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The AMERICAN ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS

Regular Edition

Vol. XCI.

APRIL 6, 1907.

No. 1632.

EDITORIAL SUMMARY:

Pages 129-130

Absurd Rumor About the New York Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument—The Peace Palace Award to be Carried Out—Pennsylvania To Make Public Appropriations Depend On Complimentary Private Subscriptions—The Pennsylvania Capitol Scandal Alleged To Result from a Deficit in the State Treasury—Illicit Commissions and the "Anti-Tipping" Law in Iowa—The Shift and Change in Lumber-Producing States.

THE ARCHITECTURE OF SICILY	131
THE ESCORIAL	133
MOVING THE LUXEMBOURG COLLECTIONS	134
EARTHQUAKE EFFECTS IN MANILA	135
NOTES AND CLIPPINGS	136
SOCIETIES, PERSONAL MENTION, BUILDING NEWS, ETC.	

PLATES:

House of C. W. Goodyear, Esq., Delaware Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y. Entrance to the Same—House of Rev. Howard T. Mosher, Alexander Street, Rochester, N. Y.—House of W. T. Coatsworth, Esq., Soldiers' Place, Buffalo, N. Y.—Telephone Building, Rochester, N. Y.—Albany City Savings Bank, Albany, N. Y.—Buffalo Savings Bank, Buffalo, N. Y., and State Bank, Albany, N. Y.—National Savings Bank and National Commercial Bank, Albany, N. Y.

ADDITIONAL PLATES (*International Edition*):

Tombs: Plates 49-56.

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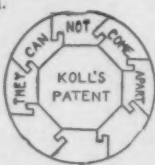
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Alphabetical List of Advertisers

For CLASSIFIED LIST, See Page xviii.

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

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COMPETITIONS

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.—The Council is stated to have adopted a resolution authorizing the Special Committee for the City Hall to receive competitive plans for the building.

MUSCATINE, IOWA.—The Board of Supervisors is desirous of receiving plans and estimates for a court-house and a jail of simple classic design. For further information address A. S. Lawrence, County Auditor, Muscatine.

SACRAMENTO, CAL.—Reports state that plans, specifications and estimates of cost for the erection of a new modern county court-house will be received until April 22 by the Board of County Supervisors (H. K. Johnson, Chairman). Said court-house to be built in connection with a county jail, plans for which have heretofore been adopted; amount authorized not to exceed \$400,000. The architect whose plans are adopted will receive a \$500 premium.

BUILDING NEWS.

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

ABBEVILLE, S. C.—Edwards & Walter, of Columbia, it is said, are stated to be architects for the city hall which is to be erected at a cost of \$60,000.

ADRIAN, MICH.—Plans will be prepared, according to reports, for a high school building, to cost \$50,000.

AKRON, O.—The members of the First Congregational Church are reported to be

contemplating the erection of a \$100,000 edifice.

ALLIANCE, NEB.—It is stated that a hotel will be erected by the Adolph Coors Corporation, of Golden, Col. Cost, \$65,000.

ALTON, IOWA.—Reports state that a new edifice is to be built by St. Mary's congregation, which has voted to erect a \$50,000 edifice, with \$25,000 additional in interior equipment.

ANDERSON, S. C.—Plans are being prepared for a post-office to be erected here at a cost of \$50,000. Address James Knox Taylor, supervising architect, Washington, D. C.

ATLANTA, GA.—Press reports state that Jake Wells, Richmond, Va., will erect \$75,000 theater.

The Presbyterians, it is stated, are contemplating the erection of a hospital on the site of the present Presbyterian Hospital, the cost to be about \$500,000.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, it is said, plans to erect a new passenger station here, besides new baggage and freight depots. The improvements contemplated will cost nearly \$500,000. Alex. C. Shand, Philadelphia, is chief engineer.

AUGUSTA, GA.—Reports state that Jake Wells, Richmond, Va., will erect a \$60,000 theater.

It is stated that Mrs. Thomas Barrett has had plans prepared by Charles E. Choate for \$100,000 apartment-house.

Frank P. Milburn & Co., Washington, D. C., have prepared plans for fireproof addition to Albion Hotel for Bryan Lawrence; proposed cost, \$60,000.

BALTIMORE, MD.—St. Mary's Industrial

School, Rev. O. B. Corrigan, superintendent, Wilkens and Caton Avenues, has commissioned Tormey & Leach, architects, 323 North Charles Street, to prepare plans and specifications for the construction of new dormitory and school buildings, to cost about \$50,000.

Plans are being prepared by Wyatt & Nolting, architects, Keyser Building, for constructing a hospital for the Harriet Lane Home for Invalid Children. The structure will be fireproof, of stone and brick, two stories high, and will cost about \$150,000.

BANGOR, ME.—The State of Maine is reported to have appropriated \$30,000 for a new building for patients affected with tuberculosis; also \$150,000 for a new wing at the Eastern Maine Insane Hospital, Bangor.

BATTLE CREEK, MICH.—Architect Wilbur T. Mills, 401-406 McCune Building, Columbus, Ohio, has been commissioned by the Board of Education to prepare plans for a high school building to contain twenty-seven class rooms, three laboratories, gymnasium, auditorium, etc., to cost \$150,000. Proposals for construction will be solicited as soon as the plans shall be completed.

BAYONNE, N. J.—Manager E. A. Schiller of the Bayonne Theatre, Twenty-third Street, has announced that the Bayonne Amusement Co., of which he is president, would break ground within the next two weeks for the erection of a \$150,000 theatre at Avenue C and Twenty-sixth Street, in that city. It will be known as the Bayonne Opera House. The structure will be 158x160 feet. Besides the theatre the building will contain a large hall and rathskeller. It will seat 1,700 persons. It is planned to open it on October 1 next.

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BEATRICE, NEB.—St. Joseph's Parish, Rev. Fr. A. Petrash, it is said, contemplates erecting a stone church, to cost \$60,000.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.—The erection of an addition to the present Court-house, either eight or nine stories high, is reported contemplated.

Reports state that the Evans Bros. Construction Co., of Birmingham, has secured the contract to erect a four-story, 140x250-foot warehouse at Avenue A and Eighteenth Street, for the Wimberly & Thomas Hardware Co. The total cost of the building, it is stated, will be about \$150,000.

Richard W. Massey, it is said, will erect apartment-house costing between \$100,000 and \$125,000 on site 100x132 feet. Structure will be built in form of letter H, five stories high, of brick, stone and terra cotta, contain twenty-four apartments and equipped with passenger and freight elevators, telephone service, hot and cold water, gas and electric plants. The corridors will be finished in white Alabama marble and corridor floors will be of marble. William C. Weston First National Bank Building, is architect.

Plans are being prepared, according to reports, by the trustees of the Simpson Methodist Church for an edifice at Seventh Avenue and Twenty-fifth Street. Cost, \$40,000.

BOSTON, MASS.—Fehmer & Page, architects, 87 Milk Street, Boston, it is said, have prepared plans for a brick armory for

KEYSTONE

Charles A. Evans, 33 Equitable Building. Estimated cost, \$250,000.

The Legislature is considering the matter of building an addition to the State House, at a cost of \$1,250,000.

R. C. Sturgis, 120 Boylston Street, has started plans for a trade school building, to be erected at Appleton and Berkley Streets. The building will be one of brick and stone and cost \$250,000. H. S. Pritchett, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, is on the committee.

BOTTINEAU, N. D.—Press reports state that bids, including plans and specifications, will be received until April 17 by the Board of Trustees, School of Forestry (David Clark, Chairman) for erecting a pressed or other ornamental brick building, including heating plant, light and water system; probable cost, \$25,000.

BREMERTON, WASH.—The Navy Department, Washington, D. C., is preparing plans for a \$150,000 hospital at the Puget Sound Navy Yard, which will accommodate 100 patients.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—Plans are being prepared, according to reports, by Architects Meloy & Beckwith, 23 P. O. Arcade, Bridgeport, Conn., for a residence, to cost \$150,000.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—The city and county

officials have authorized the preparation of a bill to be acted upon by the State Legislature, empowering the County of Erie to borrow \$1,000,000 for purchasing a site and the erecting of a Court-house. George H. Kennedy is County Attorney.

BURLINGTON, IA.—It is reported that \$150,000 has been voted for the erection of a high school building.

The Secretary of the Board of Education writes that architect has not yet been selected for the proposed high school, for which the citizens on March 11 voted to issue \$150,000 bonds, which includes building and equipment. For further information address Jas. Moir, Chairman Building Committee.

BUTTE, MONT.—Plans are being prepared by Link & Haire, Silver Bow Block, for a \$300,000 Y. M. C. A. building, to be erected here.

CAPE MAY, N. J.—A syndicate of Philadelphians, of which Samuel M. Clement, Jr., is a member, is stated to be planning the erection of a business building in Cape May, at Ocean and Hughes Streets, to cost \$250,000.

CARRINGTON, N. D.—The County Board will consider the erection of a new Court-house at the April meeting. A building to cost \$60,000 to \$75,000 will be considered.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Young Men's Christian Association has commissioned Hook & Rogers to prepare plans and specifications for building costing about \$100,000.

It is said that the Commercial National



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Bank contemplates erecting an eight-story steel bank and office building, at a cost of \$150,000.

An auditorium, it is reported, will be erected by the Charlotte Auditorium Company, to cost \$50,000.

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

M. Born & Co., Franklin Street and Charles Place, wholesale tailors, contemplate the erection of a store and loft building at 340 Fifth Avenue for their own occupancy. The proposed building is to be ten-story, 63x120 feet, and will cost about \$250,000.

Work will soon be started on the large new warehouse to be built at Jefferson and Madison Streets for Marshall & Huschart, 66 South Canal Street, from plans by Architect Francis M. Barton, 169 Jackson Boulevard. The building will be eight stories high, of fireproof construction, and will have electric lighting and elevators and cost about \$120,000.

Architect Edmund R. Krause, Majestic Building, 75 Monroe Street, is preparing plans for a residence to be built at the northwest corner of Lake Shore Drive and Roscoe Street, on a site 100x268 feet, for Mrs. Charles D. Peacock. It will be three-story, of pressed brick, stone and terra cotta, have probably tile roof. It may cost about \$60,000.

The State of Illinois may erect an office-

building on its property in the vicinity of Twelfth Street and Michigan Avenue, the House, after consultation with the Senate, having decided to group all State bureaus and boards having offices in Chicago, including the Appellate Court, in a State building. A bill has been introduced in the House by the House Appropriations Committee for an appropriation of \$60,000 for the construction of the building.

In the State Senate a bill has been introduced for an appropriation of \$150,000 for a tuberculosis sanitarium. W. Carleys Zimmerman, Steinway Hall Building, 17 Van Buren Street, is the State architect.

Architect Henry L. Newhouse, 4630 Prairie Avenue, is preparing plans for a high-grade apartment-building to be built at the southwest corner of Washington Avenue and Fifty-third Street for Collins & Morris, builders, Chamber of Commerce Building. It will be three-story, 150x150 feet, have pressed brick and stone fronts, composition roof, and cost \$100,000.

A large new apartment-house is about to be built at the southeast corner of Sheridan Road and Buena Avenue for James C. Cockburn, 205 East Forty-fourth Street. L. M. Mitchell, 145 La Salle Street, is the architect and designs show a three-story building, covering an area of 95x160 feet. It will have front of pressed brick with stone trimmings, composition roofing; cost will be about \$75,000.

DAVID CITY, NEB.—Reports state that St. Mary's congregation, Rev. Fr. Caraher, contemplates erecting a church.

DAYTON, O.—Harwood & Spelding, Toledo, O., have secured the contract for the erection of the Park Theatre to be erected

here, at their bid of \$150,000. Contracts for decorative work, heating and plumbing will be let later by this firm. W. H. McElfrick, 1402 Broadway, New York, is architect.

DENVER, COLO.—The Theological Seminary Trustees of the R. C. Diocese of Colorado, it is reported, propose erecting a \$200,000 building. Rev. J. J. Martin may be able to give further information.

Reports state that \$1,800,000 has been appropriated for constructing the Government building in Denver.

Mrs. McCourt is stated to be having plans prepared by Fredk. Sterner, of New York, N. Y., for a theatre which she proposes erecting here at a cost of about \$175,000, site not having yet been selected.

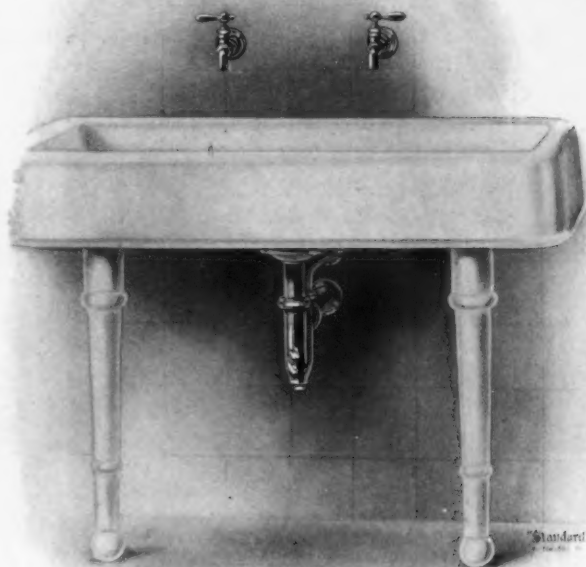
W. H. Wheadon, Secretary Elk Association, writes that John J. Huddart, 42 Bank Block, is preparing plans for its building, to cost about \$100,000.

DES MOINES, IA.—Proudfoot & Bird, Crocker Building, are stated to be preparing plans for the Carnegie Library, to be erected at the Drake University, at a cost of about \$50,000.

Architects Liebbe, Nourse & Rasmussen, 724 Walnut Street, have prepared plans for a six-story First National Bank building. Estimated cost, \$100,000.

Hallett & Rawson, 615 Walnut Street, are reported to be the architects for the theatre to be erected at Eighth and Mulberry Streets for the Lederer & Strauss Co., and the Carl Kahler Estate, to cost about \$150,000.

DETROIT, MICH.—The North Baptist Society has commissioned Architect John H. Coxhead, 930 Ellicott Square, Buffalo, N.



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PITTSBURGH, PA., U. S. A.

Y., to prepare plans for a new church, to cost from \$60,000 to \$70,000. Rev. T. W. Young, D. D., pastor, 17 North Grand Boulevard West.

EAU CLAIRE, WIS.—Rev. Peder Tangjerd, secretary Luther Hospital, will receive bids until 2 P. M., April 15, for the erection of a hospital building on plans by Thori, Alban & Fisher, architects, St. Paul.

EDMONTON, CANADA.—Reports state that a permit has been issued for the post-office building to be erected here at a cost of \$250,000.

Percy Barnes, architect, is preparing plans for Secord & York for a 200-room hotel to replace the Windsor, recently destroyed by fire. It will be five stories high, fireproof, steel skeleton construction throughout, terra-cotta partitions, concrete floors, with exterior walls of pressed brick and stone trimmings.

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

ELLISVILLE, MISS.—Krouse & Hutchinson, Brookshire Building, Meridian, it is stated, are completing plans for two court-houses for Jones County, one to be erected at Laurel, the other at Ellisville, each to cost \$60,000.

FLINT, MICH.—Bids will be received at the office of the supervising architect, Washington, D. C., until April 18, for the erection of a post-office here.

FT. D. A. RUSSELL, WYO.—Plans have been completed, according to reports, for a military hospital to be erected at a cost

KEYSTONE

FLAT FINISH

of \$125,000 at this post. Capt. V. K. Hart, Cheyenne, is Constructing Q. M.

FRANKLIN, LA.—It is reported that plans have been prepared by Architects F. B. Hull & Co., Jackson, Miss., for a Court-house at Franklin. Cost, \$115,000.

GRAND JUNCTION, COL.—It is stated that \$60,000 has been raised with which it is proposed erecting the Y. M. C. A. building.

HARRISBURG, PA.—Bills are reported to have been passed by the Senate authorizing the erection of a wing at the Hazleton State Hospital and appropriating \$600,000 for two sanitariums for indigent consumptives, to be established under the State Department of Health.

INDEPENDENCE, MO.—The Board of Jackson County Commissioners contemplates erecting a brick and stone hospital building to cost \$250,000. J. L. Phelps is County Clerk.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—The University Park Home Building Company, A. E. Metzger, president, will construct a 7-story steel frame business and office-building, corner Vermont and Pennsylvania Streets. Rubush & Hunter, architects.

D. H. Burnham & Co., Railway Exposition Building, Chicago, are taking figures for a bank and office-building, to be erected at Indianapolis for the Indiana Trust Co., T. P. Frenzel, president. The building is to be fourteen stories, 67x197 feet, built of brick, stone, steel and terra-cotta, with plate glass, oak and birch finish, maple floors,

nickel plumbing and sheet metal work. Estimated cost, \$200,000.

J. W. Selvage, A. C. Brown and W. C. Zaring have been appointed a building committee to secure plans and let the contract for the erection of a new stone church for the Broadway M. E. congregation. Bids will be invited as soon as plans are approved.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.—Bids will be asked for construction of Y. M. C. A. building in the summer. Estimated cost, \$150,000. H. J. Kluthe, Underman Building, is architect.

It is reported that the Buckman office-building, which will cost \$150,000, will be five stories in height and will be situated on the corner of Hogan and Forsyth Streets, will soon be commenced. Plans have been filed with the Building Commissioner asking for a permit to erect the building.

JERSEY CITY, N. J.—The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., 260 West Street, New York City, is stated to have accepted plans prepared by Howard A. Chapman, 11 Broadway, New York City, for an eight-story, reinforced-concrete warehouse, 120x180 feet, which they propose erecting on Bay Street, Jersey City, at a cost of about \$270,000.

The Board of Hospital Trustees is stated to have accepted the plans of Clinton & Russell, 32 Nassau Street, New York City, for the new power-house and laundry, mortuary chapel, stable and quarters for the employees at the City Hospital. The plans and specifications were concurred in by the Board of Finance, and the hospital trustees, it is reported, will receive bids soon for the erection of the new buildings. Bids will be received on brick, cement and

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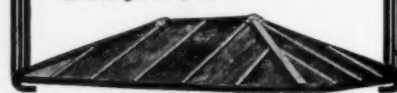
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frame construction, fireproof and slow burning. The estimated cost of the structure is \$107,000.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Montgomery Ward & Co., main office Chicago, Ill., contemplate erecting building after plans by John W. McKecknie; nine stories and basement; reinforced-concrete throughout, including columns, girders, floors, stairways and roof; exterior of brick veneer; 159x178 feet; four freight elevators; three passenger elevators; four stairways; 200 horsepower boilers, two engines and generators, switchboard for power, light and heat; sprinkling system with 35,000-gallon water tank on top of building. Company also plans erecting a second structure, similar to above, to be completed within three years, making the total investment about \$1,000,000.

LA CROSSE, Wis.—Officials of the local association are forming a plan to raise the remainder of the \$100,000 necessary for the new building to be constructed here this summer.

LAKEWOOD, N. J.—It is stated that \$100,000 has been donated to the Y. M. C. A. with one-half of which it is proposed erecting a new building this summer.

LEETSDALE, PA.—The Zug Iron & Steel Company, of Pittsburg, Pa., it is stated, will build a plant at Leetsdale to cost about \$500,000. The building site is valued at \$75,000.

LEWISTON, IDAHO.—Reports state that the Commissioners have awarded contract to Newton G. Gauntt, of North Yakima, to prepare plans for the new \$100,000 Court-house.

LEXINGTON, Ky.—Final arrangements have been completed, according to reports, for erecting Carnegie Science Building at the Kentucky University, plans for which have been prepared by C. E. Richards, Columbus, O.

Trustees of the Bible College are preparing to erect dormitory costing between \$50,000 and \$60,000. J. W. McGarvey is president.

MADISON, MINN.—A committee is reported to have been appointed, of which J. F. Jacobson is chairman, to secure plans and estimates of the cost of a new school.

MAYSVILLE, KY.—It is reported that the First National Bank will erect a building; five or six stories; fireproof; brick, stone and iron.

MEMPHIS, TENN.—Jones & Furbringer, architects, Porter Building, are preparing plans and will take bids soon for a six-story bank and office-building, 21x74 feet, to be erected at Main Street and Adams Avenue, for the North Memphis Savings Bank, 175 North Main Street. Enameled brick, terra-cotta, structural iron and steel work will be the material used for construction, with plate glass, marble and tile work. Estimated cost, \$125,000.

A manual training school, it is said, will be built by the Board of Education, to cost \$100,000, and two other schools at \$40,000 each.

MIDDLETOWN, R. I.—It is reported that

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

\$100,000 has been donated to St. George's School in Middletown, \$75,000 of which will be used to erect a dormitory and \$25,000 for a dining hall.

Clarkson Memorial Hospital Association, it is stated, will erect a fireproof building, to cost about \$75,000.

The Auditorium Building Committee of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association have granted architects more time in which to submit plans for the \$500,000 auditorium. The original time was March 26.

The plans of Architects Buemming & Dick, 1107 Pabst Building, for a three-story brick school building, have been accepted by St. John's Cathedral congregation. Building will be 70x240 feet in dimensions, of Romanesque style of architecture, auditorium on second floor to seat 1,000. Cost, \$100,000. Bids will be called for after Easter. Rev. J. J. Keogh, rector.

The Eagles propose a site at Eighteenth and Capitol Avenues and will raise funds for a building, to cost \$50,000 to 075,000.

NASHVILLE, TENN.—Wm. S. Frost, General Secretary Y. M. C. A., writes that during the coming summer an architect will be selected for the proposed building, which will cost about \$200,000.

Watauga Club is having plans prepared by Carpenter, Blair & Gould, New York, N. Y., for proposed \$100,000 building.

NEBRASKA CITY, NEB.—Plans are being considered by the School Board for the construction of a school building, to cost \$75,000.

NEENAH, WIS.—It is stated that Van Ryn & De Gelleke, of Milwaukee, have prepared plans for a \$70,000 school to be erected here,

KEYSTONIA

and bids for the construction, it is reported, will be received April 19.

NEW BEDFORD, MASS.—Nat. C. Smith, 97 William Street, has prepared plans for remodeling City Hall, lately damaged by fire, into a library, and Saml. C. Hunt, 76 Pleasant Street, has prepared plans for remodeling present library into a city office-building. The Council have approved the plans and there is a bill pending in the General Court to allow the issue of \$450,000 bonds for same.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Neville & Bagge, 217 West 125th Street, are stated to have prepared plans for the Bronx Opera House, which is to be erected at 163d Street and Washington Avenue for David Belasco and the Bronx Opera House Co., at a cost of \$400,000.

Plans have been filed for a fourteen-story studio and apartment-house to be erected at Seventy-seventh Street and Columbus Avenue for the Russell Bond & Realty Co., of limestone and brick, at a cost of \$750,000. Harde & Short, 5 West Twenty-ninth Street, are the architects.

Plans have been approved by the Building Department for the new chapel and dwelling which is to be built at 523 to 531 East Eighty-sixth Street for the Sisters of Misericorde, 531 East Eighty-sixth Street, from plans by Architects Schickel & Ditmars. The building will be five and six stories high, measuring 123x86 feet. It will be built of brick and stone, with tile roofing, hardwood finish and will be handsomely

finished and decorated. Approximate cost, \$125,000.

Plans have been filed, it is said, for a three-story brick and stone library to be erected at 388 East Houston Street, at a cost of \$100,000. Carrere & Hastings, 28 East Forty-first Street, are the architects.

Plans have been completed by E. A. Meyers at Union Square for a new store and flat house to be built at the southwest corner of James and Oak Streets by J. Palmieri, World Building. The new building will be six stories high, of brick and stone, and will measure 54x67 feet. The cost will be \$60,000 and owner will superintend.

Plans for a public school have been prepared by Architect C. B. J. Snyder, 500 Park Avenue. It will be five stories high, 170x100 feet, and cost \$450,000.

Charles T. Wills, 156 Fifth Avenue, has the general contract for constructing twelve-story light brick, limestone and terra-cotta, steel skeleton, fireproof, slag roof, store, loft and office-building, which the Bankers' Construction Co., 10 Wall Street, will erect at 29-35 West Thirty-second Street. Clinton & Russell, 32 Nassau Street, are architects. Estimated cost, \$900,000.

Robert T. Lyons, 31 Union Square, is about to start work on the erection of the new apartment-building to be built on the southeast corner of Riverside Drive and Ninety-seventh Street from his own plans and specifications. The building will be six stories high, measuring 96x98 feet. It will be built of brick, stone and iron and have composition roofing, steam heating, electric lighting, elevator, tile and mosaic work, etc. Approximate cost, \$200,000.



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CONTENTS

SUMMARY:

129-130

Absurd Rumor About the New York Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument—The Peace Palace Award to Be Carried Out—Pennsylvania to Make Public Appropriations Depend on Complimentary Private Subscriptions—The Pennsylvania Capitol Scandal Alleged to Result from a Deficit in the State Treasury—Illicit Commissions and the "Anti-Tipping" Law in Iowa—The Shift and Change of Lumber-Producing States.

THE ARCHITECTURE OF SICILY. 131

THE ESCORIAL. 133

MOVING THE LUXEMBOURG COLLECTIONS. 134

EARTHQUAKE EFFECTS IN MANILA. 135

ILLUSTRATIONS: 136

House of C. W. Goodyear, Esq., Buffalo, N. Y.—Entrance to Same—Telephone Building, Rochester, N. Y.—House of W. T. Coatsworth, Esq., Buffalo, N. Y.—House of Rev. H. T. Mosher, Rochester, N. Y.—Albany City Savings Bank, Albany, N. Y.—Buffalo Savings Bank, Buffalo, N. Y., and State Bank, Albany, N. Y.—National Savings Bank and National Commercial Bank, Albany, N. Y.

Additional:—Tombs: Plates 49-56.

NOTES AND CLIPPINGS. 136

SOCIETIES, PERSONAL MENTION, ETC.

THE reports published last week in all the Metropolitan newspapers that the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument on Riverside Drive was "disintegrating" and "falling to pieces" had a very familiar air, for it was only two or three years ago that precisely the same sort of romancing was indulged in over the alleged parlous condition of the Grant Monument. These earlier forebodings proved to be but the overture to a series of suggestions, recommendations and hortations, all directed to one and the same end: the only way to preserve the Grant Monument from speedy dissolution was said to be to have its granite walls and roof treated with a certain waterproofing compound, the patents for which were owned by a certain worthy and doubtless intensely patriotic waterproofing company. We do not recall that anything was actually done to the Grant Monument to stay its promised disintegration, although it was proposed to increase the power of the heating apparatus, which would at the same time add to the comfort of the caretaker and prevent in the early springtime the condensation of moisture on the inner walls and vaulting,

evidencing there the same sort of "sweating" which, on the warm days of last week, struck horror to the enfeebled understanding of the G. A. R. veterans, and sent them hurrying to the mayor with a prayer that he should prevent the imminent disintegration of their white marble idol, even if it must be at the cost of a contract with a waterproofing concern.

SEEMINGLY, the American participants in the late Peace Palace competition have been taking counsel together as to whether it might not be worth while to take some sort of action that should signify, to those responsible, their feeling of strong disapprobation with the manner in which the jury discharged its functions. Possibly, too, there may have been some of these competitors who favored copying the extreme action taken by the Dutch participants, who at one time threatened to take legal proceedings, for misfeasance, perhaps, against everybody concerned, and even now may enjoin the Carnegie Foundation Committee from expending any of its fund in carrying out the selected design. As this committee last week formally instructed M. Cordonnier to proceed with the work after his amended, and doubtless much simplified, design, we hope it will satisfy the Americans that there is no chance that the competition will be reopened, and persuade the Dutchmen that there is nothing to be gained now by keeping the unpleasant matter in ebullition. The New York *Evening Post* makes itself authority for the statement that the award was given—by a bare majority, as the official report declared—to M. Cordonnier by the suffrages of the Teutonic members of the jury, the British, French and American members being in opposition. We are glad to know this, for though we, like other people on this side of the water, knew that the attitude of the American jurymen must be "correct," and though that of the British member had been disclosed in the English professional journals, we had acquired the belief that in this instance M. Nénot had been false to his training and reputation, and yet, now that we reflect, we had no better ground for the belief than the knowledge that he had drafted the jury's report.

TO make a reputation for oneself at the expense of others has through the ages been held as a sign of peculiar astuteness, and Archbishop Trench, doubtless, could have quoted saw, adage and proverb in all kinds of languages that would show how this peculiar form of mother-wit has everywhere been held in honor. But no one has been quite so successful in making people pay, if they will dance, as Andrew Carnegie and those thrifty American philanthropists who pattern after him. To predicate a benefaction on the condition that some one else shall within a short time double or treble it, else the promised benefaction lapses is, to say the least, pawky, although it does help to inflate a private source of beneficence to the last degree. We hear much of the bounty of one party to such transactions, but nothing at all of the other. When, however, we find an American Com-

monwealth adopting the same method and making its appropriations payable only on the condition that equal or greater sums shall be contributed to the same ends by private citizens, we come upon a phenomenon of economics that offends the ethical perception. If this course has been recommended by the State Board of Public Charities of the wealthy State of Pennsylvania because all its available funds have been squandered in furnishing the new Capitol, the new method, unpleasant as it is, would yet be explicable; but what a light it throws on ex-Governor Pennypacker's argument that the State had so overflowing a treasure-chest that there was no reason why it might not spend thirty millions in furnishing that building, if those in power but chose to think so.

IT would seem to most people to be a very simple thing for the State of Pennsylvania to convict the members of the Public Buildings and Grounds Commission and their architect of misfeasance in office, and so recover, so far as their private means will allow, some portion of the public funds they have wasted, and we feel quite sure that a suit for breach of contract could successfully be maintained against the State and each member of this Commission conjointly by each and every one of the many contractors who, in conformity with published invitations, submitted bids for one portion or another of the furnishings, only to have them thrown out because Governor Pennypacker had caused a vote to be passed that only bids covering every item in the schedule should be considered. As Sanderson was the only party who was advised of this secret vote, and as the schedule was both voluminous and multitudinous in its variety, the result was, as was expected, that he alone covered every item in the schedule, and under the vote his bid alone could be considered. A clearer case of collusion could hardly be brought before a jury.

IT will be very singular if, before long, some of the persons toward whom suspicion is directed do not "squeal," for there is a general belief that Sanderson did not keep all that came to him as profit. Representative Thomas, of Bucks County, in his newspaper, the *Bristol Gazette*, advances the interesting theory that the "furnishing" accounts are actually faked statements. He argues, and those who know him believe he has more or less supporting proof, that there was a serious deficit in the State Treasury owing to the manipulation of Senator Quay and his machine, and that this must have come to light as soon as the newly elected Democratic Treasurer assumed office. As the money was gone, and could not be replaced, the best way to account for its disappearance was to make it appear that it had been expended in furnishing the new Capitol, and the accounts were accordingly cooked up. The suggestion, though ingenious, can hardly be considered *ben trovato*, as there is too great a mass of interlocking and complicated evidence that shows that the whole unsavory affair is merely a gigantic piece of graft.

IT is quite useless, in view of these Pennsylvania revelations, for architects to feel indignation when anyone alleges that architects can be "fixed" or "got at" by a con-

tractor or material-man, for the incident gives ground for a colorable belief that they can be. Still, to most of us, it is very disagreeable to be confronted with the belief on the part of the public that illicit commissions are commonly offered to, and as commonly accepted by architects, and, hence, the advent of the so-dubbed "anti-tipping" laws, wherever they have been introduced, has been welcomed by architects generally. The latest State to attempt to adopt such a law is Iowa, and the A. I. A. Chapter of that State has officially commended the efforts that Representative Hambleton is making to secure its enactment.

THE March *Bulletin* of the Forest Service of the United States Department of Agriculture starts off with a misstatement or, at least, a misleading statement, when it declares that the "annual yield" of the forests in this country reaches huge proportions, and then supports the statement with statistics. A business man who consumed each year not only the interest, but a considerable portion of his capital, would never think of asserting that he was consuming only the "annual yield" of his business, and he would find very shortly that he had left neither capital nor yield, and that is very much the way with the lumber situation in this country. The statement that the value of the forest product for one year is, at the point of production, \$1,020,000,000 has, in connection with it, one piece of information that is sweetly consoling: the crop of maple sugar and syrup is worth \$2,500,000, while turpentine and resin have a value of \$20,000,000, and these two items are the only ones in the entire list that legitimately can be classified as "annual yield." The forestry question is pressing for solution and should have immediate attention, not only for the sake of the building interests, but for the even greater interests of the agriculturist. The Forest Service *Bulletin* is always interesting in many ways, and this issue shows, diagrammatically, how, since 1850, the eight States producing the most lumber have shifted and changed positions. The eight States in 1850 were (to save space we will use the familiar abbreviations), N. Y., Pa., Me., Ohio, Ind., Mich., Mass., and Ill. Of these only Mich. and Pa. are to be found amongst the eight leaders for 1905. Me., known emphatically as a lumber-producer, dropped from the list between 1880 and 1890, and N. Y. followed in the next decade. The most instructive career is that of Mich., which, in 1850, stood sixth in the list, and from 1870 to 1890 stood at the head, holding leadership longer than any other, but now ranks sixth, and, though the State has a more intelligent forestry-service than any other, is hardly likely to find a place in the list hereafter—the saw-mill has done its devastating work and moved on to other scenes. The same story is being repeated in Washington, which now heads the list, where it found a place only as late as 1890. Not the least significant fact stated in this *Bulletin* is that its deductions are based on returns made from 11,666 saw-mills! What chance has Nature, when to this horde of hungry saws must be added all those others whose operations were not known by or reported to the officials?

THE ARCHITECTURE OF SICILY.

UNTIL now we have been unable to find space for the following extracts from the very full and interesting paper read some months since before the Architectural Association by Mr. W. Howard Seth-Smith, F.R.I.B.A.:

SICILY may not be the best destination of a young student of architecture, on account of the very intricate problems its post-classic architecture presents. To the older architect, however, all this only intensifies the interest, and sets him to work till his mind is as tolerably clear as to the origin, as his sense of beauty is awake to the charm of its wondrous buildings of the twelfth century. . . .

Situated in the direct and only sea route from the east to west and northern Europe, Sicily was naturally among the earliest lands to be colonized. Moreover, its great beauty, its fertility, and good climate and strategical position made it the envy of all nations from the earliest Grecian era to modern times. It is not difficult, therefore, to explain why it has been termed "The Battlefield of the Nations."

Phoenicians, Etruscans, Greeks, Romans, Byzantines, Saracens, Normans, and Spaniards in succession have struggled in long and deadly conflict for supremacy over the fair and unhappy island, only, in most cases, to enjoy a brief or partial occupation. If we expect to find many monumental evidences of these successive occupations we shall be disappointed, for with the exception of those of the Greek, Roman, and Norman periods scarcely any traces remain. . . .

In 1016 forty Norman knights, returning from Palestine, stopped at Salerno in South Italy, then in the hands of the Lombard rulers, and found the town hotly attacked by Saracens. Encouraged by their aid, the Lombards took heart and the Saracens were driven to their boats.

The Normans, ambitious of conquest in this fair land, made several expeditions which resulted in 1040 in their establishment at Melfi, and in 1053 the Normans were confirmed in their possession of most of South Italy, under Robert Guiscard, one of the many sons of Tancred de Hauteville, of Normandy, and received the Pope's pardon. These rude warriors, who had not blushed in the beginning of their career to follow the trade of highwaymen, and were absolutely illiterate, here became the enlightened promoters of knowledge and progress, encouraging with enthusiasm at their Court, and throughout their territories, letters, arts and science without regard to differences of race or religion.

Count Roger, the brother of Robert Guiscard, finally completed the work of conquering the Saracens and inaugurated, in 1090, the most brilliant period in the history of Sicily. The population he found there was, as in South Italy, composed of Greeks, Lombards, Italians, Arabs and Jews, who had enjoyed under Saracen rule an extraordinary measure of liberty, each race retaining its own language, and to a great extent its civil and religious customs. This tolerance was imitated by the Norman conqueror. The Greeks were still allowed to adhere to the code of Justinian, the Lombards to that of Rothario, the Saracens still took their official oaths on the Koran, and the Normans brought in the Frankish laws and customs. Roger set himself to work to pacify and develop Sicily just as his brother had in South Italy. He created the beginning of a civilization which had no equal in Europe. He had as a foundation the Arab fineness and intelligence consolidated by 200 years of continuous enlightened administration. "Christians and Northmen adopted the habits and imbibed the culture of their Mussulman subjects. Nor did these Scandinavian sultans of Palermo cease to play an active part in the affairs, both civil and ecclesiastical, of Europe. As hereditary legatees of the Holy See they dispensed benefices and assumed the miter and dalmatic, together with the scepter and the crown. The commander of Roger's navy was styled "emir" or "amiraglio." The workers in his silk factories were slaves from Thebes and Corinth. His charters ran in Arabic as well as Greek and Latin. His jewelers engraved the gems of the Orient with Christian mottoes in Semitic characters. His architects were Mussulmans who adapted their native style to the requirements of Christian ritual, and inscribed the walls of cathedrals with Catholic legends in Coptic language. The predominant characteristic of Palermo is Orientalism. The Saracens had their own quarters in the towns, and their mosques and schools. Count Roger found a machinery of taxation in full working order—a whole bureaucracy, in fact, ready to his use. In applying this machinery he became the richest potentate in Europe. In this court life

men of letters played a first part three centuries before Petrarch taught the princes of Italy to respect the pen of a poet."

This tolerance, of the Saracens especially, is all the more remarkable when one recalls the fact that the Crusades, with all the animus they implied towards Mohammedans, were contemporary, but it also suggests the long and close contact of East with West which may explain in some degree the phenomena we are about to examine. Another point to bear in mind is that the second great period of Byzantine art was co-existent with the creation of these Sicilian monuments, that the mosaic decorations of such churches as S. Mark's, at Venice, were not yet completed, and those of the Church of the Saviour, at Constantinople, and others at Jerusalem and Bethlehem, and S. Front, at Périgueux, were in progress. . . .

In all these instances the Normans allowed the monument to be built in the style and with the decorations familiar to the peoples they governed. The pointed arch here first introduced to them became general, but it was the arch of the Saracens, broad, high-stilted, and without mouldings and had no relation whatever to the use of the pointed arch of the North of Europe, which was even then beginning to be introduced in the monastic architecture of Italy. Nowhere in Sicily is there any instance dating from this period of an interior which has any hint of a Gothic system. The use of the intersecting vault is confined entirely to the small bays of the aisles or porches, while the naves, where not domed or covered by the equally Oriental stalactite ceiling, are invariably covered with an open-timber roof. . . .

Even without their gorgeous color, the lighting of these churches would be fine. The windows of the clerestory and aisles, of nave and transepts, are so small as scarcely to be seen in perspective, and give depth and mystery to the ceilings and interspaces; these masses of deep dark and half-tone being repeated beneath the ambone and organ-gallery, and in the semi-domes of the apses, while a flood of diffused light descending from the dome windows forms a splendid contrast and throws into high light the clergy in their sumptuous robes and brilliant accompaniment assembled below, their forms and colors being reflected, as it were, in the series of mosaic figures of saints and angels depicted in the mosaics above. In no other interior which I have seen is this contrast of light and shade so fine, reminding one of the Spanish cathedrals, but the prevailing gloom of a nave so decorated would not have been justifiable in the Middle Ages, except in a private chapel.

The great principle of "breadth" is carried to perfection. I need not say that the glazing of the windows is quite without color—another most important principle. Any stained-glass would have confused the scheme of wall-coloring. Everywhere the effort to obtain diffused rather than direct sunlight for the decorations is apparent. There are practically only two great divisions of the composition, the upper and the lower portions of the church, the upper being entirely covered, walls, arches, domes, vaults, and even soffits of arches, with a wealth of color, the lower kept quite quiet yet sufficiently broken by line or color (without pattern) to harmonize with the other portions. For instance, the mosaic pavement, inlaid with circles of serpentine and porphyry, surrounded by winding bands of Alexandrine work, is comparatively cool and subdued, and of geometric design; so is the frieze which separates the great vertical slabs of cipolino marble, 14 feet high, from the pictorial mosaic above; these slabs, being formed into panels by bands of geometric mosaic resembling those in the Alhambra and in S. Sophia, while the marble columns are enriched with fluting to harmonize with their richer-toned granite neighbors and other surroundings.

Nowhere are they (the mosaics) permitted to be within 14 feet of the observer. The color spaces are not broken up by architectural features such as mouldings, but divided by bands or lines of the same material. Every angle or projection is rounded off, and the mosaic carried round it, obviating sharp lines of light, and giving beautiful gradation between the different surfaces. Even the wall-surfaces themselves are not flat; whether this is due to the method of fixing, or was intentionally arranged in preparation of the surfaces for the tesserae, perhaps expert mosaicists can tell us. We only know the result is excellent.

These wall-pictures are of the greatest variety and beauty, the ground is all gold, and the figures have much expressiveness and dignity without the rigid formality of most of the Byzantine mosaics. Some are doubtless contemporary with the structure,

John Addington Symonds.

but the greater part were added during the reign of William I., the son of King Roger, before the end of the twelfth century, and all have been more or less restored, as have also those of the Martorana and of Monreale, the madders in the draperies harmonizing beautifully with the porphyry columns and discs. The inscriptions are in black, and are both in Greek and Latin, and silver tesserae are used in parts. The silver band of the cupola bears the date of 1143. The organ-gallery is a most beautiful composition in porphyry and serpentine white and red marbles, with gold glass, its design closely following the examples we find in Ravello and Salerno cathedrals.

The decorators of the late period of the Roman Empire well understood pictorial mosaics in marble, and we have very beautiful examples in Rome of this work, in the apse of Sta. Prudeniana, executed in the fourth century.

The ground was then mostly in blue, very little glass was used, and the figures were thoroughly Roman in type. When the seat of Empire was transferred to the East in 330, Constantine's liberal patronage of the arts in Constantinople, and particularly of mosaic amongst so artistic a people, soon brought the beautiful art to perfection.

When in 402 Honorius transferred his capital to Ravenna, this town produced the finest mosaics of the earlier period, up to the middle of the sixth century. S. Sophia was also completed in this century. Although some good examples can be seen in Italy, proving its continuity with varying success, and in spite of the set-back resulting from the iconoclastic movement, it was not till the eleventh and twelfth centuries that the great revival came, of which S. Mark's, and a little later those in Sicily, are so eloquent. The earlier mosaic work in S. Mark's, late tenth century, is, however, hard and rigid in detail, compared with that executed in the twelfth century in the same church and at Torcello, and here in Sicily.

In no spot in the world can the principles and methods be more successfully studied than in Sicily, those at S. Sophia being largely hidden from view behind Mohammedan whitewash, or destroyed, and much at S. Mark's having been restored out of recognition, or having given place to imitations of painter's art.

These decorations of the Palermitan churches represent the zenith of Byzantine mosaic art of the Second Period. Nothing finer had been done before, even at Santa Sophia, or S. Mark's, Venice. Nothing so fine followed, and the ambition of the Renaissance painters to reproduce their *naturalesque* art in this permanent form, thus divorcing it from the conventional limitations imposed by the material, was soon to destroy tradition and its practice. It is only in our day emerging into new life by the discovery of its true principles of design, method of fixing, and by the revival of the manufacture of the enamel glass by such firms as Messrs. Powell, while Sir William Richmond, Messrs. Crane, Anning Bell, Clement Heaton, Spence and others are working on the right lines, and already giving us good work, both internal and external, in spite of many adverse conditions. A school of mosaic-workers is thus arising in England, which we anticipate will lead the art in Europe, and we may hope that, before the Westminster Cathedral mosaics are commenced, the empirical stages of the revival will be passed.

These Sicilian mosaics are kept sufficiently distant from the eye to prevent an unpleasant sense of the coarseness of the material and its joints, and to blend its irregular lines and surface into a rich and harmonious whole, full of variety and accidental beauty, while the scale of the figures and geometrical ornament is large enough to be read pleasantly by the multitude worshipping in the church. The lighting is arranged with great skill to answer the latter purpose, but is not sufficient to kill the coloring, and the windows, always of plain white glass, are generally in such positions as to secure diffused rather than direct light, and low down to give profundity and richness to the surface above.

The Byzantine style is the architecture best suited to the display of this decoration, since the curved surfaces of its domical vaults produce the maximum effect in graduation of light and shade, and the greater the width of the building the better is the effect. This explains the supremacy of Santa Sophia at Constantinople.

The method of execution employed in Sicily and elsewhere in mediæval times was as follows: A coat of fine lime mortar was spread on the wall, upon which, when fresh, the picture was broadly painted in fresco in the proper colors. The painter was immediately followed by the mosaicist with the cubes, which were embedded in the soft mortar, and pressed to an even surface.

Here and in the interior of S. Mark's, Venice, the decorations enjoy the necessary freedom from rivalry with architectural features such as mouldings and stone enrichments, which disconnect the scheme and look poor and mechanical in juxtaposition, unless the carving is of very special delicacy, to harmonize as it does, fairly well, for instance, in S. Vitale at Ravenna, and in the atrium of S. Mark's, and as it does *not* at St. Paul's, London. In these Sicilian Norman churches the mosaics cover the entire wall-surfaces, domes and vaults, and even the angles of the archivolt are all rounded off to carry it to the soffits of the arcades. The ground is nearly all of gold, not the hot yellow gold of modern mosaics, but low-toned, soft, rich, never flashing, full of play of color from pale lemon to rich orange (according to its lighting), and the decorative designs are bright in tones that do not give the effect of patches of dark on a light ground.

The pallette used is a very limited one, greys and grey-blues, violets, soft greens, madders, with scanty use of silver, dark reds and russets—in fact, Nature's scheme of color at her most beautiful and restful season of *winter*. A scheme deliberately adopted and perfectly adapted to the heat and glare of the climate.

The size of the cubes averages nearly an inch square for the larger surfaces, and about three-eighths of an inch for faces, hands, etc. The mediæval method of cutting up the cakes of enamel-glass with chisel-like hammers produced the great irregularity in the cubes which, with their corresponding variety of joint and surface, gives such a subtle charm to old work, compared to the modern machine-cut cubes. It is obvious such a material must impose limitations on the drawing and texture.

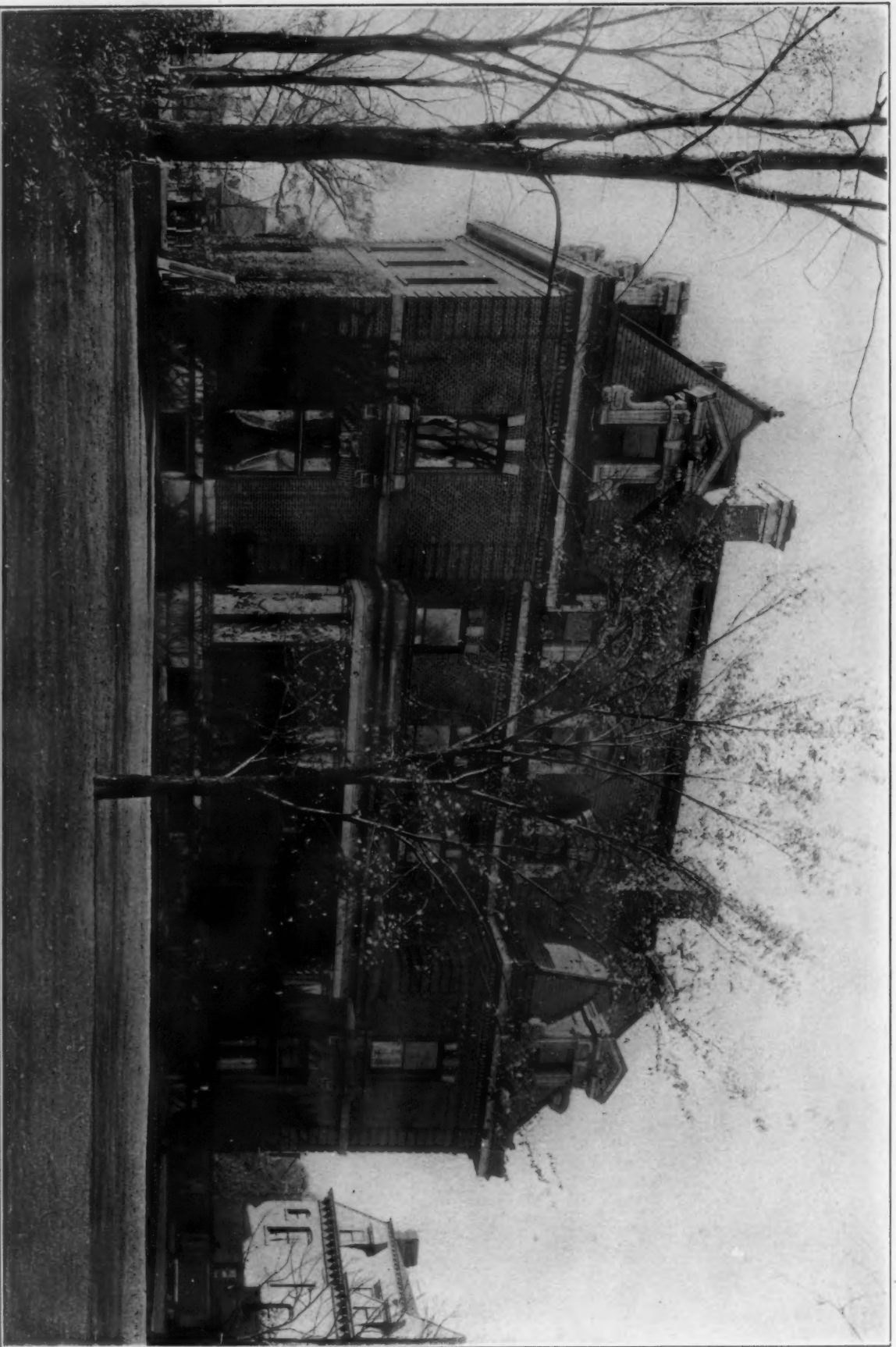
With the Norman work of the eleventh and twelfth centuries the development of architecture in the southern provinces of Italy comes to an end. In the great Gothic movement of north Italy, in the greater Renaissance movement which followed it, the south had no part. It was anticipated in Sicily.

Up to this time the only domestic architecture in Europe, with very rare exceptions, had been that of the military castles. But in Sicily the examples of the luxurious Arabs were too attractive, and the arts which had been so lavishly employed in the church were turned to account in beautifying and softening the domestic life. Palermo became a second Cordova, with palaces, villas and pleasure pavilions standing in parks and gardens, with fountains and statues. Only the Torre della Ninfa remains of the Royal Palace, containing a large hall which still bears witness to the interior luxury of the King's house. Even as early as the first quarter of the twelfth century the walls and the groined vault were all adorned with mosaics.

The Saracenic characteristics of the baths at Cefala (about twenty miles south of Palermo) are, with slight modifications, those of all the Norman civic buildings in Palermo. The earliest were two pleasure palaces built by King Roger, about 1120, for use in summer and winter respectively. Of La Favara, the winter villa—little remains excepting the interesting little chapel. The palace stood within grounds planted with citrons, oranges and palms, and the whole enclosed within a great moat in which floated the gilded gondolas of the King and ladies of his court. The summer palace, known as Minenio, was two miles west of the town.

The more familiar examples of this Norman-Saracenic style are the two palaces built by William the Good and William the Bad, the Ziza and the Cuba, in which the Normans adopted the Saracenic domestic architecture and the kindred arts, especially that of formal landscape-gardening and the use of water.

The Ziza, built of ashlar brown sandstone with close joints, measures 115 feet by 62 feet and is 80 feet high. There are three nearly equal stories marked by small string-courses. The central arch of the principal front is 30 feet high, and the inner order is carried on coupled jambs of fine marble. In the lower half of each arch was originally a coupled pointed window with a smaller window between the arch heads, and the wall was crowned by a parapet the divisions of which were filled with Cufic inscriptions, and enclosed, as in the baths of Cefala, between two horizontal bands of Byzantine carving. The central arch leads through a vaulted vestibule into a hall about 22 feet square, with a deep recess on each of the three sides. These recesses are covered by elaborate Saracenic vaults, as at the Alcazar at Seville and the Alhambra at Granada, and their walls were faced with mosaics and plates of marble. These decorations remain in part. The central hall and vestibule have the height of two stories. The space on the sides of the building is divided into apartments communicating with each other by ample staircases.



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Green & Wicks, Architects.

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ENTRANCE: HOUSE OF C. W. GOODYEAR, ESQ., BUFFALO, N. Y.

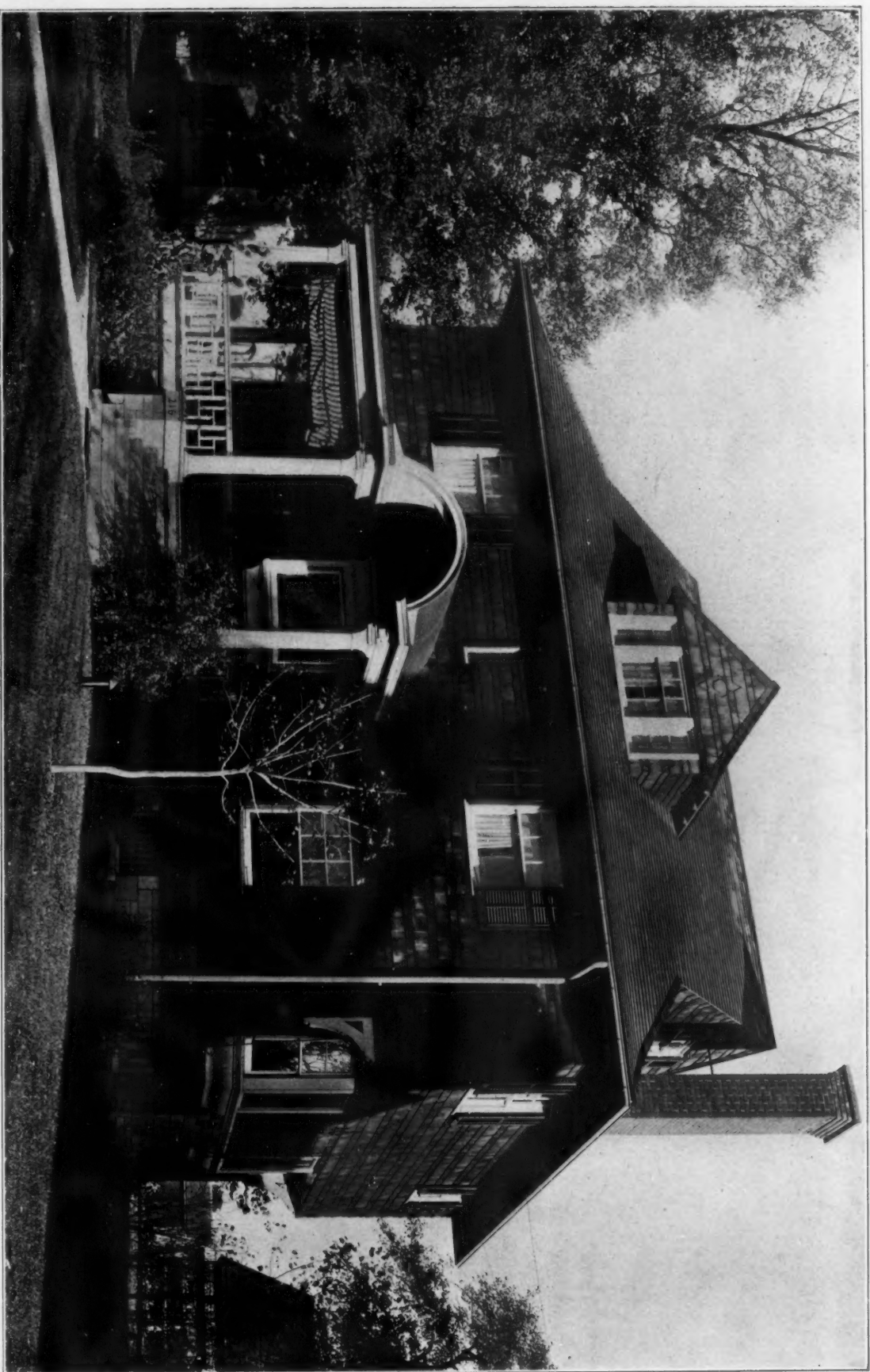
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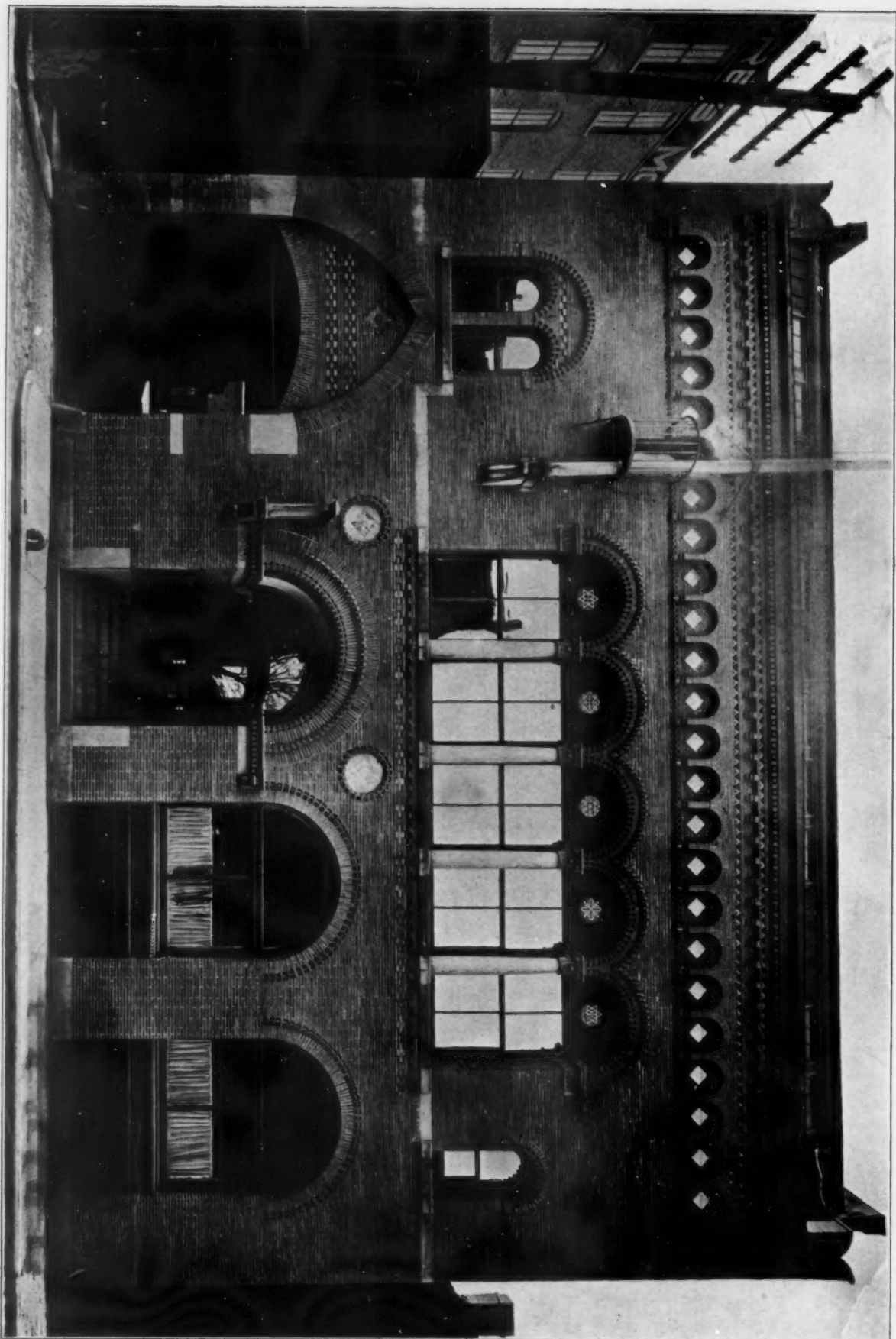
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Larsing & Beierl, Architects.



HOUSE OF REV. HOWARD T. MOSHER, ALEXANDER STREET, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Claude F. Bragdon, Architect.



TELEPHONE BUILDING, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

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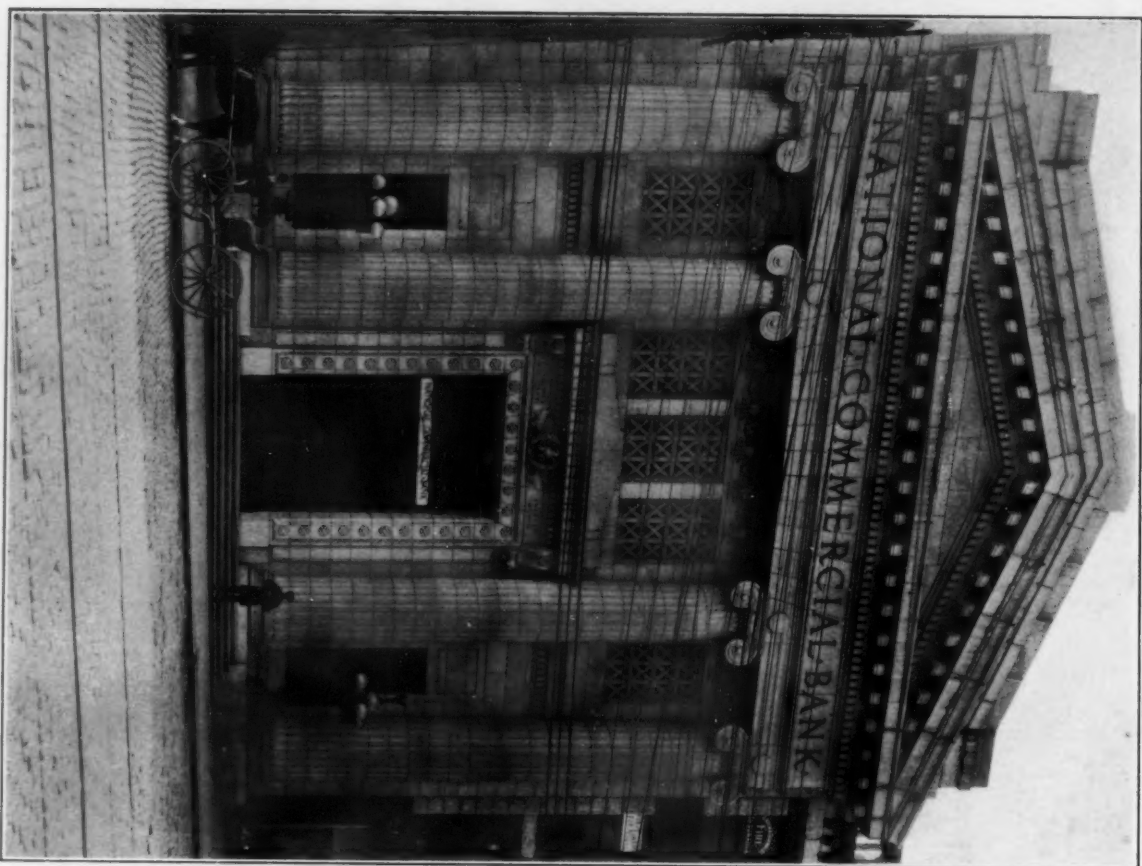
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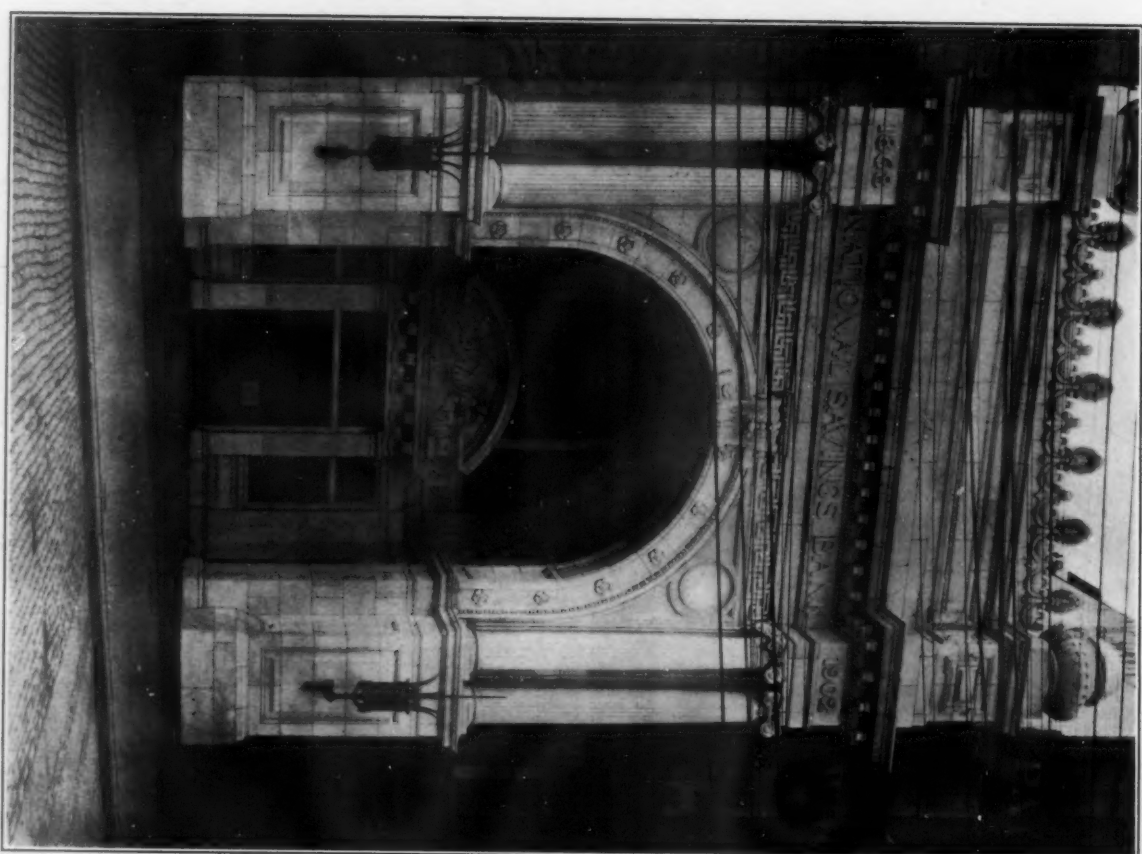
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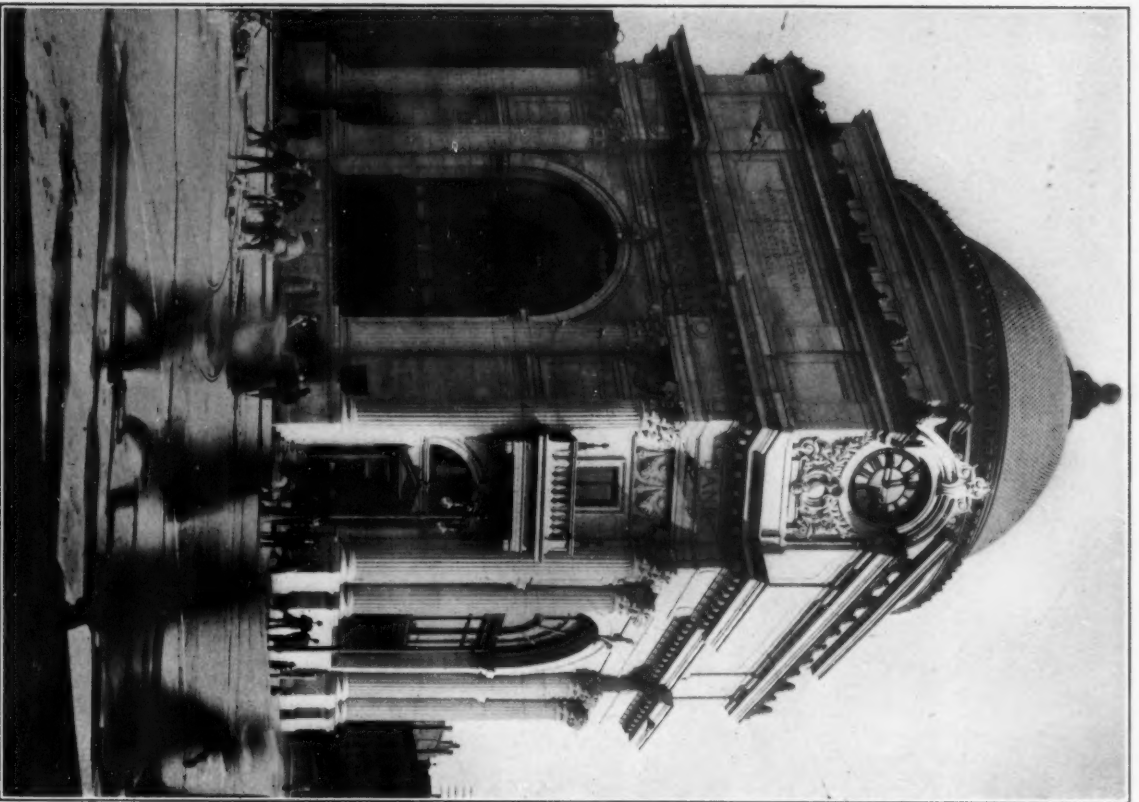


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Marcus T. Reynolds, Architect.

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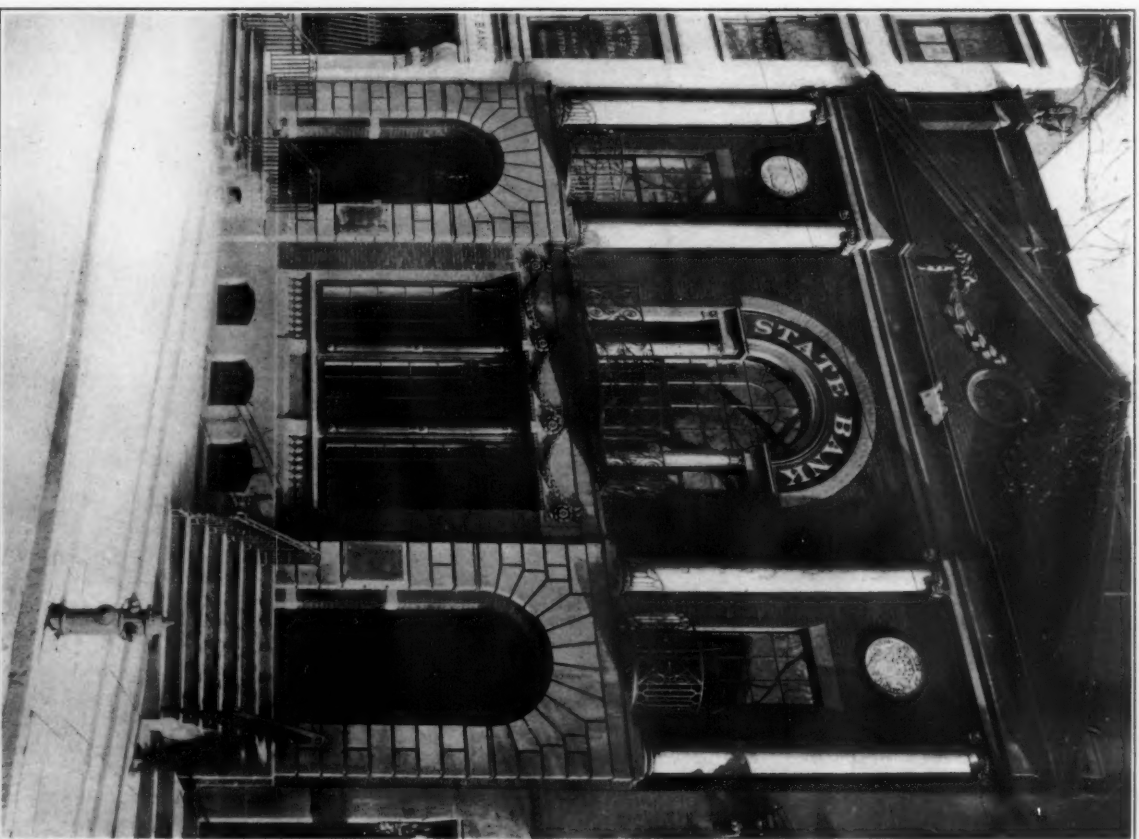
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STATE BANK, ALBANY, N. Y.

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The palace stood in the midst of pleasure gardens. Opposite the main entrance was a fish-pond surrounded by a square pavilion, which has now disappeared, like that of the Cuba, which still remains. The Arabic inscription on the parapet of the Cuba gave the date of the building as 1182. The planning of this royal villa appears to have closely resembled that of the Ziza. Of the various pavilions adorning the grounds La Cubola only remains.

A curious hiatus in the art of Sicily is the almost entire absence of architectural wrought ironwork of any merit, ancient or modern. The best I saw was in the screens between the chapels and the nave in the Cathedral of Ortigia (Syracuse). This is the more curious considering how beautiful is the ironwork used to adorn the axle-trees of the carts in many of the towns, notably in Palermo (where they are also profusely decorated in color) and in Taormina.

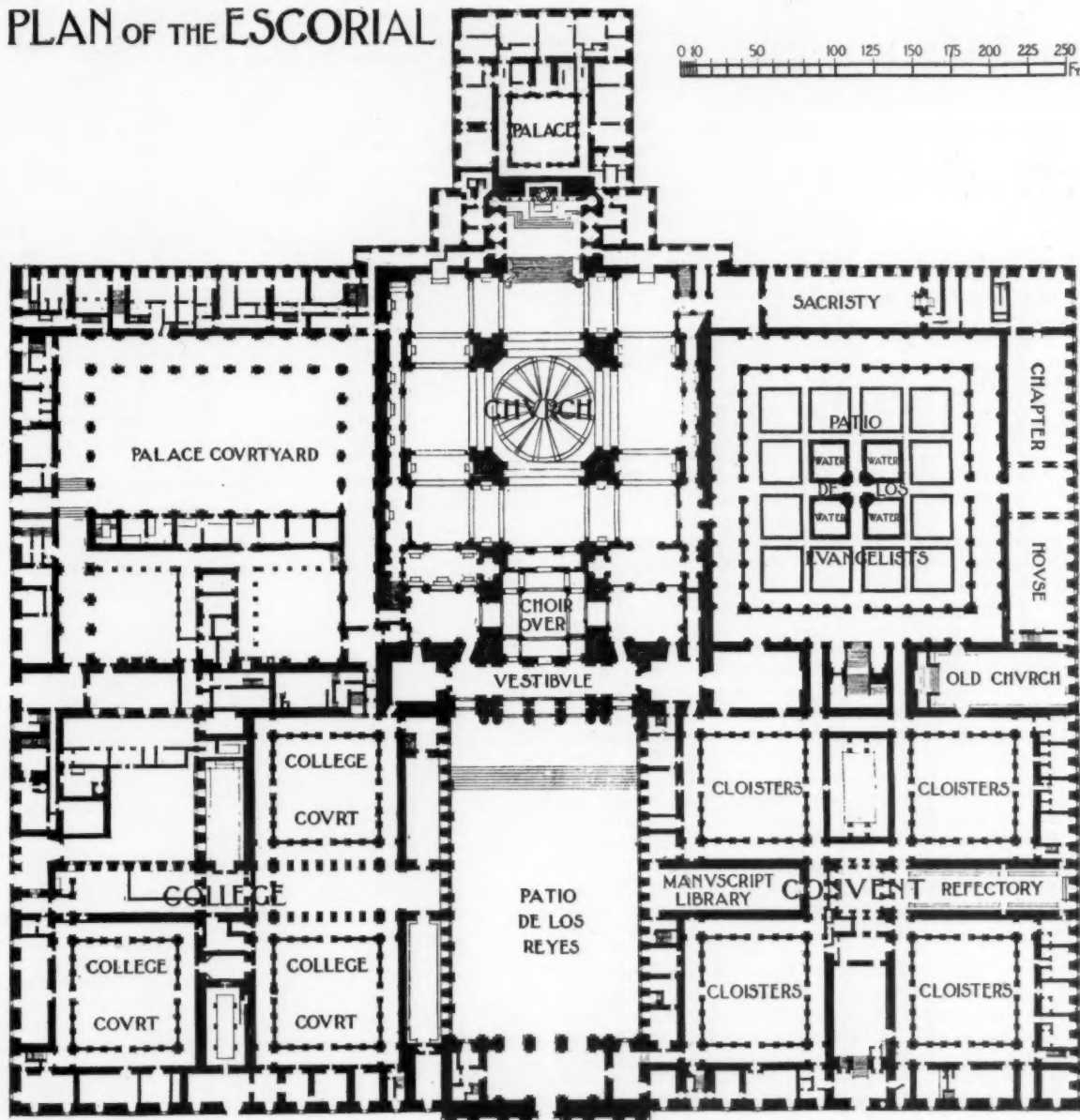
THE ESCORIAL.¹

WE now come to the Escorial, and after a brief description we will pass on to the civil architecture of the Plateresque period.

Architectural taste at the present day is somewhat more in accord with the traditions which led to the production of this mighty building, and, if I mistake not, architects are more disposed to favorably criticise its design and construction.

Few buildings of the importance of the Escorial have been more universally maligned by the general critic. It has not only been pronounced a failure, but also considered devoid of any artistic merit. Even the late Mr. George Edmond Street did not deem the Escorial worthy of a visit, as, indeed, being a great revivalist, his sympathies were entirely opposed even to its consideration. He refers to the Escorial in the following terms:

PLAN OF THE ESCORIAL



The architecture of the Norman in Sicily covers a period of little more than half a century. Yet in that time it had exhibited a logical consistency and a wonderful union of strength and grace. Strictly speaking, the style had no development. No architecture ever expressed more fully and clearly the peculiar character of its age and people. The strength of the Norman, the fineness of the Greek, the luxury and grace of the Arabian were exhibited not more conspicuously in the social and political fabric than in the churches and palaces the Williams left to their unworthy posterity.

"As far as the building is concerned, it is enough to know that Herrera designed it, to be satisfied that it will be cold, insipid, and formal in character, and the glimpses I had of it as I passed in the train amply justified this expectation." No doubt this vast structure, stripped of most of its furniture and ornamentations, and deserted by the thousands of people who formerly thronged its apartments, cloisters, and courtyards, strikes the ordinary visitor as being most depressing, but to the architectural student

¹Extract from a lecture by Mr. A. M. Prentice before the Architectural Association.

the study of the structure should be of intense interest. The masterly way in which the building is executed, the jointing of the granite work, the manner of vaulting the large areas, the means of carrying water off the roofs, the underground vaults, and finally the elaborate system of conduits and ducts for supplying the building with water, are all subjects worth investigating.

After a careful consideration of its purpose one can only come to the conclusion that the building has never been properly understood. The character and genius of its founder is stamped on every stone. Philip II., that stern but deeply pious monarch, who looked on the world with a mind tainted with melancholy, founded the Escorial as a temple, a cloister, and a tomb, and not a pile built for ostentation and show. His object was to carry out the will of his father, Charles V., in constructing a royal burial-place, as a solemn act of gratitude to his patron saint St. Lawrence, for securing him the victory at the battle of St. Quintin, on whose day it was fought. For about two years he searched for some spot in the vicinity of Madrid possessing the desired quality of solitude, and at last fixed on the wild, rocky, and scantily-wooded slopes of the Guadarrama, a suitable frame and background for such a structure, which seems to form as it were a part of the landscape in which it is set.

The building forms a rectangle measuring about 680 feet long and 530 feet wide. On reading the many authorities on the subject, one is perplexed at the great divergency of opinion in respect to its size. No two authorities seem to agree as to its height, length, or breadth. I have therefore taken some trouble to prepare a plan, which I believe to be fairly correct, to a scale of one-eighth inch to a foot, with the hope that it will convey some idea of its vast proportions.

As a plan I consider it one of the finest ever created by man, and well worthy to rank with that of the Baths of Caracalla or the Palace of Diocletian at Spalato, which latter it equals in general dimensions.

The architect first entrusted with the design was Juan Bautista, of Toledo, who had studied in Naples and Rome, and was summoned by Philip in 1559 to prepare the plans. In 1563 the first stone was laid, and the building was pushed on rapidly till its completion, twenty-one years after, while the cost was probably equal to about £10,000,000 of our money. Perhaps the true designer was Philip himself, who was a man of great and simple taste. Besides being a generous patron of the arts, he went into every detail most minutely, and criticised and often docked the designs submitted to him of all that seemed to him over-rich or too showy. He used to come frequently from Madrid to watch the progress from the summit of a hill close by. The characteristics of the Escorial are beautiful grouping of towers, large proportions, admirable harmony and simplicity of design, massiveness, and grandeur. It is almost impossible to put one's finger on any detail and say it is out of place or unnecessary. In the center is the church with its great dome and two western towers, facing the large internal court known as the Patio de los Reyes. To the right is the convent, and to the left is the seminary; while the palace courtyard and palace proper lie to the east and northeast of the church. The interior is divided into many courts, from the center of which rise two smaller towers with slated roofs. In addition to this, four massive square towers mark the angles of the building. The west and north sides have a fine paved *lonja* or platform and are flanked by extensive ranges of outbuildings, built at great cost to provide accommodation for strangers.

The block facing the western façade of the Escorial is called the Compaña, of which the most remarkable feature is a spacious cloister 200 feet square. The building is taken up with cells for lodging strangers of rank. The upper part contains an infirmary. In the lower part are shoe-wards and storehouses and large refectories, besides mills and granaries.

The other range of houses on the north side to the left contains apartments for officers and servants attending the Court. Each of these houses is divided into three interior courts, and adjoining is an elegant chapel for the spiritual advantage of those who live in the neighboring buildings.

On a closer inspection of the Escorial the windows appear small and devoid of any ornamentation but they mostly light unimportant apartments ranged on the outer walls of the four great façades. Herrera probably considered the designing of the general mass of the building of more consequence than the grouping of the windows, besides, the heat of the summer and the intense cold of the winter had to be considered.

The main features are accentuated in an appropriate manner, and the Doric order is introduced to mark the center of the western façade, and forms the main entrance to the Court of the Kings.

Shortly after the foundation-stone was laid Bautista de Toledo, the architect, died, and his pupil, Juan de Herrera, succeeded him. This no less eminent architect made numerous happy alterations, but without deviation from the original designs to any great extent. He was also assisted by Antonio de Villacastin, and the building, rapidly progressing, was completed on September 13, 1584. On the same day of the same month Philip II. died here in 1598, having lived in this vast convent fourteen years. A dreadful conflagration happened in 1671. According to Francisco de los Santos it first began from so small a cause as a chimney taking fire, but the wind unfortunately carried the sparks to the roofs, and the fire began, and continued fifteen days without intermission, during which much of the structure, together with four grand towers, fell; but the church, the royal apartments, the principal library, together with many paintings and pieces of furniture, were saved.

The whole was rebuilt with superior magnificence by Charles II., to be again divested of many of its treasures by the French during the Peninsular War. Other restorations followed, and the interior still contains many beautiful objects of interest.

Passing through the great atrium, or Patio de los Reyes, the church is entered by a large vaulted vestibule formed under the choir. The wide flat vaulting is most skilfully executed, and is a triumph of stone construction. Philip II. was most doubtful of its solidity and ordered a central pillar to be added, but Herrera persuaded him to abandon the idea.

MOVING THE LUXEMBOURG COLLECTIONS.

THE following translation of an article in *L'Illustration* by M. Gustave Bahn was made recently for the *Boston Transcript*:

THE wretched conditions under which the works of living artists are exhibited at the Musée du Luxembourg are at last attracting serious attention.

The lack of room—evident at first glance as soon as you cross the threshold and enter the hall of sculptures, where statues, jumbled together in a sorry tangle, seem to gesticulate for mercy—and the universal crowding that prevents the display of many beautiful pictures and forces many others into exile in the provinces—to the great anguish of the artists—are perhaps not the worst shortcomings of that erstwhile orangery, which was abruptly raised (though as a mere makeshift) to the dignity of a museum. And only think what would happen if fire broke out in those crowded halls, from which you can escape only by a single door!

At least ten remedies have been proposed one after another for this grievous situation. Some of them were ruinous, others impracticable. It actually seemed that nothing could ever be done, when an unlooked-for solution was brought to the consideration of the Administration des Beaux-Arts. You may readily imagine the delight with which that body and especially M. Léonce Bénédite, the devoted conservateur of the Luxembourg (and therefore the first victim of the evil) looked over this scheme for its salvation: In a few months, the museum of living artists is going to move into the building formerly occupied by the Seminary of Saint-Sulpice and now left vacant as a result of the separation law.

Viewed from the outside, as you pass through the Place Saint-Sulpice, that massive square building, with its black walls pierced with little semi-circular windows, half-prison, half-college, displaying a melancholy façade behind its small and unwholesome garden—that perfect but far from elegant type of the religious architecture of the First Empire—would seem as unsuited as the Luxembourg orangery itself to the new rôle imposed upon it.

But you get an altogether different impression when you pass beneath the scanty porch that shelters its entrance. M. Dujardin-Beaumetz, Under-Secretary of State for Fine Arts, needed only a hurried visit to those courts and those cold, bare galleries—in the company of M. Léonce Bénédite and M. Dernaz, architect of the Luxembourg—to see how admirably the place could be adapted, with a little ingenuity, to its proposed purpose. By knocking out a few partitions light and air could be let into this dismal retreat, and a superb and perfectly satisfactory museum created. A rough estimate

puts the cost of the alterations at the low figure of \$160,000. The rebuilding of the museum in the gardens of the Luxembourg would cost above a million, even with the strictest economy.

When you cross the vestibule which leads from the outer porch and in which there must of necessity be built a broad stairway—whose enclosing walls will jut out a little upon the space outside—you come to a large square court, around which runs a cloistered walk, with a colonnade of stout pillars along its inner edge; the buildings rise in distressing regularity on its four sides. This court, when given a glass roof, a winter-garden and mirror-like pools of water, will become the loveliest hall of sculpture imaginable.

A corridor, passing through the building at the rear, opposite the entrance that has just admitted us and similarly provided with three broad bays, leads straight to the chapel.

With its sculptured arches and in spite of its walls covered with frightful paintings signed by one "Paulhe, de Béziers, Hérault," this chapel—bare and austere, like the rest of the edifice—has nevertheless a degree of grandeur. It is the oldest portion of the Seminary, the last vestige of the buildings of Louis XIV.'s time. There Cardinal De Bérulle sleeps his last sleep, in front of the altar, beneath a copper slab polished by the tread of many feet. It will become an extension of the sculpture hall and will shelter works requiring a softer atmosphere and a light less garish than that in the hall itself. The loggia at the rear of the chapel, opposite the altar, will be uncovered and freed so as to let in more light, and likewise the semi-circular tympanum above the altar, when opened and filled with gleaming glass (which the genius of an Albert Besnard might make a beautiful work of art) will afford additional illumination in a room now so dim.

And now let us note a detail, for it will give you an idea of what the museum will gain by moving to St. Sulpice: The chapel, nearly one hundred feet long and forty feet wide, in itself, yields an area almost as extensive as that now available for sculpture in the Luxembourg.

All around the court, the well-known black buildings present a uniform arrangement—a ground floor surmounted by three stories of cells, each story provided with huge corridors and lighted by windows looking out upon the court or upon the Place Saint-Sulpice, the Rue Féron of the Rue Bonaparte. The front rooms on the ground floor, facing the Place Saint-Sulpice, will serve as offices for the curators, and as cloak-rooms—rather more commodious than those rudimentary contrivances now in use at the Luxembourg—for the guardians and the public; in the three other sections of the building there will be a room for the sale of catalogues and halls for architectural expositions and displays of prints and drawings.

In the stories above, the partitions will be taken down; the floors of the two topmost stories will be removed, the roof partially transformed into skylights to secure light from above, and thus we shall obtain galleries nearly thirty feet high for the exhibition of paintings.

These are only the rough outlines of the scheme for adapting the Seminary to the needs of a museum: when it comes to be worked out, it may be subjected to various alterations of detail and many modifications. Efforts will be made to get control of adjoining buildings and to establish important annexes—a lecture-hall, for instance, and studios, together with a refectory for the guardians and a residence for the guardian-in-chief. There is even a plan for founding a buffet-restaurant, like the one at the Bibliothèque Nationale, which will be a great convenience to visitors. Finally, the heating arrangements will receive the most careful attention.

Nor is this all. Behind its grim walls, the vast enclosure of the Seminary hides not only several little courts or yards, but also a very beautiful garden, partly terraces, which stretches along the Rue Bonaparte and which, when properly laid out, planted, and cared for, and when adorned with marbles and bronzes, will on fine days be a charming place to rest and to dream in.

Who knows but some ambitious minds are even considering the seemingly quixotic, but nevertheless very seductive, idea of seeing the future museum divested of its surrounding masses of private buildings and left standing by itself in a large park? But there's plenty of time to think of that. Per-

haps it will be our great-grandchildren, and not ourselves, who will accomplish it.

At present the essential thing is to go ahead with what most needs doing. As the Seminary was originally built for the Sulpicians by the State, it seems that its possession can be secured fairly promptly; and so the Ministers of Public Instruction and Fine Arts will soon be prepared to lay their plans before their colleagues of the Cabinet. The necessary outlay, as we have seen, will be comparatively small, and Parliament can be relied upon to give the artists an additional mark of its constant sympathy by voting the appropriations by acclamation.

Considering the general approval of the project, we may expect—if circumstances are reasonably favorable—to see the new museum inaugurated within two years. It will be only fair to carve upon its portals, as a tribute of gratitude, the names of MM. Aristide Briand, Dujardin-Beaumetz and Léonce Bénédict, for they will certainly have conferred a beneficence upon French art by this speedy, economical and at all points splendid solution of a problem which the most optimistic were beginning to regard as insoluble.

EARTHQUAKE EFFECTS IN MANILA.

THE history of Manila seems to be little else but that of fighting and earthquakes, and the latter seem to have been the more disastrous. Before the Spaniards came it was a city of bamboo huts, so that an occasional shaking-up did no more serious damage than to deposit the occupants of the shacks uncereemoniously upon the ground with their nipa roofs about their ears. To replace their loss meant little more than a few trips to the nearest bamboo thicket. Instinct and an aversion to hard work prevented them from erecting any structures that were worth preservation.

The Spaniards, however, calmly ignored earthquakes in their scheme for a city, and went ahead and replaced the nipa shacks which they found along the Pasig River with fine stone structures, such as only a Spaniard would have the patience and the energy to build in the tropics at that time. Although pretty severe shocks were frequent, no considerable damage was done to the city till St. Andrew's Day, November 30, 1645, when the ground within the city is said to have cracked open and belched forth fire, and the Pasig River was thrown out of its channel. About all the churches, convents and other large stone structures fell to the ground, and more than six hundred persons were killed. For many years subsequent, the people were afraid to erect any more stone buildings, and the large and beautiful structures that had won for the city the name "Pearl of the Orient," were not replaced.

For a couple of centuries there were no more really violent earthquakes in Manila, and the city was gradually rebuilt with stone and brick. Then in 1863 the experience of two hundred years before was repeated, with even added horrors. The earthquake threw down the cathedral (the building has been demolished three times in all in this way), and destroyed twenty-five public and 600 private buildings. Four hundred people were killed outright, and 2,000 more were injured by the falling buildings. In one church alone, more than a hundred people who had taken refuge about an image of the Virgin were killed by the falling of the roof. The loss of property was estimated at \$8,000,000, a sum representing double that amount at the present time.

Besides these two great earthquakes, Manila has been severely shaken again and again by the unstable earth upon which it rests, and it seems reasonably certain that, sooner or later, it will be destroyed again, as many of the natives firmly believe. And yet, the Americans, with that unbounded optimism which has been such an important factor in making them what they are, are proceeding to make Manila the metropolis of the Orient and the most beautiful city east of Suez. The new waterworks alone will cost \$4,000,000; the harbor improvements (now practically completed) more than \$4,000,000 more, to say nothing of the enormous outlay for the new sewer system, park system and magnificent insular and city buildings being designed by Mr. D. H. Burnham, the famous architect and landscape gardener. With an insular ice-plant that alone cost \$1,000,000, and other buildings to be constructed on even a more costly scale, the \$8,000,000 damage done by the earthquake of 1863 would be as nothing compared to the amount of wealth that would be wiped out in case of a third great catastrophe after the present plans for the improvement of the city have been carried out.

Until the San Francisco disaster, the contemplation of another serious earthquake in Manila had been so little considered by the Insular Government that the advisability of constructing public buildings out of steel had been given no special consideration. With the San Francisco affair as an object-lesson, however, it seems pretty certain that none of Manila's public buildings now contemplated will be constructed of stone.—*B. K. Daniels in Boston Transcript.*

ILLUSTRATIONS

HOUSE OF REV. HOWARD T. MOSHER, ALEXANDER STREET, ROCHESTER, N. Y. MR. CLAUDE F. BRAGDON, ARCHITECT, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

TELEPHONE BUILDING, ROCHESTER, N. Y. MR. J. FOSTER WARNER, ARCHITECT, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

HOUSE OF W. T. COATSWORTH, ESQ., SOLDIERS' PLACE, BUFFALO, N. Y. MESSRS. LANSING & BEIERL, ARCHITECTS, BUFFALO, N. Y.

HOUSE OF C. W. GOODYEAR, ESQ., BUFFALO, N. Y. MESSRS. GREEN & WICKS, ARCHITECTS, BUFFALO, N. Y. ENTRANCE TO THE SAME.

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STATE BANK, ALBANY, N. Y.—BUFFALO SAVINGS BANK, BUFFALO, N. Y. MESSRS. GREEN & WICKS, ARCHITECTS, BUFFALO, N. Y.

The first mentioned of these bank buildings is an old structure, the interior of which was restored some years since by Mr. Marcus T. Reynolds.

NATIONAL COMMERCIAL BANK, ALBANY, N. Y. MESSRS. YORK & SAWYER, ARCHITECTS, NEW YORK, N. Y.—NATIONAL SAVINGS

BANK, ALBANY, N. Y. MR. MARCUS T. REYNOLDS, ARCHITECT, ALBANY, N. Y.

Additional Illustrations in the International Edition.

TOMBS: PLATES 49-56.

NOTES AND CLIPPINGS

DIVERTING AN ITALIAN RIVER.—The matter of the Sele aqueduct seems to have lain dormant for some time. The project is to convey the water of the Sele from its source in the hills of Arellino and turn its flow from the Mediterranean to the Adriatic watershed. The stupendous nature of the undertaking is only equalled by the enormous utility expected from it, namely, the conversion of an almost barren province into a flourishing agricultural region. A long and difficult sloping tunnel to convey the water will have to be constructed through the mountain, and the water having been conveyed through it will have to be distributed so as to irrigate the country, and provide the towns of the littoral with potable water, of which they are sorely in need.—*The Builder.*

MUST CONTROL ELECTRICITY.—An important decision affecting transmission of power was handed down by the New York Court of Appeals on February 19. It established the negligence of a power company which allowed an electric current to leak.

Mary L. Witmer, as administrator, brought suit against the Buffalo and Niagara Falls Electric Light and Power Company, and got a judgment for \$7,495 for the death of her husband. A high-voltage current, through defective insulation, leaked out upon the wires which led into the Witmer home, in Niagara Falls, in September, 1903, and shocked Witmer to death. His wife sued for \$25,000.

HOUSING IN BERLIN.—There is, however, a seamy side to Berlin, and this is one that most directly affects the welfare of the people in this domestic life. The question of housing has not been well solved, but, instead, has been wretchedly muddled, with the result that the poor people and people of moderate means are housed worse in Berlin than in almost any other modern city. This is largely, perhaps chiefly, due to a well-meant but ill-advised law which was enacted in 1887, strictly forbidding the erection of dwelling-houses more than five stories, or seventy-two feet, high. The idea was to prevent the erection of exaggerated "skyscrapers" and the consequent congestion of a great

population on a small land area. But as land values increased the value of house property increased enormously. As it was forbidden to build higher above ground, people took to burrowing beneath ground, against which there was no law, until fully one-tenth of the people of Berlin were living in cellars beneath the level of the surface of the ground. Another evil result was the crowding of great numbers of persons into a single house by putting an entire family into each room. A few years ago about sixty-five thousand families occupied only a single room each—a state of affairs probably not paralleled in any other European city. The disastrous effects of these modes of living upon both health and morals can readily be imagined. True, the death rate of Berlin is not so high as in many American cities, but it is far higher than it should be in a city which is kept so clean and which has—excepting for the housing of the people—such admirable sanitary appointments. The Berlin death rate is 17.2 in the thousand yearly, against 15.6 in London, 15.8 in Hamburg, 14 in Antwerp, 13.8 in Amsterdam, 14.5 in Brussels, 14.7 in Rotterdam and 15.99 in Stockholm. On the other hand, the rate in Paris is 17.4, in Vienna 19.3, in Munich 20.1, in Dresden 17.8, and in Budapest 19.2. Berlin ranks, therefore, as an average city, but if the housing of the people were as well regulated as other matters it would probably have one of the very lowest death rates of all.

Something is now being done to remedy this evil. A few years ago it was discovered that in a single house only five stories high no fewer than one thousand persons were living, and that in the whole city there was an average of forty-seven persons in a house, while in London the average is only five! Since then a number of laws have been enacted on the subject, and millions of dollars have been spent by the Government in the erection of improved dwellings and in the assistance of building associations. With all that has been done, however, the situation is still bad, and rentals are higher in Berlin than in almost any other German city. A dwelling containing only a single room capable of being heated rents for about \$60 a year, and one with two heatable rooms for \$100 a year. From this may be estimated the rental of a dwelling with seven or eight rooms capable of being heated. Comparing Berlin with London, it may be said that a Berlin workman pays as much for a couple of rooms on the fourth or fifth floor of a flat-house as his London brother does for a whole cottage of six or seven rooms. This item seems to be the chief problem which the generally admirable administration of the Prussian capital has yet to solve.—*Berlin Correspondence of New York Tribune.*

UTRECHT CATHEDRAL FOR SALE.—The Amsterdam correspondent of the London *Pall Mall Gazette* writes to his paper of a remarkable proposal that is being made by the Protestant community of Utrecht that they should sell to the Catholics the ancient cathedral of the city, which is described as the largest Gothic historical building in the Netherlands. The idea was first mooted, oddly enough, by one of the Protestant pastors, Mynheer Gunning, who is regarded as the leader of the Protestant body in Utrecht. His grounds for making the proposal are strictly utilitarian. He estimates that the buildings would realize a million florins, with which sum it would be possible to build five new churches, and endow each with a living. It should perhaps be explained that the cathedral is said to be in a half ruinous condition. During a fearful storm in 1674 a great part of the nave collapsed, and has never been repaired.

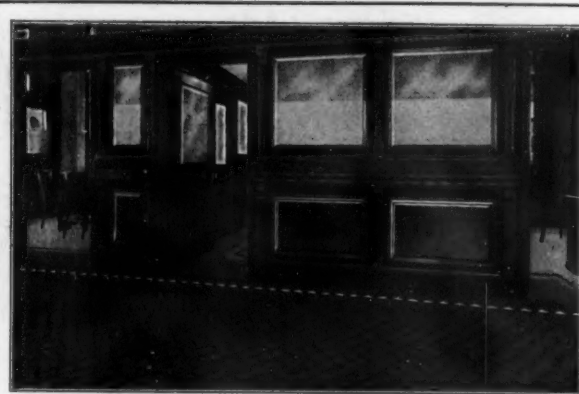
State Archivist Mullen, who has made an elaborate study of the place, and has even prepared complete plans for rebuilding the nave, warmly supports the proposed sale.

MODERN AFRICAN LAKE-DWELLERS.—Major Powell-Cotton has found a strange people in Africa. They spend their whole time on the water of Lake Albert Edward. Their houses are all built on floating platforms anchored to long poles. The main floating village consists of thirty huts, while two others comprise ten and seven respectively. Some of these grass huts are built around a small square platform about twenty-five feet by ten feet. This forms the common backyard and practically the world of the children. Birds of all kinds—flamingoes, pelicans and marabou—fly around regardless of the presence of man, while groups of women, girls and children cluster on the edges of their floating homes. The people are healthy, well fed and good looking, and rarely marry outside their own community, for they say a land woman would be useless and unhappy if compelled to live in their lake villages.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

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PROPOSALS.

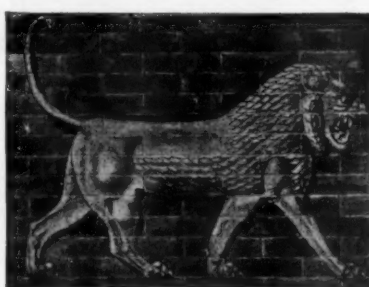
Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., March 23, 1907.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock P. M. on the 29th day of April, 1907, and then opened, for the hot water heating apparatus for the U. S. Court House, Post Office, etc., at Macon, 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)

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, Den-

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ver, 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)

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. March 20, 1907. (1631-1634)

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at the office of the Commissioner of Immigration, Ellis Island, N. Y. H., until 2.30 P. M., Wednesday, April 10, 1907, and opened immediately thereafter for all labor and materials required to make certain changes in partition walls, flooring and beds of dormitories at the Ellis Island Immigrant Station. Particulars as to limitations and conditions governing bidders may be obtained from Robert Watchorn, Commissioner.

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., March 29, 1907.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock P. M., on the second day of May, 1907, and then opened, for a marble cornice and balustrade at the U. S. Post-Office and Custom House, Burlington, Vermont, in accordance with the drawings and specification, copies of which may be had at this office or at the office of the Superintendent of Construction, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1632, 1633)

(Continued on Page XIII.)



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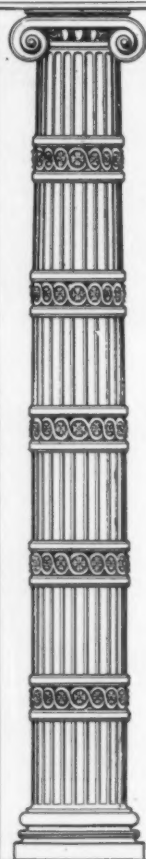
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PROPOSALS—(Continued from Page XI.)

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., March 28, 1907.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock P.M., on the 6th day of May, 1907, and then opened, for the construction (including heating apparatus, electric wiring and conduits) of the extension to the U. S. Post-Office and Court House at Trenton, N. J., in accordance with the drawings and specification, copies of which may be had at this office or at the office of the Custodian at Trenton, N. J., at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1632, 1633)

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., March 28, 1907.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock P.M., on the 7th day of May, 1907, and then opened, for the construction, including plumbing, heating apparatus and electric work, of an extension to the U. S. Post-Office at Lafayette, Ind., in accordance with drawings and specifications, copies of which may be had at this office, or at the office of the Custodian at Lafayette, Ind., at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1632-1633)

BUILDING NEWS (Continued).

The Mutual Alliance Trust Co., it is reported, will build a six-story structure for its banking business at 266-268 Grand Street.

Press reports state that contract for concrete work in constructing factory building, at Thirty-sixth Street and Second Avenue, Brooklyn, for the Bush Land Co., 100 Broad

KEYSTONE FLAT FINISH

Street, New York, has been let to the Turner Construction Co., 11 Broadway. The building will be constructed entirely of reinforced-concrete, and will be six stories high, 599x75 feet. Contracts for roof, elevators, plumbing, heating, window and door frames, etc., will be let early in April. W. Higginson, Park Row Building, is architect.

Plans have been filed for a fourteen-story studio and apartment-house to be built in Seventy-seventh Street, 150 feet east of Columbus Avenue, for the Russell Bond & Realty Co. Walter Russell is president. It will have a frontage of 100 feet and a depth of 82 feet, with an extension. The façade will be of decorated limestone and brick, with trimmings of terra-cotta. The building is to be equipped with two passenger elevators, and will cost \$750,000. Harde & Short, 3 West Twenty-ninth Street, New York, are architects.

OLIVE HILL, Ky.—Plans are being prepared, it is said, by S. P. Baird, consulting engineer, Masonic Building, Portsmouth, O., for a five-story brick factory, to be located at Olive Hill. Cost, \$75,000.

OMAHA, NEB.—The Clarkson Hospital, which is to be erected at Twenty-first Ave-

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nue and Howard Street, it is stated, is to cost, exclusive of furnishings, about \$75,000.

John Latenser, architect, has prepared plans for the three-story Masonic Temple at Twentieth and Douglas Streets. Estimated cost, \$100,000.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Ballinger & Perrot, 1200 Chestnut Street, are the architects and will supervise the construction of an additional office, manufacturing and storage building for the drug firm of the Smith, Kline & French Co. It will be erected on Fifth and Appletree Streets; will be seven stories and basement, 91x61 feet, of skeleton construction, and the walls, columns, floors and roof construction will be of reinforced concrete.



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It is stated that F. E. Gatterdam has been retained to make plans for a brewery to be built at Twenty-second Street and Spaulding Avenue for the New Brewery. It will comprise a five-story brew-house, 42x46 feet, of slow-burning construction, a two-story office and flat building, a two-story stable, wagon sheds and an electric-light and power plant. Cost, \$160,000.

John Stafford, it is stated, is planning to build a five-story terra-cotta, stone and brick addition, 40x107 feet, to the St. James Hotel, at Walnut and Thirteenth Streets. Cost, \$150,000. Horace Trumbauer, Land Title Building, is the architect.

Wilson, Harris & Richards, architects, Drexel Building, have plans ready for bids for a six-story store and office-building to be built at Seventeenth and Chestnut Streets, for the American Baptist Publication Society. Brick, terra-cotta and steel will be used in construction, with slag roof, open plumbing, tile and marble work, plate glass, electric-light fixtures, etc. Estimated cost, \$250,000.

The property at the northeast corner of Fifty-seventh and Market Streets, owned by Charles W. Macfarlane, will be improved by the erection of a new apartment-house. The building will be four stories high, of brick and stone, and contain twenty stores and about fifty apartments. It will have all modern improvements, including steam heat, electric-light, etc. Cost, \$150,000.

REGINA, CANADA.—It is stated that a five-story building is to be erected at Eleventh Avenue and Cornwall Street, at a cost of \$100,000, for F. N. Darke.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Claude F. Bragdon, Cutler Building, is reported to have been

KEYSTONE FLAT FINISH

engaged by the Trustees of the First Universalist Church to prepare plans for the new edifice which it is proposed erecting at Clinton Avenue South and Court Street, at an estimated cost of \$75,000.

St. JOSEPH, Mo.—Reports state that Architects Meier, Hartman & Meier, 51 and 52 Bollinger Building, are preparing plans for a four-story business building, 40x160 feet, for Block Brothers. Estimated cost, \$80,000.

St. LOUIS, Mo.—Mauran, Russell & Garden, architects, Chemical Building, it is said, are preparing plans for an eight-story mercantile building, to be erected on Washington Avenue, near Thirteenth Street, for the Leson & Gould Publishing Co., 316 North Eighth Street. Brick, stone and reinforced-concrete will be used for construction, with skylight, plate glass, marble and tile work, composition roof.

Plans for the St. Francis de Sales R. C. Church, to be erected at Ohio Avenue and Lynch Street, have been filed. Cost, \$200,000. V. J. Klutho, 202 North Ninth Street, is the architect.

Edward Westen Tea & Spice Co. has purchased site 135x70 feet on which to erect seven-story building, costing about \$90,000.

St. PAUL, MINN.—The Business League, it is said, is negotiating with Eastern parties for the erection of a \$1,000,000 hotel building in St. Paul.

The Minnesota Transfer Railway Company, city, M. J. Dooley, superintendent,

will, it is said, erect a three-story brick office-building, 80x100 feet, at Midway, to cost about \$300,000.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.—Press reports state that the corner property at the intersection of Third, South and West Temple Streets, purchased lately by Frank J. Hagenbarth, of Salt Lake, is to be the site of a ten-story office-building, to be erected, owned and used as a home office by the Continental Life Insurance Co., of Salt Lake City.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX.—It is stated that L. I. Hart and others propose to erect a hotel, estimated to cost about \$1,000,000, to have nine to ten stories; further plans not yet announced; architect, Alfred Giles.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—It is said that a four-story hotel building, to cost \$750,000, will be erected by Davis Lounderback, to cover a lot 137.5 feet square on the corner of Eddy and Leavenworth Streets.

Architects Thomas J. Welsh and John W. Carey, Flood Building, have prepared plans for a four-story brick building, 120x77 feet, for M. J. Flood, on the west side of Polk Street, between Ellis Street and Willow Avenue. Estimated cost, \$100,000.

SAVANNAH, GA.—Reports state that Jake Wells, Richmond, Va., will erect a combined theatre and hotel, costing \$140,000.

TACOMA, WASH.—It is stated that the Northern Pacific Railway Company (W. L. Darling, chief engineer, St. Paul, Minn.) has prepared plans for a depot to be erected at Twentieth Street and Pacific Avenue, at a cost of \$75,000.

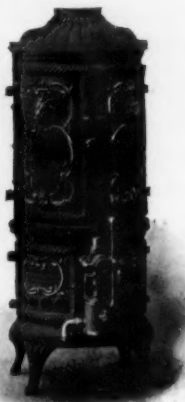
TALLADEGA, ALA.—The Governor has signed a bill appropriating \$50,000 for a

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Phoenix Hotel, Concord, N. H.
Shea's Theatre, Buffalo, N. Y.
Mrs. Henry Weyman, Joplin, Mo.
American Optical Co., South Bridge, Mass.



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A FEW INSTALLATIONS

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Richard Robinson, Racine, Wis.
North Crange Baptist Church, East Orange, N. J.
United Traction Co., Albany, N. Y.
P. F. Cook, Bellingham, Wash.
Bingham Hood, Philadelphia, Pa.
Truman S. Lewis, Waterbury, Conn.
W. A. Blount, Pensacola, Fla.

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TERRE HAUTE, IND.—J. F. Alexander & Son, of Lafayette, are said to be preparing plans for a two-story, 95x115 feet, stone library to be erected at the Indiana State Normal School in this city, at a cost of \$100,000.

TOLEDO, O.—John F. Coghlan and James Rundell are having plans prepared for a ten-story building on Superior Street. Estimated cost, \$125,000.

TOPEKA, KAN.—Press reports state that the Kansas Legislature has lately passed a bill appropriating \$780,834 to the State University. Of this amount \$490,000 is to be used for the maintenance of the University and the balance is for the erection of new buildings. A general engineering building costing \$150,000, a mining engineering building to cost \$50,000, a power plant to cost \$50,000, and a repair shop to cost \$7,750 are among the new improvements.

TORONTO, ONT., CANADA.—The proposed fireproof office-building, corner Victoria and Queen Streets, to be erected by the Confederation Life Association, is to be constructed at once under the supervision of J. Wilson Gray, architect, Confederation Life Building. It will be eight stories, and the design will be such as to harmonize with the present head office building of the Confederation Life. The cost is \$200,000.

TRENTON, N. J.—Bishop Jas. A. McFaul is stated to have selected the plans of Klemann & Fowler, of Trenton, for the three-story school, to be erected by St. Mary's Cathedral parish, at a cost of \$60,000.

The City Hall Commission is reported

to have selected the plans of Spencer Roberts, 1524 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa., for the new City Hall which is to be erected on the armory site, to be three stories high, 210x70 feet, and to cost about \$800,000.

TRINIDAD, COL.—It is reported that F. D. White, of Denver, is contemplating the erection of a \$100,000 hotel here.

UNIVERSITY PLACE, NEB.—It is said that the Methodist congregation has raised funds for the erection of a modern church to cost \$65,000.

WALLA WALLA, WASH.—The Gilbert Hunt Manufacturing Co., it is stated, will erect a brick and steel building, 800 feet long. Cost, \$100,000.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Kappa Sigma fraternity will arrange for the erection of national Kappa Sigma fraternity house to cost \$100,000. H. D. Fry, 1909 Q Street, N. W., will appoint a committee of seven members to plan securing the funds.

Paarini & Wynne, builders, 322 Munsey Building, 1331 Pennsylvania Avenue N. W., are making revised bids for the construction of tuberculosis hospital to be erected by the District Commissioners; cost of building, \$80,000; Frank Miles Day & Bro., architects, Philadelphia, Pa.

Press reports state that O. G. Staples, National Hotel, will begin the erection within the present year of a hotel, to cost \$1,000,000, corner of Fifteenth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue.

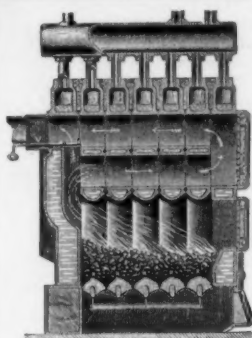
WILKINSBURG, PA.—The South Avenue Methodist Episcopal congregation has instituted a competition to select an architect for an \$80,000 stone church, to be erected

at South Avenue and Mulberry Street. Following are the architects competing: Milligan & Miller, and H. K. Jones, of Wilkesburg, Pa.; Vrydaugh & Wolfe, H. C. Bier, U. J. L. Peoples and Thomas W. Boyd & Co., all of Pittsburg, Pa.; J. C. Fulton, Uniontown, Pa., and R. G. Vandervort, First National Bank Building, Allegheny, Pa. The building committee is composed of R. V. Tovell, Dr. J. E. Riggs, James Lamson, James Klingensmith, W. F. Youngk, all of Wilkesburg, Pa.

WILKES-BARRE, PA.—Estimates have been submitted to Albert E. Westover, architect, for a theatre of fireproof construction, to cost about \$175,000, to be erected from his plans in Wilkes-Barre for S. Z. Poli. The building is of highly ornamental design and will seat 2,200. The auditorium, 117x91 feet, which will contain parquet and circle, a balcony and one gallery, will be reached through a lobby twenty feet wide and 110 feet long, leading from South Main Street, and there will be a wing 31x20 feet at its junction with the auditorium, which will contain smoking rooms, ladies' parlor, dining-rooms, etc. The stage will measure 37.6x91 feet.

The County Commissioners intend advertising for bids soon for the marble work and interior decorations for the Luzerne County Court-house. The cost will be about \$500,000. McCormick & French are architects.

WILMINGTON, N. C.—It is stated that Hunt & Hunt, architects, 28 East Twenty-first Street, New York, N. Y., have prepared plans for a Christian Science Church. It will be of stone and cost about \$100,000.



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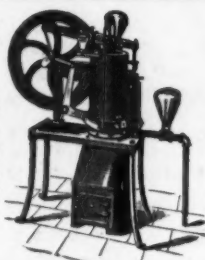
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WINNIPEG, CANADA.—The American Association, it is stated, is planning the erection of a club-house in the suburbs of St. James, to cost about \$50,000.

The Department of Public Works, Ottawa, Ont., is preparing plans for a \$150,000 examining warehouse to be erected here

KEYSTONE
FLAT FINISH

this summer, bids for which will be called shortly. Fred Gelinas is secretary, Ottawa.

The American Association are planning to erect a club building, to cost \$50,000.

WORCESTER, MASS.—Frost, Briggs & Chamberlain, 518 Main Street, are stated to be the architects for the ten-story Slater Building, which is to be erected on Main Street.

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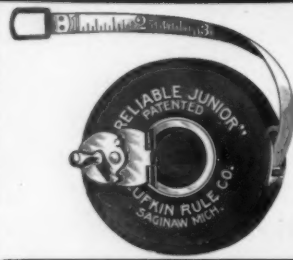
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New York Blower Co., Chicago.....
- ARCHITECTURAL ORNAMENTS.**
Emmel, Charles, Boston.....
Plastic Relief Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill....
- ARTIFICIAL MARBLE.**
Mycenian Marble Co., New York.....
- ASPHALT.**
Barber Asphalt Paving Co., Philadelphia, Pa.....
Neuchatel Asphalt Co., New York.....
- ASPHALT ROOFING.**
Barber Asphalt Paving Co., Philadelphia, Pa.....
Bird, F. W., & Son, East Walpole, Mass.....
- BRONZEWORKE (Ornamental).**
Jackson, Wm. H., Co., New York.....
Winslow Bros. Co., The, Chicago, Ill....
- CAPITALS AND COLUMNS.**
Hartmann Bros. Mfg. Co., Mount Vernon, N. Y.....
- CARPETS, RUGS.**
W. & J. Sloane, New York.....
- CEMENT.**
Alsen's Cement Works, New York.....
Atlas Cement Co., New York.....
Chicago Portland Cement Co., Chicago.....
Universal Portland Cement Co., Chicago.....
- CHIMNEYS.**
Weber Steel Concrete Chimney Co., Chicago, Ill.....
- COAL CHUTES.**
Chappell Furnace Co., Morenci, Mich.....
COLUMNS (Lock Joint).
Hartmann Bros. Mfg. Co., Mount Vernon, N. Y.....
- CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION.**
Gilbreth, Frank B., New York.....
Underwriters' Engineering and Construction Co., New York.....
- CONCRETE PILING.**
Alling Construction Co., Chicago.....
Corrugated Concrete Pile Co., New York.....
Engineering-Contracting Co., Baltimore.....
Miller, William L., Boston.....
Raymond Concrete Pile Co., Chicago, Ill.....
- CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.**
Frank B. Gilbreth, New York.....
Underwriters' Engineering and Construction Co., New York.....
- CORDAGE.**
Samson Cordage Works, Boston.....
- CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS.**
American School of Correspondence, Chicago.....
- DETAIL PAPER.**
Mittineague Paper Co., Mittineague, Mass.....
- DOORS (Inlaid Wood).**
E. J. Davis Mfg. Co., Chicago.....
- DOORS (Fireproof Metal-covered).**
Thorp Fire Proof Door Co., Minneapolis, Minn.....
- DRAUGHTSMEN'S SUPPLIES.**
Favor, Ruhl & Co., New York.....
Seitmann, E. G., New York.....
- ELECTRIC SIGNALS.**
Elevator Supply & Repair Co., New York.....
- ELEVATORS, ETC.**
Otis Elevator Co., New York.....
- ENGINES (Hot Air).**
Rider-Ericsson Engine Co., New York.....
- FILTERS.**
Loomis-Manning Filter Co., Philadelphia, Pa.....
- FIREPROOFING.**
Associated Expanded Metal Co., New York.....
Clinton Wire Cloth Co., Clinton, Mass.....
Expanded Metal and Corrugated Bar Co., St. Louis.....
Gilbreth, Frank B., New York.....
Imperial Expanded Metal Co., Chicago.....
National Fireproofing Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.....
- FIREPROOF LATHING.**
Hayes, Geo., New York.....
- FLOOR POLISH.**
Butcher Polish Co., Boston.....
- GLASS GLOBES.**
Holophane Glass Co., New York.....
- GRATES, MANTELS, ETC.**
Wm. H. Jackson Co., New York.....
- HARDWARE.**
Stanley Works, New Britain, Conn.....
Yale & Towne Mfg. Co., Stamford Conn.....
- HEATING APPARATUS (Hot Water).**
Gurney Heater Mfg. Co., Boston.....
H. B. Smith Co., New York.....
- HEATING APPARATUS (Steam).**
Smith Co., H. B., New York.....
- INSULATED WIRE.**
The Okonite Co. (Ltd.), N. Y.....
- INTERLOCKING RUBBER TILING.**
See Tiles (Interlocking Rubber)....
- IRONWORK (Ornamental).**
Jackson, Wm. H., Co., New York.....
W. H. Mullins Co., Salem, Ohio.....
Winslow Bros. Co., The, Chicago, Ill.....
- LAUNDRY MACHINERY.**
Troy Laundry Machinery Co., Troy, N. Y.....
- LIGHTING RODS.**
T. W. Jones, New York.....
- MAIL CHUTES.**
Cutler Mfg. Co., Rochester, N. Y.....
U. S. Mail Chute Equipment Co., St. Louis, Mo.....
- MARBLE-WORKERS.**
Batterton & Eisele, New York.....
The Robert C. Fisher Co., New York.....
- METAL CEILING.**
The Berger Mfg. Co., Canton, Ohio.....
W. H. Mullins Co., Salem, Ohio.....
See also Fireproofing.....
- METAL LATHING.**
American Rolling Mill Co., Middletown, Ohio.....
G. Hayes, New York.....
Truss Metal Lath Co., New York.....
- MINERAL WOOL.**
U. S. Mineral Wool Co., New York.....
- MORTAR COLORS.**
Saml. H. French & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.....
- PAINT.**
Joseph Dixon Crucible Co., Jersey City, N. J.....
National Lead Co., New York.....
- PHOTOGRAPHS.**
J. W. Taylor, Chicago, Ill.....
- PLASTER ORNAMENTS.**
Samuel H. French & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.....
- PLUMBING GOODS.**
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I. P. Frink, New York.....
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Clinton Wire Cloth Co., Clinton, Mass.....
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Gilbreth, Frank B., New York.....
Trussed Concrete Steel Co., Detroit.....
Turner Construction Co., New York.....
Underwriters' Engineering and Construction Co., New York.....
W. N. Wight & Co., New York.....
- ROOFING MATERIALS.**
American Sheet & Tin Plate Co., Pittsburgh.....
Barber Asphalt Paving Co., Philadelphia, Pa.....
Bird, F. W., & Son, East Walpole, Mass.....
Kensley & Mattison Co., Ambler, Pa.....
See also Asphalt Roofing.....
- SASH-CORD.**
Samson Cordage Works, Boston.....
- SCHOOLS OF ARCHITECTURE.**
Lawrence Scientific School, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.....
- Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston.....
Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio.....
Society of Beaux-Arts Architects, The, New York.....
University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.....
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Washington University School of Engineering and Architecture, St. Louis, Mo.....
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Monarch Heater Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.....
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Bird, F. W., & Son, East Walpole, Mass.....
- WATER SUPPLY SYSTEMS.**
Kewanee Water Supply Co., Kewanee, Ill.....
- WEATHER VANES.**
T. W. Jones, New York.....
- WINDOW LINE.**
Samson Cordage Works, Boston.....
- WIRE GLASS WINDOWS.**
George Hayes, New York, N. Y.....
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