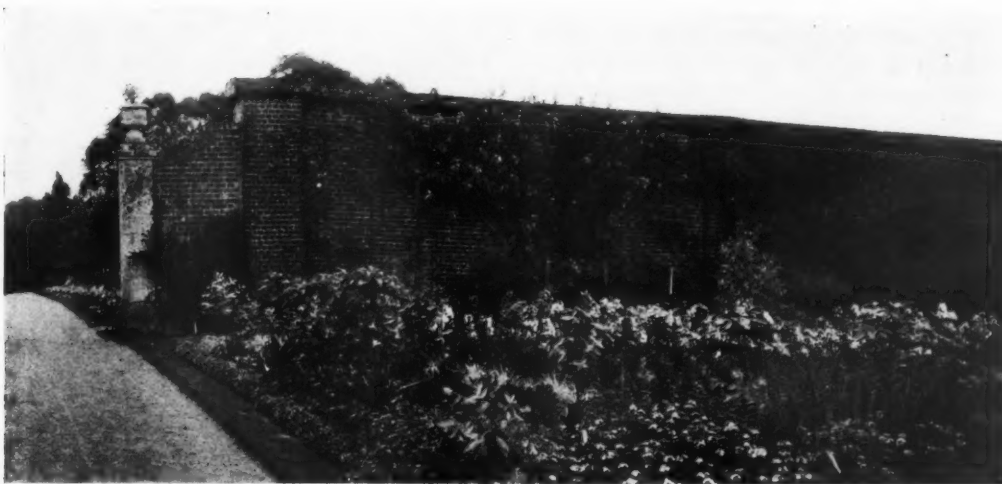


THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

VOLUME CVI

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1914

NUMBER 2027



CLAREMONT, NEAR WINDSOR, ENGLAND
THE SEAT OF H. R. H. THE DUCHESS OF ALBANY
MESSRS. SUTTON & SONS, LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS

THE GARDEN WALL AND PATH OF BRICK AND TILE

BY GEORGE J. JERVIS

"Therefore on a brick wall have I climbed into this garden."

—Second Part of Henry VI, Act IV, Scene X.

A GARDEN is not strictly a garden in the true sense of the term unless it be a place "set apart for the cultivation of flowers, fruit or vegetables," and this very term, "set apart," calls for the encompassing of the garden by an inclosure which will lend to it some degree of seclusion.

The mere presence of a few shrubs and some flower beds, promiscuously arranged on or about a grass plot, cannot, by the wildest flight of imagination be truly designated as a "garden."

In this case, to the eye of the casual observer, your so-called garden, to all intents and purposes, might as well belong to the

adjoining neighbor, and it is only when your shrubs and flower-beds are enclosed by some definite boundary, that it assumes the appearance of being part and parcel of the house itself.

In the early sixties, M. L. Vitet, a French author, in a book dealing with the History of Art, devoted a chapter on "Le Théoré des Jardens," describing a garden "as a place arranged for promenades, and at the same time for the recreation of the eyes. But it is also an accessory of the house, serving it as an accompaniment, an environment, and within certain limits it is simply another apartment, an annex of the house. Therefore, how can the art which built and adorned the dwelling be refused the right to interfere in this exterior of the house?"

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The genius and capability of the landscape architect have made the garden of the average country residence invariably a component of the house itself.

The old-time gardens of England, France and Italy represent styles of landscape architecture as interesting in their decorative features as the buildings which they surround. Beautiful, however, as are these wonderful old world gardens which surround the manor houses of England, and the chateaux and villas of France and Italy, there is an equal charm to be found in the less pretentious gardens of the average country homes.

The most used material for garden walls, from time immemorial, would seem to be brick, but whatever the material or clime the garden wall was inevitably an all-important feature of the garden.

Joseph Addison, writing in the early part of the eighteenth century, refers to the walls of the garden being covered with ivy, instead of vines, while almost two hundred years before, Lord Francis Bacon suggested that walls for a certain garden be built "breast high."

The boundary wall bears the same rela-

tionship to the garden as does the frame of the picture, something which must be in perfect harmony to the scheme of color. And this scheme of color is an all-important factor to be considered in connection with the garden wall. The colors of the garden vary, while the texture of the trees is rough and broken, therefore, the brickwork of the garden wall should vary both in color and in texture. This is the secret of the artistic appearance of the old-time brickwork. Time and weather have roughened the bricks and varied their colors so that the masonry blends in with its immediate surroundings.

The ordinary path of gravel or cinder is not by any means the ideal proposition for a garden walk. After a heavy rain, a gravel path is often impassable, and both this material and cinder in a high wind, are apt to scatter over the flower beds and plots; nor are they in themselves in harmony with their surroundings, indeed they are more often conspicuous on account of their difference in color and with nothing of interest in their appearance to compensate for the attention they divert from the shrubs and flowers.

With brick or tile a garden walk may be



SUTTON PLACE, NEAR GUILFORD, ENGLAND
THE SEAT OF THE RIGHT HON. LORD NORTHCLIFFE
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kept clean and tidy with half the amount of labor which would, under ordinary circumstances have to be devoted to a gravel walk.

Using brick or tile of various shades, the garden walk is as it should be, subdued in



GARDEN OF W. S. BENSON, ESQ., PASSAIC, N. J.
MESSRS. JACKSON, ROSECRANS & WATERBURY,
ARCHITECTS

tone and the fact that in its composition several shades are used, causes it to harmonize delightfully with the surrounding garden, which in itself derives its general tone from the many varying shades of soil, foliage and flowers.

So, too, if your house is of brick, your garden walls and walks may, through the medium of the same tone of brick and tile, and in the case of the wall, of bond, reproduce to a certain extent, the features of the house itself, thus serving as an added link between house and garden. An example of this is to be noted in the illustration showing a portion of the garden at Sutton Place, Guilford, now owned by the Right Hon. Lord Northcliff.

The house itself is noted as being one of the most beautiful examples of sixteenth

century brickwork, and this old-time atmosphere permeates not only the house itself, but also the charming grounds in which it stands, an example of this being noticed in the quaint old "outbuilding" at an angle of the garden wall.

At Claremont, near Windsor, the country seat of the Duchess of Albany, is another beautiful old English garden which is fitly framed with a substantial and decorative brick wall.

Little, if any, attention has been heretofore bestowed upon the average American garden, but this condition has rapidly changed within the last few years. The art of landscape gardening in this country has reached a higher state of perfection than could possibly have been anticipated by those who have watched its speedy development.

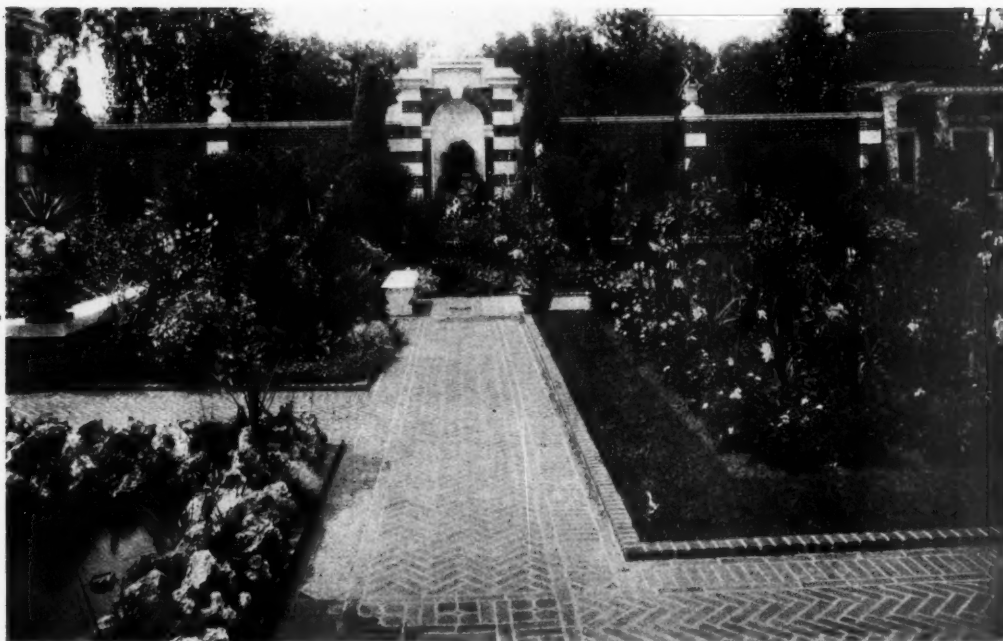
In the delightful floral garden at "Brook-



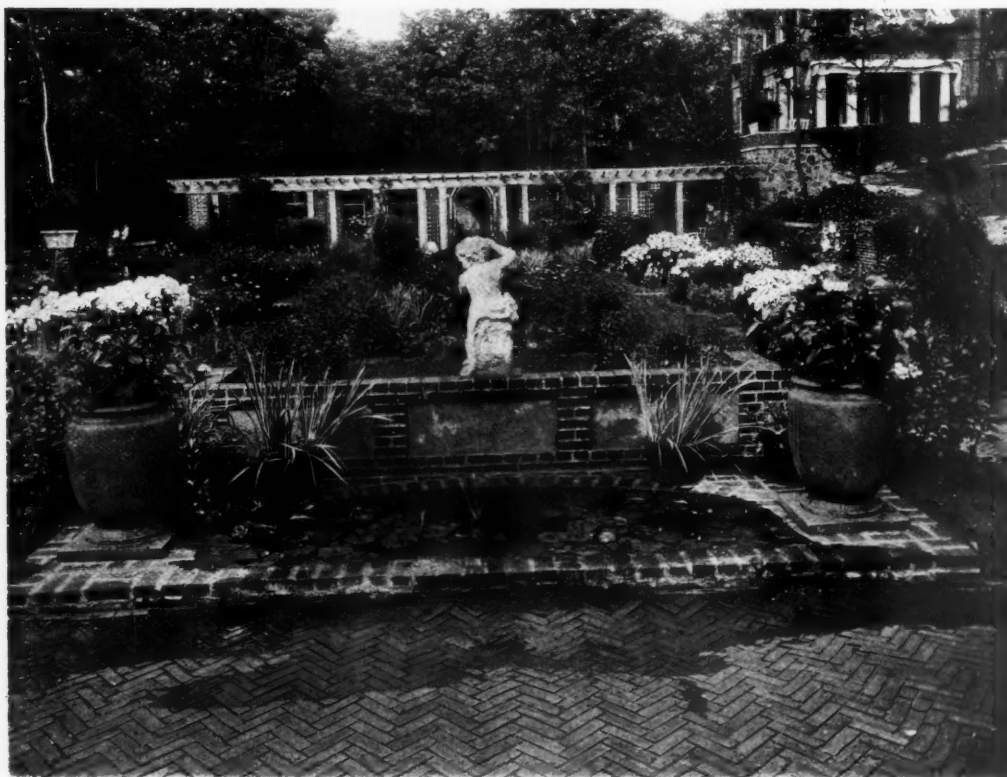
CLAREMONT, NEAR WINDSOR
MESSRS. SUTTON & SONS, LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS

side," rough textured brick of varying shades are used for the garden wall and walks, the latter being laid in herringbone with a border of standard sized brick flanked with brick laid end to end. Each "bell-trap"

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A WALLED GARDEN AT GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.
MR. FERRUCIO VITALE, LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT



GARDEN OF C. L. HARDING, ESQ., DEPHAM, MASS.
MR. GUY LOWELL, ARCHITECT

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GARDEN AT DEDHAM, MASS.
MR. GUY LOWELL, ARCHITECT

at the intersection of the walks, instead of striking a discordant note, has been seized upon and utilized as a centre for a brick motif, which is consistently floral in design.

One of the accompanying illustrations show a walk of brick, flanked by columns and roofed with vines, through which one looking down toward the lower garden obtains a vista of surpassing beauty.

Interesting examples of the low garden wall are to be noted surrounding many dignified houses. Rough texture brick of varying shades of reds, browns and soft purples laid in Dutch bond with cream-gray mortar gives charming effects absolutely in keeping with the houses.

The illustrations of our American gardens accompanying this article show a few of the many delightful effects obtained by the landscape architect, and while these particular examples are probably more pretentious than would be aspired to by the average country resident, at the same time their artistic treatment tends to show the added interest and attention which is being given to this very essential part of the home.

As a rule the average householder does not possess sufficient acreage to contemplate the layout of a vast garden with fish-ponds, rockeries and fountains, but he can make his ordinary sized garden a part of his home,

and there is no reason why, with the exercise of thoughtful and careful treatment, the walled garden or "outside" room should not display the same individuality as may be found within doors. He may pave his walk with brick or tile, so that after his sojourn amongst his flowers he need not bring the dust and soil of the garden onto his carpets and rugs, while his garden wall of brick is not only a climbing place for his vines and roses, but a substantial boundary to his home.

By these, and other artistically conceived methods, the house and its garden become a coherent and beautiful whole of a perfectly created picture. Added to this, the enveloping work of time, intelligently guided by the hand of man, will, with each succeeding year, maintain "a thing of beauty and a joy forever."



GARDEN OF W. S. BENSON, ESQ., PASSAIC, N. J.
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ARCHITECTS

Colors as Applied to Buildings

ARCHITECTS will look forward with considerable interest to the result of the application of color to the building of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition at San Francisco.

In the working out of this problem many difficulties will be encountered. While at certain seasons of the year the light values of the California climate remain practically constant, at others they present the same varying effects that they do in the East. The background of the Golden Gate, with its verdure-clad island, will necessarily have much influence with those engaged in solving the problems of a consistent color scheme for the buildings. This practically affords a second reflecting surface accenting in a degree each varying phase throughout the daylight hours.

It would not seem as if there could be any medium degree of success in a color scheme of this nature and on so big a scale. It will necessarily be either a great and educational success, or it will fail. Failure, however, will undoubtedly mean that it was not possible of achievement, as the men in whose hands have been placed the color scheme of these buildings are among the best known authorities in this country.

Mr. Jules Guerin, one of the committee having this matter in charge, has contributed to a recent issue of *The Craftsman* an article describing some of the principal artistic features of the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

Referring to the subject of color, Mr. Guerin describes in part the method proposed. It is interesting as affording an insight into the manner in which this gigantic scheme will be carried out.

He writes:

Buildings and statuary alike will be colored by pigments introduced into the casting mass of Travertine—the composition which has been chosen for most of the structural and sculptural work. This interesting material is a sort of porous limestone, like that used by the old Italian builders, and when its rough, weathered-looking surface and mellow buff tones are still farther softened by the tracery of that delicate vine, the *ficus ripens*, already planted and growing, walls

and columns and statues will seem as though several centuries had linked them to the soil. What a welcome contrast to the white and garish buildings one usually finds in exposition grounds!

For the walks and roadways and pavements of the courts, gravel has been selected, of a more neutral, grayish tone, as befits the groundwork upon which the builder-painter works; for the whole place is to be treated as a picture, a vast canvas where every detail will add its subdued or brilliant note to the general color harmony. Behind the long colonnades the walls will be painted a wonderful Pompeian red, used as the "lining color" throughout, enhancing by its contrast the huge green domes and the two golden ones beside the entrance that will stand out in Oriental splendor against the intense blueness of the sky. Inside the domes, the eye will be greeted by rich blues and reds and golds; farther on, in the shelter of the great entrances, immense mural paintings, set like jewels in the framing walls, will give their note of color just where it is needed, complete in their individual beauty and at the same time treated as units in the larger scheme.

Value of Street Trees

THEY ENHANCE THE SELLING VALUE OF ABUTTING REAL ESTATE.

A bulletin, says the *Philadelphia Press*, recording the attempt to determine the money value of shade trees with reference to the adjoining house lots has been issued in Massachusetts, and the concurring judgment of the real estate men interviewed is that the trees enhance the selling value of abutting real estate from 10 to 50 per cent., most of them putting it between 25 and 40 per cent. If this is true in Massachusetts it ought to be no less true in Philadelphia, though in times past the value of the fronting trees has not appeared to enter very largely into the appraisement of real estate values.

This was when the tree butcher had his way with trees and linemen cut and mangled them at discretion, and ditches were allowed to be dug close to their roots to inclose pipes or conduits of any kind. Street trees are not secure from these perils yet, though the

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Fairmount Park Commission has taken charge of them in this city, and all others, even the owners, are forbidden to meddle with them. They have come under the recognition and protection of law, and if their money importance in increasing the value of real estate is also impressed upon property holders their future is secure and their multiplication and preservation will be assured.

Almost every person is conscious at a glance of the superior charm of tree lined streets as a place of residence. We have not nearly as many such streets as we should have, but once the Massachusetts value of street trees is recognized and accepted here they will increase in number and be guarded more carefully from their many enemies than at present.

The Cost of Smoke

ABATEMENT OF NUISANCE HAS BEEN AGITATED WITH MUCH EFFECT.

The question of the abatement of the smoke nuisance has for many years been agitated without great effect. Admittedly an inconvenience, it has seldom been considered that the soot of the smoke may constitute a real menace to the prosperity of the city.

The contrary, indeed, has been the general contention. The *Saturday Evening Post* says in a recent issue: "In the United States a great national election was won on the platform that abundant black smoke should pour from all factory chimneys."

Some aesthetic souls, it is true, objected to the blanketing clouds of gloom, but their objections were sneered at as highly impractical.

Then, one day, some one sat down and began to figure out just how much this luxury of smoke cost. His figures, quite accurate, set most of the "practical" thinking.

Here they are:

London, England, annual damage from smoke, \$26,000,000; Pittsburgh, \$10,000,000; Chicago, \$40,000,000; Cincinnati, \$100 for every family.

Significant, are they not?

In these estimates, however, only damage directly done to clothes, buildings and the cost of washing, painting, papering, replac-

ing of corroded metal, damage to merchandise, etc., have been considered.

A wider and possibly more injurious effect of uncontrolled smoke has been discovered by an investigator of the University of Pittsburgh, who has established incontrovertible evidence of cause and effect between the beclouding smoke and the acres of dead vegetation all about the Steel City.

Notes on Northern Italian Details

No. 1. Gateway, S. Pietro de' Banchi, Genoa

The modest church of S. Pietro de' Banchi—the gates of which are illustrated by photographs and measured drawings in this issue—labors under the disadvantage of being situated nearly opposite the jewel of the Genoese Renaissance, the Old Exchange, (which may be seen in one of the photographs), and for this reason its meagre beauties has small chance of catching the passing tourists' eye. Erected in 1583, its unique situation deserves some notice, since it is placed on a balustraded terrace of shops, and approached by a long flight of steps interrupted by the gateway.

Although not in any sense unique in design, this gate is an excellent example of its type and presents many points of individual interest. The material is wrought iron throughout, executed in a spirited manner, while the scroll work, although simple, is light and graceful. A decorative member is apparently missing on the top since the point of attachment may be obscured in the photograph, but the absence of this accessory yet leaves the effect of the whole complete.

The illustration shows faintly the fresco work of the vaulted loggia. A clearer conception of the terrace will be made the subject of a later plate.

Architectural League of New York Guest of Brooklyn Institute

The Architectural League of New York, by special invitation, visited on October 27, the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, to view Professor Goodyear's collection of architectural photographs and a collection of water colors by John S. Sargent.

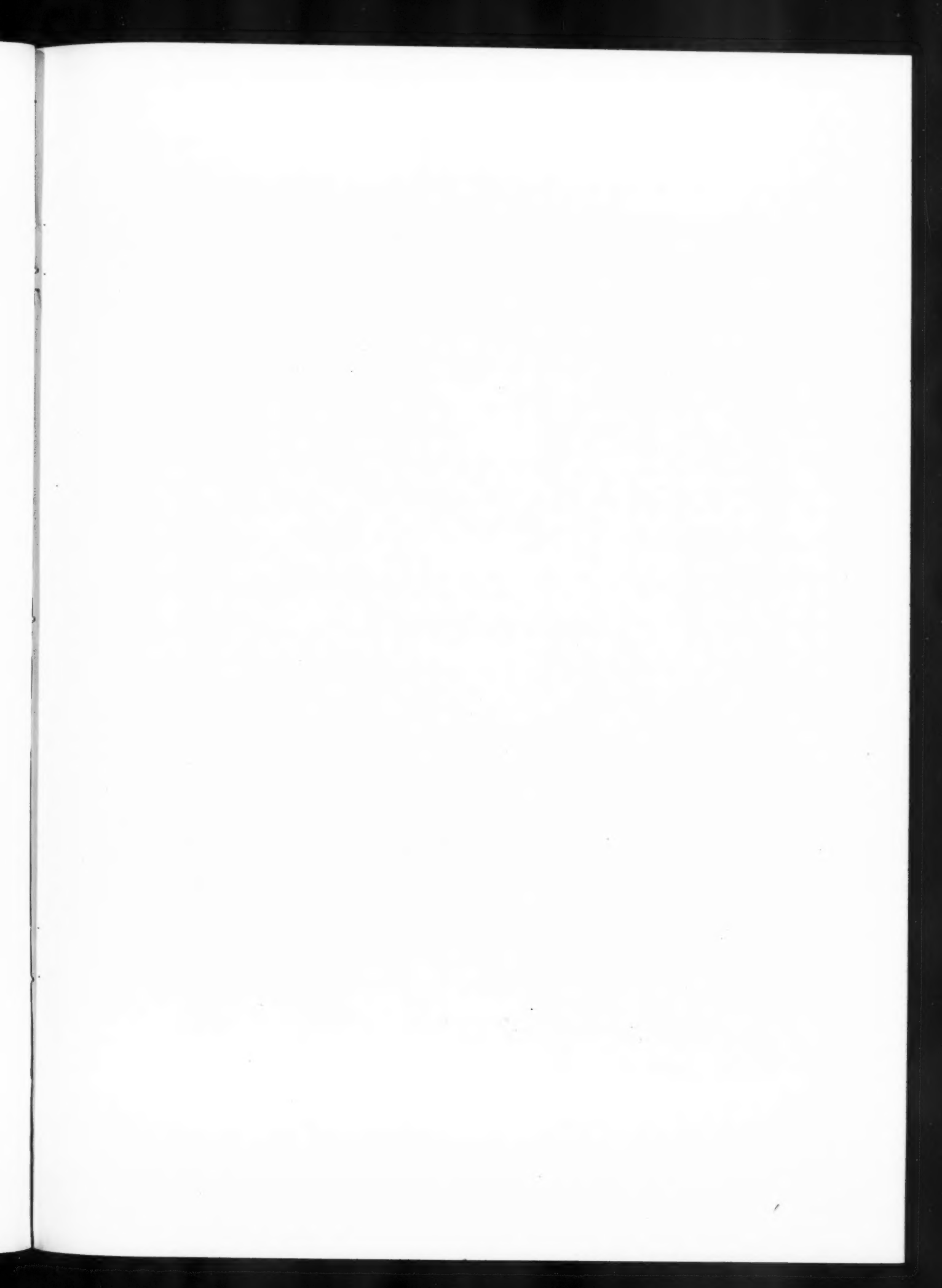


FEAST OF SACRIFICE
ONE OF THE TWO GROUPS WHICH WILL SURMOUNT PYLONS ON EITHER SIDE OF THE ARCHWAY AT
THE HEAD OF THE COURT OF FOUR SEASONS, ONE OF THE THREE GREAT CENTRAL COURTS

PANAMA-PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION

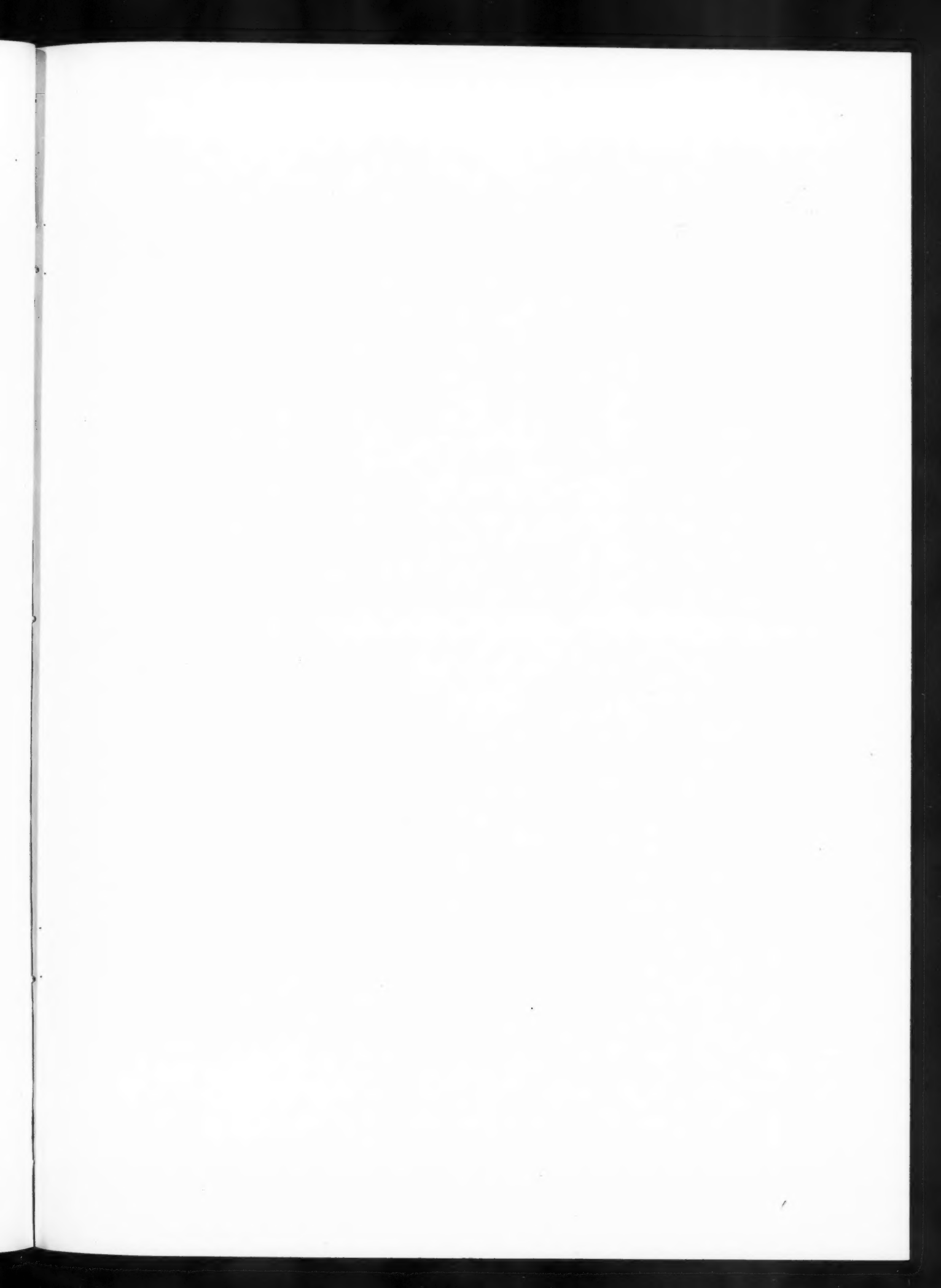
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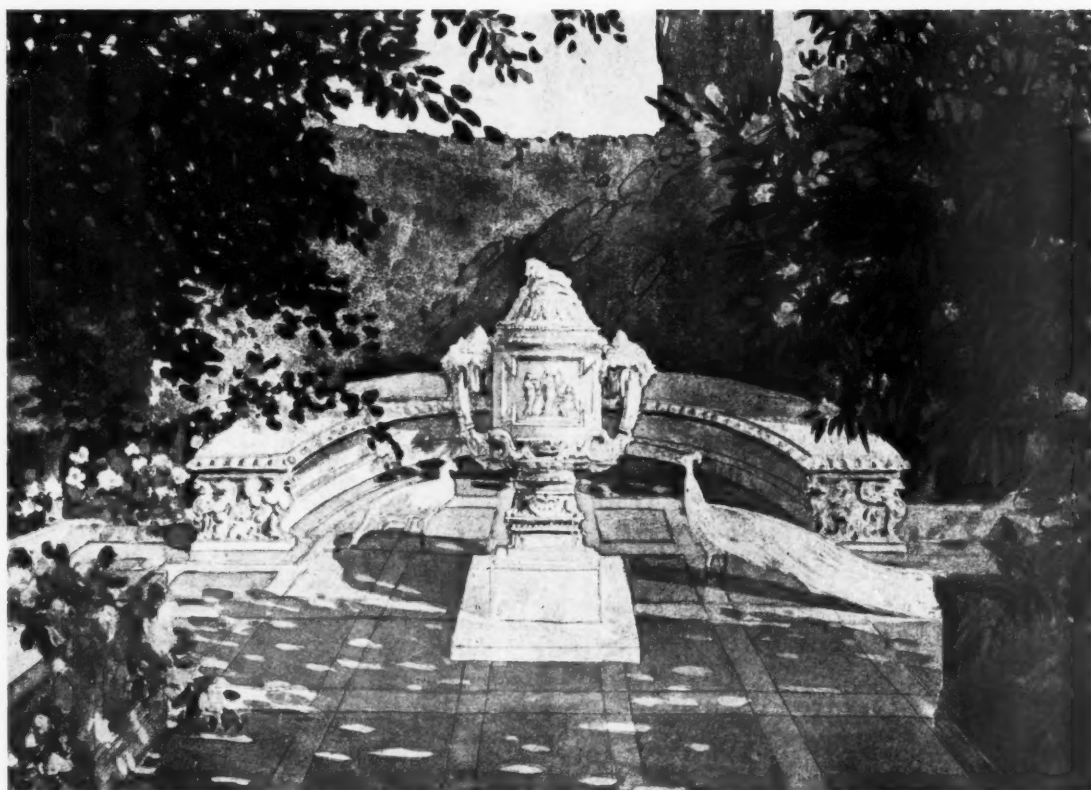
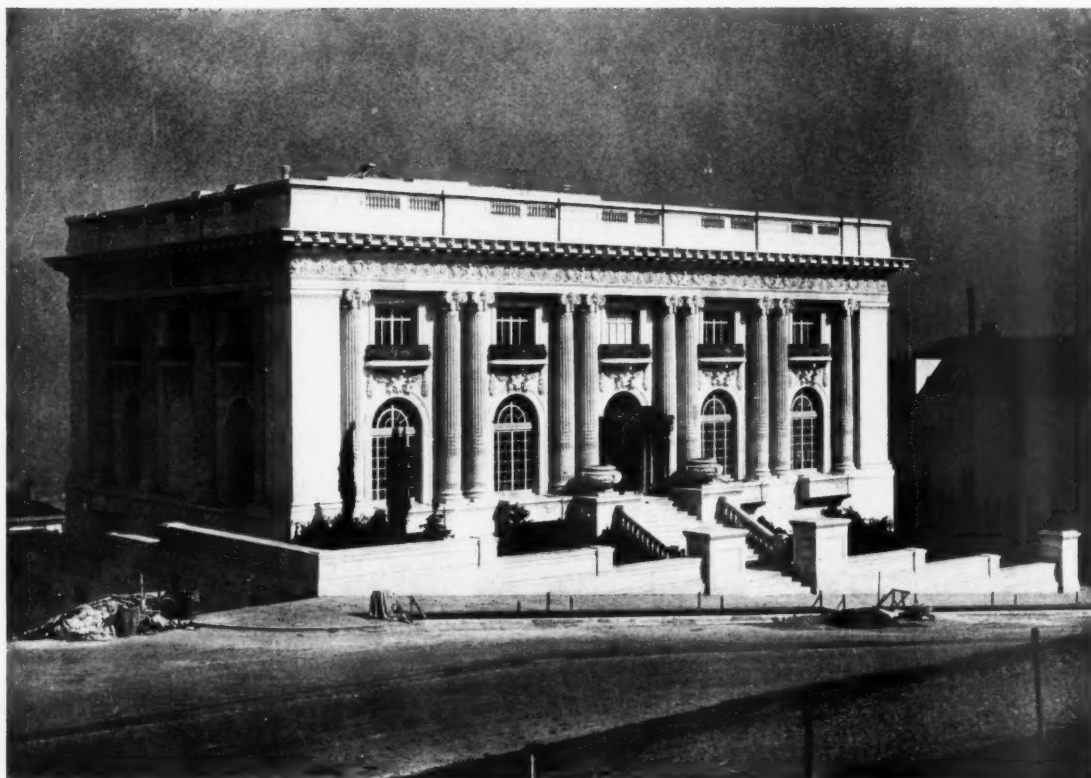
ALBERT JAEGER, SCULPTOR





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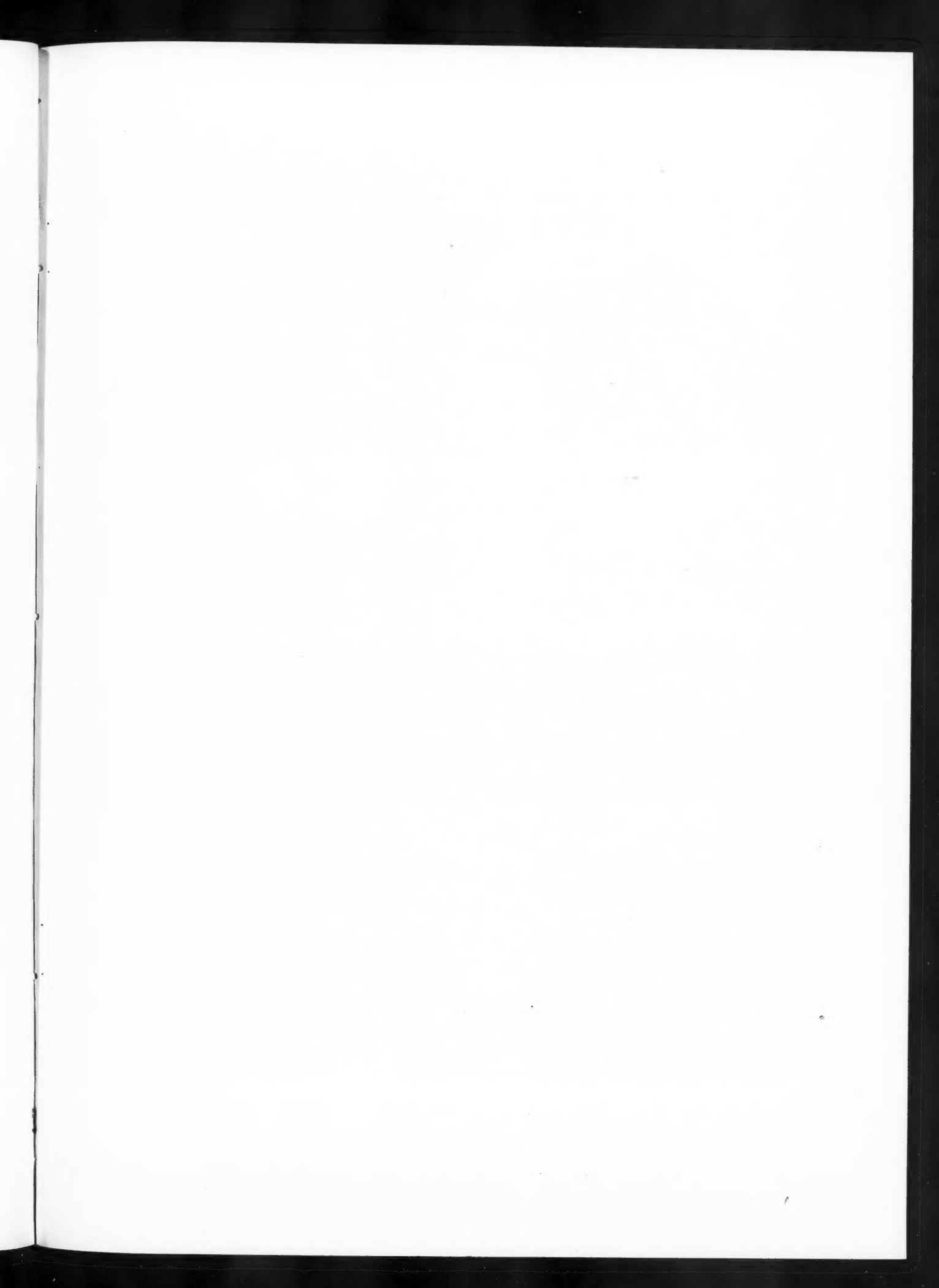




DETAIL IN GARDEN, FROM A COLOR DRAWING

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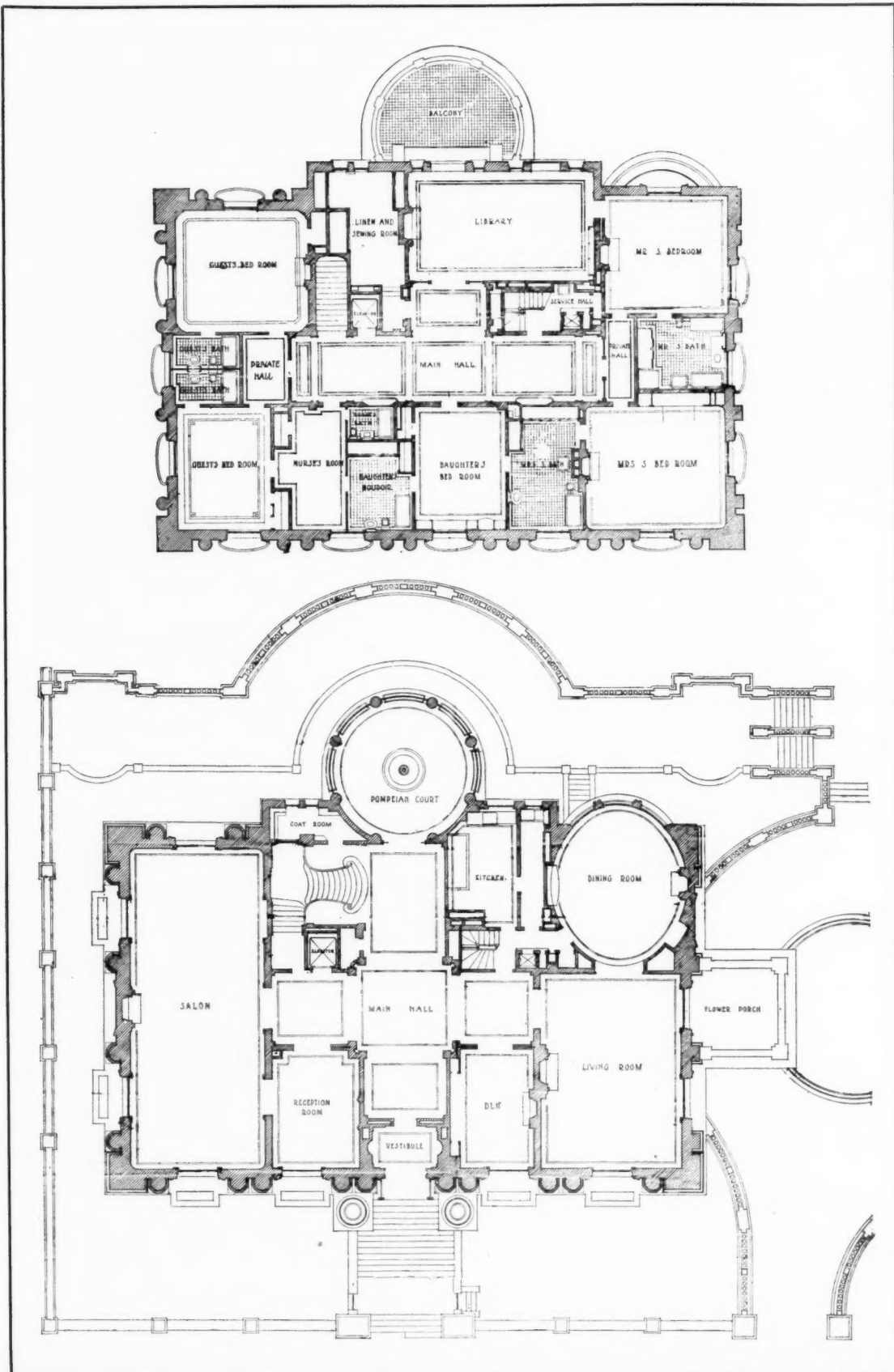




DETAIL OF PRINCIPAL FACADE

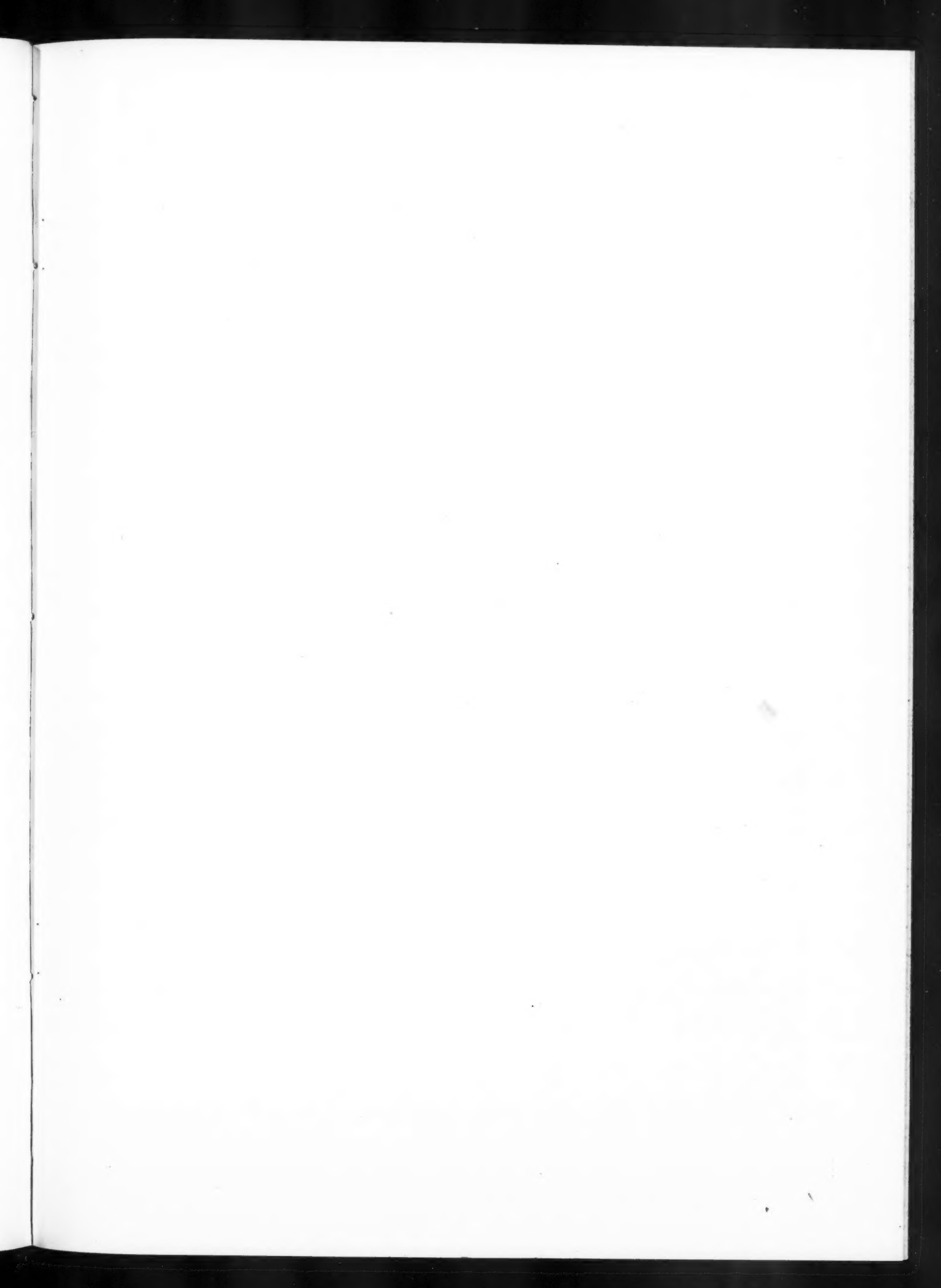
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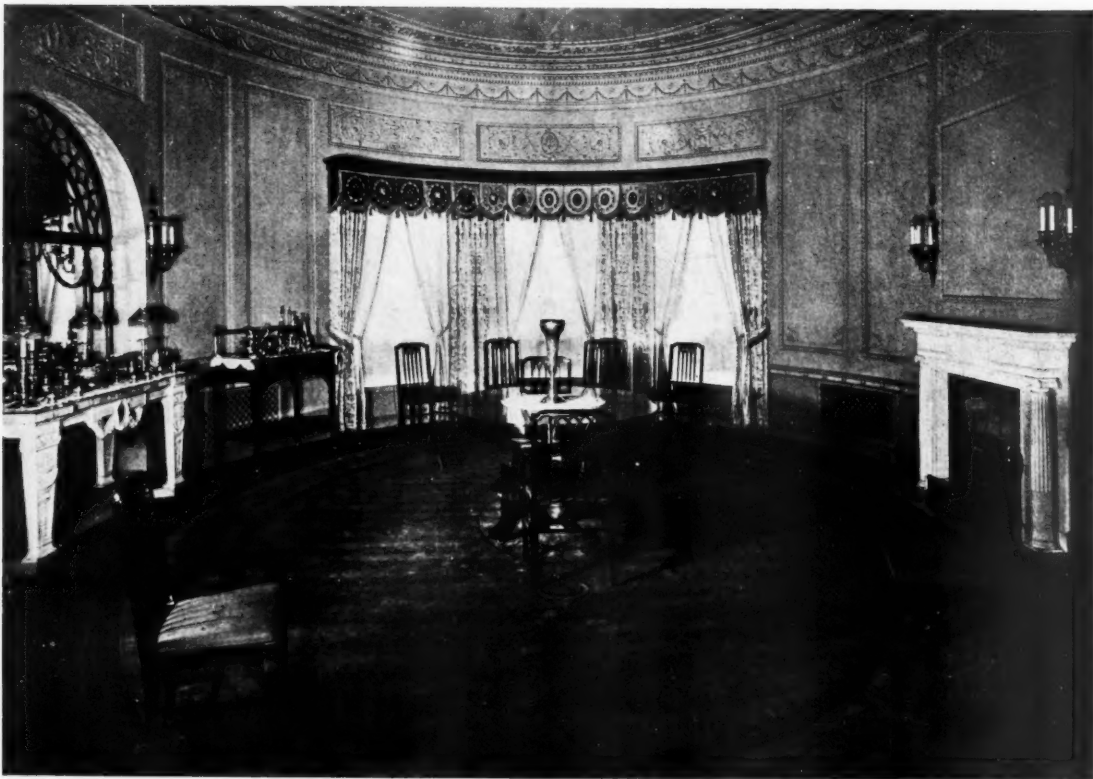
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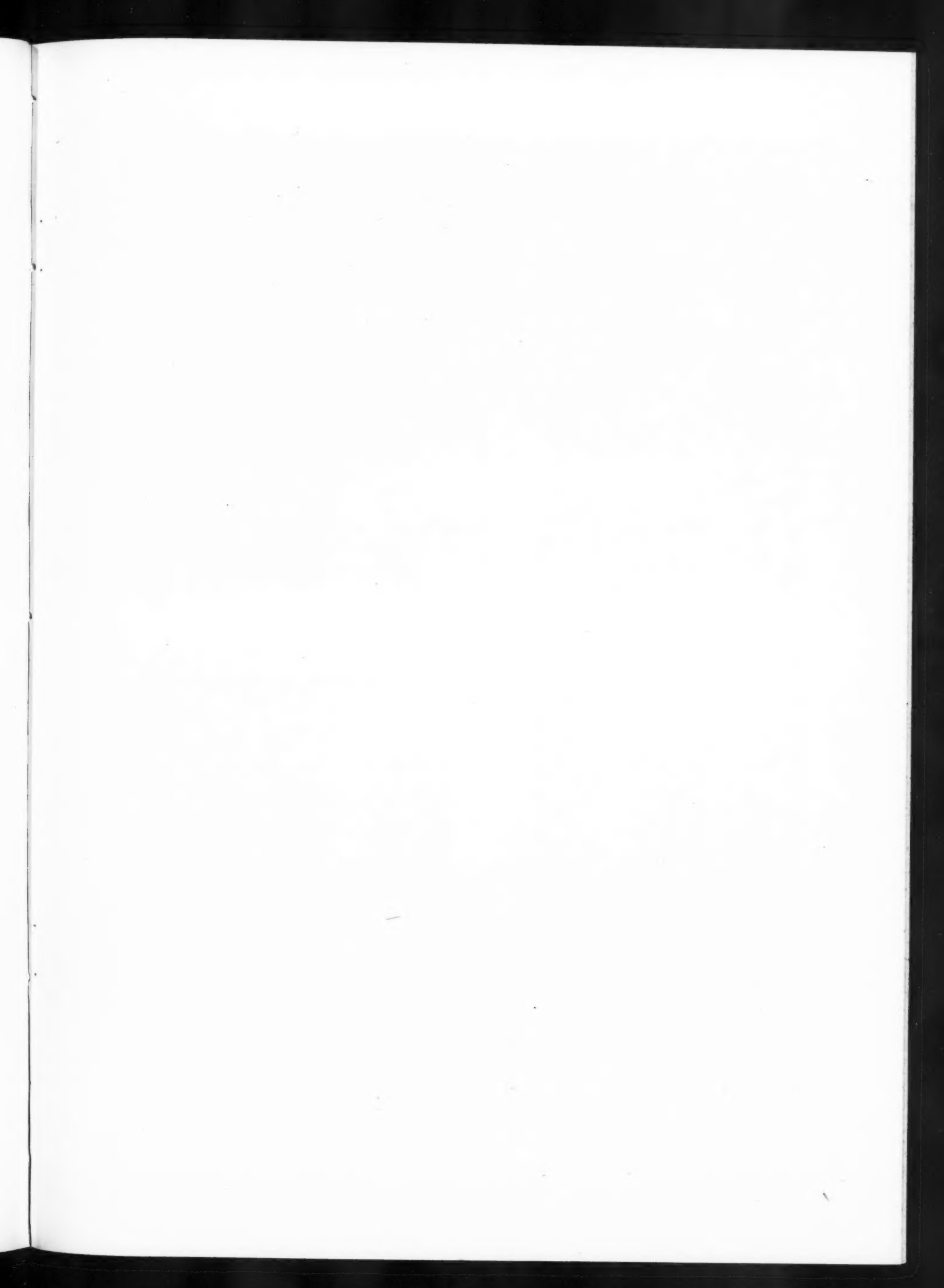
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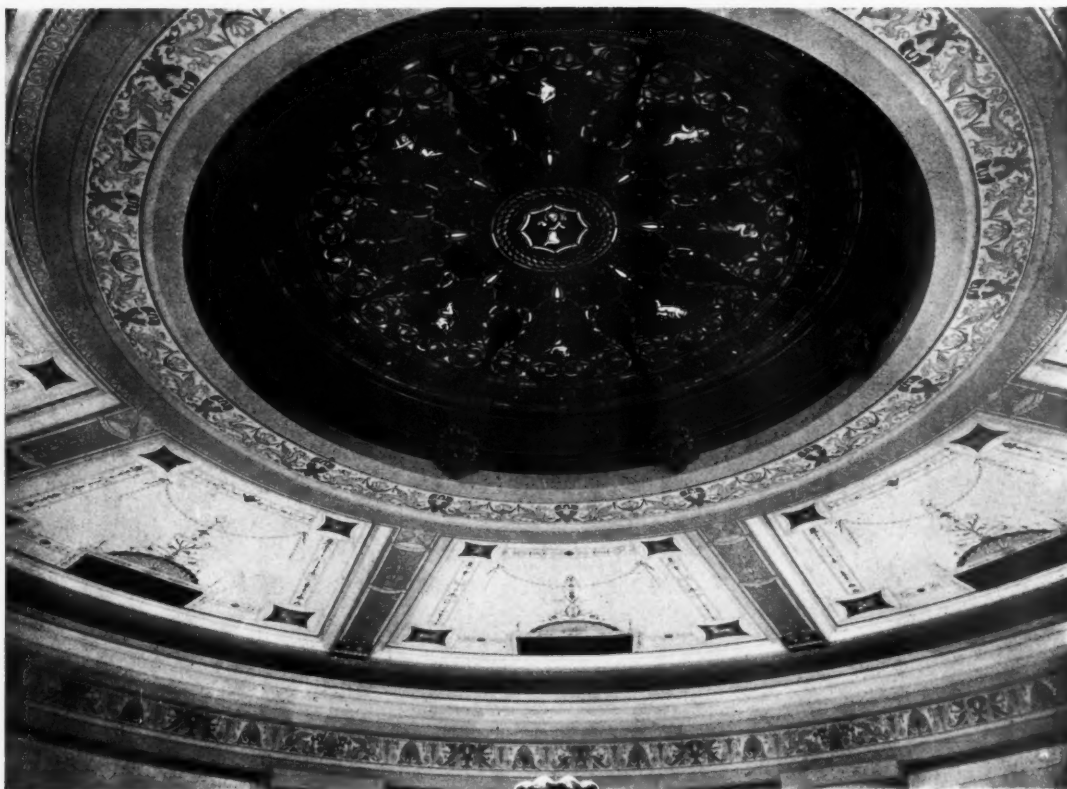


DINING ROOM

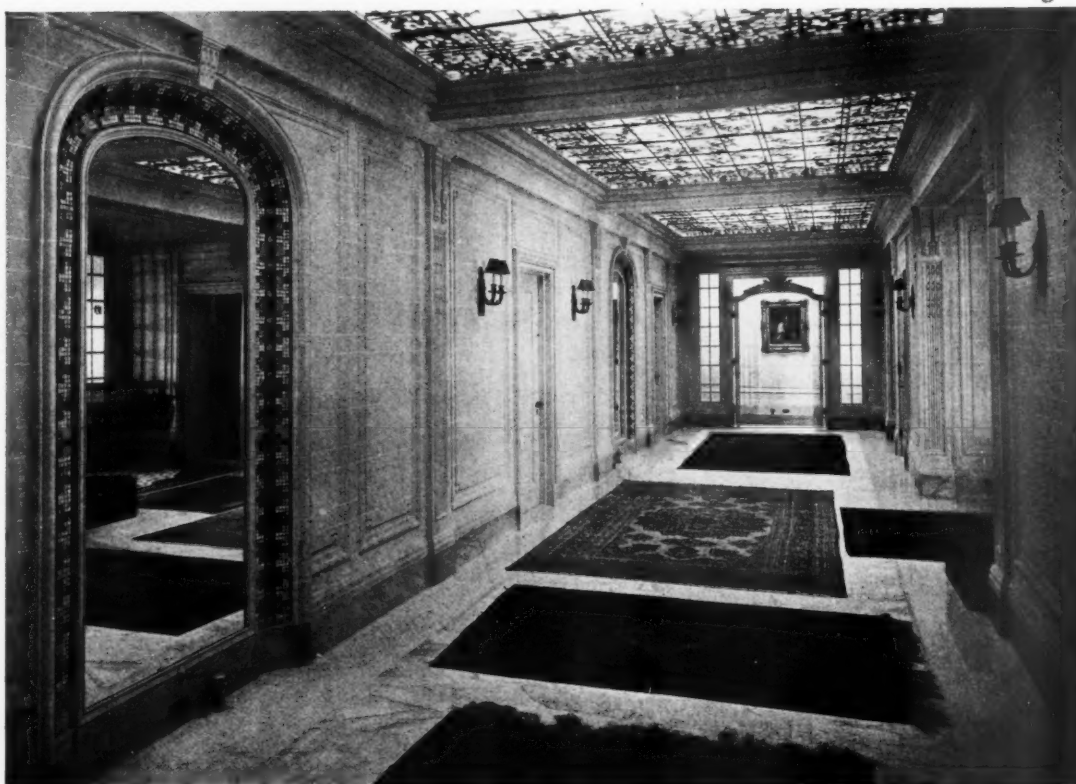
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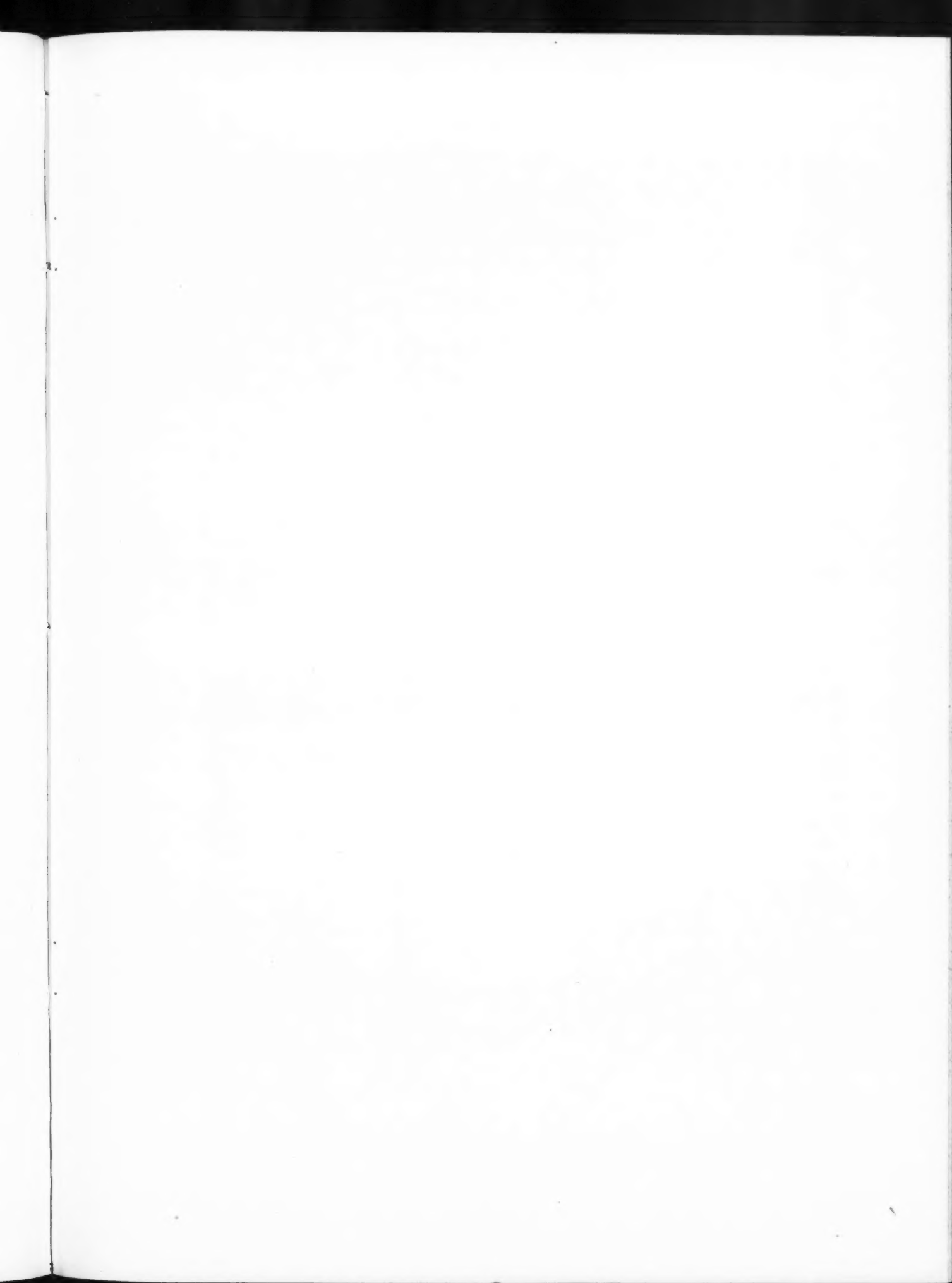
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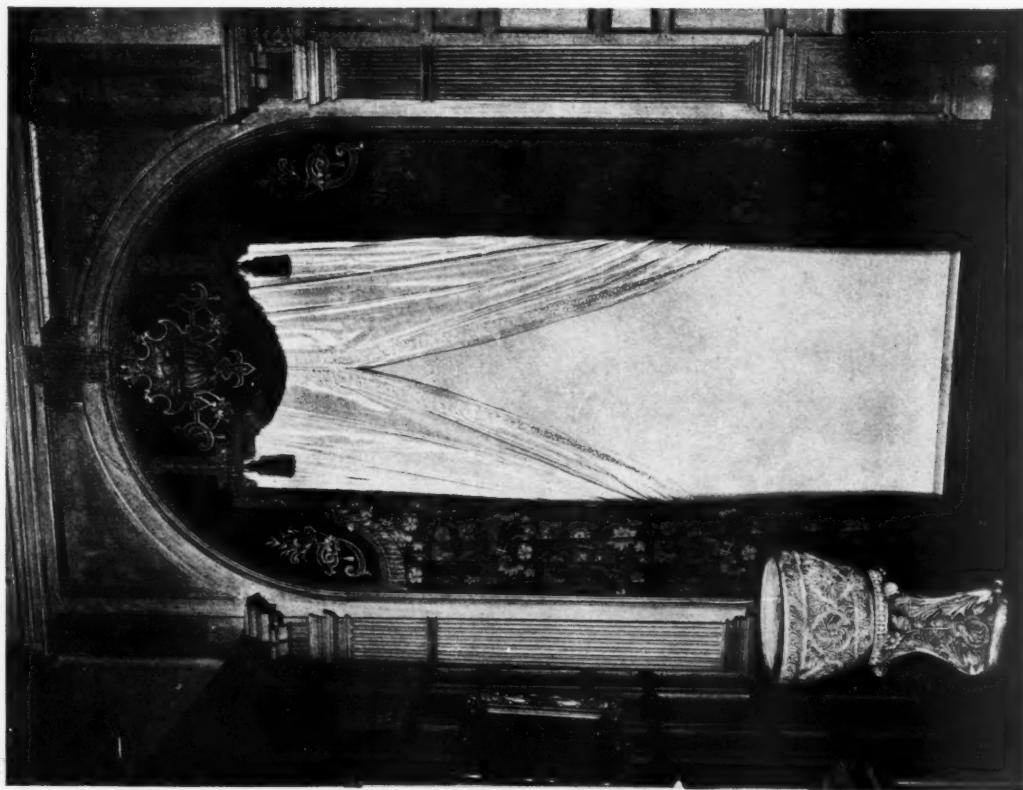


MAIN HALL

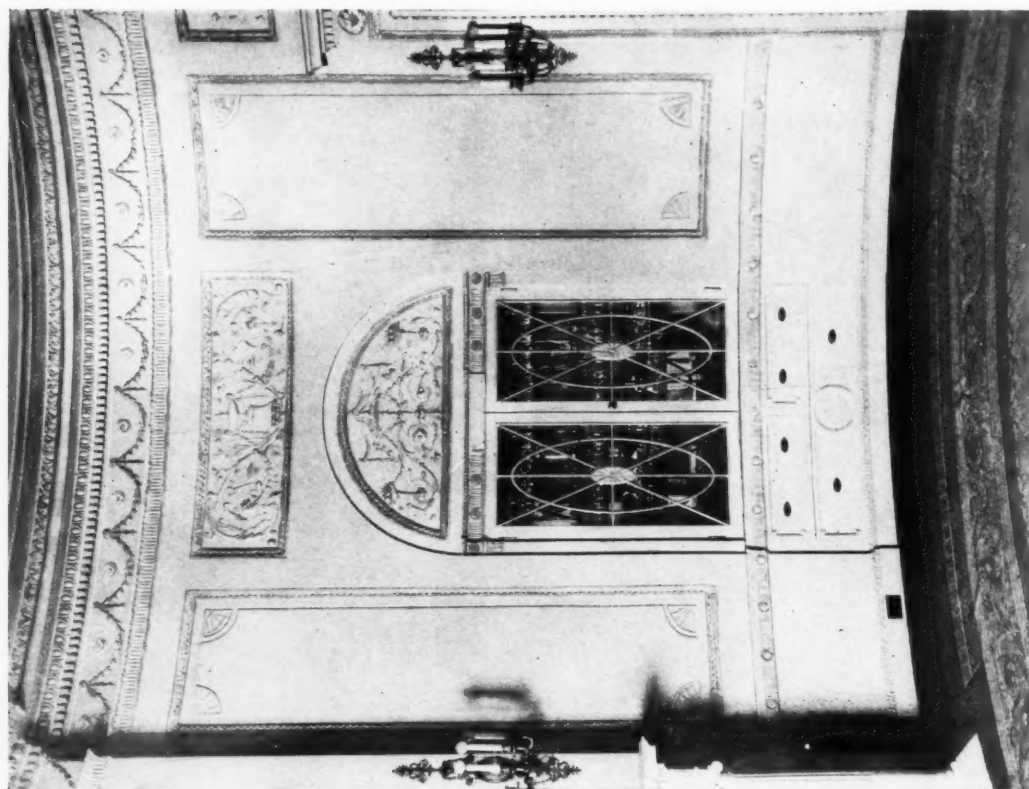
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DETAIL IN DEN



DETAIL IN DINING ROOM

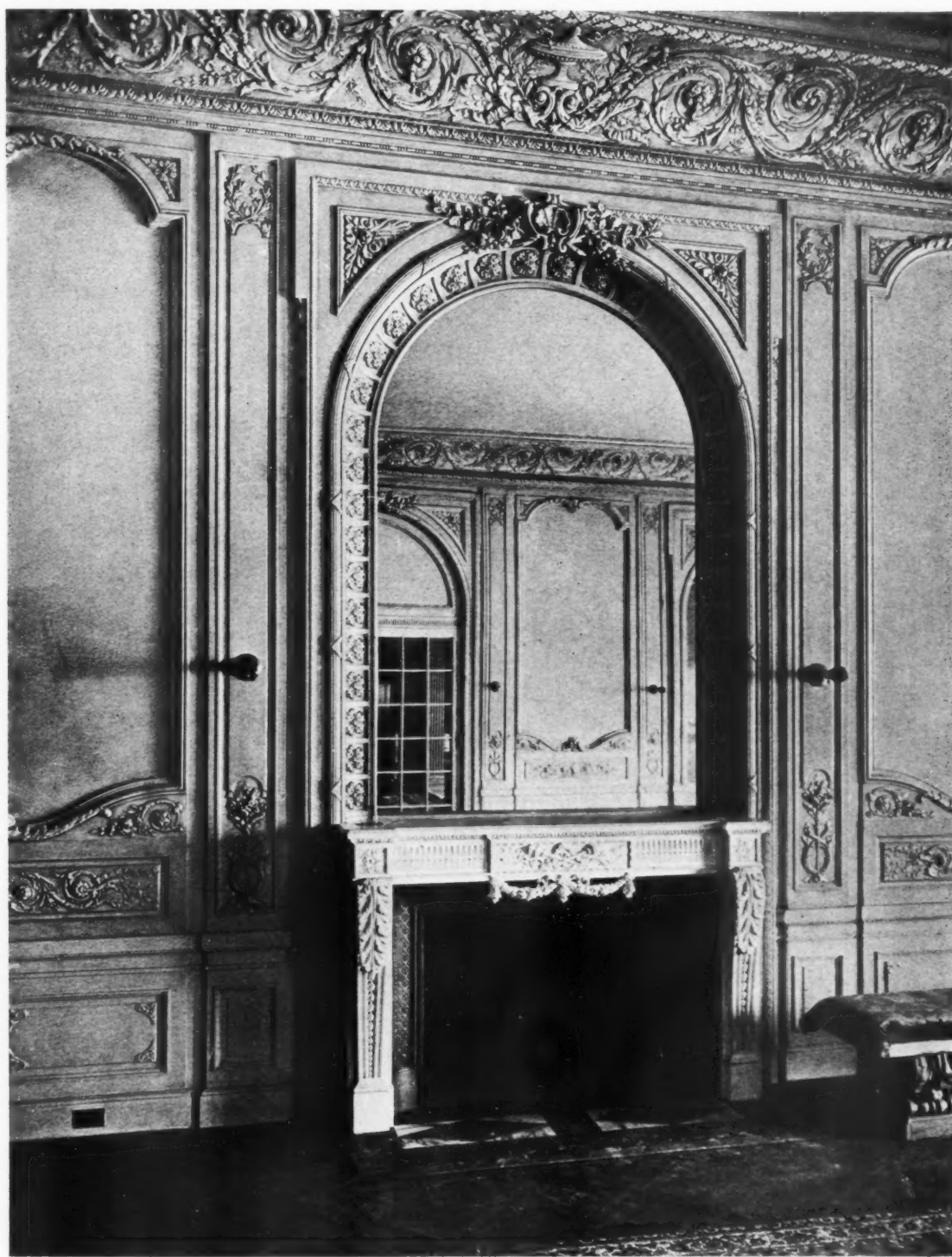
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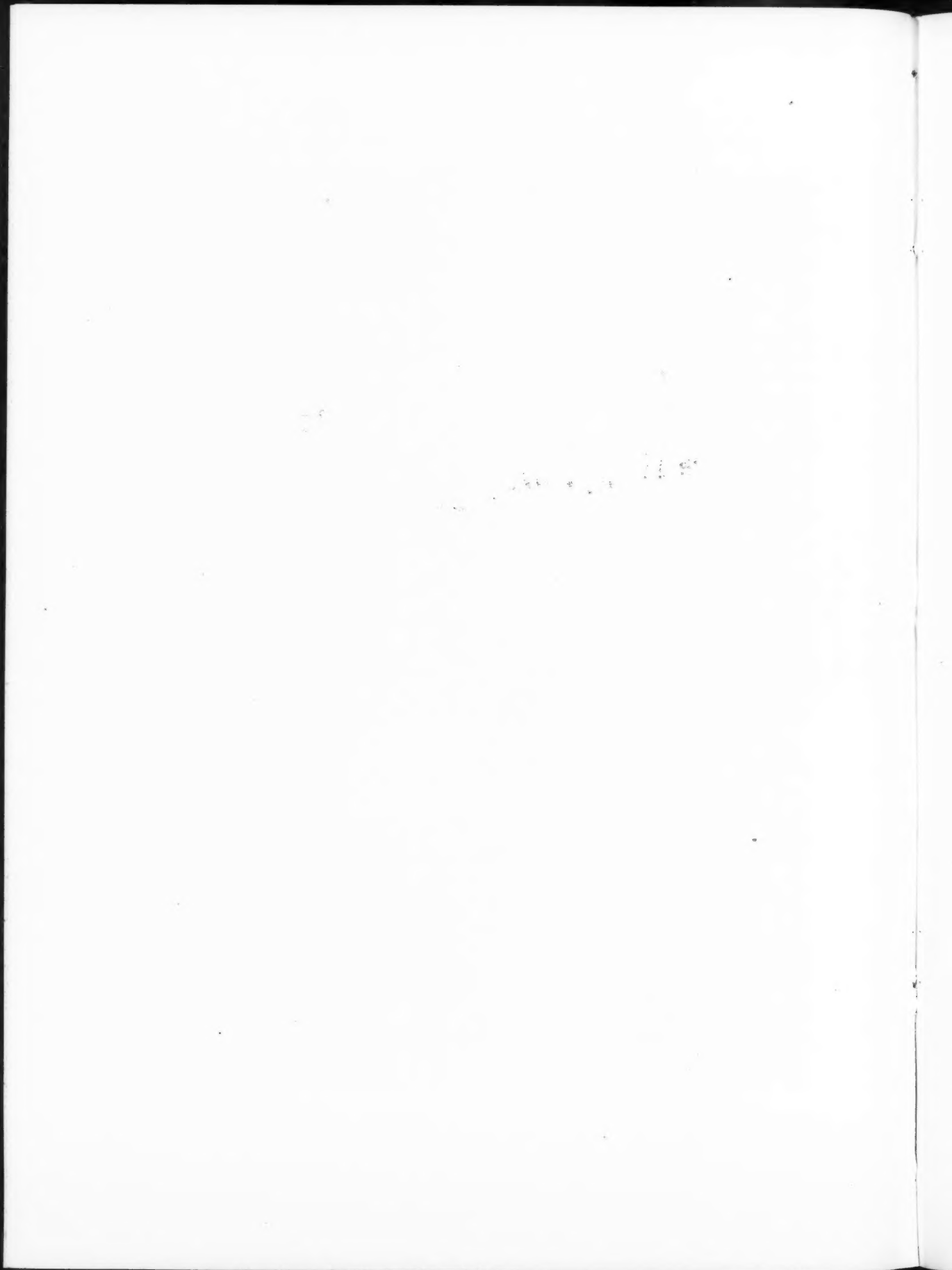
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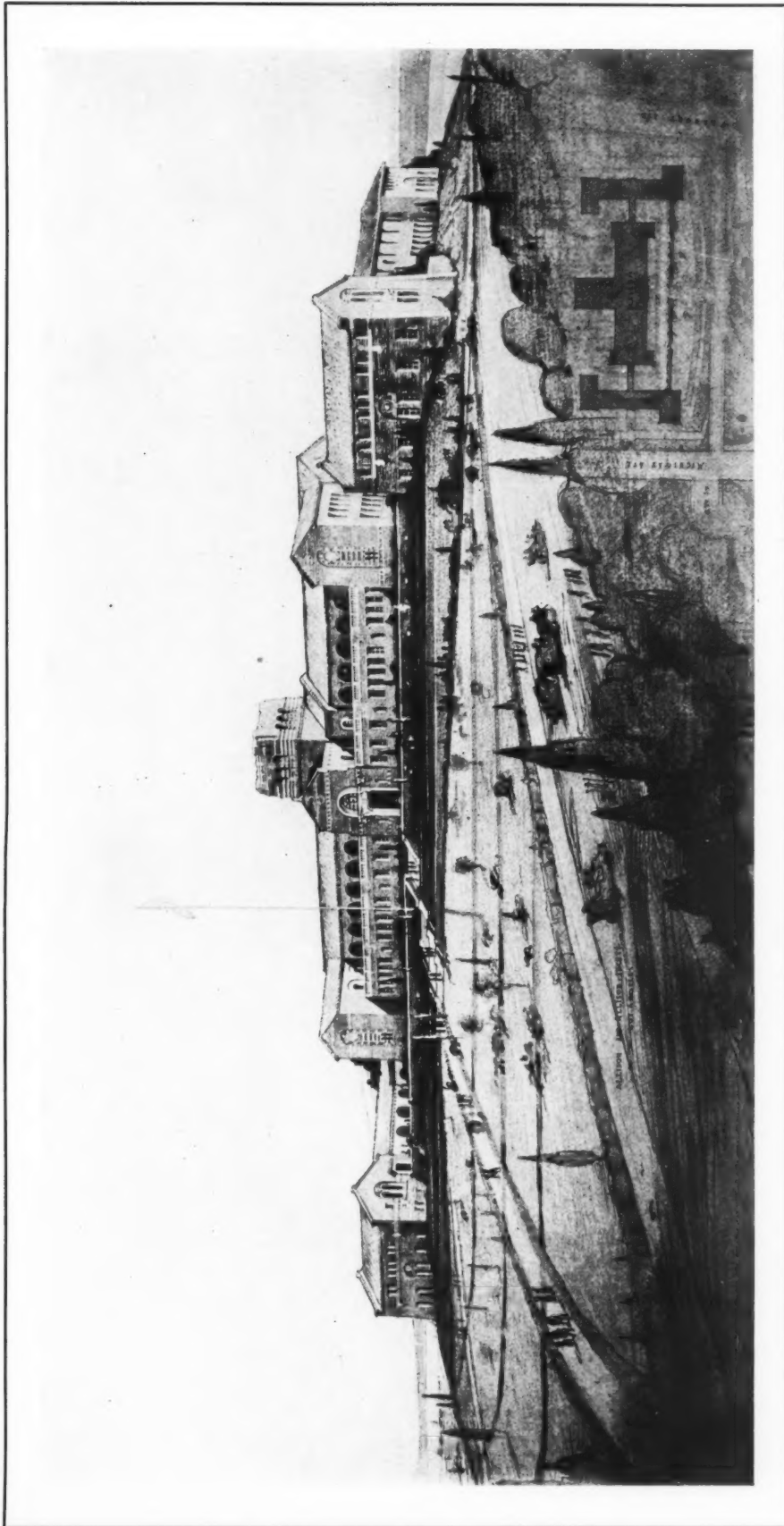
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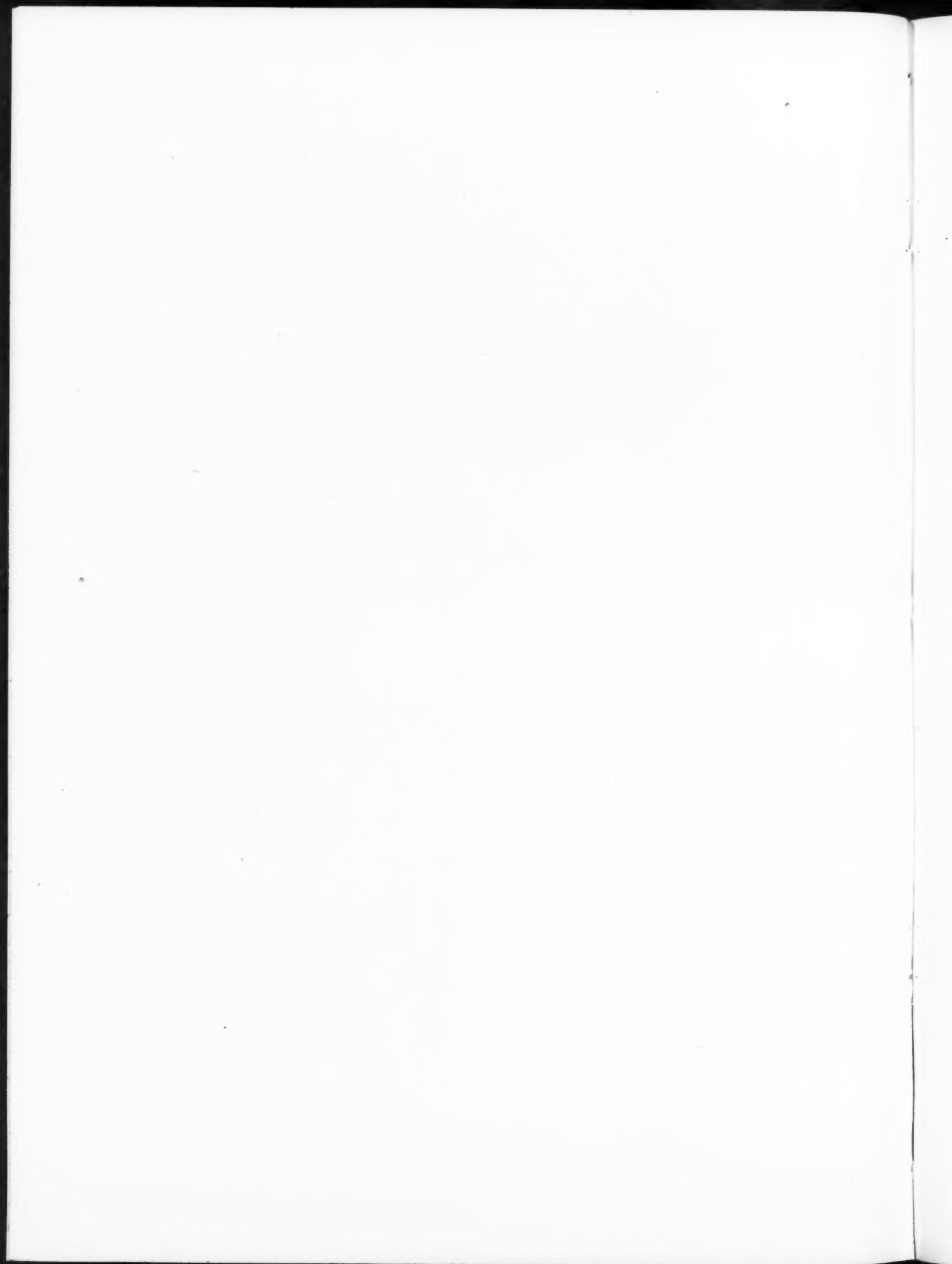
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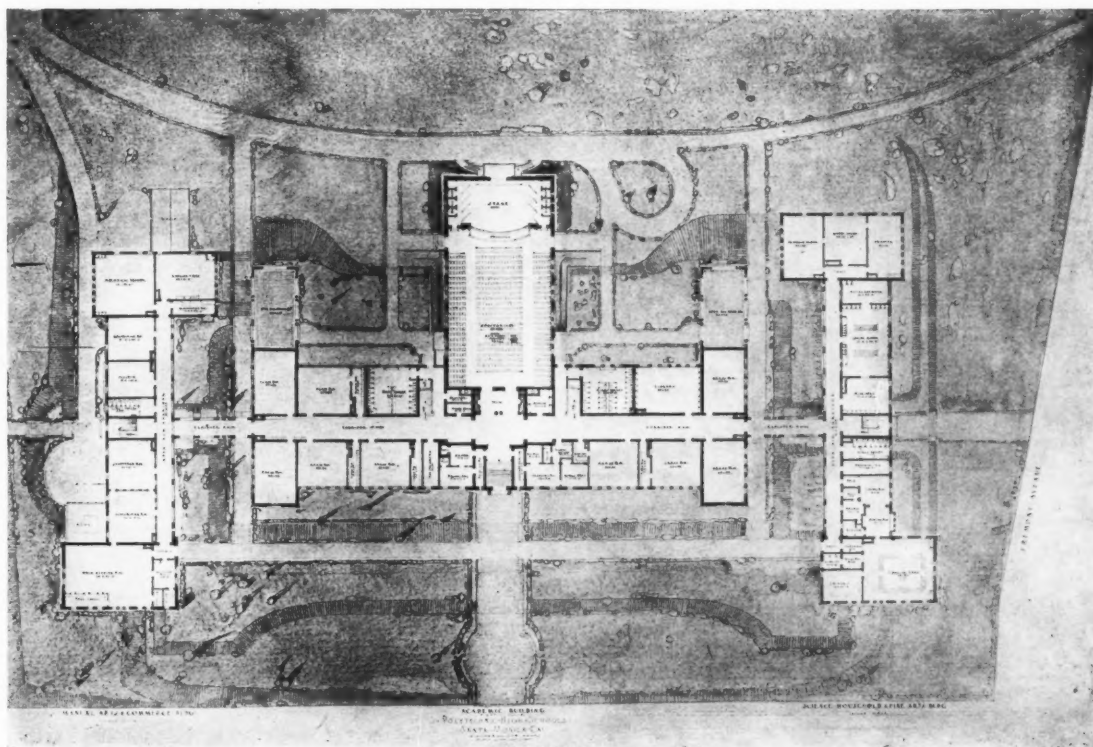


HIGH SCHOOL GROUP, SANTA MONICA, CALIFORNIA
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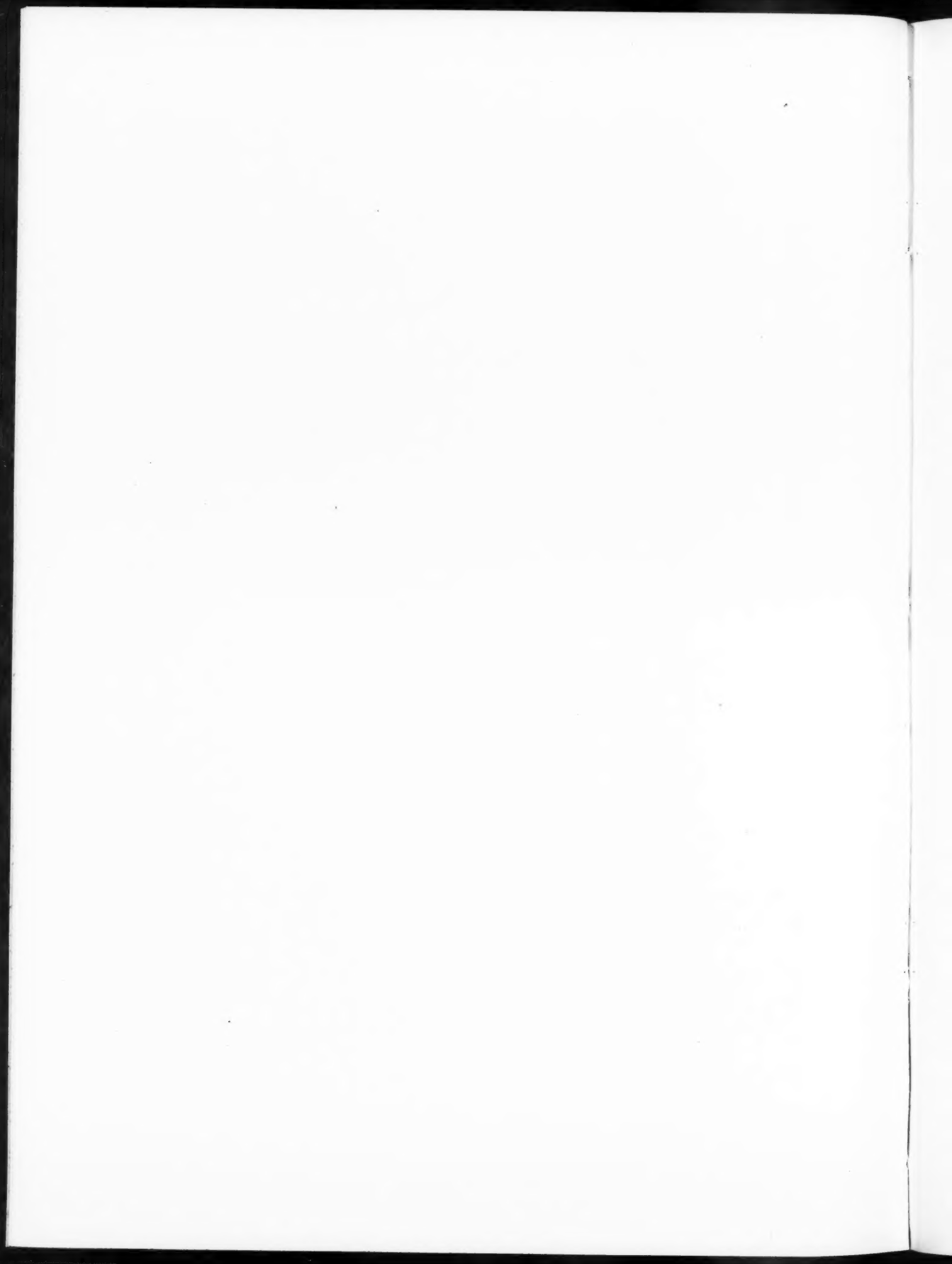
MAIN BUILDING



MAIN FLOOR PLAN

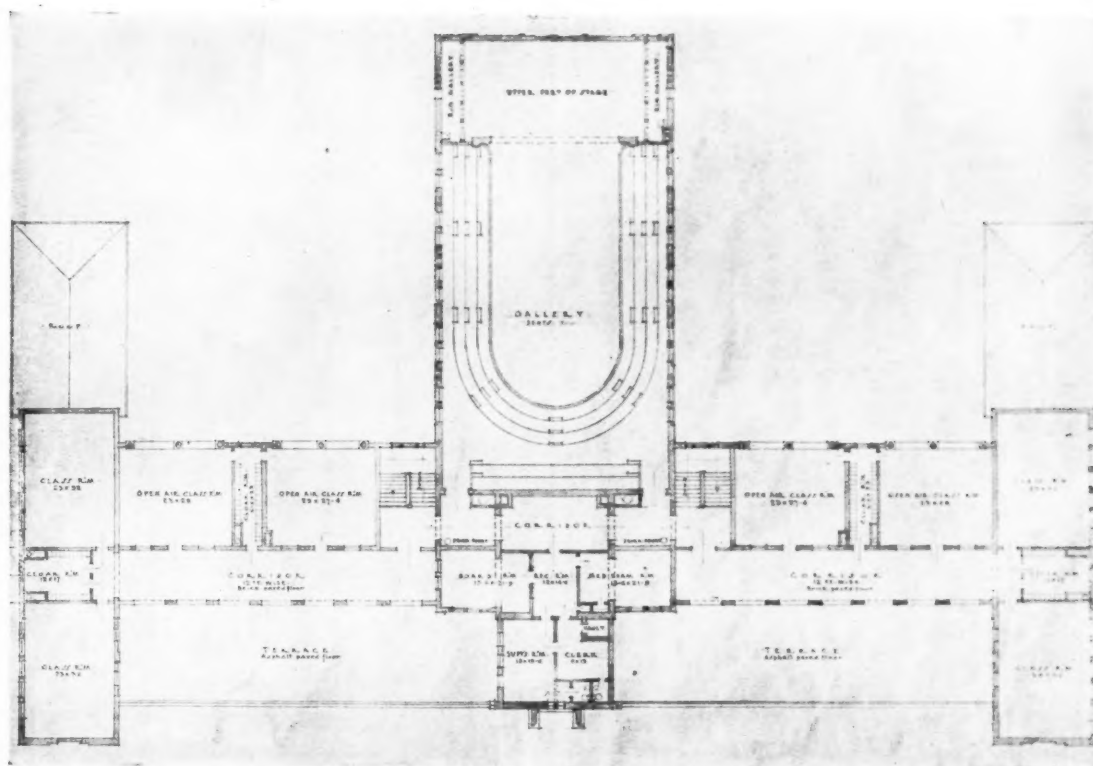
HIGH SCHOOL, SANTA MONICA, CALIFORNIA

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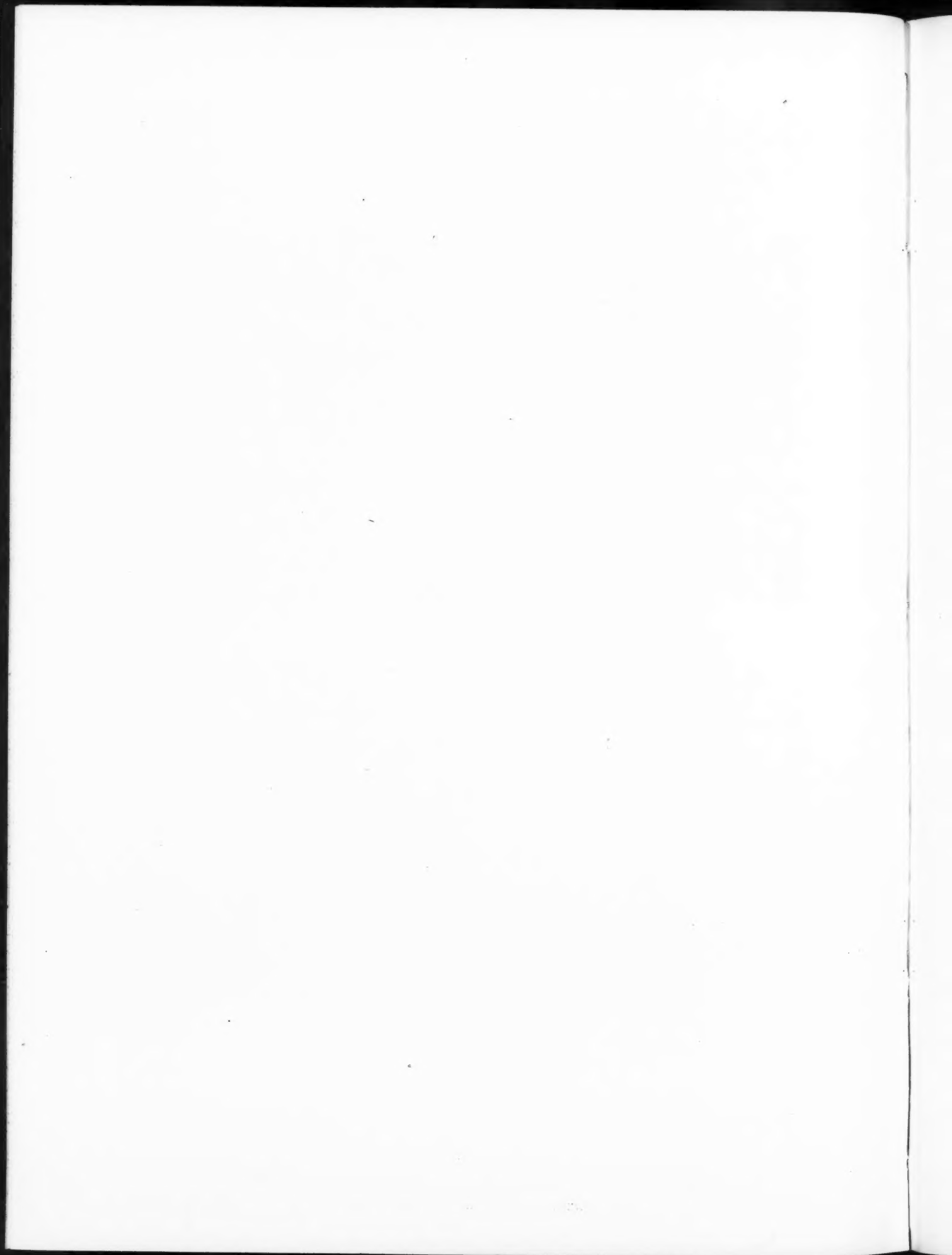


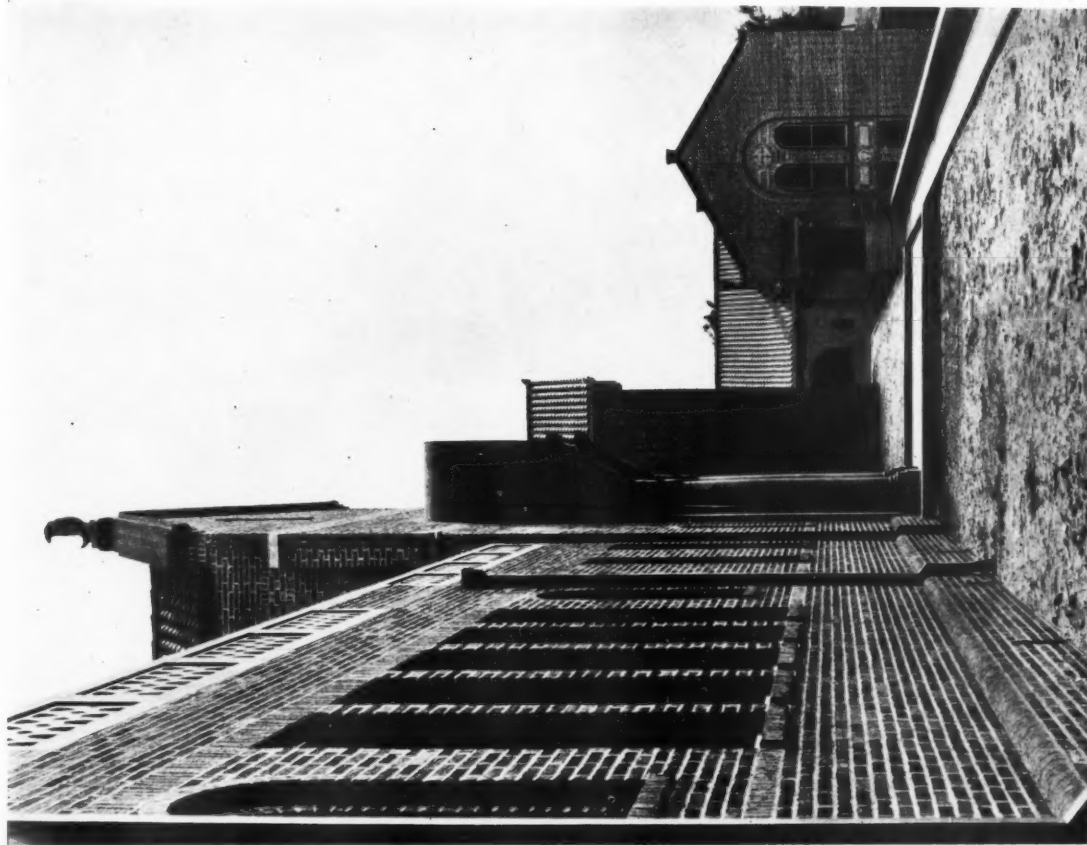
OPEN AIR CLASS ROOM



POLYTECHNIC HIGH SCHOOL, SANTA MONICA, CALIFORNIA

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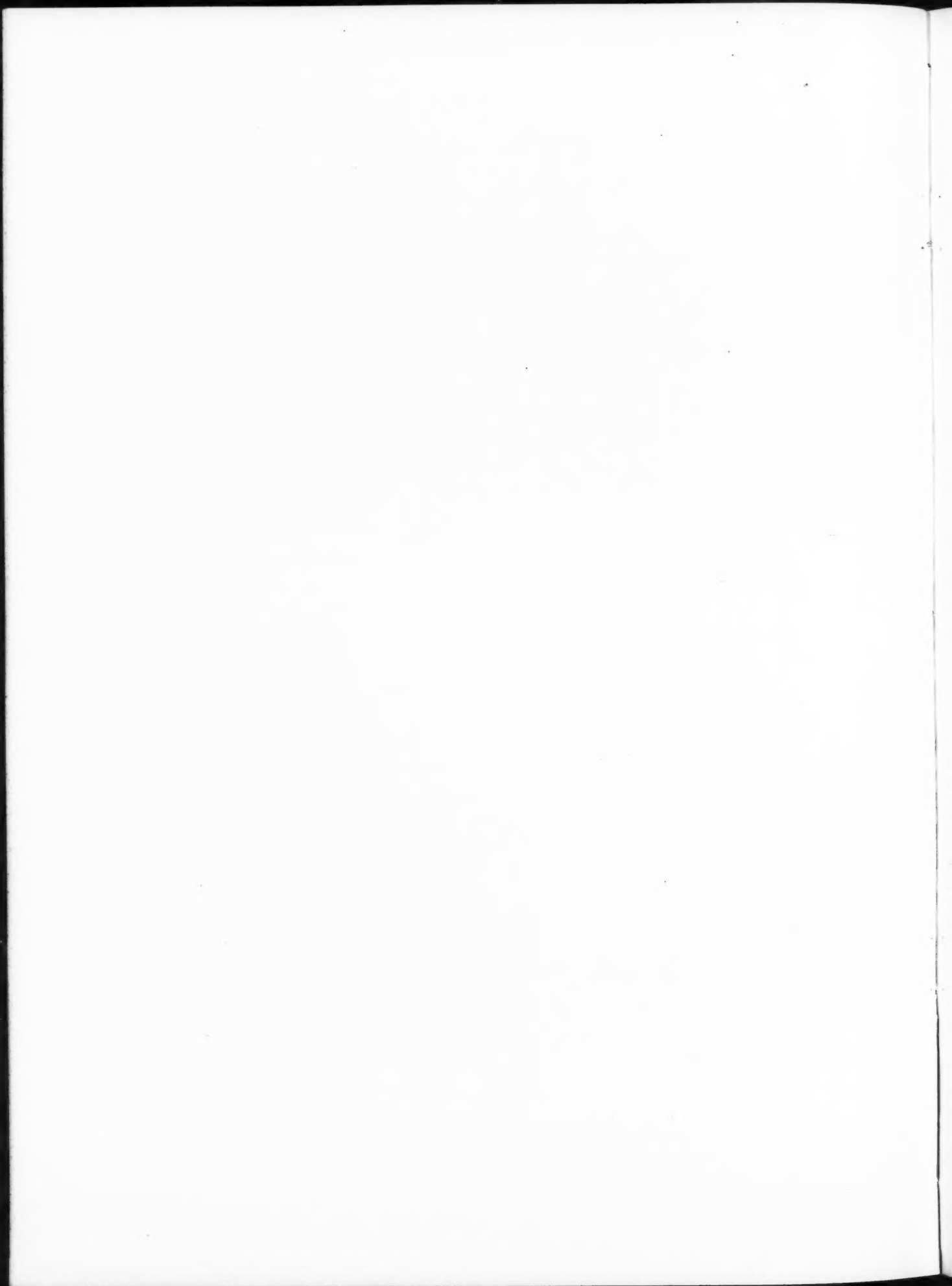


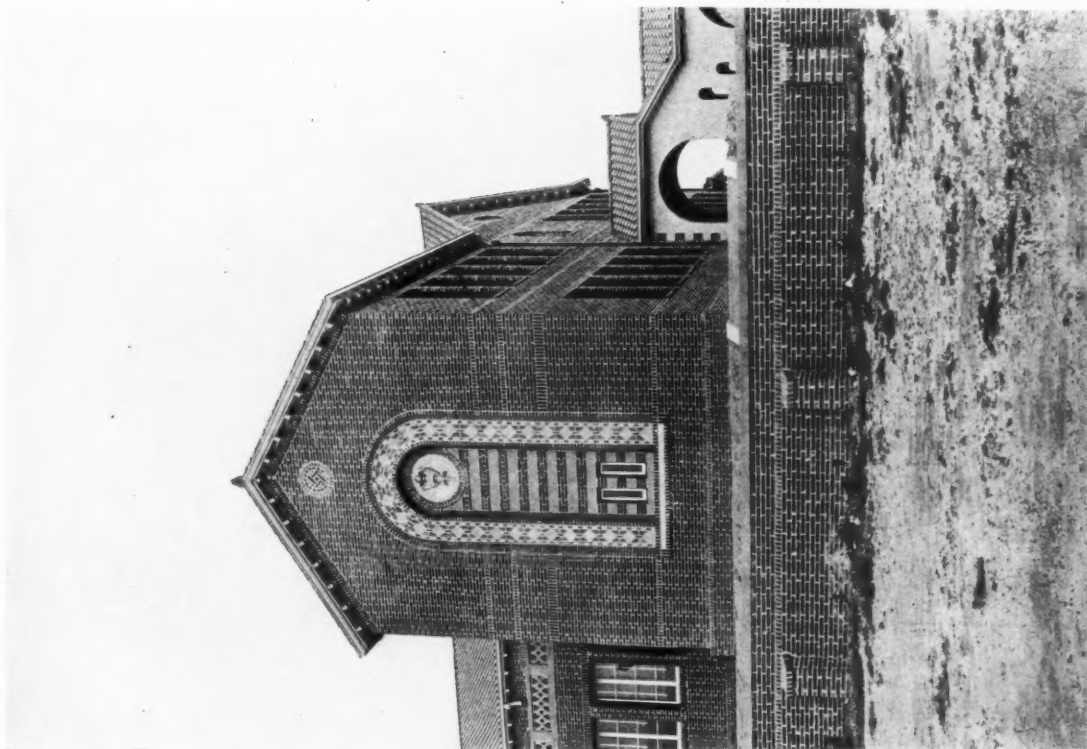


MICHIGAN AVENUE ENTRANCE TO MANUAL ARTS AND
COMMERCIAL BUILDING

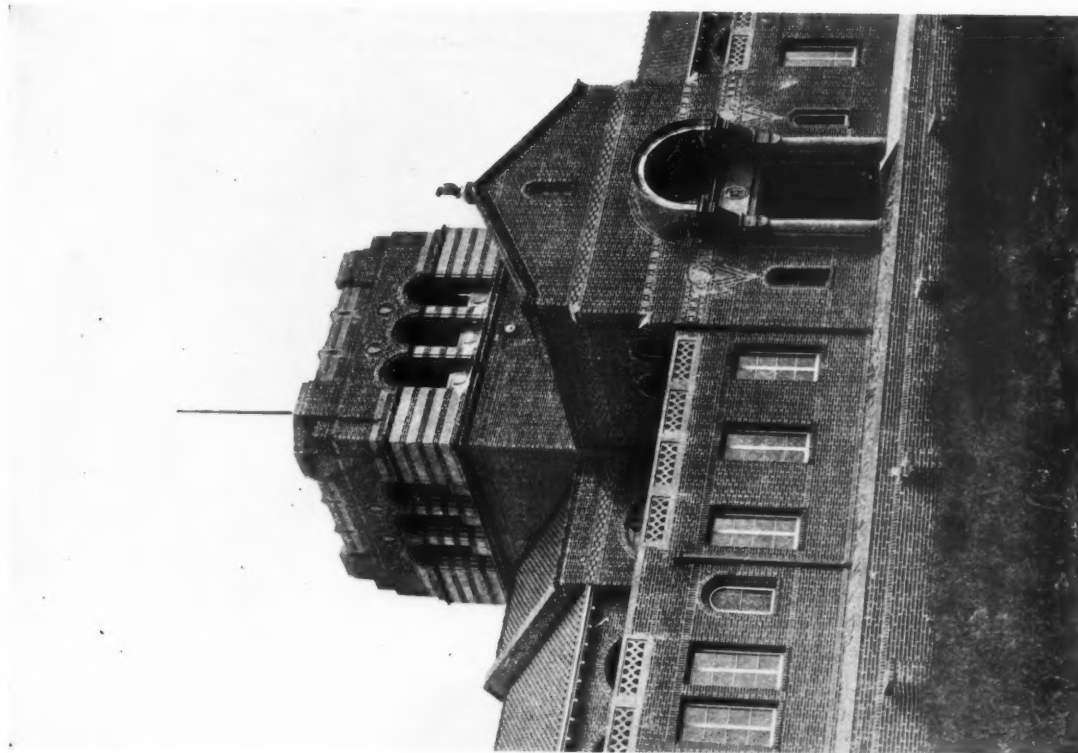
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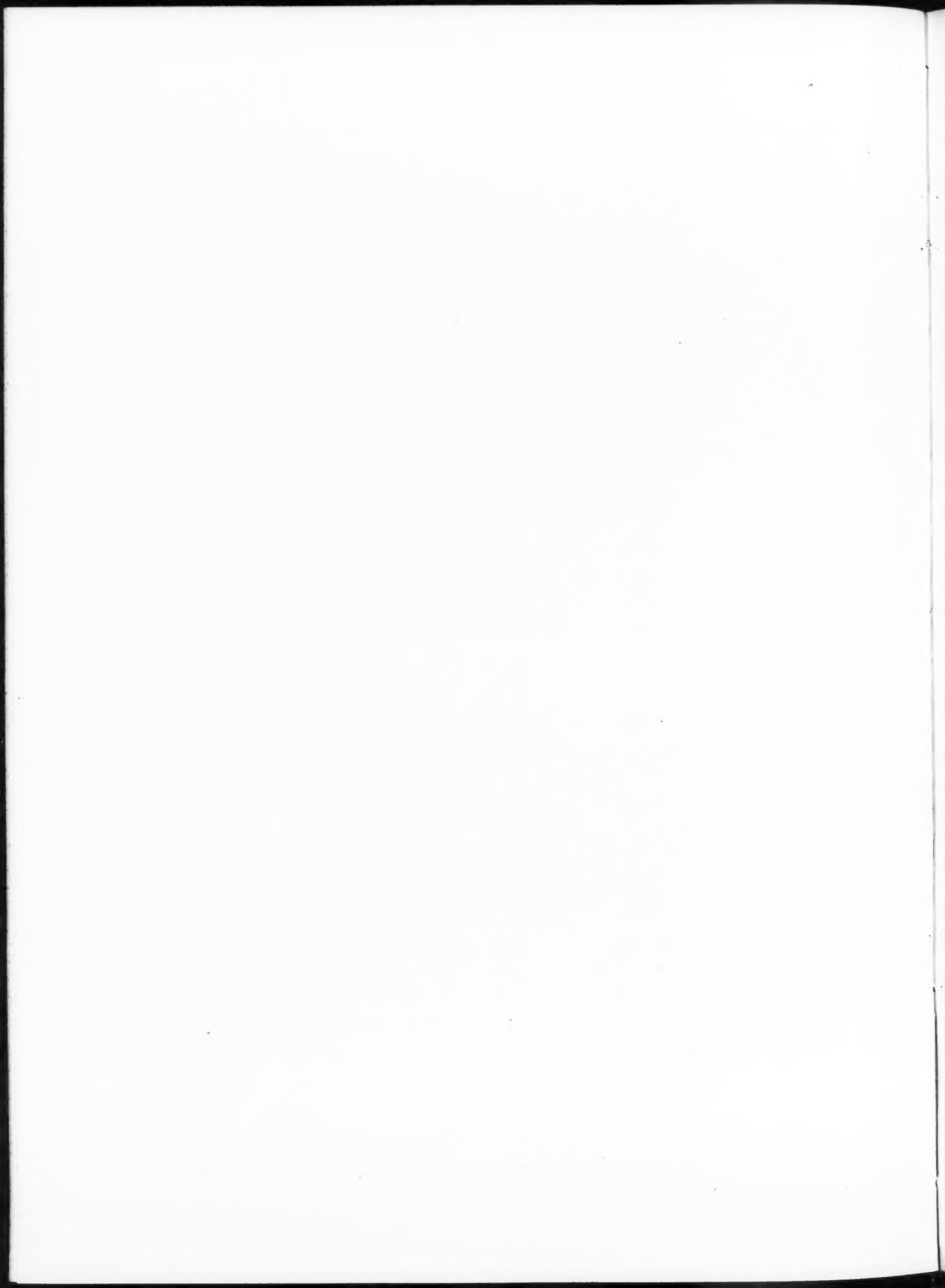
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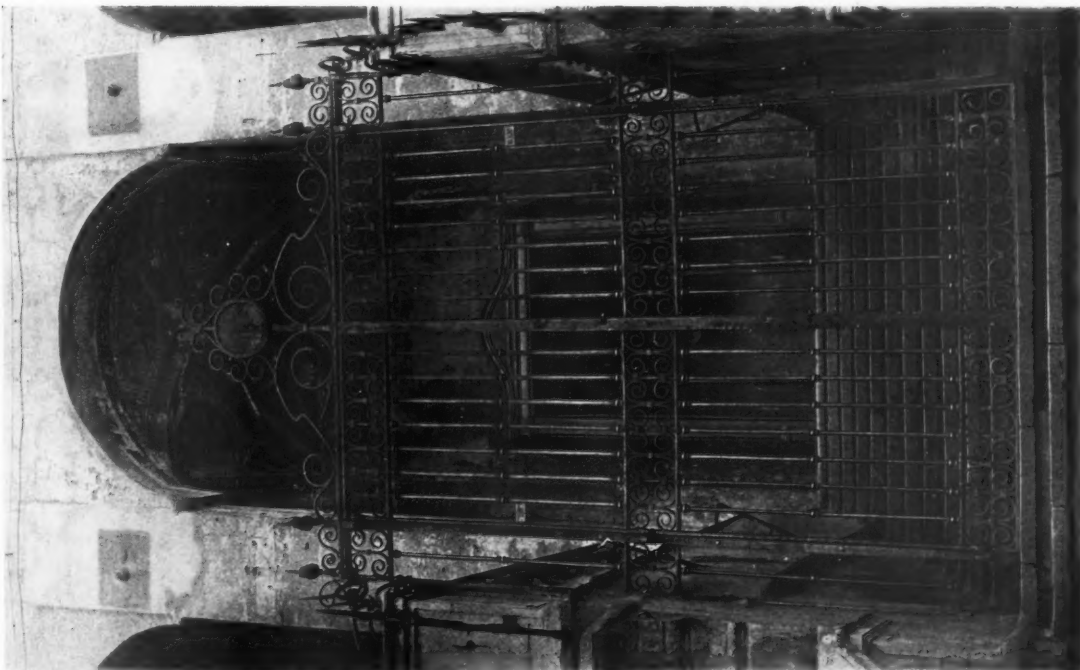


DETAIL—ENTRANCE TO MAIN BUILDING

POLYTECHNIC HIGH SCHOOL, SANTA MONICA, CALIFORNIA

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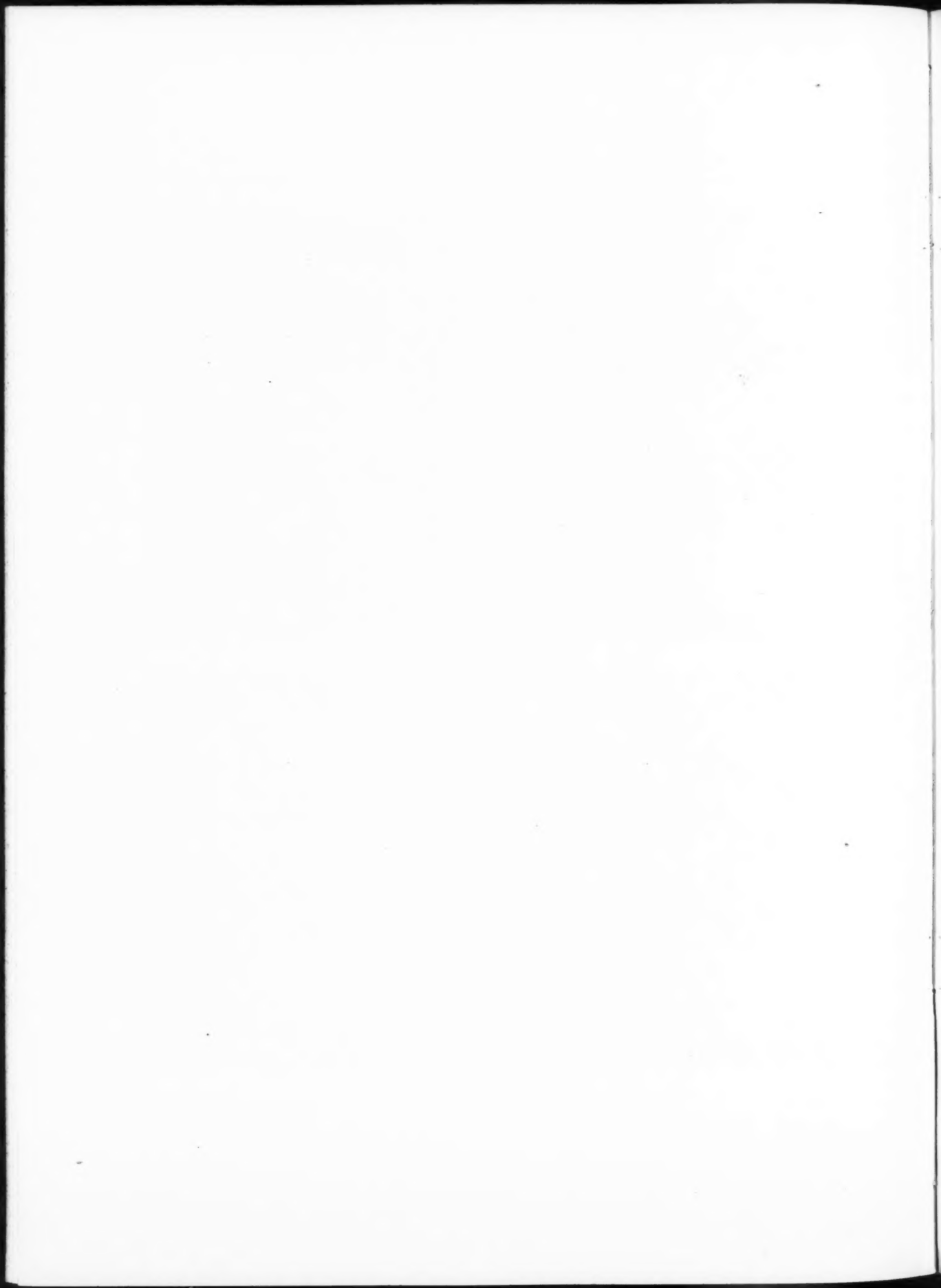




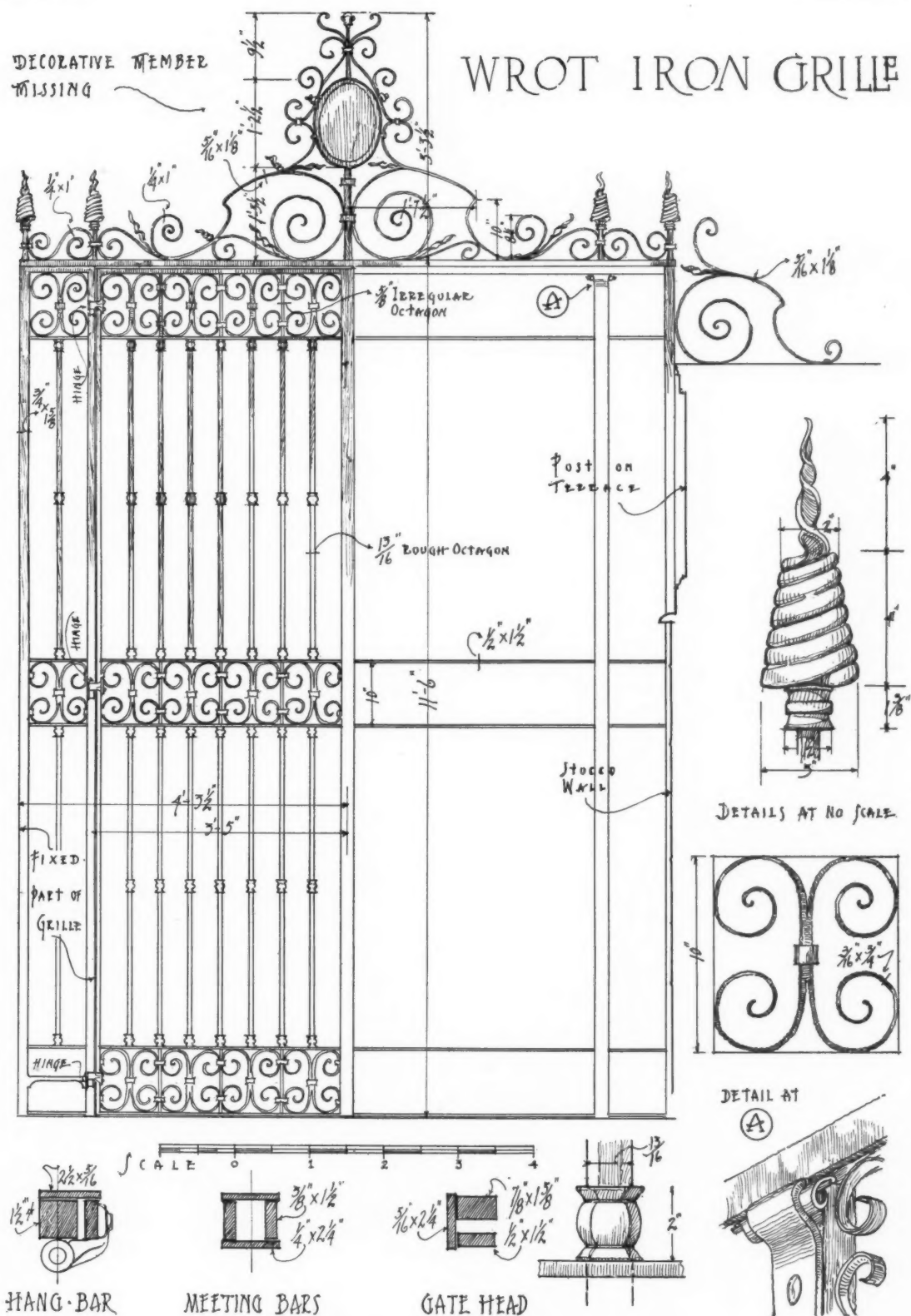
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BY W. G. THOMAS AND J. T. FALLON

S. PIETRO de' BANCHI, GENOA, ITALY

ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS
OF NORTHERN ITALY—PLATE NO 1



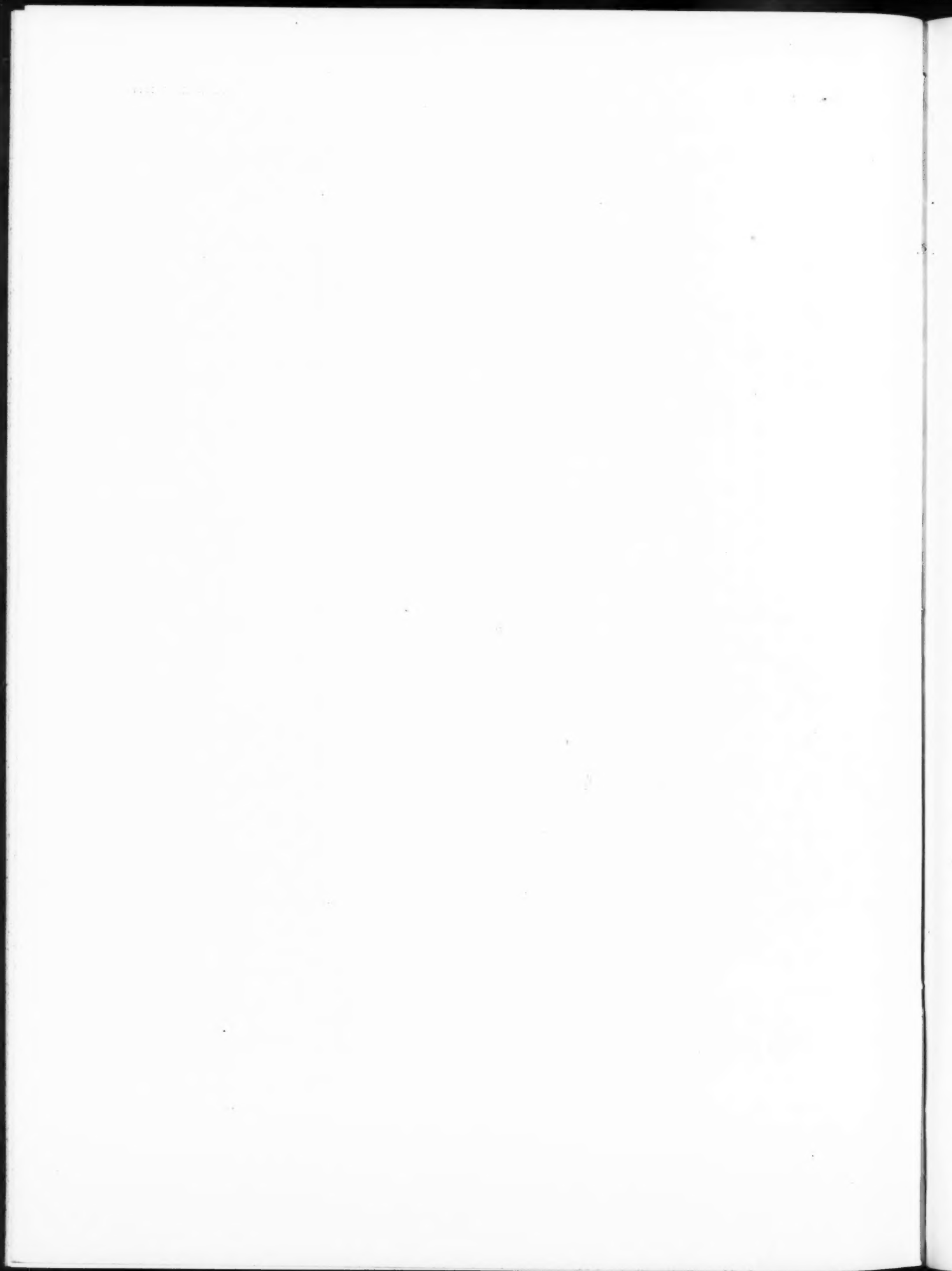
WROT IRON GRILLE



S. PIETRO de' BANCHI, GENOA, ITALY

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ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS
OF NORTHERN ITALY—PLATE NO. 2



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

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SINGLE COPIES (Regular Issues), 25 CENTS

CHICAGO OFFICE, Hearst Building
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Entered at the Post-office, New York, as Second-class Matter

VOL. CVI OCTOBER 28, 1914 No. 2027

SUPERVISION OF CONSTRUCTION AN IMPORTANT PART OF THE ARCHI- TECT'S SERVICE

There appears to be a tendency happily growing less marked each year, but still noticeable, particularly among the younger and less experienced members of the profession, to regard the preparation of drawings as the architects chief, in fact, only really important function. In other words, they are inclined to act as though the production of adequate drawings was the final accomplishment of the end sought, instead of their being, as they unquestionably are, simply the means to an end. No one who has knowledge of the subject will deny the great value of accurate and complete drawings, but like the scaffolding used in the construction of a building, their only purpose—if we eliminate the preliminary studies employed in the consideration of the problem and used to illustrate the proposed solution to the client—is to facilitate and insure the realization in concrete form of the proposed structure. After its completion, the drawings, like the scaffolding, have little value, except, perhaps, in the case of subsequent alterations or to indicate to another, con-

fronted by a similar problem, methods employed in its solution.

It is also apparent that the analogy can be carried still further for, as certainly as it is unnecessary and unprofitable to elaborate in the design and construction of a scaffold, beyond the obvious requirements of safety and convenience, and a certain degree of neatness in appearance, the money thus spent in the elaboration, and we might almost say decoration, of working drawings by some draftsmen, which does not add a particle to their accuracy or value, would be expended to much greater advantage if devoted to obtaining closer supervision of construction; supervision that would not only insure the faithful performance of contracts, but the proper and desired interpretation of the plans. Skilled as he is in judging the final aspect of an architectural feature from the drawings, and granting an ability to supply in his mind's eye the third dimension, the average architect will, if he gives close and constant supervision to the execution of work from his plans, see many improvements that can readily be made as the work develops and progresses, even without incurring additional expense. As a matter of fact, the advantages to him, as well as to his client, of always keeping in closest touch with the work in the field, are almost too numerous and self-evident to warrant argument or even comment; and yet the loudest and most frequent complaint made by clients against their architects is that, to their minds at least, they neglect to properly supervise the execution of their plans. Undoubtedly there are instances where this neglect has been fancied rather than real, due to a variety of causes, chief among them being ignorance of the architect's methods and functions. But, there are many others in which the results secured have in themselves, when compared with the drawings and specifications, born unmistakable and irrefutable evidences of neglect on the part of those responsible for the proper execution of the work.

The matter is of such importance that it seems to justify a more definite position by architects in general than has heretofore been taken. If the various bodies and organizations of architects would accept the view that their members were not discharging their duties, either to their clients or to the profes-

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sion, unless the supervision of their work was as thoroughly done by as competent and adequate a staff as was employed in the drafting room, and that the principal gave it attention equal to that given the drafting room, we would probably hear less about the picture-maker, the dreamer and the idealist in the guise of an architect, who appears absorbed in his drawings and studies, but strangely uninterested in the only thing that usually interests the client, namely:—the result, the building—and more about architects in the older acceptance of the term, when they actually designed and directed the construction of their buildings, even though their plans were perhaps at times partially sketched in the sand.

THE DEFINITE SPECIFICATION AN AID TO ADEQUATE AND SATISFACTORY SUPERVISION OF CONSTRUCTION

While the act of simply making sure that the various materials, devices and equipment specified are incorporated into the fabric and finish of a given building, does not more than begin to constitute architectural supervision of the construction of that building, the specification which definitely sets forth the materials and equipment required, not only insures the owner's receiving exactly what the architect in his judgment believes most nearly meets his requirements and for which he is paying, but also renders supervision of construction easier and more efficient than can possibly be secured under the ancient but still occasionally employed form of specification containing the "or equal" clause.

It is assumed that the definite specification ordinarily means the specification of trademarked or otherwise easily identified products, and, this being the case, little time is required for the superintendent at the work to ascertain whether or not proper materials have been delivered. The matters of kind and quality are then at once settled, and he can give his undivided attention to methods of construction, the manner in which the various products are installed or incorporated in the work, the interpretation of drawings and the various other duties that demand his consideration.

When an architect permits the use of products which the manufacturer does not care to identify with his own name, or trademark, responsibility of the superintendent at the building is enormously increased; for even most rigid inspection cannot in some instances be depended upon to detect possible flaws in manufacture or substitution of materials, which are inferior to the samples approved by the architect. The architect's greatest business asset is his reputation, and this must be jealously guarded in every right manner possible. By definitely specifying a material which is suited to its purpose, he demonstrates his ability as a technical critic, and if the material is then stamped with the manufacturer's guarantee, it not only relieves the contractor of suspicion on account of possible substitution, but the superintendent, the architect's employee, for whose acts he must be responsible is also relieved of a responsibility that appears in this day and age to be unwarranted because it is unnecessary.

ENGINEERING AND MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT

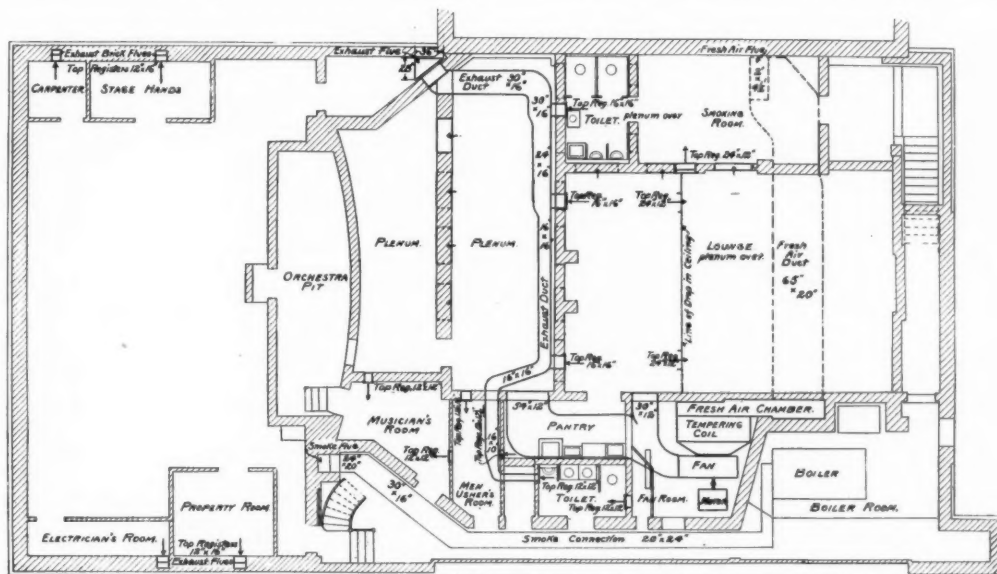
THEATRE VENTILATION

THE designing of a system of heating and ventilation in theater buildings requires care and wide experience.

In order that the installation may be a success, the peculiar conditions in the construction of such buildings must be thoroughly understood. Like all Gaul, the theater may be divided into three parts: first, the auditorium or body of the house; second,

whole, inasmuch as conditions can be so radically and suddenly changed as stated above.

But, in addition to the structural features of the building, the engineer must also pay attention to furnishing an adequate supply of fresh air to the audience which, in most cases, is tightly packed in the auditorium and, usually, there are two or three deep balconies, which not only add to the number



BASEMENT PLAN—LITTLE THEATRE, NEW YORK

the stage and dressing rooms; third, the foyer, lobby, corridors, office and stairways. Distinctly separate as these parts are, they often become merged into one, the auditorium and stage making one room when the curtain is raised. Again, the doors into the corridors are often opened, thereby permitting an interchange of heat and air between these portions of the theater and the auditorium proper.

The engineer, in designing a system of heating and ventilating for a theater, will err if he bases his design entirely upon the constant separation of these parts of the

of occupants, but also by their construction, form pockets where the air is likely to become stagnant or overheated. This problem of furnishing fresh air to the audience is not always easy to solve when it is borne in mind that the animal heat given off by a closely packed audience is sufficient to vary the temperature from 5 to 10 degrees.

The means of the natural entrance for air in most theaters is from the front or rear and sides, since theaters are usually built with open courts or spaces at the rear and sides when not located on a corner lot.

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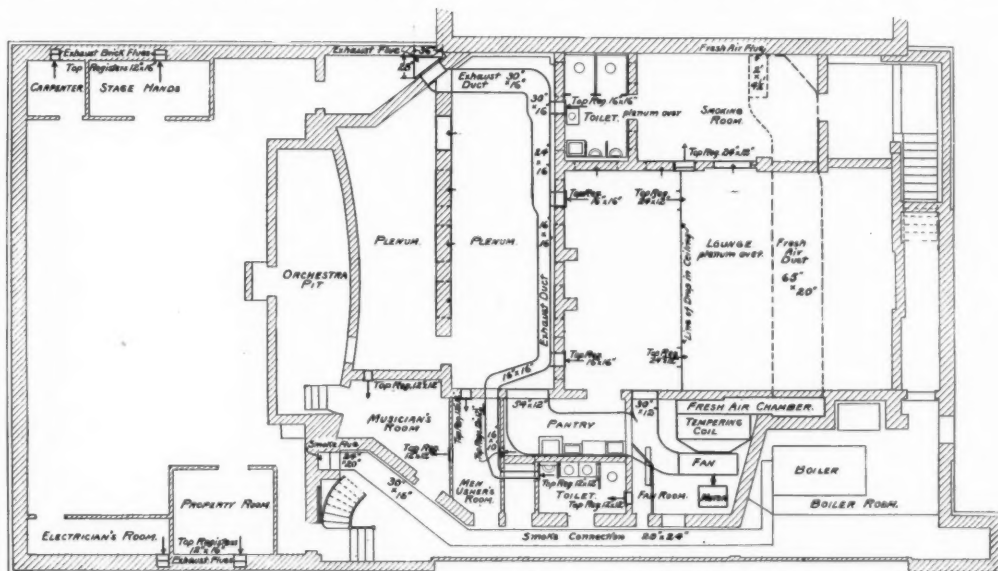
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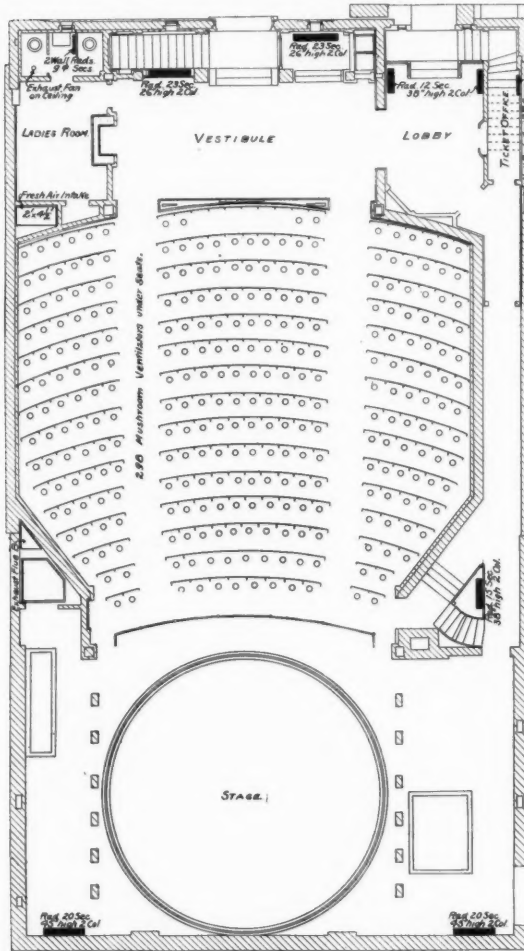
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lated by either one of two methods, upward or downward systems. In the first, air is admitted through perforations in the floor, underneath the seats or through openings in the chair legs, or through openings along the



GROUND FLOOR PLAN
LITTLE THEATRE, NEW YORK

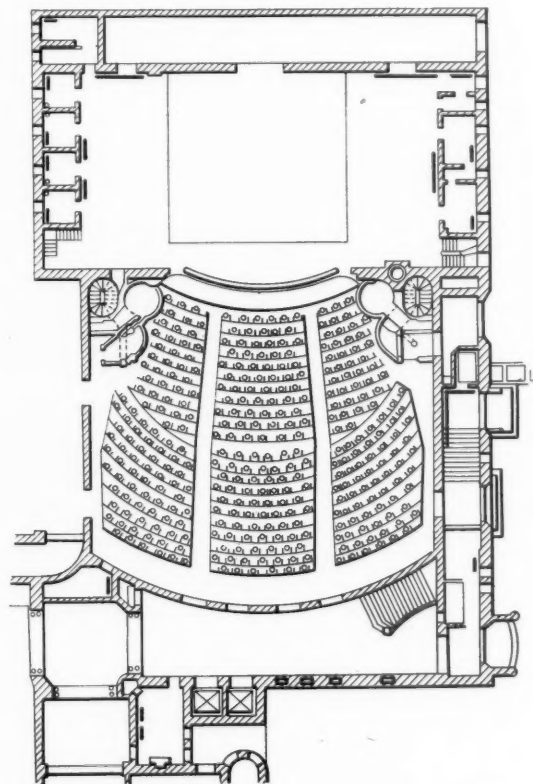
balconies and galleries and allowed to escape through ventilators located in the roof space. This is the method generally employed.

In the downward method, which is similar to that used in school buildings, air is admitted through registers in the walls at a height of several feet from the floor, and removed through vent registers in the walls at the floor line, or through openings in the floor under the seats.

In the plenum system, the fresh air is forced by a fan through heaters into a plenum or fresh air chamber, built beneath the auditorium and extending through its

entire length and breadth. In some instances, a branch pipe from a duct leading from the fan, is run through the main plenum chamber, furnishing heat beneath the entire floor of the balcony. Warm air is admitted into the auditorium through small round iron pipes, located beneath the seats. The pipes are usually capped with mushroom heads, which are arranged to control the air supply by means of dampers or other devices. In other cases, the air supply is brought up through the chair legs and admitted to the auditorium through a number of small perforations in both sides of the leg. The construction of the chair is such that one leg serves two chairs.

With this system, it is customary to provide a system of exhaust piping, arranged in connection with an exhaust fan, in order that the space at the rear of the dress circle and balconies may not become a pocket from which the heated air is unable to escape. The exhaust fan is placed between the ceiling and roof, and the air is so exhausted as to discharge into the open.



AMERICAN THEATRE, NEW YORK

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Since the first complaint of bad air and overheating usually comes from the balconies, it is important that their ventilation be particularly strong.

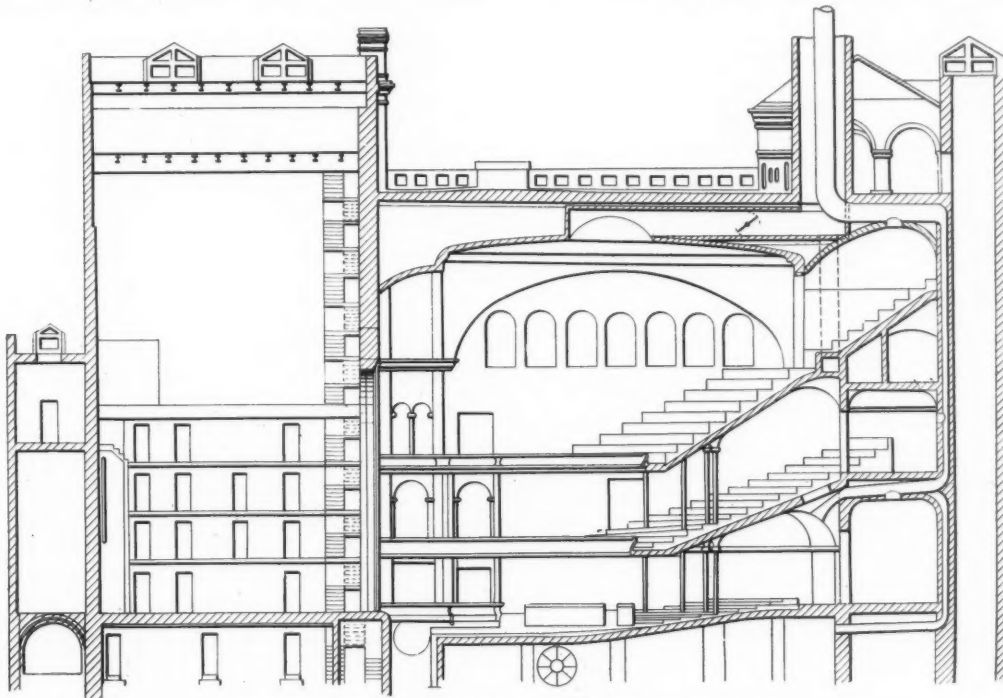
In order to provide a means of exit, and to prevent the foul air from drifting toward the balconies or remaining in the upper part of the auditorium, vents are also placed in the walls and directly over the stage.

Where it is impossible to obtain a plenum chamber for air supply, the downward system is used. This is typical in schools, theaters and halls having high ceilings. Another method is to place large ducts under the auditorium floor, from which branch

ance of drafts, greatly increased owing to the unusually large dimensions of such buildings and to the density of the audience.

In order to avoid drafts, an excess of pressure is created in the auditorium. By this means, the leakage of air will be towards the stage and corridors. If the system is arranged in this manner, disagreeable drafts will be avoided in the auditorium on the opening of the corridor doors or with the raising of the curtain.

Another question requiring consideration in the heating and ventilating of theaters is the provision of some means of recirculating the air. This system of recirculation of air



CROSS-SECTION, AMERICAN THEATRE, NEW YORK

ducts are taken off and by this means, the upward system may be utilized.

In many instances, owing to the design of the theater, the location of the vent floor must be in the outside wall. When this is the case, the efficiency of natural draft is seriously impaired, owing to the cooling effect on the outside wall. In such cases, the flues thus located should be connected with suction fans.

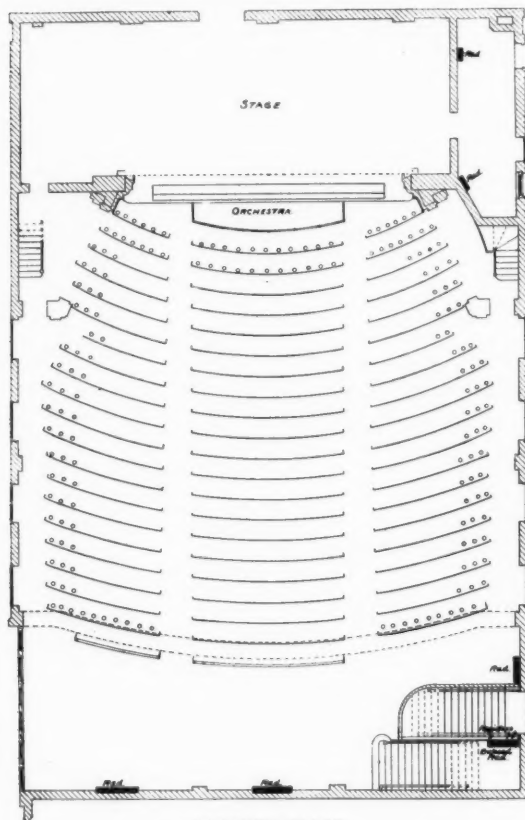
A feature of great importance in the design of ventilating apparatus for theaters is the question of air distribution and avoid-

is employed when starting to heat the house before the performance commences. A complete circuit is established in the auditorium by opening a large register space provided in the floor of the auditorium directly over the fans. The air is then drawn into the heater, from whence it is forced into the plenum chamber and finally, again into the auditorium.

It is possible by recirculating the air to heat the auditorium in about four of these circuits, occupying less than 40 minutes. The opening from the plenum chamber to

the auditorium is closed as soon as the audience assembles. Connection is made to the stack leading from the roof, and fresh air supplied throughout the entire performance.

It is not necessary to heat the theater to a temperature as high as the other buildings. People are in street costume when they enter a theater and generally enter from a



PARQUET FLOOR
EIGHTY-SIXTH STREET THEATRE, NEW YORK

lower temperature. Therefore, a high temperature is not necessary in a theater when it is first thrown open, and for the further reason that the auditorium becomes heated in the course of an hour, on account of the close seating of the occupants. Provision for heating after the performance has commenced is generally unnecessary, attention being primarily paid to the ventilation of the auditorium, since it is generally necessary to cool rather than to heat the auditorium.

The foyer or lobby of the theater can be taken care of generally by means of direct radiation. A certain amount of fresh air is usually supplied to the foyer. This under

ordinary conditions, may be taken as three to four complete changes per hour.

The fans should be of such capacity as to be able to change the air throughout the entire building once every 10 or 15 minutes. Sufficient radiating surface should be installed to raise the temperature of this volume of air on passing over it to such a point as to maintain 70 degrees of heat throughout the building.

In summer, the distributing ducts of a fan system may be employed for conveying cold air to the various parts of the auditorium. The air washer is a successful adjunct to such a system.

The number of cubic feet of air required for ventilation in theatres per head per hour is given by Moran at 1,585. Professor Allen gives 2,000 cu. ft. per seat per hour, while Alfred Wolff states that in theaters and large auditoriums, in which the cubic space per individual is great, and in which the atmosphere is thoroughly fresh before the rooms are occupied, and the occupancy is of 2 or 3 hour duration, 2,000 to 2,500 cu. ft. per inmate per hour is a satisfactory allowance. He cites the Madison Square Theatre as having a systematic air supply of 1,500 cu. ft. per inmate per hour. It was found upon investigation that the American Theater, one of the first theaters heated and ventilated in New York City, has 660 cu. ft. per person per hour, assuming the theater to hold 3,000 people.

In regard to the velocity of air at registers, Alfred Wolff states that it is a well established fact that when the air enters at or near the floor, it is desirable that the velocity of inlet should not exceed 2 ft. per second, which means larger sizes of register openings and flues than are usually obtainable. Accordingly, compromises are frequently made and much higher velocities of inlet than 2 ft. per second are, as a rule, in practice. Professor Hoffman gives 400 ft. velocity per minute, and 6.66 ft. per second. Tracy says that when air moves at a higher rate than 3 ft. per second at a temperature of 60 degs., a draft is felt. Professor Allen states that the velocity passing through registers should not exceed 300 ft. per minute. If it is admitted just over the head and where the current of air strikes the person, it should not exceed 150 ft. per minute. Where the air is brought in so that it cannot strike the

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occupants of the room, the velocity of air through the registers may be as high as 400 ft. per minute.

In the Little Theatre, New York City, 2,300 cu. ft. of air per hour per inmate is provided, while in the Eighty-sixth Street Theater, New York City, with a minimum capacity of the fan, 432 cu. ft. per person per hour is provided, and with a maximum capacity, 864 cu. ft. per hour per person is provided.

The American Theater in New York City is heated mainly by the indirect system, while a few direct heating radiators are placed in the dressing rooms, lobby, rear of the stage and other places where the heated air that is blown in through the body of the theater would not be liable to penetrate. There are about 1,400 sq. ft. of heating surface of direct radiators in the building, and about 2,500 sq. ft. of heating surface in specially designed coils for the heating chamber in the basement. About 2,000,000 cu. ft. of air per hour is drawn from the heating chamber by the fan and forced into the theater, thus giving about 660 cu. ft. per person per hour as previously stated.

The fresh air for the indirect system enters the building by a loggia or open gallery near the roof and descends to the heating chamber in the basement by means of an $8\frac{1}{2} \times 3$ -ft. duct. An iron damper in this duct, controlled from the heating chamber, prevents an upward current when the fan is at rest. The air enters at one end of the chamber near the floor and, rising, passes between the inclined coils to the fan. There is, however, an unobstructed passage at one side of the coils, which allows a greater part of the air to pass directly to the fan. This passage can be closed by a switch valve or door, swinging on a vertical axis, and by the partial opening or closing of this door, the temperature of the air entering the theater can be regulated. An opening through the wall of the coil chamber allows the passage of air to the plenum chamber.

The plenum chamber occupies all the space in the basement under the main floor of the theater. The air is delivered to the lower floor by means of 341 openings that pierce the main floor. (See diagram.) These openings are approximately under every seat on the ground floor and under every third seat in the balcony. A hood is

placed over each opening to diffuse the air so that it will not interfere with the comfort of the occupants of the seats by causing a draft about their feet. Each opening has a sectional area of 7 sq. ins. Several horizontal ducts connect the plenum chamber with the vertical ducts built in the front wall of the building. The latter leads the air into the space under the floor of the balcony, from which it is finally discharged by the hoods under the seats.

The foul air underneath the balcony is carried off by ducts that run horizontally to the front wall, where they rise to the roof and are there finally combined to form one circular flue 30 inches in diameter. The foul air underneath the gallery is carried off by two vertical flues, one of which is shown by the vertical dotted lines. The main exit for the air in the theater, however, is by a bell in the ceiling. A horizontal duct leads from the bell to a vertical masonry shaft, which finally discharges the foul air into the atmosphere. The horizontal duct is provided with a damper controlled by the engineer from the plenum chamber, so that ventilation through the bell may be stopped at any time. The vertical shaft is 49 square feet in section.

The ventilating system in the Boston Opera House has a capacity of 80,000 cubic feet of air per minute, supplied by two 8-foot centrifugal fans, the air being exhausted by two main exhaust fans, propellor type, 7 feet in diameter. The building is heated by 8,400 square feet of direct radiation and the main heater at fans contains 3,330 square feet of surface.

The air supply to the main floor and balconies is accomplished by the use of plenum spaces beneath floors with mushroom openings under the chairs. A special air supply is furnished to each private box.

The New Theater, situated on Central Park West, New York, has a seating capacity of about 2,200. The orchestra floor contains 600 seats, above the auditorium level there are 23 subscription boxes, which contain 6 seats each. Above them are located the foyer stalls, containing 5 rows of seats. The first balcony is located above these, having a large seating capacity. Nine rows of seats are contained in the second balcony.

Tempered fresh air supply is furnished for the auditorium and other portions of the building, as well as exhaust ventilation.

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The ventilating apparatus is so arranged that the air supply and exhaust from the auditorium can be reversed. The ventilating apparatus consists of three steel plate centrifugal fans. Tempering coils are provided in connection with the blower for the auditorium.

The Little Theater, situated on West 44th Street, New York, has a seating capacity of 300 people in the auditorium, there being no gallery. There are 32 radiators and coils in the theater, containing a total of 1,500 sq. ft. of heating surface.

The fan used for ventilating the building is a steel plate centrifugal fan, having a blast wheel of 54 ins. diameter. The fan has a capacity when operated at 290 r. p. m., of delivering 11,500 cu. ft. of air per minute, which amounts to 2,300 cu. ft. per person per hour. A tempering coil is provided in connection with the fan.

Fresh air is taken from the roof and carried through duct connecting to the casing of the tempering coils. Two hundred and ninety-eight improved cast-iron mushroom ventilators provided with dampers and locking devices are set in the floor sleeve under the seats, in connection with the plenum chamber. In addition to the mushroom ventilators, a number of registers are installed, connected with the plenum chamber or the warm-air ducts.

A space is provided over the auditorium ceiling, with a vent shaft connecting this space with a fan room on the roof. In addition, vent openings are provided through the auditorium ceiling. An exhaust fan is provided in the fan house on the roof 42 ins. in diameter, for exhausting the foul air.

The Eighty-sixth Street Theater is situated on 86th Street near Third Avenue, New York City, and is divided into orchestra, balcony and gallery, containing 1,366 seats.

The fan employed is a multi-blade fan having a minimum capacity of 10,000 and a maximum of 20,000 cu. ft. per minute.

The auditorium floor is provided with 275 openings located under the seats over the plenum chamber. In these openings are located pipes of 15 sq. ins. area made of galvanized iron, which extends from the under side of the floor to 2 inches above the seat terraces and are finished with cast-iron hoods, having a free area of 16 sq. ins.

In addition, 6 large heat registers are

located in the side walls of the auditorium. Two 24 x 32-inch vent registers are located in the side walls of the balcony floor, and the same size and number in the ceiling of the auditorium.

When the fan is running and supplying a minimum capacity of air, 432 cu. ft. is supplied per person per hour. When running at a maximum capacity, the supply of air is 864 cu. ft. per hour per person.

In the Orpheum Theater, Los Angeles, Cal., the seating capacity is 1,800. The theater is arranged with galleries, balcony and three tiers of boxes on each side. The plenum system of supply and exhaust is installed, all fresh air being admitted at the floor and exhausted at the ceiling.

The supply apparatus is arranged in two duplicate units, one on each side of the theater. Fresh air is drawn through two large fresh air gratings in the floor of the side exit alleys, passed through coke air washers, thence to the heating stacks and discharged by two fresh air fans to the plenum chamber.

Each fan delivers 1,500 cu. ft. of air per minute. There are two plenum chambers, consisting of the main plenum chamber, taking up the entire basement space under the main auditorium of the theater, and a smaller chamber, consisting of the space under the balcony seats and above the foyer ceiling.

The air is admitted to the auditorium through 3 x 6-inch openings under the seats in the main floor and 4 x 9-inch register screens in the face of the risers in the balcony. The 3 x 6-inch openings in the main floor are covered with a hood, allowing the air to escape around the lower edge.

The exhaust screen placed in the ceilings over the foyer, balcony and main ceiling are connected to a single exhaust fan located on the roof. This fan delivers 22,000 cu. ft. of air at maximum speed.

Floor registers are not permitted for heating. Ordinances generally require that the boiler be located outside of the building and that coils and radiators be placed in recesses formed in the walls or partitions.

Some of the building ordinances specify the amount of air for ventilation. Others do not. The Chicago requirements are 1,200 cu. ft. of air per hour for ventilation in theaters already erected and 1,500 cu. ft. of air per hour per person in theaters hereafter erected.

CURRENT NEWS AND COMMENT

The Architects of America War Relief Fund

REALIZING that the debt architecture owes to the countries of Europe (a debt neither measurable in words nor payable in money), makes it fitting that architects in America should unite in doing some part towards the relief of those on whom the catastrophies attendant on war have fallen, a committee, headed by R. Clipston Sturgis, President of the American Institute of Architects, has been formed to receive contributions.

This Committee solicits subscriptions to its fund, which it hopes to make representative in character by a widespread contribution.

The members of the Committee, headed by Mr. Sturgis, and to whom subscriptions may be sent are as follows:

R. Clipston Sturgis, Chairman, President of the American Institute of Architects; Frank Miles Day, Philadelphia; William M. Ellicott, Baltimore; Charles A. Favrot, New Orleans; Cass Gilbert, New York City; Elmer C. Jensen, Chicago; William M. Kendall, New York City; J. Lawrence Mauran, St. Louis; Edward Stotz, Pittsburgh; C. H. Whitaker, Treasurer of the Fund, The Octagon, Washington, D. C.; E. C. Kemper, Clerk to the Committee.

Subscribers may designate the country in which they wish their contribution expended.

Pacific Coast Architects See Signs of Renewed Activity

In a recent issue of the *San Francisco Chronicle* comment is made as to the renewed activity in building on the Pacific Coast, with particular reference to San Francisco. The article states in part as follows:

While practically no heavy investments are made in real estate in the city, current purchases and exchanges being of comparatively small amounts, still there are signs of a better feeling in regard to building construction in the immediate future. Architects say there are plans in preparation for

large and costly structures, while contracts are being awarded for other big apartment buildings and family hotels. If present contracts are light in comparison with those of active construction periods during the last eight years, architects and real estate men claim there is evidence of an improvement in building conditions.

Whatever change for the better may come, it is attributed by brokers to the news from Eastern industrial centers to the effect that factories are beginning to run day and night in order to meet the demand for manufactured articles for the local market, as well as for Europe. According to the same authorities, confidence is returning to the city real estate market after a temporary shock, due to the war in Europe, which began at a time when realty conditions were beginning to show unmistakable signs of improvement.

To Introduce the Artist to the Users of His Art

In order to introduce American talent in art to American skill in industry, or, in other words, that workers in art in all its branches may be brought into alliance with users in art in any of its branches, are a part of the objects set forth by the recently organized Art Alliance of America.

The present time, when the demand for American made manufactures would seem to be on the increase is thought to be propitious for the formation of an organization of this nature. Similar attempts in the past have failed, for various reasons, to achieve the results desired.

It is believed, however, that an opportunity is just now presented for the successful effort of an organization of this nature, and its future should be fruitful of tangible results.

In a prospectus, issued by the Alliance, it is stated that the results of investigation as to the origin of most of the design used by manufacturers in this country and of goods as divergent in character as dress silks and hardware, has demonstrated that foreign artists have as a rule been employed. That

equally good results could have been secured by American artists is claimed by the Alliance. Its purpose to acquaint manufacturers with this fact and to bring them into contact with competent American artists and craftsmen is expected to assure co-operation in America.

The Return of Horsehair Furniture

According to a report published in a prominent British art journal England is going mad for antique, at least that portion of England which concerns itself at all with artistic home furnishing and decoration. Old chests and dressers, principally of the Elizabethan, Jacobean and contemporary Continental types, have been in great favor and fabulous prices have passed hands for their exchange. Now, however, with the swaying of the pendulum of caprice, the demand is for old horsehair furniture of the Victorian era, and drawing-room chairs inlaid with mother-of-pearl and having gilt designs are fetching big prices.

The present generation just growing up will have no recollection of horsehair furniture, but it occupies an important place in the recollections of those now in middle age. Full many an equine quadruped gave up his or her innocent young life to decorate the palace of years ago.

The old horsehair sofa always felt, when you sat upon it, as though you had on a fresh suit of red flannel underwear. There was sort of a pricking sensation which did not create a desire to linger long. The old furniture was uncomfortable. The crooked-backed and crooked-legged chairs were almost impossible to sit on and were valuable mainly as decorative effects.

The return to the old-fashioned furnishings, long barred from polite society as hideous and impracticable, only marks another phase in the ever-shifting status of a return to antiques, and is possible, as England is full of them. In America, if the craze reaches here, genuine antiques will have to be manufactured.

—*The Decorative Furnisher.*

IV

Personal

Mr. Clarkson Swain, who for thirteen years was with the late Albert Pissis, Architect, San Francisco, announces that he has associated with J. W. Dolliver, Royal Insurance Building, San Francisco, for the general practice of architecture.

Messrs. William C. Walker, Clarence A. Livingston and Robert C. Brackett, Architects, Rochester, New York, announce their association under the firm name of Walker, Livingston & Brackett. They have opened offices in the Ellwanger & Barry Building.

BOOK NOTES

HENDRICKS' COMMERCIAL REGISTER

The Twenty-third Annual edition of Hendricks' Commercial Register of the United States for Buyers and Sellers has just been issued. It is by far the most complete edition of this useful work that has been published. Many new features have been added; thousands of trade names and titles of identification have been inserted and numerous duplications expunged.

The Assistant Buyer, formerly published by the Sullivan System, has been incorporated with it, and the entire work has been thoroughly revised and improved in every detail.

This publication contains lists of architects, building and general contractors, steam and hot water heating contractors, concrete steel constructors, steel structural workers, architectural and ornamental iron workers, and many other valuable lists and it is said to include the names and addresses of manufacturers of every kind of material, machine, tool and supply used in the erection, equipment and furnishing of modern factory and office buildings.

It numbers some 1,600 pages and contains about 350,000 names and addresses, with upwards of 45,000 business classifications; 138 pages are required to index its contents.

Hendricks' Commercial Register is owned and published by S. E. Hendricks Co., Inc., 2 West 13th St., New York City. Price \$10.00, carriage charges prepaid.

INDUSTRIAL INFORMATION

An Electrolier Push Switch

THE Hart & Hegeman Manufacturing Company, Hartford, Conn., has recently placed on the market a new type of push button switch that affords electrolier connections. This new switch has the same appearance and dimensions as the usual push-switch, and is said to be just as durable and dependable.

The movement is described as smooth, easy and noiseless. When it is desired to turn out the lights, all that is necessary is to press the black button and all lights are extinguished. This is a feature that will undoubtedly be most appreciated, as passing through all the successive snaps in order to reach the off-position of the switch has always been an objection.

The switch is made in two types, a two-section type and a three-section type.

This new electrolier push switch can be used in gangs with other switches without requiring a special plate. Any standard push button switch plate, and any standard wall case will accommodate this switch.

Other details or information in connection with this new product will be sent upon application.

Electrical Supplies

Catalogue No. 27, of nine hundred pages, five and three-quarter inches by nine inches, has recently been issued by Manhattan Electrical Supply Company, manufacturers of general electrical supplies and electrical specialties, with offices in New York, Chicago, St. Louis and San Francisco.

This catalogue probably comprises one of the most complete lists with illustrations and prices of electrical supplies and electrical specialties published. Practically every type of electrical apparatus is shown and described, and prices are given. It would seem as though any one engaged in work in which electrical equipment or supplies entered would find it advantageous to have a copy of this catalogue at hand.

Steam Heating by Automatic Vacuum System

The Gifford Automatic Vacuum System, made by the Illinois Engineering Company, whose general office and factory is at the corner of Clinton and Harrison streets, Chicago, is very thoroughly described in a pamphlet recently issued. A feature of this pamphlet is the illustration of a number of important structures of recent erection, wherein this system of vacuum steam heating has been installed. These buildings range in type from large hotels, loft and storage buildings to important office structures.

The makers state that the success of this system has been achieved by original improvements in vacuum heating appliances, combined with advanced engineering ability in correct design. This system of heating, it is stated, insures perfect circulation of steam, the avoidance of air-binding and water-logging, and a very pronounced fuel economy in operation. Added to this, an improvement in valve construction has been introduced which, they state, enables them to produce a system that will meet the requirements of all large buildings.

The Revolvator

An important accessory, which the makers, The New York Revolving Portable Elevator Company, 344 Garfield avenue, Jersey City, N. J., describe in Bulletin No. 27, recently issued, and which they call the "Revolvator," is a portable elevator tiering machine, case piler, stacker or lift.

The illustrations accompanying the pamphlet referred to, which may be had upon application, indicate a wide range of adaptability for a machine of this type, and would seem to demonstrate the ease by which boxes, barrels, bales and similar merchandise may be quickly and safely stacked in tiers in elevators and warehouses.

Pyrene Fire Extinguisher

Pyrene Manufacturing Company, 1358 Broadway, New York City, are makers of several forms of fire extinguishers designed to hold the Pyrene liquid and to thoroughly distribute it, in case of fire, in such locations as may be desired by the operator. These extinguishers are made in various capacities. They are light in weight, it is stated, and can be easily operated by a woman or child.

It is stated that Pyrene contains neither acid, alkali, salts nor moisture, and will not damage anything with which it is brought in contact. Contents of the extinguisher are practically non-freezing, and as the Pyrene liquid is not maintained under pressure, the extinguisher, it is claimed, is proof against explosion.

Other details with lists of prices of various sizes may be had from the makers upon application.

Metal Caging for Fireproofing

The Mitchell-Tappen Company, 50 Broad Street, New York, has recently issued an illustrated card, showing in detail, the methods employed in applying Standardized Metal Caging to the various structural shapes and members such as beams, channels, columns, girders, etc., to attach fireproofing material.

The object of issuing these directions is to insure the proper application of the material, and users are advised to secure the card, which will be sent upon application.

A New Dahlstrom Product

A pamphlet recently issued by the Dahlstrom Metallic Door Company, Jamestown, N. Y., illustrates and describes the Dahlstrom Gravity Multiple Latch, designed to

meet the requirements of Boards of Fire Underwriters that swinging "fire" doors must be locked at three points, to prevent, in case of fire, the warping away from the stops, which would allow the flames to pass through.

This lock, the makers state, is designed to be entirely contained within the lock stile of a hollow-metal door, and is operated by a counterbalancing weight, eliminating springs which in a hot fire would lose their temper and render the lock inoperative. It is further stated that all the principal working parts are all cast bronze, as are also the knobs and escutcheons.

The pamphlet referred to, together with any further information desired, will be forwarded upon request.

A New Fire Window

A leaflet issued by S. H. Pomeroy Co., Inc., 30 E. 42nd Street, New York City, describes a new fire window, which they state is their latest type of advanced construction.

These windows are made of sheet steel of extra heavy weight, and designed to take the place of the copper-Kalameined construction originally used for street-front windows. The window, the makers state, can be supplied with sash divided for two or more lights of muntain bar construction, and is especially adapted for the use of plate or polished wire glass. It is furnished with or without the glass, as specified. The makers particularly recommend this window for adoption in high-class office and loft buildings, hotels and apartment houses, and in such other places where the best fire protection must be combined with the highest mechanical and artistic features.

The leaflet will be forwarded upon application.

Thirty Artistic Years

The artistic revolution in house-coloring during the last thirty years is due to the invention of



*Stained with Cabot's Creosote Stains
Karl Scott Putnam, Architect, Northampton, Mass.*

Cabot's Creosote Shingle Stains

They introduced soft, rich and artistic colorings in place of the old "painty" effects. Cabot's Stains have been used all over the world and have proved their lasting beauty and wood-preserving qualities ("Creosote is the best wood preservative known") in all climates. Imitations are now numerous—mostly made of cheap paint thinned with kerosene—but you can rely on Cabot's, to preserve and lastingly beautify your shingles, siding, boarding, etc.

You can get Cabot's Stains all over the country. Send for stained wood samples and name of nearest agent.

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

SAMUEL CABOT, INC., Mfg. Chemists, Boston.
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8-3

FRENCH'S "Quality First" CEMENT COLORS

SUPERIOR — STRONG — SAFE
Dry Colors for Coloring All Cement Mixes
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PERMANENT—EASY TO WORK
Write for Samples and Prices

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entifically constructed.

The Double Cones and Tapered Deflectors insure a constant upward draft. They give the greatest possible circulation of air in buildings of all characters. Metal or Glass Top.

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414 Locust Street PHILADELPHIA, PA.

"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.

ARIZONA.

PHOENIX, ARIZ.—C. H. Kunselman will erect a new hotel building, to be known as the Kunselman hotel, on North Third avenue, between Van Buren and Filmore streets, to cost \$32,000.

TUCSON, ARIZ.—The Federal Building Company proposes to construct a large office building on the property at the corner of Stone and Congress street, near the Federal building site. Epes Randolph is one of the incorporators of the company.

CALIFORNIA.

CLAREMONT, CAL.—It has been announced by James A. Blaisdell, president of Pomona College, that a new gymnasium will probably be erected for the college in the early future.

DEL PASO HEIGHTS, CAL.—The Methodists of this community have purchased a site here upon which to erect a new edifice in the near future.

OAKLAND, CAL.—Ye Liberty Theater Company of Oakland is preparing preliminary plans for the erection of a new playhouse at University avenue, near Grove street, Berkeley. I. W. Jackson is manager of Ye Liberty Theater.

OAKLAND, CAL.—The Shredded Wheat Biscuit Company of Niagara Falls, N. Y., will soon begin the construction of its \$400,000 plant at Twelfth and Union and Poplar and Fourteenth streets, the first of the year, and plans will be ready for bids about the middle of November. The architects are Cheney & Hobart, Crocker Bldg., San Francisco.

RICHMOND, CAL.—The Railroad Commission has directed the Southern Pacific Company to build a new freight and passenger depot in this city. Building will cost about \$6000.

RICHMOND, CAL.—Architect James Narbet has completed plans for a new \$10,000 one-story brick building to be erected at the corner of Seventh street and Macdonald avenue by Edward Olds.

The State Railroad Commission has instructed the Southern Pacific Company to build a new freight station in this city, at a cost of \$6,000.

SACRAMENTO, CAL.—If the \$3,000,000 bond issue now before the voters of the State is approved at the election November 3rd, new State building will be erected in this city during the next year. The people of this city have voted bonds in the amount of \$700,000, to purchase the site comprising two blocks between Ninth and Tenth and L and N streets, west of the present Capitol Park. It is proposed to erect one building on each block and to leave a wide space for M street for parking purposes.

SACRAMENTO, CAL.—The board of supervisors have decided to advertise for a site upon which to erect the county indigent farm, which is to be separated from the county hospital. The contract for preparing the plans for the buildings at the farm has not yet been awarded.

SACRAMENTO, CAL.—The proposed new City Hall of Justice Building to be erected at a cost of about \$225,000 will soon go up at the southeast corner of 6th and H streets.

SANTA ANA, CAL.—A new church building, to be known as the Second Methodist Church, is to be erected. The First Methodist Church is undertaking this work of church extension.

SANTA ANA, CAL.—Plans are being prepared by Architects Eley & Hawley for improvements, costing \$9800 at the County Farm.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—Plans are in preparation for the proposed new Harbor Postoffice, to be erected near the ferries at the foot of Market street.

WOODLAND, CAL.—The board of education of this city proposes a bond issue of \$100,000, to be used in the construction of a modern grammar school building, to replace the Walnut street structure, which was recently destroyed by fire.

COLORADO.

ORDWAY, COLO.—A modern jail building is to be erected in this city, at a cost of from \$12,000 to \$15,000.

CONNECTICUT.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—Architect Leonard Asheim, 211 State street, is preparing plans for an apartment house to be erected on Lafayette street for William T. Mullins.

A building on Fairfield avenue near Grand street, owned by Harry Gelman, will be remodeled, according to plans prepared by Architect A. S. Meloy, P. O. Arcade.

An addition will be erected to the Palace Theater on East Main street, owned by Peter Dawe. Plans were prepared by Architect A. S. Meloy, P. O. Arcade, and bids will be received at once.

Bids are now being submitted on plans prepared by Architect E. G. Southey, Broad street, for a garage to be erected on Laurel avenue, for the Laurel Garage, F. A. Rantz, 373 Laurel avenue, owner.

It is understood that Architect Louis A. Walsh, 51 Leavenworth street, Waterbury, will prepare the plans for the new church building to be erected at the corner of Sixth street and Connecticut avenue for St. Mary's Roman Catholic Parish.

Plans have been completed by Architect Leonard Asheim, 211 State street, for the proposed changes to the plant of the Metropolitan Carriage Company on Grand street.

STAMFORD, CONN.—It is contemplated that the proposed new Federal building for this city will be completed before next fall. The structure will face on Atlantic street.

WALNUT BEACH, CONN.—New bids will be advertised for by the board of education for the construction of a new school building here.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—It is reported that the Methodist Episcopal Church, south is taking steps to erect a cathedral in Washington, to cost \$250,000. Further information can probably be obtained from Dr. E. K. Hardin of this city.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A movement has been started by Mrs. Archibald Hopkins, Mrs. Ernest Bicknell, wife of the director of the American Red Cross, and other prominent women to build a memorial to Mrs. Woodrow Wilson in the form of a model block of sanitary houses in the slum district of this city.

FLORIDA.

CITRA, FLA.—Bids will be received until November 9th, 1914, at 3 p. m., by the board of public instruction, J. H. Brinson, secretary, Ocala, for the erection of a public school building in this city, according to plans on file at the office of the secretary.

ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA.—C. P. Jones has purchased a site on Saragossa street from the Model Land Company, and plans to erect a residence upon it soon. Deal was made through the agency of Larson & Reed.

ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA.—Tentative plans have been prepared for the rebuilding of the courthouse, destroyed by fire last spring, on the old site at the corner of Charlotte and Treasury streets.

TITUSVILLE, FLA.—Bids for the erection of a new school building here are being requested. Building is to cost about \$65,000.

GEORGIA.

LAGRANGE, GA.—Fuller E. Calloway and other cotton mill owners of this city, have commissioned the Park A. Dallas Company, Architects, Candler Bldg., Atlanta, to prepare plans and specifications for a new cotton mill to be erected here at once.

ILLINOIS.

ALTON, ILL.—The Western Cartridge Company is considering the erection of an office building for their plant here.

BLOOMINGTON, ILL.—The board of education has advertised for bids for the construction of the new high school building, to be opened at the office of the secretary on November 3rd.

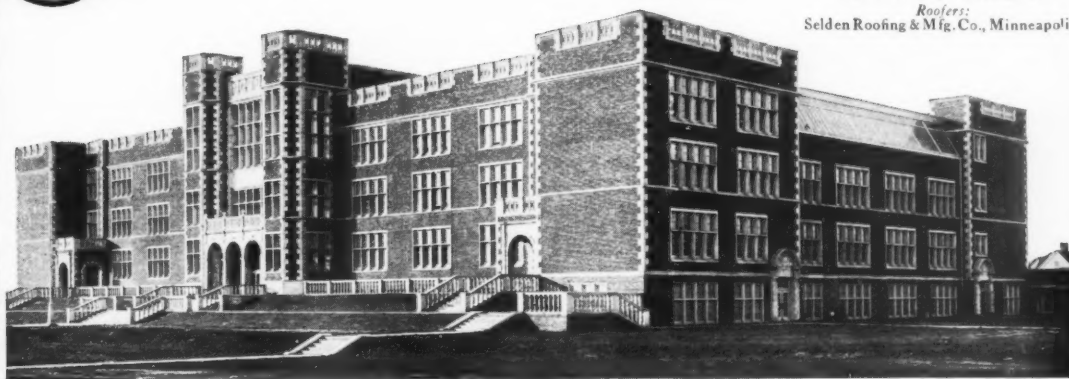
BLOOMINGTON, ILL.—Bids will be received by the board of education of this city, at the office of the secretary in

Barrett Specification Roofs

Central High School, Minneapolis, Minn.

Architect:
Wm. B. Ittner, St. Louis, Mo.

Roofers:
Selden Roofing & Mfg. Co., Minneapolis



A good building and a good roof

A fine, big, permanent building like this usually carries a Barrett Specification Roof. Why?

Well, first—because it's big. Mere bigness compels a careful study of costs—and the cost of a Barrett Specification Roof is lower than that of any other permanent roof.

Second—Its bigness compels careful study of future maintenance costs and the maintenance cost of a Barrett Specification Roof is practically nothing. It will usu-

ally last 20 years or more without painting or tinkering of any kind.

Third—Being a first-class modern building, it is safe to suppose that it is being built by a first-class, up-to-date architect or engineer, and such live men know the low unit-cost of Barrett Specification Roofs.

Big schools, big factories, big warehouses, big piers, big apartments, big office buildings, big everything usually have Barrett Specification Roofs. For small buildings they are just as economical and satisfactory.

A copy of The Barrett Specification with roofing diagrams mailed free on request.

Hydronon The Damp-proofing Paint

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

Tar-Rok Sub Floors

This construction provides the most suitable surface on which to lay plank (without the use of sleepers) where a wooden lower floor is desired in factory, machine shop, storehouse, etc., effecting a maximum of strength, rigidity and protection against dry rot, decay or fire, at a nominal cost. Booklet on request.

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

BARRETT MANUFACTURING COMPANY

New York Chicago Philadelphia Boston St. Louis Cleveland Cincinnati
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THE PATTERSON MFG. CO., Limited: Montreal Toronto Winnipeg Vancouver St. John, N.B. Halifax, N.S. Sydney, N.S.



the high school building, until 7 p. m., November 3rd, for the erection and completion of a three-story brick and stone high school building, to be erected on the north side of Washington street, between McLean and Evans streets, according to plans prepared by Architect A. L. Pillsbury, seventh floor, People's Bank Bldg.

CHICAGO, ILL.—Architects Marshall & Fox, First National Bank building, have prepared plans for a new clubhouse for the South Shore Country club, to cost \$375,000.

CHICAGO, ILL.—The premises at the northeast corner of Hawthorne and Southport avenues have been sold by the heirs of the Sheffield Estate to the Justrite Manufacturing Company, as a site for a five- or six-story factory building, which will cost about \$100,000.

OTTAWA, ILL.—State Architect James Dibelka, 29 South LaSalle street, has prepared plans for the proposed new armory building, which have been approved.

PEKIN, ILL.—Architect H. E. Hewitt, 321 Main street, Peoria, has completed plans for the new high school building, which it is proposed to erect in this city. This structure will probably cost \$85,000.

PEORIA, ILL.—Bids will be received by the board of school inspectors of this city for the construction of the Peoria High School Building at North street, Michigan avenue and Richond avenue, according to plans on file at the office of the board.

QUINCY, ILL.—At a recent meeting of the Holy Name Society of St. Peter's church, plans were discussed for the erection of a new school building, in which will be located the society's home. Rev. Father Driscoll, rector of this church, is very much interested in this matter.

The board of education is planning to have the proposed new Jefferson School building erected. An architect has not yet been selected to prepare the plans. Building will be erected at Fourth and Spring streets.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.—Mrs. S. Mendenhall, owner of the building on the southwest corner of 7th and Adams streets, which was occupied by the Johnston-Hatcher Company and which was destroyed by fire recently, is having plans prepared by Architect S. J. Hanes, 204 So. 6th street, for the reconstruction of the building. It is proposed to expend \$50,000 for this purpose.

URBANA, ILL.—The board of trustees of the University of Illinois is planning the erection of the first section of a \$2,000,000 library on the university campus.

WAUKEGAN, ILL.—It is reported that the Corn Products Refining Company will tear down its present refinery in this city, and erect a new one.

INDIANA.

EVANSVILLE, IND.—It is reported that the directors of the Citizens National Bank are taking steps to erect a 10-story bank building at Main and 4th streets.

HARTFORD CITY, IND.—The Fort Wayne Corrugated Paper Company, whose plant is at East Water street and the Lake Erie railroad, contemplates the erection of new additions to its present factory. Engineer Stevens of the company has been in this city from Fort Wayne, laying out plans for the constructions to be erected on the land purchased sometime ago from Pierce brothers.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—A site in Pennsylvania avenue has been purchased by Dr. Frank B. Wynn from Mary K. Eastman. The new purchaser plans to erect a new residence on the site in the spring. Sale was made through the Emerson W. Chaille agency.

ROANOKE, IND.—Plans are being made by the Methodist Church congregation here for the erection of a new parsonage on Third street, west of the church building.

SOUTH BEND, IND.—Charles B. Greene, of 414 Lamonte Terrace, has purchased some property on East Jefferson Boulevard from E. Louis Kuhns, and plans to erect a modern residence thereon next year.

WARSAW, IND.—A new Carnegie library is to be erected in this city.

KANSAS.

HERNDON, KANS.—A new \$35,000 Catholic church is to be erected in this city next year.

LANSING, KANS.—The Kansas state prison here is to be remodeled. James E. Porter is one of the commissioners.

MANHATTAN, KAN.—The Rebekah Odd Fellows Home at Eureka Lake, five miles west of this place, is to be razed, and a new \$50,000 building erected to replace it.

NEWTON, KANS.—T. H. McManus has control of the property formerly owned by S. M. Swartz and which were the site of the building formerly occupied by Duff & Son. A new building will be erected on the property.

OTTAWA, KANS.—The erection of a new high school building is in contemplation here. A party of men from this city, accompanied by Supt. B. F. Martin, visited Newton and Wichita recently for the purpose of inspecting their high schools.

TOPEKA, KANS.—The reconstruction of the entire Kansas State Penitentiary is contemplated by the advisory committee recently appointed by Governor Hodges to investigate needed improvements at the prison. The committee submitted a report to the Governor urging these improvements.

KENTUCKY.

LEXINGTON, KY.—W. T. Sistrunk & Company, located at the corner of Mill and Vine streets, are planning to install within a few weeks a new automatic cold storage and refrigerating plant, to cost in the neighborhood of \$10,000.

LEXINGTON, KY.—The congregation of the Maxwell street Presbyterian church has voted for the erection of a new church edifice to cost \$40,000.

LOUISVILLE, KY.—Architects Joseph & Joseph, 307 Commercial Bldg., are preparing plans for the construction of a theater and apartment house in this city, to cost \$80,000.

OWENSBORO, KY.—At the November election, the citizens of this borough will vote on a \$60,000 bond issue to be used in the erection of a new city hall building.

LOUISIANA.

BATON ROUGE, LA.—Bids will be received until noon, November 18th, for alterations and repairs to one-story brick building on the grounds of the State Capitol here, for the State of Louisiana, according to plans prepared by Architects Favrot & Livaudais, Ltd., 505 Title Guarantee Bldg., New Orleans.

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, MD.—Architect Bayard Turnbull, 328 No. Charles street, has prepared plans for a cottage at Wardour Station, Annapolis Short Line, for Clinton G. Morgan.

BALTIMORE, MD.—Architects Smith & May are completing plans for the rebuilding of the Read Drug & Chemical Company's store at the southeast corner of Howard and Lexington streets, which was damaged by fire recently.

BELAIR, MD.—The bids submitted for the erection of the proposed armory here have been rejected, and the plans will now be revised and new bids called for. John B. Hamme, 14 W. Market street, York, Pa., is the architect.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, MASS.—Edward C. Donnelly has purchased from the Boston Elevated Railway Company, for the Donnelly Company, the brick building at the corner of Washington and School streets, West Roxbury. The new owner will erect a brick and stone building on the property, to cost \$50,000.

LANESBORO, MASS.—The selectmen of this town are looking about for a suitable site upon which to erect a new town hall building. Sixteen thousand dollars was provided for this building in the will of the late Mrs. Maria Newton.

LAWRENCE, MASS.—Architect James E. Allen, 283 Essex street, will prepare plans for a 36-room Central Grammar School building for this city.

LOWELL, MASS.—Charles P. Witham, of this city, plans to construct two new bungalows on his property on Putnam avenue.

A new garage will be constructed at 246 Methuen street for Dr. R. J. McCluskey.

The property at 208 Princeton street, owned by Charles E. Watt, is to be improved with a new dwelling house.

A one-apartment dwelling is to be erected by Lena E. Lunan on her property at 456 Beacon street.

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It stands for valve service—for over forty years of experience in valve manufacture—for facilities unequalled in the valve world—for a reputation built upon a quality product—for valves proved to be superior by the great number of imitations offered.

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MARBLEHEAD, MASS.—The Atlantic Lodge of Odd Fellows contemplate the erection of a new lodge building. It is proposed to erect a brick building on the present site of Odd Fellows Hall, to cost about \$20,000.

NEW BEDFORD, MASS.—Architect Frank Clifton Brown, Merchant Bank Bldg., has prepared plans for alterations and additions to the A. M. E. Zion Church on Elm street. Cost of improvement will be about \$10,000.

Plans have been completed by Architects Smith & Howland, 97 William street, for the remodeling of the building occupied by the New Bedford Safe Deposit & Trust Co., at the northeast corner of Acushnet avenue and William street.

SALEM, MASS.—Alfred Audet, who recently purchased the O'Callahan estate in Washington Mill hill, this city, contemplates the erection of an apartment hotel on the property.

MICHIGAN.

BAY CITY, MICH.—Tentative plans for the erection of a new structure to house the different labor organizations of this city and vicinity were discussed at a recent meeting of the Bay City Central Trades and Labor Council. A. E. Radigan is president of the Trade Council.

CEDAR SPRINGS, MICH.—The J. H. Skinner residence here will be remodeled, according to plans prepared by Architect Pierre Lindhout, Ashton Bldg.

DETROIT, MICH.—The committee on ways and means at the county supervisors' meeting, held recently, approved the appropriation of \$150,000 for a new building at the Eloise Asylum.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.—Architect George L. Stone, 531 Widdcomb Bldg., is preparing plans for a new warehouse to be erected on the west bank of the Grand, near the end of the new interurban bridge.

MACATAWA, MICH.—Architect Pierre Lindhout, Ashton Bldg., Grand Rapids, has prepared plans for a summer home to be erected on the shore of Lake Michigan, here, for John Hoult.

MICHIGAMME, MICH.—Architect Derrick Hubert, Menominee, has been selected to prepare plans for a high school building to be erected here at a cost of \$35,000.

MINNESOTA.

ALBERT LEA, MINN.—An addition is to be erected to the postoffice building here, to cost \$75,000. T. V. Knatvold is postmaster here.

AURORA, MINN.—Architect Charles K. Shand has been instructed to prepare plans for a new power house to be erected here at a cost of \$7000.

LITTLE FALLS, MINN.—A new two-story office building is to be erected on Broadway in the spring, by John Vertin. This site was purchased from the German American National Bank.

Bids have been requested by Columbus Gas Constr. Co., 706 Majestic building, Milwaukee, Wis., for the erection of an office building in this city for the Little Falls Darling Gas Company.

ST. PAUL, MINN.—Architect Thomas G. Holyoke, Endicott building, has completed plans for the proposed new home of the Town and Country club.

The officers, directors and the stockholders' advisory board of the Citizens' Ice and Fuel company are planning to have improvements, costing \$100,000, made to the plant between now and January 1st.

MISSOURI.

LINCOLN, Mo.—Architect A. Ehlers, 1327 South Maple street, Carthage, is revising the plans for the proposed new Lincoln school building.

MONTANA.

DEER LODGE, MONT.—A new court house building, to cost \$100,000, is in contemplation here.

NEBRASKA.

HASTINGS, NEB.—Captain R. G. Crosson, of the National Guard here, has reported that a property owner in this city has offered to build an armory for the use of the National Guard, at an annual rental of \$900 a year.

NEW JERSEY.

BEACH HAVEN, N. J.—The Little Egg Harbor Yacht Club is having plans prepared for a one-story club house to be erected here.

HILLSIDE, N. J.—At a recent meeting of the Saybrook Volunteer Fire Company, it was decided to erect a new firehouse; James E. Stem is a member of this company.

NEWARK, N. J.—Architect E. E. Guildbert, City Hall, has prepared preliminary plans for a three-story addition to be erected to the McKinley School, to cost \$130,000.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.—Bids for the new post office building to be erected on Morris street and Dumont place will be opened at the supervising architect's office in the Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., at 3 p. m., December 5th. Eugene S. Burke is postmaster here.

NEWARK, N. J.—Architects Hughes & Backoff, 31 Clinton street, have completed plans for the erection of a one-story brick warehouse and stable to be erected at Eighth avenue and High street, to be owned by William Walsh. Cost \$5,000.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—Lawrence Lodge, No. 62, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, contemplate the erection in the near future of a new club house. It is proposed to erect a building to cost \$50,000.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—Bayuk Brothers of this city have purchased four sites on the Jelin tract near the railroad elevation, and will erect thereon a brick factory building.

VINELAND, N. J.—The building committee of Perseverance Council, Jr., O. U. A. M., is to erect a modern lodge, store and office building at Landis avenue and Boulevard on the site of the Park House.

WILDWOOD, N. J.—The board of education of this place has requested the board of estimates to appropriate \$100,000 for a new high school building.

NEW MEXICO.

TYRONE, N. M.—According to announcement, the Phelps Dodge Company, with a plant in El Paso, Tex., is soon to begin the erection of a milling plant here. H. J. Simmons is general manager of the El Paso & Southwestern system.

NEW YORK.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—The Ashwick Building Company will erect two four-story brick sixteen-family buildings, northeast corner of Blake and Pennsylvania avenues, to cost \$20,000 each.

Plans have been filed by Abraham Marcus for one four-story brick nineteen-family structure at 2203 E. 22nd street, to cost \$35,000, and two four-story brick structures, costing \$60,000, at 2211 to 2217 Ditmas avenue.

The Regal Holding Company has filed plans for two four-story buildings to be erected at 94 to 102 Barrett street, at a cost of \$60,000.

One five-story thirty-family building will be erected at 53-55 Hicks street by the Hicks Street Corporation. Cost \$36,000.

Plans have been filed with the bureau of buildings by Philip Rody for one four-story brick store and twenty-five-family apartment house, costing \$30,000, to be erected at 393 Christopher avenue.

The City of New York will build on the block bounded by Hopkinson, Dumont and Livonia avenue, a one-story brick bath building and swimming pool, to cost \$90,000.

A four-story brick factory building will be erected at the southeast corner of Bay street and Otsego avenue, for the Keystone Varnish Company, to cost \$38,000.

The Dewey Realty Company will build a four-story brick factory 1745 Pitkin avenue, at a cost of \$32,000.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Architect L. Dananacher, 7-9 Glenmore avenue, has completed plans for a one-story brick garage to be erected on President street, near Utica avenue, for A. Koppel, 330 Utica avenue. Cost, \$10,000.

Plans have been completed by Architect M. D. Foot, 1432 75th street, for a two-story brick dwelling, costing \$7500, to be erected on Beach 40th street, corner Atlantic avenue, for O. A. Jones, on premises.

A four-story brick store and apartment building will be erected on 5th avenue, corner Bay Ridge avenue, for R. Farrell, 253 Flatbush avenue, according to plans prepared by Architect T. Bennett, 5123 3rd avenue.

The Dyker Heights Amusement Company has purchased some property at the southeast corner of 13th avenue and 66th street, upon which they intend to erect a theater, to cost \$15,000.

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BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Plans have been filed with the Building Bureau by W. S. McCarthy, for the Brookville Realty Company, for a six-story apartment building, costing \$150,000, to be erected on the southwest corner of Prospect Park West and Fourth street.

Architect L. Koen, 9 Debevoise street, has prepared plans for a three-story brick factory, costing \$6,000, to be erected at the corner of Graham avenue and Ainslie street for S. Hyman, 2069 5th avenue.

Plans have been completed by Architects Thode & Larire for a one-story brick garage building, to be erected on Albany avenue near Herkimer street, for J. W. O'Sullivan, 156 Hewes street. Cost \$18,000.

CEDARHURST, L. I., N. Y.—David H. Wyant, G. B. Bal and others of this place are interested in the erection of a plant for the manufacture of artificial ice.

CORONA, L. I., N. Y.—It is reported that the First National Bank is considering the erection of a new bank building, to cost \$50,000.

LOCKPORT, N. Y.—Plans for the proposed enlargement and improvements at the high school have been received by Superintendent Emmet Belknap, and bids will now be advertised for.

MANHASSET, N. Y.—The erection of a two-story brick school building for this city is contemplated by the board of education. Architect Frederick Briggs, Plandome, L. I., prepared the plans.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y.—A new parsonage is to be erected on West Main street, near Wickham avenue, for St. Paul's Church.

NEW YORK CITY.—The trustees of Columbia University are planning to rebuild University Hall, which was destroyed by fire recently, and already contributions have been received amounting to \$100,000.

A new 13-story building, to cost \$3,000,000, in which the New York offices of a large number of this country's department stores will be housed, was discussed by the board of directors of the National Retail Dry Goods Association at a recent meeting. This matter will be placed before the members of the association at the annual convention of that organization, to be held in this city February 10th and 11th, next.

Plans have been filed by Architect M. W. Del Gaudio, 401 Tremont avenue, for a three-story stable to be erected at 356 to 360 West 11th street, for the Simon Donovan Trucking Company, 431 West 14th street. Cost, \$35,000.

NEW YORK CITY.—Plans have been filed by Architect Fred Hammond, 391 East 149th street, for a two-story brick stable to be erected on Cottage avenue, near 170th street, for Brinkwood, 6 Cottage Place. Cost, \$8800.

Plans have been filed by Swartz & Gross, 347 Fifth avenue, architects, for the A. L. Park Avenue Company, Edgar Levy, president, for the construction of a 12-story fireproof apartment house at the southeast corner of Park avenue and 61st street. Cost of building will be about \$25,000.

NEW YORK CITY.—Architect Lorenz F. J. Weiher, 271 W. 125th street, is preparing plans for the construction of an eight-story store and loft building at 12 E. 46th street for the Ritz Realty Co.

Architect William A. Kenny, 420 W. 259th street, has filed plans for three five-story brick apartment buildings, costing \$135,000, to be erected on Albany Crescent, near 231st street, for Adam Voltz, Kingsbridge.

Plans have been filed by Architect W. C. Martin, 1974 University avenue, for a five-story brick apartment building to be erected on Burnside avenue, corner University avenue, for the University Bldg. Co., William C. Bergen, 130 W. 180th street, president. Cost, \$50,000.

Plans prepared by Architect Francis A. Gallow, 1 Stevens avenue, Mount Vernon, has filed plans for a three-story brick apartment building, costing \$8000, to be erected on 219th street, near Bronxwood avenue for Frank Lacatina, 205 E. 109th street.

POTSDAM, N. Y.—The Presbyterian church officials are considering the enlargement of the basement under their property on Elm street for the use of the Sunday school, and also as a Social Hall. This will entail the expenditure of about \$5,000.

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.—Mrs. Blanche Marie Gould has purchased from Mary E. McClelland a site on Charles street, and plans to erect a bungalow thereon.

SOUTH DAYTON, N. Y.—At a recent school board meeting of Union school board of District No. 9, plans were discussed for the erection of a new school building.

STAPLETON, S. I., N. Y.—The Sullivan Bottle Works Company, of New York, has purchased a plot in Gordon street, this city, upon which to erect a factory building. This was sold by Harold E. Wittemann, in conjunction with Moffat & Schwab, for the Estate of George Bechtel.

STATEN ISLAND, N. Y.—Architects Delano & Aldrich, 4 East 39th street, New York City, have completed plans for a lodge or gatehouse to be erected at the entrance to Harbor View on New York avenue, opposite the Finger-board Road.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—The University Club will erect a new club house at Fayette Park, at a cost of \$55,000.

UTICA, N. Y.—A new store and office building is to be erected on the site now occupied by the home of Dr. T. C. Gifford, between the Y. M. C. A. and the proposed Kemp building, at Genesee and Washington streets.

WATERTOWN, N. Y.—A \$15,000 block will probably be erected in Arsenal street by Perl W. Devendorf, local agent for the Ford automobile.

NORTH CAROLINA.

WILMINGTON, N. C.—Plans are being prepared for the \$600,000 customs house to be erected here, and the Treasury Department will advertise for bids on the structure next spring.

OHIO.

CLEVELAND, O.—Glenn R. Snyder, Marshall building, is preparing plans for a two-story brick and concrete church building, costing \$50,000, to be erected for the Phillips Avenue Presbyterian church, on Phillips avenue and E. 105th street. Bids will be received some time in November.

CONESVILLE, O.—A bond issue of \$25,000 will probably be voted at the election to be held November 3rd, for the purpose of erecting a new school building.

COSHOCOTON, O.—Owing to the crowded condition of the city hospital, application will be made to the city council to make an appropriation to enlarge the building.

NEWARK, O.—Bids will be received until noon, November 12th, by the Agricultural Commission of Ohio, at the office of the Secretary of State in the State Capitol, Columbus, for the erection of an addition to the Hyper-Immune building, at the State Serum farm, in Licking county, near Wagram, Ohio. According to plans prepared by Architect Harry C. Holbrook, 44 East Broad street, Columbus.

SPRINGFIELD, O.—The Building Commission will receive bids at the office of the County Auditor, until 4 p. m., November 16th, for the construction of new infirm-ary buildings in Clark County.

WALDO, O.—A five-acre tract site for the centralized school house here was chosen at a recent meeting of the board of education.

OREGON.

ALVADORE, ORE.—Architects Hunziker & Preusse, Eugene, are preparing plans for a new school building to be erected in this city.

EUGENE, ORE.—Plans have been completed by Architects Hunziker & Preusse for the new Alvadore school building.

PORTLAND, ORE.—E. J. Daly has instructed Architects McNaughton & Raymond, Concord building, to prepare plans for a one-story brick building to be erected at Thirteenth and Washington streets.

PENNSYLVANIA.

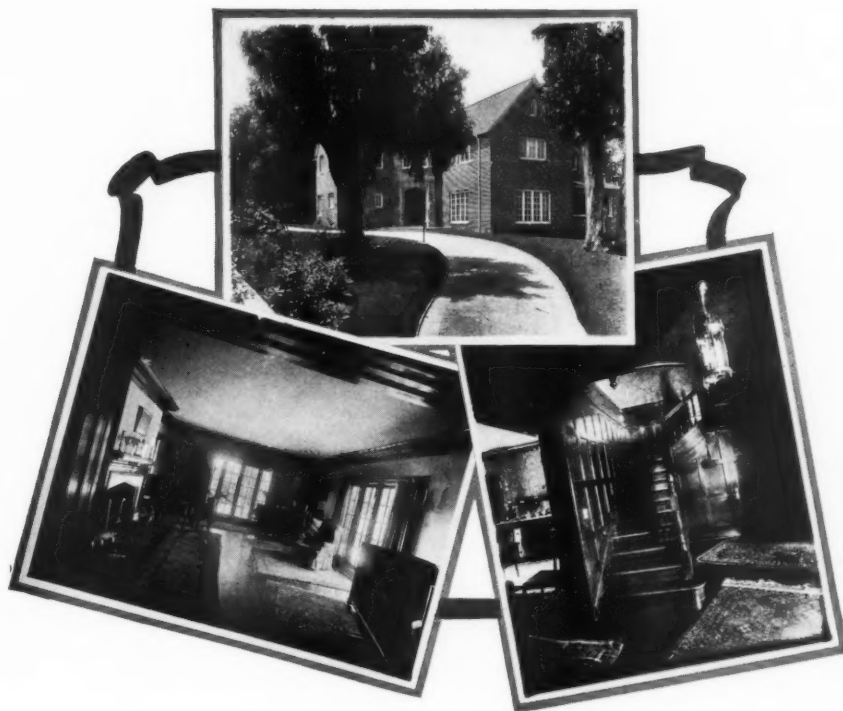
CONEMAUGH, PA.—Rev. Father Gill, rector of Sacred Heart Catholic Church, is planning to have a new church and parochial school building erected in this city.

LEBANON, PA.—The State Armory Board is preparing plans for a new armory building to be erected at Third and Chestnut streets on the Nutting Plot.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Architects Rankin, Kellogg & Crane, 1012 Walnut street, are preparing plans for a \$20,000 residence to be erected on Emlen street, Germantown, for Dr. G. C. Jenkins.

The E. J. Schoettle Company has had plans prepared for a 6-story factory building to be erected at the northeast corner of 11th and Brandywine streets, on the site of old Harmonie Hall. Cost, \$150,000.

F. B. Evans will have alterations made and additions erected to the stable and garage at 4310 Brown street.



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Plans are being prepared by Architect Carl P. Berger, 1418 South Penn Sq., for a three-story brick and stone house at Broad and Bristol streets for R. G. Ledig, Lewisburg, Pa.

Architect Paul A. Davis, 3rd, 1713 Sansom street, is preparing plans for a one-story bank building, to be erected for the Lewisburg Trust & Safe Deposit Company.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—At a cost of \$20,000, J. Richard Jackson is to erect a motion picture theatre for Jacob Ridgway on the south side of Allegheny avenue east of Front street, according to plans prepared by Architect Peter Kuhn.

Sub-bids are being received by Alfred Weeks for a two-story storage warehouse, to be erected at 35th and Hastings street for the Philadelphia Rendering Company.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—J. S. Silver is having plans prepared for 19 two-story dwellings to be erected at Russell and Jasper streets.

The Carmelite Sisters are planning to erect a new chapel at Oak Lane. The building will be of Roman architecture, and has been designed by the present superior of the convent, Mother Beatrix.

The Eastern Park Presbyterian Church is having plans prepared for a Sunday-school building to be erected at the northeast corner of Indiana and 25th streets. Structure will cost \$15,000.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Architect Clyde S. Adams, 1509 Arch street, is preparing plans for a one-story factory building to be erected in Millville, N. J., for the Caloris Company.

Architect E. Allen Wilson, Land Title Bldg., has completed plans for a two-story stable to be erected at Merion avenue, east of 52nd street, for W. K. Alcott.

The Church of St. Malachy will erect a convent immediately joining its church building on North 11th street.

Abraham J. Margolin has acquired the old Philanthropic Burial Ground at the northeast corner of Passyunk avenue and Tasker street, and will improve the property with an operation of 93 two-story houses.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Ferdinand D. Fleming has acquired the southwest corner of Front and Florist streets from William T. Hardesty. A new factory building is to be erected on the site.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Architect Carl P. Berger, Penn Square building, has completed plans for a group of buildings for Gethsemane Lutheran church, at Sixtieth street and Westminster avenue.

Plans have been completed by Architects Simon & Bassett, 1112 Chestnut street, for a two-story fire and police station house and garage to be erected at Twenty-second street and Hunting Park avenue, at a cost of \$75,000.

John N. McGarvey will build twelve three-story dwellings on the north side of Columbia avenue, east of 62nd street, at a cost of \$54,000.

PITTSBURGH, PA.—Architects Janssen & Abbott, Century Bldg., have prepared plans for the proposed new club house for the Pittsburgh Field Club, to be erected two miles north of Aspinwall on both the Squaw Run and Fox Chapel roads.

PITTSBURGH, PA.—Bids will be received by George W. Gerwig, secretary, Fulton Bldg., until 3 p. m., November 3rd, for general repairs and alterations at the Roosevelt and Cargo Schools.

PITTSBURGH, PA.—Frank H. Kreimeier of Kreimeier Brothers, has purchased some property on Baum Boulevard, corner Roup street, East End, and two residences will be erected thereon, one for Mr. Kreimeier and the other for his brother, David.

Through the U. S. Realty Company, the Trinity Baptist congregation has purchased from I. L. Aronson, a site on Wylie avenue, near Morgan street, upon which to erect a brick and stone church building.

WAYNESBOROUGH, PA.—Plans for the proposed Y. M. C. A. building have been completed by Architects Shattuck & Hussey, 19 South La Salle street, Chicago, and bids are to be submitted to the building committee not later than 10 a. m., December 1st.

RHODE ISLAND.

CENTRAL FALLS, R. I.—A site adjoining St. George's parish house has been purchased upon which to erect an addition to the parish house.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Plans are being prepared by John F. O'Malley, 75 Westminster street, for a three-story steel frame and brick and granite building for the Order of Eagles.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

SIoux FALLS, S. D.—Sioux Falls Lutheran college will build a new \$50,000 building on its campus in the early future.

WATERTOWN, S. D.—A proposition of authorizing the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$25,000 for the erection of an asylum for the poor will be submitted to the voters of Codington county at the general election held in November.

TENNESSEE.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.—S. C. Davis, engineer for the Interstate Commerce Commission, will erect a home on Signal Mountain.

S. T. Dewees has purchased a site on Tennessee avenue near the car line and is planning to erect a large bungalow.

TEXAS.

TAYLOR, TEX.—At a mass meeting held here recently, it was decided to erect a \$5000 building for a bonded warehouse.

VIRGINIA.

HAMPTON, VA.—The property on King street, now occupied by Joseph Gold, has been purchased by Captain W. H. Scott, from Robert Marcus. The new purchaser will erect a motion picture theater on the site.

LYNCHBURG, VA.—James R. Gilliam has purchased a site on Main street, between Tenth and Eleventh streets, from H. C. Elliott of Roanoke, and will build storehouses on the property in the near future.

NEWPORT NEWS, VA.—It has been announced by Captain W. W. Scott that he has purchased the Marcus property in South King street, and will erect a motion picture theater building on the site, according to plans which will be prepared by Architect C. T. Holtzclaw, Hampton.

NORFOLK, VA.—A new apartment building is to be erected by C. R. Carver, at the corner of Granby and 38th streets, according to plans prepared by Architect H. W. Simpson, Paul-Gale-Greenwood Bldg.

NORFOLK, VA.—At a recent business meeting of the Third Christian church congregation, the erection of a new house of worship was discussed by the building committee.

PORTSMOUTH, VA.—In the regular conference of the Parkview Baptist Church, held recently, plans were discussed for a new edifice which it is proposed to erect. Rev. C. B. Srendall is pastor of this church.

VERMONT.

BRATTLEBORO, VT.—Plans will be completed this month for the new post office building for this city. Kittredge Haskins is postmaster here.

UTAH.

POCATELLO, UTAH.—Sisters of the Judge Mercy Hospital, of Salt Lake, will erect a \$35,000 hospital building in the parish of St. Anthony here, Rev. August Baudizzone, pastor of the parish. Architects Headland & Kent, Dooly Bldg., Salt Lake, prepared the plans.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.—The board of education of this city is planning the erection of a new grade school building at Fifteenth east and Tenth south, to be known as the Henderson School. Plans for the structure have been prepared by Architect F. D. Rutherford.

Architects Palliser & Hills have completed plans for a new \$15,000 Colonial residence to be erected on Virginia street for a physician.

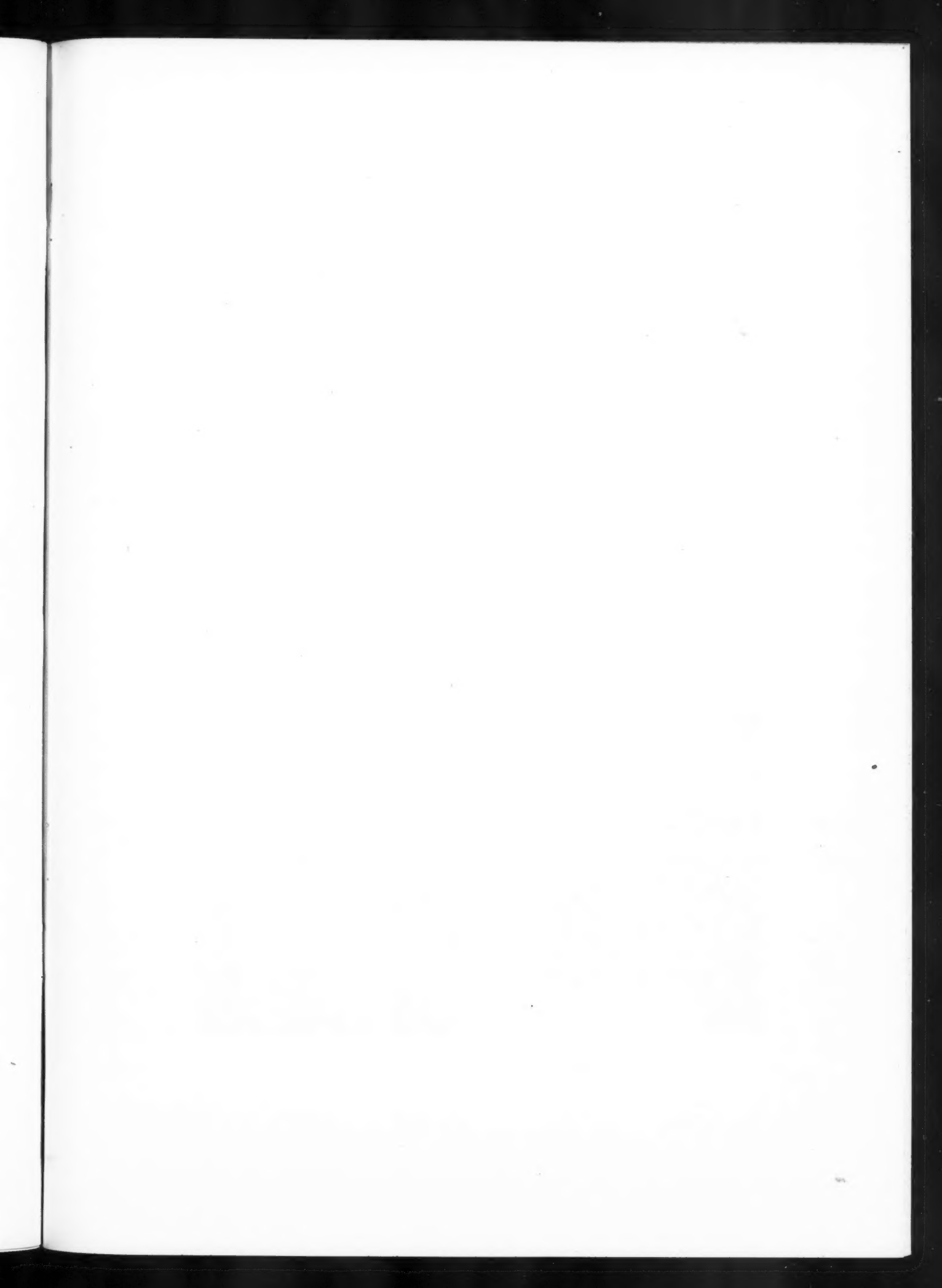
WASHINGTON.

TACOMA, WASH.—Work will be started on the \$100,000 new Elks' Building, to be erected at the 7th and C street site, about December 1st.

In a recent issue of this journal there appeared an item that plans had been prepared by Architect C. Frere, Henry Bldg., Seattle, for a four-story lodge building for the Tacoma Elks' Hall Association. The architect's name should have been C. Frere Champney.

WYOMING.

POWELL, WYO.—The Methodists of this place have decided to build a new brick church on a site recently purchased for that purpose.



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