

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

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SOME SUPERFLUOUS REQUIREMENTS OF OUR THEATRE LAWS

By C. H. BLACKALL

A GENERATION ago the theatres in our largest cities numbered scarcely one to every 60,000 inhabitants. At present, the number has increased until, in some cities, the proportion runs as high as one theatre to every 10,000 people. A generation ago the theatre-going population, at the most, did not include 10 per cent. of the population. At the present day, in the city of Boston alone, it has been estimated that ten performances with every seat occupied would require an aggregate theatre attendance equal to the entire population of the city. These figures, which are, of course, only approximate in the rudest sort of way, illustrate the tremendous extension of theatre construction. Twenty-five years ago most cities were without definite laws regulating the construction of theatres. Since then, and especially within ten years, very exhaustive, but very ill-digested, laws governing theatre construction have been forced upon us everywhere, with the result that there are now on the statute books in most of our large cities many theatre laws which are obsolete, and only a few which are really of vital necessity, while the vast majority, where they are not positively vicious, are quite superfluous. There is something about the very idea of a theatre and of the assembling of a crowd which seems to appeal to the imagination of a lawmaker and impel him to pile on requirements out of all proportion to the real needs. The public mind is so easily inflamed with the dire consequences which might follow from any sort of accident in a house holding 1000 or more people at once, and the number

of those who are free to intelligently oppose such lawmaking is so small that it is always easy to pass repressive measures through the legislature, which not only impede the natural and inevitable development, but are often a tax on a legitimate business quite unwarranted by the results accomplished.

Vicious or ineffectual laws are not due to any lack of available expert knowledge. The architect who had a theatre to build once in a lifetime twenty-five or thirty years ago thought he was lucky. To-day there are architects who have been designing theatres, not by the dozen, but by the hundred, and to whom the problem has become, in its practical requirements, such a perfectly clear and definite task that there is no hesitation in summarizing the chief requirements which should be met by legislation or municipal enactment. The architect who has had even a casual acquaintance with the working out of such a problem has abundant occasion to realize the nagging interference of the building authorities, who have so often placed insistence upon non-essentials and so hampered the real working out of the problem by a competent architect, while, at the same time, vaguely permitting sins against construction and arrangement at the hands of the ignorant practitioner who is content with a blind observance of blind laws. It, therefore, seems justifiable to discuss some of the unwise theatre laws.

A task of this kind necessarily involves a personal point of view. No one authority is infallible, and differences of judgment as to the importance of precautionary measures and the value of certain other devices is

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bound to exist. It is far easier to find fault with laws which have been given the test of time than it is to prescribe in advance the exact conditions desired, but surely the combined lessons of the thousands of theatres which have risen in the last ten years ought to have some weight in enabling us to recast our laws and bring their preventive and constructive features in accord with experience.

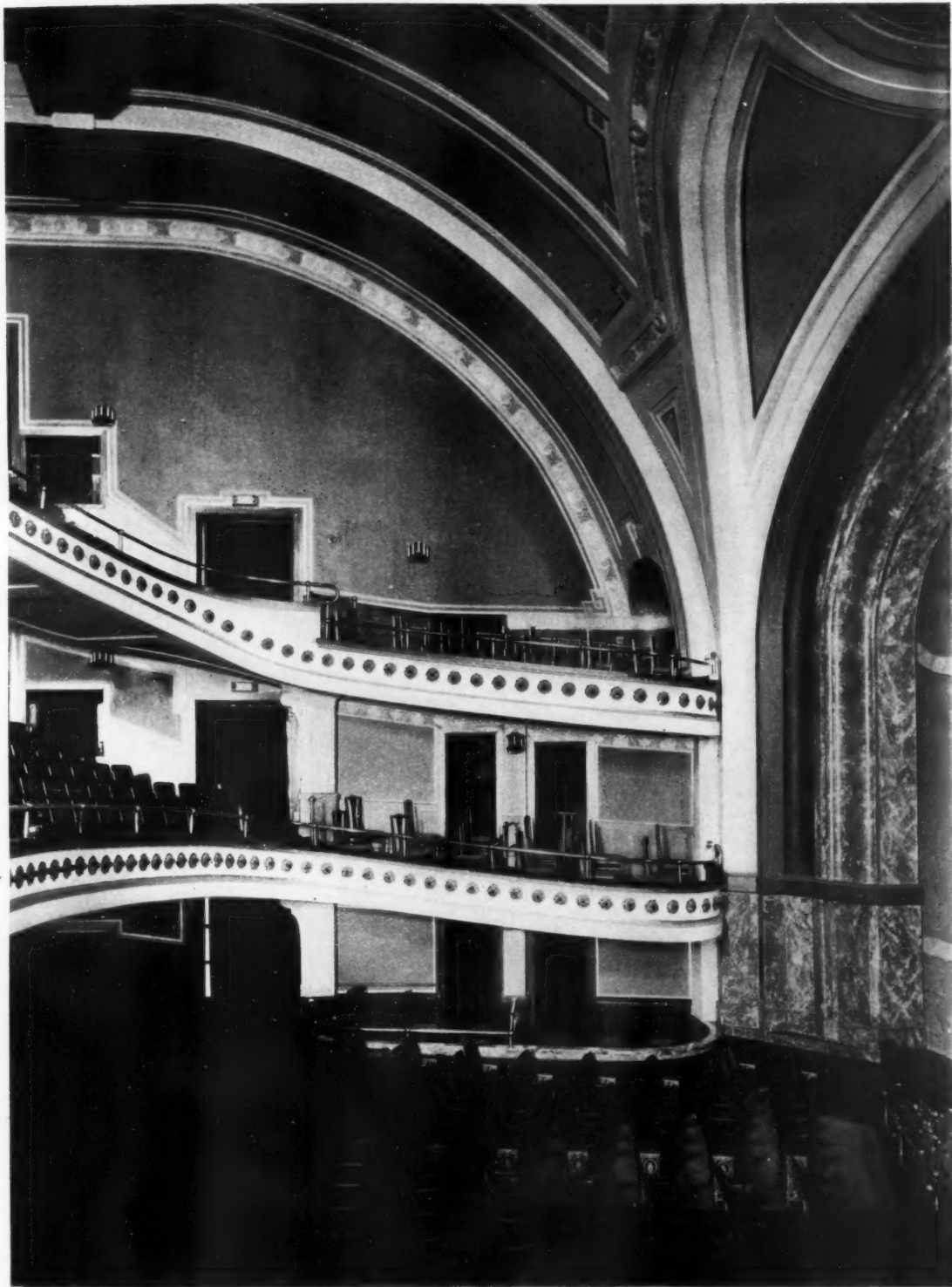
The first, and really the only absolutely essential point to be laid down by law for a theatre is that it shall safeguard human life. Problems of construction, fireproofing, plumbing, electricity, and planning in a broad sense, are no different in a theatre than in any other building. Heating and ventilation and acoustics are properly matters of *expertice*, which cannot be definitely fixed by law, and mere technical details of stage craft can safely be left to individual choice; but the theatre must be safe for life and limb, and it must be devised so fire cannot spread readily. This article will, therefore, point to only a few legal requirements which, while intended to accomplish these results, have, in practice, been found superfluous.

The laws in nearly all our large cities require an open court on each side of the auditorium, this open court to be extended directly to streets front or rear, and to be open to the sky, at least opposite the auditorium. Some cities require it to be open to the sky the whole length, and some require a corresponding open area across the back of the stage. The Boston Building Law allows it to be carried through a building towards the front and does not call for it opposite the depth of the stage. It is the writer's conviction that while, in some cases, these open courts can be used in such way as to be an advantage, they are not in the slightest degree necessary for safety, and are generally used for accumulation of rubbish quite as much as for purposes of exit. Justification for these courts has sometimes been assumed to lie in the fact that they would afford a means of fighting a fire in a theatre, so that hose could be more readily introduced through the court and streams of water played on the fire. There is nothing in the experience of fires in cities which justifies this belief. On the contrary, as far as the records seem to indicate, fires almost invari-

ably start on the stage instead of in the theatre proper, and a narrow open area, which leads to a street one hundred feet away, is but a poor way of introducing hose onto the stage. An open area at the back has much more to justify it, but I would go further and say that no theatre ought to be built in such manner that the stage itself does not abut on some public way, and that an open area across the back should be required only when it is absolutely impossible to gain better access to the stage in any other way.

The use of open courts as a means of egress is perfectly justifiable, but a far better way would be to omit entirely the hazardous grille type of fire escape and require all stairs to be internal and all means of egress to the street restricted to covered and protected passages. No doors or windows should be allowed from the side of a theatre into an open court. If a fire should occur in an adjoining property such exits would be a source of danger; the open court would have no advantage whatever, and a far better way is to insist upon the side walls of every theatre through the whole length being made absolutely unbroken, taking entrance and exit only from the front and rear, unless, of course, the theatre is built on a corner, or entirely isolated from surrounding buildings by open spaces at least equivalent to a street. This latter is the European scheme generally adopted, but real estate limitations will rarely permit of it in this country.

Every theatre law in the country after stipulating the capacity of exit stairways and passages provides for additional egress through so-called emergency exits. This is a wholly unnecessary and often fatal requirement. Catastrophies happen to an excited crowd not through actual burning by flame, or suffocating by smoke, so much as through the results of panic, and a crowd in a panic can never be depended upon to use unusual means of egress, or to follow a mere sign pointing to a subordinate exit, when the audience has assembled through other doorways. Consequently there ought to be no such thing about a theatre as an emergency exit, but the necessary provision should be made so the doors, passages and stairs used for entering the theatre would be sufficient for exit under all circumstances. An emergency exit is of no value if the people are not



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trained to use it, and though it seems sometimes as if the same people rarely go to the theatre twice, as a matter of fact there is a saving remnant in every theatre audience of people who know the way, who are used to going and coming frequently, and who would probably lead the way in a panic towards the regular exits, ignoring the others no matter how plainly they might be marked.

Exterior fire escapes of the open grille type should be absolutely prohibited instead of being encouraged. The experience of fires has been quite conclusive on this score and if we are to give the public decent exits, do not force them to go out on a grille where many would be timid, and where a panic might ensue, and which, with a fire below, would be worse than useless.

Most building laws require a lobby of some sort to precede each division of the house, and the New York law requires an open space to extend 15 feet behind the last row of seats. Both of these are needless requirements as far as safety is concerned and were apparently devised with the thought that in case of a panic or fire, the audience would meekly walk out to the lobbies and stay there for a while to think about it before going out doors. Lobbies have their tangible, decorative function and are useful for promenades, but are wholly unnecessary as exits, except as they lead directly out-of-doors, and the insistence should be put on the exit rather than the decorative feature. The open space behind the seats, as required by the New York law, is wasted space and does no one any good, nor does it contribute in the slightest degree to safety.

Most cities require a brick proscenium wall. Boston is one of the cities which does not. If fireproof construction means anything, a solid brick wall at this point is an anachronism, and its use should not be compulsory on any one. A properly designed terra cotta partition in connection with a steel frame is a more logical application of fireproof construction to this particular phase of the problem. Brick is clumsy, takes up more space, adds enormously to the weight to be carried, and serves no function that could not be served just as well for all practical purposes by a 6" terra cotta wall.

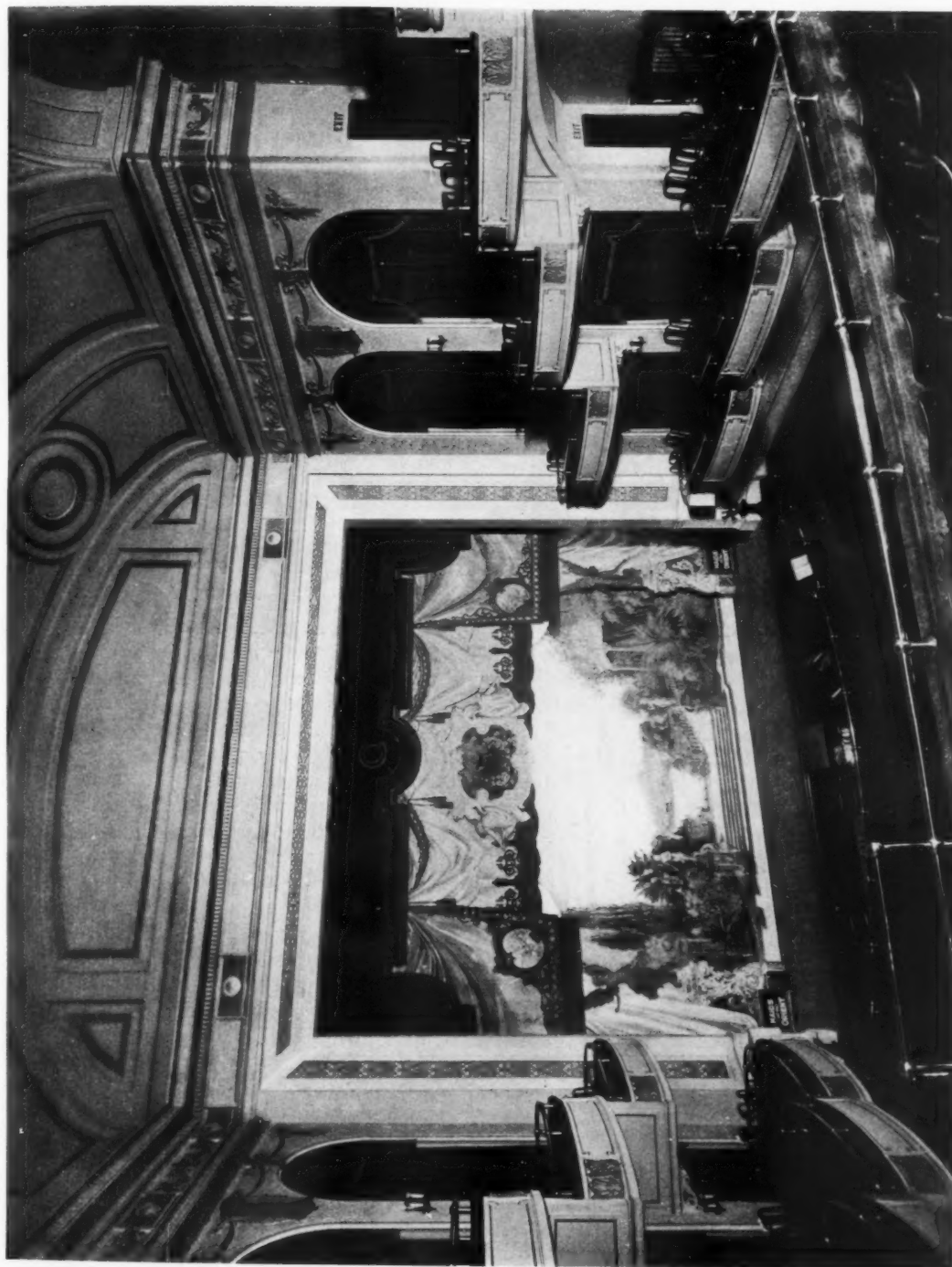
Nearly all building laws require an asbestos curtain connected to a fusible link placed

at the highest point of the stage and the assumption is that in case of fire this link will melt and allow the curtain to descend. Whether the curtain would or would not be debatable. Whether the audience would have vanished or been destroyed before the link would melt is also a debatable question. The fire curtain failed to work in the Iroquois Fire and the records are discreetly mute in regard to the value of such an appliance. It is the conviction of the writer that the automatic arrangement is a source of danger and that it would be better to trust to an attendant lowering the curtain by hand than to wait until the fuse might go off and allow the curtain to descend. Furthermore, the ordinary asbestos curtain is often but thinly woven on a cotton mesh and is a pretty flimsy barrier against any actual fire. The solid curtain, such as is required so extensively abroad and in some cities in this country, is theoretically perfect, but practically so clumsy that its advantages over an asbestos curtain properly reinforced and hung, are by no means apparent, while it imposes a financial load upon the owner which is not justified by the results.

The location of the heating boiler is a variable quantity. New York does not allow it anywhere except under a passage. Boston does not allow it anywhere except under the stage. New Haven does not allow it anywhere. As a matter of fact with fireproof construction and a properly enclosed boiler room, the boiler could be placed anywhere with perfect safety, and it is wholly superfluous to restrict its location in any way whatever, but rather the law should prescribe that it shall be isolated.

Nearly all theatre laws provide for a glass skylight over the stage, of an area not less than one-tenth of the area of the stage floor. This requirement presupposes that in case of a fire among the scenery, the rush of flames would melt the fusible link, causing the sides or top of the skylight to open and thus let out the flames or the smoke, and do no damage. Query: Which would go first, the fusible link or the stage hands? Query, also: would not the opening in the skylight create a strong upward draft that might vastly increase the intensity of the fire on the stage and do quite as much harm as good? I would not say the skylight is all wrong, but in these

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days of electricity and scenery which has been treated with a fire retardant, its real use has vastly diminished.

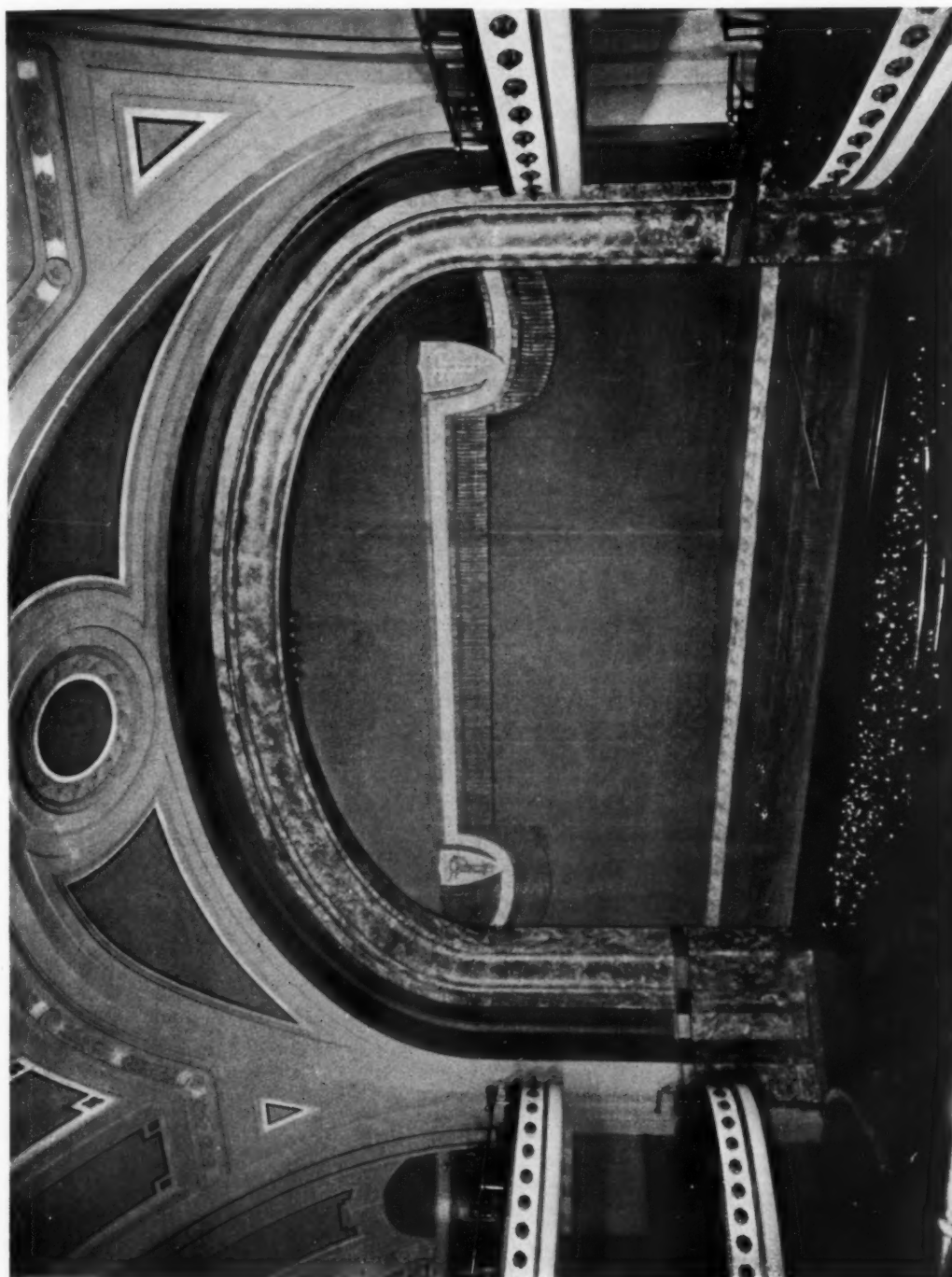
The various building laws prescribe a minimum width of exits varying from 20 inches per hundred persons up to several times that amount. Some cities further refuse to count any exit which is less than 5 feet wide. This is an unjust burden on the owner. Two 3-foot exits are worth more than one 6-foot, as people would be less apt to stumble in a narrow way and probably more people would go through the two exits. The proportioning of exits is really the most unscientific portion of the whole problem in its solution. No amount of provision can stop a panic and it is panic we fear; and while admitting the desirability of establishing a minimum width, I cannot agree that a greater measure than 20 inches per hundred people is necessary for exit space, if the exits are properly arranged, the runs of stairways short, the rise and tread easier than the $7\frac{1}{2} \times 10\frac{1}{2}$ allowed by so many cities, and above all if differences in level are overcome by gradients rather than by stairs. In other words, an arbitrary limitation is unscientific and could, with perfect safety, be replaced by requirement of more care in the arrangement of exits, and greater insistence upon their nature rather than upon their amount.

One fundamental defect which has been found in the assumptions of our laws is that a theatre is any different from another auditorium, or that a theatre crowd should be handled in any different way than a crowd at a concert, a lecture, or a church. What is right for one is right for the other. Liberties or restrictions pertaining to one should be granted as freely and enforced as rigidly with the other; and if the experience of years demonstrates that certain arrangements, capacities or constructions are sufficient for a crowd of two thousand people assembled in an audience hall officially designated as a church, there is no justice in imposing additional restrictions or greater hardships upon the same crowd when they happen to be in

a hall of audience officially known as a theatre. This is not saying that the churches are always sufficient. In fact, observations would seem to show that there is more danger in a church crowd than there is in a theatre; and, while the statistics are very deceiving and difficult to obtain, the writer is inclined to believe they would show that, in proportion to the attendance, there are more casualties in church-going audiences than in those attending theatres.

It must be remembered, however, that we are now considering not the old style of theatre, with its flaring gas jets, leaky pipes, flimsy borders made more inflammable by the way they were constructed and painted, and all housed in a building of cellular wooden construction but we are basing the analysis upon an up-to-date fireproof theatre in which gas is not allowed in any form, and in which properly protected electric outlets are the only illumination, and in which scenery is constructed and painted in such manner as to be practically non-combustible. We have changed our whole method of constructing and protecting theatres, but have not changed our point of view in regard to fire risk.

To sum up, then, it is believed that, speaking wholly from the standpoint of safety, open courts are unnecessary and often dangerous; the exterior grille type of fire escape is thoroughly bad and should not be tolerated; emergency exits as such should never be allowed; lobbies have no necessary safe function; open standup spaces behind the seats are a simple waste of available room; a brick proscenium wall is an anomaly in a properly constructed fireproof building; the automatic features of the asbestos curtain and stage skylights are of quite questionable value, and the worth of certain widths of exit passages or stairs is not to be measured by feet or inches so much as by considerations of arrangement. All of these conclusions are in opposition to nearly all existing laws, but are based entirely upon experience, and not at all upon theory.



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NORTHERN ITALIAN DETAILS

No. 22. LANTERNS, PALAZZO SERA, GENOA, AND ARCHIGINNASIO ANTICO, BOLOGNA

GENOA'S importance as a maritime power during the seventeenth century—at which time the prestige of Venice was already beginning to wane—was no doubt due to her proximity to Spain and the dominating influence of her commercial classes. The prosperity of that period is shown by the long streets in Genoa filled with Baroque palaces. It is in these streets the student will observe the finest expression of domestic planning of the late Renaissance, where all the ingenuity of Baroque artists was brought into play in their triumph over the natural difficulties presented by the hill-side sites. These palaces are, in every case, entered through a monumental vestibule, planned not as merely a passage-way to the *Cortile*—as in the Roman and Florentine types, but as an entrance hall off of which gave the stairs, usually treated with a dome-shaped ceiling. Most of these vestibules have yet in place their original lanterns. These lanterns, infinitely varied in treatment, and suspended by chains from the ceilings, form striking notes in the decorative schemes. Sometimes they are discreetly chaste and classic in design, suggesting French hall lanterns of the Louis XVI period; at others, their forms

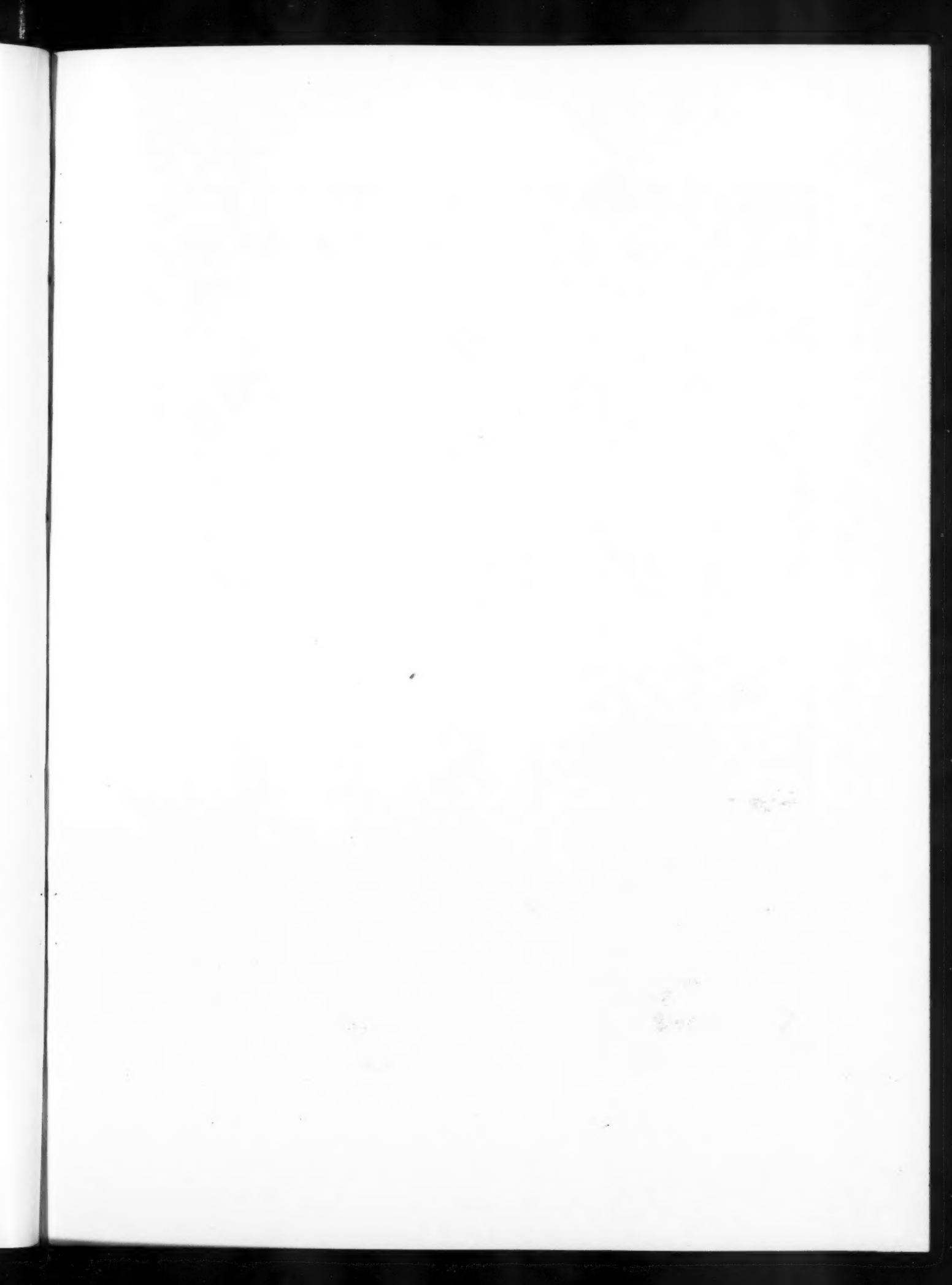
are wild and grotesque, but there is always the contrast with plain plastered ceiling surfaces that restrain their design and contrast their shapes.

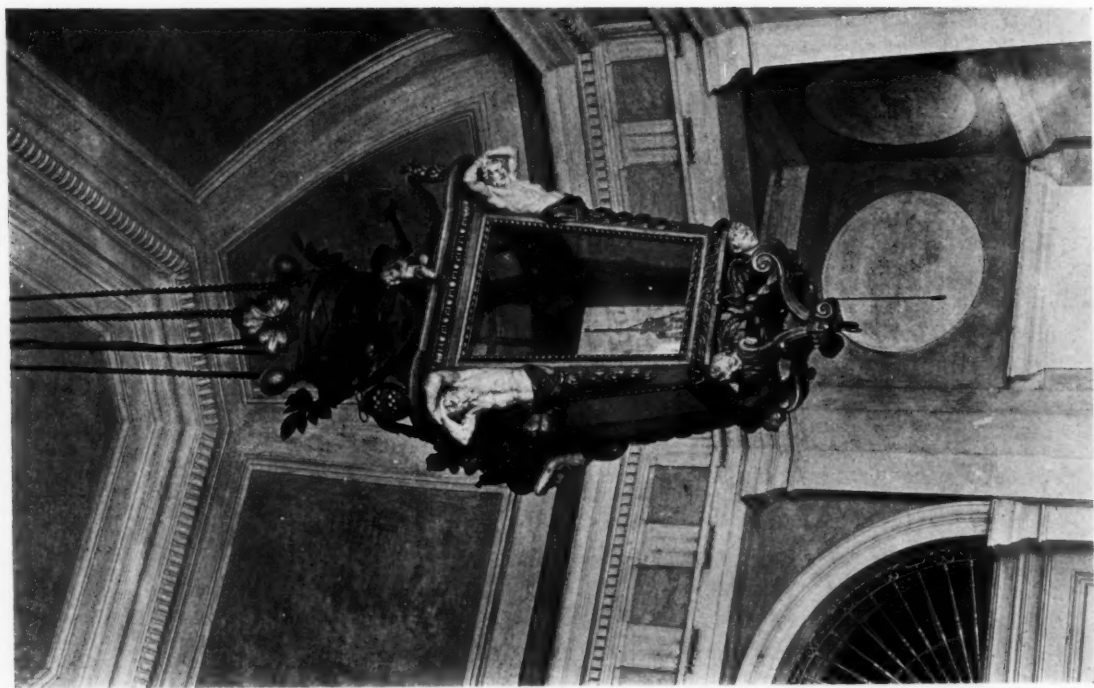
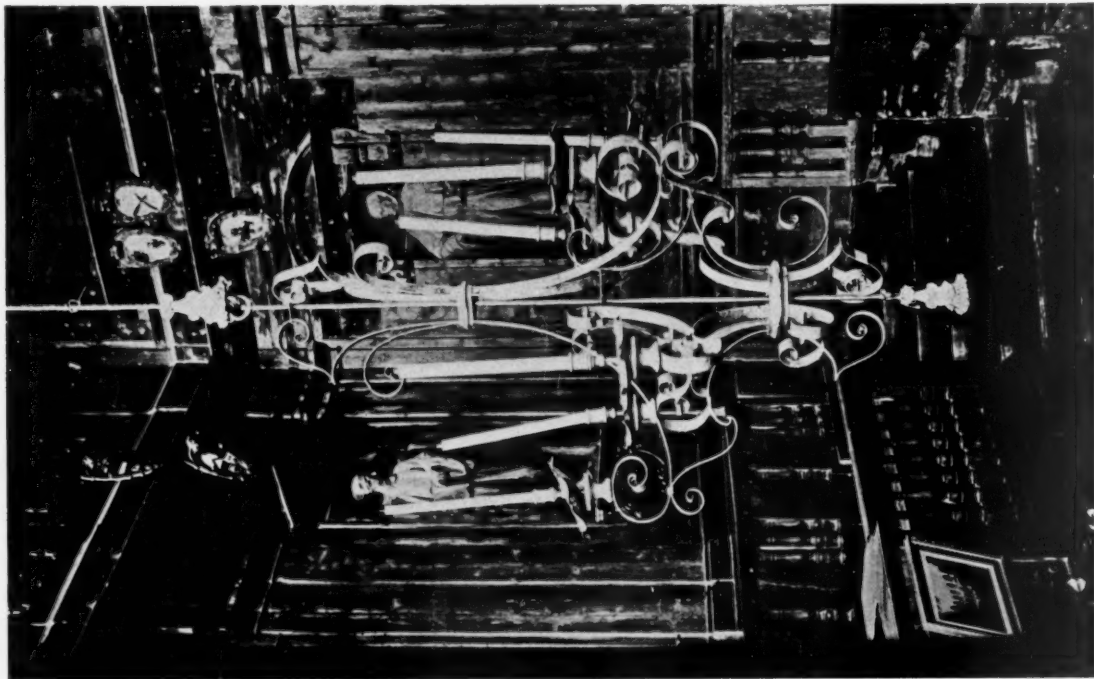
The lamp in the Palazzo Sera, illustrated in this issue, is constructed of carved and painted wood, delicately executed and beautifully modeled. Its interior is lined with mirrors that greatly aid in reflecting the light, originally supplied by candles, but now by less picturesque, but more practical gas jets.

The Archiginnasio Antico, Bologna, is among the earliest buildings equipped with a clinical theatre built for the study of anatomy. The anatomy room is lined throughout with pine, now colored by age to a golden brown. Some of its details will be made the subject of a later plate. Just what conditions the early demonstrators of dissection had to contend with may be judged by the lighting fixtures. Four of these lamps of wrought iron, with their candles were thought sufficient to light a room approximately thirty feet square.

They no longer have a practical use, and are now suffered to remain in place purely on account of their decorative value, the wax candles being replaced by wooden ones.



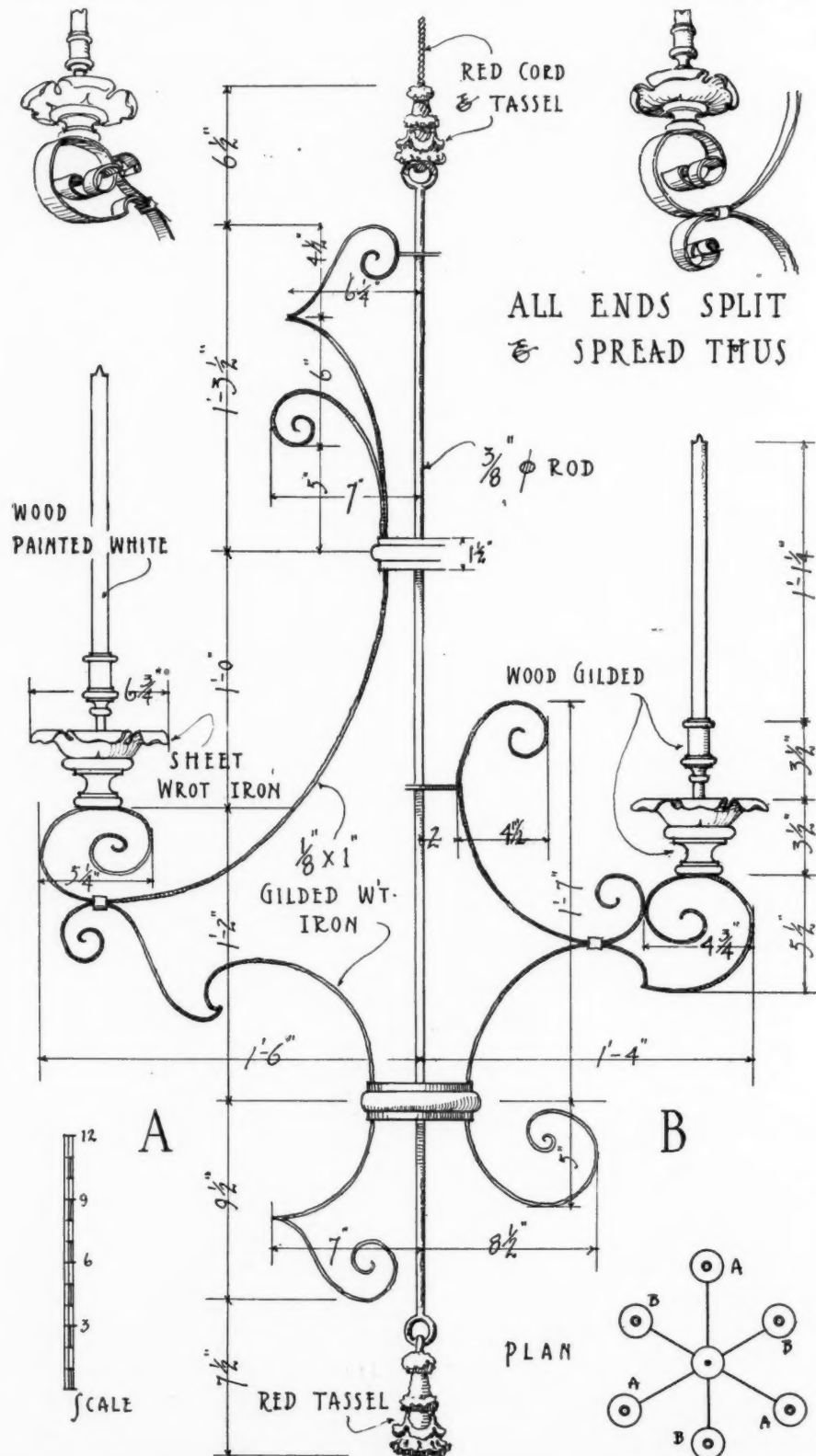




LANTERNS: PALAZZO SERA, GENOA, AND ARCHIGINNASIO ANTICO, BOLOGNA

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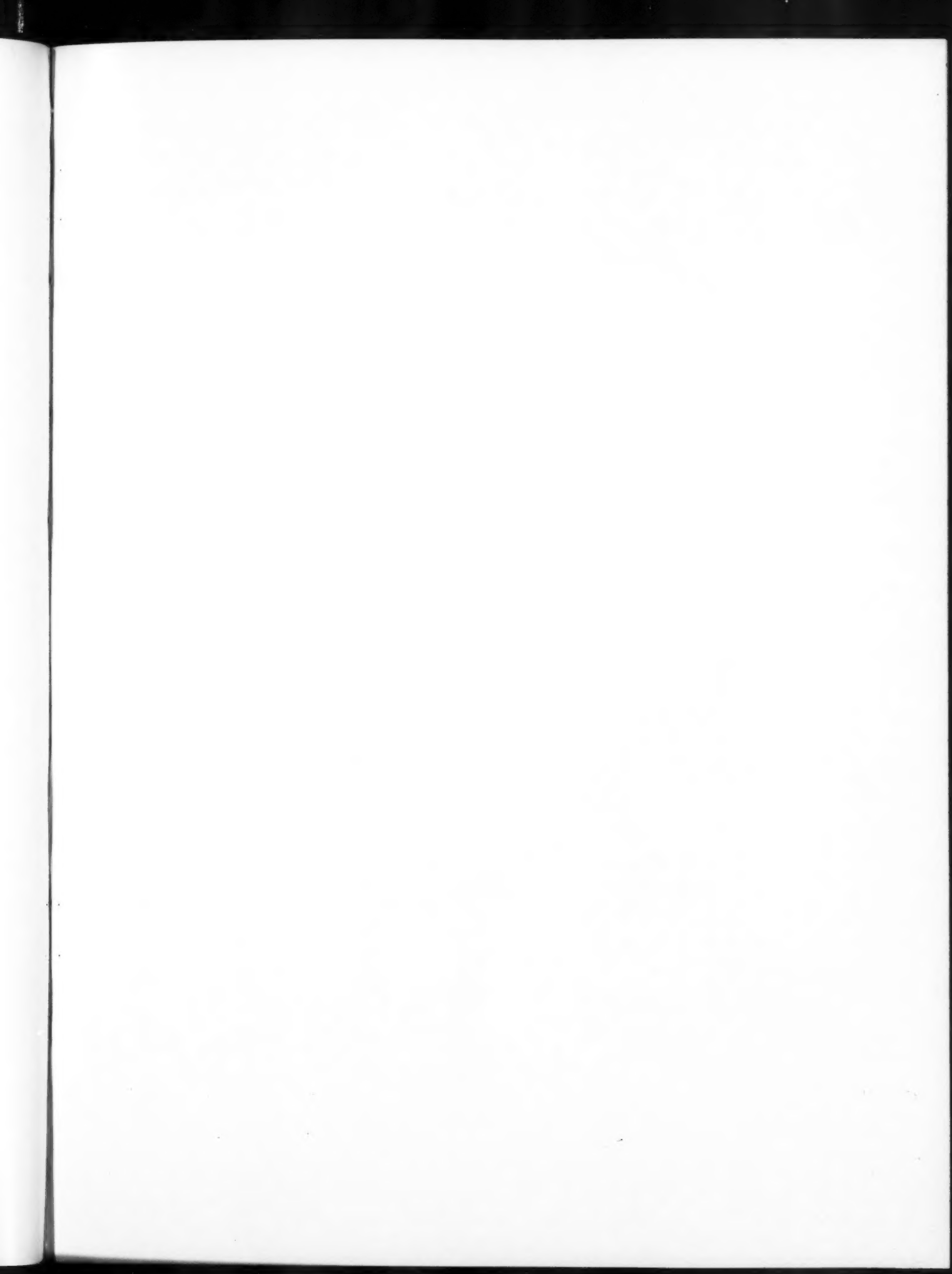
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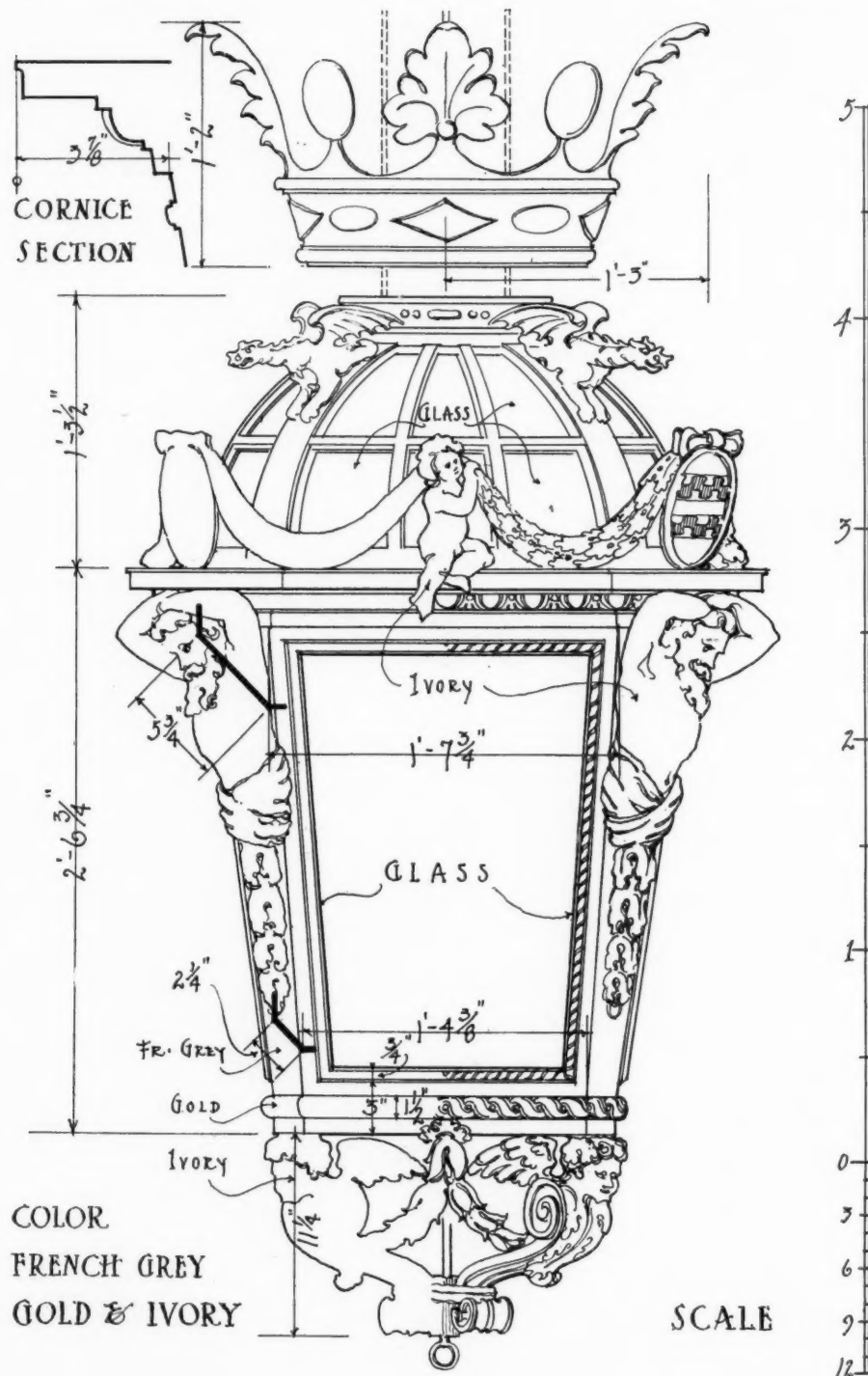


LANTERN: ARCHIGINNASIO ANTICO, BOLOGNA

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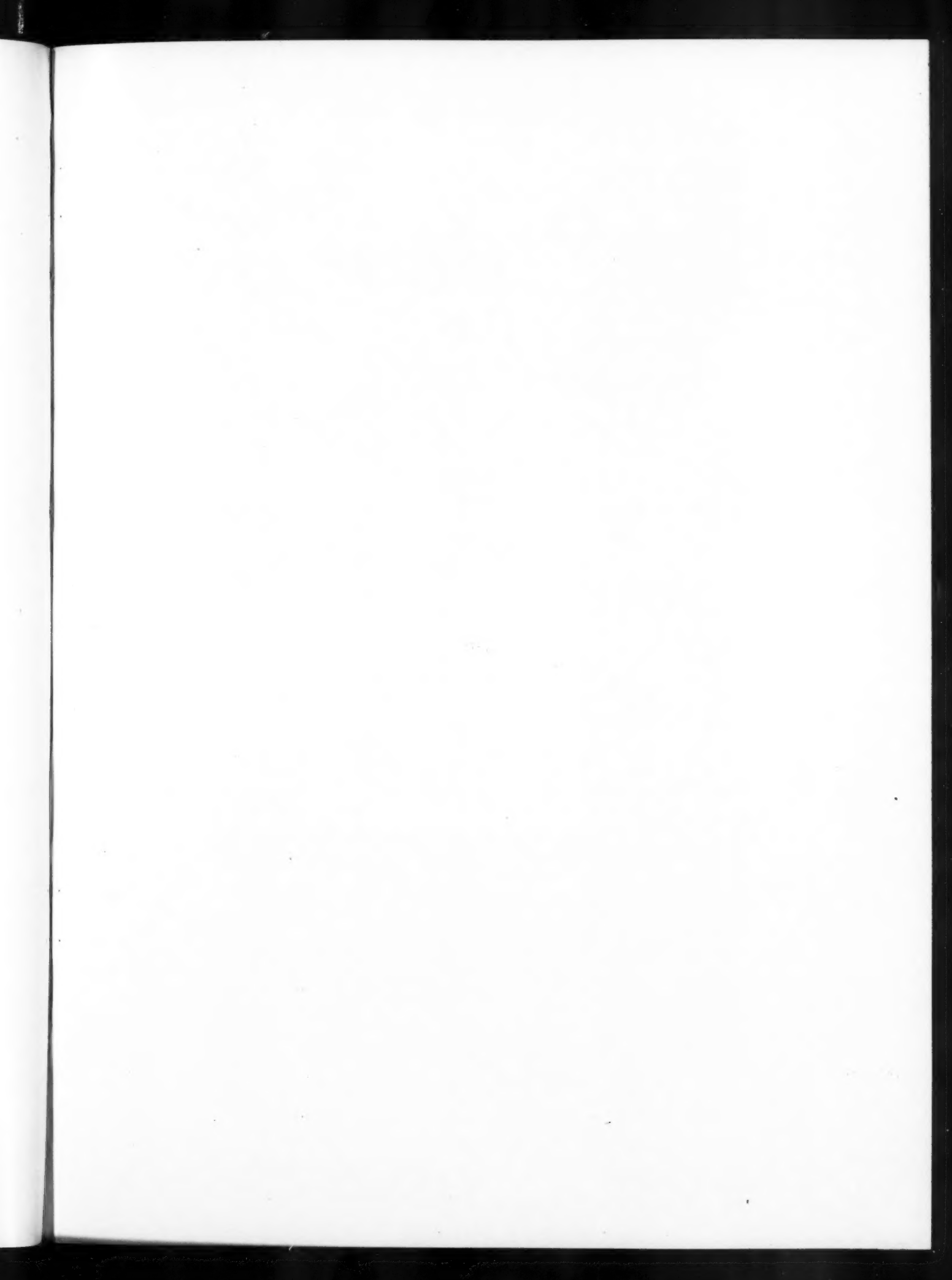




LANTERN PALAZZO SERRA GENOVA

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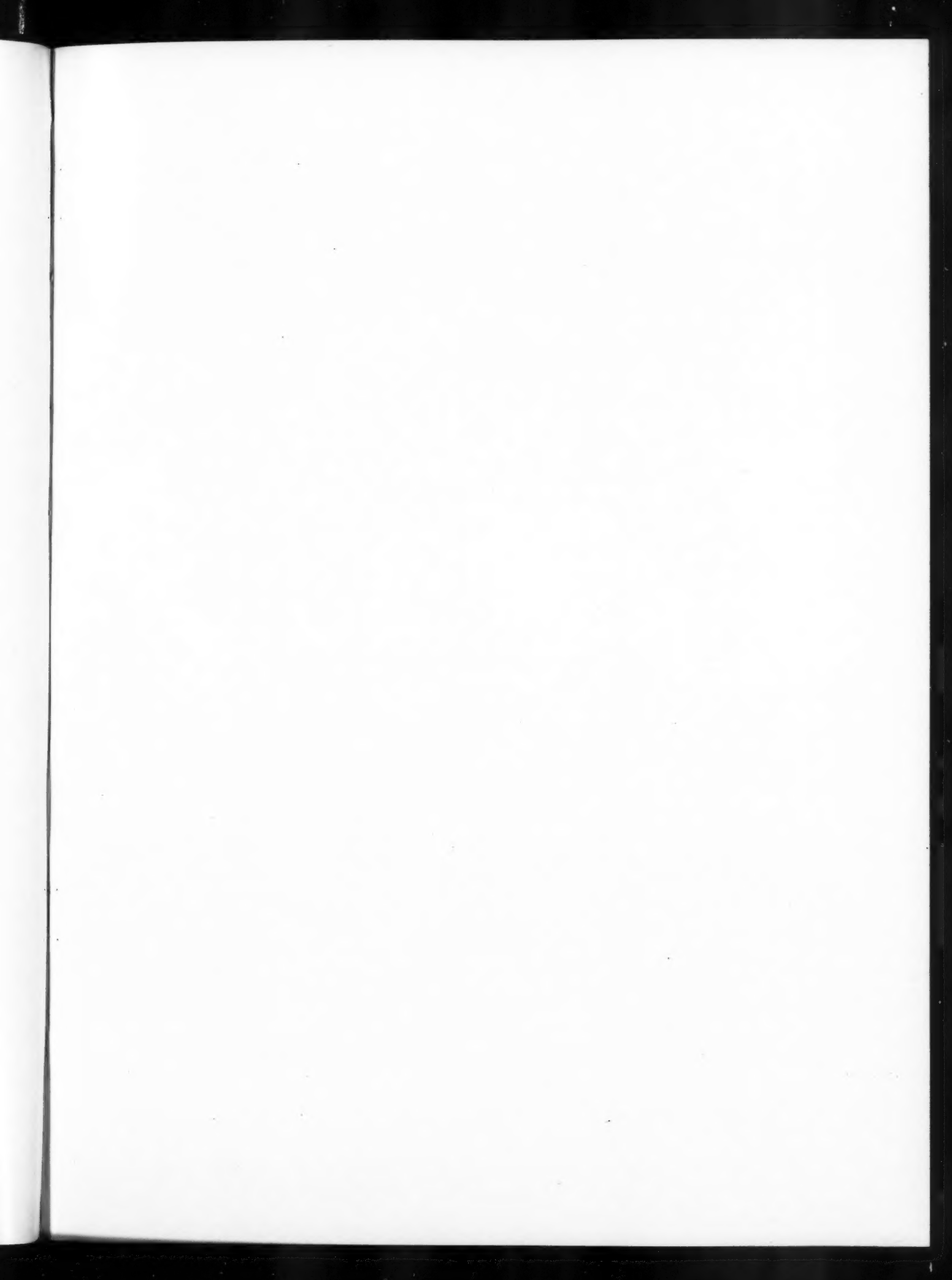
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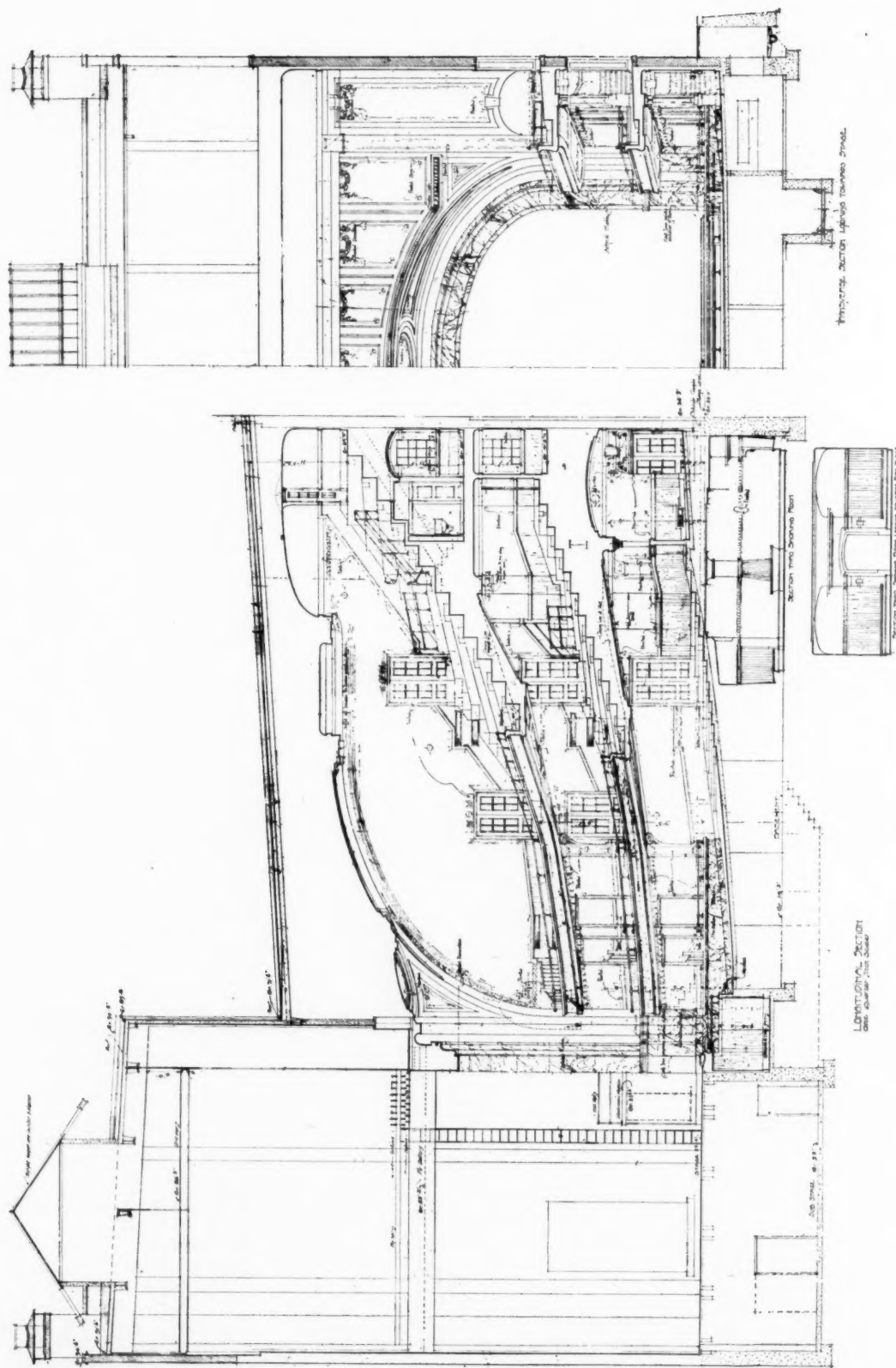




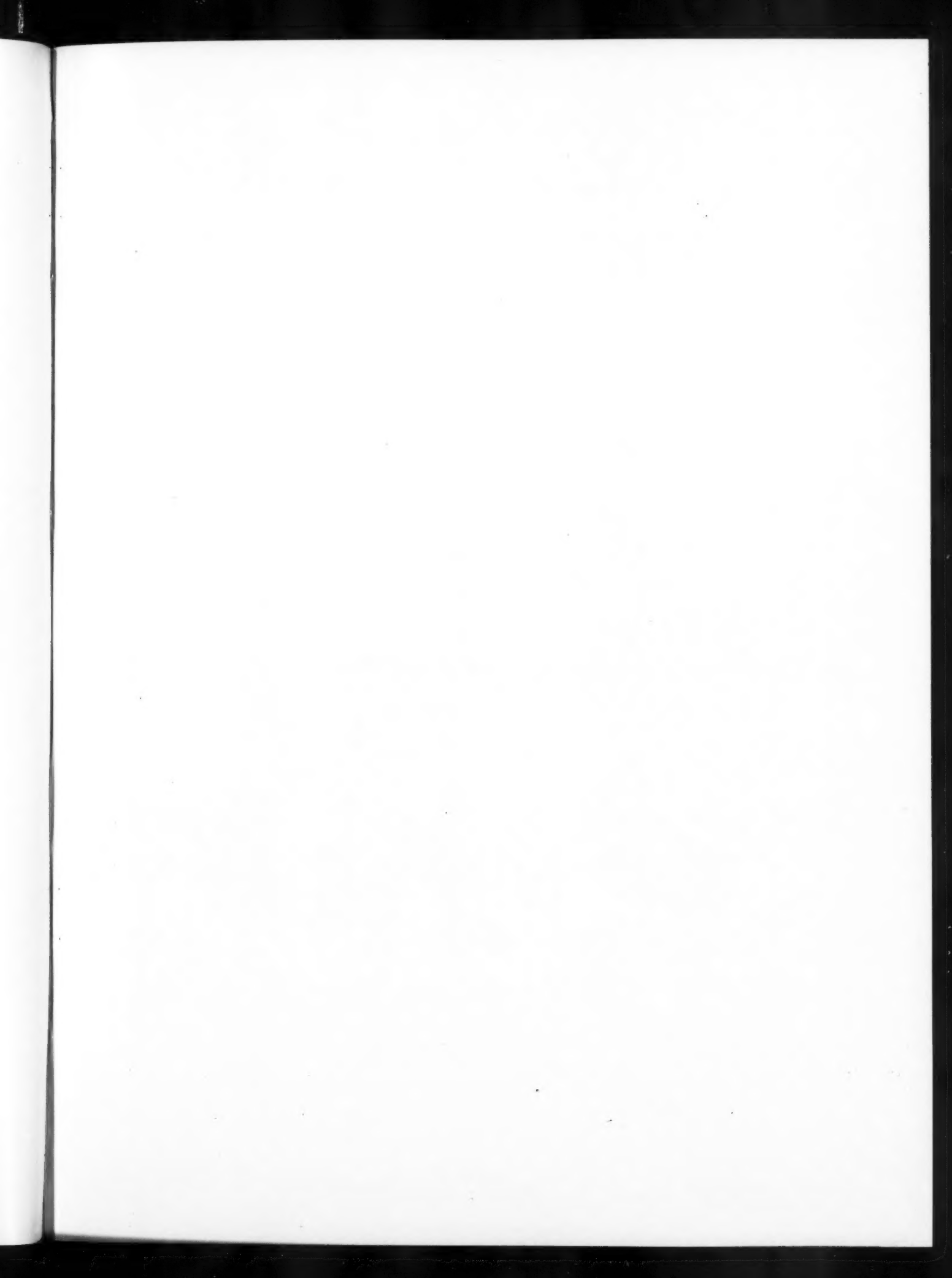
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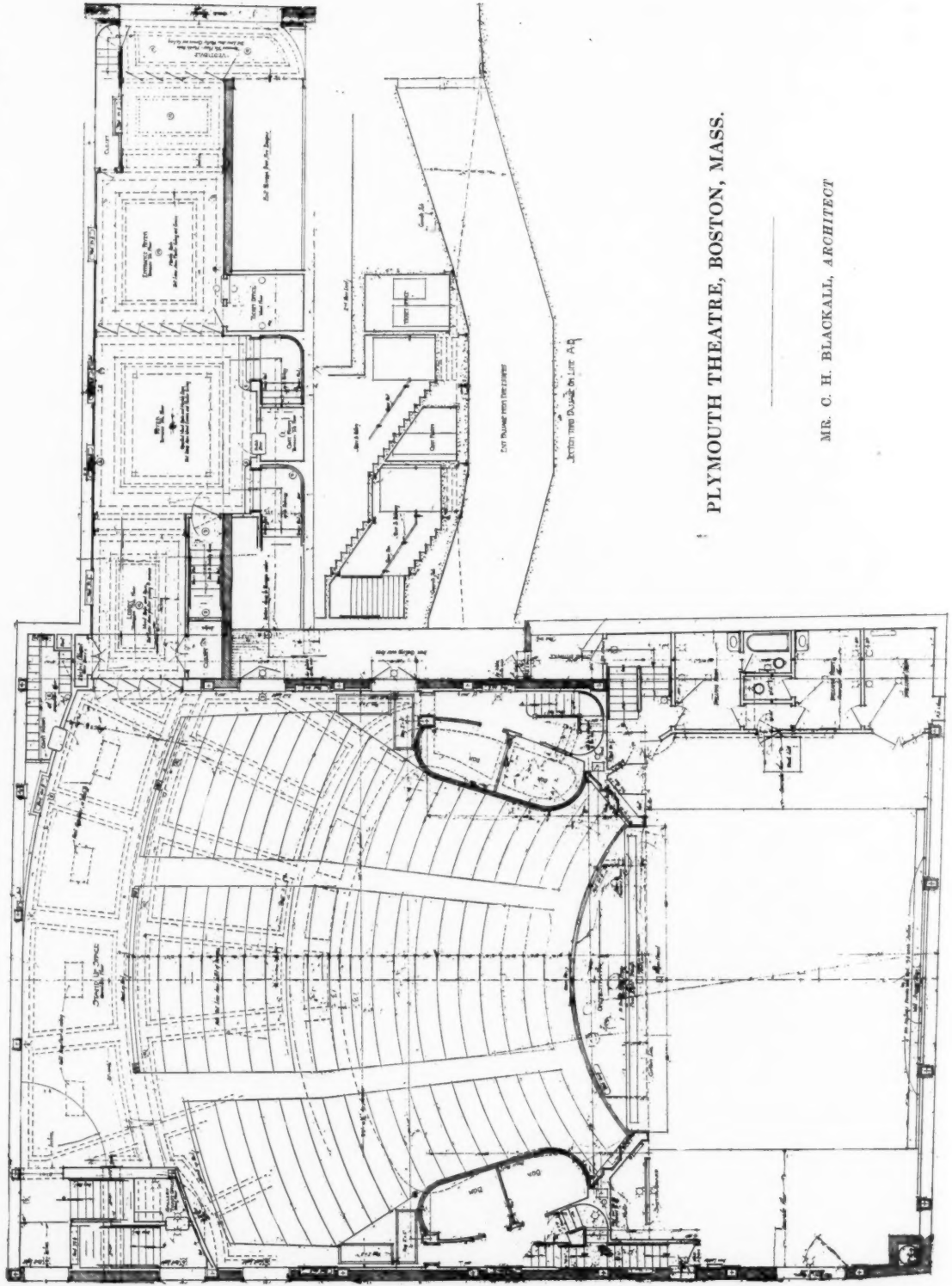
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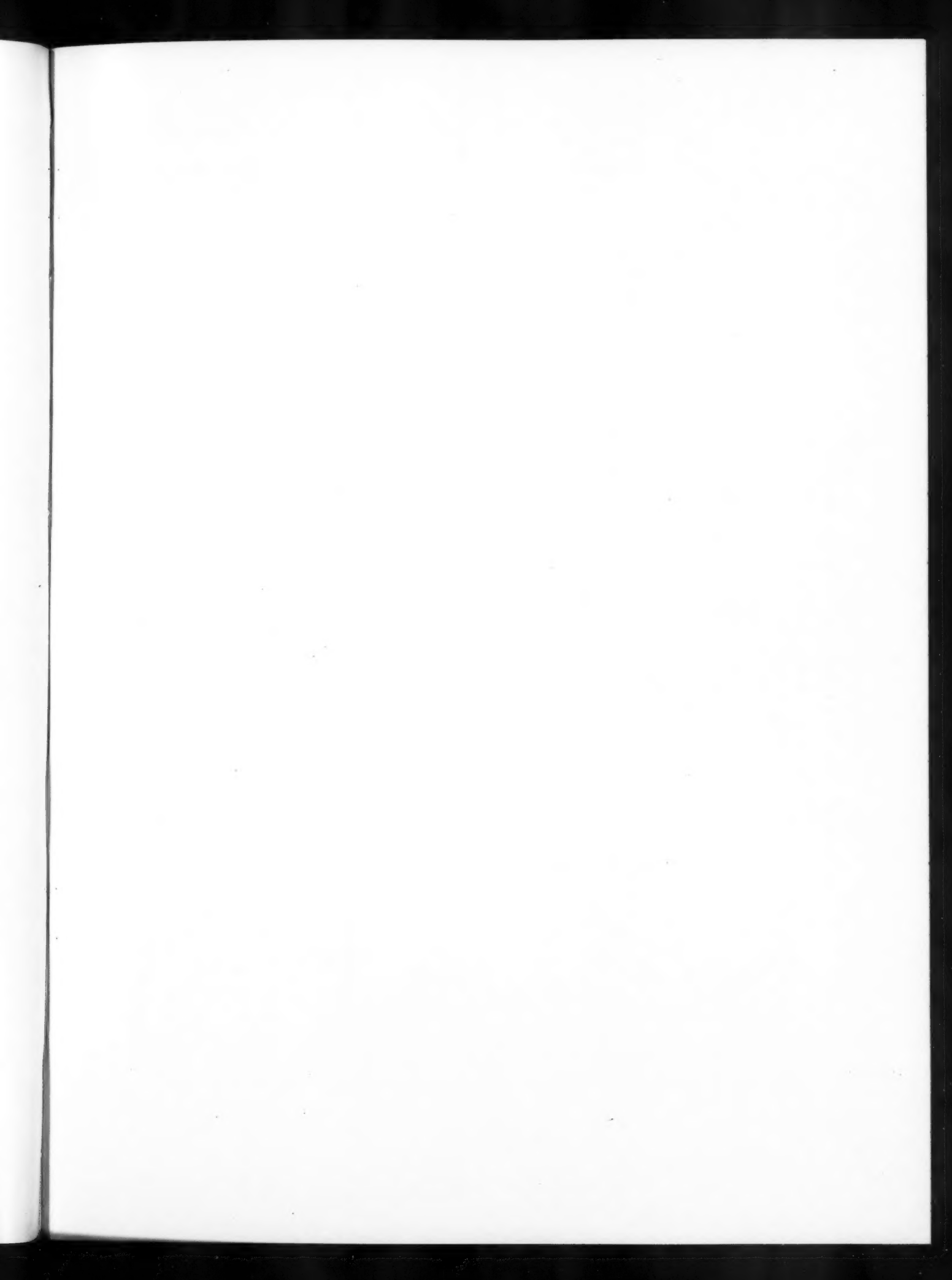
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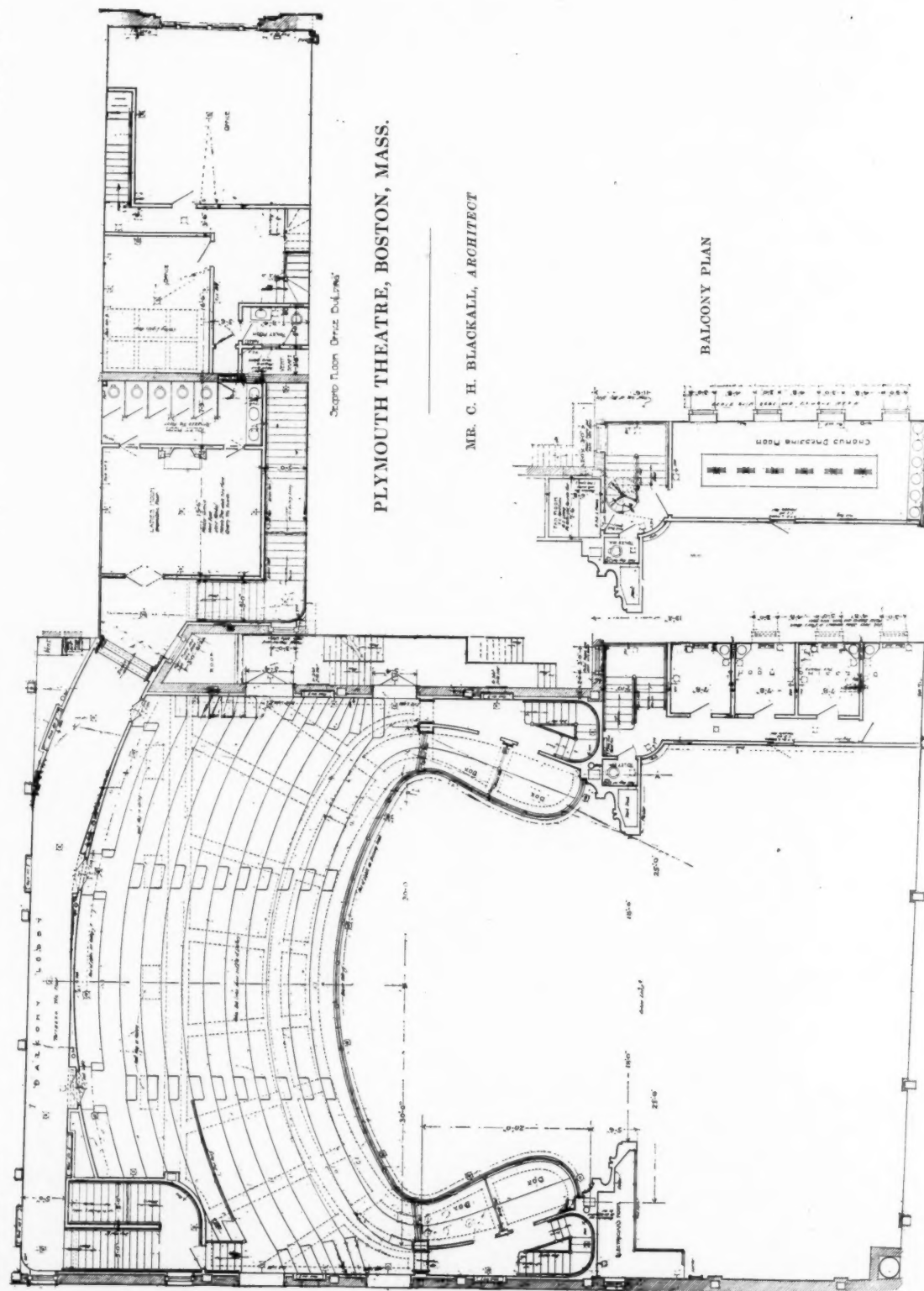




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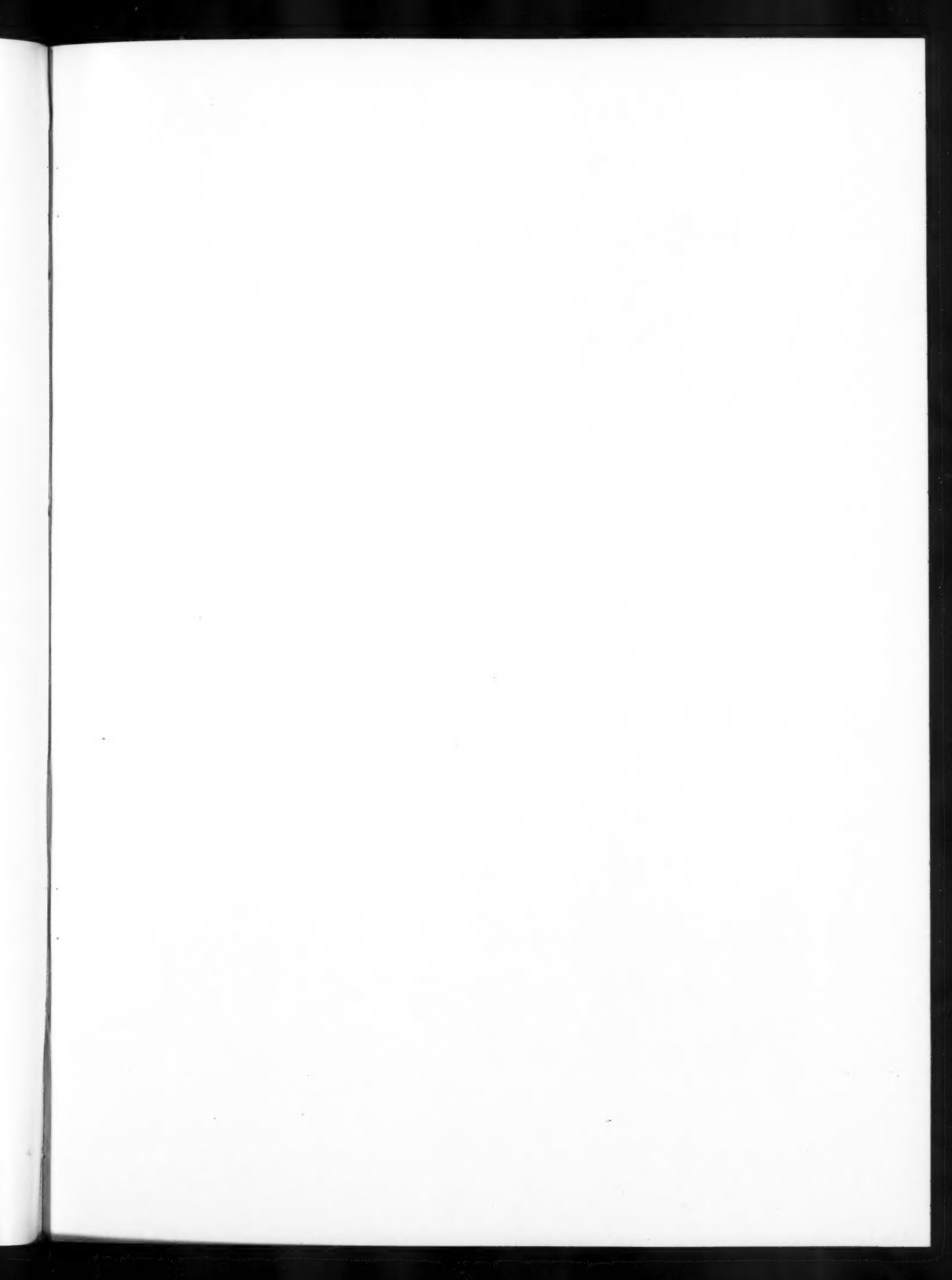


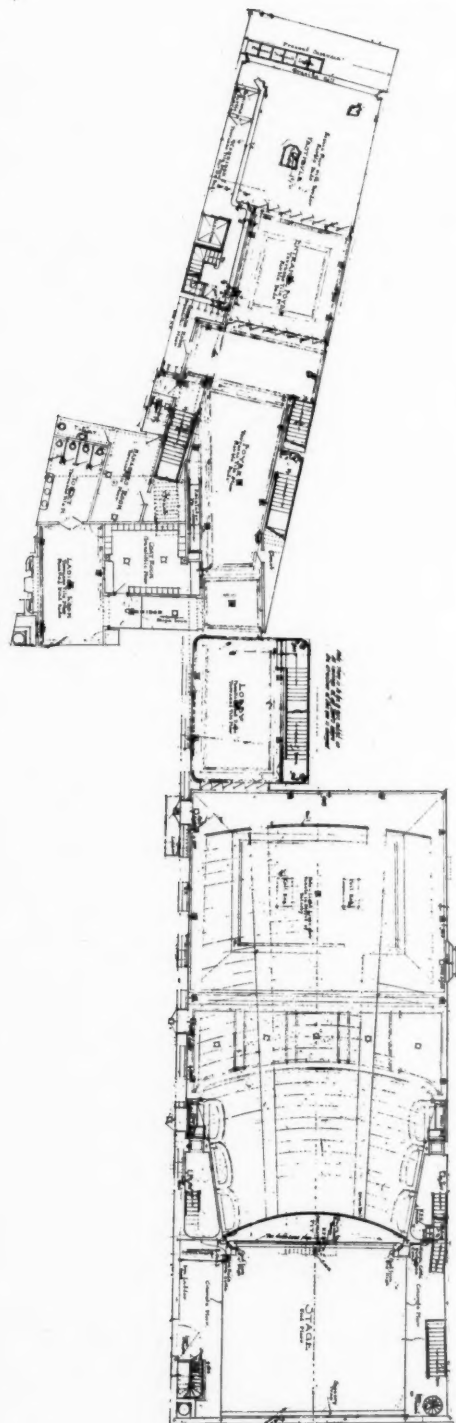


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BALCONY PLAN





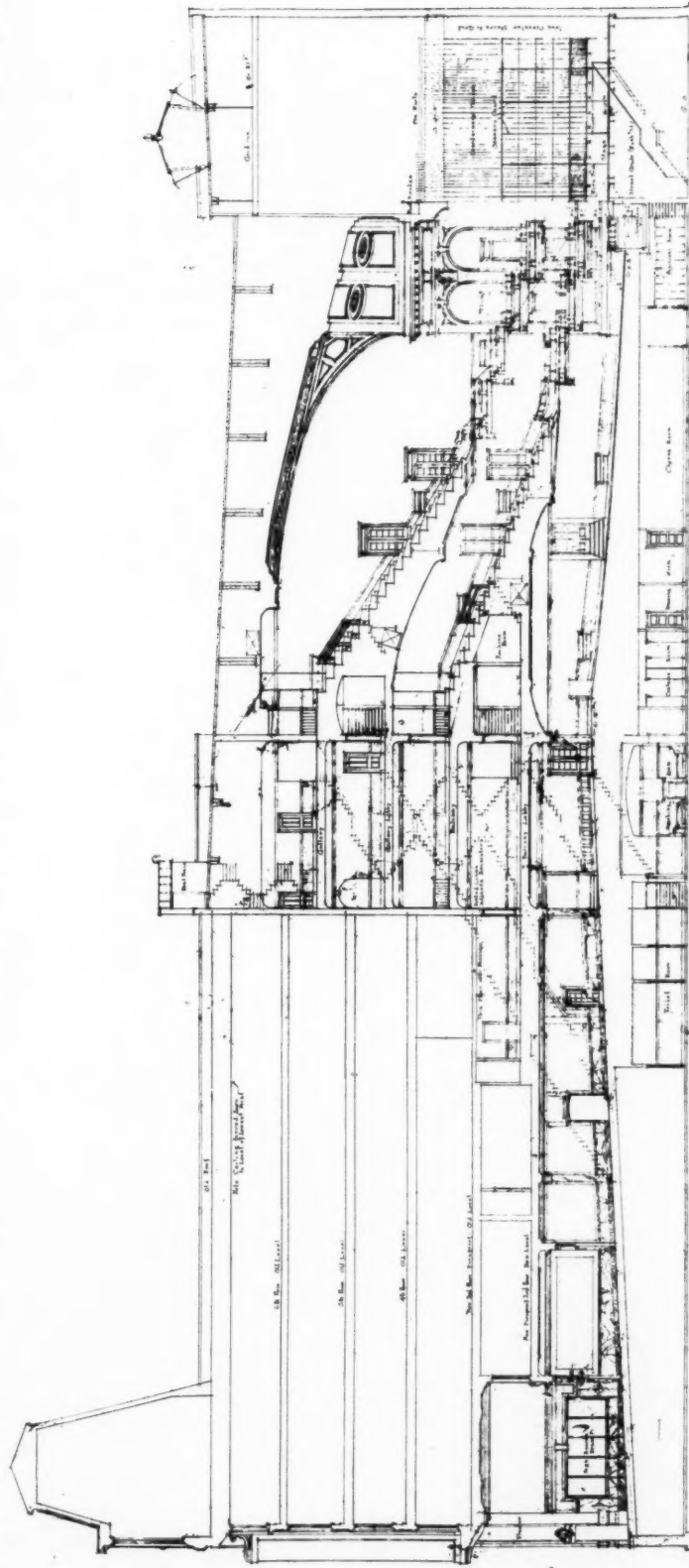
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LONGITUDINAL SECTION

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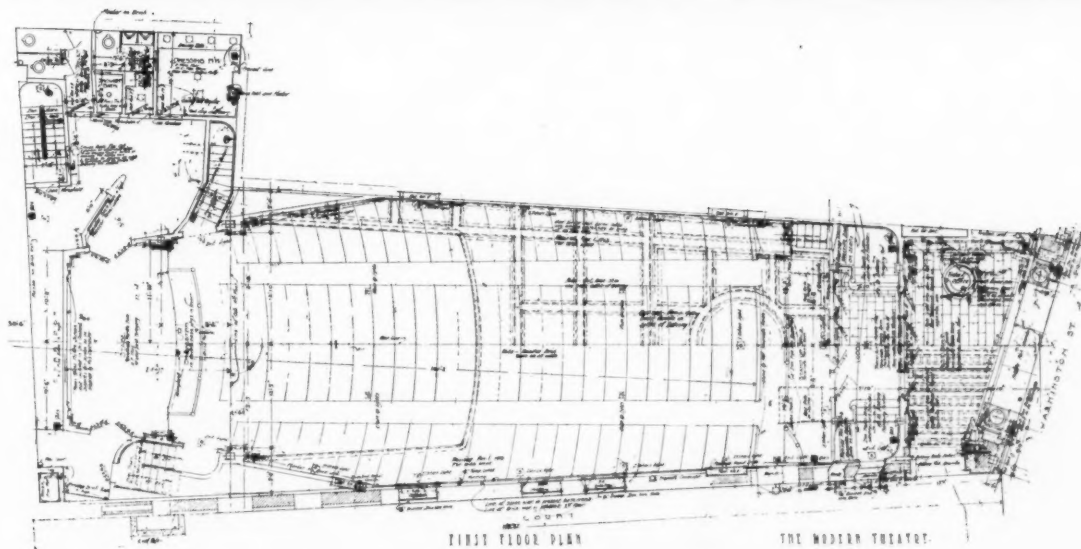
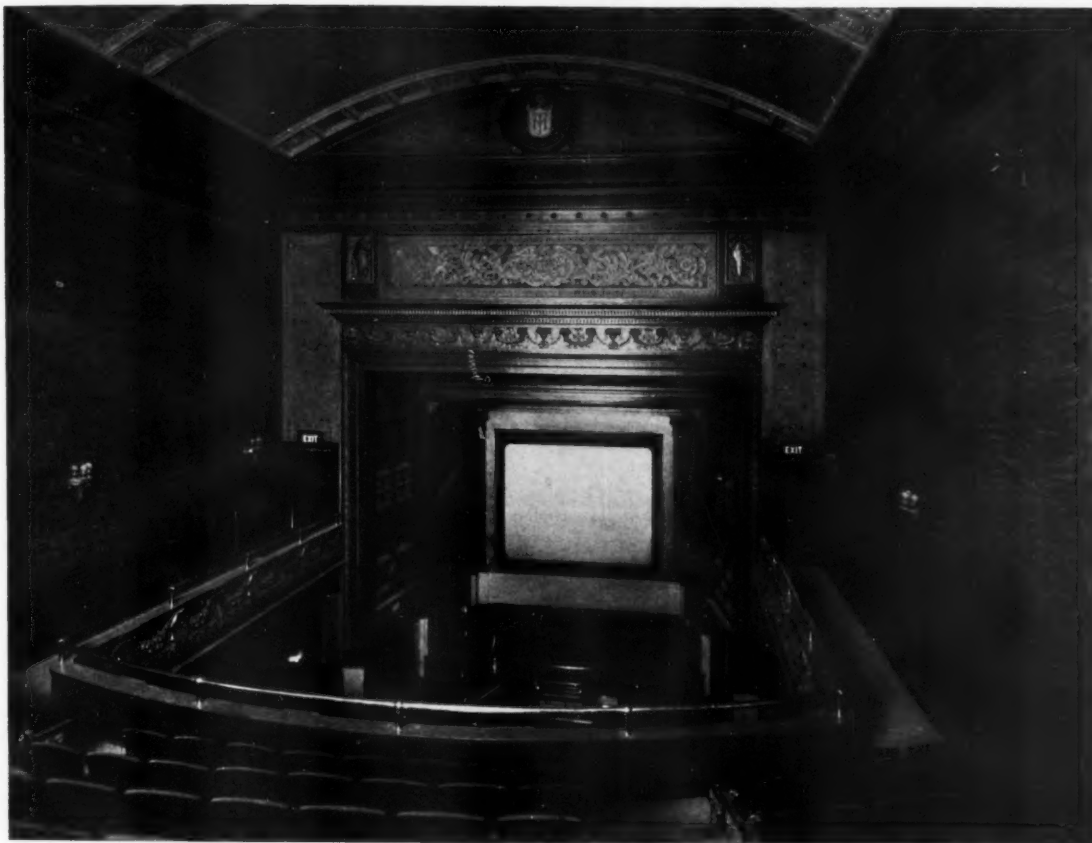
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MODERN THEATRE, BOSTON, MASS.

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THE MODERN THEATRE, WASHINGTON ST., BOSTON, MASS.

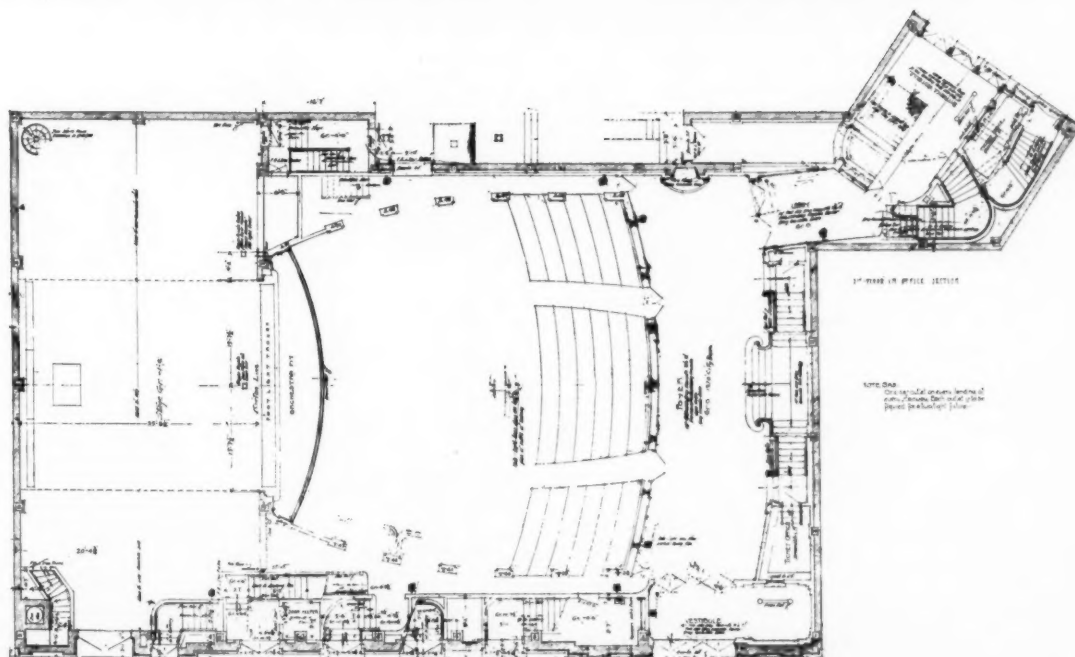
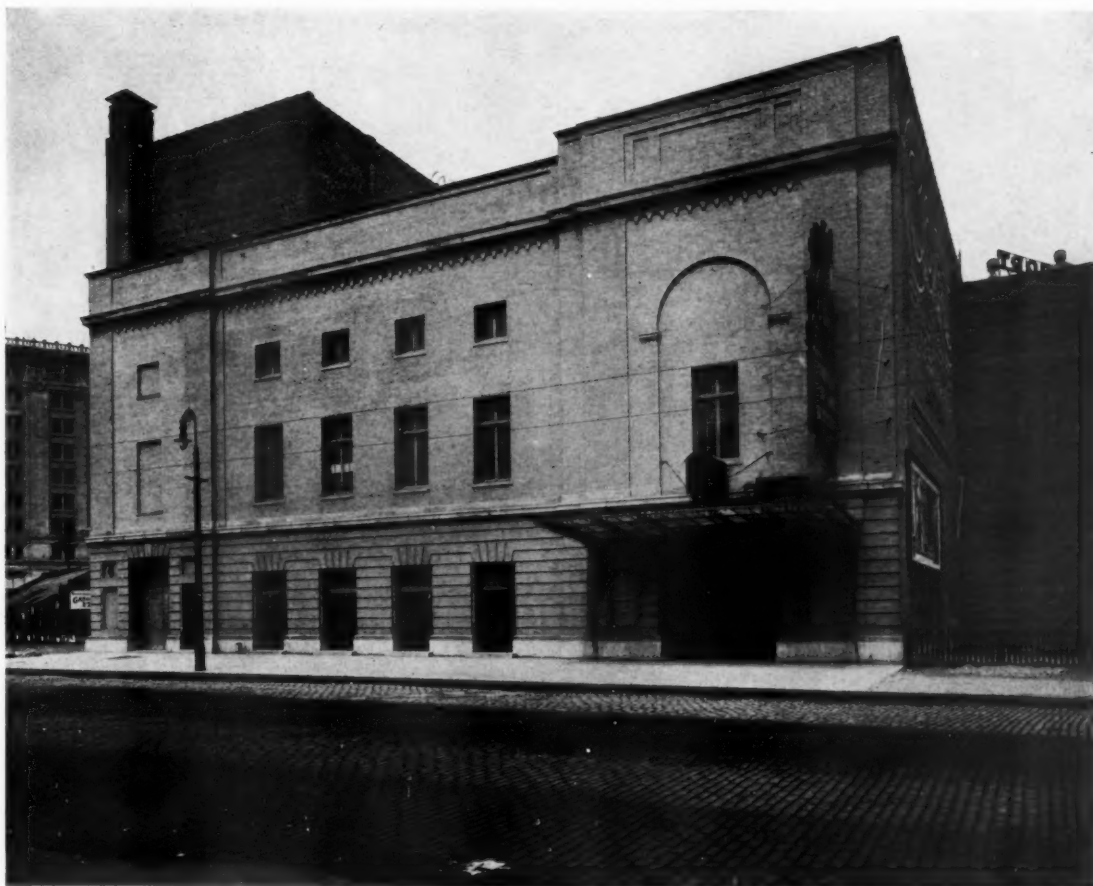
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ENTRANCE FRONT

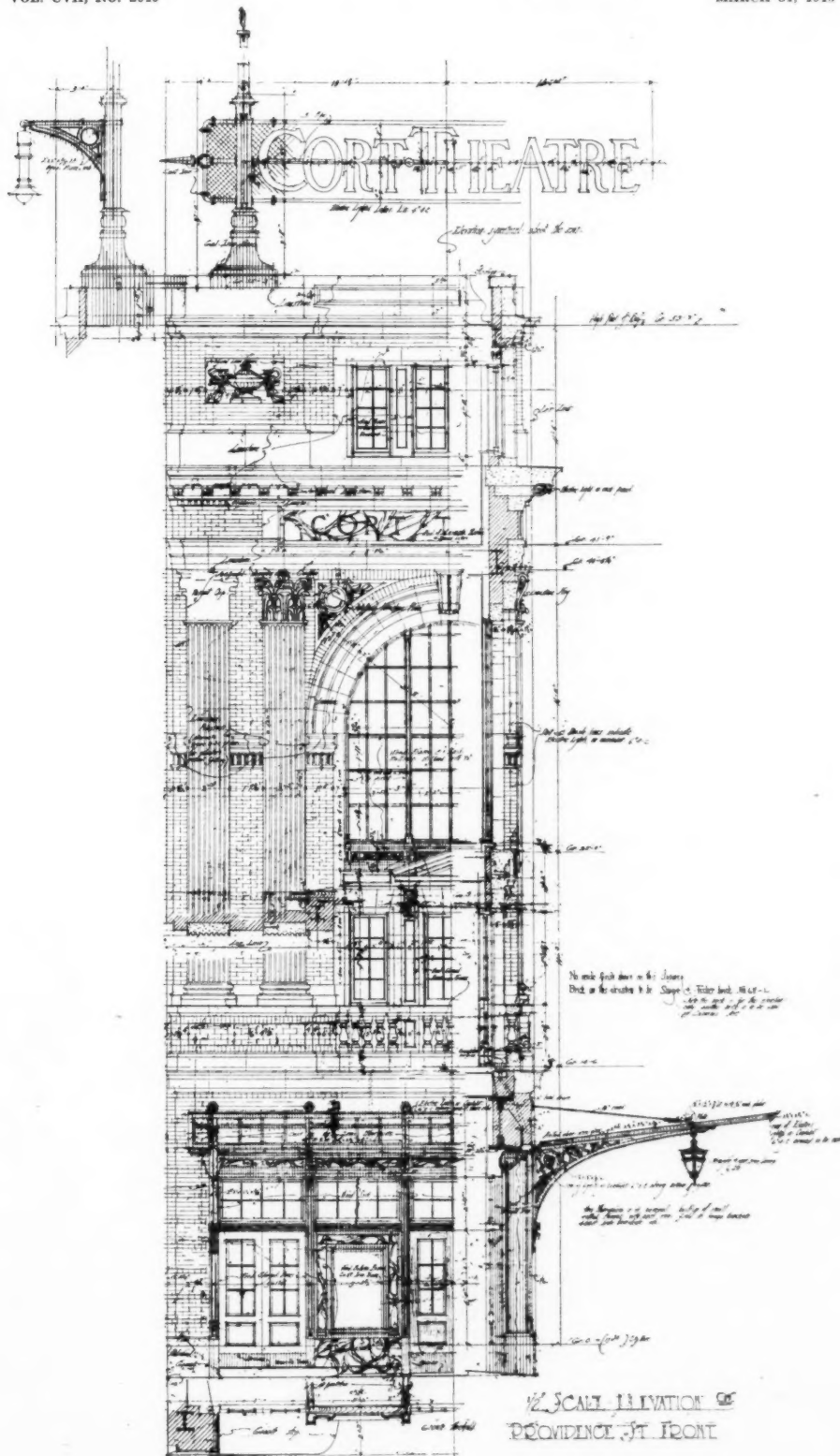
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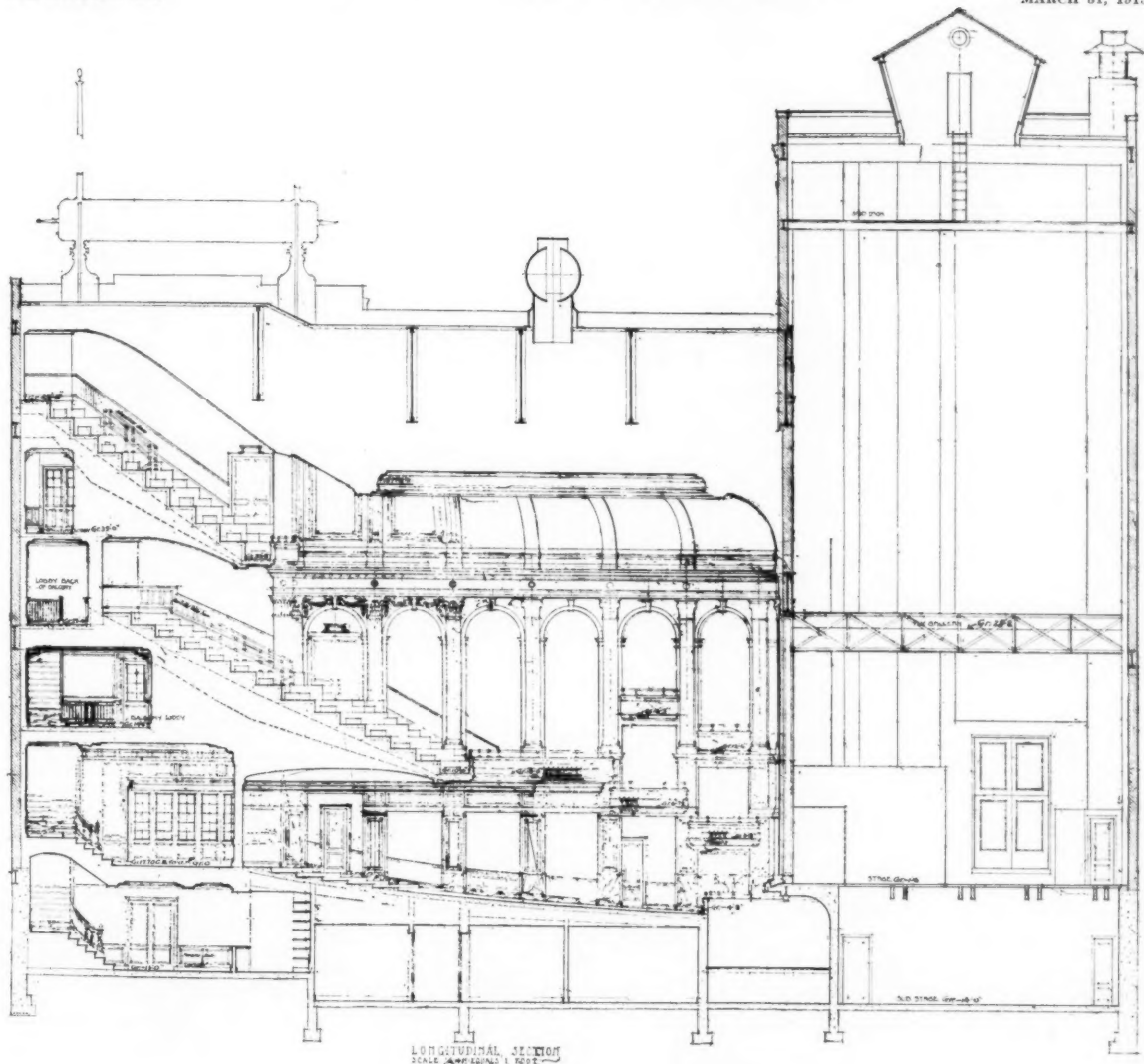
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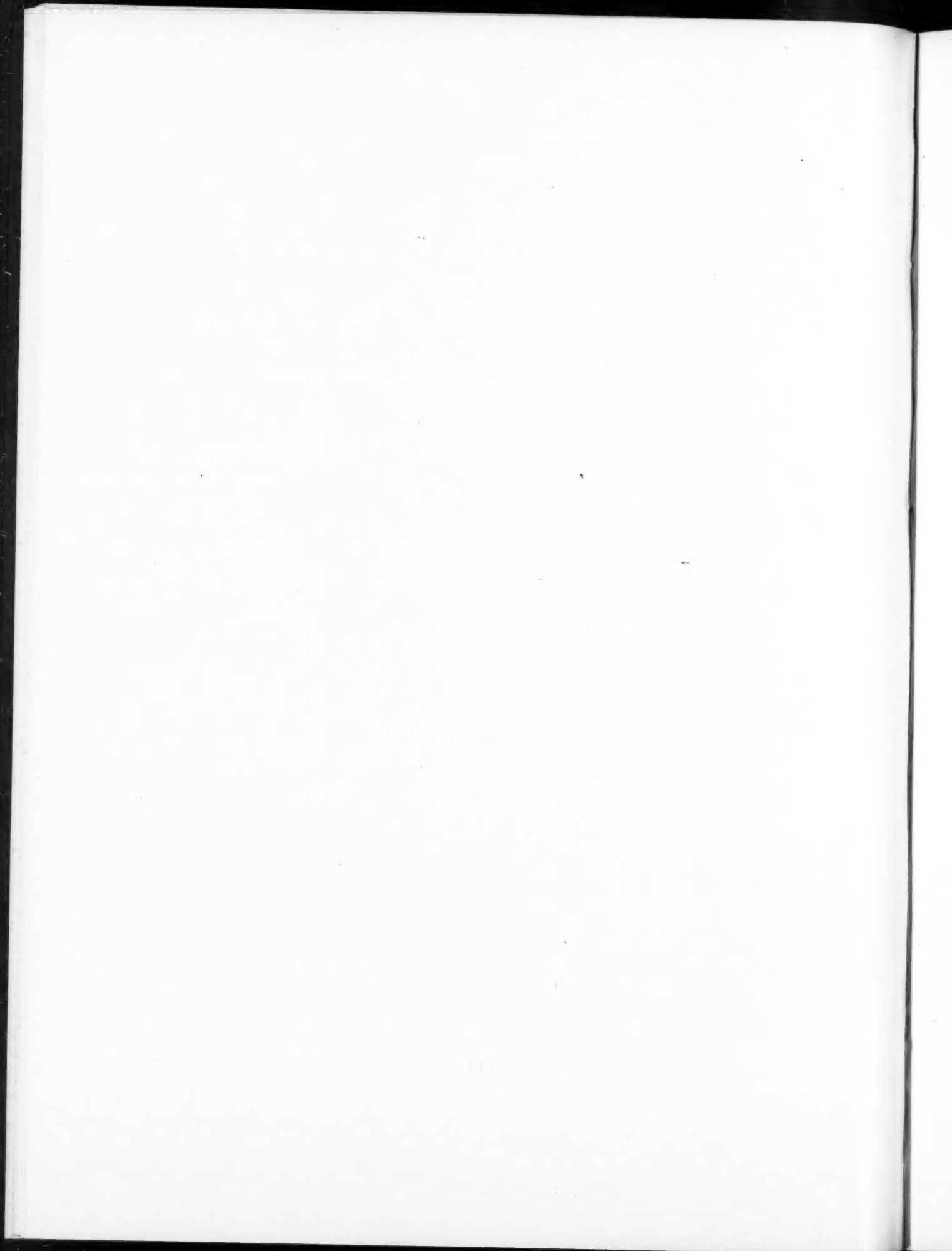
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OUR FAILURE TO PRESERVE ARCHITECTURAL MONUMENTS, OR EVEN IN MANY INSTANCES TO MAKE PERMANENT RECORDS OF THEIR PROPORTIONS AND DETAILS

WITH the passing of the old Assay Office, another of New York's early buildings is forced to give way to the march of economic progress, and only the merest chance has preserved it from total destruction. It has, unfortunately, not been the custom to preserve our old buildings when they have outlived their practical functions, and many beautiful examples of early work in this country have thus passed into oblivion without any permanent record having been made of their design and proportions.

It would seem that some plan of systematic measuring and drawing of the best public and private buildings of the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries might well be undertaken by our architectural societies and schools. We have throughout the country a great volume of student energy that apparently could be turned into this channel with profit to both student and posterity. Certainly the measuring of old

buildings affords a training in observation that is comparable with that acquired by the working out of original design-problems, while it is far superior to it for the cultivation of what might perhaps, for want of a better characterization, be called the tactile sense, or the familiarity with actually executed work and its detail that the operation of measuring brings. Those students that are fortunate enough to be able to study in Europe thus employ much of their time spent abroad. The much larger proportion that are unable to travel and study abroad might be encouraged by some form of scholarships established for the purpose, to record in a similar fashion the forms of the best extant examples of architecture in America.

This is, however, scarcely a matter to be left to the uncertainty of private support. Those who appreciate sufficiently the necessity of its being done are seldom in a position or have the time to do it, so the most feasible scheme would seem to consist of some form of collaborative supervision on the part of the local societies and schools.

If such a plan could be worked out and adopted generally, it would undoubtedly lead to a more sympathetic interest in our architectural monuments, which, in turn, would render present and future efforts looking toward their preservation more effective.

THE INFLUENCE OF EUROPEAN TRAVEL UPON AMERICAN ARCHITECTURE TEMPORARILY WITHDRAWN

THE present European war has quite naturally had the effect of bringing American travel upon the continent to a point of almost complete suspension, and as the time approaches when plans for going abroad are usually made, a fuller realization will come to us of what this deprivation means. During the past few decades Europe has gradually been brought closer and closer to America by modern facilities for comfortable travel, and the *grand tour*, once the privilege of the wealthy, has been placed within the reach of a comparatively large proportion of the citizens of this country.

Travel in its widest sense has an educa-

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

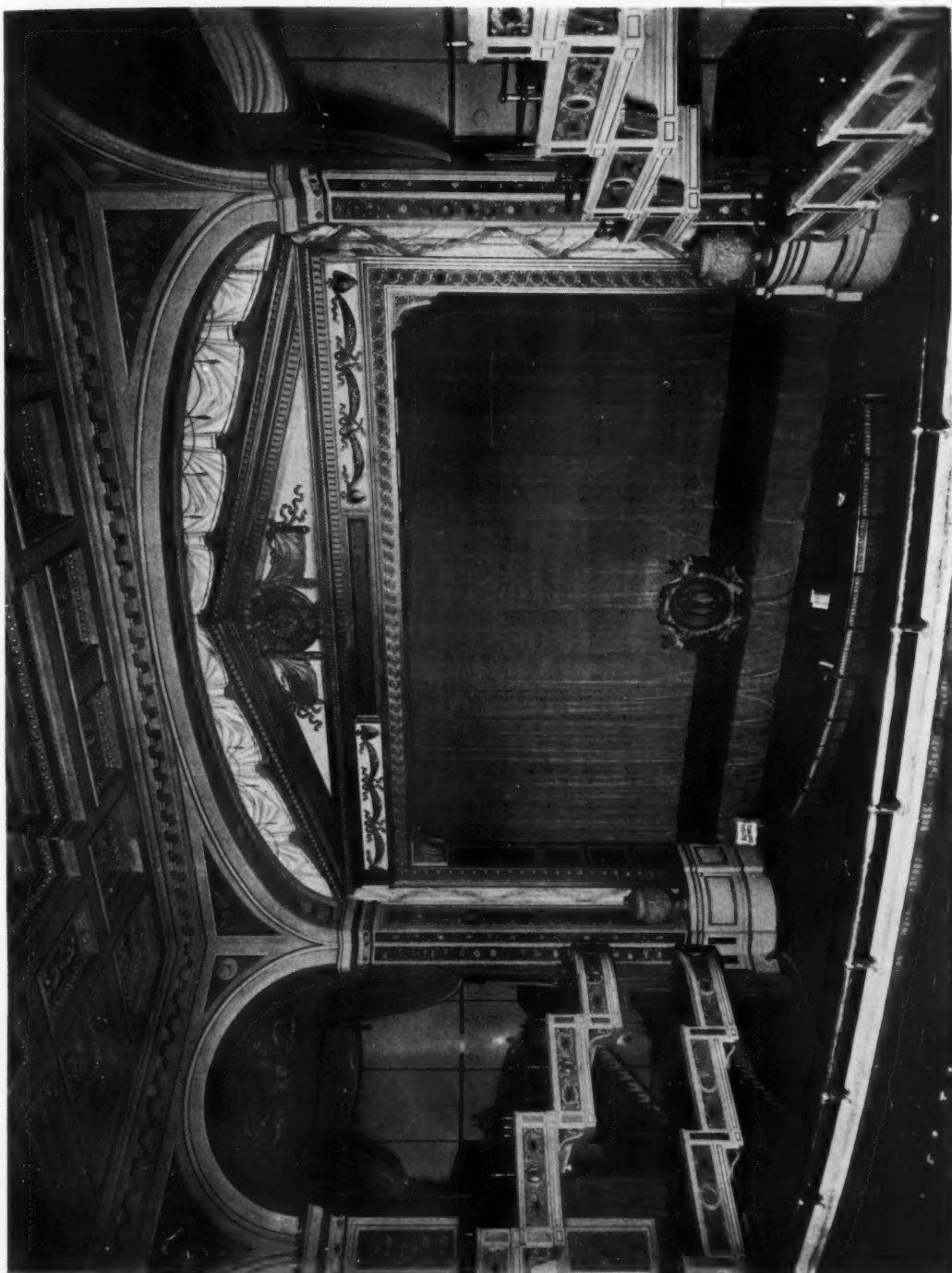
tional value and even when directed away from the highways of civilization and towards the works of nature rather than those of man, inevitably produces a wider and saner viewpoint. But the major portion of American travel has, heretofore, had Europe as its objective, and particularly those countries where the history of art is the oldest, and the first-hand contact with the traditions of the past which is thus obtained is having a deep and humanizing influence upon our own modern ideas of art. The most evident and visible relics of the glorious epochs of the past are the structures which they produced, and while the casual traveler may possibly return from Europe without having acquired any knowledge of its great contributions to the other arts, he can not escape the accumulation of innumerable visual impressions of its architecture.

Now, in any growth of the fine arts the development of popular taste and appreciation is probably as much a cause as an effect. The artist can not work without an audience for encouragement and stimulation, and in all great art movements of the past the attainment of a high order of accomplishment was invariably accompanied by intelligent and sincere appreciation of the critical

classes. We may make exceptions to this in isolated cases perhaps, but certainly not in architecture, the most intimately associated of all the fine arts, with the daily life of society.

It is obvious that the influence of foreign travel upon American taste has been marked, and it is equally obvious that this growth of taste has brought deeper appreciation and further stimulus to the work of our architects. Generally speaking, the supply of good architecture is largely dependent upon the demand for it; the taste of an intelligent public is an important factor in the arts in our modern democratic society, for it is from this society that the ranks of the architects are recruited, and it is for it that they work. The architects of previous centuries were encouraged and fostered by the patronage of enlightened and cultured monarchs who became the arbiters of good taste, but to-day their work is passed upon by a jury composed of all classes.

Despite the temporary interruption of foreign travel there is no reason for believing that its influence will be permanently withdrawn or even materially lessened, for one can safely predict its renewal in increased volume after the cessation of hostilities.



SCOLLAY SQUARE OLYMPIA THEATRE, BOSTON, MASS.
MR. C. H. BLACKALL, ARCHITECT

Art Treasures and Their Perils in Time of War

The following, clipped from *The Builder* of London, would seem to suggest that all art galleries and other places of permanent deposit for works of art of a priceless character, should be provided with vaults or safe storage places, for protection during emergencies such as are described.

The risk of transportation, at a time when confusion, and often panic exists, is as great as the possible menace indicated. The subject would seem to warrant careful consideration in the planning of future buildings of this character. The article follows:

"Now that the vague possibility of air raids over London has become a more definite probability the safety of the wonderful art treasures contained in our museums and picture galleries has begun to excite some attention. Although the custodians of these treasures have not been unmindful of their responsibilities, they seem, up till now, to have adopted the policy of securing the absolute safety of such extremely rare and valuable objects only as are small and easy of removal, leaving other objects of equal or greater value, but of larger size—such as the Elgin marbles—to take their chance of destruction by a bomb dropped through the skylight. This chance may be exceedingly remote, but still there appears to be a chance. The question is, should this chance be taken? We entirely sympathize with the general desire that the intellectual life of the country should continue to develop and progress, and with the wish of those responsible for our art collections that the finest objects they contain should remain accessible to students and to the public. Where objects are replaceable this may be the wisest course, but where they are unique and irreplaceable the inconvenience caused by their temporary withdrawal is as nothing compared with the assurance of their permanent safety. Neither would the temporary enjoyment of the moment compensate us for permanent loss should they be destroyed. Costly and elaborate precautions against a most unlikely danger may seem unnecessary and over-cautious, or even a little ridiculous, but should the danger actually arise their absence would not be forgiven. It would prob-

ably be pointed out, also, that though we might be justified in risking our own property we are not justified in risking property which we hold in trust not only for future generations but also for our contemporaries all over the civilized world. Where the Elgin marbles in particular are concerned we should probably reminded that our original excuse for bringing them to London at all was that they were not properly protected in their original position, and that now we had them the least we could do was to preserve them at whatever cost or inconvenience to ourselves."

The Artistic Virtue of Color— An Example

The custom of painting all woodwork such as shutters, doors, trim, etc., green, gives to the old buildings of the lower city one of the most striking characteristics. Whether this be a custom or a preference we do not know, but in any case it is something to be commended, for anyone with an artistic eye must feel at once how immeasurably the general color scheme is enhanced. This is not the bottle-green that northerners are used to, but a sort of arsenical viridian, due to the weathering of what the technical experts would call an inferior grade of paint. It is certainly very far from the latter's ideal of shiny monotony, for the sun and rain have broken it up into many shades of green, blue and yellow, and if it ever had any "shine" that has long since departed. When one of those delightful tropical violet shadows happens to fall next to this equally charming green, as is more apt to be the case than not, the color combination is one to make even the most casual observer take notice.

The doors and iron grilles of the "Old Arsenal" only a few weeks ago exhibited all the peculiar beauties of color mentioned above, but now how changed in effect! All the excellent green has been painted a funereal and jetty black, appropriate doubtless for a Battle Abbey, but about as artistic as a patent leather shoe. The transformation and recent dedication of this old building to its new purpose was a most commendable idea—all but the black paint. We could have done without that.—*Building Review* (New Orleans).

CURRENT NEWS AND COMMENT

Assay Office Facade to be Preserved

The news, published in a recent issue of the New York *Tribune*, that the façade of the old assay office at Broad and Nassau Streets will be saved, and re-erected on another site will probably be received with satisfaction by every one taking an interest in the conservation of our fast disappearing land-marks.

The *Tribune* states that it has excellent authority for the assertion that the Government has presented this façade to Robert W. DeForest, president of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and that it will be re-erected to form the front of a new building soon to be built by the Museum to house Americana.

The Assay Office was built in 1823, at about the height of that period when the "Greek revival" in New York City was exerting a strong influence on our artistic development.

In a review of this "Greek revival," written by the late Montgomery Schuyler, which appeared in the March 1, 1911, issue of *THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT*, the design of the Assay Office is attributed to William Strickland (1787-1854). In further reference to this building,—view of which will be found in the issue referred to,—the author states: "Having passed through several vicissitudes it became Federal property and known as the Assay Office. The general scheme of the front is of that modernized Roman which, in England, is known as Georgian, and in this country as Colonial. The feature, the tetrastyle order at the center, is engaged in the wall, lifted a basement story and limited in width to the base of the pediment. The only mark of Hellenism is the Greek Ionic of the capital, the first example of it in New York and sharply enough distinguished from the angular capitals, which up to then had passed for the only Ionic, of which one version may be seen in the portico of St. Paul's, eighty years older than the Assay Office, and another is the City Hall, twenty years older.

Annual Report of the American Academy in Rome

The annual report of the American Academy in Rome, covering the period from February 10, 1914, to December 22, 1914, has been received.

From this report we learn that the officers of the institution have, in spite of the existing unsettled conditions in Europe, been able to proceed with the work as outlined without serious curtailment of activities so far as concerns the full maintenance of the Academy's educational force and the numbers of its students. Assurance is given that owing to efficient management the financial affairs of the Academy have been placed on a sound basis, and the future usefulness of the institution is thus made certain.

The Academy now comprises some five buildings. The most important addition is the main building, completed and occupied last October. This building is very fully illustrated in the report.

Those desiring copies of this report should communicate with Mr. C. Grant La Farge, Secretary, Architects Building, Park Avenue, New York City.

New Jersey Chapter, A. I. A., Protests Changes in Tenement-house Law

Certain proposed amendments to the tenement house laws in New Jersey are being strenuously opposed by the New Jersey Chapter, A. I. A. The chapter has addressed a communication to the chairman of the committee in charge of the bill, setting forth the fact that the membership is strongly of the opinion that the law should be strengthened rather than weakened, and is unanimously of the opinion that the proposed amendments are not in the interest of the people of New Jersey as a whole and should be defeated.

No Washington State Architect

BILL TO CREATE THAT OFFICE AND BUILDING
COMMISSION KILLED

The bill designed to create a state building commission and to employ a state architect at a salary of \$5,000 a year was killed in the Washington State Senate on a motion to indefinitely postpone.

The bill produced a stormy session for a few minutes, Speaker Nichols and others declaring that it would not only cost more to put the bill into effect and operate under its provisions than it would to continue with private architects as at present, but that the position of state architect would become a purely political job.—*Tacoma Ledger*.

A Joint Exhibition

CHICAGO AND ILLINOIS ARCHITECTURAL SOCI-
ETIES TO HOLD IMPORTANT EXHIBI-
TION IN APRIL

The twenty-eighth annual Chicago Architectural Exhibition, which will be held in the galleries of the Art Institute of Chicago, April 8th to April 28th, 1915, will be participated in by the Chicago Architectural Club, the Illinois Society of Architects, the Illinois Chapter of the American Institute of Architects and the Art Institute of Chicago. Preceding exhibitions have been given solely by the Chicago Architectural Club.

The coöperation of these four important bodies will, it is thought, result in an exhibition of such importance as to mark an epoch in the architectural history of the Middle West.

The exhibition will be illustrative of architecture and the allied arts.

A very complete circular of information has been prepared for distribution, copies of which may be had by addressing R. C. Llewellyn, Chairman, 38 South Dearborn Street, Chicago.

Proposed New Massachusetts Building Law

It is thought that architects throughout the State of Massachusetts will endorse that feature of the proposed new State building law, making its provisions uniform through-

out the State, as differing from the many local exceptions in the present law. The law that is now about to be presented for the consideration of the State legislature has been prepared by a commission with a view, not only to unification, but also the elimination of all complex features.

Springfield, Mass., New Code Is Protested by Advertising Sign Interests

That section of the new building ordinance of Springfield, Mass., restricting the activities of the out-of-doors advertising sign interests is, according to reports, being hotly opposed.

In a communication addressed by the promoters of this form of advertising, it is urged that the code restricting the size and methods of construction of advertising sign boards operates against the filling of contracts already entered into. The matter is to be argued before the Board of Aldermen at an early date, and the decision handed down will be watched with interest by every one in sympathy with the general movement to place under restraint a feature that has, in the opinion of many, become a violation of good taste.

New York's Art Commission to Undertake Repair of City's Statues

Acting on the suggestion of Park Commissioner Ward, it is announced that the Art Commission of the City of New York will undertake the repair and renovation of statues and monuments that are the property of the city.

Mr. Ward has incorporated in his original suggestion the further one that in proceeding with the work the expert advice of those who were responsible for the erection of these monuments be taken.

New York has already had an object lesson in the repair of statues. The base of St. Gauden's Farragut in Madison Square, designed by Stanford White, was recently being renovated and repaired by inexperi-

enced workmen. A member of the National Sculpture Society noticing the methods employed in "restoring" this work, immediately filed a protest, and by this means a valuable work of art was probably saved from mutilation.

To Preserve Original Indiana State Capitol

The old State Capitol Building of Indiana, located in Corydon, is, it is stated, in danger of being razed to make way for new structures.

A number of citizens have signed an appeal asking that the legislature take the necessary steps to preserve the building. The structure, now more than one hundred years old, was constructed of native limestone, with walls two feet thick. It is said to be in a good state of preservation.

Personal

PROF. WM. H. GOODYEAR LECTURES IN PHILADELPHIA

Prof. Wm. H. Goodyear has recently delivered, by invitation, two illustrated lectures on Architectural Asymmetries and Refinements, before the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts and the Philadelphia Chapter of the American Institute of Architects.

Messrs. Richard Arnold Fisher, Hubert G. Ripley and Addison B. Le Boutillier announce that they have formed a partnership for the practice of architecture, under the firm name of Fisher, Ripley & Le Boutillier, and have opened offices at 101 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass. After May 1st, their offices will be located at 45 Bromfield Street.

Mr. J. E. Lewis, architect, has opened offices at 154 West High Street, for the practice of his profession, and would like to receive manufacturers' catalogues and samples.

F. Morrison Griffith, architect, has opened offices for the practice of his profession at 11511 St. Clair Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio, and desires manufacturers' samples and catalogues.

INDUSTRIAL INFORMATION

Wall Board

The MacAndrews & Forbes Company, Camden, N. J., manufactures a wall board which is designated as "Fiberlic," and is described in a booklet recently issued by the company. In connection with other statements concerning this material, the following observations are made:

All wall boards are intended to replace lath and plaster; some wall boards are better than lath and plaster, because they do not require a covering of paper or other decorative material; they take paint well and can be so treated as to give a variety of beautiful effects; they require but little paint; they are not accompanied by the dust and dirt of plaster; they withstand vibration and shock, and do not chip or crack; they adjust themselves to changes in temperatures, without injury to the finished surface; they are light and easily handled; they can be quickly erected and easily removed for the inspection of plumbing, electric wires, etc.

Fiberlic Wall Board, it is claimed, fulfills all of these conditions; moreover, it is said that Fiberlic is made from exceptionally strong and tough fibrous roots. It is not made of ground wood or paper stock. The pure root fibre is said to be chemically treated to make it vermin-proof and sanitary. It is then put together in layers, with what is described as a fireproof, airtight cement between each layer to form the completed Fiberlic Wall Board. The finished board is surfaced so as to be readily adaptable to any desired form of decoration.

Further data is contained in the booklet, which also presents a number of interior views where this material has, it is stated, been employed. The booklet may be had upon application.

Flush Valves

The Perkins-Skinner Valve Company, 1314 Chamber of Commerce Building, Chicago, Ill., has issued an eight-page folder, illustrating by means of detailed sectional views the Perkins Flush Valve. The fol-

lowing claims are made in connection with this mechanism, which it is considered entitled to consideration: That it is absolutely fool-proof; that it has no rubber diaphragms, leather washers, or like component parts to become hard, stiff, crack open, or otherwise deteriorate; that the valve is composed of metal parts which are held tight on their seats by the water pressure and reliance is not placed on springs or the weight of the valves to hold them in place; that it is easily accessible, so that all parts may be cleaned of sediment, dirt, or other foreign particles, without the use of tools.

It is stated that the Perkins Valve is especially adapted for installation in houses, offices, hotels and apartment buildings.

The pamphlet referred to, or other desired information, will be sent upon request.

Quality Columns

The A. F. Schwerdt Manufacturing Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., has issued Blue Print Catalogue No. 12, illustrating and describing column details. These details are said to conform very accurately to the classic orders. It is stated that this company carries in stock a large quantity of air-dried lumber of selected grades in a variety of woods, which afford exceptional facilities for filling orders promptly at all times. It is claimed that by the use of specially-designed machinery, proper entasis in the shaft of a column is obtained without in any way weakening it in the turning. Both fluted and plain columns in the various orders, together with caps and bases, as well as pilasters, balustrades and other architectural features, are illustrated.

Catalogue will be sent to architects upon request.

Vacuum Cleaning

A catalogue of some twenty pages, describing the Palm System of vacuum cleaning for every type of building, has recently been issued by the Palm Vacuum Cleaner Company, 2267 East Grand Boulevard, Detroit, Mich.

It is stated in this catalogue that the Palm System squarely meets every legitimate requirement, and, while proving by tests 95% efficient, is of low cost in the matters of operation and maintenance. The vacuum pro-

ducer in the Palm System consists of a positive piston pump, operating independently of any straining devices whatever. Its fundamental patented feature is the water packing between the cylinder and the piston, which does away with tight-fitting piston rings and consequent friction in the pump itself. It is stated that the mechanism is so designed that the maximum amount of power is consumed while the average maximum amount of work is being utilized at the cleaning tool, and as this work at the cleaning tool is decreased, the power consumed is automatically reduced without the use of special mechanical unloading devices.

It is claimed that the Palm System is capable of maintaining a maximum vacuum at the producer of ten to twelve inches of mercury, which, with the properly proportioned air piping and hose furnished by the Palm System, makes it possible to maintain a requisite amount of vacuum in the cleaning tool for efficient work on heavy fabrics. It is further stated that the amount of air removed at the cleaning tool in the standard types of the Palm System varies from 65 cubic feet per minute per sweeper, for carpet cleaning, to 90 cubic feet per minute per sweeper for bare surface sweeping.

Another feature of this system is that it confines the dust and other objects, depositing by gravity the heavier articles in the settling tank, and discharging the finer dust directly to the sewer.

Catalogue will be sent upon request.

Union Metal Columns

A folder issued by the Union Metal Manufacturing Company, Canton, Ohio, illustrates and describes in some detail Union Metal Columns designed for porches, pergolas and interiors, and presents a number of reasons for their use. Among them are the following:

That they are architecturally correct; that they are the strongest columns manufactured to-day; that they will not split, check, rot, warp or open up at the joints; that they will last a lifetime, and are suitable for all climates and temperatures.

To those interested, the folder referred to, together with further data, will be sent upon request.

Music School, St. Paul's
Girls' School, Hammersmith,
England



G. C. Horsley, F.R.I.B.A.
and Dendy Watney,
Architects

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A perfect example of the complete sound-deadening efficiency of **Cabot's Deadening "Quilt"**

The most rigid tests after the building was completed proved that the floors were entirely sound-proof. Quilt is a cushion of irregular dead-air spaces, and is the only deadener that breaks up and absorbs the sound-waves. It will not burn, will not rot, will not harbor insects or vermin—a thoroughly scientific and sanitary product. "Next to light and ventilation the most important item in school house construction is sound-proof floors and partitions."

Samples of Quilt and full details sent on request.

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8-1

Kansas City Terminal Station, Kansas City, Mo.

Jarvis Hunt, Architect Martin C. Schwab, Electrical Engineer L. K. Comstock & Co., Contractors

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S-3

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.

ANNISTON, ALA.—The board of trustees of the Second Methodist Church is preparing to have a new edifice erected at the corner of Moore avenue and Nineteenth street, to cost about \$10,000. Rev. S. O. Pruett is pastor of the church.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.—A plant for the manufacture of cotton goods, to cost more than \$500,000, is to be erected in this city by capitalists located here and in Buffalo, headed by Frank A. Dudley, an attorney of Buffalo.

DECATUR, ALA.—The old State Bank building, on Bank street, is to be razed and a new two-story brick business block erected in its place.

GADSDEN, ALA.—A new bottling plant is to be erected on the corner of Locust and Fifth streets for the Chero-Cola Company. A. W. Calhoun will be manager of the plant.

ARIZONA.

DOUGLASS, ARIZ.—The Douglass school board will apply to the board for the sale of the \$90,000 bond issue, with which two new school buildings will be erected.

The board of trustees of the Christian Church have decided to purchase a new site and erect a modern brick edifice. The old building and property will be sold.

MIAMI, ARIZ.—G. W. Hamilton, formerly of Phoenix, will erect a new residence in Lower Miami, on a site acquired some time ago.

CALIFORNIA.

ANAHEIM, CAL.—W. B. Moody, of Long Beach, has purchased some property southeast of this town from William P. Myers, and intends to erect a new residence thereon.

AUBURN (PLACER CO.), CAL.—The Placer Athletic Club is planning the erection of a modern club building in this city.

BREA, CAL.—F. T. Lawrenz, of Chicago, Ill., has purchased three sites on the east side of Pomona avenue, and plans to erect a two-story brick business block thereon at a cost of from \$30,000 to \$35,000. Two of the lots were purchased from the Brea Townsite Company and the third from T. R. Welch.

PASADENA, CAL.—Mr. and Mrs. Samuel S. Hinds have purchased from E. H. Stafford two acres of land in San Rafael heights, adjoining the old Stafford property, and are having plans prepared by Architects Marston & VanPelt, this city, for a new residence to be erected thereon.

SANTA ANA, CAL.—Architect J. Flood Walker is preparing plans for a new motion picture theatre building to be erected at the southeast corner of Fourth and Birch streets, at a cost of \$25,000, for the West End Improvement Company.

SANTA FE, CAL.—The New Mexico legislature has appropriated \$30,000 toward erecting here a permanent duplication of the ancient Franciscan mission on the rock of Acoma, in New Mexico, according to announcement made by Col. A. E. Koehler, in charge of the New Mexico building at the Panama-California exposition.

CONNECTICUT.

FAIRFIELD, CONN.—Plans have been completed by Architect A. S. Meloy, P. O. Arcade, Bridgeport, for a residence to be erected here for Mrs. E. A. Vibbard.

Horace B. Merwin, secretary of the Bridgeport Trust Company, has purchased eight acres of land here. This property will be improved with a country home. At present, a caretaker's lodge will be erected and later work will be started on a large country house and garage. Plans for this work will be prepared by Architect William Schmidt, 1188 Main street, Bridgeport.

DELAWARE.

WILMINGTON, DEL.—The board of public education here will receive competitive architectural designs for an addition to be built to the Wilmington high school, until 8:00 P. M., April 12, 1915, at No. 10-12 East Sixth street. Addition is to cost about \$135,000.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—It has been announced by Secretary of the Interior Lane that private parties have agreed to erect a \$250,000 factory to manufacture gasoline under a new method discovered by Dr. Walter G. Rittman, of the Department of the Interior.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Plans are being prepared for an eight-room addition to be erected to the Powell school on School street, near Irving northwest.

FLORIDA.

BARTOW, FLA.—An election will be held April 5th, by the Polk County school board, for the purpose of determining whether or not the Ft. Meade sub-school district shall issue bonds in the sum of \$25,000 for a new school building and making additions to the present one.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.—Bonds amounting to \$1,000,000 have been voted for the erection of new schools and improvements to old buildings.

ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.—Residents of the Seminole school district are planning to vote \$5,000 worth of bonds to erect a new building this summer.

TAMPA, FLA.—The clubwomen of this city have asked the city to allow them a site in Plant Park, at Crescent place and Fig street, upon which to erect a \$10,000 clubhouse. The matter will be formally presented to the board at a future meeting.

GEORGIA.

THOMASTON, GA.—It is reported that the Thomaston Cotton Mills of this place have decided to erect an addition to their plant at a cost of approximately \$250,000.

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO, ILL.—Herman Scherr has purchased, through Leslie A. Klock, broker, a portion of the Engle tract on the south side of 38th street, between Greenmount avenue and the Old York road, upon which to erect an operation of two-story dwellings.

The Sheridan Trust & Savings Bank has sold to Albert E. Cook some vacant property in Broadway, north of Leland avenue, and it is Mr. Cook's intention to erect a five-story building thereon at a cost of about \$150,000.

Rueckheim Brothers & Eckstein have purchased the property at the southeast corner of Sangamon and Congress streets upon which to erect a new \$20,000 manufacturing building.

CHICAGO, ILL.—County Architect Eric Hall, 179 West Washington street, has been instructed by the county commissioners to prepare plans for a new \$2,000,000 jail building.

EVANSTON, ILL.—According to an announcement made by the Rev. Dr. W. T. McElveen, pastor of the Evanston Congregational Church, and president of the board of education, a new high school building, to cost \$1,000,000 is to be erected in this city in the near future.

OTTOWA, ILL.—Bids will probably be received about April 1st for the new \$200,000 high school building for this city. Plans for this structure were prepared by Architect William B. Ittner, Board of Education building, St. Louis, Mo., and Architect John Hanifen, of this city.

PEKIN, ILL.—The matter of erecting a new high school building here is being discussed by the board of education. Building, if erected, will probably cost about \$80,000.

INDIANA.

ANDERSON, IND.—If the citizens of this city will raise \$125,000 in six months, James Andrew Jackson Brunt, of this city, will give \$125,000 toward the establishment of a Y. M. C. A. home here.

FORT WAYNE, IND.—The local lodge of Moose will erect a new building, two-story and basement, on a site at the northwest corner of Wayne and Webster streets. Cost of new building and the remodeling of a building now on the property will cost about \$70,000.

FIRE WINDOW FACTS

No. 8—On Protecting Store Stocks

Why do the great department stores house their most costly stuffs in glass cases, and cover their stocks at night with cloth protectors?

To minimize depreciation due to dust, dirt, soot, that enters the store. And how does it enter? Through the doors alone? Some—not all of it.

Put your hand up beside the casing of the average window in such a store—even a fire retardant window—and notice the draft that enters there.

That thin, continuous stream of air brings in its burden of dust, to be distributed throughout the room and deposited on the stock.

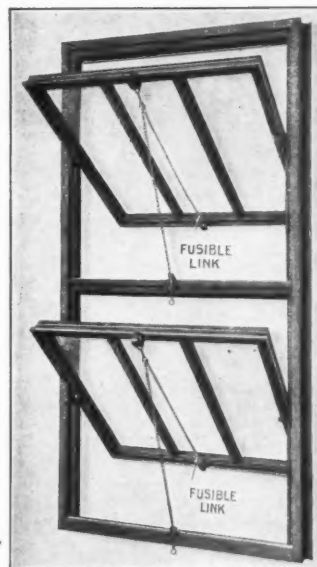
Some people think that's "a necessary evil." Some people think that windows—especially hollow metal fire retardant windows—cannot be made dust-tight.

Not at all. It all depends upon who made and installed the windows and upon how much care and "know how" were used in the making and installing.

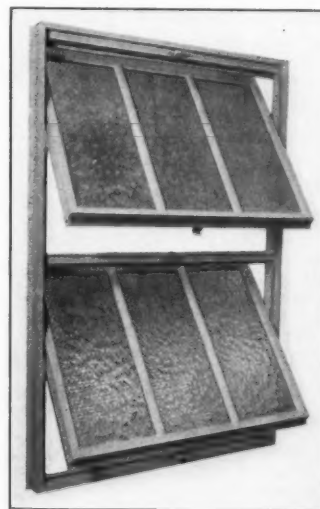
No **Pomeroy** Fire Retardant Window will be passed by a **Pomeroy** inspector until it is as air-tight and dust-tight as an operating window can be made.

This is one of the little niceties of construction upon which we pride ourselves and which command the good will of all who have used **Pomeroy** Windows.

It is a little thing with a big value to the store owner—a thing which he will thank his architect for bringing to his attention.



Notice the "safety first" feature of this **POMEROY** Double Pivoted Automatic Closing and Locking Fire Retardant Window. Above, it is opened for ventilation—the normal way of opening. Below, the sash are swung clear around—outside in—for cleaning. No outside cleaning—no life belts—no accidents—with this **POMEROY** Window. These are strong features, in these days of Workmen's Compensation.



Send for our 1915 Catalog.
See "Sweets," pages 650-51,
for **Pomeroy** Window Details.

S. H. POMEROY COMPANY, Inc.
30 East 42nd Street
New York City

LAFAYETTE, IND.—Homer & Motsinger have sold to Mrs. Gertrude E. Beach a site at the corner of Hitt and Ninth streets, upon which the new purchaser will erect a modern residence.

LAFAYETTE, IND.—Thomas S. McDowell has decided to raze his old home at 712 Cincinnati street and erect a new seven-room bungalow in its place.

MISHAWAKA, IND.—Architect Albert Kahn, 58 Lafayette boulevard, Detroit, Mich., is completing plans for the enlargement of the Woolen Company's factory here.

IOWA.

DAVENPORT, IOWA.—Architect C. D. McLane has been appointed to prepare plans for the proposed new Rock Island county jail building to be located on the central west side of the courthouse square.

MANILA, IOWA.—The voters of the Independent School District of this place have voted to issue bonds in the amount of \$45,000 for the purpose of erecting a new twelve-grade modern school building here.

WATERLOO, IOWA.—Mayor R. C. Thompson is a member of the committee to procure a site in this city upon which to erect the proposed soldiers' memorial hall.

KANSAS.

HUTCHISON, KANS.—Architects W. E. Hulse & Co. will prepare plans for the proposed two-story theatre building to be erected here at a cost of about \$60,000.

TOPEKA, KANS.—A new \$50,000 Masonic Temple is soon to be erected on the site of the present state headquarters, corner Eighth and Harrison streets.

KENTUCKY.

HARRISBURG, KY.—The United Presbyterian Church has voted to spend \$15,000 in remodeling the church building, and adding a chapel and Sunday-school rooms.

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DETROIT, MICH.—The Elks of this city are planning the erection of a new Elks Temple to be located on the property at the southwest corner of Lafayette and Cass avenues, at a cost of \$250,000.

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The Wernette-Bradfield-Mead Company, Nos. 441-443 Houseman Building, has prepared plans for the new St. Andrew's school. It will be a three-story building, and will cost \$50,000.

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KEWANEE

Water Heating Garbage Burners
Turn Garbage Into Fuel



In a 4-story building at 1047 E. 47th St., Chicago, a Kewanee Water Heating Garbage Burner destroyed all the garbage and rubbish and provided hot water for 16 apartments, for 3 days, at a cost of \$1.43.

This means that it cost to supply each apartment with plenty of hot water, and to burn their garbage, only 2.9 cents for 24 hours.

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KEWANEE BOILER COMPANY

Kewanee, Ill.

Chicago
Minneapolis

New York
Salt Lake City

St. Louis
—
Kansas City
Los Angeles

LAFAYETTE, IND.—Homer & Molsinger have sold to Mrs. Gertrude E. Beach a site at the corner of Hitt and Ninth streets, upon which the new purchaser will erect a modern residence.

LAFAYETTE, IND.—Thomas S. McDowell has decided to raze his old home at 712 Cincinnati street and erect a new seven-room bungalow in its place.

MISHAWAKA, IND.—Architect Albert Kahn, 58 Lafayette boulevard, Detroit, Mich., is completing plans for the enlargement of the Woolen Company's factory here.

IOWA.

DAVENPORT, IOWA.—Architect C. D. McLane has been appointed to prepare plans for the proposed new Rock Island county jail building to be located on the central west side of the courthouse square.

MANILA, IOWA.—The voters of the Independent School District of this place have voted to issue bonds in the amount of \$45,000 for the purpose of erecting a new twelve-grade modern school building here.

WATERLOO, IOWA.—Mayor R. C. Thompson is a member of the committee to procure a site in this city upon which to erect the proposed soldiers' memorial hall.

KANSAS.

HUTCHISON, KANS.—Architects W. E. Hulse & Co. will prepare plans for the proposed two-story theatre building to be erected here at a cost of about \$60,000.

TOPEKA, KANS.—A new \$50,000 Masonic Temple is soon to be erected on the site of the present state headquarters, corner Eighth and Harrison streets.

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MISSOURI.

KING CITY, Mo.—Bonds in the sum of \$20,000 have been voted for the erection of a new school building here.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo.—An election will probably be held here soon for the purpose of voting bonds in the amount of \$750,000 for new school buildings and the remodeling and repairing of some of the old structures in this city.

MONTANA.

BILLINGS, MONT.—Architects Dedrick & Piper, 222 Stapleton Block, are preparing plans for a \$50,000 church building to be erected immediately for the First Presbyterian Church of this city.

NEBRASKA.

COTTONWOOD, NEB.—Architect M. N. Bair, 123 No. Hastings avenue, Hastings, is preparing plans for a new Carnegie library to be erected here at a cost of \$8000.

PAULINE, NEB.—Architects C. W. Way Company, Madgett building, Hastings, are preparing plans for a new residence to be erected here for E. D. Jones.

NEW JERSEY.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Architect H. A. Stout, of this city, will prepare plans for a \$150,000 addition to be erected to the Brighton avenue school building.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Architect Charles E. Oelschlager, 1011 Harrison Building, Philadelphia, Pa., has completed plans for the erection of a two-story and basement cottage to be erected at the corner of Oriental and Seaside avenues, this city.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—It is understood that the management of the Chalfonte Hotel is considering plans to rebuild the two large wings out to the Boardwalk early next fall, at a cost of about \$200,000.

COLLINGSWOOD, N. J.—A bond issue for \$75,000 for the erection of a new school building and additions to the high school here was authorized.

ELIZABETH, N. J.—Alterations will probably be made in the near future to the Westminster Presbyterian Church, to cost approximately \$31,000. General plans for the work have been prepared by Architect C. Godfrey Poggi, 2 Julian Place.

HATSBORO, N. J.—Plans are being prepared by Architect T. Frank Miller, 908 Chestnut street, for a three-story store and hall building to be erected here for W. W. Wilgus. Cost, \$10,000.

HOBOKEN, N. J.—The Hoboken Land and Improvement Company has sold to the American Lead Pencil Company six three-story brick dwellings at the northwest corner of Willow avenue and Fifth street, as a site for a factory building.

LITTLE SILVER, N. J.—Andrew Freedman, owner of the Tower Hill on Prospect avenue, this village, is having plans prepared for a large mansion to replace the present house on the property. New house will cost about \$1,000,000.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—Charles A. Capron, of Geller, Moore & Horan, of New York City, has purchased from W. H. Parsons a plot on the west side of Bradford avenue, near the Upper Montclair depot, upon which to erect new residences at a cost of \$15,000 each.

NEWARK, N. J.—A four-story brick apartment building is soon to be erected at 694 and 696 High street by Louis Dolinsky, according to plans prepared by Architect Edward V. Warren, 22 Clinton street. Cost, \$40,000.

NEWARK, N. J.—Architect Charles Baldwin, 45 Clinton street, has been commissioned to prepare plans for the remodeling of the vacated school building at Kearney and Johnston avenues.

NEWARK, N. J.—William Van Houten will erect a three-story frame apartment building at 200 Montclair avenue, at a cost of \$6800, according to plans prepared by Architect Charles B. Bloemecke.

NEWARK, N. J.—The Delphic Realty and Security Company, Inc., with offices at 189 Broadway, are erecting a number of homes on the Athenia tract, between this city and Passaic, on the Erie Railroad.

PATERSON, N. J.—D. J. Bondy is having plans prepared by Architect Thos. W. Lamb, 644 8th avenue, New York City, for a new theatre building to be erected on Market and Church streets.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—Architects Goldberger & Grelsen have prepared plans for the proposed Isolation Hospital for this city, which the Board of Health hopes to have erected.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—Allan B. Laing has had plans prepared for the construction of a three-story fireproof building to be erected on a vacant site opposite his garage on Sycamore street, between East Fourth and Fifth streets. Cost will be about \$10,000.

TRENTON, N. J.—It is rumored that plans are being prepared by Architect Thomas W. Lamb, 644 Elghth avenue, New York City, for a new \$250,000 theatre building to be constructed by the Shuberts, in the rear of the Elmore building, on a site owned by Steele & Skirm.

NEW YORK.

ALBANY, N. Y.—The Obenaus-Nichols Company, architects, 119 State street, have prepared plans for a two-story frame and stucco cottage to be erected this spring on Fairlawn avenue, near Western avenue, for John A. Taylor.

The congregation of St. Vincent de Paul's Church will erect a new parochial school building in the vicinity of Madison avenue and Ontario street.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—Bids will be received until April 1st by the trustees of the Greek Catholic Church, for the erection of a new church edifice. Plans may be obtained at office, 228½ Clinton street.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—A new edifice will be erected soon at the corner of Madison street and Classon avenue for the Church of the Nativity, Rev. John L. Belford, rector.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—The Brookville Realty Company, Inc., has had plans prepared by Architect William J. McCarthy, No 16 Court street, for a six-story apartment building which the company proposes to erect at the corner of Prospect Park West and Fourth street.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Architect Edward M. Adelson, 1776 Pitkin avenue, has completed plans for the East New York Market, to be erected on Junius street, between Pitkin and Belmont avenues. Cost, \$50,000.

Architect Thomas W. Lamb, 644 8th avenue, New York City, is preparing plans for a theatre building to be erected at 43rd street and Fifth avenue, Bay Ridge.

Plans have been filed with the Bureau of Buildings for two sixteen-family four-story brick buildings to be erected at 1165-9 Eastern Parkway for Joseph J. Aaron. Cost, \$60,000.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Architects Sass & Springsteen, 32 Union square, New York City, are preparing plans for a six-story apartment building to be erected on a plot at 154-156 South Third street, for Aaron Segal.

CANAJOHARIE, N. Y.—A new edifice, to cost \$25,000, is to be erected for the congregation of the M. E. Church, on the site of the old structure, at the corner of Little Mohawk street and East Main street. Rev. John Landry is pastor of this church.

COLLEGE POINT, N. Y.—It has been announced by Rev. F. E. Tilly, financial secretary of the Bethlehem Orphan's Home here, that the orphanage will be moved from its present location to Staten Island. The new building will cost about \$100,000.

DUNKIRK, N. Y.—The Salvation army is planning the erection of a two-story brick building at the northeast corner of Fourth and Deer streets.

ELMIRA, N. Y.—The Elmira Aerie of the Fraternal Order of Eagles has purchased property on East Market street, on which it is proposed to erect a new home.

FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I., N. Y.—Edward Roche will erect a concrete garage and automobile factory in Sea Girt avenue, east of South street, at a cost of \$14,000.

GREENACRES, N. Y.—Dr. Ralph R. Ryan has purchased four sites on the west side of Walworth avenue, and plans have been prepared by Architect Eugene J. Lang, 481 Fifth avenue, New York City, for a new residence to be erected on one of these sites, at a cost of \$12,000.

JAMAICA, N. Y.—Jacob W. Bossert, of Brooklyn, has purchased through the Louis Becker Company the corner plot at the southwest corner of Homer Lee avenue and Compton Terrace, Hillside, Jamaica. The new owner will erect a residence and garage on the property at a cost of about \$25,000.

LESTERSHIRE, N. Y.—James A. Eldridge, in charge of fire prevention in the Endicott-Johnson Company factories here and in Endicott, has purchased a site at the

Hy-tex

Falls Creek Velours for the Eastern Market



CHURCH OF ST. GEORGE AND RECTORY, BROOKLYN, N. Y.
McDERMOTT & HANIGAN, BUILDERS R. J. REILEY, ARCHITECT
Hy-tex Falls Creek Velours, full range, laid in $\frac{5}{8}$ inch mortar-joint, rough, cut flush,
and limestone colored.

IN facing this church the architect used ten different shades, the full range, of Hy-tex Falls Creek Velours, graduated from the darkest at the bottom to the lightest at the top.

This variety of Hy-tex—a rough-textured brick which gives unexcelled results in the red shadings—is supplied by our Branch Office at Du Bois, Pa., and therefore can be served in Greater New York and the Eastern market with despatch and economy.

Its aesthetic advantages are shown in its adaptability to the design here illustrated.

Ask for full particulars from our nearest Branch Office.

HYDRAULIC-PRESS BRICK COMPANY

SAINT LOUIS

BRANCH OFFICES AND EXHIBIT ROOMS: Baltimore, Chicago, Cleveland, Davenport, Du Bois, Pa.
Indianapolis, Kansas City, Minneapolis, New York City, Omaha, Philadelphia, Toledo, Washington, D. C.

SOMEWHERE IN THE HY-TEX LINE THERE IS JUST THE BRICK YOU WANT

corner of Allen and Main streets as the site of a new home to be erected in the immediate future.

LEROY, N. Y.—The LeRoy Salt Company, whose refinery was destroyed by fire, is preparing to rebuild.

LOCKPORT, N. Y.—The Lockport Amusement Company has been incorporated in this city for the purpose of erecting a new playhouse on the Nicholls property bounded by Main, Market and Elm streets. W. F. Fessler, broker, is one of the directors of this company. Plans for the new structure will be prepared by Architects Lewis & Hill.

NEW HARTFORD, N. Y.—Architects Gouge & Ames, 70 Genesee street, Utica, have prepared plans for a new school building to be erected by the taxpayers of school district No. 1.

NEW YORK CITY.—The Dochterman Realty Company has purchased the factory property at 732 to 736 East Eleventh street, and plan to demolish the building thereon and erect a new ten-story fireproof garage for the storage of auto trucks.

NEW YORK CITY.—Architect Andrew J. Thomas, Fordham road and Webster avenue, has prepared plans which have been filed for a new two-story theatre, store and office building, costing \$200,000, to be erected on the west side of Webster avenue, north of Fordham road, for the Wedgewood Company, Henry F. Keil, president.

Joseph E. Goldberg, as president of the Antler Realty Company, will build nine-story apartments on the north side of 49th street, near Lexington, avenue, at a cost of about \$200,000. Plans have been filed by Architects G. & E. Blum, 505 5th avenue.

Plans have been filed by Architect Charles A. Platt, 11 E. 24th street, for a five-story dwelling to be erected at 7 and 9 E. 61st street for John T. Pratt. Cost, \$150,000.

NEW YORK CITY.—Architects Moore & Landsiedel, 3rd avenue and 148th street, have prepared plans for a five-story apartment building to be erected on the west side of Haven avenue, south of 181st street, at a cost of \$75,000. This is to be erected by the Charles Hensle Realty Company.

The Williams Building Co., Samuel Williams, president, has purchased a plot at the northeast corner of Prospect avenue and 163rd street, and is having plans prepared for two five-story apartment houses to be erected thereon.

NEW YORK CITY.—Architect Louis Allen Abramson, 220 5th avenue, has prepared plans for a new home for the Daughters of Jacob, to be erected on the block bounded by Findley and Teller avenues and 167th street. Cost, \$300,000. Present home is located at 301 East Broadway.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.—George F. Brindley, of New York, formerly of this city, is completing plans for the erection of a large factory at the north end for the manufacture of magnesium. It will be located on land adjoining the National Carbon Company plant, in Whirlpool street.

RENSSELAER, N. Y.—The William Barnet & Son plant here, which was recently destroyed by fire, is to be rebuilt shortly.

TONAWANDA, N. Y.—A new corporation to be known as the Tonaawanda Home Building Company has been incorporated here for the purpose of erecting 100 houses. Fred F. Rievert is president of this company.

YONKERS, N. Y.—The American Real Estate Company has sold a plot on Bayley avenue, South Yonkers, to Charles E. Hartshorne, receiver of taxes in Yonkers. Mr. Hartshorne will erect a new residence on the property.

NORTH DAKOTA.

VALLEY CITY, N. D.—Plans have been completed by Architect E. H. Farland of this place for the erection of a new brick edifice for the First Congregational Church. Cost will be about \$45,000.

OHIO.

ALLIANCE, O.—Architect Thayer, Lawrence Savings and Trust Building, Newcastle, Pa., has prepared plans for a new home for the Masons of this city. Structure will cost about \$40,000.

BUCYRUS, OHIO.—Architect William Unger, Postoffice Building, has prepared plans for a new motion picture theatre building to be erected on Main street, at a cost of \$5000.

BOWLING GREEN, O.—Bonds in the amount of \$35,000 will probably be voted for the erection of a new school building, also the purchasing of a site for same.

CANTON, O.—Architect George Hammond, Lennox Building, has prepared plans for the proposed new high school building in Crystal Park, to be located on the site of the present school building and adjoining property.

CLEVELAND, O.—A new auditorium and clubhouse is to be erected for Al Koran temple. It will be located on the Henry Wick property, 355 Euclid avenue.

COSHOCOTON, O.—Walter F. Rader, of the Buckeye Clothing Co., has purchased a site on Walnut street from the Ridgeley heirs, and plans to erect a new residence thereon in the near future. Mr. Rader now resides in the Richie Apartments on Mulberry street.

DAYTON, O.—Bids will be received by the county commissioners of Montgomery county, Dayton, at their office, until noon, April 14th, for the erection of a men's dormitory building at the county infirmary, according to plans and specifications now on file in the office of Architects Schenck & Williams, 591-598 Arcade building, this city.

DAYTON VIEW, O.—Harry Canby, vice-president of the Crawford McGregor and Canby Company, will erect a new \$30,000 residence on Belmont avenue.

DELAWARE, O.—Architects D. S. Schureman & Son, this city, will prepare plans for the new school building for Brown township.

LOWELL, O.—A new municipal building will be erected here this summer on a site recently purchased by the village, on Walnut street, between Third and Fourth streets.

MARION, O.—Charles Felty, owner of the frame building at 128 East Centre street, is preparing to erect a two-story brick structure on the site.

NEWARK, O.—Architect Otto C. Darst, Brunson building, Columbus, has completed plans and specifications for the proposed new building to be erected in North Park Place for Robbins Hunter, Harry D. Baker and W. C. Christian.

NORTH LEWISBURG, O.—Bonds, amounting to \$25,000 have been voted for the erection of a modern school building for this village.

OBERLIN, O.—Architect Cass Gilbert, 11 E. 24th street, New York City, has prepared plans for the new \$125,000 Art Building for this city.

RAVENNA, OHIO.—H. W. Riddle will erect a \$60,000 motion picture theatre on Main street, this city, according to plans and specifications prepared by Architect J. W. Greene.

SHELBY, OHIO.—At a cost of \$15,000 Castor & Stanbaugh will erect a theatre building here, according to plans and specifications prepared by Architect Harland Jones, of Gallion.

SPRINGFIELD, O.—The American Seeding Machine Company is planning to erect a three-story warehouse on the company's property at Monroe and Gallagher streets.

SPRINGFIELD, O.—Architect R. C. Gotwald, Gotwald Building, will prepare plans for a two-room addition to the South Vienna school building.

VANDALIA, O.—Bids will be received until 1:00 P. M., April 22nd, by the board of education of this village, at the office of J. M. Seabrook, clerk, for the erection and completion of a primary and grammar school building, according to plans prepared by Architect Elmer L. Gerber, 1213 U. B. building, Dayton.

OKLAHOMA.

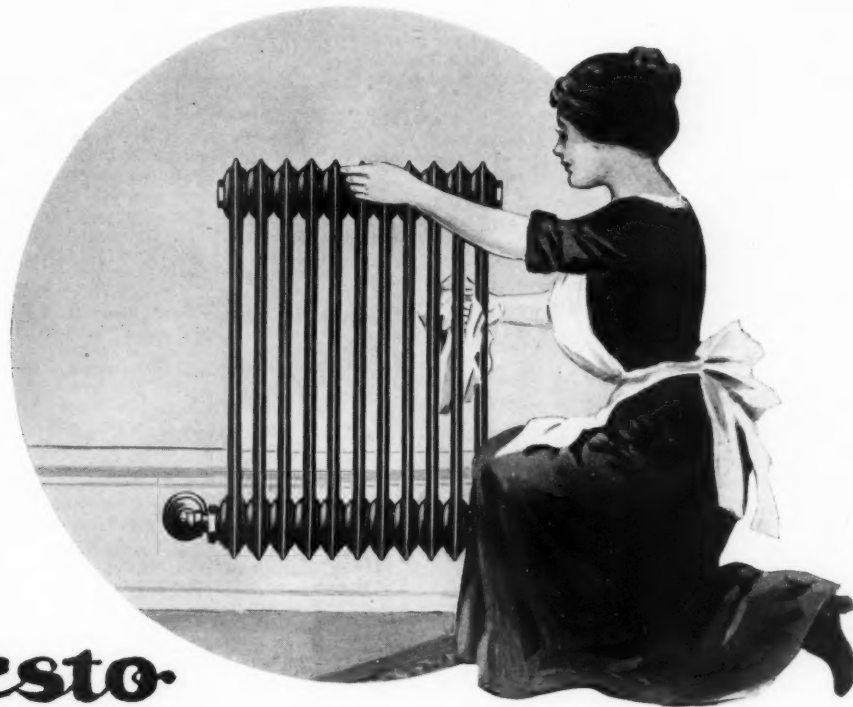
OKLAHOMA, CITY, OKLA.—Architects Bailey & Bailey, Concord building, are preparing plans for a two-story and semi-basement hospital building for the Baptist Hospital trustees, to cost \$20,000. Bids will be received by architects in a few weeks.

OREGON.

FLORENCE, ORE.—A new church edifice is to be erected here by the United Evangelical denomination.

LA GRANDE, ORE.—The Methodist Church, South, has decided to build a \$10,000 church at Walla Walla, and a rural church in Baker County. This was decided at a meeting of the annual district convention held here recently.

PORTLAND, ORE.—W. D. Starbird, with offices at 1007 Spalding building, has purchased some property on the Gates road near the Powell Valley road, and plans to erect a \$6000 or \$7000 home immediately.



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PENNSYLVANIA.

ABINGTON, PA.—Architect Mantle Fielding, 518 Walnut street, Philadelphia, is completing plans for a two-story Y. M. C. A. building, to be erected here at a cost of about \$50,000.

ALLENTOWN, PA.—At a recent congregational meeting of the First Memmonite Church on Chew street, it was decided to build a new church edifice. Plans for the building will be prepared by Architect E. M. Picken, Allentown National Bank building.

CONNELLSVILLE, PA.—The congregation of the Methodist Episcopal Church has voted to purchase the Ruth property on South Pittsburgh street as the site for a new church building, to be erected some time in the future.

CORAOPOLIS, PA.—Architect Thomas Hannah, 1712 Keenan Bldg., Pittsburgh, is completing plans for a new edifice to be erected here for the United Presbyterian congregation, to cost \$50,000.

ERIE, PA.—The Niagara Film Company, Marine Bank building, will erect a new moving picture manufacturing plant at North East this summer. It will be located on the site of the North East race track, and will cost between \$50,000 and \$150,000.

FRANKFORD, PA.—The Frankford Hospital has acquired the property 5000 Frankford avenue as the site upon which to erect an addition.

GREENCASTLE, PA.—A special election is to be held April 20, for the purpose of voting an expenditure of \$35,000 for a new school building.

HARRISBURG, PA.—It is understood that the Hamilton Hotel Company, of Indianapolis, has closed a deal for the purchase from the Weightman estate of Philadelphia of the old opera house corner in this city, for the purpose of erecting a large modern hotel to face Capitol Park.

HARRISBURG, PA.—A new dormitory for boys is shortly to be erected at the Harrisburg Academy, according to plans of the board of trustees.

HOMESTEAD, PA.—The Carnegie Steel Company is preparing to erect a new steel tie mill, a modern office building and a big shipping yard here. A. C. Dinkey is president of the company.

JOHNSONBURG, PA.—The board of education is having plans and specifications prepared for the erection of a new school building to be erected on First avenue.

KITTANNING, PA.—A special election, to be held on April 12, has been called for the purpose of voting bonds for the erection of a new eight-room school building.

LLANERCH, PA.—The Llanerch Fire Company has purchased a piece of land on the West Chester pike at No. 1 toll gate, upon which it will erect a three-story stone structure.

MYERSTOWN, PA.—Architect A. A. Richter, 33 North Sixth street, Reading, has prepared preliminary plans for an administration building for Albright College, here.

MIDDLETOWN, PA.—An addition is to be erected to the factory of the Kreider Shoe Company here.

NORTH EAST, PA.—The Niagara Film Company, with offices in the Marine Bank Building, contemplates the erection of a new moving picture manufacturing plant here this summer. W. B. Brigham, general manager, announced that cost would probably be about \$150,000.

Architect Albert Kelsey, 1524 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, is preparing plans for alterations and additions to the residence of Mrs. H. B. Dull, 211 Front street, this city.

OIL CITY, PA.—A new school building will be erected at the corner of State and Second streets, this city. This building was provided for in a resolution adopted by the school board at a recent meeting.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Architect Edward A. Devlin, 2443 East Sergeant street, has prepared plans for a new factory building to be erected at Wheatshaf Lane and Cedar street for the Independent Manufacturing Co.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—The Quaker City Athletic Club, composed of New York and Pittsburgh men, has recently been organized and it is reported will shortly erect a two-story building at 462 to 466 North Eighth street.

PITTSBURGH, PA.—Plans are being completed by Architects H. E. Kennedy & Co., 541 Wood street, for a moving

picture theatre building to be erected on the property of the Nicola Land Company on Penn avenue, near Frankstown avenue, East End.

PUNXSUTAWNEY, PA.—Architects Harrington & Howard, Dupont Bank Bldg., Dubois, will prepare plans for the John A. Weber Manual Training School building, to cost about \$15,000.

RHODE ISLAND.

BRISTOL, R. I.—At a recent town meeting of the citizens of this town the sum of \$40,000 was appropriated for the erection of a new school building.

WOONSOCKET, R. I.—Woonsocket Lodge, No. 850, B. P. O. E., is planning to erect a new structure between Depot and Monument squares, at a cost of about \$75,000.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Richland Lodge, No. 39, A. F. M., will erect a new six-story building on the site of the building recently destroyed by fire. New structure will cost about \$100,000.

TENNESSEE.

JACKSON, TENN.—Emmett C. Wilson, owner of the property at the southwest corner of Main and Shannon streets, will erect three brick storehouses facing Shannon street and five facing Main street, and on the corner proper he will erect a modern hotel building. Aggregate cost of this work will be about \$100,000.

MEMPHIS, TENN.—The Aviston Milling Company, of Aviston, Ill., which maintains a temporary warehouse at Nos. 671-679 South Main street, will, it is stated, soon establish a large warehouse in this city.

OAKDALE, TENN.—An addition is being planned for the Oakdale school by the board of education.

TEXAS.

AUSTIN, TEX.—The First Methodist Church, Rev. H. W. Knickerbocker, pastor, has had plans prepared for a new edifice, to be erected on the site of the present edifice.

CELINA, TEX.—The citizens of this place have presented a petition to the school board asking for an election for a \$25,000 bond issue to build and equip a modern school building.

DALLAS, TEX.—Architect William B. Ittner, Board of Education Building, St. Louis, Mo., will prepare plans for the proposed new high school buildings to be erected here.

FORT WORTH, TEX.—The North Fort Worth Townsite Company has asked for bids on plans and specifications for ten one-story brick store buildings here.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX.—At a recent meeting of the board of directors of the Rescue Home, the matter of selling the present property of the home and purchasing a site nearer the city and erecting a new structure was discussed. A committee was appointed with Rev. C. B. Cross as chairman to look into this matter. A new building will probably cost about \$100,000.

SHERMAN, TEX.—A new administration building is being planned for Carr-Burdette Carlton College here.

UTAH.

OGDEN, U.—According to A. P. Bigelow, chairman of the Weber club evaporator committee, a fruit and vegetable drying plant is to be erected in this city at a cost of about \$20,000.

WASHINGTON.

VANCOUVER, WASH.—Moose Lodge, No. 649, of this city, is endeavoring to locate a suitable site upon which to erect a new home.

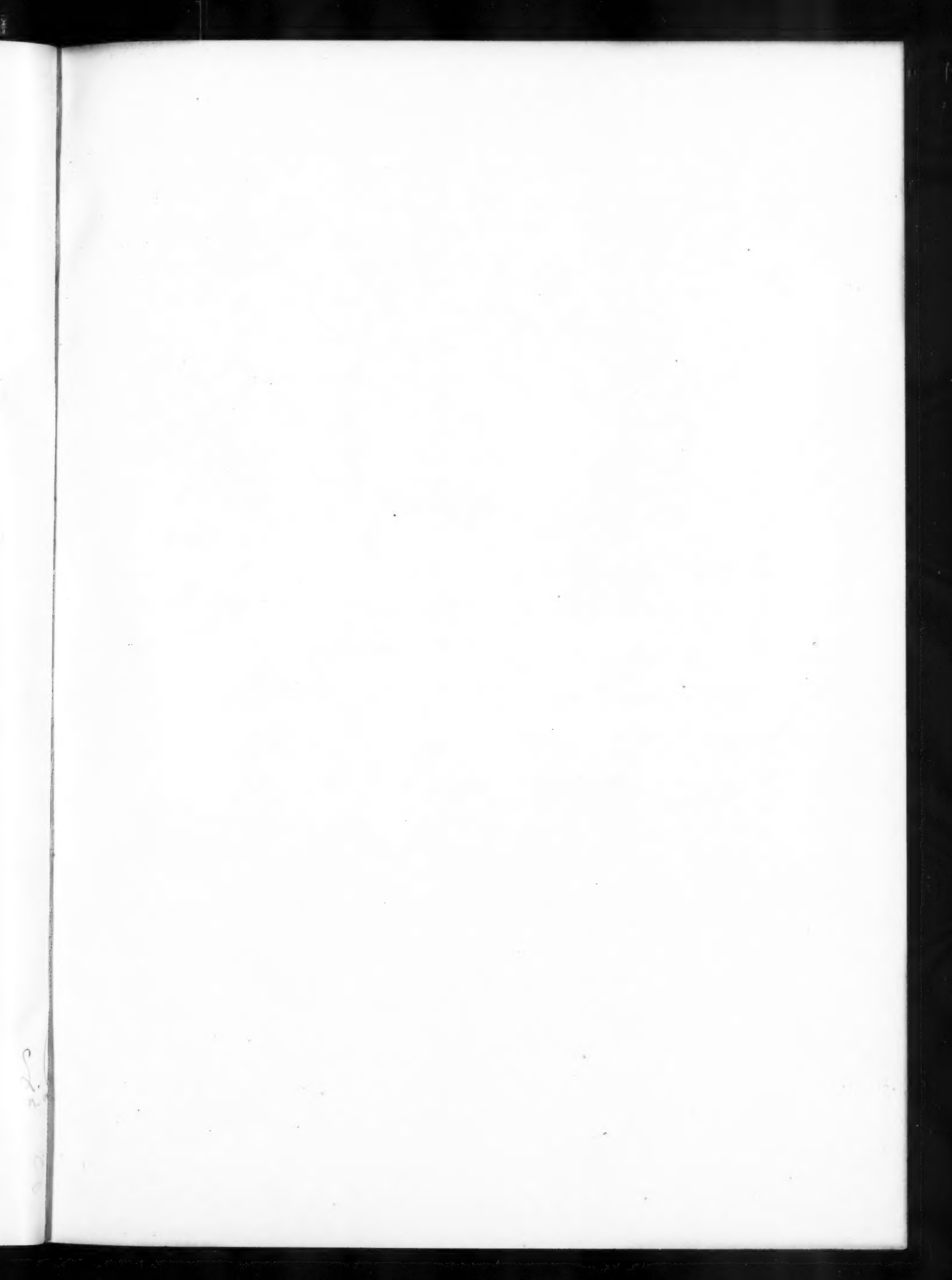
SEATTLE, WASH.—James Q. Clemmer, of this city, has announced plans for building a moving picture theatre in Spokane, at a cost of one million dollars.

WISCONSIN.

GREEN BAY, WIS.—Plans for a new \$65,000 hospital building have been submitted to the directors of the Deaconess sanitarium, at their annual meeting held recently.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Lorenz Brothers will erect a factory building on George street, between Holton and Booth streets, to cost \$60,000.

SUPERIOR, WIS.—Architect Victor Cordella, Kasota building, Minneapolis, Minn., has prepared plans for a new \$40,000 brick and stone school building to be erected on property of the St. Stanislaus parish, southeast corner Birch avenue and Fourteenth street. This announcement was made by Father Gawenda, pastor of the church.



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