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The AMERICAN ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS

Regular Edition

Vol. XCI.

FEBRUARY 9, 1907.

No. 1624.

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York, N. Y.

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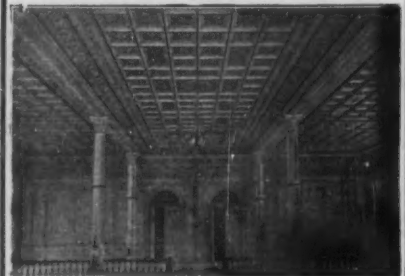
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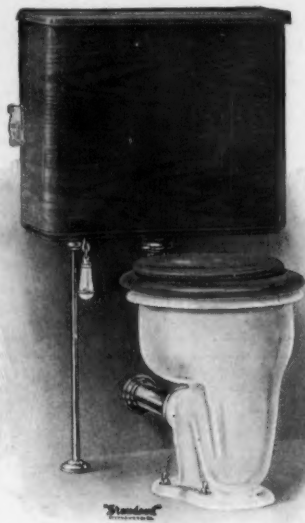
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Alphabetical List of Advertisers

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A Alsen Cement. xviii American School of Correspondence. American Luxfer Prism Co. iii American Mason Safety Tread Co. xvi American Rolling Mill Co. xvii American Sheet & Tin Plate Co. v Andrews Co., A. H. xiv Associated Expanded Metal Co. xvi Atlas Portland Cement Co. ii	E Elevator Supply and Repair Co. ii Emmel, Charles. xiv Engineering Agency. Expanded Metal and Corrugated Bar Co. ix F Favor, Ruhl & Co. xiv Fisher Co., Robert C. ii French & Co., Samuel H. viii Frink, I. P. x	K Keasbey & Mattison Co. x Kewanee Water Supply Co. xiii L Lane, John. vi Loomis-Manning Filter Co. ii Lufkin Rule Co. xiii M Mass. Institute of Technology. iv Miller & Bro., James A. viii Mittineague Paper Co. vi Mullins Co., W. H. viii N National Fireproofing Co. xvii National Lead Co. xiii Neuchatel Asphalt Co. x New York Belting & Packing Co. xi New York Blower Co. x Northwestern Terra Cotta Co. xii	Smith Co., H. B. xvi Society of Beaux-Arts Architects. iv Soltmann, E. G. xvii Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co. iii Stanley Works. viii T Taylor, J. W. xvi Technical Supply Co. xxvii Thomas & Smith. xx Thorn Co., J. S. viii Thorp Fire Proof Door Co. iii Troy Laundry Machinery Co. xx Trussed Concrete Steel Co. xix
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COMPETITIONS

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.—Reports state that the Grand Lodge of F. & A. M., State of Florida, are proposing to erect a lodge building here, to be a seven-story structure, 80x105 feet; reinforced fireproof concrete construction; electric and gas fixtures; electric elevators, etc.; an arcade 15x15 feet in clear to run through center of building; cost of building, \$100,000. Architects of experience in planning reinforced-concrete construction are invited to communicate with George L. Drew, secretary, to obtain the necessary data upon which to base plans and specifications.

High School, Norfolk, Va. (See issue Jan. 19, 1906.)

BUILDING NEWS.

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

ADRIAN, MICH.—Bids are asked by Willard Stearns, Secretary Board of Education, until noon, February 13, for the construction of a new school building, for which an appropriation of \$50,000 has been made. R. A. Bradley, Elektron Bldg., Fort Wayne, Ind., is architect.

ALLEGHENY, PA.—George P. Luther, Irwin Avenue, it is stated, proposes to build a three-story brick and stone building, 50x220 feet, for a banquet hall and catering establishment. Cost, \$50,000. No architect announced.

ALVA, O. T.—Contractor Lee, of Oklahoma City, O. T., has contract to erect science hall for the Northwestern University. Cost, \$50,000.

AMBLER, PA.—Stearns & Castor, Stephen Girard Block, Philadelphia, have been commissioned by Mayer & England, 1020 Filbert Street, of Philadelphia, to prepare plans for a group of factory buildings to be erected at Ambler, at a cost of more than \$200,000. The plans provide for a four-story brick factory, 252x60 feet; a power plant building, 75x100 feet; warehouses, shipping buildings and a number of workmen's cottages in the vicinity of the works.

ATHENS, GA.—Miles & Bradt will superintend the construction of office building for the Southern Mutual Insurance Company; to be seven stories, constructed throughout of ferro-concrete.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Plans have been prepared by Architect S. H. Vaughn, Bartlett Building, for a four-story hall and lodge building, for the local Order of Elks. Cost, \$100,000.

AURORA, ILL.—The erection of a Y. M. C. A. building, to cost probably \$150,000, is reported under consideration.

BALTIMORE, MD.—Archer & Allen, Central Savings Bank Building, it is reported, have asked bids for erecting two dormitories at the Maryland School for the Blind. The buildings are each to be three stories high, of brick, 64x45 feet.

The Johns Hopkins Hospital Trust Estate, Calvert Building, will erect warehouse at 301, 303, 305 and 307 Exchange Place; Archer & Allen, architects, Central

Savings Bank Building, 3 East Lexington Street.

It is reported that the City Council has passed ordinances appropriating \$96,000 for the erection of a three-story brick and stone school building, at Waverly, and \$58,000 for a three-story brick and stone school building at Lakewood Avenue and Orleans Street. The Council is also considering ordinances appropriating \$1,000,000 for new school buildings.

BATTLE CREEK, MICH.—The Board of Education, it is stated, has decided to build a \$150,000 high school on three lots on Van Buren Street.

BAYONNE, N. J.—The trustees of the St. Joseph R. C. Church on East Twenty-second Street, it is stated, have decided to erect an edifice costing \$40,000 at Avenue E and East Twenty-fifth Street.

BERWICK, PA.—Seymour and Paul A. Davis, 3d, of Philadelphia, it is stated, have been commissioned by the Building Committee to prepare plans for a building for the Y. M. C. A.

BILLINGS, MONT.—The Masonic Temple Association is to erect a three-story Masonic Temple on North Twenty-eighth Street at a cost of about \$100,000.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—The Masonic lodges in this city, it is stated, are planning to erect a Masonic Temple to cost \$200,000.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.—The erection of a court-house at a cost of about \$450,000, is reported under consideration.

CALGARY, ALTA.—The City Council has decided to make arrangements at once for the building of a new city hall, to cost



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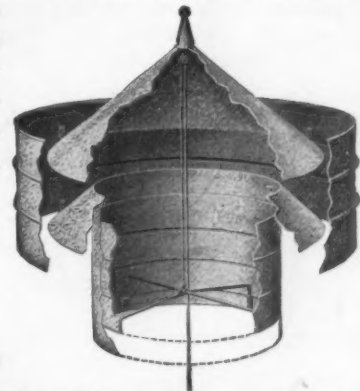
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\$175,000. A. L. Cameron is Mayor; F. W. Thorold is City Engineer.

W. H. Stone, architect, Winnipeg, it is stated, is preparing plans for the \$200,000 Canadian Pacific Railway depot, to be erected here. The building will be of red sandstone. R. R. Jamieson is superintendent.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—It is reported that a library costing about \$75,000 is to be erected at Radcliffe College and also a dormitory.

CANTON, S. D.—Sealed proposals will be received by J. L. Millie, Canton, S. D.; also at the office of the Eisentraut-Colby-Pottenger Co., architects, Sioux City, Iowa, until 7:30 P. M., Wednesday, February 20, 1907, for the construction of a church building at Canton, S. D.; also for heating and plumbing for the same. Plans and specifications will be on file with J. L. Millie, Canton, S. D., Builders' Exchange, Minneapolis, and Eisentraut-Colby-Pottenger Co.

CAPE HENRY, VA.—Reports state that the Cape Henry Beach Company will erect a \$50,000 hotel, to be known as the John Smith Inn. Plans for the building have been prepared by John K. Peebles, Norfolk, Va. W. M. Rettew, of Norfolk, Va., is chairman of the Building Committee.

CARTHAGE, Mo.—Plans are being considered, it is stated, by the County Board for a court-house, jail and county home, to cost \$200,000.

CEDAR RAPIDS, IA.—Council has under consideration an issue of \$125,000 in bonds for erecting a city hall.

CHARLESTON, W. VA.—It is reported that A. C. Calderwood has contract to erect a

building for Coyle & Richardson; to be constructed of reinforced-concrete and cost \$100,000.

CHICAGO, ILL.—The L. C. Paine Freer Estate, it is stated, will build an addition to the Occidental Building, Washington and Market Streets. It will be eight stories, 40x180 feet, and cost \$140,000. Fritz Foltz, 140 Dearborn Street, is preparing the plans.

It is reported that Joseph Joyce will build an apartment house at Sheridan Road and Edgcomb Place. It will be 113x150 feet, having three stories and costing \$100,000.

Reports state that Holabird & Roche, Monadnock Building, are preparing plans for a twelve-story office building, to be erected at Michigan Avenue and Van Buren Street, for the Vendome Company. Estimated cost, \$800,000.

CINCINNATI, O.—A \$60,000 parish house, it is stated, is to be erected for Christ Church (Rev. H. Nelson, Rector), as a memorial to the late Thomas Emery.

Nicholas J. Wolf & Sons, it is reported, intend erecting a six-story building.

It is reported that plans are being prepared for the erection of contagious wards and auxiliary buildings of the new hospital on Burnet Avenue. Cost, \$214,000.

Elzner & Anderson, architects, Fourth and Vine Streets, have completed plans for a residence for Senator J. B. Foraker, Traction Building, to cost \$200,000. Figures are to be taken in the spring.

Bids are asked by the Clerk of the Board of Education, City Hall, until noon, February 18, for the construction of a six-story office and wareroom building, on the

south side of Court Street, in accordance with the plans and specifications on file in the office of Superintendent of Buildings, 910 Main Street, Cincinnati. Bids are also asked for the installation of a heating and ventilating system in the Lincoln School Building, corner of Delta and Golden Avenues.

DAVENPORT, IA.—It is reported that the Davenport Packing & Paper Company will erect a five-story fireproof warehouse at Second and Rock Island Streets.

Clausen & Clausen, architects, have plans for a four-story pressed brick building, 64x100, for H. F. Petersen. Rubble stone foundation, Portage and Indiana stone, gravel roof, galvanized iron cornice, plate glass, common plaster, steam heat, yellow pine flooring, birch finish, boilers, passenger and freight elevator, electric light, fire escape, iron beams, shutters and columns, metal ceiling, metal lath, skylights, terracotta, vaults, etc. The time for bids is not set.

It is stated that plans have been prepared for a four-story warehouse at Fourth and Iowa Streets, for the John F. Kelly Wholesale Grocery Company, at a cost of about \$50,000.

DEERFIELD, O.—Reports state that plans are being prepared for a 120-room hotel to be erected at Deerfield, O., for the Deerfield Springs Hotel Company. A novel feature of the hotel will be the location of the springs in the lobby.

DENVER, COL.—R. R. Cooper, Charles Boettcher and others of Denver, it is reported, contemplate in the near future erecting on Seventeenth and Champa Streets a

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six-story reinforced-concrete office building, to cost about \$400,000.

It is reported that the Trustees of the St. Mary's R. C. Academy are preparing to erect a building at Fourteenth and Pennsylvania Avenues which will cost, including equipment, about \$200,000.

The officers of the American Mining Congress, it is stated, are contemplating the erection of a building on Colfax Avenue, to cost about \$250,000.

It is reported that a central exchange building is to be constructed in Denver. The plans for this structure call for a building not less than six stories high. It probably will be located in the neighborhood of Seventeenth and Welton Streets, and will cost about \$500,000. It will be provided with an assembly room, a banquet hall, a buffet dining hall, and will house the Real Estate Exchange, the Chamber of Commerce, the American Mining Congress, the Colorado State Commercial Association, the Traffic Club, the Manufacturers' Association, the Denver Convention League, and possibly the National Live Stock Association and State Federation of Labor.

Albert R. Ross, 542 Fifth Avenue, New York, it is stated, has prepared plans for a library to be erected at Denver, Col., for the municipality of that city. The structure will be three stories, 320x200 feet, having a massive stone front, to cost \$275,000.

DES MOINES, IA.—E. C. Finkbine and others will establish a colony and erect homes, at a cost of \$1,000,000. There will be a central heating plant, lighting plant and other facilities.

The Central States Theatre Company, of Laporte, Ind., is said to be contemplating

the erection of a theatre and hotel in Des Moines, which will cost about \$200,000. J. H. Moore, manager of the Grand Opera House, Michigan City, Ind., may be able to give further information.

E. K. Butler, of Chicago, has bought the K. P. block and proposes erecting a ten-story building.

EAST CLEVELAND, O.—Searles, Hirsh & Gavin, Schofield Building, Cleveland, are reported to have prepared plans for a city hall and jail.

EAU CLAIRE, WIS.—It is stated that Christ Episcopal Church has appointed a committee to select plans for a \$50,000 church.

EVANSTON, ILL.—George W. Maher, of Chicago, Ill., is preparing plans for a theatre to be built at Evanston for the Evanston Theatre Company; three stories, steel construction. Estimated cost, \$125,000.

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

FITZGERALD, GA.—George Thompson, Atlanta, Ga., it is said, has been commissioned to prepare plans for a five-story building for Garbutt & Donovan Realty Company.

FOND DU LAC, WIS.—Reports state that the Holy Cross Catholic Society is considering the erection of a parochial school.

FORT DODGE, IA.—The First National Bank, it is stated, will erect a six-story building, 60x140, on plans by Liebbe, Nourse & Rasmussen, architects, of Des Moines.

FORT HAMILTON, N. Y.—Bids are asked by Captain P. C. Hains, Jr., Constructing Q. M., until noon, February 28, for construction at this place of three brick build-

ings, one eight-set bachelor officers' quarters, one double-set coast artillery barracks, and one post exchange and gymnasium.

FORT SMITH, ARK.—It is stated that plans are being prepared for a hospital by the Southern Pacific Railroad Company. Cost, \$250,000.

FRENCH LICK, IND.—Reports state that plans have been ordered for construction of an annex to the French Lick Hotel, to contain 350 rooms. J. M. Floyd, of Terre Haute, is architect.

GATE CITY, ALA.—It is reported that Joseph H. Hoadley, 72-74 Broadway, New York, will erect a \$250,000 residence in this city.

It is reported that the International Power Company, 74 Broadway, New York, N. Y., will establish locomotive works at Gate City, to cost about \$3,000,000. J. H. Hoadley is President.

GLENWOOD, IA.—The Board of Control, it is stated, has asked for an appropriation of \$118,000 for the Institute of the Feeble-Minded at Glenwood.

GRAND FORKS, N. D.—The regents of the State University will receive bids until March 12 for the erection of the \$60,000 Carnegie Library building.

GREEN BAY, WIS.—Plans have been completed by H. C. Koch & Son, of Milwaukee, for a six-story fireproof reinforced-concrete office building, which is to be erected for Minahan & Minahan, and bids for the construction are now being received.

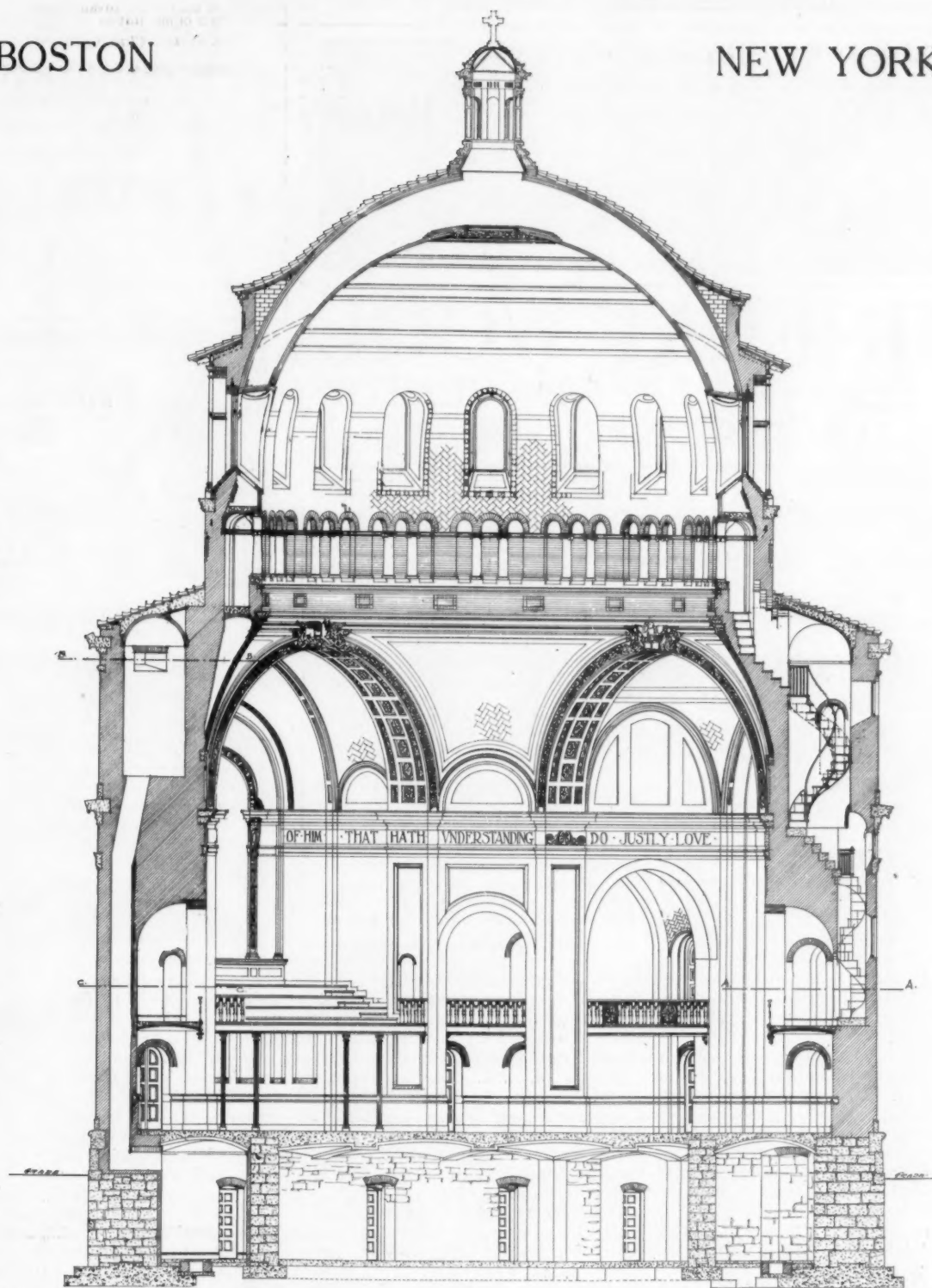
GREENWICH, CONN.—Bids will be received until February 15 by the Greenwich Trust Loan & Deposit Company, for \$100,000 high school bonds.

HAMMOND, IND.—Reports state that a

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new station to cost \$150,000 will be erected by the Michigan Central Railroad Company. George H. Webb, Detroit, Mich., is chief engineer.

HARTFORD, CONN.—Benjamin Wistar Morris, 5 West Thirty-first Street, New York City, N. Y., is reported to have been engaged to prepare plans for the art building, which is to be erected for the Athenæum by J. Pierpont Morgan as a memorial to his father, and also plans for the Colt Gallery, which is to be erected with the \$50,000 left by the late Mrs. Colt.

HUTCHINSON, KAN.—It is stated that plans are being prepared for the new Santa Fe hotel, to cost \$125,000.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—According to reports the Merchants Building Company has been incorporated with a capital of \$500,000 to erect a fourteen-story store and office at Washington and Meridian Streets.

ITHACA, N. Y.—It is stated that plans have been submitted by Charles H. Bauer for an alumni hall for Cornell University.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.—The Grand Lodge of Florida, Free and Accepted Masons, is considering the erection of seven-story building 105x80 feet; reinforced-concrete; fireproof construction; to cost \$125,000.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y.—The directors of the Y. W. C. A., it is reported, have secured a site at Main and Fourth Streets, and intend erecting a \$50,000 building.

The Public Building Committee of the Board of Supervisors will advertise for bids for the construction of a new court-house. Bids will be received in about two weeks.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the supervising architect, James Knox Taylor, Washington, D. C., until 3 o'clock P. M. on the 18th day of February, 1907, and then opened for the construction of the building for the Ter-centennial Commission, Jamestown Exposition, in accordance with drawing and specification, copies of which may be had at the supervising architect's office.

JANESVILLE, WIS.—The Parker Penn

Company, it is stated, is holding conferences with architects for a new factory building. It has been decided to expend about \$100,000 on the improvement.

JASPER, ALA.—The contract to erect the court-house is reported to have been awarded to the B. C. Bynum Construction Company, at about \$63,000.

JAVA, S. D.—The German Lutheran Society, it is stated, will erect a new church in the spring.

KALAMAZOO, MICH.—E. D. Stair, it is stated, will erect a four-story office building in this city at a cost of \$200,000.

KANSAS CITY, MO.—Reports state that plans have been prepared by Architects Howe, Hoyt & Cutler for the new temple of B'nai Jehudah, to be erected at the corner of Linwood Boulevard and Flora Avenue.

It is said that plans are being prepared by Swofford Brothers, owners of the Victoria Hotel, for enlarging and improving the hotel. Cost, \$225,000.

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IN our present consideration of the "competition evil," a discussion in which we are trying to emphasize, but not unfairly, the public's rights in the premises, we have reached a matter which deserves the most serious consideration and, we believe, the promptest action, if the body of the profession cares to preserve its present rights and opportunities. The statutory regulation of the procurement of designs for public buildings is a matter that deserves attention and general consideration as a matter of practical far more than as an academical matter of concern. The element that makes for practicality as well as imminence is the matter in which the tendency to appoint State Architects, County Architects, City Architects and, presently, Village Architects, is extending throughout the country, and we feel that a considerable portion of our readers will share our conviction that this tendency is deplorable, so far as good, practical results are desired, while it is vicious and mistaken so far as regards the welfare of the profession and the progress of architecture. Even if such officials were always and only to be drawn from the ranks of the exceptionally able members of the profession, we hardly feel as if we could approve the practice; but it is not needful to consider such an ideal possibility, for the busybodies and politicians who are active in creating official public architects are influenced mainly by the idea that an economy can be effected, and so attach to the office a salary that by its meagerness excludes the able architect and at the same time deprives the public of the service of its most competent members.

AT this moment a bill is before the Pennsylvania Legislature which provides for the appointment of a State Architect, who shall design and build all State buildings, shall have a term of office of four years and shall be paid \$5,000 a year. Considering that Pennsylvania has just had an object-lesson in the shape of bills for architectural service on its new Capitol at the rate of about \$130,000 per annum, it is not unreasonable that the taxpayers in that State should seek a means of effecting some economies in the cost of designing and superintending its public buildings. Although an appointment under the proposed law would certainly fall into the class of direct selection, we question whether the champions of that method will feel like citing it as exemplifying the working of the course they advocate. If legislatures feel obliged to make a place for some architect of indifferent ability, it should be enough to entrust him with the oversight and repair of existing buildings. It ought not to be difficult for the Philadelphia Chapter, A. I. A., to prove to the members of the Legislature that the designing of the State's public buildings deserve the attention of men having a higher monetary value than the man who can be content with a short term of service and \$5,000 a year.

EVEN in States where, owing to conditions and the payment of larger salaries, the service has been secured of men of a higher grade than seems to be aimed at in Pennsylvania, the State Architect is of doubtful utility to the public, if we may draw an inference from the complaints about the New York State Architect which we have noted occurring in the daily papers from time to time. As Mr. Heins, whose acceptance of the office was a matter of surprise, is without doubt a man of ability and honesty, it is probable that some or all of these complainings were not justifiable, but their making none the less shows that some portion of the public feels that the architectural work of the State cannot be done efficiently, promptly and economically by a single public official, no matter how able or how adequately paid. At the present moment a very singular condition of affairs has developed in New York, if the details given in the *New York Times* are as stated, which at once illustrates an inherent weakness in the official architect method and proves that there is no preponderating value in the method of direct selection of an architect. It being naturally the duty of the New York State Architect to design the State's buildings, he has been for some time engaged with drawings for the State Normal College at Albany, but unfortunately has not been able to produce a design satisfactory to the Commissioner of Education, the law making the appropriation for the building vesting the approval of the design in the hands of the latter functionary, Mr. A. S. Draper, an intelligent and conscientious official, who has had a large experience in the building of educational buildings. Finding, after months of ineffective effort, that the public work was being wastefully delayed, the State Architect and the Commissioner at length agreed with satisfactory amicability that another architect should be asked to design the exterior treatment of the building. Mr. A. R. Ross of New

York was agreed on as the *deus ex machina* and he shortly produced a design which the Commissioner's committee "admires very much," but which the State Architect absolutely declines to accept. The deadlock has not been lifted, but has been so reinforced that the Commissioner is now seeking legislation which will authorize him to employ absolutely a private architect to design and superintend what seems to be an important building. If permission to employ private talent when official talent is found weak-kneed is to be sought and obtained, the character of public architecture may be kept at a satisfactory level; but of what real value is the official architect? The incident clearly shows, too, that the bringing into immediate contact at the outset of client and architect does not always produce the superlatively satisfactory result that is asserted by the champions of direct selection.

IF the statutory regulation of the designing of public buildings were to take the form of a general creation of official architects, we should withdraw our advocacy of such regulation; but as we think it far more likely to take the form of some competitive method, it seems worth while to consider the form, character and amount of restriction that should then be imposed. In the first place the courts would probably hold that the freedom of contract guaranteed by the Constitution would not be impaired by the most rigorous conditions that could be imposed by the public in dealing with its own property; so it would be proper to limit the competitors to those who could prove they possessed certain fixed qualifications, should be "licensed" even. And here it should be noted that the term of actual practice demanded as one qualification should be a minimum term. It might also be admissible to inflict a solid fine upon any unqualified person who should have the presumption to send in a design for a public building. This would save the "dignity" of those who do not like to compete with office-boys and would tend to minimize the work of the examining expert-adviser. The London County Council, following what it alleges to be an accepted custom, proposes to charge intending competitors £3 each for the programmes, letters of instruction, site diagrams, etc., in the new County Hall competition. Adopting and modifying this precedent, it might be desirable to exact a fee from each competitor for a public building, the fees going to meet the payment made to the expert adviser and the secondary prizes, and this, again, would tend to lighten the task of examination and selection.

THE statutes should declare, first, what buildings shall be built after competitive designs, and, second, what architects and from whence shall be allowed to compete for them. The first matter would have to be determined very largely on the basis of comparative cost, public buildings of insignificant cost being left still in the open field of private practice, where they can be made the subject of competition or not, as circumstances suggest. The second matter cannot arrange itself so automatically. Probably every one's first impulse would be to say, in the case of a given building, that, of course, the "local talent" must have its chance. But this by no means follows. The very genesis of the competitive method is found in the feeling the public has that, possibly, there

is greater talent outside than there is at home. For this reason restriction of competition to the local talent of a city, a county or a State would be very unwise, as it would, for instance, leave Hoboken unable to profit by all the talent that practises in Manhattan. A better method would be to allow all properly qualified architects within a given radius from the selected site to compete, the radius being extended according as the magnitude, character and cost of the proposed building increases, cities on the seaboard being allowed to extend the radius on the landward side by as much as is lost to seaward.

A RATHER obvious matter is generally forgotten and left unprovided for. While architects make it plain that they want a certain percentage of the cost of the building paid to each of them for his competitive plans, no proper provision is made for the payment of their fellow-professional, the expert-adviser, and, although the promoter is told he must employ and pay such a person, no intimation is given to him as to the fee the expert-adviser is likely to require. The omission is unfortunate, and a line of conduct should be established clearly. A recent occurrence in England, where there is a rule which is more or less observed, shows the need of a stated and generally known line of procedure that should be followed in employing an expert-adviser: A certain school-board desiring to hold a limited competition for a small school-house costing only \$4,500, the architects invited replied that they could compete only if an expert-adviser were employed, and intimated that the President of the R. I. B. A. would gladly nominate a proper person. The school-board willingly fell in with the suggestion, and the nomination was accordingly made, the name being sent in with the information that the expert's fee would be fifty guineas. Thereupon the school-board, who could not afford to pay the expert two-thirds as much as they expected to pay the successful architect, abandoned this competition altogether. It would seem that the laws of logic demand that, seeing that an expert-adviser is employed at the insistence of the competitors, his fee should be charged in some part against the prize-winners or the appointed architect, and not go in its entirety to magnify the outlay of the promoter.

AMERICAN architects used to be particularly fond of informing those connected with architectural periodicals that they "never read," that they only preserved a few plates and cast the balance of the publication into the waste-basket. Manners and customs in this respect have been sensibly modified, but even in former days we noticed that if by chance we happened to say anything that wounded a subscriber's *amour propre* we were sure to hear of it by return mail, being thus afforded proof that he, at least, was a reader. We feel very sure, therefore, that it is only due to the unfortunate fact that both Mr. A. Page Brown and Mr. James Brown Lord have passed over to the majority that we were not at once brought to book for assigning the authorship of the Appellate Court House in this city to Mr. Brown instead of to its real author, Mr. Lord, as we did in a list published a fortnight ago.

TWO RHODE ISLAND ARCHITECTS.

THE December meeting of the Rhode Island Chapter, A. I. A., was devoted to two memorial addresses dealing with the life work of two of its members recently deceased, and as these records bring the old and the new into such close contact, we feel that our readers may be glad to have them presented *in extenso*.

GEORGE WATERMAN CADY,¹ F. A. I. A.

WE are here to devote an evening to the memory of two of our professional brethren who, this last summer, left the works forever.

And, although they whom we commemorate were quite different, as men will differ, in all but their devotion to their profession, it is a happy circumstance which joins them thus in the minds of their fellow architects. For these two men represented, as none others in the Chapter did or could, the two opposite poles of the profession, the past and the future, the old traditional building of Rhode Island, based on construction and lonely technical study by candle-light, and the new American architecture, based on the finest academic training, on foreign travel, and on the largest observation.

Mr. Cady was the last of our self-trained architects. In doing honor to him, as we do on this evening, we do honor to a long line of men whom he, as the last, as one fallen on late times, still represented,—to William Carpenter, John Smith, the mason, Eliezer Whipple, the housewright, Caleb Ormsbee, John H. Greene, and James C. Bucklin.

It was a long and honorable career which closed on the ninth of August, 1906, when George Waterman Cady died at his home in Longmeadow. Born in Providence, August 27, 1825, he was the son of the Rev. Jonathan Cady and his wife, Eliza Pettey. His father was a prominent man in the town of that day,—pastor of the old Fountain Street Methodist Church, and of several other churches of that denomination.

Mr. Cady's education was begun in a private school in Providence—whose I cannot say—and was completed at the Lowell Seminary, in Massachusetts. We find him, after the close of his school days, as a clerk in a wholesale ship-chandlery. This sort of work was not to his taste, however. He had a mind and he meant to use it. He was naturally more of a maker or a doer of things than a trader. He turned to medicine and began studying, as the custom then was, with an established physician, a Dr. Waterman. This career was closed, however, by the tempest of the Dorr Rebellion which caused Mr. Cady's patron and instructor to flee to another State.

Left thus, without any occupation, Mr. Cady seems not to have sought any further instruction in medicine, though he never lost his interest in it. He at once apprenticed himself to Alexander Williams, a builder of Providence, who appears in the Directory of 1841, with a shop at 104 Broad Street. Plain carpenter work, however, he did not follow very long. When first "out of his time" with Williams—he bought the last six months from his master—he was called upon to build a hotel at Scio, New York, but when this was done he went to work for the Sweet brothers, stair-builders. Stair-building, under the impetus of the fashionable circular flights, had come to require more knowledge of drawing and of descriptive geometry than any other branch of the building craft. It led Mr. Cady, then, in the direction in which he naturally would go, and that the training was not lost, the designing and building, in 1860, of the Joseph Fletcher house, now the Lying-in Hospital, give evidence.

Mr. Cady, however, was not ready to give up the actual construction of buildings. He was still in the path of John Greene and of Bucklin in his earlier years. He purchased the shop and machinery of C. Young, on the corner of Charles and Smith Streets, about 1861, and when, a year or so later, this was burned, he built a shop on the present State House ground, on Gaspee Street. In 1869, he handed this shop over to his brother and son and launched out upon the future work of his life, the practice of architecture, not as a craft, but as a profession.

Mr. Cady began his new work with an office in a building next to the Universalist Church, on Westminster Street, where the Boston Store now stands. Here he designed and carried out the Burgess Building, just opposite, now 230 Westminster Street, a granite front characteristic of those days. Into this he moved his *atelier* and here he remained till, in 1882, he found

quarters in the Barstow Building, on Weybosset Street, next to the building he had erected for Wm. H. Hall.

After the Barnaby fire, Mr. Cady was called in for the rebuilding, as the architect of the original structures. At this time he also built the Gaspee Building, in the place of the brown-stone store so long associated with Henry T. Root. Into this Gaspee Building he moved his office, and here it remained till his death.

In his long life, and amid all his professional work, Mr. Cady found time for many other useful activities. He was much interested in military affairs, saw something of politics, and did excellent service as a fireman in the old days of the volunteers. But on that side of his life, however interesting and important, we have scarce time to dwell. It is as an architect that we do now honor him, and in his profession the amount of his achievement was great. The roll of his buildings is a long one. Beside those I have already named, he built the Fletcher Building, the Aldrich House, the High Street Bank, the building lately vacated by Bosworth & Aspinwall, the Infantry Armory, the State Armory at Woonsocket, the old Low's Opera House, the old station of The Three Ones, on Exchange Place, several churches in near-by towns, the Asbury Methodist Church, on North Main Street, his own church, and many school-houses and dwellings. He was, when he died, at almost 81, at work upon a building on Eddy Street.

Mr. Cady's career as an architect was marked and conditioned by the time in which he lived. He found himself in a day of transition. Beginning late in life—for he was forty-four when he finally launched upon the professional stream—with no preliminary office-training, to say nothing of the academic equipment now possible, with as a technical education solely that which he gained by practical work, and by his own hard study, with lithographs and engravings—often inaccurate to a degree we can hardly imagine—instead of photographs, he responded well to the demands made upon him. He came too late for the Colonial art tradition, nor did the Greek revival affect him. He was too early for the "great awakening" which began in the eighties. He had to take architecture as he found it, and that he did so well with the nondescript style, or negation of style, which was given into his hands to work with, speaks very much for his ability.

But an architect has other sides than the artistic. He is more or less of a craftsman. He must be, even in these days of the young Beaux-Arts men and the specialists, of the architectural engineer and the great contractor. In this field Mr. Cady's carpenter training stood him in good stead. For those days it was the best training, because the carpenters of that time dominated the whole building domain in Providence as surely as the *maestri di legname* did in Florence. It is otherwise now, but there is no one here who cannot remember something of that day.

The carpenter ancestry of Mr. Cady, which extended back for several generations, was also of no small help to him. It gave him a natural aptitude which could use what his own experience had placed at his command. It made him resourceful. It gave him the invaluable power of meeting promptly and effectively any occasion that might arise. No problem or emergency found him unprepared.

Again, the architect has to be a professional adviser—and no mean ability will serve his turn. And in this domain also Mr. Cady was not found wanting. No time has changed this requirement of the profession. None can, except to add to the burden thereof. It was essential to the man who built the pyramids, it was to the mediæval *magister operum*, it is to-day. In many ways it is the severest test that we can apply. Mr. Cady stood it.

Of this Chapter, Mr. Cady had been a member since January 5, 1876. In it he took a deep interest, serving on its committees and attending almost every meeting for years after his infirmity kept him from hearing what was going on. The Chapter may well speak of him as a staunch supporter and a pleasant comrade; it may well honor him as one who for forty years, in this community, had practised with skill, fidelity and honor the exacting art which is so dear to us.

EDMUND R. WILLSON²—1859-1906.

EDMUND R. WILLSON, the son of Rev. Edmund B. and Martha Anne (Buttrick) Willson (grand-daughter of Maj. John But-

¹An address before the R. I. Chapter A. I. A., December 11, 1906, by Norman M. Isham, A. A. I. A.

²Address by Mr. Alfred Stone, F.A.I.A., before the R. I. Chapter, A. I. A., December 11, 1906.

trick, of the "Concord Fight"), was born April 21, 1856, at West Roxbury, Massachusetts, and died on the night of the 9th of September, 1906, at Petersham, Massachusetts, his father's native place.

Descended from the founders of New England, he inherited the instincts and the characteristics of the early settlers, and derived his love of good reading and fine literary taste from a cultured ancestry. His grandfather, as well as his father, was a minister and was settled not far from Providence, over the First Congregational Church, in Brooklyn, Connecticut, in 1813.

His own father entered Yale in 1834, but because of sickness was obliged to leave college in '35, and completed his studies in the Cambridge Divinity School, graduating in '43. He was ordained over the First Congregational Society of Grafton, Massachusetts, in '44; became pastor of the First Society in West Roxbury in '52, occupying the pulpit where Theodore Parker had preached, and was installed minister of the North Society in Salem in 1859, occupying that pulpit until the day of his death—June 13, 1895.

It will thus be seen that Mr. Edmund R. Willson was taken to Salem, the baby of the family, when he was but three years of age, so that that portion of his life within his memory, up to the time when, at fifteen, he entered Harvard University, was passed in Salem, where he imbibed the flavor, and was infused with the inspiration which still lingered in the old sea-port, although its Oriental commerce had almost completely gone to other and larger ports, and one could only see its richly-freighted ships through other eyes, and know of its adventures only from the tales of those who no longer trod the deck—survivors of the host of navigators who had sailed into all, or nearly all the ports in the world. Many in his father's parish were of the number—merchants, sea-captains, supercargoes, mates and sailors—and the wonderful collection at the East India Museum made by them and their predecessors, with no such purpose originally in view, supplied the material which now constitutes a unique and unparalleled ethnological and historic collection, and enables one to fill out and make real the word pictures with which, in those days, the youthful imagination was stimulated. This collection, open freely to all, was the constant resort of the youth in Salem.

Then, too, he was in daily contact with, and had the social entrée to the best of residences built in Colonial days, dating back to the very earliest settlement, and continuing well into the nineteenth century, covering a period of just about 200 years, thirty of which were after our separation from the Mother Country.

The silent influence of the traditions referred to, of these old houses and homes, and of the atmosphere of the quaint old town, can be distinctly traced in the chosen field of his activities.

As I have stated, he entered college a mere boy, at the age of fifteen. I have a photograph of him when he graduated from the High School the year he entered college, in short jacket, having the appearance of one about to enter the High School rather than college. It was to him, in some respects, a source of regret that he entered college so young, as in after years he felt that he was not old enough to have reaped that advantage which would have come to him had he been more mature. Perhaps he was right, but those of us who knew him best felt that it might have dulled the edge of that childlike simplicity and serenity, that buoyant and happy disposition, which was the charm of his life, and which instinctively drew everyone to him.

Of his boyhood life and the years which followed, down to the 13th of July, 1903, he has himself given a slight sketch in a sort of round-robin-letter, written by all the members of his High School class—that of 1871—in which each sets down for the edification of all the rest an outline of his own life.

I shall take the liberty to quote verbatim nearly all of what Mr. Willson wrote about himself:

For myself, after graduating and having our exercises in the hall at the top of the school-house on Flint Street (I know the street, but am in Salem so little that I'll not guarantee the name), and getting three volumes of Thackeray's "Miscellanies," and being mottoed "We live in deeds, not years"—which I doubt if I have lived up to, as I begin to feel more the weight of the years than pride in the deeds—I passed four years at Cambridge, graduating in '75, rooming for two years with Bert Flint [a high-school classmate], and neither distinguishing nor disgracing myself—never either being "on the rank-list" nor getting a "condition," simply pursuing that middle course which is said to be safest. Through with college I might, perhaps, have gone to teaching, if my college course had been more brilliant, and if I had looked older and more imposing. But as the schools, colleges, and seminaries did not jump for me, and having no bent, the inclina-

tion to a certain kind of drawing, which "Skiddy" Ropes always remembers with such a kind and exaggerated appreciation whenever we meet, suggested my going into the profession of architecture.

So for a year I was in the office of Peabody & Stearns, eminent architects in Boston; for nine months I took a special course in architecture at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; then a year and a half with Sturgis & Brigham, in Boston; some four or five months with McKim, Mead & Bigelow in New York, and then in May, 1879—with a man who has been my dearest friend ever since—I went abroad, and stayed until December, 1881, studying architecture at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts, and travelling in France and Italy in the pursuit of my profession.

Coming home in the beginning of the year 1882, I went into the office of Stone & Carpenter and became a member of that firm the following year, and have been so since, and been occupied in placing on the soil of Providence and the rest of Rhode Island; some parts of the neighboring States of Massachusetts and Connecticut; Chicago and Buffalo in their fair years, and possibly elsewhere, deeds, some of which I am glad are there and some of which I wish were not; the bother of it being that things built are there "for keeps," and can't be forgotten and wiped up as easily as some other things, except by fires and earthquakes, which fall impartially and imperturbably on the just and unjust. My good father gave me an excellent education for my profession, so that with ordinary go-as-you-please abilities I have been able to keep my head above water so far, and keep my wife and children from the poor-house, which I built for the State of Rhode Island some years ago, and the St. Elizabeth's Home and the St. Mary's Orphanage, to which I have also built additions in the past with an eye to the future.

December 14, 1882, I was married to Anne L. Frost, whom I had known in Salem, daughter of Mr. George W. Frost, of New Market, New Hampshire, and with our two children we live happily and modestly in a small house on the hill looking over the center of Providence, with an old-fashioned apple orchard as a buffer between us and our neighbors. . . .

I am forty-seven years, two months and twenty-two days old; five feet, four and a half inches high, and weigh one hundred and ninety-two pounds, though not unpleasantly fat, and feel (except occasionally) as if I was twenty-two or twenty-three years old, as I suppose all the rest of you do, or younger.

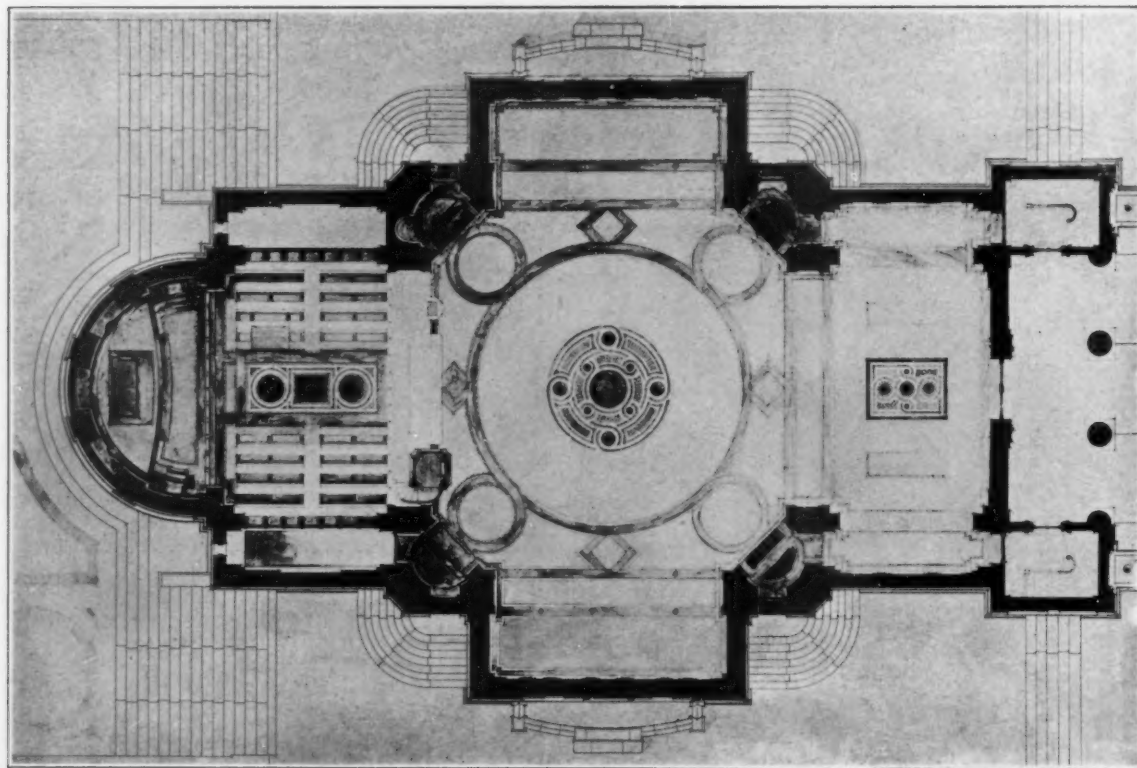
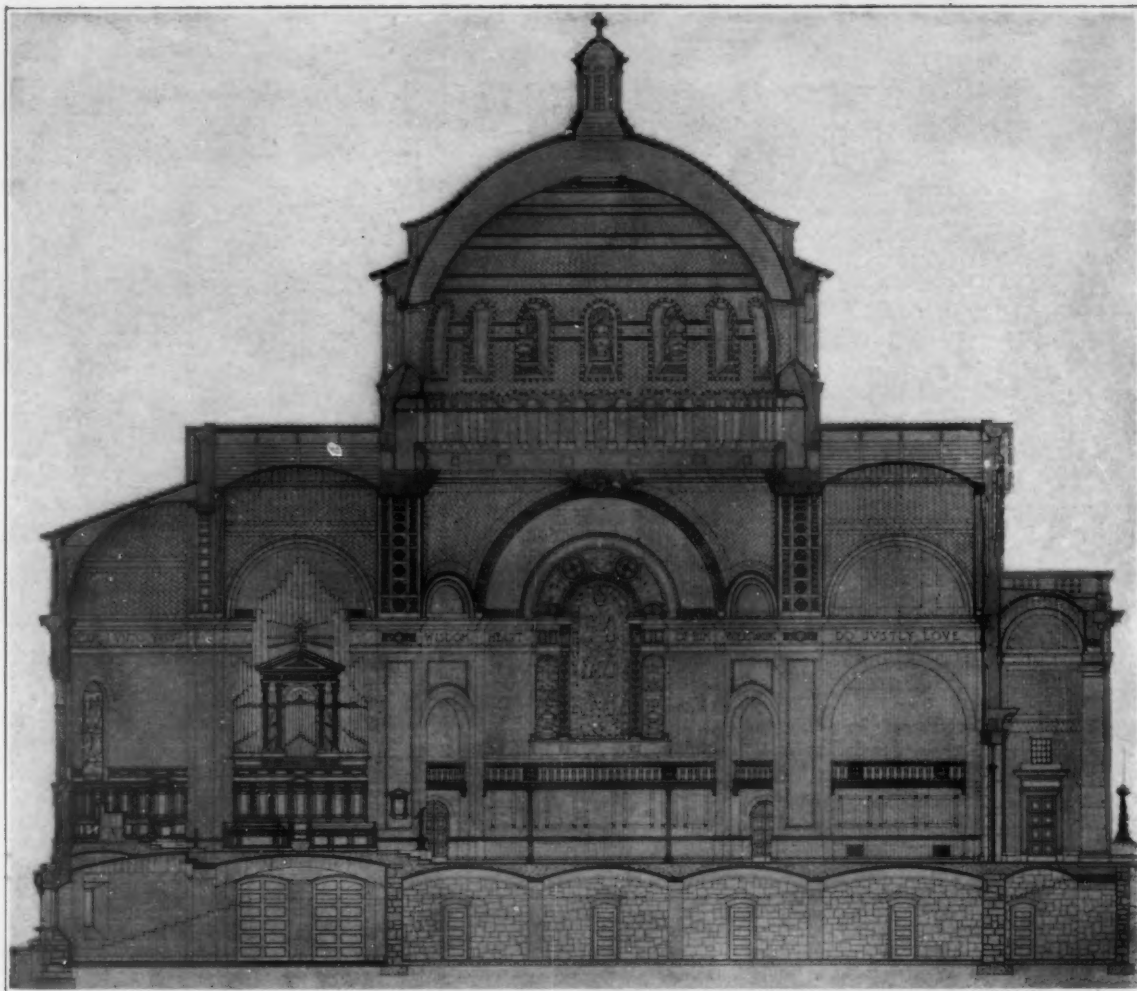
He questions why he selected architecture: perhaps his ministerial ancestry may account for it, for I have noticed that what seemed a disproportionately large number of architects are sons of ministers. I recall the two Wares—the professor and the editor, Robert S. Peabody, Robert D. Andrews, Thomas Hastings, John A. Fox, G. T. Tilden, A. J. Bloor, Lyman Silsbee, Wallis Howe, D. C. E. Loeb, and George W. Cady.

Mr. Willson's father I had known intimately for many years from seeing him in my own home, as he was an intimate friend of my father's, and between them there were many bonds of sympathy and harmonious views in matters of theology, religion and life, and from personal intimacy with him after he moved to Salem; and perhaps not unnaturally he wrote to me about the time of Edmund's return from abroad, expressing a desire that he should come to Providence and enter my office. I welcomed and encouraged his coming, and it did not take long to detect his ability and learn his worth. I was glad to know that he would like to be associated with Mr. Carpenter and myself, and very soon thereafter we entered into an agreement by which he became a partner, which partnership, like that of the marriage covenant, was not broken until death did us part.

His quickness of perception, his readiness with his pencil, his fertility in design, his infinite patience, his cheerful disposition, his almost utter inability to take offense, his readiness to abandon a design over which he had spent days of hard work in an endeavor to meet a client's whims or solve his difficulties, his entire freedom from counting the cost of his labor, he sometimes spending in design more than the cost of making the article—reckoning his time at a very moderate figure—were all characteristics of the high artistic standard which ruled his life.

His desire to solve every problem in the best possible manner, so far as lay in his power, sometimes led to delays in finishing drawings which were not always appreciated by clients who did not understand the value to them of deliberate study, of slow incubation, of consideration and reconsideration, of the necessity of uninterrupted cogitation, and the value of that unconscious cerebration which so frequently yet mysteriously follows prolonged contemplation.

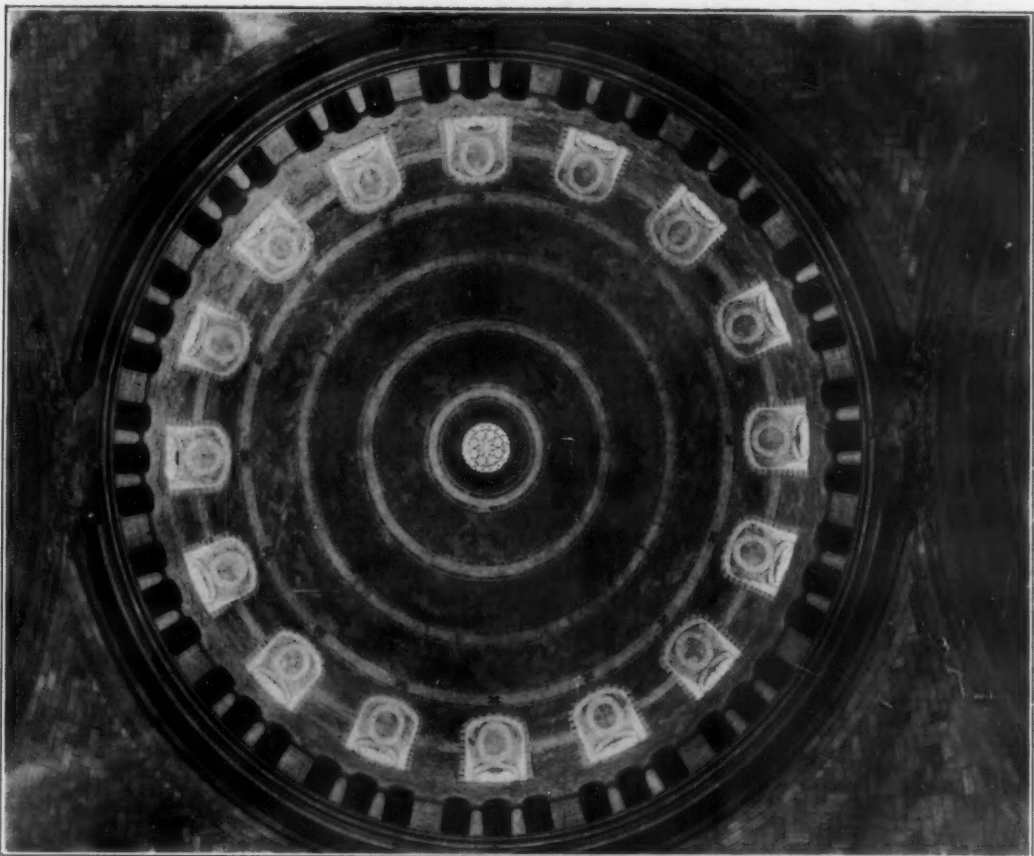
No better illustration occurs to me of the value of deliberation in an artistic creation than St. Gaudens's immortal masterpiece, the Shaw Monument; and yet the people who had intrusted its creation to him would, in their impatience, if it had not been for a few men of cooler judgment and better appreciation, have



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[See also Nos. 1526, 1592 and 1593.]



DOME AND ROTUNDA: ST. PAUL'S CHAPEL, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, NEW YORK, N. Y.

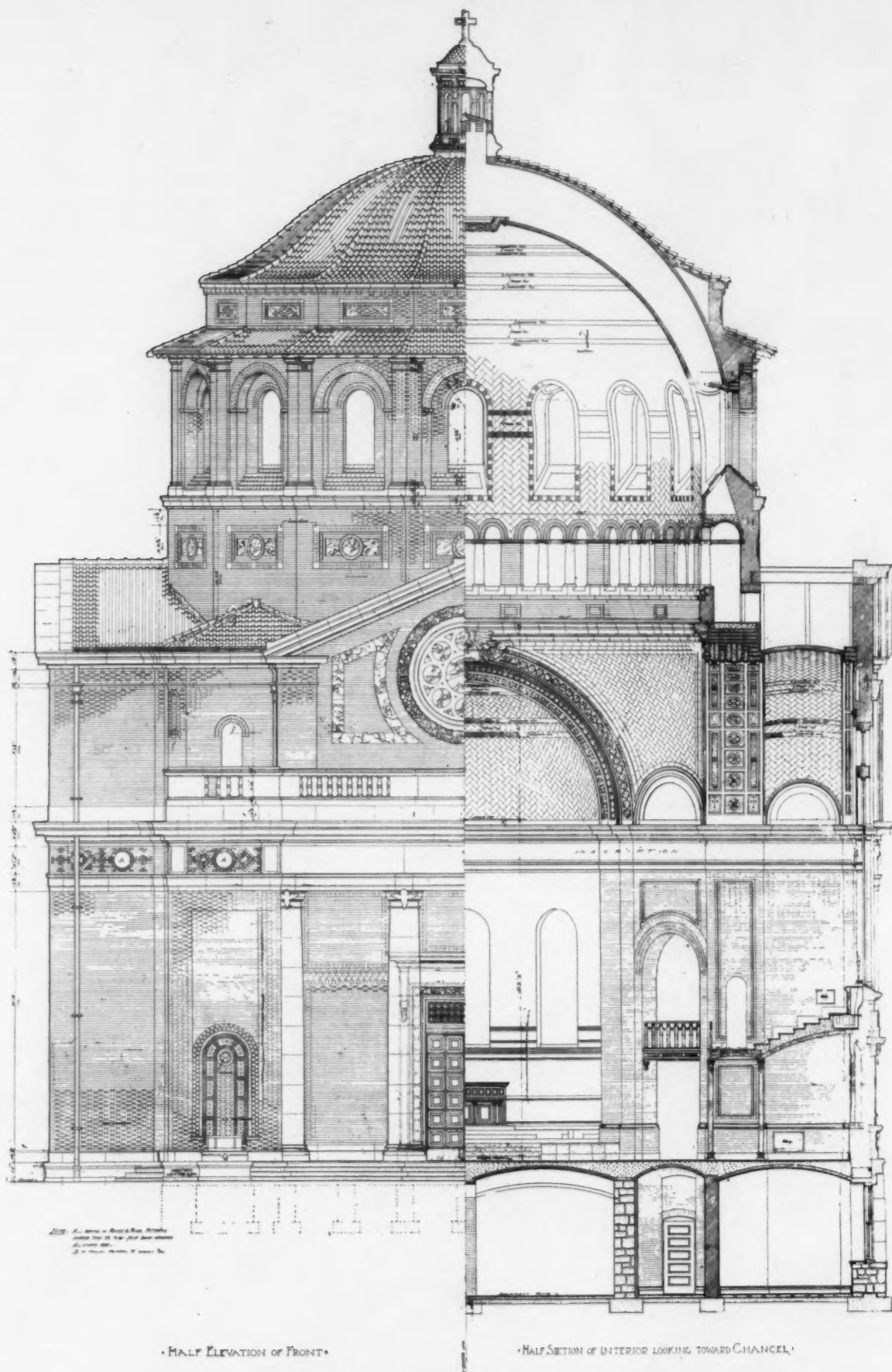
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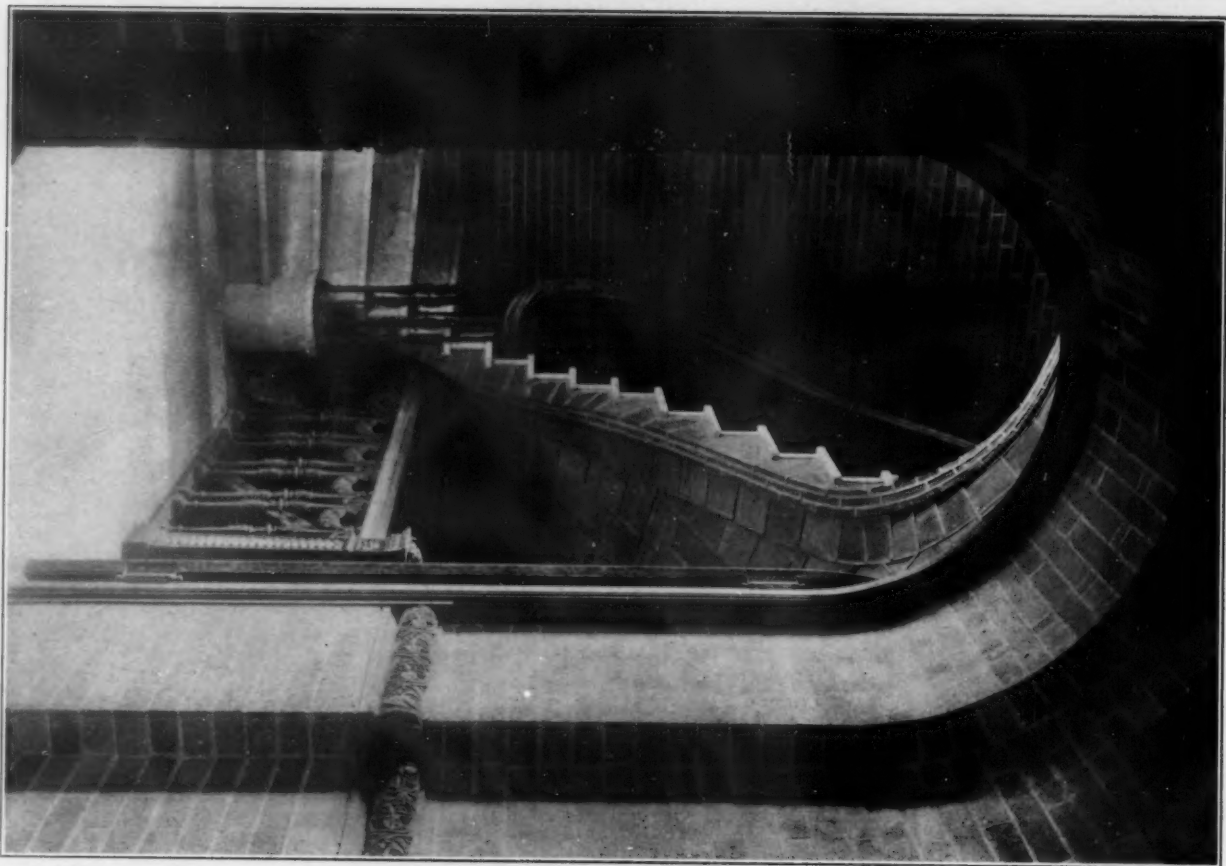
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[See also Nos. 1526, 1592 and 1593.]

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February 9, 1907.

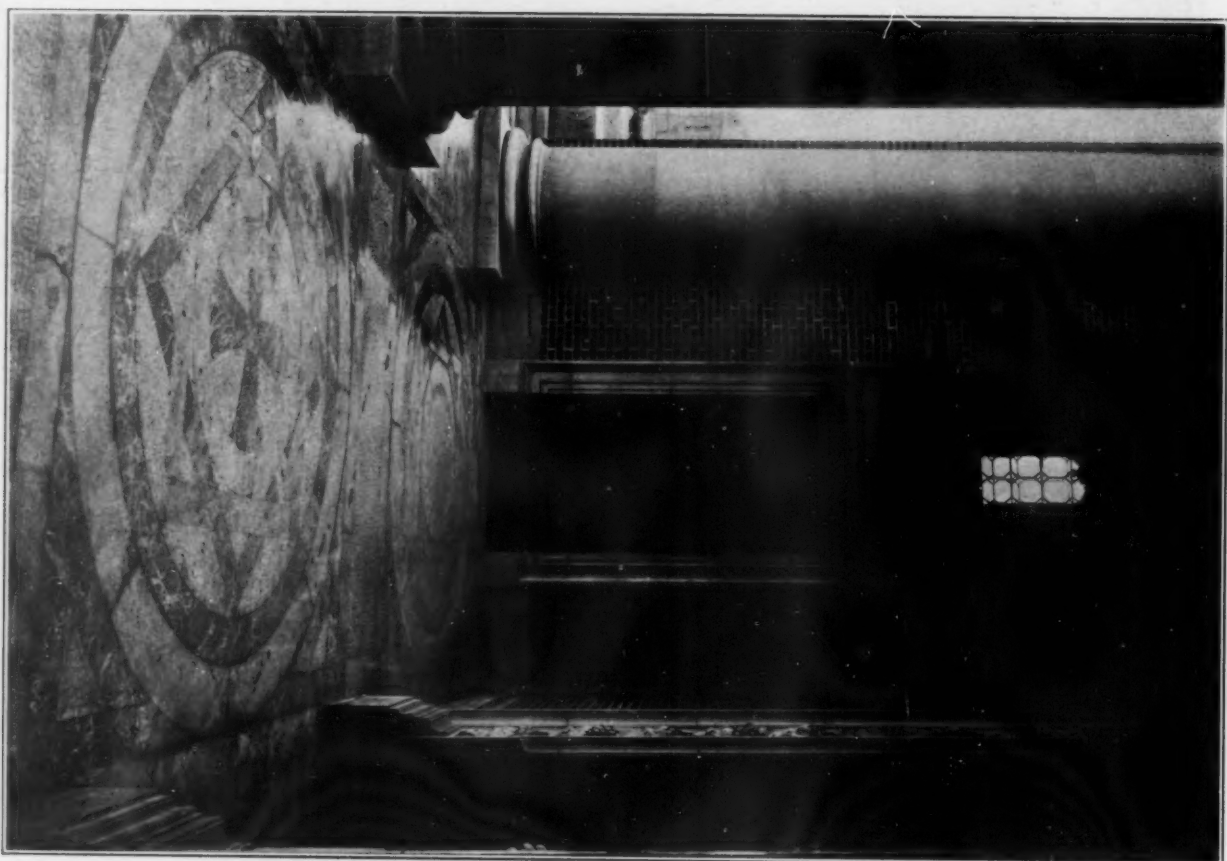
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GALLERY STAIR AND PORTICO DETAIL: ST. PAUL'S CHAPEL, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, NEW YORK, N. Y.

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[See also Nos. 1528, 1592 and 1593.]





GRATWICK RESEARCH LABORATORY, BUFFALO, N. Y.

George Cary, Architect.

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February 9, 1907.

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taken the commission from him and put it into other hands; so little do some understand that, notwithstanding what the Book of Genesis says, science has demonstrated the world was not made in seven days.

His method of work was not exactly unique, but it was unusual, except perhaps among those whose training is in accordance with Beaux-Arts' methods.

He was wonderfully quick and clever with his pencil, and would, through the medium of paper and pencil, express that which was passing through his mind while the design was in progress of development, as thought would follow thought and ideas step on each other's heels; as it were, as they sought expression in the sketches which he made, with an accompaniment of whistling or humming—almost singing. These sketches were turned out in rapid succession on tracing-paper with a soft, coarse pencil, folding fresh paper over a sketch which he had already made, making a new sketch on the fresh portion of the paper, and repeating the operation many times until he had satisfied himself, or until he had given full expression to the many phases which the problem assumed in its development. He would thus have before him many tentative solutions of the problem from which to work up his finished design.

While thoroughly versed in Classical architecture, and using it as the basis of much of his work, he was not a slavish adherent to the letter of its tenets. He was too exuberant, too much of a free-lance, had too subtle a sense of proportion and of adapting means to ends, and of designing so as to get the best possible expression of the material of which the structure was to be built, to confine himself too rigidly to precedent. He took just such liberties with the recognized rules of architecture as a poet takes with the rules of grammar. He did not violate them but enriched them, as his skill gave him the right.

It is not always easy to wholly disassociate his individual work from those working with him, but the design—meaning by that the architectural expression as distinct from pure construction and arrangement—of many buildings from the office was distinctly and unreservedly his.

Among the notable examples—the designs of which are distinctly his—are the Providence Public Library, the Scoville Library in Salisbury, Connecticut; the Petersham Public Library, and—though not so distinctly his as the others—the Whitney Memorial—Bolton Public Library.

The first—the Providence Public Library¹—ranks as one of the best of modern library buildings of its size and cost in the country; correct in its proportions, dignified in its aspect, of equal interest and artistic expression on all four of its sides—a building, in which I venture to say, the stack is as worthy as the front, notwithstanding the dictum of such an authority as Russell Sturgis—that no one had ever successfully designed a stack-building.

The Scoville Library is built of a very light bluish gray—almost white—native limestone, rock-face ashlar of irregular sizes, no single stone of large size, and all laid with level beds and vertical joints. Its entrance is marked by a low tower with square top, the library and its stack occupying that portion of the building on the left of the entrance and in the rear, and a large public hall the wing on the right of the tower—a most attractive building, a reminder of old England, as it sits in quiet dignity on the green lawn among leafy trees, and it carries on the mantel over the fire-place a breast-plate in the shape of a piece of carved stonework from the cathedral in the town after which the Connecticut town—Salisbury—is named.

The Petersham Library is but a portion of a memorial building, built of field stone of a more irregular and rounder character. It contains a memorial-hall and library; is more picturesque in its design and irregular in its outline than that at Salisbury, and it has done much to give a distinctive character to the small town on the hill, as the Barrington Town Hall, Library and High School² have given distinction to that town.

The Whitney Memorial Building³ contains only the Bolton Public Library and an antiquarian room. It, too, is built of natural-face stone, but is unlike either of the other buildings in that the stones have a smoother face than those in the Barrington and Petersham buildings, are in larger pieces than in either building and are of granite formation. They are laid up irregularly but with an approximation to as nearly level beds as the stone will permit and with an effort to avoid the unrest and disturbance of the distressful so-called "pitch and dive" joints affected by some

in laying-up natural-face work. The building has low walls and a red tile roof. The windows are large and set high, breaking in large dormers through the cornice into the roof on the sides and occupying a large space in two gables.

The entrance is through an open porch surmounted by a gable, the tympanum of which is plastered, with the seal of the town—a pine tree on a hillside beside an old brick powder-house—modelled in low relief and with artistic skill *in situ* by our own fellow-citizen and clever artist, Mr. Sidney R. Burleigh, who improved on the rendering of the official seal by sketching his subject from the powder-house itself which still perches on the hill-top overlooking the village.

These library buildings are each of them of more than usual merit, and in their adaptation to their respective sites, their environment and the peculiar requirements of each community show how successfully Mr. Willson solved each problem.

Not the least of their merit to my mind is that the four country libraries are each distinctly library buildings, yet are not of what may be called the Carnegie type—which, though well suited for large and important buildings, is not, I submit, so well adapted to small country libraries with rural surroundings which demand less formal and more picturesque treatment.

Of successful and original treatment of country estates, the group of buildings at Chapinville, Connecticut, for the Scoville family; those on Warwick Neck, R. I., for Senator Aldrich, and those for Mrs. Nevins at Methuen, Massachusetts, are examples which show careful study and successful solution of very unlike and complex problems.

The Warwick Neck group—comprising the "boat-house" with its central hall, its "great room" open on two sides to the water and so close to it that you feel, as you sit in it, that you are afloat on the deep; the "tea-house" with its one great room and huge fire-place, and minor rooms for the convenience of guests; the two stone "lodges"; the group of buildings around the "water-tower"—stable, automobile-garage, laundry, pump-house and office; the various farm buildings which have been so altered and brought into harmony with their surroundings that they would not be recognized as the buildings which were bought with the estate; and the great stone walls, enclosing the estate from the highways and the garden from the lawns, with their stately gateways, make, with their beautiful setting of broad undulating lawns, thick groves and single specimens of magnificent trees, a series of pictures and picturesque effects that can hardly be surpassed.

His untimely death prevented the completion of the work which was to have had its culmination in a residence, tentative sketches for which had been prepared, on a scale commensurate with and in keeping with the work already finished.

Whatever may be done hereafter, that which has been completed is a monument to his rare skill and felicitous treatment in dealing with a gentleman's estate, full of playful fancy, as befits the purposes of some of the buildings, yet stately and dignified as is proper for such a pretentious and regal estate.

The Scoville Estate on the southerly slope of the Berkshire Hills is less pretentious than that of Senator Aldrich, but like it is of large dimensions, and upon it a fine stone house has been built; an electric water-power plant; an automobile-garage; a boat-house of modest dimensions as compared with that of Senator Aldrich's; a round, brick water-tower with a conical tiled roof, of a decided Norman flavor; and a country school-house—all located in more or less picturesque spots or on broad lawns with rich foliage and fine shade trees; all indicative of the trend of American life and affording an opportunity for the architect to mould the taste and give fitting expression to the growing passion to seek relief from the bustle and stir of the great city in the quiet repose of rural surroundings. Not a repetition of that which took place in ancient Rome in its palmiest days, but a modern method of gratifying a like longing.

The work at Methuen was far less in volume than that at Warwick Neck or at Chapinville but no less successful and interesting, and of a kind in which Mr. Willson especially excelled, namely—the alteration and extension of an old farm house of the Colonial Period, making of it a spacious summer house, preserving its simplicity, making the new harmonize with the old, and at the same time adapting it to the modern ways of living of those who have leisure and wealth and demand comforts and even luxuries. This demand was met in part by building a most charmingly picturesque and effective tea-house entirely in harmony with the simple character of the old farm house.

Of simpler and more modest single houses for the homes of

¹See "American Architect" for June 9 and Sept. 15, 1890.

²See "American Architect" for Sept. 17, 1887.

³See "American Architect" for March 10, 1906.

reasonably-well-to-do people there are many examples in Providence and elsewhere. I will only mention a few that we may recall some of the evidence of his handiwork. It is not my intention to describe them nor to characterize them, either to praise or criticise them, leaving that to each of you as you may have your own views of their intent and of their worth. My partial catalogue includes houses built for Miss Esther C. Baker; Mr. Geo. M. Smith; Mr. Robert W. Taft, on Hope Street; Mr. F. M. Sackett, on George Street; Mr. Rathbone Gardner; Mr. W. W. Dunnell, on Angell Street; Frederick Grinnell (now C. D. Owen's house), on Bowen Street; Edwin Burgess, on Prospect Street; and the Metcalf Mansion—containing the Pendleton Collection—on Benefit Street. This latter he designed *con amore* and spent upon it an inconceivable amount of time, study, discussion and thought, and he succeeded in producing as nearly as possible a perfect expression of the best domestic architecture of the first quarter of the nineteenth century. It may not be necessary for me to state to those who hear me that the house is not copied from any single example, but it has so often been stated that its interior finish is copied from the house occupied by Mr. Pendleton at the time of his decease and from which the furniture was taken to the house on Benefit Street that it seems worth while to correct the false impression. That house was built by Edward Dexter just at the close of the 18th century, on George Street, and was moved to its present location in 1859, I think, and is a good example of the best work of that day, but not, in all respects, as good as in some other houses of about the same date. It was, therefore, decided not to copy literally all of the interior of the Dexter house, but to reproduce the best work from many houses, making it a typical house of the period rather than a copy of any one house.

The Mansion is reversed in plan from the Dexter house. The rooms on the left of the hall in the Metcalf Mansion are on the right of the hall in the Dexter house, and the large room on the first floor in the N. W. corner—called the museum—occupies a corresponding place—but reversed—to that of the kitchen in the Dexter house.

The staircase, the doorways and the finish and mantels in the library and dining-room are copied from the Dexter house with slight changes only—principally in form of mouldings and details of ornamentation. The mantel in the drawing-room is a close copy of that in the Dexter house; that in the Museum is a copy of one from the Gov. Arnold House, No. 14 John Street, now occupied by the children of the late Arnold Green; that in the chamber over the Museum was the property of the School of Design and was, I think, taken from the John N. Mason house which formerly stood on Weybosset Street and was torn down in 1879 to make room for a two-story block, which latter building was torn down to make room for the six-story John H. Mason Building occupied by the O'Gorman Company.

The mantels in the dining-room chamber and library chamber were compositions made up from the study of a number of old examples. The object being, as before stated, to make a typical building fit to house consistently the beautiful furniture collected by Mr. Pendleton and left by him to the School of Design on condition that a substantially fireproof building be erected in which to keep it, the general design of which and the arrangement of the furniture having been agreed upon between him and Mr. Stephen O. Metcalf but a short time before Mr. Pendleton's decease.

It is to the generosity of Mr. Pendleton and Mr. Stephen O. Metcalf that the public and the city of Providence are indebted for this valuable collection and its fine depository and for the free opportunity to visit and examine them.

In the "Fleur de Lis,"¹ the joint production of Mr. Sidney R. Burleigh and Mr. Willson, we have a fine bit of mediævalism both in design and execution, and it has the rare distinction that its decorations in plaster, wood and iron were designed and executed by the artist himself and with such skill of execution that in sharpness and color it is almost as perfect as on the day it was executed.

The playful conversion of an old stable, a cheap tenement and a store-house on Garnet Street into an old German Hof Brau Haus was happily done, and the brick building two doors away from the Hof Brau Haus at the corner of Weybosset Street is a skilful adaptation of plan to an irregular and very meagre lot, with well designed and interesting exterior.

The group of City Buildings on Fountain Street has always seemed to me to be not only very attractive but the buildings are,

while dignified and of unmistakably a public and municipal character, neither extravagant nor pretentious; the Lyman Gymnasium,² Pembroke Hall, and the Gymnasium for Women's College for Brown University, the latter in process of building when he died, are notable additions to the college groups.

Of business blocks, I will mention only a few, omitting those in which his individual work did not dominate the design:—on Westminster Street—the Lauderdale³ and Francis Buildings, the Burrill Buildings, and the Wm. Wilkinson; and the Providence Telephone Company's Building⁴ on Union Street. The changes in what was the "What Cheer" Building, originally designed by the father of Clifton Hall, virtually makes the front of the Providence Washington Building one of his designs; and the Providence Institution for Savings, also designed by Mr. Hall, is in its present form Mr. Willson's design. The changes in the old Union Bank Building and in the Butler Mansion make these fronts notable examples of preserving the flavor of the old architecture while adapting them to the requirements of the modern storekeeper. The Y. M. C. A. Building⁵ in Providence; the addition to and alterations of the Old East India Museum, now the Peabody Academy, in Salem, Mass., may be added to the list which might be enlarged, but I will not take your time to enumerate more.

A member of his own family says of him:—

"That he was not a very distinguished scholar—not from want of ability or industry—but because he preferred to spend his time in browsing in the library and in other literary pursuits that seemed desultory, but which gave him a rather unusual knowledge of English Classics and a cultivated taste for literature in general. As to his interest in politics and the daily life of the whole country, his habitual reading of the New York Sun, his knowledge of the relationship of royal families, etc., your long acquaintance with him makes you more fit than I to speak."

I can add that his knowledge of families was not confined to royalty, but he took a keen delight in ferreting out relationships, not in the dry-as-dust manner of genealogists who lay the entire emphasis of their valuable research on the most minute detail. He traced in a broad way the lines of descent, the intermarriage of families, the effect of heredity, the complications of relationship, and the discovery of family ties often unknown and unsuspected by those possessing them. If, incidentally, I happened to mention a family and speak of their descent or connection with others, I became the recipient of a succession of questions till he had acquired all and more than all that I knew, because of the store of knowledge which he himself possessed. In this way he had acquired more knowledge of Rhode Island people and their family relationship than most Rhode Islanders. He also took great interest in heraldry and was an authority on heraldic devices, their meaning and their proper use.

Mr. Willson was an omnivorous reader, was thoroughly versed in the history of architecture, had a tenacious memory of the noted buildings of the world, and could quickly cite an example and turn to the book containing an illustration of that which he had in his mind.

An intimate friend, of literary tastes and a professional writer, with whom he played golf nearly every week, said of him to me that he knew more about more subjects than any man he ever met, a statement that I can fully endorse.

Before coming to Providence he began to make a collection of illustrations of such buildings as interested him or served to show how others had solved problems similar to those which every architect may possibly be called upon to solve in his own practice, and for that purpose he relied very much on the large number of architectural journals—American and foreign—for which he subscribed, and he took most of those published.

It was his habit to run rapidly through the reading matter, saving only such as seemed to him of especial interest and importance, tearing out carefully such illustrations as I have referred to, making himself so thoroughly familiar with them that he could remember that he had secured them, classifying them for his scrap-books into which he put them, and with his tenacious memory not forgetting what there was in each which he had selected for preservation and future reference.

These scrap-books were of his own design and unlike any I have ever seen. The leaves to which the illustrations were attached were put in so that they could be readily removed for use at the draughting-table or elsewhere, or for removal from one book to another should he wish to re-classify their contents,

¹See "American Architect" for January 23, 1892.

²See "American Architect" for June 30, 1894.

³See "American Architect" for September 16, 1893.

⁴See "American Architect" for March 3, 1888.

both of which, with the growth of material, were of frequent recurrence. He had in this way collected one hundred and fifty-nine volumes, each holding about two hundred illustrations, and many in addition which were slipped between the leaves. Finding that his collection had outgrown his original system, he began to put the illustrations in stiff upright envelopes in drawers of the right size, properly and alphabetically arranged.

This collection was of great value to him in the study of his designs and was of service as a handy method of readily and graphically illustrating to his clients an idea which he wished to convey, or a suggestion of treatment which occurred to him. He scarcely ever used them to copy from, but they served to stimulate thought and afford inspiration, as good reading stimulates thought in the mind of a writer.

They ought to find their final abiding place in the School of Design, where they would be of invaluable service to the student of art and architecture in that institution; or in the Providence Athenæum or the Public Library, for reference and consultation in the art library of one or the other.

You will recall that Mr. Willson, in the sketch of his own life, says:—"In May, 1879, with a man who has been my dearest friend ever since, I went abroad and stayed till December, 1881; studying architecture at the École des Beaux-Arts and traveling in France and Italy in the pursuit of my profession." That friend—Mr. William E. Chamberlin, of Cambridge—though through physical infirmity confined to his own home, being unable to walk, is recognized as one of the most accomplished members of the profession; one who has under most discouraging circumstances achieved a large amount of work of distinguished merit, and has rendered invaluable service as adviser, counsellor and judge on matters architectural; an authority from whom none would think of taking an appeal. Mr. Chamberlin writes:—

"Edmund R. Willson was graduated from Harvard College in 1875, one of the youngest of his class, and began at once to study architecture. Those who knew him then will remember his extreme modesty, amounting almost to self-distrust, in the expression of his opinions. They will remember that before long they discovered that this self-effacing student's views were nearly always sound, and that he could adduce convincing facts to support them. His reading was wide and discriminating, and his mind was a storehouse of information which he knew how to use.

"After a course of study at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and service in architects' offices in Boston and New York, he went to Paris in June, 1879, and after six weeks of preparatory study he entered the École des Beaux-Arts in July of that year. Here he spent two years and a half, doing the regular work of the school and interspersing his projects with many journeys in provincial France. By dint of constant reading he soon acquired an acquaintance, such as few possess, of the history of the architecture of France through all centuries and through all styles. Nothing escaped him; nothing failed to arouse his interest. As a student of architecture he found nothing unworthy of attention, and he approached everything in a broad and catholic spirit, though as an architect he had his likes and his preferences. He considered every architectural product of the past an historical record and, as such, sacred. This attitude of mind, especially rare among young men, who are prone to extreme views and strong prejudices, stamped him as a discriminating man, and won for him the confidence of his fellows, who always looked to him for cool judgment. In planning their travels his friends found him always informed, better than they, of what was worth doing. He was a good observer, but at first he was distrustful of his ability to make sketch-book record of what he saw—but he rapidly developed a facile pencil, and when he had finished his European sojourn he had a collection of notes and sketches—not simply pretty pictures—which formed an invaluable basis for his life's work. These diligent years bore fruit, as the fertile fancy of his subsequent work attests. Each problem of his professional life he met with scholarship and lively imagination.

"He returned from Paris in December, 1881, and became the associate of Messrs. Stone & Carpenter, of Providence, just when we were awakening to the study of our own so-called Colonial architecture, and to this he brought his keen penetrative mind, seizing at once the essence of the various phases of the style, and reproducing its spirit as a faithful interpreter, not as an unthinking copyist. His professional life was a steady upward progress—a crescendo to the end.

"But all these professional attainments, high as they are, are small compared with the monument he built for himself in the hearts of his friends. Not only was his spirit gentle and generous, but there could be no ill-nature in his company. Strong in argument, though not eloquent, but skilled in a sort of fence peculiar to himself, his thrusts never hurt nor left a scar.

"To know him was to love him, and those who knew him longest loved him most.

"One of his French atelier-friends on hearing of his death writes:

'Ah! les bons souvenirs que j'ai de lui.' May we all leave so sweet a memory!"

Another of his fellow-students at the Beaux-Arts—Mr. A. W. Longfellow—writes:—

"I can only add a few words of affectionate remembrance of the wonderful cheerfulness and earnestness of our friend which accomplished so much.

"By his joy in living and sincere purpose, mingled with a rare sense of humor, he made work more interesting and play more fun for us all, though he never lost sight of others or of our purpose to make ourselves better architects. Indeed, he had the New England conscience, well developed, but well in hand. In the Institute and in Paris at the School he added to the 'gayety of nations' with his rare humor and quaint ways, but never forgot that for which we were striving.

"Everything he did was individual, but showed a deep sense of what was serious and beautiful in design, so that he gained not only the respect and admiration and love of all his comrades, but was as thoroughly appreciated by the Frenchman as by his compatriots. They had amusing stories about him and his little accidents, and he has ever been the joy of all our reunions since those happy days, and we have all rejoiced in the strong, beautiful work which he did, and the happy home life; the rewards of his sympathetic nature and well developed taste.

"His loss to us and to the profession is irreparable, but he has left behind the impress of a strong, joyous soul, earnestly striving for the happiness of others, and for the interest of his profession, which he accomplished. To such an extent has he impressed himself upon us that we shall ever feel his influence and help, and recall at every turn how he lightened the burden and set the pace.

"His generous criticism of others will always be a lesson to those who have worked with him, and we shall always feel that we still go on hand and hand with him, enjoying more and accomplishing more because we have known him and loved him."

His knowledge of architectural history was acquired in much the same way as his knowledge of men—by wide reading and personal enquiry. All of us will recall the quaint manner in which he would "quiz," debate and throw doubt upon the statements of another for the purpose of drawing from him his knowledge of the subject, and often for the purpose of testing the accuracy of his own information and to correct it when he himself was misinformed or was in doubt. It was this trait, I think, that Mr. Chamberlin had in mind when he speaks of "his skill in a sort of fence peculiar to himself, though his thrusts never hurt or left a scar."

This same spirit led him to enjoy testing his skill in solving problems and was a large factor in making him willing to enter competitions. The propriety and desirability of so doing has provoked much heated and often acrimonious discussion, has led to prolonged disputes, jealousies, bitter feeling, charges of unprofessional conduct, and attempts to overthrow awards because of their being unfair and partial. The question of competition has been the subject of much concern to the A. I. A. as well as to its several Chapters; attempts have been made to formulate into codes the principles which should govern their conduct, some contending that it should be declared to be unprofessional to enter any competition which was not limited and in which every competitor was not paid something—preferably enough to compensate each for the actual outlay for the office expenses, while others, by their practice, at least, have shown that they were ready to enter every competition which promised the slightest chance of success.

Mr. Willson did not take sides with either extreme, but he enjoyed the study of interesting and intricate problems in planning. He felt that there was much to gain in their study, that it was good for the office-force to have the practice, and he seemed to enjoy the challenge to measure his strength in contests with his fellows.

This led to his entering a number of competitions, the result being a percentage of success much above the average. The Y. M. C. A. Building; Lyman Gymnasium, Gymnasium for Women's College, Brown University; Providence Public Library, and Barrington Town-hall were won by competition, and in not one of these competitions, so far as I know, was there a complaint as to their conduct or a kick over the award. He never entered a competition where he had a pull, and no one could accuse him of entering one which was fixed to go his way. If not successful, he accepted defeat, not without disappointment, but never with resentment, and he could not be induced to join with other unsuccessful aspirants in an attempt to overthrow the decision unless convinced that there was collusion and unfair treatment. In fact, I do not recall a single instance where he joined in an attempt to overthrow a competition, except

one in which the twelve selected architects, from whose plans the expert advised that the Committee should select one for execution, all joined in an unsuccessful suit to prevent the appointment of a local architect whose plan was not only not selected, but was not even considered worthy of mention by the expert-adviser.

A good illustration of his attitude in such matters is shown in an extract from a letter which has been sent me by a friend, who was very anxious that Mr. Willson's plan should be selected in a competition. The plan which Mr. Willson submitted was commended and given a high rank, and though not placed first by the expert, was voted for by several on the Committee. An unsuccessful competitor who felt sure that he had such a pull that the job would surely come to him began in person, as soon as the expert made his report, and by the aid of the local newspaper and the help of correspondents of the Boston papers, to attempt to overthrow the decision of the expert and the Committee. This friend, who was not on the Committee, had written to Mr. Willson in regard to his plan, the travail of the competition, and of the attempts to overthrow the expert's award; to which Mr. Willson, as all of you would know he would, replied:—

"I am very much obliged to you for telling me some of the doings of the reporters, and what some of the other competitors had been doing in regard to bringing their sets of plans before the public and your suggestions thereto, but in all squareness there is nothing to do but to accept the judgment of the commission's adviser.

"I have no criticism to make in regard to the award, and think there is nothing for the committee to do in justice to everybody but to accept the opinion of their expert, who has presumably looked into all the plans and has a better expert knowledge; and as far as the opinion of 'nine out of ten' goes as to which is the best plan, I have no doubt that any competitor could select a group of his friends who would pass favorable judgment on his plan.

"In our case, it was certainly because we had the promise of Mr. Chandler or some equally able expert as a judge of the plans, and the payment of something for our time and labor, which induced us to go into the competition, as it was this condition which seemed to guarantee the competition, as far as could be, from the influence of pull—either political or friendly. And I think that any competitor who has gone into this competition on the basis of the prospectus as first sent forth, and which so far has been lived up to, has no right to make any sort of kick at the award, and I was rather sorry to see at the end of Prof. Chandler's report itself a generalization which seemed to imply that the commission might select any one of the first half-dozen or so. Of course, the whole thing is in the hands of the Committee, and the competitors so understood it, but the promise that the plans should be judged by a competent expert was made, and this had been done, and in all honor should be lived up to by all concerned. It could only be extraordinary reasons which would warrant the Commission in recommending any other plan than the one recommended by the expert. Such reasons, of course, there might be, but there are none apparent in this case, and I hope that you will not take it that anything which I have written (to you) in explanation of points of our scheme was with any idea of over-riding the recommendations of Mr. Chandler's report, and I hope that you will use your influence to prevent any tampering with the decision based upon it."

He was scrupulously assiduous to observe the ethics of the profession and to elevate the standard of professional conduct in its relations to client, contractor, material-men and fellow practitioners, making the Golden Rule his guide and generously lending a helping hand to any of his professional fellows.

COMMUNICATION

THE LAST OF THE REPLEVINED NEGATIVES.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT:

Dear Sirs:—Since you have given so much publicity to the recent unpleasant affair between one of my draughtsmen and myself, I think, considering the last comment you made, I should, in justice to myself, reply to same. What the draughtsman says in regard to being employed by me, and that one of the designs he worked on was accepted in a competition, is correct, and that he wished to have copies and photographs of the work is, no doubt, correct; but that he made these copies and photographs by my knowledge and consent and on his own time is not true, for he took the drawings from my office during working hours, and while I was out of the city, had them photographed, and immediately proceeded to show them to his friends and to the public, and it was only two or three days before he left that I was informed of this fact. Under ordinary circumstances, I should not object to any or all of my draughtsmen having photographs of the work in my office, and should hope to have them sufficiently

interested in the work to want them. But, when they abuse their privileges, and take advantage of their employer in every possible way, it becomes, to say the least, not agreeable. I should probably not have objected to Mr. — keeping the photographs if some of them had not been of plans in a competition which had not been decided, and had I not thought it best to have all records in my possession and kept from the public until the decision was made. I demanded that Mr. — return the photographs and other drawings, which he refused to do in terms more forcible than elegant, and the only recourse I had was to fight, run or lay down. I decided not to do the last two, but am very sorry that I was compelled to take the course I did, though I think, under the circumstances, I did right, and should not hesitate to do so again, should I be so unfortunate as to be compelled to. Several drawings and sketches had disappeared from the office, but I was assured by Mr. — that he did not possess them, but had given them away to some of the other draughtsmen who had been in my employ, he assuming that, although he had been paid for the time consumed in making them, I had no right to them!

Hoping that this explanation will put the matter in a light that will not be misunderstood, I remain

Yours very truly,

J. W. STEVENS.

ILLUSTRATIONS

ST. PAUL'S CHAPEL: COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, NEW YORK, N. Y.: MESSRS. HOWELLS & STOKES, ARCHITECTS, NEW YORK, N. Y.: SEVEN PLATES.

It is in some slight degree unfortunate that this building, dedicated to service last Sunday, so successfully handled as a composition and so satisfactorily treated on the interior so far as color and sensuous pleasurable effects go, comes so near to being an element detrimental to the general effect of the great group of collegiate buildings on Bloomingdale Heights; its scale and its proximity to the Library are no help to that building, while the relatively smaller amount of limestone finish used therein is rather out of color harmony with the other brick buildings of the group. But these things said, there is little else about the building that calls for anything but commendation.

Up to the time of dedication it was not generally known to whose generosity the University was indebted for the building, but it at that time was made known that the building is the gift of Miss Olivia Eggleston Phelps Stokes and Miss Caroline Phelps Stokes, as a memorial to their father and mother, James Stokes and Caroline Phelps, and by the terms of the deed of gift is to be known as "St. Paul's Chapel of Columbia University, forever to be and remain a house set apart and dedicated to the service of Almighty God and of his Son, Jesus Christ, our Savior."

Exterior views of the building were published in our issues for June 30 and July 7 last.

The furnishings and fittings of the chapel are characterized by simplicity. The carving and tarsia work of the pulpit, reading-desks, choir-stalls, and organ-cases are the work of Coppede of Florence, one of the best-known wood-carvers of Italy, as the result of a competition organized by the architects in Italy, in which the three leading wood-carvers of that country, respectively active in Siena, Rome and Florence, took part. The style of the detail represents the best period of Italian wood-carving, about 1500. The chandeliers and openwork rail of the galleries are bronze, and the pavement's large and simple patterns are defined by inlaid bands of mosaic, consisting of fragments of old porphyry and serpentine brought from Italy.

The exterior materials are of brick and Indian limestone. The interior length is 120 feet, and the greatest width is 76 feet. The interior diameter of the dome is 48 feet, its interior height is 91 feet, and it supports a simple terra-cotta lantern of some eight tons weight. The cost of the structure complete has been about \$260,000, exclusive of the stained glass, choir wood-carvings, and organ. The seating capacity is 1,050.

The chancel windows are executed by John La Farge. The present transept windows are temporary, but will be replaced by memorial windows.

The windows in the dome are memorials to well-known alumni of the institution, beginning with Philip Van Cortlandt, class of 1758, donor, to Robert B. Van Cortlandt, '82.

THE GRATWICK RESEARCH LABORATORY, BUFFALO, N. Y. MR. GEORGE CARY, ARCHITECT, BUFFALO, N. Y.

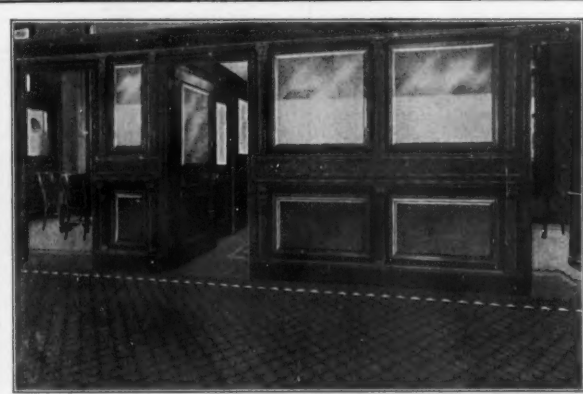
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WANTED — Architectural draughtsman, good in general working drawings and country work, must be able to intelligently work up sketches. Alfred Hopkins, 11 East 24th St., New York City. (1624-1625)

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 "B-B," care American Architect. (1623-1626)

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Building, are reported to have prepared plans for a two-story bank building, 80x90 feet, for the New England Bank. J. F. Downing, president, 112 West Ninth Street. Estimated cost, \$250,000.

Plans have been prepared by Architect Louis Curtiss for the addition to the Baltimore Hotel at the corner of Baltimore Avenue and Twelfth Street. Cost, \$90,000.

KEARNY, N. J.—Reports state that Architect J. B. Warren, Kearny Avenue, Kearny, is completing plans for the erection of the proposed school, to cost about \$50,000.

KEARNEY, NEB.—Reports state that the Legislature will be asked an appropriation

PROPOSALS.

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., January 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, Custom 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 Supervising 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 accompanied 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 Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., January 29, 1907.—Sealed proposals will be received 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, Wisconsin, 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 Architect. (1623-1624)

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., January 23, 1907.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock p. m. on the 18th day of February, 1907, and then opened, for the construction of the building 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)

of \$100,000 for two wing additions to the State Normal School here.

KINGSTON, N. Y.—Bids are asked by James Knox Taylor, supervising architect, Washington, D. C., until 3 p. m., February 26, for the construction of the superstructure, including heating apparatus, plumbing, gas-piping, electric conduits and wiring, of the United States Post-Office at Kingston, N. Y.

KNOXVILLE, TENN.—It is reported that plans are being considered for improvements to the Eastern Hospital for Insane. Cost, \$65,000. Address Governor Cox.

C. D. Atkins is said to be preparing to

PROPOSALS.

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)

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erect a six-story apartment house on Gay Street.

W. J. Oliver and associates contemplate building a hotel and office building to cost about \$850,000; steel and concrete construction; passageway between the two buildings leading to a rear lot on which will probably be erected a theatre. Frank J. Milburn Company, Home Life Building, Washington, D. C., architects.

LA CROSSE, WIS.—It is reported that the National Bank of La Crosse will erect a \$60,000 bank building in place of the one destroyed by fire recently. Bedford stone and marble work will be used. Julius Thiel-



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LANCASTER, PA.—Wilson, Harris & Richards, Drexel Building, it is stated, have been engaged to prepare plans for a seven-story store and office building, to be erected at Seventeenth and Chestnut Streets, for the American Baptist Publication Company. Samuel A. Crozer is chairman of the Building Committee.

LAS VEGAS, N. M.—The Wells Fargo Company is reported to have accepted plans for a three-story building as prepared by Holt & Hart, of Las Vegas.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.—The contract for the superstructure of the union station was let to the Murch Brothers Construction Company, of St. Louis, Mo. Estimated cost, \$300,000. Theo. C. Link, Carleton Building, St. Louis, Mo., is the architect.

LOUISVILLE, KY.—Press reports state that the local lodges of the Knights of Pythias and the Knights of Honor will erect a lodge building at a cost of about \$75,000.

LYNCHBURG, VA.—The Anheuser-Busch Brewing Company, of St. Louis, it is stated, is planning to erect a large cold storage warehouse at a cost of about \$200,000.

LYNN, MASS.—The Board of Aldermen, it is stated, has voted to borrow \$150,000 for the erection of a classical high school.

MADISON, WIS.—Bids are asked until noon, February 26, by the Wisconsin Capitol Commission, for furnishing stone for exterior facing of the Capitol, now building. Lew F. Porter, Madison, is secretary of the commission.

McKEES ROCKS, PA.—Reports state that the McKees Rocks School Board has pur-

chased a plot, 300x158 feet, on the Herry estate, between Chartiers, Thompson and St. Johns Streets, where a \$100,000 school building will be erected.

MEMPHIS, TENN.—Chighizola, Hanker & Cairns, it is stated are receiving bids on an apartment house to cost \$90,000; three stories; brick and terra-cotta; gravel roof and concrete foundations; to be erected by Carruthers Ewing, Russell Martin and Brinkley Snowden.

L. C. De Van, 6 Randolph Building, is said to be preparing plans for a residence to be erected for R. J. Darnell, on Union Avenue, at a cost of \$60,000.

Reports state that Shaw & Pfeil and L. M. Weathers & Co. are preparing plans for bank and office building to be erected by the North Memphis Savings Bank; seven stories; stone, brick and terra-cotta; two electric steel elevators; stairways and entire first floor will be built of marble tile; building to be of steel-skeleton construction, and the entire structure will be anchored to heavy stone piers.

MICHIGAN CITY, IND.—John Wolf, of this city, it is said, will receive bids for the erection of a hotel here. Estimated cost is \$100,000.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—The Milwaukee Sanitarium Company, it is reported, has purchased a site on the Blue Mound Road, west of Milwaukee, and will erect a large \$100,000 sanitarium during the year.

Superintendent Carroll G. Pearse, of the Milwaukee Public Schools, and a library and museum commissioner, is in charge of plans for erecting a \$250,000 addition to the noted Milwaukee public library and museum.

Archbishop Sebastian Messmer has offered the State of Wisconsin the bishop's residence, Chestnut Street and Cold Spring Avenue, for the new Milwaukee Normal School to be erected as soon as a site is secured and the architects have submitted plans. The building will cost \$75,000.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—It is reported that Kees & Colburn, architects, have begun the preparation of plans for a store and office-building to be erected at Seventh Street and Nicollet Avenue by L. S. Donaldson. It will be ten-story, 44x127, of brick and terra cotta, fireproof construction, marble finish, plate-glass front, plumbing, gas and electric lights, freight and passenger elevators, ventilating system, steam heat, modern equipment throughout. Cost, \$200,000.

The vestrymen of St. Mark's Episcopal Church have decided to accept an offer of \$250,000 for the site of the church. The offer is made by an out-of-town dry goods concern, which will erect a modern store-building there. The church has already purchased a piece of property at Hawthorn Avenue and Twelfth Street, and will erect a church there to cost upward of \$200,000.

Reports state that a new college building at St. Anthony Park will be erected by the Swedish Baptists of the Northwest. Cost, \$50,000. Address Dr. Arvid Jordh, principal of the Bethel Academy, Minneapolis, Minn.

Architects Kees & Colburn, 603 Kasota Block, it is said, have plans for a ten-story store and office building, 44x127 feet, to be erected at Seventh Street and Nicollet Avenue, for L. S. Donaldson. Estimated cost, \$200,000.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—George Fred Pelham,



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503 Fifth Avenue, has plans ready for the nine-story elevator apartment house, 108.4x84x90 feet, which Lorenz Weiher, 76 East Eighty-sixth Street, is to build on the southwest corner of West End Avenue and Eighty-fourth Street, at a cost of \$400,000. Mr. Weiher is general contractor. No sub-contracts have yet been awarded.

No contracts have yet been issued for the six-story sanitarium, 38x90.5 feet, which Howard W. Pierce, 524 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, will erect at 116-118 East Fifty-eighth Street at a cost of \$110,000. Plans by William Strom, 39 Cortlandt Street, specify brick, stone and Indiana limestone exterior, stone coping, copper cornices, steam heat, tile and tin roof, and two old buildings will be demolished.

Messrs. Radcliffe & Kelley, 3 West Twenty-ninth Street, are about ready for figures for the four-story brick, stone and steel fireproof stable building, 122x98 feet, which the New York Cab Company, 13 West Thirty-second Street, will erect at 254-262 West Fortieth Street, to cost in the neighborhood of \$300,000. James Heffernan is the company's manager and has charge of the work.

The Emanuel Lehman estate will erect a four-story building at 155-157 Henry Street for the Crippled Children's East Side Free School. Estimated cost, \$150,000. Mrs. Henry Goldman is president.

Architect C. P. H. Gilbert, 1123 Broadway, has prepared plans and specifications for a handsome new residence which is to be erected on the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Ninety-second Street for Perry Belmont. It will be a five-story building of brick, stone and iron, to be handsomely finished and decorated and to have the latest improvements and appliances in all lines.

Reports state that work will soon be started on a new business building to be erected at 7 and 9 East Twentieth Street for P. Braender from plans and specifications prepared by W. C. Frohne, 26 East Twenty-first Street. Plans provide for a twelve-story building, measuring 50x83 feet. It will be built of brick, stone and iron, fireproof, with steam heating, electric lighting, elevators, etc. Approximate cost, \$350,000.

Plans have been prepared by Architects

Rossiter & Wright, 110 East Twenty-third Street, for a residence at Lexington Avenue and Sixty-seventh Street for the East Sixty-seventh Street Apartment Company, 27 William Street. Cost, \$520,000.

Plans have been prepared by Architects Moore & Landsiedel, 148th Street and Third Avenue, for a residence at Riverside Drive and 143d Street, for the Hawthorne Building Company, 63 Park Row. Cost, \$100,000.

Architects Buchanan & Fox, 11 East Fifty-ninth Street, it is stated, are preparing plans for an eleven-story mercantile building, 37x80 feet, on the corner of Sixteenth Street and Fifth Avenue. Cost, \$800,000.

Reports state that plans have been prepared by Architects Buchanan & Fox, 11 East Fifty-ninth Street, for a residence at Sixteenth Street and Fifth Avenue, for the Hudson Realty Company, care Maximilian Morgenthau, president, 135 Broadway. Cost, \$125,000.

The George A. Fisher Company, New Rochelle, N. Y., it is said, will soon begin the erection at the northwest corner of Broadway and 144th Street a high-class six-story apartment house, 99.11x90 feet. There will be apartments for thirty-four families, the exterior will be in light brick, limestone and terra-cotta. The interior will contain electric lights, steam heat, marble, tile, mosaic and hardwood finish. George Fred Pelham, 503 Fifth Avenue, is preparing the plans. The project, he estimates, will cost about \$200,000.

Plans have been filed for a three-story public bath and gymnasium at 5 and 7 Rutgers Place. It is to be 53 feet front and 124 feet deep, with a facade of brick, trimmed with granite and terra-cotta, and it will have a roof garden. The building is to cost \$160,000.

V. J. Hedden & Sons Company, 1 Madison Avenue, have been awarded the contract for constructing an office building, 44x63 feet, at 70 and 72 Broad Street for the American Banknote Company, 76 Trinity Place. Cost, \$250,000. Kirby, Petit & Green, architects, 37 West Thirty-first Street.

Plans have been prepared by Architects Rouse & Sloan, 11 East Forty-third Street, for a new business building to be erected at



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110 Broadway. The new building will be ten stories high, of brick, stone and iron, fireproof, and will have steam heating, electric lighting, elevators, tile and marble work, etc. Owner will superintend.

NORFOLK, VA.—The directors of the First National Bank, it is stated, have secured a site at Main and Tenth Streets, and propose having plans prepared for a modern banking house.

NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—Smith College is reported to have raised \$75,000 toward the erection of the new college library.

OAKLAND, CAL.—Press reports state that plans are on foot looking towards the erection of a \$1,000,000 club house for the miners of the world. Sam Davis, of Carson City, Nevada, is reported as interested in the project.

The Oakland Y. M. C. A., it is stated, is preparing to sell its property at the corner of Fourteenth and Clay Streets, and to erect a \$300,000 building on another site.

OMAHA, NEB.—The Union Pacific Railroad Company will erect a ten-story headquarters building at Dodge and Fifteenth Streets. Estimated cost, \$1,000,000.

Efforts will be made to secure an additional appropriation from Congress of \$200,000 for further improvements at Fort Omaha.

It is reported that the County Board is considering the erection of a new courthouse. A structure to cost \$1,200,000 is suggested.

A six-story building, 99x120 feet, near the Tenth Street viaduct, will be erected, according to reports, by the Rock Island Plow Company, Rock Island, Ill. Cost, \$75,000.

Fairbanks, Morse & Co., of Chicago, have purchased the property at the northwest corner of Ninth and Harney Streets, Omaha, and contemplate the erection of a warehouse thereon. The proposed building is to be six-story, 66x132 feet, probably of concrete construction, and is estimated to cost about \$80,000. W. F. Norman, 1102 and 1104 Farnam Street, Omaha, Neb., is the manager of the company's Omaha branch, and will have charge of the work.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Evers, Dodge & Day, Drexel Building, are preparing plans for an addition to the plant of S. L. Allen & Co., Fifth Street and Glenwood Avenue. Cost, \$100,000.

The Parish Association of the Church of the Immaculate Conception is reported to be contemplating the erection of a hall, stores to be on the ground floor and the upper stories to be used for hall purposes.

William Steele & Sons, Sixteenth and Arch Streets, will receive sub-bids for a six-story warehouse at Fourth and Noble Streets for the Acme Tea Company. Construction will be of brick and concrete, with slag roof, open plumbing, electric light fixtures, etc. Estimated cost, \$225,000.

Reports state that plans will be prepared by Wilson, Harris & Richards, architects, Drexel Building, for a store and office building, to be built at Seventeenth and Chestnut Streets for the American Baptist Publication Society. It will be a seven-story structure, measuring 44x126 feet, and will cost approximately \$300,000.

Work is about to be started by the Charles McCaul Company, builders, on the erection of the large new packing plant which is to be built at the southwest cor-

ner of Thirtieth and Market Streets for the D. B. Martin Company from plans by Architect C. B. Comstock, Pittsburgh, Pa., as previously noted. Designs show a five-story building, covering 152x200 feet, to be thoroughly modern in structure and have modern machinery and appliances. Cost, \$200,000.

Architect John T. Windrim, Commonwealth Building, it is stated, has plans for an eight-story building at Eleventh and Market Streets for the Maison estate. Cost, \$300,000.

The Standard Roller Bearing Company, it is said, will add two buildings, one 50x233 feet, the other 50x60 feet, to its plant. The entire power plant will have a capacity of 2,000 horsepower. Estimated cost, \$200,000.

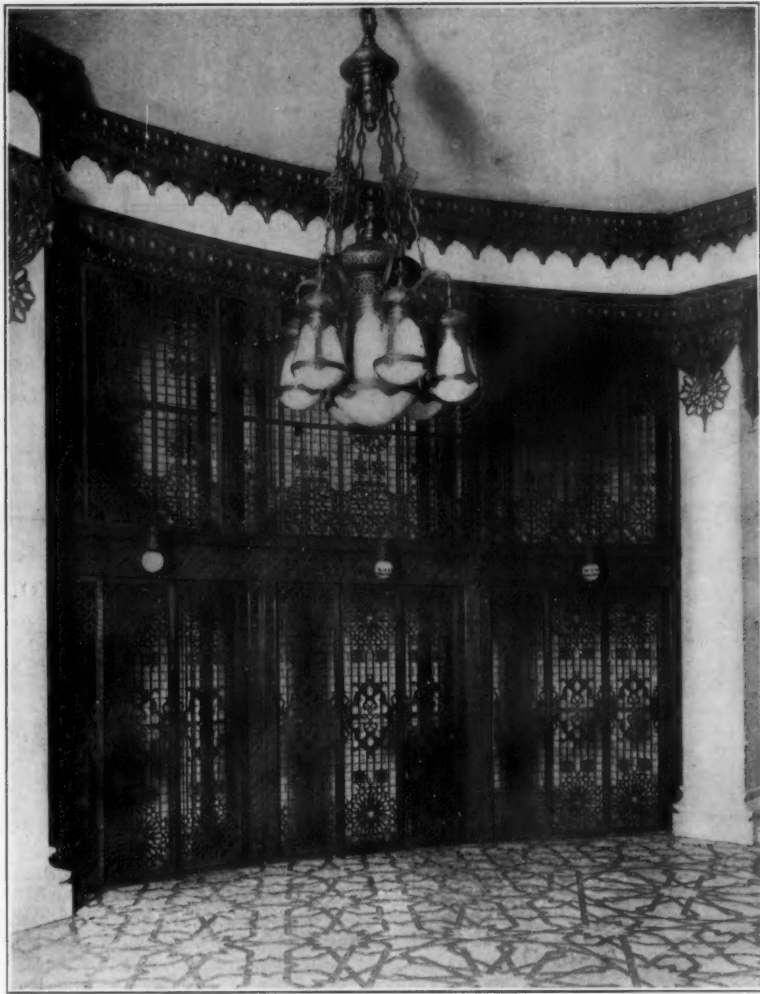
Reports state that the Hires Turner Glass Company have had plans prepared by Balinger & Perrott, 1200 Chestnut Street, for a plant 132x275 feet. Cost, \$100,000.

PINE BEACH, VA.—It is proposed to erect a 150-room addition to the Pine Beach Hotel. E. E. Dowell is manager.

PITTSBURGH, PA.—Plans have been prepared by J. T. Comes, Washington Bank Building, for a parochial school for the St. John the Baptist Roman Catholic congregation. Cost, \$80,000.

Plans are being prepared by the managers of the Braddock General Hospital for the erection of a new building to cost \$70,000.

Thomas K. Smith, care of Mortgage Banking Company, Fourth Avenue and Cherry Alley, proposes to erect a four-story brick apartment house in North Highland Avenue. Cost, \$80,000.



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Reports state that A. S. Hunter, care of Western University of Pennsylvania, Allegheny, Pa., will build a residence in Fifth Avenue, near Woodland Road. Cost, 75,000. No architect announced.

Alfred Hicks, Walnut and Baum Streets, East End, it is stated will build a residence in Fifth Avenue, near Woodland Road. Cost, \$100,000. No architect announced.

According to reports, Bennie Neiman, Fifth Avenue and Stevenson Street, will erect a four-story brick store building, 60x90 feet. Cost, \$75,000.

Architect Edward Stotz, Monongahela Bank Building, has prepared plans for a three-story brick and reinforced-concrete home on Gross Street for the Athalia Daly Home of Work for Women, 336 Fourth Avenue. Estimated cost, \$75,000.

Philip Hamburger, it is said, is arranging

to erect an eight-story mercantile building at 140 Sixth Street. Charles Pickel, 524 Penn Avenue, is architect. Cost, \$125,000.

It is stated that the contract to erect a six-story mercantile building for R. D. Elwood, at 821 Penn avenue, has been awarded to James Wheery & Co., Allegheny.

POLK, PA.—It is reported that the Board of State Charities, Harrisburg, has recommended an appropriation of \$195,000 for a custodial building for the Western Pennsylvania Institution for the Feeble-Minded, at Polk.

PORTAGE, WIS.—Prof. Dugald C. Jackson, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis., is drawing plans for a new cement-making plant to be erected north of Portage, at a cost of \$400,000. The Wisconsin Portland Cement Company, of Portage, is the builder. The mill will consist of a steel shell with

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corrugated sheet iron, which will be changed to reinforced-concrete. Electric power will be used and the power brought from the Kilbourn dam, Wisconsin River.

PORTLAND, ME.—It is stated that Messrs. Rines Bros., dry goods merchants, who own the Congress Square Hotel, will build a large eight or ten-story addition to that hotel.

PORTLAND, ORE.—Reports state that the Board of Trade Building Association will erect a ten-story building, 100x100 feet. David C. Lewis, Chandler's Building, is architect. Estimated cost, \$300,000.

Plans are being prepared for the erection of a large hotel building by R. B. Lamson at Eleventh and Stark Streets. Cost, \$150,000.

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REDDING, CAL.—The Board of Supervisors, it is stated, has decided to erect a reinforced-concrete fireproof Hall of Records for Shasta County.

RHYOLITE, CAL.—According to reports, Rol King, of Los Angeles, and Jude Bisbee Dunn, of San Bernardino, have approved the architect's plans for a hotel to be erected here at a cost of \$150,000. The hotel is to be built on the California mission style; two-stories high; contain eighty rooms, and to be 300x100 feet.

ROCKFORD, ILL.—Reports state that a school to cost \$50,000 will be erected, and the Board of Education has directed plans to be prepared.

Burr Bros., it is stated, intend erecting a four-story building on North Water Street.

St. JOSEPH, Mo.—The issuing of \$200,000 bonds for the erection of a city hall is reported under consideration.

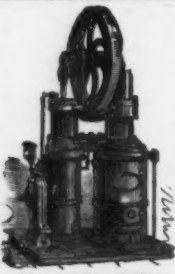
St. LOUIS, Mo.—Press reports state that C. F. Bonsack, Tobin Building, is preparing plans for an addition to the City Hospital, to cost about \$800,000.

Plans are being prepared by Architect William B. Ittner, Ninth and Locust Streets, for a three-story school building for the Board of Education. Cost, \$180,000.

Storm & Farish, it is stated, are preparing to erect a six-story business building on Eighth and Pine Streets.

Bids were received and the contract let for erection of an office building on the corner of Grand Avenue and Olive Street. The building will go up under the supervision of Storm & Farish, 112 North Eighth Street, who are the promoters of the structure. It is to be called the Metropolitan Building, and will be eight stories high, with deep basement. Steel-frame construction will be used throughout and the structure will be fireproof. The exterior will be of glazed white brick and terra cotta, with trimmings in light cream-colored brick. The height will be 100 feet, and it will stand on a lot having a frontage of 100 feet on Olive Street by a depth of 125 feet on Grand Avenue. The main entrance will be from Grand Avenue. The building is being erected by the Lauran Realty Company, and the contract was awarded to the Westlake Construction Company, Mercantile Building, St. Louis.

Reports state that a proposition to bond the city for \$300,000 for constructing a public market place is being considered by Council.



WATER

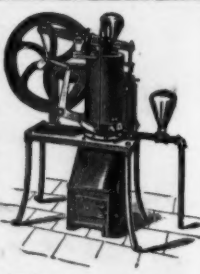
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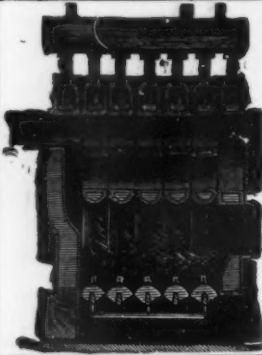


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St. PAUL, MINN.—The Paterson-Sargent Company, 415 Cedar Street, is having plans prepared for a warehouse to be erected on the west side at a cost of \$150,000. The building will be of reinforced-concrete construction, six stories high, 110x140 feet.

E. S. Hall, of Chicago, Ill., is reported to be preparing plans for a theatre which, it is said, is to be erected at Ninth and Robert Streets, at a cost of about \$100,000, by the Shubert Syndicate.

SACRAMENTO, CAL.—The Buffalo Brewing Company, Sacramento, will enlarge its plant, and will have a capacity producing 100 tons of ice daily. Cost, \$125,000.

SALEM, MASS.—E. B. George, Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners, writes that it is proposed to erect a court house at a cost of \$800,000. Only \$380,000 of this amount has yet been authorized. Architect C. H. Blackall, of Boston.

SAN DIEGO, CAL.—It was announced recently that the San Diego and Arizona Railroad Company had purchased two blocks of land, bounded by H and I Streets and Union and Columbia Avenues, upon which will be erected one of the largest railway depots in California. The building will be constructed of reinforced-concrete, and will cost several hundred thousand dollars. It will have a frontage of 300 feet on H Street, and will be 200 feet deep. An arcade for the trains to run under will be constructed.

Hebbard & Gill, Grant Building, will prepare plans for a theatre at Third and Ash Streets for F. Lanier, of Atlanta, Ga. Estimated cost, \$100,000.

D. C. Reed and M. Hall, it is stated, are about to apply for a permit to erect a five-story building on Sixth and E Streets, according to plans prepared by Harrison Albright, of Los Angeles. Probable cost, \$90,000.

It is stated that Hebbard & Gill, local architects, have been ordered to prepare plans for the theatre and apartment house to be erected by F. Lanier, of Atlanta, Ga., at Third and Ash Streets.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—The Heyman-Weil Company will erect a five-story brick business building on the site of the old Grand Opera House, on Mission Street, near Third Street. Estimated cost, \$400,000. Albert Pissis, 307 Sansome Street, is architect.

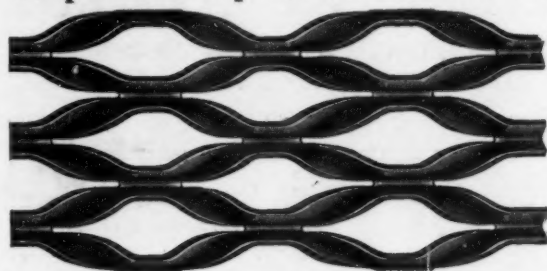
It is reported that the Sheldon estate will erect an eight-story reinforced-concrete building on the corner of Market and First Streets. Estimated cost, \$140,000.

Application has been made to the Board of Public Works by E. McLaughlin for a permit to erect a seven-story reinforced-concrete office building on the south side of Mission Street, near New Montgomery, at an estimated cost of \$110,000.

It is stated that plans are being prepared by the Fourth Street Improvement Company for a hotel building, 50x160 feet, to be called the Royal House and to be erected at Fourth and Howard Streets. Cost, \$135,000.

SHREVEPORT, LA.—Plans and specifications by L. S. Green, of Houston, Texas, have been adopted for the erection of a City Hall, for which a \$75,000 bond issue was reported recently as voted.

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Bids are asked by L. F. Thomas, chairman Building Committee, until 10 A. M., February 14, for the construction and completion of the Continental Bank & Trust Company's six-story bank and office building in Shreveport, according to plans and specifications on file at the office of Bridges & Snyder, architects, Shreveport, La., and at the Builders' Exchange, St. Louis, Mo. Certified check for \$2,000 required with bid.

SPEARFISH FALLS, S. D.—Reports state that George P. Baldwin will erect a new power plant on the Spearfish Creek, to cost about \$500,000.

SPOKANE, WASH.—It is reported that a business block costing \$75,000 will be erected by the Spokane Realty Company on Bernard Street, between Sprague and First Avenues.

The Washington and British American Investment Company will erect a \$50,000 building on Second Avenue. It will be three-story, with full basement, having a frontage of 100 feet.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—Plans are being prepared for the Chateau apartment building to be converted into a hotel building. Cost, \$175,000. Edward T. Davis is interested.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo.—The Board of Trustees of Drury College has decided on the erection of two new buildings.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.—It is stated that plans have been prepared by W. H. Conway, 104 South Sixth Street, for a five-story academy for the Sacred Heart, Monroe and Lincoln Streets. Cost, \$75,000.

It was announced at the meeting of the synod of the Springfield diocese of the Episcopal Church that a new Episcopal cathedral will be built in this city.

SULPHUR SPRINGS, N. C.—Prof. Otto B. Schoenfeld, of New Orleans, La., who recently purchased the Sulphur Springs property, it is reported, is planning to expend \$250,000 in improvements, including erecting a \$125,000 hotel.

TACOMA, WASH.—The Savings Realty Company, it is stated, will erect an apartment building, to cost \$150,000. Plans are being prepared.

UNIVERSITY, N. D.—Bids are asked by Trustees State University, J. W. Wilkerson, secretary, until 10 A. M., March 12, for a library building at the State University of North Dakota, according to plans and specifications on file at the office of the undersigned, also at the office of Patton & Miller, architects, Chicago, Ill.

VALLEJO, CAL.—The citizens are said to have voted in favor of issuing \$60,000 bonds to erect a high school.

WALLA WALLA, WASH.—It is stated that the Council has accepted plans for the new City Hall building, as drawn by Architect Osterman. There will also be a fire station, the two buildings costing about \$75,000.

WARM SPRINGS, VA.—Board of Supervisors of Bath County will receive bids until February 20 for the erection of a courthouse and jail building in accordance with plans and specifications on file with the County Clerk, Warm Springs, Va., and at the office of Frank P. Milburn & Co., architects, Home Life Building, Washington, D. C. Certified check in the sum of \$500 on some well-known bank, payable to the County Supervisors, must accompany each bid; usual rights reserved; F. L. LaRue, clerk to Board of Supervisors.

WARREN, IND.—The trustees of the First Methodist Church are preparing to ask for bids for the erection and equipment of a home building for aged Methodists. The estimated cost is \$75,000.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Lincoln Hall Association, W. H. Rapley, manager, 1325 E Street, N. W., will rebuild the Academy of Music at Ninth and D Streets N. W., reported as having been burned. J. B. McElfatrick & Son, architects, 1402 Broadway, New York, will prepare the plans and specifications.

WEST POINT, N. Y.—It is stated that several new buildings for the Military Academy at West Point have been authorized in the Military Appropriation Bill, including about \$1,200,000 for dormitories for the students and for a chapel.

WEST UNION, MINN.—It is rumored that a bank and hotel building will be erected.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—Messrs. Delano & Aldrich, 4 East 39th street, Manhattan, are ready for bids for the erection of a three-story addition to the New York Orthopedic Dispensary and Hospital building at White Plains, N. Y. The estimated cost is \$100,000.

WILMINGTON, DEL.—F. B. Tibbitts, General Secretary Y. M. C. A., writes that plans for the new building will be submitted February 15; the following architects have entered the competition: Horace Trumbauer, of Philadelphia, Pa.; Harding & Upton, of Washington, D. C.; Frank Miles, Day & Bros., of Philadelphia, Pa., and Parish & Schroeder, of New York, N. Y. In all probability bids for construction will be received about March 15.

WOODMERE, L. I., N. Y.—Arthur N. Peck, it is stated, has secured a site here and intends erecting a \$40,000 residence.

WORCESTER, MASS.—Plans have been prepared for a union station at Worcester by Watson & Huckel, 1211 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Pa., to be used by the Boston & Maine, the New York, New Haven & Hartford, and the Boston & Albany railroads. The building will cost about \$400,000, and concrete will be the chief material used in its construction.

It is stated that plans for the proposed Slater Building, to be erected on Main street, have been filed with George C. Halcott, Superintendent Public Buildings, by Frost, Briggs & Chamberlain, architects, 518 Main street, Worcester. The building will be eleven stories high, and will cost \$900,000.



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W. N. Wight & Co., New York.....</p> <p>ROOFING MATERIALS.
American Sheet & Tin Plate Co., Pittsburgh.....
Barber Asphalt Paving Co., Philadelphia.....
Bird, F. W. & Son, East Walpole, Mass.....
Keasbey & Mattison Co., Ambler, Pa.....
See also Asphalt Roofing.....</p> <p>SASH-CORD.
Samson Cordage Works, Boston.....</p> | <p>SCHOOLS OF ARCHITECTURE.
Lawrence Scientific School, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.....
Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston.....
Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio.....
Society of Beaux-Arts Architects, The, New York.....
University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.....
University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.....
Washington University School of Engineering and Architecture, St. Louis, Mo.....</p> <p>SHEET-METAL WORK.
Berger Mfg. Co., Canton, O.....
W. H. Mullins Co., Salem, O.....
J. S. Thorn Co., Philadelphia, Pa.....</p> <p>SKYLIGHTS, ETC.
Burt Mfg. Co., Akron, Ohio.....
George Hayes, New York.....
W. H. Mullins Co., Salem, O.....
Vaile & Young, Baltimore, Md.....</p> <p>STAIR TREAD.
American Mason Safety Tread Co., Boston.....</p> <p>TAPES AND RULES.
Lufkin Rule Co., Saginaw, Mich.....</p> <p>TERRA-COTTA.
The Northwestern Terra-Cotta Co., Chicago, Ill.....</p> <p>TILES.
Jackson, Wm. H., Co., New York.....</p> <p>TILES (Interlocking Rubber).
N. Y. Belting and Packing Co., Ltd., New York.....
Pennsylvania Rubber Co., Jeannette, Pa.....</p> <p>TIN AND TERNE PLATES.
American Sheet & Tin Plate Co., Pittsburgh.....</p> <p>VALVES AND PACKING.
Jenkins Bros., New York.....</p> <p>VENTILATING APPARATUS.
New York Blower Co., Chicago.....
Thomas & Smith, Chicago.....</p> <p>VENTILATORS.
Burt Mfg. Co., Akron, Ohio.....
Globe Ventilator Co., Troy, N. Y.....</p> <p>WATERPROOFING.
Bird, F. W., & Son, East Walpole, Mass.....</p> <p>WATER SUPPLY SYSTEMS.
Kewanee Water Supply Co., Kewanee, Ill.....</p> <p>WEATHER VANES.
T. W. Jones, New York.....</p> <p>WINDOW LINE.
Samson Cordage Works, Boston.....</p> <p>WIRE GLASS WINDOWS.
George Hayes, New York, N. Y.....
James A. Miller & Bro., Chicago, Ill.....</p> |
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