

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

VOL. CVI.

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NUMBER 2035



BRIDGE OVER TONY'S BROOK, GLENFIELD PARK, MONTCLAIR, N. J.

MR. F. A. WRIGHT, ARCHITECT

THE DEVELOPMENT OF A COUNTY PARK SYSTEM

THE proud park takes away the dwellings of the poor," said Martial in one of those pithy epigrams that insure the perpetuity of his name even though the tongue in which he wrote them seems doomed almost to oblivion. Doubtless he had reference to the large tracts of land monopolized by the Roman nobles as settings for their villas—"proud

parks" that were productive of little but selfish beauty—while plebians were clamoring for even a small share of the earth's bounties. It is true that public bathing facilities were provided in Rome and some other great cities of the empire, but parks for rest and athletic recreation were then unknown.

Indeed, the "service" park is an Ameri-



BAND STAND, BRANCH BROOK PARK, N. J.

can idea, as characteristic of American democracy as our public school system, which in a sense it supplements.

In modern Europe we find that since 1575 Brussels has been developing upon an admirable plan, but she boasts no such parks as those in Boston. In the old city of Paris there appears to have been nearly as large an area devoted to the interment of the dead as to maintaining the health of the living, and even in the Paris of to-day, with its extensive Bois-de-Boulogne and numerous boulevards, there are almost no public opportunities for athletics, except in the beautiful gardens of the Luxembourg, where one may engage in the not-too-violent game of croquet. London's problem is, of course, extremely difficult of solution because her population was already congested before the city's duty to provide breathing spots was in any degree recognized. The result is that London's park area is only about one acre to each thousand inhabitants, this being but one-tenth of the American ideal reached by a number of cities which have an acre of park area to each hundred inhabitants. Thus it appears that, whereas we once looked to Europe for the

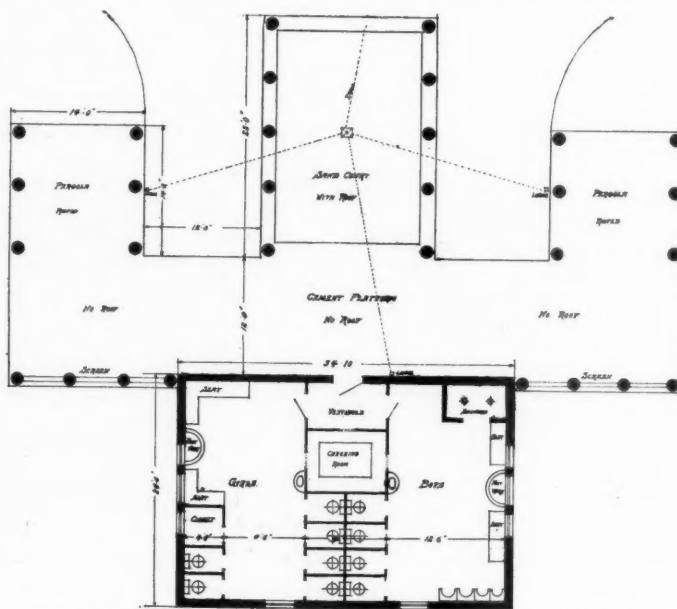
prototypes of our small city parks, we must henceforth be pioneers in the development of adequate systems in which recreation facilities shall be readily available to every citizen.

Unquestionably it is in the large cities that the need of parks and playgrounds is most felt, and a few cities of the first class, notably Boston and Chicago, as well as sev-



PAVILION, BRANCH BROOK PARK, N. J.

eral smaller ones, have responded in fair measure to the demand. But in focusing our attention upon the crowded metropolis the less urgent but not less real needs of



SHELTER HOUSE AND SAND COURT, GLENFIELD PARK, N. J.

MR. F. A. WRIGHT, ARCHITECT

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PARK AVENUE BRIDGE, BRANCH BROOK PARK.
MR. WALTER COOK, ARCHITECT

growing suburbs, in respect to park facilities, have been generally overlooked. A development of considerable interest, because unusual in its scope, is that inaugurated in 1894 when public-spirited citizens of Essex County, New Jersey, acting under authority of the legislature, prepared the

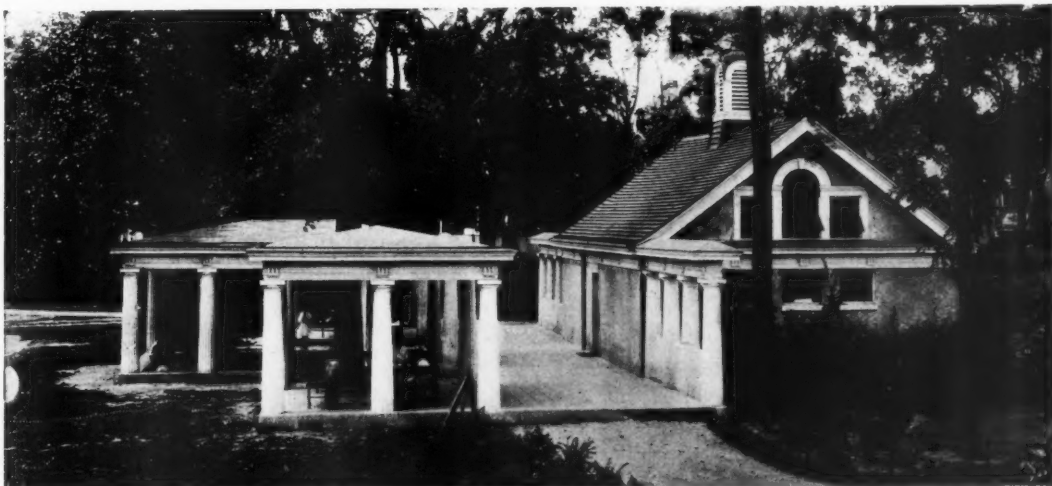
general outlines for a system of county parks and drafted a bill—passed in the following year—providing for a permanent Park Commission which was given power to establish parks and reservations throughout the county. Heretofore park operations had been confined to the limits of single municipalities, but the idea has now come to be regarded as the best adapted to successful park planning, and many commissions in the West have followed this method.

Unhampered by arbitrary municipal boundary lines, it is possible freely to select from a large territory all the property necessary to make up a well-considered park system.

Not only may small recreation centers be provided where needed within the towns, but larger reservations may be established within the county to preserve and protect for all time such portions of natural scenery as have been spared by the forward march of urban populations.

It often happens, too, that the territory desired for a particular improvement lies partly in one and partly in another city or township, and might be impossible to acquire if the two units could act independently in the matter.

Four of the parks in Essex County, for example, comprise portions of several municipalities, more or less contiguous, thus



THE SHELTER AND SAND COURT, GLENFIELD PARK, MONTCLAIR, N. J.
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FIELD-HOUSE, GLENFIELD PARK, MONTCLAIR, N. J.

MR. F. A. WRIGHT, ARCHITECT

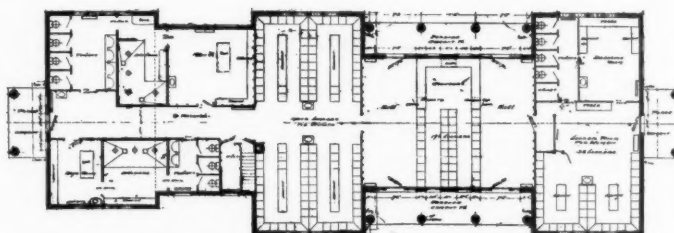
providing each town with local recreation facilities at a minimum of expense.

The Essex County Park Commission now has under its charge eleven parks, two reservations and several miles of connecting parkways, comprising a total park acreage of 3,233.28. The cost of land was \$3,211,563.61 and of the improvements \$2,681,919.83. Most of the money was raised by bond issues. Already the parks have practically paid for themselves by greatly increasing the tax values of the neighboring properties, and in addition have paid uncounted dividends in the health of the community.

Branch Brook Park is situated near the geographical centre of Newark and contains about 280 acres. It is a long, narrow strip of land, more than two miles in length and averaging less than one-quarter mile in width, a proportion which makes it accessible to the population of a very large city area. A large part of the southern division, about 80 acres, belonged to the city of Newark, which in 1895 transferred its control to the Commission for park purposes. All the land now comprising the park has cost \$687,042.83, the buildings thereon \$538,580 and the park improvements \$1,442,543.39. In connection with these figures it is interesting to note that in 1867 a commission proposed the purchase of a 700-acre park including the site of the present Branch Brook Park and estimated the cost of the land and improvement at \$1,000,000. This sum the legislature considered excessive and the

scheme was abandoned. Had it been realized, Newark would now have a park area two and one-half times that of Branch Brook Park at considerably less cost. Thus Newark's experience emphasizes the unwisdom of delay in acquiring park property when its need, at least in the near future, is obvious.

The park occupies a gently sloping valley lying almost parallel with the needle of the compass. The territory was



PLAN OF FIELD-HOUSE, GLENFIELD PARK, MONTCLAIR, N. J.

MR. F. A. WRIGHT, ARCHITECT

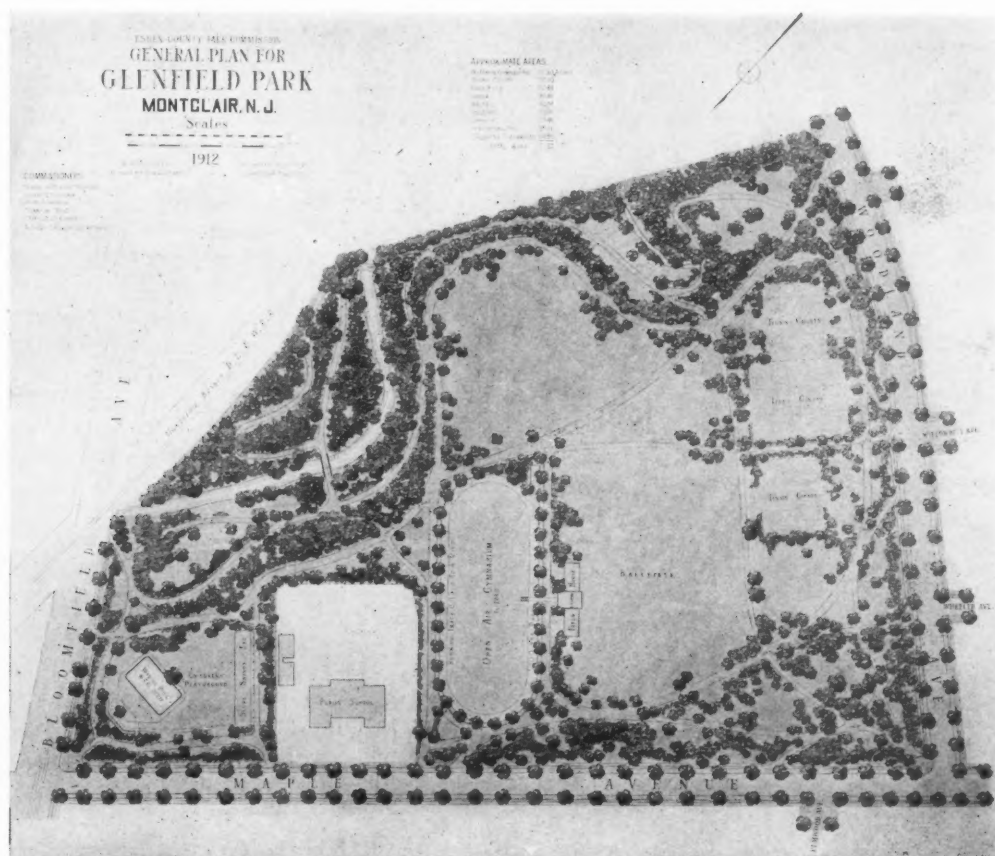
formerly almost a swamp, much of it wholly unoccupied and a part of it built up with a very undesirable class of tenements, many of which secured their drinking water from the swamps into which their sewage was discharged. Man's triumph over many natural difficulties was clearly marked in the transformation of the waters of this pestilent marsh into two beautiful lakes, bordered by pleasant walks and beds of hardy flowers which present a continuous bloom from the early crocus and tulip of spring to the cosmos of late fall. At the far end of the southern lake a boat-house has been erected which affords facilities for boating and canoeing in summer and skating in winter. Locker privileges and storage for private canoes may be had for a nominal monthly rent, and the festive appearance of the lake on summer evenings is evidence of the public's enjoyment of this feature. Concessions for furnishing refreshments and for renting row-boats are granted to responsible parties. For the comfort of the skaters in winter, the boat-house is heated by several small stoves, as the site does not permit the more economical and satisfactory arrangement of a cellar furnace.

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At the southeastern park entrance near the lake there is a children's sand court and playground equipped with several varieties of simple apparatus, all under the supervision of an attendant. A large, attractive open shelter, where mothers may oversee their children's play, is conveniently adjacent.

On the western shore of the south lake is

example of a kind of park suited to many hundreds of small towns. It adjoins the railroad property for a distance of several hundred feet where the valley of Tony's Brook, tastefully planted under the supervision of Messrs. Olmstead Brothers, forms a natural barrier between the busy world and this haven of rest and recreation. The park contains nearly twenty-three acres, most of



the concert grove and band-stand, where on summer evenings a municipal band contributes the pleasures of music to the beauties of a well-designed landscape.

In the northern division are the well-kept tennis-courts, cricket grounds and ball fields served by a large field-house which provides for men and women locker space, toilet and bathing facilities.

Glenfield Park, equally available to Montclair and Glen Ridge, is an excellent

which was presented to the county by the Town of Montclair.

Just inside the principal entrance is a large wading pool and sand court, both of which are very popular with the younger children. Beyond—a short distance south—are scups and swings. The shelter provides locker space, toilet facilities and basins for foot-washing. The building, designed by Mr. F. A. Wright, is of pleasing character and, with its colonnade and sand court

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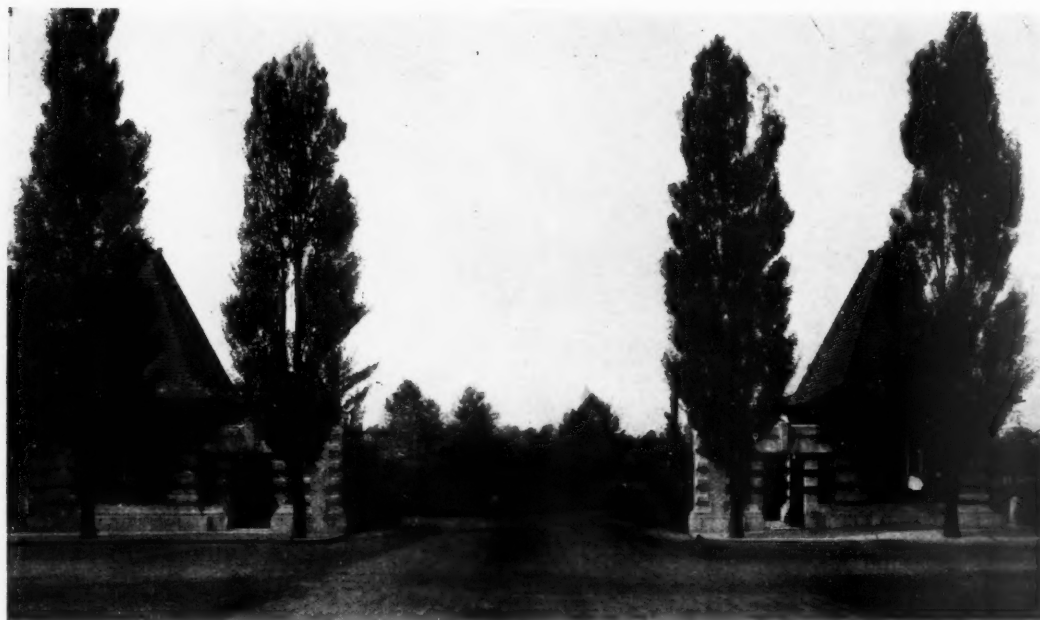
MEN'S LOCKER-ROOM IN FIELD-HOUSE

shelters, gives a dominant unity to the "children's corner." The walls are of brick, finished on the exterior with gray plaster, which contrasts pleasantly with the red tile roof. The columns were cast in cement.

Near the center of the park is a large open-air gymnasium, with separate apparatus for men and women, encircled by a running track with six laps to the mile. To the south of the gymnasium is a field-house about one hundred and twenty feet long by twenty feet wide, which is equipped with lockers, shower baths and rubbing tables. The base-ball field and tennis courts adjoin the field-house on the south.

Of the other parks in the Essex County system some have been only partially developed, but the public appreciation of those now in use is increasing so rapidly that the continued development of the system is assured.

Because parks, in a greater degree than any other public work, are intended for the use and enjoyment of all the people, the advisory commission appointed in 1894 wisely decided that the Essex County system should be removed as far as possible from political control, and its development



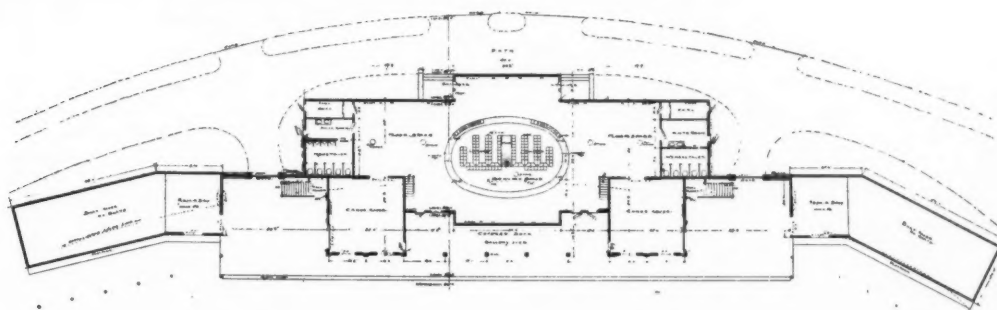
THE ROBERT F. BALLANTINE GATEWAY, BRANCH BROOK PARK, NEWARK, N. J.

MESSRS. CARRERE AND HASTINGS, ARCHITECTS

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unaffected by local prejudice. With a view to accomplishing this result it was provided that the Park Commission should be appointed by the Justice of the Supreme Court presiding in the county courts and should serve without compensation. The excellent development of the Essex County park sys-

will be given an impartial trial by experts, and those who have devices that stand up under a practical test will be protected in obtaining patents. Every worthy inventor will be assisted in having his system of smoke and dust abatement applied insofar as its merits deserve.



THE BOAT-HOUSE, BRANCH BROOK PARK, NEWARK, N. J.
MESSRS. ROSSITER AND WRIGHT, ARCHITECTS

tem appears as an eloquent witness to the success of this method of appointment and administration.

Abatement of Smoke and Dust

To encourage practical steps toward the elimination of smoke, inventors of fuel-saving devices and so-called smoke consumers will be assisted in the demonstration of their theories, and the perfecting of their inventions by the Smoke and Dust Abatement League of Pittsburgh. A day each year will be set apart for hearing inventors. All will

Dr. A. A. Hamerschlag, director of the Carnegie Institute of Technology and president of the Smoke and Dust Abatement League, in his annual report recommends material assistance for inventors as the surest way to procure the best improvements in the devices for preventing smoke and dust and for saving fuel. Dr. Hamerschlag's suggestions have been heartily indorsed by the League and by technical men and manufacturers in Pittsburgh, and a date shortly will be named when inventors from all parts of the country will be asked to submit their plans.

The Commercial Importance of the West Indian Locust

WEST INDIAN LOCUST is the common name applied to a tree noted for its colossal size and remarkable longevity. Its botanical name is *Hymenoe courbaril*, and it belongs to the same family (*Leguminosae*) as our common black locust. It occurs in Mexico, Central America, Jamaica, Trinidad, and Porto Rico, and is very abundant throughout the tropical and sub-tropical parts of South America. In Brazil it is known as *jatal*, and other local names are *courbaril*, *quapinole*, *jutahy*, *jatoba*, and *algarroba*, the latter, which is the Spanish name, being the most common. In parts of Mexico it is called *cuapinole*. It is very abundant in British Guiana, where it often attains a diameter of five feet. Two varieties are generally distinguished here: One is called "simiri" and the other "d'wanarri," which are easily recognized by the size of their pods, although the wood of both varieties is suitable for the same purposes. The West Indian locust thrives best in sandy soil and is a stately tree with a lofty, spreading top often attaining a height of 100 feet or more, and from sixty to eighty feet to the first limb. It is said to attain a diameter of about fifteen feet above its immense buttresses. The age of some of these trees at present existing in the forests of Brazil has been placed at from two to three thousand years.

The wood is hard, heavy (about sixty-six pounds per cubic foot), strong, tough, and elastic, is noted for its great beauty, capable of a high polish, works well, does not split and warp in seasoning, and is close and even-grained and very durable, except when placed in the ground. The heartwood is reddish brown with light and dark streaks or veins, often varying to a dark mahogany color, and when properly filled and finished makes a beautiful appearance, closely resembling true mahogany, and is sometimes exported to England and the United States. The wood is used largely for wagon wheels and the cogs of wheels in sugar mills. It is valuable also for ship's planks, mill timbers, engine work, construction work, and is con-

sidered one of the foremost woods for carpentry, cabinetwork and fine furniture. It is valued at about \$60 a ton.

A fragrant amber-like resin known as West Indian or American copal and *resina copal*, which exudes from the trunk of the tree when wounded, makes one of the best varnishes known. This drops to the ground and hardens in the form of a clear balsam.

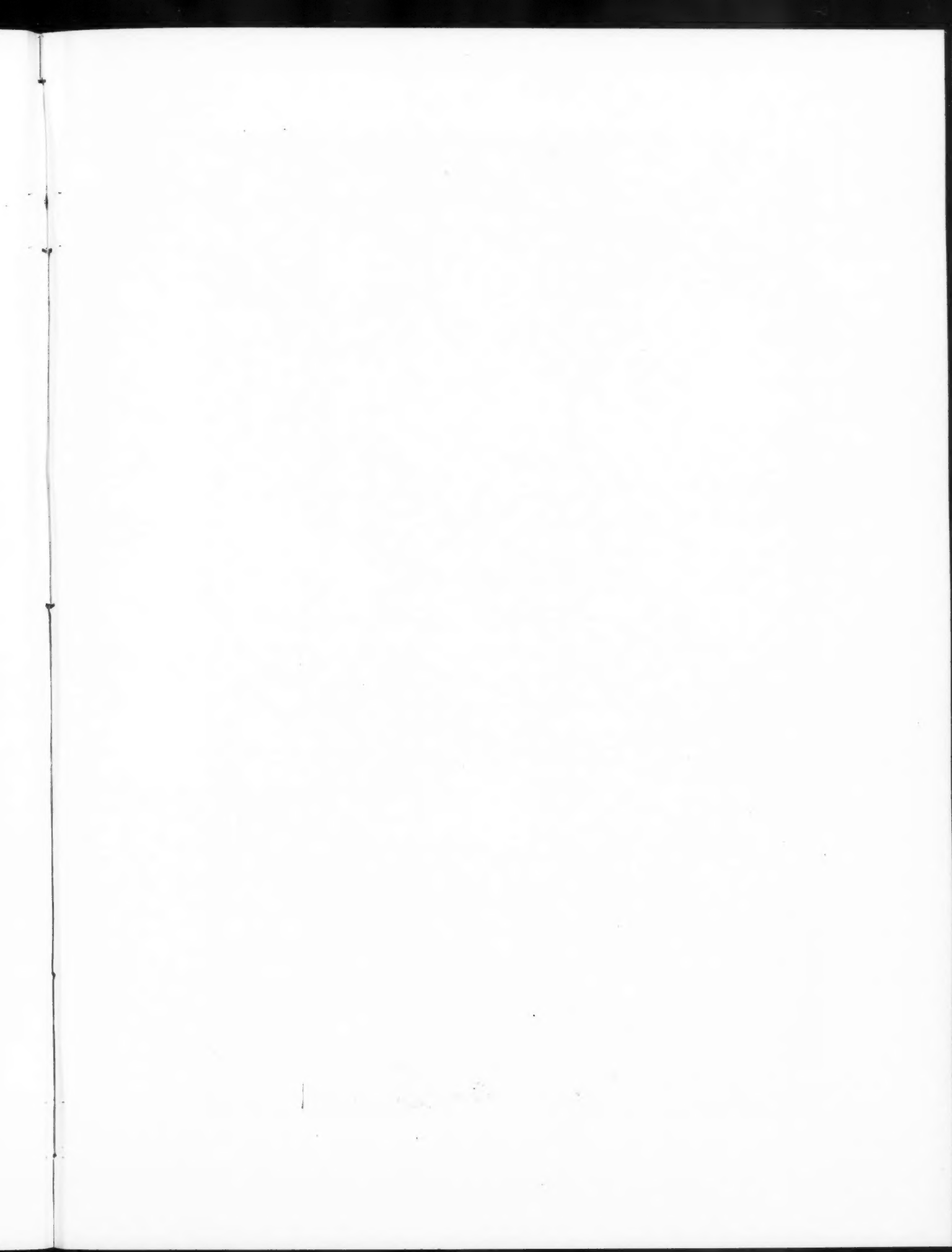
It is called locust gum commercially, and during 1911 the value of this gum imported from British Guiana alone into the United States amounted to over \$400,000.

Northern Italian Details

No. 9—VILLA CARDUCCI, BOLOGNA.

As the home for many years of Italy's most eminent lyric poet, the villa illustrated this week is not only of architectural, but of general, interest. Giosuè Carducci was born in 1835, at Val di Castello, a small town in Tuscany. After a youth spent on the wild plains of the Maremma, he was educated in Florence, by the Scolopian Brothers, and later attended the University of Pisa. He achieved an early reputation for his scholarship and was, in 1860, appointed by Mamiani, Minister of Education and to the professorship of Italian literature at the University of Bologna, a post that he filled with great honor and distinction for forty years.

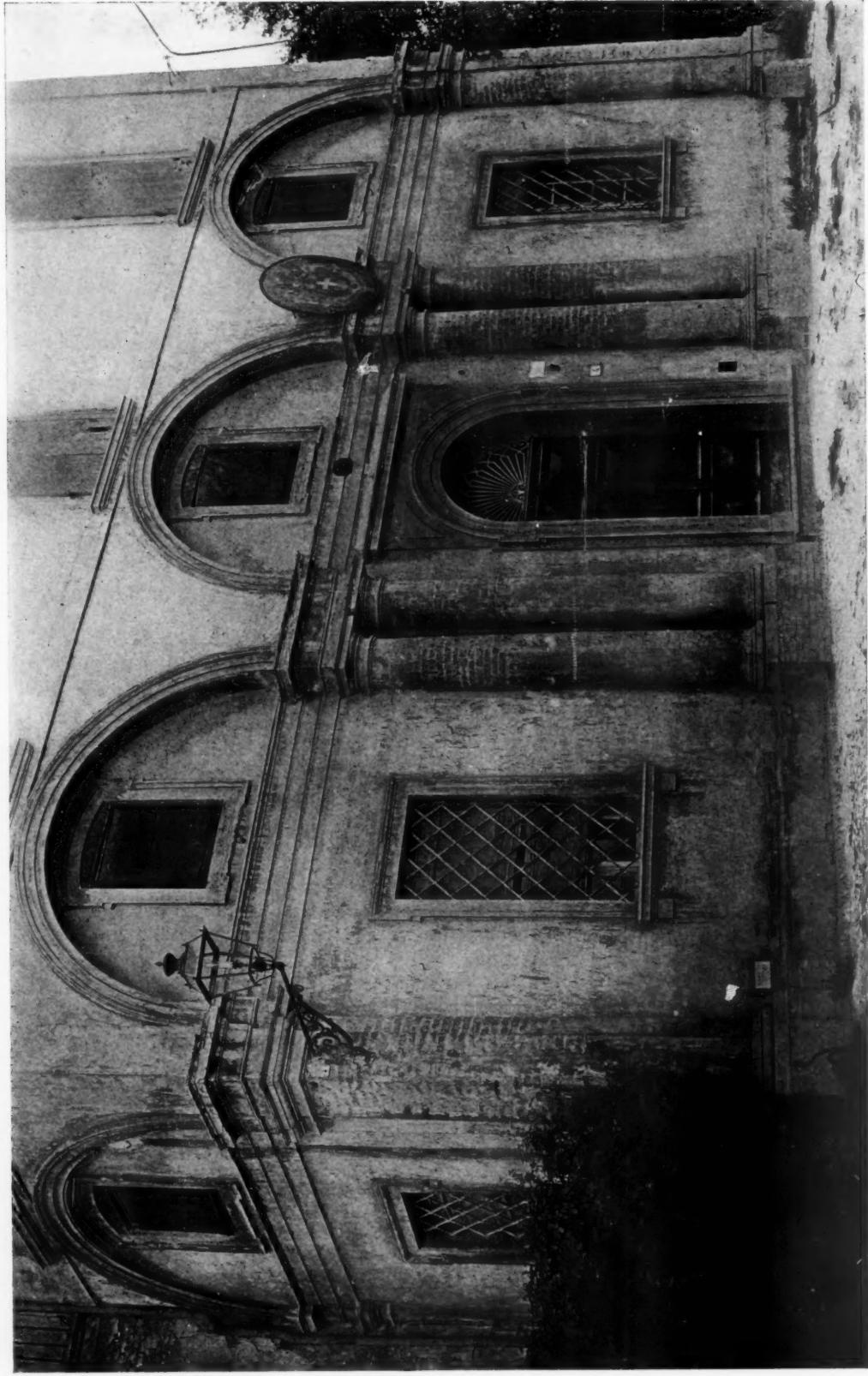
The house in which he lived lies on the outskirts of Bologna and, deprived of its entourage, namely, the gardens and grounds which it must have had at an earlier period, is gradually being surrounded by the ever-growing city. Although the building has one story above the ground floor, consisting of a flat stuccoed wall pierced with plain openings, its chief interest is the main arcade supported by three-quarter coupled columns. The relation arch to pier and fenestration to wall surface is carefully studied, while the profiles of the mouldings present clean and classic contours. The general color of the stucco is a very light buff, the value of which is enhanced by the masses of flanking foliage.



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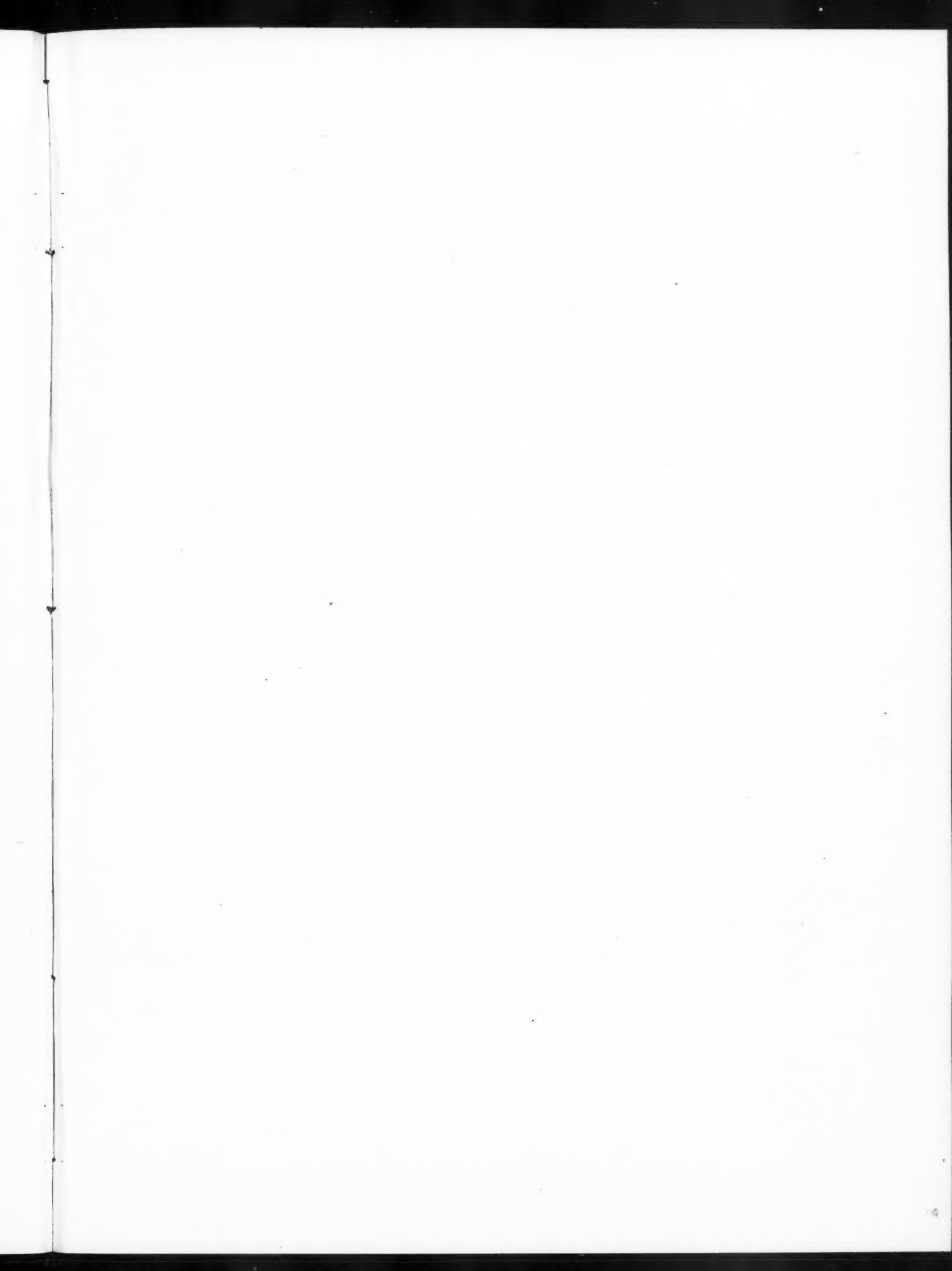
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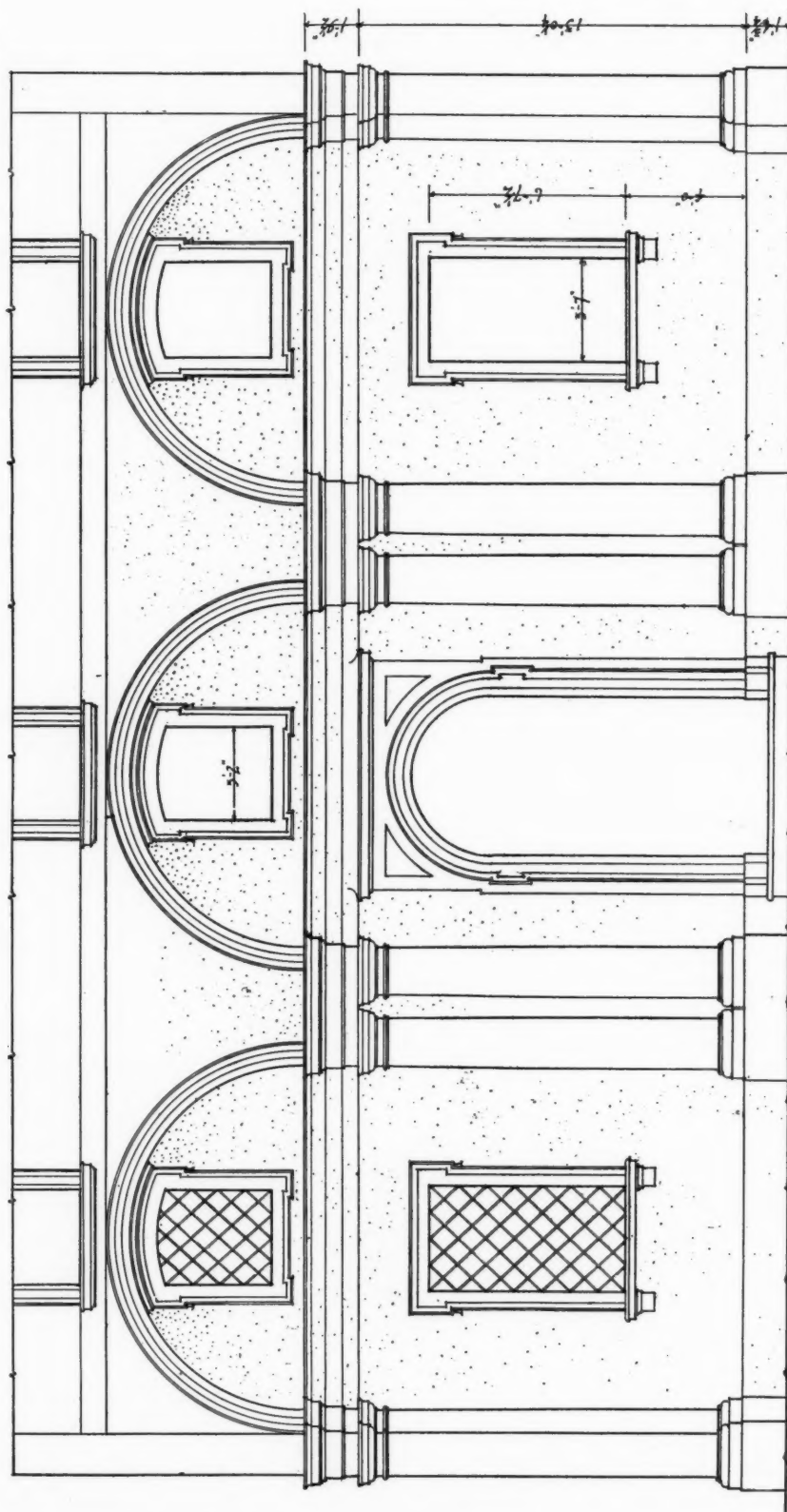


VILLA CARDUCCI, BOLOGNA, ITALY

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

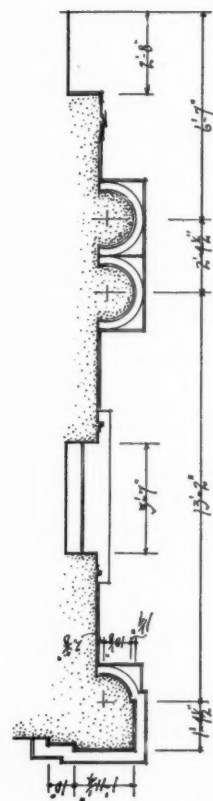
ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS
OF NORTHERN ITALY—PLATE NO. 18





Elevation

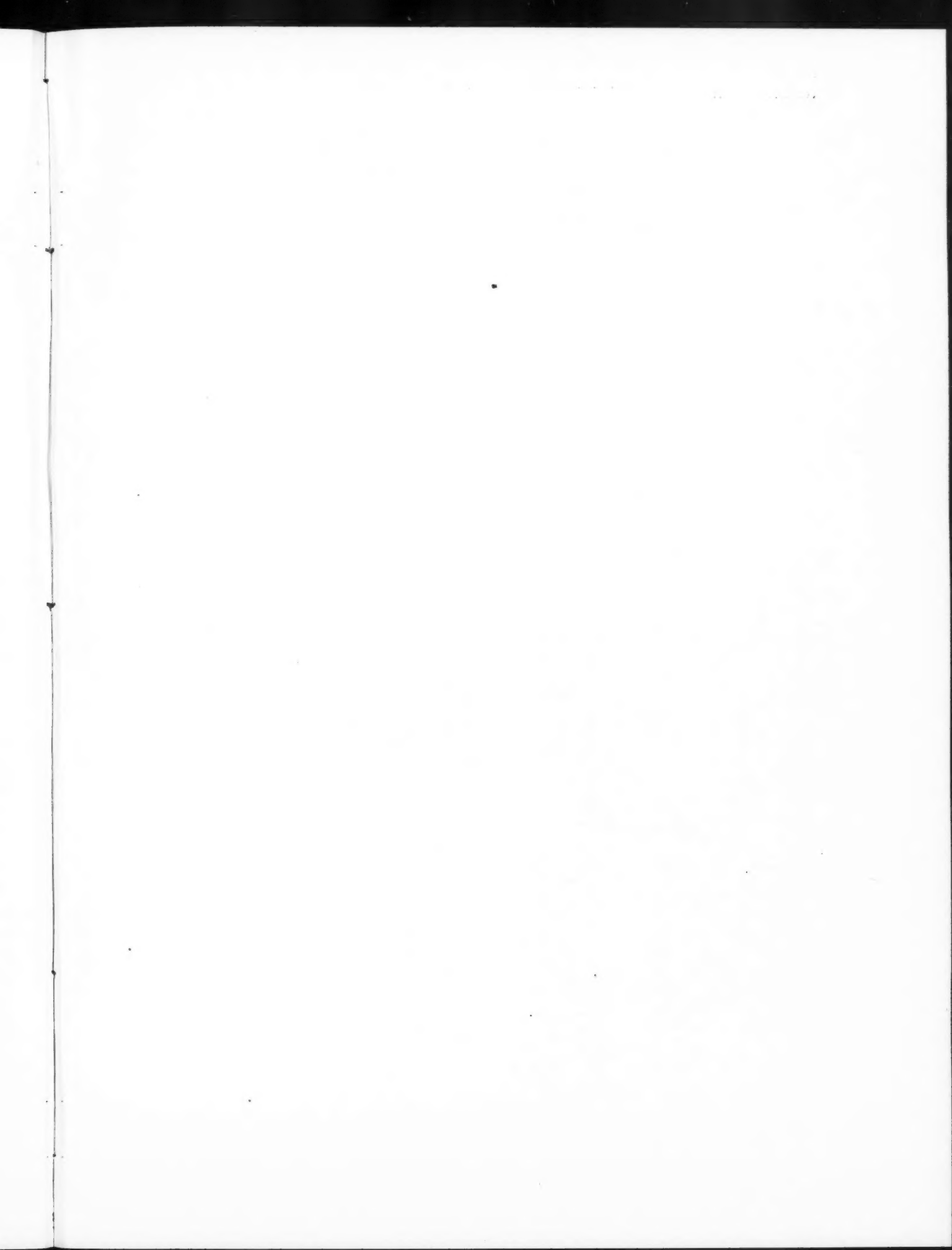
Materials - Stucco on Brick
Limestone - Sills & Col. Bases

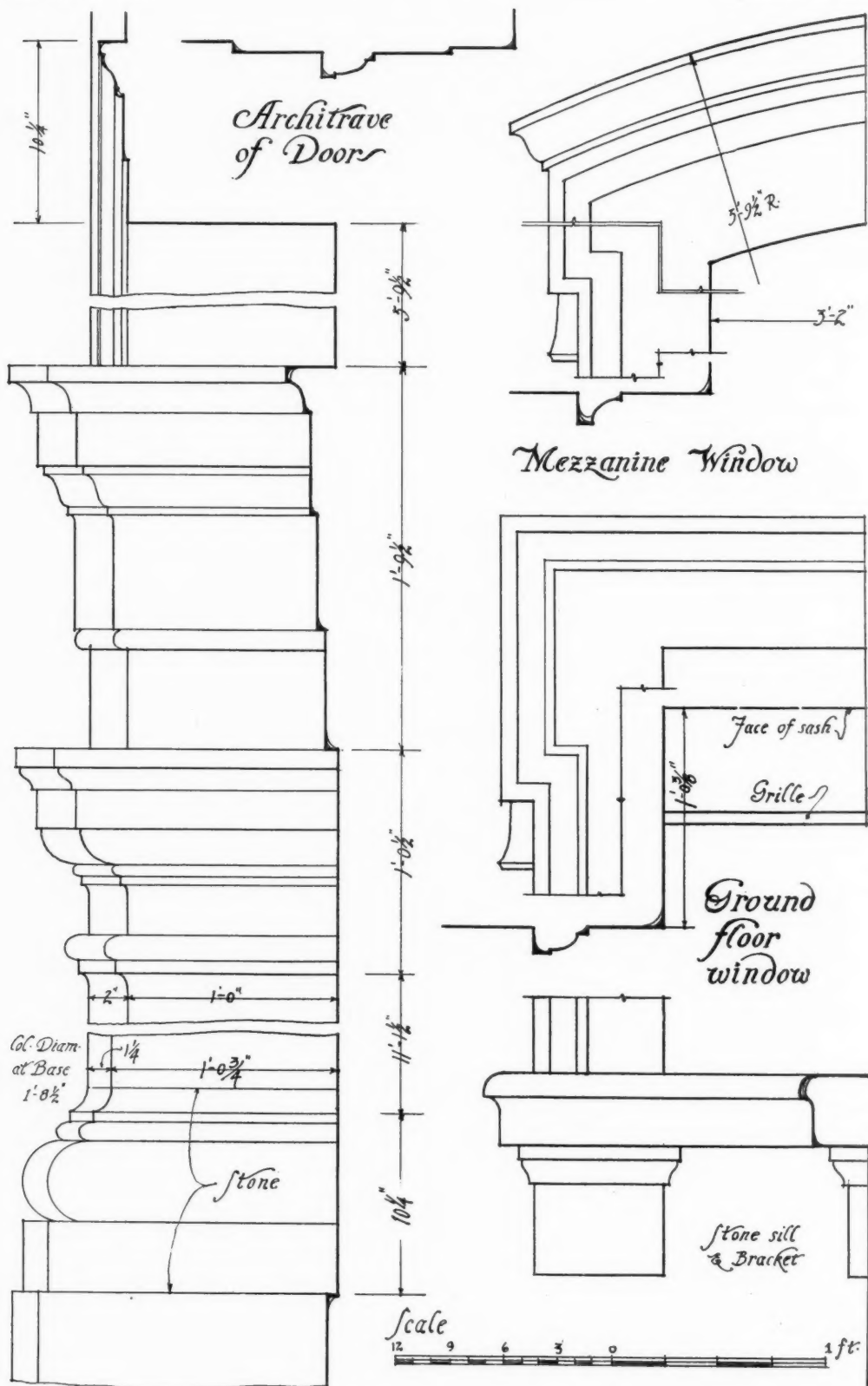


VILLA CARDUCCI, BOLOGNA, ITALY

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OF NORTHERN ITALY—PLATE NO. 19

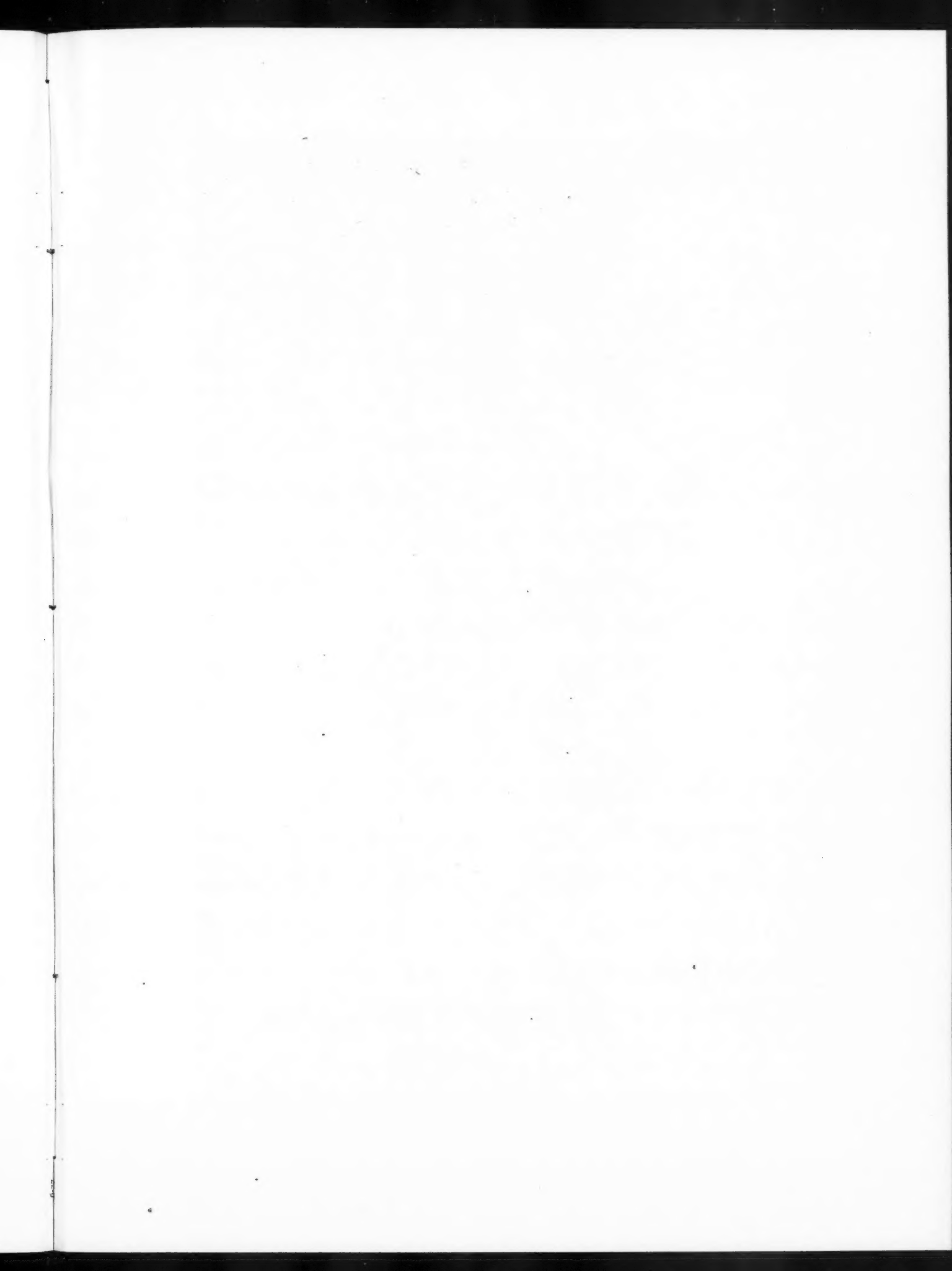




VILLA CARDUCCI, BOLOGNA, ITALY

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ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS
OF NORTHERN ITALY—PLATE NO. 20

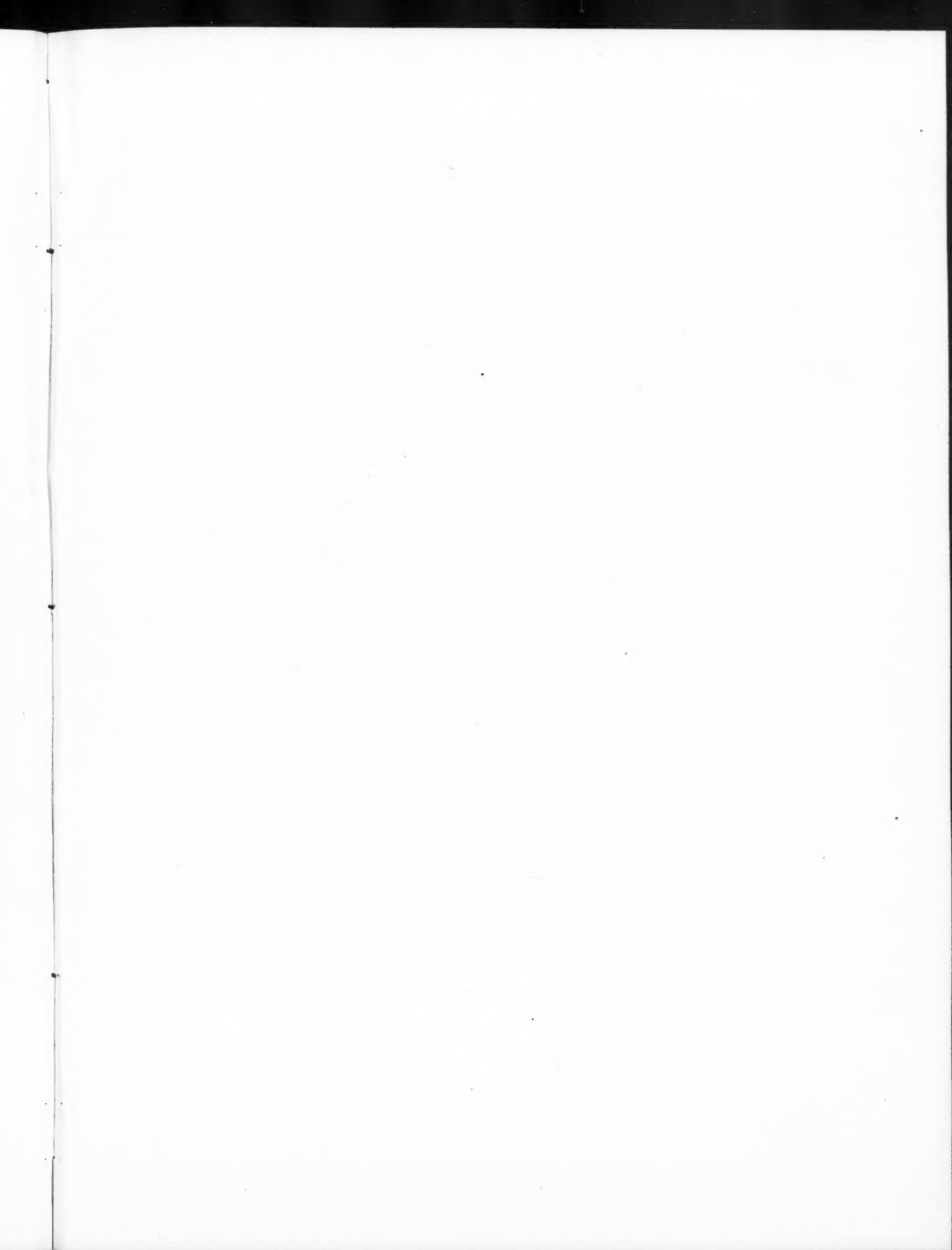


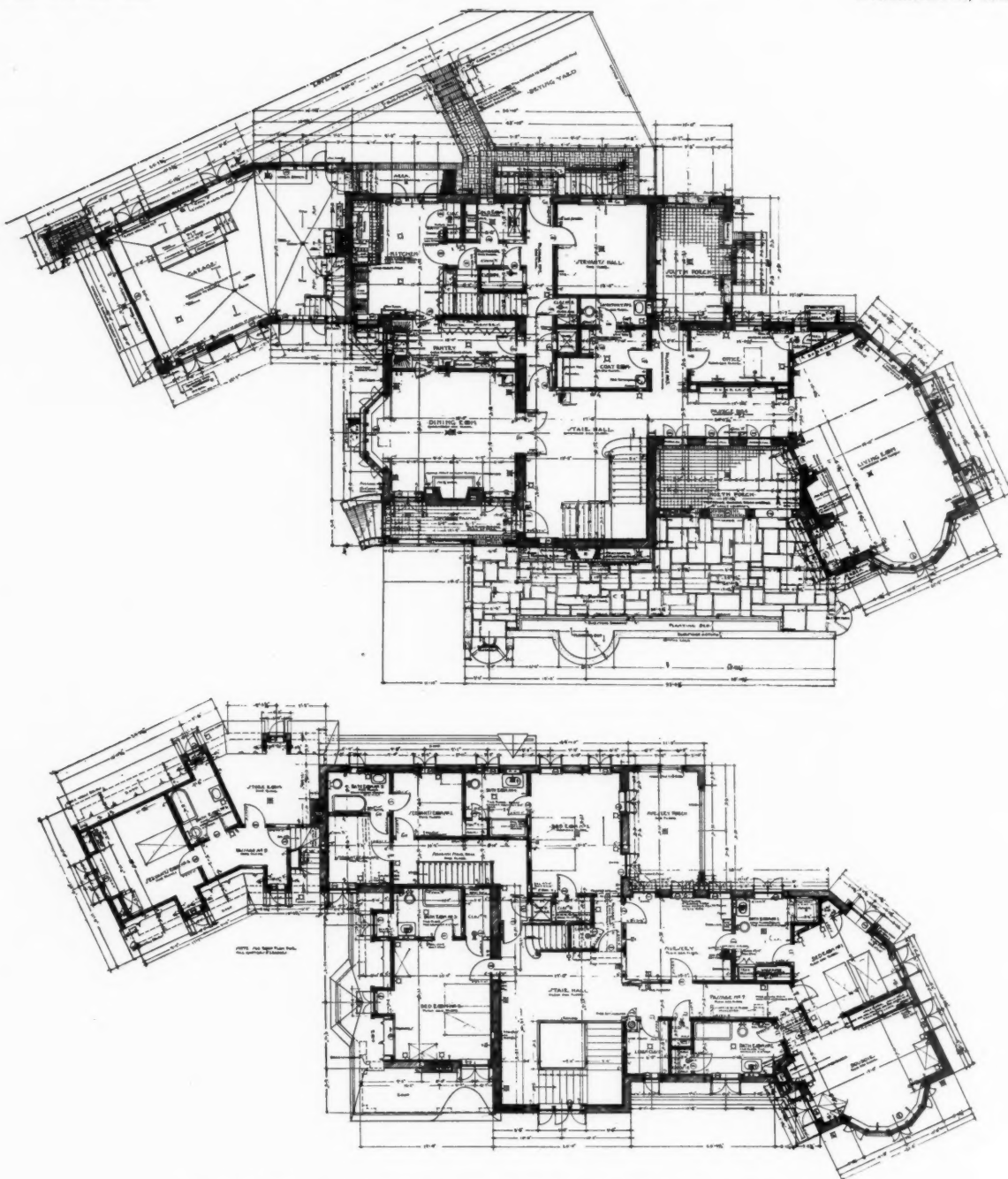


HOUSE OF MR. WILLARD C. JACKSON, WILMINGTON, DEL.

MESSRS. SHAPE & BREADY, ARCHITECTS

(See Article, A Problem in Restriction, Page 392)





HOUSE OF MR. WILLARD C. JACKSON, WILMINGTON, DEL.

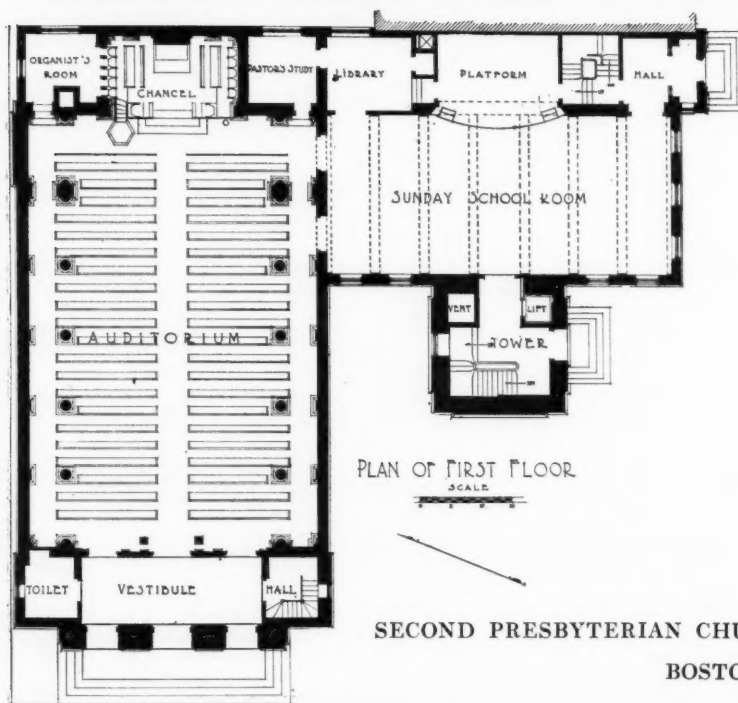
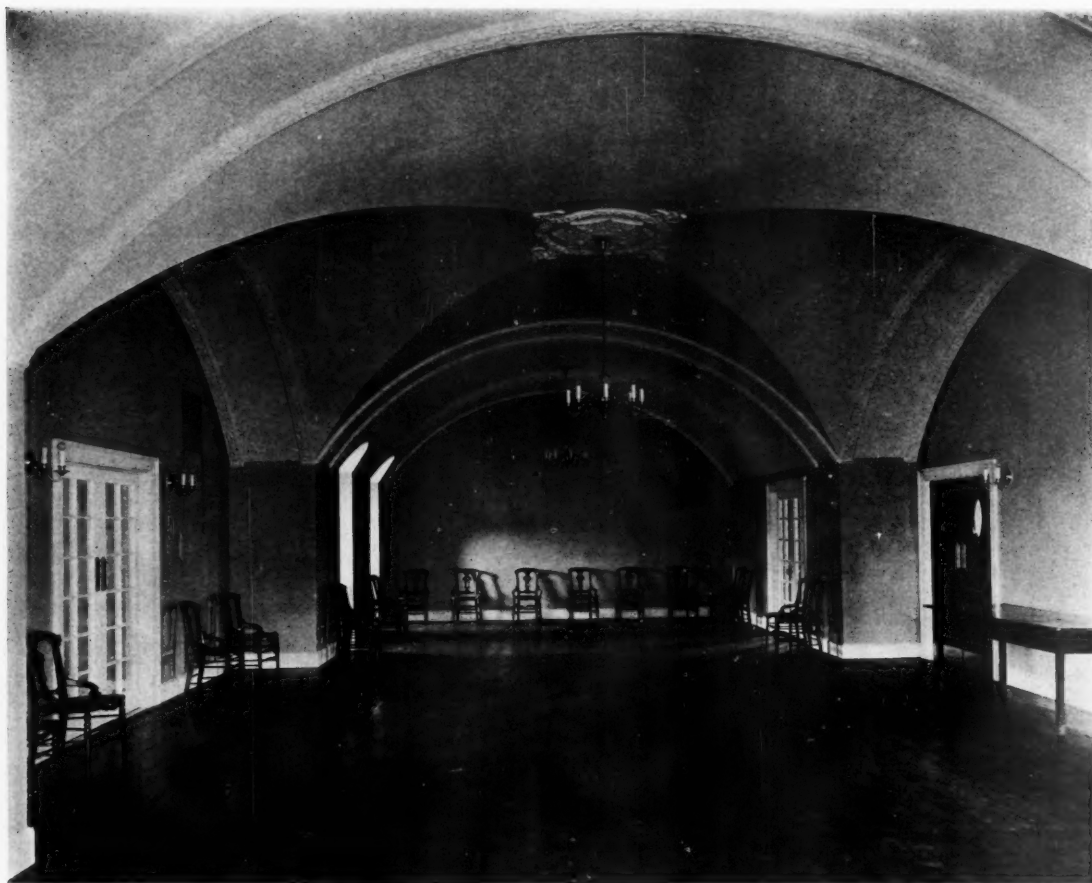
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(See Article, A Problem in Restriction, Page 392)



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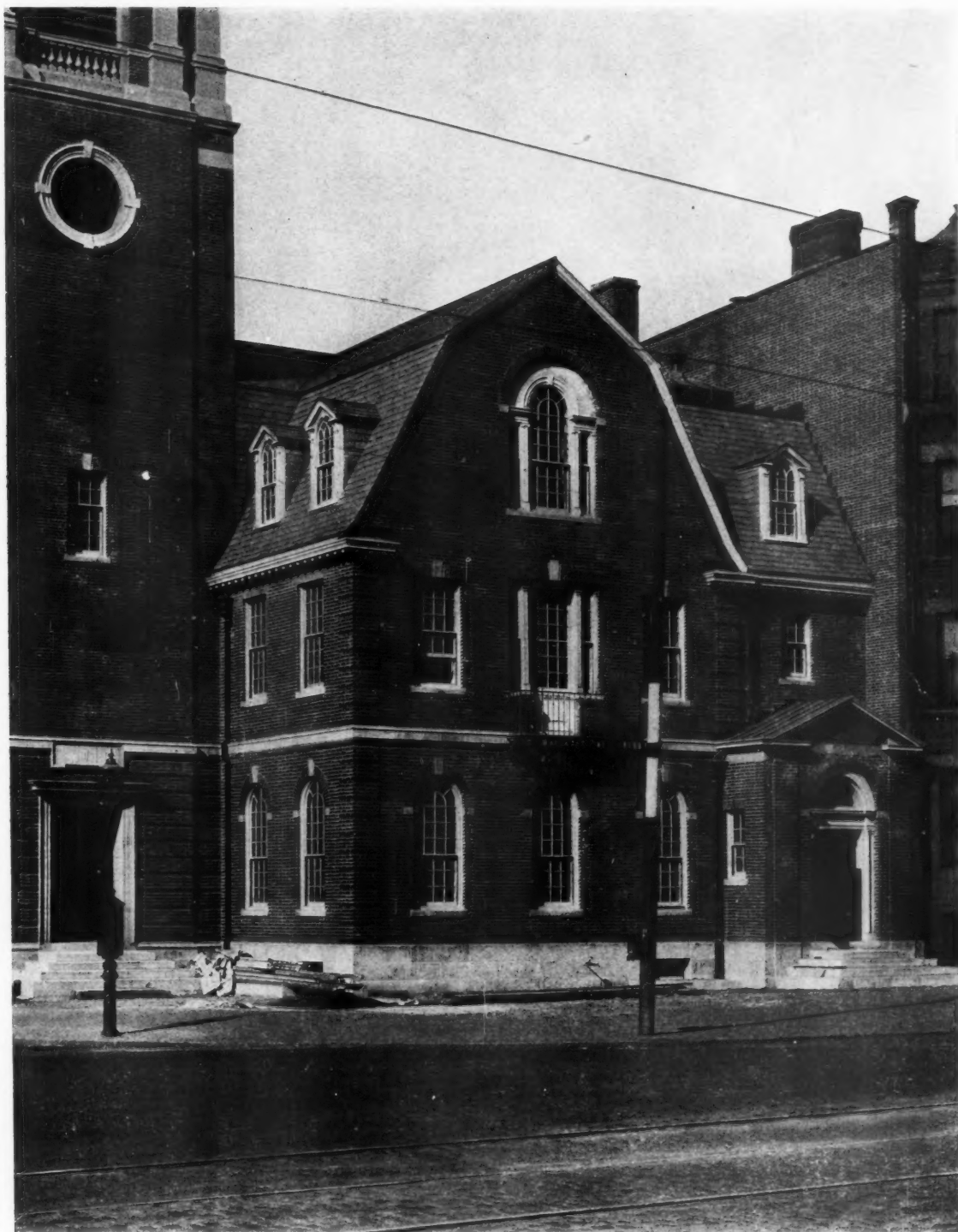
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BOSTON, MASS.



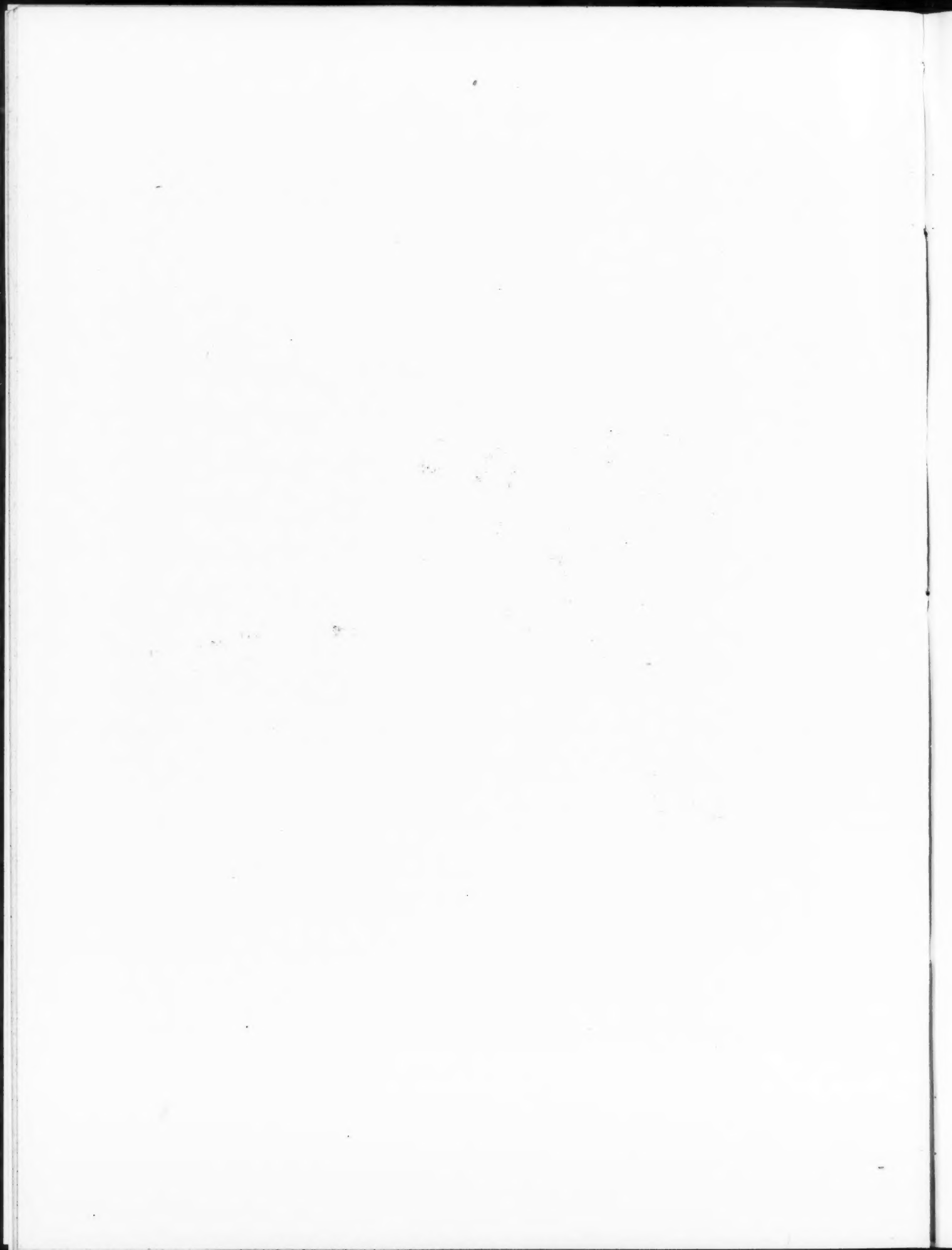
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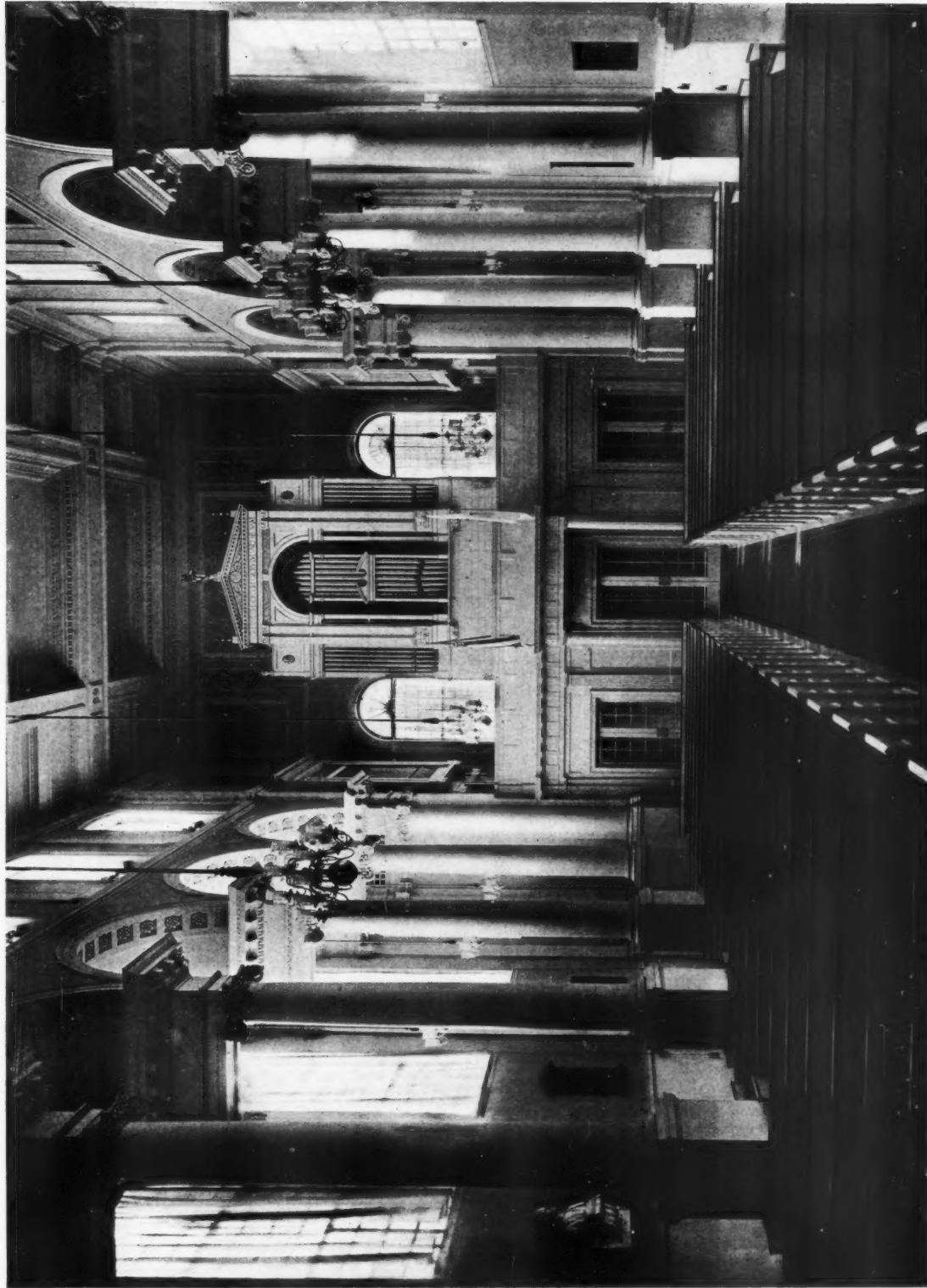
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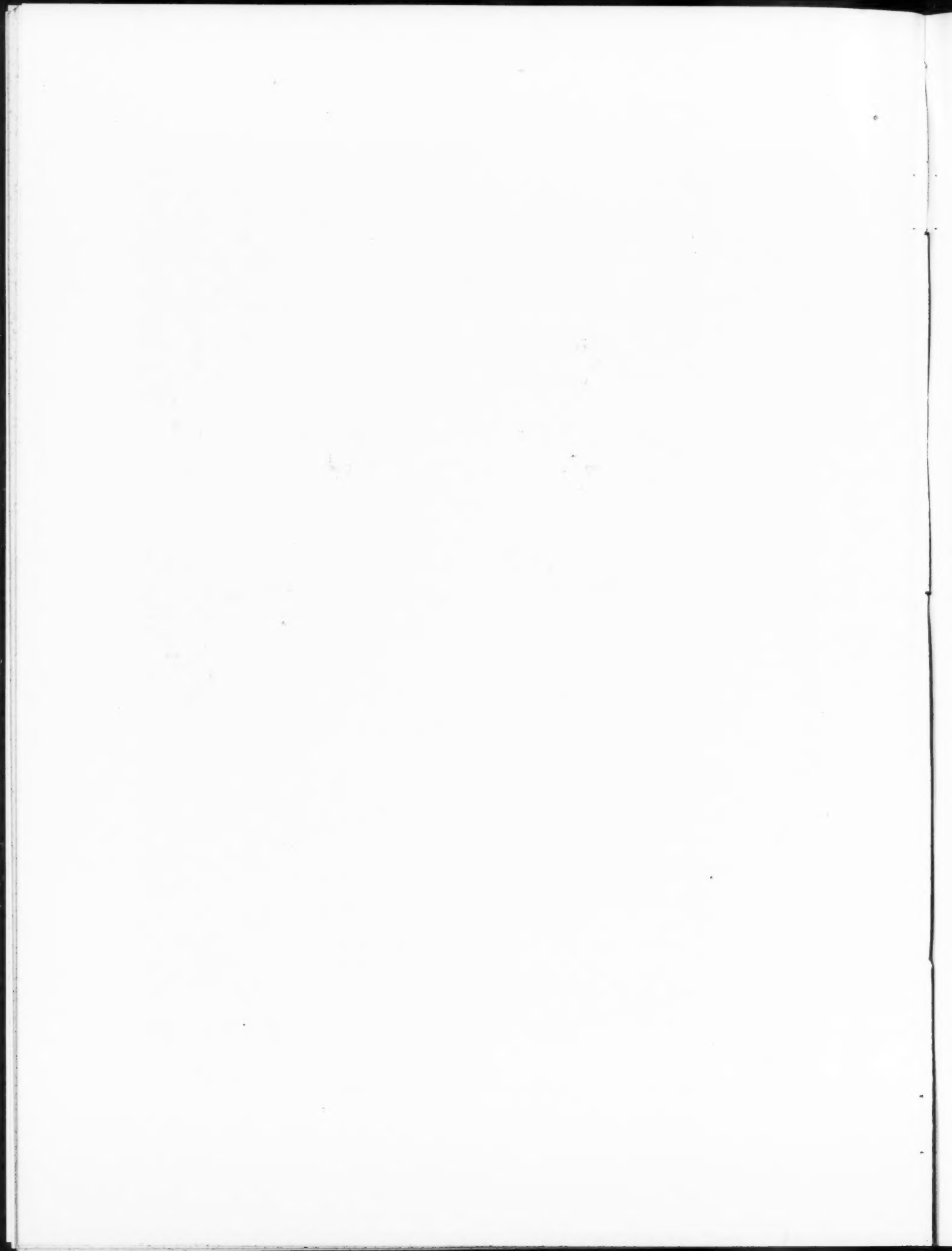




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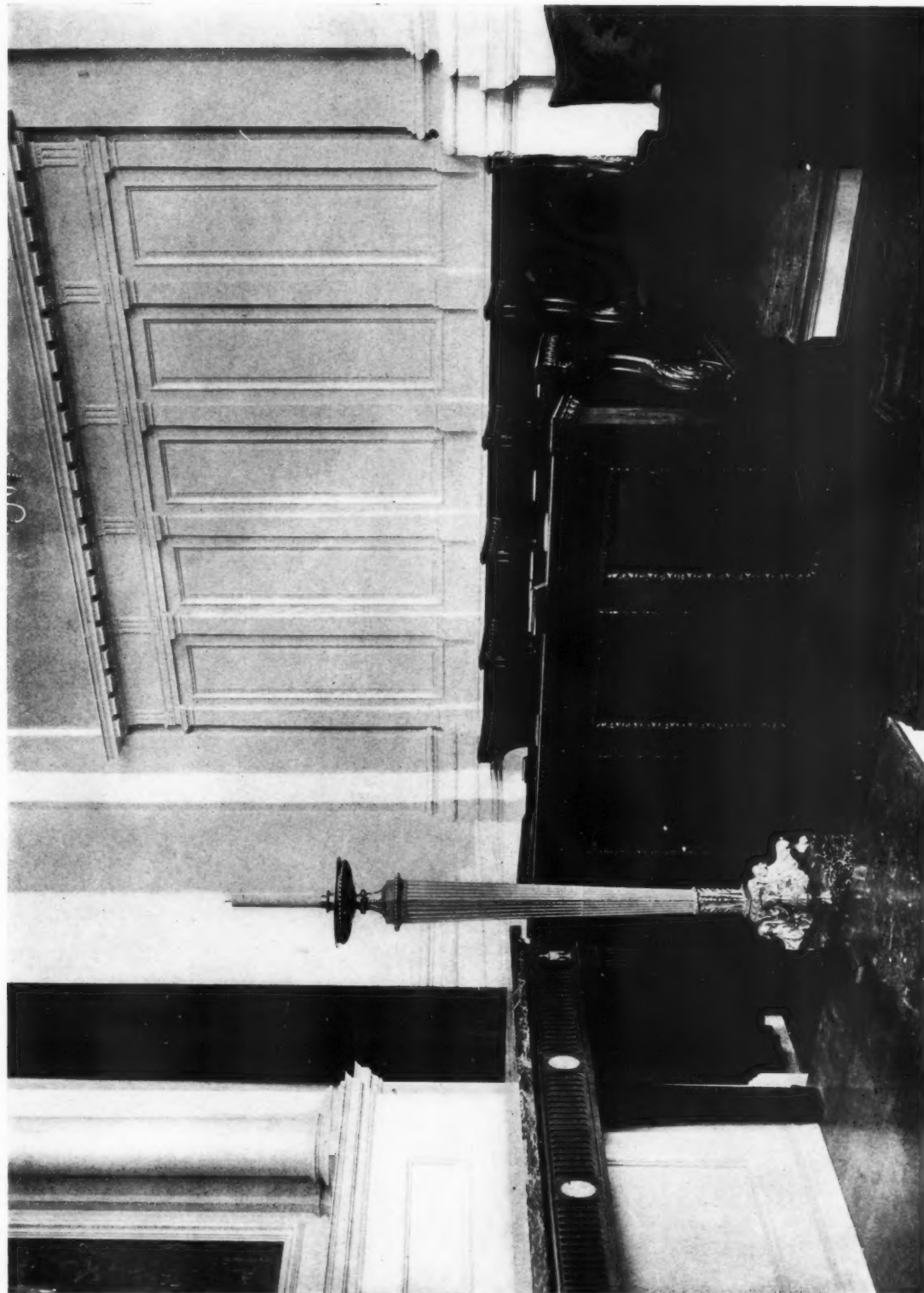
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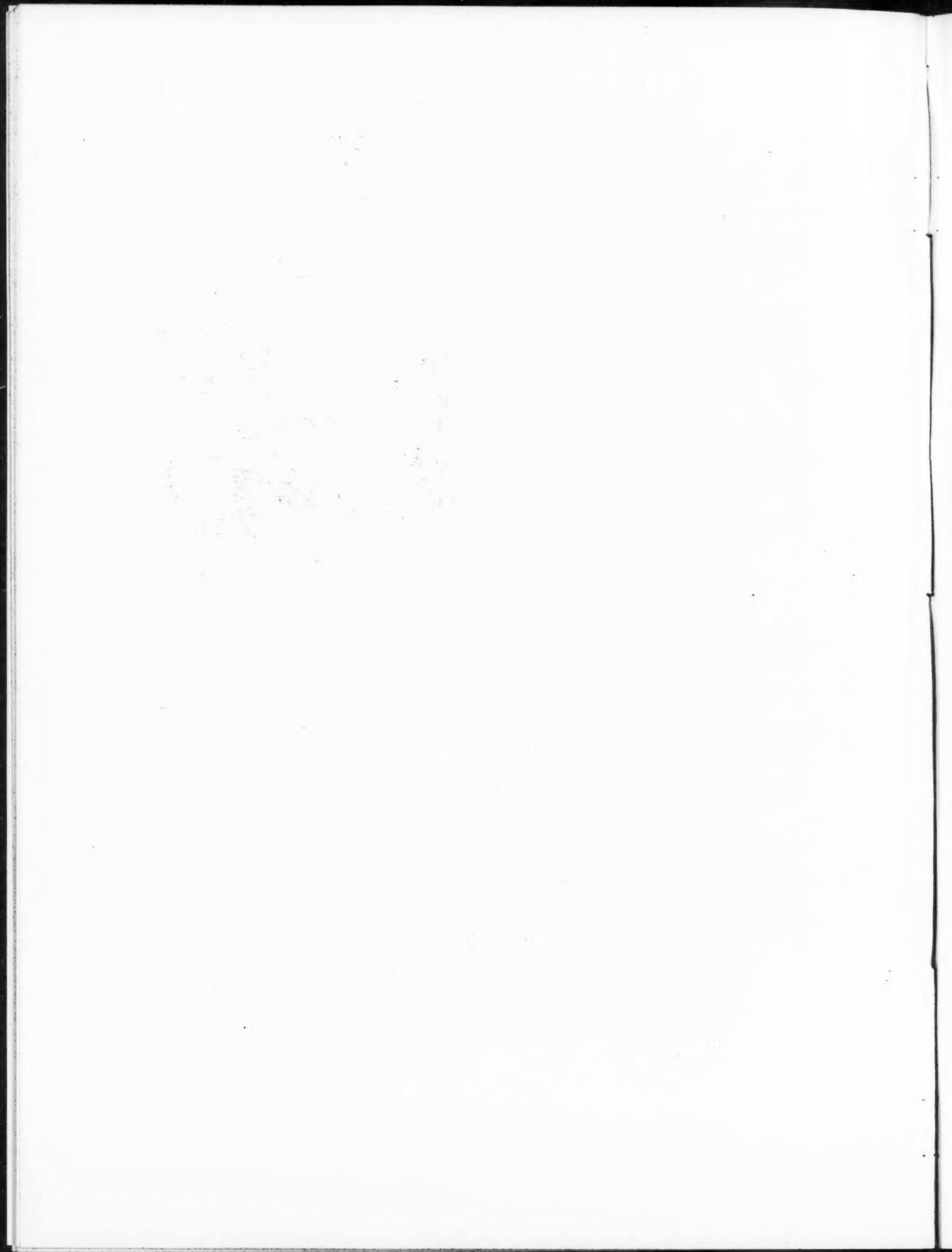


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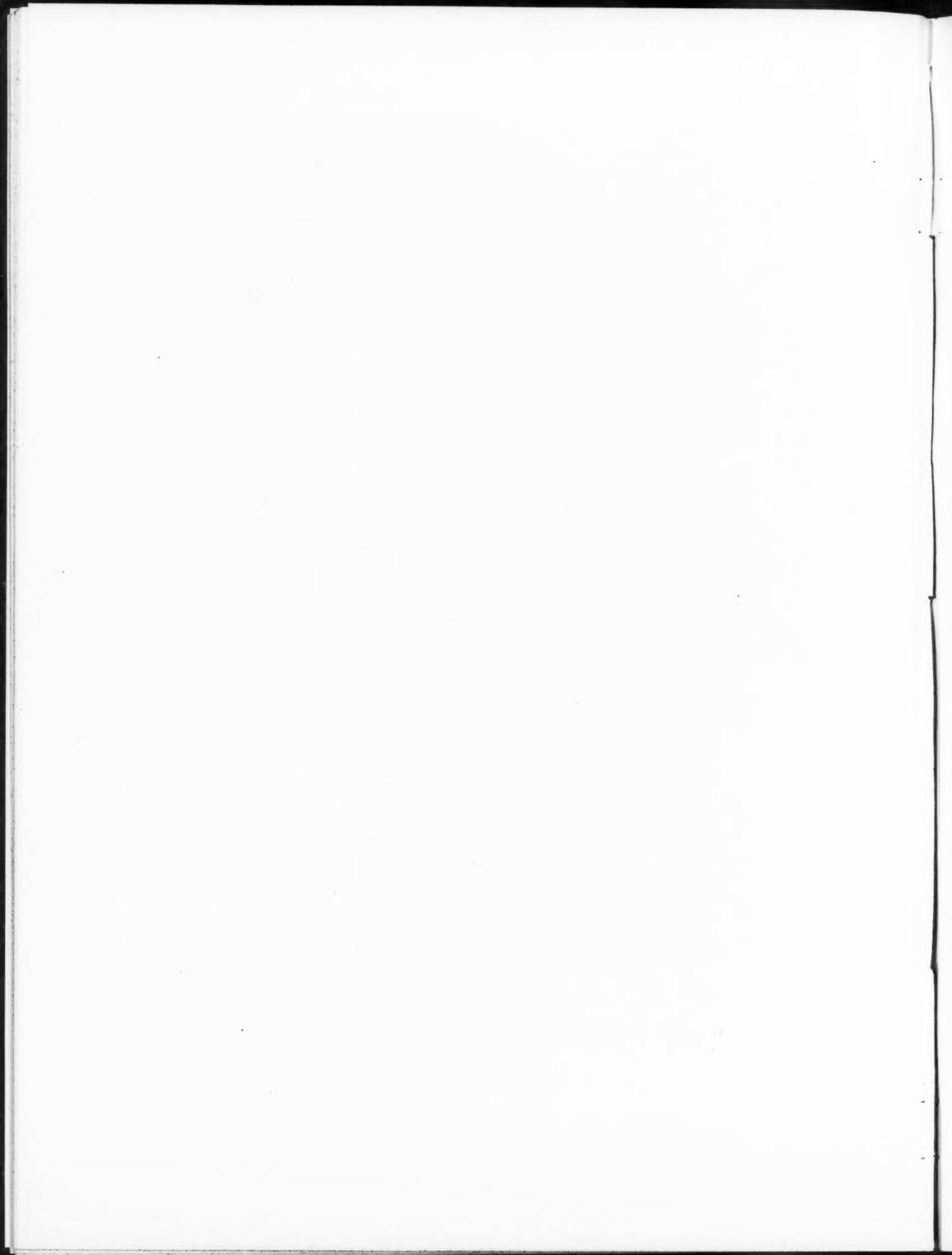
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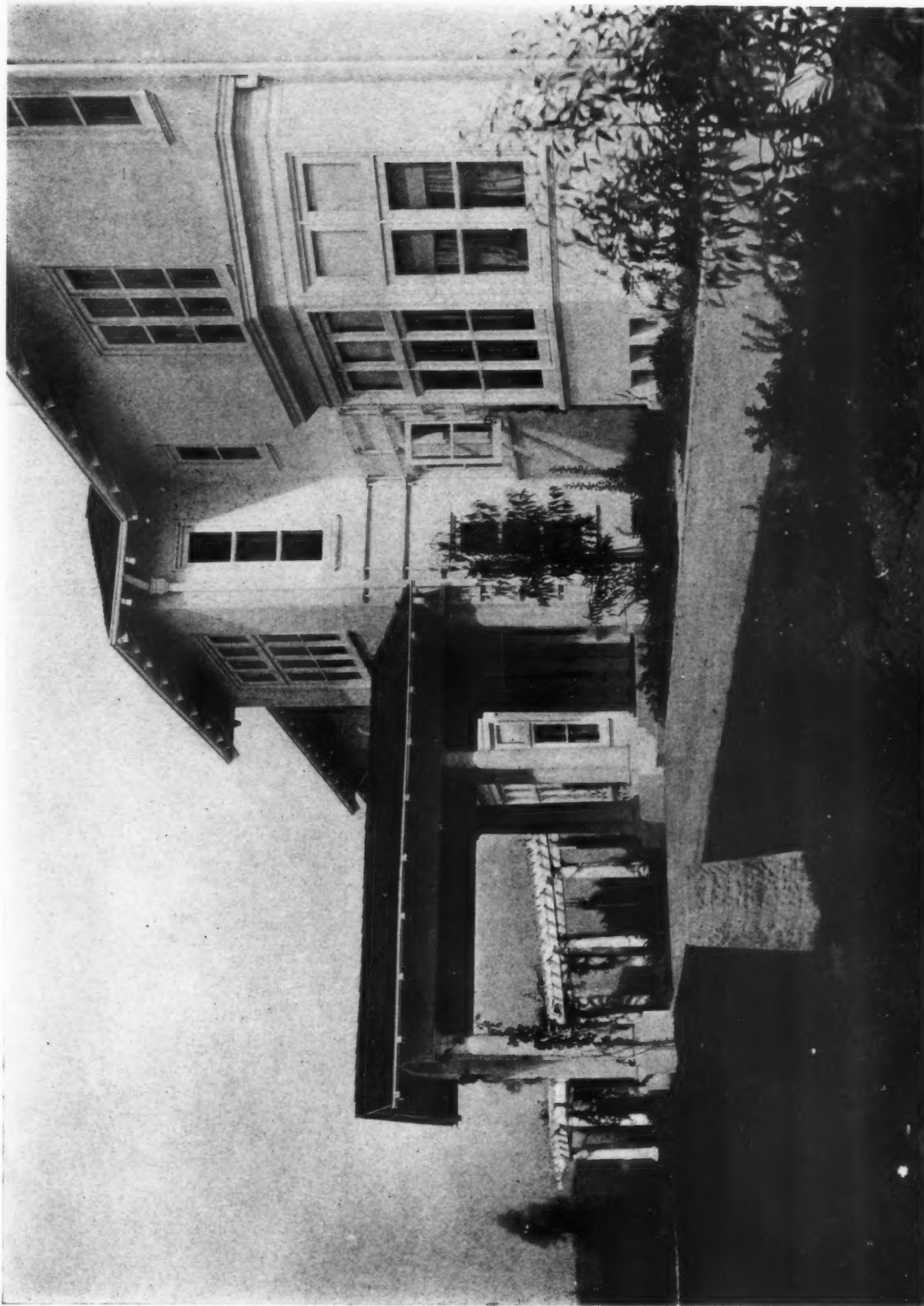
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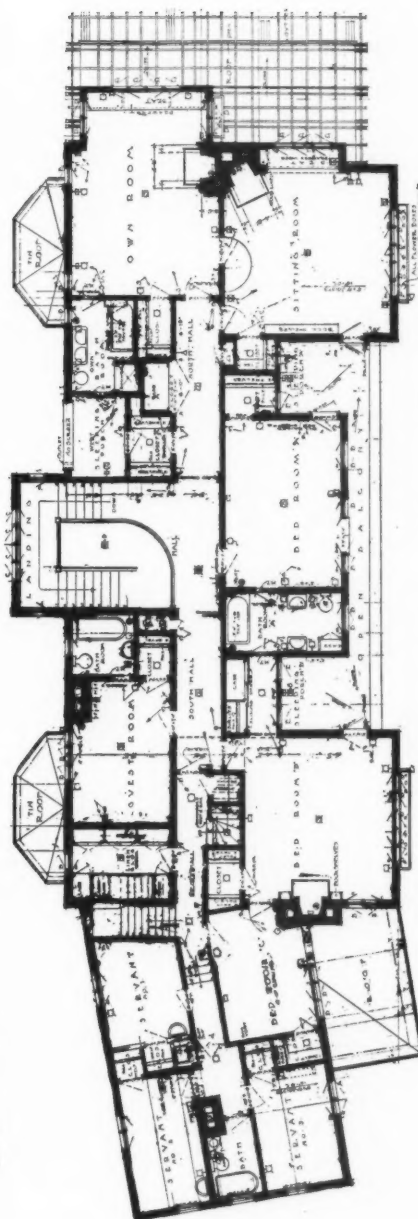
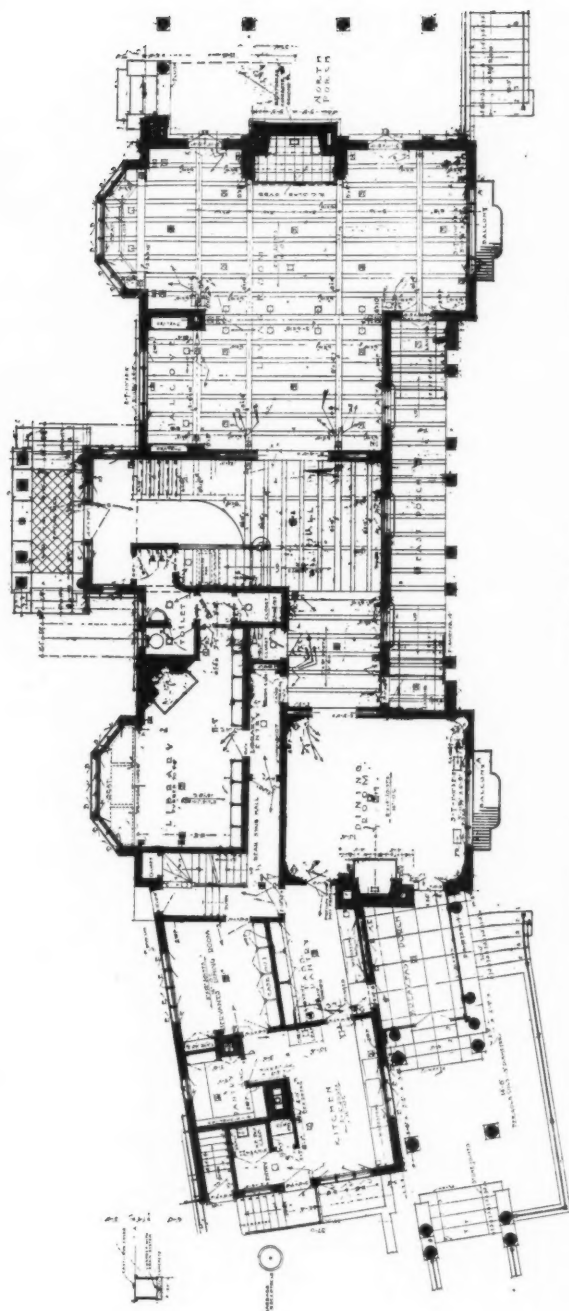
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HOUSE OF WEBSTER MERRIFIELD, ESQ., PASADENA, CAL.
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HOUSE OF WEBSTER MERRIFIELD, ESQ., PASADENA, CAL.
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REQUIREMENTS FOR THE ADMISSION OF ARCHITECTS TO PRACTICE

THE report of the Committee on Legislation, presented to the forty-eighth annual convention of the American Institute of Architects, contains much that seems to be of both general and timely interest.

The subject of licensing architects or admitting them to practice, as the institute prefers to term it, is one that will require study and definite determination within the next two or three years. If the advantages outweigh the objections, as now seems to be the general impression, every possible effort should be made to secure the enactment of laws containing uniform provisions in all states. If, on the other hand, further study and investigation gives conclusive evidence that such a law is in danger of eventually becoming a check to architecture, it is well that it should be known, in order that proper means can be employed to prevent a spread of an undesirable form of legislation. The committee referred to goes on record as follows:—

"We believe, after careful analysis of laws now in force for the admission of architects to

practice, and the reports showing their practical workings, that it can be said, first, that architects should be admitted to practice, and that the states having license laws have proven that the public benefits thereby. We further believe: that unless the laws in force are not improved in certain particulars, and if the profession as a body is not for them, and a constant eye kept on their workings, that there are many reasons why they might eventually become a check to architecture and, of course, in that case a hurt to civilization. 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. * * * We believe: that the present laws are deficient in not covering in their definitions of an architect, what an architect is. Most of the present laws 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. While we know that he should have some knowledge of these matters, they are not by any means the principal qualifications of an architect, and the license laws should describe more fully what the qualifications of a practicing architect are. * * * The architect's most important qualification should be ability in the art of building, and the science of building should be secondary. The architect is not the highest authority on construction or sanitation, but he should be on planning, grouping, design and color. Are not these latter requirements more necessary of possession by architects to help the public toward better architecture than knowledge of trusses and plumbing?"

This feeling of the committee can be readily understood, and there is little doubt that the majority of architects would prefer to be known as men proficient in design and color, rather than as men who have expert knowledge of construction and sanitation.

However, laws heretofore enacted designed to regulate the practice of architecture by restricting it to those who have given satisfactory evidence of proper qualifications, have, as far as appear, been based upon the theory of police powers vested in legislatures to enact laws necessary to the protection of life, limb and health. Moreover, where they have been tested their constitutionality has been established by reason of features that were held to be proper means of safeguarding life, limb and health. In other words, it appear that the structural and sanitary features of buildings are, in the eyes of the law, the only ones essential to the physical welfare of the public, and hence constitute the only valid excuse for a license law.

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

It would be of course, highly desirable to also regulate and fix artistic standards, if such a thing were possible, but it is not plain just at this time how this could be done. Even if it were possible, such action would not in any sense appear to justify lowering the standards or eliminating present requirements in matters of structural design and sanitation. These features are essential and necessary, and must be provided by someone. If the architect does not qualify and become responsible for them, someone else will, and it would seem as though such a course would tend to detract from or restrict his present position of authority in charge of building operations. There can be no objection to, and there are a great many things in favor of, adding to the present requirements for registration of architects, a more thorough knowledge of planning, design, grouping and color, but it would appear to be fatal to the success and even validity, perhaps, of a registration law to omit or make less rigid the present requirements in matters affecting the health or safety of those occupying or visiting structures designed by architects; and to our minds, such a course would also be unwise as tending to rob an architect of his position of supreme authority in connection with any building operation under his direction. While as is stated by the committee, an architect can readily employ engineers to design the structural and sanitary features of buildings, the state has no assurance that he will always do so, and to admit an architect to practice relying upon the probability of his employing others more competent than himself to supply certain essential information and technical service appears as illogical as it would be to admit a physician to practice who was incapable of performing a diagnosis, on the

assumption that he would employ a diagnostician to supply what he lacked, and that, after all, the administering of proper treatment or the operation was the great thing.

It would undoubtedly be gratifying to have the public understand fully the architect's function, but we feel that it would be extremely unfortunate if it was to become convinced that the profession held in contempt the practical features of building, the features that contribute to the health, safety and physical comfort of those whose money is expended. Already there is an impression in the public mind that architects are, as a class, impractical, and some members of the profession have been to considerable trouble to convince prospective clients that such impression was erroneous, at least in their own case, and that it would be unwise to divide their commission, employing an architect for only such features as he professed proficiency in, as grouping, planning, design and color, and engineers for the balance of the work. There has always been some difficulty in explaining a demand for authority over matters concerning which only a general or superficial knowledge is claimed, and we expect this to increase with a clearer understanding of the situation by the public. Unless architects are willing to become proficient in all the essentials of their calling and have the fact known, there is undoubted danger of their being eventually deprived of some of the authority and emoluments that they now enjoy. In that event it might not be necessary to license them as they would no longer be in a position to endanger the public health or safety any more than would the painter, sculptor or poet. In fact they would then be much in the same class so far as their work and its effect upon the public was concerned.



SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH AND PARISH HOUSE, BOSTON, MASS.

MESSRS. CRAM & FERGUSON, ARCHITECTS.

A Problem in "Restrictions"

*A Residence for Mr. Willard C. Jackson,
Wilmington, Delaware.*

MESSRS. SHAPE & BREADY, ARCHITECTS

WHEN a suburban plot changes ownership three times because the successive owners cannot "place" a house upon it, something is out of the usual. The courageous purchaser who, despite the failures of his predecessors is determined to overcome the difficulties and enjoy the peculiar advantages of a location which is exceptional in many ways, faces, with his architects, the ordinary difficulties of the personal equation which enters so largely into residence work, plus an additional problem of somewhat formidable proportions.

In the present instance a perfectly natural and quite usual restriction was at the bottom of the trouble. A clause constraining owners to place their building line not less than forty feet from the front lot line seems innocent enough, but when the general outline of the plot is approximately that of a quarter circle and the forty foot restriction line is described as an arc from the same center, the area excluded is startling. Under this condition the wings were placed parallel on either hand to the straight sides of the quadrant, while the main body of the house is on the line of a chord of the arc. The result was a general brushing up of trigonometry in some sections of a certain draughting room, as every figure from beginning to end in its relations to every other figure had to be determined by this obnoxious means.

Some idea of the intricacies of the diagramming may be conveyed by the statement that the first surveyor employed to stake out the lines failed to "close up." A second effort by another man proved successful and the figures (which had fallen under suspicion) were found to be correct.

Apart from technicalities Mr. Jackson's residence has been designed along general lines of modern English work. An unusual freedom from any formality has been sought, and the effect of a general building up of eave and roof line has resulted in part from the inclusion of the garage and servants' quarters within the wings, and from the

changes of direction in plan to conform to lot lines.

The exterior is entirely of brick. Crooked, misshapen and twisted specimens were sought out at brickyards, headers and burned bricks from the inner fire circle of the kiln being especially in demand. These were distributed throughout with studied irregularity in order to give an exceptional texture for the application of the heavy white coating with which all faces were treated excepting chimneys and bits of pattern work under porches and up rakes of gables.

A semi-formal garden has been laid out and the true charm of irregular and informal lines of the building and the contrasting whites and reddish browns will, it is hoped, be fully developed when planting is complete and the whole picture mellowed with a little time and some of nature's green.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS

Prevention of Completion

In an action for work done and materials furnished in the improvement of a house, the defendant gave evidence that the plaintiff had failed to complete his contract. It was held that the plaintiff could then show that he went to the house to complete the work, that the defendant was absent, and the plaintiff was prevented from entering by the defendant's wife. Although she had no authority to bind the defendant as his agent merely by virtue of the matrimonial relation, it would be presumed, in the absence of proof, that the defendant had disavowed her act, that she had authority; and prevention of completion of the contract by the defendant would entitle the plaintiff to recover.

Meyer v. Frenkil, Maryland Court of Appeals, 82 Atl. 208.

Form of Action for Work Done

Where the parties have agreed upon the compensation for labor and it has been performed, the agreed price may be recovered under a common count for work and labor done.

Ryan v. Parker, Indiana Appellate Court, 95 N. E. 344.

CURRENT NEWS AND COMMENT

Annual Exhibition of the Architectural League of New York

The thirtieth annual exhibition of the Architectural League of New York will be held in the Fine-Arts Building from February 7th to February 27th, 1915. The last day for return of entry slips is Monday, January 4th. The only days for the reception of exhibits are Thursday and Friday, January 21st and 22nd.

As heretofore, the exhibition will be illustrative of architecture and the allied arts. It will consist of drawings and models of proposed or executed work in structural, decorative and landscape architecture; sketches and finished examples of decorative paintings; sketches, models and finished examples of decorative and monumental sculpture, it being understood that full-sized portrait statues are not eligible unless especially solicited by the jury of selection.

The usual medals of honor will be bestowed by the Architectural League, in architecture, painting and sculpture, provided work of sufficient merit, in the opinion of the juries, is submitted to justify the award.

Washington State Chapter, A. I. A.

The December meeting of the Washington State Chapter, American Institute of Architects, was held in Seattle on Wednesday evening, December 2d. Fourteen members were present.

A discussion of a proposed state Housing Law was held, the bill introduced at the last session of the Legislature being the basis of the discussion. The chapter expressed itself as in favor of a simplified form of a state law, one that would define general requirements to be worked out by each community for itself to suit its own needs.

Prof. Trevor Kincaid, of the University of Washington, delivered an illuminating address on the Art and Architecture of Japan, in which country Prof. Kincaid had spent some time as a resident of the city of Tokyo. Slides, showing the simplicity of the construction of the Japanese house, its

plan, interior arrangement, furniture, garden, etc., were shown. A few invited guests were present at the address.

Movement to Secure a Public Stadium for Philadelphia

A movement to procure for Philadelphia a public stadium which will have a seating capacity of at least 75,000 persons is being promoted.

The plan outlined calls for a structure costing about \$500,000. The site being considered is said to be on the east side of the Schuylkill River, just north of the Girard Avenue bridge in Fairmount Park.

The value of public stadiums in cities has been demonstrated by the experience of other cities, some of them located on the Pacific Coast. Tacoma has for some years had a large stadium, erected on a site within the city limits. This stadium has been used on many important civic occasions and is sufficiently large to permit the ceremonies incident to the inspection of the National Guard, and the celebration of the national and state holidays, when vast numbers assemble.

A public stadium is now in course of erection at Los Angeles, California, which, it is claimed, in addition to its large size, will possess architectural features that will make it an ornament to the city.

Value of Originality in Architecture for Its Own Sake Questioned

It is of no moment whether or not our work be like some other good work of the past. Better a replica of a building possessing real merit than a creation of our own possessing none. "A poor thing, but mine own" is not a happy estimate of one's work. After all, Solomon's adage, that there is nothing new under the sun, might well be taken to heart by architects. We need not set out to be copyists, but, equally, we need not set out to be original. Some of the most villainous buildings that have ever been perpetrated have been done by architects who were determined above all things to be orig-

inal. This aspect of architecture has only developed since architects became superior, self-conscious persons. As we have remarked before, if they were only to stick to a good thing and do it well we should applaud the result. The trouble is that they will try to improve on the model, and in nine cases out of ten they spoil their work exactly to that degree.—*The Architects' & Builders' Journal*.

The Lighting of Festival Hall in the Panama-Pacific Exposition

Festival Hall, one of the important buildings at the forthcoming Panama-Pacific Exposition, will have a seating capacity of 3,000 persons.

The scheme of lighting adopted is said to be in a sense an innovation in illuminating methods. In an article in the *Chronicle*, of San Francisco, the lighting of the interior of this building is described as follows:

In a pit twenty-one feet square and twelve feet deep, under the center of the auditorium floor, there are installed ten eighteen-inch searchlights of great power. A brick subway in the center of the pit made it necessary to arrange mirrors to redirect the light from six of the searchlights by reflection into a diffusing disc. The rays of light from the searchlights are collected in this disc and indirectly diffused through the auditorium. The dome being painted a light color, acts as a reflector and thus aids effectively in diffusing the light. That is, while the whole interior will be thoroughly lighted, it will be no more evident to the person sitting adjacent as to the source of illumination than to a person at a distance, unless one is looking downward into the disc.

Each of the new searchlights is of 6,000,000-candle power. Heat is necessarily generated, and a blast of cold air from the generating system will circulate throughout the pit. A stream of water constantly running over the lens of each of the searchlights aids in the cooling. While the lighting of the auditorium is entirely taken care of by this method, suspended fixtures in some of the alcoves serve the double purpose of illumination and decoration.

The footlights of the stage consist of 210 clear lamps and sixty each of amber, blue and

red, with a 100-step dimming attachment. A complete portable system is provided by sixteen 300-watt stage pockets. The conference rooms and offices are lighted by small semi-indirect units made from staff.

Relief lighting for the cupola above the main dome is accomplished by installing 250-watt units on each story, placed one foot above the floor. The relief lighting for the pavilion towers has eight 250-watt units placed in the upper portion of each. The total connected load, exclusive of motors, amounts to 106 kilowatts.

BOOK NOTES

COLONIAL MANSIONS OF MARYLAND AND DELAWARE. By John Martin Hammond. Full Cloth, Six by Nine and One-half Inches. Three Hundred Pages. Philadelphia and London: J. B. Lippincott Company. Price, \$5.00.

The author of this volume states that he has been "for years a collector of old houses" within easy travelling distance of his Baltimore home.

Fortunately he has combined with his skill as a photographer an appreciation of good architecture and an intuitive knowledge of the correct point of view. The result is the production of a work that will be of much value to architects, as it supplements previous books on old houses, by the addition of many heretofore neglected subjects.

The majority of the houses illustrated show unmistakably the Dutch influence that dominated the early domestic architecture in Maryland and Delaware, just as it did in Eastern New Jersey.

Records of this character are valuable historically as well as architecturally, as owing to neglect and the march of what is often mis-called "modern improvements," these delightful old places are either falling to decay or are being razed to make way for more modern structures.

The text is not merely descriptive, but recounts also, and in a very readable manner, the habits and customs of the people who dwelt in these old houses.

INDUSTRIAL INFORMATION

Inspecting Fire Hazards

The Committee on Field Practice of the National Fire Protection Association has completed its two years' work in the compilation of an inspection manual. This publication is called *Field Practice* to distinguish it from an ordinary fire protection handbook, from which it differs radically in function. It is not a mere compilation of fire protection standards, but a handbook designed to educate and serve the man who is undertaking inspection work, and who, possibly, has had very little previous experience. The increasing inspection of premises by newly constituted municipal inspection bureaus has made such a handbook imperative, covering not only standard equipments, but covering what may be called points of relaxation from the standard which the inexperienced inspector does not know how to look for. This book is designed to point out the common faults in equipments and those points of deterioration difficult for inexperienced persons to discover, with methods and suggestions for their remedy.

The Association has published a list of its pamphlets, standards, bulletins, fire reports, etc., which will be sent on application to the Secretary, 87 Milk Street, Boston, Mass.

The Austral Window

The Austral Window Company, 101 Park Avenue, New York City, has recently issued a pamphlet illustrating and describing the Austral Self-Balancing Reversible Window. This is made in wood, rolled steel, kalamein and hollow metal, and is proposed for use in office buildings, hospitals, schools, etc.

The advantages claimed for this device are as follows: Windows can be opened for ventilation without the annoyance caused by drafts; control of light so necessary in many types of buildings; all boxes, weights, chains, cords and pulleys are eliminated, and working parts are all in plain view, and are so simple that it is said there is little likelihood of the window getting out of order. When closed the window is said to be absolutely tight, and cannot rattle; both sashes are re-

versed for cleaning, saving time and labor, and eliminating all danger of the window cleaner falling.

Further information and particulars concerning special installations will be furnished upon request.

Electrical Equipment

Edwards & Company, Inc., 140th and Exterior Streets, New York City, have just issued Catalogue No. 6, which illustrates the line of electrical accessories manufactured by this company. A number of new devices are shown in the catalogue which, it is thought, will be of interest to architects. Among them are new types of bells, annunciators, vehicle call instruments and switchboards. Practically all kinds of electrical equipment required to complete the average dwelling or public building is manufactured by this company.

Information concerning special devices, or a copy of this catalogue will be furnished upon request.

Nevasplit Panels

The Keyes Products Company, with general offices at 77 West 23rd Street, New York City, has recently issued a booklet devoted to a description of wood panels manufactured by this company, which are designated as "Nevasplit" panels.

These, according to their specification, are of wood in its highest form of refinement, free from knots, sap and all resinous matter. Its shrinkage and expansion, therefore, it is claimed, represents a minimum not to be found in any untreated wood. The panels, in order to meet requirements, must be as strong crosswise as lengthwise, and every panel proof against splitting or checking. It is stated that they are made by "felting" or mechanically locking together the fibres of thousands of tissue-like layers, which method produces a board of absolute uniformity and great strength combined with lightness. It is explained that Nevasplit panels are not made on the principle of veneered lumber, by glueing together suc-

cessive layers or sheets of board until the required thickness is reached.

Another claim for these panels is that they are much less absorbent than other lumber, and will not laminate or blister, even after long exposure to moisture or sudden changes of weather.

Information concerning other features of this product will be furnished upon request.

Fox's Wall Finishes

M. Ewing Fox & Company, 240 East 136th Street, New York, with branch office in Chicago, have issued pamphlets describing Fox's "Muralite" and "Permanite." These are water paints, used for finishing walls and ceilings in all classes of buildings.

"Muralite" is a glutinous whiting composition made in powdered form, ready for use when simply mixed with hot water. It is easy to apply, dries rapidly, and is said to cover perfectly with one coat, and produce a soft, clear, water-color effect. It does not readily rub off or chip, is inexpensive and sanitary. It is furnished either in white or in a number of tints and colors. By combining two or more of these, innumerable other shades may be produced.

"Permanite" is described as a genuine paint of cement-like nature, furnished in condensed powder form, simply requiring to be mixed with water before application. It is made expressly for brick, concrete, sand-finished and wood surfaces, like interiors of rough industrial buildings. It is said to cover well with one coat, and perfectly with two. It is claimed that it will not rub or chip off, and will not turn yellow with age. One of the advantages claimed for "Permanite" is that it is a fire-retarding paint.

Other information concerning these products will be furnished upon application.

The Test of Fire

Under the above title, the Croker Fireproof Construction Company, 1270 Broadway, New York City, has published a pamphlet which describes in detail a fire test recently applied to a residence built by this company.

As is apparent to anyone, fireproof construction has, up to the present time, been confined largely to buildings serving industrial, commercial and public needs. This

fact attracted the attention of Edward F. Croker, ex-chief of the New York Fire Department, and president of the company which conducted the test. This test was applied to Mr. Croker's residence, which had been recently built and completed in accordance with his system of fireproof construction. It was conducted on October 30, 1914, somewhat as follows: A bundle of excelsior saturated with gasoline was placed under the bed in one of the chambers, while gasoline was sprinkled on the curtains, and over the furniture and floors. The windows were raised from the bottom and lowered from the top to insure an ample draft; a match was then applied to the excelsior and the door to the room was closed.

It is stated that within thirty seconds after the fire started, the fire alarm sounded and the bell indicated the location of the fire. The fire was kindled at 3:30 P.M. At 9 o'clock the next morning Mr. Croker opened the door and entered the room. An illustration shown in the booklet indicates the condition in which it was found. Apparently, no damage of a permanent nature had been sustained. It is stated that the doors, windows and interior trim were not even warped, although the finish had, of course, peeled. The wire glass had cracked, and in a few places the plaster had dropped from the ceiling, but this in no way impaired the fire-resisting qualities of the ceiling proper.

It is claimed that this test is without parallel in the history of residence construction, and, further, that it establishes the absolute dependability of the system of fireproof construction developed by this company.

Pamphlet referred to will be sent to those interested upon application.

Care of Steam Boilers

The American Boiler Life Company, 19 North American Street, Boston, Mass., has recently published a pamphlet of pleasing appearance, containing a treatise on the scientific treatment of steam boilers and boiler feed water. To this technical material a few words of practical experience are added, which increase the value of the work. To any one interested in the care and operation of boilers, this pamphlet would seem to be of value.

It will be sent upon request.

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Karl Scott Putnam, Architect, Northampton, Mass.*

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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.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.—Essig & Buseblehner have had plans completed for the construction of a new building for their bakery, at 14th street and 4th avenue north. Structure will cost about \$20,000.

ARIZONA.

MIAMI, ARIZ.—The school trustees of this city discussed the erection of a new high school building, at a recent meeting.

CALIFORNIA.

BERKELEY, CAL.—A new school building is to be erected in this city shortly. Plans are now being prepared for the structure.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.—The Silent Engine Company will build an automobile factory at Harbor Industrial City, in the Los Angeles Harbor section.

OAKLAND, CAL.—Plans have been completed by City Architect J. J. Donovan, Oakland City Hall, for the new Clawson school, to be erected on the site of the former building, which burned to the ground at 32nd and Magnolia streets.

Bonds in the amount of \$100,000 have been voted for the erection of a new high school building in the Owensmouth Union High School District.

PASADENA, CAL.—Dr. R. S. Tyce expects to erect a three-story house at 284 South Madison avenue, at a cost of about \$150,000.

SAN DIEGO, CAL.—H. J. Roy has purchased a site at the junction of 13th and Upas streets, upon which he intends to erect a three-family hotel building.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—The Kentucky Society of California is planning the erection of a new 1915 Kentucky building.

SANTA ANA, CAL.—Architects Elwing & Tedford have completed plans for a new home to be erected for Dr. Hollister, of Pasadena.

STOCKTON, CAL.—The Stockton Lodge of Moose will probably purchase the Wilhoit property on the west side of San Joaquin street, between Main and Market streets, upon which to erect a new home, which will probably cost between \$60,000 and \$75,000.

COLORADO.

CANON CITY, COLO.—Architect George W. Roe, Pueblo, has prepared plans for a new school building for this city, to be erected at a cost of from \$15,000 to \$20,000.

ORDWAY, COLO.—Architect J. M. Gile, 217 Central Bldg., Pueblo, has prepared plans for the new Crowley County jail and sheriff's residence, to be erected in said county. These plans were submitted to Crowley County commissioners.

CONNECTICUT

NEW HAVEN, CONN.—Nicholas C. Hack will erect a two-story building at Ashmun and Henry Sts., at a cost of about \$6500.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Cornelius Ford, public printer, in his annual report submitted to Congress recently, recommended that a new building, to cost \$2,000,000, be erected to take the place of the old one at North Capitol and H streets.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Dr. F. Baker, superintendent of the National Zoological Park, has asked for an appropriation of \$80,000 for a new aviary building.

An appropriation of \$88,000 has been requested by P. Hall, president of the Columbia Institution of the Deaf, for the construction of a new dormitory for women.

Architect Claughton West, 14-16 Chapin Street, N. W., is preparing plans for the new \$125,000 colored Masonic Temple, to be erected at Tenth and U streets.

FLORIDA

ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.—Charles R. Hall, of this city, has announced that he will erect a new brick business block at the corner of Central avenue and Fifth street, soon.

ILLINOIS.

HAVANA, ILL.—Plans are being made for the rebuilding of the high school building recently destroyed by fire here.

QUINCY, ILL.—A new \$50,000 hospital building will probably be erected at the Soldiers' Home, as the result of an inspection made recently.

STERLING, ILL.—Architect C. H. Ashby, 1827 Prairie avenue, Chicago, is preparing plans for a new building for the Wyne-Deaver Dry Goods Company, to be erected on First avenue.

INDIANA

EVANSVILLE, IND.—Township Trustee William Atkins, of Pigeon Township, has sold \$17,000 worth of township improvement bonds to Charles Finley Smith, president of the Mercantile Trust and Savings Company. Money derived from the bonds will be used in building a new school house.

HAMMOND, IND.—A new building for the Frances Willard Hospital will probably be erected sometime in the near future.

LAFAYETTE, IND.—The County and City Health Officers are looking around for a suitable location for the new detention hospital. Present hospital is located in the bottom lands on the west side of the river near the Lake Erie tracks. Health officers are Messrs. Campbell, McClelland and Moffit.

RICHMOND, IND.—Members of the tuberculosis investigating committee recently appointed by the county commissioners, expect to receive plans within a few days for tuberculosis hospitals of various sizes.

RICHMOND, IND.—Plans for the new First National Bank building have been completed by Architects Hoggson Brothers, New York. A. D. Gayle is president of the bank.

TERRE HAUTE, IND.—Bonds in the amount of \$300,000 will be issued for the new vocational departmental school building. Plans for this building will be completed soon by Architect R. W. Leonard, Rea building, and bids will be asked about the middle of January.

IOWA.

DES MOINES, IA.—It has been stated by Jesse H. Matthews, manager of the Capital City Carriage Company, whose factory was recently destroyed by fire, that the building is to be rebuilt at once.

SHENANDOAH, IOWA.—The Presbyterians of this place are planning to erect a new \$25,000 edifice here.

KANSAS.

BURTON, KANS.—W. P. Osborne and Joe Comes will soon begin the erection of a double brick building on the east side of Main street.

HUTCHINSON, KAN.—A new building will be erected on the Sherman street site, to take the place of the building now there. Architects Mann & Gerow, this city, will prepare the plans for this structure.

NORTH TOPEKA, KANS.—A new edifice, to cost between \$25,000 and \$30,000, will probably be erected in the near future for the congregation of the North Topeka Baptist Church, Rev. W. G. Handley, pastor.

SALINA, KANS.—A financial campaign has been inaugurated by the congregation of the First Methodist church, for the purpose of raising \$40,000, with which to erect a new building.

SALINA, KAN.—Members of the Methodist Church have inaugurated a campaign to raise \$40,000 for a new building which they propose to erect in this city.

KENTUCKY

GLASGOW, KY.—A new corporation will be organized here, to be known as the John Lewis Company, for the purpose of erecting a three-story business house at the corner of Mail and Green streets.

LOUISVILLE, KY.—The Louisville Board of Education will erect a new school building at Eastover, Crescent Hill, at a cost of about \$65,000.

Barrett Specification Roofs

On a fine new commercial structure—

THE first glance will reveal the fact that this building is built in accordance with the newest and best ideas of commercial construction. The same intelligence which planned the ample windows and the well-balanced architectural lines provided that the roof should be laid in strict accordance with The Barrett Specification.

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The Barrett Manufacturing Company does not lay roofs—it only supplies the coal tar pitch and tarred felt with which such roofs are made. Their interest is in having their materials rightly used, for the prestige of this type of roofing depends on good, sound workmanship fully as much as on correctness of materials.

The Barrett people can control the quality of the materials, but they can guarantee the quality of the roof only by inducing the architect or owner to have the materials used according to The Barrett Specification. This specification provides for a definite number of alternating plies of pitch and felt with a top covering of slag, gravel or tile. The process of laying the materials is described, step by step, in a practical way which any contractor can easily follow. When complete, the roof can be cut at random, and a glance at the cross section thus exposed will demonstrate whether or not the contractor has followed the specification requiring five plies of felt with pitch between at every point.

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New Building of the Adams
Express Company, N. Y. City
Architect:
Francis H. Kimball, N. Y. C.
Roofers:
N. Y. Roofing Co., N. Y. C.

The Rhodes-Burford building, 625-27 West Market street, recently damaged by fire, will be repaired at a cost of \$6000.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—The Citra-Cola Manufacturing & Bottling Company, recently incorporated, will erect a new plant here, at a cost of \$250,000. D. R. Lindsay is one of the incorporators of this company.

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, La.—The chamber of commerce of this city is anxious that the necessary buildings that have been authorized by the War Department, be erected immediately on the grounds of Camp Stafford as a mobilization camp for the militia.

MAINE

CARIBOU, Me.—The starch factory building, owned by Ralph Pitcher of this city, recently destroyed by fire, will be rebuilt at once, according to statement made by Mr. Pitcher.

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE, Md.—The Y. W. C. A. has purchased from William A. Beach and others, the two properties at 1224 and 1226 Light street, upon which to erect the first of its new buildings.

The North Amusement Company, Henry W. Webb, president, will erect a new motion picture theatre building on the south side of North avenue, west of Charles street, at a cost of about \$100,000.

BALTIMORE, Md.—The Northern Amusement Company, H. W. Webb president, will erect a new theatre building on North avenue, west of Charles street. New structure will cost about \$100,000.

Architects Mottu & White, 322 N. Charles street, are preparing plans for a new residence to be erected near Guilford, at a cost of \$25,000, for Lawrence M. Buck. This site was purchased recently from A. Robinson White.

Dr. T. Frederick Leitz is having plans prepared by Architect Otto G. Simonson, Maryland Casualty Tower, for a three-story addition to his residence at 2040 Eutaw avenue.

BALTIMORE, Md.—A new school building will probably be erected at Poplar Grove St. and Lafayette Ave. in the Bloomingdale Heights section, owing to the congested condition of the schools.

BALTIMORE, Md.—An addition, costing about \$100,000 will be erected to School No. 47, at Eastern and Linwood avenues. The appropriation for this addition was procured through the efforts of Councilman Curran.

Plans for the new Starr Methodist Protestant Church, Garrison and Alto avenues, will soon be completed by Architects Owens & Sisco, Continental building.

Architects Baldwin & Pennington, Professional building, are completing plans for the new edifice for Sacred Heart Roman Catholic Church at Mount Washington.

Plans are being considered for the erection of a bowling alley to be erected as an addition to the Garrison Club's building on Garrison avenue.

The Y. W. C. A. has purchased the properties, 1224-1226 Light street, from William A. Beach, as a site for a new building.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, Mass.—Gerald G. E. Street and Henry D. Tudor, trustees of the No. 62 Beacon street Trust, have acquired title to No. 62 Beacon street. The new owners will raze the present building about July 1st, 1915, and will erect a five-story brick and limestone fireproof apartment building thereon. Plans for this building have been prepared by Architect Richard Arnold Fisher, 101 Tremont street. Codman & Street were the brokers in this transaction.

MALDEN, Mass.—J. F. Webster, a retired business man of this place, will erect a manufacturing building, to cost \$100,000, on 27 acres of land, bordering on the Boston & Maine railroad. The board of trade has secured occupants for this building.

MICHIGAN

DETROIT, Mich.—Members of the housing reform committee of the Twentieth Century Club contemplate an early beginning of the work of making over old buildings and the opening of a modern tenement.

DOWAGIAC, Mich.—A new high school gymnasium will be erected in this city shortly. A site for the structure has not yet been selected.

MINNESOTA.

DULUTH, MINN.—According to an announcement made recently, the Merriman Investment Company, of Philadelphia, has instructed Architects Shurick & Solheim to prepare plans for a four-story apartment building to be erected on the southwest corner of Superior street and Tenth avenue, east, at a cost of about \$100,000.

Architects Wagenstein & Gillison, Torrey building, will receive bids soon for the remodeling of the warehouse at the corner of Michigan street and Third avenue, west, owned by the Norton estate. Cost \$8000.

Plans will soon be completed by Architect F. G. German, for a two-family brick flat building to be erected for Mrs. F. A. Brewer, at First street and Sixth avenue, east.

Plans have been completed by Architect Arthur Hanford, for a new neighborhood house and chapel for the Duluth Presbytery. Cost \$12,000.

ST. PAUL, MINN.—Plans for the new St. Paul Union Depot were adopted by a vote of the directors of the St. Paul Union Depot Company, at a recent meeting held in the office of H. U. Mudge, president of the Rock Island Road, in the La Salle street station building. New depot will cost between \$12,000,000 and \$15,000,000.

ST. PAUL, MINN.—Plans for the new addition to the Water Department building, prepared by City Architect C. A. Hausler, have been approved. Structure will cost about \$20,000.

MISSISSIPPI

BILOXI, MISS.—Improvements are to be made to the post office building in this city in the early future. John R. Meunier is postmaster here.

MERIDIAN, MISS.—The congregation Beth Israel is planning to have a new home erected for their rabbi and his family.

MISSOURI.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—A \$60,000 addition to the German Hospital is being planned as a home for nurses.

MONTANA

BUTTE, MONT.—The Butte Country Clubhouse, recently destroyed by fire, will probably be rebuilt at once.

NEBRASKA.

SCHUYLER, NEB.—E. F. Vrzak, county clerk of Colfax County, has purchased a quarter of the Folda block, west of the courthouse, upon which he will build a home in the near future.

NEW JERSEY

BELLEVUE, N. J.—Bids will be received for the proposed new high school building for this city, at the room of the board of education, this city, in School No. 3, Jerolemon street and Union avenue, at 8:30 p. m., December 29th, according to plans which may be obtained from Architect Charles Granville Jones, 280 Broadway, New York City.

ELIZABETH, N. J.—The board of education decided at a recent meeting to purchase a site in Madison avenue, north of East Jersey street, upon which a new school building will be erected.

MORRISVILLE, N. J.—Stockholm Brothers will soon start the erection of a new reinforced concrete building at Chambers street and South Pennsylvania avenue.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.—New school buildings are to be erected in this city shortly.

NEWARK, N. J.—Architect Jordan Green, 27 Clinton street, has completed plans for a one-story brick factory building to be erected for the American Piston Ring Company in South Eleventh street, near Avon avenue, at a cost of \$10,000.

R. A. Heller will erect a two-and-a-half-story residence at Delavan and Highland avenues, at a cost of \$10,000.

Plans were prepared by Architect Simon Cohen, 163 Springfield avenue, for a three-story frame, three-family apartment building, to be erected at 504 Belmont avenue for Brodtkin & Kantrowitz. Cost, \$6500.

The portion of the Waverly Paper Box Board Company in Weston avenue, recently destroyed by fire, will be rebuilt soon.

NEWARK, N. J.—Plans have been prepared by Architect Jordan Green, 16 Clinton street, for a one-story factory building to be erected in South Eleventh street, near Avon avenue, for the American Piston Ring Company. Cost, \$10,000.

KEWANEE

Smokeless Firebox Boilers Cut Coal Costs



Apartment Building, 138 W. 79th Street, New York City
Bing & Bing, Owners Robt. T. Lyons, Architect
Two Kewanee Smokeless Boilers Installed by C. P. McKnight



KEWANEE SMOKELESS FIREBOX BOILERS are cutting coal costs in some of the best buildings in New York City, as well as in every other city in the country.

They save fuel money in two ways:

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CHICAGO, NEW YORK, SAINT LOUIS,
 KANSAS CITY, SALT LAKE CITY, LOS ANGELES.

R. A. Heller will erect a two and one-half story private residence at Delevan and Highland avenues, at a cost of \$10,000.

Architect Simon Cohen, 89 Mercer street, has prepared plans for a three-story apartment building to be erected at No. 504 Belmont avenue for Brodtkin & Kantrowitz. Cost, \$6500.

NEWARK, N. J.—Architect William E. Lehman, 738 Broad street, has prepared plans for four two-story brick dwellings which William L. Blanchard will erect at 96 to 102 Dayton street.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—The board of education has accepted the plans prepared by Architects J. N. Pierson & Son, Perth Amboy, for the new school building, to be erected here at a cost of \$27,500.

TRENTON, N. J.—It is stated that the old plant of the American Lamp & Brass Company on Mulberry street, near New York avenue, has been purchased by the Mecca Tire Company of Philadelphia. The Mecca Company will manufacture tires there, as soon as alterations and improvements to the building have been completed. Charles Buckley of Philadelphia is president of the company.

TRENTON, N. J.—The School Commission has approved of plans for a Junior High School, with shops and every modern equipment, for the Almshouse site. Building alone will cost about \$220,000.

VINELAND, N. J.—\$60,000 worth of bonds have been sold to A. B. Leach and Company, of Philadelphia, proceeds to be used in the erection of a new vocational school building.

NEW YORK

AMITYVILLE, N. Y.—The Supervisor's Committee on building a county tuberculosis hospital will receive competitive plans for the structure. An appropriation of \$50,000 has been made for this building.

BALDWIN, L. I., N. Y.—The plans of Architects Tooker & Marsh, 101 Park avenue, New York City, for the new \$40,000 school building to be erected at Church street and Grand Boulevard, Baldwin Harbor, have been accepted.

BATAVIA, N. Y.—Dr. George Couderman of Hornell has donated a site for a new city hospital building here, and a company is being incorporated to have charge of the project. A building to cost \$50,000 will be erected.

BRONXVILLE, N. Y.—E. W. Fowler of this place has purchased a site on Walworth avenue, on which he will erect a new \$10,000 residence.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—At a cost of \$12,000, a one-story brick theatre building will be erected at Wyckoff avenue and Bleeker street, this city, for Ray Riess, 612 Broadway. This building, when completed, will be leased by the Goodman Amusement Company, Willoughby and Knickerbocker avenues.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—The plans for the new animal house in Prospect Park will soon be presented to the Municipal Art Commission.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—The old dwelling at the southeast corner of Clarendon road and East 23rd street is to be razed to make room for two four-story apartment buildings. This property was sold by Maurice M. Straus, in conjunction with Ghegan & Levine, brokers, to John E. Henry.

The South Side Dispensary of East New York has started a campaign to raise \$20,000 for the erection of a new building for the dispensary. It is intended to erect the new structure on a site at Sutter and Schenck avenues. Martin Lippman is president of the dispensary.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—City Architect Howard L. Beck has completed plans and specifications for the new Second Precinct Police station to be erected in South Division street, at a cost of about \$35,000.

CAMDEN, N. Y.—The Hydraulic Turbine Corporation has been organized here as an outgrowth of the Camden Water Wheel Works, and a plant will be erected next Spring by this corporation.

CORWIN, N. Y.—Beers & Howell, of Newfane, are making plans to rebuild their evaporator at Corwin, which was recently burned. They will also have a stone storage plant erected next spring.

DUNKIRK, N. Y.—The Blood property in Central avenue has been purchased from Mr. and Mrs. Charles Blood, by James L. Drohen, who, it is stated, will erect a modern theatre building on the property.

EAST STATESVILLE, N. Y.—The city of Statesville has sold bonds in the amount of \$25,000 to procure money with which to erect a new school building in this city.

HUNTINGTON, L. I., N. Y.—A site at Park avenue and Viewacre Drive, this place, has been purchased by Miss Cornelia Prime. The building on the property will be remodeled for hospital purposes, and presented to the city of Huntington by Miss Prime.

ILLION, N. Y.—A new parish house will be erected here for St. Augustine's Church, Rev. L. R. Benson, pastor.

KINDERHOOK, N. Y.—The Kinderhook Chapter of Royal Arch Masons has purchased the property on Albany avenue, as a site for a new Masonic temple.

NEW YORK CITY.—Plans prepared by Architect R. T. Very, 25 W. 42d street, for converting the four-story and basement dwelling at 22 East 62nd street into bachelor apartments, were filed by the owner, Edward De F. Simons.

Architects Tracy & Swartwout, 244 Fifth avenue, have filed plans for a one-story brick storage house to be erected on Cromwell avenue, near 151st street, for Vincent Astor, 23 West 26th street. Cost \$15,000.

Plans prepared by Architect F. A. Morris, 552 Rugby Road, Brooklyn, have been filed for a two-story gymnasium and day nursery, to be erected on Thompson street, near Prince, for the Society Friars Minor of St. Francis. Rev. Ferdinand Parri, 151 Thompson street, owner.

NEW YORK CITY.—Architect C. P. H. Gilbert, Townsend building, is preparing plans for the proposed changes to the house which Herbert T. Parson recently purchased from George H. Penniman, at 1071 Fifth avenue.

NEW YORK CITY.—Plans for alterations, costing \$5000, to a three-story home owned by the Home for the Destitute Blind, at the corner of Amsterdam avenue and 104th street, have been filed by Architect W. Keegan, 108 Milton street, Brooklyn.

Architect H. B. Herts, 35 W. 31st street, has filed plans for alterations, costing \$8000, to a four-story and basement dwelling at 154 W. 46th street, owned by F. Springold, 1502 Broadway.

The Putnam Realty Company, William W. Adams, president, will purchase the Waitt estate property on the west side of Seaman avenue, upon which a number of five-story apartment buildings will be erected in the spring.

Plans for a twelve-story apartment hotel to be erected on the corner of 96th street and Riverside Drive, for the Palmer Realty Company, 68 William street, have been filed by Architect H. L. Meader, 175 Fifth avenue, at a cost of \$200,000.

NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.—Plans have been filed by Architect Henry Lane, 1612 Zerega Ave., for two three-story brick stores and dwellings to be erected on Haviland Ave., corner Cattle Hill, for Thomas L. Newman, 2236 Ellis Ave. Cost \$13,000.

Plans prepared by Architect John P. Boyland, Fordham Road and Webster Ave., have been filed for two five-story brick apartment buildings to be erected on Avenue St. John, corner of Beck St. by the Bislow Building Co., Herbert Herman, 1887 Vyse Ave., President.

At a cost of \$65,000, a three-story sub-station will be erected at 354 W. 45th St., for the United Electric & Power Co., 130 E. 15th St., according to plans prepared by Architect W. E. McCoy, 130 E. 15th St.

NEW YORK CITY.—The Benenson Realty Company has acquired a site on the north side of Crotona Park, located north of Marmion avenue, and will probably improve it with an apartment building.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.—Architect C. F. Obenhack, Gluck building, has prepared plans for the proposed new city hall building to be erected in this city.

OLEAN, N. Y.—A new county tuberculosis hospital is to be erected here in the early future. Plans for this structure have been prepared by Architects Pierce & Bickford, 118 Lake St., Elmira.

ORWELL, N. Y.—An addition will probably be erected to the Oswego County Tuberculosis Hospital in this town.

HOLT

SOIL PIPE AND FITTINGS

Neco SPECIFICATIONS—AND MORE

HOLT SPECIFICATIONS

RADIUS OF FITTINGS

TRAPS The radii of all traps shall be as follows:

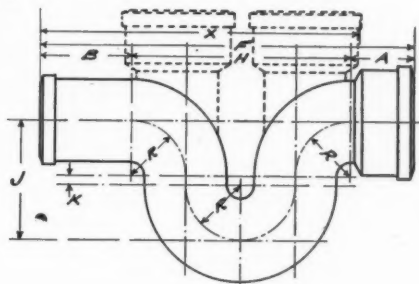
Diameter,	2"	3"	4"	5"	6"
Radius,	2"	2½"	3"	3½"	4"

The caulking room at spigot end shall not be less than 5".

The seal to be not less than 2½".



Running Trap



Size Inches	A	B	F	H	J	K	R	X	Weight Lbs.
2	3	5	16	8	4½	½	2	13½	11¾
3	3¼	5	18¼	10	5½	½	2½	15½	19
4	3½	5	20½	12	6½	½	3	17½	27½
5	3½	5	22½	14	7½	½	3½	19½	37
6	3½	5	24½	16	8½	½	4	21½	48

The full dimensions of all fittings are shown in like detail in the **HOLT** Specification Book—other excerpts have been published from time to time.

This book is invaluable to users of high grade material, in that it also shows the weights and the building or laying lengths, i.e., over-all length less the telescoping—of all fittings—which permits of the full detailing of the plans for the Waste, Vent and Drainage lines in the building.

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Specify **HOLT** Soil Pipe and Fittings*

**CENTRAL
FOUNDRY COMPANY**
80 WEST ST. NEW YORK

PALMYRA, N. Y.—Improvements, costing about \$10,000, will be made to the Methodist Church of this city.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., N. Y.—Plans are being prepared for a new county hospital building to be erected in this city in the early part of next year.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—J. Abramsky has had plans prepared for a \$15,000 building in property at No. 190 Main St.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.—It has been stated by representatives of the Hudson Valley Railroad Company that they are ready to build a \$50,000 station after plans suggested by the Reservation Commission, in case permission to cross Broadway is granted.

SCARSDALE, N. Y.—Mrs. James Harden, of 199 Riverside Drive, New York City, has purchased a site in Greenacres, upon which she will have a suburban residence erected in the near future.

SODUS, N. Y.—Frank Ashdown, who recently sold his residence on Carlton street, will erect another house on the same street.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Officials of the University Club have commissioned Architects Taylor & Bonta, Gurney building, to prepare plans and specifications for the new clubhouse to be erected on the site of the Valentine homestead, on the north side of Fayette Park. W. E. Hepton is chairman of the building committee.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Architects Taylor & Bonta, Gurney building, have been commissioned to prepare plans and specifications for the new University Clubhouse, to be erected on the north side of Fayette Park.

Architect Gordon A. Wright, C. C. S. Bk. building, is completing plans for the new country residence for Mrs. Irving G. Vann, located a short distance west of Baldwinsville.

Three one-family residences will be erected on Stratford street between Ostram and Livingston avenues, by R. H. Bradley and John J. Sheridan. The property was purchased recently from the University Heights Land Company.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—A site at the corner of W. Division and Solar Sts. has been purchased by the city as a site for a hose house proposed for the seventh ward.

UTICA, N. Y.—The Knights Templar of this state will erect a new \$40,000 school building on the Masonic home grounds in this city.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—A new court-house is to be erected in this city at a cost of about \$1,000,000. E. P. Barrett, of this city, is chairman of the board of supervisors.

NORTH CAROLINA.

RALEIGH, N. C.—Superintendent Albert Anderson and the directors of the Central Hospital for Insane here have decided to ask the next legislature for an appropriation of \$175,000 for new buildings.

OHIO

AKRON, O.—I. S. Myers and associates have purchased a site on the west bank of the canal on Quarry street, in the rear of the Akron Savings and Loan Building, upon which it is proposed to erect a five-story building, to cost \$100,000.

CINCINNATI, O.—Bids for the new courthouse and jail building will be received February 16th, according to plans prepared by Architects Rankin, Kellogg and Crane, 1012 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

COALBURG, O.—The engineers of the Lake Erie and Michigan Southern Railroad at Cleveland have completed plans for a \$200,000 roundhouse, to be erected in this city, which is a few miles north of Youngstown.

COLUMBUS, O.—It is the intention of Nitschke Brothers to rebuild their paper store at Gay and Pearl streets, which was recently destroyed by fire.

COLUMBUS, O.—It has been announced by Nitschke Brothers that a new fireproof building will be erected at Pearl and Gay streets, to take the place of the building recently destroyed by fire.

COLUMBUS, OHIO.—The Rest Home Company has been incorporated here by Attorney A. S. Mitchell, on behalf of Paul C. Snelling and others, with a capital stock of \$50,000. It is the purpose of the company to erect a new rest home and park on or about Black Hand Rock.

FINDLAY, O.—The Elks Building Association is planning the erection of a new \$100,000 home.

MARION, O.—The School Board has selected a site at Church and Union streets, upon which to erect the new \$35,000 high school building.

ST. MARY'S, O.—Bonds, amounting to \$50,000 have, been voted for school improvements in this city.

WAUSEON, O.—The congregation of Trinity Lutheran Church will erect a new church building on Cherry street in the spring.

YOUNGSTOWN, O.—The board of education will erect a new school building in this city shortly.

OREGON.

ALBANY, ORE.—The Portland Flouring Mills will erect a warehouse in this city.

HALFWAY, ORE.—Bonds in the amount of \$5000 have been voted for the erection of a new school house.

PORTLAND, ORE.—Members of the grand jury have recommended the immediate construction of a new county hospital building.

SALEM, ORE.—The Oregon Normal School at Monmouth will ask the Legislature for an appropriation of \$50,000 for the erection of a new training school building. J. H. Ackerman is president of the school.

PENNSYLVANIA

CARRICK, PA.—The board of education of this place is seeking a location upon which to erect a new school building.

CHESTER, PA.—The Benzol Products Company will soon erect a plant at Marcus Hook. The securing of this project for this city was effected through the efforts of the Chester Chamber of Commerce.

DALLAS, PA.—The Sisters of Mercy will erect a new mother house on part of the George W. Worden estate.

HARRISBURG, PA.—Physicians and surgeons of this city, including Dr. Frederick W. Coover and others, recently discussed the need of this city for a municipal hospital for the treatment of contagious diseases. Dr. Coover is dean of the staff of the Harrisburg Hospital.

HAZLETON, PA.—A new \$60,000 school building will be erected in this city.

LEBANON, PA.—A new building is soon to be erected to the plant of the Hershey Chocolate Company.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—John H. McClatchey will erect a three-story dwelling on the east side of 53rd street, below Overbrook avenue, at a cost of \$6000, according to plans prepared by Architect B. Tourison, Land Title building.

I. Newton Smith will have a four-story brick and terra cotta apartment building erected at Sydenham and Master streets.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—R. E. Powell is having revised plans prepared for a two and three-story dairy building, to be erected at No. 886 North 48th street.

Architects Knapp & Bosworth have completed plans for a six-story structure to be erected at the northwest corner of 8th and Vine streets for the Salvation Army.

Plans are being prepared by Architects Zanzinger, Borie & Medary, for a two-story building, to be erected in Harrisburg for the Boys' Club of the Pine Street Presbyterian church.

The United Cigar Stores Company is having plans prepared for alterations to the Dobson building at 809-811 Chestnut street, and to the property at 1414 South Penn Square.

A. W. Dilks is planning a two-story brick terra cotta and stone high school building, to be erected in Woodstown, N. J., at a cost of about \$55,000.

Architects B. J. Medoff & Sons, 524 Walnut street, are preparing plans for 82 two-story houses, to be erected at Frankford avenue and Venango street.

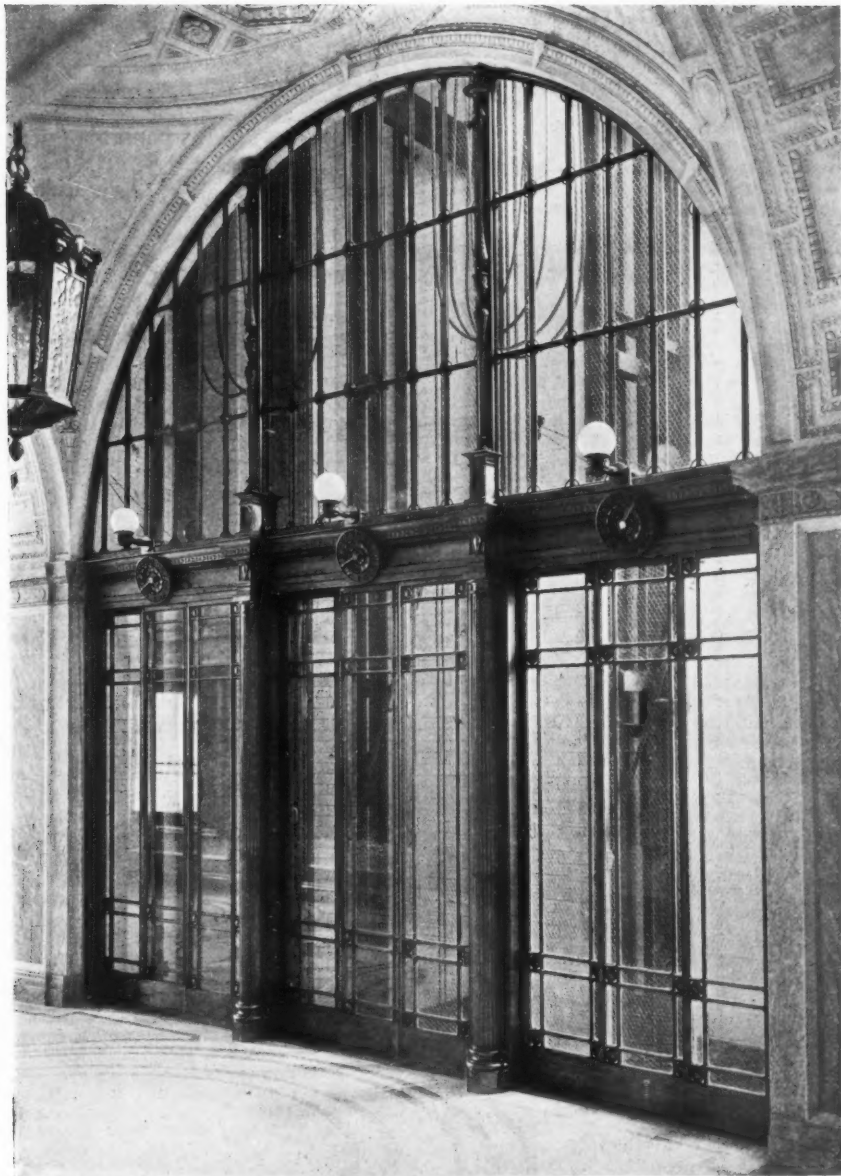
Plans are being prepared by Architect E. Allen Wilson, Land Title building, for a four-story factory building, to be erected at New Brunswick, N. J., for Bayuk Brothers.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—A new Salvation Army building will be erected at the northwest corner of Eighth and Vine streets, on the site of the old building.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Architect F. M. Greisler is preparing plans for a four-story apartment house to be erected at Seventh and Spruce streets.

Plans are being prepared by Architect Paul A. Davis, Third, 1713 Ransom street, for a three-story lodge building for the Junior Order of United American Mechanics, to be erected at Vineland, N. J., at a cost of \$30,000.

The board of education is planning to have a new school building erected at Tacony road and Pratt street.



ELEVATOR ENCLOSURES TURK'S HEAD BUILDING PROVIDENCE, R.I.

HOWELLS & STOKES,

ARCHITECTS.

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THE GORHAM CO ARCHITECTURAL BRONZE
FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—George R. Welkel has acquired some property on the west side of Broad St., north of Rockland St., from Clarence J. Shillock, through Horace Groskin, on which he will erect a new motion picture theatre, to cost, with ground, \$50,000.

Theodore M. Delany is having plans prepared for a one-story moving picture theatre to be erected on Broad St., above Rockland.

Architect John E. Conies, 139 So. 15th St., is preparing plans for two two-story public school buildings, one of which will be erected at Highland Park and the other at Barrington, in Camden county.

An addition will soon be erected to the plant of Louis Burk, Third St. and Girard Ave.

PITTSBURGH, PA.—R. B. King has sold to Dr. Howard Arthurs, of the East End, a site on the west side of Farragut street. The new purchaser will erect a home in the spring.

PITTSBURGH, PA.—The Oxford Land Company is having Architect Frederick I. Merrick prepare plans for thirty or more dwellings, to be erected on the property purchased by this company at Braddock avenue and Forbes street, Brushton, known as the Pittsburgh Field Club Grounds.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, PA.—The school directors of this place are preparing to erect a new \$185,000 high school building.

WAYNESBORO, PA.—The Wayne Paint Company, expect to soon erect three new buildings. A plot of ground on Madison avenue, extending from Hamilton avenue to Park street, has been purchased for this purpose. R. M. Lehman, of this city, is one of the directors of this company.

WAYNESBORO, PA.—The plans of Architect J. W. Woltz for the new Arcade building, to be erected on the site of the old Captain Sniveley and the Elden buildings, West Main street, have been adopted by the directors of the Arcade corporation.

RHODE ISLAND.

NEWPORT, R. I.—Architect Thomas L. S. Weaver has prepared the plans for the John Clarke Memorial building to be erected in this city.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Bids for the new textile building for the Rhode Island School of Design, which is to be erected on North Main street shortly, are being received by the institution. Plans for the building were prepared by Architects Day & Klauder, 925 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Bids for the erection of the new \$55,000 police station to be erected in Wayland Ave. and Sessions St., second ward, will soon be asked by the Board of Contract and Supply. Plans for this station were prepared by Architect Knight C. Richmond.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON, S. C.—Architects Walker & Burden are preparing plans for a seamen's chapel dormitory and meeting rooms to be erected on the northeast corner of Market and East Bay streets, at a cost of about \$25,000.

TENNESSEE.

KNOXVILLE, TENN.—Plans for a girls' new dormitory to be erected to the Knox County Industrial School, are now being received by A. L. Cahvannes, chairman of the building committee of the institution. New building will cost between \$15,000 and \$20,000.

KNOXVILLE, TENN.—A new public library building, to cost \$50,000, will be erected in this city, to be known as the "Lawson McGhee Library".

TEXAS

BALLINGER, TEX.—According to John F. Currie, a two-story business structure will be erected in this city between now and February.

BEAUMONT, TEX.—A. C. Baldwin, president and J. L. McNutt, vice-president of the Austin Security Can Manufacturing Company, have been negotiating with the chamber of commerce in regard to locating a plant here for the manufacture of a non-explosive oil can.

It has been announced by B. E. Quinn, that he has purchased nine sites between Highland Ave. and the Magnolia refinery, on which he intends to erect a number of houses.

Plans are being prepared for a new parish house to be erected by St. Mark's parish on the site at Pearl and Calder Sts. J. C. Wilson is chairman of the building committee.

CORPUS CHRISTI, TEX.—Members of the Staples Street Baptist Church, contemplate the erection of a new edifice in the early future. Dr. D. B. South is pastor of the church.

DALLAS, TEX.—The Board of Education of this city has authorized the erection of additions to some of the school buildings, at an expenditure of about \$100,000. Plans and specifications for this structure have been received by Park Superintendent Estes, and will be presented to the Park Board at its next meeting.

DALLAS, TEX.—The Dallas Board of Education has approved the preliminary plans submitted for the four-room addition to the Ben Milan school.

HOUSTON, TEX.—Bids for the erection of a Municipal quarantine hospital building to be erected on a five-acre tract near the Hardcastle addition. This improvement will cost between \$12,000 and \$15,000.

The Trinity and McKee Methodist churches have been merged, and a new edifice is to be erected on the north side at a cost of \$50,000. This will be known as the Seth Ward Memorial Methodist church. W. E. Woodruff is president of the new church.

TEMPLE, TEX.—A new theatre building will soon be erected on Main St., this city, for J. J. Hegeman.

UTAH

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.—A meeting of 400 farmers of Salt Lake County, held in South Jordan recently and called to order by J. W. McHenry, president of the United Commercial Clubs of Salt Lake County, resulted in favor of the erection of a community sugar factory, which would cost about \$300,000. All present pledged themselves to work to procure money with which to erect this factory.

VERMONT

BRATTLEBORO, VT.—Wantastiquet Lodge of Odd Fellows, Brattleboro, has voted to purchase a site at the corner of Green and High streets, upon which to erect a temple in the spring. Structure will probably cost \$30,000.

BURLINGTON, VT.—George D. Jarvis, who recently purchased the old Wager premises at the corner of Winooski Ave. and Pearl St., will probably erect a large addition to his present garage building on that street, in the spring.

MONTPELIER, VT.—At a recent meeting of the board of trade, H. T. Eaton, of Claremont, N. H., appeared to promote the erection of an up-to-date amusement house in this city.

ST. ALBANS, VT.—The City Council has voted the sum of \$11,000 for the purchase of an armory site.

VIRGINIA.

PULASKI, VA.—The School Board of this city has purchased from the Pulaski Horse Show Association, 21 sites upon which will be erected a modern public school building.

RICHMOND, VA.—Bids for an addition to the Country Club of Virginia four miles from this city, will be opened at the offices of Architects Neff & Thompson, shortly.

RICHMOND, VA.—The City of Richmond will purchase a site from the Harbor Center Land Company, upon which to erect a new city hall building.

RICHMOND, VA.—Bids will be received by the board of police commissioners until noon, January 4th, for the erection of a police station at Smith and Marshall Sts., according to plans which were prepared by Architects Carneal & Johnstone, Room 707, Chamber of Commerce Building.

WASHINGTON

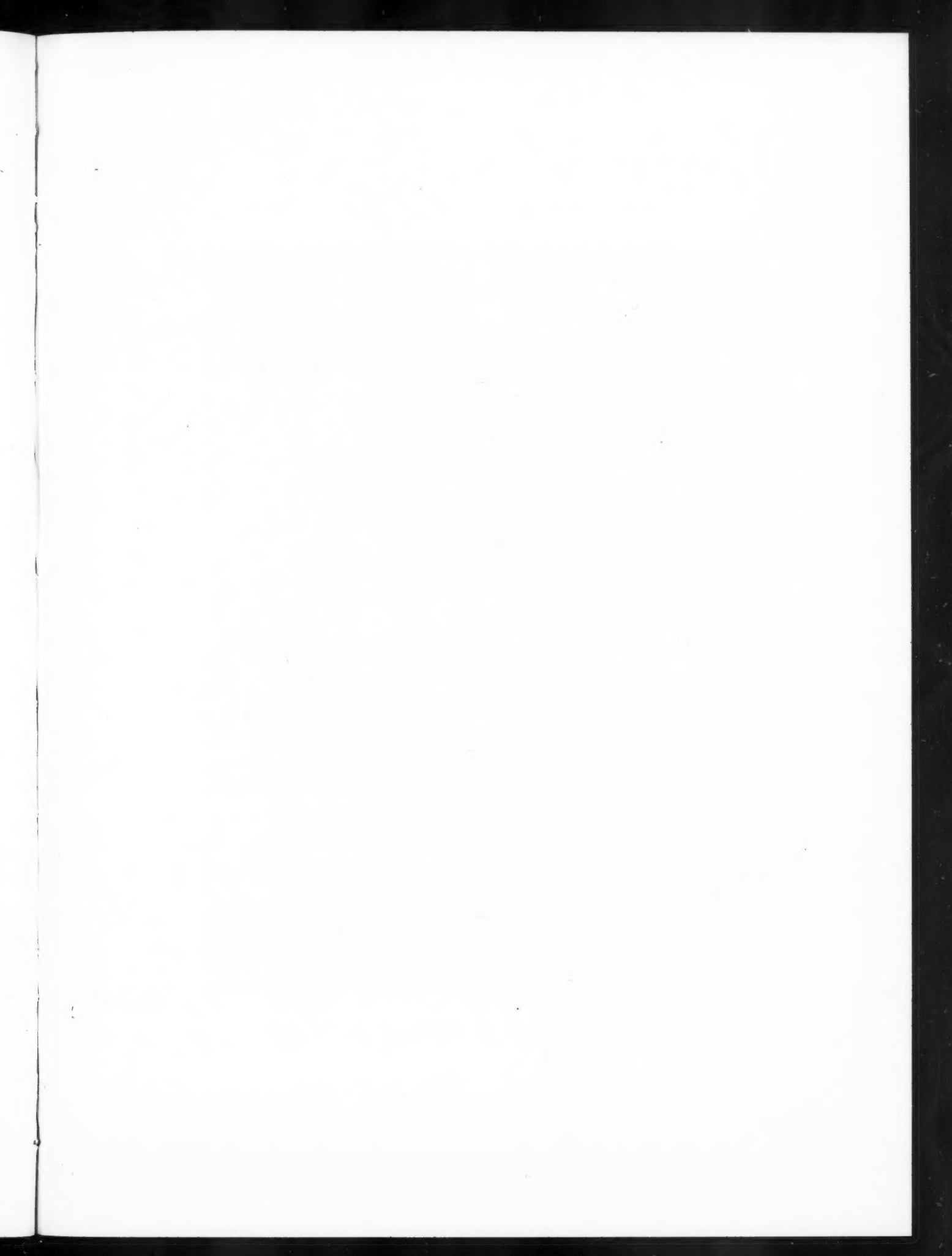
TACOMA, WASH.—Charles H. Frye, of the Frye-Bruhn Company, will probably spend \$50,000 in building improvements to the property now held by the company on C street.

WISCONSIN.

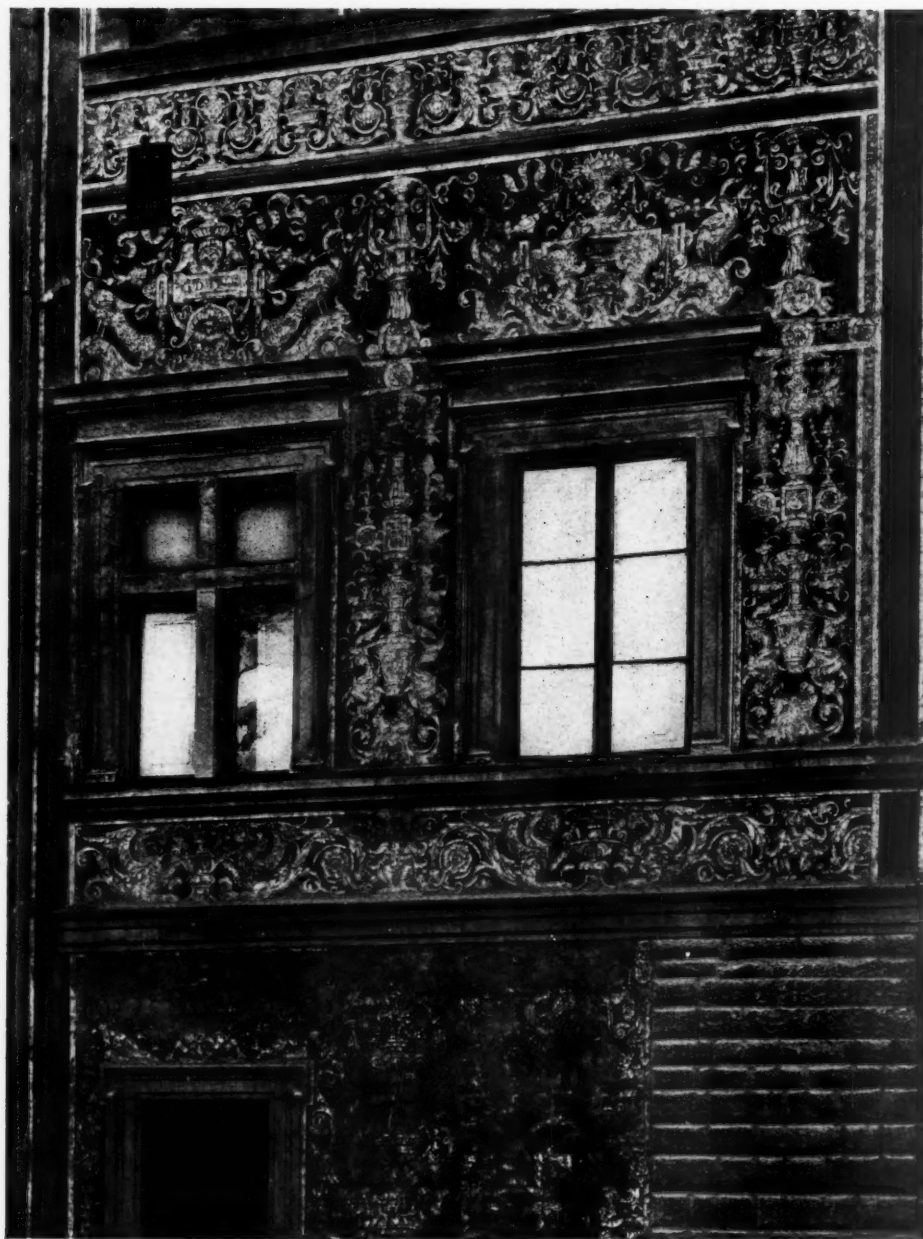
MANITOWOC, WIS.—The Citizens' Association is seeking to induce the Atlas Manufacturing Company of Milwaukee to locate in this city. The association will erect a factory building, which will be sold to the company, or a long time lease with option of purchase will be granted.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—New buildings are to be erected shortly for the University of Wisconsin.

Plans and specifications for the new life-saving station to be erected at McKinley park near the Yacht club grounds will be ready for bids by February, according to a report of the superintendent of the life-saving service in Washington.



THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT



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