

# THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

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FIG. 1—CORNICE, PALAZZO RICCARDI

FLORENCE, ITALY

MICHELOZZO MICHELOZZI, ARCHITECT

## OLD CORNICES AND NEW—PART I

*By* JOHN T. FALLON.

**A**S an architectural adjunct that is unquestionably the supreme expression of an artist's genius and at the same time, the most baffling and tantalizing test of composition, the cornice and its design holds an interest to architects that is shared by no other constructional feature. While practical considerations have in different countries and climates modi-

fied the shape and size of its parts, its claim for intelligent consideration rests almost entirely upon basic principles of beauty rather than upon its material or practical value; in other words, it stands or falls, metaphorically speaking, through the grace and proportion of its members.

It is unnecessary to trace here the classic cornice through its long process of develop-

## THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

ment from the questioned prototypes of ancient wood construction and their stone adaptations, or to elaborate upon the wealth of information that has been collected concerning the Grecian and Roman examples. But since the connected development of cor-

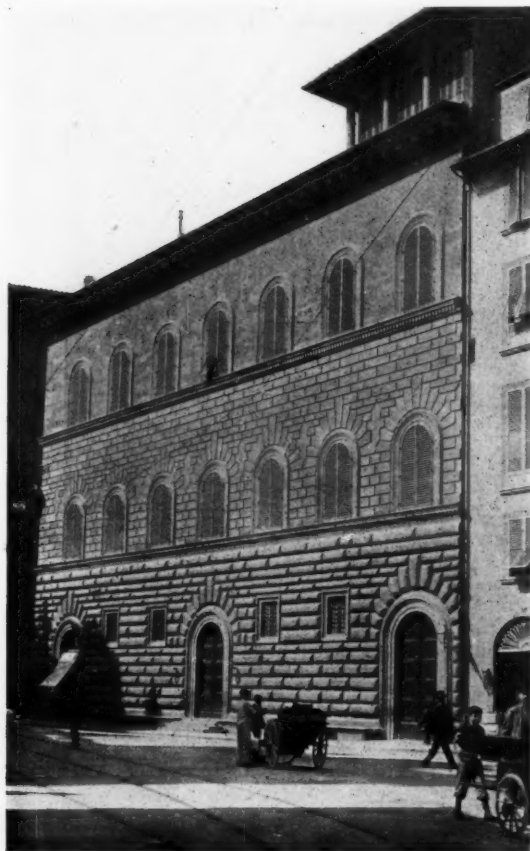


FIG. 2—PALAZZO GONDI, FLORENCE  
GIULIANO DA SANGALLO, ARCHITECT

nice design in its application to present day city structures starts with the Italian builders of the fifteenth century, it will be sufficient to cast a retrospective glance over some of the Renaissance prototypes of modern cornices.

It is to Florence that we have to look first, since it was in this hotbed of political and intellectual activity that many new ideas in building first found expression. The history of the modern cornice may be said to date from about 1440, when Cosimo de Medici determined to reconstruct his own palace

more in accordance with the requirements of the fast-growing city of Florence. According to Vasari's story, it seems that he held a sort of competition for this work, inviting Brunelleschi and Michelozzi to submit models of their designs. Cosimo, finding that Brunelleschi's model far exceeded his requirements of cost and size, chose Michelozzi's project, who thus became the architect of the Palazzo Mediceo-Riccardi, and the designer of the famous cornice, Fig. 1, that is the crowning glory of the finest of Florentine palaces. As was to be expected by reason of the pride and virility of a Florentine, his conception is masterful and powerful; it is far larger in projection or height than any succeeding endeavor, but quite free from the shackles of the preceding century and of a purely classic strain. If we consider it in detail, it will be noticed that despite the classic proportions, a certain primitive quality asserts itself, notably in the modillions, whose shape is not unlike those on the cornice of Orcagna's Loggia, and the dentil course which is in its proportion and spacing hardly classic; the eggs and darts too have a crude and brutal appearance in contrast with later work.

Fergusson, speaking of the Riccardi Palace, remarks that "its greatest ornament is the cornice whose projection and proportion to the mass below is very much as that of the Corinthian cornice to the column, simplified to suit the rustic mass." As a matter of fact, its dimensions are 8 feet 2 inches by 6 feet projection, making it one-tenth of the height of the building, which is 80 feet.

A historic cornice that was to follow it a little later but not to exceed it in beauty, is that of the far-famed Palazzo Strozzi, Fig. 3. E. G. Gardner calls this "the finest of all Florentine palaces of the Renaissance," and continues, "It was begun in 1489 for the elder Filippo Strozzi with the advice and encouragement of Lorenzo the Magnificent, by Benedetto da Maiano and continued by Simone Pollaiuolo (called il Cronaca from his yawning propensities), to whom the cornice and court are due." Raschdorff is of the opinion that the details and proportions were taken by Cronaca from an antique cornice found in Spogliacristo near Rome and enlarged to suit the building. A glance at the photograph, Fig. 3, is enough to convince

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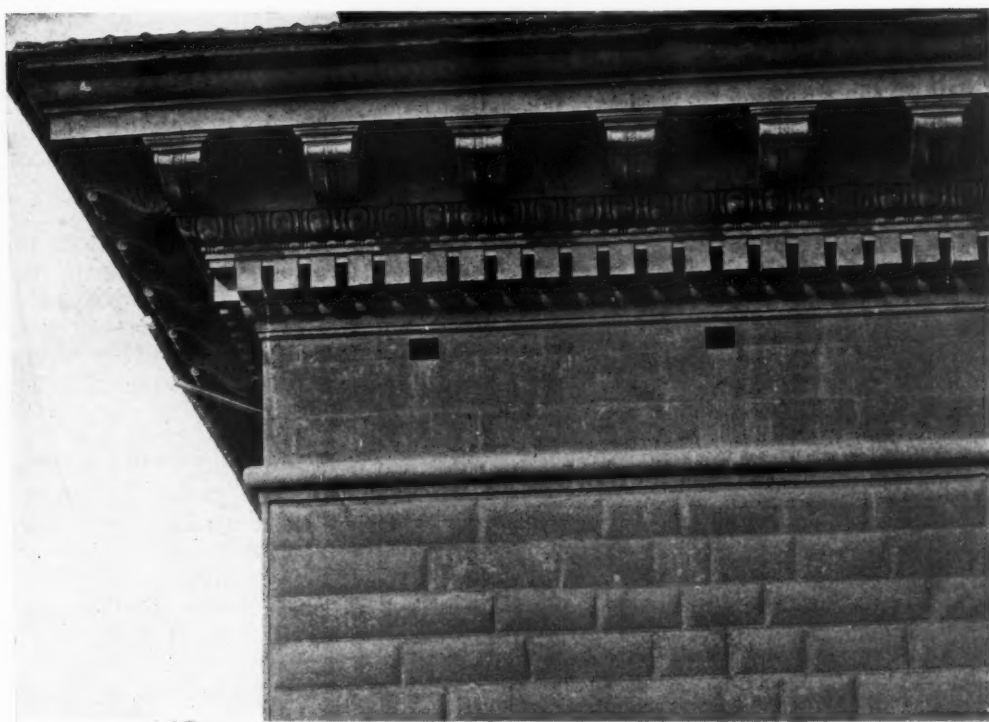


FIG. 3—CORNICE PALAZZO STROZZI, FLORENCE, ITALY

IL CRONACA, ARCHITECT

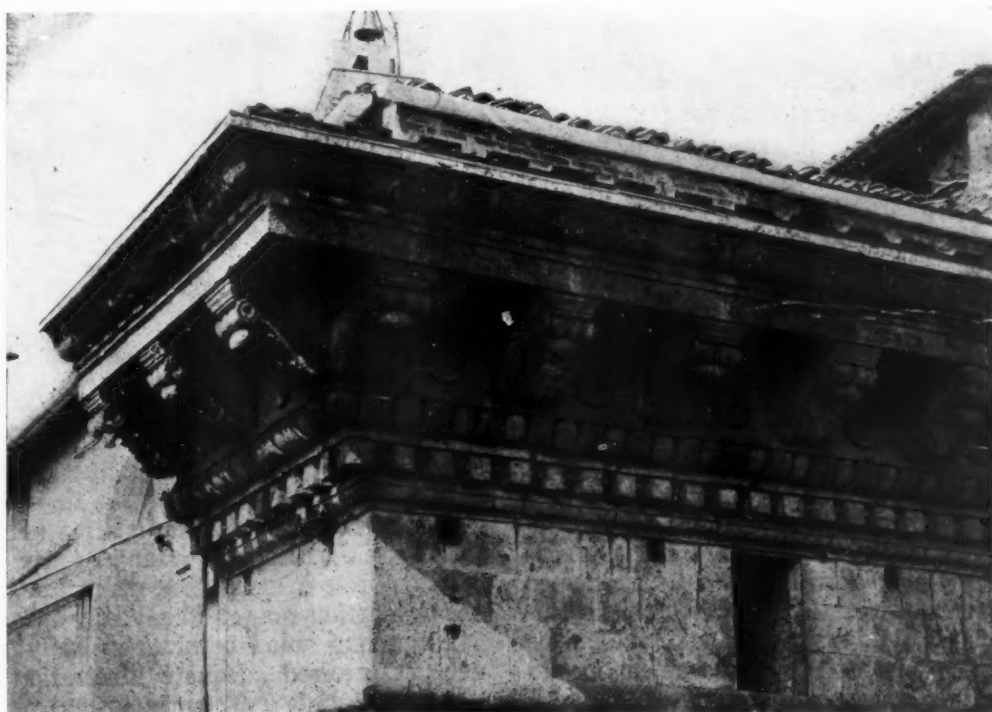


FIG. 4—CORNICE, PALAZZO PICCOLOMONI, SIENA

FRANCESCO DI GIORGIO, ARCHITECT



FIG. 5—PALAZZO GRIMANI, VENICE  
MICHELE SANMICHELI, ARCHITECT

us of the plausibility of this story; the proportions of the modillions and their shape show a distinct change from the Riccardi type and a trend towards the antique, the egg and dart is quieter in scale and the dentils speak the Roman vernacular. That Cronaca felt the need of an assertive revision from the Riccardi proportions is shown by the fact that the total height, 105 feet, is thirteen and one-half times the cornice height.

To this particular type and period belongs the Pal. Piccolomini in Siena, the cornice of which is shown in Fig. 4. Francesco di Giorgio is generally accepted as the architect of this building as well as of the palace at Pienza, the village whose splendor and importance was the pet ambition of Pius II. Although its proportions are almost exactly

equal to those of the Strozzi palace, there is no doubt much truth in Fergusson's opinion, who considers it "painfully inferior to the latter, largely because of the smallness of the stone joints and because of the introduction of an attic and mezzanine." The execution of the cornice carries with it a blunt, unrefined quality that, although imparting a martial severity to the building, does not entitle it to the same consideration as the Strozzi.

By the same architect in Siena are the Pal Nerrucci, a Florentine-like edifice with a similar cornice, and the Pal Spanocchi, of whose cornice Fergusson says, that it is the most elegant if not the grandest of this type. To realize the exaggeration of this, one has only to observe the great consoles of the frieze, which are clumsy and heavy in relation to the wall beneath.

The cornice of the Pal. Gondi, Fig. 2, built in 1490 by Giuliano da Sangallo, conforms more to modern ideas of proportion, and an actual measurement shows that it is one-seventeenth of the total height; although Redten-

bacher says that the cornice seems not to belong to the entire building but to the upper story. The excellent appearance of the palace is due to its restoration and completion in 1870. Also by Sangallo is the Pal. Pandolfini commenced in 1520; its cornice is one-thirteenth of the total height.

Another type of façade is represented by the Rucellai Palace (Fig. 7) built presumably by Rosellino; since this is the first Renaissance attempt at applying the superimposed orders to palace design, it will serve as a type that appears later in every conceivable form, in which the cornice now takes one proportion, now another vastly different.

Extending wood cornices in Italy have not yet received adequate illustration nor are their details sufficiently known or appreciated, a fact due primarily to their gen-

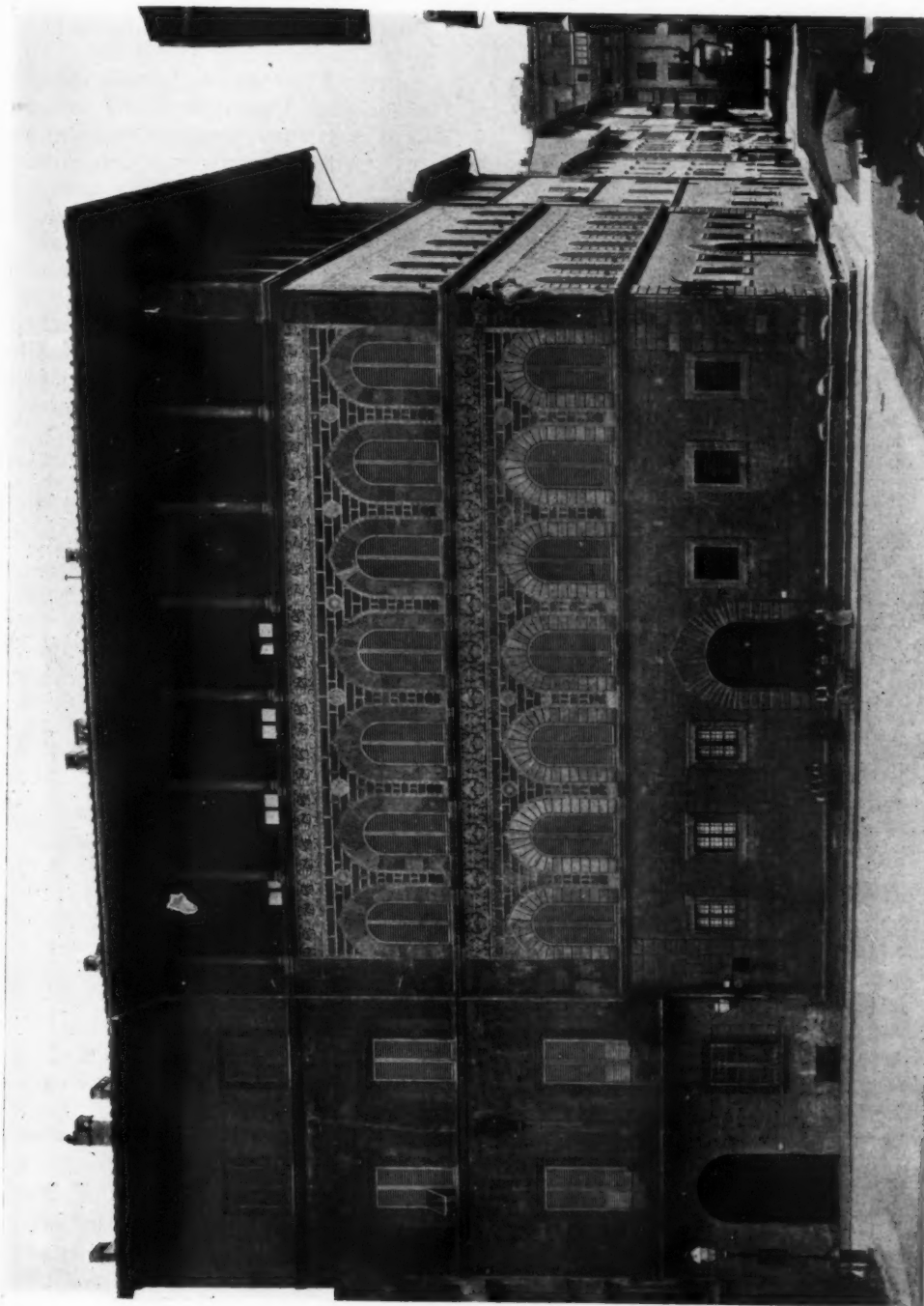


FIG. 6—PALAZZO GUADAGNI, FLORENCE, ITALY  
SIMONE IL CRONACA, ARCHITECT



FIG. 7—PALAZZO RUCELLAI, FLORENCE  
BERNARDO ROSELLINO, ARCHITECT

eral inaccessibility and the lack of means of photographing and measuring them. One of the most historically important is that of the Pal. Guadagni, Fig. 6, in Florence, by Cronaca, notable not only for the felicity in proportion of the cornice itself, but for the loggia treatment of the top of the palace, the different adaptations of which we will consider later. Other examples of spreading cornices are found on the Pal. Montalvi, B. Ammanati, architect; Pal. Torrigiani, Pal. Bountourlin, and at Pisa on the Pal. Lanfreducci, by Cosimo Pagliani; here the space between the brackets is filled in with three rows of coffers. The chief merit of the Uffizi cornice by Giorgio Vasari is its accessibility to the tape line of enterprising students.

While Venice is filled with splendid and

noble palaces, their cornices present such a bewildering variety of proportion and design that an extended discussion of them is scarcely profitable. Unlike Florentines, the rich merchants of Venice enjoyed an undisturbed prosperity in the fifteenth century, to which may be ascribed the gradual merging of Gothic into Renaissance, with no milestones, so to speak, that definitely mark the transition. A few notable examples by famous architects will suffice to illustrate their salient features. The Pal. Cornaro on the Grand Canal, by Jacopo Sansovino, erected about 1532, is one of the most characteristic of this architect's designs, and as Vasari truly says, "surpassing all the others in majestic grandeur and convenience, and perhaps the most splendid residence in Italy"; the cornice is heavy and overloaded and the proportion of one-tenth for the entablature is excessive. The Pal. Grimani, by Michele Sanmicheli, Fig. 5, built somewhat later, has an entablature of nearly the same height in actual dimensions, although in this latter building the proportion to the total height of

40 meters or 130 feet is one to fifteen. The height of this structure, by the way, is not so very much less than many of our modern office buildings. Zanotti finds, "the cornice of this palace too heavy and lacking in proportion with its own order an excess of height that cannot be excused even by the idea that he wished to decorate by a majestic cornice the highest part of the edifice."

While the source of inspiration of the renaissance of classical art, Rome itself did not become at once the leader of the new impulse, an honor which was usurped by Tuscany; but the rebuilding of many palaces after the sack and pillage of the city by Charles of Bourbon gave an impetus to the Roman architects that soon made it the leader in the art of building. The ruins of classic temples with their developed cornice treat-

## THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

ment proved vertible mines of architectural ideas, and we find that even Bramante, coming from Lombardy with an already developed vocabulary, changed his style radically to conform to them. To trace a connected development of cornice design in Rome is a difficult task; classic motives and forms were always at hand to influence the designer, but in general the tendency was to reduce the size of the cornice and

to copy the profiles of ancient examples.

The far-famed Massimi palace, the swan song of Peruzzi, was commenced in 1532, four years before his death. The cornice, built of brick and stuccoed, is exquisite in proportion and rythm of line; its actual proportion is less than one-twentieth of the total height, a striking contrast with the weight of the Tuscan examples.

*(To be continued)*



MONUMENT OF COMMODORE BARRY, WASHINGTON, D. C.

JOHN J. BOYLE, *SCULPTOR*

EDWARD PEARCE CASEY, *ARCHITECT*

## THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

### An Unusual County Court House

The new Cumberland County Court House recently erected at Bridgeton, N. J., from the plans of Watson & Huckel, Architects, of Philadelphia, Pa., is unusual, in the fact that it was built within the appropriation voted by the county and after its entire completion and furnishing, several thousand dollars were turned over to the County Treasurer out of the appropriated funds and placed in the treasury by the Building Committee—an *unusual and unique result in these days of extras*.

The building is fireproof throughout, with concrete foundations and concrete floor slabs—reinforced. The exterior is of

Indiana limestone dressed — with dressed granite base to the whole building. The size of the building is 112 x 128' outside measurements.

The heating system is Vacuum Vapor and the building is thoroughly ventilated and electrically lighted.

The rooms are of liberal size and with unusual daylight area, and handsomely decorated, especially the court rooms.

The wainscot finish inside building is polished marble, as also is the hallway floors.

The cost was \$101,759, including the granite coping steps and approaches to building side and fronts as well as pavement, curb and grading.

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## Northern Italian Details

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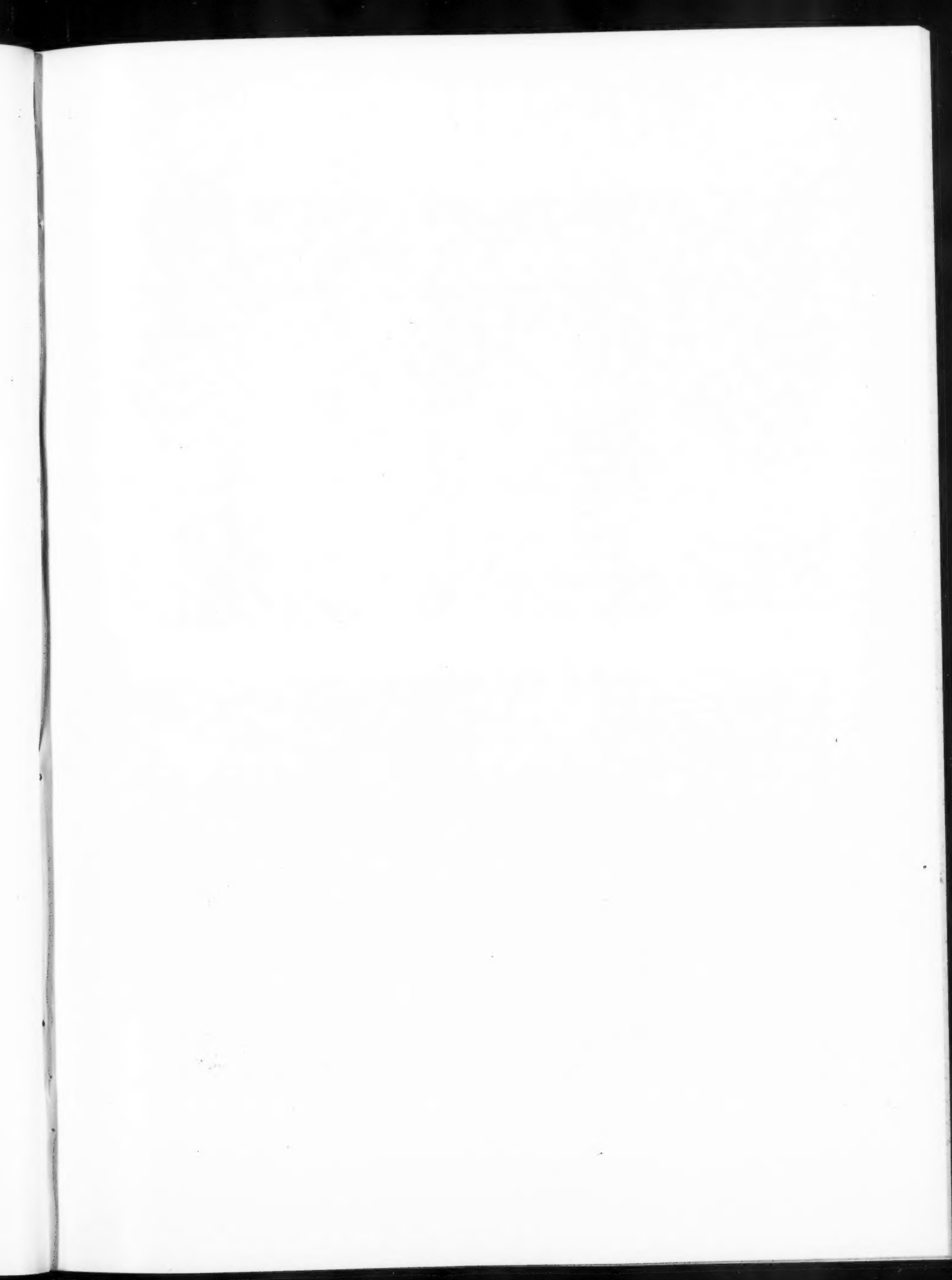
### NO. 13—DOORWAYS, ARCHBISHOP'S PALACE, MILAN

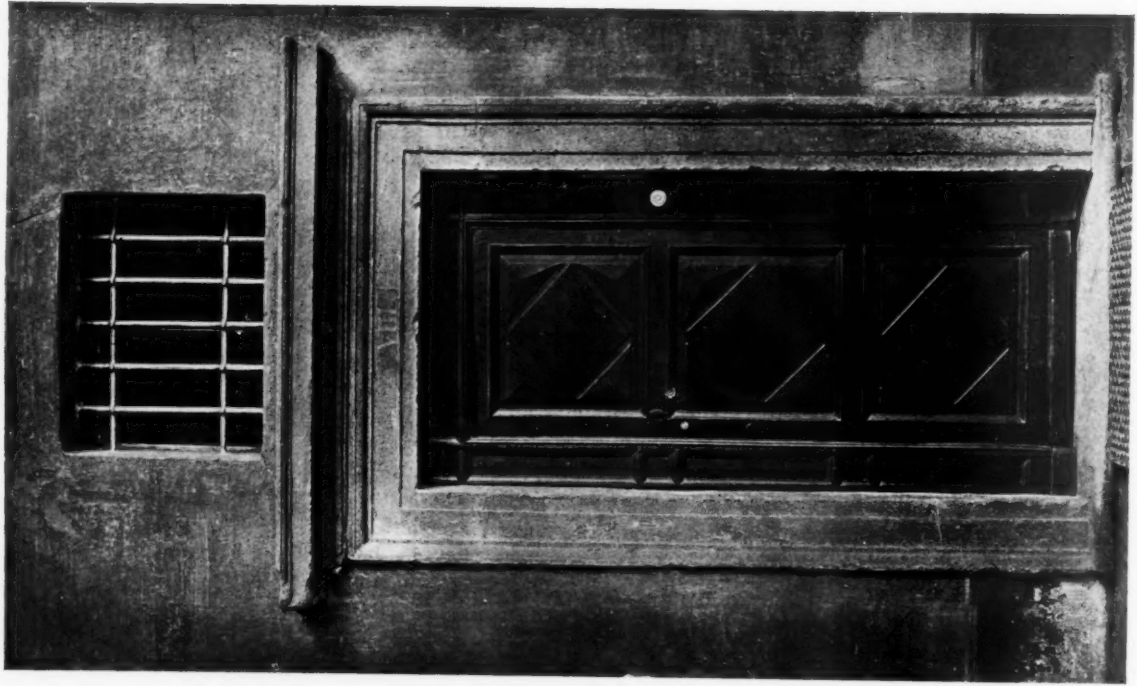
"The most prominent artist at Milan in the second half of the sixteenth century was Pellegrino Pellegrini, called Tibaldi after his father and grandfather. Pellegrini was born at Valsolda in 1527, but, while still a lad, he had been taken to Bologna by his father, who was employed there in various building operations. Now, Bologna was at that time a notable artistic center, so that Pellegrini had full opportunity of developing his manifold artistic gifts, of which he gave later many magnificent examples. Passing to Milan, he placed himself at the disposal of Cardinal Borromeo, and became, in succession, architect to the state and to the conservators of the cathedral (1567). He soon threw aside everything that linked him with the past to follow freely his own taste and that of his age." Thus writes Corrado Ricci about the architect of the Archbishop's Palace, commenting favorably on his design and the execution of this building, as well as that of the magnificent church of San Fedele, erected in Milan for the Jesuits at the instance of Carlo Borromeo.

"As an architect it was not only to the influence of Michaelangelo that he was subjected, but in an equal degree to that of Jacopo Sansovino, who is more inclined to the rich fusion of the architectural with the ornamental line. In his prodigious activity and the variety of his gifts, Pellegrini was a typical artist of the Renaissance; he did not shrink from any task and he even busied himself with hydraulic undertakings and with the planning of fortifications.

"The success of his architectural work at Milan and in other cities procured him an invitation from Philip II, who, in 1587, summoned him to Spain. There he was chiefly occupied in painting, above all, in the Escorial; Pellegrini remained eight or nine years in Spain, but returned to Milan, where he died in 1596."

The doors shown in the illustration open into the courtyard from the surrounding apartments, and are but two of a succession of similar ones, all having a similar limestone architrave, but each a differently designed wood door. The excellence of the cabinet work and the delicacy of the molding profiles are refreshing.



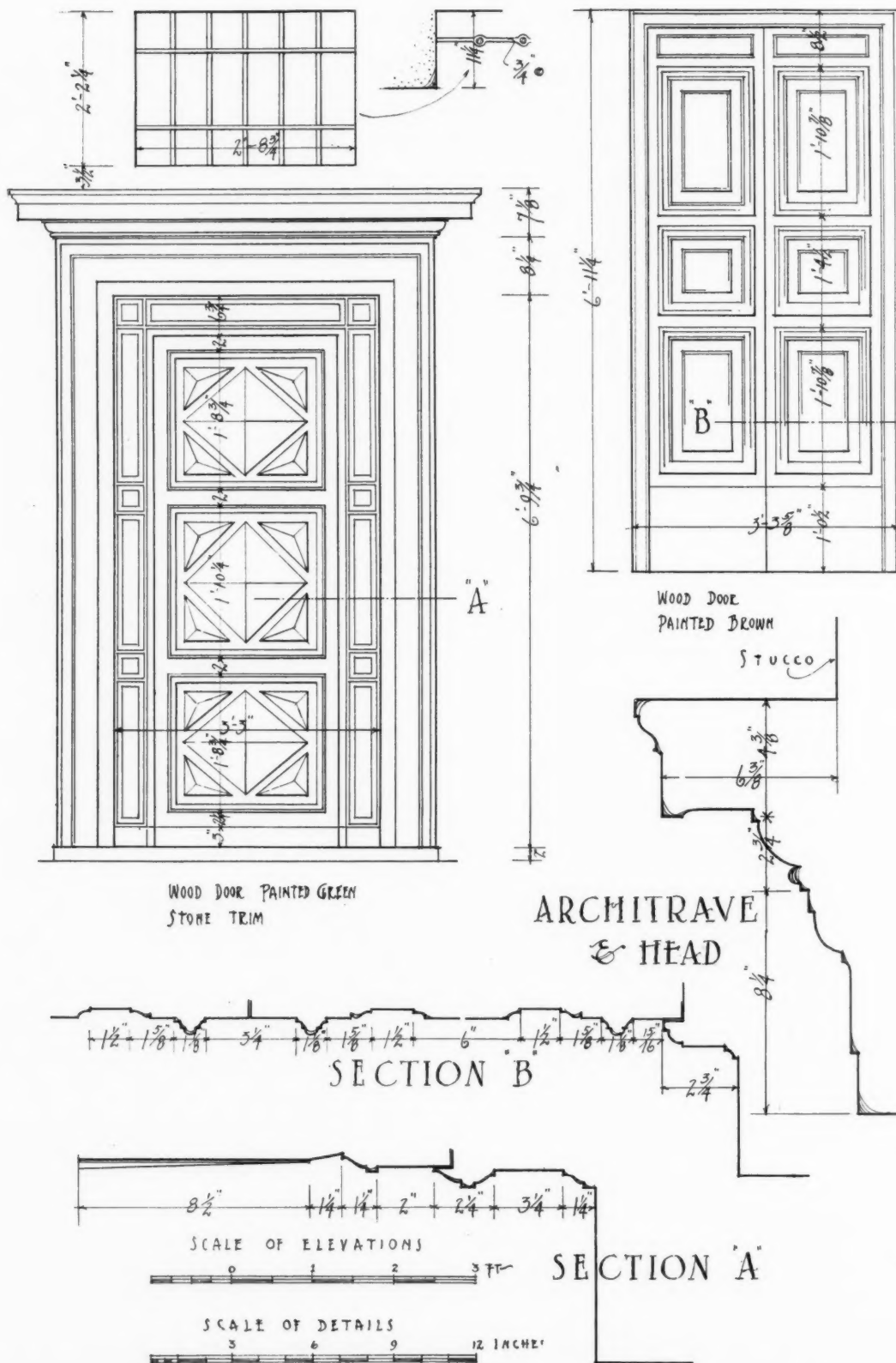


PHOTOGRAPHS AND DRAWINGS  
BY W. G. THOMAS AND J. T. FALLON



DOORWAYS:—ARCHBISHOP'S PALACE, MILAN

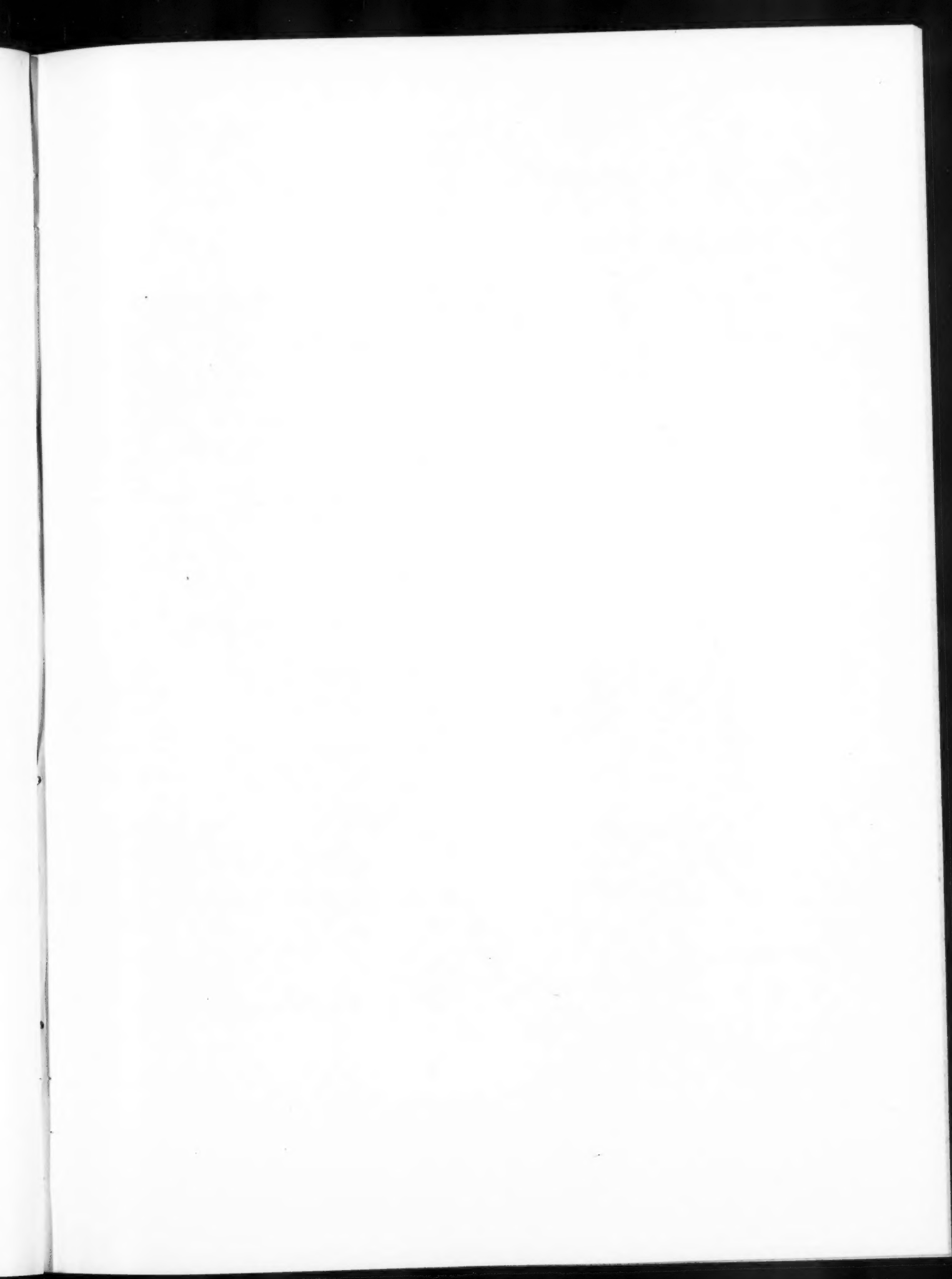




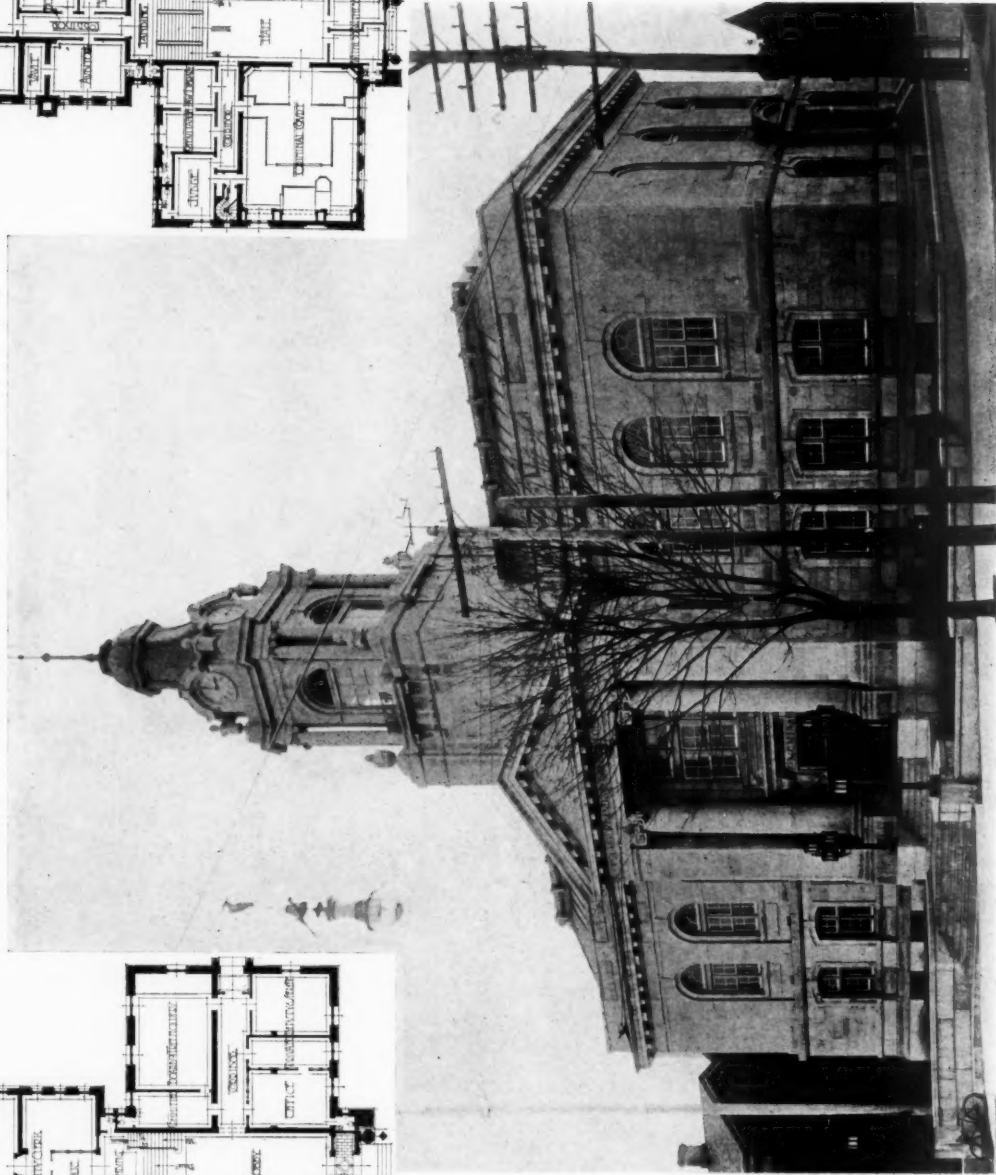
DOORWAYS:—ARCHBISHOP'S PALACE, MILAN

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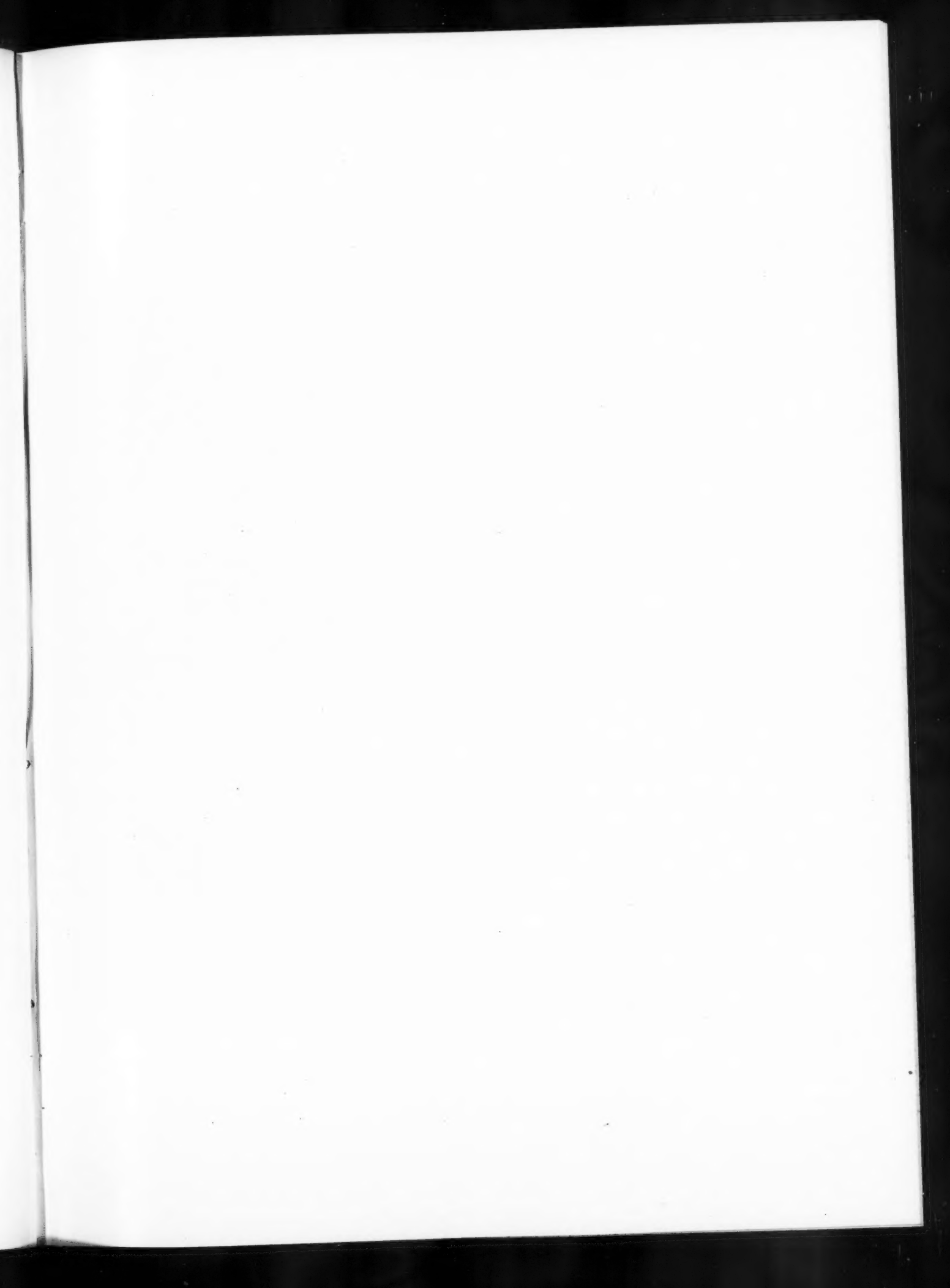
ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS  
OF NORTHERN ITALY—PLATE NO. 28



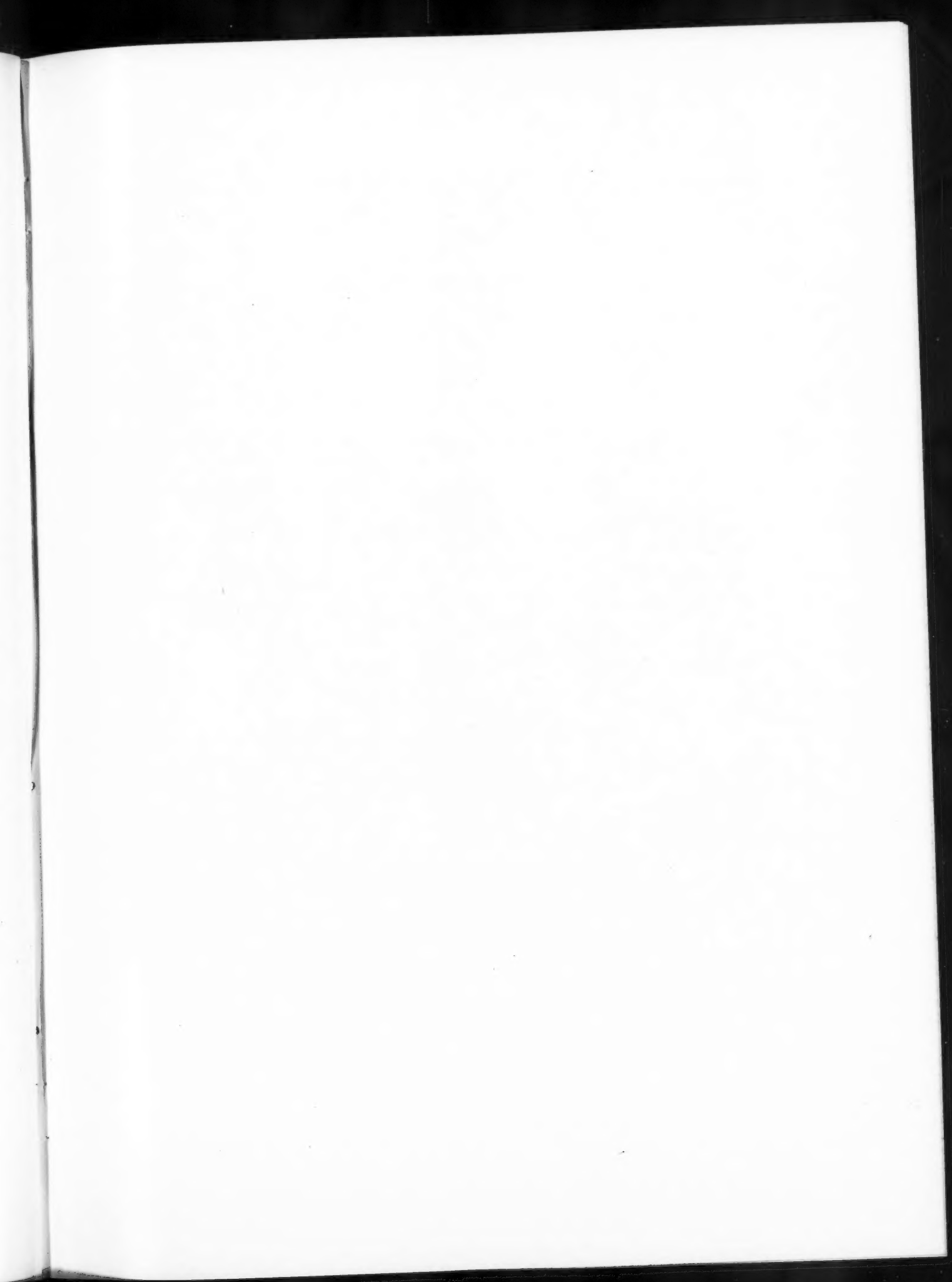
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CUMBERLAND COUNTY COURT HOUSE,  
BRIDGETON, N. J.

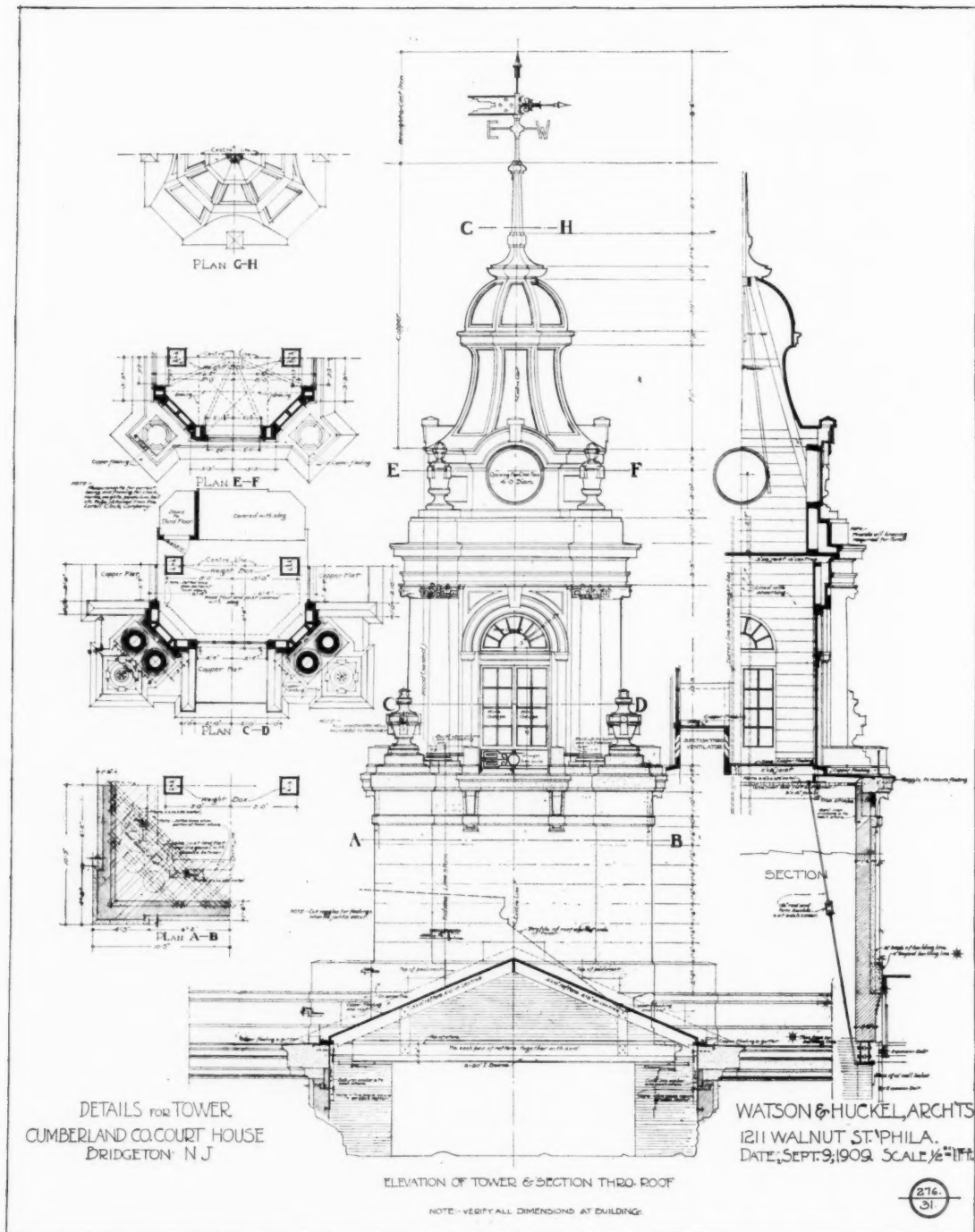


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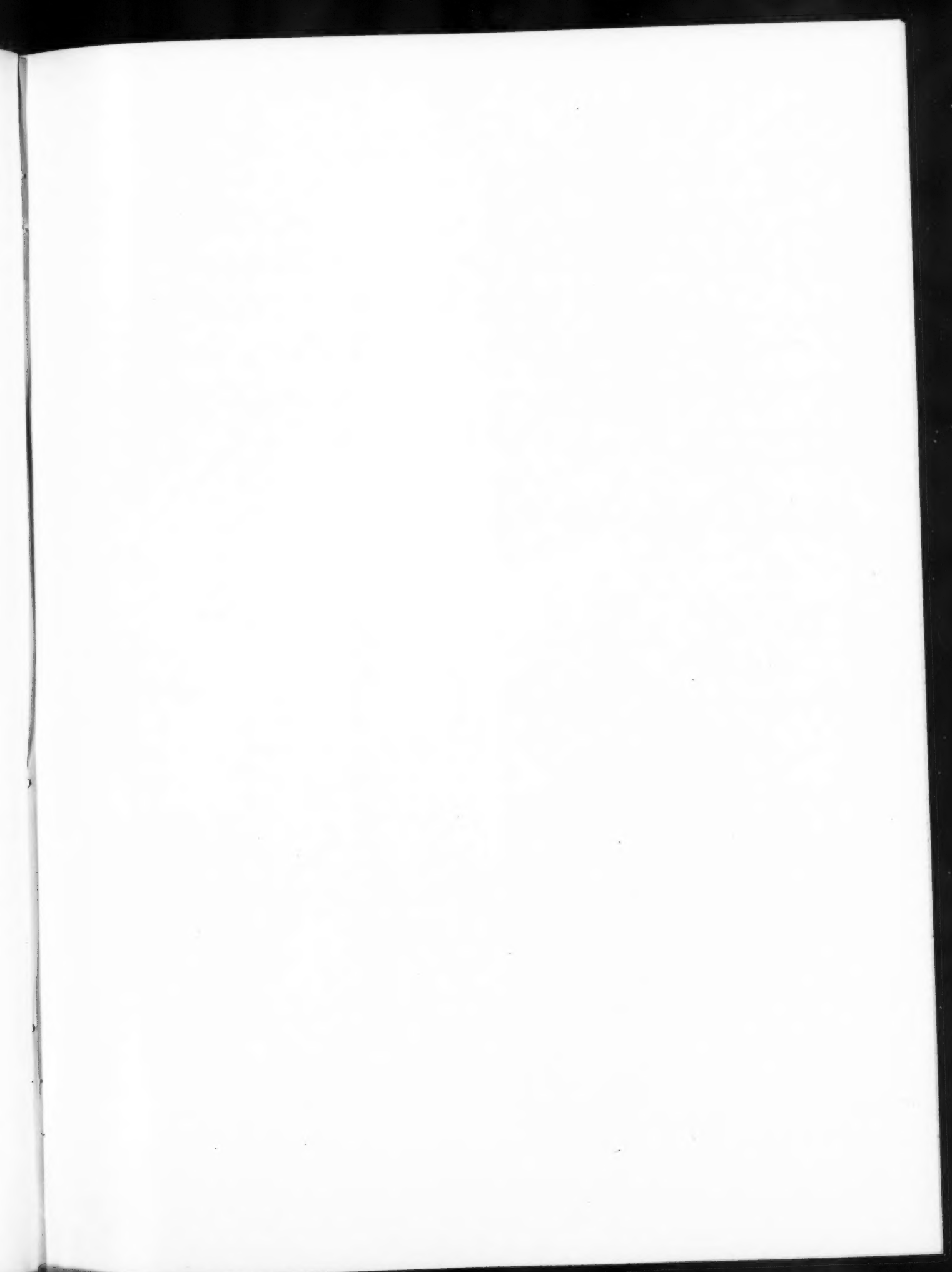


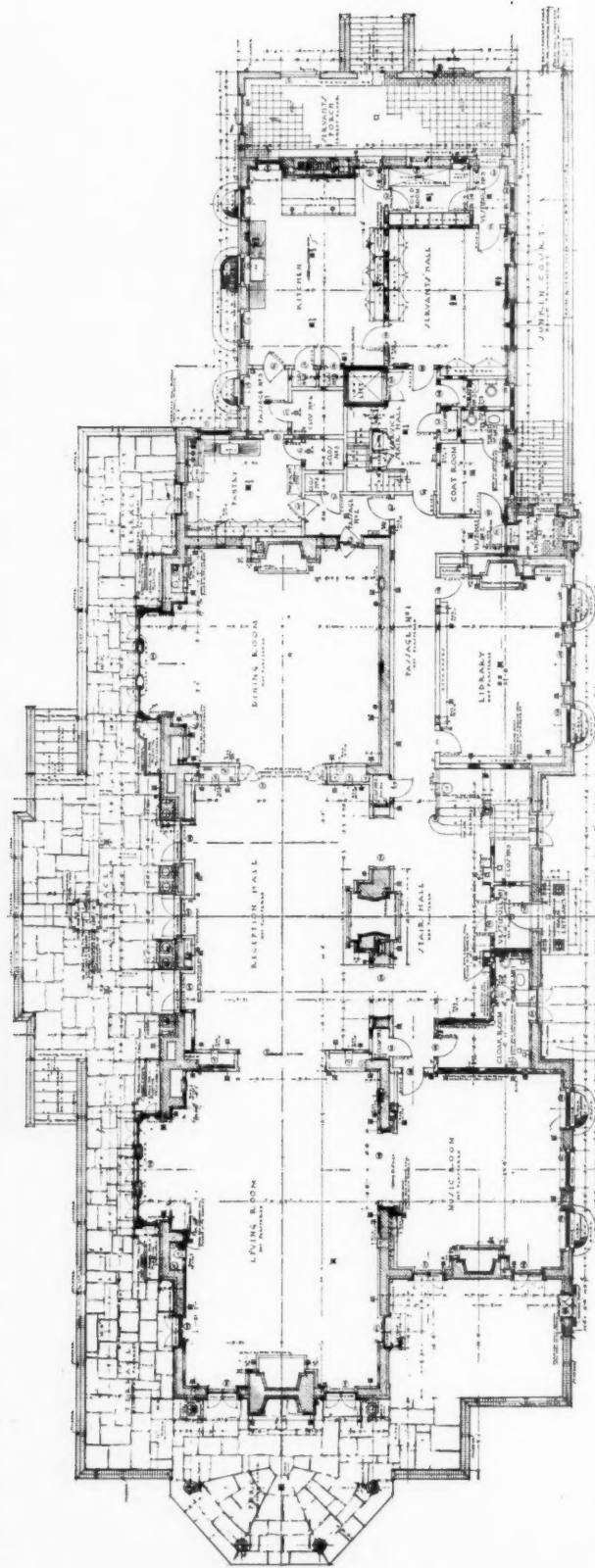




CUMBERLAND COUNTY COURT HOUSE, BRIDGETON, N. J.

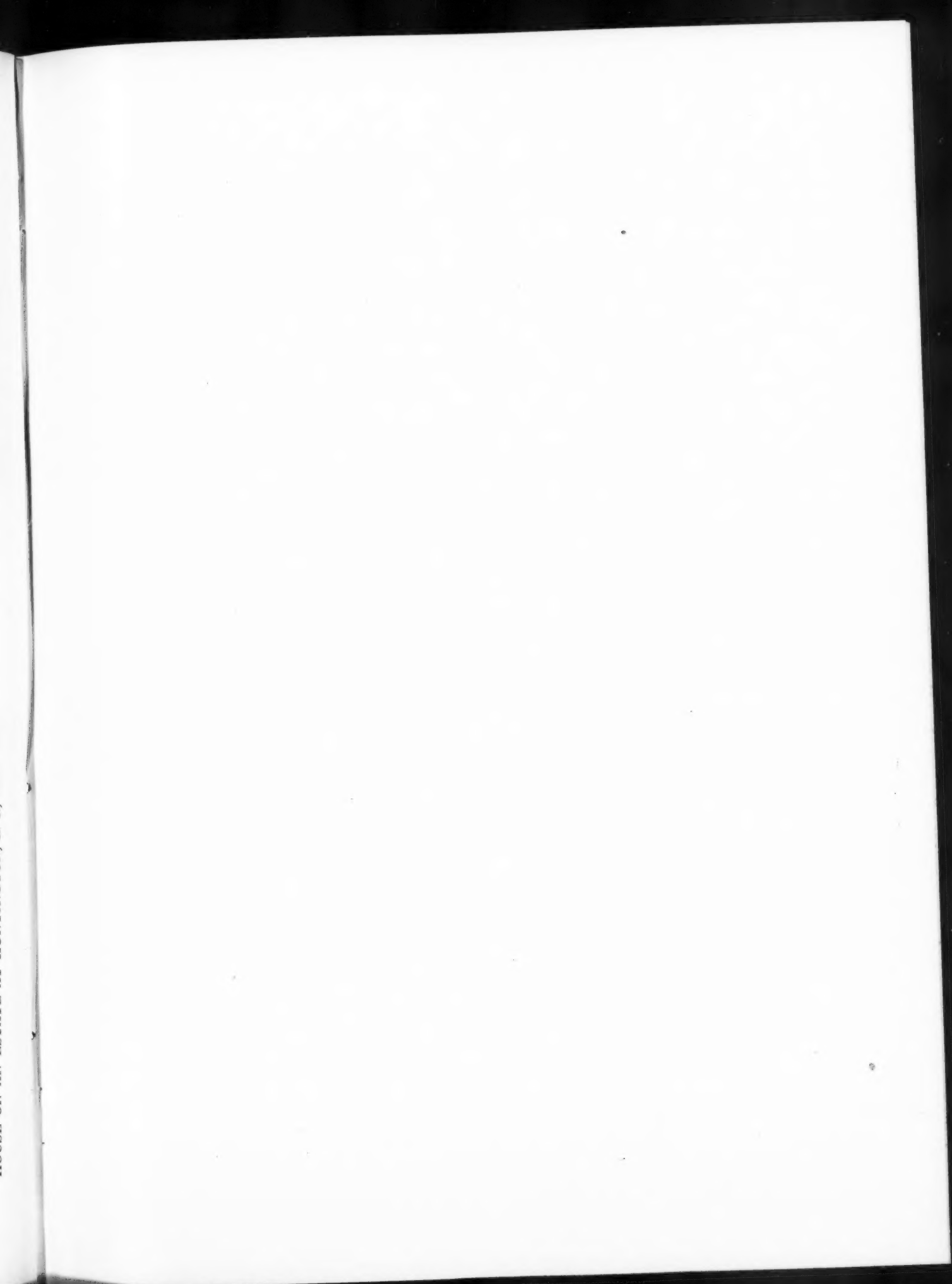
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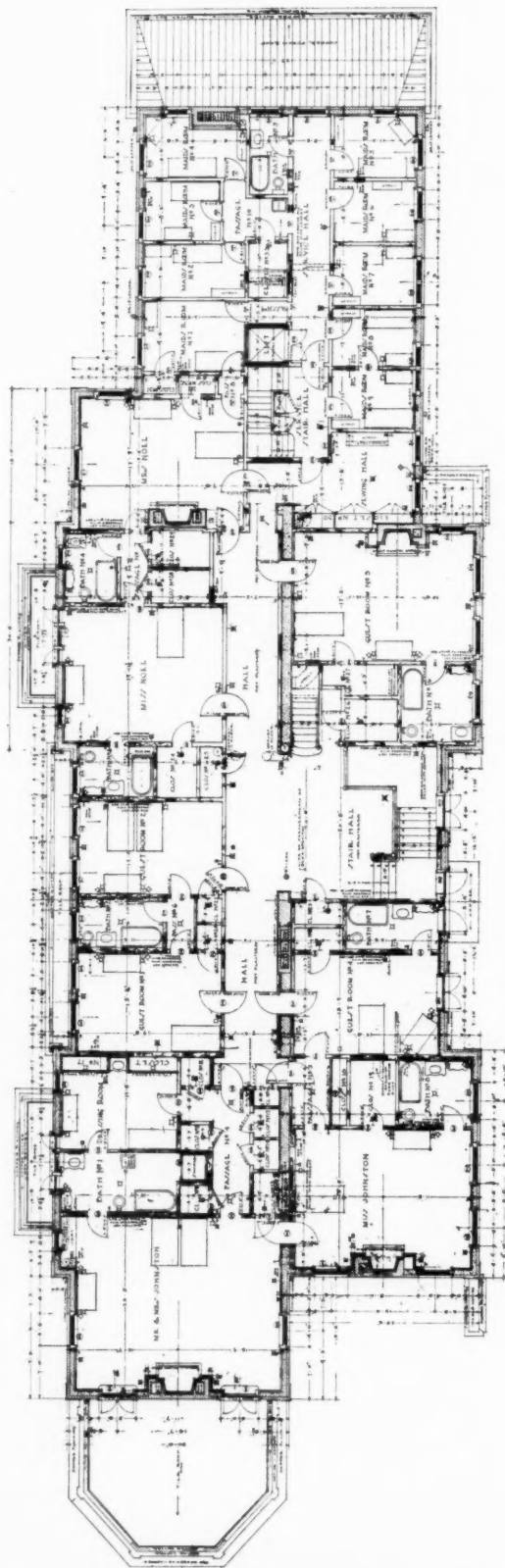
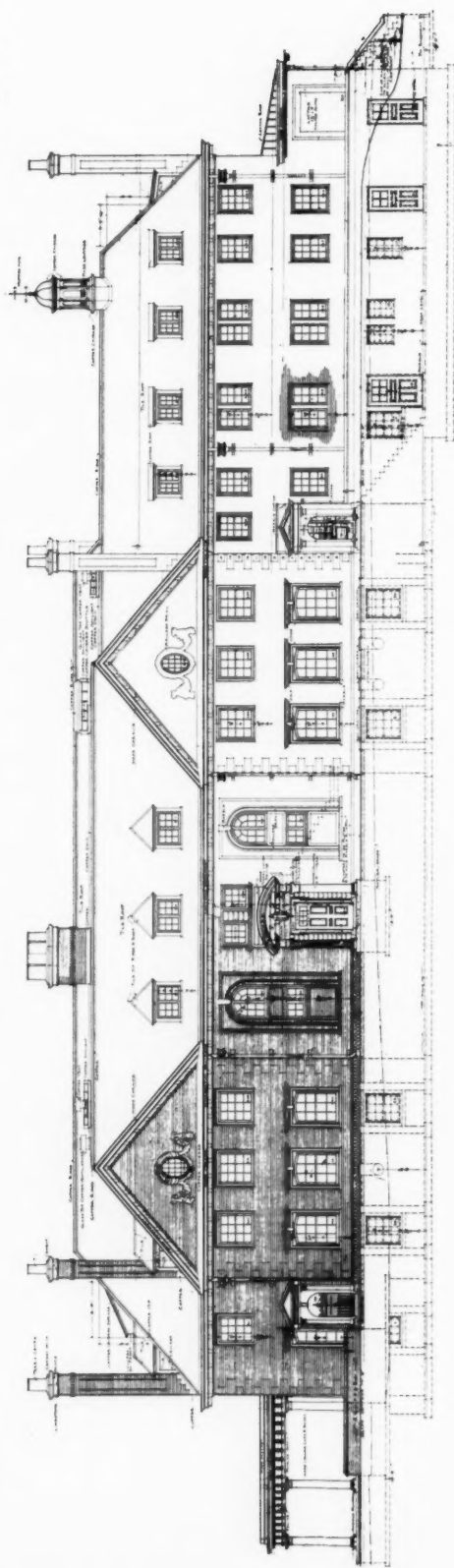




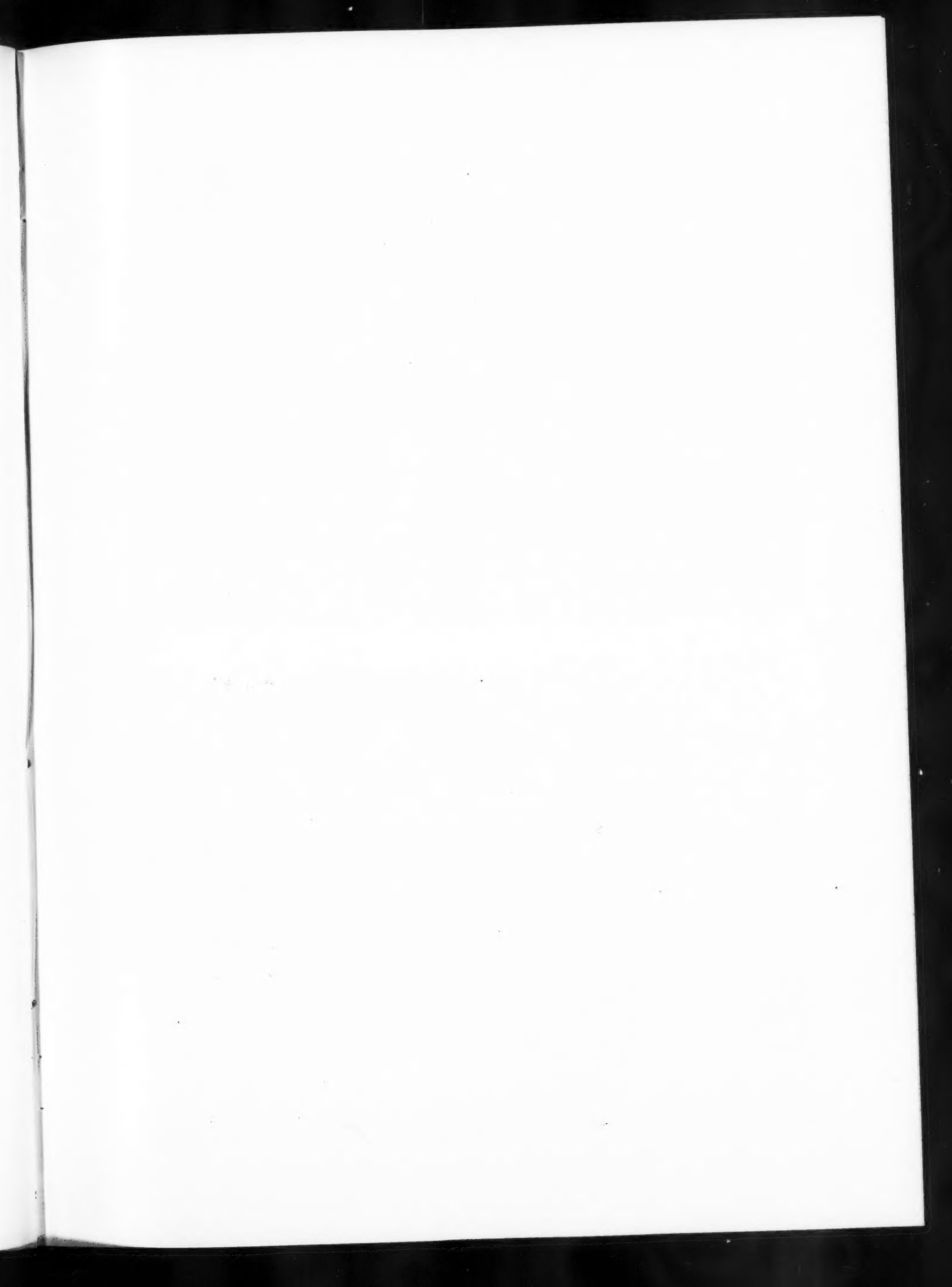
HOUSE ON AN ESTATE AT HUNTINGTON, L. I., NEW YORK

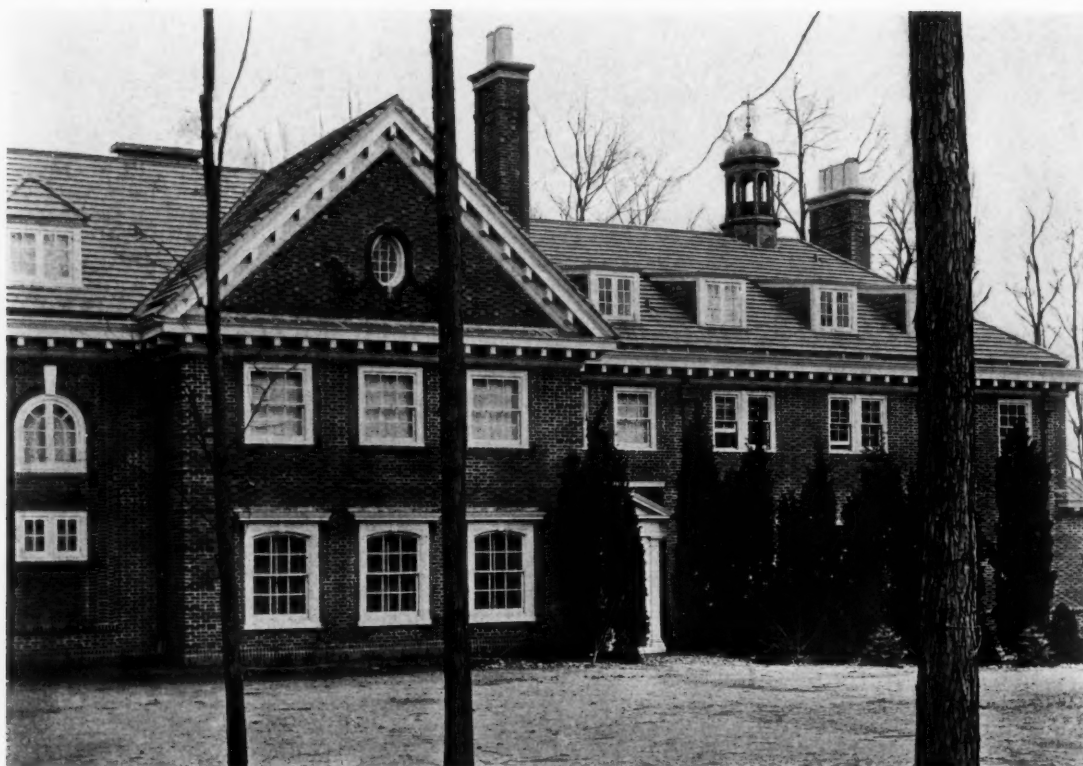
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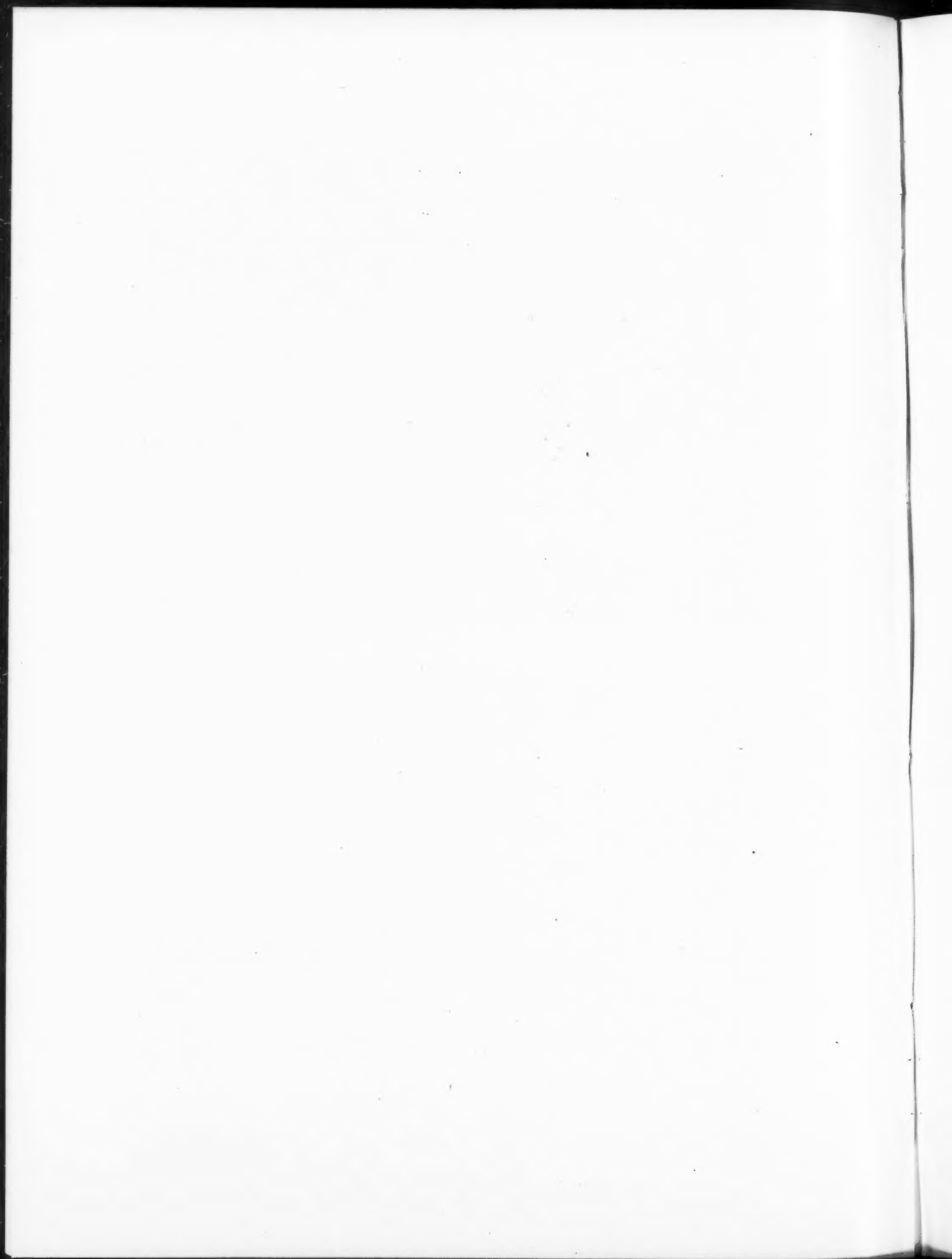
HOUSE ON AN ESTATE AT HUNTINGTON, L. I., NEW YORK

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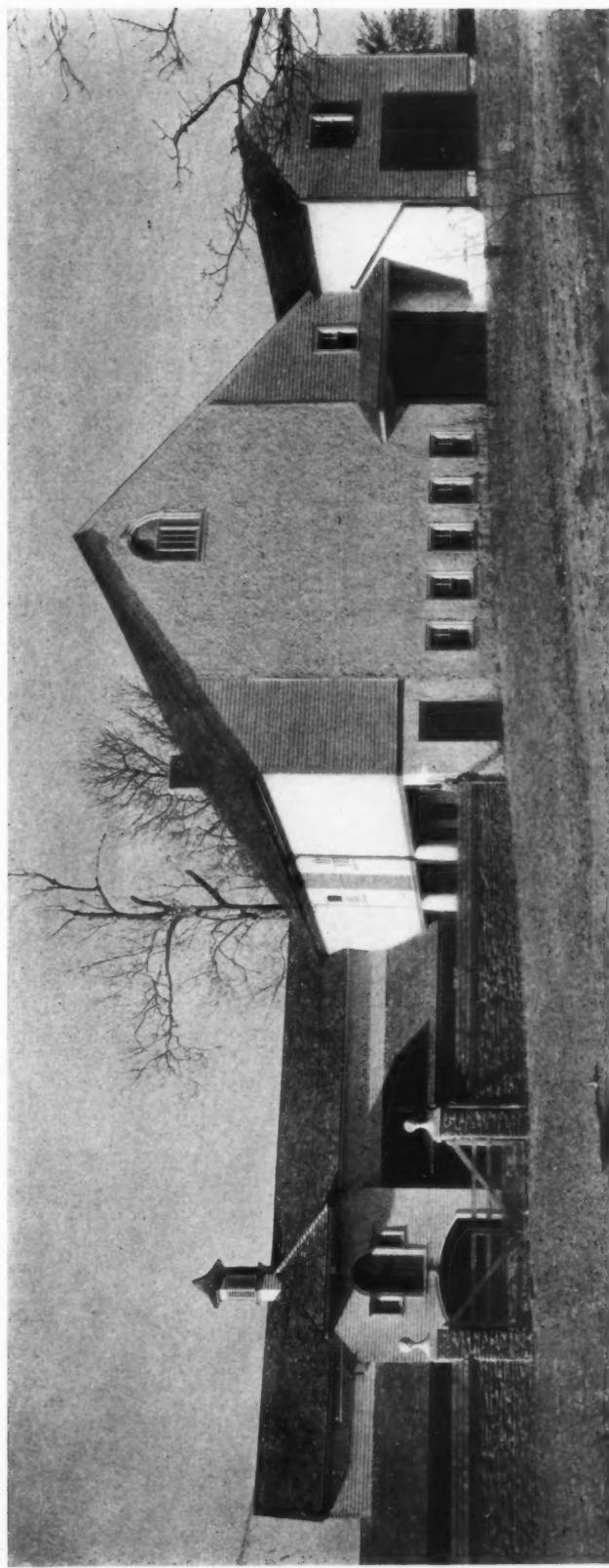
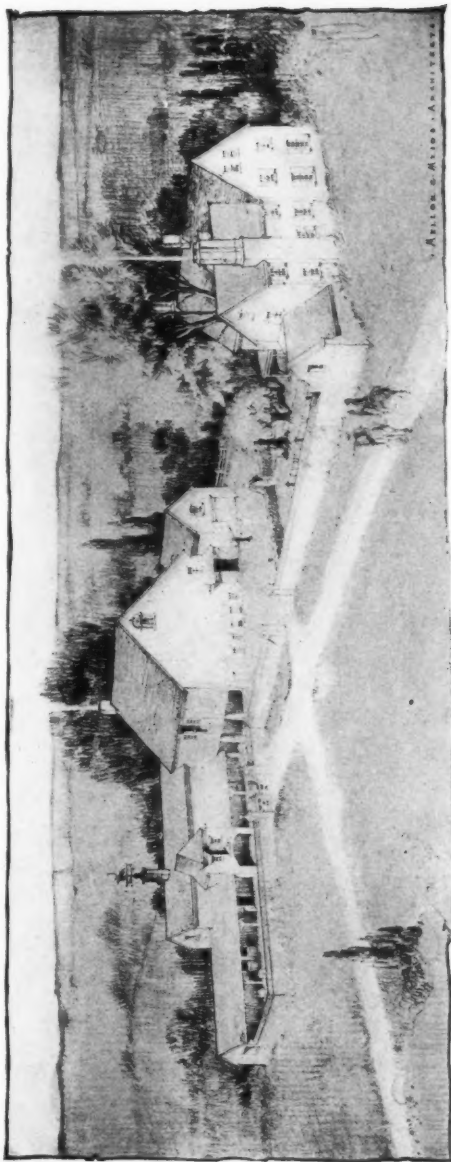


FARM BUILDINGS ON AN ESTATE AT HUNTINGTON, L. I., N. Y.

MESSRS. WILLAUER, SHAPE & BREADY, ARCHITECTS



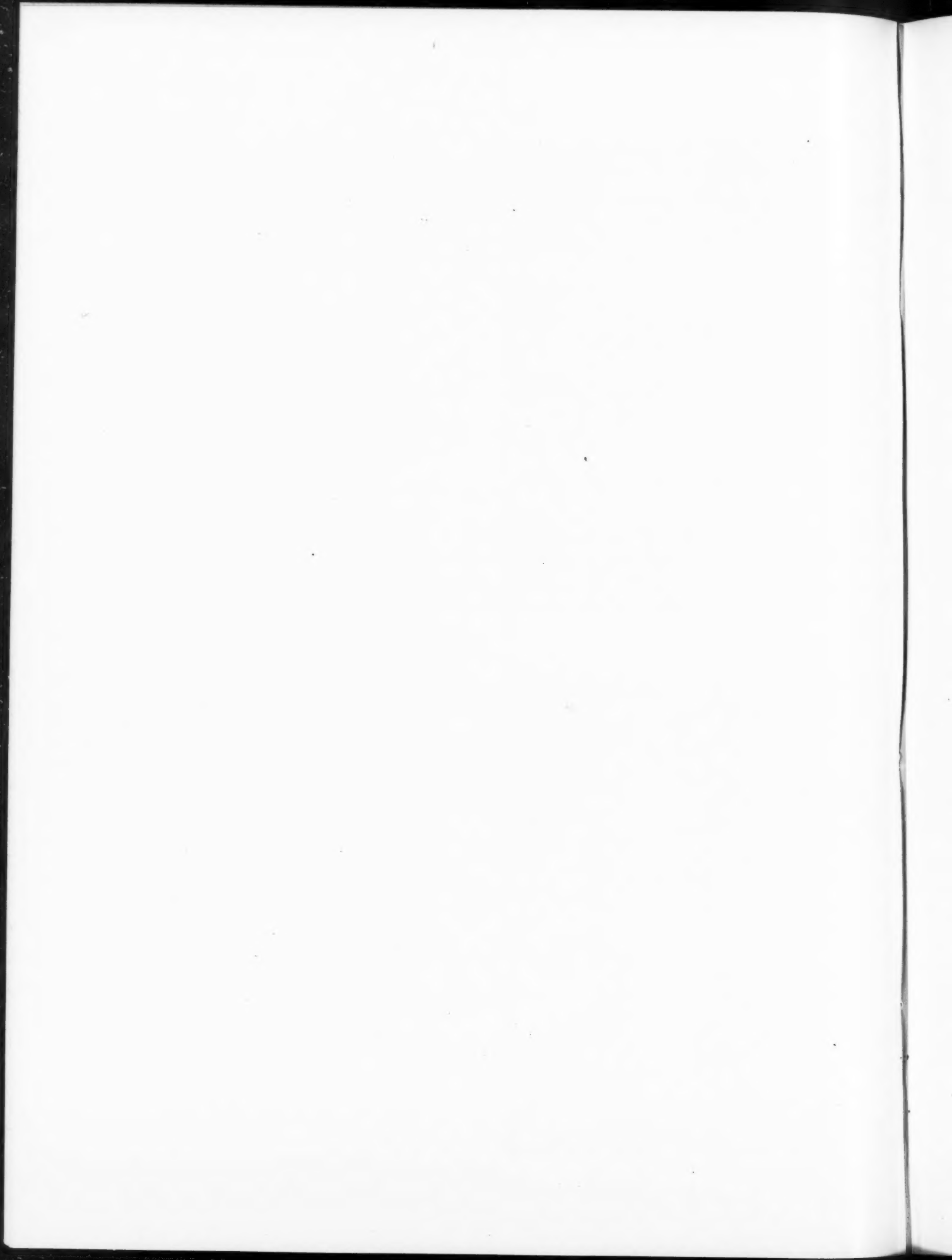
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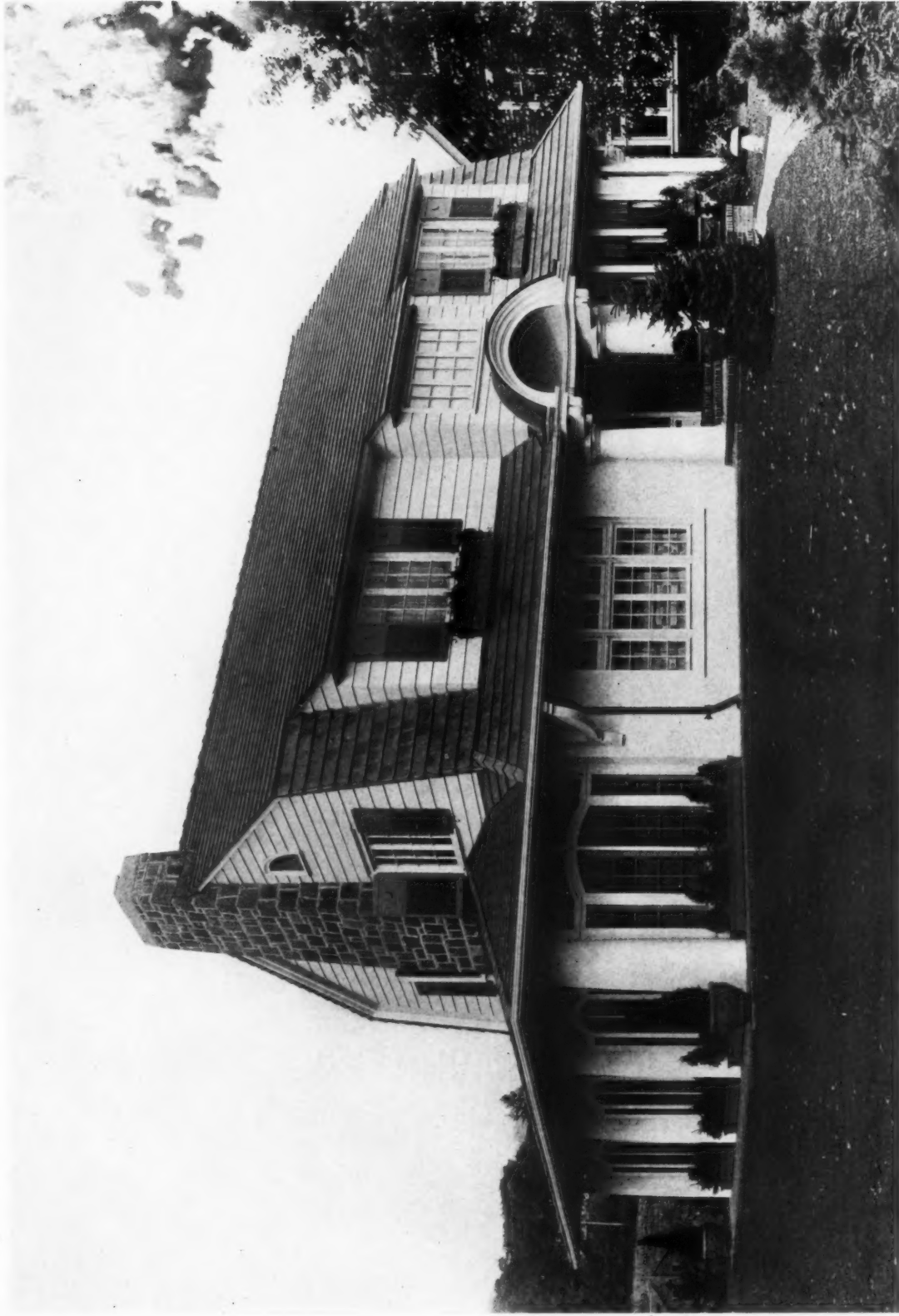


BARN AND POLO STABLE OF A. J. DREXEL PAUL, ESQ., RADNOR, PA.









HOUSE OF FREDERIC VON BEREN, ESQ., NEW HAVEN, CONN.

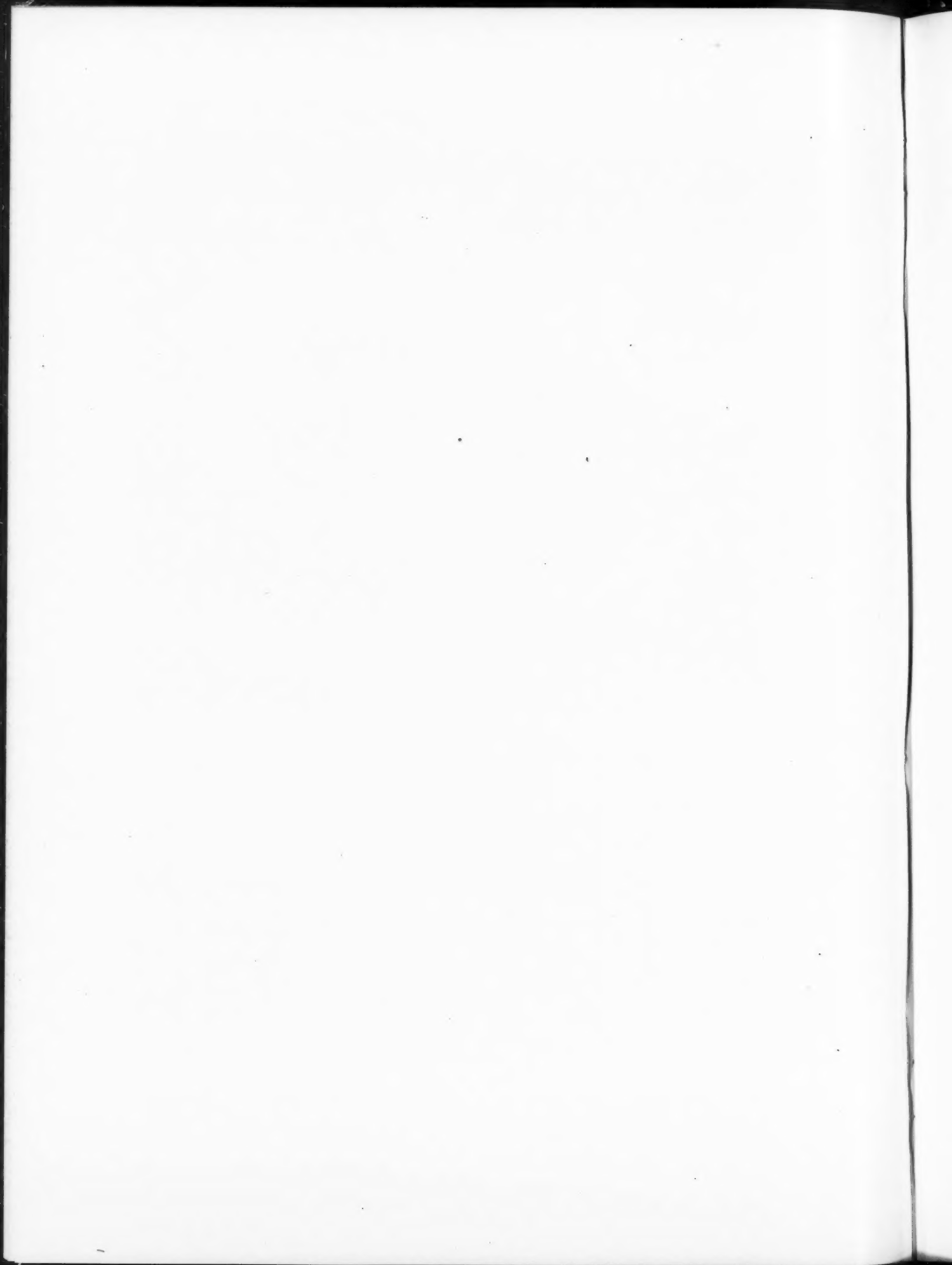
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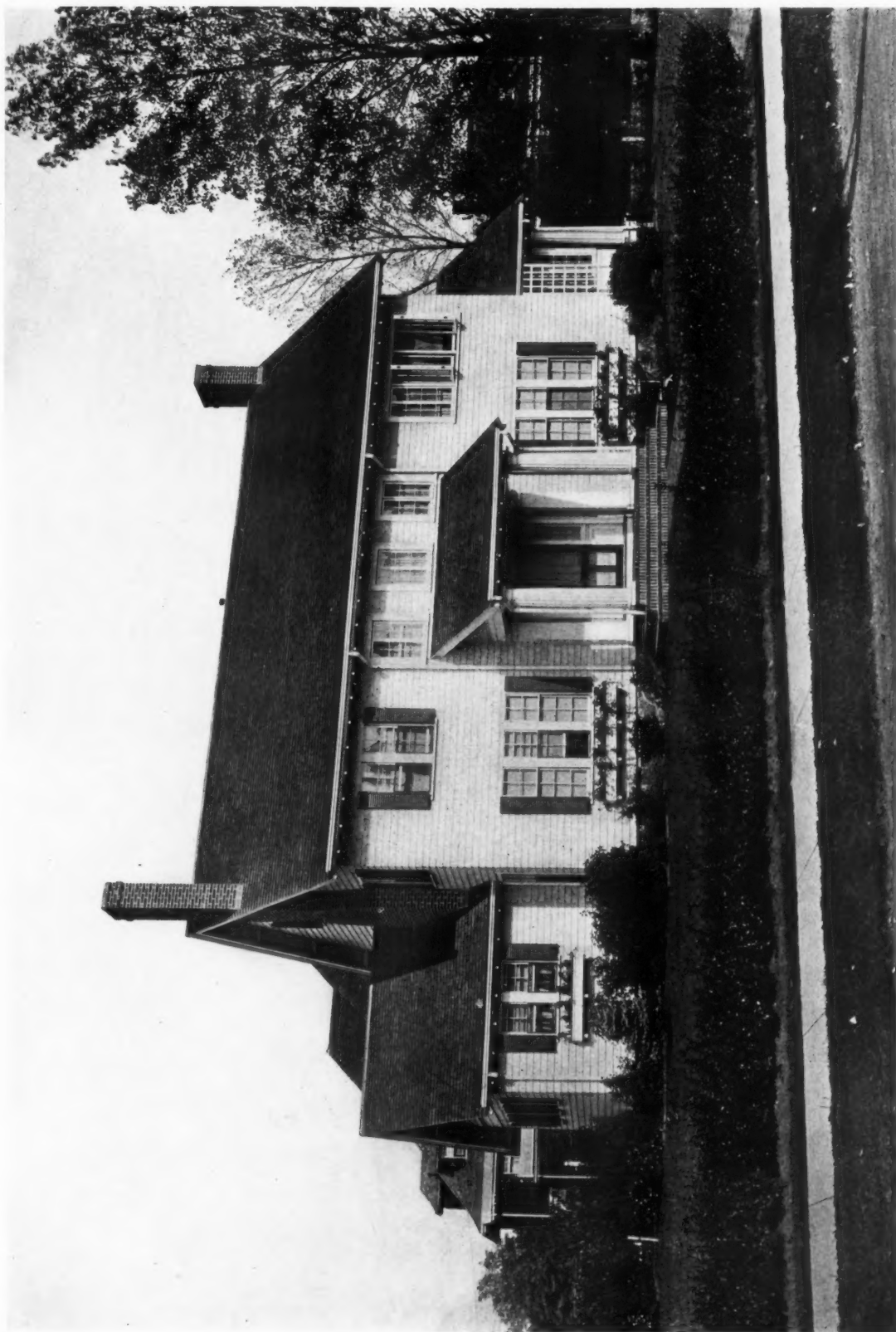




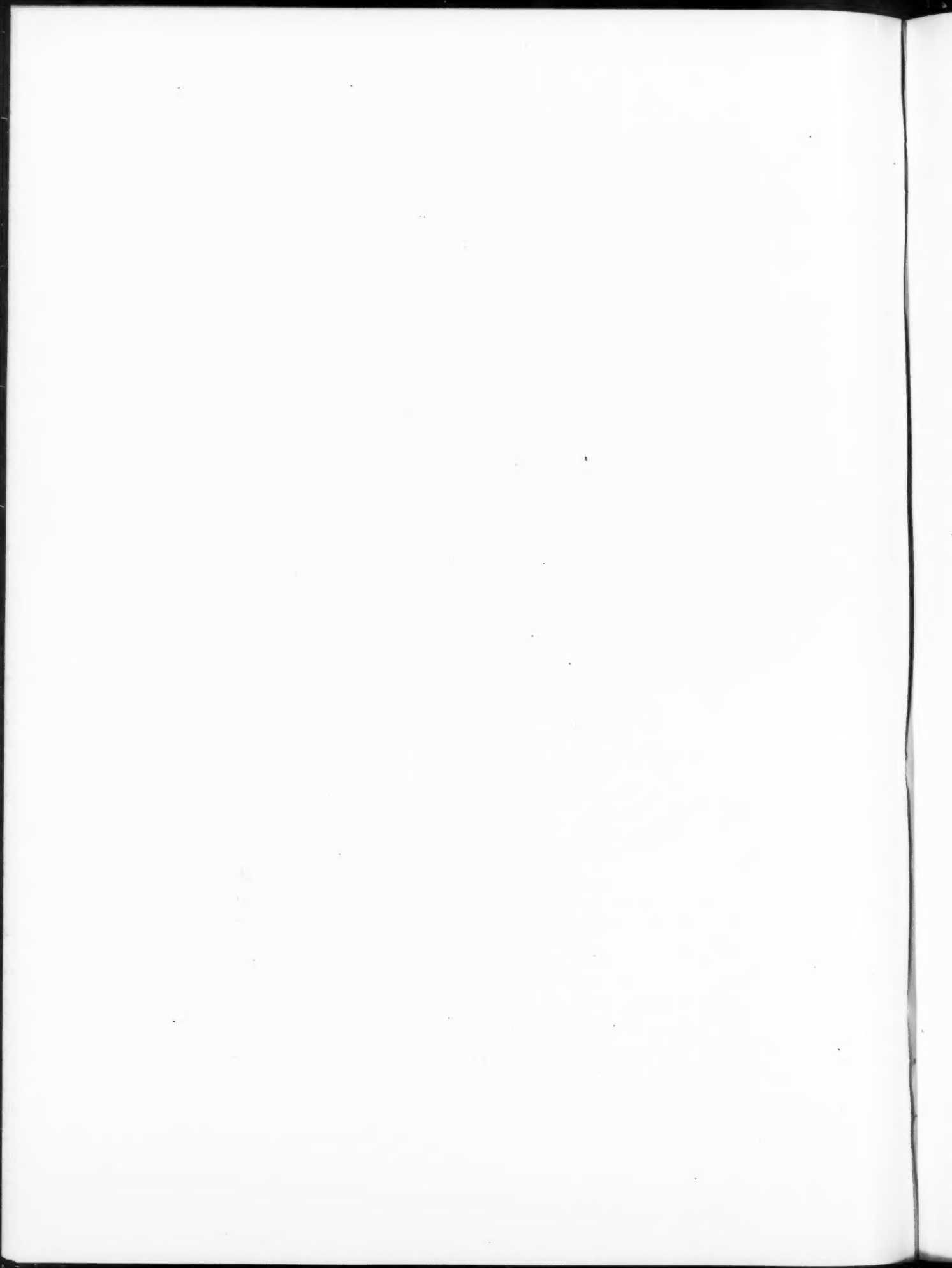
HOUSE OF FREDERIC VON BEREN, ESQ., NEW HAVEN, CONN.

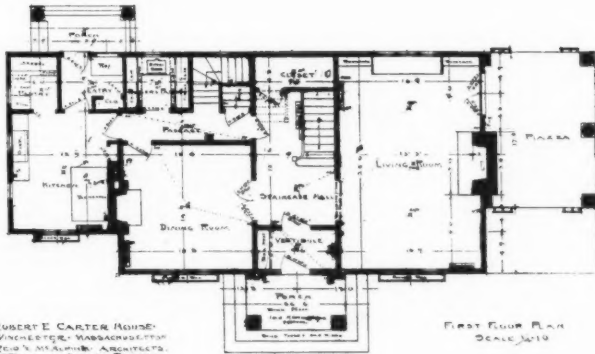
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HOUSE OF ROBERT E. CARTER, ESQ., WINCHESTER, MASS.  
MESSRS. REID & McALPIN, ARCHITECTS

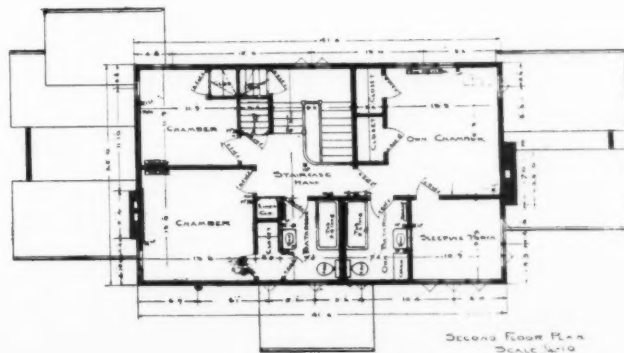




ROBERT E. CARTER HOUSE  
WINCHESTER, MASSACHUSETTS  
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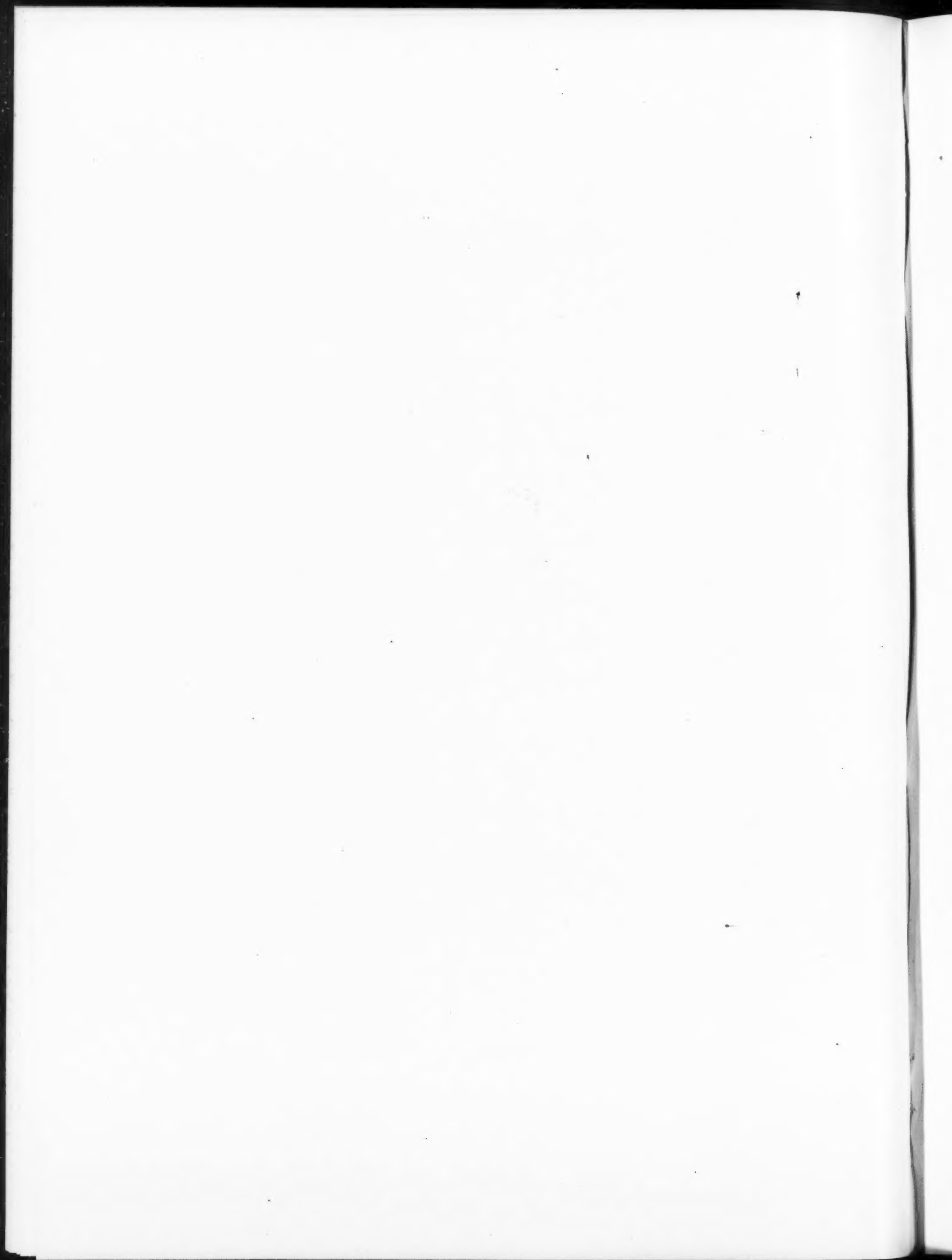
FIRST FLOOR PLAN  
SCALE 1/32"

HOUSE OF  
ROBERT E. CARTER, ESQ.  
WINCHESTER,  
MASS.



SECOND FLOOR PLAN  
SCALE 1/32"

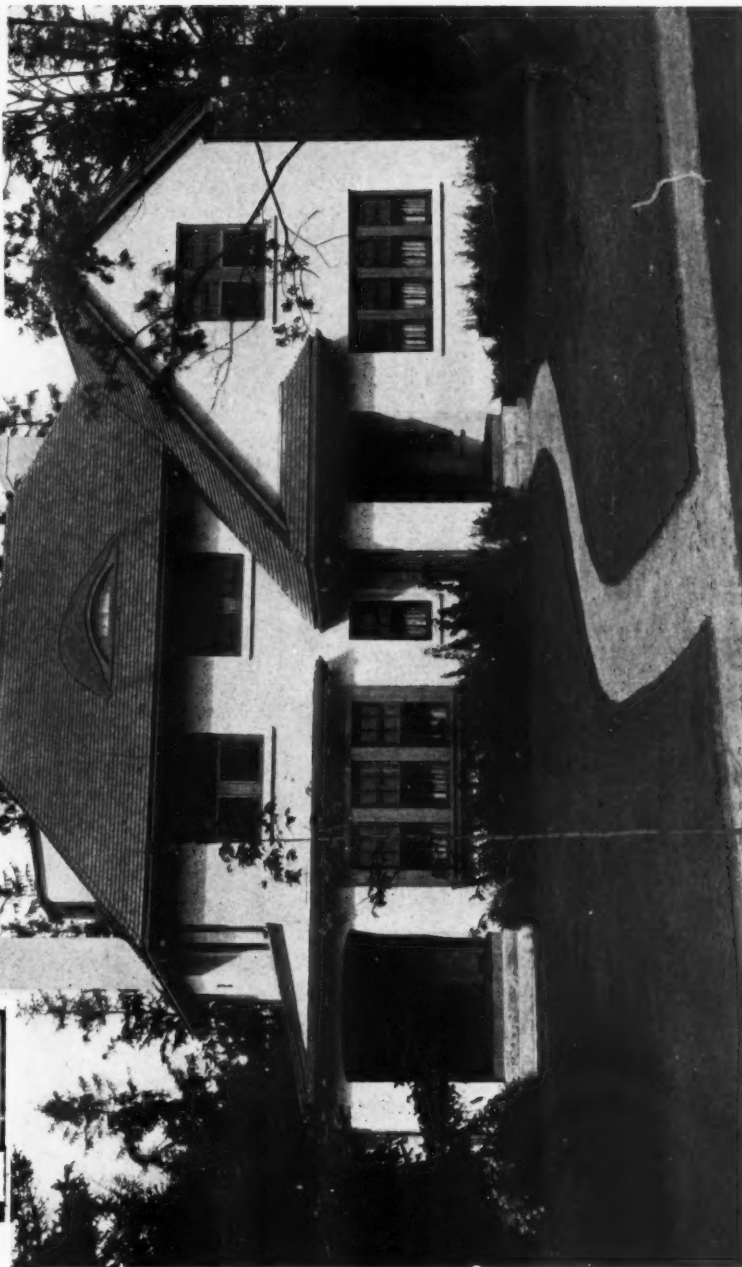
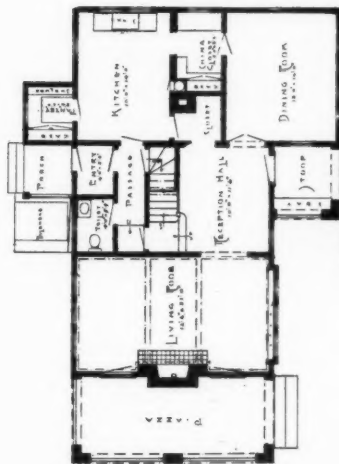
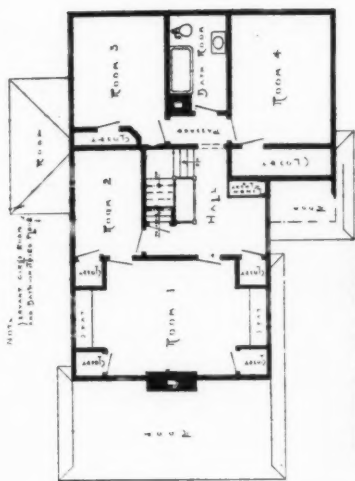
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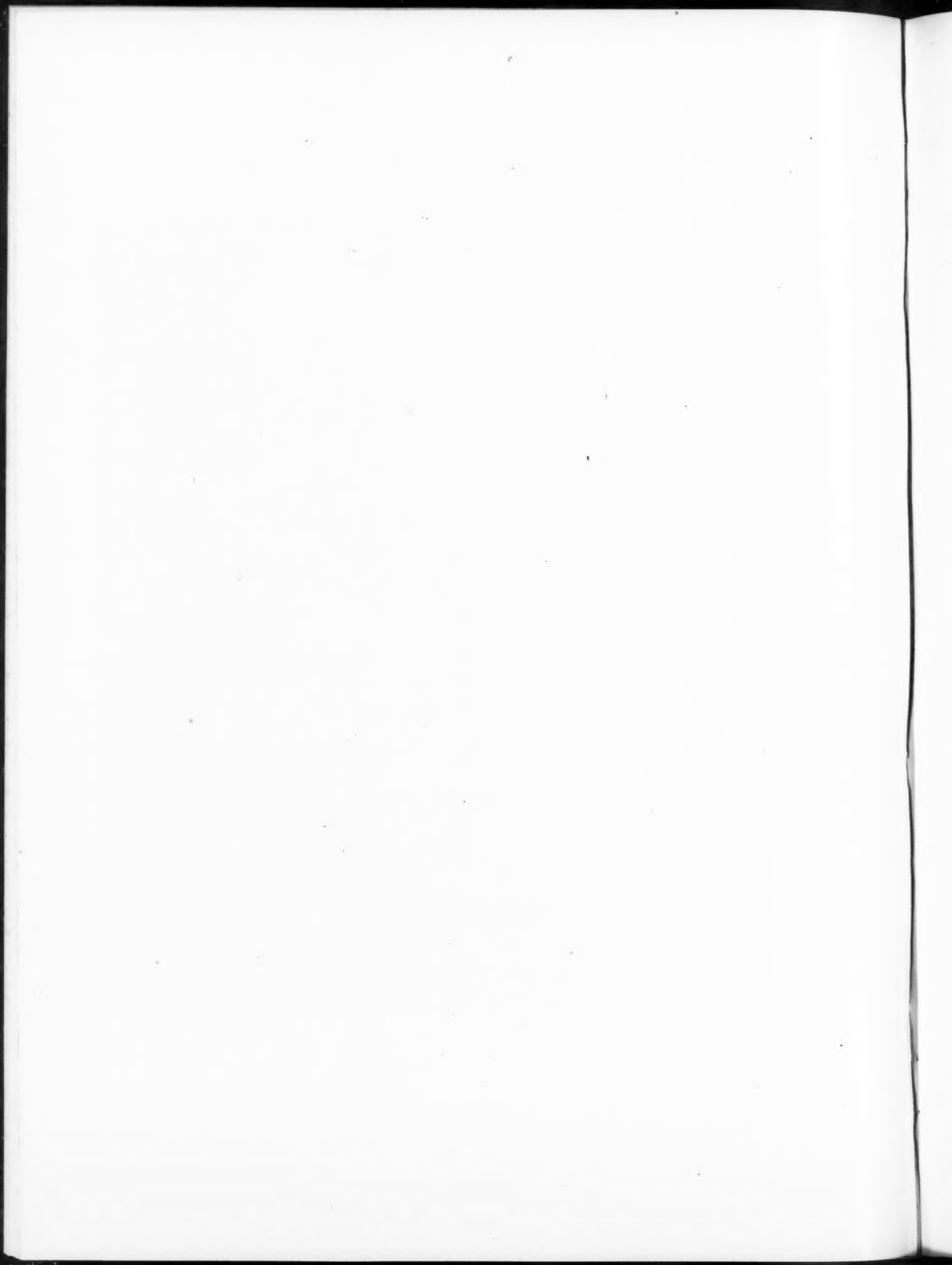


# THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

JANUARY 20, 1915

HOUSE OF H. P. RUSSELL, ESQ.,  
LEXINGTON, MASS.  
MR. G. H. SIDEBOTTOM, ARCHITECT





## THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

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#### THREATENED REPEAL OF NEW YORK STATE HOUSING LAW.

A STATEMENT which recently appeared in the public press, purporting to foreshadow the report of a committee of this State, which has been investigating the housing law for cities of the second class, while, perhaps, lacking something in accuracy, nevertheless contains a suggestion that is disquieting. In fact, if the statement referred to can be relied upon, the forthcoming report will recommend the repeal outright of the housing law, enacted some two years since, and the substitution of a new law giving cities of the second class full power to enact their own building codes. It is claimed that the committee deems it impracticable to draft a general requirement applying to all cities of the second class regulating width of buildings and lots, especially of the older lots and buildings, because of the different conditions prevailing in different localities and the great variation in the conformation of the land upon which the various cities are built. In short, it is suggested that what might prove beneficial for one city would in all likelihood

eventually paralyze building operations in another.

It is possible that the learned members of this committee have reached the conclusions indicated above, after a study of the subject, sufficiently long and exhaustive to convince them that the ultimate effect of the law in question would be deleterious in many instances. To the casual student of the subject, however, it would appear that the conclusion reached is unwarranted, that it is entirely feasible and highly desirable to maintain some sort of uniformity throughout the State in the building requirements of cities belonging to the same class. Perhaps the present law is defective, but if so, it should be possible to so revise it that it would meet the objections demonstrated or revealed by its operation, and still retain the feature of uniformity. It is all very well in theory to allow the greatest measure of home rule, and to assume that the residents of each city are amply qualified to devise its own building regulations, which include regulations governing sanitation and the protection of life and property, but frequently they are not. Moreover, what assurance have the people of the State that a given town or city will appreciate its responsibilities and proceed to discharge its obligations to its own citizens, and those of the State with both wisdom and forbearance? Instances in which great loss of life and property has been sustained due to faulty types of construction, inadequate means of egress, or other preventable causes are still fresh in the mind of the public. They were the result of the plan, it is now reported, is advocated. There seems to be no justification for certain minimum requirements of health and safety, being imposed in one city of a given class, and not being imposed in another simply because its citizens are unenlightened. If the requirements are wise and necessary in one instance, they appear to be equally so in the other.

To the statement that the conformation of the land upon which different cities are built varies to an extent which interferes with the application of uniform laws regulating width of buildings and lots, it might be observed that it is more than likely that practically all of the various conformations encountered throughout the State can, in some instances, be found within the limits of

## THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

a single city. If this is so, it would seem that the objection to the general application of a law would be equally valid to the application of any law to a single city. Surely we are not prepared to accept as a fact the proposition that it is impossible to devise a law applicable to the entire area of any city of the second class in the State, as far as the conformation of the land is concerned. If the present law contains provisions in this regard that are deemed impracticable, they should, of course, be revised, but they are not in any case vital to the success of a law providing safeguards of the lives and health of not only the local population of a city, but also of the citizens of other sections of this and neighboring States, who are temporarily housed within its gates.

Much study has been given during recent years to the subject of building codes, and it is perhaps one that is receiving at the present time more attention throughout the country than any other affecting building interests. The suggestion has been many times advanced that uniformity among cities and towns of a given class would lead to many and material advantages. Standards would thus be established and recognized the country over. It would lead to economy and efficiency beyond question, and would, in all probability, also lead to the ultimate elimination of improper building materials and inadequate forms of construction. A number of men are at the present time giving careful thought and study to the production of such a code, which would be applicable not only to the cities of a given State, but to those of the entire country. Such a code would obviously be limited

in its application somewhat by the availability of materials in different sections of the country, but such limitation would not greatly affect the basic principles upon which the code was drawn.

We can see many and important advantages in the realization of this plan, and the objections to it, so far as they have been made or given definite expression, are trifling. The usual form of objection is so vague and indefinite as to be negligible in a serious consideration of the matter.

If, as is predicted, the New York State Committee is now about to recommend an abandonment of all the progress that has been made and return to the old-time indefinite, inefficient and totally inadequate practice of leaving the subject of building regulations, to each town to be settled, according to its lights or the political exigencies of the men temporarily in office, it would appear that a great and regrettable step backward were about to be proposed. It is hoped that any such recommendation will be rejected by a legislature that, in spite of political pressure often applied, can, we believe, be depended upon to reflect in its action, an intelligent regard for the public welfare. It is probably true that the present housing law works a degree of hardships in individual cases, but it is conceded that the interests of the few may properly suffer, if need be, in order that the many may profit. The right of a State to impose minimum building requirements to safeguard its citizens can hardly be questioned, and failure to do so appears in the nature of a plain neglect of duty, for which responsibility will be placed in good time.

### The Value of Drawing

The ability to "draw," or to set down an accurate representation of what we see before us, is regarded as an inborn gift—something to be cultivated and improved.

The value of a more extended knowledge of drawing forms the subject of an admirable article published recently in *Indian Engineering*, which reads in part as follows:

It is a question if the importance of being able to draw with correctness and facility has even yet been realized among our educationists, although it has become the rule to make elementary drawing part of the regular curriculum in all schools. When we have remembered that to the trained eye even the rough delineation of an object conveys much more meaning than pages of description, how often is it that we have regretted our inability to make clear by a few lines what we have elaborately endeavored to convey in words in describing a scene. The fact that nearly every paper, lay or technical, is now profusely illustrated proves this; the illustrations take the place of much reading matter, and it is not infrequent, when we are idly disposed, that we skip all the reading matter and close down the journal after having merely glanced over its illustrations. It is a silent tribute to the potency of pictorial representation and a hint that the art of picture making is becoming something more than a mere handmaid to the art of descriptive writing. There are of course pictures that any one can understand; but there are also some that can be followed only by the person with some knowledge of the art; and hence, in a time when verbal description is largely giving place to illustration, the advantage lies with one who is acquainted with the technicalities of illustration. This is, however, only, so to speak, an outside consideration of the subject. There is a more basic one. If there is a complaint at all against our systems of education at the present day, it is that they tend to cram the mind with knowledge without sufficiently training it to think and reflect. There is concentration enough when we are tackling a tough subject, but it is the kind of concentration required to transfer the matter from the pages of the book to the tablets of the memory. Of quite another kind is the

concentration required to produce a good drawing. The object requires very careful observation before it can be faithfully represented, and drawing thus becomes a medium for training the mind to observe minutely and reproduce faithfully what it observes. Even a measured drawing has its value in this respect, though a perspective and a free hand sketch may be said to develop more highly the habit of close observation and accurate representation, while drawing of any kind tends to the cultivation of taste and refinement. As a general educator, therefore, drawing has, we think, strong claims, and for this reason we should like to see it take a more decided place in school curricula. But it is somewhat extraordinary that in a sphere where at first sight its value would appear to be paramount, there should be some hesitation in assessing it very highly. It is argued that when the very finest architectural work was produced, the standard of drawing was distinctly poor, whereas at the present day when it may fairly claim to have attained the position of a high art, originality of design has died out, and architects are merely rattling the dead bones of the masters that are gone. In his Paper, read before the Society of Architects on May 14th, Mr. Leslie Wilkinson, Assistant Professor of Architecture, London University, says: "Owing to their perishable nature, few mediæval and no earlier drawings exist for our information and study, but I imagine that what we should understand as complete drawings were not made. Their ignorance of perspective is surprising and the performances in small scale work up to the Renaissance are almost childish." The early architects evidently had to keep their designs more in their brains than on paper, and perhaps for this very reason had to do more head work in designing than architects of the present day. From their brains they transferred direct to their templates or drawing platforms full-size outlines of the details the craftsmen had to carry out. Under such conditions it was perhaps easier to be original than to be imitative. Where no drawings of earlier work existed the designer had necessarily to rely on general information regarding them reinforced by his own inventive faculty, and the result was a great deal of work that was almost

## THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

wholly original. Such conditions do not exist at the present day. Small scale drawings of every work of note exist in abundance, the architect has access to them all, and so the first and the strongest suggestion that comes to him is to combine their merits in producing his own work. This is easier than cudgelling his brains for originality; and who, after all, will deliberately take the more difficult of two courses? Another consideration is that the perfection to which the technique of drawing has been brought is in itself a danger. One is apt to judge of the merits of his design, or at least to be in a great measure blind to its defects, according to the measure of the skill with which it has been drawn. Even a good judge may be carried away by the pictorial effect of a skillful drawing, and hence the wise prohibition, usually imposed in competitions, to color up, or otherwise dress the drawings sent in. For such reasons as these it is seriously questioned whether the great facility now acquired in architectural drawing has not been a factor in lowering the tone of architectural design. Perhaps it has on the whole, taking the good and the bad exponents of the art together. We think, however, that were the good singled out it could not be said of them that their fine drawing, if they have the gift, has been a handicap. The man who is a mere mechanical worker in the business of the profession is apt to be swayed by non-essentials; the true artist will always place his mistress first and her handmaids after.

### Development of the Lead-pencil

A writer in a recent issue of *The Building News*, of London, gives an historical account of the origin of the lead-pencil, crayons and other drawing materials.

He finds that the earliest use of the common form of a pencil occurs in a treatise written by one, Conrad Gesner, of Zurich, in 1565. He further states in part:

"Soon after the middle of the 16th century the Borrowdale lead-mine was discovered, and natural graphite was made up and used in square, slender rods for draughtsmen and writing purposes. Substitutes for lead were used by Faber, of Nuremberg, and Brockedon compressed powdered lead for pencils

with great success in 1843, when the Cumberland lead-mine already alluded to had become exhausted.

"Modern architects and painters may be assumed to have always used the better makes of lead pencils, and after the inking-in with Chinese ink had been completed, it was a common practice during the whole of the 19th century carefully to rub out all the pencil marks, neatness being considered of the utmost consequence, and particularly so as long as Classic architecture was copied or emulated by the practitioner. Later on William Burges and some of his contemporaries adopted coarse, bold, heavy, thick lines, while George Edmund Street dropped "Indian ink," as it was called, and used writing fluid for his pen-and-ink sketches. For colored plans Chinese ink had to be washed off, because it was so liable to run, particularly with ochres and burnt sienna. This led to the invention of indelible liquid inks, chiefly manufactured in America, and their use ever since has encouraged the very bold, black lines now common everywhere in this country. To soften down crude effects, some artistic-minded draughtsmen leave in their heavy pencil lines, instead of rubbing them out, and Norman Shaw went further by stumping over parts of his pen-and-ink masterpieces of perspective work with lead pencil, and this application of lead first has strengthened by time, whereas Street's common ink has faded and gone brown by age. Ink lines generally tone down in this way, aided, of course, by the natural discolorization which overtakes most drawing paper the older it gets. Pencil softens down; but this softening effect happens more from the assimilation of the color of the paper surface with the pencil than by the fading of that medium itself, and this point is emphasized by the fact not generally known, that lead pencil, even when actually rubbed out, will reassert itself and come up again. Whether this is due to oxidization or not it is a fact that pencil marks are more susceptible to the camera than to the naked eye. This can be seen in the facsimile reproductions by photography of Old Masters' drawings, where faint pencil lines in the originals get undue prominence.

## CURRENT NEWS AND COMMENT

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### Treaty of Ghent to be Commemorated by Tablet at Octagon House

A brief, but interesting history of Octagon House, Washington, the headquarters of the American Institute of Architects, is contained in the accompanying notice in a recent issue of the Norfolk, Va., *Virginian-Pilot*. It states, in part:

"The Octagon house is to have a tablet on it commemorating that in it 100 years ago was ratified the Ghent treaty with Great Britain from which has followed 100 years of peace with that country. It stands on Eighteenth street and New York avenue.

It was erected in 1800 and was the architectural conception of William Thornton of Philadelphia. John Taylor commissioned him to design a house fit for large entertaining and the Octagon house followed as a result. George Washington afterward commissioned Thornton to design for him two buildings near the Capitol to be used for an inn.

When the British burned the White House, President Madison moved into the Octagon House and for eighteen months it was the White House of the time. Then it was taken over by the Taylors again and occupied by them until 1850. Its fate seemed settled when it became a tenement house for negroes, but the American Institute of Architects rescued the structure in 1899 by purchasing it and restoring it to its present handsome appearance.

### Mural Paintings for California's Capitol

The twelve mural panels painted by A. F. Mathews, a California painter, are in place in the rotunda of the Capitol, nearly ready for the formal unveiling which will take place on the opening day of the Legislature.

There are four sets of three panels, each representing different epochs in the history of California.

### Research Fellowship in Engineering

To extend and strengthen the field of its graduate work in engineering, the University of Illinois has, since 1907, maintained ten research fellowships in the engineering experiment station. These fellowships, for each of which there is an annual stipend of \$500, are open to graduates of approved American and foreign universities and technical schools.

Appointments to these fellowships are made and must be accepted for two consecutive college years, at the expiration of which period, if all requirements have been met, the master's degree will be granted. Nominations to fellowships, accompanied by assignment to special departments of the Engineering Experiment Station are made from recommendations received from the director of the Station each year, not later than the first day of February.

There will be four vacancies to be filled at the close of the current academic year.

Further information may be obtained by addressing the director, Engineering Experiment Station, University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.

### Proposed Park System for Dayton

Messrs. Olmsted Brothers of Brookline, Mass., have recently made an exhaustive report on a proposed park system for the City of Dayton, O. This document, which is bound in book form, contains a great deal of information that is of general interest, and would doubtless prove of value to other cities contemplating park extensions or improvements.

A table contained in the report, in particular, represents a very large amount of work, and is of corresponding value. It gives the population, area of city in acres, area of parks in acres, population per acre of parks, and percentage of park area to city area of thirty-two American cities. From this, it appears that there is the widest difference existing in the cities of this country in the amount of space devoted to park areas, and

## THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

some of the results of this difference are unquestionably reflected in both the physical and mental condition of the inhabitants.

A copy of this report will be sent to those desiring it by addressing Mr. D. D. Garland, Director of Public Welfare, Dayton, O.

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### "Made in the U. S. A."

A "Made in the U. S. A." Industrial Exposition, to be held at the Grand Central Palace, New York, March 6 to 13, is the latest development in the nationwide movement to popularize and permanently establish the "Made in the U. S. A." slogan or national trademark.

This exposition is designed to show American-made and American-grown products in practically all branches of business, and it is held at a time of the year when it is thought the attendance will be particularly large and of a character that will be of greatest advantage to the exhibitors.

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### Competition Decided

The winner of the first prize in the school-house plan contest for the 16-room school building on Lafayette Street, Salem, Mass., has been won by James F. McLaughlin, of Devonshire Street, Boston, the second prize going to Walter H. Atherton, J. W. Ames and E. S. Dodge, associated architects of Boston.

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### D. C. French, Sculptor, to Model Statue for Memorial to General Sheridan

The contract for the erection of the memorial to the late General Philip Sheridan in Capital Park, Albany, N. Y., for which the State appropriated \$20,000 and persons contributed \$10,000, was awarded to David C. French, the sculptor, by the Sheridan Memorial Commission. Mr. French's bid was \$25,000.

Mr. French will use the equestrian model by the late John Quincy Adams Ward, which has the endorsement of some of the most eminent artists in the country.

### Personal

Mr. J. Lovell Little and Mr. B. F. W. Russell, Architects, announce the formation of a partnership for the practice of their profession, under the firm name of Little & Russell. Their offices, after February 1, 1915, will be at 45 Bromfield Street, Boston, Mass.

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The firm of Wallin & Young, architects, Savannah, Ga., has dissolved partnership by mutual consent.

Mr. Henrik Wallin will occupy the offices formerly occupied by the firm at 23 Abercom Street.

Mr. Edward Warren Young has opened offices in the Savannah Bank & Trust building. He desires to receive manufacturers' samples and catalogues.

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Mr. Robert H. Fisher, architect, has opened offices, for the practice of his profession, at 200 East Avenue, Mt. Carmel, Pa., and requests manufacturers' catalogues and samples.

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### BOOK NOTE

**STRENGTH OF MATERIALS.** By H. E. Muddock, M. E., C. F., second edition, revised and enlarged. Full cloth, 350 pp., size five by seven inches. Price, \$2.00.

New York, John Wiley & Sons, Inc. London, Chapman & Hall, Ltd.

The ground covered by this book is usually included in a college course for engineering students. The author, in a preface to the work, states:—"This book has been written with the aim of making intelligible the fundamental principles of the strength of materials without the formal use of the calculus."

The work is divided into eighteen chapters and treats of materials of constructions, direct stresses, their application, the several forms of beams, elastic curves and columns, with separate chapters on torsion, resilience and hysteresis impact. While primarily intended as a text book, it will be found a handy and valuable reference book to the architect's library.

## INDUSTRIAL INFORMATION

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### Metal Lath by Weight

ACTION TAKEN BY THE ASSOCIATED METAL  
LATH MANUFACTURERS

The earnest desire of the metal lath manufacturers to discover by research and field investigations the fundamental principles affecting the use of metal lath is evidenced by the fact that they have recently turned over to the National Bureau of Standards at Washington the investigation of corrosion problems affecting metal lath.

Possible corrosion is recognized by architects and engineers as a serious matter, affecting in some degree the use of all iron and steel that enters into the construction of buildings whether in the form of gas or water pipes, structural members, roofing material or metal lath, and the reports of the Bureau of Standards following their experiments in research should give much needed information on this important subject. Another matter which has been a source of some annoyance to architects is a proper designation for metal lath that will at once be both comprehensive and free from possible misconstruction. In the development of metal lath, whether of a form produced from sheets of metal or from woven wire, it has heretofore been the usual practice to designate the material by the gauge of the metal. Recent developments resulting in new forms of metal lath have demonstrated that it is possible, where certain forms are used, to keep within the letter of the specification, which simply calls for a certain gauge of metal and still furnish much less material than is demanded by good practice. In other words, the tendency of recent years has apparently been to supply an increasingly larger area of openings surrounded by strands of metal that were of full gauge, but that left the weight per square yard very much reduced. This problem has been approached by the Metal Lath Association in the same attitude of mind that has characterized previous co-operative work carried on by that industry, with the result that at a recent meeting of the Association, a resolu-

tion was passed advising that all metal lath in future be designated alone by weight per square yard.

It is stated that a metal lath book now on the press contains the recommendation made by the Association that in all specifications metal lath be required to be painted, if not galvanized, and to weigh not less than  $3\frac{3}{8}$  pounds per square yard.

It appears commendable that the constituents of an industry have been able to waive individual feelings and to unite on an elementary action of this character. Anything tending toward uniformity or standardization of building products is ordinarily welcomed by architects, and the action of the associated metal lath manufacturers will doubtless receive general appreciation.

### Bestwall Facts

Under the trade name of "Bestwall," The Bestwall Manufacturing Company, 25 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill., is producing a wall board which is described as a low-priced, fireproof composition wall surfacing material. A series of folders, accompanied with small sample of this product, has recently reached this office, and seems to merit attention.

The board is approximately one-quarter inch in thickness, with a centre of mineral composition, faced on each side with a thin layer of cardboard. It is claimed that this material is low in cost, is easily attached to walls and ceilings, will not warp, buckle, shrink or pull away at the joints, and that it is non-combustible. Further than this it is claimed to be sound deadening, a non-conductor of heat, sanitary and odorless.

A number of illustrations are shown in which Bestwall has been used, including the interior of a church, a theatre, a residence, and a machine shop. The ordinary decoration consisting of fabric, wall paper or paint, can be applied, it is stated, directly over Bestwall.

Further information and the pamphlets and sample referred to will be sent upon application.

### Portland Cement

The Chicago Portland Cement Company, 30 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill., has recently issued a brochure entitled "Beauty and Utility in Concrete." The booklet, which, it is stated, is presented to architects and students of architecture, to contractors, builders, and all who are interested in advanced ideas and successful accomplishments, has been printed with the object of showing by word and picture the adaptability of Portland Cement Concrete to structures of an artistic nature. It is stated that the widespread use of Portland Cement Concrete in heavy foundation work, piers, and abutments, warehouses, factory buildings, roads, etc., has led many people to believe that concrete is adaptable only to the heavier type of construction, and entirely unsuited for finer craftsmanship. That this is an entirely erroneous idea is indicated by a number of artistic structures and works presented in this little booklet.

The various practical advantages also possessed by Portland Cement Concrete are enumerated in addition to the evidences presented of its artistic possibilities. Portland Cement Concrete readily lends itself to duplication of forms. It requires no firing to make it permanent in character. It does not require the labor that is necessary to apply to stone in order to fit it to a given form or position.

It is claimed that the scarcity of good examples of ornamental concrete work is due largely to the scarcity of artisans with ability to plan and execute ornamental structures. These, however, with the comparatively few examples of decorative concrete which have been produced within the past few years have been an incentive to architects to experiment with Portland Cement, and it is predicted that great advances of an aesthetic nature will be made in architecture within the next few years, featuring the employment of Portland Cement Concrete.

The brochure will be sent to anyone interested upon request.

### Concrete Pile Standards

Under the above title, Mr. Hunley Abbott, Assoc. Mem. Am. Soc. of C. E., and Vice-Pres. and Chief Eng. of MacArthur

Concrete Pile and Foundation Co., 11 Pine Street, New York City, has written a treatise of some sixty pages. This is divided into five parts, devoted to the following subjects:

Standard details for pile caps; Standard specifications for concrete piles; Concrete vs. Wooden piles; Comparison of cost under various soil conditions; Method of testing a concrete pile; How a pile supports its load.

The text takes up in detail each step in the designing of piles, and also considers foundations in which piles are the supporting members, and illustrates with working drawings to a large scale, the various types of concrete pile foundations in common use. A table is included, giving dimensions and reinforcements of continuous pile caps for column footings along building line, and also a large scale diagram of typical foundation for a gas holder or large water tank, with load per pile of from thirty to forty tons.

Other matter of undoubted interest to those engaged in the designing of foundations for buildings or other structures is given in the form of standard specifications for concrete piles, and safe bearing power of soils,—the latter table being taken from a work by Professor Ira O. Baker.

To those interested, this pamphlet will be sent upon application.

### Concrete Buildings

The Condron Company, Monadnock Block, Chicago, Ill., has recently issued Bulletins No. 3 and No. 4, devoted to the illustration and description of structural features of eleven buildings for the Ford Motor Company, and a number of warehouses and factories in all of which Akme designs of girderless floors are used for the reinforced concrete construction.

The Akme system of girderless floor construction has in each case been developed by the Condron Company, as consulting engineers to the owners or architects, whose names are given in connection with the illustrations.

It is claimed that Akme designs stand for economy, dependability and progress. The various buildings shown are among some of the most prominent of the industrial type erected in recent years and the information concerning them, given in these bulletins, cannot fail to be of interest to architects.

Copies will be sent upon request.

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# BUILDING NEWS

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

## ALABAMA.

**BIRMINGHAM, ALA.**—It has been announced by A. W. B. Johnson, president of the Steel Smith Company, that a new five-story fireproof building will be erected on the site of the building which was recently destroyed by fire. Plans for this structure are being prepared by Architect Harry B. Wheelock, Steiner Building. Building will cost about \$75,000.

## CALIFORNIA

**AUBURN, CAL.**—A new grammar school building will be erected here at a cost of about \$45,000.

**BERKELEY, CAL.**—W. H. Orrick, of the law firm of Lee, Moore & Orrick, of San Francisco, will erect a new residence in this city, on the south side of Fifteenth street, east of Clay.

**COMPTON, CAL.**—A group of five new buildings for the high school is to be erected. Arrangements have been made for the immediate erection of two of these buildings, a home economics building and a commercial building, to cost \$50,000.

**LOS ANGELES, CAL.**—Architect J. M. Patterson, 324 O. T. Johnson Bldg., has prepared preliminary plans for a two-story flat building to be erected on 12th St., Long Beach, for Harvey E. Shaw & Sons.

**OAKLAND, CAL.**—O. J. Meads, of 1635 92d avenue, will soon erect a new hotel building on the southwest corner of 10th and Clay streets, opposite the present Clay-ten Hotel. Cost of this structure, when completed and furnished, will be about \$105,000.

**PLACERVILLE (EL DORADO COUNTY) CAL.**—The old historic Carey house, owned by J. A. Raffetto, will soon be torn down, to make room for a \$30,000 modern brick structure, to be erected by Mr. Raffetto. Plans for the new structure have been prepared by Architect Joseph Ogborn, in Richmond.

**SACRAMENTO, CAL.**—The Masonic Temple Association will erect a new building at Twelfth and J streets, at a cost of about \$200,000.

## CONNECTICUT

**BRIDGEPORT, CONN.**—Architects Skinner & Walker, 1188 Main street, are preparing plans for a residence, to be erected on the Stratfield road, Fairfield, for E. H. Milner.

**NEW HAVEN, CONN.**—Hyman Laborvitz, of 131 Bradley street, will erect three houses at Noble avenue and East avenue, West Haven.

## DELAWARE.

**FARNHURST, DEL.**—Trustees of the State Hospital for the Insane here, say in their annual report that they have prepared plans for a new \$60,000 building.

**WILMINGTON, DEL.**—Architect Wallace Eugene Hance, of this city, has been commissioned by the authorities of Kent County, Md., to prepare plans for a brick school to be erected at Rockhall, at a cost of \$11,000.

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

**WASHINGTON, D. C.**—Architects Hunter & Bell, 1421 H street N. W., have prepared preliminary sketches for a seven-story apartment building which Bates Warren will erect on property at the southeast corner of Connecticut and Wyoming avenues. Building will cost about \$400,000.

A new building for Alexandria Hospital will be erected at the southeast corner of Duke and Washington streets.

Architects F. R. White & Co., of 1701 Park Rd., N. W., has prepared plans for two new apartment buildings for this city, one to be erected at Florida Ave. and Decatur St., northwest, and the other at 17th and Willard Sts., northwest. This announcement was made at the offices of Harry Wardman, real estate broker.

## FLORIDA.

**JACKSONVILLE, FLA.**—According to a statement made by Charles Henry Knight, president of Henry Knight & Son, and the Louisville Products Company, packers, an abattoir and packing house will be erected here.

## GEORGIA.

**ATHENS, GA.**—Bids are now being requested on plans and specifications for the construction of two new buildings for the State College of Agriculture here. The Department of Farm Mechanics has drawn the plans and will superintend the construction.

**ATLANTA, GA.**—A new Carnegie Library building, to cost about \$15,000, is to be erected in this city shortly.

## ILLINOIS

**CHAMPAIGN, ILL.**—Plans are being made by Carpenters' Union, Champaign local No. 44, to erect a three-story building at 207 South Wright street.

The vacant premises at the southwest corner of Surf St. and Cambridge Ave. have been sold by A. E. Cook to Thomas Tagney, and it is announced that Mr. Tagney has plans for the erection of a large apartment building, which will cost in the neighborhood of \$175,000. The purchaser was represented in the transaction by William H. Mulholland & Co.

**EVANSTON, ILL.**—Architect Roy F. France, 155 N. Clark street, Chicago, is preparing plans for an apartment building to be erected at Main street and Michigan avenue by John S. Holmes.

**SPRINGFIELD, ILL.**—A new high school building will probably be erected in this city in the future, at a cost of approximately \$400,000.

## INDIANA

**KOKOMO, IND.**—Simeon McQuiston, a farmer living near Greentown, has had plans prepared by The Charles W. Barrett Company, Schwanger Blk., this city, for a new house, to be erected on his farm this summer. New residence will cost between \$15,000 and \$18,000.

**LEBANON, IND.**—F. B. Downs, owner of the Lebanon ice cream plant, will erect a new brick building on the corner of Elm and Meridan streets in the spring.

**ST. MARYS, IND.**—The City Board of Education has passed a resolution authorizing the issue of \$50,000 bonds for school improvement purposes. New brick buildings will be erected in the first and second wards.

## IOWA

**CEDAR FALLS, IA.**—It has been announced by Father Weinecke, of St. Patrick's Catholic Church, that plans for the new edifice have been completed, and that work will start in the spring on the new structure.

**DES MOINES, IA.**—Plans have been made for an addition, to be erected to the nurses' home of the Iowa Methodist Hospital.

**DES MOINES, IA.**—It has been announced by Judge James P. Hewitt, owner of the Randolph Hotel building, that it is probable that the hotel building will be enlarged in the early future.

**DUBUQUE, IA.**—Architects Schmidt, Garden & Martin, of 104 So. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill., are preparing plans for the new wing to be erected to Finley hospital. New addition will cost about \$75,000.

A science hall and an infirmary building will be added to the group of buildings which comprise Dubuque College.

## KANSAS.

**PITTSBURGH, KANS.**—Two new buildings for this city, to cost approximately \$100,000, or one new building and an addition to the present high school building, is contemplated by Superintendent Armstrong.

**SALINA, KANS.**—According to the plans of the Board of Education the people of this city will vote upon bonds to the amount of \$100,000, about March 1st.

F. K. Baier is planning to erect a new building on his property at Seventh and Ash streets, the ground now occupied by the old airdome.

## KENTUCKY

**LOUISVILLE, KY.**—Architects Ward & Glossop, 15 Lincoln Bldg., have prepared plans for a new building for a new bank and trust company, to be erected on property owned by Arthur E. Mueller, on the southeast corner of 5th and Jefferson streets. Cost, \$400,000.

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Cut through this roof at any point and you will find six layers of pitch and five of felt, for the method of procedure in the laying of the roof is so carefully defined in The Barrett Specification that, if it is followed, it is not possible to find any spot in the roof which does not have its full quota of pitch and felt.

This type of roofing was selected for the building because its first

cost is lower than that of any other permanent form of roof covering and the cost of maintenance is absolutely nothing.

This combination of low first cost and no maintenance cost explains why there are more Barrett Specification Roofs on permanent structures than any other kind.

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*A Copy of The Barrett Specification, with roofing diagrams, free on request.*

### Special Note

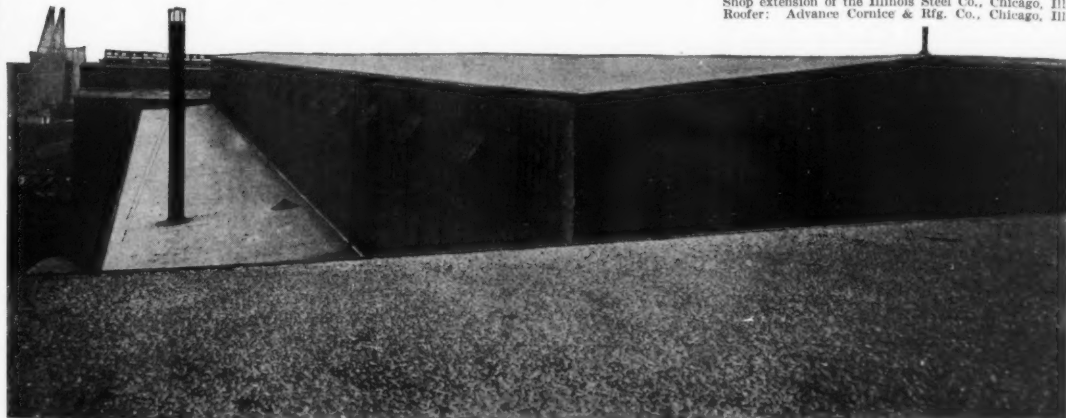
We advise incorporating in plans the full wording of The Barrett Specification, in order to avoid any misunderstanding. If any abbreviated form is desired, however, the following is suggested: ROOFING—Shall be a Barrett Specification Roof laid as directed in printed Specification, revised August 15, 1911, using the materials specified and subject to the inspection requirement.

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LOUISVILLE, KY.—The Falls City Box and Basket Company will erect a factory building at 21st and Olmstead Sts., at a cost of about \$15,000. W. O. Anderson is president of this company.

Architect J. Earle Henry, Atherton Bldg., is preparing plans for the new William R. Belknap school, to be erected at the corner of Wibben and Sills Aves. Structure will cost about \$70,000.

#### MARYLAND

BALTIMORE, MD.—The Townsend-Grace Company will erect a nine-story addition to its factory building at 209-211 West Fayette street.

BALTIMORE, MD.—Plans are being prepared by Architects Callis & Callis, 55 Knickerbocker Building, for a two-story building, to be erected on the west side of Guilford avenue, near Federal street, by William Gisriel, Sr.

BALTIMORE, MD.—The Baltimore Plumbing Supply Company is having plans prepared by Architects Callis & Callis, 55 Knickerbocker Building, for a two-story warehouse, to be erected on Central avenue, near Baltimore street.

The Fidelity and Deposit Company has filed plans for the construction of three additional stories to the rear of the building, now being erected at 214 North Charles street. Baldwin & Pennington, Professional Building, are the architects.

BALTIMORE, MD.—Architect F. E. Beall, of 306 St. Paul St., will soon request bids on plans for the erection of a church at the northeast corner of Jefferson St. and Milton Ave. for the Exeter Methodist Episcopal church. Cost of structure will be about \$25,000.

BALTIMORE, MD.—The Townsend Grace Company will enlarge its factory building at 209-211 Lafayette St., at a cost of \$81,000, according to plans prepared by Architect Joseph Evans Sperry.

The officers and directors of the Gwynn Oak Suburban Club are planning the erection of a new clubhouse to cost from \$9000 to \$10,000 to take the place of the building recently destroyed by fire. Linwood L. Clark is president of the club.

HAMILTON, MD.—Architect Clyde Friz, 16 St. Paul street, Baltimore, has prepared plans for the new Presbyterian church here.

#### MASSACHUSETTS

ALLSTON, MASS.—Mary A. McPherson has purchased some property on Franklin St. near Aldie St., this place, and will immediately develop it with the erection of a block of stores. Sale was negotiated through the office of W. G. Aylsworth.

BOSTON, MASS.—Plans are being prepared for five sectional fireproof buildings, to be erected for the Mercantile Real Estate Trust, George S. Smith, trustee. Buildings will be utilized for manufacturing purposes.

A campaign for a new building in this city for the Massachusetts Knights of Columbus has been launched, with Thomas J. Fay as chairman, and James H. Phelan, secretary.

Architect C. Howard Walker, 71 Kilby street, has prepared plans for a modern six-story building with basement, to replace the old Niles building at School street and City Hall avenue, destroyed by fire last year. This property was recently purchased by John P. Reynolds, Jr., and Alexander Whiteside, from J. Murray Howe.

BOSTON, MASS.—At a recent meeting of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, John K. M. Farquhar, president, the matter of reconstructing the building was discussed. No definite action was taken in this matter.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Architects Andrews, Jaques & Rantoul, State Mutual Life Bldg., Boston, have been commissioned to prepare plans for the new addition to the Brookline high school building.

GARDNER, MASS.—The members of the committee on the proposed new isolation hospital met recently to discuss the selection of a site for this building. Dr. George B. Underwood, a member of the committee, is in favor of a site on Chelsea St. A selection has not been made as yet.

HAVERHILL, MASS.—The building association of Div. A. O. H. is making preliminary plans for an addition to the Hibernian Building on Winter street.

HOPEDALE, MASS.—Architect Robert Allen Cook, Milford, is completing plans for a \$50,000 brick two-story Central Station, to be erected at once for the Hopedale Fire Department. It will be located on Dutcher street.

NEW BEDFORD, MASS.—Miss Emily H. Bourne, of New York City, has offered to erect a building for the Old Dartmouth Historical Society, to be used for a whaling museum. Architect Henry Vaughan, 20 Pemberton square, Boston, will prepare the plans for this building.

SALEM, MASS.—The Salem Electric Lighting Company will erect a large addition to its plant in Peabody St.

WORCESTER, MASS.—Plans prepared by Architect John T. Simpson, 1224 Essex Building, Newark, N. J., have been accepted by Mayor George M. Wright, of this city, and approved by the School Committee, for a \$200,000 fireproof addition to the North High School building, Salisbury and Lancaster Sts.

#### MICHIGAN

DETROIT, MICH.—The local lodge of Elks has decided to erect a new \$250,000 club house at Cass and Lafayette avenues. Tentative plans for this structure have been prepared by Architects Van Leyen & Schilling, Union Trust Building.

Architects Donaldson & Meir, Penobscot Building, are preparing plans for a 23-story addition to the Penobscot Building, on Congress street. It is estimated that the cost will be about \$1,500,000.

Plans for the Norwood Theatre Building, to be erected on the west side of Woodward avenue, south of the Boulevard, are being prepared by Architects William S. Joy & Co., 511 Stevens Building. C. E. Rall is the owner.

DETROIT, MICH.—The Remy Electric Co., of Anderson, Ind., has purchased from David Brown, president of the General Ice Delivery Co., property at East Grand Boulevard and Mt. Elliott avenue, and will at once begin the erection of a building as the first unit of its Detroit plant.

DETROIT, MICH.—John H. Krinsky, of this city, will erect a new motion picture theatre building, to cost \$125,000, at Grand River Ave. and 14th St.

DETROIT, MICH.—A new lodge building will be erected at Lafayette Blvd. and Cass Ave. for the Elks of this city. Cost will be about \$225,000.

The Tivoli Brewing Company has acquired a lease on the three-story building at 25-27 Cadillac Sq. from Adolph Marx. It is believed that a seven or eight-story building will be constructed. Louis W. Schimmel is president and general manager of the company.

SAULT STE MARIE, MICH.—Architect John D. Chubb, 32 No. Clark St., Chicago, Ill., has been selected to prepare plans for the new high school building to be erected in this city at a cost of \$130,000.

#### MINNESOTA

DULUTH, MINN.—Plans are being made for the construction of a hotel, at the corner of 11th street and Tower avenue, to cost \$250,000. J. C. Crowley, president of the Superior Rotary Club, will take the matter up with financiers while in Chicago attending the national meeting of Rotary clubs.

DULUTH, MINN.—Plans and specifications are being made for the addition to the Lincoln school in this city.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—At a cost of from \$75,000 to \$100,000 alterations and improvements will be made to the old postoffice building as soon as the postoffice is moved to the new building.

ST. PAUL, MINN.—A \$100,000 addition will be erected to the poor farm building of Ramsey county.

SUPERIOR, MINN.—According to announcement of W. F. Hallfrisch, local manager of the Bell Telephone Company, the company will erect a new home in the spring, at a cost of about \$100,000. Structure will be erected on John avenue, near Fourteenth street.

#### MISSISSIPPI

DREW, MICH.—Architects Alsop & Kuenapfel, West Point, Miss., are preparing plans for a residence to be erected here at a cost of \$10,000 for J. M. Yerger.

SHAW, MISS.—Plans for a new \$8000 edifice for the Presbyterian Church are being prepared by Architects Alsop & Kuenapfel, West Point. J. M. Gilbert is chairman of the building committee.

#### MISSOURI

MARYVILLE, MO.—The Standard Poland-China Association will erect a new building here at a cost of between \$15,000 and \$20,000. W. O. Garrett and F. P. Robinson, of this city, have been appointed to select a site and receive plans for the structure.

#### MONTANA

BILLINGS, MONT.—It has been announced by V. D. Caldwell, of the Regent Theatre company, and E. C. O'Keefe, of the Regent and Luna theatres, that a new theatre building, to cost more than \$15,000, is soon to be erected in this city.

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MILES CITY, MONT.—A new federal building will be erected on the east side of 7th St. and Pleasant, this city, in the early future.

#### NEBRASKA

CAMPBELL, NEB.—Architects C. W. Way & Company, Hastings, will award contracts February 2d, for the erection of a new high school building here, to cost \$16,000.

#### NEW HAMPSHIRE

DOVER, N. H.—Fred H. Moore, of Goffstown and Manchester, has purchased the J. D. Gillis farm, and part of the William Courser farm adjoining, and will erect a summer hotel thereon.

#### NEW JERSEY

ELIZABETH, N. J.—The Wacark Wire Company has filed plans for the construction of a \$31,000 addition to its plant in this city.

HOBOKEN, N. J.—Architect W. T. Fanning, Colt Bldg., Paterson, is preparing plans for the new convent building here for the Sisters of Charity. Building will cost \$50,000.

JERSEY CITY, N. J.—It has been announced by George K. Hall and Frank A. Smith, owners of the United States Theatre, of Elizabeth, that a site has been purchased in this city for the erection of a new theatre building. Theatre will cost \$15,000.

JERSEY CITY, N. J.—The Zerman Realty and Construction Company has purchased through Erwin & Co. the large home of the Loyal Order of Moose, No. 226 of this city, at the northeast corner of Glenwood Ave. and the Boulevard. The building will be razed and a forty-family elevator apartment building erected on the site.

NEWARK, N. J.—An addition will soon be erected to the plant of the Heller & Merz Company, in Hamburg place. Cost, \$18,000.

Bids are being taken by Architects Romolo Bottelli, 207 Market street, for the erection of a four-story brick store and apartment building, to be erected at 258 Mulberry street. Building will cost \$14,000.

A four-story brick apartment building will soon be erected at 593 North Sixth street for Antonio Polidoro, according to plans prepared by Architect Donato R. Rizzolo, 238 Washington street, Trenton, N. J.

ORANGE, N. J.—The New Jersey Orthopaedic Hospital and Dispensary here, has purchased the Everett home-stead, at the northwest corner of Lincoln and Frankfort streets, and a committee is considering the use of the property.

PATERSON, N. J.—This city has purchased some property on Dixon Ave. and Caldwell Ave. upon which to erect a new school building to replace School No. 7.

ROCKAWAY, N. J.—The International High Speed Steel Company, of Manhattan, has acquired from George W. Stickle, of this place, a tract of nine acres at Franklin, near here, for the erection of a large steel plant.

#### NEW YORK

ALBANY, N. Y.—Brother Emery Aloysius has secured permission from Bishop Burke to erect a working boys' home on the property of the St. Vincent's Male Orphan Asylum on Western avenue. New home will cost at least \$25,000.

ALBANY, N. Y.—State Architect Lewis H. Pilcher is now preparing plans for a modern fireproof building which Governor Whitman intends to erect in this city, to house some of the state departments. Building will cost about \$1,250,000.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—It was announced recently in St. Michael's Greek Catholic Church that a new \$50,000 Greek Catholic Church will be erected on the site of the present structure, 231 Clinton street, within a year. Rev. Victor Thegze is pastor of this church.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—At a cost of \$6000, William Herod, Jr., of 1259 Sterling place, will erect two two-story brick dwellings on East 45th street, near Church avenue, according to plans prepared by Architect Charles Gallo, 60 Graham avenue.

A one-story brick garage will be erected on Atlantic avenue, from Cleveland to Ashford, costing \$11,000, for the Brooklyn Union Gas Company, 176 Remsen street. Plans were prepared by Architect William Nepfer, 347 Lincoln road.

Architect Samuel Sass, 32 Union square, New York city, has filed plans for a four-story brick apartment house, to be erected on the southeast corner of East New York avenue and Ralph, for Rae Sakolsky. Cost, \$35,000.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—It has been announced by William Sugarman, president of the Young Men's Hebrew Association of Borough Park, that ground will be broken about March 1st, for a new association building at 14th Ave. and 50th St.

Architects Shampman & Shampman, 772 Broadway, have completed plans for two six-story apartment houses to be erected on the south side of Division Ave. east of Bedford for the Ross Land Company. Cost will be about \$125,000.

DUNKIRK, N. Y.—James L. Drohen has purchased from Charles Blood a site on Central avenue, and will erect a theatre building thereon, costing \$75,000.

FLUSHING, L. I., N. Y.—A new public school building will be erected on a plot at Crocheron and Franklin avenues, at a cost of about \$70,000.

LION, N. Y.—It has been announced by Rev. Lloyd R. Benson, rector of St. Augustine's Church, that the vestry of the church has purchased the Charles D. Monsel property on the corner of 2d St. and 1st Ave., as a site for a new church and parish house.

JAMAICA, L. I., N. Y.—Architects Shampman & Shampman, 772 Broadway, Brooklyn, have filed plans for four residences, to be erected on Hoffman Boulevard, between Jamaica avenue and Hillside avenue, this city.

KINGSTON, N. Y.—Architect Myron S. Teller has been engaged by the board of managers of the Kingston City Hospital, to prepare plans for a two-story addition, to be erected to the rear of the hospital, to cost between \$20,000 and \$25,000.

LONG ISLAND CITY, N. Y.—John Weldon will erect a new brick factory building, costing \$7000, on Nott Ave., west of East Ave.

MARINER'S HARBOR, S. I., N. Y.—The Mexican Petroleum Company, represented by Frederick R. Kellogg, has preliminary plans under way for an oil plant, of concrete construction, to be erected here at a cost of about \$1,500,000.

NEWBURGH, N. Y.—Abram Plancher, of 267 Water street, has filed plans with Inspector Hastings for the construction of a three-story brick structure to be erected at 106 William street.

NEW DORP, S. I., N. Y.—Harry W. Putnam has purchased through D. T. Cornell, a number of sites on Beach avenue and Ninth and Tenth streets, upon which he will erect stucco houses.

NEW YORK CITY.—Plans are being prepared by Architect, J. M. Felson, 329 4th avenue, for two five-story apartment houses, to be erected on the north side of 226th street, near White Plains avenue, for A. M. Lubo. Cost, \$80,000.

Architects Delano & Aldrich, 4 East 39th street, are preparing plans for a new building, to be erected on the north side of 98th street, east of Fifth avenue, for St. Bernard's school.

It was stated in behalf of A. Paul Keith, at his offices in the Palace Theatre building, recently, that plans had already developed to the extent that ground had been arranged for and preliminary plans made for new theatre buildings for Providence, R. I., and Boston, Mass.

A 12-story addition will soon be erected to the Graphic Arts building at 207 West 25th street.

Brokaw Brothers, of Astor place, will soon have a new building erected on the site of the building that has been the Cafe de l'Opera, on Broadway, near 42d street. Howard C. Brokaw is president of the company.

NEW YORK CITY.—The Friedman Construction Company, Henry Friedman, president, has purchased sixteen sites on the north side of 161st St., east of Riverside Drive. The property will be improved with three six-story elevator apartment buildings.

Architects McKenzie, Voorhees & Gemlin, 1123 Broadway, are preparing tentative plans for a thirty-story building at 44 John St., with a church on top of it of cruciform shape. The old John St. church now stands on this site.

Plans have been filed by Architects Buchman & Fox and Arnold W. Brunner, 30 E. 42d St., for a four-story and attic brick hospital building on Gun Hill Road, Bainbridge and Wayne Aves. and 210th St., for the Montiflore Home and Hospital, Jacob H. Schiff, President. Cost, \$200,000.

Isaac Haft, Inc., has purchased the old Ross St. Presbyterian Church, and will soon begin the demolition of the edifice and erect a new apartment building on

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the property. This congregation was recently merged with the Central Presbyterian Church.

NEW YORK CITY.—Architects Schwartz & Gross, 347 5th Ave., are preparing plans for a 12-story loft building to be erected at 44 and 46 E. 25th St., at a cost of about \$200,000.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Architect William J. Fuehrer, 127 Clifford avenue, has prepared plans for a four-family apartment house, to be erected in Shepard street, near Pinnacle road, for Abraham S. Tishkoff, 20 Oakland street.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Plans are being completed by Architects Walker, Livingston & Brackett, 614-22 Ellwanger & Barry Building, this city, for a 5-story warehouse to be erected in this city for George C. Buell & Co., at a cost of about \$85,000.

YONKERS, N. Y.—Architect I. E. Ditmar, 111 Fifth avenue, New York City, is preparing plans for the erection of the new wing to St. Joseph's hospital in this city. Cost of addition will be about \$125,000.

#### NORTH CAROLINA.

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.—Plotkin Brothers, owners of a site on North Trade street, have announced that they will soon begin the erection of a two-story brick business house on the property.

#### OHIO

AKRON, O.—Plans have been prepared by Architect Franz C. Werner, Hippodrome Building, Cleveland, for a terminal and office building, to be erected for the Northern Ohio Traction & Light Company, here. Cost, \$750,000.

AKRON, O.—John Dunn is planning the erection of a two-story mercantile building, to cost \$25,000, on South Main street, between Mill and Quarry streets.

CINCINNATI, O.—The Business Men's Club has appointed a committee to consider the advisability of proceeding with the building of a new courthouse, according to plans and specifications which have been prepared.

The board of education has decided to issue \$200,000 in bonds bearing 4½ per cent., money to be used in purchasing property for the location of the Warsaw and the Twelfth-Sherman schools.

CLEVELAND, O.—Architect Franz C. Warner, Hippodrome Building, has prepared plans for a dental school, to cost \$100,000, for the Western Reserve University, in this city.

CLEVELAND, OHIO.—The late Charles M. Hall bequeathed in his will to Oberlin College the sum of \$2,000,000, for the construction of an auditorium for joint use by the college and the village.

DAYTON, OHIO.—Plans have been completed by Architect Elmer E. Gerber, National Bank Building, for a two-story brick apartment building, to be erected on Hickory street, near Hickory school house, for Harry Office, at a cost of about \$10,500.

DAYTON, O.—The Dayton Pure Milk and Butter Company will construct a \$25,000 addition to its present building at E. 5th St. and the Miami and Erie canal.

PORT CLINTON, O.—A new Christian Science church will be erected on the corner of Fulton and Second streets.

SPRINGFIELD, O.—Bids will be received at the County Auditor's office in Clark County, until 4:00 P. M., February 4, for the erection and construction of new infirmary buildings in Clark County, according to plans prepared by Architect Robert C. Gotwald, Room 54, Gotwald Building, this city.

Plans are being prepared by Architect Robert Gotwald, Gotwald Building, for a three-story pressed brick and steel business block, to be erected at the southeast corner of Main street and Wittenberg avenue by L. M. Wilcox.

WILLOUGHBY, O.—A new high school building, to cost \$80,000, will be erected here, according to plans prepared by Architect Franz C. Warner, Hippodrome Building, Cleveland.

#### OKLAHOMA.

LAWTON, OKLA.—Bids will be opened on March 6th, in Washington, D. C., for the erection of a \$250,000 Federal building in this city.

#### OREGON

PORTLAND, ORE.—Plans and specifications have been completed by Architect W. B. Bell, Worcester Building, for a large country home, to be erected at once for A. C. Ruby, on his farm ten miles east of this city.

#### PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN, PA.—Architects Jacoby & Weisampel, H. J. Wiegner, associate, Bethlehem Trust Building, Bethlehem, have been selected to prepare plans for the new \$30,000 Odd Fellows Temple to be erected in this city in the spring.

COLERAINE, PA.—The Banks Township School Board has decided to accept the site offered them here by the Lehigh Valley Coal Co., for the erection of a new school building.

LEBANON, PA.—Burden Brothers will erect a new ice cream factory building here, at a cost of \$20,000, according to plans prepared by Architects Hauer & Mowrer, 3110 Columbia St., Philadelphia.

MOUNT JOY, PA.—Architects Hauer & Mowrer, 3110 Columbia St., Philadelphia, are preparing plans for alterations and additions to the school building here.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Architects Day & Zimmerman, 608 Chestnut street, have completed plans for alterations and an addition to the factory, at 35th and Gray's Ferry avenue, owned by Harrison Brothers & Co.

Architects Hoffman Company, 911 Walnut street, are preparing plans for a new theatre building, to be erected at 52d and Chestnut streets, by the Earle Mastbaum syndicate, to cost \$25,000.

The Philadelphia Dye Works, Hancock and Berks streets, have retained Architect W. E. S. Dyer, Land Title Building, to prepare plans for a power plant and equipment.

Architect Horace Trumbauer, Land Title Bldg., has prepared plans for an eleven-story apartment building which the Suydanham Apartment House Company will erect at the southeast corner of Suydanham and Walnut streets.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Architect E. Allen Wilson, Land Title Building, will prepare plans for a store and apartment building to be erected at Glenside station at a cost of \$30,000.

READING, PA.—Architect J. Earl Hickman, 119 South 5th St., this city, is preparing plans for a Mission building to be erected at 2d and Court Sts., for the Hope Rescue Mission. Cost, \$25,000.

WEST CHESTER, PA.—Plans are being completed by Architect Edmund Gilchrist, Harrison Building, Philadelphia, for a residence, to be erected here for Henry Pepper Norris, of Philadelphia.

#### SOUTH CAROLINA

CHARLESTON, S. C.—The board of public school commissioners of this city have invited architects to prepare plans and specifications for remodeling the Crafts School in this city, remodeling to cost not more than \$25,000. Plans to be submitted to A. B. Rhett, superintendent, by March 1st, 1915.

#### SOUTH DAKOTA.

SIoux FALLS, S. D.—The board of education has authorized W. B. Fuller, clerk, to advertise for bids on the erection of a new school building on the East Side, to be located in the block between Austin avenue and East Eighth street, and Mable and Blauvelt avenues.

Bishop Thomas O'Gorman has announced that a new Catholic Cathedral will be erected in Sioux Falls, to cost between \$150,000 and \$200,000. It will be located on the site of the present church building.

#### TENNESSEE.

KNOXVILLE, TENN.—The Hice Manufacturing plant, recently destroyed by fire, will be rebuilt on the site of the old plant. Cost of construction will be from \$40,000 to \$60,000.

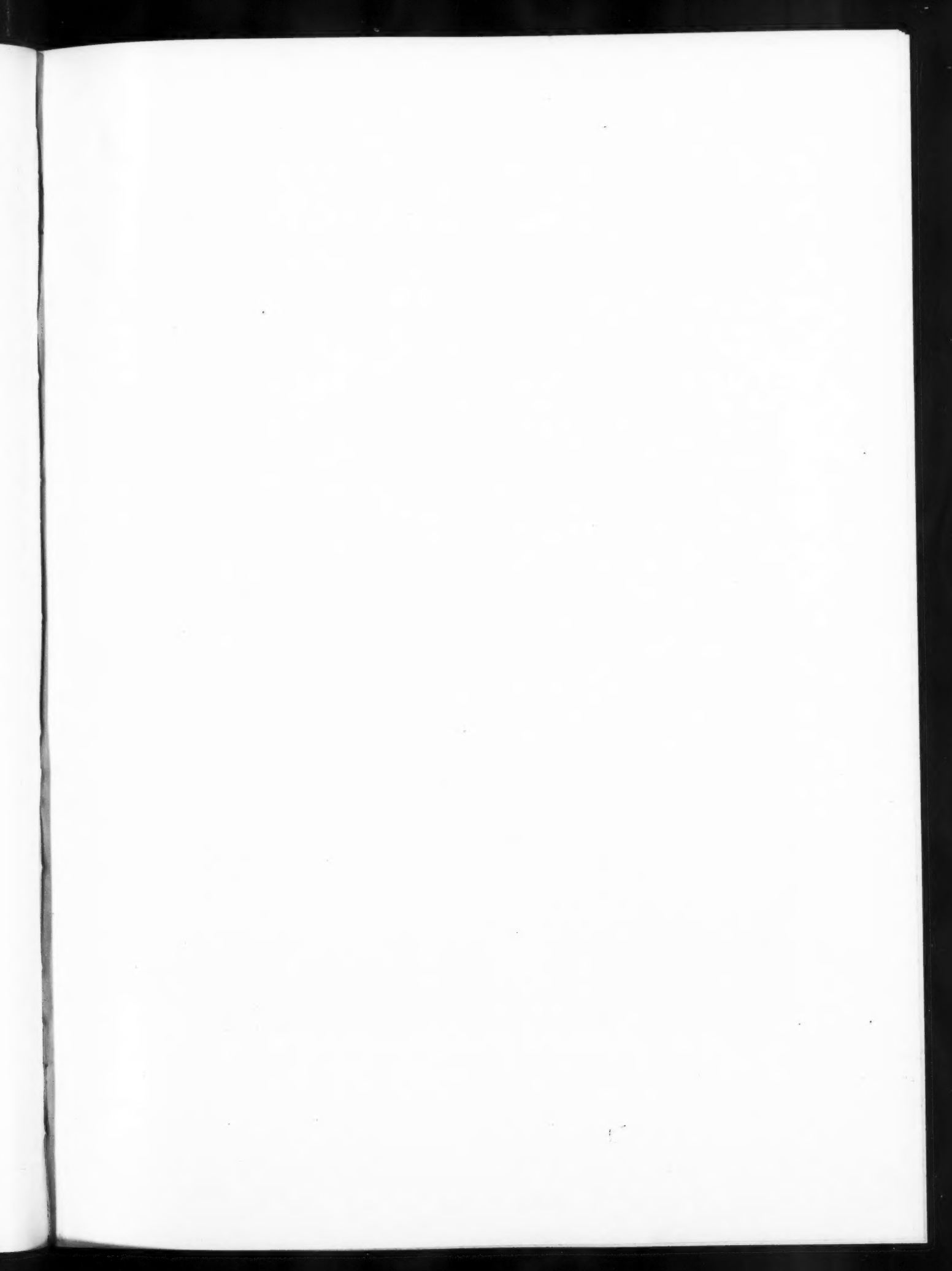
MADISONVILLE, TENN.—Lowry and Calfee, in connection with R. C. Kefauver, owners of the block recently destroyed by fire, are considering plans for the erection of a modern building on the site.

#### TEXAS.

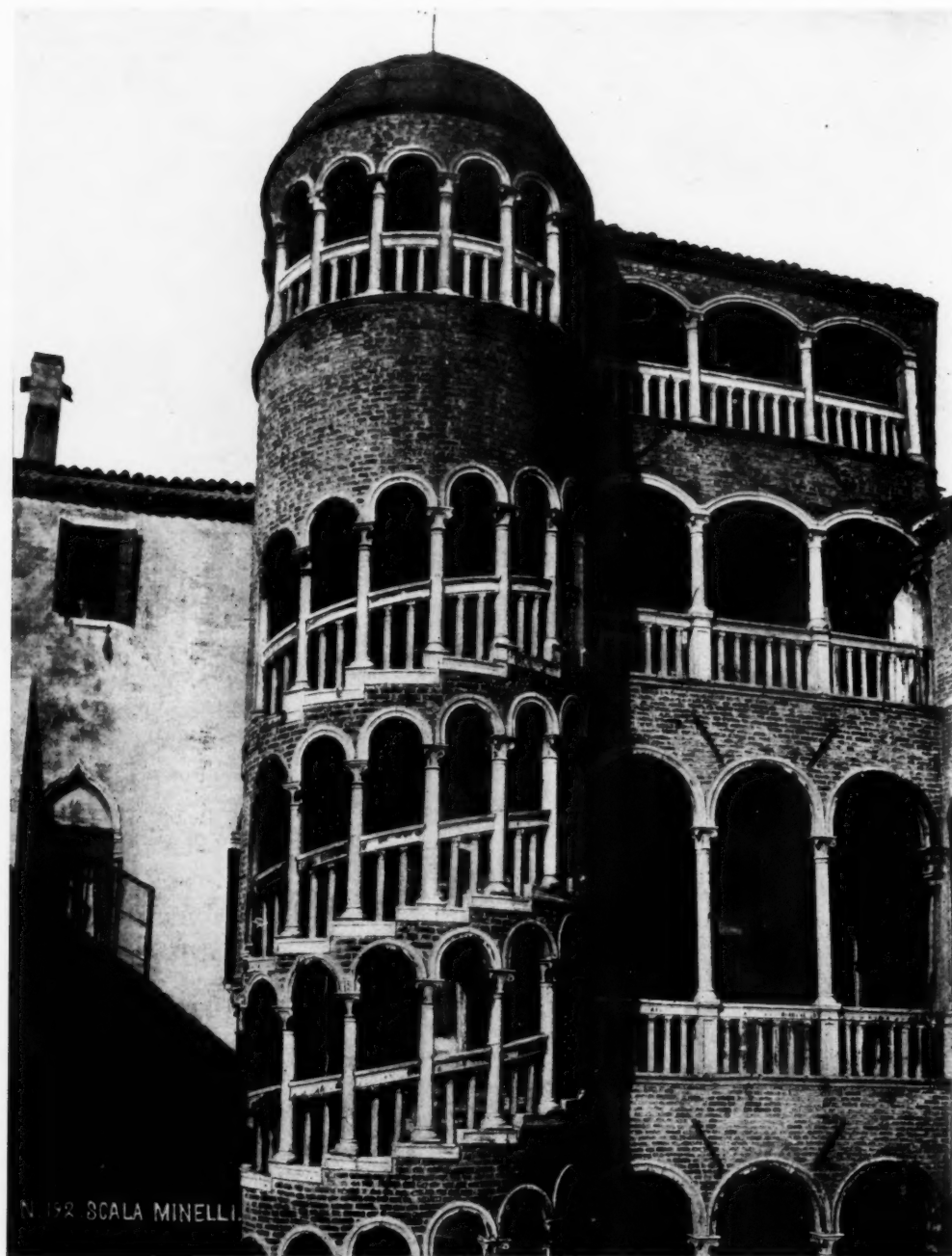
DALLAS, TEX.—Architects C. D. Hill & Co., Carter Bldg., Houston, are preparing plans for a new six-story and basement building which Louis Lipsitz, of this city, and A. Harris, of New York City, will erect on the north side of Elm street, west of Harwood street, at a cost of \$250,000. This building, when completed, will be occupied by the Rodgers-Meyers Furniture Company.

Architect William B. Ittner, Board of Education Building, St. Louis, Mo., has been engaged by the Dallas Board of Education to prepare plans for two new high school buildings and a grammar school building for this city.

FORT WORTH, TEX.—Congress will be petitioned by representative business men and the directors of the Chamber of Commerce, to make an appropriation of \$500,000 to purchase a site and erect an appropriate Federal building.



THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT



DETAIL OF STAIRCASE, PALAZZO MINELLI, VENICE