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The AMERICAN ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS

Regular Edition

Vol. XCI.

APRIL 27, 1907.

No. 1635

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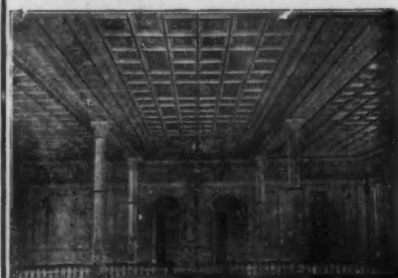
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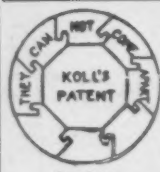
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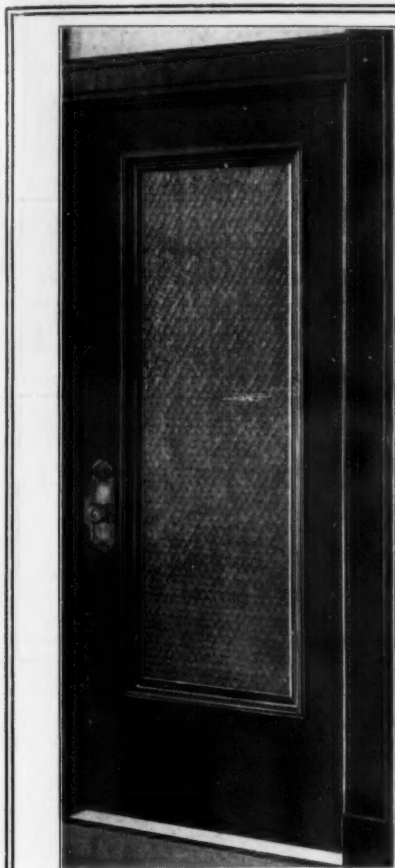
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SOCIETIES

BROOKLYN CHAPTER OF AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS.

THE Brooklyn Chapter of the American Institute of Architects will hold its seventh annual exhibition at the Pouch Gallery, Clinton Avenue, from May 6 to May 18 inclusive. Exhibits of drawings, photographs, sculpture, and objects of industrial art are desired from all interested.

In order to stimulate the artistic development of the pupils in the art schools of Brooklyn, the chapter has instituted a competition for a cover design for the catalogue of the 1907 exhibition, to be limited to the pupils of these schools. A price of \$25 for the first and \$15 for the second best designs will be awarded.

All competitive designs for catalogue cover, and drawings for illustrations in the catalogue, should be sent to Walter L. Cassin, 375 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, Secretary of the Exhibition Committee, who will also furnish detailed information to all intending competitors and exhibitors, who are requested to make immediate application to him, so that there may be no delay in making the final arrangements for the exhibition.

The chapter will give an invitation reception and press view on the evening of May 6 and the exhibition will be open to the public free from May 7 to May 18 inclusive. A number of special occasions during the exhibition are being arranged for, of which due notice will be given later. The last exhibition was a great success, and it

KEYSTONE FLAT FINISH

is hoped that the present one will be even more so, and to this end the cordial support of all interested is earnestly solicited.

PERSONAL MENTION

CHICAGO, ILL.—Mr. George Beaumont, president of the Illinois chapter of the American Institute of Architects, was recommended for the position of building commissioner at a joint meeting of committees from the Architects' Business Association, the Illinois Chapter of the American Institute of Architects and the Chicago Architectural Club at the City Club, April 10. Mr. Beaumont has served on the committee charged with revising the city building ordinances and has been examiner for the Civil Service Commission.

WATERLOO, IA.—Mr. Clinton P. Shockley, architect, has just completed the furnishing of his office on the fifth floor of the La Fayette Building. Mr. Shockley is a graduate of Armour Institute and the Chicago School of Architecture.

NASHVILLE, TENN.—Mr. John L. Smith died recently at his home in Nashville, Tenn., of paralysis. Mr. Smith was for many years one of the most prominent architects in the South.

BURLINGTON, GA.—Mr. W. Weibly, architect, of Mt. Pleasant, is to establish himself in practice here.

READING, PA.—Mr. Charles Henry Muhlenberg, of the well-known firm of architects, Muhlenberg Brothers, of this city, has been appointed a member of the A. I. A. Committee on Building Laws for 1907. The other members of the committee are: A. G. Everett, of Boston; A. H. Moses, Philadelphia; A. F. D'Oench, New York, and B. S. Hubbell, of Cleveland.

TORONTO, ONT.—David Roberts, a very well-known citizen and prominent architect, passed away at his residence, 480 Huron Street, in his sixty-second year, on April 9. Mr. Roberts had spent all of his life in the city, where many monuments to his artistic ability will long keep his name in remembrance.

PATERSON, N. J.—John H. Post, a veteran architect, dropped dead in Ellison Street, April 8. His family had been unable to make him give up active participation in business. Mr. Post was born in New York City in 1833. His father was an architect, and he followed that business from his school days.

BUILDING NEWS.

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

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, MICH.—The State Board of Agriculture is stated to have appropriated \$100,000 for the erection of a new agricultural building.

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SEATTLE, L. A. Norris, 909 Alaska Building

Partitions

ALBANY, N. Y.—Bids will be received until May 6 by the Board of Contract and Supply (Isidore Wachsmann, Clerk) for furnishing material and erecting Public Bath No. 3, Ontario Street and Central Avenue.

KEYSTONE
FLAT FINISH

The First National Bank of Albany is

planning erection of a seven-story structure. The front of the building probably will be of granite. A committee of three has been appointed to consider plans for the structure. Frederick A. Mead, Albany, N. Y., is the President.

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ALPINE, TEX.—Harvey L. Page, of Austin, is stated to have completed plans for a \$100,000 hotel to be erected here by a stock company.

ANN ARBOR, MICH.—Jas. H. Wade, Secretary University of Michigan, writes that bids will probably be received in June for the erection of a new building to cost about \$125,000. Architects, Donaldson & Meier, Penobscot Building, Detroit.

ATLANTA, GA.—The Methodists are said to be contemplating the erection of a hospital at Ivy Street and Auburn Avenue, to cost \$250,000.

AUGUSTA, ME.—It has been announced that land adjoining the Augusta post-office has been acquired upon which to construct an extension to the post-office, for which an appropriation of \$150,000 has been made. With the addition the building will have a frontage of 158 feet on Water Street. James Knox Taylor, Washington, D. C., is supervising architect.

BALTIMORE, MD.—It is reported that the Baltimore Bargain House, Baltimore near Howard Street, will shortly erect warehouse on corner Wicomico, Scott and Stockholm Streets, to cost about \$600,000. Joseph Evans Sperry, architect, Calvert Building.

BARTLESVILLE, I. T.—William Johnstone is having plans drawn for a hotel building at the site of the Rightway, Third Street and Johnstone Avenue. The new hotel will be five stories high. It will cost approximately \$75,000.

BEATRICE, NEB.—A church will be erected by Reverend Father A. Petrash for the St. Joseph's Parish. Cost, \$60,000.

KEYSTONE FLAT FINISH

BELLINGHAM, WASH.—The Bellingham Bay Furniture Company is stated to be having plans prepared for an eight-story stone, concrete, steel and brick flatiron building, to be erected at Bay, Champion and Prospect Streets.

BERKELEY, CAL.—The Board of Trustees of the University of California is stated to have approved the plans of John Galen Howard, of San Francisco, for the library which is to be erected, at an estimated cost of \$575,000.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.—Reports state that a new \$100,000 library will be erected here.

BOZEMAN, MONT.—It is stated that plans are being prepared for an \$80,000 agricultural building to be erected for the college.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—C. B. J. Snyder, 500 Park Avenue, Manhattan, will soon advertise for figures for the erection of a three-story public school, 160x87 feet, for the city, to be situated on the south side of Eleventh Avenue, between Sherman and Braxton Streets. Estimated cost, about \$150,000. Also for a similar structure, four-story, on the north side of Avenue T, between Homecrest Avenue and East Twelfth Street, to cost \$180,000.

Plans have been filed for a brick church to be erected at Linden Street and Bushwick Avenue, for the Central United Presbyterian Church, at a cost of \$80,000. S. S.

Sugar, architect, Metropolitan Life Building, New York.

It has been announced at the Borough Hall, in Brooklyn, that the plans of Low & Hawlett for the new \$7,000,000 ten-story municipal building to face on Joralemon, Court and Livingston Streets, have been approved by the Municipal Art Commission, and an application will be made soon to the Board of Estimate for funds to start the work. The Polytechnic Institute buildings in Livingston Street are included in the property to be condemned. Their estimated value is about \$725,000. It is understood that the new site for the Polytechnic will be on the Eastern Parkway in the vicinity of the Museum of Arts and Sciences. Bird S. Coler is President, Borough of Brooklyn.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—The enlarging of the present City and County Hall at a cost of about \$300,000, instead of the erection of an entire new building, is said to be under consideration.

BUTTE, MONT.—Link & Haire, architects, Silver Bow Block, Butte, have completed the plans for a new five-story Y. M. C. A. building to be built on Alaska and Granite Streets, at a cost of \$240,000.

CALGARY, CANADA.—It is reported that S. J. Clerks, Chairman Public Works Commission, will receive competitive plans until May 1 for a City Hall and police headquarters.

CANTON, S. D.—Plans have been prepared for the erection of the Norwegian Lutheran church, to cost \$30,000.



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CAPE MAY, N. J.—A syndicate of Philadelphians is planning to erect a business building in Cape May at Ocean and Hughes Streets, to cost about \$250,000.

CHANDLER, OKLA.—The Commissioners are stated to have accepted plans for a Bedford Indiana stone, steel and reinforced-concrete Court-house, which is to cost about \$100,000. It is reported that the contract for constructing same will be awarded about May 6. Address the County Clerk.

CHARLESTON, W. VA.—The State Street Methodist Church are planning to erect a \$50,000 building. Address Rev. H. D. Clark, pastor.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.—The Chattanooga Terminal Company has postponed to May 1 the opening of bids for erection of its proposed passenger station, previously detailed. This building is to cost \$300,000, and the plans have been prepared by Donn Barber, 24 East Twenty-third Street, New York.

CHICAGO, ILL.—Architects Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge, Old Colony Building, 84 Van Buren Street, are preparing plans for a residence to be built at the southwest corner of Lake Shore Drive and North Avenue for Richard T. Crane, Jr., of the Crane Company. It will be three-story, of pressed brick, stone and terra-cotta, have tile roof, elaborate hardwood finish, marble and mosaic work, and is estimated to cost \$100,000.

Holabird & Roche, architects, Monadnock Block, are working on preliminary plans for a new building to replace the Sherman

House, the cost of which is estimated at \$2,000,000.

Huehl & Schmid, architects, 163 Randolph Street, have prepared plans and will take figures on a Masonic Temple to be built on the west side of Oakley Avenue, 125 feet south of Madison Street, for the West Chicago Masonic Association. It will have four stories and will stand on a lot 141x170 feet, be of fire-proof construction, have pressed brick and stone front, composition roof, hardwood finish, steam heat, marble and mosaic work, wiring for electric light, the latest improvements, and cost \$150,000.

CINCINNATI, O.—It is said that Architect J. J. Rueckert, Allen Building, has prepared plans for the John Hauck Brewing Company's four-story brick restaurant, on 518 Vine Street, to cost \$50,000.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, IA.—Ayden Bros., according to reports, will erect a ten-story business building at Tenth and Dodge Streets.

DALLAS, TEX.—Plans are being prepared by Architects Sanguinett, Staats & Hill, Main and Field Streets, for a church, 100x100 feet, for the First Methodist Church. Cost, \$100,000.

DANBURY, CONN.—Reports state that St. Peter's Roman Catholic Congregation, Rev. Walter J. Shanley, pastor, has commissioned Messrs. Dwyer & McMahon, of Hartford, to prepare plans for a convent school at Danbury.

DENISON, TEX.—James Stewart Company, St. Louis, Mo., it is said, has contract to erect proposed \$300,000 union depot for the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway.

DENVER, COL.—The members of the Second Church of Christ (Scientists) are said to be contemplating the erection of a \$100,000 edifice in North Denver.

DES MOINES, IA.—Architects Hallett & Rawson, 615 Walnut, have prepared plans for a three-story brick building, 135x190 feet, at West Ninth and Locust Streets, for the Ewing Improvement Company, to cost about \$100,000.

Bids are asked by the Board of Education of the Independent School District of Capital Park, Des Moines, Ia., until 8 P. M., May 7, for the building of an addition to the Logan school building in said district according to plans and specifications drawn by W. R. Parsons & Sons' Co., architects. Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check for \$200.

DETROIT, MICH.—John Kay, formerly of the jewelry firm of Wright, Kay & Co., and Wallace Franklin, of the firm of Westinghouse, Church, Kerr & Co., are reported interested in the erection of an arcade at Bagley Avenue, Park Street and Washington Boulevard, which will cost about \$1,500,000, and for which plans are now being prepared.

Architects Malcolmson & Higginbotham, 404-405 Moffat Building, are preparing plans for a church for the North Congregational Society, Rev. Mr. Jones, pastor, northwest corner Woodward and Blaine Avenues, to cost \$50,000. Architects will be ready to take figures about May 15.

DOUGLAS, GA.—Sealed bids will be received at office of E. L. Tanner, chairman Building Committee, until May 1, for erection of Baptist church. Plans and speci-

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fications can be obtained from E. L. Tanner or G. C. Thompson, architect, Atlanta, Ga. Bids must be accompanied by a certified check for \$500.

DULUTH, MINN.—The House has passed a bill authorizing St. Louis County, of which Duluth is the county seat, to issue \$600,000 bonds for the erection of a Court-house.

DURHAM, N. C.—The members of the Main Street Methodist Church, it is reported, will erect a \$130,000 church. B. W. Duke is trustee.

ELLISVILLE, MISS.—Bids are asked by the Supervisors of Jones County, at Ellisville, until noon, May 6, for the erection of two Court-houses, one to be erected on present Court-house Square in Ellisville, and one on lot south of the new high school building in Laurel, according to plans and specifications prepared by P. J. Krouse, architect, Meridian, Miss. Plans with architect and at office of W. H. Bufkin, Chancery Clerk, Ellisville. Certified check for \$1,000 required with bid.

EL PASO, TEX.—Dr. E. R. Carpenter, H. Austin, W. F. Payne, W. J. Fewel and C. N. Bassett are reported to have organized a company and purchased a lot at the corner of Magoffin and San Antonio Streets and will erect a six-story business and apartment-house block. Estimated cost, \$125,000.

FAIRFIELD, ILL.—John O'Connor, of Des Moines, Ia., is reported to have completed plans for a \$100,000 edifice to be erected by the members of the St. Mary's R. C. Church.

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FAIRVIEW, PA.—The erection of a State Hospital for the Criminal Insane at Fairview is reported under consideration. Probable cost, \$150,000. C. J. M. Shirk, of Philadelphia, is architect for the Commission.

FLINT, MICH.—D. E. Newcombe, City Clerk, writes that plans are being prepared by Van Leyen & Schilling, of Detroit, for a City Hall and fire station, to cost about \$100,000.

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FT. WORTH, TEX.—It is said that Smith & Schenck have prepared plans for a fire-proof hotel; eleven stories and basement; foundation 100x120 feet; café 60 feet long. Long & Evans will have the management.

The School Board, it is stated, recommends an appropriation of \$80,000 for construction of additions to various ward buildings and erection of one new sixteen-room building. W. E. Williams, M. L. Woods and W. D. Williams, committee on report.

Clarendon College, it is reported, will soon begin the erection of additional buildings to cost about \$30,000. It is proposed to make other improvements and enlargements within the next two years, expending about \$100,000. Address the president.

GADSDEN, ALA.—Reports state that U. B. Kronenberg, of Selma, and others have organized a company with a capital of \$75,000 to erect a hotel here.

GOLDFIELD, NEV.—C. N. Pring, it is stated, will erect a three-story theatre, 60x100 feet, at Hall and Fifth Streets, at a cost of \$50,000.

GREELEY, COL.—It is said that plans are being prepared for a Court-house for Greeley, to cost \$200,000.

GREENVILLE, CAL.—Bids are asked by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C., until 2 P. M., May 14, for material and labor to construct addition to frame dormitory at Greenville School, California. Further information may be obtained from Geo. W. Wimberly, Superintendent, Greenville, Cal.

GUTHRIE, OKLA.—Commissioners of Lincoln County have accepted plans and will advertise at once for bids for erection of Court-house, to cost \$100,000, after plans by P. H. Weathers, Kansas City, Mo. Building will be constructed of Bedford (Indiana) limestone, with frame-work of steel and reinforced-concrete.

HACKENSACK, N. J.—Plans are being prepared by Architect George E. Poole, of Trenton, for the new Court-house, to be erected at a cost of \$600,000.

HAYWARD, WIS.—Bids are asked by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C., until 2 P. M., May 15, for furnishing material and labor necessary to construct and complete a brick workshop at the Hayward School. Further in-



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formation may be obtained from Wm. A. Light, Superintendent, Hayward, Wis.

HOUSTON, TEX.—Plans are being prepared for a new Court-house, to be four stories high. Cost, about \$500,000.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—S. M. Rechcreek is planning to build a bank and office-building at 212 North Delaware Street, to be used and occupied by his bank until his large seven-story office-building is completed, planned to be constructed on the corner of Delaware and Market Streets.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.—A new Y. M. C. A. building, it is said, will be constructed here, at a cost of about \$150,000. H. J. Kluthe, Underman Building, is the architect.

JEFFERSONVILLE, IND.—The Citizens Trust Company (John C. Zulaaf, President), it is reported, has decided to erect a five-story business building.

JOHNSTOWN, PA.—Architect H. M. Rogers, Lincoln Building, it is stated, has prepared plans for a seven-story fire-proof building on Franklin Street for John Thomas, Main Street. Estimated cost, \$60,000.

KANKAKEE, ILL.—Reports state that a new Y. M. C. A. building will be erected here, to cost about \$55,000.

KANSAS CITY, MO.—First Congregational Church, it is stated, has awarded contract to Hays & Beverford for erection of edifice after plans by Shepard & Farrar; church will be 152x75 feet; English Gothic style; mottled native stone with Carthage cut-stone trimmings; seating capacity 1,000; tower 100 feet high; parson-

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ACTIONS BY ARCHITECTS FOR THEIR FEES

A GERMAN AUTHORITY ON GERMAN AND AMERICAN ARCHITECTURE

SOME ENGINEERING LESSONS OF THE SAN FRANCISCO DISASTER

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All Saints' Cathedral, from the Southeast, Albany, N. Y.—House on Soldiers' Place, Buffalo, N. Y.—No. 3 W. Ninety-sixth Street, New York, N. Y.—N. Y. Medical College and Hospital for Women—Houses at Buffalo, N. Y.: Two Plates.—Two Houses at Rochester, N. Y.—House of W. E. Sloan, Esq., Rochester, N. Y.

Additional: Die Pfalz, near Caub, Prussia—Monument to the Brothers Cairolì, Rome, Italy—Vase, Versailles Park, and Pasha's Garden, Tetuan, Morocco—Views in the Bardo Museum, Algiers.

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ONE year after fire broke out in wrecked and crumbled San Francisco the presidents of the various fire-insurance companies centering in Hartford, Conn., gave expression to their present views of the disaster in a series of letters published in *The Times* of that city. With one of the opinions, expressed by the president of the Security Insurance Company, we are heartily in accord. Mr. Alling intimates the belief that "the public has learned from this great disaster the practical lesson that fire-insurance companies know pretty well how to manage their business; that they serve a great and useful purpose in industrial affairs, and that they deserve popular confidence and support." Although, coming from an insurance manager, this savors a little of special pleading, it is too true not to meet with general acceptance. From the very first, the one impressive factor in the whole disaster has seemed to us to be the manner in which the insurance companies proceeded to liquidate their losses, honorably, promptly, and with such supreme financial skill that a general commercial panic was avoided. Just what those losses will finally prove to be cannot thus early be told. The ill-disposed are at the moment making much of the fact that on the last day of the year allowed for the filing of insurance claims before the

court some two hundred claims were entered; but it is only natural that there should be many claims that can safely be paid only after adjudication by a court. Statistics vary not only as to the total insured and uninsured losses—which are variously stated as three hundred, five hundred and eight hundred millions of dollars—but as to the losses that fell on the insurance companies, these being stated as between \$225,000,000 and \$235,000,000, while actual payments at present approach \$180,000,000. The insurance matter far outweighs in interest the matter of fireproof building methods and materials, for it has brought out emphatic testimony as to the honor and capability that lie at the core of American commercial life.

FATHERS, forgetting that they themselves have been boys, often try to persuade their sons that nothing is more foolish and less manly than undertaking to do an absurd thing because they have been "dared" to attempt it. It looks very much as if architects, like boys, found it impossible to "take a dare" and interpreted the erection of each new skyscraper as a direct challenge to build one that would be more altitudinous. The latest architects to resent the imputation on the actual color of their livers and the plumage they affect are two who operate in Pittsburgh, and it is said to be their present hope to be able to manifest their skill and courage by erecting a building seven hundred feet high, though we conceive that they will signalize rather the vulgarity of their artistic perceptions and the undeveloped condition of their imaginative faculties. To do a thing simply because it can be done is an extremely poor reason for doing it: if it were a good and valid reason, then it would be proper to begin at once to cut a ship-canal from Sandy Hook to the Golden Gate, or to extend the proposed skyscraper to a height of seven thousand feet instead of stopping at the lowly seven-hundred-foot level. A condition that makes the alleged enterprise especially obnoxious is the fact that the site selected for this new manifestation of the surrender of the art of architecture to the science of engineering is now occupied by Richardson's Allegheny County Court-house, against whose suggested alteration, even, most of the architects in Pittsburgh and a very large number of those practising elsewhere protested vehemently, as being a "desecration," two or three years ago, and it is quite possible that the names of the architects of the proposed skyscraper might be discerned in the list of the said protesting architects.

WE desire, on behalf of the profession at large, to express to the editors of the *Pittsburgh Dispatch* our appreciation of their own sense of decency and rightmindedness. In an editorial, under the caption "Where Honor is Due," it is pointed out that though, during the ceremonies attending the reopening of the Carnegie Institute, much mention was made of Mr. Carnegie and of sundry other notables, "in the cata-

logues and formal mention of the proceedings little, if anything, was said of the architects of this building." Although Messrs. Alden & Harlow realized that they were involved merely in the oblivion that usually envelops the responsible architect on such occasions, it must be pleasant for them to discover that there is one newspaper editor willing to do them honor in their own country. The architects are all the more deserving of applause since they are said to have succeeded in erecting and equipping the building within the limits of the original appropriation.

A REAL light-and-air case is somewhat of a rarity in an American court, but the case which has just been decided against Mrs. Whitelaw Reid in the Appellate Division of the New York Supreme Court is interesting for its own sake. At the time when what were originally known as the "Villard houses" were built on Madison avenue, New York, the lot No. 29 East Fifty-first street, at the rear of these houses, was set apart under stringent restrictions that forbade its ever being improved or built upon, the object being to secure forever to the Villard houses and to such others as might later be built on the adjacent lots light, air, prospects, ingress and egress. In course of time the fee of this restricted lot vested in Mrs. Reid, and she, thinking it unfair she should have to pay taxes on land she was forbidden to improve, sought means of getting around the terms stated in the deed of conveyance, and the suit and the appeal now decided against her were the results. The court very properly points out that when she accepted the deed she accepted also its restrictions, and that as she never had owned the right to obstruct the land with improvements, since such right never was conveyed to her, she has no redress. We can quite appreciate how irritated Mrs. Reid must be, for the real-estate owner is so accustomed to pocketing the "unearned increment," due to advancing land values, without making an accounting to any one, that it must be uncommonly uncomfortable to find that, in your case alone, the boot, somehow, has got onto the other foot.

WHEN New Yorkers were reminded this month that it was only a hundred years ago that a commission was appointed to lay out the streets on Manhattan Island north of Houston Street, a commission who decided on the present checkerboard arrangement of numbered streets, a good many of them wished that the commissioners had enjoyed a more enlightened understanding. It is very curious, and its explanation must be found in the existence of a local habit of which the causation is indeterminate, that in laying out the town the commissioners saw fit to shut their eyes to the great utilitarian advantage of the narrow service streets, rear alleys or *ruelles* that in London, Boston, Baltimore and elsewhere separate and serve the houses that front on streets parallel to them. The one piece of wisdom shown by the commissioners in 1807 was the making of every tenth street or so of more than the average width, and it doesn't much matter whether they really intended that these

wider streets should act as fire-breaks, or whether, in order that their checkerboard might work out to twenty blocks to the mile, they simply threw into them the odd feet. The result was that, so long as the buildings were low, these wider streets had a certain value in time of conflagration, a value which has already been lost through the increase of the height of the abutting buildings, as will be clearly shown whenever a conflagration really gets started.

TO restore the present city as a whole to that degree of safety which it enjoyed, say, fifty years ago, the authorities should restore or provide a substitute for these earlier and automatic fire-breaks. This can be done only by increasing the width of these wide streets relatively with the increase in height of the buildings that now abut on them—a cure which is quite out of the question—or by making these abutting buildings themselves absolutely fireproof, and so forming them into real fire-walls stretching from river to river. This step, which really ought to be taken, can be effected gradually by causing all new buildings on these streets to conform to laws of extreme strictness—provided a conflagration will be polite enough to wait until the last cranny has been chinked up. Or, more wisely, the authorities might select a narrower street fronted mainly by low houses, and rebuild them as model lodging-houses of an absolutely fireproof type, but of varying cost and style, so as to accommodate the different classes who now naturally grade from the centre of the island to the river shores. The public can protect itself from the evils of a conflagration as much by doing its own building in a proper manner as it can by introducing a more abundant water-supply or enlarging its fire-fighting force; and the first method is no less legitimate, but is as proper a field for expending the public funds, as are the other two. It is not a usual method, and, of course, the first cost would be large, but Americans are not much given to being afraid either of novelty or cost.

THE Boston *Transcript*, which, to most persons' surprise, was several years ago a persistent opponent of the movement that finally resulted in preserving the "Bulfinch Front" of the Massachusetts State-house, is just now assuming a rather I-told-you-so attitude, because of the movement just now to build an annex at the rear of the present Extension, so as to house several departments for which the State now has to pay rent to private landlords. But the *Transcript* is fair-minded enough to point attention to a fact that is generally lost sight of; indeed, we do not remember seeing it mentioned in connection with any earlier similar instance. It is pointed out that, although the State may have to pay rent, the landlord has to provide care and maintenance, and that if "any government agency in this country has ever erected a building the care and maintenance of which, even with the low rate of interest at which public authorities can borrow, did not make it really more expensive than the quarters which had formerly been hired, such a public structure is a curiosity, and ought to be put on exhibition at Jamestown."

ACTIONS BY ARCHITECTS FOR THEIR FEES.

QUANTUM MERUIT—DELEGATED AUTHORITY TO CONTRACT.

TWO interesting and important cases have recently been decided in the Missouri and Kentucky courts, both on *quantum meruit* and one involving the question of the delegation of authority to contract for the preparation of plans and specifications by a public board. These cases may be reviewed in connection with several other cases on *quantum meruit* for architects' fees, some of which are also concerned with the question of the delegation of authority to contract. The first of these cases, *Harms vs. Sheppard*, was decided in the Kentucky Court of Appeals, February 6, 1907, 98 "Southwestern Reporter," 1012. It was an action by an architect on a *quantum meruit* for \$300 for a certain plan and specifications for the erection of an apartment-house made by the architect for the defendants by their request, and for the further sum of \$600 for a second plan and specifications, which the plaintiff claimed to have made and furnished to the defendants upon their order for the erection of the building. The petition averred that it was estimated by the parties that the building would cost \$30,000. The plaintiff alleged an agreement to pay him a commission of two per cent. on the estimated cost of the building, for the last prepared plans, amounting to \$600; \$200 had been paid on account, leaving unpaid \$700, the total sum sued for. The defendants admitted the preparation of the plans and specifications at their request, but averred that the first seven drawings and specifications were rejected, and not to be paid for, because to follow them would have made the cost of the building exceed the amount the defendant intended to expend thereon; and that for the last plan and specification the plaintiff, by agreement, was to receive no compensation if the cost of the building exceeded \$20,000, and that, as the cost did exceed that sum, he was entitled to nothing. A trial was held and verdict and judgment were given in favor of the plaintiff for \$500. A motion for a new trial was made by the defendants on the grounds that the verdict was excessive, and given under the influence of passion or prejudice; that the jury erred in the assessment of the amount, and that the verdict was not sustained by the evidence and was contrary to law and the instructions of the court. On appeal, however, the court held that the amount of the verdict, \$200 less than the plaintiff sought to recover, was not so excessive as to indicate passion or prejudice on the part of the jury, since the evidence adduced was sufficient to prove the plaintiff's skill as an architect, his employment by the defendants, the value of the work performed for them, and that his compensation was to be in no way affected by the fact that the cost of the building might, or did, exceed \$20,000. While the terms of this agreement with the defendants were in the main proved by his testimony alone, other witnesses, architects and builders, testified as to the sufficiency of the plans and specifications furnished by him to the defendants, also as to the time and labor expended by him in making them and the value of his services. The defendants' testimony as to the character and terms of his employment strongly tended to contradict the plaintiff, and to prove that for the first plan and specifications he was to receive no compensation because of their rejection by them, and that the plan and specifications last furnished were not to be paid for, or his labor compensated, because the cost of the apartment-house exceeded \$20,000. The evidence was conflicting on these points and irreconcilable; but the court held that it was not its duty to determine how the jury should have decided the case upon the evidence. The court's duty terminated with ascertaining whether the questions of fact had been properly submitted to the jury, and whether there was evidence to support the verdict.

In the other case, *Cann vs. The Rector, Wardens and Vestrymen of the Church of the Holy Redeemer*, Missouri, 98 "Southwestern Reporter," 781, the decision ultimately turned upon the question whether the vestrymen of a church had delegated authority to the rector, who was president of the vestry, to direct and control the preparation of the plans for a church building, so as to put it out of the vestrymen's power, the architects having followed the rector's directions, to reject the plans because they were dissatisfied with them. This case came up on a prior appeal in 1905 (*Cann vs. Rectors, Wardens and Vestrymen of the Church of the Holy Redeemer*, 111 Missouri Appeals, 164, 85 "Southwestern Reporter," 994), where the court held that the plaintiff could not recover upon the evidence adduced. It appeared from the evidence of the plaintiffs that the plans and specifications were prepared under the direction and authority of the rector, and were for a building to suit his

express wishes. One term of the written contract of the architect was that the plans and specifications should be satisfactory to the owner; that is to say, the vestry or governing body of the church. That body rejected the plans as prepared by the architect because the vestrymen thought the cost of building in accordance with them would be too great. To meet that objection the plaintiffs introduced testimony tending to show that they acted under the direction of the rector in preparing the plans. Other evidence adduced by the plaintiffs tended to show that the rector had express authority to give directions, or, if he had no express authority, had an incidental authority as president of the vestry, or, in default of either form of authority, the church was bound to pay them because the vestry ratified what the rector had done after learning of it. The evidence on the first trial regarding the rector's express authority in the matter of the preparation of plans and specifications consisted chiefly of the testimony of the secretary of the vestry, who swore that at a vestry meeting, when the rector was authorized to sign a contract employing the plaintiffs, one or two members of the vestry told the rector that he was given full authority to act for the vestry in all business connected with the erection of the new church, and to conduct it as he thought fit. The court then held that the rector gathered this impression from isolated remarks made by the vestrymen after the adjournment of the meeting, and that there was an absence of evidence going to show that a majority of the vestrymen had assented at any time, while in session, to the rector's directing the architects. After that appeal was disposed of one of the original plaintiffs assigned his interest in the demand to his partner, who instituted the present action to recover the fees claimed by the firm. On the new trial the secretary of the vestry varied his testimony, swearing that the statement made by one or two of the vestrymen to the rector regarding his authority to control the preparation of plans and specifications was made during a meeting of the vestry, in the presence and hearing of all the members. The sole issue on the second trial was whether the vestrymen, during the session, did, as a whole, authorize the rector to look after the preparation of the plans. The jury found in the affirmative, and returned a verdict for \$3,092.50. The defendants appealed. The court held the question was one for the jury. They also held that a formal resolution was not essential to clothe the president of vestrymen and rector with the requisite authority to act as agent of the vestry. Oral authority from the majority of the members, given during a session of the body, was sufficient, and the announcement to the rector of the extent of his authority by one or more members in the hearing of the others, who expressed no dissent, was evidence of what his authority was.

Under these circumstances the court held that the vestrymen had no right to reject the plans in the event of their being dissatisfied with them. While the vestry had the right to reject the plans under the written contract, if they were not satisfactory, as, instead of exercising its right thereunder, it had chosen to delegate authority in the matter to an agent whom the architect obeyed, the corporation was bound by the agent's actions.

In connection with these cases it may be desirable to state here the chief points of the decisions in two recent cases, one in the Federal Courts and the other in the New York Appellate Division, both of which decided, but in slightly different fashion, the points of *quantum meruit* and delegation of authority to contract. The first of these in point of date is *Kinney vs. Manitowoc County*, Wisconsin, decided January 10, 1905, 135 "Federal Reporter," 491. There a County Board by resolution authorized a committee to investigate and make recommendations for the construction of a new court-house, and instructed them to give a report in writing, together with plans and specifications. Acting upon this authority, the committee entered into a contract with the plaintiffs, a firm of architects, for the preparation of seven sets of working-plans and specifications for a court-house. The architects furnished four sets of plans, claiming that these were sufficient to enable a contractor to bid on the building. When these plans were submitted to the board by the committee, the board rejected the plans without stating a reason, and the architects brought an action on the written contract and for a *quantum valebat*. The court held that the committee had no authority under the resolution of the board to employ architects to prepare "working-plans and specifications," and that the words "plans and specifications" in the resolution merely meant preliminary plans and specifications which were not to be paid for.

The resolution of the board also recognized the desirability of a court-house at a cost not exceeding \$100,000. The contract sued on called for a building to cost \$100,000, exclusive of heating and plumbing, and the agreed-on commission of 3½ per cent. was based on a building of such a value. It was also beyond the power of the committee to make such an exception not named in the resolution, the plans themselves indicating that the court-house would not be a finished structure without the inclusion of the heating and plumbing appliances, and a contract for the plans of a building which would cost materially more than \$100,000 to finish was beyond the power of the committee to make.

Again, the resolution required the committee to submit plans by April 1, 1903. The contract entered into by the committee called for plans and specifications to be completed on or before April 21, 1903. This extension of time was beyond the power of the committee to make. Lastly, the plaintiffs in furnishing only four sets of plans and specifications, which failed in many particulars to give such detailed drawings and specifications as were required for a builder's guidance, did not perform their contract and could not recover thereon.

The plaintiffs also sued for the value of the use of the plans and specifications furnished. The court held, however, that as they were not used in the erection of the building, and no use of them by the board was shown, added to which there was an absolute want of proof of the fair value of any use made of the plans even if the county could be charged with their use as enabling them to abandon the project of erecting a building, the plaintiffs could not recover on this account.

In many respects this case is similar to the case of *Horgan & Slatery vs. City of New York* (July 12, 1906), 100 New York "Supplement" 68, the chief points of which it may be well to recount here. In regard to the question of delegation of authority to contract, it was held in the *Horgan & Slatery* case that the Armory Board of the City of New York had no authority to bind the city for architect's fees incurred before it had been authorized to do so by resolution of the Commissioner of the Sinking Fund. Second, the architect contracted with the Armory Board to draft plans for the construction of an armory which would not cost more than \$450,000. The plans and specifications furnished were for a building to cost materially more than that sum, therefore there was not such a substantial performance of the contract as to entitle the architect to recover.

On the ground of recovery for a *quantum meruit*, however, the case resulted somewhat differently from that of *Kinney vs. Manitowoc County*. The court said that it was necessary for the Armory Board to obtain accurate information with respect to the kind of armory that should be erected, and that the plaintiffs had done a large amount of work in elaborating the ideas of the Armory Board with respect to the proposed armory, and finally by their labors demonstrated that the building could not be erected within the sum provided, the armory in the end being erected on new plans obtained from other architects at about the cost called for by the plaintiff's plans. The plaintiff, therefore, was entitled to recover upon a *quantum meruit* for the actual value of the services in fact performed.

Another case of implied obligation to pay for an architect's services was decided about the same time in the Court of Appeals of Texas, namely, *Buckler vs. Kneezell*, 91 "Southwestern Reporter," 367 (December 6, 1905). The action was by an architect against the executrix of a decedent for his fees for plans and specifications for various buildings. The petition alleged that, in accordance with the deceased's directions, the plaintiff had prepared complete plans, drawings, blue-prints, specifications and details for a three-story building to be erected by the deceased, the estimated cost of which was \$40,000. The defendant claimed that the plans, etc., furnished, called for a building, the estimated cost of which was \$50,000, which was \$10,000 in excess of the amount that the plaintiff alleged the building he was employed to make plans for was to cost. The court, deciding in favor of the architect for the amount claimed by him, said that there was in the plaintiff's petition "no allegation of an understanding that the cost of the building was to be limited to any sum, or the work of the architect conditioned on the building not exceeding a cost of \$40,000. Proof that the building had cost \$50,000 would not militate against the plaintiff's recovery on the basis of a less sum, if, as alleged, the plans, etc., that were made were prepared at the instance and in accordance with the directions of Mr. Buckler. So far as the briefs disclosed, there was no evidence that the latter

ordered or directed the making of plans, etc., that should not exceed \$40,000, or that the cost of the building had anything to do with the matter; and all that is referred to us doing this is the said allegation in the petition. The testimony, outside of any testimony of plaintiff, was sufficient to show that the plans, etc., were made at the instance and by direction of Mr. Buckler, and were at his disposal, and this was sufficient to raise an implied obligation to pay for the services." In this case it is to be noted that there was no evidence that the architect was bound down to furnish plans, etc., for a building which was not to exceed \$40,000.

In *Evans vs. Philadelphia Bourse*, Pennsylvania Supreme Court (May 14, 1906), 64 "Atlantic Reporter," 463, where verdict and judgment had been given for the plaintiffs in the court below for \$17,520 for architect's fees, there was evidence from which it might be inferred that the parties treated the drawings furnished as those stipulated for, and the court held that that was a matter for the jury. They accordingly affirmed the judgment.

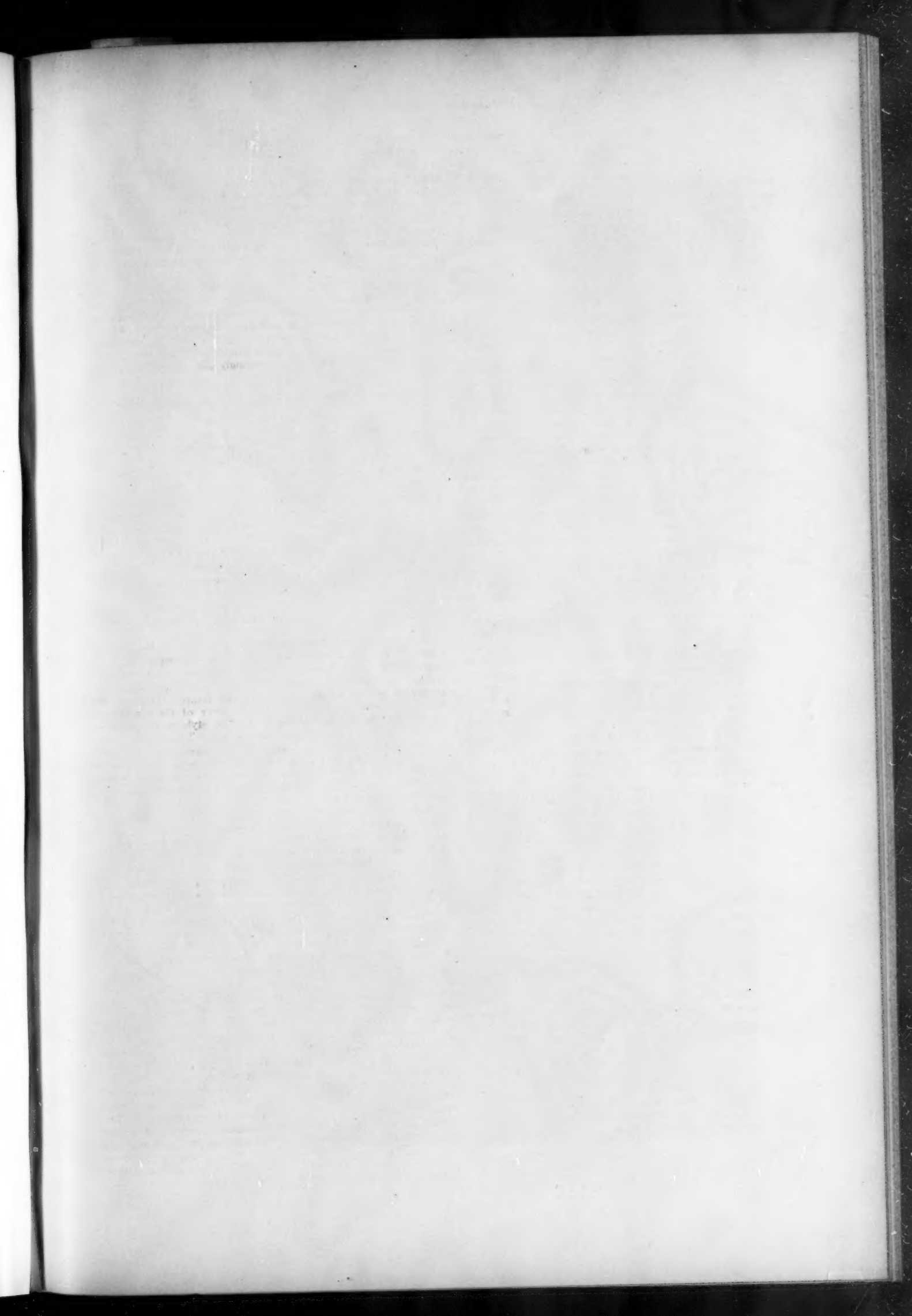
A GERMAN AUTHORITY ON GERMAN AND AMERICAN ARCHITECTURE.

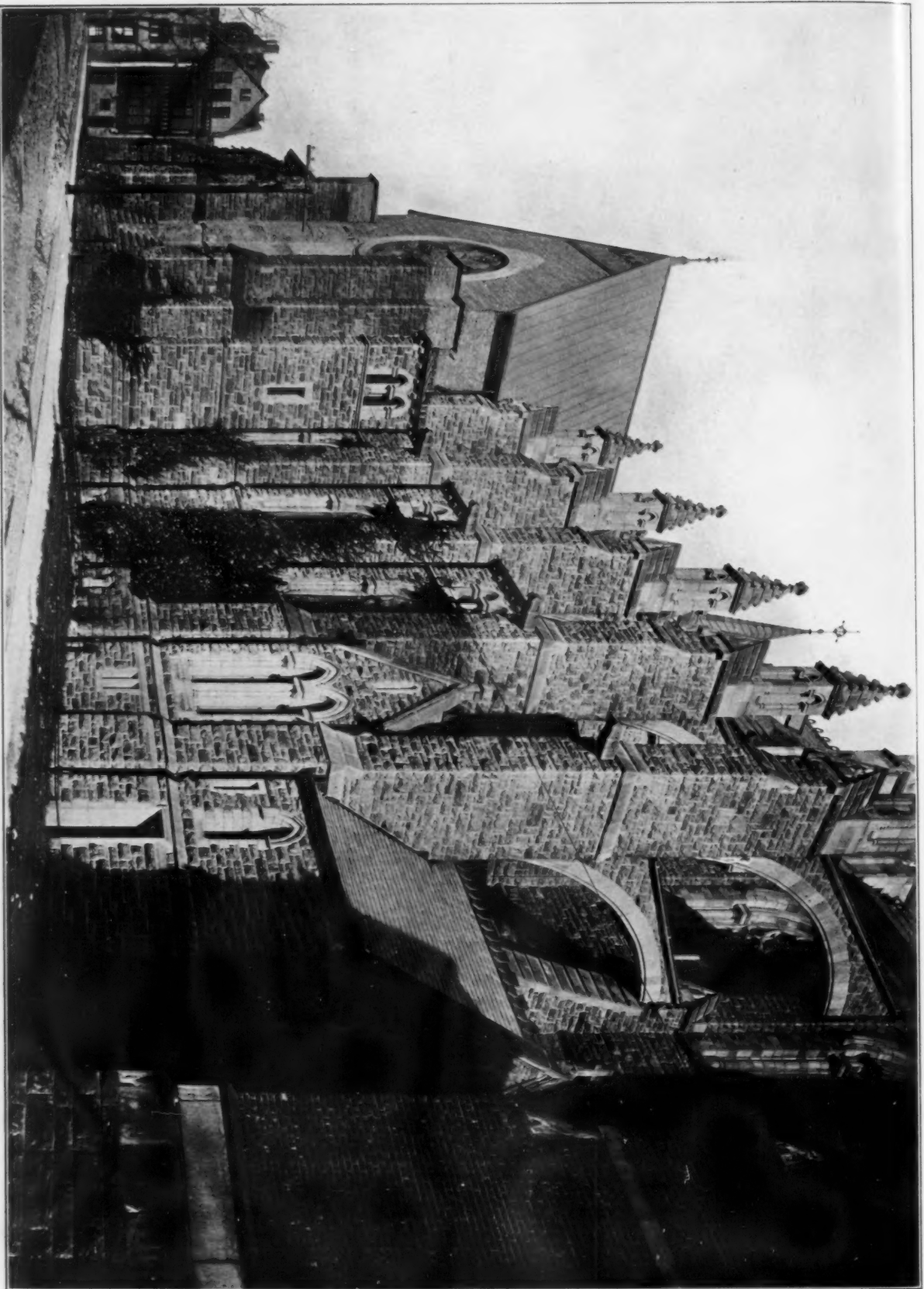
DURING the ceremonial meetings that characterized the opening of the enlarged Carnegie Institute at Pittsburgh a fortnight ago, Herr Ernst E. von Ihnen, court architect to the Kaiser Wilhelm, read a paper on "The Development of Architectural Style in Germany." In part, he said:

"It is with great diffidence that I venture to lay before you some views of my own on the modern development of architecture in Germany, feeling that as it is not possible to give a comprehensive survey of the domain in question I must be content to submit to you my conclusions without enabling you to judge whether they are sufficiently supported by facts. I am encouraged, however, by the belief that it may be of interest to hear upon this subject the opinions not of an art historian but of an architect who has himself passed through some of the phases of modern architecture and who has felt the influences that have led to many of its changes.

"Now, the future of architecture as a fine art is inseparably bound up with the vexed question of architectural style, and with regard to the development of style a review of what the past century has produced would not at the first glance seem to encourage a very bright outlook on the future. There is no doubt that much of the best artistic power of the nineteenth century was wasted in fruitless search for style in architecture and the industrial arts adapted to the age. Though the great inventions of that century brought about a more rapid and frequent interchange of thought between nations than was ever possible before, we have seen in our own time, as a consequence of these fruitless endeavors, a greater diversity in the architectural aspect of Europe than there was at the beginning of the eighteenth century. No one country has been able to establish an acknowledged supremacy in architecture, as when France at the commencement of the Gothic period, Italy during the Renaissance, and France again in the eighteenth century took the lead and was more or less closely followed by the rest of Europe, nor does at present any such supremacy seem to be in prospect.

"It seems strange, indeed, that a century which has contributed more than any other in the world's history to the advancement of science and which has been so fruitful in inventions that have immeasurably increased the wealth and power of mankind, should have been stricken with barrenness in this one domain of architectural inventiveness. We architects are accustomed to be asked reproachfully why our age has produced no style of its own, as former periods have done, and we are often told that our art has fallen from its high estate and that the best among us have sunk to the part of more or less conscientious copyists. In my opinion this reproach is unjust, and the chaotic state of modern architecture may be accounted for without assuming that our architects have been lacking in the inventive qualities possessed by former times. The unsatisfactory state of things in the nineteenth century has been brought about by two causes. First, by the destruction of an ancient society and an old accumulation of wealth by the French revolution and the Napoleonic wars, and, secondly, by the sudden growth of a new society and new wealth acquired for the world by the introduction of steam-power and the inventions which followed in the wake of this great innovation, bringing about a sudden demand after a long standstill—a demand to which the artistic inventiveness of no age would probably have been equal under the given conditions.





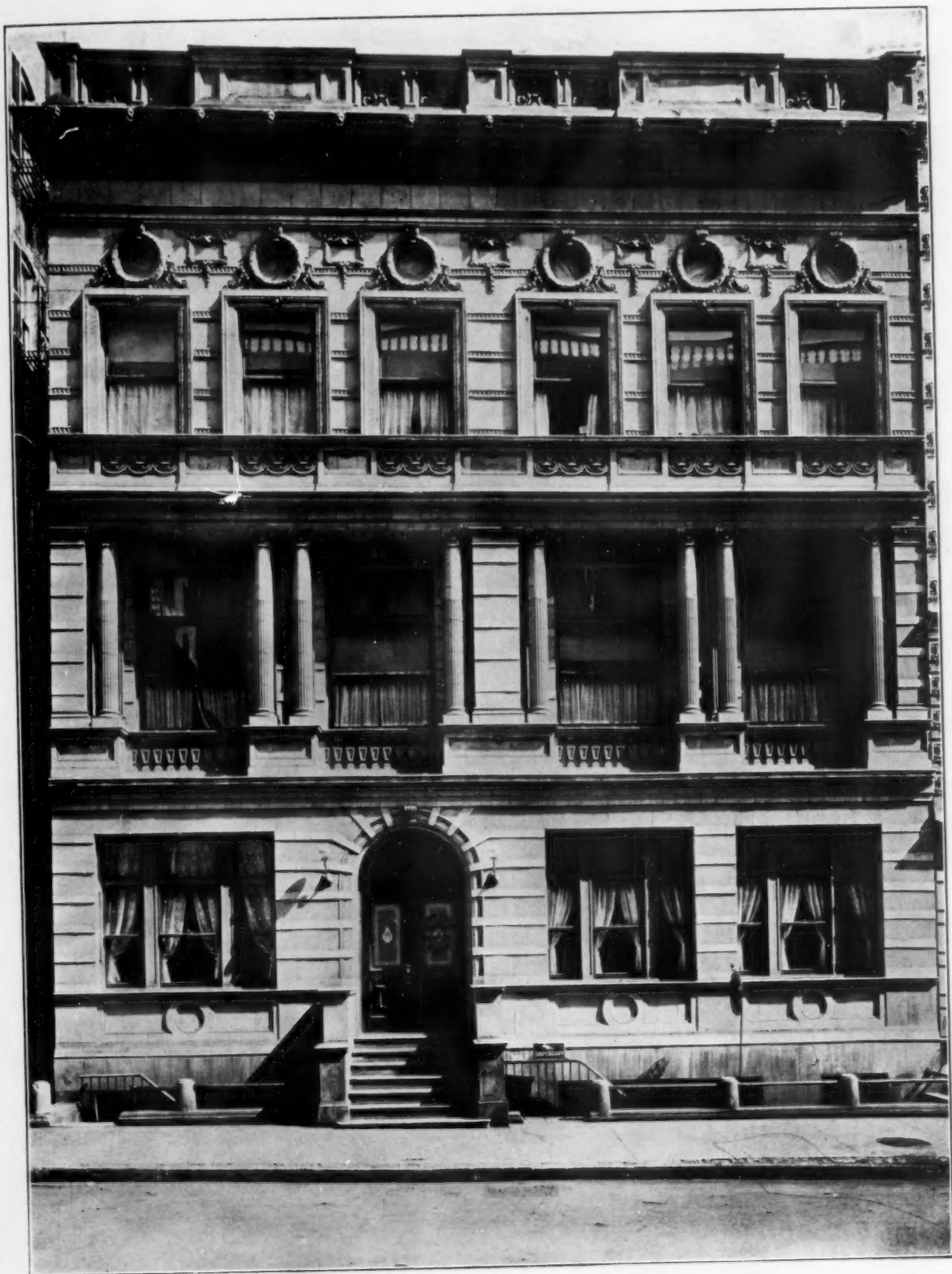
ALL SAINTS' CATHEDRAL, FROM THE SOUTHEAST, ALBANY, N. Y.

R. W. GIBSON, Architect.

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W. B. Tuthill, Architect.

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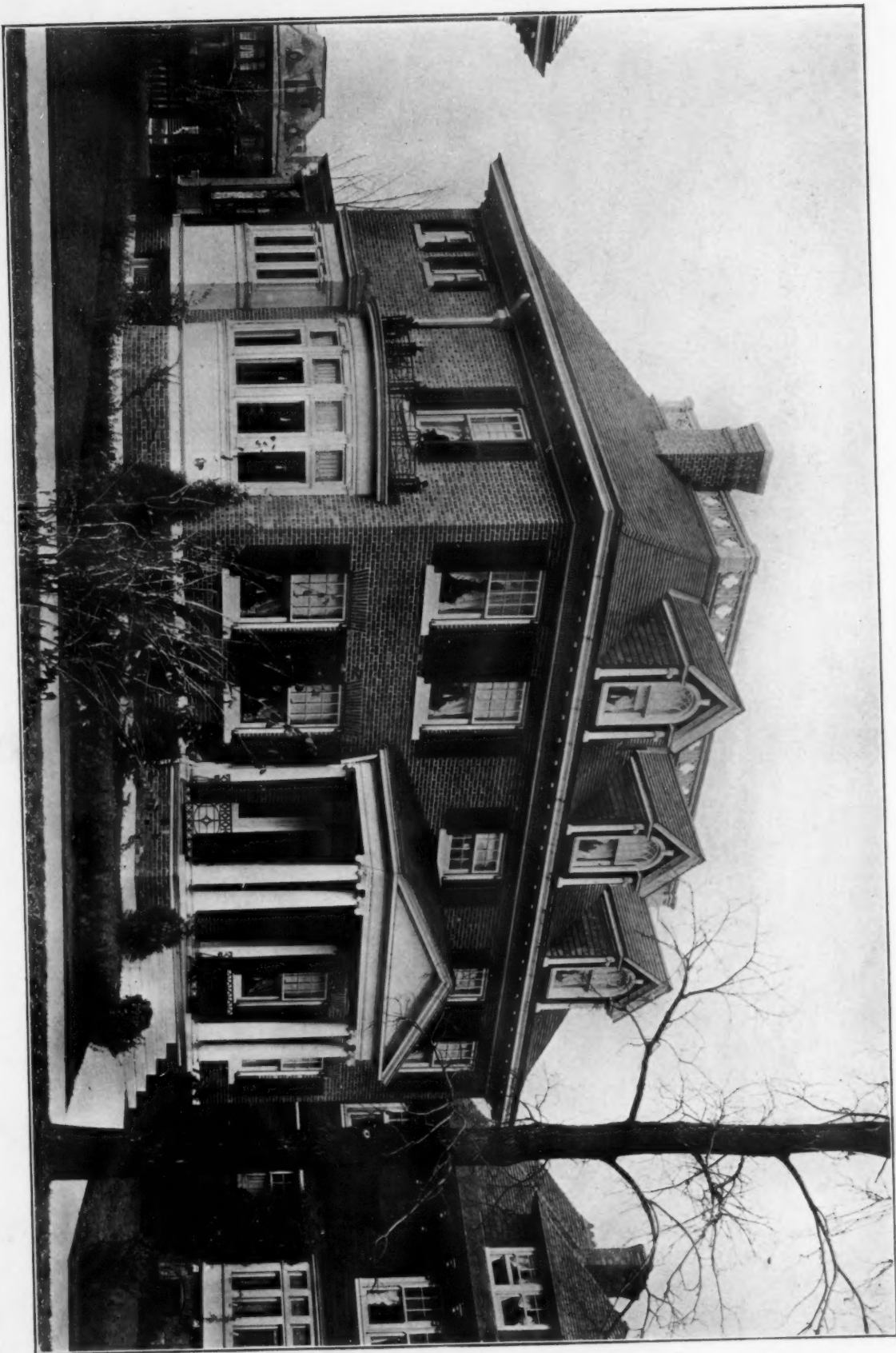


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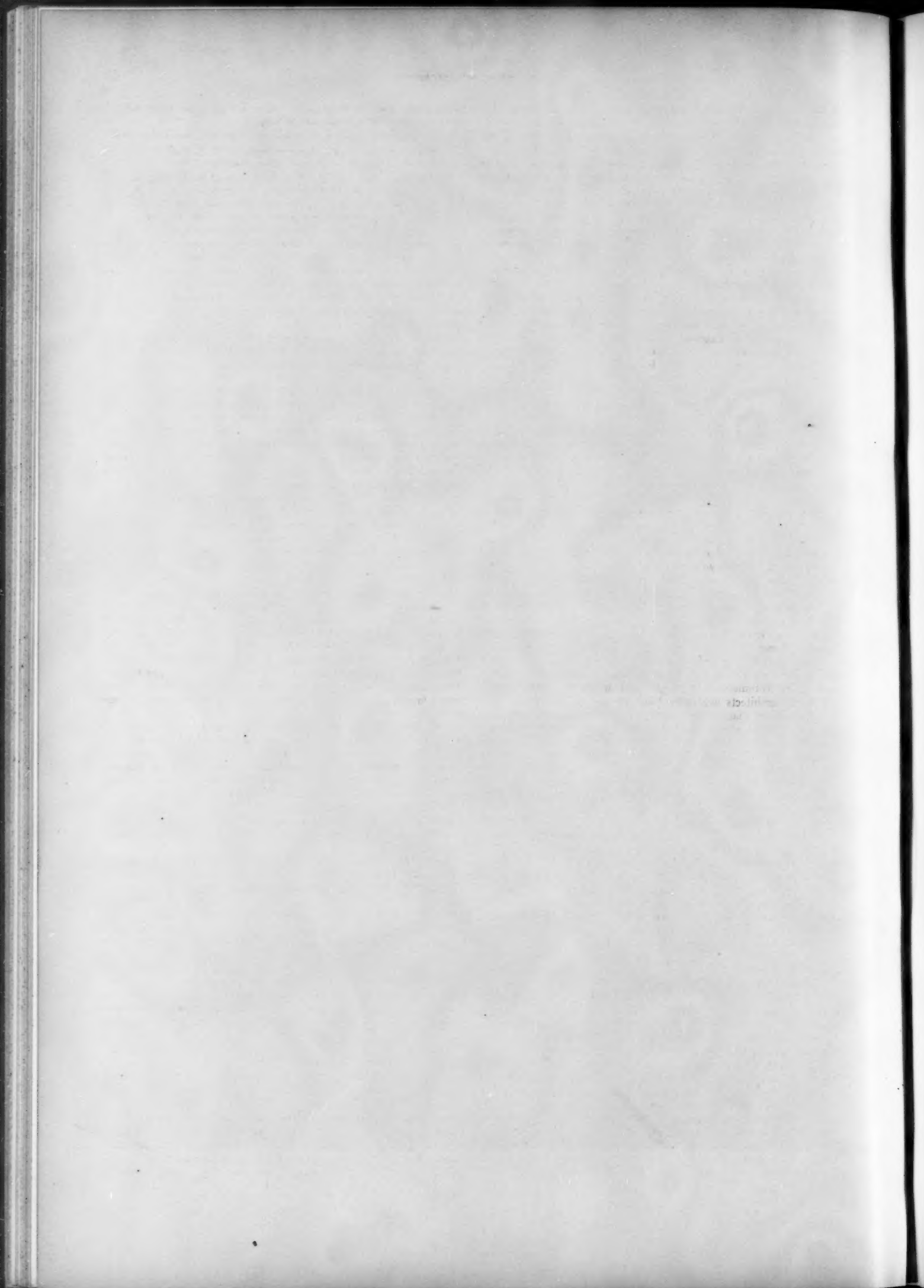
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Claude F. Bragdon, Architect.

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"At the commencement of his reign, his majesty decided that the buildings to be newly erected in Berlin for the Crown and for the State should be designed in a style harmonizing with the noble architecture of the Royal Palace and of the Arsenal.

"Not only the designs for these buildings, but all those of great importance, for all departments of the State are now regularly submitted for his approval and are influenced by his wishes. Continuity of effort I believe to be the principal condition of progress in architecture, and I consider my country to be most particularly fortunate in possessing in this critical period a far-seeing patron of art so powerful as to insure steadiness of purpose, as far as monumental architecture is concerned.

"It is therefore a hopeful view that I take of the future development of German architecture, and there can be no doubt that in Germany the misfortunes that caused artistic decline in the nineteenth century had a more disastrous effect than in any other country, for none had suffered so severely from the great European wars in England and France. Political unity has brought about greater artistic unity. As far as I am able to judge, the development of style in both countries has been following lines almost parallel to our own, the result of a century's trial given to different styles being a decided leaning towards the Classical architecture of the eighteenth century based, as with us, on a more complete understanding of that style, and, therefore, on a greater mastery of the possibility of a greater freedom of treatment than ever nineteenth-century architects attained to who attempted to work in the style of a former period.

"I may sum up my argument by saying that in my opinion there has been in the history of architecture a progressive, though sometimes interrupted, development of style as an expression of the architectural requirements of society from the fifteenth century up to the nineteenth, and that in order to progress still further we must start from an advanced point that had been reached before the continuity of progress was interrupted. Yet if we would not stand still we must constantly work at the adaptation of old means to new wants which have arisen and are arising in our time. In domestic architecture much has been done in this respect, especially in England, and of late years in Germany. But in no country is progress more likely to be brought about in this way than in the United States, where architects have already shown themselves well able to grapple with new architectural problems arising from new requirements, as in your admirable libraries, or from new methods of construction, as in your giant commercial buildings, and when the opportunities offered to architects are more frequent and the means at their disposal greater than in any country or in any age. The advancement of art has always been promoted by the peaceful rivalry of nations, and I therefore feel sure that the art of European countries can only gain by our finding, as we certainly shall, in the United States of America, a competitor as formidable in the domain of art as they are in commerce and in industry."

Later, in New York, he expressed himself as follows to a *New York Times* reporter on the kindred topic of architectural development in this country:

"I see the greatest hope for a magnificent architectural future for America. You are at work meeting conditions. That is the thing that architects have always to do. No nation can achieve a national architecture whose artists say: 'Let us build in the Gothic style,' or, 'No, let us build in Romanesque; that is better.' A country has simply to begin and build; it will start with what style it believes best suited to its particular problems, but it will develop just as it appreciates its needs. I have my idea as to what historic style is best suited to be the foundation of your architecture, but you may find another to be the best one. That doesn't matter. The point I make now is that you in America are earnestly striving to meet the particular problems of buildings fitted for dwellings, business houses, and public halls in America—problems different in many respects from any hitherto attacked by architects—and you are meeting these problems with a surprising degree of success, considering how brief has been the time during which you have been at it.

"New York is most impressive in the daring and untrammelled spirit in which it is thrusting up its gigantic fabrics into the air. Consider, whoever before undertook to erect what is almost a city under a single roof on such a plot of ground as that on which stands that 'Flatiron Building.' And how brilliantly you have dealt with a similar problem in *The Times Building*.

"You do right, precisely right, to treat these tall buildings frankly as towers. That is exactly what they are. Already you have the campanile of Giotto standing in the most conspicuous

point along your thoroughfare, and, I believe, other great towers reproduced in other parts of the city.

"Your problem has been to make the most of every inch of land. The concentration of the people in the city has brought conditions from which architects of former years have been free.

"I must say that I believe that the limits of high buildings will soon be reached and that their multiplication will soon cease. You are closer, possibly, than you think to the point at which it will be impossible to transport more people to and from their work. It is all very well to have these immense towers here and there, and perhaps gathered in considerable number in some parts of a town. But if the streets are to become great canyons lined with solid blocks of towers, it will be eventually impossible to get their inhabitants in and out. Then the question of daylight will be one incapable of solution. You will, I think, find it advisable and necessary to limit the height of buildings, as we do generally in Europe.

"But to return to the question of style. People often ask why we have no style to-day, why we are all adrift as to the most elementary principles of the art, and reveal so often the most execrable taste.

"The reason, I believe, is this: Until within the last few years architecture has had no chance. The nineteenth century was one of war and of disturbed social and political conditions and of general poverty. All the arts suffered, and especially did those which require large outlay suffer. Not only were no great buildings erected, but men forgot how to build, and when we began again it was in ignorance and forgetfulness. The result was the horrible warnings which exist on every side. If only the tradition of good building had been remembered we should have been spared all that.

"Now that we are prosperous again and minded to build, we shall do well if we go back to the eighteenth century and begin again where architects left off. Why begin at the beginning? Why puzzle again over the problems which earlier centuries have definitely settled? I consider that there are certain things pretty well determined in architecture. The sixteenth century definitely discarded Gothic as a style for domestic or commercial architecture. Conditions of life have altered since the days when Gothic was properly employed, and it is mere slavish imitation to build in it now. I do not speak of ecclesiastical architecture. Religion is essentially unchanging, and its aspirations express themselves in forms permanent and stretching from age to age. But domestic life is not to-day what it was in the Middle Ages, and commercial life in its modern sense is a new thing in the world.

"My belief is that the world was right in agreeing, as it did, that the Classic form was the one which might best be progressively adapted to the needs of modern life. In the eighteenth century it had reached the highest development, for its purpose, of the Classical style. My feeling is that we are wise in going back to that point, not to rest in its achievement, but to progress from it, having in mind always the necessity of studying our particular problem and in dealing with it freely and creatively, yet with intelligence informed of the history of past architectural endeavor.

"The information is acquired. The creative spirit is more a native gift. It is the evidences of it that fill me with confidence that great architectural triumphs will be wrought in this land of the West.

"In my opinion there has been in the history of architecture a progressive, though sometimes interrupted, development of style as an expression of the architectural requirements of society, and in order to progress still farther we must start from an advanced point that had been reached before the continuity of progress was interrupted. Yet, if we would not stand still, we must constantly work at the adaptation of old means to new wants which have arisen and are arising in our time. In domestic architecture much has been done in this respect, especially in England, and of late years in Germany.

"But in no other country is progress more likely to be brought about in this way than in the United States, where architects have already shown themselves well able to grapple with new architectural problems arising from new requirements, as in your admirable libraries, or from new methods of construction, as in your giant commercial buildings, and when the opportunities offered to architects are more frequent and the means at their disposal greater than in any country or in any age. The advancement of art has always been promoted by the peaceful rivalry of nations, and I therefore feel sure that the art of European

countries can only gain by our finding, as we certainly shall in the United States of America, a competitor as formidable in the domain of art as they are in commerce and in industry."

SOME ENGINEERING LESSONS OF THE SAN FRANCISCO DISASTER.¹

THE modern city is the creation of commercial needs, and its location is fixed by commercial conditions. The duty of the structural engineer is to so plan all parts of the structure that it shall resist (1) with certainty all definite calls upon it; (2) with no serious injury all probable calls upon it; (3) and without destruction all those occasional visitations that human power can resist. Grouped under the first heading are the live-load, dead-load and the ordinary wind-load requirements, etc.; under the second heading would be grouped such occasional attacks as those of fire, gales and moderate earthquakes in earthquake regions; under the third head occur such disasters as hurricanes and tornadoes, general conflagrations and severe earthquakes, such as at times appall humanity in disasters that are made possible by reason of inadequate design or construction (or both), permitted in order to save a small percentage of expense, but thereby hazarding the integrity of all, with the gambler's chance of some gain or great loss.

Successful resistance to earthquakes, even when severe, is possible; but as this concerns most cities only remotely, it will be passed over with the statement that unified foundations structurally carried to solid material, with a thorough sway-bracing of the frame, will preserve the integrity of a steel building in any probable earthquake; even in masonry walls, bands of metal reduce to small proportions the damage to them from seismic disturbances. It is mainly with the fire lessons that we are concerned, because they are of universal interest and application. It is true that, often when discussing these lessons, we hear the remark that the Baltimore and other fires teach the same facts; but if we analyze more deeply, we must conclude that the San Francisco lessons are unique in giving us generally the effects of fire only, while nearly all others have left the added destructive action of water and steam upon the highly-heated fire-resisting materials.

The main study, then, will be that of different engineering materials with regard to their earthquake-resisting and fire-resisting properties. In view of the general conditions found to exist in San Francisco, as developed by his careful inspection of the city, the writer would impress with all the earnestness at his command the absolute necessity that good construction must follow a good design, or the result is a failure. Faulty design may be partly or wholly redeemed by excellent construction, but a thoroughly good design may easily be utterly ruined by defective construction. These facts are not at all new, but they are so evidently often obscured or ignored that it would be well if they might be impressed with all the vividness of a new thing. The engineer should always see to it that his design is constructed of adequately good materials and executed with the necessary skill and character of workmanship.

Passing the discussion of foundations (not because they are less important than any, but because the superstructure is most exposed to the destructive agencies under discussion), it may be said that wood resists earthquake vibrations well, if the frame and roof are properly tied and braced; the almost universal practice is to ignore such bracing, and then the result is a collapse. In fire, wood, of course, "adds fuel to the flames." Masonry walls of all kinds resist the earthquake usually without destruction if well built, generally with considerable damage; the effectiveness of resistance is enormously increased with but little extra expense by improving the weak part of the wall—the mortar—by putting into the mortar a large proportion of Portland cement²; and a further effectiveness of resistance may be secured by metal ties and bands. Against fire, even without the rupturing and exploding action of water from the fire streams striking the highly-heated materials, stone of practically all varieties spalled and disintegrated badly and in varying degrees, enough to require its replacing for the sake of appearance even when it was not structurally incapacitated.

¹A paper by J. L. Van Ornum, read before Engineers' Club of St. Louis, and published in the "Journal" of the Association of Engineering Societies for March.

²The Appraisers' Building, which survived without a crack, was built with brick laid in cement mortar, and is said to have had a monolithic concrete foundation six feet thick capping the foundation piles.

In buildings in which steel enters as an essential structural element, more attention must be given to lateral bracing and to connections to make the structure safely resistant to earthquake vibrations. A more definite lateral stability must be furnished, with less reliance upon the indefinite internal rigidity of the finished structure.

In fire, the particularly vulnerable point of buildings of the first class remains the inadequate protection usually made against the introduction of fire from the outside, through windows, doors and inadequately designed roofs which quickly burned away. The protecting effect of metal shutters and metal covering of window trim was great, increasingly so as its character was better, and often so decisively effective as to permit the saving of the building at critical times, as the Kohl Building. Even without such protection the decided advantage of wire-glass was shown in a number of cases, as that of the Western Electric Company's Building. Although the heat shatters the glass, the wire holds the pieces in place in most instances, so that the flame cannot enter; and although it has the defect of diathermancy, even a weak defense inside may overcome the danger arising from the transmitted heat. It has become evident that, in general conflagrations, fireproof buildings are the innocent victims of outside attack rather than the cause. The conclusion is then inevitable that a very great need in improving conditions is adequate protection of exterior openings.

Passing without comment some of the lessons driven home by resulting failures, such as the necessity of adequate and correct connections, thoroughly good riveting, good bond between facing and backing, properly constructed partitions, etc., the general fact is noted that terra-cotta offers much less effective resistance to fire than does reinforced concrete. I can tarry on this lesson only long enough to state that this reference is, of course, only to good materials, well fabricated; and in this connection it should also be stated that critical examinations have indicated grave danger of the gradual scattering corrosion of metal embedded in cinder concrete.

There probably is no more important or instructive lesson to be drawn from this disaster than the imperative necessity of adequate protection of essential metal, whether this metal be a steel frame or steel reinforcement of concrete construction; and a considerable advance has been made in determining with much greater definiteness the details of such requirements. San Francisco's revised building laws, as approved on July 5, 1906, permit of the use of brick, metal-lath and plaster, terra-cotta and concrete. Brick of proper quality furnishes good protection if the minimum covering of the most exposed metal is at least four inches, and the mortar is of Portland cement. Metal-lath and plaster may, with care, be made efficient, but the wisdom of its permissive use seems to the writer to be doubtful, because the requirements for efficient resistance are so easily slighted; the fact remains that a noticeable proportion of failures in San Francisco were due to a sham application of this kind of protection.

When terra-cotta is used, the minimum protection should be at least two inches for beams and girders and four inches for columns, with especial attention given to proper mortar and to metal ties. It must also be remembered that, where the heat is great, the outer web of terra-cotta blocks shears off and fails, due to the excessive differential expansion of this outside web even when water from fire streams does not add its rupturing effects by cooling suddenly the highly heated surfaces; this usually means the preservation of the integrity of the steel frame, but does necessitate an entire reconstruction and replacement of the ruptured terra-cotta.

Concrete or reinforced-concrete of good quality both protected the structural metal and usually avoided the necessity of reconstruction (because the injury to it was superficial, not radical), except when the thickness of this protection was insufficient. In cases where the embedded, protected steel reached within an inch or so of the surface, the fire conditions often ruptured off the thin protecting layer of concrete, leaving the steel exposed. This is especially liable to occur on the under side of floor-beams and girders, where the embedded rods are so near the surface that the highly heated covering differentially expands considerably as compared with the concrete above the steel, leaving an easily ruptured section in the plane of the reinforcement where the bars are so numerous as to greatly reduce the area between them of the concrete connecting this outer protecting layer with the mass of concrete above the reinforcing steel.

It is believed that three or four inches of covering for the metal is as necessary for reinforced concrete construction as for column coverings of brick or terra-cotta in order to give columns adequate fire-protection. Tending to confirm this opinion is the fact that as a general proposition, in a temperature of 1,200 to 1,500 degrees Fahr., heat will penetrate concrete to a depth of two inches, enough to raise its temperature to 500 degrees Fahr. in less than an hour, while it takes perhaps three hours for this temperature to penetrate four inches; this is significant because noticeable loss in strength occurs at about this temperature, which increases rapidly for higher temperatures. For evident reasons the regulation of the item just mentioned must be covered by the building laws of cities in order that it may be made effective, as in the case of so many general requirements necessary for the public safety and welfare.

Hitherto it has been considered that a point of especial vulnerability is the lower flanges of beams and girders. While this fact essentially remains true, it seems that, relatively, more attention must be given to the adequate protection of columns, inasmuch as the failure of one of the lower columns involves not only the loss of it, but also the letting down or destruction of everything above it. The most prevailing cause of destruction and loss in the San Francisco fire, caused by a single class of weakness developing, was due to the partial or complete failure of basement or lower-story columns exposed to the fire by the destruction of their fireproofing.

I would add, in closing, one reference that concerns engineering in its commercial and business relations. The adequate protection of essential members from fire will add a small per cent. to the cost of a building over its cost if partially protected. This amounts to a few thousand dollars, which looks large to the firm paying for the structure; consequently, as a rule, the firm will take the risk of destruction for the sake of saving this extra initial expense. Were the small additional expense of thorough fireproofing assumed, it would not only decrease the hazard to the owner, but would make the structure a safer risk to insurance companies. Unfortunately, fire-insurance companies will not make public such statistics as they have, giving relative losses on different types of buildings. Yet it is believed that their relative losses on buildings of the first class are much less, proportionally, than is indicated by the somewhat lower insurance rate now prevailing for such buildings. In other words, the reduced hazard secured by thorough fireproofing and fire-protection ought to secure to the owner an insurance rate so noticeably lower that this saving would go far toward compensating him for the extra expense in securing this increased safety. This reduction in rates might well be made still greater when fireproofed buildings are compactly grouped, thus mutually protecting one another. Engineers, architects, insurance men and men of business would probably find that united consideration of this subject would lead to a mutually beneficial adjustment of these interests on the lines indicated.

ILLUSTRATIONS

ALL SAINTS' CATHEDRAL FROM THE SOUTHEAST, ALBANY, N. Y. MR. R. W. GIBSON, ARCHITECT, NEW YORK, N. Y.

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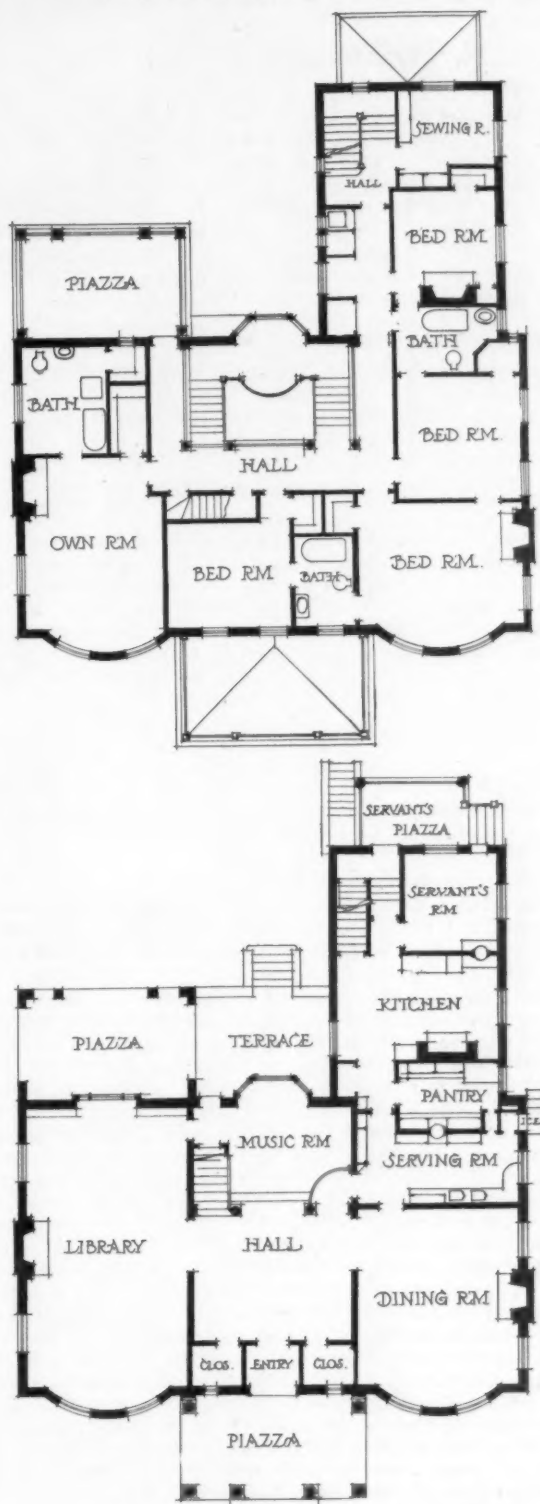
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Additional Illustrations in the International Edition.

DIE PFALZ, NEAR CAUB, PRUSSIA.

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MONUMENT TO THE BROTHERS CAIROLI, ON THE PINCIO, ROME, ITALY, ERCOLE ROSA, SCULPTOR.

BRONZED LEAD VASE, BASSIN DE NEPTUNE, VERSAILLES, FRANCE, AND THE GARDEN FROM THE PASHA'S PALACE, TETUAN, MOROCCO.

INTERIOR VIEWS IN THE BARDO MUSEUM, ALGIERS, ALGERIA,

NOTES AND CLIPPINGS

THE SOUTH AFRICAN TEMPLES.—The temple ruins at Rhodesia are puzzlers. The erudite folk used to say they were ancient, but Dr. Randall Macivers, their latest explorer, says they were built in the Middle Ages. He says the great "Elliptical Temple" was the fortified residence of the great chief or Monomortapa, whose sway extended over an enormous area and an extensive population. To understand how architectural feats like the finer Rhodesian buildings can have been achieved by the precursors of the modern South African natives, it is necessary to assume that in those days there was organization of a far higher character than has obtained in recent years, organization under great chiefs whose power and intelligence were of a relatively high order. From the Portuguese and their records this would appear to have been the case in the days of the Monomortapan empire of the Middle Ages down to the close of the sixteenth century. The organization of labor implied by the elaborate and decorated stone architecture is remarkable. Even more remarkable than the fortified castles are the terrace walls. These stone-built walls form irregular concentric rings around the hills upon which the villages were situated, and although structurally simple, cover an enormous area, extending in close formation over a space of upward of fifty square miles.—*Chicago Tribune*.

A SCOTTISH JUDGE ON THE ARCHITECT.—Lord Cockburn, in his "*Memorials of my Time*," when referring to certain difficulties which attend the man who devotes himself to the planning and erection of buildings, said: "An architect is almost the only professional man who can never be rightly judged of by the works which he executes. His art is costly, and each part is fixed as soon as it is done. There is no rubbing out. This would be severe, even were he allowed to have his own way. But how often does it happen that he is thwarted by position, poverty, or obstinate ignorance! He must perpetually sacrifice his taste to suit the humors and the purse of his employer. Yet nothing is so common as to hear an architect condemned on the mere sight of a work against every defect of which he has protested. Painters do not paint, nor do poets write, on these terms."

MME. MUSARD'S STABLE.—In M. Frédéric Loliér's "*La Fête Impériale*" one finds the strange Odyssey of that wideawake, ambitious and pretty American girl, Eliza Parker, born in a modest town on the Ohio River, who came to Europe and won the heart of the austere King William III. of Holland. One day the aged sovereign drew from his writing-table a package of old mortgages on some lands in Pennsylvania, and gave them as a souvenir to the fair Eliza, whose business instincts were so keen that she forthwith foreclosed the mortgages, and thereby possessed herself of one of the most valuable petroleum deposits in the world. The fair young Ohio beauty thus became one of the richest women in Europe, and without even going through the formality of separating herself from her official husband, a violinist named Musard, she came to Paris. She purchased a sumptuous hôtel, built palatial stables for her eighty magnificent horses and entertained lavishly. Mme. Musard, at a dinner that she gave in honor of the Prince de Chimay, wore a dress embroidered with over three thousand pearls. Tickets were issued to persons desirous of visiting her stables, which were finer than anything of the kind ever before seen in Paris. Among those who were frequent guests at breakfasts given in Mme. Musard's stables were Arsène Houssaye, Théophile Gautier and the painters Chaplin and Zeim. The table service at these repasts was performed, alternately with each course, by three coal-black negroes and by three white men. These attendants wore velvet knee-breeches, white silk stockings, shoes with silver buckles, and powdered wigs. Mme. Musard's equipages were more magnificent than those of the Empress Eugénie.—*C. I. B. in N. Y. Tribune*.

THE PRESERVATION OF ITALIAN ANTIQUITIES.—Writing about archaeological schemes in Italy, the correspondent in Rome of the *London Times* says that Italians feel that Professor Rava, the new Minister of Instruction, will carefully guard the national interests in all antiquities. He has conceived a vast programme, and has obtained from the premier the means to execute it. He began by choosing Prof. Corrado Ricci, considered the most competent person in Italy, as Director-general of Antiquities and Fine Arts. He then presented a bill for the protection of antiquities and

art treasures, with an initial fund of \$1,000,000, for the purchase of those still belonging to private individuals. He has also presented a bill for the institution of special offices for monuments, excavations, and fine arts in all the provinces of Italy. Up to the present, in the whole south of Italy, there has been only one such office—namely, in Naples. He has doubled the appropriation for excavations and increased the sum expended for antiquities and fine arts yearly. He has ordered the beginning on a large scale of excavations at Ostia, the port of ancient Rome, which it is hoped will be finished, or much advanced, in 1911, for the celebration of the fortieth anniversary of the proclamation of Rome as the capital of Italy. Besides this he has ordered excavations at Pæstum to find the remains of the great edifices of which Greek and Roman historians have spoken, besides the three magnificent Doric temples still standing. He has obtained permission to expropriate all the houses surrounding the Baths of Diocletian. Finally, he has obtained \$1,200,000 for the construction of the much-talked-of Archaeological Promenade, which is to be finished within three years. It will start from the Roman Forum, and will pass by the Colosseum, going as far as the Baths of Caracalla on one side and the Baths of Titus and Trajan on the other.—*N. Y. Evening Post*.

NEW DISCOVERY ON THE PALATINE HILL.—While celebrating the 2,660th anniversary of Rome, the founding of which is supposed to have taken place April 21, in the year 753 B.C., an important discovery was made on Palatine Hill. While trying to determine the entrance to the Palatine Acropolis and also to explore the Necropolis, a circular ditch was found, evidently a pit or tomb. It is similar to those discovered in the Roman Forum, and is believed to be connected with the earliest habitation and to have been constructed by the founders of the Palatine stronghold, as it is known the Acropolis was reserved for the leaders in Palatine and that the tombs surrounding it within the second range of fortified walls were only for the burial of patrician families. Minister of Instruction Rava has visited the spot and ordered a continuation of the excavations.—*Exchange*.

EXPLOSIONS BENEATH ROADWAYS.—An interesting case of the production of a liquid alloy of potassium and sodium by the action of electricity escaping from a defective cable beneath a roadway was recently discussed by Dr. Bassett before the Society of Chemical Industry. The cable was supplying power to a motor at 460 volts, and the current was carried by two thick, insulated copper cables, one positive and the other negative. These were laid about an inch apart on wooden bridges, in a wooden trough, which was then filled with bitumen. Only the negative cable was affected, and the leakage occurred at a spot where two parts of the cable had been joined. Investigation by Dr. Bassett showed that the alloy was formed by electrolysis of water containing potassium and sodium salts, which had come within the range of influence of the electricity escaping from the defective cable. A considerable amount of hydrogen in the gaseous form must have been formed at the same time. The alloy when brought in contact with water emitted small flames, due to the decomposition of water and ignition of the liberated hydrogen. Dr. Bassett suggests that many of the explosions which have occurred in the neighborhood of electric-light mains, and which have been attributed to accumulations of coal gas, have been due to accumulations of hydrogen formed by electrolysis. Ignition of the explosive mixture of hydrogen and air may occur in the absence of an electric spark or a match, if potassium or sodium, or an alloy of these two metals, has been produced by electrolysis.—*The Builder*.

"THE CROOKED HOUSE."—On the estate of Earl Dudley, at Himley Staffs, there is a curious habitation known as "the crooked house." It is altogether out of the perpendicular and slants toward the south end, which is heavily shored up with thick red brick buttresses. These peculiarities are the result of mining operations, the under stratum of the earth in these parts being completely honeycombed. The clocks on the walls, although absolutely perpendicular, as their pendulums testify, appear to be hanging sideways at a pronounced angle. A short glass shelf, one end of which appears to be a foot higher than the other, proves to be absolutely level, while in the tap-room is a table which is apparently slanting, but on which if round marbles are placed at the seemingly lower end they roll to all appearances up-hill to the top of the table and fall over with a bump.—*Exchange*.

POSITIONS OPEN.

WANTED, an experienced draughtsman, capable of making working drawings from rough sketches. State experience and salary required. Thos. C. Kennedy, Law Building, Baltimore, Md. (1634-1635)

ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMAN at once; one with five or six years' experience in architect's office. Walter P. Crabtree, architect, 259 Main St., New Britain, Conn. (1635-1636)

WANTED—Architectural draughtsman well up in details. White & Hussey, Architects, Lansing, Mich. (1635-1636)

FIRST-CLASS architectural draughtsman wanted at once. Good salary to right man. Write full particulars and state salary expected. Consolidated Engineering & Construction Co., Syracuse Savings Bank Bldg., Syracuse, N. Y. (1635-1637)

WANTED—Architectural draughtsman; man of at least 10 years' experience desired; permanent position for right man. Merrick & Randall, Syracuse, N. Y. (1635-1637)

POSITIONS WANTED.

DRAUGHTSMAN, 20 years' experience, technical training, practical, first-class designer, good at water-color or pen-and-ink rendering, and with best references, wishes position with architect of standing. Address A. P. E., care American Architect, New York City. (1635)

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Loyal Guard, 2d floor Citizens Building, No. 112 South Saginaw St., Flint, Mich., until 12 o'clock, noon, on the 20th day of May, 1907, for the erection and completion, excepting heating, plumbing and electric wiring, of a stone office building for the Loyal Guard, Flint, Michigan, according to plans and specifications as prepared by Pratt & Koeppel, Architects, Bay City, Mich.

A certified check in the sum of six hundred dollars made payable to the order of F. H. Rankin, Supreme Recorder, must accompany each proposal as a guarantee that the contractor awarded the contract will furnish a good and sufficient bond within ten days, in the sum of fifteen thousand dollars, 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 22d, 1907, at the office of the Loyal Guard, in Flint, Michigan, and at the office of the Architects, Pratt & Koeppel, Bay City, Michigan. Also with James Findlater, General Manager for Detroit, Room 302, Loyal Guard Building, Detroit, Michigan.

The right is reserved to reject any and all bids.

For all information desired apply to F. H. Rankin, Supreme Recorder, Loyal Guard, Flint, Michigan. (1635)

Oakland, Maryland, Court House Construction
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

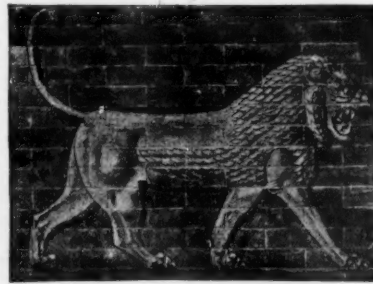
Proposals for the above building, heretofore advertised to be received up to noon on April 18, will be received up to May 4, at 10 o'clock A.M. In all other respects the advertisement heretofore given holds good.—Robert R. Henderson, Chairman; W. McCulloch Brown, Secretary.

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., April 24, 1907.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock p. m. on the 28th day of May, and then opened, for the construction (complete) of the Extension to the U. S. Post Office, Brooklyn, N. Y., in accordance with the drawings and specifications, copies of which may be had at this office or at the office of the Custodian at Brooklyn, N. Y., at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1635-1636)

age 99x61 feet; basement to contain gymnasium, plunge bath and bowling alleys. Total cost will be \$125,000.

Smith & Speck will erect brick apartments on Main and Thirty-eighth Streets, to cost about \$75,000.

KENORA, ONT.—It is said that the Kenora Tourist's Hotel Company has been formed to erect a hotel here to cost \$150,000. C. F. Bunnell, Winnipeg, Man., is reported interested.



THE LION OF BABYLON

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

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

PROPOSALS.

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., April 17, 1907. Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock p. m. on the 22d day of May, 1907, and then opened for an extension, remodeling, etc., including plumbing, gas piping, heating apparatus, electric conduits and wiring to the U. S. Post Office and Custom House at Petersburg, Virginia, in accordance with drawings and specifications, copies of which may be had at this office or at the office of the Custodian at Petersburg, Virginia, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1635-1636)

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., April 6, 1907.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock p. m. on the 14th 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 at Rockford, Illinois, in accordance with the drawings and specifications, copies of which may be had at this office or at the office of the Custodian at Rockford, Ill., at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1634-1635)

KEYSTONE
FLAT FINISH

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.—Chas. L. Thompson, of Little Rock, is stated to have prepared plans, which have been accepted, for a hotel to be erected at Cross and Markham Streets by J. J. Mahoney. It is to be a two-story brick and stone building, to cost about \$50,000.

LONG ISLAND CITY, N. Y.—Theo. Englehardt, 905 Broadway, Brooklyn, has prepared plans for an edifice to be erected in Lutheran Cemetery, Middle Village, for the

Lutherans at a cost, including furnishings, of about \$65,000.

LOUISVILLE, KY.—It is stated that the Trustees of the Elks' Lodge are considering plans for a \$100,000 building.

Press reports state that Mann & MacNeille, architects, 2 East Thirty-third Street, New York, will have charge of constructing a fifteen-story office-building in Louisville. Estimated cost, \$600,000.

Plans are being considered, it is said, for the erection of a church for St. Cecilia Catholic Church at Twenty-sixth Street. Cost, \$60,000. Rev. Andrew Brady is priest.

MARYVILLE, MO.—The Maryville State Normal Board of Regents will advertise for plans for the main building, for which funds to the extent of \$225,000 are in hand. Bids will probably be opened about May 15.

MAYVILLE, KY.—According to reports, the Directors of the First National Bank propose erecting a \$75,000 banking building.

MAXTON, N. C.—It is stated that the Carolina Methodist College will soon begin the erection of new buildings. Central or administration buildings will be of Corinthian style of architecture, base of stone and faced with pressed brick; basement will contain modern heating plant and gymnasium, etc. It is planned to erect two dormitories, accommodating 250, to correspond in architecture with the administration building. Structures will be built on a site of fifteen acres. Approximate total cost of structures will be \$100,000. H. C. Stout, Rocky Mount, N. C., will prepare plans for two buildings.

MEMPHIS, TENN.—It is stated that plans are being prepared for a one-story bank building, which is to be erected by the Directors of the First National Bank at 78 Madison Street, at a cost of \$65,000.

The Bryblock Mercantile Company will, it is said, erect a six-story brick business house, to cost about \$125,000.

MICHIGAN CITY, IND.—A site for a new Federal building in this city has been selected. Bids for the construction of the building will be solicited soon by the supervising architect, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

MIDLAND, MICH.—It is stated that the citizens have voted in favor of issuing \$60,000 bonds for the erection of a new Court-house.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—It is announced that Architects Ferry & Clas, 419 Broadway, Milwaukee, won the first prize, \$1,000, on plans submitted for the new \$500,000 auditorium to be built by the city of Milwaukee and the Milwaukee Auditorium Association. Detailed plans and specifications will shortly be called for. Brick or Bedford stone may be used. The auditorium will seat 10,000 people. It will be three stories high. The cubic space of the building will be 5,500,000 feet. Other prizes awarded for plans are: Second, Robertson & Potter, New York, \$750; third, Mills & Pruitt, Columbus, O., \$500; fourth, Van Ryn & De Gelleke, 211 Grand Avenue, Milwaukee, \$250. There were eight other designs.

The Milwaukee Building Construction Company is stated to have been granted a permit to erect a \$60,000 apartment-house on Grand Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street, to be of brick and stone, three stories high.

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BOSTON. CLEVELAND. CHICAGO. SAN FRANCISCO

The congregation of the St. John's Cathedral, it is reported, has adopted the report of the Building Committee recommending the acceptance of the plans of Buemming & Dick, 1107 Pabst Building, for the St. John's Cathedral Institute, which is to be erected at a cost of about \$100,000.

It is reported that Mrs. Rudolph Tragtart, Wauwatosa Avenue, has accepted the plans of Gustav Stickley, New York City, for a \$50,000 residence.

MINERAL WELLS, TEX.—J. W. Scharbauer, Ft. Worth, Tex., has purchased a site, 100x150 feet, and will erect a modern hotel and sanatorium, at a cost of \$100,000.

MOBILE, ALA.—Bids will be received until May 12 for remodeling St. Louis Street Baptist Church. Plans and specifications can be obtained at office of Hutchinson & Garvin, 82 St. Francis Street.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—The House has passed a bill authorizing Montclair to erect a Town Hall at a cost of \$100,000. It is stated that it is probable that no further action will be taken by the town of Montclair on this building until the fall.

MONTGOMERY, ALA.—The Exchange Hotel Company contemplates building an annex to the new Exchange Hotel. It is to be five stories high, have 75 rooms, fire-proof, and will cost about \$60,000. James E. Hickey, manager.

Plans for the ten-story brick and stone, 80x120-foot Gay-Teague Hotel, which is to be erected at Bibb and Commerce Streets, it is stated, have been accepted by the Gay-Teague Realty Company. It is reported that bids for the construction will be re-

KEYSTONE FLAT FINISH

ceived until May 9. Estimated cost, \$275,000.

NASHVILLE, TENN.—Carpenter, Blair & Gould, of New York City, it is stated, have prepared plans for a club-house to be erected by the Watauga Club, at a cost of about \$100,000.

Davidson County will erect jail and Court-house, estimated to cost \$160,000, after plans by Wheeler, Runge & Dickey, of Charlotte, N. C.

NEWARK, N. J.—E. A. Wurth has prepared plans for a six-story brick store and warehouse, to be erected on Plane Street, between Bank and Academy Streets, by Theodore Groedel, of the firm of Groedel & Bachman. The new building will be 60x120, and will cost \$50,000.

NEW BRITAIN, CONN.—B. H. Hibbard Co., 153 Arch Street, is stated to have secured the contract to erect the Baptist Church, of brick and stone, at about \$65,000.

NEW CASTLE, IND.—The Christian Church will erect a \$35,000 edifice, according to reports.

NEW HAVEN, CONN.—St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church will build a \$30,000 rectory on the south, known as No. 1 Hill-house Avenue, New Haven, the present brick house used as a dormitory by the St. Elmo's college fraternity to be moved.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.—Press reports state that D. Mercier is preparing to arrange

for the proposed reconstruction of the Hotel Royal and that probably \$250,000 will be expended.

It is reported that improvements are to be made to the Crescent City Jockey Club, at a cost of \$100,000. A steel grand-stand is to be constructed.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Plans for a new fourteen-story elevator apartment-house are being prepared by Architects Delano & Aldrich, 4 East Thirty-ninth Street, to be situated on a plot 100x100 feet, at the northeast corner of Park avenue and Eightieth Street, to cost in the neighborhood of \$600,000. Indiana limestone, light brick, terra-cotta, slag roof, electric elevators, steam heat, marble, tile, mosaic, hardwood finish, ornamental plastering and iron-work, etc. No sub-contracts have yet been issued. The Nine Hundred and Twenty-Five Park Avenue Company, 27 William Street, is the owner.

The Arnold Realty Company will, it is said, erect on Edgecombe Avenue, west side, 150 feet south of 145th Street, a six-story flat, 125x100 feet, to cost \$150,000. L. F. J. Weiher, 103 East 125th Street, is preparing the plans.

The Woytisek Construction Company, 322 East Sixty-ninth Street, will erect on the north side of Ninety-eighth Street, 307 feet east of Columbus Avenue, an eight-story high-class elevator apartment-house, 64x86.10 feet, to cost about \$150,000. Messrs. Lawlor & Haase, 69 Wall Street, will be the architects.

Press reports state that Messrs. Delano & Aldrich, 4 East Thirty-ninth Street, have plans ready for figures for the six-story

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EXPERT PHOTOGRAPHY

ARCHITECTURAL AND ARTISTIC SUBJECTS

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT (Photographic Department), 12 W. 40th St., N. Y.

residence, 25.5x68.8 feet, which Robert S. Brewster, 11 East Fifty-fourth Street, will erect at 715 Park Avenue, to cost in the neighborhood of \$50,000. No contracts let.

Architect Charles I. Berg, Windsor Arcade, is at work on plans for a new studio building to be situated on West Fifty-seventh Street, between Broadway and Seventh Avenue. Further information might be obtained from Mr. Force, care of Chas. S. Allen, decorations, 489 Fifth Avenue.

Philip Braender, builder, 143 West 125th Street, is making arrangements for the erection of another twelve-story fire-proof loft-building to cover the plot at 26 to 32 West Seventeenth Street, now occupied by four three-story dwellings. Reports state that no plans have yet been drawn, or architect selected.

John E. Olson, 39 West Twenty-fifth Street, owner and general contractor, will immediately begin a fire-proof twelve-story mercantile building, on a plot 100x100 feet, at the southeast corner of Spring and Crosby Streets. There will be four passenger elevators and all other modern improvements. Chas. I. Berg, Windsor Arcade, is the architect. American Bridge Company will furnish the steel. No other sub-contracts have yet been awarded. Mr. Olson is now taking bids.

Reports state that no definite plans have yet been decided upon for the improvement of Broadway, southwest corner of Forty-sixth Street, Times Square. It is rumored that a combination office and theatre-building will be erected. The plot measures 127.3x99.3 feet. The buyers are a syndicate composed of Walter J. Salomon and Messrs. Kerbs, Wertheim & Schiffer, of the United Cigar Stores Company.

Figures will be received by E. Rossbach, 1947 Broadway, for the three-story theatre, 60x90.5 feet, to be erected at 22 and 26 West Sixty-third Street by Butler Davenport, 66 West Thirty-eighth Street, to cost about \$150,000. The exterior will be of light brick, stucco and architectural terracotta, with a plastic slate roof.

Plans have been filed with the Building Superintendent for a six-story apartment-house to be built at the corner of Broadway and 137th Street for the Charter Construction Company. It is to have a frontage of 99.11 feet and a depth of 115 feet, with a façade of ornamental brick and stone, and will have accommodations for 39 families. It is to cost \$215,000. Emery Roth 20 East Forty-second Street, is architect.

NORTH BRADDOCK, PA.—Architect U. J. L. Peoples, Times Building, Pittsburg, Pa., has plans for a fire-proof eight-room school-house at North Braddock. Cost, \$75,000.

NORTHFIELD, MASS.—The erection of a chapel and music hall is contemplated by

KEYSTONE
FLAT FINISH

Northfield Seminary, Northfield, Mass. Architect has not yet been selected. Estimated cost, \$150,000.

NORWALK, CONN.—Reports state that a trade school is contemplated. Owner, State, State asks for a free site and an appropriation of \$75,000 from Norwalk.

OAKLAND, CAL.—Howard & Galloway are stated to have been engaged to prepare plans for the Y. M. C. A. building, to be erected at Telegraph Avenue and Twenty-first Street.

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.—The Oklahoma City Railway Company, it is said, is having plans and specifications prepared for office-building, to cost about \$300,000. Contract will soon be awarded.

OMAHA, NEB.—Frank M. Weeks is reported to have purchased a site and will erect an \$80,000 apartment-house.

D. J. O'Brien, of the D. J. O'Brien Candy Company, according to reports, intends erecting a five-story building at Twelfth and Howard Streets, to cost about \$50,000.

OTTAWA, ONT.—The Collegiate Institute Board, it is said, will build an addition to the present structure which will accommodate 1,200 pupils this year. Cost, about \$120,000.

PAINESVILLE, O.—Bids are being received by the County Commissioners of Lake County, Ohio, until May 15, for the new Court-house and jail building. J. Milton Dyer, architect, 825 Cuyahoga Building, Cleveland.

PASCO, WASH.—It is stated that it has been decided to erect an addition to the Court-house.

PASS CHRISTIAN, MISS.—L. T. Dickerson, Chicago, Ill., has purchased and will remodel the Mexican Gulf Hotel, expending about \$50,000. Improvements will include the installation of sanitary plumbing and heating, swimming pool, etc.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—The Franklin Fund Committee of the Franklin Institute, it is stated, intends erecting on Sixteenth and Arch Streets a building probably five stories high.

Jacob Myers & Son, 608 Witherspoon Building, it is said, have secured a permit to erect a three-story brick garage at 216 North Broad Street, at a cost of \$110,000.

PITTSBURG, PA.—The new Building Committee of the Central Board of Education has decided to advertise for competitive plans for the new \$900,000 high school building. J. P. Saling, of the Twenty-fifth Ward, is chairman.

Reports state that the Times Building in Fourth Avenue will be made over and

modernized. Cost, \$100,000. Address W. H. Seif, Colonial Trust Company.

It is stated that the contract to erect the St. Francis Hospital has been awarded to Thos. Reilly, of Philadelphia. The building is to be of reinforced-concrete and brick with cut-stone trimmings, and is estimated to cost \$570,000.

Reports state that the Sisters of Mercy of Allegheny County will build three additions to Mercy Hospital, in Pride Street. Cost, \$300,000. Address Mother Superior, care of hospital.

E. A. Kern, care of J. A. Young & Co., Penn and Highland Avenues, has bought a site and will erect a large store and flat-building in Broad Street, East End. Cost, \$75,000.

Architect F. J. Osterling, Commonwealth Building, Pittsburg, Pa., has plans for a seventeen-story bank and office-building for the East End Savings & Trust Company, Penn and Sheridan Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa. Cost, \$400,000. Address Paul C. Dunlevy, treasurer.

Architect Frank Andrews, Cincinnati, O., is preparing plans for an addition to the Fort Pitt Hotel which will provide 500 more additional rooms, besides bowling alleys, billiard-rooms, etc. Cost, \$500,000. Address Charles R. Miller, Fort Pitt Hotel, Pittsburg.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.—Press reports state that plans are being prepared for the Naval Hospital, to cost \$200,000.

RALEIGH, N. C.—The Central Carolina Construction Company, of Greensboro, is stated to have secured the contract to erect the seven-story reinforced-cement fire-proof Masonic Temple, at about \$125,000.

Sealed proposals will be received at office of principal until May 8 for erecting laundry building and enlarging main building for the Colored Blind and Deaf School. Plans and specifications can be obtained from principal; usual rights reserved. Certified check for \$100 must accompany each bid. Bond for satisfactory work required.

ROANOKE, VA.—It is said that J. T. Strickland will erect a seven-story business building here, to cost \$150,000.

ROCKFORD, ILL.—Bids are asked by James Knox Taylor, supervising architect, Washington, D. C., until 3 p.m., May 14, for the construction, including heating apparatus, electric wiring and conduits, of extension of U. S. Post-office at Rockford.

ST. LOUIS, MO.—It is reported that the Hall Real Estate Company is about to close negotiations for sale of site, 105x109 feet, to a syndicate which proposes to erect a hotel; twelve stories, steel-frame construction; fire-proof. Cost, \$1,000,000. Structure will be leased by James H. McTague.

The Lean-Gould Advertising Company is reported to have selected a site at Washington Avenue and Charles Street on which

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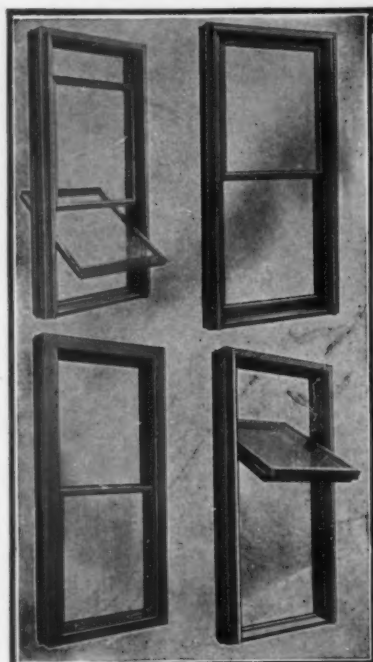
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it is proposed erecting an eight-story building, to cost about \$150,000.

The contract to erect the Temple Israel at Washington Avenue and King's Highway is reported to have been awarded to Patrick J. Moynihan. Estimated cost, \$150,000.

Mauran, Russell & Garden are preparing plans for building to be erected on property owned by the J. G. Chapman estate; site 50x150 feet; eight stories; reinforced-concrete; steam heat; sprinkler system; electric passenger and freight elevators; cost, \$150,000.

ST. PAUL, MINN.—A bill is stated to have passed the Senate authorizing St. Paul to issue \$100,000 for the erection of a central police station.

The Merriam Park Presbyterian Church, Inglehart and Moore Avenues, it is said, will erect a \$40,000 edifice.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX.—The congregation of the First Presbyterian Church, at Houston and Flores Streets, it is stated, intends erecting at Martin and Navarro Streets a \$50,000 edifice.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—Jas. Cotter Pelton, of San Francisco, is stated to be the architect for a seven-story Class C store and office-building which is to be erected of gray-stone and buff-colored brick with steel frame, on Geary and Stockton Streets, by Jos. Rothschild. Cost, \$150,000.

A five-story hotel, to cost \$300,000, it is reported, will be erected on Larkin and McAllister Streets by Edw. Rolkin.

The Thompson-Starrett Construction Company, it is reported, has charge of the

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construction of the eight-story Class A building which to be erected on Kearney and Union Streets, for Oscar T. Luning, and for which plans have been prepared by Nathaniel Blaisdell, of San Francisco.

The plans for the four-story store and loft-building to be erected at Mission and Second Streets for the Phillips Estate Company are reported to have been completed by Meyers & Ward, of San Francisco. Estimated cost, \$90,000.

L. B. Dutton is stated to be the architect for the fourteen-story Class A building which is to be erected on Market and New Montgomery Streets for the Metropolitan Trust & Savings Bank Company. Probable cost, \$600,000.

M. J. Lyon, of San Francisco, is stated to have prepared plans for a ten-story Class A building to be erected on Third and Stevenson Streets, at a cost of \$150,000.

The Schroth Company, it is stated, is planning to erect a ten-story Class A building on Stockton Street and Union Square Avenue, to cost \$200,000.

The First National Bank, according to reports, has had plans prepared by D. H. Burnham & Co., of Chicago, Ill., for a Class A granite, pressed-brick and terracotta Class A building, to be erected at Post and Montgomery Streets. Approximate cost, \$800,000.

It is reported that the contract to erect the steel concrete and Bedford limestone

Orpheum Theatre on site of the Old O'Farrell Street Vaudeville Theatre, has been awarded to Jas. Stewart & Co., of New York City. Probable cost, \$400,000.

It is stated that the Atlanta Commercial Company proposes to erect a twelve-story Class A office-building on California and Sansome Streets, at a cost of \$500,000.

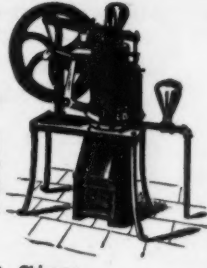
A mercantile building is to be erected at the corner of Essex and Oxford Streets, on a lot owned by the heirs of Atherton T. Brown and numbered 73 to 79 Essex Street and 2 to 8 Oxford Street. The new building will be erected from plans by Allen & Collins, which call for a structure eight stories high, fire-proof and costing about \$250,000. The construction will be granite to the third story, the other five stories being of brick with brick cornices. The skeleton will be of steel and the floors of heavy concrete. It will cover an area of 8,000 square feet, valued at \$175,000. There will be a frontage of 75 feet on Essex Street and 136 feet on Oxford Street.

The Belden Building, which will cover a lot 60x68 feet, owned by the Crocker Estate Company, on the corner of Bush and Montgomery Streets, it is said, is to be of steel-frame, ten stories in height, faced with buff brick and trimmed with terra-cotta, and will have a wrought-iron front. The entire building will be fitted with metal doors and sashes and no wood will be used except where it is absolutely necessary. The superstructure of the floors will be of reinforced-concrete. Cost, \$500,000.

The Jewelers' Building, which is to be built for the Crocker Estate Company, is to be a restoration of the old Sloan Build-

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ing in Post Street, between Kearny Street and Grant Avenue, which was almost entirely wrecked by the fire. The restoration, which amounts practically to a new building, will cost \$400,000. It will be seven stories in height, of steel frame, with gray brick and terra-cotta facing, and front of wrought-iron.

Another addition is contemplated, according to reports, for the St. Francis Hotel, on the lot on Geary Street, formerly occupied by the News Company.

Edward Rolkin, Oak and Stanton Streets, has applied for a permit to erect a five-story brick hotel building on the corner of Larkin and McAllister Streets, at a cost of \$300,000.

SAN JOSE, CAL.—Bids are asked until May 15, for constructing schools in this city as follows: One to cost \$175,000; four to cost \$50,000, and one to cost \$20,000. F. S. Allen, Pasadena, Cal., is architect.

SAVANNAH, GA.—It is said that the Young Men's Christian Association Building, to be erected at a cost of \$100,000, will be 60x180 feet of brick and stone construction; steam heating; combination lighting. Architects, Wallin & Young; contractor, A. A. Artley.

SEATTLE, WASH.—Somervell & Cote, Walker Building, are stated to have been engaged by the Sisters of Providence, who manage the Providence Hospital, to prepare plans for a new hospital to be erected in North Seattle, at a cost of \$300,000.

J. M. Frink, it is stated, intends erecting at Third Avenue and Columbia Street, a fourteen-story building.

It is reported that George Barr has had plans prepared by H. Ryan, Globe Building, for a three-story apartment-house, to be erected at Ninth Avenue and Olive Street. Cost, \$50,000.

Reports state that plans for the superstructure of the church to be built for the congregation of the First Methodist Church at Fifth Avenue and Marion Street, have not been completed. The contract for work on the basement will be let in a few weeks. The building will be 105x116 feet, constructed of brick and terra-cotta. Cost of building, \$125,000; furnishings, \$25,000. James H. Schack, Downs Block, is architect.

SHAWNEE, OKLA.—It is stated that plans are being prepared for a \$100,000 depot which is to be erected here by the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad. J. B. Berry, chief engineer, Chicago, Ill.

SPOKANE, WASH.—The State Board of Control is stated to have selected J. K. Dow, Empire State Building, and Prusse

& Zitle, of Spokane, to prepare plans for the new State building, to cost about \$400,000.

The Spokane Club, it is said, will erect a six-story building on Riverside Avenue, near Monroe Street, to cost about \$200,000. J. H. Spear, president.

L. L. Rand, The Rookery, is preparing plans for a six-story business building, 150x150 feet, of mill construction, for the Spokane Dry Goods Company, to cost \$125,000.

The Union Trust Company (Jas. C. Cunningham, secretary) is said to have secured a site at Riverside Avenue and Stevens Street on which it is proposed erecting a building ten or twelve stories high, costing about \$400,000.

The Pacific Coast Company is stated to be having plans prepared for a two-story fire-proof building which they propose erecting on Jackson Street, at a cost of \$100,000.

STEVENS POINT, WIS.—It is said that plans are being prepared for a hospital building to be erected at Stevens Point, Wis., by the Sisterhood of Mercy Hospital, of Chicago. Cost, \$50,000. Rev. H. T. Ehr, St. Joseph's Church, can give information.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Reports state that contract for erection of the gymnasium for Syracuse University has been awarded to the Consolidated Engineering & Construction Co. The building is 200x150 feet, and will cost approximately \$250,000. It will be steel skeleton, fire-proof construction. The offices of the construction company are at the Syracuse Savings Bank Building, Syracuse.

TACOMA, WASH.—An apartment building to cost \$200,000 will be erected at Wright Park and G Street by the Savings Realty Company. Russell & Babcock, architects, Provident Building.

John C. Donnelly and Edmund Croft contemplate erecting a hotel on C Street to contain 1,000 rooms and to cost about \$750,000.

TOLEDO, O.—James K. Hamilton, attorney, in the Spitzer Building, has commissioned Architect Bernard Becker, Gardner Building, to prepare plans for a four-story brick building which he will erect for the Toledo Merchandise Company.

At its last meeting, the Board of Education voted to erect a new school building on Cherry Street. The number of rooms or the construction have not yet been decided on, but the locality is such that nothing but a large structure will suffice. An architect has not yet been employed.

TOPEKA, KAN.—John H. Stanton, State Architect, is preparing plans for the new

buildings, construction of which was authorized by the Legislature. They will cost in the aggregate nearly \$2,000,000. The plans will be mostly prepared by July 1. Several large buildings are to be erected, the Pittsburg Manual Training Normal at a cost of \$150,000, the new engineering building at Lawrence to cost \$75,000, new buildings at Manhattan, Beloit, Winfield, Emporia and extensive repairs and alterations at nearly every State institution.

TUSCALOOSA, ALA.—Sealed proposals will be received by Commissioners of Tuscaloosa County, Alabama, until May 15, for general erection, plumbing, heating, wiring and interior decoration in new Court-house; plans and specifications by William Ernest Spink, 812 Title Guarantee Building, Birmingham, Ala. Plans may be seen at Probate Judge's office, Tuscaloosa, also at office of architect, Birmingham, after April 20.

UPPER MONTCLAIR, N. J.—Plans are being prepared, it is said, by Messrs. Van Vleet & Goldsmith, 111 Fifth Avenue, New York, for a school building, costing about \$50,000, to be located at Upper Montclair, N. J. The Board of Education has appointed a Building Committee, of which Charles Reeves, 103 Claremont Avenue, is chairman, to have charge of the plans and award contracts.

UNIVERSITY PLACE, NEB.—Reports state that a Methodist church will be erected, to cost \$65,000.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Bids are asked by Capt. John Stephen Sewell, Constructing Officer, U. S. Soldiers' Home, Washington, until 2 P. M., May 13, for the erection of two sets of officers' quarters, and for excavation for and construction of an iron fence about the Soldiers' Home grounds.

Mrs. Alice C. Barney, 2306 Sheridan Circle, Northwest, has awarded contract to John H. Nolan, 1413 G Street, Northwest, for the construction of dwelling on R



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