

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

VOL. CVII

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1915

No. 2038



HOUSE AT BOLTON, MASS.

MESSRS. BIGELOW & WADSWORTH, ARCHITECTS

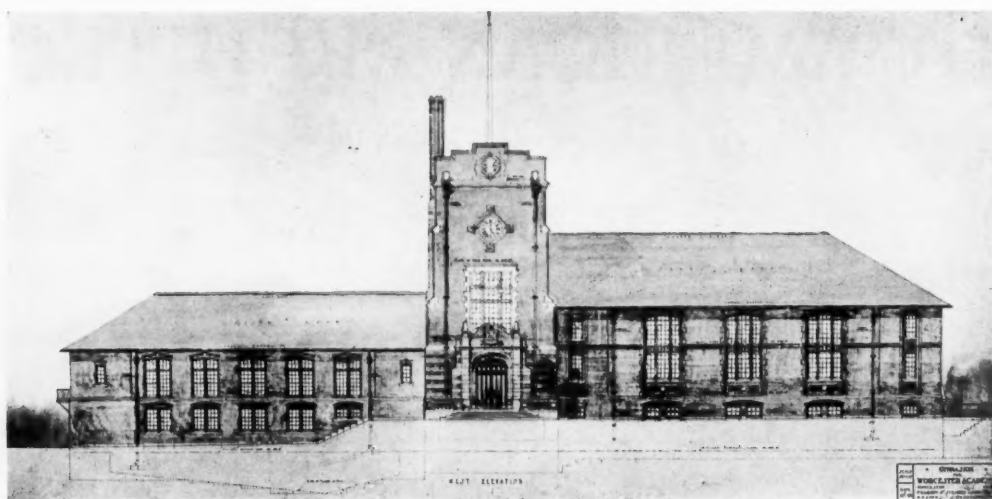
EXHIBITION OF THE BOSTON ARCHITECTURAL CLUB

WHILE the architectural growth of Boston may not be conclusively demonstrated by the fact that the Boston Chapter of the Institute secured more new members during the past year than any of the other Institute chapters, the annual exhibition of the Boston Architectural Club, held this year as on the occasion of the last exhibition, in the rooms

of the City Club, bears indisputable witness to the excellence of the work accomplished by this association of architects. It is a very dignified contribution to the cause of good architecture.

That this club *has* an exhibition this year is evidence of the persistence and earnestness of purpose of its members. Handicapped, as any similar organization in Boston must

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GYMNASIUM AND SWIMMING POOL, WORCESTER ACADEMY

MESSRS. PEABODY & STEARNS, ARCHITECTS

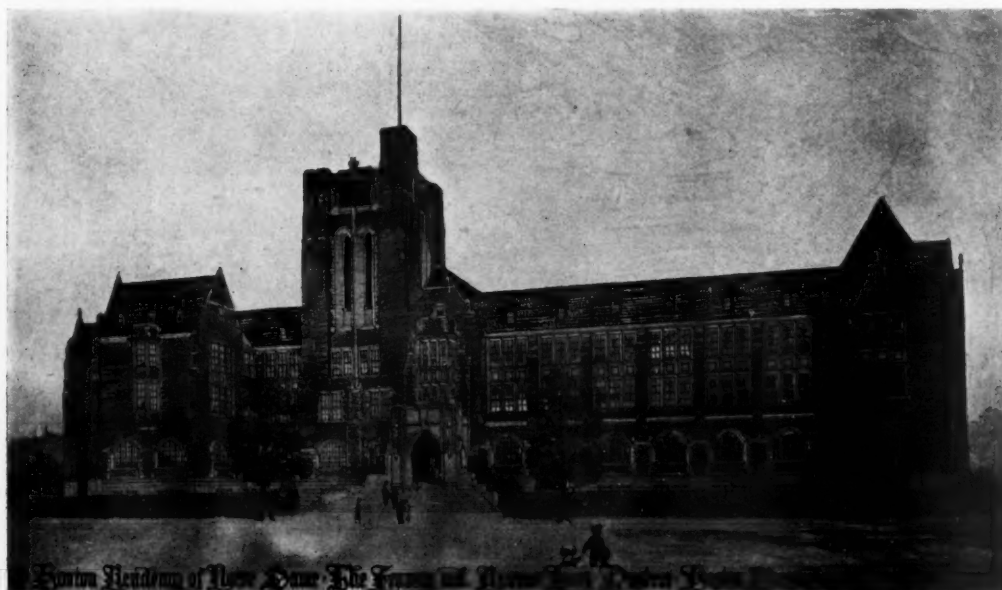
(Exhibition of the Boston Architectural Club)

be (and are in fact in the majority of our large cities), by lack of adequate exhibition space for architectural exhibits, it was only by untiring effort and the expenditure of a great deal of time that any adequate showing could have been made.

We are, as a people, a long way from cor-

rect appreciation of the value of things in art, and in this materialistic period of our development along æsthetic lines, promulgation of artistic knowledge often becomes a self-sacrificing and but poorly appreciated effort.

The fact that another exhibition during the



MESSRS. MAGINNIS & WALSH, ARCHITECTS

(Exhibition of the Boston Architectural Club)

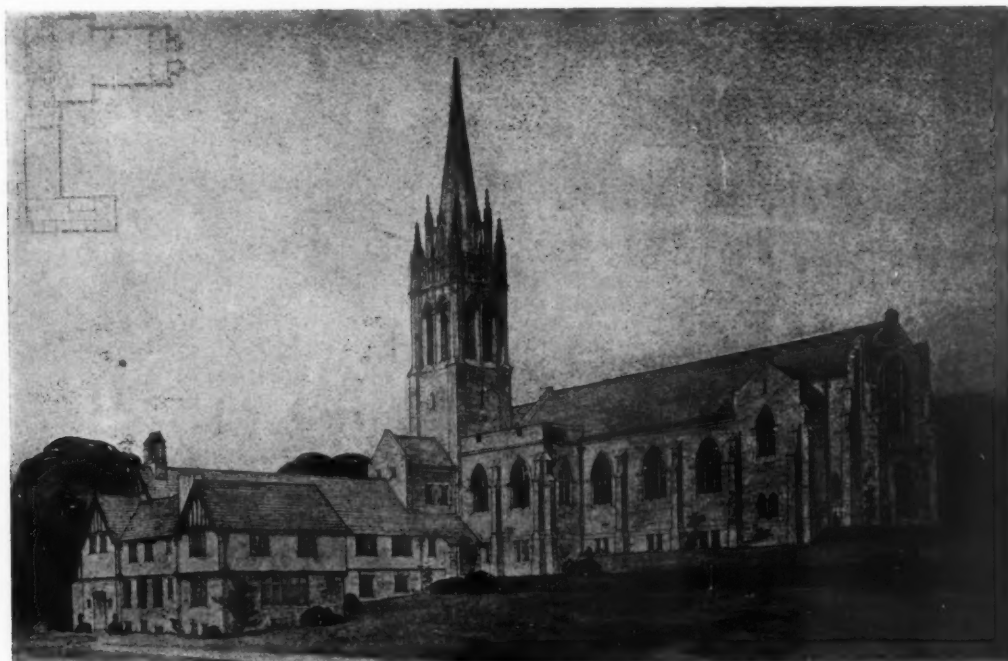
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HOUSE IN CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

MESSRS. BELLOWS & ALDRICH, ARCHITECTS

(Exhibition of the Boston Architectural Club)



THE SECOND CHURCH IN NEWTON, MASS.

MESSRS. ALLEN & COLLENS, ARCHITECTS

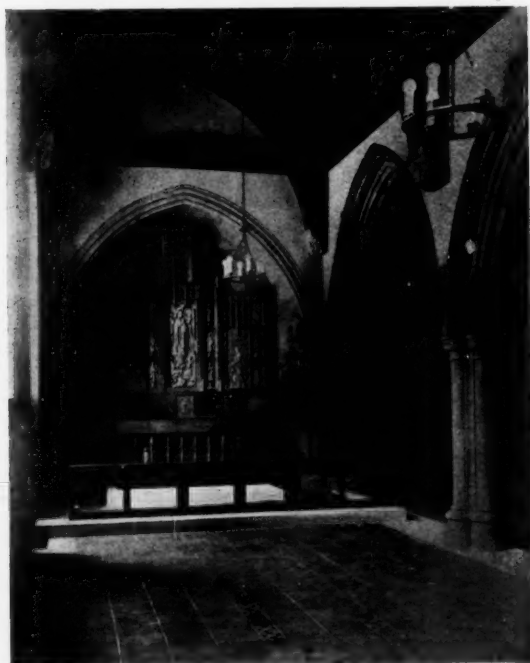
(Exhibition of the Boston Architectural Club)

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same dates occupied the space that was last year used by the Boston Architectural Club, has crowded the present exhibition into smaller quarters, necessitates that the visitor be directed to the rooms where the exhibition has been placed. Once having arrived, he will be impressed by the general high standard of excellence shown. Perhaps this club has never before held a smaller exhibition, and probably it has never before held one

that illustrates the arts allied to and dependent on architecture.

It is by attending exhibitions of this character that we are able to note the very decided



LADY CHAPEL, ALL SAINTS' CHURCH
DORCHESTER, MASS.

MESSRS. CRAM, GOODHUE & FERGUSON, ARCHITECTS
(Exhibition of the Boston Architectural Club)

that was more uniformly good. It will not appeal to the layman, perhaps, in as strong a way as have some earlier collections, but, *per contra*, it will hold and attract the attention of technical visitors and provide a well spent period of study.

A notable feature of this exhibition is the diversity of the exhibits. There is not, as is so often the case, the over-accentuation of certain phases of practice. The field is covered from the small country house to the large office building, and with these varied subjects is a most satisfactory proportion



HOUSE AT CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

MESSRS. BELLOWS & ALDRICH, ARCHITECTS
(Exhibition of the Boston Architectural Club)

influence and the strong impetus that the art of the craftsman receives from architects. And not alone is this impetus felt by craftsmen, but also by other workers in the beaux-



HOUSE AT CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

MESSRS. BELLOWS & ALDRICH, ARCHITECTS
(Exhibition of the Boston Architectural Club)

arts,—the mural painter and the sculptor. Mr. Edward Howland Blashfield, the mural painter, in the course of an address before

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DOORWAY—HOUSE IN CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

MESSRS. BELLOWS & ALDRICH, ARCHITECTS

(Exhibition of the Boston Architectural Club)

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HOUSE AT IPSWICH, MASS.

MESSRS. KILHAM & HOPKINS, ARCHITECTS

(Exhibition of the Boston Architectural Club)

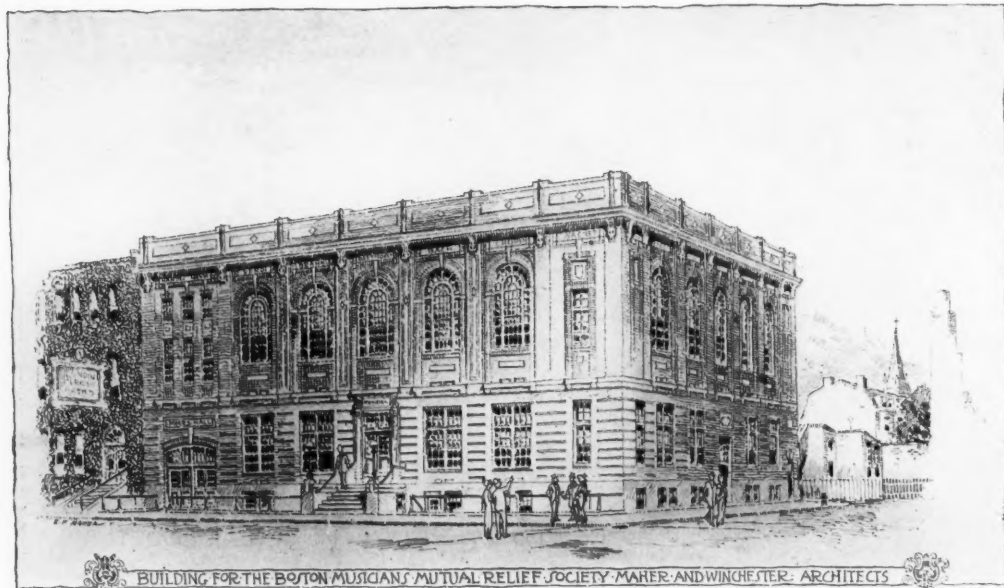
the 1912 convention of the American Institute of Architects, very forcefully summed up the value of this collaboration, in the following words:—

"The architect is commander-in-chief always, but from the moment that he designs his building, his staff should be at his side awaiting orders. When he plans the drawings of his great rooms, sculptor and painter at his elbow, should be ready, if he asks them, to say how in distributing their work he may so place it that they may help him most effectively * * *

"A few architects, sculptors and painters have been struggling to co-operate and they have learned something and accomplished something, even a very great deal, but they have not yet had time to co-operate long enough to attain consummate experience."

In the year that has elapsed since expression was given to the foregoing opinion, undoubted progress has been made in the direction indicated.

Taken as a whole the efforts of the Boston Architectural Club to do its full share toward promoting the cause of good architecture have this year as in the past been successful, and the members are to be commended for a very enviable record of accomplishment in the face of many difficulties.



BUILDING FOR THE BOSTON MUSICIANS' MUTUAL RELIEF SOCIETY MAHER AND WINCHESTER, ARCHITECTS

MESSRS. MAHER & WINCHESTER, ARCHITECTS

(Exhibition of the Boston Architectural Club)

TRANSITION IN PERIOD STYLES*

PROBABLY none but close students of decorative art are able to state with accuracy the period, or date of origin of decorative motives, or forms of ornament. This equally applies to furniture shapes or applied architectural decoration.

The transition between what is generally described as "period styles" has, in most cases, been so gradual that it is not possible to distinctly indicate when one, so called, "period" ceased and was replaced by its successor.

This statement is perhaps more true of the successive periods that take their distinctive names from the three Louis', XIV, XV and XVI of France than any other.

During these reigns the monarch set the standard of public taste, and he was always the wealthiest and most generous of purchasers. His taste was law and his courtiers, who represented the richest and most influential party, followed servilely in his footsteps. To quote M. de Ricci, "In furniture, as in literature, the courtier never ceased to be a courtier, and the greatest noblemen considered it an honor to receive from above the inspiration which guided their taste."

It will, therefore, be easy to comprehend how little influence the predilections of the people, no matter how cultured, exerted in the selection and development of styles, when opposed to the royal pleasure, that *arbiter elegantiorum* who dictated the expression of the art of his period.

It is possible to state with accuracy that Louis XIV was largely responsible for the development of Rococo. The styles that found royal favor during the reign of that monarch lent themselves readily to the development of Rococo, which, to quote Sturgis, "Was a variety of ornament originating in Louis XIV style and continuing with con-

stantly increasing ignorance, exaggeration and extravagance throughout the artistic degeneracy of the Louis XIV period." That a decorative style so foreign to all the accepted principles of art should have for so long a time existed and found so many supporters, shows how servilely, during the reigns of Louis XIV and XV, the people followed the example of their Royal Master.



DRAWING-ROOM OF MARIE ANTOINETTE,
VERSAILLES

Leigh Hunt, after a visit to Paris, was moved to set down in Old Court Suburbs his protest against Rococo. He writes: "The jumble called Rococo is in general detestable. A parrot seems to have invented the word, and the thing is worthy of his tawdriness and incoherence."

Madame de Pompadour has given her name to one epoch of art during the reign of Louis XV. It has been claimed that it was due to her influence that impetus was given to a new style, which served to mitigate the flamboyant vulgarity that dominated design during the Rococo of Louis XIV, and that part of the reign of Louis XV before

* Louis XVI Furniture by Seymour de Ricci. Full Cloth, 265 pp., size nine by eleven inches. London, William Heinemann. New York, G. P. Putnam's Sons.

This work is among the few that have been prepared in a manner that render them of greatest use to the architect, decorator and furniture buyer. Of the two hundred and sixty-five pages which the work contains, two hundred and fifty-five are devoted to the highest type of half-tone illustrations of furniture and interiors. The examples shown are the finest extant and under each illustration is printed a caption giving the location of the work and what is known of its history. The text is exceptionally well prepared and furnishes the basis of this article.

We are indebted to the publisher for permission to reproduce from this work the accompanying illustrations.

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Madame de Pompadour's influence had become potent.

As a matter of fact it was probably due to her influence with Louis XV that he gave encouragement to a small group of artists who heretofore receiving neither patronage nor support, were hopelessly striving to edu-



CHAIR WITH THE CIPHER OF MARIE ANTOINETTE

cate the people of France to higher ideals and along more consistent paths of good decorative art. It is significant of the influence of architects in these matters, that an awakening occurred. M. de Ricci states, "We may fix the first epoch of the return of a better taste after the arrival of Le Geay, an architect who had studied in Rome. As Le Geay's taste was excellent, he opened the eyes of many people."

A reaction, beneficent in its results had now taken place and a revolt against the follies of Rococo and the extravagances of Louis XV.

Eccentricity in ornament, decoration and design had reached its highest absurdity, and, fortunately, was being replaced by simpler methods and purer motives. It cannot be definitely stated that, with the death of Louis XV and the ascension of Louis XVI, the style underwent a sudden change. Like all transitions of this nature, it was a slow growth, but having for its incentive the basic principles of good art, it went steadily forward during the reign of Louis XVI until it had developed those characteristics that are now designated as the "Louis XVI period."

The characteristics in design dominating this period can best be studied by reference

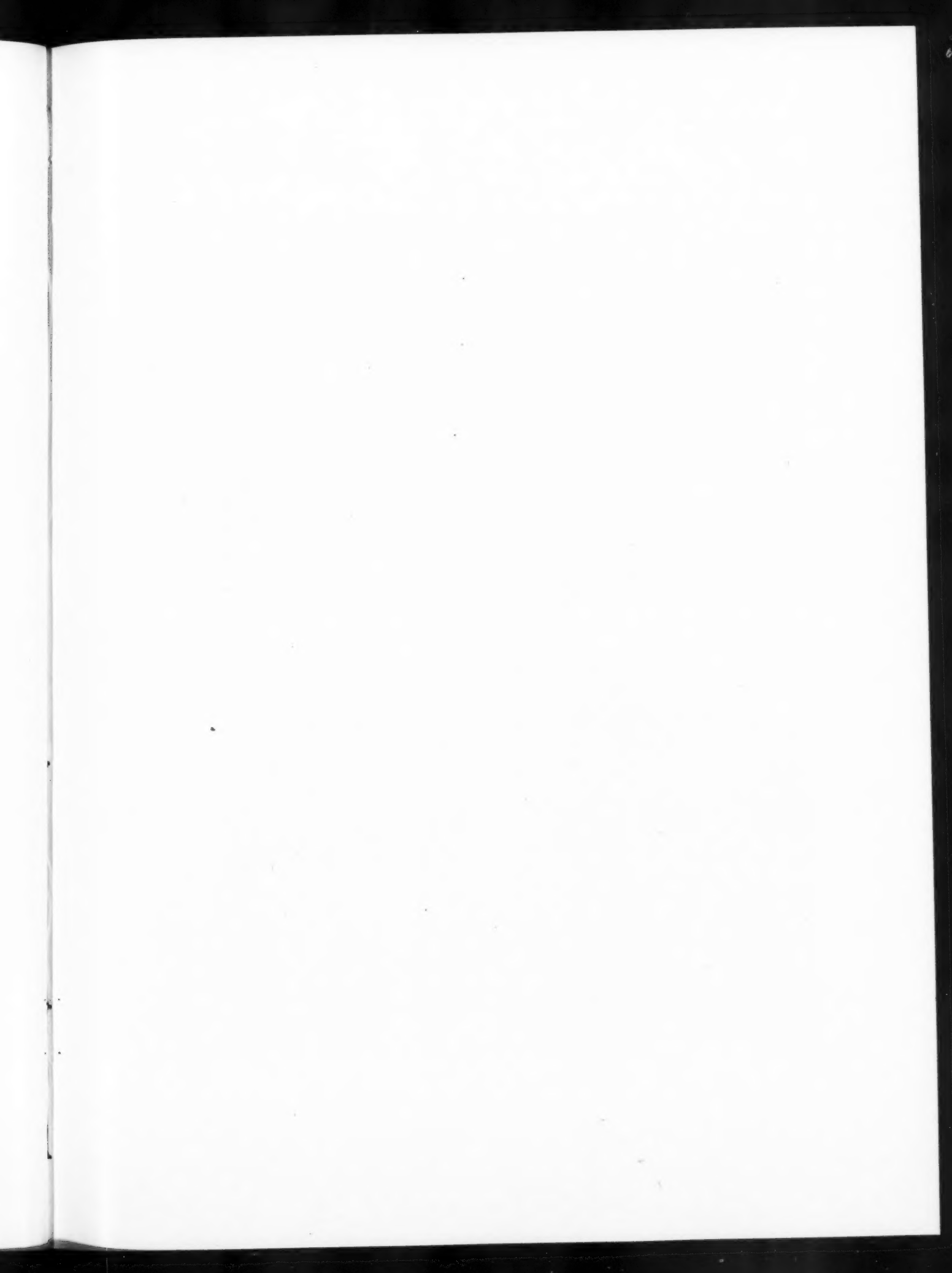
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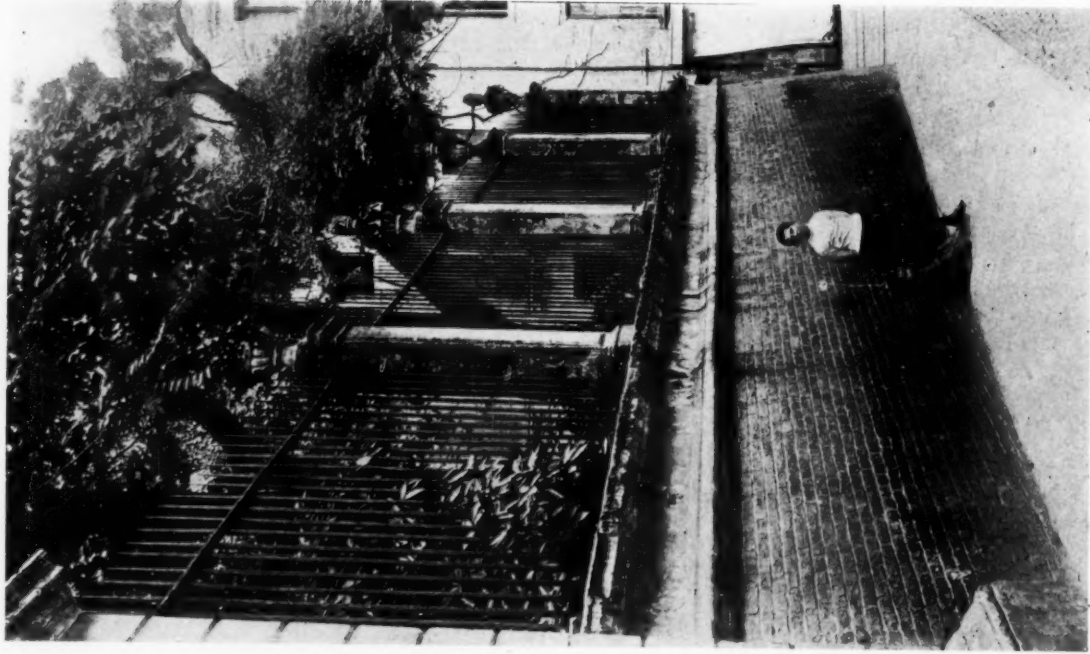
Northern Italian Details

NO. 12 — GATES, POSTS AND FENCE, CONTRADA S. CATERINA, VICENZA

The cities situated on the southern slopes of the Alps all exhibit an almost childish delight on the part of their builders in the cool, green shade of gardens, where ilexes and poplars tempered the rays of the Italian sun; happily, the close proximity of the snow-topped mountains makes the scarcity of water in the valley of the Po a thing unheard of, so that even the modest city burgher can enjoy his little spot of green. While the greater number of the villas of Venetia are now no more, and their lands have reverted to the domain of agriculture (almost every city house of any pretention still boasts of its garden), and it is the gate of one of these that has been chosen for illustration.

The main gate posts of Istrian stone, delicately rusticated, are surmounted by a Baroque urn of indifferent execution, which is repeated upon the smaller posts. Although the original wrought iron gate has disappeared, and has been replaced by a modern artisan production, it is otherwise intact; the fence is designed economically, and its long tapering spikes amply fulfil the purpose for which they were designed.

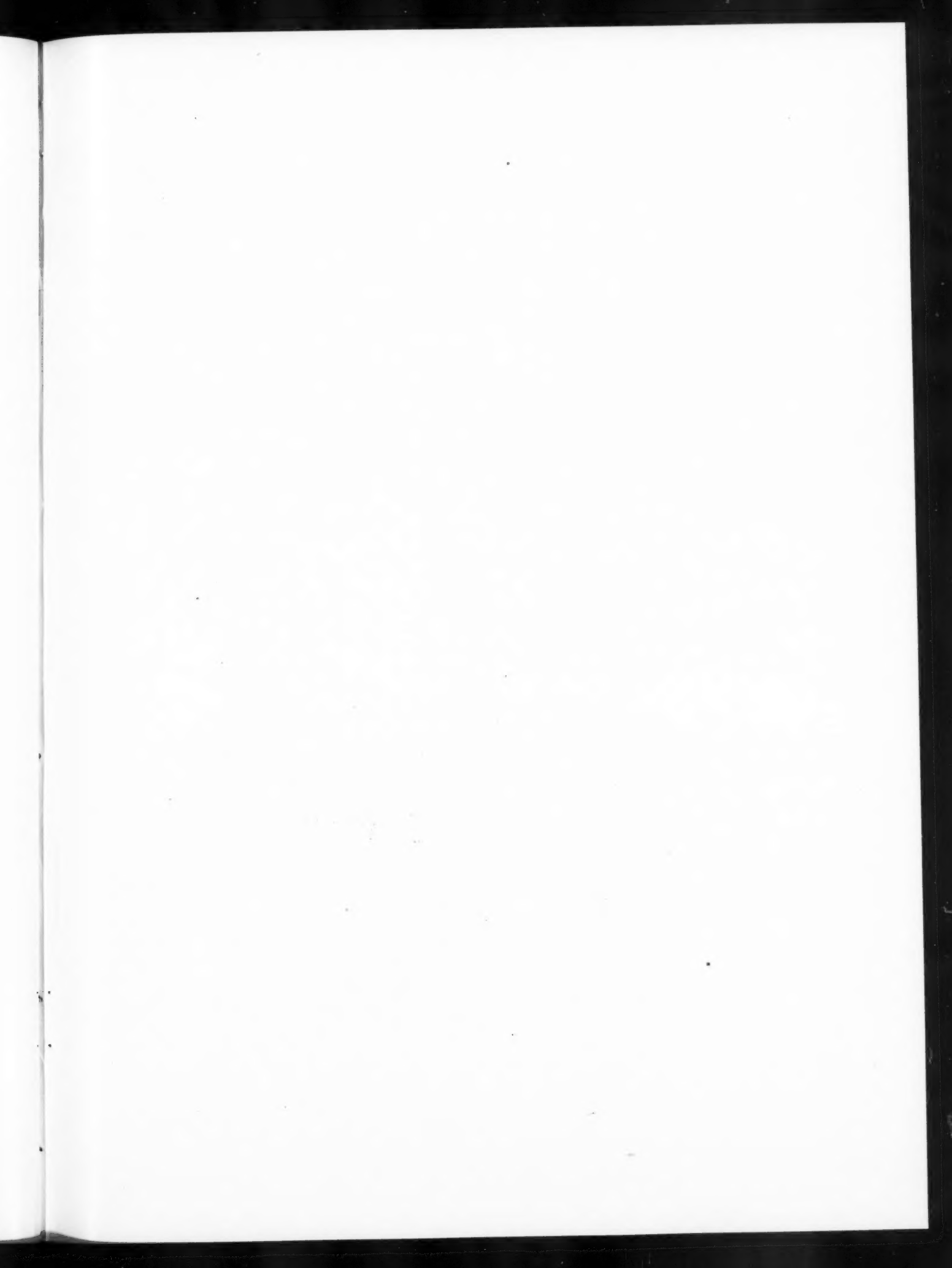




GATE-POSTS AND FENCE—CONTRADA S. CATERINA, VICENZA

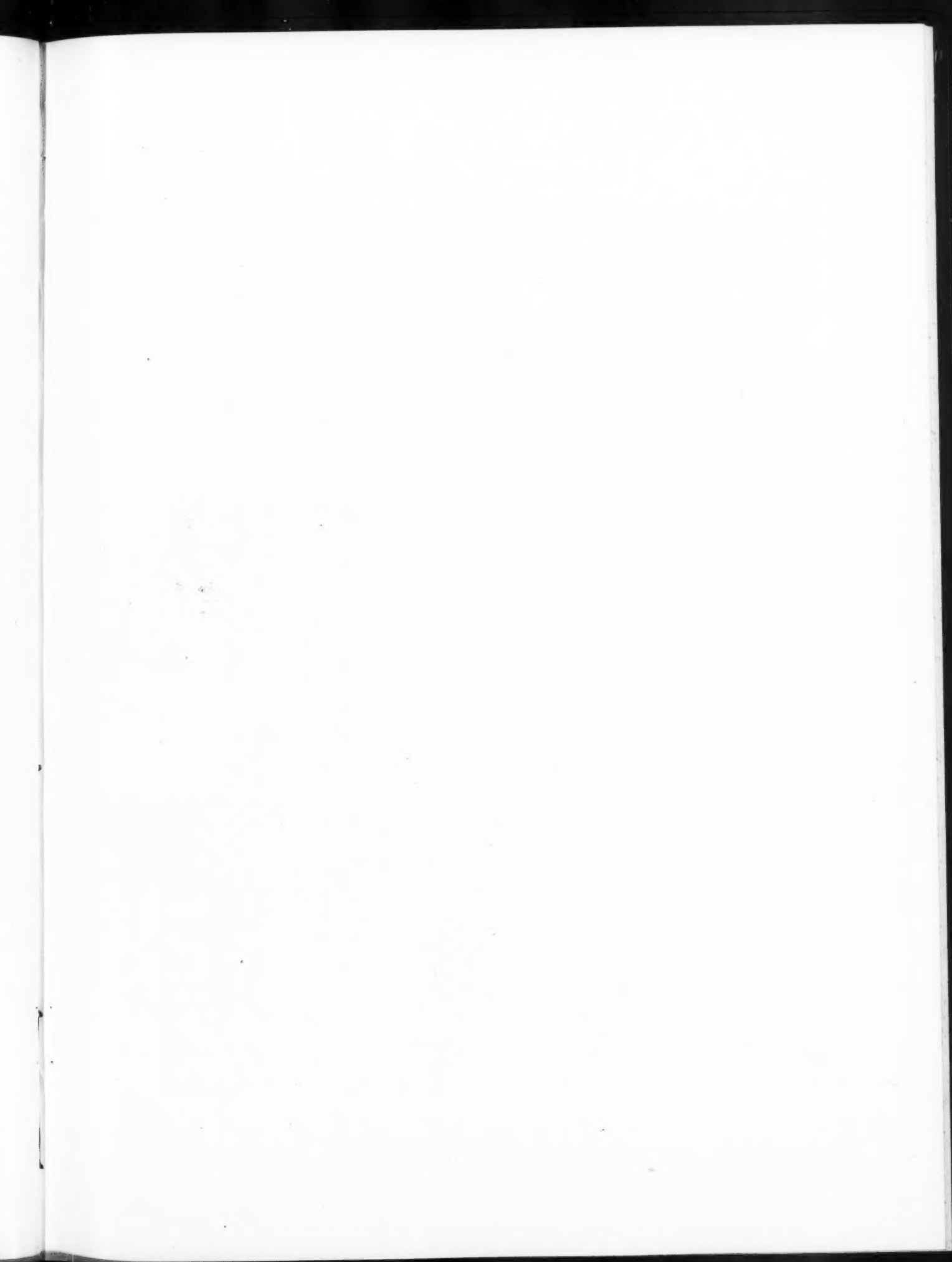
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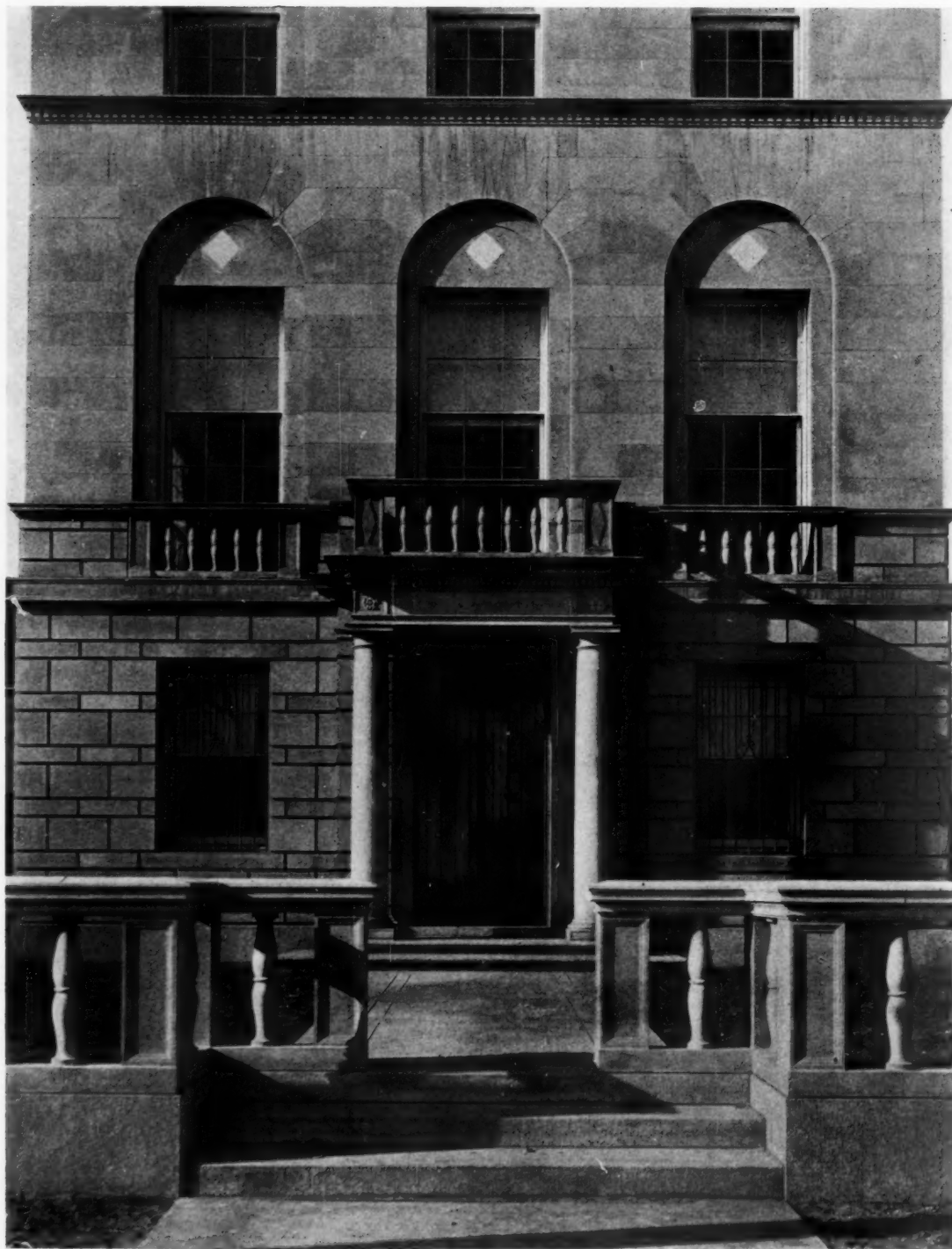
ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS
OF NORTHERN ITALY—PLATE NO. 25





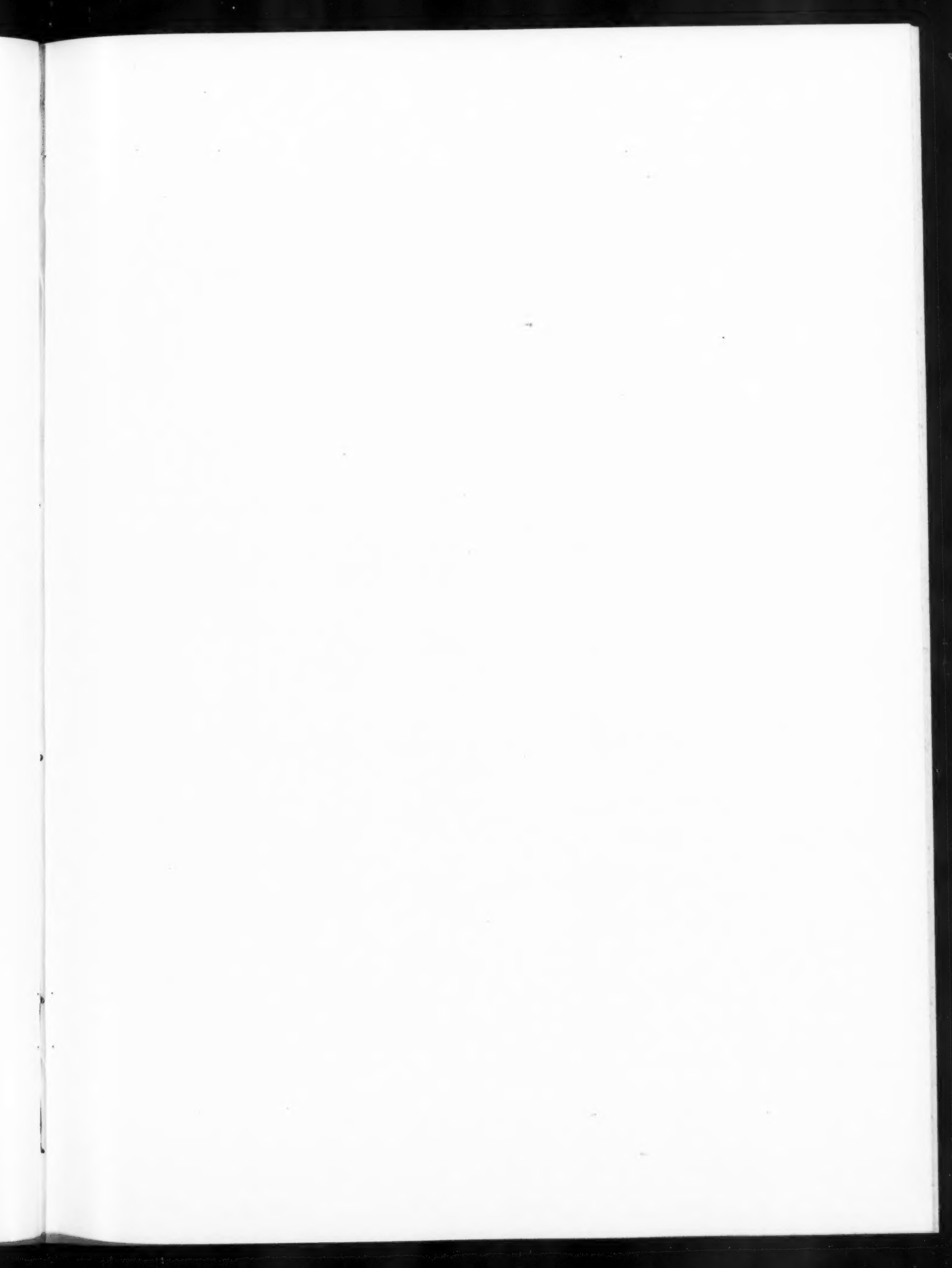
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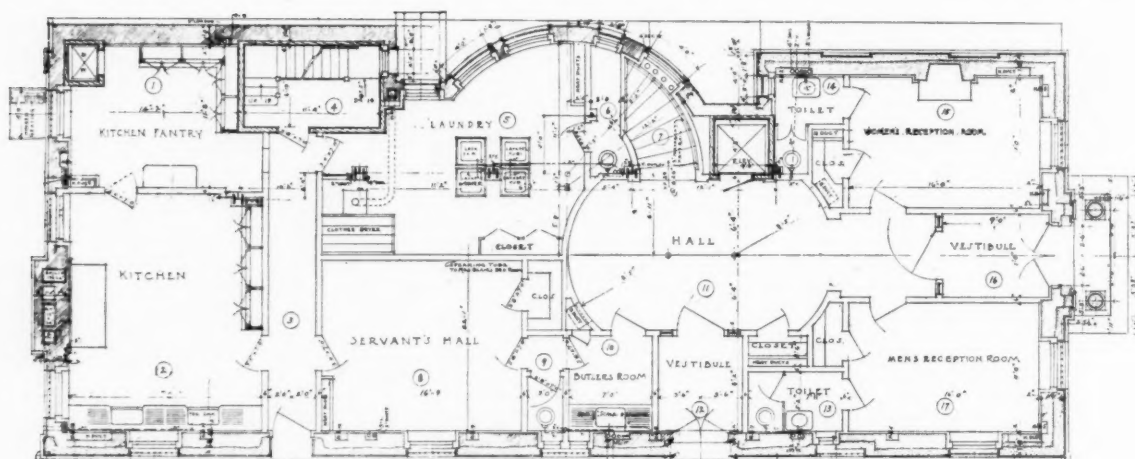




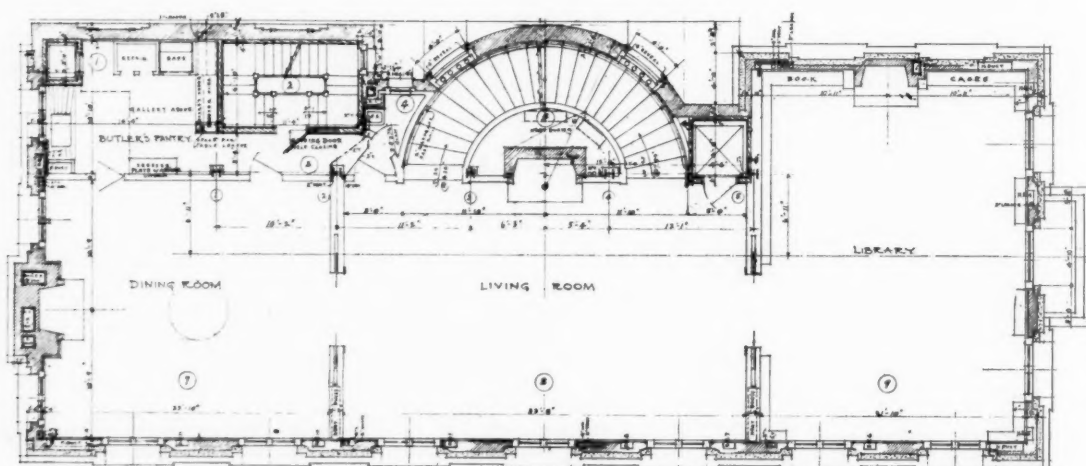
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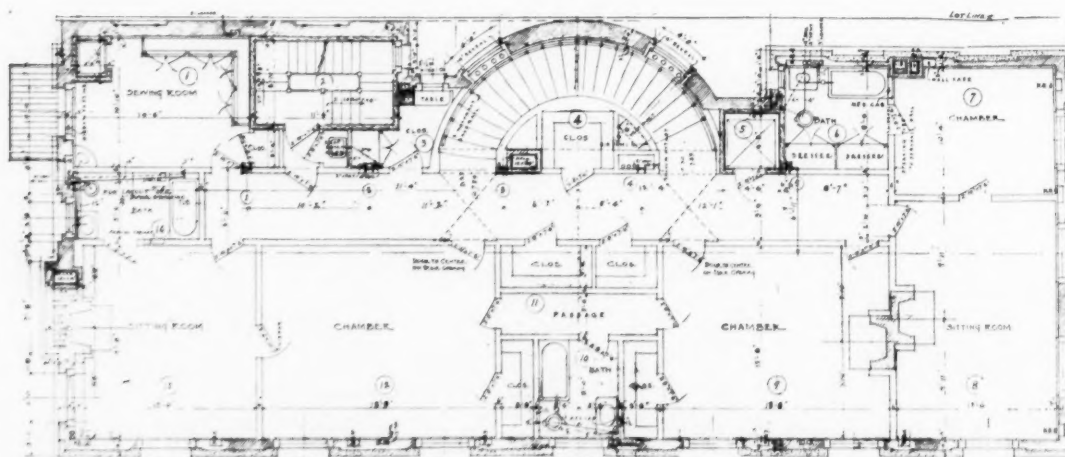




GROUND FLOOR



SECOND FLOOR.

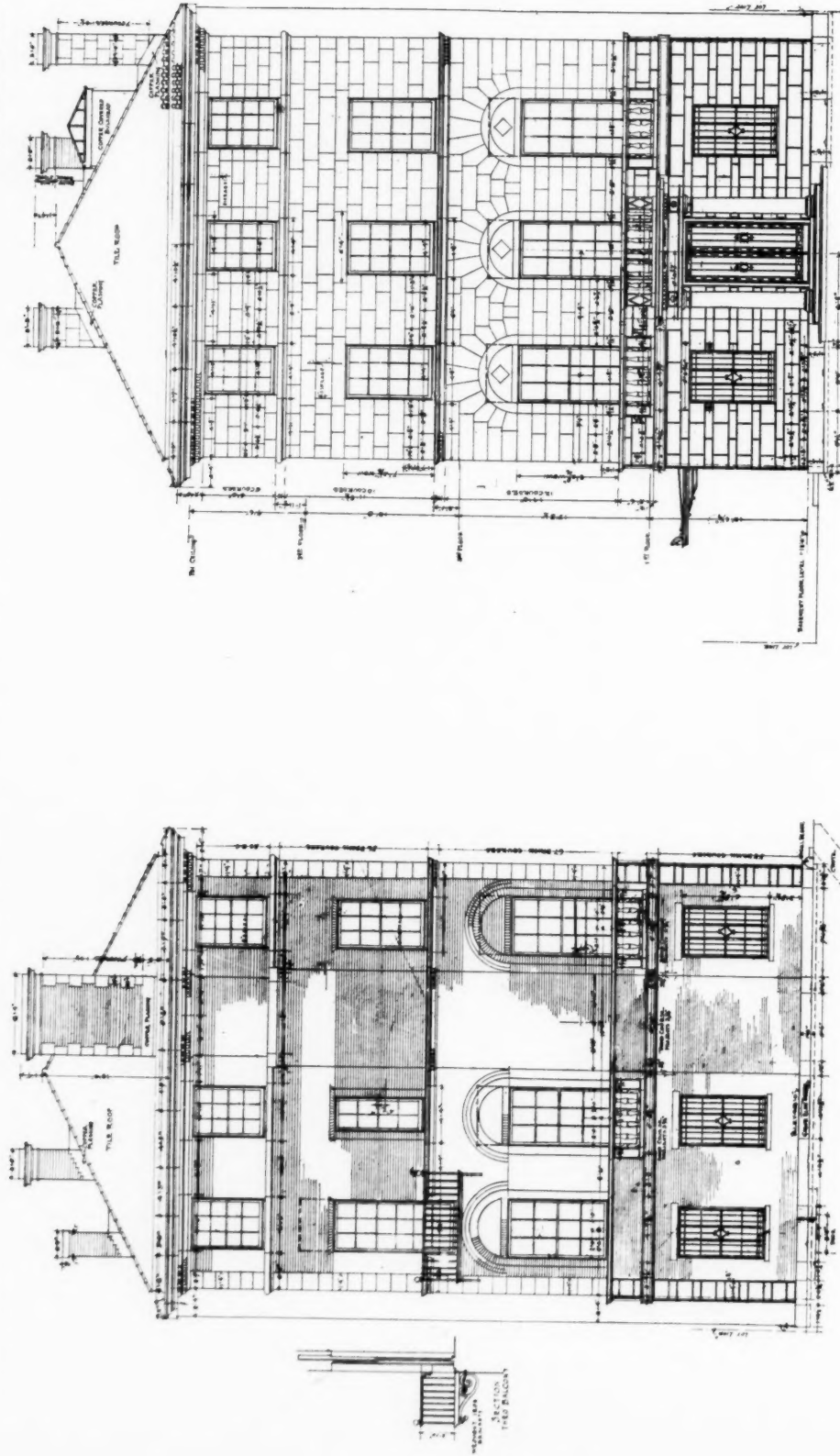


THIRD FLOOR

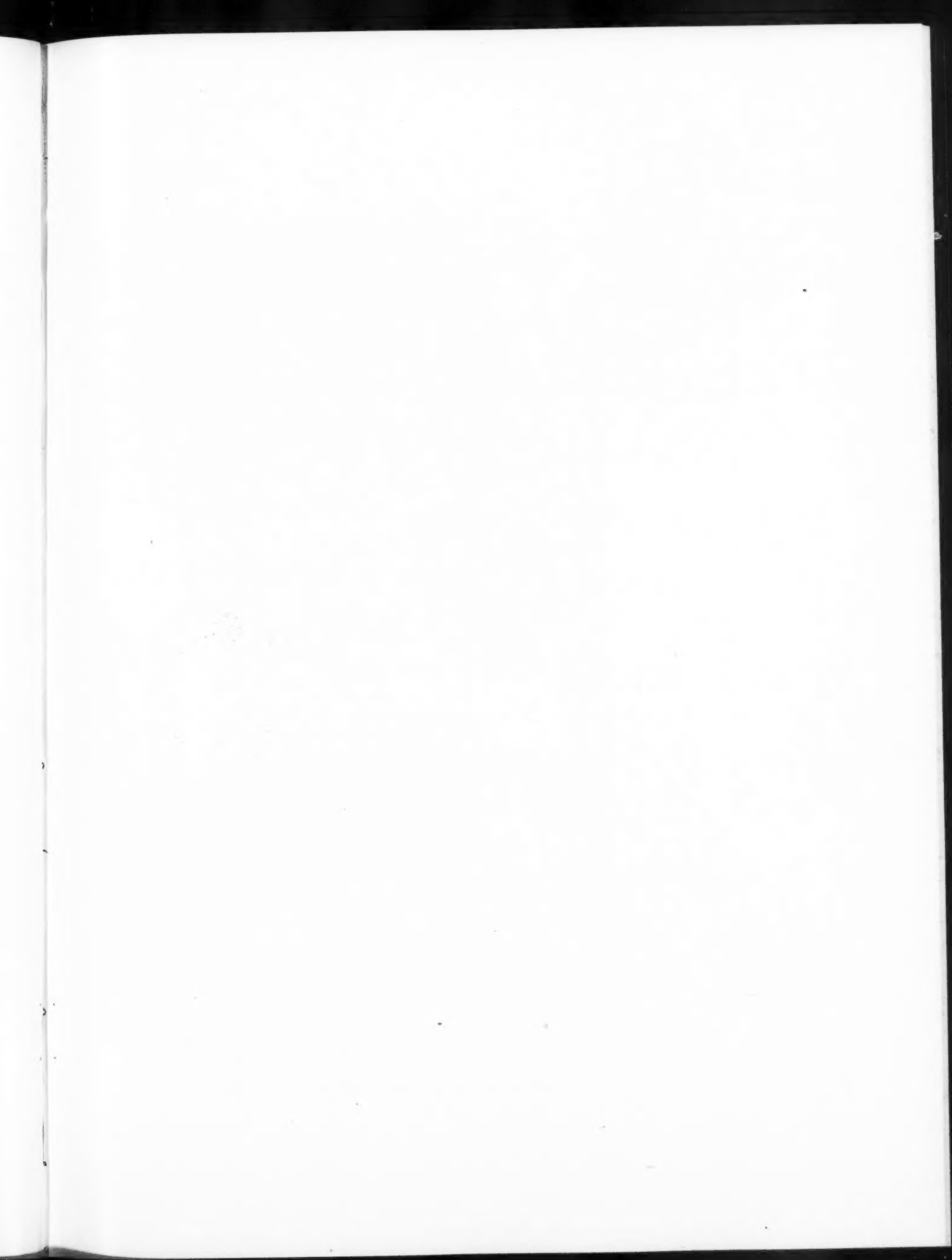
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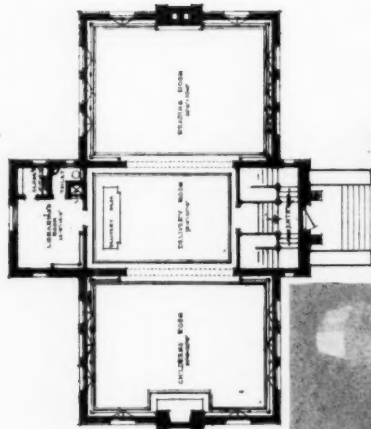
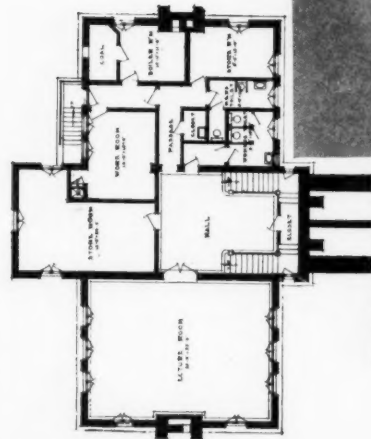


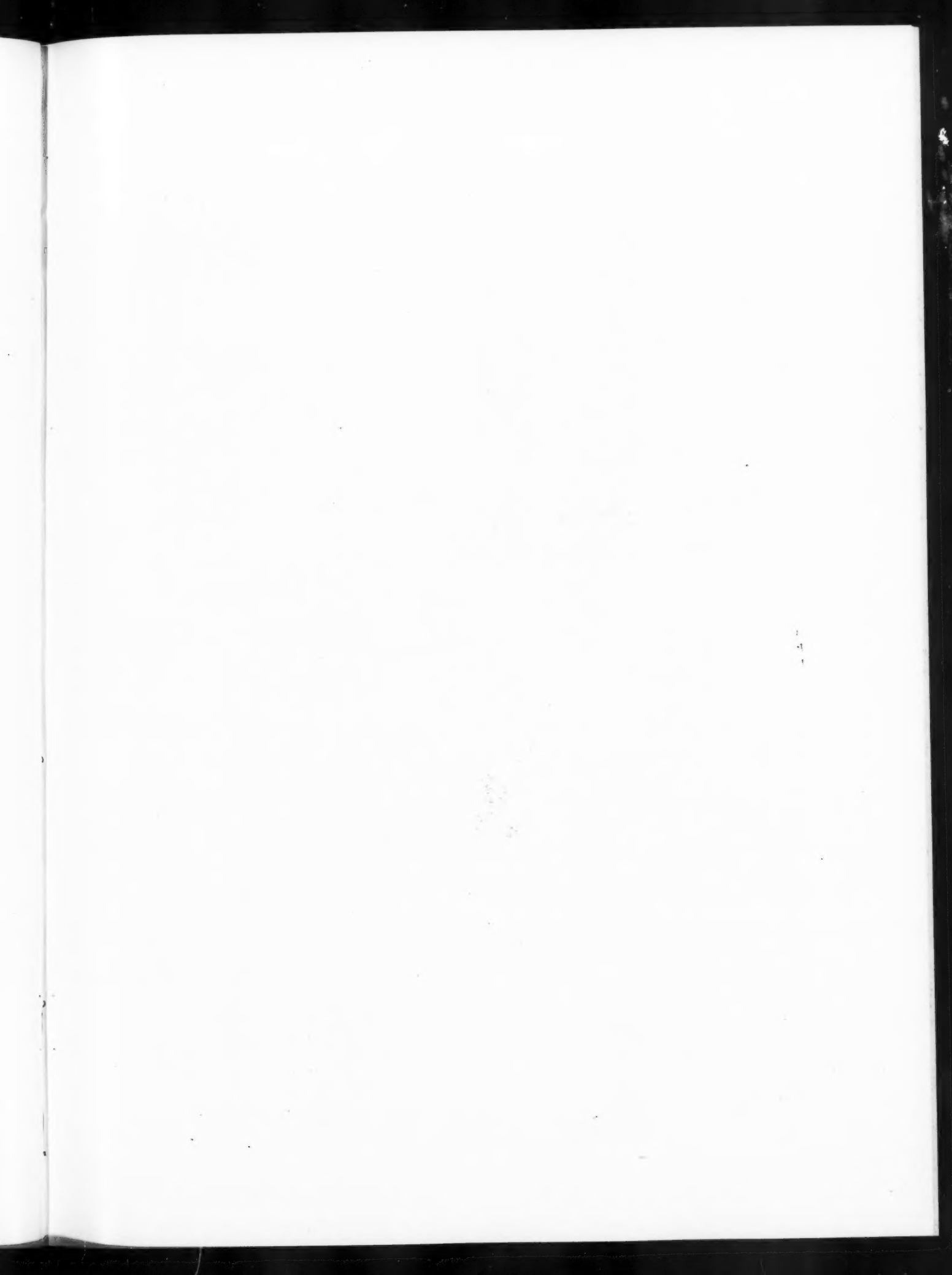
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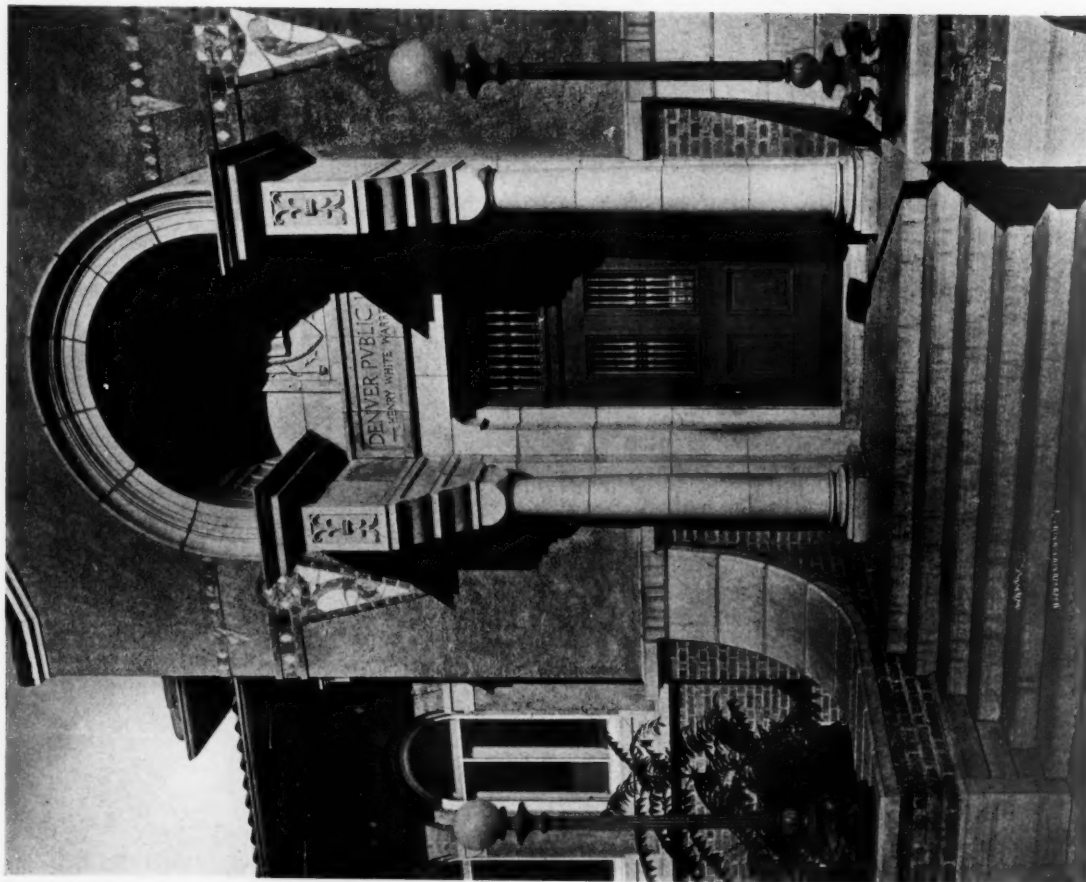
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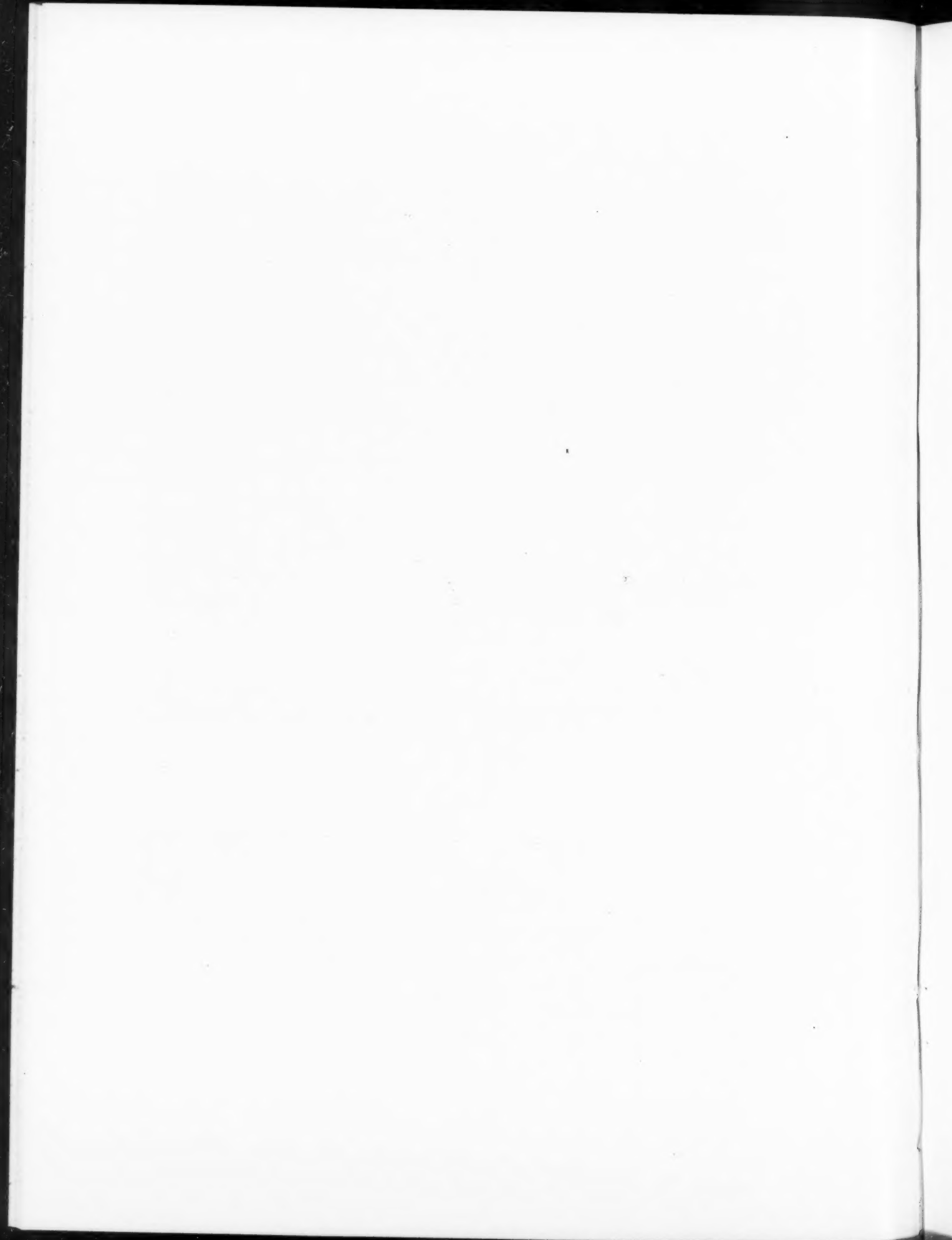


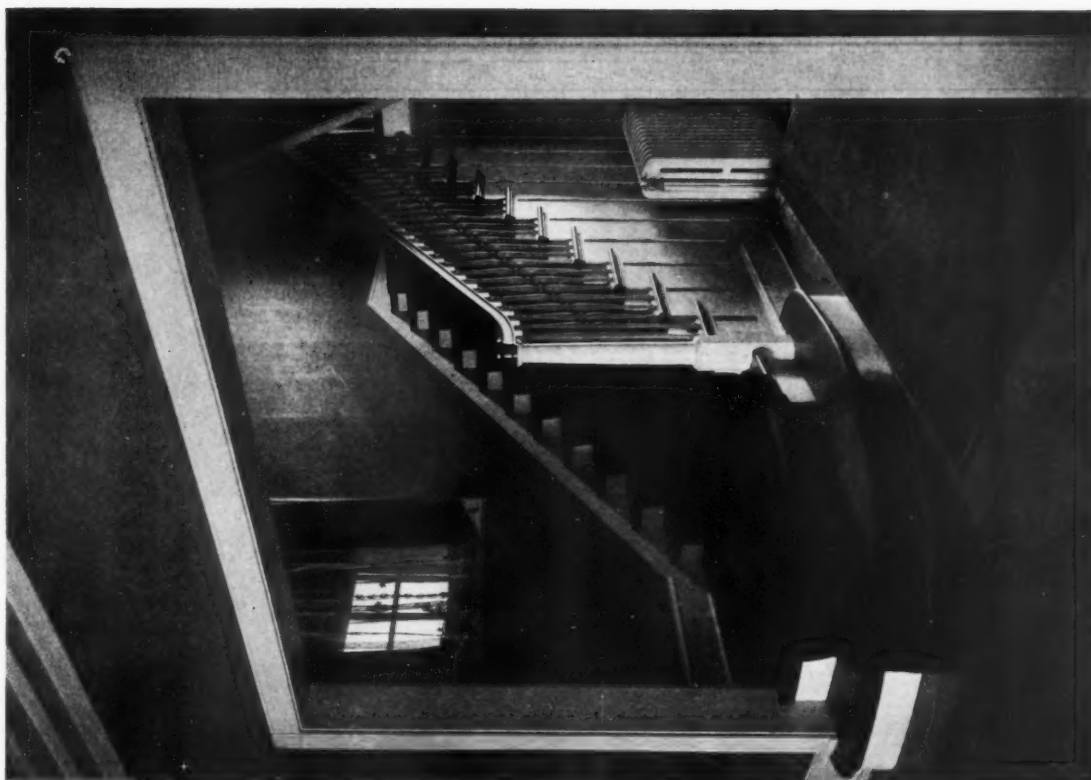
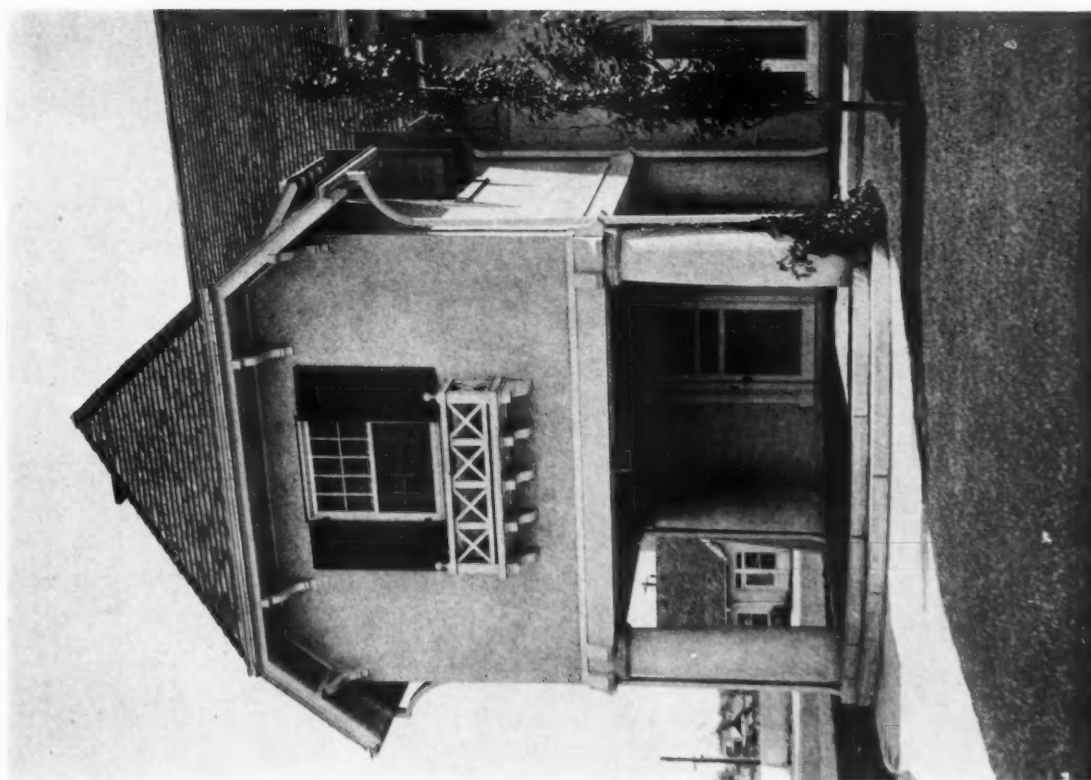
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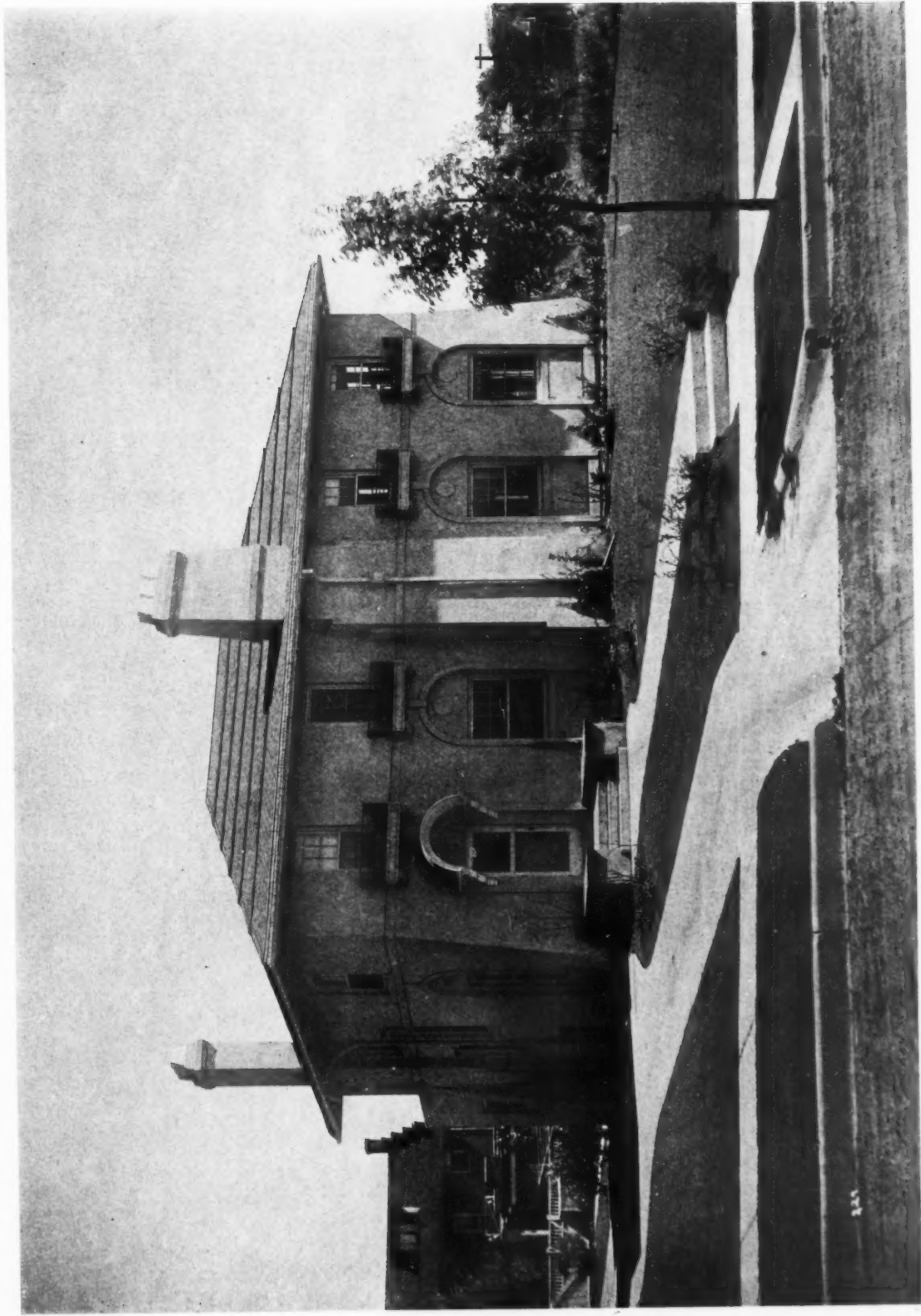
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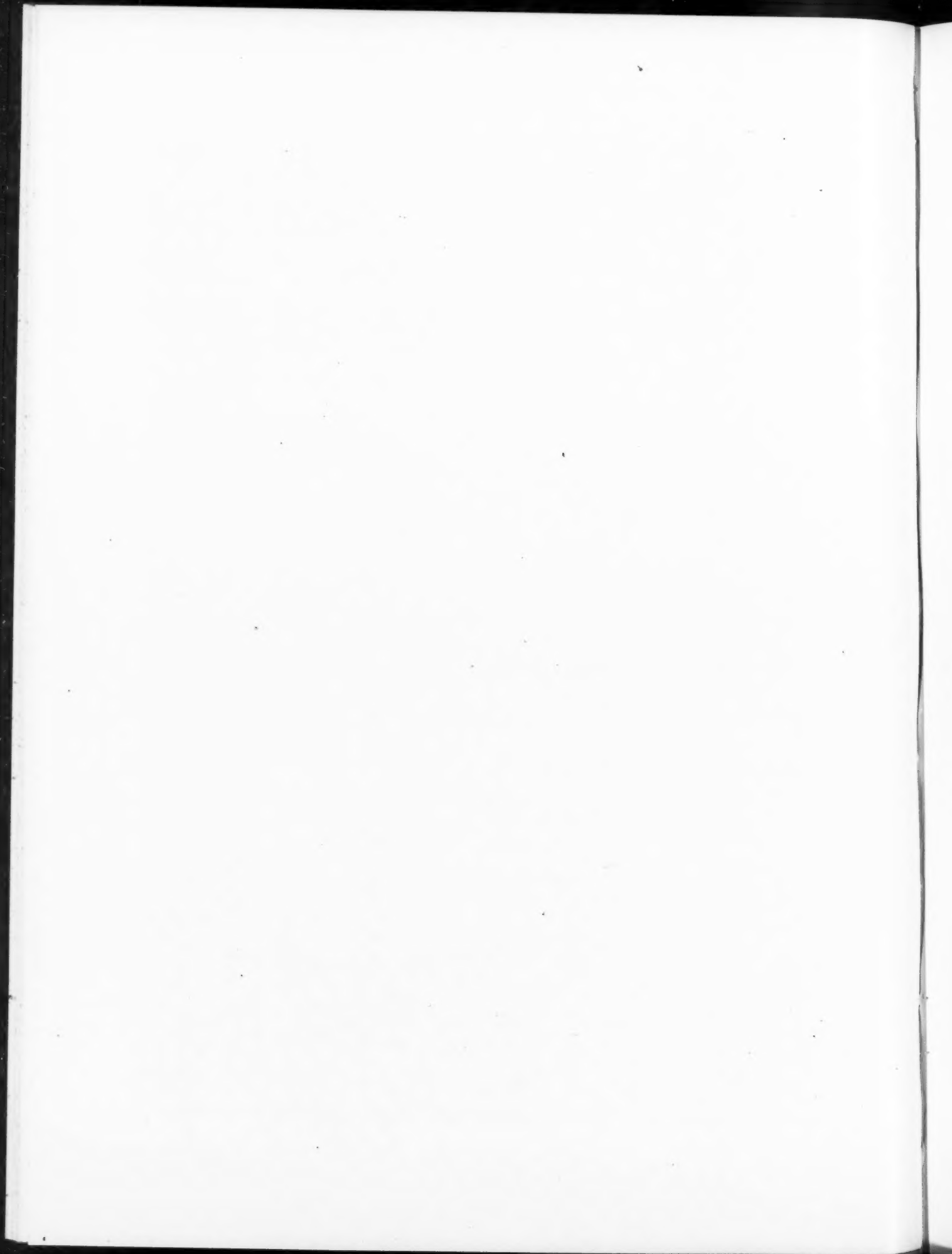


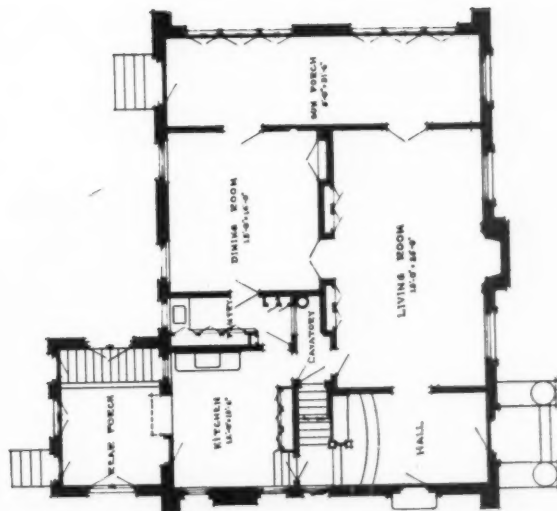
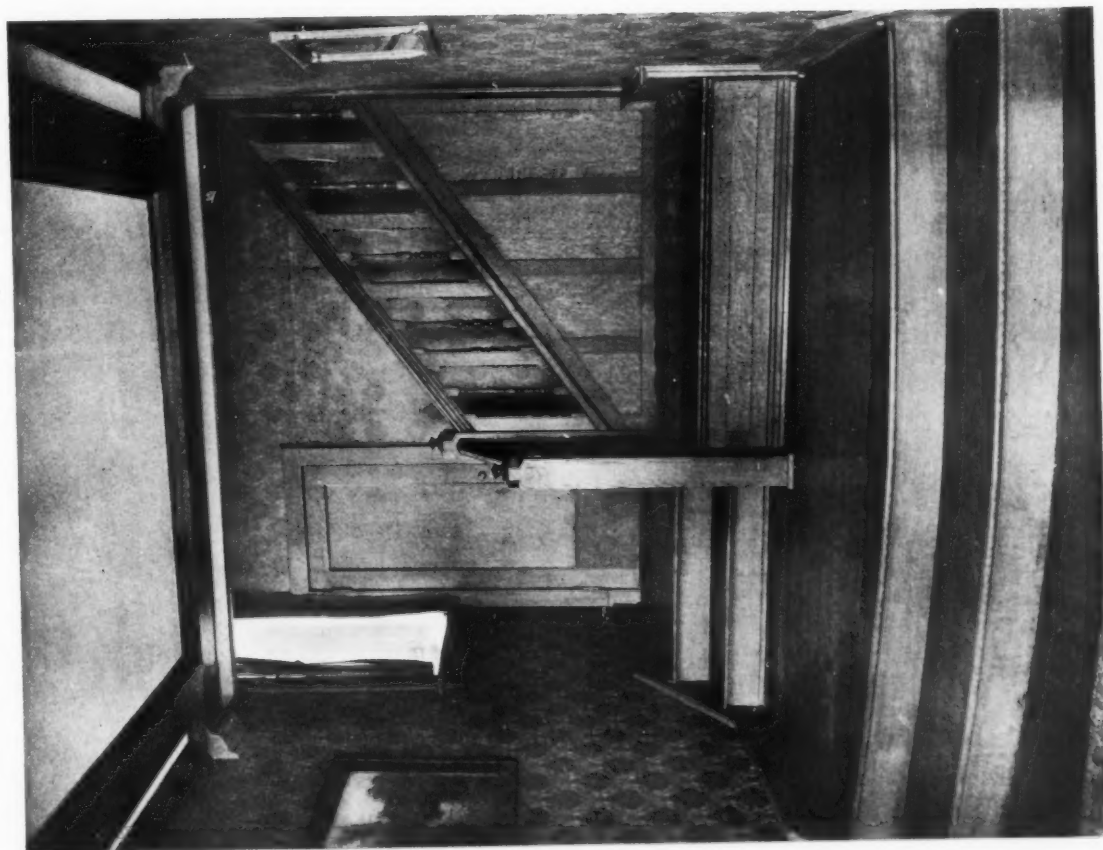


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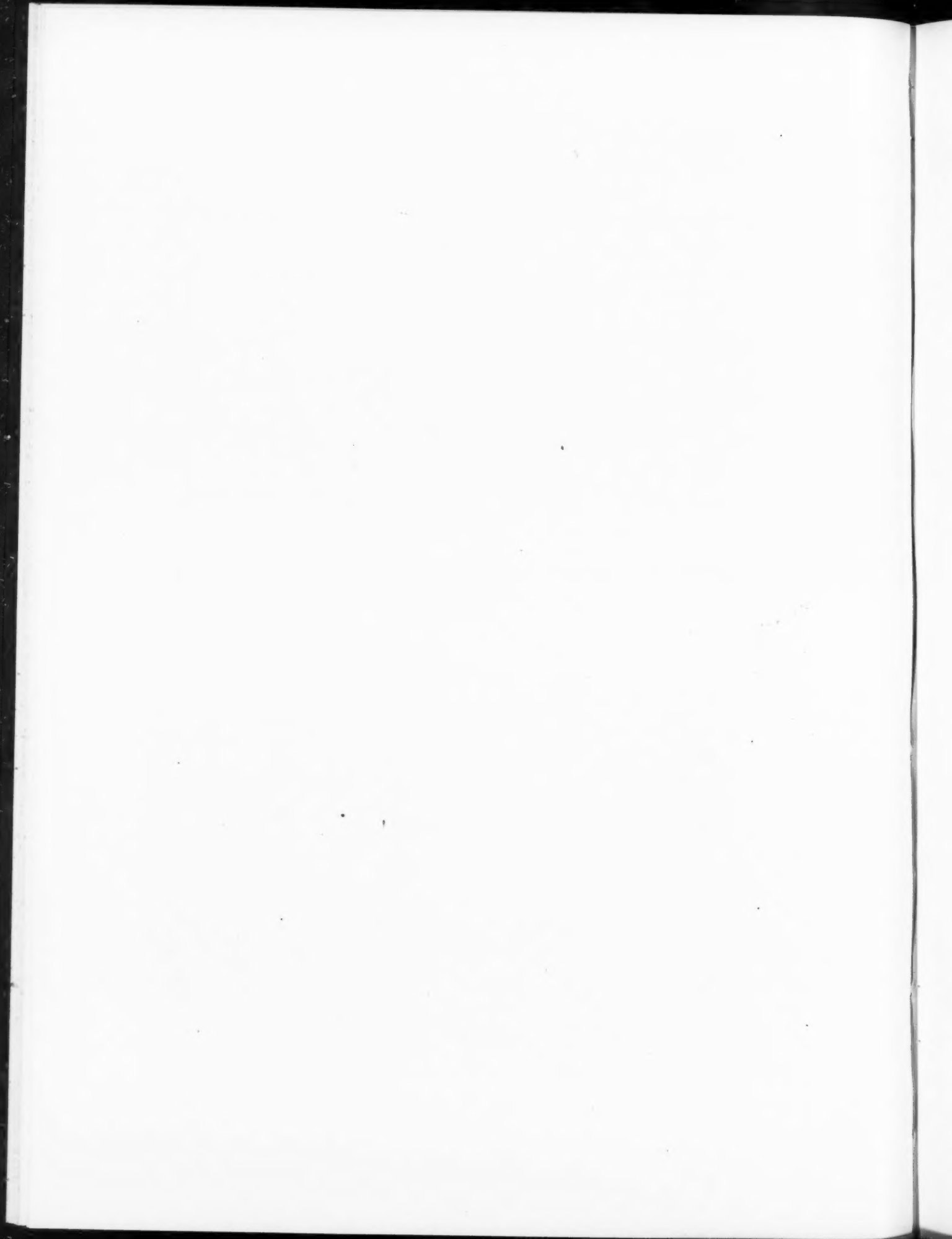


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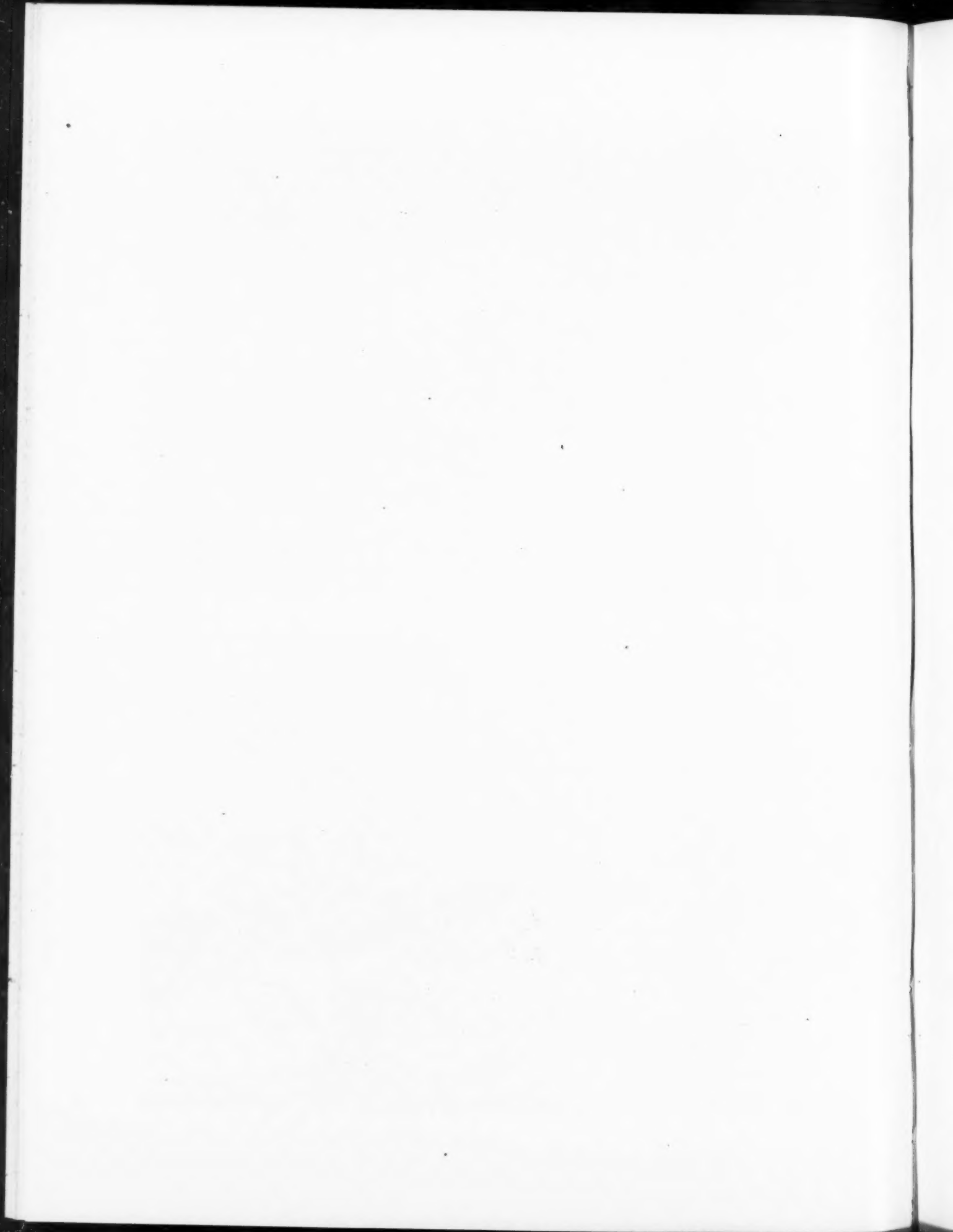
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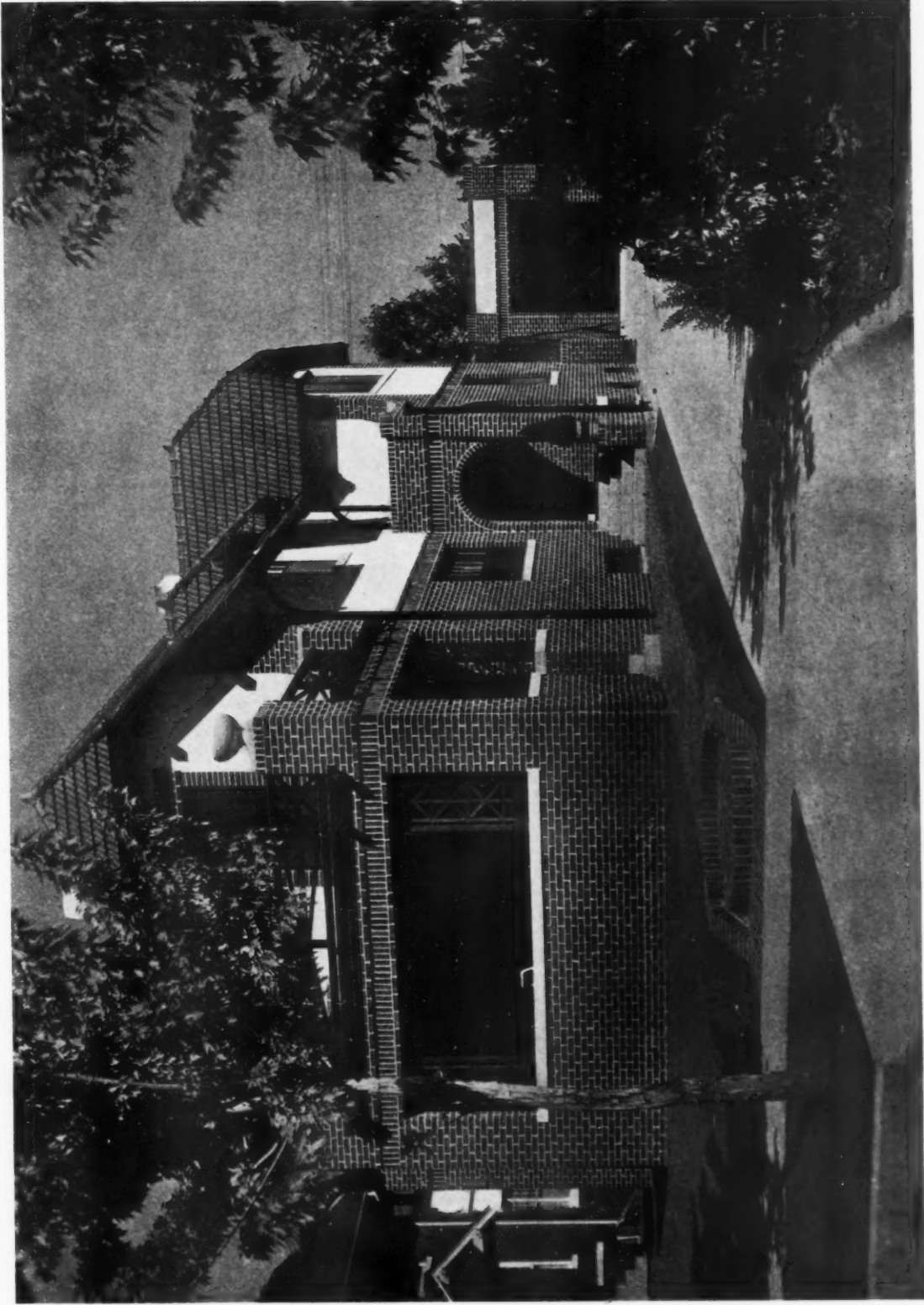




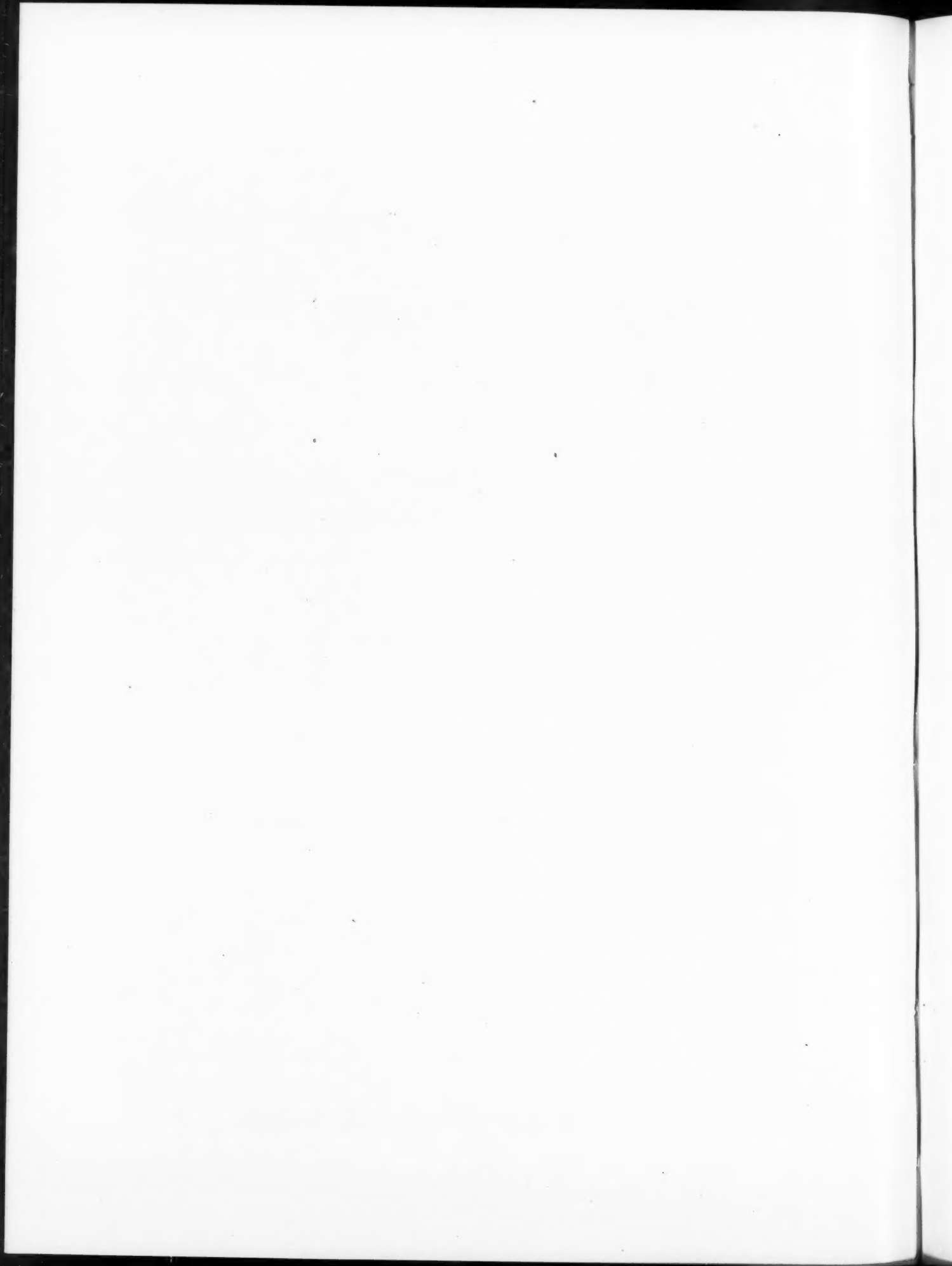
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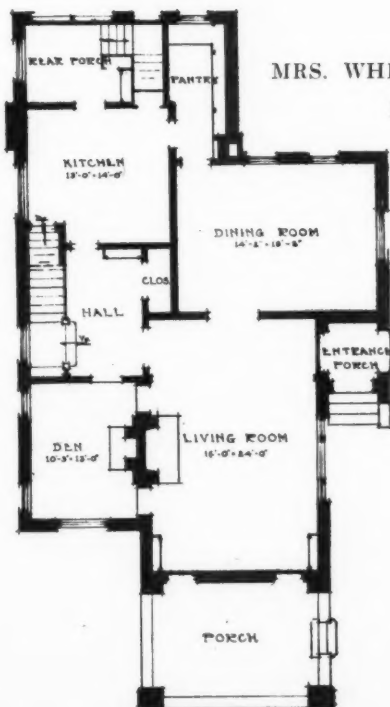
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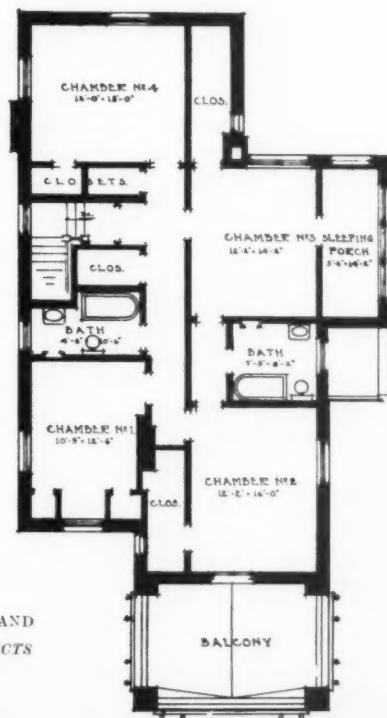


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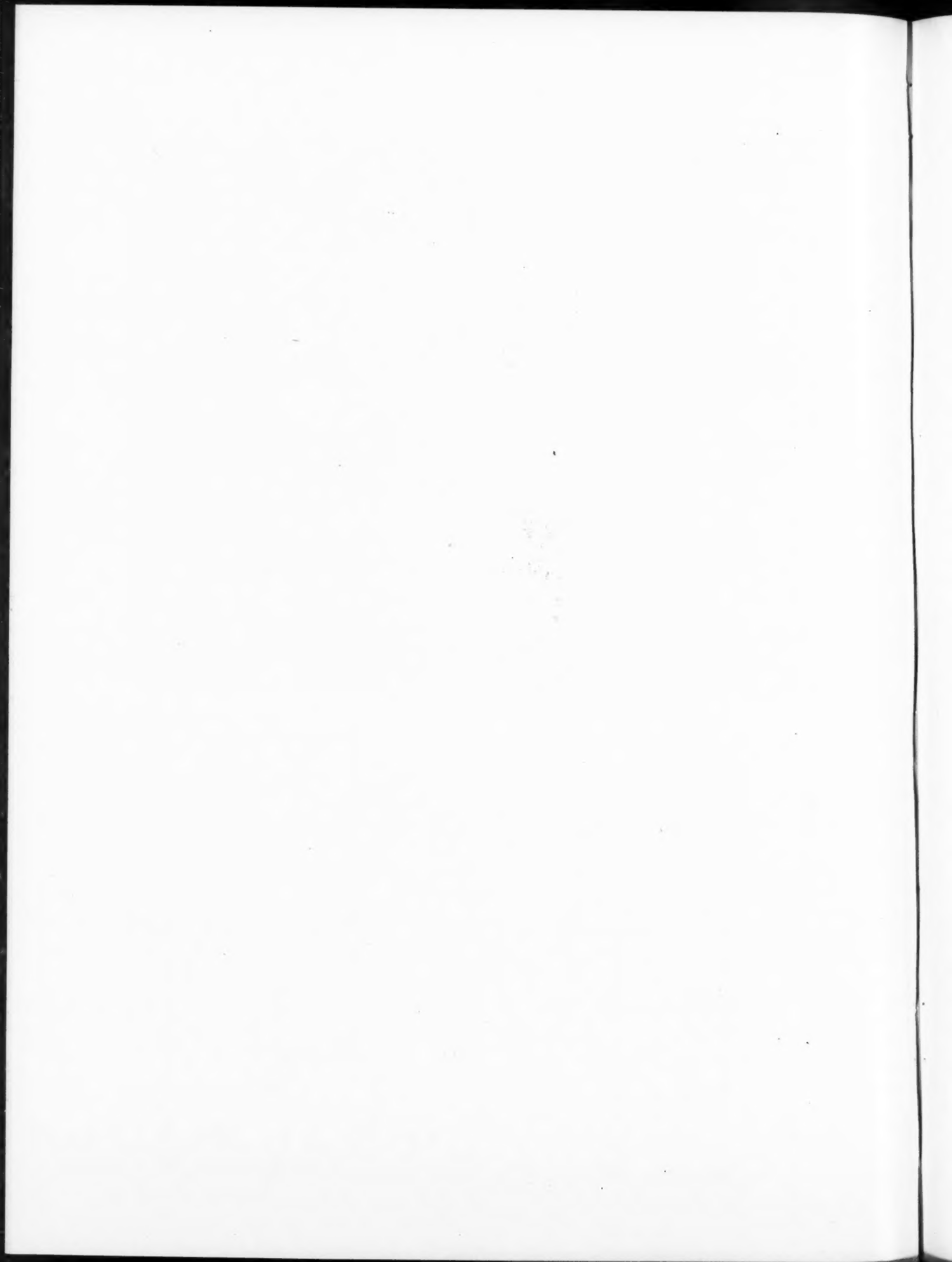




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VOL. CVII JANUARY 13, 1915 No. 2038

PERFECTION OF PLANS AND FAULTLESS
PERFORMANCE OF THE WORK OF SUPER-
VISION NOT A PREREQUISITE TO THE
COLLECTION OF A FEE FOR PROFES-
SIONAL SERVICES

THE amount of ability which an architect must demonstrate that he possesses, and the degree of skill which he must display in order to successfully defend his right to the title of architect, and collect an architect's fee when payment is resisted, has always been a matter of some uncertainty among many members of the profession. Instances in which owners have declined to pay their architect any part of his fees for plans or supervision on the ground that the plans were faulty or that the supervision was inadequate or inefficient are not rare, and those in which a very substantial portion of the fee in the form of a final payment has been withheld on the pretext of imperfections of plan or non-performance of some of the duties of supervision are legion.

An aggravated case of this latter type of abuse, recently brought to our attention, is one in which a church building committee has declined to honor their architect's re-

quest for payment of a balance of some \$1,500 on the ground that the acoustics of the auditorium of the church, which it is reported has been occupied for some time, are not perfect. In fact, the claim is made that it is impossible to conduct services with the ease and comfort desired, by reason of echoes and sound interference, and yet it appears that the architect is not permitted to apply corrective measures, designed to improve conditions at a comparatively slight expense.

To architects who have been deprived or threatened with the deprivation of a portion of their fees, and owners or committees who are withholding them under the impression that they need only to compensate their architects for perfect work, the decision of the Kentucky Court of Appeals, in the case of *Kortz vs. Kimberlin*, 15 *Southwestern Reporter*, 654, will be of undoubted interest. In this case an architect brought suit to enforce payment of his fee for drawing plans and supervising the construction of a given building, and secured judgment therefor in the trial court. The defendant owners thereupon appealed from a disallowance of their counterclaim for damages, which they alleged had been sustained by them through defective performance of the architect's services. In affirming the judgment of the lower court, the Court of Appeals delivered the following opinion:

"It is true that a public profession of an art is a representation or undertaking to all the world that the professor possesses requisite ability and skill, and it therefore follows that an architect is presumed to possess the skill and ability necessary to the practice of his profession, and is liable for defective plans. Yet, he does not undertake that his plans will be absolutely perfect, and is liable only for a failure to exercise reasonable skill in their preparation. Furthermore, if he be employed to superintend the building, he is not liable at all hazards for every defect in its construction, but is only required to use reasonable care and diligence in seeing that the work is properly done. The mere fact, therefore, that some of the material is defective, or that some of the construction work is not done in a workmanlike manner is not sufficient to establish as a matter of law that he has not fully performed his contract. Under such circumstances the question

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whether or not he used reasonable care and diligence in superintending the work is a question for the jury. . . ."

In the light of this decision it would seem that an architect's reasonable charge for services can only be successfully contested when it can be shown that he has failed to exercise the ability and skill that might reasonably be expected of any architect, or has been guilty of negligence in connection with his duties of supervision during the construction of the work; and the results attained in the building can only be held to be material to the case to the degree in which they tend to establish such negligence or failure to exercise reasonable and usual skill. In other words, it appears that an architect cannot be held legally responsible for results, but he can properly be held accountable for the exercise of reasonable skill and diligence in the performance of the duties usually belonging to the practice of his profession, unless these duties are limited by specific agreement.

NEED FOR CONSOLIDATION OF BUREAUS HAVING JURISDICTION OVER VARIOUS PHASES OF BUILDING WORK

THAT all functions which have to do with the safe and proper construction and equipment of buildings as well as their subsequent inspections and repair or modification should, in the interest of both its own efficiency and the public convenience, be administered by one bureau having jurisdiction over a certain area, would seem to be obvious without extended study of the subject, but it has only been within a year that any definite steps have been taken looking toward the establishment of such a condition of affairs in connection with New York City's building industry. Up to the present time there has been an extremely confusing conflict of

jurisdictions and interpretations concerning the duties of the building department, fire department, health department, departments of water supply gas and electricity, department of public works and department of licenses.

An architect or other agent of an owner charged with the securing of permits for a building operation was sent hither and thither from one department to another in an effort to comply with various regulations and rules often conflicting in themselves and impossible of exact interpretation. There have been instances innumerable where the officials of different departments have given orders so at variance that it has been an utter impossibility to comply with all of them.

The study that the subject has recently received, by reason of a movement that has been on foot for some years to revise the building regulations of this city, has resulted in arousing the interest of some sixty organizations representing owners of real estate, and others engaged in pursuits allied with building construction, and these have united in asking a reorganization of the departments to which their interests are subject.

It would seem that the obvious course to pursue would be to enlarge the duties and responsibilities of the building bureaus of the various boroughs to include all matters in connection with buildings that affect the public health and safety. Such a centralization of authority would not fail to result in economy of administration, convenience to the public and greater efficiency in all matters handled. If New York will embrace the opportunity which the present situation apparently affords, it will not benefit alone, for the example furnished will undoubtedly be quickly followed by other cities where present conditions do not differ greatly from those obtaining here.

Transition in Period Styles

(Continued from page 24.)

to the accompanying illustrations from M. de Ricci's very excellent work.

It will be of interest to add some brief reference to the most noted exponents of decorative art during this period.

A. J. Roubo fils (1760-1770) were master furniture makers of this period. Their work is designated by M. de Ricci as "harmonizing the graceful curves of the dying Louis XV style with the sober straight lines of the dawning Louis XVI style." Jean-Francois de Neufforge, an artist of Liege, established in Paris, is another of the great furniture designers of this period. Grouped during this epoch are the names of Reisner, Gouthiere, Schwerdferger, Degault, Jacob Desmalter and Thomire.

In conclusion, we quote at some length from M. de Ricci, who very logically objects to the misapplied names of various pieces of furniture. This error is so often present in



GALERIE DOREE. MINISTERE DE LA MARINE,
PARIS



MAHOGANY COMMODE WITH SEVRES MEDALLION

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

the writings of many authors who attempt authoritative utterance on the subject of period style as to stamp their knowledge of the subjects discussed as incomplete.

M. de Ricci writes: "A great service which the various books enumerated have rendered me is, that they have taught me the proper names of the various pieces of furniture. What a number of errors there are in

The Current Architectural Press

The Journal of the American Institute of Architects for December is mainly given up to the printing of reports and an account of the recent Convention at Washington. Mr. Frederick L. Ackerman contributes a thoughtful review of the essay by Thomas Simons Attlee, R. I. B. A., on "The Influence on Architecture of the Condition of the Worker." This essay was awarded the R. I. B. A. silver medal.

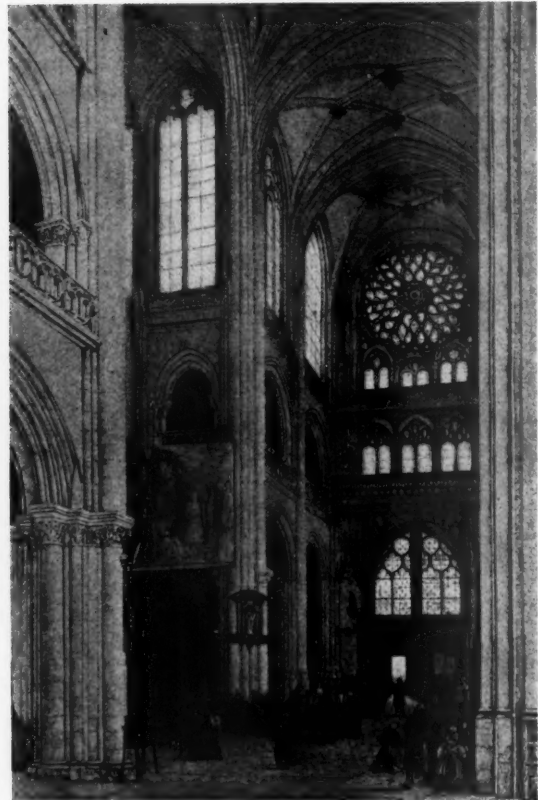
Mr. Elmer C. Jensen, of the Committee of the A. I. A., on "Lincoln Highway," writes of the work of that Committee, and

(From *The Journal of the A. I. A.*)



MARQUETERIE ENCOIGNURE

this respect, even in the best modern books. . . . It may be thought there is no great harm in confounding a sofa with an ottoman, an arm-chair with a bergère, a table with a bureau, but why persist in calling cartonnier what our ancestors called serrepapiers or a secretaire à archives? Why describe as tables à ouvrages our charming chiffonniers and write coiffeuse instead of toilette?"



NOTRE DAME DE SENLIS

(After a Lithograph by Monthelier)

invites assistance of Institute members in the preparation of sketches. He asks that members disposed to co-operate in this direction will communicate with the Committee.

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

In *The Architectural Record* for December, Mr. Herbert Croly describes with many well-deserved encomiums, a house at Grosse Point, Michigan, designed by Mr. Charles A. Platt.

The Villa Madama, Rome, is illustrated and Mr. Howard W. German has written an interesting descriptive article. The charm that hedges about the group of villas erected in Rome during the early half of the sixteenth century is still potent, and the wealth of architectural inspiration always moves to enthusiasm.

Mr. Rawson W. Haddon discusses the effect he believes is to be noted in the planning of public schools, influenced by the present trend in educational work. The tendency to devote the schoolhouse to broader activities than heretofore has, in Mr. Haddon's belief, led to the introduction of unusual, or special rooms, not heretofore considered essential to school planning.

(From *Architecture*.)



BANKING HOUSE OF J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
NEW YORK
TROWBRIDGE & LIVINGSTON, ARCHITECTS

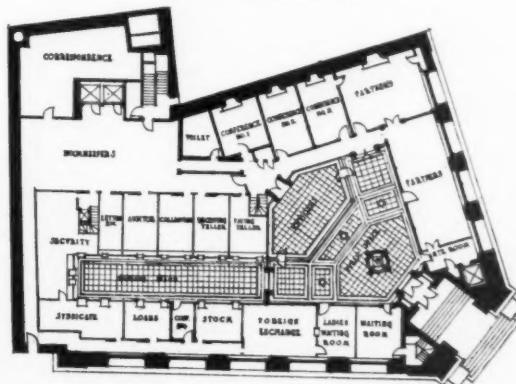
A series of photographs and an accompanying article by Mr. A. C. Robinson, entitled "Snapshots of Cottages, Old and New," forms a valuable record of an earlier

type of domestic architecture, now unfortunately, rapidly disappearing. Articles and photographs of this sort serve to make permanent records of considerable historical value.

Other articles and features in this issue are set down in the Index to the Current Architectural Press, to be found on another page.

An interesting feature of the November issue of *The International Studio* is a series of photographs by the late Sir Benjamin Stone, of monuments of Flemish architecture. These examples culled from a somewhat remarkable collection are worth the attention of architects, as they have been made from points of view guided by intelli-

(From *Architecture*)



FIRST FLOOR PLAN, BANKING HOUSE OF
J. P. MORGAN & CO., NEW YORK
MESSRS. TROWBRIDGE & LIVINGSTON, ARCHITECTS

gence and appreciation of the architectural features of the various buildings illustrated.

An article describing certain phases of the forthcoming Panama-Pacific International Exposition, is illustrated by reproductions of drawings by Jules Guerin.

Current exhibitions of paintings in this country and Europe are reviewed. The usual news in the art world completes the issue.

"The American Theatre, its Antecedents and Characteristics," by Mr. Hugh Tallant, is the title of the leading article in the December issue of *The Brickbuilder*. This, it is stated, is the first of a series of articles by this author.

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Mr. Fulton continues his discussion of the "Monumental Treatment of the Fireplace," begun in a previous issue. Further articles treat on "Architecture As An Aid to Real Estate Promoters," "Heating and Ventilation of Offices and Banking Rooms" and "The Efficient Planning of Mercantile Structures"; the latter illustrated with examples of the work of Mr. S. N. Crowen and Mr. George S. Kingsley.

The principal examples shown in the plate form are a well designed library at Bar Harbor, Me., Messrs. Delano & Aldrich,

(From *The International Studio*)



CATHEDRAL OF ST. BAVON, GHENT

architects, and a number of country houses. Work by Robert David Farquhar, Parker, Thomas & Rice, Stewardson & Page and others is illustrated by photographs and block plans.

A most satisfactory example of the use of brick as a material is shown in a small clubhouse at Cambridge, Mass., Mr. R. Clipston Sturgis, architect. Mr. Sturgis has adhered to the architectural traditions of the neighborhood, and succeeded in producing a very commendable result.

The inevitable monotony resulting from a presentation of work executed in the main in one material has been to a considerable degree relieved by an excellent choice of subjects covering a wide range of practice. Taken all together the issue is a good one and of much interest.

(From *The Architectural Record*)



HOUSE AT GROSSE POINTE, MICH.

CHARLES A. PLATT, ARCHITECT

The banking house of J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, Messrs. Trowbridge & Livingston, architects, is the most important of the subjects illustrated in the December issue of *Architecture*.

(From *The Brickbuilder*)



JESUP MEMORIAL LIBRARY, BAR HARBOR, ME.

DELANO & ALDRICH, ARCHITECTS

The unusual physical conditions confronting the architect present what is technically the most interesting feature of this work. For a better conception of the irregularity of the plot on which the building was erected

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we reproduce on page 29 the first floor plan, together with the general view.

Several studies for the Missouri State Capitol Building, Messrs. Tracy & Swartwout, architects, a tennis court building at Manhasset, L. I., Mr. T. Markoe Robertson, architect, and some recent examples of domestic architecture, details of which are set down in our index on another page, complete the more important of the illustrations.

Part IV, "Engineering for Architects," by DeWitt Clinton Bond, appears in this issue. It follows along the lines of previous chapters. An article on the "Philosophy of Color" takes for its premise that our state of health is largely influenced by color, and that temperamentally we are strongly influenced by our color surroundings. The various theories advanced are not in themselves new, but their method of application as set forth in this article are of undoubted interest.

A Communication Concerning Architectural Supervision

To the Editor:

IN THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT of November 11, 1914, appeared an editorial entitled "Architectural Supervision Held in Low Esteem." Nobody familiar with supervision by architects as now generally done can deny not only the truth of the statements made but the desirability of having all our clients clearly understand what is meant by "Architectural Supervision." You suggest as a remedy that some action be taken to insure the faithful performance by architects of their duties in this respect as they may be defined by The American Institute of Architects or other organizations.

The only way to solve the difficulty is for the Architects to frankly assume full responsibility for the supervision of the execution of their plans and specifications. To do so removes a constant source of friction between an architect and his client and, properly done, is apt to result in as many cases of satisfied clients as now generally is found of the other kind. Frequently it results in the re-employment of the same architect by an old client which otherwise is more often the exception than the rule.

This desirable result can, however, not be obtained without greatly increased work both in the architect's office and at the building. The well-trained superintendent must not only be thoroughly familiar with all plans and specifications and erection of buildings, but in proportion as he is trained to appreciate the aims of the designer and works in sympathy with him, will the building be a real success. But even with the assistance of such a superintendent, the architect or designer must be in more constant touch with the

building during erection, both for the good of the work and his own education. The mediæval architects or designers made probably indifferent drawings, but as "master of the work" and in actual charge of the building operations, produced great results with a feeling and skill we seldom can reach. Our clever modern designs, not excepting the results of our big architectural competitions, are frequently great disappointments when executed. Would not closer connection with the work as executed and more appreciation for the difficulties of the superintendent be of real benefit to the architect?

This increased amount of work and consequent cost to the architect cannot be undertaken without increased compensation. Fortunately efficient supervision enables the architect to execute his work through separate contracts direct with the several building trades as against one general contract for all the work, with the possible exception of plumbing, heating and electrical contracts. Executing the work through separate contracts not only enables the owner to pay nearly twice the fee to the architect, but almost invariably results even then in an actual saving to the owner. The net financial profit to the architect from a work executed under such circumstances is almost twice as large, depending of course on the nature of the work. In other words, the architect can practically double his net income as compensation for greatly increased labor, from the same amount of work placed in his charge.

After several years' experience with work executed by both general and separate contracts, I decidedly prefer the latter method. The architect has better selection and control of the men who actually erect the structure and better workmanship is the result. If any changes or additions must be made, only one in place of two commissions must be paid the contractor, as a general contractor almost always claims his commission on such changes. When any difficulties appear the architect's office can take immediate steps to overcome them, without hearing about them second-hand from the general contractor or his client, sometimes to his own disadvantage.

The difficulties to the architect of executing work by several contracts chiefly centers in finding a capable superintendent and in strictly living up to a good office system. If you can not do the latter it is not advisable to try separate contract work. Properly organized the architect would, however, have ample time for work in the particular line of his office practice he prefers to pursue personally. Finding a well-trained superintendent is not so difficult. Plenty of good material can be had at much higher salaries however, than architects now generally pay their superintendents, but their sympathy in co-operation with the architect for the execution of his design must be developed.

If time is the all essential feature in the execution of your work it is hardly worth your while to undertake it by several separate contracts unless your office is as well organized and employs as efficient men as one of the principal architects in the Middle West. I have never tried separate contracts for low-priced building operations, but obviously there is a line where the architect's additional work and constant supervi-

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

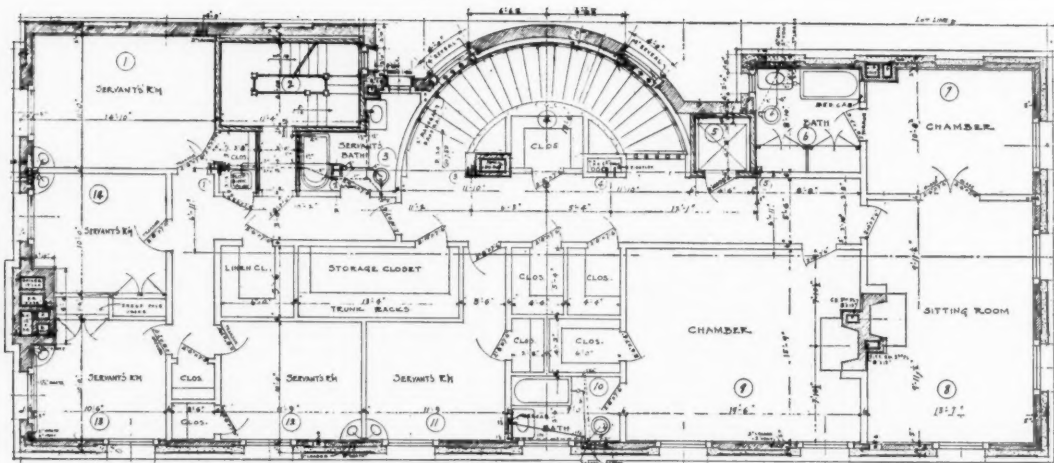
ion is not sufficiently reimbursed by the customary 10 per cent. commission.

Taking estimates from at least five (5) contractors in each of the several building trades, necessitates many more copies of plans and specifications than where estimates are taken from general contractors. If some are taken on plans on view in the architect's office some saving may be made. Dealing direct with the separate trades, questions may be asked and further explanations on obscure or omitted points can be made and the difference in cost be included in the contracts.

As executing work through separate contracts increases the responsibility of the architect, it possibly makes it more difficult for a young architect to start for himself. For work of importance he must at once secure capable assistance. Less costly and small work he can probably manage personally to the advantage of both the work in increased supervision and to himself in increased profits.

Erection of buildings by separate contracts direct with the several building trades was the general custom in this country a generation ago. Later a general contractor for most of this work acted as a sort of guardian angel to the architect, frequently furnishing much work that the plans and specifications did not call for. Commercial competition has stopped this membership of general contractors in the angelic choir and it has become necessary for architects to clearly specify or show on plans everything to be furnished by the contractor, at a great increase in cost of making working plans. With the disappearance of the benefit to the architect of a general as against many separate contractors, why not return to the former system which in return for its increased work and responsibilities offers decided advantages in more satisfied clients, better execution of the work intrusted in your care at a lower total cost to your clients and an increase in the net income from your practice.

A PRACTICING ARCHITECT.



FOURTH FLOOR PLAN

HOUSE OF EDWARD T. BLAIR, ESQ., CHICAGO, ILL.

MESSRS. McKIM, MEAD & WHITE, ARCHITECTS

(For other plans, see plate illustrations)

CURRENT NEWS AND COMMENT

Daniel Chester French to Model Lincoln Statue for Memorial at Washington

Daniel Chester French, N. A., of New York, has been unanimously selected to model the statue of Abraham Lincoln, which will be placed in the Lincoln Memorial building, now being erected in Washington, D. C.

Chicago's New Art Collection

Reference was made in a recent issue of *THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT* to the recommendation by Mayor Harrison of Chicago, of an annual appropriation of \$5,000, to form a fund for the purchase of pictures and sculpture to provide a city art collection. An amount of \$2,500 has been finally set aside for this purpose, and the committee appointed has made its selection.

Thirteen works have been chosen from several hundred exhibited at the Art Institute. The prices asked, it is stated, came to more than \$5,000, but every artist joined in halving his price to enable the city to buy the collection for the \$2,500 appropriated.

The committee will hold a special meeting early next week to decide the disposition—temporary and permanent—of the collection. Already the principals of fourteen Chicago public schools have asked that the collection be exhibited to their pupils, and this probably will be done for a brief time in each school.

The San Francisco Chapter Meeting

The regular monthly meeting of the San Francisco Chapter of the American Institute of Architects was held Thursday evening, November 19th. The meeting was presided over by Mr. W. B. Faville, president. More than forty invited guests were present, and were welcomed by Mr. Willis Polk, who emphasized in his remarks the close relationship of the painter, sculptor and architect. Mr. B. J. S. Cahill read a scholarly paper, which was received with marked attention. He made a strong plea for peace

and harmony among sculptors, artists and architects. He advocated a closer relationship between them, and indicated that the accomplishments of the ancients were due to the fact that the Arts were not a thing apart, but part of the life of the people, and that the modern estrangement between art and everyday life is partly due to sequestration of artists and craftsmen. Mr. Cahill was followed by Mr. Arthur Matthews who spoke for the artists. Mr. A. Sterling Calder, acting chief of the Department of Sculpture, Panama-Pacific Exposition, had prepared a paper which was read by Mr. Faville, owing to Mr. Calder's absence. It contained much constructive criticism which when applied should bring the architect and sculptor to a better understanding of each other's aims.

Rhode Island Architects Protest the Proposed New Inspection Plan

Members of the Rhode Island Chapter, American Institute of Architects, appeared before the City Council committee on city property recently and presented their arguments to that body against the proposed scheme of having the inspection or supervision work on the erection of public buildings done by the city instead of by the architects as at present.

The committee was told that the pay received by the architects for their supervision rarely paid for the time and service put into it, and that the principal reason why they were desirous of continuing to do the work was to save money for the city and to insure the erection of the buildings as planned by the architects, in order that the reputation of the latter might not be jeopardized by inferior workmen or other causes.

Eleazer B. Homer presented the main argument for the architects, reading a report on the matter drawn up for the city property committee by the executive committee of the Rhode Island Chapter. After the reading of the paper the discussion became general, and all of those present participated.

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The architects at the hearing were: Eleazer B. Homer, Norman M. Isham, Prescott O. Clarke, John H. Cady, Wayland T. Robertson and George F. Hall, all but the last named being members of the chapter's executive committee.

At the close of the hearing the committee promised the visitors that it would take the whole matter under consideration and would announce a decision as soon as possible.—*Providence Journal*.

Personal

Mr. T. Edison Mitchell, Architect, Jonesboro, Arkansas, announces that he has opened offices at 303½ Main Street, where he will practice his profession.

He desires to receive manufacturers' catalogs and samples.

Mr. E. Jacy Monteiro, architect, Rio de Janeiro, South America, has been recently appointed technical manager at the Companhia "O Predio." He will be glad to receive catalogues and samples of building materials of all types and descriptions. In a recent letter he states that he is considering opening an industrial museum of North American manufactures, particularly those entering into the construction and equipment of buildings.

Mr. Garrett S. de Grange, Jr., has recently opened an office for the practice of architecture in the Central Trust Company building, Frederick, Md., and desires manufacturers' samples and catalogues.

BOOK NOTES

A BOOK OF ARCHITECTURAL AND DECORATIVE DRAWINGS, by Bertram Grosvenor Goodhue. Bound in stiff paper covers, size 12½ x 17 inches. Price, \$8.00. New York, The Architectural Book Publishing Co.

Mr. Goodhue has undoubtedly cultivated to a high state of perfection a natural gift for ornamental design.

The reproduction of many examples of his work in this important volume proclaims this fact with much insistence.

Without in any sense seeking to disparage the cultivated artistic sense that is displayed throughout the book, we believe it will become apparent to the critical observer that when evolving some graceful motive from a mind more than usually fertile in decorative ideas, Mr. Goodhue is at his best. His efforts to sketch directly from nature do not appear so entirely "fresh" in their setting down.

In other words, originality would seem to be the keynote of this man's art. Like many other men in similar fields, there is evidence of natural impatience when copying from the model before him. That this is an attribute of creative art in its highest development cannot be gainsaid. In short, originality in any of the efforts of artistic delineation is so rare that we are disposed to accord the fullest measure of praise when it is shown.

This book tells its own story, and what is here set down is merely an acknowledgment of an artistic ability so generally conceded as not to need even so sumptuous a volume as the present one to actually demonstrate it.

Mr. E. Donald Robb has written a preface to the work in which he explains that the idea of collecting and publishing Mr. Goodhue's drawings originated some years ago among the draughtsmen in the office of Messrs. Cram, Goodhue & Ferguson. He states: "We, who were daily impressed by the remarkable ease with which charming sketches for all sorts of things * * * * seemed to flow from his pen or pencil, felt that the public should be given the opportunity of sharing our enjoyment."

An additional feature of the text is an article appreciative of Mr. Goodhue's art, contributed by Mr. Frank Chouteau Brown.

The reproductions have been divided into two parts, Part I being pictorial drawings of architectural subjects and sketch book scraps; Part II decorative designs, mainly typographical, printers' devices, bookplates and the like.

A book of this description will be an important and valuable addition to the working library of every one engaged in the practice of architecture. It has rare suggestive value.

INDUSTRIAL INFORMATION

Burning Soft Coal

A folder recently issued by the Utica Heater Company, Utica, N. Y., is devoted to illustrations and a description of the Imperial Smokeless Soft Coal Boilers, manufactured by this company.

It is stated that many cities have ordinances requiring that where soft coal is used there shall be no smoke in six to ten minutes after stoking. To comply with this ordinance, a boiler must give such perfect combustion that the particles of soot are burned before reaching the chimney. The Imperial Smokeless, it is claimed, accomplishes this by a double grate which assures perfect combustion and consumes the smoke. The heat units usually wasted in smoke are saved, which, it is stated, means great economy as well as smokeless conditions.

In addition to its efficiency and economy it is claimed this boiler also requires but reasonable attention. Also that frequent stoking is not necessary, and since the smoke and soot are consumed, the flues are kept clean and require only occasional attention. As all fuel passes through two grates, the ashes are said to be fine and of small quantity, indicating complete extraction of heat units.

It is stated that coal supplied to the top grate burns with a downward draft. This is met by a flame with an upward draft from the lower grate which uses only partially consumed coal dropping from above. The upper grate is hollow and contains water. It is cast into each section and provides direct circulation into the waterways. The advantages claimed for this type of grate are that the cast iron construction is much more durable than wrought iron, that it does away with unequal expansion and strains and will last as long as any other part of the boiler. Furthermore, that this construction avoids a multitude of needless joints and outside connections and makes circulation more direct and easy.

To those interested a copy of this folder will be sent on request, together with any other data or information desired.

White Portland Cement

In preparation for a trade extension in South America, The Sandusky Portland Cement Company, Sandusky, Ohio, has just issued a thirty-two page booklet, printed in Spanish, illustrating and describing Medusa White Portland Cement.

There has been much talk of trade in South America which might logically come to this company by reason of disturbance of industrial conditions abroad, but this booklet seems to represent one of the first concrete examples of a company actually taking definite steps toward securing its share. These catalogs which contain a great deal of useful information concerning the product to which they are devoted can be had gratis by applying direct to the company.

Electrical Supplies

The Central Electric Company, 320 South Fifth Avenue, Chicago, Ill., has recently issued general supply catalogue No. 28, consisting of more than 1,100 pages, devoted to illustrations and descriptions of electrical apparatus of practically every type.

In compiling this catalogue, it is stated that an effort has been made to present to the customer most recent and best appliances in compact and convenient form for easy and quick reference. Where this plan has necessitated restricted descriptions, special circulars more fully describing the articles noted may be had upon application.

A catalogue of this description, in which are shown goods of the highest types, is of undoubted value to architects, as it enables them to select materials suitable for their needs, and at the same time estimate their cost.

A special catalogue which is included with the general catalogue mentioned above, is one devoted to the illustration and description of "Alexalite," a reflecting device described as a perfect diffuser for illumination of offices, banks, salesrooms, hotels, hospitals, residences, and public buildings. The

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

pamphlet is entitled "Ideal Lighting," which, it is explained, means seeing without strain, distinguishing in true relation, and preserving the eyesight, not only from fatigue, but from permanent injury. It is stated that this can be accomplished by removing all spots of light from the normal range of attention, in such a way that the eye is effectually screened from the actual source of light.

From an eye-specialist's standpoint, the Ideal Lighting is that which illuminates the object seen with an even intensity of light at all points. It is claimed that when reading under the Alexalite, there is no struggle going on within the eye to shut out the glare. The light, it is stated, is even and the muscles of the eye are as much at rest as when working under daylight.

The idea of the Alexalite reflector is said to be to distribute the light in a manner that would screen the source of direct light from any possible range of vision, and at the same time prevent refractory rays. One of the strongest points of advantage claimed for the Alexalite is the monolux feature; that is, the one-lamp fixture rather than the multiple unit. Its effect, it is stated, can be readily understood by comparing the life of the large Mazda unit employed in the Alexalite with that of a similar number of smaller lamps giving the same amount of light.

To those interested, either of the catalogues mentioned will be sent upon application.

Metal Casements: Old and New

The above title is given to a brochure written by Sydney E. Castle and published by the International Casement Company, Jamestown, N. Y., and Liverpool, England.

In a foreword it is stated that there is probably no subject upon which less has been written than the one under consideration, from an archaeological standpoint, abounding with interest though it undoubtedly is. For that reason the brief notes presented are necessarily built upon the limited information to hand, in the hope that there will be matter contained therein that may serve to increase the interest of the reader in the subject.

The booklet discusses the history and de-

velopment of casements, and presents numerous illustrations of window openings and the manner of their closure, taken from famous structures of England. The use of metal casements for modern requirements is taken up in some detail, and illustrated in a manner that makes the booklet of practical value as well as of historical and archaeological interest.

The International Casement catalogue, a separate publication, which contains much valuable information regarding casement windows, fly screens and draperies, and which includes full-size and half-size architectural plates, giving working details, and in addition photographs and accurately measured drawings of 15th and 16th century Tudor and Jacobean residences in England, will be sent, together with the brochure here referred to, upon application to the Jamestown office.

Clothes Dryers

The Chicago Dryer Company, 624 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago, has recently issued catalogue No. 15, describing and illustrating the Chicago Clothes Dryer and various laundry appliances, suitable for dences and apartment buildings. The apparatus illustrated is also available for medium-sized hotels, hospitals, sanitariums, and institutions of similar character.

A clothes dryer to be durable must be constructed of the best materials, and to satisfactorily perform its function, it must also be provided with an efficient heating and ventilating system.

It is claimed that the Chicago dryer meets these requirements; that it is constructed of the best materials obtainable, assembled by the most skilled mechanics, insuring the highest class of construction possible; that the heating and ventilating system employed was originally founded on scientific principles which have been developed and tested by long experience. Dryers of all sizes and capacities, combined with laundry stoves using either gas or coal for fuel, and dryers heated directly by gas, electricity or steam are shown.

To those interested, a copy of the catalogue will be sent upon application.



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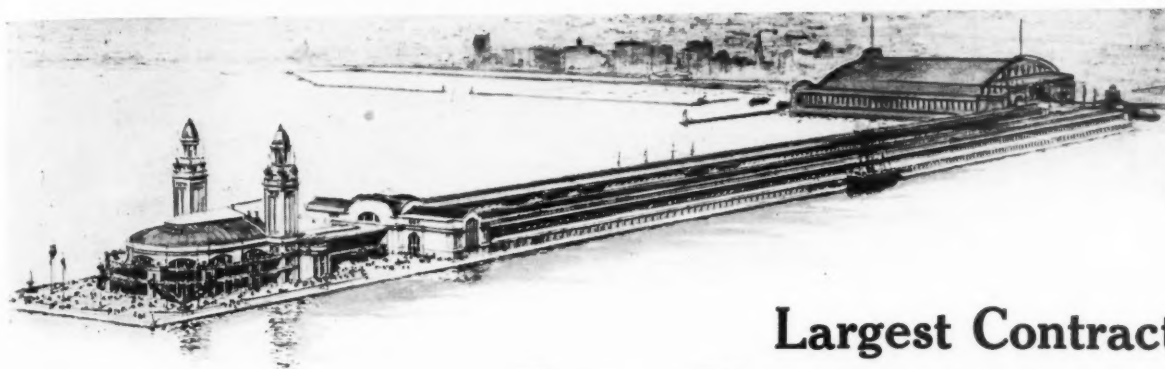
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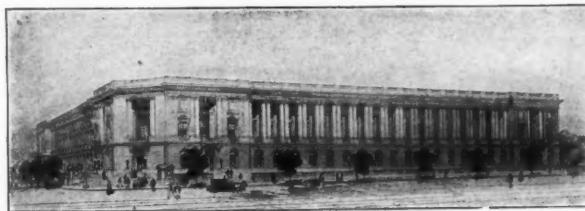
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BUILDING NEWS

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

ALABAMA.

HUNTSVILLE, ALA.—It has been announced that Miss Mary Virginia McCormick, a resident of this place, has given \$30,000, to be expended in the erection of a Young Men's Christian Association building and a new school-house at West Huntsville.

ARIZONA.

PHOENIX, ARIZ.—The Park View Place, owned by C. E. Randolph, will probably be converted into a sanitarium in the early future. This sanitarium, when completed, will be run under the direction of Dr. George H. Woodall.

CALIFORNIA.

BEVERLY HILLS, CAL.—Architects Hunt & Burns, Langblin building, Los Angeles, have prepared preliminary plans for a new residence to be erected here for Henry D. Lombard of Beverly. Cost will be about \$50,000.

CHATSWORTH, CAL.—Bonds amounting to \$34,000 have been voted for the erection of a new school building here.

GARVANZA, CAL.—The new high school building is to be erected on the Irvington Place site, located between Avenue Fifty-four and Avenue Fifty-six, and between Irvington Place and Baltimore street.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.—E. S. Williamson, 728 Story building, is preparing plans for a two-story frame and plaster flat building which will be erected on Fourth avenue, near Pico street, for Mrs. Jansen. Cost, \$7500.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.—Plans are being prepared for a new residence to be erected on Windsor boulevard and Fourth street for Mr. and Mrs. James Rathwell Page.

MANZANITA, CAL.—The school board of this place will erect a new concrete school building.

PALO ALTO, CAL.—The board of school trustees of this place have selected Architects Allison & Allison, Exchange building, Los Angeles, to prepare plans for the new polytechnic high school building to be erected in this city. A group of four buildings is contemplated, to cost \$150,000.

PASADENA, CAL.—Architect Reginald D. Johnson, Staats building, has completed plans for the new residence to be erected at the corner of Oakland and Alpine streets for Joseph Caunt.

W. H. Warner, of 244 Flower street, this city, has had plans prepared by Architect R. C. Ferguson, Los Angeles, for the erection of a two-story frame and plaster apartment building to be erected on Lake street, South Pasadena. Cost will be about \$17,000.

Plans are being prepared by Architects Eisen & Son, Wilcox building, Los Angeles, for the addition of a second story of five rooms and sleeping porch to the residence of E. J. Gates, South Pasadena.

RICHMOND, CAL.—An Odd Fellows' Association is being formed in this city, for the purpose of selecting a site for a new building in which the lodges of the city can gather. This matter was discussed at a recent meeting held at the home of R. E. Redmond, 565 Sixth street. Claude Clark is president of the new association.

RIVERSIDE, CAL.—Dean Hunt of the College of Agriculture, at the University of California, is much interested in the new citrus experiment station to be established in this city. Plans for this improvement have not yet been made.

RIVERSIDE, CAL.—The new Graduate School of Tropical Agriculture is to be erected here. The committee which selected this site was composed of Rudolph Taussig, A. L. Scott and James Mills.

SACRAMENTO, CAL.—The new City Hall of Justice building will soon be erected at Sixth and H streets, at a cost of \$225,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—Mrs. Rolph, of this city, owner of the old International Hotel at Virginia City, which was recently destroyed by fire, is planning the erection of a two or three-story building on the same site.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—It is reported by Architects Rousseau & Rousseau, Monadnock building, that preliminary plans have been accepted for the erection of a six-story steel frame apartment de luxe building to be erected in Post street, near Hyde.

The board of supervisors have ordered that the Board of Public Works call for bids at once on the construction of the new wing at the San Francisco Hospital. This improvement will cost about \$70,000.

Architect Charles J. Rousseau, Monadnock building, is preparing plans for three dwellings which are to be erected on the west side of Broderick street, between Green and Filbert streets. This property is owned by Matthew Little. Houses will cost between \$10,000 and \$15,000 each.

SAN JOSE, CAL.—The Young Women's Christian Association will have a new home at the southeast corner of second and San Antonio streets. The old structures on the property are now being razed to make way for the new building.

STOCKTON, CAL.—Lodge of Moose of this city is to have a \$100,000 five-story home on the Willhoit property on the west side of San Francisco street, between Main and Market streets. Building will cost between \$60,000 and \$75,000.

STOCKTON, CAL.—At a recent meeting of the directors of the Stockton Savings Bank, plans were discussed for a new building, to be erected on the bank's property at the southeast corner of Main and Sutter streets, now occupied by Rosenbaum's store. George E. Catts is president of the bank.

WATTS, CAL.—This place is to have a new grammar school building, to cost \$30,000, according to plans prepared by Architects Tuttle & Angel, 619 Delta building, Los Angeles.

WINTERS, CAL.—A new high school building, to cost \$50,000, will probably be erected soon to replace the old structure recently burned.

CONNECTICUT.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—Architect Joseph W. Northrop, Commonwealth Exchange Building, is preparing plans for the erection of two attractive houses on North avenue and Wood avenue.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—Representatives of the Ford Motor Company of Detroit have been in this city looking around for a suitable site upon which to erect a new factory building for this company.

HARTFORD, CONN.—Architect W. P. Crabtree, First National Bank building, New Britain, has prepared plans and will advertise for bids for the construction of the new vocational high school building, for this city. Bids are due January 20.

ROCKVIEW, CONN.—A residence will be erected here for F. H. Simonds.

WATERBURY, CONN.—Dennis M. Havican, 78 Wall street, will erect a new house at the corner of Wall street and Wall avenue.

WATERBURY, CONN.—An appropriation of \$40,000 has been made for the enlargement of the Federal building in this city.

DELAWARE.

Mt. CUBA, DEL.—At a recent meeting of the Mt. Cuba Game Protective Association, the matter of consolidating the Walnut Green and Diamond school districts and erecting a new graded school near here to replace them, was discussed.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

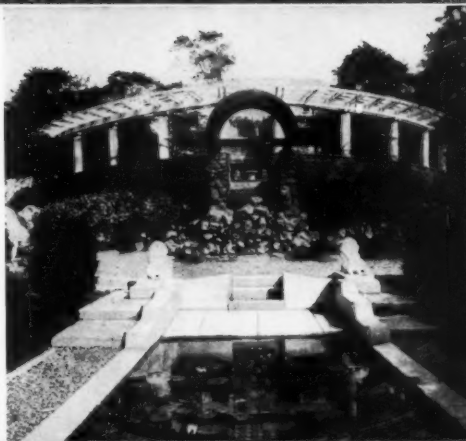
WASHINGTON, D. C.—An appropriation of \$66,000 will probably be made for the enlargement of the Powell school building.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Architects Hunter & Bell, 1421 H street northwest, have completed preliminary plans for

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a new apartment house, to cost about \$400,000, to be erected at Wyoming and Connecticut avenues, northwest, by Bates Warren.

FLORIDA

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.—The White Hall Theatre Company will shortly erect a theatre building in this city, to be leased by C. Lowenstein.

ILLINOIS

CHICAGO, ILL.—Architect Norman Bridges has prepared plans for the Kellshore apartment building to be erected at the northeast corner of Irving Park boulevard and Clarendon avenue for Nelson T. Kell. This structure will cost about \$247,000.

CHICAGO, ILL.—Sherman T. Cooper, owner of the property at the southeast corner of Drexel Boulevard and 47th street will improve it with a three-story store, office and flat building, to cost \$80,000.

CHICAGO, ILL.—The Sportsman Club of America is to establish a million-dollar hospital trade school for cripples in this city, with Dr. John D. Robertson at its head.

EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.—A tabernacle will be erected on the vacant lot across the street west from the Longfellow School, Pennsylvania avenue and Fourteenth street, for the Hart Magann evangelistic meetings. The meetings will be under the auspices of a union of practically all the Protestant churches in East St. Louis.

GALESBURG, ILL.—W. A. Bartlett is interested in the erection of a modern apartment building to be located at the corner of North Broad and North streets, on the old Sanborn property.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.—The general assembly has appropriated the sum of one million dollars for the purchase of a site and the construction of a memorial building in this city. This was favored in resolutions adopted recently by the Illinois education commission.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.—The Illinois Education Commission has adopted resolutions which look to the appropriation by the general assembly of the sum of one million dollars for the purchase of a site and the construction of a memorial building here. The commission met recently in the office of Governor Dunne, at the state house.

INDIANA

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—The National Motor Car Company is planning to erect a large addition to its plant in this city.

LAFAYETTE, IND.—The county council has made an appropriation of \$7000, for the erection of a new home for the superintendent of the county farm.

KOKOMO, IND.—Franklin D. Miller, of the Miller-Harbaugh Company, will erect a \$30,000 home for himself in the last addition in the spring. This will replace his home in West Sycamore street, recently sold.

RICHMOND, IND.—W. H. Romey, president of the Romey Furniture Company, has announced that he has completed a deal for the purchase of the building site at 920-924 Main street, from Mrs. Narcissa Jenkinson. A large building for the use of the company will probably be erected on the property in the early future.

IOWA

DAVENPORT, IA.—The city council has voted to purchase the Henry Williams tract at Seventeenth and Brashed streets as a site for the new tuberculosis sanatorium.

WEST CHESTER, IA.—The Methodists of this place are planning to erect a new church edifice in the early future. Rev. F. S. Seeds is pastor of this church.

KANSAS

HUTCHINSON, KANS.—Architects Mann & Gerow, 418 No. Main street, have prepared plans for the new school building to be erected on the Sherman street school grounds. New structure will cost about \$60,000.

WINFIELD, KANS.—The Winfield Water and Light Commission has been authorized by the city council to advertise for bids for a \$15,000 addition to be erected to the electric light plant.

KENTUCKY

FRANKFORT KY.—It has been announced by John B. Dryden, treasurer and manager of the Capitol Theatre Company, that the company will remodel their opera house building, at a cost of \$10,000.

NEW ALBANY, KY.—William S. Whiteside, of Louisville, is at the head of the New Albany Grocers' Baking Association, which will erect an extensive bakery in this city.

LEXINGTON, KY.—The Maxwell Street Presbyterian Church, of this city, will purchase the old colonial home of Professor A. N. Gordon, at the corner of Maxwell street and Lexington avenue, for the purpose of erecting a new church building thereon, at a cost of about \$50,000.

LOUISVILLE, KY.—A six-story concrete building to be used as an assembling plant will probably be erected in the angle between the Southern Railway and the Louisville and Nashville tracks at Fourth street and the railroad crossing, for the Ford Motor Car Company, of Detroit, Mich.

MAINE

BIDDEFORD POOL, ME.—The Roman Catholic Bishop of Portland has purchased a site on Main street upon which will eventually be erected a chapel for the use of the Catholic residents of the vicinity.

NORWAY, ME.—George B. Howe, of this place, is planning to build on a hill here a fireproof house.

MARYLAND

ARLINGTON, MD.—Architect Clyde N. Friz, 16 St. Paul street, Baltimore, is preparing plans for a new church building to be erected on Belvidere avenue, near Park Heights avenue, for the First Presbyterian Church.

BALTIMORE, MD.—Plans have been completed by Architect Stanislaus Russell, this city, for the construction of a motion picture theatre at 1801 Presstman street, near Fulton avenue, for Gottfried Helmig.

BALTIMORE, MD.—John Brodie, of 1122 Light street, is considering plans for alterations and additions to cost \$5000, to his theatre building in this city.

Architects Callis & Callis, 55 Knickerbocker building, are completing plans for the erection of a two-story factory building on Guilford avenue, near Federal street, for William Gisriel.

Architect E. H. Glidden, Glenn building, has been commissioned to prepare plans for interior alterations to the former Cyrus McCormick property at 1312 Eutaw place, which was recently purchased from N. M. Matthews, by Joshua Levering.

The members of the First Reformed Church contemplate the erection of a new edifice in the near future.

BALTIMORE, MD.—The directors of the Hahnemann General Hospital, Mount street, near Riggs avenue, are looking forward to the erection of a \$250,000 hospital building on the present site.

BALTIMORE, MD.—The Board of Estimate has approved the purchase of the Holiday Street Theatre, from the Safe Deposit and Trust Company, and also the Gordon property on Gay street. It is stated that the city will make some changes in the stage, but will not destroy it, and will lay out a suite of offices for the Electrical Supply Commission.

CHESTERTOWN, MD.—A new school building will be erected here in the early future.

MASSACHUSETTS

BOSTON, MASS.—The property at 9, 11, 13 Albany street, near the corner of Beach street, has been purchased by Lester H. Stanley, who will erect a six-story mercantile structure of brick and stone.

BOSTON, MASS.—This city will soon have a horticultural building in the Fenway, to cost \$200,000, according to Mayor Curley's latest plans.

CHICOPEE, MASS.—Architect John William Donohue, 40 Walker Building, Springfield, has completed plans for a brick church building for Rev. John J. O'Connell, at Fairview in this city.

HOLYOKE, MASS.—Plans are being prepared by Architect John William Donohue, Walker building, Springfield, for a modern fireproof hospital building to be erected on Northampton street, this city, at a cost of \$200,000. Plans will be ready for bids about April 1st, 1915.

HOPEDALE, MASS.—John H. Hannigan has purchased some land on South Main street from Selectman John H. Cunningham, a local real estate agent, and plans to erect a home thereon in the spring.

LOWELL, MASS.—Mrs. Josephine Chicoine of 234 West Sixth street will erect a new two-apartment house at 28 Rutland street, at a cost of \$6000.

MALDEN, MASS.—A new tuberculosis hospital building will be erected here in the early future. Dr. Charles E. Prior is chairman of the Malden board of health.

SALEM, MASS.—A new sixteen-room school building is to be erected here, according to plans prepared by Architect James F. McLaughlin, 111 Devonshire street, Boston.



This mantel is displayed in the west end of our file room by Arthur Todhunter, mantel specialist, 101 Park Avenue, New York City.

This is one of the instances where we were compelled to deviate from our general plan of filing numerous samples, but we will deliver to you photographs, sketches, etc., of this and of other mantel manufacturers on request.

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MICHIGAN.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.—A new Masonic Temple is to be erected on the slope of Fulton street, east, between Barclay and Lafayette avenues, S. E. John Rowson, acting president of the temple association, is chairman of the building committee.

MINNESOTA.

KENYON, MINN.—It is reported that F. S. Converse of Plainview will erect a brick moving picture theatre building here.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—The members of Zuhrah temple of the Mystic Shrine have voted to erect a building to house the ceremonials.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Plans for the proposed Biology Building at the University were approved at a recent meeting of the Executive Committee of the Board of Regents.

ST. CLOUD, MINN.—New buildings are needed at the Minnesota state reformatory here.

MISSOURI.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—James A. Wirthman will erect a hotel and business block at the southwest corner of Locust street and Whittier place, at a cost of about \$40,000.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The M. B. O'Reilly Realty & Investment Company has sold to A. L. Wiblin and John W. Reinhardt some property west of Abner Place. The owners will improve it with a modern flat building.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—It has been announced by Katherine Bement Davis, commissioner of corrections in New York, that plans will soon be completed for the new House of Detention for women, for which the Board of Estimate has appropriated \$450,000.

The Christian Brinkop Real Estate Company has sold to Helene Maier, property on the west side of Michigan avenue between Keokuk and Osage street. The new owner will improve it with a modern double flat building.

NEBRASKA.

HASTINGS, NEB.—The congregation of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of St. Paul, Rev. Mr. Karpenstein, pastor, is having plans made for the erection of a new church edifice in the spring, to cost about \$15,000.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

MANCHESTER, N. H.—Preliminary plans are being prepared by Wilfred E. Provost, 581 Union street, for a one-story theatre building to be erected in this city.

NEW JERSEY.

BARRINGTON, N. J.—Plans are being prepared by Architect J. L. Coneys, 139 South Fifteenth street, Philadelphia, for three two-story brick school buildings, to be erected at Lawnside, Highland Park, and this place.

BAYONNE, N. J.—A Young Men's Hebrew Association building will probably be erected in this city in the near future. A. Falkyounker, Field Secretary of the National Federation of Young Men's Hebrew and Kindred Association is much interested in this project.

BOUND BROOK, N. J.—Architects J. N. Pierson & Son, Perth Amboy, have prepared plans, which have been accepted by the board of education for the proposed new school building on Harrison avenue. Building will cost about \$27,500. J. A. VanMater is chairman of the building committee.

GLEN ROCK, N. J.—A new borough school building is to be erected in this city.

HADDONFIELD, N. J.—Architect W. F. Price, 714 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Pa., has completed plans for a two-story house here for Dr. Ernest A. Farrington.

HARRISON, N. J.—The Hyatt Roller Bearing Company has filed plans for the erection of a two-story brick factory building on Railroad avenue, this city.

JERSEY CITY, N. J.—The Hill Arcade Realty Company, 75 Montgomery street, is planning to erect a \$50,000 theatre building in this city.

The United States Theatre Company, Frank G. Hall, president, 95 River street, Hoboken, N. J., is having plans prepared for a two-story theatre building to be erected in this city at a cost of \$100,000.

At a cost of \$100,000, the Fairmont Amusement Company, Spingarn Building, will erect a three story theatre building in this city.

KEARNEY, N. J.—The Copestone Building & Loan Association intends to erect a Masonic Temple on Kearney avenue, opposite the town hall of Kearney, for the use of the Copestone Lodge, No. 147, F. and A. M. Plans for the work have been drawn by Architect Henry Baechlin, 665 Broad street.

KENILWORTH, N. J.—Bids for the erection of an addition to McKinley school will be opened at an adjourned meeting of the board of education, on January 20th.

NEWARK, N. J.—Plans for alterations and additions to be made to the two-story brick building at 368 High street, owned by the LeCerff Company have been completed at the office of Architects Hughes & Backoff, 22 Clinton street. Cost \$10,000.

NEWARK, N. J.—The members of the First Congregational Jube Memorial Church are planning to rebuild their church edifice on Clinton avenue, recently destroyed by fire. Joseph T. Harrison is chairman of the building committee.

A residence to cost \$12,000, is to be erected at 553 Ridge street, for G. G. Townley, according to plans prepared by Architect E. S. Child, 29 Broadway, New York City.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.—The Neverslip Manufacturing Company will erect a factory building adjoining its present plant in Neilson street, this city.

NUTLEY, N. J.—Architect Charles Granville Jones, of Bellville, has been selected to prepare plans for the new school building to be erected here.

OCEAN CITY, N. J.—A new armory building will soon be erected at Eighth and Simpson avenues, at a cost of about \$10,000, according to plans prepared by Architect Otis Madden Townsend.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—Plans have been filed here by William B. Self, for the construction of three one-family dwellings, to be erected on Turrell avenue, at a cost of \$15,000.

TRENTON, N. J.—The Charles P. Field property on Lafayette street, this city, has been purchased by the Masonic Historical Association for the site of the first Temple of the Grand Lodge of Masons, of New Jersey.

NEW YORK.

BALDWIN, N. Y.—Architect Tooker & Marsh, 101 Park Ave., N. Y. C., has been commissioned by the board of education to prepare plans for a new \$40,000 school building to be erected in the southern part of this village.

BATH BEACH, N. Y.—Architects Gronenberg & Leuchtag, 7 West 22d street, have completed plans for two four-story apartment houses to be erected at the southeast corner of Cropsey and 21st avenues for the Bensonhurst Improvement Co., Hyman Delinsky, president. Cost \$100,000.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Architect Floyd Y. Parsons, 1133 Broadway, New York City, has prepared plans for a new edifice, to be erected at the corner of Sixth avenue and Eighth street, for the Sixth Avenue M. E. Church. Rev. E. C. Tullar is pastor.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—The board of education will probably soon erect new school building No. 93, at Forest avenue and Woodbine streets, in the Ridgewood Heights section.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—The G. K. Z. Amusement Company, G. Goldberg, president, 120 Flatbush avenue, will erect a one and two-story theatre building on the west side of Flatbush avenue, north of Parkside avenue, to cost \$20,000.

Raymond Weiss, of 712 Broadway, is planning to build a one-story theatre building, at a cost of \$10,000.

The Brooklyn Teachers' Association will probably erect a clubhouse and swimming tank somewhere in the vicinity of Adelphi College. L. Leland Locke, chairman of the committee to consider the proposition, reports that the proposed tank will cost about \$25,000.

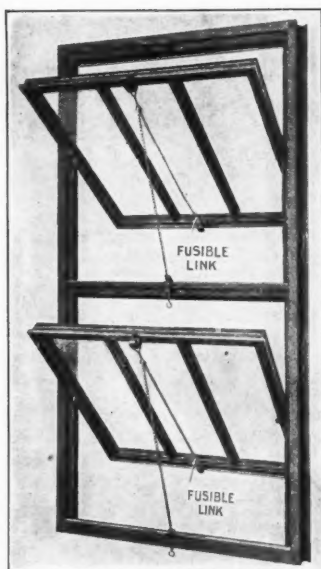
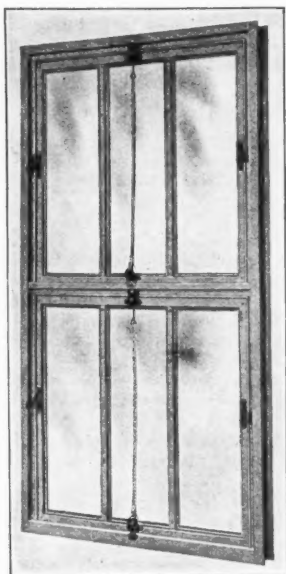
BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Architects Shampman & Shampman, 772 Broadway, are preparing plans for two high-class apartment buildings, to be erected in the north side of Sixty-eighth street, east of Fourth avenue, for the Boyd Realty Company, to cost \$80,000.

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.—The Delaware & Hudson Railroad Company is planning to erect a new station here at a cost of \$60,000.

CORONA, L. I., N. Y.—At a cost of \$25,000, John Dobrau, of College avenue and Northern boulevard, will build a two-story theatre building here.

FIRE WINDOW FACTS

No. 3—Concerning Specialists



What is a specialist? Simply one who has learned how to do some one thing extremely well. He may not be infallible—but he is less fallible than the man of diversified interests.

You are a specialist, Mr. Architect—a specialist in the designing and supervision of buildings. And in every building of any magnitude you handle, you make more or less use of the assistance of other specialists.

For instance, you are assisted by an electrical specialist on the wiring system—by a heating specialist on the heating system—by a sanitary specialist on the plumbing, etc.

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In fact, your specialized skill as an architect nowhere appears to better advantage than in your judgment in selecting the specialists who assist you.

Your specialist may be a consulting expert, "unattached"; or he may be a manufacturer who has given a life-time to the production of a specialty in the application of which he is an expert.

The difference between the two is less one of capability than of method. The one charges for his consulting service; the other renders his service free, trusting to your judgment as to whether he receives your order or not.

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See "Sweets," pages 650-51,
for Pomeroy Window Details.

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30 East 42nd Street New York City

EASTVIEW, N. Y.—The Westchester County Board of Supervisors plans to purchase the Alexander Smith Cochran farm near here as a site for the proposed new county penitentiary, almshouse and workhouse.

ELMHURST, L. I., N. Y.—A one-story theatre building, to cost \$10,000, will probably be erected in this city for R. E. Alexander, 19 Medina Place.

LONG BEACH, L. I., N. Y.—Architects Kirby & Pettit, 103 Park Ave., N. Y. C., are preparing preliminary plans for a large hotel building which will probably be erected here.

LONG ISLAND CITY, N. Y.—The Ulmer Brewing Company has purchased a site at Second and Hoyt avenues, this city, on which will be erected a business block to cost \$40,000.

LONG ISLAND CITY, N. Y.—G. Schirmer, Inc., music publishers of 3 E. 43rd street, New York City, has leased a site on Thomas Hill, this city, and is having plans prepared by Architects Timmis & Chapman, 315 Fifth avenue, New York City, for a one and two-story reinforced concrete fireproof building to be erected thereon.

MONTGOMERY, N. Y.—A. M. Bedford has purchased some land at the fork of the Goshen and Middletown roads, near this village, upon which he will erect a new house.

NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.—Plans have been filed with the building department for the erection of a playhouse in 47th street, west of Fifth avenue, to cost about \$200,000, to be devoted exclusively to the entertainment of children. Peter Newton, an entertainer, who has often appeared at the Toy Theatre, Boston, is head of this project.

A new eight-story fireproof building is to be erected at 588 Fifth avenue, for Messrs. Frank Brothers, according to plans prepared by Architect Alfred Freeman, 29 W. 34th street.

Plans have been filed by Architects Rusling & Co., 39 Cortlandt street, for alterations costing \$5000, to a twelve-story store and loft building on Broadway, corner of East Washington place, owned by E. Guggenheimer, 37 Wall street.

Alterations costing \$10,000 will be made to three six and seven-story stores and lofts at 78 to 80 Greenwich street and 81 to 85 Washington street, owned by D. J. Faour *et al*, 67 Clinton street. Plans were filed by Architect L. A. Sheinart, 194 Bowery.

NEW YORK CITY.—Architects Schwartz & Gross, 347 Fifth avenue, are preparing plans for the nine-story apartments which Julius Tishman & Sons will erect at Nos. 122 to 128 East 76th street, at a cost of \$200,000.

Frank Willetts has purchased a plot of ground at the northeast corner of Heath avenue and 230th street, Kingsbridge, and plans to improve the flat with five-story apartments.

NEW YORK CITY.—The Estate of Charles A. Coe, 69 Wall street, is planning to convert a market house into a modern two-story motion picture theatre, at a cost of \$25,000.

NEW YORK CITY.—Plans prepared by Architect C. B. J. Snyder, Park avenue and 59th street, for a new school building to cost \$275,000, to be erected on the south side of Spofford avenue, between Coster and Faile streets, have been filed by the city.

NEW YORK CITY.—Architect William Higginson, 13 Park Row, is preparing plans for a new building, to be erected for the Brett Lithographing Company of Manhattan, in the Degnon Terminal, on the east side of Sunnyside yards.

Plans have been filed with the Building Department in the Bronx, for a new public school building, to be erected at a cost of \$275,000.

Architect W. S. Miller, 141 East Fortieth street, have filed plans for alterations to a one and four-story chapel and neighborhood house, to be erected at 741 to 745 Tenth avenue, for the Young Women's Christian Association, 600 Lexington avenue. Cost, \$10,000.

Plans prepared by Architect W. Baefeli, 245 West Fifty-fifth street, have been filed by G. Pinchot, 60 Wall street, for alterations to a six-story store and loft building, costing \$15,000, at 21 West Forty-fifth street.

ROME, N. Y.—L. S. Spear is preparing to erect a new two-story business block on No. James street on the site he purchased recently. Building will cost about \$17,000.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Architects Mangin & Steadman, Betts block, are preparing plans for a four-family apartment building which Mrs. Falkowitz will erect on East Adams street, at a cost of \$9000.

WOODSIDE, L. I., N. Y.—As the result of an understanding between the Public Service Commission and the Long Island Railroad this city is to have a new railroad station.

YONKERS, N. Y.—The Sisters of the Blessed Sacrament have purchased the estate of the late Ethan Flagg at Park and Palisade avenues, and will establish a convent there.

NORTH CAROLINA.

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.—Morris & Co., of Chicago, Ill., are arranging to erect a branch house in this city. F. S. Vernay, of this city, has represented this company here for the past eleven years.

OHIO.

AKRON, O.—Architects Henry & Murphy, Doyle building, have prepared plans for a fireproof storage structure to be erected immediately for the Union Fireproof Storage Company.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.—Anna M. Gerke has purchased from Clem C. Voss, of the Gerke Realty Company, a site at the southeast corner of Observatory road and South Duncan avenue. This property will be improved with either two houses or a large flat building.

CLEVELAND, O.—About \$65,000 will be expended in remodeling the old Meckes homestead on Franklin avenue and W. 28th street, recently purchased by the county commissioners, as a new juvenile detention home.

DAYTON, O.—The Dayton Bicycle Club will soon begin the construction of a new clubhouse to cost about \$25,000.

ELYRIA, O.—Henry Wurst, 638 Broad street, will erect a one story addition to his theatre building, to cost \$10,000.

SANDUSKY, OHIO.—According to a recent announcement, this city will soon have a new packing plant, to be conducted by John Zehner and son Adam, of Toledo.

SPRINGFIELD, O.—It has been announced by William W. Trout, manager of the Home Dairy and Standard Ice Cream Company, that two additions are to be erected to the plant. Plans for this improvement are being prepared by Architect W. K. Schilling, Bushnell Bldg.

SPRINGFIELD, O.—Tentative plans are being made for a new church auditorium to be erected on Main and Plum streets by the Grace Reformed Church.

STEBENVILLE, OHIO.—An additional building will probably be erected at Wells' High and Grammar School in the near future.

The Red Men's Lodge, of this city, is planning to erect a business and lodge block on Washington street.

Steuben Lodge, No. L. K. of P., is planning to build this year, at a cost of about \$35,000, on their site on Washington street.

URBANA, O.—Architect Robert C. Gotwald, Gotwald building, Springfield, will prepare plans for the new building to be erected on the Mosgrove site for the Western Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

YOUNGSTOWN, O.—Architect Chris Ott, K. of C. building, has prepared plans for a new hotel building to be erected on the former site of the Sherman House, corner of West Federal and South Hazel streets, for James H. McGraw.

YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO.—D. Richards and H. P. Fish are planning to erect on their property facing Hillman street, between Regent street and Warren avenue, a two-story business block.

OREGON.

ENTERPRISE, ORE.—The Baptist Church of this place, recently destroyed by fire, will be rebuilt shortly. Cost of new building will be about \$7000.

PORTLAND, ORE.—The Fiske Rubber Co., K. W. Goodale, manager, contemplate the erection of a three-story brick and mill construction building on property at Tenth, Burnside and Oak streets, to cost \$20,000. Plans for this structure have been prepared by Architects Bridges & Webber, Hamilton building.

Preliminary plans have been completed by Architects Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge, Ames building, Boston, for the proposed \$400,000 bank building to be erected at the southwest corner of Fifth and Stark streets for the First National Bank.

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Milwaukee's First National Bank Building is finished throughout with Pitcairn Aged Varnishes, as specified by Architects Graham, Burnham & Co., Chicago. 1500 gallons were required in the work.

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OFFICE AND FACTORY 31 TO 33 FOURTH STREET

Milwaukee July 7th, 1914.

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Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

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Yours very truly,

MATTHEWS BROS. MANUFACTURING CO.

Frank A. Matthews
PRESIDENT.



PENNSYLVANIA.

BRISTOL, PA.—Architects Heacock & Hokanson, 1220 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, have prepared plans for a one and two-story power house and cold storage plant to be erected here for W. H. Grundy & Co.

COATESVILLE, PA.—Architect Clyde S. Adams, 1233 Arch street, Philadelphia, is preparing plans for a \$100,000 school building to be erected here.

EASTON, PA.—Architects C. W. Bolton & Son, Wither- spoon building, Philadelphia, are preparing plans for a one-story laboratory to be erected here in Lafayette College.

FRANKFORD, PA.—Buchanan & Kennery will purchase forty-eight building sites on Cedar street and Allegheny avenue, which will be improved with two-story dwellings.

LANSFORD, PA.—The Dime Savings Bank of this place has purchased a site on Ridge street, upon which to erect a new bank building.

LEWISTON, PA.—The Lewiston Lodge of Eagles has purchased the Jones property, on Fountain Square, upon which to erect a new building to cost \$20,000.

MUNCY, PA.—Five hundred acres of land two miles east of this city has been selected by a commission appointed by Governor Tener, as a site for the proposed State Industrial Home for Women.

OLNEY, PA.—Plans are being prepared by Architect George T. Pierson, 427 Walnut street, Philadelphia, for alterations and additions to St. Alban's P. E. Church, on Tabor road.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Architects Savery, Sheetz & Savery, Stephen Girard building, are revising plans for a two-story addition to the plant of the Crew-Levick Company, at Commercial avenue and Mifflin street.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Architects Savery, Sheets & Savery, Stephen Girard building, have been commissioned to prepare plans for a group of new buildings to be erected on the tract at Wissahickon avenue and Lincoln drive, which was purchased some time ago by the Providence General Hospital.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Architects Rankin, Kellogg & Crane, 1012 Walnut street, are preparing plans for a one-story fire-house to be erected at Byberry road and Worthington street, Byberry, at a cost of \$20,000.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Architect Carl P. Berger, Penn Sq. building, has completed plans for "Ye Olde Rising Sun Inn," to be erected at 1301-1307 Ridge avenue, for the Estate of J. F. & R. S. Betz.

Plans are being made by Architect E. Allen Wilson, Land Title building, for a three-story apartment building to be erected in West Philadelphia.

Plans have been completed and bids invited by Architect Carl P. Berger, Penn. sq. building, for alterations to the store of the Dobson building, 809-811 Chestnut street, recently leased to the Profit Sharing Company of New York.

Plans and specifications have been completed by Architects Peuckert & Wunder, 310 Chestnut street, for a two-story engine room, boiler house and power plant to be erected on the east side of Third street, south of Norris street, for the Norris Market Ice Mfg. and Cold Storage Company.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—The Hoffman Company, Empire Building, has completed plans for a new front and interior alterations to the building at 1409 Arch street.

Architects Day & Zimmerman, 608 Chestnut street, are planning a one-story steel and galvanized iron storage building, to be erected at Thirty-fifth street and Gray's Ferry road for Harrison Brothers & Co., Inc.

Plans have been completed by Architect Carl P. Berger, Penn Square Building, for a one-story theatre building, to be erected at the northeast corner of Germantown avenue and Venango street, for Mrs. J. Efinger.

Archbishop Prendergast has purchased from John W. Emsley, through John Hagen, the property at 2116 North Hancock street. It will be used for an addition to St. Bonifacius' Church at Hancock and Diamond streets.

Architects Anderson & Haupt, Drexel Building, have completed plans for alterations and a one-story addition to the theatre building at No. 4817 North Broad street, for the Logan Amusement Company.

PITTSBURGH, PA.—A committee has been appointed to arrange for the rebuilding of the edifice of the Second United Presbyterian Church, Negley avenue, which was recently destroyed by fire. Dr. George W. Hanna is pastor of this church.

The P. H. Butler Company, owner of the property at the corner of Seventeenth and Pike streets, will improve the site with a new warehouse building, for its own occupancy.

POTTSVILLE, PA.—E. Deull, jeweler, is preparing to build a three-story store building and apartment house at 202 and 204 North Centre street.

The City Store firm, Newton Levee, president, has purchased ground and completed arrangements for the erection of a modern department store building to take the place of the building that formerly stood on the corner of Centre and Norwegian streets.

TITUSVILLE, PA.—Mayor T. J. Dillon of this place has purchased the B. J. Hannon property on the south side of West Sixth street, west of Chestnut street, and it is said he plans to eventually build a modern apartment house on the property.

WILLIAMSPORT, PA.—It has been announced that the Page Undertaking Company has purchased the large brick house at 123 and 125 East Third street, and will soon begin work on the remodeling of the structure into an undertaking establishment.

RHODE ISLAND.

EXETER, R. I.—Five new buildings and a new wing to the present school building of the Rhode Island School for Feeble Minded, here, are to be erected during the summer. Architects William R. Walker & Son, 17 Custom House square, Providence, will prepare the plans and specifications for this work.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

COLUMBIA, S. C.—It has been announced that the burned portion of the car barn of the Columbia Railway Gas & Electric Company will be rebuilt at once.

Clemson college alumni is making every effort to meet the condition of the gift by John D. Rockefeller of \$50,000, for a Y. M. C. A. building at the college.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

HAMILL, S. D.—The business men and the Ladies' Pioneer Art Club of this place have started a movement which looks to the erection of an amusement hall here.

HOWARD, S. D.—Charles Anderson will build a new creamery building in this city.

TENNESSEE.

HARRIMAN, TENN.—This city has a proposition from a wealthy Eastern corporation wanting to purchase the present water and light plant for the purpose of enlarging and improving it.

KNOXVILLE, TENN.—Associated Architects Grant C. Miller, 116 So. Michigan avenue, Chicago, and Albert B. Baumann, 713 Henson building, this city, have been selected by the building committee to prepare plans for the new \$60,000 building to be erected here for the Lawson McGhee Public Library.

POWELL'S STATION, TENN.—A county high school building will be erected here, at a cost of \$10,000, according to plans prepared by Architect Albert B. Baumann, 713 Henson building, Knoxville.

TEXAS.

DALLAS, TEX.—A campaign for raising \$1,000,000, for the erection of several new buildings for the Southern Methodist university here, will be launched soon.

GALVESTON, TEXAS.—The Galveston Ice and Cold Storage Company will erect a three-story brick addition to their present plant during the coming year, according to announcement made by Manager G. H. Sapper. Cost will be about \$50,000.

VERMONT.

MENDON, VT.—Deermont Valley Grange, P. of H., this city, has purchased a half acre of land here upon which to erect a new two-story structure to be used exclusively for grange purposes.

VIRGINIA.

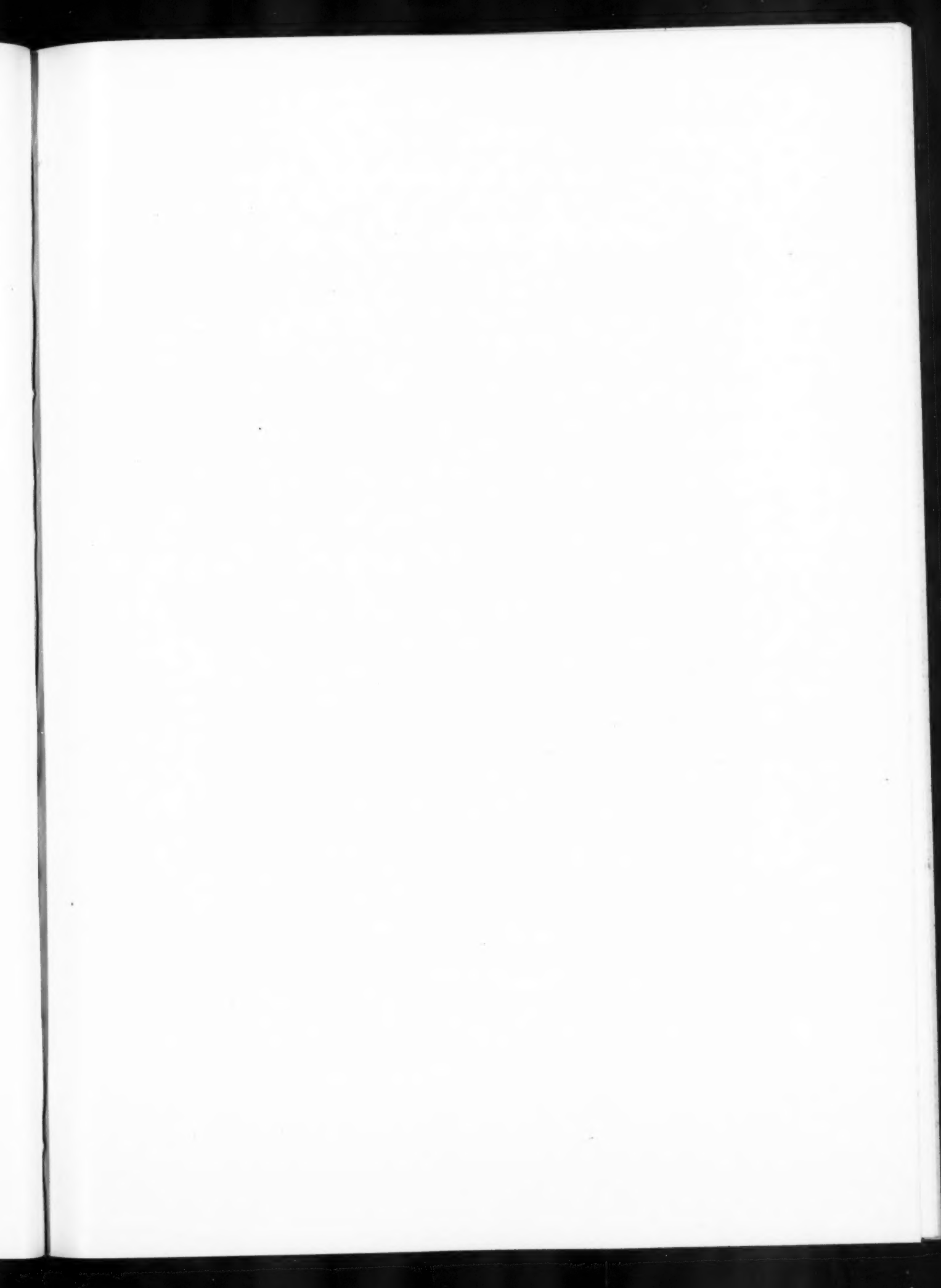
PULASKI, VA.—Bonds in the amount of \$58,000 have been issued for the erection of new school buildings.

RICHMOND, VA.—Richmond Lodge, No. 45, Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, will have a new home during the coming year, according to plans which will be prepared by Architects Carneal & Johnston, National Bank of Virginia.

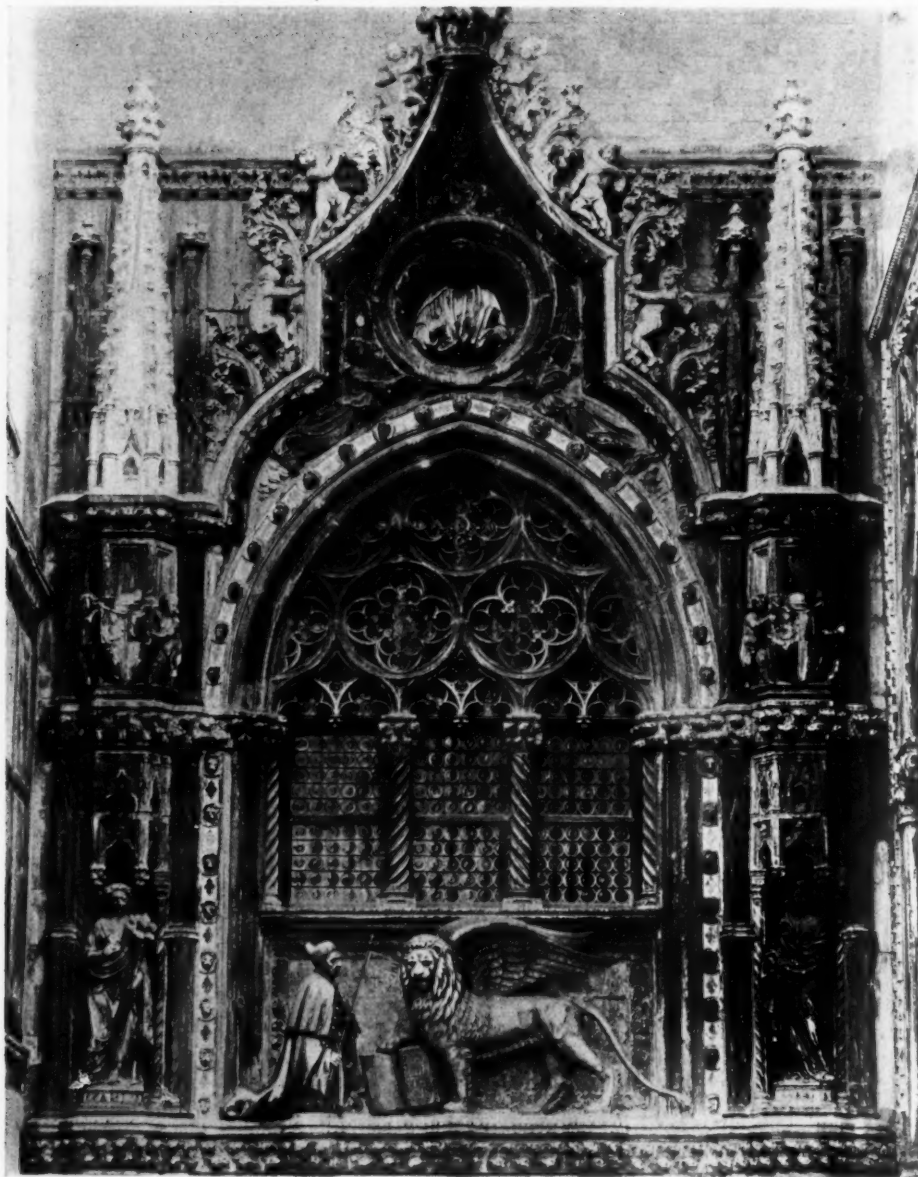
WASHINGTON.

WALLA WALLA, WASH.—A. W. Eller, manager of the Bijou Grand Theatre, has plans for a new \$60,000 theatre building to be erected at First and Alder streets.

Clarence Crews, of the Dime Theatre, will erect a \$50,000 building at Third and Alder streets.



THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT



PORTA DELLA CARTA, DOGE'S PALACE, VENICE

(Date 1438-1443)

View is of second story. This doorway takes its name from the official notices here posted.