

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

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NOTES ON THE BUILDING OF A UNIVERSITY

By JOHN B. PINE

THE development of the modern hospital has produced a literature on hospital construction which is highly suggestive and has done much toward the establishment of certain fundamental principles of great value, but the subject of university construction, though equally interesting and important, has received no such attention. No attempt seems to have been made to form any generalizations as to the best methods of dealing with the problems which must necessarily arise when the establishment of a new university, or the enlargement of an existing university, is proposed, although experience has been accumulating for centuries which might well serve both as a guide and a warning. Without attempting to formulate principles or to lay down fixed rules, it may be worth while, if only for discussion, to suggest some of the considerations which may well be kept in mind in the planning of a university.

The Selection of a Site

When the erection of a new university is contemplated, the site is, of course, a question of paramount importance. Obviously it should be spacious, accessible and, if possible, beautiful, but its spaciousness should be measured by the possibilities of the future rather than the needs of the present, and its accessibility should have reference to the varied and changing conditions of transportation and population which may in the course of time affect the well being of the institution, both as a place of study and a place of residence. The ideal site should be large enough to contain all the departments of a university, not only the college, but the tech-

nical schools and law and medicine, thus concentrating all its faculties and students and bringing them within the university atmosphere, and yet should be so situated as to afford its technical students easy access to machine shops and factories, and its medical students the advantages of a nearby hospital. Of scarcely less importance are the natural beauty and advantages of the site as affording an opportunity for a fine architectural effect which will represent to its students the ideals and purposes of a university and command the attention and the admiration of the public. The value of beautiful surroundings as a refining and educational influence can scarcely be overestimated as an element in the life of the student, and since the university can also make its strongest appeal to the sentiment of its alumni and to local or state pride through a commanding situation and the dignity and beauty of its buildings, the trustees may well afford to strain its resources to the utmost in order to secure the most desirable site, rather than accept, even as a gift, one less desirable.

The Adoption of a Comprehensive Plan

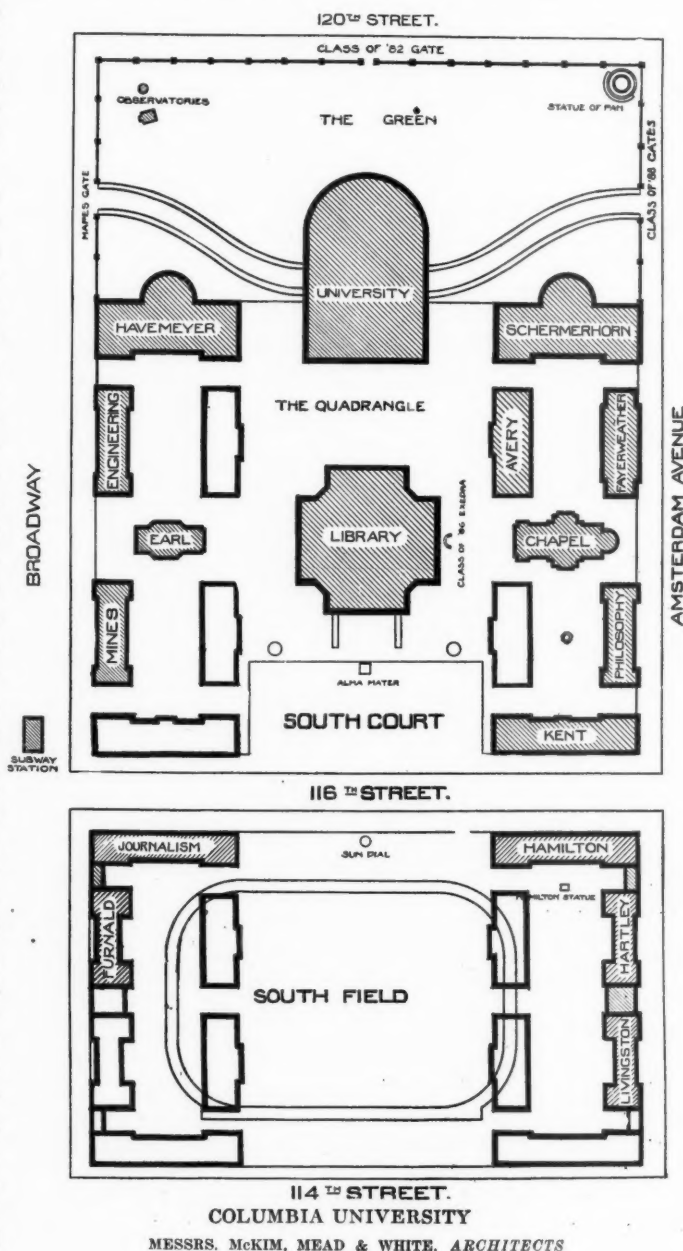
Of the lessons taught by the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893, perhaps none is of greater value than the demonstration which it afforded of the possibility and the advantage of planning an extensive group of buildings as one consistent whole, symmetrical in arrangement, and harmonious in design. This was accomplished at Chicago by the adoption of a ground plan which included all the buildings which it was proposed to erect, and by the selection of a certain style of architecture, and of certain

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

units limiting the height and proportions of the buildings. The success which Burnham, McKim and their associates achieved at Chicago in carrying out these principles demonstrated that they were applicable not only to an international exhibition, but to any extensive group of buildings and to none more so than a university. Nor have the universities failed to appreciate the value of the lesson or to profit by it, as witness the buildings of Columbia University on Morningside Heights, and those of Johns Hopkins University, now in process of erection on its new site on the outskirts of Baltimore, but unhappily the instances to the contrary are more numerous.

If any argument is needed in favor of the adoption of a far-sighted, comprehensive plan as a preliminary to the building of a university, it can easily be found in any one of a number of venerable institutions which need not be named. Such a plan, however, calls for imagination no less than accurate information. Knowledge of the existing condition and needs of the particular institution is, of course, the first essential, and certain obvious requirements at once suggest themselves, such as a library building, an auditorium, a chapel, the executive offices, lecture halls, laboratories and museums, a power house, a gymnasium and athletic field, a commons, hall, a group of dormitories, and perhaps residences for the president and professors. These may all be obviously and immediately necessary, and if so must first be provided, but it is not enough that they shall occupy the positions most advantageous individually as regards their respective use and collectively in their relation to each other, unless they also serve as landmarks to guide without obstructing the location of the succeeding buildings which are sure to come with the growth of the university and its expanding needs. In the longest lived of institutions, as universities have proved themselves, provision should be made for the future even more than the present, and

laying out the first plan demands imagination, coupled with ingenuity, in reconciling the pecuniary limitations of the moment with the possibilities of future needs. How these problems are to be met must, of course, vary in different cases, but the solution will be made easier if in the first instance the general plan includes a number of sites for prospective buildings, so that when the need for a new building arises it



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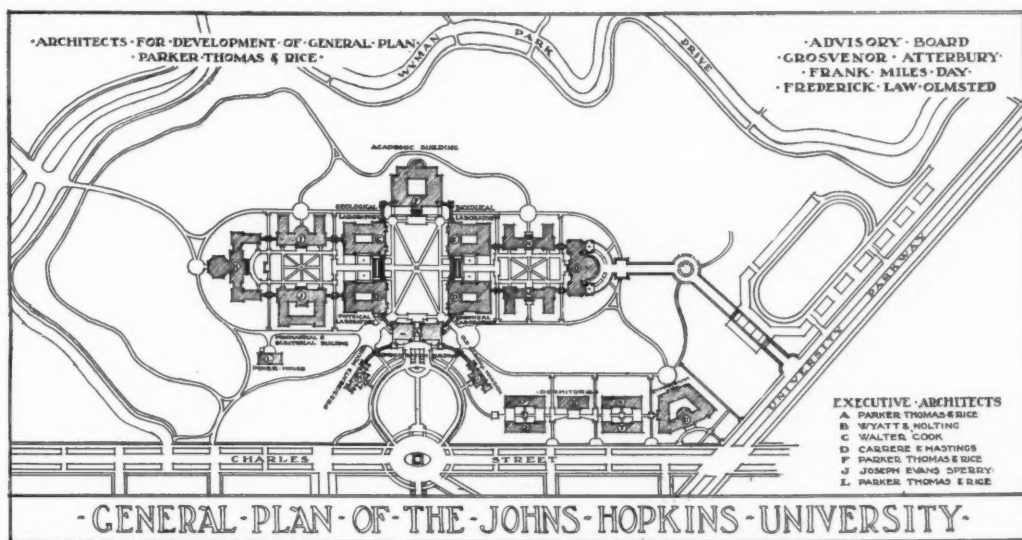
may be possible at once to select a site upon which it may be erected where it will not interfere with existing buildings, but will contribute to the completion of the entire plan. If, from the outset, a process of symmetrical development be followed, that is, if the first buildings are placed in such proximity as to form a harmonious group, each additional building will enhance the effect of the group as a whole and perhaps encourage a hesitating benefactor to carry the development a step further. In planning for the future no great foresight is necessary to realize that regard should be had not only for the growth of existing departments and schools, but for the estab-

The Style of Architecture

As to the style which should prevail, individual tastes and opinions will naturally differ, but whatever selection is made, certain considerations, such as the following, are applicable:

1. It should fully satisfy the varied practical needs of the university, and should be capable of affording the best possible light and ventilation; in other words, it should be tested by the standard of utility.

2. It should be flexible enough to permit variety in the treatment of a large number of buildings, while securing general harmony of effect.



lishment and housing of entirely new educational units for which endowments may be provided or for which an urgent need may arise. Nor should the development of the social requirements of the university be overlooked, since such buildings as faculty clubs, student unions and Y. M. C. A. halls, already important factors in some institutions, may soon be recognized as essential features of a university.

While the adoption of a comprehensive plan does not insure its realization, it is none the less essential for an intelligent beginning, and it has often proved that the mere existence of such a plan has done much to further its realization.

3. It should be consistent with the economical use of space, and should be appropriate to the character of the situation.

4. It should be the style in which a large number of architects can express themselves with fluency and to advantage.

5. It should be the style which will most conduce to an artistic and imposing architectural effect, and which will appeal most strongly to the taste and judgment of the educated public and the alumni.

Situation, surroundings, topography and space will necessarily exert a strong influence upon the selection of the style of architecture of the ideal university; if in or near a city the argument is in favor of buildings of an

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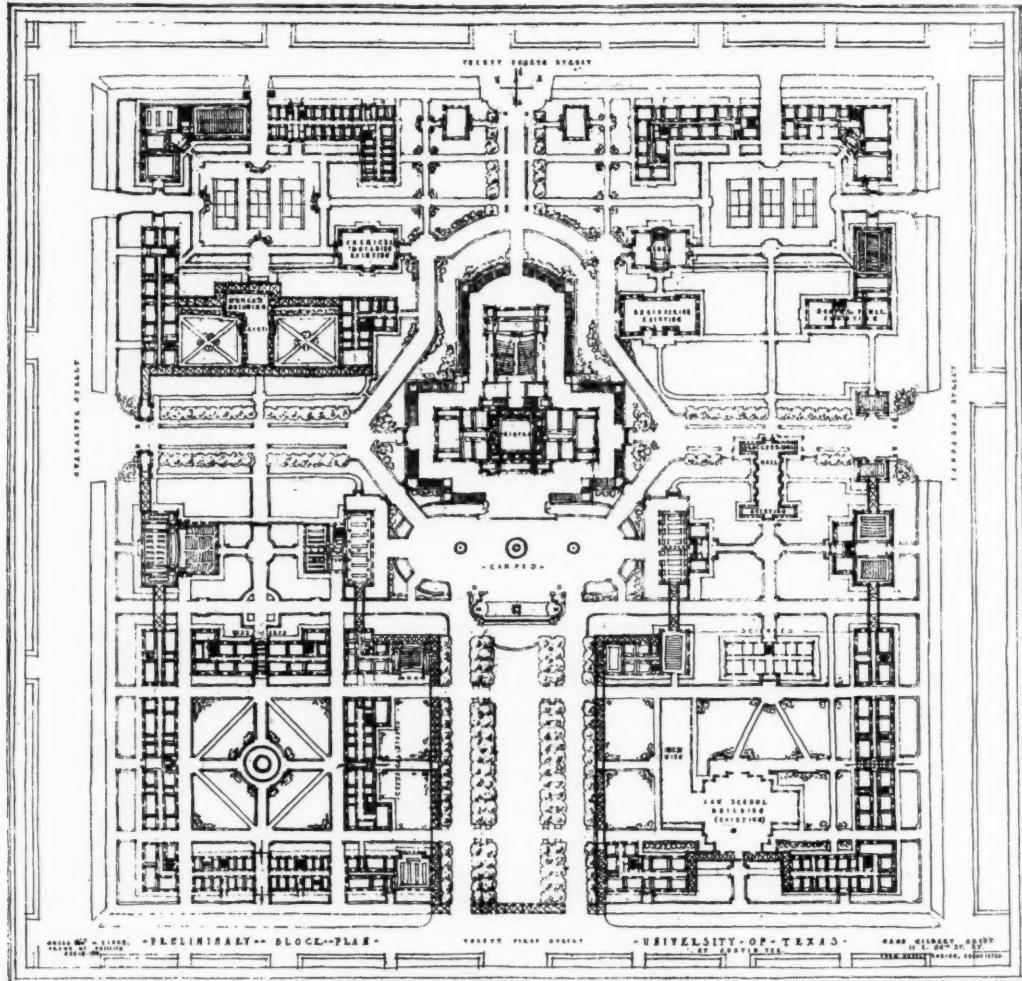
imposing and monumental character, more or less compactly placed; while in a rural site they may well be of a picturesque rather than formal type, distributed over a considerable area.

Whatever the style adopted, however, the very purpose of a university demands that

the best expert advice, should also lead them to supply the most attractive setting which judicious tree planting and landscape gardening can offer.

Continuity of Policy

The site having been selected, and the



PRELIMINARY BLOCK PLAN, UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS
MR. CASS GILBERT, ARCHITECT

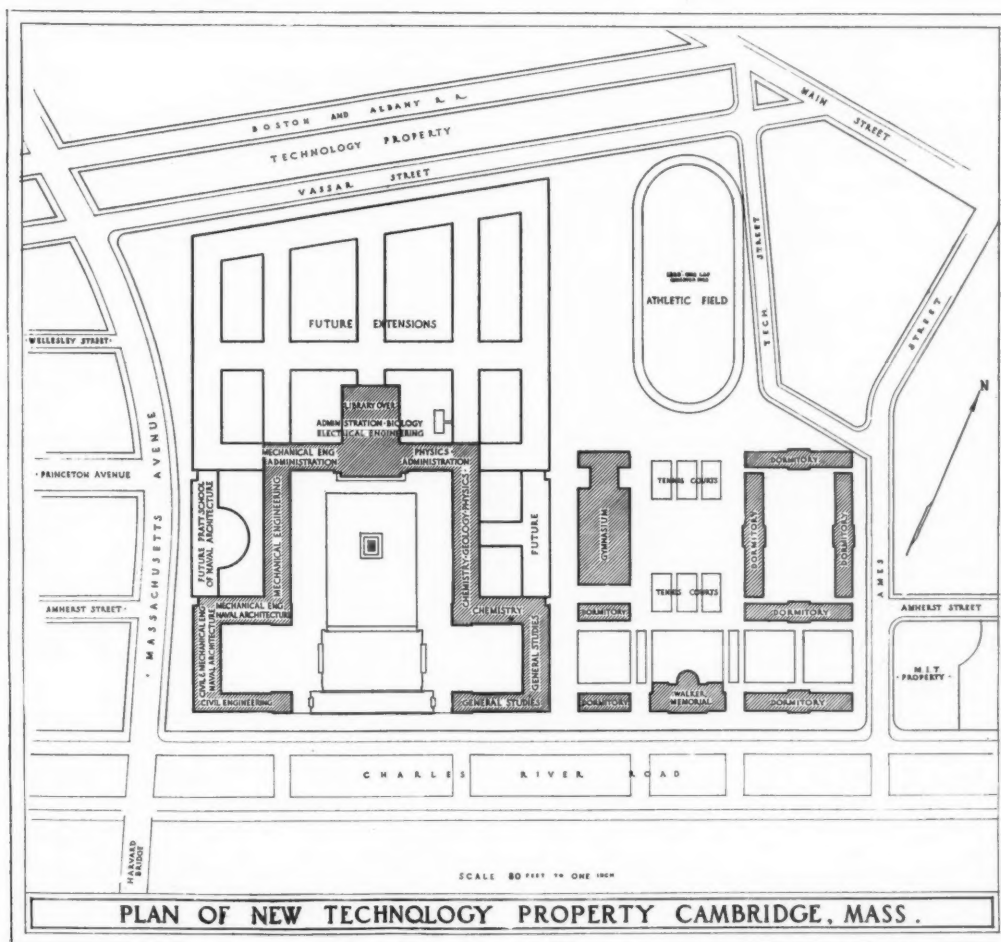
its buildings shall be designed on simple and dignified lines, with an avoidance of meaningless and inappropriate ornamentation of garlands, cornucopias and cartouches, but with the distinct idea of making the structures expressive of the uses which they are to serve and objects of beauty in themselves. The taste and discrimination of the building committee, with the assistance of

general plan and style of architecture having been determined upon, it becomes important to adopt such measures as will most tend to insure the consistent execution of the work, bearing in mind that a long period of time will probably elapse before the group of buildings as an entirety can be completed. In this direction the university will have taken its first and crucial step in the selection

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

of the architect who is to be its general adviser, and it will be fortunate if it can continue his services at least until a sufficient number of buildings have been erected to demonstrate the type which the founders have adopted and to stamp the group with the character which they aim to give it. But certain definite steps can be taken through

the type of construction; and the vagaries of the possible donor who wishes the design of his building to satisfy his personal taste may be to some extent guarded against by a provision that all designs shall conform to the general style and shall be approved by the university authorities and their architect.



MR. WILLIAM WELLES BOSWORTH, ARCHITECT

the formal adoption and publication of the approved plan and design and through the construction of a model or models, which will inform succeeding generations of trustees as to the aims and purposes which should be kept in view for the attainment of the best ultimate results. Such representations may be supplemented by university legislation prescribing the material to be used, the general style of architecture to be followed and

Construction and Type of Building

In many localities the type of construction, whether fireproof or other, is determined by ordinance or statute, but in any case considerations of prudence and economy point strongly towards the former. Bearing in mind the fact that the annual cost of maintenance of even a fireproof building averages from two to three per cent.

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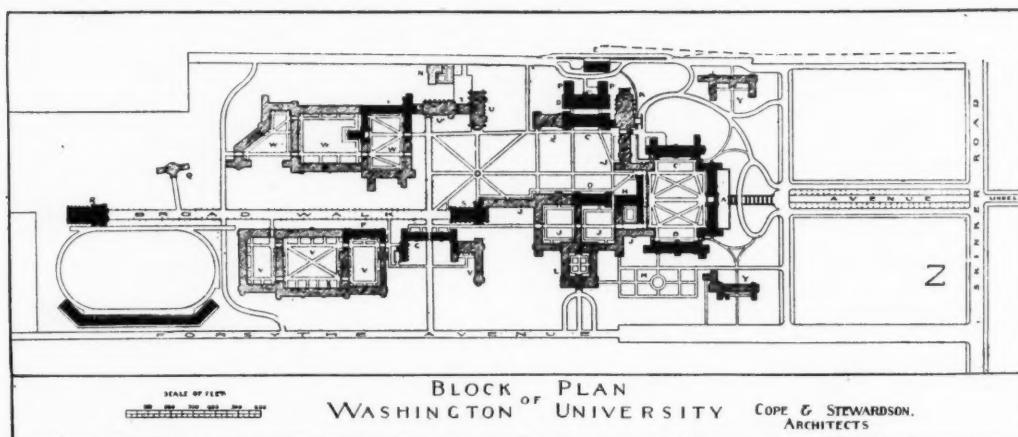
upon the cost of construction, it is apparent that the building should be of the most durable and permanent character, if only to keep down the annual cost of wear and tear.

Another means of saving cost is to be found in planning the buildings on certain general lines, adaptable for various uses, and by providing for future additions and alterations to meet unforeseen needs. The construction of office buildings has taught us that a large building may be made adaptable for various and varying purposes by employing bearing walls only for the exterior and for the main divisions, and by furnishing the floors with independent support so that the partitions may be changed in position as convenience requires.

lessened and its construction charges reduced in planning future buildings, by having developed a type which satisfies the needs of the university.

Plans of Buildings

In no respect is intelligent and sympathetic co-operation more necessary than between the building committee and the teaching staff in devising the plans and distributing the space of the buildings which are to be used for educational purposes, nor is there less need for the advice of the practical librarian in planning the library, or of the administrative staff in planning the executive offices, for none can be so well informed as to the actual needs of the uni-



Assuming that a certain style has been adopted, the next step is to determine the situation, dimensions, height, proportions and material of the new buildings, so that each building, whoever the architect, may be treated as a separate unit, though in such a manner as to secure harmony of all the parts, but it is hardly possible to insist too strongly upon the requirement that the plans and designs of each building, whether erected by private individuals or by the corporation, shall first be approved by the governing board, or its committee, and also by its supervising architect.

The building committee which has already erected one or two buildings, whether for educational or residential purposes, which have been proved by experience to be satisfactory, will find its labors materially

versity or so competent to estimate its probable expansion as those immediately responsible. Nevertheless the difficult task of co-ordination must rest with the building committee in making due allowance for the relative urgency of the several demands, discounting the somewhat exaggerated importance which the respective departments naturally attach to their particular claims, and securing efficiency and economy in the distribution of space. As a means toward the accomplishment of the last mentioned object, lecture rooms should be planned so that they shall be suitable for any of a number of subjects in order that each room may be in frequent use, instead of being devoted to a single topic which requires its use for but a few hours each week. Similarly it may be suggested that

while the assignment of private studies to individual professors is highly conducive to personal comfort, even for occasional use it is a very expensive arrangement for the university, and the object can frequently be accomplished quite as well and much less expensively by providing a single room for several occupants whose joint use will represent a larger return to the university.

From the diversity of plans followed in buildings devoted to similar purposes in different universities, it would seem that but little or no effort had been made to develop an ideal plan for any particular purpose, but the new university can hardly fail to profit much in this respect by the successes and failures of others and cannot afford to lose the benefit of their experience.

Questions of Administration

The general plan of the university should satisfy a two-fold test, viz., the test of convenience for purposes of educational administration, and the practical test of economical care and maintenance. Regard for the former demands that the buildings for general use, such as the library, executive offices, auditorium, chapel, dining hall and gymnasium should occupy central positions where they will be readily accessible to all, and it is scarcely less important that buildings devoted to related departments shall be grouped together. The original plan should be comprehensive enough to satisfy the demand when one or two departments, outgrowing their quarters, require an additional building, so that a place may be found for such building in proper relation to its educational allies and to the university as a whole.

What has already been said as to simplicity and durability of construction has a direct bearing upon the cost of upkeep, but the principal items of the maintenance account are to be found in the expense of heating and lighting, which, as the group of buildings grows large, amounts to a more and more formidable sum. It is, therefore, of the utmost importance for pecuniary reasons that the heating and lighting plant

should supply these necessities at the lowest possible cost, not only for the buildings which are to be immediately erected, but for those which are to follow. The considerations influencing the selection of the site for the power plant must necessarily vary widely with the locality, but the great desideratum of placing the plant in the closest possible proximity to the source of fuel supply invariably exists, and the university is fortunate which possesses a site in immediate contact with a railroad track or siding upon which its supply of coal can be delivered directly to its power plant. Given a convenient source of supply at a point which is not too obtrusive, the power plant can extend its utilities at a minimum of expense by means of underground connections through tunnels to a large and increasing group of buildings without interfering with academic uses or detracting from the architectural effect.

While the foregoing suggestions are directed particularly to the planning and construction of buildings for a university which has yet to materialize and are only capable of literal application upon a new field, they may be of some service to institutions already existing. Princeton has demonstrated how a group of buildings entirely lacking in architectural harmony may, by the adoption of a comprehensive plan for sites, buildings, and landscape gardening, be converted into one of the most beautiful and dignified of our universities. But whatever the conditions, it is reasonable to believe that the architecture of universities generally may be elevated and rendered more worthily representative of their educational importance, "symbolical of the higher interests of every great community," by the adoption of a broader and more intelligent policy in the planning and designing of future buildings, which shall render such buildings an object lesson and a source of inspiration not only to the students who live within and among them and feel their daily influence, but to thousands who may never enter their doors, yet who see in the university the embodiment of a great ideal.

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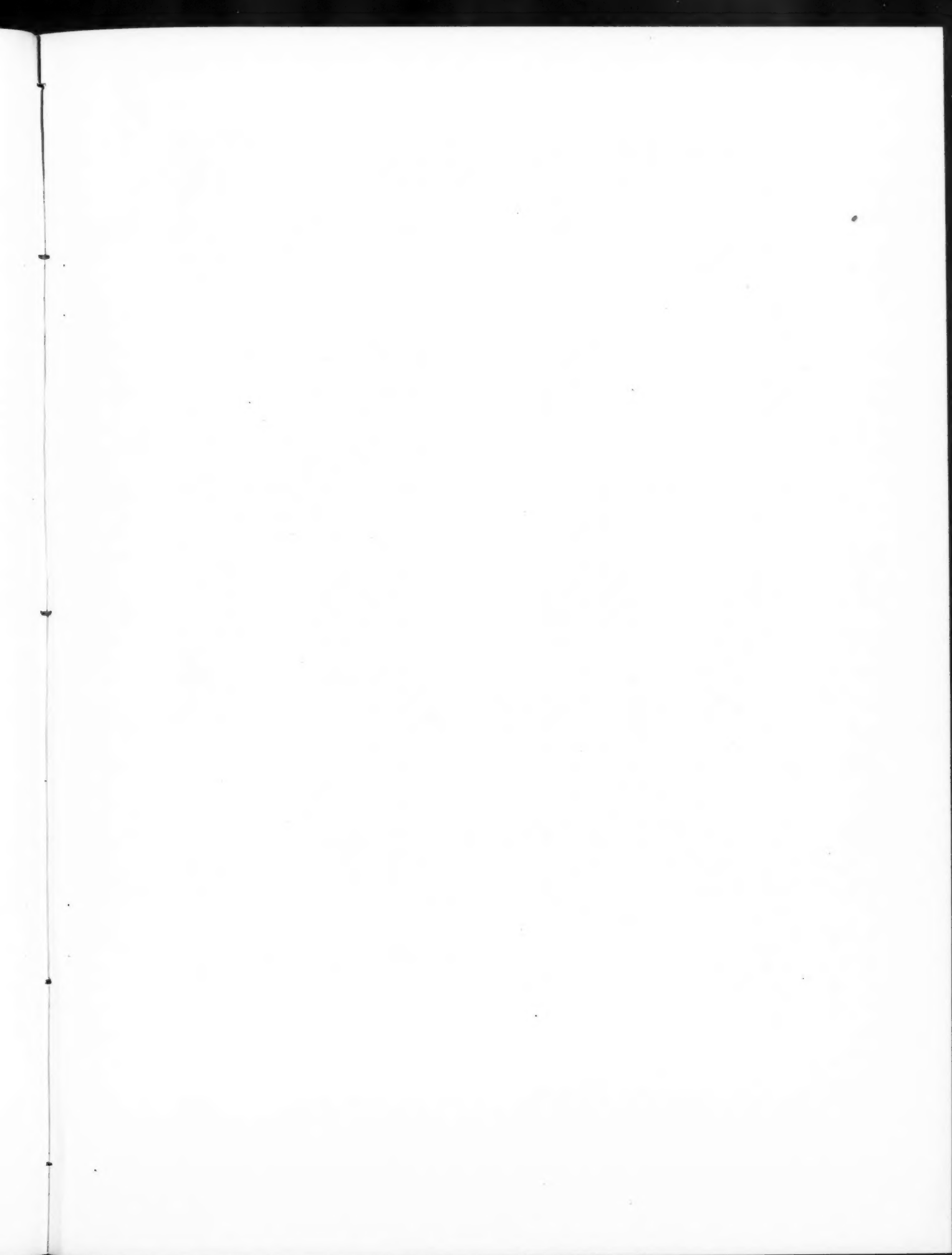
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Northern Italian Details

No. 6.—Doorway—Palazzo Pallavicini-Fibbia, Bologna

The restoration of the Pallavicini-Fibbia Palace in 1906 has brought to light many interesting historical facts about one of Bologna's charming edifices. It was Bartolomeo di Giovanni Felicini who in 1497 commenced the structure that was completed by his son, Giovanni. The Felicini (Bentivolesca) suffered great loss in the political catastrophe of Giovanni II and are among the exiles of 1506. Giovanni Felicini never saw again his magnificent home that cost his father and him 70,000 lire in Bolognese money and he died at Padua in 1528. It was then occupied by his brother Ludovico who remains celebrated in the city's annals for the magnificent musical festivals which he held in the palace. Upon his death the house was bought by the Pucci in 1537 and in 1561 was acquired by the Fibbia, whose intermarriage with the Pallavicini accounts for its present name.

The restoration was initiated by the present proprietor, Count Antonio Pallavicini Fibbia and had the assistance of the Historical Society of Bologna. The exterior of the building, with its graceful terra cotta cornice and ornaments and its broad arcade, has been spared from serious damage during the ages and its reconstruction was undertaken from structural reasons. The rear wall of the portico had originally neither windows or doors, with the exception of the main entrance, and the small door, pierced in this wall, shown in the photographs and drawings is an addition made by the Pallavicini, as the coat-of-arms attests. The material of the trim is gray limestone, jointed only where indicated on the drawing, while the door is wood, painted green with grille and hardware of wrought iron.

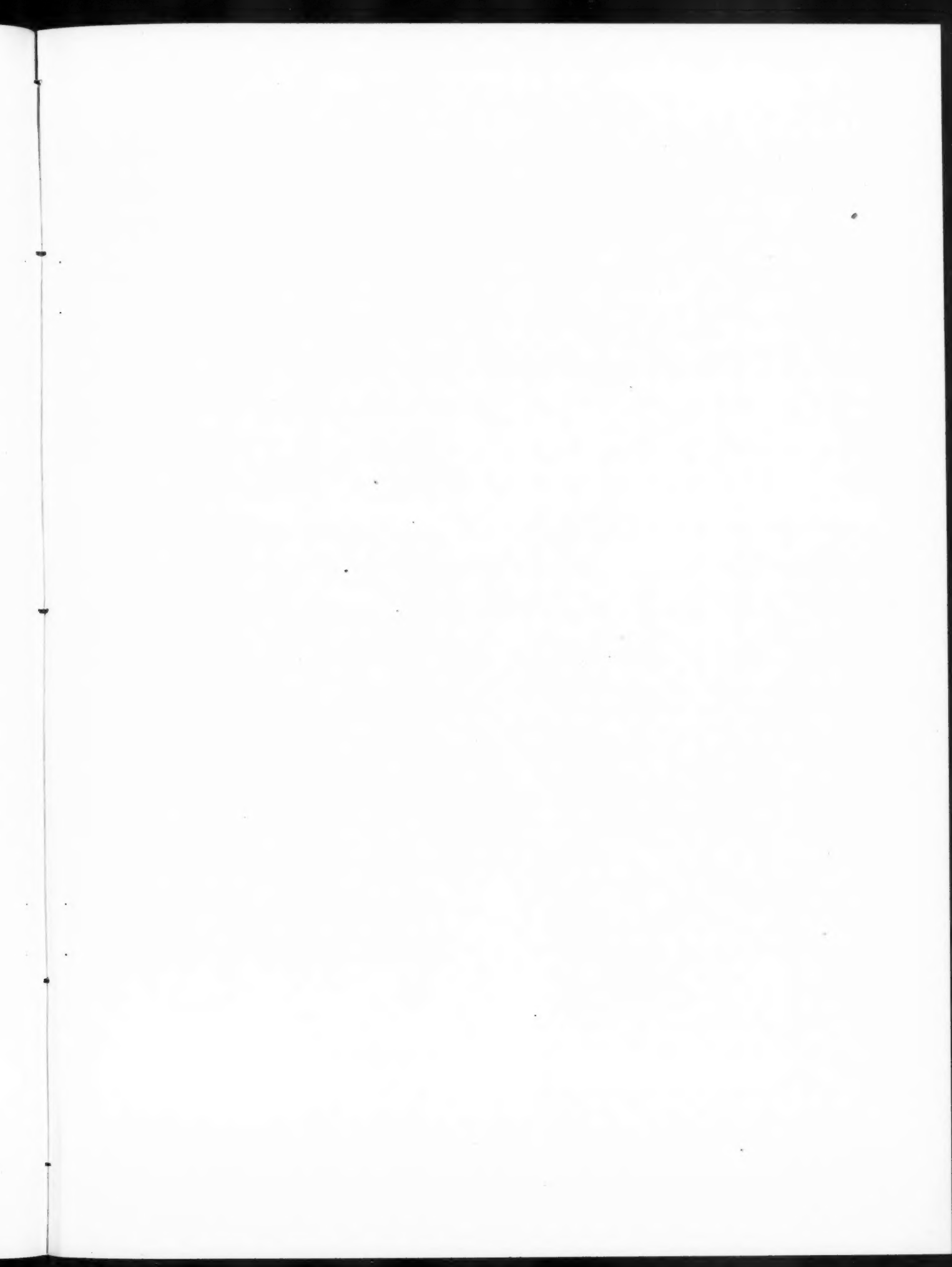


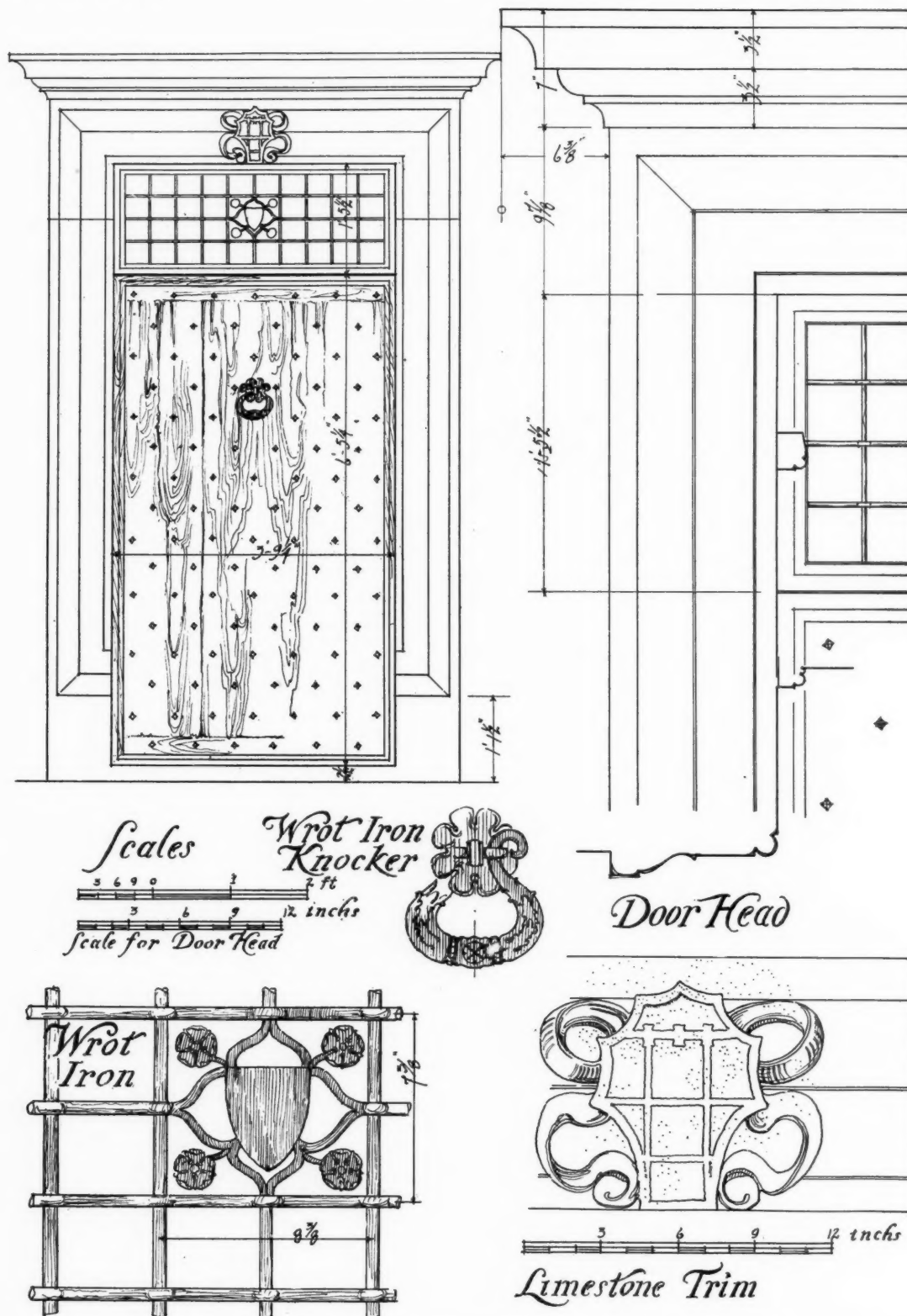


DOORWAY—PALAZZO PALLAVICINI-FIBBIA, BOLOGNA, ITALY

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

ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS
OF NORTHERN ITALY—PLATE NO. 12

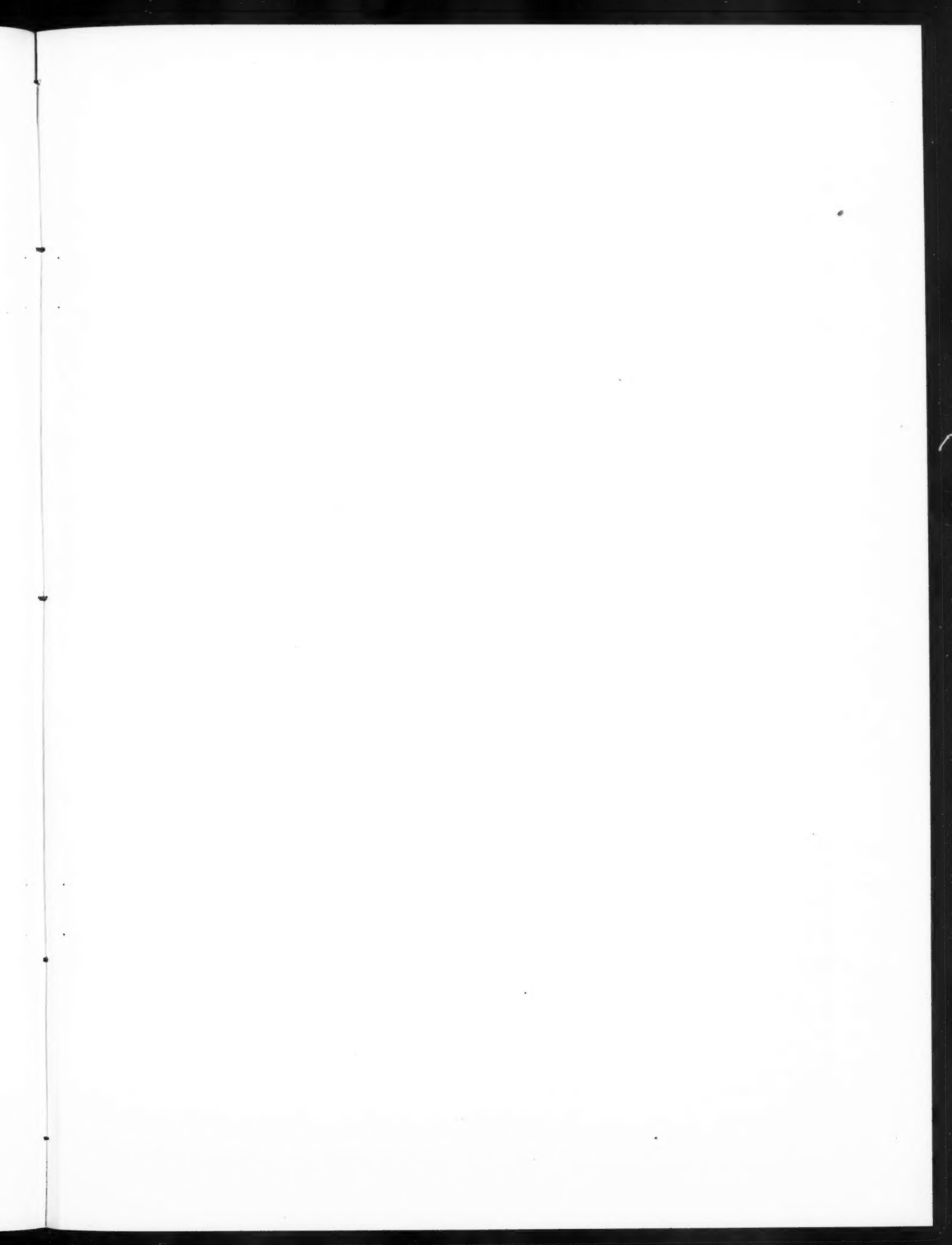


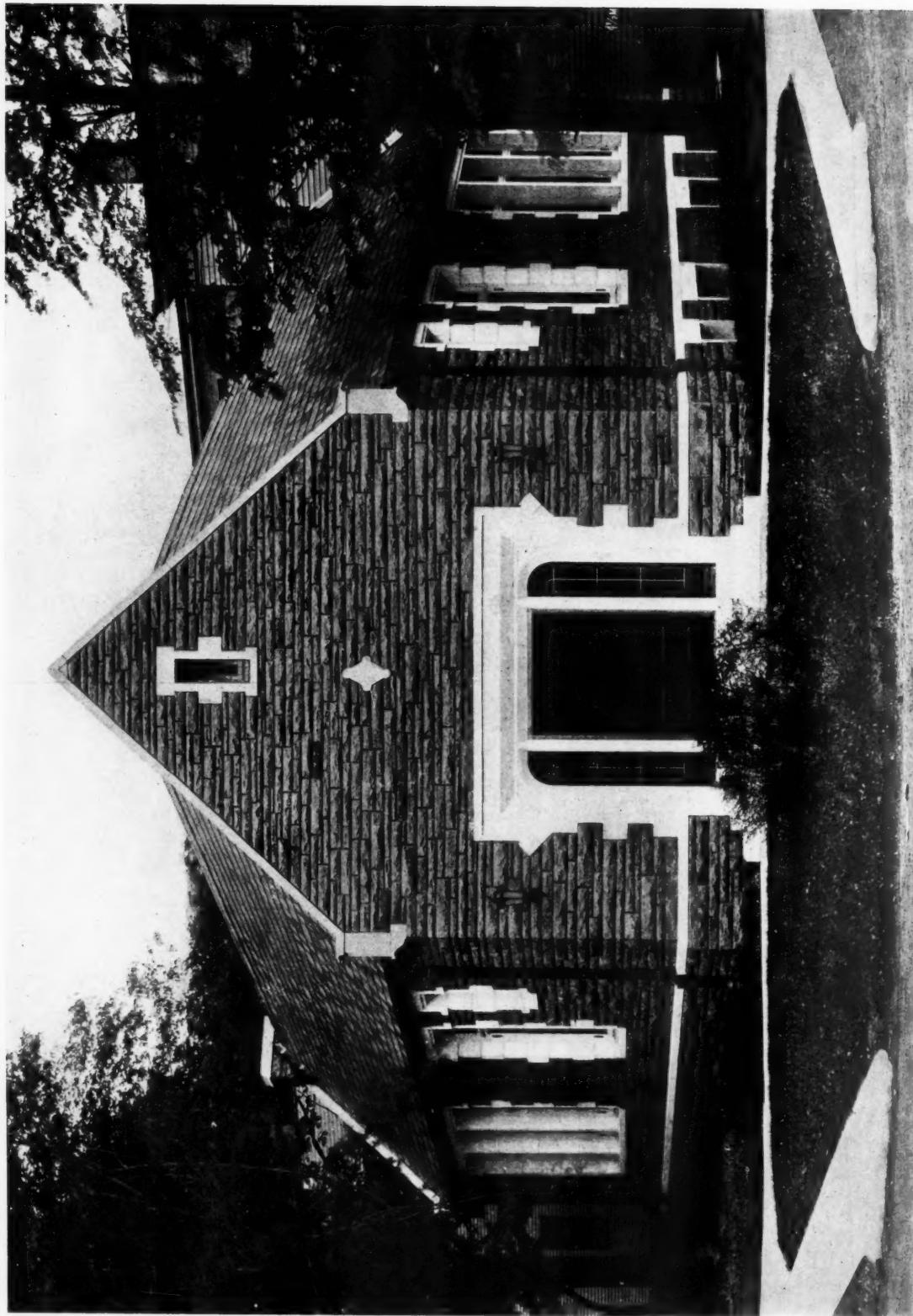


DOORWAY—PALAZZO PALLAVICINI-FIBBIA, BOLOGNA, ITALY

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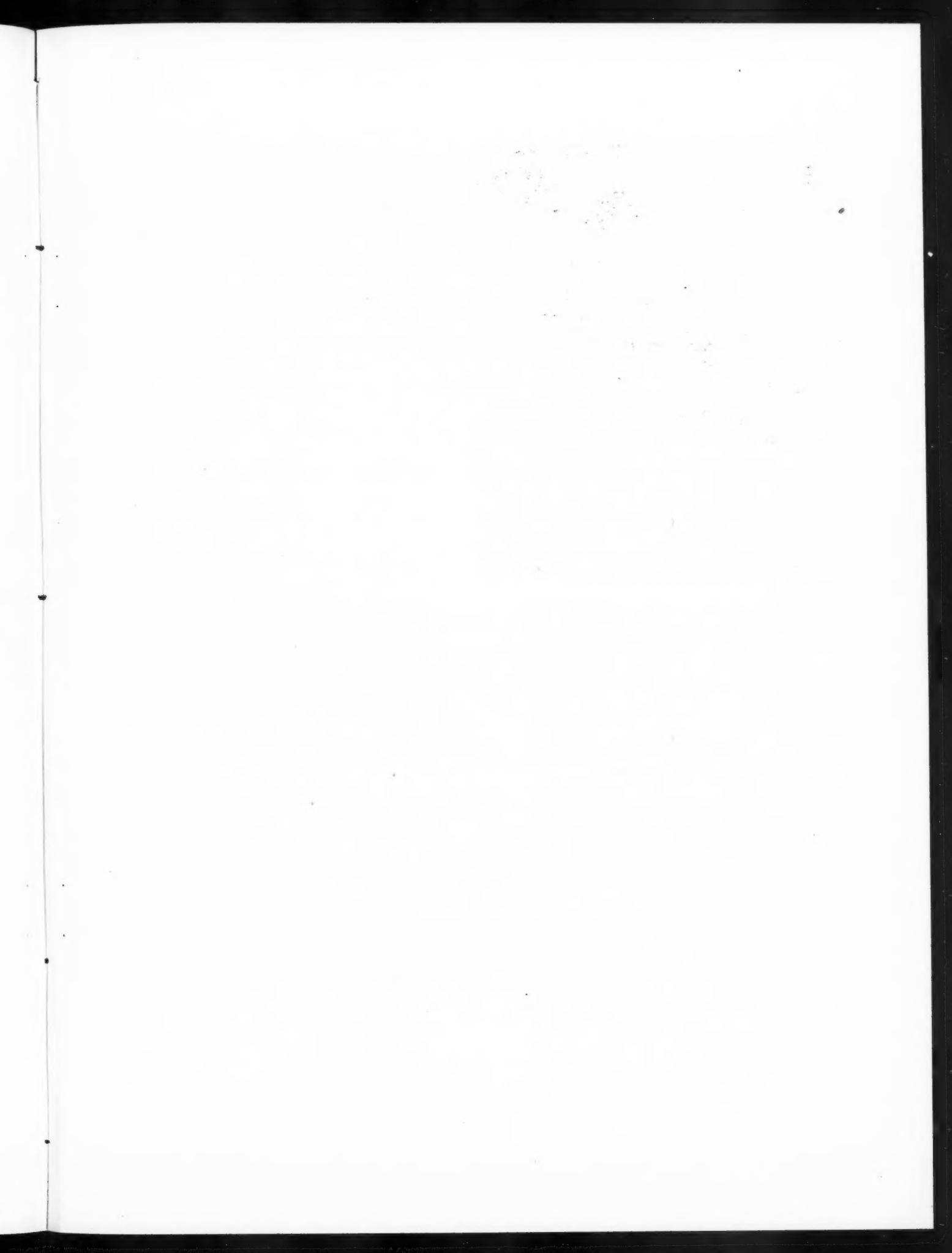
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 OF NORTHERN ITALY—PLATE NO. 13

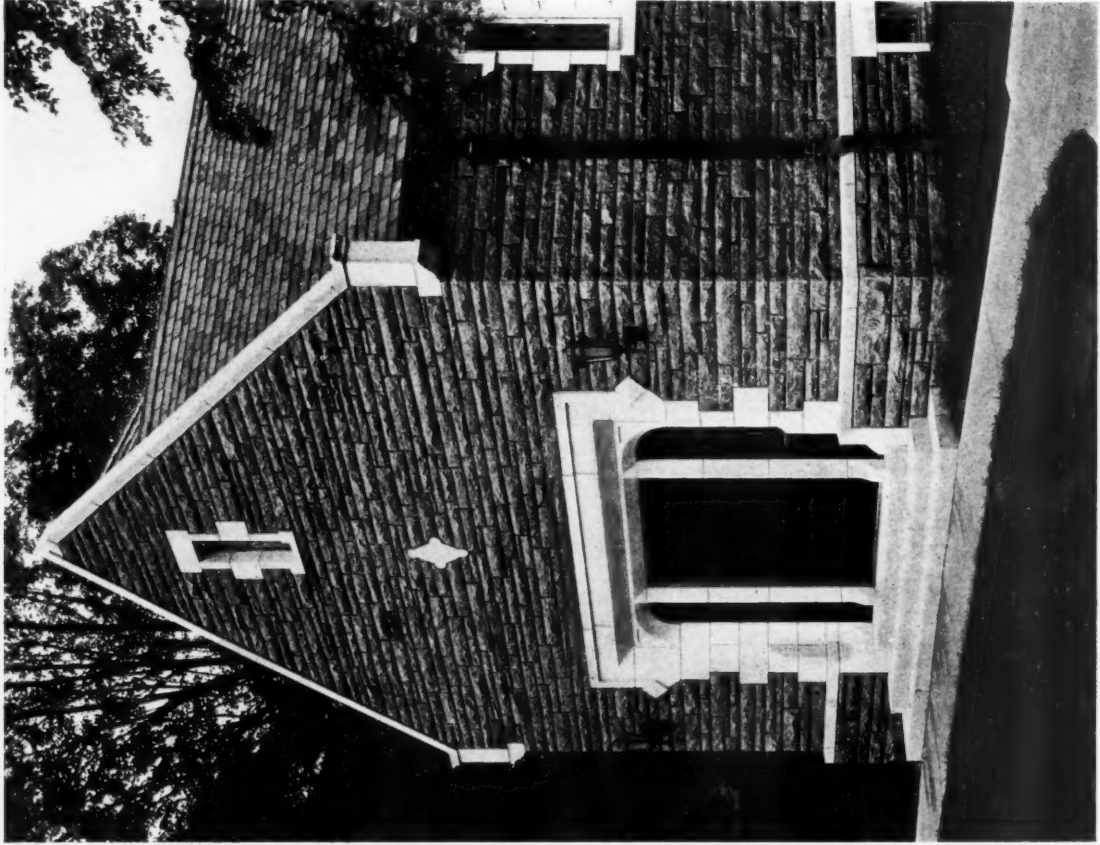




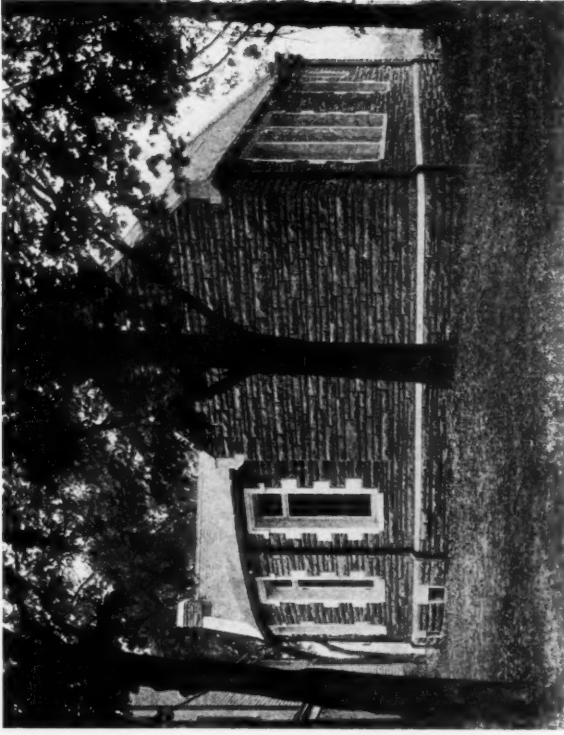
FRONT ELEVATION

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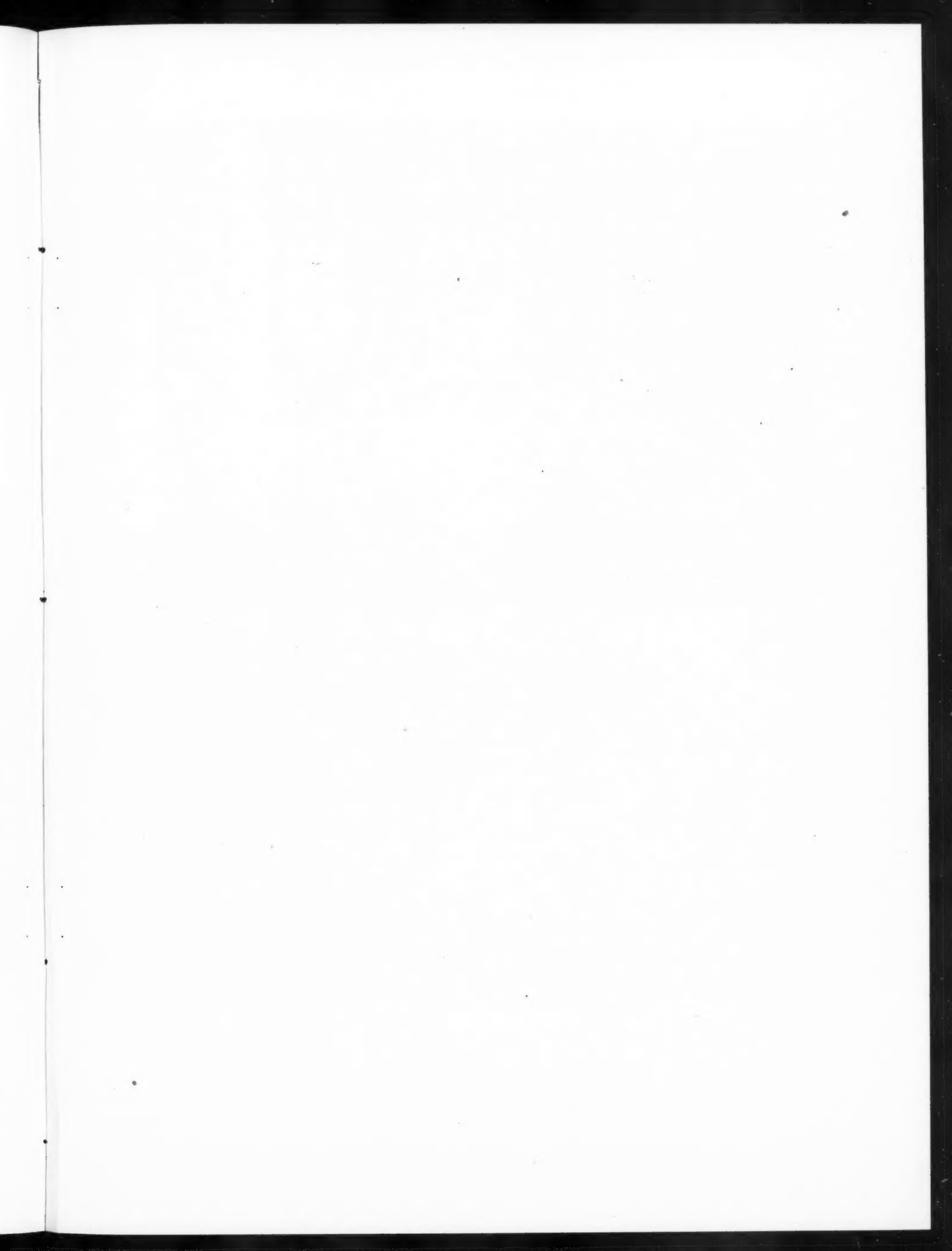
DETAIL OF ENTRANCE



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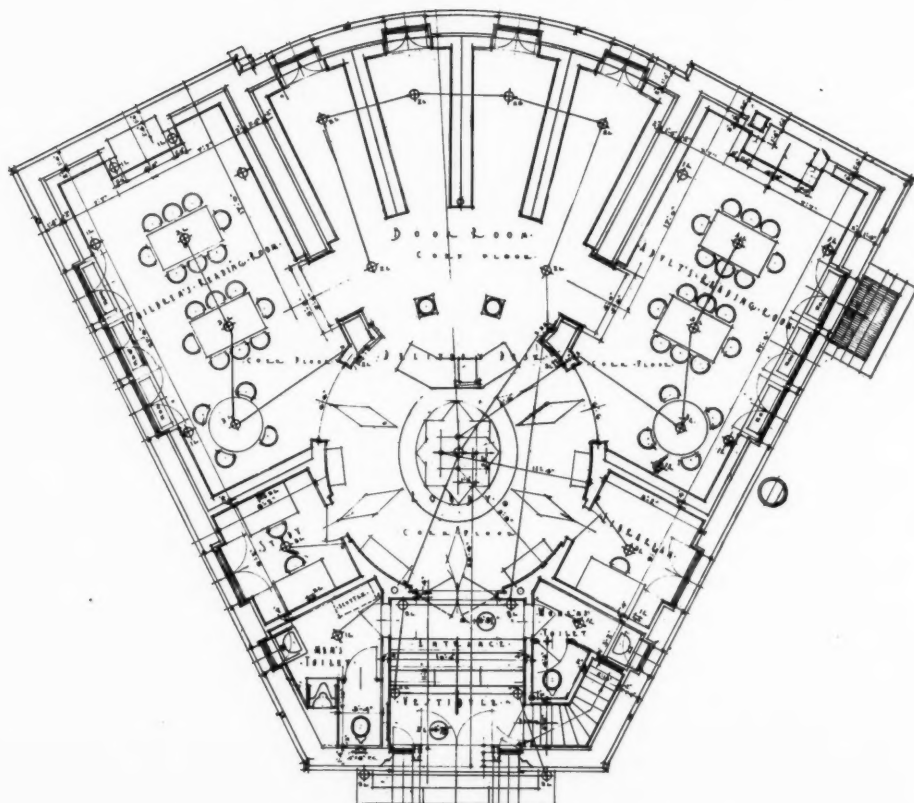
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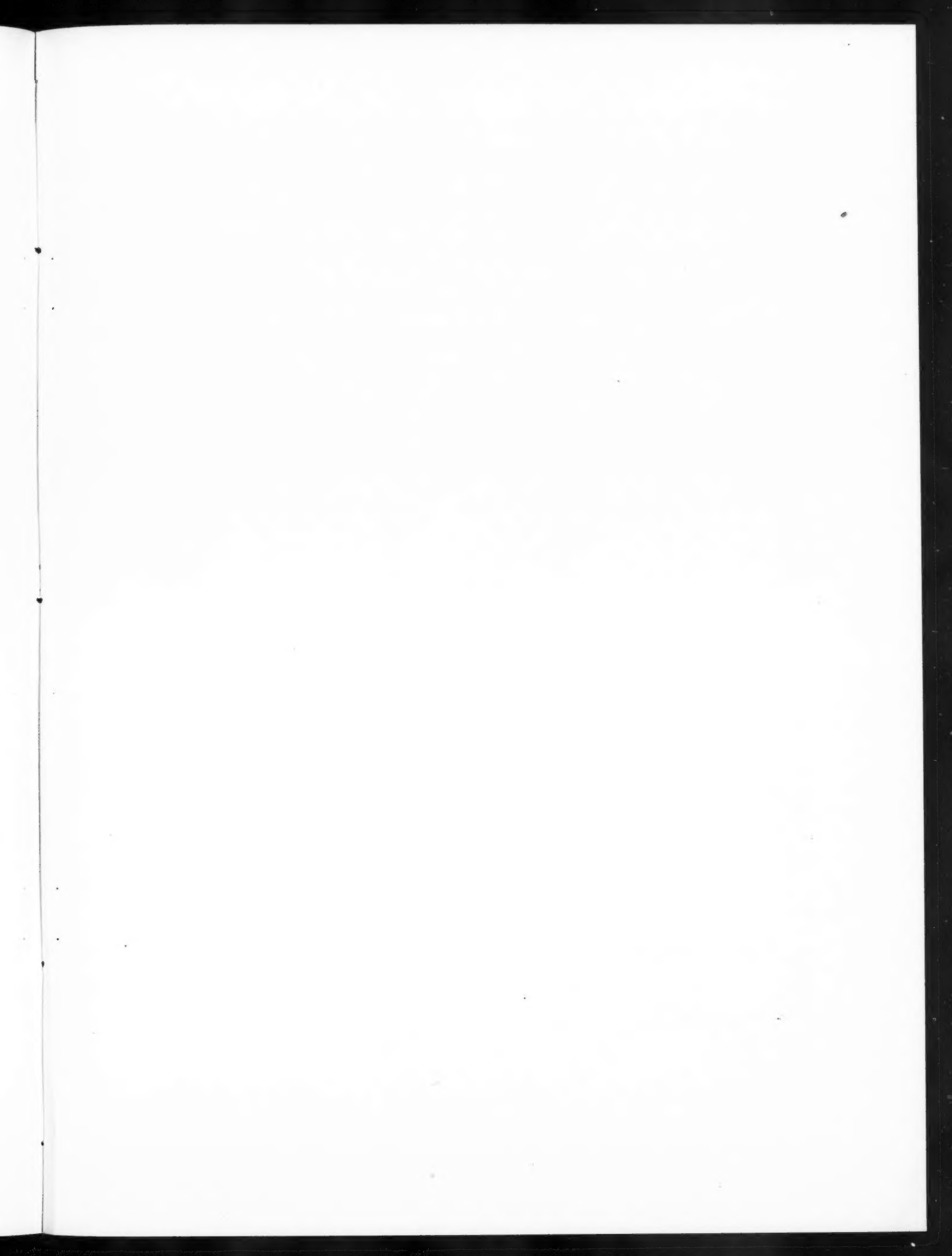


ADULTS' READING ROOM



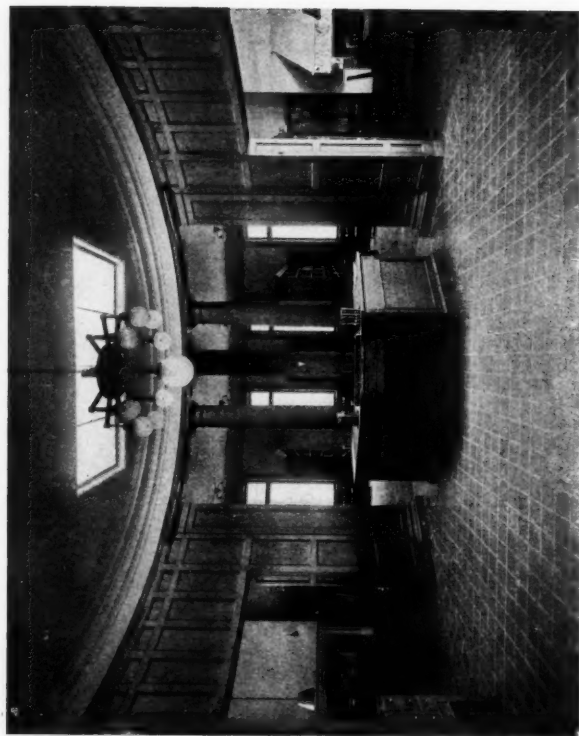
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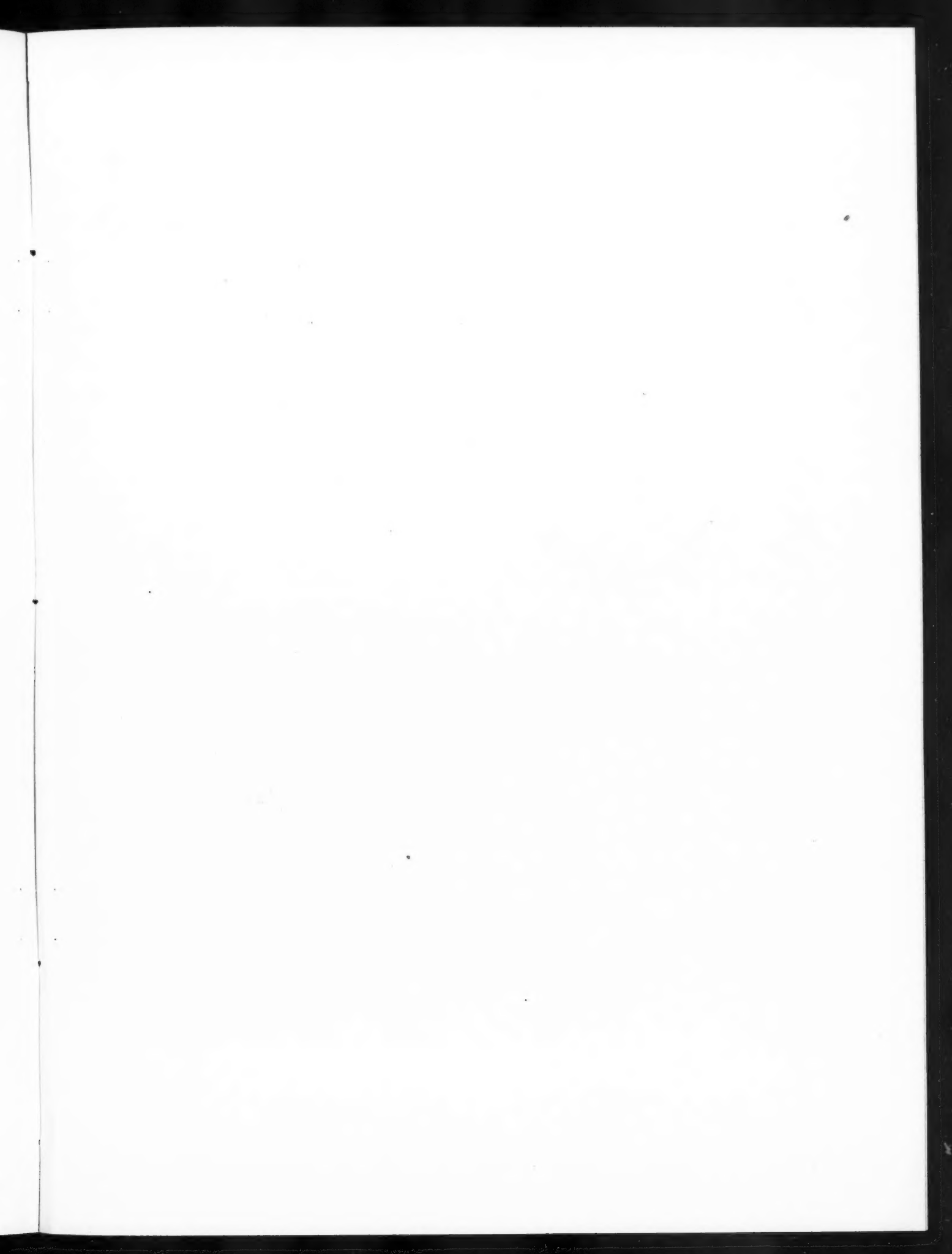
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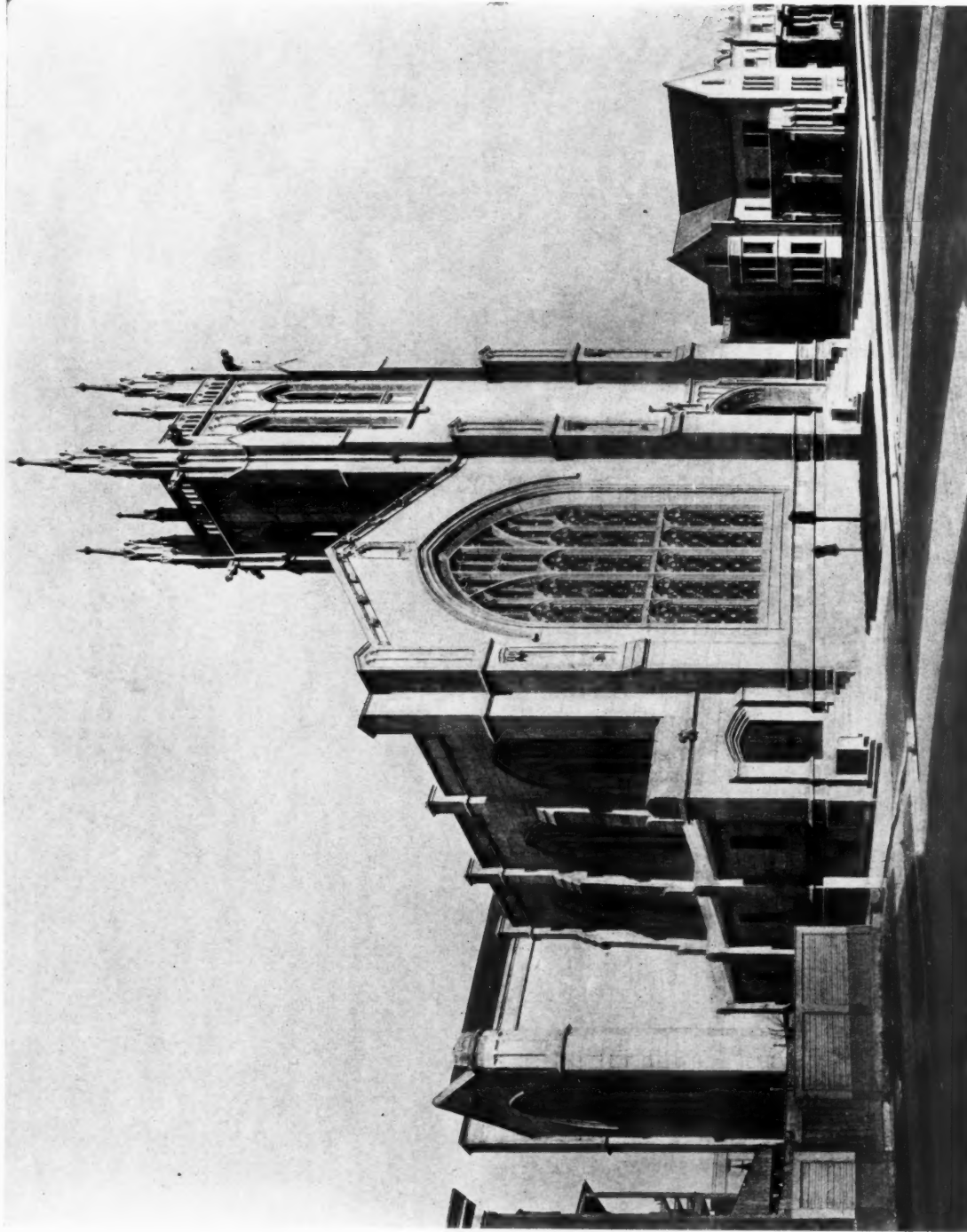


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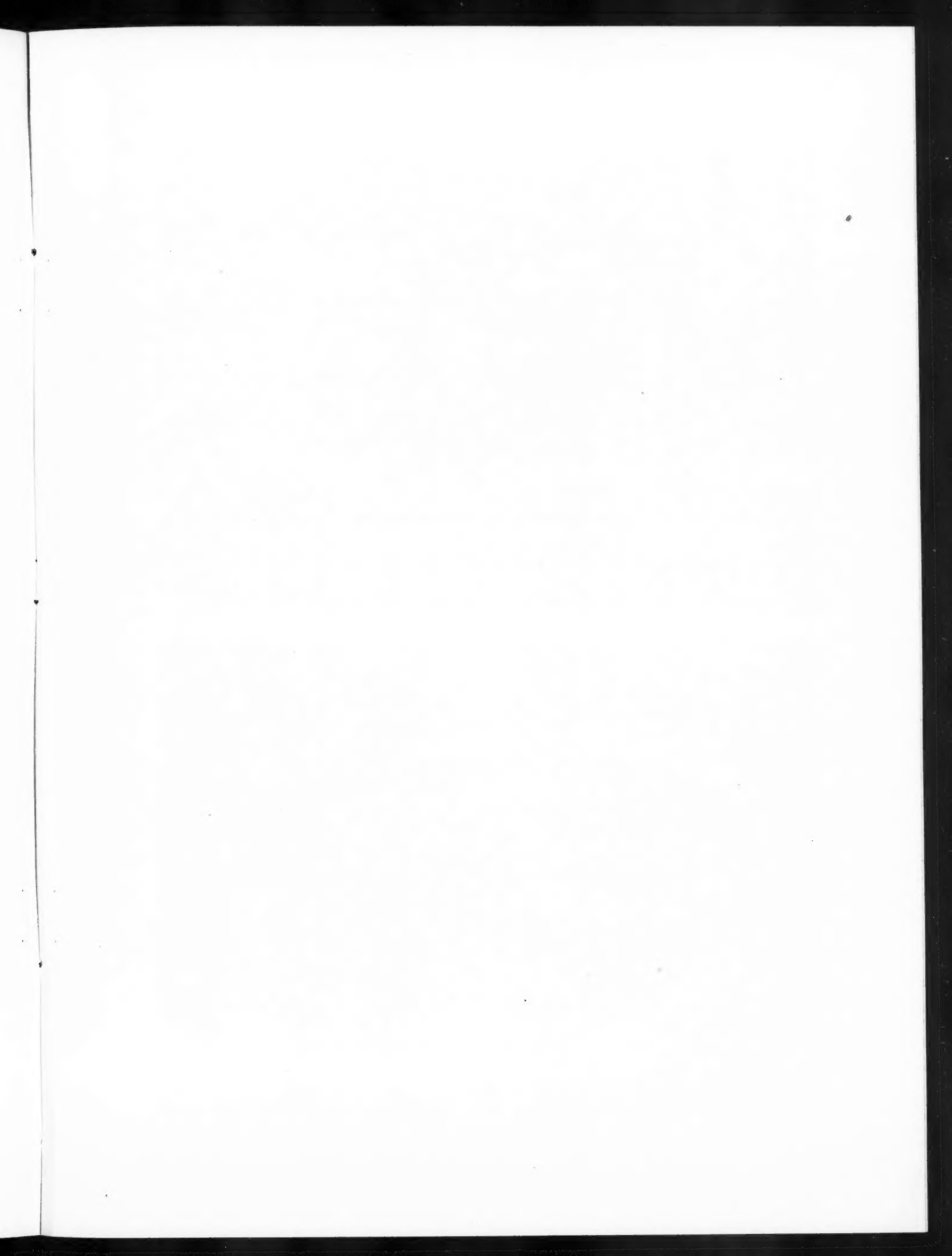
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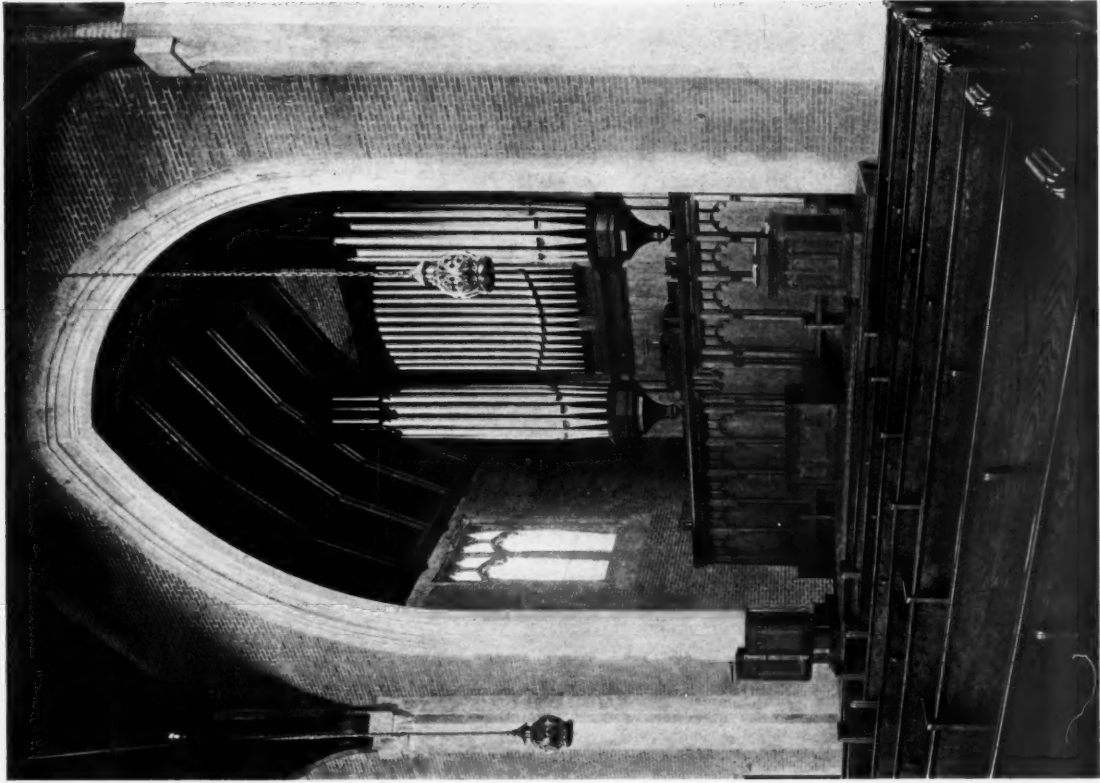




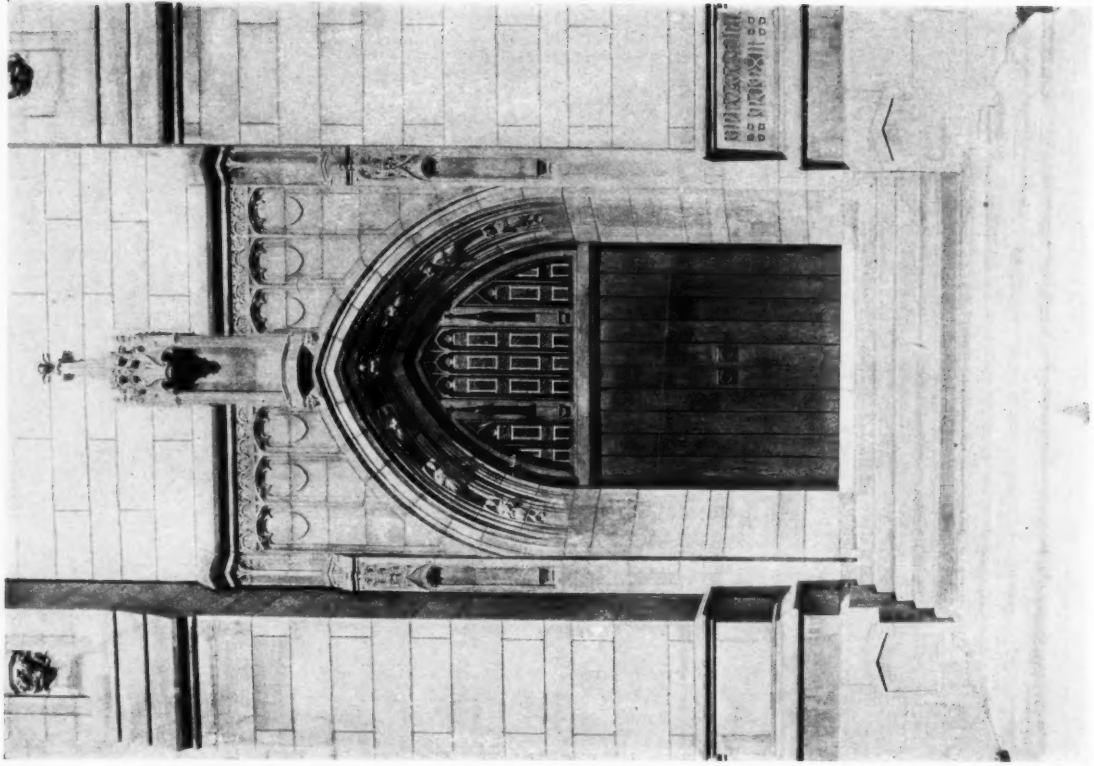
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CHANCEL



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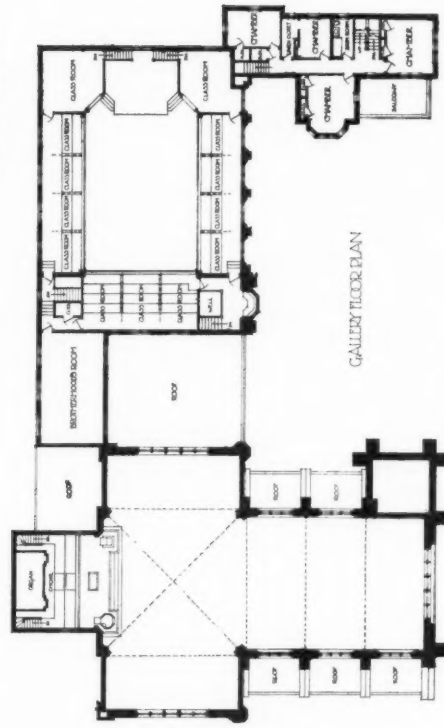
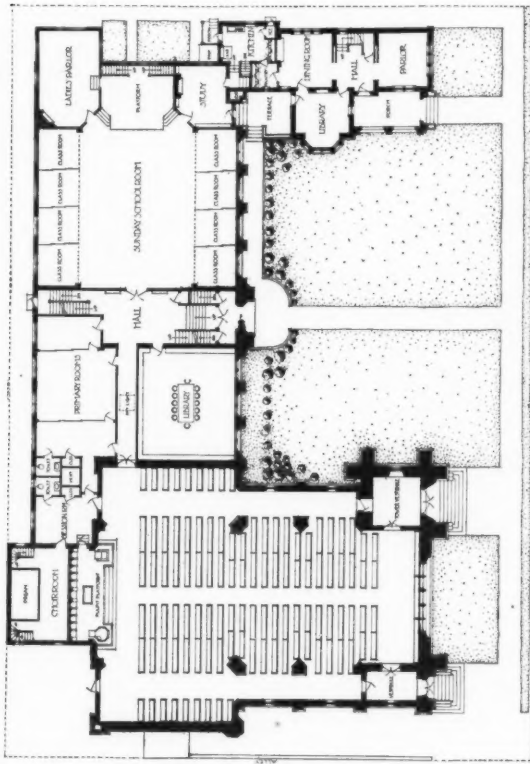
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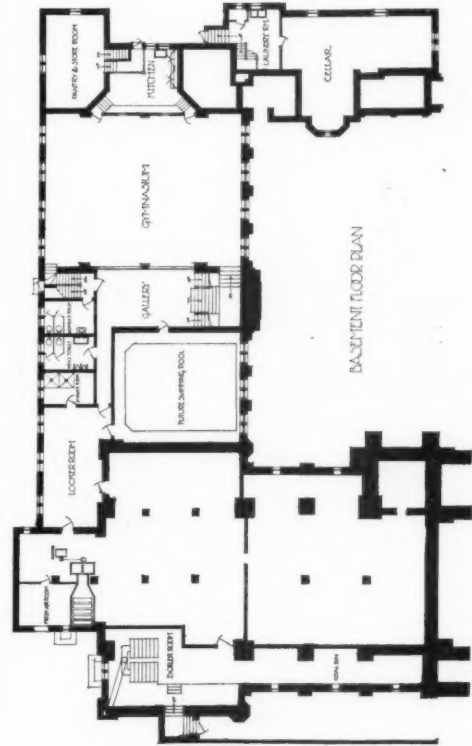
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FLOOR PLANS



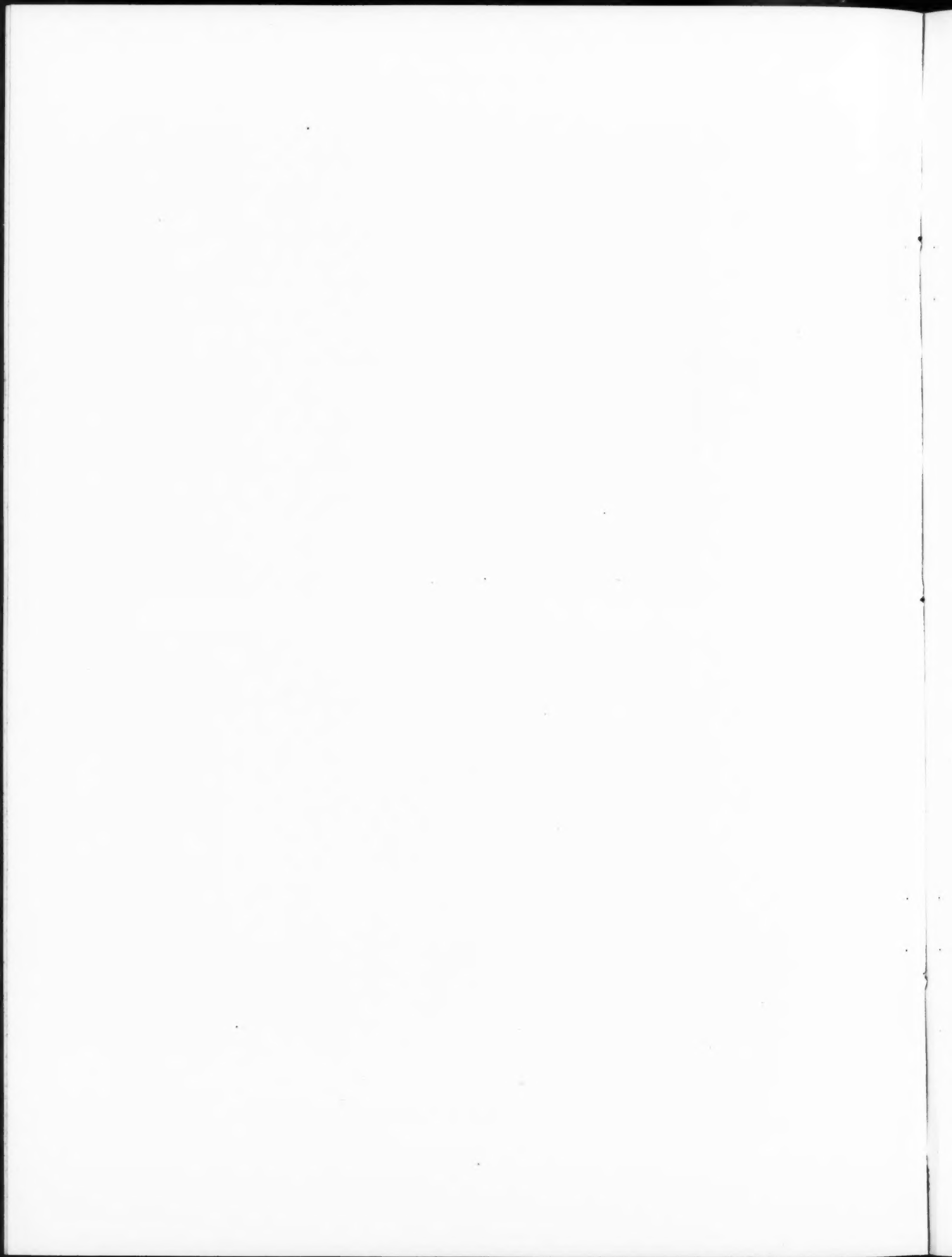
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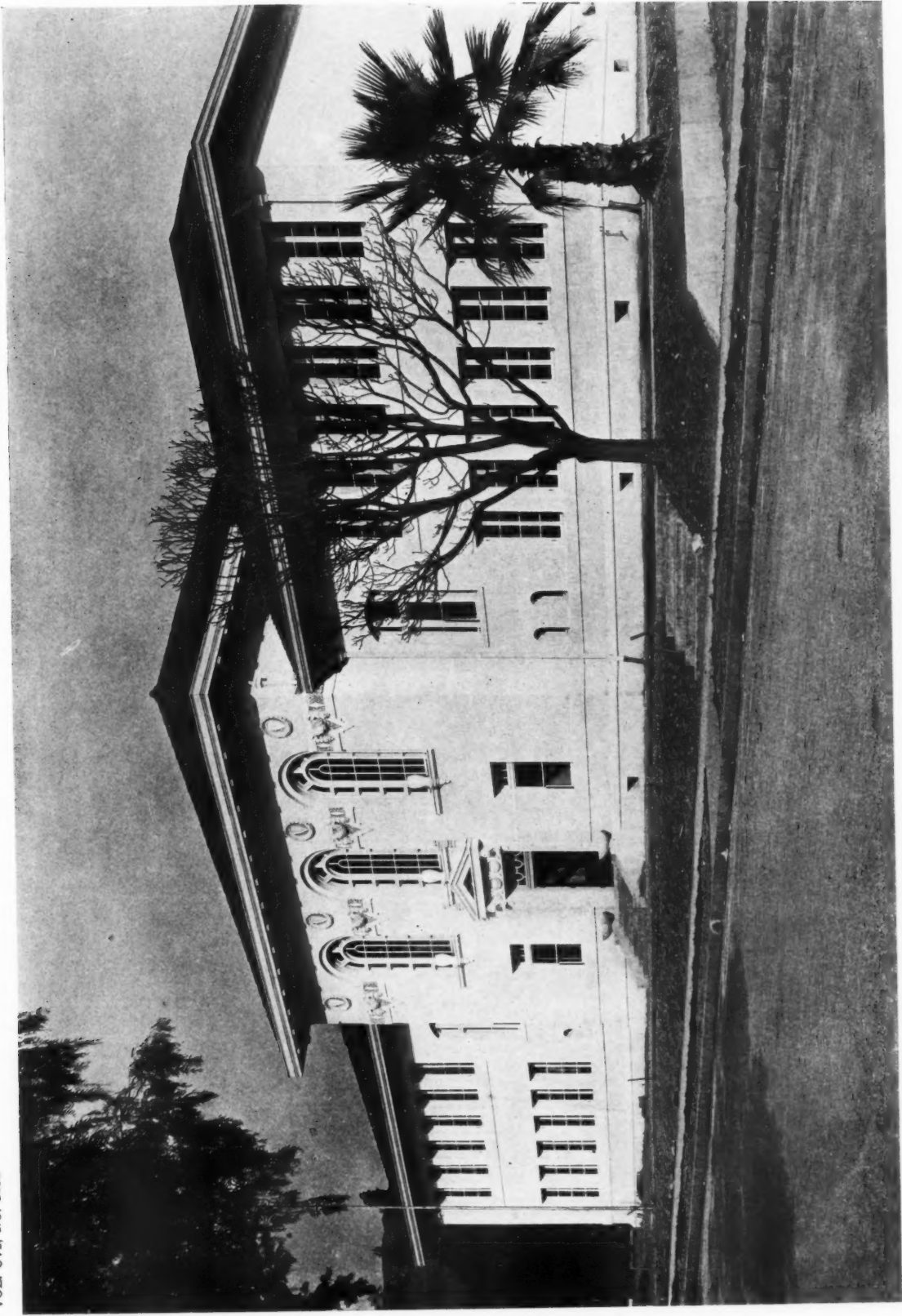
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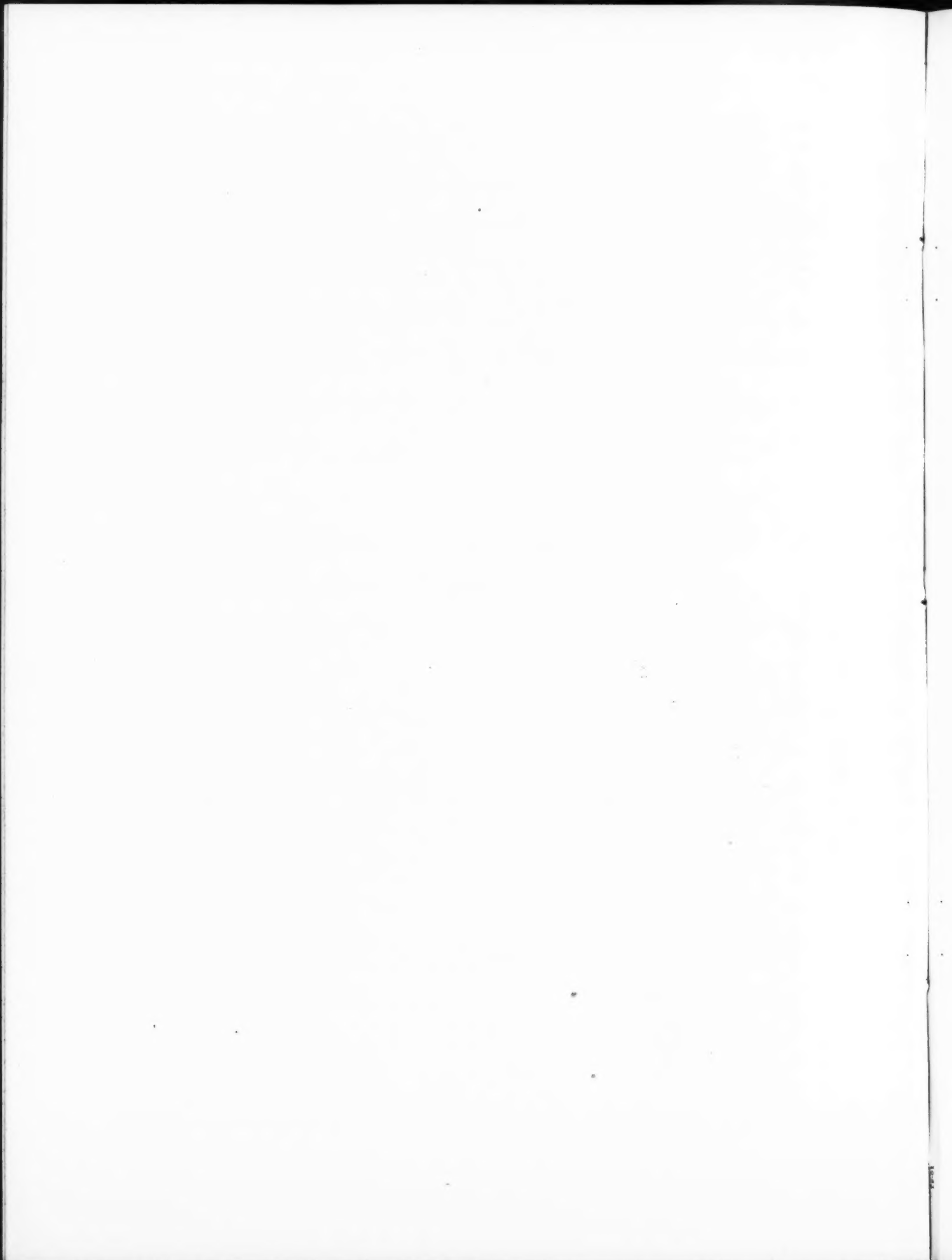
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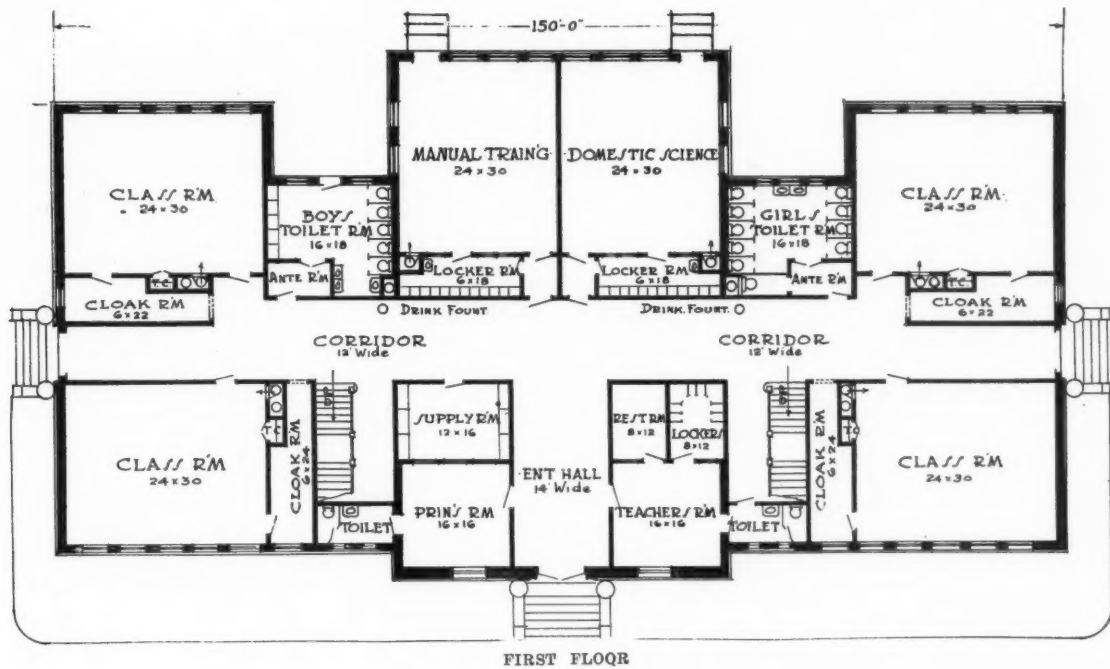
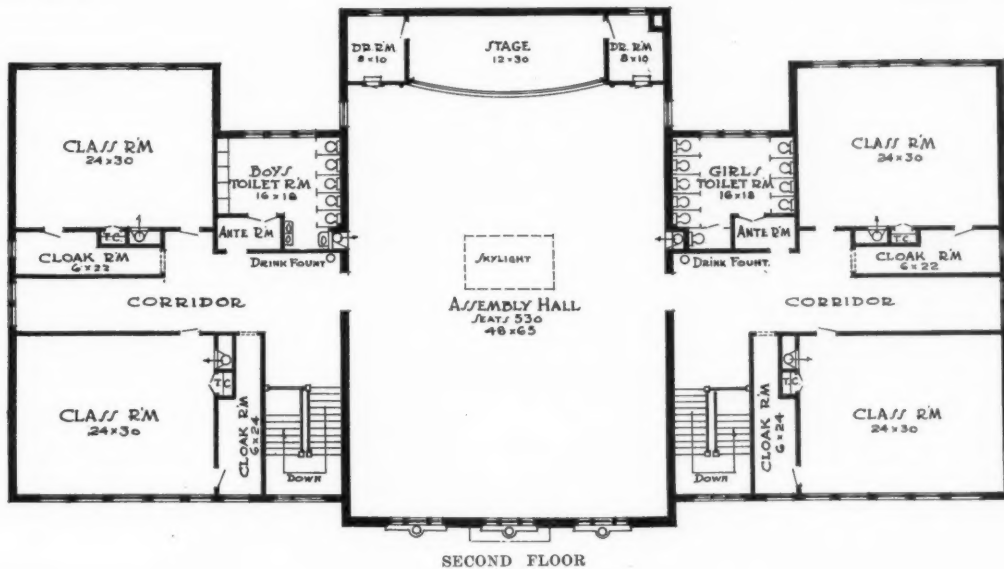
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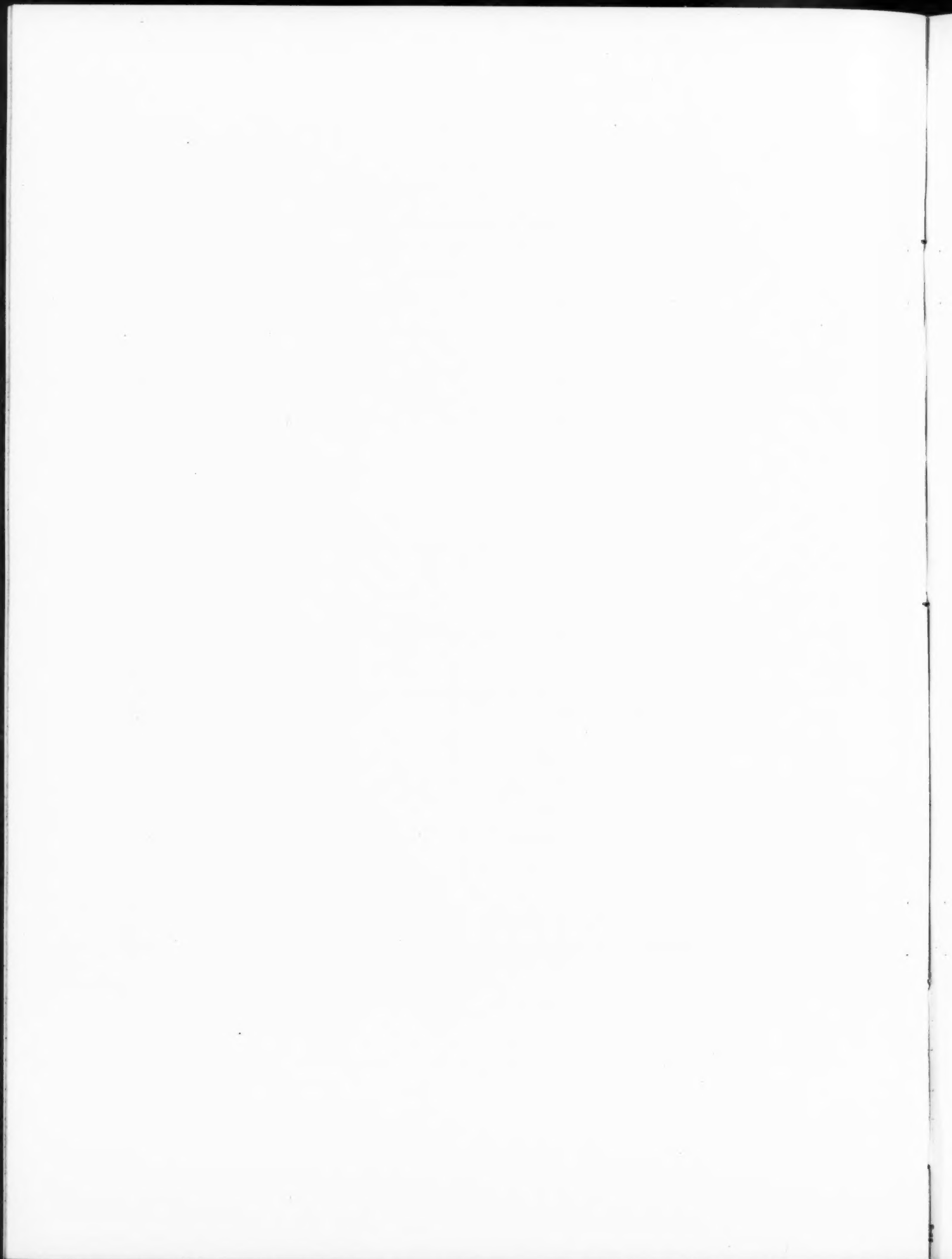
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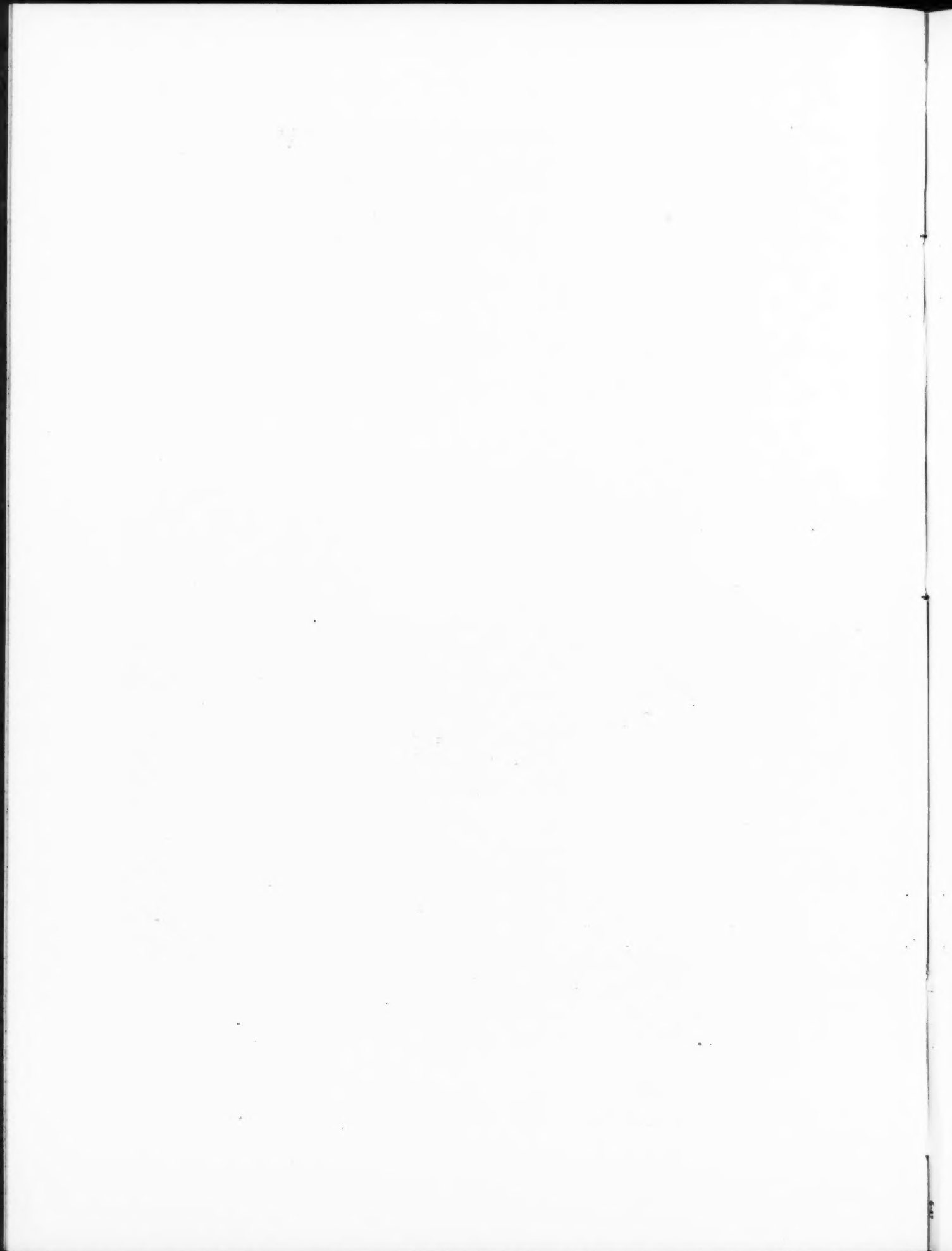
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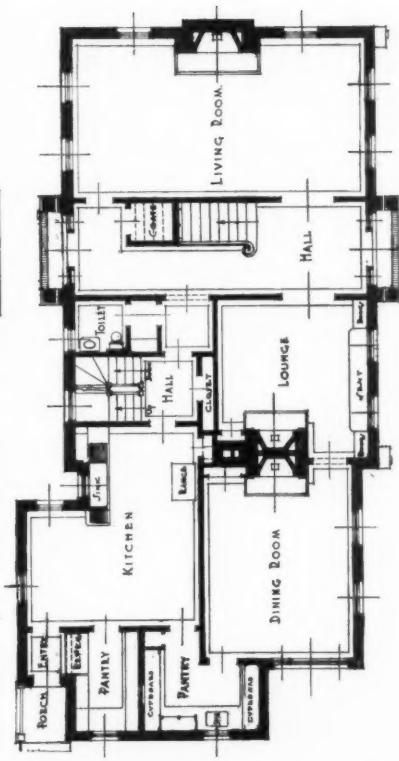
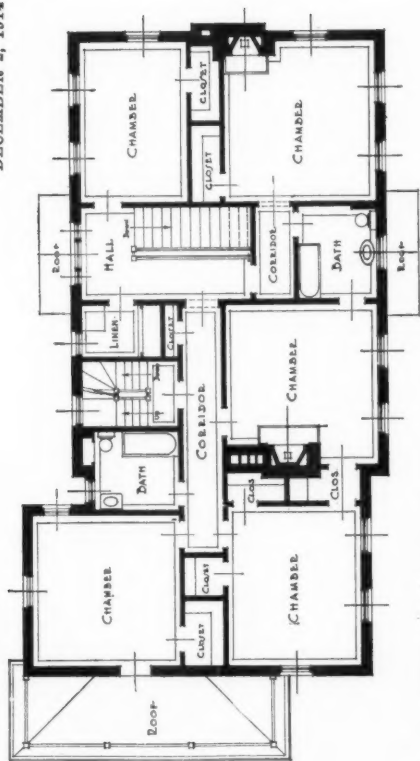
VOL. CVI, NO. 2032

DECEMBER 2, 1914



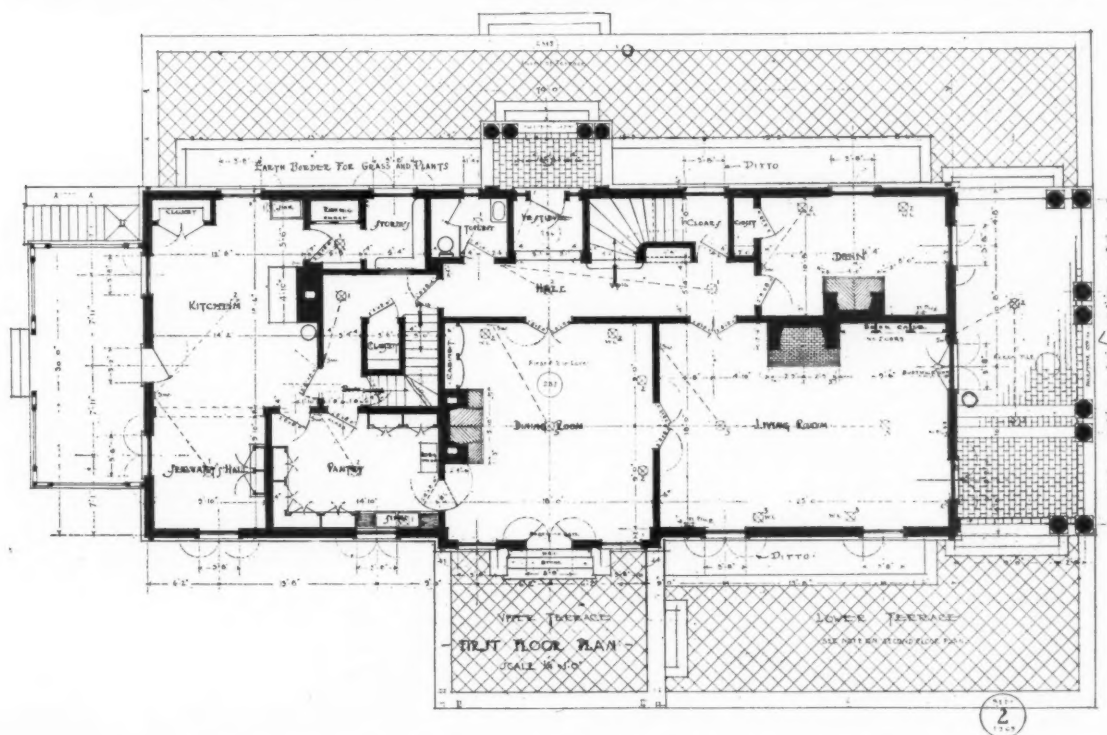
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MR. LUTHER C. GREENLEAF, ARCHITECT





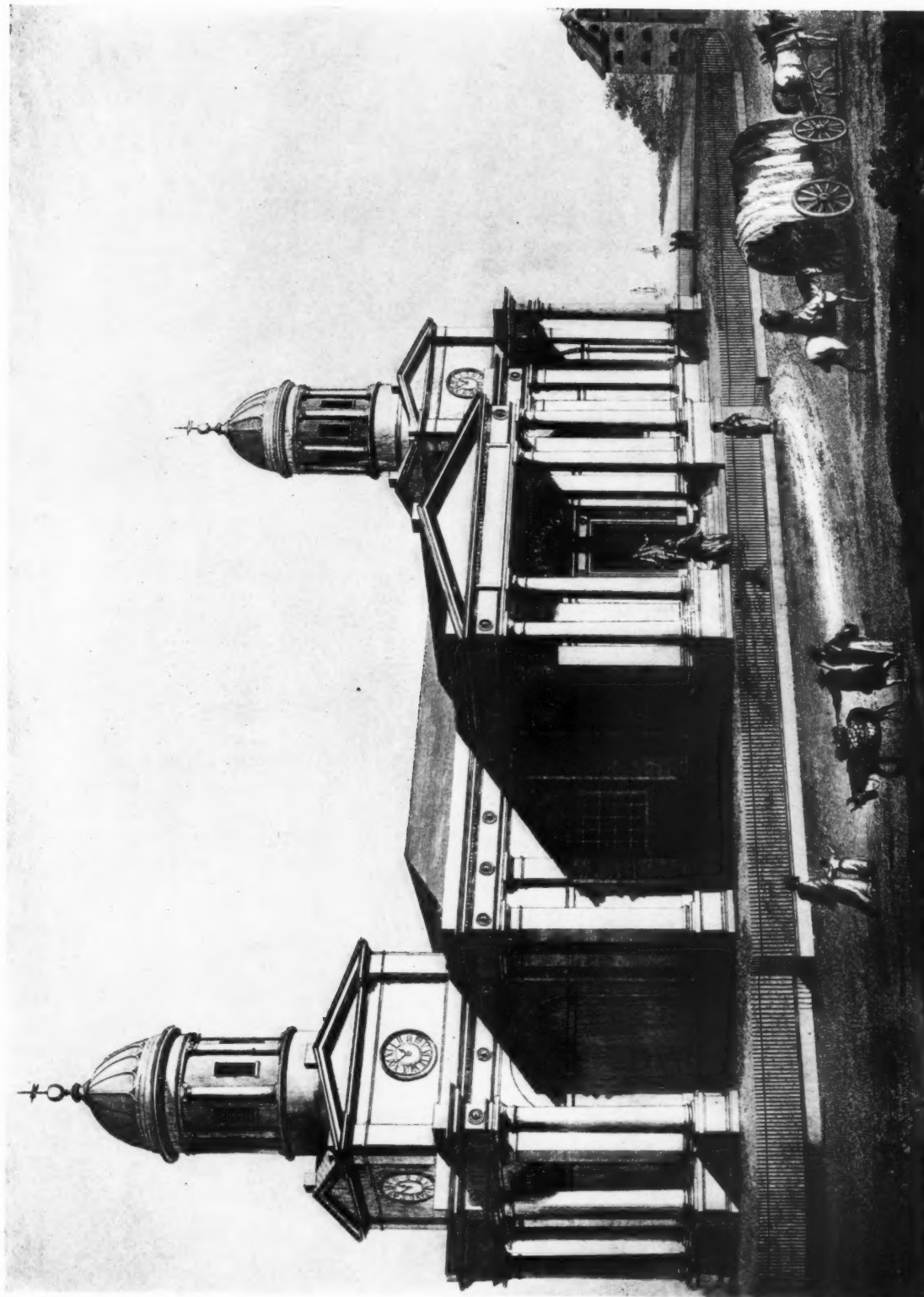
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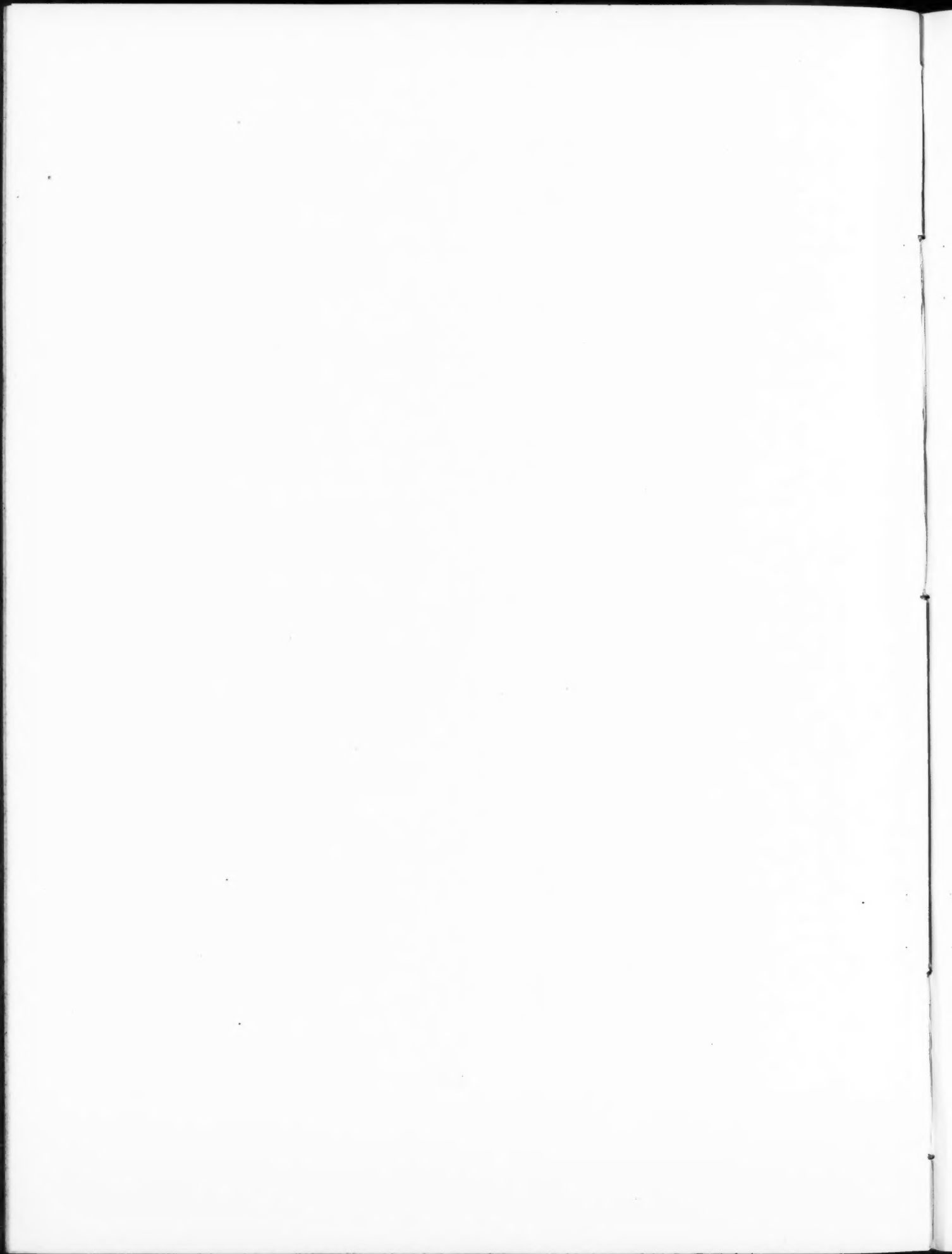
HOUSE OF GEORGE DOMINICK, JR., GREENWICH, CONN.

MR. THEODORE E. BLAKE, ARCHITECT



MISTLEY PARISH HOUSE

FROM THE WORKS IN ARCHITECTURE OF ROBERT AND JAMES ADAM.
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THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

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VOL. CVI DECEMBER 2, 1914 No. 2032

ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE A. I. A.

THE forty-eighth annual convention of the American Institute of Architects, now being held in Washington, promises, if we can judge by the program, to be a meeting of more than usual interest and value, not only to members of the organization, but to architects generally throughout the country. Papers which are the result of long and patient study of problems that confront the profession will be delivered, and questions of moment to practitioners in all departments of practice will be presented for discussion. In addition to this, public interest in architectural matters will be augmented in no small degree, by reason of this meeting.

The profession in this country has learned to look to the American Institute for help and counsel in matters of professional practice, until Institute standards are now almost invariably recognized, not only as just, but as being in reality the standards of practically all architects of repute. Even non-Institute members not infrequently terminate a discussion of ethics or charges by announcing that it is their practice to adhere to Institute standards. That such an acknowledgment and endorsement of the work and wisdom of an organization, by a

non-member should be promptly followed by an application for admission, is obvious, but unfortunately there are some who have not yet realized the unrighteousness of benefitting by the labors and expenditures of a body without being identified with it, and contributing to its support.

THE PROFESSIONAL ATTITUDE TOWARD THE RESTORATION OF ARCHITECTURAL MASTERPIECES

THE subject of restorations, as applied to the repairing or rebuilding of structures that were erected during periods of architectural development and expression, now a matter of history, has ever been one to inspire discussion, particularly among those who have given the matter but superficial study. Perhaps the attitude of the profession toward the work of the "restorer" cannot be better expressed than by the following language, contained in a resolution offered by Mr. Thomas Hastings, at a recent meeting of the Architectural League of New York, anent the partial destruction of Rheims Cathedral:

"To restore this structure further than to roof it and merely preserve what is now left, even if done in good faith, would be a further calamity—for, as we can no longer work in the spirit of its times we cannot give back to the world this great monument in its original glory."

To the layman, this acknowledgment of inability to reproduce, even to the extent of repairing the work of the old masters, appears like a humiliating admission of inferiority and the matter has been so characterized in the public press. Of course, difference of opinion on this subject has led to countless futile discussions, but to the thoughtful student the statement in the resolution that, "as we no longer work in the spirit of its times, we cannot give back to the world this great monument in its original glory," will furnish a complete explanation of why a work of restoration is ordinarily a work of real, although usually unintentional, vandalism.

Architecture that lives, that is really worth preservation, is generally conceded to be an expression of the times; something that absorbs and breathes forth the spirit, the thought, and the feeling of the period of

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

its creation. If this is true, how utterly impossible it is to restore in the twentieth century a work of the middle ages. The best that could be done would be to copy or to imitate it, and any such attempt always bears its own evidences of spuriousness. Further than that, does not this explanation of the matter remove the contention as to the relative abilities of modern architects (based on the results of their attempts to produce a thirteenth century building) versus those of earlier periods of the world's history, to the realms of irrelevancy? If architecture is a product and an expression of its time, it should be no more expected that we could produce a midæval building, or any part thereof, that would not suffer by comparison with a true example, than that a thirteenth century architect could have produced the Parthenon.

The true measure of an architect's capacity is his ability to make his buildings express the feeling and spirit, and meet the requirements of his own age. If he does that as well as architects of former generations, it would seem that he has equal ability, regardless of his willingness to admit that he cannot conjure up and possess himself of the spirit of seven centuries ago.

THE FUTURE OF TOWN PLANNING

IF the art of town planning is, after all, to become a great factor in our urban development, and is destined to revolutionize the old hit-and-miss methods of town building, it will probably be as a result of the efforts of men who are, or hereafter become, identified with it. In fact, the result of any movement is, in the final analysis, determined by the character of men whose interest it commands, and the inherent worth of the principles involved may be said to be to a considerable degree immaterial to its success, except as a means of attracting adherents of high character and attainments.

This fact has apparently not been lost sight of by President McAneny of the New

York Board of Estimate, in considering plans affecting the future physical development of this city, for he has recently appointed, as collaborators with the Board, men, all of whom are prominently identified with their several professions and callings, as engineers, architects, financiers, railroad officials, merchants, and public officials. The work which will be undertaken by them is that of forming a general scheme of improvement, with which all local improvements may be co-ordinated, the Board's attention having heretofore been confined to individual undertakings.

The scope and possibilities of town planning, it is safe to say, are as yet quite generally unrealized. To the general public, and even to many members of the profession, town planning means little more than a method of laying out by a geometric system, the streets and avenues of a city. When applied to a new, or comparatively new, centre of population, the problem is not so difficult, but when it must in a sense be super-imposed upon an existing city, the questions involved are such as to require most careful thought and study, by men having special knowledge in the various lines of work effected.

The architect naturally sees in the planning of a town opportunities for producing regularity and continuity in architectural compositions. It also presents attractive features to those engaged in traffic problems, as a means of providing convenient arrangement and disposition of lines of communication. To the efficiency expert, a carefully studied town plan offers a means of preventing economic waste, and to those engaged in social betterment work, a well considered plan of city development seems to afford an opportunity to relieve congestion and thus eliminate one of the greatest factors contributing to the formation of slum sections in cities.

Town planning thus appears to be both an art and a science, holding possibilities greater, perhaps, than even its most enthusiastic advocates now realize.

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT



ALLEGHENY COUNTY COURT HOUSE, PITTSBURGH, PA.

H. H. RICHARDSON, ARCHITECT

THE RECENT REMOVAL OF BUILDINGS TO THE SOUTH HAS DISCLOSED FOR THE FIRST TIME A FULL SIDE VIEW OF THIS WELL KNOWN BUILDING.

The Architect and the Engineer

IN a recent issue of the *Times* (London) Engineering Supplement, an engineer asks attention to the question of a fair division of work between engineers and architects.

Engineers in England have, it is stated, much cause for complaint by reason of the execution by architects of work that is purely engineering in character.

Many items of this description are cited and these include railroad work, construction of roads, drainage and sewage disposal, heating and ventilating service, and the steel framing for buildings. All these and similar services rendered by architects, it is claimed, constitute a serious encroachment of one branch of professional service on the domain of another.

In England, and largely in America, work involving architecture in any of its phases, naturally calls for the services of an architect, and when an architect has been placed in charge there is always a tendency, and it

may be considered a logical one, to retain him as supervisor of the entire building operation.

Commenting on these conditions it is stated: "If the primary aim be building work of an architectural nature, it is not unreasonable to suppose that in connection with that work there may be railway sidings or roads, sewerage and water supply, hot-water services and ventilation, gas or electric lighting, telephones and bells, metal roofs, and many other forms of work, too numerous to mention, which, separately considered, would be described as engineering rather than architectural. It really, however, only amounts to this, that the architect, being employed, arranges for all the subsidiary works necessary to complete the total design of which he is in charge. It is not to be supposed that he himself possesses expert and scientific knowledge of all such details, but in the course of his duties he deals with them so often that he becomes very familiar with the needs, and he is, therefore, able to enlist the services of the various experts to best

advantage. In that matter he only does what the engineer would do in parallel circumstances."

The widely distributed activities of modern architectural practice has caused it to be held, both in this country and in England, that the education of the architect, while not of a character to make him proficient in every profession and trade connected with his practice, should include instruction sufficient to enable him to secure performance of the necessary work under architectural supervision, and also enable him to judge its character.

With this knowledge gained, in part, by experience, the practice of architecture has become something more than the mere academic creation of design and plan. It does, and must, include, if architects are to be successful in their profession, a certain knowledge of many things, in the practice of which the invasion of other professional fields is inevitable.

Reverting to the question of the dominance by the architect on all construction operations, it would seem where he has been called in, his position is as logical as are the complaints of the engineer of the invasion of his territory. Much of the dissatisfaction created by these conditions is due to lack of proper appreciation on both sides of the dignities and importance of the respective professions.

For, to quote the writer already referred to: "As long as the engineer regards the work of the architect as sentimentalism to please the fancies of a certain class of people, and the architect views the engineer as a vandal whose evil-looking structures should be disguised as far as possible by his art, there will be friction and the result can never be happy. There seems to be no reason whatever why the two professions should not work in unison when the best efforts of both are necessary for a highly successful result. There are many works, which belong to the purely architectural class, in which the advice of the engineer is desirable, if not absolutely necessary; and there are many works, which might be said to be almost entirely engineering, on which the taste and training of the architect might well be called into requisition. In such cases, there is no reason why there should not be a joint-

responsibility from the inception of the scheme to its completion, or why such dual responsibility should necessarily mean discord. Once the necessary procedure were formulated, the relationship would soon adjust itself. Whether the employees were government or private individual, engineers and architects would soon find it to their interests to work together in amicable accord.

Educating the Consumer of Art

COMMENTING on an address recently delivered in London by Mr. W. R. Colton, A. R. A., before the National Society of Art Masters, the *Builder* discusses the two principles in all art transactions—the producer and the consumer, as follows:

"Mr. Colton suggested that, as it was evidently useless to go on producing unless there was consumption of the article produced, it would be well to educate the consumer rather than the producer, so raising the general level of the country to an appreciation of fine design and creating a demand for artistic production which might be strong enough to cause the producer to educate himself. Mr. Colton does not say how he would proceed to educate the consumer, or whether it would be possible to do so by any other means than by the production of fine works of art, the contemplation of which would elevate his taste, which process seems to necessitate the previous education of the producer. We seem still faced with the modern version of the old question. Which came first, the hen or the egg? And Mr. Colton's pronouncement does not seem to throw much new light on the problem. It may be, however, that, speaking to the National Society of Art Masters and realizing the defects of our national system of training, Mr. Colton wished to suggest that this system was better adapted to training the taste of the consumer or the appreciator of art than to cultivating the imagination of the artist. Looked at in this light, it may be found to possess many hitherto unrecognized virtues. There is little doubt, we think, that government departments and institutions, with their rules and regulations and red-tape routine, do not provide just the most suitable atmosphere for the development of genius.

CURRENT NEWS AND COMMENT

Prof. Cret Not at Front

REPORTS THAT HE WAS KILLED IN ACTION
BELIEVED TO BE A MISTAKE

The possibility that the name of Prof. Paul Cret, the designer of the Pan-American Union Building at Washington and Professor of Agricultural Design at the University, has been confused with that of a relative of the same name, who was recently wounded in the war, is indicated by a letter received from Mrs. Cret quite recently by Mrs. Edward Robbins, wife of the secretary of the Board of Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania. Mrs. Cret's letter is dated October 24, and is sent from Lyons, where she is aiding in the care of wounded soldiers. The letters reads, in part:

"We don't know how long this dreadful calamity will last; meanwhile we will do our duty in the best way possible. I am lucky enough to be able to devote a good deal of my time to the wounded soldiers taken care of at the hospitals here.

"One of my husband's cousins is among them, and so far he is the only member of our family who was wounded. I wish that you will never suffer such anguish, but the love of France seems to me worth it."

Mrs. Robbins suggests that Professor Cret's wounded relative might have died since the writing of this letter. So far as was known here, Professor Cret had not yet gone to the front, although he was enlisted in the French Army. The report of his death is believed by his friends here to have been a mistake.—*New York Times*.

San Francisco Chapter, A. I. A.

The annual meeting of the San Francisco Chapter, of the American Institute of Architects, was held on Wednesday evening, October 21st. The secretary, on behalf of the board of directors, read and submitted for approval its annual report. This was ordered received and placed on file. The president's annual report was also presented at this time.

The next order of business was the election of officers for the ensuing year, which resulted as follows: For president, William B. Faville; for secretary and treasurer, Sylvain Schnaittacher; for trustees, Henry Schulz and James W. Reid. After his election, Mr. Faville assumed the chair and addressed the chapter.

At this meeting of the chapter, delegates and alternates were designated to attend the annual convention of the American Institute, to be held in Washington, in December. After the consideration of various matters of interest to the chapter, the meeting was adjourned.

Washington State Chapter, A. I. A. Meeting

The annual meeting of the Washington State Chapter, A. I. A., was held on Wednesday evening, November 4th. The annual reports of the secretary and treasurer and of the following standing committees were read: Architectural League of the Pacific Coast, by William Somervell; Competitions, by James Stephen; Education, by W. J. Myers; Exhibition, by Carl F. Gould; Ordinances, by A. H. Albertson; Institute Affairs, by Charles H. Alden; Professional Practice, Joseph Cote.

The annual address of the president was read by Mr. Stephen, and was entitled "The Human Side of the Architect." It dealt with some of the foibles of the profession in a humorous way.

It was decided to hold a special meeting to consider such matters as would come up at the convention of the Institute in December, to which the following delegates were elected: Charles H. Bebb, Joseph Cote, Arthur L. Loveless, and James H. Schack. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, James H. Shack; vice-presidents, Joseph Cote, George Gove, L. L. Rand; secretary, A. L. Loveless; treasurer, Andrew Willatzen; member of council, James H. Stephen.

The Cornell Architect

The College of Architecture of Cornell University, has recently decided to issue a quarterly magazine which will be called *The Cornell Architect*. The first number is expected to make its appearance early in December.

It is stated that this is the first attempt of the School of Architecture to issue a publication. The purpose of the journal will be to better acquaint undergraduates with the affairs of the college, and also furnish means of communication with the alumni of the school. Further than this, the magazine will be illustrated with work of the School of Architecture, presenting winning designs from the many competitions held during the year, and other work of the students of the school. Contributions by members of the faculty presenting problems that confront the architect will be a monthly feature.

The magazine will consist of fifty pages, 8 x 10½ inches in size, and will be printed on heavy coated paper. The subscription price has been fixed at \$1.00 per year.

Monumental Art and the Perpetuation of Greatness

A pithy article in a Southern newspaper is quoted with approval by the *Monumental News*; it has reference to the philosophy of monuments. "What is heroic seems most monumental at first and usually least so in the end," says the writer; "whereas what is beautiful is just the reverse. The Greeks knew that. We have yet to find it out. If someone proposed to build a monument to Dawn, for instance, or to Indian Summer, it would be laughed at as a monumental joke. Greatness is always monumental, but there have been some monumental mistakes as to what constitutes greatness." It is a comforting reflection that most monuments which have no real *raison d'être* sooner or later have to come down. The French custom is a good one and worthy of imitation—they wait a certain number of years after the death of a man before they determine whether he is worthy of a monument or not.

The Gargoyles of New York

The Gargoyles of New York, an organization which has for its primary object the promotion of good fellowship and the exchange of ideas regarding professional matters among architects, architectural draughtsmen and those identified with the allied arts, will hold a dance at the Martinique Hotel on Dec. 4th. Information concerning the function may be obtained from Mr. Chas. Ackerman, Sec'y, 389 Fourth Ave., New York.

Mr. Alvin A. Callender and Mr. Fred D. Parham announce the formation of an associated partnership for the practice of architecture, under the firm name of Callender & Parham. They request that manufacturers' catalogues and samples be forwarded to their offices in the City Bank Building, New Orleans, La.

BOOK NOTE

ARCHITEC-TONICS; THE TALES OF TOM THUMTACK, ARCHITECT. New York: The Wm. T. Comstock Company. Cloth, illuminated, 5 x 7, 175 pages, 100 illustrations. Price, \$1.50, net.

Lord Chesterfield, in one of his letters to his son, stated, "Ridicule is the best test of truth." The derisive word, written or spoken, that strikes a responsive chord, will be found so near to truth as not to be gainsaid. These thoughts are uppermost on reading this little book. It annoys us to find we can be entertained with such nonsense, but in the entertainment we find the echo of experience. Some men are born with the faculty to detect humor in the commonplace, to extract a smile under conditions when most men frown. Tom Thumtack is of this ilk. We sat down to read the various chapters of this book, prejudiced, because we felt that it must be undignified. We spent some time over its perusal. At the middle of each story we determined not to be led into the commencement of the next one. Our indecision was only overcome when we had absorbed the entire book.

It's all nonsense, but it's nonsense of the sensible kind, and it has truth and keen observant knowledge as a basis.

INDUSTRIAL INFORMATION

Ease-Eye-Light

The Shiras Chassaing Electric & Mfg. Co., St. Louis, Mo., has issued a booklet describing and illustrating lighting fixtures designed for semi-indirect and indirect lighting. This method is claimed to be both efficient and economical and to remove all strain from the eyes.

The Ease-Eye-Light is a patented fixture that has its own ceiling, a concave porcelain reflecting surface designed to spread the light evenly over a very large area. It is used in residences, stores, factories, schools, laboratories, hotels, etc.; in fact, it is suitable for practically all places of public or private assembly.

The fixture is equipped with either an indirect bowl of porcelain enamel, or semi-indirect bowl of ornamental or plain translucent glass in either plain or ornamental finish.

Details of these lamps, which are made in a number of different varieties, as well as those of special fixtures for various purposes, will be sent upon application. A number of patterns of portable fixtures for special purposes are also shown in the booklet referred to.

Store Front Construction

The Thorne Hold-Fast Metal Bar Company, Inc., Troy, N. Y., has issued a folder devoted to the subject of store front construction. This type of construction consists in large part of the use of specially drawn metallic moldings by means of which store fronts are built up, and the plate-glass is clamped in position by the use of an exteriorly exposed fastening mechanism, thus allowing the glass to be set from the outside. Half-size sections of jambs as well as sills and transom bars are shown, indicating the various types of store fronts which can be produced by the use of the Thorne system. The folder referred to will be sent to architects upon request.

Combination Boiler and Gas Water Heater

A pamphlet issued by the Gas Appliance Sales Company, Philadelphia, Pa., illustrates and describes the "Electric Weld" combination boiler and gas water heater. It is stated that this heater is adapted for use with either coal range or gas, and is suitable for all kinds of hot water service in residences, apartment houses, hotels, office buildings, etc. The claim of the manufacturers and sales agents is that the "Electric Weld" combination boiler is more highly efficient than other water heaters.

The most important feature is the design, which permits the heating parts to be enclosed and entirely surrounded by water, thereby allowing the absorption of heat by the surrounding water. It is pointed out that in various other types of gas water heaters, this heat is lost by radiation. This type of combination boiler and gas water heater is said to combine in one fixture features belonging to both range boiler and gas water heater. The apparatus can be furnished with or without thermostatic valve, as may be desired.

It is stated that the boiler is extra heavy in construction, and both boiler and parts are guaranteed for working pressure of one hundred and fifty pounds.

Further information or a copy of the pamphlet referred to will be sent upon application.

A Self-clinching Nail

Bulletin "A," describing this fastener, has recently been issued by the Self-Clinching Nail Company, 44 North Fourth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

The self-clinching nail is a fastener especially designed for attaching nailing grounds or furring strips to hollow tile or gypsum back walls before the plaster coat has been applied.

This pamphlet explains that the nail is so constructed that when the shoulder, in driv-

ing, has reached the face of the grounding strip, it becomes stationary, while the driving stem, being movable, telescopes into the rest of the nail and forces the points apart, clamping them right within the hollow part of the tile.

It is claimed that this nail has a decided advantage over any other fastener, due to the fact that after being driven it can be wedged out a distance up to three-quarters of an inch without injuring the hold. This is an important feature in grounding work, as practically all grounds require leveling up or wedging out to line.

The use of these nails eliminates the expense of preparing the walls with wooden blocks, plugs or other devices to receive ordinary nails. It also relieves the contractor from all worry concerning the location of the ground until ready to begin the actual work. It permits a change of location of the grounds any time prior to the plastering of the wall. It is claimed that these nails operate practically on every part of the hollow wall; that they clamp the grounds firmly to the fireproofing itself; that they do not depend on friction for a hold, but on a clamping action sufficient to prevent their being pulled out; that they eliminate all inflammable material from the heart or construction of the wall; that, in a word, they eliminate all uncertainty, and reduce cost at the same time.

The pamphlet carries illustrations of a number of very prominent buildings erected in various cities, and also the written endorsement of contractors, builders, and others who have used these nails in the execution of their contracts.

Copy of this bulletin or sample of nail, showing its operation will, upon application, be sent free to those interested.

Enameled Ware Plumbing Fixtures

The Cahill Iron Works, Chattanooga, Tenn., has issued Catalogue G, which illustrates a brand of enamel ware manufactured by this company, and designated "Southern Beauty."

The line embraces lavatories of practically all types, from the simple, inexpensive fixture to those suitable for the finest residence work.

The catalogue gives details of sizes, fit-

tings, and other information necessary for ordering or installing these goods. It would seem that this catalogue would be of much value to architects when preparing specifications.

Metal Windows

The Voigtmann Company, 445 West Erie street, Chicago, Ill., are publishers of a booklet of some thirty odd pages, devoted to the description and illustration of the Voigtmann Metal Windows. It is stated that these windows represent the result of many years' experience as exclusive producers of such work, backed by a thoroughly equipped plant and complete organization.

The Voigtmann windows, according to statements made in this booklet, have been tested and approved by the Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc., and are offered with an unqualified guarantee that they will be accepted without question by insurance companies.

Hollow metal window frames of all types and patterns are produced, and details of construction and installation are given in this booklet. A large folded sheet is included with each booklet, which gives full-sized details of a new improved box frame fire window, which it is stated, has been approved by the National Board of Fire Underwriters.

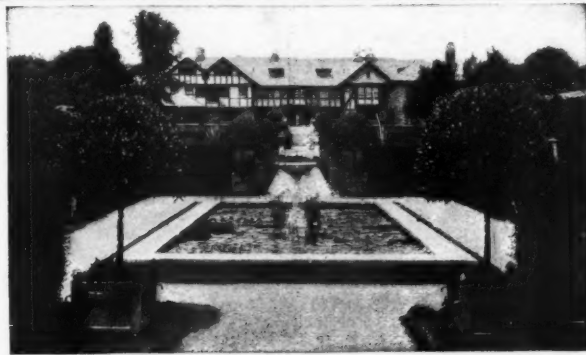
The pamphlet will be sent to architects upon request.

Refrigerators

The Lorillard Refrigerator Company, 25 W. 32nd street, New York City, has issued an unusually elaborate catalogue illustrating the various types of refrigerators made by this company, and explaining in detail their construction.

A word to architects contained in this catalogue suggests that a refrigerator specialist be consulted when plans for a given building requiring the installation of a refrigerator are in process of preparation. It is stated that in order to supply needed information in cases of this kind, the company has in its employ a corps of competent men who will confer with architects concerning size, arrangement and any other matter pertinent to a solution of the refrigeration problem.

Catalogue may be had upon request.



Stained with Cabot's Creosote Stains. Wilson Eyre, Architect, Philadelphia

Your clients can rely upon Cabot's Creosote Stains

You can compare them with any other stains, by analysis, or actual weathering test, and they will show themselves far superior in beauty of color, lasting qualities and wood preservation. They reduce the inflammability of wood, while stains made of kerosene and benzine make it dangerously inflammable.

Sample of any shade on request.

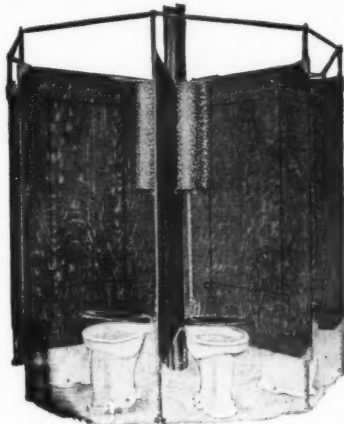
SAMUEL CABOT, INC., Mfg. Chemists
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1133 Broadway, NEW YORK 24 West Kinzie St., CHICAGO

Cabot's Quilt, Waterproof Cement and Brick Stains, Conserve Wood
Preservative, Damp-proofing, Waterproofing

Agents Everywhere

8-8



The Kelly Octopus Water Closet System

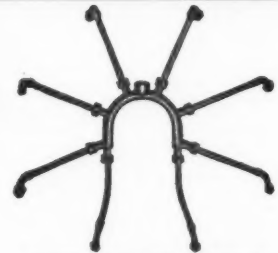
Patented Oct. 20, 1908; Dec. 1, 1908; Sept. 7, 1909

The complete fixture as shown, occupies a space equal to a circle 7 ft. 6 in. in diameter. Set in the center of a room, this gives all the wall space for wash basins, urinals, sinks, etc.

Perfect ventilation; no trap venting needed.

THOS. KELLY & BROS.

Congress St. and 46th Ave., Chicago



Octopus Water Supply Connection
complete water supply.



Kelly Octopus Closet Fitting, comprising all
plumbing below floor.

Never mind, it can be washed off

**MURALO WASHABLE
CALCIMINE**
CAN BE CLEANED WITH
SOAP AND WATER
"Is what Expensive Flat
Paints try to be."
Sole Mfrs.
THE MURALO COMPANY
NEW BRIGHTON, N.Y.

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.—J. F. Flaherty, chief architect for the Armour Packing Company, will prepare plans for improvements to the local plant of the company, at the corner of Commerce and Government streets, recently damaged by fire. John D. Logan is local manager.

CALIFORNIA.

BERKELEY, CAL.—A site at Grant, Derby and Ward streets will be purchased, upon which will be erected a new school building.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.—City Engineer Homer Hamlin has been instructed by the harbor commission to prepare plans and specifications for the seven-story warehouse, to be located on Municipal dock No. 1, at the outer harbor. Structure will cost \$286,000.

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—Members of the Board of Charities, Superintendent S. R. Gordon and Architects Skinner & Walker, 1188 Main street, discussed plans for the proposed new almshouse recently with Dr. J. J. MacDonald, of Lakeview Home.

NEW HAVEN, CONN.—Plans are being completed for the new administration building to be erected by the New Haven Hospital Association. This improvement, together with the new A. N. Brady Memorial Laboratory, which is to be erected by the Yale Medical School, will cost \$300,000. Harry G. Day, 121 Church street, is a member of the building committee.

Plans are being prepared for a store and theater building to be erected on Dixwell avenue, near Webster street, for Daniel P. Brown and E. B. Howe.

Plans for the addition to the Shelton avenue school-house will be completed in about two weeks.

Peter Jarema will erect a six-story frame house at 12-14 King place, near Washington avenue, at a cost of \$7000.

At a cost of \$5000, Harry Polinsky will erect a three-family frame house at 104-6 Lawrence street.

NEW HAVEN, CONN.—Plans for the new plant of the National Folding Box and Paper Company will be submitted to contractors for bids within a short time.

Carl G. Gerken will erect a frame building at 166-168-170 Forbes avenue, according to plans prepared by Architect C. P. Berger, 1418 So. Penn Square, Philadelphia, Pa.

NEW BRITAIN, CONN.—Carlson & Torrel will erect a three-apartment house on Chestnut street, at a cost of about \$5000.

DELAWARE.

WILMINGTON, DEL.—The officials of the DuPont Powder Works here have ordered a plant to be erected here at a cost of \$60,000. It will be used to manufacture chemicals.

WILMINGTON, DEL.—William H. Bramble, real estate operator, is planning to erect an operation of eighteen houses on a tract of land between Twenty-sixth street and Twenty-seventh street, and on Market and Lamotte streets, in the spring.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Bids for the construction of the new colored high school building to be erected at First and N streets northwest, will probably be opened in February. \$550,000 has been appropriated by Congress for the school.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Members of East Washington Citizens' Association discussed the matter of choosing a site for a new Eastern high school at a recent meeting. They have not yet come to a decision in this matter.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The lot adjoining the property of the Lenox street school, Fifth and G streets, southeast, has been purchased by the school district, and will be used for an extension of the school playgrounds.

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO, ILL.—Mary McGrath and others have purchased from John J. Alsasser, some property on Glenwood avenue, facing Albion avenue, upon which to erect a 24-apartment building. Sale was negotiated by Addison Blakely and L. R. Winterberg.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.—Victor A. Olander, secretary-treasurer of the State Federation of Labor, has sent out a letter to the local unions through the state, urging them to consider plans and make suggestions for a state labor temple to be erected in this city.

INDIANA.

EVANSVILLE, IND.—A new home is to be erected for the Knights of Columbus of this city on Upper Sixth street, between Sycamore and Vine streets. New building will cost about \$35,000.

GREENCASTLE, IND.—Architects R. P. Daggett & Co., Lemcke Annex, Indianapolis, have prepared preliminary plans for the new \$100,000 gymnasium for DePauw University here, which have been approved. Dr. G. L. Grose is president of DePauw University.

HUNTINGTON, IND.—J. T. Johnson, of the firm of J. T. Johnson & Co., architects, State Life Bldg., Indianapolis, has prepared plans for a new hotel building to be erected on the site of the present Huntington Hotel. J. J. Kindler is proprietor of this hotel.

SOUTH BEND, IND.—A recent fire destroyed the Davies Shirt Company plant at 121-125 South Lafayette street, and Mr. Davies has made the statement that the plant will be rebuilt at once.

TERRE HAUTE, IND.—The members of the First Baptist Church of this city, will build a new edifice.

A new motion picture theatre building will be erected on the site of the present Baptist church, by Demas Deming.

UPLAND, IND.—Plans are being prepared for the erection of a new dormitory on the campus at Taylor university next spring.

IOWA.

DES MOINES, IA.—Supervisor John Stewart, member of the board from Lee township, will present a plan to the board of supervisors to sell the Polk county court house to the United States government for a Federal building in this city, and the construction of a new court house in the banks of the river in East Des Moines.

EAST DES MOINES, IA.—Bids will be accepted until December 6th by the school board of this township, for the erection of a new school house. Plans may be seen at the office of county superintendent.

KANSAS.

HUTCHINSON, KAN.—The Kansas Lumber Company will rebuild its yard and business house, which was recently destroyed by fire, immediately.

The board of education is planning to erect a new building for the Sherman street school. Tentative plans will soon be submitted by Architects W. E. Hulse & Co., and Mann & Gerow, of this city.

A. J. Godschalk and C. D. Jennings have purchased sites in this city and are planning to erect new residences this winter.

Congressman George A. Neeley has purchased a building site in the second block on Fourteenth avenue east, near the corner of Fourteenth and Walnut streets, and plans to erect a modern residence thereon.

SALINA, KANS.—The Sisters of St. Joseph have planned the erection of a seminary on a tract of land adjoining the Salina Country club on the south and west, and work on the main building will be started soon. Approximate cost of the main part of the structure will be \$100,000.

SALINA, KAN.—Architect Frank Slack is preparing plans for a new addition to be erected to the Methodist Church in this city.



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Shell House and Magazine Bldg., Norfolk, Virginia	U. S. Naval Refining Plant, Fort Mifflin, Pa.

LOUISIANA.

MONROE, LA.—Bids for the erection and completion of a new temple for the Congregation B'nai Israel of this place, will be received at the office of the Young Men's Hebrew Association, until 8:00 P. M., December 16th. Proposals must be addressed to Samuel Kaplan, chairman, Building Committee.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.—Bids for the construction of the cotton warehouses by the Dock Board will be opened December 14th, according to plans now on exhibition at the Contractors' and Dealers' Exchange. The buildings will be erected under the supervision of Ford, Bacon & Davis, engineers.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.—The congregation Chevre Thilim is planning to erect a new temple in Lafayette street, between Carondelet and Baronne street. M. H. Goldberg is rabbi of this congregation. It is proposed to expend between \$15,000 and \$20,000 in the erection of this structure.

MAINE.

SPRINGVALE, ME.—A new Catholic church, costing between \$25,000 and \$50,000, will soon be erected here.

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE, MD.—Plans have been prepared by Architect Vincent Eastwood for a garage to be erected at 1529-31-33 East Monument street for C. W. Mackin. Cost \$8000.

Cronin & McDonald are having plans prepared by Architect H. J. Tinley, 312 N. Charles street, for a one-story brick warehouse to be erected on Hillen street, near Front street.

The congregation of Exeter Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church is having plans prepared by Architect F. E. Beall, 306 St. Paul street, for a new church and Sunday-school building to be erected at Milton avenue and Jefferson street, at a cost of \$20,000.

Architect Bayard Turnbull, 328 North Charles street, is reported to be preparing plans for a two and one-half story tile and stucco residence to be erected at Roland Park.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, MASS.—Plans are being redrawn by W. L. Minor and M. M. Kalman, for an apartment block to be erected at 216-228 Hanover street, corner of Hanover Court, for D. De Stafano and Ettore Forte, trustees.

NEEDHAM, MASS.—The plans of Architect James H. Ritchie, 8 Beacon street, Boston, for the new library building to be erected at Highland avenue and Rosemary street, have been accepted.

MICHIGAN.

BAY CITY, MICH.—The Bay City Stone Company has acquired three sites near the corner of Woodside and Belinda streets, and plans have been completed for a modern business block and two houses to be erected thereon. This announcement was made by Joel P. Miller, a member of the firm.

DETROIT, MICH.—Architect C. Howard Crane, Ford Bldg., is preparing plans for a new dancing hall to be erected on the north side of Columbia street, east of Woodward avenue. It will be known as the Colonial Gardens. Cost will be about \$50,000.

D. P. W. Commissioner George H. Fenkell has announced that he is endeavoring to rush the plans for the \$600,000 municipal courts building and a \$25,000 D. P. W. garage for this city.

The board of education is preparing to erect eight new school buildings, including one high school, in this city, at a cost of about \$1,500,000. Charles A. Gadd is secretary of the Board.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.—The Thomas M. Peck estate will build two additional stories on the brick building at Monroe and Division avenues, at a cost of \$10,000.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.—Architect William Clarke, Houseman building, is working on plans for the proposed new Highlands Golf Club to be erected shortly.

Architect Pierre Lindhout, Ashton building, has completed plans for the new Second Reformed Church at Fremont.

ST. JOSEPH, MICH.—The board of education will purchase the Berg estate property, Niles, Forres and Winchester avenues, as a site for a new school building.

MINNESOTA.

DULUTH, MINN.—It has been announced that the Dickerman Investment Company proposes to erect a two-

story and basement business block on First avenue, West, near Fifth street, at a cost of \$30,000. Plans were prepared by Architects Holstead & Sullivan, Sellwood building.

Architects Kelly & Williams, Lonsdale building, are preparing plans for a two-story warehouse to be erected on 24th avenue, West, adjoining the Duluth & Iron Range railroad.

Plans are now being prepared by Architect W. A. Hunt, Lonsdale building, for the proposed interior alteration of the warehouse on Michigan street, which will be occupied by the plant of the Stone-Ordean-Wekks Company.

Plans have been prepared by Architects Holstead & Sullivan, Sellwood building, for alterations and improvements in the store building occupied by Zalk & Joseph, 119 East Superior street.

ST. PAUL, MINN.—At a recent meeting of the St. Anthony Hill Athletic Club, held at the home of Curtis Fadden, 766 Marshall avenue, plans were discussed for a new club house. The members proposed to erect a building at a cost of about \$20,000. J. C. McColl is president of this club.

ST. PAUL, MINN.—An architect will soon be selected to prepare the plans for the new St. Paul Athletic Club. J. Clair Stone is chairman of the membership committee.

ST. PAUL, MINN.—The Macalester Presbyterian Church, Dr. F. D. McRae, pastor, will begin a campaign in January to raise \$50,000 for a new edifice. Frank M. Moore is chairman of the committee.

MISSOURI.

CAPE GIRADEAU, Mo.—Architect W. E. Parlow, First National Bank building, this city, is preparing plans for a two-story apartment building to be erected on Lorimer street for W. H. Phillips, to cost \$14,000.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—Contract will soon be awarded for a new moving picture theater building, costing between \$12,000 and \$15,000, to be erected in the south side for George Bartholomaeus and F. E. Jones.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—A new postoffice building will probably be erected in this city in the early future. This information was received from Bryant R. Newton, assistant secretary of the treasury.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The Modern Auto Repair and Reconstruction Company has purchased from Walter W. Candy some property on Olive street, upon which will be erected a \$40,000 building. This sale was made by Cornet & Zelbig.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—According to W. W. Culver Real Estate Co., the southwest corner of Olive and Seventeenth street is under consideration for a site for a new hotel building. This property is owned by the realty company.

NEBRASKA.

FREMONT, NEB.—The remains of the Gumpert department store buildings, which were recently destroyed by fire, will be torn down, and the buildings will probably be rebuilt shortly. H. Gus Gumpert is proprietor of the store.

HASTINGS, NEB.—Charles Moessner, of this city, is having plans prepared for a new office building which he will probably erect on Hastings avenue in the near future. Building, if erected, will cost at least \$20,000.

NEW JERSEY.

NEWARK, N. J.—Bids will be received in the office of Architect Bruce P. Kitchell, 207 Market street, for the construction of a four-story store and loft building to be erected at the southwest corner of Market and Halsey streets. Structure is to be for the T. B. Peddie Estate, and will cost about \$40,000.

Architect Nathan Weltoff, 222 Washington street, has prepared plans for the two frame dwellings which Sabato Yarrabino is to erect at the southeast corner of Seymour and Hawthorne avenues.

NEWARK, N. J.—The Ampers Building Company has purchased from Louis Schlesinger, Inc., the vacant plot northeast corner of Mount Prospect avenue and Coeyman street, which will be improved with an apartment house and garage.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—At a recent meeting of the board of education, it was decided to reject all bids received for the construction of the Evergreen avenue school, and the board will probably re-advertise for new bids shortly.

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PLAINFIELD, N. J.—The new postoffice building for this city is to be erected on Watchung avenue. An appropriation of \$150,000 has been made for the construction of the new building.

ROCKAWAY, N. J.—The board of education of this township will erect a new high school building. Bids for the construction of this building will be received until the evening of December 16th.

SPRINGFIELD, N. J.—Architect William P. Carter, Morris avenue, has prepared plans for the additions which it is proposed to erect to the chapel of the First Presbyterian Church in this city. Dr. Edward D. Frost is chairman of the building committee.

WEST HOBOKEN, N. J.—The National Bank of North Hudson here has purchased four sites at the junction of Summit avenue, Demott street and Paterson plank road, as a site for a new bank building. This property was purchased from the Timmus Realty Company.

NEW YORK.

ALBANY, N. Y.—Repairs will be made at once to the Kenwood Sanitarium maintained by the Central Federation of Labor to combat tuberculosis. The building was damaged in a recent fire.

ASTORIA, L. I., N. Y.—The Advance Lodge of Masons will erect a two-story brick Masonic Temple on Grand avenue, east of Van Alst avenue, this city.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—The members of the congregation of the Sons of Israel are planning to erect a new synagogue and school in this city, at a cost of from \$12,000 to \$15,000. Structure will be located at 93 Susquehanna street, near Sanford. S. A. Friedlander is chairman of the building committee.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Architects Dodge & Morrison, 135 Front street, New York City, are preparing plans for the reconstruction of St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal church on Clinton avenue, near Fulton, which was destroyed by fire sometime ago.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Bids will be received by the superintendent of school buildings, C. B. J. Snyder, at the office of the Department of Education, Park avenue and 59th street, New York City, until 3:00 p. m., December 7th, for the general construction work in connection with the erection of additions to and alterations in Public School No. 18, on the northeasterly corner of Maujer and Leonard streets, this city.

A new five-story brick school building will be erected on the west side of Forest avenue, between Woodbine and Madison streets, in the Ridgewood district, at a cost of \$315,000.

The Philip Dietz Coal Company will erect one three-story brick storage house on the south side of Van Cortlandt avenue, Ridgewood, at a cost of \$15,000.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Plans have been filed for a six-story apartment building to be erected by Victor Mishkin at a cost of \$28,000, on the north side of Division avenue, west of Rodney street.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—The de Bock Realty Corporation has sold to Carmelo Cugino a large piece of property in Mechanic street, near the Terrace, upon which a modern fireproof manufacturing plant will be erected.

CARTHAGE, N. Y.—The members of the Carthage Congregational Church are planning to have a new edifice erected, to cost in the neighborhood of \$20,000.

EAST SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Architect Thurber J. Gillette, 811 Park street, Syracuse, has been commissioned by M. J. Spillane, of this city, to prepare plans and specifications for a new postoffice building to be erected here.

FOREST HILLS, L. I., N. Y.—The City of New York has purchased from the Cord Meyer Development Company a plot of twenty lots here for a school site.

GREAT NECK, L. I.—The McKnight Realty Company has announced the early organization of a \$500,000 building corporation for the purpose of erecting a number of high-grade suburban residences here.

GREAT NECK, L. I., N. Y.—Mrs. Annie M. Booth, of this place, is making extensive improvements to her estate, Broadlawn. The residence on the place has been razed, and a modern house will be erected in its place, at a cost of \$10,000.

ISLIP, L. I., N. Y.—It is stated that a cotton goods factory building will soon be erected here, and that William H. Moffitt has agreed to donate all the land needed.

LARCHMONT, N. Y.—Ewing, Bacon & Henry, Inc., has sold for Benjamin L. Fairchild, Vanderburgh Park, here to a client who will immediately develop the property into a high class residential park.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y.—W. H. Linton has purchased some property on Main street, in the rear of his Hippodrome Theatre, and will erect an addition to the theatre building in the spring.

LOCKPORT, N. Y.—Plans for the new high school building for this city will be revised by Architect William Neil Smith, 1 East 47th street, New York City, and bids will again be called for.

LONG BEACH, L. I., N. Y.—Architect Gustave E. Steinback, 15 E. 40th street, N. Y. C., has been commissioned to prepare plans for a summer chapel for the R. C. Diocese of Long Island, George W. Mundelein, bishop, 367 Clermont avenue, Brooklyn. Structure will cost about \$10,000.

NEW YORK CITY.—It was announced by Professor William Milligan Sloane, Chancellor of the American Academy of Arts and Letters, at a recent meeting of the American Academy and the National Institute of Arts and Letters, that a permanent building will probably be erected in this city in the early future.

NEW YORK CITY.—Cammann, Voorhees & Floyd, with John Hill, have leased to the United States Government, the southwest corner of Pine and Pearl streets, as the site for the new Wall street branch postoffice.

NEW YORK CITY.—Architects Gross & Gross, 347 Fifth avenue, have prepared plans for the new twelve-story apartment house to be erected on Park avenue for the Park Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street Corporation, Irving Swan Brown, president. Building will cost about \$400,000.

Architects Buchman & Fox, 11 E. 59th street, are preparing plans for a fireproof reinforced concrete and brick pavilion to be erected on Gun Hill road, Bronx, for the Montefiore Home. Cost will be about \$200,000.

Plans have been filed with the New York Building Department for the construction at No. 24-26 W. 114th street of a one-story and basement synagogue for the Congregation Kol Israel Anshei Poland. Structure will cost about \$75,000.

Architects Maynicke & Frank, 25 East 26th street, have prepared plans for a sixteen-story store, loft, and office building to be erected on 26th street and Broadway, by Frederick Syer, of Beverly, Mass. Structure will cost \$400,000.

NORTH CREEK, N. Y.—Isaac Ginsburg, of Glen Falls, is one of the prime movers in the organization of a stock company formed for the purpose of erecting and conducting a modern hotel building on the site of the old American hotel, destroyed by fire several years ago.

OSWEGO, N. Y.—The Department of Education is planning the erection of the proposed new high school building for this city. A site for the building has not yet been selected.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Barnett Abramsky has filed plans which were prepared by Architect DuBois Carpenter, 45 Market street, for a block of stores and apartments to be erected at 412-414-416 Main street, at a cost of \$25,000.

RIDGEWOOD, L. I., N. Y.—The New Jersey Avenue Realty Company will erect five two-story brick dwellings on Sandol street, east of Cooper avenue, at a cost of \$15,000.

RIVERDALE, N. Y.—Architects McKim, Meade & White, 160 Fifth avenue, New York City, will prepare plans for the new building of the Riverdale Country School.

SCARSDALE, N. Y.—Mrs. Edna D. Tooker has purchased from the Scarsdale Estates a plot of ground on Cooper Road, Murray Hill, and will erect a 12-room residence thereon in the near future, at a cost of \$15,000.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—M. and N. Schwartz have sold a house at Nos. 500-502 Burnet avenue, corner Howard to Ward H. Emerson. There is an extra site on Burnet avenue included in the deal, on which Mr. Emerson expects to build in the near future.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment has affirmed the choice of the site at the corner of West Division and Solar streets for the new Seventh Ward engine house.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—The Syracuse Lighting Company is planning improvements to the plant. It is proposed to erect a new power plant at a cost of about \$7600.

WESTBURY, L. I., N. Y.—Plans have been completed by Architect Charles Vogt, 9 W. 45th street, and bids will be received, for a two and one half story brick and frame residence on Yale avenue, south of Jericho avenue for John Hill, Post avenue. Cost will be about \$10,000.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—The supervisors have begun proceedings, which will probably result in replacing the old main part of the county court house with a modern four-story building.



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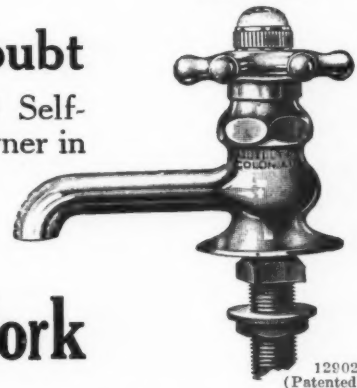
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The Allied Improvement Corporation, recently formed has purchased four new plots in the Greenacres section of the Scarsdale Estates, and plans and specifications are being prepared for three new houses to be erected thereon.

YONKERS, N. Y.—Carlo Ferrari, 2350 1st avenue, N. Y. C., will erect a \$5000 two-story brick residence at 82 Midland avenue, this city, according to plans prepared by Architects DeRose & Cavalieri, 2333 1st avenue, N. Y. C.

NORTH CAROLINA.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.—The members of the First Congregational Church have purchased a site at the corner of Merrimon and Spears avenue, upon which they will erect a new church building in the early part of next year.

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.—A new synagogue is to be erected on North Cherry street, this city, in the near future.

OHIO

CINCINNATI, O.—A statement has been made that the building committee of the Y. M. C. A. is considering new sites on Ninth street for their proposed new building. President Jesse R. Clark, of the Union Central Life Insurance Company, has been made Chairman of the Advisory Council.

E. S. Lee, President of the Covington Industrial Club, has appointed a committee to confer with the county commissioners and other civic bodies, as to the best method for procuring the Holmes' property as a site for a new high-school building. Richard P. Ernest is chairman of this committee.

SPENCERVILLE, O.—This city is to have a new \$20,000 armory building. It will be modeled as the present Otawa armory.

TIFFIN, O.—It has been stated by L. D. Creeger that it is his intention to build a business block on Market street next spring. Structure will be located at the first alley west of Washington street.

TOLEDO, O.—The plant of the Willys-Overland Company is to be enlarged, according to an announcement made by John N. Willys, president of the company.

TOLEDO, O.—School buildings, to cost in the aggregate \$737,000, are to be erected in this city.

XENIA, O.—M. F. Beal, of the Greene County Hardware Company, has purchased the old Richardson livery barn property fronting on Second street, and a new brick building for an addition to the hardware store will be erected.

OREGON

PORTLAND, ORE.—The school board will soon select a site for the proposed new Hawthorne school. A committee of thirty with J. E. Werlein, as chairman, will go before the board and urge the selection of this site.

PENNSYLVANIA

DUNMORE, PA.—The board of trustees of the Dunmore Methodist Episcopal Church is planning to have a new church building erected in the near future, at a cost of \$50,000.

EAST LIVERPOOL, PA.—The Elks of this place have had plans prepared for the erection of a new \$50,000 temple.

JOHNSTOWN, PA.—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company is having plans prepared for a two-story passenger station to be erected here at a cost of \$150,000.

NORRISTOWN, PA.—With about \$5,000,000 available for the project, application has been made to the court for a charter for the "Carson College for Orphan Girls," which is to be located in Whitemarsh township on the Erdenheim stock farm.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Architect Carl P. Berger, 1418 S. Penn square, has completed plans and specifications for a church, Sunday-school and parsonage building for the Getsemane Lutheran Church, at the southwest corner of Sixtieth street and Westminster avenue.

Sub-bids are being received by W. K. Alcott on a one-story building to be erected at Forty-second street and Lancaster avenue.

Robert A. Ferguson has purchased the site on the south side of Warrington avenue, between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth streets, from Emil Selig, and it is announced that the ground will be used for a large dwelling operation.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Archbishop Edmond F. Prendergast has purchased from John W. Burke the property at 1921-1923-1925-1927 South 23rd street, as the site for a new church, to be known as the Church of St. Edmonds. Church now occupies a temporary building at 23rd and Hemberger streets.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—According to plans of the Department of Superintendence and Property of the Board of Education, seventeen new schools and additions to nineteen old ones will be recommended at the next meeting of the Board.

Theodore M. Delany, representing a motion picture company, has purchased from Horace Groskin, broker, some property on Broad street, between Ruscomb and Rockland streets, for the erection of a theatre building, to cost about \$50,000.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—The property at 5220 North Broad street has been purchased by Archbishop Prendergast, from Harry Townsend, as a site for an addition to the Church of the Holy Child, Broad and Duncannon streets.

Architect E. Allen Wilson, Land Title Building, has completed plans for fifty two-story dwellings on Pentridge street, for the Pemberton Estates.

Plans are being prepared by Architect F. A. Rommel, Weightman Bldg., for a two-story addition to the Germantown Hospital at Corinthian and Girard avenues.

A five-story and basement addition will be erected to the Buck Hill Falls Hotel, at Buck Hill Falls, Monroe County, according to plans prepared by Architects Bunting & Shrigley, 603 Chestnut street.

The School District of Philadelphia has purchased from Mrs. Margaret F. Maire, the property at No. 617 Wharton street, as a site for the erection of an addition to the John Hay school at the northeast corner of Wharton and Sheridan streets.

Architects Stearns & Castor, Stephen Girard Bldg., are preparing plans for a four-story warehouse that will be erected at Filbert and American streets for J. T. Lit.

Plans are being drawn by Architects Stuckert & Sloan, 1420 Chestnut street, for alterations and additions to the property Nos. 1508-1512 Market street, for Horn & Hardart.

Architect D. K. Boyd, 139 So. 15th street, has completed plans for a two-story chemical building to be erected at Third and Vine street, for England Walton & Company.

RHODE ISLAND.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The board of aldermen has passed a resolution authorizing the issuance of bonds to the extent of \$500,000, and appropriating \$390,000 of this amount for the erection of a new grammar school on Mount Pleasant and Laurel Hill avenues in the Eighth and Tenth wards.

TEXAS.

DALLAS, TEX.—Architect J. O. Parr, 1014-15 Southwestern Life building, has completed plans for a new school building to be erected at Maple Lawn, at a cost of \$10,000. W. E. Derr is president of the school board.

DALLAS, TEX.—The Dallas Trust & Savings Bank has sold to O. A. Weston a site on Munger place, and it is the intention of the purchaser to erect on the property an apartment house at a cost of \$15,000.

EL PASO, TEX.—Plans prepared by Architects Trost & Trost, Mills Bldg., for the new \$500,000 high school building, to be erected in the Alexander addition have been accepted by the board of education, and the architects will now advertise for bids.

FORT WORTH, TEX.—The First Baptist Church is making plans for a four-story Sunday-school building to be erected on a site in the rear of the church at Fourth and Throckmorton streets. Dr. J. F. Norris is pastor.

HOUSTON, TEX.—Bonds in the amount of \$200,000 were voted by the citizens of this city at the bond election held October 28th. Four new school buildings and three school additions will be erected.

VIRGINIA

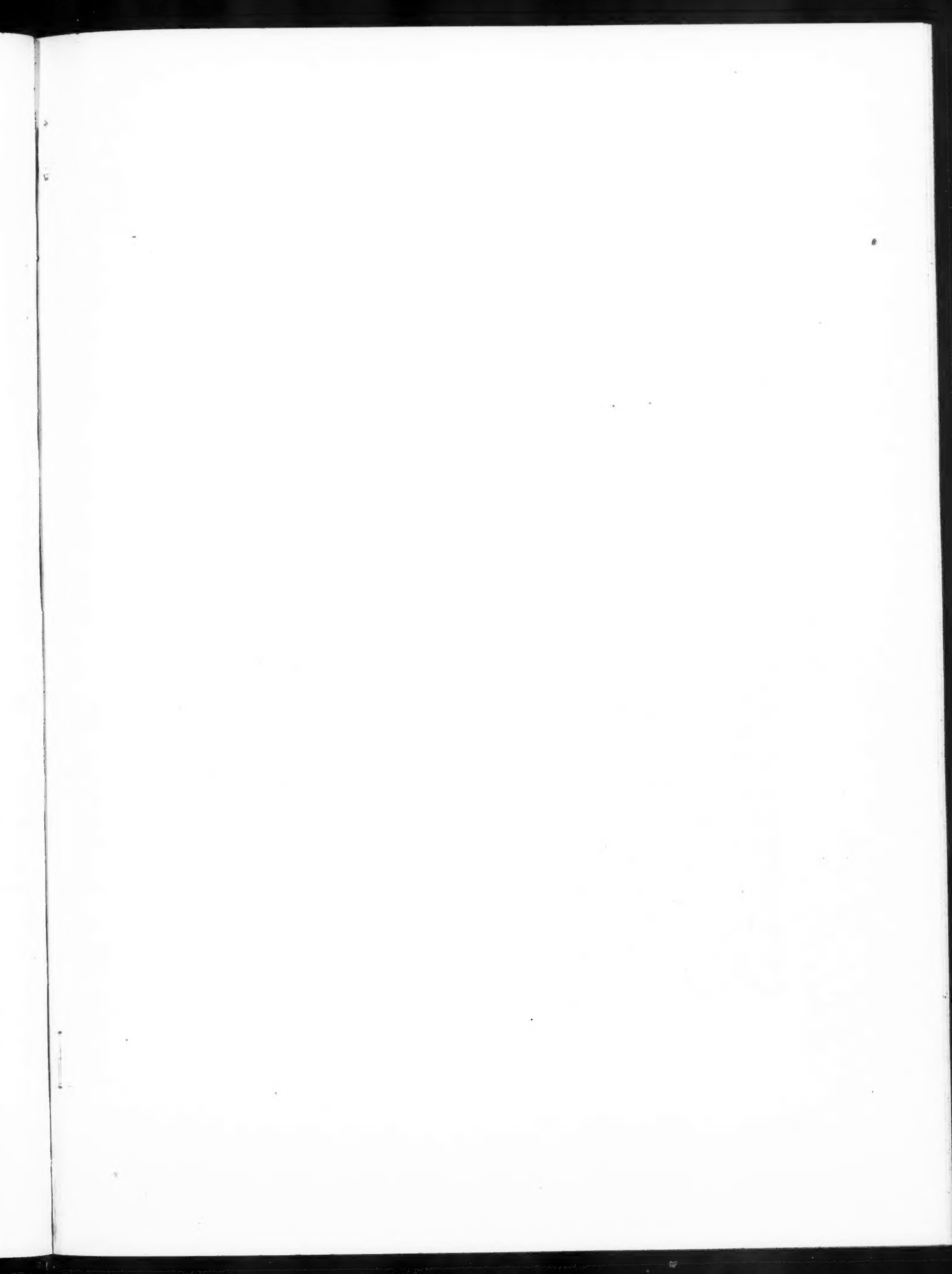
NEWPORT NEWS, VA.—Physicians of this city at a joint meeting of the Warwick County Medical Society and a chamber of commerce committee decided to erect the proposed general hospital building. This building will cost \$25,000.

WASHINGTON

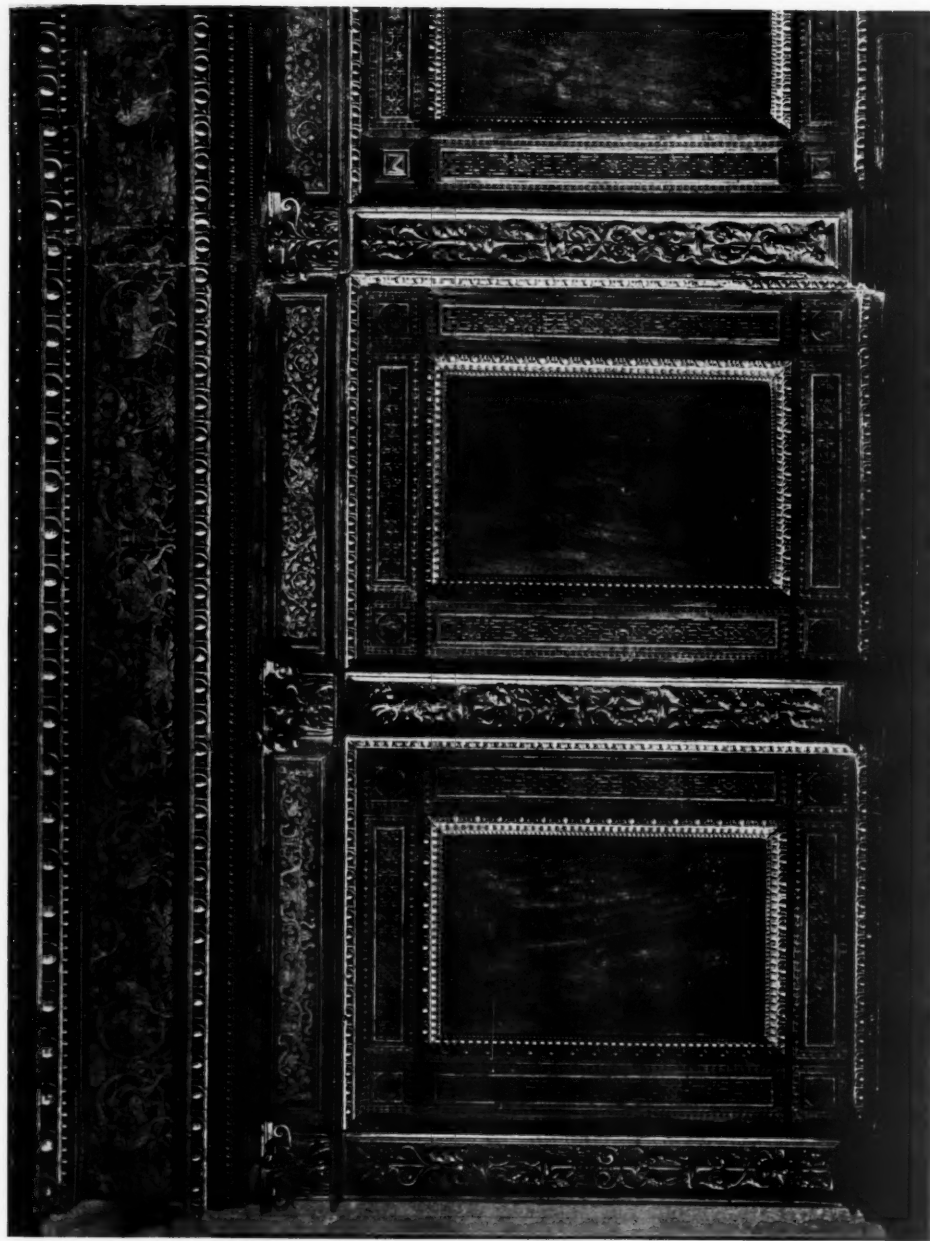
SPOKANE, WASH.—Howard S. Green, a consulting engineer, has purchased a site on Summer avenue in Cliff Park addition, and will erect a new home thereon at a cost of \$10,000. Sale was made through the offices of McCrea & Merryweather.

WISCONSIN

RACINE, WIS.—A new Y. M. C. A. building, to cost \$175,000, is to be erected in this city. Architect C. D. McLane, 3025 10th avenue, Rock Island, Ill., associated with Architects Gullbert & Funston, Robinson Blk., of this city, will prepare the plans for this building.



THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT



DETAIL OF PANELING—CHURCH OF S. CROCE, FLORENCE