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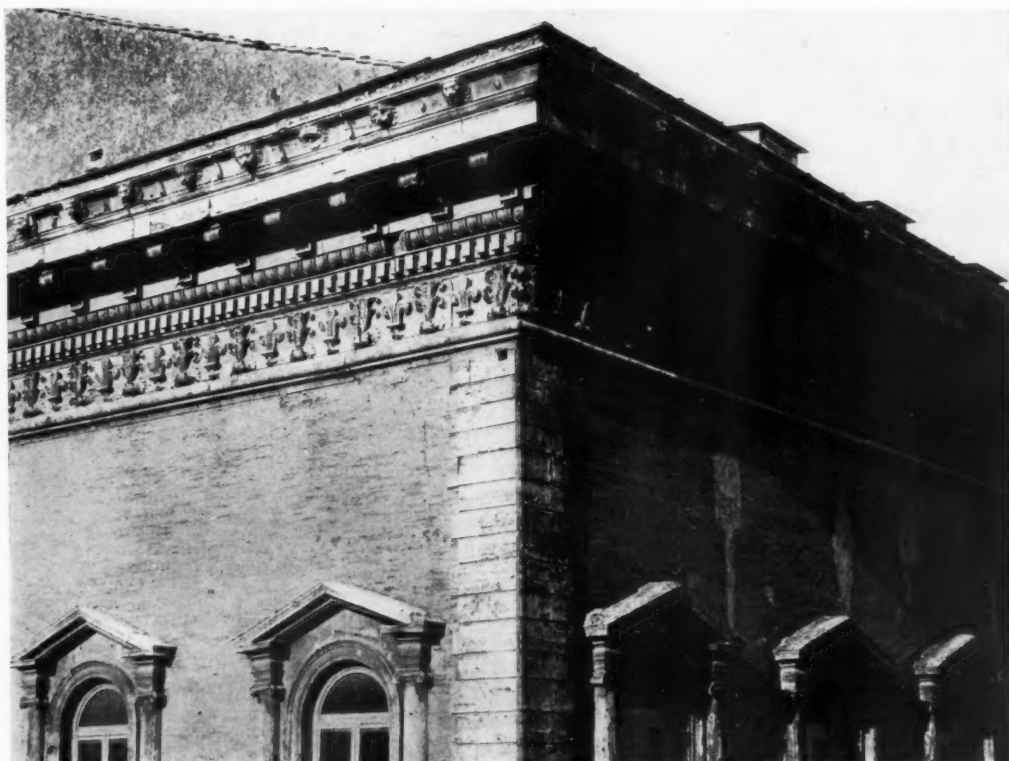


FIG. 8—CORNICE, PALAZZO FARNESE, ROME
MICHELANGELO BUONARROTI, ARCHITECT

OLD CORNICES AND NEW—PART II*

By JOHN T. FALLON

THE history of the cornice of the Farnese Palace has enlisted the interest of art critics, both contemporary and modern, so completely that Vasari's story may be given in its entirety. "While Antonio da Sangallo lived, Pope

Paul permitted him to continue the building of the Farnese Palace, but the upper cornice on the outside was still wanting, and His Holiness now desired that this should be added by Michelangelo after his own design and under his direction. The master, therefore, not wishing to disoblige

* Part I was published in issue of January 20th, No. 2039.



FIG. 9—PALAZZO FARNESE, ROME

ANTONIO DA SANGALLO } ARCHITECTS
MICHELANGELO }

the Pope, who esteemed and favored him so much, made a model in wood, seven braccia long, and of the exact size which the cornice was to be. This he caused to be fixed on one of the angles of the palace that the effect might be seen when, as the Pontiff and all



FIG. 10—CORNICE, UNIVERSITY CLUB, NEW YORK

MESSRS. McKIM, MEAD & WHITE, ARCHITECTS

Rome with him were so much pleased therewith, it was put into execution and so much of it as we now see was completed, proving to be the most beautiful and varied cornice

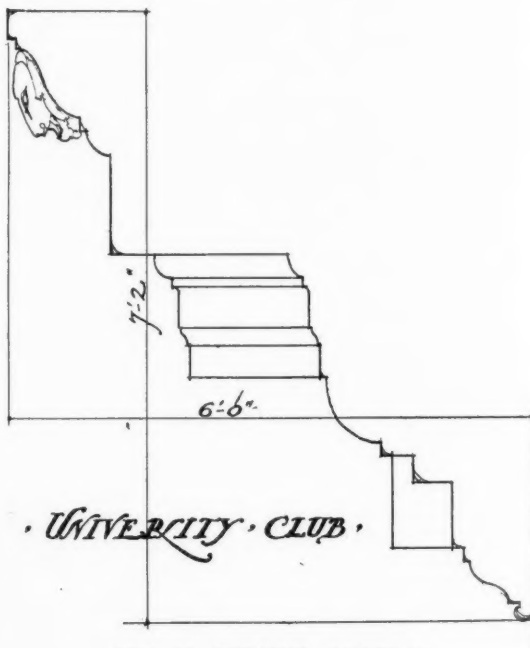


FIG. 11—CORNICE PROFILES

ever erected, either by the ancients or the moderns."

The façade of the palace is 98 feet high, making the proportion of the cornice almost one-eighteenth of the total height. Charles Garnier, the architect of the Paris Opera, says of the cornice, that it is grandly composed and the details have a purity that is rare in the work of Michelangelo Buonarroti. He believes that "the proportions of this noble cornice are really due to Buonarroti, since a knowledge of proportion belongs to the arts of painting and sculpture, and especially to Michelangelo; but he is convinced that the design must have been another's work (adding that it is now generally accredited to Vignola, who was often employed by Michelangelo and who is known to have worked on other parts of the building.

Let us now consider at random several smaller palaces in order to obtain a more general idea of Roman proportions. The Pal. Palma, by Antonio da Sangallo, has a proportion of one twentieth of the total height,

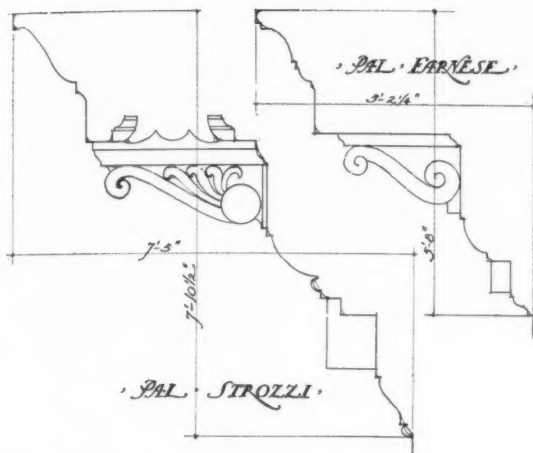


FIG. 12

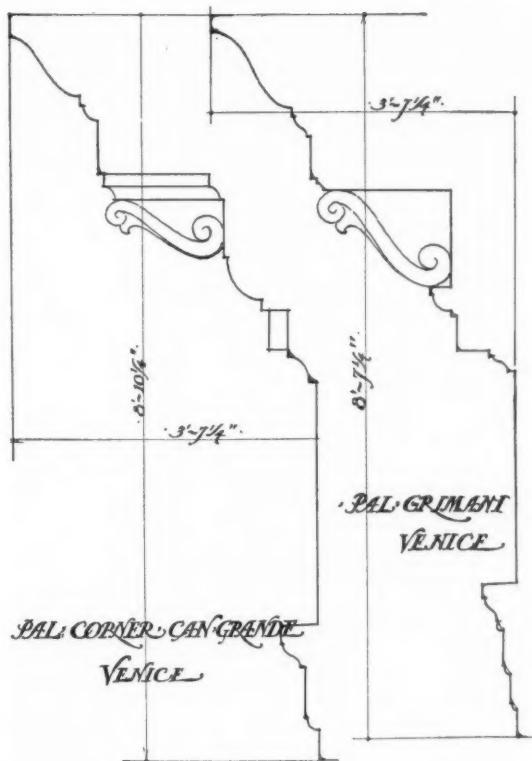


FIG. 15



FIG. 13

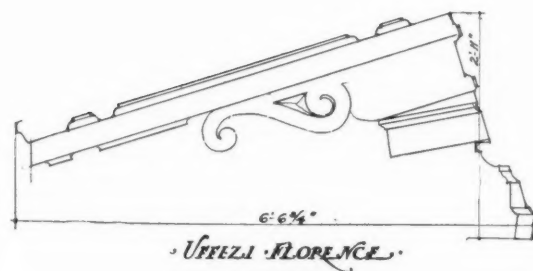


FIG. 14

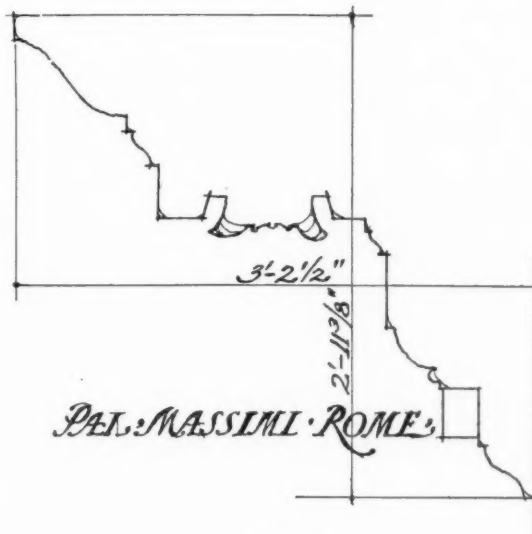


FIG. 16

FOREIGN CORNICE PROFILES

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counterbalanced, however, by an increased width of fascia; that of the Pal. Verospi on the Corso, by Longhi, one seventeenth of the façade height, is praised by Letarouilly; that of the Collegio della Sapienza, by Giacomo della Porta, is one to seventeen and one half; Ant. da Sangallo's own house, now known as the Pal. Sachetti, has a façade 82 feet

signs that depend on applied system of orders and the "Guadagni" type, which may be said to embrace all buildings having a treatment of orders resting on a plain wall surface beneath, with or without a spreading wood cornice.

A consideration of the notable cornices that have been executed in America in recent years can have no more fitting introduction than that of the University Club (Figs. 10 and 11), in New York, McKim, Mead & White, architects. Its dignified and noble proportions and peculiar suitability to purpose and material are unquestioned; al-

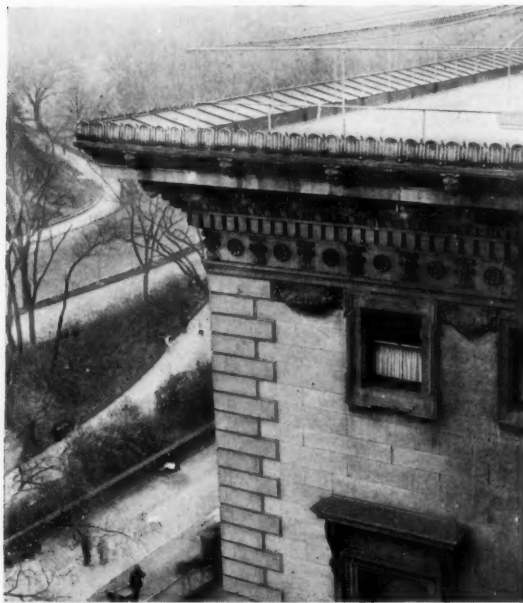


FIG. 17—CORNICE, METROPOLITAN CLUB, NEW YORK

MESSRS. McKIM, MEAD & WHITE, ARCHITECTS

high with a cornice one twentieth of that height. Letarouilly also praises the dignity of the cornice of the Pal. Sciana, by Pontio, whose proportion is one twentieth, as is that of the Pal. Negroni, by Ammanati. A number of well known palaces are not included here, such as the Cancelleria and the Villa Farnesina, since they are scarcely typical and present new problems, but enough data has been given to afford a fair conception of the Roman's tendency towards refinement.

Merely for the purposes of discussion and not to arbitrarily classify modern cornices, one can pick out from the Florentine buildings several that will serve as general types. The "Riccardi," namely where the cornice is applied to the top of the wall independently, with no feature provided to support it: the "Rucellai," type which may include all de-



FIG. 18—CORNICE, TIFFANY BUILDING, NEW YORK

MESSRS. McKIM, MEAD & WHITE, ARCHITECTS

though a lineal descendant of the Italian palace, it outstrips its prototypes.

The general form of this cornice is a composite type; a characteristic feature is the use of a blocky modillion as is employed in the cornice of the Temple of the Sun and that of Venus and Rome, the blunt shadows of which play no little part in the bold and

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virile result. The height of this building is 122 feet and that of its cornice seven feet, one-seventeenth of the total elevation.

Another famous example of what we may call for convenience the Riccardi type (in its Roman form) is the Metropolitan Club, by the same architects. This cornice (Fig. 17) is generally regarded by them as one of their most successful designs, if we except the copper cheneau, an addition made necessary by later practical demands. It follows closely the details of that of the Farnese Palace, but its proportions are a bit more generous, being about one-fifteenth of the total height of ninety feet. The marble of this cornice has a rubbed surface, and this building marks the return in America to this method of stone surfacing.

The cornice of the Leader-News building, Cleveland, Ohio, Fig. 25, by Chas. A. Platt, is a consistent and intelligent adaptation of the Riccardi cornicione. It is a consummately proportioned composition and fittingly crowns this quiet and self-contained structure; to the restrictions of a local building ordinance is due a certain flatness and lack of depth, but the architect has nevertheless succeeded admirably in his problem. The height of the building is one hundred and ninety feet, of which the cornice takes up one-twentieth.

It is perhaps straining a point to speak of the Venetian palaces as belonging to the "Rucellai" type, but the connection becomes clearer if one keeps in mind the general application of the superimposed orders to their façade system. We owe to their inspiration the cornice and façade of the Tiffany building, Figs. 18 and 19, by McKim, Mead & White, an adaptation that amply justifies itself in the increased charm of proportion and in the elegance and dignity of conception. It will be interesting to compare this structure with its immediate prototype, the Grimani Palace. We find the cornice proportion of the latter

to be one-fifteenth of the total height, while in the Tiffany building some ten feet lower, the proportion becomes one-tenth.

That the "Guadagni" type of cornice has met with considerable popularity in America in the last decade is not surprising. To avoid the weight and consequent anchorage for a heavy stone cornice and yet to crown

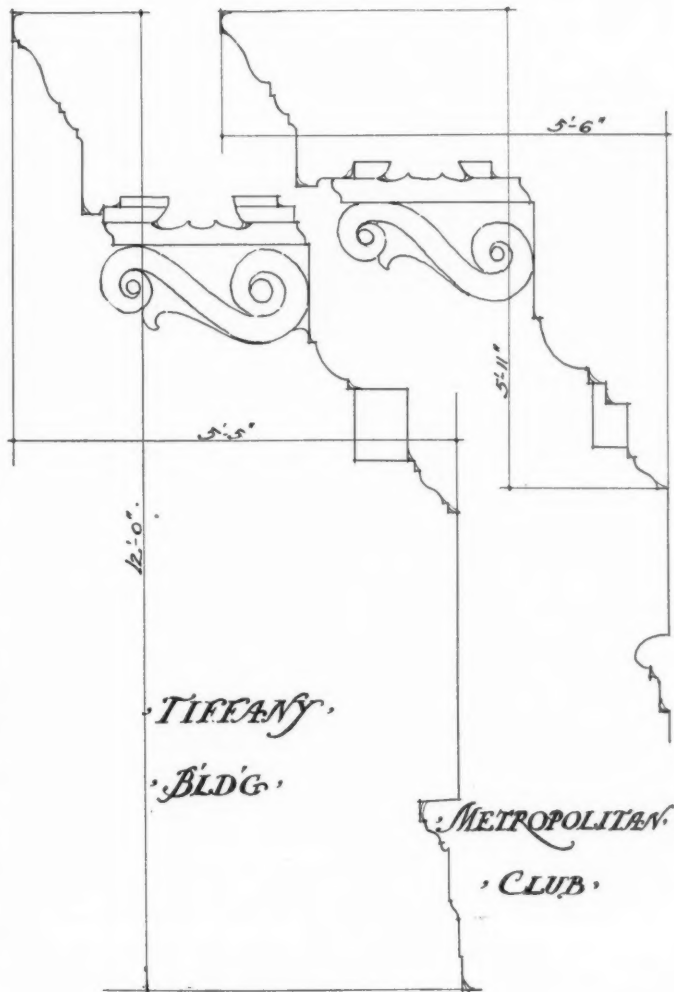


FIG. 19—CORNICE PROFILES

the building with a fitting play of light and shadow, no material could be more fitting than copper, a metal certainly more appropriate in which to reproduce wood forms rather than stone ones. Of these American examples, first and foremost is the Gorham

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building (Figs. 21 and 22), by McKim, Mead & White. It is hardly necessary to add to the enthusiastic approbation that has been passed upon this cornice; built partly of stone and partly of copper, its soffits lightened by polychrome decoration in baked enamel and crowned by a gilded cheneau, it is without doubt the cornice par excellence of its type. The building has a total height of one hundred and thirty-two feet, the cornice of which occupies about one and one twenty-second, and the total entablature one and one-thirteenth.



FIG. 20—CORNICE, FOURTH AVENUE BUILDING
MR. CHARLES A. VALENTINE, ARCHITECT

The building at 24 West 33rd St., designed by Chas. A. Platt (Figs. 23 and 25), follows even more closely the Florentine type. An evident attempt has been made here to reproduce the thin and almost fragile quality of the originals, in which the material is reduced to the absolute minimum; while the cornice projection throws a broad sweeping shadow whose lines are broken into a soft variety of forms upon the enclosed loggia. Here again polychrome decoration helps to



FIG. 21—CORNICE, GORHAM BUILDING, NEW YORK

MESSRS. McKIM, MEAD & WHITE, ARCHITECTS

a large extent the soffit surfaces and maintains the spirit of its wood antecedent.

In a total height of one hundred and fifty feet, the full entablature is thus in the proportion of one to seventeen.

Messrs. Starrett & Van Vleck are the designers of several cornices of unusual merit. That of the Lord & Taylor store,

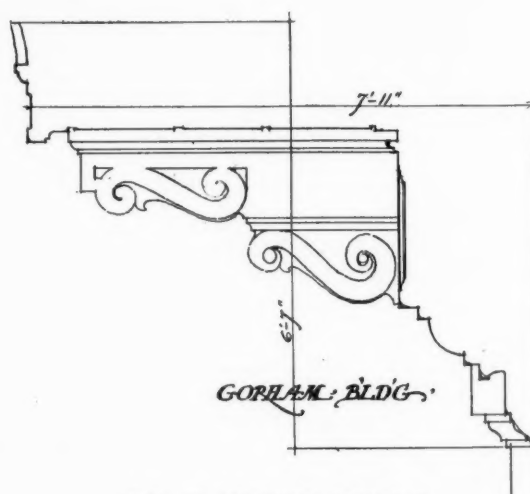


FIG. 22—CORNICE PROFILE

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Fig. 26, is marked by sobriety and quiet dignity; while its proportions are hardly to be questioned, a judicious use of color as intended by the authors would have added lightness to it, a quality which they successfully achieved in their Mills & Gibb building.

The cornice of the Manice building, Fig. 24, Wallis and Goodwillie, A. L. Harmon, associated architects, represents the inspiration of the Lombard rather than the Tuscan architects; characterized by a greater beam thickness and wider spacing, they present a pleasing variation of the type. Here the beam ends support a flat soffit which in turn

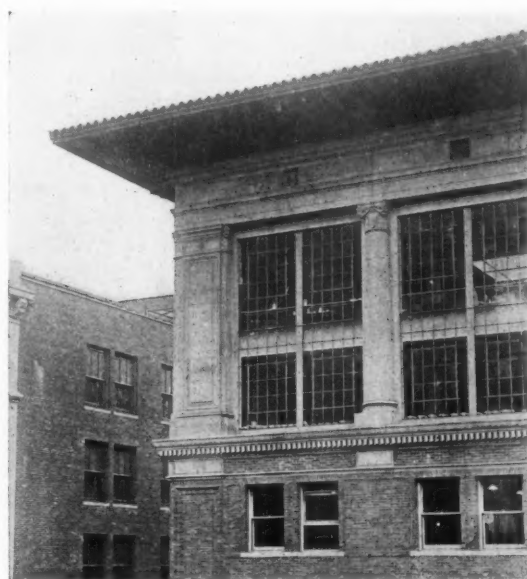


FIG. 23—CORNICER, 24 W. 33D STREET, NEW YORK
MR. CHARLES A. PLATT, ARCHITECT

supports the rafters. One regrets that the color decoration of the soffit was never carried out as originally planned and less black shadow thus obtained, for it is otherwise refined and delicate with sufficient play of light and shadow to give it strength and vigor.

A free and playful adaptation of the wood cornice type is shown in that of the Fourth Ave. Building, Fig. 20, by Chas. A. Valentine, architect. The effect of its bold profile is softened by a judicious use of gold leaf and color, the general effect of which is to produce a tone of antique bronze.

These few examples do not pretend to do



FIG. 24—CORNICER, MANICE BUILDING, NEW YORK
MESSRS. WALLIS & GOODWILLIE AND A. L. HARMON,
ASSOCIATED ARCHITECTS

more than to touch upon so extensive a subject, but an attempt has been made to illustrate a few of the varied solutions of this difficult problem and to stimulate an interest in the distinctive features of design involved.

Although only the Italian types of cornice have been discussed, both England and France are replete with ideas for the designer, while the cornices of Spain are comparatively unknown except through Prentice and the sketch books of returning students. That

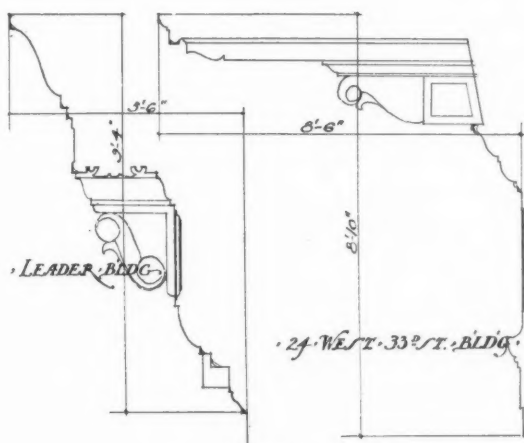


FIG. 25—CORNICER PROFILES

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RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS

CARE REQUIRED OF ARCHITECT

In an action brought by architects for services rendered in drawing plans and specifications for a building containing an opera house, the owner counterclaimed for defects caused by negligence in drawing the specifications. The trial court directed a verdict for the plaintiffs. It was held, on appeal, that, as there was conflicting evidence as to the defendant's counterclaim, it should have been submitted to the jury. As practicing architects, the plaintiffs were bound to furnish plans and specifications prepared with a reasonable degree of technical skill, and such as would produce, if followed and adhered to, a building of the kind called for, without marked defects in character, strength, or appearance. Where a defect complained of is such as may be corrected without unreasonable expense, such expense is the measure of damages, but if the defect be so intimately connected with the building that it cannot be remedied at reasonable expense, then the measure of damages is the difference between the value of the building as it is and its value as it would have been if made upon correct plans and specifications.

Trunk & Gordon v. Clark, Iowa Supreme Court, 145 N. W. 277.

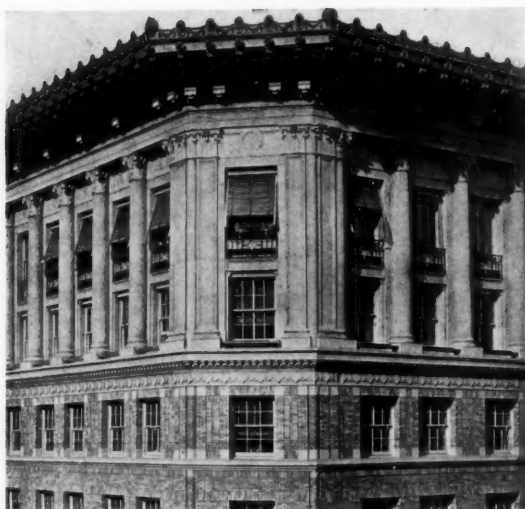


FIG. 26—CORNICE, LORD & TAYLOR BUILDING, NEW YORK

MESSRS. STARRETT & VAN VLECK, ARCHITECTS

this untilled field is exceeding fertile, one realizes by looking over any Spanish sketches or photographs. English and French cornices are more fortunate and their details are easily accessible, but too many of them are apt to be dry and to lack the inspiration of the Italian artist. Some of the more important books that contain these sources of information will be described in a later article.

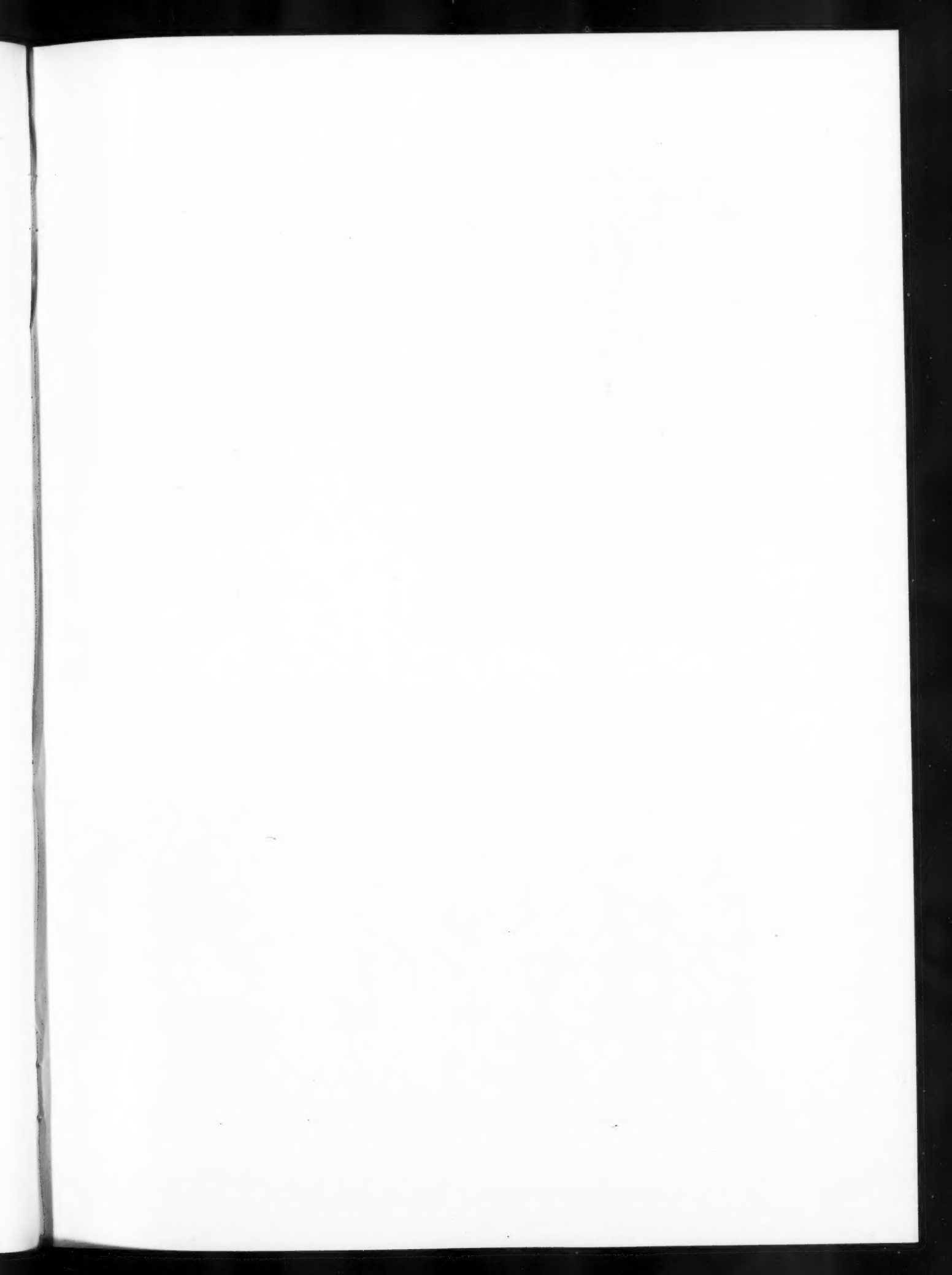
Northern Italian Details

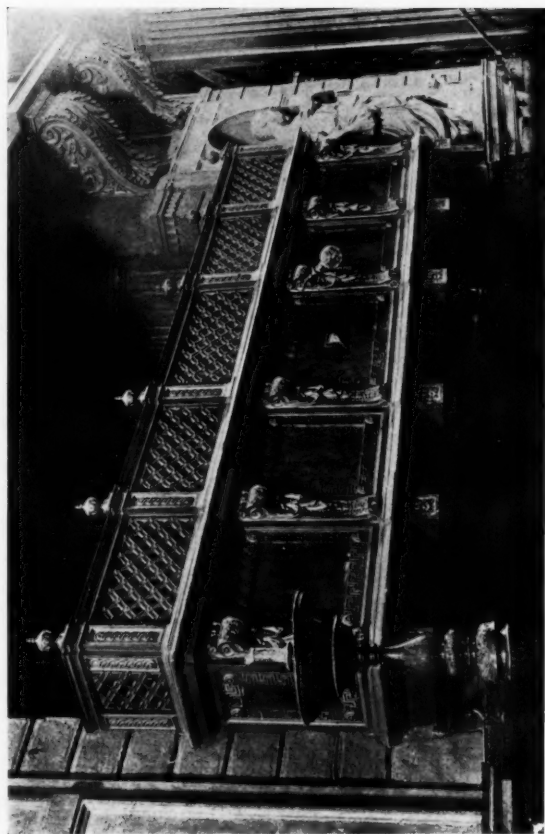
NO. 14—SINGING GALLERY, CATHEDRAL, CREMONA

The town of Cremona lies out of the beaten track of the tourist but the student of architecture will find a visit to it well worth while, if only to see the imposing group of structures in the Piazza del Comune. This group includes the Gothic Palazzo Comunale, a brick edifice of 1206-45, the Palazzo dei Giureconsulti (1292), a magnificent baptistery (1167), and last but not grandest, the Cathedral (1107-90), built in the Lombard Romanesque style, with a rich tower and elegant cloisters. The interior is of noble proportions and is embellished by the frescoes of a circle of Cremonese artists, of whom Boccacino is the centre. Many fine tombs and altarpieces, mostly contemporary with the fresco work, add to the enrichment of

the Cathedral. The simpler accessories show an absence of the banal that is refreshing.

The singing gallery illustrated is an exemplification of this restrained good taste. Simple block consoles ornamented with a rosetted end support a solid body that is divided into panels by flat decorative consoles. An open screen of diagonal pattern rests upon this and the silhouette is broken by small urns placed upon supporting pilasters. It is located in the apse, underneath the organ, in the bay adjoining the crossing, and is executed entirely in wood, painted grey with the high lights picked out in burnished gold leaf. The centre panels are painted to imitate marble but in quiet tones that harmonize with the body color.

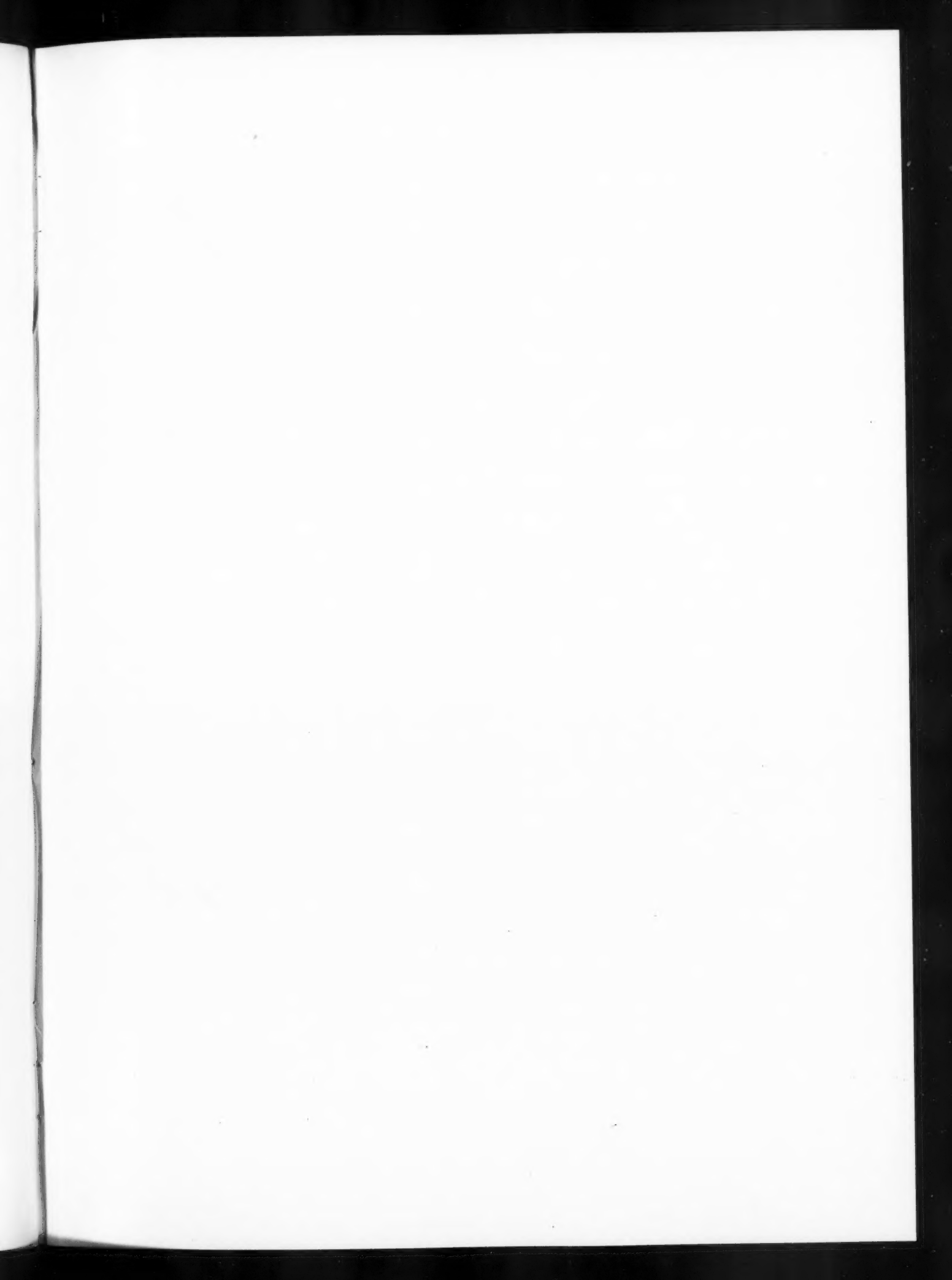


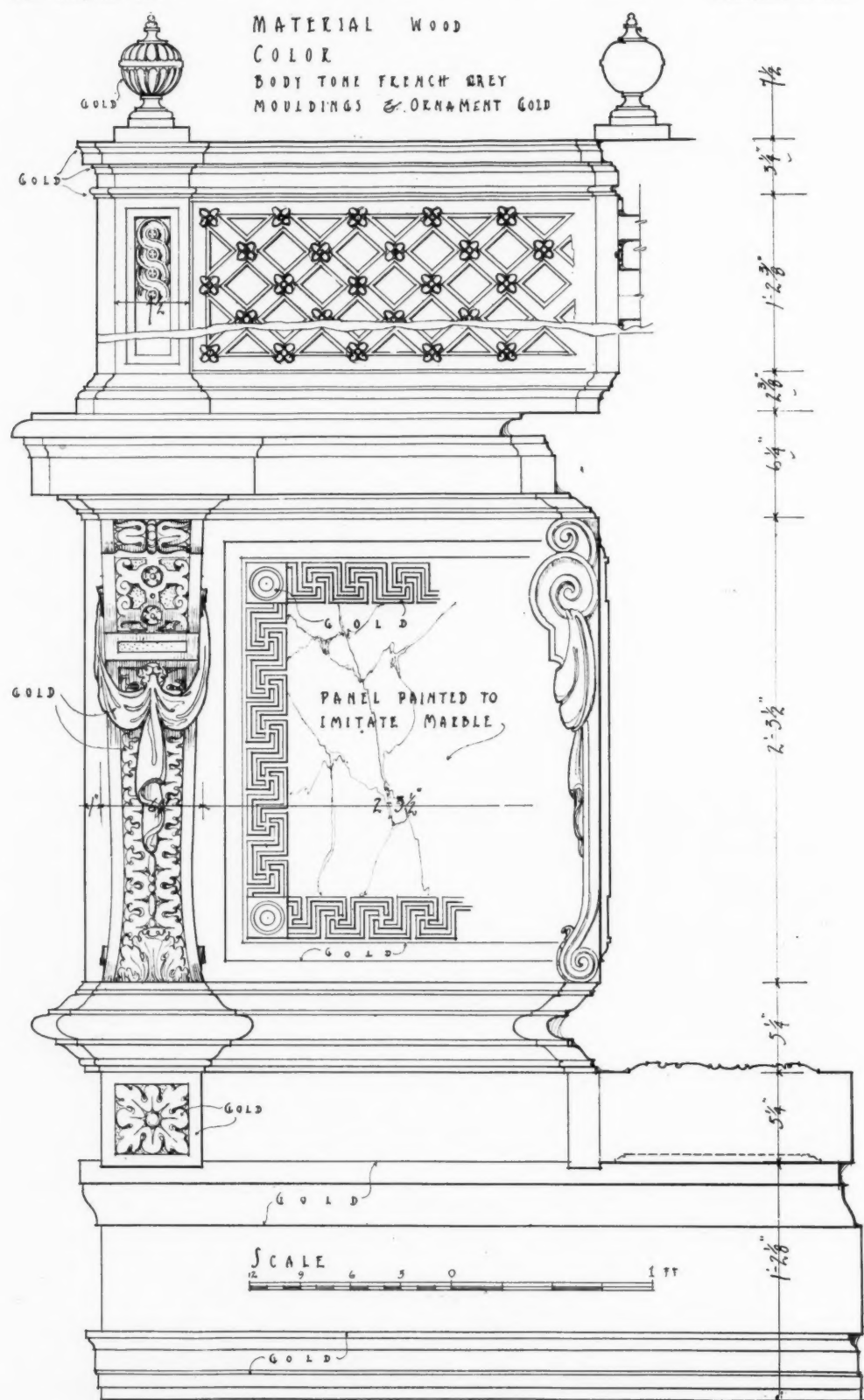


SINGING GALLERY IN THE CATHEDRAL, CREMONA

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

ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS
OF NORTHERN ITALY—PLATE NO. 29

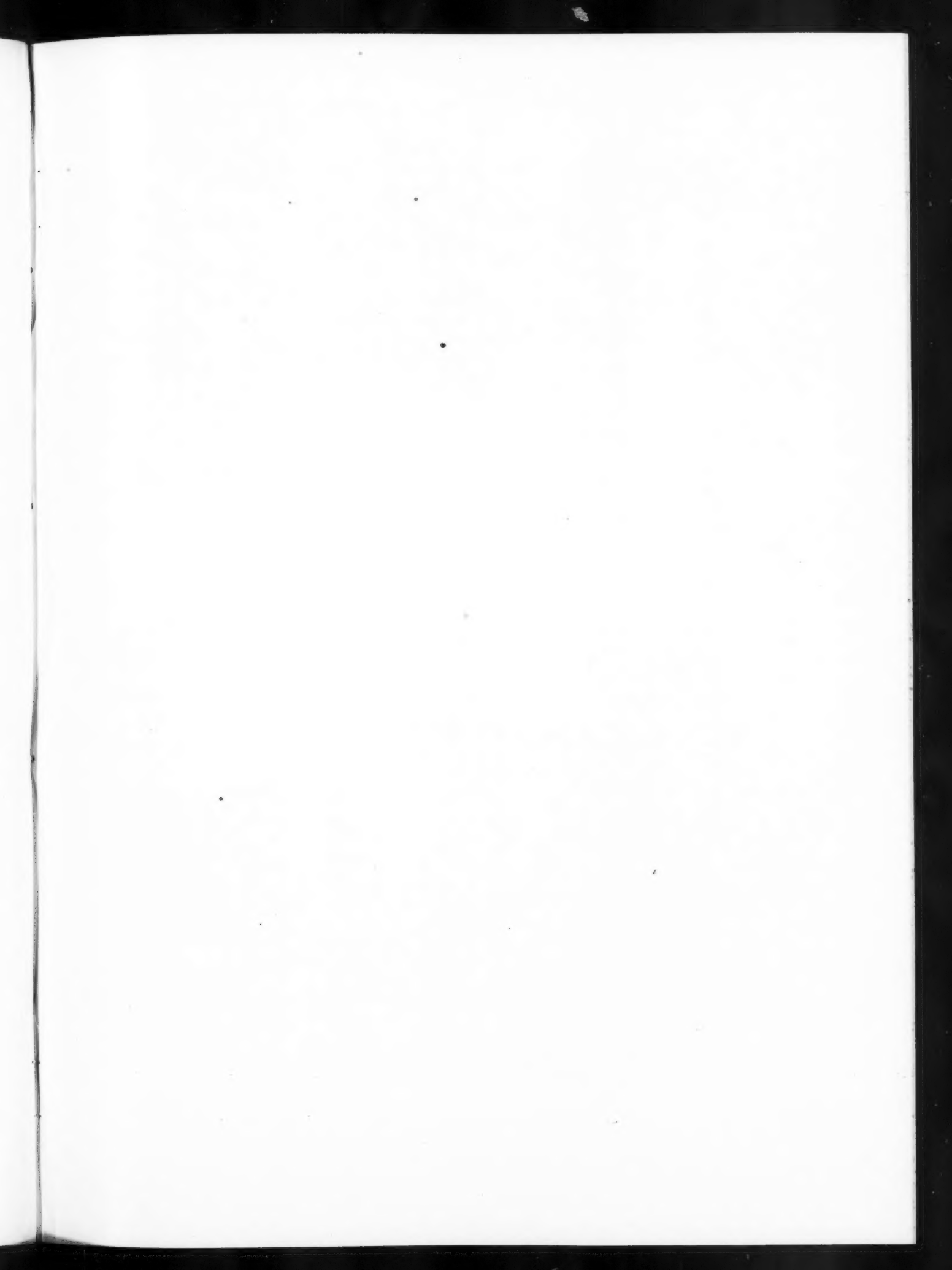




SINGING GALLERY IN THE CATHEDRAL, CREMONA

PHOTOGRAPHS AND DRAWINGS
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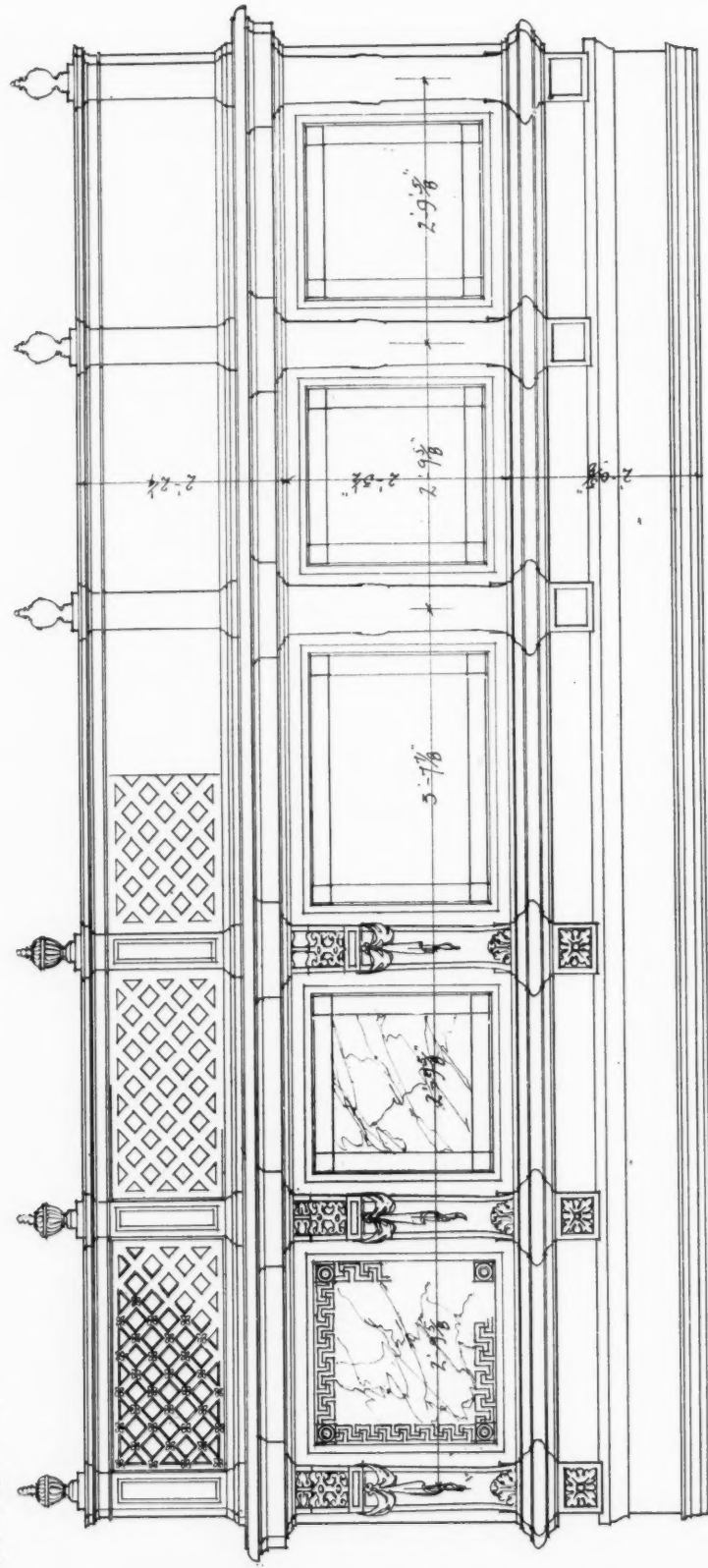
ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS
OF NORTHERN ITALY—PLATE NO. 30



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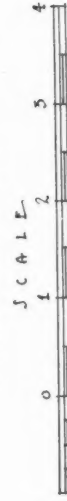
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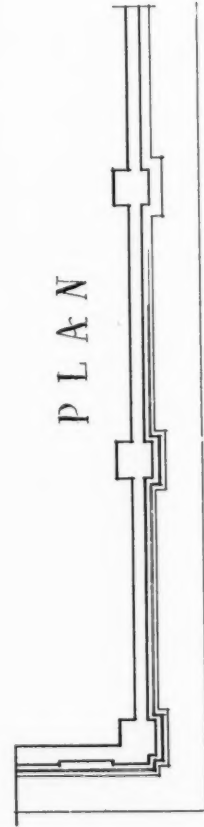


ELEVATION

WOOD
PAINTED GREY & GOLD



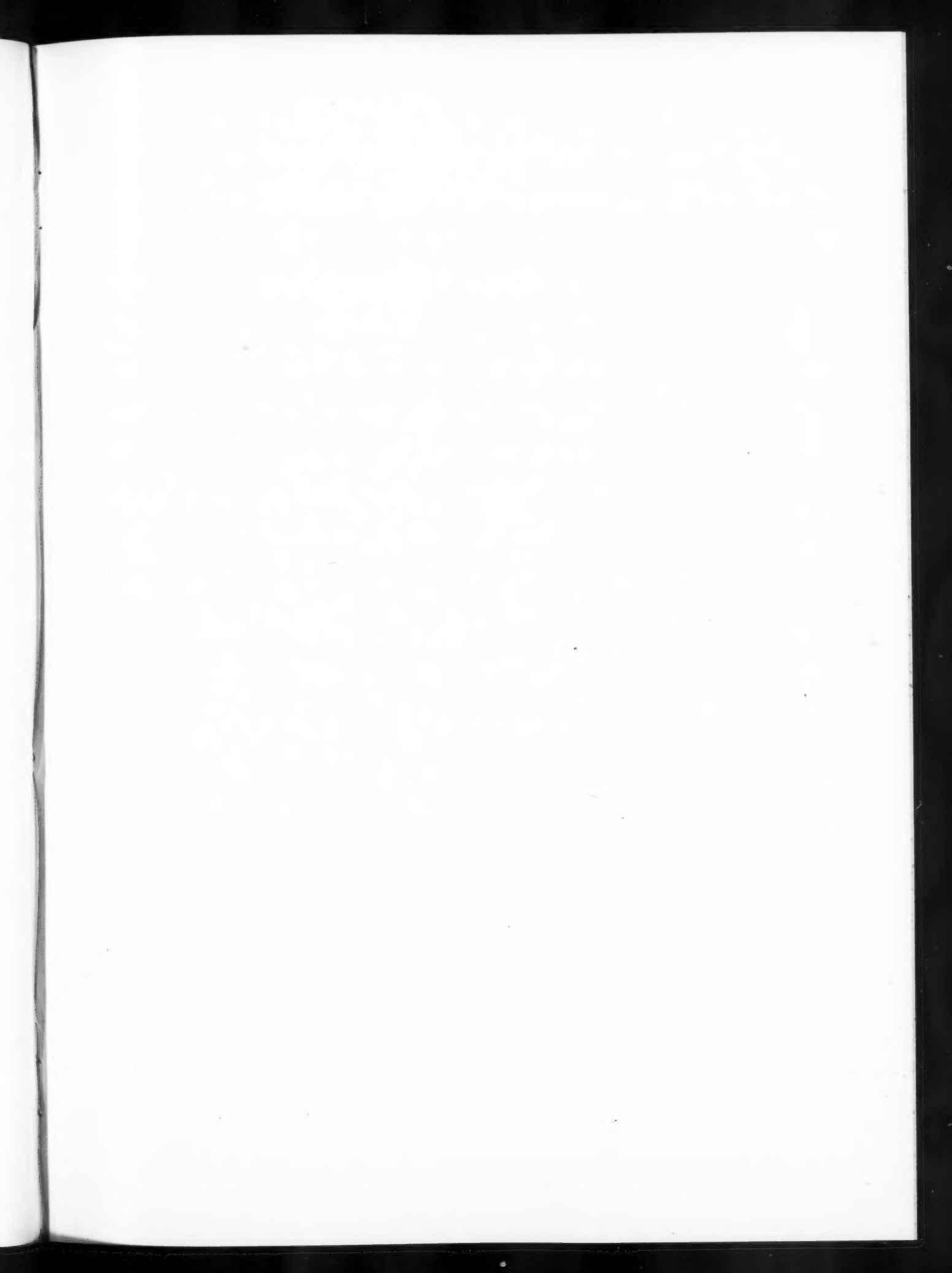
PLAN

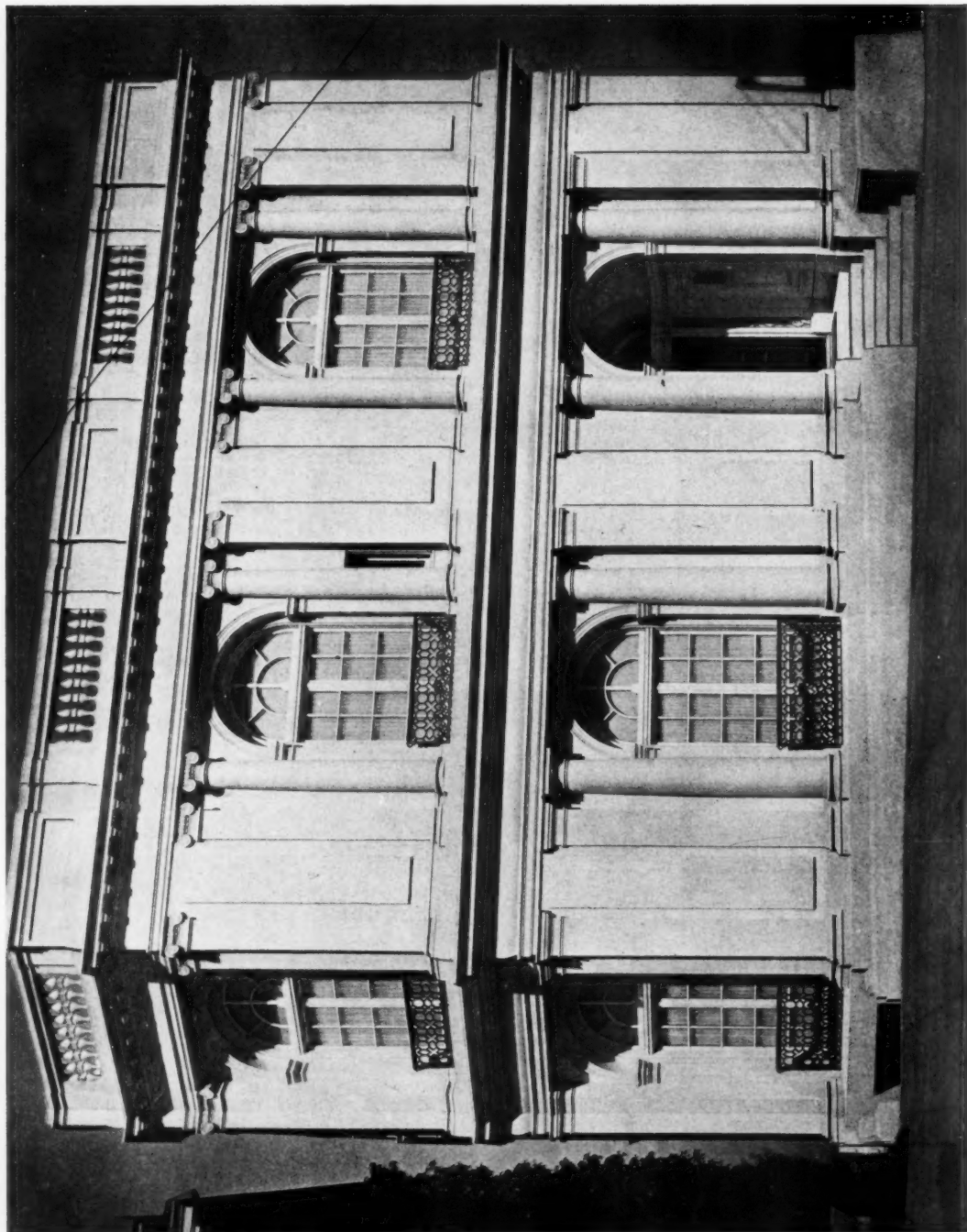


SINGING GALLERY IN THE CATHEDRAL, CREMONA

ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS
OF NORTHERN ITALY—PLATE NO. 31

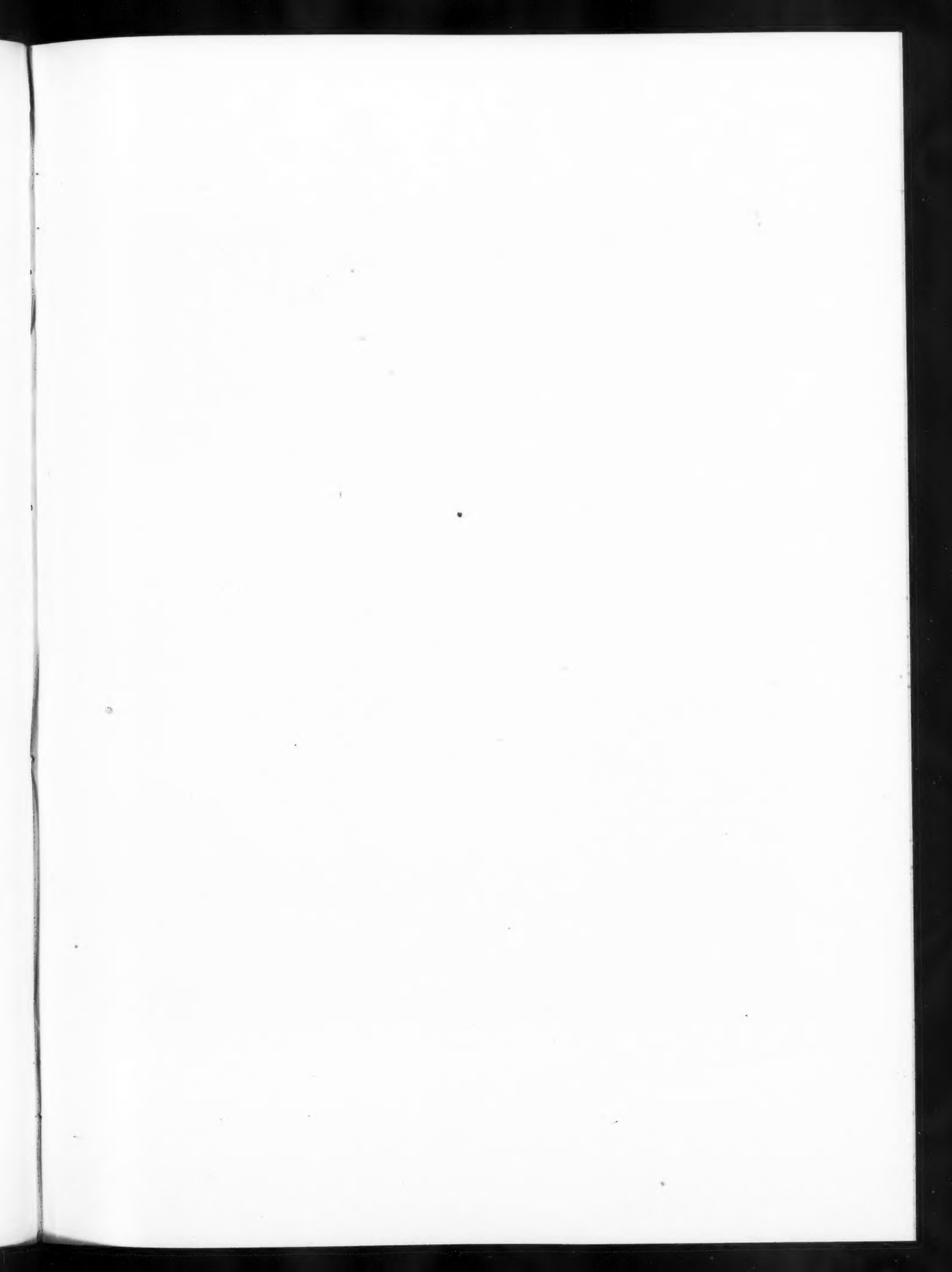
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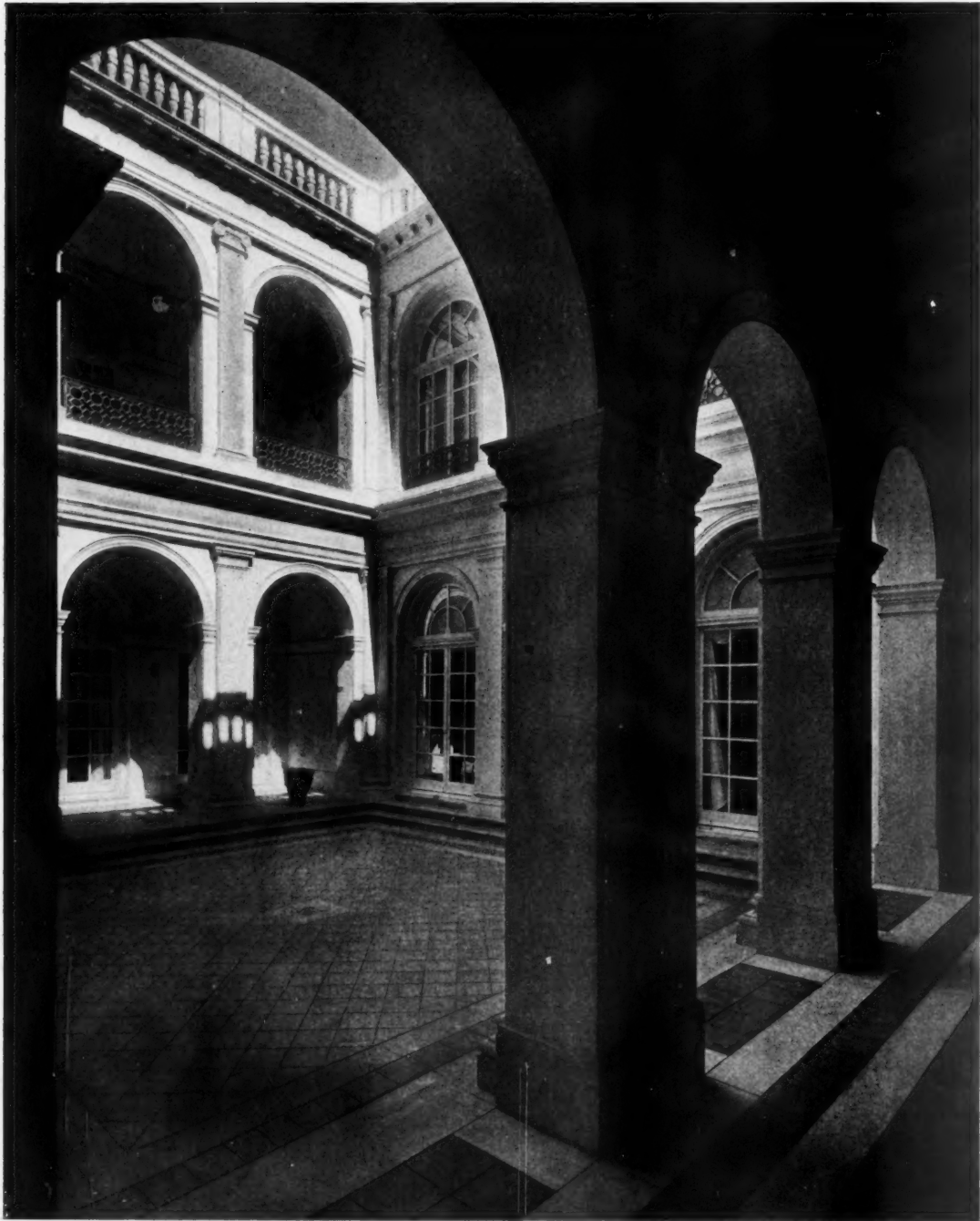




FRONT ELEVATION

TOWN HOUSE OF ALBERT L. EHRLMAN, ESQ., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
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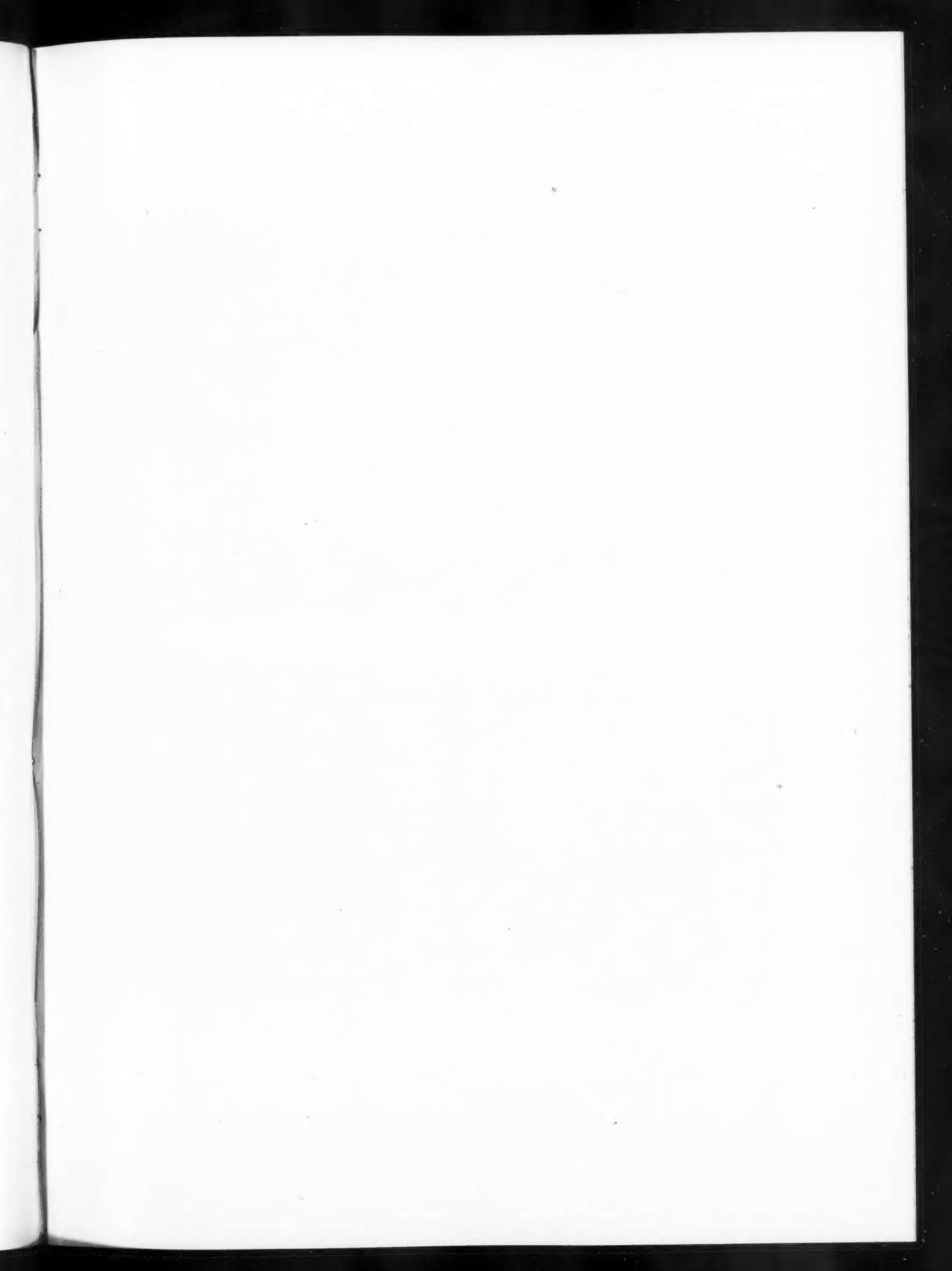


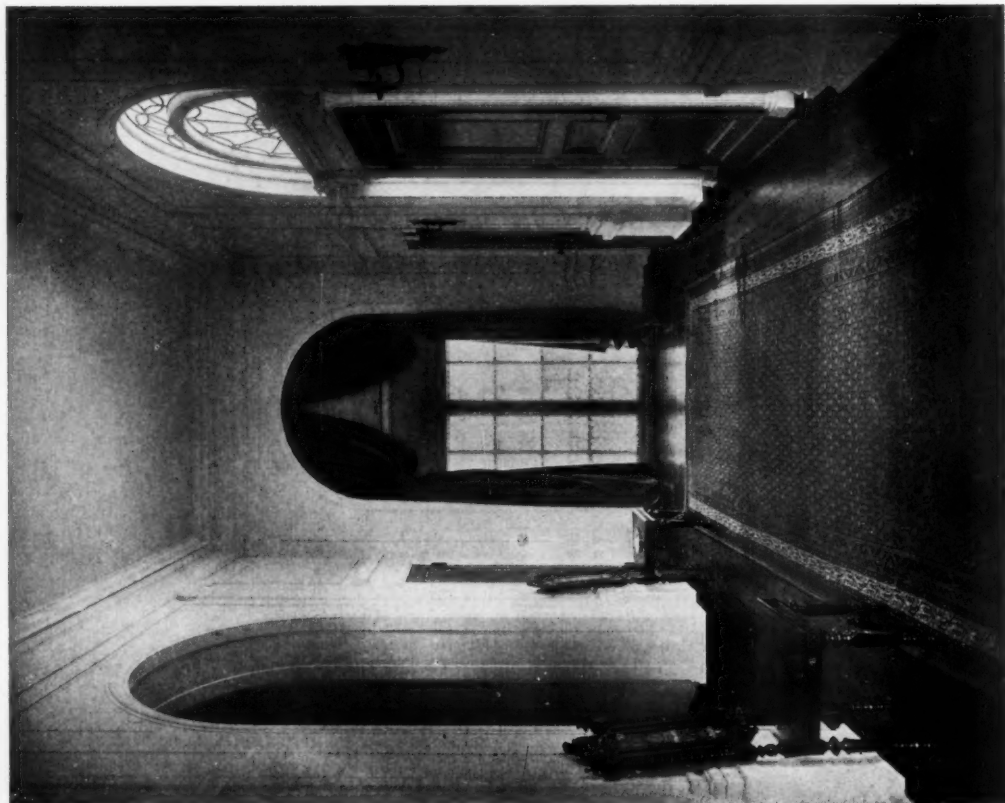


THE COURTYARD

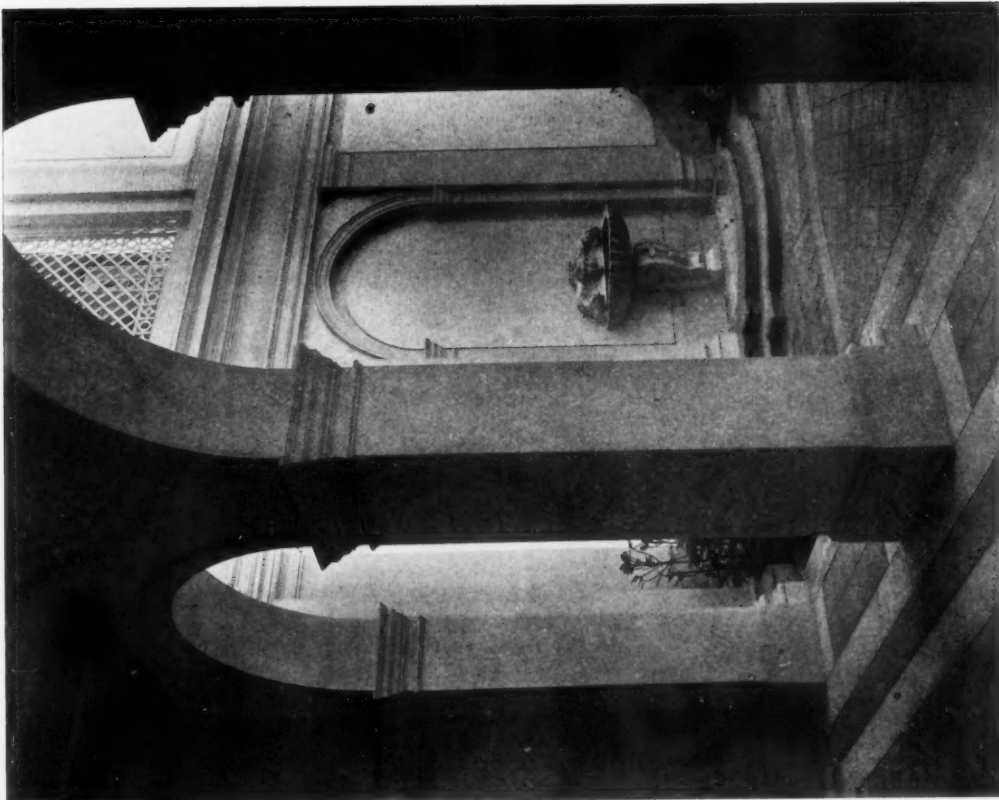
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THE ENTRANCE HALL



A CORNER IN THE COURTYARD

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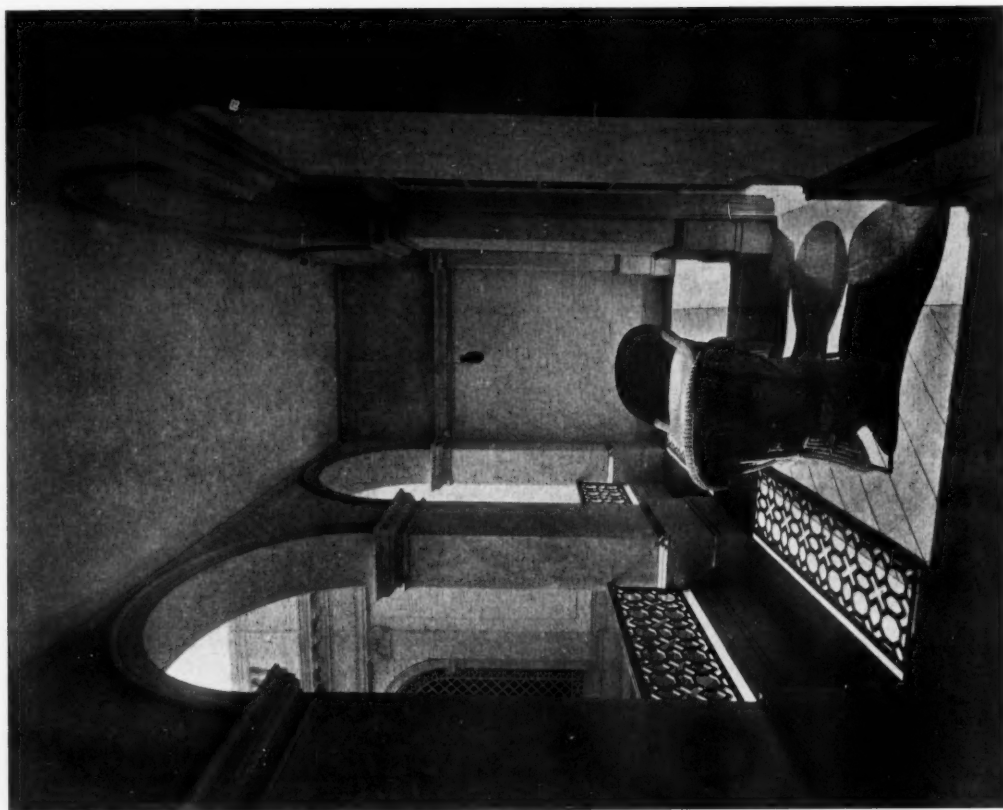
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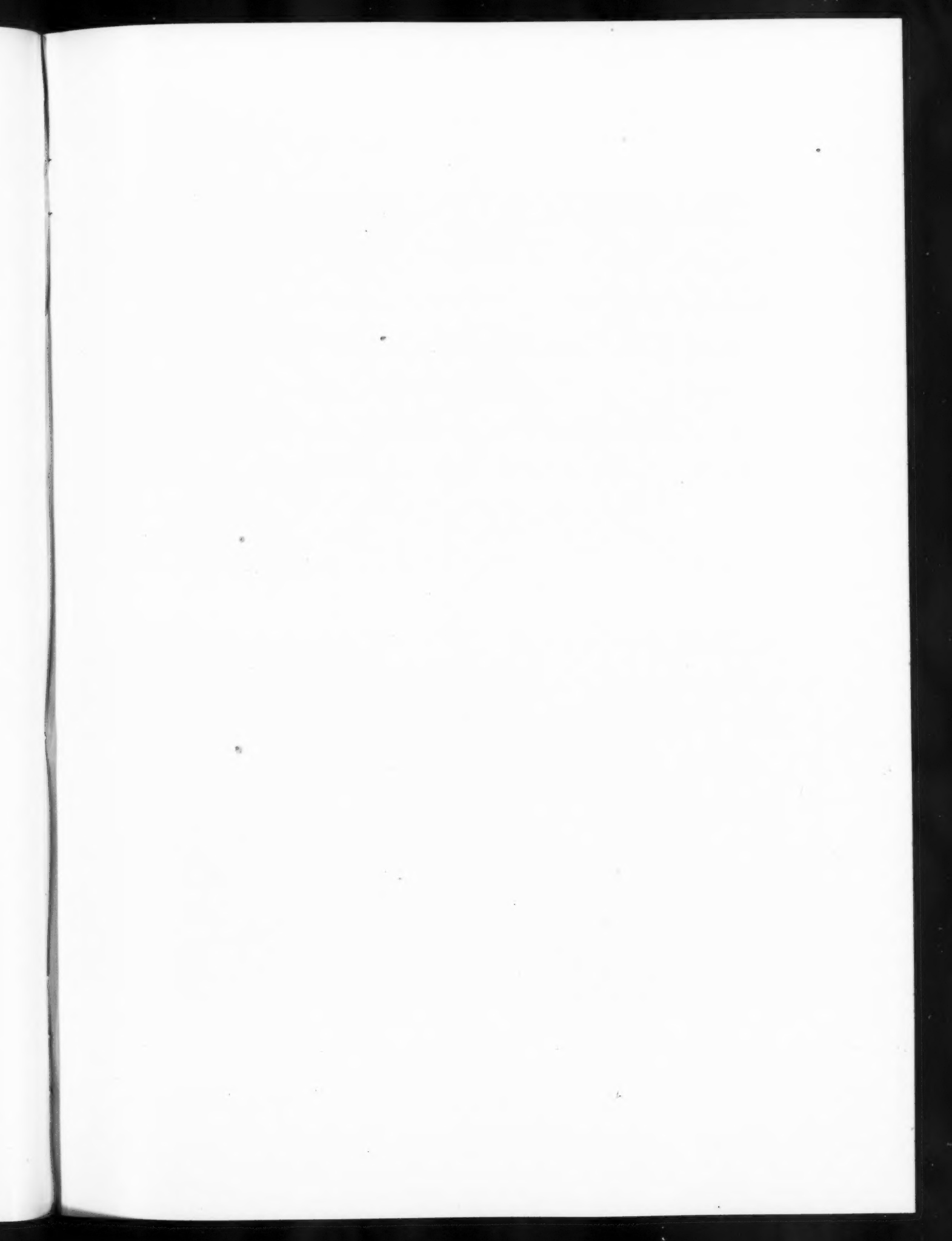
GALLERY



LOGGIA

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DRAWING ROOM

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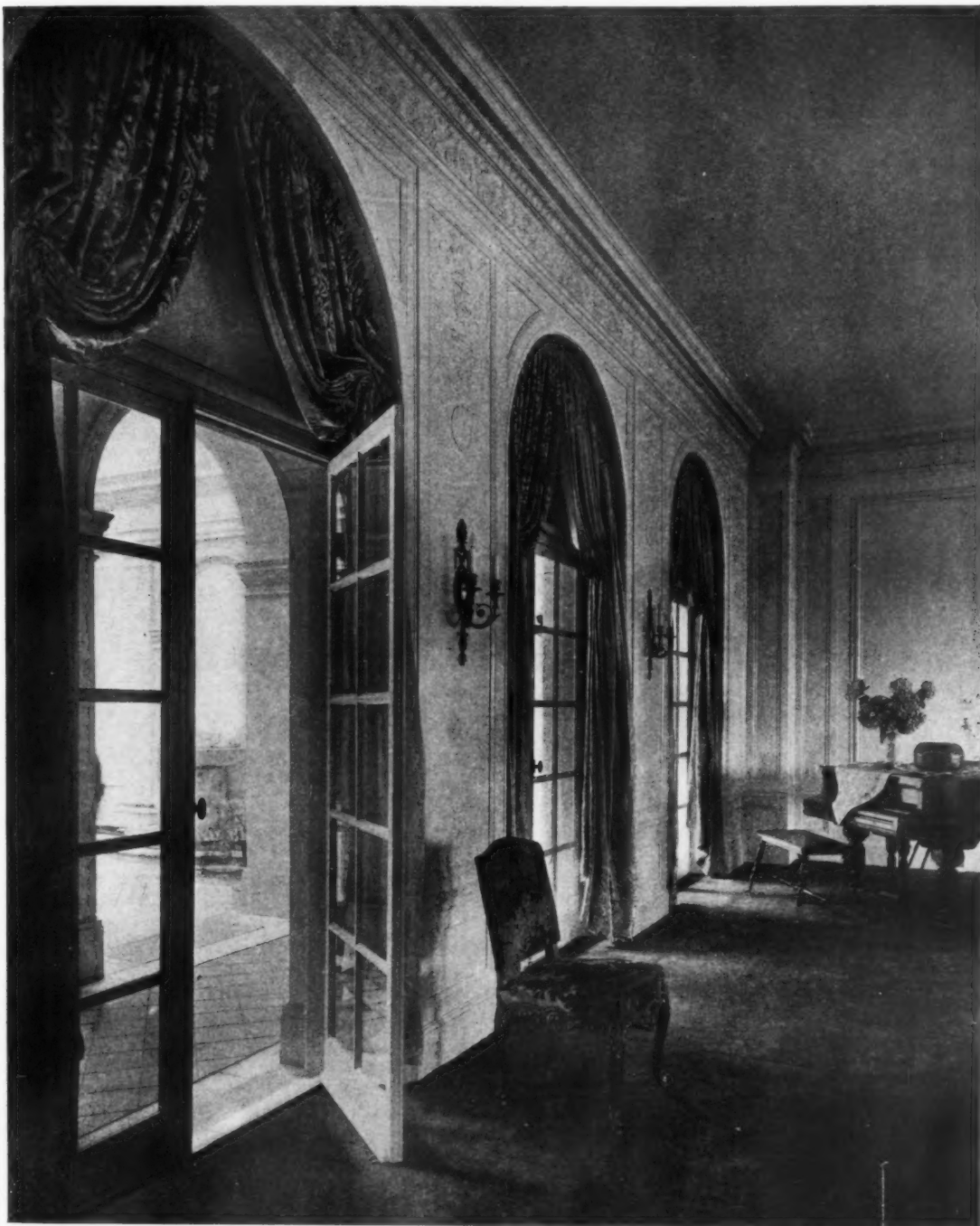
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DINING ROOM

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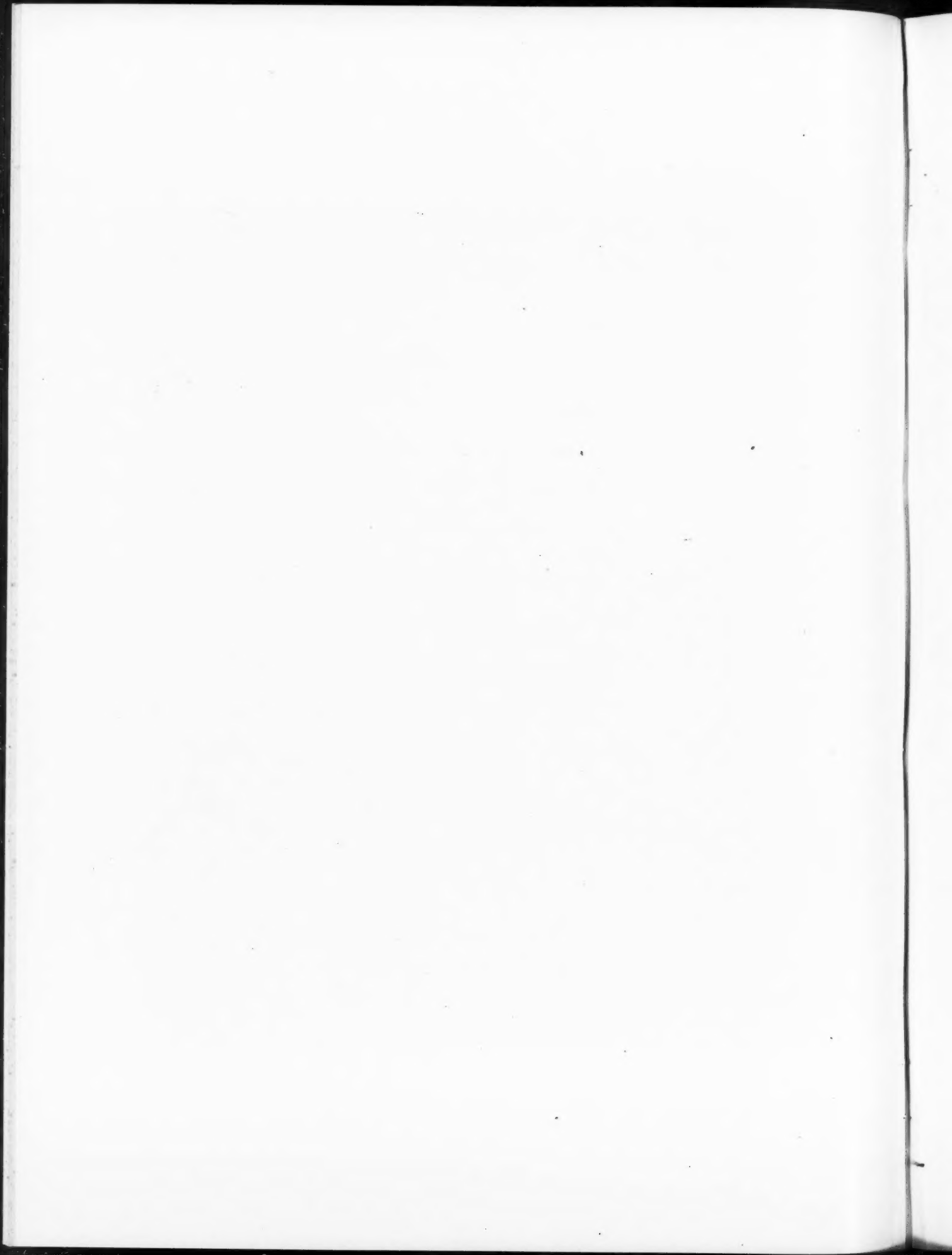
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SMOKING ROOM

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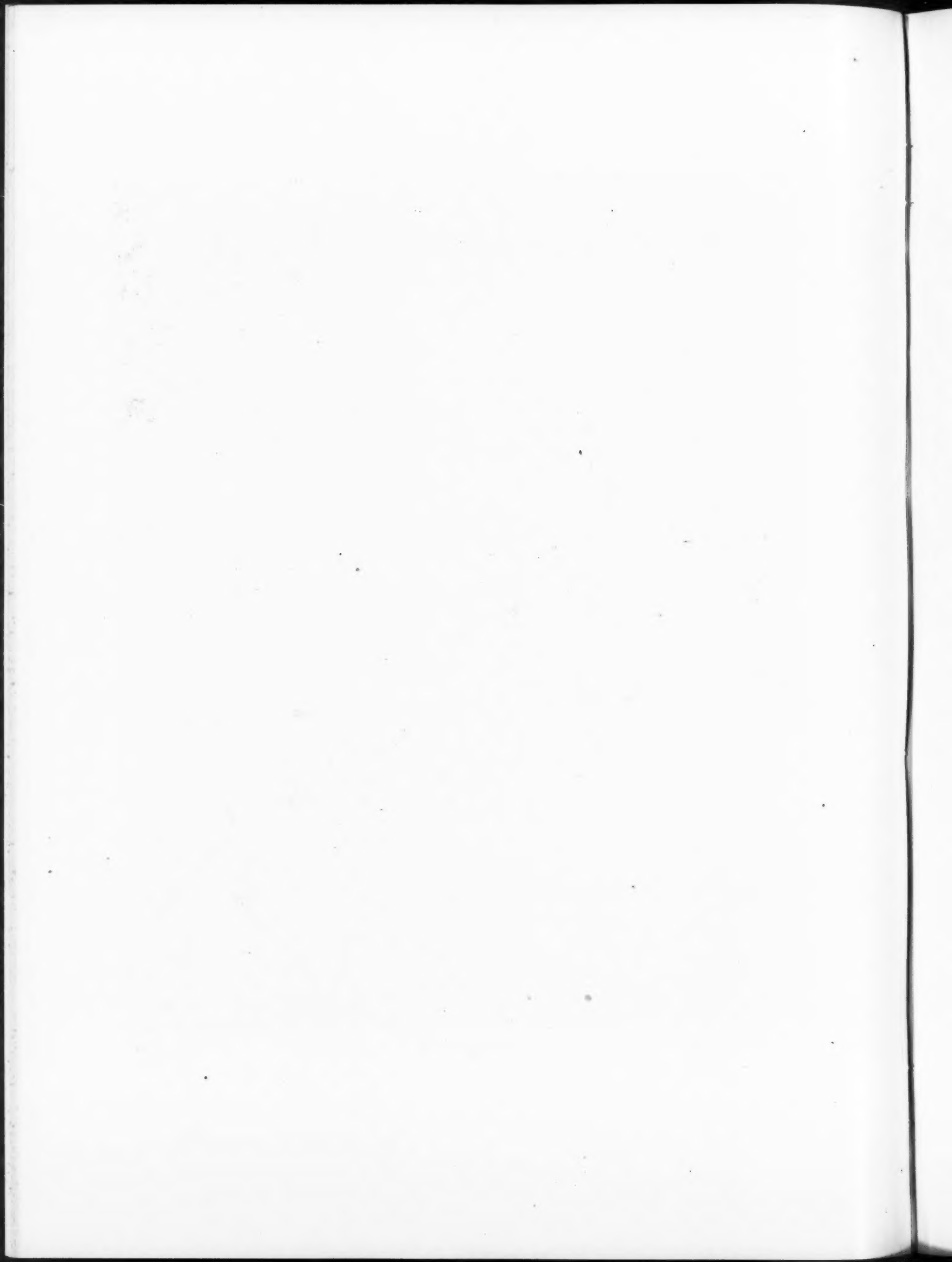


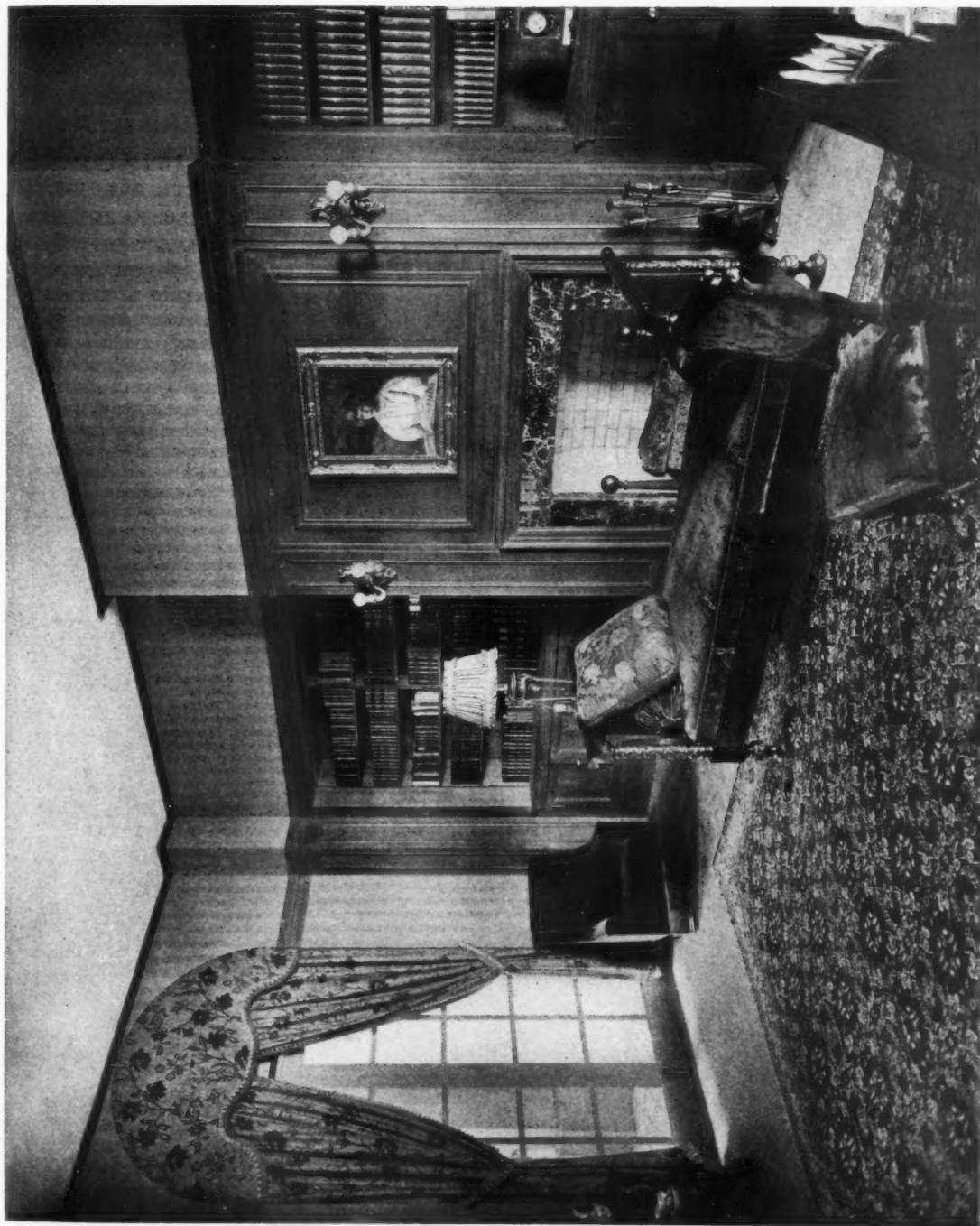


SMOKING ROOM

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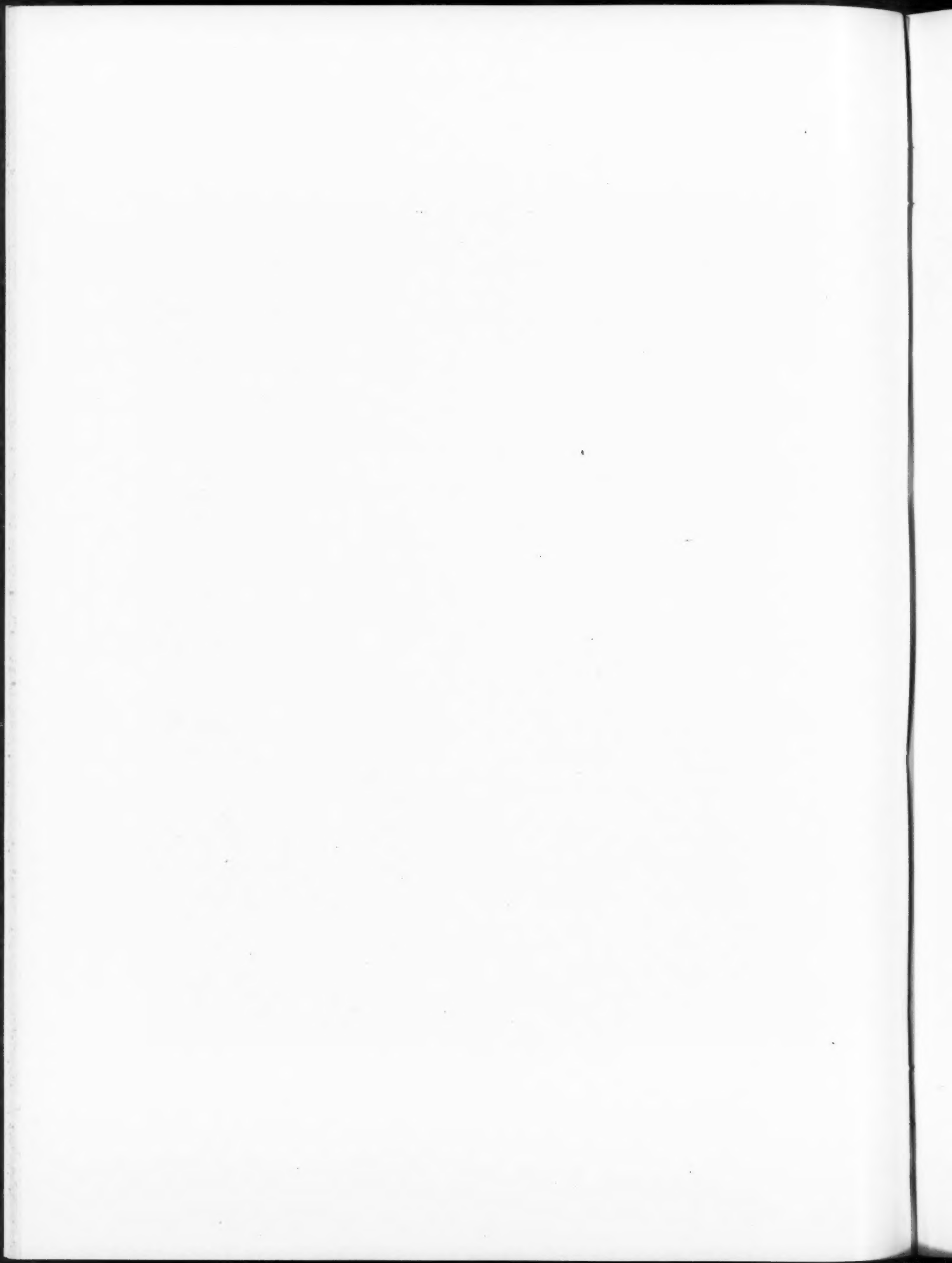


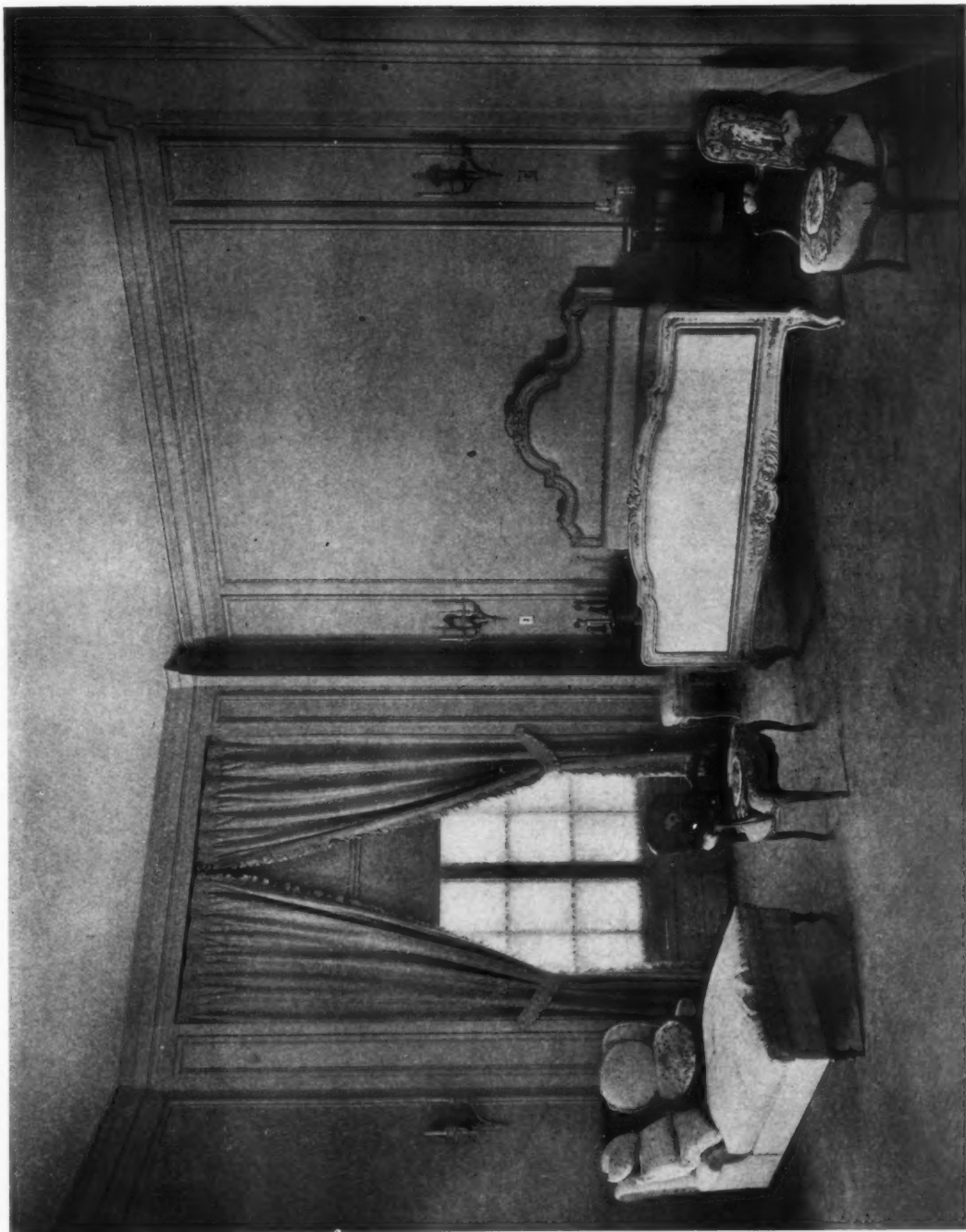


SITTING ROOM

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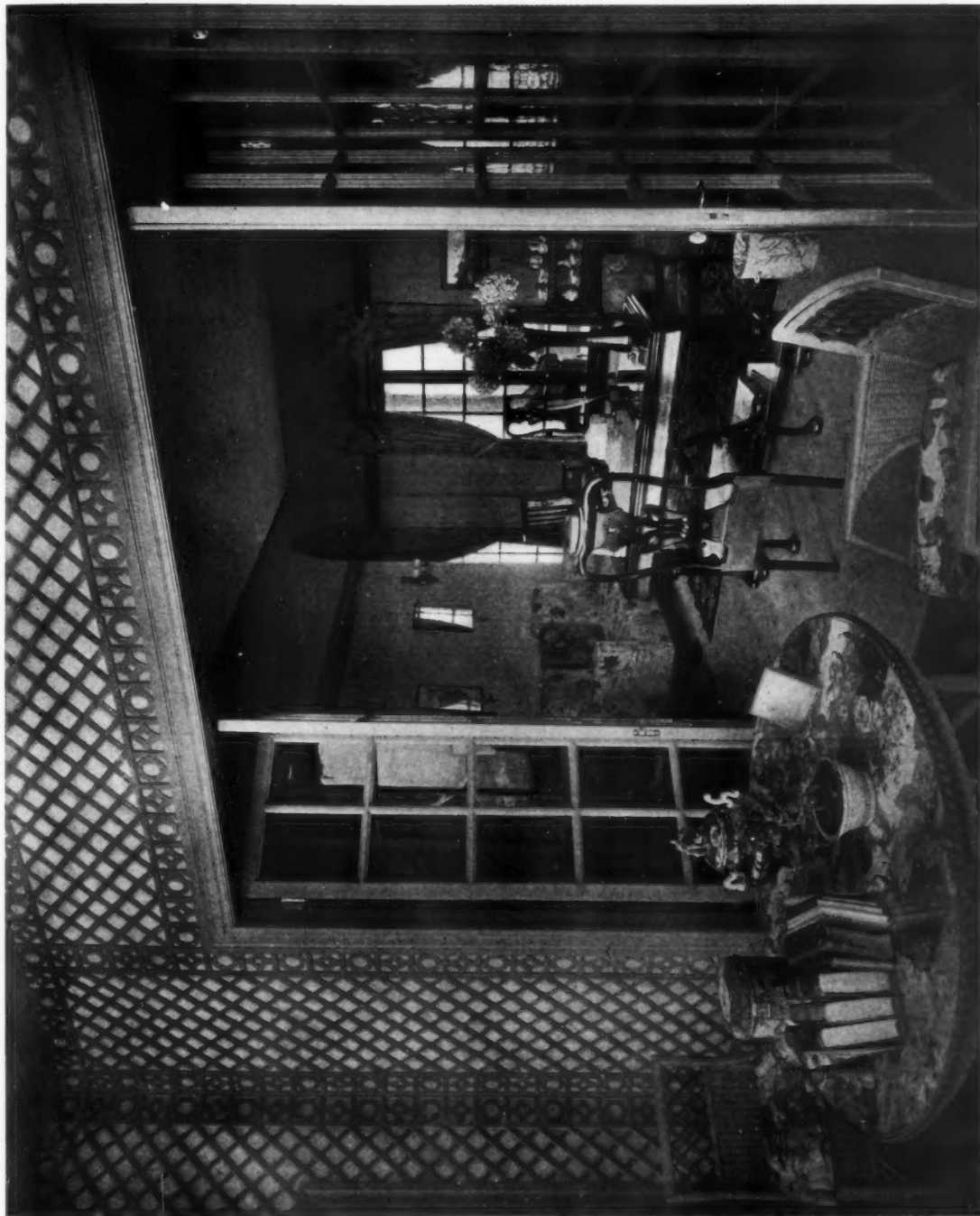
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A BEDROOM

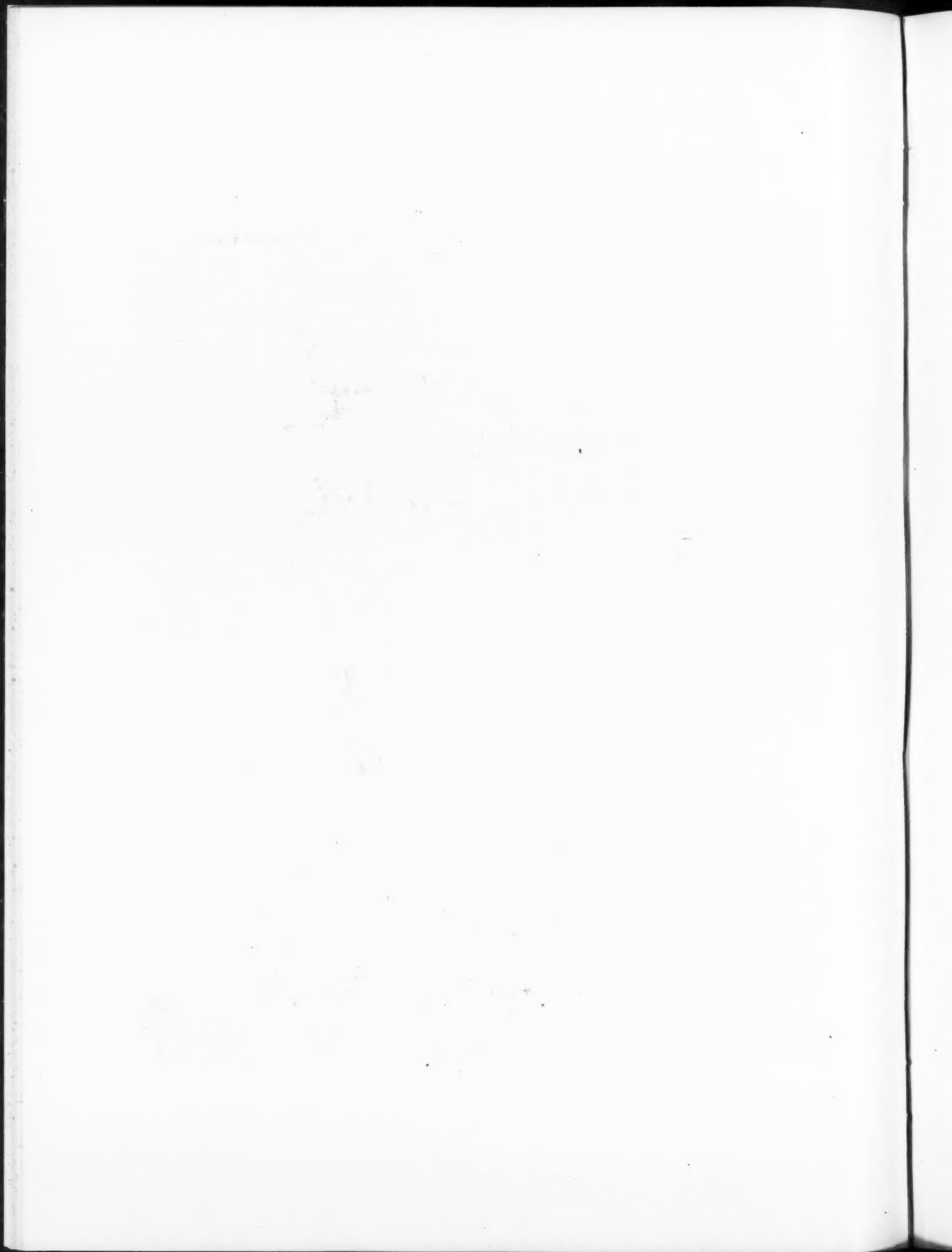
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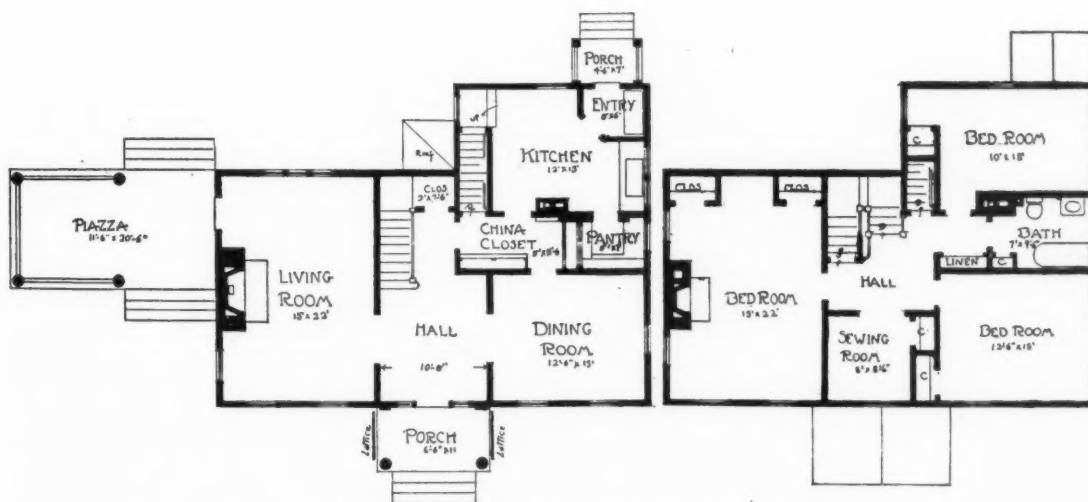
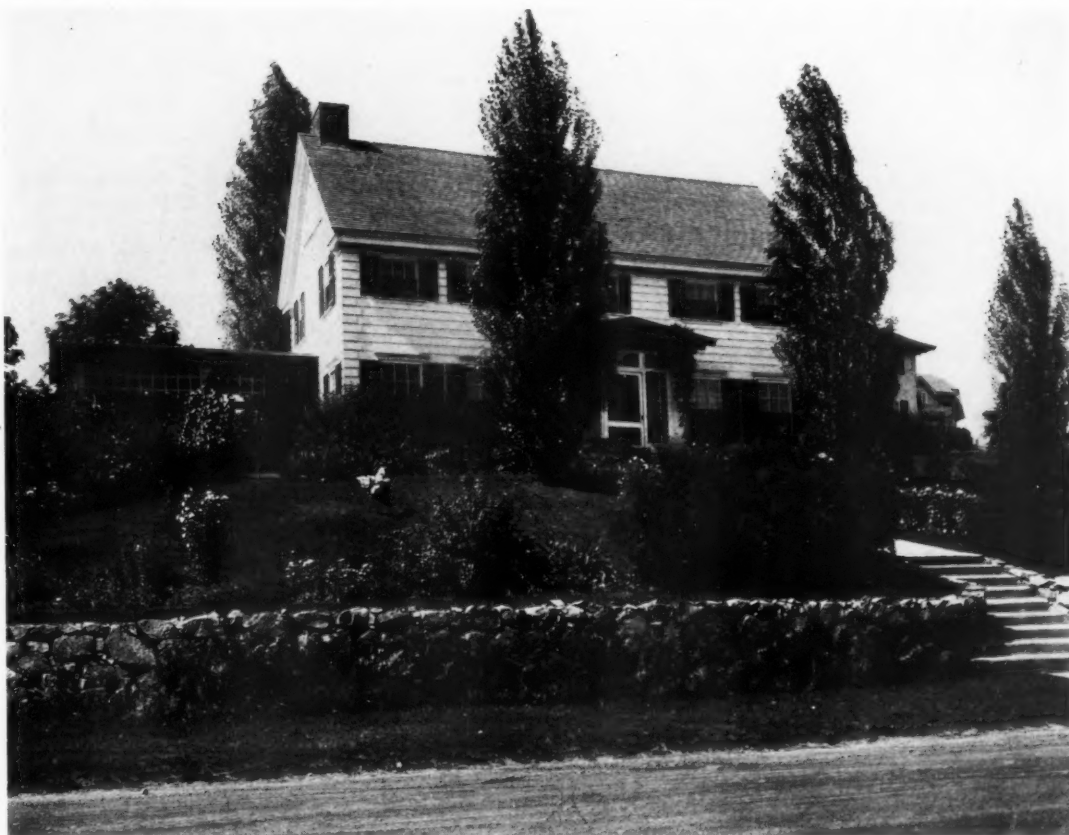


TRELLIS PORCH AND SITTING ROOM

TOWN HOUSE OF ALBERT L. EHRLMAN, ESQ., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

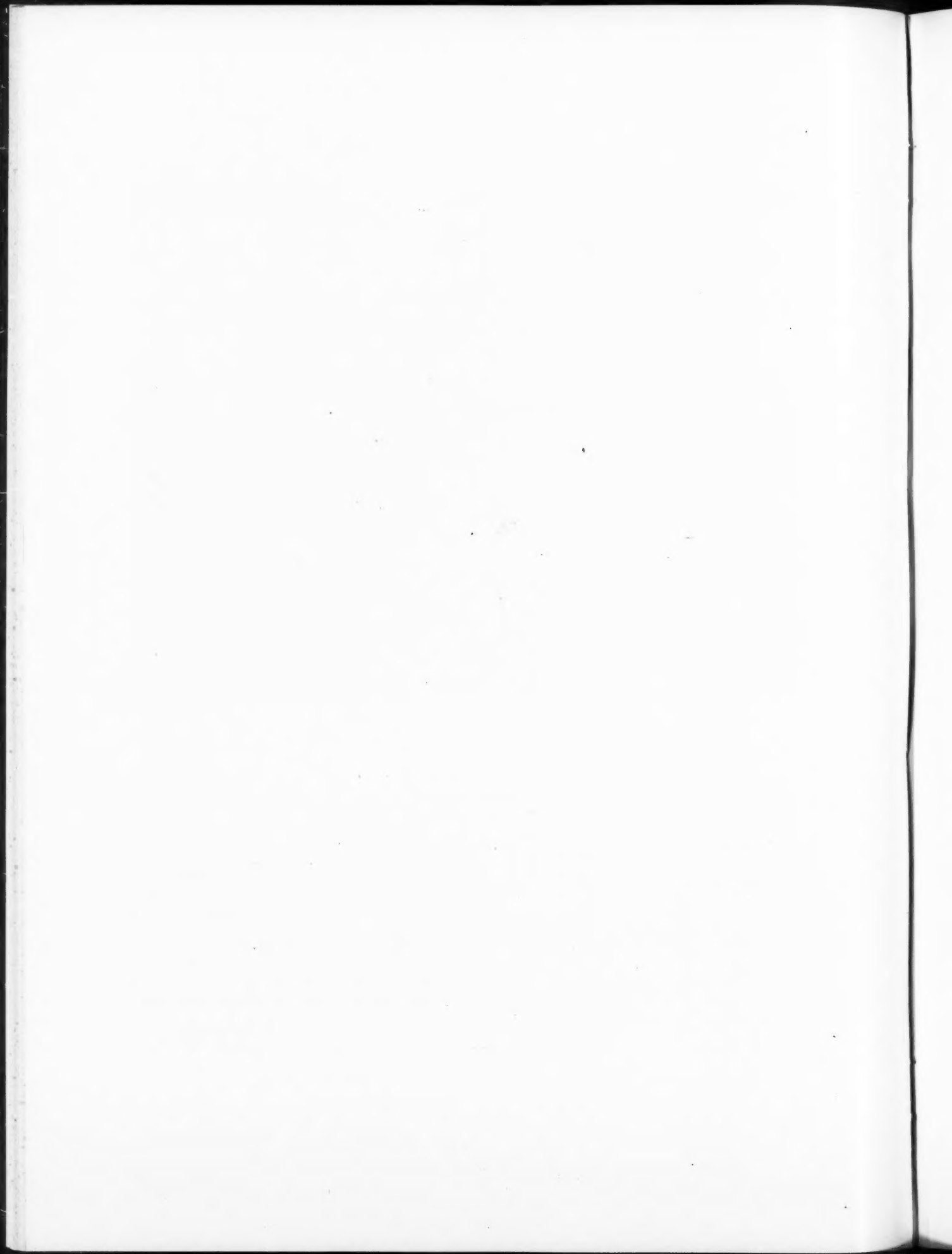
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MR. ROBERT COIT, ARCHITECT



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THE CONDITION OF THIS GOVERNMENT'S DEPARTMENT OF BUILDING: THE CAUSE AND REMEDY.

THE Tarsney Act, through the operation of which the high degree of excellence attained in the architecture of our Federal Buildings during recent years was unquestionably due, was repealed more than two years ago in spite of the protests of practically every one technically qualified to form an accurate and intelligent opinion of the measure or its effect. It was conclusively shown both immediately preceding its repeal and following that event that not only did the operation of the Act result in architecture of the highest type in the buildings for the government, but that the cost of employing the most accomplished architects of the country for this work was actually less than the cost of doing it in the government offices. Apparently, however, neither the opinions of experts nor their figures have, so far, produced any appreciable effect upon Congress, although the predictions of the friends of the Tarsney Act have already been in large measure realized. The supervising architect's office, in which practically all government work is now pre-

pared, is so congested by reason of an insufficient number of assistants and inadequate facilities as to be fairly swamped. In fact, if the present policy of limiting the force of designers and draftsmen by limiting the appropriations available for their employment is continued, it will be some time after 1920 that plans for buildings already authorized can be undertaken.

This condition of affairs, than which it would seem nothing could be more unsatisfactory, could, of course, be relieved in one of two ways: either by the employment of an adequate force in the office of the supervising architect (assuming that a sufficient number of competent designers could be found who would be willing to accept the conditions and the remuneration that such a position carries), or by the enactment of a law which, like the Tarsney Act, would permit the allotment of government work to members of the profession in private practice. That the latter plan is the more feasible, more economical and more likely to result in a continuation of the high standards of architecture established during the operation of the Tarsney Act, no one competent to pass judgment on the matter doubts. That such a law will be enacted in the near future, however, unless members of Congress can be made to see the light, those in a position to judge, are beginning to entertain the gravest doubts. It is true that vague and indefinite promises have been made and the profession has been given to understand from time to time that action would soon be taken looking toward an improvement of conditions. In fact, less than three months ago the statement was published by one in a position that would seem to guarantee authority to his utterances, that "government architecture is going through a tentative stage, preparatory to being established on a different, and on a much better, basis—better even than that existing when the Tarsney Act was in operation." Perhaps the public has been kept in ignorance of what is actually being done, but it can be frankly stated that not only to the public but to the rank and file of the profession there have been no visible evidences of progress toward the desired goal. Except as the experiences of one day may be considered as always preparatory to those of the next whatever they may be, it is difficult to

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discern either in the attitude of Congress or the conduct of government employees and officials anything to justify the hope that government architecture will be established on a better basis than that existing when the Tarsney Act was in operation, any time within the near future, unless the spur of public demand is applied. If the public can be brought to a realization of the conditions, it can be relied upon to express an indignation that will have an immediate effect in legislative halls. The truth of the statement that the people of this country are, in the final analysis, responsible for unsatisfactory conditions cannot be successfully questioned, since they have it within their power to select representatives who will truly represent them. But before radical action can be expected the public must be made cognizant of the situation. It is inconceivable that the country will long be satisfied to wait a period from five to ten years after a building has been authorized and appropriations made before plans are prepared. A necessary delay of two or three years more must then be endured while a building of any considerable size or importance is being erected. The total result is an average delay of a decade for the completion of a building that is presumably needed when it is authorized. It would be bad enough if such delay were finally rewarded by the best and most economical building obtainable, but when after years of waiting a building is secured that represents neither the highest type of architecture nor the most

economical in construction, the situation appears well nigh intolerable. Surely if the public is informed in this regard and is also made to understand that it is not only entitled to buildings within a reasonable time after their need has become apparent, but is also entitled to the best buildings it is possible to secure by the employment of the highest architectural talent the country affords, and is further entitled to these things at a cost that has been shown to be lower than that now being paid, the people can be relied upon to take prompt and effective action to obtain that to which they are entitled.

The problem is—how can the public be brought to a full realization of this matter? Doubtless there are many ways in which the information can be imparted, but it is obvious that the architect as one who is better informed than any one else on this subject, can do exceptionally effective work. Moreover, he must, in a sense, feel responsible for the architecture of this country and be willing to contribute whatever lies within his power toward its improvement. If then the architects will take a vigorous stand and employ every proper means at their command to inform the public of the true situation concerning government architecture and its significance, we would expect such action to have early and marked effect. To our mind the policy of "watchful waiting" has been given a sufficient trial, and if results are not now definitely assured, it is time to abandon it for one of greater virility.

The "Greying" of Color

The discussions of the subject of color that have recently appeared in technical magazines is indicative of a growing appreciation of its value and its influence on our surroundings. In each case the subject has of course been treated with direct reference to the field of the particular journal in which the article has appeared.

The scientific nature of color, the theories of vibrations, and the discussion of the subject as reduced to mathematically exact proportions has little if any interest to the average person. Even artist painters may know little of all this. Color is to them something to be *felt*, a shade or hue to be formed on the palette and conveyed with a proper and inherent appreciation of its "values" direct to the canvas.

The subject of "greying" of color is one that ordinarily takes years to master. In fact, some men never gain a true appreciation of the subtleties of "greys." And in speaking of "greys," we do not refer to the popular understanding of the word, which is simply a mixture of black and white. By greys it is meant to imply the addition to any color of its lacking primary or secondary, as the case may be.

Some architectural renderers have solved the difficulties attending the securing of greys, but unfortunately many have much to learn in this direction.

It may, therefore, be worth while to set down briefly and divested as much as possible of the ultra scientific features of the subject, a formula or guide that will quickly and accurately explain the method of "greying" color.

Let us proceed experimentally. First selecting the three primaries we may place them on a clean palette or plate in the following order:

Red	Yellow	Blue
O	O	O

It may be well to suggest, in order that the colors have the proper inter-relation that we select, Vermillion, Zinc, Yellow and Ultramarine Blue. Mixing these primaries in their proper combinations we secure the secondaries, or purple, orange and green.

We now have a palette of six colors, as follows:

Purple	Red	Orange	Yellow	Green	Blue
O	O	O	O	O	O

We are now ready to proceed to grey any one of the six primaries or secondaries desired.

First, taking down some purple we automatically count two spaces to the right, reaching yellow, which primary, added to the secondary purple, "greys" it.

Analyzing this we learn that purple being composed of the primaries blue and red, the greying color will be the missing primary or yellow as shown. This principle of greying may be with equal truth applied to every one of the five remaining colors on the palette.

Again demonstrating: taking down red, and counting two spaces to the right, we arrive at green, and as green is composed of yellow and blue, we learn:

First, to grey a primary color we must add the other *two primaries*;

Second, to grey a secondary color we must add the missing *one* primary.

This is briefly a practical shortcut to the greying of color, and contains the essence of the result that all painters or users of colors strive for.

That color in its grey tones is the correct representation of nature is indisputable. It can be easily proven. Let us paint a board a vivid red for example, and nailing another piece of board over half the painted surface, expose it for a period to the elements. We shall find that the exposed portion has become, to use the popular word, "faded," but in order to duplicate that faded color, we shall find that we must add green, or "grey" the red, to accomplish the result.

Whistler, whose paintings are considered as the highest exposition of grey color, is said to have set his palette entirely with greys, proceeding in the manner already explained, or one that would produce the same greying results.

What has been herein set forth, but "touches the rim" of the subject. It has been written merely to afford architects and draftsmen a clearer conception of the use of color, and with the hope that it may open up the possibilities of more natural tones in renderings and drawings in color that is now usual.

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DETAIL, GRAND CENTRAL STATION, NEW YORK

MESSRS. WARREN & WETMORE, ARCHITECTS

This clock and statuary group, recently placed over the main (Forty-second street) entrance to the Grand Central Station, is said to comprise one of the largest groups of statuary in the world. The group measures sixty-six feet at the base and forty-eight feet in height. Its approximate weight is fifteen hundred tons. The material is Indiana limestone.

CURRENT NEWS AND COMMENT

American Water-Color Society

The forty-eighth annual exhibition of the American Water-Color Society will be opened to the public in the Galleries of the National Arts Club, 119 East Nineteenth Street, New York, on February 4th and continue until February 28th.

McKinley Memorial Competition Won by McKim, Mead & White

It has been announced that Messrs. McKim, Mead & White are the successful competitors in the competition for a memorial to William McKinley at Niles, O.

The estimated cost of the building is \$500,000.

An Historical Exhibition of Plans and Drawings of London

An exhibition of plans and drawings connected with the history of London has been for some time on view in the Galleries of the Institute.

This exhibition, it is stated, has formed a compendious illustration of the historical progress and development of London, and graphically presents an opportunity to learn in an impressive manner, the growth of the city.

To Reinstate Penalty Clause in Utah's Licensing Law

Since the law passed the last Legislature regulating the practice of architecture in Utah, the penalty clause was stricken out, the State Board of Architecture urges the Governor, in its report filed yesterday, that he use his influence with the coming Legislature to have the clause enacted into the law.

The report says that the law as passed embodied the best of architectural legislation that could be found in the country, but an essential feature, the penalty clause, was stricken out along with some unimportant

clauses at the last moment, thus rendering the law deficient, if not wholly inoperative.

Professor Goodyear to Exhibit His Collection of Photographs at Yale

The Yale University School of Fine Arts announces an exhibition from January 9th to February 7th, inclusive, of drawings, photographs and surveys of classic and mediæval buildings, made by Professor William H. Goodyear, some of which have been used by him to illustrate a series of articles on Architectural Refinements that has appeared in *THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT*. On the opening of the exhibition on January 9th, Professor Goodyear was accorded a reception.

The House of Threes CURIOUS ARCHITECTURE OF ENGLAND'S MOST PECULIAR BUILDING

The most peculiar house in the United Kingdom is probably the triangular one at Rushton, in Northamptonshire. Its design is supposed to typify the trinity.

This singular building has three stories, and each story has three windows on each of the three sides, while each of the windows in two of the three stories is in the shape of a trefoil—the three-leaved shamrock. In each of the other windows there are twelve panes, arranged in three fours, and the panes throughout are triangular.

Three gables rise on each side and from the center, where their roofs meet, a three-sided chimney surmounted by a triangular pyramid terminates in a large trefoil. The smoke issues from three round holes on each of the three sides of the chimney.

Three Latin inscriptions, one on each side of the house, have each thirty letters, while over the door there is another Latin inscription of three words, the English of which is "There are three that bear record," and on each side are the carved figures of three angels bearing shields.

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Inside the house each floor contains three three-sided apartments. The length of each of the walls by outside measurement is thirty-three feet four inches—that is, exactly thirty-three and one-third feet.—*London Telegraph*.

To Standardize Lot Dimensions

At the recent national conference on city planning, there was selected eleven cities in the United States, whose lot dimensions it was proposed to study with a view to determining what are the best standard lot dimensions to adopt under varying typical conditions, as they are to be found in America.

City planners have found in the course of their study of existing conditions that there is a wide variance to lot sizes. One of the objects that it is hoped would be obtained by standardization of lot sizes is the prevention of congestion in tenement house districts and other crowded districts.

Architectural Club Organized in Erie, Pa.

An architectural club, having the same objects as those of similar organizations, has been organized at Erie, Pa. The name selected is the Architectural Club of Erie, Pa. The following officers have been elected: President, C. P. Codey; Vice-President, Earl E. Morrison, and Secretary, Armin Schotte.

The club is considering a suggestion of the Business Men's Exchange, that the design for the proposed Perry Memorial Arch be selected by a competition among Erie architects.

Personals

Mr. Henry H. Dupont, architect, announces his removal from Indianapolis, Ind., to St. Petersburg, Fla., in which latter city he has opened offices in the Central National Bank Building. He desires to receive manufacturer's samples and catalogues.

Mr. Eugene Henry Klaber, architect, announces the removal of his offices to the Architects' Building, No. 101 Park Avenue, New York.

Mr. Winsor Soule, architect, Santa Barbara, Cal., announces the dissolution, by mutual consent, of the firm of Ray & Soule.

Mr. Soule will continue in practice at 1206 State Street. He desires to receive manufacturers' samples and catalogues.

Mr. C. Grant La Farge and Mr. Benjamin W. Morris announce that the firm of La Farge & Morris has been dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. La Farge and Mr. Morris will hereafter continue the practice of architecture as individuals in their present offices, No. 101 Park Avenue, New York.

BOOK NOTE

ARCHITECTURAL TERRA COTTA—STANDARD CONSTRUCTION

The National Terra Cotta Society, U. S. A., with offices in the Metropolitan Building, New York, has recently issued a substantially bound book consisting essentially of seventy plates (size 10 x 14 inches) of details of terra cotta construction, drawn and reproduced to a scale of one-half inch to the foot.

It is stated in a foreword by the president of the society that this edition has been produced especially for the use of architects and draftsmen in the making of terra cotta details. The underlying purpose in the preparation of this work is, of course, to increase the use of terra cotta as a building material, and it is thought that the surest way to do this is to save designers in that material, time, trouble, expense, and possible errors, by disseminating accurate and dependable information on proper methods of jointing, anchoring and construction in general.

The extreme difficulties encountered in the vagaries of clay before it is finally fixed by the action of fire make this work of peculiar value. It is obvious that in order to overcome these difficulties, harmonious cooperation between designers and manufacturers is of the greatest importance. As a factor in securing it, this work will, we believe, be found of inestimable value.

Information as to how the work can be obtained either by architect or draftsman may be had by addressing the Society.

INDUSTRIAL INFORMATION

Simple Plumbing Goods

The IXL Pump and Mfg. Co., Inc., 957 North Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa., has recently issued Catalogue C, devoted to an exposition of plumbing goods and accessories manufactured by this concern. It is stated that the company was engaged in plumbing work for many years prior to entering the manufacturing field, and by that means gained a knowledge of the needs of the trade that has been of great value in designing the goods that are illustrated in this catalogue.

The claims made for them with particular emphasis are simplicity, strength and positive action. It is stated that experience has demonstrated that flat washers are the only washers that will stand the test of time and service, and they are therefore used exclusively on this company's valves. Rubber balls, cup and special washers, it is claimed, cause endless trouble and repairs. For that reason they are eliminated from the products of this concern. The special goods illustrated in this catalogue are water closet combinations for use in mills, factories, tenements, schools, and public buildings, places where toilet fixtures are subjected to the most severe use.

The catalogue has been arranged so that each line of fixtures is preceded with illustrations of the operating mechanism and directions for their installation. It is stated that all goods are guaranteed against defects of workmanship, material and operation, for five years.

Catalogue will be supplied free upon request.

Rumford Fireplaces

Mr. G. Curtis Gillespie, 132 Nassau Street, New York City, has recently issued a catalogue of what he describes as plain, simple, old-fashioned Rumford fireplaces, whose forms, proportions and heat reflecting materials vouchsafe heat and ventilation without smoking.

These fireplaces, it is stated, are manu-

factured of short asbestite slabs, crated and shipped to any part of the world. The name Rumford is given to this product on account of the contributions to science, including his essays on the laws of heat, which were written near the close of the eighteenth century, by Benjamin, Count of Rumford. It is stated that his theories, developed by means of tireless experiments, were proven to be entirely correct, and it is in accordance with them that these fireplaces have been fashioned and built.

As a result of a wide experience, it is stated that the manufacturer has no hesitancy in guaranteeing that the Rumford fireplaces will heat and ventilate without smoking. These fireplaces are, in fact, merely fireplaces and have nothing at all to do with the mantel or its ornamental features. They are manufactured of asbestite slabs secured together by bolts so that the fireplace may be assembled and set in place, and backed up by cement and brick without employing even skilled labor unless it is desired.

Catalogue contains illustrations of these fireplaces, in addition to their thorough description, and includes a list of prices of the various sizes that can be supplied.

Generator Sets

The General Electric Company, Schenectady, N. Y., has just issued Bulletin No. 42010, illustrating and describing Small Turbo-Generator Sets, which are manufactured in sizes from 7 Kw. to 300 Kw. These are direct connected to Curtis Turbines, and are built both for direct and alternating currents. These turbines are, it is stated, being used to advantage for supplying light and power in mills, machine shops, laundries, bakeries, apartment houses, office buildings, railroad stations and round-houses.

Direct current turbines are used extensively as exciters in central stations, and by the United States Government for supplying light and power on vessels of the navy. Turbines, it is said, can be arranged for any steam pressure over eighty pounds.

High efficiency is claimed, and due to the fact that there is no internal friction and wear, it is maintained indefinitely.

The cost of oil is said to be exceptionally low, as the oiling system is enclosed and self-contained, and the bearings are few and not subjected to heavy duty. The amount of attention required is thus reduced to a minimum.

The catalogue in question very thoroughly illustrates all features of this generator set, and seems to indicate a type of equipment well worth the architect's consideration in connection with the equipment of buildings belonging to the classes noted above. It will be sent free upon application.

Rice's Mill White

The United States Gutta Percha Paint Company, of Providence, R. I., has recently issued a number of pamphlets describing their Mill White paint. This paint, it is stated, is made by a process which no other manufacturer can use. The principal advantages claimed for it are:

It improves the light of a mill interior, thus reducing cost of lighting by artificial means; it increases the working efficiency of employees; it does not yellow with age, or scale and drop off; it therefore is economical as repainting is not required for years; it possesses an enamel-like gloss, yet it has none of the disadvantages of varnished paints or enamels, by being brittle; the jar of the heaviest machines will not crack its surface; it flows freely, thus making the labor cost for applying, small; it possesses unusual covering power, by reason of which two coats will answer the requirements for which three are ordinarily necessary.

In substantiation of the above claims, a long list of manufacturers and others who have used this product is given, to which the prospective user may refer for confirmation.

A specification of the Rice method for the painting of various interior surfaces in mills and other industrial buildings will be furnished architects and engineers, together with details concerning the use of this product, if application is made to the manufacturers.

Insulated Wires and Cables

One of the most complete catalogues that has come to our notice in recent months is that just issued by the National India Rubber Company, Bristol, R. I., devoted to a description and illustration with numerous examples of installations, etc., of rubber insulated and lead encased wires and cables. The catalogue is handsomely printed in colors with numerous half-tone cuts, both of the various products manufactured by this company and of processes used in securing materials which go into their manufacture.

Further material that adds interest and value to the work consists of illustrations of prominent buildings in which National India Rubber Company products have been installed and price lists of the various wires and cables.

A particularly valuable feature of this is the chapter devoted to specifications. Included are a specification for double braided weatherproof, hard drawn, copper line-wire and for various other wires and cables. A physical test of rubber insulation is also given.

In the back of the catalogue, extracts from rules and requirements of the National Board of Fire Underwriters are printed, together with wiring formula, general formulae for light and power wiring, general equivalents, tables for various units, data relating to Brown & Sharpe gauge, standard symbols for wiring plans as adopted and recommended by the National Electrical Contractors' Association and the American Institute of Architects, table of multiples, metric conversion tables, and other data, all of which is of every-day use and value to the architect or engineer in connection with the routine work of his office.

The fact that the National India Rubber Company has not confined itself to a description of the various articles manufactured by it, but has also included the tables and useful information indicated above, seems worthy of special mention. It might add to the interest of catalogues if the example was followed generally.



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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.—A special election will be held February 15th for the purpose of voting bonds in the amount of \$40,000, for a new high school building.

MONTGOMERY, ALA.—Architects Okel & Cooper are preparing plans for an addition to the Y. M. C. A. building, also alterations to present building. Cost, \$50,000.

Meyer Loeb will erect a new residence in this city, according to plans now being prepared by Architects Okel & Cooper.

Plans for alterations to the Standard Club in this city are being prepared by Architects Okel & Cooper.

RUTHERFORD, ALA.—A new country residence will be erected in this city, according to plans prepared by Architects Okel & Cooper, Montgomery. Cost, \$7000.

CALIFORNIA

GRIDLEY (BUTTE Co.), CAL.—This city will rebuild the grammar school recently destroyed by fire.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—John Galen Howard, supervising architect of the University of California, has been instructed by the Board of Regents of the University to begin plans for the erection of an \$800,000 auditorium and class room building, to be located between the new University library and Sather gate.

STOCKTON, CAL.—Architects Stone & Wright, this city, have completed plans and specifications for the new El Dorado school building to be erected at Madison and North streets. These have been formally accepted by the board of education. Structure will cost between \$73,000 and \$74,000.

CANADA

SARNIA, ONT., CAN.—Architect Russell W. Soper is preparing plans for alterations and additions to the office of the Lambton Loan and Investment Company. Cost will probably be \$14,000.

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—Architects Doehrer & Mazeau, 167 State street, have prepared plans for improvements to the City Hotel building on Middle street, this city.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—Architect A. C. Kelley, 107 Wall street, has prepared plans for a new house to be erected on James street.

NEW HAVEN, CONN.—The National Folding Box Company, James and Lombard streets, will erect a large addition to their present factory building.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The commissioners have selected the site bounded by East Capitol, B., Seventeenth, and Nineteenth streets, northeast, for the new Eastern High School building.

The commissioners are considering plans for the new Gallinger Municipal Hospital, to be located at 14th and Upshur streets, northwest. Architect Leon E. Dessez, 1421 F street, has been selected to prepare the plans for this structure.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Architect J. H. de Sibour, Hibbs building, is preparing plans for the remodeling of the Walker-Hughes market house into a modern two-story moving picture theatre, to cost \$60,000.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Architects Donn & Deming, 808 Seventh street, are preparing plans for the new \$200,000 chemistry building to be erected for the bureau of standards at their plant near Chevy Chase.

Plans are being prepared by Architects Hunter & Bell, Dime Savings Bank building, for some dwellings to cost \$20,000, to be erected at Irving street and Park place, northwest.

FLORIDA

BARTOW, FLA.—Architects Marks & Sheftall, Clark building, Jacksonville, have completed plans for a new city hall building for this city, bids to be received and opened on February 2nd.

ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.—The city board of education is considering tentative plans to erect a high school building in this city to cost between \$60,000 and \$70,000.

ILLINOIS

BLOOMINGTON, ILL.—George W. Bansau will soon begin the erection of a concrete factory building at the Gridley street crossing of the New York Central lines.

CHICAGO, ILL.—A. L. Himelblau, 179 West Washington street, is preparing plans for a one-story theatre building to be erected in this city at a cost of \$12,000.

Emil J. Dirks, 1166 Diversey Parkway, is planning to build a modern fireproof theatre building in the early spring.

WAUKEGON, ILL.—George K. Spoor, of the Essanay Moving Picture Company of Chicago, has purchased the old academy site, corner Genesee and Clayton streets, and will erect thereon a modern motion picture building, to cost upwards of \$35,000.

WOOD RIVER, ILL.—The directors of the school district of this place are endeavoring to formulate plans for the erection of a high school building to cost from \$50,000 to \$60,000.

INDIANA

FORT WAYNE, IND.—John Pfeiffer, of this place, is planning to erect a large store building on the east half of the Arcade property.

A four-story business block will be erected on a site west of the Jefferson theatre on West Jefferson street, for Al Riegel.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—The Washington and Meridian Realty Company will erect a ten or twelve-story building in Washington street, to cost between \$275,000 and \$325,000. Henry Kahn is one of the incorporators of this company.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—The Lyric theatre in this city, owned by the Central Amusement Company, will be remodeled in the spring at a cost of about \$50,000. B. V. Barton is president of the company.

ORLEANS, IND.—It has been stated that Andrew Carnegie will give \$10,000 for the erection of a public library building in this city.

IOWA

DES MOINES, IA.—Architects Liebbe, Nourse & Rasmussen, 724 Walnut street, have prepared plans for a \$100,000 fireproof hotel to be erected at West Twelfth street and Grand avenue by D. S. Chamberlain.

DES MOINES, IA.—The W. C. T. U. reformatory for women will be constructed on a ten-acre tract in Kirkwood Glen, between 25th and 27th streets, north of College avenue. Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith, of Cedar Rapids, is state president of the Union.

The Globe Machinery & Supply Company has purchased some property on East Second street, between Walnut street and Court avenue, and expects to erect a suitable plant on the property.

FORT MADISON, IA.—The state board of education has granted an appropriation to the State University of Iowa, for a new dental building, to be erected at a cost of between \$100,000 and \$150,000.

MASON CITY, IA.—The erection of a new high school building for this city was discussed recently at a meeting of the members of the school board, business men and others present.

MUSCATINE, IA.—An addition will soon be erected to the German Lutheran Old Folks Home here.

SILVIS, IA.—The Silvis lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 898, has purchased a site at Eighth street and First avenue, this city, from V. H. Dumbeck, postmaster, upon which to erect a new Masonic hall.

WILTON, IA.—Bonds in the amount of \$27,000 have been voted for the erection of a new school building.

KANSAS

ATCHISON, KANS.—Architects Crumpacker & Wyatt, this city, are preparing plans for the proposed new \$60,000 Temple, which the members of the Masonic Charities Association is planning to have erected.

NEWTON, KANS.—A new edifice will be erected in the near future for the Methodist congregation of this place.

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Bush Terminal, New York

Specify ALPHA and be SURE

SALINA, KANS.—The First Methodist Church of Salina will erect a new building to cost \$25,000. This will probably be started about May 1st.

KENTUCKY.

CARLISLE, KY.—A new building will probably be erected for the Carlisle City High school, to relieve congestion.

WILLIAMSBURG, KY.—S. E. Mahan, of this city, has subscribed \$25,000 for the erection of a new hotel in this city.

MAINE.

PORTLAND, ME.—It is understood that E. D. Libby & Son, who recently purchased a site at the corner of Park avenue and Forest street, will erect an apartment building thereon.

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, Md.—J. Diggs, 2040 Druid Hill avenue, and H. S. Trimble, 612 North Chapel street, are planning to erect a one-story theatre building, to cost approximately \$25,000.

Alterations and improvements, costing \$10,000, will be made to the Amusea Theatre, 412 E. Baltimore street.

A new plant is to be erected on Exeter street, near Lombard street, for the Consolidated Beef and Provision Company. Architect George R. Callis, Jr., 55 Knickerbocker building, prepared the plans for this structure.

Frank Novak has purchased from the German Evangelical Lutheran Emmanuel Church, the property at the northeast corner of Linwood avenue and Jefferson street, and will arrange at once for the erection of fifteen two-story brick dwellings.

BALTIMORE, Md.—Architect J. E. Laferman, 11 Pleasant street, is preparing plans for extensive alterations to be made to the residence of A. S. Anderson, Melrose and Bellona avenues. Cost, \$8000.

BALTIMORE, Md.—Architect Stanislaus Russell, 2900 Clifton avenue, is preparing revised plans for the construction of a moving picture theatre at 1801 Presman street, for Gootfried Helmig.

EASTON, Md.—Architects Guy King & Co., 1513 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Pa., are preparing plans for an Emergency Hospital for this city.

HAGERSTOWN, Md.—Leither Brothers have purchased from Mrs. Clara Hamilton a site on Washington street, and it is their intention to erect a four-story building on the site thereon.

ROCKHALL, Md.—The authorities of Kent County have selected Architect Wallace Eugene Hance, Wilmington, Del., to prepare plans for a brick school building to be erected here at a cost of \$11,000.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, MASS.—Joseph P. McDonald, former manager of the Hotel Lenox, has purchased the Hotel Nottingham, at the corner of Huntington avenue and Blagden street, from Francis Howe, and plans to add about fifty rooms to the annex and back of the hotel building.

GLOUCESTER, MASS.—It is stated that this place will have a new summer school next season. It will be established on Cape Ann, for the study of drawing, designing and painting.

HOLYOKE, MASS.—The Greek residents of this place are planning to erect a church edifice. Theodore Pupper is president of the church organization.

HOPEDALE, MASS.—Architect Robert Allen Cook, Milford, has prepared plans for a two-story brick fire department building to be erected here. Bids are due February 8, 1915.

SALEM, MASS.—Plans have been made by the Salem Electric Lighting Company for a large addition to be erected to its plant.

The officials of the First Church of Christ Scientist, of this city, are looking around for a site upon which to erect a new edifice, the present structure in Lynde street being inadequate.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—The building committee of the E. K. Wilcox Grand Army post has been organized, and is now ready to consider plans for the new building to be erected on the property at 46 State street. C. C. Magerum is chairman of the committee.

WALTHAM, MASS.—A cement and steel building will be erected in this city for the Rennex Manufacturing Company. This company has come to Waltham through the efforts of Hiram E. Tuttle, secretary of the Board of Trade.

WORCESTER, MASS.—Architects Hewitt & Brown, 716 4th avenue, Minneapolis, Minn., have prepared plans for a new gymnasium building, to cost \$100,000, to be erected at the Worcester Polytechnic Institute.

MICHIGAN.

CRESTON, MICH.—A new Junior High School building will be erected for the citizens of this city, shortly.

DETROIT, MICH.—The Arcadia Amusement Company has leased the property adjoining the Arcadia, 615 Woodward avenue, from the Stoll Realty Company, and will build a convention hall on the site.

The Remy Electric Co., of Indianapolis, Ind., will erect a two-story brick building at Mt. Elliott avenue and the East Grand boulevard.

The Peters Tobacco Co. will erect a three-story building on property recently purchased at 107-109 Larned street, east.

DETROIT, MICH.—The members of the First Church of Christ Scientist, who recently sold their church on Alexandrine avenue, will erect a \$150,000 edifice at the corner of Cass and Hancock avenues.

DETROIT, MICH.—Herman Warren, of Wyandotte, a suburb of this city, contemplates the erection of a new theatre building, to cost \$20,000.

HAMTRAMCK, MICH.—Klepisz & Bichanski, of Detroit, are having plans prepared for a two-story moving picture theatre building to be erected at a cost of \$15,000.

HIGHLAND PARK, MICH.—Architect Wells D. Butterfield, Stevens building, Detroit, is preparing plans for a three-story brick and stone school building to be erected at Manchester and Oakland for the Highland Park Board of Education. Plans will be ready for bids about January 23rd.

KALAMAZOO, MICH.—William O. Harlow, district agent for the Ford and King cars, has purchased the property at 426 West Main street, and states that about May 1st he will begin the erection of a three-story garage on the property, to cost about \$50,000.

SAGINAW, MICH.—It has been announced by Father Caldwell, chairman of the committee in charge, that a new central Catholic high school building is to be erected in this city, to serve the nine Catholic parishes of the city; also the two parishes in Carrollton.

WINDSOR, MICH.—The school board is planning a new \$20,000 addition to be erected to the Collegiate Institute here.

MINNESOTA.

DULUTH, MINN.—Architects Kelly & Williams, Lonsdale building, are preparing plans for the proposed new armory building for this city.

LITTLE FALLS, MINN.—The German American National bank and John Vertin will jointly erect the new Union building on Broadway east, between First and Kidder streets, according to plans prepared by Architect R. C. Buckley, St. Cloud.

Sandstrom & Son, of this city, are planning to erect a two-story store building on the vacant site between the Landahl real estate office and the cement block occupied by S. Bernstein.

ST. PAUL, MINN.—Architects Buechner & Orth, 500 Shubert building, have prepared plans for a large addition to be erected to the St. Paul arcade, Seventh and Robert streets.

Bids will be received at the Ramsey County board of control, Room 15, Court House and City Hall, until 2 P. M., February 4th, for the construction of the new Ramsey County almshouse, according to plans and specifications prepared by Architects Buechner & Orth, 500 Shubert building.

ST. PAUL, MINN.—Bradley & Le Febvre will erect a four-story brick store and office building at Sixth and Seventh streets, at a cost of \$30,000.

ST. PAUL, MINN.—A campaign has been launched for the purpose of raising funds with which to erect a new and larger building for the Midway General Hospital. Dr. P. H. Bennion has been elected president pro tem of the hospital.

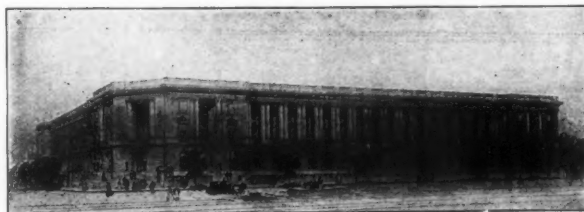
WEST END, MINN.—According to Mayor W. I. Price, the public welfare department is endeavoring to secure a site for the West End Public Library building, which they propose to erect.



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MISSOURI.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Architects Wilder & White, First Natl. Bk. Bldg., are completing final plans for the new building for St. Joseph's Hospital, to be erected on the block bounded by Prospect and Wabash avenues, and Linwood Boulevard and 31st street.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—At a meeting of the Pythian Grand Lodge, to be held in Kansas City in June, an appropriation of about \$40,000 for the erection of a dormitory to the Missouri Pythian Home will be asked.

MONTANA

DILLON, MONT.—At a recent meeting of the school board of No. 10, it was decided that this district should appropriate its share for the construction of a school house on the bench in this district.

NEBRASKA.

OMAHA, NEB.—The Union Securities Company has purchased the Schlitz Hotel property on the west side of Sixteenth street, and a new four-story building, to contain a home for the First National Bank, will be erected thereon.

OMAHA, NEB.—Charles Metz has purchased the Hugh Murphy site at the northwest corner of 37th and Dewey avenues, and is having plans prepared by Architect George Prinze, Omaha National Bank building, for a new residence which he will have erected thereon for his own use.

NEW JERSEY.

ABSECON, N. J.—Architect Ralph E. White, Penna. building, Philadelphia, is preparing plans for a \$30,000 addition to the clubhouse of the Absecon Golf Club.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Architects Durham Brothers, Heed Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa., have prepared plans for a new residence to be erected here for H. B. Shoemaker.

Plans are in progress at the office of Architect Bertram Ireland, Batram Building, this city, for a six-story apartment building to be erected on Missouri avenue, at a cost of \$20,000. Architect will take sub-bids.

FRANKLIN, N. J.—It is reported that the International High Speed Steel Company of New York will erect a plant in this place, near Rockaway. A site for this plant has been donated by George W. Stickle, and is known as the Crampton tract.

HIGHTSTOWN, N. J.—At the annual meeting of the Hightstown Baptist Church, held recently, plans were discussed for the erection of a new Sunday school building for the church, to cost \$25,000. R. W. Swetland is president of the building committee.

NEWARK, N. J.—Plans have been prepared for Architect Donato R. Rizzolo, 235 Washington street, for a four-story brick structure, to be erected at 613 North Sixth street, at a cost of \$12,000.

PATERSON, N. J.—The board of school estimate has decided to appropriate \$400,000 for the erection of a new school building on the present site of School No. 10, Warren and Keene streets.

NEW YORK.

ALBANY, N. Y.—The Fuller & Robinson Company, architects, 95 State street, will prepare plans for alterations to the buildings, 2 and 3 Lodge street, for an addition to the Young Women's Christian Association.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Plans have been filed by Architects Shampman & Shampman, 772 Broadway, for a six-story apartment building to be erected on the west side of Keap street, south of Fourth, for the Ross Land Company. Cost \$50,000.

Architect A. Thompson has prepared plans for two two-story brick dwellings to be erected on Carroll street near Kingston avenue by the Carroll Construction Company. Cost, \$15,000.

Plans have been prepared by Architect H. C. Knapp for a two-story brick church building, costing \$22,000, to be erected on 75th street near 6th avenue for the South United Presbyterian Church, 649 65th street.

ELMHURST, L. I., N. Y.—An addition, to cost about \$19,000, will probably be erected to the Newton High School building.

FOREST PARK, L. I., N. Y.—Park Commissioner Weier has applied to the board of estimate for an appropriation of \$60,000 for the construction of a service group of buildings here.

FREDONIA, N. Y.—The churches of this city have a movement on foot to erect a tabernacle in which a series of evangelistic services will be held.

HOLTSVILLE, L. I., N. Y.—Architect Nathan Myers, Court Theatre Bldg., Newark N. J., has submitted tentative plans for the new tuberculosis hospital to be erected two miles north of this place. These were accepted by the board of freeholders of Suffolk County, sitting at Patchogue, L. I. Cost of buildings will be about \$50,000.

LONG ISLAND CITY, N. Y.—Joseph S. Rends will erect three-story apartment buildings on Hopkins avenue north of Elm street, at a cost of \$9000 each.

MONROE, N. Y.—At a special meeting of the taxpayers of Union Free School No. 4, of this town, it was decided to purchase land adjoining the school belonging to James E. Meyers, upon which a new school building will be erected.

MONTGOMERY, N. Y.—A. M. Bedford has purchased a tract of land lying between the Goshen state road and the road to Bodines bridge, and it is his intention to construct a barn and a bungalow type house thereon, which will be his future home.

NEW YORK CITY.—Charles N. Clark, treasurer of the Bradstreet Company, has purchased through William B. May & Co., the old fashioned dwelling at 713 Park avenue, from the Barney Estates Company. A new residence will be erected on the site according to plans which are being prepared by Architects McKenzie, Voorhees and Gmelin, 1123 Broadway.

It is stated that Architect Charles A. Platt, 11 E. 24th street, has prepared plans for the erection of a large office building on the site of the old Astor House, at the northwest corner of Broadway and Vesey street, for Vincent Astor.

The New York Genealogical and Biographical Society has purchased a site at 122 to 126 E. 58th street, between Park and Lexington avenues, upon which to erect a new home. Clarence W. Bowen is president of the society. Plans for this structure have not yet been prepared.

Architect Lucian Pisciotto, 391 E. 149th street, has prepared plans for a five-story brick store and apartment building, costing \$60,000, to be erected on Crotona avenue and 187th street, Bronx, for the Cosenzo Bldg. Co., Saverio Seal, 724 E. 187th street, owner.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.—The Aerie of Eagles of this place has purchased the property at the corner of Ashland avenue and Main street, upon which to erect a new home during the coming summer.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Plans are being prepared by Architect Alfred E. Barlow, 3 W. 29th street, New York City, for a large apartment building, to cost \$70,000, to be erected in Church street.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Brewster, Gordon & Co., will erect a five-story reinforced concrete warehouse in this city. It will be located on the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Railway at Canal street, one block east of the recently completed Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh warehouse. Architects Foster & Gade, 15 West Thirty-eighth street, New York City, are preparing the plans for this structure.

ROCKLAND LAKE, N. Y.—St. Michael's Church here, which was recently burned will be rebuilt as soon as necessary arrangements can be made.

SAILORS' SNUG HARBOR, S. I., N. Y.—Architect Louis E. Jallade, 37 Liberty street, has been appointed to prepare plans for the construction of a recreation building here.

SENECA FALLS, N. Y.—It has been announced by Josiah T. Miller that he intends to erect a two-story hotel and commercial building on the vacant site on the south side of Fall street, known as the Sheldon property.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—John Wilkinson will purchase the site at the corner of James and Dewitt streets, upon which to erect a new home.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Architects Gaggin & Gaggin, 920 University block, have been awarded the contract to prepare plans for the new Masonic Temple to be erected in this city.

UTICA, N. Y.—At a recent meeting of the School Board it was decided to ask the Common Council for \$140,000, to erect a new large school on the Roskopf property near Court street school.

NORTH CAROLINA.

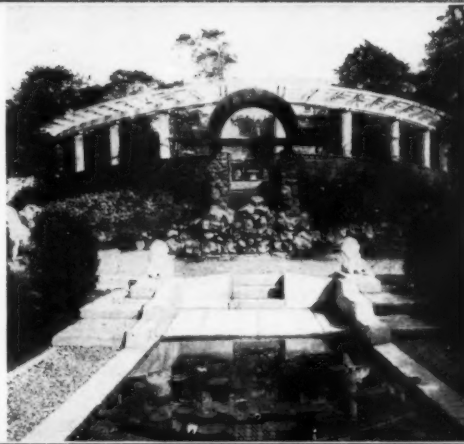
CHARLOTTE, N. C.—The Ben Vonde Company's building, which was recently destroyed by fire, will be rebuilt on the same site, on West Fifth street, at once.

GREENSBORO, N. C.—The Guilford county commissioners are planning to have a new courthouse building, to cost from \$150,000 to \$200,000, erected on the site of the present building. It will be eight or ten stories high.

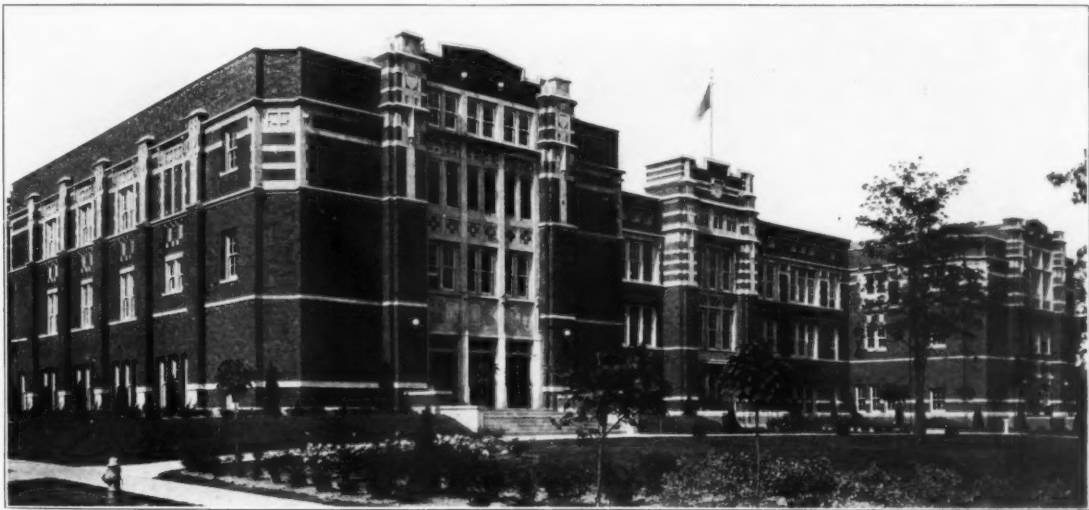
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NEW YORK

ST. LOUIS

KANSAS CITY

SAN FRANCISCO

LOS ANGELES

MILWAUKEE

MINNEAPOLIS

OHIO.

CANAL DOVER, O.—The stockholders of the Columbia Fire Brick Company, whose plant two miles south of Strasburg was destroyed by fire recently, have decided to rebuild at once.

CINCINNATI, O.—A new Jewish temple will be erected on a site on Seventh street, between Scott and Grenup streets. J. Ginsburg is a member of the executive committee.

CINCINNATI, O.—Edward Behymer, 3737 Eastern avenue, will erect a one-story motion picture theatre building in this city at a cost of \$20,000.

CLEVELAND, O.—The Cleveland Labor Lyceum Company has purchased the ground and building formerly used by the Cleveland Dulite Medical college, 710 Huron road. It is probable that the proposed labor temple will be erected on the site.

COLUMBUS, O.—J. C. Campbell, Hartman building, is having plans prepared for a modern theatre building to be erected here.

COSHOCTON, O.—It has been announced by Attorney T. H. Wheeler, a member of the board of education, that plans for the new school building to be erected at Sycamore street and North Fourth street, have been nearly completed.

DAYTON, O.—Lindner Brothers Sanitary Milk Company will erect an addition to their plant, to cost \$10,000. Carl H. Lindner is president and general manager of the company.

DELAWARE, O.—Bids will be received by the Board of Education of Berlin Township School District until noon, February 13th, at the Cheshire School House, for the erection of a brick and stone centralized school building, according to plans and specifications prepared by Architects Howard & Merriam, 8 East Broad street, Columbus.

LIMA, O.—John L. Thompson has purchased from the John Ashton estate a site on Main street, near the old armory building, upon which he will erect a two-story brick structure, to cost \$10,000. Deal was made through Michael & Fishel.

NAPOLEON, O.—A new postoffice building will be erected on the northwest corner of Washington and Scott streets.

TOLEDO, O.—A new edifice, to cost \$60,000, will soon be erected at Cherry and Moore streets for the First German Reformed Church, Rev. Karl Stein, pastor.

TOLEDO, O.—The Banting Machine Company was recently organized in this city with a capital stock of \$400,000. A plant for the manufacture and market of threshing machines and other kinds of machinery used on farms will be erected in this city.

TROY, O.—T. C. Shilling, of Dayton, is having plans prepared for a one-story theatre building to be erected at Market and Franklin streets, at a cost of \$10,000.

URBANA, O.—Architect Robert Gotwald, Gotwald Building, Springfield, has prepared plans for the new building to be erected on Miami street by the Western Mutual Fire Insurance Company. Cost will be about \$10,000.

YOUNGSTOWN, O.—Preliminary plans were formulated recently by the Health Board and the Hospital Committee of council for the erection of a permanent contagious or detention hospital. T. T. Woods is chairman of the hospital committee. Structure will cost about \$20,000.

OREGON

EUGENE, ORE.—Architect O. R. Bean has been engaged by Mrs. Christine Beals to prepare plans for a six-room cottage to be erected on Mill street between Thirteenth and Fourteenth avenues, east.

PORTLAND, ORE.—The proposed Frye Market building will be erected at the southwest corner of Third and Yamhill streets. Property is owned by E. E. Wray estate, and is under lease for a term of years to the Frye interests.

SPRINGFIELD, ORE.—The First National bank of this place has acquired some property at the corner of Fifth and Main streets upon which to erect a banking building in the near future. This property was secured from the Luce Land Company.

PENNSYLVANIA.

ALLENTOWN, PA.—The school board recently decided to purchase a tract of ground to provide room for a schoolhouse in the fourteenth ward.

ARDMORE, PA.—Architect John C. Norton, Bryn Mawr, has prepared plans for alterations to a two and one-half story residence on Lancaster avenue, this city.

ARDMORE, PA.—Cassia lodge, F. and A. M., this city, plans to erect a \$50,000 building on its property at Ardmore and Masonic avenues.

BEAVER, PA.—A new county home is to be erected at the county poor farm. Architect Harry Sharrar will prepare plans for this structure.

BELLAVISTA, PA.—Fairview Township Board of Directors has decided to erect the new school house here, for the accommodation of the children of this place and Newport.

BROOKVILLE, PA.—The general committee in charge of the Union evangelistic services now being given here, has decided to construct a large new tabernacle for the meetings. It will be located in the rear of the Central Garage, facing Water street.

EASTON, PA.—It has been announced by W. F. Pascoe, president of the Pascoe Realty Company, that the company will erect 30 houses at the corner of Fifteenth and Tenth streets, this city.

EDENSBURG, PA.—Architect James Riley Gordon, 507 5th avenue, New York City, has prepared plans for the alterations to the county court house located here.

ERIE, PA.—It is stated that Pittsburgh parties are interested in the Cantlon block in this city, owned by Patrick Cantlon, proprietor of the Cantlon Hotel at 9 W. 12th street, with a view to erecting an office building thereon.

Architects Shutts & Morrison, 929 E. 21st street, are preparing plans for the erection of a new Mausoleum for the Erie Mausoleum Company. Structure will be erected on the west side of Wescher avenue, at a cost of about \$35,000.

The Grace Lutheran Church will erect a new edifice at Tenth and Wayne streets, to cost \$25,000, according to plans prepared by Architects Shutts & Morrison, 929 E. 21st street.

Plans are being prepared by Architects Shutts & Morrison, 929 E. 21st street, for a three-story apartment building to be erected in West Sixth street, near Myrtle for C. E. Bacon, of 245 W. Fifth street.

ERIE, PA.—Columbia Amusement Company will erect a one-story theatre building, at a cost of \$15,000.

KITTANNING, PA.—John Crossett will erect a large store and office building on North McKean street.

LANCASTER, PA.—A four-story Y. M. C. A. building will be erected at Orange and Lime streets, at a cost of \$75,000, according to plans prepared by Architects Shank & Estep.

LAURELTON, PA.—Architect George S. Idell, Harrison building, Philadelphia, is preparing plans for new buildings to be erected for the Pennsylvania Home for Feeble-Minded Women.

MERION, PA.—Plans are being prepared by Architect Frank Seeburger, Pennsylvania Bldg., Philadelphia, for a residence, to be erected in this city for W. H. Steigerwait.

MIDLAND (BEAVER CO.), PA.—The Board of Directors of the School District of the Borough of Midland, will receive bids for the construction of a Carnegie Free Library building in said borough, according to plans and specifications prepared by Architect F. I. Merrick, Empire building, Pittsburgh.

NORRISTOWN, PA.—Architect E. T. Boggs, this city, is preparing plans for a one-story brick church and Sunday school building to be erected on Willow street for the Mount Zion African Methodist Episcopal Church.

ORWIGSBURG, PA.—Dr. G. K. Binkley, of this place, has announced the purchase of ground upon which to erect a hospital building to be presented to the Schuylkill County Medical Society, of which he was head, at the time of his death.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Architect John A. Fischer, 3621 N. 5th street, has prepared plans for a new school building to be erected at Hutchinson and Cambria streets for St. Bonaventure's R. C. Church, Rev. Hubert Hammeke, pastor.

Architect Clyde S. Adams, 150A Arch street, is preparing plans for a two-story high school building that will be erected at Kennett square.

FIRE WINDOW FACTS

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If it is merely a question of retarding the spread of fire through wall openings, a metal or fire-proof shutter will answer the purpose.

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As a mere window, it must let the light in and keep the weather out—and permit ventilation.

As a convenience, it must be easy to operate from first to last.

As a fire protection and a fire retardant, it must close tight automatically if a fire finds it open—and when closed it must offer sturdy resistance to the fire's spread.

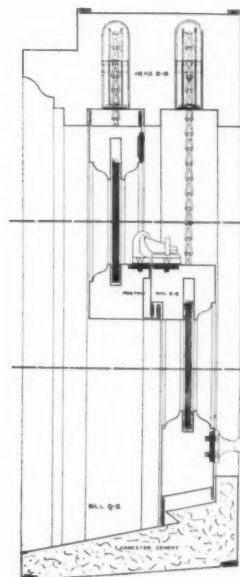
It is not necessarily a question of long experience to make a window reasonably meeting any one of these requirements.

But to combine them all in a finished, dependable, practical fire retardant window—a window which will be a credit to the architect, a satisfaction to the owner, an aid to the agent, and a joy to the tenant—is a job demanding skill and experience in fullest measure.

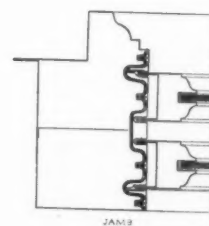
You—and your client—want a fire retardant window that will always be ready, will always stand up to the fiercest fire, that keeps out dust and wind and storm, and that withal is always easy to open and close.

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Detail of **Pomeroy** No. 60
Double Hung Fire Retardant Window



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

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New York City

It is stated that the city of Philadelphia has had plans prepared for the erection of 36 new school houses in various sections of the city to relieve congestion. Cost will be about \$4,000,000.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Mrs. William J. Strawbridge will have a two-and-a-half-story residence erected in Germantown, according to plans prepared by Architects Brockie & Hastings, 328 Chestnut street.

The Pennsylvania Warehousing Company, which bought the Fotherall property, southwest corner of Delaware avenue and Pine street, is having plans prepared for an eight-story warehouse to be erected thereon.

Plans are being prepared by Architects Mellor & Meigs, Lafayette building, for a new bird house to be erected in the Zoological Garden.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—The Joseph Bird Company is asking sub-bids on plans by Francis M. J. Smythe for alterations and additions to the store building at 12th and Morris streets.

Architects Anderson & Haupt, Drexel building, have completed plans for alterations and a one-story addition to the moving picture theatre at 4817 North Broad street, for the Logan Amusement Company.

Plans have been completed by Architect Carl P. Berger, Penn Square building, for a hotel building to be erected at 1301-1307 Ridge avenue for J. F. and R. S. Betz.

J. K. Davison's Sons will erect a four-story store and loft building at 210 South Thirteenth street.

Architect S. G. Matthews, 916 North 9th street, is receiving sub-bids on plans for a warehouse to be erected at Algon street and Nicetown lane.

Architect George S. Idell, Harrison building, is preparing plans for a residence to be erected in Germantown.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Architects Stueckert & Sloan, Crozer building, are completing plans for the remodeling of the building at 1508 to 1512 Market street, for the Horn & Hardart Baking Company.

J. W. Lippincott is having plans prepared by Architects Brockie & Hastings, 1713 Sansom street, for a residence, stable and garage, to cost about \$40,000, and to be erected on Second street Pike, near Bethayres.

Architect C. W. Denny, Hale building, has completed plans for a two-story and basement bakery for William Koch, at 1030 Filbert street.

Plans are being prepared by Architects Rankin, Kellogg & Crane, 1012 Walnut street, for a \$12,000 residence to be erected on Emlen street near Johnson, Germantown, for Dr. G. C. Jenkins.

A three-story and basement convent building will be erected on Eleventh street above Master for St. Malachy's Catholic church, 411 Walnut street, according to plans prepared by Architect Henry D. Dagit.

Bids are being received by Frank E. Wallace, on a three-story flat house to be erected at 21st and Venango streets for H. K. Reed. Cost, \$60,000.

Plans have been completed by J. E. Feldstein for a \$40,000 Russian bath-house to be erected at 728-734 Snyder avenue for Philip Silverman.

New dispensary buildings, costing \$100,000 will be erected at once at the Children's Homeopathic Hospital, Franklin and Thompson streets.

Plans have been completed by Architects Rankin, Kellogg & Crane, 1012 Walnut street, for a one-story fire house to be erected in Byberry, at a cost of \$20,000.

READING, PA.—Architect J. Earl Hickman, 119 South 5th street, has completed plans for a factory building to be erected at 7th and Washington streets for August Arnold. Cost \$17,000.

SHADYSIDE, PA.—The McKallip Improvement Company contemplates erecting a fine apartment hotel building here, at a cost of about \$350,000.

STATE COLLEGE, PA.—Plans are being prepared by Architects Mellor & Meigs, Lafayette Bldg., Philadelphia, for a fraternity house for Phi Gamma Delta.

VALLEY FORGE, PA.—Architects Zantzinger, Borie & Medary, 15th and Walnut streets, are preparing plans for a one-story stone building to be erected for the Washington Memorial chapel here.

VILLANOVA, PA.—Architects Brockie & Hastings, 328 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, are preparing plans for alterations and additions to the residence of P. Hollingsworth Morris, in this place.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D.—Dennis Brothers will soon begin the erection of a one-story structure, immediately south of the Paulton block.

YANKTON, S. D.—The city school board has been presented with a petition signed by 845 voters of this city, asking the board to call a special election to vote upon the proposition of voting bonds to the amount of \$100,000, for the purpose of erecting a modern school building.

TENNESSEE

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.—William Lipphardt will soon award contracts for the erection of the plant of the Chattanooga Stamping and Enameling Company, to be erected here, according to plans which have been completed by Architect W. H. Sears, 424 James street.

KNOXVILLE, TENN.—Architects R. F. Graf & Sons are preparing plans for a new eight-room bungalow to be erected on West Cumberland avenue for A. J. Binzel, trainmaster for the L. & N. railroad here. Cost will be about \$5500.

Plans have been completed by Architects R. F. Graf & Sons for a ten-room residence to be erected on West Hill avenue for A. A. Chable. Cost, \$12,000.

KNOXVILLE, TENN.—At the next meeting of the Knox County Grammar School Board, the erection of a model concrete school building to replace the present Lones Institute school building, located at the forks of Kingston pike, will be considered.

MEMPHIS, TENN.—S. Geisner & Son, of 231 McLemore avenue, will erect a modern hotel building at Nonconah, to cost \$50,000, as a home for Illinois Central Railroad shopmen.

MEMPHIS, TENN.—The Memphis Business Men's Club has indorsed a movement to erect a large cotton mill in that city.

TEXAS.

AUSTIN, TEX.—The farmers of Travis County approved the plan outlined by H. A. Wroe, of the American National Bank, for the erection in this city of a cotton storage warehouse.

BEAUMONT, TEX.—The Magnolia Petroleum Company, which is owned by the Standard Oil interests, will erect an oil refinery in this city at a cost of \$15,000,000. Formal announcement of the plans of the company were made when J. Edgar Pew, of Tulsa, Okla., transferred to the company a tract for a site for the building.

DALLAS, TEX.—The members of the First Methodist Church of this city have had plans completed for a new church building with a fourteen-story office building adjoining, to be erected on property owned by the church.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX.—Plans for two one-story buildings to be used for domestic science and manual training at the Douglass high school have been submitted to the school board by School Architect Leo. M. J. Dielmann, 306 E. Commerce street. Buildings will cost \$7000.

VIRGINIA

ABINGTON, VA.—The board of trustees of Stonewall Jackson Institute here, whose buildings were recently destroyed by fire, has voted to rebuild the institution.

NORFOLK, VA.—The High School Committee of the school board will recommend the erection of another high school building, to be located either in Jackson Park or Lafayette Park.

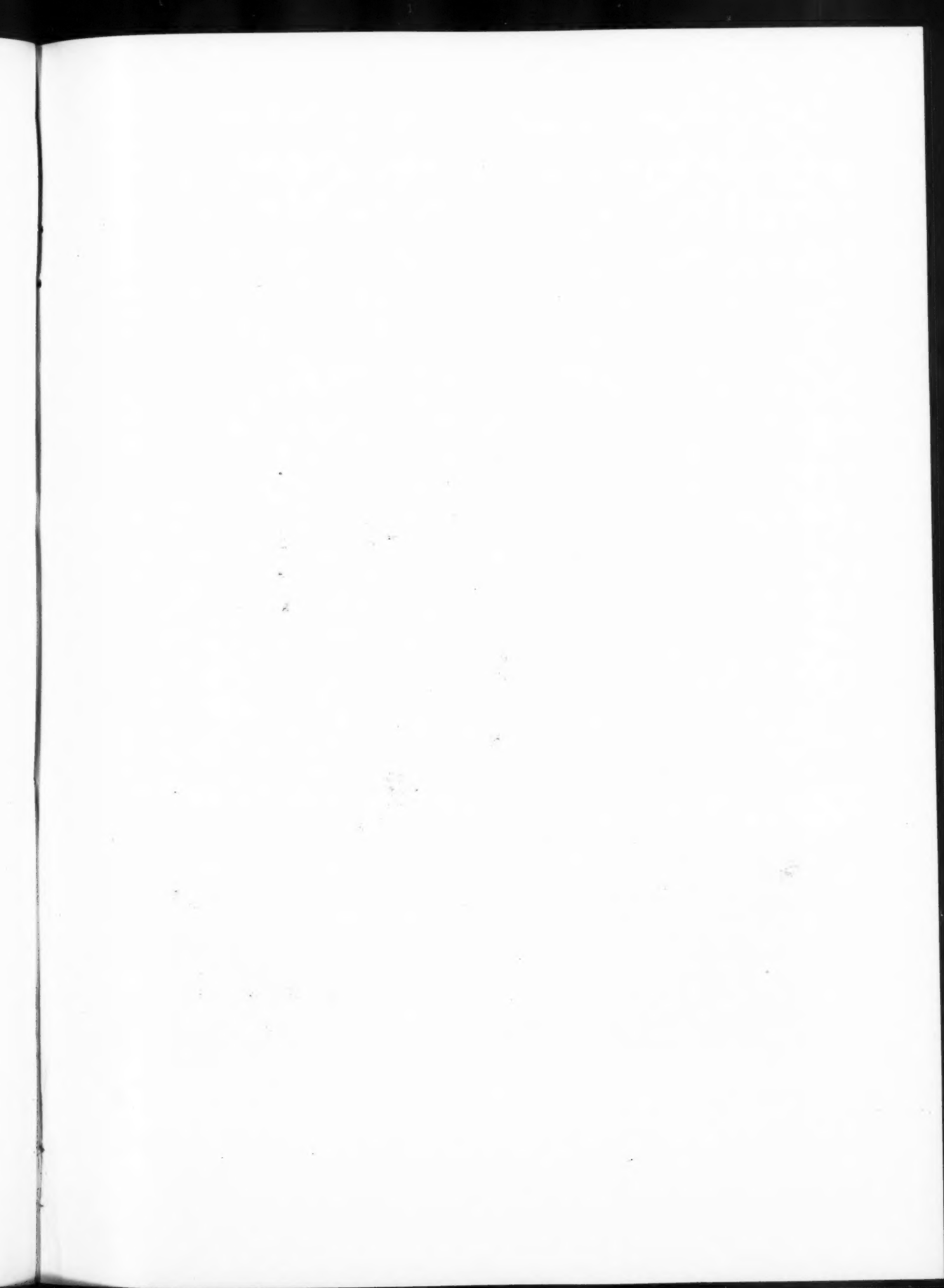
WISCONSIN.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—The congregation of Lake Park Lutheran Church is planning to erect a new parish house west of the church, to cost \$15,000.

RACINE, WIS.—At a recent meeting of the Twelfth Ward Booster league, plans were discussed for the new school building, which it is proposed to erect in West Racine. Building, as now planned, will cost \$89,000.

RACINE, WIS.—Bonds amounting to \$60,000 have been issued for the erection of the new N. D. Fratt school in West Racine, according to plans prepared by Architects Guilbert & Funston, Robinson building.

SHEBOYGAN, WIS.—The stockholders of the German bank are considering the erection of a new bank building in the near future. William Rietow is president of the board of directors.



THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT



CHURCH OF SANTA MARIA DELLA SALUTE, VENICE
(Erected in 1630 in commemoration of the plague)