

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

VOLUME CVI

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1914

NUMBER 2026



"TRAINING THE FALCON TO ENTER HIS CAGE"
AN EARLY GOTHIC TAPESTRY, WOVEN 1426
(*Loaned to the Avery Library Exhibition*)

TAPESTRY EXHIBITIONS IN NEW YORK AND BUFFALO

BY GEORGE LELAND HUNTER

TAPESTRY exhibitions are of interest to architects not only from the personal, but also from the professional point of view. They help educate clients to a proper appreciation of how appropriate and effective tapestries are in the decoration of residences, government buildings and churches. And when supplemented by good catalogues, and by lectures and lecture promenades, as the Brooklyn exhibition was last Spring and the New York and Buffalo exhibitions will be this Fall, they exercise an important and lasting educational influence upon the public taste, promoting admiration and appreciation for good architecture as well as for good tapestries.

Even the European war has given publicity to tapestries by chronicling prominently in the world's newspapers, the fact that the precious picture cloths which in times of peace adorn the cathedral at Rheims, had been safely stored underground before the work of destruction began.

Fortunately no war devastates our country, and we can at our leisure visit the exhibition in New York City at the Avery Architectural Library of Columbia University, or the one in Buffalo at the Albright Art Gallery. The Buffalo exhibition displays more than three times as many tapestries as are shown at Avery, but both exhibitions can boast of pieces that it is worth a long journey



"BATHSHEBA AT THE BATH"—A GOTHIC TAPESTRY
(Loaned to the Albright Art Gallery Exhibition)

to see and much time to study; and both exhibitions were assembled and arranged with the purpose of illustrating clearly by contrast and analogy the historic periods of picture tapestry—Gothic of the fifteenth century, Renaissance of the sixteenth century, Baroque of the seventeenth century, Rococo and Classic of the eighteenth century. Primitive and purely decorative tapestries like Coptics and Oriental kelims and Navajo blankets and Mexican serapes and Chinese silk tapestries, I purposely omitted, including only one fine Peruvian piece of the sixteenth century in the Buffalo exhibition, in order to show what America was weaving when the Spaniards first conquered it. I also included in the same exhibition a piece of English picture needlework of the last half of the eighteenth century in order to illustrate by contrast the difference between the texture of needle tapestry and woven tapestry (the latter of course being tapestry

par excellence and what should be meant when the word is used without qualification.) Also included in the Buffalo exhibition are several modern American picture and decorative tapestries, and in the Avery exhibition a pair of modern American tapestry portiers with Boucher picture medallions on damassé ground that are perfect examples of the Gobelin style of weaving of the eighteenth century. When they were exhibited at the St. Louis Exposition where they were awarded a Grand Prize, the French members of the jury were dumbfounded at the skill that had produced west of the Atlantic Ocean work equal to the best executed in France.

Of course I should have liked to show both in New York and Buffalo ancient Greek and Roman picture tapestries, but unfortunately none have survived. We have to accept them mainly on the word of Homer and Ovid, but that word is so definite and specific

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that there can be no doubt about the facts. Helen of Troy wove pictures in tapestry, and so did Penelope and Andromache. Ovid goes into the technique of the process that he describes minutely and exactly in his story of the contest in tapestry weaving between the mortal Arachne and the goddess Pallas.

During the Dark Ages the weaving of pictures in tapestry appears to have been forgotten. But in the Eastern Empire and among the Saracens the weaving of decorative tapestries was continued, and from them were gradually developed in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries in western Europe the wonderful Gothic picture tapestries that have been the admiration and despair of succeeding generations.

Of picture tapestries as old as the fourteenth century almost none survive, and there is still in existence only one complete set, much mutilated, more it must be admitted by ignorance and vandalism than by time—the famous Apocalypse set at Angers in France. Originally there were 7 pieces showing 90 separate and distinct scenes, 18

feet high with a combined width of 472 feet—in other words, 944 square yards of intricately woven picture tapestry. Some of the 90 scenes contained more than 25 personages. Today 20 of the 90 scenes are gone, and the disappearance of the floriated boards at the top and bottom of the two-storied tapestry has lessened the height to 14 feet.

About the origin of these tapestries we oddly enough have the most complete information.

It is easier to teach the historic styles from tapestries than from any other objects of art. They not only illustrate a wealth of ornamental forms ranging from jewelry and clothes to architecture and landscape; they present them on such a large scale and in such positive line effects, that details are accentuated and easily comprehended. Certainly no one who has once seen the radical and fundamental distinctions between Gothic and Renaissance and Baroque tapestries, can ever confuse them thereafter. It is only the transition tapestries, most fascinating of all—the Gothic-Renaissance and the Renaissance-Baroque pieces—that bewilder and perplex.

The broad distinctions are easy to grasp. Gothic tapestries are flat with a wealth of detail and no plein-air effects, and with personages and objects pushed apart from each other and made obvious by the line contrasts of tapestry texture—vertical hatchings against horizontal ribs. Renaissance tapestries substitute Italian for French-Flemish designs, and introduce the paint and fresco effects of ancient Rome. Baroque tapestries strain after emphasis and naturalism heightening high lights and deepening shadows, aping sculptural and architectural effects at the expense of tapestry texture. Compared with Gothic, Renaissance structural and ornamental forms are in low relief, while Baroque forms are in high relief. In other words, in Gothic tapestries the texture is characteristically tapestry texture developed along its own



"SEMIRAMIS"—A RENAISSANCE TAPESTRY
(Loaned to the Albright Art Gallery Exhibition)

natural lines; in Renaissance tapestries, paint texture crowds out the pronounced line effects; in Baroque tapestries, sculpture triumphs and the scale of design that was minute in Gothic tapestries, and large in Renaissance tapestries, becomes colossal and monumental. Rococo descends again from monumental to human, but continues and exaggerates tremendously the naturalistic tendencies of Baroque, substituting asymmetry for ponderous balance. Classic returns to the simplicity and balanced straight lines of Greece and Rome and the Renaissance, only more so, and lowers the reliefs that by Rococo had already been lowered from those of Baroque.

In order to emphasize by exaggeration, I would describe Gothic as the *line style*, Renaissance as the *surface style*, Baroque as the *solid style*. My meaning is made clear by the illustrations of this article, as well as by the many other tapestries on exhibition in the New York and Buffalo exhibitions.

The earliest Gothic tapestry shown is "Training the Falcon" that was woven in 1426. It formerly belonged to Madame de Lagarde of Toulouse, and was illustrated

and described in "L'Auvergne Illustrée Ancienne et Moderne" for May, 1888. This tapestry is at the Avery exhibition.

One almost as old is the Trojan War "Andromache's Lament," at Buffalo. There are three tapestries from the same series at South Kensington, but not in as good condition, and without the very interesting top caption in French that amplifies the Latin one at the bottom. "Training the Falcon" and "Andromache's Lament" represent what may be called the Arras period of Gothic tapestry, the period during the fourteenth and first half of the fifteenth century; the period when the city of Arras, then Flemish but now French, was so famous for the production of picture tapestries rich with gold, as to give its name permanently to "arras tapestry" in England, "arazzi" in Italy, and "paños de ras" in Spain.

Gothic tapestries like "Bathsheba at the Bath" and the "Prophecy of Nathan," both exhibited at Buffalo, represent the Brussels period of Gothic tapestry, the period when the influence of the Renaissance was beginning to make itself felt, and when weaving was developed to a wonderful height of refinement. Both of these tapestries picture scenes from the "Story of David," a full set of ten of which from similar but larger cartoons is one of the most precious treasures of the Cluny Museum in Paris. The almost duplicate in the Royal Spanish Collection has a woven Latin caption in the middle of the top border, in Gothic letters.

This tapestry represents the acme of skill in tapestry weaving. There are tapestries of richer materials and finer texture like the Mazarin lent by Mr. Morgan to the Metropolitan Museum, and there are tapestries with technical tours de force like Mr. Ryerson's "Annunciation" in Chicago; but there are none that in their class merit greater praise than this in its class. One such tapestry in any American museum is enough to attract respectful attention, and half a dozen would make it a tapestry centre.

That Buffalo is beginning to



"DIANA ENCOURAGING MELEAGER TO GIVE THE HEAD OF THE BOAR OF CALYDON TO ATALANTA"—A TAPESTRY WOVEN IN PARIS IN THE FIRST HALF OF THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY

(Lent to the Albright Art Gallery Exhibition by Mrs. J. J. Albright of Buffalo)

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be a tapestry centre is due largely to the tapestries of Mrs. J. J. Albright, five of which are lent to the exhibition and two of which we illustrate—one early Renaissance piece picturing the “Story of Rebecca,” and one Paris early seventeenth century illustrating a scene from the “Story of Diana.”

Especially are the Rebecca tapestries worthy of admiration. They rank side by side with the great Renaissance “Joseph Sold by his Brethren” and “David and

new home. Isaac greets her with warmth, to which she responds less warmly, while Abraham looks on approvingly. The designer of those tapestries was probably Lucas van Leyden or Barend van Orley, and the weaver may have been the famous Pierre van Pannemaker, who wove the “Triumph of Avarice,” that now hangs in Mr. Morgan’s library and is illustrated on page 208 of Thomson’s “History of Tapestry.”

The “David and Goliath” mentioned above



“SHEEPSHEARING”—ONE OF THE RENAISSANCE TAPESTRIES OF LUCAS VAN LEYDEN REPRODUCED AT THE GOBELINS IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY IN THE SHOP OF AUDRAN, WHO SIGNED IT
(*Loaned to the Avery Library Exhibition*)

Goliath” tapestries on exhibition at the Avery Library. The smaller panel shows Abraham’s servant Eliezer asking King Bethuel to grant his daughter in marriage to Abraham’s son Isaac. The interior is rich architecturally and decoratively, and enough Gothic remains to remind us that we are still in the early Renaissance. The costumes deserve admiration for richness and beauty.

The larger panel shows the arrival of Rebecca, brought by Eliezer safely to her

was presented by Louis XIII of France to Cardinal Barberini about 1625, and is attributed to the design of Barend van Orley. In the upper left corner is an introductory scene showing the youthful stripling David returning from his duel to report to Saul. In the foreground, David marches proudly on ahead, bearing Goliath’s head aloft on Goliath’s own sword, followed by King Saul and the other cavaliers, and met at the gates of the city by jubilant throngs. The scene



"JOSEPH SOLD BY HIS BRETHREN"—A FAMOUS RENAISSANCE TAPESTRY
(Loaned to the Avery Library Exhibition)

illustrated in the "Joseph" tapestry is from Chapter 37 of the Book of Genesis. Joseph is just being lifted out of the pit, and the Ishmaelites are paying over the money, while four of the brothers are dipping the coat in the blood of a goat.

Nothing could be more impressive than the splendid set of eight "Judith and Holofernes" tapestries that now drape the main hall of the Albright Art Gallery. This is the set that was borrowed by the Belgian Government in 1910 for exhibition as the best example of Brussels Baroque tapestries. It is sculptural to the extreme, the scale is large and impressive, and the shapes are bulbous with rotundity, but the story is told effectively, and the composition of the different panels is admirable. This set was especially admired at the Brooklyn exhibition. It was the property of the Barberini family of Rome for 250 years, and the average height is 13 feet 6 inches, with a combined width of 120 feet. All of the tapestries are signed in the bottom selvage with the Brussels mark, and four of them with the signature E. LEYNIERS, and the

other four H. RYDAMS, both famous as weavers.

Of all the single Flemish Baroque tapestries with which I am acquainted, there is none which appeals to me more than "Sophonisba," now on exhibition at the Avery Library. The story is dramatic and dramatically told. The design is by Rubens, whose original color sketch is in the Detroit Museum.

Very fortunate is Buffalo to have a good example of the Diana tapestries, designed by Toussaint Dubreuil and woven in Paris in the first half of the seventeenth century, on the looms established at the Gobelins, under the favoring protection of Henri IV, by Comans and Planche in 1601, or on those of Raphael de la Planche after he left the Gobelins in 1630. There are complete sets of eight in the French National Collection and the Imperial Austrian Collection. Those in the Royal Spanish Collection have a different border. The set of five lent by Mr. Morgan to the Hartford Museum, as well as the single piece shown last Spring at the Brooklyn Museum, are wonderfully rich

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with gold. While Mrs. Albright's "Diana encouraging Meleager to give the boar's head to Atalanta," contains little or no gold, it is exquisitely woven, and carries in the right selva a monogram that may be that of Raphael de la Planche. Unlike the Spanish set, it has the same border as the French and Austrian sets.

The Gobelins is especially well represented at the Avery Library. There is not only a magnificent "Chambord," one of the series of 12 picturing the Royal Residences month by month, designed by Charles Lebrun for Louis XIV; but also two Gobelin eighteenth century reproductions, with eighteenth century borders, of two of the famous Renaissance "Months of Lucas," designed by Lucas van Leyden; two Gobelin Child Gardeners based on or rather inspired by the designs of Lebrun, and both signed by AVDRAN, who had a high warp shop at the Gobelins from 1732 to 1771; two modern American portières in the style of eighteenth century Gobelins; one "Rinaldo and Armida," woven either at the early Gobelins or in the works of Raphael de la Planche, probably the latter.

At this point, it is well to call attention to the fact that all of the tapestries designed for the Gobelins in the seventeenth century are to be classified as Baroque in style. To be sure it is not Flemish Baroque, as the "Sophonisba" and "Judith"; it is French Baroque, more like the Flemish during the first half of the century, but developed later into the fundamentally individual and French style of Louis XIV.

Of the style of Louis XIV, "Chambord" is a splendid illustration. The set in which it occurs was woven and rewoven more often than any other of the Gobelins during the life of the Sun King. There are numerous examples in the French National Collection. The example before us has a special interest above that of any of the other "Chambords" with which I am acquainted, because it is lacking the heavy architectural entablature above, and with added scenes at the sides. The coloring is splendid, and the tapestry is in fine condition.

Among eighteenth century tapestries at the Buffalo exhibition, Mrs. Frank Goodyear's "Goya" woven in Madrid, is noteworthy.



"DAVID AND GOLIATH"—A RENAISSANCE TAPESTRY
(*Loaned to the Avery Library Exhibition*)



"ABRAHAM AND ISAAC WELCOMING REBECCA"—A RENAISSANCE TAPESTRY.
(Loaned to the Albright Art Gallery Exhibition by Mrs. J. J. Albright of Buffalo)

See Article, "Tapestry Exhibitions in New York and Buffalo"

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS

Protection of Building Against Excavation

Suit was brought for damages for breach of a contract whereby the defendant agreed to construct a foundation wall and curtain wall under the plaintiff's building to protect it against an adjacent tunnel which the defendant was constructing. It was held to be error to admit as evidence the bid of a third party for the work which materially exceeded the price at which it was actually done in order to show the reasonable price, in the absence of any evidence to show the accuracy and reasonableness of such bid. Evidence of proceedings by the city against the owner of the building was also held to be inadmissible against the contractor to show that the injuries to the building were caused by the excavation of the tunnel and that the safety of the building would be promoted by doing part of the work which

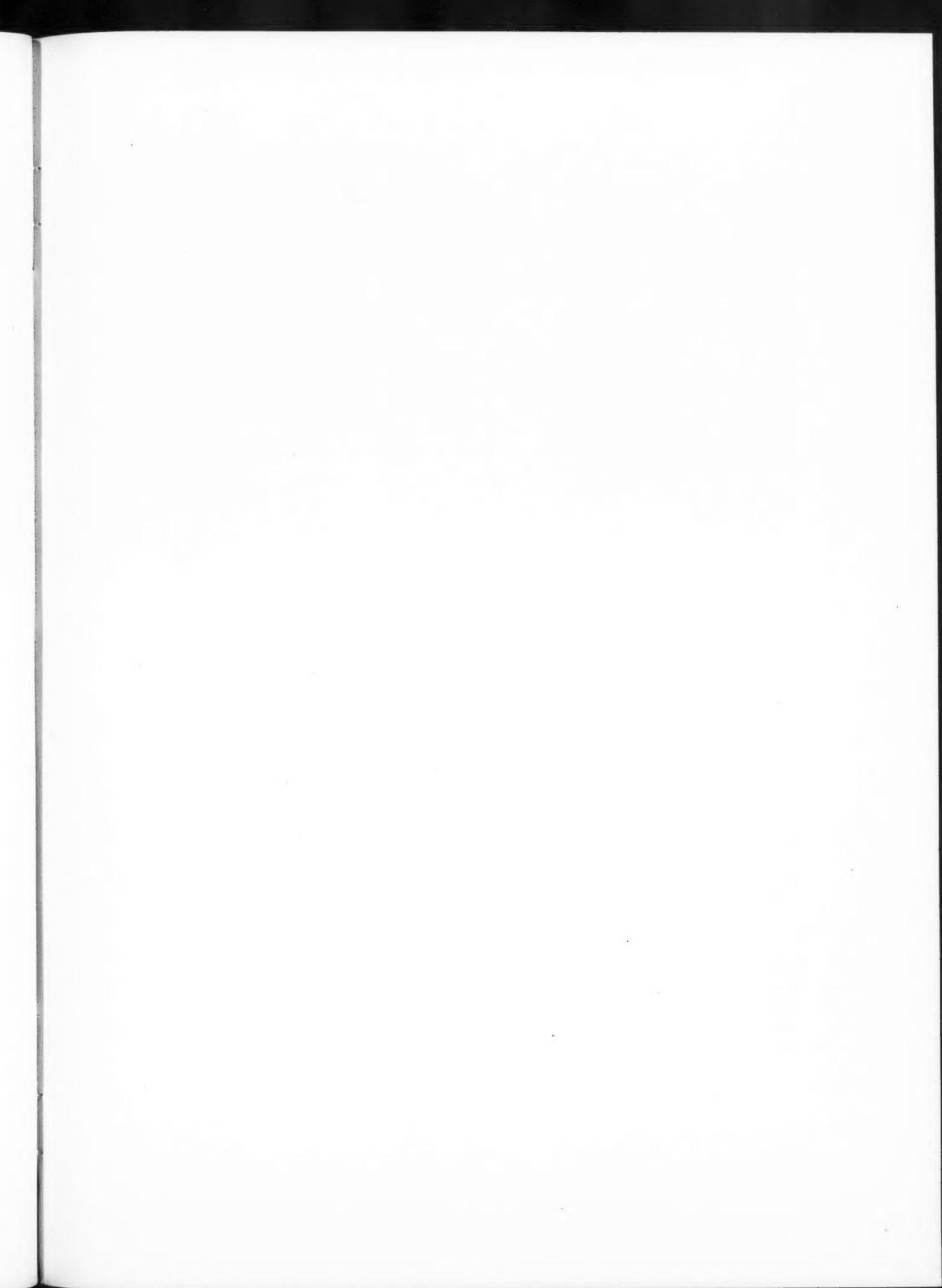
the contractor had undertaken to do, he not being a party to such proceedings.

Gorham Co. v. United Engineering & Contracting Co., 202 N. Y. 342; 95 N. E. 805.

Surety's Liability for Sub-Contractor

A building contractor sublet the contract, and the subcontractor sublet the installation of the heating system. In an action against the sureties on the original contractor's bond it was held that there was a priority of contract between the subcontractor which installed the heating system and the original contractor, and that the sureties were liable for the cost of that system. It was immaterial to their liability whether or not the sureties knew who the subcontractors were to be at the time the bond was executed.

Board of Education v. U. S. Fidelity etc. Co. (Mo.), 149 S. W. 46.





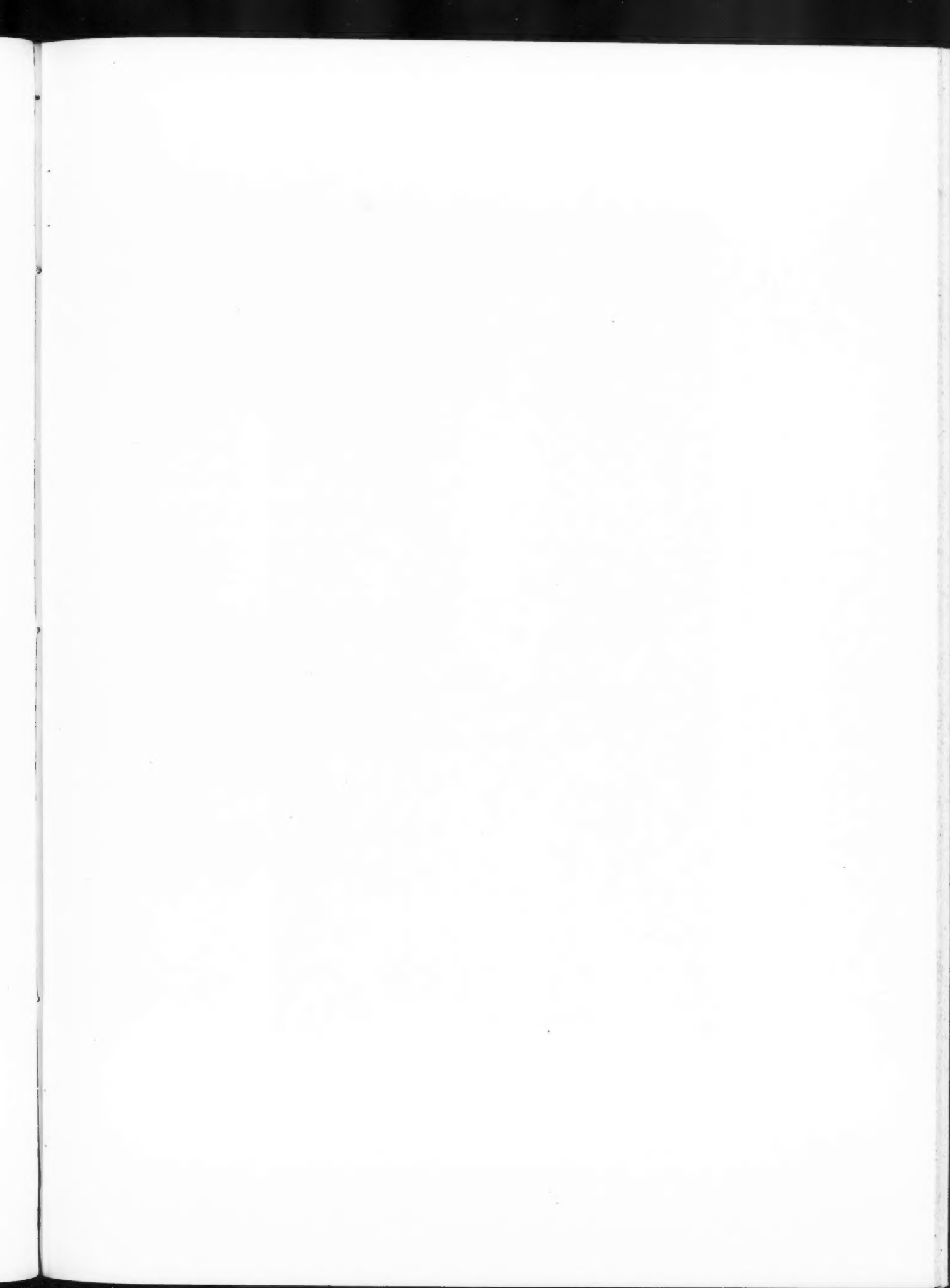
AMERICAN PIONEER

SOLON G. BORGLUM, *SCULPTOR*

THIS EQUESTRIAN STATUE IS TO STAND AT THE ENTRANCE TO THE COURT OF PALMS. THE DECORATIVE TRAPPINGS OF THE HORSE SHOW PICTURE LEGENDS OF AMERICAN HISTORY--THE STOCKADE, THE TEPEE, THE MISSION, THE CROSS-SURMOUNTED GRAVE

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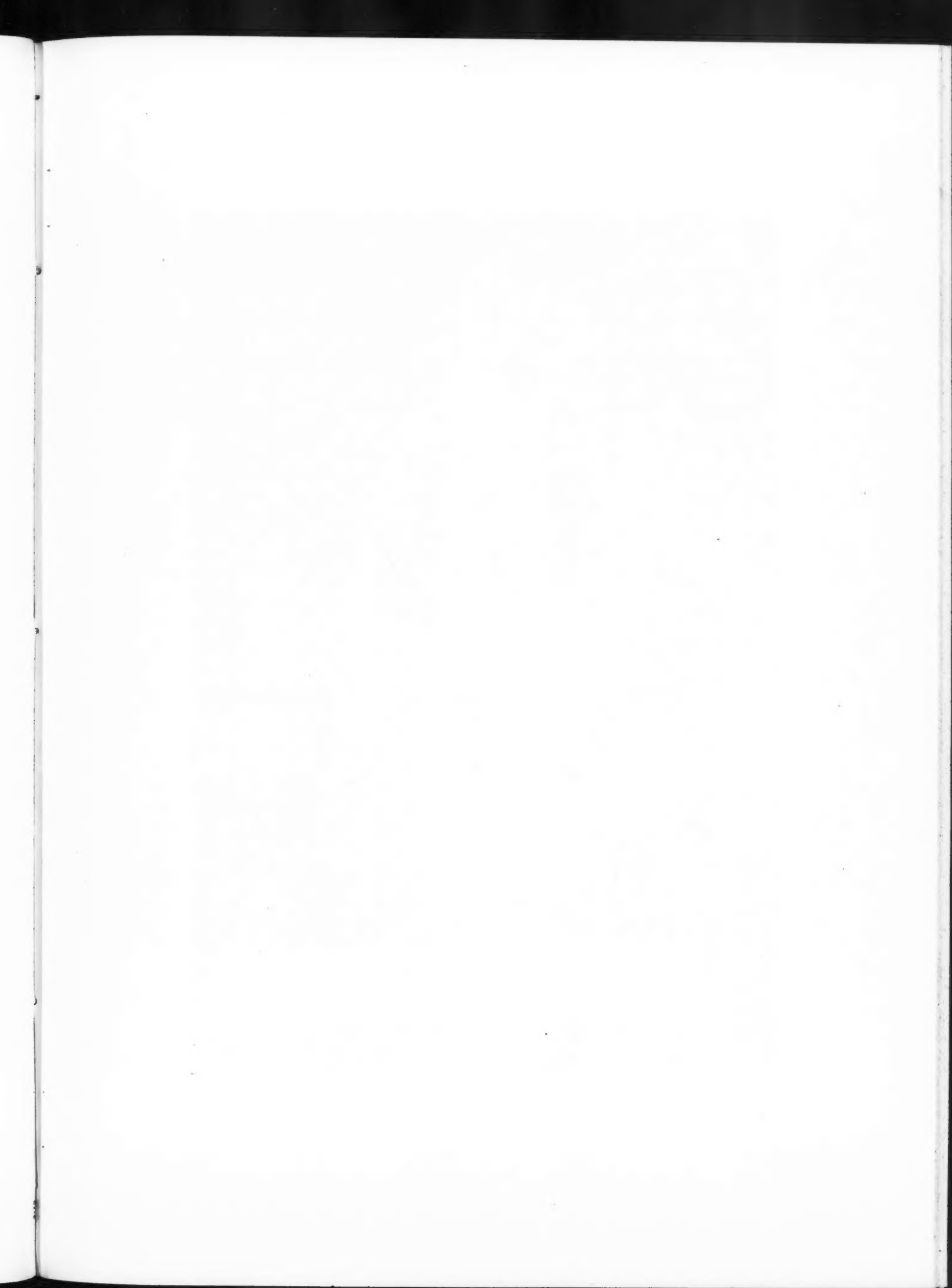


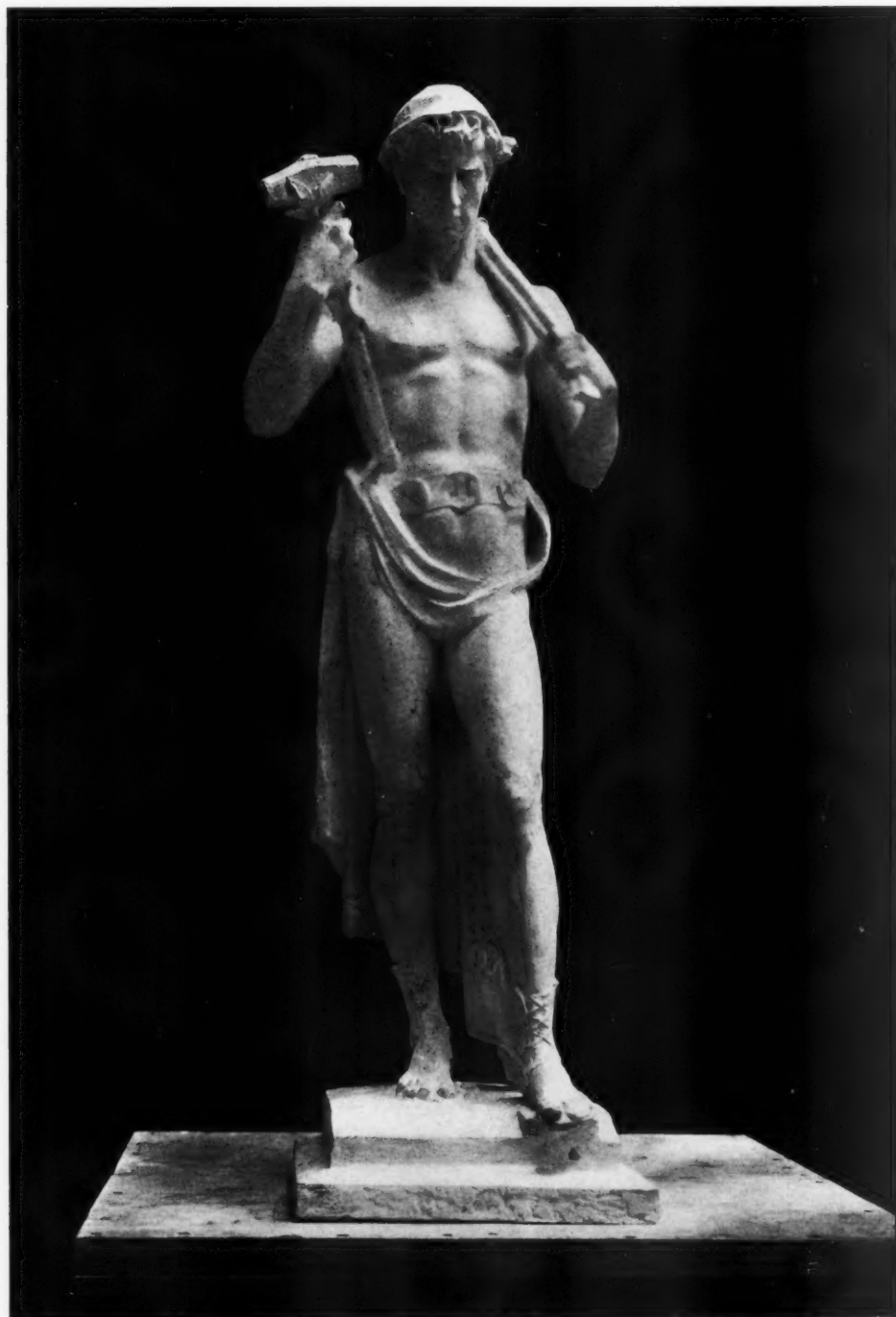
FOUNTAIN OF CERES

EVELYN BEATRICE LONGMAN, SCULPTOR

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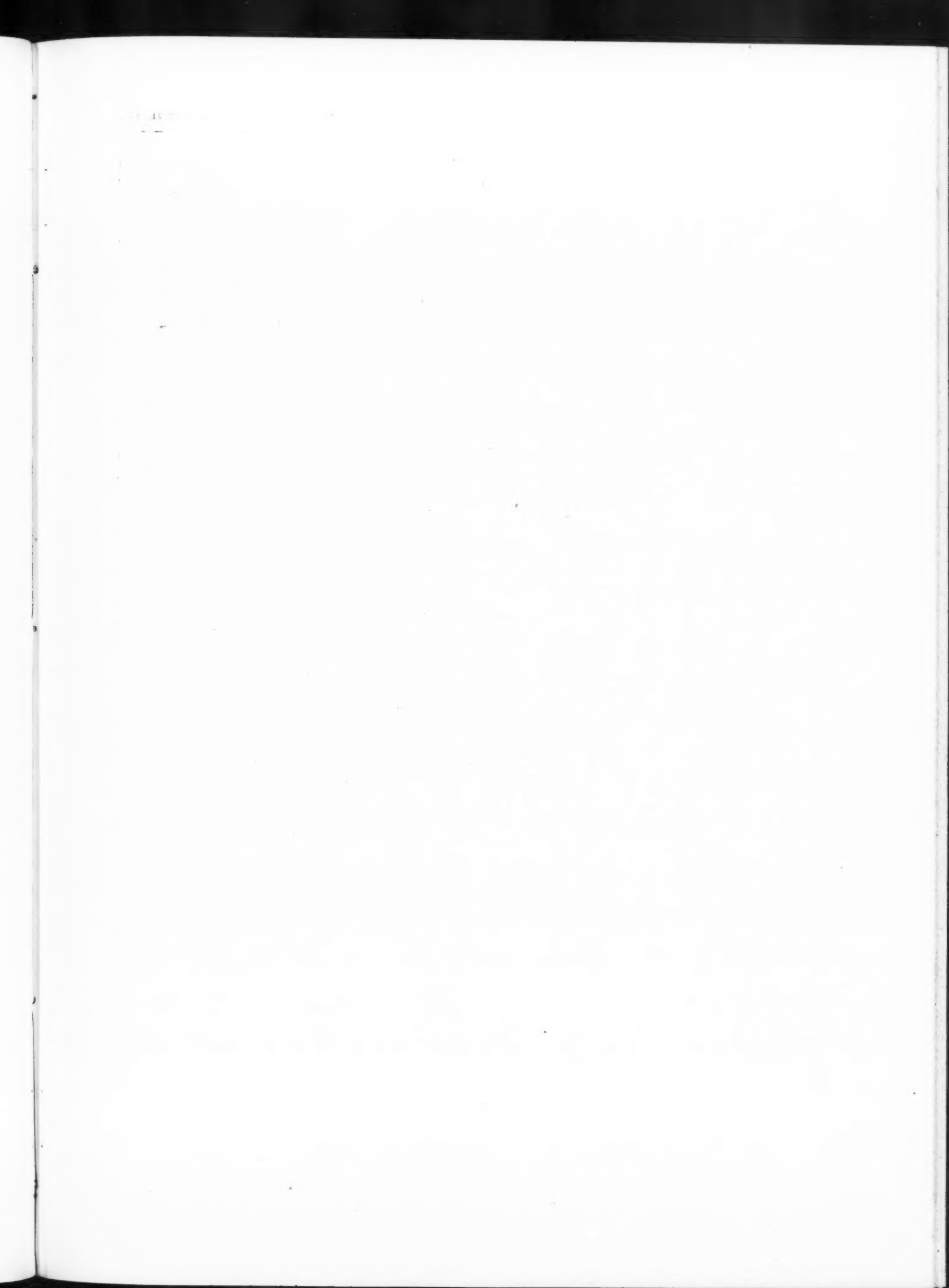


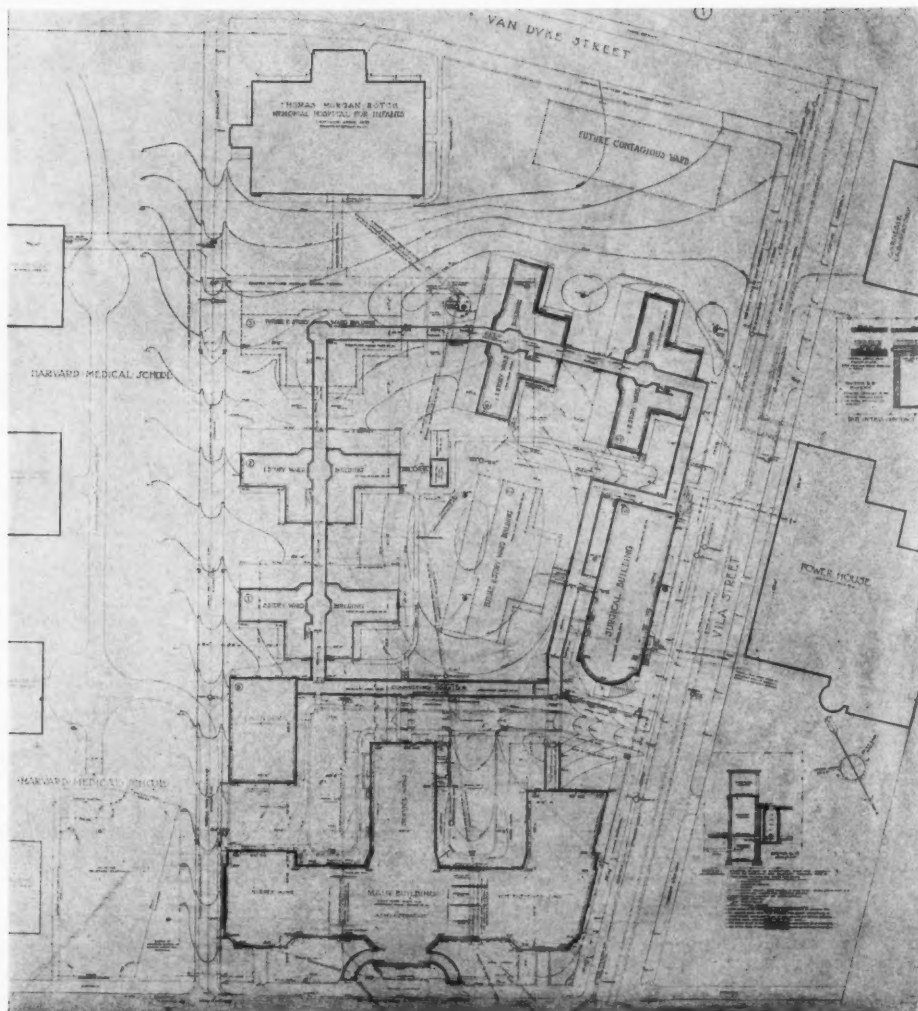
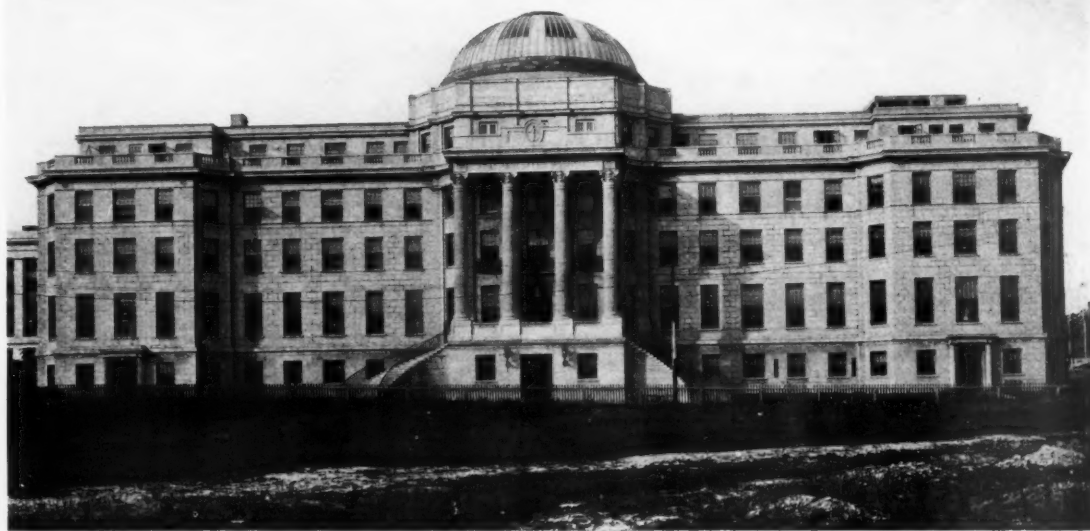
THE MINER

ALBERT WEINERT, *SCULPTOR*

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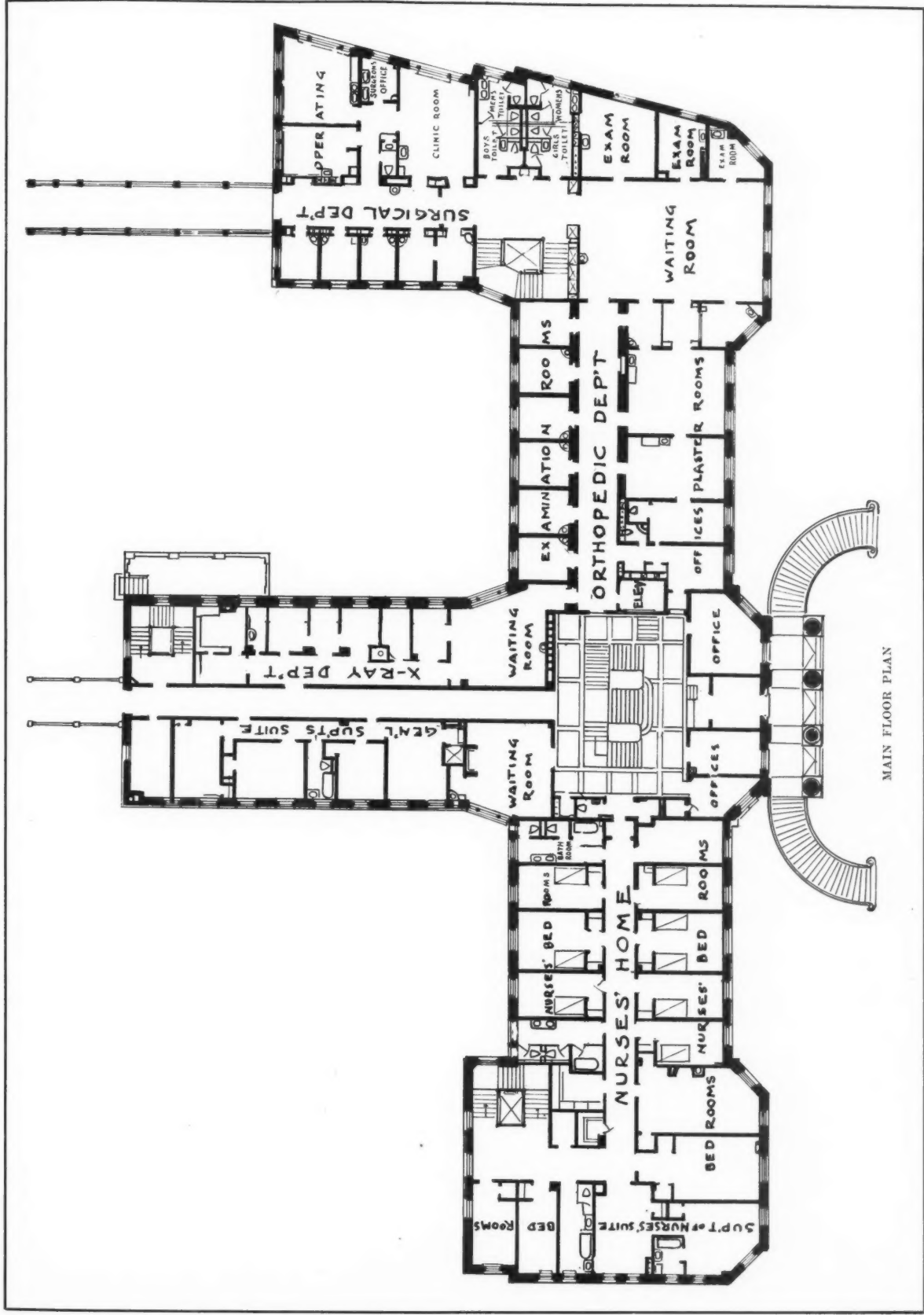




CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL, BOSTON, MASS.
MESSRS. SHEPLEY, RUTAN & COOLIDGE, ARCHITECTS

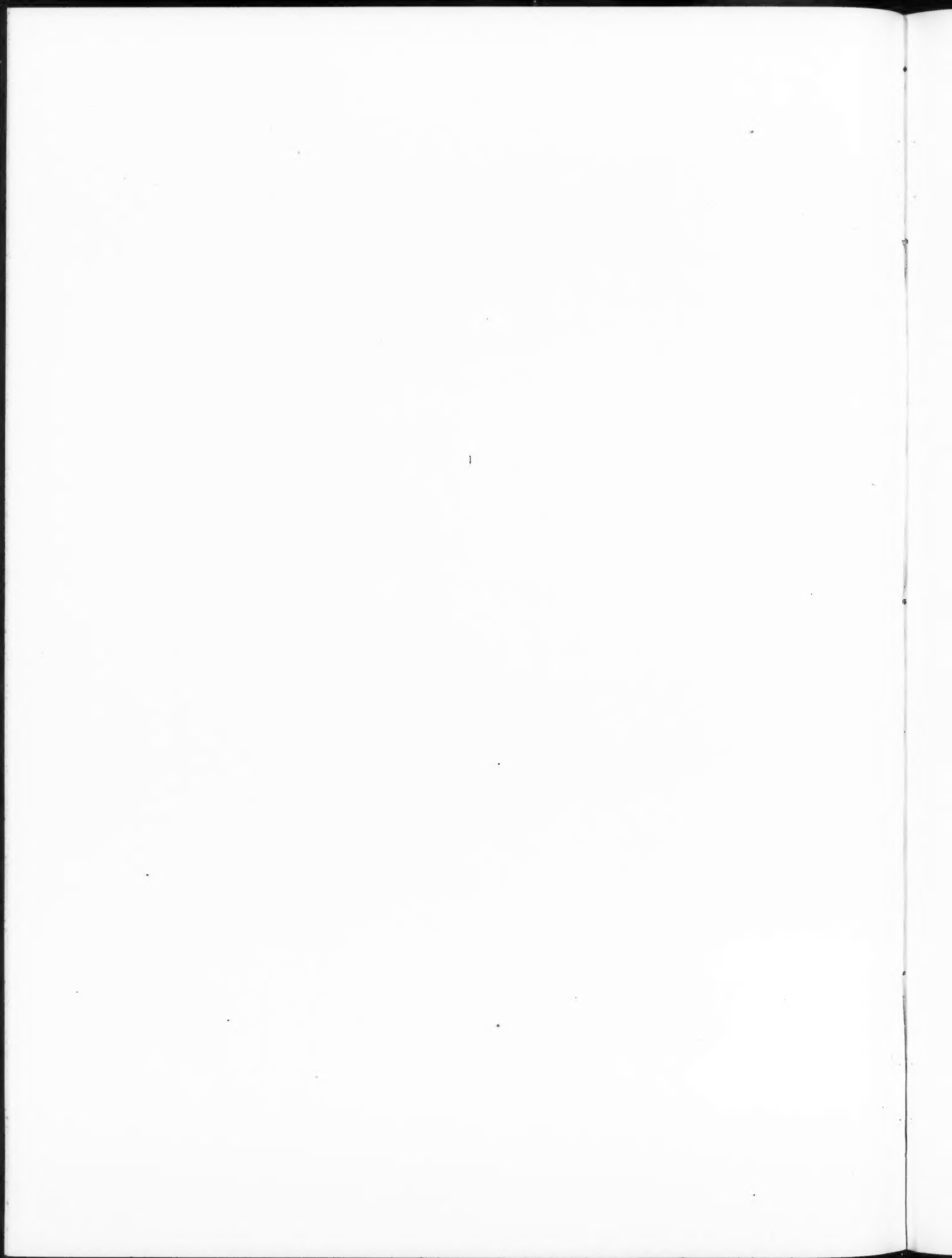


CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL, BOSTON, MASS.
MESSRS. SHEPLEY, RUTAN & COOLIDGE, ARCHITECTS



MAIN FLOOR PLAN

CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL, BOSTON, MASS.
MESSRS. SHEPLEY, RUTAN & COOLIDGE, ARCHITECTS

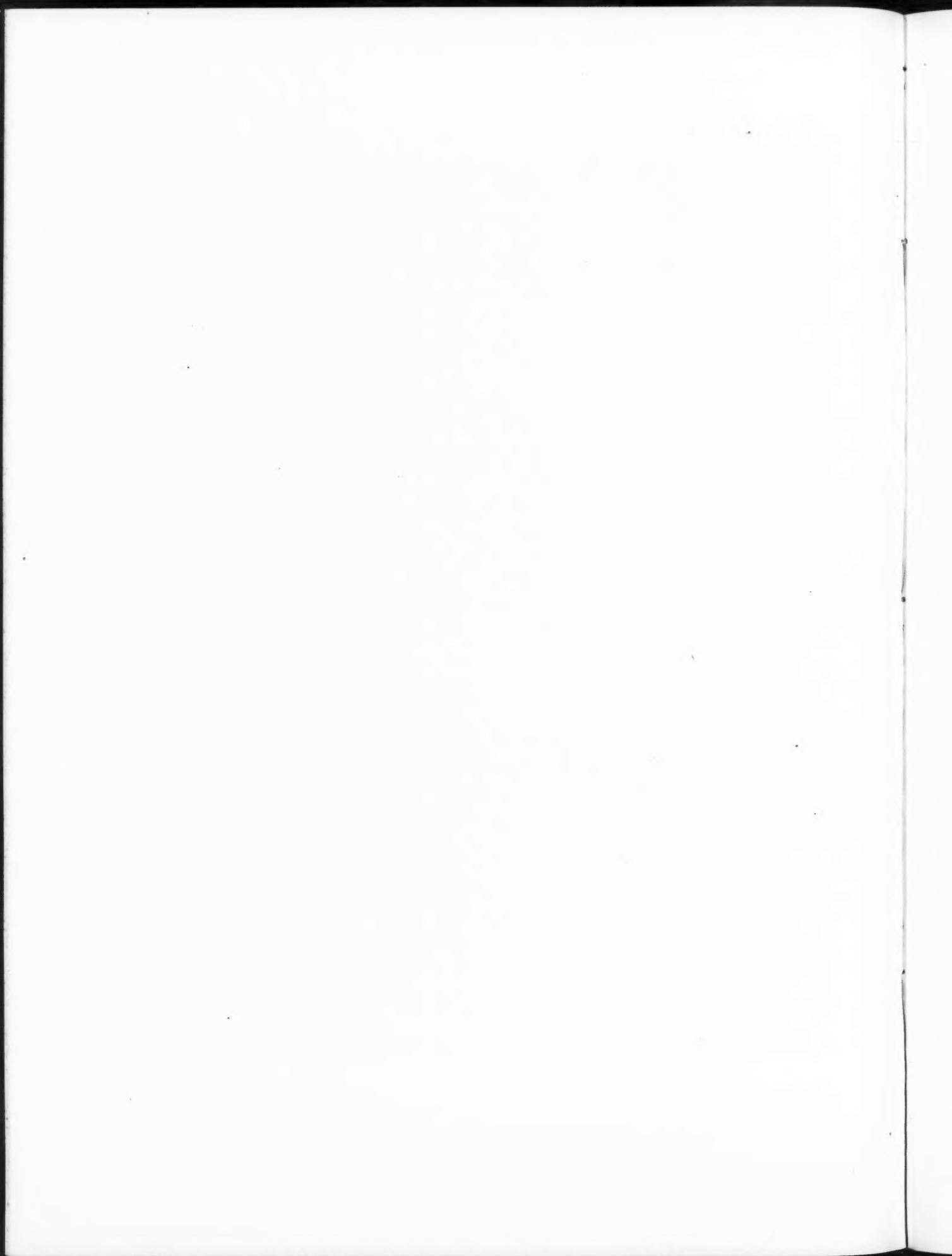




ENTRANCE PORCH AND DOORWAY

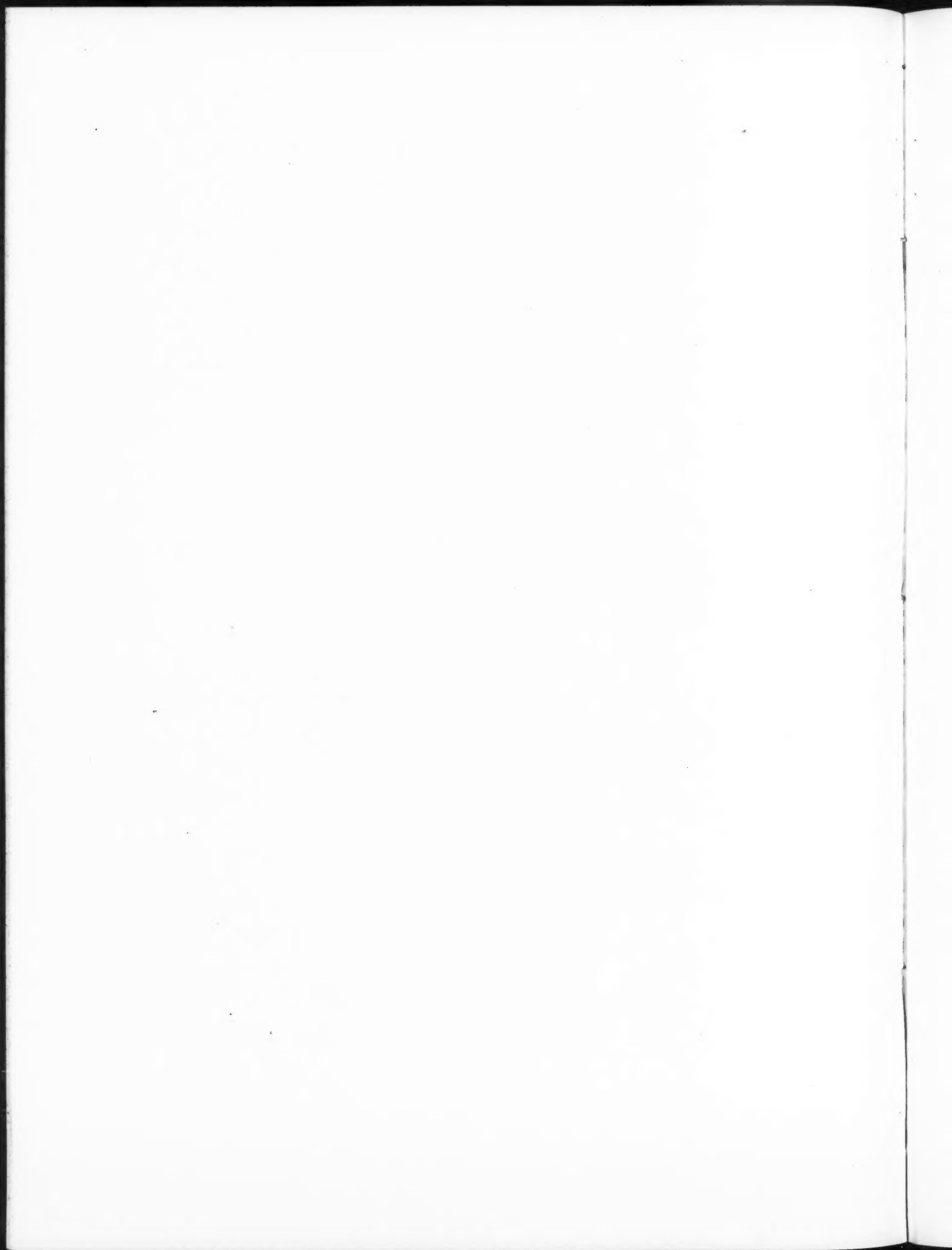
FARM HOUSE OF E. B. CURTIS, ESQ., GREENWICH, CONN.

MR. THEODORE E. BLAKE, ARCHITECT





COTTAGE AND GARDEN OF MRS. RUTZ-REES
ROSEMARY HALL, GREENWICH, CONN.
MR. THEODORE E. BLAKE, ARCHITECT



THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

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Founded 1876

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY BY
THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT (INC.)

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

G. E. SLY, PRESIDENT
E. J. ROSENCRANS, SECRETARY AND TREASURER

Address all communications to "THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT"

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

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

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

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

VOL. CVI OCTOBER 21, 1914 No. 2026

PROPOSAL TO HOLD NEGLIGENT PROPERTY OWNERS RESPONSIBLE FOR ALL LOSS BY FIRE.

To regard as a public enemy the man whose building burns and thus endangers his neighbors' property, has been the custom for many years in France, England and Germany and something of the same attitude is gradually developing in America. Its expression has been framed in a bill which, it is reported, Fire Commissioner Adamson of New York proposes to submit to the next Legislature. Under its terms every person on whose premises there is a fire, after he has been warned that he is violating fire prevention regulations, shall pay all the expense the city is put to in extinguishing the fire and for all loss his neighbors suffer.

Doubtless these additional risks, if the proposed bill becomes a law, will be covered by insurance just as fire loss to the owner is now covered, but the premiums will be necessarily increased. In the more hazardous risks, such as buildings of inflammable construction the total cost of insurance would presumably be so great that their erection would be unprofitable except, possibly, in the most sparsely settled areas.

It may be that Mr. Adamson's proposed revolution of the fire prevention laws is too

far in advance of the majority's sentiment at the present time to secure the approval of the Legislature. Nevertheless, public discussion of its merits will prove of great educational value, and should pave the way for making careless property owners bear their full share of responsibility in occasioning fire loss.

THE ECONOMIC ADVANTAGES OF FIRE PROOF CONSTRUCTION.

The example of New York City in designating a "Fire Prevention Day" each year is one that might advantageously be followed by the officials of every town and city. Widely advertised by means of placards on street cars and commercial vehicles, it is hoped that a special stimulus will thus be given each householder to inspect his premises, to remove all inflammable rubbish, to clean out chimney flues and to eliminate as far as possible every other fire hazard. Perhaps it is too much to hope that persons who habitually throw away lighted matches and cigarette stubs where possible damage may result will heed the warning, for their very act indicates a degree of irresponsibility that recognizes no need of the most elementary precautions.

The reduction of fire loss is a matter for universal co-operation. Of the 12,000 destructive fires which occurred in New York last year, Mr. Adamson says that more than half were ascertained to be due to gross carelessness and it is likely that four-fifths of the number would not have occurred if the most ordinary prudence had been exercised. As our cities are now constructed, even the most perfectly organized and equipped fire department will be maintained in vain if private individuals do not take definite active measures for fire prevention. In many instances, fires are the result of carelessness on the part of persons who have no financial interest in the property that is jeopardized and it is from these irresponsible persons that the property owner must protect himself.

By far the ablest ally of the property owner in assuring freedom from fire loss, is the qualified architect. It appears impossible ever to entirely eliminate folly and recklessness but it is possible to discount its

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effects by erecting fireproof buildings. In almost every instance when proposals have been made to impose restrictions upon the use of inflammable construction, protests were made against the resultant, real or supposed, increase in cost. As the relative cost of fireproof materials is gradually lessening, however, this excuse for tolerating serious fire hazards loses its potency. Another phase of the cost question—disregarded by unscrupulous real estate agents and by shortsighted owners—is that of depreciation. The “up-keep” expense of an inflammable building is always relatively greater than that of a fireproof structure and when computed for a term of years will often be found more than equal to the difference in first cost.

Severe fire losses, both in life and property, have repeatedly aroused public sentiment in favor of fireproof construction and the most effective fire extinguishing equipment, but not until individual owners are

convinced of its economic value to them, personally, is it possible to secure its general enforcement by law. This fortunate condition appears to have been partially reached—through sad experience—by some of the smaller cities of Massachusetts. In these cities the wooden three-decker apartment house, so long the joy of realty speculators and the despair of their victims, must now be provided with non-inflammable roofs and have all stairways and stair-halls of fireproof construction. From this happy compromise it is but a step to the fireproofing of the entire structure—an ideal specially to be desired in all apartment houses and other buildings of public or semi-public character.

Probably there is no field in which the architect may work more effectively to the benefit of the public and the profession, than in the advocacy of fireproof construction. In the architect's office every day should be “Fire Prevention Day.”





"CORTEZ"—CHARLES NIEHAUS, *SCULPTOR*

THIS MONUMENT WILL GO AT THE INNER END OF ONE OF THE OBLONG POOLS WITHIN THE SOUTH GARDENS NEAR THE MAIN ENTRANCE TO THE EXPOSITION GROUNDS.

THE PANAMA-PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION

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THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

Publisher's Announcement

There is probably little doubt that the dearth of works containing good—and at the same time available—architectural details has been felt by every man in practice. Of course, originality as applied to the designing of both mass and detail is much to be encouraged and commended when successful, but if we may safely judge by the results where precedent and tradition have been ignored, the cause of good architecture would in many instances have been better served if a closer adherence had been observed to those principles of design that were evolved during the period of architectural history in Europe, that always has and still continues to furnish artists their chief inspiration. Nor is there in this observation any reflection intended upon either the ability or the methods of modern architects. The average musician may not be justly criticized for rendering the music of Mozart, Beethoven and Wagner, or for the fact that it excels in beauty his own compositions. Rather, is he to be commended for a proper realization of his own limitations, and for his ability in selecting and making use of the best that the world has thus far produced. Originality for its own sake is usually unjustified, and unless one can improve on the work of the masters, it would seem as though the masters' solution should be adopted in the general interest.

To supply, then, something that is lacking, in short, a series of worthy examples of detail, in such form that they may be readily and accurately adopted by the practicing architect when occasion justifies, is a task that has been recently undertaken by THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT.

In order to insure the character of the work, the services were secured of W. G. Thomas, B. S., Harvard, winner of the Robinson Scholarship, and J. T. Fallon, B. S., Massachusetts Institute of Technology, two men eminently qualified for the task by training, practical office experience and knowledge gained by travel and observation abroad.

Messrs. Thomas and Fallon were instructed to visit Northern Italy and secure such details in the form of photographs and measured drawings as in their judgment possessed at once the greatest architectural

charm and practical value. These special representatives have thus far visited Genoa, Milan; Bologna, Venice, Verona, and other cities situated in the Valley of the Po.

It is proposed to begin publication of the material secured by them in our next issue, and we feel confident of its immediate appreciation by our readers. Subject only to the exigencies which occasionally arise in the publication of an architectural journal, one subject will be presented each week.

An English Criticism of American Methods of Design

The Builder of London reproduces in a recent issue, by permission of THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT, examples of recent Pacific Coast architecture by Robert David Farquhar of Los Angeles, and the hotel at Oakland by Bliss and Faville.

Referring to Mr. Farquhar's worth, it is stated:

These very well illustrate the point of view of the American client, which is in many ways alien to us. Like the French and other inhabitants of Continental nations, the American is appealed to by symmetry and dignity, not only in public but in private buildings. There is little attempt usually to give to a house a homely character simply because it is placed in rural surroundings. During the Georgian and post-Georgian periods we approximated in our ideas of architectural planning to the Renaissance methods of design practised elsewhere, but in the last century ordered planning has become the exception rather than the rule as applied to houses. Though the formal garden, with symmetrical methods of planning, has latterly found many advocates here, such a house as that we illustrate would appeal to few Englishmen, who are still obsessed by the recollection of what found favour in mediæval ages, which has resulted in a type of smaller domestic buildings to which we may almost apply the designation of picturesque dog-kennels. Why we should prefer low rooms, oak beams, inglenooks, and other constituent parts of the picturesque house has never been very clear to us, while we feel there are distinct advantages in a more measured and dignified type of design. The views which we reproduce show great knowledge of the use of detail and the value of proportion.

In referring to the Oakland Hotel, the tenor of the criticism is equally commendatory. It is in part as follows:

In common with the best American work the skill of the designers is equal to their modesty, and there is no attempt to attract attention by eccentricity of detail or proportion. What has been good enough to satisfy the best architects of the Renaissance is good enough for the American architect, and a craving for new and wonderful forms is left to the effete continent of Europe.

CURRENT NEWS AND COMMENT

Perhaps a New Renaissance

Something good may come out of the attack on the cathedral at Rheims. Those who will be called upon to make the repairs will learn enough of mediaeval art to reproduce their knowledge in future works. Reports of details of the grand old building will be studied, until the world will manifest unusual interest in nearly every existing monument displaying charm or excellence in craftsmanship. A knowledge of art will surely make the world better. If men learn to appreciate the beautiful, they will have regard for the emotions which swayed the men who wove their ideals into stone or painted their beautiful dreams where they impart joy to millions of people.—*Troy Record*.

Rhode Island Chapter A. I. A.

The annual meeting of Rhode Island Chapter American Institute of Architects was held in Providence on September 30. The following officers were elected:

President, Eleazer B. Homer; Vice-president, Walter F. Fontaine; Secretary, John Hutchins Cady; Treasurer, Wayland T. Robertson.

A resolution of protest was passed by the Chapter against the destruction of the works of art and buildings of architectural or historical interest by armies engaged in the European war. This, it is stated, is in line with the movement by the Institute to bring to the notice of United States Ambassadors the attitude of architects in America on this subject.

Hugo Reisinger, Art Collector, Dies in Germany

Hugo Reisinger, the art collector whose reputation was international, died in Germany on September 26th. Mr. Reisinger's activities in the field of art will perhaps best be remembered by the efforts made by him in collecting and bringing to this country some years ago a number of paintings by representative German artists.

These pictures were exhibited in the galleries of the Metropolitan Museum of Art in this city, where they attracted a large number of visitors.

The educational value of the exhibit was unquestioned, and Mr. Reisinger's efforts in bringing these pictures to America was warmly commended.

In 1910 Mr. Reisinger at his personal expense, secured a representative collection of modern American art for exhibit in Germany. This collection was displayed in the Prussian Royal Academy in Berlin under the auspices of the Government.

Institute Takes Official Action with Reference to Destruction of Cathedrals in Belgium and France

William M. Ellicott, Chairman of Committee on Conservation of National Resources and Historic Monuments, of the American Institute of Architects, has made public correspondence which he has had relating to the destruction of cathedrals and monuments in Belgium and France. Mr. Ellicott communicated with the German and French Ambassadors, the Belgian Minister and Secretary of State Bryan. Mr. Ellicott sent this message to Mr. Bryan:

Hon. William Jennings Bryan,
Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

Earnestly request you seriously consider the expediency of a solemn protest to the German Government respecting wanton destruction of cities, cathedrals, and historic monuments in Belgium and France.

Mr. Ellicott received this reply from the office of the Secretary of State:

Sir: The department acknowledges the receipt of your telegram of Sept. 21, requesting the department to consider the expediency of solemn protest to German Government against alleged destruction of cities, cathedrals, and monuments of antiquity in Belgium and France. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

For the Secretary of State,

ROBERT LANSING, Counselor.

In his message to the German Ambassador, Count von Bernstorff, Mr. Ellicott said:

I beg to hand you inclosed a copy of a telegram which, as Chairman of the Committee on Conservation of Natural Resources and Historic Monuments of the American Institute of Architects, I have thought proper to send to the Secretary of State of our Government.

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

I trust that some move will be made to check the perfectly inexcusable and unnecessary destruction of priceless works of art in this war.

Count von Bernstorff in reply said:

In answer to your favor of 23d inst., I beg to say that so far as the German Army is concerned, no "perfectly inexcusable and unnecessary destruction of priceless works of art" has taken place in this war.

The French Ambassador, M. Jusserand, wrote to Mr. Ellicott as follows:

Your suggestion is worthy of the great body which you represent. I informed my Government of it, and it will certainly be highly appreciated in my country, where the destruction of the most sacred of our shrines has been so painfully resented.

The Belgian Minister, E. Havenith, wrote as follows:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23d inst., and of its inclosure, the copy of the telegram sent to the Secretary of State protesting against the destruction of the public monuments and cities in Belgium. I have taken much interest in your communication, for which please accept my sincere thanks.

The Conservation of an Architectural Masterpiece

No action of recent years has been more significant of the growing appreciation in this country of good architecture and the desire to make permanent the work of men who have put the impress of their genius on their efforts, than that of the Cincinnati Astronomical Society.

This Society, having decided on the erection of a new building, has taken advantage of the existence and availability of certain exterior details of the Chamber of Commerce building, in Cincinnati, and which it proposes to incorporate into the façade of its new building, as a permanent record of the masterly work of the late H. H. Richardson. The Chamber of Commerce building in Cincinnati, up to the time of its partial destruction by fire in 1911, was universally regarded as one of the best examples of the work of this master of Romanesque design. The Cincinnati Astronomical Society has saved the great outer arches and will undertake to re-erect them virtually unchanged, as the walls of a building to be dedicated to scientific purposes.

As an appreciation of Richardson's art and to further a movement to secure funds

necessary for its purpose, the Astronomical Society has prepared a book of 128 pages, size seven by eleven inches.

This is a dignified and well-presented appreciation of Richardson. It contains articles that are historical and biographical, as relates to the architect and his work. Delisle Stewart, President of the Historical Society, tells how Richardson developed his Romanesque style of architecture. Mr. A. O. Elzner, of Cincinnati, a pupil of Richardson, describes the old Chamber of Commerce building. Other articles are historical and relate to the Chamber of Commerce.

The book is profusely illustrated with intimate portraits of Richardson and important buildings designed by him.

The work will have much value as a deserved tribute to one of the greatest of American architects. The dignified method pursued in its preparation will call forth sentiments of appreciation from every member of the profession.

BOOK NOTES

PICTORIAL COMPOSITION AND THE CRITICAL JUDGMENT OF PICTURES. A handbook for students and lovers of art. By H. R. Poore, A. N. A. Full cloth, 277 pages, size 6 x 9 inches. New York: G. P. Putnam Sons. Price \$2.00.

The chief value of this work lies in the fact that its author is a painter of some distinction, and of long experience as an instructor in his art. The reader may, therefore, take up this volume with confidence that the principles laid down are based on the best accepted practice in pictorial composition. This knowledge, after it is acquired, leads to appreciation and the ability to critically judge pictures. While most of us are born with an intuitive appreciation of the beautiful, it is not always possible to analyze the characteristics of painting or other works of art that affords us pleasure. Mr. Poore has made much of this clear. A perusal of his book will be found not only interesting, but extremely valuable in the contemplation and appreciation of a work of art.

INDUSTRIAL INFORMATION

Special Designs in Hand-made Tiles and Terra-Cotta

An illustrated pamphlet of more than usual artistic interest has recently been issued by Enfield Pottery & Tile Works, Enfield (near Philadelphia), Pa. It illustrates and describes special designs in hand-made tiles and terra-cotta produced by these works, and supplied to buildings of such importance as that of the Pan-American Union, at Washington; The Rice Institute, Houston, Texas; the Connecticut State Library and Supreme Court, and a number of recently erected churches.

The application of colored tiles in the decorative treatment of wall surfaces is, fortunately for artistic results, becoming more frequent. A comprehensive idea of the wide possibilities of colored tile is furnished by the illustration in this well-prepared catalogue which may be had on request.

Silent Call Signal System

An attractively prepared pamphlet by the Bryant Electric Company, Bridgeport, Conn., with offices in New York, Chicago and San Francisco, illustrates and describes the Bryant silent call signal system. This system, which eliminates the ringing of bells and other noisy methods of alarm to attract attention, is, the makers claim, particularly adapted for hospitals, hotels, offices and public buildings. It is a simplified alarming signal system requiring, it is stated, no relays, batteries, motor generators or transformers, and operates direct on 120 to 125 volts, direct or alternating current. The slightest pressure on the button indicates a desire for attendance, which is registered by means of incandescent lamps lighting simultaneously at various points desired.

The "safety first" campaign might well be supplemented by one to eliminate unnecessary noises. The constant ringing of telephone bells in large offices has a tendency to irritate nervous people, and especially those in hospitals, where absolute quiet is part of the treatment of the patient. The

system would also be a positive satisfaction to those with impaired hearing, as the springing up of a light on the desk would be the signal of a telephone call. The adaptability of a system of this nature is so apparent, that it is believed a study of the pamphlet referred to—which may be had upon request—will have considerable suggestive value to architects.

Rustless Coating

A pamphlet recently issued by Formastat Mining Company, Chemical Building, St. Louis, describes "Formastat," a paint pigment particularly adapted, it is stated, to the preservation of iron, steel, woodwork, or any artificial surface exposed to the elements and influences of destructive gases. The pamphlet contains a formula for various colored paints, together with instructions as to their application and suggestions as to various uses as paint coverings. The formula admits of the user preparing his own paint. The "Formastat" pigment is to be purchased from the producers, and when combined with linseed oil, dryer and color, provides a paint which the makers state makes an imperishable covering.

The pamphlet, which carries with it an ingeniously inserted sample of "Formastat," may be had upon application.

A Handbook on Metal Mouldings and Fittings

A pamphlet that has much suggestive value is "A Handbook on National Metal Mouldings and Fittings," published by the National Metal Moulding Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., with offices in principal cities.

While it may be trite to observe that a chain is no stronger than its weakest link, it may not be out of place to direct attention to the fact that metal mouldings and similar equipment to supplement fireproof construction are not complete in their installation, unless held in place by accessories of a similar fireproof character.

This book is intended to illustrate and describe the large line of fittings suitable for assembling and installing metal mouldings and fittings, and will be found to have a considerable suggestive value. It may be had upon application.

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

Steam Engines

Catalogue No. 17, issued by Reeves-Cubberly Engine Company, Terminal Building, 30 Church street, New York City, illustrates a line of steam engines made by this concern, adaptable, it is stated, to the varied demands of the engine trade. Established since 1897, they believe experience gained in building engines for special requirements makes their services valuable. They will be glad to correspond with architects with reference to their needs in this direction.

Vacuum Cleaners

According to a pamphlet recently received, the Atwood vacuum cleaner, of which Kellogg-MacKay Company, Chicago, Minneapolis and Seattle, are the general distributors, is a stationary vacuum cleaning plant, made in a range of sizes from light duty to multiple sweepers, adaptable, it is stated, to all locations where a vacuum cleaner may be required.

The makers claim that these cleaners are a simple, compact and substantial unit, mechanically perfect, and free from useless and duplicate parts. These features, it is stated, make these plants not only economical in operation, but free from expense and reduplication of parts and suspension of availability, owing to repairs and breakdowns. The pamphlet will be sent upon application.

The Finishing Touch

Under the above title, the Murphy Varnish Company, Newark, N. J., have issued a pamphlet describing "Univarnish," a trade name for Universal Varnish. It is claimed that this product has been perfected in its various qualities until it is proof against turning white either by wetting or scratching; proof against hot water, steam, hot dishes and salt water; proof against alkali, soap, alcohol and ammonia. It is also stated that Universal Varnish is easy working, does not clog brushes or thicken in the can, and has great weather-resisting power. Other qualities are said to be that it dries enough to handle over night and to recoat in from 36 to 48 hours; and hard enough to rub in from

48 to 60 hours. It is described as elastic enough for outside use and hard enough for inside.

More detailed information concerning this product and proof of the claims made for it will be furnished upon application.

Gypsum "Red Book"

The "Red Book," prepared, it is stated, principally for the use of architects and engineers, has been issued by the United States Gypsum Company, 205 West Monroe Street, Chicago.

This book is a semi-technical text book covering United States Gypsum products, and contains a valuable amount of information on gypsum products generally. At this time, when the subject of fire prevention and protection is largely in the public mind, the characteristics of gypsum and its application as a fireproofing material will be of interest.

The book referred to may be had by architects upon application.

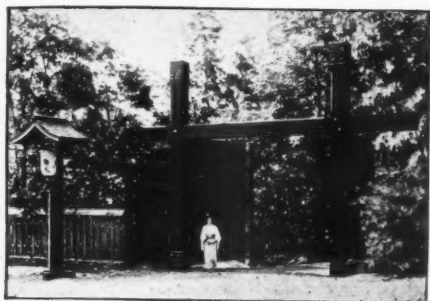
Technical Paints

The Arlington Manufacturing Company, of Canton, O., whose Eastern sales department is at 103 Chambers street, New York City, manufacture a line of technical paints for all purposes. These are listed and described in a series of pamphlets prepared for the information of architects.

Particular reference is made in these pamphlets to Arlington Richtone flat finish, produced as an interior enamel, and which, it is claimed, is sanitary and can be washed without injury to the surface. The resulting tone of this paint when applied is a perfectly flat finish free from all polish. The sample card accompanying the pamphlets shows a series of twelve well selected shades that would seem to afford many opportunities in the decorative treatment of the interiors of buildings.

The makers claim that it is more economical than lead and oil, is germ and vermin proof, and that on an ordinary surface, one gallon will cover 600 square feet, one coat.

The pamphlets and sample card referred to will be sent upon application.



Japanese Gateway at Napanoch, Mr. Frank Seaman's Estate
Stained with Cabot's Creosote Stains
Olive B. Sarre, Architect

Cabot's Creosote Stains

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1133 Broadway, NEW YORK 24 West Kinzie St., CHICAGO

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Damp-proofing, Waterproofing 8-2



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B. W. Corning, Architect.

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COVERS THE CONTINENT

"A TRICK ANY PAINTER CAN DO"



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.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.—The Methodist Episcopal Church, south, will soon begin the erection of an edifice in Washington, D. C. A committee on plans met recently at the Hotel Hillman in this city to consider details. Dr. E. K. Hardin of Washington was among those present.

ARIZONA.

TUCSON, ARIZ.—It is announced that the Indian Bureau at Washington is preparing plans for an Indian hospital building to be erected here, and bids will be advertised for shortly. Cato Sells is commissioner of the Indian bureau.

CALIFORNIA.

ANAHEIM, CAL.—Architect M. F. Durfee, Nagle Bldg., has prepared plans which have been accepted by the City Council for the construction of a new \$30,000 city hall building here.

POMONO, CAL.—Ambrose Bresnahan has purchased from Mrs. Bridget O'Neill, a site at 307 North Park avenue, and plans to erect a bungalow on the property.

SACRAMENTO, CAL.—Plans for the construction of a new county hospital, to cost in the neighborhood of \$700,000, were discussed by the board of supervisors, Architect R. A. Herold and Dr. June B. Harris, county physician, at a recent conference.

SANTA ANA, CAL.—Mrs. Martha M. Vaughan of North Main street has sold to F. E. Farnsworth of Fairview, the northwest corner of Second and Main streets. The new purchaser will shortly begin the erection of a one-story garage building on the property.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—The City's bureau of architecture has been authorized by the Supervisors' Finance Committee to prepare plans for the wing of the new San Francisco Hospital to be built.

WOODLAND (YOLO CO.), CAL.—At a recent meeting of the board of education, it was decided to ask for a bond issue of \$100,000, money to be used in the construction of a modern grammar school building, to take the place of the Walnut street school, recently destroyed by fire.

CONNECTICUT.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—Architects Skinner & Walker, 1188 Main street, are preparing plans for the new city almshouse buildings, to be erected in the North End, on the Town Farm property.

Plans have been completed by Architect A. C. Kelley, 107 Wall street, for the new motion picture theatre building, to be erected on Fairfield avenue.

Mrs. Lucy D. Sprague will erect a new residence on Mill Hill avenue, according to plans prepared by Architect E. G. Southy, 983 Broad street.

Architect E. G. Southy, 983 Broad street, is completing plans for a garage to be erected on Laurel avenue for the Laurel Garage, owned by F. A. Rantz, 373 Laurel avenue.

WOODMONT, CONN.—Plans have been completed by Architect Leonard Asheim, 211 State street, Bridgeport, for seven houses to be erected here for Louis M. Sagel, of New Haven.

DELAWARE.

NEW CASTLE, DEL.—The board of education has been granted permission by the Commissioners of the New Castle school green to erect an addition to the high school on the green.

ROCKFORD, DEL.—Joseph Bancroft & Sons Company will build an addition to their plant here, at a cost of \$40,000.

WILMINGTON, DEL.—Architect Leon Wilde Crawford, 919 Market street, has requested bids on plans for a residence to be erected at 20th and Boulevard, for James Hoey.

Bids are being received by Architect Eugene Wallace Hance, for the new theatre to be erected by Dr. S. G. Elbert at 810-12 Front street. Structure will cost about \$25,000.

FLORIDA.

BARTOW, FLA.—A committee consisting of Councilmen Tate, Burrows and Clark, was appointed at a recent meeting of the city council to ask for bids for the new city hall, to cost \$12,000.

LAKE LAND, FLA.—A municipal bond issue, amounting to \$165,000, was carried recently by the voters of this place. Part of this will be used in enlarging the light and power plant and also the fire department.

MIAMI, FLA.—Architect A. E. Lewis, Miami, has been selected to prepare plans for a new school building to be erected here at a cost of \$12,000.

TITUSVILLE, FLA.—The trustees and school board of District No. 1 of this place have commissioned Architect A. E. Lewis, Miami, to prepare plans for a new school building, costing \$65,000, to be erected in this city.

GEORGIA.

AUGUSTA, GA.—It is the purpose of the board of education to erect a modern high school building for girls on the Schuetzen Platz property.

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO, ILL.—Robert Miehle of the Miehle Printing Press and Manufacturing Company, has purchased from Sterling Morton the vacant property on Surf street, and plans to improve it with a flat building.

EAST ST. LOUIS, MO.—A new feed milling plant will, in all probability, be erected in this city by H. C. Joehnk, president of the Champion Feed Milling Company of Lyons. The Industrial League of this city, through its manager, Tampton Aubuchon, began negotiations with Mr. Joehnk for the establishment of this plant in this city in September, 1913.

EVANSTOWN, ILL.—The Standard Oil Company has purchased from the M. Foley Company a tract of ground adjoining the Mayfair branch of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, and plans to erect an oil station here at a cost of about \$30,000.

OTTAWA, ILL.—State Architect James Dibelka, 29 South LaSalle street, Chicago, is preparing plans for a new armory building to house Company C.

PEORIA, ILL.—Competitive plans will be received by the Board of School Inspectors of this city for the erection of an annex to the Irving School. Designs are to be delivered to Anna Rynearson, secretary of the Board of School Inspectors of this city, until noon, October 26th, 1914.

INDIANA.

MUNCIE, IND.—The members of the Bethel A. M. E. Church are planning to erect a new house of worship. This matter was discussed at a recent meeting held in the present church building on East Jackson street. Anderson Blair is chairman of the executive committee.

SOUTH BEND, IND.—The board of commissioners of St. Joseph County, Ind., will receive bids for an administration building to be erected at the Anti-Tuberculosis Camp, four miles north of this city. Bids must be filed in the office of the auditor, Clarence Sedgwick, before 11 a. m., November 16th.

TIPTON, IND.—Rev. J. J. McIntosh, pastor of the Holiness Christian Church, is planning the erection of a brick factory building, adjoining the city electric light and water works.

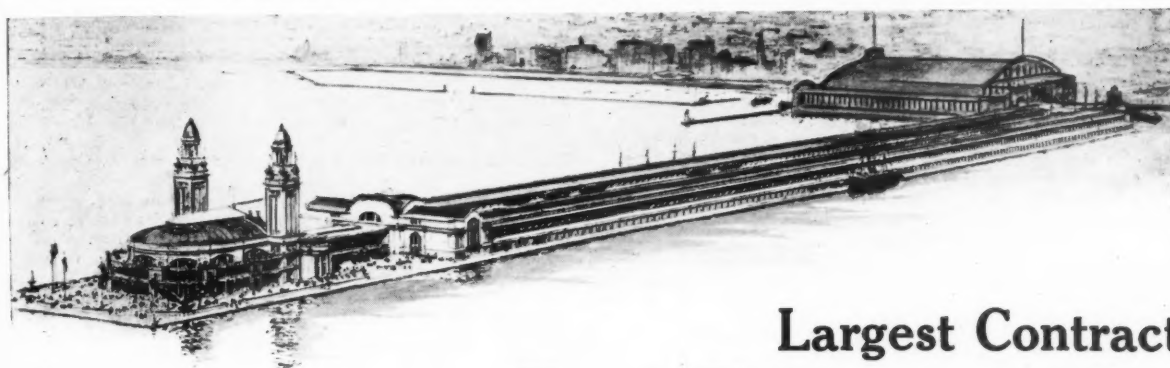
KANSAS.

HIAWATHA, KAN.—The Hiawatha Masonic bodies have taken up the matter of providing this city with a modern Masonic temple.

LAWRENCE, KAN.—Definite plans will soon be presented to the board of directors for the new club house for the Country Club, to be erected in this city.

NEWTON, KAN.—T. H. McManus has announced that plans for the building to be erected on the site of the former McManus Department Store, recently destroyed by fire, have been prepared.

THE CHICAGO MUNICIPAL PIER FROM THE ARCHITECT'S SKETCH



Largest Contract Ever Closed in the History of the Steel Sash Business

The new Municipal Pier to be erected in Chicago will extend into Lake Michigan at the foot of East Grand Avenue. The center structure will include a dance hall and concert hall with seating capacity of 4,000. There is to be an open vestibule flanked by observation towers and with restaurant below. The outer end will carry a broad promenade with steps descending to the water. Street cars and pleasure vehicles will run out on the pier to the promenade and walks will be built for pedestrians over the roofs of the freight houses.

It will take two railroad trains of 40 cars each to carry the sash alone, from Detroit to Chicago.

Seventeen additional cars will be required to carry the glass, and two more cars for putty.

There will be over 2,800 doors in the building, supported by 10,000 pairs of brackets and 4,000 pairs of hangers.

The track on which these doors will slide, if laid end to end, would extend over 10 miles.

Sixteen miles of door trimming will be required and 600 tons of "kick plates."

The Pier is a strictly commercial proposition, the recreation features being incidental.

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added daylight, ventilation and practical economies of Fenestra.

Our catalog has invaluable information for architects and builders. Write for it today.

Our "Square Foot Price List," just issued, will give you the approximate cost of installing Fenestra and help you make preliminary estimates.

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Detroit, Mich.

SALINA, KAN.—C. E. Mercer will have a new home erected on the site of his present residence on North Eighth street.

TOPEKA, KAN.—A new Catholic church edifice, to cost \$35,000, is to be erected on the northwest corner of Tenth and Lincoln streets. Father Murphy, formerly an assistant to Father Hayden at the Church of the Assumption, will be pastor of the new church.

TOPEKA, KAN.—Upon the completion of the new Catholic church at Tenth avenue and Lincoln street, to be erected at a cost of \$35,000, a campaign will be launched for the erection of a parochial school on the Lincoln street property.

KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, KY.—Architects Joseph & Joseph, Commercial Bldg., are securing plans for a new motion picture theatre to be erected on Third avenue, near Avery, for a syndicate headed by Louis Ditmar.

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, MD.—Philip S. Morgan has filed plans which were prepared by Architect W. Raymond Russell, Professional Bldg., for the construction of thirteen two-story brick dwellings on Winchester street, between Dukeland avenue and Oakland street. Cost, \$15,000.

Architect L. H. Fowler, 347 North Charles street, will prepare plans for a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling to be erected at Pikesville for Bolling Barton. Cost, \$10,000.

Plans are being prepared by Architect Stanislaus Russell, 2900 Clifton avenue, for a two-and-a-half-story cottage to be erected at Montebello Park for the Montebello Park Company.

Sub-bids are being received by George Harryman on plans for a one-story building to be erected on Fleet street near Spring, for the Loose-Wiles Biscuit Company. Architect John Freund, Jr., Hoffman Bldg., prepared the plans.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, MASS.—The Boston Retail Grocers' Association is planning the erection of a large concrete storehouse on the old gas house property in the North End. Cost of building will be about \$1,800,000.

It has been agreed by Mayor Curley and the City Hospital trustees to remodel the West Roxbury parental school buildings for use as a convalescent home.

CLIFTON, MASS.—Essie J. Earle, of Brighton, has sold to May G. Maxwell, of Swampscott, a site on Rowell avenue. The purchaser will erect a house on the property.

DORCHESTER, MASS.—Mary J. Collins has purchased a site on Glenarm street, near Washington, and a two-story house will be erected at a cost of \$10,000. T. G. Powell is the architect.

LYNN, MASS.—Lynn Aerie of Eagles has purchased the estate at 202-210 Union street as a site for a building to be erected for mercantile and lodge purposes.

HAVERHILL, MASS.—The Hebrew Free School Association and the Young Men's Hebrew Association are planning to obtain funds for the erection of a home which will be used jointly by the two organizations for educational and social purposes. Nathan Gaul is president of the Y. M. H. A.

PITTSFIELD, MASS.—The Finance Committee of the board of education has recommended the expenditure of \$60,000, for an eight-room addition to the Dawes School.

SALEM, MASS.—Directors of the Masonic Building Association will have plans prepared for a new temple to be erected at the corner of Washington and Lynde street.

WALTHAM, MASS.—The new Buttrick Library Building will soon be erected in this city. Joseph R. Worcester is a member of the Library Commission.

MICHIGAN.

AUGRES, MICH.—A meeting was held recently in the city hall to discuss plans for the proposed new hotel building which is to be erected in this city. E. G. Cole, the prime mover in this project, was elected chairman of the meeting, with O. H. Carpenter as secretary.

DETROIT, MICH.—Architect Richard H. Marr, Ford Bldg., has prepared plans for a two-story brick apartment building to be erected on Garland avenue near Kercheval, for Louis Van Dall.

Plans have been prepared by Architects Smith, Hinchman & Grylls, Washington Arcade Bldg., for a four-story factory building to be erected in Bismarck avenue for Dodge Brothers.

A two-story brick and steel warehouse building will be erected on the northwest corner of the East Grand Boulevard and Cameron avenue for the Palmer-Bee Co., according to plans prepared by Architects Smith, Hinchman & Grylls, Washington Arcade Bldg.

DETROIT, MICH.—A. M. Barnes & Co. have leased the building known as the Douglass estate, 146 and 148 Woodward avenue, now occupied by the Woodward Theatre and the Goodrich Raincoat Co. It is Mr. Barnes' intention to erect a building for mercantile purposes.

MICHIGAMME, MICH.—Bonds in the amount of \$35,000 have been voted for the erection of a new schoolhouse to take the place of the one recently destroyed by fire.

MINNESOTA.

DULUTH, MINN.—Architect P. M. Olsen, Sellwood Bldg., has prepared plans for improvements, costing \$10,000, to be erected to the Halverson Hotel property at First avenue, east, and Railroad street.

Plans have been prepared by Architects Edward P. Shurick, Torrey Bldg., and Oscar Solheim, for a frame and stucco house, to be erected on Glenwood street, near 54th avenue, east, for the Lakeside Land Company.

It has been announced by Peter Neidl, of Marinette, Wis., that it is his intention to build a large hotel in the vicinity of the large steel plant, on a site owned by him on 96th avenue, west, and Gary street.

HIBBING, MINN.—Architect D. Gorman, of Virginia, Minn., has prepared plans for the proposed new courthouse to be erected here.

MISSISSIPPI.

HATTIESBURG, MISS.—It has been announced by Gilbert Gilman, manager of the Southern Lumber and Ice Company, that a cold storage plant will be erected in connection with its ice plant.

NEBRASKA.

HASTINGS, NEB.—The C. W. Way Company, architects, Madgett Bldg., are preparing plans for a new office building at Lenvil for R. D. Norton.

NEW JERSEY.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—It is understood that bids for the construction of an addition to the Rudolph Hotel in this city, to cost \$750,000, will soon be requested.

Architects Durham Brothers, Heed Building, Philadelphia, have completed plans for a three-story dwelling to be erected here for H. B. Shoemaker. Cost \$10,000.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—Bids will be received by the board of education of this city until 9 o'clock p. m., November 2nd, at the high school, for the erection of a new school building, according to plans prepared by Architect William Whitney Rasmussen, 1133 Broadway. Plans may be obtained from the architect, or from Edgar S. Sover, district clerk, this city.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—Bids will be received by the board of education, this city, until 9 p. m., November 2nd, at the high school, for the erection of a new school building, according to plans prepared by Architect William Whitney Rasmussen, 1133 Broadway, New York.

DELAWARE, N. J.—At a recent meeting of the Delaware Improvement Association, plans were discussed for the erection of a building for the association and fire company.

GARWOOD, N. J.—Bids will be received by the Mayor and Council of this city at the Borough Hall, South avenue, at 8 p. m., October 27th, for the erection of a borough hall and firehouse to be built on the borough lot at the corner of South avenue and Centre street, according to plans prepared by Architect C. C. Bell, 8 West South avenue, Cranford, N. J.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.—Bonds have been voted by the people of this place for the erection of a new high school building.

NEWARK, N. J.—Architect A. H. Thomas, 222 Market street, is taking bids for the erection of a one-family residence with offices on the northeast corner of Clinton avenue and 30th street, to be owned by Dr. V. F. Stuck. Cost, \$9000.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.—It has been reported that the Bayuk Brothers, 216 Burnet street (Landsberg Bldg.), have purchased four sites along the Pennsylvania railroad elevation at Paterson and Schuyler streets, upon which to erect a modern brick factory building for their business.



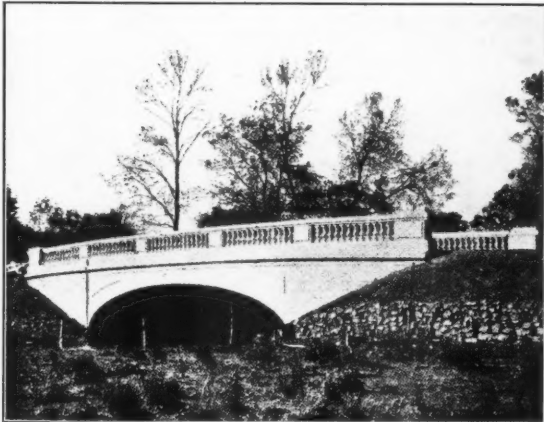
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NUTLEY-ON-THE-HILL, N. J.—The Italian-American Charity Association has purchased twenty-four sites bounded by Margaret avenue, San Antonio avenue and Frank street, for a children's home, to be erected next spring. Rev. Father John B. Salerno is president of the association.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—Alterations are to be made to the American building, owned by Joseph E. Stricker. Architects Pierson & Son, 95 Smith street, are preparing plans for this improvement.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—Bids will soon be requested by the Board of Library Commissioners for the construction of a \$30,000 addition to the public library. Architects Jensen & Brooks are preparing sketches for this addition.

RAHWAY, N. J.—The Rahway Aerie, No. 1863, Fraternal Order of Eagles, is planning the erection of a new club house. A site for this building has not yet been selected.

NEW YORK.

AUBURN, N. Y.—The congregation of the Church of Christ Disciples is planning the erection of a new edifice in a more central location than the present church building in North Division street. Rev. E. W. Allen is pastor of this church.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Plans have been filed with the building bureau by J. Wandell for C. L. Faifer, for a moving picture theatre to be erected on the southeast corner of Thirteenth avenue and Seventy-sixth street, in the Dyker Heights section. Cost will be about \$15,000.

CEDARHURST, L. I., N. Y.—Business men of this city are organizing a company to build a \$50,000 ice plant here.

CORONA, L. I., N. Y.—A new bank building, to cost \$50,000, is to be erected for the First National Bank of Corona.

FULTON, N. Y.—The Common Council is considering the erection of a detention hospital in this city, and the city engineer has been instructed to prepare preliminary plans for a building.

INDUSTRY, N. Y.—The board of managers of the State Agricultural and Industrial School here has been notified from Albany that the erection of a \$10,000 addition to the hospital of the institution is to be started soon.

ITHACA, N. Y.—A campaign has been launched by the members of the First Methodist Church for the purpose of raising funds with which to erect a new parsonage.

LOCKPORT, N. Y.—The Second Church of Christ Scientist is considering plans for the construction of a new church edifice to be erected on the site of the present chapel in East avenue.

The board of education has accepted the plans of Architect William Neil Smith, 1 East 47th street, New York City, for the enlargement and improvement of the high school building in this city, and the board has directed that bids be advertised for to be received until November 17th.

LA SALLE, N. Y.—Rev. Father Arthur Madden, pastor of St. John de La Salle Church, has plans for a new church building to be erected on property adjoining the present church. The present church building will be converted into school building.

NEWFANE, N. Y.—At a recent meeting of the local school board and trustees, held in the school building, plans for a new school building were discussed.

NEW YORK CITY.—Plans prepared by Architect William A. Kenny, 420 W. 259th street, have been filed for a two-story brick garage and stable to be erected on Albany Crescent near 231st street, for John and Joseph Burfeindt, 5558 Broadway. Cost, \$14,000.

Architects Neville & Bagge, 217 W. 125th street, have filed plans for two five-story brick apartment buildings, costing \$140,000, to be erected on Andrews avenue, near 179th street, for the Oesting Building Company, William C. Oesting, 249 E. Kingbridge Road, President.

Plans have been filed by Architects Neville & Bagge, 217 W. 125th street, for five five-story apartments costing \$100,000, to be erected on Loring Place near Burnside avenue for the Oesting Building Co., William C. Oesting, 249 E. Kingsbridge Road.

NEW YORK CITY.—Plans are being prepared by Architects Gronenberg & Leuchtag, 7 West 22d street, for a six-story elevator apartment building, costing \$150,000, to be erected for the 114th Street and Seventh Avenue

Construction Company, located on the north side of West 111th street.

Architects Ballinger & Perrot, 1328 Broadway, have filed plans for a two-story store and loft building, costing \$12,000, to be erected at 14 E. 39th street for Mrs. L. Thompson, Hotel Seville, New York.

Architects Ludlow & Peabody, 101 Park avenue, have filed plans for a two-story church building, to be erected at 137th street and Lenox avenue for the Church Extension Committee of the Presbytery of New York. Cost \$30,000.

Plans for alterations to a three-story and basement power plant at 503 E. 74th street, owned by the Manhattan Railways Company, Interborough Rapid Transit Company, lessee, have been filed by Architect H. G. Scott, 600 W. 59th street. Cost \$27,981.

NEW YORK CITY.—Plans prepared by Architects Gilbert & Burnham, 80 Maiden Lane, have been filed for a six-story apartment building, costing \$85,000, to be erected on Bennett avenue, near 181st street, for the Bennett Avenue Realty Company, 59 W. 32nd street. Cost, \$85,000.

Architect William Pringle, 441 Tremont avenue, has filed plans for a two-story brick storage house, costing \$28,500, to be erected on Magenta street, near the Bronx Boulevard, for the estate of Emilie Raldirer, 232 W. 22nd street.

Plans have been filed by Architects Maynicke & Franke, 25 Madison square, north, for an eleven-story stock house, costing \$150,000, to be erected at 206 to 210 E. 92nd street, for Jacob Ruppert, Inc., 1639 3rd avenue.

Plans have been filed for a six-story apartment building, costing \$130,000, to be erected on 111th street, near Seventh avenue, for the 111th Street and Seventh Avenue Construction Company. Gronenberg & Leuchtag, 303 Fifth avenue, architects.

Plans for alterations, costing \$10,000, to a twelve-story loft and office building at 99 Fifth avenue, owned by the United States Life Insurance Company, 277 Broadway, have been filed by Architect E. C. Schmidt, Inc., 1 Madison avenue.

RICHMOND HILL, N. Y.—Richmond Hill Lodge, F. and A. M., Thomas Coates, master, is completing arrangements for starting work on its \$25,000 temple on Elm street.

SALAMANCA, N. Y.—Cattaraugus County has purchased a site on the line of the traction company between Olean and Bradford upon which to erect a new county tuberculosis hospital building.

UTICA, N. Y.—A new school building, for the higher education of the children at the Masonic Home will be erected soon by the Knights Templar. Building will cost about \$40,000. The construction will be in charge of Past Grand Commanders Armitage of Albany, Maxwell of Brooklyn and Anderson of Palmyra.

WATERVLIET, N. Y.—A proposition to appropriate \$55,000 for a new municipal building for this city was carried recently.

NORTH CAROLINA.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.—Drs. Von Ruck, owners of the Win-yah Sanitarium for the Treatment of Tuberculosis, which was recently destroyed by fire, have announced that the building will be rebuilt as soon as plans have been prepared and the contract awarded.

NORTH DAKOTA.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—At a recent meeting of the board of trustees of the Carnegie library it was decided to have a \$15,000 addition built to the library.

WILLISTON, N. D.—Plans are being prepared for the construction of a new hospital building here by the Williston Lutheran Hospital Association, O. Ellingson, president.

OHIO.

CINCINNATI, O.—The citizens of this city recently authorized a bond issue of \$225,000 for the erection of a convention hall. Mayor Spiegel is chairman of the recently appointed board.

LIMA, O.—The board of trustees of the Grace M. E. Church have been authorized to borrow \$25,000 to be used in the erection of a new church building at Kibby and Elizabeth streets.

MANSFIELD, O.—Plans for a 500-room hotel building, to be erected at Cedar Point, have been announced by President George A. Boeckling of the Cedar Point Company.

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*A House at
Williamstown, Mass.*

MARION, O.—Architects Howard & Marriott, Capital Trust Bldg., Columbus, have been instructed by the Tully Township Centralized Board of Education to revise the plans for the proposed new \$30,000 school house, which were submitted to them at a recent meeting of the board, held at Martel.

SPRINGFIELD, O.—R. C. Bancroft and George Limbecker will erect a new building on a site just east of the Mitchell Bldg., on High street. Bids for this work are now being received by the architect, W. K. Shilling, Bushnell Bldg.

The Standard Oil Company is planning to improve its plant at the intersection of Warder street and the Big Four tracks.

PENNSYLVANIA.

ERIE, PA.—The board of education is now considering the erection of a new high school building. According to W. J. Flynn, secretary and business manager of the board, the work will be authorized within a year.

GERMANTOWN, PA.—It has been announced by Dr. William C. Jacobs, acting superintendent of schools of Philadelphia, that plans are being completed for the addition of a new wing to the Edwin H. Fittler school, at Seymour and Knox streets, this place. This improvement will cost between \$35,000 and \$40,000.

LANSDOWNE, PA.—Architects Heacock & Hokanson, 1220 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, have completed plans for a 2½-story house to be erected here for William Pierce.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Architect J. E. Jackson, 719 Walnut street, is preparing plans for a three-story store and apartment building, costing \$25,000, to be erected at the northeast corner of 16th and Wallace streets, for Mrs. Martin Isen.

Plans are being prepared by Architect Louis Levi, Real Estate Trust building, for a one-story synagogue to be erected at the northeast corner of 58th and Walnut streets for the Beth-El congregation. Cost \$50,000.

H. P. Schneider and Harry Brockelhurst have plans posted for alterations and additions to No. 3316 North Broad street for William H. Battersby. Cost \$10,000.

Architect J. Horace Cook, 742 City Hall, will prepare plans for the new administration building to be erected on Arch street, near 16th, by the board of education.

The Pennsylvania Railroad is to build a powerhouse on the north side of Market street, west of 31st, at a cost of \$12,000.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Plans have been filed in the Bureau of Building Inspection by the West Walnut Street Apartment House Company, for a 12-story apartment house to be erected at the northeast corner of 22nd and Walnut streets. The Mockett Construction Company, of Camden, is taking sub-bids on the plans. Building will cost about \$137,000.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Architect Oliver Randolph Parry, 1723 Chestnut street, has completed plans and is receiving bids for the erection of the new playground and tennis courts for the school children of the west end section of the borough.

The West Walnut street Apartment House Company has filed plans for a twelve-story apartment building, to be erected at the northeast corner of 22nd and Walnut streets, to cost \$137,000. The Mockett Construction Company of Camden is taking sub-bids on the plans.

PITTSBURGH, PA.—The congregation of St. Paul's Cathedral has voted to expend \$125,000 in the erection of a high school building and gymnasium in Craig street, opposite the Cathedral edifice.

Architect Edward Stolz, 213 6th avenue, acting for the board of education, is advertising for bids for construction of the proposed \$1,000,000 Schenley High School building. Bids will be opened November 3rd.

PITTSBURGH, PA.—Bids will be received by George W. Gerwig, secretary, Fulton Bldg., this city, until 3 p. m., November 3rd, for general repairs and alterations at the McNaugher School. Plans may be seen at the office of the superintendent of buildings, 735 Fulton Bldg., this city.

WAYNESBORO, PA.—The Arcade Corporation is soon to begin work on its large new building to be erected on the old Elden and Snively sites, West Main street.

WAYNESBORO, PA.—Architects Shattuck & Hussey, 19 South La Salle street, Chicago, are preparing plans for the proposed Y. M. C. A. building for this city.

RHODE ISLAND.

HOWARD, R. I.—The State Board of Control and Supply, at a recent meeting held in the State House, approved plans for a general store and bakery building here. Bids for the work will be requested in the near future.

Architects Murphy, Hindle & Wright, 146 Westminster St., Providence, have been instructed by the State Board of Control and Supply to prepare plans for a new poor debtors building, to take the place of the present inadequate quarters.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON, S. C.—The proposition of C. B. Huie, for the building of a tourist hotel and a modern theatre in this city, was approved by the members of the committees on hotels and new industries of the Chamber of Commerce at a conference between these committees and Mr. Huie recently. Plans will now be made to secure \$60,000 in Charleston for this purpose. \$500,000 will be raised by Eastern capitalists.

TEXAS.

DALLAS, TEX.—H. Kirkgard has purchased from Mrs. J. T. Holt some property on the west side of South Ervay street, between Seegar and Corinth streets, and plans to erect brick buildings thereon.

Plans will soon be completed by Architect J. E. Overbeck, Wilson building, for two comfort stations which will be erected by the Board of City Commissioners and the Park Board, on the site of the old Junction building.

EL PASO, TEX.—Bruce Waring, a retired Seattle real estate man, has purchased four sites on the north Mesa, facing Stanton street, and will build a \$10,000 residence there.

EL PASO, TEX.—Percival Henderson, a retired mining man, is having plans prepared for a new residence, costing \$10,000, to be erected in Manhattan Heights.

The proposed new high school building will probably be erected on the four blocks owned by the board of education bounded by Cliff, High, Ange and Virginia streets, in the Alexander addition. J. E. Morgan is president of the board.

EL PASO, TEX.—Architects Trost & Trost, Mills Bldg., are preparing plans for a new residence to be erected in Government Hill for Simon Kinsella.

Plans are being prepared by Architects Trost & Trost, Mills Bldg., for the proposed new Mt. Sinai synagogue, to be erected at a cost of about \$40,000.

FORT WORTH, TEX.—The Fort Worth Automobile Club is planning the erection of a new clubhouse in this city. D. E. Chipps, chairman of the building committee is having plans prepared for this building.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX.—The Masonic bodies of the United States have organized a National Masonic Sanitarium Association, and will build and operate an institution in this city. The building will cost not less than \$250,000. C. A. Soule, potentate of Ben-Hur Temple, Galveston, is president of this association for the first year.

VERMONT.

RUTLAND, VT.—Edward B. Fleming of West Rutland, secretary of the Clarendon Marble Company, and his brother, Joseph Fleming, of New York, have purchased the Clarendon Springs Hotel property. The new purchasers plan to remodel this building and open it as a summer resort early next season.

VIRGINIA.

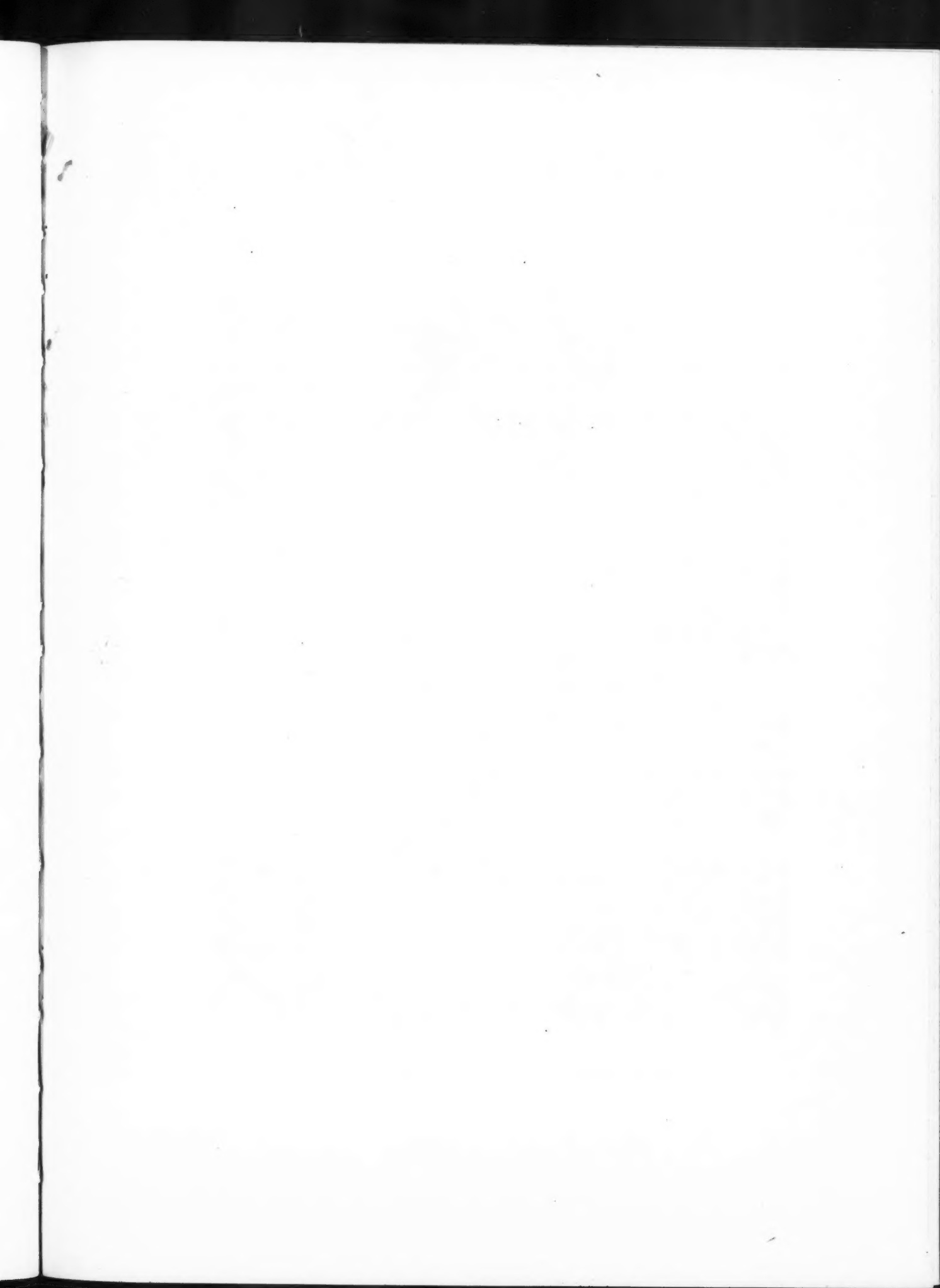
LYNCHBURG, VA.—Architects Heard & Cardwell, First National Bank Bldg., have plans out for bids for a brick residence to be erected for W. A. Webb, at a cost of \$11,000.

Plans prepared by Architects Heard & Cardwell, First National Bank Bldg., are out for bids for a five-story store building, costing \$30,000, to be erected for Mrs. E. M. Wall.

LYNCHBURG, VA.—Architects W. R. Burnham & Co., Virginia Bldg., have completed plans for the proposed new school building for the Virginia Episcopal School for Boys, to be erected near here.

NORFOLK, VA.—Bids for repairs to the Custom House Building will be received by Norman R. Hamilton, custodian, until October 26th.

STAUNTON, VA.—A new Y. M. C. A. building to cost \$150,000, is to be erected in this city. Plans were prepared by Architects Shattuck & Hussey, 19 La Salle street, Chicago, and Collins & Sons, Staunton, associated architects.



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