THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT
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THIS ISSUE CONTAINS

THE ORGAN FROM AN ARCHITECT'S STAND-POINT—PROFESSOR REILLY ON A RATIONAL DOMESTIC TYPE—SOME FURTHER ILLUSTRATION OF RECENT WORK BY MESSRS. ALBRO & LINDEBERG

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THE ORGAN FROM THE ARCHITECT'S STANDPOINT—Part I

By ARTHUR WHEATON CONGDON, A.A.I.A.

The bulk of the church organ makes it the most conspicuous article of furniture in any room where it is placed (Fig. 1), and the fact that its size makes it a fixed part of the interior at once suggests its use as a part of the design. The organ builder is generally a resourceful man, and more than once has made up for the architect's lack of foresight by his ingenuity; but no architect likes to depend on emergency measures. It is the purpose of this article to consider the organ in relation to the design of the building, leaving details of construction to some of the well-known textbooks on the subject.

An organ that is to be placed in a large church would naturally be designed by its builder mainly for the support of chorus singing; while that in a concert room or residence would be mostly used as a solo instrument in which great power would seldom be required. All details of construction, determining the manner of placing the organ in the building, are the same, differing only with the bulk of the instrument.

The instrument that we know as "an organ" is really a combination of several instruments which may be played separately or in various combinations. In the first place, every organ has the main subdivisions that show as separate banks of keys. One of these is intended to be played by the feet, and is therefore called the "pedal" organ; the others, played by the hands, and hence called "manuals," are known as the choir, swell, great, solo and echo organs, each having its own manual. A very small organ may have but one manual, while a large one may have three or four manuals, or banks of keys. The pedal and manual keyboards are grouped together with the stop-knobs and other mechanical devices, as will be explained later, the whole being known as the "console." This may be attached to the organ and form a part of the case, or it may be detached and even in a remote part of the building, connected to the organ by electricity or otherwise (Fig. 2).

Each manual has its own set of stops, as has the pedal organ. Each set of stops represents a complete musical instrument, the scale generally corresponding to the keys, and being as complete in itself as is a pianoforte, with the exception that the number of notes on an organ keyboard is less, the pedal keyboard including only thirty-two notes, and the manuals generally sixty-one. Each stop that is drawn on a particular keyboard will sound on that keyboard, and if several stops are drawn several notes will sound for each key that is depressed; moreover, by means of the "couplers," the different keyboards may be connected, and not only at unison pitch, but also at an octave above or below, so that the pressure of one finger may be made to sound a great many different pipes.

The different departments of the organ may be placed together or, in the case of a large building, may be divided, so that the echo organ may be in the roof or other remote position; and the rest of...
the instrument may be further divided and placed on opposite sides of the stage or chancel, or a part may be at each end of the auditorium. This makes a variety of effects possible to the skilled performer, and also makes the instrument more flexible as a decorative feature; but such divisions should be made with considerable discretion owing to the number of pitfalls for the unwary. It is obvious that for unity of musical effect the parts of the instrument should not be too widely scattered, and if it is to be used to accompany singing, great care should be taken that the placing of these divisions of the instrument does not affect their value adversely for purposes of accompaniment.

There is a certain church in which a very fine and costly organ has been spoiled for practical use by its unwise division; part of it is placed very low down, close to the choir and directly back of the organist; and part of it has been placed in a gallery in the other end of the church. The result is that the portion close to the organist screams in his ears so that he cannot hear his choir, while the part placed in the gallery is so distant that the choir cannot hear it above the uproar of their own singing; and the organist can never hear both parts of his instrument at once when playing them together. Fig. 3 shows an organ that is well divided, a part being on each side of the choir.

The division of the organ and the placing of the console are dependent in large measure on the kind of action used, whether electric, pneumatic, or the old tracker action. The architect must have some idea of which is to be used, and should be in a position to advise intelligently between them.

The "action" of the organ is the device which transmits the pressure of the finger on the key to the pipe and causes it to speak; it has no reference to the motive power for the bellows or blower, as is supposed by some persons. Thus an electric organ may be blown by hand, or a tracker action instrument blown by electric power. Tracker action, the oldest and simplest of all, takes its name from the trackers, which are strips of wood connecting the levers of the keyboard at one end, and the organ-pipe valve at the other. Its merit is that it is positive and dependable, and seldom gets out of order even when neglected, and when broken is easily repaired by any mechanic. Its fault is that in large organs it makes the touch extremely heavy, so that the organist labors, rather than plays; this is particularly true when the manuals are coupled together.

Another fault is that the console must always be close to the organ, and is generally attached thereto. This makes it awkward if the organ is to be placed in a music hall where on occasions an orchestra or a chorus is to be accommodated. Tracker action is in common use, however, for small organs, particularly if they are to be placed in remote villages where a proper mechanic can be obtained only once a year.

The next development in organ action was the tubular pneumatic. In this the impulse is taken from key to pipe by means of compressed air, through leaden tubes filled with air under a slight pressure which is increased by the pressure of the key on a little bellows. This form of action is better than the old tracker, as it is so much lighter in touch even when the whole organ is coupled together; and it is also free from the defect of a possible partial opening of the valve by a touch lacking in positiveness, which is apt to give a false note. It permits the console to be detached and at some distance from the organ, but in a fixed position. This
distance should not be over about thirty feet, as the
compressibility of air will make the action slow at a
greater distance. The action is a durable one, as the
only things to wear out are the rubber connections of
the valves with the metal tubes, and when in need of
repairs is not difficult to mend.

The electric action is the most recent development,
and is, indeed, not yet standardized. In it the impulse
is taken from key to pipe by means of an electric cur-
rent of low voltage, the pressure of the key making a
contact, and the current energizing an electro-magnet
in the organ, which in turn operates the pneumatic valve
at the pipe. It is, therefore, sometimes called "electro-
pneumatic" action. Owing to the vagaries of electricity
it is less dependable than either of the foregoing actions,
because if anything does go wrong a skilled mechanic
is required to locate the trouble. Each day sees im-
provements in it, however, and as the knowledge of
electricity becomes more widespread this form of
action will probably become universal, even for small
instruments. It is, of course, instantaneously quick, so
that the console may be placed at any distance from the
organ permitted by the slow rate of travel of sound;
and as the necessary connection need only be by a
slender flexible cable the console may be freely mov-
able. Owing to the great ease with which the elec-
tricity can be controlled, much more variety of me-
chanical device may be designed; and an electric con-
sole may have a bewildering array of more or less
helpful devices which, if intelligently used, make musi-
cal effects possible that cannot be attained with any
other form of action.

In all three forms of action composition pedals or
pistons are provided by which a number of stops may be
drawn by one motion on any manual; but in the electric
action this may be further amplified by making the same
piston draw a combination of stops on the manual, alone,
or add to it the proper pedal stops by pressing the piston
or key harder; and a "suitable bass" key may be pro-
vided, after pressing which any change in stops made
by hand will automatically make the suitable changes in
the pedal registration. This is almost a mechanical
brain. Another arrangement makes it possible to draw
a stop on a manual other than its own.

If the action may be likened to the nervous system,
the blowing apparatus is obviously the lungs of the
organ. The early organs were blown by a bellows like
that used by the smith in his forge. As this does not
give a steady wind pressure, a wind reservoir was
made, fed by one or more bellows or "feeders." The
modern organ, with its varied resources, calls for more
wind, and in response to this demand blowing apparatus
of a special type has been developed, in which the
requisite air pressure is maintained by a rotary fan
usually direct-connected to an electric motor. This motor takes its current from the street mains, and is therefore generally of an alternating-current type. Such motors are apt to make a humming or buzzing sound while running, and as the fan or blower may do likewise, the whole apparatus should be enclosed in a sound-proof room and placed at as great a distance from the audience as possible. The wind-trunk, which conveys the air to the organ, should also be provided with a suitable check-valve and flexible sleeve so as to prevent transmission of the sound along the air-current or through the metal of the pipe. The architect should take care with the placing of these blower sets that they should be able to take in and deliver air to the organ that is free from dirt or dust, and is at about the same temperature as the air of the auditorium. This is necessary in order to keep the organ pipes in tune as well as to avoid chilling the auditorium or filling it with foul or musty air; and as the amount of air passing through the pipes of a large organ in the course of an hour’s recital is very considerable, it is obviously a matter for serious attention.

The rotary fan or blower is only possible where electric power is available; in more remote places and with smaller organs the blowing apparatus used is a bellows, or reservoir with feeders, worked in the familiar manner of pumping up and down, or if there are three feeders, they may be operated by a wheel and crank-shaft. Both methods are largely used, the former being necessary only when a reciprocal-action water-motor is the source of power. Water power applied in this manner is generally reliable, but the architect should make sure that ample supply and waste pipes are provided; a 3-manual organ will require a 2-inch supply pipe at the usual city pressure. Care should also be taken that the motor-room is made sufficiently accessible, so that the motor valves may be packed and otherwise attended to at regular intervals; otherwise, the grit may cut the metal parts and make costly repairs necessary. The motor room should also be protected against freezing.

It is better always to have some form of power to operate the bellows. If a man or boy has to be depended on he is seldom available at the time when the organist wants to practise, and is particularly liable to the failings of the flesh when he is most needed.

(A to be continued)

A RECENT LEGAL DECISION

PROVISIONS OF CONTRACT IGNORED BY BOTH PARTIES

A written contract for the remodeling of a theatre building provided that claims for allowance for delays caused by the fault of the owners should be presented within 48 hours, or they would not be allowed; that no alterations from the plans and specifications should be made except upon the written order of the architects fixing the amount due thereon, and that no extras should be furnished except upon similar orders. These provisions were ignored by the parties. If changes or extras were desired they were ordered verbally and the work was done. In these circumstances it was held that the provisions would also be ignored by the courts. Campbell v. Kimball, Supreme Court of Nebraska, 127 N. W. 142.

A RATIONAL DOMESTIC TYPE

"If suppression of individual idiosyncrasies for the general good may be taken as the keynote of our new garden suburbs, and I think there is not much doubt about it, do the houses which are already being built in them properly express this idea? While admitting very readily that they are a long way ahead of the surrounding villadom, it is entirely appropriate that they should in the main be based upon the early mediæval type of cottage, with high-pitched roof and gables, with wood mullion windows (stone being, I suppose, too expensive), rather than on the later Georgian types, with flat roofs and sash windows, which are found so sedately set round many an English village green, and so largely contributing to its sober, restful character? On practical grounds alone one would have thought that the greater window space, the squared ceil'd rooms clear from the roof, would have been more satisfactory, while the simpler shapes would have allowed for a higher standard of interior proportion and detail. But this is really part of the general question of the trend of our recent domestic architecture, which must be grasped and understood if we are to make deliberate progress. Our garden-suburb cottages are, especially at Hampstead, very good of their kind. The question to my mind is whether they, any more than our domestic architecture as a whole, are right in kind, whether they adequately express the best contemporary culture. And if they do not do this, how can they serve for any length of time the culture that is to come? It is, therefore, worth while to consider shortly what we have been attempting to do of recent years in house building. Since the Gothic Revival finally broke our Classic tradition two main ideas seem to have inspired our house architects: one, simple picturesqueuness of outline derived from Gothic architecture, and the other, more difficult to define, might perhaps be termed an attempt to express domesticity. Feeling that the latter is our national characteristic, we have striven, and I think with a certain amount of success, to make our houses what we call and feel to be "homelike." For this purpose we have naturally and rightly shunned any excess of external ornaments and dressings, and we have interested ourselves in texture and color, in materials which weather well and quickly lose their sense of newness. But these are accidents of architecture rather than the essentials. To further the supposed ideal of the home we have indulged in a rough and affected simplicity of finish, making use of such archaic things as solid oak steps in our staircases and bare bricks or tiles in our fireplaces. But our Gothic inheritance of picturesqueuness has prevented our desire for simplicity from taking the form of simple rooms simply put together. It has, instead, tempted us to all sorts of angular shapes and bay windows, so that our rooms, if rustic in materials and workmanship, have no real simplicity of form. So far, therefore, this striving after simplicity, this exaltation of the primitive cottage, is an affectation. If, then, the house of the future suburb is on the one hand to express something of the new submission of the individual to the community, and on the other hand to answer to a more exacting and refined if less sentimental taste, it is obvious

(Continued on page 150)
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THE ARCHITECT AND THE CRAFTSMAN
A

PROFESSOR REILLY, of the Liverpool School of Architecture, has uttered, in a recent address, a note of caution regarding suburban house design. This, we believe, to be wisely put. On another page will be found an abstract of the point of view taken by the speaker, which is commended to the attention of those engaged in professional work of that character.

A MUNICIPAL BLUNDER

The City of London proposes to build a new bridge to be known as St. Paul's, with approaches starting from the immediate neighborhood of the Cathedral. With a fatuity which seems singular as an aftermath of the recent International Conference in London the city fathers have not only ignored the position of the Cathedral in preparing their plans, but have refused to listen to the protest of the Royal Institute of British Architects on this point, and have gone so far as to advertise for bids on their original scheme. It is most gratifying to note that the Institute proposes to carry its appeal to Parliament and will oppose to the utmost of its powers the granting of an enabling act.

A NEGLECTED OPPORTUNITY

Probably no logical exception can be taken to the statement that the new Pennsylvania station now open in New York is a direct contribution by private capital to the city's assets. Setting aside, for the moment, the high architectural excellence of this station, and regarding it merely as a utility, the saving of time and the great convenience to the millions of people who yearly use this vast terminal, is very considerable. Naturally an enterprise of this kind promoted by private capital is largely influenced by its income earning power. But it would not be wise to ignore the fact that while serving the ends of private enterprise, it also provides a convenience and creates a center in the municipality, around which gather utilities that marks a city's growth and attractiveness.

It may seem a reiteration of the many comments that have appeared in the daily and technical press to refer to the supine and indifferent attitude of the city government and its lack of co-operation in the improvement of this locality. What might have been cheaply done if undertaken at the outset, now, owing to the natural enhancement of real estate values is almost impossible. We refer to the creation of a plaza or approach on Seventh avenue, fronting the station. Even at this early day the congestion is something that taxes all the efficiency of the traffic squad, and now that the station is in full operation the problem of handling vehicular and pedestrian traffic is a most serious one. We referred recently in these columns to the necessity of impressing on individuals how important it is to conserve our architectural resources. Small hope is there for any reforms in this direction when our municipal authorities fail in so important an instance to realize the duty that lies before them.
some new departure must be made. I fancy in our de­
sire for more reticent exteriors we should revert to flat­
ter roofs with fewer gables, and seek our interest in
such delicacies as trellis porches and verandas, and win­
sile for more reticent exteriors we should revert to flat­
probable that the.se parts will tend in their architectural
gard to the central portion of the city of the immedi.nte
I go
ing place, and with the civil architecture of all towns
is seeking its inspirations at the same classic source. The
zncc versa.
Some of
desigried in Paris for London, or vice versa. Some of
the most recent and best French and American archi­
etecture is to be seen in our own streets, which assimilate
it equally well. But this only means that each nation
is seeking its inspirations at the same classic source. The
simple elements of classical planning allow for all pos­
sible monumental effects, and in the future we may be­
lieve they will be increasingly employed. With this tak­
ing place, and with the civil architecture of all towns
becoming more cosmopolitan in character, we shall find
the tendency to revert to bygone combinations of classic
forms less and less frequent. To erect to-day a pure
Georgian or Wren building in the central portion of a
town is to effect an anarchism only less glaring than
to put up a François Premier, Elizabethan, or Gothic
building. Color has a special importance, for if the
buildings and streets in all big towns are approximat­
ing to a common ideal there must nevertheless always
be a local and sympathetic color arising from the na­
ture of the site, of the atmosphere, and of the materials
available. To introduce red bricks and tiles into an
essentially grey town like Edinburgh, or into a white
town like Paris, is to do an injury to the whole, which
the town as a whole should resent. Against such in­
trusions, therefore, the town should protect itself. A
further and similar function in the immediate future
will be for the town to protect and cherish the architect­
ural character of its different parts."—From Professor
Reilly's paper on "The City of the Future" read at the
recent London Conference on Town Planning. The
Architectural Review.

Architects' Specifications

At a recent meeting of the Liverpool Architectural
Society Mr. James Parkinson, a contractor, read a paper
on "Specifcations from a Contractor's Point of View,"
which is written with so much good sense that it seems
worth while to reprint a few paragraphs of it here for
the consideration of those American architects who still
allow some of the old-time clauses to remain in their
specifications.

A specification is always preceded by a number of conditions,
pains and penalties, making the contractor responsible for every
conceivable act or damage to property or life. With the ma­
jority of these conditions I agree, as it tends to make the
careless contractor more careful regarding the scaffolding, etc.
There are some clauses, I think, which require leaving out and
others inserting in their place. First is that of the architect
appointing himself the arbitrator as to the full meaning of the
specification and drawings, which is binding on all parties with­
out appeal. This, to my mind, is not fair between man and
man, and deprives one of their rights to sue, and is contrary
to common reason.

Second, a clause reading: "No compensation will be made
to the contractor for any losses or increased outlay they may
incur arising from errors in the said drawings and specifica­
tion." Also another on the same: "If any portion of the work,
reasonably and obviously to be inferred as necessary, shall not
be expressly described, either in the quantities or on the draw­
ings, the contractor shall execute the same in a satisfactory
manner without any extra charge on the amount of estimate." I
think enough responsibility is placed on the contractor in
being responsible for damage to property and life without being
made responsible for the architect's and surveyor's mistakes
and omissions in the drawings and quantities, with which he
has had nothing whatever to do, except to have a casual glance
at the drawings. I think every one should bear their own
mistakes without trying to saddle others with them, and these
clauses should be removed.

In place of the above conditions a clause should be inserted
regarding the final payment. As a rule, we are kept in unrea­
nsonably long time for the settlement. I would recommend a
clause something like the following: "The accounts to be gone
into and the final certificate granted within two months after
the account is rendered, or 5 per cent. interest paid on the bal­
ance." I have been kept six to nine months when there was
no reason why it should not be certified in a week or two.

Another matter I wish to bring before your notice is the fact
that no matter what sort of a job is expected on completion,
the specification never varies: the best is always specified.

Now it is an undisputed fact that Mother Nature does not
produce everything of the best quality; she always varies with
what she produces, which we, in our wisdom, divide and classify into
grades or qualities. No matter what department of nature
we look into, whether the mineral, vegetable or animal kingdom,
there is always good, middling and indifferent, and each have
their separate value on the market, according to the grade or
quality. * * *

I have often heard the remark passed when an architect has
found that his specification has not been adhered to and cheaper
material substituted in place of that specified, "Have we got
value for our money?" Now, to be fair to all concerned, that
is not the question, "Have I got value for money?" The ques­
tion is, "Have I got what was specified?" If not, you should
insist on having it, otherwise it is not fair to those who ten­
dered to faithfully carry it out.

Roman Bond To-Day

In the course of an interesting presidential address
before the Birmingham (Eng.) Architectural Associa­
tion Mr. A. S. Dixon relates the following experiences,
which show how constant are many of those building
problems which are of a fundamental nature in all ages:

I have very little experience of any other masonry than brick­
work; only of that most intractable, hard stone which splits
up anyhow like coal and will not be cut into nice oblong
pieces and straight courses. You know how they generally keep
it together in Shropshire and Hereford—and, for instance, at
Malvern—into rough, uncoursed walls, and sometimes with
painful effort into a kind of opus reticulatum. You do not
easily get a bond across the wall, and you cannot get any lon­
gitudinal or horizontal bond at all, and you are always liable to
steep cracks and fissures. You can get over both difficulties
by introducing every 3 feet or so string courses of two or three
roofing tiles or thin bricks bonded together in cement, which
not only gives you a good cross and horizontal bond, but con­
ects the chaos of rubble with pleasant horizontal lines. Only
be careful you make the tiles slope down to the outside of the
wall, for if damp gets in the tiles will keep it there.

In other words a modern architect of distinction does
(and quite unconscious, apparently, of such imitation)
strictly as the Roman builders in similar circumstances.
A

N IMPORTANT LEGAL DECISION
ARCHITECT'S CERTIFICATE INDUCED BY STRIKE HELD VOID

The plaintiff corporation entered into a contract with a real estate trust for the mason work of a building, which included exterior walls, interior partition walls, elevator wells and staircases; the contract price being $194,000. Before executing the contract the plaintiff notified the architect that it conducted its business on the open shop principle. The contract required it "to follow up the skeleton framework construction as fast as the tile arches are in and the work is made ready for him." The wall was to be started January 1, 1910. The contract contained the provision that should the contractor fail to supply a sufficiency of properly skilled workmen, or proper materials, or to prosecute the work with promptness and diligence, the owner might, on a certificate of the architect of such failure, supply such labor and materials at the contractor's expense, and might terminate the employment and take possession on the architect's certificate that such failure was ground for such action. Permission was not given the plaintiff to begin work, although frequently requested, until April 4. The conditions of access at that time were poor. The great bulk of the work upon the building was done by a fireproofing company, which had the contract for the structural steel frame. This company employed only union labor and most or all of its employees were members of the defendant unions, the Bricklayers' Union No. 3 of Boston and the House-smiths' & Bridgemen's Union No. 7 of Boston. On April 11 the Building Trades Council of Boston ordered a strike of all members of its subordinate unions, including the defendant unions, employed on four buildings, one of which was that in question. There was no trade dispute of any kind as to wages or other conditions between the union members and their employers. Their claim was that non-union workmen and their employers engaged on the buildings were not complying with union rules respecting wages and hours of labor. The strike was general except among plaintiff's employees. On January 13, 1910, the business agent of the Boston Trades Council wrote to the owners that the plaintiff did not employ union men and requesting them to give the contract to an employer who did so. After the strike conferences were held between the parties, and as a result of these the architect resolved to give the owners a certificate of failure of performance of the contract by the plaintiff. This he did on April 21. His certificate specified that the plaintiff (1) had failed to supply a sufficiency of properly skilled workmen; (2) that the work had not been executed according to the terms of the contract; (3) that the plaintiff made no effort to remove work condemned by the architect; (4) that the plaintiff had failed in various respects to prosecute the work with promptness and diligence; (5) that the workmen employed by the plaintiff had not been sufficiently skilled. On April 22 the owners gave notice of their intention to terminate the contract. The plaintiff asked for an injunction to restrain the owners, the architect, the unions, the Building Trades Council and their officers from preventing the completion of its contract.

In granting the injunction the court (Rugg. J.) said: "There was no evidence that the architect had condemned any work, or that he had even complained to the plaintiff of any lack of skill on the part of his workmen, nor any evidence upon which I am able to place reliance that there was in fact any such lack of skill or that the work had not been executed in substantial accordance with the contract. The only subject as to which there has been any discussion was the number of men and the speed with which the work progressed. The masons were of the usual skill." The court came to the conclusion that the plaintiff had substantially finished the work which it could do under its contract until other contractors were able to do more work in advance of it. It had entered into several contracts involving many thousands of dollars in reliance upon its main contract with the owners, which it might be compelled to break if not permitted to complete its contract with the owners. If that contract were broken under the circumstances shown, it would suffer injury in its trade name and reputation. It found upon all the evidence that the architect's certificate would never have been given except for the strike, and that the strike was the inducement which caused it. The plaintiff had in all material respects conformed to its contract and was prosecuting the work with reasonable diligence and the grounds stated in the certificate of the architect were pretexts and not the real motive acting him. The court concluded that the main purpose of the combination to strike was either to compel the plaintiff to cease work on the building and hence to break its contract, or to employ members of the defendant unions exclusively, so far as members of their trade were employed. The defendants had no legal interest in the hours of labor and wages agreed upon between the plaintiff and its employees. None of them worked for the plaintiff. The results of their action as calculated to cause the breaking of the plaintiff's contract with the owners must have been foreseen and intended by the defendant labor unions.

The court therefore ruled (1) That the calling of the strike was unjustifiable and constituted an unlawful combination to injure the plaintiff; (2) That the architect's certificate was not warranted by the facts and being given solely because of the strike was not given in good faith and afforded no justification for the notice of the owners to terminate the plaintiff's employment; (3) That by their unjustifiable and illegal acts the architect and owners became a part of the illegal combination first set in motion by the other defendants; (4) That the plaintiff had ground of equitable relief against all the defendants; (5) That the architect's certificate and the owner's notice to terminate the plaintiff's employment were void.

It accordingly enjoined the defendants from combining and conspiring together (1) to force the plaintiff to employ union men and to refrain from employing non-union men in the construction of the building; (2) to break, or cause to be broken, the plaintiff's contract; (3) to interfere with the employment of any person on the building by the imposition of fines or other coercive action. It enjoined the architect from giving to the owners any certificate based on facts referred to in his certificate of April 21, 1910. And it enjoined the owners from terminating the contract in reliance on said
Certificate, from taking possession of the plaintiff's property upon the building, from employing other persons to finish the work under the contract and from interfering with the plaintiff in its performance thereof in consequence of said certificate.

L. P. Soule & Son Co. v. Jeremiah Williams et al.

Massachusetts Supreme Court.

Cyclopean Architecture

In a recent lecture at Edinburgh University Mr. David MacRitchie, F.S.A., the lecturer, pointed out the similarity between the "Cyclopean Structures" of Greece, Sardinia, and the Balearic Isles and the corresponding ones in Scotland of much later date. The most prominent of these were the round towers generally known as "brochs" or "doons," which approximated very closely to the talayots of the Balearic Isles and the nuraghe of Sardinia. The best existing specimen was the Broch of Mousa in Shetland. The peculiar features of these towers, their massive walls perforated with galleries and chambers and their well-like interior, were now familiar to many others besides antiquaries. In all respects their architecture was of the order known as "Cyclopean." Closely connected with the brochs or doons were the chambered mounds and underground galleries, the latter being akin to the allées couvertes of France. These show various forms of transition from the above-ground structure to the actual souterrain. An interesting comparison was made between certain underground dwellings in the Balearic Isles, in Orkney, and in the Outer Hebrides, wherein the area capable of being roofed over was considerably increased by the use of pillars and piers. In referring to the probable age of the Cyclopean structures of Scotland the lecturer deprecated the application to them of the term "prehistoric." Dr. Joseph Anderson's estimate that the brochs were likely built between the fifth and ninth centuries of our era accorded well with the Norse chronicles which ascribe such to the Picts at the time of the Norse colonization of Orkney in the ninth century. Moreover, there were three "souterrains" in the south of Scotland which had been partly built from Roman ruins, and in several instances vessels of Samian ware had been found in underground abodes of the same class. Their period was, therefore, within the Christian era, certainly in some cases, and possibly in all.—The Builder.

Style in Architecture

As for the cut of the architectural dress, there are advocates for many different styles, in each of which, if its champion is to be believed, the hope of architecture is only to be found. There is the new art artist, who cuts tradition and rejoices in what, to some minds, seem to be contorted forms and sinuous curves. Then, again, there is what might almost be called the no-art school, which revels in plain square forms and surfaces, texture of material, and a simplicity approaching barbarity, and which eschews moulded work as something to be abhorred. Apart from these new aspirants there are still the veterans Gothic and Classic, giving to these terms their widest meanings. We are also told that, if we wish to achieve success in design, we must leave our ideas untrammeled by musty tradition; they should be allowed to flow forth in all the beauty of their originality; we are informed that to consult precedent and to study the works of the mighty brains of the past is really unnecessary and only likely to check our own glorious impulses. Well, I don't quite believe it, because it is not given to everyone to be a genius, and with the ordinary man, when the day of necessity comes, the brilliant idea displays the bad form of not keeping the appointment. Also it is contrary to human experience in general. Every scientist to-day is indebted to the labors of past generations and joyfully and thankfully refers to their discoveries and profits by them. A glance at the history of architecture reveals the same truth, there is no sudden springing into birth of a new and full-grown beauty, everything has been slowly evolved through a long chain of years, the links of which may be easily traced. What must not be forgotten, however, is the fact that the conditions under which we work to-day are very different from the conditions obtaining 600 years ago.

We have now to consider a multiplicity of detail, caused by the change and advance in the general mode of living, and in the needs of modern business; the old-fashioned way of entering a series of rooms, one through another, does not satisfy modern needs, neither are we content to let the lighting of an apartment be entirely subservient to the appearance of a façade, and, fortunately for the men of those more simple times, they were not troubled with modern by-laws or sanitary ventilating pipes. So there is still fair scope for originality in providing for the needs of an advanced civilization.—From presidential address of W. F. Hale, Sheffield (Eng.) Society of Architects and Engineers.

How Cities Should Grow

A city begins as a hamlet, which becomes a village, then a small town with a few large houses upon its outskirts, and a few rows of villas for the middle-class. If landlords consulted their own interests they would at this stage combine and insist upon a town-plan, covering possibly from 40 to 45 square miles of country, with all probable main lines of communication laid out and demarcated, and details forecast. The confidential plan would begin as a rough skeleton, but in the course of a few years it would assume a human interest to which every succeeding year would add. As the details of planning were settled, they might be transferred to a greater plan, open to public inspection, and in this manner each citizen would be able to select his place of residence or business with celerity and certainty and would thus become an unconscious but active agent in furterior's committee's views.—Indian Engineering.

Announcement

SOCIETY of BEAUX-ARTS ARCHITECTS

Owing to the large number of drawings received in the competition of November 29, and the consequent clerical labor involved in the preparation of the list of awards, the committee has not been able to prepare the list in time for publication in this issue.

The various illustrations of premiated designs and publication of the criticism of the jury and the list of awards is therefore postponed until issue of December 14.
RESIDENCE OF MR. RUSSELL S. CARTER, HEWLETT, L. I.

ALBRO & LINDEBERG, Architects
RESIDENCE OF DR. FRED'K K. HOLLISTER, EAST HAMPTON, L. I.

ALBRO & LINDEBERG, Architects
CRESTMOUNT HOUSE NO. 2, MONTCLAIR, N. J.

ALBRO & LINDEBERG, Architects
HOUSE NO. 7, HEWLETT BAY CO., HEWLETT, L. I.
AERO & LINDEBERG, Architects
POWER HOUSE AT POCANTICO HILLS, N. Y., ALIBO & LINDEBERG, Architects

GARAGE OF DR. ERNEST FAHNESTOCK, SHREWSBURY, N. J.
ALIBO & LINDEBERG, Architects
The Need for Adequate Buildings for Exhibitions of the Fine Arts

The fact, frequently referred to in these columns, of the need in the larger cities in this country of adequate buildings wherein to hold exhibitions, is emphasized by conditions prevailing at present in Baltimore.

In art matters there can be no greater stimulus to the activities of the artists than an exhibition of current work. Exhibitions are also the best means of educating the public to an appreciation of good art, not alone of their accomplishment in their own city, but throughout the country and Europe. Experience has proven many times the value of exhibitions—the exhibitions of the two great Spanish painters, held in the Hispanic Society’s museum last winter and that of the collection of contemporaneous German paintings at the Metropolitan Museum, are recent important instances.

A writer in the Baltimore News commenting on conditions in that city, says:

Before the coming of the Lucas and King collections to the Maryland Institute, the galleries of the Mt. Royal Avenue building afforded accommodations which made possible one or two good shows, at least, during the winter, but, owing to the large number of pictures included in the recent acquisitions, it appears, prima facie, that such affairs will be possible there no longer. It is true that a temporary clearing of the walls or the erection of screens would again put the galleries into condition for exhibition purposes, but there has as yet been no assurance given that this will be done.

If, then, plans for future large displays must be abandoned, art in Baltimore is in jeopardy of being forced backward instead of forward, and the progress toward that higher plane of enlightenment and appreciation which exists in many other cities the size of this one (and not nearly so favorably situated), evidences of which progress have been so encouraging during the past few years, will receive a severe shock.

Never has Baltimore’s need of a public gallery been more forcefully demonstrated than in the present situation.

For Better Types of Schoolhouses on the Pacific Coast

The Architectural Club of Portland, Ore., working with the Civic Council, is preparing data furnished by Mr. J. A. Curry with reference to schoolhouse construction throughout the United States, in an effort to secure the construction of safer school buildings. It appears that schools are not built on the coast with that wise regard to their fireproof condition which the Architectural Club naturally considers important, and the present movement is towards not only safer construction but a higher class architecturally.

Sanitary Homes for Working Men

An interesting feature of the coming Cement Show in New York, December 14 to 20, will be a model of the concrete cottage which was awarded the first gold medal in a competition for designing inexpensive and sanitary working men’s homes, held at the recent National Congress on the prevention of tuberculosis. This house was designed by Mr. Milton Dana Morrill, architect, of Washington, D. C.

The material employed is reinforced concrete throughout, and the house is of the two-story, five-room cottage type. The walls are eight inches in thickness, and the floors are four and one-half inch reinforced slabs. Every room has windows on at least two sides. The windows are casements, opening outwards: there is no trim.

The monotony of the exterior is relieved by the introduction of window boxes, and the application of restrained decoration in ornamental concrete.

The cement floors being pitched to plugged spouts, discharging on to the lawn, the house may be thoroughly cleaned with a hose. This excellent feature, combined with “sanitary” corners, insures the easy and thorough cleaning so essential in dwellings of this type.

OBITUARY

Charles Williams Clinton, F.A.I.A.

Charles Williams Clinton, senior member of the architectural firm of Clinton & Russell, New York, died at his home in that city on December 1.

Mr. Clinton was a charter member of the Institute, organized in 1857, and was created a Fellow in 1864. His ancestry was truly American. He was closely related to families in New York State whose members held important positions in the affairs of the colony and afterwards state of New York.

Born in New York City in 1828, Mr. Clinton after attending the public schools took up the study of architecture under Richard Upjohn. He devoted his whole life to his chosen profession in which he was very successful. Among the best known examples of his work are the Mutual Life Insurance Building, Seventh Regiment Armory, Bank of America, Mechanics Bank and the Continental Insurance Co. In association with Mr. Russell his firm designed Exchange Court, Wall Street Exchange, Hotel Astor, the Seventy-first Regiment Armory and other important buildings in New York and other cities.

PERSONAL

Milton B. Medary, architect, announces that he has moved his offices from 1414 South Penn square to the Dexter Building, at the northeast corner of Fifteenth and Walnut streets, Philadelphia.

James Russell Harris, architect, announces that he has moved his offices from 1414 South Penn square to the Dexter Building at the northeast corner of Fifteenth and Walnut streets, Philadelphia.
NEWS OF THE CHAPTERS AND SOCIETIES

The Cleveland Chapter of the American Institute of Architects and the Cleveland Architectural Club will hold their annual exhibition in the Engineers' Building from December 19-31, 1910.

LOUISVILLE ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMEN TO ORGANIZE

We learn from local papers that the architectural draughtsmen of Louisville, Ky., have held meetings preliminary to the organization to be known as "The Architectural Draughtsmen of St. Louis."

As the meetings have been largely attended and much enthusiasm displayed, it is confidently expected that the new organization will soon be launched, for which a wide field of influence is assured.

MINUTES OF MEETING OF SAN FRANCISCO CHAPTER, AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

The annual meeting of the San Francisco Chapter, A. I. A., was held at Tait's Café on Thursday afternoon, October 20.

The minutes of the special meetings of September 15 and October 19 were read and approved. On motion duly made and seconded, the usual order of business was dispensed with and the chapter proceeded under the head of new business. The president then announced that balloting would commence for the election of officers to serve the chapter for the ensuing year.

Reports of various committees were read and approved.

On motion of Mr. Dakewell, duly seconded, it was carried that this chapter send a communication to the head of new business. The president then announced that balloting would commence for the election of officers to serve the chapter for the ensuing year.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: James Wahrenberger, president, San Antonio; J. E. Overbeck, first vice-president, Dallas; E. Stanley Field, second vice-president, Fort Worth; A. O. Watson, third vice-president, Austin; M. R. Sanguinet, fourth vice-president, Fort Worth; C. V. Senter, fifth vice-president, San Antonio; Roy E. Lane, sixth vice-president, Waco; F. B. Gaenslen, secretary-treasurer, San Antonio.

Fort Worth was selected as the meeting place in 1911. On the evening of November 10, at the St. Anthony Hotel, a banquet was given by the San Antonio Society of Architects to the Association. On the following day an automobile ride was taken through the city and a smoker given in the evening.

MINUTES OF COLORADO CHAPTER, AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS, DENVER, COL.

The monthly meeting of the Chapter was called to order, the President in the chair.

The Committee appointed to act for the Chapter, in presenting a testimonial to our retiring Secretary, Mr. Wm. Cowe, presented the following resolution, which was approved by the Chapter:

Whereas, Mr. William Cowe, having at our last annual election of officers asked and received from the Chapter, which request was granted with reluctance, it is proper and a pleasure that we call to mind his long and valuable service.

Mr. Cowe was elected secretary of this Chapter September 10, 1900, succeeding our lamented Mr. Kidder. In the ten years' continued service of Mr. Cowe the Chapter owes to his love for the tenets of the profession; his painstaking, thoughtful consideration of its welfare and his conscientious sacrifice of personal business and time to his duties as secretary, the elevation of this Chapter to a high plane of efficiency, professional ethics and usefulness to each other and the community at large. His studiousness and skill thereby attained in the profession; the sincerity and tactfulness of his intercourse with fellow architects; his unselfishness, charity, patience and faith in ultimate results; the wisdom of his intercourse with members of kindred organizations and the American Institute of Architects, of which he is an enthusiastic member in enviable standing, and his absolute fairness and upright dealing with his competitors, his clients and contractors; in short, his high standing as a gentleman in every sense of the term may well be held up as a standard to be followed by all of us.

With his retirement from the secretariats we feel that we shall not altogether lose the value of his service. We believe that as the example he has set us in the past has and will continue to rebound to the betterment of the profession in and out of this Chapter; that as an unofficial member we shall still profit by his example as such.

The report of the Committee on Plumbing ordinance
was duly considered and decided to turn their revised report over to the plumbing inspector for his inspection and suggestions, and to forward the report to the Chapter at our next regular meeting.

It was moved and seconded that the Executive Committee appoint such committee or committees as it may deem necessary to devise ways and means for the entertainment of the delegates to the annual meeting of the A. I. A., while passing through our city, January 12th, 1911.

The matter of entertainment of the delegates was discussed and much enthusiasm was shown by all present. All members seemed to feel it was an opportunity to show our visitors that the true western feeling of hospitality still lives and that we should one and all take it upon ourselves, both collectively and personally, to see that the visitors were shown our city, which we have reason to be proud of, in the proper manner. It was the feeling of the meeting that we should have a dinner at one of our leading hotels, after showing the visitors around the city.

Messrs. R. S. Roeschlaub and T. F. Walsh were elected as delegates, and Messrs. Cowe and Biscoe as alternates to the above meeting in San Francisco. An appropriation of $100 per delegate towards expenses was passed.

An adjourned meeting, to hear the report of progress from the Executive Committee, was ordered to be called by the President.

Such adjourned meeting will be held in the office of Baerresen Bros., 613 Mack Building, on Tuesday November 15th, at 8 P. M.

ANNUAL BANQUET COMMENORATING THE FOUNDING OF THE
PHILADELPHIA CHAPTER A. I. A.

Two interesting Addresses by C. Howard Walker and Joseph Pennell.
The forty-first anniversary of the founding of the Philadelphia Chapter, A. I. A., has just been commemorated by a banquet held at the University Club at which about fifty members and guests were present. Mr. E. A. Crume was chairman of the committee on arrangements.

Wm. D. Hewitt, the president of the Chapter, presided and Frank Miles Day acted as toastmaster. There were but two speakers, one being C. Howard Walker, the Boston architect, and the other Joseph Pennell, the illustrator.

Mr. Walker's address was an earnest plea for the cultivation of the artistic sense in the architect's work. He pointed out that it is always difficult to associate a business with an art and that the architect is expected to provide an adequate balance between the two. He insisted that while under our modern conditions the architect has in his hands the direction of a vast number of people and the disposition of large sums of money he must not allow the artistic end of his profession to be veiled by the mists of business.

He said "American architecture has received the praise of architects of other nations because of its virility and its direct attack of modern problems. These virtues are those of ordinary common sense, and are not enough in themselves to justify much self-satisfaction. If we did not possess them, we should be poor indeed, and if we consider them sufficient, our estimate of architecture is low. The stress of education and effort should therefore be toward obtaining distinguished work in addition to utilitarian work, toward being artists in the profession as well as artisans. There has been too much said and too much praise accepted for work on account of its cost, its size, and its answering to the demand for utility, too little said in regard to its being a work of art. The buildings which have received the recognition of successive generations of men and which have been preserved as monuments even beyond their utilitarian usefulness have not been those that merely answered the conditions of their time and did nothing else. They have been those which were works of art and therefore too valuable to be destroyed. The architect realizing this fact may well devote his efforts toward distinguished work, and fail to recognize the commendation received for virility and good sense as being sufficient to warrant the name he bears, that of an architect, dealing with the most comprehensive and noble of tasks."

Mr. Walker's reference to the fact that many of the truly great examples of our earliest architecture had been preserved long after their original usefulness had gone by, because they compelled attention and demanded preservation by their very excellence, their distinguished quality of finesse, started Mr. Pennell on a similar vein.

He took the point that Philadelphians, and he was originally one, were not doing all that they should to keep the best of their old buildings free from desecration and destruction. He said, "Right here in Philadelphia you have some of the very finest things in the world, and in many ways your city is the most artistic in the world. Only you don't seem to know it or you would take better care of your fine old buildings. Each time I come back here I find that some of the very good ones have gone since my last visit, and at the present rate there will be left for Philadelphia a few old buildings that are a crime, for Philadelphia possesses some veritable treasures in the way of colonial buildings."

"You in America don't seem to appreciate what you have all over your country, while in order to come back and appreciate for the first time what beautiful things you have here."

There is altogether too much of this talk about the art and architecture and beauty in the countries of Europe. There is plenty of all these in the United States and a heap of them right in Philadelphia, but it seems that you must get away from the city for a space before you get to know what you have here at home.

"And above all you should preserve your traditions, the traditions of America and America alone, and develop upon them as a basis rather than go back to the past and drag out here on this continent some imitation of a definite style and age."

"You are not growing old as they already have on the other side, and the finest thing about you is your inexhaustible and magnificent virility. You need to preserve your traditions, the traditions of America and America alone, and develop upon them the qualities that will forever secure it to the nation."

At the conclusion of Mr. Pennell's remarks his attention was called to what the Chapter's committee on the preservation of places of historic interest had already done in co-operation with the city government toward the restoration of Congress Hall, which will forever secure it to the nation.

Further than this, his ringing words touched a responsive chord and it was formally resolved that the Philadelphia Chapter would undertake to secure the active participation of all the historical, patriotic and other similar societies in the city in a concerted movement to locate, survey, record and preserve the notable or historically valuable examples of Philadelphia architecture.

This action by the Philadelphia Chapter, it is hoped, may result in calling attention to the necessity for just such action by similar bodies in other cities throughout the country to the end that through united effort, possibly under the leadership of the American Institute of Architects, there may yet be formed a body like that in England known as the National Trust for the Preservation of Places of Historic or Natural Beauty.
Waterproofing

The subject of adequately protecting not only the rooms, areas, cellars and necessary pits occurring below water line in modern structures but the structural members and elements themselves, from water and moisture, is receiving an increasing amount of attention from architects and engineers. It is also pretty generally realized that the danger from stray electric currents or other destructive agencies is real, and one that demands protective measures on the part of the designer. As a result, the practice of waterproofing with an insulating membrane the footings of columns and walls supporting and constituting a part of important structures is becoming the rule, whereas it was but recently the exception.

**INDUSTRIAL**

**MODERN ORGAN BUILDING**

The rapid development of the church organ during the past two decades is well shown in a pamphlet issued by the Austin Organ Company, of Hartford, Conn. It gives a general illustration and description of the organs made by this company and will be found of much interest to the architect. It describes in detail the features that are embodied in their organs and also gives the specifications of many organs erected in the larger churches and cathedrals throughout the country.

In the construction of their organs the Austin Organ Company believe they have overcome a difficulty which has ever been a “stumbling block” in organ construction. This is the heretofore variable air pressure as delivered. In 1894 Mr. John T. Austin patented the Austin Universal Air Chest, and since then it is claimed, many important improvements. It is also claimed for this air chest that it provides absolute and uniform pressure to every pipe under all conditions of operation.

There are two kinds of action supplied with the Austin organ to meet existing conditions. These are Tubular pneumatic and Electro-pneumatic. These actions are, as a rule, selected with regard to the relative position of the console. Of course when the organ is divided or the console at any great distance from the pipes, the Electro-pneumatic action becomes necessary.

Many features in modern organ building are discussed in a practical way from the point of view of the manufacturer. All of these are of value to the architect when he seeks about the planning of a church interior. We regard the book, which can be had on request, as well worth asking for.

The George Rackle & Sons Co., Cleveland, Ohio, manufacturers of art stone, inform us they have moved into their new factory and will in future have a capacity output per day of 1,000 feet of art stone trim and 3,000 cement blocks. Their offices are in the Osborn Building.
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ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM.—Frank F. Fowlkes and R. W. Massey are considering erection of building in near future on Fourth Ave.

BIRMINGHAM.—Jefferson County Board of Revenue will consider calling another election for the erection of court house.

BIRMINGHAM.—West Huntsville Warehouse Co. will erect fertilizer factory at this city. Tracy W. Pratt, President.

GARDEN.—Alabama Coca-Cola Company, J. H. Edmondson, president, will erect brick building at Locust and First Sts.

GARDEN.—L. L. Hertsberg is considering erection of six-story building at Broad and Fourth Sts.

MONTGOMERY.—Architect Frederick Ausfeld is completing plans for alterations in present building and new addition to home of the local Elks lodge on corner of Bibb and Coosa Sts. $20,000 will be expended. Bids will soon be asked.

CALIFORNIA

LOS ANGELES.—Plans have been prepared for four-story and basement apartment house to be erected at Grand Ave. and Third St., and R. B. Young & Son, Architects, now are receiving bids for construction work.

Burgess J. Reese, Architect, has prepared plans for three-story brick apartment house to be erected at West Adams and Romeo Sts. for Frank P. Noyes.

C. C. Rittenhouse, Architect, 268 S. Spring St., is drawing plans for three-story apartment house to be erected in the Westlake District.

Fred R. Dorst, Architect, 257 S. Spring St., is receiving bids for erection of three-story brick store and apartment building at Ninth Ave. and Seventh St. for P. S. Brown.

LOS ANGELES.—Thomas J. County of Diocese of Monterey and Los Angeles has accepted the plans for cathedral costing $1,000,000 to be built in this city, and construction is to be begun immediately.

NAPA.—County will vote Feb. 15 on $40,000 bonds for erection of county infirmary.

OAKLAND.—Louis Titus will erect $200,000 home in Piedmont.

OAKLAND.—Plans have been drawn for a five-storied business block, cost $80,000, which Max Koenig is to erect on corner of Nineteenth and Broadway.

C. J. Heeseman is to build three-storied business block on Fourteenth St.

OROVILLE.—Congregationalist Church is considering erection of edifice.

SACRAMENTO.—Supervisors will erect proposed detention home on County Hospital grounds.

The Board of Directors of the National Bank of D. O. Mills & Co., has decided to erect exclusive banking building of one-story on corner of Seventh and J. Sts., instead of erecting eight-story structure.

Gus Laveson is considering erection of eight-story building on Upper K St.

SAN BERNARDINO.—Site will be at once selected for erection of proposed Federal building.

SAN FRANCISCO.—Pacific Coast Co. is considering erection of warehouse at Brannan and Fremont Sts.

Erection of $2,000,000 opera house is being considered.

W. B. Bourne and W. H. Crocker are interested.

Plans have been completed by Acting Chief Architect Geo. Colman for erection of proposed $350,000 Girls’ High School at Scott, Geary and O’Farrell Sts.

SAN LEANDRO.—Walter R. Locke has had plans prepared for erection of reinforced concrete building at Hayward Ave. and Hepburn St.; two other buildings will be erected in near future.

SOUTH PASADENA.—City Trustees will at once ask for bids for erection of $18,000 city hall.

UPLAND.—Board of Education is considering election on $75,000 bond for polytechnic high school.

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT.—St. Patrick’s R. C. Corporation is planning to erect $90,000 parochial school. Dwyer & McMahon, 36 Pearl St., Hartford, Architects.

Architect J. F. Kelley is preparing plans for erection of brick block on Lexington Ave.

Church of Sts. Peter and Paul is considering purchase of site for erection of edifice. Rev. J. at Tallmadge, pastor.

MYSTIC.—Standard Oil Co. will erect brick building on Jackson Ave.

NEW HAVEN.—Plans have been completed by Architect W. P. Cruikshank for erection of proposed children’s home.

NEW HAVEN.—Carl Landieri has had plans prepared for erection of four-apartment building on Ellsworth Ave.

Plans will soon be asked for erection of proposed school in Westville.

PLAINVILLE.—Citizens have voted to erect $30,000 school east of railroad crossing.

WATERBURY.—Architect Joseph T. Smith, 36 N. Main St., has plans prepared for erection of one-story brick and steel automobile garage on Union St., for Edward B. Reiley, Jr., and James M. Lynch.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON.—Bids will be received by Treasury Department, Jas. Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect, until 3 p.m. January 14, for complete construction of building for Bureau of Printing and Engraving.

WASHINGTON.—Howard Etkison will erect $100,000 apartment house at Eighteenth St. and Columbia Road. Plans by Architect A. M. Schneider.

Library Commission will at once ask for bids for proposed branch library building at Takoma Park. C. J. Bell, Chairman, Branch Library Committee.

WASHINGTON.—W. E. Pickford, 1847 Forty-seventh St. N. W., has had plans prepared by W. J. Simmons, 1719 New Jersey Ave. N. W., for two-story brick and stone apartment house at 2117 Twelfth St. N. W. Cost, $60,000.

Major Richard Sylvestor, Superintendent of Police, has recommended erection of police station in northeast section of city.

WASHINGTON.—Municipal Architect Snowden Ashford has prepared plans for erection of shelter houses in public playgrounds.

D. J. Kaufmann will erect $50,000 building in near future in Coleman Park.

Chas. W. King will erect six two-story brick dwellings, cost $12,000, at 1201 Florida Ave. N. W. Plans by N. T. Haller Co., Corcoran Bldg.

H. A. Kite will erect seven two-story brick dwellings. Cost $42,000, on Monroe and Eighteenth Sts. N. W. A. H. Beers, 1338 G St. N. W., architect.

FLORIDA

DAYTONA.—Daytona Lodge No. 1141, B. P. O. E., is considering erection of home at Valusia and Palmetto Aves. J. D. C. Morris, Chairman, Building Committee.

JACKSONVILLE.—Jacksonville Motor Club will erect club house. H. R. Race, President.

JACKSONVILLE.—Jas. W. Edmondson will erect several residences at Kings Road and Myrtle Ave.

OCALA.—Plant of Crystal Ice, Cold Storage and Canning Co., destroyed by fire, will be rebuilt at once.

PENSACOLA.—Plans by Downey & Denham, 110 E. St. Francis St., Mobile, Ala., for $25,000 convent of the Perpetual Adoration Order have been accepted and also plans for part reconstruction and enlarging of Church of the Sacred Heart.
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ILLINOIS

CHICAGO.—Plans have been prepared by Wm. D. Mann, 912 Evanston Ave., for erection of two-story building at Fulton and North Sangamon Sts.

Herman J. Gutfreund, 72 Washington St., has about completed plans for first section of proposed St. George's Hospital to be erected at Colfax and Kingston Aves. Cost $100,000.

MOLINE.—Augustana College will erect $50,000 auditorium building at Thirty-eighth St. and College Boulevard. Plans are under way.

MOLINE.—Moline Launch Club is considering erection of home. J. F. Lindwall, Commodore.

INDIANA

CLINTON.—City School Board has authorized O. C. Pratt, Superintendent of Schools, to get plans from architect for additional eight-room ward building.

NEW CASTLE.—Christian Science Society is considering erection of edifice.

SOUTH BEND.—South Bend Mill and Timber Co. will erect mill on South Lafayette St. J. E. Kuntz, 1611 S. Lafayette St., is interested.

IOWA

CLARINDA.—Board of Control has asked for appropriations for betterments at State Hospital for Insane totaling $85,000.

MASON CITY.—Plans have been perfected for proposed Home for Aged Odd Fellows. H. C. Ring, Cedar Rapids, Grand Master.

SIOUX CITY.—Johnson Biscuit Co. will erect $250,000 factory at Fifth and Wall Sts. N. R. Johnson, President.

SIoux City.—Haley & Lang are considering erection of warehouse on Third St.

KANSAS

SALINA.—Council has adopted plans by Wilmarth & Zerbe for erection of proposed city building.

SALINA.—University M. E. Church will erect $25,000 edifice at Santa Fe and Chaffin Aves.

TOWNE.—Wolf Puckco is preparing plans to erect two large additions, cost $75,000, to plant.

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE.—Thomas Peters, Jr., has commissioned a local architect to prepare plans for suburban cottage to be built on Pall Mall Ave.

Erection of building for State Normal School is being considered by County School Superintendents.

BALTIMORE.—W. F. Roeber, Coliseum Riding School, is considering erection of $100,000 garage and hall at North Ave. and Patterson Place.

P. J. Ashley is having plans prepared for two-and-one-half story frame and stucco residence, to be erected at Halethorpe. Cost about $10,000.

George Klein will build 10 two-story brick dwellings on Prestmans St. Cost about $24,000. Jacob F. Gerwig, 210 E. Lexington St., architect.

R. Monroe Platt is having plans made for $10,000 residence to be erected at Roland Heights.

BALTIMORE.—Henry J. Tinley is preparing plans for $25,000 apartment house at Palnico and Park Heights Ave. for Frank Benjamin.

W. C. Franklin is having plans made by C. Washley for $25,000 residence on Charles St. extended.

George N. Crossland will erect large factory building on Stockholm St. J. C. Simpson, Architect.

Plans for the warehouse to be erected at 723-725 W. German St. for Hecht Bros. Co. have been finished by Frank Kavanagh, Architect, and call for a six-story brick structure.

BALTIMORE.—Alfred Cookman Leach, 243 N. Charles St., has been selected as architect to draw plans for $25,000 Walbrook National Bank building, to be erected at North Ave. and Tenth St.

MRS. MARY S. McGrath will erect $800 residence on University Parkway.

CUMBERLAND.—Dime Savings Bank Co. will erect banking building on Baltimore St.

HAGERSTOWN.—Christian Science Church is considering erection of edifice. Mrs. Elizabeth Rether, Reader.

HIGHLANDTOWN.—Highland Lodge No. 5, I. O. O. F., is considering erection of hall. G. Howard Caskey is interested.

MASSACHUSETTS

AMHERST.—Amherst College will erect dormitory. George Harris, President.

LOWELL.—Mayor Meelhan has signed ordinance to create a Commission to erect a contagious hospital.

NEW BEDFORD.—Building Committee of South End Social Club has instructed Architect L. E. Destremps to prepare plans for erection of club house.

NORTHAMPTON.—County Commissioners are considering erection of addition to court house.

SAUGUS.—Fire Committee is considering erection of central fire house.

SINGapore.—Henry L. Bowles is planning to erect ten-story block at Main and East Court St. B. Hammert Seabury, Besse Bldg., architect.

WAKEFIELD.—Town will purchase site at Main and Avon Sts. for erection of library.

WESTFIELD.—Westfield Foundry & Valve Co. will at once erect plant on Union St. C. O. Churchill and L. Holst will have charge of plant.

MICHIGAN

DETROIT.—Wm. Klatt has had plans prepared for erection of brick and concrete theatre building on Grand River Ave. Milner & Eisen, Hammond Bldg., architect. Plans have been completed and bids will be asked at once for erection of building for Peninsular Savings Bank.

DETROIT.—Architects Malcomson & Higginbotham, Moffat Bldg., have prepared plans for first two buildings of proposed Harper Hospital plant. Total cost, $1,250,000.

GRAND RAPIDS.—Cost of erecting proposed fire station at Grandville Ave. and Hall St. has been estimated at $12,000. Plans prepared.

KALAMAZOO.—Board of Education has decided to erect school. Howard Buckhout, Secretary.

MANISTEE.—Local Masons are considering erection of $50,000 temple. F. T. Hobbs, 93 River St., Chairman, Special Committee.

MINNESOTA

ARNOLD.—Town hall has been destroyed by fire; loss, $5,000.

MARBEL.—M. E. Church is planning to erect edifice. Rev. Olin Suver, Pastor.


MINNEAPOLIS.—Extensive improvements and additions will be made in Spring to Daily News building, Second Ave. South and Sixth St. Major John Bigelow, owner.

ST. PAUL.—W. M. Todd, 2225 Langford Ave., will erect $50,000 frame dwelling on Carter Ave.

MISSISSIPPI

LAUREL.—Main St. Methodist congregation will erect $30,000 brick edifice.

MERIDIAN.—First Presbyterian Church will erect $45,000 edifice.

VICKSBURG.—Delta Ice & Cold Storage Co. will erect $75,000 plant at Veto and Mulberry Sts. C. H. Zilker, New Orleans, and W. W. Johnson, Memphis, are interested.

MISSOURI

KANSAS CITY.—George Vogel, 910 W. Nineteenth St., will open bids in March for erection of $40,000 warehouse. Smith, Kea & LeVitt, Finance Bldg., Architects.

ST. LOUIS.—O. T. Crawford is planning to erect fireproof reinforced concrete theatre building at Fifteenth St. and St. Louis Ave.

ST. LOUIS.—Henry A. Diamond and Simon Jacobsen will erect large warehouse at Lewis and Biddle Sts.

MONTANA

BILLINGS.—Nichols & Shepherd Co., Battle Creek, Mich., will erect large brick and cement factory on Twenty-seventh St.

WHITE SPRINGS.—John Ringling, President Ringling Bros. Amusement Co., will at once erect $250,000 hotel.

NEBRASKA

GRAND ISLAND.—Liederkranz Society is considering erection of $35,000 club house.

HASTINGS.—Presbyterians are planning erection of $40,000 church.
December 7, 1910.

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NEW JERSEY

ATLANTIC CITY.—Architects Seymor and Paul A. Davis, 1600 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, have prepared plans for one-story $75,000 granite bank building for Atlantic Safe Deposit & Trust Co.

CANDER.—Bids will be received until 8 p.m., Dec. 12, for erection of municipal hospital. John C. Jeffries, 1001 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Architect. R. L. Warren, Chairman Hospital Committee.

EAST ORANGE.—Board of Education has approved sketches for $100,000 grammar school to be erected in Sanford St.

ELIZABETH.—Noble Bently will erect colonial residence at Colonia Road and Hillside Ave., El Moro. C. Godfrey Pooggi, 2 Julian Place, Architect.

ELIZABETH.—Architect Godfrey Pooggi, 2 Julian Place, has prepared plans for erection of residence on Jersey Ave. for Mrs. Fanny Macbeth.

Robert P. Smith, architect, 376 Newark Ave., Jersey City, has prepared plans for erection of $8,000 bungalow at corner of Palside Road and Park Ave., for George W. Purdy.

GLOUCESTER.—Baptist Congregation has had plans prepared for erection of edifice. Rev. W. L. Haines, Pastor.

JERSEY CITY.—The Lautman Co., of 641 Park Ave., is receiving bids for erection of $90,000 apartment house on corner of the Boulevard and Tonnelle Ave.

JERSEY CITY.—John Sangmeister, 207 Thorne St., will erect two six-family brick houses, cost about $25,000, at Columbia Ave. and Bleeker St.

JERSEY CITY.—Police Board will ask $300,000 bond issue for erection of headquarters building.

MAYWOOD.—From plans prepared by Architect Nathan Welkoff, six-family flat will be erected on Boulevard for Benjamin and Abraham Gorlin, 613 Garfield Ave.

Rose Lerner, 53 Kearny Ave., will erect two double flats, cost $5,000, on Wilkinson Ave. C. H. Ziegler, 79 Montgomery St., architect.

NEWARK.—Plans have been prepared by Architect Wilson C. Ely, 800 Broad St, for erection of $40,000 branch library for Trustees of Free Public Library.

NEWARK.—Robert Kuebler will erect $25,000 apartment house at Mt. Prospect Ave, and Heller Parkway. Richard W. Erier, 45 Clinton St., Architect.

OCEANPORT.—J. N. Pierton & Son, Perth Amboy, will prepare plans for erection of $14,000 school.

PATERSON.—Casper Silk Co. will erect large factory at Little Falls Turnpike and Reservoir Ave.

PLAINFIELD.—Enoch Berry will erect double apartment house on Leland Ave.

WEST NEW YORK.—Plans have been completed by Architect Philip Wellbacher, 85 Booram Ave., Jersey City, for Catoir Silk Co., of 224 W. Thirty-sixth St., New York, for a factory on Palside Ave.

NEW MEXICO

LAS CRUCES.—Local Masons will begin erection of proposed $25,000 home in spring.

Salt Lake, San Pedro & Los Angeles Railroad Co. will erect large depot, freight house and other buildings.

NEW YORK

Binghamton.—E. D. Cook & Co., are considering erection of three-story brick or concrete factory building at East End.

Brooklyn.—Bids will be received until 3 p.m., Dec. 14 for alterations in main building and complete construction work at Long Island State Hospital. F. B. Ware, Albany, State Architect. J. E. McCuart, Secretary, State Commission in Lunacy.

BROOKLYN.—Plans are being prepared for erection of large garage on Columbia St. for Wm. Petry and Fred Kenyon.

New York.—Tomahawk Realty Co., Convent Ave. and 149th St., will erect six-story brick flat on Convent Ave. Gross & Klenberger, Bible House, architects.

New York.—Plans have been prepared by Gaeton Aijello for $275,000 twelve-story apartment to be erected at Paterno Bros. corner on Broadway and 115th St., for Captain Drummond, of Department of Charities, is urging purchase of Noble St. site for erection of proposed Greenpoint Emergency Hospital.

Roman Catholic Church of Corpus Christi, 535 W. 1218 St., will erect four-story $85,000 brick garage on 122d St. L. P. Pluhres, 1124 Broadway, Architect.

New York.—663-5 Broadway Co., 63 Park Row, Harry Fischel, President, will erect twelve-story commercial building at 603 Broadway. Plans being prepared.

Philip Krauch, 531 Tremont Ave., will erect four two-story brick dwellings, cost $20,000, on 223d St. B. Ebeling, 1136 Walker Ave, Architect.

A. T. Mackenzie, 1243 Theriot Ave., will erect $7,500 frame shop on Olmstead Ave. B. Ebeling, 1136 Walker Ave, Architect.

New York.—Rock Plaster Co., 381 Fourth Ave., will erect $6,000 storage building on Oak Point Ave. W. W. Kenly, 381 Fourth Ave, Architect.

New York.—H. Mankin will erect four-story $20,000 brick store and lofts at 154 Spring St. L. A. Sheinart, 194 Bowery, architect.

Rev. Chas. E. McDonnell, Bishop of Long Island, has purchased site at Crocheron Ave., Gardiner St., and Bayside Road, Bayside, for erection of Church. Plans prepared.

NIAGARA FALLS.—John F. McDonald has offered to build $100,000 convention hall if city will close Rapids St., which runs from Main St. to State Reservation.

OYACK.—Architect E. Balwin South has prepared detailed plans for erection of proposed school in central Oyack.

OSWEGO.—Contracts will be awarded about Jan.(' for erection of proposed hotel. Plans prepared. W. V. Burr is interested.

ROCHESTER.—Associated Hebrew Charities will erect brick institute building on Joiner St. Plans being prepared.

Bids will be held until noon, Dec. 12, for erection of assembly hall at No. 8 school and addition to No. 7 school. J. Foster Warner, architect. J. S. Mullan, Secretary, Board of Education.

SARATOGA LAKE.—Wm. H. Jack, 42 River St., is considering erection of theatre on Main St.

SYRACUSE.—Architect Chas. E. Colton has prepared plans for erection of three-story addition to the Kirk Block on South Salina St., for Wm. B. Kirk.

Architects Russell & King have completed plans for erection of business block at 444 S. Warren St., for P. R. Quinan & Harry McCarthy.

SYRACUSE.—Bids will be received by J. J. Halloran, Secretary, Board of Contract and Supply, for erection of engine house on Wolf St.

Troop D, N. G. N. Y., is considering erection of clubhouse near Manlius, and plans have already been prepared and submitted to Captain Howard K. Brown for his approval.

SYRACUSE.—Syracuse Rapid Transit Co. is considering erection of $75,000 terminal station.

UTICA.—Lottis Tenachus Co., 344 Catherine St., will erect factory at foot of Shaw St., West Utica.

WATERTOWN.—Knowlton Bros. are planning to erect concrete warehouse next spring.

NORTH CAROLINA

ASHVILLE.—Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church is planning to rebuild edifice at cost of $40,000. Rev. H. Fields Saumenig, Pastor.

ASHVILLE.—Trustees of the Coxe Estate, owners of $10,000 Battery Park Hotel, have decided to construct clubhouse adjoining the eastern wing of the hotel.

GREENSBORO.—Holy Trinity Church is considering erection of edifice on West Market St.

SPRING HILL.—Methodist congregation will erect $10,000 edifice.

OHIO

AKRON.—The trustees of proposed new tuberculosis hospital to be built near this city for four counties are considering plans for proposed buildings.

CINCINNATI.—Architect H. S. Holmes has prepared plans for construction of dwelling in Leathers Ave., Fort Mitchell, for A. W. Hubbard.

Architect Harry Hake, Andrews Bldg., will prepare plans for erection of fire house at Eastern Ave. and Vance St. for Engine Co. No. 17.

Mastic Wall Board and Roofing Co., Ltd., New Orleans, will erect six fireproof structures on Spring Grove Ave.

British-American Co. will at once erect three buildings on Spring Grove Ave.

CINCINNATI.—Board of Library Trustees is urging purchase of site at Eighth St. and Glennway Ave. for erection of proposed Carnegie branch library.
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Locks and Hardware within recent years, could be brought together and arranged harmoniously about a grand plaza, the broadest claims for architectural development in America would probably be sustained.

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SARGENT HARDWARE Is Obtainable Through Representative Hardware Merchants in All Cities
COLUMBUS.—Council has appropriated $15,000 for erection of home for the Superintendent of Goodale park. Architect has not yet been selected.

COLUMBUS.—Columbus Lodge B. P. O. E. will erect $100,000 club building on E. Gay St. next year.

Ohio Central Railroad will at once rebuild passenger station on W. Broad St. destroyed by fire.

CINCINNATI.—Y. M. C. A. is considering erection of $150,000 building at Pike and Madison Sts. Plans prepared.

DIEFCLANCE.—Christ Diehl Brewing Co. will erect $20,000 addition to plant.

PORTSMOUTH.—Plans are being prepared by Architect Otto Darst, Brunson Bldg., Columbus, for erection of wholesale grocery building for Gilbert Grocery Co.

POWELL.—Architect C. L. Inscho, Brunson Bldg., Columbus, will prepare plans for erection of proposed school.

TOLEDO.—Haeumer-Toledo Brewing Co. will at once erect $300,000 plant at Hamilton and Division Sts.

TOLEDO.—Cassier Coffee Co., 113 Ontario St., will erect $100,000 plant on Thirteenth St.

TOLEDO.—Wooldan Spice Co. will at once erect $30,000 concrete building on lower Summit St.

Ohio Dairy Co. is planning to erect $200,000 plant. D. A. Yoder, President.

YOUNGSTOWN.—Bids will be received until noon, Dec. 28, for erection of school on Wood St. C. F. Owsley, Architect. W. N. Ashbough, Director of Schools.

OREGON

PENNWICK.—George Darveau has had plans prepared for erection of theater on N. W. 2nd Ave., C. J. Mitchell will be manager.

PORTLAND.—Architect Edw. T. Root has prepared plans for erection of $12,000 hotel on Upper Stark St. for Ben and Ballis.

J. Degendorfer has instructed Architects Claussen & Claussen, Board of Trade Bldg., to prepare plans and specifications for $60,000 four-story building to be erected on Sixteenth St.

PENNSYLVANIA

CHESTER.—D. P. Cart, Rochester, N. Y., is considering erection of $100,000 theatre.


FRANKLIN.—Y. M. C. A. will receive bids until 10 a.m. Dec. 15 for all labor and material required for erection, construction and completion of association building on Thirteenth St. Brakeman & Brakeman, Architects. C. H. Clark, Treasurer.

LANCASTER.—Otto Eisenlohr & Bro. are having plans prepared by J. L. McLemont, of York, for $200,000 cigar factory.

On recommendation of the Property Committee has recommended erection of house and tower for schools at Short and East Second Sts.

OCEANSIDE.—Hauer & Mowers, Eighth and Cumberland Sts. Reading, have been selected to prepare plans for erection of $90,000 school.

PHILADELPHIA.—Stuckert & Sloan, architects, are designing two-story concrete dairy building, for the Dollinger Co., on Tasker St.

Business and Professional Men's Club will erect three-story club house at Chancellor and Camac Sts. L. W. Boyd, Harrison Bldg., architect.

PHILADELPHIA.—Architects Hewitt & Paine, Bullitt Bldg., have completed plans for erection of five-two-story stores at 1217 Chestnut St. for Wm. Thomson Estate.

PITTSBURG.—City is preparing to erect proposed city hall in Diamond Square. Jos. G. Armstrong, Director Board of Public Works.

Architect Edward Stotz, 213 Sixth Ave., is receiving bids on erection of $60,000 residence on Bellefield Ave. for Harry S. Bickell, cost including a three-story brick and stone institute building.

City will erect $175,000 school at Phillips Ave. and Beechwood Boulevard, Squirrel Hill. Edward Stotz, 213 Sixth Ave., Architect.

SOUTHINGTON.—Architect John A. Duckworth, 44 Coal Exchange Bldg., has prepared plans for erection of residence on Webster Ave.

York.—Architect James McLemont has prepared plans for erection of Colonial residence.

RHODE ISLAND

NEWPORT.—Architect Horace Trumbauer, Land Title Bldg., Philadelphia, is preparing plans for erection of $300,000 garage and stable for E. J. Berwind.

WOOSOCKET.—Brennanah Grocery Co. will erect large storehouse and bakery on E. School St.

TENNESSEE

CHATTANOOGA.—Architect R. H. Hunt, News Bldg., will prepare plans for erection of proposed Criminal Court building.


MEMPHIS.—Knights of Pythias are considering either erection or purchase of home.

NASHVILLE.—Mayor H. E. House has recommended erection of addition to city hospital, a new market house and remodeling of workhouse.

TEXAS

BILHIS.—American Presbyterian Church will rebuild edifice on North Main St. destroyed by fire.

CLARKSVILLE.—The King's Daughters have purchased site on Douglass Ave. for erection of hospital.

SAN LEON.—State Board of Directors, Texas division, Travelers' Protective Association, has decided to erect $100,000 club house. S. C. Brasher, Houston, is interested.

VERNON.—T. H. Shive and W. O. Anderson are preparing to build brick building on North Main St.

VIRGINIA

HARRISBURG.—Large addition will be erected to hotel at Massanetta Springs. Judge G. G. Grattan, President of company.

Lynchburg.—E. L. Litchford will erect large brick building on Orange St. in spring.

PETERSBURG.—School Board is considering purchase of site for erection of school.

PORTSMOUTH.—City School Board, through its committee, will receive until 7:30 p.m., Dec. 21, competitive plans for two new eight-room grammar school buildings to be erected at a cost of not more than $17,000 each, including adequate and proper sewerage, heating and ventilating systems. N. R. Hamilton, Clerk.

RICHMOND.—Street Cleaning Committee has decided to rebuild city stables at cost of $10,000.

WASHINGTON

SEATTLE.—Board of Public Works has approved plans for erection of fire station at Russell Ave. and Market St.

SPokane.—Herbert Boiler Works, Chicago, Ill., Jos. Hibbard, President, will erect plant in this city.

D. J. Sherwood is planning to erect seven-story, $30,000 department store at Riverside Ave. and Bernard St.

Edward E. Perry is considering erection of residence at Riverside Ave. and Howard St.

WALLA WALLA.—Eugene Boyer has had plans prepared for erection of $75,000 apartment house.

WISCONSIN

CHEPPWA FALLS.—Rutledge Memorial Home will erect three-story $250,000 home next year. S. B. Nimmons, Casheiro, Lumberman's National Park, Chairman, Building Committee.

EAST CLAIRE.—Red Front Flour & Feed Co., 413 S. Barstow St., is considering erection of three-story warehouse. M. S. Beecher, manager.

MARINETTE.—Brick Auto Co. will at once erect garage, auto salesroom and repair shop.

MILWAUKEE.—Home Brewing Co. is considering erection of building in spring.

MILWAUKEE.—H. P. Knebel has had plans drawn by Architect H. Messmer & Sons, Pabst Theatre Bldg., for an apartment building to be erected at Twenty-seventh St. and Cold Spring Ave. Cost about $25,000.

Plans for eight cottages to be built for R. Hanson, on Thirty-third Ave., have been completed by F. B. Marshall.

United Cold Storage Co. will erect central warehouse on Oregon St.

SUPERIOR.—Sketches have been prepared by President McCardle of Board of Regents for erection of annex to Normal School.
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NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., for the construction of the new government office building in Pottsville, Pa., until 10 o'clock Noan., on the 17th day of December, 1910, plans and specifications can be obtained on six days' notice at any time before the opening of the bids, on payment of $2.50. This amount is reserved to cover the actual cost of printing the plans and specifications, and will be returned to the bidder on the return of his plans and specifications.

By direction of the County Commissioners.

CHAS. T. STRAUGHN,
County Controller.

OFFICE OF THE COUNTY CONTROLLER
OF SCHUYLKILL COUNTY.

Pottsville, Pa., November 28th, 1910.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock Noan., on the 17th day of December, 1910, for the construction of the new government office building on the site of the old government building in Pottsville, Pa., and in accordance with the drawings and specifications, copies of which may be obtained at the office of the County Commissioners, on or after 10 A. M., December 14th, 1910. The rate for advertising under this heading is $50.00 per line. Payment of $2.50 on the return of his plans and specifications, and will be returned to the bidder on the return of his plans and specifications.

By direction of the County Commissioners.

CHAS. T. STRAUGHN,
County Controller.

OFFICE OF THE COUNTY CONTROLLER
OF SCHUYLKILL COUNTY.
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<td>Atlas Portland Cement Co. (e.o.w.)</td>
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<td>Austin Organ Co. (e.o.w.)</td>
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<td>Barret Mfg. Co. (o.a.m.)</td>
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<td>Better Mfg. Co.</td>
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<td>Bird, F. W. &amp; Son (e.o.w.)</td>
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<td>Boston Art Novelty Co.</td>
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<td>Boyd, Lawrence Vaunder</td>
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<td>Bradford Systems Quarries Co.</td>
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<td>Buckeye Iron &amp; Steel Works</td>
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<td>Cebot, Samuel, Inc.</td>
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<td>Cabin Iron Works</td>
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<td>Clinton, Wire Cloth Co.</td>
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### The Cutler Mail Chute

"The Cheapest Modern Improvement."

The cost of the Cutler Mail Chute in a ten story office building is so small that the interest on the investment amounts to only about $1.25 per week.

This assumes the use of regular finish and a mail box of stock design, for example, 1165. In a five story building the investment cost would be about 70 cts. per week.

A trifle less than 2 cts. per day per story—the cost of a single postage stamp.

There is then no possible reason why even the least important buildings should not have this modern improvement in its best form, and the only way to secure this is to specify the Cutler Mail Chute and insist on getting it.

**Infringers are under injunction.**

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- Grace Episcopal Church, Albion, N. Y.
- Grace Episcopal Church, Chicago, Ill. St. John's Episcopal Church, Patterson.

Correspondence solicited.

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Imperial Tobacco Company's Building at Mullins, S. C.

Plans and specifications by their constructing engineers. General Contractor, L. C. Lawrence, Durham, N. C. Randerson, Cuker & Phillips, Co., Durham, N. C. One hundred and eighty squares of "TARGET AND ARROW" tin used on the roof of this building. This brand also used for covering all fire-doors. Work completed July, 1899.

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Judging from the actual record of service this tin has made over the past fifty years, these roofs will last as long as the buildings stand.

This is the old-time hand-made roofing tin that we have supplied to three generations of the American sheet-metal roofing trade.

The processes that made the durable tin of fifty years ago are still employed by us, and by us only.

Roofs of this tin are—

Light
Best
Clean

Fireproof
Lightning-proof
Weatherproof

Durable
Economical
Moderate in cost

Write us for additional information about this time-tried material. Every architect and property-owner should know the value and economy of roofs of good tin.

Stocks of "TARGET AND ARROW" tin are ranged at principal distributing points throughout the United States.

This brand is also handled by wholesale hardware jobbers in all leading cities. Supplies of this brand can be obtained upon short notice from these sources for work in any part of this country

N. & G. TAYLOR COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

Headquarters for Good Roofing Tin since 1810

Mills at Cumberland, Md., and at Philadelphia.

New factory building of the Hackney Wagon Co., at Wilson, N. C., covered with 120 squares of "TARGET AND ARROW" tin in September, 1909, by R. E. Hagan, roofer, Wilson, N. C.
The Sign of GOOD Fireproofing
Send for
Skeleton Specifications

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For Stairs, Wood, Iron, Marble or Cement
New or old
HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS IN USE
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Established 1880
THE ROBERT C. FISHER COMPANY
Successors to FISHER & BIRD
MARBLE, MOSAICS and TILING
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Improved System Simple and Effective
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Contractors for Construction Fireproof Buildings
You cannot be sure that you have the best or the cheapest fireproofing unless you give us an opportunity to figure on your plans.
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Philadelphia - Land Title Bldg. - Toronto, Can. - Colorado Bldg.
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SAMPLES AND CIRCULARS FREE
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CONCRETE REINFORCEMENT
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AMERICAN STEEL & WIRE COMPANY
See our ad last week or next week
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United States Steel Products Co., 25 Church St., New York, Export Representatives

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machinery for any use is needed, Deming Power
Pumps are unequalled for economy and efficiency.
THE DEMING COMPANY : : : Salem, Ohio
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Patent Metallic Skylights
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New York, 59 W. 42nd St. 4

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The Winkle Terra Cotta Company
MANUFACTURERS OF
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In All Colors
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DUSTLESS—ODORLESS—ECONOMICAL!
One covering a year will keep
floors in perfect condition.
Does not darken the wood.
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A FAIRBANKS
Electric Lighting Outfit
will give you continuous lighting and motor service
by operating the generator a short time each day.
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Handsome bevelled mirror door. Snow white, everlasting enamel, inside and out.

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FRENCH'S CEMENT COLORS
SUPERIOR—STRONG—SAFE
Dry Colors for Coloring all cement mixes.
BLACK—RED—BLUE—BROWN—YELLOW
Permanent—Easy to Work
Write for samples and prices
Manufactured only by
SAMUEL H. FRENCH & CO.
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Wood-preserving oils
waterproof the shingles
and carry the color properly.

**Dexter Brothers’ English Shingle Stains**
are made of pure English ground colors, mixed with pure laquar and other
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SILVER LAKE A sash cord (with the name on the cord) has unequalled wearing quality. You cannot mistake it in superintending.

Write for Samples.

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Art-Metal Bronze-Steel

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SIMPLE SYMMETRICAL STORM-PROOF EFFECTIVE FOR PERFECTLY VENTILATING BUILDINGS OF EVERY CHARACTER

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Plate C. 494 (Patent applied for)

Here is something you have been looking for a long time, a combination lavatory and dental basin-seat integral. Absolutely new and unique, and a fixture that will fill a long felt want. Furnished with special fittings as shown, which include 5-transit waste, three four-arm china handle and china index compression cocks, supply pipes with wheel handles, basic trap special waste connection, and flushing fixture for dental basin.

Dimensions

Slab 20 in. x 27 in. Height of back 10 in.
Depth of apron 5 in. Enameled inside, less fittings 126.50
Lavatory bowl 12 in x 14 in. Fittings as shown and described complete 37.50
Dental bowl 7.5 in. If trap is not wanted, deduct 5.00

Note: With the exception of the trap all the above fittings are made especially for this lavatory and must be furnished. This fixture is fitted up, water turned on and all fittings are carefully tested before shipment.

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We have built and are building many of the notable organs in the country—distinguished invariably for splendid construction and superb tonal qualities, and this applies in all the range of work, from the small two-manual instrument to the gigantic four-manual organ.

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Illustration shows furnace without casing, cut away to show how coal is forced up under fire, which burns on top.
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The cost per year of service is the only true test of a roofing. It discloses the absolute superiority of Barrett Specification Roofs. That is why on large manufacturing plants where costs are carefully computed such roofs are almost invariably used. Barrett Specification Roofs are inexpensive, costing much less than tin for instance, and little more than the best grade of ready roofings. And their cost of maintenance is nothing, for they require no painting; they can't rust, and they will give satisfactory protection for 20 years or more. Insurance underwriters classify these roofs as "slow burning" construction acceptable on "fire-proof" buildings. Barrett Specification Roofs are immune from damage by acid fumes. They are used extensively on railroad round houses. On cotton mills with their humid interiors, these roofs give perfect satisfaction for dampness does not affect them from below. The Barrett Specification Roof illustrated above is 50,000 square feet in area and covers the Round House of the Vandalia Lines (Penn. System) at Terre Haute, Ind.

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