

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

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FAMOUS ARCHITECTS SERIES

No. 1 — ROBERT ADAM—Part II.

By GEORGE LELAND HUNTER

The illustrations in this article are reproduced by courtesy of the Avery Library, Columbia University, from The Works in Architecture of Robert and James Adam, and Robert Adam's book on Spalatro

ROBERT ADAM'S study of Diocletian's palace at Spalatro was intelligent and exhaustive, and the book, with its sixty-one copper plates engraved by F. Bartolozzi, E. Rooker, F. Patton, P. Santini, A. Walker, Zucchi, P. Mazell, Domo, Cunego, Js. Bassiere—the most important by Bartolozzi, Zucchi, Cunego, Santini, and Rooker—and with its learned "Description of the General Plan" and "Explanation of the Plates" by Robert Adam, not only established his reputation as an architectural Antiquarian, but survives as an enduring monument to his scholarship and industry. Among authorities quoted or referred to, and with whose works he was certainly well acquainted, are: Vitruvius, Pliny the Elder, Pliny the Younger, Alberti, Ovid, Virgil, Horace, Palladio, Barbaro, Seneca, Farlatus. His description of the palace begins as follows:

"The palace itself was a work so great that the Emperor Constantinus Porphyrogenitus (Emperor at Constantinople in the tenth century), who had seen the most splendid buildings of the Ancients, affirms that no plan or description can convey a perfect idea of its magnificence. The vast extent of ground which it occupied (about the same as the Spanish Escorial) is surprising at first sight; the dimensions of one side of the quadrangle, including the towers, being no less than 698 feet, and of the other 592 feet, making the superficial content 413,216 feet, being nearly nine and a half English acres. But when we consider that it contained proper apartments not only for the Emperor himself, and for the numerous

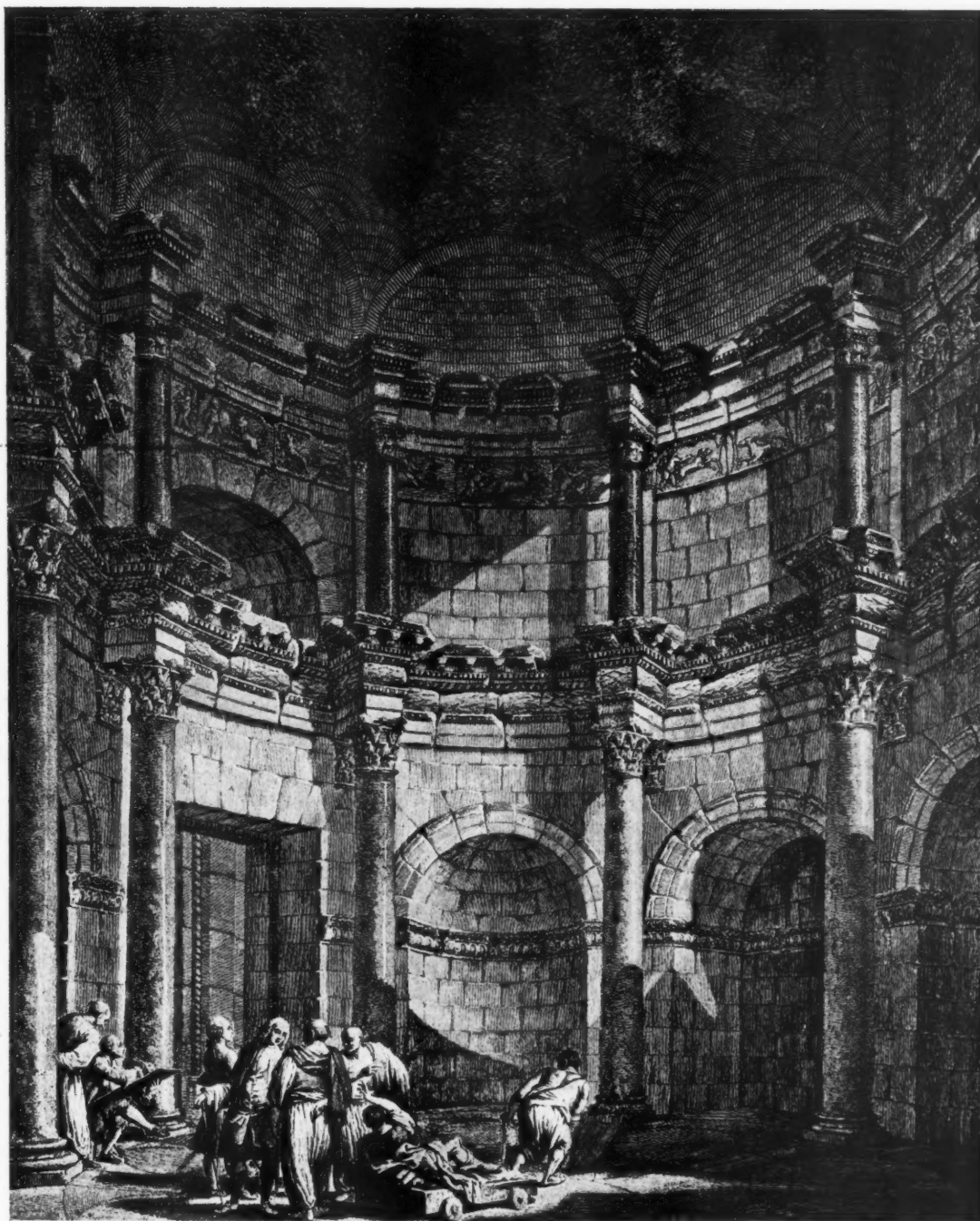
retinue of officers who attended his court, but likewise edifices and open spaces for exercises of different kinds; that it was capable of lodging a pretorian cohort, and that two temples were erected within its precincts, we will not conclude the area to have been too large for such a variety of buildings."

An opportunity to see how the Palace looks today, and to compare its present condition with the way Robert Adam saw it one hundred and fifty years ago, is afforded by Kowalczyk's *Denkmaeler der Kunst in Dalmatien* (Berlin 1914) where are shown recent photographs of the different buildings side by side with reproductions of the Adam copperplates. Kowalczyk gives high praise to Adam's work, but thinks that his interpretations twist the truth in a classic Roman direction, eliminating the Syrian influence that to Kowalczyk is distinctly visible in the architecture.

Confusion was introduced into the biography of Robert and James Adam by the publication in 1831 in the October-November number of the *Library of Fine Arts*, of "*Journal of a Tour in Italy. By Robert Adam, Esq.*" That the editor was sincere in his attribution is probable. Apparently he was misled by Mr. Weale who gave him the manuscript, and who perhaps thought that the name of Robert would do more than the name of James to promote the sale of Volume III of the *Works of Robert and James Adam* published by Priestly & Weale in 1822, immediately after the death of William Adam, from whose estate I infer the plates of the book and the manuscript of the *Journal* were obtained. At any rate, the



PHOTOGRAPH OF THE INTERIOR OF THE SPALATRO CATHEDRAL, ORIGINALLY DIOCLETIAN'S MAUSOLEUM, AS IT NOW APPEARS
(From Kowalczyk's Dalmatien)



INTERIOR OF THE SPALATRO CATHEDRAL, ORIGINALLY DIOCLETIAN'S MAUSOLEUM

(As illustrated in Robert Adam's book on Spalatro)

Journal was not by Robert Adam and was by James Adam as is conclusively shown by the facts that: (1) The author of it was in Italy from at least October 1, 1760, to May, 1763. (2) Robert Adam was in England in 1760 and 1761 as shown by signed sketches in the Soane Collection and by a letter from him to Lord Scarsdale of Kedleston signed *Robert Adam, London 23 April, 1761*. (3) The "general plan, elevation and section" spoken of as "my schemes for a Parliament house" completed on January 20, 1762, and now in the Soane Collection have the signature of James Adam.

Some biographers have asserted that the French architect Clérisseau who made the trip to Spalatro with Robert was his teacher. That the relation of Clérisseau to the brothers Adam was not that of master to pupils but employee to employers is shown by the entry in James' *Journal*, under date of November 14, 1761: "Clérisseau took this opportunity to talk to me of his situation, and seemed to dread the uncertainty of his share of the design; when to make sure at all events, I agreed to give from the end of those months he had received at Venice, one hundred and fifty zechini per annum, and to take twelve designs per annum at twelve zechini each, for which he is to answer all commissions, direct the engravings, and deliver the original drawings." Perhaps these are drawings and engravings for the *History of Architecture* that James' obituary in the *Gentleman's Magazine* states he was engaged on at the time of his death in 1794.

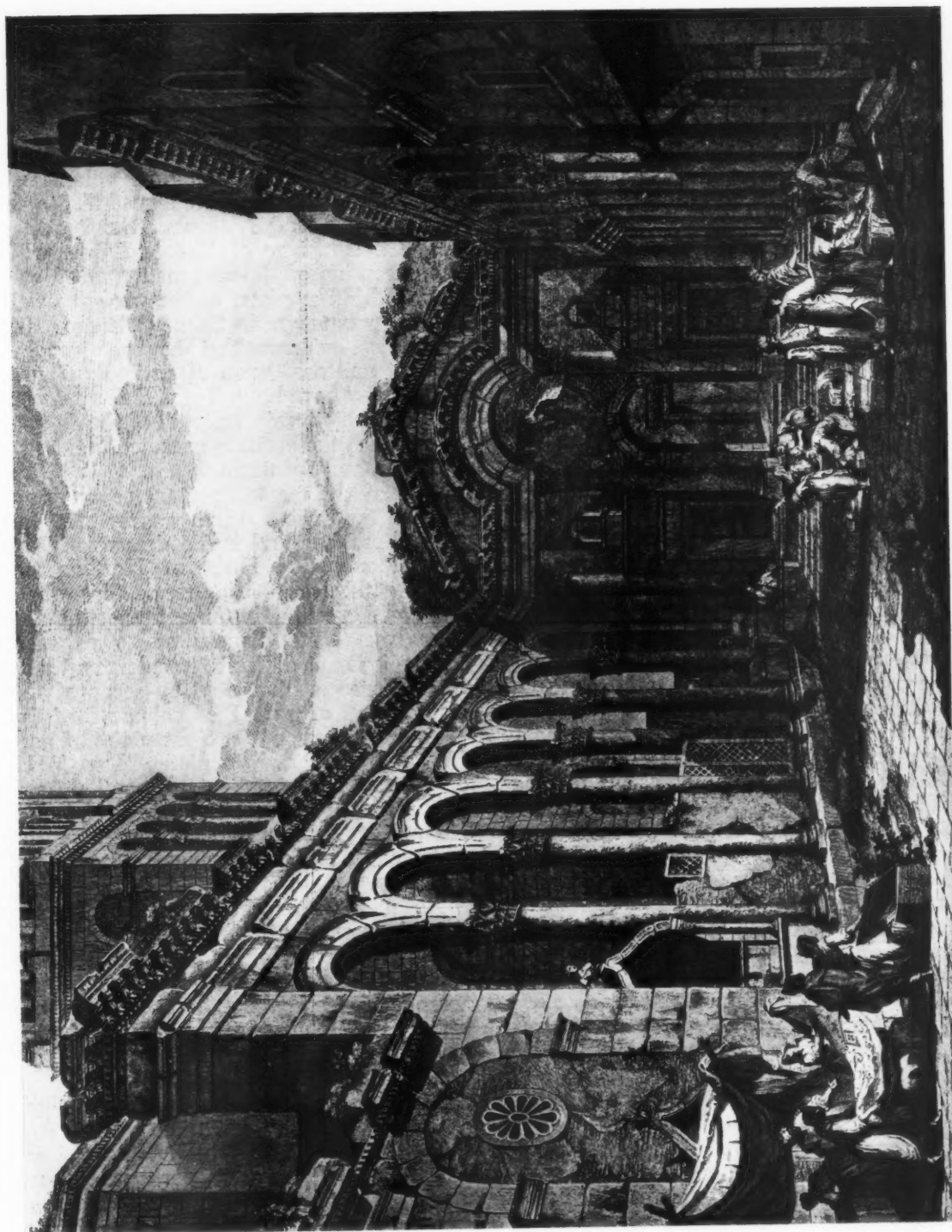
James returned to England in 1763 to join Robert in his labors as practicing architect, begun in 1758. Robert had not been idle. Through the influence of the Scotch Earl of Bute, Prime Minister of England, he had been made "architect to the King," in 1762, an office that he resigned in 1768 to become Member of Parliament for Kinross-shire, Scotland. He had also secured several important commissions, among them that for the new Admiralty Screen of Whitehall, executed in 1760; Sion House for the Duke of Northumberland, and Kedleston for Lord Scarsdale. From the very first, he made it evident that he understood how to make the most of his social and political connections as well as of his architectural talents.

By 1773 enough important commissions had been executed to justify the publication of the *Works in Architecture of Robert and James Adam*. It came out in ten parts of eight plates each, with considerable introductory and explanatory text, from 1773 to 1779, making two large folio volumes of five parts each, supplemented by a third posthumous volume of twenty-five plates in 1822. None of the plates of the third volume are numbered and many of them bear no signature, either of designer or engraver; but all are correctly described in the printed "Explanation of the Plates."

Plate No. XII of Volume III, "Plan and Elevation of the new Admiralty Screen" is particularly interesting because it was evidently published as a separate sheet not only before the publication of the *Works* was begun, but also three years before the publication of *Spalatro*. It is signed *Robt. Adam, Architect Invt. Delint. 1760, Published by the Author, February 20th, 1761, and Sold by A. Millar in the Strand. Price 2s. 6d.*

There are no prefaces in volume III, and none to parts II, III, IV, V of volume II; but the prefaces of the five parts of volume I, and of the first part of volume II are very interesting and like the "Explanations of the Plates" printed in both English and French. The excuse given for the publication is that: "In the works which we have had the honour to execute, we have not only met with the approbation of our employers, but even with the imitation of other artists, to such a degree, as in some measure to have brought about, in this country, a kind of revolution in the whole system of this useful and elegant art.

"The massive entablature, the ponderous compartment ceiling, the tabernacle frame, almost the only species of ornament formerly known in this country, are now universally exploded, and in their place we have adopted a beautiful variety of light mouldings, gracefully formed, delicately enriched and arranged with propriety and skill. We have introduced a great diversity of ceilings, friezes and decorated pilasters and have added grace and beauty to the whole, by mixture of grotesque stucco and painted ornaments, together with the flowing rainceau, with its fanciful figures and winding foliage."



PERISTYLE OF DIOCLETIAN'S PALACE AS ILLUSTRATED IN ROBERT ADAM'S BOOK ON SPALATRO
(From Kowalczyk's *Dalmatien*)

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

How Robert Adam believed that the Adam style differed from preceding classic styles, is made clear by what the first preface of the works has to say about *ponderous compartment ceilings*: "These absurd compositions took their rise in Italy, under the first of the modern masters, who were no doubt led into that idea from the observation of the soffits used by the ancients in the porticos of their temples and other public works. . . . But on the inside of their edifices the ancients were extremely careful to proportion both the size and depth of their compartments and panels, to the distance from the eye and the objects with which they were to be compared. . . . From this mistake of the first modern Italian artists, all Europe has been misled, and has been servilely groaning under this load for these three centuries past." And with regard to *massive entablatures*, with their three great divisions, the architrave, frieze and cornice: "Nothing can be more noble and striking, when properly applied, than a fine order of columns, with their bases, capitals and entablatures; nothing more sterile and disgusting than to see forever the dull repetition of Dorick, Ionic and Corinthian entablatures, in their usual proportions, reigning round every apartment, where no order can come or ought to come; and yet it is astonishing to think that this has been almost invariably the case in the apartments of every house in Europe, that has any pretensions to magnificence, from the days of Bramante down to our time. In smaller rooms, where height is wanting, the architrave has sometimes been omitted, and sometimes both architrave and frieze, but their places were ponderously supplied by a cornice of most ample dimensions fit for the temple of Jupiter Tonans, from which it was imitated, or, more probably, copied.

And with regard to *tabernacle frames*: "A collective term, made use of by English artists to express the whole dressing of a door, window, niche, or chimney, when the dressing consists of columns or pilasters with an entablature and pediment over them. . . . This piece of decoration, which is extremely noble and beautiful, when well-composed, is only condemned from its misapplication and frequent repetition in inside finishing, where it is by much too heavy and

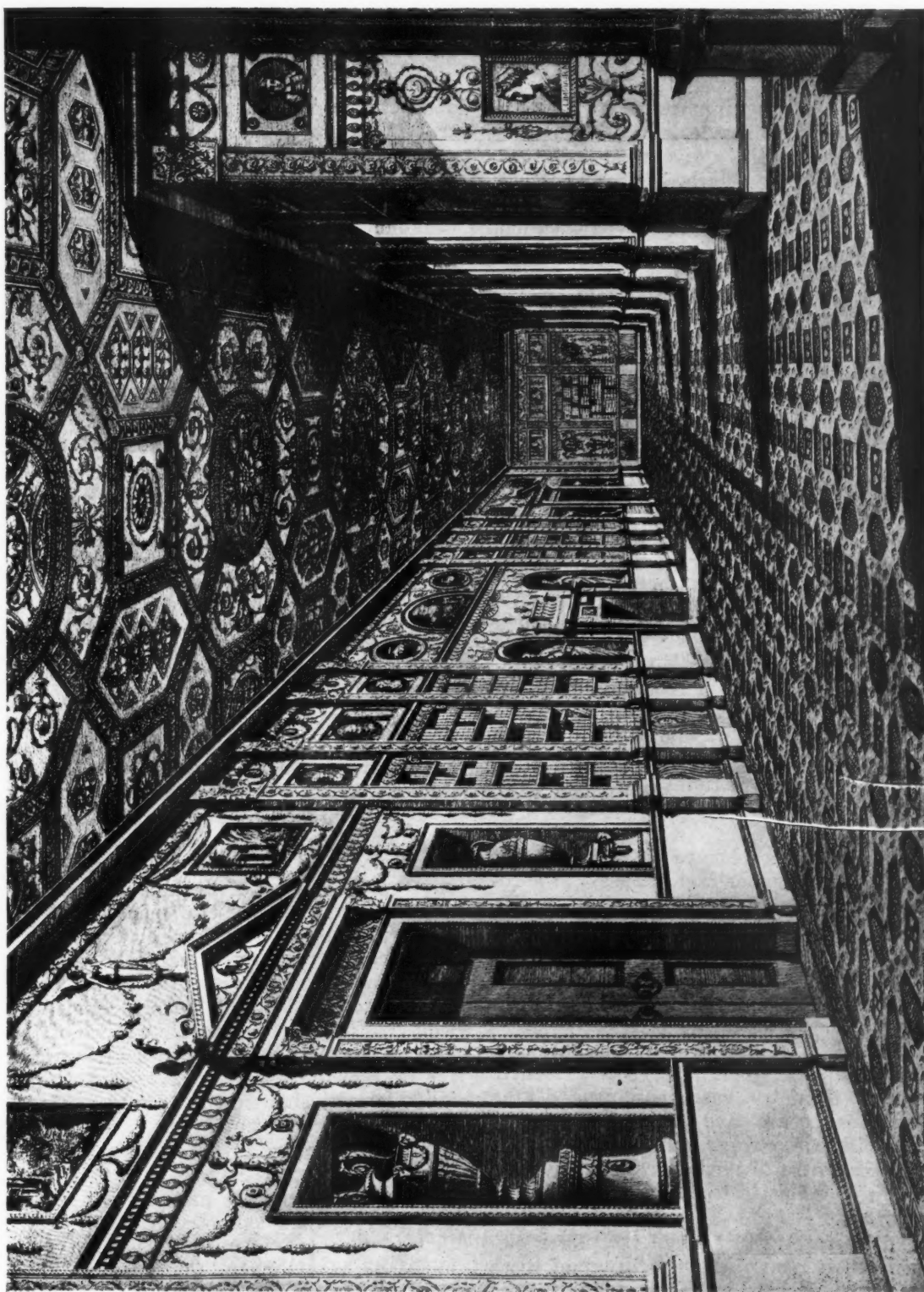
bold to admit of the gay and the elegant, unless in very great apartments." And with regard to *grotesque*: "That beautiful light stile of ornament used by the ancient Romans, in the decoration of their palaces, baths, and villas. It is also to be seen in some of their amphitheatres, temples and tombs."

Of the 105 plates in the three volumes of the *Works*, only three are signed *J. Adam* and only two *R. & J. Adam*. All the others bear the signature of Robert Adam, with the exception of the unsigned ones of volume III. The plates of the works as well as the drawings in the Soane Collection, are conclusive evidence that however good a student and draftsman of antiquity James Adam may have been, it was Robert Adam who originated practically all of the designs from which the brothers executed buildings, interiors, and furniture.

One of the most important commissions secured by Robert Adam was in 1762 for the "alterations and inside decorations" of Sion House, the Duke of Northumberland's residence in Middlesex. The whole was to be executed in the antique style and there was carte blanche as to expense. Hence it is not difficult to understand why Sion House is illustrated by seven of the eight plates of part I of volume I of the *Works*, by seven of the eight plates of part IV volume II, and by plates II to VIII of volume III—twenty-two in all. As a number of these plates are signed *Rt. Adam, 1761*, it would appear that the architect submitted drawings before he got the order.

As such an important part of Robert Adam's work was interior decoration, it is interesting to note his attitude towards French precedents. He says: "A proper arrangement and relief of apartments are branches of architecture in which the French have excelled all other nations; they have united magnificence with utility in the hotels of their nobility, and have rendered them objects of universal imitation." And further: "To understand thoroughly the art of living, it is necessary, perhaps, to have passed some time amongst the French, and to have studied the customs of that social and conversible people."

Robert Adam had passed some time



LIBRARY AT SION HOUSE--FROM WORKS IN ARCHITECTURE OF ROBERT AND JAMES ADAM

Avery Library, Columbia University

among the French, was much in sympathy with them as came natural for a Scotchman, and laid out the interior of Sion House along French lines, except that he made the dining room more important because the British "indulge more largely in the enjoyment of the bottle," "live more with one another, and more detached from the society of the ladies," and dining rooms "are considered as the apartments of conversation, in which we are to pass a great part of our time."

Other important residences illustrated and described in the *Works* are: Lord Mansfield's villa at Kenwood in Middlesex, with a preface that contains an exceedingly interesting discussion on the diminution and proportions of classic columns; Luton House in Bedfordshire, one of the seats of the Earl of Bute; the Earl of Derby's House in Grosvenor Square; the House of Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Bart., in St. James' Square; Shelburne House in Berkeley Square.

It is interesting to note that: "The stucco work of this ceiling [that of the Salon of Kenwood], and other decorations, is finely executed by Mr. Joseph Rose. The paintings are elegantly performed, by Mr. Antonio Zucchi, a Venetian painter of great eminence; and the grounds of the panels and friezes are colored with light tints of pink and green, so as to take off the glare of white, so common in every ceiling, till of late."

Robert Adam claimed to be the first among both Romans and moderns to decorate an interior in the Etruscan style. He wrote: "From this number, persons of taste will, no doubt, observe that a mode of Decoration has been here attempted, which differs from anything hitherto practiced in Europe; for, although the style of the ornament, and the colouring of the Countess of Derby's dressing room, are both evidently imitated from the vases and urns of the Etruscans, yet we have not been able to discover, either in our researches into antiquity, or in the works of modern artists, any idea of applying this taste to the decoration of apartments."

An interesting fact about the plates picturing Sion House is that: "Four of these plates are engraved by Piranesi, and are the

largest he has ever attempted in regular architecture. This obligation, from so ingenious an artist, we owe to that friendship we contracted with him during our long residence at Rome, and which he has since taken every occasion to testify in the most handsome manner." The Piranesi referred to is the distinguished architectural antiquarian and engraver, Giovanni Battista Piranesi, whose copperplates of the ancient buildings of Rome and Italy have never been equalled. The publication date of the plates engraved by him for Robert Adam is 1778, and his

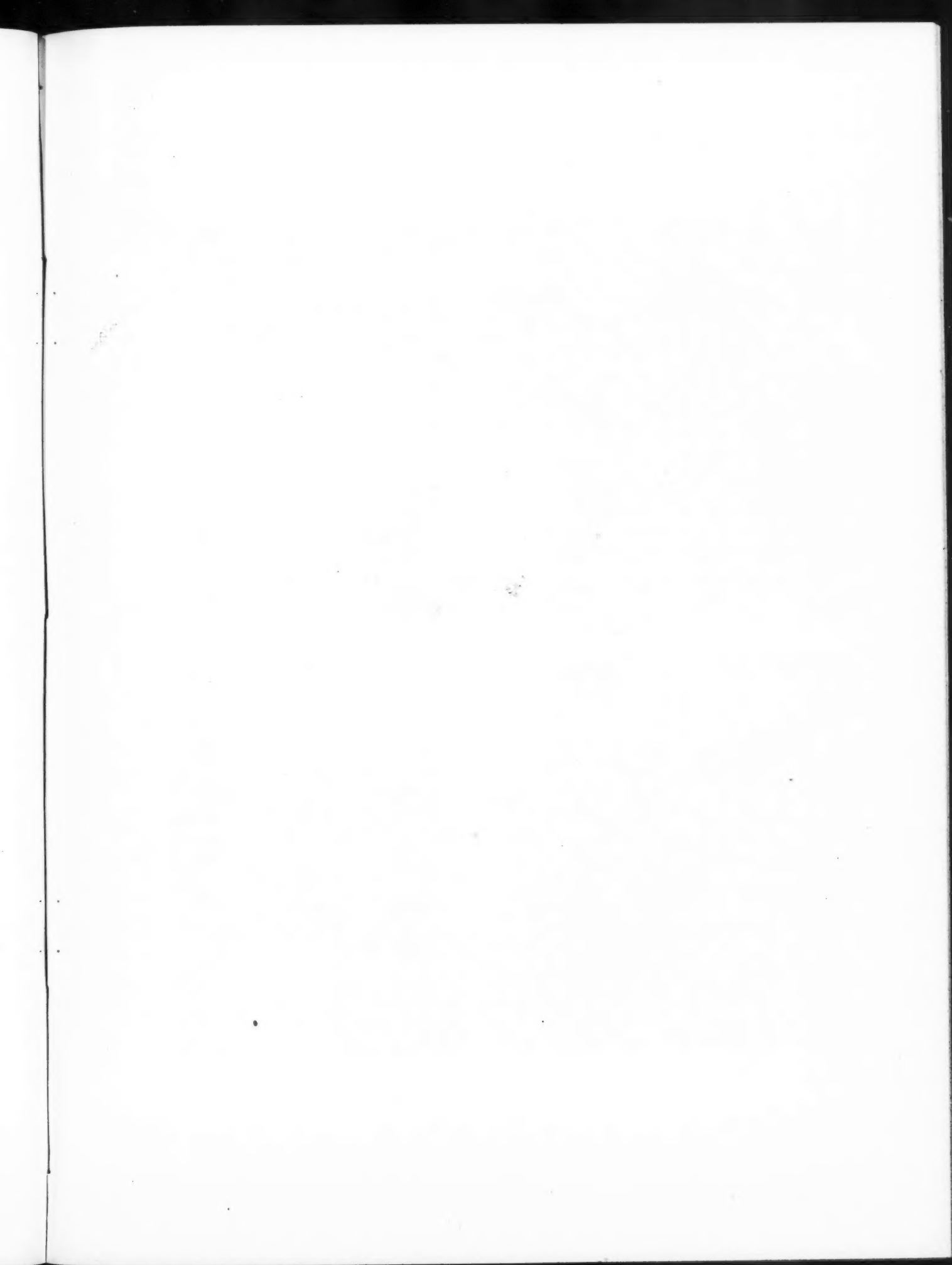
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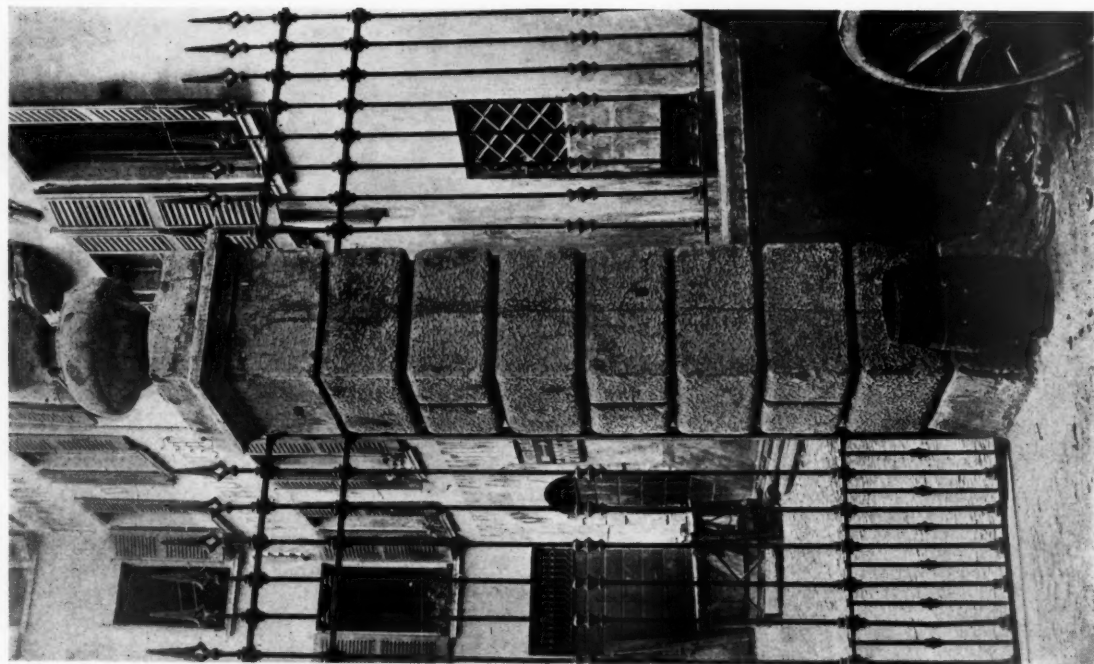
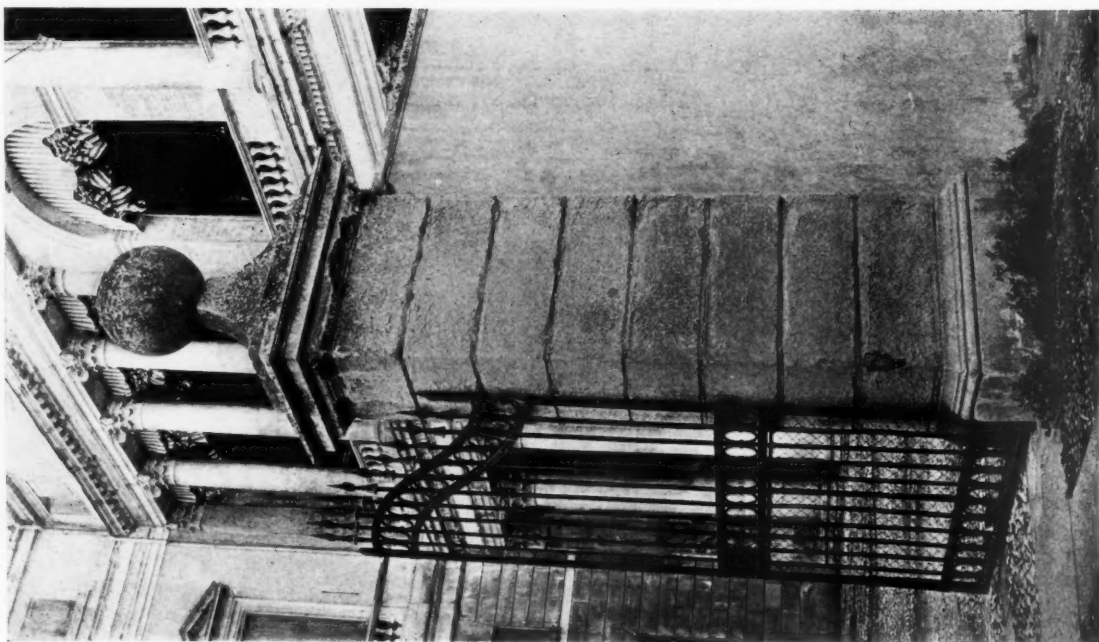
Northern Italian Details

No. 5—Gate Posts—Palazzo Bonin, Vicenza, and Palazzo Gallo, Brescia

Of the Palazzo Bonin, formerly Thiene, Prof. Fletcher says: "The house for Count Adrien Thiene is another of Palladio's doubtful designs and was constructed under the direction of Vincenzo Scamozzi, who does not mention its authorship. It is curious that Scamozzi, who carried out Palladio's design for the Villa Capra, did not even in that case mention Palladio's name. The plan consists of a central entrance leading to a vaulted hall occupying the whole depth of the building, and having rooms on each side, the main staircase being on one of these sides. The principal façade is designed so as to have an order to each story. The lower story has Corinthian and the upper Composite columns; the windows of the ground floor are kept long to allow for the springing of the vault crowning the story and blank windows are placed over the lower ones. The windows of the first floor have architraves and pediments alternately triangular and segmental, while balconies rest upon the cornice of the lower order. An attic crowns the whole façade, that to the garden having free standing colonades shown in the photographs to each story of the same order as the front."

The gate shown in the photograph is a lateral exit from the court yard of the palace to the side street. Its material is a cream colored limestone composed of shells, while that of the Brescia example is of a gray limestone, in texture and coloring resembling the Istrian stone of Venice.

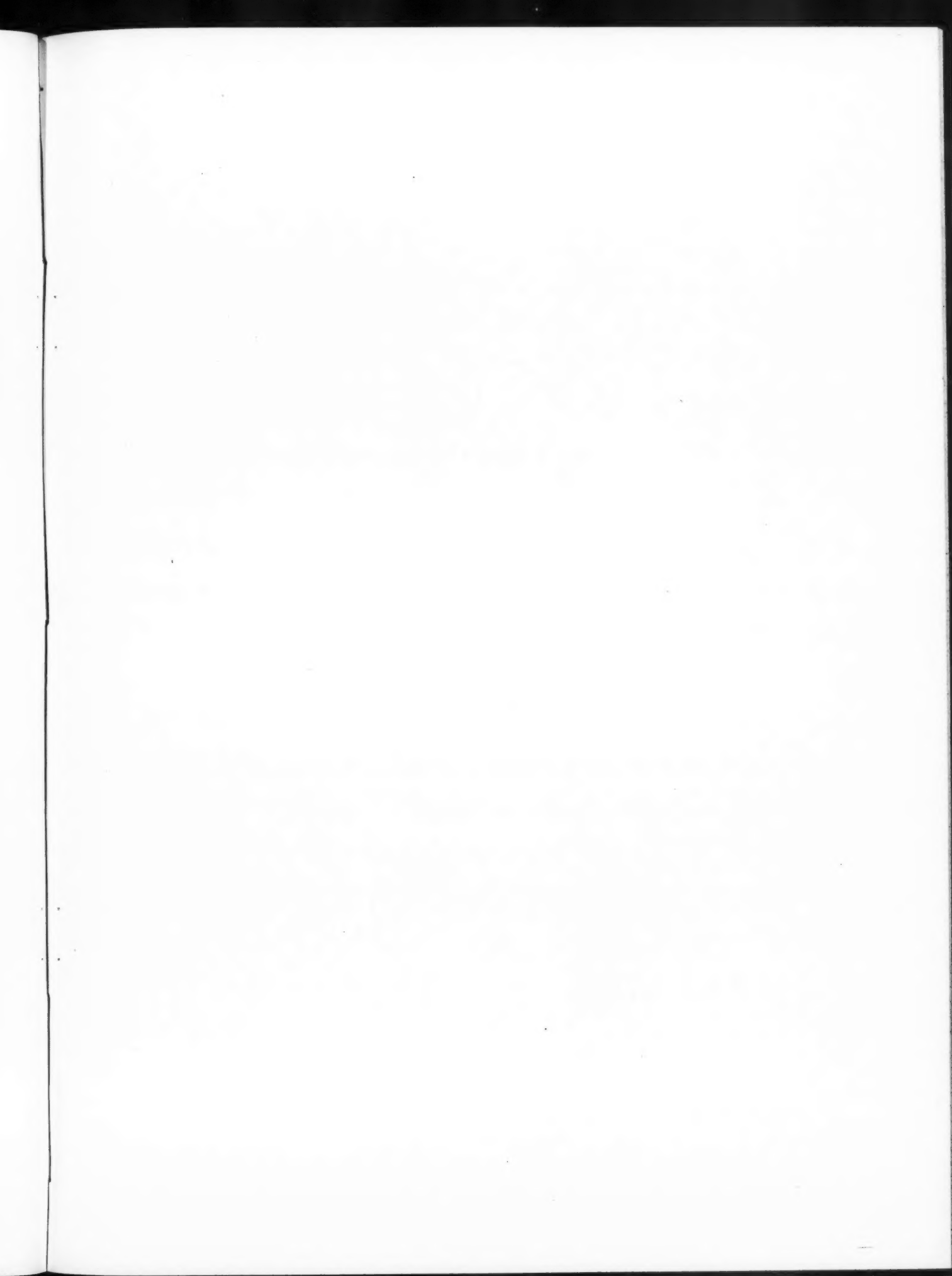


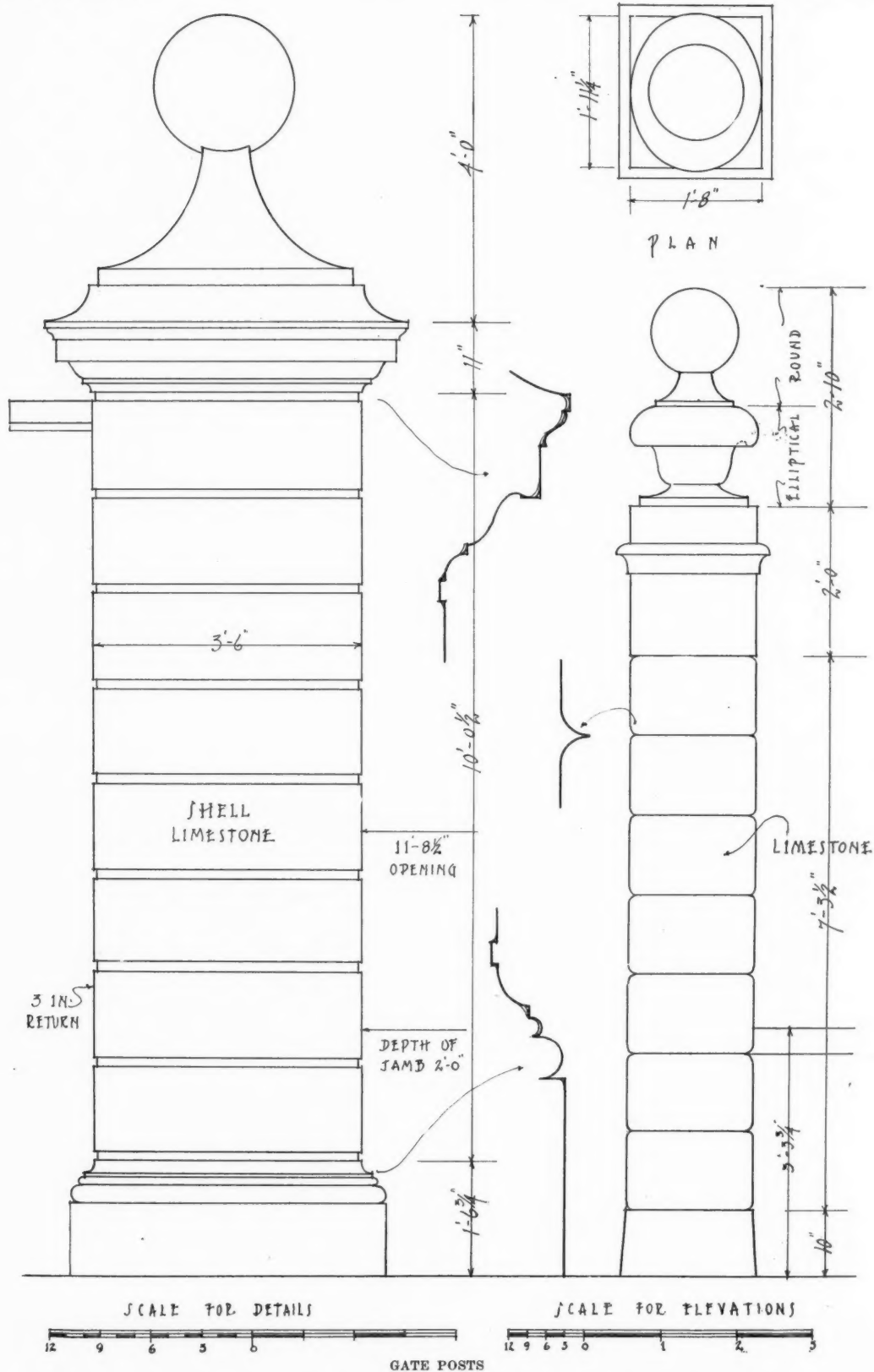


GATE POSTS, PALAZZO BONIN, VICENZA, AND PALAZZO GALLO, BRESCIA

ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS
OF NORTHERN ITALY—PLATE NO. 10

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

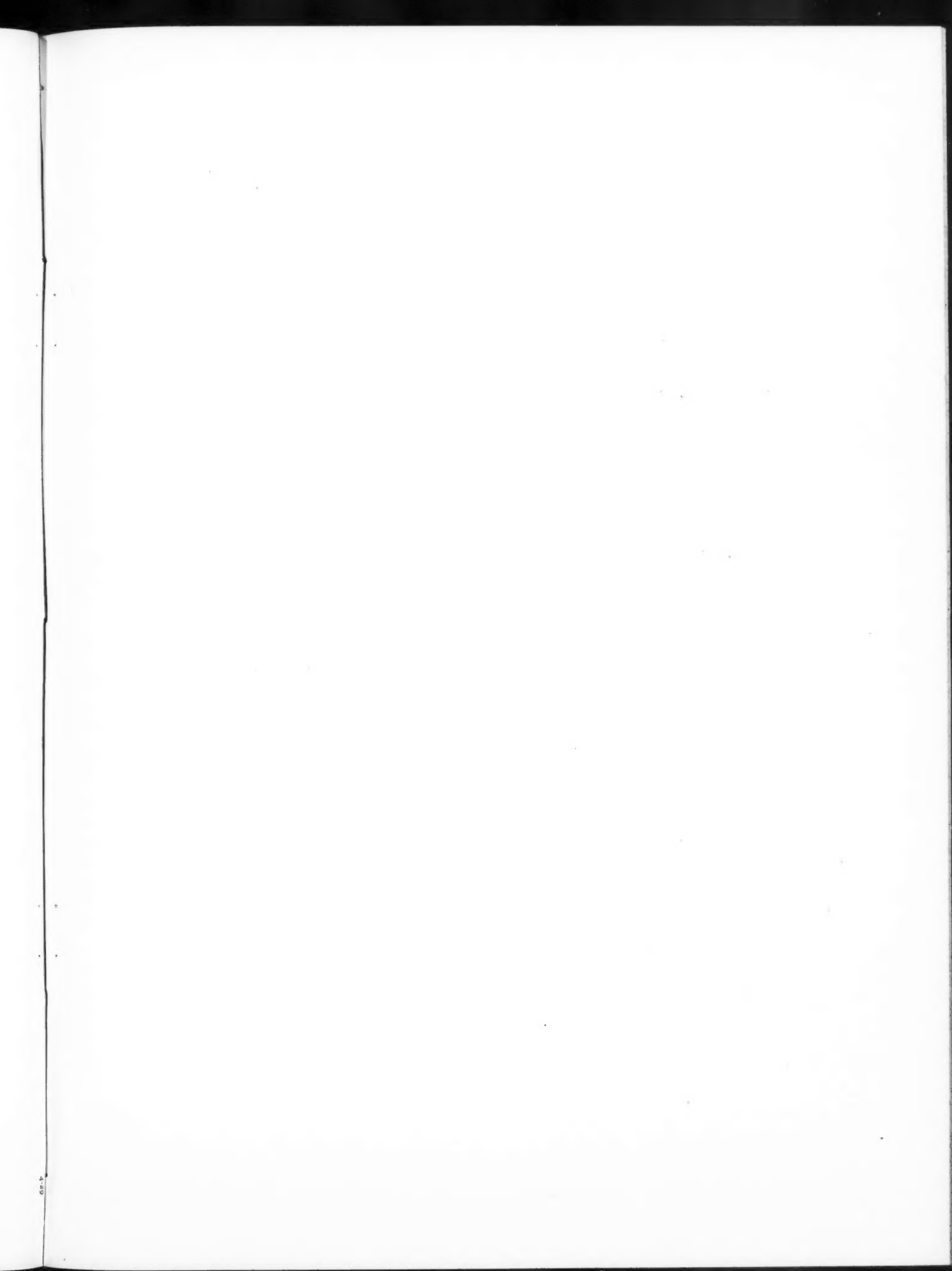




PALAZZO BONIN, VICENZA, AND PALAZZO GALLO, BRESCIA

PHOTOGRAPHS AND DRAWINGS
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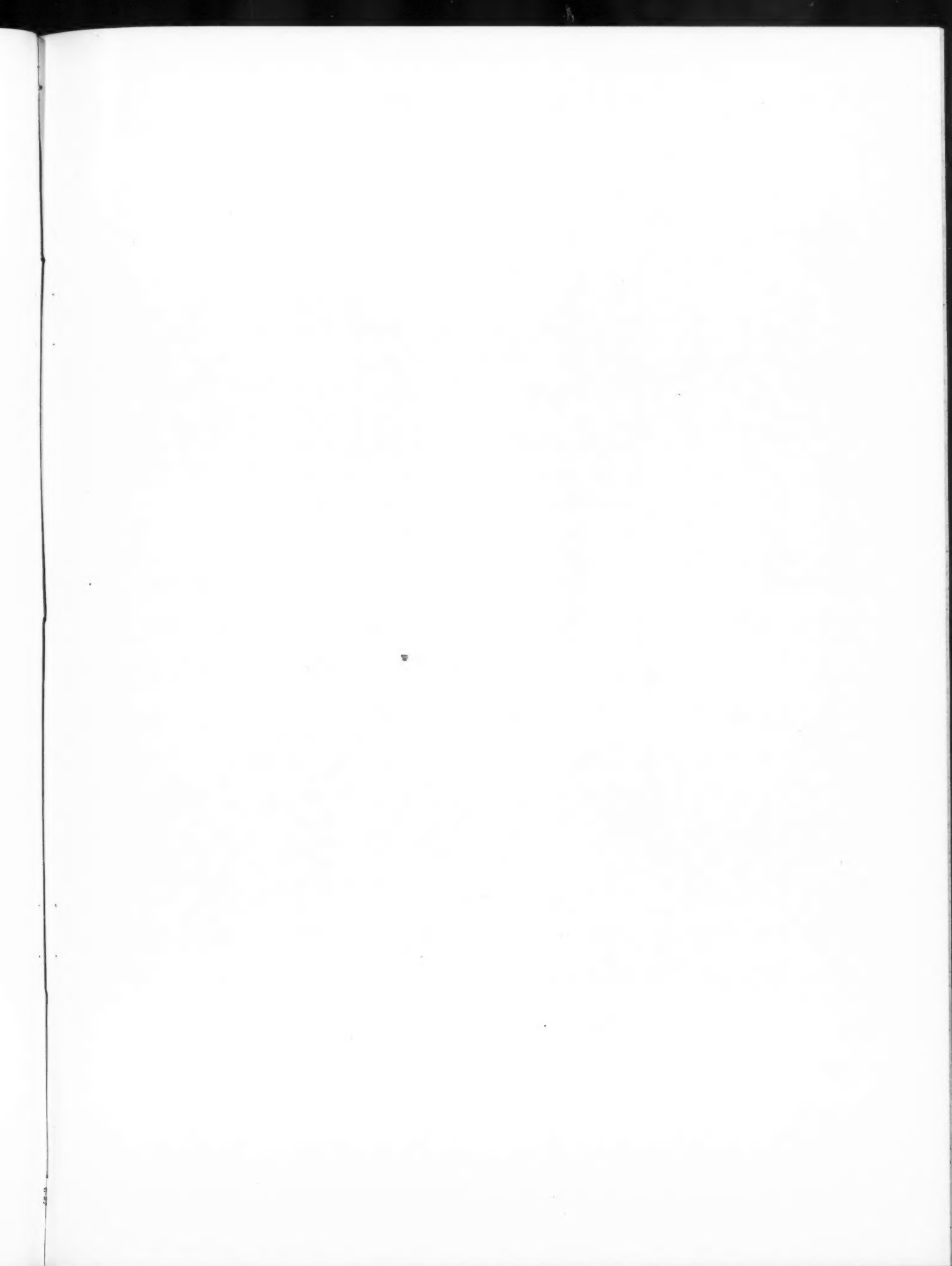
ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS
OF NORTHERN ITALY—PLATE NO. 11

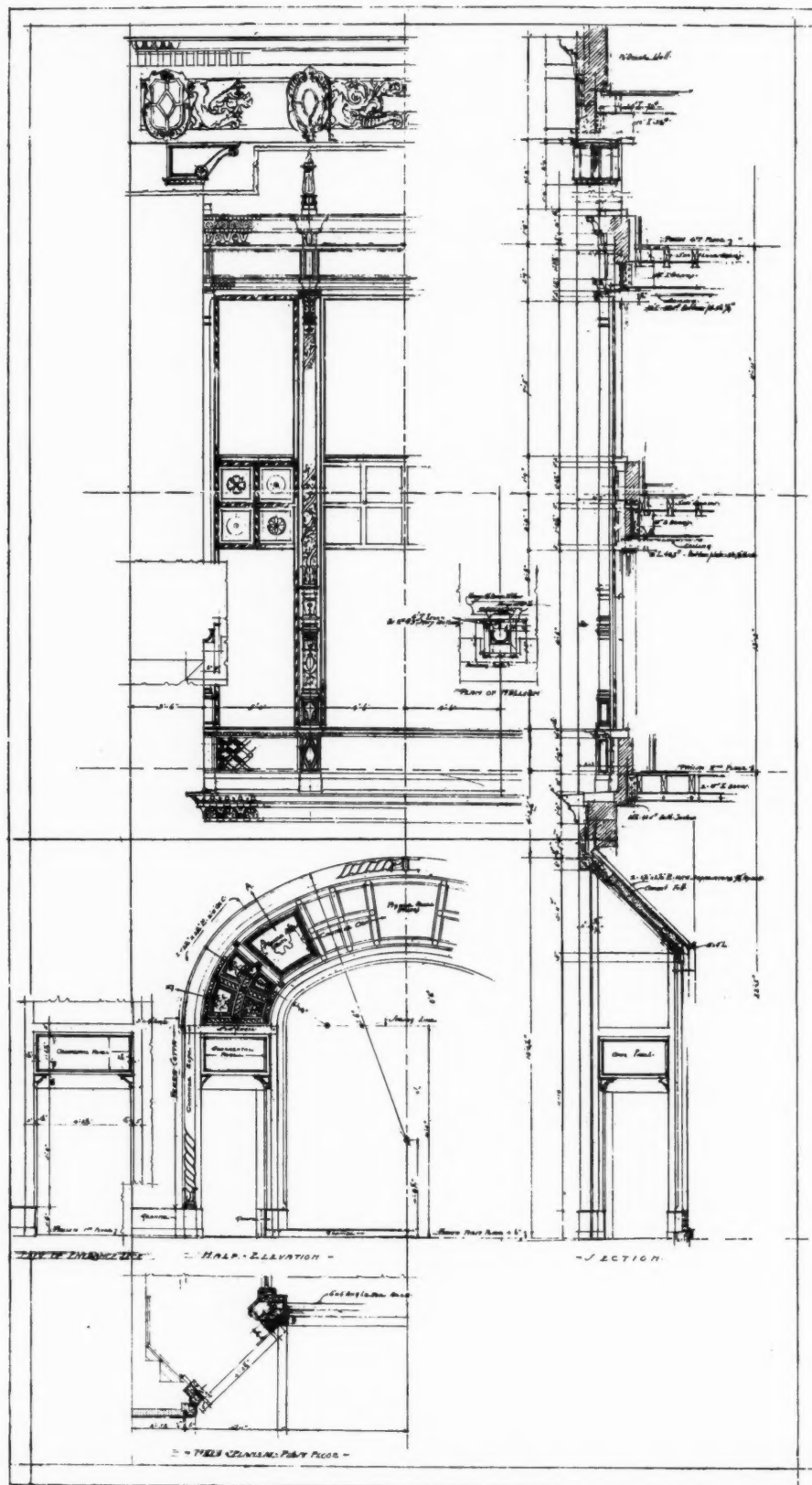




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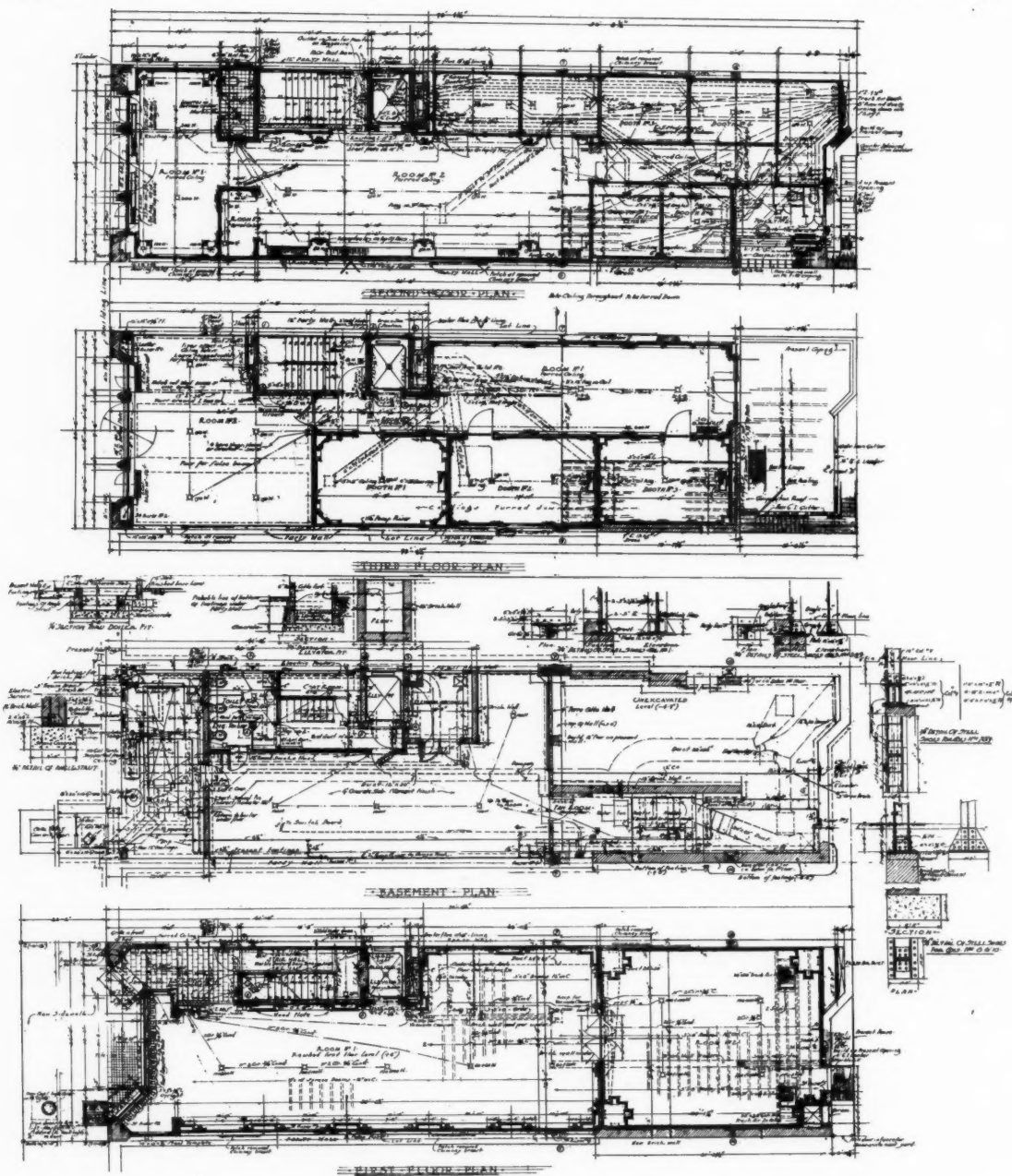
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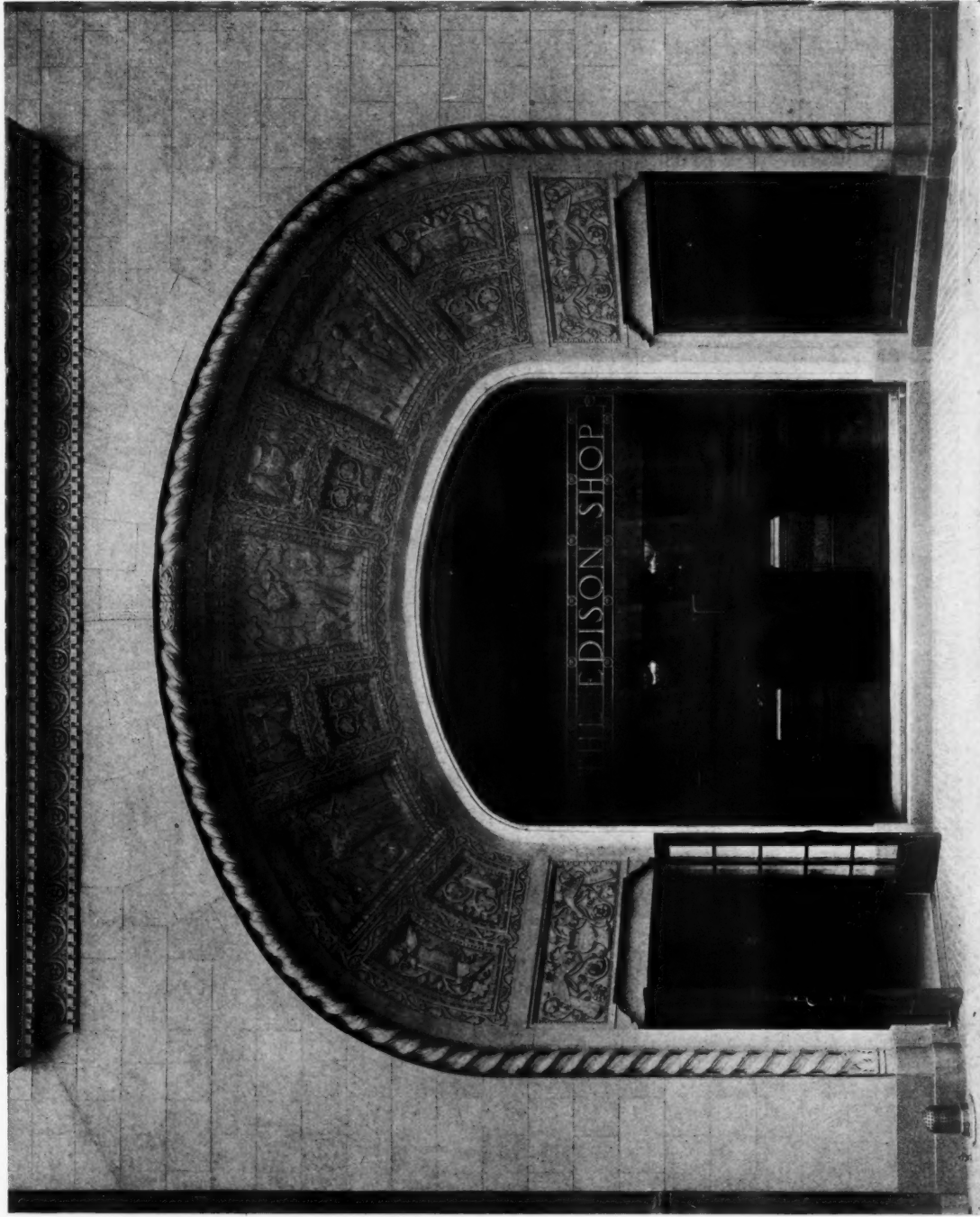


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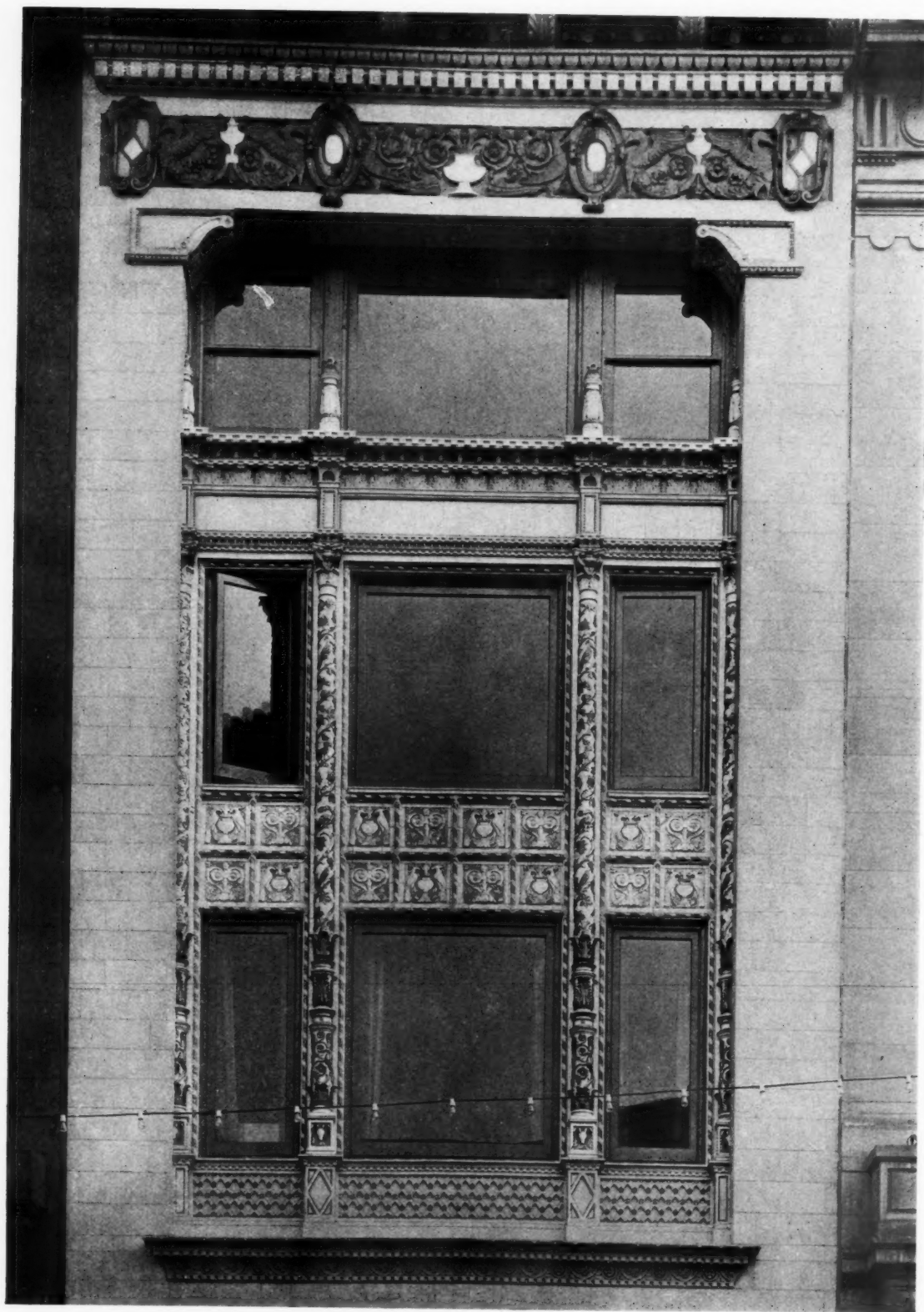


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DETAIL OF ENTRANCE

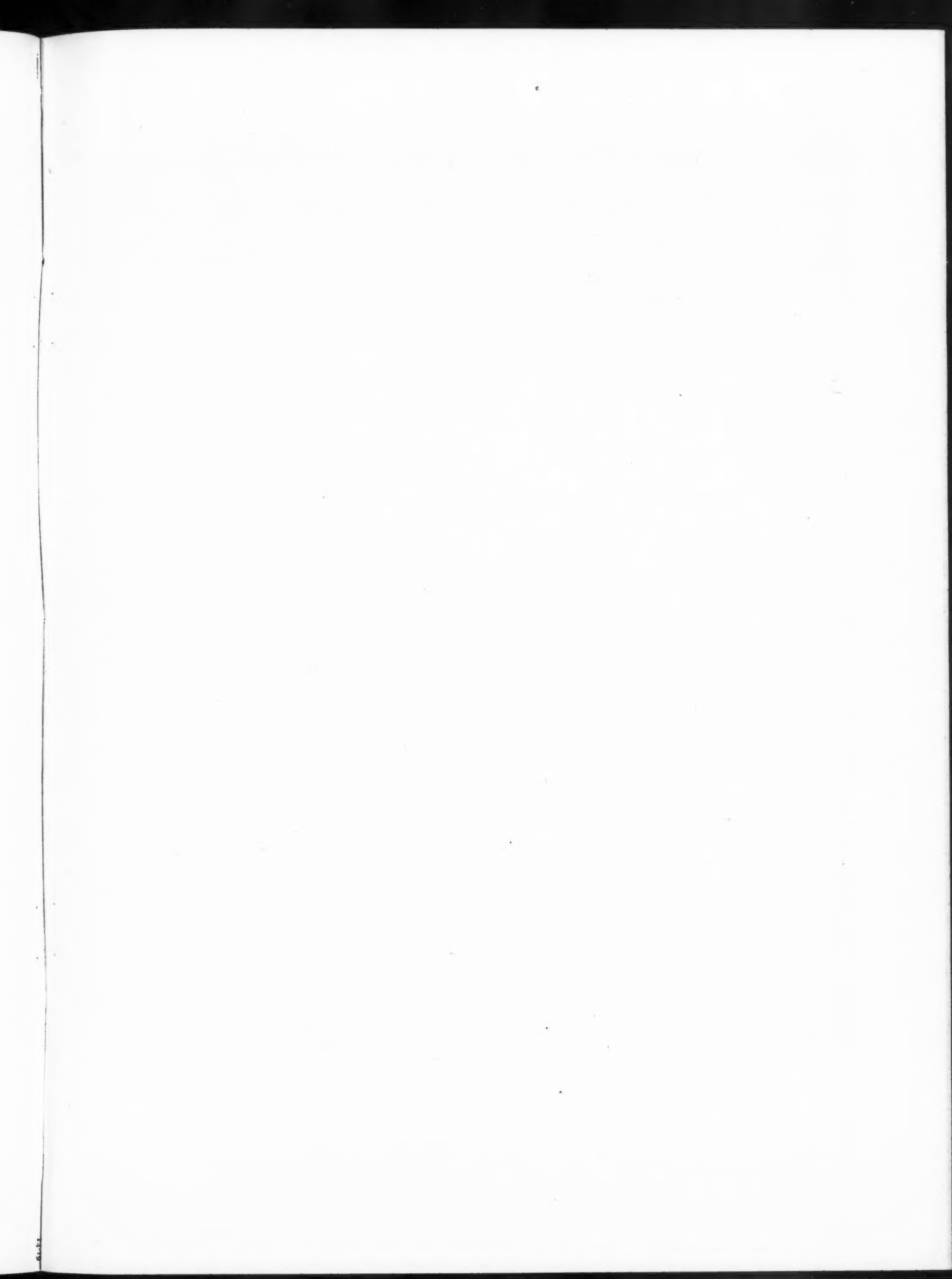
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DETAIL OF UPPER STORIES

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MODELS OF TERRA-COTTA DETAILS

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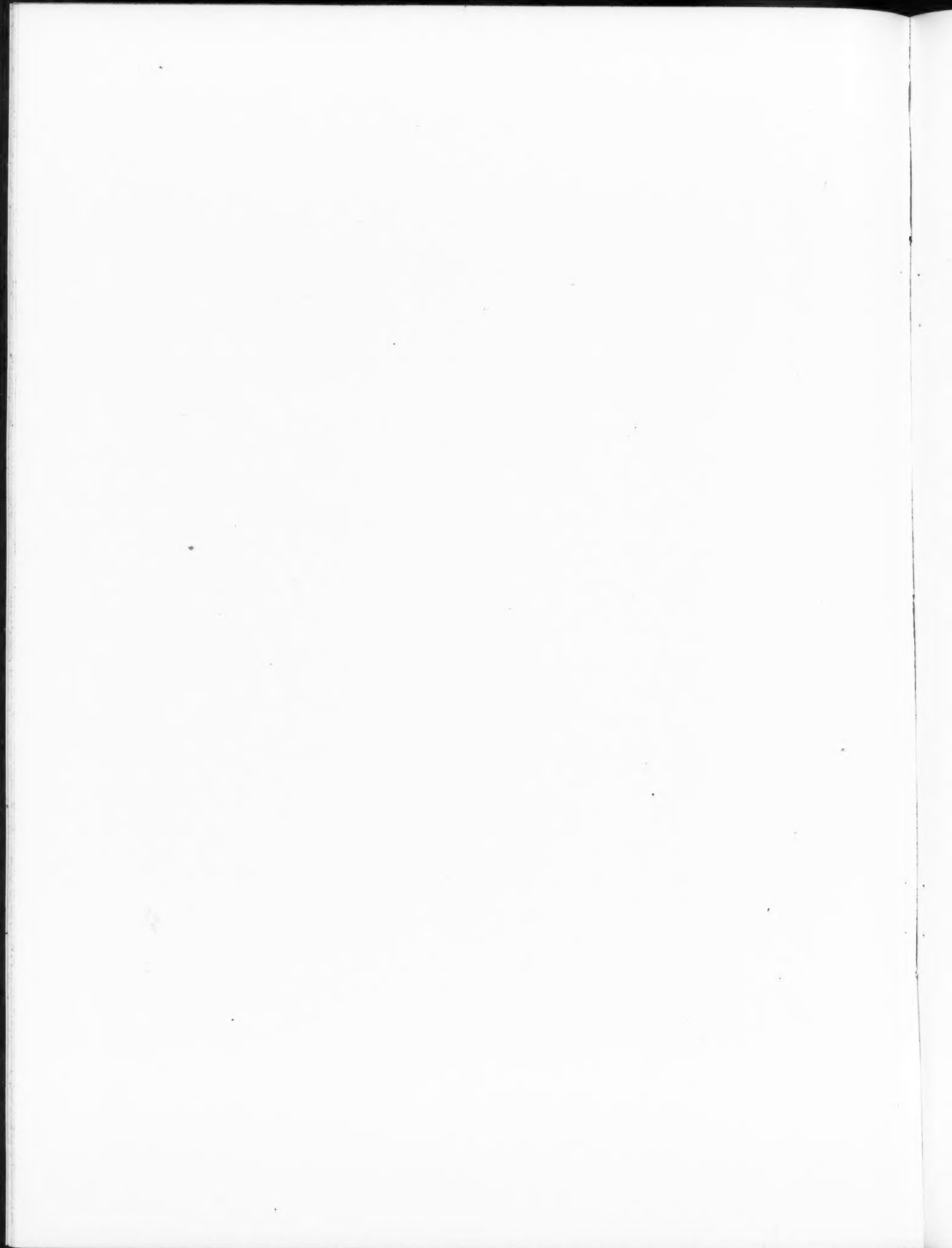
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NOVEMBER 25, 1914



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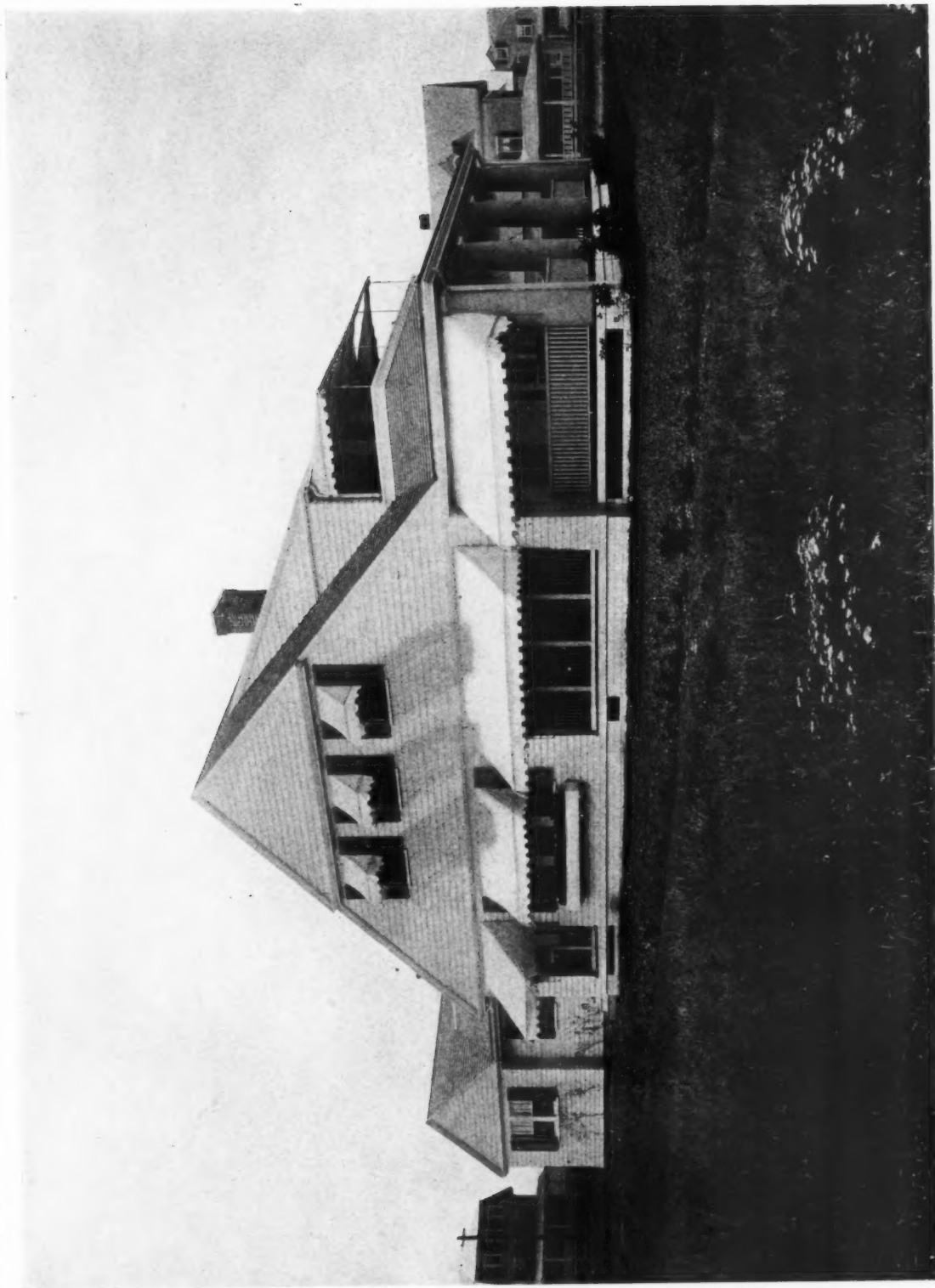
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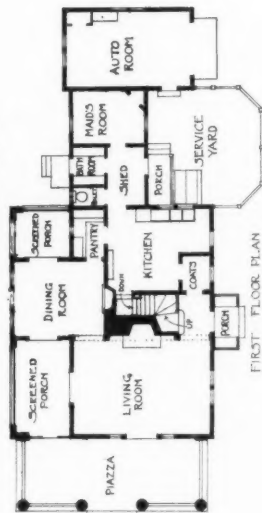


HOUSE OF MR. JAMES E. THOMAS, NORTH SCITUATE, MASS.

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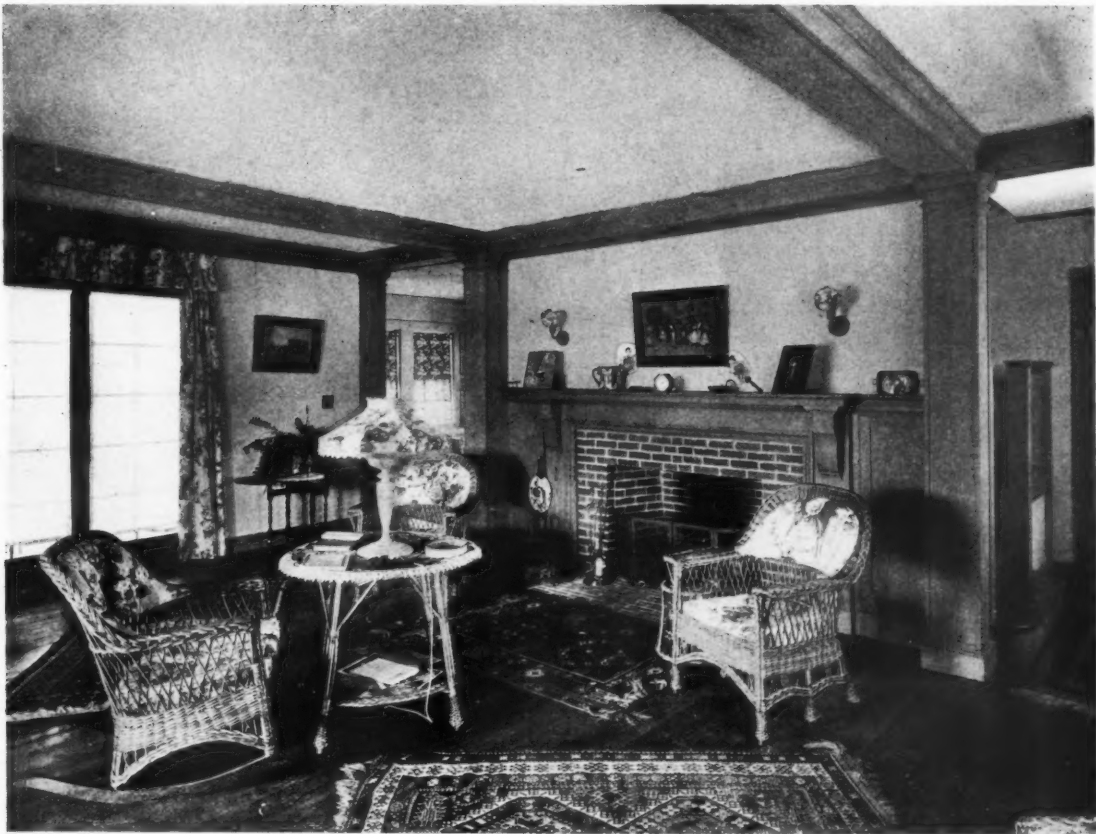
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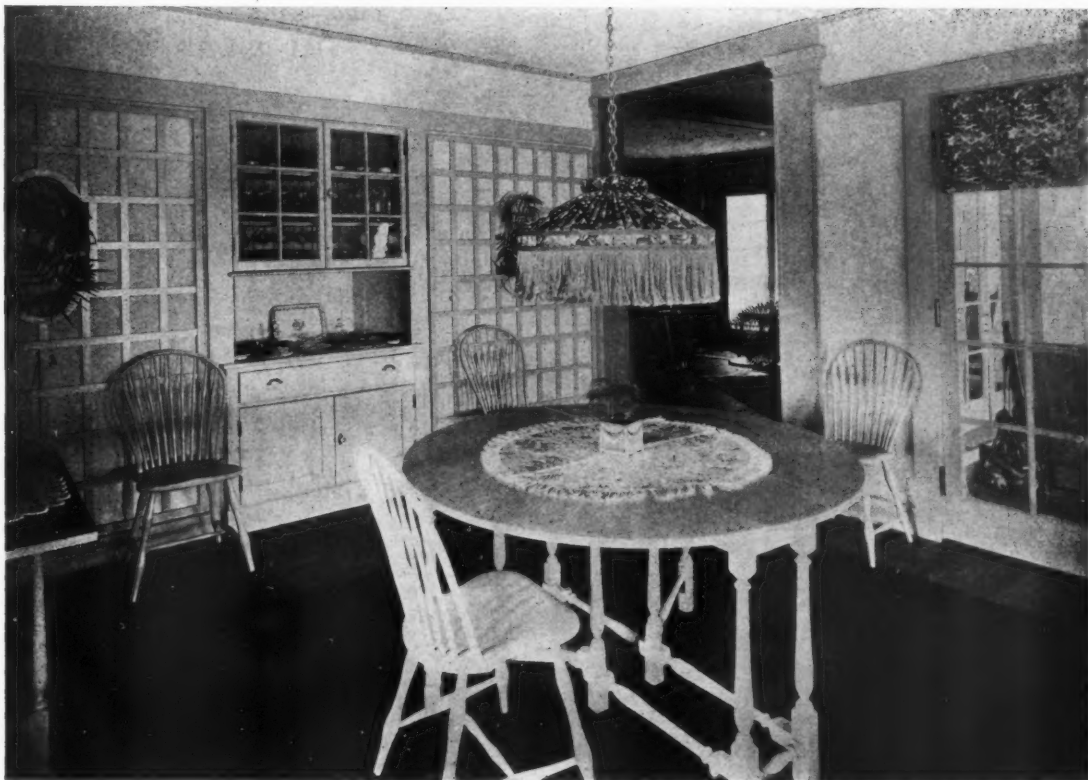


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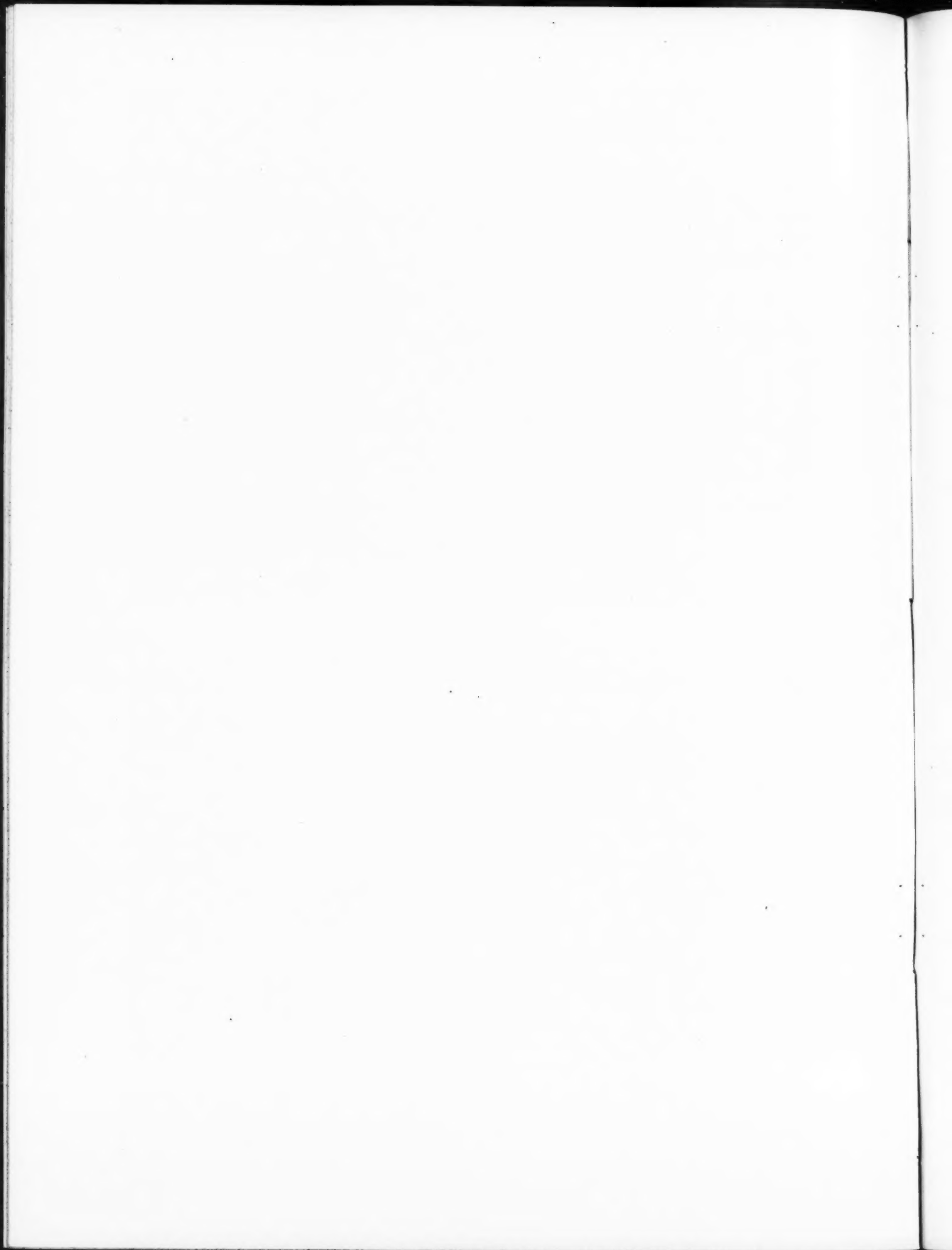
LIVING ROOM



DINING ROOM

HOUSE OF MR. JAMES E. THOMAS, NORTH SCITUATE, MASS.

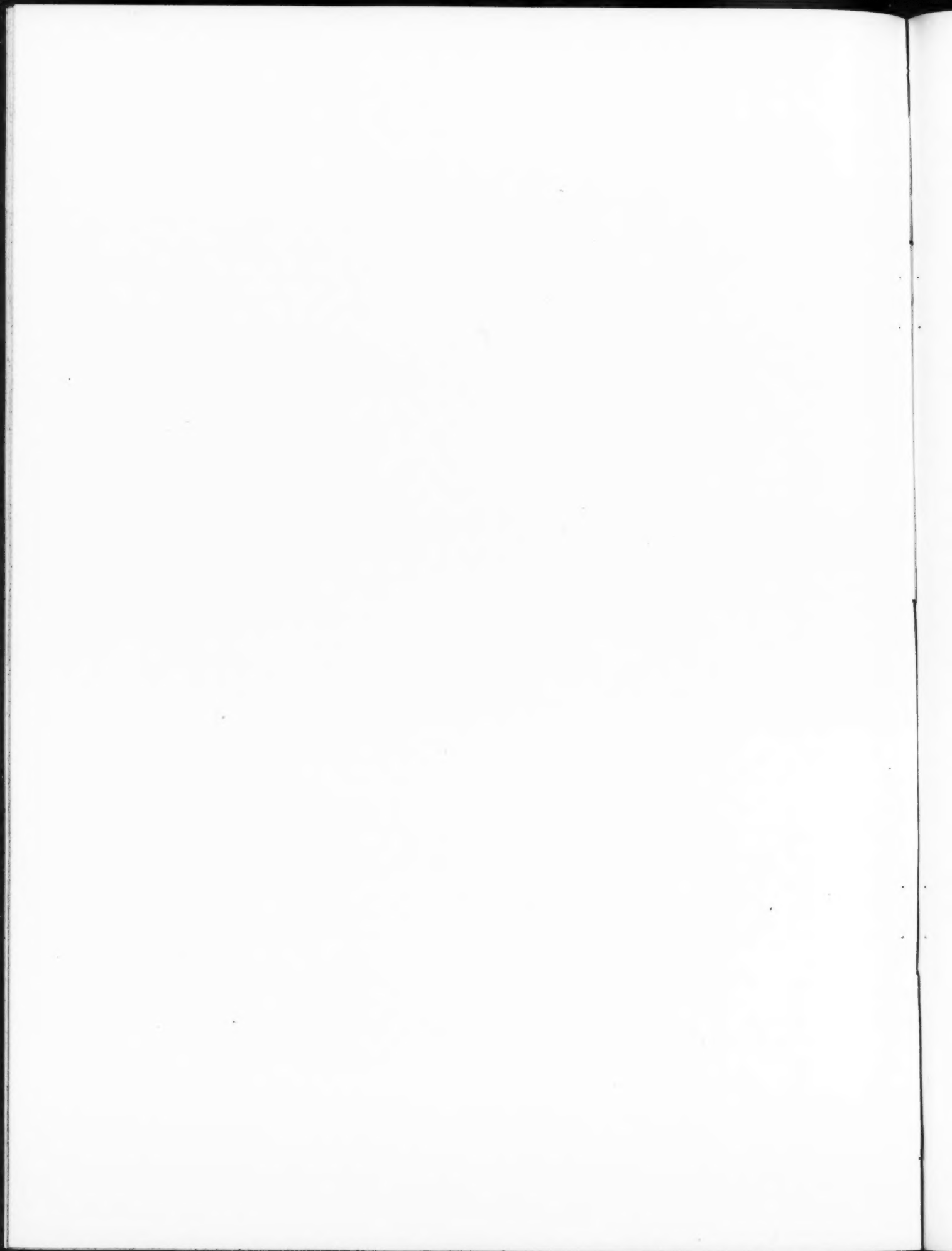
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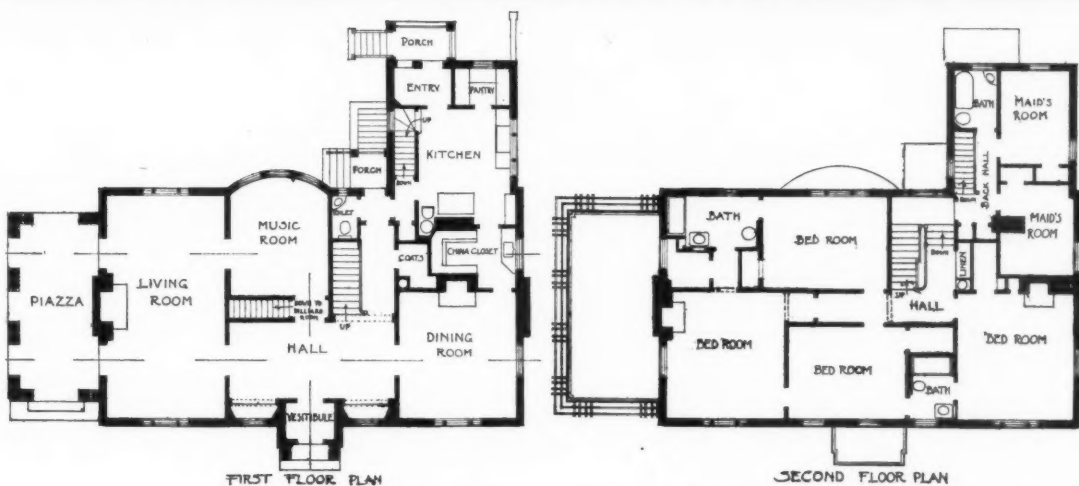
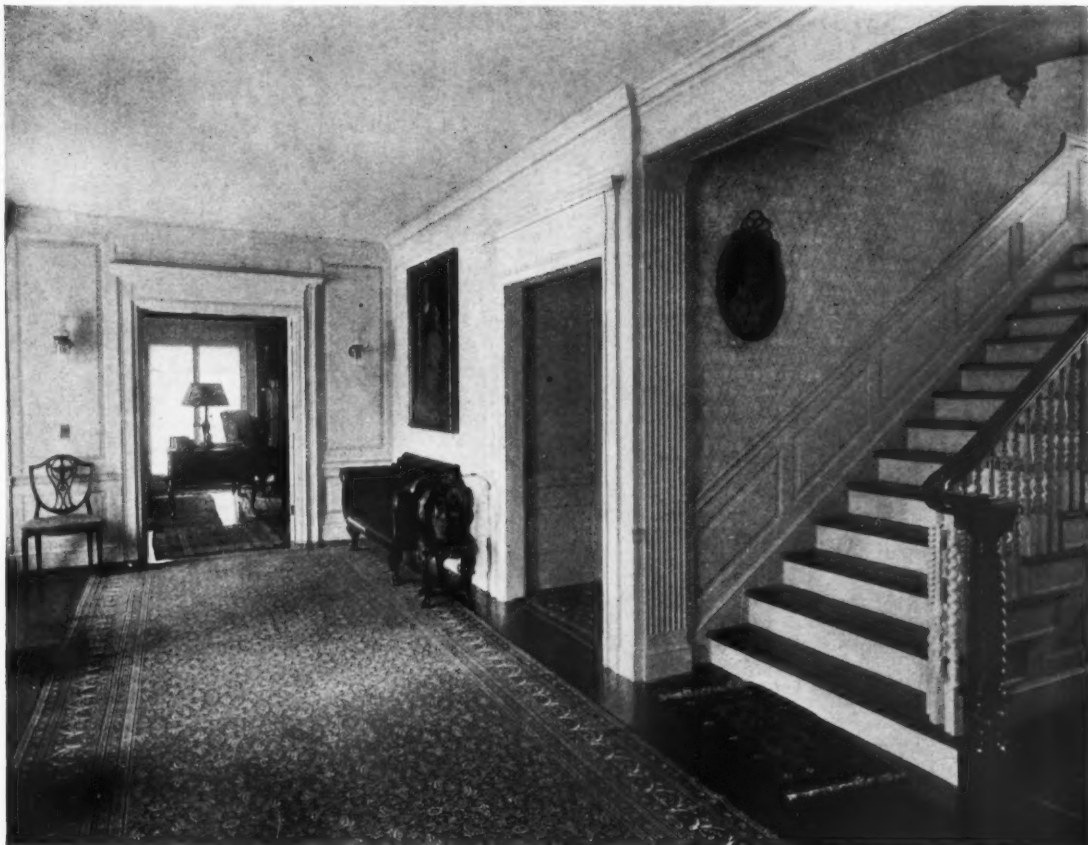




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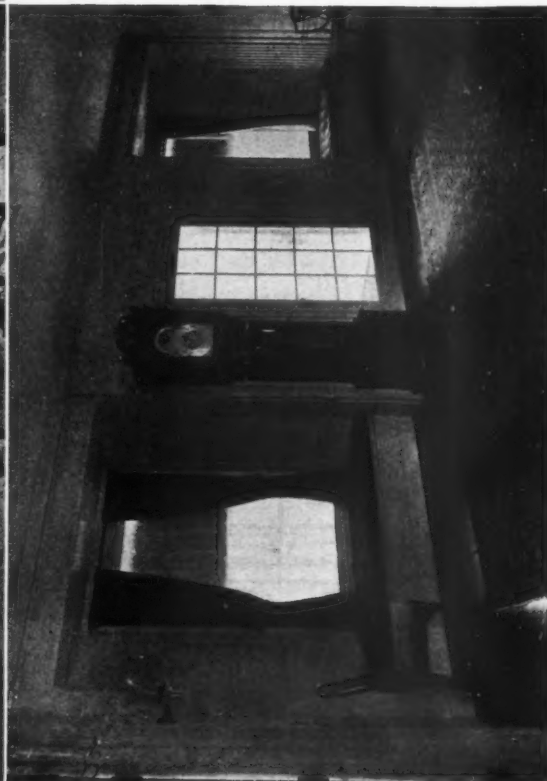
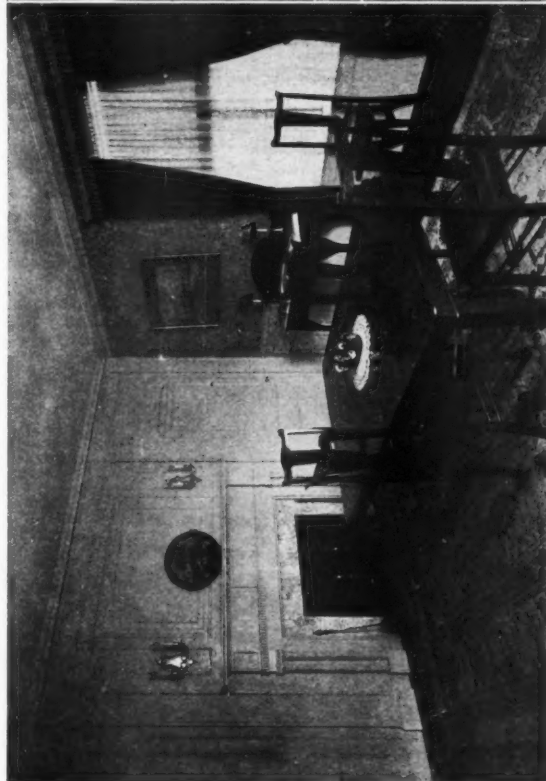
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MR. BENJAMIN PROCTOR, JR., ARCHITECT



HOUSE OF
MR. FRANKLIN A. SNOW
BROOKLINE, MASS.

MR. BENJAMIN PROCTOR, JR.,
ARCHITECT

ABOVE, AT LEFT, DINING ROOM; AT RIGHT, LIVING ROOM; BELOW, THE HALL

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OPPORTUNITY TO ADD TO AMERICA'S ART AND CULTURE AFFORDED BY EUROPEAN CONFLICT

MR. HARRY BARON, writing in the *New York Times*, makes a very pertinent suggestion apropos the general movement in this country to take advantage of the commercial possibilities which undoubtedly exist by reason of the European conflict.

Europe's apparent return to barbarism, even though it proves to be but temporary, has in this correspondent's opinion presented opportunities for benefit in the higher fields of human thought and endeavor, not less valuable than those affecting only our commerce. For example, the war has rendered it impossible to carry forward the work of some of the great universities of the old world, and the renowned professors and scholars of those ancient seats of learning are unable to pursue their chosen vocations. If America would now extend a welcome to them and assure them of asylum in this country, it is believed that they would gladly visit our shores and eventually take up their

abode among us, spreading their culture and learning among our institutions and people. Would not such an accomplishment equal in value to this country any advantage that might accrue by reason of commercial opportunities, to embrace which such strenuous efforts are being made on every side? It is stated as a matter of history that every great war has had the effect of driving many of the exponents of the gentler arts to friendly shelters in foreign lands, and the question now confronting us seems to be whether or not we will make known our willingness and desire to receive them. Even though some of them return to their own countries after the conflict that is now laying them waste is over, the benefits of their learning and culture would remain with us.

Then, too, if we could in some official way guarantee shelter and protection to many of the art treasures of devastated Belgium, it would seem as though America might secure them, and thus make possible to our people a first-hand view of the works of the old masters. The benefits so derived would be incalculable.

Perhaps the idea is visionary and impracticable, or possibly it is a matter for private rather than public undertaking, for, unfortunately, public appreciation and encouragement of art and culture have not been very marked in this country. On the other hand, private support of our museums of art and institutions of learning has been such as to justify the belief that there are many persons of culture and wealth who might become interested in the situation now presented, and be prepared to make the most of it.

As to the genuineness of America's regret and grief over the monstrous misfortune that has overtaken Europe, there can be no question, but as the situation is one for which we do not recognize responsibility and to the amelioration of which we would gladly contribute, if possible, there appears to be no reason why we should neglect the opportunities the war affords to add to this country's culture, as well as to her commercial prestige.

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

NEED FOR BETTER TRAINING OF ARTISANS AND CRAFTSMEN IN THIS COUNTRY

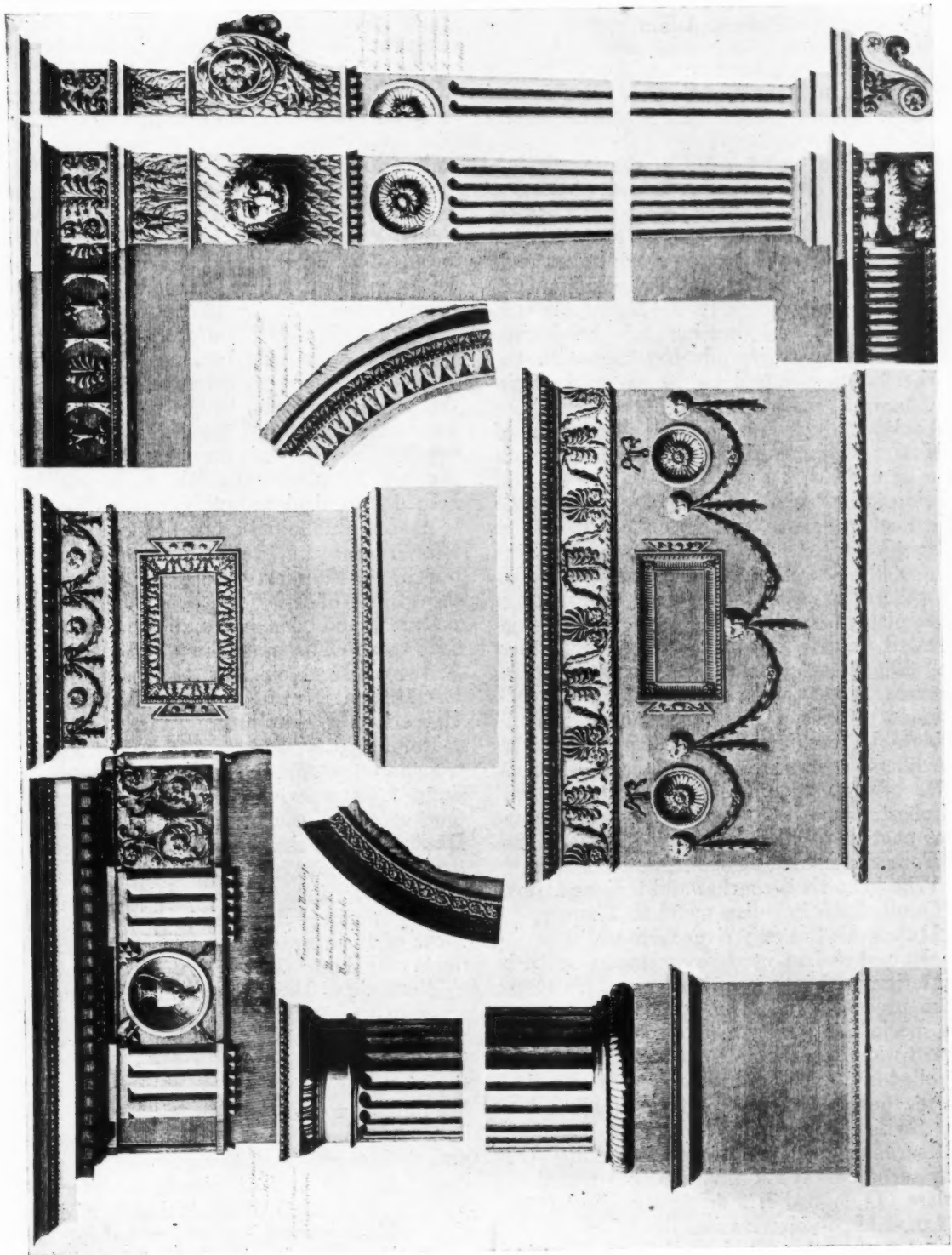
ACCORDING to investigations made by the Commission on National Aid to Vocational Education, there are fewer trade schools in the entire United States than exist in Bavaria, with a population but little greater than that of New York City. Prior to the outbreak of war in Europe, more workers were being trained at public expense in the city of Munich than in all the larger cities of this country combined. Of course, it is conceded that in a democratic country the education of its citizens is one of the most important functions of state, but the form and character of that education has ever been a moot question. That the education of those to whom, by reason of inclination or their station in life, we naturally look to perform the work of the artisan and skilled mechanic has lacked definiteness and practical character, has long been evident to those who are dependent in a measure upon the skill of workers in shops and factories in this country for the execution of work devised by them. The failure of many buildings to fulfill when completed the promise of the architect's drawings is undoubtedly due to the dearth in America of competent artisans and craftsmen. The ablest design, the most complete drawings and supervision with the utmost thoroughness, all fail to produce satisfactory results if the man charged with the

actual execution lacks training and ability. No one has felt the need of the artistic skill of the true artisan more than members of the profession of architecture. Unlike those engaged in the sister arts, the architect is dependent almost entirely upon others for the interpretation and execution of his designs, both in plan and detail, so the subject of education and training for those to whom this important work must be entrusted, becomes of vital importance to him.

Obviously the subject of vocational training is a broad one of which the education and proper preparation for their life work of woodcarvers, modelers, stone cutters, painters, brick layers, plasterers, and others engaged in building construction work, constitutes but a small part. The need of preparation for efficient and satisfactory service in other fields of endeavor is probably no less urgent, and accounts in part for the interest that is shown in the work of the National Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education, which will hold its eighth annual convention in Richmond, Va., December 9th to 12th of this year.

With the active co-operation of many of the most prominent educators and thinkers of this country already assured, it is to be hoped that the movement for a comprehensive plan, affording thorough vocational training for those who are employed in actively performing the manual operations incident to our life and progress, will meet with early and complete success.





ORDERS AND PEDESTAL AT SION HOUSE

Famous Architects Series

Robert Adam

(Continued from page 324)

signature on one reads *Eques J. B. Piranesi sculpt Romae*, on the others a little differently.

Plate I of volume III of the *Works* is a two-page "view of the south front of the new buildings called *Adelphi*, formerly Durham Yard, and also that part of the Cities of London and Westminster which extends along the River Thames to the Monument. The above print exhibits the Royal Terrace, the Houses, and openings of the Streets leading to the Strand; together with the wharfs, Arcade and entrances to the Subterraneous Streets and Warehouses of the Adelphi, which is a private undertaking of Messrs. Adam, designed by them and begun to be carried into execution in July, 1768, being so contrived as to keep the access to the houses level with the Strand, and distinct from the traffic of the Wharfs and Warehouses." The Adelphi (Latinized Greek for brothers) was a monumental undertaking, the plan of the river side of which was suggested to Robert Adam by the terrace of Diocletian's palace at Spalatro. The encroachment on the river bed, though sanctioned by Act of Parliament, brought considerable unfriendly criticism upon the brothers, whose names are immortalized in five of the Adelphi streets—Adam, John, Robert, James, William. One of the popular poetical sallies of the period was:

"Four Scotchmen by the name of Adams,
Who keep their coaches and their madams,
Quoth John in sullen mood to Thomas,
Have stole the very river from us."

Robert Adam used more stucco on both exteriors and interiors than any of his English predecessors. The exterior stucco was a special kind easy to work but unusually hard when set, the patent of which was controlled by the Adam brothers. It was called after the name of the inventor, John Liardet, a Swiss clergyman resident in London. Describing the screen-wall, fronting the house of Sir Watkin Wynn, illustrated in plate III, signed *Rt. Adam Architect 1772*, of part II of volume II of the *Works*, Robert Adam wrote: "This wall fronts the windows of several of the apartments. It was

therefore necessary to make it an object of some beauty and elegance. It was chiefly executed in the stucco work known by the name of its inventor, *Liardet*; which has been lately introduced into very general use, and will not only add new beauty to the exterior appearance of the great metropolis, but will also contribute to the duration of its buildings." The Adam brothers also had a monopoly of the best kind of interior stucco (now known as *compo*). Robert Adam brought back from Italy workmen familiar with the manufacture in wooden moulds of *compo* ornaments for decorating doors, ceilings, mantels and furniture. The original moulds, used in locked rooms during Robert Adam's life time to preserve the secret of the process, are said to be still in use by a descendant of one of the Adam clerks, and the fact that *compo* is far cheaper than wood carving or plaster modeling in position, helped it to displace both.

Among public buildings illustrated in the *Works* are: the Register-house in Edinburgh; the Admiralty Screen of Whitehall; the House of the Society of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, in the Adelphi; the Parish Church of Mistle in Essex; the British Coffee-House in London; the Drury Lane Theatre; the new building for the University of Edinburgh.

For Royalty were: an illumination and transparency for the Queen, executed in June, 1762; a Sedan-Chair, executed for the Queen; a Harpsichord for the Empress of Russia, "the design considerably altered by the person who executed the work."

Especially important are the plates illustrating furniture designed by Robert Adam. Most of them are No. 8 in each of the ten parts of volumes I and II of the *Works*.

The style of Robert Adam has been often severely criticised for its lack of monumental and Baroque qualities. It should be praised for its good taste and fine sense of proportion in eliminating them. Robert Adam brought English residential architecture down from monumental to residential scale, and at the same time, though his exhaustive knowledge of ancient classic architecture was able to develop an original style of exterior and interior architecture, and of interior decorations and furniture, that has justly given its name to the *Adam Period*.

The Edison Shop

MESSRS. SHAPE & BREADY, ARCHITECTS.

By EDWARD H. PUTNAM.

That part of New York on Fifth Avenue between the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel at 34th Street and the St. Regis at 55th, is without doubt the highest class shopping district in America. The district includes many establishments of more than national reputation.

And now in the very center of this district, opposite the Public Library, between 40th and 41st Streets, comes The Edison Shop, smaller than the others but equally high in class, and by the merit of its design bound to challenge a great amount of attention and favorable comment.

Using architectural terra cotta as their medium the architects have been most successful in creating an original design. By contrast with the average high class commercial façade, ponderous in its dignity, anything new and original deserves commendation. A design so thoroughly charming as The Edison Shop deserves especial praise.

Of course the design is daring, and anything daring and new is sure to excite adverse criticism in a greater or less degree. The headquarters of Edison's newest product presented an excellent opportunity for originality and the architects are to be congratulated on the very satisfactory result secured.

The entrance and first story work, continued vertically in the corner piers and horizontally under the cornice, demands the

closest attention to convince the observer that the material used is not granite of a very fine grain. In color and the texture of a bush hammered surface the simulation is excellent. Even the intricate modeling of the entrance embrasure has the sharp cut character of carved stone. The window courses are treated as one large panel surrounded by the seeming granite. The surprisingly effective contrast of soft grey with the dull cream and bright gold of modeled jamb and spandrel is unique.

The modeling in detail is fantastic and quaintly humorous. The entrance panels showing ancient Greeks enjoying the phonograph are frank anachronisms. The gold vines that spiral the deeply engaged columns between the windows are severely strained with the weight of birds, squirrels, bunches of grapes, snails, even an occasional sheep!—all of a size and ingeniously impossible.

A frieze of brilliant polychrome is a part of the entablature, its brilliancy modified by the shadow of the painted copper cornice which repeats the colors of the frieze.

The colors for the most part are well known in faience. The granite, perhaps, is unusual; the brilliant gold, while truly remarkable, has been known to some ceramists for a few years and is already coming into its own as a logical substitute for the less durable gold leaf. The great originality of the design lies in the way the colors are employed.

The whimsical conception of architecture as "frozen music" has seldom been more appropriately or better expressed than in the modeled ornament of The Edison Shop.



ENGINEERING AND MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT

Factory Sanitation

SANITATION in the factory field is limited to the questions relating to air supply, light, heat, humidity, cleanliness, water supply, sanitary conveniences, diseases or poisoning incident to certain occupations, and the application of industrial hygiene.

Industrial employment, especially where the worker is subject to monotony, deprivation of open air life, and loss of opportunity for proper social entertainment, with the added disadvantage of poor sanitation, exposure to dust and vitiated air, is not, as will be readily conceded, as conducive to good health as life in the outdoor air, and becomes a factor in causing degeneracy and illiteracy.

Sir John Simon has said that cleanliness is the basis of all sanitation. Neither art, beauty nor even commercial convenience should be made paramount to the health of the individual.

A number of states have enacted laws concerning general cleanliness of factories and workshops. Most of the factory laws make provision for the necessary sanitary conveniences, such as privies, water-closets, and urinals, and where men and women are employed, separate dressing-rooms and water-closets are called for. Some of the states, like Wisconsin, for example, specify "that when the number employed is more than 25 of either sex, there shall be provided an additional water-closet for such sex up to the number of 50 persons, and above that number in the same ratio."

A large number of the states make wash-rooms, dressing-rooms and seats for female employees obligatory, and not a few insist upon separate provisions for the sexes. In certain occupations the washing of the hands before eating is important, and in occupations involving exposure to poisonous dust or agents, the employment of a general bath should be encouraged by insisting upon the introduction of suitable shower baths.

While the New York Labor law has quite a number of specific provisions relating to sanitation, it does not contain a broad code covering the whole subject properly.

The state of Michigan has a law dealing

with toilet-rooms and closets, which requires proper washing and dressing-rooms to be supplied with a sufficient number of proper water-closets, earth closets, or privies for the reasonable use of persons employed therein, at least one of such closets for each 25 persons employed. It also requires that separate toilet accommodations be provided for each sex.

The Massachusetts law, in reference to foundries engaged in the casting of iron, steel or other metal, provides for toilet-rooms of suitable size and condition for the men to change their clothes, and provided with bowls, sinks or other suitable appliances connected with running hot and cold water, also a water-closet connected with running water, separated from the toilet-room. The toilet-room is to be heated, ventilated, and protected, as far as practicable, from the dust of the foundry.

Taken as a whole, the requirements of law in the various states are not dissimilar.

The number of toilet fixtures in proportion to employees in factories should be about one for every 10 operatives, and one for every 5 or 6 women. There seems to be, however, some difference of opinion in regard to this matter throughout the different cities of the country. The rule just referred to is in use in Ithaca, N. Y.; Kalamazoo and Grand Rapids, Mich.

One water-closet for every 15 persons is required at Springfield, Worcester and Chicopee, Mass.; Riverside and Los Angeles, Cal.; Washington, D. C.; New York City; Erie, Harrisburg, Williamsport, Reading, Chester, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, McKeesport, Scranton, Allentown, Altoona and Johnstown, Pa.

One water-closet for every 20 persons is allowed at Cambridge, Mass.; New Orleans, La.; Port Jervis, Middletown and Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Covington, Ky.; Greensboro, N. C.; Atlanta, Ga.; Jacksonville, Fla., and Chattanooga, Tenn.

One water-closet for every 25 persons is allowed at Akron, O.

At Denver, Colo., one water-closet is allowed for every 20 males and one for every 15 females.

San Francisco and Oakland, Cal., allow one water-closet for each 25 males and females.

At Birmingham, Ala., one water-closet is allowed for every 25 males and one for every 20 females.

At Seattle, Wash., one water-closet is allowed for each 20 male and female employees.

A good rule in installing urinals is to allow about half as many urinals as closets installed. This, however, is not always carried out, and in Chicago, Ill., and Birmingham, Ala., one urinal is specified for each 75 males. The plumbing codes of other cities do not specify anything at all in reference to the number of urinals installed.

TYPE OF FIXTURES

The types of sanitary closets and urinals for factory use at the present time consist of the continuous trough or range closet, with automatic periodic flushing and the individual closet system. While the continuous trough closet is less costly, the individual closet system is more sanitary. The individual closet system is almost exclusively used in factory offices, while it is more rarely used in the shops.

Where individual closets are installed, they consist of earthenware or cast iron enameled, with flushing rim bowls.

Where range or latrine closets are used they are made of cast iron with interior surface white porcelain enameled and other surfaces coated with non-corrosive paint, or they may be made of vitreous earthenware. Eight or ten sections or seats are generally allowed for each range. Where such closets are used inside of a building, they should be installed in a separate compartment.

In some cities the use of the latrine or range closet is prohibited inside of buildings. They must be located in special structures erected for the purpose. The cities prohibiting the use of range closets or latrines inside of buildings are Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Williamsport, Reading, Pittsburgh, McKeesport, Scranton, Allentown, Erie, Altoona and Johnstown, Pa.; Schenectady, N. Y.; Camden and Trenton, N. J.

Urinals are constructed of materials impervious to moisture and non-corrosive under the action of urine. Glazed earthenware or enameled iron is employed. If of metal, they are finished inside and outside with a hard baked enameled surface.

Urinal troughs are made of cast iron enameled or other non-absorbent material. If enameled iron troughs are used, they should be so constructed as to retain at least 1 in. of water.

Urinal troughs or gutters are divided into stalls about 18 in. wide by partitions 4 ft. 6 in. high, measuring from the floor line and 9 in. wide, raised 1 ft. above the floor.

The backs, floors and sides of urinal stalls or settings should be lined with vitreous tile or other approved non-absorbent material. In some instances a safe slab of marble or slate containing 4 sq. ft. is placed under each urinal, but if such material is used it should be carefully selected for hardness and denseness.

When floor gutters are used as urinals, the gutters are made with impervious material and the floor and walls within 5 feet of such gutters should be made equally watertight and impervious.

In order to carry away odors, fixtures are often locally vented. The cities requiring local venting of fixtures are Springfield, Worcester and Chicopee, Mass.; New Orleans, La.; Port Jervis, N. Y.; Washington, D. C.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Toledo and Canton, O.; Des Moines, Ia., and Jersey City, N. J.

Water-closets and urinals are supplied with water from separate tanks or through flushometer valves, taking their supply from a tank located in the attic, and in some instances through flushometer valves on direct supply from street pressure.

The number of gallons which a tank is supposed to hold for flushing a closet varies from 3 to 8.

Where latrines or range closets are installed, provision is made to supply them by means of automatic dumping tanks, or similar devices, which are arranged to discharge at intervals of 10 min. and supply each single latrine or range closet 10 gal. of water at each discharge. The entire volume of water should be delivered at once at one end of the latrine or range closet, passing over the entire length of the fixture, and discharging at other end through trap.

The bottom of the latrine or range closet has a depression under the center of each seat, which contains a body of water about 1½ in. deep over an area of 6 in. diameter,

gradually diminishing in all directions so that the surface of the water retained would be about 60 sq. in.

Flush tanks for urinals are arranged for intermittent and automatic discharges. A good rule to follow is to allow 1 gal. of water flush for each urinal bowl or 2 ft. length of urinal trough and at intervals not to exceed 7 min. each during the fixtures period of use.

A group of urinals on the same floor subject to constant use, as in factories, may be supplied from one tank, if provided with an automatic simultaneous flush, provided that each individual urinal receives 1 gal. of water at each flushing, and the discharge is of such force as to cleanse the bowls at each flush.

Urinal troughs and gutters are flushed either by an automatic flushing tank, the same as required for individual urinals, or they may be flushed through a brass pipe carried the full length of the trough, perforated every 2 in.

The location of urinal stalls is generally along the wall in close proximity to the closet stalls. Where the toilet is a room which is accessible from either end, in order to minimize travel, the stalls should be placed half at one end and half at the other.

Where the closets and urinals are not placed along the wall, they may be located back to back, or the urinals may be placed in hexagonal groups.

The best arrangement is to provide each room or department with its own sanitary equipment, centrally located.

The fixtures should be simple in design, while the flush tanks connected with them should be concealed and only a lever or button in the wall alongside should be left exposed to operate the flushing mechanism.

Where possible, lavatories should be located in a separate room from the toilets. While more expensive, the individual fixture is the best for lavatories. The lavatories should be arranged back to back where one waste pipe can serve a pair of bowls and one main waste pipe an entire row of lavatories. This arrangement is also usually the most economical for floor space. The best location is between parallel rows of lockers.

Wherever plumbing fixtures are installed in factories, the water-closet and urinal compartments and side walls to a height of at

least 6 in. from the floor should be made waterproof with asphalt, tile, metal or other waterproof material.

In order to carry away the odors, the fixtures, as before stated, are often locally vented, and the toilet-room is either provided with windows opening to the outer air, or is mechanically ventilated.

Bathing facilities were very rarely found in American factories up to 1893. In the provision of such comforts, both employer and employed have found the advantages gained to be worth consideration. Not only does cleanliness improve the health and comfort of the men, but they gain a greater capacity and energy for their work from the refreshment of bathing and the enjoyment of clean clothes, which reacts in such a manner as to increase their laboring qualities.

Prior to 1893, Germany had adopted with great success the shower or range bath system in a number of factories, similar to that in use in schools and public institutions in that country.

J. H. Williams & Co., of Brooklyn, N. Y., were among the first, if not the first, manufacturers in this country to take up the subject, and, in 1893, after long consideration and investigation, adopted the shower bath plan as the best method of overcoming the objections as to cost, space, loss of time, etc., which, in this case, were urged with reason against the bath tub system.

Taking as his model the People's Baths of New York City, Mr. Williams built a similar bath house in connection with his works, which was among the first, if not the first, on this principle introduced into an American factory.

On one side of the room were placed 12 shower bath compartments in which were located large overhead sprays connected with cold and hot water pipes. These bathing compartments occupy but little space, being only 3 x 4 ft. in dimensions. In addition to the shower baths, the wash-room was provided with 3 large cast iron troughs, in which those men could wash who did not desire a shower bath. These were each fitted with a row of half dozen sprinklers, so that the men could get a douche for their heads. The troughs were filled with warm water just before dinner and closing hours, by an attendant who also kept the place clean.

CURRENT NEWS AND COMMENT

A Correction

Among the illustrations to the article on Some Phases of Schoolhouse Construction, in our issue of November 4, it was left to inference that the illustrations of the high schools at Santa Monica and Calexico were the work of Messrs. Withey & Davis.

The titles should have included the statement that these two schoolhouses were designed by Messrs. Allison & Allison, of Los Angeles, Cal.

Pittsburgh Chapter, A. I. A.

At the annual election of the Pittsburgh Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, held on November 3d, the following officers were elected:

President, F. A. Russell; vice-president, Richard Kiehnel; secretary, Charles T. Ingham; treasurer, Carlton Strong.

Richmond Architects' Association

The third annual meeting of the Richmond (Va.) Architects' Association was held in that city on November 3d. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Henry E. Baskerville, president; Carl Ruehrmund, vice-president; and J. B. Walker, secretary and treasurer.

American Civic Association

The tenth annual convention of the American Civic Association will be held in Washington, D. C., December 2d, 3d, and 4th. The headquarters and meetings will be at the Hotel Willard.

Texas State Association of Architects

The annual meeting of the Texas State Association of Architects was held in Waco, November 3d and 4th.

The meetings were well attended. One of the results of the meetings was the instructing of the committee on legislation to take such action as might be necessary to secure the passage of a state licensing law. A plan

was formulated to secure a permanent architectural exhibit at the Texas State Fair.

A uniform bond for contractors was presented to the meeting, and upon its legality being approved will be adopted by the association.

The election of officers resulted as follows:

President, H. A. Overbeck, Dallas; vice-presidents, J. P. Hubbell, Dallas; Roy E. Lane, Waco; F. E. Giesecke, Austin; Carl Adams, San Antonio; George Lindsey, Greenville; O. J. Lorehn, Houston; secretary-treasurer, D. F. Corburn, Dallas.

The Lincoln National Highway

R. Clipston Sturgis, president of the American Institute of Architects, has appointed a committee composed of Elmer C. Jenson, Chicago; Wilbur T. Mills, Columbus; and Benjamin Hubbell, of Cleveland, to act in an advisory capacity to the Lincoln Highway Association in the building of the proposed highway.

In appointing the committee, it was announced by President Sturgis that the purpose was to secure "uniformly intelligent architectural treatment of all the bridges, markers, stations, and monuments which are to define the course of the great thoroughfare."

Co-operation that Has Great Mutual Advantages

The president of a company engaged in the manufacture of an important building material is quoted as having said, during the course of an interview printed in a recent issue of the *Journal*, of Detroit:

"The material man has gotten out of the rut, having learned to work harmoniously and to mutual advantage with the architect."

Commenting on this statement, the *Journal* expresses the belief that the result of this fortunate co-operation is to be seen in the well considered and well executed buildings that are replacing those that were erected before the present satisfactory situation existed.

Well-directed Efforts Toward Promotion of Civic Improvements

The well-directed activities of the American Civic Association in promoting an interest in civic improvements and continuing that interest on well-developed lines is shown in several pamphlets recently prepared.

First in importance of these pamphlets may be mentioned a variety of reports issued by various American cities, which the association has collected for the benefit of individuals and organizations studying city planning. These are published by local committees and ordinarily not obtainable at book stores. A list has been prepared, with prices, and will be sent to parties desiring copies.

The value of these reports to cities in search of comprehensive plans is unquestioned, as their contents and illustrations are suggestive of what may be done in many cities as well as for the cities for which they were originally prepared.

A further publication of interest is an article entitled, "Personal Observations of Some Developments of Housing in Europe," by Richard B. Watrous. It relates particularly to the garden cities of England and Germany. A copy may be had on request. Inquiries should be made to American Civic Association, Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C.

Building Operations During September

Commenting on the results shown from a compilation of the reports of building operations throughout the United States during September, 1914, as compared with the same period last year, the *Building and Industrial News*, states:

"Building operations, reflecting general business conditions and the uncertain future due to the European war, registered a big deficit for September as compared with the same month last year. Reports from about 60 different cities made to the *American*

Contractor, Chicago, show a loss for the period of about 32 per cent. This loss, however, was not evenly distributed. New York, for instance, shows a slight gain. So does Cleveland. Other cities, however, show an almost uniform decrease and this general depression is shared by Pacific Coast cities.

"It is impossible to prophesy concerning the future, as the European war is an uncertain thing. However, if any one is to profit by the war it ought to be this country, and in time the money market should loosen up and building revive along with other business. The figures present the following table:

"The gain for September, 1914, to the five boroughs of New York was but \$127,000, the gross amount for this year being \$11,619,000 as against \$11,492,000 during September, 1913."

Making Public Libraries of Real Service

A feature of the monthly bulletins of the New York Public Library is the publication of classified lists of recent accessions.

The October Bulletin contains classification of Architecture and also of City Planning, the various books listed being the latest publications in this country and in Europe on these topics.

It is stated as the purpose of the library to issue similar lists from time to time, which will be forwarded to applicants on request.

Personal

Mr. Cecil F. Baker, architect, Chicago, Ill., announces that he has opened an office in the Michigan Boulevard Building, where he will practice his profession.

Mr. Warren Charles Perry, architect, San Francisco, California, announces that he has opened an office in the Atlas Building, 604 Mission Street, where he will practice his profession.

INDUSTRIAL INFORMATION

A Four-Stream Needle Shower

Under the title, "The Luxury of the Four-Stream Needle Shower," The Reddan Specialty Company, Inc., 25 West Broadway, New York City, has issued a booklet setting forth the advantages of a needle bath equipped with four separate heads.

This new shower is the invention of Mr. A. E. Kenney, and is said to be the only curtainless shower that has proven successful. The Kenney non-curtain needle shower throws four converging needle spray streams simultaneously. Each of these streams strikes the body at an angle, which it is stated, causes the water to glance downward and upward toward the centre of the body and the centre of the tub, instead of splashing in various directions as is usual with shower baths.

It is claimed that this type of needle shower gives a far more stimulating effect than can be obtained from the ordinary overhead shower.

Further data is contained in the booklet, which will be sent upon application.

The House Comfortable

A pamphlet of some fifteen pages just issued by the Jewell Manufacturing Company, Auburn, N. Y., under the above title is devoted to the description and illustration of the Jewell heat controller.

This device consists of a thermostat which is ordinarily placed on the wall of one of the living rooms in the house, the temperature of which it is desired to control, and a motor placed in the boiler room. The two are connected by a three-wire electric cable. For increase or decrease in temperature affects the thermostat, which in turn operates the motor and closes or opens the draft of the boiler or heater. It is claimed that these operations are repeated as often as the temperature changes one degree.

The Jewell motors are of two types, a gravity motor driven by a ten-pound weight, and an electric motor, which runs on an ordinary lighting circuit, and needs no winding. There are a number of accessories shown

which may be applied to the Jewell heat controller, such as time clock attachments to insure a greater degree of heat at a given time, and devices by which a controller can be attached to hot water boilers, steam boilers, warm air furnaces, vapor systems, vacuum systems, valves in central heating plants, steam and hot air service pipes.

The pamphlet, or information on any particular subject in connection with this device, will be furnished upon application.

Ashes

The W. M. Sharp Company, of Binghamton, N. Y., has recently published a booklet devoted to the subject of the disposal of ashes, which it is stated, is accomplished in a sanitary and convenient manner by the installation of a Sharp Rotary Ash-Receiving System.

This system consists of a pit in the floor of the furnace or boiler room, directly in front and extended under the ash door of the furnace. In this pit is constructed a revolving framework into which are fitted eight or more removable ash cans. The entire pit is then covered flush with the boiler room floor, with heavy cast iron plates. The removal of ashes is accomplished by simply lifting a section of the cover directly under the ash door of the furnace, and raking out the ashes, permitting them to fall into the can. When one can has been filled, the framework is revolved bringing the next can in position to receive ashes. The capacity of all of the cans amounts to something like an accumulation of ashes for six weeks or two months, at the end of which time the cans are hoisted from the pit by means of rope and tackle, and emptied in the usual manner for ultimate disposal.

The advantages claimed for this system are absolute protection against fire from ashes; elimination of dust in the boiler room; a receptacle that can also be utilized for garbage, from which all odors are drawn up through the fire box of the heater and consumed, thus advancing the hygienic conditions of basements where the system has been

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

installed, and in addition to all these much greater convenience.

The system is furnished in different sizes and can be installed in houses already erected, although naturally enough, it is easier to have it installed at the time the building is erected.

Further information can be obtained from the pamphlet referred to, which will be furnished upon application.

Dennison Interlocking Tile

The Clay Product Company, Stock Exchange Building, Chicago, Ill., has recently issued a pamphlet entitled "A Primer,—The A B C of good building."

This booklet is devoted to a description and very thorough illustration of Interlocking Tile, and the various uses to which it can advantageously be put. Each block of Dennison tile is said to be hard-burned and have a minimum supporting strength of 1600 pounds to the square inch of bearing surface. The block is so designed that when laid into the wall each web occurs directly above similar webs below, thus the webs form continuous supporting members from bottom to top of wall. It is claimed that this condition can only be present in the Dennison tile, because of its unique form.

Dennison tile is said to interlock so that no mortar joints extend entirely through the wall, thus the inherent weakness of a mortar joint is largely removed.

There are many other advantages claimed for this form of tile, all of which are set forth at some length in the pamphlet referred to, which may be had upon application.

The Ventilouvre Transom

This device, manufactured by the Ventilouvre Company, 30 E. 42nd street, New York City, consists of a frame containing louvres operated by an arrangement similar to a transom lift. Its object is primarily to provide absolute separation of room and corridor, affording at the same time free circulation of air. It is said to exclude light, sight and minor noises.

A corridor equipped with ventilouvre transoms looks as it was intended to look, the ventilouvre presenting practically the same appearance when opened as it does when closed. There is no disorderly array of transoms set at all conceivable angles, and there is no reason for transoms being kept closed when they should be opened.

The ventilouvre is constructed in special types designed for hotels, hospitals, apartment houses and office buildings, using wood and steel, and for fireproof buildings all steel throughout with automatic closing attachments connected by a fusible link. The ventilouvre transoms is said to be effective wherever ventilation is required with the exclusion of sight. When used for toilet room or compartment doors, screens and partitions, it affords a free circulation of air, at the same time giving absolute privacy.

Pamphlet giving further data may be had upon application.

Steel Sash

Catalogue No. 8, issued by David Lupton's Sons Company, Philadelphia, Pa., is one presenting an unusual amount of information concerning Lupton products, including steel sash, partitions, doors, trusses, Pond operating devices (used for the operation of sash in series) and other building equipment manufactured and sold by this company.

In addition to full-sized details of sash members and data concerning standard units arrangement of ventilators, etc., there are shown details of sash frame attachments to walls, in fact, details of practically every portion of Lupton products are given followed by photographic views of installations in buildings of prominence in various sections of the country.

This catalogue gives evidence of much labor expended in its preparation and the information which it contains cannot fail to be of both interest and value to the practicing architect to whom a copy will be sent upon application.

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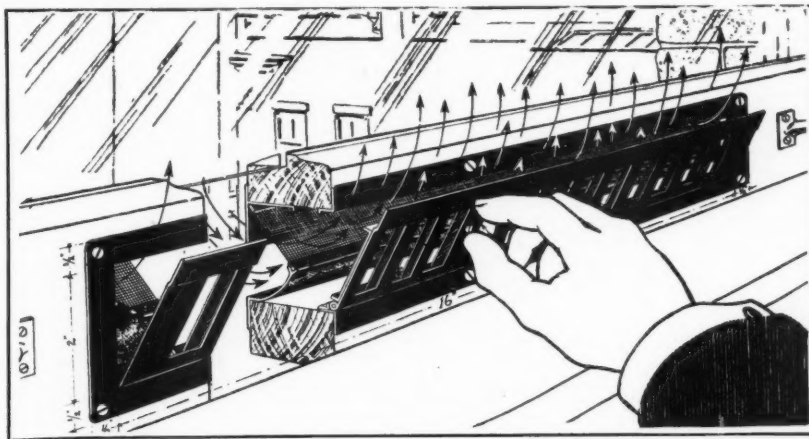
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BUILDING NEWS

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

MOBILE, ALA.—Plans have been prepared by Architect Al. H. Downey, Van Antwerp building, for a new three-story apartment building to be erected on Dauphin street, between Hamilton and Lawrence, for James J. Barry.

ARIZONA

DOUGLASS, ARIZ.—C. A. Overlock, owner of the property at the corner of Fifteenth Street and G Avenue, will have the present building razed and will erect a new brick structure thereon.

PIRTLEVILLE, ARIZ.—Dr. I. M. Zimmerman will have his residence in this place, which was recently destroyed by fire, rebuilt.

CALIFORNIA

OAKLAND, CAL.—A. F. White, of Portland, Ore., contemplates the erection of an office building on Franklin street, to cost \$125,000.

PETALUMA, CAL.—Architect Brainerd Jones, 110 Washington street, is preparing plans for the erection of a school building at Fair and Douglass streets, to cost about \$100,000.

SACRAMENTO, CAL.—Grant Black, who owns the southeast corner of 7th and M streets, is considering plans for the construction of a free market building thereon.

W. A. Hicks, of this city, is planning the erection of a concrete warehouse in the near future on a site in the block, R and S, 13th and 14th streets.

VACAVILLE, CAL.—A new Carnegie library building will be erected in this city shortly.

The Cox estate will erect a one-story mission-type business building on 8th street between J and K, at a cost of about \$8000. Louis Keller, of Berkeley, Chittenden & Keller, is handling the matter for George W. Peltier, who is administrator of the Cox estate.

SACRAMENTO, CAL.—At a recent meeting of the Board of State Harbor Commissioners, plans and specifications were adopted for the new postoffice building to be erected on Mission street. The Board will now submit them to the State Advisory Board for approval. This building will cost about \$30,000 when completed.

VACAVILLE (SOLANO Co.), CAL.—A new Carnegie library building will be erected in this city at a cost of \$12,500.

WOODLAND, CAL.—Architect W. H. Weeks, 75 Post street, San Francisco, is preparing plans for the erection of a grammar-school building here to cost \$100,000.

COLORADO

ROCKY FORD, COLO.—J. D. Graves will erect a new business block on North Main Street, shortly.

CONNECTICUT.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—Architects Skinner & Walker, 1188 Main street, have completed plans for the new county almshouse to be erected, and the committee will advertise for bids November 23d.

A new apartment house will be erected on Columbia court, according to plans prepared by Architect A. C. Kelley, 107 Wall street.

WATERBURY, CONN.—Architects Freney & Jackson, 51 Leavenworth street, are preparing plans for rebuilding the Mulcahy schoolhouse on Fairmount street, recently damaged by fire.

Plans have been completed by Architects Tyler & Duhaime, this city, for a new house to be erected on Barden street, for John Petenichl.

DELAWARE.

WILMINGTON, DEL.—The members of St. Stephen's Church are planning the erection of a new edifice. A site for this structure has not yet been decided upon, although a number are being considered. Rev. Frederic Doerr is pastor of this church.

WILMINGTON, DEL.—The members of the Young Women's Christian Association are planning to inaugurate a campaign for the purpose of raising money with which to erect a new building. It is proposed to erect a building at a cost of \$125,000, on the site where the present building now stands. Mrs. William S. Prickett is a member of the board of directors.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—As a memorial to Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, a block of model houses is being planned by the Washington section of the National Civic Federation. President Wilson has approved the project, which will cost about \$250,000.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—At a recent meeting of the East Washington Citizens' Association, held at 314 Pennsylvania avenue, southeast, the matter of selecting a site for the new Eastern High School building was discussed.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A five-story fireproof storehouse is to be erected in the Washington Navy Yard. Alexander Chambley, of Philadelphia, Pa., is figuring on plans for this building.

FLORIDA.

MIAMI, FLA.—The Odd Fellows of this city have formed a corporation to erect a \$10,000 temple in this city for the use of the order.

TALLAHASSEE, FLA.—The Jacksonville Terminal Company will probably erect a new terminal depot on a site on Lee street.

ILLINOIS

DWIGHT, ILL.—Plans have been prepared by Architect R. A. Young, Sterry Blk., Pontiac, for the proposed new city hall building for this city.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.—Louis M. Albert and Julius M. Myers have purchased some property at 626 East Adams street from Mrs. James T. Jones, and propose to erect a new building thereon.

ILLINOIS.

BLOOMINGTON, ILL.—The members of the Methodist Church of this city are planning the erection of an addition to the church building to be used for Sunday-school and social services. Prof. M. J. Lyon is superintendent of the Sunday-school.

QUINCY, ILL.—Architect Martin J. Geise, 800½ Main street, has been selected by the board of education to prepare plans for the new Jefferson school building to be erected at Fourth and Spring streets, at a cost of about \$90,000. Work on this building will probably begin in March.

STERLING, ILL.—J. B. Smith, of this city, is having the blacksmith shop on East 4th street razed, and will erect on the site a new garage building.

INDIANA.

NOBLESVILLE, IND.—A new hog cholera serum company, to be incorporated under the name of the Hamilton Chemical Company, is to be established in this city. Plans for the buildings have been completed. Dr. J. W. Klotz, of this city, is managing the work.

SHELBYVILLE, IND.—The First Church of Christ Scientist of this city will soon erect a new house of worship on a site located on the northeast corner of Tompkins and Jackson streets.

SHELBYVILLE, IND.—The members of the First Church of Christ Scientist of this city have decided to erect a new church building on a site given to the church by Mrs. J. G. Deprez, one of the members. Edifice will cost about \$5000.

SHELBYVILLE, IND.—A site located near the central part of the city has been given to the First Church of Christ Scientist, by Mrs. J. G. DePrez, of this city. The members of the church are planning to erect a new edifice.

SOUTH BEND, IND.—E. J. Twomey and Joseph Werwinski have purchased from Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Miller, some property on Portage avenue, and in the spring this property will be improved with dwellings.

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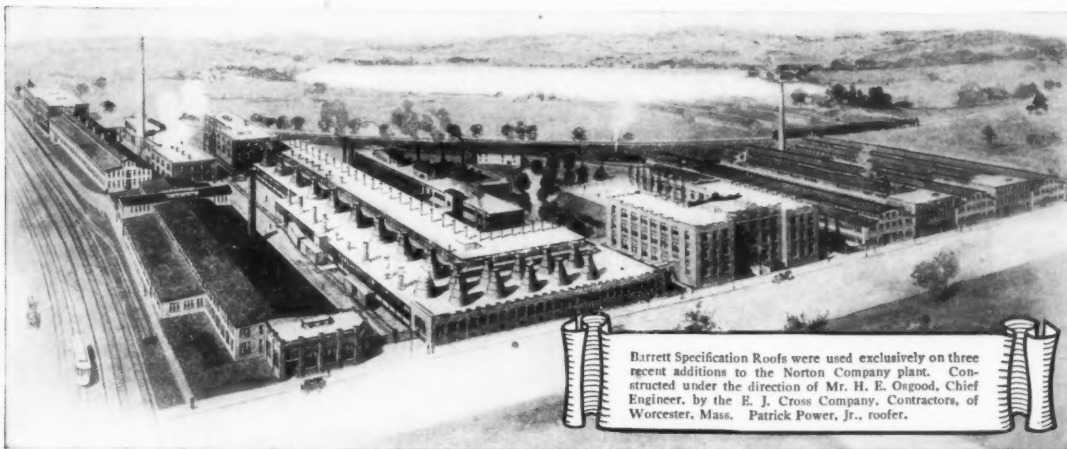
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IOWA

GLENWOOD, IA.—The legal voters of Mills County have voted to erect a new jail building and sheriff's residence in this county.

KANSAS

GIBARD, KANS.—Three new school buildings are to be erected in this city in the early future.

HUTCHINSON, KANS.—A site at Eighth and Bismarck streets has been purchased by W. C. Morrison of the Santa Fe freight offices, from the Brehm Realty Company. The new owner will erect a modern residence on the property.

C. D. Jennings, formerly of Bucklin, has purchased a site at the northeast corner of Twelfth and Walnut streets from the McNaughton Investment Company. Mr. Jennings will build a modern two-story stucco residence on the site.

Architect J. S. Riggs has prepared plans for a one-story and basement bungalow to be erected in this city for Dr. J. H. Schrant.

The McNaughton Investment Company has sold to William Barnwell a site west of the Avenue A school, upon which a two-story residence will be erected.

HUTCHINSON, KAN.—A. J. Godshalk is having his residence at 920 North Main street moved to a new location on Twelfth avenue. On the site he will erect a modern residence.

LEAVENWORTH, KANS.—The constructing quartermaster at Fort Leavenworth will soon advertise for bids for the construction of the new army service school library building, which is to be erected at a cost of \$60,000.

NEWTON, KANS.—J. S. Maxwell, of Wichita, will erect a new building on his property in this city, on the site of the building occupied by the Kansas Gas and Electric Light Company, which was recently burned.

KENTUCKY

LOUISVILLE, KY.—Bids will be received at the office of Samuel D. Jones, business director, of the board of education, Administration Building, southwest corner of Eighth and Chestnut Street, until 3:00 o'clock, December 1st, for the erection of a public school building in Crescent Hill, to be known as the Emmet Field School. Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of Architect J. Earl Henry, Atherton Bldg.

LOUISVILLE, KY.—Bids will be received at the office of Samuel D. Jones, business director of the board of education, Administration building, southwest corner of Eighth and Chestnut streets, until 3:00 P. M., December 1st, for the erection of a public school building in Crescent Hill, to be known as the Emmet Field School.

MAINE

AUGUSTA, ME.—The Kinsman property at Western Avenue and Sewall Street has been purchased as a site for a new church building, to be erected by St. Mary's Catholic parish.

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE, MD.—Architects Callis & Callis, 55 Knickerbocker building, are preparing plans for a three-story brick building to be erected at 813 East Baltimore street, for A. Perel & Son, Jewelers.

Architects Cram & Ferguson, 15 Beacon street, Boston, Mass., have been commissioned to prepare plans for the new Mount Calvary Church at Madison avenue and Eutaw street. Cost, \$200,000.

Plans for alterations to the building at 606 East Baltimore street, owned by Joseph Sopher, will be prepared by Architects Callis & Callis, 55 Knickerbocker building.

The Western Maryland Railway Company is preparing to erect a mammoth elevator at Port Covington, at a cost of about \$650,000. A copy of the plans and specifications for this building are in the office of the building inspector.

BALTIMORE, MD.—It is announced that Architect Oliver B. Wight, Munsey building, is preparing plans for the new edifice for the Stumpf Memorial Roman Catholic Church, to be erected at Chase. Structure will cost about \$10,000.

Architect L. H. Fowler, 347 N. Charles street, is preparing plans for a new residence to be erected in the Green Spring Valley, for Mrs. William M. Manley. Bids will be received some time next month.

BALTIMORE, MD.—R. J. Motz has purchased from Edward L. Turnbull & Company a site at the northeast corner of Paca and Mulberry streets. It is rumored that the old four-story building will be replaced with a modern building at an early date.

HAGERSTOWN, MD.—The Hamilton Estate, in this city, is planning to erect a new hotel building, to be known as the Hotel Stafford, on the site of the Baldwin, and to modernize the present Hotel Hamilton.

MASSACHUSETTS

BOSTON, MASS.—Plans have been prepared by Architect H. H. Atwood, 61 Alban, Dorchester, for a new police station to be erected for this city in the Mattapan district, under the supervision of the public buildings department.

BOSTON, MASS.—The erection of a new building is being considered for the Chamber of Commerce of this city.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—The Crowninshield land at the corner of Pleasant and Adams Street, this place, has been purchased by Joseph P. Kenny, of Onset, who will build a house for his own occupancy. This transaction was negotiated by Edward H. Eldredge & Co., brokers.

HAVERHILL, MASS.—New school buildings and additions to old buildings will probably be erected in the near future.

LOWELL, MASS.—Avile Sawyer of 139 White street will erect a new three-story apartment building on a site at 812-814 Moody street.

Patrick F. Mahoney has purchased from F. D. Russell, 308 Hildreth building, some land situated in the Oaklands on the easterly side of Parkview avenue, as a site for a new home.

LYNN, MASS.—Josiah Grossman, a real-estate dealer of this city, is to erect at once at 17 West Baltimore street, a large four-story apartment building, to cost, with the site, about \$75,000.

MARLBORO, MASS.—Architects John P. Kingston & Son, 518 Main street, are preparing plans for a new residence to be erected here for Mrs. Robert P. Frye. Building will cost about \$13,000.

NEW BEDFORD, MASS.—Francis Bernard has had plans prepared for a block of stores to be erected on South Water street, between Cove and Division streets, in the south end.

Asa A. Mills, of Fall River, head of the New Bedford and Fall River Dry Goods Companies, has announced that within a short time a new block of stores and offices will be erected in this city on the site of the building formerly occupied by Henry S. Hutchinson.

NEWTON, MASS.—Dr. I. Haines has purchased the property at the corner of Beacon and Chestnut Streets, this place, and will build for his own occupancy. Houghton and Rich were the brokers in this sale.

ROXBURY, MASS.—L. Schlegelmilch has deeded to M. A. Brannely, a fourteen room house, stable and 11,000 square feet of land at 32 Mt. Pleasant Avenue, this city. The new owner will build two two-apartment houses on the vacant property.

SALEM, MASS.—The Salem Rebuilding Commission has accepted the plans of the elevations for the new engine house to be erected in Wards 4 and 5, to replace those which were destroyed in the recent fire, and have authorized the architects to prepare plans and specifications.

WALTHAM, MASS.—The erection of an asylum for the care of insane persons of the Metropolitan district is contemplated by the state board. An option is held by the state commission on the Lawrence Estate.

WEST SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—The West Springfield Grange has purchased a site at the corner of Lathrop and Garden Streets upon which to erect a new home.

WORCESTER, MASS.—Architects Peabody & Stearns, 52 State street, Boston, are receiving bids for the construction of a building at the Worcester Academy. Cost of building, \$100,000.

MICHIGAN

•DETROIT, MICH.—Oscar Webber, vice-president of the J. L. Hudson Company, is leader of a movement to have a \$50,000 Michigan building erected at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition in San Francisco. The matter was taken up at a meeting of the ways and means committee of the Board of Commerce, held recently. Charles B. Warren is president of the board.

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GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.—A new Keith vaudeville theater building is to be erected on or near Monroe Avenue. It is understood that Grand Rapids men, including A. J. Gilligham and E. M. Smith, of the Columbia theater, are interested in the new theater project.

ISHPEMING, MICH.—Instructions have been received from the treasury department at Washington, by Postmaster Dundon of this city, to advertise for bids, which will be opened at the treasury department, Washington, D. C., at 3:00 p. m., December 19th, for the construction of the postoffice building to be erected at the corner of Second and Bank streets. Building will cost in the neighborhood of \$70,000.

MINNESOTA.

DULUTH, MINN.—It is announced that the Dickinson Investment Company proposes to erect a two-story and basement building on First avenue west, between the alley and Fifth street, at a cost of about \$30,000. Architects Holstead and Sullivan, Allworth building, are preparing the plans for this structure.

Architect W. A. Hunt, Lonsdale building, is preparing plans for interior alterations to the warehouse at Michigan street and Third avenue west, to be occupied by the Stone-Ordean-Wells Company.

ST. PAUL, MINN.—Architects Buechner & Orth, Shubert Building, are completing plans for an addition to be erected to the Emporium department store building, 7th and Robert streets, and bids will soon be received by them.

Plans are being prepared by Architect C. H. Johnson, Capital Bank Building, for the State Historical Society and Supreme Court Building to be erected on a site near the capitol, at a cost of \$500,000.

The State Railroad Commission and railroad and hay men have under consideration a plan to build a central warehouse at the Minnesota Transfer for hay inspection.

The city will soon advertise for bids for the new pumping plant to be erected at new green house, Como Park, according to plans prepared by City Architect C. A. Hausler.

A new \$25,000 Carnegie library building will be erected on the east side of this city, if a site is provided by the citizens of that district.

MISSOURI.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—E. A. Raymond, of the Ridenour-Baker Grocery Company, has purchased a site on 54th street, between Sunset Drive and Belleview avenue, and will build a home for his own occupancy thereon. Sale was made through J. C. Nichols.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo.—Architects Eckel & Aldrich, Commercial Bank Bldg., are preparing plans for a new Methodist Episcopal Hospital building, to be erected at a cost of \$250,000. East wing and administration quarters to be built first.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The plans of Architects G. F. A. Brueggeman, Third National Bank Building, and William B. Ittner, Board of Education Building, for the new building for the Missouri Athletic Association have been accepted by the club. William C. Connett is chairman of the building committee.

MONTANA.

COLUMBUS, MONT.—The Columbus Opera House committee is planning to have the local theatre building improved.

FORSYTHE, MONT.—The City Council has purchased two sites from J. E. Choisser, and work will soon start on the erection of a new city jail and city hall building, which will cost about \$15,000.

NEBRASKA

GRAND ISLAND, NEB.—At a recent meeting of the members of the Congregational Church in this city, it was voted to spend \$8,000 in improving the church in this city.

NEW JERSEY

FORT HANCOCK, N. J.—The United States Government will erect a large storehouse here. Plans have been prepared and can be secured by contractors from the commanding officer at the proving grounds.

NEWARK, N. J.—The Congregation Anshi Brisk Delito has purchased the property at 242-244 Prince Street as a site for a synagogue.

OCEAN CITY, N. J.—Company G, National Guard, will erect an armory on Ninth Street, at a cost of \$11,000. Charles Breckley is president of the company.

PATERSON, N. J.—Bids are being received for a new edifice to be erected for the congregation of St. Luke's Episcopal church here. Plans for the structure were prepared by Architect W. E. Anthony, of the office of B. G. Goodhue, 2 W. 47th street, New York City.

SWEDSBORO, N. J.—Plans are being prepared for a new \$40,000 building for the First National Bank of this place.

NEW YORK.

BATAVIA, N. Y.—Bids for the construction of an addition and alterations to the Hospital building at the New York State School for the Blind, located here, will be received by Dr. F. Parke Lewis, president, board of trustees of this school, until 2:00 P. M., December 1st, according to plans prepared by State Architect Lewis F. Pilcher, Capitol, Albany, N. Y., which are also on file at the New York office of the Department of Architecture, No. 1224 Woolworth building.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—The Lithuanians of this city will build a new edifice in the near future. Rev. J. J. McLoghlin, pastor of St. Patrick's Church, of this city, will be rector of the new church until a pastor of the Lithuanian denomination has been secured.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Architect T. Bennett, 5123 Third avenue, has prepared plans for three three-story brick apartment buildings, to cost \$19,500, to be erected on 51st street and 7th avenue, for D. J. Lynch, 428 51st street.

Two two-story brick dwellings will be erected on Barbey street near Blake avenue for S. Agress, 487 Hendrix street, according to plans prepared by Architect W. S. Berres.

At a cost of \$16,000, a four-story brick apartment building will be erected on 56th street near 7th avenue for G. Schermer, 1336 40th street. S. Millman, architect, 1780 Pitkin avenue.

Architect B. Cohen, 363 Stone avenue, has prepared plans for two four-story brick apartment buildings, costing \$70,000, to be erected on Atlantic avenue near Hopkinson, for H. Marcus, 237 Van Sinderen avenue.

Plans have been prepared by Architect S. Millman & Son, 1780 Pitkin avenue, for two four-story brick apartment buildings, to cost \$50,000, to be erected on Alabama avenue near Dumont street, for H. Fredland, 743 Saratoga avenue.

A three-story brick store and dwelling, costing \$5000, will be erected on Park place near Howard avenue, for S. Ellenbaum, 1470 Eastern Parkway, according to plans prepared by Architect S. Millman & Son, 1780 Pitkin avenue.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Architect S. Millman & Son, 1780 Pitkin Avenue, has prepared plans for three three-story brick apartment buildings, costing \$42,000, to be erected on Elton Street near Dumont Avenue, for the Hadrian Realty Company, 764 Hendrix Street.

Plans have been prepared by Architect M. Hirsch, 44 Court Street, for a two-story brick theater building, costing \$20,000, to be erected on Flatbush Avenue near Parkside for the G. K. Z. Amusement Co., 120 Flatbush Avenue.

At a cost of \$10,000, a one-story brick bathhouse will be erected at the corner of West 29th Street and Surf Avenue, for J. A. Cook, Jr., 2235 78th Street, according to plans prepared by Architect B. F. Hudson, 319 9th Street.

The Brooklyn Citizens' Committee is endeavoring to raise funds with which to erect the new zoo building in Prospect Park. This committee met and formally organized recently at the Brooklyn Trust Company. Edwin P. Maynard is treasurer of the fund.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Plans have been filed with the Inspector of Buildings for a four-story brick building, costing \$22,000, to be erected for Hutgard Realty Company.

Plans have been filed by Morris Wallenstein for a four-story brick, twenty-three family structure to be erected at 456 Williams avenue, at a cost of \$28,000.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—A four-story brick apartment building will be erected on Barrett avenue near Sutter, at a cost of \$28,000, for Slutsky & Bremberg, 1575 Eastern Parkway, according to plans prepared by Architects S. Millman & Son, 1780 Pitkin avenue.

CENTRAL ISLIP, L. I., N. Y.—The annual joint meeting of the State Hospital Commission and the Board of Governors of the Central Islip State Hospital was held recently in the New York office of the local hospital

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in the Metropolitan Building. As a result of the meeting, the hospital will be allowed approximately \$800,000 for new buildings during the coming year.

FREEPORT, L. I.—A new firehouse is to be erected on South Side avenue, east of Bedell street, this city.

HURLEYVILLE, N. Y.—The members of Midland Grange of this city are planning to erect a new hall building in the early future.

LOCKPORT, N. Y.—The Masonic Temple Association, of this city, has purchased the property of C. F. Hague, next to the Y. M. C. A., as the site for a new temple. It is proposed to sell the Hague residence and erect a new building.

MINEOLA, L. I., N. Y.—A new tuberculosis hospital building will be erected in Nassau County. The proposition to issue \$100,000 in bonds for the erection of the hospital has been carried. The project had the backing of the State Board of Health, the Queens-Nassau Medical Society, and most of the physicians in the county.

NEW YORK CITY.—Plans have been filed by M. W. Del Gaudio, 401 Tremont avenue, for a three-story brick store and apartment building, to be erected on 225th street near Paulding avenue for Anna Covelli, 815 E. 223rd street. Cost \$7000.

At a cost of \$65,000, a six-story brick store and apartment building will be erected on 193rd street, from Webster to Decatur avenue, for the Wedgewood company, Henry F. Kell, 401 E. 163rd street, president. Plans were filed by Architect Andrew J. Thomas, 2526 Webster avenue.

Plans for alterations, costing \$10,000, to a seven-story telephone exchange at 38th street near 6th avenue, owned by the New York Telephone Co., 15 Dey street, have been filed by Architect E. A. Munger, 15 Dey street.

Architect S. A. Taggart, Municipal building, has filed plans for alterations, costing \$9000, to a two-story hospital building, at City Home District, Blackwell's Island, owned by the City of New York.

Plans have been filed by Architects Denby & Nute, 333 4th avenue, for alterations, costing \$10,000, to a twelve-story hotel building at 50 E. 58th street, owned by Swetland Realty Company, 239 W. 39th street.

Plans for alterations, costing \$15,000, to a two-story garage on Broadway near 77th street, owned by Improved New York Properties Corporation, 69 Wall street, have been filed by Architect T. W. Lamb, 644 Eighth avenue.

NEW YORK CITY.—Architects Sommerfeld & Steckler, 31 Union Square, have filed plans for a one-story and basement synagogue to be erected at 24 to 28 West 114th street, for the congregation of Kol Israel Anchi Poland, Israel Levy, President. Cost, \$75,000.

NEW YORK CITY.—J. A. Nichelsen, 16 E. 177th Street, president, owner and architect, has filed plans for a two-story brick shop to be erected at Harlem River and 177th Street, for the New York Yacht, Launch and Engine Co. Cost, \$7000.

Plans for alterations, costing \$5000, to a six-story office building at 20 to 24 Nassau Street, owned by the Mechanics and Metals National Bank, have been filed by Architects Delano & Aldrich, 4 E. 39th Street.

At a cost of \$75,000, alterations will be made to a ten-story warehouse at 11 to 17 Beach Street, 30 to 32 Varick Street and 2 St. John's Place, owned by S. M. Milliken, 990 Madison Avenue. Architect C. P. H. Gilbert, 1123 Broadway, filed the plans.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.—Architect Charles F. Obenhack and Consulting Engineer Walter McCulloh will modify the plans prepared by Mr. Obenhack for the proposed new city hall.

PORT CHESTER, N. Y.—Wilford Hall is contemplating the erection of a two-story addition to his laboratory on Fox Island road.

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.—Miss Sarah B. Patterson, of Buffalo, has purchased a site at 171 Franklin avenue, and is having plans prepared for a bungalow to be erected on the property.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Plans have been completed by Architect Charles D. Wilsey, S. A. & K. Building, for a large addition to the garage in South Clinton street, owned by Henry D. Balsley.

Architects Merrick & Randall, S. A. & K. Building, will soon request bids for the construction of the public comfort station in Veteran Park, at Warren, Genesee, and Water streets. Cost of building will be \$15,000.

OHIO.

AKRON, O.—Charles F. Collins, former manager of the Grand Theatre here, has announced that a new moving picture theatre building will be erected at the corner of Voris and South Main street, at a cost of \$52,000.

COLUMBUS, O.—Plans have been completed by Architect C. Melwin Frank, 156 E. Gates street, this city, for a two-story stucco residence, costing \$8000, to be erected for J. Oliver Hetsch, of Leesburg, Fla. Bids will be received by Mr. Hetsch until November 30th.

SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.—Plans are being prepared by Architect Roy A. Gable, Bushnell building, for remodeling the old city prison on Spring street, between High and Main streets.

Architect William Miller, Keely building, is preparing plans for a new \$10,000 duplex apartment house to be erected at Manilla and Dorr streets, Toledo, for C. E. Miley, at a cost of \$10,000.

TOLEDO, OHIO.—It has been announced by the Willys-Overland Automobile Company that it will erect two additional buildings in the early future.

OREGON.

HALFWAY, ORE.—Bonds amounting to \$5000 have been voted for the erection of a new schoolhouse for this city.

LAURELHURST, ORE.—Architects Jacobberger & Smith, Board of Trade Building, Portland, have completed plans for the proposed new Catholic Church for this city.

PORTLAND, ORE.—Architects Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge, Ames building, Boston, Mass., will prepare plans for the proposed new bank building for the First National Bank and the Security Savings & Trust Company, to be erected on the site of the four-story building at the southwest corner of Fifth and Stark streets, which is being razed.

SALEM, ORE.—The State Board of Control has decided to recommend to the Legislature that \$100,000 be appropriated for the erection of a wing for the Eastern Oregon Insane Asylum, and \$60,000 for the erection of an additional wing for the receiving ward for the asylum here.

PENNSYLVANIA

KEYSTONE, PA.—Plans are being prepared for a one-story brick, steel and concrete power house that will be erected for the Philadelphia & Western Railway Company here.

LORETTO, PA.—It is announced that Charles M. Schwab, the steel magnate, is going to erect a large new summer home here, at a cost of about \$100,000. The building will be of stone.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Architects Mellor & Meigs, Lafayette Bldg., are completing plans for a two-story brick stone church clubhouse to be erected for Phi Gamma Delta Fraternity at State College.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—A site on the south side of Warrington avenue, between 53rd and 54th streets has been conveyed by Emil Selig to Robert A. Ferguson, and it is announced that the property will be developed with a large dwelling operation.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Architect Charles Barton Keen, Bailey Bldg., is preparing plans for alterations to Hamilton Court Apartment House at Thirty-ninth and Chestnut streets, for the Hamilton Court Company.

Plans have been prepared by Architects Durham Brothers, Heed Bldg., for a four-story apartment building, costing \$18,000, to be erected at the southeast corner of Twentieth and Ontario streets, for C. Bradford Sigler.

The dwellings at 1036-39-40 North Front street, have been purchased by Archbishop Edmund F. Prendergast, as the site for further extension for the Catholic Church of the Immaculate Conception.

Architect Henry L. Reinhold, Jr., 1309 Walnut street, has prepared plans for a four-story store and apartment house, to be erected at the southwest corner of Lancaster pike and Cricket avenue, Ardmore, for J. V. Slaughter.

A loan of \$2,000,000 has been authorized by the Board of Education of this city for school improvements, which are to begin soon. Henry D. C. Richards, chief draftsman of the Department of Buildings, is preparing plans for new structures.

Architect Carl P. Berger, 1418 South Penn Square, is preparing plans for a three-story hotel building to be erected at Nos. 1301-1307 Ridge avenue for the John F. Betz estate.

Plans are being prepared by Architects Shore & Dodge, 608 Chestnut street, for a three-story dairy building to be erected at 884 North 58th street for Robert E. Powell.

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Egnal and Saidel will erect six three-story dwellings at the northeast corner of Frone and Lippincott streets.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—At a cost of about \$120,000, N. Raidman will erect an operation of two-story dwelling houses on both sides of Yewdell street, extending from Larchwood avenue to Cedar avenue.

The Department of Health and Charities is having plans prepared for a large power plant, to cost \$100,000, to be erected in Holmesburg for the Home of the Indigent.

Plans are being prepared by Architects Street & Stackhouse for a 2½-story residence to be erected in Elkins Park for S. W. Lowenstein.

An operation of ninety-two dwellings is to be erected at 12th and Dickinson streets on the site of the old Philanthropic cemetery, by A. J. Margolin.

Architects Charles Bolton & Son are preparing plans for eight two-story dwellings to be erected at Ruth and Jasper streets for Horace Linton.

Plans are being made by Architect F. N. Griesler for a one-story brick concrete and steel market house to be erected at Nos. 954-956 North Marshall street, for Charles Ellman.

The Roesch Packing Company is having plans prepared for a four-story addition to its packing plant at 2d and Poplar streets.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—At a cost of \$12,000, Calvin W. Rogers will build a three-story stone and brick apartment house at 318 North Fortieth street.

PITTSBURGH, PA.—Through Eugene S. Reilly & Co., Max Schuchard has purchased some property on Beechwood boulevard near Forbes street, Squirrel Hill, and it is said the purchaser intends to erect several residences on the property.

Architect Charles W. Denny, Hale building, is preparing plans for a two-story warehouse to be erected at Kensington avenue and Hilton street for Charles Devlin, at a cost of about \$20,000.

Plans are being prepared by Architect Carl P. Berger for a three-story hotel building to be erected at 1301 to 1307 Ridge avenue, for the estate of John F. Betz.

A four-story addition is to be erected to the plant of the John Lang Paper Company, at the northwest corner of 24th and Vine streets. Cost \$19,000.

Irwin & Leighton have invited sub-bids on plans prepared by Architects Carrere & Hastings, 225 Fifth avenue, New York City, for a memorial amphitheatre and chapel in the Arlington National Cemetery, for the Arlington Amphitheatre Commission.

WILKES-BARRE, PA.—A new company, to be known as the F. J. Guard Clay Products Company, has been incorporated in this city, and a new building is to be erected on a site along the Laurel line tracks, a short distance above the Plains station. Frank J. Guard, of this city, after whom the company is named, will be general manager.

RHODE ISLAND

HOWARD, R. I.—Bids for the erection of a brick building for the State Hospital for the Insane, located here, will be received at the office of the Board of Control and Supply, Room 18, State House, until 10:00 A. M., December 17th, according to plans prepared by Architects Martin & Hall, 806 Union Trust Building, Providence.

SOUTH DAKOTA

ABERDEEN, S. D.—This city is planning the erection of an auditorium building, on a site north of the new Municipal building.

SIoux FALLS, S. D.—The erection of a new Catholic Cathedral is being planned for this city, to cost about \$200,000.

TENNESSEE

BRISTOL, TENN.—John O. Simpkins of this city will erect a new residence on Holston Heights next spring.

TEXAS

BEEVILLE, TEX.—The Beeville Hotel Company propose to erect a three-story hotel building on Washington street, some time after the new year.

CORPUS CHRISTI, TEX.—Henry M. Wallace of Detroit, president of the Corpus Christi Gas Company, is in this city arranging for the erection of the new building for the company at the corner of Chaparral and Aubrey streets. It is proposed to erect a two-story brick building.

DALLAS, TEX.—Plans are now being prepared by Architects Lang & Witchell, Wilson Bldg., for the new Trinity Play Park Building, which it is proposed to erect shortly.

EL PASO, TEX.—Architects Trost & Trost, Mill Building, have completed plans for the new Jewish temple which will be erected at the corner of Oregon and Montana streets, at a cost of about \$60,000. This will be known as Mt. Sinai.

Fenchler Brothers, of this city, are considering the erection of a large modern office building on their property at the corner of San Antonio and South El Paso streets.

FORT WORTH, TEX.—A campaign has been launched for the purpose of raising \$14,000 for the erection of a state industrial school for wayward girls, by those interested in the erection of the school. Funds will be collected in this city by a committee composed of Patrick Henry and others. The legislature has made an appropriation of \$25,000 toward the erection of this school.

FORT WORTH, TEX.—Plans are now being prepared for the erection of a four-story building for the Sunday school of the First Baptist Church. New building will be located at the corner of Taylor and Third streets. Louis Entzminger is superintendent of the school.

GALVESTON, TEX.—Bids will be received by the Board of Commissioners of the City of Galveston, at the office of John D. Kelley, city secretary, until noon, December 14th, for the construction and erection of a city hall, according to plans on file at the office of the secretary.

GALVESTON, TEX.—The city commissioners of this city are planning to have a new \$300,000 city hall and auditorium erected. Plans for this structure were prepared by Architects C. D. Hill & Company, Carter building, Houston.

GALVESTON, TEX.—A new \$300,000 city hall and auditorium building is to be erected between 25th and 26th streets and Avenues H and I, and bids will be opened at a special meeting of the board of city commissioners held December 14th.

TEMPLE, TEX.—The citizens of this city are interested in the organization of a new cotton mill to be located here. This matter was discussed at a meeting held in the Chamber of Commerce recently.

UTAH

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH—Architects Monson & Price, of this city, have completed plans for a \$5000 garage to be erected in Montpelier, Idaho, by the Montpelier Automobile Company.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.—The plans of Architect F. D. Rutherford, of this city, for the new grade school building, to be erected at Tenth, South and Fifteenth east, have been approved by the building and grounds committee of the board of education.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.—Architects Scott & Welch, 407 Broadway, will prepare plans for a modern swimming pool to be erected at Majestic Park. Structure will cost \$75,000.

VIRGINIA

PORTSMOUTH, VA.—W. O. Daughtridge has purchased two sites in High street from H. L. Alexander, and will erect a garage on the property in the early future.

WASHINGTON

PUYALLUP, WASH.—Architects Heath & Gove, National Realty Building, will prepare plans for a model grandstand to be erected for the Western Washington Fair Grounds in this city.

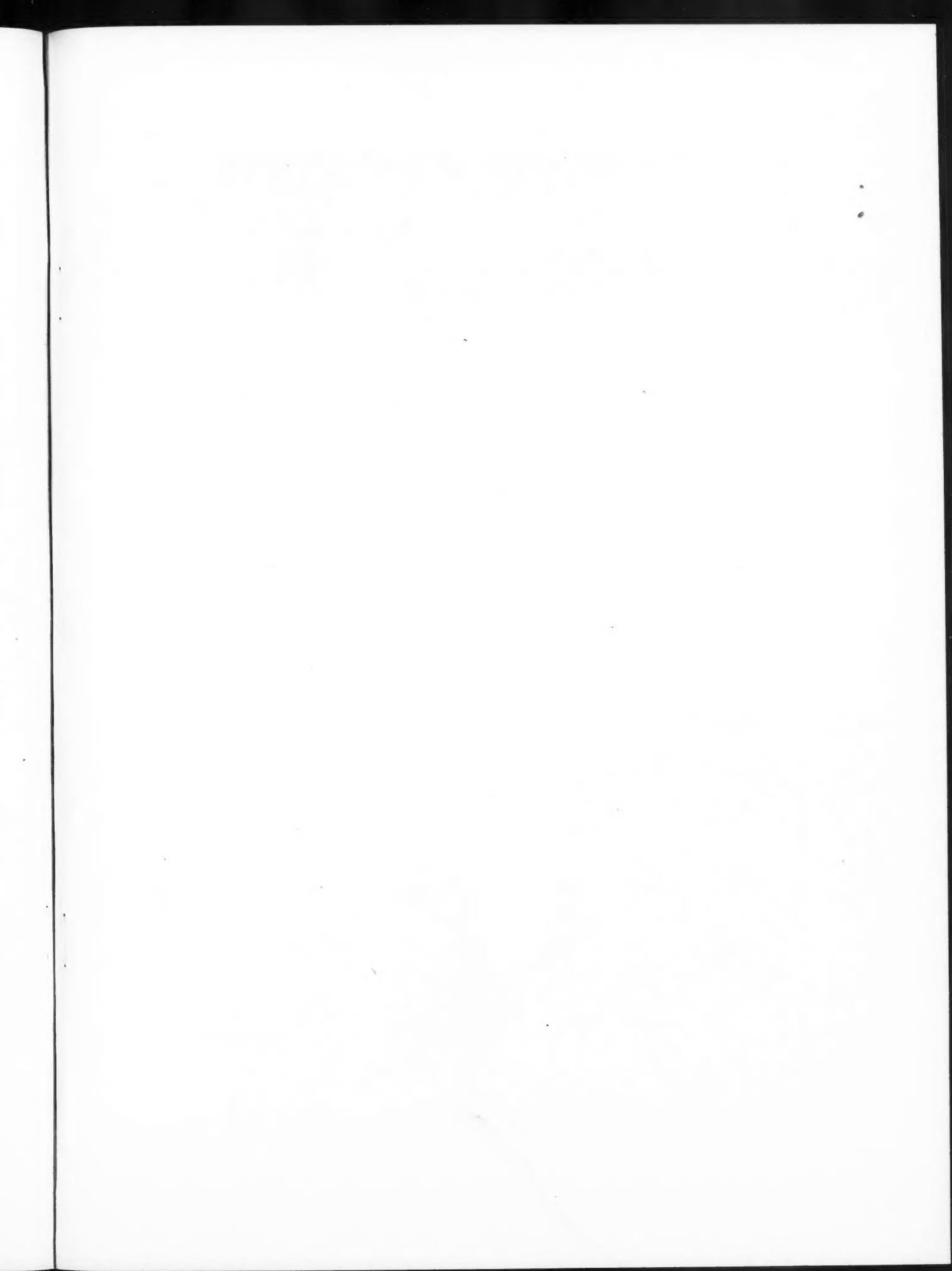
SEATTLE, WASH.—Plans are being prepared by Architects Howells & Stokes, Henry Building, for the erection of a four-story office and store building for P. S. Foust. Structure will cost about \$200,000.

SEATTLE, WASH.—It is announced that Sears, Roebuck & Co., of Chicago, Ill., will erect a large branch house in this city, according to plans prepared by Architect George C. Nimmons, 122 South Michigan avenue, Chicago. The cost of the building and ground is placed at about \$1,300,000.

WISCONSIN

ALLOUEZ, WIS.—The board of education has decided to have an eight-room addition erected to the Franklin school here.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—The campaign to raise funds for a new home for St. Catherine's Home for Working Girls has closed, with cash and pledges amounting to \$80,000. Charles Jerome Sheffield managed this campaign.



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