

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

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Forty-Eighth Annual Convention of The American Institute of Architects, Washington, D. C., December 2, 3 and 4, 1914

THE forty-eighth annual convention of the American Institute of Architects was opened in the Gold Room of the Hotel Shoreham, Washington, D. C., on Wednesday morning, Dec. 2nd, and continued its sessions for three days. President R. Clipston Sturgis was in the chair.

There was a total attendance of 144 members, as delegates and alternates, as follows: Chapter delegates, 128; ex-officio delegates, 14; past presidents, 2. The latter were Mr. Irving Pond and Mr. Walter Cook. The arrival of Mr. Cass Gilbert, during the afternoon session of the second day, increased the number to three past presidents in attendance, an unusual circumstance.

Modifications and eliminations of certain features that had crowded previous programs, left more time for discussion of the various reports than was enjoyed at former conventions. The omission of special papers and addresses was conducive to the same result.

Upon calling the convention to order, President Sturgis delivered the address printed elsewhere in this issue.

A feature of the proceedings that followed was the method employed in the presentation of the many reports. At previous conventions the members were first acquainted with the substance of these reports through hearing them read by the chairmen of the various committees. This afforded but scant opportunity for thorough understanding of the subjects presented, and it has, heretofore, been the custom to refer each report to a sub-committee for consideration, after what

was often but a desultory discussion by the convention. At the present convention these reports were printed and circulated among the delegates before the opening of the session. It was, therefore, possible for each delegate to thoroughly inform himself as to each particular report, and be ready to make such comments in debate as he deemed necessary.

The business was, by this means, much expedited. As these reports are bulky documents that would consume much space to doubtful advantage if printed herewith, this notice will be confined to such salient features as are deemed of general interest.

The Committee on Institute Membership reported a net gain for the year of 58. In seventeen chapters there had been no increase of membership. In twenty-two chapters, the increase has varied from one in several of the smaller chapters to ten in the Boston Chapter.

The report of the Committee on Government Architecture, as presented to the last convention in New Orleans, expressed the hope that during the ensuing year steps might be taken either to secure the passage of an act forming a Department of Fine Arts, or, should that prove an impossibility, of an act which might, with some slight but important modifications, be not dissimilar to the act under which it was formerly possible for governmental work to be done outside the Treasury Department.

In the opinion of the committee, as expressed in the report to this convention, the present year has not been favorable to the development of these projects. The Mexi-

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can situation, the financial problems and the European War, the establishment of the National Reserve Banks and the vast labors imposed on the Treasury Department, have, it is believed, relegated to the background the establishment of a Bureau of Fine Arts, and prevented the passage of any remedial legislation.

The committee expresses, in its report, strong hopes that, during the coming year, relations may be established between the Government and the Institute that will tend to an agreement on legislation that will place the subject of government architecture on a more satisfactory basis.

The report of the Committee on Public Information is, perhaps, one of the most voluminous of the many presented at this convention. This committee is but two years old. Its object is to mould public opinion and furnish information concerning the practice of architecture, and to correct, and, as far as possible, prevent those misleading statements that are so common in the daily press.

If proof of the need for work by this committee was needed it was furnished by one of the leading Washington papers, which, under the headline, "*Architects Meet*," produced an account containing the following: "Builders from all over the United States are assembled at the Architects' Convention," etc.

A report that seemed to command much interest was that of the Committee on Conservation of Natural Resources and Historic Monuments. In the preamble to this document it is stated: "Whether we approach it from the viewpoint of practical utility, seeking to provide a constant and reliable source of building material from our forests, mines and quarries, or from the side of practical aesthetics, seeking to preserve or secure for the buildings we design or the cities we plan, such natural settings as will enhance their beauty as integral parts of a harmonious landscape—in a word, as we take a broad view of our profession, we cannot fail to be advocates and leaders in this great, many-sided movement generally called 'conservative.'"

The varied fields in which the efforts of the Committee on Legislation are directed is shown, and the work accomplished stated in the report of this committee.

The greater part of this report deals with the subject of "The admission to practice of architects in the various states." The committee states as its belief, after careful analysis of laws now in force for admission to practice, and reports of their practical working, that it can be stated, first, that architects should be licensed; second, that unless existing laws are not improved in certain particulars, and a constant eye kept on their workings, that there are many reasons why they might eventually become a check to architecture.

The report further states: "We believe that any license law that is not primarily for the good of the public at large is not good for architects and would be a boomerang to our profession."

In the opinion of the committee, there is danger under present laws of the people getting an erroneous idea of what an architect is. Most of the existing state laws, it is maintained, define the qualifications of an architect in a way that would lead the public to believe that his principal duties are along structural and sanitary lines.

An analysis and comment on laws in different states is included in this report.

The report of the Committee on Fire Prevention recounts the preliminaries leading to the active coöperation of the committee with the National Fire Prevention Association, and how, through this coöperation, it has been able to draft fire test standards and have them adopted by the National Fire Prevention Association. The great importance of the movement for fire prevention is pointed out at some length, and the members of the profession are urged to the utmost coöperation in checking the enormous annual fire waste.

The labors of the Committee on a Basic Building Code are indicated in the report presented to this convention. The committee has undertaken to study the provisions of the codes in force in leading cities. Confusion and inconsistencies appear to be present in the codes of many of our American cities and very little system shown in their preparation.

The committee found the work so large as to prevent its reaching conclusions in the short space of time since its creation. This committee, was, therefore, continued during the coming year.

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The importance of all the subjects of report that have, heretofore, been briefly referred to, indicate the matters that occupied the first day's session of the convention. The concluding report was that on Town Planning. After a review of the field of town planning in this country the committee sums up its conclusions as to the measure of accomplishment in the following words: "The result of the large amount of publicity given the subject, and effort put forth, is a most meager amount of actual construction. * * * The situation clearly indicates an habitual interference with the accomplishment of these ends which the awakening social impulses of our people seek. More and more is it coming to be felt that community interest outweighs that of individuals and that laws should prevail that would make possible, and easy, the development of communities in accordance with plans best suited to them as well-balanced, smoothly-working organizations."

The second day's proceedings saw the continuance of the presentation of committee reports, and the balloting for the election of officers and Fellows of the Institute.

The officers elected were: President, R. Clipston Sturgis, Boston; First Vice-President, Thomas R. Kimball, Omaha; Second Vice-President, D. Knickerbacker Boyd, Philadelphia; Secretary, Burt L. Fenner, New York; Treasurer, J. L. Mauran, St. Louis.

The following were elected directors for terms of three years:

Charles A. Coolidge, Boston; Chas. A. Favrot, New Orleans; Elmer C. Jensen, Chicago; John Hall Rankin, Philadelphia.

Fellows were elected as follows: J. Lawrence Aspinwall, Prescott O. Clarke, Edward A. Crane, William B. Faville, William K. Fellows, Ernest C. Klepstein, Samuel S. Labouisse, Benjamin J. Lubschez, L. C. Newhall, Fernand Parmentier, Egerton Swartwort, Charles C. Wilson and Nathan C. Wyeth.

One of the features of the second day's proceedings was the discussion of the report of the Committee on Competitions.

In its report the committee expressed its firm opinion that the existing circular and Standard Form of Competition Programs establishes no conditions which are not equi-

table to all concerned, and which should not be required by both owner and architect before any business obligation is undertaken, and, therefore, urged the convention to make no changes in the regulations governing the manner of conducting competitions.

The report then went on to state, and it was this statement that marked the subject of the subsequent debate—"It is equally clear to your committee, however, that the amount of commission to be paid a successful competitor is wholly unrelated to, and is not part of any argument for fair play or equitable conditions in arranging a competition program with an owner." The committee offered the following resolution: "Resolved, That this convention makes no changes in the existing forms of 'The Circular of Advice on Competitions' and 'The Standard Form of Competition Program,' with the exception of the omission of any specified fee to be paid the successful architect."

The discussion of this report was temporarily suspended until the report of the Committee on Schedule of Charges could be presented and its features discussed. This was done at some length, with the result that the resolution offered by the Committee on Competitions was approved by a close vote.

The recommendation of the Committee on Schedule of Charges that no changes be made in the schedule except such as might be necessary to its proper interpretation was carried.

The report of the Committee on Chapters contained many suggestions for radical changes and revision of the constitution and by-laws. The more important features of this report deal with applications for membership, a simplified mode of elections, provisions that will eventually secure chapters composed of Institute members only, and a provision for a standard form of chapter constitution and by-laws.

Under newly-adopted by-laws, applications for membership are to be made directly to the secretary, who shall notify every member within whose territory the applicant has his business headquarters, and request from them, on a ballot to be furnished, a ye or nay vote. The name of every applicant not rejected in the manner set forth in detail in the by-laws, is then sent to the Secretary of the Board of Examiners, which board, on

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due inquiry, reports its findings to the Board of Directors who ballots on the admission of the candidate.

In the opinion of the Committee on Allied Arts, as expressed in its report, "no architectural work can achieve a high order of excellence unless it combines, with the artistic and structural work of the architect, the individual and original productions of the other crafts and trades, working more or less independently, and on the basis of personal initiative, but always in close sympathy and coöperation with the architect who is the general co-ordinating and inspiring influence."

The committee suggests that an investigation be made along these lines, and others, which are set forth in the report. The most significant of these suggested lines of inquiry is that as to how far architects are responsible for, or contributory to, the present conditions, through assuming too much upon themselves to the exclusion of all initiative on the part of craftsmen. This subject of the education of the craftsman has already been discussed in reports at previous conventions. The committee now urges an appropriation to enable it to proceed along well-defined lines, and in a manner that, it is believed, will lead to the most valuable results.

The care and preservation of Octagon House, the permanent offices of the Institute in Washington, forms the subject of the report of the House Committee presented at this convention.

In the opinion of the committee, the property is in a serious condition. It strongly urges immediate steps looking to its complete restoration. According to conservative estimates, such restoration would cost between \$75,000 and \$100,000.

The gold medal of the Institute, the high-

est honor that it confers, was, on Thursday evening (the second day of the convention), presented to Jean Louis Pascal, of France. M. Pascal was unable to come to this country to receive this medal in person, and was represented in its acceptance by M. Jules J. Jusserand, the French Ambassador.

The presentation was held in the hall of the Pan-American Union, a building designed in collaboration with Albert Kelsey, by Paul P. Cret, a former pupil of M. Pascal. The meeting was conducted by the Secretary of State, who introduced Ambassador Jusserand.

M. Jusserand, in his speech of acceptance, on behalf of M. Pascal, referred to the inherent artistic nature of the French people, claiming that, even the prehistoric dwellings of the cave men of France bore evidence that the earliest inhabitants of the country were artists.

In concluding his remarks, M. Jusserand stated that, in the presentation of the Institute medal to Pascal, America had paid one more tribute to the French spirit of youth and beauty.

This ceremony was attended by upwards of 800 men and women who were all closely interested in the proceedings and demonstrated their approval of the points brought forward in the addresses.

On this occasion, as well as during the sessions of the convention, the disposition to observe, in the strictest sense, President Wilson's desire for an attitude of strictest neutrality on the part of all the people was evident.

The usual banquet, very largely attended this year, was held on the evening of the last day and brought the forty-eighth annual convention to a successful close.

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Address Delivered by President R. Clipston Sturgis on Opening the Forty-eighth Annual Convention of The American Institute of Architects

I CANNOT speak to you to-day except in the light of the trouble which casts its shadow over us all. Nations—people—individuals, to whom we owe much, whom we admire, whom we love, instead of working together for the advancement of art, science, and industry, and of, above all, our religious ideals, are testing the strength of modern armaments, and, on each side, giving freely of all that makes life precious and lovely—giving also life itself, for ideals. Instead of advancing side by side toward a common goal, they are attempting, by force, to establish ideals—of national growth—of national prosperity—of national honor. One only of these is worth fighting for.

We stand outside—we look on—there must be something to be learned here. Are we ready and fit to receive the lesson.

Our debt to those nations in all that goes to make up our complex civilization is enormous. In science, in research, in industry, in the arts, in the power to govern through sympathy, we have learned nearly all that we put into practice as a people, from these our fathers. Many nations have contributed to our national life, and to all we are closely bound by ties of blood, and by debts of gratitude. Only through sympathetic understanding and mutual forbearance can we hope to work out a great future.

As this, our country, is a complex community, and yet indissoluble, so is architecture, above all other arts, the complex art, and, at the same time, the common art which belongs, of necessity, to every human being.

Architecture is not one art; it is many. Architecture is not an art only; it is also a science and an industry. For the fulfillment of all this, many and different qualities are required. There are diversities of gifts, but one spirit. All the gifts must be exercised with the one spirit, the single aim toward the perfection of the final result as an expression of the Fine Arts, as an example of sound and perfect construction, as a practical solution of an economic problem.

It is because of the diversity of gifts required that an architect can never claim authorship for his work, as can the painter and sculptor; and for this very reason he must have sympathetic understanding, and a willingness to work with others. Behind all must be integrity of purpose, uprightness, and absolute honor.

Very especially then may we who practice this complex art turn with loving sympathy towards those to whom we, in especial, owe so much, and try to learn the value of gaining our ideals in the right way. Force is the court of last appeal. Only when all else fails is force justified. To avoid the use of force every effort should be made to adjust differences by honestly trying to see both sides—to avoid differences by seeking, first, the points of agreement—by the exercise of sympathetic understanding. Long ago one who tried earnestly to take such an attitude said: "That there should be no schism in the body; but that the members should have the same care one for another."

To insure the harmonious working together of all, this Institute was established more than fifty years ago, in a very small way, in a single Eastern center. Twenty-five years ago it joined hands with the Western society, and so doubled the influence of both. Now it reaches across the continent, east, west, north and south. Even now, however, its influence does not begin to be what its importance warrants. There is not a state, a town, or an individual, that is not vitally interested in good architecture—the fine art—the sound construction—the good business investment; and yet our public bodies and our private individuals know very little about the subject—some know a little of one or another of the three phases—few know it in its completeness. It rests with individual members of the Institute, as well as with its organization, to establish and maintain high standards in all.

The individual will always be looked upon as an interested, and, therefore, not unprejudiced, adviser; but the Institute is imper-

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sonal and disinterested, and here lies the real strength of the organization.

In all that the Institute has done in the establishing of better standards, it is the impersonal, unselfish attitude which has carried weight; and this will always be true, if it is understood, but a public, used to expect interested motives, must be convinced that the aims of the Institute are disinterested; and this every individual can help to do.

Take four examples: The Schedule of Charges is established to insure the right kind of professional service, by removing the temptation to poor, worse still, dishonest service, which an inadequate payment invites. The standard of service thus established is of real value to the owner.

The circular on competitions has been issued to insure the owner's receiving what he has a right to expect, when he institutes a competition, namely, a choice among the best that architects can offer. Under old systems, a competition was a lottery for the owner, as well as for the architects; and capable men and busy men did not care to enter. There were, and there always will be, applicants for these lottery tickets, but it is not to the advantage of the owner either to buy them or receive them for nothing.

The code of ethics has been established to set a standard which shall bind all members of the Institute, and influence all practicing architects to deal honestly and uprightly with the owner, as well as with their fellow architects.

The committee on education has shown the unselfish attitude of the Institute in encouraging and fostering architectural education not only in the schools, where the well-to-do can afford to study, but in the ateliers and clubs where draughtsmen, unable to afford the schools, can prepare themselves for a fuller and better service.

In each of these four, reverse side is claimed. The schedule—an attempt to fix high rates for the benefit of the members of an organization. The competition circular, to limit competition and keep the work in our organization. The code of ethics to eliminate those who might otherwise encroach on our field. The education of the draughtsmen so that they will remain draughtsmen, but be of more service to us. These latter are *not* the aims of the Institute, and every member in his practice and in his

dealings with the owner will see that his example makes this clear.

The public constantly shows its belief in the low and interested point of view, and there are those, both outside the Institute, and within its membership, who give color to such belief by their attitude. We must face these facts and prove, through our individual practice, that we are a professional body with high standards, not a selfish trade organization concerned only with its own interests.

In the *Journal* we have an extremely powerful instrument. It represents no individual but the Institute; it is the best means for disseminating knowledge among our members, and, as its attitude is appreciated by the public, it will surely mould public opinion. For the best service to the public and to the profession, the *Journal* should have a wide circle of readers.

For the same reason, that which in private practice is rightly deprecated as advertising, the use of the daily press, should be encouraged by the Institute. Matters of public and professional importance should, officially, through the Octagon, or through the *Journal*, be sent to the papers, as matters of general interest. Thus only may we hope to be understood, and to gain the coöperation of the public.

In architecture, more than in any other profession, coöperation is the keynote, and this must be based on mutual understanding. Those who work together and realize their interdependence must, necessarily, be humble. Neither one's successes nor, thank God, his failures, are wholly attributable to the individual, and, knowing this, one will hesitate before judging. There are an infinite number of pitfalls for the architect, who is expected to know something of so many things. The things required of the architect are many and diverse. He is a creative artist—a master of building construction—an engineer and a business executive. In all his work the emphasis will come on one or another of these four. There are men who represent, primarily, each one. There is the shrewd business man, with his real estate and press agents, his promoting activity, his judgment in selecting his men, draughtsmen and engineers, to carry through his work, construct, equip, design his buildings. There is the engineer who, occupied primarily with

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problems of engineering, adds an architectural draughtsman as a side issue, and finds he can obtain and execute work in which planning, construction and design are all as important as engineering. And, finally, there is the creative artist whose sole interest lies in his imaginative art, and who treats construction and business administration as a side issue. All these exist, and all are incompletely equipped, and render imperfect service as architects.

There are also men who might fairly be classed as eminent in more than one branch of the profession; but the man who can perform all the service rightly demanded of an architect, and do it all well does not exist. For this reason, architecture, in its most complete and perfect sense, must be composite work, in which all phases are considered and given their true importance. To determine fairly who may, in justice and right, term himself an architect is the problem that confronts those who have the duty of licensing architects. Possibly, only those deserve the name who recognize clearly what they do not know, and have the judgment to put such work into the hands of men who do. A more careful consideration for the claims of others who, rightly or wrongly, practice architecture, might lead to a different attitude towards qualification for membership in the Institute. A well-trained landscape architect who begins to practice architecture, at once qualifies for a nomination for the Institute; an engineer who makes a partnership

with an architect similarly qualifies. Many engineers practice architecture, who, in executive ability and knowledge of construction, can render as effective service along many lines as a man who is, without question, an architect. These matters are worth considering, for they indicate that architecture is complex, demands for its perfection many minds, many qualities, and, above all, consideration of the claims of others.

As the Institute recognizes and upholds complete and perfect service, so will the public, quick to appreciate good work, recognize what the Institute stands for. Let us not rest on promises, let us press forward to performance.

As I began, so I cannot but close, with the situation which dominates us to-day. If, in the march of events, we are destined to profit by the war, let us see to it that it is not materially, but spiritually; not in increased business and foreign trade, but in a clearer understanding of the absolute interdependence of the peoples of the world, and the obligation on all to serve his fellow-man. Our hope and prayer is that the glare of this war may enlighten our understanding and kindle our hearts, so that we may, at the end, have that sympathy which shall enable us to see only that which is true, that which is honest, that which is just; and give our help to establish a peace founded on forbearance, and governed by the highest standards of integrity and honor.



The Architect and the National City Planning Conference

REMARKS BY GEO. B. FORD, A. I. A., BEFORE THE
ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

LAST MAY there was held at Toronto the sixth annual meeting of the National City Planning Conference. There were some five hundred people in attendance from all parts of the United States and Canada. The conference was recognized by all present as extremely valuable, not only in the breadth of subjects covered, but in the practical helpfulness of the discussions.

The first conference held in Washington six years ago was primarily social in character, but during the succeeding years, in the Conferences held at Rochester, Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago and Toronto, the attendance and interest has been growing rapidly, and the character of the conferences has been each year so changed that now they are of the greatest interest to owners of real estate and city officials, and to architects, landscape architects and engineers. A large number of leading city officials and property owners interested in subdivision and development work have been present at the more recent conferences.

The problems studied included, among many, the following:

Housing and its various aspects, recreation, parks and park systems, streets and street systems, transit, transportation of people and goods, civic centers and civic embellishment, and the various local and financial aspects of city planning.

At each conference two or three vital subjects are picked out and the attention of the conference is concentrated on these.

All of this work is closely associated with architecture. The enormous and rapidly-growing interest which we find throughout the country in city planning demands the vigorous coöperation of the architects. It is unquestionably true that the architect is better suited by his training to advise and create in city planning matters than is anyone else. City planning lends that peculiar combination of practicalness, adaptability, versatility and creative imagination which the architect's training gives him in a pecu-

liar degree. The architects are the natural leaders in city planning work, and yet it is a fact that there are barely a half dozen architects in the country who have shown any active interest in the work of the City Planning Conferences.

Both in Germany and England (to be strictly neutral) the architects have been taking a leading part, as they should, in the

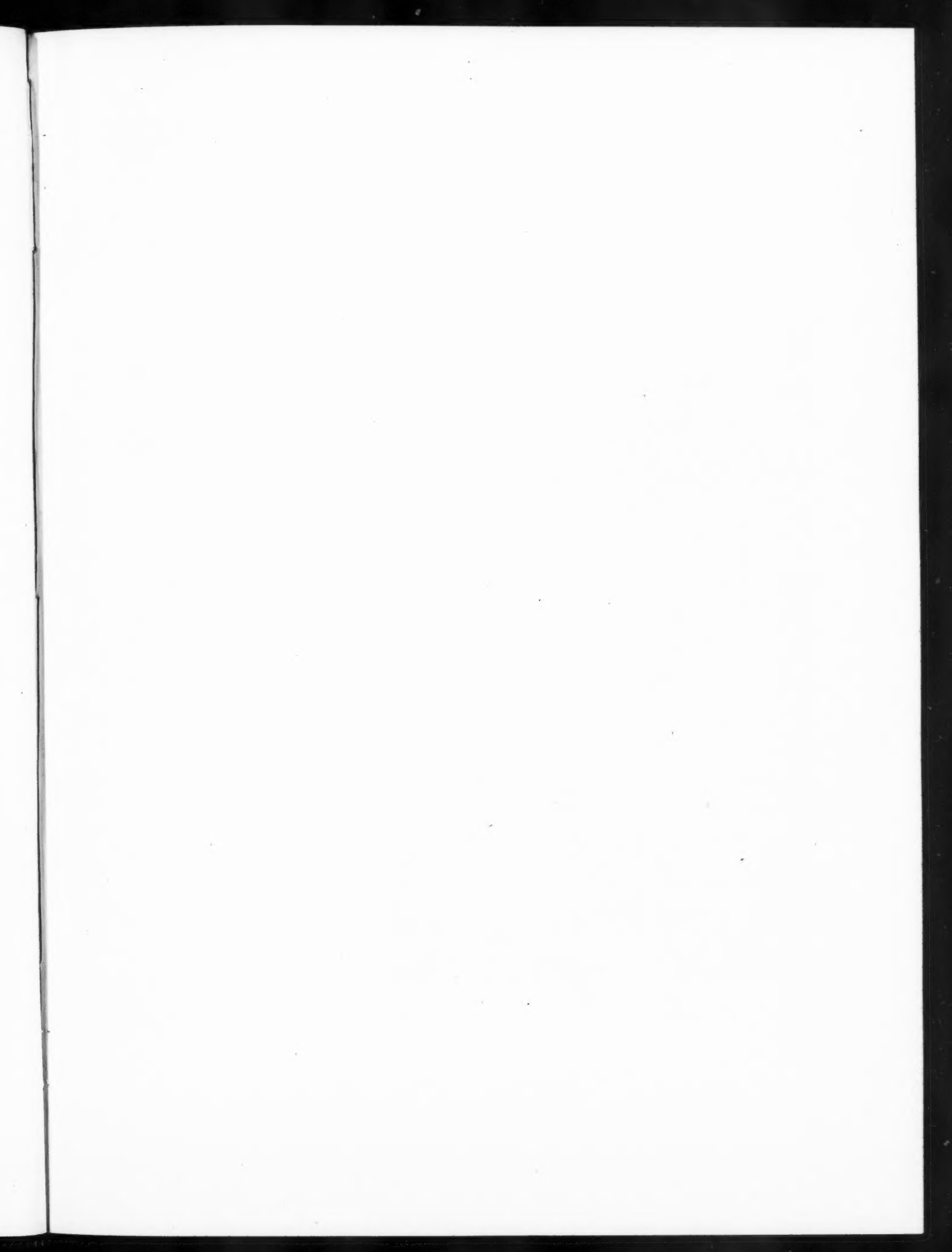
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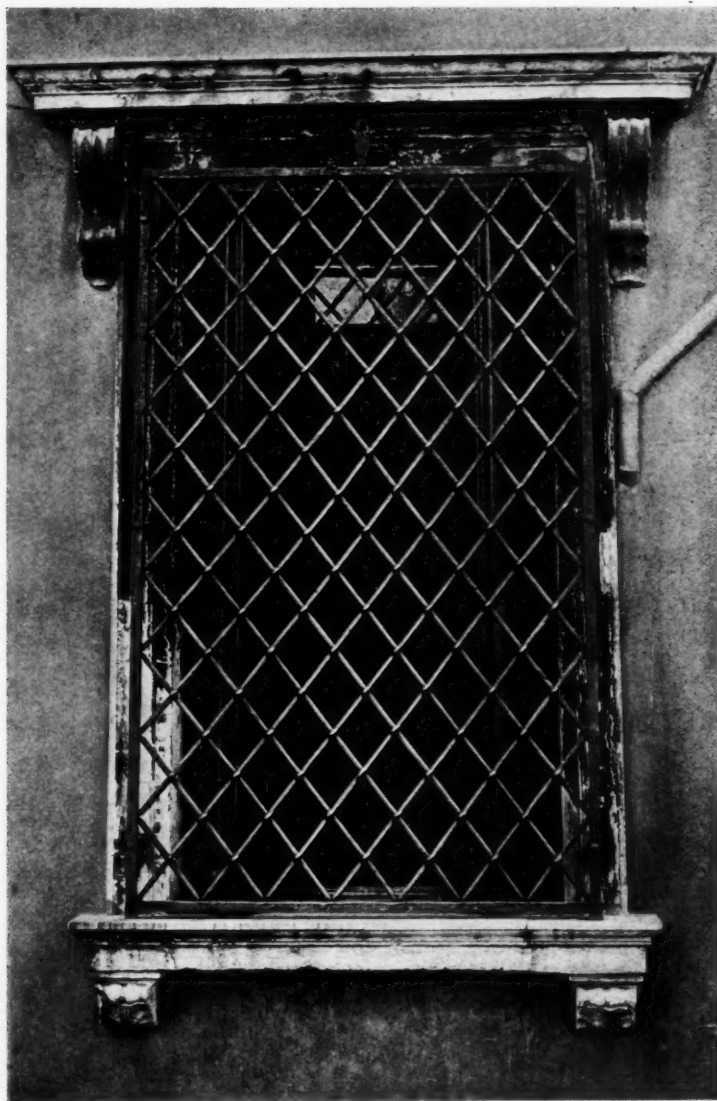
Northern Italian Details

No. 8—WINDOW, CAMPO DEI FRARI,
VENICE.

The opening of the sixteenth century brought new defeats to add to the already waning power of the Venetian Republic; vast losses of territory were sustained in the Morea in 1503, again in 1509, when she suffered defeat at the hands of the French at Agnadello, and by the last half of the century her possessions in the Ægean had disappeared almost entirely. But like Athens, the political wane marked the beginning of a long period when the arts cast a fascination over the island city. As the focus of the European commerce of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, Venice enjoyed an unparalleled prosperity that brought into her coffers untold millions and gradually built up a vast commercial class whose wealth and power existed long after the decay of the political state: the wealthy merchant princes built sumptuous palaces, by preference on the Grand Canal, that reflect still the varied and opulent life of the city, while many smaller houses were erected that are interesting more as examples of good proportion than because of any ornamental accessories.

The house, for it is hardly worthy of the name of palace, from which the window shown in the photograph is taken, is situated in the Campo dei Frari, directly opposite the Archives of Venice, and dates without doubt from the middle of the sixteenth century. Its windows and doors of Istrian stone are set in a white stucco wall and the satisfying effect of the façade depends entirely upon the proportion of fenestration to blank wall: the window itself is classic and austere, but is relieved by a sturdy wrought-iron grille of almost crude workmanship.

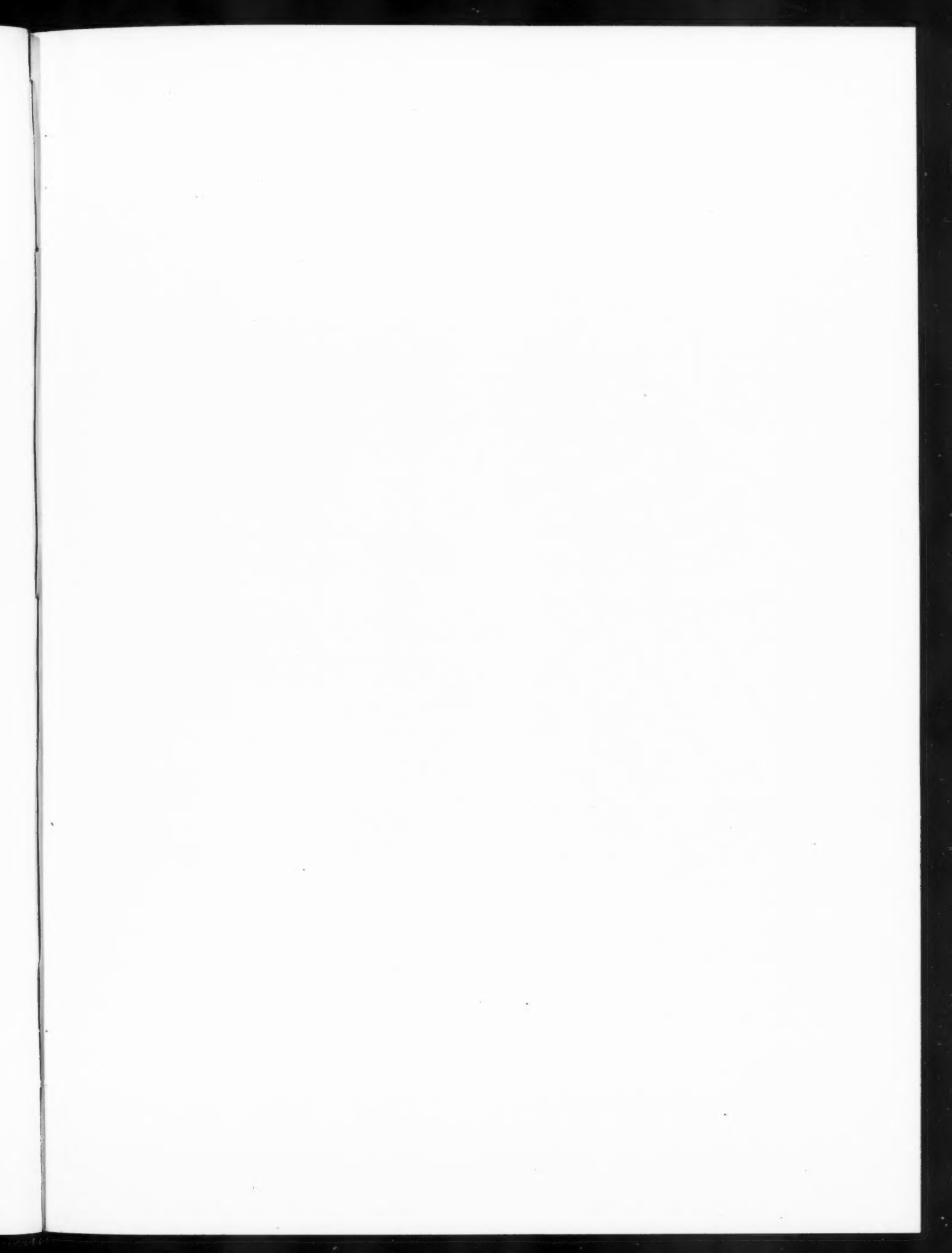


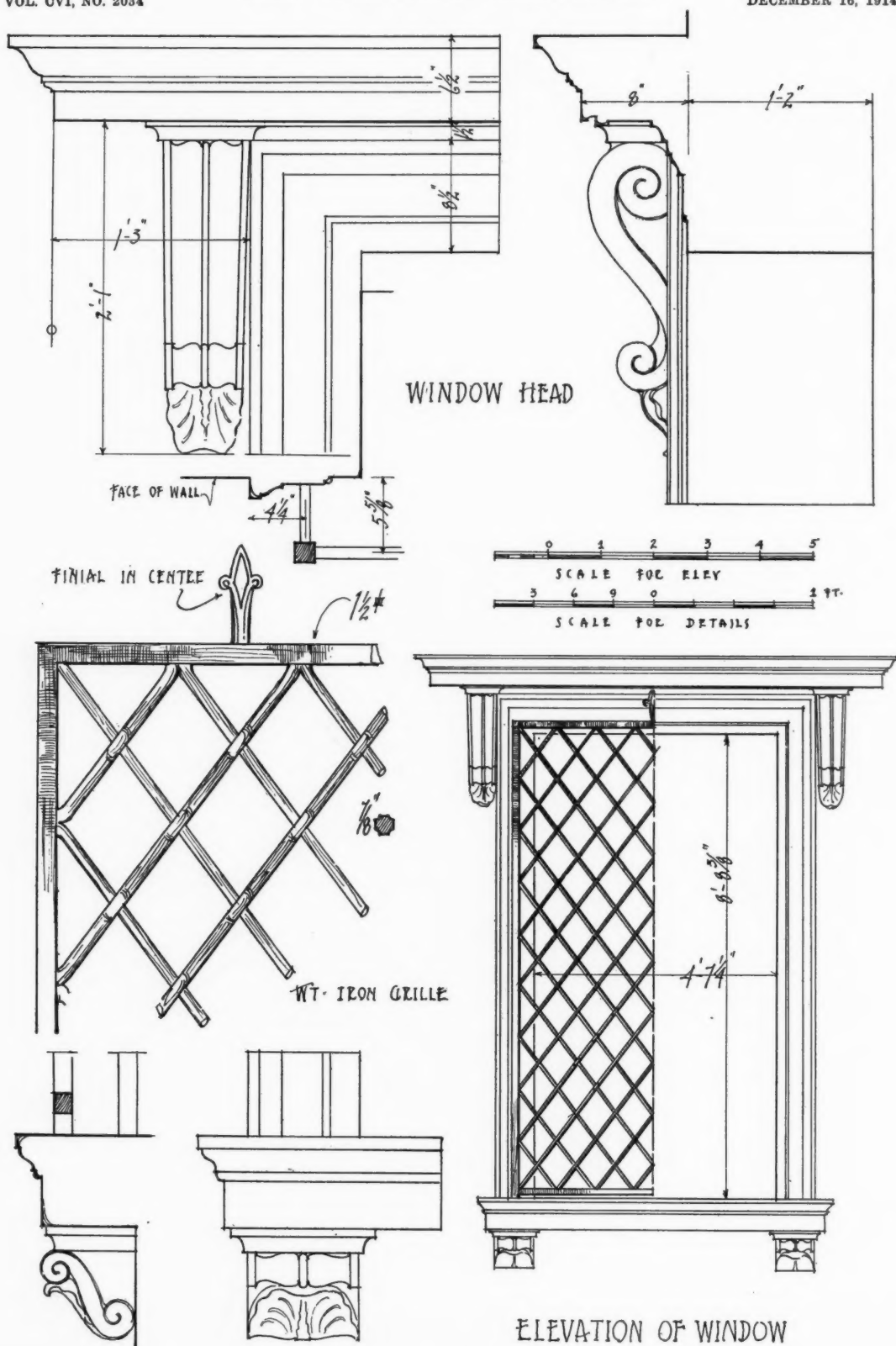


PHOTOGRAPHS AND DRAWINGS
BY W. G. THOMAS AND J. T. FALLON

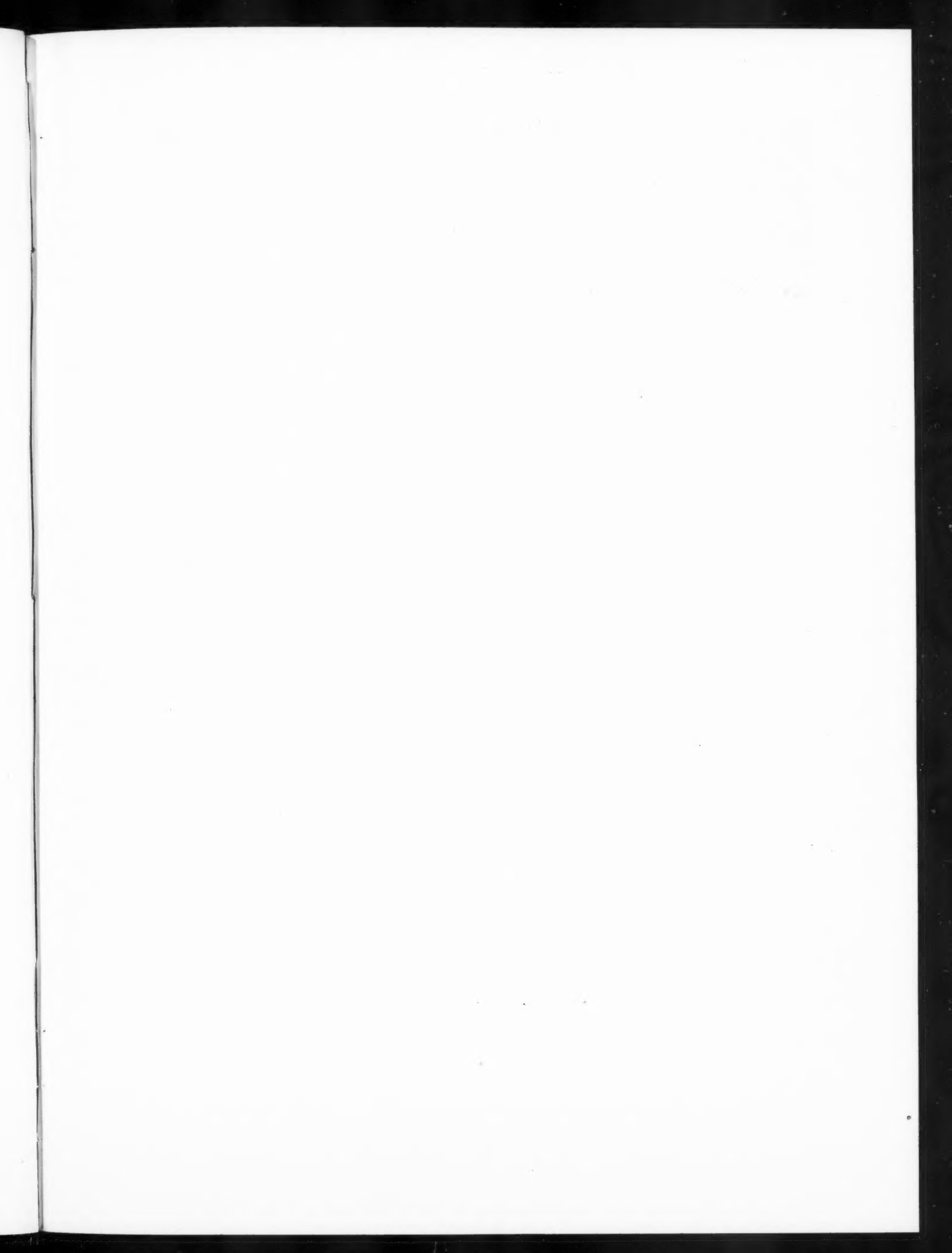


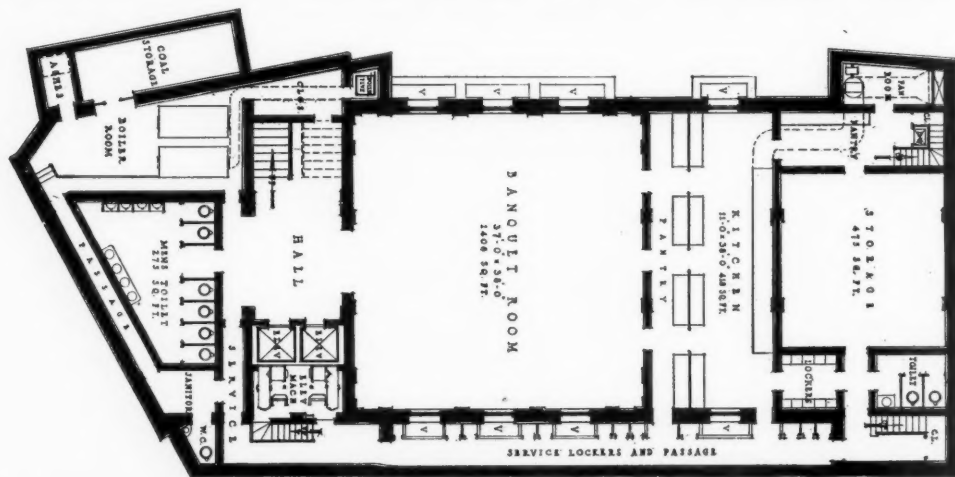
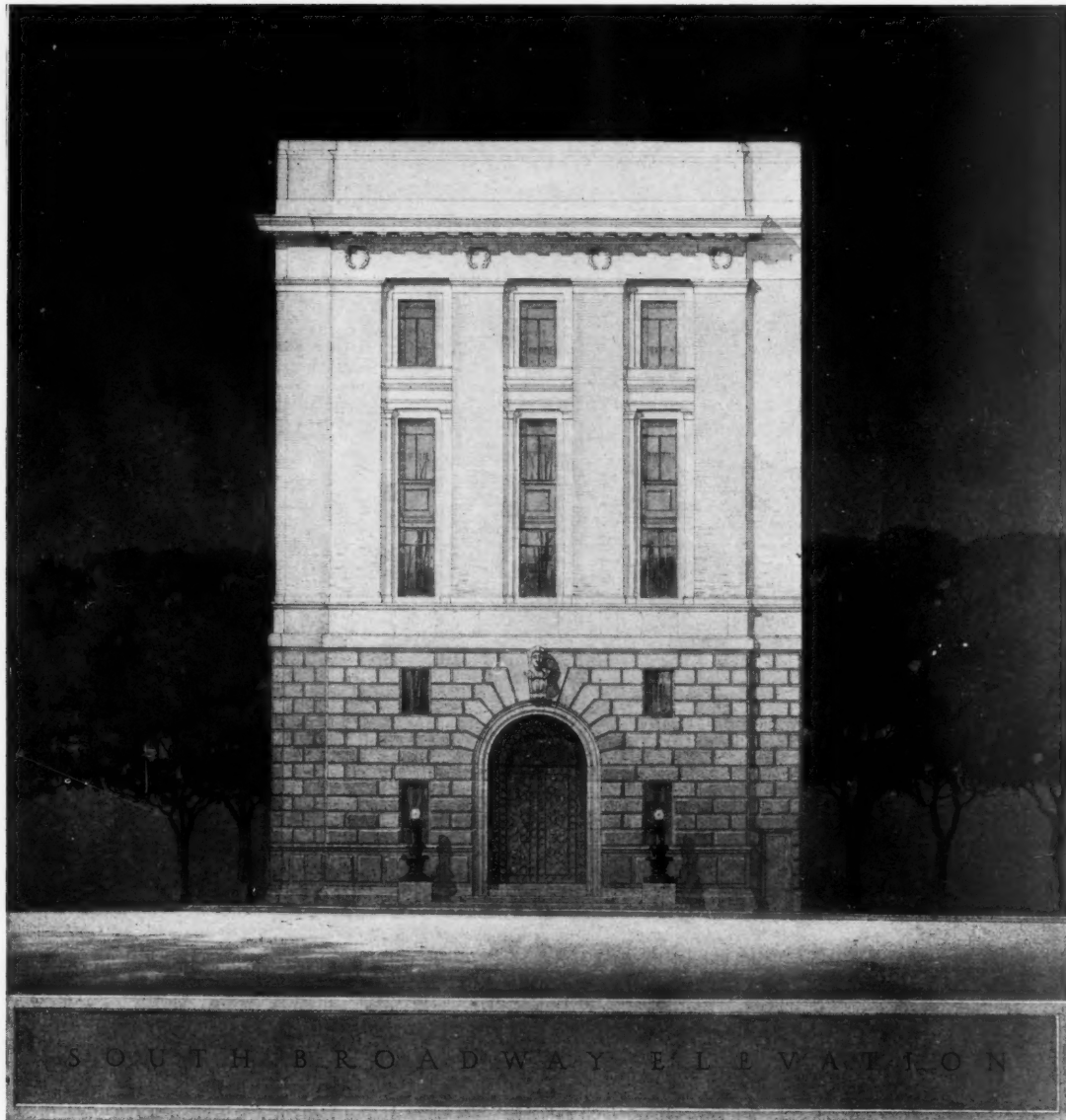
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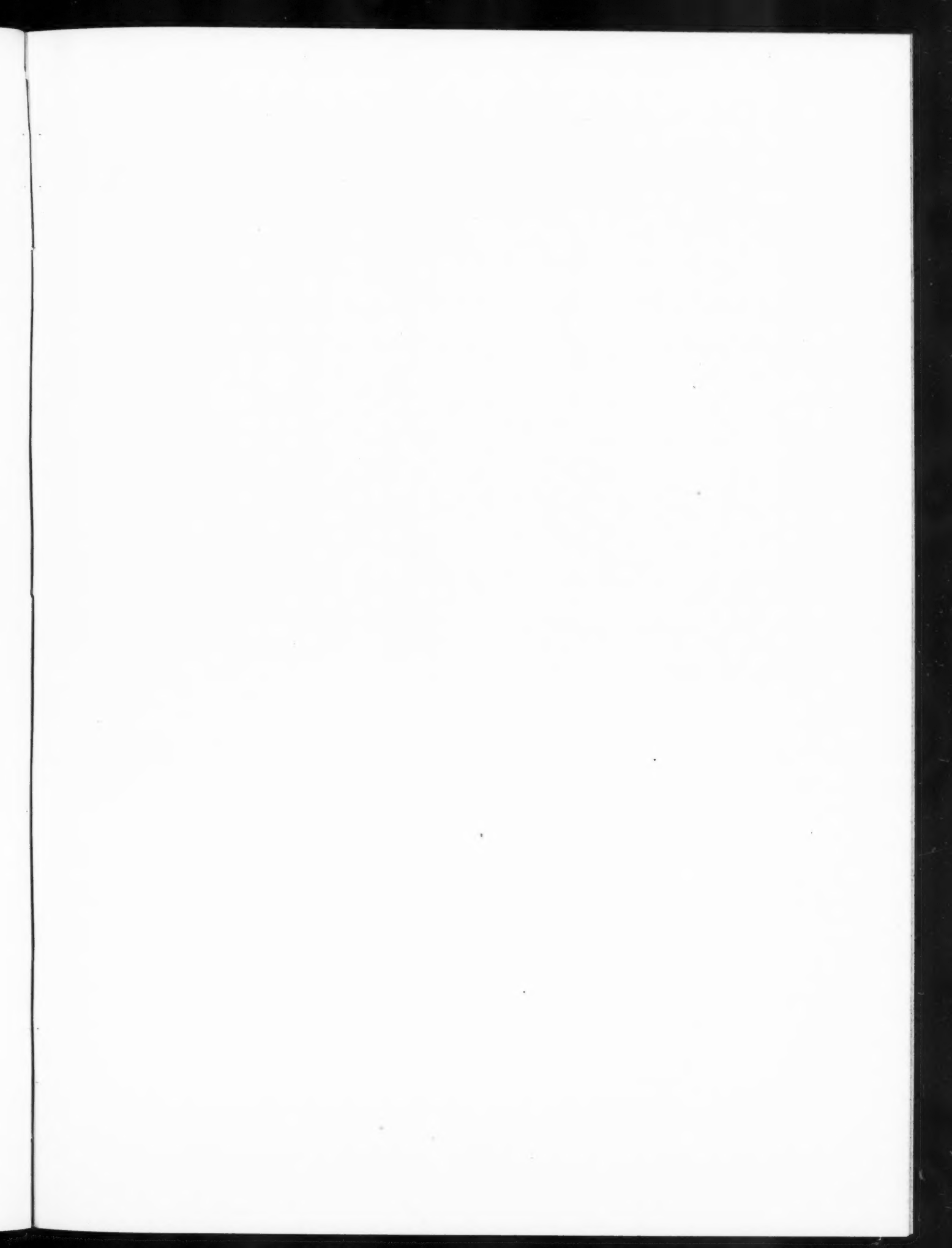


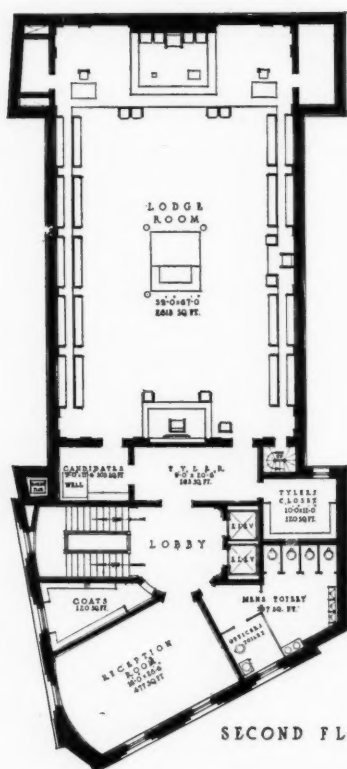
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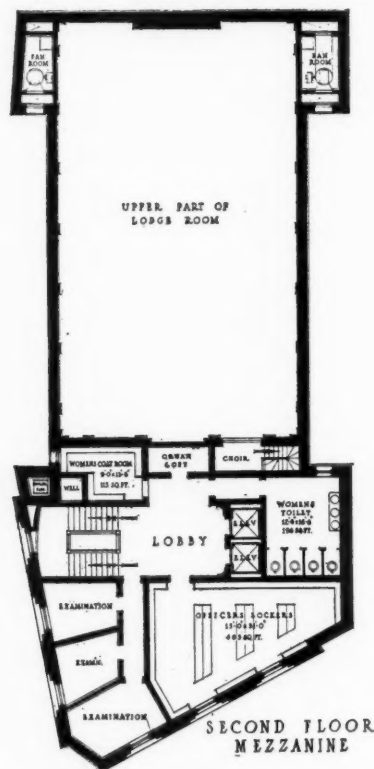


PRIZE WINNING COMPETITIVE DRAWINGS
 MASONIC TEMPLE, YONKERS, NEW YORK
 MESSRS. VOLLMER & BEERSMAN, ARCHITECTS

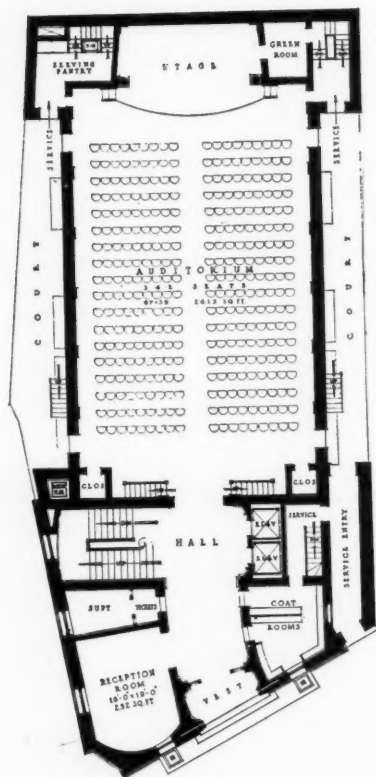




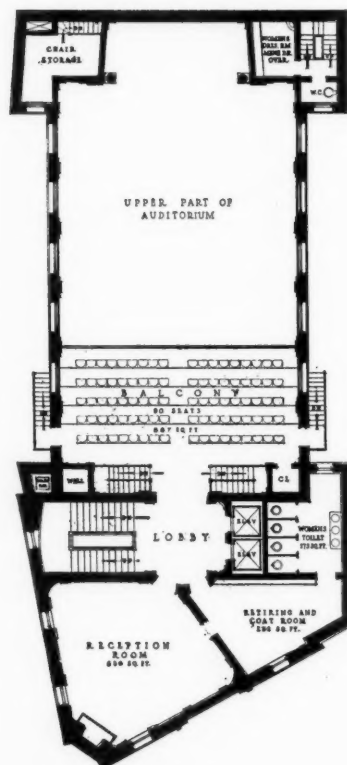
SECOND FLOOR PLAN



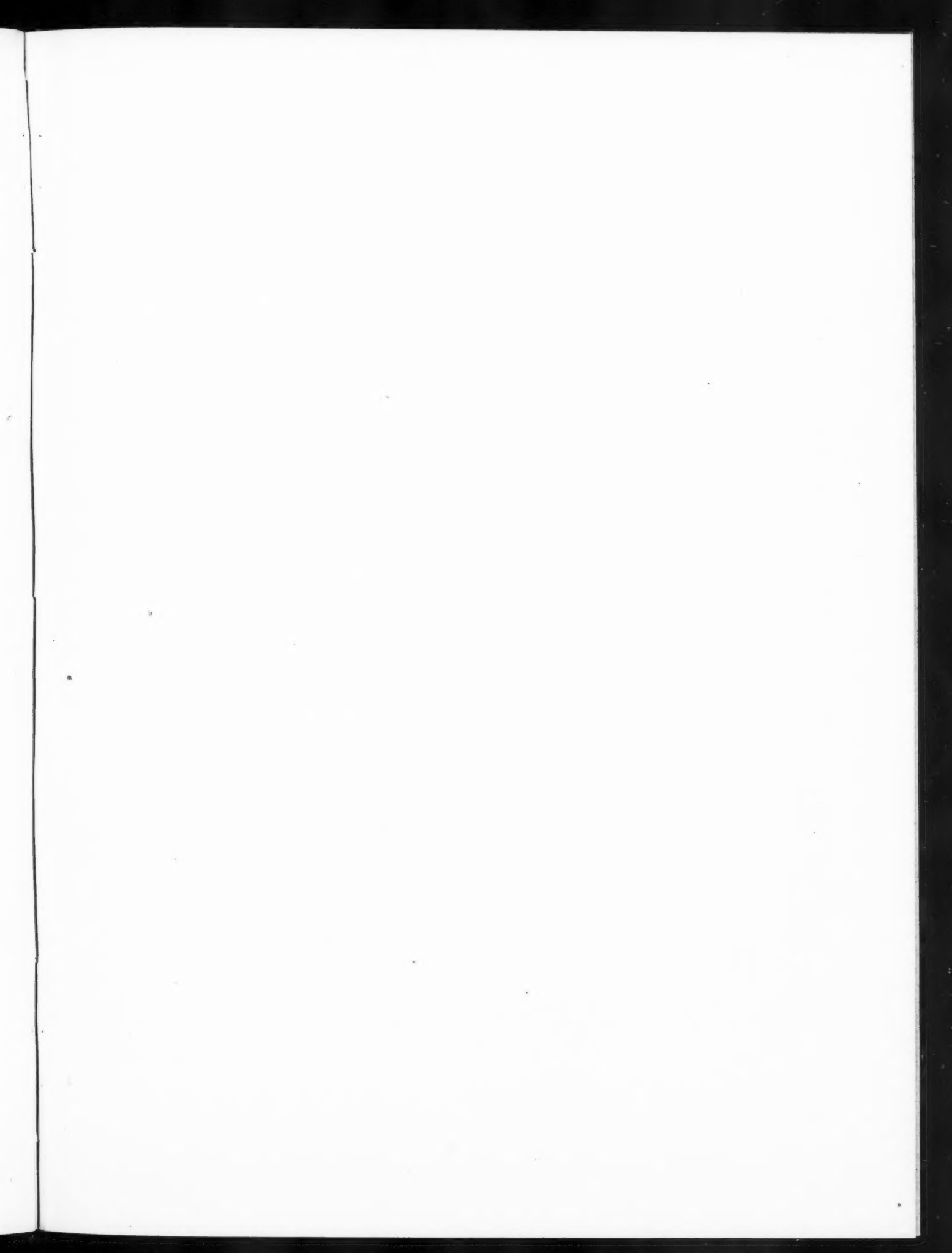
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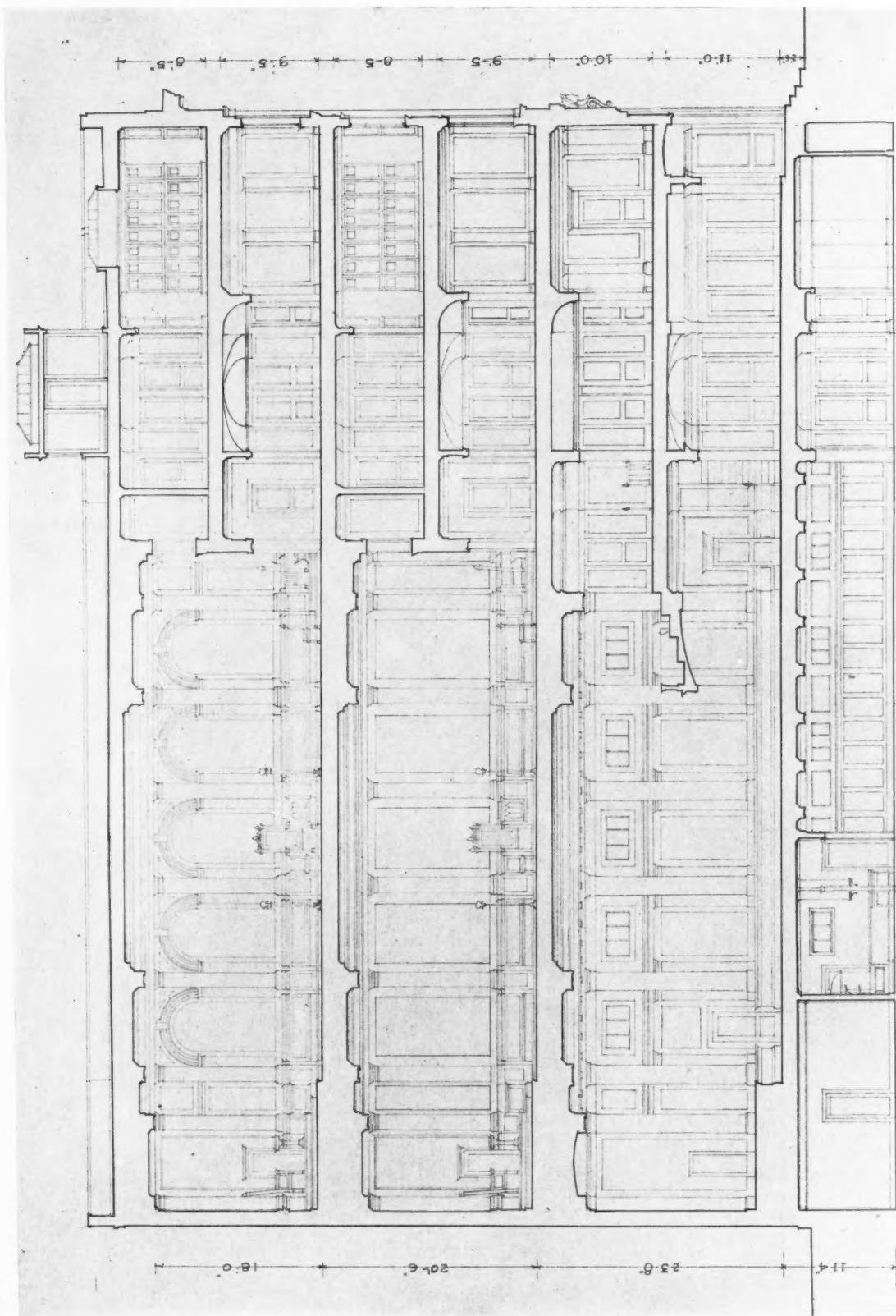


FIRST FLOOR PLAN

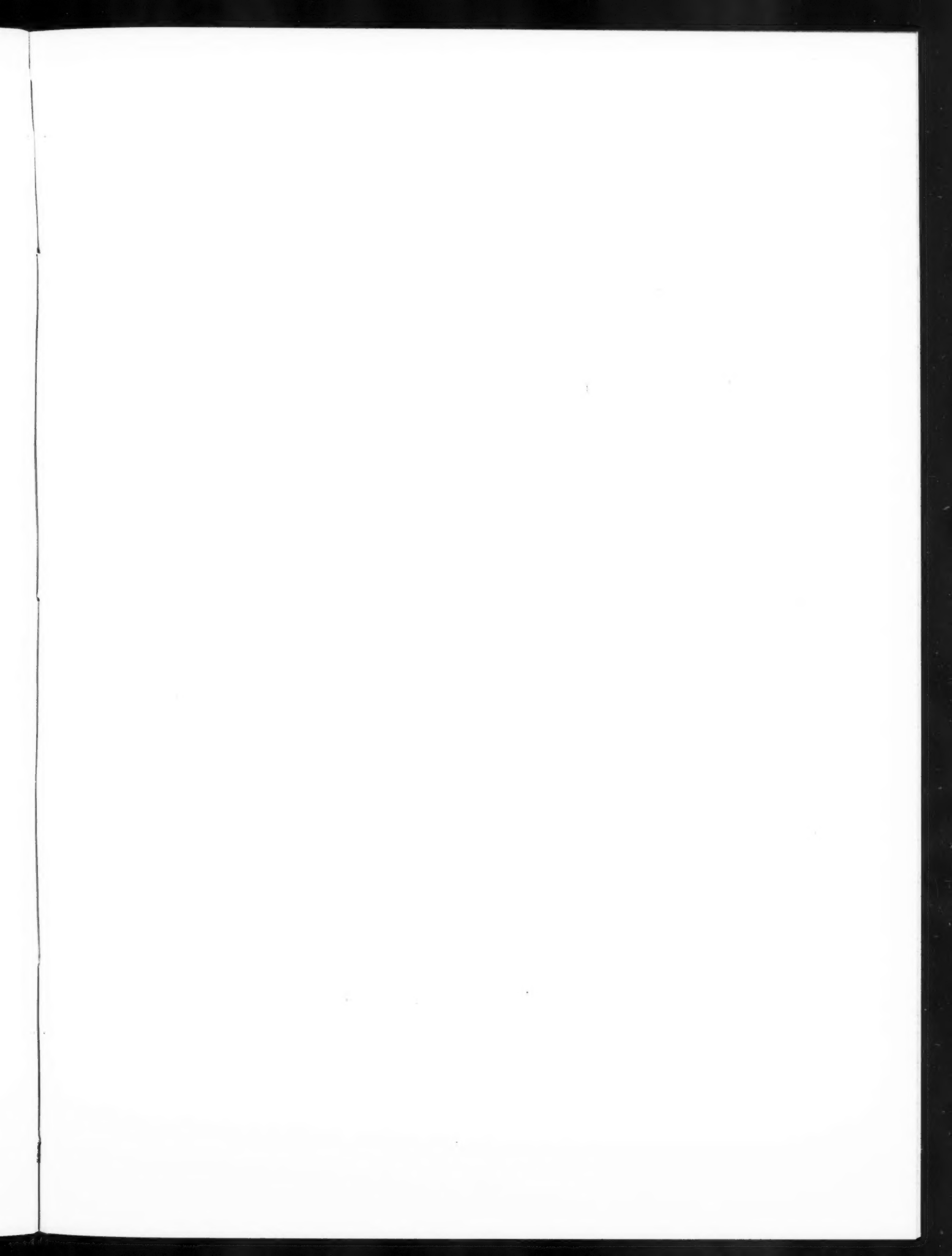


FIRST FLOOR MEZZANINE



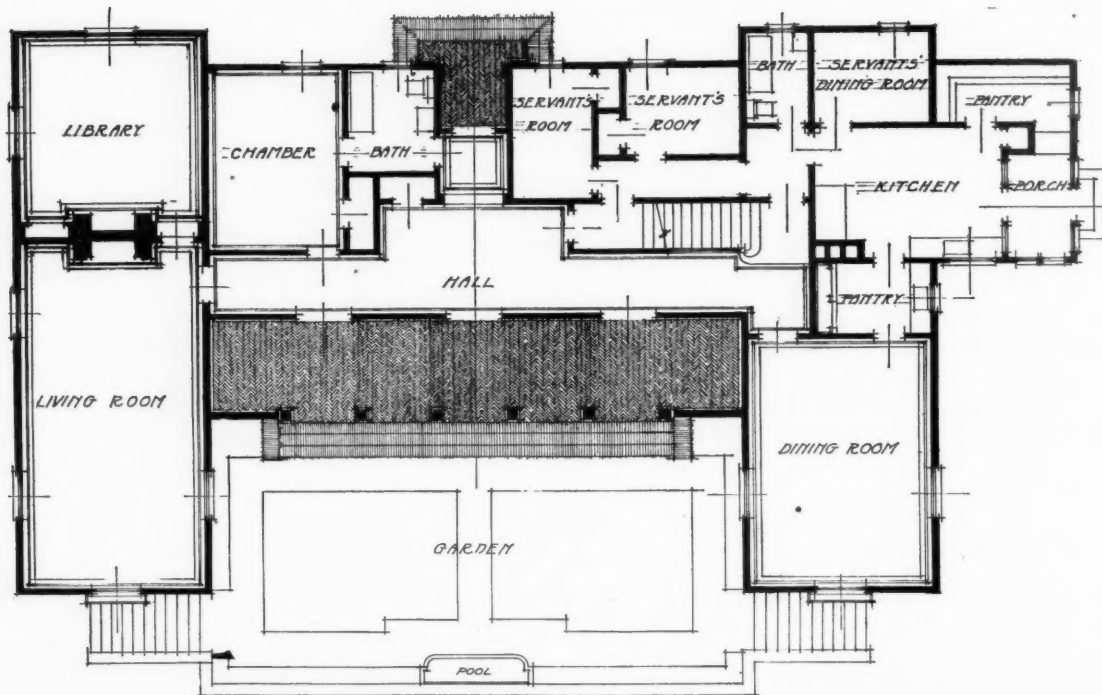


PRIZE WINNING COMPETITIVE DRAWINGS
 MASONIC TEMPLE, YONKERS, NEW YORK
 MESSRS. VOLLMER & BEERSMAN, ARCHITECTS



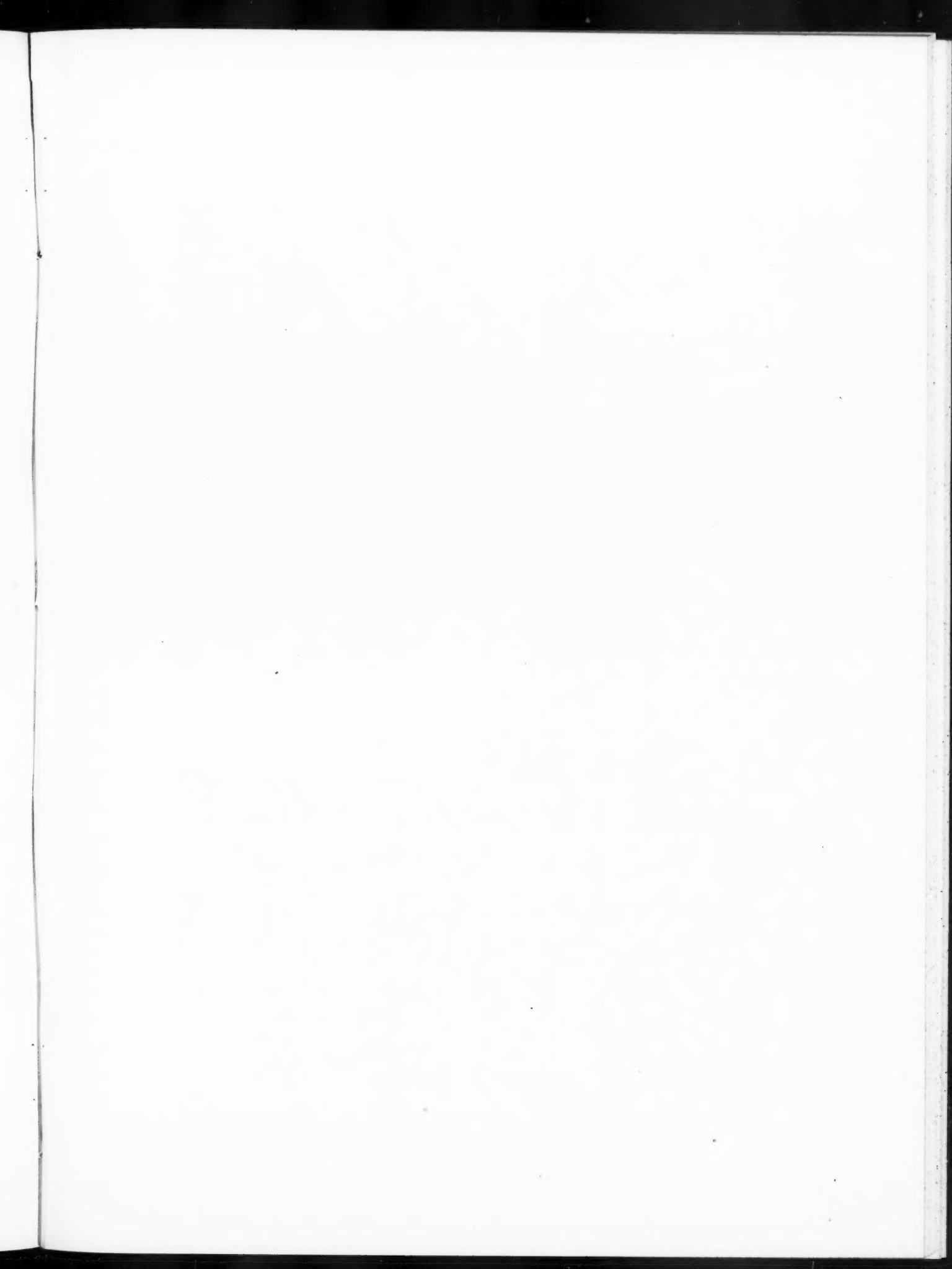


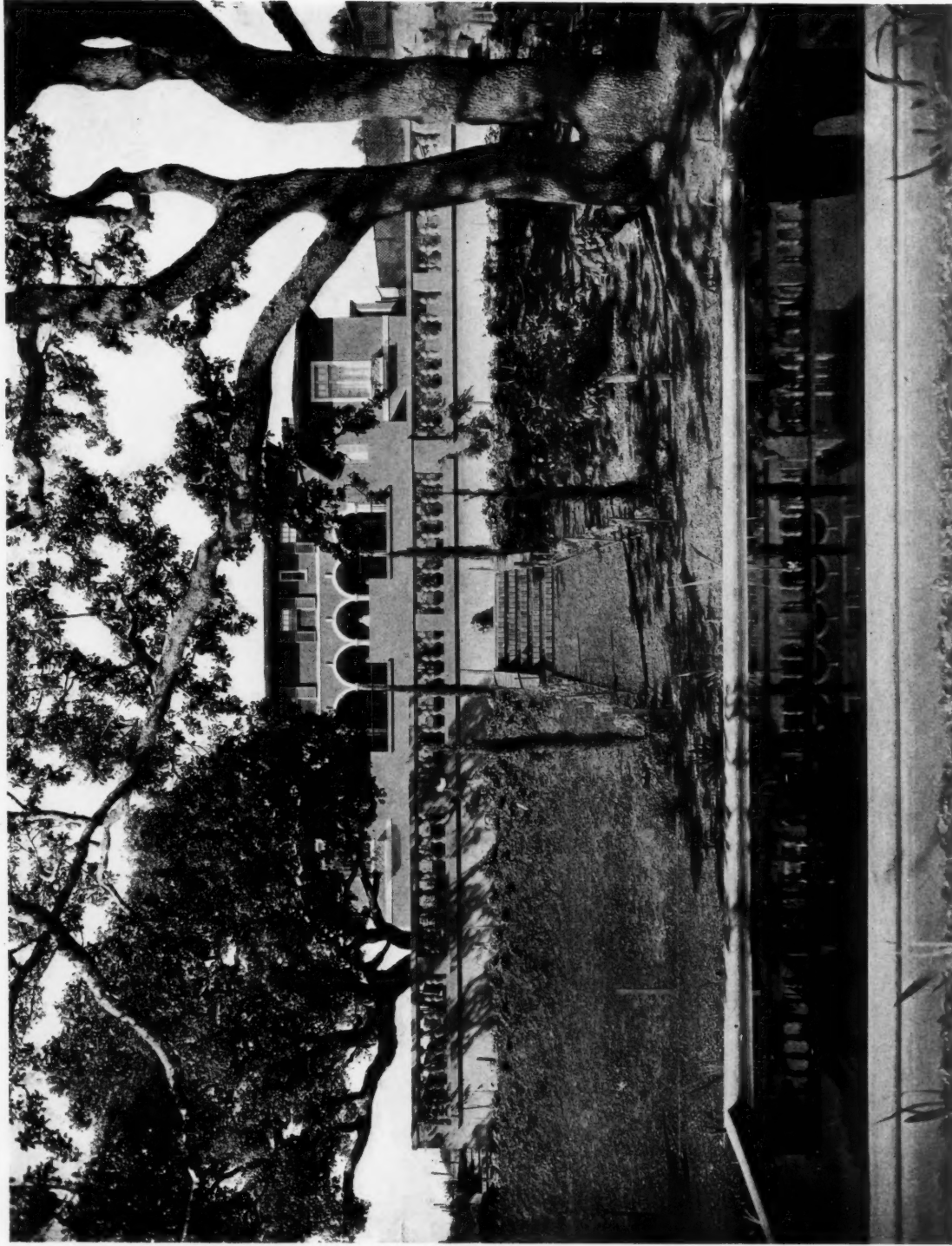
ENTRANCE FRONT



HOUSE OF WILLIAM C. DUNCAN, ESQ., SAN MATEO, CAL.

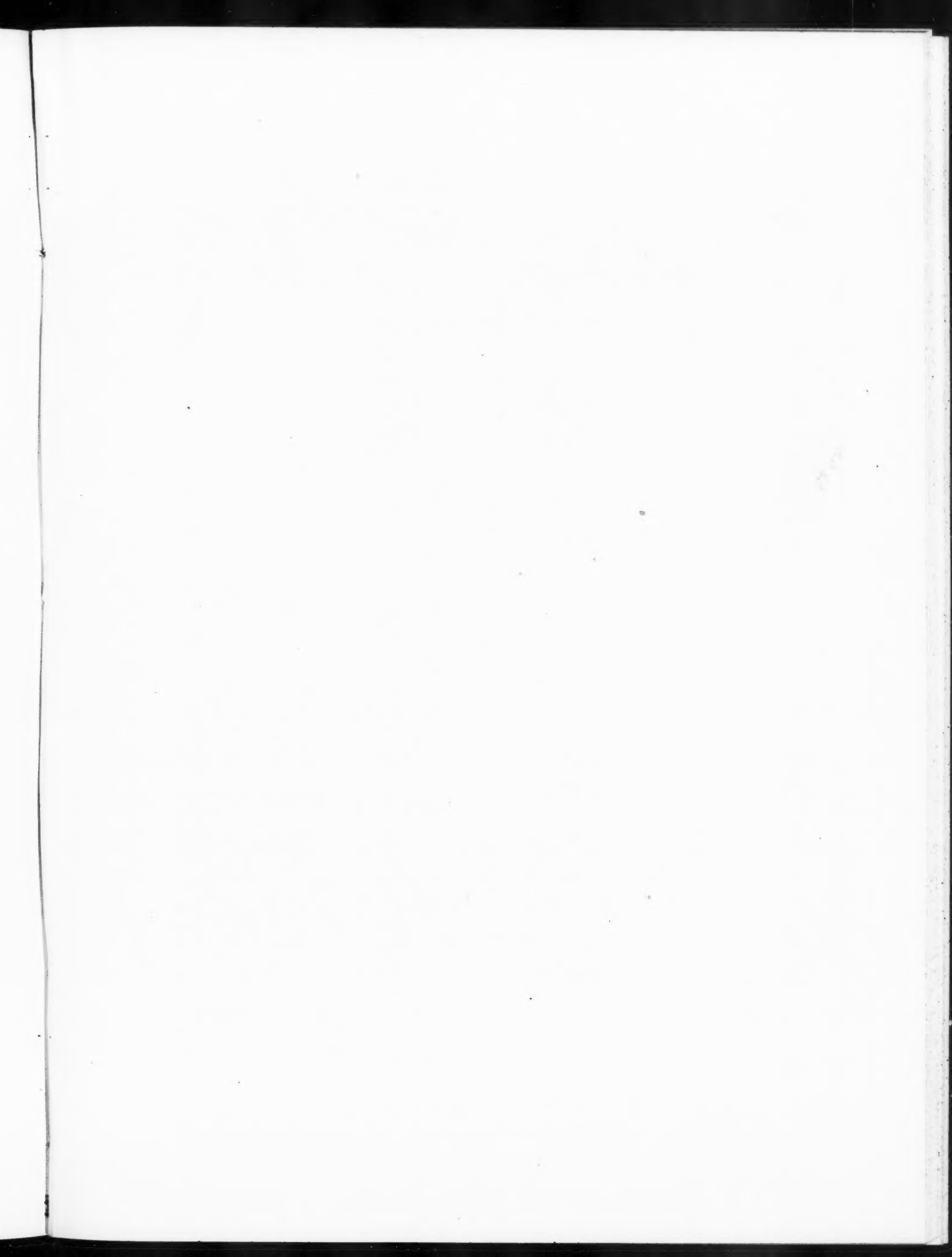
MR. CHARLES PETER WEEKS, ARCHITECT





VIEW FROM LOWER TERRACE

HOUSE OF WILLIAM C. DUNCAN, ESQ., SAN MATEO, CAL.
MR. CHARLES PETER WEEKS, ARCHITECT





TERRACE

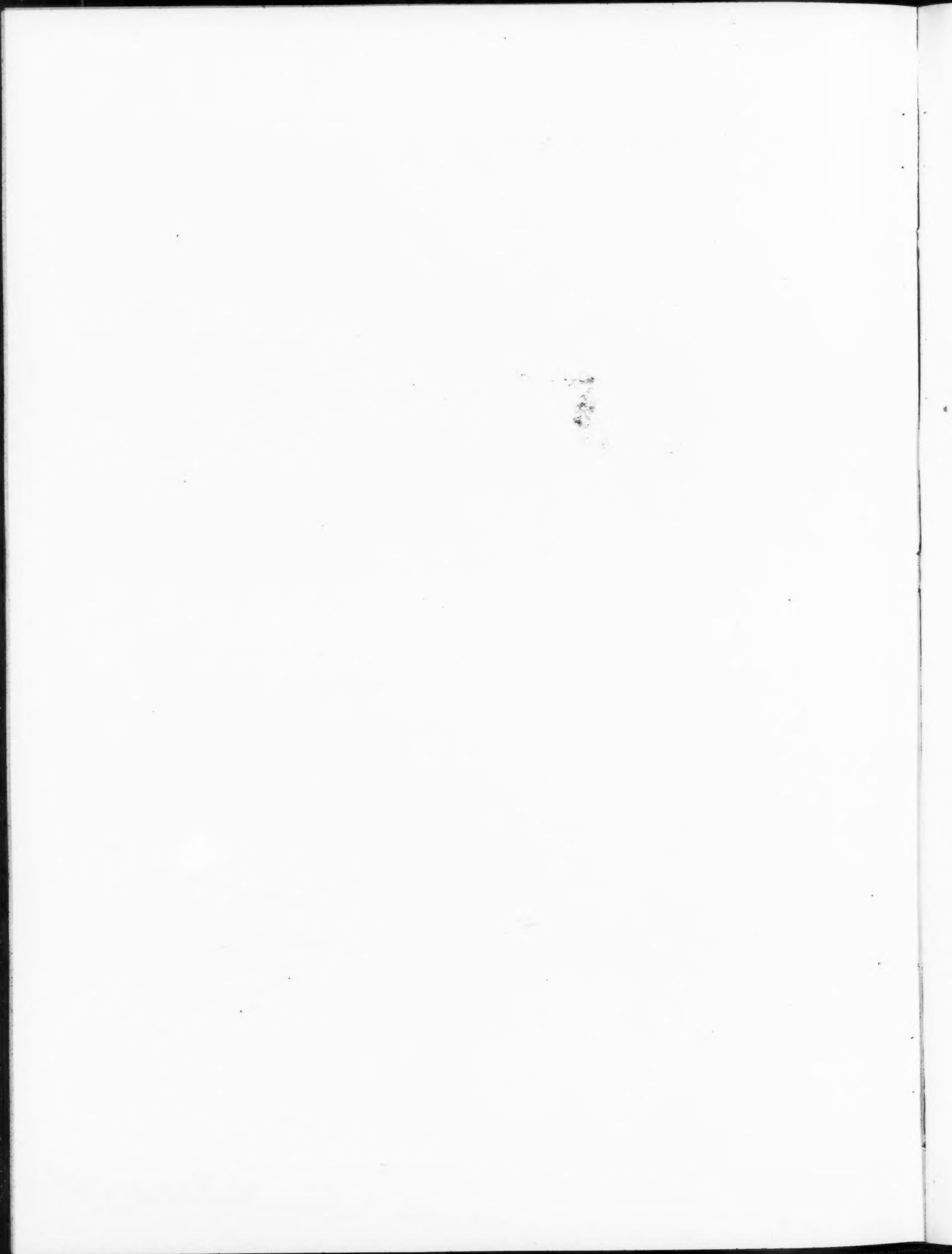
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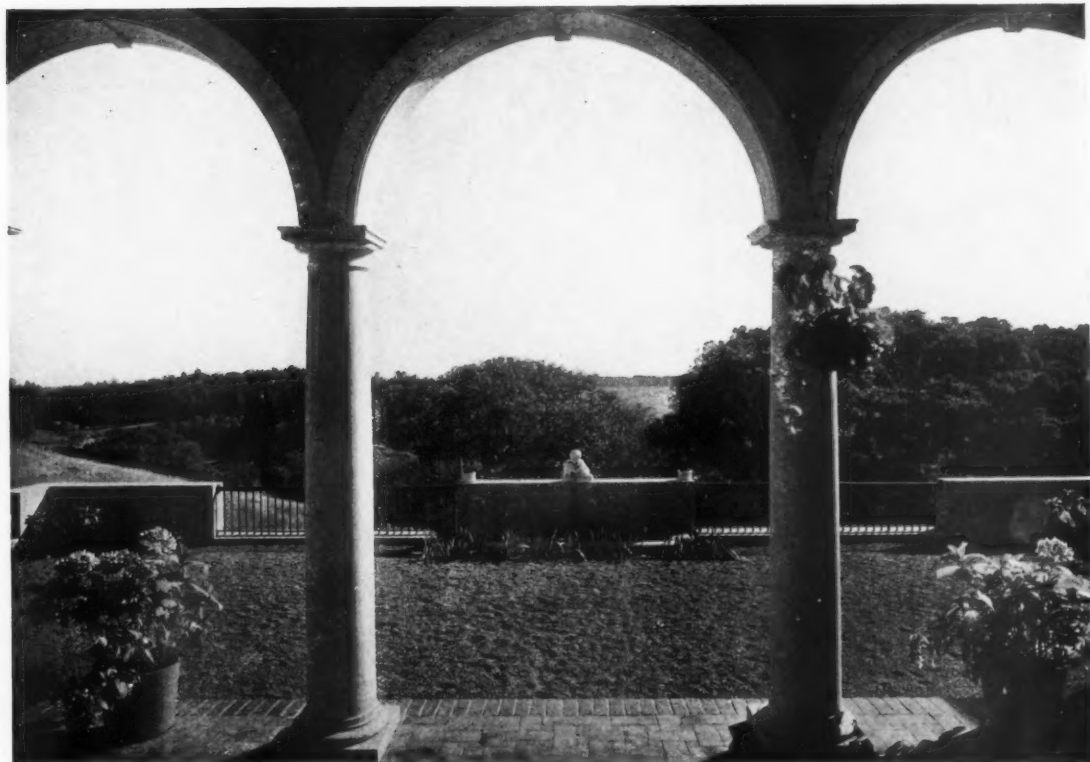
MR. CHARLES PETER WEEKS, ARCHITECT



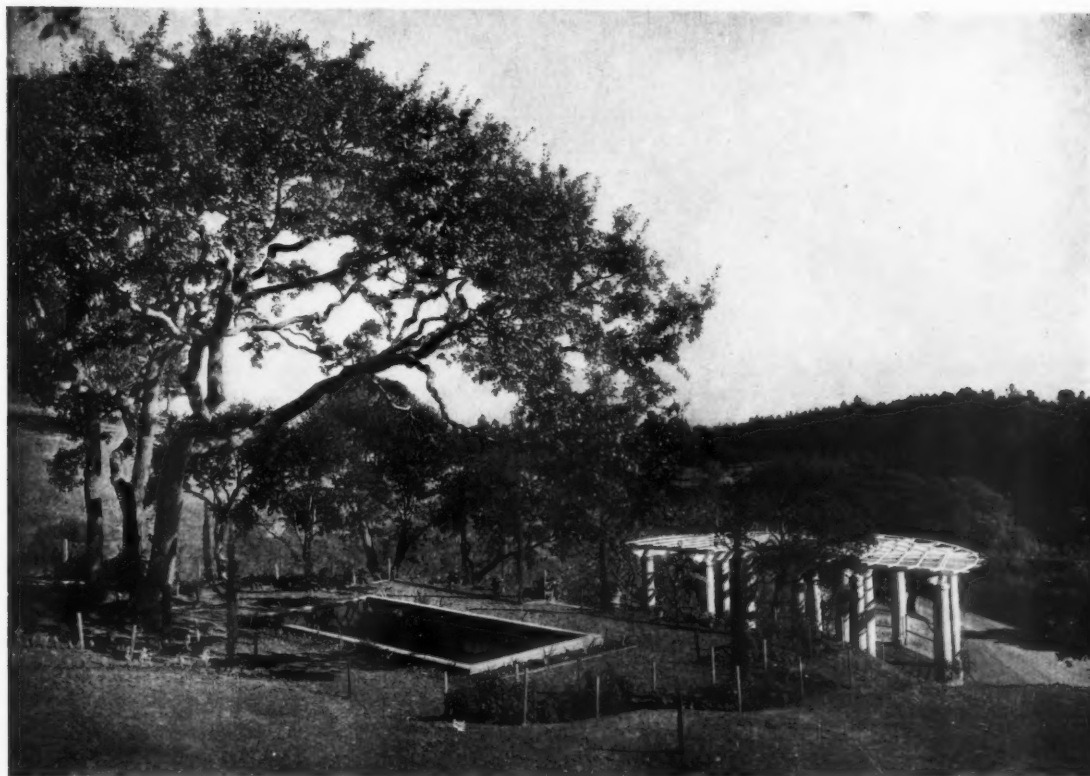
DETAIL OF TERRACE

HOUSE OF WILLIAM C. DUNCAN, ESQ., SAN MATEO, CAL.
MR. CHARLES PETER WEEKS, ARCHITECT





VIEW FROM LOGGIA



LOWER POOL AND PERGOLA

HOUSE OF WILLIAM C. DUNCAN, ESQ., SAN MATEO, CAL.

MR. CHARLES PETER WEEKS, ARCHITECT



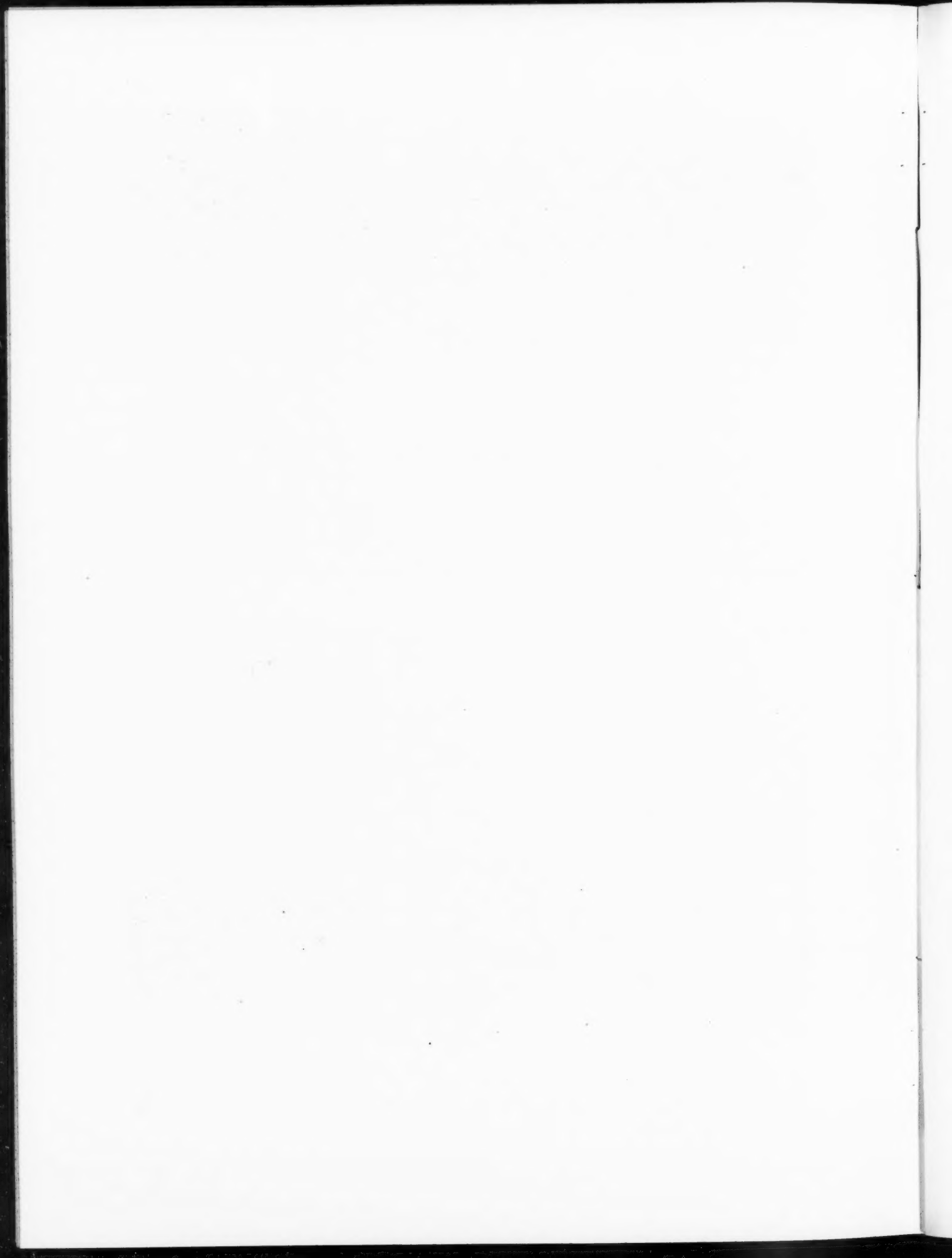
DINING ROOM

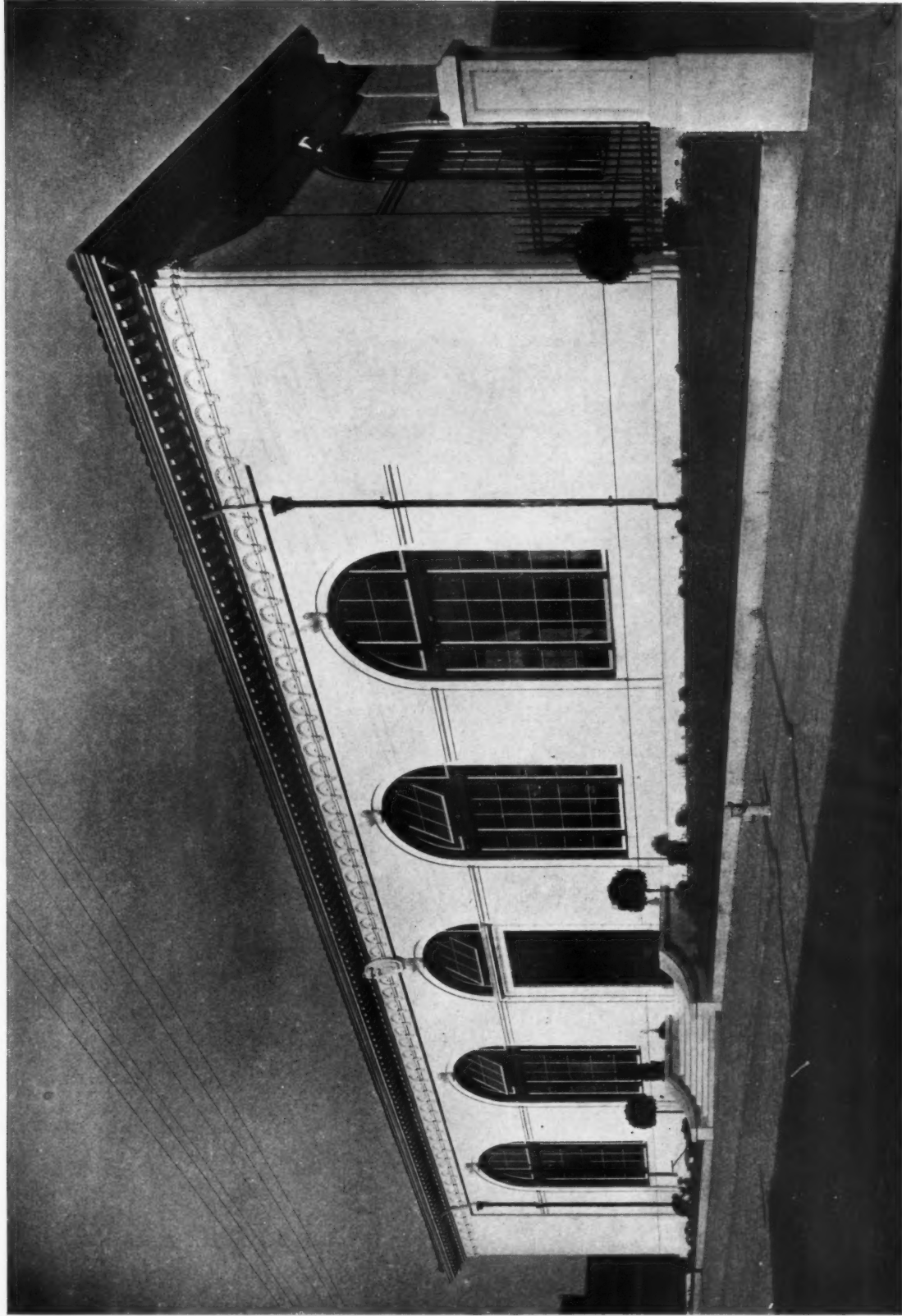


LIVING ROOM

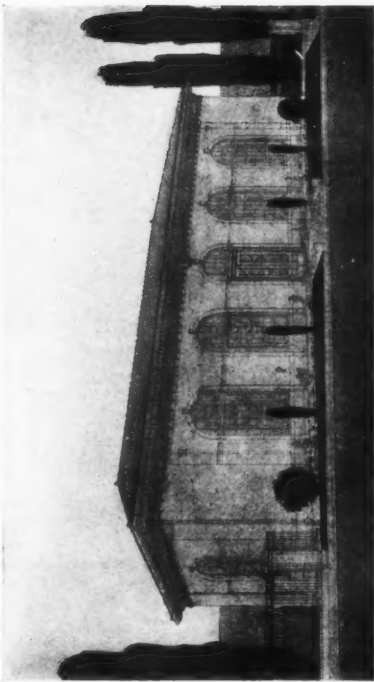
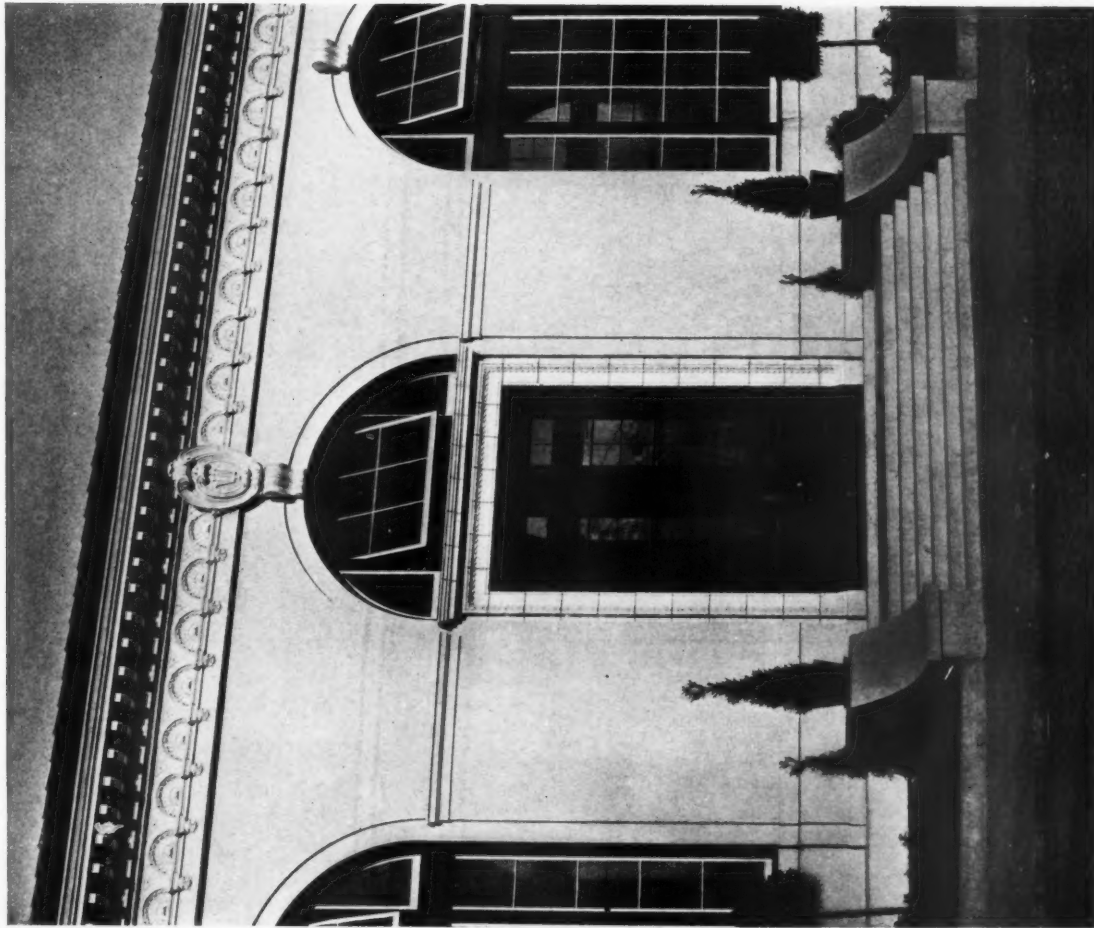
HOUSE OF WILLIAM C. DUNCAN, ESQ., SAN MATEO, CAL.

MR. CHARLES PETER WEEKS, ARCHITECT



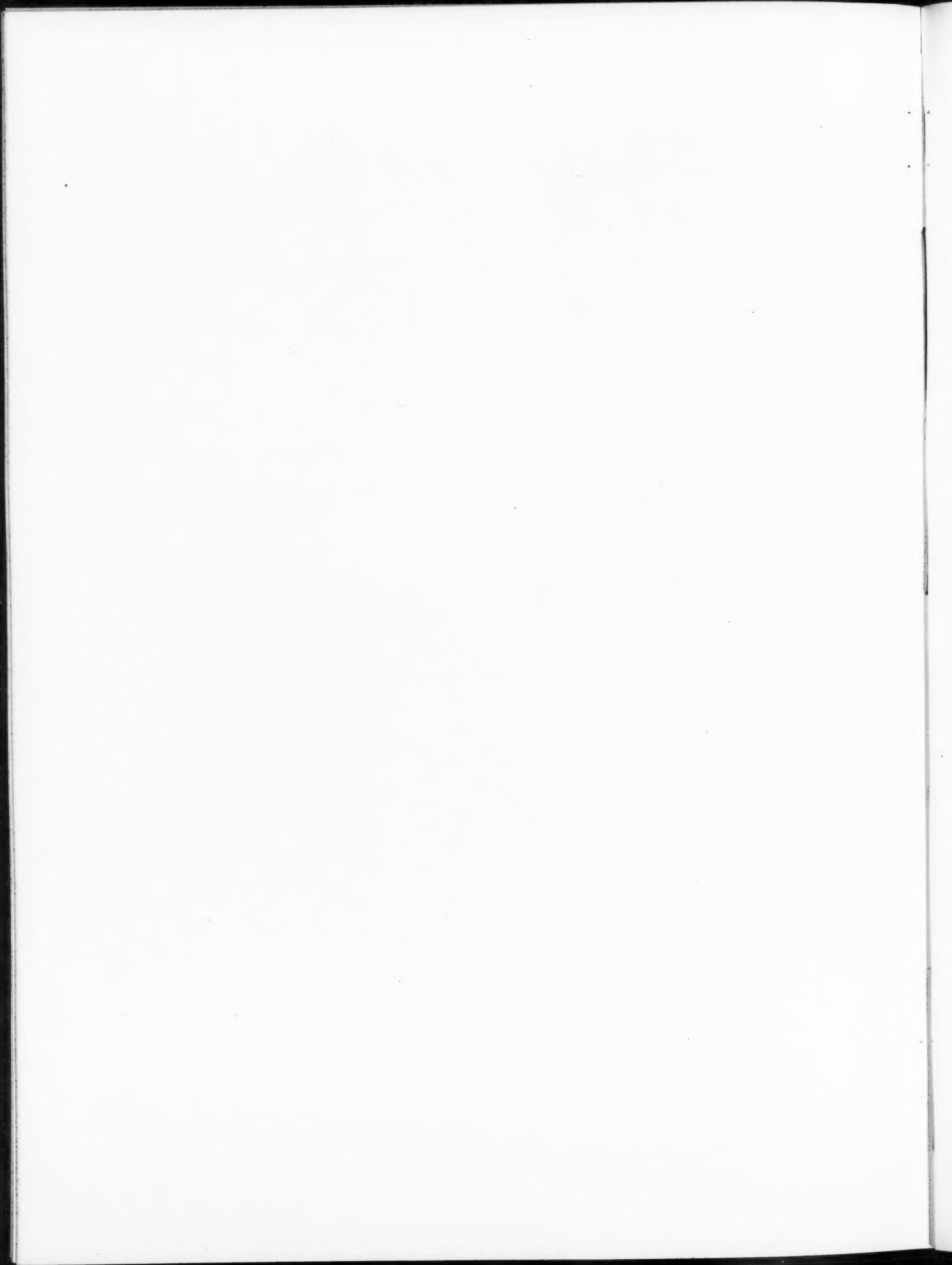


POWER HOUSE, UNION IRON WORKS CO., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
MR. CHARLES PETER WEEKS, ARCHITECT



POWER HOUSE,
UNION IRON WORKS CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

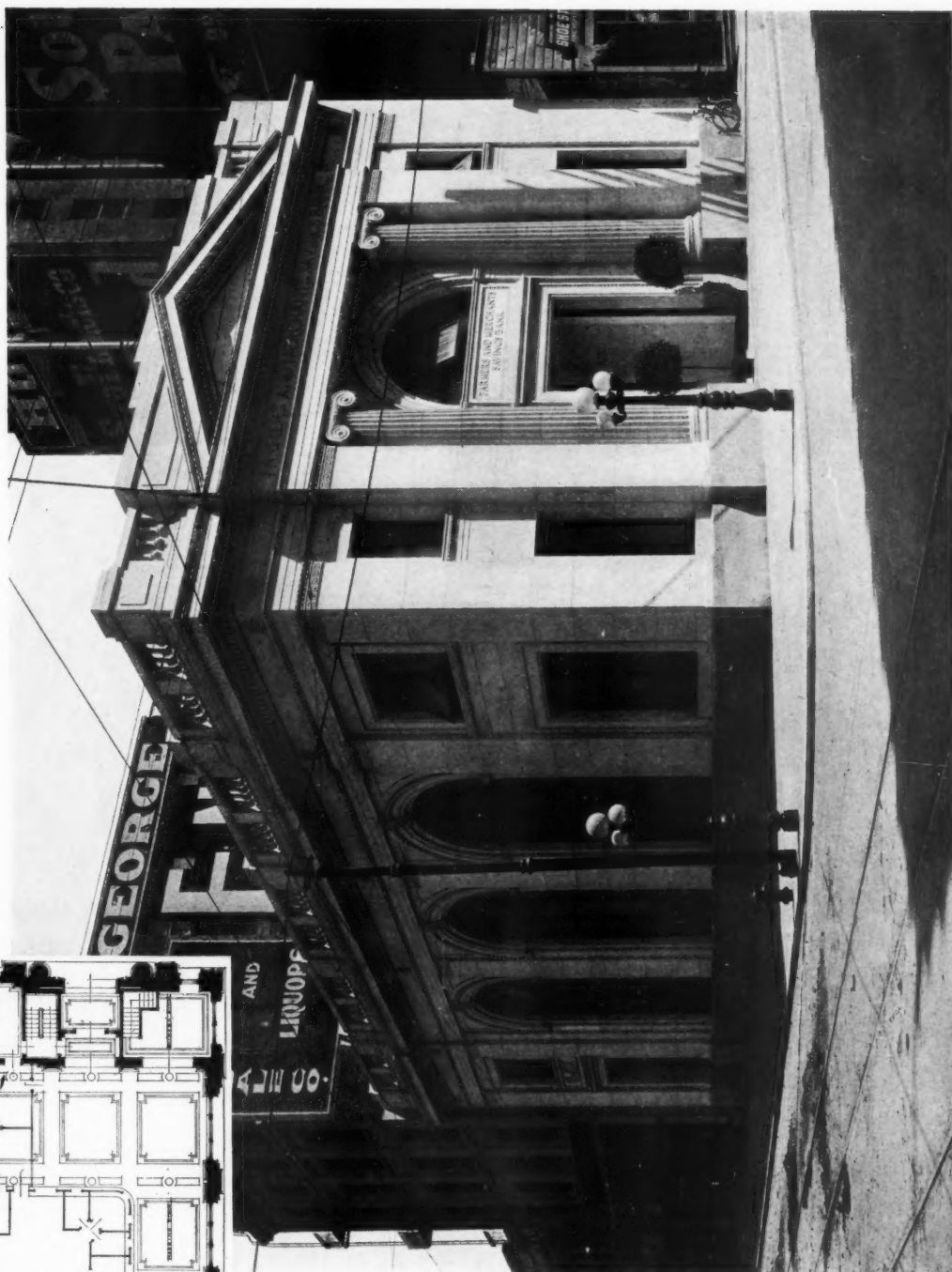
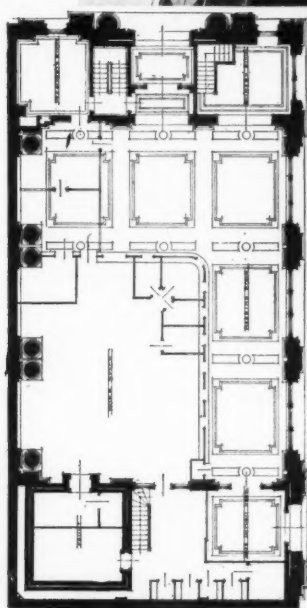
MR. CHARLES PETER WEEKS,
ARCHITECT



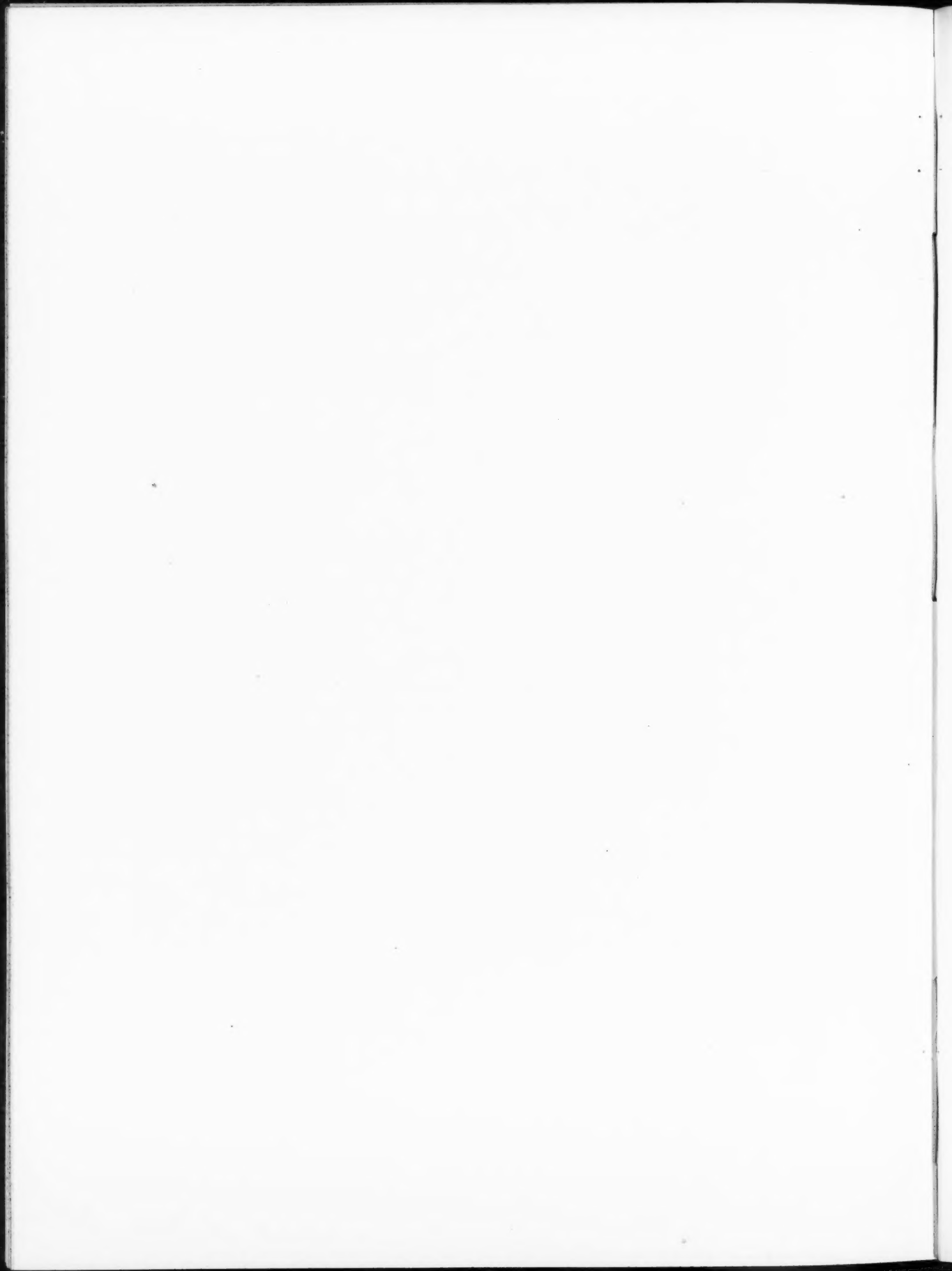
THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

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DECEMBER 16, 1914

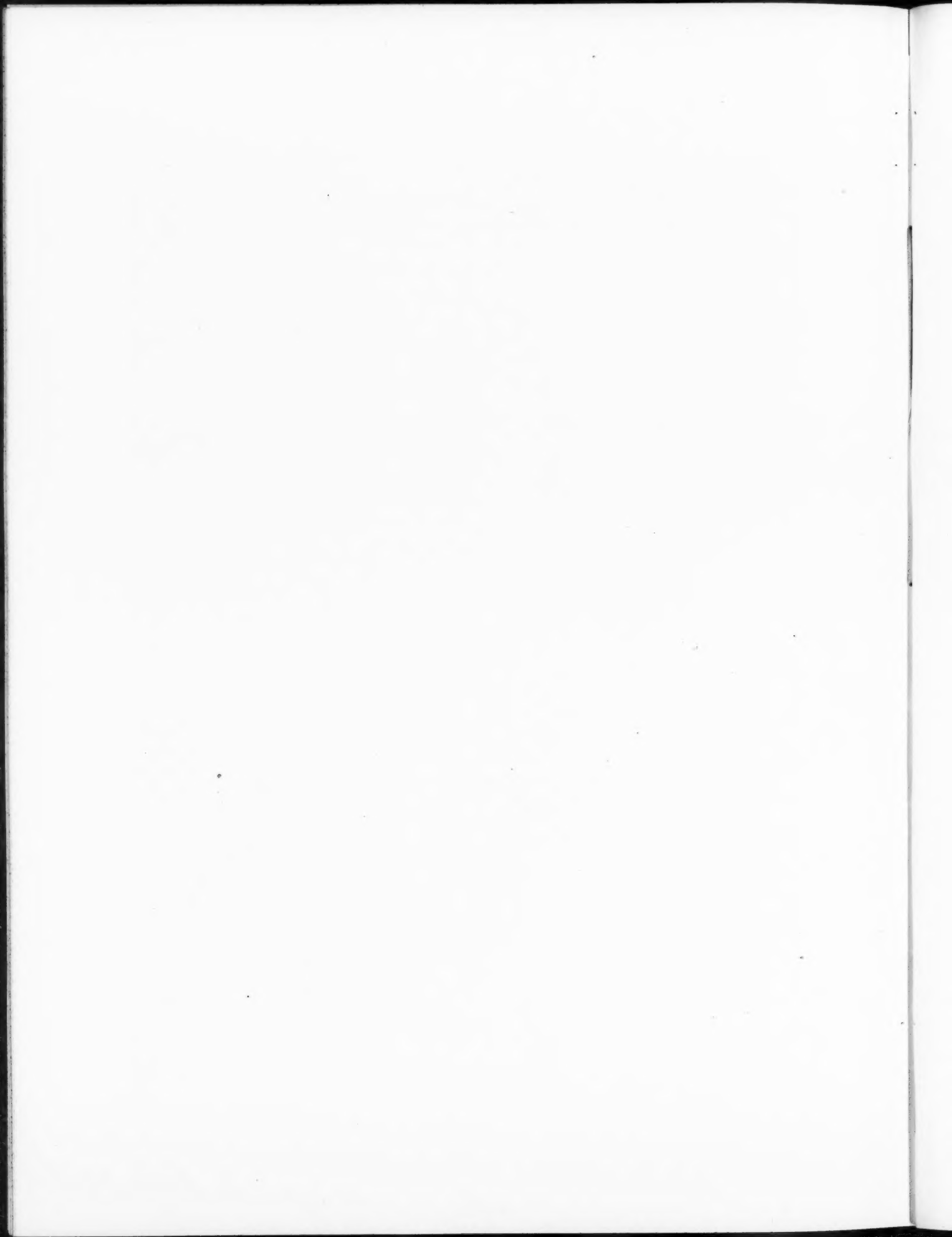


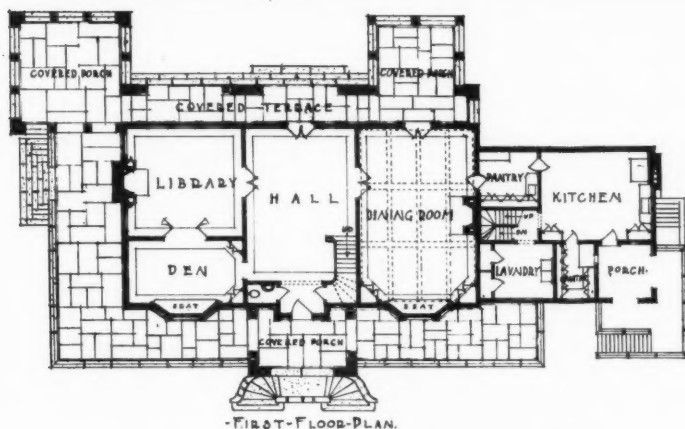
FARMERS' AND MERCHANTS' SAVINGS BANK, OAKLAND, CAL.
MR. CHARLES PETER WEEKS, ARCHITECT



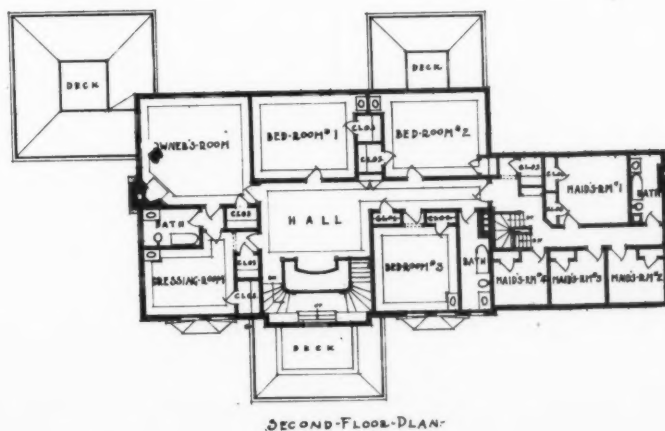


HOUSE OF CHARLES F. SCHMIDT, ESQ., PLEASANTVILLE, NEW YORK
MESSRS. ROWE & SMITH, ARCHITECTS

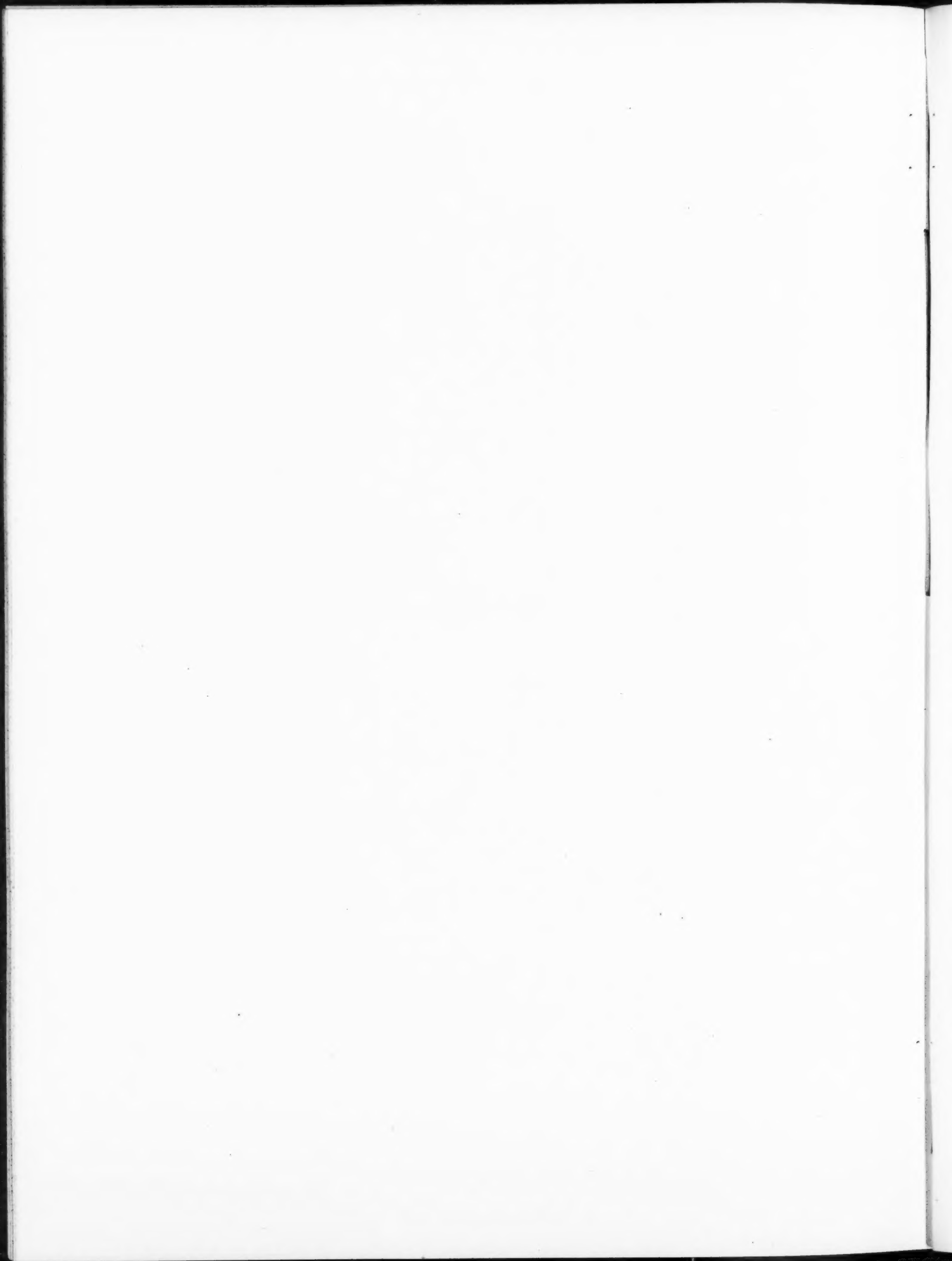




HOUSE OF
CHARLES F. SCHMIDT, ESQ.,
PLEASANTVILLE, N. Y.



MESSRS. ROWE & SMITH,
ARCHITECTS



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VOL. CVI DECEMBER 16, 1914 No. 2034

CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

IT IS probably only voicing the general feeling to say that if there was one feature of the Forty-eighth Annual Convention of the American Institute of Architects that impressed those who have attended these gatherings of practitioners from all quarters of the country year after year, more than another, it was the outstanding evidence on every hand of thorough preparation for the conduct of the convention. The lack of confusion and the celerity with which the business of the various meetings was dispatched as a direct consequence, made it possible to give more thoughtful attention to a greater number of subjects than heretofore and accomplish results that, it is believed, will have a greater effect on the practice of the profession in this country than usually follows the consideration of technical subjects in conference.

A COMMITTEE that found itself unable to make a definite report was that on "Basic Building Code." In submitting a preliminary statement to the convention, the following pertinent observation is made. "It was found that in quite a number of instances codes were not available at this time because

they were being revised, and in some instances had just been revised, and were still in the hands of the printer. In other words, the whole subject of building codes is, indeed, a very live one throughout the country, and no satisfactory results appear to have yet been attained. It is, therefore, a great pity that this work of our committee was not undertaken a year or two ago, for it would undoubtedly have served an excellent purpose just at this time. I fear now that we are going to be a little late to be of material assistance in the present wave of revision that is passing through the country."

The foregoing statement of conditions is undoubtedly true, but as to whether the undertaking of the work now in the hands of the committee only one or two years earlier would not also have been too late to be of greatest aid and value to the country at large is open to doubt. The subject of Building Code Revision has been very much to the fore for a matter of at least seven years, as is evidenced by an editorial that appeared in *THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT* under date of January 18, 1908, from which the following are excerpts:

Anyone who has read the daily papers published throughout the United States during the past few weeks can hardly have failed to note the unusual amount of space given up to the subject of Building Code Revision. From New York to Seattle, and from Springfield, Mass., to the Gulf, the question of revising the ordinances under which buildings are erected is, apparently, the topic of the hour. * * * Whatever the causes, the effect will be, we believe, on the whole, gratifying, for "revision" used in the present sense should spell improvement, and, when once well started, a movement of this kind can hardly fail to result in a general betterment of buildings throughout the country. It seems unfortunate, however, that, under existing laws, the matter of general building regulations is left, with few exceptions, for each city to determine for itself, according to its lights. The code resulting from the operation of this system is ordinarily far from ideal. * * * If some scheme could be devised, whereby uniform requirements were established for buildings of various classes erected within certain geographical boundaries, it would appear to be in every way desirable.

While it appears from this record that not only did agitation for revision of build-

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ing regulations exist to an extent warranting attention for years before the present committee's appointment, and that the need for a basic building code was realized at that time, we do not believe that it is now too late to be of material assistance. It is not too late until the thing has either been satisfactorily accomplished or the demand for it is past. Obviously, it would have been greatly to the advantage of all concerned if the committee could have initiated its work six or seven years ago, but the fact that the movement has endured, and not taken definite or satisfactory form in that time seems to indicate that it is more than a "wave of revision." It is a tide—and before its subsidence there will doubtless be afforded time in which the committee can do much and possibly retrieve some of the advantages lost by its tardy appointment.

THAT technically educated men of experience in matters of building should be prominently identified with the work of preparing any building code, can not be success-

fully questioned, although to the fact that they have frequently been partially or completely ignored in the past, a majority of our existing laws, of any but the most recent origin, bear indisputable proof. For too long the building code has been considered an instrument by means of which the interests, both political and material, of those with power and influence might be furthered. The time is now ripe, as in fact it has been for nearly a decade, when a Basic Building Code, drawn by men whose education, training and experience has fitted them for the work, and whose only interests are those of the people, will not only be accepted by municipalities everywhere, but its production will be regarded as a signal service to the building industry. A body of men better fitted for the work than the Committee of the Institute, it would probably be impossible to assemble, and if too much weight is not given to the fact that a late start was made, we shall expect to be able to chronicle the accomplishment of results of far-reaching importance a year hence.

TOWER OF THE
CELESTINES AT
TOULOUSE

FROM A SKETCH BY
JOHN J. KLABER



THE CHURCH AND MON-
ASTERY OF WHICH THE
TOWER FORMED A PART
HAVE BEEN DEMOLISHED

The Architect and the National City Planning Conference

(Continued from page 372)

remarkable city planning development which has been taking place in those countries within the last few years. To be sure, they will probably have their work to do all over again when the "Great War" is over, but they have, nevertheless, for several years past been holding extensively conferences and exhibitions, and have started several schools of city planning where the younger generation can be trained early in what is becoming a highly specialized field.

The National City Planning Conference is trying to do in America what the English and the Germans have been doing in their respective countries. The meetings are bringing out most valuable contributions along the art and science of the subject. The seventh annual meeting will take place in Detroit next May. Elaborate plans are under way to make it much the most interesting and valuable conference yet held, and the city of Detroit and the various civic and commercial organizations are making every preparation to make our sojourn there most pleasant.

Frankly, it is time for the architects to get into the game. Already landscape architects and engineers are being recognized by the public and are becoming established throughout the country as the leaders in the great city planning movement. Unless architects soon show more interest and activity, they are likely to lose the opportunity for leadership in city planning which their training, experience and talent entitles them to.

Arnold W. Brunner States His Opinion of New York's Principal Business Thoroughfare

IN THE course of an address before the American Civic Association in Convention in Washington, December 2, 3 and 4, Mr. Arnold W. Brunner, Architect, stated: "In its present state, Broadway is not a street; it is a convulsion." Mr. Brunner contrasted "the lovely little Colonial City Hall" with "the hideous Post Office, with its bulbous and useless mansard roof, easily the worst of the late Mr. Mullet's creations."

"In the neighboring noisy streets," he went on, "ugliness and shabbiness vie with vulgarity. Beginning at Fifty-ninth street, we find Columbus Circle a grievous disappointment—an attenuated monument in the middle and an entrance to Central Park in the picture, but the surrounding buildings are distressing.

"Proceeding down, we find the big and little, the expensive and the shabby, mixed on all sides—a confused mass of incongruities. The Metropolitan Opera House has no setting at all and is squeezed in between a bank and a shop. Opposite and up and down for many blocks are hideous cheap structures built largely of galvanized iron and billboards.

"Every favorable chance for design has been thrown away. Times Square, Madison Square and Broadway are conspicuous instances of neglected opportunities. Each one is capable of treatment that would make it a beauty spot. We become used to noises, upturned pavements, chaotic streets, and the disregarded demands of order and beauty, but we need not become fatalists and meekly accept a distasteful ensemble.

In an editorial reference to Mr. Brunner's criticism the New York *Times* endeavors to lessen the force of this criticism by directing attention to the many buildings of architectural excellence that are to be found on Broadway.

As to the failure of New York to conserve its architectural possibilities, this writer agrees. His views, as set forth in the article referred to, follow:

"Mr. Brunner's judgment of the pictorial aspect of Columbus Circle quite meets our views. It has always been a bad picture, and the comparatively new group of statuary near the north of it, which now obscures the beautiful park vista, has made it worse. But Broadway is not only Columbus Circle, nor yet Union Square, nor the disfigured City Hall Park with the persistent Mullet atrocity shutting off the view southward to the mighty palaces of the financial district. Broadway is one of the longest thoroughfares in the world, one of the richest in historical associations, one filled with memories and traditions, and no real New Yorker can walk upon it, or ride through it, and bother about the irregularity of its façade lines, the

meanness of some of the side streets, or the lack of architectural harmony which distinguishes it.

"Many splendid buildings face it, and if its opera house has an undistinguished exterior its interior is the finest in the world. The history of its northward progress through noble estates, to Central Park and beyond, to Washington Heights, to Van Cortlandt Park is the history of the growth of a metropolis, while every short block has its own special history cherished in the minds of native New Yorkers who know and love their town. We cannot deny Mr. Brunner's authority as an architectural critic, but Broadway is no 'convulsion.'"

Tracing the Origin of Early Forms in Architecture

To the advanced student of architecture, the tracing of the origin of early forms in architecture is a fascinating and at the same time elusive occupation.

When a student of his art, of the high position of Professor Lithaby, R. I. B. A., indulges in these speculations, they take on unusual interest and may be regarded as a serious research that results in more than probabilities.

In a recent address before an architectural society, Professor Lithaby raised several interesting speculations concerning the origin of certain Greek forms.

During the course of his address he stated: "Just as the painted subject tended to become a sculptural relief, which was completed by painting, so the painted band of spirals led up to the carved bands of spirals of the doorway at Mycenæ. Further, I believe it will be found that a large class of mouldings arose as bands of hollows and projections imitating the painted bands which are so universal on early pottery. Relief sculpture, pattern work, and mouldings are thus for the most part echoes of painting. Besides this imitative source for minor moulded work, there are three main conditions in structure for the larger mouldings and orders of mouldings. First, there is the recessing into a retiring series, as around a doorway; secondly, the projecting capping forming a protective shelter; thirdly, rounding as for a column and the great

echinus of its capital. This conception of moulding, as founded on certain large structural forms, with added minor shadings, should be helpful to the modern designer who considers principles."

The following deduction as to the origin of certain motives of the Doric frieze are as ingenious as they are probable:

"It is now generally accepted that the Doric Order was developed from Ægean architecture. It has been said that the metope and triglyph frieze is an adaptation of Ægean dado construction. I have never, however, seen any really satisfactory explanation of the guttæ, or drops, beneath the triglyphs of the Doric frieze, and I venture to put forward one possibility which has lately occurred to me. In modern Switzerland it is customary to shield the ends of projecting beams with a piece of board nailed up against the end section. The bottom edge of this shield piece is cut into several notches, so that the water may the better form into drops and fall. Frequently these casing pieces have five or six such 'drops' of a dovetail form, just exactly like guttæ. Now, as much Greek building was in timber, and as like causes often bring forth like results, it seems to me quite possible that Greek guttæ originated in such a custom. Vitruvius says that triglyphs did represent the ends of wooden beams."

A RECENT LEGAL DECISION WAIVER OF CONDITION REQUIRING ARCHITECT'S CERTIFICATES

Where the owner did not employ the architect to superintend the work and was himself frequently on the premises during the progress of the work and made suggestions as to changes, and made payments on account to the contractors without requiring certificates, it was held, in an action for the balance of the contract price, that the question whether the provision of the contract requiring a certificate from the architects as a condition precedent to obtaining final payment had been waived, was a question of fact, or of mixed law and fact, for the court, trying the case without a jury, under all the evidence to pass. The trial court held that there had been such a waiver.

Connelly v. Nallin, 181 Ill. App. 212.

CURRENT NEWS AND COMMENT

Report of Professor Cret's Death Definitely Denied

The truth of the report widely circulated in this country the middle of last month to the effect that Professor Cret, of the University of Pennsylvania, had been killed in battle in France, is now definitely denied by Mr. Louis E. Jallade, architect, of this city. Mr. Jallade has recently received a letter from Professor Cret, under date of November 15th, in which he advised that he expected to leave for the front within the next few days. He had, up to date of his letter, been with the reserves in the south of France.

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT published in issue of December 2nd, the substance of a letter which cast strong doubt on the authenticity of the report of death of Professor Cret, and it is with satisfaction that the later advice definitely disproving it is now received.

Notice of Competitions Salem, Mass.

A considerable sum of money has been set aside by the Salem authorities to assist in various ways those who are desirous to rebuild in the burnt district. This fund is in the hands of trustees constituting what is known as the Salem Rebuilding Trust. Desiring to improve in the most comprehensive manner a certain tract of land within the burnt district, the Salem Rebuilding Trust invites architects generally throughout the country to participate in two competitions: one to secure the maximum housing possibilities on the lot, the second to secure sketch plans for a four-story apartment house. Two prizes of \$100 and \$75 will be offered to the designs placed respectively first and second in each. The plans will be judged by the Trust with the assistance of C. H. Blackall, Advisory Architect to the Salem Rebuilding Commission. Architects who care to take part in these competitions are requested to communicate at once with the Salem Rebuilding Trust, Peabody Building, Salem, Mass.

Plate Glass, Versus Architecturally Correct Forms

Discussing the question of shop fronts, the *National Real Estate Journal* prints an article from which the following is quoted:

Like every other question, there are two points of view to the one of shop fronts. The architect's view—and, generally speaking, the landlord's—is that large panes of glass are objectionable. That no building ought to be allowed to "stand on glass" is a dictum of the profession, and this is confirmed by the public, who are only concerned with abstract ideals.

The other is the retail trader's view—that every foot of window frontage represents to his business so many commercial travelers engaged in selling his goods. He has obtained a lease from his landlord at a maximum rent to erect a building suitable in every way to carry on his business and make a reasonable return on his capital, and to be told he must devote a large part of his frontage to solid masonry in order to please the taste of those in a position to dictate to him is, in his opinion, contrary to all rules of commercial morality and business equity. If a landlord or community wants a sacrifice of this kind they should be prepared to pay for their whims.

The shop front, like the binding of a good book, is the first invitation to look inside, and retailers, in the belief that this sentiment pays, do not hesitate to spend large sums that in other days would have sufficed for an entire building on the ornamentation and furnishing of shop fronts. This tendency has been developed by the architect artists and the skilled craftsman of the shopfitter who have moved with the times in providing ideas for the embellishment of the shops and beautifying the otherwise sombre streets.

In conclusion, the article quotes an interview with H. Gordon Selfridge, owner of one of the largest department stores in England, as follows:

"I think the art of architecture is too often forgotten by the merchant, who, by only striving for one thing (and that is plate

glass), makes himself a shopkeeper instead of a merchant. No building should be constructed which denies the general principles of architecture. For example, that building which is all plate glass, and which has no evident means of support, is one which is totally opposed to those general principles of architecture, which require ample evident means of support for all superstructures. The building in which the piers are all hidden by mirrors are all wrong, and are quite inexcusable from every standpoint except that simple one of selling goods. Business should make the arts its servants, rather than oppose them entirely."

Elevating Standards of Public Taste

In the course of an address by Charles H. Bebb, architect, Seattle, during the recent meeting of The Architectural League of the Pacific Coast, he declared that it was part of the architect's duty to lend his efforts toward elevating public taste in design. He decried conditions now existing wherein a large percentage of the building work is done by "architect-contractors" and advised the public to beware of certain self-styled experts. He declared that the modern architect is suffering from "over modesty" and that the time is now opportune for letting the public know he is in the running.

Among other things, Mr. Bebb said:

"How then can the relation between the client and the architect in commercial undertakings involving the employment of the latter be ameliorated?

"The first step toward this end is to thoroughly inform the building public what an architect, of high professional standing, really does for the fees that are paid him. The measure of the success of the architect who does commercial work is the measure of the success of the buildings he erects. The commercial building of to-day is a complex study. It involves a thorough grounding in the sciences that are comprehended in the term 'building engineering.' It is safe to say that no man is an expert in all of them. The competent architect knows his own limitations, and when a problem arises in any branch beyond his own powers of solution, he employs a special expert in that case for the protection of his client's interests."

Personal

Mr. Edgar V. Seeler, F. A. I. A., announces the removal of his offices for the practice of architecture to 101 South Juniper Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

The co-partnership heretofore existing between Perseo Righetti and August G. Headman, for the practice of architecture, under the firm name of Righetti & Headman, has been recently dissolved by mutual agreement. Mr. Righetti retains the present offices of the firm in the Phelan Building, San Francisco. Mr. Headman has opened an office in the New Call Building, San Francisco, and desires manufacturers' catalogues and samples for his files.

BOOK NOTE

ARCHITECTURAL AND BUILDING CONSTRUCTION PLATES—PART ONE, Thirty Drawings, Covering an Elementary Course for Architectural and Building Students. By Walter R. Jaggard, A.R.I.B.A. In portfolio, size 12½ x 20 inches. Price, \$2.00. New York, G. P. Putnam's Sons.

The architectural student who may, through circumstances, be more or less self-instructed, will find this series of well-prepared plates a means of great assistance in advancing his knowledge of building construction and the various constructive details.

While these drawings were originally prepared by the author, who is an architect in practice, as a basis for a course of lectures upon building construction, they have, it is stated, been selected with much care from work actually carried out. For this reason many of the plates will be of value to the man in practice, as they explain in a manner he can quickly grasp, items of construction not usually found in text books.

A further suggestion for their use, and one that would seem to be valuable, is that these plates supplemented by models carefully made from the data furnished, will be found useful to teachers in imparting knowledge in a readily understandable way of what is in many cases, admittedly a difficult subject.

INDUSTRIAL INFORMATION

Pressure Reducing Valve

The Thomas P. Ford Company, 407 Broome Street, New York City, has issued a pamphlet entitled, "Fire Stand-Pipe Pressure Regulation." The object of the pamphlet, as stated, is to picture truthfully, yet vividly enough that one will grasp its primary importance, the necessity of using fire line reducing valves in stand-pipes of buildings of considerable height, to reduce the high pressure from roof tanks. It is obvious that pressures on the lower floors of buildings, twelve stories or more in height are so great that to expect the average tenant to handle a fire hose is unreasonable. A simple remedy is to install pressure-reducing valves. For this purpose, the Ford fire-line reducing valve is offered.

It is stated that the New York Fire Department has approved this device, which does not contain springs, weights or levers to become disarranged.

The matter is one that deserves attention, and the pamphlet referred to, which will be sent upon request, shows in detail the operation of the Ford valve.

Flushovalves

The Flushovalve Company, 536 Broome Street, New York City, has recently issued a folder illustrating the construction of its product, and giving a list of buildings located in Greater New York, in which flushovalves have been installed. It is stated that more than twenty-five thousand are now in use. The illustrations shown of this device indicate simplicity and durability. A feature which will commend itself in particular is a silencer, designed to make as quiet as possible the operation of the valve.

Further information will be furnished by the manufacturers upon application.

Eye Comfort

The National X-Ray Reflector Company, of Chicago and New York, has issued four additional plates of details to be added to a portfolio published by this concern, and distributed among architects some months ago. These additional plates give installation data for clothing stores, shoe stores, show windows, and furnish information concerning nitrogen lamps and eye comfort fixtures, as applied to railroad stations. They also give detailed information concerning the installation of fixtures in the Harrison Park Field House, Chicago.

Concerning the value of this portfolio of plates, we have spoken previously, and the additional sheets now ready for distribution, add materially to it.

Another set of loose-leaf plates are also ready for distribution by this company, and illustrate and describe a very extensive line of fixtures suitable for various purposes.

Information concerning any of these matters, or copies of the plates, may be secured by architects upon application.

Cooking Apparatus

The Bramhall Deane Company, 261 West 36th Street, New York City, has issued Catalogue No. 22, which includes, in addition to the regular line of cooking apparatus manufactured by this company, a number of new models of ranges, plate warmers, steam tables, etc. One of the new types is the Deane Patent Combination French Range, using either coal or electricity for fuel. It is described as being a range of the highest class, made to order, and of dimensions to suit. Each section can be made any desired length. The broiler may be vertical or horizontal, and either mounted or fitted in a separate chamber in connection with the body of the range.

Another new model is for coal and gas as fuel. This can be furnished in any desired size with any required number of fires and

ovens. Plate shelves, broiler and hood may be ordered as required.

The Bramhall Deane Company state that they have been pioneers in the manufacture of practical labor-saving machinery and equipment for kitchens for over fifty years.

The catalogue and any information desired will be furnished upon application.

Fire Brick

Henry Maurer & Son, 420 East 23rd Street, New York City, with a branch office in the Pennsylvania Building, Philadelphia, Pa., have, according to statements made in a pamphlet recently issued by them, been makers of fire brick for over 58 years.

The line manufactured by this concern embraces fire brick of every description, and for all purposes. Among the types illustrated and listed with sizes, are Arch brick, Key brick, Wedge brick, Pier or Jamb brick, Side Skew brick, Feather Edge brick, and many others.

The uses to which fire brick and fire slabs are put include the building of flues and chimneys, the lining of cupolas and furnaces, the building of ovens and kilns, and the lining of fireplaces.

The pamphlet here described and any desired information concerning the proper installation of fire brick will be furnished upon application.

Bakelite Moulded Insulation

The General Bakelite Company, 100 William Street, New York City, are manufacturers of moulded insulation, and moulded parts of electrical accessories. A pamphlet recently issued illustrates, to a limited extent, the line furnished by this company. In submitting specifications for special moulded work, it is stated that care should be taken to state the purpose for which the materials are to be used, so that the Bakelite moulding mixture most suitable for that particular application may be selected.

It is claimed that Bakelite moulded insulation is in general high heat resisting, non-hygroscopic, impervious to steam, oils and most chemicals, except the alkalies; has excellent weathering qualities, and will not warp, soften, swell, or deteriorate with age.

It combines high mechanical and dielectric strength. Can be moulded with accuracy, taking a sharp, clean finish from the die. Metal inserts of all kinds may be moulded in, thus reducing assembling costs. It drills and taps readily, and can be machined without difficulty.

A copy of the pamphlet will be furnished upon application.

Hollow Steel Sash

The Lyster Sheet Metal Company, Inc., 1218 Filbert Street, Philadelphia, Pa., has recently published a folder, 22 x 28 inches in size, illustrating this company's hollow steel sash, and, incidentally, showing cuts of Lyster asbestos fireproof doors and Lyster ventilated skylights.

Detailed drawings of steel jambs, frames and mullions are given, together with sections through walls, indicating the manner in which these sash are installed. Sash of practically every approved type, including pivoted sash, double-hung sash, and transom sash are illustrated.

The folder, or any other desired information, will be furnished upon application.

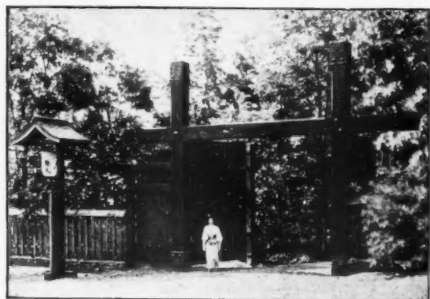
Enameled and Front Brick

A well-illustrated and well-written pamphlet, describing enameled and front brick, has been issued by the Sayre & Fisher Company, 261 Broadway, New York City.

The work contains a treatise on the special features of enameled brick and porcelain brick. Halftone cuts of a number of prominent buildings in which Sayre & Fisher brick have been used, detailed cuts of special shapes of brick and a bird's-eye view of the works at Sayreville, N. J., where Sayre & Fisher bricks are produced, are also shown.

Particular attention is called to the facilities possessed by this company for producing ornamental brick. It is stated that this special work, so difficult to manufacture in accordance with the architect's designs, is made with an accuracy and refinement of detail essential to true artistic effect.

The booklet will be sent to architects upon request.



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

Cabot's Creosote Stains

Preserve Your Shingles
Rich, Velvety, Lasting Colors

You are sure of beautiful coloring, durable wearing qualities, and thorough preservation of the woodwork if you insist upon Cabot's Stains. Their colors are the strongest and finest natural pigments, ground in pure linseed oil and mixed in specially refined Creosote, "the best wood preservative known." They will not wash off or blacken, and are the only stains that are not dangerously inflammable.

Quality Proved by Thirty Years' Use
The Original Shingle-Stains

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

SAMUEL CABOT, INC., Manfg. Chemists, Boston, Mass.

1133 Broadway, NEW YORK

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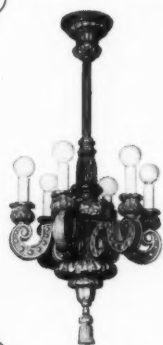
Cabot's Quilt, Waterproof Cement and Brick Stains, Conserve Wood Preservative,
Damp-proofing, Waterproofing

8-2

The Decorators Supply Company Chicago

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COMPOSITION-ELECTRIC
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CATALOG-SENT-TO-ARCHITECTS-ONLY



Never mind, if can be washed off

**MURALO WASHABLE
CALCIMINE**
CAN BE CLEANED WITH
SOAP AND WATER
"Is what Expensive Flat
Paints try to be"
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THE MURALO COMPANY
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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.

HUNTSVILLE, ALA.—Local business men are organizing a company for the purpose of erecting a cotton warehouse in this city.

NORTH BIRMINGHAM, ALA.—The plant of the Southern Sewer Pipe Company, located here, which was recently destroyed by fire, will be rebuilt immediately, and more substantially.

ARIZONA

MIAMI, ARIZ.—The school trustees are considering the erection of a new school building for this city. Dr. John H. Lacey is one of the trustees.

Two sites on Chisholm avenue, near Gibson, were purchased by Maurice Cohen from Jos. Chisholm, upon which to erect a new residence.

CALIFORNIA.

COLTON, CAL.—Architects Allison & Allison, 408 S. Spring street, Los Angeles, have been selected to prepare plans for the new school building for this city, for which bonds in the amount of \$80,000 were recently voted.

SACRAMENTO, CAL.—Capitol extension bonds, providing \$3,000,000 for the erection of a state library and courts building and a state office building in this city, carried at a recent state election. Returns are now in the Secretary of State's office.

SACRAMENTO, CAL.—David Wasserman, a member of the firm of Wasserman-Gattman Company, owners of the Nonpareil Department Store, will have a new residence erected on Sierra avenue, in East Sacramento, at a cost of \$25,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—Architects Rousseau & Rousseau, Monadnock Bldg., are preparing plans for a three-story and basement frame apartment building to be erected at the corner of California and Stockton streets, at a cost of \$16,000.

Plans have been prepared by Architect Alfred I. Coffey, Humboldt Bank building, for a two-story frame and plaster building, to be erected by the Dairy Lunch on the Zone at the Exposition. Building will cost in the neighborhood of \$10,000.

Architect A. G. Applegarth, Claus Spreckels Bldg., is preparing plans for a five-story and basement apartment house, to be erected on the property at the southwest corner of California and Stockton streets.

WINTERS, CAL.—The school trustees of this city have decided to call an election December 19th, for the purpose of voting \$50,000 in bonds to erect and equip a modern high school building.

CONNECTICUT.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—The plans and specifications for the proposed new almshouse are about completed, and the city will soon advertise for bids for the construction of the building.

HARTFORD, CONN.—The A. Ulinski Building Company will erect a three-apartment house on Silver street.

A new house will be erected on Chestnut street by Carlson & Torrell.

NEW HAVEN, CONN.—The Winchester Arms Company will erect a building at a cost of \$110,000, to be used for a range for practice shooting.

A permit has been granted to Albert W. Pinney, by Building Inspector Austin, for the erection of a two-family frame dwelling, to be erected at 64-66 Hubinger street, at a cost of \$5000.

STAMFORD, CONN.—The Marlborough Hotel Company of East Orange, N. J., will erect a new apartment hotel building, to cost about \$100,000, in this city, according to plan prepared by Architect Henry C. Pelton, 8 West 38th street, New York City.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Architects F. R. White & Co., 1701 Park Rd., N. W., have prepared plans for four

apartment buildings, to be erected in this city by Harry Wardman, at an aggregate cost of \$100,000. Three will be located at the northeast corner of 15th and Euclid streets, and the other at the northwest corner of 16th and Swann streets.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Architects Trowbridge & Livingston, 527 Fifth avenue, New York City, has prepared the plans for the proposed Memorial Building to Women of the Civil War to be erected in this city at a cost of about \$800,000.

FLORIDA.

CEDAR KEYES, FLA.—Architects Warren & Goin, Gainesville, are preparing plans for a school building to be erected here at a cost of about \$15,000.

TALLAHASSEE, FLA.—The board of commissioners of state institutions has made arrangements for the erection at the Florida Hospital for the Insane of a building especially adapted for housing and treating patients of the hospital who are afflicted with tuberculosis. Governor Park Trammell is one of the commissioners.

GEORGIA

ATLANTA, GA.—The full bond committee will recommend to the General Council that a bond issue, amounting to \$1,500,000 be made for school improvements.

ILLINOIS

BLOOMINGTON, ILL.—The Manufactured Ice and Cold Storage Company, 311-313 South Roosevelt avenue, will begin at once the construction of a new cold storage plant.

CHICAGO, ILL.—J. L. Keller has purchased from Samuel S. Larnard, six sites at the corner of West Colvin and Bishop avenue, and plans to erect one-family houses thereon.

Charles A. Schoeneck, manager of the Schoeneck Awning Company, has purchased a site on Berkeley Drive, upon which to erect a new residence, at a cost of \$7000. Sale was made by Harry J. Duross, of the Berkeley Park Land Company.

EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.—The contract for the erection of the new high school building for this city will be awarded shortly.

GALESBURG, ILL.—Veritas Lodge No. 478 and First Scandinavian Lodge No. 446, will probably erect a new Odd Fellows building in this city in the spring.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.—Plans for the erection of a million dollar Illinois Centennial building will be laid before the general assembly next month, with a strong endorsement from the Illinois centennial commission. State Senator Hugh S. Magill, Jr., of this city, is chairman of the commission.

INDIANA

LA PORTE, IND.—An addition will soon be erected to the Holy Family hospital in this city.

NOBLESVILLE, IND.—A new postoffice building will be erected in this city in the near future, at a cost of about \$60,000. It will probably be erected on properties owned by Dr. W. B. Graham and Mrs. R. R. Stephenson within a short distance of the business district.

RICHMOND, IND.—The old Tremont block, at the northeast corner of Eighth and Main streets, is soon to be razed, to make way for the new bank building which the Dickinson Trust Company proposes to erect thereon. Edgar F. Hiatt is president of the Dickinson Trust Company.

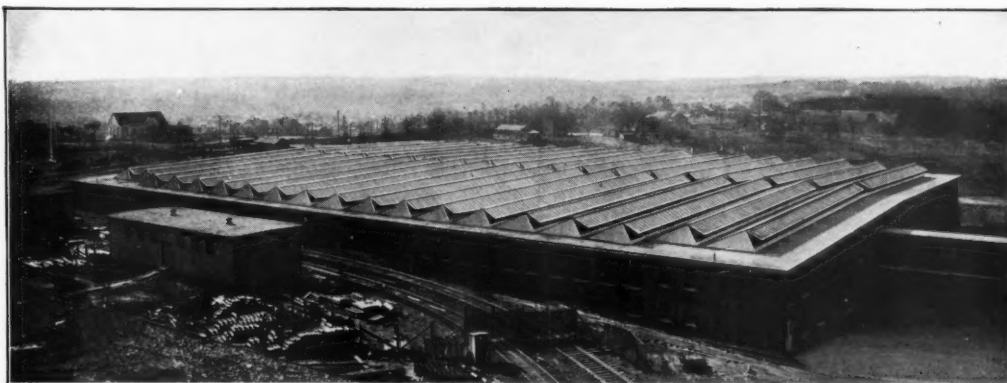
IOWA

DES MOINES, IA.—Fleming Brothers, Inc., are planning to erect a sixteen-story office building, on a site immediately west of the Fleming Building, in the early future.

DES MOINES, IA.—The land committee of the State Woman's Christian Temperance Union is looking over sites in this city for the purpose of selecting one upon which to erect the new Benedict home, which will cost approximately \$20,000. Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith, of Cedar Rapids, is a member of the committee.

Fenestra
SOLID STEEL WINDOWS
"REG. U.S. PAT. OFF."

Walls of
Daylight



Fenestra Top-Hung Monitor Sash
Shown on Roof of Dan River Cotton Mills Building,
Danville, Va. Designed by Lockwood, Green & Co., Boston and Chicago.

Increased Lighting Area and a Regulated Temperature

This Is the Fenestra Answer to Textile Manufacturing Demands

BY the use of these solid steel windows a double advantage over wood is obtained—they insure the even temperature which goes far to prevent condensation, and they are proof against warpage, shrinkage and decay.

The type of Fenestra sash on the roof of the Dan River Cotton Mills Building, shown here, is a fair example of the scientific design, expert construction and perfection of material which have made the name of *FENESTRA* a synonym for Window Service in every line of the world's work.

This type is *weather tight* when closed and *weather protecting* when open. Admits the right amount of air just when desired, and gives maximum light *as long as there is day*. Fenestra increases production; lowers lighting bills and insurance; costs approximately the same as wood, and outlasts the building.



Fenestra Top-Hung Monitor Sash.
Same type as above installation with
addition of run of fixed lights.

All these and many other advantages indicate prestige and progress which are essential to your standards of architectural service.

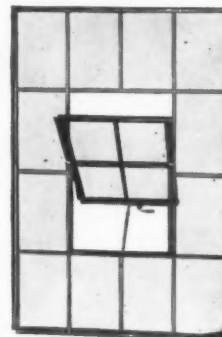
Let us send list of firms testifying to Fenestra advantages. Write for the Catalog and get, also, our "Square Foot Price List," which will assist your preliminary estimates.

**Detroit Steel
Products Co.**

Dept. 129

Detroit, Mich.

Standard sash horizontally pivoted with
external adjustable butts and automatic
gravity cam latch and stay.



KANSAS.

HUTCHINSON, KANS.—It was stated recently by Father W. M. Farrell, of St. Teresa's Catholic church, that a new hospital building will be erected by the Catholics of this city within the next two years.

LANSING, KAN.—State Architect Charles Chandler, Topeka, Kan., will prepare plans for the rebuilding of the State penitentiary here. This will cost about \$100,000.

OTTAWA, KANS.—The citizens of this city will vote at a special election to be held December 15th, on a proposition to build a modern high school building, to cost \$100,000.

SALINA, KAN.—The Methodists of this city are planning to erect a new church edifice in this city, and plans for the structure will probably be prepared by Architects Owen & Payson, Starrett Arcade, Kansas City.

KENTUCKY

LOUISVILLE, KY.—Architects D. X. Murphy & Brother, 140 So. 5th street, have been selected to prepare plans for the new addition to the Tyler Hotel.

Plans will be prepared by Architects J. B. Hutchins & Sons, Columbia Bldg., for the new Y. W. C. A. building.

Architects Ward & Glossop, Lincoln Bk. Bldg., will prepare plans for a \$20,000 residence to be erected in this city.

LOUISVILLE, KY.—A new foundry may be erected on a site on the tracks of the Kentucky and Indiana Terminal Railroad Company, in the western part of this city. K. and I. officials were in conference recently with representatives of the foundry company, regarding this matter. John H. Rightmeyer is general manager of the railroad company.

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE, MD.—The Suburban Apartment Company has filed plans for a three-story apartment building to be erected on the southwest side of Roslyn avenue, northwest of Windsor Mill road, to cost \$15,000. Plans were prepared by Architect George R. Morris, Gunther building.

Plans which were prepared by Architect J. R. Forsythe, 224 St. Paul street, for the construction of eighteen 2½-story frame dwellings to be erected on Springdale avenue, between Grantly street and Edgewood place, have been filed by Francis E. Yewell, Jr.

RIDGELEY, MD.—James T. Vandergrift has sold to the school board of Frankford district, a plot of ground, upon which will be erected a new school building.

SMITHBURG, MD.—The citizens of this city contemplate the erection of a new school building here.

MASSACHUSETTS

BOSTON, MASS.—The Colonial Amusement Company will erect a store and office building at 131 Massachusetts avenue, at a cost of \$150,000.

BOSTON, MASS.—The council of the Boston Bar Association met recently and adopted a resolution in favor of a new Federal building in this city.

At a recent conference held at the home of Mrs. F. W. Page, of Marlborough street, an offer to finance with New York capital, the erection of a \$500,000 building for the Boston Woman's Board of Trade, was made between Mrs. Charlotte Smith, president of the Woman's Board of Trade, and a New York woman of financial prominence.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—A site on Orchard road, this city, has been purchased by James E. and Harriet N. Thomas, from W. K. Corey, and the new owners will erect a house thereon. Henry W. Savage, Inc., was the broker in this transaction.

HOLYOKE, MASS.—The Greek Orthodox people of this city are looking around for a site upon which to erect an edifice. The services have been held for some time in Monument Hall, but they are anxious to have a house of worship of their own.

LYNN, MASS.—A new building for the Knights of Columbus will probably be erected on their property on North Common street, next to the public library.

NEEDHAM, MASS.—Plans are being prepared by Architect J. H. Ritchie, 8 Beacon street, Boston, for a new public library building, to be erected here, at a cost of \$30,000.

NEWBURGPORT, MASS.—Former Alderman Edward G. Perkins, owner of the Hale house and land on High street, near Barton, is to erect a dwelling house on the land, as soon as the present building thereon has been removed.

ROCKLAND, MASS.—The members of the Rockland Woman's Club are planning to erect a new clubhouse. Mrs. Giles M. Howland is a member of this club.

SALEM, MASS.—It has been announced by the Rebuilding Trust of this city that a prize competition will be open to all for plans for a four-story apartment house to be erected in the Point district for the relief of the fire sufferers.

SALEM, MASS.—Ernest P. Lane, of this city, will erect a new house on Lafayette street, between Rosslyn and Holly streets, to replace the one destroyed by fire some time ago.

SOMERVILLE, MASS.—A two-story frame house will be erected for Elisha G. Woodward, at 6 Oakland avenue, at a cost of \$5500.

Theresa Leveroni will erect a three-apartment house at 250 Broadway, this city.

MICHIGAN.

DETROIT, MICH.—Bonds in the amount of \$50,000 will probably be voted in the Hamtramck district No. 3, for the erection of a new school building.

The Bowering Soap Company will erect a \$150,000 plant at the easterly edge of Ecorse village, on a tract of land purchased from Charles Salliotte. H. W. Bowering is president of this company.

DOWAGIAC, MICH.—A new theatre building will be erected soon on the site of the present Orpheum theatre, at a cost of about \$15,000. H. J. Bock, owner of the site, and John H. Shull, manager, will have charge of this theatre.

SAULT STE. MARIE, MICH.—A new \$150,000 high school building will probably be erected on a site at the corner of Johnstone and Spruce streets, in the spring.

MINNESOTA

ST. PAUL, MINN.—The St. Paul Athletic Club will soon erect its new home at Fourth and Cedar streets, on the site of the old Union block, according to an official statement made by F. A. Nienhauser, treasurer.

A new Carnegie Library building will be erected in this city sometime in the early future.

ST. PAUL, MINN.—F. A. Bradbury has purchased from E. E. Abernethy, the property at the southeast corner of Rice street and Summit avenue. Mr. Bradbury expects to improve the vacant part of this property with a store and apartment building.

Architect Clarence H. Johnston, Capitol Bank building, is preparing plans for the new building for the Minnesota Historical Society.

MISSISSIPPI

COLUMBIA, MISS.—T. J. Locke, Sr., has sold to the City Council a site, which is part of the tract known as the old Richards pear orchard, in the extreme northwestern portion of the city, upon which will be erected a crematory, for the destruction by incineration of garbage.

COLUMBUS, MISS.—J. W. McClung, of this city, is completing arrangements for the erection of a brick building, to be used in handling country product on an extensive scale. This structure will be located on the old Connolly mill site near the county bridge at the foot of Main street.

MISSOURI

KANSAS CITY, MO.—The board of education of this city contemplates the erection of new school buildings some time in the early future.

KANSAS CITY, MO.—A six-story printing trades building, to cost \$150,000, is to be erected at the northwest corner of Tenth and Wyandotte streets by E. H. L. Thompson.

NEBRASKA.

HASTINGS, NEB.—Architect C. W. Way, this city, has prepared tentative plans for the proposed addition to the Clarke hotel in this city, owned by John M. Teeling.

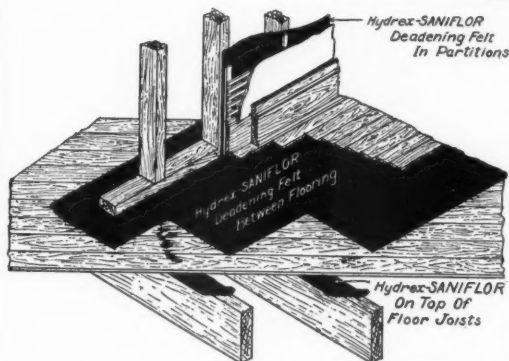
OMAHA, NEB.—Hobert McClelland, of Tabor, Ia., who owns the Turner residence, will make it the medical department of the Presbyterian Hospital, which he also owns. The addition will have a roof garden, to be used in winter as a sun parlor.

Avoid Disease-Breeding Sound-Deadeners

The *modern* practice is not to use under living or sleeping room floors deadening materials which contain vegetable and animal matter (such as grass and hair), to throw off, through decomposition, carbonic acid gas, and to harbor and feed vermin.

There should be used under floors a verminproof, non-absorbent, sanitary and *coated* sound-deadener, like

HYDREX-SANIFLOR Sound-Deadening Felt



It is a thick, blanket-like, *coated* felt, the flexible, waterproof coating on both surfaces hermetically sealing in the felt, making it non-absorbent of odors, dirt and dust, and absolutely clean, verminproof and sanitary. Mice, bugs or moths cannot enter the felt. Gnawing causes the coating to stick to the teeth.

Our treatise on "Sound Transmission in Buildings" sent on request.

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People's Gas Building K. C. Life Building 320 Market Street Factories
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Also makers of Hydrex-NOVENTO Waterproof Sheathing Paper, HYDREX Waterproofing Felt, HYDREX Compound, HYDREX Preservative Paint, etc.



United States Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C. Cost \$4,000,000.
John M. Carrere, Consulting Architect.

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Medusa can be used for exterior as well as interior work, is a true white stainless Portland, and is especially suitable for building ornamentation, stucco, concrete building blocks, interior decoration, statuary, cemetery work, parks and grounds, tile, mosaic, setting marble, etc. Results rivalling that of the best white marble can be obtained with Medusa. The brand the U. S. Government has used in over fifty buildings in the past few years, and is now using for finishing work on Panama Canal.

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MEDUSA WATERPROOFING

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SANDUSKY PORTLAND CEMENT CO.

Sandusky, Ohio.



NEVADA

GOLDFIELD, NEV.—Charles H. Schulz, superintendent of the Washington-Montezuma Mining Company property, nine miles west of this place, states that the officials of the corporation in Chicago, Ill., are making arrangements to erect a five-stamp mill on the ground.

NEW JERSEY.

BAYONNE, N. J.—The Congregation Oave Snulam Anche Sfard has purchased a site on the south side of West 18th street, between Avenue C and the Boulevard, from James S. Nugent. A new church building will be erected on the site.

BELLEVILLE, N. J.—Plans for the proposed new high and grammar school building for this city was submitted to the Board of Education by Architect Charles G. Jones. Structure will be located at Washington avenue and Holmes street.

LONG BRANCH, N. J.—The congregation of the First Baptist Church is planning to purchase a site upon which to erect a new church building. The church is now located in Bath avenue.

NEWARK, N. J.—Plans have been prepared by Architect John B. Cella, 738 Broad street, for a four-story brick store and apartment building, to be located at the southeast corner of Crane and Stone streets, for Ralph Arace. Building will cost approximately \$36,000.

Bids are being taken by Architect D. A. Hopper & Co., 118 Market street, for the erection of a three-story brick structure to be erected at No. 415 South Eighteenth street, to be owned by E. D. Schenck. Cost \$7000.

At a cost of \$10,000, Harry Stengel will have a brick residence erected at 773 and 775 South Tenth street.

Architect Edward V. Warren, 22 Clinton street, has completed plans for a 2½-story frame dwelling to be erected for Arthur D. Crane Company, at 305 Woodside avenue.

Plans have been prepared by Architect Frank Grad, 137 Springfield avenue, for two frame dwellings to be erected at 93 and 95 Bragaw avenue for Alphonse Milone. Cost \$10,000.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.—Architect A. Merchant, 363 George street, has prepared plans, and bids have been obtained for two new buildings and alterations to one building on George street.

Smith Scott proposes to entirely remodel the three-story frame building at the corner of George and Morris streets; and also plans to erect on the site adjoining on Morris street, a new building.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.—The Board of Water Commissioners will soon proceed with the erection of a new dam and standpipe at the Weston's Mills pond.

NORTH BERGEN, N. J.—The board of education of this place has purchased from Ephraim D. Slater, 24 sites on Highland and Prospect avenues, between Grove and Orchard streets.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—Bids will be readvertised for in the near future, for the erection of the proposed Evergreen Avenue School.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—A new school building will be erected on Harrison avenue by the Board of Education, at a cost of about \$25,000.

NEW YORK

ALBANY, N. Y.—Brother Emery Aloysius, director of St. Vincent's Male Orphan Asylum, contemplates the erection of a working boys' home on the orphan asylum's ground on Western avenue. This building would cost about \$25,000.

AVOCA, N. Y.—Architects Ingham & Veazie, 114 Baldwin street, Elmira, are preparing plans for a combined grammar and high school building for District No. 2, to cost \$30,000.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—A campaign for the purpose of raising \$20,000 for the erection of a new building for the South Side Dispensary of East New York is to be started soon by the special committee appointed for this purpose.

Architect F. Kilgus has prepared plans for alterations, costing \$11,709, to the interior of a five-story storage building at 30-58 Java street owned by Eberhard Faber Co., 39 Greenpoint avenue.

Plans for alterations to a one-story theatre building at 1746 Broadway, owned by J. Hilder on premises, have been prepared by Architect L. Allmendinger. Cost \$5,000.

Alterations, costing \$12,000, to a four-story dwelling at 9 Montague Terrace, will be made by the owner, Wallingford Realty Company, 44 Court street. Plans for this improvement have been made by Architects Slee & Bryson, 153 Montague street.

Architects Shampman & Shampman, 772 Broadway, this city have filed plans with the building department for an apartment building to be erected on a plot of ground on the west side of Washington avenue, near Willoughby, at a cost of about \$50,000.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—A new science building to cost in the neighborhood of \$200,000 will probably be erected on the Pratt Institute property in this borough. This building will be erected by the trustees of the institute.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Architects S. Millman & Son, 1780 Pitkin avenue, have prepared plans for two four-story brick apartment buildings, to cost \$28,000, to be erected on Hinsdale street near Livonia avenue for W. Robb, 325 Snediker street.

At a cost of \$56,000, two four-story brick apartment buildings will be erected on Powell street near Riverdale avenue for the Danmore Impt. Co., 2420 Van Siclen avenue, according to plans prepared by Architects S. Millman & Son, 1780 Pitkin avenue.

Plans have been prepared by Architect F. W. Eisenla, 16 Court street, for a two-story frame dwelling, to cost \$6000, to be erected for J. H. Connelly, of 5107 New Utrecht avenue, at 15th avenue and 46th streets.

F. Magola, 17th street and Surf avenue, will erect a two-story frame dwelling on Ocean avenue near Ditmas, at a cost of \$10,000, according to plans prepared by Architect J. C. Wandell, 4 Court square.

CORNING, N. Y.—The city's special committee on water supply expects to soon receive estimates from Engineer Henry W. Taylor, of Albany, who has recommended the installation of an ultra violet ray plant for treating the Corning City water supply to exterminate any bacteria found in the supply.

JAMAICA, L. I., N. Y.—A new wing will probably be erected to the Otilie Orphan Asylum, Kaplan and DeGrauw avenue, in the near future.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y.—Tentative plans for a new church building to take the place of the present wooden structure of the Pilgrim Memorial Congregational Church, this city, have been prepared by Architects Freeburg & Fidler.

KINGSTON, N. Y.—Lewis Fischer, manager of the Broadway Casino, has commissioned Architect G. W. Betz to prepare plans for the new theatre building, to be erected on Broadway.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y.—Charles A. Ross, of this city, has purchased the property adjoining his present place at 44 West Main street, and will shortly erect a new garage building.

LOCKPORT, N. Y.—The board of education will soon advertise for bids on plans prepared by Architect William Neil Smith, 101 Park avenue, N. Y. C., for the high school enlargement and improvements in this city.

LOCKPORT, N. Y.—Bids will be received by the board of education, of this city, at its office in the Union School building, until 8:00 p. m., December 29th, for the enlargement and improvement of the Union School building, according to plans prepared by Architect William Neil Smith, 101 Park avenue, New York City.

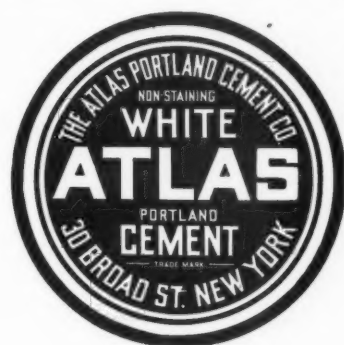
LONG ISLAND CITY, N. Y.—Architect Edward Hahn, 427 Jamaica Ave., of this city, has been commissioned to prepare plans for a new apartment house to be erected in the Astoria section at a cost of about \$200,000.

Three four-story brick apartment buildings will be erected on Thirteenth avenue, south of Wilson avenue, Astoria, by Julius Weiss. Cost will be about \$76,000.

The Long Island City Lodge, Fraternal Order of Eagles, has purchased a plot on the east side of Steinway avenue near Wilson avenue, this city, as a site for a three-story brick clubhouse.

LONG ISLAND CITY, N. Y.—The Defiance Button Machine Company, of East and Nott avenues, will erect a two-story brick addition to its plant, at a cost of \$5000.

MANHASSET, N. Y.—A new golf club has just been organized, to be known as the Manhasset Golf Club, and arrangements have been completed through the Keller-Duffy Company, Inc., of 501 Fifth avenue, N. Y. C., for the purchase of a tract of land on the North Hempstead turnpike.

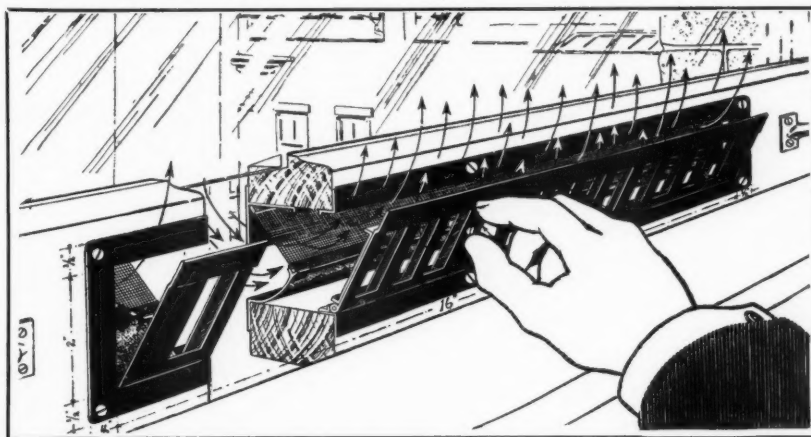


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NEW YORK CITY.—The new building for Arnold Constable & Co., will be erected on the site of the old Frederick W. Vanderbilt house on the southeast corner of Fifth avenue and Fortieth street.

The Defiance Button Machine Company will erect a two-story addition to its plant on East avenue, north of Nott avenue.

NEW YORK CITY.—Plans for alterations, costing \$8,000, to a two-story brick store and apartment building on 214th street near White Plains avenue, owned by Eliza and Maria Cresteniello, 706 E. 214th street, have been filed.

At a cost of \$6,000, alterations will be made to a two-story brick dwelling on 211th street near Carlisle place, owned by Antonio Jestó, 213th street and Barnes avenue.

NEW YORK CITY.—Associate Architects Edgar A. Joselyn and Howells & Stokes, 3 West 29th street, have completed plans for a new boys' high school for the Horace Mann school, and a principal's cottage.

Plans have been filed with Building Superintendent Ludwig, by Architect Thomas W. Lamb, 644 8th avenue, for a new theatre, to be erected in Broadway, near 48th street, in conjunction with a modern twenty-story office building.

NEW YORK CITY.—Plans have been filed by Architect H. H. Holly for putting in studios, stores and small apartments in the three-story dwelling house at 23 East Ninth street, for the estate of Moritz H. Rosenstein. Cost \$7000.

F. H. Hines, 104 W. 124th street, has filed plans for interior alterations to the seven-story factory and loft building owned by the city at 497 to 501 E. Houston street. Cost \$14,000.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.—A new addition, to cost \$35,000, to the Temperance House will soon be erected. Henry Hubbs is proprietor of this hotel.

RIDGEWOOD, N. Y.—The City of New York is planning to erect a new school building on Forest avenue between Woodbine and Madison streets, this place.

SCARSDALE ESTATES, N. Y.—A plot in Greenacres avenue has been purchased by Charles M. Gambee, of New York City, and plans are completed for a Dutch Colonial residence to be erected on the site at a cost of \$12,000. This site adjoins the country estate of Mrs. Eleanor M. Stone.

STATEN ISLAND, L. I., N. Y.—At a meeting of the board of directors of the Tottenville National Bank, plans were discussed for the erection of the new bank building on the property purchased some time ago at Main street and Arents avenue.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—William A. Schuyler will erect a four-story apartment building on Columbus Park this winter.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—William A. Schuyler will erect a four-story apartment building on the northeast corner of East Genesee street and Columbus avenue, Columbus Park, this winter.

The Pennman-Littlehales Company will erect a new factory building in Spring street.

A new school building will probably be erected at East Willow, Townsend and Hickory streets, some time in the near future. This site was selected by a committee named by residents of the Prescott School district.

UTICA, N. Y.—The Knights Templar of New York State will erect a \$40,000 school on the Masonic Homes grounds here.

WATERTOWN, N. Y.—The Rotary Club of Watertown is to institute a campaign for an addition to the present high school building.

WESTBURY, L. I., N. Y.—A new parochial school building, to cost about \$125,000, is to be erected here. Rev. William F. McGinnis, pastor of St. Brigid's Catholic Church here, is much interested in the erection of this school.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—A site on Burling avenue has been purchased by Bernard Hopp, Jr., upon which a new residence will be erected.

Mrs. Marie E. Patterson has purchased a site on Claremont avenue, Scarsdale Estates, and arrangements are being made to build a residence thereon.

NORTH CAROLINA.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—The Methodists of this city are planning to erect a large new edifice here, according to J. B. Ivey, who is much interested in this improvement.

The new church building will cost between \$25,000 and \$50,000, and will be located at East Eighth street and Hawthorne Lane.

KINGSTON, N. C.—Bids for the construction of the new government postoffice, to be erected at the northeast corner of Queen and North streets, will be opened in the office of the supervising architect, Washington, at 3:00 P. M., January 11th.

WILMINGTON, N. C.—Plans have been completed by Architect B. H. Stephens, Garrell building, for a new theatre building to be erected on Front street for Howard & Wells, and it is expected that bids will be requested shortly.

NORTH DAKOTA.

MINOT, N. D.—It is reported that the Rumley Products Company, of Grand Forks, will erect a large warehouse building in this city in the spring. The company will also erect a small building in Grand Forks.

OHIO.

BOWLING GREEN, O.—Bids will be received by D. C. Brown, of Napoleon, O., secretary of the board of trustees of the Bowling Green state normal college, Bowling Green, O., at the temporary office of the trustees, Bowling Green, until noon, January 9th, 1915, for the erection of a power building, etc., according to plans on file at the office of Architects Howard & Merriam, 8 E. Broad street, Columbus, or with the president of the college, H. B. Williams, of this city.

CINCINNATI, O.—Reitman & Reitman, who prepared plans for a brick apartment building for Dr. W. A. Zeter, to be erected on the north side of Cleveland avenue near Hartford, Avondale, will shortly award contract for the construction of this building.

Mary Wilson has purchased through J. S. Weigold, broker, a site on the west side of Fourth avenue, north of Glenway, on Price Hill, upon which to erect a brick residence, at a cost of about \$5000.

Mrs. M. E. Nevins, 5812 Detroit avenue, has purchased through the real estate office of S. H. Kleinman, a site on Parkside Drive in Lake Erie Park subdivision, upon which to erect a six-room bungalow for her own occupancy.

CINCINNATI, O.—The city has purchased the Erkenbrecher tract in Hyde Park, upon which to erect the new East Hill High School building. The tract is on Madison road, opposite Erie avenue.

CINCINNATI, O.—The members of the Y. M. C. A. contemplate the erection of a new Y. M. C. A. building, to cost \$50,000, in the near future.

V. Ficcio, of Tampa, Fla., conferred recently with the chamber of commerce to arrange for the location of a factory building here to manufacture a patent automobile signal and indicator.

COLUMBUS, O.—Plans prepared by Architects Hollabird & Roche, Monroe Bldg., Chicago, Ill., for the new million-dollar Deshler hotel, at the northwest corner of Broad and High streets, have been filed with the city building inspection department.

TOLEDO, O.—Bids for the erection of a new bank building for the Northern National Bank, on the site of the old St. Paul's Church, Madison avenue and Superior street, will be called for about February 1st. The plans for this building are being prepared by Architects Mills, Rhines, Bellman & Nordhoff, Ohio building.

TOLEDO, O.—It has been announced by the board of education that a new school building will be erected to replace the Nebraska avenue school.

A new residence will be erected at Parkwood and Delaware avenues for Nicholas Gernhardt, of Central and Detroit avenues.

WALDO, O.—A new \$30,000 school building will be erected here next spring.

YOUNGSTOWN, O.—A new chamber of commerce building will probably be erected in this city sometime in the near future. Samuel W. Rice, of this city, is much interested in the project.

OREGON.

MEDFORD, ORE.—Edgar Hafer, owner of the Renshaw ranch on Bear Creek, south of this city, has made a proposal to the people of Medford for the erection of a saw-mill and box factory to be erected upon his property, one-third of the capital of \$150,000 to be furnished by him, one-third to be subscribed by the citizens of the valley, and the remaining one-third to be treasury stock for future enlargements.

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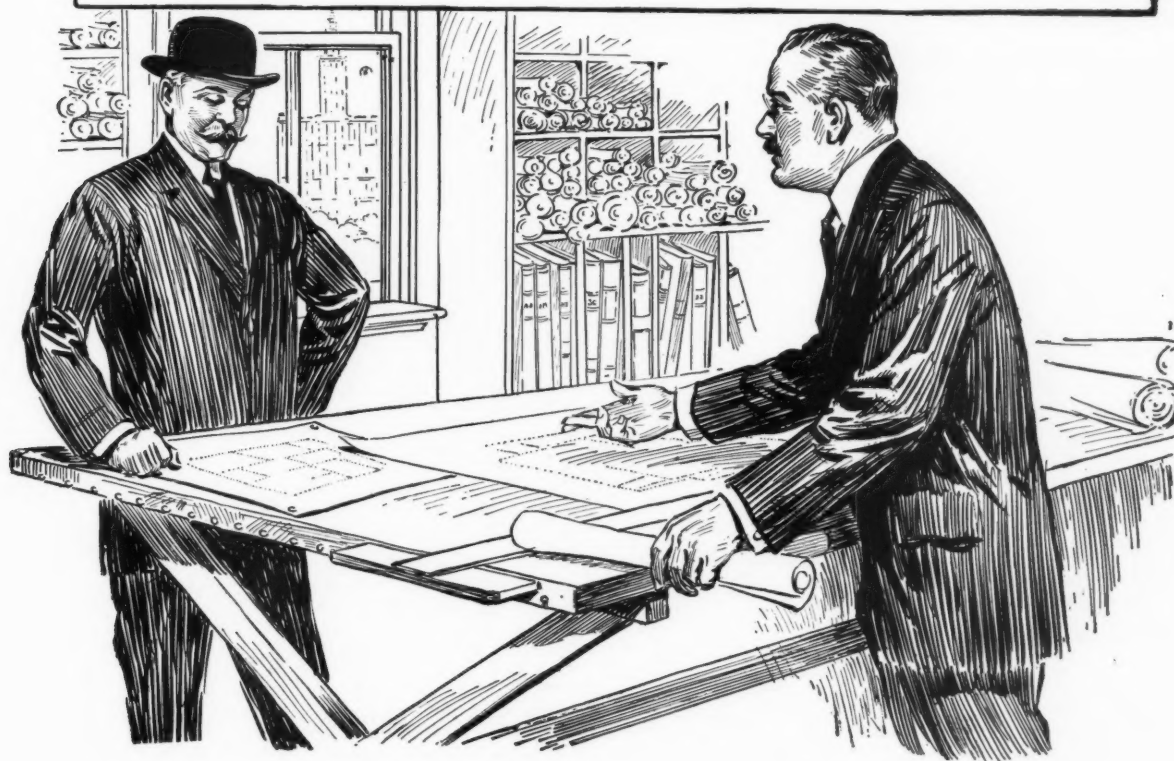
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PENNSYLVANIA.

LANCASTER, PA.—Architect W. C. Prickett, 416 Walnut street, is preparing plans for a parish house and a three-story rectory to be erected here for St. John's Episcopal church.

LEBANON, PA.—Plans have been approved for the construction of a brick addition to the present Columbus Chain plant at 15th and Cumberland streets, and contract will be awarded soon.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Plans are being prepared for a new building to cost \$500,000, for the graduate college of the University of Pennsylvania.

H. W. Beyer, 26th & Oxford streets, is having plans prepared by Architects Koelle-Spaeth & Co., for a new dwelling and garage to be erected on York Road, Ogontz Hills, at a cost of \$20,000.

Architects Neff & Thomas, Steffen Girard Bldg., are preparing plans for a six-story loft building to be erected for the Thomson Printing Company, at Nos. 1027-1035 Callowhill street.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—George W. Shisler will erect seven stores and dwellings and eighteen dwellings on the east side of Seventh street, beginning at the southeast corner of Shunk street.

The Hoffman Company, Empire Bldg., has been commissioned to prepare plans for a \$25,000 theatre building, to be erected at 52nd and Chestnut street, West Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—An addition to the girls' high school building will be erected on the carbarn properties of the Thirteenth and Fifteenth Streets Passenger Railway Company, located at Thirteenth street, Watts street, Jackson street and Snyder avenue.

Architect E. Allen Wilson, Land Title building, will prepare plans for a four-story apartment building to be erected at Master and Sydenham streets, for I. Newton Smith.

Architect J. E. Jackson, 727 Walnut street, is planning a three-story store and apartment building, to be erected at the northeast corner of 15th and Wallace streets for Mrs. Martin Isen.

The Board of Recreation is having plans prepared for a two-story gymnasium, to be erected at Second and Catherine streets.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Architects Hoffman & Co., Empire building, have been engaged to prepare plans for a \$250,000 theatre building to be erected at 52nd and Chestnut streets.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—John McKenna & Sons have plans posted for a new post office building for the United States government at Glens Falls, N. Y.

PITTSBURGH, PA.—Plans have been prepared by Architect A. P. Snyder, Empire Bldg., for a three-story brick and hollow tile apartment building, to be erected on Seventh street, for Abel & Smith. Cost will be about \$45,000.

Mrs. Sarah Siegal will have a \$15,000 brick apartment building erected at 1304 Clark street, from plans prepared by Architect W. A. Thomas, Park building.

RHODE ISLAND.

NEWPORT, R. I.—A new school building will probably be erected on Mary street, this city.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

GEORGETOWN, S. C.—Charles E. Myers, a large real estate owner of Atlantic City, N. J., is endeavoring to locate a suitable site here upon which to erect a winter home.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

PHILIP, S. D.—The residents of this city have voted to erect a new public school building.

SIoux FALLS, S. D.—At a recent meeting of the board of directors of the Rescue Mission, the matter of erecting a new home for organization was discussed. Louis F. Grill is a member of the board.

The Sioux Falls Serum Company, located near the Correll Packing plant, has been ordered by the United States government to erect a slaughter house.

TENNESSEE.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.—The county grammar school board has purchased the property known as the Martin Hall property, on Cowart street, North Chattanooga, upon which will be erected the new Central grammar school building.

KNOXVILLE, TENN.—A four-room addition to the Rose avenue school building, and a new school building on Glenwood avenue will be erected soon with the city's part of the \$100,000 bond issue by the county.

NASHVILLE, TENN.—The Independent Motor Car Company of Lima, O., will probably erect an automobile factory in this city. W. A. Williams of this company was in this city recently, talking with local men in regard to this matter.

TEXAS.

AUSTIN, TEX.—New buildings will probably be erected at the State Blind School, in the early future. E. E. Bramlette is superintendent of this institution.

DALLAS, TEX.—New school buildings, to cost in the aggregate, \$300,000, are to be erected in this city, as soon as contracts for the work can be prepared. Judge J. M. McCormick is president of the board of education.

EL PASO, TEX.—Bids will be received at the office of the secretary of the Board of School Trustees, this city, on or before noon, December 21st, for the erection of a high school building here, according to plans and specifications prepared by Architects Trost & Trost, Mills building, this city.

EL PASO, TEX.—The property at the corner of Overland and South Stanton street has been purchased by J. Zelman from L. E. Booker, as the site of a two-story store building.

EL PASO, TEX.—Architects Trost & Trost, Mills building, have completed plans for a \$25,000 residence, to be erected on Mesa avenue, for A. Schwartz.

SHAMROCK, TEX.—A new public school building is to be erected in this city shortly.

TEMPLE, TEX.—A \$50,000 addition will be erected to the Santa Fe Railway Employees' General Hospital here.

UTAH

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.—Architects Scott & Welch, Dooley building, are completing plans for the apartment building to be erected at Fourth East and Fourth South streets, for Harry E. R. Freeman.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.—The new industries committee of the Commercial Club is endeavoring to have a large wool warehouse and permanent sheep show established in this city in line with the aims of the National Wool Growers' Association.

VERMONT.

BRATTLEBORO, VT.—A new Odd Fellows Temple is to be erected in this city in the near future, at a cost of about \$30,000.

VIRGINIA.

ALEXANDRIA, VA.—Plans are being made by Grace Protestant Episcopal Church for the erection of a parish hall, to cost \$10,000.

BRISTOL, VA.—The finance committee of the city council will open bids at 4:00 P. M., January 2nd, for the \$50,000 issue of high school bonds and \$20,000 issue of jail bonds. Bonds were issued to apply on the new city jail and the new high school building.

The board of trustees of the Stonewall Jackson Institute, which school was recently destroyed by fire, has decided to rebuild at an early date.

GLEN ALLEN, VA.—The school trustees of Brookland District, Henrico county, have prepared plans for an addition to the present school building. This improvement will cost about \$8000.

WEST VIRGINIA

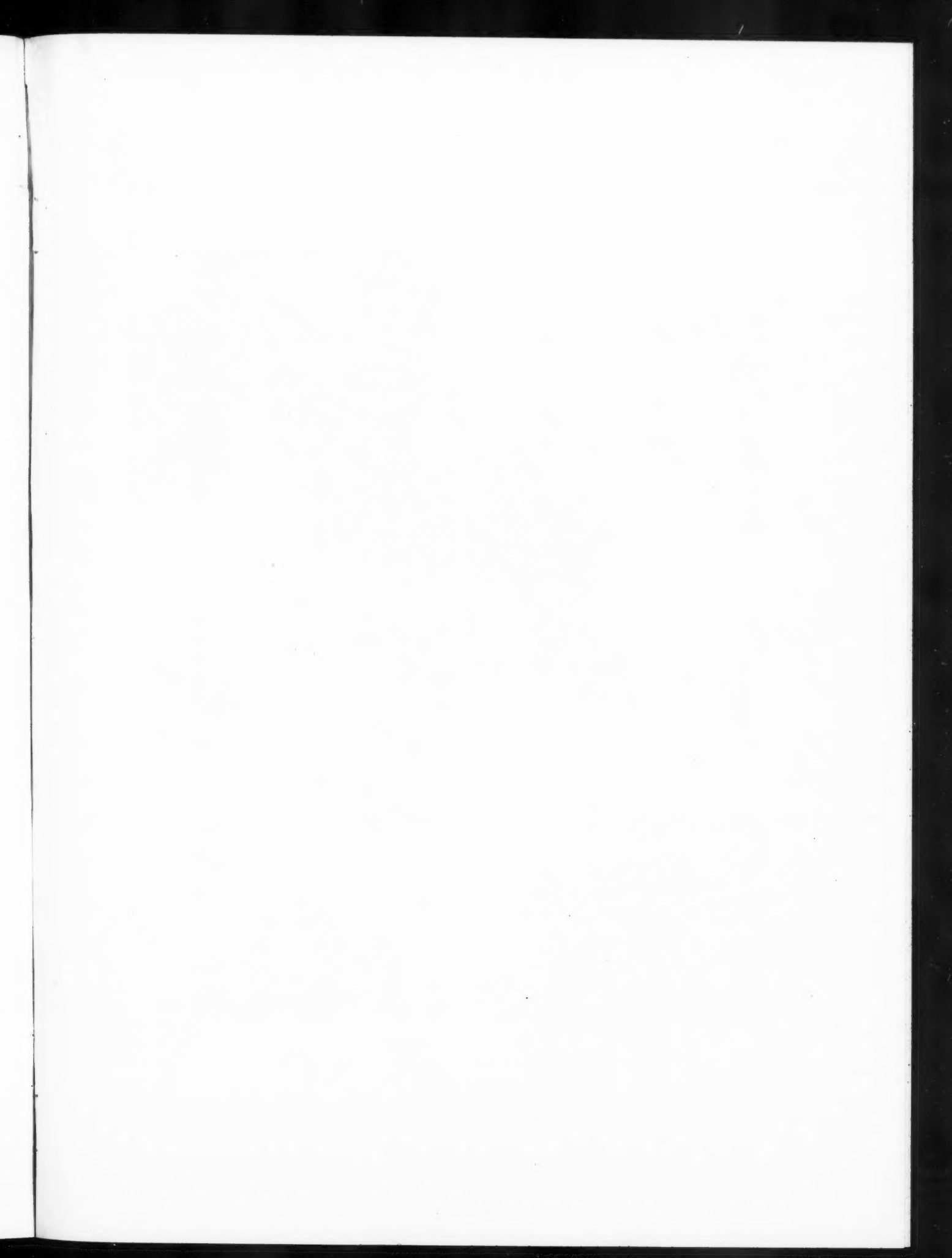
PHILLIPPI, W. VA.—W. L. Fordyce, formerly with the Webster Woolen Mills at Webster Springs, W. Va., recently destroyed by fire, is organizing a company to erect a woolen plant here at a cost of \$25,000.

WISCONSIN.

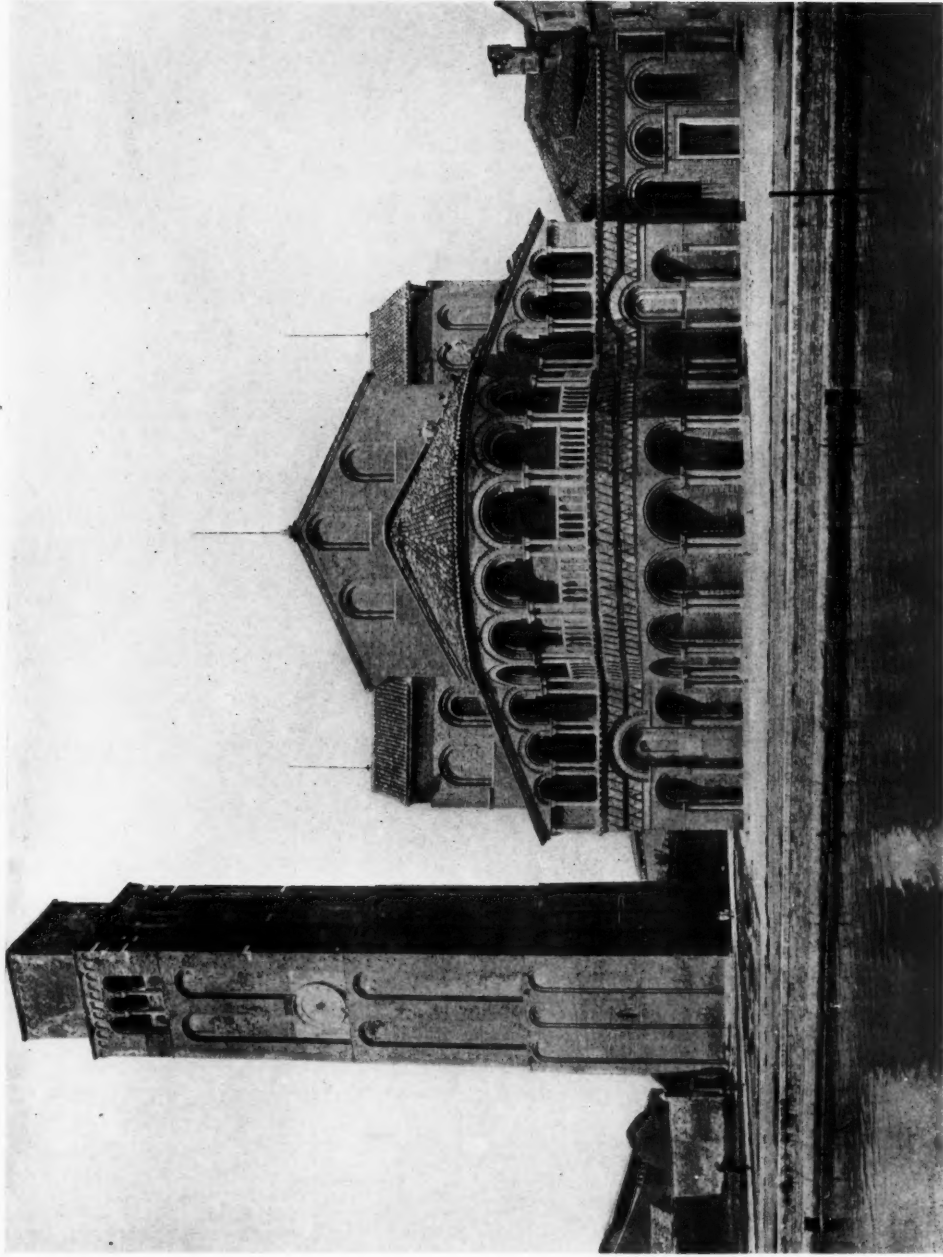
MILWAUKEE, WIS.—The C. H. & E. Manufacturing Company will erect a two-story factory building of mill construction at Clinton and Mineral streets.

RACINE, WIS.—Architects Chandler & Park, 400 Main street, have prepared tentative plans for the remodeling of the court house in this city.

WEST RACINE, WIS.—A new school building to cost \$80,000, will be erected in this city by the board of education. Plans have not yet been prepared for this building.



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