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SUMMARY:

Pages 221-222

The New Pennsylvania Art Juries and the Designing of Churches
—A New Jersey Canon on Church Architecture—Reclaiming a
Site for the Proposed "Bi-Oceanic" Exposition at New Orleans—
Possible Withdrawals from the Architectural League of America
—Further Suits for Breach of Implied Contract—Dangerous
Structures sometimes made Safe at Public Cost—Reinforced-con-
crete Buildings and Rats—Mr. Kenyon Cox, Sculptor—for the
nonce.

THE EMANCIPATION OF ARCHITECTURE IN BELGIUM..... 223

SIR JAMES BAKER..... 226

COMMUNICATION 227

A Church Canon on Ecclesiastical Architecture.

ILLUSTRATIONS 228

House of A. C. Magnus, Esq., Winnetka, Ill.: Two Plates—The
Commercial National Bank Building, Chicago, Ill.—House on
Woodlawn Avenue, Chicago, Ill.—House on Woodland Road,
Pittsburgh, Pa.—House on Highland Avenue, Sewickley, Pa.—
No. 4925 Berlin Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.—Houses in Brussels,
Belgium.

NOTES AND CLIPPINGS..... 228

SOCIETIES, PERSONAL MENTION, ETC.

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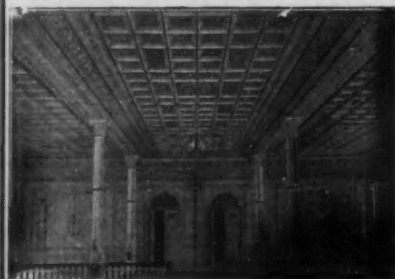
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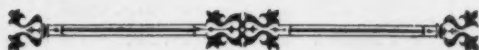
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Alphabetical List of Advertisers

For CLASSIFIED LIST, See Page xviii.

A Aileen Cement.....xxiii American Concrete Steel Co.....ix American School of Correspondence, xiv American Luxfer Prism Co.....iii American Mason Safety Treat Co.....xxii American Sheet & Tin Plate Co.....vii Associated Expanded Metal Co.....xiv Atlas Portland Cement Co.....xxiii	B Barber Asphalt Paving Co.....xiv Batterson & Eisele.....xxxi Berger Mfg. Co.....ii Bird & Sons, F. W.....xxxi Burt Mfg. Co.....ix	C Campbell, Walter M.....xxii Cardinell-Vincent Co.....ix Cement Age Co.....lviii Chappell Furnace Co.....xx Chicago Portland Cement Co.....xxiv Clinton Wire Cloth Co.....xix Contractors' Supply & Equipment Co.....lvii Corrugated Concrete Pile Co.....viii Cutler Mfg. Co.....xxii	D Deane, E. Eldon.....xxii Dixon Crucible Co., Jos.....viii
E Elevator Supply and Repair Co.....ii Emmel, Charles.....xviii	F Fisher Co., Robert C.....iii French & Co., Samuel H.....viii Frink, I. P.....x	G Genasco Roofing Co.....xiv General Compressed Air and Vacuum Co.....x Globe Ventilator Co.....xxiii Gorham Mfg. Co.....iv Gurney, Heater Mfg. Co.....xxiv	H Hartmann Bros. Mfg. Co.....ii Harvard University.....iv Hayes, Geo.....lviii Holophane Glass Co.....xix
I Information Bureau of Tile Indus- try.....xiii	J Jackson Co., Wm. H.....xxiv Jenkins Bros.....xii Jones, T. W.....viii	K Kewanee Water Supply Co.....xvii Keystone Varnish Co.....xxii Knoche & Steves.....xii	L Lane, John.....v Loomis-Manning Filter Co.....ii Lufkin Rule Co.....xxii
M Mass. Institute of Technology.....iv Miller & Bro., James A.....viii Mittenberg Paper Co.....xxi Monarch Water Heater Co.....xix Mullins Co., The W. H.....viii	N National Fireproofing Co.....vii National Lead Co.....xiv Neuchatel Asphalt Co.....xii New York Belting & Packing Co.....xiii New York Blower Co.....xii Northwestern Terra Cotta Co.....xviii	O Okonite Co. (Ltd.).....v Otis Elevator Co.....ii	P Peerless Rubber Mfg. Co.....xvii Pennsylvania Rubber Co.....xi
R Raymond Concrete Pile Co.....xi Rider Ericsson Engine Co.....xxi	S St. Louis Portland Cement Co.....xxiv Samson Cordage Works.....xii Smith Co., H. B.....xxi	T Taylor, J. W.....xxii Thorn Co., J. S.....viii Thorp Fireproof Door Co.....x Troy Laundry Machinery Co.....xxiv Trussed Concrete Steel Co.....xii, xiii	U U. S. Mail Chute Equipment Co.....xxii U. S. Mineral Wool Co.....viii Universal Portland Cement Co.....xxiv University of Illinois.....iv University of Michigan.....iv University of Pennsylvania.....iv
			V Vaile & Young.....xxiv
			W Washington University.....iv Weber Steel Chimney Co.....xv Winslow Bros. Co., The.....xix Winslow Co., E. J.....v Wirt, F. B.....xxii Wolf Mfg. Co.....xvi

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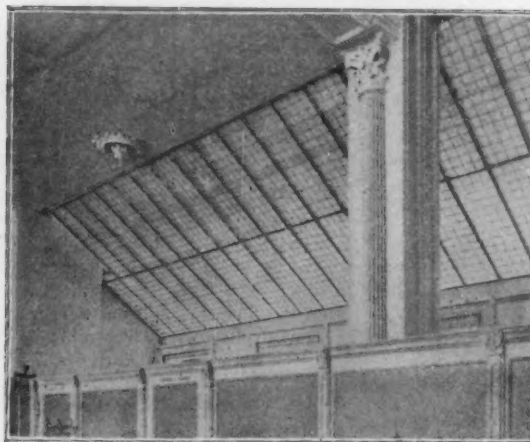
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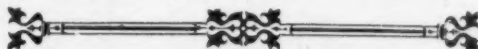
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NOTES AND CLIPPINGS

STATUES AT BEVERLEY MINSTER.—Between 1897 and 1901 sixty-nine statues were placed in the exterior niches of Beverley Minster, mostly in commemoration of the sixtieth year of the reign of the late Queen Victoria. The trustees of the Minster agreed to find and provide the stone, the scaffolding and the cost of fixing, and the money expended on the entire work amounted to 1,540*l*. But after all this was done, there still remained 143 niches to be filled, and Canon H. E. Nolloth, the vicar, has now undertaken, at his own cost, says the *Yorkshire Herald*, to place some thirty statues in the niches of the west front. Mr. R. Smith, a well-known London sculptor, who carved all the other figures which now adorn the exterior of the edifice, has already made a good start with the work. He has completed statues of the twelve Patriarchs, which are to be placed in the twelve niches above the west door.

NEW SCULPTURES AT TRINITY COLLEGE.—After twenty-five years of waiting, work has been begun on carving the stones that were left for that purpose when Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., was built, over the twelve entrances of the main building. Only two of the doorways will be cut at present. Some time ago members of the Class of '81 voted to give the money necessary to carve the stones over the first section doorway. Designs were submitted to President Luther by Halbot Entrees, of Hartford, and a young man's face, surmounted by an Oxford hat, was selected. Before the work was begun, Fred. Haight, an alumnus of the Class of '87, was so struck with the plan that he succeeded in having his class make a similar gift for the decoration of the next section doorway. A monk's head has been submitted as a design. It is not known, according to Dr. Luther's statement, whether this will be carried out or whether some other design will be used in its place. The monk's head was copied from a pair of rare andirons

which were made in Florence a number of years ago, the moulds being destroyed as soon as the first casts were taken. The andirons are now in the possession of one of the college fraternity houses.—*N. Y. Tribune*.

A FALGUIÈRE EXHIBITION.—The Municipality of Paris are about to exhibit at the Petit Palais an interesting collection of the sculptures of Falguière, as well as the portrait of the late sculptor by M. Carolus-Duran, and his bust by M. Rodin.

SOUND-PROOF BUILDING PLATES.—These bricks or plates are made from a mixture of gypsum, with sawdust, coke-dust, or ashes. The following, according to the *Bau-technische Zeitschrift*, is another effective but more expensive method. An acid or acid salt from a second salt is mixed with the gypsum mass by stirring; the action of the acid forces out the carbonic or hydrochloric acid from this second salt, and these gases in escaping produce pores in the plates. With careful work, the pores in the mass may be distributed so evenly and in such great number that the plates made from it are very light, conduct sound badly and can be easily nailed. The same result, according to the *Allgemeine Chemiker-zeitung*, may be obtained in a much simpler manner by adding small quantities of carbonates to the gypsum mass. These carbonates and the gypsum suffer mutual decomposition, resulting in the liberation of carbonic acid; the gas escapes slowly and steadily, while the gypsum sets and hardens, acquiring an entirely porous texture without losing any of its durability. Thus at the expense of very little material the plates, while retaining their strength, become lighter. The bicarbonates of the alkalis—sodium carbonate or ammonium bicarbonate—are the best salts to use for the purpose. The effect may be increased by adding sawdust, cokedust or ashes. For example, 20 parts by weight of sawdust may be mixed with 40 parts by weight of gypsum, and 40 parts

by weight of water, in which 1 part by weight of sodium bicarbonate or ammonium carbonate has been dissolved, added to the mixture. The pulp is poured into moulds, and can then be left to harden without further attention.—*Scientific American*.

LONDON FIRES.—From the official return just issued by the London Fire Brigade, we regret to find that the inexcusably thoughtless practice of dropping matches and other lights was responsible for more than 21 per cent. of the 3,843 fires which occurred last year in the County of London. Children playing with fire and matches are far less dangerous members of the community, for their antics resulted in no more than 6 per cent. of the total number of outbreaks. Unprotected lights gave rise in one way or another to 257 fires, and oil lamps to 148 outbreaks. The continuance of improperly fixed stoves is again demonstrated by 67 fires, to which we must add 98 due to hot ashes and 235 to sparks from grates, giving fireplaces the unenviable responsibility for no fewer than 300 fires. Escapes of gas aided by the insane habit of searching for leakage with lights were the occasion of 134 fires, and defective electric circuits are debited with 100 outbreaks. That faulty wiring, and especially the use of ineffective casing, constitutes a real danger has been recognized by the revised regulations of the Institution of Electrical Engineers, and we hope that architects will insist upon the adoption of these in all installations with which they are concerned. The disastrous fire a few days ago in Camden Church, Camberwell, is one of the most recent examples of the danger lurking in apparently harmless electric wires, and which are absolutely harmless if only the necessary safeguards are provided.—*The Builder*.

M. THOMAS AND HIS BEAUX ARTS ROBBERIES.—Further researches at the house of the late architect, M. Thomas, as well as in the libraries of the Beaux-Arts and the National Archives, have brought the num-



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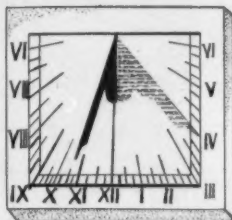
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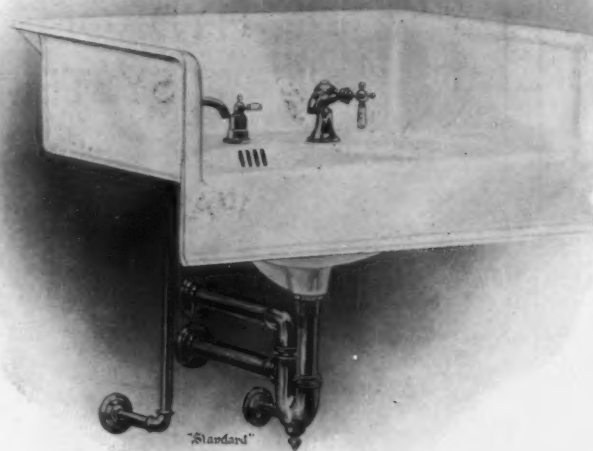
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ber of prints, engravings and similar things stolen by him up to 2,300, and as yet the experts have not finished their work. A peculiar circumstance has come to light which accounts in part for the liberty M. Thomas enjoyed in carrying out his thefts. It appears that he enjoyed among the library authorities a reputation for extreme severity. This arose from his action some ten years ago in reprimanding the librarians of the School of Beaux-Arts because he could not find on the library shelves certain books which were in the catalogue. It has now been discovered that the very books he named as missing were among those he purloined. One use Thomas made of stolen prints was very ingenious. There are many old books whose value is small because they lack some particular feature, some plate or page. Thomas would buy such books, which can be found along the quays in numbers, would supply the missing part from one of the libraries and would sell at a high figure. Thus it has been found that he bought one book for \$6 which he completed and sold for \$100. About a dozen books were found in his house which awaited treatment.—*Exchange*.

DUBLIN'S CATHEDRALS.—The only authentic relic of Danish Dublin of any consequence is Christ Church Cathedral, belonging to the Protestant Episcopalians. It was founded by Sitric, son of Olaf, king of Dublin, and Donat, the first bishop, was chosen by the Danes twenty-four years after the struggle at Clontarf. Christ Church is a long cruciform building with a central tower, and has some remarkable

monuments, including one of the Princess Eva and Strongbow, her husband. Eva was the daughter of that king of Leinster, Dermot, who, to regain possession of his kingdom, precipitated the English conquest of Ireland, 1169. Christ Church Cathedral was restored by George Roe, a citizen of Dublin, toward the end of the last century.

The Protestant Episcopalians have also in Dublin the Cathedral of St. Patrick, a venerable cruciform pile three hundred feet in length. It was built on the site of a parochial church supposed to have been founded by St. Patrick in 448, and raised to the dignity of a cathedral in the twelfth century. During the early years of the English Church Establishment much strife was occasioned by the existence of the two cathedrals. A settlement was ultimately arrived at by which the Danish cathedral was selected for the consecration of archbishops.

St. Patrick's Cathedral, in modern times, shares interest very evenly with Christ Church. It, too, has many historical monuments. There are two pillar tablets to the memory of Dean Swift and Stella. A few years before the restoration of Christ Church Cathedral, Sir Benjamin Lee Guinness had performed a similar service for St. Patrick's.—*G. H. Bassett in Boston Transcript*.

INDEPENDENCE SQUARE.—The wall around Independence Square, which, during the last year or two has been gradually falling to pieces, is being reset. It was during the restoration of the old State House in 1875 that the present wall was built, and

it is believed some part of the old work was retained in the new. The present retaining-wall is faced with marble and capped with beveled granite. The wall it replaced was about the same height, but of brick surmounted with marble coping supporting an iron fence. At the time the Declaration of Independence was adopted the State House yard, as it was officially known, was little more than a wild field. During the Revolution the grounds maintained their careless appearance, but in 1785 provision for making a garden spot of the yard was made by the Pennsylvania Legislature. Trees were planted in the square, walks laid out and the whole inclosed by a high brick wall. There were entrances to the grounds through the arcades on Chestnut Street and by an enormous gateway on Walnut Street. At that time the Walnut Street jail occupied the lot between Fifth and Sixth Streets on the south side of the street. Some of the elm trees, the gift of George Morgan, of Princeton, planted in 1785, still survive. The State House Garden, as the place then was known, became very popular as a fashionable resort. In 1791 it was decided that it would conduce to the health of the citizens by admitting a freer circulation of air if the east and west walls were lowered and palisades placed thereon. So the high walls on Fifth and Sixth Streets were lowered and an iron fence put in place upon a retaining-wall three feet in height. Another attempt to beautify the grounds was made by the city in 1813, after the property had been purchased from the State, and then the high brick wall on Walnut Street was taken down to con-

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form with the east and west walls. For sixty-two years the grounds remained practically unchanged; but in 1875 the iron fence was removed, and a few years later the walks were laid out anew. In the days when Philadelphia had a battery, say about twenty-five years ago, it was the custom on Washington's Birthday for the gunners to bring a fieldpiece into the square, and, standing it about the center, point it southeast and fire a national salute. This gun practice usually occurred a little before 7 o'clock, just when the thousands of workers were on their way to employment, for the 22d of February was not then very generally observed. It is needless to remark that errand boys whose route lay near Independence Square were always late at their shops on February 22.—*Philadelphia Public Ledger*.

CHURCH BUILT IN VOLCANO.—It seems like carrying the Word to the very gates of the infernal regions to build a church in a volcano, but this is about what has been done on the island of Maui. High on the slopes of Haloakala, the world's most gigantic crater, there rests a tiny little

church built by the Episcopalians of Maui. The church is about 4,000 feet up the mountain side. Bishop Restarick, the prelate for these islands, officiated at the opening of the church, but he was unfortunately unable to dedicate, for the church is not yet free from debt.—*N. Y. Herald*.

OUR TIMBER SUPPLY.—Every person in the United States is using over six times as much wood as he would use if he were in Europe. The country as a whole consumes every year between three and four times more wood than all of the forests of the United States grow in the meantime. The average acre of forest lays up a store of only ten cubic feet annually, whereas it ought to be laying up at least thirty cubic feet in order to furnish the products taken out of it. Since 1880 more than 700,000,000,000 feet of timber have been cut for lumber alone, including 80,000,000,000 feet of coniferous timber in excess of the total coniferous stumpage estimate of the census in 1880.

These are some of the remarkable statements made in "Circular 97" of the Forest Service, which deals with the timber supply of the United States and reviews the stumpage estimates made by all the important authorities. A study of the circular must lead directly to the conclusion that the rate at which forest products in the United States have been and are being consumed is far too lavish, and that only one result can follow unless steps are promptly taken to prevent waste in use and to increase the growth rate of every

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acre of forest in the United States. This result is a timber famine. This country is to-day in the same position with regard to forest resources as was Germany 150 years ago. During that period of 150 years such German States as Saxony and Prussia, particularly the latter, have applied a policy of Government control and regulation which has immensely increased the productivity of their forests. The same policy will achieve even better results in the United States, because we have the advantage of all the lessons which Europe has learned and paid for in the course of a century of theory and practice.

Lest it might be assumed that the rapid and gaining depletion of American forest resources is sufficiently accounted for by the increase of population, it is pointed out in the circular that the increase in population since 1880 is barely more than half the increase in lumber cut in the same period. Two areas supplying timber have already reached and passed their maximum production—the Northeastern States in 1870 and the Lake States in 1890. To-day the Southern States, which cut yellow pine amounting to one-third the total annual timber cut of the country, are undoubtedly near their maximum. The Pacific States will soon

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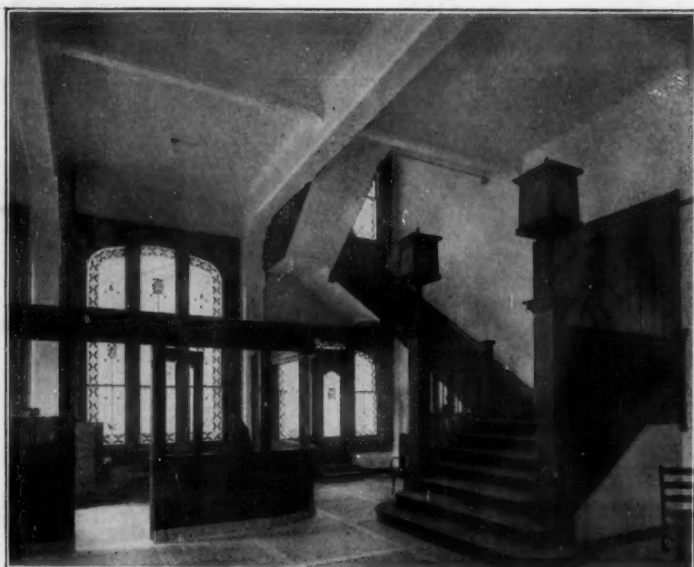
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take the ascendancy. The State of Washington within a few years has come to the front and now ranks first of all individual States in volume of cut.

At present but one-fifth of the total forest area of the United States is embraced in national forests. The remaining four-fifths have already passed or are most likely to pass into private hands. The average age of the trees felled for lumber this year is not less than 150 years. In other words, if he is to secure a second crop of trees of the same size the lumberman or private forest owner must wait, say, at least one hundred years for the second crop to grow. As a rule such long-time investments as this waiting would involve do not commend themselves to business men who are accustomed to quick returns. But the States and the Nation can look much farther ahead. The larger, then, the area of National and State control over woodlands the greater is the likelihood that the forests of the country will be kept permanently productive.

BYGONE CHURCH OFFICERS.—There were two ancient church officers at one period in the history of the Church of England. They were known as the sluggard waker and the dog whipper. In 1659, at Claverley, in Shropshire, England, Richard Dovey left some property near the church, on condition that \$2 a week was paid out of the rent to a worthy poor man who would drive out dogs and wake sleepers during the service. In 1725, at Trysull, a village near Wolver-

hampton, John Rudge left \$5 a year to be paid every three months, to a poor man who would walk about the parish church during the time of the sermon to keep people awake.—*Exchange.*

CENTENARY OF A LOTTERY TOWN.—In 1807 Daniel Miller laid out 200 building lots on a large tract of land which he owned along the Susquehanna river, near the mouth of Wiconisco creek. He numbered tickets to correspond with the numbers of the lots, and, placing them in a hat, charged \$33 a draw. The drawer became the owner of the lot indicated by his ticket. The town was called Millersburg, in honor of the founder. It is located in Dauphin County and will celebrate its one hundredth anniversary on September 1, 4 and 5 next.—*Philadelphia Record.*

JAPANESE PHOTOGRAPHS AT WASHINGTON.—The print department of the Library of Congress, Washington, has received as a gift from the Japanese Government a collection of three hundred photographs of great works of art in the imperial museums and private collections of Japan.—*Exchange.*

PERSONALS

READING, PA.—Messrs. Scholl & Maurer, architects, 540 Court street, have moved their offices to the Light & Hill Building, 35 North Sixth street.

BUILDING NEWS.

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

ABBEVILLE, S. C.—Sealed bids will be received until June 12, addressed to George N. Nickles, Chairman Courthouse Commission, and J. L. McMillan, Chairman City Hall Commission, for erection of Abbeville County Courthouse and Abbeville City Hall. Certified check of \$3,000 must accompany each bid. Drawings and specifications for both structures can be obtained from Edwards and Walter, architects, Columbia, S. C. Certified check of \$25, payable to architects, must be sent in with request; usual rights reserved.

ADRIAN, MICH.—Bids are asked by the Board of Education, W. Stearns, Secretary, until June 25, for erecting a new school building.

ALBANY, N. Y.—The State Civil Service Commission is reported to have approved the employment of Albert Randolph Ross, of New York City, for the preparation of plans and supervision of construction of the buildings for the new State Normal School at Albany, to replace those buildings burned some months ago.

ANTHONY, KAS.—A \$60,000 courthouse is to be erected here, according to report.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.—George G. Smith is preparing plans for proposed jail building; 100x150 feet; steam heat; electric lighting;

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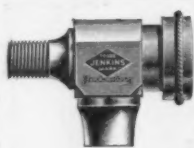
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cost, \$50,000; walls to be lined with enameled brick; metal window frames; wire glass; tile roof; reinforced concrete floors and ceilings; stone foundation; bids to be opened July 15. Address County Commissioners.

AURORA, ILL.—Architects Worst & Shephardson, it is said, completed the drawings of a five-story brick and stone building for the Y. M. C. A. These have not been finally accepted by the committee, but will be used as a model. On La Salle Street the structure will have a frontage of 60 feet, on Fox Street of 120 feet. The structure is to cost \$70,000.

AUSTIN, TEX.—It is said that the Hicks Building Company, of San Antonio, with a capital stock of \$112,000, will erect an office building here.

BALTIMORE, MD.—The Trustees of the Johns Hopkins Hospital are reported to have applied for a permit to erect a 5-story brick and concrete building warehouse, at Exchange Place and South Street, to cost \$60,000.

BAYONNE, N. J.—Press reports say that four Bayonne churches will within a year or two build new edifices, namely: People's Baptist, St. John's Lutheran, Scandinavian Lutheran and Grace Lutheran.

BEATRICE, NEB.—The Rev. Father A. Petrasch contemplates building a church, to cost \$60,000.

BILLINGS, MONT.—The Northern Pacific and Northern railways will erect a \$125,000 depot here. W. L. Darling, St. Paul, is the engineer.

BOSTON, MASS.—An annex is to be erected to the Y. W. C. A. building at Berkeley and Appleton Streets, to cost \$60,000.

BRISTOL, VA.—The Interstate Hotel Co. Bristol, Va., it is said, will erect a fire-proof

theatre in connection with \$100,000 hotel. Barber & Klutz, Knoxville, Tenn., architects.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—The Sisters of Mercy of the Roman Catholic Church have had plans prepared for a convent and school building, to be erected at Abbott Road and Red Jacket Parkway, which will be three stories in height, of red brick, 237x250 feet deep, with a wing 90x50 feet. Contracts will be let at once. Estimated cost, \$200,000.

CHARLESTON, W. VA.—The Board of Education will erect two school buildings, to be of mill construction, with steam heat, and cost \$100,000. Clarence Martindale, Indianapolis, Ind., architect.

CHICAGO, ILL.—Architects Postle & Mahler, Marquette Building, 204 Dearborn Street, have plans well under way for a hotel to be built at 110 to 114 Madison Street, for James K. Seabee. It will be a 16-story, 67.6x190 feet, have caisson foundations, steel skeleton, terra cotta ornamental iron and plate-glass front, mahogany finish, the latest improvements, and is estimated to cost \$1,000,000.

Architect H. R. Wilson, 218 La Salle street, it is said, is preparing plans for a mercantile building to be built at 373 to 381 Fifth Avenue for J. L. Kesner. It will be eight stories, 100x102 feet, of mill construction, have pressed brick and terra cotta front, gravel roof, hot water heat, hardwood floors, structural iron, metal skylights, and cost \$125,000. The architect will take figures after June 7.

Architect C. A. Eckstrom, Tacoma Building, 131 La Salle Street, is preparing plans for a mercantile building, to be built in the place of one destroyed by fire a few months ago, at the northeast corner of Madison and Market Streets, for E. S. Hunter. It

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will be ten stories, 62x100 feet, of fireproof steel construction, have probably pressed brick, iron and plate-glass front, composition roof, marble and tile work, steam heat, electric light, and is estimated to cost \$250,000.

The same architect is preparing plans for a mercantile building to be built at the southwest corner of Wabash Avenue and Eldridge Court, for Robert Perkins Bass, 189 La Salle Street. It will be eight stories, 42x165 feet, of similar materials as the foregoing, and is estimated to cost \$190,000. It is to be occupied by Fairbanks, Morse & Co., manufacturers of scales, gas and gasoline engines, windmills, electric motors etc., northeast corner of Franklin and Monroe Streets.

Architect Paul Gerhardt, Schiller Building, 109 Randolph Street, is preparing plans for additions to be built on the grounds of a hospital at Larrabee Street, Webster avenue and Grant Court, for the German Hospital, on the premises. The main addition will be a complete hospital. It will be a large structure in modified Italian renaissance style, on the plan of a modern hotel, be six story, 78x126 feet, fireproof, of reinforced concrete and steel construction, with concrete foundation, have pressed brick and stone exterior, composition roof, steam heat, electric light, marble and tile work and all the latest improvements and appliances. With the exception of a few doors, no wood will be used in its construction. It will contain for private patients 100 rooms, 12x15 feet, each to have a wardrobe, bath and toilet facilities, and on the sixth floor two operating rooms, each 20x

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CONTENTS

SUMMARY

221-222

The New Pennsylvania Art Juries and the Designing of Churches—A New Jersey Canon on Church Architecture—Reclaiming a Site for the Proposed "Bi-Oceanic" Exposition at New Orleans—Possible Withdrawals from the Architectural League of America—Further Suits for Breach of Implied Contract—Dangerous Structures Sometimes Made Safe at Public Cost—Reinforced-concrete Buildings and Rats—Mr. Kenyon Cox, Sculptor—for the nonce.

THE EMANCIPATION OF ARCHITECTURE IN BELGIUM . . . 223

SIR JAMES BAKER . . . 226

COMMUNICATION: . . . 227

A Church Canon on Ecclesiastical Architecture.

ILLUSTRATIONS: . . . 228

House of A. C. Magnus, Esq., Winnetka, Ill.: Two Plates—The Commercial National Bank Building, Chicago, Ill.—House on Woodlawn Avenue, Chicago, Ill.—House on Woodland Road, Pittsburgh, Pa.—House on Highland Avenue, Sewickley, Pa.—No. 4925 Berlin Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.—Houses in Brussels, Belgium.

NOTES AND CLIPPINGS . . . 228

SOCIETIES, PERSONAL MENTION, ETC.

A STRICT interpretation of the wording of the law that has just been passed establishing for cities of the first class in Pennsylvania—Philadelphia being the only such city at present—an "art jury" seems to make it possible that henceforward the designs for all churches in such cities must have the approval of its Art Jury before they can be carried into execution. The law, after declaring that the Art Jury shall consist of a painter, sculptor, architect, member of a park commission and four other persons not practising any of the arts but, at the time of their appointment, being members of the teaching or governing staff of a school of art or architecture,—all to be appointed by the Mayor,—declares that no work of art shall be bought, accepted, or created by the city save with the approval of its Art Jury as to matter, manner and site, and closes with a definition of a "work of art," as understood by the framers of the law. It appears that the term includes "all paintings, mural decorations, inscriptions, stained glass, statues, reliefs or other sculptures, monuments, fountains, arches or other structure intended for ornament or commemoration." There will be no great harm done, if it should prove that the closing general clause should be found to cover church fabrics which certainly are structures intended for ornament or commemoration, since they are "erected to the glory of God and in memory of His Son, Jesus Christ," and so satisfy the definition as stated in the law.

PERHAPS neighboring ecclesiastical authorities have had a subconsciousness of this possibility, and have thought it worth while to cast an anchor to windward, lest they might lose a power before they had actually laid claim to it, for, as will be discovered by reference to another column, the Diocesan convention recently held in Newark, N. J., adopted for that Diocese a "Canon on Church Architecture" which is much to be commended. Clergymen in this country have not given as much time and thought to the study of ecclesiastical architecture as is very commonly given to the subject by the clergy of other countries, where in many cases, to be sure, they become nothing more than arrogant controversialists who mistake the letter of the law for its spirit, and, so, are rather stumbling-blocks than aids to professional architects. But this need not be so, and if New Jersey clergymen will, at the outset at least, but take advantage of the criticism of competent architectural advisers they can do much to prevent the erection of the offensively illiterate buildings that jar so on one's Sunday mood.

EXPOSITION follows World's Fair in this country with such truly American wastefulness and uselessness that it is more than usually refreshing to hear of one such undertaking that has an ultimate aim other than the mere putting of dollars into the promoters' purses. Before the country is assured that it is not to be radically disgraced by the Jamestown Exposition, there is already a movement to hold in New Orleans a "Bi-Oceanic Exposition" which shall signalize the completion of the Panama Canal, to which New Orleans is the nearest American seaport. We do not know whether Mr. Frank Cullom is the originator of the exposition scheme in question, but he has at least come forward with what seems a possibly practicable scheme which will lead to the undertaking's being a permanent benefit to the city where it may be held, instead of a temporary, if not permanent, curse. Mr. Cullom, who is said to have made sufficiently careful surveys and computations, suggests that, with the permission of the National Government, the exposition shall be built on a site to be reclaimed, by draining and filling, from Lake Pontchartrain, between Spanish Fort and Milneburg. The site to be reclaimed is to be enclosed by sea-walls of reinforced-concrete twelve feet high and resting on piles, and the enclosed area is to be drained and filled until there is provided a building area of 320 acres, a space which is equivalent to 114 city squares. Mr. Cullom's figures show that, done in the way he proposes, the cost would be under half a million dollars—an absurdly low figure, seemingly—while the 2,280 building lots into which the site can be cut up after removal of the exposition buildings, if sold for only \$250 apiece, will produce for the city \$570,000—again, as local real-estate men express themselves, an absurdly low estimate. The final outcome might be a much-needed "select" suburb for New Orleans. The suggestion seems practicable, and the mere fact that a permanent good is aimed at makes it uncommonly interesting. In view of the wonderful things that

have been done in Holland and in our own country, at Galveston, Mr. Cullom's suggestion should not be turned down without careful examination.

CONSIDERING the size of this country and the cost in time and money that traveling entails, and the further fact that architectural draughtsmen own but the shallowest of purses, it is a rather remarkable fact that the Architectural League of America has been able to maintain itself for, now, a good many years. That it has been able to do so is testimony not only to the need there was that such service as it gives should be given by someone, but implies that there must have been done by promoters and officials a great deal of unselfish work. But, in a degree, it is a loose organization, and the clubs that are farthest away from the centre of activities are at such a disadvantage that one cannot feel surprise at learning that the Twin City Architectural Club, of Minneapolis, is seriously considering the desirability of withdrawing from membership in the League. As there are other clubs almost as disadvantageously located, the example of withdrawal, once set, may have imitators.

AS we thought might be the case, the news that the city of Newark had found it advisable to pay one of the competitors because its officials had not seen fit to observe the terms of the published invitations to furnish designs for the Manual Training High School has induced another competitor to enter suit, in the hope of achieving a similarly happy outcome of the affair and income for themselves. It is Messrs. Seymour and Paul A. Davis who have brought suit against the city in the sum of ten thousand dollars. As the city is more likely to fight them to compromise again, it may prove unfortunate for the new suitors that they have not secured the aid of the other competitors, so that the matter might be fought to a final decision.

ACURIOSITY of administration has just come to light in New York which, as it serves to emphasize the public's own responsibility to itself and its constituent units, we rather like, though the newspapers are trying to make use of the facts in support of allegations of wrong and misdoing. It seems that when, owing to natural decay or to accident, a structure becomes dangerous to the public, it is the duty of the authorities to serve notice on the owner that he must make the said structure safe within a fixed time. If he does so, well and good. But often he cannot or does not choose to do so, and in such case the Superintendent of Buildings has to obtain a "precept" from a court and, that secured, can then have the safeguarding work done at the expense of the owner, the cost being collectable by legal process. But it often happens that for one reason or another a precept cannot be secured at once, while it is really needful, for the sake of public safety—say in the case of a building wrecked by fire—that the safeguarding work should be done without delay. In such cases it has been the custom to apply for the precept but, without awaiting its granting, to proceed at once with the demolition or repair, and it appears that for any work done before

the issuance of the precept the owner is not liable; in other words, the city pays for that part of the work done before the court issues its precept, while the owner pays for that which is done afterwards. It is because this emergency work seems to have been done by favored contractors that a suspicion has been aroused that the Superintendent of Buildings may not be quite as prompt as he should in applying for the legalizing rule.

ALTHOUGH we feel that the champions of reinforced-concrete lack good judgment in claiming for a useful the virtues of a fireproof material, we agree heartily that indirectly, at least, the material and method in which it is involved may be of much service in preventing fires and the entailed losses. To rats and mice concrete walls and floors present impenetrable barriers, and if the material should only prevent fires that are now caused by these semi-domestic vermin the extra cost of its use would be justified. In all the tabulations of fire-losses prepared by underwriters there is to be found a column headed "rats and matches," where are charged fire-losses that possibly, or probably, have been caused by the adjacency of these agencies. Moreover, of late years, a new heading, "defective wiring," is also found in these tabulations, with a steadily growing total loss as a footing, and strangely enough the pestiferous rodent has a responsibility here as well. The Biological Survey of the Department of Agriculture has just issued a very interesting *Bulletin* on rats and mice, their habits, rate of increase, diseases, and so on, a most interesting but repulsive document. Architects, of course, knew that rats injured woodwork, stored matches in their nests as choice tid-bits for midnight suppers, and gnawed through lead vent-pipes or water-pipes when they were thirsty; but we do not believe that many knew that the pests were particularly fond of some forms of the insulating covering of electric wires, and that this fondness, though the short-circuiting may have been fatal to them, often caused the destruction or injury of the building affected. It is said that a considerable part of the fifteen millions of annual loss in this country now charged to "defective insulation" should actually be charged to rats and mice.

IT is a very interesting piece of news that another painter, and a very capable one, is to try his hand at sculpture, and we fancy that, if those who follow the exhibitions should be asked to guess the name of the new recruit, a fair majority would settle on the name of Kenyon Cox, so markedly sculpturesque in conception, pose, drawing and modelling are most of this artist's figure paintings. Mr. Cox it is who has been asked to submit a model in competition with certain New York sculptors proper who eventually are to be charged with that class of work for the Brooklyn Institute. Messrs. McKim, Mead & White have put the oversight of the sculptural decoration of the building in the hands of Mr. D. C. French, and he has persuaded Mr. Cox, who has never modelled before, to translate into the round some of the conceptions he puts on canvas with such anatomical accuracy and artistic grace.

THE EMANCIPATION OF ARCHITECTURE IN BELGIUM.

IN coming from England, we enter Brussels by the Gare du Nord, and crossing the square we start to walk to the centre of the city by that busy street, the Rue du Nord. We have walked barely a block when we find our attention riveted on a large structure all of glass and iron, unmistakably a department-store.

The name could not have been better chosen. It is called "L'Innovation."

Happy in its proportions, graceful in its details, it stands out a refreshing oasis in a desert of commonplaceness.

With an inherent prejudice against the new, we start, unconsciously perhaps, to criticise it, but, admitting the feasibility of the use of exposed structural iron in a country where the universality of fireproof construction nearly eliminates the possibility of a conflagration, we are forced to allow that the building eminently answers the purpose for which it was intended.

Further, on examination of the details, we find that what at first seemed a somewhat riotous use of the materials contains, to an impartial and unprejudiced judgment, nothing but what is perfectly possible and reasonable.

When we enter, we are immediately struck by the openness and the brightness of even the remotest corner, and yet the building receives light only from the skylight and a comparatively narrow street façade. Why this brightness? Examina-

and here two buildings stand out markedly from their neighbors by the freshness and originality of their treatment. We turn down to the right from the Place du Grand Sablon and find ourselves opposite a large building in iron, brick and glass, part store, part club, part bank, part hall—all similar in treatment to the buildings we have recently seen.

We leave the city and pass out into the modern suburb between the Chaussée du Charleroi and the magnificent Avenue Louise. We wander at random through a maze of irregularly intersecting streets, past miles of houses separated from each other only by party-walls; houses all gaudy in color, vying with each other in the use of brilliant enameled and glazed bricks and tiles, sgraffito and paint; a riot of color which, as a rule, is most inharmonious and which soon becomes repulsive from its lack of repose.

But it is not all thus.

The eyes, soon tired by this constantly changing kaleidoscope, frantically search for relief. And soon, far down the street, they find it in a building which by its saneness and its harmoniousness instantly attracts. We approach, to find ourselves before a house marked by the same originality of treatment that has so struck our attention in the town.

We continue to wander at random, only to find the quarter liberally besprinkled with products of a similar nature.

We begin to realize that there is a spirit—a genius—abroad,



NO. 66 RUE DE L'HÔTEL DES MONNAIES. HORTA, ARCHITECT.



NO. 459 AVE. LOUISE, BRUSSELS. HORTA, ARCHITECT.

tion reveals the fact that the freedom in the design of the structural iron and glass admits of an original disposition whereby light may easily penetrate everywhere, a disposition which, with the classic use of such materials, would be well-nigh impossible. We are struck, too, with the lightness and the grace of the ironwork, a lightness quite at variance with the customary use of the material. Continuing up the Rue du Nord, a few minutes' walk brings us to another structure, on the Place du Theatre de la Monnaie, again a department-store and again quite radically different from anything we have seen before. This building is in stone, iron being used only where lightness directly demands it. Yet, approaching this in the same critical spirit as we did the other, we are forced to admit that it is all feasible, in consideration of the exigencies of the structure and the properties of the materials.

We cross the center of the city and climb the Rue Lebeau,

peculiar to the city. Before searching out the genius itself, let us try to analyze the life and conditions in Belgium which would lead to the emancipation of architecture here sooner than elsewhere.

We return to the heart of the city and enter a large café. Every seat is taken. By whom? By good bourgeois families, the father, mother and the children, good, honest people, self-respecting, who, tired with a day's hard labor, come here not to drink, but for the sociability and cheerfulness that they do not find at home. We listen to their conversation. We probably do not understand them, yet we catch now and then words which are distinctly German, or others which sound like English. They are talking Flemish. We ask one of them a question in French. He replies in French, as though it were his native tongue, and with a vivacity and brightening of the eye quite in contrast with the Teutonic stolidity of his attitude a moment before.

We walk through the streets; the signs are usually in French. We enter a store; business is conducted in French. We wan-



"L'INNOVATION," BRUSSELS. HORTA, ARCHITECT.

der through the residential parts of the town. The plans and character of the houses denote an Anglo-Saxon rather than a



MAISON DU PEUPLE, BRUSSELS. HORTA, ARCHITECT.

French family life. Thus from these and other observations we are led to believe that the intimate or family life is rather English or German in character, while the external or less inti-

mate relations are mainly French in their characteristics.

The juxtaposition in the same individual of Anglo-Saxon stolidness and Gallic keenness and vivacity characterizes a people unwilling to be bound by the traditions of either, but most receptive of whatsoever may express most fittingly their own peculiar temperament.

The country, too, is most fortunate in not being bound by any strong architectural traditions.

The only strongly indigenous architecture of the country is that charming, picturesque style that we see in buildings which survive from the Middle Ages. Yet, however beautiful that may be in itself, it is not applicable to modern life or materials.

Again, Belgium is most fortunate in not being dominated by an all-powerful school or academy of architecture which stifles any effort to break away from its thralldom. It is this which in France has tended more than any other one thing to retard a general attempt to treat architecture there freely. Blind conservatism is, in general, in Belgium a comparatively negligible quantity. The natural result of this progressiveness, receptivity and searching for individual expression on the part of the Belgian, combined with the small hold of the mediæval architecture, the lack of a dictatorial school and, in general, the absence of an uncharitable conservatism, is, naturally enough, a



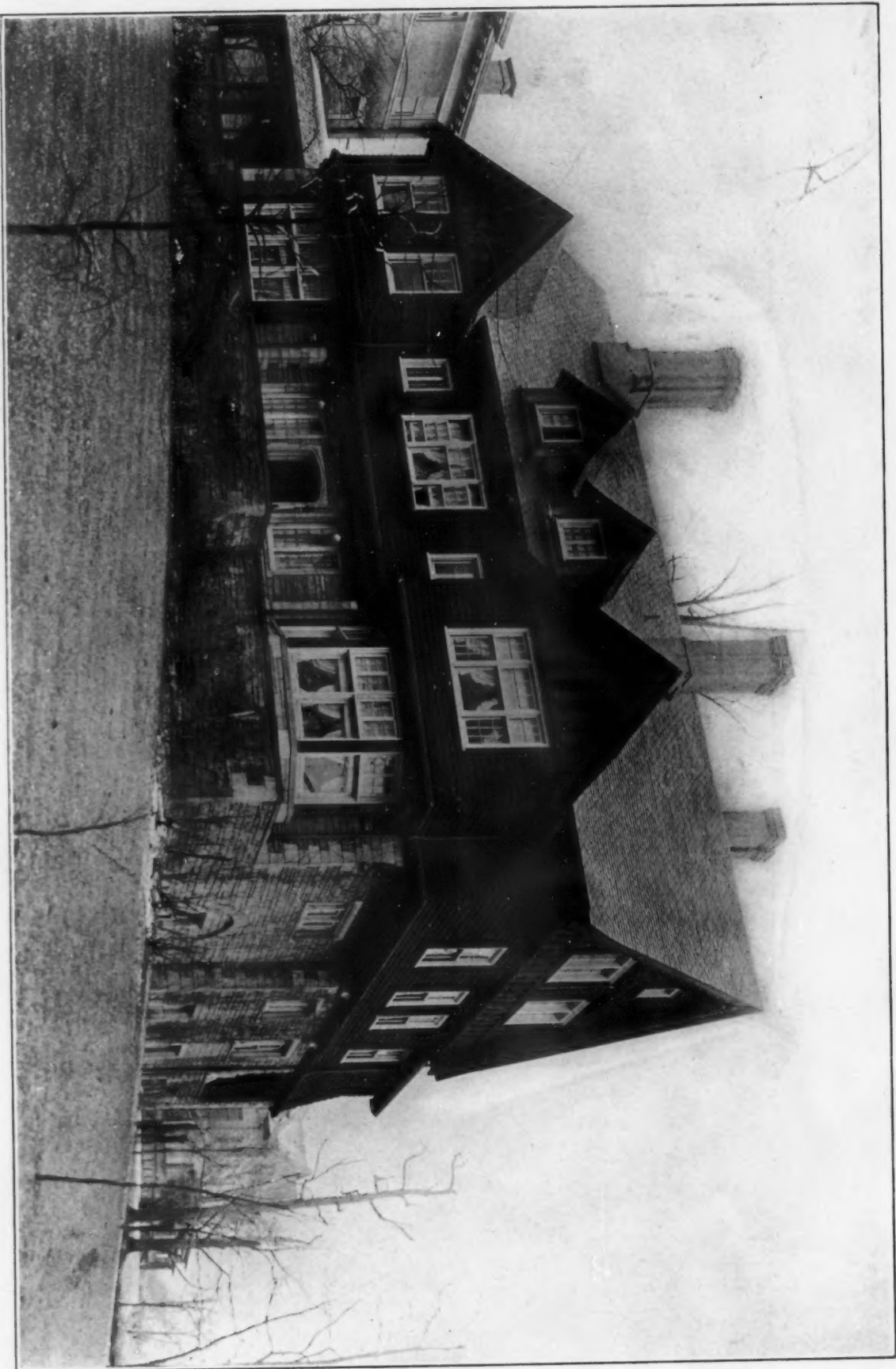
GRAND BAZAR ANSPACH, BRUSSELS. HORTA, ARCHITECT.

spontaneous outbreak of a treatment different from any to be found in precedent, yet eminently adapted to the materials and to modern needs.

Why such an outbreak occurred at just such a time and no other is much more difficult to decide, yet an outbreak did occur between 1890 and 1895. The immediate effect was to create a cult with a body of enthusiastic admirers of the new work.

Many architects took up the style as laid out by the masters.

But it was their very zeal which was largely responsible for the untimely collapse of the movement, for most of the architects who took up the new work being utterly unprepared and even unable to solve successfully the problems for which there was absolutely no direct precedent, exaggerated its faults to such an extent that the public turned against it, so that to-day very little new work is built along distinctly modern lines. Through all this sequence of events there stands out clear and bold one personality—Horta's. He is, as far as we could find out, the real father of the new movement. He is the one man whose judgment and taste are so keenly sensitive, even along abstract lines, that they seldom permit him to commit a radical error. Rarely has he allowed himself to be led astray,



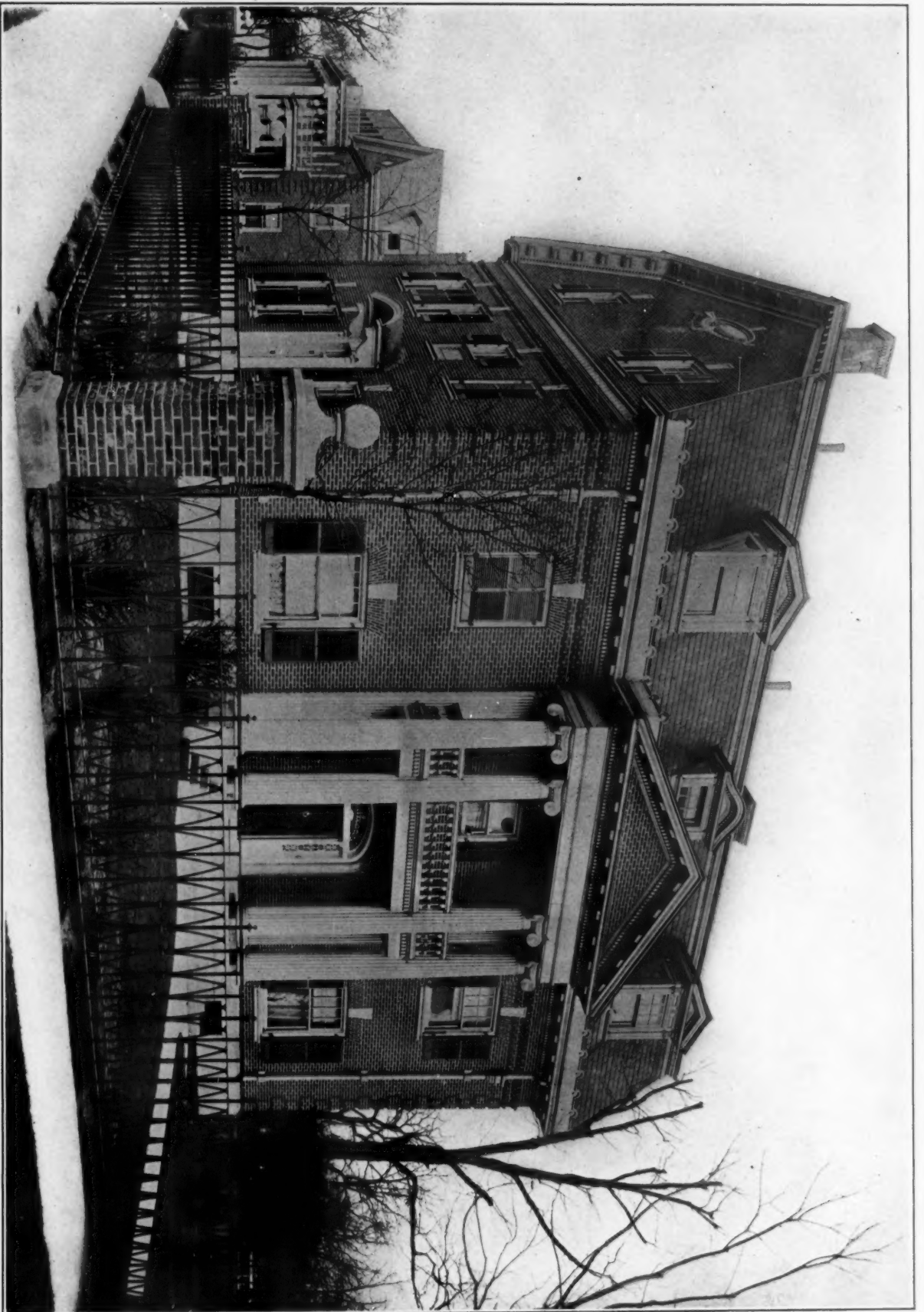
HOUSE ON WOODLAND ROAD, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Virdraugh & Wolfe, Architects.

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June 8, 1907.



RESIDENCE OF M. G. KELLOGG, ESQ., WOODLAND AVE., CHICAGO, ILL.

W. A. OTIS, ARCHITECT.

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NO. 4925 BERLIN AVE., ST. LOUIS, MO.

Montrose P. McArdle, Architect.

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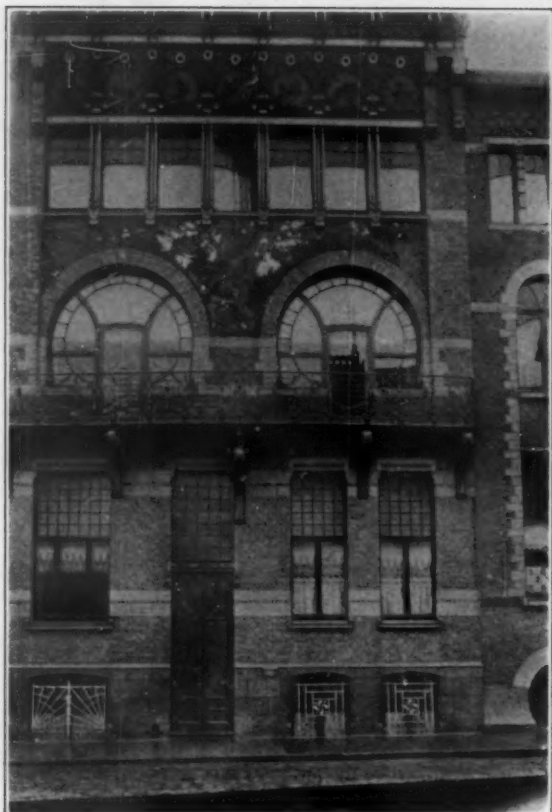
COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK BUILDING, CHICAGO, ILL.

D. H. Burnham & Co., Architects.

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NO. 46 RUE DEFACQZ.
Hankar, Architect.



NO. 385 AVENUE LOUISE.
Hankar, Architect.

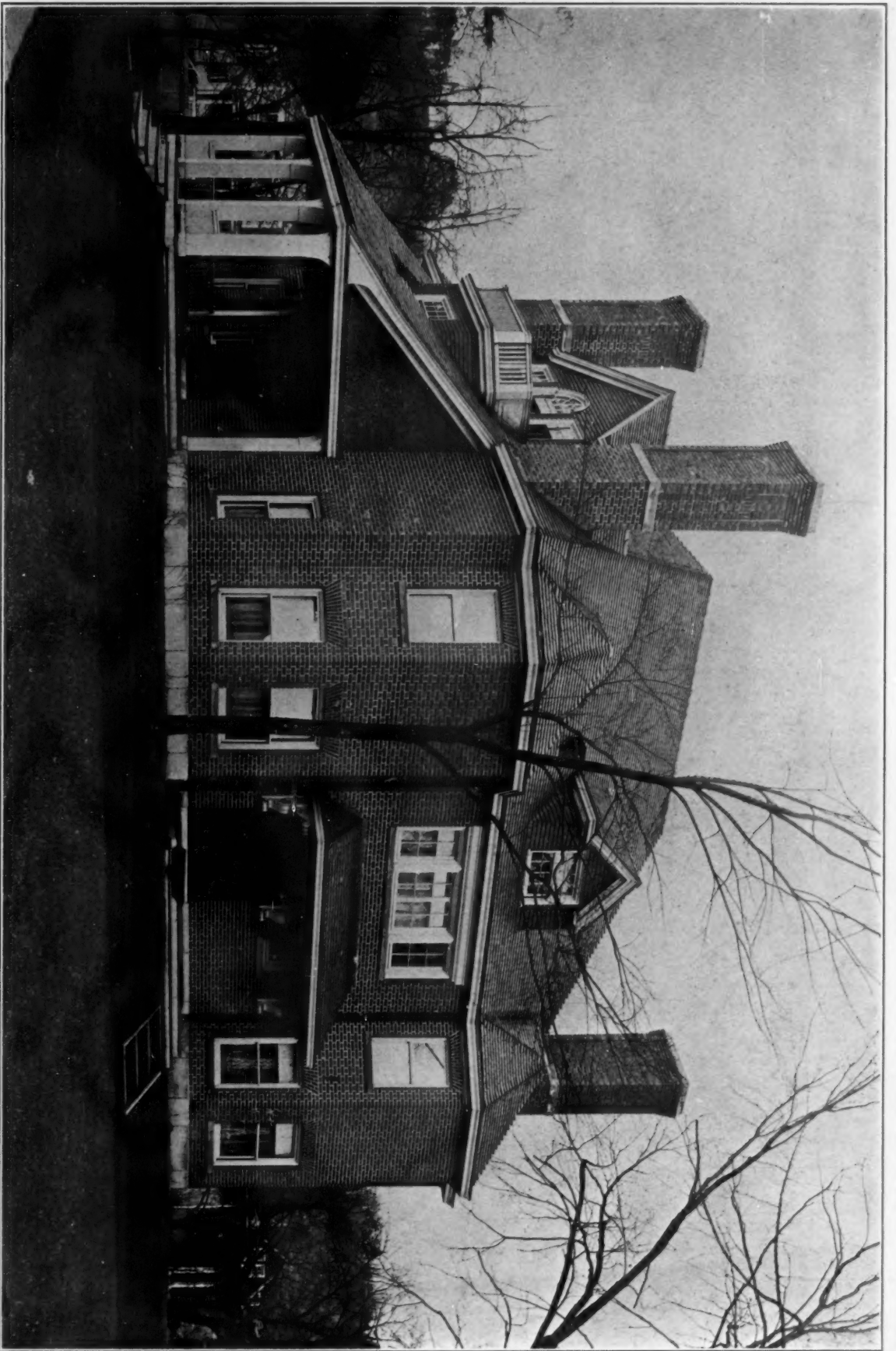


NO. 25 RUE AMÉRICAINNE.
Horta, Architect.



NO. 12 RUE DE TURIN.
Horta, Architect.

HOUSES IN BRUSSELS, BELGIUM.



HOUSE ON HIGHLAND AVE., SEWICKLEY, PA.

H. D. Gilchrist, Architect.

The American Architect and Building News.
Regular Edition.

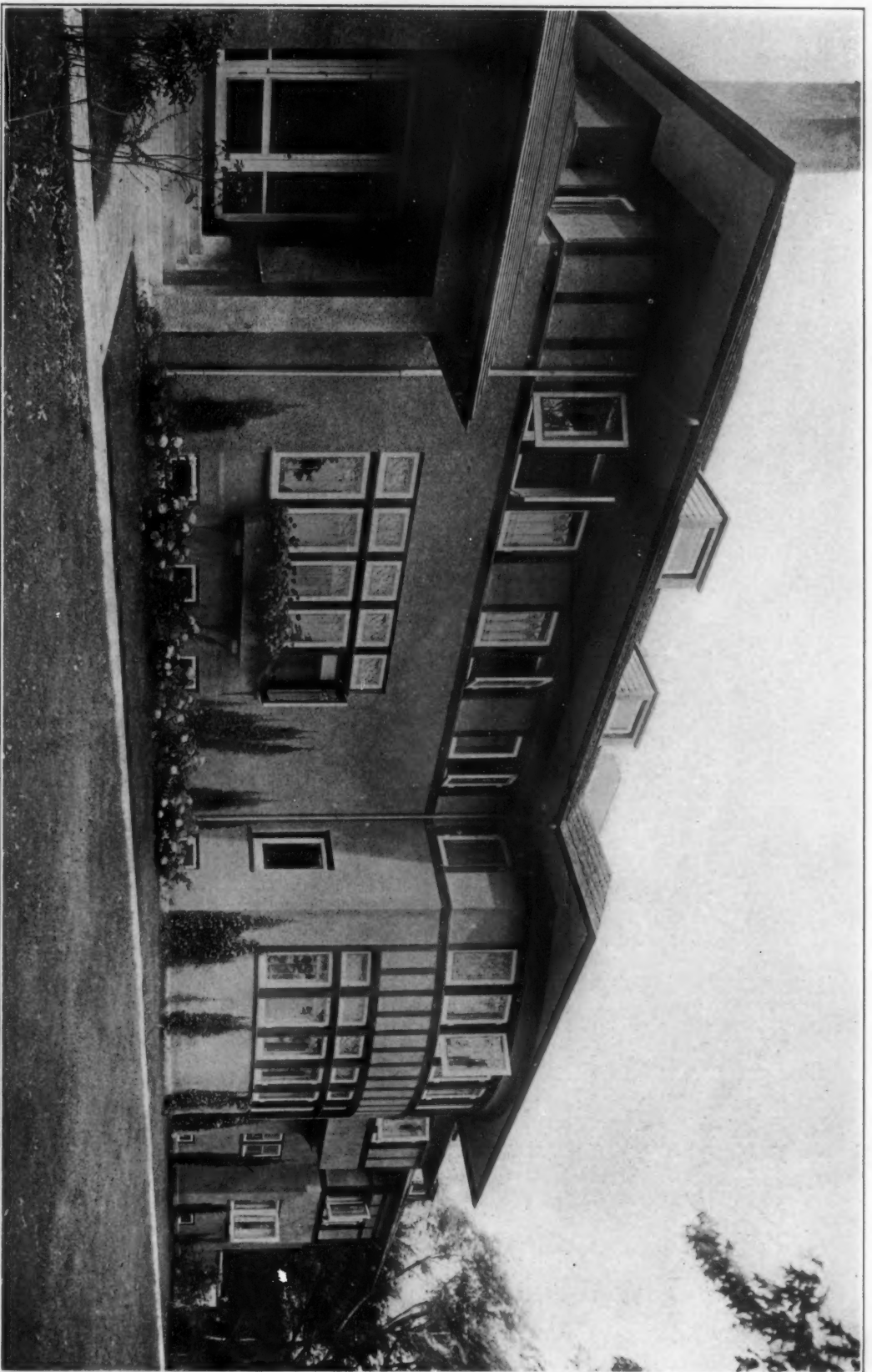
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HOUSE OF A. C. MAGNUS, ESQ., WINNETKA, ILL.

R. C. Spencer, Jr., Architect.



REAR VIEW : HOUSE OF A. C. MAGNUS, ESQ., WINNETKA, ILL.

R. C. Spencer, Jr., Architect.

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rarely has he done anything for which he did not have a valid reason, and this despite an exaggerated artistic temperament. His first work of importance was the house at 12 Rue de Turin, built in 1895. As we see from the photograph, this is symmetrical in arrangement, the entrance door being flanked by smaller windows. Next above comes a low entresol and then the main story with a chamber story above. The whole is in a light limestone of two tones.

The ironwork is painted a gray green, with parts picked out in gilt. The wood is left natural color. The chief interest of the design is the central bay, its graceful springing from the head of the door and its development through the entresol and the main floors. Of especial interest is the subtle joining of the iron and the stone.

The house at 37 Rue Lebeau, while in detail not as interesting as some of the others, still deserves notice for the attempt to combine a shop in the ground floor with a home above.

The house at 66 Rue de l'Hôtel des Monnaies, of which we show a detail photograph, was built in 1898. It is of a light gray limestone and a brick of similar color. Certain trimmings are of a light blue-gray slate. The ironwork is painted a gray, similar to the brick. The woodwork is natural oak.

M. Horta's limestone at 25 Rue Américaine is, again, in a light buff-gray limestone with ironwork of gray-green. The part on the right with the large windows serves as an office and atelier, that on the left as a residence. Especially worthy of note in this case are the large iron brackets under the stone bay-window with the rods by which is suspended the balcony over the front door. Particularly graceful in their study are the points of attachment of the rods.

Next in order come four houses on the Avenue Louise, the upper Fifth Avenue of Brussels. One, at 224 Avenue Louise, is symmetrical, consisting of a wide façade with a bay-window at either end. A balcony at the first floor level connects these bay-windows.

The white limestone house at 346 Avenue Louise charms by its very simplicity and dignity. The large carriage-entrance at one side leads through to the back. The three windows of the second floor with the connecting iron balcony show what effect can be gained by a conscientious study of proportion and the elimination of all superfluous detail.

A house at 459 Avenue Louise, similar in style, but less dignified in some of its structural members, attracts our attention by the third-story loggia with its background of Pompeian red marked with narrow bands of gold, against which the plate-glass wind-breaks with their frames of gilded wrought-iron stand out in pleasing relief.

The Maison du Peuple, or People's Palace, constructed in 1900, was Horta's first large work. There is something peculiarly appropriate in the application of a free modern architectural treatment like this to a building for a popular socialistic organization. Four materials are used: limestone, red brick, buff-painted iron and natural yellow woodwork combined in the simplest manner possible. The interior contains many charming little details, in the café, in the main staircase and in the large assembly-hall at the top of the building.

But of perhaps greater interest is the big department-store that we noticed first on entering the town. This was built in 1904 by M. Horta. It is very deep, extending through to the street behind, but with an entrance only on the Rue du Nord. The interior is lighted entirely from the front street and from overhead. An ingenious arrangement allows for lighting near the party-walls on the ground floor by letting the light from the skylight pass in behind the mezzanine floor. The lightness and grace of the wrought ironwork in this building denote a most conscientious study of every detail. The iron is uniformly painted a light buff color. The relation of the electric light brackets and the signs with the general architectural treatment should be noted in passing.

The façade on the Rue de l'Évêque of the Grand Bazar Anspach was built in 1906. It is in buff limestone with buff-colored ironwork. Most radical are the girders over the plate-glass front of the ground floor.

Such is the work of M. Horta, the genius of the modern movement in Brussels. His strong personality is easily felt in everyone of his works. Little wonder that he had a crowd of imitators.

Another man, who is often classed with Horta, in Hankar, who died in 1900. The character of his work, however, is so radi-

cally different from that of Horta's that it is impossible to confound the two.

One of the earliest and best of his works is the group of three houses, 76 to 80 Rue du la Croix de Pierre in the suburb of St. Gilles. Built very simply, of red brick with a base and a few spots of stone, a panel of sgraffito and a simple iron balcony rail, they have a charm that few of his later works excel.

His combined house and store on the Rue Lebeau is interesting in comparison with the similar problem treated by M. Horta just across the way.

Hankar's house on the Rue Defacqz, of which we show a photograph, dates from 1897. It is built of a buff limestone, a buff-gray brick and the rest of sgraffito of a general old-gold tone, with a play of reds, yellows and greens quite in harmony with the rest of the building. The iron is painted a gray-green. The woodwork is left natural color.

We show another photograph of a house built at 385 Avenue Louise. The brick is a light gray, the trimmings are of a bluish-gray stone, the panels above the main windows are in red and white sgraffito, the cornice panels are in blue and yellow



NO. 80 RUE DE LA CROIX DE PIERRE, BRUSSELS. HANKAR, ARCHITECT.

sgraffito, the iron is painted red, the basement filling is of brown rubble. Its attractiveness is due to its simplicity.

A difference between the work of Horta and that of Hankar can be distinguished at a glance, for the latter has none of the striking originality of the former. Hankar's departure from precedent is practically confined to his treatment of iron, and even there he does not begin to approach the freedom of Horta.

Of the other men who have worked along similar lines, Sneyers, Govaerts, Saintenoy and Hobé, their work rarely rises to the level of that of the two first named. Hobé has done some good work along lines similar to that of Hankar. Jasper at Liège, Van Asperen at Antwerp, and Van de Voorde at Ghent have done some work which we hope to illustrate in a later article. In passing we show a photograph of a motive of a house on the Rue Crayer, by an unknown architect.

Such, in general, is the work that Belgium offers to our attention; attention merited by the very originality of its treatment. This movement, which started in Brussels, soon spread all over Belgium and beyond. Certain architects from Paris and Nancy impressed by this work of Horta's in Brussels immediately started along similar lines in their respective cities.

What the future will be in Belgium it is hard to say, though the prospects seem good for the renewal of the public demand for modern work.

But of chief importance is the fact that an impartial examina-



HOUSE, RUE CRAVER, BRUSSELS.

tion of this work will of necessity set the architect to thinking. It will set him to reasoning as to whether he is really using his materials logically or not. If he is candid with himself he will ask whether he is really extracting from the stone and iron which he is using all that is possible to the materials.

GEORGE B. FORD.

SIR BENJAMIN BAKER.

WHILE the world and his bridge over the Firth of Forth remain, Sir Benjamin Baker will be the best advertised man in the United Kingdom. His work, bulking large in the eyes of common folk who marvel at its mere bigness, will also command the respect of those more penetrating, who see in it a triumph over engineering difficulties of no mean order. And yet Sir Benjamin Baker was not a pioneer; his were not flashes of inspiration which illumined dark places. He took up the work of engineering at a time when much of the experimental breaking-ground had been done, when steel construction had begun to make possible all manner of startling things. He was a builder on other men's foundations. He says himself, "The merit of the design" [of the Forth Bridge] will be found, not in the novelty of the principles underlying it, but in the resolute application of well-tested mechanical laws and experimental results to this somewhat difficult problem offered by the construction of so large a bridge across so exposed an estuary as the Firth of Forth." A careful man, a patient man, a solid man, a man capable of conceiving large things and putting them through monumentally—this was Sir Benjamin Baker. In a very English way he was great; but not, if you please, a touch-and-go genius.

Having relieved our minds of so much heresy, let us proceed to give Sir Benjamin his due.

The great engineer, just deceased, had a warm introduction to his lifework, for his training began in one of the oldest iron-works in South Wales. In foundry and forge he got intimately acquainted with the properties of the materials out of which he was to build his vast reputation. As apprentice to Mr. H. H. Price, a civil engineer, he learned the drafting of machinery of all sorts. For three years young Baker—he was only the son of one Benjamin Baker of County Carlow—sweated in the forge or mulled over designs in the office of his master. Then he

got himself trained in surveying, levelling and designing works in masonry and brick. Then he graduated into the office of Sir John Fowler, in conjunction with whom he afterwards undertook the Forth Bridge.

Sir John Fowler was the unhappy man to whom it fell to burrow in the bowels of London for the Metropolitan Railway. Subways were no commonplace in 1860. Londoners in general were sure that such meddling with the eternal foundations of things would never be blessed. Engineers of reputation assured Sir John Fowler that he could never build the Underground Railway, that if he made it he could not operate it, and that if it worked nobody would travel by it. Even when it was done so great a man as Palmerston declined to open it, saying with a laugh, "I intend to keep above ground as long as I can."

In all the worries with the Underground young Benjamin Baker had his part, an ever more responsible one as his chief inducted him into the mysteries of tunneling. It was very anxious work. Problems that would not cost a modern contractor a thought weighed upon these engineering moles till they were gray. Horrible fears of pulling London down about their ears caused them to use the most extraordinary precautions, and when all was done to add yet more precautions. In their terror they used more shorings to hold up Edgeware Road Station than would now be thought necessary for St. Paul's. Says a writer in *Engineering*: "It was not then known how to undermine walls and if necessary carry the railway under houses and within a few inches of kitchen floors without pulling anything down, how to drive tunnels, to divert sewers over and under the railway, to keep up gas and water mains, and maintain road traffic while the railway was tunneling underneath."

Half the railways round about London and many a great road beside were planned and executed from the office when Benjamin Baker was a trusted second in command. The young man had made an exhaustive study of iron and steel under strains, and had written a volume upon "*Long-span Bridges*," which was printed in half the languages of the civilized world, before the question of the Forth Bridge came up.

Truth to tell, he was full forty years old when he and Sir John Fowler were intrusted with that herculean task.

Like the Metropolitan, the Forth Bridge contract was accompanied with vast anxieties. The English mind is slow to accept great enterprises. The attitude of the whole island was one of waiting for the chance to say, "Aha! Aha! I told you so!" Unfortunately there was ground for suspicion. The great Tay Bridge at Dundee had just gone down in a storm, carrying with it a railway train loaded with people. Moreover, the Firth of Forth was so deep that no sort of "falsework" or underpinning could be attempted, while no precedent existed for a cantilever of such phenomenal length. Up to within two years of its completion, the bridge was looked upon as a "*folly monument*" on a colossal scale.

To say that Baker designed the Forth Bridge is to ignore the senior member of the firm, with whose approval all plans were submitted. But a bridge designed is only shadowed forth. A thousand problems are forever springing up for solution. The Forth Bridge was not built in sections and set up; the whole work, all except the rolling of the steel plates, was done in workshops on the spot. Mr. Baker was on the ground early and late during the whole seven years of construction, directing, advising, working out problems as they appeared. He won his right to be considered the designer of Forth Bridge.

It happens that the site of the great bridge is precisely the site of the kidnapping of Stevenson's David Balfour. "The Firth of Forth (as is very well known)," says David, "narrows at this point, which makes a convenient ferry going north and turns the upper reach into a land-locked haven for all manner of ships. Right in the midst of the narrows lies an island with some ruins. On the south shore, backed against a pretty garden of holly trees and hawthorns, I could see the building which they call the Hawes Inn."

That island, Inch Garvie, and that same "Hawes Inn" have since played prominent parts in the romance of the Forth Bridge. But for the island, which allows of a middle pier between the distant shores, no highway could have been made to bestride the deep Firth waters. And but for that inn, as Sir Benjamin Baker himself points out, many a pretty fellow would have been alive to-day who was sacrificed in the risky work. Hawes Inn whiskey was at the bottom of half the tale of accidents which helped to make memorable the bridging of the Forth.

Little credit belongs to the designers for the adoption of the

cantilever principle; they were driven to it. If so wide a space over such deep water was to be bridged at all it must be by building out "by overhang." The cantilever was the only form strong enough to bear the combined stress of wind-pressure in the stormy estuary, of heavy rolling-stock, with such wide spans built without temporary support.

Somehow an impression got about that the cantilever principle was an innovation. The designers were at pains to point out the cantilever had a longer and more respectable ancestry than the arch. Said Lord Napier to Mr. Baker, "I suppose you touch your hat to the Chinese?" and the engineer replied that he was inclined to go farther back, believing that the bracket principle was originated pretty near the Garden of Eden.

Just how big is the bridge, anyway? It doesn't look big enough to make such a fuss about. I well remember when I first saw it, fancying I'd like to measure it up beside the Brooklyn Bridge. The trouble—spectacularly speaking—with the Forth Bridge is that there is nothing to compare it with. Each of the three spans is one hundred feet longer than the Brooklyn Bridge. Each of its mighty strides takes in 1,700 feet. The Eiffel Tower could be comfortably accommodated, lengthwise, on one of the trio of spans. The rails are level with the top of Albert Hall, and the tip of the towers reaches as high as the cross on St. Paul's.

When the present King, then Prince, opened the bridge in 1890, he was pleased to present to the crowd a few figures such as these: The extreme length, including approaches, is a mile and a fifth; the cantilever part about a mile. The extreme height above the bottom of deepest foundation is 452 feet. The clear headway of bridge above high water is 150 feet. Paint to the amount of 135 acres' area is required to keep it presentable. Eight million rivets were used up in putting it together, and 42 miles of steel plate went into the bent tubes on it. The steel in it weighs 51,000 tons, and the whole thing cost close upon \$16,000,000. There, surely the most greedy lover of big figures must be satisfied!

American engineers have been unkind enough to suggest that perhaps Forth Bridge errs upon the side of over-security. Says Frank Skinner, editor of the *Engineering Record*, "It is characteristically English, massive in design, ponderous in the very methods of construction and erection. In this country the largest cantilevers have been built of struts and ties and beams manufactured at the shops and rapidly fitted together with single large bolts or pins, but in Forth Bridge the principal members of the trusses were enormous steel tubes made of thick plates, curved, fitted, and riveted into place. In comparison with it the American cantilevers over the Niagara, the Hudson, and the Missouri, lofty, slender structures, look like etchings on ground glass." It is certainly doubtful whether, had we possessed a Firth of Forth to bridge, we should have used up seven years in doing it. Says Mr. Skinner, again: "In building the Mississippi Bridge at Cairo, Ill., a two million pound span, 518 feet long, was run out in six days. Probably no European span of equal length was ever assembled in tenfold this time."

The firm of Fowler & Baker got titles out of their achievement, and Sir Benjamin extracted as much fun as glory and anxiety out of the experience. Some curious things happened during those seven years. When the caissons were sunk for the piers and compressed air was forced into the chambers beneath them, jets of it were continually escaping under the cutting edge and rising with furious ebullition through the water. Now the canny salmon of the Firth, beholding the mighty foaming, argued a cataract. The cataract, to be sure, was upside down, but to their fishy minds it was none the less a cataract and should be leaped. They forced their way down the column of escaping air and turned up, staring, to startle the workmen in the hot, electric-lighted chamber. There is doubtless still a tradition among the fins of the Firth that waterfalls that fall up are to be treated as guilty until proved innocent.

With between three and four thousand men at work, swinging in light cages suspended as by pack-thread, or sticking to ice-coated ladders as high as the top of St. Paul's, it may be imagined that there were accidents. Things were always dropping from aloft and killing people. But there were some odd escapes. Sir Benjamin records that a spanner—whatever that may be—dropped three hundred feet, took off a man's cap in its course, and plowed a hole clean through a four-inch timber! Another time a spanner entered a man's waistcoat and came out at his ankles, ripping open all his clothes, but leaving him unhurt.

Sir Benjamin Baker usually gets the credit for the great dam at Assouan, Egypt, which stores the flood waters of the Nile, and

incidentally drowns out the exquisite temple ruins of Philæ. But he neither designed the dam, nor conducted the preliminary explorations. Nor was he even the constructing engineer. As consulting engineer he passed upon the plans of a young man named Willcocks, now Sir William Willcocks, adopted them, and gave the no doubt very valuable aid of his expert opinion through the triumphant operations. But it was hardly he who "arrested the tears of Isis weeping for Osiris."

He had, to be sure, the responsibility. He had to go counter to the advice of the native landholder, who assured him there could be nothing in the scheme for a dam, as it would have been done at least four thousand years ago. He had to take the risk of bracing up the temples at Philæ. "It need hardly be said," he writes, "that having regard for the shattered conditions of columns and entablatures, the friability of the stone, and the running sand foundations, the process of underpinning was an exceptionally difficult and anxious task."

But it is safe to conjecture that tampering with ancient Nubian temples did not give him a tithe the worry he felt when he drove a certain tunnel under Threadneedle Street between the Bank of England and the Royal Exchange. Francis Fox depicts the anxieties of the tunneller, boring beneath massive buildings or under tidal rivers with Atlantic liners and battleships floating above him. He pictures his agony when the timber bars and baulks begin to sag under the weight and it becomes necessary still further to weaken them by adzing away their lower sides in order to get in the full thickness of brickwork. A nightmare this, surely! But fancy the feelings of an Englishman who risks wrecking that cornerstone of the universe—the Bank of England!

Small wonder Sir Benjamin Baker succumbed at sixty-seven!—*Boston Transcript*.

COMMUNICATION

A CHURCH CANON ON ECCLESIASTICAL ARCHITECTURE.

18 Broadway, New York City,
June 3, 1907.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT:

Dear Sirs—

We are indebted to a client, the Rev. Walker Gwynne, of Summit, N. J., for the following information.

HENRY M. CONGDON & SON, Architects.

At the annual meeting of the Diocese of Newark the following report of the Special Committee on Church Architecture was read:

The committee appointed at the last convention to consider the proposed canon on Church architecture respectfully reports:

First.—That they are unanimously of the opinion that, inasmuch as the interests of every parish and mission in the Diocese are in a measure the interests of all, the formation of such a Commission as the canon provides is highly advisable.

Second.—That the effect of this Commission should not be mandatory in reference to the organized parishes, but only advisory.

Third.—That in the case of missions, which depend wholly or in part on the Diocese for support, the advice and approval of the Commission should be obtained before undertaking the work of construction.

Your committee believes that such a Commission as the canon provides would do much to elevate the character of our church buildings, as well as to guard against those serious errors of judgment and defects of taste which, with the best intentions, have so often imposed not only on their own generation, but also on many generations to come.

We are all agreed that the church building should attract and not repel. It should be an inspirer of reverence and devotion. In many ways it should be a teacher of truth. Moreover, for these purposes its power is not dependent on its costliness or its elaborate ornament, but on its conformity to those principles of taste and sacred art which the Church, with marvelous skill, has worked out and exhibited in all her long history.

In England, if not in the colonies, a faculty must be obtained from the ecclesiastical authorities of the diocese for all new churches, or for material change in the old ones. In a new land like ours some similar provision seems doubly needful. To quote the words of one of our best church architects: "It must always be borne in mind that in this country we are subject to a constant

tendency to degradation of taste in church art, because we are surrounded with so large a body of bad art that has become endeared to us by association, or to which we have become accustomed by constant contact."

Your committee is of the opinion that no such provision as this canon contemplates has yet been made in any diocese of the American Church. They believe, moreover, that, in view of the practical importance of the matter in secular as well as ecclesiastical affairs, as witnessed by the formation all over the land of "municipal art commissions," the Church should lose no time in taking some definite action such as that proposed.

We recommend, therefore, the adoption of the proposed canon with the addition of Section 2, making the approval of the Commission mandatory on missions, while leaving it only advisory in the case of parishes; with the further amendment of making the membership of the Commission appointive instead of elective.

The following canon was then adopted:

Resolved, That the following canon be enacted, to be known as Title I, Canon 10, "Of the Commission on Church Architecture."

I.—There shall be a commission of the Diocese, to be known as the Commission on Church Architecture, which shall consist of the Bishop, together with two clergymen and two laymen, to be appointed annually by the Bishop.

II.—It shall be the duty of every Mission receiving aid from the Diocese to lay before this Commission the plans of any new church or chapel, or of proposed changes in the construction of any existing church or chapel; and no such work of erection or change shall be undertaken until the said plans have received the approval of the Commission.

III.—It shall be the duty of every Parish, by its Rector, Wardens, and Vestrymen, to lay before the Commission the plans of any new church or chapel, or of proposed changes in any existent church or chapel, for their counsel and advice, which counsel and advice shall be given in writing within one calendar month after the receipt of said plans.

ILLUSTRATIONS

HOUSE ON HIGHLAND AVENUE, SEWICKLEY, PA. MR. H. D. GILCHRIST, ARCHITECT, PITTSBURGH, PA.

HOUSE OF A. C. MAGNUS, ESQ., WINNETKA, ILL. MR. R. C. SPENCER, JR., ARCHITECT, CHICAGO, ILL.
TWO PLATES.

COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK BUILDING, CHICAGO, ILL. MESSRS. D. H. BURNHAM & CO., ARCHITECTS, CHICAGO, ILL.

NO. 4925 BERLIN AVENUE, ST. LOUIS, MO. MR. M. P. M'ARDLE, ARCHITECT, ST. LOUIS, MO.

HOUSES IN BRUSSELS, BELGIUM. MM. HORTA AND HANKAR, ARCHITECTS.

For description, see article, "The Emancipation of Architecture in Belgium," elsewhere in this issue.

HOUSE ON WOODLAND ROAD, PITTSBURGH, PA. MESSRS. VRYDAUGH & WOLFE, ARCHITECTS, PITTSBURGH, PA.

HOUSE OF M. G. KELLOGG, ESQ., WOODLAWN AVENUE, CHICAGO, ILL. MR. W. A. OTIS, ARCHITECT, CHICAGO, ILL.

Additional Illustrations in the International Edition.

[Because of defects in the plates intended for this issue, defects that declared themselves at too late an hour to allow of the substitution of other subjects, publication must be deferred to our issue for next week.]

NOTES AND CLIPPINGS

THE CURSE OF UNIFORMITY.—The curse of our modern education is uniformity. Our public schools are bent on reducing the growing generation to an unrecognizable pulp, and many scholars seem to have chiefly in mind the normalization of knowledge. Librarians raised in the colorless Dewey system, school-teachers with a patented normal school education, pedagogy itself reduced from a liberal art to a barrack science—such are the desiderata of the day. What wonder, then, that we should aim after abso-

lute uniformity even in spelling.—*Prof. Leo Wiener in Boston Transcript.*

THE CHRIST OF THE ANDES.—As we approach the top of the Chilean side, the zigzags grow more numerous and arduous, until, in looking back, one can count as many as twenty curves over which he has come. The scenery, at the same time, becomes bolder, grander, more sublime. Mountain peaks, twice ten thousand feet high, tower about us, and we are overwhelmed by their overpowering vastness and sterility. Nowhere, except in Montenegro and the Canadian Rockies, have I seen such massive natural monuments, and the latter are relieved by vegetation up to the tree line. There seems to be no tree line in the Andes. On the top of the pass is that remarkable statue of which Boston has often heard—an heroic figure of the Christ, upholding a cross. On the base of the pedestal are the emblematic figures of Chile and Argentina clasping hands as a symbol of their settlement of the boundary dispute, which at one time seriously threatened war; a war happily averted by arbitration, which assigned the summit of the Andes as the boundary between the nations. Under the pedestal is the inscription:

"He Is Our Peace
Who Hath Made Both One."

The magnificence of the surrounding scenery, the isolated loftiness of the natural pedestal and the character, the appropriateness and the beauty of the statue itself, all combine to make "The Christ of the Andes" perhaps the most impressive monument in the world.—*Rev. F. E. Clark, in Boston Transcript.*

EXHIBITION OF GERMAN ART IN NEW YORK.—A plan is afoot in Berlin to hold an exhibition of German sculpture and interior decoration in New York next year. The honorary committee now being formed includes among its members Ambassador Charlemagne Tower. The intention is to make this exhibition representative of German sculpture and architecture as it exists to-day. The project has been laid before the Kaiser, who, it is said, will see to it that only such objects as suit his taste will be allowed acceptance by the jury. Forty sculptors have already signified their intention to contribute, and the committee of artists includes, among others, Reinhold Begas, Walter Schott, Adolf Brütt, August Gaul, Franz von Stuck, Fritz Schafer, and other sculptors. Dr. von Tschudy, director of the National Gallery; Dr. Treu of the Dresden Sculpture Gallery, Dr. Heinrich Wölfflin of the University, Profs. Robert Diez and Otto Lessing, Fritz Klinich, and Prof. Hermann Hahn are on the list, and other architects and sculptors will be added.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

CROSBY HALL, LONDON, TO GO.—Crosby Hall, another of London's oldest and finest landmarks, is to be wiped out. This has been sold, to make room for city offices. Crosby Hall carries one back to the days of Roman invasions, for it forms part of the site of a Roman villa. This splendid piece of fifteenth century architecture stands in Bishopsgate. It was built by Sir John Crosby, "grocer and woolman," in 1466 as a dwelling-house. It had then the distinction of being the loftiest edifice in London. Sir John, like many other city merchants, lived in Bishopsgate, as it was near the country and Exchange alike. The history of Crosby Hall has been an eventful one. It is mentioned by Shakespeare, who lived close by, and Richard III. held his first council here. For years it was used to entertain foreign ambassadors to England; then the ancestors of the present Marquis Northampton bought it. For nearly a century it was a nonconformist meeting-house. In its later history it has played as many parts as in its earliest years, and now unless some philanthropist, interested in the preservation of buildings of rare history, interferes, this grand old hall will go the way of so many others in London and be demolished by the house-breakers.—*N. Y. Herald.*

SAN FRANCISCO'S EARTH LEVELS UNDISTURBED.—Professor George F. Davidson, President of the Seismological Society of America, said at a meeting of the Society, May 25, that earthquakes have caused no difference in the level of the earth's surface about San Francisco Bay since 1877, when he first began his investigation of earthquakes. At that date he had a solid concrete pier sunk to rock bottom off the Saucelito shore of San Francisco Bay, and, according to the most minute measurements, which he recently finished, there has been no change large enough for calculation. No changes of level have taken place, says Professor Davidson, except on alluvial or filled lands.—*Exchange.*

POSITIONS OPEN.

WANTED—First-class architectural draftsman, one competent on general and detail drawings. Address Frost, Briggs & Chamberlain, 518 Main Street, Worcester, Mass. (1639-1641)

GOOD DESIGNER and all-around draughtsman is needed at once for an architect's office in New England. Apply 23-B, care American Architect. (1641)

WANTED—Assistant engineer to specify and superintend plumbing, heating and electrical work. State experience and what salary required. Green & Wicks, Architects, 110 Franklin St., Buffalo, N. Y. (1640-1641)

POSITIONS WANTED.

STRUCTURAL ENGINEER with ten years' experience in detail and design of all classes of buildings, both of reinforced-concrete and steel, at present in charge of engineering department of large contracting company, wishes to change; college graduate; experienced in handling men, having been in charge of work for six years in the capacity of chief engineer or chief draughtsman; familiar with all the best systems of reinforced-concrete and having had practical experience in many; can give the best of reference. Address 23-A, care American Architect. (1641)

ARCHITECTURAL draughtsman (30)—Desires position; any location, town and country; experience; salary moderate. Address 24-A, care American Architect. (1642)

COLLEGE GRADUATE, with seven years' experience in architects' offices, desires position. Is at present in charge of office. Can give first-class references. Address 22-B, care American Architect. (1640-1641)

PROPOSALS.

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., May 25, 1907.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock p. m., on the 2d day of July, 1907, and then opened, for the construction of an extension, remodeling, etc. (including plumbing, gas piping, heating apparatus, electric conduits and wiring), of the U. S. Court House and Post Office at San Antonio, Texas, in accordance with drawings and specifications, copies of which may be had at this office or at the office of the Custodian at San Antonio, Texas, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1640-1641)

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., May 23, 1907.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock p. m., on the 14th day of June, 1907, and then opened, for an electric passenger elevator in the enlarge-

30 feet, connected with amphitheatres for clinics, to have a large skylight. The other addition will be a nurses' residence. It will be two stories, 50x125 feet, of pressed brick and stone, to contain, besides the nurses' quarters, a lecture hall and rooms for the nurses' schools, and an independent laundry. A new power, heating and cold storage plant is to be built in the rear of the nurses' building. The additions, including equipments, are estimated to cost \$200,000.

The erection of an armory for the Seventh Regiment, to cost about \$150,000, is reported under consideration.

DENVER, COLO.—The erection of a new court house at a cost of about \$500,000, or an addition to the present building to cost \$40,000, is reported under consideration.

DES MOINES, IA.—A project to unite the Commercial Club home and Colliseum building schemes and erect one structure to serve both purposes is on foot now.

It is said that plans are being prepared for a city hall building in Polk County, to cost \$350,000.

DETROIT, MICH.—Architects Malcomson & Higginbotham, 404-405 Moffat Building, it is reported, are preparing plans for a high school building for the Board of Edu-

ARCHITECTS who are unfamiliar with the economical, durable, sanitary, artistic and fireproof qualities of Tiling as a covering for floors and walls in hospitals, railroad stations and all public buildings, and for the bath-rooms, kitchens, laundries, mantels, fireplaces, vestibules and porches of private residences, should write for

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PROPOSALS.

ment U. S. Court House, Post Office, etc., at Macon, Georgia, in accordance with drawing and the specification, copies of which may be obtained at this office, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1640-1641)

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., May 22, 1907.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock p. m., on the 1st day of July, 1907, and then opened, for the construction (complete), including heating apparatus, plumbing, gas piping, electric conduits and wiring, of the U. S. Post Office at Ithaca, New York, in accordance with the drawings and specifications, copies of which may be had at this office or at the office of the Postmaster at Ithaca, New York, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1640-1641)

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., May 27, 1907.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock p. m., on the 8th day of July, 1907, and then opened, for the construction of an extension, remodeling, etc. (including plumbing, gas piping, heating apparatus, electric conduits and wiring), of the U. S. Post Office and Court House at Fort Worth, Texas, in accordance with drawings and specification, copies of which may be had at this office or at the office of the Custodian at Fort Worth, Texas, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1640-1641)

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., May 31, 1907.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock p. m., on the 28th day of June, 1907, and then opened, for a marble cornice at the U. S. Post Office and Custom House, Burlington, Vermont, in accordance with the drawings and specification, copies of which may be had at this office or at the office of the Superintendent of Construction, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1641-1642)

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., June 1, 1907.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock p. m., on the 9th day of July, 1907, and then opened, for the construction (including plumbing, gas piping, heating apparatus, electric conduits and wiring) of the U. S. Post Office and Court House at Colorado Springs, Colorado, in accordance with drawings and specifications, copies of which may be had at this office or at the office of the Custodian of the Site at Colorado Springs, Colorado, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1641-1642)

cation, William J. Lee, Secretary, 50 Broadway; to be three story, 160x85 feet, of pressed brick, Berea stone, hot blast heating, electric lighting, open plumbing, oak interior finish, hard plaster, slate blackboards, plate and art glass, mosaic tile, etc.; estimated cost, \$100,000. Board will advertise for proposals.

DULUTH, MINN.—The Dewitt-Seitz Co. will erect a six-story building on Lake Avenue, to cost about \$75,000. J. J. Wagensein, architect.

DURHAM, N. C.—Reports state that J. S. Carr proposes to rebuild the Hotel Carolina, reported burned May 9 at a loss of \$175,000.

ELDORADO, KAS.—The Board of County Commissioners have decided to build a \$60,000 court house here.

ELIZABETH, N. J.—Emil Zucker, it is said, is planning the erection of a \$60,000 brick building at First and Franklin Streets.

EL PASO, TEX.—Scottish Rite Masons, reports state, have purchased a site 176x165x142 feet, for \$18,000, on which to erect a triangular or flatiron-shaped building, to cost \$200,000.

It is stated that a deal has been closed

whereby a company, to be organized by the heirs of the Howard and O'Fallen estates, residing at St. Louis, will erect in El Paso a six-story fireproof building, to cost \$400,000.

FAIRBURY, NEB.—James H. Craddock, architect, of Lincoln, it is said, has prepared plans for a church for the Roman Catholic congregation, to cost \$35,000.

FLUSHING, L. I., N. Y.—Architect J. Cleveland Cady, 6 West Twenty-second Street, is preparing plans for an edifice to be erected at Flushing, for the Broadway Congregational Church. It will be a one-story building, of brick and stone, with steam heat, electric light, etc.

FORT SMITH, ARK.—Within the next sixty days work will begin upon the Merchants' Bank block, a six-story office block, and upon Allan Kennedy's four-story office building on South Sixth Street. Both of these buildings will be equipped with all the conveniences known to modern architecture. The present indications are that within that period the contract will also be let for the construction of the Fort Smith Hotel Company's \$250,000 hotel at the head of Garrison avenue.

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the new law school to purchase a site and erect a building adapted to the needs of the institution. Many prominent citizens of Western Arkansas and Indian Territory have promised aid in furthering the success of the school. Judge J. V. Bourland is interested.

FORT WAYNE, IND.—Plans are being prepared for a hotel building at Berry, and Harrison streets, to cost \$250,000. Address Mr. Louis F. Curdes.

FT. WORTH, TEX.—Dr. W. R. Thompson is stated to have secured a site at H and Throckmorton Street on which it is proposed erecting an eight-story office building.

Bids will be received by Jas. Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., until July 8 for the construction of an extension, remodeling, etc., of U. S. Post-Office and Court House, at Ft. Worth.

W. B. King, President of the Ft. Worth Stock Yards Co., is reported interested in the erection of a Stock Show pavilion in this city, which is to cost about \$175,000.

It is reported that Winfield Scott will erect a four-story hotel and office building, 75x40 feet.

GAINESVILLE, FLA.—Edwards & Walter, Columbia, S. C., are preparing plans for three college buildings for University of the State of Florida; cost, \$150,000; under charge of Board of Control.

GENEVA, N. Y.—The Common Council has adopted a resolution directing the City Hall Commission to secure plans for the new City Hall.

GOSHEN, IND.—Reports state that Patton & Miller, architects of this city, have prepared plans and detailed specifications and work will soon be let for a three-story building, 66x160 feet, to contain a theater, stores and offices, to be erected here for the Jefferson Theater Company. It will cost \$50,000.

GREEN, BAY, WIS.—The County Board, it is said, will call for plans for new county buildings to cost \$75,000.

GREENSBORO, N. C.—Hook & Rogers, Charlotte, N. C., have prepared plans for auditorium for State Normal College, at Greensboro, to seat between 1,200 and 1,500. Plans will be ready in two weeks. Address Prof. J. I. Foust, dean, Greensboro, N. C.

GREENVILLE, S. C.—It is said that plans by Shand & Lafaye, Columbia, S. C., have been adopted for proposed hotel to be built by Greenville Hotel Co., and bids are now being secured; building to be five stories and cost \$100,000.

HACKENSACK, N. J.—The Bldg. Comn. is stated to have accepted plans of Gordon, Tracy & Swartwout, 244 Fifth Avenue, New York City, for the court house.

HOMESTEAD, PA.—The members of St. Michael's R. C. Church are said to be planning the erection of a \$72,000 edifice.

HOT SPRINGS, ARK.—The Young Men's Christian Association at Hot Springs has taken the initial steps toward securing \$100,000 for the construction of a Y. M. C. A. building.

HOUSTON, TEX.—Press reports state that Harris County has voted for issuance of \$500,000 of bonds for erection of court house at Houston, Tex. Address A. E. Amerman, county judge.

C. E. Settegast, representing the Settegast heirs, has had plans prepared and will soon award contract for erecting a seven-story building 153x100 feet, to cost \$175,000.

It is reported that Jesse H. Jones is having plans prepared for an office building; ten stories; 72x134 feet; fireproof; cost, \$235,000.

Shearn Methodist Church, for which Sanguinet & Staats were recently reported to be drawing plans, will erect building 125x170 feet at a cost of \$175,000.

John Finnigan is having plans prepared by Sanguinet & Staats, Dallas, Tex., for

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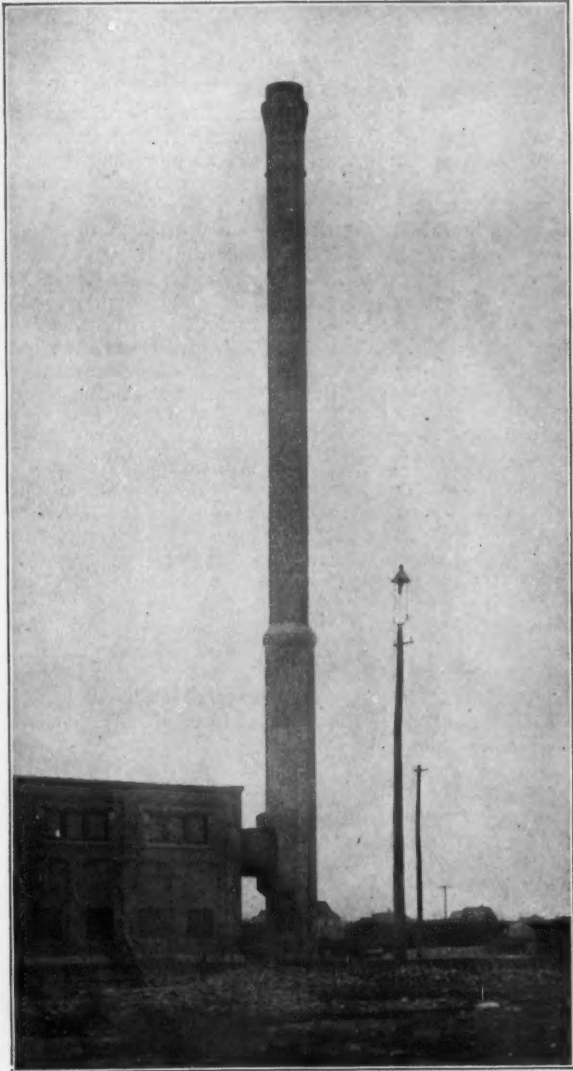
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erection of addition to Hotel Brazos; four stories; red brick; cost, \$100,000.

It is stated that the Misses Scanlan are having plans prepared for a ten-story office building, 100x100 feet, to cost about \$750,000.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—P. H. Fitzgerald has ordered plans for an apartment house on corner St. Clair and Meridian Streets. Bids will be received as soon as plans are completed. Estimated cost, \$200,000. C. A. Wallingford is architect, Central Trust Bldg., Indianapolis.

Oliver Willard Pierce, president of the New School of Music, is asking for bids for the complete remodeling of the large three-story brick building at 824 North Pennsylvania Street, into a model school building.

Bids are asked by school commissioners, 312 N. Meridian Street, Indianapolis, until noon, June 10, for the construction of a school building at New York and Linwood Street.

The Indiana Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows, it is reported, has decided to erect in this city a fourteen-story building to cost \$540,000.

ITHACA, N.Y.—Bids will be received until 3 P. M., July 1, by James Knox Taylor, Superv. Arch., for constructing, complete, U. S. post-office at Ithaca.

JACKSON, MISS.—The Norvelle Hospital, it is said, will be rebuilt at a cost of \$100,000. Address General S. T. Carnes, Memphis, Tenn.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.—The Grand Lodge of Masons has accepted plans by L. M. Weathers, Memphis, Tenn., for proposed Masonic Temple, at Jacksonville, to be of reinforced concrete, seven stories, classic style of architecture, and to cost \$110,000. Address George L. Drew, of building committee.

JEFFERSON COUNTY, ALA.—Jefferson County, it is said, will vote on the issuance of about \$500,000 of bonds for erection of a jail. La Belle-Kribs Co. will prepare plans and specifications. Address Dr. Shirley Bragg, state jail inspector.

JOPLIN, MO.—The members of the M. E. Church South, it is reported, are considering the erection of a new edifice to cost \$50,000.

KANSAS CITY, MO.—The Sisters of St. Joseph who have charge of St. Teresa's Academy at the southwest corner of Eleventh and Washington Streets are planning to build a larger modern school. Several sites have been considered, but none has yet been purchased. The new school may be erected at some point in the suburbs of the city. An architect is to be employed to draw plans for a building as soon as the site is purchased.

Frank S. Rea, Smith & Rea, Dwight Bldg., has submitted plans for improvements to country home which call for erection of main building, three stories high, 272x56 feet, with wing 136x36 feet. The structure will be constructed of rubble stone, and the estimated cost is between \$200,000 and \$220,000.

The Gloyd Lumber Co. contemplates erecting the Montgomery Ward & Co. office building by day work. It will be nine stories high, 100x150 feet, brick, stone, steel and

reinforced concrete construction, and will cost \$350,000. J. W. McKecknie is architect, New York Life Building.

A permit has been issued for the superstructure of the brick office building to be erected at the corner of Tenth and Main Streets, by V. H. Laederich. The building will be eight stories high with a front of 27.6 feet on Main Street and 139.2 feet on Tenth Street. The cost of the structure will be \$144,000.

H. R. Ennis is having plans prepared by Louis Curtis for office building; five stories, 90x100 feet; cost, \$200,000.

KNOXVILLE, TENN.—It is reported that plans have been prepared for the erection of the new agricultural building for the University of Tennessee at Knoxville, for which \$100,000 is available. Address The President, for information.

LA CROSSE, WIS.—It is stated that plans are to be prepared at once for the Y. M. C. A. Bldg., for which there has been \$100,000 raised.

LANSING, MICH.—E. A. Boyd, of Lansing, is stated to be preparing plans for the agricultural building to be erected at the Michigan Agricultural College at a cost of about \$100,000.

LEUPP, ARIZ.—Bids are asked by Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C., until 2 P. M., June 15, for labor and material for constructing certain school buildings, etc., on Navajo Extension, Arizona. Further information may be obtained from Joseph E. Maxwell, Leupp, Ariz., via Canon Diablo.

LEXINGTON, KY.—Richards, McCarty & Bulford, Columbus, O., have prepared plans and will receive bids until June 11 for the erection of a proposed hotel for the Phoenix Hotel Co.

LINCOLN, NEB.—Fiske & Dieman, architects, it is said, have plans for an addition to hotel for the Thompson Hotel Co., to cost \$125,000.

Woods & Cordner, architects, have plans for a church for the M. E. congregation, to cost \$80,000.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.—George R. Mann, Mann Bldg., Little Rock, is preparing plans for office building to be erected for H. A. Bowman, 111 West Sixth Street. The building will be fireproof and will cost \$125,000.

LOGANSPOUT, IND.—George O. Garnsey has designed for Judge John C. Nelson a three-story theater building, 65x150 feet, to be erected on the site of the Barnett Hotel. The theater will contain a stage 62 feet wide and 32 feet deep. The seating capacity will be 1,300 and the cost of the building \$60,000.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.—W. E. Scott, and others, of San Francisco, are reported interested in the erection of an office building on Main and Fifth Streets, to cost about \$500,000.

MEMPHIS, TENN.—Shaw & Pfeil, architects, it is said, will soon open bids for remodeling Equitable Building, recently purchased by Bry-Block Dry Goods Co.; plans call for six-story structure with basement, the improvements to cost \$150,000.

It is reported that Shaw & Pfeil, Tennessee Trust Bldg., have completed plans which have been accepted for reconstruction of the

Equitable Bldg., at Jefferson Avenue and Main Street at a cost of about \$150,000, and bids will be asked soon.

The members of the Central Methodist Church (Rev. W. E. Thompson, Pastor), it is reported, have secured a site at Peabody Avenue and South Bellevue Boulevard, on which it is proposed erecting a church and parsonage, the two to cost about \$100,000.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Architects Buemming & Dick, Jackson Street, it is reported, have completed plans for a \$40,000 colonial style residence for Charles E. Arnold, Wisconsin National Bank. Building will be 50x54 feet, of solid brick construction, with hot water heating system.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Architects Long & Long, 830 Hennepin Avenue, have prepared plans for a five-story building, 65x145 feet, for the Kellogg, Mackay, Cameron Company, at Ninth Avenue South and Fourth Street. Estimated cost, \$75,000.

H. W. Jones, architect, Lumber Exchange Building, is preparing plans for a 5-story store and office building, 132x157 feet, for J. W. Thomas & Co., 500 Nicollet Avenue. Press brick, stone and steel, fireproofing, plate glass, gravel roof, structural iron and steel work. Cost, \$200,000.

Long & Long, architects, have prepared sketches for a building to be erected on First Avenue S. between Fifth and Sixth Streets. It will be 44x152, fifteen-story and deep basement. J. E. Andrus, the owner, contemplates this to be one of the most modern office buildings yet erected in this city. It will be steel construction, fireproof throughout. The exterior will be of light or glazed brick and terra-cotta. The interior will have marble and tile work, high speed safety elevators, electric lighting, hot and cold water, steam heating, telephone wiring for each office and other modern conveniences.

The Plymouth Congregational Society expect the plans soon from their architects in Boston, Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge, for the new church. It will be of native blue limestone, in Gothic style of architecture. The main entrance will be from Vine Place and Nineteenth Street. The main auditorium will seat 1,000, with a chapel seating 350. Cost, \$150,000.

MOBILE, ALA.—Plans are being prepared for a non-sectarian hospital for the Non-Sectarian Hospital Association, of which Mrs. C. J. Torrey is president. Cost, \$60,000.

MONTEVALLO, ALA.—Wm. Ernest Spink, 812 Title Guaranty Bldg., Birmingham, is architect for the Alabama Girls' Industrial School to be erected at Montevallo, which will cost about \$200,000. Bids have not yet been called for the erection of the building, which will be let by B. B. Comer, of Montgomery, Governor of State.

MONTGOMERY, ALA.—Stone Bros. are reported to have prepared plans for the four-story brick infirmary to be erected on Spring Hill Avenue and Ann Street at a cost of \$60,000.

MONROE, LA.—Plans and specifications for proposed city hall have been accepted; estimated cost, \$100,000. The city will soon advertise for bids. Address the Mayor.

The committee in charge of construction of State Reform School buildings is adver-



Announcement of Kewanee Catalog

SINCE our last announcement in this publication there has been a lively demand for our catalog. This indicates that great interest is being taken by architects in the subject of water supply in general and the Kewanee System in particular.

We show here a reproduction of the first two pages of our complete sixty-four page illustrated catalog. This book is instructive, interesting and attractive. Every architect who has occasion at any time to specify water supply systems for country or city homes, public institutions, schools, etc., should have a copy. It is sent free, postpaid, to readers of this magazine.



KEWANEE WATER SUPPLY CO.
KEWANEE, ILLINOIS



tising for bids; cost of grounds and completed buildings approximately \$100,000.

MONTREAL, QUEBEC.—Ross & McFarlane, Bank of Ottawa Bldg., Montreal, are preparing plans for a two-story, 165x65 feet brick and stone school to be erected on Westmount Avenue. Cost, \$125,000.

MT. PLEASANT, TENN.—Reports state that the Mt. Pleasant Building Co. will erect an opera house and business block; contract to be let about June 10; correspondence with contractors desired.

MUSKOGEE, I. T.—The Elks Club in this city will soon begin the erection of a five-story clubhouse for the convenience of its members. The structure will cost not less than \$50,000.

NASHVILLE, TENN.—Building Committee, W. G. M. Campbell, chairman, has adopted plans by Wheeler, Runge & Dickey, Charlotte, N. C., for erection of Criminal Court and jail building. Bids will be opened June 26. Separate proposals will be received for excavating foundation for stonework, brickwork, carpenter's work, roofing, steam heating and plumbing and steel structural work.

It is reported that a six-story hotel will be erected by S. Hartman. Cost, \$125,000.

NEWARK, N. J.—R. Napier Anderson, 63 Fifth Avenue, New York City, is reported to be preparing plans for a twelve-story hotel and theater to be erected on Broad Street at a cost of about \$1,000,000.

NEW BRIGHTON, PA.—J. B. Rutherford, Westinghouse Building, Pittsburgh, Pa., has plans for a brick and steel building for the C. C. & E. P. Townsend Company, of New Brighton. Cost, \$50,000.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.—Reports state that the Touro Synagogue has purchased site 85x160 feet on which to erect an edifice costing probably \$100,000; Gus Lehman, chairman building committee.

Audubon Hotel Co., Wm. Mason Smith, president, is reported as having awarded contract to Frank M. Andrews, New York, N. Y., for erection of proposed fifteen-story hotel costing about \$2,000,000, plans for which have been prepared by G. W. and W. D. Hewitt, Philadelphia, Pa.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—It is said that the Italian Benevolent Institute, Celestina Piva, 27 West Sixteenth Street, president, will build a large new hospital on Thompson Street, between Washington Square and Third Street. The plot measures 209x50, irregular, and the new building will be fireproof construction and contain the latest improvements and appliances in all lines.

No contracts have yet been made for the erection of the five-story stable, 125x95 feet, which Chas. F. Hickey, 153 Division Street, Brooklyn, will build on Forty-sixth Street, south side, 275 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, at a cost of \$125,000. Buchman & Fox, 11 East Fifty-ninth Street, have plans ready.

The Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, at the southeast corner of Park Avenue and Forty-first Street, has been purchased by the One Hundred and Three Park Avenue Company. The old building will be torn down, as the new owners will improve by the erection of a modern business building, plans for which have been prepared by Architects Mulliken & Moeller. The new building will be twelve stories high, of

brick, stone, and iron, fireproof, and will have steam heat, electric light, elevator, and all modern improvements and appliances.

The old buildings at 114 and 116 West Twenty-seventh Street, recently purchased by the Felt Construction Co., 117 West Twenty-sixth Street, will be torn down at once to make room for a large new business building, which the new owners will erect on the site. Wm. H. Birkmire, 396 Broadway, is the architect, and plans provide for a twelve-story building, of brick, stone and iron, and cost about \$200,000. The new building will be fireproof, and have steam heat, electric light, elevators, and all modern appliances.

The Lowell Realty Company, 198 Broadway, are still open for estimates on the various lines of work, material and equipment for the new apartment house which they will build on the southeast corner of Riverside Drive and 136th Street. Schwartz & Gross, 35 West Twenty-first Street, are the architects, and plans provide for six-story building, of brick, stone and iron, to have steam heating, electric lighting, tile and marble work, and to cost about \$250,000.

Protestant Episcopal City Mission Society, 38 Bleeker Street, awarded to Messrs. Jacob & Youngs, builders, No. 1133 Broadway, the general contract to erect a new parish house, on a plot 41x95 feet, at Nos. 167 to 171 West Sixty-third Street, from plans by Hoppin, Koen & Huntington, 244 Fifth Avenue.

Isaac Polstein, St. Paul Building, owner, has commissioned Messrs. Schwartz & Gross, 35 West Twenty-first Street, to prepare plans for an eleven-story mercantile building to be erected on a plot 50x92 irregular, at 33 to 35 West Seventeenth Street. Plans will be ready for estimates on steel work in about one week.

It is stated that Richard W. Buckley, Jr., of the Buckley Realty & Construction Co., representing a building company known as the Sixty-Fourth Street Company, with offices at 624 Madison Avenue, will soon begin the erection of a ten-story fireproof elevator apartment house at the southeast corner of Madison Avenue and Sixty-fourth Street, on a plot containing 100.5x132.6 feet. Working plans have not yet been actually completed. William E. Mowbray, of 624 Madison Avenue, is the architect.

The Importers' and Traders' National Bank will, it is said, erect a six-story building, 25x103 feet, at Broadway and Murray Street, to cost about \$500,000.

Hedman & Schoen, 302 Broadway, have been commissioned to prepare plans for improving the square, bounded by Broadway, Eighth Avenue, Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth Streets, for Walter J. Salomon, of 500 Fifth Avenue, which is estimated to cost in the neighborhood of \$80,000. The brick buildings on Eighth Avenue will not be altered. The scheme is to run an arcade through from the corner of Broadway and Fifty-seventh Street, to Eighth Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street, making stores and offices.

It is reported that Architects Howells & Stokes, 100 Williams Street, have prepared plans for a five-story brick loft building at 91 Walker Street for Helen H. Jenkins. Estimated cost, \$125,000.

Franklin Baylies, 34 Bible House, it is

said, is making plans for a six-story tenement for E. Roberts, of Brooklyn, to be erected at 149-151 Elizabeth Street, 50.3x79.11 feet, to cost \$50,000.

NORFOLK, NEB.—The complete plans and specifications for the new high school building at Norfolk are ready to be submitted to contractors for bids.

The Real Estate Trust & Insurance Co., it is said, will erect stores and apartment building; six stories; 88x100 feet; cost, \$150,000.

OAKLAND, CAL.—It is reported that the Western Pacific Railway Company will erect a terminal soon to cost about \$2,500,000. V. G. Bogue, San Francisco, is the vice-president and chief engineer.

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.—H. P. Harter will, it is said, erect an eight-story business and office building to cost about \$75,000.

The Oklahoma City Electric Terminal Association is said to be planning the erection of a terminal depot and office building to cost about \$1,000,000.

It is reported that a building permit was issued to the Western Newspaper Union for the construction of its new building to cost \$80,000. The dimensions are 100 by 100 feet.

OMAHA, NEB.—William A. Paxton is preparing plans for a three-story apartment house on Farnam Street, at Twenty-fifth Avenue. The house will be thoroughly modern and will cost from \$100,000 to \$125,000.

The Y. M. C. A., of South Omaha, it is said, proposes to erect a building to cost \$50,000.

OSKALOOSA, IOWA.—According to reports a girl's dormitory, to cost \$50,000, will be erected soon at the Penn College.

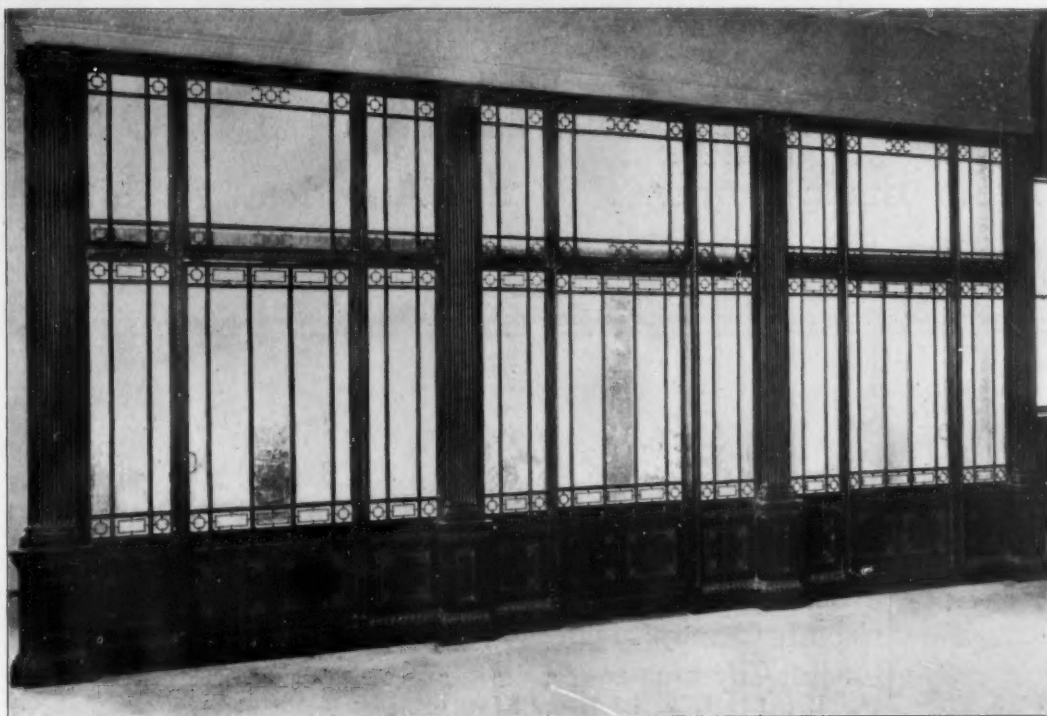
PAULS VALLEY, I. T.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of J. H. Leedy, architect, Pauls Valley, I. T. until 12 o'clock noon on Monday, June 10, 1907, for the erection and completion (except heating and plumbing and electric light wiring) of a bank building for the First National Bank of Pauls Valley.

PENSACOLA, FLA.—Reports state that the American National Bank will erect ten-story office building at cost of \$175,000 to \$200,000; architect not yet announced.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Separate contracts will be let for interior fixtures, furnishings, decorations, etc., for the new building to be erected at 1417-1423 Arch Street for the Y. M. C. A., this city, from plans and specifications by Horace Trumbauer, architect. James G. Doak & Co. have the building contract, which includes all construction work and material. The building will be six stories high, measuring 94x222 feet, and will be built of brick, stone, and iron, and have all modern improvements and appliances. Cost, \$650,000.

It is reported that bids are being received by Wilson, Harris & Richards, architects, Drexel Building, for erecting the seven-story steel frame fireproof office building for the Baptist Publication Society at Seventeenth and Chestnut Streets, at a cost of about \$200,000.

PITTSBURG, PA.—C. Emile Muller, 411 Wood Street, has prepared plans for a six-



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story hospital building for the Homeopathic Hospital and Dispensary, 408 Second Avenue. Estimated cost, \$300,000.

Architects Rutan & Russell, First National Bank Building, it is said, have plans for a six-story brick and steel store building, 100x110 feet, for the Pittsburg Mercantile Company at Carson and Twenty-sixth Street, cost \$250,000. Address Willis L. King, care of Jones & Laughlin Steel Company, Third Avenue and Try Street, Pittsburg.

The All Nations Deposit Bank has bought a site at Carson and South Twelfth Streets and will erect a building to cost \$60,000. Address Stephen G. Rovnianek, 318 Third Avenue.

It is reported that H. C. Frick intends erecting an academy of fine arts here to cost about \$10,000,000 and presenting it to the city.

The Union Labor Temple Co. is reported incorporated for the purpose of erecting a labor temple at a cost of about \$250,000.

PORTSMOUTH, VA.—It is said that the city is considering the issuance of \$150,000 of bonds for erection of City Hall, and will petition State Legislature for authority. Address The Mayor.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The trustees of Brown University, it is stated, have secured a site on College and Prospect Streets, on which it is proposed erecting the John Hay Memorial Library at a cost of \$500,000.

REDSBURG, WIS.—It is reported that St. Peter's Lutheran congregation will erect a

\$50,000 church. H. F. Schewe, chairman building committee.

ROCKFORD, ILL.—A Y. M. C. A. building to cost about \$150,000 will be erected here according to reports.

ROCHESTER, MINN.—The Franciscan sisterhood, it is said, is having plans prepared by E. Brielmaier & Son Co., architects, Milwaukee, for a mother house, three-story, basement and attic, pressed brick and stone, terra-cotta trimmings, slate roof, hardwood finish, steam or hot water heat. Cost, \$75,000.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.—John Donovan, it is reported, intends erecting at Fourth and Angelique Streets, a four-story brick building to cost about \$50,000, plans for which are now being prepared.

ST. LOUIS, MO.—Frank Miles Day, senior partner of Frank Miles Day & Bro., architects, 925 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, has been requested to act as one of the judges of the competitive designs to be submitted by nine leading architects for the new municipal library to be built by the city of St. Louis at a cost of \$1,500,000. The plans are to be submitted to the judges on June 1.

E. C. Janssen, it is announced, will prepare plans and specifications for a five-story building to cost \$100,000.

The Vendome Investment Company will, it is said, erect an eighteen-story building at the southwest corner of Broadway and St. Charles Streets. J. D. Halter and C. P. McIntyre are interested.

A. B. Ridington, 620 Chestnut Street, is preparing plans for a three-story apartment

building, to be erected on Laclede Avenue. The structure will be built of brick, stone and terra-cotta, with galvanized iron cornice, plate glass, marble and tile work, hard plaster, composition roof, architectural and structural iron and steel work. Cost, \$150,000.

Reports state that the Ettrick Realty Co. is having plans prepared for erection of a large apartment house on the corner of Taylor and Laclede Avenues. It is to be three stories high and the cost will be approximately \$125,000.

W. A. Swasey, 705 Olive Street, is stated to have prepared plans for the theater which it is proposed erecting at Twelfth and Locust Streets at a cost of \$500,000.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX.—A beautiful tract of land in San Angelo has been donated for a college, and the statement is made that the church and those in charge of the Immaculate Conception Academy of this city will undertake to improve the new property with a college building and dormitory to cost \$50,000.

SAN DIEGO, CAL.—It is reported that the School Board has petitioned for an appropriation of \$150,000 for a school.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—Jacob Stern will, it is said, erect an eight-story building on the northwest corner of Sansome and Hallock Streets to cost about \$250,000.

It is stated that the Monroe Greenwood Estate Company will erect a five-story brick store and loft structure on New Montgomery and Minna Streets to cost about \$100,000.

Classified Illustrations

From Back Numbers of the American Architect

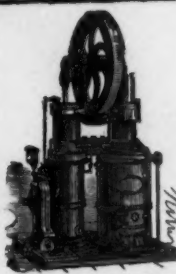
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English Country Houses - - - - -	50 " 130
English City Houses - - - - -	40 " 80
English Halls and Manor Houses - - - - -	50 " 100
Small Churches and Chapels - - - - -	30 " 100
Episcopal Churches - - - - -	40 " 130
Other Churches - - - - -	50 " 100
Hospitals, Asylums, Etc. - - - - -	50 " 120
Banks, Etc. - - - - -	50 " 140
French Buildings - - - - -	50 " 100
German Buildings - - - - -	30 " 100
Italian Buildings - - - - -	30 " 90
Stables - - - - -	30 " 80
Theatres, etc. - - - - -	40 " 130
City Hotels - - - - -	70 " 130
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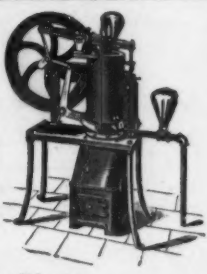
234 Craig Street, West Montreal, P. Q.

40 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

40 North 7th Street, Philadelphia.

Amargura 90, Havana, Cuba.

22 Pitt Street, Sydney, N. S. W.



It has been announced that Murphy, Grant & Co will reconstruct their store and office building at the corner of Bush and Sansome Streets. They have applied for a permit to do so. They will erect a six-story Class A structure at a cost of \$600,000.

The new hospital to be built by the Southern Pacific Co. will cost \$600,000. It will occupy the entire block bounded by Fell, Hayes, Baker and Lyon Streets, north of the entrance to Golden Gate Park. The building will be in the shape of the letter H, and will consist of an east and west wing, with the administration building in the center, four stories in height. Opposite the main building will be a structure 52x116 feet, four stories in height. Both structures will be the same construction. The frame will be of reinforced concrete, with the exterior or screen wall of brick, having the exterior surface finished in marble white stucco. All partitions will be formed of steel studs with metal lath and plaster, and all finished floors will be in different patterns of unglazed ceramic tile, the only woodwork being the doors and windows. All plans for the work are being made in the office of J. H. Wallace, Assistant Chief Engineer of the Southern Pacific Co., and D. J. Patterson, architect.

It is reported that Rebecca H. Head and others will erect a twelve-story Class A office building at the corner of Grant Avenue and Post Street, to cost \$400,000.

SCRANTON, PA.—It is reported that plans have been prepared by John F. Duckworth for a hotel to be erected by Jos. Jemyn at a cost of \$150,000.

SEATTLE, WASH.—Graham & Myers, Lowman Building, are reported to have prepared plans for the Washington Hotel which is to be erected by the Washington Securities Co. The building is to be of terra-cotta, steel frame fireproof, and cost about \$300,000. Bids for the construction will be asked at once.

Plans have been prepared by Architects Graham & Myers, Lowman Building, for the Kennedy Presbyterian Home, to cost \$100,000.

SHEBOYGAN, WIS.—G. H. Helmle, architect, Springfield, Ill., it is said, has plans for the first wing for St. Nicholas' Hospital. Press brick and stone, copper cornices and skylights, tar and gravel roofing, structural iron and steel work. Monolith flooring. Cost, \$50,000. Bids will be taken by Charles Hilpertshausen, architect, Sheboygan, until June 10.

SOUTH PITTSBURG, TENN.—Reports state that Dr. J. P. Gillen contemplates erecting concrete bank and office building.

SOUTH ST. JOSEPH, MO.—Plans are being made by the congregation of the King Hill Christian Church for the erection of a new church building at the northwest corner of King Hill and Ohio Avenues. According to the prospective plans the building will be 46 feet wide and 70 feet deep, with a basement which will be used for a Sunday school room. It will be of pressed brick and the interior will be furnished in modern style.

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—Wofford College, H. N. Snyder, president, is considering plans for new library building to cost between \$30,000 and \$40,000.

SPOKANE, WASH.—C. E. Bray, of Chicago, personal representative of Martin J. Beck, general manager of the Orpheum circuit, announced that the company will erect a theater in Spokane to cost from \$175,000 to \$225,000. The house will have a seating capacity of from 1,750 to 2,000.

L. L. Rand, 517 The Rookery, it is stated, has been engaged to prepare plans for an edifice to be erected at Cedar Street and Fourth Avenue for the members of the First Presbyterian Church, the cost to be about \$60,000.

STAMFORD, CONN.—The erection of a Y. M. C. A. building at a cost of \$100,000 is reported as being considered.

TACOMA, WASH.—It is stated that bids are wanted until July 15 for erecting a six-story, 70x120 feet, Y. M. C. A. building; probable cost, \$100,000. G. W. Bullard, architect, Provident Building.

TALLAHASSEE, FLA.—Board of Control, it is reported, will erect two buildings for the Florida Female College. Edwards & Walter, Loan and Exchange Bank Building, Columbia, S. C., are preparing plans; main building to cost \$100,000 and dormitory \$50,000.

TONTOGANY, O.—The Tontogany Banking Co., it is reported, will erect a six-story office building.

TORONTO, ONT.—Colonial Investment & Loan Co. is making preparations to build a twelve-story office building on West King Street, on the site at present occupied by the Nasmith Co., at a cost of \$250,000.

TROY, N. Y.—Jos. M. Lawler, of New York, N. Y., it is stated, has completed plans for the Russel Sage Mechanical and Electrical Laboratory to be erected at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute. It is to be three to five stories high, 260 feet long and cost about \$250,000.

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WALLACE, IDAHO.—H. S. Samuels, it is stated, has just purchased four lots on Cedar Street, near the O. R. & N. depot, and will erect a modern hotel there at a cost of \$150,000. While the plans have not yet been drawn, the proprietor says that it will be entirely modern and will be completed this summer.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Sealed proposals in duplicate will be received at the Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C., until June 15 for erection of assembly hall at Government Hospital for the Insane in accordance with drawings and specifications to be had on application at this department. Bids must be accompanied by certified check equal to five per cent. of amount of bid. Applicants for plans will be required to submit with application certified check for \$50, usual rights reserved. Bidders are invited to attend. Proposals must be marked "Proposals for Assembly Hall, Government Hospital for the Insane;" James Rudolph Garfield, secretary.

WEYAUWEGA, WIS.—St. Peter's Lutheran Church may erect a new building to cost \$75,000.

WICKFORD, R. I.—Bids are asked by Building Committee, care the architects, Wm. R. Walker & Son, 17 Custom House Street, Providence, R. I. until noon, June 15, for erecting brick school house in Wickford, North Kingstown, R. I.

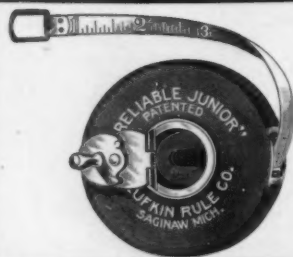
WILLIAMSPORT, IND.—The Warren County Court, it is reported, has appropriated \$70,000 for remodeling the court house and \$18,000 for a jail and sheriff's residence. Contracts for the construction will be let soon.

YELLOWSTONE, WYO.—Press reports state that Colonel W. F. Cody ("Buffalo Bill") has received a special permit from the Government, of five acres of land in Yellowstone Park, where he will establish and conduct a hotel.

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(FOR ALPHABETICAL LIST SEE PAGE 42)

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New York Blower Co., Chicago.....

ARCHITECTURAL ORNAMENTS.Emmel, Charles, Boston.....
Knoche & Steves, Cincinnati, Ohio.....
Plastic Relief Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill.....**ARTIFICIAL MARBLE.**

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Bird, F. W. & Son, East Walpole, Mass.....**BRONZEWOR (Ornamental).**Gorham Mfg. Co., New York.....
Jackson, Wm. H., Co., New York.....
Winslow Bros. Co., The, Chicago, Ill.....**CAPITALS AND COLUMNS.**

Hartmann Bros. Mfg. Co., Mount Vernon, N. Y.....

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St. Louis Portland Cement Co., St. Louis, Mo.....
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Chappell Furnace Co., Morenci, Mich.....

COLUMNS (Lock Joint).

Hartmann Bros. Mfg. Co., Mount Vernon, N. Y.....

CONCRETE PILING.Ailing Construction Co., Chicago.....
Corrugated Concrete Pile Co., New York.....
Engineering-Contracting Co., Baltimore.....
Miller, William L., Boston.....
Raymond Concrete Pile Co., Chicago, Ill.....**CORDAGE.**

Samson Cordage Works, Boston.....

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American School of Correspondence, Chicago.....

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Thorp Fire Proof Door Co., Minneapolis, Minn.....

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Soltmann, E. G., New York.....**ELECTRIC SIGNALS.**

Elevator Supply & Repair Co., New York.....

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Rider-Ericsson Engine Co., New York.....**EXPANDED METAL**Associated Expanded Metal Co., New York.....
Expanded Metal & Corrugated Bar Co., St. Louis.....**FILTERS.**

Loomis-Manning Filter Co., Philadelphia, Pa.....

FIREPROOFING.Associated Expanded Metal Co., New York.....
Clinton Wire Cloth Co., Clinton, Mass.....
Expanded Metal and Corrugated Bar Co., St. Louis.....
Gilbreth, Frank B., New York.....
Imperial Expanded Metal Co., Chicago.....
National Fireproofing Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.....
Trussed Concrete Steel Co., Detroit.....
Underwriters' Engineering and Construction Co., New York.....**FIREPROOF LATHING.**

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Winslow Bros. Co., The, Chicago, Ill.....**LAUNDRY MACHINERY.**

Troy Laundry Machinery Co., Troy, N. Y.....

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T. W. Jones, New York.....

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U. S. Mail Chute Equipment Co., St. Louis, Mo.....**MARBLE-WORKERS.**Batterson & Eisele, New York.....
The Robert C. Fisher Co., New York.....**METAL CEILING.**The Berger Mfg. Co., Canton, Ohio.....
W. H. Mullins Co., Salem, Ohio.....
See also Fireproofing.....**METAL LATHING.**American Rolling Mill Co., Middletown, Ohio.....
G. Hayes, New York.....
Truss Metal Lath Co., New York.....**MINERAL WOOL.**

U. S. Mineral Wool Co., New York.....

MORTAR COLORS.

Saml. H. French & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.....

PAINT.Joseph Dixon Crucible Co., Jersey City, N. J.....
Keystone Varnish Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.....
National Lead Co., New York.....**PHOTOGRAPHS.**

J. W. Taylor, Chicago, Ill.....

PLASTER ORNAMENTS.

Samuel H. French & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.....

PLUMBING GOODSStandard Sanitary Mfg. Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.....
Wolf, L., Mfg. Co., Chicago.....**PNEUMATIC TANKS.**

Kewanee Water Supply Co., Kewanee, Ill.....

PRISM LIGHTING.American Luxfer Prism Co., Chicago.....
Holophane Glass Co., New York.....**PUMPS.**

Rider-Ericsson Engine Co., New York.....

REFLECTORS.I. P. Frink, New York.....
Holophane Glass Co., New York.....**REINFORCED CONCRETE.**Clinton Wire Cloth Co., Clinton, Mass.....
Expanded Metal and Corrugated Bar Co., St. Louis.....
Gabriel Concrete Steel Co., Detroit, Mich.....
Gilbreth, Frank B., New York.....
Trussed Concrete Steel Co., Detroit.....
Turner Construction Co., New York.....
Underwriters' Engineering and Construction Co., New York.....
W. N. Wight & Co., New York.....**ROOFING MATERIALS.**American Sheet & Tin Plate Co., Pittsburgh.....
Barber Asphalt Paving Co., Philadelphia.....
Bird, F. W. & Son, East Walpole, Mass.....
Kasbey & Mattison Co., Ambler, Pa.....
See also Asphalt Roofing.....**SASH-CORD.**

Samson Cordage Works, Boston.....

SCHOOLS OF ARCHITECTURE.

Lawrence Scientific School, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.....

Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston.....
Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio.....
Society of Beaux-Arts Architects, The, New York.....
University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.....
University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.....
Washington University School of Engineering and Architecture, St. Louis, Mo.....

SHEET-METAL WORK.Berger Mfg. Co., Canton, O.....
W. H. Mullins Co., Salem, O.....
J. S. Thorn Co., Philadelphia, Pa.....**SKYLIGHTS, ETC.**Burt Mfg. Co., Akron, Ohio.....
George Hayes, New York.....
W. H. Mullins Co., Salem, O.....
Vaile & Young, Baltimore, Md.....**STAIR TREAD.**

American Mason Safety Tread Co., Boston.....

SUN DIALS.

Sun Dial, Pittsburg, Pa.....

TAPES AND RULES.

Lufkin Rule Co., Saginaw, Mich.....

TERRA-COTTA.

The Northwestern Terra-Cotta Co., Chicago, Ill.....

TILES.Information Bureau of Tile Industry, Washington, D. C.....
Jackson, Wm. H., Co., New York.....**TILES (Interlocking Rubber).**N. Y. Belting and Packing Co., Ltd., New York.....
Pennsylvania Rubber Co., Jeannette, Pa.....**TILING (SHEET RUBBER)**

Peerless Rubber Manufacturing Co., New York.....

TIN AND TERNE PLATES.

American Sheet & Tin Plate Co., Pittsburg.....

VACUUM CLEANING.

General Compressed Air & Vacuum Machinery Co., St. Louis, Mo.....

VALVES AND PACKING.

Jenkins Bros., New York.....

VENTILATING APPARATUS.New York Blower Co., Chicago.....
Thomas & Smith, Chicago.....**VENTILATORS.**Burt Mfg. Co., Akron, Ohio.....
Globe Ventilator Co., Troy, N. Y.....**WATER HEATERS.**

Monarch Heater Co., Pittsburg, Pa.....

WATERPROOFING.

E. J. Winslow Co., Chicago.....

WATER SUPPLY SYSTEMS.

Kewanee Water Supply Co., Kewanee, Ill.....

WEATHER VANES.

T. W. Jones, New York.....

WINDOW LINE.

Samson Cordage Works, Boston.....

WIRE GLASS WINDOWS.George Hayes, New York, N. Y.....
James A. Miller & Bro., Chicago, Ill.....