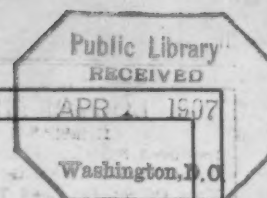


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The AMERICAN ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS

Regular Edition

Vol. XCI.

MARCH 30, 1907.

No. 1631.

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ADDITIONAL PLATES (International Edition):

XVI. Century Spanish Doorway in the House of the late Stanford White, Architect—Chimney Piece in the Same House.

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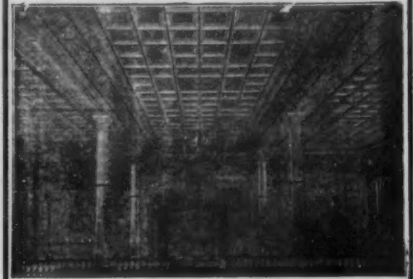
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PERSONAL MENTION

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Messrs. George B. Post & Sons, architects, 33 East Seventeenth Street, will move to the sixteenth floor 341-347 Fifth Avenue.

Messrs. Lord & Hewlett, architects, 16 East Twenty-third Street, have leased the rear half of the twelfth floor 341-347 Fifth Avenue.

FOND DU LAC, WIS.—Messrs. Marshall O. Pillsbury and G. Milas McCracken have formed an architectural partnership here.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The partnership heretofore existing between Howard Hoppin and Edward F. Ely, under the firm name of Hoppin & Ely, architects, has been dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be carried on by Howard Hoppin at the same office.

ELKHART, IND.—Mr. E. H. Turnock, a Chicago architect, has leased rooms 415 and 416 in the Monger Building and will establish an office there.

LOUISVILLE, KY.—Mr. Monroe Q. Nelson, architect, died here March 3.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Mr. George Oakley Totten, Jr., of this city, has just been elected a Corresponding Member of the Imperial Society of Russian Architects. Mr. Totten is also an honorary member of the architectural societies of Spain and Belgium.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.—The architectural firm of Shattuck & Brown has been dis-

solved by mutual consent. F. G. Brown has secured a suite of rooms in the Severance Building, where he will resume his work.

AKRON, O.—Mr. J. F. Bliss has formed an architectural partnership with M. E. Harpster, under the name of Harpster & Bliss, at the offices previously occupied by Mr. Harpster in the Central Office Building. Mr. Bliss was a member of the partnership of Bunts & Bliss until it was dissolved by the death of Edward H. Bunts a few weeks ago.

TOPEKA, KAN.—Gov. Hoch has reappointed John F. Stanton to the position of State architect for a term of two years. Mr. Stanton has been State architect for six years. He was elected by the executive council. Two years ago the law was so changed that the position was made appointive. Since then Mr. Stanton has been retained in the position.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The students in the Columbia School of Architecture have decided to have J. Redding Kelly paint a portrait of Professor A. D. F. Hamlin, head of the school, and present it to him on behalf of the students.

GREENSBURG, PA.—Frank W. Mowbray, an architect of Greensburg, died March 11 from pneumonia, aged 50. He was born in England and had been in Greensburg twelve years. He designed many of Greensburg's finest residences. Mr. Mowbray was at one time connected with the Pittsburgh offices of the Westinghouse Company.

TOLEDO, O.—Mr. Charles M. Gamble, for-

merly of Cleveland, has accepted a position with Bacon & Huber, of this city, and will be head draughtsman and have charge of the firm's office in the Spitzer.

NASHUA, N. H.—Miss Ida Annah Ryan, 717 Tremont Building, Boston, will open a branch office in this city with Miss Harriet F. Locke, architect, 11 Amherst St. Miss Ryan has given many years to fit herself for this work, first at the Normal Art School, then ten years of municipal building experience in the Building Department at Waltham, Mass., a five-year architectural course at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and finally the experience gained from a practice begun in 1898.

PERU, IND.—The Indianapolis Appellate Court holds that the Commissioners of Miami County had no authority to build a new court-house at Peru, pursuant to a petition that was filed asking for the construction. It was decided also by the Court that Messrs. Lehman & Schmidt, of Cleveland, the architects, could not recover their \$2,500 fee for drawing the plans. The case was argued before the Court by about twelve attorneys from Miami County a few weeks ago.

WORCESTER, MASS.—Mr. A. Lewis Goodwin, formerly of Worcester, and for four years in the office of Earle & Fisher, is one of the ten successful architects who received the award for competition to build the \$4,000,000 State educational building in Albany, N. Y., and he has now entered for the second competition.

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MILFORD, MASS.—The civil case of Walter L. Collins, architect, vs. Harvey E. Trask, both of Milford, which was on the docket for the January term of the Superior Court has been settled out of court. An agreement of judgment for plaintiff has been entered, the exact amount of which is not known. The case was an action to recover for the use of a set of plans drawn by the plaintiff and alleged to be subsequently used by the defendant, Mr. Trask, without permission of the plaintiff.

CINCINNATI, O.—Mr. Harry Hake, architect, has moved his office from the Union Trust Building to the Andrews Building, taking the entire tenth floor, giving him over 3,000 square feet of space with natural light on four sides.

COLUMBUS, O.—Mr. R. J. Merriam, a member of the architectural firm of Howard, Inscho & Merriam has reached Columbus, and taken up the reins in connection with the work of this firm. Mr. Merriam has been practising his profession at Saginaw, Mich., for several years and was unable to wind up his affairs in time to reach here January 1, when the new firm began business.

PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Settlement has been made in the slander suit of John R. Feeley against George E. Haynes, architect, for \$100 without costs. Judgment was so entered in Superior Court. Mr. Feeley sued Mr. Haynes for \$10,000 for slander.

BROCKTON, MASS.—Mr. George V. Howard, for a number of years City Architect, has severed his connection with the city. Mr. Walter M. Folger, employed in the office of Charles A. Brigham, architect, in Boston, has been secured and has entered upon his new duties as City Architect.

NEW HAVEN, CONN.—Mr. Duncan McArthur, architect, has opened offices in Room 808, First National Bank Building. He was for a long time manager of the Chicago office of Louis C. Tiffany, the New York decorator.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Messrs. McKim, Mead & White have brought a suit in the Supreme Court against Stefano Bardini, a resident of Florence, Italy, to recover \$11,012, which they paid for a certain antique wooden ceiling. The ceiling was shipped to the architects, but was seized by the United States custom authorities for fraudulent undervaluation, and will probably be sold to satisfy the duties. According to the complaint, the ceiling was invoiced at 5,000 lire, but the custom authorities placed a valuation on it of 20,000 lire.

DAYTON, O.—Mr. Albert Pretzinger, architect, wishes to announce that the old firm with which he was formerly connected having dissolved partnership by mutual consent, he has opened temporary offices in Rooms 811 and 812 Reibold Building.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Mr. Wm. H. Good-year, Curator of Fine Arts in the Brooklyn Museum, has been elected an honorary member of the Royal Academy of Fine Arts in Milan, in recognition of the contributions to Medieval Architectural research in Italy, which have been made by the Brooklyn Museum.

CRANFORD, N. J.—Nathaniel G. Foster, a retired architect, died January 17, from heart disease, at his home at Cranford, N. J.

Mr. Foster was born in West Hampton, Long Island, and was seventy-four years old. Previous to his retirement from business, about twenty years ago, he was active in real estate operations, and for more than twenty years had offices in the Trinity Building, at No. 111 Broadway.

WATERTON, S. D.—Mr. Morris Hockman, architect, has secured a suite of rooms in the new post-office building, rooms 23 and 24, having removed from the Century Block.

ST. LOUIS, MO.—The Lewis Publishing Company has begun suit against Herbert C. Chivers for \$33,500. Chivers is the architect who planned the *National Daily*

building for Lewis. The suit grew out of the awarding of the contract for the construction of the building to the Dunnivant Construction Company, in which, the petition alleges, Chivers is a stockholder. The bid of this company for erecting the building was \$112,999.99, and Lewis, in his petition, alleges this figure is \$20,000 in excess of what the contract was worth. In addition to the \$20,000, he asks \$10,000 punitive damages for alleged misrepresentations and \$3,500 alleged to have been paid to Chivers in commissions. Mr. Chivers asserts that the charges are untrue.

KEWANEE, ILL. — John McCullough, a prominent architect, designer of many large buildings in western Illinois, died of heart trouble here, January 14.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.—A. L. Haley, Inc., architect, has removed his offices to rooms 531-32 Citizens' National Bank building.

Messrs. Garrett & Bixby, architects, have changed their location to rooms 405-6-7 Currier Building.

NOTES AND CLIPPINGS.

GALALITH.—In Austria something like one hundred thousand gallons of skimmed milk are used daily for the manufacture of galalith, and the industry is largely on the increase. "Galalith," which is a composition of skim milk and formaline, makes an excellent substitute for ivory and celluloid. Mixed with other chemicals, it forms a substitute for hard rubber and amber. Piano-keys, billiard-balls, doll-heads, fancy glove and handkerchief boxes, door-knobs, mantelpieces, checks, and, in fact, anything made from ivory or celluloid, can be made from galalith. It is the best substitute for ivory that has been discovered because it is smooth to the touch, retains its soft, creamy tinting for years, is not marred by soap and water, and, unlike celluloid, is proof against fire.—*New York Tribune*.

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Captain John Stephen Sewell, the eminent Government expert, in a paper in Insurance Engineering, discussing the ideal fireproof material, says that burned clay hollow tile can be made to meet all requirements; that concrete can never be made to meet the requirements as well as burned clay in its most efficient forms.

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HOLLOW GLASS BRICKS.—The demand for hollow bricks and building blocks for house construction has induced glass manufacturers to put hollow glass bricks on the market, and they promise to be used extensively for novel and artistic effects. The first glass bricks, being solid, proved a failure on account of their cost, but the hollow glass bricks can be made at much less expense. They are lighter and stronger than clay bricks, and are such excellent non-conductors that walls built of them are proof against dampness, sound, heat and cold. The bricks are sealed hermetically when hot, and are placed in walls with a colorless mortar made of special glass. The bonding strength of the glass mortar is almost as great as the bricks themselves.—*Building Management.*

A JAPANESE BATH-ROOM.—A tiny space 4x6 feet. In it were four objects—a stool to sit upon when washing one's self before getting into the bath, a shining brass wash basin, a wooden pail and dipper, in which to fetch the bath water, and the tub. The tub, like most private baths, was round, casket shaped, and made of white wood. It was perhaps thirty inches in diameter and twenty-seven inches high. A copper funnel or tube passing through the bottom went up inside close to the edge. This, filled with lighted charcoal, supplied heat for the water. The pipe was higher than the tub, so the water could not leak inside. A few transverse bars of wood fitted into grooves and formed a protection so the bather could kneel in the tub without coming in contact with the hot pipe. The walls

of the room were of white wood, with a pretty grain, the floor of pine, laid with a slight slope and grooved so the water might flow into a gutter and through a bamboo pipe to the yard. A moon-shaped lattice window high up let in air and light. As a provision for more ventilation the two outside walls for a foot below the ceiling were lattice of bamboo slats.

As my eye traveled from object to object, I quickly sized up the cost. For the tub 8 yen, and it would last indefinitely; 2 yen for the brass basin; 50 sen for the pail and dipper, and 25 sen for the stool. Eleven yen would fit up my bath-room, and I asked for nothing nicer.—*The Craftsman.*

LARGEST CITY FIFTY YEARS HENCE.—The Chicago *Tribune* has been figuring on the increase of population of the great cities of the world, and concludes that Berlin fifty years hence will be the metropolis of the world. This is backed up by Herr Olumke, a noted statistician. In a pamphlet he has written to set forth this prophetic theory, he says the population of Berlin is increasing more rapidly than that of any other city except Budapest, Hungary. Today Greater Berlin contains more than three million inhabitants. The rapid growth with Berlin's political and commercial importance will place the Prussian capital ahead of London, Paris and New York. He calculates that London in 1953 will have 7,000,000 inhabitants.

GLASS "CONSUMPTION."—In the glass collection at the Museum of Art in Dresden, Germany, there is a large drinking-cup

which stands apart from all other art objects, under a heavy glass cover. It is of Dutch workmanship, and the inscriptions and style show that it was made early in the eighteenth century. The vessel is remarkable because it is known in the museum, says a Berlin paper, "as having consumption which can be communicated to other objects of glass. On that account it is isolated. There are remedies against this glass disease, which is usually developed because of defects in the glass mixture, but these have not been applied to the Dutch vessel, in order that the progress of the wasting disease may be observed."—*New York Tribune.*

THE PRINCE OF WALES INVENTS A GRATE.—A new grate has been invented by the Prince of Wales and placed in Pond House municipal dwellings, Chelsea. By a simple movement the housekeeper can transfer the fire in the kitchen grate to the sitting-room grate. Having cooked the dinner the housewife raises a slide at the back of the kitchen grate. The slide is flush with the wall which separates kitchen from sitting-room, and by simply raising a lever the fire of the kitchen grate is tilted into the sitting-room grate.—*Exchange.*

DAMAGES FOR WATER-TANK COLLAPSE.—The sheriff has received an attachment from Brooklyn for \$12,000 against Edward F. Schlichter in favor of J. & T. Cousins for damages to their factory at 373 De Kalb avenue, Brooklyn, as a result of the collapse in September last of a water-tank on the roof, which tank was erected by Schlichter.—*Exchange.*



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THE SEMINARY OF ST. SULPICE TO BE A MUSEUM.—The separation of Church and State has had, as one consequence, the alienation from their original purpose of the large buildings in the Place St. Sulpice occupied by the important seminary founded in 1649. Attached to these buildings is a beautiful garden bounded, towards Rue Bonaparte and Rue Vaugirard, by an ugly wall. The inhabitants of the quarter are demanding that this should be removed and an open grille put in front of the garden. It is proposed to transfer to this former seminary the part of the Luxembourg Museum now crowded into the ancient Orangery, the rebuilding of which would be a costly undertaking. It would be much more practical to install the picture galleries in the seminary building, and to place some of the sculpture in the garden. Artists, foreign visitors and the inhabitants of the district, would alike applaud such an arrangement, which would give to the collection of works of modern artists a habitation worthy of them.—*The Builder*.

THE WORKING DAY.—Whereas, in the seventies of last century, the twelve-hour day was the rule in the building trade in Germany, there were in 1895 already 436 towns with a ten-hour day, 103 with ten and one-half hours, 818 with eleven hours, and 85 with more than eleven hours. In 1905 there were 247 towns with a nine-hour day, 293 with nine and one-half hours, 7,643 with ten hours, 1,453 with ten and one-half hours, 3,524 with eleven hours, and only 147 with over eleven hours.—*New Haven Journal*.

THE OLD WORLD CHARM OF QUEBEC.

Dear, delightful old Quebec, with her gray walls and shining tin roofs; her precipitous, headlong streets and sleepy squares and esplanades; her narrow alleys and peaceful convents; her harmless antique cannon on the parapets and her sweet toned bells in the spires; her towering chateau on the heights and her long, low, queer smelling warehouses in the lower town; her spick and span calèches and her dingy trolley cars; her sprinkling of soldiers and sailors with Scotch accent and Irish brogue and Cockney twang on a background of petite bourgeoisie speaking the quaintest of French dialects; her memories of an adventurous, glittering past and her placid contentment with the tranquil grayness of the present; her glorious daylight outlook over the vale of the St. Charles, the level shore of Montmorenci, the green Ile d'Orleans dividing the shining reaches of the broad St. Lawrence, and the blue Laurentian Mountains rolling far to the eastward—and at night, the dark bulk of the citadel outlined against the starry blue, the trampling of many feet up and down the wooden pavement of the terrace, the chattering and the laughter, the music of the military band, and far below, the huddled housetops, the silent wharves the lights of the great warships swinging with the tide, the intermittent ferryboats plying to and fro, the twinkling lamps of Levis rising along the dim southern shore and reflected on the lapsing, curling, seaward sliding waves of the great river! What city of the New World keeps so much of the charm of the Old?—*Henry Van Dyke, in Scribner's Magazine*.

ASBESTOS DEPOSITS IN LUZON.—Rich deposits of asbestos covering hundreds of acres and containing thousands of tons of the valuable mineral have been located in the mountains of Northern Luzon, Philippines. Samples examined in the Bureau of Science at Manila, says *The Far Eastern Review*, are pronounced excellent in quality, with only 1 or 2 per cent. of alloy. The deposits are inlaid between talcum and silica (both valuable deposits), and the fields of asbestos are within a few miles of excellent harbors.—*New York Tribune*.

A LEGEND OF BRESLAU.—Limerick is not the only city in the world that is concerned over its bells. Breslau has a legend all to itself, less charming perhaps than that of Limerick, but more ruggedly impressive. Perhaps, also, it should be added that the Silesian capital takes to its legend more seriously. At any rate, it proposes to erect a monument to its great founder, whose famous bell of the Church of St. Mary was cast in 1386. The story is that when his bell was ready for casting, the founder, after his great labor, went to take food, and during his absence his apprentice, despite a strict prohibition, opened the stop-cock of the crucible and let out the molten metal. The infuriated master, disregarding the youth's appeal for mercy, made in Christ's name, poiniared him on the spot, and finding afterward that his bell was none the worse, was plunged in remorse. Condemned for the crime, he asked on his way to the block to be allowed to hear his bell for the last time, and through the centuries ever since it has tolled the knell of

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the doomed. The German poet Müller celebrates the legend in verse.—*London Globe*.

PRACTICAL HINTS TO QUARRYMEN.—The only slate region which has been geologically mapped is the western Vermont and eastern New York slate belt. Maps of quarries in this region are included in *Bulletin No. 275* of the United States Geological Survey, which is a recent report by Mr. T. Nelson Dale on the slate deposits and slate industry of the United States. These quarry maps are designed to be of practical utility. The coloring shows where the Cambrian green and purple and the Ordovician red slates may be looked for or not looked for. The course of bedding and cleavage has been shown at several quarries by special symbols. The scale of the maps is sufficiently large to admit the entry of many more quarries and symbols. By using a small geological compass to determine the strike of any bed of good slate at any of the located quarries, and transferring it to the quarry maps by means of a protractor, the probable direction of the recurrence of the bed can be ascertained, and so with joints, hogbacks, or dikes. Such a compass should be provided with sights, spirit levels and movable ring to set off magnetic variation, and have a clinometer attachment to indicate angle or dip. Quarrymen are very skilled in detecting the presence of good slate from the peculiar appearance of the weathered edge surface. That skill appears to have been their only guide in prospecting in this region. Mr. Dale suggests that it would be well if it were reinforced by the use of a certain method in exploration, which he outlines. This bulletin, which should be of practical value to every quarryman in the country, is published for general distribution. It may be obtained, free of charge, by anyone who makes application for it.—*Journal of the Franklin Institute*.

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COMPARATIVE STRENGTH OF GREEN TAMARACK AND GREEN NORWAY PINE.—A series of tests to determine the relative strength of green tamarack and green Norway pine timber has recently been made by the Forest Service of the United States Department of Agriculture at the timber-testing laboratory at Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana. The material was furnished by the Kettle River Quarries Company, of Minneapolis, and nearly all of it grew in St. Louis County, Minnesota. The strength values obtained apply only approximately to timber of the same species grown elsewhere.

Bending tests were made upon beams with a span of thirteen feet six inches, and ranging from four by ten to six by twelve inches in cross-sections. From these tests, showing the strength and stiffness of sound green tamarack and Norway pine in struc-

tural sizes, the results were as follows:

	Lbs. Per Sq. In.
Strength.	
Modulus of rupture:	
Tamarack	4,600
Norway pine	4,000
Stiffness.	
Modulus of electricity:	
Tamarack	1,240,000
Norway pine	1,189,000

Green tamarack thus appears to be uniformly stronger and stiffer than green Norway pine. When oven-dry, tamarack weighs twenty-nine pounds per cubic foot, and Norway pine about twenty-four pounds per cubic foot.

Tamarack is usually of slower growth than the pine. Bending tests on small clear pieces indicate that strength decreases in tamarack when the rate of growth is faster than an inch in eight years, and in Norway pine when the growth is faster than an inch in ten years. Comparative tests on the seasoned timber of the two species will be made later.

A PIPING CONTROVERSY.—A controversy has arisen in New York between the plumbers and steam-fitters as to the class in which the installation of vacuum-cleaning system piping in buildings belongs. The plumbers lay claim to this work for the reason that connection is made from these systems to the sewers, while the steam-fitters maintain that the system is analogous to compressed-air piping systems, and properly belongs to them.—*Exchange*.

BUILDING NEWS.

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

ABERDEEN, S. D.—It is stated that an offer has been made to the Commercial Club to erect a hotel at a cost of about \$150,000.

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LONDON—26 City Road.

R U B B E R T I L I N G

AGNEW, CAL.—The Governor, it is said, has signed a bill appropriating \$800,000 for the reconstruction of the State Hospital for the Insane here.

AKRON, OHIO.—The members of the First Congregational Church are reported to be considering the erection of a new church building.

ALLIANCE, OHIO.—D. W. Crist, president of the People's Banking Company, will erect a \$50,000 building here.

ALTON, ILL.—It is stated that an edifice costing about \$50,000 is to be erected for St. Mary's parish.

AMITE CITY, LA.—The Court-house Commission, it is stated, has recommended to the Police Jury that a site on Campbell Square be purchased for the court-house and that W. S. Hull, of Jackson, Miss., be engaged to prepare plans for the court-house and jail which it is proposed erecting at a cost of \$86,000.

ANDOVER, MASS.—McKim, Mead & White, 160 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y., are reported to be preparing plans for a church and rectory for the Free Christian Church Society, to cost about \$40,000. Jos. A. Smart, Chairman Building Committee.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.—Reports state that the County Commissioners of Buncombe County will consider plans for erecting a new \$40,000 jail building, with subway to court-house.

ATHENS, GA.—It is stated that the Board of Trustees of the Agricultural College will soon engage an architect to prepare plans for the agricultural building, to be erected on the campus of the University of Georgia, to cost \$100,000. D. C. Barrow, Chancellor.

ATHENS, OHIO.—Press reports state that Congress has appropriated \$100,000 for a new post-office for this city.

AUSTIN, TEX.—The House of Representatives is stated to have passed a bill appropriating \$150,000 for the purpose of establishing and equipping a tuberculosis sanitarium.

BARBOURVILLE, KY.—It is stated that buildings are to be erected at Union College at a cost of \$50,000.

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

BAYONNE, N. J.—Reports state that a new theatre to be known as the Bayonne Opera House will be erected at Avenue C and Twenty-sixth Street. The structure will cost \$150,000 and accommodate 1,700 persons. It will be erected by the Bayonne Amusement Co., of which E. A. Schiller is president.

BERKELEY, CAL.—The Acheson estate, it is reported, intends erecting at University and Shattuck Avenues, a four-story brick fireproof store and flat building, at a cost of about \$75,000.

The Board of Education is stated to have adopted plans for the high school to be erected at Allstonway and Grove Streets, at a cost of \$140,000.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.—Wm. C. Weston, First National Bank Building, is stated to have prepared plans for a five-story brick and stone apartment house, which is to be erected by Richd. W. Massey at Twelfth Avenue and Twentieth Street, at a cost of about \$100,000, and is to be known as "Terrace Court."

The Wimberly & Thomas Hardware Co., it is said, will erect a four-story warehouse, at a cost of \$150,000. The Evans Bros. Construction Co. has secured contract for construction.

BOSTON, MASS.—The erection of an eight-story addition to the Capitol, to cost \$1,250,000, is reported under consideration.

All bids received recently for erecting the nine-story marble building for the Commonwealth Trust Co. are reported to have been rejected. The plans are to be revised and new bids asked. Peters & Rice, 812 Pemberton Building, are the architects.

BOUND BROOK, N. J.—Plans have been accepted by the Board of Education for a high school, 102x75 feet, to cost \$60,000.

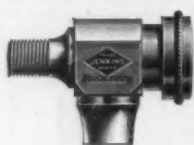
BOWLING GREEN, KY.—It is said that the city is arranging to build a \$100,000 custom-house. Address the Mayor.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—Meloy & Beckwith, architects, P. O. Arcade, Bridgeport, are preparing plans for an apartment house that will cost \$150,000 and provide thirty-five suites. According to the plans the apartment block will have a restaurant attached, but the occupants of it can have suites with or without meals. There will also be a vacuum system, gas and electric lights, telephones, elevator and all other modern conveniences, including steam heat.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—The Larkin Soap Co., it is stated, intends erecting at Carroll and Van Rensselaer Streets a ten-story fireproof building, 280x300 feet, to cost \$240,000.

CALGARY, ALTA.—It is stated that the rate-payers have decided in favor of building a new town hall at a cost of about \$125,000.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—E. T. P. Graham, of



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CHICAGO BOSTON BALTIMORE

Boston, is reported to have prepared plans for an edifice to be erected at Massachusetts Avenue and Ellery Street for St. Paul's Church. Rev. W. H. O'Connell, archbishop of Boston, in charge.

CARRICK, PA.—St. Basil's Roman Catholic congregation, it is stated, will build a church, parish house, school house and convent. Cost, \$80,000. Address Bishop Regis Canevin, Pittsburg, Pa.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—First Baptist Church will erect a fireproof building to cost \$50,000; 68x78 feet; direct steam heat; electric and gas lighting. Architect, J. M. McMichael.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.—The citizens are reported to have voted in favor of issuing \$1,000,000 bonds for public improvements, which includes \$200,000 for a city hall.

CHICAGO, ILL.—The Corn Exchange National Bank has leased the ground at 163 to 167 Adams Street, and will use the property as part of the site for a bank and office building. It will be sixteen stories, cost \$2,000,000, and eventually \$2,500,000. Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge, 84 Van Buren Street, are the architects.

L. M. Mitchell, 145 La Salle Street, is preparing plans for an apartment building to be built at Sheridan Road and Buena Park Avenue for Jas. C. Bockburn, builder, 205 East Forty-fourth Street. It will be three-story, 95x159 feet, and cost \$75,000.

Henry L. Newhouse, 4630 Prairie Avenue, is preparing plans for and will take figures soon on an apartment building to be built on W. Van Buren Street, near Forty-third Avenue, for L. Gans. It will be three-story, 75x150 feet, and cost \$75,000.

Dr. Whalen, it is stated, has asked the Finance Committee for an appropriation of \$200,000 for a contagious disease hospital.

Architects Huehl & Schmidt, 163 Randolph Street, have completed plans and specifications for the new lodge building to be erected on Oakley Avenue, near Madison Street, for the West Chicago Masonic Society. Designs show four-story building,

covering 140x170 feet, to be built of brick, stone and iron, fireproof and to have steam heating, electric lighting, elevators and all modern appliances. Approximate cost, \$150,000. Frank E. Locke, 230 Washington Boulevard, represents the owners.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.—The Union Gas and Electric Company, it is stated, is planning the erection of a power plant, 1,100x700, to cost \$2,000,000. Norman G. Kenan, president.

The Building Committee of the Board of Education, it is stated, has practically agreed upon the preliminary plans of Gustav Drach, Union Trust Building, for the Woodward High School. Probable cost, \$500,000.

The Cincinnati Suburban Telephone Co., according to reports, will build a three-story building in York Street, near Freeman Avenue. It will be of pressed brick and the cost will be \$50,000.

CLEVELAND, O.—The Odd Fellows Temple Co. is reported incorporated with a capital of \$50,000 and will erect a seven-story building.

A. A. Pope, president of the National Malleable Castings Co., it is reported, intends erecting on Euclid Avenue and East Twelfth Street a twelve-story commercial structure to cost about \$1,000,000.

CLIFTON, O.—The Executive Board of the Union of Hebrew Organizations of Cincinnati, it is stated, has accepted the plans prepared by Hake & Fechheimer for the Hebrew Union College, which is to be erected at Clifton and Dixmyth Avenues, Clifton. The plans provide for three buildings—an administration building, a library and chapel—and the total cost is estimated at \$250,000. The administration building is to be three and one-half stories high.

The Sisters of Charity, it is reported, have secured a site and have had plans prepared by Gustave W. Drach, of Cincinnati, for a hospital to be erected at a cost of \$450,000.

CODY, WYO.—Col. W. F. Cody, it is stated,

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COLUMBIA, Mo.—The curators of St. Stephens College, it is stated, have announced that \$50,000 will be spent next fall in erecting new buildings.

COLUMBUS, O.—C. E. Steeb, Secretary Ohio State University, writes that bids will be received about April 15 for erecting a dormitory, to cost about \$60,000. Architects, Mills & Hayden, 49½ N. High Street.

DENVER, COL.—Gove & Walsh, 505 McPhee Building, it is stated, have prepared plans for the five-story warehouse and office building which is to be erected at Wazee and Eleventh Streets for the Colorado Moline Plow Co., at a cost of about \$100,000.

It is reported that it is proposed erecting a \$400,000 high school.

DES MOINES, IA.—Lederer & Strauss and the Carl Kahler estate, it is reported, have signed an agreement with the Majestic Theatre Co., of Chicago, Ill., to erect a \$150,000 vaudeville theatre in Des Moines.

The Polk County Homeopathic Medical Society, it is stated, intends erecting in Des Moines a hospital to cost, including site and equipment, about \$100,000. Dr. C. W. Eaton may be able to give further information.

The City Council is reported to have asked certain architects to submit plans until about May 1 for a city hall to cost about \$350,000.

Press reports state that the Adventists are planning the erection of a hospital here, to cost \$100,000.

DUNCAN, I. T.—J. H. Pry is reported

The American Architect and Building News.

Vol. XCI.

SATURDAY, MARCH 30, 1907.

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SOCIETIES, PERSONAL MENTION, ETC.

IN the course of his report on the manner in which the new architects for the Luzerne County, Pa., court-house propose to finish the interior of that building, which has been entrusted to their care through the dismissal of the original architect, Mr. J. V. Van Pelt introduces an admonition so aptly put that it is worth while to quote the paragraph in full. To judge by the context, the architects would seem to have intimated that a certain saving in cost might be effected by using here and there, where likely to escape attention, a cheaper finishing wood, and against this course Mr. Van Pelt warns the County Commissioners as follows: "I should call your attention to the fact that while using a cheaper wood in these rooms might be considered an important reduction in cost in a private residence, any large reduction of cost in an important public monument, such as the court-house, can only be attained through a radical change in the more important portions of the building." This very happily draws attention to the iniquity of applying to matters of public art the makeshift economies that elsewhere find an excuse in private exiguities. Many of our costly public buildings have been ruined because the authorities, not having at hand an unbiased critic they could trust, have compelled, or consented to, the introduction of cheap and sham work in interior finishings—the very portions, that

is, that come under the leisurely survey of the observer. This same point is very well covered in another column by Mr. Hoyt's paper on "Scagliola." It would not be fair to leave the Wilkes-Barre court-house matter without letting it be known that Mr. Van Pelt affirms his belief that the new studies for the interior treatment of the building are "immeasurably better than the old ones."

THE one wholly incomprehensible feature in the astounding developments now taking final shape in the Pennsylvania Capitol matter is that any men, no matter how morally callous, should have had the "gall"—no other word is sufficiently expressive—to go on with the "per pound" and "per foot" system after the first accounts came to hand and revealed indisputably in figures the enormity of the stealing that was in contemplation. Public attention seems to have been caught particularly by the evidence that the State, under the "per foot" rule, had to pay for the two rostra in the Senate and House "caucus-rooms" \$90,748.40, while Sanderson, the contractor for furnishing, paid the sub-contractor who actually built them only \$2,060.00! The story told by these figures is confirmed by the camera, which reveals that each rostrum appears to be a platform perhaps six feet by twenty, having a rather plain paneled desk in the middle, and approached at either end by a straight run of five risers. These steps are provided with square moulded and paneled posts at top and bottom of the run and with one (Classic) baluster to each of the three treads, while four other balusters support the rail on the platform itself. Fourteen balusters in all constitute, then, the salient architectural embellishment of these costly rostra, executed to be sure in mahogany, and kept in countenance by a moulded and bracketed hood or baldachino above the platform. This verbal description will add to the bewilderment caused by the figures given above, and will convince the reader that those who audited and paid the accounts must have had a reason for their action that should be traceable in their private bank accounts.

PUT in tabular form, the comparative cost and real value of some of this "furnishing" work at Harrisburg, as revealed by the evidence, make a really very impressive indictment; thus, in the first column we state the sums actually collected from the State by Sanderson, in the second column the sums paid by him to his sub-contractors for doing the same work, and the net profit in the third.

Woodwork in Fourteen Rooms.....	\$155,369.60	\$28,724.00	\$126,645.60
Rostra in Caucus Rooms.....	90,748.40	2,060.00	88,688.40
Mosaic work about Rotunda.....	28,759.20	7,244.00	21,515.20
"Baccarat glass" globes, etc.....	138,757.09	27,329.90	111,427.19
Decorative work, various.....	779,472.96	162,289.85	617,083.11
Bronze work.....	2,187,122.90	605,851.17	1,581,271.73
Bootblack stand.....	1,619.00	125.00	1,494.00

WITH the architect of the Pennsylvania Capitol dangling before the eyes of an astounded people as an archetype of the American architect of the day, it really seems to us that the present is not just the time that prudent architects should choose for seeking at the

hands of their fellow-men anything in the nature of special privilege, and no one can deny that the proponents of the license laws are seeking special privileges, and they are seeking them under false pretenses, alleging that they are influenced solely by a desire to promote the safety of the public. Yet the testimony is that this Capitol at Harrisburg is, as a structure, well built; it is not likely to fall down, and so the safety of that portion of the public that visits or uses it is not likely to be endangered: it follows, therefore, that the designer of the building would have been able to pass his examinations and secure his license. But it seems to us that the history of this building shows impressively that, if a State is going into the licensing business, it might be well to extend the examinations beyond the field of science and take cognizance of moral and mental qualifications, in much the same way that private clubs and societies guard their standards of membership. There is many a man known as "not clubable" who yet could pass examinations in science with flying colors. If the public is to be urged to license architects—and we feel very strongly that it ought not to be so urged—then we are quite certain that, in addition to the scientific, there should also be held a moral and commercial inquest. Now, as it is obviously even more impossible to make a sane and sound finding as to a man's status in these respects than it is to determine his real capacity as an artist, it is easy to see that the real value to the public of a license issued to an architect after examination as to his possession of but one out of four sets of essential qualifications is but twenty-five per cent. of what the promoters of the license method proclaim it to have.

AS the reader may not share our convictions on this license matter—and they are strong ones—we suggest that he should turn to another page of this issue and consider the opinions there set down by the editors of the English architectural journals as to the wisdom of the step taken early this month by the Royal Institute of British Architects looking to the registration of architects, as the licensing is there called. Although these editorial views do not actually coincide, and though one writer lays stress upon this objection and another upon that, it is plain that these men, who are trained in reasoning from cause to effect and do their thinking logically and with more care than the ordinary practitioner, since their conclusions must be set forth in type each week, look with disapproval and grave apprehension on the new movement.

IF there must be license laws, it is refreshing to have them honestly advocated and their real purposes declared in such a way that the public cannot misapprehend their purpose. This was done in the case of the proposed supplementary law in California, to which we referred a few weeks ago, and the same sort of praiseworthy ingenuousness seems to be employed by the architects of Texas, who have organized for the purpose of securing the passage of a license law, and have frankly declared that one of their objects is to prevent builders and contractors from erecting buildings in the State after drawings prepared by themselves. Here the issue is honestly

presented, and the architects have been so unwise as to lock horns with the very men with whom the most harmonious of relations should be maintained. The natural result has been that the builders, too, have "organized," and by that fact have made the passage of the desired law almost an impossibility. Now, taking the latest accessible figures, and disregarding partnerships, we find on comparing Texas with Massachusetts, States which have approximately equal populations, though the former has more than thirty times the area of the latter, we find that, while Massachusetts has one architect for each 22 square miles of territory and 7,461 of population, Texas has but one architect for every 2,657 square miles of territory and 30,487 of population. The Southwest is growing very fast, and Texas, big as it is, is filling up with the rest of the country, and it seems to be the height of absurdity for anyone to imagine that the vast amount of building that must be done in a rapidly growing State is, by its Legislature, going to be placed at the mercy of a small trade union of architects.

AT the other end of the country a bill has just been introduced in the New Jersey Legislature which seeks to do away with the payment of the annual fee that was established by the license law passed in 1902. If this bill passes, our present great respect for "Jersey justice" will be moved up another notch. About the same time, the Grand Jury of Middlesex County, Massachusetts, influenced by Judge Kingsbury's report on the coroner's inquest into the collapse, last July, of the Amsden Building in Framingham, by which twelve persons lost their lives, recommends "the passage of a law requiring architects to pass examinations as to their qualifications before being admitted to the practice of their profession." Now, here is something that is worthy of attention. It is a real, perhaps a unique, request proceeding from the public itself, and urged for its own protection, and so not at all in the same class with the California and Texas movements. But, though worthy of attention, and all the more that it does not suggest that particularly obnoxious element, the payment of an annual license fee, it is hardly more reasonable than the others, since it starts from an inadequate premise. It is true that the Framingham accident was a serious and seemingly an easily preventable disaster, but it is not clearly established that the architect's responsibility for it was a major one, nor is it certain that he might not have been able to pass a licensing examination. The architects of Massachusetts are human and, so, liable to blunder now and then, but such blundering cannot be prevented by an examination, and the standard of practice is there so high that the really unqualified man is not tempted to remain in a field where he has to compete with so many who are his betters. As to the real value to the public of any license law, it must be remembered, among other things, that in one of the worst building accidents that have occurred in this country in recent years, the collapse of the Hotel Darlington steel frame in New York, the question of the responsibility of the architects was hardly raised, the collapse having been caused by the folly of the owner and the ignorance of the builder's foreman.

MARBLE AND SCAGLIOLA.

IT is one of the canons of heraldry that a base metal shall not be charged upon a precious metal. It is a pity that a similar canon does not rule in architecture, that would prevent the use of an imitation in close connection with a genuine material of great cost and beauty. At the first glance it might seem, especially to a layman, as if such a practice were confined wholly to cheap and pretentious buildings, and so deserved but little attention. But when glaring instances are found in some of the most noteworthy and elaborate edifices in the country, in structures that have cost millions of dollars each, one may be permitted to raise a voice in protest. The reference, of course, is to the employment of rare foreign marbles, and their close imitation in scagliola, which is placed in juxtaposition.

I must be permitted, at the outset, to explain that I have no word to say against the use of scagliola in what I conceive to be its proper place. That it pretends to be nothing but an imitation is no legitimate ground for objection to it. Many of the highest forms of decorative art are wholly imitative, and are none the worse for it. Fresco painting is constantly enhanced by imitative work. When Michael Angelo wrought his stupendous "Last Judgment" on the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel he was compelled, in order to render the plain, coved vaulting suitable for his purpose, to simulate architectural enrichments that had been omitted by the builder. It was the inspiration of his matchless genius that led him, first of all, to paint entablatures, pilasters, panels and pedestals before he created his human figures and landscapes. This is an example of imitative work of the highest order. To come to one of the lowest forms, and yet equally legitimate, mention may be made of graining. This is a style of decoration that has very largely passed away, and there are few master craftsmen left. The present generation can scarcely judge of the possibilities of graining, unless a study is made of old houses. I have in my mind a stately old residence in Albany, the dining-room of which was made notable by splendidly grained panels, representing knotty burls of butternut wood. It is the fashion to sneer at graining, and yet why should it not be just as permissible for craftsmen to copy in paints the beautiful coloring and marking of wood as for the scagliolist to imitate marble? When graining was in the height of favor no one thought of framing a grained panel within borders of wood in natural finish, nor was the trim in a room ever divided between grained and natural varnished wood. And yet there seems to be not the slightest hesitation in combining marble and scagliola imitation, with no strongly marked line of division. If they can be run together so as to deceive the casual or untutored glance, the better the job.

As a general proposition, if we grant the right to treat surfaces of plaster with pigments in an imitative way we cannot object to the copying of marble. No one would think of imitating marble on a wooden surface or wood on a plaster surface, because of the difference in texture. But the smooth, hard finish of plaster, aided by careful treatment with shellac and the rubbing stone, naturally lends itself to a reproduction of the effects of polished marble. It is a direct copy of nature, and it is undeniably pleasing to the eye. Therefore it must have its place in the scheme of decoration. If we grant that scagliola, in itself, is an eminently proper form of decorative art, and if we admit that a good workman can so closely copy his model that it is almost impossible to distinguish between the two, on what grounds shall one object to the employment of the genuine and the imitation in close association?

In the first place, there is the ethical view of the matter. As I have argued above, a frank imitation can be justified by the entire history of decorative art. But when the imitation is designed solely to deceive and to cover up the substitution of a cheap for a costly material, the question of architectural morality must be taken into account. Scagliola, as scagliola, is beautiful and useful, but scagliola as marble can never be anything but a fraud. If I put this strongly, I recognize that ethics in a matter of this kind is very largely a question of individual point of view. Therefore I wish to urge my objections on the broad grounds of expediency.

When a great building is planned, nothing is more important than the interior scheme of decoration. In many office structures this is often of far greater moment than the design of the exterior. There may be a single narrow façade, of towering height, and of enforced simplicity because of the surroundings.

Yet within may be lavished all the art of the stone-cutter, the metal-worker and the decorator. The marts of the entire world are drawn upon for material. The quarries of Italy, Spain, France, Greece or Algeria yield up their choicest treasures. If a rare and beautiful marble is chosen for the interior decoration, at a cost of from \$10 to \$15 a cube foot, should not the most be made of it? Should there be anything to distract the attention from its beauties? But the question of cost comes in just here. The choice has been made of the most exquisite material offered, but to carry out the entire work in this marble would exceed the available funds. Or else there is a call for columns and pilasters too massive to be had in this particular stone. It would be a shame to turn to a more commonplace and cheaper material! Then comes the insidious suggestion to use scagliola in connection with the marble, so that the desired effect may be attained. The marble man, anxious to sell his high-priced stone, is one of the first to suggest that the columns which he cannot supply be imitated in plaster. It seems a simple and satisfactory solution, and the work is carried out, partly in the real stone and partly in a wonderfully close simulation in plaster.

What is the result of this combination of the real and the imitation? I do not mean when years have gone by and the weaker material has begun to show the signs of dilapidation, but when it is brand new. As a general proposition, the more beautiful a colored marble is the less sound it is. There are some exceptions, for Siena is recognized as one of the most beautiful and popular of the foreign marbles, and this is a reasonably sound stone, particularly the variety known as "Siena Unie." But what is generally desired is bold pattern and rich and variegated color. This combination is mostly found in a strongly brecciated marble. A breccia has been broken up at some period of its history by a great convulsion of nature, and then has been cemented together again by percolating water holding minerals in solution. It is bound to be more unsound than a marble of saccharoidal texture. Some of the most exquisite marbles in existence are so shattered that they would fall to pieces if worked in slabs unless backed up with a cheap stone. When polished there are cracks and pits that have to be filled with wax and shellac. We pardon the imperfections in view of the beauty of the coloring. Imagine a stone of this kind laid up in a wainscot or turned into columns and adorning a magnificent interior. The eye sees dull spots in the gloss of the finish; the hand feels rough places. Without anything to distract attention, we would think of these merely as the "flies in the amber." We would be grateful to Nature for giving us marvelous harmonies in color, like the massing of gems. But just beyond may be a huge column, too large to be made of the genuine stone, and therefore copied in scagliola. The colors and the pattern are all there and the imitation is of marvelous fidelity. The trowel has left no cracks and the shellac and the rubbing stone give an unbroken sheen. A close examination will show that there is not the exquisite translucence of the marble, but this is not missed in the casual glance. Nine out of ten beholders will lavish their admiration on the imitation and deplore the fact that the rest of the work is less perfect. Does this seem an extreme statement? Then watch the crowds that flock into the great commercial buildings where such work is to be found.

But why object to imitation that is as perfect as this, imitation that surpasses the original in some respects, it may be asked. The answer is simple and should be convincing, I think. Why, at the very outset, discredit the rarest and most costly feature of the entire scheme of decoration? Nature has kindly given us a marvelous material. Why make manifest its few defects? Concrete illustrations are always better than abstract arguments. I could multiply them without number, but a few will suffice.

In lower New York there is a banking office finished in one of the rarest and most exquisite marbles ever quarried, "Royal Irish Connemara." This is such a combination of wonderful greens as one would expect to find nowhere else but in the Emerald Isle. Every tint is shown, apple, sea, olive, Nile, grass and moss greens, and deep, cool serpentine tints that have almost the sparkle of the emerald itself. These are mingled with splashes of white, yellow, dove and lavender, in bold effects. Being brecciated, it does not yield a surface like the ordinary Italian white marble. To expect it would be like demanding that the diamond come in masses like rock-crystal. In the center of the room, supporting the dome, are immense columns of scagliola. They reproduce the color and pattern of the Irish marble marvelously well, and the surface and gloss are flawless. The average visitor thinks

them wonderful shafts of stone and then sniffs at every defect in the matchless marble itself.

In one of the largest of the modern office buildings is a two-story vestibule. This is wainscoted with exquisite Siena marble, so wisely selected and deftly matched that it is a delight to the connoisseur. Two immense columns support the ceiling. These are altogether too large to be produced in marble, so they were given over to the scagliolist. They are the first things to confront the eye, and the ordinary visitor passes his hand over the glassy surface and wonders at their perfection. The wainscoting, costing thousands upon thousands of dollars, is absolutely unheeded by nine out of ten, and the walls might almost as well have been in plaster, painted in distemper.

But one of the most deplorable uses of scagliola is in a municipal building recently completed and not far from New York. The most striking feature of this structure is a central rotunda the full height of the building, and crowned with a dome. In this rotunda is the grand stairway of white Italian marble, richly carved, sweeping up in a graceful curve from either side to a balcony. Archways, running up three stories, break the walls of the rotunda at the four sides of the building. On the first floor are many magnificent columns and pilasters of "Brecche Stazema." This is one of the most exquisite of all the brecciated Italian marbles. The ground mass is white, often in large blocks, with bold markings in brown and purple. There are occasional broad splashes of red and chocolate color. These pillars are about twelve feet in height, perhaps the extreme limit of size for a stone of this nature. Above are many columns and pilasters of twice the size, running from the floor of the second to the ceiling of the third story. Of course these are in scagliola, and they quite dwarf the genuine stone. Fortunately they bear the sign manual of imitation and will deceive no one except at a distance. The rotunda is wainscoted in white Italian marble carried to the height of the first story. This has an elaborate cornice of scagliola, simulating medium blue marble, very much better executed than the columns. The cornice goes entirely around the rotunda, springing across the archways. Above the scagliola is a low wainscoting of genuine marble again, while the span of the archway is filled with a marble balustrade resting on the plaster cornice. Above the marble is scagliola once more. Thus we see the imitation actually crowding in between two genuine features of the decoration.

This concession to economy and expediency has brought its own punishment already. In less than two weeks after the completion of the building and the turning of it over to the municipality, cracks developed in the big columns. How far these defects will extend it is too early to say as yet. An equally serious disturbance is noted in the lighter colored scagliola that forms the main wall of the rotunda. The pigment was evidently applied before the plaster had sufficiently dried, or the latter contained some staining ingredient, for unsightly blotches are appearing. All of these defects are doubtless due to local conditions and have no bearing on scagliola in general. They only serve to point to difficulties that may possibly confront any architect who is led to employ an imitative substitute.

Scagliola is a comparatively new process. Of its durability we have no record as yet, and the question of repair and replacement has not arisen. That it will not have the life of the genuine marble goes without the saying. What will be done when it cracks, scales, chips and falls into general dilapidation? Are we then to scrape it off, patch it up, give it a new treatment of pigment, and then shellac and rub it down until it is as good as new? By that time the genuine marble will have lost its pristine freshness and will be more grievously eclipsed than ever by the smart imitation. Perhaps we shall be ready then to turn the marble over to the painter and stainer.

If objection is urged to the employment of marble and scagliola in conjunction, there should be a consideration of conditions leading to its employment, and a suggestion as to remedy. When the architect plans the interior of a building he settles upon the general scheme of the decoration and then proceeds to work out the details. It is not to be expected that when he draws each separate feature he shall run around to the marble-yard, tape line in hand, to learn whether this can be carried out in the rare marbles. But there are considerations always ruling in the marble trade that should never be lost sight of. One of these is that it is virtually impossible to get extra-large blocks of the finest stone. In the first place, the deposit itself is not likely to yield sound stone. In the second place, the material generally is found in a foreign country, where quarrying and hoisting appliances

are of the crudest. In the third place, the deposit is usually far from regular lines of transportation and the stone has to be carried long distances by ox teams. For all of these reasons foreign quarries rarely care to deliver blocks exceeding a maximum dimension of ten or twelve feet.

Another important point is that the price of marble increases by arithmetical progression with the size. A block of fifty cubic feet might be \$4 a foot, one of 100 cubic feet \$6 a foot, while a block of 150 cubic feet might cost no less than \$8 a foot. In other words, a column $2\frac{1}{2} \times 10$ feet might cost in the rough only \$260, while one 3×12 feet would be \$650 and one $3\frac{1}{2} \times 15$ feet no less than \$1,500. These would be extremely moderate figures for many of the commoner varieties of marble. It will be seen how decorative features of this order will eat into a building appropriation and with what restraint they should be introduced.

When the plans for a building are all completed and estimates are asked for, then comes the tug of war. The marble man will show his rarest and choicest samples. His first figures on these may be overwhelming, but he is ready with an insidious suggestion. Part of the interior can go into the exquisite marble, and if the rest is put into scagliola only the initiated will be any the wiser. And the job is carried out on these lines in too many cases. If the foreign marble is too expensive for the entire work, why not put it all in an American stone? We have beautiful native marbles, perfectly suited for interior decoration, and certainly superior to any combination of real and imitation quarry products. Or if a column is too large for a monolith, why not have it in three or more parts? If greater strength is desired, the columns could be core drilled at little cost and a steel shaft inserted in the center to bear the burden.

If it is found impossible to avoid a combination of marble and plaster, we ought to be ingenious enough to devise some treatment of the latter that will not be open to the objections urged. Surely there must be decorative treatment that is aesthetically satisfying and yet violates no canon. Let the plaster be frankly plaster and it will have the usage of the greatest masters of all ages to commend it. Let it be finished by the scagliola method if desired, for this is excellent in itself. But put a better, because more suitable, pattern before the craftsman to copy than the surrounding marble.

A finish that seems particularly effective in plaster is old ivory. This would harmonize with any material used in conjunction with it. Relief work could be picked out in darker tints, to emphasize the shadows. The effect would be that of antique marble, such as one sees in the better class of plaster statuary. Such a treatment as this would permit of a free use of plaster, where size makes it impossible to employ marble, or where location renders it needless, without in any way discrediting rare and costly stone in the same interior.

If scagliola in imitation of marble be barred from use in direct connection with the genuine stone that it copies, there are still many places for which it is admirably adapted. In one of the largest of the Catholic churches of New York scagliola has been very freely employed. The wainscotings surrounding the various altars and shrines copy the beautiful marbles of France and Italy. The rails in front are, of course, of the genuine stone, but these are not brought into direct contrast with the imitation. In the "dim religious light" of the church interior the too-perfect brilliance of the scagliola is not apparent and it gives the beautiful color effects and irregular patterns so much to be desired. Most of our church walls are treated in distemper, and are often cold and forbidding. Marble is out of the question for such use because of its cost. In replacing distemper or hideous stencil work on the walls of churches and public halls, scagliola would find its truest province.

FRANCIS WOODWORTH HOYT.

THE LICENSE [REGISTRATION] QUESTION IN ENGLAND.

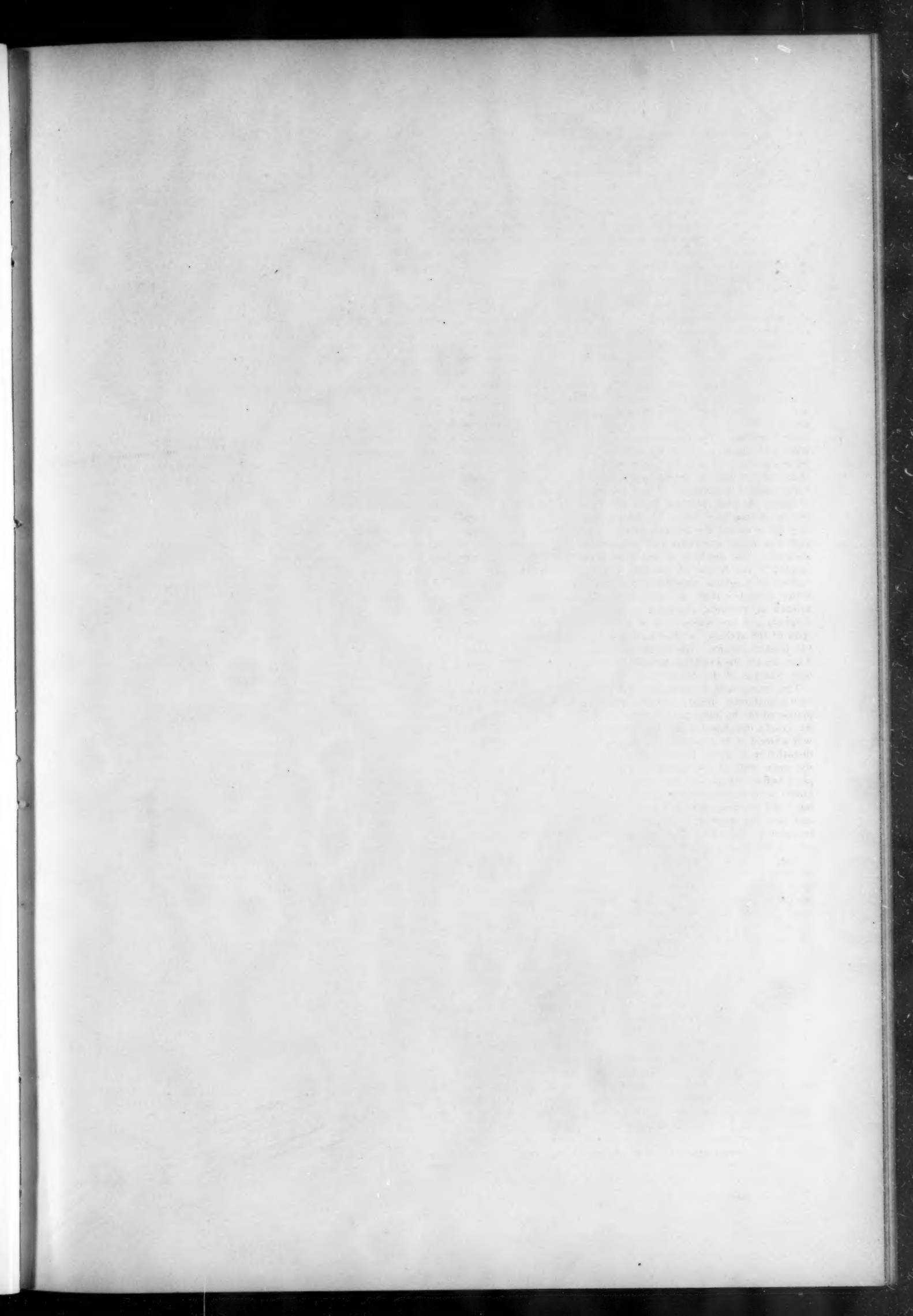
THE following report of the Council, the Royal Institute of British Architects, on registration was adopted at a meeting held March 4 last:

Section I.—The Council have had under their consideration the report and recommendations of the registration committee adopted in principle at the general meeting held April 3, 1906, and have the honor to report as follows:—

Section II.—The following principles were laid down in that report and agreed to:—

a. That the Institute should endeavor to obtain Parliamentary recognition of its membership.

b. That it be made compulsory after, say, 1912, that all archi-

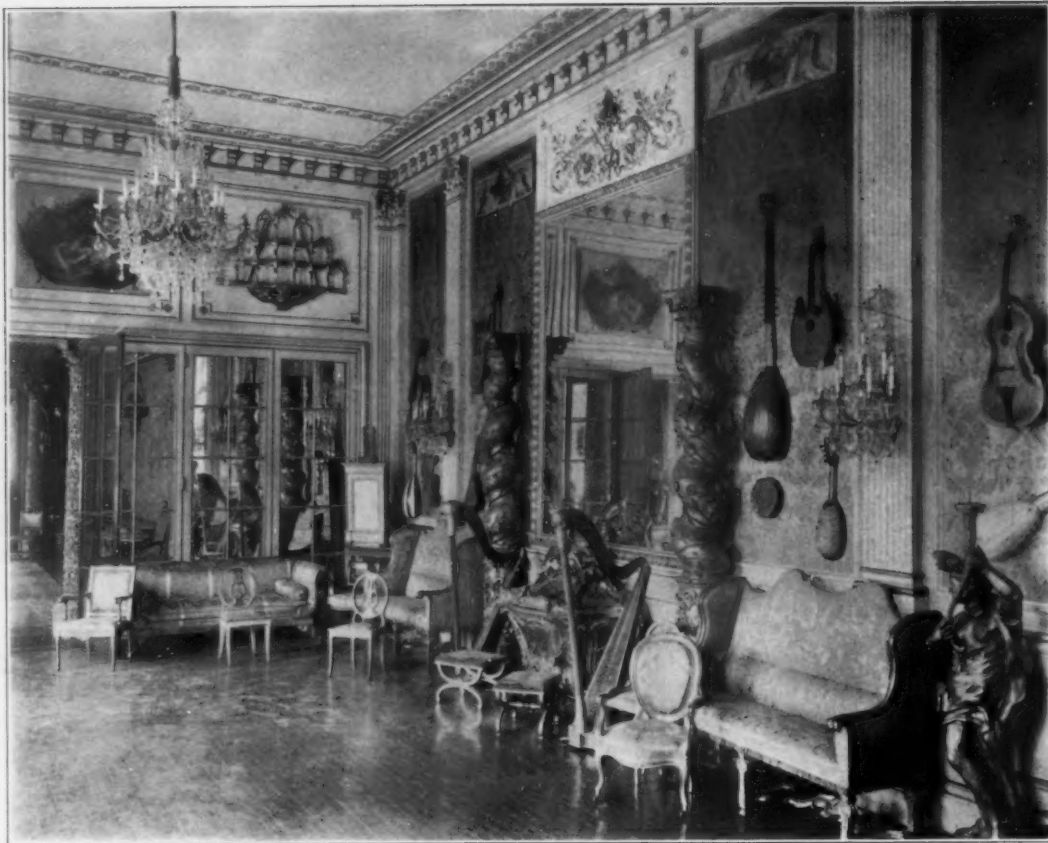




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Volume XCI, Number 1631.
March 30, 1907.

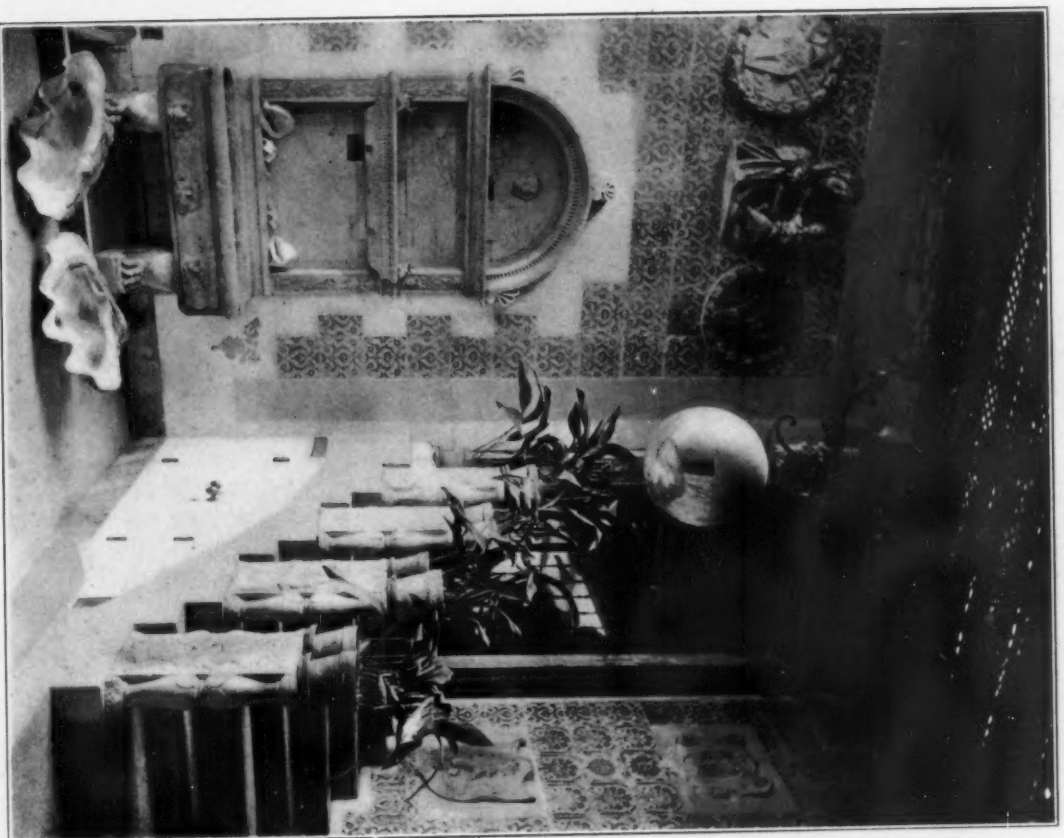


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tests, before receiving the diploma of membership of the Institute, must have passed through a definite course of architectural education.

c. That a temporary class of licentiates of the R.I.B.A. should be established.

d. That in future Fellows be elected: from the class of Associates; by the Council in special cases.

e. That disciplinary powers of the Institute should be increased, with power of appeal.

Section III.—The proposal that the name of the Institute should be changed to the Royal College of Architects was not favorably received by the majority.

Section IV.—In the application to Parliament for an act the following were suggested as the essential points to be urged and objects to be attained:—

f. To declare that it is in the public interest to enable the public to distinguish architects recognized as qualified by a competent authority from those not so recognized.

g. To extend the present chartered privileges of the R.I.B.A., making it the statutory authority for the education and examination of architects for admission to the Institute.

h. To legalize a scale of charges.

Section V.—The Council have given careful consideration to all the principles above enumerated, and recommend that as a first step a revised or supplemental charter should be applied for, embodying as many of the principles set forth in Section II. as possible, and that when this has been done an Act of Parliament should be applied for as soon as practicable. They now proceed to deal with each principle in detail.

Principle A.—Parliamentary Recognition of Membership of R.I.B.A.

This is explained by Section IV. above.

Principle B.—Compulsory Architectural Training.

1. Your committee recommend that effect shall be given to this principle by altering the charter and by-laws so as to make this training a condition precedent to entering for the final examination qualifying for membership of the Institute, and legalize machinery for dealing with the subject from time to time, so as to get the advantage of experience.

Principle C.—Licentiates.

2. It is intended that the period of entry into this class shall close twelve months after the date of the revised or supplemental charter; after that date no person shall be admitted a licentiate, and on the resignation or death of the last surviving licentiate, the class shall cease to exist. This new temporary class of licentiates shall be a non-corporate one, i.e., a class having no corporate rights in the property of the Institute, no authority to control its management, and paying a subscription for a specific consideration; that is to say, they shall have the use of the Institute premises, the receipt of the Institute publications, the privilege of using the initials L.R.I.B.A. and the privilege of being present at all meetings of the Institute, except business meetings, and taking part in the discussions on papers read.

3. Licentiates shall be persons elected by the Council within twelve months of the date of the revised or supplemental charter who have attained the age of thirty years, and who at the date of their application for admission shall have been—(a) for at least five successive years engaged as principals in the practice of architecture; or (b) for not less than ten years engaged in the study or practice of architecture to the satisfaction of the Council.

4. The Council are also of opinion that a special examination might be established for licentiates, enabling them to enter the Fellowship class should they become in due course eligible.

Principle D.—Election of Fellows.

5. This is governed by a resolution of the Institute, June 6, 1904, as follows:—"After December 31, 1906 (extended by resolution of the Royal Institute at the general meeting of December 4, 1906, to December 31, 1907), every person desiring to be admitted a Fellow shall be required to have passed the examination or examinations qualifying him as an Associate, or shall be elected from the ranks of the Associates. But in special cases the Council,¹ by votes of three-fourths of such members of the Council as are present and voting at a meeting of the Council, shall have power to dispense with such examination or examinations."

6. The Fellowship is thus generally to be open only to Asso-

¹The Council recommends that at least sixteen members of the Council should be present.

ciates or those who have qualified for admission as Associates, but the Council recommend that it shall be also open to licentiates under certain conditions. (See paragraph 4 of Principle C, Section V. of this report.)

Principle E.—Disciplinary Powers.

7. The Council propose to increase the disciplinary powers of the Institute by obtaining authority to publish in the public press the fact of the expulsion of a member of any class.

Section VI.—With regard to Section III. above, the Council do not recommend that the name "The Royal Institute of British Architects" should be changed.

Section VII.—Although such considerations are for the present outside the scope of the reference to the Council, they yet venture to suggest that the alteration of the charter and by-laws in accordance with the above recommendations might be a convenient opportunity for making other alterations, such as:—

8. The modification of the by-law regulating the formal presentation of members at a general meeting.

9. The reorganization of the machinery for filling the office of president or honorary secretary in the event of a vacancy arising from death or resignation during any session.

10. The abolition of the power given to the Council to elect direct to the Fellowship the president or president-elect of an allied society.

11. The consideration of the representation of the allied societies on the Council.

[From *The Building News* for March 8.]

THERE is little wonder that the Report of the Council of the Institute with regard to registration, presented at the meeting last Monday evening, was carried, in spite of its one-sided and, in some respects, highly objectionable nature. It was issued as a "private and confidential" document, so as to reach the members only on the previous Friday morning, giving them little time in which to digest its provisions, and practically insuring that members in the provinces should be unrepresented at the meeting. Now, it is the provincial men who are most affected; yet it is difficult for those non-resident in London to make long journeys at short notice, and it is consequently always possible for a London Council, by adopting a certain course of action, to secure a vote.

Broadly speaking, the report goes no farther than to restate and more definitely affirm in detail the principles which were generally approved, and some which were distinctly disapproved, when the original report came up for consideration on April 3, 1906. This was the outcome of a so-called compromise between the Registrationists and their opponents—a compromise which is now seen to have been of an entirely one-sided nature. The desire of the Registrationists is to secure that all architects shall in the future be properly trained before being permitted to practice. The compromise to which effect is now sought to be given goes no farther than to insist that all members of the Institute shall be hall-marked as efficient. In other words, it is sought to establish, by means of the elaborate machinery of a new charter and an act of Parliament, exactly the state of affairs which exists at the present time, with the addition of one or two highly objectionable features. The first of these is the formation of a new temporary class of licentiates, who are to be persons elected by the Council—not by the members—within twelve months of the date of the new charter, and who shall have been either for five years engaged as principals, or for not less than ten years in all, in the study or practice of architecture. They are to have no corporate rights, and no voting power, but merely the privilege of calling themselves L.R.I.B.A., and of attending the Institute meetings, with the exception of the business meetings—and one other. The licentiates, together with the Fellows and Associates, are to have laid down for them a legalized scale of charges. What this scale is likely to be we know tolerably well. It is a very attractive thing to the lazy man of all callings to have a certain rate of wage which may not, under any circumstances, be lowered. It is the very attractiveness of this that the Institute's present Council apparently depends upon for securing a large adhesion to the new licentiates' class; but it is just as well to look at the matter for a few moments, and see how it will work out. The great probability is that Parliament would refuse any profession a legalized minimum scale at all. The only profession which at present has a scale of fees is that of the law, and solicitors well know that it was forced upon them in order to prevent them from over-charging. Parliament is almost certain to take the same view again, and to

safeguard the interests of the public against architects, and not those of the architects as against the public. In whatever form the proposal is put forward, it is morally certain to be altered when it comes before a body of solid business men in such a way that charges will be laid down which may not be exceeded. This is hardly what the promoters expect, and would certainly do harm. It would reduce architects to the unenviable position, which solicitors now occupy, of having to submit to a taxing master, being perfectly at liberty to accept less than the scale rates, but never allowed to charge more.

Even if a minimum scale, such as that at present in force, were legalized with regard to Institute members, the general position would not be much improved. The Institute would be converted at one stroke into a huge trade-union, the members of which, capable or incapable, energetic or slothful, would charge the same minimum percentage on executed work and the same minimum sum per diem, whether work were done for it or not. Outside the Institute there would still remain the larger number of architects, many of whom, as was admitted in the discussion on Monday night, would be men of considerable standing. These would be free to charge whatever they liked. They would be the non-unionists. The practitioner of architecture would be in the same position as the modern mechanic. There would be the union men and the non-union men, and the non-union men would have the advantage of being able in their earlier days, when their services were of comparatively little worth, to accept such a fee as it would be just that they should be paid, without being forced to ask more than the value of their services. It may possibly be said that this great difference would exist—that in the mechanics' trade-union there is no test of competency, while such would be guaranteed by the Institute. But, on the other hand, the public would scarcely discriminate between a competency which would rest on the passing of the Institute examinations and upon another competency as proved by having passed the examination of the Society of Architects. They would say—and quite justly—that the one was as good as the other. What, too, about the licentiates—men of so low a standing that they are not eligible for Fellowship, are incapable of passing the moderate test required of Associates, and are not to be trusted with voting power, or the right of even attending business meetings? The plea of competency could scarcely be raised on their behalf as against the great bulk of non-unionists outside.

An effort was made last Monday night to obtain an alteration in the report which would at one stroke have converted a useless into a useful document, by making the Institute the examining body, not merely for admission into its own ranks, but into the profession of architecture. This was, however, foredoomed to failure, owing to the constitution of the meeting, as already explained.

What the Institute intends to do is visible upon the surface, and at first sight it is so nearly the right thing that it may well have deceived its own advocates. There is a certain fascination about the idea of converting the Institute into a trade-union, the members of which shall be able to claim a scale of fees which is distinctly in their own interests; but it is mere glitter, and not real gold. The Institute, in thus aiming at its own personal aggrandizement, and not at the advancement of architecture and architects as a whole, is dropping the meat which is in its mouth for the sake of the shadow in the water.

[From *The Builder* for March 9.]

WE are glad to learn that at the meeting of the Institute on Monday the ill-advised clause which had appeared in the report of the Council on the resolutions with regard to the question of registration, recommending that the proposed bill should include a clause instructing municipal authorities to employ members of the Institute on their architectural works, was, on the advice of wiser counsellors, struck out. The idea that Parliament would ever give its sanction to such a proposal is really too absurd. We quite concur in the opinion that official surveyors or engineers ought not to be charged with the carrying out of important public works of architecture (or what ought to be such) by a municipality; but the only way to bring this about is by the gradual education of the public in architecture, which will eventually lead to a demand that important buildings should be carried out by the best architect who can be secured, and not by the municipal official. It is absurd to suppose that such a change can be wrought by any attempt at coercive measures.

We are not much more in sympathy with the attempt, which we do not think will be successful, to get Parliament to give legal

recognition to any scale of architectural charges. It is altogether letting architecture too much down to the level of a mere profession. If architecture is an art, as in our better moments we seem all inclined to agree, it may be asked—who ever heard of any other body of artists wanting a "scale of charges?" An eminent painter, like an eminent barrister, gets what he can—what his reputation enables him to charge. An eminent architect, if he considers himself an artist, ought to be free to do the same; and one of less reputation ought not to be blamed if, like a painter whose reputation is not made, he accepts a lower fee than the eminent man; what he can get, in short, just as the painter does. The whole five per cent. system is a mistake, and is always leading to conclusions, on the part of the outside public, injurious to architects. We only wish the present opportunity could be taken to abolish it altogether, instead of attempting to get it permanently sanctioned by Act of Parliament.

[From *The British Architect* for March 8.]

WHAT the effect of this development on the character and objects of the Institute may be, it is not possible to fully realize. We are more than doubtful whether the action which is being taken really represents the desires of the very best men in the profession; we do not mean the most successful men, but those to whom architecture is really a fine art. But the regulation of one's exact status by a public body, though it may qualify for the payment of a subscription, or the recovery of a fee, does not affect the inherent capacity which is developed by the individual, and we imagine there will always exist a body of outsiders whose ability is not to be measured by the regulations of a society.

That this revision of the Charter of the Royal Institute of British Architects is a matter of considerable importance to the profession is not to be doubted, and we imagine that the general result of it will be to give mediocrity a still better chance. We shall perhaps get a better educated class of architects, who will obtain a better status and a more definite legal position, with perhaps more responsibility, but the need for a class of men who are artists in building will perhaps be met by the evolution of a new profession. There would be a distinct gain to art if the comparatively small number of men who have the instinct for art in building could acquire a definite and specialized line of work which would be practically independent of quantities, building accounts, hot-water apparatus, drains, and expert evidence in the law courts. The educational facilities which are opening up on every hand should gradually evolve quite a large number of technical experts, who will be called architects, and who will be able to estimate accurately, and who should make business hum generally by the aid of a well-managed office full of clerks. These will provide all that is generally called for by the British public in the way of architecture, and at times the work they do will rise to the level of quite passable copyism. If a few real artists arise, to whom the protected formulas which will govern an architect's existence are prohibitive, they will be able to claim much larger fees than the ordinary five per cent., for they will perhaps live on the work, and direct the building, as it goes up stone by stone. They will not be tempted away from their legitimate art by the many good things which will fall to the lot of the qualified and protected expert, and so, by giving all their time and thought to the production of good design in the actual building, will be able to demand more from their clients. It is surely time that art in building was paid for in varying degrees, just as it is in the case of pictures, and it will be delightful for the true artist to get better payment for more pleasing duties. Should this state of things arise, as a side issue, it will prove to be one of the inestimable benefits of the new Charter of the Institute.

JURISDICTIONAL DISPUTES IN BUILDING TRADES UNIONS.¹

THE frequency of quarrels over trade boundaries is a constant source of irritation to the officials of the American Federation of Labor, before whom they come up for adjudication. During 1903, for example, "the Electrical Workers and Machinists objected to a charter being granted to the Elevator Constructors. The Plumbers had disputes with the Metal Workers and the Electrical Workers over the question of conduit work, which was finally granted to the Electrical Workers. The Sheet Metal Workers contended with the Painters as to which

¹Extracts from a report to the Bureau of Labor on "Conditions of Entrance to the Principal Trades," by Walter E. Weyl and A. M. Sakolski.

union should do the glazing in metallic skylights and sashes, and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters with the Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers over the jurisdiction of wood lathing."²

The origin and character of disputes of jurisdiction or demarcation is exemplified in the shipbuilding industry of Great Britain, concerning which Sidney and Beatrice Webb write as follows:

"The gradual transformation of the passenger-ship from the simple Deal lugger into an elaborate floating hotel has obscured all the old lines of division between trades. Sanitary work, for instance, has always been the special domain of the plumber, and when the sanitary appliances of ships became as elaborate as those of houses the plumber naturally followed his work. But, from the very beginning of steam navigation, all iron piping on board a steamship, whatever its purpose, had been fitted by the engineer. Hence the plumbers and fitters both complained that the 'bread was being taken out of their mouths' by their rivals.

"We need not recite the numberless other points at which the craftsmen working on a modern warship or Atlantic liner find each new improvement bringing different trades into sharp conflict. The Engineers have, on different occasions, quarreled on this score with the Boiler Makers, the Shipwrights, the Joiners, the Brass Workers, the Plumbers, and the Tin Plate Workers; the Boiler Makers have had their own differences with the Shipwrights, the Smiths, and the Chippers and Drillers; the Shipwrights have fought with the Calkers, the Boat and Barge Builders, the Mast and Block Makers, and the Joiners; the Joiners themselves have other quarrels with the Mill Sawyers, the Pattern Makers, the Cabinetmakers, the Upholsterers, and the French Polishers; whilst minor trades, such as the Hammermen, the Ship Painters, and the 'Red Leaders,' are at war all round."³

One of the most recent of the important jurisdictional disputes in the United States is that prevailing in the plumbing and steam fitting trades. Plumbing, steam fitting, gas fitting, sprinkler fitting, fixture hanging, and pipe cutting are now separate occupations, though originally all such work was done by the same workmen. With the progress of invention the trade has branched out into broader fields, and the journeymen have become specialists, each following a different line of work. Regarding this disintegration of the craft the president of the United Association of Journeymen Plumbers, Gas Fitters, etc., in his report to the thirteenth general convention, spoke as follows:

"Our trade as well as others has been rapidly branching out into unknown fields, so that to-day we have branching from plumbers, gas and steam fitters an array of specialists, such as sprinkler fitters, ammonia pipe fitters, fixture hangers, beer pumpmen, and 'ship plumbers,' all of which properly belong to and are, in a great majority of cases, graduates of the first-named branch of our trade. While not all of the last mentioned are affiliated with the United Association, they are using the same tools and fittings and should properly affiliate."⁴

The endeavor of the United Association of Journeymen Plumbers to control all branches of plumbing and steam fitting has led to a jurisdictional dispute with the National Association of Steam and Hot Water Fitters. The International Association of Journeymen Plumbers, Steam Fitters and Gas Fitters was first organized in 1880; went to pieces in 1888, but was reorganized in 1889 as the United Association of Journeymen Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers of the United States and Canada. The year previous, 1888, the National Association of Steam and Hot Water Fitters and Helpers had been formed, which included men employed in the fitting of engine and boiler connections, and piping for power or heating purposes, for refrigerating, and for fire extinguishing. The journeymen doing this line of work had previously belonged to the plumbers' locals. Accordingly when separate national organizations were formed a jurisdictional dispute arose, the plumbers claiming that steam fitting was a branch of their trade. Ill feeling has existed between the two organizations ever since. In 1899 a charter was granted by the American Federation of Labor to the National Association of Steam and Hot Water Fitters, with the provision that steam fitters who were members of the United Association of Journeymen Plumbers might retain their membership in the latter organization if they preferred, and that steam fitters might join the plumbers' locals in towns where their number was too

small to form a separate union. The United Association of Journeymen Plumbers entered a vigorous protest against the granting of this charter, and have since been seeking to have it annulled.

The jurisdictional disputes in the wood-working trades have grown out of the same conditions as that of the plumbing and steam-fitting trades. The Machine Woodworkers' International Union was formed in St. Louis, August 5, 1890. At that time both the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and the International Furniture Workers' Union admitted machine woodworkers to membership, although neither organization made any special effort to organize this class of mechanics. In 1894 the United Brotherhood of Carpenters conceded to the Machine Woodworkers' International Union jurisdiction over all factory woodworkers, and drew up an agreement with the latter in which the jurisdiction of each organization was defined. In the following year the Machine Woodworkers amalgamated with the International Furniture Workers' Union, thus virtually abrogating the jurisdictional agreement with the carpenters. In October, 1897, a new agreement was made whereby the Machine Woodworkers were given full jurisdiction over all mill hands, except carpenters who might at times be engaged at mill work, and except millwrights and stair builders. The United Brotherhood of Carpenters was to have sole jurisdiction over outside carpentry work and the fitting up of offices and stores.⁵ In 1898 the Carpenters in general convention abrogated all agreements made with other woodworking organizations, and ordered that no such agreements be made in the future and that no other woodworking organizations be recognized. Local and district councils of the United Brotherhood, however, were still permitted to make local agreements with other woodworking organizations by a vote of their members.⁶

The jurisdictional dispute continued until 1900, when representatives of the Amalgamated Woodworkers presented themselves at the general convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and tried to arrange an agreement with the latter regarding the limitations of their craft boundaries. The woodworkers claimed, besides all work in mills, the right to put up saloon, bank, and drug store fixtures manufactured in shops under their control. The carpenters refused to grant the claims of the woodworkers, at the same time asserting their jurisdiction over all carpenter work as specified in their constitution, "believing that the division of control by two organizations of one trade cannot be tolerated, particularly where the standard of wages of one is lower than that maintained by the other." The Brotherhood was instructed to carry out this recommendation in each locality "in such manner as their best judgment suggests."⁷

The present constitution of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners provides for the admission to membership of journeymen carpenters and joiners, stair builders, ship builders, millwrights, planing-mill bench hands, cabinetmakers, and men running woodworking machinery. The jurisdiction of the Brotherhood is to extend over all engaged in these occupations, "whether working on the building in its erection or repairs, or employed in the preparation of material for the same." This broad claim, if conceded, would give the Brotherhood control over the members of the Amalgamated Woodworkers, whose field is embraced in the last three occupations named above.

Another instance of how the use of new materials and changes in building conditions may lead to disputes over trade jurisdiction is found in the Bricklayers' and Masons' International Union. This union is one of the best organized and most independent of the building trades organizations. In the past it has held itself aloof from the general movements and alliances with which most of the other unions are affiliated. Within the last decade, however, owing principally to the fact that other trades are encroaching upon the work of bricklayers and masons, a strong sentiment of joining the American Federation of Labor has grown up within the union. The necessity is felt of an alliance with an organization which wields some influence in settling jurisdictional disputes. The officers of the union believe that the policy of isolation is inadequate to the rapidly changing conditions of the trade. New materials and processes which formerly did not compete with the bricklayers' and stonemasons' crafts are now competing actively with them. This condition is bringing with it a train of disputes involving endless trouble. Moreover, specialization within

²"Studies in American Trade Unionism," edited by Hollander and Barnett, p. 314.

³"Industrial Democracy," new edition, 1902, p. 508.

⁴"Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters' Official Journal," October, 1902, p. 25.

⁵"The Carpenter," November, 1897, p. 7.

⁶Ibid., October, 1898, p. 1.

⁷"Report of the Industrial Commission," Vol. XVII, p. 130.

the trade is causing secession from the union, as well as the formation of smaller unions of trades which were formerly included in the older union. The Bricklayers and Masons have at present jurisdictional disputes, of more or less importance, with the Stone Cutters' Union, the Electricians, the Elevator Constructors, and with the Terra Cotta and Tile Workers.⁸

ILLUSTRATIONS

INTERIOR VIEWS IN THE HOUSE OF THE LATE STANFORD WHITE,
ARCHITECT. GRAMERCY PARK, NEW YORK, N. Y.
EIGHT PLATES.

Interesting as these views undoubtedly are, one cannot but regret that they show the output of the conceptions of alien artists of long ago, and not the crystallization of Stanford White's own theories and principles of composition and design. It is to an architect's own home that one looks to find embodied there the artistic aspirations that have shaped themselves during musings before his own hearthstone. But here there is no indication of what Stanford White the artist-architect could do, though the rooms are filled with proofs of the manner in which Stanford White the collector sought and cherished the works of earlier kindred spirits. The photographs speak for themselves. To give any adequate idea of the contents of these rooms would require the space and the method of a museum catalogue or a sales list, and if anyone desires the facts that can be found in such publications he should secure a copy of the catalogue for the sale at which, next week, all these artistic remains of Renaissance life, so patiently garnered and so lovingly classified and arranged, are to be dispersed at auction, for the house in Gramercy Park has been bought by the Princeton Club and is to be remodeled as a club-house. It is a pity that the club had not the funds to secure collections as well as house, for then some future Poe, musing amongst them alone in the dusk, must surely have received and interpreted in prose or verse the romantic stories involving love or hate that seemingly must exhale from such settings as these, for in all likelihood there is a greater proportion of authentic material here garnered together than is usually to be found in collections gathered by Americans nowadays. It is a pity that the Club could not secure them—and, besides, the interior aspect of the modern American club-house is so new, so garish, so upholstery!

All of these views, as well as those in the sale catalogue, were made by our own photographic department, and are here reproduced with the permission of the American Art Association, who are to conduct the sale.

Additional Illustrations in the International Edition.

CHIMNEY-PIECE IN STAIRCASE HALL: HOUSE OF THE LATE STANFORD WHITE, ARCHITECT, GRAMERCY PARK, NEW YORK, N. Y.

[Italian. Istrian stone.]

STUDIO DOORWAY IN THE SAME HOUSE.

[XVI. Century Spanish.]

NOTES AND CLIPPINGS

OLD ST. PAUL'S CROSS.—The late H. C. Richards, K.C., left £5,000 to the dean and chapter of St. Paul's for the restoration of the ancient Cross of St. Paul's, swept away by the Puritans at the revolution. He left in his will an alternative, to the effect that the money might be spent in raising a memorial of the cross as near as possible to the actual site (which is marked with an inscribed stone at the northeast corner of the cathedral), the memorial not necessarily to be in the form of the original cross. Round the Gothic cross, and against Old St. Paul's, were in olden times erected stands for the sovereign, who often attended the open-air services, and for the nobility and gentry and the city magnates. The cross was one of the most celebrated landmarks in Old London, where it had stood since the thirteenth century, and probably from an earlier date. A print, published in 1811, shows this "ancient and curious object as it appeared on Sunday, March 26, 1620, at which time it was visited by King James I, his Queen, and Charles, Prince of Wales," and when the sermon was preached by Dr. John King, Bishop of London. Latimer, Ridley and Coverdale are some who have preached from the cross, a history of which, as has been said, would be a history of religion in England, so that great memories are stirred by the present proposal. Before the Reformation papal bulls were read

⁸"Studies in American Trade Unionism," edited by Hollander and Barnett, p. 313. See also "The Bricklayer and Mason," February, 1906.

from the cross, which was also the official place from which ? ? proclamations were made.—*Graphic*.

WATER-COLOR PAINTING.—There are three kinds of water-color—first, the water-color pure, by washes of transparent color, in which lights are obtained by getting down to the white paper again; next, the pure opaque system, in which all colors, instead of being made paler by dilution with water, are mixed with Chinese-white; thirdly, the combination of the two systems, in which a work is usually begun in transparent color and completed by the addition of opaque lights. The first resembles nothing but itself; the second has many of the qualities of fresco; the third sufficiently resembles one kind of modern oil-painting to be easily adopted by painters accustomed to that kind of work. Now an oil-painter has great difficulty in accustoming himself to transparent water-color. A system of washes bears so little resemblance to any method possible in oil that it is long before an oil-painter can feel at home in it. On the other hand, pure body-color has its own difficulties. It becomes lighter as it dries, in which it is exactly the reverse of oil, which darkens in drying; besides this, an oil-painter often finds it difficult to glaze over a material which, even when dry, is so easily disturbed as body-color. But a combination of opaque and transparent color avoids some of the difficulties of both, and the artist does first what may be most easily done in transparent color, adding afterwards in opaque the details for which opaque color offers its own facilities. The habitual English method of oil-painting is to paint thinly at first, often in glazing color, and then touch the lights sharply and decisively in opaque, sometimes heavily loading, but rarely using thick color everywhere, as many Frenchmen do.—*The Architect*.

THE TRADE UNIONS AND THE REBUILDING OF SAN FRANCISCO.—The whole story of the looting and throttling of San Francisco in her distress, when all San Franciscans should have united to rebuild and restore the city, is the most disgraceful in the annals of American municipalities. Workingmen, public-service corporations, city officials and political leaders behaved like ghouls. The labor unions were not one whit behind the labor bosses and the greedy corporations, but, taking advantage of the enormous demand for labor to rebuild the city, they insisted on extortionate wages and made absurd and selfish restrictions upon the methods of rebuilding that enormously increase its cost and delay its completion. They are grafting in their own way, like their loftier exemplars. Concrete, which the earthquake showed to be the most desirable material for the construction of buildings in danger of shocks, can be used only if spooned into place with a trowel! There is not enough labor graft in concrete used by the bucketful. Building material has to be finished by men employed at the wages prevailing in San Francisco; in other words, it may not be finished at the mill and in the quarry, where, of course, only the ordinary wages prevail, but must be brought unfinished to San Francisco and there finished. These are typical instances of the labor graft. All classes alike seem to have thought of nothing but to get rich out of the city's misfortune.—*New York Tribune*.

EASEMENT OF LIGHT.—An important article entitled "Notes on the Easement of Light in England and Elsewhere" has been contributed by Mr. H. A. de Colyar, K.C., to the *Journal of the Society of Comparative Legislation*, published by John Murray. In the course of it the practice of ancient Roman as well as of modern courts in most parts of the world is described. The labor required for the compilation of its few pages must have been onerous, and several hundred cases are referred to. Amongst other things it is pointed out that "in the United States of America the easement of light which obtains in England is not generally recognized, being regarded as an anomaly in the law. It could not, it has been stated, be adopted in the growing cities and villages of the great Republic without working the most mischievous consequences. The enormous height of American buildings, which has caused them to be nicknamed 'sky-scrapers,' is evidently one consequence of there being no easement of light to check their upward growth. It is believed that not any of the States comprised by the United States of America have adopted the English easement of light: At all events, it does not prevail in the States of New York, Massachusetts, Maine, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Alabama and Maryland, though its retention in Illinois, New Jersey and Louisiana has been asserted."

POSITIONS OPEN.

WANTED—Thoroughly first-class architectural draughtsman, preferably with experience on churches, office buildings and schools, to accept a position in Illinois with a high-grade firm of architects now doing business in practically every State in the Union. There will be no expense to successful applicants in accepting this position through us as an agency. Man should be capable of taking hold of job and carrying it through to a finish, and good salary will be paid. Write experience, fully stating the class of buildings upon which you have been employed, and the salary that you would accept. Only first-class men who appreciate a permanent position with thoroughly reliable employers need apply. The Engineering Agency, Inc., Monadnock Block, Chicago. (1631)

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)

WANTED—An architectural draughtsman; one who is prepared to handle residence work preferred; permanent position for the right man. Address Gibb & Sanders, Architects, Little Rock, Ark. (1631-1632)

WANTED, at once, a draughtsman at \$18 or \$20 a week, who has had at least two years' schooling and two years' office experience, to work on frame classic buildings and country houses. C. W. Brazer, architect, 1133 Broadway, New York. (1631)

WANTED, immediately, architectural draughtsman and designer; apply stating experience, samples of work, which will be returned, and salary required, to P. O. Box 245, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada. (1631-1632)

POSITIONS WANTED.

ARCHITECTURAL engineer, college graduate, of first-class experience in economical layout of steel plans for prominent buildings, general specifications, foundations, inspection of work, plumbing, would like to correspond with architects needing his services in New York City. Terms satisfactory for good work. Address 13-B, care American Architect. (1631-1632)

POSITION WANTED—Architect, 48 years of age, competent, practical, with experience in personal practice, is open for an engagement either to take charge of office or outside work. Address 13-A, care American Architect. (1631)

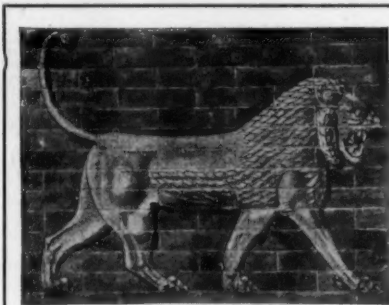
ARCHITECTURAL draftsman, thoroughly experienced in the design of steelwork, reinforced concrete, and heating, wishes a change. Well up in the building trades generally. Special experienced in factory and industrial plant, railway structures. Can write specifications and take entire charge of work, and inspection. Address 9-A, care American Architect. (1630-1631)

PARTNERSHIP WANTED.

AN ARCHITECT—Ten years' successful practice in one of the best cities in the East, desiring larger field, seeks partnership with well established, reputable New York architect. Advertiser thoroughly conversant with all branches of office work, but particularly adapted to the outside end of the business; money matters easily arranged. Address 12-B, care American Architect. (1630-1631)

PROPOSALS.

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)



THE LION OF BABYLON

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

THE INFORMATION BUREAU
OF THE
TILE INDUSTRY
70 CORCORAN BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D. C.

PROPOSALS.

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., March 20, 1907.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock p. m. on the 17th day of April, 1907, and then opened, for metal grilles at the U. S. Custom House, New York, N. Y., in accordance with the drawings and specifications, copies of which may be had at this office or at the office of the Architect, Cass Gilbert, No. 11 East 24th street, New York, N. Y., at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1631-1632)

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., March 26, 1907.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock P. M., on the 1st day of May, 1907, and then opened, for carving the panels over windows and main entrance at the U. S. Mint Building, Denver, Colorado, in accordance with the drawings and specifications, copies of which may be had at this office or at the office of the Custodian of the building, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1631-1632)

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)

as having plans and specifications prepared for a \$300,000 hotel.

EL PASO, TEX.—The proprietor of the *Daily Herald*, it is reported, is arranging to erect a \$55,000 newspaper and business building.

It is stated that a ten-story office building is to be erected by Felix Martinez.

The directors of the City National Bank, according to reports, are planning the erec-

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of W. McCulloh Brown, Secretary of the Court House Commission of Garrett County, at the court house in Oakland, Maryland, until 12 o'clock noon on the 18th day of April, 1907, for the erection of a court house for the County of Garrett, according to plans and specifications as prepared by J. Riley Gordon, Architect, of 244 Fifth Avenue, New York City. A certified check in the sum of \$2,000 made payable to the order of the Court House Commission of Garrett County, must accompany each proposal as a guarantee that the contractor awarded the contract will furnish good and sufficient bond within ten days in the sum of \$30,000 that he will complete said contract in accordance with the said plans and specifications. Plans and specifications will be on file on and after April 1, 1907, at the office of the Secretary of the Commission at Oakland, and at the offices of the Architect, J. Riley Gordon, 244 Fifth Avenue, New York, and 921 F Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. The Commission reserving the right to reject any and all proposals.—Robert R. Henderson, Chairman; W. McCulloh Brown, Secretary, Court House Commission. (1631-1634)
March 20, 1907.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received by James Oliver Hogg, Architect, 945-6-7 New York Life Building, Kansas City, Missouri, up to 12 M., April 30, 1907, for the furnishing of all material and labor necessary for the construction of a Memorial building to be erected at Orange, Texas, of Texas granite, by Mrs. H. J. Lutchter, of Orange. The heating, ventilation, plumbing, electric light wiring, painting, decorating and art glass will be let in separate contracts. Each bidder will be required to accompany his bid with cash or a certified check in the sum of \$2,000, made payable to the Lutchter-Moore Lumber Company, as a guarantee that the bidder will, within ten (10) days of acceptance, enter into a contract and furnish an acceptable Surety Company bond in the sum of 50 per cent. of the sum total of the contract price, for the faithful performance of the work. Plans and specifications and forms of proposal blanks are on file in the architect's office in Kansas City, Missouri, and with the Lutchter-Moore Lumber Company, at Orange, Texas. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids, and where a bidder's bid covers more than one part of the work, one part may be accepted and another rejected.—Jas. Oliver Hogg, Architect. (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 23, 1907.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock P. M. on the 29th day of April, 1907, and then opened, for the hot water heating apparatus for the U. S. Court House, Post Office, etc., at Macon, Georgia, in accordance with the drawings and specification, copies of which may be had at this office, or at the office of the Superintendent at Macon, Georgia, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1631-1632)

tion of a four-story bank and office building.

FITZGERALD, GA.—Ben Hill County, it is stated, has purchased a site for the erection of a court-house and jail. Address for further information C. M. Wise, ordinary, or W. R. Bowen, W. R. Walker and H. M. Warren, commissioners.

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Engineer, Atlanta), it is reported, intends erecting a \$50,000 passenger depot here.

FORT WORTH, TEX.—It is stated that A. T. Byers will erect a ten-story office building.

FOSTORIA, O.—Henry L. Newhouse, of Chicago, Ill., is said to be preparing plans for a two-story \$60,000 residence to be erected for Dr. Schaltenberger.

FRANKLIN, LA.—F. B. Hull Construction Co., Jackson, Miss., has been awarded contract to furnish plans and build court-house for St. Mary's parish; the building to have concrete foundations, floors reinforced with steel, granite basement, pressed brick walls with terra-cotta trimmings, copper cornice, slate roof, interior finish of hardwood, with marble wainscot and terrazzo floors; cost, \$115,000.

GARRISON-ON-HUDSON, N. Y.—Press reports state that Evans R. Dick, 30 Broad Street, New York City, proposes to erect a residence at Garrison in which Mediaeval architecture and Italian Renaissance are to be combined. The structure, it is stated, will have 75 rooms and will be built of cement, and the cost is to be \$250,000.

GREENVILLE, N. C.—Plans are on foot, it is said, looking towards the erection of a hotel in this city, to cost between \$150,000 and \$200,000. The Greenville Hotel Company, it is reported, has been organized for this purpose.

HINSDALE, ILL.—Architects Philips, Rogers & Woodyatt, Ashland Block, 59 Clark Street, and J. Garvel, of Hinsdale, are associate architects for a residence to be built at Hinsdale, Ill., for James P. Gardner, of that suburb. It will be two-story, 140x75 feet, of pressed brick and stone, have tiled roof, cypress, oak and white enamel finish, hot water heat, mantels, wiring for electric light, and cost \$50,000.

HOUSTON, TEX.—J. Lewis Thompson, it is reported, intends erecting a residence on Main Street, to cost \$30,000.

HULL, CANADA.—The Bank of Montreal, Montreal, will expend over \$200,000 on a new bank building to be erected in Hull on the property purchased lately from Fortin & Gravelle. Work will commence about May 1.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—It is reported that \$120,000 has been raised to erect a Y. W. C. A. building.

IOWA CITY, IA.—H. F. Liebbe, of Des Moines, State architect, writes that plans are not yet completed for erecting the tuberculosis hospital at Iowa City; it will cost about \$75,000, including the erection, heating, plumbing.

JACKSON, MISS.—The Capitol City Bank & Trust Co., it is stated, has ordered plans to be prepared for a six-story bank and office building.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.—The Buckman Co., it is reported, will erect a five-story busi-

ness building at Hogan and Forsythe Streets.

JOHNSON CITY, TENN.—We are advised that the Southern Methodist Church of this city proposes to erect an edifice, to cost \$25,000, and desires to correspond with architects. For particulars address L. C. Williams, Johnson City, Tenn.

JAMESTOWN, VA.—Miss Josephine Wright Chapman, of New York, formerly of Boston, has been selected by the State of Vermont to design the State building at the Jamestown Exposition. Miss Chapman is the architect who designed the New England building at the Pan-American Exposition.

KENTON, O.—The erection of a new city hall is reported under consideration.

LINCOLN, NEB.—The Thompson Hotel Company, owners, have plans for a seven-story addition, 50x142 feet, to the Lincoln Hotel, to cost \$125,000 to \$150,000.

The members of the Methodist Church, on University Place, are said to be planning the erection of a new edifice to cost, probably, \$50,000.

LORAIN, O.—The members of Black River Lodge of Odd Fellows, it is stated, are preparing to erect a \$75,000 building.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.—Plans are reported to have been prepared by Chas. F. Whitteley & Co., H. W. Hellman Building, for an eight-story and basement reinforced concrete building which is to be erected at Bway and Sixth Street by E. A. Forrester and others at an estimated total cost of \$100,000. It is stated that bids for the erection are now being received.

W. J. Sanders is reported to be preparing plans for an apartment house to be erected in Carondelet Street, to cost about \$500,000.

F. Parmentier, Grant Building, is stated to have completed plans for a seven-story building which is to be erected for the Pioneer Investment & Trust Co., at a cost of \$75,000.

LOUISVILLE, KY.—It is stated that a fifteen-story office and fraternal building is to be erected at Fifth and Green Streets at a cost of \$600,000. Arthur E. Mueller & Co., real estate agents, may be able to give further information.

McKEES ROCKS, PA.—F. C. Sauer, of Pittsburg, is reported to have been engaged to prepare plans for a brick and stone school, to be erected on May Street, at a cost of \$65,000.

MANITOWOC, WIS.—The post-office department will receive bids until April 4 on the new post-office building to be erected at Manitowoc, at a cost of about \$65,000.

MANSFIELD, MASS.—It is reported that Walter M. Lowney is arranging to erect a \$75,000 hotel.

MARIETTA, O.—Reports state that Congress has appropriated \$100,000 for a new post-office building here.

MARYVILLE, MO.—It is said that a Board of Regents will arrange for erection of the new Northwest Normal School Building, for which the legislature has appropriated \$302,000. Building will be located on 116 acres of land and \$225,000 will be expended for main building and heating plant. Mr. Deerwester is president.

MEMPHIS, TENN.—Jones & Furbinger, Porter Building, are stated to have prepared plans for a six-story brick building to be erected for the North Memphis Savings Bank Co. at Main Street and Adams Avenue, to cost in all about \$100,000.

MERIDEN, CONN.—The erection of an armory at a cost of \$90,000 is reported under consideration.

MERRILL, WIS.—The Evangelical Lutheran Dreieningkeit congregation of this city has called for plans for a \$30,000 church building and parsonage. Church will be 70x100, in Gothic style, of brick construction, with slate roof. Parsonage will be of brick construction, two stories high. Electric light in both.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—It is stated that the members of the First Church of Christian Scientists will erect on Keene Street and Prospect Avenue an edifice to cost \$80,000.

Saml. M. Levy, president of the National Knitting Co., is said to be contemplating the erection of an apartment house on Grand Avenue, to cost about \$100,000.

Reports state that Leiser & Hoist, Germania Building, have prepared plans for a \$60,000 business building which is to be erected at Grove and Walker Streets, for F. Reik, 360 Grove Street.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Frederic Stuart is reported to have offered the University of Minnesota \$100,000 with which to erect a girls' dormitory.

It is reported that a site has been selected and architects will probably be asked to submit plans for the new building to be erected at a cost of \$1,000,000.

MINOT, N. D.—Martin Jacobson, of Minot, it is reported, will erect a \$75,000 opera house at Second and Ramsted Streets.

MISSOULA, MONT.—The erection of a new court-house, at a cost of \$150,000, it is stated, is being agitated.

MOBILE, ALA.—St. Joseph's Catholic congregation is reported to erect edifice doubling the capacity of present church. Address the pastor.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—The Common Council, it is stated, has adopted the recommendations of the Board of School Estimates that \$175,000 be appropriated for the erection of a grammar school.

MONTPELIER, VT.—The City Hall Commission, it is stated, has accepted plans for a \$100,000 city hall.

Mt. CARMEL, ILL.—B. F. Moore, owner of the Cottage Hotel, is stated to be preparing to erect a new building to cost \$50,000.

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MUSCATINE, IA.—It is reported that the erection of a new court-house is under consideration.

NASHVILLE, TENN.—The plans of Wheeler, Runge & Dickey, the Arcade, are reported to have been accepted for the McKendree Church, which is to cost about \$60,000.

The members of the Watauga Club, it is stated, propose erecting a \$100,000 clubhouse.

The Jail Building Committee, W. G. M. Campbell, chairman, has approved plans submitted by Wheeler, Runge & Dickey, of Charlotte, N. C., for proposed \$110,000 jail building. Bids will soon be opened.

NEWARK, N. J.—It is stated that a four-story hotel is to be erected at 882 Broad Street, and plans are being prepared by Wm. E. Lehman, 738 Broad Street; probable cost, \$60,000. Leon Feist is the owner.

Board of School Estimate has decided to recommend to the Common Council to appropriate \$1,165,000 for the following schools: New High School, \$400,000; addition to Belmont Avenue, 21 rooms, \$105,000; addition to Warren Street, twelve rooms, assembly room and new heating system, \$125,000; addition to Bergen Street, sixteen rooms and new heating system, \$100,000; addition to Burnet Street, eighteen rooms, \$100,000; addition to Hawthorne Avenue, fourteen rooms, \$90,000; new school, Richelieu Terrace, twelve rooms and assembly room, \$80,000; for new sites and playgrounds, \$133,500.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.—W. H. S. Demarest, New Brunswick, writes that the science building proposed at Rutgers Col-

lege is as yet without detailed plans. Andrew Carnegie has given \$25,000 toward the project.

NEW HAVEN, CONN.—Yale University Dramatic Association intends erecting on the site of the College St. Hall a theater and office building, to cost, including site, about \$75,000.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.—John Henry, Hennen Building, it is said, is completing plans for annex to be built to the Bruno Hotel, and bids for the construction will shortly be asked; structure to be three stories, 110x128 feet; steel and concrete with pressed brick exterior.

A. Monteleone, proprietor of the Commercial Hotel, it is reported, has given out contract for a ten-story, steel fireproof building, to be erected along plans adopted by hotels in the North and East, and, according to the statement of Mr. Monteleone, the building will cost in the neighborhood of \$1,000,000.

It is stated that a six-story apartment house is to be erected at Canal and Marais Streets by N. W. Murphy, president of the Louisiana Export, Lumber and Box Co. It will be 86x141 feet, and cost \$200,000.

Reports state that an appropriation of \$50,000 has been made for the purpose of erecting a school at Carrollton Avenue and Budin Street.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Press reports announce that preliminary sketches have been prepared for a twenty-story office building to be erected by the New Amsterdam National Bank, on the block or a portion of the block bounded by Broadway, Seventh Avenue, Forty-first and Forty-second Streets, in

Times Square. It is reported that a well-known builder is planning the project. Reports state that no scale plans have yet been drawn, and no definite building particulars settled upon. The site is immediately west of the new Knickerbocker Hotel and the Times Building on the north.

Samuel L. Wallenstein, 1990 Seventh Avenue, will build at Nos. 307-311 East Seventy-seventh Street a six-story flat, 50x89.2 feet. Cost about \$60,000. Geo. Fred Pelham, 503 Fifth Avenue, architect.

Bids will soon be called for by the New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundations, 40 Lafayette Place, for the three and four-story library building to be erected at Nos. 742-744 Tenth Avenue to cost \$75,000. Granite, limestone and brick exterior, bluestone coping, tar and gravel roof, hot water heat, electric plant, etc. Messrs. Babb, Cook & Willard, 3 West Twenty-ninth Street, architects.

Milliken Bros., Inc., 11 Broadway, have obtained the contract for furnishing 2,000 tons of steel for the twelve-story steel and reinforced concrete manufacturing building, for the American Brass and Copper Co., to be erected at Lafayette and Howard Streets. The estimated cost is placed at about \$350,000. Buchman & Fox are the architects.

Noel Realty and Construction Co., 122 Morningside Avenue, it is said, will build on the southeast corner of Riverside Drive and One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street a six-story thirty-family high-class apartment house, 102.5x109 feet, to cost \$200,000. Schwartz & Gross, 35 West Twenty-first Street, are the architects.

Albert Rothermel, architect and builder,

686-688 East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, it is stated, is preparing plans for a six-story flat, 26x130 feet, for Thomas Mulhane, 644 East One Hundred and Forty-first Street, to be erected at the southwest corner of Mapes Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, to cost \$60,000.

Plans have been filed for the erection of a four-story brick and stone public library at 742 Tenth Avenue, for New York Public Library; cost, \$75,000; Babb, Cook & Willard, architects.

Morgan & Brothers, 232 West Forty-seventh Street, state that nothing definite has yet been settled, plans drawn or architect selected for the new twelve-story warehouse which they propose to erect, adjoining their present storage warehouse, at Nos. 228-230 West Forty-seventh Street, on plot 42.6x100.5 feet.

Messrs. Rossiter & Wright, 110 East Twenty-third Street, have been commissioned to design plans for another eleven-story high-class elevator apartment house, to be erected on a plot 90.5x60 feet, at the northeast corner of Lexington Avenue and Sixty-seventh Street.

Architect F. Pelham, 503 Fifth Avenue, has prepared plans for a six-story brick and stone apartment and stores at Broadway and 144th Street for George A. Fisher & Co. Cost, \$195,000.

Plans have been filed with the Buildings Superintendent for a twelve-story flatiron building to be erected for Mrs. Lena Goldstein, on the triangular plot at the junction of the southern end of Sixth Avenue, at Cornelia and West Fourth Streets. It is to be of brick, trimmed with limestone, and will have a Sixth Avenue frontage of 105 feet and 115 feet in Cornelia Street. The building will be 9.3½ ft. wide in West Fourth Street, the apex of its flatiron plan. The cost is estimated at \$275,000 by Frederick Ebeling, architect, 420 East Ninth Street.

It is stated that plans have been filed for the erection of a three-story brick school at Catherine and 240th Street, for City of New York, cost, \$170,000. C. B. J. Snyder, architect, 500 Park Avenue.

Samuel Barkins, 25 East Ninety-ninth Street, it is stated, will erect at Nos. 191-193 Third Street a six-story thirty-three-family tenement, 48x83 feet, estimated cost, \$55,000. E. A. Meyers, 1 Union Square, is architect.

John W. Knight, Broadway and 146th Street, has commissioned Messrs. Neville & Bagge, 217 West 125th Street, to prepare plans for the improvement of the northeast corner of Broadway and 145th Street, a plot 100x125 feet, with a high-class elevator apartment house, to cost in the neighborhood of \$250,000. No contracts have yet been awarded.

Plans are being prepared by Benj. W. Levitan, 20 West Thirty-first Street, for the construction of two high-class elevator apartment houses, to be situated at the southeast corner of Seventh Avenue and 111th Street, to cost in the neighborhood of \$300,000. The Apartment Construction Co., 45 Lenox Avenue, is the owner. Limestone, light brick, terra cotta, plastic slate roof, steam heat, electric lights and fixtures, marble, tile, mosaic and hardwood finish. No sub-contracts have yet been awarded.

Plans have been filed for a twelve-story commercial building, to be erected for the Acme Building Co., 32 Union Square, at 9 West Twentieth Street. It will be con-

structed of brick, with freestone trimmings, having a frontage of 28 feet and a depth of 85 feet. It will cost \$125,000. W. G. Piguero is architect, 32 Union Square.

Plans have been filed with the Buildings Superintendent for an eleven-story office and store building to be erected at 64 and 66 Wall Street for the Fifth Avenue and Eighteenth Street Realty Co. It is to have a frontage of 50.10 feet and a depth of 100.2½ feet, and will be equipped with three elevators. The facade will be of granite for the first three stories and limestone with trimmings of terra cotta above. The building is to cost \$200,000. Maynicke & Francke, 298 Fifth Avenue, are the architects. Henry Corn, 820 Fifth Avenue, is president.

NORFOLK, VA.—A. G. Black contemplates erecting a temporary ninety-four room annex to the Virginia Hotel.

NORTH BEND, ORE.—Mayor L. G. Simson is said to be arranging to erect a four-story \$50,000 hotel.

NORWOOD, O.—It is reported that the directors of the Norwood National Bank have secured a site and will erect a \$50,000 banking building.

OAKLAND, CAL.—C. W. Dickey, Macdonough Building, is stated to have been engaged to prepare revised plans for the Arcade Hotel, which is to cost about \$200,000.

McCall & Wythe are said to be preparing plans for a hospital, which is to be erected by local physicians, at a cost of about \$50,000. The building is to be known as the Oakland Central Hospital.

OAKLAND, MD.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of W. McCulloch Brown, Secretary of the Court House Commission of Garrett County, until 12 o'clock noon on the 18th day of April, 1907, for the erection of a court-house for the county of Garrett, according to plans and specifications as prepared by Architect J. Riley Gordon, 244 Fifth Ave., New York City. Full particulars to be found in advertisement.

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.—The Elk Lodge (Oliver C. Black, Secretary), it is stated, has decided to erect a \$50,000 lodge building.

OMAHA, NEB.—It is reported that Hamilton Bros. will erect a five-story apartment building at Twenty-fourth and Farnam Streets, to be of brick, fireproof construction, costing \$50,000.

Arthur Brandies is reported to be arranging to erect a \$150,000 theater.

Press reports state that the Omaha Aerie, No. 38, Fraternal Order of Eagles, will erect a \$50,000 club house, to be located on Eighteenth Street.

ORANGE, TEX.—Sealed proposals will be received by James Oliver Hogg, architect, New York Life Building, Kansas City, Mo., up to 12 M., April 30, 1907, for the furnishing of all material and labor necessary for the construction of a Memorial building to be erected at Orange, by Mrs. H. J. Litcher. Full particulars to be found in advertisement.

OXFORD, O.—Gustav Drach, of Cincinnati, is said to be preparing plans for a Carnegie Library; also plans for an auditorium which are to be erected on the campus of the Oxford University, at a cost of \$40,000 and \$50,000, respectively.

PADUCAH, KY.—It is reported that plans have been accepted for the ten-story brick, steel and stone building which is to be erected for the First National Bank, and

bids for the construction will soon be asked.

PARIS, KY.—It is stated that the Board of Education and the Committee from the City Council has accepted the plans of H. L. Rowe, of Lexington, for the \$50,000 school.

PARIS, TEX.—Plans and specifications will be considered by the city on April 15 for constructing addition and renovating an old hospital. Ed. H. McGuiston is mayor.

PENSACOLA, FLA.—First M. E. Church will erect edifice to cost about \$75,000; stone, 72x179 feet; tile roof; quartered-oak finish; art glass; church furniture; ordinary construction; steam heating plant; electric lighting fixtures; electric wiring; to be erected by day labor; Badgley & Nicholas, architects, 6110 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Reports state that a large addition will be built to the Mt. Sinai Hospital in the rear of their present building at Fifth and Wilder Streets. C. M. Autenreith is the architect and plans provide for a four-story building, measuring 50x100 feet. It will be of brick and stone and cost about \$50,000.

Plans have been prepared by Watson & Huckle, architects, for a large house to be erected at the southwest corner of Forty-first and Baltimore Avenue. The building which will cost \$150,000 will be four stories high, with an exterior of brick and stone, and will cover an area of 76x160 feet.

Tentative plans for erection of a convention hall have been prepared by John Jerome Deery, architect, Betz Building, Philadelphia. It is proposed to erect the hall on Parkway, between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Streets, at a cost of about \$1,000,000.

Adolph Segal, Drexel Building, is now planning erection of a building to cover the block immediately north of Hotel Majestic, which will cost \$3,000,000 and contain two theatres. Seating capacity of each will be 3,300.

Plans are being prepared by J. Horace Cook, architect, City Hall, for the proposed Girls' Commercial High School, to be erected at Broad and Mount Vernon Streets, for the Board of Education. The school will be constructed of brick and stone, and will have four stories. Estimated cost, \$250,000.

Watson & Huckle, 1211 Walnut Street, have been commissioned, according to reports, to prepare plans for a \$150,000 flat-house to be erected at Forty-first Street and Baltimore Avenue. It will be four-story, of brick and terra cotta, 76x160 feet.

J. H. Windrim, architect, Commonwealth Building, has plans ready for bids for a ten-story office building, at the corner of Fifth and Chestnut Streets, for the Stephen Girard estate. Brick, architectural terra cotta, stone and steel will be used for construction, and the building will have slag roof, open plumbing, tile and marble work, plate glass, electric light fixtures, etc. Cost, \$1,000,000.

Frank Howe, Jr., lessee of the Garrick Theater, it is stated, has made an offer to the Board of Managers of the Trades' League to erect a convention hall at Twenty-third and Chestnut Streets, at a cost of about \$200,000.

The Knights of Columbus, it is stated, are contemplating the erection of a building at Broad and Poplar Streets, to cost about \$300,000.

It is stated that an architect will soon be asked to prepare plans for the Thos. W. Evans Museum, which is to be erected at



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Fortieth and Spruce Streets. It is reported that the city is to receive \$1,000,000 for this building from the will of the late Thos. W. Evans.

We are advised that Ballinger & Perrot, architects and engineers, 1200 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, have awarded contract to Cramp & Company for a new building to be erected at 1211-13-15-17 Arch Street, for the Boyertown Burial Casket Co. The building will have a frontage of 78 feet 6 inches on Arch Street, and extend in depth 117 feet 6 inches to Appletree Street, and have ten stories and basement, also mezzanine floor in the first story. It will be of skeleton construction, using reinforced-concrete for columns, floor and roof construction, with spandrel walls of brick. The front will be in modern Renaissance style of architecture, the first story being of granite, and the stories above of brick with terra-cotta trimmings. There will be three brick enclosed stairways, two of which will be fire towers. There will also be one passenger and two freight elevators. A boiler plant will be located in the basement, with a four-foot diameter steel stack in a brick shaft extending above the roof. Cost about \$200,000 for building and equipment.

PITTSBURG, PA.—Henry Hornbostel, Lewis Building, has prepared plans for a two-story building to be erected in the areaway in the county courtyard as an addition to the court-house. Cost, \$500,000. I. K. Campbell is County Commissioner.

Architect James T. Steen, Pittsburg Life Building, has plans for remodeling the Seventh Avenue Hotel. Cost, \$50,000. Ad-

dress Richardson & Hamm, proprietors.

It is said that John C. Logan, care of Coyle Brothers, Keystone Building, will build two apartment houses in Murray Hill Avenue. Cost, \$100,000. No architect announced.

POMONA, CAL.—Plans are stated to have been prepared by Marsh & Russell, of Los Angeles, for a stone and brick edifice which is to be erected for the First Presbyterian Church at a cost of \$35,000.

PORTLAND, ORE.—Mrs. F. A. Spencer, it is reported, is preparing to erect a six-story apartment house.

It is reported that a \$50,000 edifice is to be erected for the St. Francis R. C. Church.

The Portland Railway, Light & Power Co. will erect a union passenger station at an estimated cost of \$1,000,000.

PORT RICHMOND, S. I., N. Y.—The Board of Directors of Y. M. C. A., it is reported, have decided to erect a building here to cost between \$30,000 and \$50,000.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.—Plans and specifications are being prepared by the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., for constructing a brick building with granite trimmings, steel frame, about 208 feet long by 80 feet wide, at the Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H. The amount available for the work will be \$100,000 and the contracts will call for completion in a year. Specifications will be issued about April 10 and bids asked for about May 10.

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

PRIMGHAR, IA.—The Board of Supervisors is stated to be considering the erection of a new court-house.

PRINCETON, W. VA.—It is said that J. M. Wolford and associates, of Norfolk, Va., are having plans prepared by S. B. Chandler for the erection of a hotel. Cost, \$50,000.

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

ROCHESTER, N. H.—It is stated that a new city hall is to be erected this spring at a cost of about \$65,000.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—The National Hotel Co. is reported organized by Walter B. Duffy, Edw. M. Tierney and others, for the purpose of erecting a \$500,000 hotel. Chas. F. Crandall, E. & B. Building, is reported to be the architect.

The Woodmen of the World (Arley M. Avery, Secretary) are contemplating the erection of a \$50,000 temple.

SACRAMENTO, CAL.—The Board of Supervisors is reported to have decided to submit to the people a proposition to issue \$500,000 bonds for a court-house.

SAG HARBOR, N. Y.—It is reported that Mrs. Russel Sage has decided to double her gift to the town for the erection of a high school and the additional gift of \$50,000 is to be used to erect an auditorium, for which plans are stated to have been prepared by Augustus N. Allen, N. Y. City.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.—E. J. Eckel, Commercial Bank Building, it is reported, has prepared plans and is taking bids for a seven-story brick, stone and terra-cotta, iron and steel auditorium building, 138x232 feet, for the St. Joseph Auditorium Co. W. O. Waller is interested. Cost, \$150,000.

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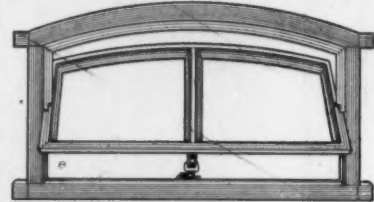
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Eames & Young, Chestnut and Seventh Streets, St. Louis, and E. J. Eckel, Commercial Bank Building, St. Joseph, have prepared plans for a six or eight-story hotel, 140x160 feet, for the Buchanan Hotel Co., Milton Tootle, Jr., president, St. Joseph. The structure will be of brick, terra-cotta and reinforced concrete construction, and will cost about \$300,000.

The School Board is said to be considering plans for the McKinley School, to be erected in South St. Joseph.

St. Louis, Mo.—Lucerne Realty & Building Co., Fred Banister, president, it is stated, will erect a three-story apartment building to cost about \$150,000.

American Amusement Company, it is stated, will shortly let contract for hotel and theatre, to be erected after plans by F. C. Bonsack. Twelve stories, 127x118 feet. Cost, \$500,000.

It is stated that improvements to the State Hospital, at a cost of \$600,000, are under consideration.

Mauran, Russell & Garden, Chemical Building, are reported to have prepared plans for building to be erected by the National Bank of Commerce. The building will have sixteen stories and will be 149x127 feet, of granite construction. Cost, \$2,900,000.

H. F. Roach, Chemical Building, is preparing plans for a two and one-half-story store and apartment building, to be erected at McPherson and Euclid Avenues, for Claude E. Vrooman, 8½ North Eighth Street. Brick and stone, iron and steel work will be used in construction, with composition roof, plate glass, iron store front, hard plaster, marble and tile work, combination light fixtures, nickel plumbing, etc. Estimated cost, \$150,000.

According to reports, plans have been prepared by Architects Mulligan & Wray, Chemical Building, for an addition to be erected to the Insane Asylum, at a cost of \$600,000.

ST. PAUL, MINN.—Edw. P. James, secretary, Business Men's League, is said to

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be interested in the erection of a \$1,000,000 fireproof hotel.

The contract to erect the superstructure of the Y. M. C. A. building, at Ninth and Cedar Streets, is reported to have been awarded to Geo. J. Grant, 61 East Ninth Street. The total cost of the building is to be about \$350,000.

SALINA, KAN.—A hotel, to cost \$100,000, is contemplated for erection on the corner of Santa Fe and Walnut Streets.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.—Saml. Newhouse is reported to be preparing to erect a hotel here to cost \$250,000.

It is reported that the members of the Miners' Exchange intend erecting a six-story office building.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX.—San Antonio Hotel Co., recently reported incorporated, will, according to reports, erect ten-story hotel at a cost of about \$1,000,000, equipped with all modern improvements. L. J. Hart is president of company.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—Reports state that the White House, Raphael Weill & Co., Van Ness Avenue and Pine Street, will erect a building, 275x137 feet, to cost about \$800,000, on the corner of Sutter Street and Grant Avenue.

Permission has been granted to Thomas

J. Clunie, E. A. Bridgford and Burrell G. White, 1700 Shutter Street, to erect an office building on the corner of California and Montgomery Streets. Capital, \$500,000.

A bill has passed the Senate appropriating \$200,000 for the erection of an armory in San Francisco and also one in Los Angeles.

The Judah Boas Company will erect a new four-story concrete office building, between California and Sacramento Streets. Estimated cost, \$90,000. Edgar Mathews, 234 Post Street, is the architect.

George Crocker, of New York, and William H. Crocker, president of the Crocker National Bank, of San Francisco, will erect buildings on the southwest corner of Sansome and Bush Streets and the southwest corner of Bush and Montgomery and on the Bush Street site occupied by the H. S. Crocker Company. Estimated cost, \$2,000,000.

The Levi Strauss Realty Company will build a class A building on Battery near Pine Street, at a cost of about \$180,000.

Thomas Crelin has applied for a permit to erect a six-story brick building on the corner of Mission and New Montgomery Streets, at a cost of \$130,000.

Annie M. Regan has applied for a permit to erect a three-story brick building at the corner of O'Farrell and Powell Streets, at a cost of \$130,000; Sanford Sachs proposes to put up a building to cost \$117,500 in Geary Street, near Grant Avenue, and M. Flood asked leave to expend \$108,000 on a new building in the west side of Polk Street, near Ellis Street.

Meyer J. Sturm, architect, 84 La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., is preparing plans for a hospital to be built at San Francisco for the Southern Pacific Co., which will take the figures about April 1. It will be three-story, 120x60 feet, with two wings, each 140x36 feet, be of fireproof reinforced concrete construction, have pressed brick and stucco exterior, concrete foundation, galvanized iron cornices, gravel roofs, oak, birch, maple and white enamel finish, tile,

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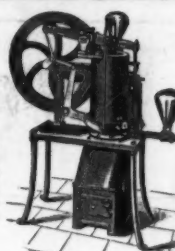
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marble and mosaic work, metal skylights, three dumbwaiters, and cost \$350,000. The building will be heated from a separate plant. W. C. Edes is district engineer, San Francisco.

Spencer C. Buckbee and Saml. G. Buckbee, of the real estate firm of Shainwald, Buckbee & Co., are stated to be about to erect at Jones Street and Stavelo Place, a seven-story brick fireproof apartment house to cost about \$125,000. Houghton Sawyer, 606 Sutter Street, is the architect.

Messrs. Trowbridge & Livingston, 424 Fifth Avenue, Manhattan, have completed plans for the new Palace Hotel to be erected at San Francisco, Cal.

Messrs. Hyman Brothers, it is said, are planning the erection of a three-story rooming house of concrete construction, to cost \$152,000, to be located on Third Street, between Mission and Market Streets.

The Wells-Fargo Express Co., it is said, has applied for permit to erect a reinforced-concrete stable on Folsom Street, near Second Street, at a cost of \$178,000.

SAN MATEO, CAL.—The members of the Episcopal Church, it is stated, have decided to erect a \$70,000 edifice.

SANTA MONICA, CAL.—Maginnis, Walsh & Sullivan, Bradbury Building, Los Angeles, are said to be the architects for the R. C. Church which is to be erected at Fourth Street and California Avenue, at a cost of \$100,000.

SASKATOON, SASK.—Bids are asked by W. W. La Chance, architect, Regina, Saskatchewan, until April 1, for erection and completion of a hospital here to cost \$100,000. J. Leslie is secretary, Saskatoon, Sask.

SAVANNAH, GA.—B. Dub proposes to erect one or two additional stories, and make other improvements to the Screven House, at a cost of about \$50,000. Wallin & Young are preparing plans.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—Reports state that the Hudson Valley Construction Co., of

Troy, has been awarded the general construction contract for erection of a new storehouse building for the General Electric Co., at Schenectady. The building will be 400x130 feet, three stories in height and of brick, steel and concrete construction. Estimated cost, \$250,000. Charles P. Boland is general manager of the construction company.

TOLEDO, O.—Upton & Miller are reported to have announced that plans have been prepared for an eight-story bachelor apartment house which they propose erecting of pressed brick and stone at Michigan Street and Madison Avenue, at a cost of about \$60,000. Bids for the construction are soon to be asked.

It is generally understood here that Ralph King, Toledo, Ohio, will improve his property on Superior Street by the erection of an office building. Plans have been prepared by Architects Bacon and Huber, Spitzer Building, for a building varying in height, etc., but the latest information from the owner is to the effect that it will be eight stories high.

A. A. Parisky is having plans prepared by Architect J. W. Matz, Hartford Building, for a three-story printing establishment, which is to cost about \$50,000. It will be 40x120, with an addition of nearly the same size, and both buildings are to be fitted up with every modern convenience for printing, book binding, etc.

TORONTO, ONT.—The Property Commission, it is stated, has recommended plans for a two-story brick and steel pavilion to be erected in Allan Gardens, at a cost of \$130,000.

TRENTON, N. J.—The City Hall Commission is reported to have selected the plans of Spencer Roberts, of Philadelphia, Pa., for the new city hall which is to be erected on the armory site, to be three-stories high, 210x70 feet, the cost about \$800,000. Four prizes were given to the other architects competing whose plans were next in favor,

they being first, second, third and fourth prizes, respectively, as follows: Klemann & Fowler, of Trenton; Brokaw Bamford; Ford, Stewart & Oliver, and A. Randolph Ross, all of New York City.

TUSLA, I. T.—Central National Banking Co. is having plans prepared by Starr & Chestney, 219 Baltimore Building, Oklahoma City, O. T., for five-story bank and office building, 50x100 feet; cost, \$85,000.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Columbia Turnverein, Seventh and L Streets, will organize the Columbia Turnverein Building Association for the purpose of erecting new building to cost about \$60,000.

WAYCROSS, GA.—J. D. Smith, Birmingham, Ala., has had plans prepared for the erection of six-story building, to be constructed of steel, stone and brick and absolutely fireproof.

J. D. Smith, of Birmingham, Ala., it is stated, has decided to erect a six-story business building here.

WILKINSBURG, PA.—The trustees of the Methodist Church, it is reported, have decided to rebuild the edifice which was recently destroyed by fire. Probable cost, \$70,000.

WOODHAVEN, N. Y.—C. B. J. Snyder, 500 Park Avenue, Manhattan, has completed plans for a three and one-half story school, 60x146 feet, for the city, to be erected on Crafton Avenue, south side, between Walker and Clinton Avenues, to cost \$150,000.

YOUNGSTOWN, O.—Architect Albert Kahn, 1117 Union Trust Building, Detroit, Mich., is preparing plans and will soon take figures for an office building for John Stambaugh. To be eight-story and basement, 75x150 feet, of fireproof construction, steam heating, electric lighting, open plumbing, electric passenger elevators, etc.

ZANESVILLE, O.—The trustees of the City Hospital are contemplating the addition of a large wing to the present building. No definite plans or specifications have been made. Julius Frank, president of the board.



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