

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

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ENTRANCE LOBBY, STRAND THEATRE, NEW YORK

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE MOVING PICTURE THEATRE

By P. R. PEREIRA

Illustrated by interior views of the Strand Theatre, New York, Mr. Thomas W. Lamb, *Architect*.

THE original moving picture theatres of about ten years ago, as we all remember them, were opened in small stores altered for the purpose. These were, in most cases, non-fire-proof, without means of ventilation other than the entrance doors, and in isolated cases, the owners, as a concession to the needs of humanity, provided one or two small ventilators in the roof, when the building was one story in height.

The means of egress were absolutely inadequate as was proven by the number of catas-

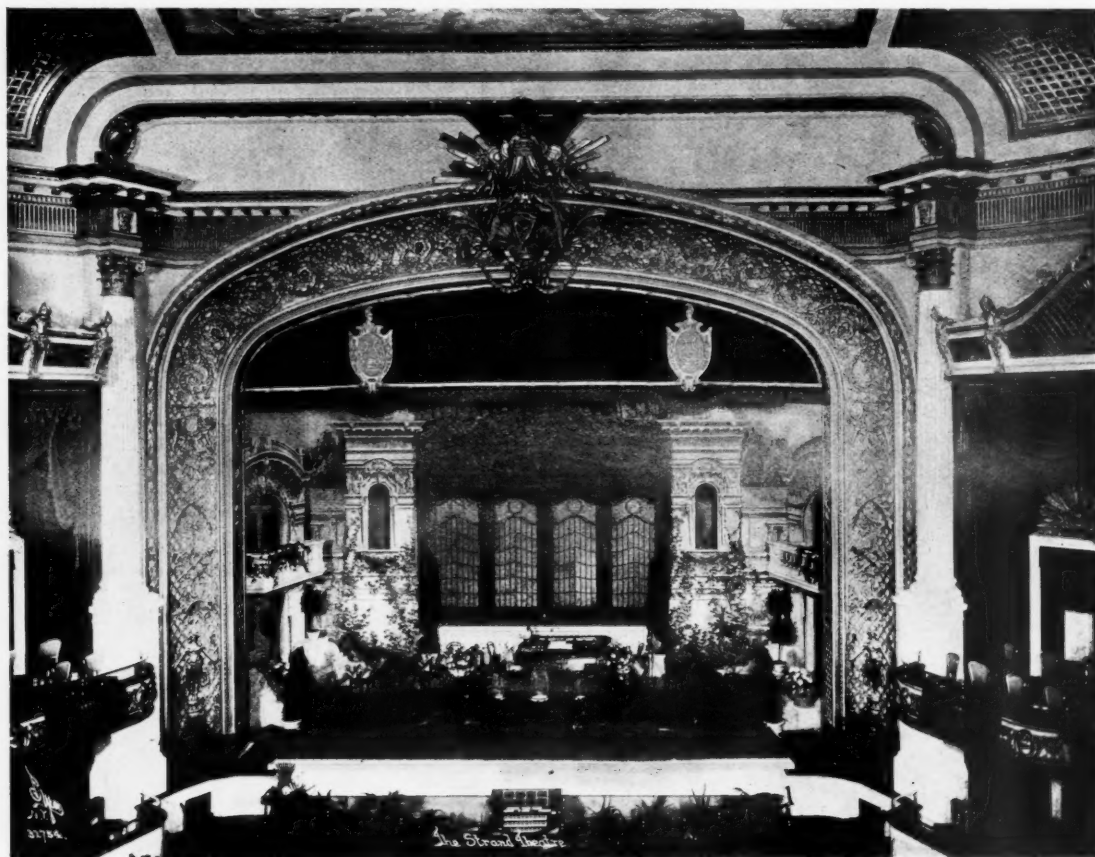
trophes which have occurred at various times, causing loss of life and injury all out of proportion to the number of occupants. At that time the picture machines themselves were primitive affairs and there was constant danger from fire.

The repetition of panics due to fires and poor construction of the booths enclosing the picture machines and defective mechanical devices in the machines themselves, caused the enactment of various municipal regulations in the different large cities of the country governing the construction and

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operation of these places of amusement. One of the first results of these laws was the rapid increase in the cost of buildings for exhibiting pictures due to the special requirements of the various building codes. It then became necessary for an owner of a picture house to have increased seating capacity to be able to obtain a suitable income from the investment. Immediately the size of the

and increase of patronage of these places has been the wonderful advances that have been made in the pictures themselves, which passed from the cheap sensational to the historical and educational. The introduction of feature films also helped to a great extent to raise the standard of this form of amusement from that of the lower to the higher branches of dramatic art.



STAGE SET FOR CONCERT PERFORMANCE

buildings was increased for, as in New York, it became necessary for these buildings to comply with the rules and regulations governing the erection of regular theatres.

We thus see the development from the 300 seat or smaller moving picture theatre to that of the largest yet erected, the "Strand," at 47th Street and Broadway, seating in the neighborhood of 3,000 people.

Another aid to the improvement in class

The problem confronting the architect when commissioned to plan and supervise such a building as the "Strand," is one of considerable difficulty in that, when completed, he must have given adequate safety for its patrons, perfect sight lines for every occupant, and sufficient seating capacity to provide an income commensurate with the initial outlay required for land, construction and equipment.

In addition to the foregoing, he is con-

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fronted by the ever-present problem of heating, lighting and ventilation.

Starting at the beginning, one of the first things to consider in designing one of the larger types of moving picture theatres, is whether or not a stage shall be provided and if so, of what depth and how equipped. It has generally been conceded by theatre owners that where an auditorium of large capac-

of the building, and general arrangement of the walls, we have to consider the basement. It is not usual to provide a trap pit under the stage as is the case of a theatre for dramatic or spectacular productions, the only excavation in that portion being that required for musicians' room, toilet facilities, or such spaces as may be needed for mechanical appliances in connection with



GALLERY

ity is required, it is the better part of prudence to provide a stage, even if not more than 25 feet from curtain line to back wall and of greater depth, if not too great a sacrifice of seats is required. This is a portion of the problem, however, which is usually decided by the owner, who, if he is a man of experience in the operation of theatres, will have already developed decided views on this point.

After having settled upon the main lines

both the heating and ventilation systems.

From the musicians' room, access is given to the orchestra pit by means of a doorway provided between the wall separating the stage house from the auditorium and a fire cut-off, formed by means of Underwriter's automatic tin-clad doors.

Very often the owners have an organ installed in addition to the orchestra. It has been found by experience the best place for the organ machinery and pipes is under the



PROSCENIUM BOXES AND DETAIL OF CEILING

stage near the orchestra pit, with spaces provided over the proscenium boxes for the echo organ.

Unless existing conditions are most favorable from the standpoint of cost, or, in the case of some special requirements, as in the "Strand," the greater portion of the orchestra floor is laid directly on the soil, which is graded to the proper contours.

Very often it is found convenient to locate the men's smoking room and men and women's toilets in the basement at the rear of the orchestra, with stairways leading directly from the auditorium. The cloak rooms may also be placed here.

The remainder of the excavated portion of the basement is taken up with the boiler rooms, coal storage space, transformer room, pump rooms, fan rooms and other spaces for mechanical appliances, which should be kept adjacent to each other for

economy and convenience of operation.

In planning the ground or orchestra floor, one is governed very much by the same limitations of construction and conditions as an ordinary playhouse, excepting only that one must remember that in this type of building the crowds are constantly coming and going, thus requiring unusually good means of ingress and egress.

A commodious lobby should be arranged for, since it has been the experience of the owners of this type of theatre in the past that a large space is required to accommodate the crowds waiting for entrance, special attention being given to separating the incoming and outgoing people.

A box office should be located in the lobby, but not extended into it so as to form an obstruction. Here should be placed the switch controlling the lobby and sign lights. It should also have telephonic communication with the stage, the orchestra and manager's office.

In houses of great capacity, more than one box office should be provided. It is often found particularly advantageous to have a small portable ticket booth located in the center or side of the main entrance at the sidewalk. This latter, however, is not an improvement from an esthetic standpoint.

The decoration and design of the lobby, of course, depends largely on the architect's taste, the class of patronage expected and the limits of the client's purse.

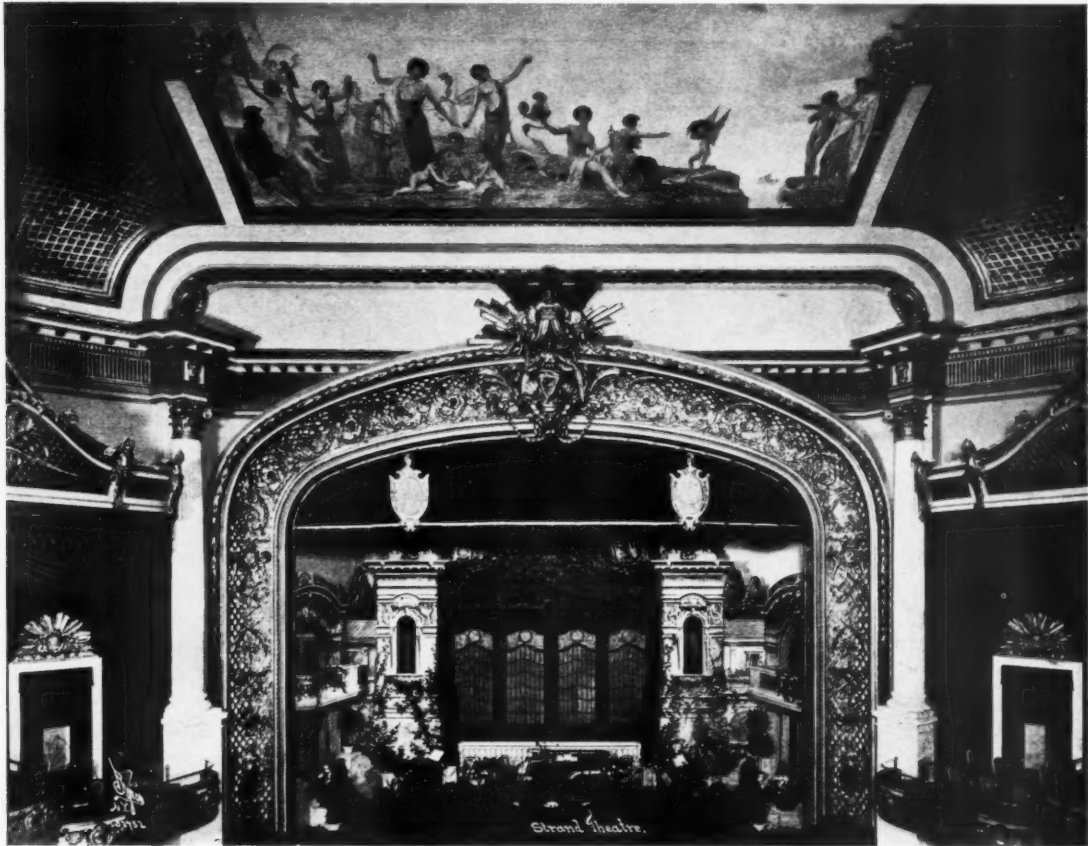
In this connection, it is well to keep in mind the durability of the materials to be employed. We must remember, in the first place, that a large theatre, seating several thousand people, will have possibly from five to ten thousand people passing through the lobby, coming and going each day and evening; this causes great wear and tear on the flooring, so that the materials used should be selected for hardness as well as beauty.

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Very often it is desirable to slope the floor of the lobby for the purpose of eliminating steps which should be avoided even where not prohibited by law. In such cases, materials of a non-slippery nature should be employed.

In modern picture houses and, in fact, in most of the more recent playhouses, it has been found best to omit the gallery or second

In this connection it is well to provide the entrance to the balcony through the main entrance, as is usual in the regular theatre, access to same being greatly improved by providing a mezzanine directly over the rear of the orchestra from which tunnels or vomitories are extended, bringing the patrons out of the lower portions of the balcony and at those points placing ushers to



LOOKING TOWARDS STAGE

balcony entirely. The advantage of this is not only from a standpoint of economy, which is effected by the fact that the auditorium may be reduced in height, but a finer architectural effect may be obtained. Also in modern picture houses, even where vaudeville is presented in connection with the pictures, the prices are in most cases moderate, and it is found that a certain class of patrons will be kept away in the event of their having to climb to an upper balcony or gallery.

direct the patrons to their seats. At the openings, a crossover aisle is nearly always provided; that is, a stepping wider than the other steppings of the balcony on which the seats are located. Seats are sometimes provided at the back of this crossover. In houses of great depth, more than one crossover is found necessary and the main balcony stairs are extended up to a second mezzanine with additional outlets further up the balcony. This arrangement of crossover

aisles and tunnels eliminates the necessity of climbing to the rear or highest point of the balcony and then walking down the aisles to reach the lower or front portion, which is, of course, inconvenient for the patrons of the continuous performance house, as it creates unnecessary disturbance.

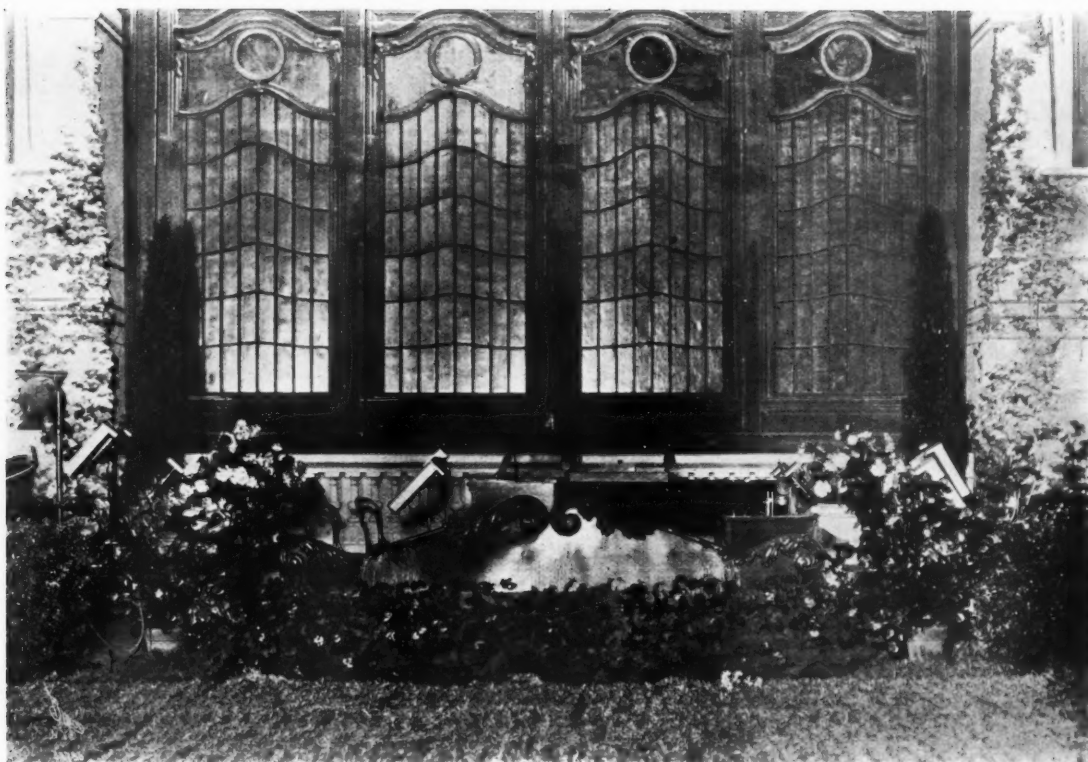
In a theatre of this nature, it is necessary to provide continuous subdued lighting so placed as not to interfere with the brilliancy of the moving picture; for this purpose cove lighting, *i. e.*, lights arranged in coves formed in the ornamental plaster and provided with reflectors, is very effective. A less expensive method, however, is that provided by means of indirect lighting fixtures, thus eliminating the necessity for the expense entailed by providing coves and the expensive furring required. Sufficient additional lighting should be provided so that the house may be brilliantly illuminated when desired, such as at intermissions. Sign lighting and arc light outlets should be located at the entrance as well as connections to the circuits, illuminating the marquee over the entrance or entrances. The outer vestibule and lobby is usually lighted in such a manner as to provide great brilliancy.

One of the parts in the problem of designing this type of building is determining upon the location of the booth containing the machines projecting the pictures. In a steep balcony, if the booth is located at the rear, the angle of light on the screen tends to distort the pictures. This is sometimes overcome by tilting the picture screen forward at the lower edge, thus correcting the distortion to a certain extent. A much better location for the booth is below the balcony at the rear of the orchestra. Such a position, however, usually results in the sacrifice of some of the most desirable seats, and also has a further disadvantage in that, in the event of a fire or smoke in the booth, it is readily seen by the audience in the orchestra, and might possibly create a panic, whereas if the booth is placed in the rear of the balcony, a small fire or smoke caused by a short

circuit or other causes, will not be noticed. The internal arrangement of the booth should be such as to provide a rewinding room with automatic self-closing doors, suitable ventilation by means of ducts to the outer air and ventilating registers in the face of the booth, so placed that light from the interior will not be thrown into the auditorium. The usual openings for one or more machines should be provided. In addition, peepholes for the operators and fireproof sliding shutters with fusible links.

The heating and ventilating problem of this type of building is similar to that encountered in most auditoriums. It is usual to provide a system of ventilation by means of fans in the basement blowing the fresh air through tempering coils and filters to ducts below the orchestra floor, and from there up through ventilating chases to the orchestra and balcony. Usually a plenum chamber is placed under the front of the orchestra, and mushroom rooms located in the orchestra floor beneath the seats, or ventilating hoods at the aisles or end seats in each row, getting their source of supply through ducts. It is customary to provide a fan or fans over the main ceiling. These latter are particularly desirable in houses where smoking is permitted, and, in fact, are practically a necessity. The lobby and vestibule are usually heated by means of radiators placed in recesses and covered with screens of bronze or iron as required to harmonize with the designs of the spaces wherein they are placed. Ventilation in these places other than that given by the constant opening and closing of doors, is not required. Where one can afford it, it is considered good practice to provide artificial ventilation as well as natural ventilation for the toilet rooms and men's smoking rooms.

As regards the equipment of the stage, the special requirements of the owners are such that it would be difficult to advise regarding the same, excepting that it is the safest plan to have a rigging loft at the usual height as in a theatre for drama.



THE SCREENS AT BACK SEPARATE IN CENTRE AND DISCLOSE CURTAIN ON WHICH PICTURES ARE PROJECTED

STRAND THEATRE, NEW YORK

MR. THOMAS W. LAMB, *ARCHITECT*

By J. VICTOR WILSON

THE conception, development and erection of this theatre is the logical sequence to the present trend of public taste in theatrical amusements. The Strand Theatre is primarily a house for the presentation of moving pictures, and in its designing and planning, it represents, on the part of the architect, the most careful consideration of the essential features involved in providing this form of entertainment, as suggested by observation of the growth and development of moving picture problems during recent years. The evolution from the converted store building and other makeshifts, to the specially designed "moving picture theatre," finds in a sense a culmination in the Strand Theatre.

The changes, or more properly speaking,

omissions of usual features of the stage back of the proscenium arch, are in this theatre eloquent of how vitally this changing of public taste has affected theatre construction and design. Much of the complicated machinery and many accessories necessary in the former type of theatre are not present in the "Strand." Large areas back of the proscenium are not required, and the consequently smaller stage area has afforded opportunity for larger and more comfortable seating capacities, and what is of first importance in moving picture theatres, much better sight lines.

The location of this theatre, on the northwest corner of Broadway and 47th Street, places it practically in the heart of New York's amusement district.

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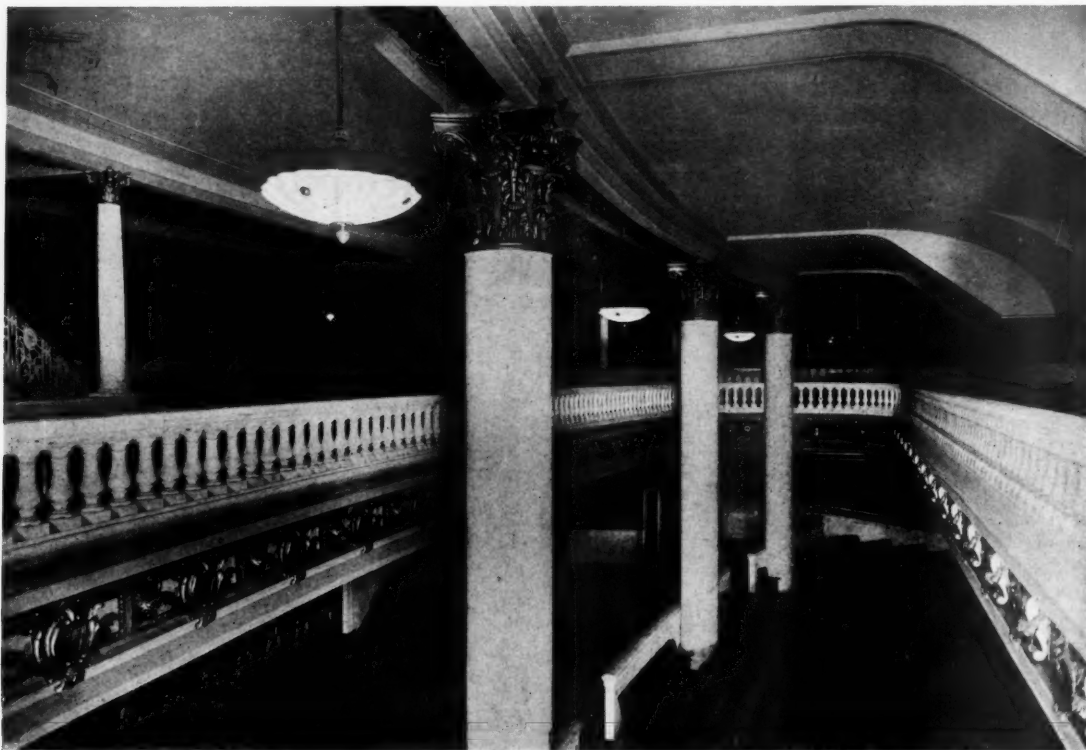
The structure was but nine months in building, and in view of the fact that it covers an area of twenty city lots, and has a frontage of 155 feet on Broadway and 277 feet on 47th Street, the work appears to have been carried forward expeditiously.

The decorative treatment of the interior is in soft French gray tones throughout. The result is satisfactory, being devoid of those garish effects so often present in modern theatres that cater to popular forms of amusement. The mural paintings on the side walls represent the "Senses," while over the proscenium a decorative painting typifies the "Dreams of Life."

The system of lighting, some of the details of which may be seen in the accompanying illustrations, has been carried out in a most efficient manner, and with satisfactory results. The method employed is semi-indirect. The mechanical features of this instal-

lation permit of complete control. Effects simulating bright sunlight, moonlight, dawn, or gloom, can be easily and quickly produced. By these effects the eye finds rest and relief from the glaring effect of too steady contemplation of the strong white light projected on the screen.

Reference to the plan will show the two-story rotunda and mezzanine promenade, located in the front of the house. This is a feature often prominent in Continental theatres, but rarely introduced into the plan of theatres in this country, as it absorbs large spaces that are usually demanded for seating. These promenades enable the frequenters of the house to meet and converse during the intermissions, and obtain relief from long continued occupancy of their seats, and adds to the comfort and ease of the patrons of the theatre.



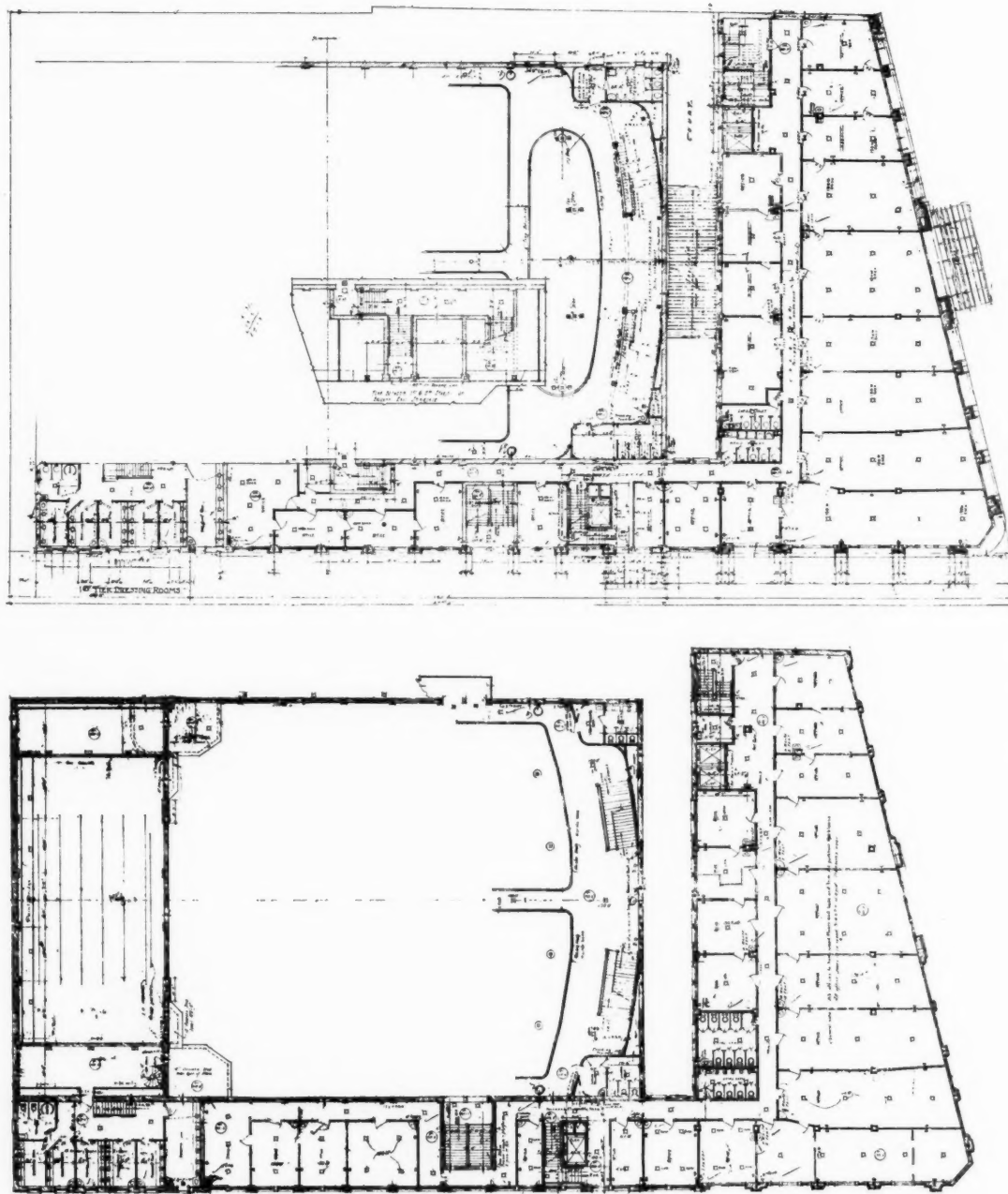
LOOKING FROM FIRST MEZZANINE FLOOR TO FIRST FLOOR AND REAR OF ORCHESTRA





STRAND THEATRE, BROADWAY AND 47TH STREET, NEW YORK

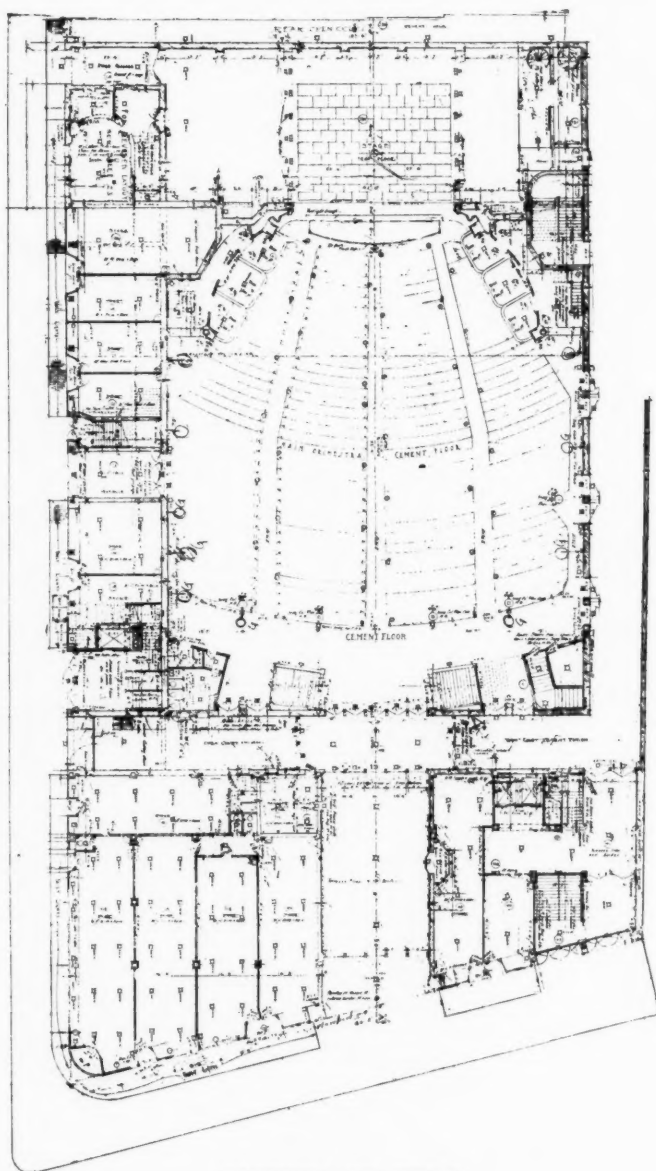
MR. THOMAS W. LAMB, ARCHITECT



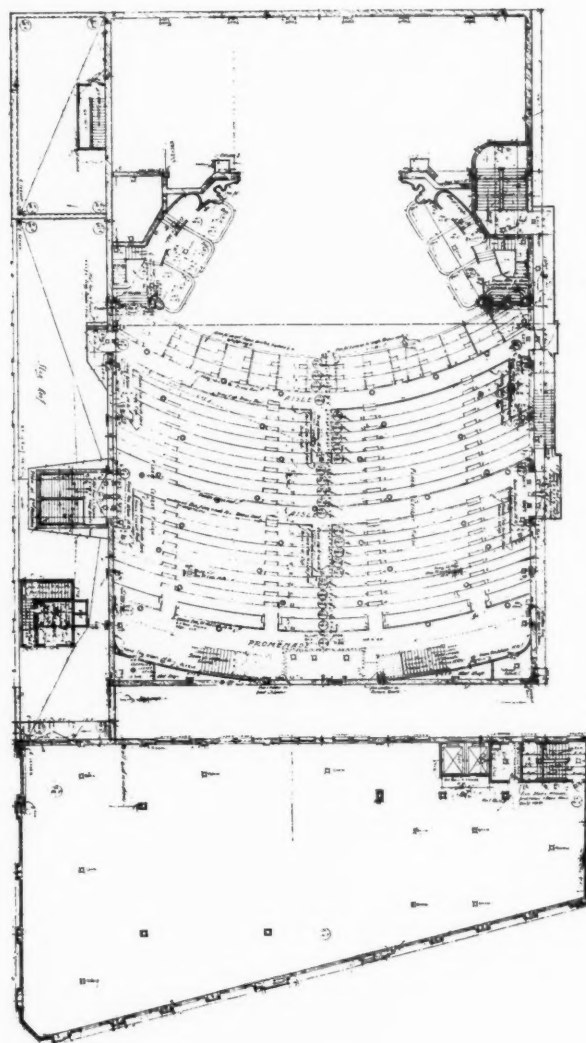
FIRST AND SECOND MEZZANINE FLOORS

THE STRAND THEATRE, BROADWAY AND 47th STREET, NEW YORK

MR. THOMAS W. LAMB, ARCHITECT



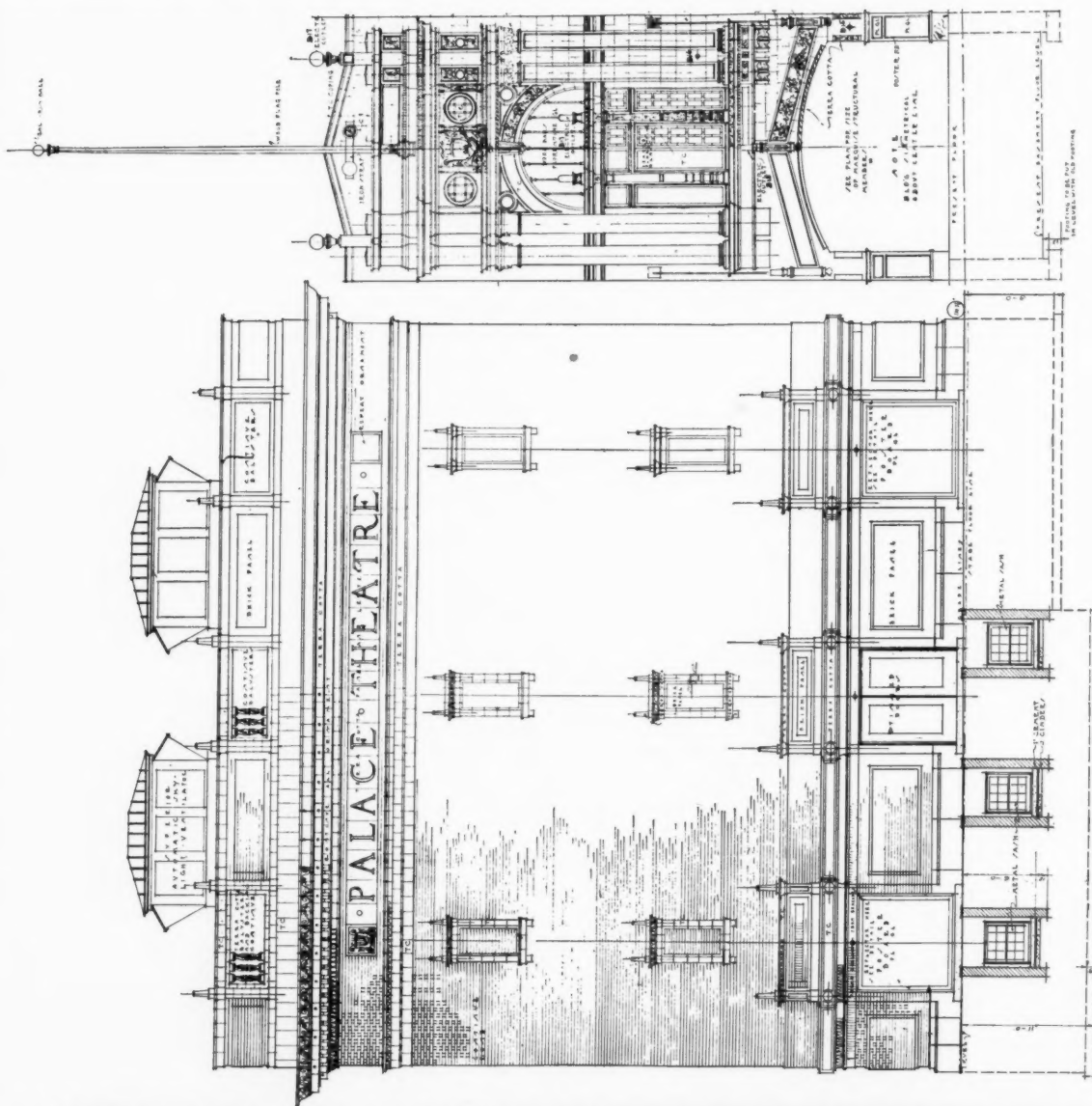
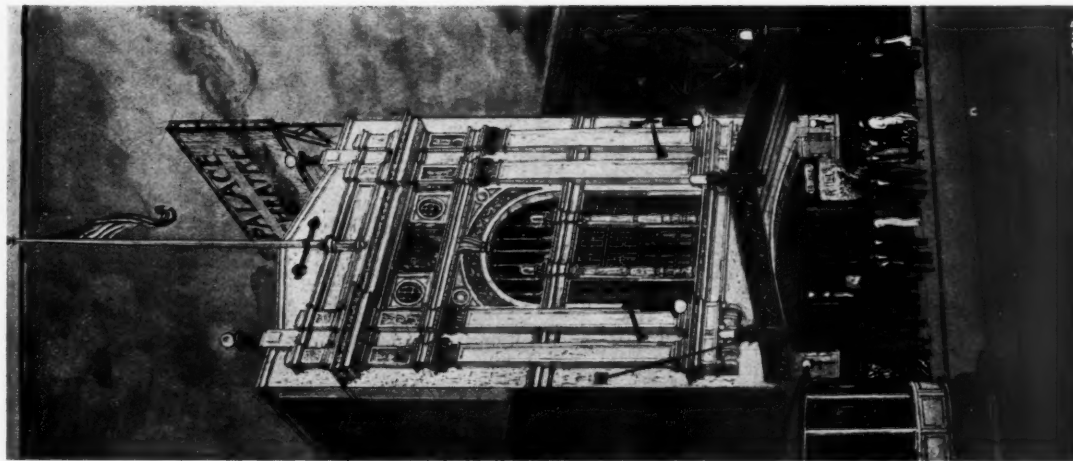
ORCHESTRA AND STORES



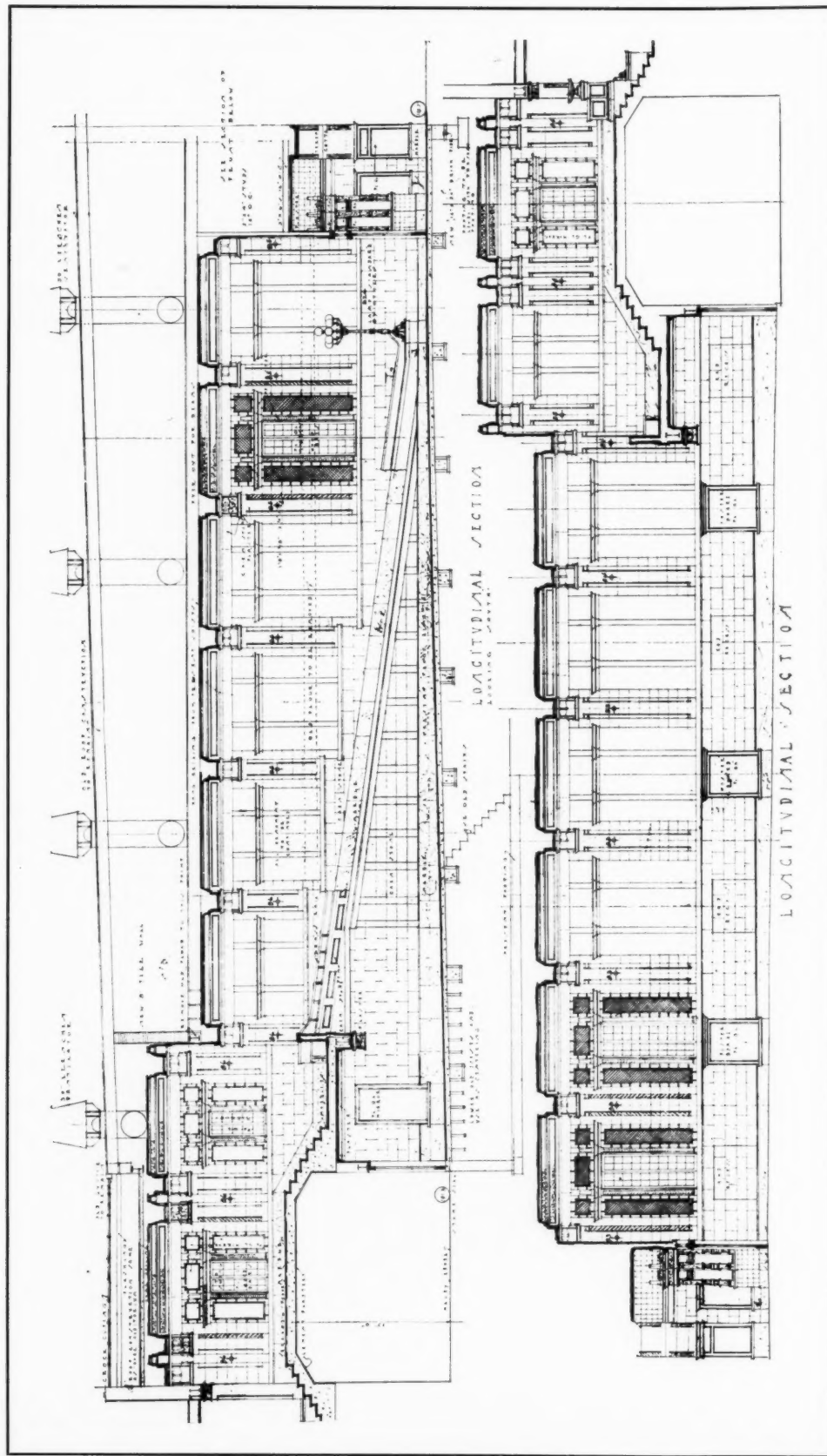
BALCONY AND THIRD FLOOR

THE STRAND THEATRE, BROADWAY AND 47th STREET, NEW YORK

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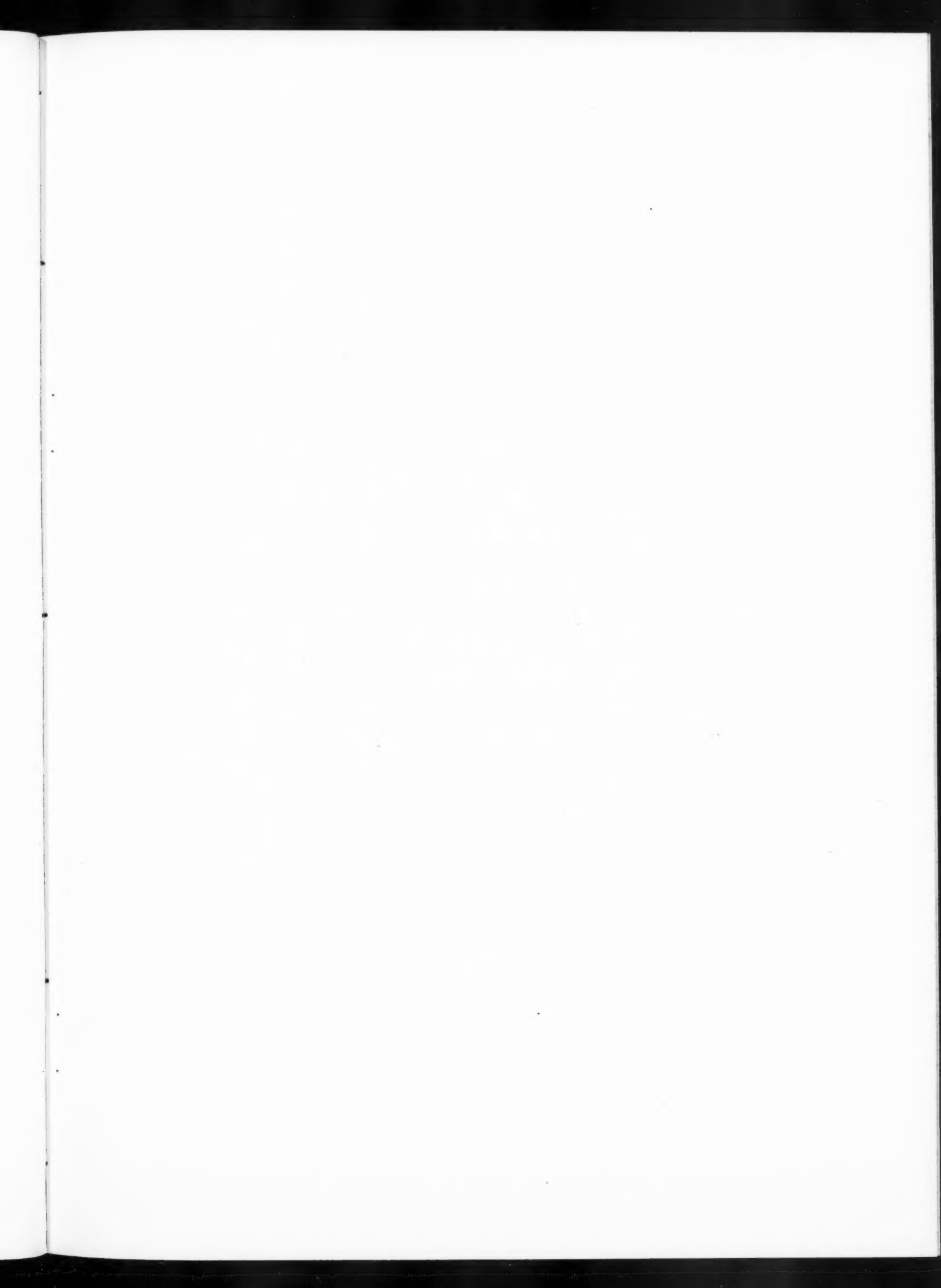


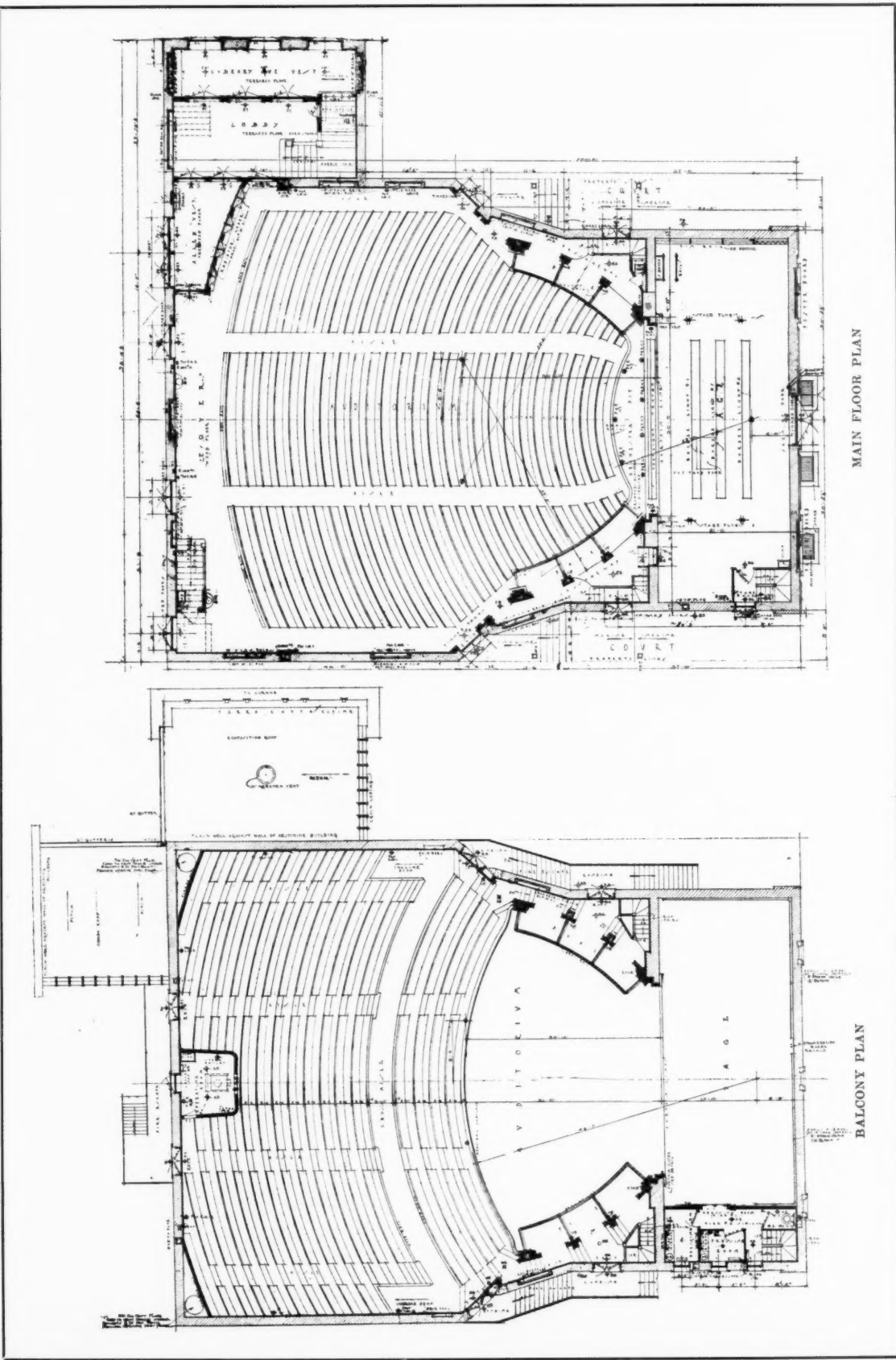
PALACE THEATRE, DETROIT, MICHIGAN
MR. C. HOWARD CRANE, ARCHITECT



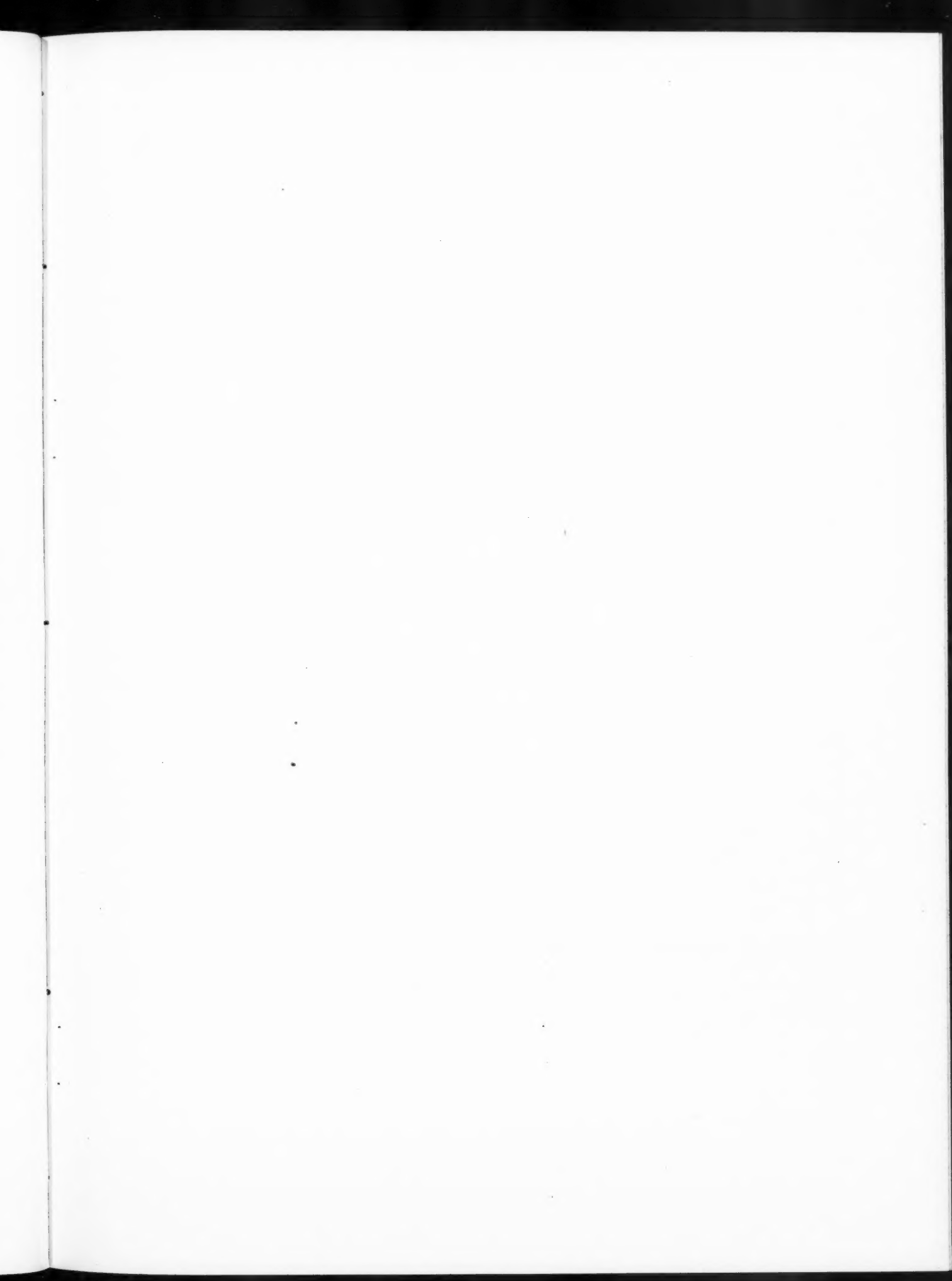
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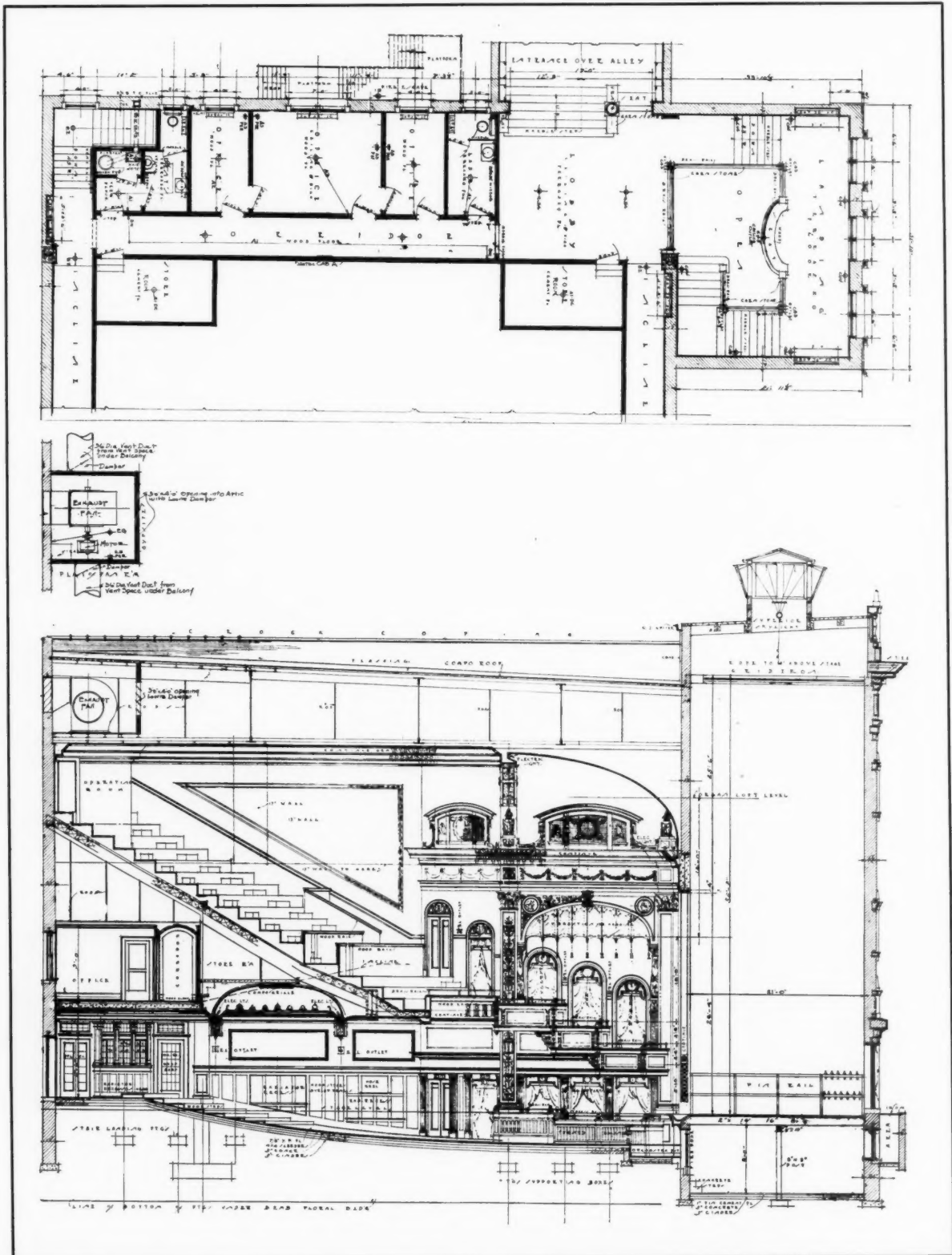
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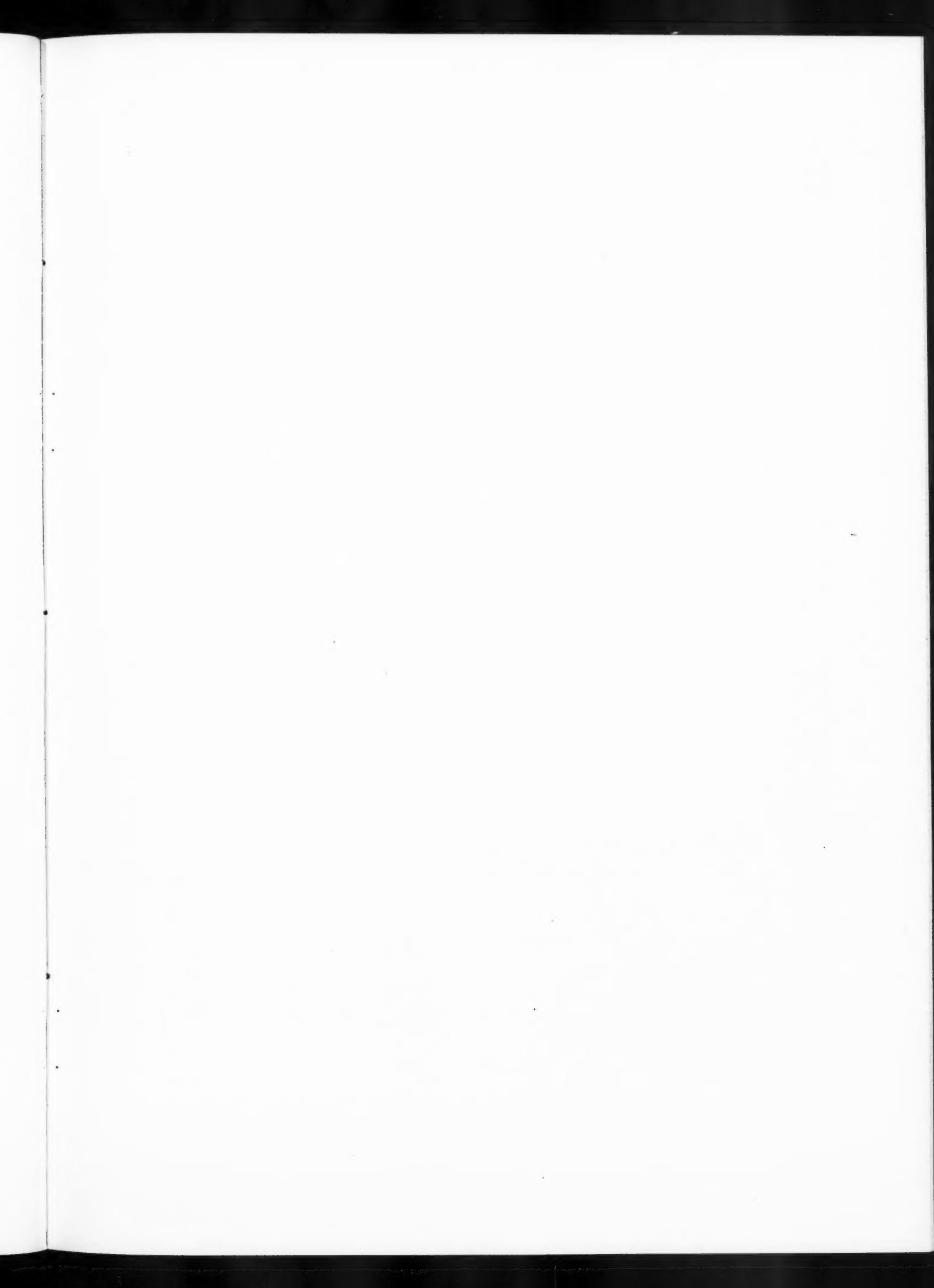
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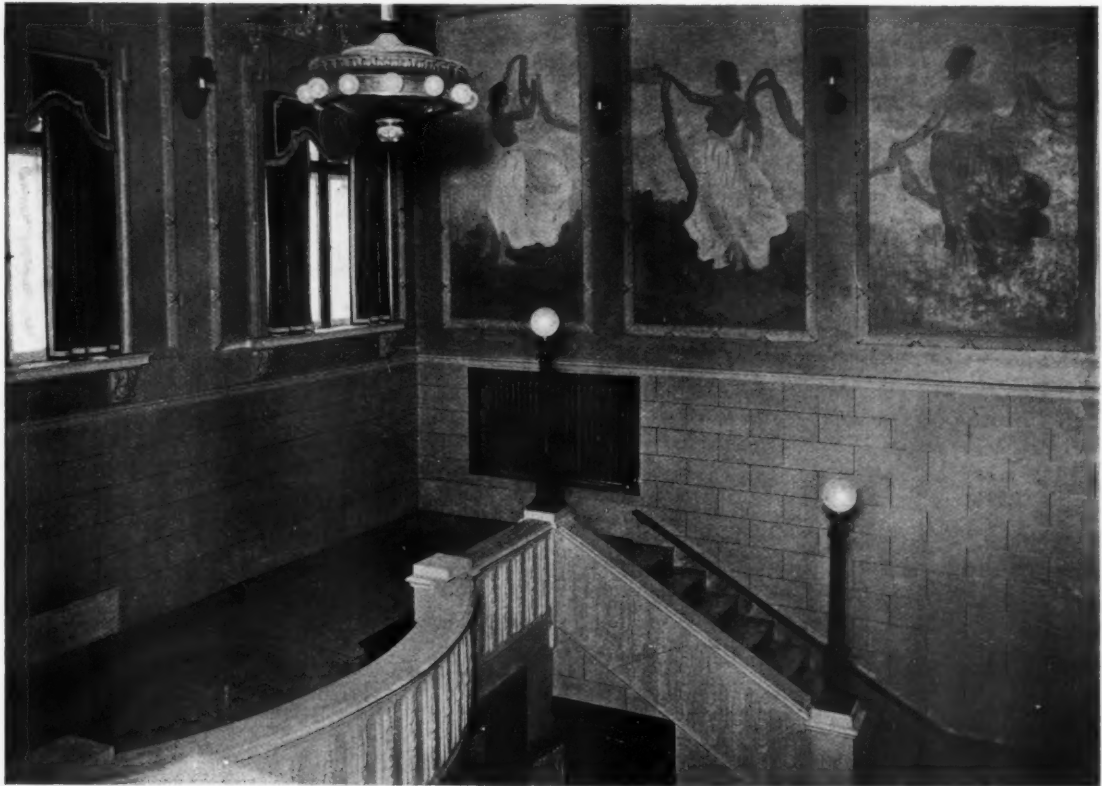
PALACE THEATRE, DETROIT, MICHIGAN

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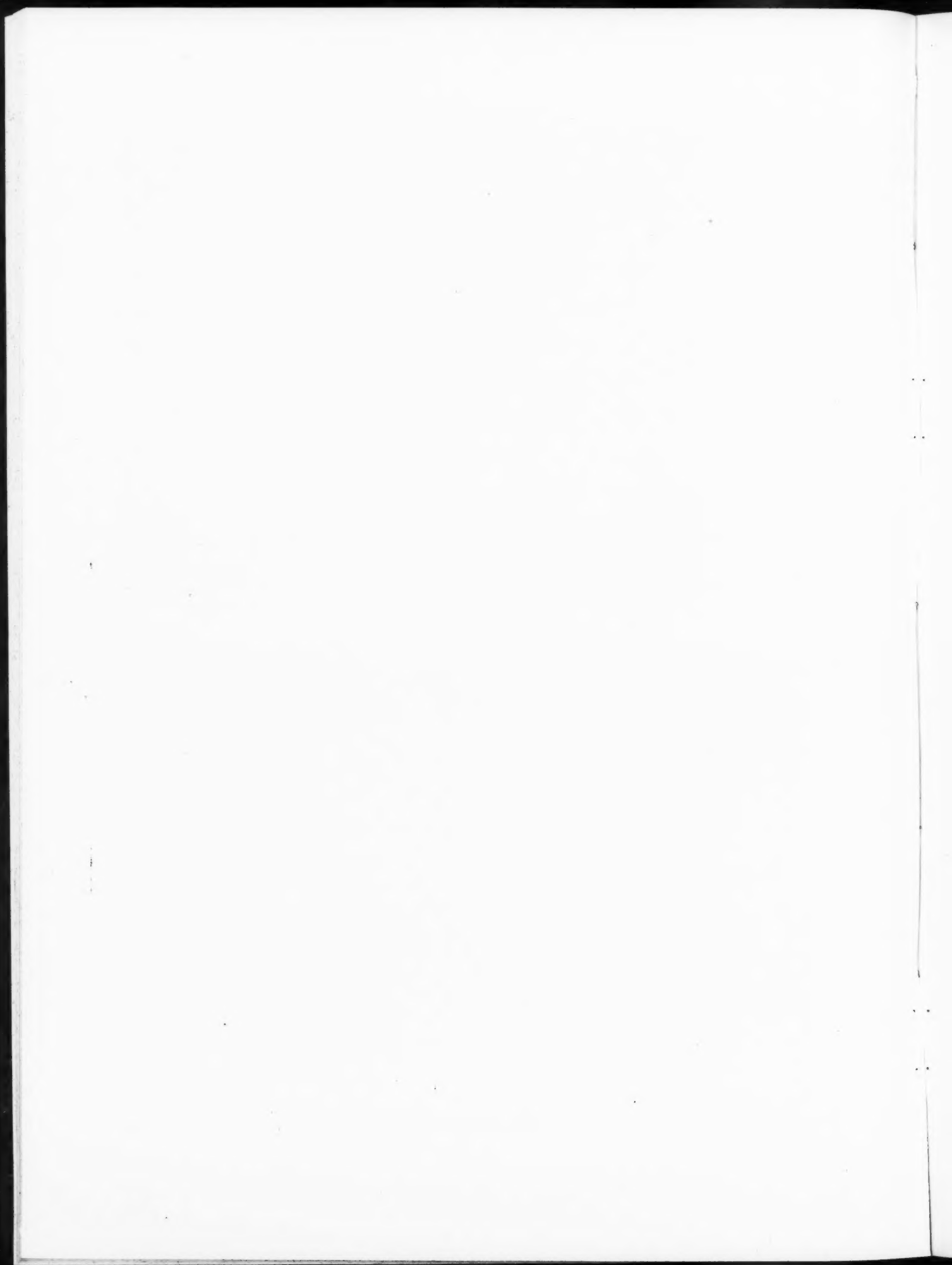
SIDE HALL AND STAIRWAY TO BALCONY



MEZZANINE BALCONY

PALACE THEATRE, DETROIT, MICHIGAN

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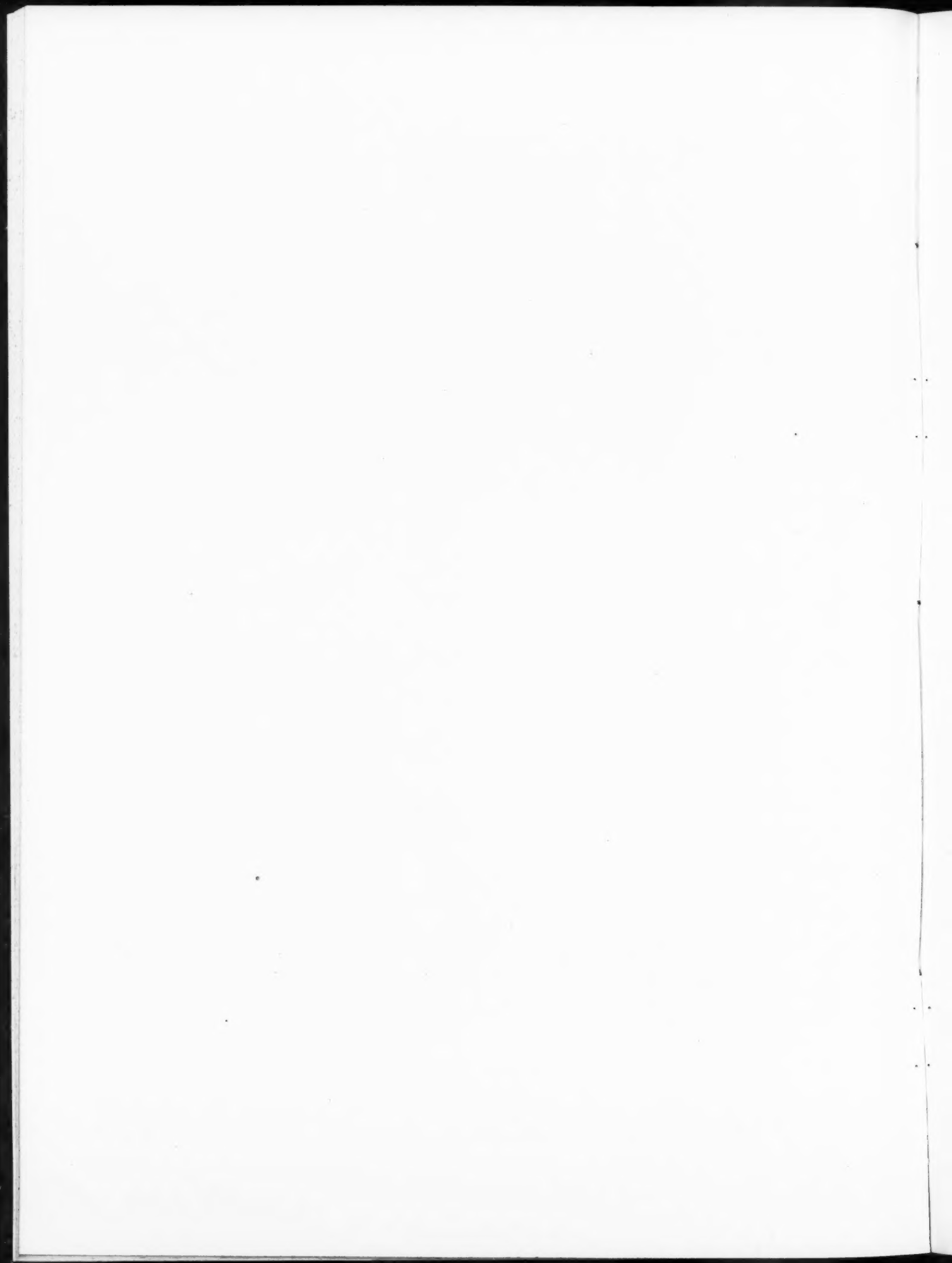


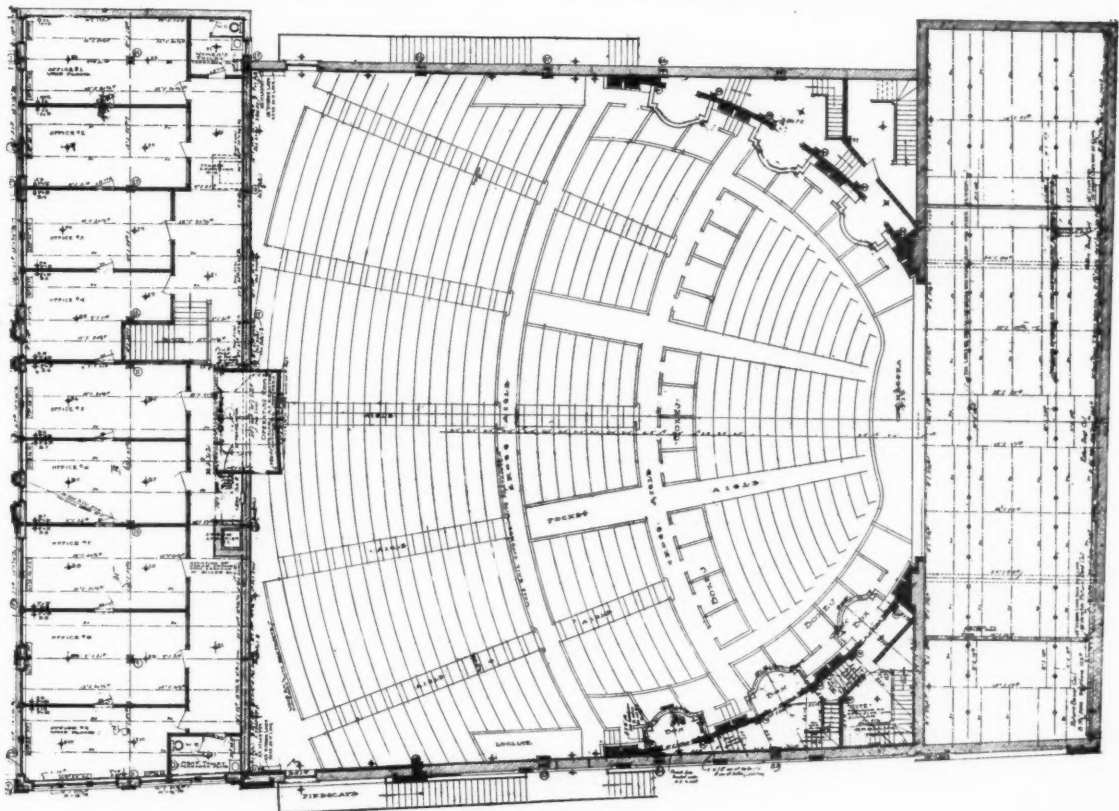
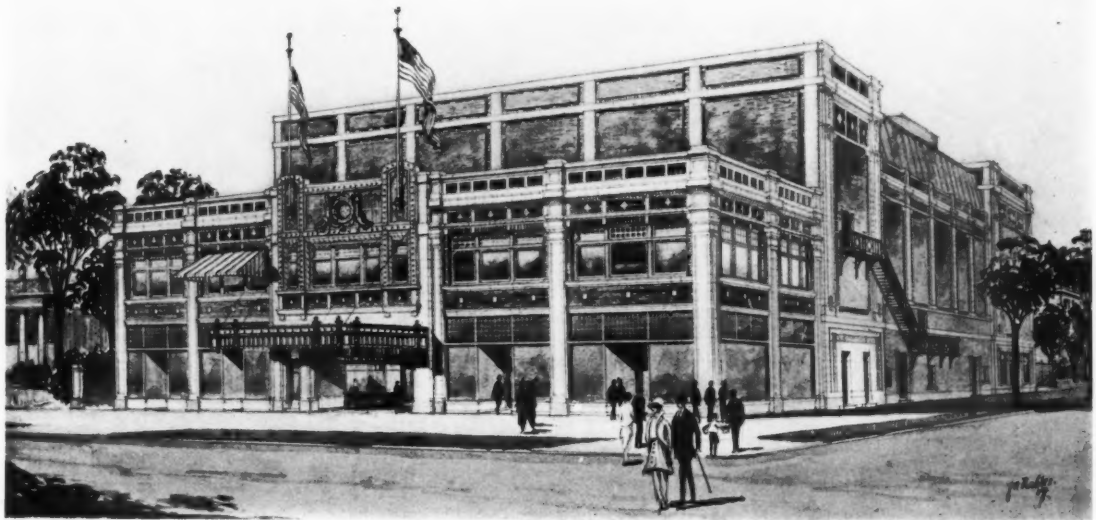


MAIN FLOOR, UNDER BALCONY

PALACE THEATRE, DETROIT, MICHIGAN

MR. C. HOWARD CRANE, ARCHITECT

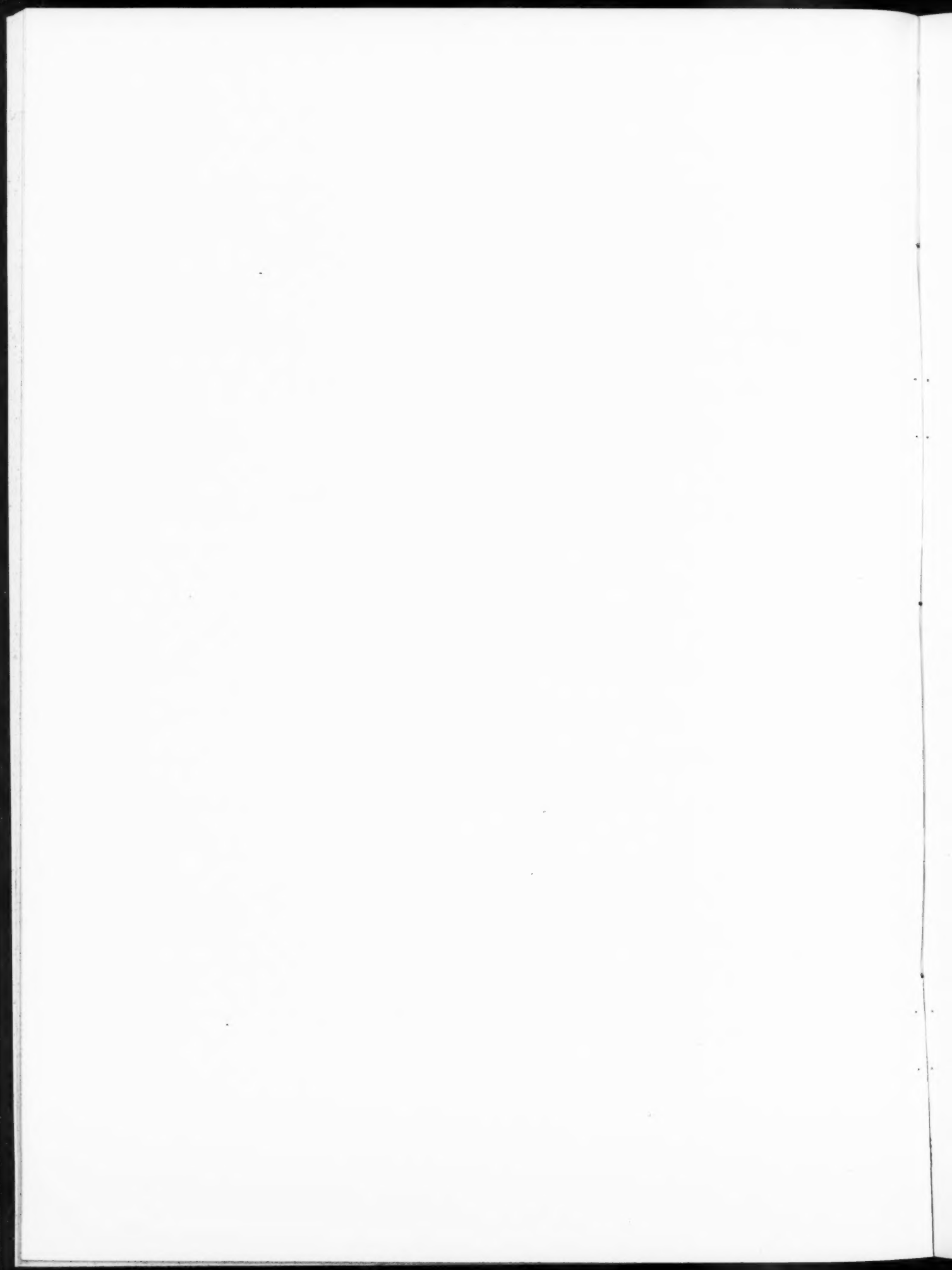


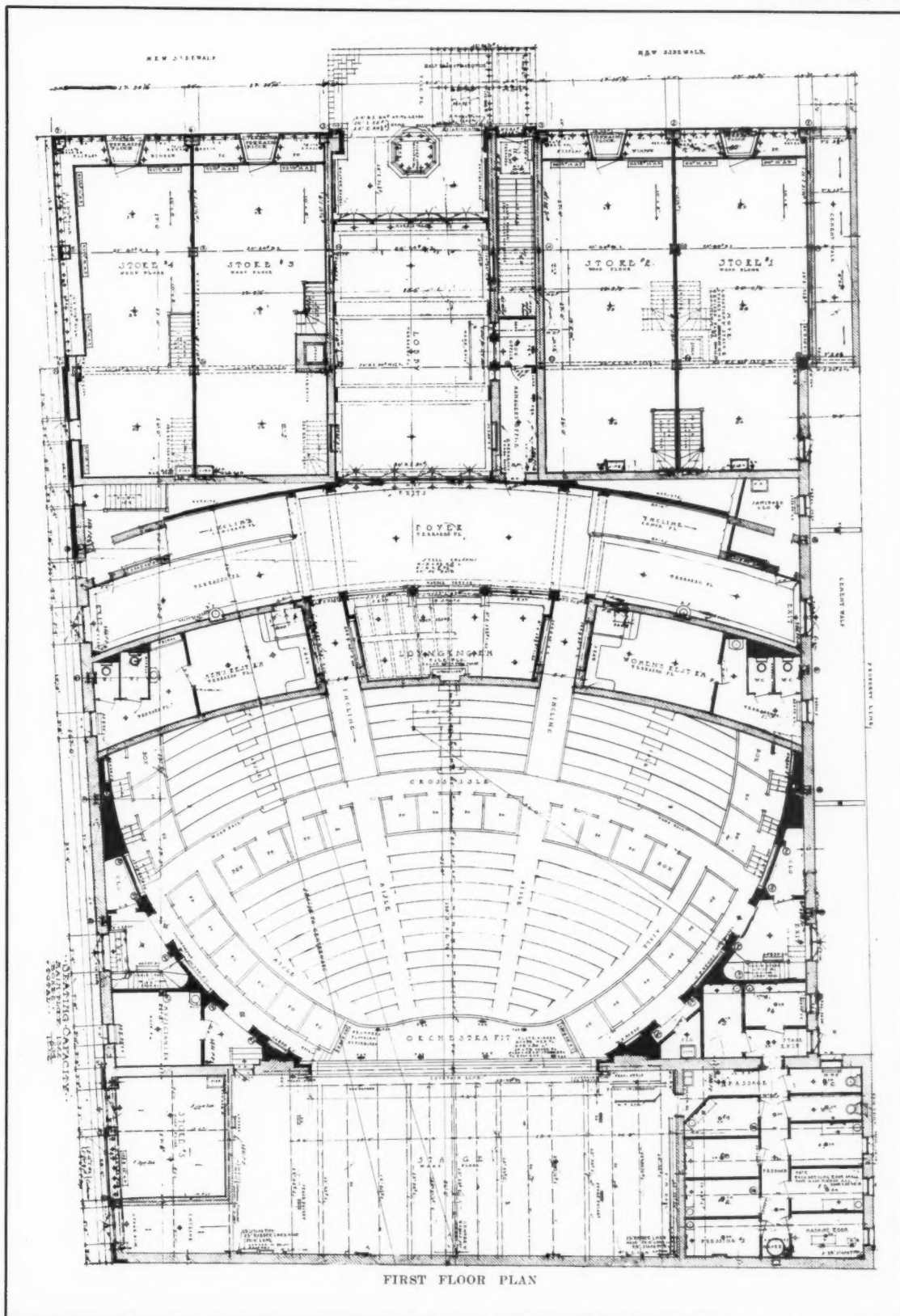


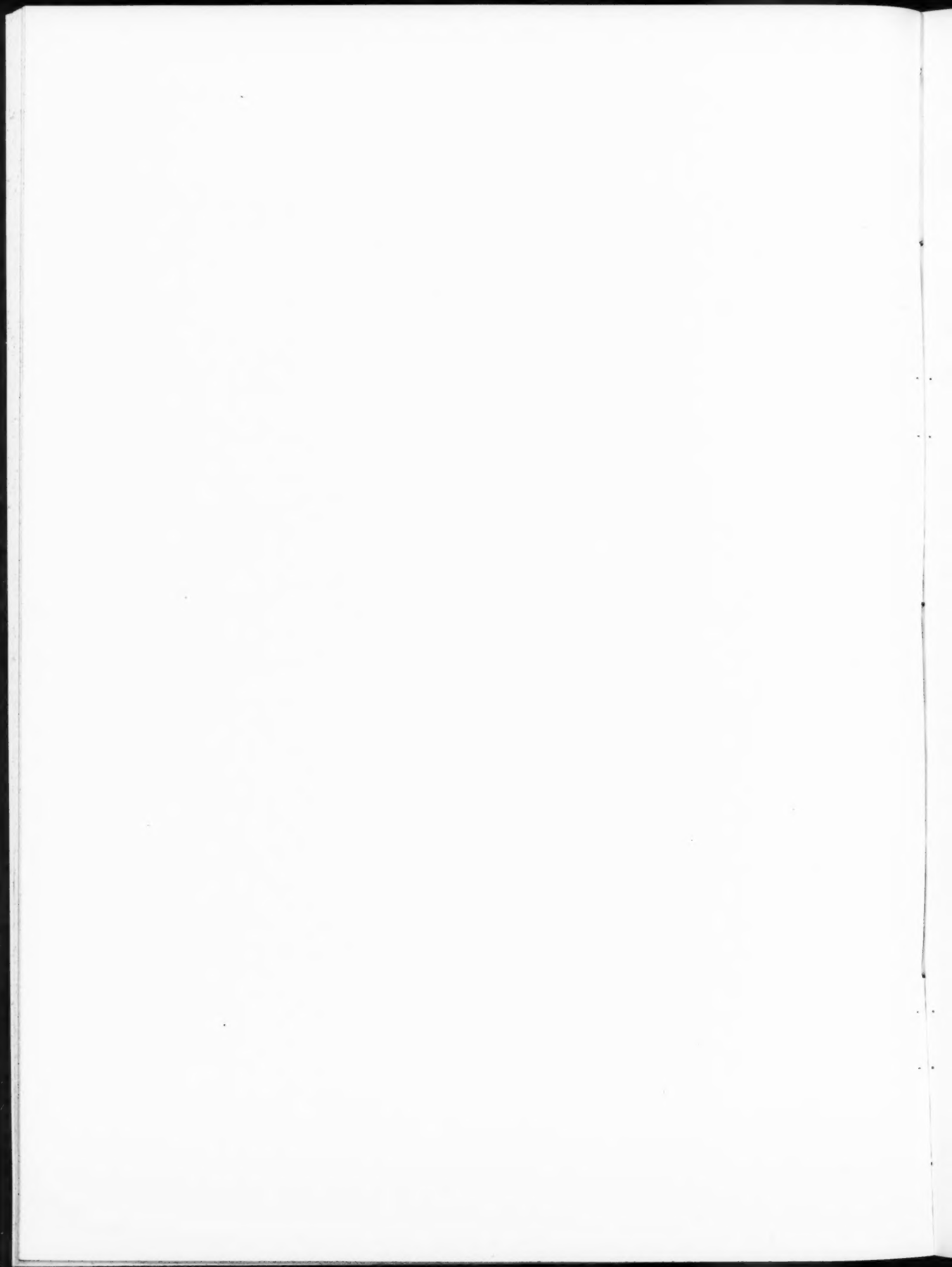
SECOND FLOOR PLAN

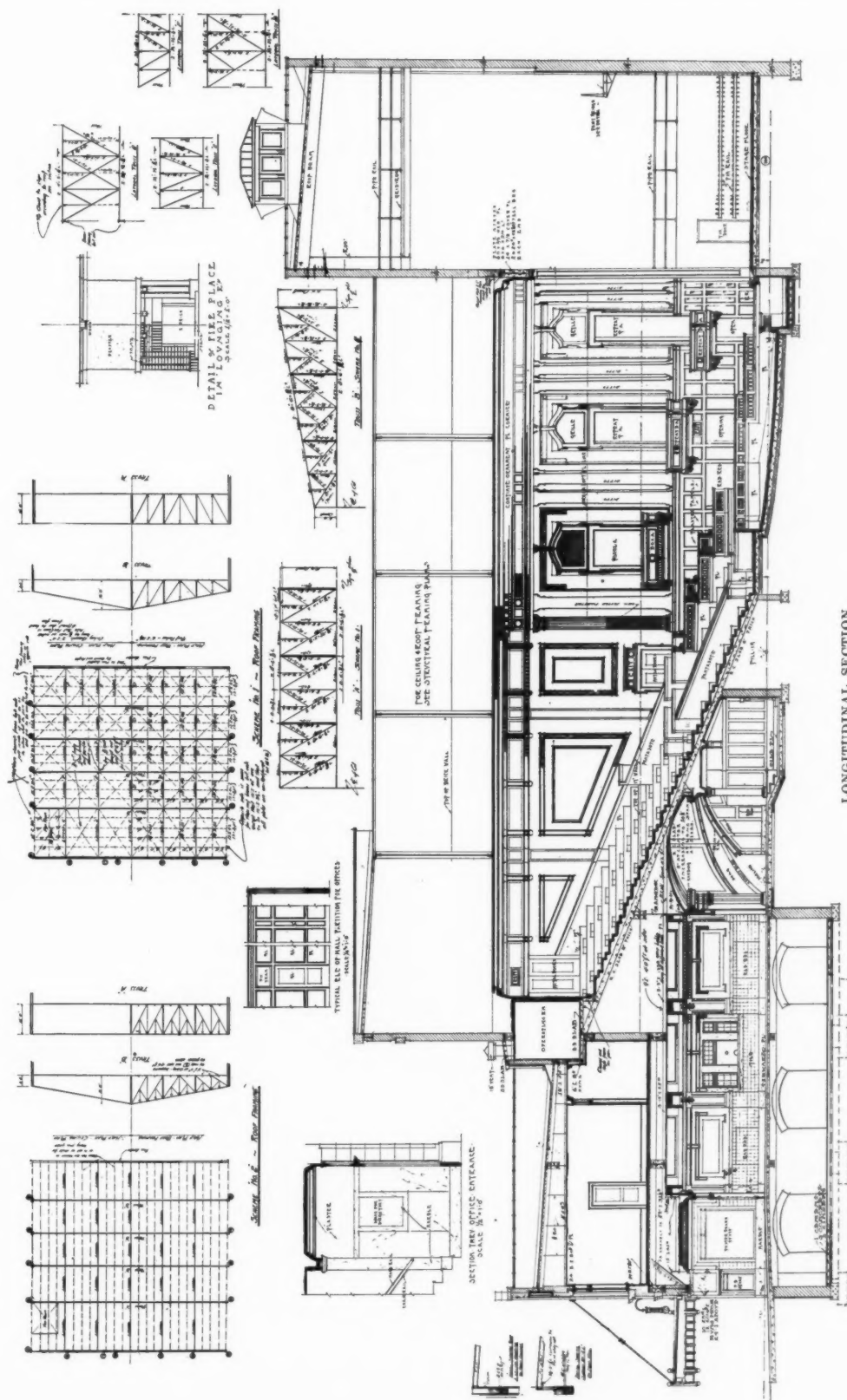
A THEATRE IN BUFFALO, NEW YORK

MR. C. HOWARD CRANE, ARCHITECT

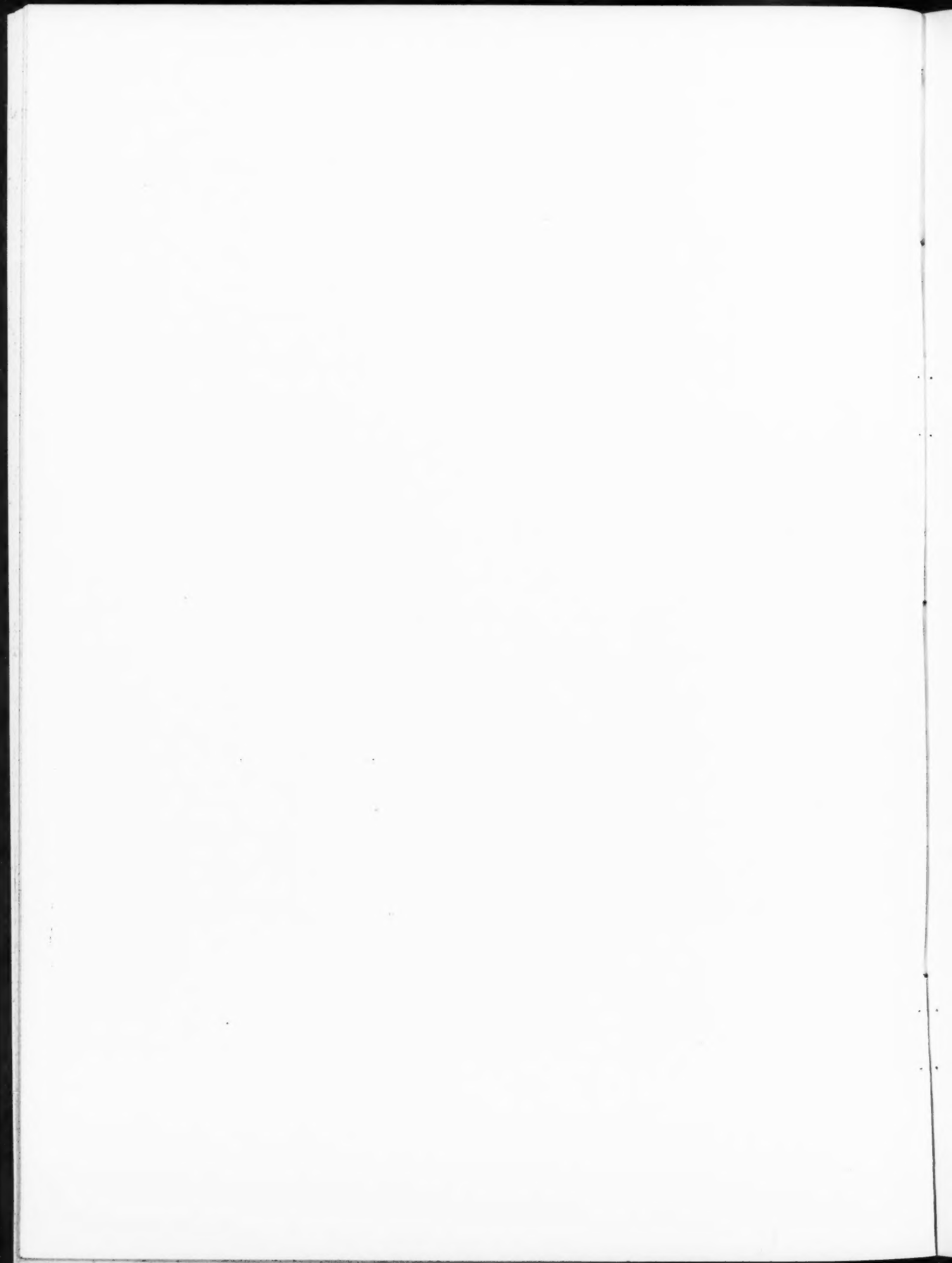








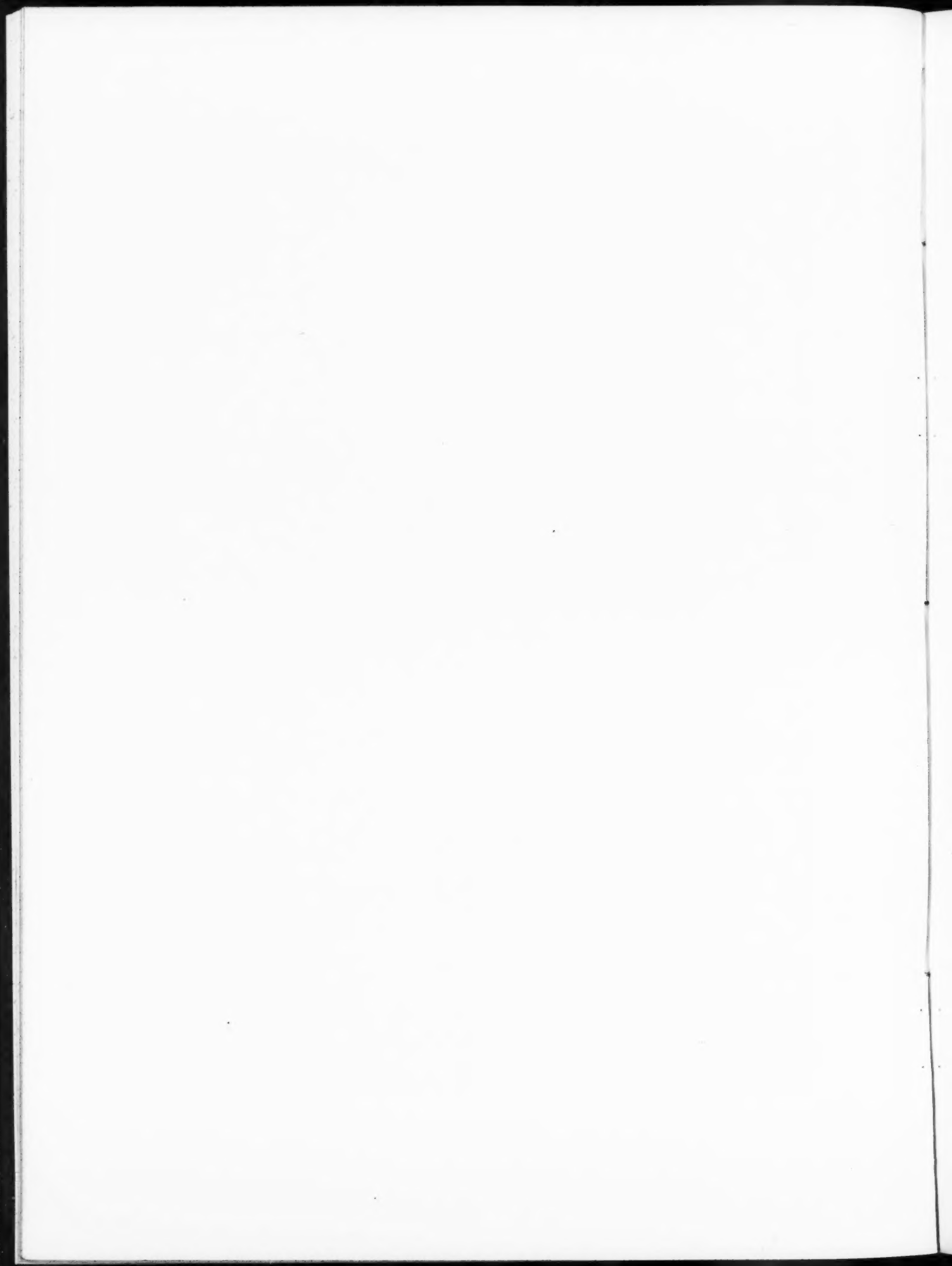
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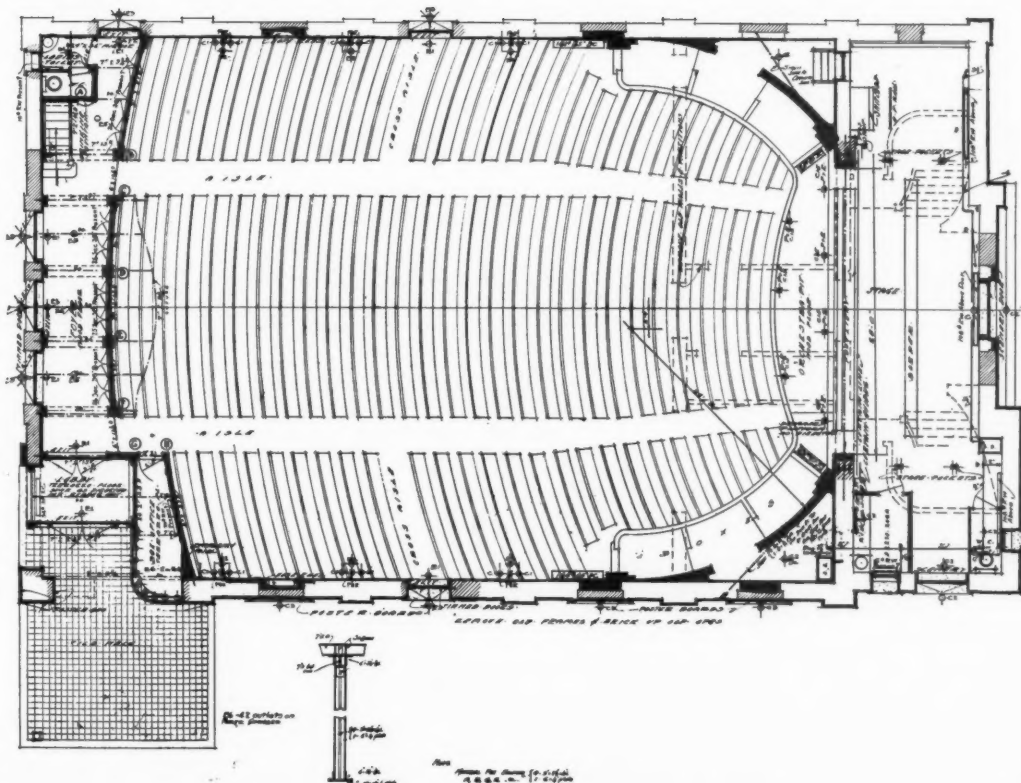




LIBERTY THEATRE, DETROIT, MICHIGAN

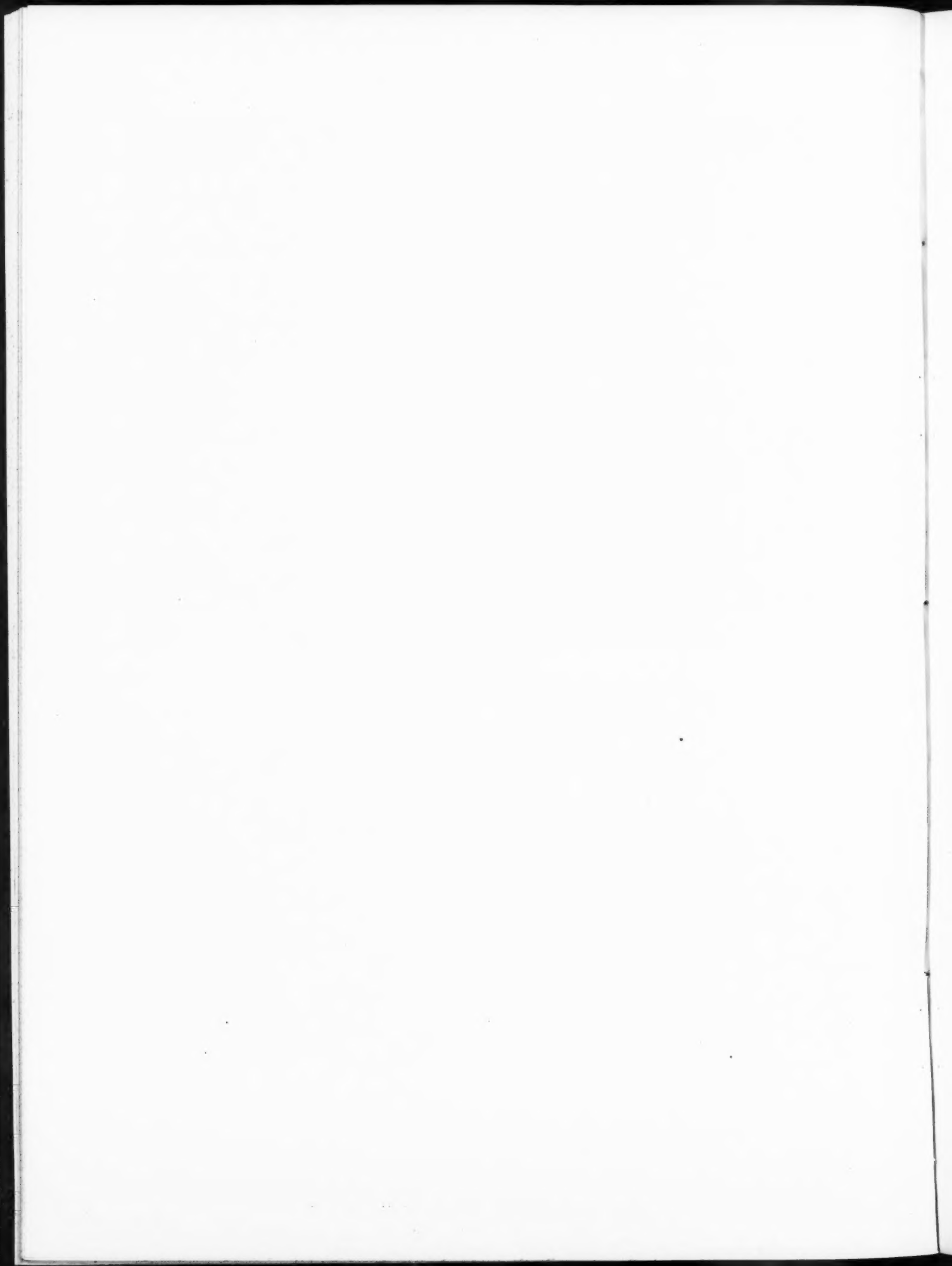
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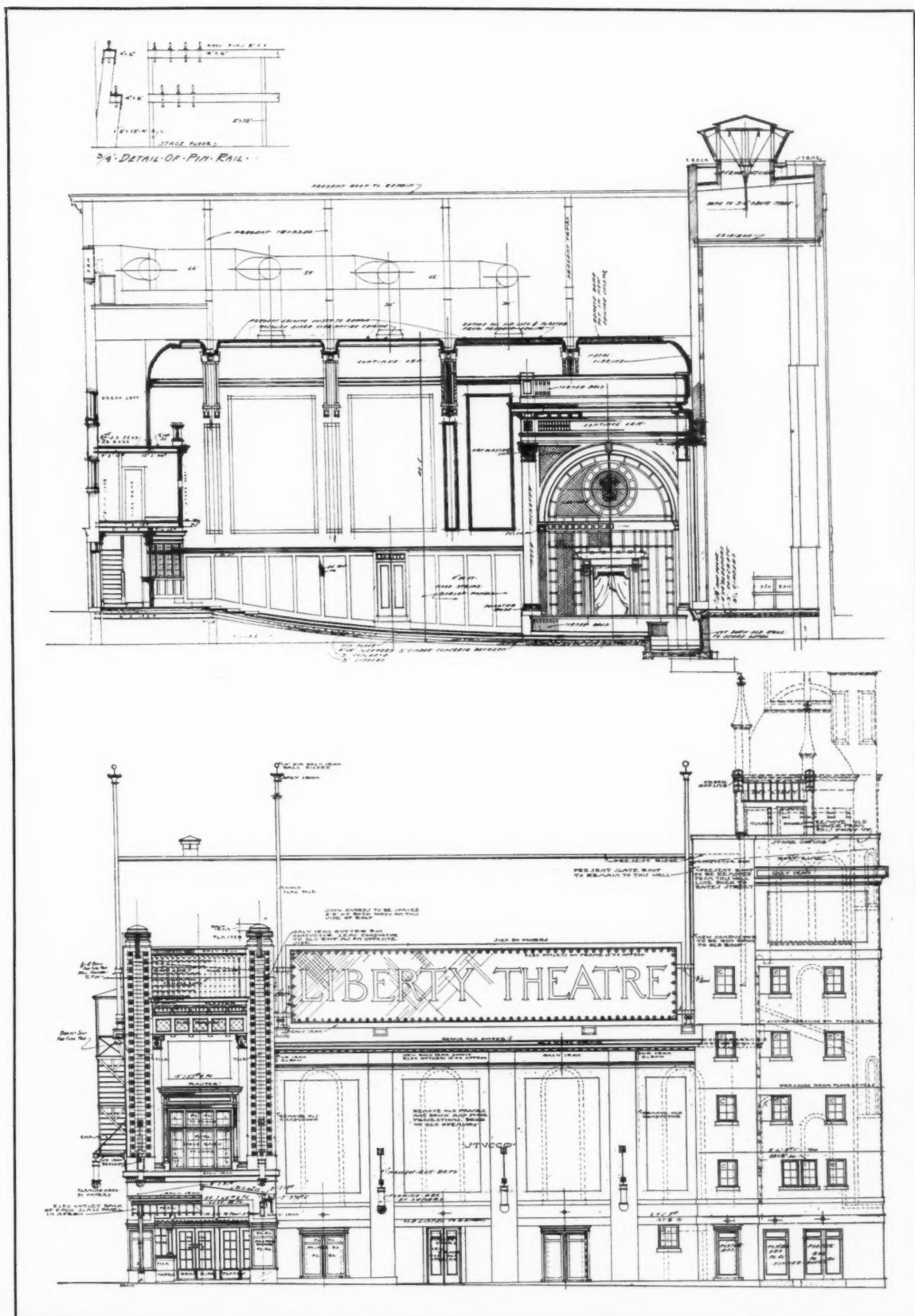




LIBERTY THEATRE, DETROIT, MICHIGAN

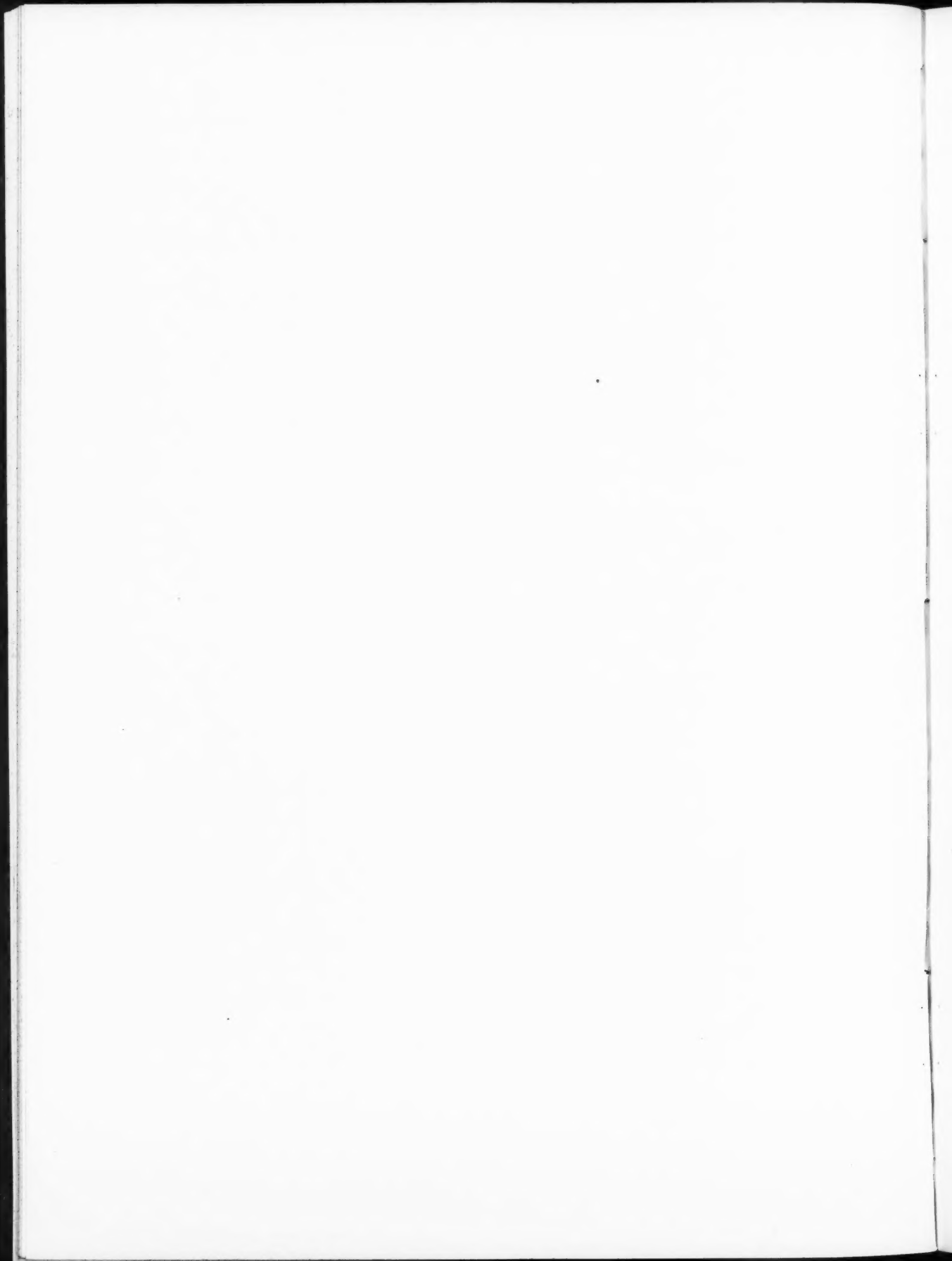
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LIBERTY THEATRE, DETROIT, MICHIGAN

MR. C. HOWARD CRANE, ARCHITECT



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CONFIDENCE OF AMERICAN BUSINESS MEN REFLECTED IN BUILDING ACTIVITY IN AUGUST

The prophets of commercial distress in this country will find it difficult to explain the large volume of new building operations for which permits were issued in August. Although that month witnessed the beginning of the European war, the closing of the world's stock exchanges and a general unsettlement of financial and trade conditions, even in America, building permits were issued to an amount nearly equal that of the same month last year. The actual loss of only four per cent. over the country as a whole may be considered negligible, especially when it is remembered that the previous month showed a very substantial gain over the corresponding period of last year.

This excellent showing of the building industry is in harmony with the increasing spirit of optimism and aggressiveness now shown in various lines of business, and, indeed, building statistics may be regarded as a fairly accurate barometer of prevailing commercial conditions. By our policy of observing the strictest neutrality in the war that echoes round the world, the worst fears for this country's welfare appear to have been discounted, and we should now adopt the motto already current in England, "Business as usual."

ARTISTIC EDUCATION IN AMERICA LIKELY TO SUFFER BY THE EURO- PEAN CONFLICT

Among the uncounted losses sustained by this country by reason of the war in Europe is the deprivation of the service of educators, architects and artists who have left America to join the colors in their native lands. Trivial though this loss may be in comparison with that endured by the countries at war, yet in the aggregate it may seriously retard the progress of the arts in this country. In at least two of the leading schools of architecture the faculties will be handicapped by the absence of professors of design who are offering their lives in their country's defense. From one, possibly from several institutions, are professors enlisted with opposing armies, and we shall see the unhappy spectacle of men who for years have worked together here in the cause of a common humanity, now on the other side of the Atlantic seeking each others' lives.

Although directly affecting a much smaller number, the war will also retard the art education of America very considerably by interrupting the work of our students abroad. Scores of young Americans are constantly on the Continent to be taught by its eminent instructors and to draw inspiration from its ancient monuments. Now, however, the Continental universities are closed, and travel, for the most part, impossible. Truly the prospect for recent winners of long-coveted traveling scholarships is not a very happy one.

THE RAPID EVOLUTION OF THE MODERN THEATRE TYPE

The events and processes that blend to make architectural history are usually of such slow development that we do not recognize their significance until they are seen in distant perspective. The evolution in the design of the theatre during recent years, however, has been so rapid and the change of form to meet new requirements so marked that it must arrest more than passing attention.

The demand for the change is, of course, due to the invention of a new form of dramatic entertainment, and in these days a scientific invention, especially if it promises large pecuniary profits, is rapidly perfected

and popularized. The cinematograph has been so favorably received that a large proportion of the theatres now being built are designed with a view to using it as the chief means of entertainment, and several examples of the architect's efforts to meet the new requirements are presented in this issue.

In commenting upon the variations from the form of the "legitimate" theatre, Mr. P. R. Pereira notes the reduced size of the proscenium opening, the comparative shallowness of the stage, the facilities for continuous entrance and exit and some of the mechanical problems that have arisen. Another

modification, interesting especially from an aesthetic viewpoint, is the omission of the second balcony or gallery, resulting in the reduced height and better proportion of the auditorium. The economy of cinematograph productions makes it possible to provide seats on the orchestra floor and in the balcony at a price so low that the physical effort of climbing to a second balcony would not compensate for the reduced cost of the seat. Thus, in a few short years, has a single mechanical invention occasioned a great change in a type of building which was the development of two thousand years.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS

Penalty for Delay

A building contract provided for a penalty for delay in completion, and that the contractors would only be liable for delays caused by themselves. It was held that the question whether a delay of one contractor was owing to the failure of another to erect the walls in time was one of fact for the jury.

Merritt & Co. v. Poli, Pennsylvania Supreme Court, 84 Atl. 683.

Independent Contractor

An action for personal injuries against the owner of a building by an employee of the building contractor engaged in erecting it alleged that the plaintiff was in the owner's employment at the time. It was held that the building contract, under which the price was to be the cost to the contractor, plus 10 per cent., was not rendered other than a contract with an independent contractor by a provision that, after completion, the contractor's bills for material and his pay-rolls should be submitted to the owner for audit and approval, there being no right granted to approve or disapprove the individuals hired or from whom materials were purchased. Mere advances to the contractor would not constitute him an agent or employee, nor the payment by the owner of telephone, printing and stamp bills incurred by him.

Emundson v. Coca-Cola Co., Texas Civil Appeals, 150 S. W. 273.

Surety's Liability—Alterations in Plans

A building contract permitted the owner to request alterations which should not void the contract, the amount of alterations to be added to or deducted from the contract price. It also provided that on the demand of either the contractor, owner or architect the value of all changes should be fixed in writing. The contract price was \$16,000 and certain changes were made costing \$130, the value of which was not fixed in writing, no demand therefor having been made by contractor, owner or architect. It was held that the surety on the contractor's bond was not released from liability because of such alterations.

Wolf v. Aetna Indemnity Co., California Supreme Court, 126 Pac. 470.

Sunday Law—Necessity

A contractor under a penalty of \$50 a day for delay beyond a certain period which had expired, worked his men on Sunday, paying them double wages. The extra pay for the Sunday work amounted to more than \$50 per day. It was held that the Sunday work was not a work of necessity, and an employee working for the contractor was properly convicted of violating the Sunday law.

Lane v. State, Texas Criminal Appeals, 150 S. W. 637.

Gaboon Mahogany of Okoume from West Africa

GABOON mahogany is the trade name applied to the wood of an important West African tree. It was first exploited in Gaboon, and on account of its remote resemblance to true mahogany, it is called Gaboon mahogany. It is not mahogany at all, and is not even closely allied to the genuine kind, which comes only from tropical America. Botanists have named this tree *Boswellia klaineana*. The natives of West Africa call it *okoume*, which is a name that is also used to some extent in the trade and is the one term which should be more generally accepted, for the wood cannot be rightly classed with the so-called mahoganies of commerce. It is also frequently called West African cedar and has been sold extensively under that name in this country and in Europe, and the wood has been employed for practically the same purposes as the true Spanish cedar (*Cedrela odorata*) of the West Indies.

Okoume is distributed through the dense coastal plains of West Africa from southern Nigeria to the southern part of Angola. It is more or less confined to the rain forests along the coast, and the bulk of the timber of this specie is found along the water course. While the tree does not grow with the mangroves in the marshy land that is periodically covered by the high tide, it thrives best just back of the swampy alluvial deposits along the estuaries and rivers. A variety of the coast form of *okoume* grows in slightly elevated parts, a considerable distance back from the rivers. Its favored location is on the moist slopes of the interior, where it is often very difficult of access. The *okoume* never occurs gregariously, but like the true mahogany only a few merchantable trees are found per acre.

Okoume grows to an enormous size and is said to reach the age of more than 400 years. When it is young its rate of growth is very rapid. Trees 40 years of age are sometimes nearly 4 feet through at the base and without branches for more than 40 feet. After this age the rate of diameter increase falls off very rapidly so that a fully matured tree ranges from 6 to 7 feet in diameter. A good many trees are cut that measure 60 to 70

feet to the first limb. The total height of the large trees is about 125 feet. In the low lands the trunks develop enormous buttresses similar to those of true mahogany. As a rule, the tree is cut from 6 to 8 feet above the surface of ground.

There are two varieties recognized in French Congo where this tree is most extensively exploited. One is the white or male *okoume*, and the other is the red or female *okoume*. There is no botanical distinction between these two forms, but the difference in the color of the wood is sometimes quite marked, which may be due to the character of the soil in which the tree developed. The red variety which grows on uplands is denser and more resistant than the white *okoume* or lowland form. In the market there are so many intermediate tints found that a close classification is scarcely possible.

From an industrial point of view, it is considered a coarse-grained mahogany, utilized like the real mahogany, with the double advantage of being lighter and less expensive. *Okoume* of good quality sells at an average price of about \$15.00 per ton of unbarked timber, and from \$18.00 to \$25.00 per ton squared timber. Wood having a decided figure should be sawed with saws having the gauge broad enough to avoid packing the teeth and heating the blades by friction. It is an excellent wood for circular veneering, and it is by this process that the boards for cigar boxes are prepared in Germany, of which nearly 40,000 tons are manufactured annually. The cross or wavy fibers on a radially cut board reflect the rays of light, giving to its highly polished surface a satiny appearance. It should not be used for manufacturing articles exposed to water or weather, for the wood is not very durable. The German market, which consumes annually between 60,000 and 70,000 tons of *okoume*, accepts only unbarked timber with a minimum length of 4 meters and a diameter of above 0.60 meters. Squared timber is prepared from straight logs only, with no defects, and with a length of 4 meters and squared to 0.50 meters minimum.

The use of *okoume* in this country is steadily increasing. It is not employed primarily as a substitute for mahogany, for which it was originally imported, but it will

take the place of Spanish cedar. It has come to stay as a good wood for making cigar boxes, both because it is admirably suited for this purpose, and also because it is much cheaper than true cedar. It is highly esteemed and is now used largely for the internal parts of furniture and the figured material has been employed for making the outside parts as well, though it is considered too soft for this purpose. The darker colored wood is harder and tougher than the lighter colored grade, and these have been used satisfactorily for cabinet work. All grades of this wood are used extensively in the three-ply industry in England.

Although okoume is coarser and lighter than our basewood and yellow poplar, it is believed that sooner or later a good deal of it will be employed for the same purpose for which these two woods are now greatly in demand.

Unveiling a Monument

HOW THE NEWSPAPERS ARE OFTEN GUILTY
OF PRESENTING "HAMLET" WITH
HAMLET LEFT OUT

THE fact that the daily press in describing the dedication or completion of important structures has frequently failed to even mention the name of the architect who designed it, has been often referred to, but a criticism in the *Boston Transcript* is so pertinent and full of fact that we reprint it in full, even if perhaps no new thought is developed. It reads:

In its last issue the *Monumental News* shrewdly satirizes the daily newspaper's method of reporting and illustrating the unveiling of a new public monument. There are pictures of "The 'Steenth Regiment Band" leading the parade, of the grand marshal on an impossible horse at the head of the procession, of a battery firing a salute, of "Senator McBunk, the long-distance wind-jammer," delivering his beautiful speech about the trusts, of the distinguished guests eating and drinking, of the beautiful young lady who did the unveiling, and in a remote corner are the sculptor, architect and builder of the monument, vainly shouting, "We're out in the cold again," and "Hold on there,

we ought to be in on this." Of the monument itself there is only a glimpse of the plinth.

If the value of a skit of this sort corresponds to its truthfulness there is a good deal to be said in praise of the cartoon. It certainly is true enough that on occasions of the class in question it too often happens that the artistic quality of the monument is either totally ignored or absurdly exaggerated, and every reader of the newspapers knows that the reports frequently omit all mention of the authors of the monument. We have all seen long reports of dedications of public memorials in which nine-tenths of the space was given over to accounts of the ceremonies, speeches, and so forth, and a mere tenth to the work of art itself and the men or man who made it. This, in fact, has been such a common occurrence as to become a sort of standing jest among artists, who, of all men, view with the least resignation and philosophy this kind of ignorance.

From a broader point of view the newspaper methods of reporting events of this character simply reveal a defective education and an undeveloped standard or ideal on the part of the reporters, and, further, betray the humiliating fact of a corresponding lack on the part of their constituency. Not to appreciate the importance of the æsthetic side of the event is to confess to an inadequate or unbalanced mental attitude, a blindness to real relative and intrinsic values, which amounts to a mortifying display of ignorance. The best that can be said of it is that it is only one symptom of an incomplete state of civilization, which will not continue always.

In justice to the better newspapers of the country, it should be added, that already there are some of them that show a growing disposition to view this subject in its proper proportions and its true light; and there can be no doubt that this example in time will have its effect upon the press at large. The time will come when it will be regarded as contrary to the ethics of good journalism to present "Hamlet" with the hero of the play left out; and perhaps no better way could be devised of bringing about this state of mind than to show up the absurdity and the imbecility of doing otherwise.

CURRENT NEWS AND COMMENT

Town Planning in the United States

An interesting article published in a recent issue of the *London Times* recounts the experience of an observer of town planning methods in this country. He believes that there is a reaction among American city planners against the restricted idea of city plan, which has been in vogue in the States for so many years, and which finds expression in glorified civic centres and elaborate park systems. It is not, he believes, a reaction against the civic centre and the park system as elements in the city plan, but against these as being the only elements worth considering.

New Fields for American Manufacturers

That European merchants, particularly British, are anxious to build up trade connections in the United States in lieu of those which have been interrupted by the war in Europe, would seem to be shown in the fact that representatives of large dealers in builders' hardware and materials in London have arrived in New York City seeking new sources of supplies for goods heretofore drawn from the Continent.

An article in a recent issue of the *New York Tribune* states that a syndicate has been formed chiefly interested in finding American sources of supply for all grades of builders' hardware, light and heavy. Referring to an interview with a representative of this syndicate, he is quoted as stating in part, as follows:

"In the six months from January to July of this year, the English imported wire and wire nails from Germany and Belgium to the total amount of 120,000 tons. Nearly an equal amount of these goods passed through English ports on their way to Australia, Africa, South America and other countries to which they are exported from the European continent.

"In the same six months' period we took 160,000 tons of steel billets from Germany, 60,000 tons from Belgium and only 20,000 tons from the United States. Out of 261,-

000 tons of steel sheet bars imported by us, Germany supplied 205,000 tons. Germany also sold us 80,000 tons of iron bars and 46,000 tons of girders during the six months' period, and in the same time we took 30,000 tons of tubes and 100,000 tons of plates, mainly from Germany and Belgium.

"We have been buying \$750,000 worth of window glass a month from Belgium, and this field is now closed to us, as well as that of Germany. We shall have to depend on the American and Canadian manufacturers for these supplies, in addition to a great variety of other goods."

Simplifying Building Inspection in New York

Inspection, duplication of inspection and conflict of inspection, has so harried the progress of building in New York, that some measures to abate these conditions have been imperative.

The Real Estate Board of New York, carrying out its policy of active coöperation in desirable public measures, has appointed a committee of seventeen members, on which each of the five boroughs is represented, to work with the State Factory Investigating Commission in its proposed scheme to simplify building inspection in New York City. Marcus M. Marks, Borough President, will act as chairman of this committee. The board's arrangements for a committee to coöperate with the State Factory Investigating Commission has the approval of Mr. Marks and of Mr. Elkus, chief counsel for the commission.

Mr. Elkus, counsel of the New York State Factory Investigating Commission, is reported as stating: "If the real estate owners and those interested actively indorse this proposition and present the matter to the Legislature as the unanimous desire of the real estate interests, it will go a long way toward enacting this or a similar measure into law."

No specific scheme has as yet been outlined, and the many conflicting opinions have yet to be reconciled.

As the conditions are fully appreciated, and are such in the general opinion as to warrant action, it seems probable that in the next session of the Legislature, a bill will be presented that will mitigate conditions, and serve to relieve owner, architect and builder of the many annoyances that surround building operations in New York.

"Signs," A Misnomer

The word "sign" is, in many of its uses, a misnomer. The word is derived from the Latin, *signum*, meaning a symbol, an emblem, a token, or something by which another thing is represented. Originally, only symbols were painted on signs that were displayed in front of the shops. These symbols were emblematic of the particular business in which the shop was engaged. Even to this day we see a pawnbroker's shop represented by three balls; a druggist shop represented by a mortar and pestle; a barber shop represented by a striped pole; a cigar store by an Indian. The word "sign" applied to this variety is correct, but there should be another word used to designate the modern painted or illuminated sign, which tells in plain words the name of the firm and the line of business. It could, possibly, be correctly applied to one written in the Chinese language, as Chinese letters are mostly symbols.

Signs were first used by the ancient Egyptians; their priests used hieroglyphics or picture writing, which expressed a series of ideas by representations of visible objects. Signs with lettering seem to date back to the early Romans. They were very likely first used for religious purposes, and were made of Roman letters.

Lettered signs, for the purpose of advertising, first became popular in the seventeenth century. From that time on until the advent of electricity there was very little advance in the sign industry. Naturally, electricity opened up the field for inventors to make signs that would increase the advertising value. The different effects that can be obtained on electric signs by the use of flashing switches is only limited to the imagination and inventive genius of the sign manufacturer.—*Baltimore News*.

Relieving Congestion on Lower Fifth Ave., New York

Mr. Robert Grier Cooke, president of the Fifth Avenue Association, has contributed to the *New York Times* an article which is in the nature of a report on the efforts being made to relieve the noon-day congestion on lower Fifth avenue, occasioned by the thronging of garment workers from loft buildings located on intersecting streets. Up to a certain time there were no restrictions placed by the factory laws on the use of buildings in this district by the cloak and suit trade. As a consequence, a great many structures originally designed as office and loft buildings have been converted into manufacturing buildings. The large numbers of people employed resulted in the congestion of pedestrian traffic until it had a pronounced effect on real estate values in this neighborhood.

To overcome this and to compel the garment makers to seek other locations more fitted to their business, certain radical changes were made in the factory building laws that rendered it impossible for many owners to alter the loft buildings in this district to comply with the new regulations.

Relatively a short time has passed—about six months—since the Labor Department began to enforce the occupancy law. It would therefore be premature to state the effects on property on and near Fifth avenue.

Litigation has begun and more is to be expected. It is certain, however, that many garment factories have removed while others are preparing to do so. The new district is further west and in a neighborhood less likely to be affected than the present one.

Personal

Mr. William Charles Hayes, Architect, announces his removal to his new offices, First National Bank building, San Francisco, Cal.

Messrs. Remington & Rudolph, Architects, Richmond, Va., have opened offices in the Lyric building, where they will practice their profession. They desire to receive manufacturers' samples and catalogues.

INDUSTRIAL INFORMATION

Standardized Metal Caging

The Mitchell-Tappen Company, 50 Broad street, New York City, has recently issued Bulletin No. 12, which contains detailed information, consisting of cuts, illustrations of buildings and tabulated data concerning Standardized Metal Caging, which is manufactured by this company for the protection of steel work incased in concrete. The product is in effect a continuous metal basket or cage which automatically grips and locks onto the flanges of steel shapes, holding the concrete in place regardless of vibration, knocks or cracks. The usual expression "if properly applied" is, it is stated, not applicable to S. M. C., for it cannot be put on improperly or insecurely.

The pamphlet referred to, which may be had on application, gives in addition to the other data a list of architects and engineers who have specified or used this product.

Automatic Sprinkler Apparatus

The Merchant & Evans Company, with works at Philadelphia, Pa., and offices in principal cities of this country, has recently undertaken the manufacture and distribution of Evans automatic sprinkler apparatus, which consists in general of Evans head, Evans dry valve and Evans alarm valve, on a plan which, it is claimed, assures the public lower and more uniform prices than have been heretofore procurable in this field.

This company has, it is stated, been engaged in the design, manufacture and complete installation of automatic sprinkler apparatus for the past fifteen years, which would seem to insure a thorough understanding of the problems in hand, and a satisfactory method of meeting them. Any plan which promises a wider adoption and more general use of automatic sprinkler apparatus would apparently deserve the encouragement and co-operation of architects.

Details of the plan of operation, and all desired information on the subject may be had, together with pamphlet setting forth diagrams of installations and other data, by application direct to the company.

Roofing Tile

Mound City Roofing Tile Co., St. Louis, Mo., have issued Catalogue D to illustrate and explain the merits of a terra cotta roofing tile made by them.

The manufacturers state that these tiles are made in all modern shapes; that in their manufacture lime and alkalies are eliminated; and that they may be laid without the use of cement. Great strength without excessive weight, and freedom from laminations are other features to which attention is directed.

The catalogue referred to illustrates a number of designs and ingenious methods of laying the tile. It may be had on request.

Trus-Con Bar-Ox Protective Steel Coatings

Under the above title, the Trus-Con Laboratories, Detroit, Michigan, have issued a booklet containing a brief exposition of the much discussed electrolytic theory of corrosion.

The booklet has been prepared with the particular object in view of furnishing concise and accurate information to the busy architect and engineer who have not the time to spend necessary to an extensive study of this important subject. A few minutes spent in reading this booklet will serve to familiarize one with the major points of discussion. The many references given make it an invaluable reference catalogue, and enables anyone who cares to do so to undertake an intelligent and comprehensive study of the subject.

The Bar-Ox protective steel coatings, manufactured by the Trus-Con laboratories, and also described in this booklet, are formulated on the principle of providing an elastic and absolutely continuous coating that will perfectly insulate the surface over which they are applied from any possible contact with moisture.

From the electrolytic theory it appears that the very first essential of any protective

coating is perfect insulation of the surface to which it is applied, and it is to provide this insulation that the Bar-Ox protective coatings have been produced.

This pamphlet may be had free by addressing the publishers.

Spiral Stairs

Smyser-Royer Co., York, Pa., with Philadelphia office, 1225 Race St., are manufacturers of architectural and ornamental iron work. Booklet S, issued by them, and to be had on request, illustrates some recent examples of iron spiral stairs manufactured by this company.

Iron Stairs of every type, it is stated, are furnished from their own designs, or made from those of architects.

Efficient Refrigeration

The Efficient Metal Products Company, Inc., Candler Building, 220 West 42d Street, New York City, have issued an interesting series of pamphlets illustrating and describing the Efficiency System of ice-water refrigeration. This system consists of a mechanical device made of rectangular metal tubes in the form of shelves. These tube shelves catch and circulate automatically the melting ice water, thereby retaining the cold air in the food compartment and it is claimed, lowering the temperature of any refrigerator or ice box.

The makers state that this ice-water shelving can be installed in any refrigerator, old or new, large or small, commercial or household, at a very moderate cost. The idea appears to merit the attention of architects.

Fire Doors and Shutters

The Saino Fire Door and Shutter Company, 141 Broadway, New York, with factory at Hammond, Ind., are makers of sheet metal fire doors and shutters. In a pamphlet recently issued, they direct attention to the fact that their doors were specified for the new Equitable Life Assurance Society's building in New York, and they also illustrate a number of other buildings in which their doors and shutters have been installed. Attention is particularly directed to a form of metal door with a fusible link which, it is claimed, makes them self-operating on the outbreak of fire. The makers state that their doors are lighter than the usual form of standard fire door, are attractive in appearance, and that their fire retardant qualities are not affected by the sudden cooling and impact due to the application of a fire stream while under extreme heat.

Pamphlet may be had on request.

The "Sirocco" System

The American Blower Co., of Detroit, Mich., have issued a pamphlet, illustrating and describing the installation of the "Sirocco" system of heating and ventilating in the Toledo, Ohio, Crystal Palace for manufacturing enterprises.

This "Crystal Palace" is built with walls practically all glass. It houses in various spaces, thirteen different manufacturing industries. The heating problems, it is stated, were difficult of solution. The pamphlet referred to, to be had on request, affords opportunity to study the method pursued.





Finished with Cabot's Old Virginia White
Hays & Hoadley, Architects, N. Y.

Another Beautiful Residence finished with

Cabot's Old Virginia White

It gives the "Whitewash Effect"—a cool, soft white that is as brilliant as new whitewash and at the same time as clean and lasting as paint, without the painty coating. For all rough lumber and some dressed lumber, as well as other whitewashable surfaces.

SAMUEL CABOT, INC., Mfg. Chemists, Boston, Mass.

1133 Broadway, New York

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

8-6



CONSTRUCTION PHOTO OF BUILDING IN CHICAGO TRIMMED WITH MIDLAND T. C.

JOSEPH H. MILLER, Architect

MIDLAND TERRA COTTA COMPANY

1120 CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

"A TRICK ANY PAINTER CAN DO"



Before Concreto Is Used

After Concreto Is Used

ARCHITECTS SHOULD WRITE FOR SAMPLES

BUILDING NEWS

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

ALABAMA.

MONTGOMERY, ALA.—A site for Alabama's building at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, San Francisco, has been selected, according to information contained in a letter from Lee Cowart, commissioner of immigration and head of the Alabama Panama-Pacific Exposition. Building will represent an expenditure of \$100,000.

CALIFORNIA.

CHINO, CAL.—It is reported that Mrs. Josie Volk, of Long Beach, is planning the erection of a store building in this city on the site adjoining A. H. Cooke's office on the east. The site was purchased from the Chino Land and Water Company.

DEL PASO HEIGHTS, CAL.—The members of the Del Paso Heights Women's Club are planning to erect a new clubhouse on Park avenue. Bids for this building will soon be advertised for.

PASADENA, CAL.—W. E. Cooper, 143 South Wilson street, Alhambra, is having plans prepared for a two-story and basement frame and plaster residence to be erected on West Oak street, South Pasadena. Cost of structure will be \$12,500.

ROSEVILLE, CAL.—The Chamber of Commerce of this place is contemplating the erection of an exhibit house on a site to be donated for that purpose by the Southern Pacific Company.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—The Board of State Harbor Commissioners, at a recent meeting, adopted plans and specifications for a new postoffice building to be erected south of the Ferry building.

SANTA BARBARA, CAL.—A new Carnegie library building will probably be erected in this city at a cost of \$50,000.

SANTA ANA, CAL.—F. A. Yungbluth will erect a new two-story building on the corner of Center and Lemon streets. This site was purchased from H. A. Dickel.

VENTURA, CAL.—Bids will be received by State Engr. W. F. McClure, Capitol Bldg., Sacramento, until September 24th for the erection of a building for the California School for Girls, located here.

WOODLAND (YOLO CO.), CAL.—The Board of Education of this city is planning to have a new school building erected in this city to replace the Walnut Street School, recently destroyed by fire.

CONNECTICUT.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—Architect E. E. Sedille, 33 Fairfield Ave., has prepared plans for a nine-family brick apartment, to be known as Sandford Court, to be erected for Mussenbaum and Silverman, at a cost of \$22,000.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—The Texas Oil Company, with extensive oil wells in Texas, is to erect a large branch plant in this city, to be in charge of a former Stratford man, Rex De Lacour, who was formerly with the H. W. Johns-Manville Company of New York.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—Plans have been prepared by Architect F. H. Beckwith, Postoffice Arcade, for a residence to be erected on North avenue for G. Drouve of the G. Drouve Company.

NEW CANAAN, CONN.—Plans are being prepared by Architect Henry Marvin, Stamford, for a new building to be erected in this city for Mrs. A. J. McMullen.

SOUTHINGTON, CONN.—Architects Palmer & Hayden, National Bank Bldg., New Britain, have prepared plans for a new edifice to be erected for the Holy Trinity Polish Catholic Church congregation.

SOUTHPORT, CONN.—Charles James is having the old house in the rear of a store at the trolley terminus, owned by him, moved, and is soon to erect a large brick building on the old site, and enlarge his store building.

STAMFORD, CONN.—Architect Henry Pelton, 10 E. 33rd street, New York, is preparing plans for a new apartment hotel building to be erected on South street for W. T. Reade of East Orange. This building will cost \$100,000.

Plans for a moving-picture theatre building, to be erected on Fairfield avenue, are being prepared by Architect A. C. Kelly, 107 Wall street.

Contractors are submitting bids on plans prepared by Architect Donn Barber, 101 Park avenue, for the proposed memorial chapel to be erected at Mountain Grove Cemetery by the Read Memorial Association, at a cost of \$40,000.

Plans have been completed and estimates are being received by Architect A. S. Meloy for a residence to be erected at the corner of Beechwood avenue and Blackmore place for James Dunn.

WATERBURY, CONN.—Architect Joseph T. Smith has completed plans for a house to be erected on Woodlawn terrace for James C. Hubbard.

The local lodge of Eagles will probably purchase the property at 261 West Main street, owned by George Partree, upon which to erect a new clubhouse.

DELAWARE.

SMYRNA, DEL.—Plans are being completed at the office of the Supervising Architect at Washington for a new Federal building for this city to cost \$30,000. Work will probably not be started until the spring.

FLORIDA.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.—Architects Benjamin & Ball, Bisee Bldg., have completed plans for a new four-family apartment building to be erected at the corner of Margaret and Herschell streets, Riverside, by Julian Prewitte. Cost, \$15,000.

LAKE HELEN, FLA.—Architects Mark & Sheftall, 210 Clark Bldg., Jacksonville, are preparing plans for a four-room and auditorium school building to be erected here by the Volusia County Board of Education. Building will cost \$12,000.

NEW SMYRNA, FLA.—Plans for a new fire station and city hall building for this city were recently submitted to the City Council. Building will probably be erected at once.

PINELLAS, FLA.—Bonds in the amount of \$22,000 have been voted in three school districts in this place.

TAMPA, FLA.—The Peninsular Telephone Company, recently formed here, is to erect a four-story reinforced concrete building to cost \$50,000.

UMATILLA, LAKE COUNTY, FLA.—The Board of Education of this place has voted \$10,000 for the erection of school buildings.

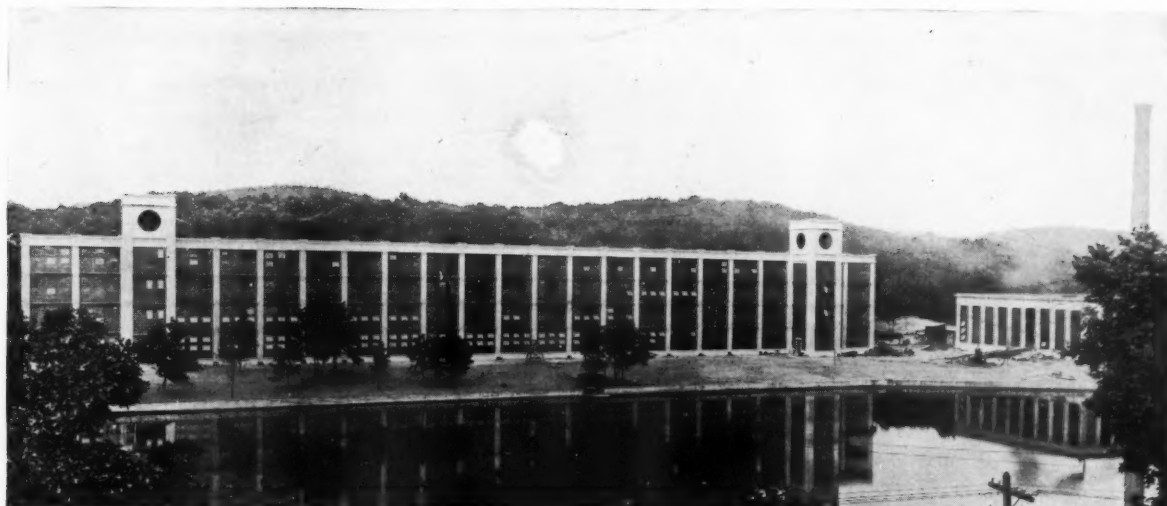
WEST PALM BEACH, FLA.—The County Commissioners have advertised for bids on plans prepared by Architect W. B. Tally, West Bldg., Jacksonville, for a new courthouse, to cost about \$175,000, which it is proposed to erect on Poinsettia street, between Althea and First avenues. Bids will be opened at the October meeting.

IDAHO.

POCATELLO, IDA.—Rev. August Boudizzone of St. Anthony's Catholic church here is completing arrangements for the erection of a hospital building in the Idaho city to cost \$30,000.

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO, ILL.—Bids will be received until 4 p. m., October 1st, at the Governor's executive room, Capitol Bldg., Springfield, for the erection of the Second Regiment Infantry Armory in this city, according to plans prepared at the office of the State Architect, James R. Dibelka, Room 648, 29 South LaSalle street.



AMERICAN OPTICAL CO., SOUTHBRIDGE, MASS.

Fresh Air in Summer Even Heat in Winter Maximum Daylight The Year Round

The American Optical Co. wrote those three specifications into the plans for their factory at Southbridge, Mass., because they knew that Fresh Air, Even Heat and Maximum Daylight meant comfort for their employees, and therefore efficient work and increased profits for the company.

They didn't write it all on their building plans. They merely told the architect to see that the plant was equipped with



The beautiful building shown above was the result—a factory modern in every respect, where “window walls” reduce insurance cost and lighting bills—where employees do *more work in less time* under healthful conditions.

Other factory owners who consider first the “human factor” in production say Fenestra is a building necessity—that because of its low initial cost and the fact that it does not need repairs, it is the most economical sash for any modern factory. That they are sincere is proved by the *repeat orders* which constantly reach our shops.

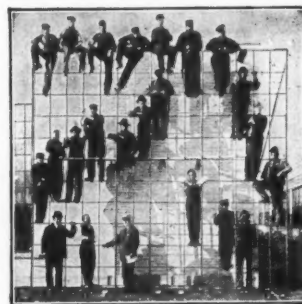
The Standard Oil Company alone has sent us 118 orders for sash and supplies.

It will pay you, as an architect, to know how universally adaptable Fenestra window walls are. Our catalog will tell you, and our factory engineers will be glad to advise you how to secure maximum daylight at minimum cost.

DETROIT STEEL PRODUCTS CO.
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“Our
Concrete
Buildings
Fitted with
Fenestra Sash
Have Been
the Most
Evenly
Heated of All
Our Factory”

American Optical Co.



THE SIGN OF GOOD SASH

CHICAGO, ILL.—J. A. Shane has purchased 20 sites on Aubert avenue, west of Campbell avenue, from Baird & Warner, and it is his intention to improve the property with twenty two-flat structures, to be erected according to plans by Architect Albert S. Hecht, 154 West Randolph street. About \$100,000 will be expended in this improvement.

CHICAGO, ILL.—Thomas J. and C. W. White have acquired from Luther, Frank and Harry T. Pardee the premises at the northwest corner of South Water street and Fifth avenue, and it is the intention of the purchasers to improve the property with a ten or twelve-story fireproof structure.

CHICAGO, ILL.—Plans are being prepared by Architect Albert Anis, 155 No. Clark street, for a new theatre building to be erected in the rear of the site at the southeast corner of Seventy-Fifth street and Ellis avenue, for Charles Spare, who recently leased the premises from Charles A. Winston. Structure will cost about \$20,000.

EAST ST. LOUIS, MO.—At a recent meeting of the Board of Education, plans were discussed for the erection of the proposed new high school building. Plans were submitted by several architects, but no definite action was taken regarding the structure.

WAUKEGAN, ILL.—The City Council has completed arrangements for the purchase of a site at the corner of Utica and Washington streets for the proposed City Hall building, to be erected in the early future.

INDIANA.

CONNERSVILLE, IND.—\$9,000 has been appropriated by the County Council for the repair of the county infirmary.

GARRETT, IND.—Owing to the crowded conditions in the present structure, a temporary addition is to be built to the Baltimore and Ohio round house here.

NEW CASTLE, IND.—The First Christian Church of this city will erect a new \$40,000 edifice. The Rev. William H. Baker, former pastor of the First Christian Church of LaPorte, will have charge of this church.

PORTLAND, IND.—Notice has been received by Postmaster Rawlings of this city that bids for the new postoffice building to be erected here, will be received at Washington, D. C., on October 19th.

SOUTH BEND, IND.—Hon. Thad. M. Talcott, Jr., has purchased the property on East Jefferson boulevard and will soon begin the preparation of plans for a new home.

WINCHESTER, IND.—Mrs. Hettie M. Vorhis, a resident of this place, has presented to Randolph County property valued at \$50,000 upon which to erect a home for Aged and Infirm Ladies of that county. Judge Frederick S. Caldwell is one of the directors.

IOWA.

MUSCATINE, IA.—Plans are now being made for the erection of a large building in connection with the Ziedler concrete culvert plant in South Muscatine.

The firm of Vance & Baker has acquired property to the east of the site of the new Barry plant, and it has been announced that the company plans to erect a modern machine shop thereon.

WATERTOWN, IA.—Officials of the Sacred Heart School have made the announcement that a new building will be erected for the school at the corner of Randolph and Fifth streets, to cost at least \$30,000.

KANSAS.

ABILENE, KAN.—This city will probably have a new orphan's home, which will be conducted by the Sisters of St. Joseph, of Concordia, Kan. Bishop W. O. Cunningham of Concordia is in charge of this matter.

ATCHISON, KAN.—Architect W. H. Saylor of the firm of Saylor & Seddon, 606 Gumbel Bldg., Kansas City, has submitted tentative plans of the proposed school building for Martin or Division street, to the school board.

SALINA, KAN.—The County Commissioners are planning to have erected a new county home, to cost between \$15,000 and \$20,000.

TOPEKA, KAN.—Architect J. C. Holland, Mill Bldg., has offered his services in preparing plans and specifications for the permanent state institution, a fireproof agricultural hall, which it is contemplated to erect on the fair grounds.

KENTUCKY.

LEXINGTON, KY.—At a recent meeting of the State Board of Control of Charitable Institutions the recommendation of Superintendent Goodson that the old building for colored female patients be razed and a new one erected, was approved. The new building will cost about \$20,000.

LOUISVILLE, KY.—Bids will be received at the office of Samuel D. Jones, business director of the Board of Education, Administration Building, southwest corner of Eighth and Chestnut streets, until 3 o'clock P. M., October 1, for the erection of a public school building at Forty-second and Herman street, according to plans which may be obtained at the office of Architect J. Earle Henry, Atherton Bldg.

MARYLAND.

CATONSVILLE, MD.—Architects Murphy & Olmstead, 1413 H street, N. W., Washington, D. C., are preparing plans for a chapel to be erected at St. Charles College, at a cost of about \$75,000.

ELKTON, MD.—Bids will be received until September 28th by Secretary Armory Comm., in this city, for the erection of an armory building, according to plans which may be seen at the office of Charles B. Finley, Jr., this city.

HAGERSTOWN, MD.—It has been announced that the plant of the Antietam Knitting Company here will be erected this fall at a cost of \$25,000. It will be a three-story structure.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, MASS.—A new business block is to be erected on the Cutler site at the corner of Main and Water streets, Wakefield, for Louis A. Ginsberg. Structure will cost \$35,000.

Architect G. Henri Desmond, 15 Beacon street, Boston, has been commissioned by Chairman Dillon of the Park and Recreation Department, to prepare plans for the elephant house to be built at the Franklin Park Zoo at a cost of not more than \$25,000.

BOSTON, MASS.—The Commonwealth Associates, Inc., have acquired a site at the corner of Washington and Avery streets from the Hancock Trust, William A. Gaston, trustee. It is the intention of the new owners to erect a ten-story fireproof building to occupy the whole site. Plans for this building have been made by Architect C. H. Blackall, 20 Beacon street.

FALL RIVER, MASS.—The erection of a new police station in this city is in contemplation. Five architects have submitted plans for this structure.

HAVERHILL, MASS.—Architect James A. Perkins, 47 Merrimac street, is preparing detailed specifications for the new Stephen H. Gale hospital building to be erected in this city.

LAWRENCE, MASS.—At a recent meeting of the City Council it was voted to instruct Alderman Bradbury to authorize plans prepared for the proposed twenty-four room school building to be erected in this city.

NORTH ADAMS, MASS.—Architect Joseph McA. Vance, Pittsfield, has submitted plans for a new theatre building to the stockholders of the Adams Theatre, Francis U. Stearns, president.

PEABODY, MASS.—Marrs Brothers of Salem are to build a four-story mill construction factory building in Poole Hollow near Main street, this place.

SALEM, MASS.—Zina Goodell has purchased the estates between his garage in Lafayette street and Dodge street, this city, and will build a group of fireproof buildings to cover the square, for his business.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—Architect Karl Scott Putnam, Northampton, has been engaged to prepare plans for the new edifice for the First Congregational Church to be erected here at a cost of about \$6000.

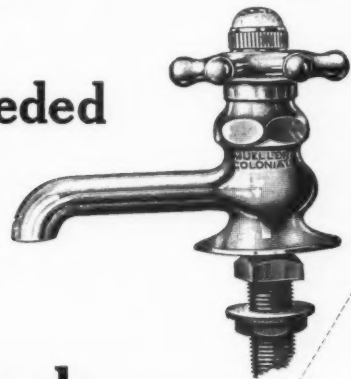
WALTHAM, MASS.—Bids will be received by the Public Library Commission, City Hall, this city, until 10 A. M., September 29, for a new public library building to be erected in this city, according to plans prepared by Architects Loring & Leland, 7 Water street, Boston. George H. Doty is chairman of the commission.

MICHIGAN.

DETROIT, MICH.—Architects Donaldson & Meier, Penobscot Bldg., have prepared plans for a new edifice to be erected at Cass and Forest avenue for the Church of Our Father, Rev. Willis A. Moore, pastor.

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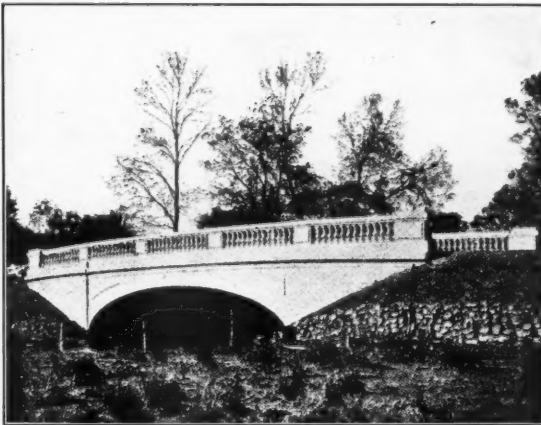
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GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.—Architect Francis Smith has prepared plans for the new church edifice for St. Anthony's parish, to be erected at North street and Broadway, N. W., at a cost of \$75,000.

KALAMAZOO, MICH.—The board of directors of the Kalamazoo State Hospital will ask the state legislature for an appropriation of \$108,339 for improvements to the hospital building. A. I. Noble is superintendent of this institution.

ST. JOSEPH, MICH.—The members of the Edgewater Club are planning to have the clubhouse enlarged before next year. They propose to spend between \$25,000 and \$30,000 in this improvement.

MINNESOTA.

BEMIDJI, MINN.—The new Federal building for this city which it is proposed to erect directly across from the courthouse at Beltrami and Sixth streets, at a cost of \$75,000, will be started within the next two years.

The Lake Julia property near Puposky has been recommended by the State Committee of the Counties of Koochiching, Hubbard and Beltrami as the site for the new \$50,000 tuberculosis sanitarium which is to be erected by these three counties with the assistance of the State.

MISSOURI.

CHILLICOTHE, MO.—It has been stated by A. P. Peters, assistant secretary of the treasury, that plans for the proposed new Federal building for this city have been approved. This building will consist of three stories and a basement.

MONTANA.

BILLINGS, MONT.—A \$20,000 citadel is to be erected at the corner of Broadway and Second avenue, south, by the Salvation Army.

NEBRASKA.

OMAHA, NEB.—Architect F. A. Henninger, Omaha National Bank Bldg., has prepared plans for a new exchange building for the Omaha Grain exchange, to be erected at the corner of Nineteenth and Harney streets. Structure together with site will cost about \$325,000.

NEW JERSEY.

ASBURY PARK, N. J.—Extensive alterations and additions are to be made to the Grand Avenue Hotel building.

FLEMINGTON, N. J.—At a recent meeting of the Board of Education, it was decided to purchase the Thompson site in Bonnell street upon which to erect a new high school building. Structure will cost about \$52,000.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.—The board of trustees of the East Orange Free Public Library will receive and open bids in the office of the public library at Main street and Munn avenue at 8.30 P. M., September 30, for the erection of alterations and additions to the public library building. Plans may be obtained at the office of Architect Hobart A. Walker, 437 Fifth avenue, New York City.

GLOUCESTER CITY, N. J.—The Campbell Soup Company is preparing to erect the proposed new factory building on the site of old Washington Park.

MANTUA, N. J.—Plans for the new school building here have been approved by the State Board of Education.

NEWARK, N. J.—Plans have been prepared by Architect Romolo Bottell for three detached three-story brick apartment buildings which Morris and Julius Sharff will erect in Milford avenue. Aggregate cost will be \$50,000.

Bids are being received at the office of Architect Neil Convery for a four-story brick eight-family apartment building to be erected at 16 School street for Miss Rose Lynch. Cost, \$12,500.

Architects Del Guercio and Gonnelli have completed plans for a two-story brick building to be erected at 518 North Fifth street for Mrs. Rosa Gesuelli.

SPRING LAKE, N. J.—The directors of the New Monmouth Hotel have authorized the expenditure of \$100,000 in the erection of additions to the hotel building. Frank A. Duggan is president of the company.

NEW YORK.

BEACON, N. Y.—Bonds in the amount of \$60,000 have been voted for the erection of a new high school building in this city. Homer H. Stuart is the new president of the Board of Education.

M. Green & Co. has purchased from Samuel Gaitska the northwest corner of Fifth avenue and Eighty-sixth street. The new owners intend to improve this property with apartments and stores.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—The members of the Oakcrest Association, Emmons avenue and Shore Road, Sheepshead Bay, have plans under consideration for the erection of a new club house, which will cost in the neighborhood of \$15,000.

Architects S. Millman & Son, 1780 Pitkin avenue, have prepared plans for a four-story brick apartment building, costing \$56,000, to be erected on Powell street, near Riverdale avenue, for the Plymouth Improvement Company, 60 Liberty street.

At a cost of \$84,000, The American Sugar Refining Company will erect a seven-story brick factory building on South 4th street near Kent avenue, according to plans by Architects S. Millman & Sons, 1780 Pitkin avenue.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Architects Shampian & Shampian, 772 Broadway, are preparing plans for a five-story apartment building, costing \$45,000, to be erected on the east side of Classon avenue, south of Lafayette, for George I. Galitzka.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Architect A. J. Raymond has prepared plans for a four-story brick apartment building, costing \$30,000, to be erected on East 15th street near Avenue J, for Oakcrest Apartment, Inc., 26 Court street.

At a cost of \$60,000, two four-story apartment buildings will be erected on Ditmars avenue, near East 22nd street, for A. Marcus, 1770 Park place, according to plans prepared by Architect B. Cohn.

Architect A. G. Carlson has prepared plans for a four-story brick store and apartment building, costing \$28,000, to be erected on 12th avenue, corner 50th street, for P. J. Connelly, 5107 New Utrecht avenue.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—The S. & P. Realty Company, 626 Saratoga avenue, will erect a four-story brick apartment building, costing \$70,000, to be erected on Hopkinson avenue near Sutter avenue, according to plans by Architect D. Wortman, 38 Lafayette avenue.

Plans have been prepared by Architect T. Bennett, 5123 Third avenue, for four brick stores and dwellings, costing \$18,000, to be erected on Fifth avenue near Bay Ridge avenue, for R. Farrell, 253 Flatbush avenue.

At a cost of \$30,000, M. Lilliefield, 16 Court street, will erect a brick apartment building on Linden street, corner Knickerbocker avenue, according to plans by Architect W. T. McCarthy, 16 Court St.

The Wildred Holding Company, 534 Myrtle avenue, will erect a three-story brick store and dwelling on Third avenue, near Prospect, at a cost of \$6000, according to plans by Architect W. T. McCarthy, 16 Court St.

The Prospect Park branch of the Y. M. C. A. has purchased a site adjoining its present site at 359 Ninth street, and plan to erect a new dormitory thereon. Allen B. Crowe is secretary of the branch.

Architect Montrose W. Morris, 82 Wall street, New York, has filed plans for Louis F. Seitz, for a \$200,000 addition to be erected in the Chatelaine apartment house in Dean street.

DOUGLASS PARK, L. I., N. Y.—A new brick school building is to be erected in this place.

DONGAN HILLS, S. I., N. Y.—Architect William H. Meserau, 32 Broadway, New York City, has completed plans for alterations and additions to the "Romer" here for George Cromwell. Cost of improvement, \$16,500.

HUDSON, N. Y.—Samuel T. Hudson, George Craver, John D. Frick and E. M. Karr have purchased building sites on the Altin estate at Green street and Fairview avenue, and will build on them in the near future.

HUNTINGTON, L. I., N. Y.—A modern moving-picture theatre building is to be erected on School street, near the Huntington station of the Long Island railroad, by W. D. Eccleson, manager of the Bijou theatre.

LONG ISLAND CITY, N. Y.—A new five-story factory building to cost \$200,000 is to be erected on the south side of Harris avenue, between Ely avenue and William street, for Frederick Ayers. When completed, this building will be occupied by the Sterling Gum Company, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Architect Godfrey Engel, 126 Winthrop street, has completed plans which have been filed for a new seven-story concrete factory building to be erected by the American Sugar Refining Company at a cost of \$90,000.

MANHASSET, L. I.—A new edifice, to cost \$50,000, is to be erected for the congregation of St. Mary's Catholic church, Rev. William K. Dwyer, pastor.



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NEW YORK CITY.—Architects Mulliken & Moeller, 103 Park avenue, have filed plans for two twelve-story apartment houses, costing \$800,000, to be erected at 310-320 West Eighty-sixth street, for the Eighty-sixth Street and West End Avenue Company, 103 Park avenue, Harry B. Mulliken, president.

Plans have been filed by Architects Walter N. Volcken-ing, 186 Remsen street, Brooklyn, for a brick store and dwelling house, costing \$20,000, to be erected at 103 Bowery for the estate of Charles A. Chesebrough, 33 Howard street, W. M. Chesebrough, executor, 162 St. John's place, Brooklyn.

Plans have been filed by Architects Severance & Van Allen, 21 West Forty-fifth street, for a three-story building to be erected at 44 to 50 Broadway, for the Standard Oil Company. Cost of building is estimated at \$225,000.

NEW YORK CITY.—Plans have been filed by Architects Severance & Van Allen, 4 West Thirty-seventh street, for a three and four-story office building and stores, to be erected on 44-50 Broadway and 41-47 New street, for the Standard Oil Company, 26 Broadway. Cost \$225,000.

Architect H. T. Lindeburg, 2 West Forty-seventh street, has filed plans for a two and one-half story stone dwelling, costing \$22,500, to be erected on Goodridge avenue, near 250th street, for Arthur I. Keller, 876 St. Nicholas avenue.

Plans prepared by Architect M. W. Del Gaudio, 401 Tremont avenue, for a three-story brick store and dwelling, costing \$12,500, to be erected on Arthur avenue, near 187th street, for Pietro Simelli, 2396 Arthur avenue, have been filed.

NEW YORK CITY.—Plans have been filed by Architects Delano & Aldrich, 4 East 39th street, for seven-story club house, costing \$400,000, to be erected on the corner of Park avenue and 62nd street for the Colony Club, 122 Madison avenue.

Architect William Emerson, 6 East 70th street, has filed plans for a seven-story apartment building, costing \$75,000, to be erected on the corner of 11th avenue and 53rd street.

Plans for alterations to a seven-story loft building at 126 Broome street, owned by the Broome Construction Co., Louis Roassin, president, have been filed by Architect Samuel Sass, 32 Union Sq. Cost, \$12,000.

NEW YORK CITY.—Plans have been filed by Edward Mecarsulmer for the erection of a four-story dwelling to be erected on the north side of 80th street, east of Fifth avenue, for Amelia Friedman. Cost of structure \$35,000.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.—Bids for the construction of the barn at the State Reservation here will be received by Hon. William H. Howland, president of the Commissioners of the Niagara Reservation, this city, until 11 a. m., October 15th, according to plans which may be inspected at the New York office of the Department of Architecture, Room 1224 Woolworth Bldg., or at the office of the Department, Capitol, Albany, N. Y.

UTICA, N. Y.—Architect John A. Hobbes, Stewart Bldg., has completed plans for a fire engine house to be erected in the southern section of the city, at a cost of \$40,000.

WALDEN, N. Y.—Arthur Roos, proprietor of the hotel building at 49 Main street, will have alterations made and an addition of a third story erected to the building, according to plans prepared by Architect Frank E. Estabrook, Newburgh, N. Y.

WATERTOWN, N. Y.—A tabernacle is to be erected in this city to be used in the revival meetings when the Rev. W. E. Biederwolf comes to this city. William E. Stoneburn is a member of the committee appointed to select a site for this building.

NORTH CAROLINA.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.—The members of the county board of education have authorized the expenditure of \$10,000 in the construction of a new school building for the students of Grace School.

John T. Walker, of Knoxville, was in this city recently with a view to selecting a site for the erection of a lumber factory, to be erected at a cost of \$25,000.

SALISBURY, N. C.—The city aldermen have selected plans for the new school building to be built on East Inns street for the smaller children of the east and southern wards.

NORTH DAKOTA.

GRAND FORKS, N. D.—A new Catholic parish is to be organized in this city, with Rev. Father M. J. O'Driscoll as pastor, and a new church building will be erected at a cost of about \$50,000.

OHIO.

LIMA, O.—The trustees of the Grace Methodist church, South Lima, have asked the Common Pleas court for authority to borrow \$25,000 to be evidenced by a mortgage at 6 per cent. upon the property at Kibby and Elizabeth streets. Loan is wanted for the erection of a new church edifice, which is to cost \$50,000. G. A. Herrett is one of the trustees.

PORTSMOUTH, O.—Architect A. W. Devoss, this city, will prepare plans for a new school building to be erected in this city at a cost of \$70,000.

OREGON.

EUGENE, ORE.—Architects Hunzicker & Preusse are preparing plans for the new Christian Science church building to be erected at the corner of Twelfth avenue east and Oak street.

Dr. L. L. Straight, a new resident of this place, who recently arrived from the east, is preparing to erect a bungalow apartment house next spring on the Patterson corner, at High street and Twelfth avenue, east.

PORTLAND, ORE.—Architect F. A. Narramore, has completed plans for the proposed new school building to be erected in Fulton Park, at a cost of about \$23,000.

PENNSYLVANIA.

GERMANTOWN, PA.—John Dear has purchased from John H. McClatchy the southwest corner of Logan and Morris streets, and the new owner announces that thirteen two-story dwellings and garages, to cost \$70,000, are to be erected on the site.

LEBANON, PA.—The officers of the Widows' Home and members of the board of managers are endeavoring to locate a suitable site upon which to have erected a new building to take the place of the present institution, which has proved inadequate.

LEBANON, PA.—Architect G. K. Rapp, 403 Walnut street, has prepared plans for a three-story brick market house to be erected for the Central Market House Company at a cost of \$100,000.

MCKEESPORT, PA.—The Board of Education has received preliminary plans for the new high school building, which it is proposed to erect in this city.

MYERSTOWN, PA.—The officials of Albright College are discussing the erection of a new \$100,000 main building. Dr. J. F. Dunlap is president of this college.

NEW CASTLE, PA.—Bids will be received until noon, September 28, by the county commissioners of Lawrence county, at their office in the courthouse, according to plans and specifications prepared by Architects C. C. and A. L. Thayer, Lawrence Savgs. and Trust Bldg., for certain alterations and changes in the Lawrence county jail building.

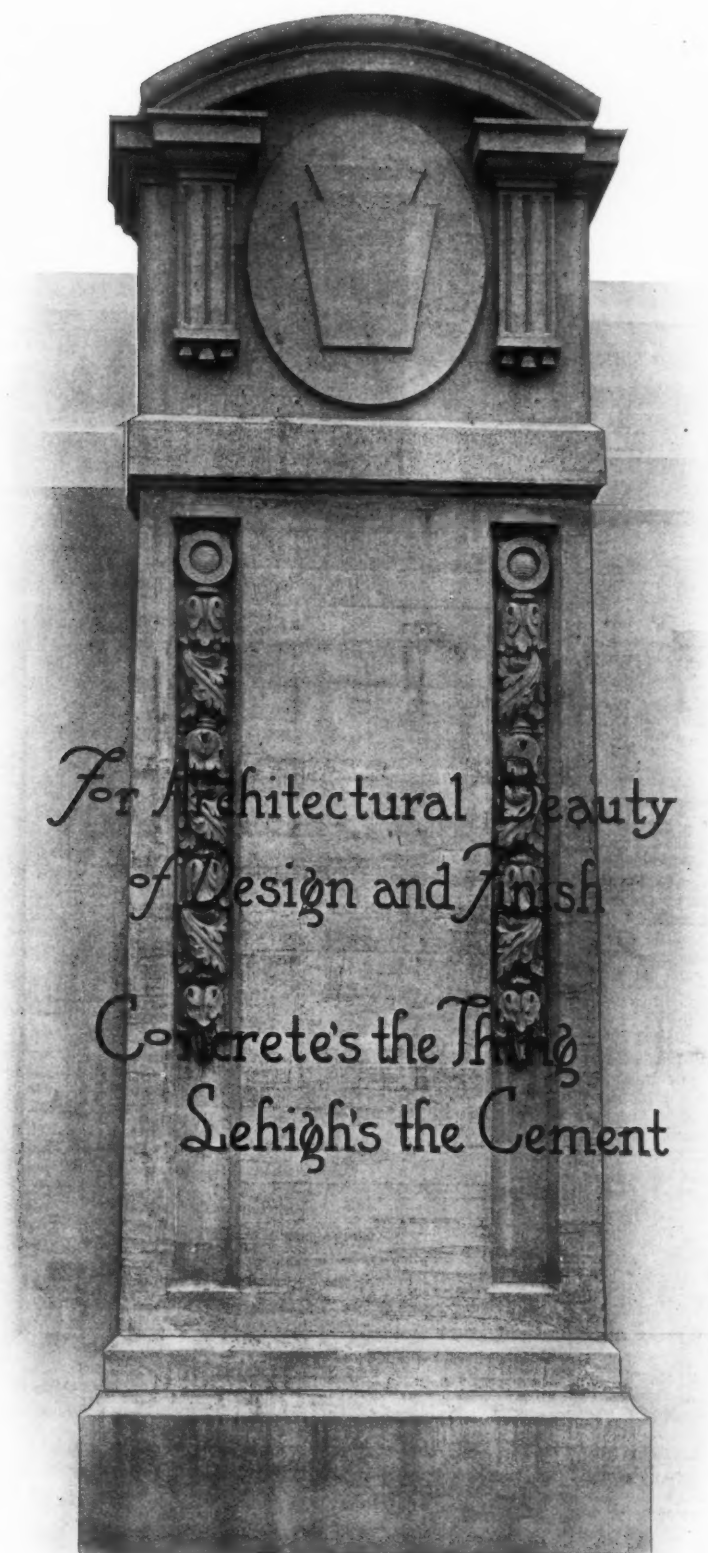
PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Plans have been completed for a one-story addition to be erected to the Central High School building, Broad and Breen streets, at a cost of \$11,888.

W. John Stevens, Inc., Philadelphia, is taking sub-bids on plans for a house to be erected at Elkins Park.

Architects Savery, Sheetz & Savery, Stephen Girard Bldg., have completed plans for the remodeling of the residence at the southeast corner of 20th and Green streets, for George Abbott, Sr. Bids have also been invited by the architects.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Architects E. F. Durang & Son, 1200 Chestnut street, are preparing plans for a three-story rectory and convent building, to be erected at Twelfth and Spring Garden streets for the Roman Catholic Church of the Assumption.

Architects Savery, Sheetz & Savery, Stephen Girard Bldg., have completed plans for remodeling the building at the southeast corner of Twentieth and Green streets for George Abbott, Sr., Manayunk, Pa.



The Talmadge Reformed Church is having plans prepared for a one-story fireproof Sunday-school building to be erected at the southeast corner of Pechin and Rector streets.

James McCrea & Brother will erect a four-story concrete and brick warehouse, to cost \$20,000, on a site at 131 and 133 North Water street.

Plans are being made by Architect H. D. Dagit, 411 Walnut street, for a three-story convent building, to be erected at Eleventh and Master streets for St. Malachy's Catholic church.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Plans have been filed with the Bureau of Building Inspection, for a six-story warehouse to be erected at Nos. 203-205 North Broad street for Benjamin Alexander.

At a meeting held recently at Clearview Mansion, Island road and Elmwood avenue, a temporary organization was formed for a new hospital building to be erected in southwest Philadelphia. J. J. Behan presided at the meeting.

Plans will be prepared for a new \$100,000 building which it is proposed to erect for the West Philadelphia Homeopathic Hospital. H. M. Armstrong is chairman of the committee appointed to draw up plans for this structure.

Three two-story houses are to be erected on the west side of Richmond street, north of Lefevre street, for Louis Ahliers, Jr.

PITTSBURGH, PA.—The Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company is planning to erect a first aid to the injured hospital building at the northern extremity of the plate glass plant.

QUARRYVILLE, PA.—Architect M. I. Kast, Harrisburg, is preparing plans for a one-story six-room school building to be erected in this city by the Board of Education.

ROCHESTER, PA.—The Board of Education has commissioned Architect U. J. L. Peoples to prepare plans for the proposed new high school building to be erected here.

SCRANTON, PA.—Architects Ballinger & Perrot, 1211 Arch street, Philadelphia, have completed plans for a one-story stone church building, to be erected here for the Holy Cross Roman Catholic Church.

WILKES-BARRE, PA.—Plans for the proposed new \$50,000 storage house to be erected at a point opposite East Jackson street, between the Lehigh Valley and Delaware & Hudson tracks, have been prepared by Architect George F. Schroeder, Bennett Bldg., this city, and Architect Charles Casper, Philadelphia, and are now in the hands of Thomas Hart, local real estate broker, who is promoting the proposition.

WILLIMANSETT, PA.—The Holyoke Lumber & Box Company's plant, which was recently destroyed by fire, will be rebuilt on its present site.

WYOMA, PA.—The School Board has requested the Municipal Council to purchase the Ashcroft estate on Conomo avenue as the site of a new fourteen-room grammar school building, to replace the present Pickering School on Broadway. School will probably cost in the neighborhood of \$100,000.

YORK, PA.—Plans and specifications have been prepared by Architect Robert Stair, Guardian Trust Co. Bldg., for the Jackson building to be erected on the Hersh tract in the Tenth Ward.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

DARLINGTON, S. C.—A new high school building is to be erected here at a cost of \$35,000, according to plans prepared by Architects Wilson & Sampayrac, 1302 Main street, Columbia.

SOLUDA, S. C.—Architects Wilson & Sampayrac, 1302 Main street, Columbia, are preparing plans for a new edifice for the M. E. Church here, to cost \$15,000.

TENNESSEE.

BRISTOL, TENN.—This city recently floated a bond issue of \$70,000, to be used in the construction of the new \$150,000 high school building and the \$40,000 jail. The remainder of the \$190,000 will be paid out of the city treasury.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.—Dr. and Mrs. William G. Somerville, of Memphis, will erect a new summer home on Signal Mountain.

CLARKSDALE, MISS.—Architect C. O. Pfeil, Tennessee Trust Bldg., Memphis, Tenn., has prepared plans for

a five-story office building, costing \$100,000, to be erected on Delta avenue.

COLUMBIA, TENN.—Bids for the construction of the new jailer's residence will be received at the office of Judge McKnight of the County Court, until noon, September 17th, 1914, according to plans which were prepared by Architects Alford Brothers, Columbia.

DECATUR, TENN.—The School Board has been authorized by the County Court to purchase land and erect suitable buildings for the high school. The Board is preparing to erect a building at a cost of from \$5000 to \$8000.

GULFPORT, TENN.—Plans are being prepared by the Bayview Hotel Company for a \$30,000 amusement casino, to be erected during the present season.

JELICO, TENN.—Plans for postoffice building to be erected in this town have been received here from Washington, and bids will be opened to contractors until October 14th. Structure will cost \$120,000.

LEBANON, TENN.—Plans for the new passenger station to be erected here for the N. C. & St. L. railroad, have been approved by John Howe Peyton, president.

TEXAS.

CARLSBAD, TEX.—Bids will be received until noon, October 1, 1914, by the board of commissioners for the Texas State Tuberculosis Sanitarium, at the office of George J. Bird, chairman, San Angelo, Tex., or at the office of Architect E. E. McAnelly, 1201-2 Southwestern Life Insurance Bldg., Dallas, for the construction of a two-story reinforced concrete dormitory.

YOAKUM, TEX.—Bids will be received by the City Council here until 4 P. M., October 8, for the erection of two two-story and basement brick school buildings in this city, according to plans prepared by Architect H. Henry Yentzen, this city.

VIRGINIA.

FREDERICKSBURG, VA.—Plans have been prepared by Architect Philip N. Stern for a brick residence to cost \$10,000, to be erected here for Frank Timberlake.

STUART, VA.—Architect James W. Hopper, Danville, is preparing plans for a new Methodist Church building to be erected here at a cost of \$7000.

WASHINGTON.

PUYALLUP, WASH.—At a recent meeting of the directors of the Western Washington Fair Association, held in the secretary's office, it was decided to erect a "better babies" building on the fair grounds between the horticultural and the school building, opposite the experiment station exhibition building.

SILVANA, WASH.—Bids will be received by Iver Johnson, clerk of Silvana School District No. 57, at his address, Silvana, at 2 p. m., October 2nd, for the erection of a school house, in accordance with plans and specifications on file with said clerk.

TACOMA, WASH.—Architects Heath and Gove, National Realty Bldg., have prepared plans for a trio of buildings which will probably be erected at the southeast corner of 14th and I streets by the Church of the Holy Communion, Episcopal.

J. B. Heitseshu will erect a colonial residence in this city on a site at North 6th and D streets, at a cost of about \$5000, according to plans prepared by Architect Luther Twichell.

TACOMA, WASH.—The guild of St. Paul's Episcopal Church of the North End contemplates the erection of a bungalow mission on a site at the northeast corner of North Thirty-sixth and Gove streets. Mrs. F. C. Riehl is one of the trustees of the guild.

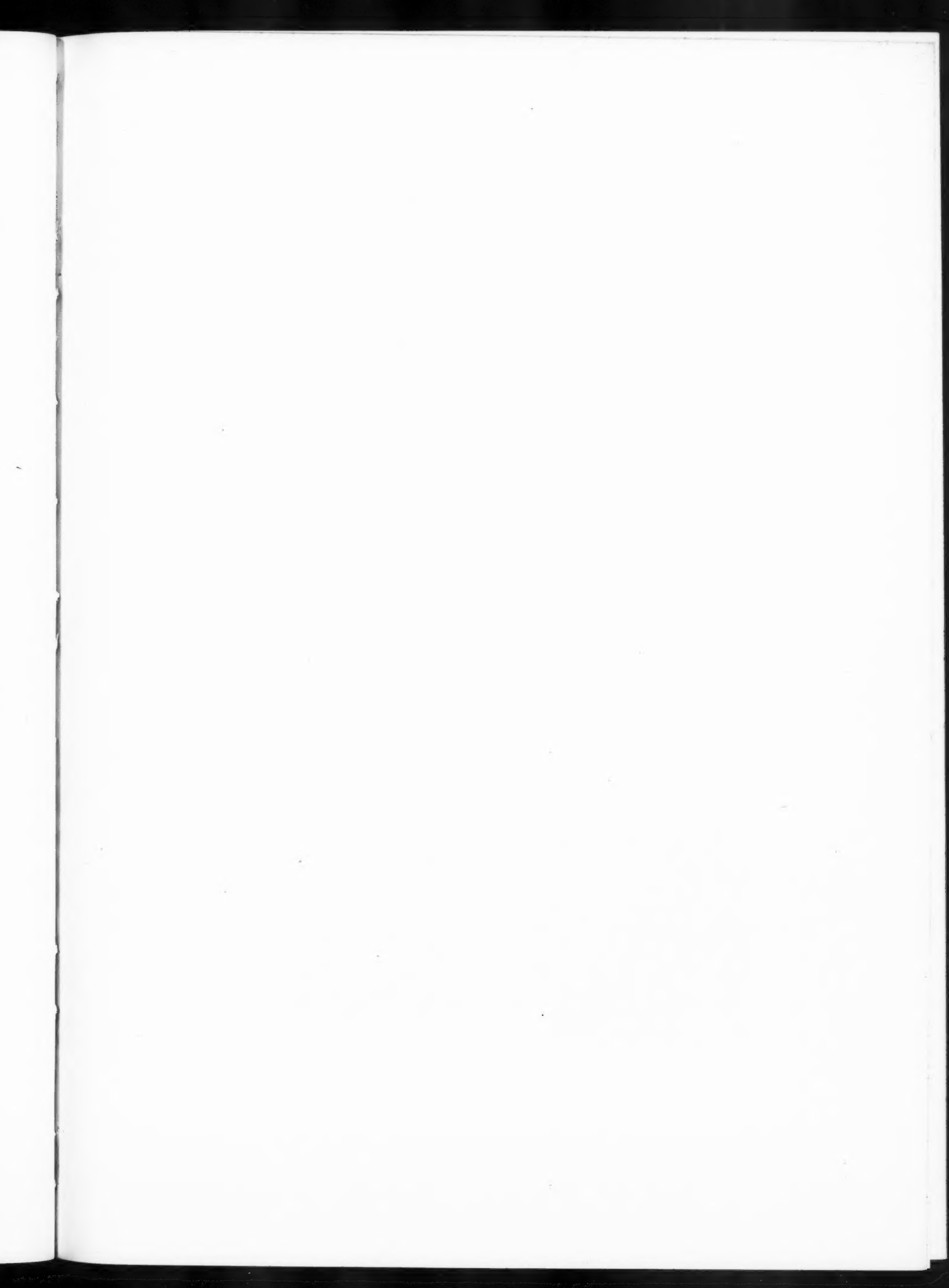
WEST VIRGINIA

ATHENS, W. VA.—J. S. Lakin, president of the State Board of Control, will receive bids until noon, October 8, for the erection of an auditorium to be connected with the main Concord School building here.

WHEELING, W. VA.—Plans have been completed for the large electric light plant which the Wheeling Traction Company will erect at a cost of \$260,000.

WISCONSIN.

JANESVILLE, WIS.—An addition will probably be erected to the Douglass school building in this city in the early future. An ordinance for the issuing of city bonds amounting to \$9000 was passed by the City Council.



THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT



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