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The AMERICAN ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS

Regular Edition

Vol. XCI.

MARCH 2, 1907.

No. 1627.

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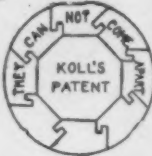
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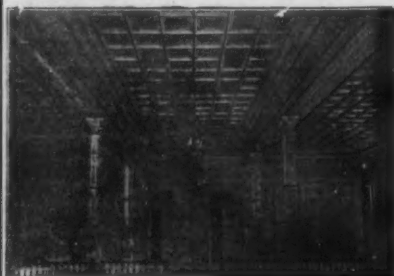
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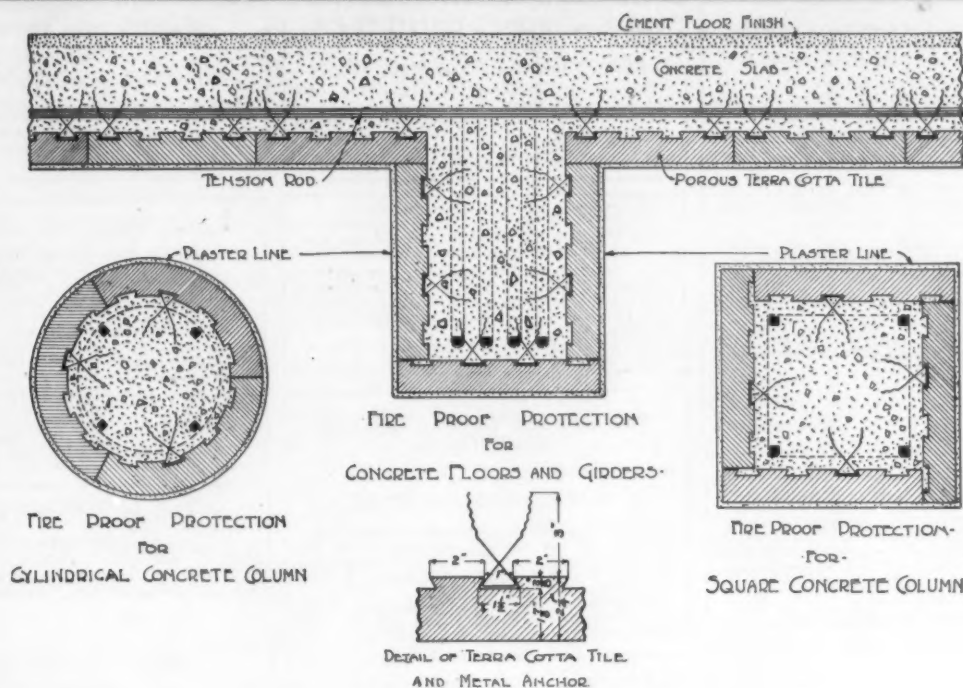
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New York

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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.

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COMPETITIONS

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Press reports state that the Atlantic City Lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks will shortly invite competitive designs from a number of architects for a large hall and lodge building to be erected at Atlantic City at a cost of about \$100,000. The building will be erected on South Carolina Avenue.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Architects are invited by the Milwaukee Auditorium Board of Directors to send plans for the new \$500,000 auditorium, to be built during the next year. Four prizes will be awarded as follows: First, \$1,000; second, \$750; third, \$500; fourth, \$250. The resolution of the board states that all designs should embody the best thought and experience in the plans upon which the auditorium is to be constructed. The building committee is authorized to work out a programme outlining the leading features desired, and send it to the leading architects of the country and to such others as may inquire for it. The board's findings shall be made within 30 days after the competition closes. The building proper shall not cost to exceed \$400,000, including the foundation. It will provide for an auditorium wing and an administration wing. The latter is to contain offices of the board, two small halls suitable for conventions and concerts, and a series of smaller halls on the upper floors designed for club, lodge or society meetings. For further information address William George Bruce, or Building Committee, Milwaukee Auditorium.

LAUDERDALE, MISS.—Press reports state that competitive plans are wanted for a summer hotel building at Lauderdale Springs. Probable cost, \$30,000. Address W. D. Smith, Meridian, Miss.

BUILDING NEWS.

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

ALBANY, N. Y.—The First National Bank, it is said, will erect a new building, to cost about \$100,000.

ALLEGHENY, PA.—Reports state that the Real Estate Savings & Trust Company, Federal Street, Allegheny, Pa., have commissioned Architect Thomas Hannah, Diamond Bank Building, Pittsburg, Pa., to prepare plans for its eight-story bank and office-building in Federal Street. Cost, \$175,000.

ATLANTA, GA.—A. P. Malloy is said to have had plans prepared for an apartment-house which it is proposed erecting at Peachtree and Linden Streets, at a cost of about \$100,000.

R. H. Hunt, of Chattanooga, Tenn., is reported to have been engaged as architect for the six-story auditorium which Dr. Broughton proposes erecting as an institutional church. The building is to be of gray granite, pressed brick or concrete, and will cost about \$500,000.

The Council has adopted the report of the Auditorium Committee, recommending the site at Gilmer and Courtland Streets for the auditorium and armory for which the Council recently appropriated \$75,000.

The warehouse to be erected by the Atlanta Compress Co., for which the Oliver Company, Knoxville, Tenn., is reported as having the contract, will be two-stories, 506x216 feet; brick walls, brick partition; reinforced concrete reinforced with Johnson bars; electric lights; special cotton elevator; metal sash; tar and gravel roof; sprinkler system; cost, \$150,000.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Plans by Horace Trumbauer, Land Title Building, Philadelphia, Pa., have been accepted in competition by the building committee of the Young Men's Christian Association, for their building at Atlantic City, N. J. It

will be four stories, of brick and stone, and cost \$100,000.

AUGUSTA, GA.—This city has purchased property for the erection of a city building, and steps will be taken at once to procure plans; cost of proposed building, \$150,000. Address W. M. Dunbar, Mayor.

BALTIMORE, MD.—Haskell & Barnes, architects, Wilson Building, have prepared preliminary plans and specifications for an armory for the Maryland Division of the Boys' Brigade. The structure is to be one-story, 177x288 feet, with concrete-block exterior. Cost, \$100,000.

BAYONNE, N. J.—The Board of Education will erect two school buildings, at a cost not to exceed \$300,000 for both. A special committee was appointed to recommend an architect. Committee is composed of Trustees Robt. Farrell, Henry Hinse, W. H. Vreeland, Donahue, Cain, and O'Brien.

BILLINGS, MONT.—Announcement has been made that George Benninghoff contemplates the erection of a six-story office building, to cost \$150,000.

BLOOMINGTON, ILL.—The First Church of Christ, Scientists, has decided that a new edifice should be built in the near future, to cost \$50,000.

BOONE, IOWA.—The Directors of the First National Bank, it is reported, propose erecting a five-story bank to cost about \$60,000.

BOSTON, MASS.—Press reports state that the Aldermen have adopted an order requesting the Armory Commissioners to erect an armory to accommodate three companies at Charlestown. Cost not to exceed \$200,000.

Plans are being prepared, it is stated, for an addition to the city hospital, to cost \$75,000.

Rollin H. Allen, it is reported, will erect a theatre and office building at Boylston and Exeter Streets. Clarence H. Blackall, 20 Beacon Street, is the architect. The building to cost about \$100,000.

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BRADDOCK, PA.—The St. Joseph's German Catholic Church, Braddock, Pa., it is said, will build a church. Cost, \$50,000. No architect announced. Address the pastor.

BRANDON, MAN.—It is reported that a site has been selected for the erection of the collegiate building. Cost, \$65,000. Plans have been drawn.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—It is reported that a site has been purchased by the St. Stephen Hungarian R. C. Church on which a parochial residence to cost \$10,000 and a brick church to cost \$75,000, are to be erected. Rev. John Madar, Pastor.

BROOKFIELD, MO.—It is stated that plans are being prepared for the Boone County courthouse. Cost, \$100,000.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—The Municipal Art Commission of New York City, it is stated, has approved designs for the extension of the Raymond Street jail through to Wiloughby Street, at a cost of \$500,000; designs for the Nostrand Avenue public bath; the fire station at Himrod Street; Fire Department storehouse at Myrtle Avenue, and the morgue for the Coney Island Hospital; the Eighth Ward Market Building, at Thirty-sixth Street and the Bay; and for electroliners for Borough Hall. All these buildings in the Borough of Brooklyn.

C. B. J. Snyder, Superintendent School Buildings, has plans for public school building, corner of Eastern Parkway and Herkimer Street, Brooklyn. The building will be four-stories high, 200x83 feet, constructed of brick, stone and terra cotta. Estimated cost, \$270,000.

Plans have been prepared for the erection of a six-story brick hospital to be

erected at Henry and Amity Streets. Cost, \$290,000. D. Everett Ward is architect.

Diogenes M. Balsam, 130 Palmetto Street, Brooklyn, it is reported, has given \$100,000 for the erection of a chapel and home for poor children in Brooklyn. The site has not yet been selected or plans drawn.

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

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Negotiations are now taking place in view of establishing at Buffalo a union passenger station. W. H. Truesdale, president Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, New York, is chairman. J. N. Adam is Mayor.

BURLINGTON, IOWA.—The erection of a new high school to cost \$100,000 or more is reported under consideration.

CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA.—The Schenberg Company, of Sioux City, wholesale dealers in groceries, have increased their capital stock to \$1,000,000, and will erect a seven-story building.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—The Charlotte Law Library Association will erect an office building, to cost about \$50,000.

It is reported that the Charlotte Realty Co. has purchased the Osborne property, and will erect a ten or twelve-story steel frame office building on the site, costing between \$150,000 and \$225,000.

CHICAGO, ILL.—Architect D. Robertson, 109 Randolph Street, is completing plans and detailed specifications for the office building and theatre which is to be built at Sixty-third and Halsted Streets for

Clifford Brothers, owners, at a cost of about \$120,000. Designs show five-story building, covering an area of 30x130 feet. It will be built of brick, stone and iron, fireproof and will have steam-heating, electric-lighting, elevator, etc.

Work is to begin May 15 on the Princess Theatre, to be built by Mort A. Singer and associates at 252 South Clark Street. It will be five stories, of brick and stone, with a seating capacity of 1,400, and will cost \$150,000. S. M. Crowen, 85 Dearborn Street, is the architect.

A large addition will be built to the hospital at Twenty-sixth Street and Calumet Avenue, owned by the Sisters of Mercy, on premises. Plans by Architects Egan & Prindeville, 85 Dearborn Street, show five-story building, covering an area of 70x162. It will be built of brick, stone and iron, fireproof, and will have steam-heating and all modern improvements and appliances. Cost, \$300,000.

The H. M. Hooker Company, dealers in glass, will build a warehouse on Washington Boulevard, between Union and Desplains Streets. It will be six-story and cost about \$200,000.

Architect Andrew Sandegren, First National Bank Building, northwest corner of Monroe and Dearborn Streets, is preparing plans for an apartment-building to be built in Grand Boulevard south of Thirty-fifth Street, for J. C. Krietenstein, builder, 107 Dearborn Street. It will contain thirty apartments, be three-story with a large open court, have pressed brick and stone fronts, concrete foundation, composition roof, oak, birch, mahogany and white

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An office and warehouse is being planned for Ginn & Co., 378 Wabash Avenue, publishers, by Howard Shaw, 175 Dearborn Street, to be erected at Prairie Avenue and Twenty-third Street, five stories, 100x135 feet, and cost \$120,000. Construction work is to begin in the spring. Plans are also being prepared for two or three new dormitories for women at the University of Chicago. Cost, about \$200,000. The National Medical College, 553 Wells Street, will build a new building at Clark Street and North Avenue. Designs are being prepared by H. B. Wheelock, architect, 109 Randolph Street.

Architect Frank Schoenfeldt, 1755 West Twelfth Street, is preparing plans and will take bids on a factory to be built on Jackson Boulevard, near Halsted Street. It will be eight-story, 75x125 feet, of mill construction, have pressed brick, terra cotta and stone front, composition roof, marble wainscoting, mosaic floors in vestibules at hallways, plate glass windows, one freight and one passenger elevator, steam heat and power, and cost \$120,000.

The city council has under consideration the establishment of an isolation hospital for contagious diseases on a site of ten acres yet to be acquired. The finance committee of the council, Frank L. Bennett, chairman, desires, however, more information as to the requirements of the institution before it votes on appropriation for

same. Alderman Kohout is chairman of a subcommittee appointed to gather the data necessary for a final decision as to the cost, and will receive tentative sketches for the hospital from Dr. George Hunt, the city medical inspector of hospitals, who has had charge of securing the information for the committee. The sketches call for a large administration building to contain offices and the employees' quarters, and six wards or pavilions, each to accommodate twenty patients, with private rooms on the second floor, stables, power house, a disinfecting plant, and a morgue. The buildings are estimated to cost about \$205,000, if of reinforced-concrete and brick, and about \$267,000 if of steel and brick. Mr. Bennett states that a site will be secured and arrangements for its construction will be made when an appropriation has been voted.

The McCormick Estate is considering the erection of a twelve-story fireproof, steel-constructed building, 101x171 feet, on Michigan Avenue and Van Buren Street.

The Corn Exchange National Bank, Rookery Building, it is stated, propose starting work on their new building in May. The new bank, to be located at Monroe and LaSalle Streets, will cost \$1,500,000 and will be sixteen stories high. Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge will be the architects.

CINCINNATI, O.—It is stated that preliminary plans have been prepared for the new Kirby Road School, 224x120 feet, for the building committee of the Board of Education. Estimated cost, \$160,000.

Architects Elzner & Anderson, Ingalls Building, it is stated, are preparing plans for an eight-story steel wholesale notion

building at Walnut and Eighth Streets for Reins & Meiss. Cost, \$100,000.

Plans have been completed, according to reports, for a school to be erected in the Eighteenth District, at a cost of \$125,000.

CLEVELAND, O.—Reports state that a twelve-story hotel, to cost approximately \$1,000,000, will be erected next summer at East Ninth Street and Walnut Avenue, N. E. The hotel will contain 315 rooms, so arranged that each will open to daylight. A special feature of the construction is a system of ventilation for each room, whereby the air is changed every fifteen minutes. Stone and brick, of a red shade, will be used, while the foundation of the hotel will be built for a fifteen-story structure, with a view to adding three stories later.

COLUMBIA, Mo.—The erection of a \$50,000 Y. W. C. A. building, at the State University, is reported contemplated.

COLUMBUS, MISS.—The directors of the Columbus Insurance & Banking Company have decided to accept the plans of Architect R. H. Hunt for their new home. The plans call for a modern six-story building. It will cost in the neighborhood of \$100,000.

COLUMBUS, O.—Plans are being prepared by James Knox Taylor, supervising architect, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., for addition to post-office and courthouse. Estimated cost, \$400,000.

The members of the Northminster Presbyterian Church, it is reported, are contemplating the erection of a new edifice to cost probably \$70,000. Thomas Edington, President Board of Trustees.



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The Broad Street Presbyterian congregation, it is stated, is having plans prepared by Architect Frank L. Packard, Hayden Building, for a \$50,000 addition to their church.

COVINGTON, KY.—It is stated that plans and specifications are being prepared and bids will soon be asked for erecting a seven-story steel, concrete and brick business block and department-store at Seventh Street and Madison Avenue, for John R. Coppin.

DAHLONEGA, GA.—Bids are asked by H. Baker, Dahlonega, until 6 P.M., March 9, for the construction of a dormitory for the North Georgia Agricultural College. Drawings and specifications can be seen at office of Rufe H. Baker, Dahlonega, Ga.; H. H. Perry, Gainesville, Ga., and at office of Norman Folkson, architects, Atlanta, Ga.

DAYTON, O.—It is said that Architect W. E. Russ, Conover Building, will prepare plans for the Montgomery Company Memorial Association. C. Winchet, South Canal Street, member of the board.

DES MOINES, IA.—C. C. Cross & Son, architects, have plans for a four-story and basement hotel-building to be erected by D. C. Nelson, at East Fourth and Locust Streets. It will be brick with stone trimmings.

The Bankers' Life Insurance Company is considering the erection of a ten-story brick block at Sixth and High Streets. Sketch plans have been prepared.

The executive board of Des Moines College has approved plans for remodeling the present main building and building wings on each side, to cost \$75,000 to \$100,000. C. C. Cross & Son, architects.

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The Sixth Presbyterian congregation, it is said, is considering the erection of a church at Twenty-fourth Street and Cottage Grove Avenue, to cost \$60,000. Rev. Thomas G. Sykes, pastor.

Reports state that the Iowa Children's Home will have a dormitory added to its present building, to cost \$50,000.

Liebbe, Nourse & Rassmussen, it is reported, have completed plans for the proposed armory and State Board of Control headquarters. Cost, \$100,000.

Liebbe, Nourse & Rassmussen, architects, have completed plans for a six-story building to be erected by the Gibson Coal Mining Company, on Locust Street.

The DeWitt Chemical Company, of Chicago, is reported to contemplate the erection of a ten-story building in Des Moines.

Fred Buchanan and others, it is stated, contemplate erecting a theatre here to cost \$75,000.

DETROIT, MICH.—The Board of Education, it is said, will erect two schools, one

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on Sylvester and Baldwin Streets, and the other on Scovel Street and Moore Place, to cost \$60,000 each.

H. E. Boynton, 700 Union Trust Building, it is said, will build a block of stores and offices on the corner of Bagley Avenue and Clifford Streets, to be eight-story, 100x100 feet, with all modern improvements, including electric passenger elevators, etc.

Albert Kahn is preparing plans for a six-story business block for Grennell Bros., to be built at Nos. 243-245 Woodward Avenue.

N. Wardrop is preparing plans for the remodeling of the Madison Hotel, corner Jefferson and Bates Streets, for E. Horsman. Also preparing plans for a four-story and basement building for Larned, Carter & Co., to be built on the corner of Abbott and Seventh Streets.

DILEY, TEX.—Reports state that the First State Bank, organized with N. Dillard, president, will erect a cement-block or brick building.

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SOCIETIES, PERSONAL MENTION, ETC.

TO one who loves his Boston, as we do—not the Boston of to-day in its intermediate stage, but rather the Boston of the time before the "great fire"—the report recently issued by the Boston Society of Architects is distinctly saddening, although it is unquestionably interesting, instructive and valuable in its potential effects. The topographical history of the city, the "Tri-mountain City," is rather curious. The three mountains, what boy of to-day can name them? he certainly cannot find them. Fort Hill is "leveled" out of existence, Beacon Hill, by some held to be in itself the mountain with the three crests, has been cut down by repeated grading operations until it remains hardly more than a hillock, while Copp's Hill, if that was the third of the mountains, has long been obliterated. Originally selected by the settlers as a site for their town, because the narrow "Neck" could be so readily defended by a palisade that should cut off the town from the mainland, their descendants, finding fortifications no longer needful, have gradually changed and obliterated nearly all of the original topographical characteristics of the site; the Neck has been widened, the shore lines advanced, the Back Bay filled in, the mill-dam done away with and the marsh lands reclaimed, and all this has been done on the level, the flat, unmitigated, uninteresting level. Bostonians in past years used to cry out against the prairie towns, because they were so flat and monotonous, overlooking the fact that they were doing their utmost all the time to reduce their own town to the same dreary condition.

Having done all this merciless filling-in and leveling, they are now counselled by their advisers to do still more and fill up the South Cove, again level, and add more flat surface by constructing an artificial island or two in the new Charles River Basin. Perhaps, later, they will be advised to secure further flat territory by covering-in the space between the new islands and the present shores, allowing the Charles to flow along unseen below, as the Wien-fluss does in Vienna.

BOSTON'S topographical birthright has gone, but if it had to be sold—and all must admit that the town had outgrown its natural limits—the mess of pottage it got in return is of real workaday value, if not of the highest æsthetic savor. But, how much in time and money might have been saved to their descendants, if the first settlers had picked out a limitless piece of flat ground and asked some capable l'Enfant to plot out a city that could expand easily in any and all directions! It need not have been upon the seacoast, Boston cares nothing (now) for hers, but has allowed private interests to shut her citizens away from its natural beauties. Besides, does not Manchester, though an inland city, conduct commerce with all the world by sea? And yet, while we and everyone else must acknowledge that all these changes have been defensible, necessary even, and in some sense praiseworthy, it comes rather as a shock to find this committee holding up to Boston as patterns of excellence and exemplars worthy of imitation Buda-Pesth and Rio de Janeiro!

IT is a very admirable and useful piece of work that the Boston Society of Architects has done through its committee in investigating the situation and presenting so well reasoned and impartial a report; and that this is so is attested by the fact that, in meeting the cost of publication, there have been joined with the Society the Boston Chamber of Commerce, the Boston Real Estate Exchange, the Metropolitan Improvement League, the Boston Stock Exchange, the Boston Merchants' Association, the Boston Board of Fire Underwriters and the Master Builders' Association of Boston. The consequence of this highly respectable adjunction is, in the first place, that the *Report* is prepared in a very thorough and satisfactory manner, and in the second, and more important, place, that it will command an amount of attention that no report issued by a single body possibly could secure.

AS the matters treated of, though many in number, are in the main of purely local interest and significance, it is not worth while to discuss them here point by point. But there is one so unusual, so ingenious, so interesting and so in keeping with what Boston has already done in the line of converting aqueous surfaces into building-lots, that our readers everywhere can find an interest in it. Though born in the neighborhood and having crossed the bridges adjacent to it thousands of times, we never have appreciated the fact that the proposed Charles River Basin was to have an area "over ten times that of Boston Common," as the *Report* puts

it, and that in its midst it would be possible to create an island having an area of some six million square feet, while there would be on the Cambridge side a waterway as wide as the Seine is at Paris, and on the Boston side another waterway as wide as the Thames at London, spanned by bridges in each case. There are in fact three different schemes for an island here shown, and on one, which practically has the area of the Ile de la Cité at Paris, it is shown how at one end could be built the proposed Protestant Episcopal Cathedral, balanced by a large group of municipal buildings at the other end, while in between could be built hotels, apartment-houses, theaters, educational institutions, etc., on the dozen or fifteen blocks the layout would provide. This scheme, which we referred to some months ago, works out in a far more interesting and practicable manner than we had believed would be possible. It is an undertaking quite in line with the local habit and no one can deny that it has great landscape and architectural possibilities. The value of this suggestion, like that of all the others made by the committee, is not really lessened by the fact that no estimate of cost is presented in any case: the matter is presented academically, and the purpose is rather to direct present interest to the importance of considering the present situation as a whole and from every point of view before any of these suggestions are taken up for consideration with an eye to possible execution. The Boston Society of Architects certainly deserve the thanks and applause of their fellow citizens.

BUT far more important than the somewhat fantastic, if highly interesting, island scheme is the study that has been given to the needs of water-borne commerce, upon which the growth and prosperity of all seaports in the last instance depend. Boston harbor, land-locked and fairly easy of entrance, is rather liked by shipmasters, until it comes to berthing the large ships of modern type and size in the narrow and crooked waters of the inner harbor. This done at length, the ship-owners have to take their turn at being harried and worried because of the insufficient space, equipment and railroad connections that hinder the attempts to discharge and load with economical expedition. The committee proposes a remedy for this, by essentially abandoning the inner harbor to the Navy, the excursion, coastwise and fishing traffic, while deep-water commerce is cared for at a series of eight or ten piers, each about a mile in length, running southeasterly from South Boston and over the silted-up flats of the Old Harbor to the deep-water channel leading to Dorchester Bay. This channel and the bay, once properly dredged, would be kept clear by the scour from Neponset River, while the bay itself, now only used as an anchorage for pleasure-craft, would give a far better field for maneuvering and anchorage than is afforded by the present roadstead. Most of the dredging could be done by pneumatic dredges, which could deposit the spoil either on the marshes, thus reclaiming them for building purposes, or in the basin of the South Cove, thus helping to fill in that now rather useless sheet of tidal water. Of all the suggestions made by the committee, this one is surely of the highest importance.

THE architects of Philadelphia have lately taken a very unusual and unprofessional step, in that they have "entered politics" and have joined in making an appeal to the voters of the city to support Mr. Potter, the reform candidate for mayor. Unusual as the action is, its unquestionable propriety is instanced by the wording of the appeal, which declares that "contractors' agents must be removed from City Councils and replaced by honest men. We must choose as a Mayor a man of action, free from all associations with the men who have despoiled the city, from Torresdale to League Island. As architects, we have followed with indignation the revelations of the Smallpox Hospital and the State Capitol, typical as they are of government by the contractors, for the contractors." Admitting that the government of Philadelphia is a government of the contractors, for the contractors, by the contractors, it is not to be disputed that architects may concern themselves with the matter with a greater measure of propriety than almost any other class of men that could be named.

APPARENTLY there is a fair chance that, before long, the architects'-license law will be pretty thoroughly tested in one State at least, for besides the organized movement amongst San Francisco architects to test the constitutionality of the California statute, to which we referred some months ago, sporadic opportunities of getting the matter before a court seem to be springing up. Thus, last month, Mr. F. L. Soper, of Los Angeles, was haled into a police-court for practising architecture without having taken out a license so to do. Naturally, his lawyer set up in his defense a plea that the license law was itself illegal and, so, null and void. Amongst several points he makes in his plea is one that alleges that the statute nullifies itself, in that it excepts from prosecution those architects who take the trouble to notify their clients that they are practising their profession without having secured a certificate; another and, it seems to us, a probably stronger ground is the allegation that the statute is illegal because it confers upon the examining board an arbitrary power. It is interesting to know that the unfortunate architect was brought into court on the complaint of a revengeful contractor, and from this it can be inferred that spying, jealousy, revenge and all uncharitableness are to be found amongst the fruits of the thrice-blessed license laws.

IT is not surprising, though it should be regretted, that a "Landlords', Tenants' and Builders' Protective Association" has been organized in Brooklyn with the object of securing certain modifications in the present really very excellent tenement-house law. The present regulations are not too stringent for the general well-being of the community at large, and that is a far more important consideration than whether "three-family tenements" can be built with "perfect safety" in some other way than is now ordered, a way which will enable landlords and builders to secure larger returns on their investments than they now can under laws which certainly do not afford to tenants the maximum of protection, and but little more than a fair minimum of safety and decency.

STRENGTH OF BRICK AND BRICK PIERS.¹

THE results of tests of brick and brick piers, which I have the honor to present, are selected from those which have been made in the testing laboratory at the Watertown Arsenal.

In this laboratory various kinds of constructive materials are tested, the results of which are published annually by the Ordnance Department, U. S. Army, in reports entitled "*Tests of Metals and Other Materials for Industrial Purposes*," Congressional documents for public distribution. Twenty-five volumes have thus far been published.

From these reports and from current tests, which will appear in subsequent volumes, certain results have been brought together, results which are thought to be representative of their respective kinds of material, as qualified by the explanatory remarks relating to them.

Bricks are possessed of those physical properties which are common to other materials of construction. That is, they have strength to sustain loads, elastic properties whereby their dimensions are slightly changed during the period of loading, springing back to their original shapes, or nearly so, when the loads are removed, they expand and contract with changes of temperature, and it appears that their volumes are slightly affected when saturated with water, swelling minutely but perceptibly when wet.

Properties inherent in individual bricks are reproduced in piers constructed therefrom, modified, however, by the properties of the mortar in which the bricks are laid, and mortars vary according to their composition and age. In general, the properties of constructive materials are found to present many variable elements, some of which are under control, and some are not.

Passing at once to the subject of individual brick, values for the coefficient of expansion by heat have been observed over a range from .0000020 to .0000074 per unit of length per degree Fahrenheit. An ordinary value would be in the vicinity of 30 to 40 ten-millionths, that is, somewhat less than steel, which has a value a little above .0000060.

In making these determinations, the bricks were heated in water baths, basing the value of the coefficients upon the contractions displayed in passing from the bath of boiling water to one at about freezing temperature. It was necessary to use the measurements taken on falling temperatures, to eliminate the effect of the swelling of the bricks due to absorption of water.

The bricks usually swelled and were longer on the gauged lengths when in water at 33 degrees Fahr. than originally, when dry and in the air at 68 degrees. Moreover, after having been through the hot-water bath and returned to the cold one, their lengths were found still further increased.

When a brick saturated with water is frozen, it expands, due to the action of the water within. The amount of such expansion, in going from 33 degrees Fahr. down to, say, 25 degrees, measured on a length of six inches, has been found to range from a few ten-thousandths of an inch to above one-half a hundredth of an inch. Not infrequently, freezing a brick saturated with water is attended with a permanent increase in its length.

The elastic properties of brick have been observed, measuring the compressibility of the material as loads are applied, and determining the permanent sets when such have been acquired. Light-hard and salmon brick are most compressible—hard-burnt and vitrified brick are least compressible.

The moduli of elasticity, deducting the permanent sets in computing these values, range from less than 1,000,000 to a maximum of 10,000,000 pounds per square inch. Permanent sets, when they occur, are usually of small magnitude. From this it follows that the curves of compressibility are nearly straight lines; that is, in individual cases the amount of compression of a brick is nearly proportional to the load which is placed upon it.

The compression of the brick, in the direction in which the load is applied, is accompanied by an expansion in a lateral direction, which, as well as the direct compression, is a measurable quantity. The usual ratio of lateral expansion to longitudinal compression falls between the limits of 1-5th and 1-10th.

Density of structure is shown by the amount of water which a brick will absorb. Usually the absorption is reported in percentage by weight. A better method seems to be, to judge of the voids by the volume of water absorbed. Water enters a porous brick very promptly, less rapidly in the harder ones, but complete saturation is not accomplished even at the end of a week's immersion. Additional water is absorbed by exposure in a bath of hot water.

¹Paper presented at the Twenty-first Annual Convention of the National Brick Manufacturers' Association, at St. Louis, Mo., February 7, 1907, by James E. Howard.

The compressive strength of brick extends over a wide range in values. The weight per cubic foot of the material, its density of structure, modulus of elasticity and compressive strength are mutually dependent features, and all are influenced more or less by the conditions of manufacture. The records of tests on compressive strength are numerous and generally available to all. "*Reports of Tests of Metals*," 1894, and following years, contain many such results. Nearly 500 State, Territorial and other libraries are designated depositories for Congressional documents, where these volumes may be examined by those who do not have them personally.

The accompanying diagrams have been prepared to illustrate features connected with the properties of brick, brick piers and other materials of construction.

(No. 1) The rate of absorption of some dry-pressed and mud brick, which were burned side by side in a down-draught kiln, is here shown.

RATE OF ABSORPTION
BRICK FROM DIFFERENT PARTS OF KILN.

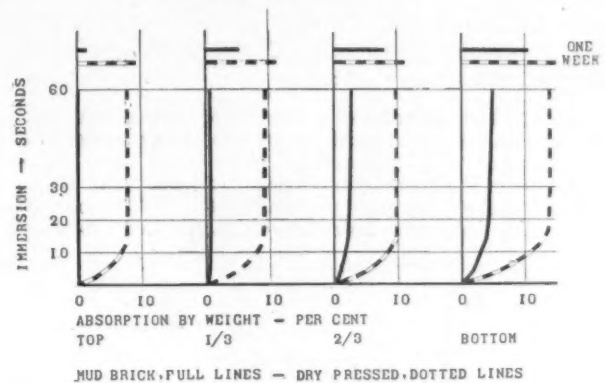


FIG. 1.

The mud bricks are shown by full lines, the dry-pressed by dotted ones. These samples were weighed at frequent intervals during the early stages of immersion. It appears that a considerable part of the water eventually absorbed entered some of the samples during the first fifteen seconds of immersion. After this time absorption went on slowly. The upper horizontal lines indicate the amounts which were absorbed at the expiration of a week's time. The lesser amounts of water absorbed by the bricks from the top of the kiln over those farther down will be noted.

(No. 2) On this diagram are shown the stress-strain curves of the samples of the preceding diagram. The greatest degree of rigidity is displayed by those from the top of the kiln, becoming

BRICK FROM DIFFERENT PARTS OF KILN
STRESS-STRAIN CURVES

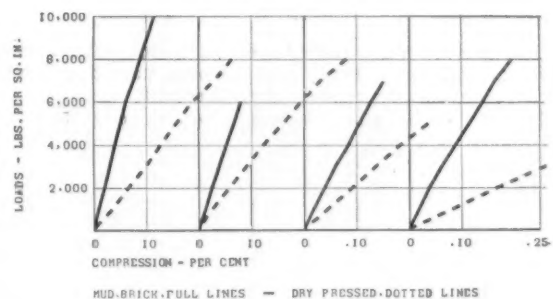


FIG. 2.

more compressible as they are taken from the lower parts. The order in which these curves are plotted is the same as in the preceding diagram, with reference to their position in the kiln. It will be noticed that the mud bricks from the bottom of the kiln displayed as much compressibility under a load of 4,000 pounds as the corresponding bricks from the top displayed under twice the load.

(No. 3) The variation in compressive strength is equally pronounced, according to position in the kiln, as shown by this diagram. The weights per cubic foot of the material are entered along the lower edge of the diagram. The highest strength cor-

responds with the greatest weight. This is characteristic, also, of other materials of construction, high resistance and high density of structure being found in the same samples.

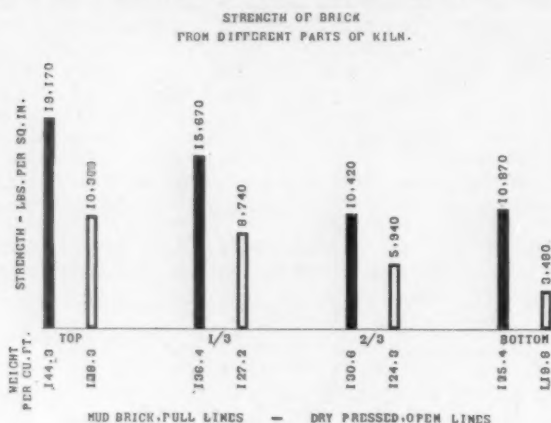


FIG. 3.

(No. 4) The properties of a remarkable brick are shown on this diagram. So phenomenal was its compressive strength that it is fully deserving of a special diagram of its own. To St. Louis belongs the honor of producing this brick, which far exceeded in strength any brick heretofore tested at Watertown Arsenal. This sample was tested on end, and reached a total load

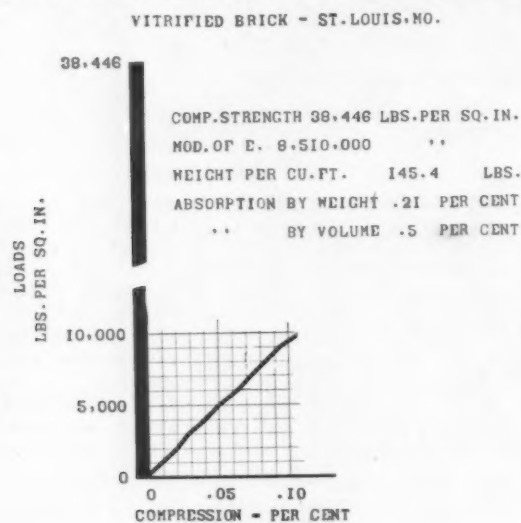


FIG. 4.

of 376,000 pounds on a surface 2.45 inches by 3.99 inches in cross-section dimensions. Fragments of this brick have been brought here for inspection, and are held in great respect.

(No. 5) The laboratory records were gone over, and from

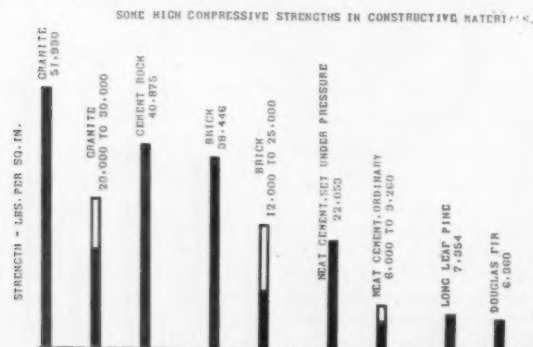


FIG. 5.

them were selected the results which appear on Diagram No. 5. These tests represent the highest of their respective classes. They are what have been attained, and are presented as standards of

excellence. The granite, of 51,990 pounds per square inch compressive strength, came from a quarry in Asheville, N. C. Ordinary granites range from 20,000 to 30,000 pounds per square inch. The cement rock represents the stone from which a natural cement is obtained from the State of New York. The brick, of 38,446 pounds strength, has just been described. Ordinary values for hard-burnt brick range from 12,000 to 25,000 pounds per square inch.

Portland cement, set under pressure, attained the maximum strength yet observed in this material. This sample was exposed to an initial pressure of 14,000 pounds per square inch while setting. The strength given on the diagram was displayed by the cement at the age of fifty-seven days. The strength of ordinary Portland cement, tested neat, ranges from 6,000 to 9,260 pounds per square inch.

The strength of the white-oak stick seems low, taken in comparison with the strength of the long-leaf pine and the Douglas-fir wood. In small pieces, white oak has shown a compressive strength of 9,000 pounds per square inch. The figures here given refer to a post of commercial size.

(No. 6) The stress-strain curves of several representative materials are shown on this diagram. Steel and cast-iron are

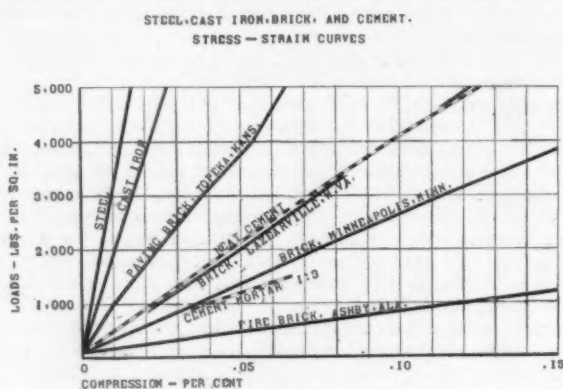


FIG. 6.

here plotted for reference purposes. A paving-brick from Topeka, Kansas, occupies a position next to the cast-iron and steel. Then follow the curves of neat Portland cement, a brick from Lazearville, West Virginia, then a brick from Minneapolis, Minn., and the curve of a cement mortar of one part Portland cement and three parts sand, and at the lower part of the diagram appears the curve of a fire-brick from Ashby, Alabama. This diagram shows the range in compressibility which may be met with ordinarily. The number of curves might be extended, but other grades of material would occupy places between the curves of the paving-brick and the fire-brick.

(No. 7) The strength of brick piers will now be referred to. Diagram No. 7 shows the results with piers made of hard, and

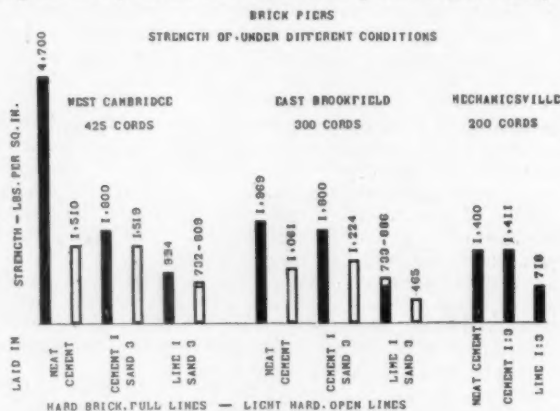


FIG. 7.

light-hard sand-struck brick laid in different kinds of mortar. Brick from three yards are represented, the amount of fuel used being 425 cords, 300 cords and 200 cords, respectively, per million brick. One grade only was received from the yard where the smallest quantity of fuel was used, which was classified as hard.

The range in strength from the hardest brick, laid in neat cement, to the weakest light-hard brick, laid in lime mortar, is



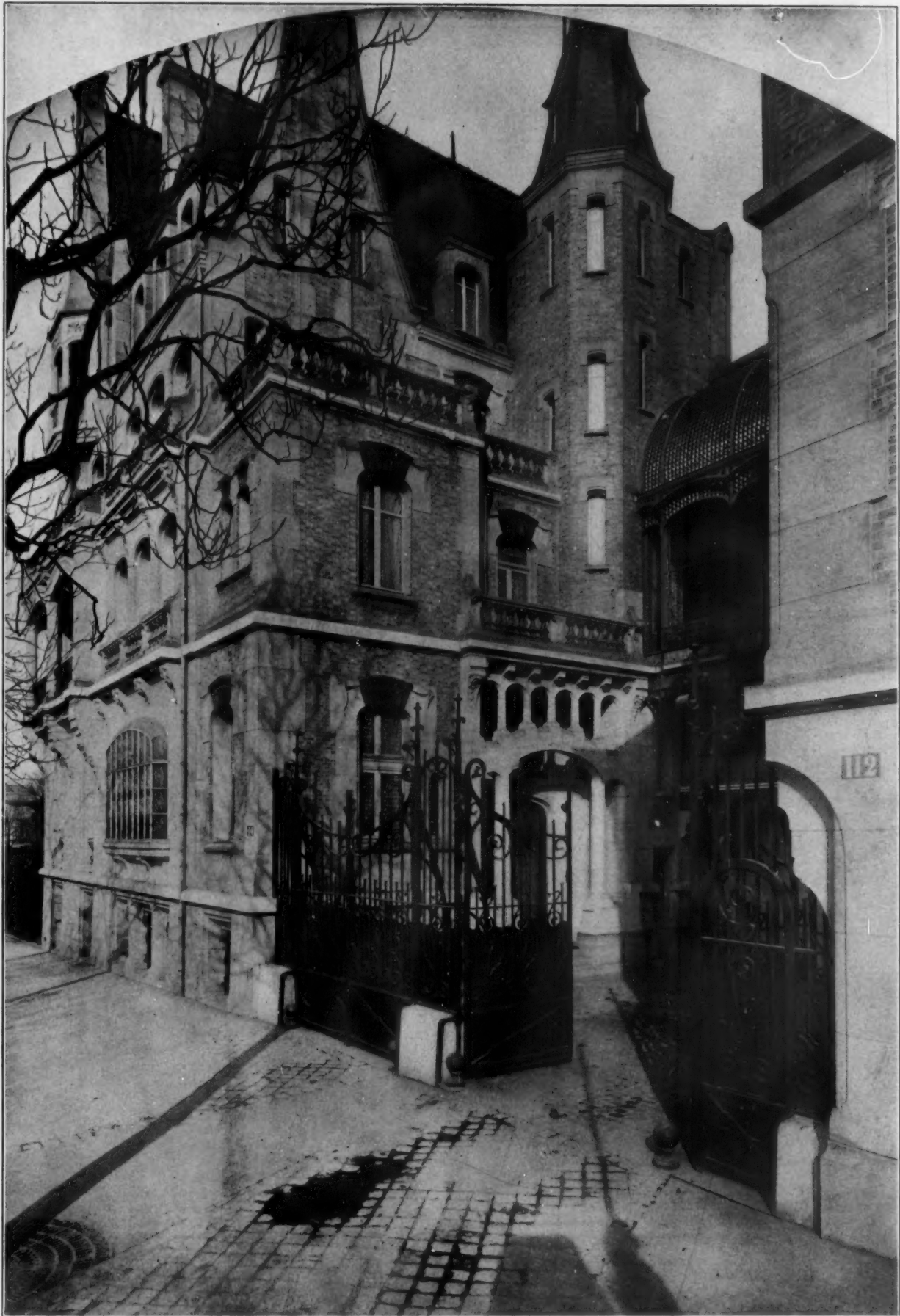
HOUSE COR. AVE. BOIS DE BOULOGNE AND AVE. MALAKOFF, PARIS, FRANCE.

Charles Plumet, Architect.

The American Architect and Building News.
Regular Edition.

Volume XCI., Number 1627.
March 2, 1907.

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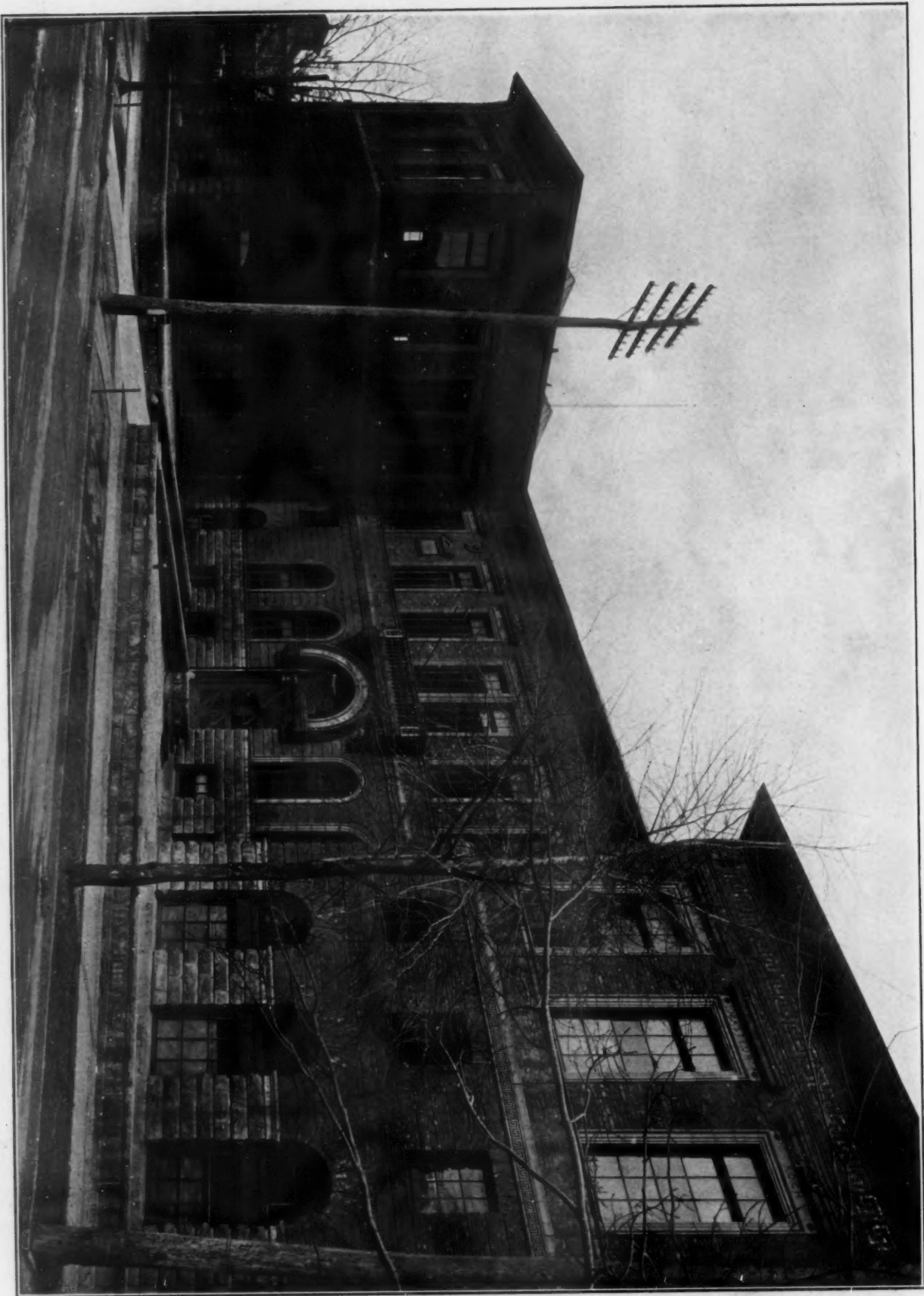
COURTYARD ENTRANCE: HOUSE COR. AVE. BOIS DE BOULOGNE AND AVE. MALAKOFF, PARIS, FRANCE.

Charles Plumet, Architect.

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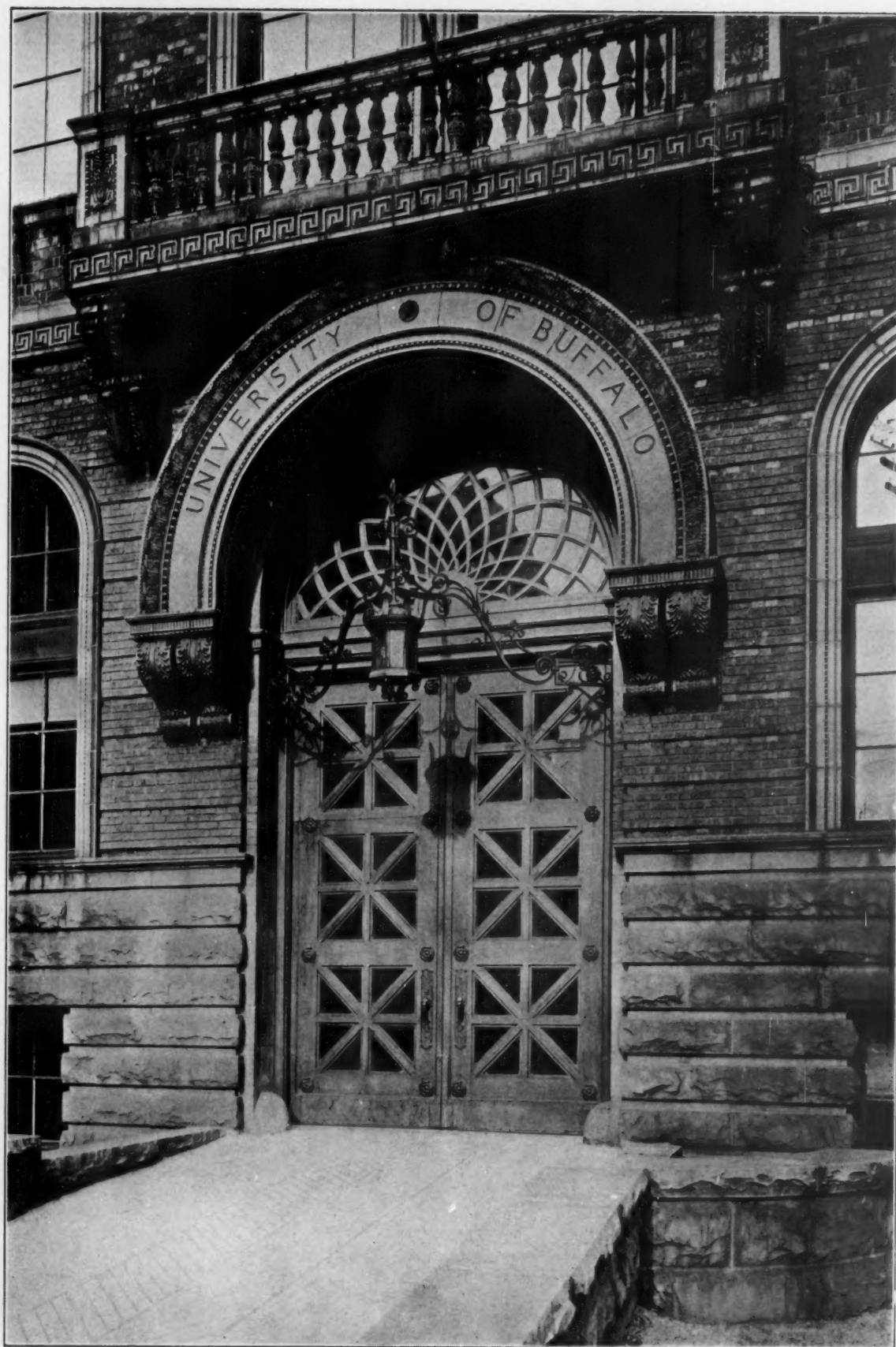
UNIVERSITY OF BUFFALO, BUFFALO, N. Y.

George Cary, Architect.

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March 2, 1907.



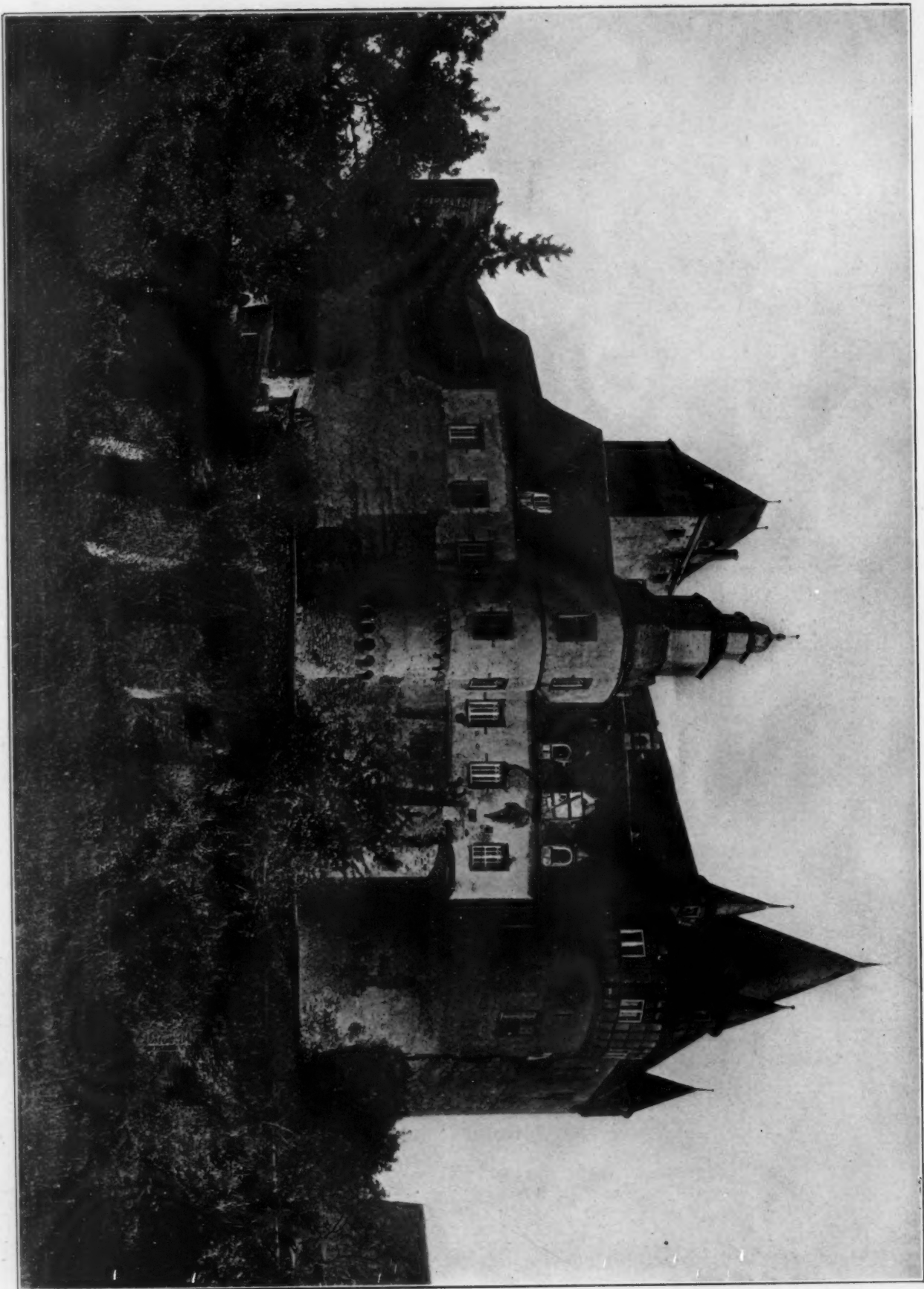
MAIN ENTRANCE: UNIVERSITY OF BUFFALO, BUFFALO, N. Y.

George Cary, Architect.

The American Architect and Building News.
Regular Edition.

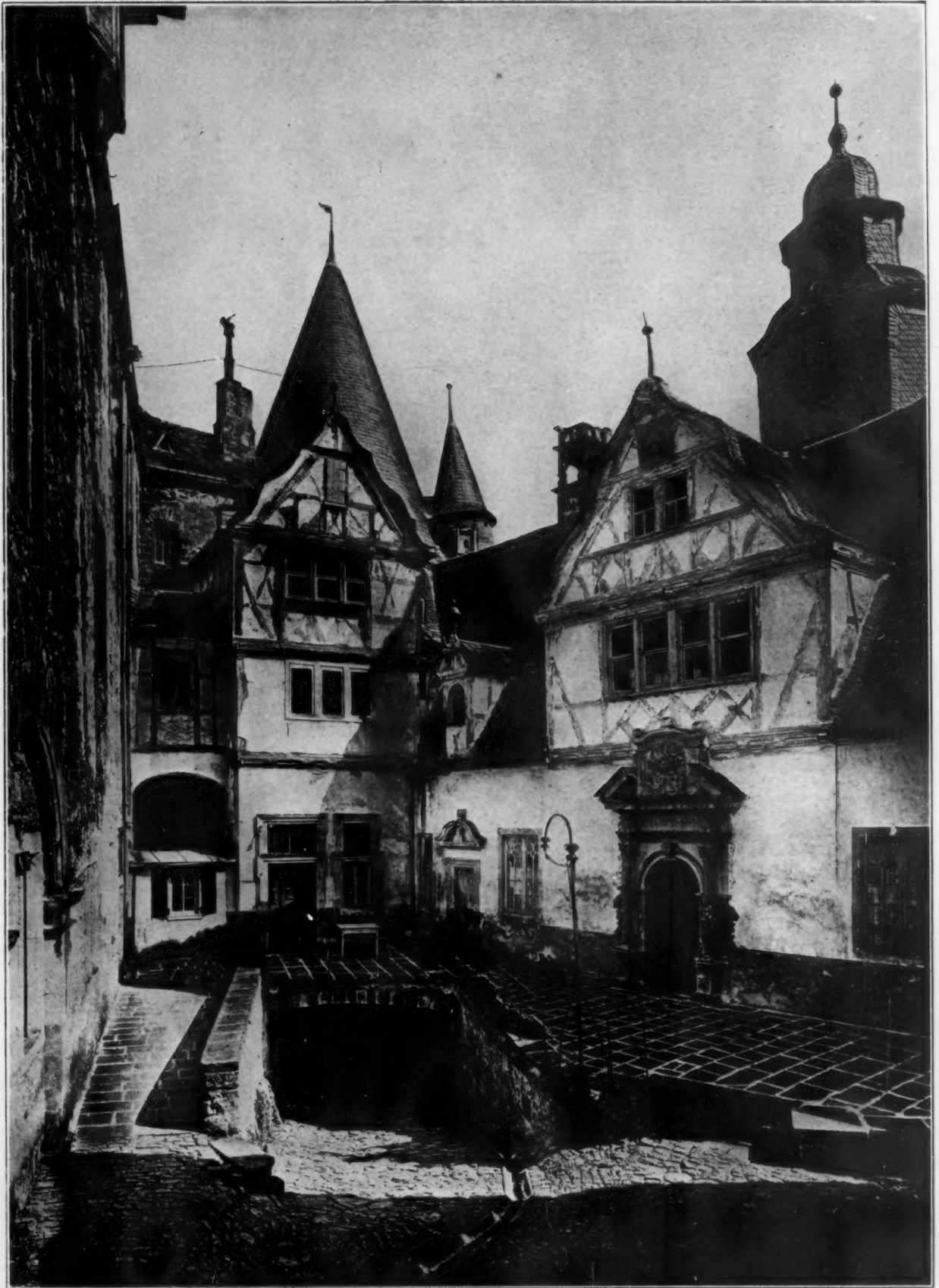
Volume XCI, Number 1627.
March 2, 1907.

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SCHLOSS BÜRESHEIM, NEAR MÄYEN IN THE EIFEL, PRUSSIA.

[From *Blätter für Architektur*.]



THE COURTYARD: SCHLOSS BURRESHEIM, NEAR MAYEN IN THE EIFEL, PRUSSIA.

The American Architect and Building News.
Regular Edition.

Volume XCI., Number 1627.
March 2, 1907.

[From *Blätter für Architektur*.]



HOUSE OF REV. W. R. TAYLOR, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

J. Foster Warner, Architect.

The American Architect and Building News.
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Volume XCI., Number 1627.
March 2, 1907.



TWENTIETH CENTURY CLUB, DELAWARE AVE., BUFFALO, N. Y.

Green & Wicks, Architects.

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Volume XCI., Number 1627.
March 2, 1907.

seen to be very great. In respect to the compressibility of the piers under loads, the difference is greater than shown by their ultimate strengths. It is desirable to use neat cement or a strong mortar in laying hard brick, in order to attain maximum strength and rigidity. Rigidity is regarded as an important factor in construction as well as strength.

Lime mortar should not be used, when either of the considerations just mentioned are essential.

Two values are shown for two of the piers. The brick from these yards were panelled on one side, and the higher strength in each of these piers belongs to duplicates in which the panels were filled with neat cement before laying.

(No. 8) Some piers made of water-struck brick appear on

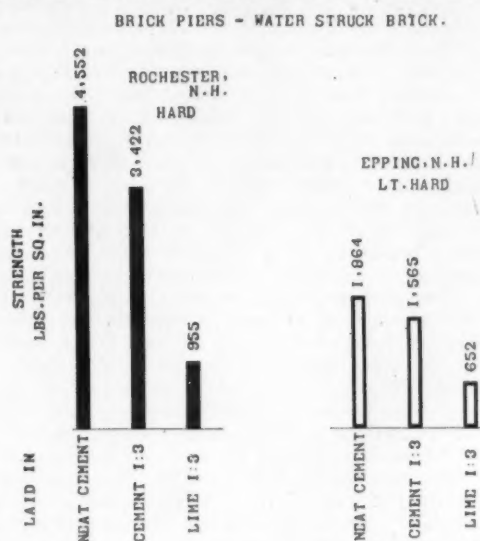


FIG. 8.

Diagram No. 8. One yard furnished the hard, another the light-hard brick. The influence of the mortar on the ultimate strength of the pier is again well shown. It seems a wasteful effort to use a weak mortar in which to lay a pier of hard, strong brick.

(No. 9) The curves of compressibility of some piers are shown in this diagram. An earlier stress-strain diagram (No. 6) showed corresponding results on individual bricks and other

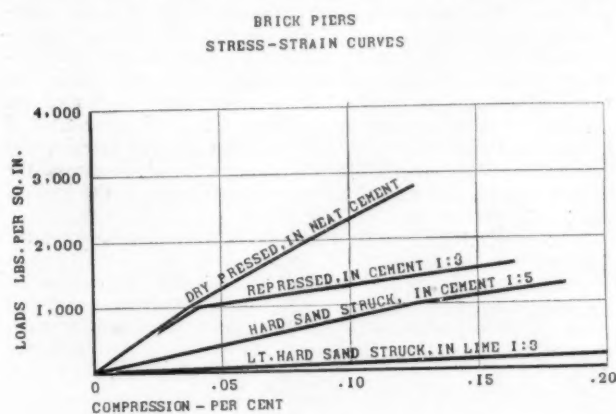


FIG. 9.

materials. On the present diagram the most rigid condition pertained to the pier made of dry-pressed brick, laid in neat cement. A pier of re-pressed mud brick appears next in the order of relative rigidity, then a hard sand-struck brick pier laid in less rich mortar than used for the re-pressed brick, and most compressible of the group is the pier of light-hard brick which was laid in lime mortar. The characteristics of these piers depend chiefly upon the quality of the mortar employed.

From this exhibit it may be seen how unfavorable is the action in a wall, the face of which may be laid with one class of work, while the backing is of another.

(No. 10) In order to illustrate the strength which may readily be attained in brick pier construction, the results of some strong piers have been brought together on the diagram now presented.

The four piers represented on the right of the diagram are taken from earlier tests, the results of which are among the published records of the laboratory. The other six represent piers built and tested just prior to the time of this convention. These later ones were intended to be strong piers, a result which was realized in the tests. They were about 8 feet in height each, nominally 12

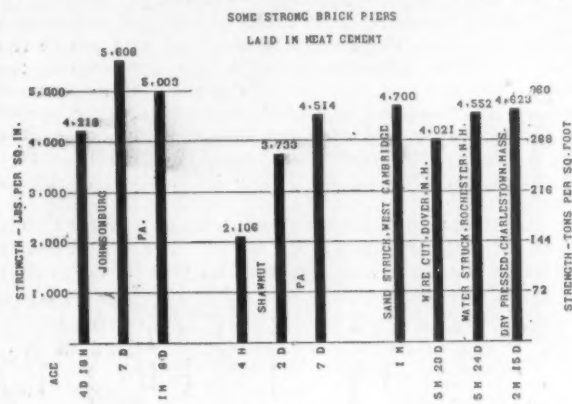


FIG. 10.

inches square; they had hollow cores, and the bricks were laid on edge in neat cement.

The ages of the piers are entered along the lower edge of the diagram. One pier, the youngest of the series, was tested the day it was laid. The test began about one hour after the last brick was in place, and was finished three hours later, or when the pier was four hours old. It developed a compressive strength of 2,106 pounds per square inch. The mortar had not hardened, and unusual compressibility was of course displayed. The total load on the pier reached 118 tons, a load far in excess of any which could be expected to be placed upon it in constructive work, at so early an age.

Horizontal lines represent pounds per square inch on the left of the diagram, and, on the right side, tons per square foot. One pier reached a strength of 360 tons per square foot, another exceeded this load. The allowable load prescribed by the building-laws of some cities is understood to range from 15 to 30 tons per square foot, which seems a very low limit in the presence of piers possessing the ultimate strength these displayed.

(No. 11) The stress-strain curves of one brick pier, two mortar columns and two wooden posts are shown on Diagram No. 11. These curves stand for strong examples of their re-

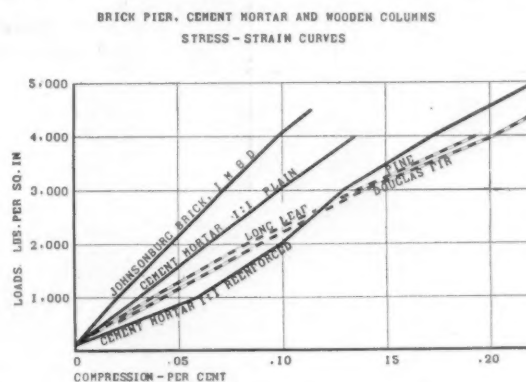


FIG. 11.

spective kinds. These illustrations and others which have gone before were selected, in many of the cases, to indicate what seems best in constructive materials: examples which could safely be followed where strong and safe construction is needed.

HOUSE ON THE CORNER OF AVENUE BOIS DE BOULOGNE AND AVENUE MALAKOFF, PARIS.

As the stranger in Paris descends the Avenue Bois de Boulogne from the Étoile to the Bois, there are two houses that impress themselves unconsciously on his mind: one the great marble reproduction of the Grand Trianon, belonging to the Comte de Castellane; the other, the house directly opposite. And what

a contrast between the two! The latter, with its picturesque skyline of high, pointed gables and soaring chimneys, is as aspiring in its effect as its opposite neighbor is grovelling. Not that the Comte de Castellane's palace is commonplace, for a great deal of the exquisite charm of the original is retained in the reproduction; yet its single story and unbroken horizontality give it a peculiar aspect of inharmoniousness with its surroundings.

The soaring house across the street holds well its own amongst its neighbors, yet without losing its character as a private residence. And there is another striking difference between the two. The Castellane palace is Classicism carried to the extreme, while, on the other hand, its neighbor is one of the most interesting of the radically dissenting architectural treatments in Paris. Well it may be, for it is the result of many years of single-minded experiment and effort on the part of its architect, M. Charles Plumet.

It is instructive to follow the development of his ideas through three apartment-houses previously erected. The first, at No. 151 Rue Legendre is quite Gothic in its detail, yet with the germs of

the ground floor and an office and working room for the owner in the second floor. The two-story, glass-enclosed passageway along the party-wall, at the rear of the court, connects the two buildings.

The house proper is 39 feet 8 inches on the Avenue Bois de Boulogne by 57 feet 3 inches on the Avenue Malakoff. The plan is simple and quite practical. We enter through the stone vestibule, a feature of which is its beautiful opalescent-glass windows. A short flight of steps directly before us leads up to the main hall, 23 feet 3 inches by 16 feet. On the right is the main staircase, to the left the dining-room, and directly in front the two drawing-rooms, which may be used separately or together, as the occasion requires. These front rooms are 20 feet 6 inches deep. The dining-room is 16 feet 2 inches deep by 23 feet 3 inches long. The arrangement for domestic service, the separate entrance and stairway, the cloak-room and serving-room, is quite ingenious and worthy of note. The second floor, with its luxurious suites of bedrooms grouped about the large central hall, explains itself.

As to the architectural treatment of the interior, all except the vestibule was put in the hands of the furnisher, and so has nothing of especial interest for us. The vestibule, in stone, is a charming example of exterior motifs applied to the interior.

However, the real interest of the building lies in its façades. In order better to visualize this, let us study the materials and their color. The base is of a hard dead-white limestone called "comblanchien." Above the base the stone is a buff-white limestone from four or five different quarries, yet similar in color and texture. The balusters are of glazed terra-cotta, a buff-brown in color. Similar blocks of terra-cotta are used in the checker pattern about the top of the chimney on the Avenue Malakoff. In the window arches, again, we find a similar buff-brown glazed terra-cotta. The façade on the court is principally in a buff-yellow brick. In the covered passageway across the back of the court, the ironwork is painted a sage-green and the bricks are glazed. The upper story is very open, serving as a conservatory, with a covering of glass tiles. The roof is slated, with all the valleys rounded. The woodwork and the conductors are uniformly of the same color as the stone.

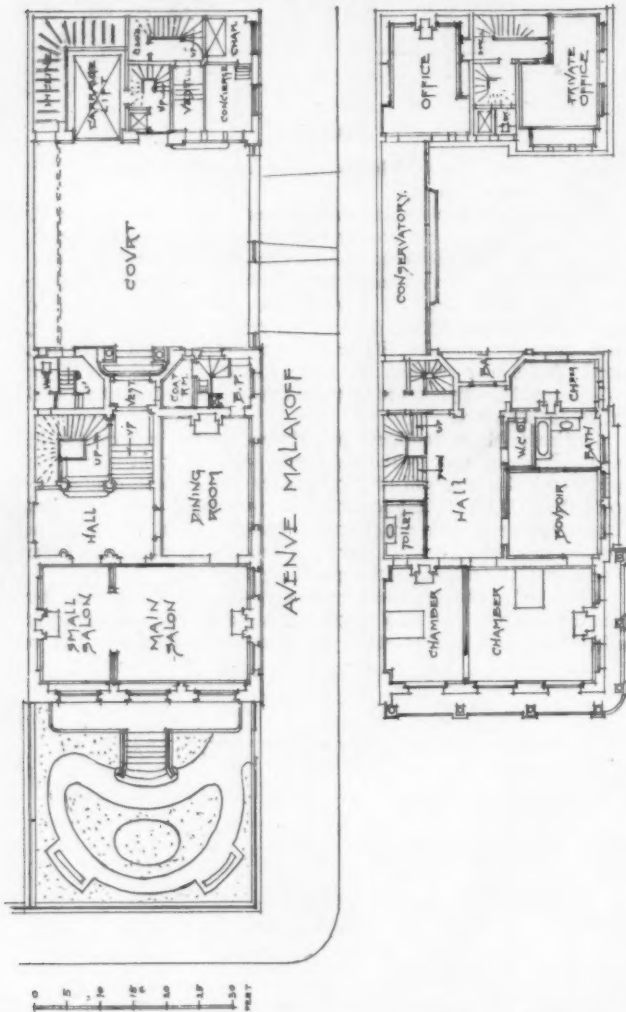
The ensemble is satisfying in its masses and the details are full of movement. Many of the individual motifs are charming in themselves, as for example the high dormers and the quaint little balcony nestled about the chimney.

A certain harmony is gained by the use throughout of the same curve in the elliptical or segmental-headed openings. The detail is occasionally suggestive of Gothic, especially in the way the arches develop out of the tops of the columns. The column bases and certain of the mouldings exhibit, to a slight degree, Gothic influence. But in general the detail is the result of a most conscientious study of masses and light and shade. Notice, in particular, the play under the loggia of the façade, the gradual deepening of the shadow as the wall surface curves, relieved in just the right proportion by the brilliant blacks and whites of the consoles. Then the double band of gray white, a narrow band of intense shade, and then the brilliant band of white marking the loggia floor. This, again, is enhanced by the silhouette of the charming wrought-iron rail against the soft tones of the back of the loggia.

Another playful bit of light and shade and color is about the little chimney loggia.

In general it can be said that this house is one of the most interesting examples in Paris of individual architecture, because it is one of the most "arrived," and, in so far as long and conscientious training and study may count, it is one of the most successful.

G. B. FORD.



his later marked individuality. The second at No. 67 Avenue de Malakoff, in brick and stone, shows more of a departure from the Gothic, but is still rather rudimentary in detail and is interesting only as a promise. The third, on the Rue de Tocqueville, just north of the Rue Legendre, is a decided advance over the second. Here the masses, motifs and details, all begin to assume more or less definitely the types that he has retained in his subsequent work. It is these types that he has developed with so much play of fancy and harmony of mass and proportion in the house which is the subject of the present note.

Before analyzing the exterior, let us see wherein its masses are dependent on the interior requirements. As is seen from the accompanying plans, the house is entered from a court opening on the Avenue Malakoff. To the left is the entrance-porch, beyond which is the service-entrance. To the right is a separate building, which provides for the stable and the concierge's rooms on

COMMUNICATIONS

THE COMPETITION QUESTION.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT:

Dear Sirs:—About three or four months ago the President of the Connecticut Chapter of the A. I. A. received a typewritten draft of a proposed code of competitions prepared by the Committee on Competitions of the A. I. A., and it was intimated that any suggestions would be welcome. Acting on this invitation, a committee of the Chapter was appointed to consider the matter, and the paper was returned to the Committee on Competitions with a few suggestions and several mental reservations. In sending this qualified approval of the proposed code, the members of the Chapter did not imagine they were endorsing the practical

disapproval of both open and mixed competitions, and a rather doubtful approval of any competition whatever.

The question of competitions comes up at nearly every convention of the A. I. A., but, like Banquo's ghost, it "will not down," despite all the efforts of the Institute to lay it. In reading over the report of the Proceedings of the convention of 1905, the discussion of this subject reminds one of Dame Partington's vigorous efforts to sweep back the Atlantic Ocean. "I need not tell you," Sidney Smith says, "the Atlantic Ocean beat Mrs. Partington."

There has been an effort made lately to eliminate from the game of football its objectionable features, not by abolishing football altogether, but by improving the rules of the game and insisting on their observance. If the game of competition could be conducted so as to remove its most glaring objections, instead of being a "necessary evil," it would be a bracing intellectual and artistic exercise, as beneficial to the architect's faculties as the game of football is to the physical development of the college boy. Where the spirit of competition does not exist there is sure to be intellectual and artistic torpor.

The drift of the proposed code of competitions seems to discourage competitions altogether; or, if that is not feasible, to limit them to a select few. "This," as Mr. Hale elsewhere observes, "is an admirable arrangement—especially for those architects included."

It savors too much of an architectural "combine" or trust, and is very properly regarded with suspicion by the general public, though but feebly opposed by those architects who do not belong to the magic circle. This principle of limited competitions, the *American Architect* says, "has of late years been extended, beyond reason, to include several competitions for large and important buildings where a general invitation would have been preferable, giving rise 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 rank and file, unknown but frequently of considerable capacity, are not given a fair chance." In the discussion of the report of the committee on competitions at the convention at Washington last January, it was evident that this feeling was shared by a majority of the delegates present.

Instead of making futile efforts to discourage competitions altogether, or to reduce them to their lowest terms by confining them to a select few, it would be far better to try to improve the present methods, and so guide the competition as to promote fair play and intelligent consideration.

The "compound competition" is even more objectionable than either the "limited" or the "mixed," for while it ostensibly appears to possess the supposed advantages of the "mixed" variety, it really deprives the great majority of those entering it of the possible reward of their efforts. It frequently happens in "mixed" competitions that the prize is captured by a competitor who was not one of the especially invited, and in some double competitions some of the paid men have been obliged to give place to comparatively unknown men of the rank and file on account of the superior excellence of their designs. In the compound competition the rank and file are deprived of this opportunity to demonstrate their ability to compete successfully with the paid men, for by this device, to "save their face," the paid men are assured of their position in the final trial, which they might have been unable to hold had they entered the lists in the preliminary tournament.

Another advantage they have is the possibility of benefiting by the ideas embodied in some of the designs submitted in the preliminary competition, and also of preserving their incognito, while the authors of those selected in the first stage to compete with them can easily be recognized by the assessors, if the same assessors judge both sets of designs, which would probably be the case. This objection was evidently perceived by the committee when preparing the terms of the compound competition for the City Library at Springfield, Mass. To meet it the programme naively says that, owing to the time elapsing between the first and the second stage of the competition (about one month) and the modified character of the designs, it would be very difficult to identify the designs of the winners in the preliminary competition!

Important public buildings, or other buildings of magnitude and importance, should have the designs chosen in open competition, with a fair field and no favor. This is the only kind of competition that offers to all entering it the assurance that they are not handicapped in the race.

It is asserted that men of light and leading will not enter open competitions, but this is disproved when we recall the open competitions for the Houses of Parliament, London; the Opera-house, Paris; the Berkeley University, California; the Peace Palace at The Hague, and many others, which were engaged in

by a large number of architects of distinction. As was said by Mr. Coolidge at the last convention of the A. I. A., at Washington, the open competition is the usual method employed in European countries for public buildings.

Mr. Post, past-president of the Institute, admits that out of fifty millions worth of work executed from his designs most of it was captured in competitions, presumably in all the varieties of competition in vogue during the past thirty years, when architects were not quite so ready to lay down the law to building-committees as they seem disposed to be now.

If the "mixed" competition is discountenanced, the "open" competition barred, and nothing left but the exclusive "limited" competition, reserved for leading architects, or the "compound" competition—which amounts to practically the same thing, as it safeguards the position of the leading architects—the result will inevitably be that much important work will fall into the hands of practitioners whose motto is "the first principles of architecture is, to get the job."

If we hold aloof from entering competitions, the Harrisburg State-house scandal will be repeated over and over again, and architects will be helpless to prevent it.

Although direct selection is undoubtedly the most satisfactory method of procuring designs for small private work, it is an unwise course to adopt for public or other important buildings. Numerous instances could be given where it lent itself to unfair discrimination in public and private work, the appointment of an architect for the Brooklyn Public Library being one of the most recent cases of this kind. Notwithstanding the evil growing out of direct selection for public buildings, the A. I. A. still retains at the head of its "Code of Competitions" a note saying that the Institute does not recommend competitions. Let us hope that in the amended code this note will disappear, and one taking its place approving of competitions for all important public or private buildings.

In the open competition for the new Education Building at Albany, N. Y., to cost \$3,500,000, all the requirements of an attractive and fair competition seem to be fulfilled, and it was engaged in by sixty-three architects or architectural firms. Whether there were among these sixty-three architects a fair proportion of the leading men of the profession is only known to those conducting the competition. Whether there were or not, the competition bids fair to be a successful one, and it is to be hoped that there will in the future be many more such.

GEORGE KEELER

Pres. Conn. Chapter, A. I. A.

[The "compound" competition does not "deprive the great majority of those entering it of the possible reward of their efforts" in any greater degree than any other form of competition. The compound competition is the only form of competition that deals equitably with conditions as they exist to-day, giving to each party to the transaction an adequate opportunity to arrive at the best result at the moment attainable. Theoretically, a wide-open competition with "a fair field and no favor" is the proper means to employ; but it is a valueless method when it is known that the most competent men will refuse to take part in it, the very men of whose abilities an instructed public should be most desirous to avail itself. Mr. Keller knows that the public is fully informed as to the attitude of these men, by their speech and private letters, by the publication of their remarks before the professional societies and by the pronouncements and recommendations contained in the A. I. A. "competition code." The public has quite as much common sense as have architects, and it knows that the aid of the most competent of architects should be of value to it. It is, then, hardly wise to advise the public to secure the designs for public buildings by open competition, knowing that by so doing it will deprive itself of the aid most likely to be of value to it. It seems to us that Mr. Keller, and perhaps others of our readers, quite misapprehends what a compound competition properly arranged really is, and we suggest that a re-reading of the explanation given in our issue for January 27, 1906, may be of service. It is quite immaterial that the compound competition may, as Mr. Keller alleges, "safeguard the position of the leading architects"; we have not given their rights much thought; if they really are leaders their own abilities should be enough to give them all the protection they deserve. We have been considering the matter of public buildings mainly, if not wholly, as simple individual, but instructed, citizens. If anything can be gained, we are quite willing to withdraw our assertion that the "compound" competition is a wholly satisfactory solution of the "competition evil," and will advocate the method on the ground merely that it is the most intelligent and equitable compromise of conflicting interests that has yet been suggested. At the same time, we feel strongly that there should not be, and really is not, any conflict of interests between the public and the profession.—Eds. "American Architect."]

February 16, 1907.

NOTES AND CLIPPINGS

TO THE EDITORS OF THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT:

Dear Sirs:—Since you have invited comments upon your issue of January 26, 1907, page 54, permit me to say concerning programme conditions, item 3, beginning "Honest," should have read the extreme opposite.

I have myself lost thousands of dollars in cases of competition carefully kept within the limits of cost and announced as No. 2 when the No. 1 was a fraud, both upon the public and the profession—proven so when the estimates came in. I remember your comments palliating the action of the Committee on the Meriden High School competition "to cost \$20,000." That was twenty-four years ago! They called my design No. 2—the No. 1 design by a Springfield architect cost over \$50,000 and I had most carefully studied to be inside of \$20,000—and was so.

Believe me, honesty in this is the very foundation on which we work, and "no margin of variation indefinitely extended"—not any for me.

Then of item 4—The losses of failed competitions are a burden too heavy to be borne on any such voluminous programme!—it should be cut down more than fifty per cent. in any and every unpaid competition.

Several competitions to which I have been invited called for only two drawings—one plan and one perspective. All competitions should come as near as possible to this.

Yours,
A. B. JENNINGS.

[In comment upon our correspondent's objections, we will say that although, in the case of the "New Theatre" competition, the competitors agreed amongst themselves in consultation over the preparation of the programme that it was desirable to furnish about the number of drawings we name, the jury, one member of which was the late Stanford White—a practising architect, one having some slight experience in understanding a design and appraising its value—declared that several other drawings must also be provided.

Our correspondent seems to take the ground that it is proper to award, say, one million dollars' worth of work on the evidence afforded by one hundred dollars' worth of drawings, not because the evidence is complete and satisfying, but because one hundred dollars have been expended in preparing the evidence—such as it is.—Eds. "American Architect."]

ILLUSTRATIONS

HOUSE AT THE CORNER OF THE AVENUE BOIS DE BOULOGNE AND THE AVENUE MALAKOFF, PARIS, FRANCE. M. CHARLES

PLUMET, ARCHITECT: TWO PLATES.

For description, see article elsewhere in this issue.

THE UNIVERSITY OF BUFFALO, BUFFALO, N. Y. MR. GEORGE CARY, ARCHITECT, BUFFALO, N. Y.

MAIN ENTRANCE TO THE SAME.

SCHLOSS BURRENHEIM, IN THE EIFEL, PRUSSIA: TWO PLATES.

These illustrations of an interesting building which dates from the fourteenth to the sixteenth century are copied from *Blätter für Architektur*.

THE TWENTIETH CENTURY CLUB, DELAWARE AVENUE, BUFFALO, N. Y. MESSRS. GREEN & WICKS, ARCHITECTS, BUFFALO, N. Y.

HOUSE OF REV. W. R. TAYLOR, ROCHESTER, N. Y. MR. J. FOSTER WARNER, ARCHITECT, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Additional Illustrations in the International Edition.

TOMBS.—PLATES 41-48.

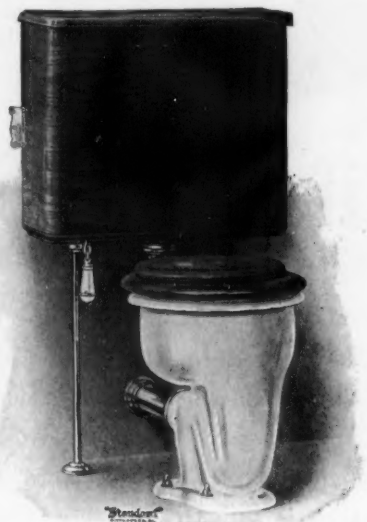
PUBLIC WEATHER TOWERS IN VIENNA.—In several of the beautiful parks of the city of Vienna very interesting weather towers or booths (Wetterhäuschen) in the shape of a pagoda can be seen. In the Maria Josefa Park, just opened, is one which is distinguished from most others by the number of meteorological instruments, and by very full data and indications of general interest. It was made by Heinrich Kappeller, from a design by Ignaz Fuchs. On the front is an ingeniously constructed universal clock, designed and patented by Professor Lauda, of Leitmeritz, and made in Vienna. The clock shows the time in all the large cities of the world. On the northeast side is an immense atmospheric thermometer, showing the temperature of the moment, while another beside it gives the extremes of the 24 hours past. On the northwest side is a new instrument, namely, an electrical barometer, which gives warning of impending electrical storms. Beneath it is a meteorological telegraph instrument, and from these two weather-prophets reliable conclusions can be reached. On the southeastern side is a self-registering barometer, by which the variations in atmospheric pressure for an entire week are recorded on a strip of paper. On the southwestern side are two self-registering thermometers, protected from the sun. One shows the variations in the temperature of the atmosphere, the other changes in a stratum of earth beneath the booth some eight feet deep. The remaining space is filled with interesting meteorological data. The booth receives much attention from visitors. The idea of combining the useful with the ornamental is a good one, and might be followed to advantage in our public parks.—*Scientific American*.

TO COMPLETE ROMAN EXCAVATIONS.—The municipal authorities of Rome are preparing to complete the excavations of all ancient monuments and ruins in the large parks which form what is called the "Archæological Promenade." The project has been intrusted to Professor Boni, who is director of the excavations at the Forum.

NEW YORK CITY'S FOUNDATION.—Some curious facts about the rocky ledge on the shelving slope of which lower New York, with its millions of tons of skyscrapers, teeters have been revealed by engineers who have been boring hundreds of feet below the surface in connection with building plunger elevators for the skyscrapers. At Rector and Church Streets, under the United States Express Company Building, the rock ledge is forty feet below the surface, while just a few hundred feet to the northeast it is sixty feet. Going uptown, the ledge is one hundred feet down under the old *Times* Building, and reaches the greatest depth yet found, 150 feet, at the southeast corner of the *Tribune* Building. At Thirty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue, where plunger elevators have been constructed for the Waldorf-Astoria, the ledge comes to the surface. The ledge is harder over the East Side of the city, and gets more chalky and crumbly toward the Hudson River. The rock also grows softer in all the borings as the depth increases. In one or two cases the bores have reached cavities in the ledge at a depth of about 200 feet which were from twelve to fifteen feet deep. The deepest holes made have been 345 feet, under the Carroll Building in West Street. Under the Trinity and Boreel buildings twenty-nine borings were made, averaging about 300 feet. From one of these the largest solid core of rock ever brought up was recently taken from a depth of nearly 300 feet. The core was twenty-two feet long and sixteen inches in diameter, and weighed 2,750 pounds. The rock was a gray free-stone.—*N. Y. Tribune*.

BIG SHIP CANALS OF THE WORLD.—The following figures, published a year or two ago, give an idea of the size, cost and time of completion of the principal ship canals of the world:

	Suez.	North Sea.	Manchester Ship.	Chicago Drainage.	St. Lawrence group.	Corinth.
Total length (miles)	99	61	35	28	73	4
Depth (feet)	26	29 1/2	26	22	14	26 1/4
Width at bottom (feet)	72	72 1/2	120	110	100	72
Number of locks	..	2	5	..	48	..
Total rise of locks	..	Tidal	71 1/2	..	551	..
Length of locks	..	..	600	..	270	..
Width of locks	..	..	65	..	45	..
Excavation (cubic yards)	99,400,000	104,630,000	53,500,000	40,000,000	..	..
Total cost	\$93,000,000	\$39,000,000	\$65,400,000	\$28,411,920	\$85,342,000	\$9,500,000
Cost per cubic yard	93 cents	37 cents	\$1.22	71 cents	..	..
Year of beginning	1859	1887	1887	1892	..	1882
Year of completion	1869	1895	1893	1900	..	1893
Years in building	10	8	6	8	..	11
Maximum number of men employed..	25,000	10,000	17,000	8,000	..	..



"Standard" Plate P-851

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WANTED—Competent architectural draughtsman. Also good superintendent, for Seattle office. Permanent positions to right men. Address 9-B, care American Architect. (1627)

WANTED—Competent draughtsman wanted; permanent position, opportunity for advancement. Address Albert Kahn, 1117 Union Trust Bldg., Detroit, Mich. (1627)

ENGINEERING firm desires to correspond with a young architect who would establish a private business in Minnesota. Address Morgan & Morgan, St. Cloud, Minn. (1627)

POSITIONS WANTED.

ARCHITECTURAL draftsman, thoroughly experienced in the design of steelwork, reinforced concrete, and heating, wishes a change. Well up in the building trades generally. Special experience in factory and industrial plant, railway structures. Can write specifications and take entire charge of work, and inspection. Address 9-A, care American Architect. (1627-1628)

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)

PARTNERSHIP WANTED—A young architect with technical education and 9 years' practical training with New York architects of recognized ability, and who is thoroughly conversant with all branches of the office work, on country as well as large city buildings, wishes to form partnership in a fair sized Eastern city, with an established architect; particularly adapted to handle the outside end of the business, and having a practice that could be increased by good team work. Address "8-A," care American Architect. (1626-1628)

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POSITIONS WANTED.—Continued

ARCHITECTURAL designer and draughtsman, thoroughly competent in all branches of office work, qualified to take charge of the draughting-room, and having a high-grade experience and a University and Beaux-Arts training; an engagement in New York preferred. Address "Doric," care American Architect. (1626-1627)

PROPOSALS.

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., February 13, 1907.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock p. m. on the 23d day of March, 1907, and then opened, for the construction (except elevators, heating apparatus, electric wiring and conduits, nests of metal-front post office boxes and letter drops in screens, and interior lighting fixtures) of the U. S. Post Office and Court House at Green Bay, Wisconsin, in accordance with the drawings and specifications, copies of which may be had at this office, or at the office of German & Lignell, Architects, Duluth, Minn., at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1626-1627)

DULUTH, MINN.—Frerker Bros. & Co., it is reported, propose erecting on Lake Avenue a four-story brick and concrete building to cost \$60,000.

DURHAM, N. C.—Reports state that plans and detailed specifications have been completed in the office of Architect G. W. Kramer, 1 Madison Avenue, New York, for a new church to be erected at Durham, N. C., for the Main Street Methodist Episcopal Congregation, of that city. Plans provide for one-story building, of brick, stone and iron, fireproof, to be handsomely finished and decorated, and to cost about \$100,000.

EL PASO, TEX.—Reports state that Archi-



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TRENTON

Architects Trost & Trost have plans for a five-story office building, 50x60 feet. Estimated cost, \$75,000.

FARIBAULT, MINN.—Cass Gilbert, architect, St. Paul, it is reported, has plans prepared for the Johnson Memorial Armory building to be built at Shattuck school. It will include changes and improvements to the present building. Cost, \$75,000.

FLINT, MICH.—Van Leyen & Schilling, of Detroit, Mich., have been selected as the architects for the new city hall.

GENOA, NEB.—Bids are asked by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C., until 2 P.M., March 13, for the construction of a workshop, superintendent's residence and office building at Indian School, Genoa. Further information may be obtained from William H. Winslow, Superintendent, Genoa.

GREEN BAY, WIS.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., until 3 o'clock P.M. on the 23d day of March, 1907, and then opened, for the construction (except elevators, heating apparatus, electric wiring and conduits, nests of metal front post-office boxes and letter drops in screens, and interior lighting fixtures) of the U. S. Post-Office and Court-House, at Green Bay, Wisconsin, in accordance with the drawings and specification, copies of which may be had at this office, or at the office of German & Lignell, architects, Duluth, Minn., at the discretion of James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect.

It is stated that R. E. John and Eben Minahan will soon have prepared plans for a six-story hotel to be erected on the site

of the American Hotel, Main and Walnut Streets.

HARRISBURG, PA.—Reports state that plans are to be prepared by the Board of State Charities for a hospital to be erected here at a cost of \$100,000. Plans are being prepared by the same board for a hospital to be erected for the Pennsylvania State Lunatic Hospital at a cost of \$50,000.

HUBBARD CITY, TEX.—Press reports state that plans are being prepared, with a capital of \$150,000, for the purpose of developing Hubbard City with a hotel, opera-house, etc. Address J. M. Carroll.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—The Millard Realty Company, it is stated, intends erecting an eighteen-story office building on Illinois and Washington Streets.

Reports state that the Richcreek Bank proposes to erect an eight-story bank and office building.

It is stated that plans have been prepared by Architects Rubush & Hunter, American Central Life Building, for a three-story city hall and auditorium building to be erected here, at a cost of \$400,000.

JAMAICA, L. I., N. Y.—Edward P. Smith, manager of the Leonard Moody Real Estate Company, is said to be interested in a theatre and hotel to be erected here. Cost, \$200,000.

KANSAS CITY, MO.—A new plant, to cost \$650,000, it is stated, will be erected here by the Blue Seal Portland Cement Company.

Reports state that Architect Joseph P. Mitchell, Gibraltar Building, has plans for a twenty-four-story building at Main and Delaware Streets for William D. Charde, 342

Exchange Building, Kansas City, Mo.

KEOKUK, IA.—The design for the proposed Baptist church which will be constructed this year at the corner of Eighth and Blondeau Streets, has been completed by Architect H. E. R. Ratcliffe, Keokuk, and has been accepted by the building committee of the church.

KNOXVILLE, TENN.—The Knoxville Banking Company will erect a modern office building on the corner of Gay Street and Clinch Avenue, at an estimated cost of \$100,000.

LAPORTE, IND.—A \$140,000 theatre, it is said, will be erected by George W. Sibe, of Kokomo, Ind.

LA PORTE, TEX.—Contracts will soon be let for Catholic Seminary, to be erected after plans by Sanguinett & Staats, Fort Worth, Tex.; plans and specifications are on file with the architects at Fort Worth, Dallas and Houston, Tex.; building to be three stories and basement; reinforced-concrete column and beam construction.

LEWISTOWN, MONT.—Plans are being prepared for a hotel and bank-building, to cost \$100,000.

LIMA, O.—Reports state that the Ohio Steel Foundry Company, Harry Wright, president, Sharon, Pa., will build a steel foundry at Lima. Cost, \$400,000.

LINCOLN, NEB.—Architects F. Brielmaier & Sons Company, 111 Mason Street, Milwaukee, Wis., it is said, are at work on plans for the \$50,000 cathedral to be erected at Lincoln, Neb., for the St. Theresa Catholic congregation.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.—W. S. Holt, Postmaster, it is reported, has received the

drawings for the new Federal building, which is to be erected here next summer, and now has them on file in his office. The new building will be located on the half block with the present post-office building, and will front on West Second Street, adjoining Spring Street on the west. The material of which the building is to be constructed and the further specifications have not been noted on the plans. The building is to cost \$150,000. James Knox Taylor is Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C.

MEMPHIS, TENN.—Plans for an addition to the Hotel Peabody, it is reported, have been prepared by Architects Eames & Young, Chestnut and Seventh Streets. It will be eleven stories high, 41x150 feet, costing \$200,000.

Architects Shaw & Pfeil, Tennessee Trust Building, and L. M. Weathers & Co., Memphis Trust Building, are reported to have prepared plans for a seven-story building at Main and Adam Streets for the directors of the North Memphis Savings Bank, Anthony Walsh, president. Estimated cost, \$100,000.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—C. D. Crane, architect, has plans for a brick addition to the plant of the American Candy Company at Broadway and Chicago Street, to cost \$70,000. It will be 60x120, eight-story, on pile and concrete foundation.

Rev. Louis Peschong, procurator, will give information about a \$50,000 library and gymnasium to be erected for St. Francis Seminary.

It is reported that competitive plans are to be opened on March 4 for the \$100,000 St. John's Cathedral Institute. Rev. J. J. Keogh, rector St. John's Cathedral.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—D. J. Bondy, manager of the Orpheum Concert Hall at Cedar and Eighth Streets, St. Paul, is said to be interested in the erection of a theatre on Hennepin Avenue, Minneapolis, to cost \$100,000.

Downs & Eads, architects, are at work on revised plans for the Printers' Supply Company's building, on South Sixth Street. It will be made three-story instead of two, reinforced-concrete fireproof construction.

The plans for the Minneapolis Club House, to be erected on Eighth Street and Second Avenue, S., are in the hands of the contractors for figures, and bids will be taken soon for its erection. Tracy & Swartout, architects, of New York. William C. Whitney, architect, of Minneapolis. Cost, \$240,000.

Buechner & Orth, architects, of St. Paul, are preparing revised plans for the addition to the Hartmann furniture store, 30-32 Fifth Street. It will be made six-stories, begun immediately. Cost, \$200,000.

Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge, architects, of 122 Ames Building, Boston, Mass., have been selected to prepare plans for the new Plymouth Congregational Church, which will be erected on Nineteenth Street and Nicollet Avenue. Sketches have been submitted and work on detail plans will be begun immediately. Cost, \$200,000.

It is stated that Mrs. Edna Dickerson Cruse contemplates erecting a ten-story office building at Fourth Street and First Avenue.

Lindstrom & Williams, architects, it is said, are revising plans for the Curtis Hotel building. The entire building will be slightly reduced on the ground plans. It

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will be of the same height as the first plans. Estimated cost, \$500,000.

NASHVILLE, TENN.—Preliminary plans are being made for the proposed \$200,000 Y. M. C. A. building. It will be March or April before plans are definitely approved. William S. Frost is general secretary.

N. D. Overall is reported to erect an apartment-house to cost about \$150,000.

NEGAUNEE, MICH.—It is announced that a high school building will be erected at a cost of \$85,000.

NEW HAVEN, CONN.—Cass Gilbert, of New York, N. Y., is reported to have been engaged to prepare plans for a depot to be erected here by the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad (Edw. Gagel, Chief Engineer, New Haven), at a cost of \$600,000.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.—It is said that a new college building will be erected for the Louisiana State Medical School. Estimated cost, \$94,000. Dr. J. M. Batchelor, the house surgeon, can give information.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Reports state that plans have been prepared for an eight-story loft building at 810 Broadway for the Apartment Construction Company, Samuel Mander, president. Estimated cost, \$150,000.

Architect Horace Trumbauer, Land Title

Building, Philadelphia, Pa., it is reported, has plans prepared for a thirteen-story brick and rear extension to the thirteen-story brick office building at William and Frankfort Streets, for the Press Publishing Company. Estimated cost, \$700,000.

Plans have been filed at the Building Department for the nine-story printing house to be erected by Albert Fillmore Hyde, 60 Wall Street, at 257 to 263 West Seventeenth Street. The building will have a frontage of 127 feet and a depth of 72 feet. It has been leased to William Steiner Sons & Co., and will be known as the Steiner Building. It will cost \$200,000. Townsend, Steinle & Haskell, 29 East Nineteenth Street, are architects.

Press reports state that Henry Anderson has been commissioned by Frank Clark to prepare plans for a high-class six-story elevator apartment-house for the southwest corner of Broadway and 135th Street, to cost about \$200,000.

It is stated that A. Orently, 160 Fifth Avenue, is having plans prepared by Samuel Sass, 23 Park Row, for a ten-story mercantile building to be erected at 34 West Seventeenth Street. It will have a frontage of 28 feet and a depth of 86 feet, with an extension. The façade will be of brick, with trimmings of terra-cotta, with a bal-

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cony at the eighth story and Ionic pilaster supporting an ornamental roof cornice. The building is to cost \$150,000.

Reports state that Moore & Landsiedel, Third Avenue and 148th Street, are preparing plans for the six-story elevator apartment house to be erected by Elias Gussaroff on plot 100x100, at the corner of Broadway and 142d Street. Bids are now being received. The building will have electric elevators, steam heat, and will be finished inside with hard wood. It will be constructed of brick, limestone and terra-cotta. The cost is estimated at \$150,000.

S. B. Ogden & Co., 954 Lexington Avenue, it is reported, have been commissioned to prepare plans for the eleven-story fireproof loft building which John J. Geraty, 429 Sixth Avenue, is about to erect on a plot 50x98.9 feet, at Nos. 109-115 West Twenty-sixth Street. There will be one passenger and one freight elevator, steam heat, electric lights, marble and tile work, etc.

Plans have been filed with the Building Superintendent for a twelve-story loft and office building, with a ground floor story, to be built for the Northward Realty Company, of which Simon Frankel is president, at the corner of John and Dutch Streets. It will front 75 feet on John Street and 114 feet on Dutch Street, with façades of brick trimmed with limestone and terra-cotta. It is to cost \$250,000. Howells & Stokes, 100 William Street, are architects.

Reports state that Robert Miller's Sons, 643 Eighth Avenue, will build at 244-246 West Forty-second Street a six or seven-story fireproof business building for their

own occupancy. No plans have yet been drawn, architect selected, or contracts let.

It is stated that Sommers & Fischer have commissioned Sommerfeld & Steckler to prepare plans for a fireproof seven-story loft building they intend to erect next spring on a plot 22x55, recently purchased, at Cherry and Corlears Streets.

We are advised that Architect F. E. Perkins, 1133 Broadway, has been commissioned to prepare plans for the apartment-house to be erected on the southeast corner of Sixty-fourth Street and Madison Avenue. It is expected that plans will soon be ready for figures.

We are officially informed that the Troy Public Works Company, 1154 St. Nicholas Avenue, have general contract for constructing a distribution station for the New York Edison Company, 55 Duane Street, New York. The building will be 100x40 feet, and of fireproof reinforced-concrete and steel construction. The rotary floor will be 38 feet high and the battery, or second floor, will be 15 feet high. This floor will have a capacity of 600 pounds to the square foot. Provision has been made for building another battery floor above the one mentioned, to have an equal capacity. It is not probable that this floor will be constructed until about two years. The estimated cost of the building is \$100,000, and of the equipment \$200,000. The New York Edison Company are the architects.

Moore & Landsiedel, Third Avenue and 148th Street, it is said, will prepare the plans for the six-story elevator apartment-house which Elias Gussaroff, 541 West 144th Street, is to build at the southwest

corner of Broadway and 142d Street, at a cost of \$150,000. Brick, terra cotta front, recessed fire-escapes, all modern improvements, etc.

On the northeast corner of Broadway and 123d Street the N. Conforti Realty Company, 1268 Amsterdam Avenue, will erect a six-story, thirty-seven-family apartment-house, 100.11x90 feet, to cost \$200,000. N. Conforti, 1268 Amsterdam Avenue, is architect. The same company will also build on the south side of 124th Street, 100 feet east of Broadway, a similar building, to cost \$150,000.

It is stated that plans have been drawn and approved for the Whitehall Ferry Terminal, for the Staten Island, the Thirtieth Street and South Brooklyn lines. This will cost about \$1,500,000. Messrs. Walker & Morris, 24 East Twenty-third Street, are the architects.

Plans have been prepared by Architect C. B. J. Snyder, 500 Park Avenue, for a front and side addition, five-stories high, 25.8x135.8 feet, to the Public School on Avenue A. Cost, \$100,000.

Work is soon to begin on the Coney Island Hospital, near the Ocean Parkway, a group of six buildings, under the Charities Department, intended as a free hospital for the lower part of Brooklyn. The cost is estimated at \$200,000.

Bids are asked until 3 p. m., March 21, by the Park Board for work and material for the installation of plumbing and drainage apparatus in the New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox and Tilden foundations, Fifth Avenue, Fortieth and Forty-

second Streets. Moses Herrman is President of the Park Board.

Bids will be received by Architect Herman Horenburger, 682 East 159th Street, for a five-story brick, stone, concrete, iron mill constructed factory, 100x100 feet, for Jacob Leitner. Cost, \$100,000.

George B. Wilson, Pennsylvania Building, Philadelphia, has plans for the erection of a twenty-story hotel, to be built on the corner of Broadway and Thirty-third Street. The new structure will adjoin the Hotel Martinique. Its cost will be \$2,000,000. The proposed hotel, which will occupy a frontage of 118 feet on Broadway and 97 feet on Thirty-third Street, is to be of fireproof construction. In the basement will be located the kitchen and bar. On the first floor is to be the main exchange, elaborate in design. The second floor is set apart for the great banquet hall and private dining-rooms. There will be five elevators, operated by the plunger system. In design the hotel is to be French renaissance. Granite will be the material used in construction up to the fifth floor, above which point there will be terra cotta. On the corners of the building are to be great brackets for illuminating purposes. The corners are to be surmounted with towers, the domes of which will be of cream-colored glazed terra cotta.

The Municipal Art Commission disapproved the plans submitted for the Hudson Memorial Bridge, and the Bridge Department is drawing new plans. An appropriation of \$3,000,000 for this work was made by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment last year.

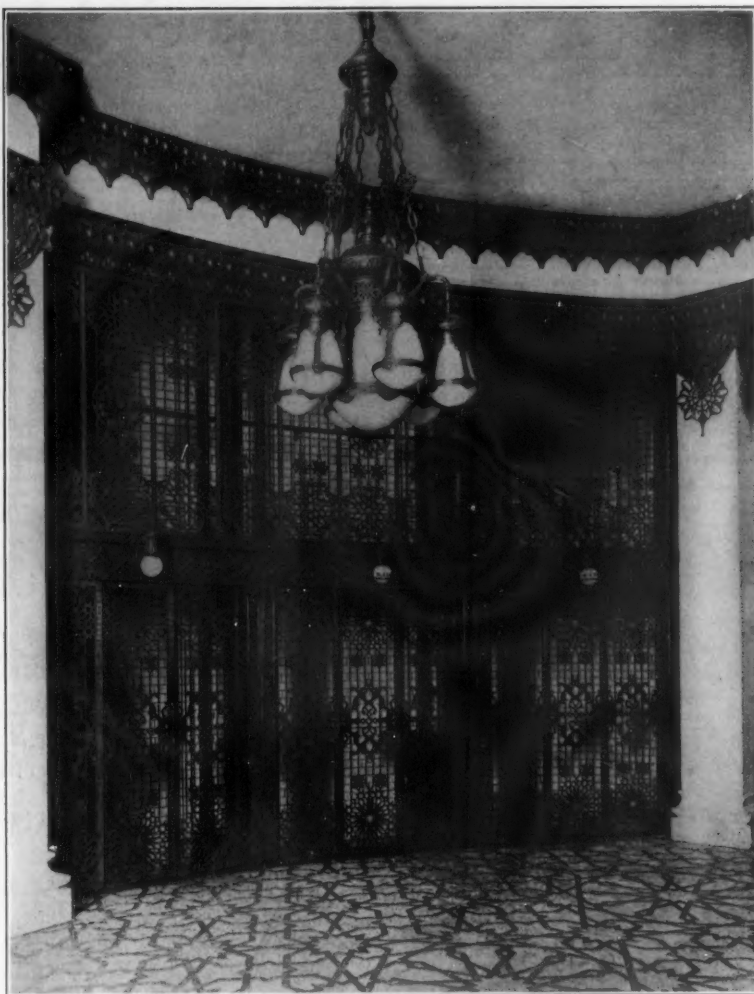
OAKLAND, CAL.—Max Koeng will, it is said, erect a \$100,000 building at Broadway and Nineteenth Street.

Reports state that plans are being prepared for a five-story structure at San Pablo Avenue and Seventeenth Street, to cost \$170,000, to be built by W. C. Brett.

Plans are being prepared, it is stated, by Supervising Architect Walter J. Mathews for a hotel on Franklin, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Streets. Cost, \$2,250,000.

OTTAWA, ONT.—The Grand Trunk Railway System has formed plans for a central station, to cost \$250,000, and a hotel adjoining to cost \$1,250,000. According to plans and drawings submitted, the new hotel will be a fireproof structure of brick, cement and steel, ten stories in height above the basement, with a frontage on Rideau Street of 200 feet. The station will be erected on the south side of Besser Street, with a plaza behind, having an area of 30,000 square feet, and in addition there will be driveways for baggage and express wagons, etc., permitting the use of it by the four railways, G. T. R.; C. N. R.; C. P. R., and O. & N. Y. R. M. Donaldson is Superintendent, G. T. R., Ottawa.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Reports state that Churchman & Thomas, architects, will shortly invite estimates on plans for a large chapel to be erected at the northwest corner of Fifty-first and Spruce Streets for the Church of the Reconciliation. The chapel will replace the present frame one on the site, and will later be used in connection with a large church edifice to be erected there by the same congregation, the aggregate cost being about \$100,000. The church will be a branch of the Holy Apostles Church, and will be of stone of Gothic style.



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Knox & Elliott, Architects

The Winslow Bros. Company

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NEW YORK

Reports state that William Steel & Sons Co. have posted plans for what will be, when completed, one of the largest and most expensive warehouses in this city. It will be erected for the Acme Tea Company, taking in an entire block, fronting 199.9 feet on York Avenue, 166.3 feet on Willow Street, 85.11 feet on Noble Street, and 94.2 feet on Fourth Street. The building will be eight stories high, with a basement, and will be of reinforced-concrete construction, with exterior walls of brick. The first floor will contain a large suite of offices and the remainder of the building will be devoted to storage. The plans provide for sixteen large elevators in different parts of the building.

Plans will be prepared, according to reports, by Wilson, Harris & Richards, Drexel Building, for a store and office

building at Seventeenth and Chestnut Streets for the American Baptist Publication Society, seven stories, 44x126 feet. Cost approximately \$300,000. Also for the sixteen-story office building to be erected on the site of the old Hazeltine Building, at 1418 Chestnut Street. Estimated cost, \$2,000,000.

It is stated that a twelve-story building containing twenty-four flats will be erected by J. Edgar Thomson, at Eighteenth and Spruce Streets, near Rittenhouse Square.

J. T. Windrim, Commonwealth Building, it is reported, has plans for a seven-story undertaker's establishment at 1818 Chestnut Street, for O. H. Blair Co. Cost, \$100,000.

It is stated that Mershon Brothers will erect a ten-story business building at 914 Walnut Street. Estimated cost, \$120,000.

Plans are being prepared, it is stated, for

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the sixteen-story office building to be erected on the site of the old Hazeltine Building on Chestnut Street. Estimated cost, \$2,000,000.

PITTSBURGH, PA.—Reports state that plans are being prepared for the erection of a new parochial school building for the St. Paul's Cathedral.

RIVERSIDE, PA.—It is reported that William Steele & Sons Co., 1600 Arch Street, Philadelphia, has been awarded a contract by the Philadelphia Watch Case Company to erect a seven-story brick and terra-cotta office building, 75x80 feet, and a six-story brick, concrete and terra-cotta factory, 68x313 feet, at Riverside, to cost \$400,000.

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ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Reports state that plans have been prepared by Architect H. S. Jones, Chemical Building, for a residence, 26x32 feet, on Clayton Road, south of Forest Park. Cost, \$100,000.

It is said that plans are being prepared by Architect C. S. Holloway, Victoria Building, for a residence to cost \$100,000.

Press reports state that plans are being prepared by Architect William Levy, Odd Fellows' Building, for a residence at Union and McPherson Avenues, for M. P. Pufels, 520 Washington Avenue. Cost, \$100,000.

Plans have been prepared by Architects Wessbecher & Hillebrandt, Temple Building, for a church at Louisiana and Eichelberger Avenues, for the St. Cecelia congregation. Rev. Benton, pastor, Grand and Itaska Avenues. Cost, \$75,000.

Plans are being prepared by Architect E. P. Maule, Jr., Chemical Building, for a residence, 50x65, at Von Verson and Goodfellow Avenue. Cost, \$55,000.

A permit has been granted to the Monetary Realty Company to erect an eighteen-story fireproof bank building at 221 North Broadway, at a cost of \$760,000.

ST. PAUL, MINN.—It is reported that C. P. Waldon will shortly begin the erection of a flat building on Holly Avenue, near Grotto Avenue, at a cost of \$50,000.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.—It is reported that Henry J. Schlacks, architect, Borden Block, Chicago, Ill., is taking figures on the general work, except heating and plumbing contracts, which will be awarded separately, for a railway station to be built at Salt Lake City, for the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad Company. It will cover 105x340 feet, be two-story, except the central part, to contain the waiting room, which will be 75 feet high, of fireproof steel and concrete construction, with concrete foundation, and cost, including platform and subways, \$600,000. A. Ridgway is acting engineer of bridges and buildings.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—It is stated that E. L. Goldstein will erect a four-story brick

building at the corner of Sutter and Gough Streets, to cost \$175,000.

It is reported that Mrs. Ellen M. Fife will replace the Luning Building on the corner formed by the intersection of Market, California and Drumm Streets, with an eight-story, Class A, steel frame structure, at a cost of about \$175,000. E. J. Vogel, architect, has made plans for a modern office building, equipped with the latest appliances, including two high-speed elevators. The halls and vestibules will be of marble, and stone pilasters will ornament the exterior. The structure is to be completed in eight months.

TERRE HAUTE, IND.—The Fort Harrison, No. 157, I. O. O. F., proposes to erect a lodge building on Eighth and Ohio Streets, according to reports, to cost about \$60,000.

TOLEDO, O.—The Board of Education, George V. McKesson, business manager, is arranging to spend between \$200,000 and \$300,000 this summer in the erection of new school buildings. Architects have not yet been selected.

The Epworth M. E. Church, Rev. W. B. Armington, Hollywood Avenue, pastor, and George Keyt, attorney, chairman plans committee, will be ready in two or three weeks for bids on its new \$60,000 church building. Foreign contractors are invited to figure.

TOPEKA, KAN.—Architects Holland & Squires have prepared plans for the five-story office building, 75x130 feet, to be erected at Eighth and Quincy Streets, for the Capitol Publishing Company. Estimated cost to be \$100,000.

TULSA, I. T.—The Central Building Company, it is said, will erect a five-story building, to cost about \$125,000.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Press reports state that George Washington University plans for the erection of a magnificent group of buildings on historic Van Ness Park, at Seventeenth and B Streets, Northwest, have undergone a change, and it now seems

METAL

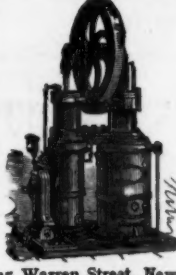
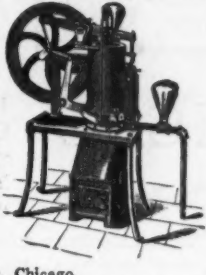
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probable that the large plot will be sold, and that "Oaklawn," the estate of Mrs. A. M. Dean, on the crest of the hill on Connecticut Avenue, just above Florida Avenue, will be purchased. The announcement of the change comes simultaneously with the well-defined rumor that Van Ness Park will probably become the site for the mag-

nificent new building of the Bureau of American Republics, for the construction of which Andrew Carnegie donated \$750,000, which has been augmented by the Government's appropriation of \$250,000 for the ground necessary for the building.

It is reported that a new building, to cost about \$3,000,000, has been recommended

for the use of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, now situated at Fourteenth and B Streets, S. W.

YANKTON, S. D.—Webster Tomlinson, of Chicago, architect, is preparing plans for a woman's hospital ward for the State Hospital to cost \$75,000 and having dimensions of 155x155 feet.

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