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The AMERICAN ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS

Regular Edition

Vol. XCI.

FEBRUARY 2, 1907.

No. 1623.

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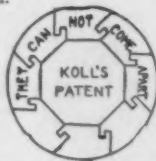
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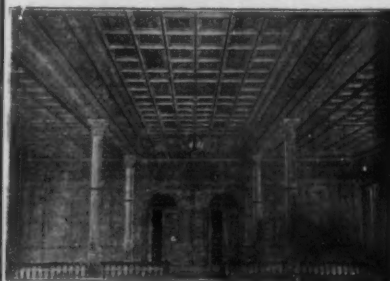
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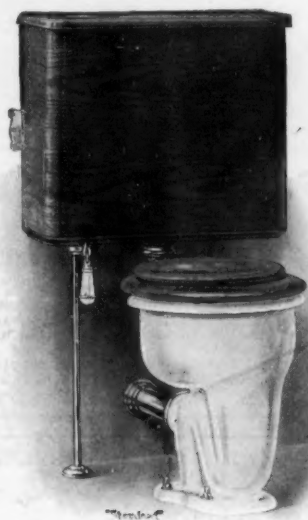
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COMPETITIONS

OAKLAND, MD.—Press reports state that the Garrett County Commissioners have invited competitive plans for erection of a court-house. The building will have three stories, and will cost about \$150,000.

Previously reported:

Court-house, Laredo, Tex. (See issue Jan. 26, '07.)

County High School, Middlebourne, W. Va. (See issue Jan. 26, '07.)

Four School Buildings, Milwaukee, Wis. (See issue Jan. 26, '07.)

High School, Woodbury, N. J. (See issue Jan. 26, '07.)

Departmental and Justice Buildings, Ottawa, Canada. (See issue Jan. 5, '07.)

BUILDING NEWS.

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

ABBEVILLE, S. C.—Edwards & Walter, of Columbia, it is stated, have been directed to prepare plans for a court-house for Abbeville County, the cost to be about \$50,000.

AMES, IA.—The Trustees of the Iowa State College, it is reported, have petitioned the legislature for \$345,000 to be used in erecting new buildings and equipping the college.

Henry W. Schlueter, contractor, 204 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill., is said to be taking bids on the agricultural building to be built for the Iowa State College at Ames. It will be four-story, 250x190 feet, of Bedford stone and granite, and cost \$271,000.

Reports state that the M. E. Society is having plans drawn for a church to cost \$35,000. Rev. A. M. Shea, pastor.

AMHERST, MASS.—McKim, Mead & White, 160 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y., it is reported, have sent preliminary plans for the biological and geological building for the Amherst College, to cost \$150,000. Andrew Carnegie has donated \$75,000 and the alumni has raised the balance.

ANTIGO, WIS.—Announcement is made that the Chicago & Northwestern Railway will soon begin arrangements for a new \$80,000 depot at Antigo.

BALTIMORE, MD.—It is reported that Owens & Sisco, Continental Building, have not as yet completed plans for terminal warehouse, at Front and Constitution Streets. They will be ready for bidders in about two weeks.

Joseph Bowes, 221-234 Equitable Building, has commissioned Bayard Turnbull, architect, 12 East Lexington Street, to prepare plans and specifications for a dwelling to be erected at Roland Park.

Henry Smith & Sons, South Register Street, it is stated, have been awarded the contract for constructing a four-story brick and stone restaurant, 40x210 feet, at 304 East Baltimore Street, for Horn & Horn, 303 East Fayette Street. Estimated cost, \$100,000.

BELLINGHAM, WASH.—Press reports state that the Dingee-Crocker-Bachman Syndicate will erect a cement plant at Bellingham, Wash., at a cost of \$1,000,000.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.—The Birmingham Railway Light and Power Company (Ford, Bacon & Davis, of New York, N. Y., chief engineers), is said to have under consideration plans for an addition to be erected to the car barns at Fourth Avenue and Eleventh Street, which will cost \$75,000.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.—It is stated that the Chattanooga Station Company will award contract within thirty days for the construction of its proposed passenger station, the cost to be approximately \$300,000. This building will be a modern structure equipped with the latest improved facilities. W. Dunbar Jenkins, offices in the News Building, is the company's engineer-in-charge. Donn Barber, 24 East Twenty-third Street, New York, is the architect. Foundations to be of stone, framework of steel, and main building of brick. It is estimated that accompanying structures and various terminal facilities will cost about \$500,000.

CHICAGO, ILL.—Siegel, Cooper & Co. (department store), State and Van Buren Streets, it is stated, will build a large new warehouse at the corner of Sixteenth and State Streets. Architect C. A. Eckstrom, 131 La Salle Street, has prepared plans for an eight-story structure, covering an area of 200x150 feet, to be built of brick, stone and iron, and to have steam heating, electric-lighting, elevators, etc. Cost, \$250,000.

Reports state that plans have been about completed and estimates are being taken for the addition which is to be built to the plant of the American Cutlery Company at 203 Mather Street from designs by Architect H. L. Newhouse. Plans show a two-story building, covering an area of 150x200 feet. It will be built of brick and stone with composition roofing, and cost about \$175,000.

A new chapel and school building, it is reported, will be erected at Ridge and Devon Avenues for the Guardian Angel Orphanage. It will be built of brick and stone, to have slate roofing, naradwood finish, steam heating, electric lighting, etc.

It is stated that Architects Huehl & Schmidt, 163 Randolph Street, are preparing plans for the new factory to be erected by Spielman Bros. Company, 99 North Avenue. The new building will probably be five stories high and cover an area of at least 200x200 feet. It will be built of brick, stone and iron, fireproof, and will probably cost in the neighborhood of \$150,000.

Architect Richard Griesser, 109 Randolph Street, is preparing plans and will take estimates for a storehouse to be built at Twenty-first Place and Albany Avenue for the Garden City Brewing Company, 980 South Albany Avenue. It will be six-story, 100x80 feet, of fireproof steel construction, have brick exterior, concrete foundation, gravel roof, iron shutters and rolling doors, wiring for electric light, metal skylights, electric elevators, steel enameled tanks, and cost about \$135,000.

Krietenstein Brothers, real estate dealers and builders, 107 Dearborn Street, have

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acquired 162x124 feet of ground on the west side of Grand Boulevard, south of Thirty-fifth Street, where they propose erecting an apartment-house. It will be three-story, with an open court, be probably of pressed brick and stone, concrete and structural iron construction, have composition roof, various kinds of hardwood finish, steam heat, marble and mosaic work, wiring for electric light, all the latest conveniences, and cost about \$100,000.

Mrs. Bertha H. Palmer, 1300 First National Bank Building, 164 Dearborn Street, it is stated, has had sketches prepared and is contemplating the erection of a building to contain stores, shops and offices, and in the rear an elaborate restaurant, to be built at the southeast corner of Michigan Avenue and Twenty-second Street. The sketches call for a five-story building, 150x161 feet, of fireproof construction, to cost about \$250,000.

The Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company (Truman P. Gaylord, manager of the Chicago agency, 171 La Salle Street) has had plans prepared for a warehouse to be built at the northeast corner of Morgan and Thirty-sixth Streets. It will be four-story, 80x100 feet, of fireproof steel construction, with concrete and brick exterior, have concrete foundation, composition roof, steam heat, and cost about \$75,000. The plans were prepared by Architect H. B. Prach, of Pittsburgh, Pa., and figures will be taken by Mr. Gaylord, Chicago.

DENVER, COL.—Laurence C. Phipps is said to be preparing to erect an addition to the Agnes Memorial Sanatorium at an estimated cost of \$100,000.

DES MOINES, IA.—The Trustees of the Iowa Children's Home, it is reported, intend erecting a building to cost about \$50,000.

It is reported that the Central States Theatre Company, with a circuit in Wisconsin, Illinois and Indiana, will erect a theatre and hotel building in Des Moines. J. H. Moore, Michigan City, Ind., is interested. The building and equipment will cost \$200,000.

It is reported that among contracts yet to be let in connection with the erection of the Fleming Building, at Sixth and Walnut Streets, are the following: Elevators, hardware, light fixtures, painting, plaster, roofing, heating, plumbing, ceiling and wiring. The contract for heating will include the boilers and engines for the electric generators.

Hallett & Rawson, architects, it is stated, are preparing plans for a three-story brick building for the Yeoman Lodge, to be built at Fifth and Park Streets, high basement, stone trimmings, steam heat, gravel roof. Cost, \$50,000.

FITZGERALD, GA.—Messrs. Barbutt & Farmer, it is reported, will erect a five-story office building, to cost \$50,000, on the Hansen corner.

FOND DU LAC, WIS.—M. O. Pillsbury, architect, of Fond du Lac, it is stated, is nearly ready for bids on the \$100,000 three-story brick store building to be erected for the Hill Bros.-DeWitt Dry Goods Company.

The School Board is said to be preparing to erect a high school at a cost of \$150,000.

GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.—It is reported that plans are being prepared by J. M. Vance, architect, Pittsfield, Mass., for a

hotel, to cost \$250,000. H. C. Eldridge, 341 West Eighty-fourth Street, New York, is interested.

GREENWICH, CONN.—Press reports state that the new mansion which William G. Rockefeller, of New York, is to erect for his son, Percy Rockefeller, on his property at Greenwich, Conn., at an estimated cost of about \$500,000, is to be personally designed and erected along the architectural ideas of Messrs. Hiss & Weeks, of 111 Fifth Avenue, Manhattan. A house built seventy-five years ago, immediately opposite this site, has been remodeled at a cost of about \$100,000. The Reinforced Cement Construction Company, 1 Madison Avenue, has the contract for concrete work. Thomas E. Ritch, Greenwich, Conn., the masonry, and H. W. Dederick, Greenwich, the carpentry. The structure will be three stories, 100x250 feet in size.

HOUSTON, TEX.—The erection of a twelve-story steel-frame office building is being considered by the estate of T. H. Scanlan.

Reports state that H. C. Cooke & Son are drawing plans for a five-story building to be erected by Jerry Mitchell.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—The Masons, it is reported, have purchased a site at Illinois and North Streets, and intend erecting a temple.

JACKSON, MISS.—It is stated that the Southern Construction Company has secured site on which to erect a concrete and stone warehouse, 150x200 feet, fireproof throughout; stables and machine sheds of concrete and stone and office building 50x150 feet.

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KISSIMMEE, FLA.—The Kissimmee Hotel and Improvement Company is reported incorporated with a capital of \$50,000, for the purpose of erecting a hotel.

KNOXVILLE, TENN.—The Knoxville Banking Company will erect a modern office building on the southeast corner of Gay Street and Clinch Avenue. Estimated cost, \$100,000. W. H. Gass, Joseph Knaff and John W. Hope are interested.

Richards, McCarty & Bulford, it is stated, are drawing plans for bank and office building to be erected by the Knoxville Banking Company; building to be ten stories; concrete foundation; first story of stone; the remaining stories, with the exception of the top, of light-colored face brick, and the tenth story of terra-cotta.

LIMA, O.—Chas. M. Eddison, of Toledo, is reported interested in the erection of a \$50,000 theatre here.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.—Reports state that a Carnegie library is to be erected here; cost, \$100,000. W. E. Lenon, T. M. Mehaffy and H. F. Auten are members of committee.

LONG BEACH, CAL.—The United Building Company, it is stated, intends erecting three apartment-houses, one to be at Ocean and Lime Avenues, to cost \$80,000 and to be three stories high, and one at 113 Cedar Street, to cost \$150,000 and be five stories high, and one at Magnolia and Ocean Avenues.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.—It is stated that plans have been prepared by Architects Parkinson & Bergstrom, 702 Laughlin Building, for an addition to the Alexandria Hotel. Cost, \$600,000.

MARLBORO, MASS.—The Marlboro-Hudson

Gaslight Company is reported to have decided to erect an office building here.

MARSHALLTOWN, IA.—F. R. Benedict, it is reported, will erect a four-story building on Main Street.

MASON CITY, ILL.—A new cement plant, it is said, will be erected by the Leigh Cement Company, of Allentown, Pa. Cost, about \$1,500,000.

MAYSVILLE, TENN.—The County Court, it is stated, has authorized the Court-House Committee to accept the plans prepared by Baumann Bros., of Knoxville, for the courthouse, which is to be erected at a cost of about \$50,000.

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

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—M. G. Gilpatrick is reported to have secured a permit to remodel the building on Third Street into a fireproof hotel, the cost to be \$60,000.

Leenhouts & Guthrie, architects, 102 Wisconsin Street, are receiving figures on the \$80,000 church for Grand Avenue Methodist Episcopal congregation, to be erected at Grand Avenue and Tenth Streets.

Reports state that the Consolidated Telephone Company, of Buffalo, N. Y., will build four telephone exchanges here at a cost of \$300,000.

The remodeling of the present buildings at the prison at a cost of \$150,000, or the erection of an entire new prison at an estimated cost of \$475,000, is reported under consideration.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The building of an elephant house in the Zoological Park, 140x

78 feet, to cost \$200,000, is reported under consideration.

Reports state that plans have been filed for a one-story brick chapel at Washington Bridge, 174th Street, Undercliff and Aqueduct Avenues, for Academy of the Sacred Heart, cost \$65,000. T. H. Poole & Co., architects.

Architects Clinton & Russell, 32 Nassau Street, it is stated, have prepared plans for a new office-building at 30-34 West Thirty-second Street for W. and J. Wanger, 10 Wall Street, New York. Estimated cost, \$1,000,000.

It is reported that a new twelve-story building, 36x60 feet, will be erected by the Hudson Realty Company at the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Sixteenth Street. Estimated cost, \$125,000.

The Mayor has signed the ordinance authorizing the issuing of \$5,000,000 bonds to provide for the construction of new and improving the present schools.

Architect John E. Scharsmith, 500 Fifth Avenue, has plans for a six-story brick and stone office building at St. Nicholas Avenue and 180th Street for Moersch & Willie, at a cost of \$125,000.

It is stated that Robert T. Lyons, 31 Union Square, owner and architect, will build a six-story high-class apartment-house, 71.11x90.11 feet, at the southeast corner of Riverside Drive and Ninety-seventh Street, to cost about \$200,000. No building contracts have been issued.

According to reports estimates are wanted for excavations and rock-blasting by Architect Herrmann Horenburger, 682 East 159th Street, for the new six-story piano



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factory to be erected on East 136th Street, East 135th Street and Willow Avenue, on thirteen city lots in the Bronx. The structure will have a drying kiln, boiler-house and power-plant, with a brick chimney 150 feet in height by six feet in diameter. The estimated cost is \$240,000.

Herrmann Horenburger, 682 East 159th Street, Bronx, is ready for estimates on the general contract for the five-story and basement factory, 100x100 feet, for Jacob Leitner, to be situated on the northeast corner of Leggett Avenue and Private Street, 399.3 feet west of Cabot Street, the Bronx, at a cost of \$100,000. No awards have been made.

The twelve-story store and loft-building which Charles Brogan, 36 West Twentieth Street, will build at Nos. 33-35 West Twentieth Street will be planned by Messrs. Neville & Bagge, of No. 217 West 125th Street. Mr. Brogan will be the general contractor, and will be ready for estimates on sub-contracts about February 1.

Reports state that C. Abbott French, 150 West Fourth Street, is architect for the seven-story loft-building which Joseph Quinn, 615 West 129th Street, is to build on a plot, 25x103.3 feet, at No. 34 West Fifteenth Street.

It is stated that another hotel and restaurant-building is soon to be erected at Nos. 1504 to 1510 Broadway for Charles E. Rector, of No. 1508 Broadway. Architect Jarvis Hunt, No. 100 Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill., will prepare the plans.

Plans are being drawn, it is said, by Architect S. B. Ogden, 954 Lexington Avenue, for a seven-story fireproof warehouse, of brick and steel construction, 45x95 feet in size, to be erected by the United Wine and Trading Co., of No. 424 Greenwich Street, at Nos. 321 to 323 West Thirteenth Street. No contracts have yet been issued.

J. T. Finn, No. 163 Columbus Avenue, Manhattan, has commissioned L. C. Holden,

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No. 1133 Broadway, to prepare plans for a new fireproof warehouse, 100x126 feet, to be erected at Westchester Avenue and 150th Street, in the Bronx. The architect will receive all estimates and award the contracts. No awards made as yet.

The general contract to erect a building at Fourth and Lawrence Streets, for the Julian-Kokenge Shoe Co., is reported to have been awarded to Harig & Co., 829 Livingston Street. Estimated cost \$150,000.

The Busceni Building Construction Company, 132 Nassau Street, it is stated, will build on the northwest corner of Bedford and Downing Streets, a six-story, thirty-six-family flat, 45x83.4 feet, to cost \$60,000. J. C. Cocker, 103 East 125th Street, is preparing plans.

Messrs. Buchman & Fox, 11 East Fiftyninth Street, are preparing preliminary plans for a large addition to the depart-

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ment-store of Bloomingdale Brothers, Third Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street. Nothing definite, however, has yet been decided. They have purchased the property Nos. 156-158 East Sixtieth Street, 40x100 feet, and, with the exception of a small plot, they now control the entire block bounded by Third and Lexington Avenues, Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth Streets. It is the intention of the firm to cover the remaining portion of the block with a ten-story addition, which measures 420x200 feet. No building contracts have been awarded.

Cram, Goodhue & Ferguson, architects, 170 Fifth Avenue, have plans for the new church for the Parish of St. Thomas', to be built at corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifty-third Street. The plans have yet to be approved by the vestry and the congregation.

It is stated that plans have been approved by the building department for the factory which will be built at 619 to 625 West Fiftieth Street for the W. W. Astor estate, 33 West Twenty-sixth Street. Ross & McNeil, 39 East Twenty-fourth Street, are the architects, and plans provide for a six-story-building, measuring 50x201 feet, to be built of brick, stone and iron, with steam heating, electric lighting, elevators etc. Approximate cost, \$60,000.

NORWOOD, O.—Plans are being prepared by Architects Samuel Hannaford & Son, Hulbert Block, Cincinnati, for a parochial residence at Norwood for the Roman Catholic congregation. Care Archbishop Rev. Henry Moeller, 325 West Eighth Street. Cost, \$50,000.

OAKLAND, CAL.—It is stated that the Masons will erect a structure on the corner of Fifteenth and Madison Streets to cost about \$200,000.

OAKLAND, MD.—Garrett County, it is said, has voted a \$75,000 bond issue for the erection of a court-house. Address County Judge.



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BEFORE it passes into the limbo of forgotten suggestions, it seems worth while to consider a little further the probable usefulness of regulating by public statute the procurement of designs for all public buildings. As we said last week, the erection of public buildings, being indisputably a matter of public business, is as unquestionably a matter that, logically, should be carried on in conformity with fixed statutory requirements. It is illogical and incoherent that the American Institute of Architects, having interested itself actively and successfully in bringing into being and operation the Tarsney Act, and having aided and abetted in the reforming of the methods of conducting business in the office of the Supervising Architect, should feel that it has concern only with the architectural character of National buildings, and should leave that of State, County and Municipal buildings to the ministrations of an ever devious chance and the chicanery of those who can work a "pull" with political bosses. Numerically, the three classes of buildings named are to National buildings as five thousand to one, while the ratio of annual outlay cannot be less than a hundred to one. Surely, a field so large, so widely distributed, and yet so isolated and self-contained, where the requirements of the problem, or crop, are so nearly identical, so often repeated, is worthy of cultivation under regulations that will assure the most reputable output.

STATUTORY regulation in the matter of the designing of public buildings, whether such regulation should prescribe some form of competition or direct selection, would go far, very far, toward the extinguishment of competition evils, or at least one of the greatest of them, if not the progenitor of them all, namely, uncertainty, the most insidiously demoralizing of all the evils that attend competitive methods. It is because of uncertainty, the not knowing whether or no a given public building is to be a matter of public competition, that architects, in other respects consistent enough, show themselves so painfully fickle and inconstant, now proclaiming loudly that this particular building must, of course, be open to competition and again asserting that another building of precisely the same kind must be given out by private selection—in the latter case thinking they have the better chance of landing the job. It is through uncertainty that a waste of time and effort arises in the way of manœuvring to get a letter-of-introduction to this man, in convincing that one that yours is the paramount claim, in wandering off with another committeeman to prove to him that a slight variation of a building once designed by you is just the thing that is wanted. It is through uncertainty that the nerves of the "local talent" are wrung, when it is perceived that an outsider may be directly selected or even invited to compete. A fixed and known method, commonly practised everywhere, would rehabilitate many a practitioner's self-respect. It is only a short time ago that in our own columns an architect advertised for a "drummer" to solicit work for him; some one, that is, who would cringe and toady, wheedle and pull wires, in a way that self-respect still kept him from doing for himself.

THE advocates of the direct-selection method assume, of course, that the selection is in all cases to be the best possible one that circumstances admit; but in the case of public work such a selection is more likely to be rare than common. Proof of this may be found in what is going on at this time in the city of St. Joseph, Mo., where certain indignant architects have joined in petitioning the School Board that certain other architects specifically named shall hereafter be barred from school work, the reason being that the School Board seemed to be of the belief that the architects now obnoxious to their fellows were the only architects in the city, and, so, had given them all the school work. We fancy, in the light of this St. Joseph incident, that, if the direct-selection of architects should be carried out with theoretical accuracy, the best selection being made in each case, twelve months would not have passed before ninety per cent. of the architects in the country would be signing petitions of exclusion against the other ten per cent.

THE one seemingly strong argument in favor of direct-selection seems on examination to be particularly formless. It is pointed out that the best archi-

tectural result follows when the architect and client come into direct contact at the start. But, though the argument is sound, it does not count against the competitive method; for, by common agreement, is not it the purpose of a properly conducted competition to secure an architect rather than a design? And is it not a matter of common knowledge that the first thing done by the winner of a competition is to get into close contact with his employers so as to make his design conform as absolutely as possible to their requirements? In our own experience, as editors, we have always found it difficult to secure for publication the design which actually won the competition, the winner's response being almost invariably: "Oh, I shall so alter and improve the design, after consultation with the authorities, that I don't care to have drawings published that will be so unlike the actual result." Is not, so far as the employer is concerned, the balance all in favor of the competition method, since he comes to the final discussion with the executing architect with a knowledge of the problem derived from the competition which he could not have had at command in dealing with a directly-selected architect?

WE know very well that, of late, a strong feeling in favor of direct-selection has been worked up, and that in expressing our disbelief in that theory we are running counter to the views of many who have given the matter as much and as serious consideration as we have. But as it is our belief that their consideration has been largely one-sided and that the matter has been viewed from within, not from without, we feel bound to express ourselves with emphasis and to say plainly that we think the authorities—and it must always be remembered that, as the client holds the purse, the architect has more need of him than he has of the architect—will feel that the theory of direct-selection is against good public policy. It would be intensely disagreeable, and somewhat disconcerting, for the public authorities to say to the architects: "Gentlemen, we esteem it our right to 'shop' as freely for our architectural designs as we do for our own clothes. If you are unwilling to display your line of goods, we will turn to the engineers, the building corporations and the department-stores"—agencies that even now are striving to induce the public to believe that architects are negligible quantities.

WE are sorry to note that a bill for the licensing of architects has just been introduced in the Indiana legislature, and though we do not know its genesis we presume it has been introduced by some body or clique of architects who imagine that the meagreness of their own incomes is due to the fact that they are not tagged and labeled. Our own belief, more than once expressed, that such license laws are unconstitutional is supported by the citation from a ruling recently made in a Washington court that may be found in another column. It is curious that the one form of license that we feel is excusable, if not constitutional, is the one form that excites most opposition amongst architects, and this is the requirement that obliges foreign architects desiring to practice temporarily in a license-burdened State to take

out licenses, quite as if natives. We believe there is an excuse for exacting a fee from a foreign architect in the same way and for precisely the same reason that a license is exacted from traveling circuses and from drummers. These come into a State with the sole purpose of withdrawing from that State as much of its circulating medium as they can get hold of, and the license-fee exacted is but a small offset for the protection given them by the State laws while they are there. As a foreign architect, so far as his own purse is concerned, has exactly the same object in view as a circus manager, the exaction of a license-fee seems reasonable, and yet it is this condition that meets most objection.

IN these days of "erecting bronze tablets," as the newspapers phrase it, to mark historic sites, particularly those of battles, such a tablet might have been placed in Copley Square, Boston, which could have declared to all that the inexpressibly inartistic aspect of the place stood as a memorial to the astuteness of real estate operators who knew how, a dozen years ago, to defeat the efforts made by the Boston Society of Architects to relocate and improve the square. Lately there has been a revival of interest in the matter, perhaps owing to the recent demise of the City Forester, Mr. Doogue, much respected but of all too florid taste in the matter of color. Mr. William Atkinson presented a very ingenious treatment, simple, logical and not too expensive, and Mr. George Tilden, feeling it hopeless that the sunken garden, suggested by Rotch & Tilden and approved by the Boston Society of Architects, should ever be accepted by the city, proposed an even simpler treatment, accepting as inevitable the "Huntington Avenue trolley tracks which cut a great gash across the square," and proceeding to obliterate them, or make them as inconspicuous as possible, by paving the centre of the square in a gigantic diaper-work of colored stone, making the joints of his mosaicwork parallel and normal to the direction of the car-tracks themselves. A small appropriation has at length been secured, and the square is to be relocated by Mr. C. H. Walker, whose scheme was placed second in the competition of years ago.

IN addressing the architectural students at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, when he visited Boston, Sir Aston Webb touched upon a point that is too often ignored, a matter that seems likely to be more than ever lost sight of by those guided by the Society of Beaux-Arts Architects into the belief that what is taught over the drawing-board is the all-important thing. Sir Aston said: "You will be very apt to think of nothing but architecture. An architect ought to be a cultured man. He has to move among cultured people, and if he is not as cultured as they are, he is put to a very serious disadvantage. He is not well provided unless he has read a great deal and has some other accomplishment. Architecture, if it is going to do any good to any one, and if it is going to be more than what a builder can do, must have the particular qualities of beauty, must say something in a beautiful way. An architect may be successful yet do very little work, if it is done well and beautifully."

THE SANITARY FEATURES OF MARKETS AND ABATTOIRS.¹—III.

LET us now turn our attention to the public abattoirs or organized slaughter-houses of cities. The modern general tendency towards centralization, which we find in so many large and successful industries, has in recent years been applied to the places or buildings where animals are slaughtered. The prime object of public slaughter-houses is to do away with the nuisance, which was in former times so common, of doing the slaughtering in private yards or in butcher-shops scattered throughout the various districts of a city. In the large cities in particular it was found to be almost impossible to exercise a proper control of private slaughtering establishments. The effort toward centralization or concentration of this important industry came about principally through the desire, from the public health point of view, to secure a more careful and strict control of the live animals as well as of their meat.

It became obvious long ago that it was uneconomical, unsanitary and impracticable to slaughter live-stock at the butcher-shops or the selling places for meat.

The only proper remedy consists in the concentration of the business of killing animals intended for food and the erection of

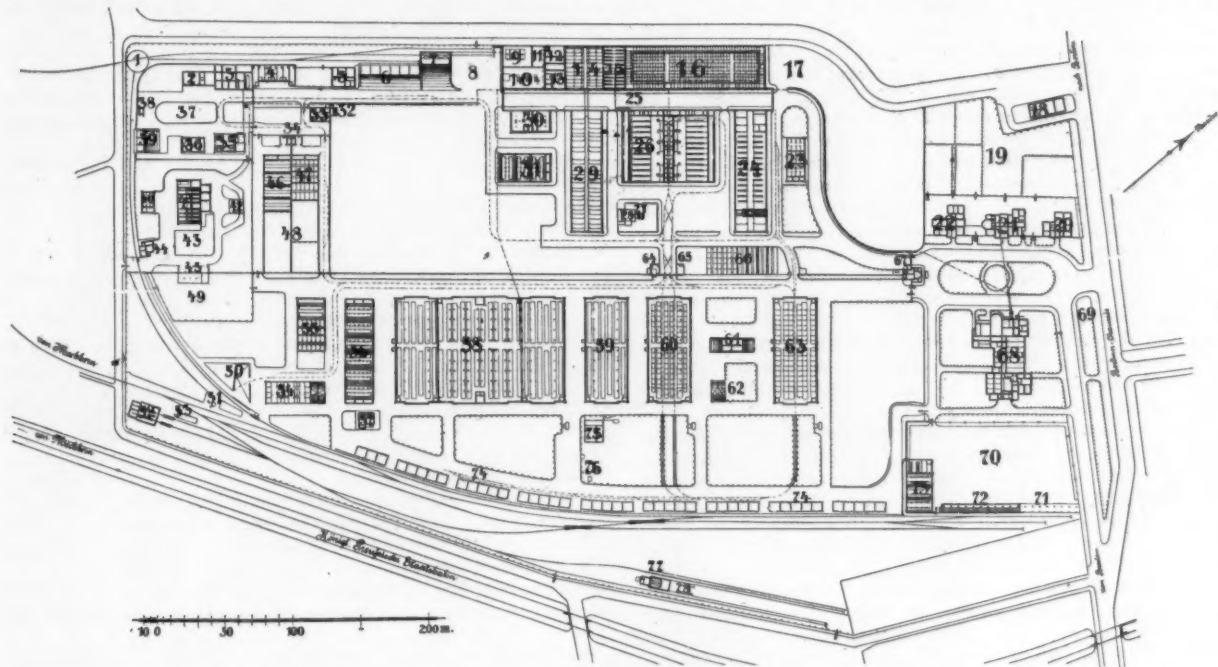
of central public abattoirs and chief amongst these are the following:

First:—They do away with all the injurious features previously mentioned connected with private slaughter-houses when these are scattered among the populous city districts. The public health is considerably improved by the abolishment of the ill-kept private slaughtering establishments, which generally reek with filth and hence become offensive to the entire neighborhood. The public health is protected because the slaughtering business is carried on in the public abattoirs on sanitary principles, because cleanliness is maintained and good order and business system prevail.

Second:—Offensive odors and disagreeable noises connected with the slaughtering business are either removed entirely or reduced to a minimum. Unsanitary conditions, resulting in the pollution of the soil, the air and of surface and underground waters, are removed.

Third:—The street traffic is benefited because the driving of cattle through the city streets is either done away with entirely or considerably reduced. This in turn facilitates the maintenance of the streets in a clean condition.

Fourth:—The sanitary inspection of the animals before slaughtering, and of the meat after killing, is greatly facilitated and performed in a more organized and careful manner. The sale of



- | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Turntable. | 20. Houses of Officials. | 39. Unloading Platform. | 59. Market for Small Stock. |
| 2. Cattle-shed. | 21. Administration Building. | 40. Stable. | 60. Market Place for Pigs. |
| 3. Flaying Establishment. | 22. Inspector's Building. | 41. Slaughter-house. | 61. Loading Platform. |
| 4. Salting of Hides. | 23. Shed for Small Stock. | 42. Manure-house. | 62. Hog-washery. |
| 5. Tallow Melting. | 24. Slaughter-room for Small Stock. | 43. Horse Slaughter-house. | 63. Market for Small Stock. |
| 6. Unloading Platform. | 25. Connecting Passage. | 44. Administration Building. | 64. Disinfecting-house. |
| 7. Manure-house. | 26. Slaughter-room for Hogs. | 45. Wagon-shed. | 65. Tax Office. |
| 8. Coal-shed (Building for). | 27. Ventilating-shaft. | 46. Stable for Cattle. | 66. Shed for Infected Cattle. |
| 9. Boiler-room. | 28. Cantine. | 47. Stable for Small Stock. | 67. Porter's Lodge. |
| 10. Engine-room. | 29. Slaughter-room for Cattle. | 48. Shed for Left-over Cattle. | 68. Bank Offices. |
| 11. Lighting Plant. | 30. Tripe-house. | 49. Place for Storage. | 69. Toilet. |
| 12. Shop. | 31. Cattle-shed. | 50. Manure Pit. | 70. Wagon-yard. |
| 13. Refrigerating Machine. | 32. Lavatory. | 51. Switch. | 71. Wagon-shed. |
| 14. Pre-cooler for Cattle. | 33. Fodder-shed. | 52. Locomotive-house (Shed). | 72. Horse Stable. |
| 15. Pre-cooler for Small Stock. | 34. Manure Pit and Lavatory. | 53. Coal Platform. | 73. Stable for Harnessing. |
| 16. Large Cold Room. | 35. Slaughter-house. | 54. Straw-shed. | 74. Loading Platform. |
| 17. Wagon-shed. | 36. Stable for Small Stock. | 55. Stable for Live Stock. | 75. Cantine. |
| 18. "Freibank"—Sale of Cooked Inferior Meat. | 37. Police Slaughter-house. | 56. Stable for Cattle. | 76. Veterinary's House. |
| 19. Garden. | 38. Manure House. | 57. Railroad Station. | 77. Disinfecting Plant. |
| | | 58. Market Place for Cattle. | 78. Cleaning Platform. |

CATTLE MARKET AND ABATTOIR, BRESLAU, PRUSSIA.

central abattoirs or public slaughter-houses, removed from the crowded city districts to the city limits, and simultaneously with this the abolition of all small private slaughtering-places located in the heart of the city. But in order to render public abattoirs successful it is absolutely necessary that the municipality should have the legal right to prohibit private slaughtering, to establish laws making the slaughtering at the public abattoirs *obligatory*, and to make rules and regulations insuring the killing of cattle and hogs and the preparation of animal food products under conditions favorable to the public health.

Numerous advantages arise to the city from the establishment

unwholesome or diseased meat is more efficiently prevented.

Fifth:—The butchers are offered better facilities for the killing of the animals and the dressing of the meat; the killing is done in a humane way and under the constant superintendence of qualified inspectors. Owing to increased facilities for the storage and keeping of the meat, the latter does not so readily spoil. Moreover, better facilities exist for the maintenance of cleanliness.

Sixth:—Central abattoirs also facilitate the disposal, prompt removal, or commercial utilization of the numerous waste-products of slaughtering. The hides, the blood, the fat, the bones, the entrails and the offal are taken care of in properly arranged establishments, which form adjuncts to the slaughter-houses.

¹Continued from No. 1618, page 204.

Seventh:—In case of cattle epidemics, there is a better control of the animals to be butchered.

Eighth:—In large abattoirs slaughtering is done more economically, hence the prices of meat are better regulated or kept lower. The entire business is accomplished in a more orderly and systematic manner, a steadier supply of meat is furnished and a scarcity in the meat supply cannot so easily occur.

Large public abattoirs may be built and erected, first, by the municipality; second, by butchers' associations or corporations; third, by private individuals or firms.

In Europe, municipal abattoirs are the rule and there are only a few instances of abattoirs erected by private individuals. In the United States the majority of abattoirs are built by butchers' associations (for example those of New York City and that at Brighton, near Boston), while others are established through the enterprise of private firms.

It seems generally preferable to have public abattoirs built and controlled by the municipality, for the slaughtering of animals for food and the inspection of the meat involve sanitary problems which should be under the control of the sanitary police. In some instances the meat inspection and control is performed by the State Board of Health, and in some very large abattoirs, from which meat is exported to foreign countries, there is a Government inspection. There is no doubt but that large central public abattoirs erected by the city offer the best solution of the problem of the sanitary control of the meat supply. Cleanliness and sanitation can be enforced efficiently only where these buildings are owned by the city. When this is the case, the city rents the slaughter stands or compartments to the butchers and in this way the abattoirs become a source of considerable municipal revenue.

It is interesting to review very briefly the historical development of the public abattoir. Ancient Rome had such public slaughter-houses and a guild of butchers existed during the days of the Emperors, whose members were privileged to kill animals intended for meat supply and the slaughtering was done in special buildings. With this single exception, there did not exist in any country previous to the beginning of the 17th century any organized system for the slaughter of cattle. The butchers usually slaughtered the animals on their own premises, hence the official meat inspection was very difficult and often proved quite insufficient. The annoying odors from the scattered slaughter-houses constituted an enormous sanitary evil.

The public abattoirs may be said to have originated at the beginning of the 19th century in France. The Emperor, Napoleon I., to whose active interest, as I have already mentioned, we owe the establishment of the first public market-buildings in Paris, gave the matter considerable attention. Recognizing the many sanitary, commercial and economical advantages due to centralized public abattoirs, he authorized and ordered their construction in the suburbs of Paris in the year 1807. He issued at the same time a decree forbidding entirely all private slaughtering in the small shops, and three years later, in 1810, he caused laws to be passed applying to the entire country. In 1815 five public slaughter-houses were opened, covering 38 acres of ground, which were considered models of construction and internal equipment. Since then many large cities of other European countries, and even some smaller towns, have followed the example of Paris and erected public abattoirs. Even the use of the French word "*abattoir*" has gone over into the English and German languages. In Prussia a law was passed in 1868 prohibiting the slaughtering of cattle anywhere except at the public abattoirs. In order to show the rapid increase in the number of such public buildings, it may be mentioned that in 1870 Germany had about 80 abattoirs, in 1896 over 600, and in 1902 836 public abattoirs, of which 71 had also large stock-yards connected with them. In no other country has so much been accomplished in the matter of municipal abattoirs in recent years as in Germany, and some of the large German establishments have been followed elsewhere as models of construction and equipment.

American cities could profit greatly by studying the best examples existing in the older civilized countries. In the United States many private abattoirs and packing-houses of great size exist, particularly in the large Western cities, which are also the centres of the cattle market, such as Chicago, Kansas City, St. Louis, Cincinnati and Louisville. The largest central live-stock depot and the largest abattoir in the United States is at the Union Stock Yards at Chicago. In New York City slaughter-houses prior to the year 1866 were scattered over all parts of the city, to the great detriment of the health of its inhabitants, but in more recent years several central abattoirs have been erected by private enterprise and the most recent example will be again referred to farther on as a model of construction. In Boston large abattoirs

were built at Brighton in 1870 under the supervision of the State Board of Health. Some of the public abattoirs of American cities are immense establishments fitted up with the most elaborate and latest improved machinery for the rapid performance of the work and for the humane killing of a very large number of animals; they also have well-arranged auxiliary buildings intended for the sanitary and commercial disposal of the offal incident to slaughtering.

Not all of the existing abattoirs, however, are models of construction from a sanitary point of view; in fact, in many of these buildings unsanitary conditions, forming a menace to the public health, exist. Not a few of the structures are of wood and dilapidated, the ground beneath the buildings is soaked with blood and putrefying filth accumulated during many years. Many buildings lack proper sewerage facilities, the floors are soaked, slimy and slippery, and are not properly washed or flushed, the walls are spattered with blood, grease and hair, or covered with mould. Even the processes of slaughtering and dressing the animals are carried on in an uncleanly and unsanitary manner; the workrooms are poorly lighted and unventilated, the windows obscured with dirt; inside rooms, without light or air, are crowded with workmen and working girls, who are compelled to breathe the air rendered unhealthy by exhalation of rotten wood and decaying meat-scrap or putrefying grease. The work-tables, the meat-racks and the receptacles are inadequately cleaned. No attention is paid to the provision of proper and decent toilet-rooms and lavatories for both sexes; the inadequate provisions made are sometimes found located in corners of the very work-rooms; there is a general lack of consideration for the health and the comfort of the employees. Conditions such as I have briefly mentioned would even appear to be the rule rather than the exception.

Reference was made to these deficiencies and faults in an article by Dr. Stiles on "The Country Slaughter-house as a Factor in the Spread of Disease," published in the "*Year Book of the Department of Agriculture*" for 1896, and more recently public attention has been drawn to this indescribable state of affairs, not only by the statements contained in Upton Sinclair's book, "*The Jungle*," but also by the report of the investigation, made at the request of the President of the United States, by Dr. Chas. P. Neill, Commissioner of Labor, and by James P. Reynold, Esq., Sociologist. It is perhaps to be regretted that the commission entrusted with the work of investigation did not include a sanitary expert, but it is reasonably certain that if laymen could find and enumerate so many defects as are mentioned in the report referred to, still graver sanitary defects would probably have been discovered by a more thorough technical investigation.

The immediate effect of the publication of the report has been that numerous improvements in the sanitary arrangement and equipment of many abattoirs were carried out; also that stringent rules and regulations were passed by the United States Department of Agriculture for the proper inspection of meat.

It should be mentioned that the large abattoirs of western cities have always attached to them immense packing-houses in which the preparation of meat food products, sausages, canned meats, etc., takes place. It is quite obvious that an official sanitary inspection of such incidental trades, which form a very important modern industry, is quite as much required as that of buildings where only slaughtering is done. The considerations given in the following pages, however, refer only to the latter class of buildings.

The site for a public abattoir should be chosen in the outskirts of a city; it should be isolated, yet easily accessible from all sides. There are a few good examples of abattoirs located within built-up city districts, but as a rule an outside location is preferable, as it does away with the noises and smells inevitable where many animals are kept together ready to be slaughtered. In no case should abattoirs be placed in close proximity to residential districts. In selecting a site the important questions of water-supply, drainage and convenient traffic connections must be duly considered. Where the town is located on a river, it is preferable to put the abattoir below the town. The site should offer facilities for the transportation of the cattle, good connections by rail, by water, and by the country highways in localities where the adjoining rural districts are devoted to cattle-raising.

A large area of suitable ground is required, because a public abattoir is really a conglomeration of many buildings. Sufficient acreage should be acquired or set aside to permit future extension and growth. In nearly all cases the markets for cattle to be sold for slaughtering, sometimes called "stock-yards," are placed adjacent to and in immediate connection with large abattoirs. By



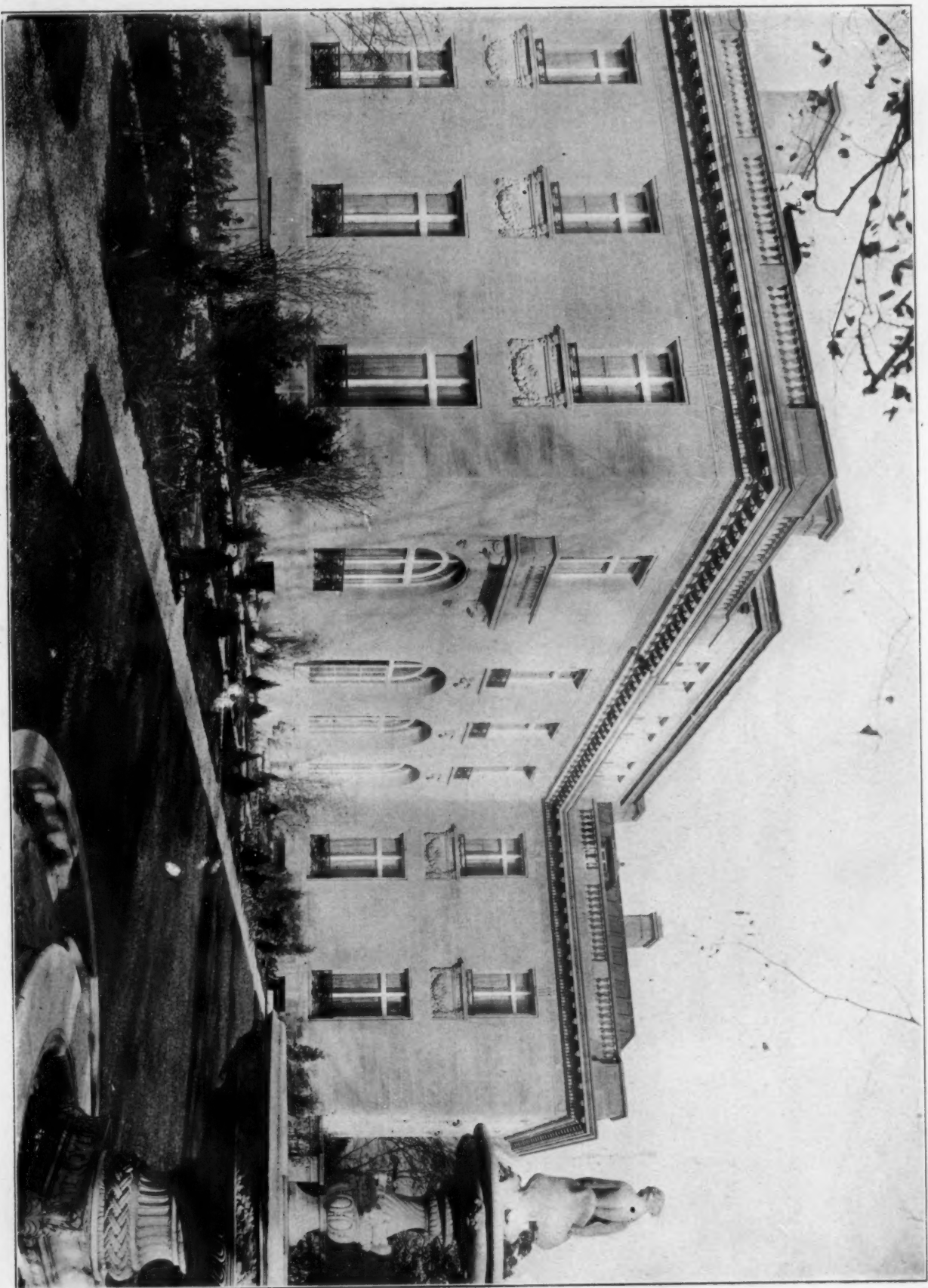
DELAWARE AVE. FRONT: HOUSE OF F. H. GOODYEAR, ESQ., BUFFALO, N. Y.

Carrière & Hastings, Architects.

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SOUTHWEST VIEW: HOUSE OF F. H. GOODYEAR, ESQ., DELAWARE AVE., BUFFALO, N. Y.

Carrère & Hastings, Architects.



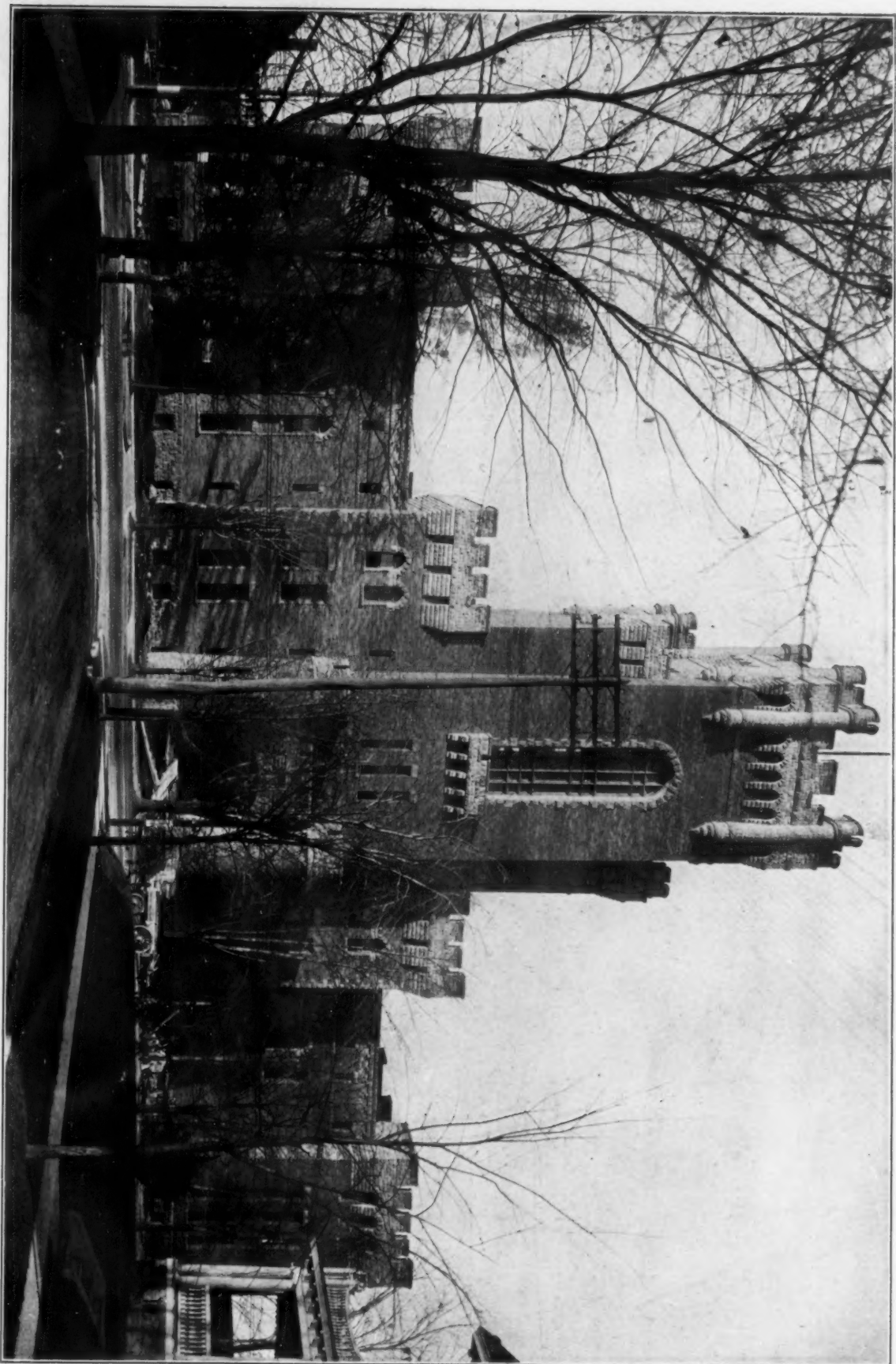
NORTHEAST VIEW: HOUSE OF F. H. GOODYEAR, ESQ., DELAWARE AVE., BUFFALO, N. Y.

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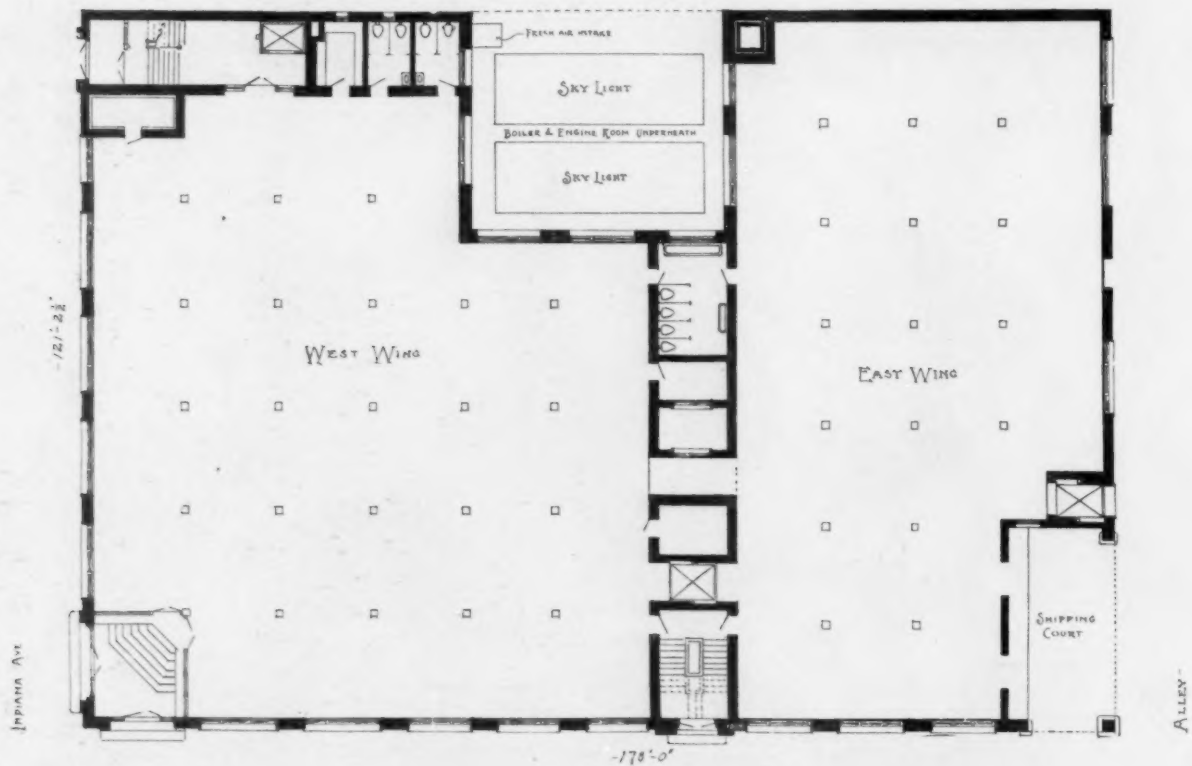
THE ROCHESTER STATE ARMORY, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

George L. Helms, Architect.

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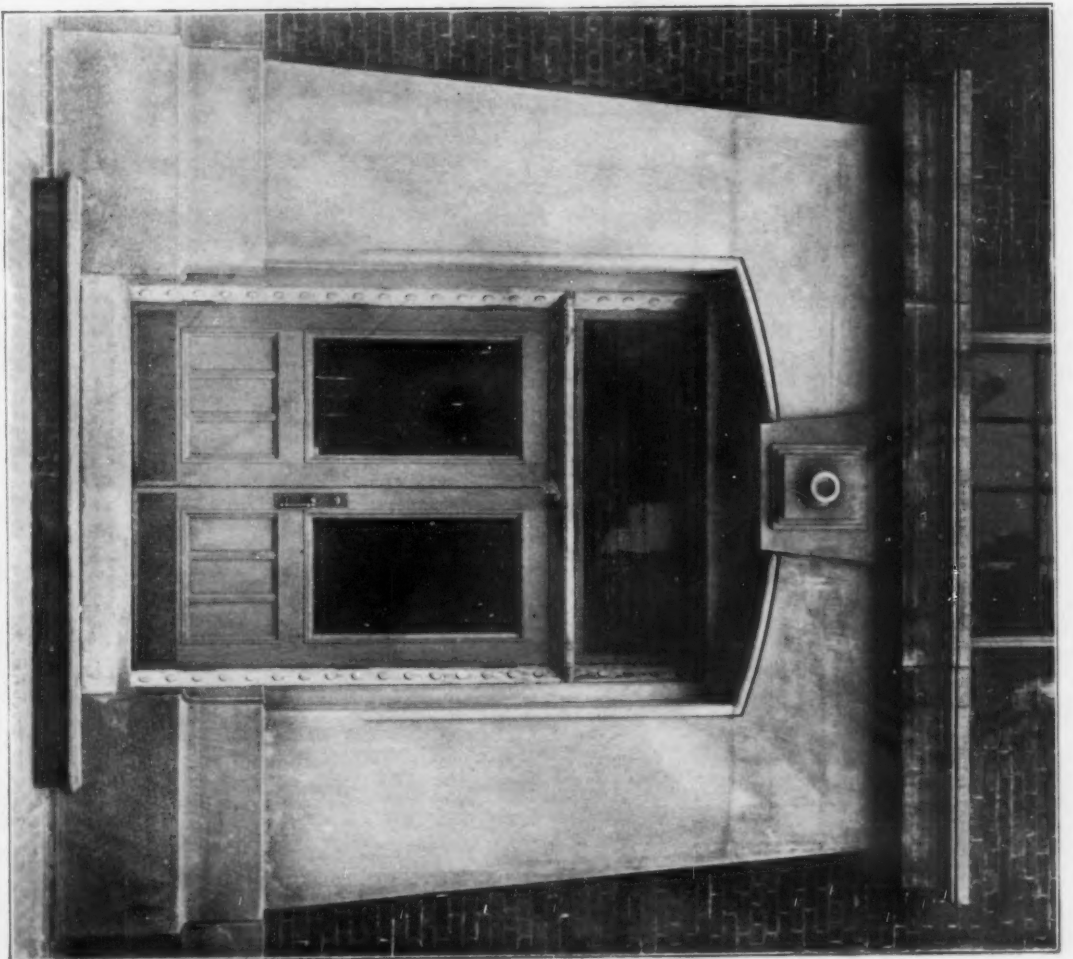
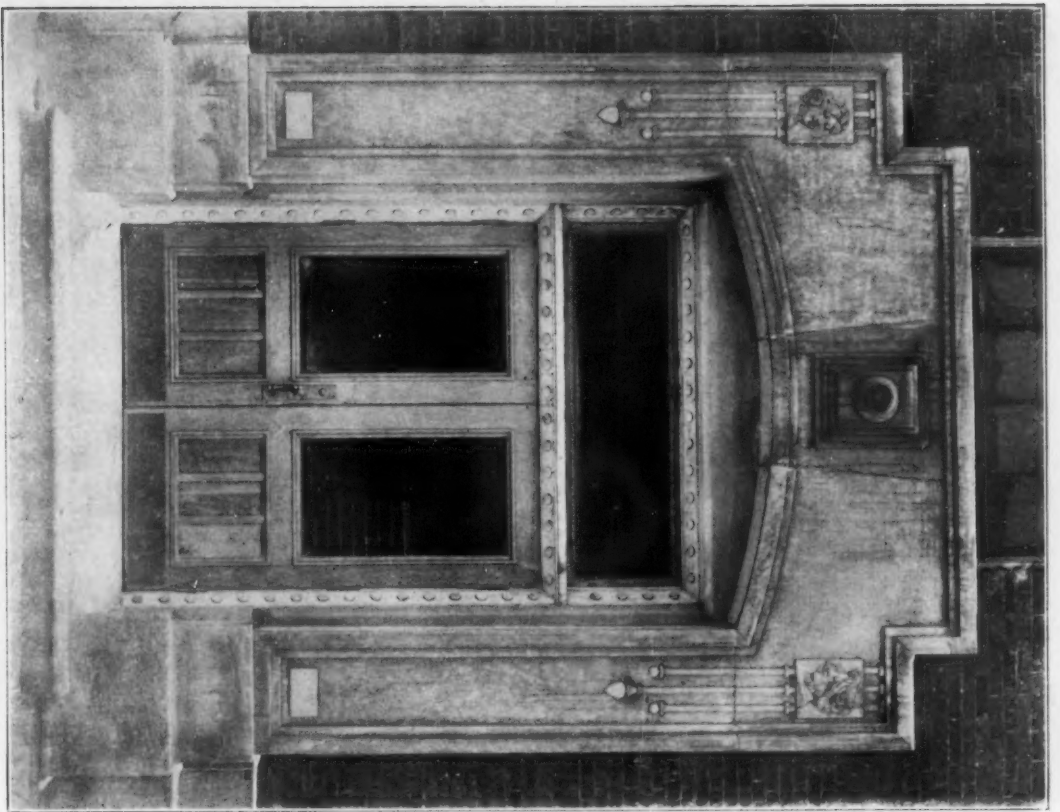
BUILDING OF THE EASTMAN KODAK CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

Hill & Woltersdorf, Architects.

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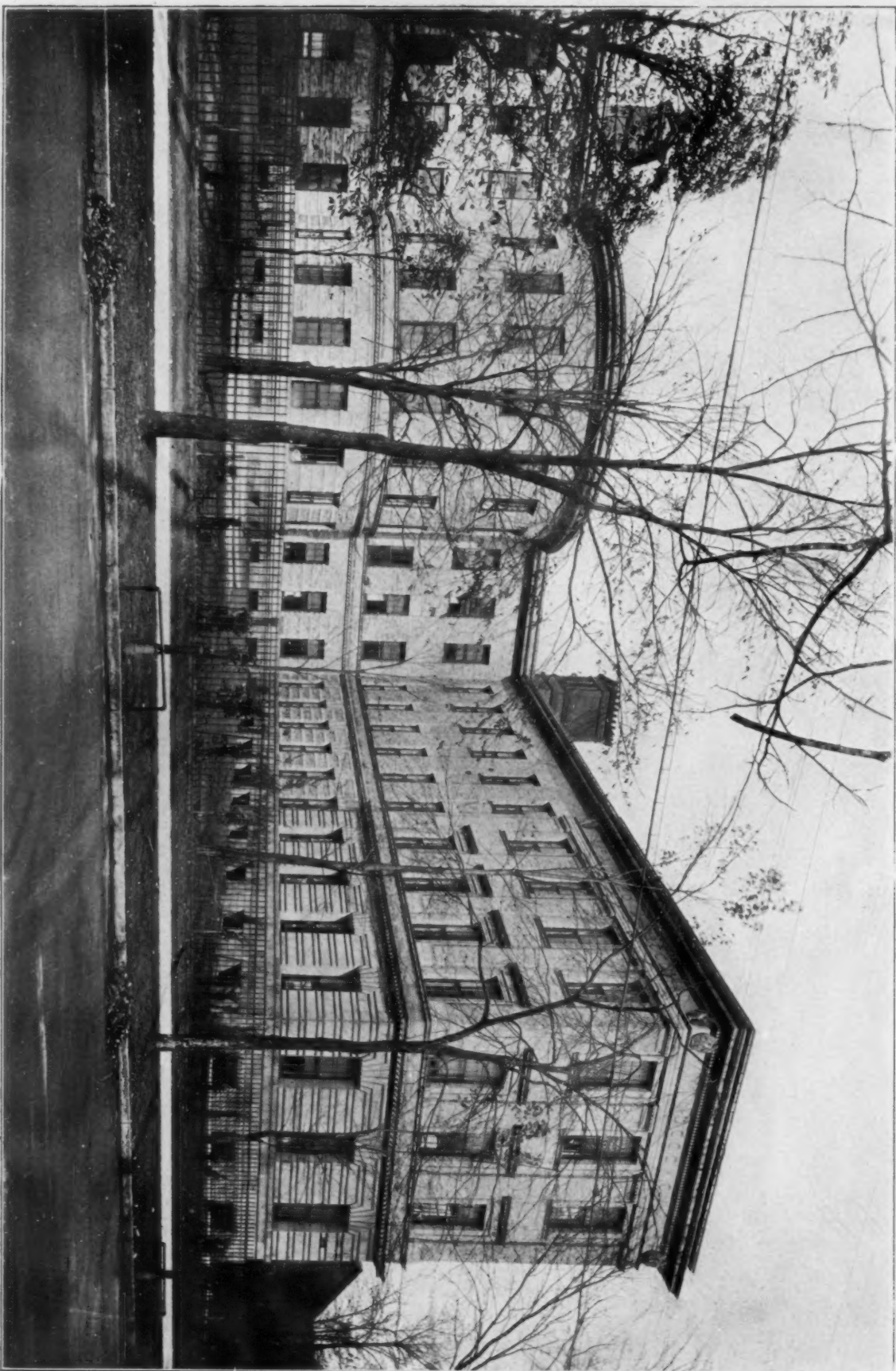
DOORWAYS: BUILDING OF THE EASTMAN KODAK CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

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BUFFALO GENERAL HOSPITAL, BUFFALO, N. Y.

George Cary, Architect.



NEW BUILDING OF THE NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY, CENTRAL PARK WEST, NEW YORK, N. Y.

York & Sawyer, Architects.

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thus combining the live-stock market with the slaughter-house, the sanitary inspection of the meat supply of the city is rendered more concentrated and proportionately more efficient and simple. The site for cattle-yards should be elevated and dry. A liberal area of space is required for cattle-pens, sheds and other adjuncts. The sheds are usually grouped around paved yards, and the drainage of roadways between the sheds of the yards, and of the sheds themselves, requires the closest attention. There should be convenient connections with the railroads and wide platforms for the unloading of the animals from the cattle cars. In connection with large stock-yards, there should always be a well-appointed disinfecting-station for the cattle-cars.

W. P. GERHARD.

(To be continued.)

CONCRETE AGGREGATES.¹

WE may conclude from these and experiments of a similar character that Portland cement concrete at one month old does not approximately reach more than 33 per cent. of its ultimate strength, and at three months 50 per cent. The nature of the aggregates and the quality of the cement will obviously influence the result to a large extent, but the assumption is that both are of the best description.

At this point it may be well to call attention to the floor and other tests for concrete specified in many cases at the present time to be made at a month, when they are supposed not only to stand the maximum stress but a factor-of-safety in addition. It is a question whether many floors which have undergone this test have not been permanently weakened through over-strain. No floor should be tested under three months, and if it will stand the specified test then it will undoubtedly be 30 to 50 per cent. stronger in course of time, always assuming the best and proper materials are employed. The common assumption appears to be that concrete must possess a considerable margin of strength over and above all possible requirements, in case the strength might diminish hereafter; whereas—always again assuming that materials and workmanship are good—it is about the only material in a building that goes on increasing in strength for years.

Where a choice permits, it is worth noting that certain aggregates allow a smaller proportion of cement to be used therewith than others, without a corresponding diminution of strength, as Mr. Grant proved by the following experiment, in which the proportion was one of Portland cement to 10 parts of various aggregates, the blocks measuring 12-ins. cube, and tested at the end of a year:—

Crushed at tons.		Aggregates 10 to 1
Air	Water	
48½	48	Ballast
30	60½	Granite
53	75	Glass
60	52	Slag
72½	78	Portland Stone
70	98	Flints
90	100	Pottery

The result of this experiment proves that flints make concrete at one to ten nearly equal in strength to pottery, while glass is superior to slag.

The results are considerably at variance with experiments made with one of cement to six of an aggregate. The results of the above tests, which were the averages of a large number of experiments, somewhat upset previous experiments and all theory as to the strength of concrete made with different aggregates, for flint takes nearly the top place, Portland stone the third, and but little superior to glass, while Thames ballast comes last.

Flint surfaces are of a glassy, impervious nature, and this experiment tends to prove that aggregates of a non-absorbent character make better concrete when the proportion of cement is low than previous ones. Flints, whether obtained from chalk strata or picked from the surface of agricultural lands having chalk subsoil, should be washed and broken with a crusher—hand-breaking is quite useless for the purpose—and in this way an aggregate of a suitable nature and consistency is obtained without the admixture of any other materials; but the washing is better and more quickly performed after they are crushed, as the clay, marl, or chalk, which adheres thereto, is broken up into minute particles and much more readily got rid of, and the washing is more easily and economically performed on the mixing board, laid to a slight inclination, at the time the concrete is required. If the inclination is too great, the sandy element is carried away with the water; the boards should be adjusted to avoid this loss.

¹Extracts from a paper by Mr. Thomas Potter in "The Builders' Journal."

River gravel, when obtained from sluggish streams, has often fine muddy clay, washed in from the banks, attached thereto. This should also be eliminated by washing. Thames ballast is not always of one quality, as every London builder knows; it depends upon what part of the river it is obtained from.

Ashes from locomotive and engine furnaces generally make excellent aggregates, as before stated, if not intermixed with engine-room sweepings and coal dust, while coke breeze, whether of the ordinary kind or pan breeze, is scarcely inferior. The word "breeze" has been used to describe other materials beside coke residue—the screened ash-bin refuse of private houses and public buildings, for instance—so that a clear understanding is often necessary as to what the breeze is composed of, and the source from which it is obtained; the different descriptions of coal produce, too, very different qualities of coke breeze.

Old bricks from buildings in course of demolition make good concrete if broken with a crusher, but not if hand-broken. They should be roughly cleared of old mortar—plastering mortar especially—while, if smoked and soot-laden, they should only be used in foundations. If used for walls, floors, or ceilings, where the latter are formed by plastering direct on the concrete, stains will inevitably appear in course of time.

Old tiles, slates and similar materials are, as a rule, unfit for an aggregate; they are unshapable and impregnated with smoke and impurities.

Specifications often describe aggregates to be composed of different materials in certain proportions, such, for instance, as five parts of clinkers or broken-brick debris, and one part of sand or coke breeze; but the object is not clear. We seldom hear of cement mortar being made with cement and two different kinds of sand. In my experience the best aggregates are those in which the material is of one description throughout; if, however, Thames or other sand is added, through an insufficiency of the smaller element, that is a different matter, and cannot, perhaps, be avoided.

Many failures with concrete have taken place from causes unknown at the time it was used. Slag, unless it has been allowed time for aeration by exposure to the atmosphere for a year at least, to get rid of the sulphur contained therein, will disintegrate the concrete. Many failures have happened from using slag not sufficiently aerated: otherwise it is one of the best aggregates.

Aggregates by rail have been conveyed in trucks previously used for the conveyance of lime, portions of which have got intermixed therewith, and, being unnoticed, have caused the concrete to blow or burst. This is not of frequent occurrence, but has happened. The aggregate should not be deposited near a lime shed, nor where plasterers are running lime for plastering, as pieces of unslaked lime, or lime core screenings, may inadvertently find their way among the concrete material. Numerous failures have occurred through pieces of lias limestone having passed through the furnaces of locomotives and mixed with the ashes which were afterwards used for making concrete. It is the practice on some lines of railways to give the drivers gratuities when the consumption of coal is below or not over the average, and where lines pass through lias-limestone districts the drivers have found that lumps of limestone, when mixed with the coal, economize the latter. I have seen a large flight of concrete stairs and floors completely wrecked as a result.

Thames ballast and sand often contain pieces of coal, which may have been thrown overboard, or in some other way got mixed therewith. It used to be thought that the coal expanded and burst the concrete, but late trials do not confirm this view, although "blisters" in cement facing to walls have been traced to minute pieces of coal forming the cores thereof having burst the cement. Explanation of these opposite results I am unable to give.

Obviously, aggregates for floors and walls—the former more especially—should be fire-resisting to a high degree, and the best fire-resisting aggregates have passed through fire or have withstood a great heat without disintegration, such as slag, furnace ashes, coke breeze, clinker, brick, and tile-yard debris, and burnt-clay ballast. Some of the floors tested for fire-resistance by the British Fire-Prevention Committee had Thames sand mixed with otherwise good fire-resisting materials. Thames sand, being the finer portion of flints formed by attrition, is a bad material to withstand fire, and the results were less successful than probably they otherwise would have been.

Captain Shaw, at one time Superintendent of the Metropolitan Fire-Brigade, was in the habit of cautioning firemen from entering buildings on fire which had concrete floors made with Thames

ballast and Thames sand. These were in the habit of collapsing when a fire occurred and without any warning.

The use and selection of aggregates for concrete purposes has too commonly been considered of small consequence, and it has been held that anything—clean or dirty—will answer the purpose: equally as well, an idea which to some extent I shared myself very many years ago; but, soon discovered that, like other things in life, we learned more from failure than from success.

UNCONSTITUTIONALITY OF ARCHITECTS' LICENSE LAWS.

THE unconstitutionality of State laws requiring architects to practise under a license and forbidding those to practise who cannot procure one, is clearly affirmed by implication—since architects are explicitly mentioned—in the following ruling of the Supreme Court of the State of Washington, in which the unconstitutionality of the plumbers' license law is affirmed.

Judge Rudkin, who delivered the Court's opinion, said, in part: "THE power of the legislature to make all needful rules and regulations for the health, comfort and well-being of society can not be questioned, but there are certain limits beyond which the legislature cannot go, without trenching upon liberty and property rights which are safeguarded by the State and Federal constitutions. As said by the court *In re Jacobs*, 98 N. Y. 108, 50 Am. Rep. 636: 'The limit of the power cannot be accurately defined, and the courts have not been able or willing definitely to circumscribe it. But the power, however broad and extensive, is not above the constitution. . . . Generally it is for the legislature to determine what laws and regulations are needed to protect the public health and secure the public comfort and safety, and while its measures are calculated, intended, convenient, and appropriate to accomplish these ends, the exercise of its discretion is not subject to review by the courts. But they must have some relation to these ends. Under the mere guise of police regulations, personal rights and private property cannot be arbitrarily invaded.' And *In re Aubrey*, 36 Wash. 308, 78 Pac. 900, 104 Am. St. Rep. 952, this court said: 'It may be stated as a general principle of law, that it is the province of the legislature to determine whether the conditions exist which warrant the exercise of this power; but the question, What are the subjects of its exercise? is clearly a judicial question. One may be deprived of his liberty, and his constitutional rights thereto may be violated, without the actual imprisonment or restraint of his person. "Liberty" in its broad sense, as understood in this country, means the right, not only of freedom from actual servitude, imprisonment or restraint, but the right of one to use his faculties in all lawful ways, to live and work when he will, to earn his livelihood in any lawful calling, and to pursue any lawful trade or avocation. All laws, therefore, which impair or trammel these rights—which limit him in his choice of a trade or profession—are infringements upon his fundamental rights of liberty, which are under constitutional protection.'

"We cannot close our eyes to the fact that legislation of this kind is on the increase. Like begets like, and every legislative session brings forth some new act in the interest of some new trade or occupation. The doctor, the lawyer, the druggist, the dentist, the barber, the horseshoer, and the plumber have already received favorable consideration at the hands of our legislature, and the end is not yet, for the nurse and the undertaker are knocking at the door. It will not do to say that any occupation which may remotely affect the public health is subject to this kind of legislation and control. Our health, our comfort, and our well-being are materially affected by all our surroundings—by the houses we live in, the clothes we wear, and the food we eat. The safety of the traveling public depends in no small degree on the skill and capacity of the section crews that build and repair our railroads, yet are we on this account to add the architect, the carpenter, the tailor, the shoemaker, those who produce and prepare our food, and all the rest to the ever-growing list? If so, it will be but a short time until a man cannot engage in honest toil to earn his daily bread without first purchasing a license or permit from some board or commission. The public health is entitled to consideration at the hands of the legislative department of the Government, but it must be remembered that liberty does not occupy a secondary place in our fundamental law. Under some of the acts to which we have referred members of the board of health form part of the examining board, but our act has not even this saving grace. By its terms two master plumbers and one journeyman plumber are

constituted the guardians of the public health and welfare. We are not permitted to inquire into the motive of the legislature, and yet, why should a court kindly declare that the public health is involved, when all the rest of mankind know full well that the control of the plumbing business by the board and its licensees is the sole end in view. We are satisfied that the act has no such relation to the public health as will sustain it as a police or sanitary measure, and that its interference with the liberty of the citizen brings it in direct conflict with the Constitution of the United States.

"The judgment should be reversed, and the prisoner discharged; and it is so ordered."

Judge Root, concurring, also said:

"To the foregoing may be added this thought: The liberty and natural rights of a citizen—such as his privilege to engage in a lawful vocation for a livelihood—can be denied him by the legislature only where such deprivation is necessary to accomplish a given result essential to the welfare of the public. If that result can be attained in a practicable manner without interference with such liberty and rights, there is an absence of that necessity which is an essential and prerequisite to the validity of such a statute.

"In the case at bar the only justification urged in behalf of the statute is that good plumbing is necessary to the health of people in cities having over 10,000 inhabitants. Avowedly it is sought to insure good plumbing by means of this statute. It is self-evident that the same, or a better, result can be obtained by means of statutes or ordinances requiring good plumbing, and insuring it by means of adequate inspection. Such a statute or ordinance would not interfere with the liberty or natural rights of any person, and would safeguard the health of the public as fully as or more so than the statute now in question. It therefore follows that the liberty and natural rights of the individual are infringed by this statute unnecessarily and, consequently, unconstitutionally."

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON APPLIED ARTS AND SCIENCES, A. I. A.

THE Committee on Applied Arts and Sciences was instructed "to consider on such questions as:" First, "how to overcome the unsatisfactory conditions due to the severance of the intimate relation once existing between architect and the craftsman;" second, "how to facilitate the delegation of design to craftsmen," and third, "how to secure some assistance to the architect in his work from the Arts and Crafts movement."

In order to know "how to overcome the unsatisfactory conditions due to" the cause above stated, it is quite necessary to understand the nature of the original conditions and the reasons underlying the changes which have led up to and still compel "the severance of that intimate relation once existing between architect and the craftsman." Even with a knowledge of the facts, power to do does not always follow desire to do, and to overcome or to know how to overcome the unsatisfactory conditions is not within the power of a single committee, a single body, or a single generation. A partial knowledge, however, may suggest mitigations where it cannot effect radical change. The intense apathy of the great public toward art, the general lack of knowledge or care as to what constitutes art or how art touches life, the utterly commonplace and devitalizing attitude on the part of public and designer, of seeking the line of least resistance, of harking back to something which is well known and can be recognized on the instant—all of this conspires against the elevating of art standards; and the architect, if he would, cannot rise above the general flood of wilful and self-satisfied stupefaction. It seems perfectly demonstrable that in the great periods of art everybody loved and appreciated beauty, whether actual producers thereof or not. The power to create and the capacity to appreciate beauty sprang from the conditions of life and inhered in all classes—at least the capacity for appreciation was general. The artists themselves, until the Renaissance, were drawn mainly from one class, and that not socially a high one. They were banded as brothers; their training was from within, and was developed by association; their minds were of about the same calibre, and mutual sympathy in thought and ideal made for the best. Class distinctions in art did not exist in the lofty periods as they do now. Even in our great democracy these distinctions are most clearly marked. The doers, that is, the craftsmen, are of the lower classes, the designers are a grade higher in the social scale, the architects are coming more and more from the cultured class, and unfortunately for art many of independent means are seeking the profession because the work is genteel. The art patrons, and they who may dictate the monu-

mental art of the world are of the moneyed aristocracy. The assumption of knowledge and the possession of power in the upper classes begets in the mind of the worker a dull subservience which does not make for art, and which on all counts is to be deplored. The general scheme of education is herein at fault, for it touches life but superficially, and gives to "educated persons" a mere smattering of the non-essentials of art, and to the workman a business knowledge, the sole end of which is its mintable quality. And life has not gained by that phase of modern education which devotes its energies to developing art-producers. Once art was *lived*, now it is *taught*. "Schools of art" have come to be considered necessary. But schools do not seem to have justified themselves, while they do seem in no small measure to justify the proverb—"When schools come in, art goes out."

An irrational system of general education, then, and closely drawn class-distinctions, especially in the field of art production, would seem to be marked factors in this severance of ties between architect and craftsman. Realizing the great advantage to the art worker in the old intimate conditions, many great and rare minds have advocated an advance beyond the unsocial and wholly irrational tendencies of modern life, to an ideal existence under State socialism, viewing the matter as one falling in the range of political economy. It would seem that in this they have not been wholly justified, for the great creative periods of art and those referred to, during which love and appreciation of art have been general, have occurred under varied forms of government and have been wholly independent of the nature of the governmental structure. The matter is largely one of social ethics, of mental development, and of social economics, and not at all of governmental forms. The socialism which shall bring joy in labor is not necessarily governmental, but it is greatly to be feared that the socialism which is governmental will operate to reduce humanity to one dead level of incentive, of capacity, of achievement, and, may be, of recompense, though that is of minor importance. The arbitrary apportionment of task which must almost of necessity accompany any system of State initiative and supervision of activities cannot otherwise than stunt personality and individuality. But this phase of socialism will hardly endure, for the annihilation of the distinctive functions of the various members can no more prevail in the body politic than it can in the individual, the body natural. For by nature and design (if we grant to the great universe a directing force) certain individuals, as certain members, are appointed—not condemned, but consecrated—to do certain work, and the pleasure and profit to the individual need not necessarily be in the work he performs, except as that work is necessary to the wholesome life of the body general. In other words, the feet are not to take upon themselves the work of the hands; the heart finds itself in deep and troubled waters when it takes upon itself the functions of the brain; the brain is incapable of doing the work of the heart. The effort of a new civilization should be, not to uproot individuality, not to smooth to a dead level the face of nature, the southern slope which catches the sun and the rugged eminence which shields it from the winds, but to make life tolerable where it has been intolerable, to make beauty bloom where no beauty has been, to minimize as far as possible the burden of irksome toil, and to make the general conditions of life productive of the higher happiness. Through education and bettered environment, the State may make the general life fruitful of sane enjoyment. A broader education, a wider sympathy, a deeper knowledge of the realities of life, a developed love of beauty in the mind of the race and a passionate zeal to express it, will reunite the sundered relation of intimacy which once existed between creator, interpreter, and laity; that is, architect, craftsman, and public.

Until an advanced state of art endeavor and of art appreciation has been reached, the architect need not seriously concern himself with the matter of delegation of design to craftsmen. The question is, rather, how far shall the personal equation be allowed to enter in the interpretation of a sketch by the craftsman. No broad-minded architect shuts himself off from the suggestions of draughtsman or craftsman. But unless there be a singleness of thought and purpose in the minds of architect, assistant and interpreter, an understanding born of long seasons of sympathetic interchange of thought and idea, suggestions will tend rarely toward a unified expression. The wise architect will seek to have about him understanding and sympathetic assistants in all branches, but the architect need not seek to escape the travail of creation. Does the work bear down upon him? He must realize that beauty comes through stress, perfection through infinite pains, life comes even through death. The practical solution of the problem for to-day would seem, then, to be for the architect

to bring himself as far as possible into the same relation with the craftsman that he holds with his assistant over the board and, failing that, should seek the craftsman whose work expresses a parallelism of idealism and motive, and, having found, employ that hand to execute the work and that mind to interpret the sketch.

The so-called Arts and Crafts movement, we must frankly realize, has not yet entered the stage in which it can be of much or of any assistance to the architect. The movement as such has not yet affected the great body of craftsmen. Artists and craftsmen connected with the movement have confined their thought and activity mainly to the design and execution of single and simple objects of use or beauty, such as pieces of furniture, household utensils and bits of decoration. In most of this production the amateur spirit is manifested, and not any of it bears upon the greater problem of architecture. Most of the artist-craftsmen have no intimate knowledge of architectural principles, which is to be regretted; and, too, they have had no architectural schooling, upon which they are to be congratulated, at least those of them to whom such schooling would mean the acquirement of an academic method and a frame of mind which expresses itself in the application of architectural details to the various simple objects, rather than in a lucid recognition of the limitation of materials and a frank adaptation of form to use. It is in the design and execution of stained glass for windows and ornamental metalwork and carvings which the arts-craftsmen are called upon occasionally to accomplish, that the want of appreciation of architectural and structural lines most manifests itself. Now and then arts-craftsmanship has undertaken to impress its spirit upon some modest example of cottage architecture, and has succeeded; but these are sporadic cases, and do not affect in any way the general tendencies. The architecture of the cottage, of the lesser house, of the villa, of the mansion, of the palace, is but a reflection of the greater architectural spirit, and until architects have learned to handle the greater architectural problems, and to solve them on their merits, without reference to conventions established in other climes, under other conditions, the lesser architecture will suffer from and express the same want of capacity for freshness of invention and directness of thought, the same inability to more than rehash old *motifs* which find expression in the greater and the monumental architecture of the day.

It were unjust to place upon the architect the entire blame, for blame there is, in all this abuse of tradition. It were better to attribute it in the large part to the lack of taste and of knowledge which exists because of the certain deficiencies in our civilization, the lack of correct methods in education which fosters the general ignorance of and indifference toward all forms of art. The germ of hope lies in the attitude of some of the lesser architects, and in the Arts and Crafts movement—not so much in what it has accomplished as in the spirit which animates it. The movement portends an awakening to art consciousness. But great and monumental architecture must be the expression of a deep, broad, spiritual life, and cannot be built up by accretions to any movement, however vital, sincere and wholesome it may be. The lesser architecture must, in the final expression, follow and reflect the greater. Yet even to-day, while in special instances the architect may enjoy the assistance of the individual artist-craftsman, architecture in general reaps no advantage from the Arts and Crafts movement.

IRVING K. POND, *Chairman.*

ILLUSTRATIONS

HOUSE OF F. H. GOODYEAR, ESQ., DELAWARE AVE., BUFFALO, N. Y.
MESSRS. CARRÈRE & HASTINGS, ARCHITECTS, NEW YORK,
N. Y.: THREE PLATES.

ROCHESTER STATE ARMORY, ROCHESTER, N. Y. MR. GEORGE L. HEINS,
STATE ARCHITECT, ALBANY, N. Y.

As this armory is to be occupied by two separate military organizations and a division of the Naval Brigade, no specific title has been assigned to it.

BUFFALO GENERAL HOSPITAL, BUFFALO, N. Y. MR. GEORGE CARY,
ARCHITECT, BUFFALO, N. Y.

NEW BUILDING OF THE NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY, CENTRAL PARK
WEST, NEW YORK, N. Y. MESSRS. YORK & SAWYER,
ARCHITECTS, NEW YORK, N. Y.

A very peculiar condition of affairs affects this building, already completed and essentially ready for occupancy. Some time ago, one of the oldest members of record of the Society, and at this moment a very aged and somewhat feeble gentleman, signified to his associates his desire to build for and present to the Society a new building, better arranged and more accessible than the one up to that time occupied by it at Second Avenue and Eleventh Street. The offer was, as was to be expected, accepted with expression of great gratitude, and the new building was accordingly built, but it still stands vacant. The directors have informed their benefactor that the Society finds itself unable to make use of the building, since its income would not suffice to keep the building warm and maintain it in the proper working condition.

BUILDING OF THE EASTMAN KODAK CO., CHICAGO, ILL. MESSRS. HILL & WOLTERS DORF, ARCHITECTS, CHICAGO, ILL.

The Eastman Kodak Company's building, erected on the northeast corner of Indiana Avenue and Eighteenth Street, in Chicago, is built in a very substantial manner, and according to the best type of heavy mill-construction, with two sections made absolutely fireproof. These sections contain the stairways, elevators, vaults and toilet-rooms, and are situated between the main east and west wings, and along the north side of the west wing. The stairways are of absolutely fireproof construction, built of reinforced-concrete steps, risers and curbs, with gas-pipe railings. The street and alley fronts are faced with a good quality of red pressed bricks with Bedford stone trimmings, and the ornamental parts are likewise in cut stone, carved from full-sized models, made from the design and under the supervision of the architects. The corner-store and offices in the upper stories are designated on the outside by plate-glass windows. The boiler and engine rooms under the north court are built fireproof. The entire building is equipped with automatic sprinklers.

Additional Illustrations in the International Edition.

ROOD AND CHAPEL SCREENS—PLATES 42-49.

The carved wooden screen in the church at Rigny-le-Ferron is an excellent example of many of the minor screens of this period. It is coarse and crude in workmanship, but has a spirit and character lacking in some of the later work.

At Chaource the ambition of the designer of the chapel screen surpassed his knowledge of detail of the new style, and we can observe faults of scale in the treatment of the pediment. As there is no particular merit in the execution, the example fails to arouse our interest.

In the Cathedral of Laon the chapels of the side aisle were formed in the XIIIth century by cutting down the sills of the aisle windows to the floor, and building a new outside wall and window on the extreme edge of the buttress. Whether this added chapel was enclosed before the time of the Henris, there is no record, but under Henri II. the chapels, the entire length of one side and nearly all of the opposite one, were enclosed. These screens were designed in the Doric order, with alternate arches and lintels over the entrance doors. The panels on either side of the entrance are filled half way up with a small arcade of free-standing columns, smaller reproductions of the main order, and in the treatment of the upper panel a bewildering variety of motives and details is used. The character of these screens lies herein, and one is at a loss to find in all Italy an inspiration for this peculiar form of decoration until the name of Cellini comes to mind. The penetrated stone panels are apparently but an enlargement of the goldsmith work of that artist.

Much the same character of work, adhering perhaps closer to the original, is found in the chapel screen in the Palais de Justice at Dijon. Here the principal columns are supported on consoles, and every architectural member is covered with decoration. The interwoven H and D in the upper part of the panel reveals this as the work of Henri II. The door of the chapel in the Chateau-d'Ancy-le-France is characteristic of the work of this period.

The choir enclosure in St. Remi, at Rheims, while classed as XVIth-century work by Noël, is certainly of later date. The use of colored marble and the Rococo touches in the broken pediment and in the free cartouche are of much later date. The coat-of-arms and crown over the door have been destroyed. The wooden chapel screens at Fontainebleau by Louis XIII., and the colored marble screen at Cadillac, are commonplace in design, heavy in one instance and a mere piece of furniture in the other.

Of examples by Louis XVI. we have found no trace; the screen

seems to have worked itself out, so to speak. As an illustration of the various styles of architecture, there is no single feature in which the influences in both detail and design is so clearly shown.

W. T. P.

NOTES AND CLIPPINGS

RED ROSE RENT IN PENNSYLVANIA.—A correspondent of the *Boston Transcript* writes: "The following account of a custom prevailing in certain parts of Pennsylvania I found in a Cincinnati paper. Can any one tell me where and when the 'red rose' tribute was first levied? Is it an English custom, and if so, how was it incorporated into the policy of the Lutheran Church? The public is generally conversant with the annual custom of paying 'one red rose' as ground rental by eastern Pennsylvania churches to the descendants of those who gave the ground for the edifices, but it is not generally known that hundreds of owners of farms are under a similar obligation.

"Red rose rent" is yearly paid every second Sunday in June in the Lutheran church at Manheim, Lancaster county, in the Tulpehocken Reformed Church, about sixteen miles west of Reading, and in several edifices in Lebanon County, while several congregations in Berks are entitled to observe the event, but do not. Roses paid on these occasions to representatives of families whose ancestors made such provisions are treasured as priceless heirlooms, and at Manheim they have come from many States.

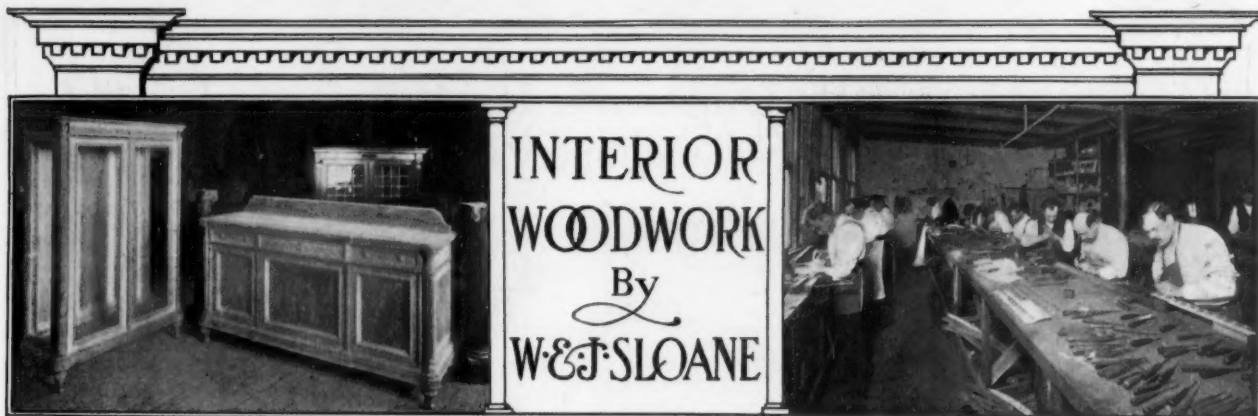
"It is known to few that more than 160 years ago great tracts of farm land were sold around Reading with the same stipulation. It is estimated that at least 20,000 acres of land in Berks are subject because of a clause in the original deeds to an annual ground-rent of one red rose. Records in the Berks court-house show that many years before Baron Stigel provided for the payment of red rose rent by the church at Manheim, Caspar Wistar sold land containing the same clause. Red rose rent is mentioned in connection with land in Tulpehocken, Marion, Maxatawny, Oley and other townships. It dates back to 1738. The Tulpehocken Reformed Church is built on land that is subject to 'one red rose' quit rent. The land was owned by Caspar Wistar, brass-button manufacturer, of Philadelphia. The red rose rent has been paid to the Philadelphia descendants of Caspar Wistar for some years. The most notable observance was in 1902, when thirty prominent Philadelphia Wistars attended the services and were paid 157 red roses in payment of arrears of rent.

"John Page, described as 'a gentleman from London,' was another extensive real estate speculator in the early Colonial period. He planned to establish a feudal barony along the Tulpehocken in 1735. Every deed of land sold by him contained the red rose clause."

EXPORTING ELECTRICITY.—For the first time on record, electricity appears as an article of import and export. The case has arisen between Italy and Switzerland, the Italian government conceding to that of Switzerland the privilege, on behalf of Stabio, a town in the Ticino Canton, of drawing electrical power for industrial and illuminating purposes from water supplies on Italian territory, and principally from the Vizzola torrent. The power will be distributed not only in the town of Stabio itself but in a wide district around. The amount of water rent to be paid to Italy is not stated.—*N. Y. Tribune*.

THE DELHI GATE AT FORT AGRA.—The Government of the United Provinces have sanctioned an estimate amounting to Rs. 39,954 for restoring the inner Delhi Gate in the Fort at Agra. The work is, however, not likely to be taken in hand for some time yet as funds are not available at present.—*Indian Engineering*.

DEEP BRIDGE FOUNDATIONS NEAR NEW ORLEANS.—Borings one thousand feet deep in New Orleans have encountered nothing more solid than mud, sand and a little thin clay; hence the problem of making safe foundations for the piers of a gigantic railroad bridge which is soon to be built across the Mississippi, near that city, is a hard one for engineering science. The piers will rest on timber caissons, each measuring over 60 feet by 126 and 140 feet high. The bottoms of these caissons will be 170 feet below the surface of the river.—*Exchange*.



THE equipment of our Department of Interior Wood work and Furniture is so complete that no undertaking can be too exacting to overtax its resources.

We specialize particularly in the highest grades of architectural woodwork, such as beam ceilings, wainscoting, and paneling in Walnuts, Mahog- anys, and Oaks; also in classic styles of enameled and painted woodwork.

For the designing and construction of furniture to harmonize with stationary wood trimmings we possess every facility.

WE are prepared to execute architect's or owner's specifications, or to make de- signs in our own studios, in conformity with the styles of the Periods, submitting sketches for approval before proceeding with the contract.

All work is done in our own shops, under our personal supervision. We employ the most skilled carvers and cabinet-makers, and operate our own paint and varnish shops.

We invite requests for estimates and sketches.

W. & J. SLOANE, Broadway and 19th St., New York

POSITIONS OPEN.

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 refer- ences. Address Geo. C. Thompson, 1230 Candler Bldg., Atlanta, Ga. (1621-1624)

WANTED—Reliable architectural draughtsmen as follows: Indiana—general work, school-houses, court- houses, residences, etc., \$1,300; brewery architect, Chicago, salary according to man; Michigan—good general construc- tion draughtsman or engineer, \$1,500; Pittsburg—general work, \$1,200-\$1,500; architectural designer, capable of taking charge office, Chicago, \$175. Engineering Agency, Chicago. (1623)

POSITIONS WANTED.

DESIGNER (English)—Gothic Renaissance, etc., desires evening office or home work. Perspective landscape, interiors, furniture; high class working details; with view to future engagement. Address "5-B," care American Architect. (1623-1626)

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

AN ARCHITECT desires to correspond with reputable practitioner, with the object of sharing office rent, telephone, type- writer, etc., etc. "5-A," care American Architect. (1623)

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 Super- vising Architect, Washington, D. C., January 22, 1907.—Notice is hereby given that the time for opening proposals for the construc- tion 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 Archi- tect. (1622-1623)

Treasury Department, Office of the Super- vising Architect, Washington, D. C., Janu- ary 21, 1907.—Sealed proposals will be re- ceived at this office until 3 o'clock p. m. on the 26th day of February, 1907, and then opened, for the construction of the super- structure, 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)

Treasury Department, Office of the Super- vising Architect, Washington, D. C., Janu- ary 23, 1907.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock p. m. on the 5th day of March, 1907, and then opened, for the interior finish of the U. S. Post Office, Court House and Court House building at Cleveland, Ohio, in accordance with the drawings and specifications, copies of which may be had, at the discretion of the Super- vising Architect, on application to this office or the office of the architect, Arnold W. Brunner, No. 33 Union Square, West, New York, N. Y. Application must be accom- panied by a certified check for \$250, which will be held at this office until the return of the drawings and specification.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1623, 1634)

Treasury Department, Office of the Super- vising Architect, Washington, D. C., Janu- ary 29, 1907.—Sealed proposals will be re- ceived at this office until 3 o'clock p. m. on the 25th day of February, 1907, and then opened, for the installation of a conduit and wiring system in the U. S. Post Office, Court House and Custom House, Superior, Wis- consin, in accordance with the drawings and specifications, copies of which may be had at this office or at the office of the Superintendent at Superior, Wisconsin, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Archi- tect. (1623-1624)

PROPOSALS.

COURTHOUSE, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

PROPOSALS INVITED.

The Courthouse Commission of New Orleans, La., invite proposals for the erec- tion of a fireproof courthouse in the city of New Orleans. Building about 250x290 feet, four stories. Pile foundations. Ex- terior of stone and terra cotta. Electric elevator and wiring. Heating system. Proposals invited for both steel and re- inforced concrete frame and floor con- struction. 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 Or- leans, La., of Frederick W. Brown, A. Ten Eyck Brown and P. Thornton Marye, associated architects, Equitable Building, Atlanta, Ga., upon request, accompanied by deposit of \$25, of which \$15 will be refunded on return of plans and specifica- tions. 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 con- ditions 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 Or- leans, 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 Com- mission:

BERNARD McCLOSKEY, President.
ARTHUR McGUIRK, Secretary.

(1617-1623)

Treasury Department, Office of the Super- vising Architect, Washington, D. C., Janu- ary 28, 1907.—Sealed proposals will be re- ceived at this office until 3 o'clock p. m. on the 18th day of February, 1907, and then opened, for the construction of the build- ing for the Ter-Centennial Commission, Jamestown Exposition, in accordance with drawing and specification, copies of which may be had at this office.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1623-1624)

(Continued on Page XII.)

(PROPOSALS—Continued from Page XI.)

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., January 29, 1907.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock p. m. on the 14th day of March, 1907, and then opened, for the construction (except mail lifts, elevators, heating apparatus, electric conduits and wiring) of the U. S. Post Office, Court House and Custom House at Spokane, Washington, in accordance with drawings and specification, copies of which may be had at this office or at the office of the Postmaster at Spokane, Washington, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect.
(1623-1624)

PADUCAH, KY.—It is stated that plans are being prepared for a ten-story steel structure to be erected by the First National Bank. Estimated cost, \$100,000.

Plans are being considered by the First Baptist congregation for a \$100,000 edifice. Address the pastor.

PENSACOLA, FLA.—Board of Bond Trustees, L. Hilton Green, chairman, will receive bids until February 12 for the erection of a city jail in accordance with plans and specifications on file at the office of Ausfeld & Blount, architects, Pensacola, Fla., or Montgomery, Ala., and at the office of L. Hilton Green, Citizens' National Bank. Certified check for \$500 must accompany each bid. Usual rights reserved.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—It is stated that Architect Stearns & Castor, 1107 Stephen Girard Building, have plans prepared for a new ten-story brick building for Wolf Brothers, at the corner of Twelfth and Callowhill Streets, at a cost of \$200,000.

A large new factory is about to be built, according to reports, at the northwest corner of Sixth and Cherry Streets for Grellet Collins from plans and detailed specifications by Wm. S. Vaux, architect. Designs show a three-story building of reinforced-concrete construction, fireproof, to have thoroughly modern equipment and to cost about \$100,000.

Work is about to be started by John R. Wiggins & Co., builders, on the erection of the new municipal hospital which is to be built at Front Street and Hunting Park Avenue at an estimated cost of \$800,000. Plans provide for eight buildings, all to be built of brick and stone and to have the latest improvements and appliances in all lines.

Reports state that George L. Sipps, 212 South Seventh Street, has been awarded the contract for building the five-story addition to the department store at Seventh and Market Streets for Lit Bros. Cost, \$100,000.

It is said that plans are being prepared for the sixteen-story office building to be erected on the site of the old Hazeltine Building, at 1418 Chestnut Street. Estimated cost, \$2,000,000.

It is stated that revised plans have been completed and work will soon be started on the new bank building to be erected at Germantown for the Pelham Trust Company. Churchman & Thomas are the architects, and designs show one-story building, measuring 40x80 feet. It will be built of brick and stone and the interior will be handsomely finished and decorated and provided with all modern appliances.

Announcement is made that a twelve-story building containing twenty-four flats will be erected on the site of the old home of J. Edgar Thomson, at the corner of Eighteenth and Spruce Streets, near Rittenhouse Square.

Ornamental Hardware is to a building what millinery is to a woman's costume



IT is not enough that it be a thing of beauty in itself—it must also be in perfect harmony with its surroundings. There is no scheme of treatment or style of architecture beyond the scope of

Yale & Towne Ornamental Hardware

The wide range of designs, the completeness of each set, the perfection of each piece and the variety of grades in which each school is offered, give the architect unusual freedom in his work.

A portfolio carrying twelve designs representing as many schools will be sent free to any architect or builder who will ask for it.

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New York

RACINE, WIS.—E. Brielmaier & Sons Co., architects, Milwaukee, have completed plans for the \$50,000 addition to St. Mary's Hospital, and the heating contract has been awarded to Smollen & Schoenleben, Milwaukee.

RALEIGH, N. C.—Chas. McMillen, of Wilmington, it is stated, has prepared plans for a seven-story temple to be erected by the North Carolina Grand Lodge of Masons in this city.

RAVENA, N. Y.—It is reported that the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company is contemplating construction of a new station at Ravenna on the West Shore Railroad. Ravenna is about 15 miles south of Albany, and it is at this point that all traffic from the North, bound for the West, transfers. W. J. Fripp, Albany, N. Y., is superintendent of this division.

RAWLINS, WYO.—It is stated that plans have been prepared for the new post-office to be erected at a cost of \$100,000.

RICHMOND, VA.—It is stated that the members of the West View Baptist Church propose erecting a new edifice at a cost of \$50,000.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Plans have been prepared by Architects Esenwein and Johnson, 781 Ellicott Square, Buffalo, N. Y., for a hotel at Rochester, N. Y., for H. M. Gerrans, of Buffalo.

ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA.—Edwards & Wilson, of Columbia, S. C., it is stated, are preparing plans for a school for the deaf, which the State Board of Control propose erecting at St. Augustine; cost reported to be \$75,000.

ST. JOHN, N. B.—The erection of a Y. M. C. A. building at a cost of about \$60,000 is reported under consideration.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo.—Martin J. Isele, proprietor of the Cordovia Hotel, in Memphis, Tenn., it is reported, intends erecting a fireproof hotel in St. Joseph, to contain 300 rooms. Charles A. Pfeiffer, architect, of St. Joseph, may be able to give further information.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Reports state that a white Carthage stone residence, to cost \$40,000, will be erected by Herman C. Luyties. Plans by A. A. Fischer Architectural and Building Company.

Widman & Walsh, 105 North Seventh Street, it is stated, have prepared plans for an eight-story stock-house to be erected for the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association at Ninth and Wyoming Streets, and cost about \$1,500,000.

Reports state that the Catalpa Realty Company has purchased property containing about 700 feet front on which to erect stores and apartment-houses. About \$200,000 will be expended.

Private Water Supply Plants for Country or City



Double House at Daytona, Florida, Supplied by Kewanee Water System

THE above illustration shows a double house at Daytona, Florida, owned by Mr. L. Adler. Mr. S. H. Gove is the architect who was responsible for the designing of this double house. With the other equipment he specified the KEWANEE WATER SYSTEM. This is what he says about this water supply system:

"I placed two Kewanee Air Pressure Tanks in Ormond, Fla., five years ago and they are giving the best of satisfaction. One is supplying the water for a thirty-room, high-class boarding house and is perfectly satisfactory.

"I recently made plans for a winter home for a prominent St. Paul man and specified two Kewanee Tanks. He was greatly prejudiced against the system. I had him make a personal investigation of those at Ormond and he came back perfectly satisfied and reported to me that he would have no other system of water supply."

The main distinguishing feature of the Kewanee System is the *Kewanee Pneumatic Tank* which is placed in the *cellar* or buried in the *ground*. It is airtight and the water is delivered to the plumbing fixtures and hydrants by *air pressure*. Pumping the water into the pneumatic tank creates the air pressure.

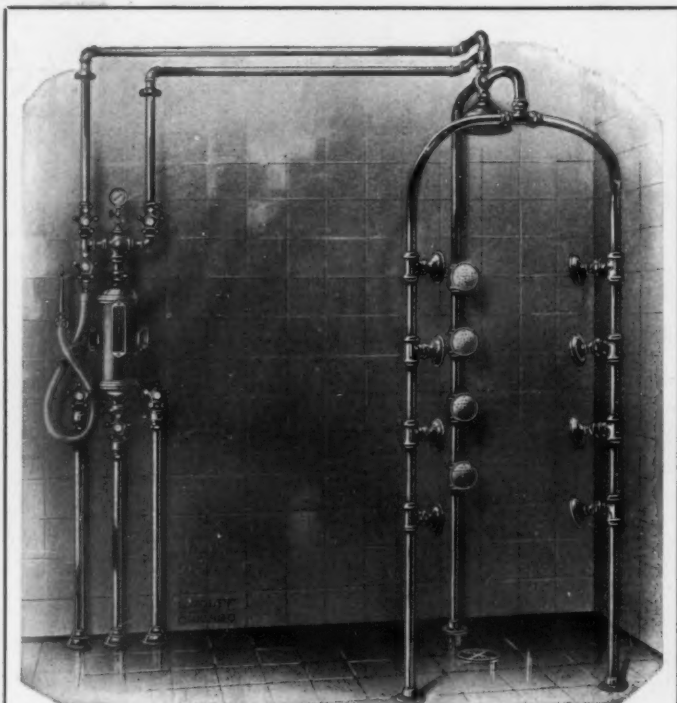
The Kewanee System entirely obviates the necessity of having an unsightly elevated tank. It does away with the constant repairs and inefficient service which accompany the use of the gravity system. A leaky attic tank is absolutely unnecessary where the Kewanee System is specified.

We are engineers as well as manufacturers. The services of our engineering department are at your disposal; and we will gladly give you the benefit of our broad experience and technical knowledge as related to the subject of water supply. There are over five thousand of our outfits now in successful operation.

Our Catalogue No. 40 explains everything and illustrates many buildings of large and small construction which are supplied by the Kewanee System. It is free to readers of *American Architect*.

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Extra Heavy Construction.
All our make Needle and Shower Baths bear our Diamond Shaped Blue and Gold Name Plate.

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"The expert services of this department of our business may be called into consultation on any of the sanitation problems of hospital or institution building."

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SHOWROOMS, 91 Dearborn Street

DENVER CHICAGO TRENTON

SHREVEPORT, LA.—Arrangements are being completed for a clubhouse to be erected by B. P. O. E. No. 122, to cost \$60,000. Plans for the structure have been prepared by A. J. Armstrong, and call for a three-story building equipped with gymnasium, etc.

It is stated that the city has voted a \$75,000 bond issue for the erection of City Hall. Address the Mayor.

Bids will be received until February 14 by L. E. Thomas, chairman building committee, for the erection of six-story bank and office building for the Continental Bank and Trust Company according to plans and specifications on file at office of Bridges & Snyder, architects, Shreveport, La., and at the Builders' Exchange, St. Louis, Mo.; building to be completed by October 1, 1907, and banking-room and its accessories to be completed ready for decorators and fixture contractors by August 1, 1907. Bonds will be required in accordance with laws of Louisiana. Certified check for \$2,000 must accompany each bid. Usual rights reserved.

SIoux CITY, IA.—The Eisentraut-Colby-Pottenger Company, Metropolitan Block, architects, it is stated, have prepared sketches for a new Y. W. C. A. building to be erected soon. Estimated cost, \$50,000.

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—L. D. Proffitt has completed plans for edifice to be erected by Lutheran congregation, Dr. Hollman, pastor. Plans call for a building 54x61 feet, of red brick with metal-shingle roof; seating capacity, 400.

SPOKANE, WASH.—J. E. Horton, it is stated, will erect a \$175,000 store building on First Avenue.



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NEW YORK AND CHICAGO

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—It is stated that seven architectural firms have been engaged to prepare plans for the library which is to be erected with the \$150,000 given to this city by Andrew Carnegie. The preliminary competition is to close February 8. Prof. A. D. F. Hamlin, of Columbia School of Architecture, has been engaged as adviser.

SYDNEY, N. S.—A hotel to cost \$1,000,000, it is stated, is to be erected in Sydney. The capital has all been secured. St. John, N. B., men are the largest holders. W. A. McKay, Electrician, Sydney, is the active promoter.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Samuel W. Bowne, of New York, N. Y., is reported to have given a hall of chemistry to Syracuse University, which will cost \$100,000.

TAMAQUA, PA.—The Tamaqua National Bank, it is stated, will have plans prepared by Davis Bros., 1600 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, for a two-story bank building, to cost \$50,000.

TEXARKANA, ARK.—The State Savings and Trust Company, of Texarkana, Ark., it is said, has secured site on which to erect a five-story building.

TIPTON, IND.—Reports state that J. T. Johnson & Co., 1112 State Life Building, Indianapolis, Ind., have prepared plans for a three-story brick high school, 165x118 feet, to cost \$50,000. Concrete constructions in halls and concrete floors in basement. It will be steam heated and blast system of ventilation.

TOLEDO, O.—Wm. M. Hogle, The Nasby, is reported to be preparing plans for an eight-story apartment-house, to be erected at a cost of about \$60,000.

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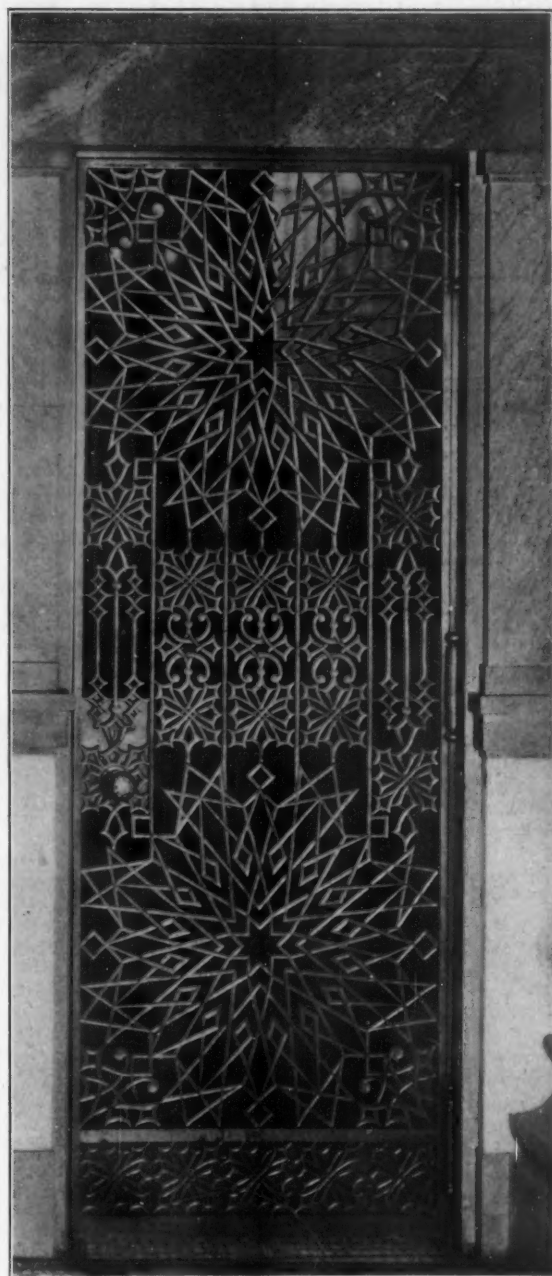
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reported, have been engaged to prepare plans for a one-story building for the People's Building and Loan Company, to be erected at Huron and Adams Streets, the cost to be about \$125,000.

TROY, N. Y.—It is stated that additional ground has been secured by the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad (W. J. Wilgus, vice-president, Construction Department, New York, N. Y.), on Adams Street, on which it is said another freight house will be erected.

TULSA, I. T.—J. G. McGannon, of Seneca, Mo., will, it is stated, erect a six-story bank here at a cost of about \$150,000.

M. A. Deimer, Springfield, Mo., has purchased a site on which he will erect a \$60,000 theater.

Reports state that the Central Building Company has purchased a site on which to erect proposed five-story building to cost \$125,000.

VANCOUVER, WASH.—According to reports, the Star Brewing Company, of Vancouver, will build a new brewery at a cost of \$250,000.

WARREN, IND.—The trustees of Warren Methodist Episcopal Church will soon ask for bids for the erection and equipment of a Methodist Home for Aged and Infirm Methodists. The estimated cost is \$100,000.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The appropriating of \$100,000 for the building of a lighthouse and fog signal station at Carborundum Point, near Split Rock, on the north shore of Lake Superior, Minn., is reported under consideration.

Reports state that plans have been completed by Carrere & Hastings, 28 East Forty-first Street, New York, for an administration building for the Carnegie Institute. The structure will have three stories and will cost about \$200,000.

David Moore, 1328 New York Avenue, contemplates erecting an office building at 1408 G Street, N. W.

Bids are asked by Captain John Stephen Sewell, United States Engineers, Constructing Officer, United States Soldiers' Home, Washington, until 2 P. M., February 4, for furnishing the necessary plant and labor, and part of the materials, for setting structural steel, for reinforced-concrete work, setting marble and granite, laying bricks, and setting terra-cotta, for a mess hall and dormitory building, at the United States Soldiers' Home, Washington.

—WATER—

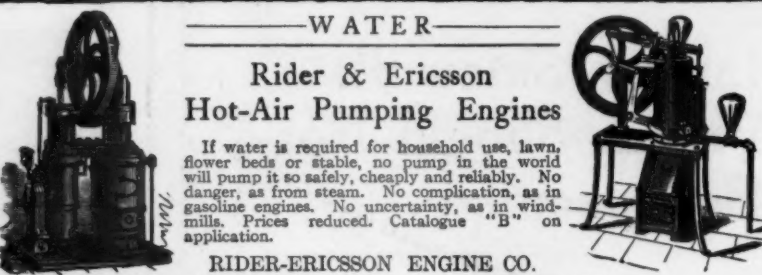
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Work on the twelve-story hotel to be built on Pennsylvania Avenue and Fourteenth Street by the Randolph Hotel Company will begin shortly. The total cost of the hotel is estimated at about \$1,000,000.

C. J. Cassidy & Co., 523 Thirteenth Street, N. W., have secured the contract for constructing the clubhouse for the Elks at Ninth and H Streets. The building will cost \$125,000.

Reports state that Eidlitz & McKenzie, 1123 Broadway, New York, have prepared plans for a telephone exchange, to be built by Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Company, and that the plans have been accepted. The time for receiving bids has not yet been decided upon. Estimated cost, \$200,000.

It is announced that a permit has been issued to the Washington Terminal Company to erect a power-house, express buildings and signal tower at First and I Streets, N. E., at an estimated cost of \$600,000. P. H. Burnham & Co., of Chicago, Ill., are the architects. Jas. Stewart & Co., of New York, N. Y., are the builders.

The Young Men's Christian Association, 1732 G Street, N. W., has commissioned Harding & Upman, architects, 729 Fifteenth Street, N. W., to prepare plans and specifications for remodeling old club building.

A. H. Beers, 717 Fourteenth Street, N. W., is said to be preparing plans for a brick and limestone apartment-house which is to be erected at Twentieth and R Streets at a cost of about \$50,000.

It is reported that plans have been prepared by J. W. Gaddis, of Vincennes, for

remodeling and improving the court-house at a cost of \$50,000.

WATERLOO, IA.—Brown, Althouse & Kingsley, it is stated, will erect a four-story business block, 49x80 feet, on Bridge Street.

WAVERLY, N. Y.—The erection of a school here to cost about \$78,000 is reported under consideration.

WAUKESHA, WIS.—Reports state that the Resthaven Company has been formed to complete the Resthaven sanitarium at a cost of \$100,000.

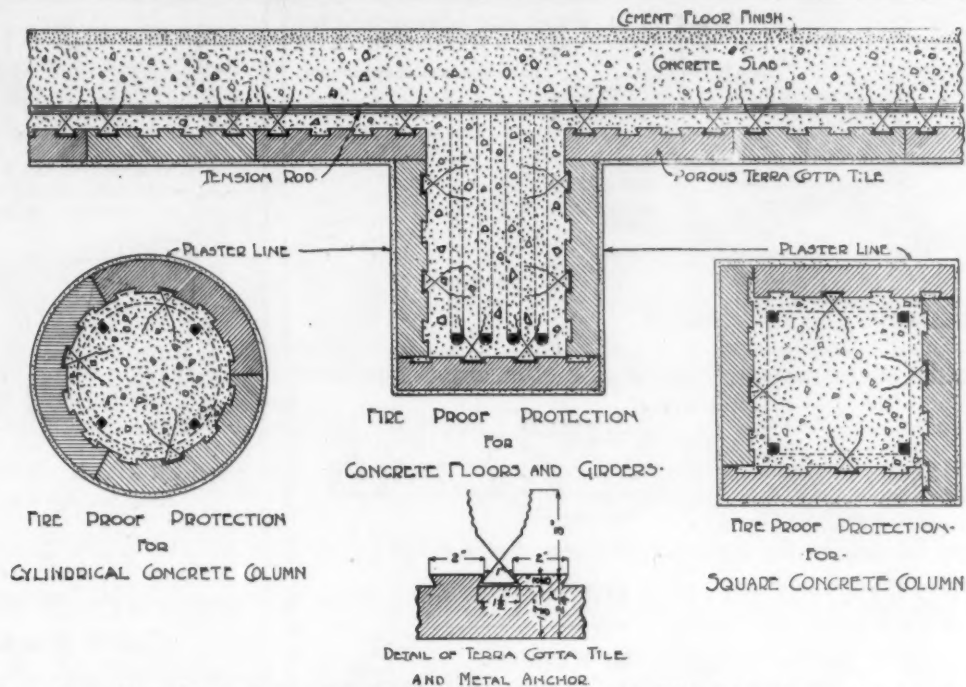
WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—The members of the Y. M. C. A., it is reported, have raised the \$40,000 necessary in order to secure \$10,000 offered by Andrew Carnegie toward the erection of a \$50,000 building.

WICHITA, KAN.—Architect Louis Curtiss, Eleventh and McGee Streets, Kansas City, Mo., it is stated, has prepared plans for a six-story department store building for F. G. Smyth & Son, Wichita, Kan. Cost, \$140,000.

WILMINGTON, DEL.—Plans are being prepared for Y. M. C. A. building, to be erected at a cost of about \$200,000.

WINNIPEG, MAN.—The Transcontinental Railway Commission has paid \$200,000 for a site east of this city, on which to erect terminals and shops for the Grand Trunk Pacific Railroad. C. M. Hays is general manager, Montreal, Quebec.

WINONA, MINN.—The erection of a building at the State Normal School, at a cost of \$55,000, for the use of the elementary departments, and library and gymnasium purposes, is reported under consideration.



The Two Great Essentials in fireproofing the structural members of a building (the columns, beams and girders) are First, to protect those members against weakening and consequent collapse during a fire, and Second, to make this protection so thorough that the structural parts will be equally as strong after the fire as they were originally.

In the use of steel for structural purposes the second essential is secured if the members be so well protected that they will not be distorted or collapse during the fire. Because steel (or iron) when heated and cooled are as strong after cooling as originally. Steel and iron are not in themselves fireproof, although when first used for structural purposes they were generally believed to be so, and are still so considered by many persons in spite of the conclusive evidence to the contrary.

It is our belief (and we think it has been clearly demonstrated) that there is no material in practical use which is satisfactory as a structural material for large buildings and at the same time proof against fire unless protected by some other fireproof substance.

Reinforced concrete has been held to answer the above requirements and is being generally used with the idea that it does so. Numerous tests have shown that reinforced concrete structures are apparently not damaged by fire. Except in cases of extreme heat they usually hold their position.

In nearly all such cases, however, the structure has been found to be greatly weakened. After the Baltimore conflagration the majority of concrete floors which stayed in place during the fire had to be removed and rebuilt on account of their weakened condition. No scientific data as to the cause of this, however, has ever been secured except the tests by Prof. Ira H. Woolson, as published in the *Engineering Record* of July 21, 1906, and those published in the *Engineering News* of July 13, 1905, in which it is clearly shown that concrete under a moderate temperature loses from one-third to two-thirds of its crushing (carrying or loading) strength and, unlike steel or iron, does not regain that loss.

At our own testing station in Chicago a fire, load and water test was recently made on reinforced concrete columns, and this data, with all other information on the subject, clearly shows that after a fire concrete structural members have entirely lost their factor of safety, at least, although no great damage may be apparent.

It demonstrates that such structures cannot preserve their strength when attacked by fire, unless substantially protected by fireproof material, and that such protection is necessary for every structural material now in use.

We illustrate herewith detail of method for fireproofing reinforced concrete girders, floors and columns, and solicit the opportunity to submit plans and estimates for fireproofing the structural parts of concrete buildings.

Our Blue Book containing a detailed report of the test referred to above will be sent to any address upon request to our Chicago office.

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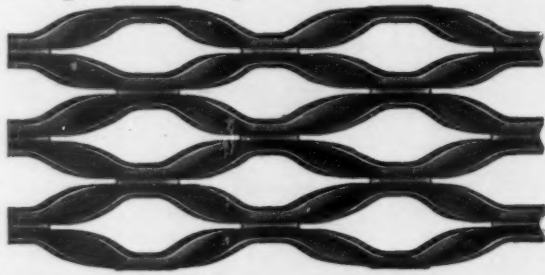
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