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EDITORIAL SUMMARY:

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—New Investigation into the Pennsylvania Capitol Scandal—
Defeat of the Minnesota License Law—The Ignominy Implied by
License Laws—The Proper Way to Hall-mark Architects—Suit
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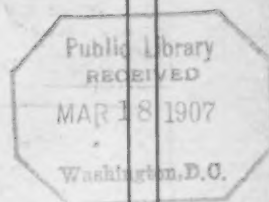
House of Benjamin Arnold, Esq., Albany, N. Y.—House of Dr.
H. P. Jaques, Lenox, Mass.—House on Soldiers' Place, Buffalo,
N. Y.—Italian Doorways; Five Plates.

ADDITIONAL PLATES (INTERNATIONAL EDITION):

Entrance: House of Benjamin Arnold, Esq., State St., Albany, N. Y.

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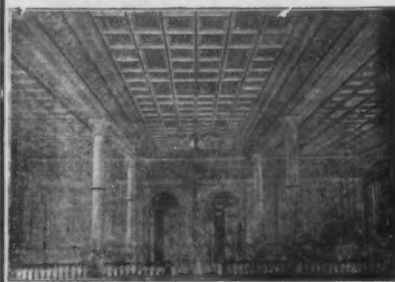
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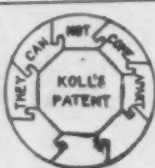
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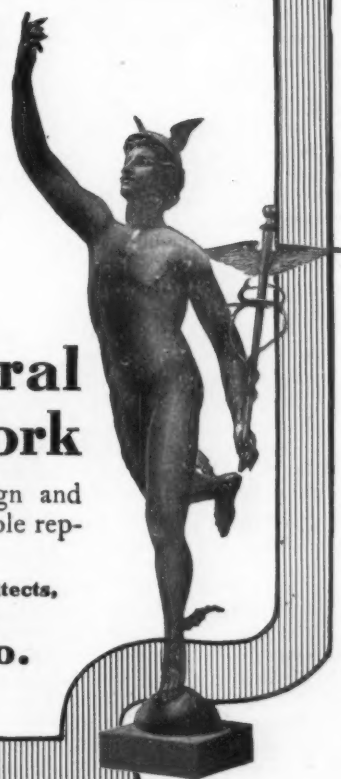
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SOCIETIES

BALTIMORE MASTER BUILDERS' ASSOCIATION.

At the annual meeting and dinner held by the Master Builders' Association at Hotel Joyce, January 11, the officers of the association were re-elected for the ensuing year. They are:

President, J. Henry Miller; *Vice-president*, William H. Morrow; *Treasurer*, Israel Griffith; *Secretary*, John M. Herring; *Sergeant-at-arms*, John H. Walsh.

WASHINGTON ARCHITECTURAL CLUB.

Mr. Arthur S. Cooley, Ph.D., formerly instructor in Greek at Harvard, spoke before the Washington Architectural Club at its meeting Saturday night, January 12.

His subject was "The Ancient Architecture of Sicily," and during his lecture, which was illustrated by seventy-five colored slides taken by him on his trips throughout Europe, Prof. Cooley discussed the principal cities of Sicily—Palermo, Segeste, Selinunte, Gergenti—and described the Greek temples, Roman amphitheatres and structures which are to be found there.

A brief business meeting, in which twenty-five new members were admitted to the society, was held before the lecture. James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect of the Treasury, was made an Honorary Member.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—Mr. George E. Haynes, architect, has leased offices in the Ryan Block, on the corner of North and Union Streets, and will move from the Wright Building.

ALLIED CINCINNATI SOCIETIES.

It is likely that the Chemists' Society of this city, and also the members of the Cincinnati Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, may join the allied organization of the Mechanical, Civil and Electrical Engineering societies of the city. The architects and engineers held a meeting last week and elected A. O. Elzner, chairman of a committee which will govern all three

organizations. They are now seeking quarters large enough to contain meeting rooms and place for a library. Since this meeting the chemists, whose interests are closely identified with the electricians, have made known their desire to become affiliated. The architects are also desirous of joining this organization in which all bodies retain their own identities.—*Cincinnati Enquirer*.

BALTIMORE ARCHITECTURAL CLUB.

The Baltimore Architectural Club is preparing for an architectural exhibition to be held in the Peabody Art Galleries from May 6 to May 25. The committee in charge consists of Mr. William M. Emmart, president of the club; Mr. Louis Levi, secretary and treasurer, and Mr. W. Gordon Beecher.

TWIN CITY ARCHITECTURAL CLUB.

The annual meeting of the Twin City Architectural Club, held in the rooms of the Builders' and Travelers' Exchange, Minneapolis, Minn., Friday evening, February 8, resulted in the following elections:

President, A. R. Van Dyke; *Vice-Presidents*, N. E. Mohn, Minneapolis, and Ralph Mather, St. Paul; *Secretary*, G. E. Wiley; *Treasurer*, W. F. Maene; *Directors*, E. M. Hartford and F. H. Wallis.

WASHINGTON CHAPTER, A. I. A.

The annual meeting of the Washington Chapter of the American Institute of Architects was held in the Octagon. The following officers were elected: *President*, E. W. Donn, Jr.; *Vice-president*, William J. Marsh; *Treasurer*, F. B. Pyle; *Secretary*, Percy Ash; *Committee on Admissions*, J. Rush Marshall, Robert Stead, and Snowden Ashford.

PITTSBURG ARCHITECTURAL CLUB.

The Pittsburgh Architectural Club is considering the question of holding another architectural exhibition. Mr. John Beatty, Director of Fine Arts in the Carnegie In-

stitute, is anxious that the club shall hold such an exhibition as part of the Founder's day exercises, which will be held in the new part of the Institute April 1. The matter will be taken up at the meeting of the club next week, and a majority of the forty young architects who are members are said to be heartily in favor of it. The last exhibition was given by the club two years ago in Carnegie Institute, and was a profitable undertaking from a financial standpoint as well as a creditable project, inasmuch as over 500 exhibits from architects in every part of the country were shown.

PERSONAL MENTION

FORT WAYNE, IND.—The partnership of Messrs. Wing & Mahurin, which has been in existence since 1882, has been dissolved.

Mr. Frank Crocker, of St. Louis, has formed a partnership with Mr. Charles H. Weatherhogg under the firm name of Weatherhogg & Crocker.

Mr. Marshall S. Mahurin, until recently partner of J. F. Wing, has formed a partnership with Guy M. Mahurin, under the firm name of Mahurin & Mahurin. The new firm has secured quarters in the Swinney Block. Guy Mahurin has been a draughtsman for Wing & Mahurin for the past three years. He studied at the University of Illinois and for a time was head of the Governmental architectural office in Manila.

CLINTON, MASS.—Joshua Thissell, architect and engineer, one of the oldest inhabitants of the town, and the designer of a large part of the buildings erected here in the last sixty years, died February 25.

NASHVILLE, TENN.—Messrs. Wheeler, Runge & Dickey, architects, of Charlotte, N. C., have opened a branch office at Nashville.

FOND DU LAC, WIS.—Mr. G. M. McCracken has formed a partnership with Mr. Marshall O. Pillsbury. The partnership is to date from February 15, 1907. The

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firm name will be known as Marshall O. Pillsbury and G. Milas McCracken, architects.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.—William G. Robinson, senior partner and founder of the firm of W. G. & F. S. Robinson, architects, died February 20. The deceased was born in Canada, near Niagara Falls, seventy-two years ago and came to Grand Rapids in 1865 with Reuben Wheeler, an architect of this city. In 1872 he dissolved partnership with Mr. Wheeler and continued in business alone until 1867, when he took his son, Frederick S. Robinson, in partnership with him. Among the local buildings built by him are the Fourth National Bank, Murray Building, Blodgett Block, Herpolsheimer Building, Bostwick Building, Foster-Stevens Building.

COLDWATER, MICH.—Ebenezer B. Saxton, architect, contractor and builder, died here on February 19 in his seventy-fifth year. He designed and built, among others, the Second and Fourth Ward school buildings, the county jail, the Coombs residence on West Pearl Street, and scores of other homes about the city. He superintended the building of the State public school, public library, Episcopal church, and was the contractor who built the Lincoln school, one of the finest structures of its kind in Michigan.

LOUISVILLE, KY.—M. Q. Willson, architect, died here March 3, at the age of fifty-nine. Born in this city, where he did his first designing as an architect, he later went to Denver, Colo., for a short stay, and from there to Pittsburgh, where he became prominent in connection with one of the leading architectural firms. Later he

came back to his native city, where he has since lived.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Green & Wicks, architects, have incorporated. Their certificate was filed in the County Clerk's office March 5. The directors are Edward B. Green, William S. Wicks and F. J. Kidd. Business will be begun with \$1,000 of the \$11,600 capital stock.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Frank P. Milburn, Michael Heister and George P. Kepler have formed a partnership under the firm name of Frank P. Milburn & Co., architects, with offices in the Home Life Building, on Fifteenth and G Streets, Northwest.

SAN JUAN, PORTO RICO.—Mr. A. Rodriguez, formerly chief engineer for Messrs. Horgan & Slatery, New York, has opened an office for engineering and architectural practice in San Juan.

NEWARK, N. J.—A suit that has been hanging fire for several months was settled in the Second District Court February 4, when Judge Lintott rendered a verdict for \$210 as commissions to Gustave Staehlin, an architect, employed by Edmund Stiefel, owner of the Anheuser-Busch restaurant at Market and Beaver Streets, now in process of remodeling. It appeared from witnesses that the plaintiff, after having been engaged by the defendant to prepare plans for the alterations and submitting plans and specifications complete was "chucked." Stiefel, without notice to the architect, had the plans so modified that those finally adopted were practically another set. All this took place without notice to the plaintiff. When this came to his attention he took the act as an insult to him in his professional capacity. Judge Lintott

said the circumstances had been such the plaintiff had a right to feel incensed. He held that in altering the plans without consulting with the architect the defendant had been first to break the contract between them. He allowed commission, however, on \$6,000 only, it having been proved that this was the cost of the work. The plaintiff wanted commission on \$9,000, his estimate of what the work would have cost had it been done in accordance with the plans first submitted.—*Newark Advertiser*.

DETROIT, MICH.—Mr. H. W. Chamberlin has removed his offices from the Hodge building to more commodious quarters on the sixth floor of the Palmer Building, 57 Fort Street, west.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—Mr. Jens K. Jensen, president of the Amboy Realty and Construction Company, will move to 138 Smith Street, where he will take up and carry on his former work of architecture.

NASHVILLE, TENN.—Mr. George Norton has been admitted to the firm of Thompson & Asmus, architects, which will now be known as Thompson, Asmus & Norton, and will occupy the same quarters in the Cole Building. Before coming to Nashville he was with Albert Randolph Ross and other well-known architects of New York and Boston. The firm of Thompson & Asmus succeeded that of Thompson, Gibel & Asmus upon the death of Mr. Gibel.

DETROIT, MICH.—A change in the architectural and engineering firm of Field, Hinchman & Smith is announced. The old firm will be succeeded by the new concern, composed of F. L. Smith, T. H. Hinchman, Jr., and R. Collamore, of Field, Hinchman & Smith, and H. J. Maxwell



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Gryles, of Gryles & Gies. The name of the new firm will be Smith, Hinchman & Gryles. The business will be conducted at the present offices of Field, Hinchman & Smith in the Washington Arcade Building.

NOTES AND CLIPPINGS.

AN ASH-PIT FOR EVERY HOUSE.—Among the objects that invariably attract the attention of tourists in Denver are the ash-pits at every house. These are made necessary by the character of the coal commonly used for domestic purposes and by the high winds that prevail. The ashes of the lignite coal so extensively burned hold the heat for an extraordinary length of time, remaining red hot for many hours, or, if kept from the air, for days after passing through the grate bars. It is evident that if these red-hot ashes were thrown out in back yards or vacant lots the high winds that sweep across the plains would scatter

them broadcast, making them a constant menace to the eyes and clothing of passers-by, as well as to inflammable property of every kind. Every house is therefore required by city ordinance to be provided with an ash-pit, shaped like an old-fashioned bake-oven, with small openings at the top, through which the ashes are thrown. Another opening in one side at the bottom permits their removal when the pit is full. —*Kansas City Times.*

RACIAL ELEMENTS IN WISCONSIN.—I am speaking of Wisconsin, because it happens to be the State where I have pursued my ethnological studies, and because it epitomizes the central West. No other Western State has such a diversity of racial elements. Illinois alone, with its queer colony of Portuguese Protestants at Jacksonville, has an element which Wisconsin has not. None but Wisconsin has Bulgarians and Flemings. It has an Indian population of over 8,000. It is the greatest Welsh, Cornish, Norwegian and German

State. It has Icelanders with Minnesota, Bohemians with Iowa, and French, Finns and Hollanders with Michigan. The oldest and only purely Hungarian colony in America is on its soil, and the largest colony of Swiss. It has a native white element as old as the Knickerbockers, and even English-descended families who go back 150 years on Wisconsin soil.—*W. A. Curtis in the Century.*

TURPENTINE FROM PAPER-PULP WASTE.—A Maine company is now manufacturing turpentine from spruce pulp waste. Southern pine has hitherto formed almost the entire source of supply for this product. It is said that turpentine obtained as a by-product in the spruce pulp industry fulfils all the requirements of the article extracted from the Southern pine, and is so closely allied to it that the average consumer cannot distinguish between them. The material now utilized in the manufacture of this new by-product was formerly consigned to the waste dump.—*New York Tribune.*

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COMPETITIONS

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—The Milwaukee Auditorium Company, on a joint arrangement with the city of Milwaukee, proposes to erect an auditorium, the cost of which is not to exceed the sum of \$450,000, including the foundation.

The project is entrusted in the hands of the so-called Milwaukee Auditorium Board which hereby invites the architects of the country at large to submit designs and plans in accordance with the programme herein outlined.

The drawings in this competition must be limited strictly to those enumerated below:

- Plan of the first story, with street line laid down.
- Plan of the second story.
- Plan of the third story.
- Plan of the basement.
- Elevation of the principal front.
- A section through the building transverse to the large hall.

The above drawings must be to the scale of 1-16 of an inch to the foot; walls and piers to be shown in solid black. It is desired that the plans show clearly the hallways, corridors, staircases with rise and tread in inches, and elevator spaces.

- A perspective at a scale of 3-32 of an inch to the foot.

These drawings must be delivered on or before March 25, 1907, at 12 o'clock noon.

The Board will select the four most meritorious from among the sets of designs submitted and will pay to the authors of those drawings, in order of their merit, as follows:

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BIRMINGHAM, ALA.—Press reports state that architects are invited to submit plans for edifice to be erected by the Simpson M. E. Church; structure to be 70x100 feet; stone veneer walls; cost, \$50,000; furnaces, electric and gas fixtures included in equipment. For particulars address H. R. Osborne, pastor.

DES MOINES, IA.—According to reports, the Council has invited plans for a city hall to cost \$350,000 and to contain 900,000 cubic feet. A site has been selected at Locust and Grand Avenue for the building.

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BUILDING NEWS.

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

ABBEVILLE, S. C.—Edwards & Walter, Columbia, S. C., have been commissioned to prepare plans for proposed \$50,000 court house for Abbeville county.

ABITA SPRINGS, LA.—It is said that plans are being prepared for a hotel to be erected for the Abita Water Company at a cost of \$100,000.

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

ALLIANCE, O.—D. W. Crist, president of the People's Banking Co., it is stated, intends erecting a \$50,000 building.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.—James Knox Taylor, supervising architect, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., will receive bids until April 11 for constructing (complete) the extension to the United States postoffice and court house in accordance with drawings and specifications, copies of which may be had at office of supervising architect or at the office of the custodian of the building at Asheville at the discretion of the supervising architect.

ATLANTA, GA.—Work will soon begin on improvements to be made to the Atlanta Federal prison, for which \$100,000 is now available. Between \$300,000 and \$400,000 will be required to complete all the work contemplated.

Plans are being prepared by the members of the Christian Science Church for a new building at Peachtree street. Cost, \$500,000.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—It is reported that the Associated Realities Co. will erect under the supervision of Howard A. Sout, Bartlett Building, the architect, an amusement hall on the pier, to cost \$100,000.

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BUFFALO, 717 Main Street

DETROIT, 237 Jefferson Avenue
CLEVELAND, 2134-6 East Ninth Street
LONDON, 26 City Road

AUGUSTA, GA.—McMurhy & Story, it is said, are preparing plans for a 100-room addition to the Bon Air Hotel, to cost about \$100,000.

BALTIMORE, MD.—Reports state that the United Railways and Electric Co., Wm. A. House, acting president, Continental Building, will erect a power-house near Bay Shore Park, to cost about \$100,000, and two substations, one at 708-710 West Lombard street and the other on Harford avenue, to cost \$200,000 each.

BATAVIA, N. Y.—The members of the Episcopal Church, it is reported, have accepted plans prepared by Robert North for an edifice to cost \$60,000.

BAY CITY, MICH.—Plans for a \$235,000 hotel are under way. It is to be a five-story building, with about 175 rooms and an auditorium with a seating capacity of 2,000.

BEATRICE, NEB.—The management of the Lincoln Hotel, it is reported, is planning to erect an addition to cost \$150,000.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.—It is reported that the Wimberly & Thomas Hardware Company will erect a four-story brick warehouse, 250x140 feet, here, to cost about \$165,000.

BLOOMINGTON, ILL.—It is reported that plans have been adopted for the Y. M. C. A. building, which is to cost about \$100,000.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—It is stated that plans have been filed for repairs and improvements which are to be made to the Main street store of the Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co. Probable cost, \$41,000.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—Meloy & Beckwith, architects, postoffice Arcade, Bridgeport, are preparing plans for an apartment house that will cost \$150,000 and provide thirty-five

suites. According to the plans, the apartment block will have a restaurant attached. There will also be a vacuum system, gas and electric lights, telephones, elevator and all other modern conveniences, including steam heat.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—The Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, it is stated, has received a gift of \$50,000 with which to erect a building in the Eastern District.

BUTTE, MONT.—The Y. M. C. A., it is said, will work to raise \$300,000 for the erection of a new building.

CAMDEN, S. C.—Bids are being received for the erection of edifice for Baptist Church; plans and specifications are on file with L. A. Mitchell and W. R. Eve, Jr., chairman and secretary of committee, respectively.

CARTHAGE, MO.—It is stated that the Supervisors have accepted plans for a court house to cost \$114,000. David Ayres, clerk Building Committee.

CHARLESTON, W. VA.—The Capital City Supply Company will erect a four-story and basement reinforced concrete building, 63x146 feet. Estimated cost, \$50,000.

CHICAGO, ILL.—Architect J. E. O. Pridmore, 1701 First National Bank Building, 164 Dearborn street, has prepared plans and is taking figures on an addition to be built to St. Vincent College, at 212 and 214 Osgood street. It will be four-story, 60x108 feet, of fireproof construction, steel and hollow tile, have slate roof, red oak finish, quarter-sawn yellow pine floors, steam heat, electric light, the latest improvements, and cost \$70,000.

It is stated that the Coliseum Company (Charles F. Gunther, president) intends re-

building the annex which was recently destroyed by fire.

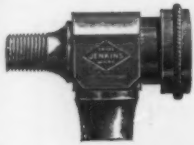
It is stated that Edgcomb & Co., 52 West Washington street, will enlarge its building by the erection of five additional stories, 125x115 feet. The building will probably be partly of steel and partly of reinforced concrete. The total cost of the improvements is estimated at \$260,000.

Treat & Alschuler, architects, Fisher Building, have prepared sketches and will make plans for a warehouse and an office building to be built on South Sangamon street, between Fourteenth place and the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railway Company's tracks, for the Spiegel House Furnishing Co., 1039 West Thirty-fifth street. The warehouse will be four-story, 85x225 feet, and the office building two-story, of reinforced concrete construction, and cost in all about \$175,000.

Jenney, Mundie & Jensen, 171 La Salle street, are about to let contracts for a manufacturing building to be built on La Salle and Twenty-second streets, by William N. Eisendrath for the occupancy of the Troy Laundry Machinery Co., lessee. It will be five-story, 250x122 feet, of mill construction, and cost \$200,000.

And. Sandegren, 164 Dearborn street, is preparing plans and will take bids on a store, office and theater building to be built at Fifty-ninth and Halsted streets. It will be three-story, 135x125 feet, be partly of fire-proof steel and partly of ordinary construction, steam heat, electric light, and will cost \$125,000.

Architect Henry J. Schlacks, Borden block, 99 Randolph street, is taking figures on a garage to be built on Wabash avenue,



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near Twenty-sixth street. It will be three-story, 112x158 feet, of fire-proof reinforced concrete construction, on concrete foundation, have pressed brick and plate glass front, composition roof, steam heat, wire glass, prismatic glass, and the latest improvements. Contracts will be let shortly.

CHICKASHA, I. T.—It is stated that W. T. Creslin has had plans prepared for the erection of a five-story hotel and opera house, 100x165 feet, to cost \$200,000.

CINCINNATI, O.—M. D. Woodford, it is stated, intends erecting at Eighth and Walnut streets an eight-story concrete building to cost \$275,000, to be occupied by Reins & Meiss.

Plans have been approved, according to reports, by the Board of Public Service for a hospital and power plant, to cost \$300,000. Harvey Hannaford, architect. C. N. Danenhower, City Engineer.

The Miami Lodge, No. 4, with a capital of \$50,000, will erect a Masonic Temple at Court and Walnut streets. Address August Bruck for information.

It is said that plans are being prepared by Dr. Jacob A. Haerr and others for a stag hotel building for the Robinson Opera Company. Cost, \$60,000.

COEUR D'ALENE, IDAHO.—The Northwest Theatrical Association is said to be planning the erection of a theater here to cost about \$60,000.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.—The Masons of Colorado propose to erect a \$100,000 building in this city. George W. Musser and W. P. Kinney are members of the building committee.

It is stated that plans have been prepared for the new hospital. Cost, \$65,000. Address Dean Peck, Denver, Colo.

COLUMBUS, O.—Reports state that an addition to the Federal Building, to cost \$160,000, is contemplated.

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Bids will be received until April 4 by the Commission for Completing State House for new structural steel supports and repairing metal ceiling. Plans and specifications may be had on application to Charles C. Wilson, architect, 1302

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COLUMBUS, MISS.—Press reports state that the directors of the Columbus Insurance and 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.

CORLISS, WIS.—Press reports state that the Wisconsin Engine Co. is calling for plans for the rebuilding of the clubhouse for its employees, at a cost of \$6,000. The company also reports that it will soon call for plans for thirty homes for workingmen, and for a \$400,000 addition to its shops here.

CUMBERLAND, MD.—Albert Westover, Philadelphia, Pa., has prepared plans for a \$100,000 theater for W. & F. P. Mellinger, 16 North Center street.

DALLAS, TEX.—Architect Louis Lehle, Schiller Building, 190 Randolph street, has prepared plans for a brew house, stock house and mill house to be built for the Dallas Brewing Company. The main building will be five-story, 80x140 feet, of steel construction, have brick and stone exterior, gravel roof, cement and asphalt floors, wiring for electric light, the improvements being estimated to cost about \$180,000.

The directors of the First M. E. Church, it is stated, have had plans prepared by N. C. Everett for an edifice to cost \$100,000. Dr. J. W. Hill, pastor.

DENVER, COLO.—It is reported that the Elks propose erecting a clubhouse and will issue \$120,000 bonds for that purpose.

Fallis & Stein, Colorado Building, are reported to have prepared plans for a five-story building, which is to be erected for the Denver Lithographing Co. at Fourteenth and Lawrence streets.

DES MOINES, IA.—F. M. Hubbell is reported to have decided to build a four-story fire-proof storage warehouse, to cost \$60,000, on Ninth street, S. W.

A bill is before the Legislature providing for the erection of a Governor's mansion at a cost of \$60,000.

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The Adventists, it is said, propose the erection of a hospital building to cost \$100,000.

The City Council, it is stated, has authorized the purchase of the Gilcrest site for the City Hall and the preparing of plans for a building to cost about \$350,000. It is stated that an election will soon be held to vote on the question of issuing \$428,000 bonds for this improvement.

DETROIT, MICH.—Architect Albert Kahn, 1117 Union Trust Building, is preparing plans and will be ready about the middle of March to take figures for a business block for Grinnell Brothers, 219-223 Woodward avenue; to be six-story and basement, 60x100 feet. Estimated cost, \$150,000.

DULUTH, MINN.—It is said that a theater costing \$125,000 will be erected here by C. H. Miles of Bemidji.

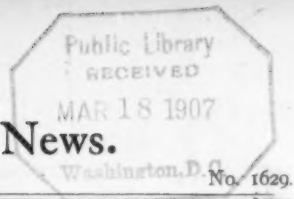
ELKINS, W. VA.—The Odd Fellows of West Virginia, it is stated, propose erecting in Elkins a home to cost about \$100,000.

EL PASO, TEXAS.—Hewitt & Jones, it is stated, have secured the contract to erect an edifice for the members of the Presbyterian Church, to cost \$50,000. Trost & Trost of El Paso are the architects.

It is reported that Anson Mills will erect a ten-story structure.

FARIBAULT, MINN.—Architect Cass Gilbert, 524 Endicott Building, St. Paul, Minn., has prepared plans for an addition to the Shattuck Armory Building. Estimated cost, \$65,000.

FLINT, MICH.—The Loyal Guard contemplates erecting a main office, which will be 60 feet frontage by 50 feet in depth. If the Masonic Temple Association does not include an auditorium in the plans for that



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SOCIETIES, PERSONAL MENTION, ETC.

WHAT is transpiring in Massachusetts just now should cause some trepidation to Pennsylvanians, who of late have held the centre of the architectural stage, for they can hardly relish the idea that in a very few years they will be called on to enlarge their thirteen-million-dollar State-house. It is only some ten years that there has been in occupancy the great extension of the Massachusetts State-house, built to put an end to the complainings of the economically-minded that the State was wasting money in paying rentals to private owners for the quarters of sundry public departments that could not find house-room in the old building, and yet the same complainings have broken out again. The State is once more paying heavy rentals for officials who cannot find room even in the enlarged building, and Massachusetts must now build a new office-building for their accommodation on the northerly slope of Beacon Hill, in the rear of the State-house, and connected with it by a bridge over Derne Street and a subway below it. The explanation of this unfortunate necessity is not so much that the public business has grown rapidly, or that new departments have been created—though several actually have been—as that the present extension, admirably and economically built as it was, was planned in a somewhat wasteful way. Enough space was consumed in the over-broad corridors and in the more than generously large offices to provide for the departments that must now have

a special building erected for them. Very likely the architect was not blameworthy for this waste, which probably came about in this way: The heads of departments, having long suffered because of cramped quarters, but not realizing how the difference between long and square measure affects cubic contents, decided that their new quarters must be so many feet longer and so many feet wider than their old ones, and sent in their requisitions for space on a basis of long measure, and the architect simply satisfied their requirements. The result is that in the Extension will be found rooms where only two or three men work, which would be made in private business to accommodate conveniently four or five times as many. Now, as this extension in Boston was not primarily built for display, but for use, and as the building at Harrisburg distinctly was built for display, it is more than likely that it embodies the same mistakes in the matter of the area of the rooms contained in it in an even greater degree, and Pennsylvanians should not be surprised to learn, in a few years, that the State is paying office-rent again to private owners.

HAVING secured their costly Capitol, the Pennsylvania politicians now declare that there should be built in Harrisburg a new "Executive Mansion" for the Governor, and this, too, although the present one was built only about a score of years ago, and still displays among its mural decorations the portraits of the politicians of that day, portraits which gave brazen countenance to those later portraits in bronze which now stare from the bronze doors of the Capitol. Doubtless ex-Governor Stone, President of the Capitol Building Commission, will be given a chance to express himself about those doors at the public hearings before the Investigation Committee of the Legislature, which, in spite of the whitewashing report of which Attorney-General Carson delivered himself on his retirement from office, began this week. Perhaps something can be accomplished in the way of recovering from those who seem to have plundered the State so successfully, though it can be only a partial righting of wrongs, and not a satisfactory prevention, such as seems likely to be accomplished elsewhere in their State, if the Nesbit bill for the appointment of a State Architect prevails; for this bill, which places the designing of hospitals and asylums in the hands of the new official, is expected to interfere seriously with the schemes of the Philadelphia politicians, who had maneuvered a large amount of hospital work into the hands of the brother-in-law of the "machine boss."

ALTHOUGH it seems probable that the Constitution of the new State of Oklahoma is to contain the provision that it shall be "the duty of the Legislature to make laws governing the practice of architecture in the State," a provision which, we presume, foresees the enactment of an architects'-license law—which in such event must be accepted as constitutional—we are rather gratified to note that in Minnesota the petitioners for the enactment of a similar license-law have been given leave to withdraw. In this connection, it is to be noted that there are now in Illinois just over seven hundred licensed archi-

fects, twenty-two having secured licenses during the last year, and we should think it might occur to the citizens of that State that they had consented to the legalized establishment within its boundaries of a very tight little trade union, profitable enough to the public treasury in the way of fees, perhaps, as the accounts for the last year closed with a credit-balance of nearly fourteen thousand dollars, but of whose advantage to the public none but negative evidence can be adduced. We wonder whether the Examining Board has yet prepared a tabulation that contrasts the shuddering condition of the citizens of Illinois while subjected to the experimentation of unlicensed architects with their present serene state of safety and comfort, now that those same architects have to pay the State ten dollars per year.

THERE is a distinct ignominy in obliging architects to pay an annual license-fee, as if they were suspicious persons, ticket-of-leave men, who must be rounded-up at least once a year, and it is an ignominy to which no other liberally educated man is subjected. For our own part, we hold it to be unfair to subject the practitioners of an art to measurement by a standard that can fairly be applied to a science only. But, for the sake of argument, we will admit for the moment that examination, if not necessary, has at least a semblance of countenance in the examination method that, to a degree, prevails in other professions. But, in the first place, the examination in the other professions is had and done for as a single operation; there is no succession of annual fees. As members of the bar are themselves by that fact officers of the law, it is proper enough that the law should determine the methods by which they may become such officers, and as doctors and pharmacists are concerned daily with matters of life and death, and nothing else, it is proper that they should prove by examination that it is safe for the public to allow them to practise their callings. To assume that the practice of architecture is a deadly calling is, in the great majority of cases, an exaggerated assumption; but, if adopted, it should, in equity, be companioned with a requirement that should compel the occupier of every building to take out an annual license for its use, conditioned on his pledge not to subject the building to improper use or strain during that year. If the State is out after income, here is a way that will produce more than the architect's license brings it, and one which will give the public really more protection.

IF for real or fanciful reasons there is a general demand that architects should be hall-marked, so that the innocent public may know whom they are dealing with, there is but one decent and non-dishonoring way to follow. The profession must affix its own stamp. A United States law compelling the American Institute of Architects to recruit its membership solely by examination, and requiring its members to append to their signatures and to their names on signs, letter-heads, etc., the initials A. I. A., and at the same time authorizing them, and them only, to collect fees for their services according to the existing schedule of charges, would accomplish all the good that is covered by the license-laws, and would have in it nothing offensive to self-respect. It would leave the

partially capable and the "shyster" still in position to earn a living in innocent ways, if they could find any one to trust them, but would render them practically harmless, for the quack and the shyster are really dangerous only when they are unknown as such and can masquerade as reputable practitioners.

ARTISTS of all kinds and of all nationalities, everywhere, will be glad to learn that Mr. C. H. Niehaus has determined to bring suit in a claim for damages in the amount of \$125,000 against the President and Board of Directors of the late Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company, because, as our readers know, they cast in bronze, against the sculptor's protest, the colossal equestrian statue of "St. Louis" that was one of the notable artistic features of that affair. The correspondence that passed between the officials mentioned and the National Sculpture Society may be found in another column. Mr. Niehaus would, perhaps, have a better chance of recovering something, if the officials of the Exposition had not just been forced to pay, after long dispute, the prize of \$25,000 they offered to give the person who guessed with nearest accuracy the number of paid admissions to the grounds!

SEVERAL years ago, we were asked by the publisher of a French architectural journal to write for it a series of papers dealing with successful American country-houses. Although we could not accede to the request, we gave the matter sufficient consideration to reach the conclusion that the distinctive characteristics of an American, as distinguished from a Continental, dwelling-house were determined through the necessity of giving a vastly greater consideration to providing pleasant and convenient working and living accommodations for domestic servants than is customary in other countries, and that the really "successful" houses were those where the servants' interests were paramount over those of their employers. Architects who are called on to design Newport, Lenox, or Tuxedo "cottages" have learned how large a factor in their problem the "servant question" is, just as have our wives and mothers everywhere. But it is not only in the houses of the wealthy that the architect should give considerate aid to the troubled *hausfrau*. He should realize that the domestic servant has not in the past, and is not even now, been properly provided for in the solutions of the problems he habitually places before his client. Most architects provide their houses with fairly convenient, pleasant and well-equipped quarters for domestics down-stairs—kitchen, pantry and toilet-room, with frequently an outside porch or piazza. But there are few houses where the servants' bedrooms are what they ought to be, and there are fewer still that provide a bath-room and a sitting-room, and yet in most houses there is enough space on the attic floor wasted or left unfinished as a "lumber-room" to provide a convenient and pleasant sitting-room where female servants in their off-time can escape the heat and odors of the kitchen; of course, where male and female servants are employed, it would be more *comme il faut* to have a "servants'-hall" on the lower floor.

ITALIAN DOORWAYS.—I.

THE architect, the artist decorator, in all times, fixed his attention especially upon the doorway, and often the doorway in a façade can be likened to a jewel in a jewel-case: it sparkles in its sculptured beauty as it stands out against the nudity of the wall and catches the attention. The richness of the doorway is more remarkable in the Mediæval style, than in those preceding or succeeding them; but decorative sculpture reached its acme during the Gothic period in France, Germany and even in England rather than in Italy: in those northern countries the Gothic style attained its highest successes. In fact it was these northern climes that saw the origin and development of those marvelous porches, exterior vestibules, that Italy, indeed, knew in its Lombard and Romanesque work but in its Gothic work neglected in favor of those doorways which never, on the peninsula, resembled those which open so generously in the façades of the great Gothic churches of Paris, Amiens, Chartres, Bourges and Rheims.

We shall perceive this, and immediately, for this essay is not to begin with considering the remoter styles of Italy. I am not going to explore the artistic action of Etruria or Magna Græcia. I do not mean even to halt over the architectural wealth of pagan Rome. Moreover, everyone knows the doorways common amongst the elder peoples of Italy, doors having an opening in the form of a trapezium and jambs inclined inwards, forms in favor with the Etruscans and Italiotes of the peninsula. The Romans, however, did not always adopt the fashions of their masters, the Etruscans and the Greeks, not even where Græcism had a certain vogue and strength; for, in the celebrated Temple of Vesta, at Tivoli, the doorway, although having inclined jambs, has a crowning finish that was not common with the Greeks or Etruscans. Further, the inclined jamb is not found in the doorway of the Pantheon at Rome, the most perfect specimen known of this feature of Classic buildings: the opening is perfectly rectangular.

Vitruvius in his classification of the forms and ordonnance of doorways mentions only those that are rectangular and specifies three kinds, the Doric, the Ionic and the Atticurve or Corinthian, a class to which the doorway of the Pantheon does not belong, since the Atticurve doorway would have inclined jambs; so, for this particular type one must turn to the Temple of Vesta, at Tivoli. Serlio mentions a Corinthian doorway as existing in his time at Palestrina (the ancient Præneste) and those who are interested in this subject can turn to his "*Libri d'Architettura*," where they will find this feature of Roman architecture illustrated.

But rich as they were, whether Corinthian or not, the doorways of the ancients did not achieve the sumptuousness of those belonging to the more modern styles we are about to explore, the Byzantine, the Lombard, the Romanesque and the Gothic, in the first place.

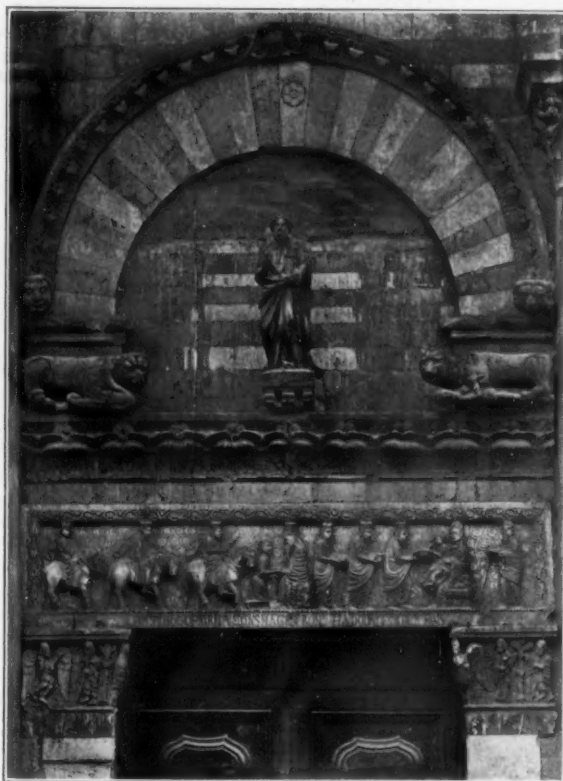
I said, just above, that the peninsula did not possess any porches that were comparable to those of France; yet, in fact, among the doorways most richly decorated with archivolt and colonnettes, the elements chiefly used in the decoration of this feature of our buildings, are those of S. Mark's at Venice. The central doorway, shown elsewhere, does not differ materially from the others in the superb façade of the building. Would you, then, care to have them compared with French doorways? Yes? Well, the doors of S. Mark's (last half of the eleventh century) are more ancient than those that open in the façades of Notre Dame de Paris, and the cathedrals at Chartres, Amiens, Bourges and

Rheims. But of the types that by reason of their date might here be brought to the reader's attention, the Gothic types of the peninsula, not one could sustain a comparison with the corresponding type in France. I am not sure, though, that it is proper to include in this statement our Lombard and Romanesque examples. But, at any rate, it is true that among the porches that are to be found in Italy—at Milan, Pavia, Borgo S. Donnino and in other cities in the north—not one can be found that even suggests the magnificence of the side porch at Bourges. What we especially lack in Italian work are the tympana that in French work are so lavishly decorated with bas-reliefs, containing often hundreds of figures, arranged in superposed friezes, which give an indescribable richness to the composition, while in Italy sculptural treatment is essentially confined to the jambs and archivolts.

From among the more important examples I select the main doorway of San Ambrogio, at Milan, and those of San Michel and San Pietro in Ciel d'Oro, at Pavia. These are features of very remarkable monuments in the Lombard style, erected at its very birthplace and by the Magistri Comacini, the missionaries of the Lombard style, as were the Cistercian monks of the succeeding style, the Gothic. We have before us doorways that do not date farther back than the eleventh or twelfth century, in spite of the belief of those who would like to carry the date back to the seventh or eighth. The doorway of San Ambrogio at Milan is worthy of remark by reason of the beauty of its proportions and the elegance of its details, at once rich and well balanced. Fortunately we know the name of its author, a certain Adam Magister, who signed his name and title high up on the second colonnette at the left.

It is not necessary for me to point out to the reader that the interlacements, the straight lines and the curves which cross one another on the doorway of San Ambrogio and of the type that is common to the Lombard style, are asymmetric, as my friend Professor Goodyear would call them, as much in their fundamental lines as in their ornamentations. And you will note that my example is, in the matter of depth of jamb and number of colonnettes and archivolts, quite sober, and this character is common to Lombard work. Study the examples from Pavia: in the doorway of San Pietro is shown a composition enframèd by two engaged colonnettes supporting a shorter pair and bound together by two sculptured bands, while the pediment, decorated by three carved figures, which constitute a sort of triptych, enriches the upper part of the doorway, the conception of which leads us directly to those steep pediments or gables so much used in Gothic work, enriched there with crockets and crowned with a fleuron. This example at Pavia is to be especially remembered and recalled.

A still more curious type for you to know is that which individualizes the monuments of Pistoja, Lucca and Pisa. In these Tuscan cities the Lombard or Romanesque style blossoms out in a peculiarly local but artistic fashion. These doorways offer modifications of the style which I cannot enumerate one by one. Here there are neither colonnettes nor archivolts. Two plain uprights, with moulded bases and crowned with storied capitals bear a sculptured lintel bordered on the upper edge with a foliated moulding. Above this springs an arch, the solemn crowning feature of the whole doorway composition. This brief description, although based especially on the doorway of S. Andria at Pistoja, fits equally well the doorways of S. Giovanni Fuorcivitas, S. Bartolommeo or S. Pietro, in the same town. I name S. Andria because its doorway is ornamented with a bas-relief of



DOOR-HEAD: S. ANDREA, PISTOJA.
Gruamonte and Adeodato, Architects.

an exceptional historical value. We have here a model of Italian sculpture of the twelfth century done by Gruamonte, who flourished about 1166, and who signed himself on this frieze "*Magister bonus*"; he had as a partner his brother Adeodato. The poverty of these figures, taken in connection with the qualification "*bonus*" of the sculptor, makes plain to us the feebleness of Italian sculpture at the end of the twelfth century. Nevertheless, this doorway, with Gruamonte's frieze, is profoundly decorative, and if pedantry can scoff at the lintel with its superposed arch, the composition of the sculpture and the intentional repose which the architect (perhaps Gruamonte himself) has given to the entire feature rejoice the beholder.

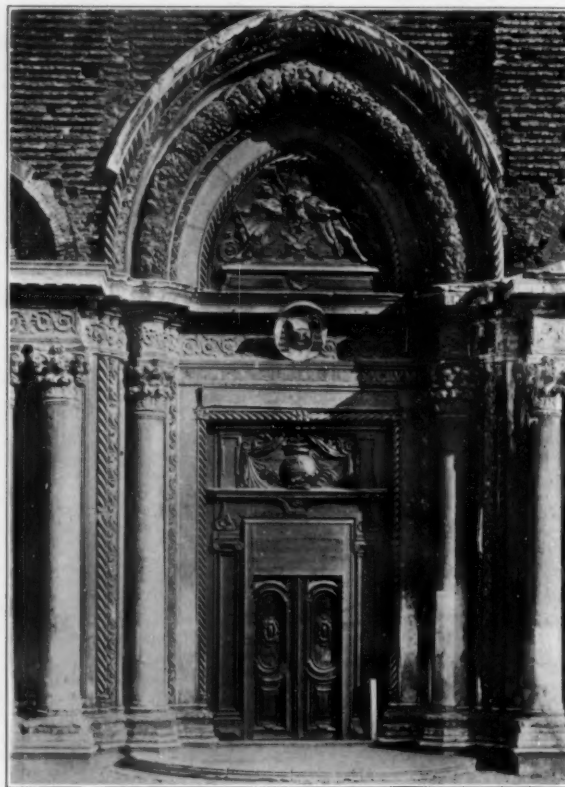
In the same way the eye is pleased when it falls on the doorway in the facade of S. Giusto, at Lucca. The date is nearly the same and the general treatment does not vary greatly from that at Pistoja. Perhaps the example at Lucca excels its elder at Pistoja in the beauty of its frieze, which, so far as style goes, is superb. The cunning chisel of the unknown sculptor makes the doorway of the little church of S. Giusto a veritable jewel.

Richness or lavishness increases with the development of the Gothic style, and in the principal doorway of the Cathedral at

sort of treatment is not to be found elsewhere in Italy. On the contrary, the doorways of the Baptistry at Pavia, by Benedetto Antelami—end of the twelfth century—have their tympana enriched with sculptured images done by an artist famous in his day. But France carried the fashion much farther than Italy ever cared to do. Besides the difference between the luxuriance of the doorways of the cathedrals at Genoa, at Siena—even of the Baptistry in that grand city of Tuscany, creation of Giacomo de Mino del Pellicciaio—the difference, I say, between the doorways of the cathedrals at Florence and Orvieto, of S. Francesco at Assisi (I am naming the finest of the Gothic monuments our Italian religious architecture can boast) is startling, especially when we consider the mighty population of statues housed in their niches, one above another, in the jambs of French cathedral doorways. This sort of thing is never found in Italian Gothic, which, at most, finds richness in the repetition of colonnettes, some smooth, some carved in spiral, in marble of two or more different colors, as is shown in the view of the doorway of the Cathedral of Genoa. The lack of sculpture, or, rather, of statues, is, from a Frenchman's standpoint, one of the chief defects of Italian Gothic doorways. You will find the real Italian spirit



DOORWAY: S. GIUSTO, LUCCA.



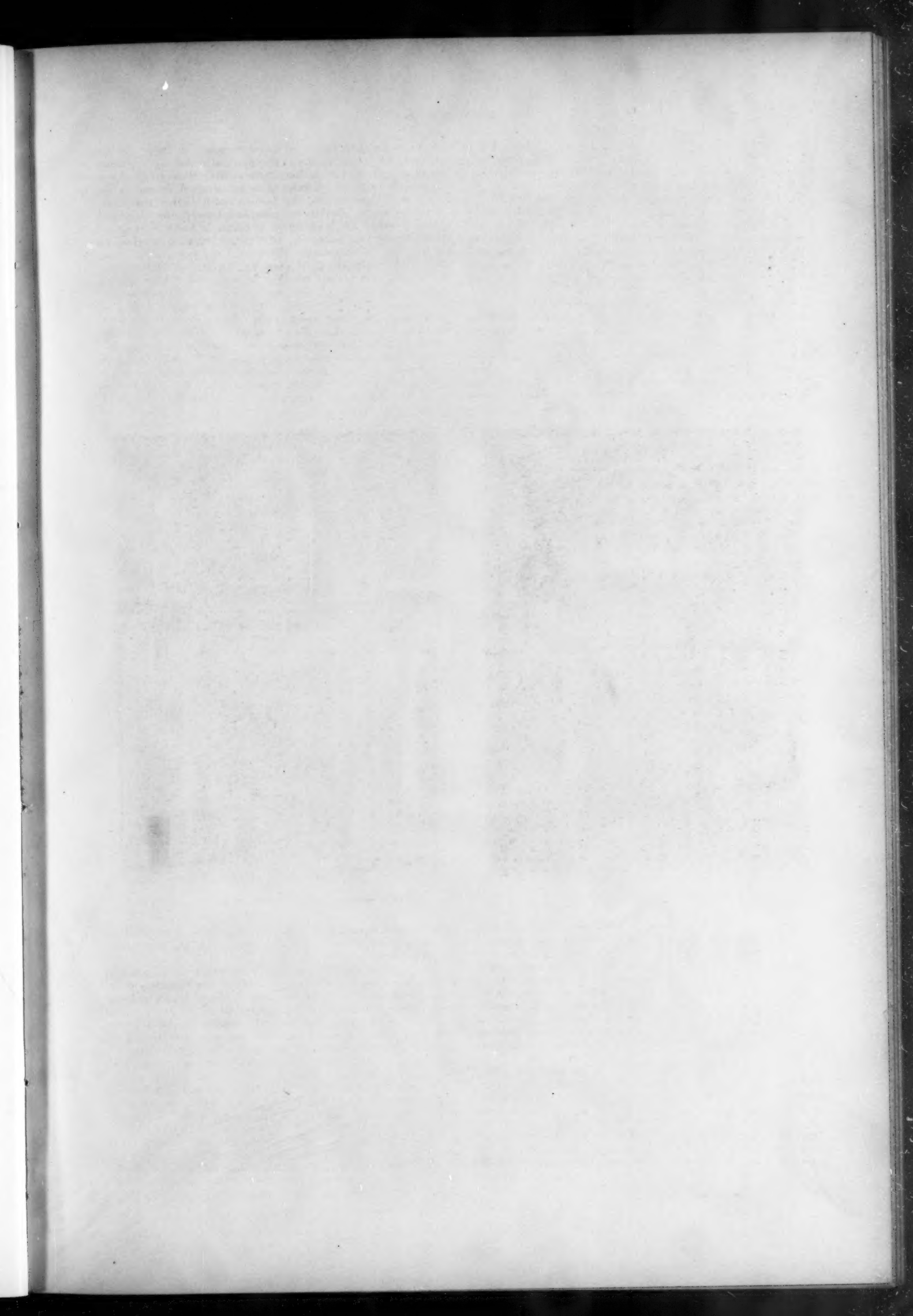
CENTRAL DOORWAY: SS. GIOVANNI E PAOLO, VENICE.

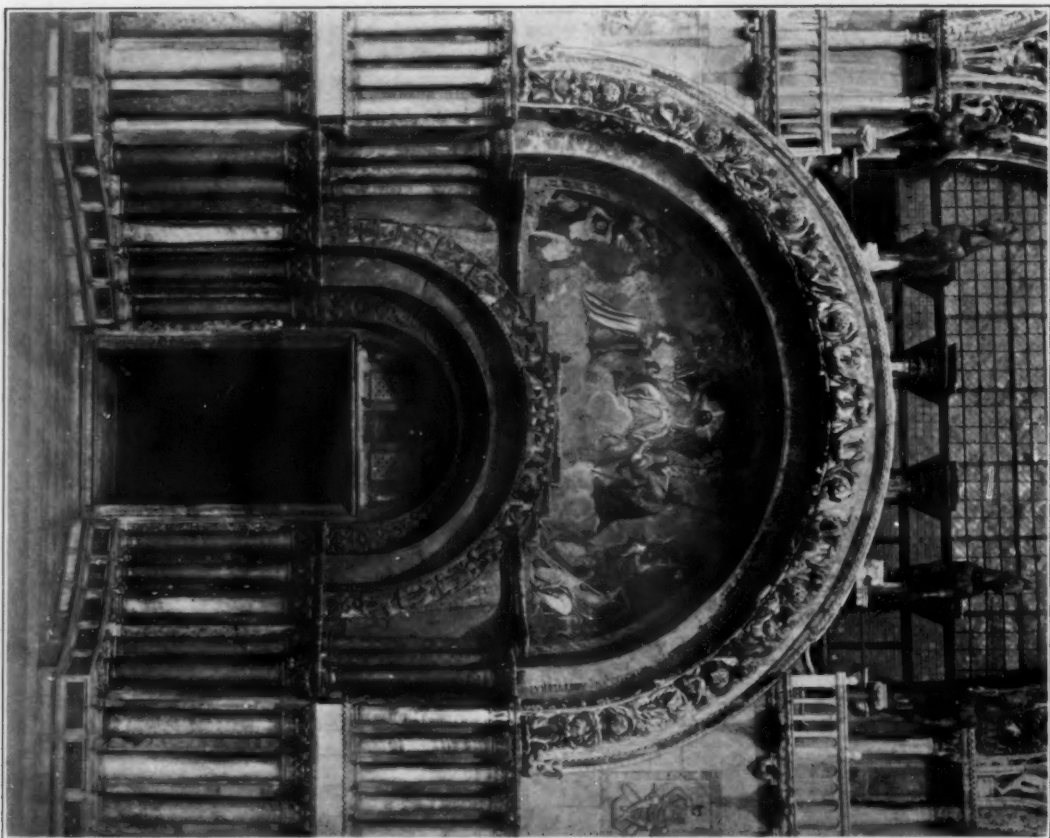
Genoa we have a noble specimen of sumptuous treatment. Here we have a wealth of colonnettes and archivolts, and, as well, a sculptured tympanum after the French manner. This doorway seems to give the lie to what I wrote above of the tendencies of French and Italian Gothic. But we must remember the influence of French fashions of this cathedral at Genoa, which was building during several centuries—twelfth, thirteenth and fourteenth—and this influence will open the eyes of the critic, who should not be forgetful of the connection that existed at this time between France and Italy. The Peninsula owes to the Cistercians the first blossoming of the Gothic style, which is not only recalled by this example at Genoa, but, setting aside the abbeys at Fossanova, Casamari and Valvisciola, all conceived in the French manner, is found expressed in many other of our monuments. The Cathedral of Siena, in its older portions, those dating from the thirteenth century, is one more proof of this. The Cathedral of Siena is the daughter of the Abbey of S. Galgano, a Cistercian monastery, near Siena, so one cannot be surprised at finding here certain reminders of French style. If you turn to the illustrations, you will find the tympanum peopled with sculptures. I am far from saying, however, that the same

rather in such doorways as that of the Baptistry at Pistoja than in many of the doorways that have richer jambs and decorations and more numerous archivolts.

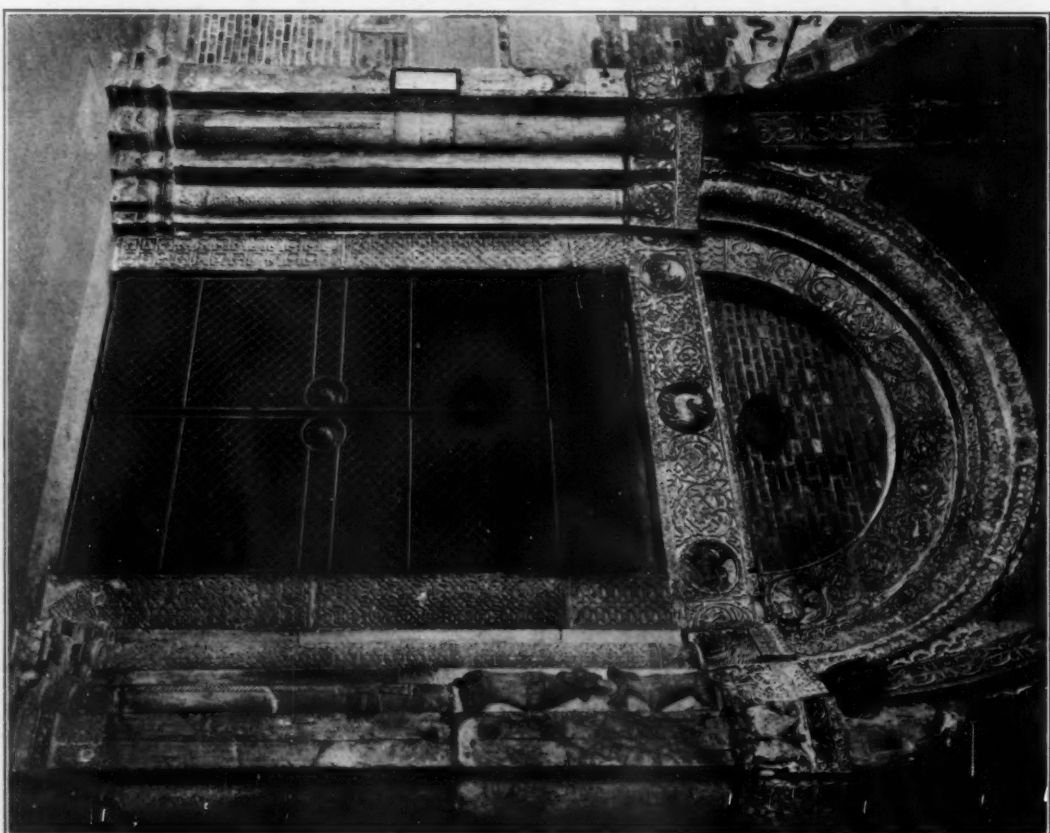
The genius of Italian architecture inclines towards sobriety, and sobriety is the keynote of the nobility of this Baptistry doorway, magnificent with its capitals and its bits of supple and vigorous sculpture, which do so much honor to Cellino di Nese, who flourished about 1337. The little rose-window in the pediment should be noted, for it is a treatment not at all common. I remember noting this feature introduced in a design submitted in a competition for the façade of S. Francesco, at Siena, I being on the jury at the time.

The true Italian spirit is shown, too, in the majestic doorway of SS. Giovanni e Paolo, at Venice, which dates from the fourteenth century and belongs to the transition period between Gothic and Classic forms—that is, to the birthday of the Renaissance, of which Venice, amongst its monumental treasures, possesses so many glorious examples. The transition, which approaches hybridism in the Corinthian capitals and the pointed arch, is very pronounced in this Venetian doorway—the church was finished, so far as concerns essentials, in 1390—far more





CENTRAL DOORWAY: S. MARK'S, VENICE.



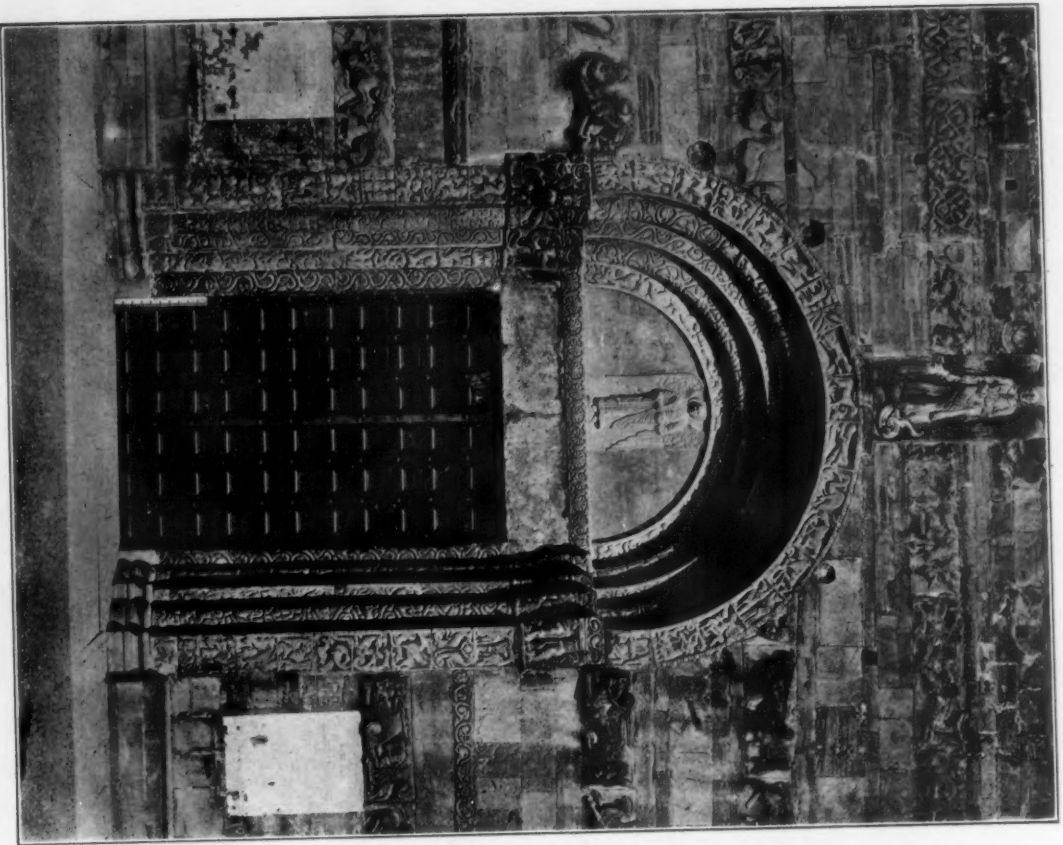
MAIN DOORWAY: S. AMBROGIO, MILAN.

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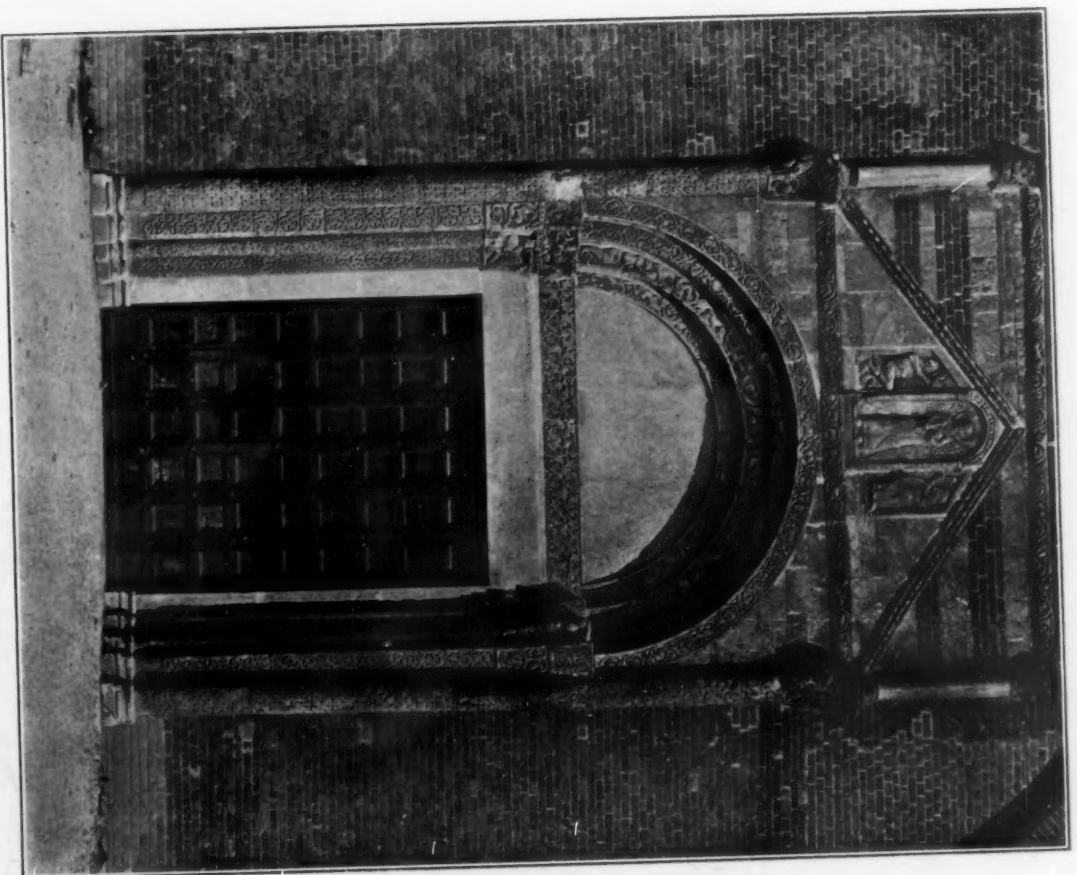
ITALIAN DOORWAYS.

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March 16, 1907.



DOORWAY OF S. MICHELE, PAVIA.



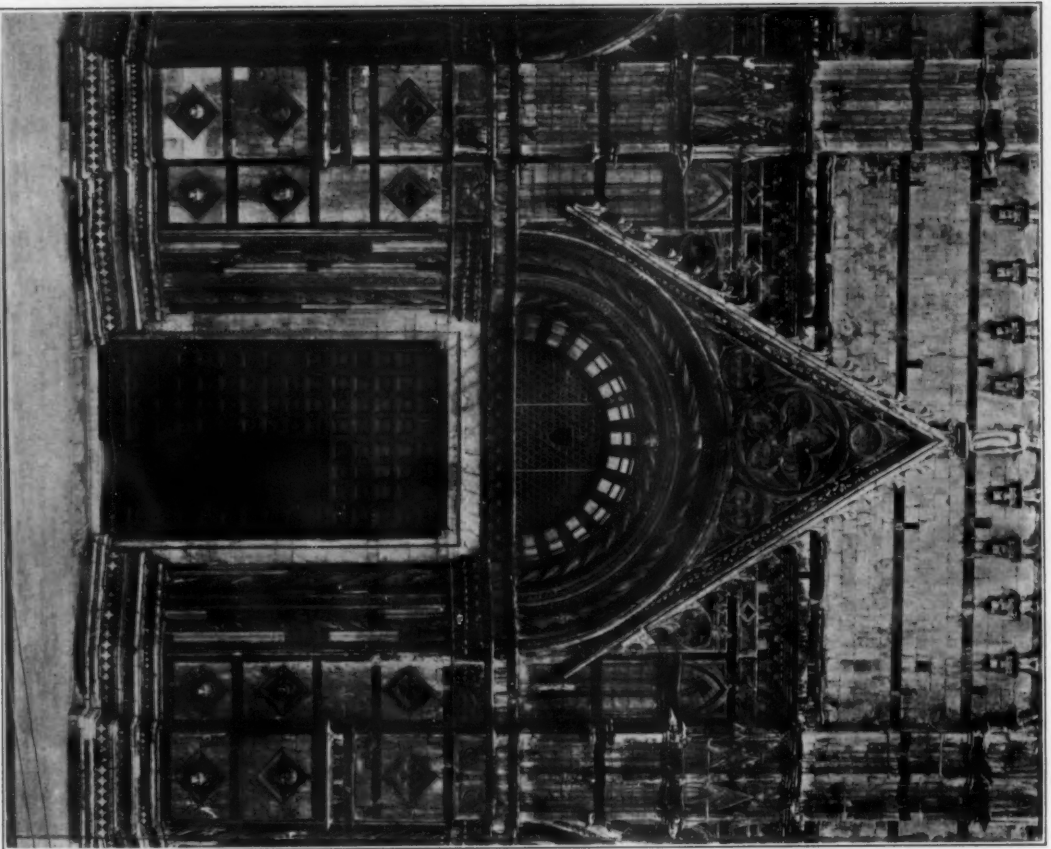
DOORWAY OF S. PIETRO IN CIEL D'ORO, PAVIA.

ITALIAN DOORWAYS.

The American Architect and Building News.
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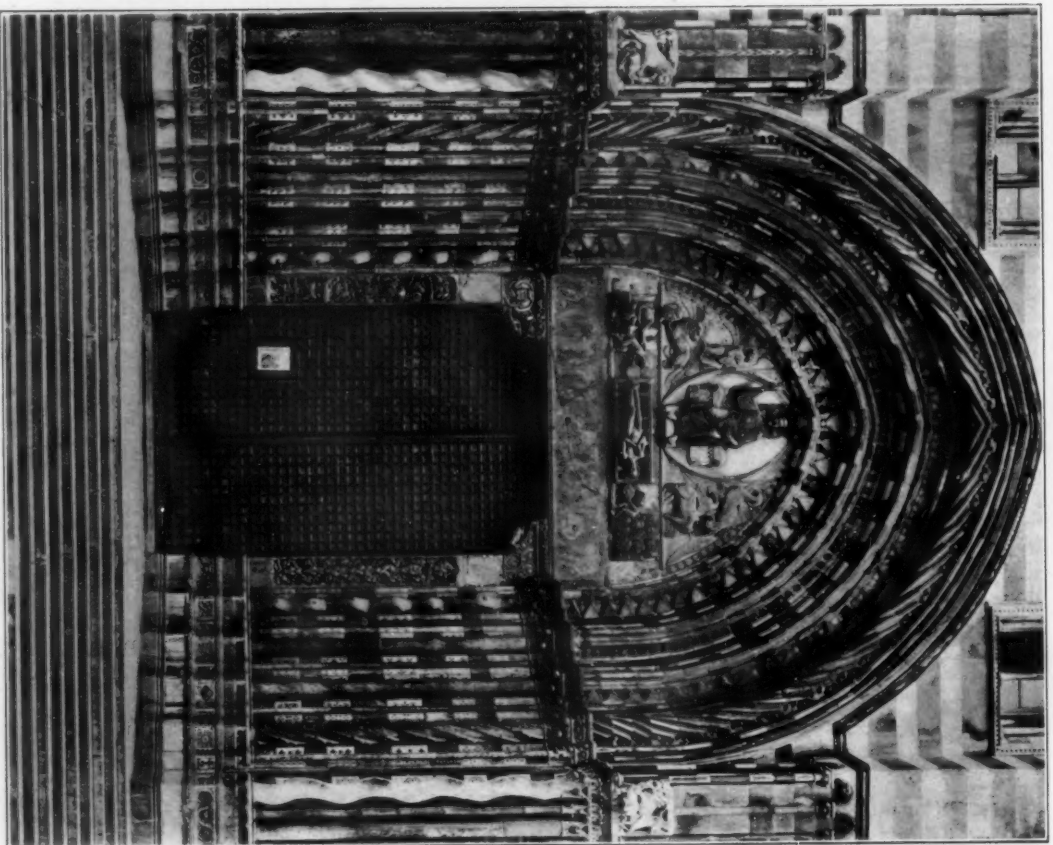
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March 16, 1907.



DOORWAY OF THE BAPTISTERY, SIENA.

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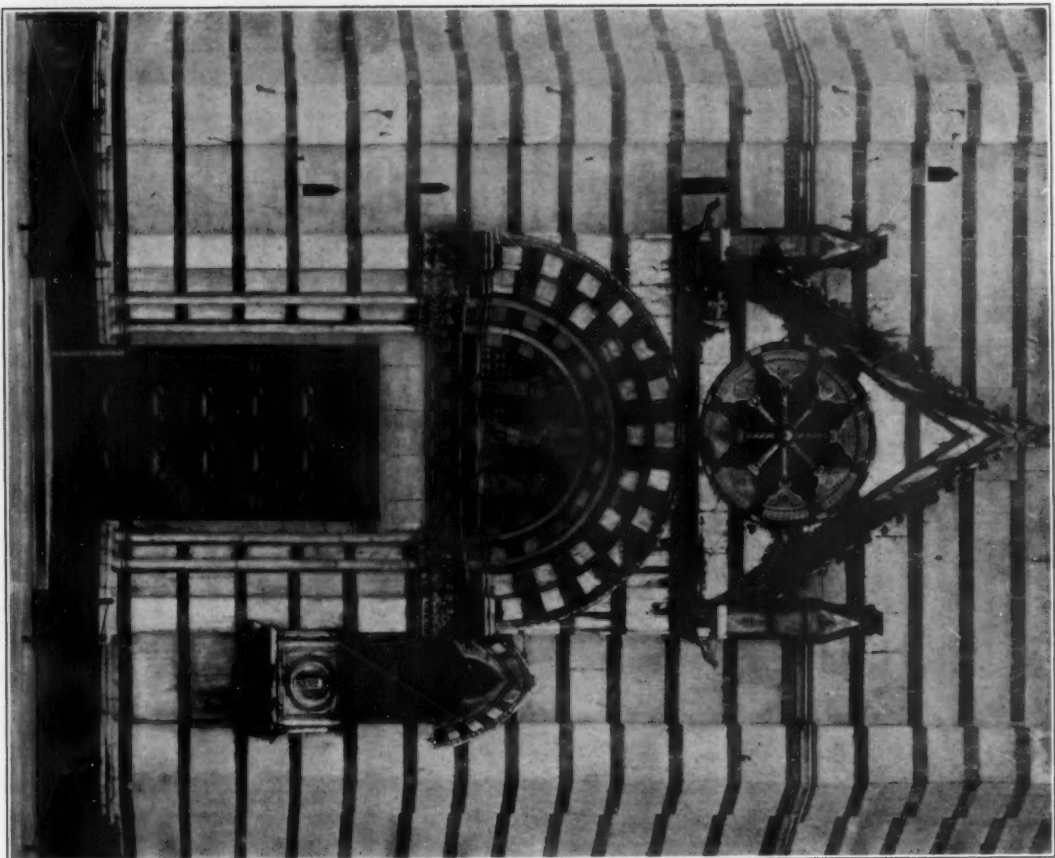


DOORWAY: CATHEDRAL OF S. LORENZO, GENOA.

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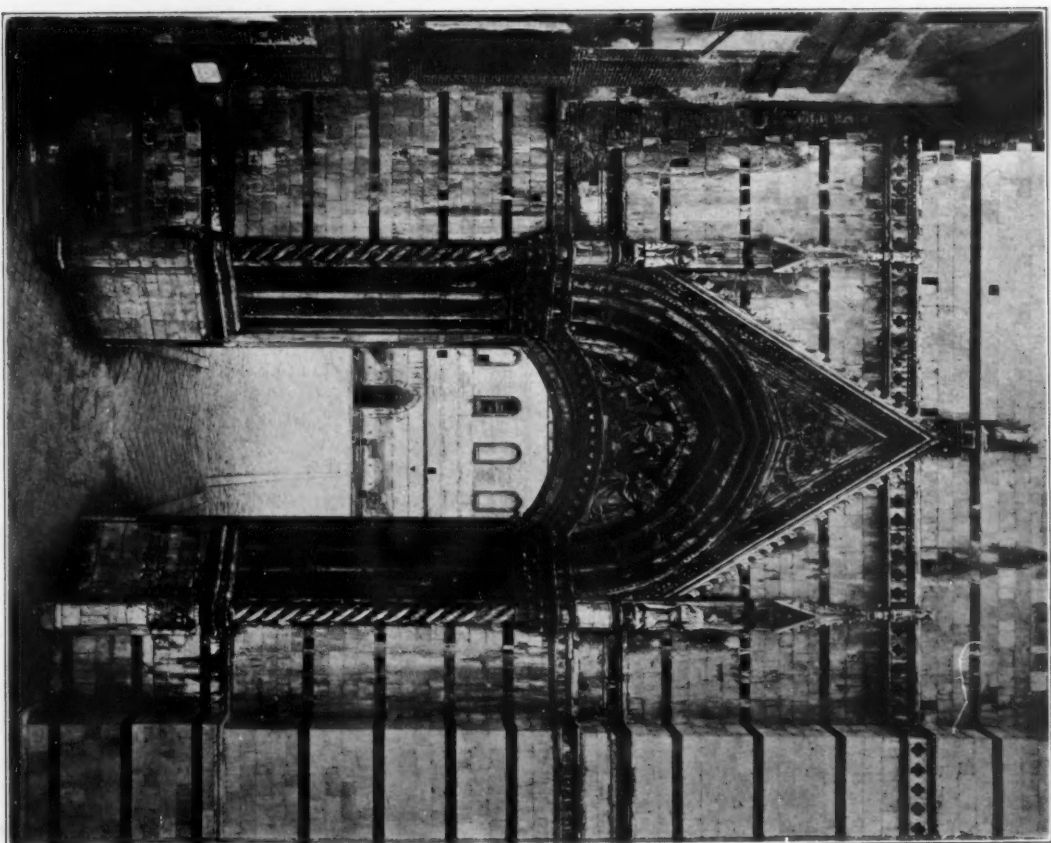
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DOORWAY OF THE BAPTISTERY, PISTOIA.

Cellino di Nese, Sculptor.

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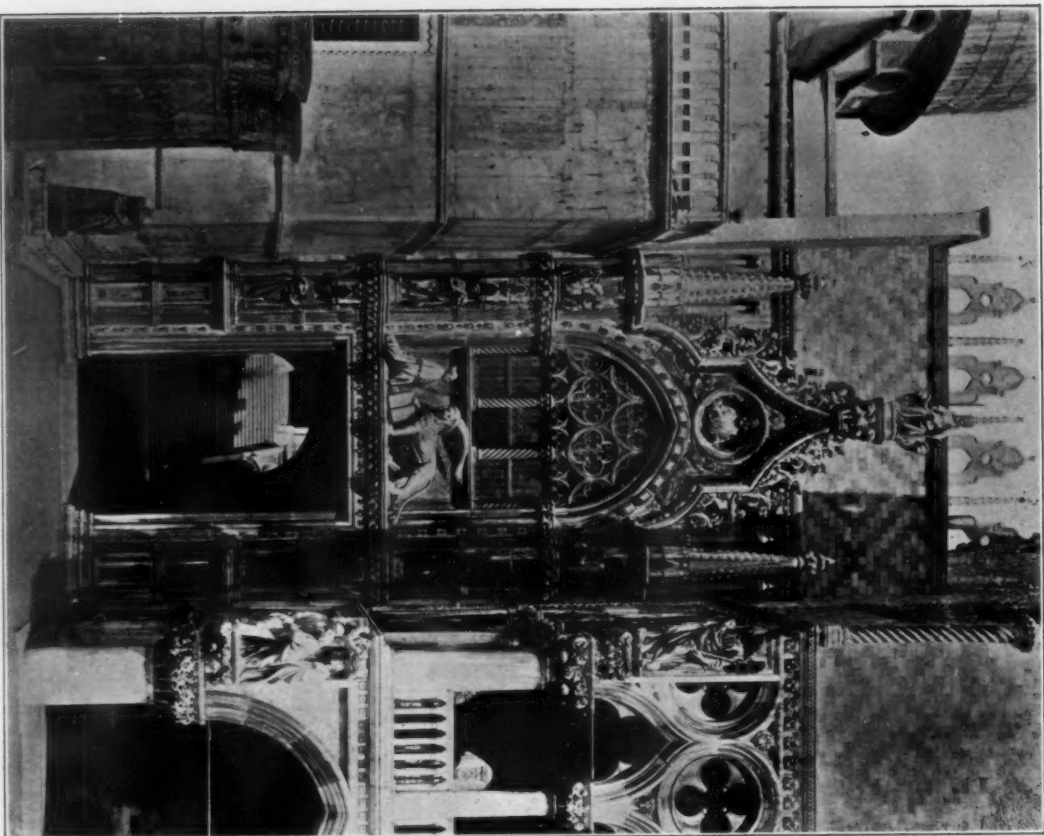


A RELIC OF THE PRIMITIVE CATHEDRAL, SIENA.

ITALIAN DOORWAYS.

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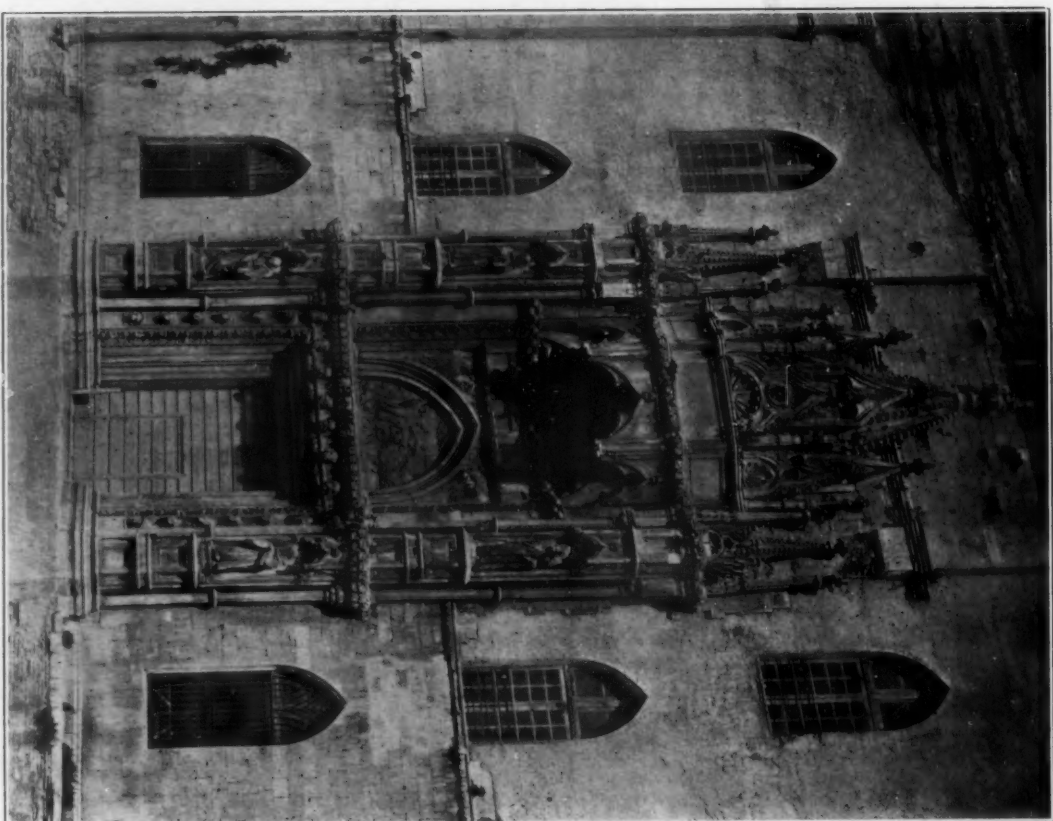
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THE PORTA DELLA CARTA: DUCAL PALACE, VENICE.

G. and B. Bon, Architects.

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DOORWAY OF S. FRANCESCO, ANCONA.

Giorgio da Sebenico, Architect.

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HOUSE OF BENJAMIN ARNOLD, ESQ., STATE STREET, ALBANY, N. Y.

McKim, Mead & White, Architects.

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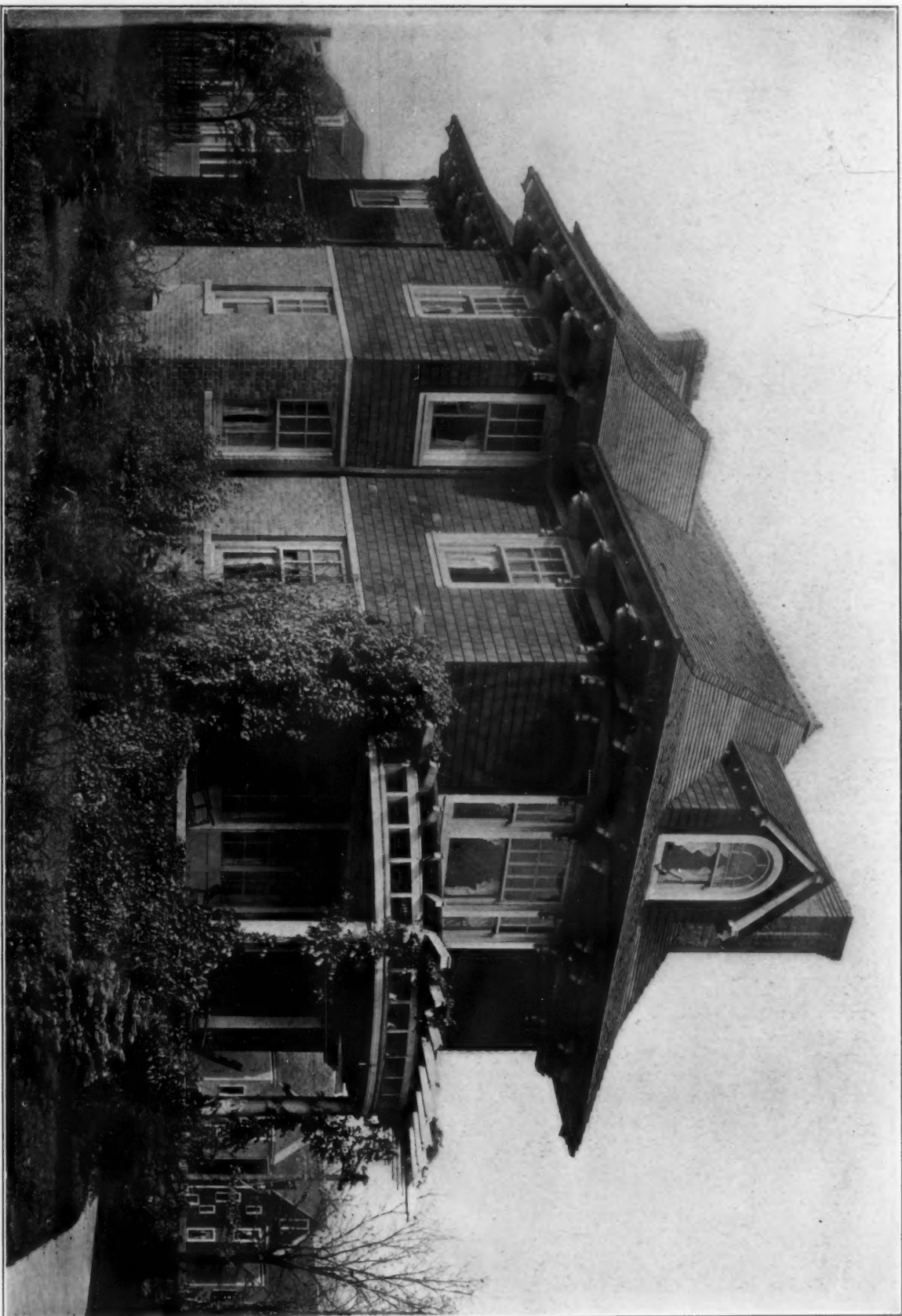
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HOUSE OF DR. H. P. JAKES, LENOX, MASS.

G. C. Harding, Architect.



HOUSE ON SOLDIERS' PLACE, BUFFALO, N. Y.

Green & Wicks, Architects.

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than in the famous "Porta della Carta," worthy entrance to the finest public palace the world can show, as Ruskin would say. This doorway was created by Giovanni and Bartolommeo Bon, father and son, architects and sculptors ("lapicidi" on "tajapiera," as they modestly styled themselves in those days). These two artists began the "Porta della Carta" in 1438, after having labored for several years upon other parts of the Ducal Palace, and finished it in 1442! Signed by Bartolommeo alone, whose name ("Opus Bartolomei") is carved on the lintel, the records show that Giovanni assisted him in this work, whose vivacity of composition is so marvellously married to the grandeur of the style.

No one, then, can be surprised that such a model of beauty should have had imitators—for instance, the doorway of the now desecrated Church of S. Francesco, at Ancona, conceived and executed by Giorgio da Sebenico, called "Dalmatico," or, better still, Giorgio Orsini de Mathieu, born at Zara, who was living in Venice at the time when the Porta della Carta was building. The doorway at Ancona, which has the fortune to be erected at a very favorable spot on a lofty site, was begun in 1454. It cannot, however, be fairly compared with its model at Venice.

The same artist executed, in Ancona also, another interesting doorway, one for S. Agostino, which, though artistic, is far less happy than the one he did for S. Francesco; it was begun later than 1460.

ALFREDO MILANI.

(To be continued.)

EXCESS OF ESTIMATED OR STIPULATED COST OF BUILDING.

CASES for the recovery of an architect's fee sometimes turn upon the question whether the estimated or the stipulated cost of the building has been exceeded, or materially exceeded, by the plans and specifications submitted, where the plans and specifications have been rejected on that ground. This question has been repeatedly before the courts of last resort, and it may not be amiss to examine the cases which have been decided upon the point. While the principles upon which the decisions proceed are well settled, each case must be decided according to its own circumstances as to the amount of excess which will be allowed, if any, without vitiating the contract. A glance at what has actually been decided under the various circumstances may indicate the dangers to be avoided and serve as a guide in making contracts.

There are several points to be considered. First, the contract may make the absolute condition that the cost shall not exceed a certain sum. On the other hand, no stipulation may be made, but an estimated cost may be agreed upon or stated by the architect. Second, the question may arise whether plans and specifications submitted may not be capable, with a little alteration, of being pared down so as to bring them within the required cost, enabling the architect to recover his fee for the plans as submitted. Lastly, it may be a question, where bids are asked for and received, and the building has not been proceeded with, how far these bids are conclusive as to the real cost of the proposed building.

Where there is an absolute condition that the plans will only be accepted, provided they can be carried out for a stated sum, it is clear that they must not entail a cost materially in excess of that sum; but it is probable that a slight excess would not vitiate the contract, if, with little trouble, the plans could be altered so as to bring them within the required limit.

Not all of the decisions show to what extent the sum stipulated has been exceeded, but something may be gathered from the language used by the courts in pronouncing their opinions. In *Ada Street M. E. Church vs. Garnsey*, 66 "Illinois" 132 (1872), plans for a church building were drawn by different architects and submitted, in competition, to the building-committee of the church. Those of the plaintiff were approved, provided they could be carried out for a certain specified sum of money, the exact amount of which is not stated in the opinion of the court. When the fact was ascertained that they could not be carried out for this sum, all the plans submitted were rejected by the building-committee. The court held that the liability of the church depended upon the existence of a contract to accept in any event, whereas the proof was conclusive that the acceptance was conditional, depending upon the fact that the building after the plaintiff's plans could be built for a certain sum. The plaintiff was therefore not entitled to recover.

It is quite clear that a material excess over the stipulated sum will vitiate the contract. Where one item of an architect's

account sued on was for plans, etc., for a building to cost not more than \$4,500, and the plans made and charged for were for one estimated by the plaintiff to cost \$8,000, the court held that this estimate was so grossly in excess of the cost of such a house as the defendant instructed the architect to prepare plans for that it showed he disregarded her wishes. The plans were not accepted or used, and the court held that no recovery could be had. *Emerson vs. Kneezell*, Texas Civ. App. 66 "Southwestern Reporter" 551 (1900).

In *Horgan & Slattery vs. New York City*, 100 "New York Supplement" 68 (1906), the contract was for plans and specifications of a building, the cost of which, including architects' fees, should "be kept well within the sum of \$450,000." On the plans and specifications submitted, bids were asked for and none was received within the \$450,000, all being in excess thereof and ranging from \$666,394, the lowest, to \$744,394, the highest, exclusive of architects' fees. The bids were all rejected as being in excess of the Board's appropriation and subsequently the plans were rejected for the same reason. The excess cost was held to be so great that it could not be said the plaintiff had substantially performed his contract and it was held he could not recover thereon. The architects did, however, recover on a quantum meruit for the benefit which had been received by the defendant from the use of their plans.

In *Kinney vs. Manitowoc County, Wis.*, 135 "Federal Reporter" 491, the Committee of a County Board were held not authorized to contract for plans for a building to cost \$100,000, exclusive of the necessary plumbing and heating, where the resolution of the Board pointed to a building of a total cost not exceeding \$100,000.

Where plans were open to competition, one of the stipulations being that the cost of the building was to be limited to \$400,000, evidence tended to show that the directors and their experts were of opinion that the building could not be constructed of suitable material and workmanship, under the plaintiff's plans, for that amount, and that plaintiff knew he would not receive the award of greatest merit unless he gave a guaranty to that effect, and that the parties commenced negotiating concerning a new contract. It was held that the award had never been made and that the plaintiff had waived and abandoned the contract. *Walsh vs. St. Louis Exposition & Music Association*, 101 "Missouri" 534 (1890).

The circumstances under which litigation is most likely to arise are: where there is no express stipulation as to cost, but where an estimated cost is submitted or agreed upon, or where the cost is required to be "about" a certain sum, or where the agreement is oral and there is conflicting evidence concerning the cost of the building. Under such circumstances the rule followed is that a slight excess of the estimated cost will not deprive the architect of his compensation, but a material excess will.

Let us first take the cases where the "estimated cost" is exceeded. In *Feltham vs. Sharp*, 99 "Georgia" 260 (1895), the account sued for was for preparing plans, etc., for the erection of a building in Waycross, Ga., at an estimated cost of \$4,300, at 3½ per cent. of such estimated cost. The plaintiff testified that he advised the defendant to advertise in the Savannah and Jacksonville papers for bids under the plans and specifications prepared by the plaintiff, and that he did not do this, but simply submitted them to two local firms of builders. The defendant's evidence was to the same effect. In addition, the defendant testified that the bids of one of the firms was \$7,800 and that of the other about \$9,000. The court held that there could be no recovery, if the jury found that the cost of the erection of the building in accordance with the plans and specifications would largely exceed that—would cost the sum of \$7,000 or \$9,000. The jury found for the defendant and the verdict and judgment were affirmed.

In *Buckler vs. Kneezell*, Texas Court of Civ. App. 91 "Southwestern Reporter" 367, the estimated cost of the plans, etc., was \$40,000 and the plans submitted were for a building to cost \$50,000, but the court held that the architect was entitled to recover his fees, as there was neither allegation nor proof by the defendant that the cost of the building was to be limited to any sum, or the payment of the architect conditioned on the building not exceeding a cost of \$40,000. In this case the court seems to have gone farther than any of the other cases decided upon this point in regard to the latitude allowed to the architect where estimated cost is stated.

In *Maack vs. Schneider*, 57 Mo. App. 431 (1894), the plain-

tiff's evidence tended to show that he was not limited as to cost of erection. The defendant's evidence tended to show that the plaintiff was limited to a cost not exceeding \$18,000 for the erection of seven houses. The plaintiff prepared the plans and delivered them to the defendant with an estimate showing the cost of their erection to exceed \$33,000. The defendant submitted the plans to some builders, who estimated the costs of their erection at \$40,000 or more. It appearing that the cost would greatly exceed the amount which the defendant desired to expend, the project of building the houses was abandoned. Under these circumstances the court held that the defendant was not liable for the contract price of the plans.

In a Texas case, *Smith vs. Dickey*, 74 "Texas," 61 (1889), where sketches and estimates were made at the owner's request for a hotel building, to cost "about \$100,000," the agreement was held to be complied with, where, according to the estimates furnished, it would have cost, including the architect's fees for the estimates and plans and for superintendence until completion, \$107,598.75. There was no agreement for superintendence of the building. The estimates amounted to \$102,475, and the architect testified that, if he had superintended, his fees would have been five per cent. on that amount. The court did not regard the architect's fees as a part of the estimate, but, even if they were so regarded, they thought the gross sum was "about \$100,000," and a compliance with the contract, and gave plaintiff judgment for the amount of his claim.

The case of *Coombs vs. Beede*, 89 "Maine" 187 (1896), is an instructive one. Here the architect was employed orally to prepare plans and specifications for a building on the defendant's lot. The evidence showed that the defendant told the plaintiff that he did not want the cost to exceed \$2,500. It also showed that the defendant's wife not only wanted the expenditure not to exceed \$2,500, but at the same time she wanted a house worth much more than that, and that the architect was trying to arrive at the desired result as best he could. Alterations were made on the plans and several conversations had between the parties regarding them. On the plans finally submitted, bids were advertised for and four obtained, ranging from \$3,300 to \$4,400. The plaintiff at last got a bid for \$3,100, which the plaintiff refused to accept, and at the same time he refused to consent to have the plans cut down so as to obtain a bid within the desired price. Depending on their recollection of the plaintiff's plans, the defendant and his wife appear to have acted as architects themselves and constructed a house and stable on their lot at a cost of over \$3,500. The wife testified that the house "was brought to the same degree of completion that a house would have been by his (plaintiff's) specifications for a little less than \$2,700." The court held that even if the plaintiff had undertaken to make plans for a house to not exceed \$2,500, and no more, and, if acting in good faith, he exercised his skill and ability in an endeavor to bring about that result, that was all that could be expected or required of him. And if the house designed by him could be built for less than \$2,700 it could hardly be called a failure, especially in view of the interferences on the part of the plaintiff's wife; nor a failure if the plaintiff could so have altered his plans as to reduce the house in price.

Fairfield vs. Hart, Mich. Supreme Court, 102 "Northwestern Reporter" 641, was an action for \$120 for architect's fees for the preparation of ten plans. The testimony showed employment; that no price was agreed upon; that the construction was to be cheap; that the work was performed, and that \$12 each for the plans was a reasonable price. There was considerable proof taken, which is not reported, upon the proposition that the plans were not of value, because the cottages indicated by them could not be built within the limit of cost fixed by the defendant. But plaintiff did not testify or admit that any precise cost or range of cost was stated by the defendant. It was for the court to find that fact and there was testimony which would have supported a finding for either contestant. The Supreme Court, therefore, refused to weigh the evidence, and decree and judgment for the plaintiff were affirmed.

In *Marquis vs. Laureston*, 76 "Iowa" 23 (1888), an action for the cost of plans and specifications of a building, which the defendant ultimately decided not to build, on a written contract for an agreed compensation of three per cent. on the cost of the building, the architect claimed \$400, of which \$50 had been paid. The architect testified that the cost of a building erected from the plans would be nearly \$16,000. The District Court found that the estimated cost of the building contemplated

was \$10,000, and gave judgment for \$250. On appeal, the defendant argued that a \$10,000 building could not be erected in accordance with the drawings made. The evidence showed, however, that after the plans and specifications were prepared the defendant refused to accept them and thereupon the plaintiff suggested the taking off of the fine stonework and making the plans apply to a building which would not cost over \$10,000. The defendant then accepted the drawings and advertised for bids. The court held that this evidence explained the testimony of the architect and showed that the two findings of the court did not conflict.

THE CORRESPONDENCE OVER NIEHAUS'S STATUE OF "ST. LOUIS."

THE National Sculpture Society, after an investigation of the action of the Board of Directors of the World's Fair at St. Louis, in making permanent the model of the statue of "St. Louis," by Charles H. Niehaus, the New York sculptor, without Mr. Niehaus's consent, condemned the action of the directors, and this moral support given by his fellow professionals has doubtless had its effect on the sculptor's decision to bring suit against the directors in the sum of \$125,000.

In the final letter of the Society to David R. Francis, President of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company, it is charged that the directors have used a sculptor's work in a way not permitted by any fair construction of their contract with him, and that they have so used his general design as to misrepresent his taste and workmanship, and thus attack his professional repute.

The Society, on September 20, 1906, through its secretary, J. Scott Hartley, sent a letter to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company and to Mr. Niehaus, asking them, respectively, to submit the facts in the case to the Advisory Committee of Sculpture for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition—J. Q. A. Ward, Augustus St. Gaudens and Daniel C. French—for its opinion on the question involved in the reproduction as permanent sculpture in bronze of the "staff" model of the equestrian statue of "St. Louis," temporarily constructed for the Exposition. The letter, in part, follows:

"Notwithstanding the evident merit of the statue in question, its huge size had much to do with its selection for permanent reproduction, as the Exposition Company utterly ignored the advice given, to reduce the statue to the limits within their means, Messrs. Taylor, Bitter and Niehaus commending such a course to be taken.

"The statue was enlarged from a half-size model, the enlarging being done under the direction of the chief of sculpture in a remarkably short time by such assistants as were available, the result being excellent for its temporary purpose, but justly declared unfit for bronze casting by the designer, the truth of which every sculptor will readily understand without further explanation. Furthermore, the open-air exposure for two years and several coats of paint were bound to destroy even temporary surface finish.

"Owing to the prominence of the work involved, the precedent established in this case is a danger to the entire profession, and we would suggest that the following action be taken:

"That the National Sculpture Society officially ask the Exposition Company, and also the sculptor, Charles Niehaus, to lay the facts of their case before the advisory board with acted upon matters of St. Louis sculpture, and accept the advice given by that board.

"That all further action be deferred until the result of this request be submitted to the council."

Mr. Niehaus complied with this request, but the Exposition Company declined to submit the matter to the Advisory Council, claiming that their contract did not contemplate or provide for such reference.

The letter from President Francis to that effect was in part as follows:

"The Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company contracted with Mr. Niehaus for a model for a statue of St. Louis, the director of sculpture and the advisory council of sculpture to pass upon said model. If the executive committee is correctly informed, the first model or design submitted was not satisfactory to the council. Another was made and accepted. The Exposition Company received the model and paid Mr. Niehaus the contract price therefor. This model was utilized, with certain changes, to produce the statue of St. Louis in staff which stood upon the exposition grounds.

"Toward the close of the exposition a movement was started by individual citizens of St. Louis to secure the perpetuation of the statue. The Exposition Company had no part in the movement. Correspondence was opened with Mr. Niehaus by the secretary of the exposition, acting in a personal, not official, capacity, for and at the request of these citizens. The letters which passed were in the nature of inquiries and answers as to the probable cost of reproduction. Mr. Niehaus visited St. Louis about the close of the

exposition and met one or more of the citizens who had interested themselves to preserve the statue. The conferences did not result in action. Up to that time the board of directors of the exposition had not only not entered into any negotiation with Mr. Niehaus, but had not considered the subject of reproduction of the statue of St. Louis. The committee which reported to the National Sculpture Society on June 19, 1906, was under a misapprehension as to the facts.

"Six months after the close of the exposition, when the movement by citizens had been abandoned because the estimates of cost were decided by them prohibitive, the board of directors of the exposition took the first step toward the reproduction by obtaining opinions as to the mechanical practicability of moulding from the staff statue an exact duplicate in bronze. Examination of the condition of the staff statue by experts led to the conclusion that the plan was feasible. The staff statue was shipped in sections to the bronze founders, and the bronze reproduction was accomplished."

To this letter the Society sent its final reply, which was approved by the Society's Council. It follows, in part:

"It seems to the National Sculpture Society that the misunderstanding which has arisen as to the right of the Exposition Company to use a work, temporarily constructed in staff for the use of the exposition, as a model for a permanent statue in bronze—against the protests of the sculptor who had furnished the model expressly for the temporary work in staff—is eminently one which the clause in the contract provided for in advance; and that the advisory committee is the most competent one possible to pass upon the construction of the arbitration clause itself.

"We cheerfully accept your correction that the secretary of the Exposition Company, Walter S. Stevens, acted in a purely personal capacity when he opened negotiations with Mr. Niehaus in regard to the permanent reproduction of the statue in question. But we fail to see that this is material, in view of your following statement:

"Six months after the close of the exposition the board of directors of the exposition took the first step toward the reproduction and that the staff statue was shipped in sections to the bronze founders, and the bronze reproduction was accomplished."

"From this we infer that you assume entire responsibility, not merely for thus using the design—furnished by the sculptor for reproduction in light colored staff for temporary use—for a permanent statue in dark bronze, the workmanship in detail appropriate to which—especially the fineness of line and treatment of surface for the best light and shade effect—would be radically different; but also of now refusing to submit to the arbitrators named in your contract with the sculptor this misunderstanding 'which has thus arisen' as to the plastic sketches and models under this contract—this, though it was expressly stipulated by the contract that any such misunderstanding should be so referred.

"We must, perforce, accept this conclusion. But we regret that in any American city there should be set up for the art education or enjoyment of its citizens a bronze statue of such importance not more adequately modelled than by casting from a temporary enlargement in staff of a sketch made for that crude purpose—this after years of exposure and repeated coats of paint had further disqualified the staff enlargement for use as a model.

"Our criticism is that you have used a sculptor's work in a way not permitted by any fair construction of your contract with him; and also that in this you have so used his general design as to misrepresent his taste and workmanship, and thus attack his professional repute."

NASH AND HIS WORK.

IN the course of a paper on "Regent Street," read before the Architectural Association, February 8 last, Mr. Morgan E. Macartney, F.R.I.B.A., gave a brief life of John Nash, the originator and designer of Regent Street, as follows:

NASH was born in 1752, most probably at Cardigan, and as his parents were well-to-do he was placed with Sir R. Taylor, where he was a contemporary of Cockerell, Craig, Leach and others.

The following is a brief list of his principal works: In 1797-9 he carried out alterations at Corsham House, Wiltshire. The north front of this house is Tudor Gothic. The cost of the alterations was £80,000, so they must have been of an extensive nature. The grounds were laid out by Repton, who afterwards claimed the whole design for himself and his son, then in Nash's office.

In 1799 he designed Sunridge Park, Kent, in the Italian style.

In 1803 he was commissioned to design Killymore Castle, County Tyrone (cost £80,000).

In 1812 he re-designed Highgate archway, which, begun in 1811 as a tunnel 24 feet wide, had fallen in early in the year.

On August 1, 1814, there were held grand displays in the three parks in commemoration of the general peace. There were fireworks, miniature naval battles on the Serpentine, and similar festivities. As his contribution, Nash made a bridge and a Chinese pagoda at St. James's Park, and a Temple of

Concord in the Green Park, which had first been suggested by Sir William Congreve. The bridge, although originally intended to remain for one night only, was afterwards strengthened by Mr. J. W. Hirst, and left as a permanent structure for several years.

It was at this time that Nash first came into contact with the Prince Regent, and gained his favor, thus securing name and fortune. Hence, when James Wyatt suddenly died, Nash was given temporarily the post of Surveyor-General, by command of the Prince.

For his patron Nash designed in 1814 the twenty-four-sided pavilion in the gardens of Carlton House, already noticed.

In 1816-18, in collaboration with Repton, he altered and enlarged the Opera-house in the Haymarket, adding an arcade and colonnade of cast-iron columns, since removed.

In July, 1793, his design won the premium offered for the Marylebone Park. The only terraces not designed by Nash are Cornwall Terrace and Munster Terrace, which was not built till 1827. He designed Park Crescent and Square, Albany Street and the adjoining streets, the Park villages, and the outer road of the Park.

In 1813-16 Regent Street was designed and carried out; in 1816 he built Argyll Rooms; in 1819 the front of the County Fire Office, and the Quadrant. In 1823 he built his own house in Regent Street, moving thither from Dover Street, where he had previously resided. For this house he employed painters in Rome to make copies of Raphael's pictures in the Vatican.

He also combined into one uniform façade the façades of several shops. This practice was continued by subsequent architects.

The years 1826-8 saw the construction of the United Service Club-house, Pall Mall, and perhaps of Waterloo Place.

In 1825 Parliament made a grant for the repairing and enlarging of Buckingham House for George IV. On the strength of this Buckingham Palace was built, although the grant permitted no such extensive an undertaking. Nash was the architect. The "Marble Arch" was originally in front of the palace, whence it was removed in 1826. It is of Carrara marble, and cost £30,000.

Windsor Castle was also altered by Nash.

When St. James's Park was laid out in 1828, Nash was employed; but this was his last work of importance, for shortly afterwards he retired to Cowes Castle (I.W.), one of his own earlier designs. There he died in May, 1835, in his eighty-third year.

Contrary to expectation, he left but little property, though he must have made enormous sums by his profession. In his old age James Pennethorne, a relative, carried through his works for him. Among his pupils was John Adey Repton, and among his clerks were Pugin, Foulon and Morgan.

"Considered as a builder," said Mr. Macartney, "Nash showed his originality by his employment of stucco, the use of which he practically introduced, and of cast-iron columns, by which he anticipated the present enormous use of iron and steel in architecture; while if we regard him as an architect and artist, we must admit that if his details were poor his conceptions were grand and magnificent. But it is for his planning that he deserves particular commendation. I doubt if many of my audience are aware that a perpendicular let fall from the west end of Park Crescent would hit the south end of Park Lane. It is an excellent object-lesson, showing how to cut a series of parallel lines by a diagonal. A similar problem was set when the Charing Cross Road had to be made. The contrast between the two is only too evident. Regent Street is an ordered and satisfactory lay-out; Charing Cross Road is a hopeless jumble; in many places it is difficult to pick it out from the other lines of traffic, whereas Regent Street never loses its identity. Why is this? The answer is simple. In the one case the line of the street was laid out by an engineer, in the other by an architect."

EXCAVATIONS AT PERGAMON AND ELSEWHERE.

THE excavations which the German Archaeological Institute undertakes every autumn at Pergamon are being carried on, says the New York *Evening Post*, as usual under the direction of A. Couze and W. Dörpfeld. Some of the finds will help to fill gaps in our present knowledge of the history of Pergamon. The work is going on at four different points. The greater part of the laborers are clearing the largest gymnasium of the city. This will be the third building of the

kind discovered at Pergamon. The two already known, situated on the south slope of the hill, were used by boys and youths for physical exercise. The newly found building, by far the most magnificent of the three, was devoted to the exclusive use of grown men. Of its many spacious halls, the most interesting is in the form of a Greek theatre, employed probably as an auditorium. Many pieces of sculpture which once adorned this gymnasium have come to light, but, unfortunately, in a rather mutilated condition. Herakles, the presiding deity of athletes, is honored with a number of statues.

Another task is the opening of several artificial mounds in the plain of Pergamon. The largest and most important is the Jigma Tepé, probably the burial-place of the Kings of Pergamon. This, as far as can be determined at present, has never before been opened, so that presumably it still contains its original treasure. Whether the excavators will be able this season to penetrate to the inner part of the mound, which is 50 metres high, seems doubtful. But a number of smaller mounds in this neighborhood have already been opened. In one was found a large stone sarcophagus. The man buried in it must have been a distinguished personage, as is shown by the two swords found at his side, and the beautiful gold wreath that once adorned his head. The wreath, made of gold ivy-leaves with a dainty little Eros hovering among them, is a work of the second century B. C. It will form one of the chief ornaments of the Museum at Constantinople.

A third group of men is busy with the remains of the bridge which once spanned the river Selinus. Already it has been ascertained that three arches of great size were used in this bridge. The myth that the arch is the invention of the Romans is still widely spread; it is of great interest, therefore, to find that at Pergamon this construction was used in various forms in the second century B. C., when Pergamon was still untouched by Roman influence.

Mr. Grüber, an architect, is investigating the remains of the ancient aqueducts. He has devoted much study to this subject, and he hopes this season to finish his researches. The number of aqueducts at Pergamon is astonishingly large, and some are of extremely interesting construction. Smaller excavations are being made to investigate the extent of the royal palaces which once crowned the summit of the citadel.

The progress made is considerable, but it will probably be many years before the citadel is all cleared. Then will come the task of laying bare the magnificent ruins of the lower town, where little has as yet been accomplished.

ILLUSTRATIONS

HOUSE OF BENJAMIN ARNOLD, ESQ., STATE STREET, ALBANY, N. Y.
MESSRS. MCKIM, MEAD & WHITE, ARCHITECTS, NEW YORK, N. Y.

HOUSE OF DR. H. P. JAKES, LENOX, MASS. MR. G. C. HARDING,
ARCHITECT, PITTSFIELD, MASS.

HOUSE ON SOLDIERS' PLACE, BUFFALO, N. Y. MESSRS. GREEN & WICKS,
ARCHITECTS, BUFFALO, N. Y.

ITALIAN DOORWAYS: FIVE PLATES.

See article elsewhere in this issue for description.

Additional Illustrations in the International Edition.

ENTRANCE: HOUSE OF BENJAMIN ARNOLD, ESQ., ALBANY, N. Y.
MESSRS. MCKIM, MEAD & WHITE, ARCHITECTS.

NOTES AND CLIPPINGS

A POSTHUMOUS INSTANCE OF LORD GRIMTHORPE'S WILFULNESS.—Under the testamentary dispositions of the late Lord Grimthorpe, a legacy is left:—

"For a new clock in the Great Court [of Trinity College, Cambridge] to be made by Joyce of Whitchurch, or Smith of Derby, or Potts of Leeds . . . with my gravity escapement, and no figures on the dial, and either two or three larger bells, by Taylor of Loughborough, instead of the present bad ones, and a tubular weather-cock on the tower, like that at Batchwood [his house near St. Albans] to be made by Smith of Derby, and also for any necessary alterations to the building of that tower."

Trinity men will be very jealous of any interference with the clock. The tower mentioned by Lord Grimthorpe is, we pre-

sume, that on the north side of the Great Court, which now carries the clock and dial and a bell-turret.

THE FINE ARTS MUSEUM OF THE CITY OF PARIS.—The Petit Palais, so named in contradistinction with its big sister, the Grand Palais, when both were built in the exposition year, 1900, on the opposite sides of the Avenue Alexandre III., has been inaugurated four times. Nobody need be surprised, for it is well known that inaugural and dedicatory ceremonies are a sort of long suit in Parisian official circles. The fourth inaugural of the Petit Palais was on Tuesday, March 6, when President Fallières performed the ceremony. It will henceforth be known officially as the Fine Arts Museum of the City of Paris.—*New York Herald*.

BELLE ISLE TUNNEL SCHEME.—The project for a tunnel under the Straits of Belle Isle, the construction of a railway across Labrador under the Straits and to the east coast of Newfoundland, and a fast line of steamers to Europe, is now provided for by charter, and is engaging the attention of eminent engineers and railroad men. A franchise granted to the Quebec & Lake St. John Railroad gives the company twenty years for construction, and the Government of Newfoundland will give a yearly subsidy of \$75,000 to the promoters. The construction of the tunnel under the Straits is not expected to cost more than \$6,000,000. The Straits are not more than ten miles wide opposite Point Armour, and the water is less than 150 feet deep. The route to Europe is free from fogs, and the entire distance from the eastern coast of Newfoundland to the Irish coast is barely 1,800 miles. The promoters of the enterprise believe it would be possible to carry mails and passengers from New York to Europe by this route in shorter time than any other. Work may begin in the coming summer.—*N. Y. Times*.

GARGOYLE.—One of the earliest of the more elaborate attempts to transform roof spouts seems to have been at the Cathedral of Rouen, where the figure of a great dragon was adopted for one of them, though whether it was intended as an object of terror to the hobgoblin fraternity of the seventh century or a symbol of the Church's triumph over a public foe can only be conjectured. This fearsome wildfowl terrorized both banks of the Seine and terribly ravaged the city of Rouen until he was gallantly slain by St. Rominus, Bishop of the Cathedral there. Probably in sheer jubilation of spirit and in compliment to the valorous Bishop the carcass of the mischievous beast was embodied in stone and set up aloft as a warning to all depredators and any evil spirits by which they might be actuated. The name given to this unlucky animal is said to have been "Gargoille," and hence the name given to his effigy, according to some authorities. Others, however, derive the appellation from "gargoille," the weazand of the throat, or from "gargale," a disease to which swine are liable, and which causes a gurgling sound in the throat, like that which water makes in passing through a pipe. We are all at liberty to choose a derivation, since nobody can speak with authority. If gargoille really was the name given to some more or less fabulous beast whose carcass was imitated by some fanciful sculptor in the making of an ornamental spout, then the probability is that we have here the origin not only of "gargoyle" but of the French word for the weazand, as well as of the English words "guggle" and "gargle."—*London Globe*.

THE INSTITUTE GOLD MEDAL.—As the Council had determined on the presentation of the Gold Medal this year to an English architect, we are quite sure there will be no difference of opinion as to the suitability of the choice they have made. Mr. Belcher is a real artist in architecture, and has shown how an architect can be original in detail without losing sight of classic dignity and reserve of style, and without lapsing into eccentricity. We had certainly thought, however, that the time had come to show some recognition of the work of French architects. It is twenty-one years since the Institute Medal was offered to a French architect in respect of his executed works; the recipient on that occasion being Charles Garnier, who may be said to represent a past generation of French architects. Next year, at all events, we hope that the Council will recollect the existence of France, which seems at present to be architecturally a kind of *terra incognita* at Conduit-street.



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WANTED—Architectural draughtsman, experienced on general, scale and detail drawings of first-class work; state experience, references and salary expected. Walter P. Crabtree, Architect, New Britain, Conn. (1629-1630)

WANTED—A competent architectural draughtsman; must be able to make details and superintend construction; a permanent position and steady advancement to the right person. Address Claude Bragdon, 104 Cutler Building, Rochester, N. Y. (1629)

POSITIONS WANTED.

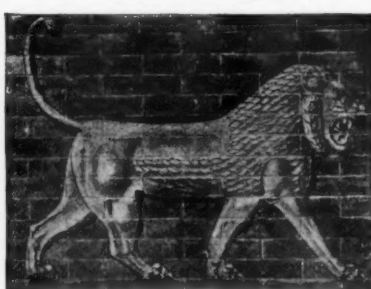
ARCHITECTURAL engineer, college graduate, capable of preparing complete set of plans, specifications, plumbing, superintendence for high-class buildings, desires responsible position with prominent architect; would accept partial time proposition or any work for architects outside their office, as steel work, foundations. Address 10-C, care American Architect. (1628-1629)

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THE LION OF BABYLON

THE Lion of Babylon is made of green and yellow glazed tiles baked several thousand years ago. The figure which adorned the city gate of ancient Babylon is now in the British Museum. The tiles composing it look as if they had been taken from the kiln but yesterday, retaining even their original brilliancy of color. For suggestion on the artistic, sanitary and durable qualities of tile as the most economical and appropriate covering for floors and walls, write:

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PROPOSALS.

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., February 28, 1907.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock p. m. on the 9th day of April, 1907, and then opened, for the construction, including heating apparatus, electric conduits and wiring, of the U. S. Post Office at Little Falls, New York, in accordance with drawings and specifications, copies of which may be had at this office or at the office of the Custodian of Site, at Little Falls, New York, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1628-1629)

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., March 4, 1907.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock p. m. on the 11th day of April, 1907, and then opened, for the construction (complete) of the extension to the U. S. Post Office and Court House, Asheville, North Carolina, in accordance with the drawings and specifications, copies of which may be had at this office or at the office of the Custodian of the Building at Asheville, North Carolina, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1628-1629)

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., March 5, 1907.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock p. m. on the 15th day of April, 1907, and then opened, for the construction (complete) of the extension to the U. S. Post Office and Court House at Tyler, Texas, in accordance with drawings and specifications, copies of which may be had at this office, or at the office of the Custodian of the building, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1628-1629)

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., March 5, 1907.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock p. m. on the 12th day of April, 1907, and then opened, for repairs to the East Front of the U. S. Treasury Building, Washington, D. C., in accordance with specification, copies of which may be had at this office at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—J. H. Edwards, Assistant Secretary. (1628-1629)

(Continued on Page XII.)

PROPOSALS—(Continued from Page XI.)

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., March 9, 1907.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock p. m., on the 4th day of April, 1907, and then opened, for the installation of a conduit and wiring system in the enlargement of the U. S. Court House, Post Office, etc., at Macon, Georgia, in accordance with drawings and specification, copies of which may be had at this office, or at the office of the Superintendent of Construction, Macon, Georgia, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect.

(1629-1630)

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., March 12, 1907.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock p. m., on the 4th day of April, 1907, and then opened, for constructing and installing steel file cases and the framing and mezzanine floors, etc., in connection therewith, at the U. S. Custom House, New York, N. Y., in accordance with the drawings and specification, copies of which may be had at this office or at the office of the Architect, Cass Gilbert, 11 East 24th Street, New York, N. Y., at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect.

(1629-1630)

edifice, the Loyal Guard auditorium will be a part of the building.

FORT SNELLING, MINN.—Press reports state that improvements are projected to the fort to cost \$300,000. They include non-commissioned officers' quarters, to cost \$73,000; additions to guard house, \$14,000; stables and civilian employe quarters, \$80,000; improvement to target range, \$40,000; cavalry drill hall, \$43,000; addition to pumping plant and tank, \$37,000.

FRANKLIN, LA.—Plans have been prepared by F. B. Hull & Co., Jackson, Miss., for a court house at Franklin. Cost, \$115,000.

HOUSTON, TEXAS.—Plans are being considered by the members of the lodge of Elks for a building to cost \$100,000. F. A. Heitmann, secretary.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—Chas. Downing, secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, room 12, State House, will receive bids for the erection of a pavilion on the State Fair Grounds as soon as plans are completed by Rubush & Hunter, architects. Estimated cost, \$100,000.

JOHNSTOWN, PA.—Attorney Percy Allen Rose, Walter Dowling and others, it is stated, propose forming a title insurance and trust company and erecting a seven-story building at Main and Clinton streets.

KANSAS CITY, MO.—C. A. Smith, Dwight Building, is reported to have prepared plans for the Presbyterian Church building, to be erected on Benton boulevard and Ninth street, to cost \$30,000.

Joe Beeson, resident manager for Meyer & Simon, states that plans for the twelve-story building to be erected at the northwest corner of Eleventh and Walnut streets by his firm will be completed within three months. The building will cost about \$300,000.

It is said that Architect Charles A. Smith, Dwight Building, is preparing plans for a training school to be erected at Thirty-ninth and McGee streets at a cost of about \$250,000.

An agreement to build passenger and freight terminals at Kansas City at an estimated cost to the railways of \$50,000,000 was reached on February 25, at a conference here between John M. Egan, president of the Kansas City Terminal Railway Co., representing the leading railways entering this city, and a committee of city officials

headed by H. M. Beardsley, Mayor. The railways are to erect a \$2,000,000 union passenger station near Grand avenue and Twenty-second street, on the south side, five union freight houses along the river front in the west bottoms and forty street viaducts and subways, the latter to be maintained by the railways.

KNOXVILLE, TENN.—An eleven-story hotel, office and theater building, to cost \$850,000, will be erected here. The building will have not less than 600 rooms. The plans have been drawn by Architects Frank P. Milburn & Co. of Washington.

LA HARPE, ILL.—It is said that plans have been accepted by the Board of Supervisors of Hancock county for a new court house. Cost, \$114,000.

LEWISTON, MONT.—The County Commissioners are reported to have rejected all plans received February 13 for the court house which is to be erected at a cost of \$100,000, and have decided to engage Newton Gaunt of North Yakima, Wash., to prepare the plans for the building.

LEXINGTON, KY.—Richards, McCarthy & Bulford of Columbus, O., it is reported, have prepared plans for a hotel to be erected by the Phoenix Hotel Co.

LIMA, O.—Plans are being prepared by Architects Dawson & McLaughlin, 305 Masonic Temple, for a two-story church for the First Baptist congregation. Rev. Lord, pastor. Cost, \$35,000.

A new memorial building will be erected here with a seating capacity of 2,000. Estimated cost, \$100,000. C. F. Donze, chairman of building committee.

LINCOLN, NEB.—It is said that plans have been prepared for the new hotel building, 50x142 feet, to be built adjoining the Lincoln Hotel. Cost, \$150,000.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.—Plans are being prepared for the Federal Building at West Second street by Supervising Architect James Knox Taylor, Washington, D. C. Cost, \$150,000.

LONG BEACH, CAL.—Reports state that J. B. Hartwell, V. P. Townsend and others will erect a summer home at Santiago Canyon to cost \$100,000.

LORAIN, O.—The members of the Church of the Nativity (Polish), it is stated, are contemplating the erection of a \$50,000 edifice. Rev. Ruskowski, pastor.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.—It is reported that J. Harvey McCarty, president of the Pioneer Investment and Trust Co., is arranging to erect a \$70,000 bank and office building.

The directors of the Consolidated Realty Co. have decided to build a twelve-story office block on the corner of Sixth and Hill streets, at a cost of about \$500,000. Both reinforced concrete and steel construction will be considered before a design is adopted.

Announcement is made that a theater to cost \$300,000 will be erected on Broadway by Oliver Morasco, manager of the Burbank Theater, and others.

LOUISIANA, MO.—The Louisiana Molasses Co., it is reported, will erect a five-story building at St. Joseph and Tchopitoulas streets.

LOUISVILLE, KY.—Udolpho Snead is having plans prepared for a ten-story brick store building.

MANSFIELD, O.—It is stated that plans have been prepared by Architect William P. Ginther, Arcade Building, Akron, O., for

a church for St. Peter's congregation. Rev. Shiver, pastor. Cost, \$125,000.

MARYSVILLE, CAL.—The City Council and the Board of Education are said to be considering the erection of a \$50,000 grammar school.

MEMPHIS, TENN.—Architects Shaw & Pfeil, Tennessee Trust Building, and L. M. Weathers & Co., Memphis Trust Building, have plans for a seven-story building at Main and Adams streets for the directors of the North Memphis Savings Bank, Anthony Walsh, president. Estimated cost, \$100,000.

The Memphis Storage Company, it is stated, will erect on Madison avenue a three-story brick building, costing about \$50,000.

Reports state that the College of Physicians and Surgeons and the Baptist Memorial Association are considering the erection of a \$150,000 hospital and will probably erect a four-story building.

MEYERSDALE, PA.—George H. Hocking, secretary of the Board of Education, writes that the citizens voted February 19 to issue \$40,000 bonds for erecting a school. Architect not yet selected.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Architects Van Ryn & De Gelleke, 211 Grand avenue, it is said, are preparing plans for the erection of a skyscraper business block on Grand avenue and West Water street on the site of the Caswell block. Cost will be \$500,000.

Reports announce that a \$50,000 library will be built for the St. Francis Seminary.

William Woods, Plankinton, reports that he will erect a \$500,000 residence on his newly acquired property, Woodland Court, comprising a full city block. Plans are as yet indefinite.

Press reports state that sketch plans and specifications for a number of school buildings to be erected here will be received until March 28, 1907, by Frank M. Harbach, Secretary School Board.

MOBILE, ALA.—Plans are being prepared by James Strong of Pittsburg, Pa., for a twelve-story apartment building, to be erected by James A. Lewis. Cost, \$200,000.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—A committee has been appointed, consisting of Mayor Henry V. Crawford and Town Attorney Robert M. Boyd, Jr., to take steps to bond Montclair for the purchase of a site and the erection of a town hall, to cost \$100,000.

MONTGOMERY, ALA.—N. J. Bell has announced his intention of erecting a twelve-story office building at the corner of Lee and Montgomery streets, to cost not less than \$275,000. The plans have been drawn by Architects Ausfeld & Blount.

A ten-story hotel, to cost at least \$275,000, and to contain 200 rooms, will be erected on the southwest corner of Commerce and Bibb streets by the Gay-Teague Realty Company, owners of the site. As soon as the detailed plans and the specifications can be made by the architects the contract will be awarded to the builders.

MOUNT VERNON, O.—Plans are being prepared for a State hospital for the cure of tuberculosis cases. Cost, \$175,000.

NASHVILLE, TENN.—Reports state that the George Peabody College will erect a building for which \$250,000 has been appropriated.

NEW BRITAIN, CONN.—It is reported that plans have been received by the Building Committee (F. G. Platt, Chairman) for the

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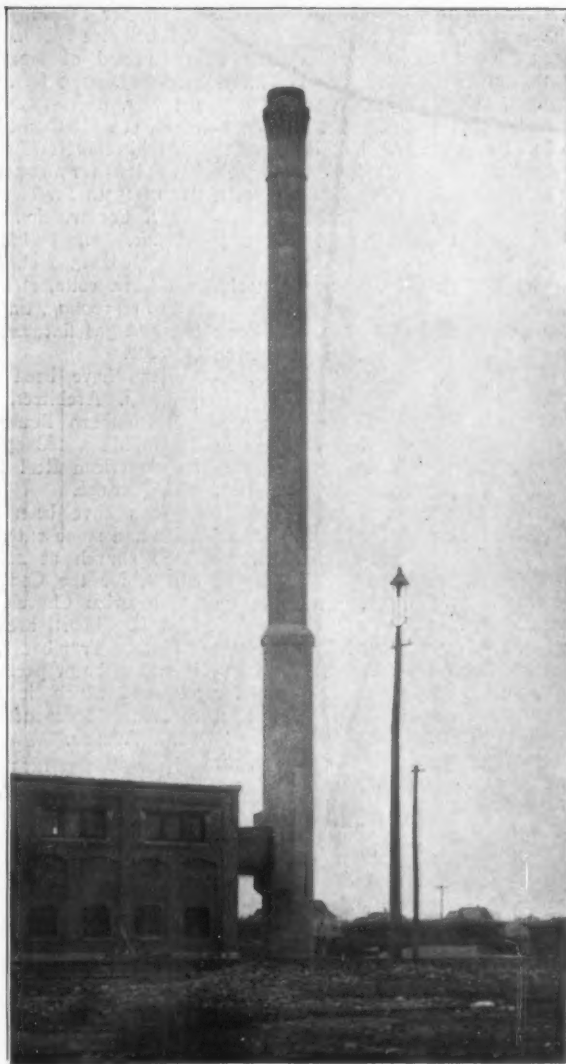
4. The **Weber Chimney** occupies a much smaller space than brick or even a self-supporting steel chimney, which saving of room is a point of the highest importance in a modern steam plant. The Weber Chimney needs about one-half the area of a self-supporting steel chimney and one-third to one-fourth the area of a brick chimney of the same diameter and height.

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7. The **Weber Chimney** has a much better outside appearance than either a brick or steel chimney.

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new Y. M. C. A. Building, the cost of which is to be about \$40,000.

NEW HAVEN, CONN.—The Yale University Dramatic Association, it is stated, intends erecting on the site of the College Street Hall a theatre and office-building, to cost, including site, about \$75,000.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.—A. Monteleone, proprietor of the Commercial Hotel, is having plans prepared by Toledano & Wogan for a new 500-room hotel; ten stories, 215x150 feet, fireproof steel construction.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Plans have been prepared, according to reports, by George B. Wilson, Pennsylvania Building, Philadelphia, Pa., for a twenty-story hotel, 118x97 feet, at the corner of Broadway and Thirty-third Street. Cost, \$2,000,000.

The Levi Strauss Realty Co. is preparing to build two class A buildings in the burnt district. The first building, which will be erected on Battery and Pine Streets, will cost \$230,000, and the second, on Battery Street, near Pine Street, will cost \$180,000.

Architect Joseph E. Maher, Ontario, N. Y., it is said, has plans for a six-story brick cold storage warehouse at Brook Avenue and Rose Street, for Couron Brothers Company. Estimated cost, \$100,000.

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.

Plans have been filed for the erection of a one-story brick elephant house at Bronx Park and Southern Boulevard, for city of New York; cost, \$180,000. Heins & La Farge, architects.

Plans are being prepared by Architect R. F. Almirall, 51 Chambers Street, for a home for nurses on Blackwell's Island for the Department of Charities, foot East Twenty-sixth Street. Cost, \$225,000.

Architects Jackson & Rosencrans, 31 Union Square, have prepared plans for a four-story club-house, 75x100 feet, for the Bowery branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, H. W. Root, 153 Bowery, Secretary, corner of Bowery and Broome Street. Cost, \$350,000.

Reports state that plans are being prepared by Moore & Landsiedel, Third Avenue and 148th Street, for a residence, 100x100 feet, at Broadway and 142nd Street, for Elias Gussaroff. Cost, \$150,000.

Press reports state that Architect James Sass, 23 Park Row, has prepared plans for a ten-story brick and stone mercantile building at 34 West Seventeenth Street, for A. Orently, to cost about \$150,000.

Architects Townsend, Steidle & Haskell, it is said, are preparing plans for a nine-story printing house, 127x72 feet, for Albert Fillmore Hyde, 60 Wall Street, at 257 to 263 West Seventeenth Street. Estimated cost, \$200,000.

According to reports, plans have been filed with the Building Department for a six-story flat building, 96x97.1, to be erected at the corner of Riverside Drive and Ninety-seventh Street. R. F. Lyons, 31 Union Square, is Architect and Owner. Estimated cost, \$200,000.

Press reports state that Howells & Stokes, Architects, have plans for a store and loft building, to be erected at 45-49 John Street, for the North Ward Realty Co., 100 William Street. The structure will be twelve

stories high and 75x105 feet. The first one or two stories will be constructed of limestone, and the rest of brick. Estimated cost, \$250,000.

It is stated that a twelve-story apartment-house is to be built on the premises at 636 Fifth Avenue, 36.1x131 feet, at the corner of Fifty-first Street, by Thomas R. A. Hall. The property is opposite St. Patrick's Cathedral.

Press reports state that Lawler & Haase, 69 Wall Street, have plans for a six-story apartment building, at 13-19 East Tenth Street, for the Mayfield Construction Co., 26 Cortlandt Street. The building will be constructed of Harvard brick and limestone, 97.6x94.9 feet, with gravel roof, fireproofing, iron stairs, electric and gas fixtures, etc. Estimated cost, \$125,000.

Architects Neville & Bagge, it is said, have plans for an apartment building at corner of 159th Street and Broadway, for the Fleuri Construction Co., 1809 Amsterdam Avenue. The building will be six stories high, 100x115 feet, light brick, limestone and terra cotta, structural steel and iron, with fireproofing, tin roof, iron stairs, electric and gas fixtures, etc. Estimated cost, \$250,000.

Plans have been filed by William D. Johnson, Architect, Westchester Avenue and Southern Boulevard, for a six-story flat building, 188x99 feet, to be built for the American Real Estate Co. Estimated cost, \$220,000.

Plans have been filed for a ten-story brick and stone extension to the brick and stone church at 208 West Twenty-third Street, for the Congregation Westminster Presbyterian Church, cost \$175,000. Bradford L. Gilbert, architect.

Horace Trumbauer, of Philadelphia, Pa., is said to be preparing plans for a \$100,000 addition, which it is proposed erecting to the residence of Geo. J. Gould, at 657 Fifth Avenue.

NEW WESTMINSTER, CANADA.—Reports state that E. J. Fader, of the Torpedo Towing & Tug Co., will erect a hotel this summer, to cost \$110,000. Plans have not yet been ordered.

NORTH YAKIMA, WASH.—The School Board has adopted a combined plan of Architect Duveaux, of North Yakima, and Architect Heath, of Tacoma, for a new school building. Cost, \$85,000.

OELWEIN, IA.—Plans are being prepared for a hotel at Oelwein, to cost \$60,000. Plans have been prepared by Architect H. E. Netcal, Independence, Ia.

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.—It is reported that Thomas Campbell has purchased site 25x140 feet and will erect a six-story bank and office-building equipped with elevators and modern fire-escapes. Starr & Chestney are the architects.

W. B. Martin of Terrell, Tex., it is said, has bought the M. J. Baum property on North Broadway, and expects to begin the erection of a six-story office-building.

OMAHA, NEB.—Plans are being considered for the new Orthopedic Hospital for crippled children, now situated at Lincoln, to be built at Mercer Park on West Cumming Street. Cost, \$50,000.

Architect John Latenser, 422 Bee Building, it is said, has prepared plans for the three-story Masonic Temple at Twentieth and Douglas Streets. Estimated cost, \$100,000.

Frank B. Kennard, it is said, is having plans prepared for an apartment-house, to be erected at Nineteenth and Dodge Streets, at a cost of \$35,000.

OWENTON, ALA.—The Methodists of Birmingham and North Alabama are said to be contemplating the enlarging of the Birmingham College at Owenton, at a cost of \$100,000.

PARIS, TEX.—The Elks' Lodge contemplates erecting a lodge building and opera house, to cost \$50,000.

PASSAIC, N. J.—Mrs. John Ward, of Pennington Avenue, it is reported, intends erecting a stone parish house adjoining the St. John's Episcopal Church as a memorial to her late husband.

PAWTUCKET, R. I.—The Sub-Committee on Property of the School Commission, it is stated, has been authorized to secure plans and specifications for a school in the Prospect Street section. Probable cost, \$60,000.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Stearns & Castor, Stephen Girard Building, it is stated, will soon ask for bids for erecting a building for the Tenth National Bank, on Broad Street. The building is to be one-story, of granite, and cost about \$100,000.

An eight-story store and office-building will be erected, according to reports, at Eleventh and Market Streets for the Dencla estate. Estimated cost, \$300,000.

PORTLAND, ORE.—N. A. Walker will, it is said, erect a five-story brick and steel apartment-house at corner of King and Wayne Streets, to cost about \$125,000. Plans are being prepared by Whidden & Lewis, Concord Building.

POTTSVILLE, PA.—It is stated that \$100,000 has been raised, with which it is proposed erecting a Y. M. C. A. building.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Wm. W. Smith, of this city, has contributed \$125,000 for a new Y. M. C. A. building, to be erected on Washington and Lafayette Streets. Architect not yet selected.

RALEIGH, N. C.—The Masonic Temple, to be erected here, for which Chas. McMillen, of Wilmington, is preparing plans, will be of reinforced-concrete and pressed brick, trimmed with Indiana brown limestone, seven stories high, and 61x90 feet; cost to be about \$90,000.

REDDING, CAL.—The Northern California Power Co., it is stated, is having plans prepared for a concrete office-building which it is proposed erecting on Pine Street.

RICHMOND, VA.—Press reports state that a new Y. M. C. A. building will be erected here, to cost about \$226,000.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—The Woodmen of the World (Arley M. Avery, Secretary) are said to be contemplating the erection of a \$50,000 temple.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.—The Fruit Growers' Publishing Co., it is reported, intends erecting this spring at Eighth and Charles Streets, a three-story building, to cost \$50,000.

Eames & Young, of St. Louis, and E. J. Eckel, of St. Joseph, have been appointed architects for the new hotel to be erected by the Buchanan Hotel Company at Fifth and Francis Streets.

ST. LOUIS, MO.—Plans have been filed for a three-story brick apartment-house, to be erected at 767 Goodfellow Avenue by Claude E. Vrooman, at an estimated cost of \$100,000. Geo. H. Kennerly is the architect.

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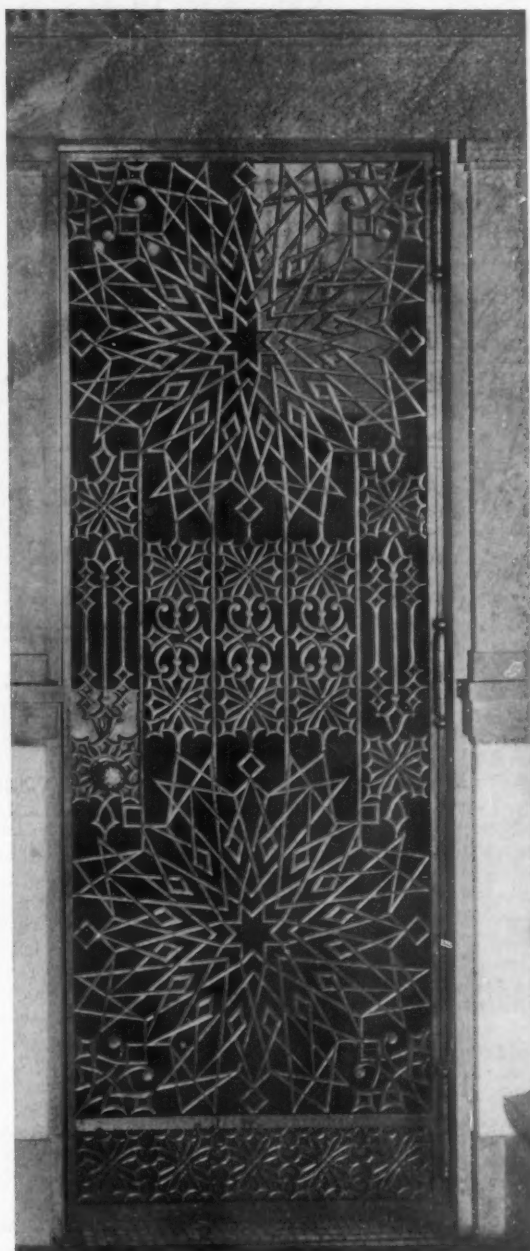
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said, is going to erect a \$150,000 factory from plans prepared by Architects Mauran, Russell & Garden, 1620 Chemical Building.

Reports state that plans are being prepared for a six-story building for Zach. W. Tinker, Carleton Building, at Walnut and Moore Streets. Estimated cost, \$300,000.

Mauran, Russell & Garden, architects, Chemical Building, are preparing plans for a sixteen-story bank and office-building, 149x127 feet, to be erected on Broadway, between Pine and Olive Streets, for the National Bank of Commerce, Broadway and Olive Streets. The building will be constructed of granite, with composition roof, plate glass, hard plaster, marble and tile work, iron store fronts, combination light fixtures, nickel plumbing, skylights, galvanized-iron and copper cornices. Estimated cost, \$2,500,000.

Theo. C. Link, it is said, has prepared plans for a \$60,000 building to be erected by the Wednesday Club; two stories, 90x132 feet.

ST. PAUL, MINN.—The Minnesota Transfer Railway Co., city, M. J. Dooley, Superintendent, will erect a three-story pressed-brick and cut-stone fireproof office-building, in its yards at Midway. It will be 80x100 feet. The round-house will be enlarged, and additional tracks will be built. The improvement will cost, complete, \$300,000.

SAN ANTONIA, TEX.—Mrs. David A. Nease, of Charleston, W. Va., announces that she will erect a large tourist hotel on the site of Muth's Garden, on Government Hill, to cost not less than \$500,000.

A \$150,000 opera house, it is said, will be erected here by the Schuberts and the Interstate Amusement Company.

SAN DIEGO, CAL.—Reports state that Frederick T. Scripps will erect a six-story building at the southwest corner of Sixth and C Streets. Cost, \$100,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—The Hooker & Lent Company, it is said, will erect a ten-story building at the corner of Market and First Streets. Cost, \$200,000.

E. L. Goldstein will erect a four-story brick building at the corner of Sutter and Gough Streets, to cost \$175,000.

Architects Wright, Rushford & Cahill, 277 California Street, have prepared plans for a six-story brick warehouse at Davis and Pacific Streets for the Otis estate, 426

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California Street. Estimated cost, \$100,000.

It is reported that plans have been prepared for the Court-house which it is proposed erecting at Stockton and Bush Streets, at a cost of \$50,000.

SAN MARCAS, TEX.—Reports state that an academy costing \$100,000, will be erected by the Baptists in San Marcas.

SEATTLE, WASH.—It is reported that Saunders & Lawton, Alaska Building, have prepared plans for a six-story building to be erected at Second Avenue, South and King Streets, for the Crane Company, at a cost of \$200,000.

Architects Graham & Meyers, Globe Building, have plans for a ten-story office-building, 120x120 feet, at the corner of Third Avenue and Stewart Street, for C. J. Smith. Estimated cost, \$300,000.

Plans have been prepared by Architect James H. Schaack for a church for the Methodist congregation, to cost \$125,000.

It is reported that the Plymouth Church has had plans prepared by a Chicago architect for a church, to cost \$200,000.

SOUTH McALESTER, IND. TER.—This city will sell bonds and proceed at once with the erection of the proposed school, to cost \$175,000.

Smith & Parr are preparing plans for opera-house, 80x150 feet, of classic design, to be erected by William Busby; cost, \$80,000; building to be connected with the Busby Hotel by covered illuminated hall twenty feet wide.

SOUTH ST. JOSEPH, Mo.—John Donovan is considering erection of warehouse; four-stories and basement; 80x130 feet; brick. Cost, \$50,000.

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—It is announced that

plans are being prepared by the members of the Methodist Church for the new edifice on South Church street. Cost, \$80,000.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.—The erection of a Y. M. C. A. building, costing about \$75,000, it is stated, is contemplated.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—A wholesale storage warehouse is to be erected here for C. E. Brown & Co., of Springfield. It will be five-stories high and basement, 50x90 feet, with brick and brown stone trimmings; steel construction. B. Hammett Seabury, architect, 21 Besse Place.

The W. S. Envelope Company, it is stated, will erect a building, 300x100 feet, six stories high, costing \$300,000. Samuel M. Green, Holyoke, Mass., is engineer and architect.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo.—Press reports state that Adam Drischler of St. Louis has finished plans for the building of the State Normal School to be erected this year—academic, science and pedagogy halls. The main structure will cost \$200,000 and the other two will cost \$75,000, exclusive of heating plants, which have been estimated at \$50,000. The General Assembly is to be asked for an appropriation of \$340,000.

STAMFORD, CONN.—The Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company, we are advised, has recently awarded to Frank B. Gilbreth, New York, contracts for building extensions to their press shop and cabinet lock department at Stamford, Conn. This press shop extension will be one story high, approximately 80 feet by 156 feet, resting on 40-foot piles, with brick walls and timber roof with saw-tooth skylights. The floor will be of reinforced-concrete, designed for a live load of 250 pounds. The cabinet lock department extension will be one story

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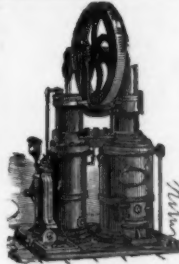
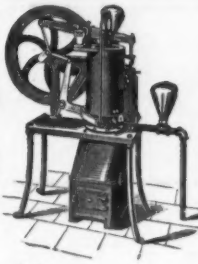
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high, 42x80 feet, of wood construction, with gravel roof, and concrete foundation and retaining wall. The work will cost about \$40,000.

SULPHUR SPRINGS, N. C.—Press reports state that plans are being prepared for a hotel to be erected by Prof. O. B. Schoenfeld, of New Orleans, La. Estimated cost, \$125,000.

SYDNEY, N. S.—A hotel to cost \$1,000,000, it is stated, is to be erected here. The capital has all been secured.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—It is reported that Proprietor Charles E. Averill of the Yates House will erect a 150-room fire-proof building on the strip of land owned by him on East Fayette street, between the Yates House and the Manhattan Hotel. Also that the Yates House proper will be made fire-proof by putting in concrete floors and changing the construction wherever necessary. This would double the size of the Yates House, giving 300 rooms.

TOLEDO, O.—Plans are being prepared, according to reports, for a five-story brick and concrete building, to be erected for the Moreton Truck & Storage Co., at a cost of \$50,000.

John F. Coghlan and James Rundell are having plans prepared for a ten-story building to be built on Superior Street. The property is located between Jefferson and Madison Streets, and is now occupied as a tenement. The new building will cost \$125,000.

The Toledo Railways and Light Company, Smith & Baker Building, Toledo, are planning to erect a large brick car barn in the northern part of the city, with a capacity of 100 cars. No architect has yet been selected.

George L. McKesson, business manager for the Board of Education, has recommended the expenditure of a quarter of a million dollars in the erection of new school buildings during the coming year.

Rev. J. H. Muchlenbeck, pastor of St.

Ann's Roman Catholic Church, on Bancroft Street, has just returned from a European trip, where he went to secure ideas for the erection of a \$100,000 church which the congregation intends erecting. No architect has been selected.

Architect D. L. Stine, Valentine Building, Toledo, is finishing plans for a \$50,000 church building which is to be erected in this city by St. Matthew's English Lutheran Church. J. H. Puck is representing the congregation.

Work on the new \$500,000 hotel building the Commonwealth Building Company is about to erect in this city is being resumed by General Contractor Bentley, who will sub-let various portions of the work in the near future.

TOPEKA, KAN.—Architects Holland & Squires, 734 Kansas avenue, have prepared plans for the five-story office building, 75x130 feet, at Eighth and Quincy Streets, for the Capitol Publishing Company, care Arthur Cooper. Estimated cost, \$100,000.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Col. O. G. Staples, proprietor of the National Hotel and Riggs House, and the Thousand Island House at Alexandria Bay, is said to be planning the erection of a \$1,000,000 hotel on Fifteenth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue.

John R. McLean, 1500 I Street, N. W., has awarded contract to George A. Fuller Company, Munsey Building, 1331 Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W., for the reconstruction of dwelling at corner of Fifteenth and I Streets, N. W., and the erection of a large addition; cost of improvements about \$150,000. John Russell Pope, architect, 1133 Broadway, New York.

H. A. Pressey, Colorado Building, Fourteenth and G Streets, N. W., has commissioned Wood, Donn & Deming, architects, 808 Seventeenth Street, N. W., to prepare plans and specifications for the erection of large dwelling on Great Falls Road, opposite Washington.

A permit has been granted to J. L. Arms

to erect a four-story brick apartment-house at 2310 Eighteenth Street, N. W., to cost \$55,000. W. J. Simmons is the architect.

A building permit has been issued to the Congress Hall Hotel Company for the erection of a five-story brick hotel at 253 New Jersey Avenue, S. E., opposite the new committee room building for the House of Representatives, now in course of construction. The architects for the proposed new hotel are Messrs. Harding & Upman, and the estimated cost is stated to be \$200,000.

Reports state that Mrs. Marshall Field, Chicago, Ill., has purchased lot at corner New Hampshire Avenue and Seventeenth Street, and it is reported, had plans prepared for large dwelling to be erected.

Press reports state that Congressman Frank O. Lowden, Chicago, Ill., and Mrs. George M. Pullman, Chicago, Ill., have purchased lot 300x200 feet at corner of Massachusetts and California Avenues, and will erect two large dwellings on the site.

WAUSEON, O.—Toledo architects have been invited to prepare sketches for a \$35,000 high school building which is to be erected at Wauseon.

WENTWORTH, N. C.—Jas. T. Smith, Clerk Superior Court, writes that the County Commissioners have decided to erect a Court-house. Architects, F. P. Milburn & Co., of Washington, D. C.

WEST CHESTER, PA.—According to reports, a three-story club-house, 100x60 feet, will be erected for the members of the West Chester Golf and Country Club. Estimated cost, \$100,000.

Thos. M. Seeds, of Philadelphia, Pa., it is reported, has secured the contract to erect a \$100,000 bank and office-building for the First National Bank.

WILMINGTON, N. C.—Lietner & Wilkins, of Wilmington, have prepared plans for a Catholic cathedral. It is to be of rock-faced stone, and have a red tile roof, interior decoration to be of white marble, size 95x167 feet, and is to cost about \$100,000.



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