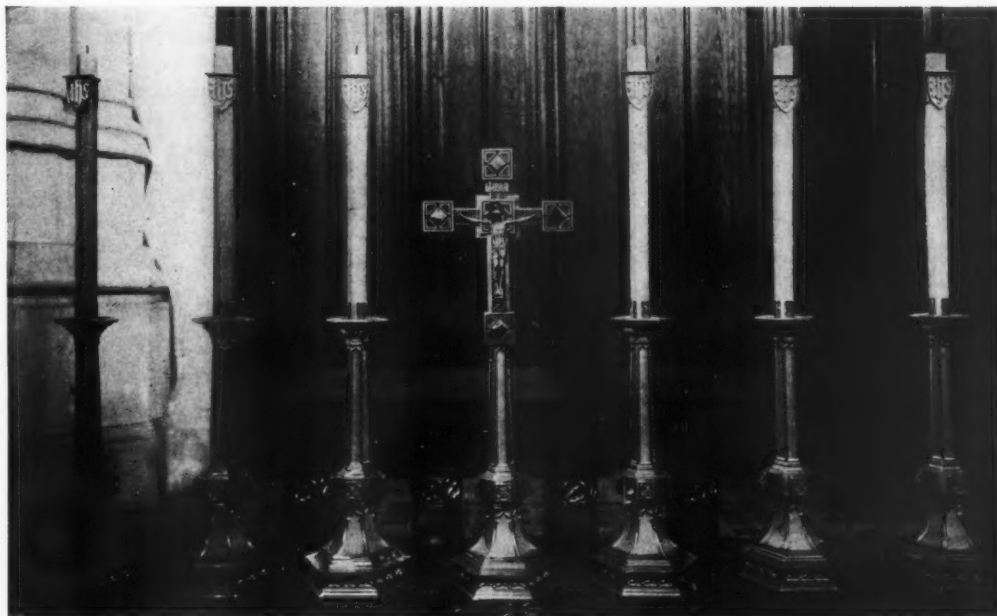


THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

VOLUME CVI

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1914

NUMBER 2029



ST. PAUL'S CHURCH,

ALTAR CROSS AND CANDLESTICKS.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

CHANCELS, THEIR ARRANGEMENT AND FURNITURE

ILLUSTRATIONS FROM THE CHURCHES OF THE NEW YORK OFFICE OF CRAM, GOODHUE & FERGUSON

By ROGER SPELMAN

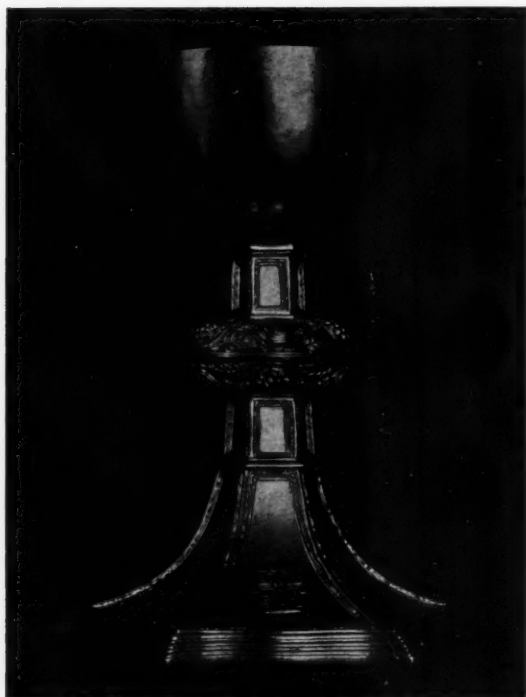
BEING PART VI OF A SERIES OF SEVEN ARTICLES

BEFORE considering the ornaments of the altar, there are some small articles that deserve attention.

Hymn boards should be large enough to have a space for the day, the psalm, and at least three lines for hymns. A satisfactory example is that for the Chapel of the Intercession. There are four of these placed at convenient positions through the church. They are very simple, I had almost said inconspicuous; but there is no reason why, if

the scheme of the church decoration is rich, color and gold should not be introduced. St. Andrews's Chapel, Chicago, is very small, and here the hymn board occupies one panel of the metal door at the right of the chancel. A notice board is needed in at least one of the church entrances. The example shown—that for St. Thomas's—is a frame in dull gold and color, and has a glass door that locks. Inside is one of the patented bulletin boards, having sets of adjustable letters, which can be had in any size. The letters are

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CHALICE FOR ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, CHICAGO

simple and legible and the whole effect perfectly quiet and dignified. A simpler scheme, and a satisfactory one, is to have a board covered with good serge or baise on which the notices are put up with thumb tacks. The alms box should be something more than a mere commercial "catch-penny" device. Perhaps it is even worth while making it sufficiently interesting to invite attention. The box for St. Andrew's, Chicago, is delightful with its clasps of iron and its pad-lock bearing the saints' cross. It stands on a pedestal that raises it just above the back of the pew.

The question of the form that the alms basin shall take is an open one. Whether it shall be a plate of wood or silver, or a bag of brocade with a long wooden handle, must be decided by each congregation; but the Rubric prescribes "a basin to receive the alms for the poor." "The use of alms bags, however convenient, rests on no authority, being sanctioned simply by custom."

We have Leo IV. (847-855) for authority that the only objects permitted on the altar were relics of the saints and the book of the Gospels, and we find no reference to

candles on the altar before the 10th century. Apparently they were in occasional use in the 11th and 12th centuries, and came into general use in the 13th. Usually there were only two until the 16th century; and in England this number continued in use for some time after. The Roman Caeremoniale Episcoporum in 1600 ordered three candlesticks to be placed on either side of the Crucifix and this has been the practice ever since. Hollinshed's reference to "Henry Eighth's chapel on the Field of the Cloth of Gold, where the altar was apparelled with five pairs of candlesticks



BULLETIN BOARD, CHAPEL OF THE INTERCESSION

of gold, etc.," is interesting as showing that in England two was not the universal number as some liturgical purists would have us believe; though they might well retort that the circumstance only goes to prove the Royal heretic as scornful of the church's laws as of her principles.

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In the modern Episcopal church there was long a curious prejudice against the use of candles on the altar. Vernon Staley writes: "There exists greater authority for the use of the altar candlesticks in the second year of the reign of Edward VI. and more evidence of their use in the English church since the Reformation than for the use of the altar cross," and quotes many authorities in support of this. In general, the practice to-day is to have two candles; and this is still the customary arrangement in the East. The Roman law prescribes six candles on the high altar and seven when the Bishop is officiating in his own diocese. Gold, silver, copper, gilt, latten, brass, crystal and wood have been used for candlesticks, though gold and silver do not seem to have been used in England until the reign of Charles II. Ancient candlesticks were mostly low with short candles; and these look rather better on the altar



ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, NEW HAVEN, CONN.

than the tall ones. It also makes it easier to properly proportion the candlesticks to the cross or crucifix. The candles should be subordinated to the altar cross, the flame not being allowed to go above its top. The proper



ST. THOMAS'S, NEW YORK

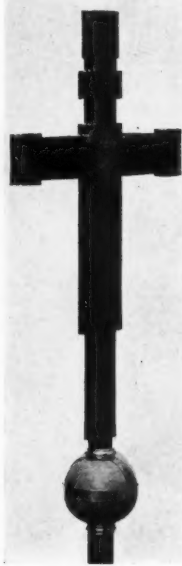
arrangement is shown in the sketch for the Mt. Kisco cross and candlesticks. The crosses for Ashmont and Brooklyn were designed to stand on tabernacles and not flat on the mensa, which accounts for their appearing to be small.

"The use of imitation bases called 'dummies' or 'stocks' to give height to the altar candles—and consequently of shields to hide the junction of the candles and stocks is illegal." This applies, however, only to the Episcopal and not to the Roman church. In the Episcopal church the candles should be of pure bees wax and not of composite material. They should be of white wax except on Good Friday (and Holy Week) and at Requiems when the candles should be of yellow or unbleached wax. The Roman church merely requires that the candles be

made of wax "in great part" or at any rate "in some considerable part." "Candles for liturgical purposes were made of bees wax probably because of the supposed virginity of bees, the wax therefore being regarded as typifying Christ born of a Virgin Mother."

An interesting example of his careful attention to the minutest detail connected with the church, is the altar book for which Mr. Goodhue designed the type and drew the borders. In the Middle Ages the same care was lavished on the books of the Gospel as was spent on the decorating of all other objects of ceremonial use. It is impossible to-day to have beautiful hand-wrought missals for our altars, but we should at least demand that the letter press of these be as perfect as possible. The design for the binding of this altar book for St. Andrew's Chapel, Chicago, is of interest chiefly for its rich and dignified simplicity. It is to be bound in white pigskin, blind tooled. On the front cover are the symbols of the four evangelists in silver holding carboson jewels, these protecting the binding from rubbing. On the reverse side the four rivers of Paradise, with their symbolic meaning, take the place of the four evangelists.

For the memorial chapel as well as for the great church silver basins seem particularly fitting; and they offer a splendid opportunity to the silversmith. The basin for St. Paul's Chapel, New Haven, bears the arms of the donor and an inscription. That for St. Andrew's Chapel, Chicago, has the emblems of Faith, Hope and Charity and the inscription "And now abideth Faith, Hope, Charity, these three; but the greatest of these is Charity." Both



PROCESSIONAL CROSS
ST. PAUL'S, DULUTH.



ALMS BOX
ST. ANDREW'S, CHICAGO

of these are of hand-wrought silver, that of St. Andrew's being remarkable for the texture of its surface and the beautiful execution of its ribbon letters and ornament. St. Thomas's has a set of twelve medium sized basins and one larger one into which the offerings are emptied. The large basin bears the inscription—"All things come of Thee, O Lord, and of Thine own have we given Thee." The memorial inscription is placed on the bottom of the basin. The three medalion scenes picture Faith, Hope, and Charity, while in the center of the basin is engraved the arms of the parish. Some of the texts for the smaller ones are:

"Blessed be the man that provideth for the sick and needy;"

"He that hath pity on the poor lendeth unto the Lord;"

"Honour the Lord with thy substance and with thy increase;"

"With what measure ye mete it shall be measured to you;"

"Everyone shall give according to his inheritance."

These inscriptions are quoted partly because appropriate ones are hard to find and partly to show the pains that a conscientious architect must take if he is not to follow the usual trite examples. The size of the basins shown are:—

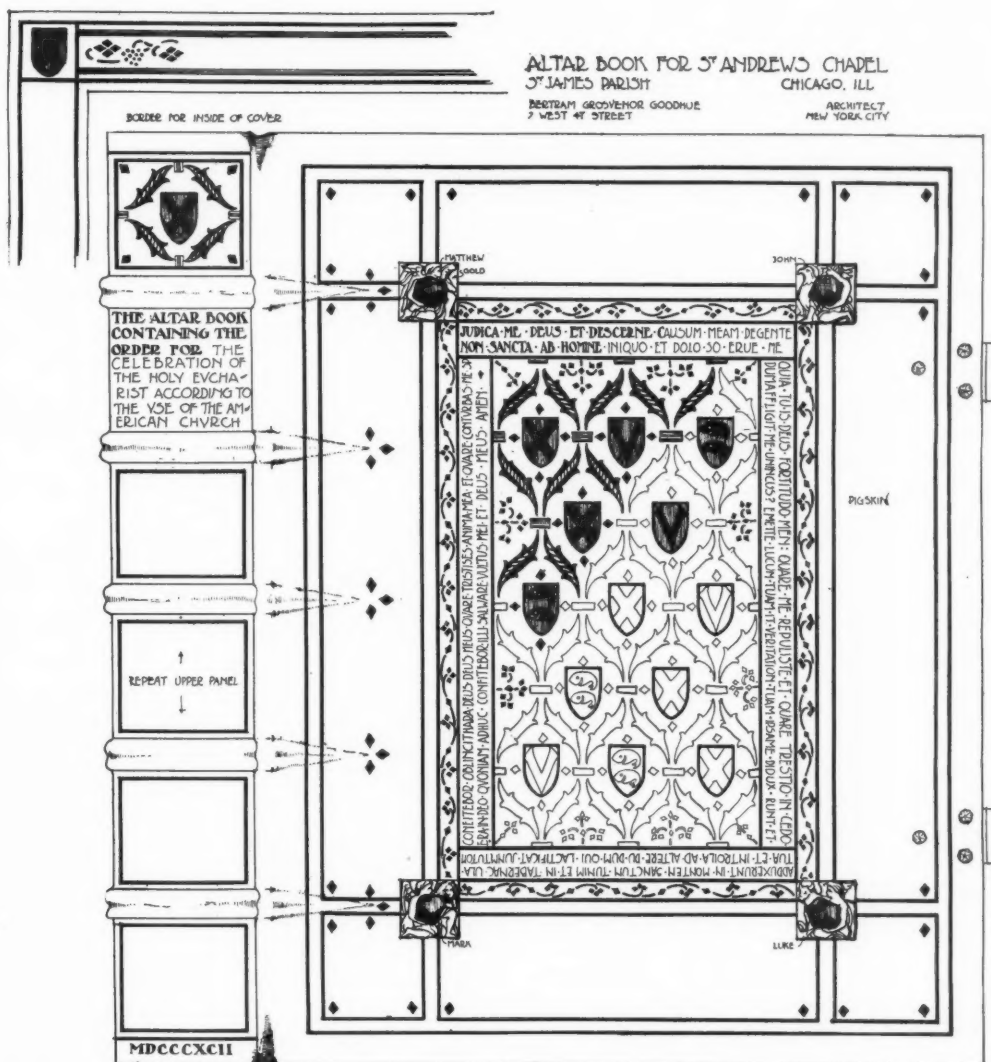
	Diameter	Depth
St. Thomas's, large basin.....	20"	3½"
St. Thomas's, small basins (12)	13"	2¾"
St. Andrew's	13½"	2¾"
St. Paul's, New Haven.....	12½"	1¾"

It is very difficult to get satisfactory photographs of silver because of the play of light on the surfaces. The illustration of the Altar Cross for St. Andrew's Chapel is very disappointing in its failure to show the vigorous modelling and spirit of the work. When you see the original, the metal lives. The

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black background also complicates matters; for the ebony of the cross on which the silver is built has entirely disappeared, giving an unpleasant open-work effect. The medallion scenes are in carved ivory, yellowed. Mr. Arthur Stone is the artist who interpreted the design.

candlesticks at West Point add much to the effectiveness of the composition of the altar and dorsal. It is richly ornamented and finished in dull burnish gold. Electric candles had to be used and the scheme of having the bulb project a slight distance above the top of the porcelain candle is most

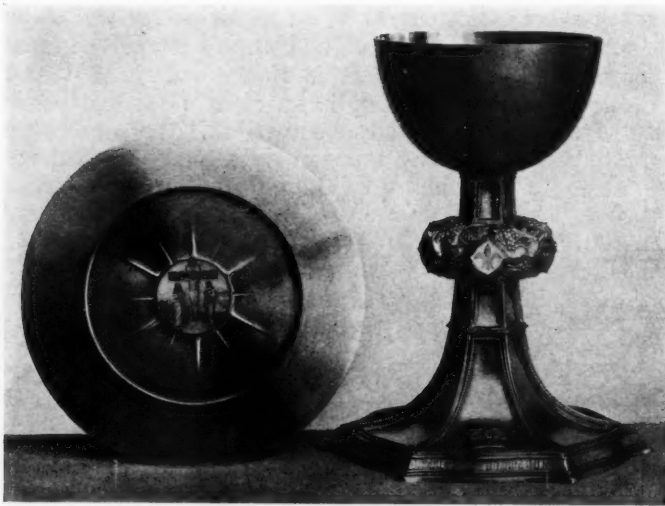


Where the altar cross forms part of an altar set, that is, where there are candles, the lower part of both cross and candlesticks should be the same.

Floor candlesticks, similar to the wonderful Pashcal candlesticks of Italy, may be used with splendid effect. The seven light

convincing when they are fully lighted.

A frequently-found form for the riddel posts, which support the hangings on either side of the altar, is the octagon, and these may well be painted in small conventional patterns. Usually it is necessary to dull the color and gold in order to bring it into har-



SECOND DUNWOODIE CHALICE AND PATEN.

mony with reredos and dorsal; though haply with the return to rich color in the sanctuary and the use of splendid brocades for hangings, the color of the posts need not be toned down too much. The riddel posts usually carry angels supporting pricket candlesticks or bearing the instruments of the Passion. Hand-made wax tapers to fit prickets can now be obtained from at least one commercial house at exactly the same rate as the ordinary wax candles. It is needless to point out how very much more harmonious these are than the ordinary candles of commerce.

Of all the ornaments in the church, by far the most important was the chalice and on this has been lavished the goldsmith's art in all ages. So important was it that the word "chalice" is often used figurately as a symbol of its sacred contents. In the early church it is probable that the chalice was usually a glass cup. Wood and horn chalices were also in more or less common use; and there are records showing that even clay was used. Wooden chalices were certainly in use until the 9th century, in Ireland we know that there were chalices of bronze;—and copper, tin and ivory served as well as the precious metals. Until the 15th and 16th century it was a custom to place a chalice on the dead priest's breast and to bury it with him just as to-day the chalice stands on the priest's coffin during his obsequies. It is to this custom that we owe some of our

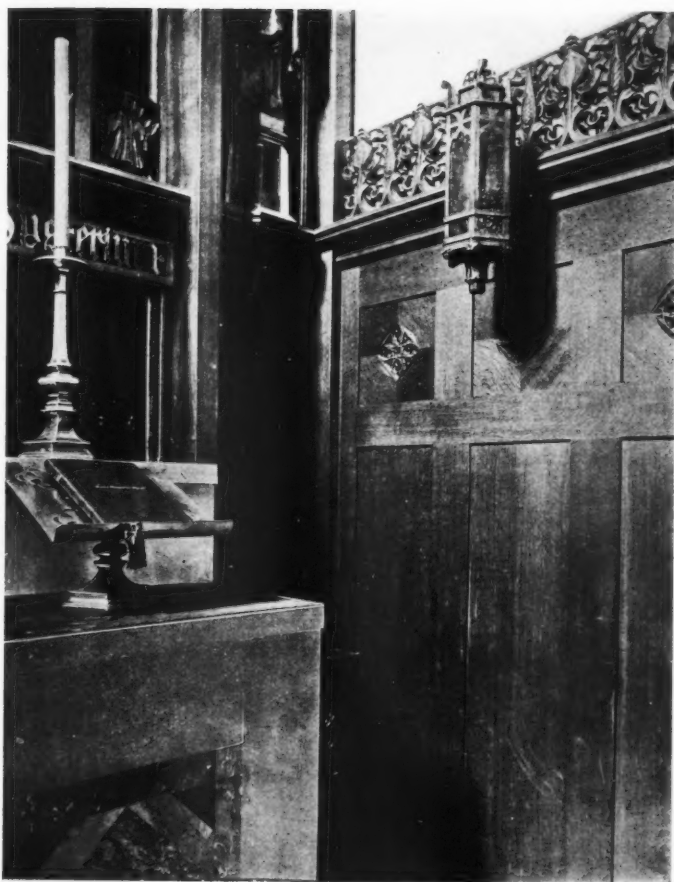
finest ancient examples, for many of these have been recovered, some being very beautiful examples, though most are merely the burial chalices of wax or pewter. Besides being made for this purpose pewter chalices were used well into the Middle Ages where the church happened to be very poor. As late as 1700 copper gilt was also used in poor churches. From very early times, however, the precious metals were used: for St. Augustine speaks of "two gold and two silver chalices dug up at Cirta" and St. Chrysostom speaks of "a golden chalice set with gems."

Several councils of the church forbade the use for chalices of horn, glass and copper. The Archbishop of Canterbury forbade the use of pewter in 1222; and in 1175 the council of Westminster had "ordered that all chalices be of gold and silver."

The earliest form of the chalice was that of a cup with a broad base, almost stemless, much the form of the famous Ardagh chalice. This is of Celtic workmanship and one of the oldest chalices that we have. Like nearly all of the very ancient chalices, it has two handles. It stands seven inches high



SMALL ALTAR BASIN, ST THOMAS' CHURCH, NEW YORK.



GRACE CHAPEL, CHICAGO, ILL.

and has a bowl of the unusual size of nine and a half inches diameter, holding nearly three pints. Another early form, some examples of which remain from about 1650, had a cup like a celery glass; that is, very deep, and having neither stem nor handles. "Down to the 10th century the chalices usually had two handles, their type being that of the ancient cantharus. In the 10th and 11th centuries a cantharus form and a type without handles are both found and the handles did not disappear until about the end of the 12th century. The bowl in the early chalices was hemispherical shape, and this continues down to the 13th century; but in the 14th century the shape became more conical and the stem and knop tended to become prismatic, while the foot, formerly circular, was made angular and divided into lobes. On the lobe or compartment which the priest held toward him was engraved a

Cross or the Crucifixion. These changes may have resulted from the laying of the chalice upon its side on the paten, for the form with the smaller bowl and angular foot would not roll in the same manner as the larger round-footed cup." A number of very large medieval chalices with handles have been discovered, and it is possible that these were used to communicate the people, and were different from those used by the priests. This may also be the explanation of the enormous size of some of the Byzantine chalices that still remain. Many of these latter are of rock crystal or agate, and are elaborately mounted in metal.

Up to the 14th century the chalices, in the Western church at least, were comparatively small—sometimes bearing inscriptions and the names of the Twelve Apostles, or having simple etchings and jewel work. In the 15th century the knop became more and more ornate, frequently resolving itself into a group of studs or bosses something in the style of the Dunwoodie chalice.

Later this took the form of elaborate arcading with figures, etc., until, in the Renaissance, the ornament became very excessive spreading all over stem, base and cup. From the 16th century the chalices generally were elaborate and ornate, Spain and Portugal producing perhaps the most complex but certainly not the most beautiful examples.

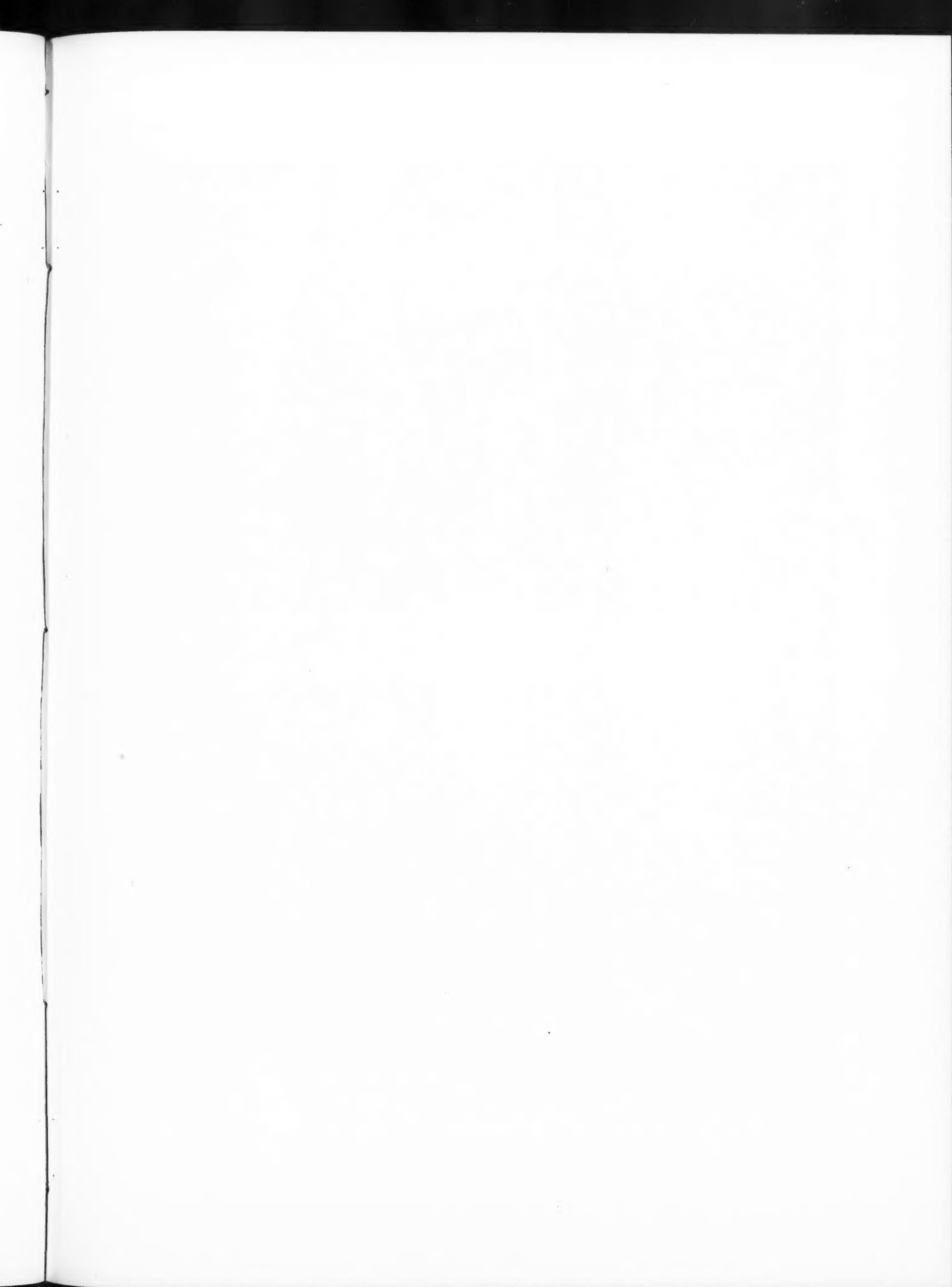
A superb chalice of 15th century North Italian work is in the South Kensington Museum: "This example is extraordinarily elaborate and of beautiful shape and proportions. The deep bowl is encircled below by a choir of angels, admirably wrought on an enamelled background, the smaller figures so minute that only close examination reveals their beauty. The stem, pierced with tracery, has a knop of rich tabernacle-work with niches enclosing figures of Christ with the orb, the Virgin and Child, St. Peter with the keys, St. Paul with a sword, St. John

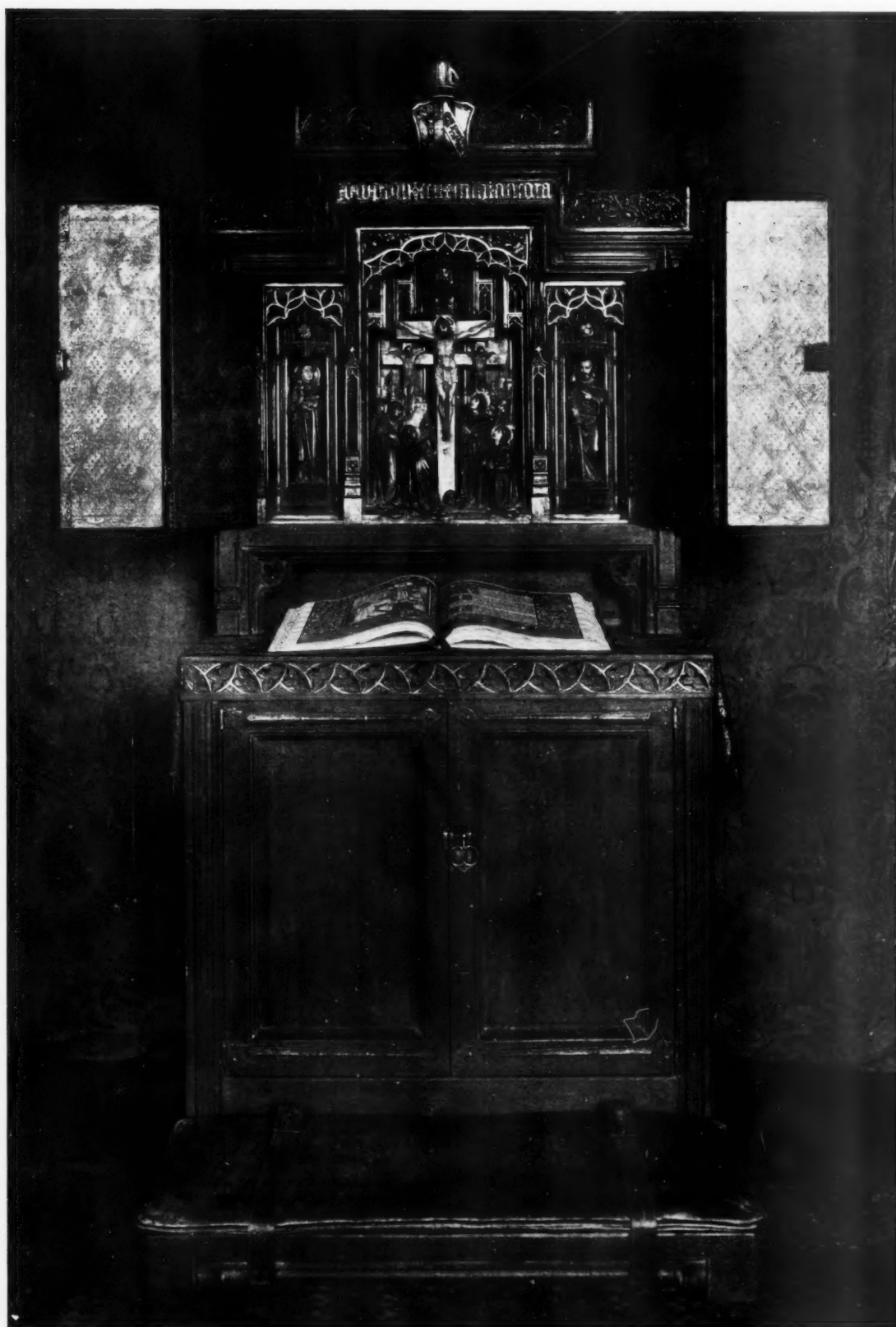
(Continued on page 296)



In center: FLOOR CANDLESTICK, U. S. MILITARY ACADEMY, WEST POINT, NEW YORK.

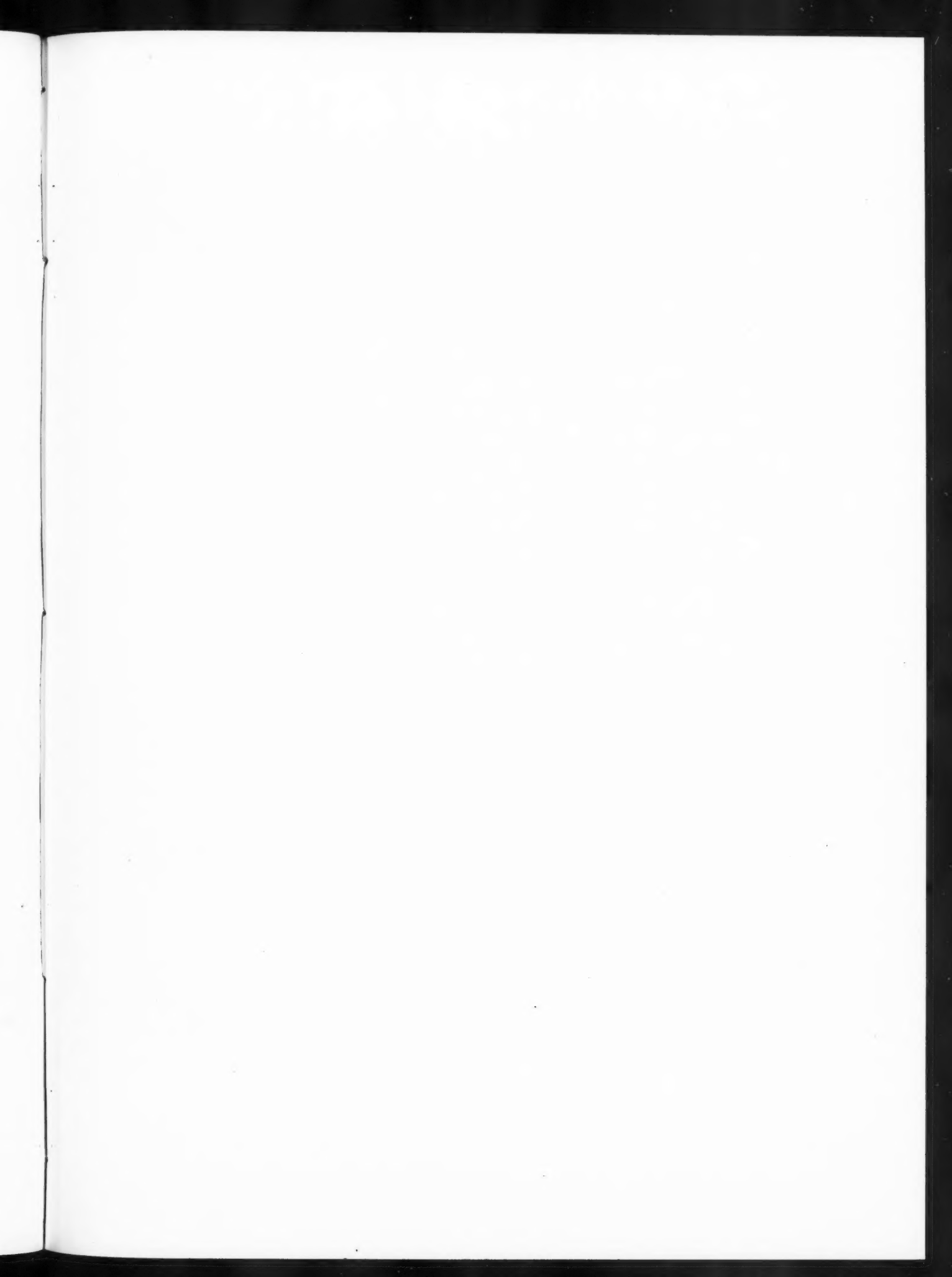
At side: RIDDLEPOSTS, TRINITY CHAPEL, BUFFALO, N. Y.
MESSRS. CRAM, GOODHUE & FERGUSON, (New York Office), ARCHITECTS





PRIE-DIEU FOR PRIVATE CHAPEL OF THE BISHOP OF RHODE ISLAND

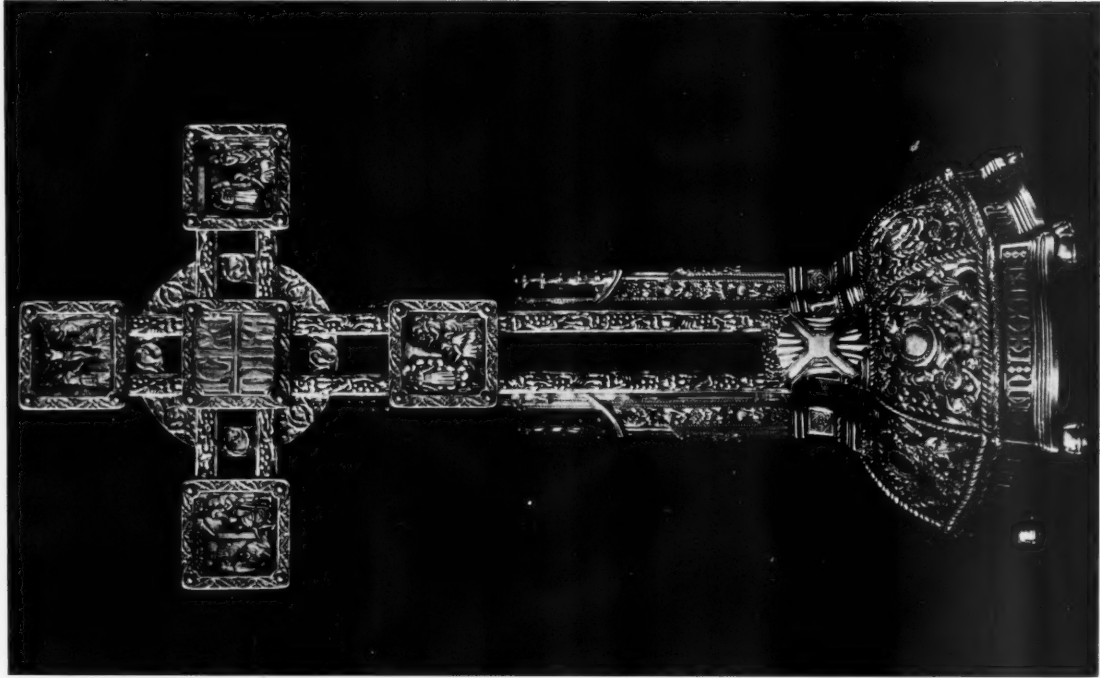
MESSRS. CRAM, GOODHUE & FERGUSON (New York Office), ARCHITECTS.





DETAIL OF TRIPTYCH, FOR PRIEDIEU PRIVATE CHAPEL OF THE BISHOP OF RHODE ISLAND.
MESSRS. CRAM, GOODHUE & FERGUSON (New York Office), ARCHITECTS.

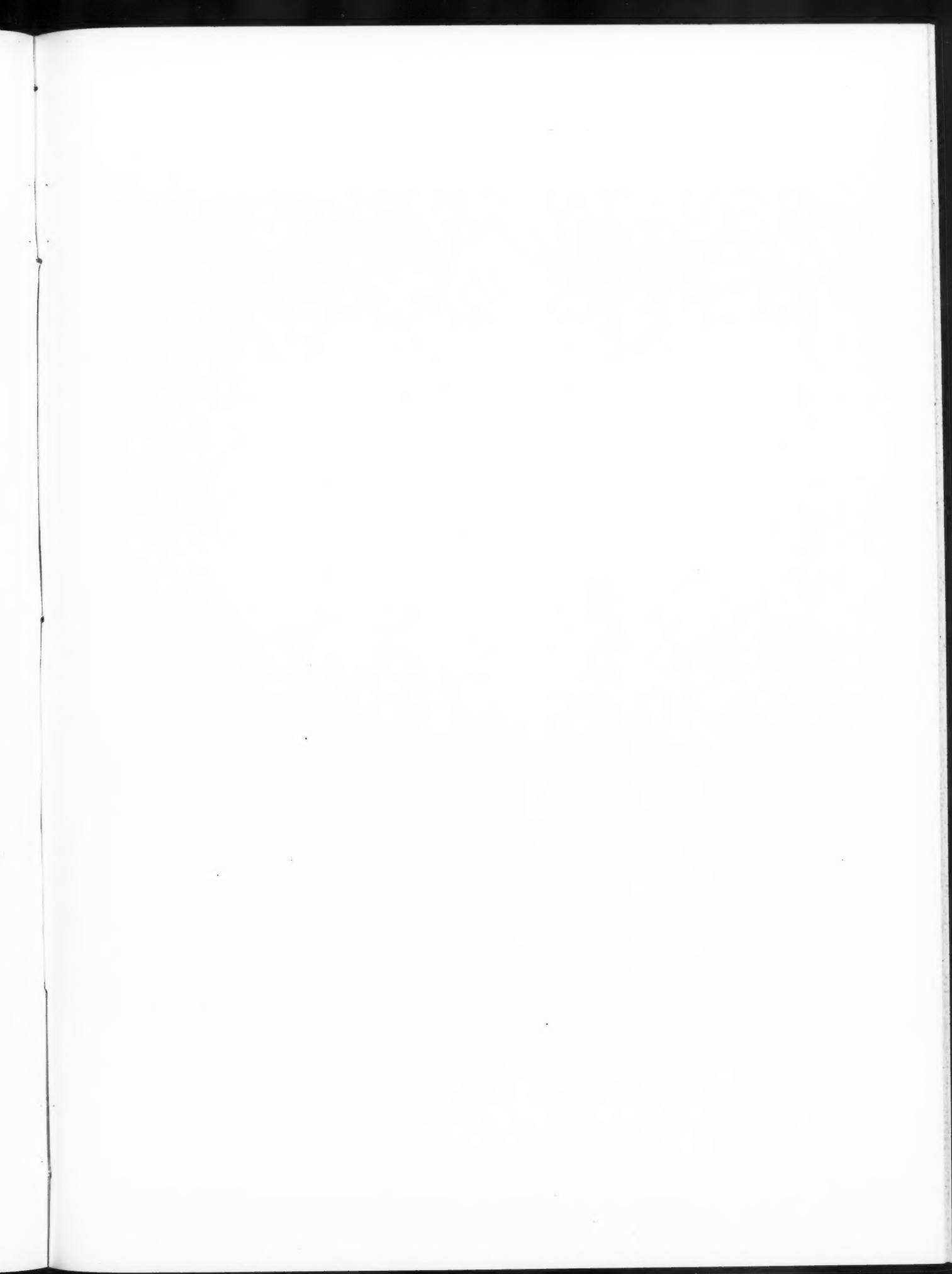
MESSRS. GERRARD, SON & CO. LONDON.

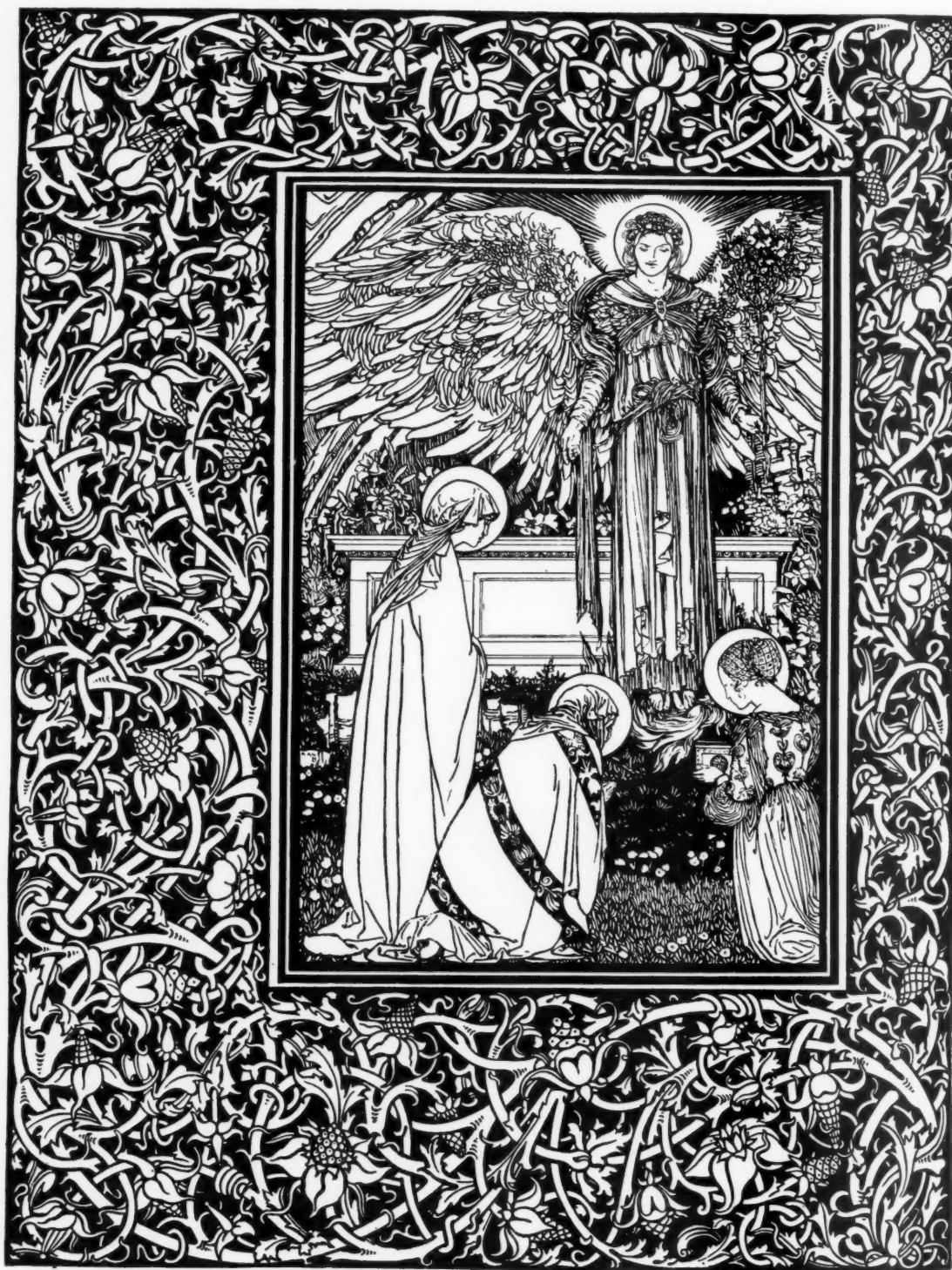


ALTAR CROSS AND PATEN

ST. ANDREW'S CHAPEL, CHICAGO

MESSRS. GRAM, GOODHUE & FERGUSON (New York Office,) ARCHITECTS.



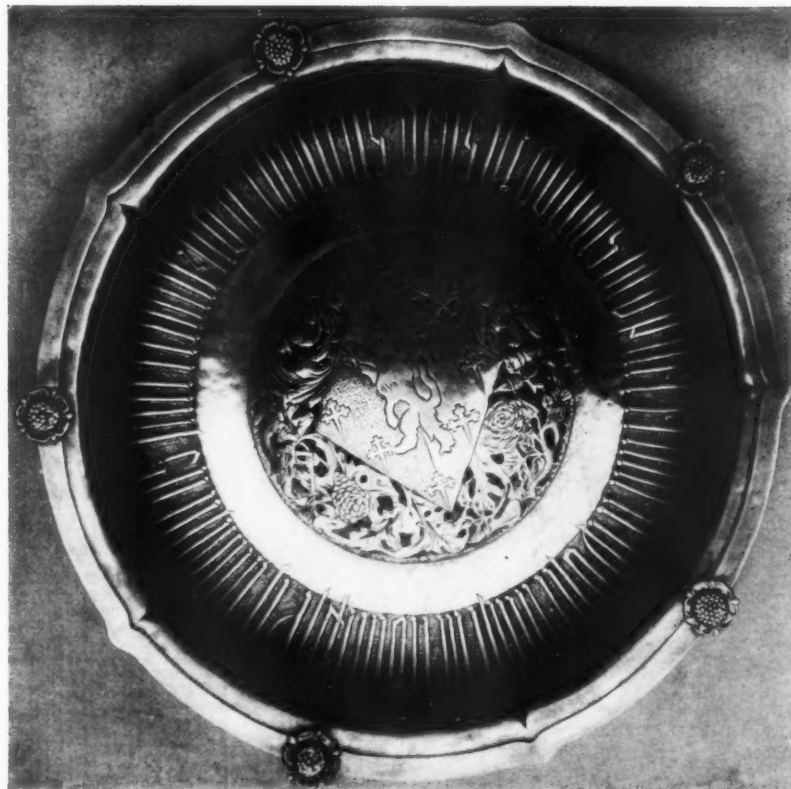


A PAGE FROM "THE ALTAR BOOK."
DESIGNED BY BERTRAM GROSVENOR GOODHUE.



A PAGE FROM "THE ALTAR BOOK."

DESIGNED BY BERTRAM GROSVENOR GOODHUE.



ALMS BASINS

ST. PAUL'S, NEW HAVEN, CONN.

MESSRS. CRAM, GOODHUE & FERGUSON (New York Office), ARCHITECTS.

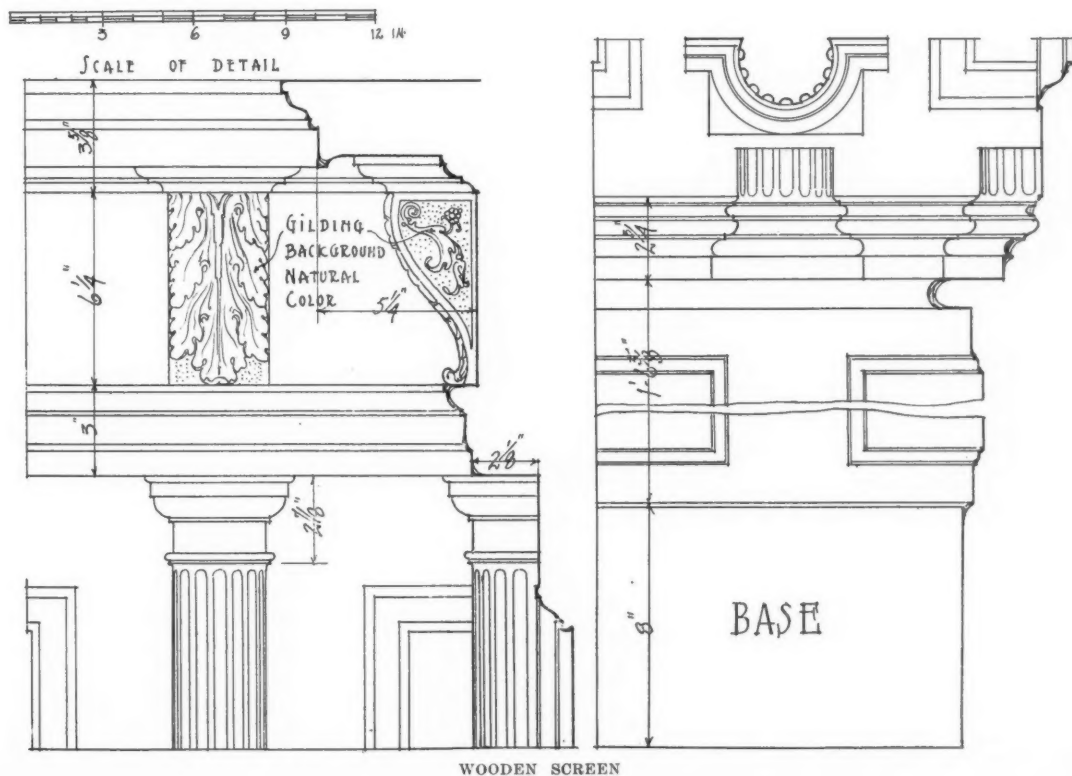
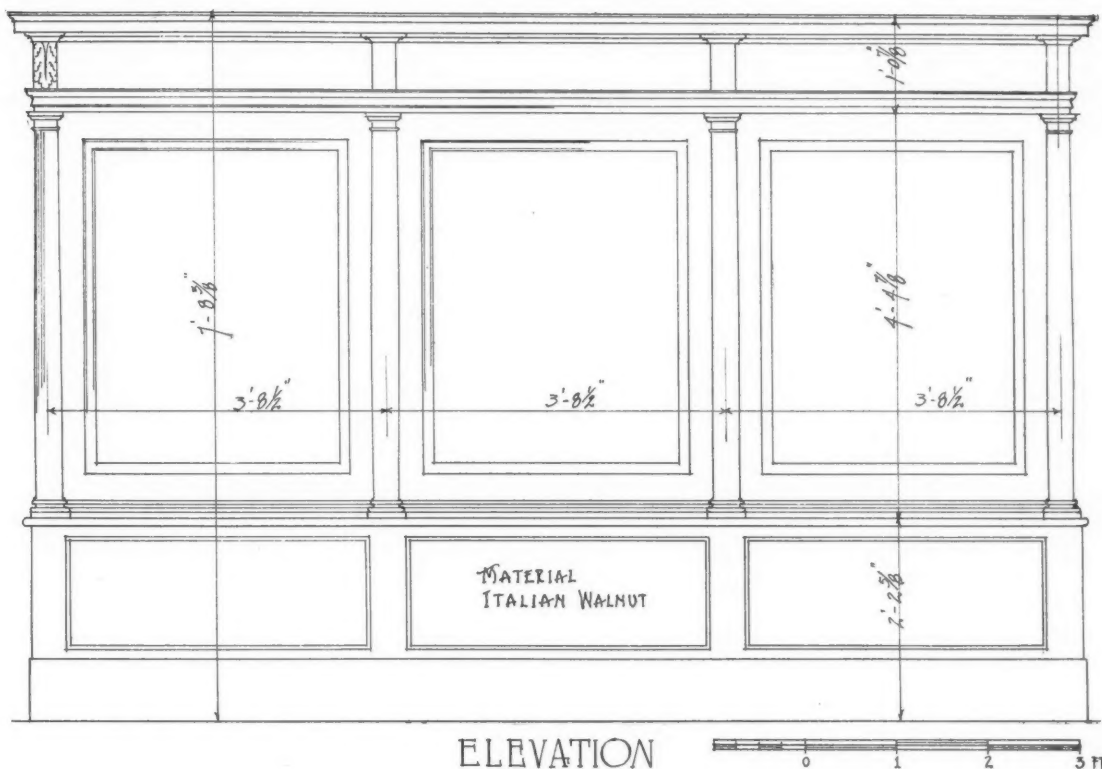
ST. THOMAS'S NEW YORK.



WOODEN SCREEN
S. M. DEI FRARI—VENICE, ITALY

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

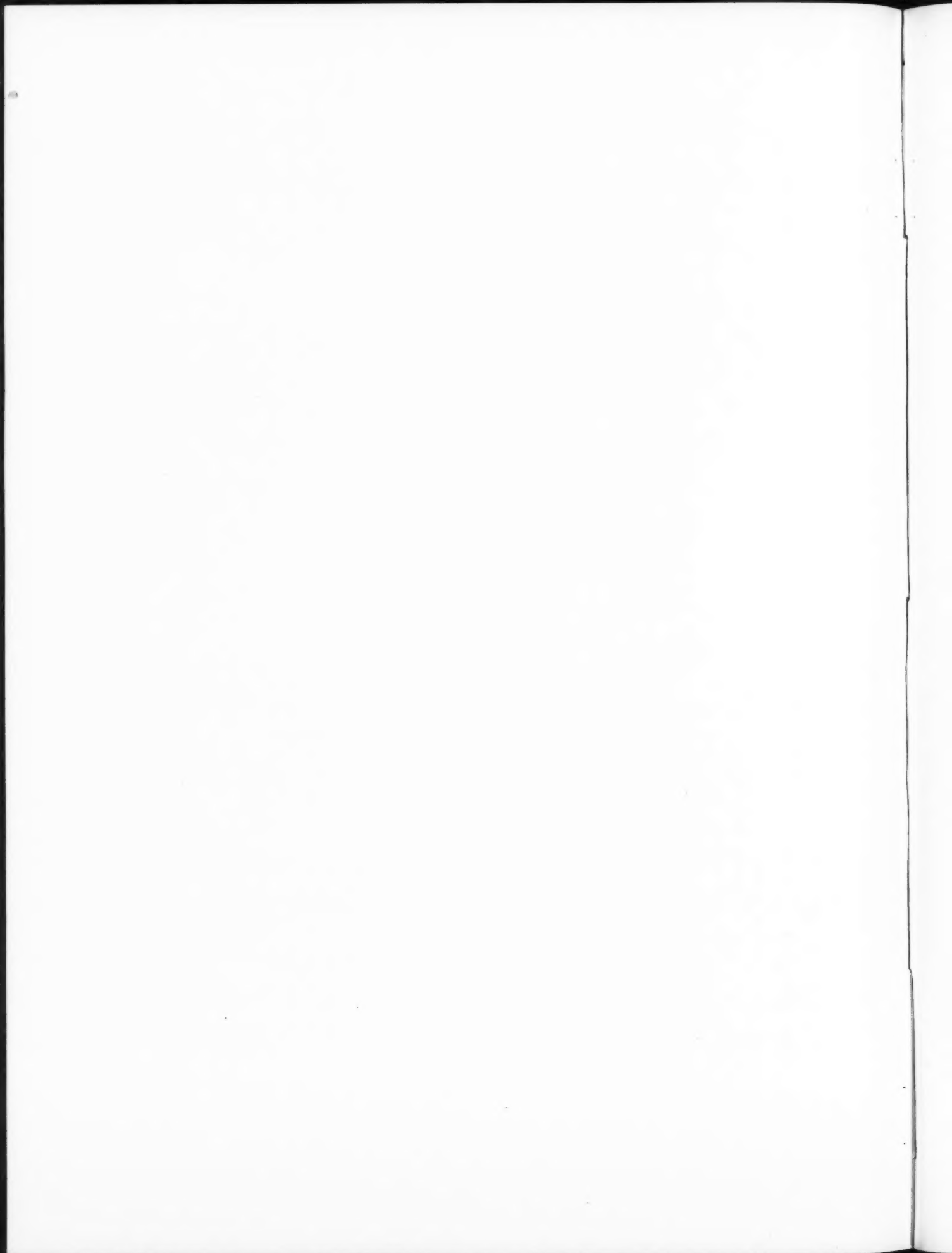
ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS
OF NORTHERN ITALY—PLATE NO. 1



S. M. DEI FRARI—VENICE, ITALY

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

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

Address all communications to "THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT"

SUBSCRIBERS' RATES

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

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

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

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

VOL. CVI NOVEMBER 11, 1914 No. 2029

THE UNBURNABLE BUILDING ACCORDING TO POPULAR VIEW

A highly entertaining story, and one which may in its essential features be true, of a host who set fire to his house for the amusement and, we suspect instruction also of his guests, has recently gone the rounds of the public press. Such a performance presents in reality nothing particularly difficult, and it could, in all probability, be duplicated with safety in dozens of buildings in this and other cities; but it has served to a remarkable degree to attract attention to the progress that has been made in recent years in the art of building structures fire-proof. In that respect a very desirable end has been accomplished and, incidentally, food for thought has been furnished to many who are confronted with the task of educating the public.

When, a few years ago it was announced in the press far and wide, that a famous inventor had perfected plans by means of which the concrete structure of the future would be poured and completed in a single day, there were many who received the statement with serious concern, and undertook to

disprove the possibility of such operations ever becoming usual. Of course, we are still utilizing the same methods, with slight variations that are a matter of natural evolution, which obtained before the discovery of the one-day process, but the impetus that was given to the study of cement and concrete construction by that announcement has unquestionably been of benefit to the industry and the public alike.

Architects, who have in a sense been behind the scenes during the presentation of these little farces, have generally been inclined to decry the sensational methods employed, but it appears after all to be a question of whether or not the results achieved have, to a considerable degree at least, justified the means. It is certainly much easier to induce an owner who has read the incident of the unburnable house to permit the use of non-combustible materials of construction in the design of his building, than it would be if he had only read of the "Destruction by Fire of One of The City's Most Modern Fireproof Buildings," as was announced not long since by the headline of a daily paper, after a comparatively serious fire had destroyed the contents only of such a building, and incidently, of course, consumed combustible trim, broken or melted some of the windows and blackened the exterior masonry. That being the case, why should we deplore the incident?

ARCHITECTURAL SUPERVISION HELD IN LOW ESTEEM

In support, if indeed any is needed, of statements made and reiterated from time to time in these columns, to the effect that there exists in the public mind a feeling that many architects neglect to properly supervise the execution of work for which they have drawn plans, we print the following excerpt from a news item which appeared in the Providence, Rhode Island, Journal of October 27th:

Architect's inspection fees, amounting to 1½ per cent. of the total cost of every building erected by the city and amounting in the course of a year to several thousand dollars, have been done away with by the city property committee of the City Council, and in the future all inspecting of building work will be done from the office of the Commissioner of Public Buildings. The change is

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

expected to save the city a large amount of money every year, and at the same time the inspection work done will be more thorough.

The fact that some architects sent to the buildings, men, who knew little or nothing about construction work, and whose services were valueless, led to the change in the system.

It is estimated that the inspection fees on the proposed new high school building, to be erected as soon as a site is obtained, would amount to at least \$6000 under the old plan. With the inspection work done from the office of the Public Buildings Commissioner, this figure will be cut in half, and competent inspection obtained at the same time.

Of course, the action taken by the committee of the city council simply amounts in all probability to taking a temporary political advantage of a condition of public mind, for which, while it is largely a delusion, there must, after all, be some foundation in fact. But not in Providence more than elsewhere. It is general—which seems to point to a professional short-coming rather than to isolated or sporadic instances of neglect by individuals of a single locality.

The remedy as has been previously pointed out lies, first,—in a full realization and acknowledgment of the situation and its importance which, it appears, is lacking in some quarters. Second,—a definite pronouncement by architectural organizations defining the architect's obligations and responsibilities in the matter of supervision without ambiguity or evasion; and third,—some action that will insure faithful performance by members of their full duties as defined. Such a course would lead inevitably and promptly to a revision of opinion concerning the value and importance of architectural supervision, and prevent, beyond question, such action in future as that reported to have been taken in Providence. In the meantime, our sympathies are all with the citizen and taxpayer of that city, who obviously will be the chief sufferer from the inauguration of the new régime.

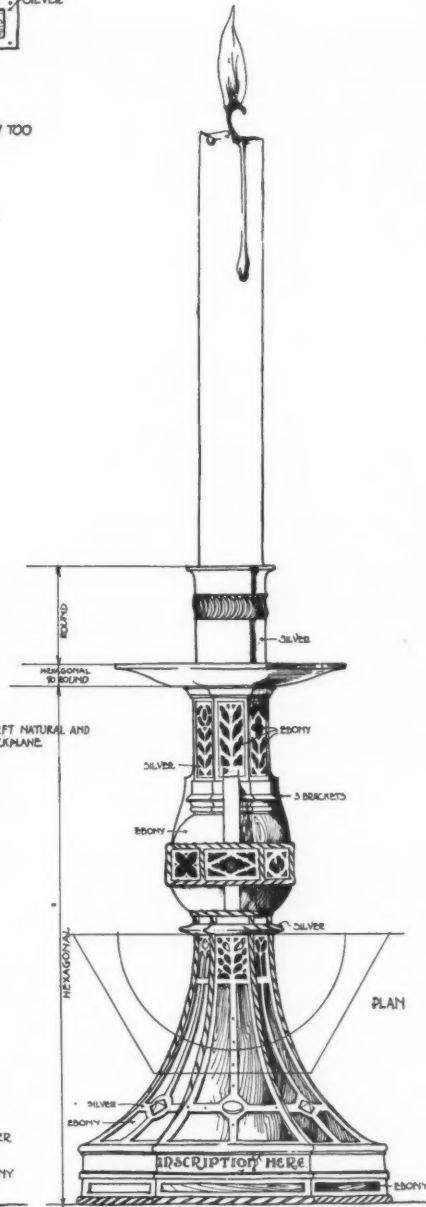
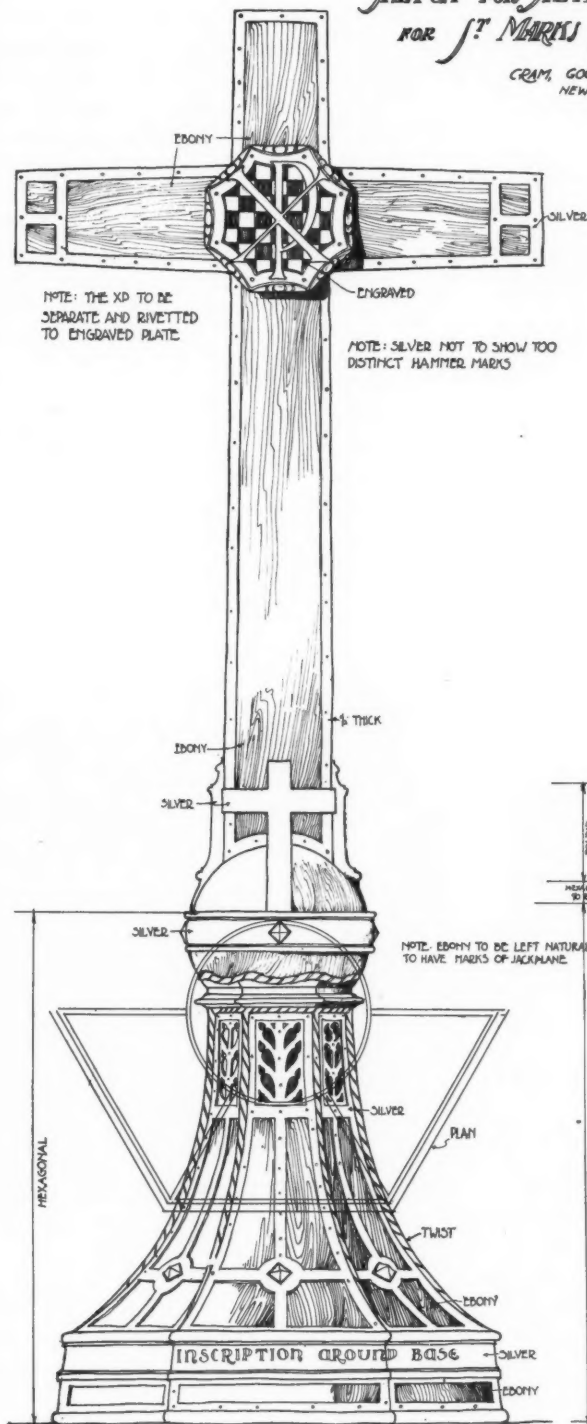
REGISTRATION OF ARCHITECTS BOTH A PROFESSIONAL AND A PUBLIC NEED

It appears unfortunate in the extreme that efforts to place an adequate law requiring those desirous of entering the practice of architecture to give satisfactory evidence of competency, upon the statute books of this state, have thus far been unavailing. Just why architects who have completed as long, as difficult, and as expensive courses of training, and whose mistakes are as costly and serious to the health and safety of society, as are those of doctors and lawyers, should not be accorded and be required to furnish similar measures of protection, is difficult to understand.

The purpose of an architect's license law is not as has been frequently suggested, to surround and hedge in the entrance to the profession with unnecessary and unnatural difficulties, but simply to impose conditions that will insure proper training and experience of candidates, and thus prevent the practice of architecture from falling into disrepute, and at the same time insure the welfare of the public. The number of men in this state who are posing as architects without proper qualifications is unquestionably increasing yearly, and the same is probably true of other states in which there are no license laws. The condition is one demanding concerted and vigorous action on the part of architects, for unfortunately the public is not alive to the danger that threatens it at the hands of incompetent practitioners. The work of enlightenment must be done by the profession, although the benefits will be shared by all. An early plan of campaign in which all architects can consistently join, and a prompt opening of hostilities against the influences that have prevented the success of previous efforts, should be the objective of members of the profession in all states where no license laws are in force.

*SKETCH FOR ALTAR CROSS AND CANDLESTICKS
FOR ST MARKS CHURCH, MOUNT KISCO N.Y.*

GRAM, GOODRUE AND FERGUSON, ARCHITECTS
NEW YORK AND BOSTON



Chancels, their Arrangement and Furniture

(Continued from page 291)

with his gospel-book, and an angel with the Book of Life. The six-lobed foot bears figures of Christ wearing the crown of thorns, a bishop or abbot, saints of the Dominican Order, and an angel. Above, half-figures of angels rise from flowers."



DUNWOODIE CHALICE.

In England, after the Reformation, the communion cup replaced the chalice. The earliest examples date from the time of Edward the Sixth, though most are from the period of Elizabeth. All are very simple, the bowl being high and beaker shaped and the small paten when reversed, formed a cover of which the lower part serves as a handle. This form continued down to the Commonwealth.

At least from the 9th century down to the end of Romanesque period, a calamus canna, fistula, etc., (*i. e.*, a tube) was often used with the chalice. The calamus sur-

vived until comparatively modern times at certain places, as in the monasteries of Cluny and St. Denis; and is still used by the Pope. At the solemn Papal high mass the chalice is brought from the altar to the Pope on his throne and the Pontiff absorbs the contents through a golden pipe. Occasionally in the Middle Ages a small spoon accompanied the chalice for mixing the wine and water.

The height of the Gothic chalice varied from five to seven inches. A chalice six inches high is large enough to communicate sixty people and is a most convenient size for ordinary use. On great occasions it is better to use two chalices than one of great size with the added danger of its being upset. Eight inches is quite as large as is ever necessary. The bowls are best perfectly plain, both inside and out, and so most easy to cleanse. Also, as a matter of cleanliness, it is best to have the stem and base hollow and to have the cup provided with a screw so that it can be removed from the base when being washed. The bowl is usually about four inches across and seldom ever six. In



ST. THOMAS' CHURCH, NEW YORK.

St. Andrew's chalice it is five inches while in the Dunwoodie examples it measures four and a half inches.

The present law in the Roman church says that the chalice, or at least the cup of it, must be either of gold or silver—in the latter case

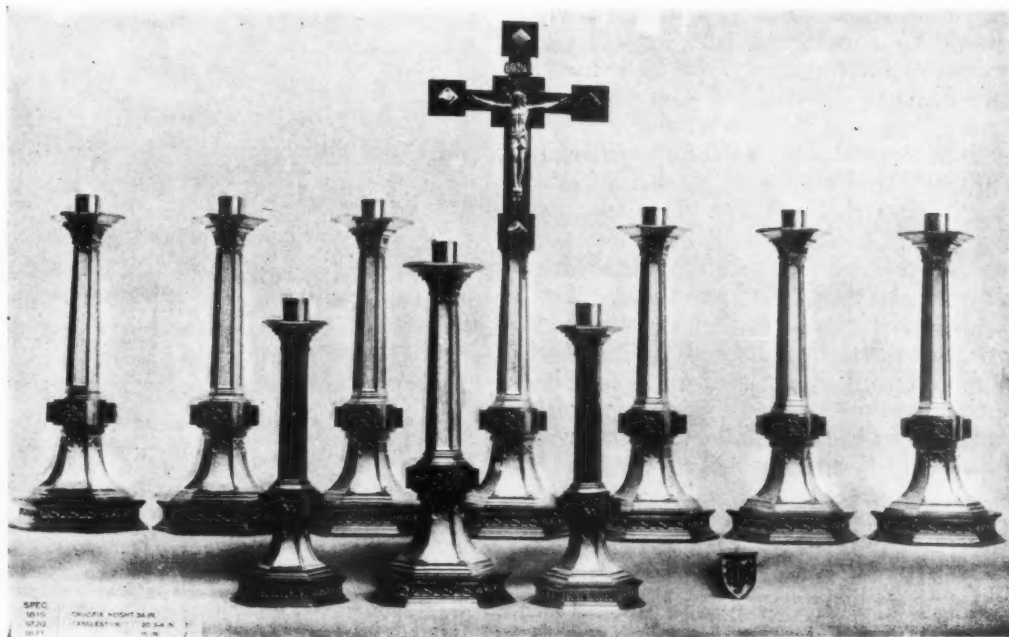
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the cup must be gold inside. "In circumstances of great poverty or in time of persecution, a 'calix stanneuss' (pewter) may be permitted; but the bowl of this also, like the upper surface of the paten, must be gilt." Before use it must be consecrated by a Bishop with holy chrism. Strictly speaking, only the Priest and Deacon are permitted to touch the chalice or paten.

The base should be much larger than the bowl for the sake of safety. This seems overdone in the case of St. Andrew's chalice the result being a little ponderous; but the two Dunwoodie bases are very satisfactory.

vation," or as that around the base of the Dunwoodie example, the translation of which reads—"We offer unto Thee, O Lord, the Chalice of Salvation, beseeching Thy clemency that into the sight of Thy Divine Majesty it may ascend with the odour of sweetness for our salvation and that of the whole world."

In old inventories "chalice" means both chalice and paten. The paten is a circular plate for the reception and distribution of the consecrated wafers or bread and made large enough to cover the chalice. Before the Reformation they frequently had stems



ALTAR CROSS AND CANDLESTICKS—ST. PAUL'S, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

The knop is to insure a firm hold on the chalice, to eliminate any chance of its slipping. This is frequently enriched with enamel as in the case of the symbols on the Dunwoodie chalice, with jewels as in that for St. Paul's or with tracery and tabernacle-work. Grapes and wheat, symbols of the Eucharist, are especially appropriate for the ornamentation of the knop. Most old examples do not show elaborate symbolism in the ornament. In the famous example at Mayenne, the five "Doleful Mysteries" are shown on the foot and knop. Frequently there is only an inscription; as, "I will take the chalice of sal-

like those still in use in the Greek Church. "In the 16th and 17th centuries patens made to serve as covers or lids to the chalice became more common. Nearly every extant medieval example has a sacred device engraved upon it; but now that many breads are consecrated, a plain surface is more convenient. Still the surface should always be depressed and should not be polished so as to reflect the fact like a mirror; indeed it is only mechanically finished metal work that has such a surface." In old examples the well or depression of the paten, is with the rarest exception, engraved with some sacred

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device—the Manus Dei (The Hand of God uplifted in blessing) or the Vernacle (representation of our Lord's face) being most common. But to-day, at least in the Roman Church, the whole of the upper portion of the paten must be perfectly plain. It should be of gold or silver, and if of the latter the upper surface must be gilt.

The Dunwoodie paten with the Crucifixion in enamel on the bottom is in accordance with the Rubric. The rim fits just inside the cup and prevents the possibility of slipping. In the other the smith made a mistake in placing the pelican, vulning herself, on the upper surface. The most beautiful of these patens is that for St. Andrew's, Chicago. The silver is wrought to a most exquisite surface and the carved Crucifix rivals the best metal work of to-day. It is indeed a rare gift to the Lord.

In the tiny oratory of the Bishop of Rhode Island, stands a Prie Dieu, given him as a token of love by many friends. It is not only unique, but is one of the finest pieces of modern ecclesiastical furniture. Everyone working on it strove for perfection. The hinges and intricate lock though wrought of iron are as fine as goldsmith's work, the carving admirably done; and to obtain its lustrous color the figures and cresting were finished in burnished gold leaf, which was then painted, and the whole very much dulled. A purist might call it bad art to imitate antique, but the result is so mellow, so exquisite, that after seeing it no one could criticise.

Northern Italian Details

No. 3.—Wooden Screen—Church of the Frairi, Venice

The Friars Minor, who had been settled in Venice in 1227, commenced soon afterwards the construction of the great monastery and church of Our Glorious Lady of the Friars, built in the style of Nicolo Pisano, probably by Scipione Bon, who as Fra Pacifico was a member of the order. The church was completed in 1280 after forty years labor, was again rebuilt in the second half of the fourth century and remained a Franciscan church until it was seized by the government in 1810; the interior has been in process of restoration since 1903 and an effort is being made to restore the frescoes of the vault in their original colors. It is the largest church in Venice and the internal effect is much finer than its west front would lead one to expect. The plan is simple; a nave and aisles of six bays, transepts with three eastern chapels to each and a choir of one bay with an apse of four bays projecting beyond the others.

The Italian walnut screen, which is illustrated by photographs and drawings, is placed against the extreme wall in the left aisle; its simple proportion and delicate mouldings are intensified by the addition of gold leaf to the leaves of the consols, all else being natural color.



ENGINEERING AND MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT

The Increased Cost of Building

IT HAS been said that the cost of building is about equally divided between wages paid to the laborers and artisans who construct the building and the cost of the raw or manufactured materials entering into it. This is perhaps as true as such generalities usually are, but will, of course, vary according to the nature of construction. For instance, the cost of imported stone or marble will be greater than the cost of setting it, while, on the other hand, the cost of the materials entering into a medium or low-grade concrete will ordinarily be less than the labor of constructing the wooden forms, mixing the materials and placing the concrete.

Assuming, therefore, that labor and material contribute about equally to the cost of building, which is generally admitted to be increasing, it is interesting to investigate the relative increase in the cost of each in the past few years. The accompanying table compiled from reports received from Builders' Exchanges in twenty-two industrial centers gives the rate of wages per hour being paid July 1st, 1914, in the principal building trades as well as to hod carriers and laborers. The average increase since 1907 for each trade in each group of cities is also given for purposes of comparison.

These averages indicate that, for the cities listed, the greatest increase in wages of all trades has been gained in the South Central States, with an average increase of about 22 per cent.; next come the North Atlantic group, with an average increase of 17 per cent.; the North Central group with an average increase of 16.4 per cent.; the South Atlantic group with an increase of 8 1/3 per cent.; and, last of all, the Western States, where the average increase for all building trades appears to be but 3 per cent. in seven years. It is to be noticed, however, that wages in this group are already about as high as those prevailing elsewhere, with the possible exception of the North Central States.

The lowest wages now paid in any group, as shown by the cities listed, are in the South Atlantic group, where, as stated, an increase of only 8 1/3 per cent. has been made in seven years. Possibly the explanation for these relatively low wages lies in the existence of a very large unskilled negro population. The wages of hod carriers and laborers in these states are but a fraction of those prevailing in Northern and Western States.

Among the various trades given, the painters have enjoyed the greatest increase throughout the country as a whole, with the structural-iron setters and carpenters following as close seconds. With striking uniformity the bricklayers and plasterers are paid the highest wages per hour.

Just what effect the percentage of non-employment may have on the rate of wages cannot be definitely determined, for in most of the larger cities the trades are unionized and prices for such labor do not fluctuate in accordance with the "law" of supply and demand. For example, in 1906 an average of 9 per cent. of the members of certain New York unions were idle; in 1907 this increased to 16 per cent., and in 1908 to 29 per cent. In the three subsequent years the percentage of idleness was about 19, being, on account of the greater number reporting, numerically more than twice as many idle artisans as in 1906; yet during those five years wages were increasing. Statistics collected by the Bureau of Labor at Washington, D. C., show that in December, 1910, building metals and implements cost 28.5 per cent. more than the average during 1890 to 1899. At the same time the cost had increased 2.5 per cent. since 1908 and 3 per cent. since 1909. In December, 1910, lumber and building materials (other than structural metals) cost 53.2 per cent. more than the average during 1890 to 1899, and 15.1 per cent. more than in 1908, and 10 per cent. more than in 1909. Prices in effect since 1910, for proper comparison with the above figures, are not available. It is cer-

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tain, however, that most building lumber has been steadily advancing in price largely on account of the diminishing ready supply. Other materials, with the possible exception of structural steel, which is widely fluctuating, may fairly be assumed to have increased in cost in proportion to the generally increased wages paid for its manufacture.

It is not the province of this article to enter into a discussion of the reasons for universally rising prices. It is but fair, however, to remind those who criticise the artisans for continually demanding increased wages, that these wages represent to the worker not merely dollars but purchasing power, and as the purchasing power of the dollar decreases through rising prices he quite naturally feels the need of more dollars.

There seems to be but one way for the architect to cope in any measure with the increased cost of labor and building materials, and that way lies through increased efficiency of design. To-day we are designing our structural steel, for example, more economically than a few years ago. To-day we avoid the cost of the very heavy masonry walls which would necessarily have been built a few years ago, by substituting an economical steel frame construction with thin curtain walls of masonry. We have by no means exhausted other sources of economy, and in the fact of rising costs on every hand, when investors are more and more demanding economy in building construction, it is but reasonable that they should seek the assistance of the architect who can produce the desired results at the least net cost.

Rate of Wages Per Hour Paid in The Building Trades July 1st, 1914

	Masons	Brick-layers	Structural Iron Setters	Carpenters	Plumbers	Steam-fitters	Plasterers	Painters	Electric Workers	Cement Finishers	Hod Carriers	Laborers
<i>North Atlantic.</i>												
Boston	65	65	56 1/4	55	65	56 1/4	65	55	56 1/4	62 1/2-65	35	80
Buffalo	55	65	62 1/2	45 -50	56 1/4	56 1/4	60	43 2/3	46 7/8	40 -50	27 1/2	22 1/2
New York	60	75	62 1/2	62 1/2	68 3/4	68 3/4	68 3/4	50	60	62 1/2	37 1/2	25
Philadelphia	55	65	60	55	50	50	62 1/2	45	40	45	40	25
Pittsburgh	55	70	62 1/2	56 1/4	62 1/2	62 1/2	68 3/4	56 1/4	57 1/2	80 -50	37 1/2	25
Av. % incr. in 7 yrs.	10 1/2	12	16	25	19	24	13 1/2	25	13 1/2	18	10	—
<i>South Atlantic.</i>												
Atlanta	45	45	62 1/2	30	50	45	45	33	40	45	15	15
Baltimore	60	68 3/4	50	37 1/2-43 3/4	50	50	68	37 1/2-43 3/4	43 3/4	43 3/4	—	—
Jacksonville	—	50 -62 1/2	50	37 1/2	50	50	50	-62 1/2	33	33	18 3/4	18 3/4
Washington	66 2/3	66 2/3	56	50	50	52 1/2	62 1/2	50	55	45	28 1/4	20
Av. % incr. in 7 yrs.	8	12	20	3 1/2	5	3 1/2	6	9	8 1/2	—	—	—
<i>North Central.</i>												
Chicago	75	75	68	65	75	75	75	65	75	65	40	40
Cincinnati	60	70	62 1/2	55	62 1/2	60	75	50	50 -55	50	25 -40	25
Detroit	62 1/2	65	60 -65	37 1/2-45	50	50	68 3/4	40 -45	80 -50	80 -40	37 1/2-43 1/2	31 1/4
Omaha	70	70	60	50	68 3/4	68 3/4	75	50	50	62 1/2	30 -85	80
St. Louis	70	75	60	62 1/2	66 1/4	75	75	60	65	60	47 1/2-50	20 -37 1/2
Av. % incr. in 7 yrs.	15	15 1/2	18	18	16	17	17	27	11	10	—	—
<i>South Central.</i>												
Birmingham	50	70	62 1/2	52 1/2	75	75	62 1/2	45	60	50	30	80
Dallas	75	87 1/2	62 1/2	55	75	75	75	50	62 1/2	62 1/2	31 1/4	31 1/4
New Orleans	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	35 -45	56 1/4	56 1/4	62 1/2	37 1/2-40	37 1/2-50	30 -35	30	15
Av. % incr. in 7 yrs.	—	17	—	24	21	22	10	25	36	—	—	—
<i>Western.</i>												
Denver	62 1/2	75	56 1/4	60	62 1/2	62 1/2	75	50	37 1/2-50	68 3/4	31 1/2-40 5/8	31 1/2-40 5/8
Los Angeles	68 3/4	75	38 7/8	50	56 1/4	56 1/4	75	43 3/4	43 3/4	62 1/2	37 1/2	34 3/8
Portland	62 1/2	75	75	50	75	75	75	50	43 3/4	50	50	31 1/4-37 1/2
San Francisco	70	87 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	75	75	87 1/2	56 1/4	62 1/2	75	50 -62 1/2	31 1/4
Seattle	56 1/4	75	56 1/4	50 -56 1/4	62 1/2	62 1/2	75	56 1/4	62 1/2	62 1/2	44 1/2	25 -38 3/4
Av. % incr. in 7 yrs.	—	0	8	4	0	4	0	8	0	1	—	—

CURRENT NEWS AND COMMENT

The City Planning Movement in Louisville, Ky.

Through the strong recommendation of the Architects Club, of Louisville, Ky., an appropriation has been made for a topographical survey to direct the City's growth along lines that have already been recommended.

Cincinnati Chapter, A. I. A.

At the annual meeting of Cincinnati Chapter, American Institute of Architects, the following officers were elected: President, George M. Anderson; Vice-President, Walter Rapp; Secretary, Joseph G. Steinkamp; Treasurer, Newton Lebow, and Moritz Sax as fifth member of the executive Committee.

Effect of European War on American Schools of Architecture

The outbreak of war in Europe has played havoc with the American Schools of Architect this year by calling back to France practically all of the leading professors of design in these schools. Cornell has thus, temporarily at least, lost Prof. Georges Mauxion, one of the ablest of these teachers. What Cornell has done to meet the situation is set forth in the following circular letter written by Prof. Martin, Dean of the College of Architecture, to the undergraduates just prior to the opening of the school.

"On account of the European War practically all of the able bodied Frenchmen in America have been called to France for service in the army. This call has taken Prof. Mauxion from us for the year as it has taken the strong men in design from the other schools, and I am writing to tell you what we have done and, if need be, to reassure you if you have any misgivings concerning the year's work in design.

"We have been most fortunate in securing two exceptionally able men who will give us their full time as resident teachers—not as occasional visitors. These men are: Prof.

Ely Jacques Kahn and Assistant Prof. Leroy P. Burnham.

"Prof. Kahn graduated from Columbia, B. A. 1903; B. Arch. 1907; entered the Ecole des Beaux-Arts where he studied under Redon and Tournaire, taking his diploma in 1911. He is the only American (in fact the only foreigner) who has ever won the Labarre Prize, which next to the Grand Prix de Rome—open only to Frenchmen—is the great planning prize of the school.

"Prof. Burnham graduated from Harvard, S. B. 1902, and M. S. in Architecture, 1903. After graduation he won the Harvard Traveling Fellowship, which he held for two years, then a year later he won the Rotch Scholarship and studied about two and one-half years more abroad, much of this time in the American Academy in Rome.

"With three such men as Professors Bos-sange, Kahn, and Burnham giving their full time to design, we shall have an exceptionally strong organization."

Coloring the Wood of Growing Trees

The "Indian Forester" makes reference to a remarkable experiment in coloring artificially the wood of trees while in a growing state. By running a system of boreholes right through the trunk, stopping one end with cork and introducing a dye the tree may be made to absorb the coloring matter. Thus the aniline dyes of malachite green and methylene blue colored birch evenly and eosin veined the wood with red. As the darker shades in wood have a higher value than the lighter it is considered possible that by impregnating, for instance, a tannin-free wood like birch or maple with a tannin solution during growth, it would later be easy to give these woods a rich dark tint similar to that of the oak, which is rich in tannin, by means of treating it with ammonia under pressure.—*Indian Engineering*.

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The Power of Fine Buildings

Fine buildings are a great aid to develop fine character. The fascination of the beautiful will exist as long as the race. The refreshment and exhilaration felt upon one's first arrival among a group of handsome structures and scenes of beauty, such as were offered by the famous white city of the Chicago world's fair, are keen, and are felt by all classes. The guns of the great war in Europe are accomplishing a double destruction in ruining famous structures of France and Belgium.

A beautiful avenue rapidly gains fame. The park opens vistas not only among buildings of brick and stone in the city, but also among common thoughts of the people. And so the artists of architecture and landscaping rise, on due consideration, to a high and influential place among men.—*Improvement Bulletin*.

The Architect and Public Taste

One may accept as axiomatic the principle that a certain body of public taste is necessary to the existence of good architecture. As much as any other art it requires a congenial atmosphere of appreciation. Without support it will tend to become cryptic, unhealthy and unreal. Nearly everyone acknowledges the impossibility of reviving the democratic enthusiasm for art supposed to have been characteristic of the Middle Ages. We remember too well Ruskin's efforts in that direction and their baneful results—amongst them the fact that the ghost of archaeological Gothic is not yet laid. But an audience is necessary. It need not be large, and, under modern conditions, it can only be comparatively small, but it must be there, or the work is felt to be profitless. Satisfaction in self-expression is not the whole reward of the artist. The admiration of others is as powerful a motive; and the more fastidious the public, the greater the stimulus to fine production. A highly-educated, if limited, body of interest is a very necessary and salutary influence.

In the last resort, the education of any section of the public has always lain with the artists. They create its likes and dislikes. They instil into it its sense of discrimination. By the process of unconscious absorption,

the public that cares for painting or sculpture or architecture acquires whatever it may have of taste. Surround a man with good pictures and, granted sufficient intelligence and opportunity to observe them, he will cease to care for bad. So it is in architecture. And the reason why more people in Paris than in London care for it is because there are more good buildings in the former than in the latter. It is their influence which tells above everything else.—*Architects' and Builders' Journal*.

Architects Asked to Relieve Street Congestion

Referring to the suggestion made by the Borough President of Manhattan to members of the profession for assistance in preventing encroachments on sidewalks and roadways in New York, *The Western Architect*, in an editorial in its October issue, sums up the question in the following very fair-minded and logical way, as referring to conditions in New York and in all large cities throughout the country. The editorial reads:

"The futility of laws tending to alleviate conditions brought about by an ignorant or selfish encroachment upon public rights by private individuals is well illustrated in most cities. The 'sacredness' of property rights transcend any public inconvenience or hardship in the minds of the powers that be. The street loading platform in the larger cities is a case in point. The merchant insists on building to the street line and makes no provision for shipping his product. Then he encroaches upon the sidewalk with his goods and the street with his transportation. The construction of these obstructions may be prohibited by ordinance or their removal ordered, but he has indeed little influence if he cannot obtain a permit or secure an injunction because of the 'hardship' involved to his personal interests. Chicago and New York present the most flagrant cases of this street encroachment. In the latter city, the Manhattan Borough President has called upon the architectural profession for assistance. Acknowledging that all efforts to remove these obstructions have been met successfully by refusal of the authorities to act upon the regulating ordinances and barred

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from interference by legal proceedings as a last resort, the profession is asked to use its influence with clients in the direction of planning for loading within the building. The average business man whose whole thought is to make money is the most un-businesslike in his methods. There seems to be a large round dollar directly in front of his eyes and he sees that only. He does not see the many dollars that a reasonable liberality of thought for his neighbors' good would bring. This singular complexion of mind ramifies through most civic constructions, from firetraps to street encroachments, and probably causes a greater economic loss than flimsy construction through fire. It is not necessary for a borough president or any one else to suggest that architects aid in the direction of better buildings or the planning for inside loading platforms. A proper plan always incorporates these features."

The Educational Aspects of War

It is according to the history books that the greatest achievements in the arts have been produced at times of great national stress. Athens was born out of wars, and Rome rose to splendor amid the tramp of her legions: on which hypothesis the Europe of our own era should witness great achievements. Incidentally, the war has improved our geography. Before the outbreak of hostilities most people would have been non-plussed if asked to say where the Meuse flowed; Luxemburg would have been as nebulous to locate as the Straits of Magellan; while ninety-nine out of a hundred persons, even including the architects who had done the little tour in Belgium, would have spelled Liège with an accent grave instead of an accent acute. So we live and learn.—*Architects' and Builders' Journal* (London).

For a New and Enlarged Building Bureau in New York

The executive committee of the Brooklyn League has passed a resolution favoring a new and enlarged Bureau of Buildings in the respective boroughs that would end the multiplicity of inspection and con-

flicting orders issued by existing bureaus to property owners.

The position of the League was reflected in the adoption of the following:

"Resolved, That it is the sense of the executive committee of the Brooklyn League that some method be found to avoid the multiplicity of inspection of buildings in the course of erection or course of reconstruction or repair, and we favor legislation providing for the merger of the various departments under one head in each borough, to be known as the Building Bureau, the head thereof to be appointed by the Borough President."

Personal

Edward J. Weber and Walter H. Stulen have formed a co-partnership for the practice of architecture, with offices in the Renshaw Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Mr. Clemens B. Hoppe, architect, Hoboken, N. J., announces that he has opened offices at 721 Bloomfield Street, where he will practice his profession. He desires to receive manufacturers' samples and catalogues.

BOOK NOTE

FOUNDATIONS, a short textbook on ordinary foundations, including a brief description of the methods used for difficult foundations. By Malverd A. Howe, C.E. Full cloth, 8vo, 110 pages. Price, \$1.25, net. New York: John Wiley & Sons, Inc.

As stated by the author in his preface, the aim of this volume is to present in an elementary manner those fundamental principles upon which the proper design of foundations is based. The marked line of division between the foundation proper and the footing courses of a structure, the latter often being erroneously considered as a part of the foundation, has been made clear. He has therefore treated these two divisions separately.

The illustrations accompanying the text have been selected, it is stated, from structures actually erected.

The author has endeavored to present the subject in as non-technical a way as possible, and the book will therefore have value to any one who desires to inform himself on this essential feature of building construction.

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THE ELEMENTS OF HEATING AND VENTILATING. By Arthur M. Greene, Jr. Full cloth, 315 pp., size six by nine inches. Price, \$2.50 net, New York. John Wiley & Sons.

This book will have value to the architectural reader, as it condenses into one volume data, which in general, are scattered among various books and pamphlets. This data is arranged logically, and divested of much of its ultra-technical expression, makes the work a useful addition to the professional library.

The opening chapters deal with modern methods of heating and ventilating buildings, the conditioning of the air, and approved methods for its distribution.

The various systems of heating are each explained in separate chapters, the work concluding with a chapter on temperature control and the drying of air.

BELL TOWERS AND BELL HANGING, AN APPEAL TO ARCHITECTS. By Sir Arthur Percival Heywood, M.A., and others. Cloth, 184 pages, five by seven inches, illustrated. London: Longmans, Green and Co., 39 Paternoster Row. New York: Fourth Avenue and 30th Street. 1914. Price 75 cents.

In addressing this appeal to the architect the author hoped to bring about a greater degree of co-operation between the church designer, with his concern for the appearance and stability of structure, and the bell-ringer with his special knowledge and experience in the mechanism of church bells. During the last forty years in England there has been an extraordinary spread of scientific change-ringing and the desire for an effective weight of bell-metal, often in towers too contracted or too weak to safely carry it, together with a greatly increased amount of

ringing, has resulted in many cases of structural damage.

Mr. Heywood, a bell-ringer of many years' experience disagrees with those architects who conclude that such mischief is largely due to modern methods of bell-hanging upon steel rather than oak supporters, and endeavors to explain the conditions under which a peal of bells can be satisfactorily hung and rung.

Probably all architects will admit that modern bell-hanging and ringing is a highly specialized art to which the designer should make every reasonable concession. Certainly this very scholarly exposition of the subject by the president of the Central Council of Bell Ringers is worthy of study by every designer of bell-towers.

THE IMPROVEMENT OF TOWNS AND CITIES, OR THE PRACTICAL BASIS OF CIVIC AESTHETICS. By Charles Mulford Robinson, M. A. Full cloth, 294 pages, price \$1.25 net. New York and London: G. P. Putnam Sons.

This work, now in its fourth revised edition, has through its influence in a large measure contributed to the rapid advance of town improvement during the last twelve years—or since its original publication. Mr. Robinson's works on civic art and development have been standards on their topics. His contributions to the literature of the æsthetic development of towns and cities have been valuable essays to the subject. The present work has been, it is stated, carefully revised by the author, and in its various chapters brought down to the most approved practice in civic planning of the present day. The author's style clothes the topic with interest, and makes a readable work.



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BUILDING NEWS

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

ALABAMA.

ANNISTON, ALA.—At a recent meeting of the board of education plans submitted for the remodeling of the auditorium armory for use as a school building were adopted.

ARIZONA.

TUCSON, ARIZ.—A new five-room structure to be used as a nurse's home is to be erected in the near future at the Rodgers hospital. Plans for this building have been prepared by Architect Henry Jaasted.

ARKANSAS.

BATESVILLE, ARK.—The grand lodge of the I. O. O. F. has adopted a resolution authorizing the board of trustees to make improvements at the Widow's and Orphan's Home here, at a cost of \$5000.

CALIFORNIA.

HERMOSA BEACH, CAL.—A new city hall and fire station will be erected on a site owned by the city on Hermosa Avenue near Pier Avenue.

Plans have been prepared for a new bank building, costing \$15,000, to be erected at the corner of Pier Avenue and Hermosa Avenue, for the First Bank of this place.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.—St. Vincent's Parish will have a new church building, costing \$200,000, erected at Adams and Figueroa Street, and bids will be received about November 15th.

OAKLAND, CAL.—The Realty Syndicate Company has sold a site at Fortieth and Telegraph Avenue to E. A. Schmidt, who will erect a 30-room apartment building thereon.

The old Watson property in this city, opposite La Embarcadero, has been sold to J. H. Odell by Paul L. Strenberg of the Layman Real Estate Company. Mr. Odell will have the present buildings torn down, and will erect in their place a new \$50,000 home.

PASADENA, CAL.—Architects Marston & Van Pelt, this city, have completed plans for a two-story residence to be erected in this city at a cost of \$15,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—Plans and specifications for the Texas building, which were prepared by Architects C. H. Page & Bro., 505 Congress Ave., Austin, Tex., are in the hand of the Director of Works of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, who will assist the architects in receiving bids. Inquiries should be addressed to the Director of Works, H. D. H. Connick, this city.

WINTERS, CAL.—A new high school building, to cost \$60,000, is to be erected here, to replace the structure recently destroyed by fire.

Plans for the new Juvenile Detention Home, to be erected on the city's site on West Mission street, near Twelfth, have been submitted to the Probation Committee.

WOODLAND, CAL.—Bonds in the amount of \$100,000 have been voted for school improvements in this city. Architect W. H. Weeks, 75 Post Street, San Francisco, will prepare plans for the proposed new buildings.

CONNECTICUT.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—Plans have been prepared by Architect F. A. Cooper, 1217 Main Street, for a new building to be erected on Elm street for M. Morrissey. The owner will receive bids.

Architects Briggs & Caldwell, 24 John Street, have completed plans for a store and cold-storage building to be erected on Congress Street for the Terry Estate.

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.

Michael Boone, of 799 Hallett Street, has purchased the Donovan moving picture theater on Maplewood Avenue, and has had plans prepared by Architect A. C. Kelley, 107 Wall Street, for remodeling the building.

Architect Leonard Asheim, 211 State Street, is preparing plans for two apartment buildings to be erected on Lafayette Street by W. T. Mullins, of 157 State Street.

BRISTOL, CONN.—Architect Walter P. Crabtree, First National Bank Building, New Britain, has been selected by the building committee of School District No. 1 to prepare preliminary plans for a new school building to be erected at a cost of about \$80,000.

WATERBURY, CONN.—Architect Joseph T. Smith, 36 No Main Street, has completed plans for a two-family house to be erected on Highland Avenue for Leonard Witkauskas.

New factory buildings are to be erected by the Scovill Manufacturing Company on the site of their present buildings on East Main Street, which are being demolished.

Plans have been completed and bids are being received by Architect Louis A. Walsh, 51 Leavenworth Street, for a new church building to be erected in East Haven for Rev. M. L. Regan.

John Pace will erect a new residence on Euclid Avenue, according to plans prepared by Architect C. Jerome Bailey, 42 Church Street, New Haven.

FLORIDA

ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA.—William Powers, station master at the Florida East Coast Railway station, will erect a cottage at the rear of his building on Malaga Street in the near future.

GEORGIA

SAVANNAH, GA.—The Georgia Hotel Company has approved plans for the erection of a new hotel in this city, to cost \$275,000.

ILLINOIS.

ALTON, ILL.—A bond issue election has been set for November 28th, to vote on the question of issuing \$165,000 in bonds for a new city hall building for this city. This was decided by City Clerk Barth Kennedy.

CHICAGO, ILL.—The property at 4730 Sheridan Road has been purchased by Nathan Ascher and James F. Greenebaum, from Hugo Sonnenschein and Charles H. Kusel. The new purchasers will erect a two-story brick and terra cotta building on the property. The transaction was negotiated by Gus M. Greenbaum. Plans for the proposed new building are being prepared by Architect Ralph C. Harris, Stock Exchange Bldg.

CHICAGO, ILL.—It is stated that a new municipal lodging house will be established in this city. Structure will cost in the neighborhood of \$100,000.

STERLING, ILL.—Alderman J. C. Meister has purchased a building lot on the west side of Locust Street, north of 11th Street, upon which to erect a new residence in the future.

INDIANA.

FORT WAYNE, IND.—Cooney Bayer of this city will erect a cigar factory building at the southwest corner of Lewis and Calhoun Streets, at a cost of \$40,000.

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18 months haven't yet harmed Valspar

Two years ago R. H. Macy & Co.—one of New York's biggest department stores—gave the Lorillard Refrigerator Co. an order for a complete refrigerating plant for their new restaurant. The cost was around \$15,000.

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INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—The board of school commissioners of this city has purchased two acres of ground at the southeast corner of College avenue and Thirtieth street, as a site for a new school building.

KOKOMO, IND.—A large addition is to be erected to Long Brothers' factory at the corner of Buckeye and Broadway streets.

LAFAYETTE, IND.—Eli E. Bogan, secretary and treasurer of the Jacques Packing Company, will build a six-story building on the north side of Main Street, east of the new Main Street bridge.

IOWA

FORT DODGE, IA.—Architects E. O. Damon, Jr., Fort Dodge, and Proudfoot, Bird & Rawson, Flynn Building, Des Moines, Ia., are preparing plans for the new Municipal Building for this city, and bids for the erection of same will be opened November 20th. Structure will cost, when completed, \$125,000.

HAMPTON, IA.—The new Lutheran Hospital Building will be erected on the site of the Hotel Hampton in this city. Plans for the building are now being prepared.

WATERLOO, IA.—The Greek residents of this city will soon erect a new Greek Catholic church. A site has not yet been decided upon for this edifice.

KANSAS

GIRARD, KANS.—Bonds in the amount of \$55,000 have been voted for the purpose of erecting a new school building.

HUTCHINSON, KANS.—The Mennonite Congregation of this city has purchased a site for the erection of a new church building at the corner of Fourth and Cleveland. This property was purchased from Col. L. A. Beebe.

LAWRENCE, KANS.—A new building is to be erected for the School of Education, located in this city. Dean Arvin Olin of the school and Goldwin Goldsmith, professor of architecture have been looking over the campus with a view to selecting a site for the proposed structure.

KENTUCKY

LOUISVILLE, KY.—A new building for the Young Women's Christian Association, to cost \$300,000, will be erected on the Norvin Green property at the southwest corner of Second Street and Broadway.

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE, MD.—Architect John Freund, Hoffman building, has completed plans and specifications, which are out for bids, for the new motion-picture theatre to be erected at 913 E. Baltimore street, and 1 and 3 So. High street, for I. Berman.

Plans prepared by Architect Stanislaus Russell, 29 Clifton avenue, have been filed by W. H. Carter for eight two-story brick dwellings to be erected on the east side of 12th street near Edmondson avenue, at a cost of about \$14,000.

BALTIMORE, MD.—Architect F. F. Faris, Wheeling, West Va., is preparing plans for a new convent for the Carmelite Sisters, whose convent is now situated at the southwest corner of Caroline and Biddle Streets.

A two-and-one-half story frame cottage will be erected at Wardour station by Philip S. Morgan, of Edwin L. Turnbull Company, according to plans prepared by Architect W. R. Russell, Professional Bldg.

BALTIMORE, MD.—Architects Emory & Nussear, Professional Bldg., are revising plans for a dwelling to be erected for the McDonogh School.

BALTIMORE, MD.—Architect George R. Callis, Jr., 55 Knickerbocker Building, is preparing plans for a two-story brick packing plant to be erected at Exeter and Lombard Streets for the Consolidated Beef and Provision Company.

MASSACHUSETTS

BOSTON, MASS.—At the eighth annual banquet of the Union Rescue Mission, held recently in the vestry of the Park street church, it was announced that a new home will be erected for the mission. F. F. Davidson is president of the mission.

BOSTON, MASS.—Architect C. H. Blackall, 20 Beacon Street, has prepared plans for a new mercantile building to be erected on the northeasterly corner of Washington and Avery streets, for A. Shuman.

BROCKTON, MASS.—Plans have been prepared by Architects Waldo V. Howard and Ralph P. Jackson for the construction of a school building on Crescent Street, to cost \$95,000.

BROOKFIELD, MASS.—Architects J. P. Kingston & Son, 518 Main street, Worcester, will prepare plans for the new motion picture theatre building to be erected in this city for John L. Mulcahy.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Patrick J. Collins has purchased from Mary M. Minahan, through Thomas F. Messitt, a site on Pond avenue near Chestnut Street, upon which to erect a three-apartment building.

HOLYOKE, MASS.—Architects George P. B. Alderman & Co., 437 High Street, are preparing plans for a new Central Grammar School building to be erected in this city.

LOWELL, MASS.—Architect Harry Prescott Graves, 40 Middlesex Street, and F. W. Stickney, Hildreth Building, are now preparing plans for the proposed new city auditorium which George W. Cummings is endeavoring to promote. This new hall, if erected, including land, will cost the city between \$250,000 and \$300,000.

NORTH ADAMS, MASS.—The Phoenix Mill property on lower Main Street has been purchased by C. Z. Parker and E. C. Crosby, of Brattleboro, Vt., and Fred D. Bridges, of Williamstown, through the real estate agency of C. W. & H. Calup. The new owners plan to raze the old mill and to erect a new garage on the site. It will be known as the Mohawk Garage.

PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Architect J. McArthur Vance, this city, will receive bids for an addition to the school building in this city.

SOMERVILLE, MASS.—The Squire Real Estate Trust has sold to W. W. Crosby, Jr., some vacant property at the foot of Earl Street, upon which to erect a large factory building. Charles E. Fitz was the broker in this sale.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—It is stated that the U. S. Department of Agriculture and Etomology is to co-operate with the eastern states agricultural exposition to be held in the Agawam meadows, for the purpose of erecting an agricultural and etomological laboratory on the grounds near the western entrance. This work of starting the construction will be under the supervision of a committee consisting of Joshua L. Brooks and others of the state board of agriculture.

WAKEFIELD, MASS.—N. E. Cutler and Fred E. Cutler have purchased the building at Chestnut Street and North Avenue and will move it in sections to another location and rebuild.

MICHIGAN

DETROIT, MICH.—Preliminary plans for the new municipal court building to be erected in this city have been submitted to George H. Fenkell, commissioner of public works. These plans were prepared by Architects Smith, Hinchman & Grylls, Washington Arcade Bldg.

ST. JOSEPH, MICH.—The heirs and executors of the estate of Charles A. Chapin, who died about a year ago, have made a formal proposition to the Michigan Children's Home Society, of this city, to erect a new \$20,000 receiving home for the organization. This offer was accepted at a special meeting of the board of trustees.

MINNESOTA

DULUTH, MINN.—Architects Wagenstein & Gillison, Torrey Bldg., have been commissioned to prepare plans for a modern business building to be erected on Superior Street, adjoining the new Grand Theatre, by Moses Cook and S. E. Gittelson.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—The First M. E. Church of this city contemplates the erection of a six-story dormitory for the University of Minnesota. Cost, \$90,000.

ST. PAUL, MINN.—The Catholic Church of St. Andrew, now located at Hatch and Churchill Streets, will erect a new edifice in the Warrendale addition.

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MONTANA

RED LODGE, MONT.—Architect G. McAlister, Billings, will prepare plans for a new theater building to be erected here at a cost of \$50,000.

MISSOURI

CAPE GIRARDEAU, MO.—Architect W. E. Parlow, First National Bank building, Cape Girardeau, Mo., is preparing plans for a two-story mercantile building to be erected here for the Caldwell-Sherman Mercantile Co., to cost approximately \$10,000.

NEBRASKA

OMAHA, NEB.—At a recent meeting of the congregation of the First Church Christ Scientist, it was decided to organize a second church and erect another edifice.

Architect George Prinz, Omaha Nat'l B'k Bldg., has prepared the plans for the new First Presbyterian Church to be erected at Thirty-fourth and Farnam Streets, at a cost of \$150,000.

NEW JERSEY

BAYONNE, N. J.—Lazarus & Rickert, real estate brokers, have sold to the Russian Orthodox Greek Catholic Church, a plot of ground at the southeast corner of the Boulevard and 24th Street. The purchasers plan to erect a new edifice upon the site.

FORT HANCOCK, N. J.—Bids will be received here until 11:00 A. M., December 1st, for the erection of a one-story brick building on the Sandy Hook Proving Ground. Further information may be had upon application to Commanding Officer.

LINDEN, N. J.—Bids for alterations and additions to the new Borough Hall here will be received by the Borough Council at its meeting to be held November 17th, at Wood Avenue and Blancke Street, according to plans which may be obtained from Clarence H. Smith, Borough Clerk.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.—Architect John T. Simpson, Essex Building, Newark, N. J., is preparing plans for a new high-school building which this city considers erecting in the near future, at a cost of \$150,000.

NEWARK, N. J.—Max Amsterdam will erect a four-story brick structure on the southeast corner of Waverly Avenue and Barclay Street, according to plans prepared by Architect A. H. McCully, 3 Belmont Ave.

Michael Galia has had plans prepared by Architect Samuel Cohen, for a three-story frame and stucco building to be erected on the northwest corner of South Fourteenth Street and Fourteenth Avenue, at a cost of \$10,000.

At a cost of \$11,000, Sabbato Yarrobino, of New York, will erect two frame and stucco two-and-a-half story dwellings at Seymour and Conklin Avenues, according to plans prepared by Architect Nathan Welitoff, 222 Washington Street.

NEW PROVIDENCE, N. J.—Architect Benjamin V. White, of Summit, has submitted preliminary sketches to the Board of Education for the proposed addition to the Lincoln School.

TRENTON, N. J.—A diphtheria and scarlet fever addition will probably be erected to the municipal colony in this city. Mayor Donnelly is much interested in this improvement.

NEW YORK

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Architect F. W. Eisenla, 16 Court Street, has prepared plans for a one-story brick garage to be erected on Boerum Place near Bergen Street for J. O'Connell, 127 Boerum Place. Cost, \$5000.

At a cost of \$30,000, a four-story brick apartment building will be erected for L. Abramson, 1311 East New York Avenue, at the corner of Bristol Street and Blake Avenue, according to plans prepared by Architects Cohn Brothers.

A four-story brick factory building, costing \$23,000, will be erected on Floyd Street near Tompkins Avenue, for J. Sklar, according to plans prepared by Architect E. V. Warren, 246 Fulton Street.

A two-story frame dwelling will be erected on Ditmars avenue, near E. 12th street, at a cost of \$5000, for H. A. Buckley, 1044 E. 15th street, according to plans prepared by Architects Slee & Bryson, 153 Montague street.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Plans have been filed for four new four-story brick buildings to be erected at 87 and 89 Stockholm Street by the Two Hundred and Fifty Pacific Street Company. Cost, \$120,000.

Harry Malkin has filed plans for a four-story brick structure, which he will erect at 1627-1629 St. Marks Avenue. Cost, \$25,000.

FOREST HILLS, N. Y.—The Cord Meyer Development Company has sold to the City of New York, for a school site, a plot of twenty-four city lots here.

HARTSDALE, N. Y.—James F. Duffy has purchased a site at Greenacres in the Scarsdale Estates at this place, and has had plans and specifications prepared by Architect L. M. Petry, for a new residence.

KEESEVILLE, N. Y.—Architect Frank J. Dwyer, 12 Academy Street, Amsterdam, N. Y., has completed revised plans for a two-story high-school building to be erected on Front Street for the Board of Education. Cost, \$40,000.

LOWVILLE, N. Y.—The erection of a new tuberculosis hospital building for Lewis county is contemplated. Rev. J. Morris Evans is a member of the committee at work on this project.

NEW YORK CITY—Plans have been filed by Architects Goldner & Goldberg, 391 E. 149th street, for a five-story brick apartment building, costing \$45,000, to be erected at the corner of 183rd street and Prospect avenue for the Flo Realty Co. (Jacob Bloom, 1832 Clinton avenue, president.)

Plans for a five-story brick apartment building, to be erected at the corner of Seabury place and Charlotte street for the Seabury Construction Co. (Isadore Robinson, 865 E. 172nd street, president) have been filed by Architects Goldner & Goldberg, 391 E. 149th street. Cost of building, \$75,000.

Plans have been filed by Architect R. D. Kohn, 56 W. 45th street, for alterations costing \$13,000 to a one-story church building at 132 and 134 Perry street, owned by Seaman Brothers, 121 Hudson street.

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.—L. B. Magill, proprietor of the Troy Laundry, on River Street, has sold his building and lot, and is now negotiating for the purchase of a site on Sumner Place, between Dorsey and Olive Streets, where he plans to erect a new building.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Charles L. Noble, of New York, has sold, through Mr. Van Swall of this city, a site in Cook Avenue south of James Street to Richard S. English, who contemplates the erection of a new residence in the spring.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—Bids for repairs to the State Armory here will be received by Col. Franklin W. Ward, Secretary State Board of Armory Commissioners, 174 State Street, Albany, until 4:00 p. m., November 13th, according to plans on file at the State Armory, White Plains, or at the New York office of the Department of Architecture, Room 1224, Woolworth Building.

YONKERS, N. Y.—It is proposed to erect a new armory building at the northwest corner of North Broadway and Quincy place for Company G, Tenth infantry.

NORTH CAROLINA

DURHAM, N. C.—The members of the First Presbyterian church of this city are making preparations for the erection of a new church and manse here, at a cost of \$80,000.

WILMINGTON, N. C.—The erection of a four-story brick structure on the west side of Front Street is contemplated by the owners of the property, Samuel Bear, Sr., and Sons.

OHIO

MASSILLON, O.—The congregation of St. Paul's Church is planning the erection of a new Sunday-school building and repairs to the church building.



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New York City



NEWARK, O.—John Tucker, a real estate man of this city, is having improvements made to his business block on East Main Street.

RIPLEY, O.—Bonds in the amount of \$30,000 have been voted for the erection of a new school building in this city.

SPRINGFIELD, O.—The Lutheran Church Extension Society at a recent meeting decided to proceed at once with the erection of a chapel in the North Limestone Street territory. J. Warren James is a member of the building committee.

OREGON

FLORENCE, ORE.—Architect O. R. Bean, of Eugene, has prepared plans and specifications for the proposed new hotel to be erected in this city at a cost of \$15,000.

PORTLAND, ORE.—Architects Houghtaling & Dougan, Henry Bldg., have been commissioned by R. L. Gilsan to prepare plans for a two-story brick building to be erected at Fourth and Couch Streets, at a cost of \$25,000.

PENNSYLVANIA

LEBANON, PA.—The Central Pennsylvania Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church is planning to have a new orphan's home erected in the State. A site for the institution has not yet been selected. Rev. Dr. Morris P. Swartz, pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of York, is chairman of a committee appointed to inspect desirable sites for this building.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Architects Savery, Sheetz & Savery, Stephen Girard building, have been commissioned to prepare plans for a three-story dwelling to be erected on the southeast side of Hortter street for Horace M. Potts.

Plans have been prepared by Architects Durham Brothers, Heed building, for a garage to be erected at Sixty-third and Cross streets for Joseph Cancelmo.

Schlosburg & Cohen will erect five two-story houses at 3032 to 3046 Edgemont street, at a cost of \$10,000.

Architect George I. Lovett, 420 Walnut street, is preparing plans for a one-story stone church and a three-story rectory to be erected in Conshohocken for St. Matthew's Catholic church.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Schlosberg & Cohen will erect five two-story dwellings at 3032-34-36-38-40 East Edgemont Street, at a cost of \$10,000.

It is probable that a new store and apartment building will be erected at the northeast corner of Penn and Megley Avenues, East End. This property is owned by D. H. Hostetter.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Architect E. Allen Wilson, Land Title Bldg., is preparing plans for a three-story frame and plaster residence to be erected at Ardmore for Samuel McKeeman. Cost \$5000.

John J. White is having plans prepared for a one-story garage to be erected at Kentucky Avenue and the beach, Atlantic City, N. J.

Architects Guy King & Co., 1513 Walnut Street, are revising plans for alterations and additions to the garage at Frankford Avenue and Somerset Street for Jacob Strecker.

A one-story brick theatre building will be erected at the northeast corner of Germantown Avenue and Venago Street, according to plans prepared by Architect Carl Berger, 1418 So. Penn Square.

Bids will shortly be invited for a one-story brick and stone synagogue building to be erected at Fifty-eighth and Walnut Streets for the Beth El congregation.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Plans have been filed with the Bureau of Building Inspection by William R. Dougherty for a four-story store building at 25 South Sixteenth Street. Structure will cost \$8000.

Plans have been completed by Architects Durham Brothers, Heed Building, for a four-story apartment building to be erected at the southeast corner of 20th and Ontario Streets for C. Bradford Sigler. Cost of building will be about \$15,000.

Mark Haller has purchased the property at the northeast corner of Fourth and Porter Streets, preparatory to the erection of stores and dwellings. This property was purchased from John H. McNeille.

WAYNESBORO, PA.—Plans have been completed and estimates invited for a \$75,000 Y. M. C. A. building to be erected in this city.

WILKES-BARRE, PA.—A new building is soon to be erected for the Young Men's Hebrew Association, at a cost of \$50,000. The building committee is now considering a number of building sites upon which to erect this structure. Felix Levy is one of the members.

YORK, PA.—Edward S. Felty has purchased the property at the corner of George and Baptist Alley and will erect an apartment and store building thereon.

YORK, PA.—Architect B. F. Willis, Ebert Building, of this city, has been selected by the directors of the county almshouse to prepare plans for the new almshouse which it is proposed to erect.

SOUTH CAROLINA

ROCK HILL, S. C.—E. E. Poag has sold his residence at the corner of Reid and East Main streets to W. T. Bruce of the R. W. Cranford Company, through the Whisonant Real Estate Company. The residence will be removed from this site, and Mr. Poag will erect a new residence thereon.

TENNESSEE

KNOXVILLE, TENN.—Architect Albert B. Baumann, successor to Baumann Brothers, has completed plans and specifications for an addition to be built to the Masonic Temple Building, at a cost of \$230,000.

MEMPHIS, TENN.—Architects Jones & Furbinger, Porter Building, will receive bids for the construction of a temple for the Congregation Children of Israel until November 14th. Building will cost \$100,000.

TEXAS

CORPUS CHRISTI, TEX.—The Corpus Christi Gas Company has acquired the vacant site at the southeast corner of Aubrey and Chaparral Streets, and will erect an office building on this property.

SAN ANGELO, TEX.—Architect E. McIver Ross, Box 91, Waco, has been engaged by the school trustees to prepare plans for the proposed new \$70,000 school building for this city.

VIRGINIA

RICHMOND, VA.—Architect Charles M. Robinson, 2901 Grove Street, is preparing plans for a new school building for this city, which will be stairless.

ROANOKE, VA.—Plans are being prepared by Architect C. H. Hinmand, 417 Watt & Clay building, for a new residence to be erected in this city for J. F. Strickland. Cost of building will be \$30,000.

BRANCH'S CHURCH, CHESTERFIELD CO., VA.—The Manchester District School Board has decided to erect a new two-room school building near here.

WASHINGTON

PUYALLUP, WASH.—The State Old Soldiers' Widows' Home will be erected in this city at a cost of about \$10,000.

TACOMA, WASH.—A two-story brick building is to be erected at 1320 Pacific avenue for Dr. Hamilton Allen, according to plans prepared by Architects Heath & Gove, National Realty Building.

WEST VIRGINIA

PETER'S RUN, W. VA.—The Board of Education of Triadelphia has acquired a parcel of land here upon which will be erected a new school building.

WISCONSIN

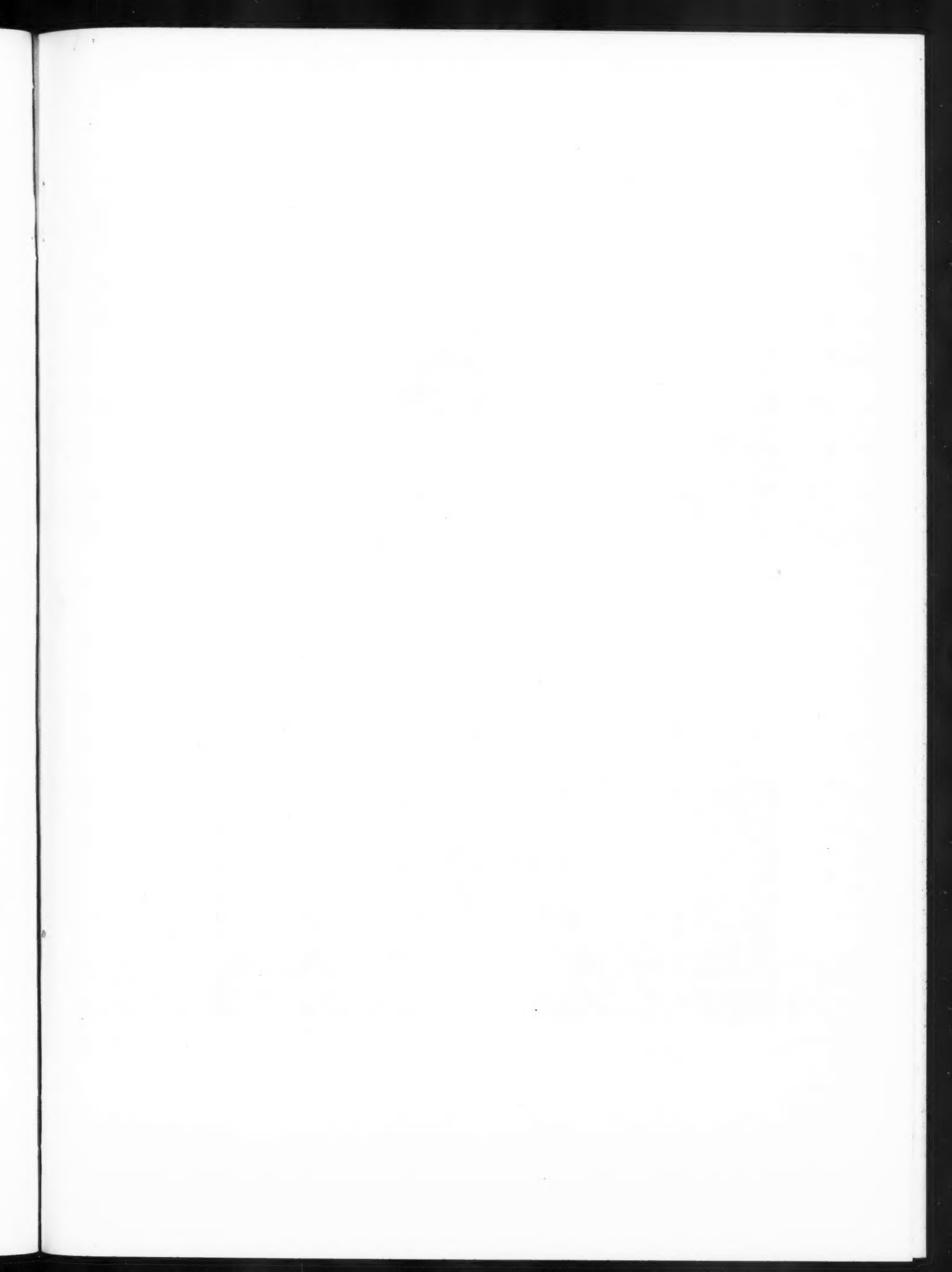
MILWAUKEE, WIS.—The congregation of Evangelical Hepathia Church, Rev. Hans Meyer, pastor, will erect a new church building in this city.

A ten-story building, to cost \$250,000, will be erected on West Water Street between Wells Street and Grand Avenue, south of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Bank Building, for the Waldheim Company.

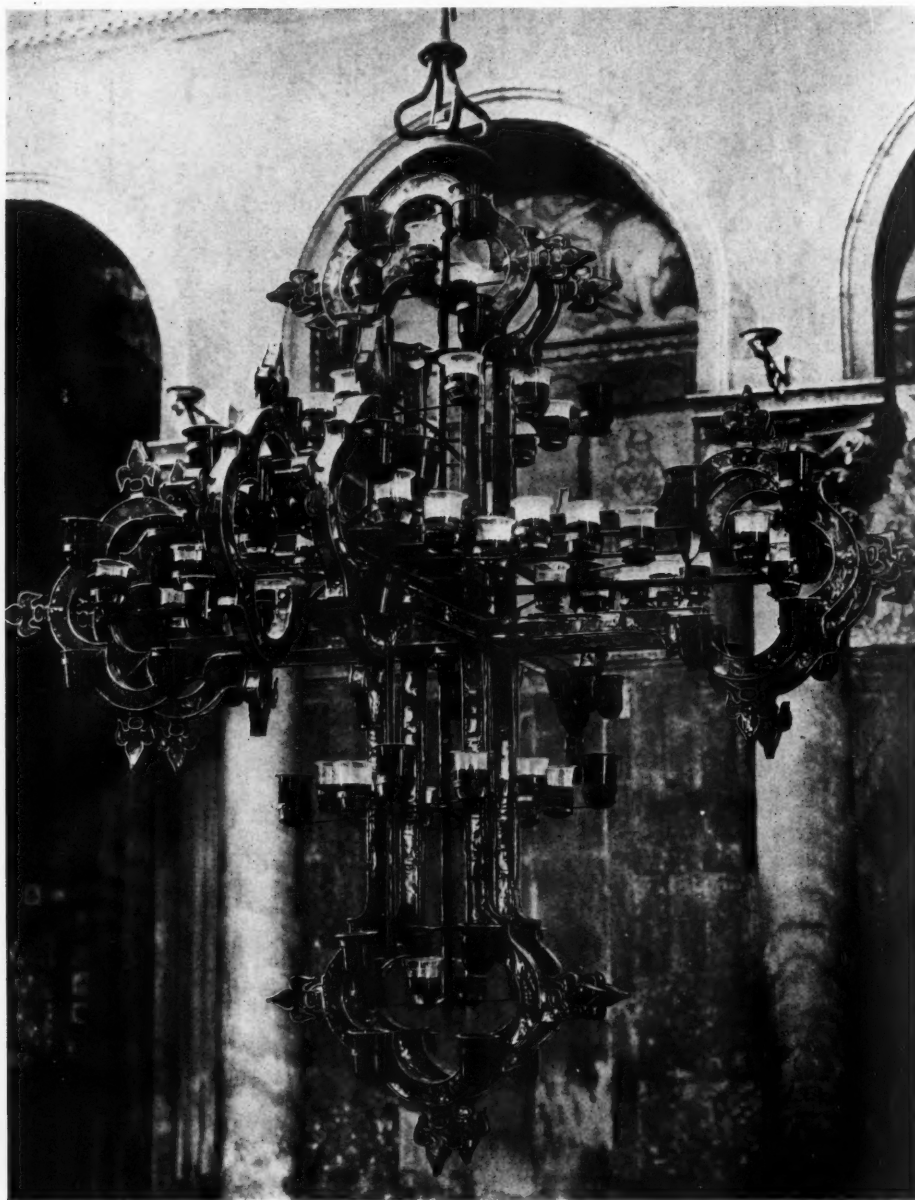
Architects Leiser & Holst, 402 Germania Building, are preparing plans for the construction of a \$14,000 apartment house for J. Nolan to be erected at Bradford Street and Maryland Avenue.

At a cost of \$30,000 an apartment building is to be erected in Royal Place, between Prospect and Farwell Avenues, for R. A. Owen.

Bids are being received for the construction of a warehouse for the B. J. Johnson Soap Company, to be erected on Fifth Street near Fowler Street, at a cost of \$35,000.



THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT



BYZANTINE CHANDELIER IN THE BASILICA OF ST. MARK'S, VENICE