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The AMERICAN ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS

Regular Edition

Vol. XCI.

JANUARY 26, 1907.

No. 1622.

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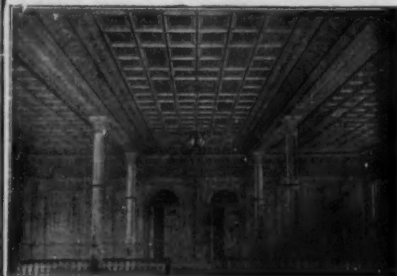
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SOCIETIES

BOSTON SOCIETY OF ARTS AND CRAFTS.

These officers were elected by the Society of Arts and Crafts at its annual meeting, January 18: *President*, H. Langford Warren; *Vice-presidents*, A. W. Longfellow, J. Samuel Hodge, C. Howard Walker; *Treasurer and Clerk*, Frederic Allen Whiting; *Members of the Council*, Miss Mary Crease Sears, C. Howard Walker, I. Kirchmayer, John E. Peabody, Frederic Allen Whiting, J. Templeman Coolidge, Jr., Henry Lewis Johnson, A. W. Longfellow, H. B. Warren, J. Samuel Hodge, Ralph Adams Cram, H. Langford Warren, Carl H. Heintzemann, Arthur J. Stone, William H. Grueby.

PORTLAND, OREGON, ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS.

At the meeting of the Portland Association of Architects, Friday, January 4, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: *President*, Emil Schacht; *Vice-president*, C. C. Robbins; *Treasurer*, Edgar M. Lazarus; *Secretary*, Otto Kleemann; *Trustee*, Carl Leick. The association has

been in existence about five years, and has done a great deal in revising building laws in the interest of better construction.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA CHAPTER, A. I. A.

The Southern California Chapter, American Institute of Architects, after the usual dinner at Levy's, January 8, endorsed the work being done in large cities of the United States by the National Industrial Peace Association.

The request for endorsement came from P. H. Scullin, general secretary of the organization, who told the architects of the endeavor being made to establish State boards of arbitration for the prevention of antagonism between employers and employees in the form of lock-outs and strikes. The association's work was commended in a letter from Secretary Glenn Brown, of the American Institute, which President Myron Hunt of the Chapter read.

The remainder of the meeting was devoted to consideration of voluminous committee reports submitted by Architects Hudson and Rosenheim. The members present were Messrs. Myron Hunt, *President*; Fernand Parmentier, *Secretary*; August Wackerbarth, *Treasurer*; J. Lee Burton,

Thomas Preston, R. B. Young, John P. Krempel, Arthur Benton, F. A. Rosenheim, Harrison Albright, Frank Hudson, P. W. Ehlers and W. Reeves.

PERSONAL MENTION

WHEELING, W. VA.—Messrs. George S. Mooney and Charles E. Mott announce that they have entered into a partnership for the general practice of architecture, with offices in the Browne Building.

Mr. Mooney has practised architecture in Wheeling for three years. Mr. Mott has had four years' technical training in the Cornell College of Architecture, and three years of architectural experience with Mr. Alfredo S. G. Taylor, New York city, and with Messrs. Franzheim & Klieves, Wheeling.

WORCESTER, MASS.—Messrs. Chickering & O'Connell, architects, of Boston, are suing Rev. Joseph Jaksztys, pastor of St. Casimir's Church to recover about \$800, alleged to be due for architects' services on St. Casimir's Church at the time it was built, a few years ago.

DETROIT, MICH.—Warren G. Vinton, a prominent citizen and well-known architect

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of Detroit, died January 6, of pneumonia. He was seventy-seven years of age, and a veteran of the Civil War.

PARSONS, KAN.—Mr. B. H. Quinn, architect, has opened a night school for the teaching of drawing and architectural plans to carpenters.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.—Mr. Xavier Lourdou has begun proceedings in the Superior Court against the International Savings and Exchange Bank, the plea being a failure on the part of the defendant corporation to pay for alleged services rendered by him at times during the year dating from June, 1905, to June, 1906.

COMPETITIONS

CARTHAGE, ILL.—It is reported that the county board will consider plans for the proposed court house, to cost \$125,000. It is to be located in the center of a park 400 feet square. Plans and specifications are to be submitted without charge.

LAREDO, TEXAS.—Commissioners' Court of Webb County, Laredo, Texas, will receive plans and specifications for the reconstruction of court house. The architect whose plans are adopted will receive the customary compensation for preparing same, and also be employed to supervise the construction of building. All plans and specifications submitted must conform to ground and second-story plan now on file in office

of George R. Page, County Clerk, as to number of rooms in the building; usual rights reserved.

MIDDLEBOURNE, W. VA.—Directors of the Tyler County High School will receive competitive bids from architects for plans and specifications, and for the supervision of building (separately) to be erected. The board has adopted the general plan of the Shepherd College, Normal School building, located at Shepherdstown, W. Va., as the plan of the building to be erected. J. G. Mayfield, secretary.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—The School Board has authorized the committee on buildings to advertise for competitive plans and specifications for an eighteen-room building to replace the Tenth District School No. 1, at a cost of \$72,000; a twenty-four-room new school building to replace the Eleventh District No. 1, to cost \$96,000; a ten-room addition to the Thirteenth District School No. 3, to cost \$55,000; a ten-room addition to the Fifteenth District School No. 2, to cost \$45,000.

OPELIKA, ALA.—Reports state that a new edifice is to be erected for Trinity Church, and Secretary E. Barnett desires to correspond with architects regarding same.

WOODBURY, N. J.—The Board of Education, Woodbury, N. J., C. A. Madden, chairman, it is reported, will shortly ask for competitive plans for construction of a new high-school building, of stone and brick, three stories, to cost \$50,000.

BUILDING NEWS.

(The editors greatly desire to receive information from the smaller and outlying towns as well as from the larger cities.)

ALBANY, N. Y.—The Union Bag and Paper Company, it is stated, has plans prepared for a new powerhouse to cost about \$200,000.

ALEXANDRIA, LA.—Reports state that George R. Mann, Little Rock, Ark., has been commissioned to prepare plans for hotel to be erected by J. A. Bentley and associates at a cost of \$300,000.

AMES, IA.—Plans are being prepared for the erection of a church for the Methodist congregation, Rev. A. M. Shea, pastor. Cost, \$35,000.

ATLANTA, GA.—Fulton County Commissioners, it is reported, are considering the erection of court-house, to cost \$200,000. C. L. Anderson is chairman of Board.

The members of the Presbyterian Club, F. A. Healy, secretary, it is stated, will erect a clubhouse to cost \$65,000.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—A large addition is to be built to the Imperial Baths, Atlantic City, from plans and detailed specifications by Stearn & Castor, architects and engineers of Philadelphia. The addition will be two stories high, measuring 75x235 feet. It will be built of reinforced-concrete, and work is to be started soon.

AUGUSTA, GA.—Reports state that the

city has secured an option on a site on which to erect the proposed city hall. William M. Dunbar is Mayor.

AVONDALE, O.—Plans are being prepared by the Mosler Safe Manufacturing Company for the erection of an apartment-house. Cost, \$300,000.

BALTIMORE, Md.—It is reported that Jacob Epstein, proprietor Baltimore Bargain House, 204-220 W. Baltimore Street, has commissioned J. E. Sperry, architect, Calvert Building, St. Paul and Fayette Streets, to prepare plans and specifications for the construction of two eight-story warehouses at Scott and Wicomico Streets.

Press reports state that plans have been prepared for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for a large modern depot building, at Union Station in Charles Street. Cost, \$250,000. H. W. Knapp is General Agent, Baltimore; A. C. Shand, Philadelphia, Pa., is Chief Engineer.

Reports state that Baldwin & Pennington, architects, Professional Building, have about completed plans for a warehouse for the Board of Public Works. The building will be of reinforced-concrete and brick, fireproof and eight stories. Estimated cost, \$250,000.

Charles J. Bonaparte, 216 St. Paul Street, it is stated, will erect a warehouse at 6 South Calvert Street; four stories, 27x157 feet; brick with stone trimmings; electric wiring and fixtures; sanitary plumbing; heating system. Wyatt & Nolting, architects, are reported as preparing the plans and specifications.

BARBOURSVILLE, Ky.—A new four-story

fireproof building, to cost \$60,000, it is stated, will be erected here. C. C. Stoll is treasurer, Louisville, Ky.

BIRMINGHAM, N. Y.—The Masonic lodges of this city are interested in a movement to erect a temple in this city to cost \$200,000.

Reports state that plans have been prepared for the improvements to the Morris Hotel. Cost, \$50,000.

BOSTON, MASS.—Sealed proposals will be received until January 30 for the construction of the Burnham Memorial Building at the Boston City Hospital. Plans, etc., may be seen at the office of the architects, Maginnis, Walsh & Sullivan, Colonial Building, Boston.

Reports state that Charles R. Evans is having plans prepared for a new apartment hotel, to cost about \$150,000, to be located on Duffield Street, Back Bay.

BRANDON, MAN.—Plans are being formulated for the erection of a new court-house to be built here.

BRISTOL, VA.-TENN.—Theodore Swann, Henry Roberts, and associates are arranging for the erection of proposed \$100,000 hotel. Site has been purchased and a five-story building of brick, 100x300 feet, will be erected and equipped with electric and gas fixtures, steam heat, electric passenger and freight elevators, etc.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Bids are asked by Bird S. Coler, President Borough of Brooklyn, until 11 A. M., January 30, for furnishing and placing marble base, etc., on second and fourth floor corridors, Borough Hall.

C. B. J. Snyder, Superintendent School

Buildings, has plans for a public school to be built on the south side of Tillary Street, between Bridge and Lawrence Streets, Brooklyn. It will be four stories, 215x150 feet, of brick, stone, concrete, and terracotta, structural iron and fireproof construction, with slag roof, electric wiring, etc. Estimated cost, \$370,000.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Reports state that a one-story brick car house, on Broadway, will be erected by the International Railway Company, Elliott Square. Cost, \$1,000,000.

CAMDEN, N. J.—The Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Company, of New York, and Pittsburg, it is reported, contemplates the erection of a large plant at Camden, N. J.

CEDAR RAPIDS, IA.—The Cedar Rapids National Bank will, it is stated, erect a new building of steel construction.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—At a meeting of the deacons of the First Baptist Church preliminary steps were taken for the building of a new church next year. The structure will cost \$50,000.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.—Press reports state that all plans, designs, and estimates of architects relative to remodeling the court-house have been completed and submitted to the committee of which Capt. Gahagan is chairman.

The Southern Railway, it is reported, will erect the finest station in the South and the most artistic in the United States. Estimated cost, \$400,000. Chief engineer, D. W. Lum, Washington.

CHICAGO, ILL.—Holabird & Roche, Monadnock Building, are preparing plans for



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an office building, to be erected at Michigan Avenue and Van Buren Street, for the Vendome Company. It is to be twelve stories, built of brick, stone, and terra-cotta, of fireproof construction, with steel frame, plate glass, hardwood finish and floors, hard plaster, nickel plumbing, etc. Estimated cost, \$800,000.

Ginn & Co., publishers, 378 Wabash Avenue, have engaged Architect Howard Shaw, 175 Dearborn Street, to have charge of the construction of an office and warehouse building at the southeast corner of Prairie Avenue and Twenty-third Street. It will be five-story, 100x135 feet, of steel construction, have probably paving brick and terra-cotta fronts, composition roof, hardwood finish in the offices, steam heat, electric light, marble and tile work, and is estimated to cost \$120,000.

The L. C. Paine Freer estate, it is stated, is planning to put up an addition to the Occidental Building, 225 and 227 Washington Street, to cost \$140,000. It will be eight stories, 40x180 feet, and will have an interior court from the fourth to the eighth floors. Plans are being prepared by Fritz Foltz.

The National Medical College, 553 Wells Street, is having plans prepared for a new building to be erected at Clark Street and North Avenue. Designs are being prepared by Architect H. B. Wheelock, 109 Randolph Street, and the new building will probably be twelve stories high, covering an area of 100x130 feet, and cost in the neighborhood of \$400,000. It will be of fireproof construction and have the latest improvements and appliances in all lines.

Reports state that contracts have been let for the warehouse to be put up by Sprague, Warner & Co., at Erie Street and north branch of the river and work is to be pushed as rapidly as possible. The building will be seven stories high, 500 feet long, 200 feet wide, and will cost \$800,000.

Harry B. Wheelock, architect, Schiller Building, it is reported, is interested in and is making plans for an amusement park to be located on a tract of land bounded by North Western, Sunnyside and Montrose Avenues and Leavitt Street, for a syndicate in which Geo. B. Byron and Harvey Strickler are also interested. There will be a number of buildings of artistic designs, of frame, steel and steel construction, and the improvements are estimated to cost about \$1,000,000. Mr. Strickler is the manager of the Chutes Amusement Park, Kedzie Avenue and Van Buren Street.

The report has been revived that the estate of Leander J. McCormick, room 411, 145 La Salle Street, will build an office-building on the site of the Victoria Hotel, northwest corner of Michigan Avenue and Van Buren Street. Architects Holabird & Roche, Monadnock Block, have prepared tentative plans for the structure. It is to be twelve-story, 126x172 feet, of fireproof steel construction, have probably white terra-cotta exterior, with large plate-glass windows for the lower stories, and is estimated to cost \$800,000.

We are advised that Architects Pond & Pond, 21 East Van Buren Street, have prepared plans and are erecting Exchange No. 5 for the Chicago Telephone Company, on Larrabee Street. They will use Raymond concrete piles for the foundation.

CHIPPewa FALLS, WIS.—A. B. McDonald,

of the Lumbermen's Bank, has had plans prepared by Chas. S. Sedgwick, architect, of Minneapolis, for a memorial high school building, which he will present to the Catholic organization. It will be two-story and basement, 105x105, pressed brick and cut stone, costing about \$50,000. Plans will be ready for figures about February 1.

CINCINNATI, O.—Plans have been completed, it is stated, by Werner, Adkins & Burton, architects, for a twelve-story building which is to be erected in Ninth and Main Streets by the Second National Bank. The structure is to be all stone and will cost in the neighborhood of \$250,000. The building will have a frontage on Main Street of 40 feet, running to a depth in Ninth Street of 130 feet.

The congregations of the Remnants of Israel and Brotherly Love, it is reported, have consolidated and intend erecting a \$75,000 synagogue.

CLEVELAND, O.—Frank S. Barnum, Superintendent of Buildings of the School Department, is reported to have completed preliminary plans for the technical school which is to be erected in East Fifty-fifth Street and Scovill Avenue, at a cost of \$250,000.

The Webb C. Ball Company, Superior Street, are having plans prepared for a four-story addition to the Kingmon Building on Euclid Avenue, east of East Ninth Street.

M. A. Bradley, 1203 Citizens' Building, is said to be contemplating the erection of a five-story building on West Third Street on the site of the block occupied by the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, which was destroyed by fire last fall.

A new fourteen-room building will, it is stated, be added to the Brandon School. Estimated cost, \$75,000.

CLINTON, MISS.—Reports state that the Mississippi College will have several new buildings added to it at a cost of \$100,000 or over. For information address Dr. W. T. Lowry, president.

COLLINS, MISS.—It is stated that plans have been prepared for erection of a hotel building by the Eugene E. Robertson Land Company. Cost, \$200,000.

COLUMBUS, O.—Bids are asked by Carl E. Steeb, Secretary Board Trustees, until noon, February 7, for furnishing the materials and labor necessary to complete the repairs and remodeling of the Chemistry Building of the Ohio State University, and the furnishing and erection of metal furniture for the same, in accordance with plans and specifications prepared by Peters, Burns & Pretzinger, architects, of Dayton, O.

It is reported that plans have been prepared by J. J. Jones, Dispatch Building, for a residence to be erected for Mrs. M. E. Valentine, at a cost of \$100,000.

CONSHOHOCKEN, PA.—We are advised that Ballinger & Perrot, architects and engineers, 1200 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, have designed a church and Sunday-school building for the Conshohocken M. E. Church, Sixth Avenue and Fayette Street, Conshohocken, Pa. This building will accommodate 500 people in the church proper and about 500 in the Sunday school. The building will be 67x105 feet, with a tower 19 feet square and 80 feet high, of modern Gothic architecture; the walls to be constructed of Conshohocken stone with Indiana limestone trimmings; the roof covered with slate; windows of stained glass

with tracery; roof trusses of open timber work, and the interior finish of hardwood; steam heating system to be installed. The auditorium and Sunday-school will be side by side on the main floor, and so arranged that by the removal of rolling partitions both rooms may be thrown into one, with seats arranged in a semi-circle around the pulpit. Additional seating capacity will also be obtained by means of galleries.

DAYTON, O.—John B. Mann, of this city, is planning to build a seventy-five-room modern hotel on the lake shore above Sarnica. Mr. Mann has already purchased 600 feet fronting on the lake from W. A. Brown.

DEER LODGE, MONT.—Architect A. J. Gibson, of Missoula, is preparing plans for a country house to be erected at the Bitter Root Farm by Mrs. Marcus Daly. Cost, \$75,000.

DENVER, COLO.—Mr. Schlueter, it is stated, will receive bids for a library to be built here for the municipality of this city. It will be three-story, 320x200 feet, have a massive stone front, six mezzanine floors, oak finish book cases, steam heat, latest ventilation system, electric light, marble, tile and mosaic work, and cost \$275,000. Albert R. Ross, 542 Fifth Avenue, New York, is the architect.

A six-story office-building of reinforced-concrete is to be erected at the southeast corner of Seventeenth and Champa Streets, at a cost of \$200,000. E. R. Cooper and Charles Boettcher are interested.

The County Commissioners, it is stated, are considering the erection of a new criminal court building to cost about \$85,000.

H. W. Schlueter, 204 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill., it is stated, has been awarded the general contract and will sublet the work, except the masonry and carpentry, for an auditorium to be built at Curtis, Fourteenth and Champa Streets, for this city and the county of Denver. It will be four-story, 228x290 feet, of fireproof steel construction, have pressed brick and stone exterior, a tower at each corner, reinforced-concrete floors and runways, boiler and machinery rooms, hardwood finish, Florentine glass windows, steam heat, wiring for electric light, contain its own lighting and heating plant, have a seating capacity of 5,000, and cost \$416,000. Robert Willison, 311 Colorado Building, Denver, Colo., is the architect.

DES MOINES, IA.—Hallet & Rawson, 615 Walnut Street, have prepared plans for a three-story flat apartment and store building, 132x165 feet, which will be erected at the corner of Ninth and Locust Streets by the Central Improvement Company, which is composed of Robert and John S. Coskery and W. E. and Nat Coffin. The estimated cost of the improvement is \$150,000.

DETROIT, MICH.—Architects Spier & Rohns, 1319-1325 Chamber of Commerce, it is stated, have prepared plans and will take figures for owner for an office-building to be 50x80 feet, two stories and basement, of paving brick, Bedford limestone trimming, copper roof, structural steel, galvanized iron cornice, fan system heating and ventilation, mosaic tile, plate and ornamental glass, electric lighting, open plumbing, marble work, hard plaster, etc.

Reports state that plans are being prepared for the extension of the Majestic Building. It is proposed to add six stories

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to the structure, at a cost of about \$500,000. E. H. Doyle and Waldo Avery are owners.

Welch Bros., it is reported, intend erecting at Washington Boulevard and State Street an eight-story business building.

Field, Hinchman & Smith are preparing plans for a five-story and basement building, 140x140 feet, to be located corner Fort and First Streets. F. J. Hecker, owner.

We are advised that Secretary Lee, of the Board of Education, is taking bids for the \$250,000 addition to the Central High School.

EVANSTON, ILL.—George W. Maber is preparing plans for a theatre to be built at Evanston for the Evanston Theatre Company. It will be a three-story structure and will cost \$125,000 to \$300,000.

EVANSVILLE, IND.—Reports state that the American Society of Equity has ordered plans and will soon invite bids for the erec-

tion of a ten-story office-building in Evansville.

FAIRVIEW, PA.—Plans are being prepared by J. C. M. Shirk, 421 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, for the State Hospital for Criminal Insane, consisting of a group of buildings. Cost, \$1,500,000.

FALL RIVER, MASS.—The Women's Union is reported to have raised \$50,000 to be used to start the construction of a building on Rick Street.

FORT HANCOCK, N. J.—Bids are asked by the Commanding Officer, Sandy Hook Proving Ground, Fort Hancock, until 3 P.M., February 18, for erection of machine shop, power house, carpenter, plumbing and paint shops.

FT. LEAVENWORTH, KAN.—Q.-M., Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., Jan. 7, 1907.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received at the office of the Constructing Quarter-master, until 11 A.M., central time, February 6,

1907, and then opened, for constructing one cavalry drill hall and an addition to building No. 1, at Ft. Leavenworth, Kan. Full information and blank forms of proposal furnished on application to this office, where plans and specifications may be seen. U. S. reserves the right to accept or reject any or all proposals, or any part thereof. Envelopes to be endorsed "Proposals for Public Buildings," and addressed to Capt. J. E. Normoyle, Q.-M.

FORT MONROE, VA.—Bids will be received, until February 4, at the Engineer's Office, U. S. Army, Room 2, Custom House, Norfolk, Va., for constructing a brick storehouse at Fort Monroe; information furnished on application. Jos. E. Kuhn, major, engineers.

GENEVA, N. Y.—It is stated that plans are being prepared for a new city hall here.

GIBSON, GA.—Plans are being prepared, it is stated, for a new court-house to be

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erected by the citizens of Glasscock County. Cost, \$70,000.

GRAFTON, W. VA.—It is reported that the Grafton Elk Building Company has been incorporated, and proposes to erect a new lodge building in this city. For particulars address J. Wilkinson.

GRAND RAPIDS, WIS.—A. H. Stange, of Merrill, Wis., is considering plans for a \$100,000 mill and wood manufacturing plant at Grand Rapids.

Reports state that a manual training school to cost \$50,000 will be erected by the city.

GREEN BAY, WIS.—Architects H. C. Koch & Sons, Milwaukee, Wis., it is reported, have prepared plans for an office building, 44x160 feet, for Minahan Brothers, at a cost of \$125,000.

GREENSBORO, N. C.—Mrs. B. J. Fisher is arranging for the erection of proposed ten-story modern office building.

HAMMOND, IND.—Reports state that a new station to cost \$150,000 will be erected by the Michigan Central Railroad Company. Chief engineer, George H. Webb, Detroit, Mich.

HEREFORD, TEX.—The County Commissioners are said to be considering the erection of a court-house at a probable cost of \$50,000.

HUTCHINSON, KAN.—Plans are being prepared, it is said, for the new Harvey House, to be erected here. Cost, \$250,000.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—R. Kirshbaum & Co. announce that the company will erect a seven-story office building on the Masonic Temple site, corner Washington and Capital avenues.

It is reported that the Merchants Building Company has been incorporated with a capital of \$500,000 to erect a fourteen-story store and office building at Washington and Meridian Streets.

W. A. Staples, Baldwin Block, it is reported, has prepared plans for an eight-story bank and office building at 106 North Delaware Street, at a cost of about \$80,000.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.—Bids will be received by the Board of Public Construction of Duval County for the erection of a high school building, according to plans and specifications. W. B. Camp, architect; D. U. Fletcher, chairman.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y.—The Public Building Committee of the Board of Supervisors has decided to advertise for bids for the construction of a new court-house. Bids will be received in about two weeks.

KANSAS CITY, KAN.—Press reports state that the school board has instructed its architect, W. W. Rose, to prepare an estimate on the cost of the proposed two new buildings and improvements at the high school. As soon as these estimates are made the board will ask the Mayor to call a special election for the amount. These improvements will cost about \$100,000.

KANSAS CITY, MO.—It is reported that Wilder & Wright, Dwight Building, have prepared plans which have been accepted by the directors of the New England National Bank for a banking building to be erected at a cost of \$150,000.

Hucke & Sexton, architects, Dwight Building, it is said, are preparing plans for a brick building on Walnut Street, at a cost of \$300,000, for Jones Bros.

A. B. Anderson, New York Life Building, Kansas City, it is stated, is preparing plans for a five-story building, to be erected by J. C. Gates, 117 East Ninth Street. The building will be 96x115 feet, of mill construction, and will cost \$75,000.

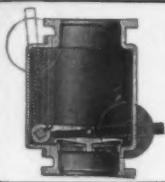
Reports state that arrangements are being made for erection of a twelve-story addition and three additional stories to present nine-story structure of the Hotel Baltimore. Cost, \$600,000. The hotel is owned by Bernard Corrigan, president Metropolitan Street Railway Company, and estate of Thomas Corrigan.

Architects Smith & Ray have prepared plans for a new seven-story building addition to the Victoria Hotel. The present hotel has ninety rooms and the plans call for an additional 205. The building will be brick and up-to-date and modern in every particular. Mr. Joseph Glenn is directing the work for the Swoffords Bros., owners.

KEOKUK, IA.—Plans for the proposed \$10,000,000 power development at this point are now in the hands of the Secretary of War. The company projecting the development has already expended \$50,000 in investigating feasibility of the project. Hugh L. Cooper, New York, N. Y., is in charge of the engineering work.

KNOXVILLE, TENN.—It is reported that C. B. Atkins is completing arrangements for the erection of proposed six-story apartment-house, 50x125 feet.

LAKE BLUFF, ILL.—Jarvis Hunt, Monadnock Building, Chicago, is said to have prepared plans for a naval training station to be built at Lake Bluff, Ill. The station is to cost \$3,000,000.



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AS Mr. Carrère well says, in a letter that may be found in another column: "Personal opinions [about competitions] necessarily vary so greatly and change with each problem or condition that there is little or no benefit to be derived from an academic discussion of the matter." It is this very shifting and changing of the position of sensible and well-intending architects, under the temporary influence of self-interest, that we have found so irritating, so illogically contradictory. At the same time we have been even more irritated at finding that we ourselves are not absolutely consistent, but unconsciously yield to the temptation to "change with each problem or condition." As a help to ourselves in the attempt to be consistent and with the feeling that it may be of some help to others, or at least afford them a passing amusement, we have thought it worth while to formulate briefly and set down as a profession of belief the views which, at this moment, we are inclined to believe in and uphold. These articles of faith may be found in another column, and they will at least serve as texts for any one who cares to discuss them.

THOSE who read in our last week's issue the account of the convention at Washington noticed that the report of the Committee on Competitions, though

presented and discussed, was neither accepted nor printed. The delegates felt that the recommendations made in it were altogether too extreme, and if, by chance, this feeling was due to anything we have said of late on the subject of competitions, we are very glad that we spoke in time. It will have been noted, too, that the members of the committee seemed to be rather adrift as to how to proceed in gathering, collating and digesting the majority views which the convention obviously wished to have reported rather than the more personal opinions of the actual members of the committee itself, and they seemed to think it would be necessary to operate under a very laborious and costly process of editing, printing, and distributing to all members such discussion of the matter as members might be induced to provide, and then to repeat these steps over and over again, as the discussion advanced by stages. We venture to think that a far better, fairer, and more useful way would be to conduct this discussion in the columns of the architectural press—our own columns are wide open to such matter—up to a fixed date, which would leave the reporters time enough before the next convention to properly digest the matter and arrange it for presentation and consideration. There is this obvious reason for a general public discussion: the members of the American Institute of Architects are not the only architects in this country who have an interest in the regulation of competitions, nor are they the only ones who possess wise and logical minds, and it is not desirable that a final pronouncement should be made, even by so large a body as the Institute, until after adequate steps have been taken to ascertain the views of the profession at large. As it is likely that more or less of our readers may act on the suggestion here made, we will ask each correspondent to close his communication with a final paragraph recapitulating briefly the new points he feels he may have made. We can then tabulate these points and publish the tabulation from time to time, with references to the date of the fuller discussion of the point in question. In this way a cumulative digest or synopsis might gradually grow into being, which might be of much service to the reporters.

FOR our own part, confining our reflections still to the matter of public buildings, we are inclined to feel, rather strongly, that, perhaps, the greatest of the "competition evils" is not that there are so many open competitions, but that there are so few. Because there now are few open competitions, it happens that, when one is announced, there is a rush of competitors from everywhere, a vast production of unusable and costly drawings, a great waste; and this inevitable waste gives to the opponents of the theory of competition one of their strongest arguments. But if in place of one interesting competition being announced every two or three months, as now, a couple of dozen of them were announced every week, it follows, obviously, that fewer architects would compete in each given case, and the wastage in effort would be proportionately less. It might be argued that the wastage would merely be distributed over a large number of competitions in place of being concentrated on

a few, might, in fact, be actually largely increased. This, however, would not really be the case. Under existing conditions the hopelessly incompetent performers, whose offerings now simply "clutter up" the competitions that are held, are encouraged to keep on competing, through finding that they enjoy the fellowship of many able men whose offerings have been equally unsuccessful with theirs. The rejection of their own work, therefore, carries with it no convincing proof of its intrinsic worthlessness. But if these same men find themselves turned down again and again in smaller affairs, they will be likely to appreciate the true situation and retire permanently to those forms of private practice that their skill and training enable them to cultivate with honor and profit. Moreover, with more frequent competitions, the number of competent competitors will be smaller in each case, since having already recently won several of these affairs a given architect will be already as fully occupied as he can be, and so will not be tempted to take part in an indefinite number of other affairs. We incline to think that a statute law compelling the procurement of designs for public buildings through the medium of a compound competition would eradicate, for this generation, a great part of the competition evil.

IN spite of, or perhaps because of, the strenuousness and zeal manifested by Attorney General Carson in inquiring into the Pennsylvania Capitol scandal, he sent in to the Legislature, on the eve of his retirement from office, a report which gives every one connected with the undertaking an absolutely clean bill of health! A good many people will consider it merely a "whitewashing" report, of the standard Pennsylvania type, and just such a one as was to have been anticipated at the very outset. At any rate, the Attorney General treats Mr. Sanderson, the "furnishing" contractor, very handsomely, seeing that the latter admitted that the working of the "per foot" and "per pound" rules had put into his pockets in the way of net profits over a million dollars more than his original figuring had led him to anticipate. As to the "per pound" and "per foot" rules, the architect, finding testimony in their support rather hard to get at, now rests his case largely on a contract made at a pound rate by the French Government in 1863. In spite of the late Attorney General's opinion, the matter is still likely to come before a court, where witnesses can be cross-examined under oath, for the State Treasurer is still resolute in his determination not to cash the warrant for fifty thousand dollars issued to the architect, on commission account, by the Auditor-General. Moreover, Mr. Stuart, the new Governor, has in his inaugural address promised that thorough investigation of the whole matter shall be made.

IN the matter of the architect who, as we explained a week or two ago, found himself obliged to replevin certain drawings and negatives from a draughtsman recently employed by him, we have received from the draughtsman concerned certain information which, in spite of the rather rambling manner in which it is compiled, we think we at length comprehend. As we now understand it, the case belongs in a slightly different

category from that to which we assigned it. It appears that the draughtsman was not the *ingénu* we had surmised, but a designer employed recently on competition drawings, and as one of his designs was successful he naturally wished to preserve a record, and so, with his employer's knowledge and consent, as he believed, made negatives and prints of the drawings in question, and, with, as he supposed, the latter's full knowledge and approbation, had had them in his own keeping for several months before the rupture with his employer came about. It is these negatives and prints that under threat of suit have been surrendered. That a draughtsman has no right to go off with a copy of his employer's drawings, whether sketched, traced or photographed, except with that employer's explicit permission, cannot be questioned. Nor, on the other hand, can there be doubt, we think, that, if the facts are as here stated, Mr. Stevens now holds possession, in the shape of negatives and prints, of property that does not belong to him, since the draughtsman used his own money and private time in their making. If the case had ever come before a court, the judge would probably have settled it by ordering the negatives and prints to be destroyed in the presence of a court officer.

ALTHOUGH the Boston Museum of Fine Arts has recently elected a new President in the person of Mr. Gardiner M. Lane, a banker by profession, but a man much interested in and possessed of much knowledge of the arts and for a year one of the Museum's trustees, the even more important post of Director still lacks a permanent incumbent. Mr. J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr., the architect and member of the Board of Trustees who has been willing to discharge the duties of the office ever since Mr. Edward Robinson resigned, now finds he no longer has the time to devote to them, and Mr. Benjamin Ives Gilman, the Secretary of the Museum for several years, has been appointed Director, *pro tem*. Many people hoped that Mr. Coolidge could be induced to accept office on a permanent basis, as his qualifications fitted him admirably for the post; but, when an architect is truly interested in his own art, it is very difficult to wean him from it, and we cannot feel surprised at his decision.

THE competition for a new layout for the city of Guayaquil, Ecuador, carried out under the auspices of the Société des Architectes diplômés par le Gouvernement, to which we referred some months ago, has been decided, and all four prizes have been carried off by Frenchmen, although the competition was open to all. The most curious thing about the affair is that the competition seems to have been decided in Paris by a jury no one of whom, probably, had ever visited the city which it was sought to develop and beautify. When it is remembered how unbecomingly M. Bénard's beautiful drawings adapted themselves to the actual site of the Phoebe Hearst architectural plan for California University, it is allowable to question whether the Ecuadorian city will ever derive much benefit from the skill expended in this recent competition.

THE GOLD MEDAL FOR DISTINGUISHED ACHIEVEMENT.

At the ceremonial session of the American Institute of Architects, held in the Corcoran Art Gallery at Washington, on January 8, the Institute's President, Mr. Frank Miles Day, addressed the guest of honor as follows:

SIR ASTON WEBB, Members of the American Institute of Architects, Ladies and Gentlemen:

The American Institute of Architects establishes upon this, the fiftieth anniversary of its foundation, a medal, the intention of which is to mark distinguished achievement in architecture wherever found. To you, Sir Aston Webb, it will be our privilege to-night to give this medal, and we are gathered here to signalize, not merely by that token, but by our presence, the admiration that we feel for your works and the respect that we entertain for your career.

That this medal should first be given to an Englishman needs little explanation. A reasonable modesty might well constrain us to look beyond our own borders, and it is but natural that our thoughts should center on that land with which, more than with any other, we are united by ties of race and thought. We cannot escape from our indebtedness to that land, for of how large an import are the institutions that came to us from it! The principles of our liberty, civil and religious; the foundation of our laws; our speech itself; all these and countless other gifts reach us from forefathers who were both yours and ours. But all this, full of meaning as it is, would be little pertinent to-night were it not that, among those gifts, our early settlers brought the wholesome tradition of your native art of building; and as each wave of immigration reached our shores from yours, it brought with it a larger knowledge of that art and a stronger impulse to build wisely and well. How fully we learned our lesson you would see, Sir, could you but visit such widely separated places as Newport, Annapolis and Charleston, or could you follow the windings of the River James. You would find "Westover," "Homewood" or a dozen other mansions as convincing in their quiet dignity as "Raynham Hall" or "Groombridge Place"; and churches, town-halls, state-houses expressing in the same admirable fashion the aspirations and the limitations of life in those early days.

And just as we then received from you the traditions of Inigo Jones and Sir Christopher Wren, traditions that gave vitality and character to our Colonial buildings, so at a later time the Classical revival that swept over Europe reached us directly from its English source, William Thornton, who designed "The Octagon," he who stamped a definite and noble character upon the Nation's Capitol, Thornton, no less than his patron Thomas Jefferson, gained his knowledge of Classic architecture from those studies of it in which your countrymen were pioneers.

But if in those days we saw our Classic art through British eyes, I fear that to-day, with ready access to the architecture of the world and with a leaven of men among us trained in foreign schools, we might forget an indebtedness of centuries, were it not that we are irresistibly drawn to your island by the splendid fabrics that adorn it, from Cornwall to Caithness. For, Sir, all that is best in your art is ours, if we have but the skill to make it so. Majestic Durham, high above the River Wear; the tree-embowered Haddon, with its terraces and stately gardens; the very Abbey by the Thames itself—innumerable treasures of a thousand years, all these are ours, if we but read them right.

But we have not failed to recognize that, glorious as is the past of your art in England, its present is full of vigor and charm. For many years this Institution has elected to honorary membership Englishmen, the mere mention of whose names calls up the vision of many a noble edifice and many a service to the cause of art. To name only the dead, Sir Charles Barry, Scott, Penrose, Street, Cockerell, Burges, Ruskin. But among the living, how many are there whose names are dear to us, with whom you have the privilege of an intimate friendship—Ernest George, Phené Spiers, John Belcher, the venerable Norman Shaw, whose laurels are yet green, Bodley, whose perennial youth justifies him in Washington commencing even a cathedral.

It is from among men such as these that we have chosen you, Sir; a younger but no less distinguished man, to confer upon you an honor which we shall perhaps not frequently award; and therefore, and because an ancient custom sanctions it, I am to recount in good set terms the reasons that have moved us to choose you as our medalist.

Matthew Arnold's dictum, that not only is *good work* needed

to put a poet in a secure place, but a *great body* of good work, is no less true of other arts than it is of poetry. On the score of amplitude, your achievement lacks nothing, for no architect in England, save Sir Christopher himself, has been entrusted with the conduct of so many and such vast works. Whether they be houses, churches, courts-of-law, schools, museums, colleges, government offices or universities, I can name not a tithe of them. Yet, perforce, I must speak of some of them, and of these I name first the Victoria Courts, in Birmingham, the model of many similar buildings, and next the new buildings for Christ's Hospital, one of the largest groups of school buildings in the world, yet clearly conceived and treated with a charm that cannot fail to leave an imperishable imprint on the lives of its students. But these were years ago. Just now, in the metropolis itself, you bring to completion the great buildings of the Royal College of Science, no less admirable for the way in which they solve a difficult technical problem than for that in which, without losing their individuality, they have been brought into harmony with a structure utterly different in purpose and conception, their opposite neighbor, the Imperial Institute.

Did time serve, I should wish to say more than a word upon those vast additions to the Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington, upon which you have been engaged these fifteen years, and in which we may hope shortly to see installed the noble collections which they are intended to shelter and to dignify.

Through your hands also the British nation is giving to the world an example of municipal improvement upon a vast scale and under circumstances the most fortunate. I mean the treatment of the grounds about the National Monument to Queen Victoria, in front of Buckingham Palace, and the planning of the Mall and the "Processional Way" leading from the monument to Charing Cross. Although progress with an undertaking of this size is necessarily slow, yet perhaps you will have it finished before we, in our capital city, have brought back to its original simplicity the much-perverted plan of l'Enfant and of Washington.

Not the less interesting, because it deals, in a prosaic age, with the world's most splendid spectacle, is the arrangement upon which you are now at work for the site of the "durbars" at Delhi.

Of these and many others of your works all may to-morrow gain an idea from the collection of illustrations of them which are hung in the Institute's house, The Octagon.

But in the midst of these large affairs you have not neglected to perform a labor of love in the restoration of ancient edifices; as at the fine old Norman church of St. Bartholomew the Great, the oldest church in London, which for well nigh thirty years has been within your charge, and which you have rescued from neglect and ruin and wisely rehabilitated.

Nor have you ever failed to discharge those burdensome duties which every leader owes to the rank and file of his profession. On how many committees, in how many offices you have advanced their interests, it boots not to say. From among these let me note only the Presidency of the Royal Institute of British Architects, that institute that we are proud to regard as the model and prototype of our own; and the Chairmanship of the Board of Architectural Education that is so successfully unifying and improving the training of architects in the United Kingdom.

That your talents have not been unrecognized by your countrymen is shown by the volume of your works, by the honor of Knighthood conferred upon you by the King, and most of all by your election as a Royal Academician.

Thoreau exclaims "How admirably the artist is made to accomplish his self-culture by devotion to his art," and in you we see that it is not only nature but devotion to your art that has endowed you with "the intellectual versatility and refinement, the felicity of temperament" which we recognize alike in you and in the work that you have done.

And now, Sir, because you have these qualities, and because, for a life-time, you have dedicated them with signal success to the service of your profession, the American Institute of Architects confers upon you its "medal for distinguished achievement."

SIR ASTON WEBB'S RESPONSE.

MR. PRESIDENT, Mr. Howard, ladies and gentlemen, and members of the American Institute of Architects.

I am afraid that no words of mine can possibly express the high appreciation that I feel that this Institute should have seen fit to bestow this gold medal of yours upon the architects of England through so humble a representative of that great profession as myself. Sir, any little modesty that I may have had, I am

afraid must have entirely vanished as I sat hearing your far too kind remarks upon myself and what I have done. I thank you sincerely, and I must ask the audience to take off some of it.

I have come over here personally to say "Thank you," in the sincerest and the directest and the simplest way I can. And to assure you that all architects on the other side of the water will deeply appreciate the fact that on this, the jubilee day of your Institute, and the institution of this gold medal, you should send it over to the other side. Nothing, I am quite sure, in speaking for my brother architects, would they appreciate more than that, and I venture to think that it must do a great deal to strengthen the good feeling and friendship which I am glad to think already exists between the architects of both countries. Strengthened it already has been by the delightful personal intercourse that many of us had the opportunity of having during the International Congress which took place in London last summer.

As some slight indication of that good feeling, I have received this morning—before it was light—a cable from London from the Secretary of the Royal Institute of British Architects, asking me to make an announcement of the fact that at their meeting which they held last night, they elected, subject to their acceptance of the election, three new Honorary Corresponding Members of our body. Those three members, I hope you may be interested to hear they have elected, are your President, Mr. Frank Miles Day; your Vice-president, Mr. Cass Gilbert, and your past President and almost father I believe of the Institute, Mr. George B. Post. We shall be very proud if these three gentlemen accept that election and become one of us. As Honorary member of the body we have already the honor of having Mr. McKim as one.

It adds greatly to my pleasure to receive the medal from an architect so eminent as yourself, one whom, if I may so say, has done such refined and distinguished work, much of which I have had the pleasure, the last few days, of seeing and admiring.

It has always been one of my happiest recollections that it fell to my lot to have the privilege to hand our medal to Mr. McKim. He came over personally to receive it, and I need hardly tell you that directly he arrived he entered into our hearts and affections and has remained there ever since.

There is very much to an Englishman, landing here for the first time, that is very familiar to him. One does not feel at all in a strange land. He meets also, of course, a great deal that is not so familiar—that is another of the charms of coming over here. And as I walked about the streets of Philadelphia and New York, I have had constantly running in my mind the words of Jean Ingelow, who was herself the sister of a well-known architect and a great friend of mine, when she said:

It is not likeness only charms the sense
It is not difference only sets the mind aglow;
It is the likeness in the difference
Familiar language spoken in the snow.

As one who has spent only a few days in your country, I am sure you will not expect me, and I feel it would be the greatest presumption on my part, to express any opinion on the splendid architectural achievements I have seen in Washington, Philadelphia, and New York. But I have noticed how great a hold architecture seems to have on the heart and imagination of the people here, not of architects only, but of the people generally, and I was very much prepared for that by a remark that Mr. Post made when he was speaking at the Guildhall, in London, when he said that, fifty years ago in America, architects and their work were not very much considered, but at the present day the position of both the practitioner and the art had been greatly, very greatly improved. That seems to be one of the most hopeful signs for architecture in any country, that the people take a real and living interest in it. It does not seem to me to be at all wonderful, when one looks about and sees the wonderful problems that architects here have to solve.

Take New York, for instance: there appears to be a terrific problem being solved there at a terrific speed which takes a poor English architect's breath away. To see the lower part of New York being practically rebuilt with new buildings, some five or seven times taller than the buildings that stood on the site before. At present the work is only half accomplished, and it is difficult to judge of the ultimate effects. For the moment, we see mainly the unfinished side of these huge structures, and there is naturally a sort of gappiness and want of scale in the whole city which will disappear when the streets are filled with these buildings. And, for myself, it seems to me—as far as a tourist is able to judge, that the proportion of these streets will finally assimilate on a gigantic scale very much to the streets of some Italian town,

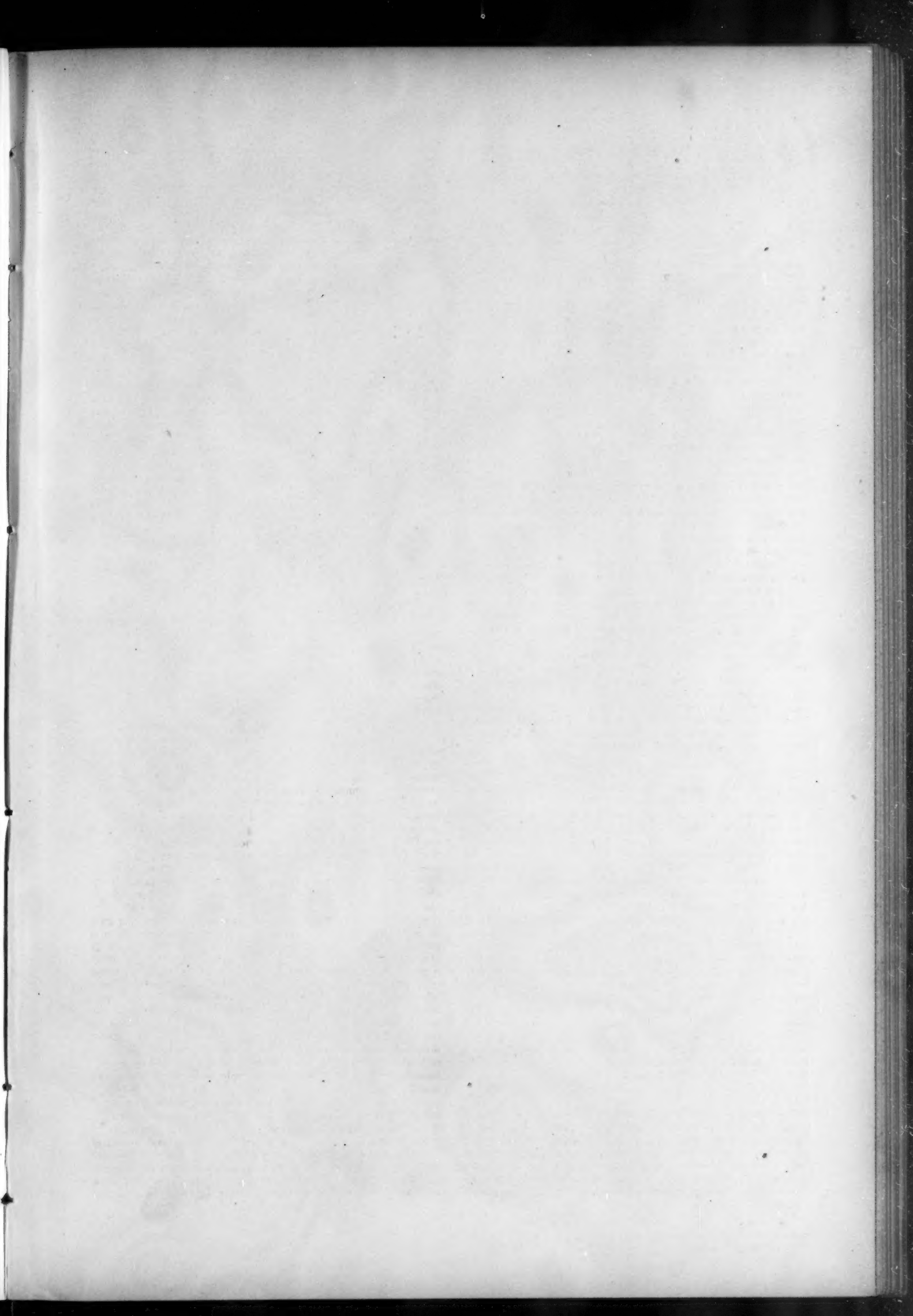
such as Genoa, or Florence. These streets will have the great overhanging cornices apparently almost meeting across the road, and it does not surprise me to find that these streets have already attracted the pencil of artists, such as Mr. Pennell and Mr. Cooper, and I imagine before long they will attract the pen of the poet. The busy traffic of the streets and the idea of the quiet thinker in the top story, really seems to me a suggestive and a very impressive thing. I am quite serious. I felt this very much the other day, when I was taken out of a very crowded and unusually busy street and shot up into the air—I don't know how many stories—and found myself in the calm and artistic surroundings of Mr. Cass Gilbert's rooms, in a pure and tranquil air, and forgot all about the noise and bustle below. Just as I was leaving, some papers published illustrations of buildings twice the height of the highest sky-scraper that is in New York! When these are up, I imagine the present monsters will be reduced to pigmies and all the scale retired again, and what will happen then, I am glad to say, it is not for me to forecast.

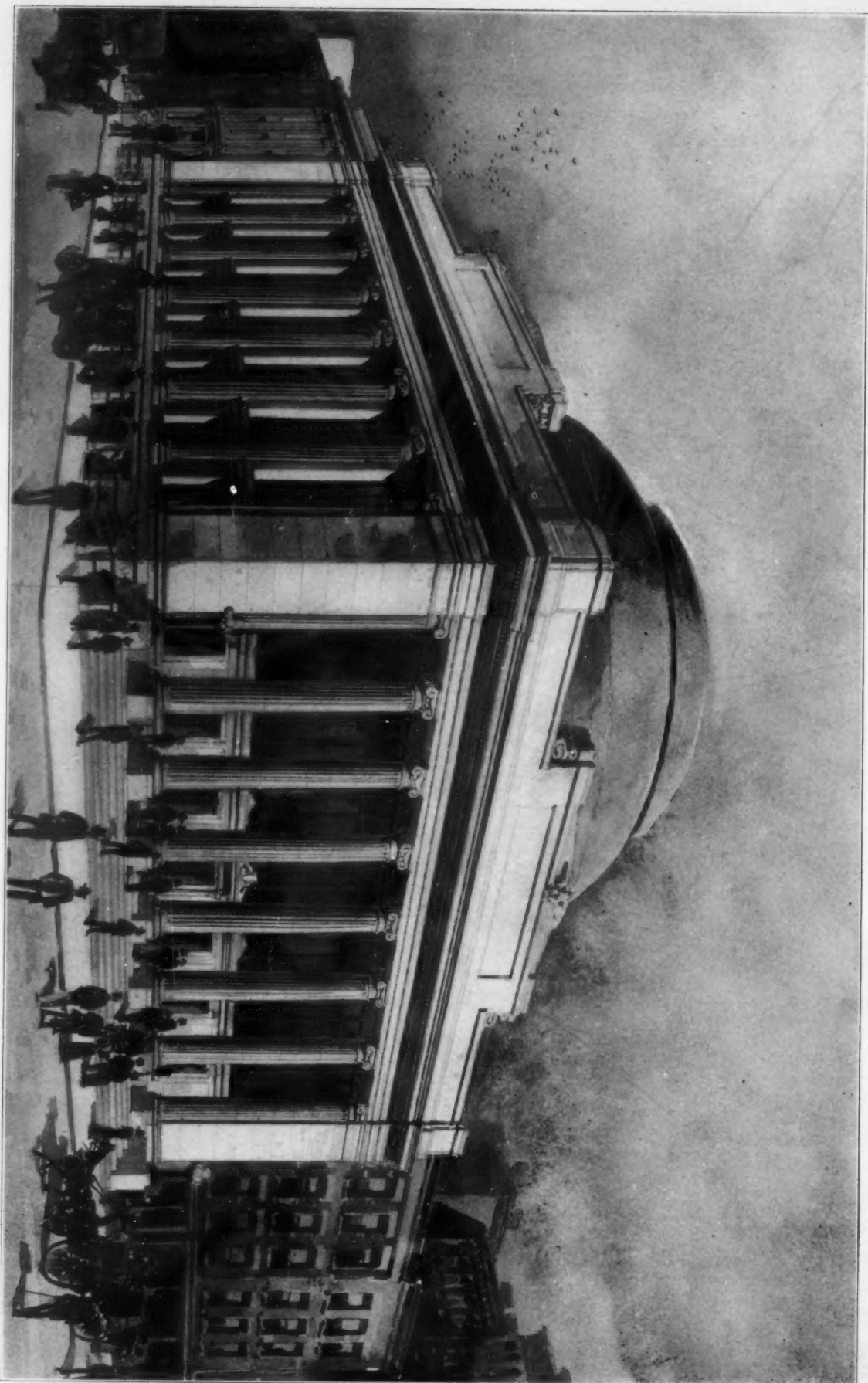
The problem of the proper control of the expansion going on in our large cities seems the same in both countries. The abnormal growth in many of our large cities is the same as in your own. We feel—I don't know if you feel it so—that this expansion ought to be controlled by certain conditions, which should include open spaces for air and recreation, and also sites for public buildings, churches, etc. The present development of many of our cities at any rate is, I am afraid, along the lines indicated by the Bishop of Birmingham, who said the other day: "We walk through miles and miles of streets in our big cities without open spaces, without anything except what Dickens called 'an uninterrupted view over the way.'"

We want the whole mass of our cities to be organized, planned and laid out, but instead of that our cities grow at the will of the jerry builder—I don't know if you have them here—orderless, shapeless, without method, because there is no one to plan and forecast, to give the city dignity, space and order, nothing to make it worthy to be called a city.

Over here, I believe, you are taking this matter seriously in hand, and your Institute is often consulted in such matters. I am glad to say that is also becoming a fact with us, that the Government and public bodies do to some extent consult us in these matters. And we are making some small progress. For instance, Regent Street and the Quadrant had to be rebuilt, owing to the leases falling through, and the design was submitted to a small committee of architects, with the final result that the design is now in the capable and artistic hands of Mr. Norman Shaw. You, of course, have an outstanding example of what may be done for architecture in the plans proposed with such extraordinary ability by the Park Commission for the improvement of this already beautiful Capital of yours. The details of this great scheme are already very familiar to us in England, and we look forward to its full completion and to seeing Washington one of the beauty-spots and wonders of the world. I hope you will agree that the proper placing of our public building is as important as the design itself. Wren, in his time, complained that our public buildings were nearly all seen sideways. That is the same now. It is quite an exception for any of our large public buildings to be really handsomely approached. You, of course, have a magnificent example of the proper placing of a building in the Capitol here, and in many other cases. We, I am sorry to say, have very few. The French, of course, are the masters of the work of arranging public buildings, and we all know how the Opera-house in Paris gains by the splendid Avenue de l'Opéra, and how the Avenue de l'Opéra is improved by the Opera-house at the end of it. With us it seems to be thought that for the purpose of traffic no street must ever be ended, going on forever, and I must confess I have seen streets on this side of the water which have the same tendency. I venture to think that among the public duties of the several Institutes of Architects, is to educate the people that, in the laying-out of cities, there are other matters to be considered than traffic and sewerage, and that the placing of buildings at the ends of vistas is one of the matters that ought to have their consideration. A vista, in my opinion, ought to be closed, and closed in good time.

In architectural matters—and I hope I am not too technical, but this is the only opportunity I shall have of talking on matters architectural—the most important is architectural education. I think the Convention has had a most interesting and important report on that matter just brought before it. We ourselves are going through a sort of revolution quietly in the matter of architectural education. All our young men, hitherto, have gone to an architect's office for three or four years, and been apprenticed.





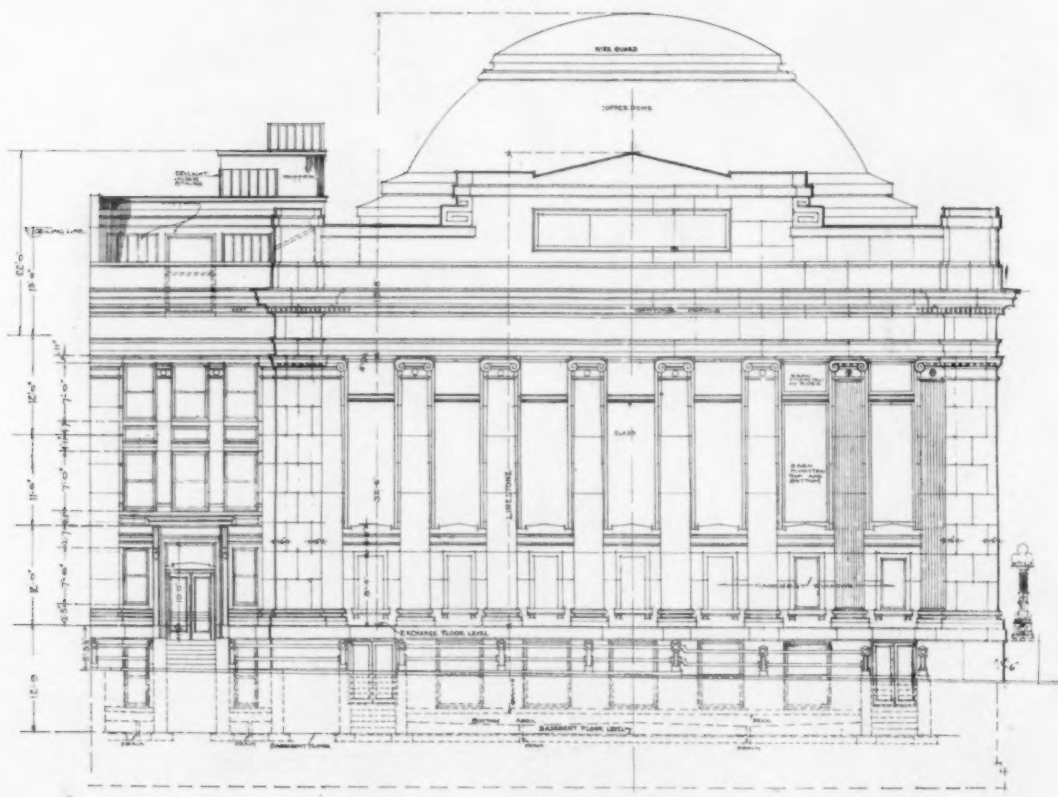
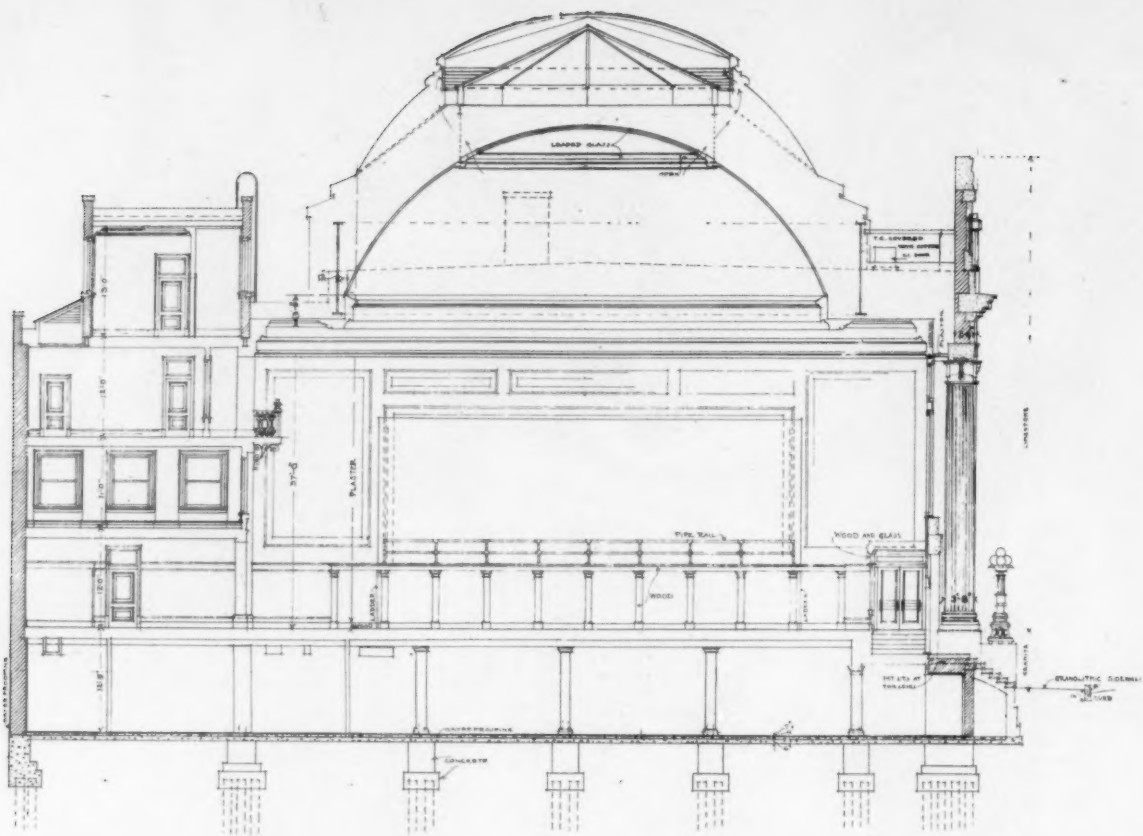
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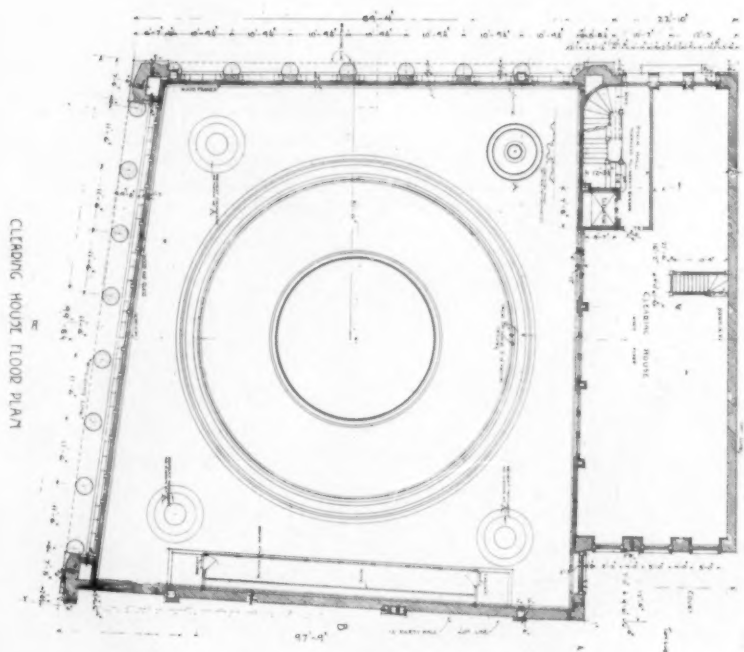
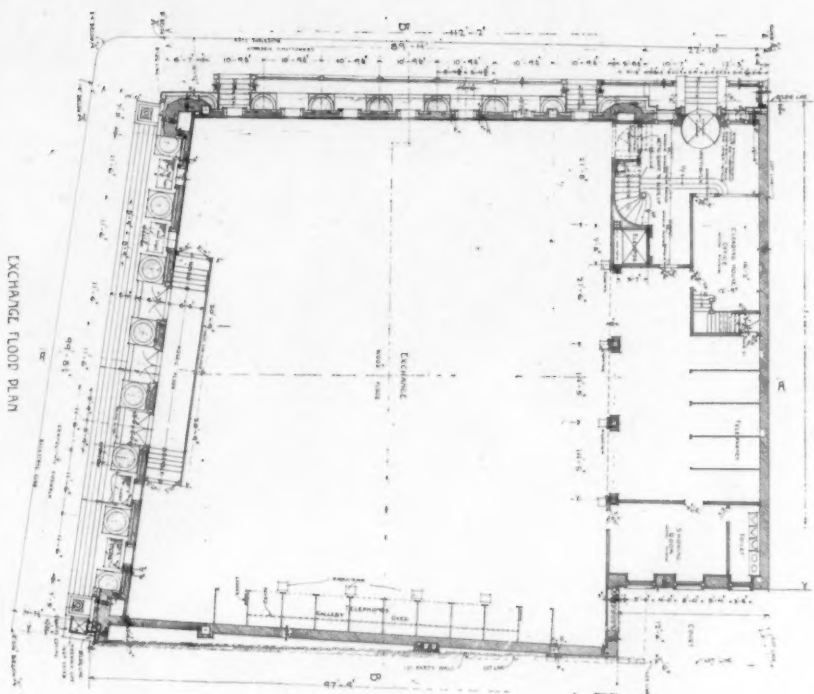
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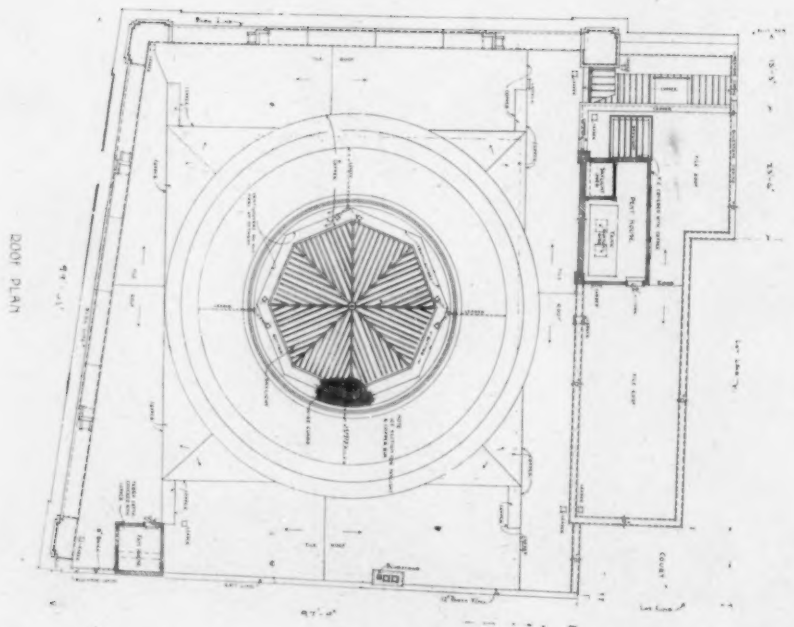
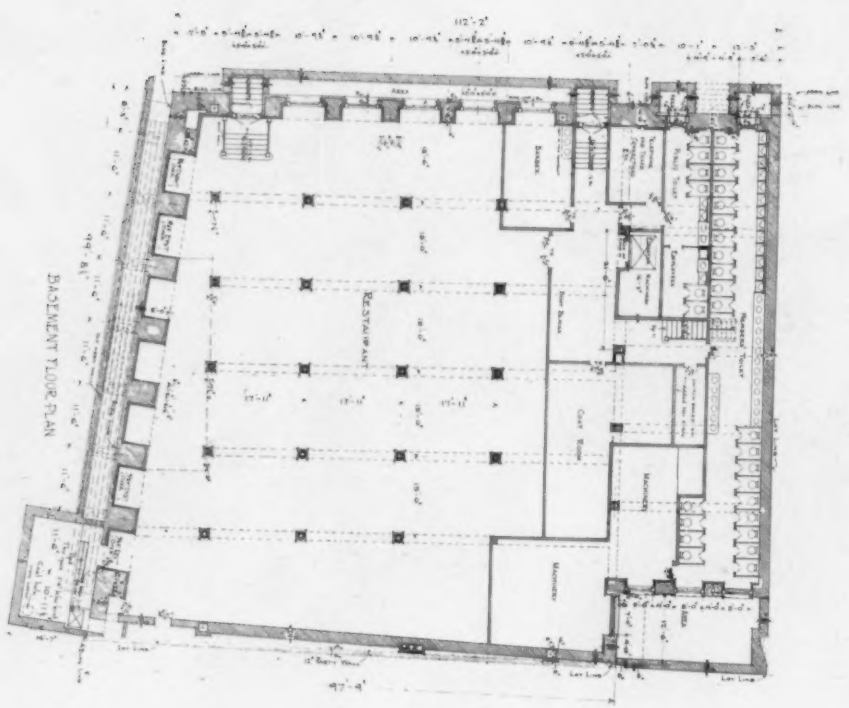
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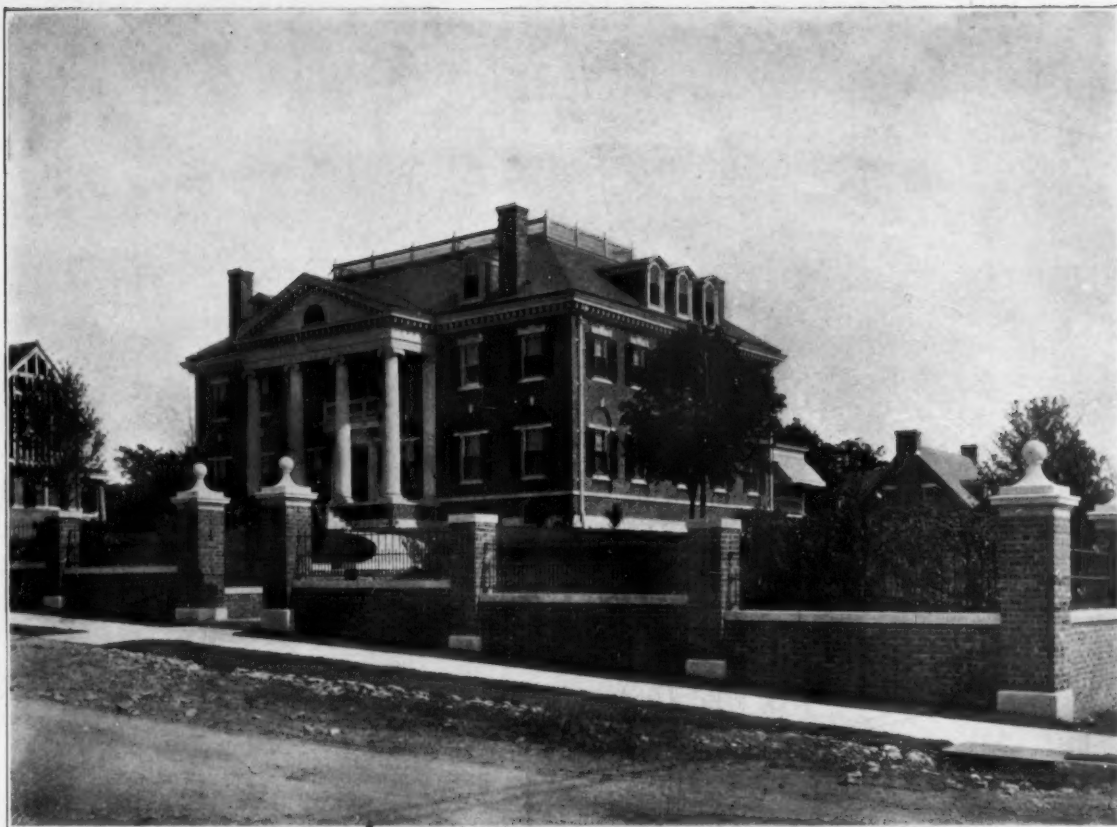
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DINING-ROOM AND HOUSE OF R. M. GOODLETT, ESQ., EAST FORTY-FIFTH STREET, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Adrianne Van Brunt & Brother, Architects.



PARLOR AND STAIRCASE-HALL: HOUSE OF R. M. GOODLETT, ESQ., KANSAS CITY, MO.

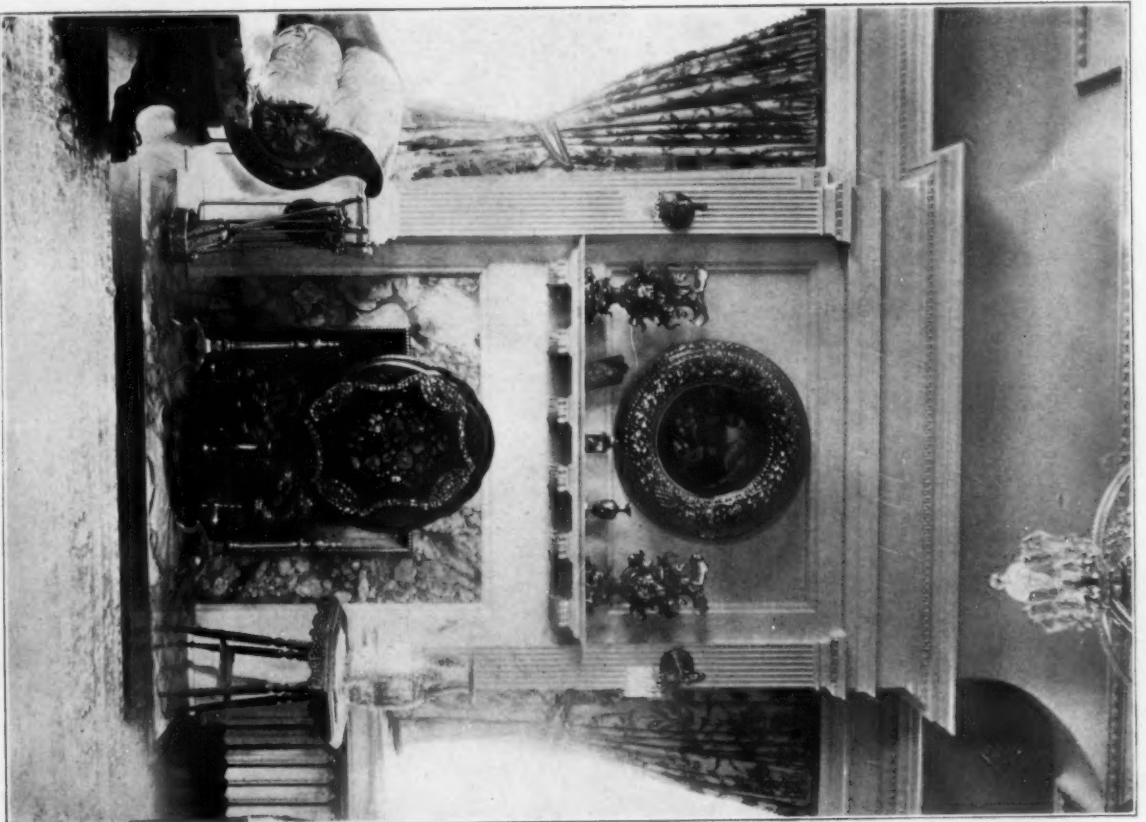
Adrianse Van Brunt & Brother, Architects.



PORCH AND PARLOR MANTELPIECE: HOUSE OF R. M. GOODLETT, ESQ., KANSAS CITY, MO.

Adrianse Van Brunt & Brother, Architects.

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Now they go to school for two years and afterwards to an architect's office. We hope to teach systematically what can be taught systematically, and afterwards put them to work in an architect's office. We hope to substitute for the dry study of old work through dates and comparison of dates—as introduced by Rickman and others, the more important comparison of the whole structure by plans and sections, and the balance of weights and thrusts. We have started a board of architectural education, which your President has mentioned, with a view to co-ordinating the work of the schools. I have only touched on this because it is a matter of deep and abiding interest, whether in your country or in ours. For we must remember that the young men we are educating will follow us and we shall soon have to consider them as our equals, possibly as our superiors, and perhaps stand aside to see them pass us, and we must recognize education to be the greatest influence on our art.

By encouraging the study of motives rather than the history of architectural design, we hope to bring before the mind of the student that our art is creative rather than imitative and that though looking backward is informing and delightful, looking forward is more hopeful and stimulating still—the last century was spent by us at any rate in analysis and criticism of what had already been done, the present century may be spent in showing there are resources that will clothe the multifarious requirements of the present day in reasonableness and beauty expressive of our times.

Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen, the memory of this evening will remain with me all my life. I shall take the medal home and keep it amongst my most treasured possessions, and hand it down to my children, who, I am glad to say, are architects too, and will therefore appreciate it. And when I look at it, as I often shall, it will remind me—though no reminder will be needful—of your wonderful country, your splendid architecture, and your boundless generosity and hospitality which you so lavishly bestow on my countrymen and have extended to me on this occasion.

SIR ASTON WEBB.

SIR ASTON WEBB, R.A., F.R.I.B.A., F.S.A., eldest son of the late Edward Webb, engraver and landscape painter, was born in Clapham, May 22, 1849. Married, September, 1876, Marian, younger daughter of the late David Everett, F.R.C.S., Worcester.

Educated at Brighton in private schools, he was articled at seventeen to Messrs. Banks and Barry, architects of Westminster, and remained with them for five years. He then traveled on the Continent, sketching, for a year, visiting France, Italy, Greece, Constantinople, Austria, Germany, etc. In 1873 he began practice in London and won, in the first two or three years, several smaller competitions and also the Pugin Traveling Studentship, consequently spending two months sketching in Cambridgeshire and Suffolk.

In 1876 he won a competition for a block of almshouses at Worcester, which were erected and led to many commissions in Worcester and the neighborhood, including the restoration of several churches and the building of a new one.

In 1880 he was appointed to the Restoration of the Church of St. Bartholomew the Great, the oldest church in the City of London, a work which has progressed at intervals over a period of twenty years.

After serving in all the offices of the Architectural Association, he was elected president in 1884.

About this time, Mr. E. Ingress Bell joined him in portions of his practice and many works have been erected by them in collaboration, under the title of Aston Webb & E. Ingress Bell. They competed in the open competition for the New Admiralty and War Office Building, obtaining a place in the final competition, and were ultimately placed second. Entered the open competition for the new Law Courts at Birmingham and were placed first in the final competition by the assessor, Mr. Alfred Waterhouse, and jointly carried out the building. Subsequently they were among the seven selected to compete for the Imperial Institute, but were unsuccessful. They were again selected to compete for the new buildings for Christ's Hospital, in which they were successful, and the buildings were erected, forming one of the most complete groups of school-buildings erected in England, at a cost of about half a million pounds.

Other works erected jointly were: The Metropolitan Life Assurance Society's building in Moorgate Street, the Royal United Service Institution, adjoining Inigo Jones's Banqueting-House,

Whitehall, and the new University of Birmingham, still in course of erection and covering some twenty-five acres.

In 1890 Mr. Webb was one of the six invited by the Government to compete for the completion of the South Kensington Museum, his design being selected, and, after many delays, now being carried out, at a cost of half a million pounds.

He was also commissioned by the Government to erect the new Royal College of Science at South Kensington, the extension of the Admiralty Buildings, with the arched opening from the Mall to Charing Cross, the Britannia Royal Naval College, at Dartmouth, and the Royal College of Science, Dublin, in conjunction with Mr. T. M. Deane, of Dublin. He was one of the five selected to compete for the layout of the site of the National Monument of Queen Victoria, his design being accepted and the work is in course of execution.

He is now engaged on a scheme for laying out the site of the "durbars," held at Delhi.

After serving as honorary secretary and vice-president, Mr. Webb was elected president of the Royal Institute of British Architects in 1902, and was presented with the King's Royal Gold Medal in 1905. He was elected Associate of the Royal Academy in 1899 and full Academician in 1903, and received the honor of Knighthood from H. M. the King in 1904.

He is trustee of Sir John Soane's Museum and of the Architects' Benevolent Society, treasurer of the Artists' General Benevolent Institution, auditor of the Royal Academy, chairman of the Board of Architectural Education and chairman of the Board of Studies for Architecture of London University.

A PROFESSION OF BELIEF.

AT the present moment, we are inclined to believe in and uphold, as doctrine tenable and worthy of adoption, the subjoined briefly stated opinions as to the procurement of designs for public buildings and the ethics affecting the matter:

METHODS AND DEFINITIONS.

"DIRECT APPOINTMENT:" An admirable method, one which should always be adopted—where only the interests of the appointee are to be considered.

"OPEN" COMPETITION (wide open): If employed at all, should have the simplest of requirements and the most stringent of controlling regulations.

"LIMITED" (AND PAID) COMPETITION: A good method, capable of being an excellent one, provided that the invited competitors are selected on their merits, not through the favoritism or nepotism of the appointing body.

"MIXED" COMPETITION: Consists of a limited (and paid) plus an open competition carried on synchronously and after the same programme. If properly regulated and controlled, offers possibility of achieving an even better result than a "limited" competition.

"DOUBLE" COMPETITION: Each of the preceding forms of competition may be conducted as a "double" competition, the prize-winners in the first half being required to re-compete amongst themselves in the second half. If the programme and conditions remain as at first, the gain, when compared with the cost and delay, is of doubtful value.

"COMPOUND" COMPETITION: The best, fairest and most economical form of competition yet devised; the only form that enables promoters to prove to those to whom they are accountable that they have made a sufficient and unprejudiced attempt to procure "the best result that existing conditions permit." The first competition, open to all and based on a partially stated programme, is for the selection of a certain number of architects who are to compete in the second competition with an equal number of the ablest architects accessible, the programme being fully stated and each competitor being paid. Combines the possibility of discovering unknown talent with certainty of profiting by the skill of the able architects invited to compete in the second competition.

GENERAL TENETS.

—[A.]—

INHERENTLY there is nothing wrong in the principle of competition; openly or veiled, it prevails in every walk of life and affects all business operations.

—[B.]—

THE "COMPETITION EVIL" does not lie in the principle or method of architectural competition, but in the misbehavior of those who compete.

—[c.]—

THE EXPRESSIONS "competition evil," "indecent scramble," "pure gamble," *et id omne genus*, are but the arguments of phrasemongers, the ogres raised by too active imaginations impinging on prejudiced minds.

—[d.]—

AN "academic discussion" is one in which views are expressed that differ from your own.

—[e.]—

It is simply impossible that even the ablest architect, who, eventually, finds he has been unconsciously competing in an open competition with, amongst others, some draughtsmen and office-boys, can have "lost dignity" through their participation. Suppose the President of these United States and a messenger-boy, unconscious of one another's intentions, race for the one vacant place on a "last car." Has the President "lost dignity" because the lad is the better sprinter, even if finger and thumb are twiddled at him from the rear platform?

—[f.]—

THERE is reason for believing that the real cause for complaint, the real "competition evil," is to be found in the fact that there are not enough open competitions, not that they are too numerous.

—[g.]—

As the public, when expending public funds for a public building, has an unchallengeable right to procure the best results existing conditions permit, and as it can never be predetermined that some unknown genius may not be able to evolve an infinitely better solution of an architectural problem than can the ablest of known architects, it follows that the public's right can wholly be preserved only by holding a competition which in one stage shall be open to any and all competitors.

—[h.]—

DIRECTORS of corporations should hold that their stockholders, and trustees that their *cestui que trusts*, have rights to the best returns attainable, as in the case of the public alone, and they should resort to the same form of competition.

—[i.]—

THE obligations of good citizenship should bar the architects in a community from combining in mutual agreement not to compete for a public building, however unfavorable may be the terms of competition, as the result of such combined abstention may be to force upon the innocent public a punishment which is really deserved only by a small fraction of it—the ill-guided building-committee, that is. Individual freedom of action should be left uncontrolled, as the ablest and busiest of architects may be willing to sacrifice personal dignity and profit on the altar of good citizenship.

—[j.]—

THE "direct selection" of an architect is ethically correct only in the case of private buildings, where the appointer is responsible to himself alone for the manner in which he expends his money or the return which he gets for it.

—[k.]—

IN discussions of competitions by architectural bodies, the rights of the other party in interest—the owner, promoter or the public—are not fairly considered; when presented at all, it is merely as a matter of conscience. They rarely are fairly advocated for what they are worth.

—[l.]—

SINCE the rights of the public are seldom considered (and more rarely advocated) when the competition evil is under discussion by architectural bodies, it appears all the more obligatory on us to state these views as we understand them and advocate them when they seem just and equitable.

—[m.]—

As the erection of public buildings is unquestionably public business, the method of procuring designs for them is properly a matter for regulation by public statute, and the A. I. A. should direct its efforts to procure the enactment of such statutes, insisting on uniformity of regulation and requirement in the several States. It seems not unlikely that the matter could be brought within the purview of the Interstate Commerce Commission, since architects located in one State habitually carry on business in several others.

—[n.]—

It is the duty of the A. I. A. to "educate the public" by sending to public officials, each New Year's, brief reminders that it stands ready to assist them in organizing, conducting and judging competitions for all public buildings.

—[o.]—

NOTHING is less justifiable or more undignified than challenging the conclusions or assailing the fairness of the expert-adviser, who, it should be kept in mind, is employed at the insistence of the competitors themselves.

—[p.]—

It is a fallacy to imagine that an expert-adviser can in any way enforce the adoption of the design he may recommend.

—[q.]—

As a single judge probably feels a greater responsibility than a full bench, Mr. Colcutt's suggestion that the best decision on a competition is reached by a single judge or expert-adviser, aided and advised by two coadjutors, who, however, have no votes, seems recommendable.

PROGRAMME CONDITIONS.

—[1.]—

No programme should call for drawings at a "quarter-inch scale."

—[2.]—

COMPETITIONS should be held for the sake of discovering the best germinal idea, rather than to secure the most completely worked out set of general drawings.

—[3.]—

HONEST regard for the stated cost is so seldom paid, either by competitor or judges, that it would be well that the allowable margin of variation should be indefinitely extended. The thing sought is the design for a building that best meets the public needs; that discovered, the public can be counted on to provide the needful funds—sooner or later.

—[4.]—

Two elevations completely worked out, the other elevations being simply blocked in, a section, two thoroughly worked out plans—the entrance floor and one other—and a perspective are enough for the expert-adviser to have to consider.

—[5.]—

THE perspective should show, in addition to the front and one side, also the rear-front and fragment of the other side, this being drawn as if a second building standing on the next street corner, lines vanishing to the same points in each case.

TANAGRA FIGURINES.

AMONG the various objects placed in the grave these statuettes of terra-cotta were by far the most interesting. They formed a little world themselves of infinite variety in which were found every style, every fashion, and every period; figurines of men and women—statuettes of divinities and spirits; jointed figures like puppets, and hollow figures with a stone inside like rattles; animals of every kind; statuettes of every degree of merit—rudimentary or exquisite—all differing from one another according to circumstances and date.

The tiny statuettes vary considerably in size. The largest are as much as fifteen inches in height, while the smallest only measure two or three inches, but the greater number reach a height of about eight inches when seated, from five to seven inches when kneeling, and eight to ten inches standing.

One person endeavors to show, with an astonishing degree of argument, that these figurines, so delicate and fanciful, have a religious and symbolic meaning, and that under their mundane appearance are concealed the great and mysterious divinities of the lower world. On the other hand, another person, with a simpler and more ordinary explanation, seeks for representatives of daily life in these graceful statuettes.

Another question arises as to why these figurines were placed in the tombs, and in order to reach a solution in this respect it may be worth while to recall conceptions which the Greeks held of the life beyond the grave. For them life did not come to an abrupt close at death, but in the tomb where the body was imprisoned an obscure existence was maintained with all the needs and pleasures and desires of humanity. Even at a later time, when the Greeks pictured to themselves that the souls of the dead assembled in hades, their only conception of the future life was as a repetition of life on earth.

It was, therefore, the duty of the living to supply food to the dead, who continued an existence in the tomb, and for this reason wine, cakes and milk were placed upon the grave, and this is also why on occasional anniversaries funeral banquets were celebrated there, at which time the shade of the dead man was thought to be present, although invisible. It was the sacred duty of the living to see that in the solitude of the tomb the departed

were surrounded by objects they had cared for on earth, and therefore these things were all placed in the tomb.

It was also thought that they must take their friends and companions down with them into the other world in order to recommence their pleasures there. For this reason horses and dogs were buried with them, and in early times slaves and captive women were often sacrificed that they might go down to hades to wait upon the departed or enliven his lonely existence. To cheer the departed in the depths of the tomb and to protect him during the dangerous journey was the twofold desire by which the piety of the survivors was inspired. The Egyptians placed statuettes in the tomb to answer to the summons of the departed and to aid him in the cultivation of the celestial fields and to form a devoted escort around him, and to secure him immortality.

The Assyrians, from a similar motive, placed in their graves figurines designed to avert the hostilities of the chthonic powers, and this, too, is the object of the sepulchral idols found in the ancient burial grounds at Rhodes, which represented the guardian divinities of the tomb and afforded escort and society for the departed.—*Academy Notes.*

COMMUNICATION

COMPETITIONS.

January 14, 1907.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT:

Dear Sirs:—I have been reading the editorials in *The American Architect*, relative to competitions, with regret.

Much that you write is obviously true, but do you think that your attitude is either justifiable or helpful? You seem to assume that the moment a man has a practice and has made a name for himself he becomes a selfish, grasping and thoroughly mercenary practitioner, and if he fails to approve of competitions—either as a matter of conviction or because a particular competition or the terms under which it is conducted do not appeal to him—then you place him absolutely out of the pale.

Far be it from me to enter the controversy. There is so much to be said on both sides as to the merits and demerits of competitions and as to the manner in which they should be conducted in order to be fruitful, and personal opinions necessarily vary so greatly and change with each problem or condition that there is little or no benefit to be derived from an academic discussion of the matter.

I believe in competitions myself. I have entered a great many competitions, a number of them without any chance of reward, and as a matter of public spirit, but the thing that upsets me in your attitude and that impels me to write to you is that placing my thirty years of experience against yours, on opposite sides of the same question, you as an observer and I working in the ranks, I have found architects as a class and as individuals ready to respond to any call of duty in their profession, and holding the most amiable, not to say generous, relations towards each other. I have heard about "wire pulling" and all manner of indecencies. I have seldom met them. I have seldom come face to face with a man who was jealous of my success or of any other fellow-architect's success, or who was deliberately scheming to secure work by setting himself apart as an individual or as a class, either as an older architect or a leader of the profession, as you seem to particularly enjoy designating them.

Architects are human. They have their failings and their weaknesses like other men, but I think that you go beyond what is fair, just and true, in trying to present the subject of competitions as if the younger men and the older men were endeavoring to pull each other's eyes out, or as if the man who has a practice was trying to prevent his fellow-architect, who is struggling to obtain one, from succeeding.

Pray do not misunderstand me for one moment as resenting personally your attitude. I don't consider myself involved in the least. I am neither a leader, an old man nor a young man. I have gone into competitions. I believe in them. I also believe in direct appointment. It all depends on circumstances and on the sincerity and purpose of the client.

I cannot agree with you that when a man has attained distinction in his profession it is an injury to the younger man that his distinction should be recognized, any more than in any other profession, and what is more to the point, in my thirty years of experience I fail to remember a single instance of a man having real ability who has failed of real success, or a man who has attained real success undeservedly. The character of

the ability and its degree is not always the same, but at the bottom of it there is always a reason (and one that we cannot control) which will come to the surface for either success or failure, and competitions cannot change this result. They may bring a man to the surface a little earlier, perhaps so early as to do him positive injury. That is the real danger. On the other hand, they may prevent the best man from being employed, if they are of such a character as to keep him, whether young or old, prominent or not, from competing.

When we look back, say for twenty-five years, we are impressed by this fact, that most of the best work, and the work that can be considered as representative, has been the result of direct appointment, and that by far the greater part of the work produced as a result of competitions has been distinctly inferior; much of it indifferent, and even bad. The best work produced as a result of competitions, with a few exceptions (so few as to hardly justify the method), has been produced by men who obtained the work in competition, but whose professional achievements would have justified their direct appointment, and the reason has been that the problem either did not justify the competition or that the competition was not properly conducted.

I think it would be so helpful if a magazine like yours could discuss this matter impartially and without taking sides, allowing the interested parties to discuss the details and crediting all parties concerned with good faith.

My purpose in writing to you is entirely friendly, and in the hope that you may take a broader view of the entire matter, and not assume that there exists an attitude of antagonism on the part of any set of architects as against any other set, especially so in view of the fact that I know that the architects themselves, whatever their views on the subject of competitions, do not sympathize with your attitude.

Very truly yours,

JOHN M. CARRÈRE.

[Suppresio veri is not exactly the crime that we might have expected would ever be brought against us. But since it is charged, we will say explicitly that never, within our recollection, have we refrained from publishing contributions to any discussion, no matter how savagely their authors might rend us or how fallacious they might prove our own contentions to be.

With this premised, we will assert our belief that our recent exposition of the competition problem was unquestionably "justifiable," and we know it was intended to be "helpful" towards producing the best concrete results.

Our recent remarks have been limited to advancing the merits of the method of the "compound" competition in the case of public buildings, and only incidentally were they directed against the method of appointment by direct selection. On considering our correspondent's very strong reprobation of this course of ours, it has occurred to us to examine the matter from the standpoint of the public itself, who, of course, are in the main concerned only with results, and, after a mental survey of the public and semi-public buildings in this city, we have arrived at this interesting result, the parallel lists showing how in each instance the several designs were procured:—

ERECTED AFTER COMPETITIVE DESIGNS.

New York Public Library,
Carrère & Hastings, Archts.
New Theatre,
Carrère & Hastings, Archts.
U. S. Custom-House,
Cass Gilbert, Archt.
Union Club,
Cass Gilbert and J. Du Fais,
Archts.
College of the City of New York,
G. B. Post & Sons, Archts.
Produce Exchange,
G. B. Post, Archt.
Stock Exchange,
G. B. Post, Archt.
World Building,
G. B. Post, Archt.
Cathedral of St. John the Divine,
Heins & LaFarge, Archts.
St. Luke's Hospital,
Ernest Flagg, Archt.
General Grant's Tomb,
J. H. Duncan, Archt.
Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument,
C. W. & A. A. Stoughton,
Archts.
Fine Arts Building,
H. J. Hardenbergh, Archt.
Jefferson Market Court-House,
Withers & Vaux, Archts.

ERECTED AFTER SPECIAL APPOINTMENT.

Hall of Records,
J. R. Thomas and Horgan &
Slattery, Archts.
Appellate Court-House,
A. Page Brown, Archt.
Statue of Liberty Pedestal,
R. M. Hunt, Archt.
Lenox Library,
R. M. Hunt, Archt.
Metropolitan Museum of Fine
Art,
R. M. Hunt, Archt.
New City Prison,
Withers & Dickson, Archt.
Municipal Courts Building,
Thom, Wilson & Schaarschmidt, Archts.
Columbus Monument,
Gaetano Russo, Sc.
Columbia University Library,
McKim, Mead & White, Archts.
Washington Arch.
McKim, Mead & White, Archts.
Madison Square Garden,
McKim, Mead & White, Archts.
Metropolitan Club,
McKim, Mead & White, Archts.
Century Club,
McKim, Mead & White, Archts.

ERECTED AFTER COMPETITIVE DESIGNS.

Union League Club-house,
Peabody & Stearns, Archts.
Engineering Societies Building,
Hale & Rogers, Archts.
Engineers' Club,
Whitfield & King, Archts.
Lady Chapel of St. Patrick's,
C. T. Mathews, Archt.

ERECTED AFTER SPECIAL APPOINTMENT.

University Club,
McKim, Mead & White, Archts.
Natural History Museum,
Cady, Berg & See, Archts.
Hispanic Society Museum,
C. P. Huntington, Architect.
Branch Public Libraries,
Sundry Architects.

If our correspondent contends that the buildings in the first column are all failures, and that in no case was the best design selected for execution, we think we may assure him that the public feels that the results were good enough, and that it understands that the method of direct appointment can only assure it results that are "good enough," never, with certainty, "the best results obtainable under existing conditions." If he alleges that the competitions caused bitter complainings from the unsuccessful competitors, we, on our part, can recall equally vicious grumblings from those who didn't have the good fortune to be directly selected as architects for the buildings in the second column.

It is possible that our quite innocent use of quotation marks in speaking of "the leaders" of the profession may have created the impression that we intended a slur, and were trying to detract from the reputation of men whom we esteem as personal friends, and whose work we admire and applaud, when it is worthy. Apart from these quotation marks, we are unable to discover indications of that hostile animus against the elders which our correspondent has so easily detected.

Finally, if the "American Architect" has any weight and influence, we surely have had some little hand in securing them, and there seems no good reason why we should not allow the journal's reputation to come inferentially to the support of our views on competitions, as rightfully as if it were a matter of bad ethics or worse building methods we were discussing. Why should we be asked to "discuss this matter impartially" and stop there, without a summing up, or, if it seems desirable, advocating a certain line of conduct?—Eds. "Am. Architect."]

ILLUSTRATIONS

CONSOLIDATED STOCK AND PETROLEUM EXCHANGE, BROAD AND BEAVER STREETS, NEW YORK, N. Y. MESSRS. CLINTON & RUSSELL, ARCHITECTS, NEW YORK, N. Y.: FIVE PLATES.

HOUSE OF R. M. GOODLETT, ESQ., KANSAS CITY, MO. MESSRS. ADRIANCE VAN BRUNT & BROTHER, ARCHITECTS, KANSAS CITY, MO.: THREE PLATES.

Additional Illustrations in the International Edition.

HOUSE IN THE UNTERWALDEN STYLE, STANS, SWITZERLAND.

HOUSE AT WILDERSWYL, SWITZERLAND.

A HAMLET AT ZERMATT, SWITZERLAND.

CHÂLET NEAR THE WETTERHORN, SWITZERLAND.

A subscriber in the far Northwest recently made a request for information about Swiss chalets, and in so doing provides us with a reason for publishing a few miscellaneous views we chance to have at hand.

NOTES AND CLIPPINGS

MACHINES FIXTURES IN GERMANY.—Vice-Consul W. C. Schnieder, of Freiburg, reports as follows upon a recent decision of the Imperial Supreme Court of Germany, holding that machinery when installed in a factory becomes a fixture, which decision will be of interest to manufacturers and dealers in machinery in the United States who export to Germany:

"The highest court of the Empire, the 'Reichsgericht,' has lately in a number of cases held that machinery when installed in a factory or manufacturing plant becomes a fixture, and that therefore a sale upon condition that the title remain in the seller until the machinery is paid for, or the lien of the vendor on the goods sold, must give way, in case of the bankruptcy of the buyer, to the rights of his creditors, and the machinery becomes part of the assets of the bankrupt. The rights of the holders of mortgages on the plant therefore have precedence over the rights of the seller of the machinery, no matter on what terms the sale was made. German manufacturers of machinery are strongly protesting against this decision by the court, calling attention to the fact that this ruling is unjust, the mortgagee receiving rights and security upon which he did not rely when he loaned his

money, while the seller of the machinery is deprived of rights for which he expressly contracted, and relying on which he sold the goods and gave the buyer credit. It is claimed that this ruling of the court will greatly impede industrial progress, in that it will greatly limit the credit given by manufacturers and dealers in machinery to capable men who are short of capital and need assistance in the shape of credit in establishing new plants or enlarging those already established. In its decision the court has entirely ignored the question of whether the machinery in fact becomes a part of the factory or plant; that is, whether it truly becomes a fixture in the sense in which that term is used in American law, so that its removal or separation from the building would injure or change the latter. In most cases, of course, this is not the case. It is claimed by many that the decision is therefore contrary to the Code of 1900, and that therefore the court will sooner or later change its ruling; but others believe that an amendment to the law will be necessary to repair the damage, and this is believed to be practically impossible, because of the popular prejudice against amending the law so soon after it has gone into effect. Manufacturers and dealers in machinery who deal with German customers should, therefore, be very careful about the credit of their prospective customers and should not rely entirely upon the conditions of their contract of sale securing to them vendor's liens or other means of security by retention of title until payment, etc."

COLLAPSE OF A WIRELESS TELEGRAPH STATION.—During the height of the gale on Thursday, December 6, the wireless telegraphy tower at Machrihanish, Argyllshire, 450 feet high and weighing almost 2,000 tons, completely collapsed. The tower belonged to the National Electric Signalling Company, of Washington, D. C., and was recently established with the object of trying to effect communication between Scotland and America, the station on the other side being at Boston. The tower was a tubular steel structure, containing a stairway leading to the top, and had outside balconies every 100 feet. The stays to the west of the tower were torn from their foundations, and the tower snapped in two places and crashed to the ground. Fortunately, it fell clear of the adjoining buildings and the workers. Nothing daunted, the National Electric Signalling Company have resolved to immediately re-erect the tower. It is estimated that 50 per cent. of the material can be utilized again.—*The Building News*.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.—Mr. Macartney, the architect to St. Paul's Cathedral, recently made the following communication to the Press: "Having now submitted my report on the condition of St. Paul's Cathedral, the Dean and Chapter, in view of the grave importance of the matter, have decided, on my recommendation, to invite Mr. T. E. Collcutt, the President of the Royal Institute of British Architects, Sir Aston Webb, R.A., and Mr. John Belcher, A.R.A., to form a committee of inspection as to the condition and circumstances of the structure."

"THAT BASTARD IN ART," THE WASH-DRAWING.—In an article on "The Decay of Illustration," the *Academy* admits that the standard of illustration is higher in America than in England. The inferiority of the art now to what it was in the "golden decade of illustration" is explained as follows:

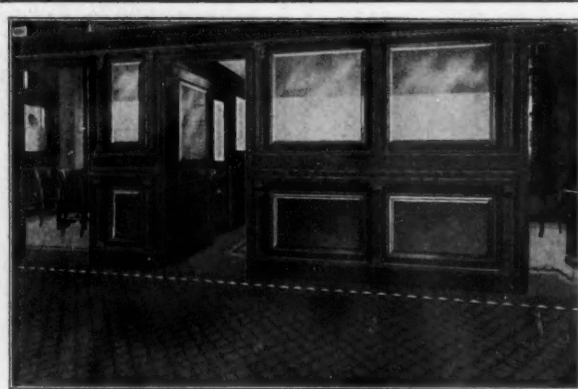
"The key to this mysterious decadence of illustration, while so many excellent illustrators are found in our midst, will be discovered when we compare the illustrations of the sixties with those of the present day; for, whereas, the former, without exception, are in line, the latter, in the main, are in half-tone. More than to anything else the deterioration of illustration is due to the substitution of that bastard in art, the wash-drawing, for the pure design in line. This preponderance of wash-drawings in the pages of our magazines and illustrated weeklies is the outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual degeneration. False ideals are responsible for the change which has resulted in decay. Modern illustrators are apt to aim at truth instead of beauty, forgetting that if truth be the goal of science, beauty is the goal of art, and that if, as Keats has said, beauty and truth are ultimately one, nevertheless artists and scientists travel by different roads to the common end. Moreover, the hack-illustrator of to-day seems to adopt the camera as his standard of truth, and to endeavor to obtain with his indian-ink an effect resembling as nearly as possible the reproduction of a photograph. Instead of trying to decorate a page, the hack-illustrator would persuade us that he has 'snap-shotted' some incident or scene described by his author."

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POSITIONS OPEN.

ARCHITECTURAL draughtsman wanted; thoroughly competent on scale and detail drawings of first-class work; references required. Address 3-B, care American Architect. (1621-1622)

WANTED — Architectural draughtsman, having technical training and practical experience and capable of taking charge of office doing general work, but making a specialty of ecclesiastical architecture; state age, experience, salary expected, and references. Address Geo. C. Thompson, 1230 Candler Bldg., Atlanta, Ga. (1621-1624)

POSITIONS WANTED.

POSITION WANTED—First-class architectural draftsman-designer of 17 years' all around experience, chiefly on f. p. structures and high class country work, desires to meet architect with view of forming partnership. Has ability to work up sketches and get out working drawings, with general office management. Thoroughly conversant with construction details. Address 3-A, care American Architect. (1621-1622)

COMPETENT man, with experience in independent practice; thoroughly familiar with the practical side of the profession, and not afraid of work, would like to correspond with practicing architect desiring a partner. Address "Roxbury," care American Architect. (1619-1622)

POSITION WANTED—First-class architectural draftsman, under employment, desires position. 18 years' all around experience on commercial, ecclesiastical and residence work. Capable of getting out work from sketches to full scale details; and can design with due regard to constructional details and economical use of materials. Salary \$2,500. Address 2-B, care American Architect. (1621-1622)

AN ARCHITECT thoroughly proficient in modern design and construction wishes a position with architect or contractor desiring competent and experienced assistance. Address "4-A," care American Architect. (1622)

DESIGNER—French, with long experience in New York; interior and ornament specialist; perspectives; rendering and full-size of ornaments; would like to increase his clientele of architects, general contractors, metal contractors, woodworkers, etc.; obliging, quick and reasonable. Address "I-B," care American Architect. (1619-1622)

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.

MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

299 Broadway,
New York, January 22, 1907.

Public Notice is Hereby Given that the time for receiving applications for the position of ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMAN

has been extended until 4 P. M., Tuesday, February 5, 1907. The dates on which the examination will be held will be announced later.

FRANK A. SPENCER, Secretary.
(1622-1623)

PROPOSALS.

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., January 22, 1907.—Notice is hereby given that the time for opening proposals for the construction of the Leprosy Investigation Station at Molokai, Hawaii, has been extended from February 1, 1907, to 3 o'clock P. M., March 4, 1907.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1622-1623)

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., January 21, 1907.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock p. m. on the 26th day of February, 1907, and then opened, for the construction of the superstructure, including heating apparatus, plumbing, gas piping, electric conduits and wiring, of the U. S. Post Office at Kingston, New York, in accordance with the drawings and specifications, copies of which may be had at this office or at the office of the Postmaster at Kingston, New York, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1622-1623)

(Continued on Page XII.)

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Pat. Oct. 16, 1906.

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(PROPOSALS—Continued from Page XI.)

COURTHOUSE, NEW ORLEANS, LA. PROPOSALS INVITED.

The Courthouse Commission of New Orleans, La., invite proposals for the erection of a fireproof courthouse in the city of New Orleans. Building about 250x290 feet, four stories. Pile foundations. Exterior of stone and terra cotta. Electric elevator and wiring. Heating system. Proposals invited for both steel and reinforced concrete frame and floor construction. Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Commission, leans, La., and copies may be secured at 1201 Hibernia Bank Building, New Orleans, the offices of Frederick W. Brown, A. Ten Eyck Brown and P. Thornton Marrye, associated architects, Equitable Building, Atlanta, Ga., upon request, accompanied by deposit of \$25, of which \$15 will be refunded on return of plans and specifications. A certified check in the sum of 2 per cent. of amount of proposal, payable to the Courthouse Commission, must accompany each proposal. The usual conditions to govern the return of checks. The right is reserved to reject any and all proposals submitted. Proposals will be opened at the office of the Commission, 1201 Hibernia Bank Building, New Orleans, La., at 2 o'clock p. m., MONDAY, FEB. 4, 1907. For further information direct the architects at Atlanta or Mr. Arthur McGuirk, secretary Courthouse Commission, Hibernia Bank Building, New Orleans, La.

By authority of the Courthouse Commission:

BERNARD McCLOSKEY, President.
ARTHUR MCGUIRK, Secretary.

(1617-1623)

LAPORTE, IND.—Reports state that the deeds of land have been recorded for a tract just west of New Buffalo, on which Chicago capitalists will erect a hotel to cost \$500,000.

LAUREL, MISS.—The Board of Supervis-

ors of Jones County, it is reported, will soon issue \$75,000 in bonds for the erection of court-house and jail building.

LORAIN, O.—It is stated that plans have been prepared by T. K. Albaugh, Akron, for a theatre to cost \$85,000.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.—The Masons of Los Angeles, it is stated, will erect a new three-story structure, to cost about \$150,000, at the corner of Pico and Figuero Streets.

It has been announced that Architect B. Benton, 114 Spring Street, has plans for a new eight-story Y. M. C. A. building, 100x150 feet, on Hope Street, between Seventh and Eighth. Estimated cost, \$400,000.

It is reported that the new passenger station to be built by the Los Angeles-Pacific Railroad Company on the site of the Masonic Temple at Fourth and Hill Streets, will be built of steel, granite and reinforced-concrete with terra cotta facing. It is to be 240x330 feet, is to have a frontage of 240 feet on Hill Street, and a depth of 340 feet. It is to be eleven stories high, and will cost \$1,000,000. The plans provide for 1,700 office rooms, with a floor space of nearly 16 acres. Work will be started within the next few weeks.

Press reports state that plans have been prepared by U. O. Lony, architect, 507 Chamber of Commerce, for an eight-story reinforced-concrete apartment-house, which it is said a syndicate of Los Angeles capitalists is arranging to erect on one of the corners at Tenth and Hope Streets. The estimated cost of the structure, according to the plans as drawn, is \$300,000. The building will contain 300 rooms, divided into two, three and four-room suites, with

private baths. It will cover a ground space of 115x150 feet. There will be a broad court facing Tenth Street, and this will extend back 105 feet. The interior finish will be of mahogany and the exterior will be veneered with cream-pressed brick, with terra-cotta trimmings.

LYNCHBURG, VA.—Plans have been prepared by James Knox Taylor, supervising architect, for an addition to the post-office. Cost, \$80,000.

First National Bank, it is stated, has purchased site on which to erect a \$60,000 building.

MACON, GA.—The erection of a Tourists Hotel, to cost \$250,000, is reported contemplated. R. J. Taylor and T. J. Carling are reported interested.

MARQUETTE, MICH.—Rose Brothers will, it is reported, rebuild their department store, recently destroyed by fire, to cost about \$80,000.

MASON CITY, IA.—Reports state that representatives of the Lehigh Portland Cement Company, of Allentown, Pa., have purchased land here for a site for a plant to be built at a cost of \$1,500,000.

MAYSVILLE, KY.—Plans and specifications have been prepared by C. C. Weber, 37 Thomas Building, Cincinnati, O., for a school to cost \$50,000.

McKEESPORT, PA.—The Knights of Pythias, it is stated, have sold their property on Fifth Avenue and will purchase another site in the West End and erect a handsome modern brick hall.

MEMPHIS, TENN.—Press reports state that the contract for the new Shelby County court-house has been awarded to

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\$96,000; a 10-room addition to Thirteenth District School No. 3, and new heating plant, cost \$45,000, and a 10-room addition to Fifteenth District School No. 2, and new heating plant, cost \$45,000.

Bids are asked by Board of School Directors, Frank M. Harbach, secretary, until 4 P.M., January 31, for furnishing all the material and doing all the work necessary to erect an addition to the Nineteenth District School No. 1, southwest corner of Thirty-first and Brown Streets.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Reports state that plans are being prepared for the erection of an eight-story hotel to be erected by the

John Pierce Company, 277 Broadway, New York, for \$756,193. Hale & Rogers, architects, 11 East Twenty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y.

Knights of Pythias and the Knights of Honor are considering the erection of a building to cost \$75,000.

The city, it is reported, is proposing to issue \$300,000 of bonds to erect school buildings. Address the Mayor.

L. C. DeVan has prepared plans for a \$60,000 residence to be erected by R. J. Darnall on site recently purchased; two stories; brick and stone; interior finished in quarter-sawn oak. In the attic will be built a gymnasium, billiard-room, etc., while the cellar will be taken up by laundry, etc. A two-story stone and brick outhouse, to be used as stable and garage, will be built in the rear.

MICHIGAN CITY, IND.—It is stated that plans have been accepted by John Wolf,

owner of the Breeland Hotel, for a hotel. Cost, \$100,000.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—A permit for a theatre, to cost \$90,000, it is said, was taken out by the Atlantic Investment Company.

Plans for the big warehouse near the Milwaukee & St. Paul tracks and the Menominee River, have been delayed and figures will be received next week for the concrete foundation, and others later on.

A permit has been granted for a brick and stone church to be erected for the Grand Avenue Methodist Congregation, at Grand Avenue and Tenth Street, at a cost of \$80,000.

The Statutory Committee on Buildings and Grounds, it is stated, has been instructed by the school board to receive plans for the following schools: 18-room school to replace the Tenth District No. 1 School, cost \$72,000; a 24-room school to replace the Eleventh District No. 1 School, cost



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Great Northern Building Company, P. M. Hemstead, president. Cost, \$500,000.

Armour & Co., packers, 205 La Salle Street, Chicago, are reported to be contemplating the erection of a large plant for the manufacture of cars at Minneapolis. It will comprise a number of buildings, and is estimated to cost \$2,000,000. This plant will be in connection with the large packing plant which the company will build in that city next summer, and is estimated to cost \$4,000,000. The plans are being made in the company's construction department at the Union Stock Yards, Chicago.

The Board of Trustees of the Chamber of Commerce, P. B. Smith, president, have announced their intention of erecting an annex to the present structure at Fourth Avenue, South, and Fourth Street. The building will be of pressed brick and cut stone, with interior steel and iron structural work, ten stories high, 66x116 feet.

Buechner & Orth, of St. Paul, it is reported, have prepared plans for a six-story building to be erected for the Hartman Furniture Company by R. S. Goodfellow.

MONTGOMERY, ALA.—The Gay-Teague Realty Company has decided to erect a ten-story office building upon its lot at the corner of Bibb and Commerce Streets. The building will be 80x100 feet, and will cost about \$250,000. W. M. Teague, Mayor, is interested.

Wells & Brothers Company, 160 Fifth Avenue, New York, have been awarded the contract for the new twelve-story skyscraper on Court Square to be erected in place of the Moses Building. Cost, \$300,000. Carpenter, Blair & Gould, 571 Fifth Avenue, New York City, are the architects.

MONTREAL, CAN.—Reports state that British and American, as well as Canadian capitalists, have secured options on the Y. M. C. A. and Knox Church property, on which it is proposed to erect a large hotel.

NASHVILLE, TENN.—McKendree Church, it is reported, will be rebuilt on the old site. The Seventh Avenue property will be sold and plans for the new church will be arranged immediately by a building committee.

NEWBERRY, S. C.—Bids are asked by building committee, Geo. S. Mower, chairman, until February 1, for erection of new county court-house.

NEWBURN, N. C.—Bids are asked by County Commissioners, C. E. Foy, chairman, until noon, February 4, for rebuilding and remodeling the county jail in accordance with plans and specifications on file at the office of the Register of Deeds at Newburn, N. C. All bids must be accompanied by certified check of \$500.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.—Bids will be received until January 30 for construction of an addition to the Pathological Department of the Charity Hospital in accordance with plans and specifications on file in the office of the secretary-treasurer of the Charity Hospital. All bids to be addressed to Dr. E. S. Lewis, vice-president, and deposited with Edwin Marks, treasurer.

Parker-Blake Company has purchased site on which, it is stated, a six-story brick and steel building will be erected.

Reports state that Crosby & Henkel are completing plans for proposed improvements to Y. M. C. A. building to cost between \$50,000 and \$60,000. It is proposed to enlarge gymnasium, which is now 42x45

feet, making it 42x72 feet; install running track and also equip the building with a swimming pool. The auditorium will be converted into a dormitory containing fifty rooms.

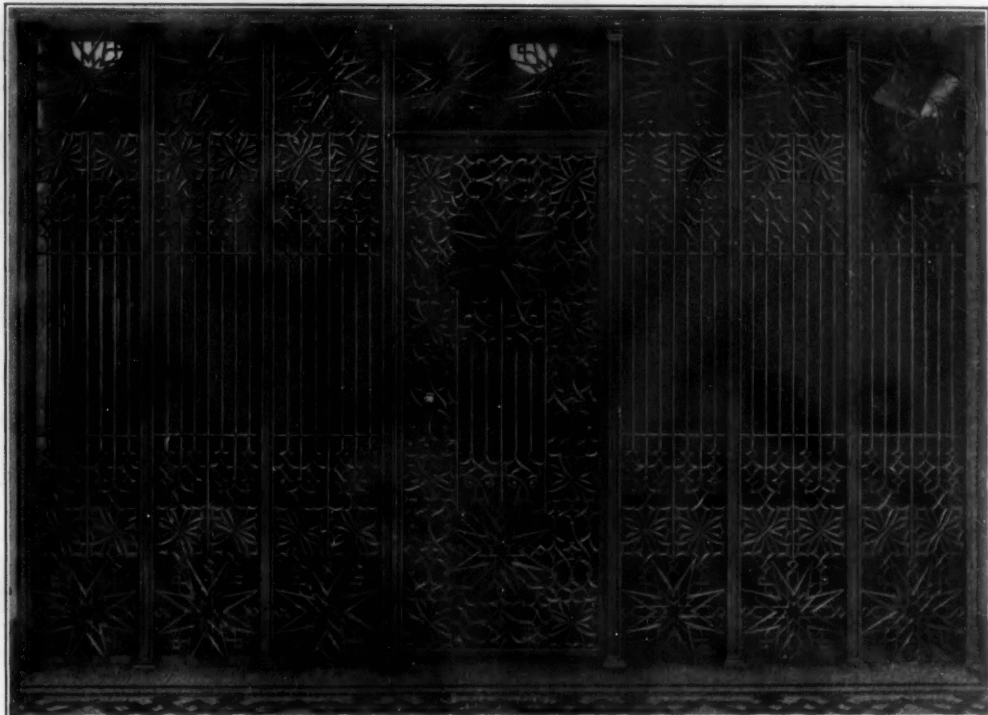
NEWPORT NEWS, VA.—It is reported that the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company will erect a fireproof building, replacing structure recently burned.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Bids will be received until February 4 for the construction and extension to the mailing platform and roof at the United States court-house and post-office building, New York, N. Y. Plans may be had at the office of the chief engineer and superintendent of public buildings, 156 Post-office Building. James Knox Taylor, architect, Washington, D. C.

No contracts have yet been awarded for the four-story garage, 60x90.4 feet, which the Kips Bay Realty Company, 137 Broadway, is to erect at Nos. 233-237 West Fifty-fourth Street, estimated to cost \$100,000. Plans by Clarence True, 729 Sixth Avenue, specify an exterior of stone, terra-cotta and limestone trim, tar and gravel roof, Roebbling system concrete floors, steam heat, electric light.

It is stated that Joseph Quinn, 615 West 129th Street, will build on a plot 25x103.3 feet, at 34 West Fifteenth Street, a fireproof seven-story store and loft building. No building contracts have yet been awarded.

Schwartz & Gross, and B. N. Marcus, 35 West Twenty-first Street, it is reported, have plans ready for the five-story residence, 20x60.1 feet, which V. Henry Rothschild, 4 East Sixty-seventh Street, will erect at 25 East Seventy-third Street, at a



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cost of \$50,000. Brick, terra-cotta and limestone exterior, tin and slate roof, steam heat. No building contracts have yet been issued.

Reports state that Messrs. Moore & Landsiedel, Third Avenue and 148th Street, are preparing plans for a high-class six-story elevator apartment-house for the Hawthorne Building Company, 63 Park Row, to be situated on the northeast corner of Riverside Drive and 143d Street, to cost \$100,000. The exterior will be of limestone for the first story, with terra-cotta and Harvard brick above. All modern improvements will be installed. No sub-contracts have yet been issued.

Press reports state that the Court-House Board submitted its report on January 11 to the Board of Estimate in regard to the site for new court-house in New York. The board is in favor of the east side of Union Square, from Fourteenth to Seventeenth Streets, and running back to Irving Place. An appraisement places the value of the property to be used as \$8,913,500.

Kirby, Petit & Green, architects, 37 West Thirty-first Street, it is stated, have let general contract to V. J. Hedden & Sons Co., 1 Madison Avenue, for constructing an office building at 70 and 72 Broad Street, for the American Banknote Company, 76 Trinity Place. The building will have five stories, and will be 44x63 feet, brick and granite, structural steel, fireproof construction. Estimated cost, \$250,000.

Press reports state that plans have been filed for an eleven-story apartment-house to be erected at Sixty-seventh Street and Lexington Avenue for the Sixty-Seventh Street Apartment Building Company, at a

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cost of over \$520,000. The general contract has been awarded to the Co-Operative Building Construction Company, which has sub-let contract for steel work to J. B. & J. M. Cornell Company, Twenty-sixth Street and Eleventh Avenue. W. J. Taylor is builder.

Plans have been filed for erection of a six-story brick and stone apartment-house at Broadway and 140th Street, for Daily & Carlson, to cost \$150,000. Neville & Bagge, 215 West 125th Street, are architects.

Architect W. A. Cable, 1181 Broadway, has plans for a new sixteen-story building at corner of Fifth Avenue and Fourteenth Street, at a cost of about \$1,000,000.

Maynicke & Franke, it is stated, have

completed plans for a six-story fireproof loft building for Lehn & Fink, to be erected this spring at 118 William Street, on property purchased by the firm some months ago. They will occupy the structure upon its completion.

Plans for the office building the German-American Insurance Company will erect at the junction of Maiden Lane and Liberty Street, it is said, have been completed by Architects Hill & Stout, and call for a twenty-story structure to be built by the modern fireproof skeleton construction method, with façade of granite up to the fourth floor, and above that glazed brick, with terra-cotta trimmings to form a series of bay windows.

It is reported the Apartment Construction Company, which recently purchased a plot at 810 Broadway, forming an "L," just north of Grace Church parsonage, is having plans prepared by Rouse & Sloane for a nine-story mercantile building to be erected on the property, which will cost about \$80,000 and have a façade made up in brick, trimmed with marble. The street floor will have stores and the upper floors offices.

Bids will soon be advertised for by Francis J. Lantry, Commissioner of the Fire Department, for the erection of an addition to Fire Headquarters. Architects Herts & Tallant have been commissioned to prepare plans for the new structure which will be built in the south side of Sixty-eighth Street, abutting the rear of the present edifice. Exact details as to the construction of the addition have not as yet been fully decided upon.

Reports state that the United Wine and Trading Company, of 424 Greenwich Street,

will soon build a warehouse at 321 and 323 West Thirteenth Street, on a plot 45x99.11. It will be thoroughly fireproof, seven stories in height, and will cost about \$75,000 as designed by S. B. Ogden & Co., who are now preparing the plans.

Announcement has been made that J. C. Cocker is preparing plans for the improvement of the northeast corner of Ogden Avenue and 163d Street by the erection of a five-story flat, on a plot 50x99.11, for G. Fioravanti. It will cost about \$55,000 and have a façade of brick trimmed with limestone. There will be apartments of four, five and six rooms on each floor.

Thomas W. Lamb, as architect for the Schaefer Realty Company, it is stated, has completed plans for the erection of a twelve-story store and loft building it contemplates erecting at 47 and 49 East Twenty-first Street, a plot now covered by two old four-story dwellings owned by Garrett Nagle and Mrs. L. G. Schaefer, respectively. The structure will be fireproof and is to cost about \$200,000.

Reports state that a twelve-story addition will be added to the Columbia office building, owned by Spencer Aldrich, at the northwest corner of Broadway and Morris Street. Estimated cost, \$175,000.

We are advised that plans for alterations on 865 to 869 Broadway will be ready for estimates early in February. Frank E. Perkins, 1133 Broadway, is architect. Alterations to consist of show windows, elevators, stairs, floors, roofing and cabinet work. Estimated cost to be about \$60,000.

NORFOLK, VA.—The Virginia Fireproof Warehouse Corporation, Inc., with a capital stock of \$200,000, will erect a four-story fireproof concrete and brick bonded warehouse on the Higgins property on Water Street. The plans call for a building to cost over \$100,000. Breese & Mitchell are the architects.

Architect John Kevan Peebles, 11 Lowenberg Building, it is stated, has plans prepared for a twelve-story department store to be built at the corners of Granby and Freemason Streets and Monticello Avenue. Cost, \$500,000.

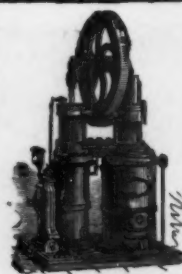
Representatives of the federated commercial clubs of the two territories, it is stated, have decided to incorporate with a capital of \$100,000, for the purpose of erecting a building and having an Oklahoma exhibit at the Jamestown Exposition. A. J. Roy, of Shawnee; A. W. McKeand, of Oklahoma, and S. H. Leach, of Chickasha, have been appointed as a committee to have the matter in charge.

OKLAHOMA CITY, O. T.—Western Newspaper Union, it is reported, is completing arrangements for the erection of proposed building; to be three stories, 100x100 feet; concrete and iron; cost, \$60,000.

OMAHA, NEB.—It is stated that plans are being prepared for a residence to be erected by Edwin S. Rood on the northwest corner of Thirty-eighth and Farnam Streets. Cost, \$75,000.

PASADENA, CAL.—Weymouth Crowell, of Los Angeles, and William C. Crowell, of Pasadena, have secured general contract to construct the six-story building for the Chamber of Commerce, at Pasadena. Contract price, \$130,000.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Wolf Brothers, it is stated, have commissioned Stearns & Castor, Stephen Girard Building, to prepare



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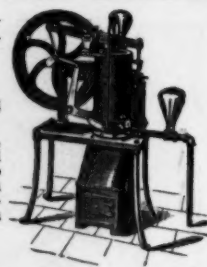
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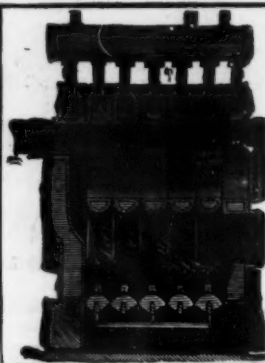


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plans for a ten-story brick manufacturing building on Twelfth and Callowhill Streets. Cost, \$200,000.

Miller Bros. & Co. will erect a six-story factory on Twelfth and Spring Garden Streets. Estimated cost, \$100,000.

The members of the Broad and Wharton Streets Presbyterian Church, it is stated, have purchased the property at Broad Street and Moyamensing Avenue, upon which they will erect a \$50,000 edifice.

John T. Windrim, Commonwealth Building, has prepared plans for an eight-story store building at Eleventh and Market Streets, for the Mason estate. The construction will be of brick and steel, fireproof, slag roof, open plumbing, reinforced-concrete work. Estimated cost, \$300,000.

Plans are being prepared by Watson, Huckle & Co., 1211 Walnut Street, for a four-story garage, 53x200 feet, at 216-18-20 North Broad Street, for the Keystone Motor Car Company. Estimated cost, \$125,000.

Plans are being prepared by Cope & Stewardson, architects, 320 Walnut Street, for the veterinary hospital building of the University of Pennsylvania, to be built at Thirty-ninth Street and Woodland Avenue. Fred A. Hovens & Co. have contract for the work. Cost, \$500,000.

John Stafford, owner and builder, is planning to add a number of stories to the St. James Hotel Annex, at the southeast corner of Thirteenth and Walnut Streets. The addition will consist of seven stories,

and work will cost about \$100,000. Work is to be started about April.

An eight-story building, 129x140 feet, at Broad and Brown Streets, it is stated, will be erected by the trustees of Temple College. Cost, \$250,000. John Bowman is a member of the building committee.

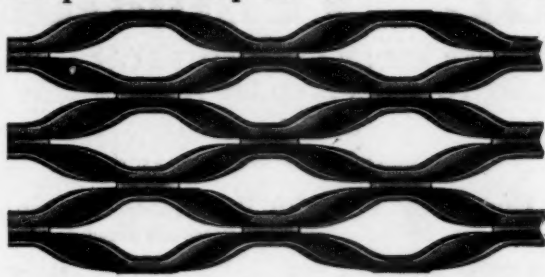
A handsome new residence will be built at Bryn Mawr for Francis Ralle, from plans by Brockie & Hastings, architects. Designs show three-story building, measuring 78x50 feet and 46x26 feet. It will be built of brick and stone, and the interior will be elaborately finished in hardwood, and provided with the latest improvements and appliances in all lines.

Reports state that Jacob Myers & Sons will erect a six-story brick addition to their office building at a cost of \$86,000.

Robert Carnwath, we are advised, is building a box manufactory on the southwest corner of America and Cumberland Streets, Philadelphia. The building is 60x114 feet, two stories high, with an engine room in the basement. The walls are of brick, and the floors, columns and roof of slow-burning construction. The roof covering will be of slag, and the building will be equipped with an elevator. Ballinger & Perrot, architects and engineers, 1200 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, are in charge of the work.

PITTSBURG, PA.—It is reported that Philip Hamburger is arranging to erect an eight-story mercantile building at 140 Sixth Street, and is having plans prepared by

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PLEASANTVILLE, N. Y.—It is stated that plans are being prepared by Associate Architects Max G. Heidelberg and Harry A. Jacobs, 322 Fifth Avenue, New York City, for a group of buildings at Pleasantville, for the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society. Cost, \$1,000,000.

PORTLAND, ORE.—E. A. Baldwin, McKay Building, and F. O. Downing, Portland Hotel, will erect a six-story brick office and store building, 100x100 feet, at the northeast corner of Park and Alder Streets, to cost \$175,000. Whidden & Lewis, 47 Concord Building, the architects, are preparing the plans. The columns and girders will be of steel. The structure will have court openings both on Alder Street and in the rear.

PROCTOR, MINN.—The Proctorknott Water and Light Company is reported incorporated with a capital of \$250,000 to erect an electric-light plant.

RACINE, WIS.—The Trustees of Racine College are reported to be contemplating the erection of a gymnasium at a probable cost of \$50,000.

RICHMOND, IND.—A campaign has been started for \$100,000 for the erection of a Y. M. C. A. building in this city.

RICHMOND, VA.—Reports state that the West View Baptist Church has purchased site on which to erect a \$50,000 edifice. It has also changed its name to the Tabernacle Baptist Church of Richmond. William L. Ball is pastor.

RIVERSIDE, N. J.—A large new manufacturing plant will be built, it is reported, at Riverside, N. J., for the Riverside Manufacturing Company. It will be a seven-story building, measuring 70x30 feet and 67x34 feet, and an office building, measuring 30x54 feet. Both buildings will be constructed of brick and stone and have all modern improvements.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Architect James A. Salter is preparing the plans for the new Women's Hotel to be erected by the Liberty Mission at 16 Howell Street. A large addition will be built to the present building.

It is reported that a reinforced-concrete factory will be erected by the Selden Motor Vehicle Company, which is incorporated with a capital of \$500,000. George B. Selden, president, 58 Reynolds Arcade, Rochester.

ROCK ISLAND, ILL.—The Mendota Brewing Company will, it is stated, erect a new brewery plant at a cost of \$700,000.

ROMEO, MICH.—The Detroit Auto Vehicle Company, 65-71 Catherine Street, Detroit, Mich., have arranged to build an automobile manufacturing plant at this place at an estimated cost of \$75,000.

SACRAMENTO, CAL.—Reports state that the Board of City Trustees has adopted a resolution determining the necessity of a new city hall, and proposing to issue \$300,000 bonds for that purpose, \$100,000 for a site and \$200,000 for the building.

St. JOSEPH, MO.—Plans are being considered by the members of the Adath Joseph Society for a new synagogue, to cost \$50,000.

St. LOUIS, MO.—George Bothe & Co., it is stated, has contract to erect residence for C. M. Forster after plans by O. J. Wilhelm, 402 Granite Building; cost, \$45,000. Hot-water heating plant and electric fixtures will be installed.

It is reported that construction work will begin at once on eighteen-story office building, to be erected by the Monetary Realty Company, at a cost of \$750,000. Eames & Young, Chestnut and Seventh Streets, St. Louis, are architects.

H. F. Roach, architect, 721 Olive Street, has prepared plans for the eighteen-story building on the northwest corner of Broadway and Olive Streets, for the La Salle

Investment Company. W. K. Miltenberger is president.

Reports state that American Amusement Company will have plans prepared for the erection of a twelve-story theatre and hotel at the northeast corner of Seventh and Market Streets.

The Ely-Walker Dry Goods Company, 800 Washington Street, it is stated, will erect an eight-story warehouse on Sixteenth, Locust and St. Charles Streets. The total cost will be \$350,000.

The Monarch Investment Company, it is stated, has secured a site at McPherson Avenue and Union Boulevard, and are making plans for erecting a \$100,000 apartment-house.

Lucas Avenue Presbyterian Church is having plans prepared for a six-story and basement clubhouse to cost \$100,000. Gymnasium and other amusement features will be installed. Dr. W. T. Rodgers is pastor of the church.

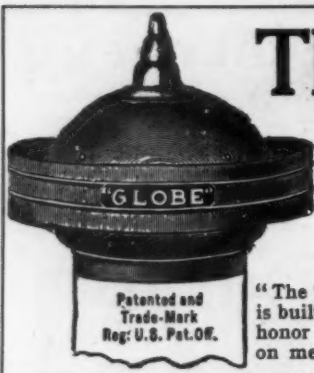
Site has been secured and construction work will begin at once on edifice to be erected by the Church of the Messiah after plans by Mauran, Russell & Garden; to be 170x220 feet; brick with stone trimmings; cost \$60,000.

St. PAUL, MINN.—Plans are being prepared for a hotel to be erected here by the Clarendon Hotel Company. Estimated cost is \$100,000.

St. PETER, MINN.—Plans have been prepared by Thori, Alban & Fisher, 408 Chamber of Commerce Building, St. Paul, Minn., for a four-story high school to cost \$50,000.

SALEM, MASS.—Plans have been prepared by Architect Clarence Blackhall, 1 Somerset Street, Boston, for the court-house improvements in Essex County. Cost \$800,000.

SANDWICH, ONT.—Press reports state that the U. S. Steel Corporation will found both a new steel plant and new city in



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