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The AMERICAN ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS

Regular Edition

Vol. XCI.

MARCH 23, 1907.

No. 1630.

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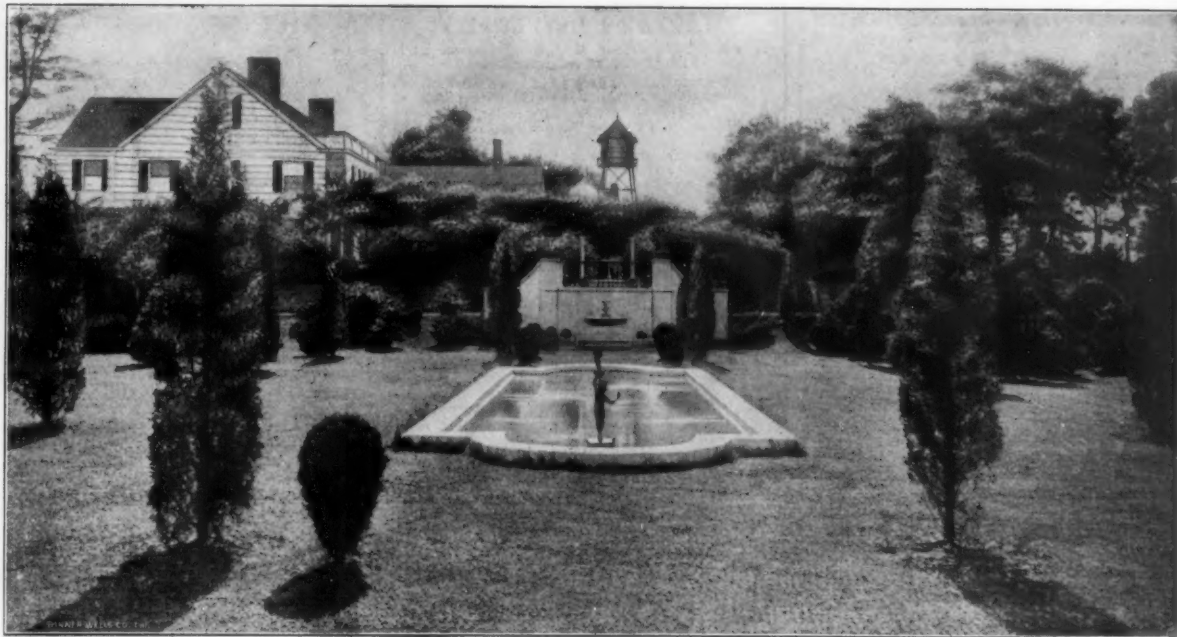
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"A Blot on the Landscape"



Even in a view like this, where the elevated tank is in the extreme background, it is conspicuous and is an "eyesore," marring the natural beauty of the scenery.

Mr. Charles Barton Keen, a well-known architect of Philadelphia, who combines landscape architecture with his general practice, has written as follows:

Replying to your favor of the 12th, beg to say that Mr. Caverno quoted me correctly, viz.:

"Anyone who makes it possible to do away with spoiling the scenery by elevated tanks, deserves the thanks of mankind."

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SOCIETIES

THE ARCHITECTURAL LEAGUE OF MEMPHIS.

This organization adopted a constitution and by-laws on January 15. Meetings will be held on the first Monday of each month. The officers for the current year are: J. B. Cook, president; C. O. Pfeil, first vice-president; B. C. Alsop, second vice-president, and M. H. Furbringer, secretary and treasurer.

ARCHITECTURAL LEAGUE OF AMERICA.

The Architectural League of America, which is a federation of twenty-two architectural clubs, meets at Washington, D. C., on April 22, 23 and 24, next.

THE GARGOYLE CLUB.

"The Gargoyles" have arranged to hold all meetings for the year 1907 at the Hofbrau Haus, at Broadway and Thirtieth Street. This society is incorporated under the laws of the State of New York, and its membership is formed of architects, draughtsmen, sculptors, artists, designers, engineers and others of the allied arts.

The officers elected at the last annual meeting for the ensuing year are: Henry C. Van Cleef, president; Ed. H. Rosengarten, vice-president; W. F. Anderson, corresponding secretary; A. M. Hadley, recording secretary; W. J. Blackburn, treasurer; W. T. L. Armstrong, chairman of Current Work Committee; Ed. L. Howell, chairman of Entertainment Committee; C. F. Winkelman, chairman of Job Committee.

The last meeting was in the form of a

smoker, which was attended by fifty or more, among whom were a number of representatives from the Kit Kat Club. Part of the entertainment was a humorous playlet, followed by impromptu features from those present.

ARCHITECTURAL LEAGUE OF NEW YORK.

The Architectural League of New York held its twenty-second annual dinner February 1 in the galleries of the American Fine Arts League.

Mr. Frederic Crowninshield, vice-president of the Fine Arts Federation, spoke on "The Municipality's Responsibility to Art." He said this city had done more in this direction than the general public gave credit for. The present administration, he said, showed a desire to encourage the development of the fine arts by naming an architect for one of the important civic boards. He doubted, however, whether the architects themselves were doing all they might do to encourage and develop public taste.

Before introducing the next speaker, Mr. R. H. Hunt, president, criticised the make-up of the board of trustees of "our city treasure house of art." He said:

"Of the twenty-four members who compose the governing body of the Metropolitan Museum of Art only three are artists. I consider it a crying shame that a board controlling this important institution should not number more men who understand, love and work for art."

Mr. Grosvenor Atterbury announced that last year's medal had been awarded to Carrière & Hastings, while the medal of this

year would be given to the firm of McKim, Mead & White for its design of the Madison Square Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Royal Cortissoz said that architects were doing more to cultivate the extravagant tastes of the rich than any other class of men. He said it was all wrong to design banks and department-stores to look like so many pseudo palaces, and then when the rich man wanted a palace to give him something which looked like a department-store. Buildings, he said, should suggest and serve the purpose for which they were intended.

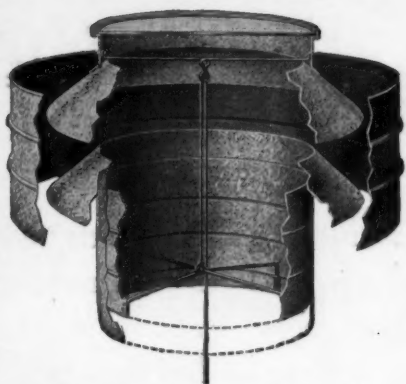
Mr. Cortissoz said men tried to build palaces before they knew how to build good roads, and declared that the streets of the metropolis were an abomination. He took up the present method of numbering and lettering streets, and said that instead of being eyesores, as they now are, they could be made things of beauty.

Among other speakers were H. R. Marshall and Arnold W. Brunner.—*New York Tribune*.

PERSONAL MENTION

PEORIA, ILL.—On account of the death of Mr. L. J. Parr, of the firm of Parr & Hulsebus, the firm name will hereafter be discontinued. The business will be continued by Mr. B. L. Hulsebus as successor.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Carlo Guthertz, a well-known architect, died at his home in Washington, Thursday, February 27, at the age of 62 years. He was born in Switzer-



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land, settled in Ohio in 1861, became a draughtsman and designed the machinery for the Confederate cruiser "Alabama." After the Civil War he devoted himself to art, studying in Paris and Rome.

COLUMBUS, O.—A partnership has been formed between two well-known young architects of Columbus, under the firm name of Dawson & Holbrook. Richard Z. Dawson, Jr., has been engaged in the general practice of his profession for the past eleven years. Harry C. Holbrook has been engaged in the work for twelve years, being associated with the firm of Linthwaite & Holbrook until its recent dissolution. The new firm will occupy Suite 611 of the Outlook Building.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—Mr. John H. Dayton, architect, has moved into his new office building in Market Street, near State Street.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Messrs. Gordon, Tracey & Swartwout, architects, 244 Fifth Avenue, announce the dissolution of their partnership.

MEMPHIS, TENN.—The firm of Chighizola, Harker & Cairns, architects, occupying rooms in the Scimitar Building, have dissolved partnership. Messrs. W. J. Harker and B. S. Cairns will occupy rooms on the same floor, while the third member of the firm, A. A. Chighizola, will remain in the present offices and conduct his business alone.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—The office of Charles Fitzgerald, architect, in the Hathaway Building, was damaged by fire Sunday evening, January 13, resulting in the total loss of many drawings and records which cannot be replaced.

BUILDING NEWS.

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

ALLEGHENY, PA.—Reports state that the School Board will erect an \$80,000 addition to the Spring Hill District school of the Seventh Ward; also a manual training school at the same cost.

ALTON, IA.—St. Mary's Roman Catholic congregation, it is said, is planning to erect a new church to cost \$50,000, and will remodel the old building into a chapel and hall.

ANDERSON, S. C.—It is stated that plans are being prepared for the Methodist edifice. Cost, \$35,000.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.—Bids are asked by James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., until 3 P. M., April 11, for the construction (complete) of the extension to the United States postoffice and courthouse, Asheville.

AUGUSTA, GA.—The management of the Bon Air Hotel Co., it is reported, has decided to make improvements at a cost of \$90,000.

BALTIMORE, MD.—Bids are asked by J. E. Sperry, architect, Calvert Building, for constructing a Y. M. C. A. building at Franklin and Cathedral Sts. The building will be of brick, stone and terra cotta construction, fireproof and eight stories high. Estimated cost, \$500,000.

Reports state that a new building will be erected soon for the Young Women's Christian Association, Franklin St. and Park Ave. Estimated cost, \$150,000.

BAY CITY, MICH.—The Hotel Building Co. has been organized here, according to reports, with a capital stock of \$200,000. The company proposes to build a hotel on the site of the Fraser House, destroyed by fire several months ago. The building will be 220x150 feet, covering a block front on Center Ave., four stories in height and will contain 150 rooms. An auditorium is contemplated in connection.

BELLINGHAM, WASH.—The Peninsula Portland Cement Company, Jackson, Mich., it is reported, is planning to erect a branch cement plant. Cost, \$2,000,000.

BERKELEY, CAL.—Reports announce that bids will probably be received in three or four months for the erection of the Polytechnic High School, to cost \$140,000. Architects, Stone & Smith, of San Francisco.

BISMARCK, N. D.—E. G. Patterson will, it is said, start work in the early spring for the erection of a five-story hotel building. It will be of reinforced concrete construction and with Hebron pressed brick exterior walls.

BOSTON, MASS.—The building of an administration building on Mason St. for the School Department, it is stated, is under consideration. Probable cost, \$100,000.

BRISTOL, CONN.—Walter P. Crabtree, of New Britain, it is stated, has prepared plans for the bank building to be erected at Main St. and Riverside Ave. for the Bristol Trust Co. The building is to be one story of light marble and fireproof throughout.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Sturgis & Barton, architects, 120 Boylston St., Boston, have been engaged to draw plans for a library building for Brookline, to cost about \$400,000.



"Standard" Plate P-851

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BUTTE, MONT.—It is reported that the Y. M. C. A. will erect a new building to cost about \$300,000.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—According to reports, the plans of Charles R. Greco for the erection of an edifice to the Blessed Sacrament Church at Pearl and Lake Sts. have been accepted. Cost, \$80,000. Rev. Father John A. Crowe, pastor.

CARTHAGE, IA.—It is said that plans have been prepared for a courthouse to be built by the County Commissioners. Cost, \$122,000.

CASTLE SHANNON, PA.—G. W. Waterman, it is reported, is contemplating the erection of an \$80,000 hotel here.

CEDAR RAPIDS, IA.—The citizens are reported to have voted in favor of issuing \$125,000 bonds for the erection of a city hall.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—The Charlotte Auditorium Co. is reported incorporated for the purpose of erecting an auditorium to seat 5,000 at a cost of about \$50,000.

CHICAGO, ILL.—L. M. Mitchell, 145 La Salle St., it is stated, has prepared plans for an apartment building to be erected on South Park Ave. and Fifty-ninth St. for William L. Beck, builder, 4412 Indiana Ave. Mr. Beck is taking figures. The building will be three-story, 100x71 feet, and will cost \$50,000.

J. C. Llewellyn, First National Bank Building, 164 Dearborn St., is preparing plans for a warehouse to be built on the south side of Washington St., 120 feet west of Desplaines St., for the H. M. Hooker Co., 59 West Randolph St. It will be six stories or more, 126x183 feet, of reinforced concrete construction, with concrete founda-

tion, have pressed brick front, steam heat, wiring for electric light, the latest improvements, and will cost \$150,000 to \$200,000.

J. E. O. Pridmore, 164 Dearborn St., has prepared plans and is taking figures on an addition to be built to St. Vincent's College, at 212 Osgood St. It will be four-story, 60x108 feet, of fireproof construction, steel and hollow tires, and cost \$70,000.

Superintendent Jens Jensen, it is stated, has submitted to the West Park Board plans for a conservatory and park house, which is to be erected in Garfield Park during the summer, at a cost of \$225,000.

William L. Klewer, 109 Randolph St., is preparing plans and will take figures on an apartment building to be built at Grace and Rokeby Sts., for Andrew J. Kennedy. It will be three-story, 88x125 feet, and cost \$60,000.

Architect E. Stanford Hall, 918 Association Building, 153 La Salle St., is preparing preliminary sketches for a fireproof hotel to be built out of the city, to contain 300 rooms.

M. Born & Co., southeast corner of Franklin St. and Lomax Pl., contemplate the erection of a store and loft building at 340 to 344 Fifth Ave. for their own occupancy. The proposed building is to be ten-story, 63x120 feet, probably steel construction on caisson foundation, have pressed brick front, steam heat, electric light, and is estimated to cost about \$250,000.

Plans and specifications have been prepared, according to reports, by Architect S. S. Beman, 203 Michigan Ave., for the new church to be erected at Garfield Blvd. and State St. for the Washington Park

Baptist congregation, 5530 Prairie Ave. The building will be one-story high, covering an area of 70x150 feet. It will be built of brick and stone and cost about \$50,000. A two-story brick and stone parsonage will be built in connection with the church.

CHICKASHA, I. T.—It is stated that plans are being prepared for a \$50,000 high school.

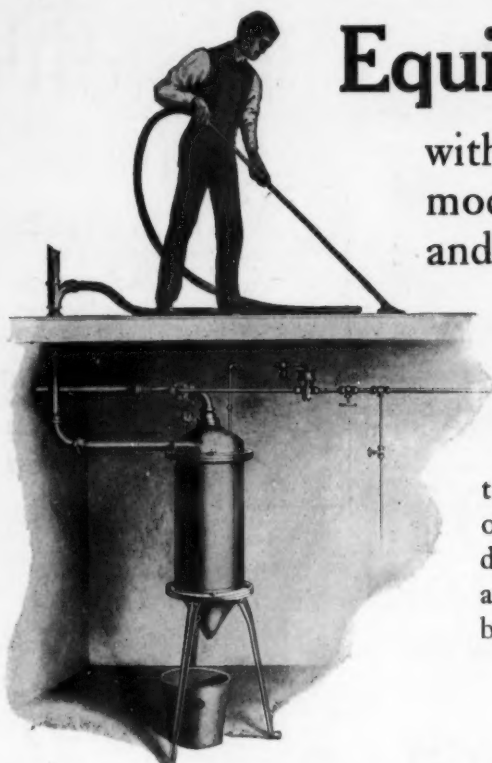
A \$200,000 opera house and hotel will be erected here, it is said, by W. J. Croslen. The building will be a fireproof, five-story structure.

CINCINNATI, O.—A new stag hotel is being planned for this city. Dr. Jacob A. Haerr, Frank Kirchner and Edward Holder are reported interested. The cost is estimated at \$60,000.

Architects Elzner & Anderson, 136 Ingalls Building, it is reported, have completed plans for a warehouse for Reins & Meiss. Estimated cost, \$100,000.

CLEVELAND, O.—Reports state that a commercial structure about twelve stories in height and costing \$1,000,000 is to be erected shortly on the south side of Euclid Ave. by A. A. Pope, president of the National Malleable Castings Company. The structure will be located on a lot a little east of East Twelfth St., and extending from Huron Rd. to Euclid Ave. The Euclid Ave. frontage of the property is 100 feet.

The Collins Hotel Company, present address, care Baldwin Hotel, has been incorporated, it is reported, and will erect a hotel at the corner of East Ninth and Walnut Sts. The structure will be twelve stories high, of fireproof construction, and is estimated to cost about \$1,000,000. J. Milton Dyer, architect, Cuyahoga Building, has been commissioned to prepare the plans.



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Bids will be received by Architect Frank B. Meade, 1002 Garfield Building, for a three-story brick and stone private school to cost \$75,000 for the Euclid Heights school.

Architect J. Milton Dyer, 825 Cuyahoga Building, it is stated, has prepared plans for a new building to be erected for the First National Bank. Estimated cost, \$500,000.

Hubbell & Benes, Citizens' Building, are said to have prepared plans for a market house to be erected on the West Side at an estimated cost of \$162,000.

It is stated that plans are being prepared by F. Melville Lewis, president of the Hotel Life Company, for a hotel to cost \$1,000,000.

Architects Richards, McCarty & Bulford, of Columbus, O., are revising the plans for a wholesale grocery warehouse at Cleveland for the Eldridge-Higgins Company. Estimated cost, \$200,000.

Plans are being prepared, it is said, by Milton J. Dyer, 801 Cuyahoga Building, for a new city hall to cost \$250,000.

It is reported that the Williamson Co. intends erecting a sixteen-story building on Euclid Ave.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.—The Methodists are said to be arranging for the erection of a Deaconess' Hospital at a cost of \$65,000.

It is stated that improvements costing \$75,000 are to be made by the directors of the Glockner Sanitarium.

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Bids are asked by the Commission for the Completion of the Statehouse at Columbia, S. C., until noon, April 4, for new structural steel supports

and repairing the metal ceilings. Plans and specifications may be had from Charles C. Wilson, architect, 1302 Main St., Columbia, S. C.

COLUMBUS, O.—It is stated that the Columbus Aerie, No. 297, Fraternal Order of Eagles (Louis Dutoit, president) has decided to erect a building at Pearl and Town Sts. to cost about \$50,000.

COVINGTON, KY.—James Gilmore, Cincinnati, O., is preparing plans for a department store and office building for John R. Coppen, Covington. Estimated cost, \$125,000.

DENVER, COLO.—E. P. Varian, Nassau Building, is stated to have prepared plans for a ten-story office building which Judge Colburn contemplates erecting at Fifteenth and Colfax Sts.

DES MOINES, IA.—The St. Mary's German R. C. Church members, it is reported, will erect a convent costing about \$60,000, according to plans prepared by C. C. Cross & Sons, Good Block.

C. C. Cross & Sons, architects, are said to have prepared plans for a four-story and basement hotel building to be erected by D. C. Nelson at East Fourth and Locust streets. It will be brick, with stone trimmings.

DETROIT, MICH.—Widmann, Walsh & Boisselier, architects, Wainwright Building, St. Louis, Mo., it is stated, are preparing plans for a storage house to be built at Detroit for the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association, St. Louis. Estimated cost, \$500,000.

Albert Kahn, Union Trust Building, is reported to have prepared plans for a busi-

ness building to be erected at a cost of \$150,000 for Grinnell Bros.

Architect R. C. Gies, 520 Wayne County Savings Building, has prepared plans and is ready to take figures for a fine residence for Carl Schweikart, 1922 Jefferson Ave., to be two stories and basement, 50x60 feet, of cement and paving brick, slate roof, hot water heating, combination lighting, open plumbing, plate and art glass, wood and brick mantels, ceramic tile, hardwood finish, hard plaster, etc.

EDMONTON, CANADA.—A permit for the erection of a new postoffice in this city was lately granted. The building will be erected at the corner of Dougal and Rice Sts. and will cost \$250,000. Fred Gelinas, Ottawa, Ont., is secretary of the Department of Public Works.

Johnson & Lines, Edmonton, have been selected to prepare plans for the proposed civic hospital, which will cost \$150,000.

EMMETTSBURG, IA.—Bids will be received until April 5 by the Board of County Supervisors for erecting a jail and sheriff's residence. Bids may be submitted on either or both brick and cement construction. Sim R. Stedman, County Auditor.

EVANSVILLE, IND.—The American Society of Equity is stated to have accepted plans for a twelve-story business building, contracts for which, it is reported, will be let within about two months.

GRAPEVILLE, PA.—Architects Milligan & Miller, Wilkinsburg, Pa., it is stated, have plans for the St. Paul's Orphan Asylum buildings at Grapeville, Pa. Cost, \$75,000. Address superintendent of asylum at Butler, Pa.

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GREENVILLE, S. C.—The Greenville Hotel Co., it is reported, intends erecting a hotel at a cost of about \$150,000.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—The Y. M. C. A. of this city has raised \$273,000 for the immediate erection and equipment of a new building on the corner of Illinois and New York Sts. Bids will be invited soon. Rubush & Hunter, architects.

The State Board of Agriculture, it is stated, has engaged Rubush & Hunter, Fitzgerald Building, to prepare plans for a \$100,000 live stock pavilion.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.—It is stated that the directors of the St. John River Terminal Company (W. L. Pierce, Valdosta Building, Superintendent) have decided to expend about \$200,000 in improvements, including the plans for the new freight station and terminals for East Bay St. The freight depot is to be of brick and stone about 420 feet long, and in addition to the trackage a pier 420 feet long is to be constructed on the site of the present pier.

constructed on the site of the present pier.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Reports state that Sheppard & Farrar, Minor Building, are preparing plans and will take bids for a church, 55x96 feet, to be erected at Admiral and Independence Blvds., for the First Congregational Society, 1837 Pendleton Ave. The building will be constructed of stone with hard plaster, combination light fixtures, nickel plumbing, etc. Estimated cost, \$125,000.

Hucke & Sexton are reported to be arranging to erect a \$150,000 building at Twelfth and Wyandotte Sts.

Architects Howe, Hoit & Cutler, 313 East Tenth St., it is said, are preparing plans for a four-story office building, 58x142 feet, for the United States and America Mexican Trust Company. E. E. Holmes, manager, at Tenth and Baltimore Sts. Estimated cost, \$175,000.

KINGMAN, KAN.—Bids are asked by Bert Walter, County Clerk, until April 2 for

the furnishing of all materials and labor required in the erection and completion of a courthouse and jail.

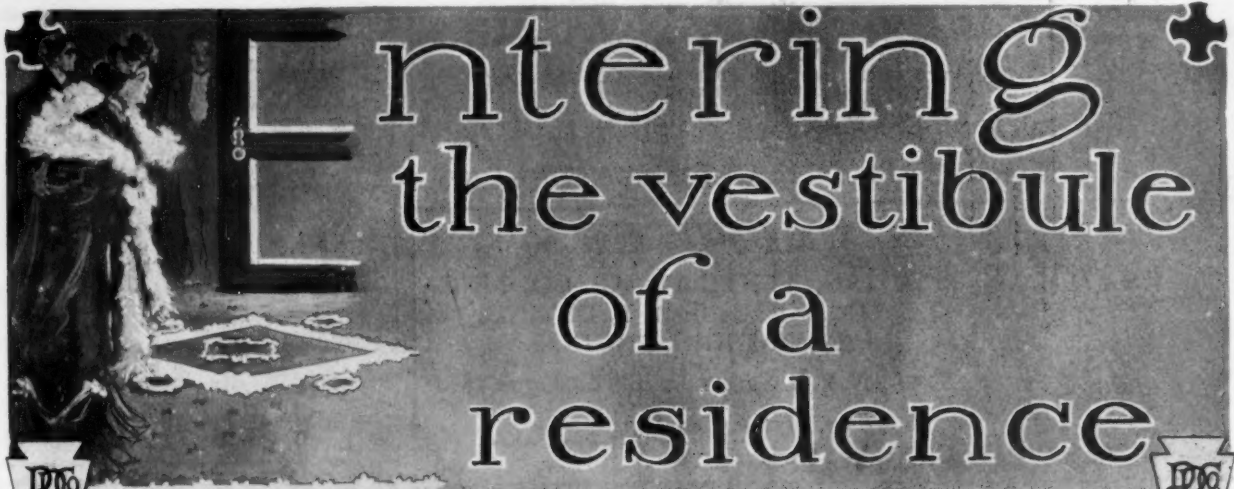
LAFAYETTE, IND.—It is stated that the Board of Trustees of Purdue University has approved plans for the three-story memorial gymnasium, which it is proposed erecting at a cost of \$100,000.

LEWISTOWN, MONT.—Reports state that plans are being prepared for a hotel and bank building to cost \$100,000.

LEXINGTON, KY.—Richards, McCarty & Bulford, Ruggery Building, Columbus, O., it is stated, have completed plans and will receive bids until about April 5 for a 250-room hotel for the Phoenix Hotel Co., Lexington. Cost, \$300,000.

The Hill St. Methodist Church congregation is said to be planning the erection of a \$40,000 edifice.

LINCOLN, NEB.—It is stated that plans are being prepared by the Christian Science



a first impression is received which must strongly influence any appreciation of the further interior. Too much consideration cannot be given to the treatment of this introductory space.

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SOCIETIES, PERSONAL MENTION, ETC.	

THE cancelling last week of the contract for an equestrian monument to General Sheridan in Washington, made between the sculptor, J. Q. A. Ward, and the Sheridan Statue Commission, is an occurrence interesting from several points of view. A correspondent of the *New York Times*, who believes in the French exordium "*cherchez la femme*," turns to the Scriptures and finds there that a certain judge, being besought by a widow to avenge her of an adversary, would not at first do so, but at length, wearied by her importunities, decided that "Though I fear not God, nor regard man: Yet because this widow troubleth me, I will avenge her, lest by her continual coming she weary me." But we feel quite sure that Mrs. Sheridan, even if her dissatisfaction is the ultimate cause of the rupture, has shown all the good-feeling and forbearance that could properly be anticipated—and one could hardly expect that patience in such a matter should be put under strain for nearly twenty years. We feel that the blame can be more fairly placed upon the sculptor, or rather upon that too common disregard that all artists—sculptors more than painters—seem to feel they are entitled to pay to the conditions implied in their contracts. The general practice of art-

ists too often seems to be precisely that followed by a certain class of mechanics and contractors: secure the job, do a little something upon it, and insist on a payment on account; the job is now "nailed" beyond peradventure, and the mechanic, contractor or artist then proceeds to "nail" other, and more and more, jobs in the same way, doing a little work on this, that or the other one as impulse seizes them. At this moment the Erie Canal Commission is trying to persuade a contractor who has in this way secured contracts on three different sections to do work upon one of them at least, and at the same time there probably is not a sculptor's studio in the city that does not contain unfinished work that should have been delivered long ago, while other jobs secured later have long since been finished and paid for. Of course, a reasonable leeway must be granted to the artistic temperament; and every one has experienced the feeling of physical repulsion at having to resume work on something that refuses to take proper shape; but most of us have to conquer that repulsion, and it would seem that during nineteen years Mr. Ward has had a very reasonable opportunity to get the better of his, and, as he has completed and submitted to the jury three different solutions of the problem, it must be granted that he has loyally attempted to do so. But it is obvious that, progressing at the same rate, the sculptor is not likely to be able to produce a satisfactory model, and the jury, the Government and Mrs. Sheridan have rights in the matter as real as the sculptor's.

THERE is at least one suggestion made by the City Improvement Commission of New York as to ways in which the aspect and convenience of that city may be improved that architects should set their faces against, and that is the proposal that the wall about Central Park shall be removed. In the first place, the removal of the wall on the Fifth Avenue side would be but the first step toward the widening of the avenue at the expense of the Park, and we do not believe that such widening will ever be really needful there. It is not to be disputed that access to the Park is not now sufficiently convenient; but the remedy clearly is not the abolition of the entire wall, but, rather, the interjection in its length of several or many new gates, and there is no more pleasing achievement of architectural art than a really successful park gateway or entrance. The fact that the gateways conceived by Mr. Olmsted and his co-workers never were built is no proof that such structures were not desirable, or that they may not yet be created, and, as we say, it is quite certain that they did not provide enough of them for convenient access to the grounds that are now so beautiful. If the present wall be retained and new openings made in its six or seven miles of length, it is plain that the existence of the wall and the treatment of the new openings will offer a standing opportunity and invitation for the erection there of statues and memorials of past and future notables of the town whose achievements and personalities, while deserving some public recognition, are not of such prime importance as to have claim to more conspicuous, isolated and individual sites.

RHADAMANTHUS could find no place on the New York Bench in these degenerate days, though Mercury, god of trade, commerce and chicanery, could, in the turn of a hand, disprove the immutability of law and justice, if the interest on a dollar is to be gained. The futility of incorporating restricting conditions in real-estate deeds was in part proved in Boston a few years ago by the court's rulings in the case of certain land lying on Beacon Street, near the State-house, and again disproved by contradictory rulings applying to lands lying in the neighborhood of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Stipulations of the same kind have lately been dealt with by the New York Supreme Court, which has decided that the conditions which restrict to dwelling-house use the land on Thirty-fourth Street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, need no longer be observed, and, so, the sites can be sold for the erection thereon of commercial buildings. It is true that the owners of seventy per cent. of the land petitioned for the removal of the restrictions, but it seems to us that the rights of the other thirty per cent., being founded on law and prescription, deserved the Court's upholding.

A VERY interesting case has been settled by the full bench of the Massachusetts Supreme Court in a way that should serve to stiffen the backbones of architects' clients hereafter. During the building of the great Christian Science Church, the leaders of the labor unions attempted to bring about, under threat of a general strike, the discharge of a non-union workman employed by the Aberthaw Construction Company. Hearing of the trouble, the Board of Directors of the Christian Science Church joined with the unions in the effort to effect the discharge of the guiltless, but obnoxious, workman. Upon this the Aberthaw people sued for an injunction against the labor leaders, by name, and the Board of Directors, praying not only for an injunction, but relief in damages. The case has just been decided in favor of the aggrieved contractors, and as to the behavior of the Directors, the Court in holding the corporation liable as an individual remarks: "The plans of the other defendants were well on foot when this defendant, who had been informed of their object, intervened and sought by its representations to persuade the plaintiff to avoid all future difficulty by discharging an employee who had not become obnoxious to them."

WE have not followed with close attention the struggle that has for months been going on in France between the State and the Church, but have been gratified to note that a *modus vivendi* promised to be reached shortly that seemed as nearly equitable as the opposing interests concerned made possible. But a rather serious hitch has just been encountered, and it concerns the point we spoke of when we referred long ago to the "separation" trouble, namely, the safety and preservation of the ecclesiastical fabrics everywhere in France—the world's heritage of architectural art. The French Government, at the last moment, incorporated in the agreement that it and the Vatican were about ready to sign a condition that the several priests who should sign the agreement

that allows them to resume the exercise of their functions should bind themselves to keep the church fabrics in good repair! Naturally, the Vatican draws off before this exaction, a very serious matter in the case of cathedrals and large buildings, and always of importance in all buildings that have endured the weather for centuries, only through constant care. That the lessee should covenant to keep the leased building in good repair is an everyday occurrence; but it should be remembered that in these cases the lessor has just impoverished his would-be tenant by confiscating all, or practically all, his capitalized property, leaving to him only current income, and reduced at that.

AMONG the interesting things developed thus far in the investigation into the Pennsylvania Capitol scandal is proof that the architect, Mr. Huston, before the contract was awarded, assured the Capitol Building Commission that, allowing \$675,000 for furnishing, decoration and his own commission, the building could be completed within the four millions appropriated. Another curious thing is that the Audit Company now engaged on the books, and in comparing the actual contents of this building with what purported to have been delivered into it, discovered that no interest had been paid on daily balances by the Trust Company with whom the building funds were deposited. A demand for such interest was therefore made, and \$27,353 were recovered.

WE wonder whether Mr. Speaker Cannon, in view of the recent horribly disastrous freshets in Western Pennsylvania, will still hold the matter of the further denudation of the Appalachian and White Mountain ranges as quite immaterial and unworthy his consideration. To other observers the relation between what has just happened and the causes, at one time preventable, is entirely plain. It is partially reassuring to learn that the Government is to begin this summer to make a series of surveys and investigations of the present forestation of these watersheds, and perhaps enough facts can be secured in this way to compel Congress at its next session to take some effective action. Doubtless, President Roosevelt regrets keenly that he could not regulate the matter by executive order and erect these regions into "National forests" at the same time that he created a number of similar reservations in the Far West, last month. Unfortunately, the situations are not the same: in the West, the forests lately nationalized were still parts of the public domain, while, in the East, the Appalachian and White Mountain territory long since passed into private ownership, and the State or the National Government can only again secure control of it by ordinary private purchase or, at an appraisal, by exercise of the right of eminent domain. In any event, the cost of preserving and restoring these necessary forests is going to be very large; but, then, these Western Pennsylvania freshets which Mr. Pinchot, Chief of the Forestry Service, says were "due fundamentally to the cutting away of the forests on the watersheds of the Allegheny and Monongahela Rivers," have this year cost the afflicted neighborhood the value of at least three battleships.

ITALIAN DOORWAYS.—II.

THIS date reminds us that we are now in the full tide of the Renaissance movement, at least so far as Tuscany is concerned, and Tuscany, you know, was the very cradle of the renewed Classicism. And yet, glance at the doorway of S. Agostino at Montepulciano—what a curious jumble of contradictory motives, while there is that about it that reminds us of the Porta della Carta. The designer was, perhaps, Michelozzo Michelozzi, the Florentine architect and sculptor, pupil of Brunelleschi, who in this very church erected the tomb of Bartolommeo Aragazzi. Michelozzo knew Venice and had worked at Ragusa on the Palazzo Publico there. Nothing is more natural, then, than that, inspired by Venetian architecture, he should, when called on to design a doorway for S. Agostino, at Montepulciano, try to recall and reproduce the flavor of the work noted during his sojourn in Venetia. This example is unique, and you must keep in mind that I have made my choice of artistic Italian doorways with a view to including among them not only those that are beautiful, but some that are somewhat odd, if not altogether extravagant.

Now let us turn at once to the Renaissance. The question that may be put first to the historian may possibly be this: Did the Italian Renaissance have a doorway peculiarly its own, characteristic and fundamental in its architectonic style? Yes, it did, and among several varieties there exists one peculiar to the Renaissance in Tuscany—Tuscany, so fecund in architects, as

moulded architrave and lintel, the mouldings at the base being returned horizontally—an especially characteristic feature of Renaissance doorways—the typical Tuscan doorway we are considering is enriched with an entablature and a semi-circular pediment enclosed within mouldings in keeping with the moulded architrave. The doorway of the Sala d'Udienza, a chef d'œuvre, as is the marquetry of the woodwork, with the portraits of Dante and Petrarch by Giuliano da Majano and Francione, designed in 1481 by Benedetto da Majano, is not provided at the crown of the arch and again at its springing on each side, where the

corona projects beyond the extrados, with that ornament so distinctive of Renaissance doorways, a scroll supported by bean-pods (*gousses de fève*). Although lacking this characteristic, this doorway in the Palazzo Vecchio surely deserves the consideration of any one who is studying Renaissance doorways. Sometimes, as in the case of S. Giobbe, in Venice, the moulded architrave that enframes the doorway opening is itself included between a pair of pilasters which support a full entablature, architrave, frieze and cornice, the frieze being covered with sculpture, as are the faces of the pilasters. This doorway at S. Giobbe is an exquisite example and is allied to certain Florentine models, like that in the Badia designed by Benedetto da Pistoja, called da Rovezzano. The ordonnance, whether simple or complicated, of Tuscan and Venetian doorways here considered belongs to the *quattrocentesco* (XV. century) type, to which period also are to be assigned the rectangular doorways, such as that of the Palazzo Guidi, formerly Palazzo Fogliani, at Fermo, and



DETAIL: DOORWAY OF THE SCUOLA DI S. MARCO, VENICE.



DOORWAY: PALAZZO ORSETTI, LUCCA.



DOORWAY: PALAZZO CALZAVEGLIO, BRESCIA.

the Duke of Urbino used to say—and the type of this doorway is found in the Sala d'Udienza in the Palazzo Vecchio at Florence. Having neither columns nor colonnettes, but only a

the door on the south side of Sta. Maria della Rosa, at Lucca, so charming in its proportions. And although the process of simplification on the one hand may reach absolute poverty of

expression, as in the doorway of the Palazzo Arroni, at Spoleto, on the other hand reaction may produce a very riot of ornamentation. And now we reach the doorway of the Scuola di S. Marco, at Venice, near SS. Giovanni e Paolo, which, expressing the sumptuous and joyous but elegant life of Venice, achieves an incredible richness. Everyone knows the building whereon this doorway, rather overloaded as a composition but carried out in a faultless manner, hymns the eternal refrain of Venetian beauty. Almost wholly burned down in 1485, the building was rebuilt in 1487, and in 1488 Pietro Lombardi, or Solari, the chief author of the doorway, was in charge of the reconstruction of the building, aided by Giovanni Buora d'Osteno. In brief, the doorway of the Scuola di S. Marco is a worthy companion of the "Porta della Carta," not far away. On this theme how much work has been modelled! I mean, how great a variety has been worked out after the ordinances I have now enumerated. I have selected my illustrations so as to give the reader a fairly complete knowledge of the subject, but I have not attempted to convey any impression of the charm which is added to these Renaissance doorways by color, through the incrustation of red and green marbles, in the use of which Venice seems to hold the palm.

I must now direct attention to the doorway of the Palazzo Calzavoglio, at Brescia, a fine speci-

d'œuvre of the *cinquecentesco* (XVI. century) type. As to the Calzavoglio example, it finds its place in the midst of a curious painted façade and it is not certain to whom both doorway and façade should be ascribed, unless possibly to Antonio Zurlengo, a little known artist, who flourished in the last half of the fifteenth century.

As to the red marble doorway of the Palazzo Sacrati, its authorship is ascribed by Lanzi, but without proof, to the famous Siennese architect and painter, Balthazar Peruzzi. The accuracy of this ascription seems to me improbable, and, in the absence of documents, I am inclined to think that the name of Peruzzi should be displaced by that of Ercole Grandi, a Ferrarese painter. Whatever the truth may be, the doorway is magnificent, and its author, through giving rein to his fancy, leads us straight to the doorways erected at the end of the Renaissance period.

Italy has many of these, for at that time building was going on in the country with feverish haste, especially in the matter of houses and palaces. Columns, consoles plain and consoles scrolled, consoles inclined or reversed, corbelled consoles, caryatides male and caryatides female, cartouches either plain or scrolled, coats-of-arms and escutcheons displaying the most singular of artistic movements, these are a part of the architectural language in the closing days of the Renaissance, and



DOORWAY: PALAZZO BARTOLOMMEI, FLORENCE.



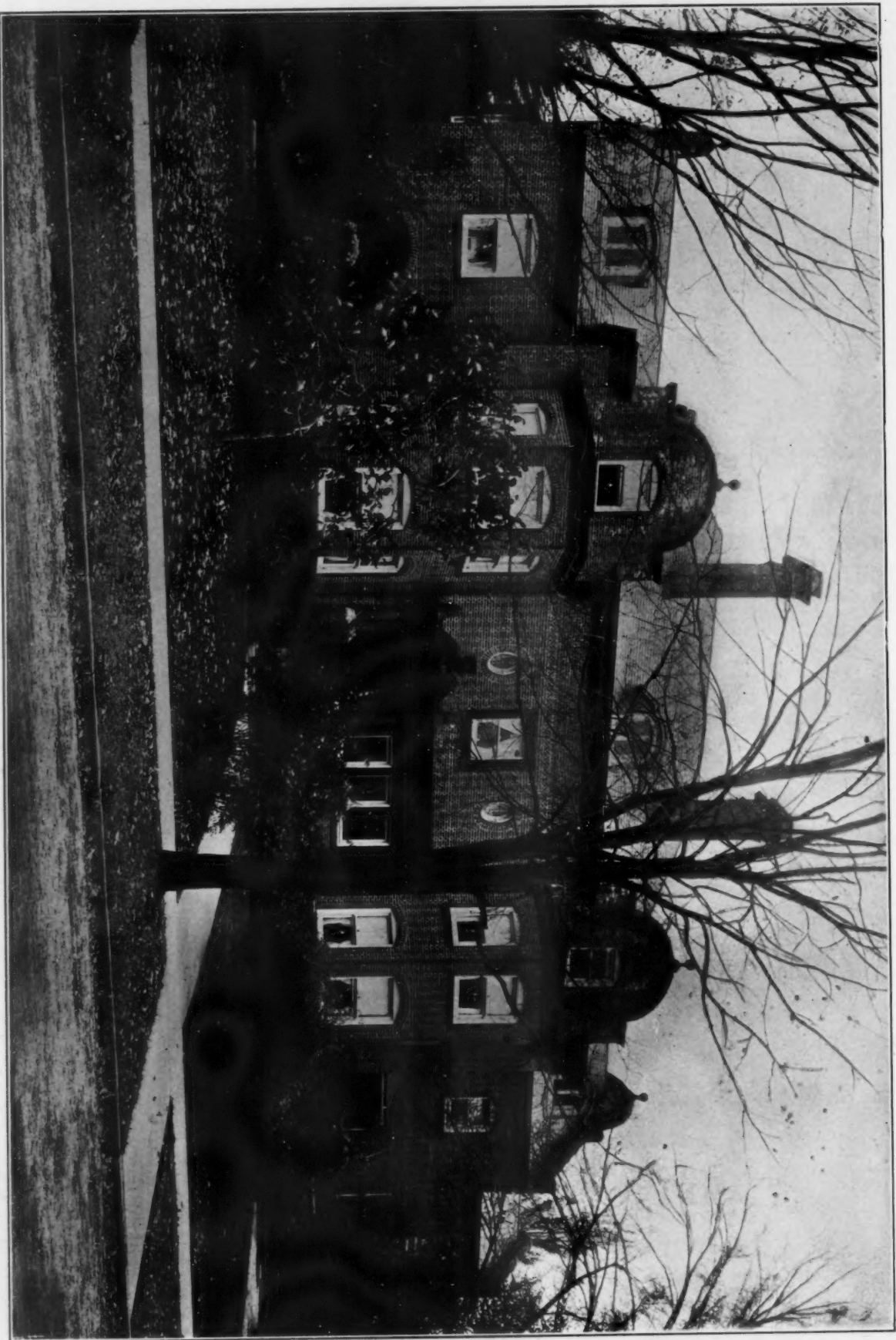
DOORWAY: PALAZZO GIUGNI, FLORENCE.



DOORWAY: PALAZZO FENZI, FLORENCE.

men of Renaissance doorway, combined with a twin window above, and the doorway of the Palazzo Sacrati, at Ferrara, a *chef*

in the Baroco and Rococo periods delirium went even farther. The doorway of the Palazzo Giugni, 1577, at Florence, by



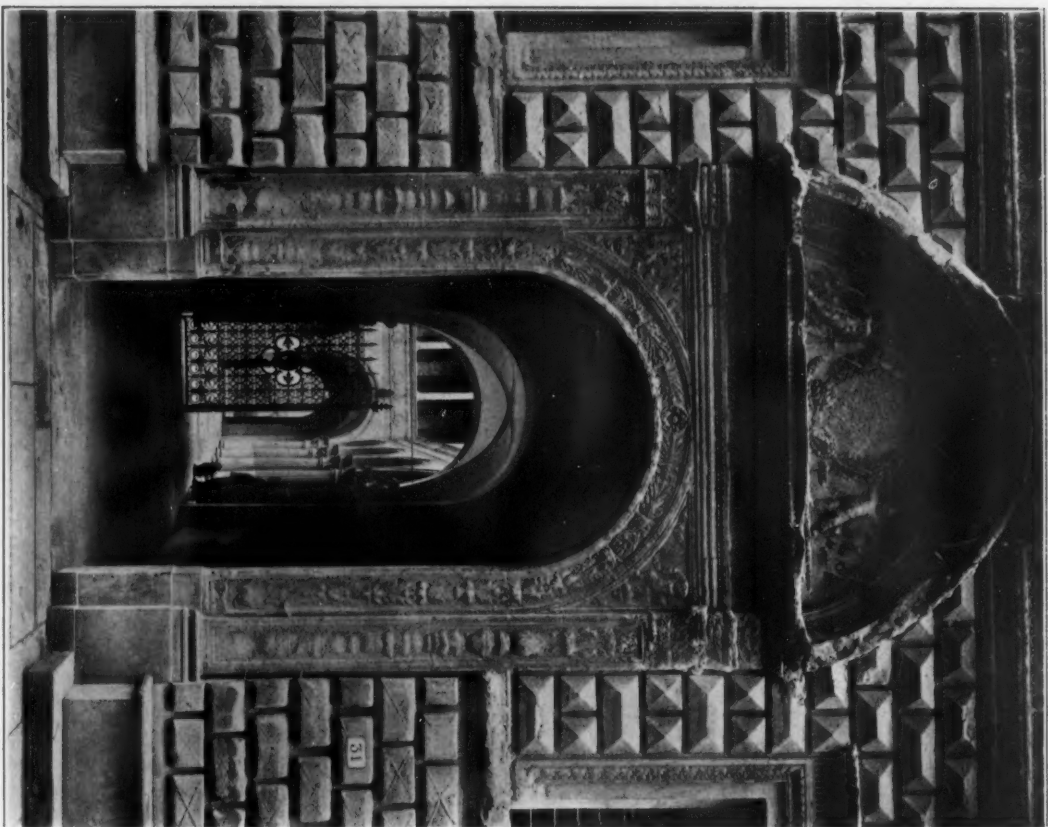
HOUSE OF GEORGE C. BUEL, ESQ., EAST AVENUE, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Braddon & Hillman, Architects.

The American Architect and Building News.
Regular Edition.

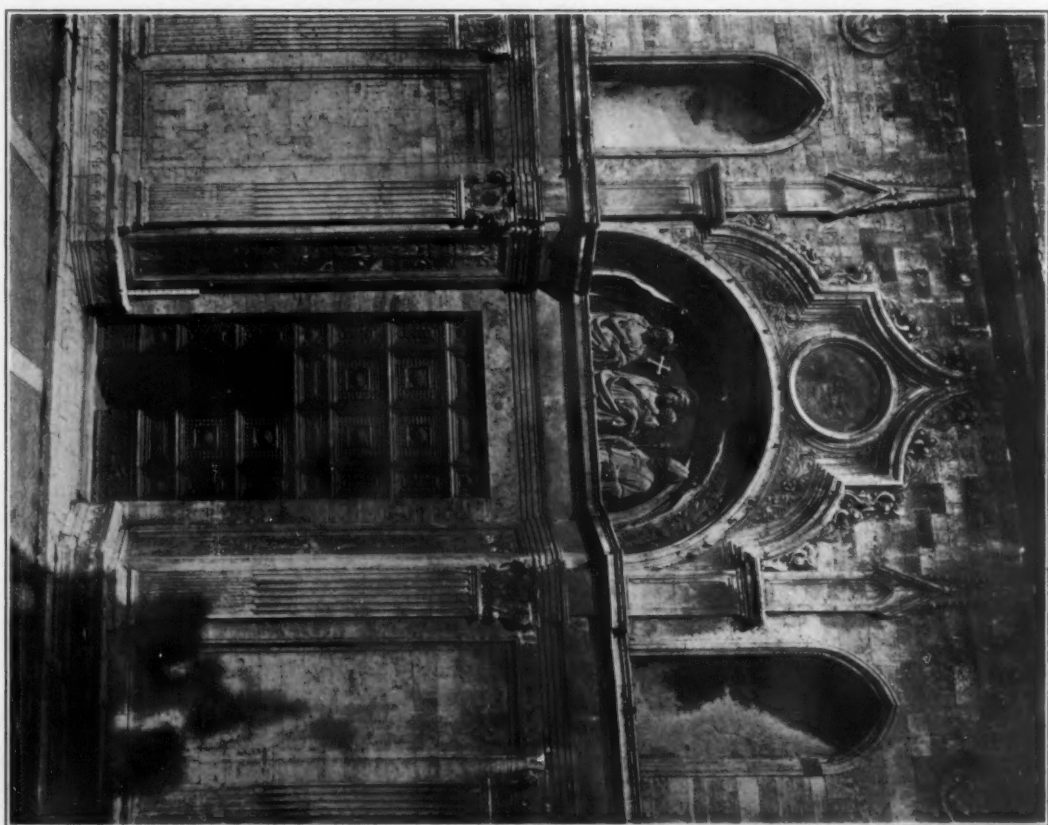
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Volume XCI., Number 1630.
March 23, 1907.



DOORWAY OF THE PALAZZO BERIACQVA, BOLOGNA.

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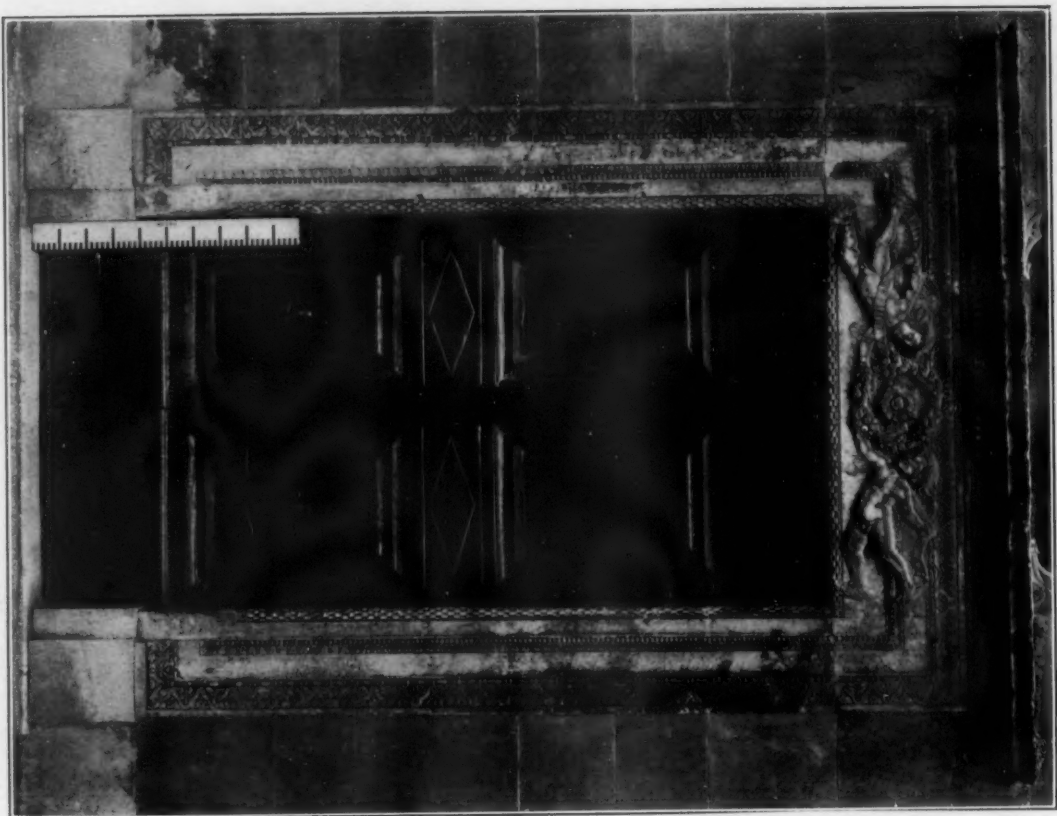


DOORWAY OF S. AGOSTINO, MONTEPULCIANO.

ITALIAN DOORWAYS.

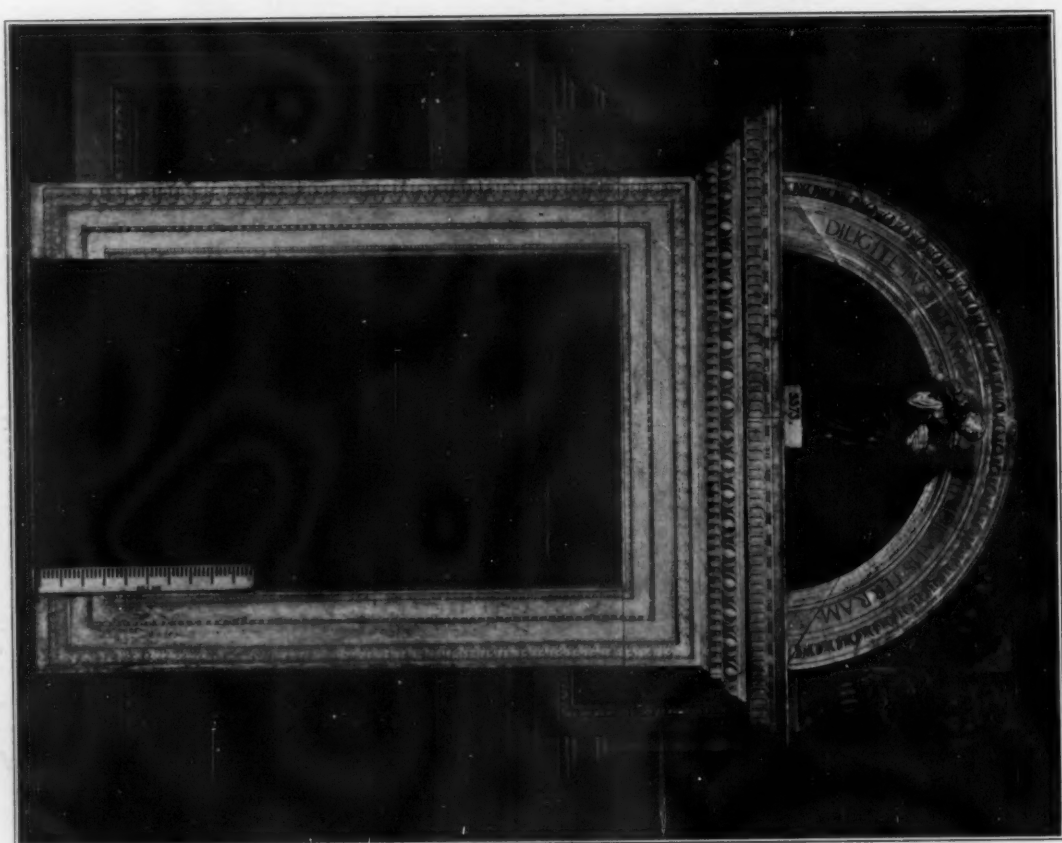
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Volume XCI, Number 1630.
March 22, 1907.



DOORWAY OF STA. MARIA DELLA ROSA, LUCCA.

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DOORWAY OF THE SALA D'UDIENZA, PALAZZO VECCHIO, FLORENCE.

ITALIAN DOORWAYS

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Volume XCI., Number 1680.
March 23, 1907.



DOORWAY OF THE PALAZZO FOGLIANI, VENICE.



DOORWAY OF THE SCUOLA DI S. MARCO, VENICE.

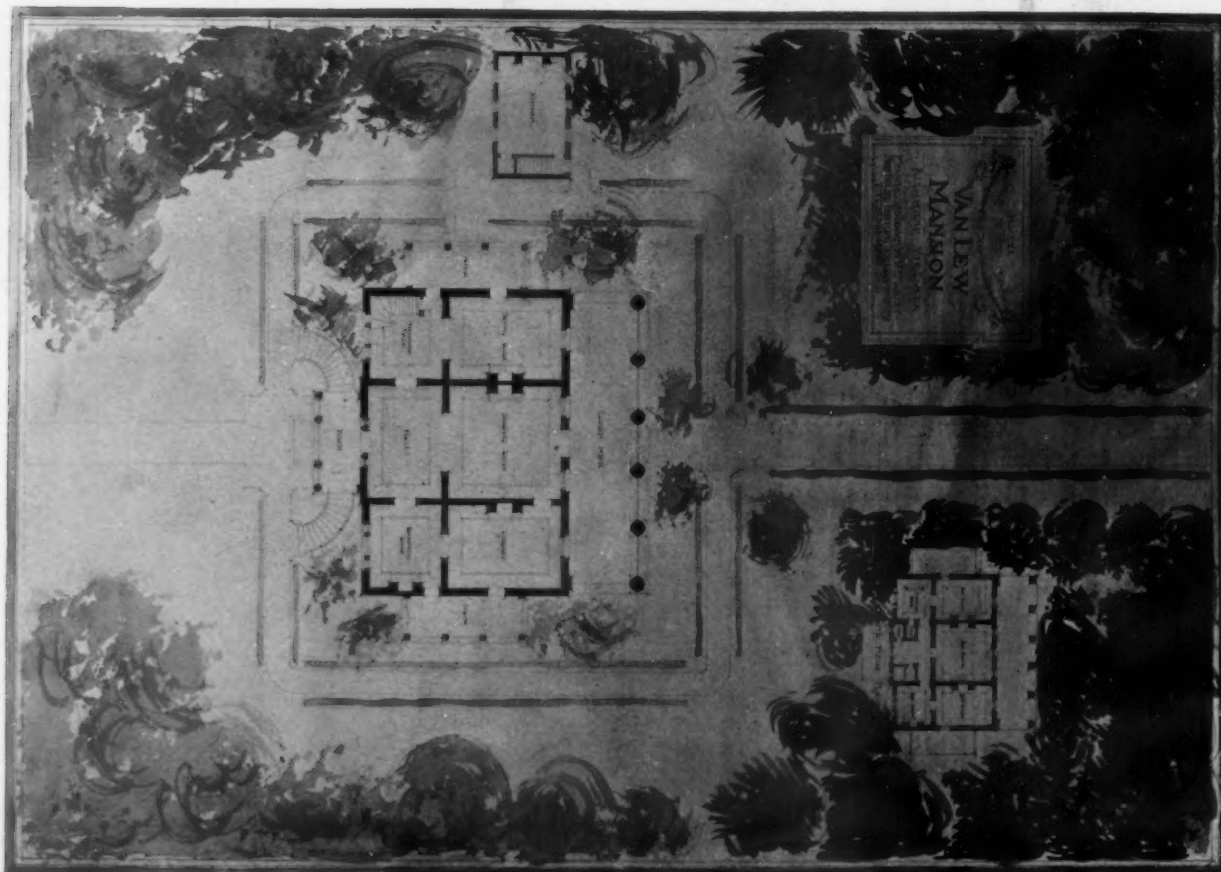


DOORWAY OF THE PALAZZO SACRATI, FERRERA.



DOORWAY OF THE PALAZZO ARRONI, SPOLETO.

ITALIAN DOORWAYS.



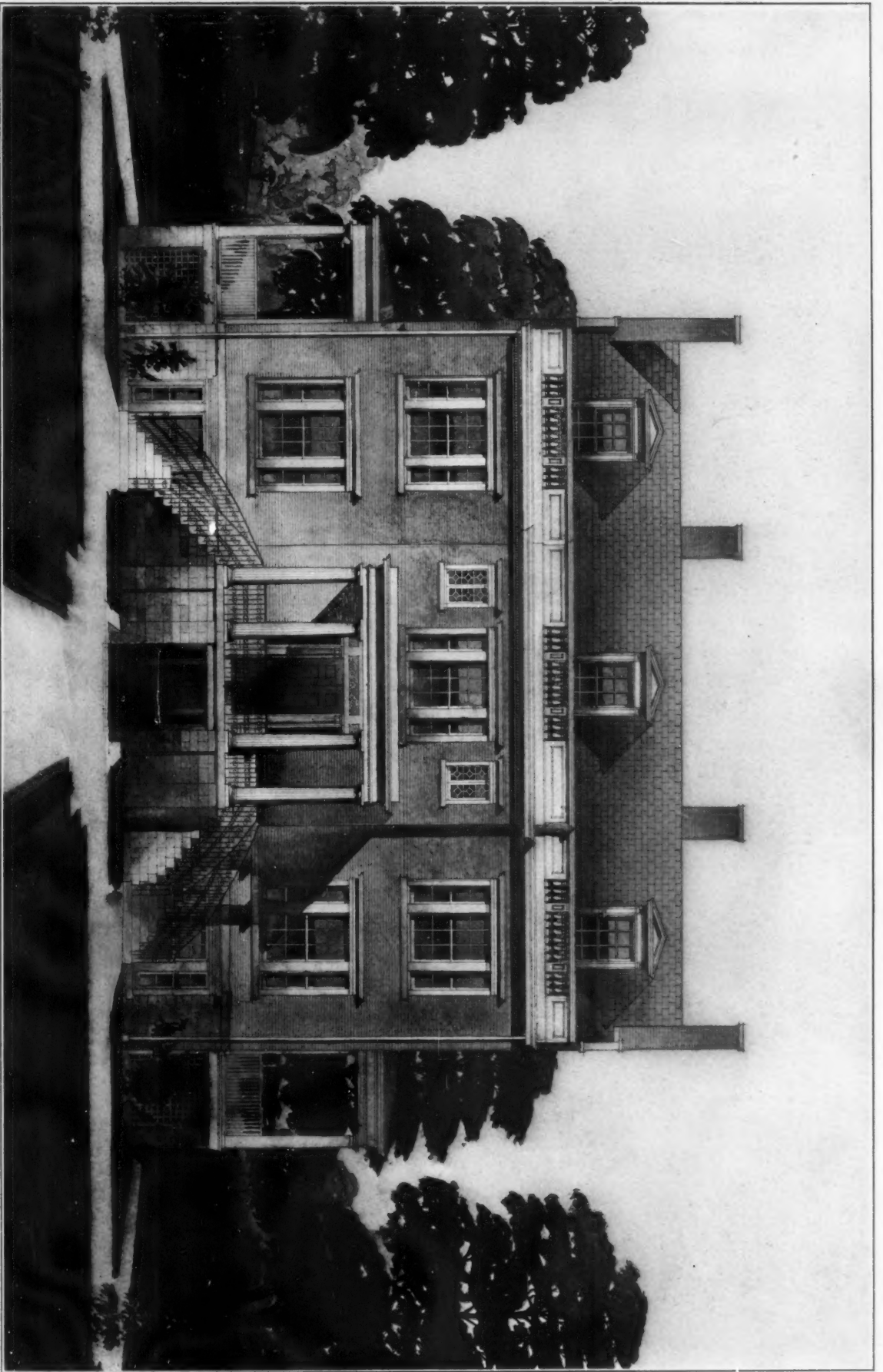
PLANS AND REAR VIEW OF THE VAN LEW MANSION, RICHMOND, VA.

Measured and drawn by H. E. Markley.

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March 23, 1907.

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STREET FRONT: VAN LEW MANSION, RICHMOND, VA.

Measured and drawn by H. E. Markley.

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HOUSE ON DORCHESTER ROAD, BUFFALO, N. Y.

Green & Wicks, Architects.



NO. 142 BIDWELL PARKWAY, BUFFALO, N. Y.

Esenwein & Johnson, Architects.



PORCH: NO. 142 BIDWELL PARKWAY, BUFFALO, N. Y.

Esenwein & Johnson, Architects.

The American Architect and Building News.
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Bartolommeo Ammanati, is a pretty composition, that marks well enough the last of the work purely Renaissance in style. The more delicate proportions of the doorway of the Palazzo Bartolommeo, by Girardo Silvani, give it an air of lightness that pleases the eye, and the doorway of the Palazzo Fenzi, also in Florence, with the balcony above it, just as the others have, is one of the most famous in the city of Michael Angelo, and the author is the same Silvani, though the sculptured consoles are the work of R. Curradi, who displayed in them a remarkable vigor and energy.

Those of my readers who have a fancy for studying Baroco doorways should go to Rome, to Naples, to Genoa and above all to Turin, where, more than in any other city in Italy, they will find what they seek.

ALFREDO MELANI.

THE PERMANENCY OF RESTRICTIONS ON REAL ESTATE.

IN the case of *Evans vs. Foss*, a suit to prevent the erection on Newbury Street, Boston—in the residential West End section—of a large garage for public use, the plaintiff basing his case on certain limiting conditions stipulated in the deeds common to that section of the city, the full bench of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, in affirming the verdict for the plaintiff, said a week or so ago:

"It is a familiar principle of law, which has been applied in many cases, that when one makes deeds of different portions of a tract of land, each containing the same restriction upon the lot conveyed, which is imposed as a part of a general plan for the benefit of the several lots, such a restriction not only imposes a liability upon the grantee of each lot as between him and the grantor, but it gives him a right in the nature of an easement, which will be enforced in equity against the grantee of one of the other lots, although there is no direct, contractual relation between the two. Through the common character of the deeds the grantees are given an interest in a contractual stipulation which is made for their common benefit.

"While not all the conveyances made by Whitney and others, trustees, of lands in this vicinity were put in evidence, there was nothing to show that this restriction was not inserted in their conveyances of the lands out of this third parcel, as a part of a general scheme for the benefit of the whole property, and there was enough in the evidence to show that it was so inserted. The fact that in some conveyances of parts of their large purchase there were also other restrictions, does not tend to show that this restriction was not intended to apply alike to all, for the benefit of the purchasers. The restriction is therefore valid and enforceable against the defendant.

"The proposed garage is designed to accommodate about 125 automobiles of the larger type. A steel tank enclosed in cement is arranged under the front of the building to hold the barrels of gasoline. The second floor is designed to be used partly for the storage of automobiles. The rear of the third floor is designed for a repair-shop, for making minor repairs of automobiles. The dimensions of this repair-shop are about 100 feet by 30. The southeast corner will contain a small, portable forge. The size of this room is such that from six to eight cars of the largest type may be repaired simultaneously. A number of demonstration cars are to be kept, with demonstrators to run them for possible customers. The building is also intended to be used to store and care for automobiles belonging to customers. About 75 to 100 customers are expected to store their automobiles here, and these automobiles go in and out on an average of once each day.

"The Judge [in the court below] found that the erection and maintenance of such a garage would be a violation of the restriction. The findings of a judge, made upon the testimony of witnesses who appeared before him, will be followed by the full Court unless they are plainly wrong. In the present case, while there was some conflict in the testimony, we are of the opinion that the finding was right. There was much evidence tending to show that the business proposed to be carried on at the building would be 'offensive to the neighborhood for dwelling-houses.'

"The remaining question is whether there has been such a change in the conditions as to preclude a court of equity from enforcing the restrictions. The Judge found, and there is no doubt of the correctness of the finding, that the restrictions in question were imposed by Whitney and others, trustees, in 1886, for the purpose of keeping this property as a residential property, as being the use for which it was then believed to be best adapted. In the present case no use has been shown, of any part of the property on which the restriction was put, that is in violation of

the restriction. There has been a considerable increase of business lately in Massachusetts Avenue, which is a great thoroughfare. A part of Newbury Street between Massachusetts Avenue and Hereford Street was originally left unrestricted, and stables were built there. The proximity of the Boston & Albany Railroad diminishes the desirability of a part of the property on Newbury Street for residences. But these conditions, except the increase of business on Massachusetts Avenue, existed in 1886, when Whitney and others, trustees, made their conveyances. In the absence of any material change in conditions directly affecting the character and use of the property in question, this Court cannot refuse to enforce the restriction on the ground that it has ceased to be binding. The Judge in his finding expressed an opinion that in ten years this part of Newbury Street 'will be wanted to business purposes' and is 'worth more for such purposes than for residential purposes.' Whether this opinion as to the future is well founded or not, it is not a good reason for depriving those who have built dwelling-houses on their lots in reliance upon the restrictions of their right to have the adjacent property used in accordance with the provisions of their deeds. Judgment for the plaintiff."

ALBERTI AND PERUZZI.

IN the course of a Royal Academy lecture on "Design and Temperament," Mr. R. T. Blomfield, A.R.A., the new Professor of Architecture, said recently:

The architect was regarded with singular contempt by the Greeks in so far, as it has been said, as he fell short of a gentlemanly leisure. The Romans inherited this feeling and carried it on, and it was not until a new vitality was brought from the East that they had that individualism which was to bring about such tremendous developments in architecture, for example, St. Sophia. Their own conditions of life were so remote from those of Justinian that they could not read backward from the building to the men who designed it. When that splendid civilization of Byzantium died, there was a throw-back in the West to a state of things not far removed from barbarism. The early mediæval architecture grew up by collective effort rather than individual, and they knew little of the men who did the work, but whereas the architecture of the ancients—perhaps he should say of the archaic world—was hieratic, in the Middle Ages they found individuality steadily making its way to the front; yet it was not until the Renaissance that the material for what one might call the physiological study of architecture—the interpretation of the architect's work by his personal temperament—was available. He would take Alberti as an example. Alberti was born of a noble Florentine family, and was a gentleman, a scholar, a man of admirable accomplishments, both mental and physical, one who found something to delight in in every condition of life. The result of this combination of qualities was traceable in his architecture. There were two sides to his character—the austere reserve of the scholar and the fastidiousness of the fine gentleman, on the one hand; and on the other the adventurous instincts of the sportsman. The Renaissance in its first inspiration was a movement of scholarship, but so far as architecture was concerned it began at the wrong end, in regard to the fact that it worked deductively from such writers as Vitruvius, instead of inductively from the facts of construction, and in the first instance Alberti approached architecture from the point of view of the scholar, and his enthusiasm for the antique led him into difficulties from which a more intimate study of architecture would have saved him. But the instincts of the adventurer were not less strong than those of the scholar, and the fact that he attacked the problems of construction was characteristic of a man who was determined to go beyond the beaten track. His distinction of mind was visible in his architecture. It was not always pleasant, but it was a serious attempt at individual expression, and the qualities he aimed at were not to be mistaken in his work. Let them take the Church of S. Francesco at Rimini. It was a Gothic building of brick, highly unsatisfactory to that fierce mixture of humanist and war-wolf Malatesta, who found his man in Alberti. Alberti transformed it into the Roman manner, and filled the inside with marbles and sculpture and heathen gods. Few buildings were more characteristic of the earlier Renaissance—it was an attempt to translate modern thought into terms of Paganism, and it seemed to a certain extent that this was always at the back of Alberti's mind. So, too, with St. Andrea, at Mantua, which, although much altered, was still one of the finest churches of the Renaissance. The church in its

present state was by no means as Alberti designed it, but it was characteristic of the man. In Alberti, then, they were brought face to face with a new type. In Greek and Roman civilization the architect was an inferior, little more than a servant; in mediæval days he was lost in the crowd; but in Alberti, for the first time, they came across a man of high position and high education who devoted himself to architecture for the simple love of art, and who was able to show in his own work the quality of reserve and personal feeling and contempt for trivialities which marked him out amongst men. To estimate the value of his work it was important to bear in mind what was being done by other men at the same time. While they were occupied with detail, Alberti, alone almost amongst the men of his time, was thinking in terms of architecture and endeavoring to give to architecture its own peculiar qualities, and making an appeal by form and refinement, and, above all, beauty of scale. More than that, he saw life whole, as compared with the type of the professional gladiator whose whole life is given over to professional success.

He would call attention to another man of the Renaissance. Peruzzi, as was the case with Alberti, was drawn into architecture accidentally. He worked for a time in a goldsmith's shop, and settled down to the study of painting at an early age, and speedily obtained employment in the decoration of buildings. But the true artist of the Renaissance never rested, and each fresh attainment was merely a stepping-stone to future efforts. He devoted himself to the study of perspective and the antiquities of Rome, and then almost drifted, as it were, into the practice of architecture. It was evident from his work that he had carried his researches into antiquity to a much more intimate point than any of his contemporaries, but few things were more surprising in his work than the way in which he arrived at a refinement of detail and a selection of form which had more of the true Greek spirit than had the revivalists of 100 years ago, and in this regard Peruzzi stood almost alone amongst the architects of the Renaissance. He alone saw the possibilities of Greek detail under the brilliant sky of Italy. Peruzzi dealt with the traditional forms of Classic architecture with the competent freedom of the master, and they found this not only in details, but in his whole attitude to architecture. Detail to him was a means to an end—that of driving home the central idea of his building. The work and lives of both Alberti and Peruzzi showed how intimately connected were the artist and his temperament. It was refreshing to turn back now and again to the time when art for art's sake meant something very different from what it meant in recent days; to the time when a man of great ability and position like Alberti found in architecture the work of his life, and an artist of the ability of Peruzzi ignored the onus of fortune in his pursuit of the least popular of the arts. He had selected them as types of the artist whose aim was steadily to consider the finer qualities of life. It was their privilege as artists to follow them in this, and, in whatever circumstances they found themselves, to watch and see that they realized the finer and rarer qualities of life—to play the part of the interpreter, and even it might be the seer. It was the function of the tradesmen to satisfy the fashion, but it was their business as artists to see farther ahead and disentangle the permanent interest ever in their small corner of existence, and endeavor to render it vital for all kindred spirits.

THE APPLICATION OF STONE PRESERVATIVES.

THE causes of decay in stone are partly chemical and partly mechanical, and may be generally traced to absorption of water, so that any contrivance or solution that will check the admission of water will be most likely to succeed in arresting decay. It is doubtful whether there is anything better for stone buildings than clean water supplied by means of a hose from a fire-engine, or in some such way. The use of the sand-blast, and all reworking of the face of the stone, by chiselling, dragging, rubbing by sand and water, or pumice-stone and water, are now considered to be a mistake, as on the "skin" of the stone being removed the "pores" are opened and disintegration and decay ensue. It is when the "pores" become filled with water, and then exposed to the air that chemical action takes place. Mechanical action takes place when the moisture in the stone becomes frozen, causing the cementing matter of the stone to expand, when disintegration takes place.

In France a composition for cleaning stone has been introduced under the name of "Lithol." Various substances are added to the usual hydrochloric acid in order to render its use less dangerous and more effective. Five grammes of bisulphate of soda

are dissolved in one-tenth litre of warm water; five grammes of powdered cream-of-tartar or bi-tartrate of potassium are dissolved by shaking in 235 grammes of hydrochloric acid and one-tenth of a litre of water is then added. These two solutions are then mixed, when a certain amount of sulphurous acid will be evolved; 35 grammes of oxalic acid are dissolved in half a litre of water at 140° F., and added to the previous mixture, and then the whole is filtered. These operations may be carried out in glass or enameled vessels. The solution should not be left unstoppered, as in time the sulphurous acid would be changed to sulphuric.

There have been many nostrums tried with more or less success to remedy decay in stone. On some parts of St. Paul's Cathedral, and especially on the under side of the coping stone round the base of the dome, there is a deposit of a grey or black substance which here and there is three-quarters of an inch thick. It can readily be powdered, and under the microscope shows no trace of organized growth. According to the analysis of E. G. Clayton, F.I.C., it has the following percentage composition: Water, 24.54; calcium phosphate, 2.22; calcium silicate, 1.63; magnesium silicate, 0.67; iron silicate, 2.40; and sand and uncombined silica, 8.06. The deposit, therefore, consists mainly of calcium sulphate hydrated together with some siliceous matter. This main constituent is supposed to be chiefly formed by the action of the sulphuric and sulphurous acid in the smoke from the surrounding chimneys upon the stone, assisted by action of rain. The decaying of the stone in Westminster Abbey has been going on for some years, and has been the subject of many experiments to ascertain a suitable preservation.

Soapstone is a material which possesses what may be regarded as extraordinary qualities in withstanding atmospheric influence, those especially which have so much to do with the corrosion of iron and steel. It is said that no other material is capable of taking hold of the fiber of iron and steel so readily and firmly as this. In China, soapstone is largely used in preserving structures built of sandstone and other stones liable to crumble from the effects of the atmosphere, and the covering with powdered soapstone in the form of paint, on some of the obelisks in that country, composed of stone liable to atmospheric deterioration, has been the means of preserving them intact for hundreds of years.

Common drying-oils, a mixture of linseed oil and sulphur, linseed oil and beeswax, solutions of various gums and resins have been used with varying success. Oil has been used with considerable success, when applied thin, when the stone is perfectly dry, or a solution of common soap dissolved in boiling water, allowed to dry, and then a solution of alum dissolved in water applied. The lower mouldings, and the tops and under parts of cornices and string-courses, are most liable to decay, owing to the water filtering through the stone. The application of oil to these surfaces would prevent the water sinking into the stone, and obviate to some extent the tendency to decay.

An attempt to make mortar water-tight by using silicate of soda and soap and alum with cement has been tried. It was found that the effect of the silicate of soda diminished the strength of the mortar about 50 per cent. and diminished the absorption of ash mortars about 50 per cent. The soap solutions alone did not increase the strength, but decreased the permeability about 50 per cent. The effect of alum and soap strengthened the mortar and hardened it, with 50 per cent. decrease in absorption. A 5 per cent. solution of ground alum and water, and a 7 per cent. solution of soap and water was used. The alum water was mixed with the mortar in the proportion of one-half the ordinary gauging water; the soap solution was then applied to bring the mortar to the desired plasticity. The soap and alum acting together cause the precipitation of an insoluble compound in the pores of the mortar.

Lime wash has been used at Exeter Guildhall as a preservative for the stone, but this is said to arrest decay only until the protecting coat of lime is eaten through. The lime was slaked with boiling water, which resulted in its penetration of the stone farther than when the lime was slaked with cold water, and adhered firmly without the addition of Russian tallow. Professor Church, however, contends that lime wash is objectionable, as, although it undoubtedly acts for a time as a preventive of further attack by sulphuric acid (provided it keeps its place on the decayed and crumbling walls), it must give rise to more sulphate of lime, the very substance the formation, presence and migration of which have been the chief cause of the decay. Professor Church suggests that if lime wash be used at all it should have precipitated carbonate of baryta as the chief ingredient, the baryta

being as effective as lime in keeping out the corrosive sulphuric acid, while it can add no injurious soluble salt to the decayed stone. Large blocks of stone used for ordinary building purposes very frequently have a number of minute—microscopic—fractures running through them, for a short distance, which considerably weaken the stone as a whole, and water finding its way into them soon produces disintegration.

Precipitated carbonate of baryta for the prevention of scum and discoloration on facing bricks, terra-cotta, tiles, ridges, quarries, etc., has been successfully used.

The application of baryta water is undoubtedly the best known treatment for arresting the decay of stone. It has been used with conspicuous success at Westminster Abbey by Professor Church. A solution of hydrate of baryta repeatedly applied in dry warm weather, with suitable precautions, scarcely changed the color of the stone, it formed no skin, penetrated deeply and served to render solid once more disintegrated stone where damaged by the formation of sulphate of lime by turning this soluble compound into soluble sulphate of baryta, at the same time setting free caustic lime which in course of time becomes carbonated into chalk.

It is to these changes that the hardening and consolidation of the decayed stone are mainly due, but it may be weeks, or in some cases months, before the process is complete. The baryta water is applied preferably with a diffuser. The experience of four years has indicated that the baryta treatment involves no risk of bad consequences, though it is possible that after the lapse of a few years a further application of baryta may be required.

A preparation called "Fluate" has been on the market some time; it renders stone and brick water-proof, is colorless, and does not affect the look of the material to which it is applied. The effect is said to be permanent. Cost of labor and materials is computed at about 1 1-2d. per foot of surface treated.—*A. C. Passmore in the Stone Trades Journal.*

THE PRESERVATION OF HISTORICAL MONUMENTS.

NOW that legislation is urged seeking to protect the Old State House against future vandalism, says Mr. Hazard Stevens in the *Boston Transcript*, it is interesting to note the action of other countries in preserving ancient and artistic monuments and works of art in which some of these are so rich.

In Rome a commission of fine arts is charged with this duty. Individuals are prohibited from demolishing or damaging ancient monuments, even on private property, and throughout Italy are forbidden to sell paintings and other works of art to be exported without the permission of the proper authorities. The Italian Government is now preparing a general catalogue with descriptions and photographs of all ancient historical buildings.

In Greece there is an inspector-general of antiquities. All persons are forbidden to destroy, alter or even repair in any manner, ruins or any kind of ancient monuments without special permission of this official, who is authorized to undertake necessary repairs at the expense of the State. No person is allowed to quarry stones or erect lime kilns within 500 metres of any ancient building, or to do anything to endanger such, even though private property. And statues, vases, etc., found on private property are assumed to belong to the State unless the contrary is shown, and none of the art treasures may be exported without governmental permission.

In Austria an Imperial and Royal Central Commission for the Investigation and Preservation of Artistic and Historical Monuments sits at Vienna, and is assisted by conservators and correspondents in the provinces. In France, under the direction of the Minister of Public Instruction and Fine Arts, all historical buildings and monuments have been scheduled and placed under the protection of a Commission of Historical Monuments.

Spanish monuments have enjoyed the protection of the State from an early date. A commission in each province, dependent on the Royal Academies of History and Fine Arts in Madrid, is charged with this duty.

Bavaria has as its Board of Trustees of Bavarian Artistic and Ancient Monuments, six members, of whom four are authorities on the history of art, one an architect and one an artist.

The Belgian Royal Commission on Monuments consists of a central committee of twelve at Brussels and for each province a committee of correspondents at the chief town, presided over by the governor of the province, 186,000 francs being voted annually for the preservation and restoration of monuments, etc. In the

Netherlands, large sums are annually appropriated for restoration and repair under the Department of Arts and Sciences.

Switzerland makes an annual grant of 50,000 francs for the acquisition and preservation of national monuments under the Federal Commission for the Preservation of Swiss Antiquities. Saxony has a Commission for the Preservation of Monuments. Denmark has a Royal Commission, with an annual grant.

In Sweden and Norway, the law provides that "all fixed remains which preserve the memory of the ancient architects of the country are placed under the protection of the law and may not be injured or destroyed by the owner of the land, etc."

Thus it appears that in these countries ancient buildings and monuments and works of art are placed under the protection of stringent laws, some of them encroaching upon private rights of property in a way that would be unconstitutional in this country, and commissions whose members are the first historians, architects and artists, and with liberal grants of money from the state. In the United States, too, patriotic citizens have taken the lead in this work. Independence Hall in Philadelphia has been completely restored and dedicated as a patriotic memorial of the Declaration of Independence. Valley Forge and Washington's Headquarters have been purchased and preserved by the State of Pennsylvania.

New York has secured Washington's Headquarters at Newburgh and a monument at Saratoga. Fraunce's Tavern in New York City, the scene of many Revolutionary events, and where Washington laid down his commission as Commander-in-chief at the close of the Revolutionary War, has been purchased and restored by the Society of the Sons of the Revolution at a cost of \$140,000. In New Jersey, the battlefield of Monmouth and Washington's Headquarters at Morristown have been purchased, partly by State funds and partly by private contributions. The State grants \$2,500 a year for their care. The State has also contributed most of the funds for the battlefield monument, costing \$50,000. Ohio exercises control over places of historic interest—Forts Recovery and Defiance, the Eagle Earthworks in Licking county and Fort Ancient in Warren county, the latter two prehistoric earthworks of the mound-builders. She maintains an archaeological and historical society for the preservation of historical monuments.

The United States Government has erected monuments to Washington, to Washington's mother, one to mark his birth-place, a noble shaft to commemorate and mark the surrender of the British army under Cornwallis at Yorktown, numerous statues in Washington to Revolutionary worthies and men distinguished in the forum and the field subsequently, and has set apart as national parks and suitably cared for the fields of the great battles of Antietam, Gettysburg and Chickamauga. Mt. Vernon, the home of Washington, and his tomb, the finest shrine of all, were saved and restored by the patriotic women of America.

Massachusetts has not been behind her sister States in this filial and sacred duty. Bunker Hill Monument, the first, finest and most celebrated of all the Revolutionary mementos, the reservations of ground, the monuments and statues at Concord and Lexington, the Civil War monuments in nearly every city and town, the Old South Church and Paul Revere Home, saved by private contributions, all attest her reverence and pride in her glorious past.

Her most venerable and priceless monument, the Old State House, has been almost irreparably damaged by the Transit Commission, which drove a sidewalk tunnel through the east end and turned it into a railway station. But now the General Court is considering a bill to render impossible such vandalism in the future.

ILLUSTRATIONS

THE VAN LEW MANSION, RICHMOND, VA. MEASURED AND DRAWN BY MR. H. E. MARKLEY, PITTSBURGH, PA. TWO PLATES.

These two plates represent the first fruits of a traveling studentship, devoted to preserving a record of the still surviving examples of the Colonial architecture in this country, that has been established by the Pittsburgh Chapter, A. I. A. At present the undertaking rests on somewhat precarious grounds, but as the same unidentified gentleman who provided the needful funds for the first year's expenses has duplicated his gift for the coming year there seems to be a possibility that a permanent foundation may be secured. It is evident, however, that much must depend on the ability of the early holders of the studentship to "make

good." We can hardly feel that the choice of subject in this case has been a happy one, for though the house of Miss Van Lew, the famous "Union spy," has a certain historic interest, that interest certainly does not date back to Colonial times, while the structure itself is late in date and not especially typical.



HOUSE OF GEORGE C. BUELL, ESQ., EAST AVENUE, ROCHESTER, N. Y.
MESSRS. BRAGDON & HILLMAN, ARCHITECTS, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

ITALIAN DOORWAYS. THREE PLATES.

NO. 142 BIDWELL PARKWAY, BUFFALO, N. Y. MESSRS. ESENWEIN & JOHNSON, ARCHITECTS, BUFFALO, N. Y. HOUSE ON DORCHESTER ROAD, BUFFALO, N. Y. MESSRS. GREEN & WICKS, ARCHITECTS, BUFFALO, N. Y.

PORCH: NO. 142 BIDWELL PARKWAY, BUFFALO, N. Y. MESSRS. ESENWEIN & JOHNSON, ARCHITECTS, BUFFALO, N. Y.

Additional Illustrations in the International Edition.

HOUSE OF W. H. GLENNY, ESQ., DELAWARE AVENUE, BUFFALO, N. Y. MESSRS. GREEN & WICKS, ARCHITECTS, BUFFALO, N. Y.

THE ACCOUNTANTS' INSTITUTE, LONDON, E.C., ENGLAND. MR. JOHN BELCHER, R.A., ARCHITECT.

THE HALL: "CORNBURY PARK," ENGLAND. MR. JOHN BELCHER, R.A., ARCHITECT.

THE ITALIAN GARDEN AT "CORNBURY PARK," ENGLAND. MR. JOHN BELCHER, R.A., ARCHITECT.

NOTES AND CLIPPINGS

DORFFELD FINDS A HOMERIC CITY IN ITHACA.—The announcement that Wilhelm Dorffeld, head of the German Archaeological Institute at Athens, has discovered in the island of Ithaca what he considers the remains of an Homeric city has created great interest among archaeologists. Remnants of walls and of monochrome-decorated earthenware were found, as well as a number of more elaborately ornamented vases. Three hours' distant from the ruins of the city was found a cavern containing evidences of prehistoric inhabitants. Under the Convent of St. John Herr Dorffeld found a temple with Doric and Ionic columns.—*Exchange*.

THE KLEPTOMANIA OF THE LATE ALBERT THOMAS.—Whenever a misdeed can be ascribed to an architect, he receives scant mercy from journalists. The outcry against the late Albert Thomas is an instance. The unfortunate man was one of the architects of the French Government, he was an officer of the Legion of Honor, and until two years ago he had charge of the Grand Palais, part of which was erected from his design. He

had obtained the Prix de Rome in 1870, and for many years he was much respected. Unfortunately, of late years he was affected by a common form of mental disease—kleptomania. Finally, he became paralyzed, and in that state he had no recollection of what he had done. From his official position he was allowed access, not only to the national archives, but to the collection in the École des Beaux-Arts. M. Lesoufaché, the architect, had enriched the latter with drawings and engravings of eighteenth century architecture, including original drawings by Blondel. M. Thomas, either with or without permission, was allowed to take many of the volumes and portfolios to his own house. Having temporary possession as if they were his own property, he cut engravings from the volumes to which they belonged, in order to arrange them on a different plan. After the death of M. Thomas a part of his library was sold, and the bookseller who purchased them was not long in perceiving that some books were national property, and returned them to the library of the School. Madame Thomas made a further search and discovered thirty-six other volumes, which were also returned through the agency of M. Bonnat, the painter. An official inquiry is now in progress. M. Thomas was a candidate for election to the Academy of Fine Arts, and it is not to be supposed that any sane man who was ambitious of that distinction would run the risk of robbing an institution which is so closely connected with the same Academy. His mania for acquiring things was latterly so strong that he took possession of an iron gateway and, as one of his friends remarked, he would have carried off the two towers of Notre-Dame, if the task were feasible. Architects have no immunity from psychological degeneracy; they must share in the common lot, and when so distinguished a representative of the profession as the late M. Thomas lapses, his fall should give rise to pity rather than to the creation of slanders.—*The Architect*.

DECAY OF THE CHOLULA PYRAMID.—The residents of Cholula, in the State of Puebla, are alarmed over the cracking of the historic pyramid of Cholula and the impending destruction of the temple. The crack in the pyramid extends a long distance and is twenty centimetres wide. The weakening of the pyramid is due to the decay of its base, caused partly by the taking away of earth from the support with which to make adobes. The chaplain has invoked divine protection. Professor Leopold Batres, Inspector General of Archaeological Monuments, has gone to Cholula to make an examination of the premises.—*Mexican Herald*.

REINFORCED-CONCRETE MINE PROPS.—Props of concrete are being used in coal and other mines successfully and economically in the place of lumber. A great deal of lumber is used in mines as supports in the galleries and drifts, and the atmospheric conditions in the mine interior make it necessary to renew this wood frequently. With the props made of cement, the first cost is the only one, for once they are placed they are there for all time. The cement props are made at the mouth of the mine, and being reinforced with metal, they are not nearly so bulky as those of wood, which is often an important consideration. It is said that their cost is half that of wood. The Reading Coal and Iron Company has adopted concrete for this purpose and has equipped a plant for making the props.—*New York Tribune*.

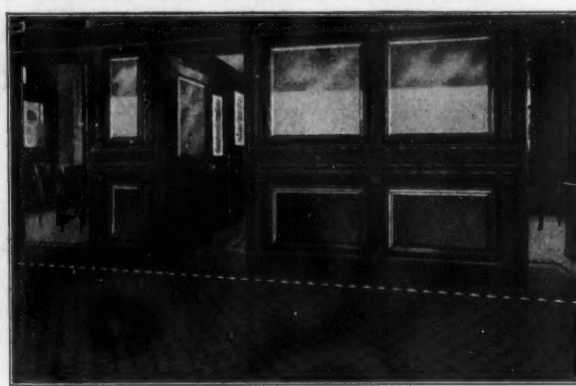
REFORMING THE PLACE DU CARROUSEL.—M. Redon, the architect to the Louvre, has conceived an interesting scheme, which has the approval of the Government, for the treatment of the Place du Carrousel. He proposes the formation, at the two ends of the central space, of two fountain basins like those on the terrace at Versailles, and decorated, like those, with groups of sculpture, not sufficiently high to interfere with the perspective. These groups have already been commissioned from M. Injalbert. To complete the decorative scheme, the surrounding space will be laid out in lawns and parterres, with electric candelabra placed among them. In front of the Carrousel arch will be erected figures bearing crowns and symbolical in general of military glory; for these M. Frémiet is to be responsible. As a central motif a figure of Liberty, to be executed by M. Mercié, will form a kind of pendant to the Gambetta Monument. Behind this monument the existing square will be transformed into a *bosquet* dedicated to the Arts; the statues of Poussin, Watteau, Puget, Rude, Pierre de Montreuil, Mansard, and others will be relieved in front of a wall of verdure, as in the French Gardens of the old style.—*The Builder*.

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WANTED—A first-class experienced architectural draughtsman at once; must be reliable and thoroughly capable; give references and all particulars. Address F. L. Packard, Columbus, Ohio. (1630-1631)

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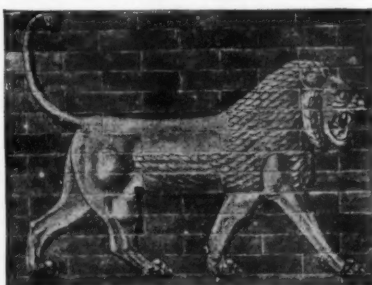
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PROPOSALS.

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

PROPOSALS.

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)

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 18th day of April, 1907, and then opened, for the construction (complete) of the U. S. Post Office at Flint, Michigan, in accordance with the drawings and specification, copies of which may be had at this office, or at the office of the Postmaster at Flint, Michigan, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1630-1631)

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., March 14, 1907.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock p. m. on the 30th day of April, 1907, and then opened, for the installation of a conduit and wiring system for the U. S. Court House, Custom House and Post Office, at Seattle, Washington, in accordance with drawings and specifications, copies of which may be had at this office, or at the office of the Superintendent of Construction, Seattle, Washington, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1630-1631)

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., March 18, 1907.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock p. m. on the 10th day of April, and then opened, for the installation of an electric passenger elevator in the U. S. Post Office, Court House and Custom House at Superior, Wisconsin, in accordance with the drawings and specification, copies of which may be obtained at this office, or at the office of Messrs. Barber & Barber, at Superior, Wisconsin, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1630-1631)

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)

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BUILDING NEWS (Continued).

Society for a church at Twelfth and I Sts. Cost, \$80,000.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y.—Bids are asked by James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., until 3 P.M. April 9 for the construction, including heating apparatus, electric conduits and wiring of the United States postoffice at Little Falls.

LONG BEACH, CAL.—The United Syndicate Co. is reported organized for the purpose of erecting an apartment house estimated to cost \$120,000.

R. E. Fisher is reported interested in the erection of a theater on the pier to cost about \$50,000.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.—Plans have been prepared, according to reports, for an edifice to be erected to the St. Vincent R. C. Church. Cost, \$125,000.

It is reported that the Consolidated Realty Company is arranging to erect a

twelve-story reinforced concrete and steel building at Twelfth and Hill Sts., at an estimated cost of \$500,000. John J. Bryne, Secretary Building Committee.

MANSFIELD, MASS.—Walter M. Lowney is planning to erect a modern hotel here, to cost about \$75,000.

MEMPHIS, TENN.—Plans for an addition to the Hotel Peabody, it is reported, have been prepared by Architects Eames & Young, Chestnut and Seventh Sts. It will be eleven stories high, 41x150 feet, costing about \$400,000.

The Memphis R. R. Terminal Co. is reported to have applied for a charter and intends erecting a terminal passenger station at Davie and La Rose Sts. to cost about \$3,000,000 and terminals to cost about \$2,000,000.

MEXICO CITY, MEX.—Reports state that Architect Frank M. Andrews, of Cincinnati, has been chosen to supervise the construction of the new \$2,000,000 hotel here.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Announcement has been made that the new terminal station of the Chicago & Milwaukee Electric R. R. Co., to be built at Second and Wells St., will cost \$200,000. R. B. Stearns, Highwood, is general manager.

S. S. Beman, architect, Fine Arts Building, Chicago, will have plans ready for figures in a few days for the new \$80,000 church to be erected for the First Church of Christ, Scientist, of Milwaukee.

The Chicago & Milwaukee Electric Line (A. C. Frost, Chicago, Ill., president), it is stated, is contemplating the construction of a terminal station at Second and Wells Sts. to cost about \$200,000.

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Van Ryn & De Gelleke, 211 Grand Ave., are reported to have been engaged to prepare plans for a six-story steel or concrete building, which is to be erected at Grand Ave. and W. Water St. by Max Goldstein.

It is reported that the Statutory Committee on School Sites and Plans of the Board of School Directors (Frank M. Harbach, Secretary) will receive until March 26 competitive sketch plans and outline specifications for two schools and two additions to schools, to cost \$96,000, \$72,000, \$45,000 and \$37,000 respectively.

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

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—William J. Trask, of Los Angeles, Cal., is reported to have offered \$114,000 to the University of Minnesota for the erection and equipment of a clinical hospital at the university.

The West Hotel, it is reported, is to be remodeled at a cost of about \$200,000.

Lindstrom & Williams, architects, it is said, are revising plans for the Curtis Hotel Building. The entire building will be slightly reduced on the ground plans. It will be of the same height as the first plans. Estimated cost, \$500,000.

MISSOULA, MONT.—It is stated that steps are being taken for the erection of a courthouse to cost \$150,000.

MONTGOMERY, ALA.—It is reported that the Greater University bill, recently passed, includes appropriations as follows: \$400,000 for buildings at the university; \$224,000 for buildings at Technological Insti-

tute, Auburn; \$200,000 for buildings at the Girls' Industrial School, and \$50,000 for buildings at the Boys' Industrial School.

NASHVILLE, TENN.—Reports state that a Y. M. C. A. building 90x160 feet, six stories high, is to be erected here. The building will be of steel, stone and brick, fireproof. No architect has been selected as yet. The building will cost about \$200,000, and regular Y. M. C. A. equipment to cost about \$50,000 will be installed. William S. Frost is general secretary.

The erection of a hospital at a cost of \$200,000, in connection with the Methodist Missionary Training School, is reported under consideration.

NAUVOO, ILL.—Plans have been prepared by Architect Mills for a new courthouse. Cost, \$114,000.

NEW BRITAIN, CONN.—The plans of W. F. Schanewede, 32 Broadway, New York City, are reported to have been accepted for rebuilding the Y. M. C. A. building, which was recently destroyed by fire. F. G. Platt, Chairman Committee on Plans.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Bids are asked by the Park Board, Arsenal Building, Fifth Ave. and Sixty-fourth St., until 3 p.m., April 11, for work and materials for erection and completion of the interior finish in the New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox and Tilden foundations, Fifth Ave., Fortieth and Forty-second Sts. Plans may be seen and blank forms may be obtained at the office of the Department of Parks, Arsenal, Central Park, Manhattan and also at the office of the architects, Carrere & Hastings, No. 28 East Forty-second St., Manhattan.

Plans have been filed with the Buildings Superintendent for two six-story apartment houses to be built for the Conforti Realty Co., one on 123d St., and the other on 124th St., 100 feet east of Broadway. They will have a frontage of 75 feet and a depth of 87 feet, with accommodations for twenty-nine families. Each is to cost \$150,000. Nicholas Conforti, President of the corporation, is architect.

It is stated that plans are being prepared by Architect Bradford L. Gilbert, 50 Broadway, for a new church to cost \$175,000.

A. R. Whitney, Jr., & Co., 135 Broadway, it is said, have obtained the general contract to build the new twenty-story Flatiron office structure which the German-American Insurance Company, 35 Nassau St., is to erect on the site at the junction of Maiden Lane, bounded by Liberty and William Sts., excepting the Wolfe building plot facing in William St. The estimated cost is placed at \$1,000,000. Messrs. Hill & Stout, 1123 Broadway, are the architects.

The Bankers' Construction Co., of No. 10 Wall St. (William Manger, president; Isaac T. Myers, secretary, and Julius Manger, vice-president), have awarded to Charles T. Wills, No. 156 Fifth Ave., the general contract to build the twelve-story store, loft and office building at Nos. 29 to 35 West Thirty-second St. and Nos. 30 to 34 West Thirty-third St., with a frontage of 52.6 feet on Thirty-third St. and 100 feet on Thirty-second St. The façades will be in limestone, light brick and terra cotta, with slag roof. Ornamental iron,



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marble, mosaic, tile, plaster and hardwood finish, electric elevator, steam heating, power plant, etc. The estimated cost is figured at \$900,000. Messrs. Clinton & Russell, 32 Nassau St., are the architects.

No contracts have yet been awarded for the five-story fireproof gymnasium and tenement, 75x98 feet, which the Bohemian Workingmen's Gymnastic Association, 521 East Seventy-second St., is to build on the north side of Seventy-second St., 373 feet east of Ave. A, to cost \$100,000. The exterior will be of light brick and terra cotta, with marble or terra cotta coping, glass and iron skylights, steam heat, electric light, slag roof, etc. Henry Fouchaux, Broadway and 162d St., is architect. Adolph Konas, 426 East Seventy-third St., is president.

Figures will soon be received for the five and six-story public school, 170x200 feet, which the city will erect on the north side of 138th St. and south side of 139th St., 100 feet west of Fifth Ave., at a cost of \$450,000. Plans specify a brick, terra cotta and limestone exterior, slag roof, copper skylights, steam and hot air heat, etc. C. B. J. Snyder, 500 Park Ave., is architect.

Press reports state that the selection of an architect has not yet been made for the new mansion which William Randolph Hearst is to build for his own occupancy on a plot with a frontage of 80 feet on Riverside Drive and 100 feet on 105th St.

Messrs. Clinton & Russell, 32 Nassau St., it is stated, are the architects for the new eleven-story mercantile building which Rose & Putzel, lawyers, 128 Broadway, will erect at Nos. 16-18-20 West Thirty-second St.

It is reported that Rudolph L. Daus, 130 Fulton St., has been commissioned to prepare plans for a ten-story brick and steel office and manufacturing building for Messrs. Eimer & Amend (drugs), 205 Third Ave., to be erected adjoining their present building at 209 Third Ave. Plans will be ready for estimates about April 1. No awards have been made.

A. B. Mosher & Co., 530 West 145th St., it is said, will build on the east side of Broadway, 100 feet north of 145th St., a six-story elevator apartment house, on plot 75x100 feet. No plans have yet been drawn or architect selected.

Reports state that Messrs. Harde & Short, Nos. 3-5 West Twenty-ninth St., are the architects for the ten-story elevator apartment house to be erected on the northeast corner of Madison Ave. and Sixty-sixth St., 100.5x100 feet, estimated to cost \$1,000,000.

Plans prepared by Allen & Collins, of Boston, Mass., for the Union Theological Seminary, to be erected on Broadway, Claremont Ave., 120th and 122d Sts., are reported to have been adopted. It is stated that it is expected to break ground in the early spring and the cost is to be about \$1,000,000.

Maximilian Zipkes, architect, 147 Fourth Ave., it is said, has been commissioned by Harry Lehr to draw plans and specifications for the erection of two six-story elevator apartments on a plot on Cathedral Parkway, between Seventh and Eighth Aves., on a frontage of 125 feet. The buildings will be designed to embrace all of the modern and up-to-date improvements and will

cost, according to the architect's estimate, about \$250,000.

Press reports state that Messrs. Maynicke & Franke, 298 Fifth Ave., have been commissioned to prepare plans for another high loft building for Henry Corn, 320 Fifth Ave., to be erected on a plot 50x92 feet at Nos. 34-36 West Eighteenth St., to cost about \$200,000. The structure will be twelve stories of steel frame construction and is to be completed by February 1, 1908. No building contracts have been let.

NORTH YAKIMA, WASH.—It is stated that plans have been prepared by Architect Duveaux, of North Yakima, and Architect Heath, of Tacoma, for an \$85,000 school.

OMAHA, NEB.—According to reports, plans have been completed for the general office building to be erected at Fifteenth and Dodge Sts. for the Union Pacific. It will be twelve-story, 132x172, costing about \$1,200,000.

OSHKOSH, WIS.—A new asylum and other buildings will be erected at the Oshkosh State Hospital at a cost of \$100,000.

OWENTON, ALA.—Reports state that the Birmingham College at Owenton will be enlarged by the Methodists of Birmingham at a cost of \$100,000.

PAINESVILLE, O.—The clerk of the Lake County Court writes that J. Milton Dyer, of Cleveland, is preparing plans for courthouse and jail, to cost about \$200,000. Bids for construction have not yet been called for.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—It is reported that Milligan & Weber, architects, 520 Walnut St., have prepared plans for an eight-story bachelor apartment house at Seventh St. and Washington Square. The construction

will be of concrete, steel, brick and terra cotta, with slag roof, open plumbing, mantels, tile and marble work, plate glass, electric light fixtures, etc. Estimated cost, \$200,000.

Plans are being prepared by Milligan & Weber, 520 Walnut St., for a residence at Seventh and Locust Sts. for Taylor Middleton. Cost, \$3,000,000.

Reports state that Henry D. Dagit, 435 Chestnut St., is preparing plans for a large school and rectory to be erected at Fifty-sixth St. and Chester Ave. for the Church of the Blessed Sacrament. The school building will be of stone and brick, three stories high, 170x65 feet. The rectory will also be three stories high, 68x43 feet, with exterior walls of stone. At the present time the church edifice is a temporary structure, and plans will be prepared and work started in about a year on a large stone edifice that will cost about \$100,000.

Architects Stearns & Castor, Stephen Girard Building, it is said, have prepared plans for an addition to the bank building at Broad St. and Columbia Ave. for the Tenth National Bank. Estimated cost, \$100,000.

According to reports, a new Catholic church will be built at 1156 to 1160 S. Broad St., from plans and detailed specifications by George I. Lovatt, architect. The building will be three stories high, measuring 80x150 feet, and will cost about \$100,000. It will be built of brick and stone.

PITTSBURG, PA.—It is reported that the A. & S. Wilson Co. has secured the contract to erect a six-story store and apartment house for W. R. Kuhn at N. Highland Ave. and Kirkwood St. Probable cost, \$200,000.

Architects Bilquist & Lee, Stevenson Building, it is said, are preparing plans for a six-story fireproof garage for the Standard Automobile Company, Baum and Beatty Sts. Cost, \$200,000. Address W. N. Murray, President.

Plans for the Allegheny County Soldiers' Memorial Hall, by Messrs. Palmer & Hornbostel, 63 William St., Manhattan, have been approved by Warren M. Laird, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, consulting architect, and accepted by the County Commissioners. The building will face the entrance to Schenley Park and will cost \$1,000,000.

Architect C. Emil Mueller, 411 Wood St., it is said, has plans for a brick and stone residence for Prof. A. S. Hunter, Western University of Pennsylvania. Cost, \$75,000.

PORTLAND, ORE.—It is stated that plans are being drawn by Whidden & Lewis, Concord Building, for a five-story apartment house for Mrs. T. W. Spencer, to cost \$125,000. It will be of brick and steel construction.

The Portland Railway, Light and Power Company is reported to have secured a site and intends erecting a union passenger station estimated to cost \$1,000,000.

Reports state that plans are being considered for a hotel to be known as the Hotel Portland Annex. Cost, \$350,000.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Martin & Hall, Union Trust Building, are reported to have been engaged to supervise the construction of the City Contagious Hospital. There is at present \$130,000 available for the building.

RACINE, WIS.—The new Polish Catholic congregation, Eighteenth and Cedar Sts.,



DETAIL OF ELEVATOR ENCLOSURE, ROCKEFELLER BUILDING, CLEVELAND.

Knox & Elliott, Architects

The Winslow Bros. Company

Ornamental Iron and Bronze

CHICAGO

NEW YORK

it is said, will erect a church to cost about \$67,000. E. Brielmaier & Sons, architects, Milwaukee.

RED BLUFF, CAL.—The Red Bluff Opera House Company is reported incorporated with Paul Stoll, President, and a capital of \$75,000, for the purpose of erecting an opera house.

REGINA, CANADA.—Reports state that Darling & Pearson, architects, Winnipeg and Regina, have received instructions from the Provincial Department of Public Works to prepare plans for a new land titles office to cost \$100,000. F. J. Robinson is Commissioner of Works.

ROME, N. Y.—It is stated that a Y. M. C. A. building is to be erected here at a cost of \$50,000.

ST. LOUIS, MO.—William B. Ittner, architect, has prepared plans for a school build-

ing for the Board of Education, to cost \$180,000.

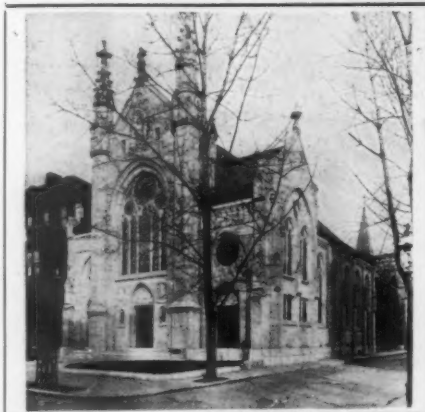
Plans for a brick, stone and terra cotta building are being prepared by E. Ross Chamblin, 1914 Holland Building, St. Louis, for Gilbert C. Goodlett, 1005 Chestnut St., and others. The building will be erected at Clara Ave. and Delmar Blvd. It will have three stories and will contain forty apartments. Estimated cost, \$300,000.

The William Barr Dry Goods Company is said to be contemplating the erection of a seventeen-story building on the site of the present structure on Sixth, Seventh, Olive and Locust Sts. Estimated cost, \$3,000,000. It is stated that no architect has been selected as yet.

SAN DIEGO, CAL.—Fred C. Scripps is reported to be contemplating the erection of a six-story office building.

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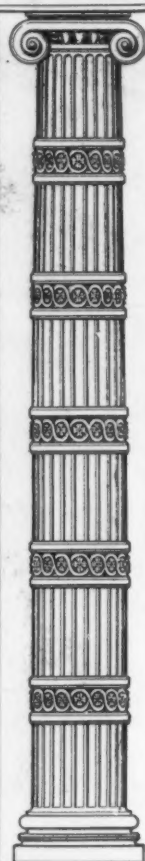


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SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—Press reports state that D. H. Burnham & Co., 9 Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill., have completed plans for a bank and office building to be erected at San Francisco for the First National Bank. It is to be twelve stories high, 75x160 feet, built of granite and pressed brick, with tar and gravel roof, plate glass, oak and mahogany finish, iron fire escape, window guards and store fronts, combination light fixtures and nickel plumbing. Cost, about \$900,000. Bids will be received by Willis Folk, Merchants' Exchange Building, San Francisco, Cal., local representative of architects.

A permit has been applied for by Jeremiah Lynch to erect a five-story building on the corner of Bush St. and Clara Lane, to cost \$125,000.

It is stated that T. Patterson Ross and A. W. Ross will erect a ten-story Class A structure at the corner of Pine and Battery Sts. Estimated cost, \$150,000.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.—The directors of the State Hospital for the Insane are reported to have petitioned the Legislature for \$95,000 for improvements.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—According to reports, the Schenectady Illuminating Company will expend \$700,000 in improving the plant. Hinsdill Parsons is the president.

SEATTLE, WASH.—Press reports state that plans have been completed for a six-story fireproof building, 120x120 feet, for Sam Rosenberg. The structure will be of reinforced concrete construction, with terra cotta trimmings, and it will have a roof garden. Bids will be received in the spring. Cost of building, \$265,000. Spear & Co.,

Oriental Building, Seattle, are the architects.

James A. Moore, it is said, will erect a \$500,000 business block on Union St. near Fifth.

It is stated that plans are being prepared for a brick and sandstone edifice which is to be erected for the Plymouth Church at Harvard Ave. and E. Union St. at a cost of \$200,000.

C. E. Cutting is stated to have prepared plans for an office building for the Seattle Electric Company, which is to cost about \$100,000.

It is stated that the Wilson & White Hotel Company has been incorporated to prepare plans for a hotel on Western Ave. and Columbus St., to contain 750 rooms. Cost, \$1,000,000.

SIoux CITY, IA.—The St. Mary's congregation, of Alton, Ia., has decided to build a new church, to cost about \$50,000. The old church will be remodeled into a chapel and assembly hall. Rev. F. J. Brune is chairman of the Building Committee.

SPRINGFIELD, O.—W. K. Shilling, Bushnell Building, is preparing plans for a seven-story store and office building, 82x156 feet, for John Chapman. Estimated cost, \$125,000.

TERRE HAUTE, IND.—It is reported that plans are being considered by the Union Hospital staff for the erection of a new building, to cost \$50,000.

Plans are being prepared for improvements to the St. Anthony Hospital, at a cost of \$100,000.

TORONTO, ONT.—The Confederation Life Assurance Company has purchased a site

at the corner of Queen and Victoria Sts., upon which it will erect a seven-story brick, stone and steel office building. J. K. MacDonald, Toronto, is managing director.

TROY, N. Y.—The board of directors of the Emma Willard School, according to reports, has decided to erect a new building costing about \$100,000.

TYLER, TEX.—Bids will be received until April 15 for the extension to the United States postoffice and courthouse at Tyler, in accordance with drawings and specifications, copies of which may be had at the office of the supervising architect, James Knox Taylor, Washington, D. C.

UNIVERSITY PLACE, NEB.—The Methodist congregation, it is said, proposes the erection of a church to cost about \$60,000.

WARRENSVILLE, O.—Architect Milton Dyer, 825 Cuyahoga Building, Cleveland, O., is making preliminary plans for a workhouse for the Board of Public Service, Cleveland. Estimated cost, \$250,000.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The George A. Fuller Co., Home Life Building, is said to have secured the contract to remodel the residence at Fifteenth and I Sts. for John R. McLean, the cost to be about \$150,000.

WINNIPEG, MAN.—A. & W. Melville, architects, Union Bank Building, are preparing plans for an apartment block to cost \$300,000, which will be erected at Broadway and Hargrave Sts. It will contain 100 suites, will be built of pressed brick and stone, will be four stories high and 130x157 feet.

WOODSTOCK, ONT.—A new hotel to cost \$70,000 will shortly be erected on the site of the old Commercial Hotel.

METAL

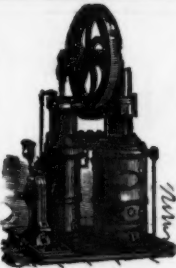
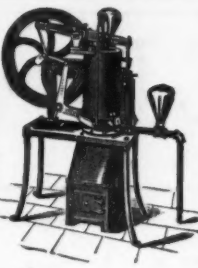
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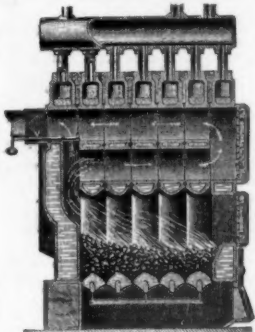
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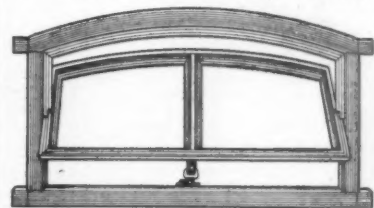
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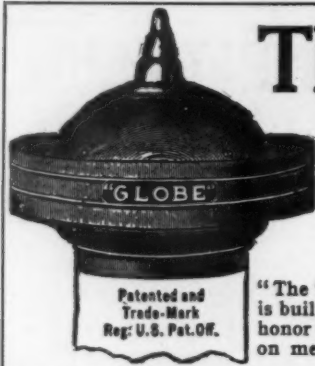
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