

Furnished by
Henry Pastor
Memorial Fund.

Public Library
RECEIVED
FEB 18 1907

Washington, D. C.

The AMERICAN ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS

Regular Edition

Vol. XCI.

FEBRUARY 16, 1907.

No. 1625.

EDITORIAL SUMMARY:

Pages 73-74

The London County Hall Competition to be a "Compound" Competition—The Reforming of the Competition Evil from the Outside—The Inciting Artistic Animus in Different Cases—An Official Board of Expert-advisers—The Professor and the Practising Architect as Expert-advisers—Recapitulation.

OPEN VS. RESTRICTED COMPETITIONS.....	75
LIMITED COMPETITIONS FOR PUBLIC BUILDINGS	75
THE TEMPLE LIBRARY OF NIPPUR.....	76
CHURCH FITTINGS.....	78
COMMUNICATION	78

"Laughable or Pitiable, Which?"

PLATES:

House of R. C. Watson, Esq., Rochester, N. Y., two plates—House of C. H. Wanzer, Esq., Rochester, N. Y., two plates—St. Paul's Rectory, Rochester, N. Y.—House of C. F. Schminke, Esq., Rochester, N. Y.—Entrance to No. 110 Kurfürstendamm, Berlin.

ADDITIONAL PLATES (International Edition):

The Tavern "Zum Köhlen Wein," Interlaken, Switzerland—Glacial Action at Lucerne, Switzerland—The "Treib" Tavern on the Urnersee, Switzerland—A Street View, Innertkirchen, Switzerland.

NOTES AND CLIPPINGS.....	79
--------------------------	----

12 WEST 40TH STREET

NEW YORK

LOOMIS FILTERS

Established 1880.

Improved System. Simple and Effective.
LOOMIS-MANNING FILTER CO.
 Main Office: 828 Land Title Bldg., Broad
 and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia.
 Boston. New York. Baltimore.
 Washington.

ELECTRIC SIGNALS

FOR

PASSENGER ELEVATORS**ELEVATOR SUPPLY & REPAIR CO.**136 Liberty St.
NEW YORK34 W. Monroe St.
CHICAGO**THE ROBERT C. FISHER COMPANY**

Successors to Fisher & Bird

MARBLE & GRANITE WORKS

139th-140th Sts.—Locust Ave. and East
 River. Established 1830. New York.

**OTIS ELEVATOR COMPANY**

New York Office: 17 Battery Place

**THE CUTLER MAILING SYSTEM
PATENTED AND AUTHORIZED**

SHOULD BE SPECIFIED BY NAME WHERE
 A STANDARD AUTHORIZED MAIL CHUTE
 EQUIPMENT IS DESIRED. INSTALLED IN
 CONNECTION WITH THE U. S. FREE COL-
 LECTION SERVICE ONLY BY THE SOLE
 MAKERS

THE CUTLER MFG. CO., Rochester, N. Y.**RENAISSANCE
DOORWAYS**

RED CLOTH, GILT TOPS

Plates (104), each 10 x 14 inches.

Price, \$7.50

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT12 WEST FORTIETH STREET
NEW YORK.**BERGER'S "CLASSIK"
STEEL CEILINGS**

EXCLUSIVE IN STYLE.



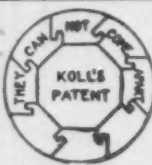
Write us for Catalogue and Prices.

WE also make all kinds of sheet metal
 roofing and siding; Cornices, Finials,
 Crestings, Skylights, Metal Shingles,
 Metal Lath, Multiplex Plate for fireproof
 floors and roofs; Steel Office and Vault
 Equipment, etc.

Send us your plans for estimate.

THE BERGER MFG. CO.

CANTON, OHIO.

Send for
Catalogue G-9**KOLL'S
PATENT LOCK JOINT
STAVED COLUMNS**

are particularly well adapted
 for out-door use. Made in all
 sizes from 5 in. to 42 in.
 diameter and proportionate
 lengths.

Hartmann Bros. Mfg. Co.
 Mt. Vernon, N. Y., U. S. A.
 N. Y. Office, 1123 Broadway.
 Western Factory, H. Sanders
 Co., 77-85 Weed St., Chicago.

ATLAS PORTLAND CEMENT

The Standard American Brand. Always Uniform

THE ATLAS PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY, 30 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK

Alphabetical List of Advertisers

For CLASSIFIED LIST, See Page xviii. ADVERTISEMENTS of those listed below which do not appear in this issue will be found in the first issue of the month

A	E	K	S
Alsen Cement.xviii	Elevator Supply and Repair Co.ii	Keasbey & Mattison Co.x	Smith Co., H. B.xvi
American School of Correspondence.	Emmel, Charles.xiv	Kewanee Water Supply Co.v	Society of Beaux-Arts Architects.iv
American Luxfer Prism Co.vi	Engineering Agency.	L	Soltmann, E. G.xvii
American Mason Safety Tread Co.xvi	Expanded Metal and Corrugated Bar Co.xiii	Lane, John.vi	Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co.iii
American Rolling Mill Co.xvii	F	Loomis-Manning Filter Co.ii	Stanley Works.viii
American Sheet & Tin Plate Co.xvii	Favor, Ruhl & Co.xiv	Lufkin Rule Co.xiv	T
Andrews Co., A. H.xiv	Fisher Co., Robert C.ii	M	Taylor, J. W.xvi
Associated Expanded Metal Co.xvi	French & Co., Samuel H.viii	Mass. Institute of Technology.iv	Technical Supply Co.xxvii
Atlas Portland Cement Co.ii	Frink, I. P.x	Miller & Bro., James A.viii	Thomas & Smith.xx
B	G	Mittineague Paper Co.vi	Thorn Co., J. S.viii
Barber Asphalt Paving Co.xv	Gabriel Concrete Steel Co.xiii	Mullins Co., W. H.viii	Thorp Fire Proof Door Co.x
Batterson & Eisele.xxxi	Genasco Roofing Co.xiii	N	Troy Laundry Machinery Co.xx
Berger Mfg. Co.ii	General Compressed Air and Vacuum Machinery Co.iii	National Fireproofing Co.vii	Trussed Concrete Steel Co.xix
Bird & Sons, F. W.iii	Gilbreth, Frank B.xiv	National Lead Co.xiii	U
Burt Mfg. Co.viii	Globe Ventilator Co.xviii	Neuchatel Asphalt Co.x	U. S. Mail Chute Equipment Co.xxv
Butcher Polish Co.viii	Guastavino, R. Co.xvii	New York Belting & Packing Co.xi	U. S. Mineral Wool Co.xviii
C	Gurney Heater Mfg. Co.xx	New York Blower Co.x	Universal Portland Cement Co.xv, xx
Campbell, Walter M.xvi	H	Northwestern Terra Cotta Co.xii	University of Illinois.iv
Canton Clothes Dryer & Mfg. Co.xiv	Hartmann Bros. Mfg. Co.ii	O	University of Michigan.iv
Cement Age.xiii	Harvard University.iv	Okonite Co. (Ltd.).iv	University of Pennsylvania.iv
Chappell Furnace Co.xii	Hayes, Geo.viii	Otis Elevator Co.ii	V
Chicago Dryer Co.xvi	Hill Machine Co.xvi	P	Vaile & Young.xx
Clinton Wire Cloth Co.xxvii	Holophane Glass Co.xiv	Pennsylvania Rubber Co.ix	W
Columbus Heating and Ventilating Co.xii	I	Plastic Relief Mfg. Co.xiv	Washington University.iv
Corrugated Concrete Pile Co.x	Information Bureau of Tile Industry.x	R	Weber Steel Concrete Chimney Co.xix
Cutler Mfg. Co.ii	J	Raymond Concrete Pile Co.x	Wight, W. N., & Co.xxvii
D	Jackson Co., Wm. H.xx	Rider-Ericsson Engine Co.xvi	Winslow Bros. Co., The.xv
Dadmun, Leon B.xix	Jenkins Bros.x	S	Wirt, F. B.xvi
Deane, E. Eldon.xvi	Jones, T. W.viii	Samson Cordage Works.x	Wolf Mfg. Co.xiv
Dixon Crucible Co., Jos.viii		Sloane, W. & J.xi	Y
			Yale & Towne Mfg. Co.x



"Standard" Plate P-851

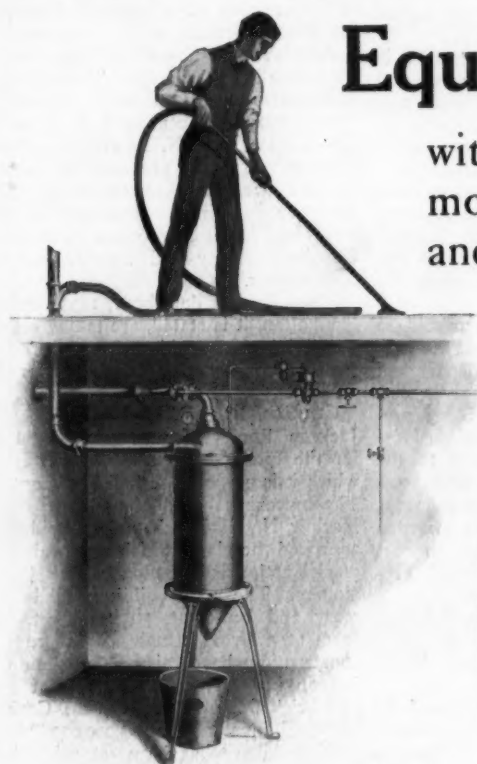
PARAGON "STANDARD" Enamelled Washout Closet—adapted for work requiring least possible outlay, but demanding a thoroughly sanitary and effective fixture. Enamelled inside and outside with 2-inch Brass Flush Connection and Improved Roll-Top flushing rim. Woods and fittings Quartered Oak, Cherry, Walnut, High Dutch Oak, English Oak, Ox Blood, Bird's Eye Maple, White Enamel and Mahogany.

"Standard" FIXTURES GIVE PERMANENT SATISFACTION



WHEN an architect's client finds that **"Standard"** Porcelain Enamelled Fixtures have been specified for his property he is pleased, because he has been taught by actual experiences to regard **"Standard"** Fixtures as the most beautiful, the most sanitary and the most satisfactory equipment that he can secure. The Architect on the other hand knows that his customer has the right impression of **"Standard"** fixtures and that the test of use will increase his satisfaction.

Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co.
PITTSBURGH, PA.



Equip Your Buildings

with cleaning apparatus that is modern and economical to install and operate.

The illustration shows the latest development of mechanical cleaning apparatus. It consists of a vacuum producing valve and tank in basement connected to the live steam pipes of the building and then connected to risers distributed at convenient points, which by the application of tools connected to hose removes all the dust, dirt, etc., from the floors, carpets, walls, etc., and deposits them in the dust collector in the basement.

Our Engineering department is at your disposal for estimates, plans, etc.

General Compressed Air & Vacuum Machinery Co., 4460 OLIVE STREET,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA**SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE**

FOUR-YEAR COURSE. (*Degree B. S. in Arch.*) (Architectural engineering may be taken in lieu of advanced design, etc.)

GRADUATE YEAR. (*Degree M. S. in Arch.*) (Allowing specialization in design or in architectural engineering, etc.)

SPECIAL COURSE OF TWO YEARS. (*Certificate.*) (For qualified draughtsmen; affording option in architectural engineering.)

COMBINED COURSES in Arts and Architecture, by which A. B. and B. S. in Arch. may be taken in six years.

COLLEGE GRADUATES granted advanced standing.

SUMMER COURSES in elementary and general subjects through which advanced standing may be secured.

For full information address: DR. J. H. PENNIMAN, Dean, College Hall, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.

MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY**DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE**

Options in *Architectural Engineering* and *Landscape Architecture.*

College graduates and draughtsmen admitted as special students.

H. W. TYLER, Secretary,
Mass. Institute of Technology, Boston, Mass.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY

The Graduate School of Applied Science and
The Lawrence Scientific School

offer graduate and undergraduate courses in Civil, Mechanical, Electrical, Mining and Metallurgical Engineering, Architecture, Landscape Architecture, Forestry, Physics, Chemistry, Biology, and Geology.

For further information, address W. C. SABINE,
15 University Hall, Cambridge, Mass.

THE SOCIETY OF BEAUX-ARTS ARCHITECTS

has established

A FREE COURSE OF STUDY

open to draughtsmen and students of any city, modeled on the general plan pursued at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts in Paris, and comprising frequent problems in Orders, Design, Archaeology, etc.

For information apply to the Secretary of the Committee on Education, 3 East 33d St., New York City.

WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

St. Louis, Mo.

DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE

offers a professional four-year course in Architecture. Admission by examination or by certificate or diploma from other schools and colleges. Draughtsmen are admitted as special students.

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

ANN ARBOR, MICH.

DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE.

Four-year course in Architecture and in Architectural Engineering. Draughtmen and others adequately prepared are admitted as special students. For Bulletin describing work, address Dean of Department of Engineering.

"MONUMENTAL STAIRCASES."

40 Gelatine Plates, on bond paper, 9" x 11".

In Envelope. Price, \$5.00.

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT, Publishers.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

Four-year professional courses in Architecture, in Architectural Engineering and in Architectural Decoration. Special courses for draughtsmen and constructors. Excellent library and equipment. University fees nominal.

Department of Architecture.

W. L. PILLSBURY, Registrar, URBANA, ILL.

THE GEORGIAN PERIOD

PRICE, \$60.00.

"The most important work on architecture yet produced in America."—*Nation*.

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT,

15 WEST FORTIETH ST.,

NEW YORK

COMPETITIONS

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Competitive plans are being received, according to reports, by the Trustees of St. John's Cathedral parish for a Cathedral Institute, to include a full graded school, a high school and an auditorium. Cost to be about \$100,000.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—The Association of American Portland Cement Manufacturers invites designs for six classes of suburban dwellings, to be constructed, as far as possible, of cement concrete. Eighteen cash prizes, varying in value from \$40 to \$200, are offered. Further details will appear in a later issue. Copies of the programme may be obtained by addressing the secretary of the above association at the Land Title Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

BUILDING NEWS.

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

ABBEVILLE, S. C.—It is reported that plans are being prepared by Edwards & Walter, architects, National Loan and Exchange Block, Columbia, S. C., for a court-house to be built at Abbeville. Cost, \$50,000.

AMITE CITY, LA.—The Police Jury, it is reported, has decided to erect a court-house at a cost of \$80,000.

ATLANTA, GA.—The Finance Committee of the City Council, it is stated, has decided to appropriate \$75,000 for the auditorium and armory.

A permit was issued, it is stated, for a \$175,000 Masonic Temple to be erected on Peachtree and Cain Streets. The building to be four-stories high with mezzanine floors, and of brick and stone construction with terra cotta trimmings. Morgan & Dillon are the architects.

BALTIMORE, MD.—William Knabe & Co., it is stated, will erect a large hall in the business section of the city, at a cost of about \$150,000.

BLOOMINGTON, ILL.—Press reports state that Architects P. O. Moratz, George H.

Miller and A. L. Pillsbury, 101 East Front Street, are preparing competitive plans for the \$100,000 Y. M. C. A. building, 110x135 feet. Campbell Holton is chairman of the building committee.

BOSTON, MASS.—The Schoolhouse Commission is reported to be considering the erection of a school at Warren Avenue and Dartmouth Street, to cost about \$90,000.

Sturgis & Barton, 120 Boylston Street, it is stated, are drawing plans for a four-story granite building for the First National Bank.

The Commonwealth Trust Company, it is stated, intends erecting at Summer and Devonshire Streets a ten-story bank and office building.

Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge, 122 Ames Building, it is stated, have prepared plans for a building which it is proposed erecting for the Harvard Dental College adjacent to the present buildings of the Medical School. It is stated that about \$250,000 will be required for erecting and equipping this building.

The Board of Aldermen is reported to have authorized the erection of an additional pavilion at the south department of the City Hospital, to cost about \$75,000.

Reports state that plans are being prepared by Dr. Billings for the Brigham Hospital on Longwood Avenue, next to the Howard Medical School. Cost, \$1,000,000.

It is reported that A. B. Stannard, 1135 Broadway, New York City, was awarded the contract for an art museum to cost about \$1,000,000. Guy Lowell, 1128 Tremont Building, is architect.

Charles R. Evans, 33 Equitable Building, it is stated, will erect an apartment hotel at Deerfield Street and Bay State Road, to cost \$350,000.

The Council, it is stated, has passed an order requesting the Armory Commissioner of the Commonwealth to erect an armory in Charlestown for the accommodation of the three militia located there, the cost to be \$250,000.

Clough and Wardner are reported to have secured the contract to erect the hos-

pital for the Soldiers' Home, which is to cost about \$175,000. The building is to be three-stories high, 232x101 feet, and is to be of brick and stone.

BOWLING GREEN, KY.—A Federal building is to be erected here, to cost about \$100,000. It will probably be situated on property owned by Dr. S. B. Johnson, at the corner of College and Eleventh Streets.

BRISTOL, VA.—Dr. Geo. E. Wiley and Dr. H. B. Edmondson are reported interested in the erection of a hotel at Cumberland and Moore Streets, to cost \$100,000.

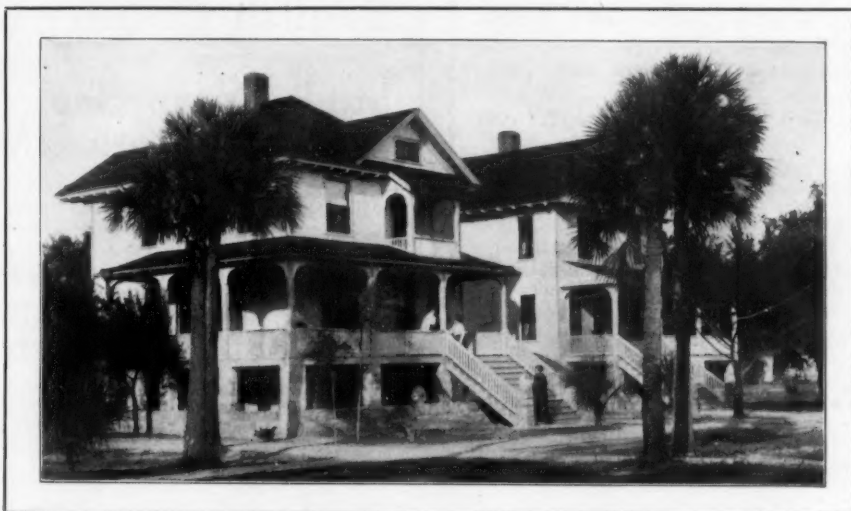
BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Plans have been filed for a two-story brick church to be erected at Stuyvesant and Jefferson Avenues, at a cost of \$50,000. Leeming & Kirk, 20 Bond Street, New York, N. Y., are the architects.

Plans are being prepared by Architect F. S. Lowe, 186 Remsen Street, for an apartment building to be erected at Bergen Street and Kingston Avenue. Cost, \$90,000. Eisenbach Realty and Construction Company, owner.

Bruce Price & de Sibour, 1133 Broadway, Manhattan, it is stated, are taking estimates on a high-class residence to be erected at 373 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn, for J. E. Carlisle.

CHICAGO, ILL.—D. H. Burnham & Co., 9 Jackson Boulevard, have completed plans for the Field Museum of Natural History, which it is proposed to build in Grant Park. The museum's board of trustees, of which Harlow N. Higinbotham is President, has approved the plans, which now wait similar official action by the South Park Commissioners. The main building will be three-story and basement, 705x330 feet, in the form of a Greek temple, of fireproof steel construction, have caisson foundation resting on bedrock, superstructure of granite and brick flanked by numerous Corinthian stone columns and cost \$3,000,000. Another million dollars has been set aside for the construction of two wings when required. The late Marshall Field bequeathed \$8,000,000 to the new institution, of which \$4,000,000 is to be used for the building and \$4,000,000 for the endowment fund. It is

Private Water Supply Plants for Country or City



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

KEWANEE WATER SUPPLY COMPANY

DRAWER 00, KEWANEE, ILL.

Luxfer Sidewalk Prisms Should Not Be Specified

WHEN THE FOLLOWING
CONDITIONS ARE PRESENT

1st. When no sidewalk construction is called for in your plans.

2d. When basement light is not needed in the building.

3d. When owner insists on "makeshift" construction.

In all other building situations "Luxfer" is indicated and *there is no substitute.*

Let us estimate and, if necessary, advise.

LUXFER DAYLIGHTING SYSTEM is just as necessary in "above ground" specifications in about 90 per cent. of modern construction operations, exclusive of detached dwellings.

As you doubtless are aware.

AMERICAN LUXFER PRISM CO.
HEYWORTH BUILDING

Cor. Wabash Ave. and Monroe St., Chicago, and

NEW YORK, BOSTON, CLEVELAND, KANSAS CITY,
ST. PAUL, SAN FRANCISCO, NEW ORLEANS,
ST. LOUIS, CINCINNATI, INDIANAPOLIS,
PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, MILWAUKEE.

Special Extra Numbers to International Studio

Limited Editions

No Reprints

The publishers reserve the right to advance price after the date of publication

Paper Wrappers, \$2.50 net; Post, 25 cts. Cloth, \$3.00 net; post, 35 cts.

English Country Cottages

Studio Year Book of Decorative Art, 1907

A Guide to the Artistic Furnishing of the House.

Many Hundreds of Illustrations, including

Numerous Colored Plates

"Full of suggestions and admirable hints."

THE HOUSE BEAUTIFUL

The Art Revival in Austria

MODERN PAINTING

ARCHITECTURAL REVIVAL

MODERN PLASTIC ART

DECORATIVE ART

220 Illustrations, 18 Special Color and Photogravure Plates

JOHN LANE COMPANY, NEW YORK

THE BODLEY HEAD

67 FIFTH AVENUE



reported that excavation may be begun next month.

The H. M. Hooker Company, dealers in glass, 57 West Randolph Street, will build a warehouse on Washington Boulevard, between Union and Desplaines Streets. It will be six-story, with a frontage of 116½ feet, have pressed brick front, composition roof, steam heat, wiring for electric light, and cost about \$200,000.

Dwight H. Perkins, architect for the Board of Education, Tribune Building, 143 Dearborn Street, has prepared plans for a model school building, of a new type, to be built as an addition to the Cornell School, Seventy-sixth Street and Drexel Avenue. It will be three-story, of fireproof steel construction, have pressed brick, stone and terra cotta exterior, probably slate roof, steam heat, and cost \$150,000. It will have a new ventilating system, by which the inrush of fresh air will carry the foul air out through registers in the walls of the dressing rooms.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.—Reports state that an addition will be erected to the Hebrew Union College of this city. Estimated cost, \$100,000.

Press reports state that plans have been prepared by Architect Samuel Hannaford & Sons, Hulbert Block, for a church for St. Mary's R. C. congregation. Reverend F. J. Hyner, pastor, Hyde Park. Cost, \$60,000.

It is reported that the H. & S. Pogue Co. will erect an eight-story brick and steel addition to its store on Fourth Street.

Reports state that plans are being prepared by architects Elzner & Anderson for

a residence for Senator J. B. Foraker. Estimated cost, \$200,000.

CLEVELAND, O.—Reports state that plans have been prepared by Saul Feigenbaum for a new hotel building at the corner of East Ninth Street and Bolivar Road, Southeast. Cost, \$300,000.

The Board of Education will, it is reported, erect a technical high school to cost \$350,000.

It is announced that an East End high school will be erected by the Board of Education. Cost, \$250,000.

Reports state that plans have been approved for a club house which is to be erected on Euclid Avenue by the members of the Excelsior Club.

Mrs. Marcus A. Hanna, it is stated, has purchased a tract of 100 acres at Seal Harbor, Me., on which she will erect a residence, stable and garage, to cost in the neighborhood of \$100,000. For particulars address the M. A. Hanna Estate, 621 Perry Payne Building.

Bids are asked until 3 P. M., March 5, by James Knox Taylor, supervising architect, Washington, D. C., for the interior finish of the United States post-office, custom-house and court-house at Cleveland. Arnold W. Brunner, 33 Union Square, West, New York, N. Y., is architect.

Architect C. F. Schweinfurth, 1205 New England Building, it is stated, has prepared plans for a residence to be erected on Euclid Avenue, near East Twenty-second Street, for Samuel Mather.

Reports announce that Homer McDaniel will erect a six-story steel and concrete building at East Sixth Street and Austin

Court, for storage purposes. Estimated cost, \$100,000.

Bids are asked by Dr. A. B. Howard, Secretary trustees, until noon, February 20, for labor and materials necessary to erect an industrial building at the Cleveland State Hospital, according to the plans, descriptions, bills and specifications on file at the office of Dr. A. B. Howard, superintendent, Cleveland, O., and at the office of Frank L. Packard, architect, Columbus, O.

It is reported that the Emanuel Episcopal Church is to be remodeled at a cost of \$40,000.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COL.—Reports state that Dr. F. E. Caldwell, 119 Henry Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., will erect a \$150,000 sanitarium here.

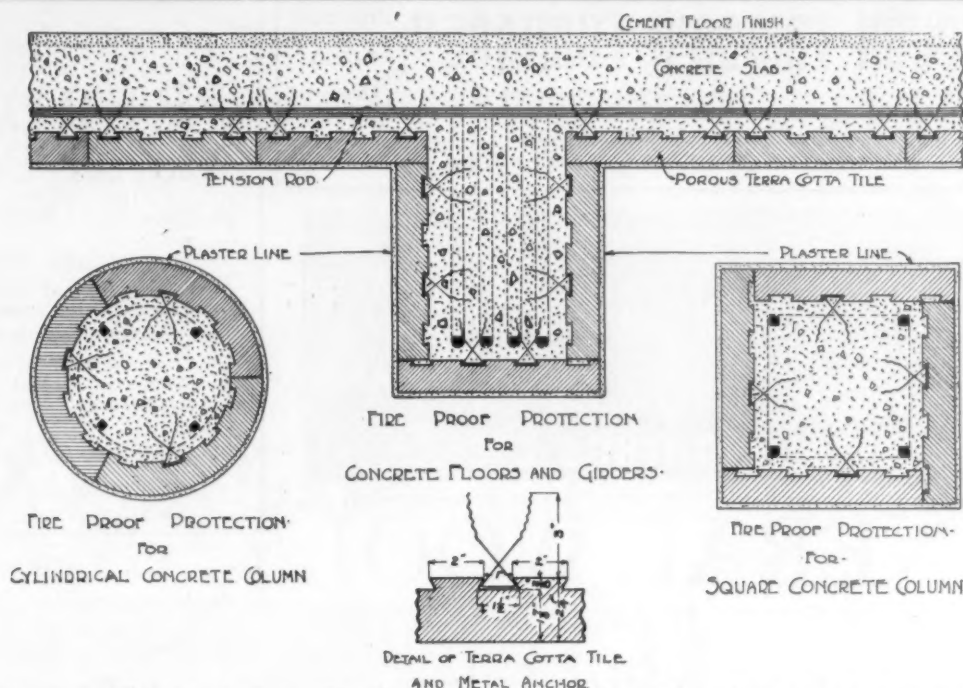
The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway (W. B. Storey, Jr., Ch. Engr., Topeka, Kan.), it is reported, will change its present passenger station into a freight station and build a new \$50,000 hotel and passenger station.

DALLAS, TEX.—Plans are being prepared, it is stated, by the Colonial Hill Methodist congregation for a church to cost \$35,000.

DENVER, COL.—It is reported that the officers of the American Mining Congress are contemplating to erect a building on Colfax Avenue, to cost about \$250,000.

The Denver Club, it is stated, is planning to erect a \$100,000 addition to its club house on Seventeenth and Glanarm Streets.

DES MOINES, IA.—It is reported that plans have been drawn by the State Architect for a \$100,000 building for the joint use of the Adjutant General and State Board of Control, with arsenal, offices and



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

National Fire Proofing Company

Manufacturers of

POROUS TERRA COTTA HOLLOW TILE

Contractors for

CONSTRUCTION OF FIREPROOF BUILDINGS

CHICAGO, Hartford Building
NEW YORK, Flatiron Building
PITTSBURG, Fulton Building
BOSTON, 840 Old South Building
ST. LOUIS, Victoria Building

PHILADELPHIA, Land Title Building
WASHINGTON, D. C., Colorado Building
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., Lumber Exchange
LOS ANGELES, CAL., Union Trust Bldg.
LONDON, ENG., 27 Chancery Lane

A. A.

National
Fire
Proofing
Company
Hartford Bldg.,
CHICAGO.

Please send copy
of your Blue Book
of Tests on Rein-
forced Concrete
Columns.

Name.....

Street and No.....

City and State.....

"THROUGH FRISCO'S FURNACE" EDITION DE LUXE

Illustrations of seven modern steel frame buildings at San Francisco that withstood the earthquakes and fire of April 18th, 1906, with reports on the rust-resisting qualities of Dixon's Silica-Graphite Paint on the steelwork.

WRITE FOR A FREE COPY OF BOOK No. B-14

JOSEPH DIXON CRUCIBLE CO., Jersey City, U. S. A.

ESTABLISHED 1868

THE "HAYES" METALLIC GLAZED STRUCTURES

SKYLIGHTS FIRE PROOF WIRE-GLASS WINDOWS NEW YORK.

71-8TH AVE.

METAL LATHINGS ETC.

MINERAL WOOL

FIRE, SOUND and VERMIN PROOF INSULATOR
SAMPLES AND CIRCULARS FREE

U. S. MINERAL WOOL CO., 143 Liberty St. NEW YORK

storage rooms for both departments. It is proposed to erect the building on the State Arsenal lot at Capitol Avenue and East Eleventh Street, facing the State House. A bill making the necessary appropriation will be introduced in the Legislature with the endorsement of both the Adjutant General and the State Board of Control.

DETROIT, MICH.—Malcomson & Higginbotham, architects, Moffat Building, it is stated, have prepared plans for an addition to the Central High School building, for the Board of Education. Estimated cost, \$250,000.

Plans are being prepared for the extension of the Majestic Building. Cost, about \$500,000. E. H. Doyle and Waldo Avery are owners.

The North Congregational Society, it is stated, has decided to build a modern church at a cost of \$50,000, and directed its pastor and trustees to procure plans for same. Rev. Carl S. Jones, pastor, northwest corner Woodward and Blaine Avenues; James H. Beazell, secretary, 94 Horton Avenue.

DUBUQUE, IA.—St. Mark's Lutheran Church, it is stated, will erect a new building. Rev. Harvy M. Leach, pastor.

DULUTH, MINN.—A movement is under way to raise \$125,000 to \$150,000 for the erection of a building for the Young Women's Christian Association.

The Lerner-Midburst-Norwelk Company, Superior, it is reported, are considering plans for a new office building to cost \$80,000, and for remodeling their present building and adding three stories, at a cost of \$32,000.

Frerker Bros. & Co., it is reported, are planning to erect a large wholesale house on Lake Avenue. It will be four-story, of brick and concrete, 50x140, costing \$60,000.

DURHAM, N. C.—Press reports state that G. W. Kramer, architect, 1 Madison Avenue, New York, is preparing plans for a fireproof brick and stone church for the

STANLEY'S BALL BEARING HINGES

In WROUGHT BRONZE and STEEL
NEVER WEAR DOWN. NEVER CREAK.
NEVER REQUIRE OILING.

The improved washer protects the balls against moisture and dust.
For Sale by Leading Hardware Dealers.

Attractive Literature for the asking.

THE STANLEY WORKS
NEW BRITAIN, CONN. NEW YORK CHICAGO

Main Street Methodist congregation, Durham. The building will be built of granite, will cost about \$100,000, and will be situated at corner of Chapel Hill and Duke Streets.

ESCANABA, MICH.—A new high school, to cost \$100,000, one of the finest structures of its kind in the Northwest, it is said, will be erected here. The main building will be three stories high, 142x92 feet. At the rear of the main building is a wing, 90x72 feet, which will be used as a gymnasium and auditorium.

FORT RILEY, KAN.—Bids are asked by Capt. W. M. Whitman, Constructing Quartermaster, until 11 A. M., February 28, and then publicly opened, for the construction of a cavalry drill hall.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y.—It is stated that the Glens Falls Trust Company (Addison B. Colvin, President), intends erecting a six-story business building.

GOLDFIELD, NEV.—We are advised that plans have been completed by Architect

ESTABLISHED 1844

PEERLESS Mortar Colors

BLACK · RED · BROWN · BUFF

NEW COLORS: Moss Green,
Royal Purple, French Gray,
Pompeian Buff, Colonial Drab

They are the original colors
manufactured, and are the
brightest and most durable

Samuel H. French & Co.
PHILADELPHIA

J. S. THORN CO.

Architectural Sheet Metal Works

Manufacturers and Erectors of Ventilating Skylights, Fire proof Window Frames and Sashes, and Opening Fixtures to operate Ventilating Sashes

Nos. 1223-33 Callowhill Street
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Fowler Mallet, of San Francisco, for a three-story bank and office building to be located on Main and Hall Streets.

HARTLAND, WIS.—F. Frielmaier & Sons Company, architects, 111 Mason Street, Milwaukee, Wis., are preparing plans for a solid brick church building to be erected at Hartland, Wis., for the Catholic congregation of that place. Rev. Charles F. Keyser, of Pewaukee, Wis., will be in charge.

HOMESTEAD, PA.—It is reported that the members of the First Baptist Church propose erecting a \$40,000 edifice.

HOUSTON, TEXAS.—The daughters of T. H. Scanlan, it is stated, propose erecting a twelve-story steel building at Main and Preston Streets, as a memorial to their father.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—It is reported that bids will be received until February 25 by the Board of Public Works, for erecting a coliseum; probable cost, \$400,000.

IRON MOUNTAIN, MICH.—The Elks, it is stated, are contemplating the erection of a lodge and theater building opposite the City Hall.

JAMAICA, L. I., N. Y.—Edward P. Smith, manager of the Leonard Moody Real Estate Company, is reported to be forming a company which intends erecting a theater, hotel and amusement resort in Jamaica. The building, it is stated, will cost about \$200,000.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS, MO.—It is stated that a new army hospital, to cost about \$75,000, and a central hot water heating plant, to cost about \$30,000, are in contemplation for this post.

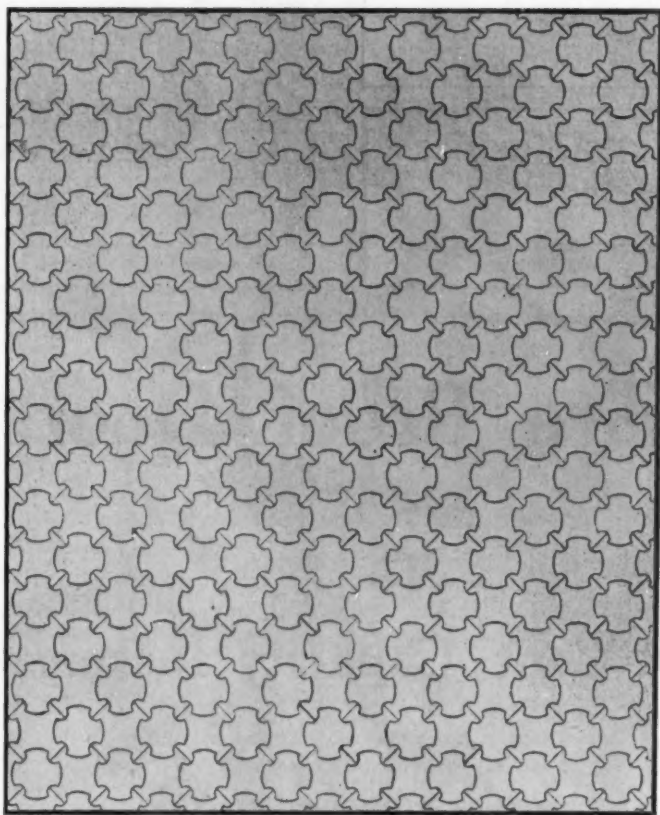
KANSAS CITY, MO.—Montgomery, Ward & Co., of Chicago, Ill., it is reported, are preparing to erect a nine-story office building at Nineteenth and Charlotte Streets, this city.

Jos. Beeson, resident manager of Meyer & Simon, it is stated, has announced that plans for the twelve-story building to be

Of Great Assistance To Any Architect

IS A SUPPLY OF OUR DESIGN-BLANKS, WHICH FAINTLY OUTLINE THE
INTERLOCKING SHAPES OF

Pennsylvania Rubber Tiling



THE use of these blanks greatly facilitates the making of individual floor designs in harmony with the interior in view.

Under the eye, the outlined shapes inspire many original ideas to the talented mind and make their rendering a simple matter of brush and color.

An ample supply of these blanks, of quality paper, with our Book of Designs in Color, will be mailed free to any architect or interior designer upon request.

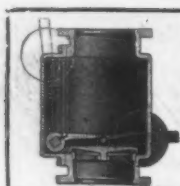


PENNSYLVANIA RUBBER COMPANY
JEANNETTE, PA.

NEW YORK 1741 BROADWAY
PHILADELPHIA 615 N. BROAD ST.

CHICAGO 1241 MICHIGAN AVE.
ATLANTA 102 N. PRYOR ST.
LONDON 26 CITY ROAD

BOSTON 20 PARK SQUARE
BUFFALO 717 MAIN ST.



Excelsior Straightway Back Pressure Valve

Thoroughly reliable when used as a back pressure valve, it is equally adapted for use as a relief of free exhaust valve for condensers, and we have supplied many for this purpose. By changing position of outside lever, it will work equally well in a vertical or horizontal position, or at any angle desired.

JENKINS BROS., New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, London.



DIFFUSERS

HEATING, VENTILATING, COOLING,
MECHANICAL DRAFT, DRYING,
AIR WASHING, ENGINES.

Specify N.Y.B. System :: Get Catalogue 53-M

NEW YORK BLOWER CO.

STEWART AND 25th PLACE

CHICAGO

RENAISSANCE DOORWAYS

RED CLOTH, GILT TOPS
Plates (104), each 10 x 14 inches

Price, \$7.50

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT, 12 West 40th St., NEW YORK

Corrugated Concrete Pile Co. of America 1170 Broadway, New York

LICENSEES

Alling Construction Co. CHICAGO William L. Miller BOSTON The Engineering-Contracting Co. BALTIMORE

THE STANDARD

for over forty years. Frink's Reflectors. All sizes and shapes for every conceivable purpose. State your wants and we can meet them. Investigation means adoption.

L. P. FRINK, 551 PEARL ST., NEW YORK

Asphalt FLOORS, ROOFS,

SIDEWALKS and CARRIAGE WAYS

of Public Buildings, Hospitals, Warehouses, Stables, Cellars, etc., laid with

VAL de TRAVERS ROCK ASPHALT

Durable, Fireproof and Impervious. For estimates and list of works executed, apply to

The Neuchatel Asphalt Co., Limited

265 BROADWAY - - NEW YORK



Nothing has given the burglarly business a greater set-back than the disposition of most builders to use

YALE LOCKS

throughout their work.

Write for booklet concerning "the Yale Lock and some imitations," watch-pocket edition. It's the key to a good lock.

The Yale & Towne Mfg. Co.
No. 9 Murray Street, New York

Richardson Fire Proof Doors

MAKE EACH ROOM A SEPARATE BUILDING.

February 1st we shall be in our new factory with

Four Hundred Per Cent. Capacity Increase

WITH THE CHANGE IN LOCATION THE FIRE PROOF DOOR CO.
OF MINNEAPOLIS WILL BE KNOWN HEREAFTER AS THE

THORP FIRE PROOF DOOR COMPANY

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Simply a change in the name, location and equipment with no change in the company

The American Architect and Building News.

Vol. XCI.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1907.

No. 1625.

A Journal of
Constructive and Decorative Art
Published Every Saturday by

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

(Incorporated)

No. 12 West 40th St., New York

REGULAR EDITION - - - - \$6.00 a year

Single Copies from 15 to 50 cents.

INTERNATIONAL EDITION - - - \$16.00 a year

Single copies from 40 to 75 cents.

Entered at the Post-office, New York, as Second Class Matter.
Copyright, 1907, by The American Architect.

CONTENTS

SUMMARY:	73-74
The London County-hall Competition to be a "Compound" Competition—The Reforming of the Competition Evil from the Outside—The Inciting Artistic Animus in Different Cases—An Official Board of Expert-advisers—The Professor and the Practising Architect as Expert-adviser—Recapitulation.	
OPEN VS. RESTRICTED COMPETITIONS	75
LIMITED COMPETITIONS FOR PUBLIC BUILDINGS	75
THE TEMPLE LIBRARY OF NIPPUR	76
CHURCH FITTINGS	78
COMMUNICATION:	78
Laughable or Pitiably, Which?	
ILLUSTRATIONS:	79
House of R. C. Watson, Esq., Rochester, N. Y.: Two Plates—House of C. H. Wanzer, Esq., Rochester, N. Y.: Two Plates—St. Paul's Rectory, Rochester, N. Y.—House of C. F. Schminke, Esq., Rochester, N. Y.—Entrance to No. 110 Kurfürstendamm, Berlin.	
Additional: The Tavern "Zum Kühlen Wein," Inter-laken, Switzerland—Glacial Action at Lucerne, Switzerland—The "Treib" Tavern on the Urnersee, Switzerland—A Street View, Innertkirchen, Switzerland.	
NOTES AND CLIPPINGS	79

IT is really a very curious coincidence that so shortly after we began to impress upon our readers the merits of the "compound" competition the Council of the Royal Institute of British Architects, arguing from premises known to themselves, should have recommended to the London County Council that the competition for the new County Hall should be given essentially the form of the compound competition. When this competition came up for discussion, January 12, on the notice of Mr. Woodward, he characterized it as a "most unusual course," and challenged "anybody to quote a precedent for it." It seems worth while to draw attention to the matter, as it shows that we have not been discussing a well-known practice, but that we, in America, and the Royal Institute of British Architects' Council, in England, have at about the same time perceived there was a possibility of taking a step in advance, and that there were good reasons for the general adoption of the method. In many ways the discussion at the meeting referred to was very revealing, and it was so thorough that it was more than merely typical of the ordinary discussion of the competition question. Thus, though the speaker's professed to have the highest regard for the eight men who had been invited to take part in the final competition, they did not hesitate to say that they could not understand why these eight men should have been selected, and that many of them had given no evidence in their past work of any peculiar ap-

titude for the designing of a great municipal building. This was "nasty" enough, as our British cousins are fond of expressing themselves, but it was as nothing to the indecency with which it was hinted that there was no certainty that these eight men might not find a means of borrowing the ideas and so on lavished so profusely by those who took part in the first stage of the competition. This development of feeling, we think, shows very clearly that the rank and file of the profession, those, that is, with whom the voting strength lies, are not likely to favor the direct-selection method so much in favor with theorists on this side of the water just now. And this belief is reinforced by the discussion of another matter brought up at the same meeting, and which we think is worth while to reprint in part in another column.

IT seems to us that the discussion of the competition evil has always proceeded along mistaken lines. An infinity of intelligent discussion has been had both here and in England, but it has proceeded almost exclusively along theoretical lines, academical if you will, and attempts have been made to reach an abstract perfection which, of course, is unattainable. Now, the competition matter is an intensely human and practical question: it has to do with bread and butter and dollars; it is concerned with pride, ambition and self-esteem, and until the matter is considered mainly from its human aspect, the discussion of it is bound to be futile. The attempt at betterment has always proceeded from within, has been prompted by those who could perceive the theoretical excellences of other methods, but were not clear-sighted enough to understand that the practical obstacles in the way never could be overcome so. The profession has been entirely honest, both in its perception of the undesirability of existing methods and in its attempts to reform them, but it has not had and never can have full control over the human side of the problem; not, at least, until the profession is willing to sink to the level of a mere trade union. It is time now that an attempt should be made to accomplish from without the reforms that have been found beyond the reach of influences from within. There is an external influence that can accomplish the desired reforms and that power vests in the other party in interest, the public. In other words, there can be accomplished by the statutory regulation of competitions the greater part, if not all, of the desirable reforms that the profession has so long and so unavailingly been striving to bring about. It seems to us that if the Directors of the American Institute of Architects have the wisdom they should have, they will turn their attention seriously to the preparation of a series of regulations that they can recommend for adoption as a statute. We are convinced that the public very shortly will undertake to reform the matter from its own point of view, and it is better to guide it into desirable ways than suffer through avoidable blunders.

IT seems to us that, except in rare instances, of all methods that of direct selection may be the least likely to produce results of genuine worth. It seems to us that what happens is this: When an interesting programme

in open competition is announced, there are many who say to themselves: "Ah! this appeals to me. I've got an idea for just that sort of thing that I've long wanted an excuse for working out. I'll go in." The result is that the committee surely has submitted to it a certain number of genuine designs based on real ideas. When, secondly, the competition is limited, it may be held that the master impulse is to produce a design that shall overshadow those presented by the other competitors, whose style and methods are generally well known. Finally, in the case of direct selection, the controlling feeling is the determination to produce a result that is worthy of what the designer esteems his own reputation really to be, whether or no that result is the one that the conditions of the problem really indicate. In speaking with a friend the other day about the direct selection of architects, he pointed out that there was danger, if competition should be insisted on, that the public would be deprived of the service of those able men whose self-esteem would not allow them to take part in competitions, and he said: "What a shame it is that, in spite of the good accomplished by the Tarsney Act, the Government has never asked So-and-so to design a public building." So-and-so being a well-known leader. Now the fact is that So-and-so has done a building for the National Government, and it is only of very average merit, and moreover, the one important public building for a State that So-and-so has executed is distinctly commonplace. In other words, name and reputation are no sure guaranties of success.

AS the statutory regulation of the procurement of designs for public buildings along the lines we have suggested would result in a large increase in the number of competitions, and as, in conformity with the law, each must be conducted under the guidance of an expert-adviser, it follows that the importance of this functionary in the eyes of his fellow-professionals would be greatly magnified, and it would become of high importance to every one that the method of his appointment or selection should also be fixed by law. If left to the natural working out of unrelated competitions, it would probably be found that practically the same men, a small group, were desired as expert-advisers over and over again, and, whether these men should prove to be practising architects or the occupants of professorial chairs in the schools of architecture, it would certainly result that the demand upon their time as advisers in competitions would preclude them from the pursuit of their ordinary private avocations, and they would be forced to decide whether to become permanently and only expert-advisers, or whether they would actually stick to their first lasts. This probable result might as well be recognized at the outset, and, amongst other things fixed by statute, there might well be an official board of expert-advisers who, during a fixed term of service and over a stated radius of action, should devote their professional, judicial and discriminatory skill entirely to the conduct and determination of competitions for public buildings. In this way might be built up, under practical test, a very important "bureau" of the Department of Fine Arts which, some time or another, may be established at Washington.

AMONGST the "competition evils" there is none greater than the manner in which the expert-adviser is too often, if not always, treated by the competitors whose work is subjected to his examination. A few years ago the feeling was quite general that, owing to their independent position and their daily practice in criticising, valuing and assessing the comparative worth of work done in the school-room, the professors in the architectural schools were peculiarly adapted to fill the rôle of expert-adviser with indisputable satisfactoriness. But, alas, it was presently found that these professors had an awkward trick of discovering "unknown talent," in a way that was exceedingly displeasing to the leaders of the profession, who found their best efforts outclassed again and again, and so, the slogan was sounded that none but a practising architect was competent to value the merits of a truly modern building. The satisfaction that can be dealt out by practical men of the stamp lately demanded by the profession was pretty clearly demonstrated, recently, by the Peace Palace competition, where all of the six professional jurors had been practising architects, and all but one were still engaged in active practice of the most important kind. Yet never has a decision been received with less satisfaction by the disappointed competitors. If neither the professors nor the practising architects can infallibly give satisfaction, perhaps an official board of examiners might be more successful: at least, those architects who desire to be licensed by examining boards should find themselves barred from voicing a protest against the decision of a similar official board established by statute. The belief is, of course, quite foundationless, for only the winner and the public are satisfied with any given competition.

WE have been giving considerable space of late to the discussion of the competition matter, because it seems to us that it's in "in the air" and impending, and it is rather a disappointment to find that the views we have advanced with some little definiteness have extorted from our readers so little in the way of commendation or condemnation. Before dropping the matter for the present, we will recapitulate here the points we have been endeavoring to make in the matter of designs for public buildings. First, the interests of the public are paramount. Second, these paramount interests of the public can be satisfied with the nearest approach to certainty through the agency of the compound competition. Third, that the procurement of designs for public buildings through the agency of the compound competition should be regulated by public statute having universal application. Fourth, that adjudication on designs so submitted should be made in conformity with the advice of an official body of expert-advisers. Finally, our purpose has been to show how to put an end, so far as possible, to the greatest of the competition evils, the unseemly complainings, revilings and denunciations of competitors, who are encouraged to vent their spleen mainly because, the status of the competition not being recognized as fixed and immutable, they hope to accomplish next time and in another way what they have just failed in effecting.

OPEN V.S. RESTRICTED COMPETITIONS.

IN its issue for January 18, the editor of *The Building News* declares that when Mr. Gammell recently brought forward a resolution¹ at the R.I.B.A., advocating that all competition for public buildings erected by public money should be thrown open to the profession at large, he and the large number of young men present hardly recognized that there was another side to the question. They have passed their resolution, certainly; but whether it is going to have any great practical effect remains to be seen.

When the contemplated building is one of great magnitude or importance, unquestionably the right thing is an open competition. The promoters desire the very best design possible, and recognize that this is the only means by which it can be obtained, while they are willing to put up with the delay, inconvenience and trouble which the holding of an open competition entails. For there is a large amount of trouble involved, and of expense also, not merely in the payment of the assessor's fees, but in arranging for an exhibition of the drawings and for a large amount of clerical and official labor. Architects, too, are justified in entering, for the proportionate cost of preparing the preliminary sketches is not great as compared with the premiums offered and the percentage which accrues to the successful man, to say nothing of the prestige gained amongst his professional brethren and the consequent prospects of future work. When the building is small, however, all these considerations are reversed. A large corporation about to erect a building to cost, say, £100,000, is willing to spend a few hundreds in the expenses of a competition; but these expenses are not greatly reduced if the building itself is one which will not involve an expenditure of more than a twentieth of that sum. The proportion tells against the promoters. It is the same with regard to time—often a matter of quite as much importance as money. Six months is not an unreasonable period to spend in selecting the best scheme for a building which will take five years to erect, but it is out of all reasonable proportion to the nine or twelve months which should suffice for a small one, and no open competition can be carried through in less. Still, there are public bodies of lesser magnitude who are rather proud of the position which an open competition places them in, and if encouraged will initiate such in order to enjoy the position of prominence into which it brings them, for the sense of self-importance is very strong indeed amongst local politicians. Financially, the ratepayers are burdened, and the building delayed; but that is a small matter to the actual promoters. The competition is advertised, and the building being a simple one, the number of competitors is unduly large. Each individual set of drawings may not cost much; but it has been demonstrated on many an occasion that the total cost to their authors has been more than sufficient to erect the building. What, then, is the advantage to the profession, as a whole, of holding an open competition under such circumstances? That architects were losers and not gainers by the system where small work was concerned was recognized many years ago, and in order to meet the case a system of restricted or limited competitions has grown up, to which the younger men now object. The spirit in which they are taking it is not so much that of the sportsman as of the gambler, who, pitted against the bankholder, knows that although he may by some chance win a fortune himself, there is an absolute certainty that the bank will win in the long run, and that the gamblers as a body will lose. The present movement is a reaction, due to the principle of restriction having of late years been extended, beyond reason, to include several competitions for large and important buildings where a general invitation would have been preferable, and to a feeling which, though unexpressed save in a few instances, has yet become very marked, that a ring is being formed of a certain few men, who are invited to participate again and again while the members of the rank and file, unknown but frequently of considerable capacity, are not being given a fair chance.

Now there are two ways in which restriction is possible. One is for the promoters, with or without the advice of a previously appointed assessor, to select a certain number of architects to compete, paying each one of these a small fee for the preparation of his drawings, and placing the work in the hands of him who, in the opinion of the assessor, produces the most satisfactory scheme. This is the course which is generally adopted by public bodies round about London, and by those who have instituted limited competitions for buildings of any magnitude.

¹See the resolution and discussion elsewhere in this issue.

Sometimes all architects are invited by advertisement in the first instance to apply for admission to compete, stating that they are willing to do so, and setting forth what buildings of a similar nature to the one now contemplated they have hitherto carried out or been engaged upon. This enables the promoters to select only men of experience, from whom satisfactory schemes may be expected. From the promoters' point of view, it is one of the best methods possible of securing what they want at a reasonable expenditure of time and money; but it is naturally not so satisfactory to the young and unknown man. He generally wishes to enter for anything and everything, whether his knowledge is such as to justify him in doing so or not. For works of moderate size, however, a competition conducted on these lines has a very great deal to recommend it. It saves time, money, and temper upon the part both of promoters and of competitors.

A second method of restricting competitions, often employed in the provinces, is that of advertising them as being open only to architects practising within a certain radius of the place where the building is to be erected. When the matter was discussed at the Institute recently, there were very few provincial men present; otherwise, the advantages of local restriction such as this would have been much more forcibly put forward than was the case. The architects in outlying provincial districts used at one time to complain that all important work went to London men, and it has been due to the representations of provincial societies that the system of local competitions has become one of considerable adoption. The men in, say, the Newcastle district see no more reason why a large technical school to be erected there should be designed and carried out by a South-country architect than does the average London man why a German or a Frenchman should erect the new County Hall. The provincial and local instinct is very strong, and, as a general rule, it may be admitted that the results in the past have justified restriction in this way when the works have been of other than first-class importance. Taking the whole country over, each man in turn obtains his opportunity, and when it occurs he has a better chance of success, owing to the comparatively small number of schemes submitted, than he would have if the competition were open to all.

The Institute may pass resolutions in any number, but it is impossible to overcome the arguments which we have stated above when they are brought before a body of level-headed town councillors or guardians, while the younger architects themselves would be the very first to cry out, if open competitions became customary for every little parish-hall or local school, without restriction as to locality or experience, with the result that hundreds of designs would be submitted in each case. Fortunately, the matter is not in the hands of architects entirely, for, although their representations may have some weight, yet, on the whole, the restricted-competition system has worked so well that it is not likely to be abandoned by those who have hitherto adopted it with success. Promoters have, in fact, found limited competitions so satisfactory that they prefer them even in the case of large buildings, though the arguments in their favor are then by no means so strong. The very magnitude and complexity of the work itself acts in a restrictive manner, reducing the number of competitors within reason.

While we acknowledge that the profession of architecture is particularly favorable to the capable man through the possibilities which competitions offer, we should greatly regret to see the whole body of the younger practising architects in the country converted into mere speculative gamblers, losing, as a body and with their eyes open, large sums of money in order that a few might here and there secure the privilege of doing a small piece of work, on what, after all, is little more than a living wage for it.

LIMITED COMPETITIONS FOR PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

AT the meeting of the Royal Institute of British Architects held on January 12 last, Mr. K. Gammell [A.], in accordance with notice, brought forward the following resolutions:

"That in view of the fact that Limited Competitions for public buildings erected with public moneys are a great injustice to the young and unknown members of the profession struggling for recognition, and also not in the best interests of the promoters, this Institute declares that such Competitions should not be limited, and should take such steps as may be deemed advisable to discourage Public Bodies from instituting such Competitions."

"That this Institute exert its influence in obtaining the abolition of the growing custom of penalizing non-competing architects by retaining their deposit."

Mr. Gammell having been called upon by the chairman said: May I be permitted to say, without desiring to give any offence whatever, that I have not come here this evening to make pleasant speeches. I have come here to fight against what I, rightly or wrongly, imagine to be an injustice, but I hope to fight fairly and squarely.

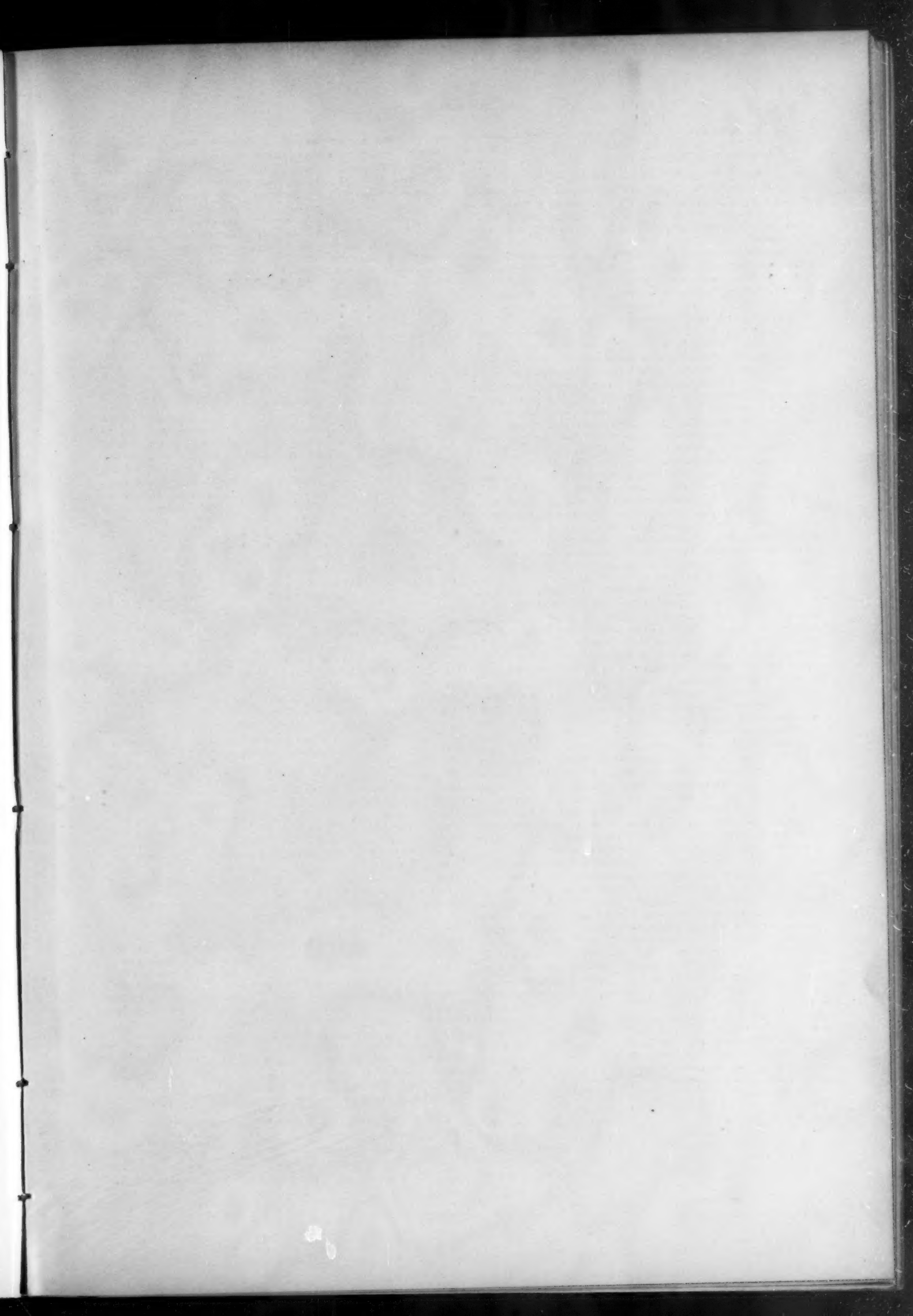
In opening my remarks this evening I am premising that every member present in this room is fully conversant with the purpose of the motions standing in my name. I want it to be clearly understood by every member present that I have, from the very beginning, set my face against any form of procedure that can be directly or indirectly attributed to a faction or sect. I have solicited no member's presence here to-night, but have left it to his individual judgment to attend, if such be thought desirable. On the last occasion, recognizing that with another motion down for consideration, and Mr. Waterhouse's paper for further discussion, time for explanation must be very limited, I entered this room with a scheme for putting my case, which I flattered myself was the last word on brevity. Well, I did my best, and the result was the production of an explanation which took on the character of a drawing combining plans, elevations, sections, details and perspectives on one single sheet. To-night, I propose to submit for your consideration what I would call the specification, that is to say, to add those points which the combination drawing did not, to my mind, sufficiently explain. I propose to anticipate the possible arguments against my case. The order in which they are given must not be taken as indicative of any greater value of one than another. First, I take the argument that, I believe, was advanced by Sir Aston Webb, and which, unless I am mistaken, was to the effect that he would not have young men go in for too many competitions, as they did not pay. I am quite in agreement as to the fact of their not paying, but where I fancy a difference of opinion may exist is in respect to the particular persons out of pocket. On some occasions I can call to mind, a young and unknown man has managed in some wonderful way to win a competition over the heads of much older men, and then, of course, it is not paying for the latter. Then another objection offered is, that if promoters felt that the Institute approved of unlimited competitions, they would feel disposed to have no competition at all, but merely give the work to one man. To this I first answer, Would they? That is only capable of proof by actual experience, which, of course, is at present non-existent. Second, I would say that if this were to be so (which I do not for a moment accept as what would really occur), then, to me, it would savor far more of justice than the present compromise, which is neither fish, flesh, fowl, nor good red herring. Next I will take the argument (advanced by a correspondent) that eminent men (specialists, as he terms them) will not compete. Why? As derogatory to their dignity? If they are specialists, then it seems to my limited intelligence that they ought to make short work of their non-specialist opponents. If not, their claim to be above their fellows is a myth. As being *à propos* and topical of this question, I would ask, What called forth the original building of the Stadium at Athens, and also its recent restoration by a Greek gentleman? The answer comes, the Olympian games. Will anyone in this room maintain that such world-wide interest as accrued, or such huge crowds, or such honor, would have attended games where the best men refused to compete openly, as being derogatory to their position and attainments? Again, would the same value in the architectural mind the world over attach itself to the reputation of the late Charles Garnier had he won the competition for the Paris Opera House in a limited competition of, say, six architects? Mr. E. T. Hall, when speaking about this motion on 11th June said as follows: "Known men, who were very busy, sometimes did not see their way to go in for competitions, and he was sure the public would not say this proposal was in their interest if, as a result, the busy men refrained from entering these competitions: the more open they were the better. It was not, however, always practicable, and he thought there should be grave pause before such a resolution was passed." As to the contention in the first part of this quotation, surely Mr. Hall's sense of justice will subscribe to the old proverb that enough is as good as a feast. In other words, I hope Mr. Hall will not consider my remark offensive if I contend that his argument, to me, savors of the dog-in-the-manger principle. As to the latter part of the quotation I may be wrong, but I have a shrewd suspicion that in pleading for a "grave" pause

Mr. Hall was not without hope of the matter being "permanently buried." Another argument raised against the motion concerns the enormous waste of time and effort to what must necessarily be a very great majority of the competitors. To answer this I contend that there is "eventually" no waste, for I regard effort expended in competition work in precisely the same light as the medical students' walking the hospital, and I do not think that anyone in this room will contend that the public are anything but the better off for the voluntary undertaking. Is anyone prepared to maintain that the first library, school, town-hall, etc., won by an architect who has been going in for such competition work, is not infinitely benefited and the public convenience better served in consequence of the time and study he has had to give in competing for this class of work? One very good purpose which unlimited competitions serve is to bring to the notice of those in authority the tremendous competition that exists, and this, I think, cannot fail to have anything but a good result. I think it would be a splendid thing for this profession, if a messenger from Mars could visit some of the more fortunate members of it, in the same manner as he did the gentleman in Mr. Robert Ganthony's amusing play. Before taking the next objection I would point out that the entrance for competition is not compulsory. I do not think that the list would be complete unless I included as a possible objection the uselessness of competitions to produce the best designs. The answer to this would seem to me to be all or none—beyond this I do not think further answer is required. Another argument offered is that if the resolution be passed, public bodies may say that they will have no competition at all, but merely give it to the county or borough surveyor. Now I have no wish to run my head against a brick wall, but I may say that, while prepared to admit the possibility of this contention, I cannot admit the probability. To my mind the planning of buildings, such as hospitals, free libraries and municipal buildings is now so generally recognized as a matter calling for great skill and ability that I do not think, for one moment, that such a state of affairs as suggested would be tolerated by the public, who in these commercial days seem quite set upon getting the best articles for their outlay. I may be wrong, but I hold the belief that what calls forth the building of a new town-hall or some such building lies, not so much in the fact that the existing building is impossible, but, metaphorically speaking, as that "that chap Stockport or Walsall next door is taking the shine out of us, and we aren't going to stand that, oh dear no! They had the lower part of their building constructed in granite. We will have an entire granite front, that we will, and bother the ratepayers!" One gentleman says there is nothing professionally wrong in taking part in a limited competition, and it is not practical politics to try to prevent one from doing so. I quite agree with this contention so long as the building does not fall within the class I have indicated in the resolution, namely, public buildings. If he, however, means to include this class in his criticism, then I combat the statement that it is not practical politics. Another gentleman said to me that he did not think much good would accrue if the motions were carried; but I disagree with him, inasmuch as to hold the belief that public bodies are very like sheep, and mostly follow a leader or an example, and this is one of the reasons I have in wishing to see the Institute placed in a position to pioneer an action which I think will one day prove distinctly advantageous to both the profession and the public. These are the possible objections so far as I have been able to anticipate. I quite recognize that there may be others, and shall be very glad to hear them, and, if possible, answer or refute them. In conclusion I have to say as follows to that particular body of gentlemen whom I would like to see registered as "Architecture & Co., Ltd.": May it please your Exclusivenesses. The younger generation are knocking at your door. They are hungry. Have you the heart to keep them out? Gentlemen, I look and hope but for one answer, and whether it comes to-night or at some distant date, I cannot foretell, but I feel that it must come. That concludes my specification, and were I to go on talking, as I might easily do, I should lay myself open to the charge which a certain French writer brought against another of continuing to talk long after he had anything to say.

After a prolonged discussion the resolutions were adopted.

THE TEMPLE LIBRARY OF NIPPUR.

PROFESSOR HERMAN V. HILPRECHT, the Assyriologist of the University of Pennsylvania, in the preface of Volume xx of his "*The Babylonian Expeditions of the University of Pennsylvania*," which has just been published, for the





HOUSE OF R. C. WATSON, ESQ., ALEXANDER ST., ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Claude F. Bragdon, Architect.

The American Architect and Building News.
Regular Edition.

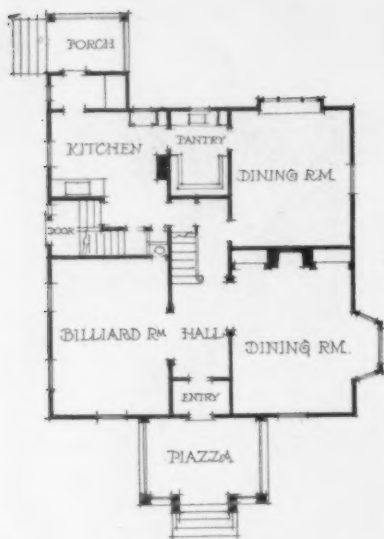
Copyright, 1907, by The American Architect.

Volume XCI, Number 1625.
February 16, 1907.

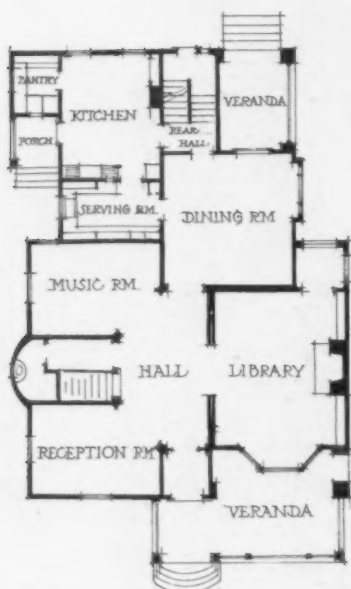
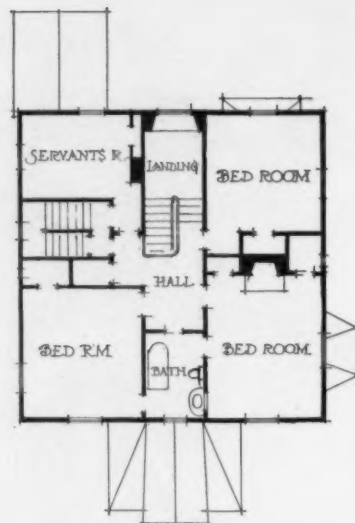


REAR VIEW: HOUSE OF R. C. WATSON, ESQ., ALEXANDER ST., ROCHESTER, N. Y.

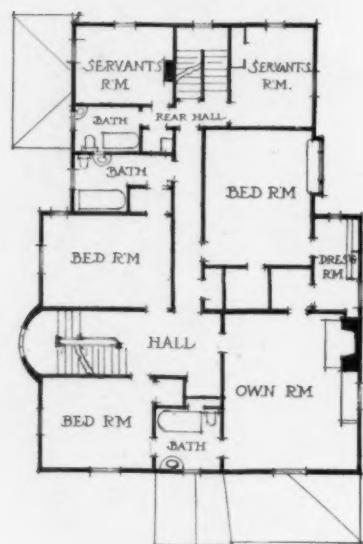
Claude F. Bragdon, Architect.



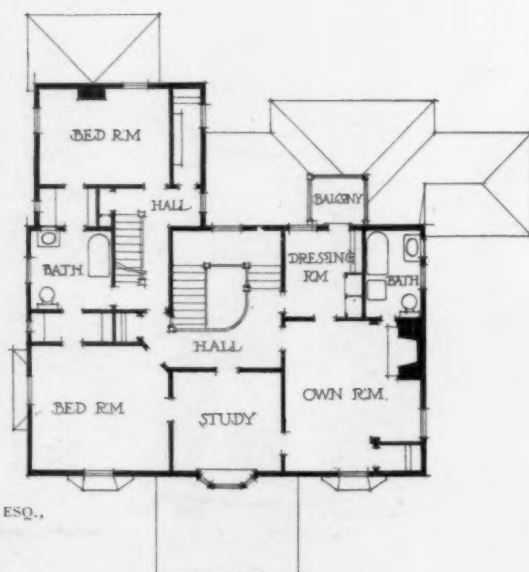
HOUSE OF CHRISTOPHER SCHMINKE, ESQ.,
BARRINGTON ST.



HOUSE OF ROBERT C. WATSON, ESQ.
ALEXANDER ST.



HOUSE OF CHARLES H. WANZER, ESQ.,
EAST AVE.



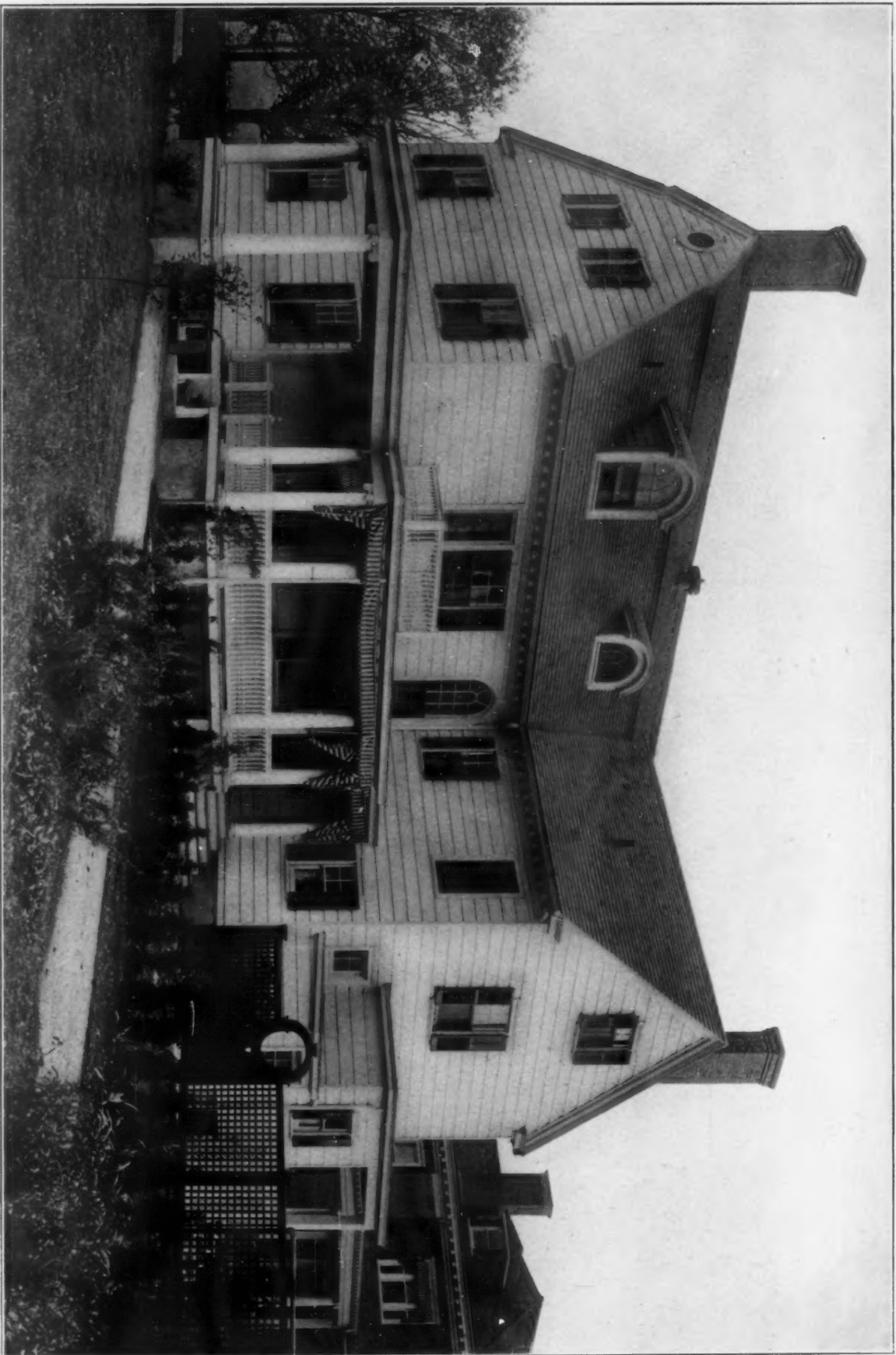
PLANS OF DWELLING-HOUSES IN ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Claude F. Bragdon, Architect.



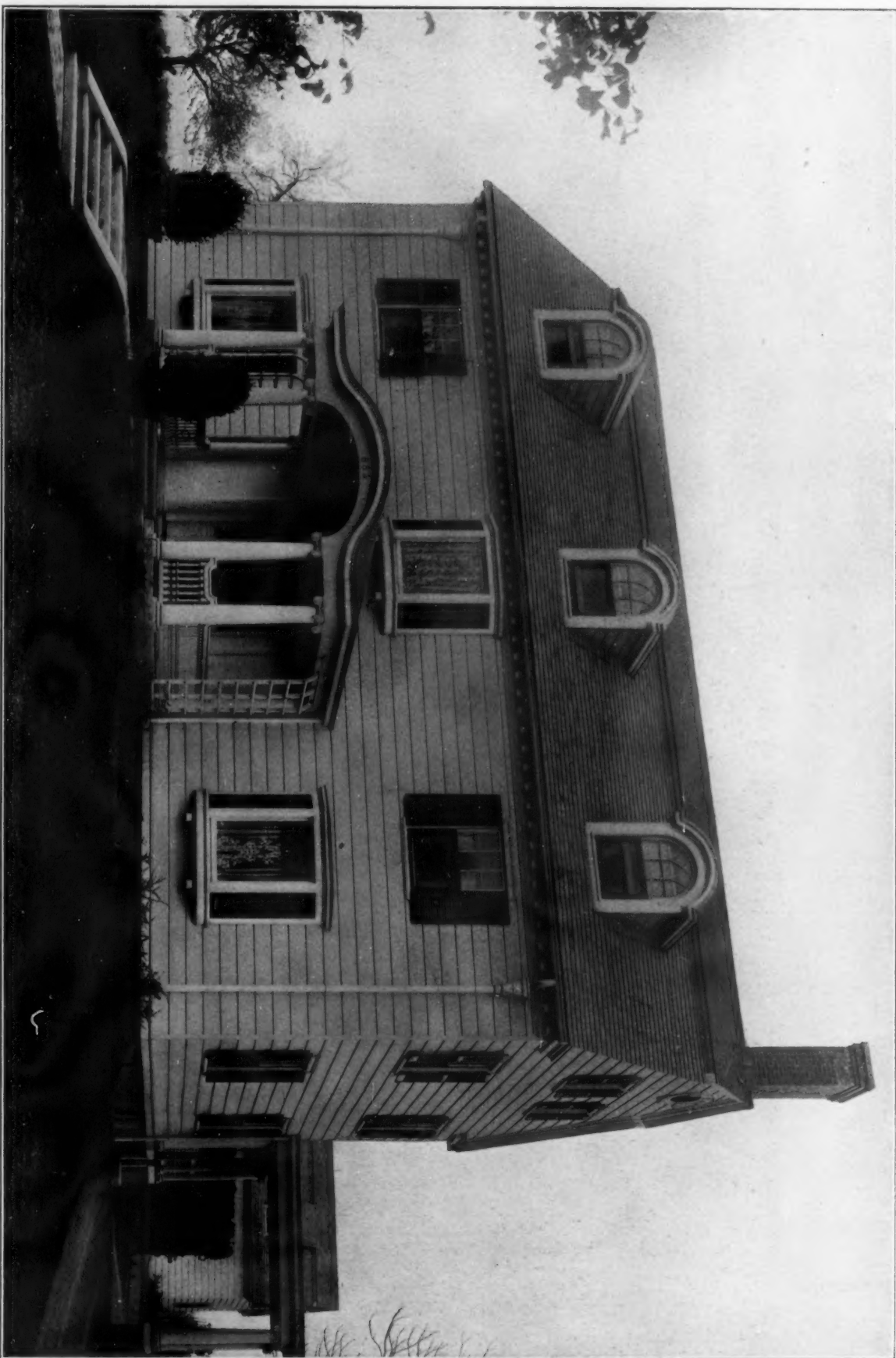
HOUSE OF C. F. SCHMINKE, ESQ., BARRINGTON ST., ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Bragdon & Hillman, Architects.



REAR VIEW: HOUSE OF CHARLES H. WANZER, ESQ., EAST AVE., ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Claude F. Bragdon, Architect.



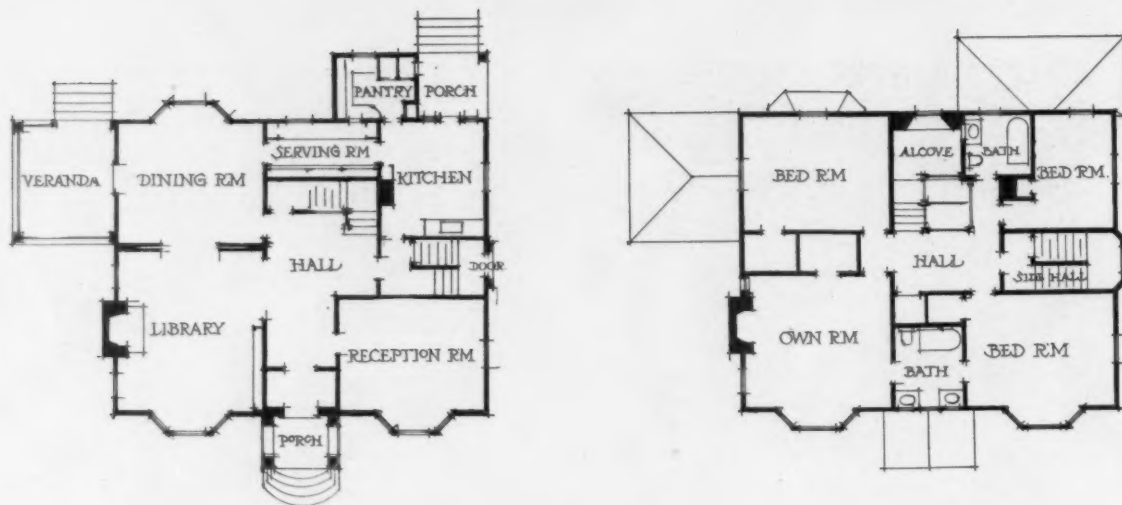
HOUSE OF CHARLES H. WANZER, ESQ., EAST AVE., ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Claude F. Bragdon, Architect.

The American Architect and Building News.
Regular Edition.

Copyright, 1907, by The American Architect.

Volume XCI, Number 1625.
February 16, 1907.



PLANS OF ST. PAUL'S RECTORY, BARRINGTON ST., ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Copyright, 1907, by The American Architect.



ENTRANCE TO NO. 110 KURFÜRSTENDAMM, BERLIN, PRUSSIA.

Max Bischoff, Architect.



ST. PAUL'S RECTORY, BARRINGTON ST., ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Bragdon & Hillman, Architects.

first time explains his reasons for keeping secret all information as to the contents of the Temple Library of Nippur, which caused criticism in university circles two years ago, and ended with an official investigation of Dr. Hilprecht's discoveries and his justification at the hands of the University trustees. He gives as reason for his silence that the perishable condition of the unbaked clay tablets has made it impossible for him to examine, classify, and translate them as should be done.

Dr. Hilprecht, when asked by the *New York Evening Post* if the preface of his book is meant to be a reply to his many critics, replied:

"No, no! Emphatically no! I have written from a purely scientific standpoint. I would not deign to notice the criticisms appearing in the newspapers. How could I? I do not know who my critics are. All that I have to say is in the book. I write plainly. All can understand."

The preface to Dr. Hilprecht's book is in part as follows:

The cuneiform texts here published form a very small part of a large collection of tablets and fragments once constituting the Temple Library of Nippur. In order not to allow of any doubt as to the real meaning of my words, I emphatically state once more, I do not mean the Temple Archive, or the Temple School, or anything else but the Temple Library of Nippur. Enough of the crude and unsolicited advice received during the last two years in signed and unsigned American newspaper articles, journals, etc., as to what should constitute an old Babylonian temple library, and what I should call the epoch-making discoveries of the University of Pennsylvania's expeditions to Nippur. I must resent it the more, as I happen to be the only Assyriologist who (however hastily in many cases) has examined all the—more than 50,000—cuneiform inscriptions thus far excavated there, and who from its inception to the present day has been connected with this great scientific undertaking. What a Babylonian temple library looks like, according to the facts furnished by the spade, and not according to more or less confused theories, I have attempted to set forth in Chapter I of Vol. XIX, Part 1: *Model Texts and Exercises from the Temple School of Nippur*. This chapter was written to form part of the present book; but finding that the new mathematical and chronological tablets here edited required a fuller discussion than originally planned, I was obliged to reserve it for the next volume, in which the Temple School and Temple Archive are treated in their relation to the Temple Library.

It is a very natural desire on the part of scholars to see published as early as possible what is left of the scientific and literary activity at the oldest and most renowned Babylonian sanctuary and seat of learning. At the same time, it is not my nor any one's fault that the various results of our excavations could not have been submitted more rapidly to Assyriologists. All the members of the Babylonian Section of the University of Pennsylvania are taxed to the utmost with constant work on the material to appear in our expedition series. At the best a cuneiform volume is no novel which may be written from day to day. Before the rather pleasant task of "bookmaking" can begin, the numerous fragments preserved in two museums, separated by more than 5,000 miles, must be cleaned, minutely examined, catalogued, divided into groups and subdivisions, and as far as possible joined to other pieces of the same tablet (often excavated at different times by different expeditions), that the scholar intrusted with the editing of a volume may receive his material properly prepared.

Peculiar circumstances arose which made my task even more exasperating. Toward the end of May, 1900, the antiquities excavated by the fourth expedition and packed at Hilla under Haynes's personal supervision, were sealed and delivered to the representatives of the Ottoman Government at that place for shipment to Constantinople. The way around Arabia is long; numerous delays were unavoidable, and frequent transfers of the precious material necessary. The boxes were often exposed to the inclemencies of the weather and roughly handled by inexperienced native workmen. Their Excellencies Hamdy and Halil Bey (to whom again I express my warmest appreciation of their continued interest and loyal support of our work) did everything in their power to secure the early arrival of the antiquities at the Imperial Museum; but more than a year elapsed before they were landed at their place of destination.

In 1901 I went twice to Constantinople, personally unpacking, examining, and repacking more than 20,000 inscribed tablets and fragments within four months. A large portion of the Temple Library was presented by His Majesty the Sultan to the writer

for his past services in connection with the organization of the Imperial Ottoman Museum. It happened that large masses of antiquities from other excavations arrived in Constantinople that very year, while the magnificent third building of the Sultan's museum was still in course of construction. It was impossible to provide proper storage for all the boxes in the spacious cellars and vaults at the disposal of the authorities. Wooden sheds had to be erected in the courtyard of the museum, to give temporary shelter to whatsoever could not find a place behind stone walls. The fall and winter rains of 1901 to 1902 were extremely severe, and these sheds proved a very insufficient protection for our own antiquities. Thoroughly wet and partly rotting, the boxes given to the writer arrived in Philadelphia in the summer of 1902 when he was absent in Germany.

Upon my return to Philadelphia, end of September, 1902, the antiquities received were presented to the Board of Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania, and a series of public lectures delivered, in which for the first time a summary of the history and scientific results achieved by all the Babylonian expeditions of the University were submitted to the numerous friends and supporters of this great undertaking. At my earliest opportunity I also opened some of the boxes from Constantinople. They were still so wet that their contents of unbaked inscribed clay threatened to be lost to science forever. Energetic measures were necessary to save the broken remains of the Temple Library, destroyed by the Elamites, and 4,000 years later brought to light again by so much personal sacrifice on the part of the committee and the members of the expedition. Accordingly, strict orders were given not to move or touch any of the tablet boxes (stored in a moderately heated large room of the museum), until the writer was satisfied that their contents had become hard enough to be handled with safety.

About two and a half months after my arrival I had to leave Philadelphia again (December 16, 1902) for Constantinople, where I spent over five months in 1903 (February and March, September to December) in cataloguing cuneiform texts, and assisting in the arranging of antiquities for the opening of the new museum building. On December 24, 1903, I was back in Philadelphia, examining at once into the condition of the tablets left wet and soft in the previous year. Having convinced myself that the antiquities had been saved by the precaution taken, I commenced to catalogue the large number of tablets remaining from the previous expeditions; for until the present new Archaeological Museum of the University had been opened (end of 1899, when the writer was en-route for Babylonia), there was no suitable place for cataloguing and storing the thousands of antiquities already obtained, after the limited space temporarily assigned to the Babylonian section in the library building had been used. Many of the boxes then in our possession could not be opened at all; others, after a hasty examination of their contents, were repacked and stored with the rest in the cellar of the library building.

About 6,000-7,000 tablets and fragments have been catalogued by the writer in Philadelphia since January, 1904; several other thousands of cuneiform texts in Constantinople during the same time. My impatient critics must not forget that, with all the well-known energy and enthusiasm displayed by the authorities of the British Museum, Sir Henry Rawlinson and his intelligent and hard-working assistants, nearly fifty years elapsed before Assyriologists could obtain a tolerably accurate idea of the contents of the beautifully inscribed baked fragments of the infinitely better preserved Library of Ashurbanapal. I plead for only ten years for my associates and myself to demonstrate the rich contents of the badly preserved fragments of the Temple Library of Nippur. Apart from the mathematical, meteorological, and chronological specimens submitted in the following pages and the first part on the Temple School, already in press, four more volumes on hymns and other religious Sumerian texts, syllabaries, and lexicographical tablets, and the official correspondence between the Temple officers and the Babylonian Kings are already in the course of preparation; to say nothing of four other volumes on dated documents, including the series on the Temple Archive recently successfully opened by Professor Clay.

The writer is only human, and cannot do more than devote his entire life and the strength left in him (after eighteen years of continuous hard work and frequent deprivations of the ordinary comforts of life, in behalf of a scientific undertaking) to the resurrection of ancient Nippur. The power of every man has its limits set by nature, even when he is ably supported, as the editor finally is, by half a dozen of enthusiastic pupils and associ-

ates in the great work of deciphering and publishing the results of the University of Pennsylvania's Babylonian expeditions.

CHURCH FITTINGS.

ENUMERATING briefly the most important fittings of the interior of the church, Mr. Temple Moore, in a paper recently read before the Architectural Association, said that, taking first the altar, it is important that it should be "of ample size and properly proportioned, and that it should not, speaking generally, be overshadowed by its ornaments and surroundings.

"I think myself that the reredos, for instance, is a feature that is often very greatly overdone. Splendid as our old wall reredoses are, even they, I consider, rather tend to overpower the altar they were intended to adorn, and this defect is even more pronounced in some modern work. The triptychs of the late Flemish or German Gothic type, charming as they are in their own surroundings, are, as a rule, not a very suitable type of altar-piece for our English churches, their proportions being generally too tall for our buildings. As there is practically very little work of this class left in this country, even in a mutilated state, it is necessary often to look abroad for our models. I think more suitable types of altar-pieces for our buildings are to be found in France, or among examples of Italian Gothic, though these latter especially require to be entirely translated in their detail for our purposes. The eastern light should, I think, always be visible from the body of the church below the traceried heads of the bays of the chancel screen.

"The plan of omitting the east window altogether and filling the whole end of the church with the reredos is not to be recommended, except, of course, where there are practical difficulties with regard to light. I need hardly say that whether the reredos is of wood or stone, it should be as a general rule richly gilt and colored. Of course, the altar-piece may be entirely treated with hangings, and where this is properly done probably there is no more suitable or dignified treatment. An exaggerated dossal, however, with its narrow tester, looking rather like a portion of a very big bed, is to my mind to be avoided, and a superfluity of upholstery is undesirable.

"Where the chancel can be of considerable length there is no doubt that a high rood-screen is the greatest possible ornament to the interior, but I think it requires very considerable depth behind it to give it its true value. It is curious, however, the prejudice one frequently meets against a screen. It is certainly not the case that a properly designed oak rood-screen of the type suitable to a parish church obstructs any necessary view, though many people seem to think so. This is sometimes avoided by the use of iron, but I do not think that iron screen-work ever looks quite satisfactory with our English work, and certainly the modern examples one sees are rarely successful.

"The font should stand in the nave, preferably in the centre near to the western doors. As a rule, the font is not now generally given at all a sufficiently prominent position. It should always have a cover, however simple, and this latter feature may be, as you know, very beautifully treated.

"The pulpit is another important piece of furniture, which should be carefully designed, and I think that as a rule wood is preferable to stone. It requires careful proportioning as to height in accordance with the size of the building, and may often with advantage have a sounding-board or canopy.

"The front of the organ (it is hardly correct now to speak of an organ-case, where the instrument is frequently as big as a cottage) facing the church, or chancel, can be made to look very well if skilfully treated.

"There are unfortunately no Gothic examples left in England (there is but one in Wales), though there are some very good XVIIth century ones. The illustrations in Hill's book on the organ give a number of Gothic examples from abroad, many of which are most suggestive.

"The introduction of electric light has made the treatment of this very important modern requirement much easier than in the days of gas, one of the chief advantages being that a great deal of dirt will be avoided, and may make possible a more frequent use of colored wall decoration; and if this could take the form of simple figure subjects, painted in distemper on the walls, such as one finds traces of in almost every old church, I believe it would add greatly to the interest of the interior, judiciously introduced and designed and executed on the right lines."

COMMUNICATION

LAUGHABLE OR PITIABLE, WHICH?

February 12, 1907.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT:

Dear Sirs:—We are enclosing to you herewith certain communications between the Building Commission for the proposed City Hall in Trenton, N. J., and ourselves.

We think that the stand the commission takes may be of interest to you in connection with the symposium in your magazine upon competitions.

The programme is being brought to the attention of the Philadelphia Chapter A. I. A. and the New Jersey Chapter A. I. A., and it is to be hoped that some action may result which will be to the greater benefit of the people of the City of Trenton.

Trusting that the communication may be of some benefit to you, we are,

Very truly yours,
LACEY AND ADAMS,
Associate Architects.

Trenton, New Jersey, January 23, 1907.

PROGRAMME GOVERNING THE COMPETITIVE DRAWINGS TO BE SUBMITTED FOR A BUILDING TO BE KNOWN AS THE CITY HALL.

The building will be located on an important street, and the grade of the lot may be considered as being level.
The lot will have a frontage of about 250 feet, and a depth of about 200 feet.

The award of four prizes will be made as follows:

First, \$400; second, \$300; third, \$200; and the fourth prize, \$100.

No prize will be awarded to the winner of the competition.

Drawings Required.—One front elevation, scale 8 feet to the inch.

One end elevation, scale 8 feet to the inch.

One transverse section, scale 8 feet to the inch.

First, second and third floor plans, scale 8 feet to the inch.

The rendering of the drawings may be optional.

The cubic contents of the building should not exceed 850,000 cubic feet, figuring the basement as 12 feet in the clear.

Rooms Required.—Tax Receiver, with ample public space and vaults; Assessors, public space and vaults; City Engineer, draughting-room, private office and large vault; Street Commissioner's office; room for Water Board, with ample public space, one meeting-room and vault; City Treasurer, vaults; City Clerk, public office, private office and vault; Comptroller, vaults; Building Inspector, one office; Overseer of the Poor, one office; Mayor's private office and reception-room; City Council Chamber and space for the public; District Court, clerk's room, jury-rooms and Judge's retiring-room; Park Commissioner's office; Police Commissioners' and Fire Commissioners' meeting-rooms; six unassigned meeting-rooms. Toilet-rooms on all floors.

The Judging Committee reserves the right to reject any or all of the drawings submitted, provided, in their opinion, none of them are suitable for the purpose stated; but in any case the award of prizes will be made.

No mark of identification is to be placed upon the drawings, but a sealed envelope, also unmarked, shall accompany the drawings, containing the name and address of the competitor and an estimate of costs. As the drawings are uncovered by the Judging Committee the drawings and the envelope will be numbered with the corresponding numbers.

The commission for professional practice as approved by The American Institute of Architects shall be paid to the winner of the competition, provided his standing as practising architect is satisfactory to the Building Commissioners, and is registered as practising architecture in the State of New Jersey.

The drawings shall be delivered on or before March 1, 1907, before five o'clock, at No. 137 East State street, Trenton, N. J., and marked on the outside cover "City Hall Competition." For any further general information apply to the Building Commission.

FERDINAND W. ROEBLING,

(Signed) C. EDWARD MURRAY,

JONATHAN H. BLACKWELL,

Building Commission.

January 29, 1907.

FERDINAND W. ROEBLING, Esq.,

Chairman of the Building Committee.

Dear Sir:—We acknowledge with pleasure the receipt of the programme for the competition for the selection of an architect for the "City Hall" in Trenton. After careful consideration of the outline we find it desirable to have certain information not given in the programme, in order to more fully understand the requirements of the city of Trenton and your commission.

The programme asks for space for assessors. We would like to know whether this is a large or small department, i.e., how many assessors or clerks, etc.? There is but one Council-chamber mentioned. Are we to understand that there is a single body governing the city of Trenton? What would be the approximate number of Councilmen to be provided for? Can you give any more definite idea about the size of the District Court-room required in this building?

The answers to these questions and any other information which you can give will be most gratefully received.

We would like to know in this, as in some other competitions in which we have been entered, who will be the members of the judging committee. If you cannot give the personnel, will you

state the occupations to which the gentlemen will likely belong? Is this competition limited to a certain number of architects selected by your commission, or is it open to all who apply?

We should like to have answers to these questions to know the circumstances in which we will be placed in submitting designs. Would it be possible, in view of the short period of time for the study of the problem, to have all the drawings submitted at a scale of 1-16 of an inch to the foot, except the main elevations, which would be at 1-8 inch to the foot?

This we ask in order that we may have an opportunity to more fully study the problem which is offered in the submission of most of the drawings at a smaller scale.

We enclose herewith a stamped addressed envelope for the convenience of a reply to our questions.

Thanking you for the favor of an early reply, we are,

Yours respectfully,

(Signed) LACEY AND ADAMS,
Associate Architects.

January 30, 1907.

MESSRS. ADAMS & LACEY:

Gentlemen:—I beg to acknowledge your letter of the 29th, and in reply beg to say that the information given on the programme is all that the commission will give the competitors, whoever they may be; they must take sufficient interest in the matter to inform themselves concerning the space mentioned in your letter. If the commission settled all the points you raise, it might as well make the plans. The object is to get information from the standpoint of each competitor.

The judges of the competition will be the three members of the City Hall Commission. The scale of the drawings asked for cannot be changed without changing them for all, and I see no reason for making any change at this time.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) F. W. ROEBLING,
Pres.

February 11, 1907.

F. W. ROEBLING, ESQ., President:

Dear Sir:—By your courtesy we received on January 28 a copy of the "Programme Governing the Competitive Drawings to be Submitted for a Building to be Known as The City Hall," at Trenton, N. J.

On January 29 we addressed to the Commission in accordance with your instructions, "For any further information, apply to the Building Commission," a letter asking for certain data necessary to all competitors, in order that they may be able to present a solution not founded on suppositions. Your answer that "The information given in the programme is all that the Commission will give the competitors, whoever they may be," and that "if the Commission settled all the points you raise it might as well make the plans," is ungracious and contradictory.

You say that "The object is to get information from the standpoint of each competitor." This is a reversal of the usual object, which is the selection of an entirely capable architect by a competition in the programme of which all the necessary requirements are fully stated. Your decision further puts an additional burden of expense upon each competitor. This is manifestly unfair, since only five firms can receive any award for their drawings, which at the scale of 1-8 inch to the foot would cost every firm competing at least \$600. Some architects may enter competitions to spend money for the public good. Is it not fairer to offer all an equal chance to compete on a definite set of requirements with the least expenditure of money for the benefit of the possible client?

The programme, further, does not state whether the plot is on a corner or in the block, with only one or two street fronts, a most important thing to know when designing a building of a monumental character; for purposes of the competition it might have been arbitrarily decided that it was one or the other.

On January 10 we had a letter stating that "the Commission has employed an architect to give advice and make preliminary sketches."

Since your last letter we have heard a rumor that the architect who acted as adviser will be allowed to enter the competition. We can hardly credit this as truth, because of the obvious unfairness of such a course to all other competitors, for his intimate association with the Commission and their views would enable him to carry out in his drawings their ideas, which no other competitor would be able to acquire.

This letter is written to lay before you a reasonable statement of the inadequacy of the programme as now existing, hoping that a fair presentation of the facts will influence the Commission to make a clearer statement of the requirements, secure an adviser, who would write a programme and advise the judging committee in the matter of their decision. This will necessarily involve a delay in the receipt of competitive drawings; the delay being justified by the much more satisfactory results to the Building Commission and the People of the City of Trenton, which would thereby be attained.

Yours respectfully,

LACEY AND ADAMS,
Associate Architects.

ILLUSTRATIONS

HOUSE OF ROBERT C. WATSON, ESQ., ALEXANDER STREET, ROCHESTER, N. Y. MR. CLAUDE F. BRAGDON, ARCHITECT, ROCHESTER, N. Y.:
TWO PLATES.

HOUSE OF CHARLES H. WANZER, ESQ., EAST AVENUE, ROCHESTER, N. Y. MR. CLAUDE F. BRAGDON, ARCHITECT, ROCHESTER, N. Y.:
TWO PLATES.

ST. PAUL'S RECTORY, BARRINGTON STREET, ROCHESTER, N. Y. MESSRS. BRAGDON & HILLMAN, ARCHITECTS, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

HOUSE OF C. F. SCHMINKE, ESQ., BARRINGTON STREET, ROCHESTER, N. Y. MESSRS. BRAGDON & HILLMAN, ARCHITECTS, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

PLANS OF THE FOREGOING HOUSES.

ENTRANCE TO NO. 110 KURFÜRSTENDAMM, BERLIN, PRUSSIA. HERR MAX BISCHOFF, ARCHITECT.

This plate is copied from *Blätter für Architektur*.

Additional Illustrations in the International Edition.

"ZUM KÜHLEN WEIN," INTERLAKEN, SWITZERLAND.

GLACIAL ACTION AT LUCERNE, SWITZERLAND.

THE "TREIB" TAVERN ON THE URNERSEE, SWITZERLAND.

A STREET IN INNERTKIRCHEN, SWITZERLAND.

NOTES AND CLIPPINGS

THE DUC DE LOUBAT AND THE SCHOOL OF ATHENS.—At the annual meeting of the Académie des Inscriptions et des Belles-Lettres, held in Paris in December, M. Georges Perrot, the secretary of the society, read a paper on the life and work of the late M. Desiré Raoul-Rochette, the French traveler and archaeologist, in which he took occasion to refer in flattering terms to the "princely" generosity of the Duc de Loubat in supplying to the École d'Athènes the funds necessary to carry on the work of excavation at Delos, which has resulted in bringing to light a vast amount of archaeological treasure. M. Perrot called attention to the fact that as long ago as 1838 M. Raoul-Rochette, who visited Delos on voyage from Syria to Athens, detected "at a glance" the richness of the island as a field for exploration, proclaiming his belief in these words: "The mass of ruins which covers nearly the entire surface of the sacred island is so vast that it would require the continuous labor of a hundred workmen digging for many months to uncover all the buried monuments there. It is a task, however, which only a government is qualified to undertake, and I shall venture to bring it to the attention of King Otho, who intends to excavate at Delphi, and who would certainly find no less to reward him at Delos." These prophetic words had been realized, M. Perrot pointed out, not by Greece, however, but by private French enterprise, supported by the enlightened benefactions of the Duc de Loubat.—N. Y. Tribune.

A CHURCH BLOWN UP BY NATURAL GAS.—The town of Bunyan is located in the petroleum-producing district of western Ontario, and a number of the buildings are heated and lighted by natural gas, which is piped from wells in the vicinity. One of these buildings is the Baptist church at Bunyan. The edifice was constructed with heavy brick walls surmounted with a roof of

shingles, while from the front section extends a brick tower with a shingle top. The church was heated by a large gas-stove. The pipe conveying the gas became strained from the pressure, and the odor of the escaping gas caused a search to be made for the leak along the pipe which was laid under the flooring. To examine the pipe, one of the searchers lit a match, with the result that an explosion took place so violent that the side walls were almost entirely blown out. Although, as already stated, they were composed of brick, all but a small portion of the rear and front walls were completely demolished, the material being scattered over the ground a distance of nearly fifty feet from the building. Strange to say, the roof was but little damaged, the main injury being caused by settling in the centre, where the supporting wall had been carried away. The front section and tower were uninjured, but a chimney in the rear was partly demolished from the shock. The accident presents an interesting illustration of the direction of the explosive force, which appeared to be almost entirely lateral, not even a hole being blown in the roof.—*Scientific American*.

THE NAMING OF CARCASSONNE.—Though "Carcasso" was its name in the days of Roman Gaul, a more modern explanation, according to a correspondent of the *Irish Times*, has been given of its present denomination, and this tradition justifies the presence of Dame Casca's bust over the Porte Narbonnaise. Charlemagne once spent five years in endeavoring to take this stronghold. So long did he remain outside its walls that at last only one defender was left, a Saracen lady called Dame Carcas, not because it was her name, but because she was Queen and Lady of Carcasso. She was endowed not only with considerable courage, but with great genius. She got up bundles of straw to look like men at arms, and provided each one of these lay figures with a crossbow. She also constantly changed her headgear, and was ever on the move from one part of the battlements to the other, firing with deadly effect upon the enemy. Eventually she resolved upon persuading them that not only were the garrison numerous, but food plentiful, so she stuffed two pigs with corn and drove them over the walls, where they burst in the ditch beneath. When the emperor saw this he thought it was really time to raise the siege. She was, however, resolved upon making a clean breast of it. The army was beginning to move when they saw her throw open the gates and ask for a parley. The soldiers sought out the emperor and said to him, "Dame Carcas te sonne," from which words, it is alleged, came the modern name of the town. Charlemagne was so much struck by the account she gave of her powers that he confirmed her in her rule, and allowed her to hand down the government of the city to her descendants.

LONDON'S NEW QUADRANT.—A London architecturally beautiful is one thing, but that there is another aspect of the question when ornate buildings have to be used for business purposes is shown by the petition to the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, which is being signed by the lessees and occupiers of premises in Regent Street. Their complaint is that Mr. Norman Shaw's design for rebuilding the Quadrant, artistic triumph though it may be, introduces a style of architecture financially beyond the reach of the ordinary lessee, who has to consider the letting value of the premises when erected. A special point is made of the heavy columns on the ground floor, which will not only take up a great portion of the shop window space—a valuable consideration to the tradesmen—but, by breaking the continuity of the window line, will render it impossible for any one occupier to have a succession of shops. They go so far as to say that the design would ruin the thoroughfare as a shopping centre.—*London Globe*.

THE SPHINX.—The great Sphinx of Ghizeh bears no inscription by which we can tell its date. In 1816 Caviglia, who in modern times was the first to clear away the sand, found between its paws a stele of the reign of Thothmes IV., and, therefore, it was believed that the Sphinx was carved by that monarch. But in 1858 the excavations of Mariette uncovered a stele bearing the name of Cheops, on which is a reference to the Sphinx. The inscription is evidently of a late period, but is supposed to be an exact copy of an ancient carving, and the translation seemed to place the Sphinx earlier than the Pyramids, and consequently to prove it the most ancient piece of work in the world. Still there remained four lines carved on the base which could not be read, but M. Daressy has now deciphered them, and it appears that the inscription is in two parts. In the earlier lines there is no mention of the Sphinx; but the lines which date from the Persian occupation mention the repair of the Sphinx. There is, therefore, nothing by which we can tell the date of the monument, and the only evidence we have is the head-dress of the colossus. Its hood is ornamented behind with three bands, a large one between two smaller bands. Now, this is a fashion which only existed toward the end of the twelfth dynasty in the reigns of Usurtesen III. and Amenemhet III. As this family showed much zeal for the god Harmaklin, whose portrait the Sphinx is, it is probable that the monument is the work of Amenemhet III.—*London Globe*.

tion is in two parts. In the earlier lines there is no mention of the Sphinx; but the lines which date from the Persian occupation mention the repair of the Sphinx. There is, therefore, nothing by which we can tell the date of the monument, and the only evidence we have is the head-dress of the colossus. Its hood is ornamented behind with three bands, a large one between two smaller bands. Now, this is a fashion which only existed toward the end of the twelfth dynasty in the reigns of Usurtesen III. and Amenemhet III. As this family showed much zeal for the god Harmaklin, whose portrait the Sphinx is, it is probable that the monument is the work of Amenemhet III.—*London Globe*.

SHEARING TESTS OF CONCRETE.—The results of a series of tests conducted at the University of Illinois are discussed in a recent report by Professor A. N. Talbot. Although efforts were made to eliminate tensile and other stresses caused by the testing apparatus, it is clear that the attempt was only successful to a moderate extent, and, as Professor Talbot suggests, the shearing resistance of concrete will probably be found to exceed the values hitherto ascertained. Briefly stated, the general results were as follows: The tests indicated that the resistance of concrete to shear is dependent upon that of the aggregate as well as of the mortar, and in some mixtures the strength of the aggregate appears to be of the first importance. This is a point which may be commended to those inclined to favor the use of coke, cinder, and broken-brick concretes, because of their lightness or fire-resistance. For hard limestone concrete mixed in the proportions of 1 : 3 : 6 the resistance to shear at the age of sixty days is shown to be about 1,100 pounds per square inch, and for 1 : 2 : 4 concrete of the same character and age about 1,300 pounds per square inch. A point made clear by these tests is that the shearing strength of concrete should not be stated in terms of the compressive strength, as is sometimes done, for the reason that shearing resistance is governed chiefly by the strength of the aggregate and compressive resistance by that of the mortar. However, it may be said that the resistance of concrete to shear has now been shown to range between 50 per cent. and 75 per cent. of its resistance to compression. The values now ascertained are considerably higher than those accepted hitherto.—*The Builder*.

A CHINESE INN.—At Tieling it was necessary to sleep on the "k'ang," in a regular Chinese inn, and eat Chinese food. In these inns the first place entered is the kitchen, a square space with mud floor and raised mud ovens with clay and iron pots. From this one passes through a cloth-hung doorway into the inn proper. At Tieling this was about twenty by sixty feet, down the middle of which was an eight-foot aisle with packed mud floor. On each side were ranged the "k'angs," raised mud embankments, brick faced, some thirty inches high and six feet wide. On these are spread mattings, and here all guests roll themselves in their own blankets and sleep side by side, with their feet to the wall and their heads to the center aisle. A flue underneath runs the length of each "k'ang," and a fire at one end furnishes the hot air, which passes through and out at a mud chimney and warms the sleepers. The meals are served on these "k'angs" on little tables about a foot high. At these inns a teapot is always kept warm over a fire on a raised mud embankment in the middle of the main aisle. Chinese all drink tea, and it is due to this fact that they drink little well water, and thus keep down the rate of mortality. Tea to a rich Chinaman means concentrated tea, costing ten cents an ounce; to the poor, it is hot water with a few tea leaves dipped in; and to the very poor, simply hot water. It is significant of the increased wealth in the country that the majority of the lower classes, who heretofore could only afford hot water, are now indulging in actual tea. The inn at Tieling, which was similar to the inns all over northern Manchuria, had a big compound, surrounded by a high mud wall with gates. The long-distance carts going down the country with beans and bringing back goods are driven inside these compounds for safety from robbers each night, and during the great hauling season in winter these inns are crowded. The walls of the inns are of mud, plastered on a center wall made by weaving reeds together. The windows are mostly of oiled paper, with possibly one pane of small glass in the center. The rafters are round timbers, on which are spread reeds, then a layer of coarse matting, and then packed mud. In the cities the better inns have brick walls and tiled roof, but are otherwise about the same.—*U. S. Consular Report*.

POSITIONS OPEN.

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)

WANTED—Architectural draughtsman and designer familiar with fireproof office buildings and large high-class public structures; permanent position, in a city west of Chicago, and salary of \$300 a month to an artistic, scholarly, capable and reliable assistant. Apply in strict confidence to George Beaumont, architect, 115 Dearborn St., Chicago. (1625)

ARCHITECTURAL draughtsman (South)—Good in design and also in scale and detail drawings; must be thoroughly familiar with construction work, capable of taking charge of office, churches, schools, court houses, office and bank buildings; a man of good moral character; good salary will be paid, with good prospects for increase; position permanent. F-7170, The Engineering Agency, Inc., Chicago. (1625)

WANTED—Two architectural draughtsmen, capable of handling drawings for buildings from start to finish. Stewart & Witton, Hamilton, Canada. (1625)

POSITIONS WANTED.

ARCHITECTURAL engineer, college graduate, capable of working out complete set of plans, general specifications, plumbing, superintendence for high-class buildings, now having charge of draughting room of prominent architect, wishes to change. Would accept outside work from architects desiring speedy and economical solutions of complications in building construction. Address 7-A, care American Architect. (1625-1626)

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

THOROUGHLY reliable man, with long and varied experience in building construction, as draughtsman, superintendent, specification writer and chief assistant, would like a responsible position in charge of large work. Address P. O. Box 3, Montreal, Canada. (1624-1627)

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

STRUCTURAL and mechanical engineer; 16 years' experience, office buildings, apartment buildings, hotels, factories, etc., wishes to increase his clientele of architects and contractors; first-class service, promptness. Address "6-A," care American Architect. (1624-1626)

PROPOSALS.

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., February 12, 1907.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock p. m. on the 21st day of March, 1907, and then opened, for the construction, complete, of the U. S. Post Office at Owosso, Michigan, in accordance with the drawings and specifications, copies of which may be had at this office or at the office of the Postmaster at Owosso, Michigan, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1625-1626)

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., February 6, 1907.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock p. m. on the 27th day of February, 1907, and then opened, for an electric passenger elevator in the U. S. Post Office and Court House at Ogden, Utah, in accordance with drawing and specification, copies of which may be obtained at this office at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1625-1626)

"Norman Monuments of Palermo"

BY ARNE DBHLI.

Illustrated with 50 Plates, 13"x17".

Price, bound, \$10.00. Unbound, \$9.00.

The American Architect, Publishers.

THE USE OF TILE

U

WRITE TO

THE INFORMATION BUREAU

OF THE

TILE INDUSTRY

70 CORCORAN BUILDING

WASHINGTON, D. C.

erected at Eleventh and Walnut Streets, for the above firm, will be completed in about three months.

KOKOMO, IND.—The County Commissioners, it is reported, have ordered plans prepared for a hospital which it is proposed erecting at the county infirmary.

LA CROSSE, WIS.—The plans for the state normal school, it is reported, will be submitted to the full board of regents in a short time. Van Ryn & De Gelleke, architects, Milwaukee. Cost, \$208,000.

LANSING, MICH.—Bids are asked by the Michigan State Board of Education until February 21, for the construction of a combination library, gymnasium and assembly hall. Luther L. Wright, Secretary.

LOGAN, MONT.—The Union Portland Cement Company, of Ogden, Utah, will erect a \$1,000,000 cement plant, four miles north of Logan. James Pingree, of the Pingree National Bank of Ogden, Utah, and treasurer of the Union Portland Cement Company, of Ogden, has taken full control of the Montana company, which will be known as the Acme Portland Cement Company.

LONG BEACH, CAL.—It is stated that plans are being prepared by the United Building Company for a residence at Ocean and Lime Avenues. Cost, \$150,000.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.—U. O. Long, Chamber of Commerce Building, it is said, has prepared plans for an eight-story building at Tenth and Hope Streets, at a cost of \$300,000.

Plans have been prepared, according to reports, by C. F. Whittlesey, H. W. Hellman Building, for a three-story reinforced concrete apartment-house to be erected at

533 Wall Street, for Mrs. Richd. Arenz, at an estimated cost of \$40,000.

Parkinson & Bergstrom, Union Trust Building, it is stated, are preparing plans for a ten-story addition which is to be erected to the Hotel Alexandria at Fifth and Spring Streets, at a cost of \$600,000.

MADISON, WIS.—Bids will be received until February 26 by the Wisconsin Capitol Commission (Lew F. Porter, Secretary) for furnishing stone for the exterior facing of the Capitol, now building at Madison (bids to be on granite, marble and sandstone). Geo. B. Post & Sons, architects, 33 E. Seventeenth Street, New York City.

MARION, OHIO.—Plans are being prepared by Superintending Architect James Knox Taylor, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., for a one-story post-office building. Cost, \$60,000.

MEADVILLE, PA.—Press reports state that Allegheny College will erect a new college commons building. Cost, \$50,000. Address Dr. William H. Crawford, president of the college, or J. J. Henderson, of building committee.

MEMPHIS, TENN.—The erection of a Y. M. C. A. building, to cost about \$250,000, is reported under consideration.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—St. Francis Seminary will, it is reported, erect a \$50,000 library and gymnasium. Plans are being prepared.

Kirchoff & Rose, architects, have completed plans for the Majestic Theater Building to be erected on Grand Avenue, adjoining the Schlitz Hotel, by the Schlitz Brewing Company. It will be 85x202, fourteen-story, of steel, stone and terra cotta. Cost, \$1,500,000.

St. John's cathedral contemplates the erection of a new school building to accommodate 800 students. A building to cost \$100,000 is under consideration, and plans are being prepared. Rev. Fr. J. J. Keogh, pastor.

Architects Ferry & Clas, 419 Broadway, it is stated, are receiving figures on the following work for the \$100,000 Bedford stone fireproof residence now being erected for Mrs. Hilda Pabst, Grand Avenue: Bronze, stucco, plastering, tiling, marble work, mantels, cabinets and electric work.

E. Brielmaier & Sons, architects, are making plans for a combination church and school building to be erected for a branch of St. Cyril Methodius Congregation, Rev. L. Jurasinski, pastor. The building will cost \$98,000 and will be of solid brick and stone construction.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Mrs. Edna Dickerson Cruse is said to be contemplating the erection of a ten-story office building at Fourth Street and First Avenue.

The Great Northern Building Company, P. M. Hapstead, president, it is stated, is planning to build an eight-story hotel in this city. The hotel will be modern in every respect, have 250 rooms and cost in the neighborhood of \$500,000.

MINOT, N. D.—The Soo Line, it is stated, will erect a handsome passenger station here, to cost \$100,000. It will be of stone and brick.

MONROVIA, CAL.—Reports state that architects and landscape gardeners are at work on the tourist hotel on Pearson's ranch, lately purchased by W. P. Redburn, of Long Branch. The hotel will be surrounded by a beautiful park containing fifteen acres, and it is proposed to increase the cost of the hotel from \$500,000 to \$750,000.

¶ All official tests and juries have given
— **CORRUGATED BARS** first place.

¶ Additional cost per pound more than other types, yes, but **A FRACTION OF ONE PER CENT. ONLY ON TOTAL COST OF STRUCTURE.**

¶ Why take chances with inferior forms of reinforcement when the use of **CORRUGATED BARS** insures perfect bonding and permanency of structure?

Expanded Metal & Corrugated Bar Company

FRISCO BUILDING

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

MONTGOMERY, ALA.—Architects Ausfeld & Blount are preparing plans for a twelve-story office building to be erected on Lee and Montgomery Streets, at an estimated cost of \$275,000. The building to be of steel, stone and brick construction and fireproof. N. J. Bell will be the owner.

The Gay-Teague Realty Company, it is said, will erect a ten-story office building at Bibb and Commerce Streets, 80x100 feet. Cost, about \$250,000. W. M. Teague, Mayor, is interested.

MONTREAL, QUE.—Mr. Rudolphe Forget, M. P., is reported to have subscribed \$200,000 to the building fund of the new Notre Dame Hospital.

M. C. Galarneau & Co., who were recently burned out, have purchased a large site on Victoria Square, and it is said will erect thereon a ten-story office building in the spring.

MOOREHEAD, MINN.—Reports state that the Bethesda Society will erect a modern hospital building, to cost \$50,000.

MUSCATINE, IA.—The members of the Muscatine Motor Club, it is reported, are planning the erection of a club house on the levee, to cost about \$1,000,000.

NASHVILLE, TENN.—Young Men's Christian Association is considering the erection of seven-story building, 85x160 feet, of fireproof construction, equipped with steam or hot-water heating plant, combination lighting fixtures, electric elevators, etc. About \$200,000 will be invested. William S. Trost is general secretary.

NEENAH, WIS.—The City Clerk will advertise for bids for a new \$90,000 high school at Neenah.

NEWARK, N. J.—According to reports of John C. Neale, of the U. S. Steel Corporation, 71 Broadway, New York, N. Y., the corporation will erect a warehouse at Waverly, east of the Pennsylvania Railroad tracks. Cost, \$1,000,000.

NEW BRITAIN, CONN.—Press reports state that eleven architects from Boston, New York and Hartford, have been invited to submit competitive plans for the Y. M. C. A. building to be erected here.

NEW HAVEN, CONN.—Foote & Townsend, it is stated, have been engaged to prepare plans for a school to be erected in the Winchester District; \$80,000 has been appropriated for this building.

NEW MUNSTER, WIS.—The members of St. Ambros R. C. Church, it is reported, propose erecting a \$40,000 edifice.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.—Architects Crosby & Henkel, 706 Morris Building, it is stated, have plans for an addition to the Young Men's Christian Association Building, to be 27x161 feet. Cost, \$50,000.

NEWPORT NEWS, VA.—Reports state that the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company will at once reconstruct a large fireproof structure to replace the one recently destroyed by fire. Estimated cost, \$300,000. C. B. Orcutt is president.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Richard W. Buckley, Jr., of the Buckley Realty & Construction Company, with offices in the Times Building, will erect at the southeast corner of Madison Avenue and Sixty-fourth Street, on the Baptist Church of the Epiphany site, a plot containing 100.5x132.6 ft., a high-class elevator apartment house.

Rouse & Sloan, 11 East Forty-third

Street, have plans ready for figures from sub-contractors for the eight-story loft building, 23.8x110 feet, which the Apartment Construction Company, 135 Broadway, of which Samuel Mandel is president, will build at 810 Broadway. The cost is placed at \$150,000.

Messrs. Rose & Putzel, 128 Broadway, have purchased 16-18-20 West Thirty-second Street, a plot 66.4x98.9 feet, on which they will build an eleven-story fireproof store and loft building, to be ready for occupancy by Feb. 1, 1908. The owners state that no scale plans have yet been drawn or architect commissioned.

Press reports state that no contracts have yet been awarded for the ten-story elevator apartment house, 40x63 feet, which John T. Williams, 27 William Street, is to build at 778-780 Madison Avenue, at a cost of \$100,000. Messrs. Gordon, Tracy & Swartwout, 244 Fifth Avenue, are the architects.

The D. W. Richman Building & Operating Company (D. W. Richman, President), it is stated, intends erecting at 581 Fifth Avenue, a twelve-story commercial loft, office and studio building.

Patemo Brothers, it is reported, have secured a site at 116th Street and Broadway, and propose erecting a twelve-story apartment house.

The Interborough-Metropolitan Company have plans for a railroad repair plant, to cost about \$2,000,000. George H. Pegram is chief engineer, 21 Park Row, New York.

Robins & Oakman, 27 East Twenty-second Street, are said to be the architects for the terminal which is to be erected at Sixth Avenue, Thirty-second and Thirty-third



Gabriel Reinforcement

admits of greatest adaptability to the many forms of construction and at the same time guarantees the highest tensile strength--a double foundation of superiority.

Many systems have either quality.
The *Gabriel* alone has both.

We offer our customers the advantage of our *Co-operative Service* whereby they get the benefit of our experience in concrete construction methods. Our Service furnishes Plans and Designs together with all Specifications and Costs.

If you will write to us we will send you conclusive evidence that the Gabriel Reinforcement is not only the strongest and most adaptable, but is the most *economical* on the market.

Gabriel Concrete Reinforcement Co.

1209 Penobscot Building

Detroit, Mich.



GUNTHER WAGNER'S

Waterproof "Chin Chin" Black and "Pelican" Colored DRAWING INKS are the Standard Liquid Drawing Inks of the World.

They are first-class INKS of the finest grade and are used by Professional Draftsmen all over the world.

In $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. and $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz. bottles, with quill filler, also 8 oz., 16 oz. and 32 oz. bottles.

Sample and Color Card, showing actual Inks applied by hand, furnished on application.

Sole Agents for United States

FAVOR, RUHL & COMPANY
NEW YORK AND CHICAGO

Streets, for the Hudson & Manhattan Railroad Company. The building will be probably fifteen stories high.

Plans have been filed for the erection of a three-story brick and stone public bath at 5 Rutgers Place, for the City of New York, cost \$160,000. Bernstein & Bernstein, architects.

Plans have been filed for a six-story brick and stone sanitarium at 118 East Fifty-eighth Street for Howard W. Pierce, cost \$110,000. Wm. Strom, architect, 39 Cortlandt Street.

It is stated that plans have been prepared for a five-story addition to Public School No. 96. Estimated cost \$100,000.

Reports state that Messrs. Parish & Schroeder, 5 West Thirty-first Street, architects for the new central building for the International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association, to be erected at 125-127 East Twenty-seventh Street and 122-124 East Twenty-eighth Street, are now ready for estimates on the general contract. The structure will be twelve stories in height, fronting 40 feet on each street, with total depth of 196.6 feet. It will be large enough to accommodate all of the committee's offices in this country, and will include all conveniences necessary for the society's work. The estimated cost is placed at about \$400,000. The offices of the committee are at 3 West Twenty-ninth Street.

Messrs. Townsend, Steink & Haskell, 29 East Nineteenth Street, it is reported, have awarded the structural steel and ornamental work for the eleven-story publishing house, 150x89.2 feet, to be erected at 425 to 435 East Twenty-fourth Street, 350 feet east of First Avenue, for Joseph J. Little, of J.



LUFKIN

STEEL TAPES AND RULES

ARE INDISPENSABLE FOR ACCURATE WORK

Made by **THE LUFKIN RULE CO.**

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
SEND FOR CATALOG

Saginaw, Mich., U. S. A.
New York. London.

The Illuminating Engineering Department
OF THE
HOLOPHANE COMPANY
IS AT YOUR DISPOSAL. **227-229 Fulton St., New York**

J. Little & Co., publishers, of 2 Astor Place, to Messrs. Levering & Garrigues Company, Iron Works, 552 West Twenty-third Street. Figures are now receivable on the masonry and carpenter work. The materials for the exterior will be brick, terra-cotta and stone, with marble coping, composition roof, wrought-iron fire-escapes, galvanized-iron skylights, low-pressure exhaust heating, electric lights and elevators. The estimated cost is about \$450,000.

The general contract for the erection of the steel frame addition to the World Building, to cover the remaining portion of the block bounded by Park Row, Frankfort and William Streets, has been awarded to D. C. Weeks & Son, of 289 Fourth Avenue. Messrs. Byrne & Murphy, 890 Park Avenue, have the plumbing contract. The new part will measure $100.4\frac{1}{4} \times 103.7\frac{1}{4} \times 85.3\frac{1}{4}$ feet, and contain thirteen stories on William Street, and along Frankfort Street, the same height as the present building, the architecture and building materials harmonizing with the present type. The old part is to be extensively remodeled, and the east walls will be taken out, throwing the whole structure into one. The Park Row entrance is to be rebuilt and widened, and an arcade will be extended through opening in William Street. The cost is estimated at about \$700,000. The Press Publishing Company, composed of Joseph Pulitzer, president; Ralph Pulitzer, vice-president, and J. Angus Shaw, secretary, is the owner. Horace Trumbauer, 1408 Land Title Building, Philadelphia, Pa., is the architect. Contracts for the steel and structural work have not been let.

The Hawthorne Building Company, 63 Park Row, will, it is reported, erect a large new apartment-house at the northeast corner of Riverside Drive and 143d Street from plans by Architects Moore & Land-siedel, Third Avenue and 148th Street. The building will be six stories high, of brick and stone with iron columns and beams, composition roofing, hardwood finish and floors, steam heating, hot-water supply, electric wiring, tile and mosaic work, etc., and will cost about \$100,000.

Reports state that the Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Company, 35 West Thirty-first Street, has had plans prepared by Ar-

chitects Maynicke & Franke, 298 Fifth Avenue, for a new warehouse to be built at 471 to 473 Eleventh Avenue, at an estimated cost of \$75,000. Plans provide for a seven-story building, measuring 49x100 feet, of brick and stone and iron, with steam heating, electric lighting, elevators and all modern appliances.

Architect H. Lucas, 5 East Forty-second Street, has prepared plans and specifications for extensive alterations to the building at 49 Broadway, owned by E. D. Thompson, Paris, France. It is a four and five-story brick and stone office-building, and plans provide for exterior and interior improvements and alterations, costing about \$75,000. Architect is in full charge.

The property at 118 East Twenty-eighth Street, plot 20x100 feet, recently purchased by the Brunswick Realty Company, will be improved by the erection of a new business-building, plans for which are being prepared by Fred C. Zobel, 114 East Twenty-eighth Street. Plans will provide for a ten or twelve-story building of brick, stone and iron, fireproof, with all modern improvements and appliances. Mention will be made when plans are ready for estimates.

Walter Russell, 15 West Sixty-seventh Street, it is stated, has planned a studio apartment-hotel, which will be built on Seventy-second Street, facing Manhattan Square and the Museum of Natural History, at a cost of \$2,000,000.

Plans are being prepared by Architects Neville & Bagge, 217 West 125th Street, for a residence at Broadway and 140th Street for Daily & Carlson. Cost, \$150,000.

Reports state that plans have been prepared by Herman Frankfeld for a residence at Tiffany and 165th Streets. Cost, \$100,000.

Plans have been prepared, it is stated, by Edward A. Barry for a residence at Washington Avenue and 170th Street to cost \$100,000.

Press reports state that the Municipal Art Committee has approved the plans and Commissioner of Charities Heberd has adopted same for the five buildings to be erected for the Coney Island Hospital at Ocean Parkway and East Fourth Street, as prepared by Helmle & Huberty, 190 Mon-



BRONZE SAFETY DEPOSIT SCREEN, SUPERIOR SAVINGS & TRUST CO., ROCKEFELLER BUILDING, CLEVELAND, OHIO. Knox & Elliott, Architects.

THE WINSLOW BROTHERS COMPANY

Ornamental Iron and Bronze

CHICAGO

NEW YORK

tague Street, Brooklyn, and also plans for the seven buildings on Blackwells Island for the City Hospital, the City Home for the Aged, and the Metropolitan Hospital as prepared by Raymond Almirall, 51 Chambers Street, New York city. The Committee has also accepted the designs for the pathological department and dormitories for Bellevue Hospital.

OAKLAND, CAL.—Reports state that plans have been prepared for the new Athens Hotel, 100x150 feet, on Twentieth and Broadway Streets. Address Jordan Brothers, proprietors. Cost, \$100,000.

The Masons, it is reported, will erect a structure on the corner of Fifteenth and Madison Streets, at a cost of \$200,000.

OKLAHOMA, OKLA.—Plans are being considered by the Board of Education for a high school to cost \$150,000 and also two ward buildings.

A five-story building is to be erected, according to reports, by Kerfoot, Miller & Arnold Dry Goods Company.

OKLAHOMA CITY, O. T.—W. B. Martin, it is said, is having plans prepared for a six-story steel and brick building.

OKLAUCHEE, WIS.—A. E. Elleson, architect, 479 National Avenue, Milwaukee, it is stated, has plans for a clubhouse at Oklauchee Lake, Wis., for the Atmore Club. Cost, \$121,000.

OKMULGEE, IND. TER.—Andrew Carnegie, it is reported, has given \$50,000 to build a memorial hall at Okmulgee, in honor of the celebrated Creek chief, Esparhacker.

ONEIDA, N. Y.—The building of a \$50,000 county building at either Oneida or Wampsville is reported under consideration.

PADUCAH, KY.—It is reported that the directors of the First National Bank contemplate erecting a banking and business building to cost about \$100,000.

A \$100,000 edifice is to be erected, according to reports, for the First Baptist Congregation.

PARIS, TEXAS.—The Elks Lodge, it is stated, is contemplating the erection of an opera house and lodge building to cost \$50,000.

PASADENA, CAL.—Press reports state that Architect F. S. Allen of this city has been commissioned to prepare plans and supervise the construction of the new \$175,000 high school building, and a \$50,000 grammar school to be erected here.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—It is stated that Wilson, Harris & Richards, architects, 1030 Drexel Building, are preparing plans for the sixteen-story office building on the site of the old Hazeltine Building, at 1418 Chestnut Street. Estimated cost, \$2,000,000.

Plans have been prepared for a fourteen-story steel frame hotel, which is to be erected at Eighth and Chestnut Streets. Samuel P. Ferree, President of the Real Estate Society, may be able to give further information.

Reports state that plans have been prepared by Architect Isaac Pursell, 119 South Fourth Street, for the church to be erected at Seventeenth and Mount Vernon Streets for the Zion Swedish Lutheran congregation. Cost, \$40,000.

Reports state that improvements to the Broad Street Station, to cost \$400,000, will be made by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at the suggestion of President McCrea.

Reports state that plans are being prepared by Architect W. Filding, for a residence at Chestnut Hill, for R. A. Morgan, to cost \$35,000.

Plans are being prepared, it is stated, for a six-story storage warehouse to be erected at a cost of \$150,000, on Market Street, between Tenth and Eleventh Streets. Mahlon W. Newton will be the owner.

Press reports state that plans are on foot looking towards the erection of a thirty-two-story office building on Chestnut and Fifteenth Streets, on the site of the Association Hall. The building is to be of reinforced concrete; granite facing to be used to the third story and terra cotta above that. The elevator system, it is said, will provide for relays. There will be twelve elevators, six of these to be provided with "plungers" and six with high-speed hydraulic power. On the east side of the building above the sixth floor a dome, 75 feet wide, is to be erected. As a precaution against fire, two tanks with a combined capacity of 500,000 gallons, will be placed on the top floor; and upon the roof there will be a summer garden.

PITTSBURG, PA.—Reports state that plans are being considered for a manual training school to be erected in the Seventh Ward at a cost of \$60,000.

PORTLAND, ORE.—Architect E. A. Baldwin, it is reported, is preparing to erect a \$175,000 office building at Park and Alder Streets.

It is stated that a homeopathic hospital is to be erected this spring at East Second, East Third, Hassalo and Multnomah Streets at a cost of \$50,000.

MASON SAFETY TREADS For Stairs, Wood, Iron, Marble or Cement, new or old
Hundreds of thousands in use
Am. Mason Safety Tread Co., Boston

J.W. TAYLOR'S Photograph Series of
American Architecture
324 Dearborn Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

PERSPECTIVES RENDERED
In Pen-and-Ink and Water-Color
WALTER M. CAMPBELL,
8 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.

E. ELDON DEANE
Architectural Colorist and Draughtsman
63 Seymour Building, Fifth Ave. Cor. 43d St.
NEW YORK CITY

FREDERICK B. WIRT
PERSPECTIVES
84 Adams St., Care Chicago Arch'l Club, CHICAGO, ILL.

PRINCETON, N. J.—The Alumni of Princeton University, it is stated, is contemplating the erection next spring of a dormitory on the east side of Brokaw Field.

PRINCETON, ORE.—L. B. Lafolett, secretary Pringle Falls Electric Power and Water Company, states that bids will be received soon for the construction of a plant to cost about \$200,000. W. H. Huston, of Princeville, is the engineer.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—It is reported that a nine-story extension is to be erected to the Industrial Trust Co.'s building.

PROVO, UTAH.—Jesse Knight, it is reported, intends erecting a three-story hotel.

PUEBLO, COL.—Francis W. Cooper, Pope Block, Pueblo, is preparing plans for the high school, and bids for its erection will probably be received in May; cost about \$140,000. E. J. Scott, Secretary, School Board.

RACINE, WIS.—E. Brielmaier & Sons Company, 111 Mason Street, Milwaukee, Wis., are nearly through with work on plans for a combination church and school building to be erected at Eighteenth and Center Streets, Racine, for the new Polish Catholic congregation. Rev. Joseph Chylowski, pastor, is in charge.

RICHMOND, VA.—S. L. Thomas, Secretary, Railroad Y. M. C. A., writes that Williams, Richards & Williams, of Philadelphia, Pa., are preparing plans for the new building, which will cost about \$50,000.

Reports state that plans are on foot looking towards the erection of a large post-office building to cost \$800,000.

C. R. Dewey, architect, has prepared preliminary plans for a modern \$200,000 apartment-house, to be built here. The proposed building is to be ten stories high, of stone, brick and terra-cotta. It is to have about 240 rooms, 24 five and six-room apartments, 24 bachelor apartments, each with two rooms and bath, and fourteen stores on the first floor. A large central arcade is provided for, and all rooms will be front rooms. The size of the proposed structure is 75x100 feet.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—The directors of the Rochester German Insurance Co., it is stated, have decided to erect a ten-story addition to the present building.

Esenwein & Johnson, of Buffalo, it is stated, have about completed plans for the Hotel Seneca, which is to be erected on Clinton Avenue, S. Bids for the construction

—WATER—

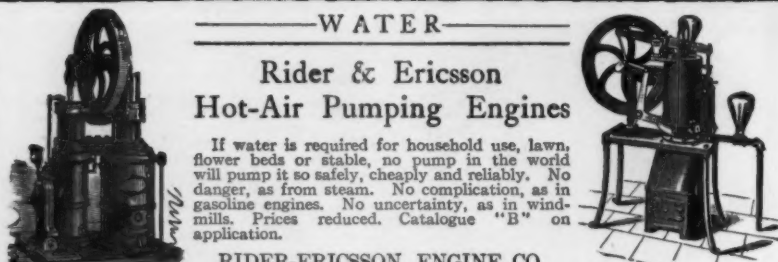
Rider & Ericsson
Hot-Air Pumping Engines

If water is required for household use, lawn, flower beds or stable, no pump in the world will pump it so safely, cheaply and reliably. No danger, as from steam. No complication, as in gasoline engines. No uncertainty, as in wind-mills. Prices reduced. Catalogue "B" on application.

RIDER-ERICSSON ENGINE CO.

35 Warren Street, New York.
239 Franklin Street, Boston.
234 Craig Street, West Montreal, P. Q.
23 Pitt Street, Sydney, N. S. W.

40 Dearborn Street, Chicago.
40 North 7th Street, Philadelphia.
Amargura 96, Havana, Cuba.



Expanded Metal For Fireproofing and Concrete Construction

ASSOCIATED EXPANDED METAL COMPANIES

Room 1205, 256 Broadway, New York

tion will be asked, according to reports, very soon.

It is stated that plans are being prepared by Architects Charles F. Crandall and John F. Stobel, 401 E. & B. Building, for a hotel, 84x191, to be erected by Walter B. Duffy. Cost, \$300,000.

SACRAMENTO, CAL.—M. Diepenbrock, it is reported, intends erecting a six-story hotel on the site of the American Eagle Hotel.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.—According to reports, plans have been prepared by Architects Mier, Hartman & Mier, 24 Ballinger Building, for a four-story business building, 40x160 feet, for Block Brothers, at a cost of \$75,000.

ST. LOUIS, MO.—Plans are being prepared, it is reported, by Architect Gustav P. Wuest, Wainwright Building, for an Episcopal Church. Cost, \$45,000.

Westlake Construction Company, it is said, has contract to erect office building for the Luran Realty Company; eight stories; steel-frame fireproof construction, 100x125 feet; exterior of white brick and terra-cotta with stone trimmings.

Plans are being prepared by Architects Mauran, Russell & Garden, Chemical Building, for the Church of the Messiah, Reverend John W. Day, pastor, corner Harrison Avenue and Locust Street. Cost, \$60,000.

Architect Wm. B. Ittner, Ninth and Locust Streets, it is said, is preparing plans for an addition to the Humboldt School for the board. Cost, \$100,000.

Architects Widman & Walsh, 105 North Seventh Street, have prepared plans for an eight-story stockhouse to be erected for the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association at Ninth and Wyoming Streets. Cost, \$1,500,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—Charles E. Green will erect a six-story building on Post Street, between Powell and Stockton Streets, to be 75x137 feet. Estimated cost, \$300,000.

Sutton & Weeks, 510 Montgomery Street, it is stated, have prepared plans for a five-story apartment house, to be erected at Powell and Bush Streets, at a cost of \$80,000.

The new building of the California Fruit Canners' Association, to consist of a brick factory and warehouse, will cover an entire

block, 275x412 feet, bounded by Beach, Leavenworth, Jefferson and Hyde Streets, and will represent the expenditure of \$500,000. The association's engineer, Philip L. Bush, has charge of the work. These buildings, with the canning department, the specialty department and the warehouse, will have a floor space of 300,000 feet, and a train of 14 freight cars can be run under cover of the structure.

H. C. Callahan has filed an application with the Board of Works for a permit to erect an eight-story brick building on the corner of Bush and Stockton Streets, to cost \$160,000.

It is stated that H. B. Underhill will erect a building at Merchant and Montgomery Streets at a cost of \$110,000.

Reports state that plans are being prepared by E. J. Baldwin for a hotel on Lake Tahoe. Cost, \$200,000.

The Supervisors, it is stated, have passed an ordinance appointing William Curlett architect for the proposed public library, to be located on Van Ness Avenue. Estimated cost, \$1,000,000.

SAN MARCOS, TEX.—Reports state that Scott & Clark, Waco, Texas, are preparing plans for college building to be erected by the Baptists of Southwest Texas; three stories, 153x300 feet; brick, steam heat, electric fixtures, freight elevator, laundry, water-works; cost of building, completed and furnished, \$100,000.

SCAMMON, KAS.—Press reports state that the Catholics here contemplate the erection of a new church at the corner of Eighth and Keith Streets.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—It is reported that plans are being prepared for the erection of a Y. M. C. A. building. Cost, \$250,000. T. Burgess is secretary.

SCRANTON, PA.—It is reported that eight architects from New York, Philadelphia and Scranton are preparing competitive plans for the new \$450,000 station to be erected in this city by the Lackawanna Railroad. Prof. W. P. Laird, of University of Pennsylvania, is consulting architect. The building is to be of fireproof construction with a facade of Indian limestone.

SEATTLE, WASH.—Plans are being prepared, it is stated, by Architect and Con-

METAL

Truss Lath

**The Truss Metal Lath System Makes ABSOLUTELY
FIREPROOF PARTITIONS**

Address
Dept. A for
Samples
and Catalogue

THE AMERICAN ROLLING MILL CO.
Middletown, Ohio

Full
Information
Gladly
Furnished

tractor James Black for the erection of the new thirteen-story Washington Hotel at 1900 to 1912 Second Avenue, to cost \$650,000.

The Trustee Company, it is said, has taken out a permit for the steel frame work for an eight-story building on Third Avenue, to cost \$92,000.

Plans are being prepared by the Oregon Commission for the erection of a building at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition. Cost, \$150,000.

It is reported that plans are being prepared by G. Silbon, of Tacoma, for the erection of a residence at Broadway and Spruce Street. Cost, \$175,000.

A. O. Johnson, it is stated, has taken out a permit for the erection of a seven-story brick hotel building, at 620 Madison Street. Cost, \$70,000.

It is reported that Ole Hanson will erect a family hotel at First Avenue and Vine Street. It will be four stories, of reinforced-concrete fireproof construction, 120x120. Cost, \$60,000.

Jas. M. Corner, Alaska Building, is reported to have completed plans for the five-story brick and stone building which is to be erected for T. M. Green at Second Avenue and Union Street at a cost of \$50,000.

The Shuberts, it is stated, will erect a large theater here at Westlake, Pine and Fifth, to cost \$200,000. J. P. Howe, local manager.

Reports state that Sam Rosenberg will erect a family hotel at Terry Avenue and Madison Street, to contain 180 rooms. It will be six-story, costing \$265,000.

Baillargeon & Co., it is stated, will erect an eight-story block at Second Avenue and Spring Street, to cost \$400,000. It will be faced with white terra cotta, and will be of steel frame construction.

C. J. Smith, it is said, is planning to erect a ten-story office building at Third and Stewart Streets, 120x120, steel frame. Cost, \$300,000. Graham & Meyers, architects.

The University Building Co. has taken out a permit for a seven-story store and office building at 1301-5 Third Avenue. Cost, \$62,000.

It is reported that Edwin F. James will erect a seven-story brick hotel building at Ninth Avenue and Madison Street, to cost \$90,000.

According to reports Geo. F. Frye will erect a hotel building at Third Avenue and Yesler Way, six-story, fireproof, costing \$250,000. Bebb & Mendel, architects.

SEWELL'S POINT, VA.—Mottu & White, 328 North Charles Street, Baltimore, Md., are preparing plans for building to be erected by the city of Baltimore on the Jamestown Exposition grounds.

It is stated that Fritz Muller & Sons, of Omaha, Neb., will erect a \$50,000 building on the Jamestown Exposition grounds to be known as the "Alps."

SHAWNEE, OKLA.—A new depot at Shawnee will be erected by the Rock Island Company. Cost, \$75,000. J. B. Berry, Chicago, Ill., is chief engineer.

SHEBOYGAN, WIS.—Architects Brust & Phillips, Pabst Building, Milwaukee, it is said, are preparing plans for the proposed \$30,000 church building to be erected at Sheboygan for St. Peter Claver congregation.

SHERIDAN, WYO.—It is reported that plans are being prepared by the United States for erection of a Federal building at the corner of Gould and Loucks Streets. Cost, \$175,000.

SPOKANE, WASH.—L. L. Rand, architect, has plans for a department store building, five-story, to be erected at Main and Post Streets, for the Palace Department Store. Granite foundation, pressed brick, asphalt roofing, terra cotta cornice, plate glass, cement plaster, steam heat, maple flooring, fir finish, boilers, cementing, passenger and freight elevators, electric bells and lights, fire escape, fireproofing, gas fixtures, iron beams and shutters, metal ceiling, metal lath, plumbing, skylights, telephone system, terra cotta, vaults, etc. Cost, \$150,000.

The supervising architect at Washington will receive bids until 3 P. M., March 14, for the erection of the post-office building.

We are advised that the Palace Department Store, of which Mrs. R. Weil is president, will erect a four-story building, 113x142 feet, on Post Street and Main Avenue next spring. The structure to cost \$150,000. Albert Held, of Spokane, is the architect.

O. F. Smith, president of the Spokane Marble Company, announces he will expend \$80,000 in a five-story brick building, 100x150 feet, at First Avenue and Adams Street.

SPRINGFIELD, MO.—Reports state that Architects Drischler & Elsner, 517 Walnut Street, St. Louis, are preparing plans for an eight-story bank and office building for the Springfield Trust Company. Estimated cost, \$100,000.

TACOMA, WASH.—Peter Sandberg, it is reported, will erect a ten-story business block at Fifteenth Street and Pacific Avenue, steel and concrete, 75x120. Cost, \$250,000.

TERRE HAUTE, IND.—The Ft. Harrison No. 157, I. O. O. F., it is reported, proposes erecting a lodge building on Eighth and Ohio Streets, to cost \$60,000.

The directors of the Y. W. C. A., it is stated, propose to erect a building on Seventh Street, to cost about \$50,000.

EGSOLTMANN
DRAWING MATERIALS
125 E. 42ND ST. NEW YORK

Write for Price List No. 12 of
DRAWING MATERIALS
and Samples of Papers



ELECTRIC LIGHT PRINTS

Prices for LARGE PRINTS
up to 4 1/2 x 12 ft.

BLACK PRINTS	on Paper	Sq. Ft.	3c
BLUE PRINTS	on Paper	" "	2c
BLACK or Blue	on Cloth	" "	5c

Write for Sample Prints

—Mention this Journal when ordering—

TROY, N. Y.—Reports state that \$1,000,000 have been given to the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute by Mrs. Russell Sage. It is stated that this amount will probably be used for the erection of a mechanical and electrical engineering building.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Bids are asked by B. T. Galloway, Chairman Building Committee, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, until 2 P. M., March 12, for the construction of the power house for the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

WAUSAU, WIS.—The Sisters of the Divine Savior, it is stated, intend erecting a \$30,000 hospital.

WEST CHESTER, PA.—Thos. M. Seeds, of Philadelphia, is reported to have secured the contract to erect a \$100,000 bank and office building for the First National Bank.

WHEELING, W. VA.—J. A. Lyrich, secretary, Twentieth and Market Streets, it is stated, will have plans prepared for a five-story Y. M. C. A. building, to cost about \$100,000.

WILLIAMSPORT, PA.—Beezer Brothers, architects, 6200 Penn Avenue, Pittsburg, it is said, are taking bids on a seven-story business block for The Sun, Williamsport, Pa. Cost, \$75,000.

WILMINGTON, DEL.—William Draper Brinckle is preparing plans for a four-story factory building, 137x100 feet, for the Board of Trade. It will be of reinforced-concrete construction, with slag roof; equipped with electric freight elevators, etc. Cost, \$50,000. The same architect has drawn plans for the Delaware Building at the Jamestown Exposition, and bids will be asked for soon.

YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO.—Reports state that a factory will be erected in Washington County by the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company. Estimated cost, \$2,000,000. No engineer or architect has been selected.

Reports state that a site has been selected on Market Street, upon which will be erected the new court-house, estimated cost of which is to be \$750,000.



The "GLOBE" Ventilator

IN BRASS, COPPER, GALVANIZED IRON
AND WITH GLASS TOPS FOR SKYLIGHT PURPOSES

SIMPLE SYMMETRICAL STORM-PROOF EFFECTIVE

FOR PERFECTLY VENTILATING BUILDINGS OF EVERY CHARACTER

Smoky Chimneys Cured Globe Ventilated Ridging

MANUFACTURED BY SEND FOR MODEL AND PAMPHLET

GLOBE VENTILATOR COMPANY, TROY, N. Y.

Patented and Trade-Mark Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

"The 'GLOBE' is built on honor and sold on merit."

AMERICAN

ALSEN CEMENT

Yearly Capacity, over 2,000,000 Barrels

45 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

GERMAN

"THE ABSOLUTELY SAFE"

Classified Index to Advertisements

(FOR ALPHABETICAL LIST SEE PAGE 2)

- | | | | |
|---|--|---|--|
| AIR DIFFUSERS.
New York Blower Co., Chicago.....
ARCHITECTURAL ORNAMENTS.
Emmel, Charles, Boston.....
Plastic Relief Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill....
ARTIFICIAL MARBLE.
Mycenian Marble Co., New York.....
ASPHALT.
Barber Asphalt Paving Co., Philadelphia, Pa.....
Neuchatel Asphalt Co., New York.....
ASPHALT ROOFING.
Barber Asphalt Paving Co., Philadelphia, Pa.....
Bird, F. W., & Son, East Walpole, Mass.....
BRONZEWOR (Ornamental).
Jackson, Wm. H., Co., New York.....
Winslow Bros. Co., The, Chicago, Ill.....
CAPITALS AND COLUMNS.
Hartmann Bros. Mfg. Co., Mount Vernon, N. Y.....
CARPETS, RUGS.
W. & J. Sloane, New York.....
CEMENT.
Alsen's Cement Works, New York.....
Atlas Cement Co., New York.....
Universal Portland Cement Co., Chicago.....
CHIMNEYS.
Weber Steel Concrete Chimney Co., Chicago, Ill.....
COAL CHUTES.
Chappell Furnace Co., Morenci, Mich.....
COLUMNS (Lock Joint).
Hartmann Bros. Mfg. Co., Mount Vernon, N. Y.....
CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION.
Gilbreth, Frank B., New York.....
Underwriters' Engineering and Construction Co., New York.....
CONCRETE PILING.
Alling Construction Co., Chicago.....
Corrugated Concrete Pile Co., New York.....
Engineering-Contracting Co., Baltimore.....
Miller, William L., Boston.....
Raymond Concrete Pile Co., Chicago, Ill.....
CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.
Frank B. Gilbreth, New York.....
Underwriters' Engineering and Construction Co., New York.....
CORDAGE.
Samson Cordage Works, Boston.....
CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS.
American School of Correspondence, Chicago.....
DETAIL PAPER.
Mittenague Paper Co., Mittenague, Mass.....
DOORS (Fireproof Metal-covered).
Fire Proof Door Co., Minneapolis, Minn.....
DRAUGHTSMEN'S SUPPLIES.
Favor, Ruhl & Co., New York.....
Soltmann, E. G., New York..... | ELECTRIC PLATE WARMERS.
Prometheus Electric Co., New York.....
ELECTRIC SIGNALS.
Elevator Supply & Repair Co., New York.....
ELEVATORS, ETC.
Otis Elevator Co., New York.....
ENGINES (Hot Air).
Rider-Ericsson Engine Co., New York.....
FILTERS.
Loomis-Manning Filter Co., Philadelphia, Pa.....
FIREPROOFING.
Associated Expanded Metal Co., New York.....
Clinton Wire Cloth Co., Clinton, Mass.....
Expanded Metal and Corrugated Bar Co., St. Louis.....
Gilbreth, Frank B., New York.....
Imperial Expanded Metal Co., Chicago.....
National Fireproofing Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.....
Trussed Concrete Steel Co., Detroit.....
Underwriters' Engineering and Construction Co., New York.....
FIREPROOF LATHING.
Hayes, Geo., New York.....
FLOOR POLISH.
Butcher Polish Co., Boston.....
GLASS GLOBES.
Holophane Glass Co., New York.....
GRATES, MANTELS, ETC.
Wm. H. Jackson Co., New York.....
HARDWARE.
Stanley Works, New Britain, Conn.....
Yale & Towne Mfg. Co., Stamford, Conn.....
HEATING APPARATUS (Hot Water).
Gurney Heater Mfg. Co., Boston.....
H. B. Smith Co., New York.....
HEATING APPARATUS (Steam).
Smith Co., H. B., New York.....
INSULATED WIRE.
The Okonite Co. (Ltd.), N. Y.....
INTERLOCKING RUBBER TILING.
See Tiles (Interlocking Rubber).....
IRONWORK (Ornamental).
Jackson, Wm. H., Co., New York.....
W. H. Mullins Co., Salem, Ohio.....
Winslow Bros. Co., The, Chicago, Ill.....
LAUNDRY MACHINERY.
Troy Laundry Machinery Co., Troy, N. Y.....
T. W. Jones, New York.....
LIGHTNING RODS.
T. W. Jones, New York.....
MAIL CHUTES.
Cutler Mfg. Co., Rochester, N. Y.....
MARBLE-WORKERS.
Batterson & Eisele, New York.....
The Robert C. Fisher Co., New York..... | METAL CEILING.
The Berger Mfg. Co., Canton, Ohio.....
W. H. Mullins Co., Salem, Ohio.....
See also Fireproofing.....
METAL LATHING.
American Rolling Mill Co., Middletown, Ohio.....
G. Hayes, New York.....
Truss Metal Lath Co., New York.....
MINERAL WOOL.
U. S. Mineral Wool Co., New York.....
MORTAR COLORS.
Saml. H. French & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.....
PAINT.
Joseph Dixon Crucible Co., Jersey City, N. J.....
National Lead Co., New York.....
PHOTOGRAPHS.
J. W. Taylor, Chicago, Ill.....
PLASTER ORNAMENTS.
Samuel H. French & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.....
PLUMBING GOODS.
Wolff, L., Mfg. Co., Chicago.....
Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.....
PNEUMATIC TANKS.
Kewanee Water Supply Co., Kewanee, Ill.....
PRISM LIGHTING.
American Luxfer Prism Co., Chicago.....
Holophane Glass Co., New York.....
PUMPS.
Rider-Ericsson Engine Co., New York.....
REFLECTORS.
I. P. Frink, New York.....
Holophane Glass Co., New York.....
REINFORCED CONCRETE.
Clinton Wire Cloth Co., Clinton, Mass.....
Expanded Metal and Corrugated Bar Co., St. Louis.....
Gabriel Concrete Steel Co., Detroit, Mich.....
Gilbreth, Frank B., New York.....
Trussed Concrete Steel Co., Detroit.....
Turner Construction Co., New York.....
Underwriters' Engineering and Construction Co., New York.....
W. N. Wight & Co., New York.....
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.....
SASH-CORD.
Samson Cordage Works, Boston..... | 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.....
SHEET-METAL WORK.
Berger Mfg. Co., Canton, O.....
W. H. Mullins Co., Salem, O.....
J. S. Thorn Co., Philadelphia, Pa.....
SKYLIGHTS, ETC.
Burt Mfg. Co., Akron, Ohio.....
George Hayes, New York.....
W. H. Mullins Co., Salem, O.....
Vaile & Young, Baltimore, Md.....
STAIR TREAD.
American Mason Safety Tread Co., Boston.....
TAPES AND RULES.
Lufkin Rule Co., Saginaw, Mich.....
TERRA-COTTA.
The Northwestern Terra-Cotta Co., Chicago, Ill.....
TILES.
Information Bureau of Tile Industry Washington, D. C.....
Jackson, Wm. H., Co., New York.....
TILES (Interlocking Rubber).
N. Y. Belting and Packing Co., Ltd., New York.....
Pennsylvania Rubber Co., Jeannette, Pa.....
TIN AND TERNE PLATES.
American Sheet & Tin Plate Co., Pittsburgh.....
VACUUM CLEANING.
General Compressed Air & Vacuum Machinery Co., St. Louis, Mo.....
VALVES AND PACKING.
Jenkins Bros., New York.....
VENTILATING APPARATUS.
New York Blower Co., Chicago.....
Thomas & Smith, Chicago.....
VENTILATORS.
Burt Mfg. Co., Akron, Ohio.....
Globe Ventilator Co., Troy, N. Y.....
WATERPROOFING.
Bird, F. W., & Son, East Walpole, Mass.....
WATER SUPPLY SYSTEMS.
Kewanee Water Supply Co., Kewanee, Ill.....
WEATHER VANES.
T. W. Jones, New York.....
WINDOW LINE.
Samson Cordage Works, Boston.....
WIRE GLASS WINDOWS.
George Hayes, New York, N. Y.....
James A. Miller & Bro., Chicago, Ill..... |
|---|--|---|--|