansdowne, has been engaged by the board of education of this borough to prepare plans for the proposed new school building to be erected here. Cost will be about \$20,000.

OAK LANE, PA.—Plans have been completed for the erection of improvements to the convent of the Carmelite Sisters here.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Irwin & Leighton have requested bids due September 11 for the proposed memorial building to be erected at 1616 Master street for the Young Men's Hebrew Association.

Architect Charles M. Wells, 518 Walnut street, has completed plans for alterations at 2653 Kensington avenue for F. Buckley.

A motion picture theatre will be erected at Marcus Hook, according to plans by Architect Charles M. Wells, 518 Walnut street.

The Commonwealth Title and Insurance Company has sold to Max Klieman a site on the southwest corner of Salmon and Schiller streets, Port Richmond, and the owner plans to improve the site with a large dwelling operation.

The Philadelphia General Hospital will probably be reconstructed at a cost of about \$1,000,000. John P. Connolly is chairman of the committee.

Bids have been requested by the Government for the erection of a one-story brick fireproof storehouse at the Frankford Arsenal.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Architects Day & Klauder, 925 Chestnut street, have completed plans for a six-story factory building to be erected at the northeast corner of Eleventh and Brandywine streets, for the E. J. Schoettle Co.

Kenin & Rosenthal will erect four two-story stores and dwellings at 612 to 618 South Fourth street. This property was recently purchased from P. F. Kernan, trustee of the McCann estate.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Cramp & Company have filed plans for a six-story and basement warehouse to be erected at 203 and 205 North Broad street for Benjamin Alexander, at a cost of \$60,000. Structure will be leased to the Roman Automobile Company.

The E. J. Schoettle Company will erect a six-story factory building as an addition to its uptown plant, on the site of old Harmonie Hall.

An addition is to be erected at 1127 North Seventeenth street for St. Joseph's College.

PITTSBURGH, PA.—A people's bond issue of \$90,000 has been authorized for the erection of seven comfort stations in this city. Sites for these stations were recently selected by council.

WILLIAMSPORT, PA.—Bids will be received at the office of the Adjutant-General of Pennsylvania, Harrisburg, Pa., until 9 A. M., September 22, for the erection of an administration building for the Williamsport armory, as per plans and specifications of Architects McCormick & French, Second National Bank Bldg., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

RHODE ISLAND.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I.—Bids will be received by Supervising Architect Oscar Wenderoth, Treasury Department, Washington, until 3 P. M., October 7, for the construction of a new Federal building here.

PAWTUCKET, R. I.—The Broad Street Power Company is preparing to erect a new building at Broad street and Railroad avenue, at a cost of about \$125,000.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

GREENVILLE, S. C.—The Southeastern Life Insurance Company is making final arrangements for the new building to be erected on the corner of Main and Broad streets.

TEXAS.

CANYON, TEX.—Bids will be received by the State Normal Board of Regents at Austin, until noon, October 5, for the erection of a fireproof main building for the West Texas State Normal College here, according to plans prepared by Architect George Albert Endress, Littlefield Bldg., Austin.

DALLAS, TEX.—P. P. Martinez will erect a \$30,000 building at the corner of Main and Crowder streets.

HOUSTON, TEX.—Plans have been completed by Architects Jones & Tabor, Binz Bldg., for the Taylor School, to cost \$75,000.

SAN ANGELO, TEX.—The Odd Fellows' building in this city is to be remodeled at a cost of about \$25,000.

TEXARKANA, TEX.—Architect Witt Seibert will prepare plans for a new hospital building to be erected on a site in Sixteenth street, between Garland and Locust. One hundred thousand dollars was bequeathed to this city for this purpose in the will of Michael Meagher, a pioneer settler.

WACO, TEX.—A new building is to be erected in this city by the Brazos Valley Telegraph & Telephone Company, J. B. Earle, president.

UTAH.

LOGAN, UTAH.—Plans are being prepared by Architects Cannon & Fetzer, Templeton Bldg., Salt Lake City, for a new dwelling house to be erected here for Dr. E. G. Peterson. Bids will shortly be requested.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.—Plans for the erection of a two-story Mormon meeting house for the Northwestern States mission at Portland, Ore., are being prepared by Architects Pope & Burton, Newhouse Bldg.

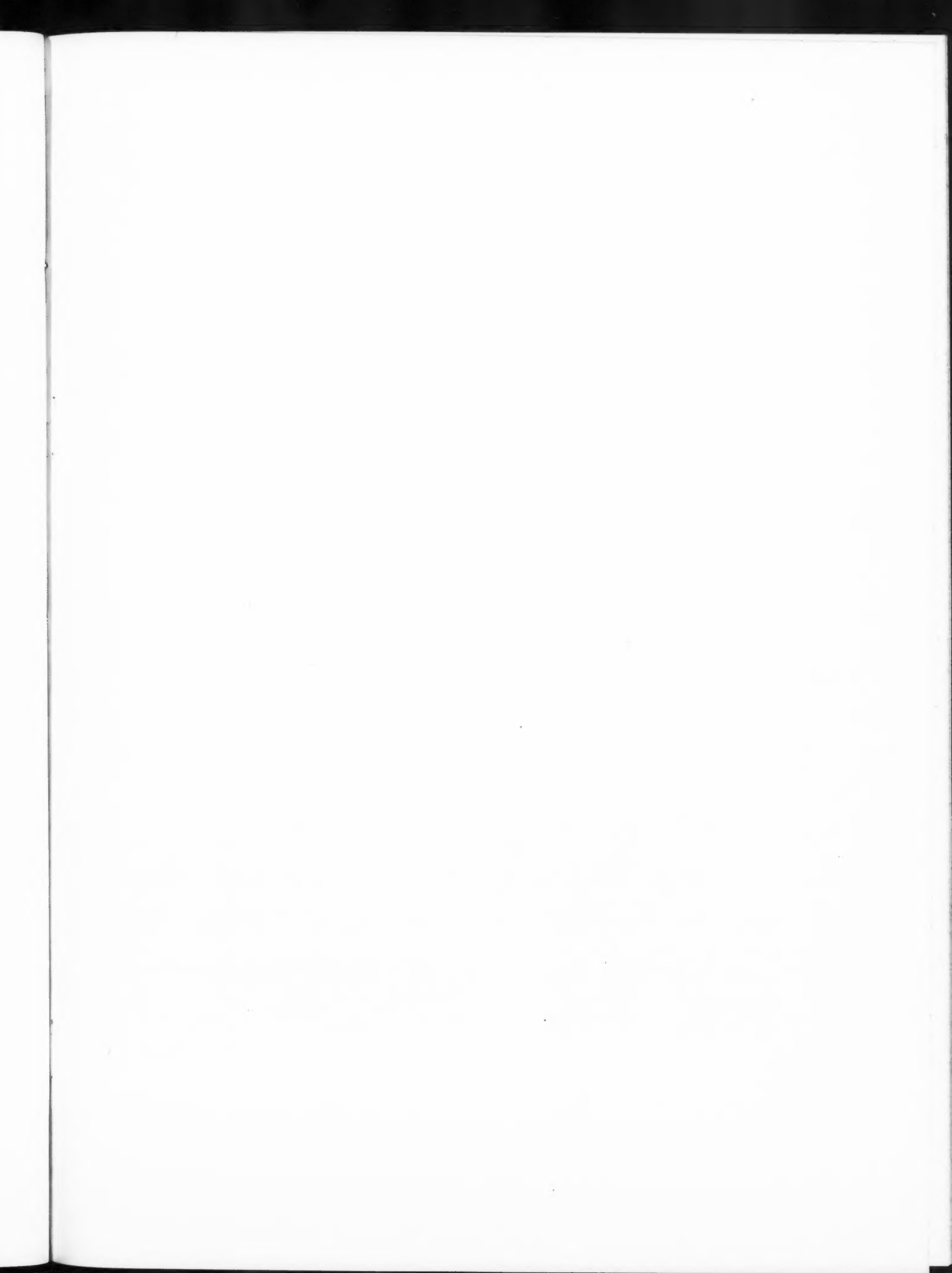
Architect F. D. Rutherford, McIntyre Bldg., will soon receive bids for the construction of the Hamilton school, to be erected at Eighth East and Eighth South.

Architects Cannon & Fetzer, Templeton Bldg., are completing plans for two new Mormon chapels, one for the newly created Burton Ward, to be located at Twelfth South and Main, and the other for Grantsville Second Ward.

A three-story and basement brick apartment building is to be erected by W. C. A. Vissing for Mrs. W. C. A. Madsen, between Fifth and Sixth East on First South, at a cost of about \$20,000.

WASHINGTON.

SEATTLE, WASH.—James A. Kerr, an attorney of this city, has purchased the southwest corner of Highland Drive and Federal avenue, and plans to erect two residences on the property. Mr. Kerr was represented by H. E. R. Lippman in this sale.



THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT



Imprimé et gravé par J. le Pautre.

chez le poud du Roy.

et chez Pierre Mariette rue J. Jacques a l'esperance

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