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Regular Edition

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EDITORIAL SUMMARY:

Pages 229-230

The Society of Beaux-Arts Architects and the Endowment of the American Academy of Fine Arts at Rome—The New Director of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts—Death of Wm. J. Fryer, Consulting Architect—The Pittsburgh High-school Competition Scandal—Kitchens in New York Studio-apartments—Municipalities Not Liable for Light-and-Air Obstruction—The Ownership of Subterranean Water Supplies.

CEMENT FOR BUILDING CONSTRUCTION.....	231
THE PUNG-DUK PAGODA AND OTHER LOOT.....	233
NEW YORK CITY'S GEOLOGIC STRATA.....	234
THE HALL OF THE KNIGHTS AT THE HAGUE.....	235

ILLUSTRATIONS:

House at Edgeworth, Pa.: Three Plates—Houses at Pittsburgh, Pa.: Two Plates—House at St. Louis, Mo.—House and Stable at Chicago, Ill.: Two Plates—House at St. Louis, Mo.

Additional: Details of House at Edgeworth, Pa.: Two Plates.

NOTES AND CLIPPINGS.....	236
SOCIETIES, PERSONAL MENTION, ETC.	

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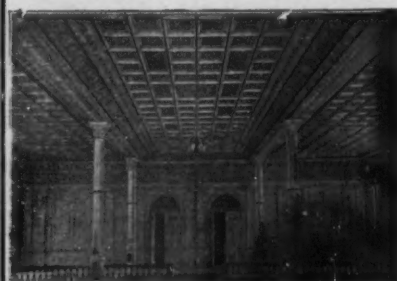
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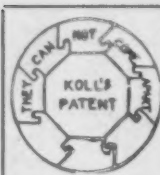
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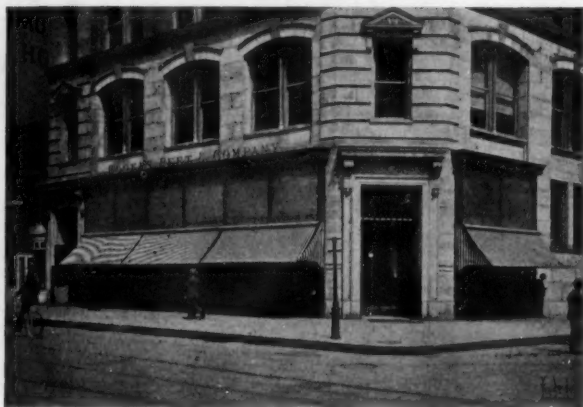
Alphabetical List of Advertisers

For CLASSIFIED LIST, See Page xviii.

A Alsen Cement.....xxiii American Concrete Steel Co.....ix American School of Correspondence, xiv American Luxfer Prism Co.....iii American Mason Safety Tread Co.....xxii American Sheet & Tin Plate Co.....vii American System of Concrete Re- inforcing.....ix Associated Expanded Metal Co.....xiv Atlas Portland Cement Co.....ii	F Fisher Co., Robert C.....ii French & Co., Samuel H.....viii Frink, I. P.....xii	L Lane, John.....xvi Lawrence Cement Co.....xxiv Loomis-Manning Filter Co.....ii Lufkin Rule Co.....xxii	Society of Beaux-Arts Architects.....iv Soltman, E. G.....xxi Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co.....vi Stanley Works.....viii Summer School of Painting.....xiii Sun Dial Co.....v
B Barber Asphalt Paving Co.....xiv Berger Mfg. Co.....ii Burt Mfg. Co.....vii	G Genasco Roofing Co.....xiv General Compressed Air and Vacu- um Machinery Co.....x Globe Ventilator Co.....xxiii Gorham Mfg. Co.....iv Gurney Heater Mfg. Co.....xxiv	M Mass. Institute of Technology.....iv Mittineague Paper Co.....xv Mullins Co., The W. H.....viii	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
C Campbell, Walter M.....xxii Cardinell-Vincent Co.....v Chappell Furnace Co.....xv Chicago Portland Cement Co.....xxiv Clinton Wire Cloth Co.....xix Corrugated Concrete Pile Co.....viii Cutler Mfg. Co.....ii	H Hartmann Bros. Mfg. Co.....ii Harvard University.....iv Hayes, Geo.....viii Holophane Glass Co.....xix	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.....xvii	U Unit Concrete Steel Co.....x U. S. Mineral Wool Co.....viii Universal Portland Cement Co.....xxiv University of Illinois.....iv University of Michigan.....iv University of Pennsylvania.....iv
D Deane, E. Eldon.....xxii Dixon Crucible Co., Jos.....viii	I Information Bureau of Tile Indus- try.....xii	O Okonite Co. (Ltd.).....v Otis Elevator Co.....ii	V Vaile & Young.....xxiv
E Elevator Supply and Repair Co.....ii Emmel Charles.....xxvii Expanded Metal and Corrugated Bar Co.....ix	J Jackson Co., Wm. H.....xxiv Jenkins Bros.....xii Jones, T. W.....viii	P Peerless Rubber Mfg. Co.....xxvii Pennsylvania Rubber Co.....xi	W Washington University.....iv Weber Steel Chimney Co.....xv Winslow Bros. Co., The.....xix Winslow Co., E. J.....x Wirt, F. B.....xxii Wolff Mfg. Co.....xvi
	K Kewanee Water Supply Co.....xxvii Knoche & Steves.....xii	R Raymond Concrete Pile Co.....xi Rider Ericsson Engine Co.....xxi	Y Yale & Towne Mfg. Co.....xii

DAYLIGHTING

FROM THE FRONT



The approved modern store front is constructed as follows:

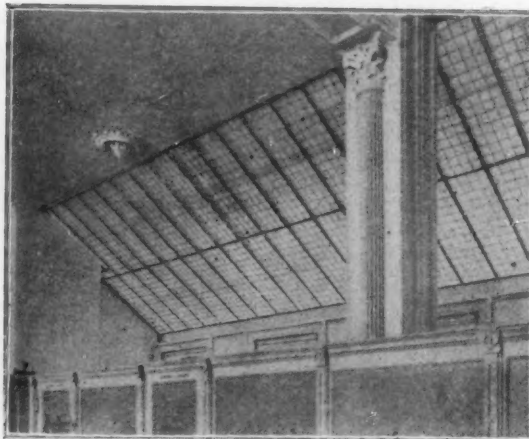
Plate glass is set in patent corner clamps or posts, for approximately two-thirds of height, to a transom bar. Above this bar panels of **Luxfer** 4-in. pressed crystal prisms are set in the same manner as ordinary glass.

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Where the building has no alleyway but is built against the building in the rear, **Luxfer** Extension Skylight Prisms are used.

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SOCIETIES.**SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA CHAPTER, A. I. A.**

After their monthly banquet, May 14, the members of the Southern California Chapter of the American Institute of Architects indulged in a sprightly discussion of a proposal made by Mr. Harry Brand that there be in the profession of "concentration of effort."

By this Mr. Brand meant that the Chapter should subscribe to the rules of the Builders' Estimating Guarantee Company, a new organization which has for its purpose the relief of the architects from the annoyances caused by a multiplicity of contractors and the rapid adjustment of their frequently conflicting figures on the cost of materials.

"And make us simply picture-makers!" exclaimed Mr. Octavius Morgan, when Mr. Brand concluded his explanation.

Mr. Morgan, who is regarded as the dean of Los Angeles architects, vigorously opposed the plan of an architectural "clearing-house," and President Rosenheim, of the Chapter, supported him in his contention that the architects and their draughtsmen are competent to do their own work.

Elmer Grey commended the purpose of the Estimating Company, and Frank Hudson believed its endorsement would be beneficial, but no definite action was taken.

It was announced that \$100 has been added to the Chapter property fund during the month, and that Messrs. Austen and

Whittlesey have each promised to subscribe \$250.

The proposed articles of incorporation of the Chapter were read by Secretary Parmentier, and it was decided that a revision of the laws shall be made at a special meeting to be held May 31.

The architects present were A. F. Rosenheim, P. W. Ehlers, S. Tilden Norton, August Wackerbath, J. N. Preston, J. Lee Burton, Frank Hudson, John P. Krempel, Fernand Parmentier, W. A. Munsell, George Wyman, J. J. Blick, of Pasadena; Octavius Morgan, Julius Krause, and Percy Eisen.

NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION.

The New York offices of the National Fire Protection Association opened recently in rooms 815, 816, 817, at the Engineering Societies' Building, 29 West Thirty-ninth Street. These offices have become necessary on account of the increasing scope of the Association's work and the fact that this work has brought them prominently in contact with various important interests and manufacturers whose goods are built under their specifications and whose headquarters are in New York City.

National Fire Protection Association offices will be shared by the Underwriters' Laboratories of Chicago, who make, practically, all the tests for the National Fire Protection Association on various retardants, extinguishers, signalling and hazardous devices, which, in one way or another,

affect various buildings as concerns fire hazards.

These offices will be equipped as rapidly as possible with all literature and information, specifications, etc., pertaining to these associations, so that the interested public may be able to inform themselves exactly what is desired in order to conform to most modern ideas of fire engineering practice.

The location of these offices in the Engineering Societies' Building will also assist in bringing the insurance fraternity, through the National Fire Protection Association, in closer touch with the various prominent engineering societies located in the same building, and which societies are, of necessity, deeply interested in all specifications affecting building construction and equipment.

ARCHITECTURAL LEAGUE OF AMERICA, 1907-8

The subjoined members will regulate the affairs of the League during the present year:

Publicity and Promotion

Jesse N. Watson, of St. Louis (*Chairman*), three years; Alfred S. Alschuler, of Chicago, two years; Alex. M. Adams, of Philadelphia, one year.

Education

Prof. Newton A. Wells, of Urbana, Ill. (*Chairman*), three years; H. V. Vonholst, of Chicago, two years; Frederick M. Mann, of St. Louis, one year.



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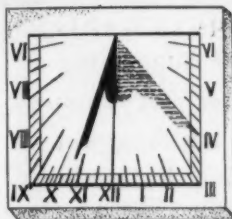
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Architectural Annual

Edmund E. Poggi, of Philadelphia (Chairman), three years; Chas. Mason Remy, of Washington, two years; R. Max Dunning, of Chicago, one year.

University Fellowships

Prof. Emil Lorch, of the University of Mich. (Chairman), three years; August G. Headman, of San Francisco, two years; Charles T. Ingham, of Pittsburg, one year.

Special Comm. on Individual Membership
E. Helfensteller, Jr., of St. Louis (Chairman); Wm. B. Ittner, of St. Louis; John C. Stephens, of St. Louis.

Special Comm. on European Tour

Prof. N. A. Wells, of Urbana, Ill. (Chairman).

WASHINGTON ARCHITECTURAL CLUB

The annual election of the Washington Architectural Club was held in the club-rooms, 729 Fifteenth Street, June 1, resulting as follows: **President**, Waddy B. Wood; **Vice-President**, Hector S. McAllister; **Secretary**, Frederick Reed; **Treasurer**, W. W. Stevens; **Directors**, Louis A. Simon, Frank Upman, and Eskirne Sunderland, and **Auditors**, Percy Adams and Warren W. Youngs. B. B. Burnham and J. A. Martin-Cooke were elected as new members.

Following the announcement of the result by a megaphone man, the successful candidates were toasted at a smoker which occupied the remainder of the evening.

THE EIGHTEEN CLUB.

At the meeting of the Toronto Architectural Eighteen Club, held on May 9 last, the following Executive Board were selected for the Architectural League of America for 1907-8.

President, Mr. J. P. Hynes; **Vice-President**, Mr. J. M. Lyle; **Corresponding Secretary**, Mr. A. H. Chapman; **Recording Secretary**, Mr. H. Eden Smith; **Treasurer**, Mr. C. D. Lennox. Mr. Eden Smith, Mr. J. C. B. Horwood.

The Corresponding Secretary's address is the Toronto General Trust's Corporation Bldg., Toronto.

A. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

CINCINNATI CHAPTER, A. I. A.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Cincinnati Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, May 21, a resolution was passed requesting the Associated Organizations to arouse public interest in the present condition of the building code of this city.

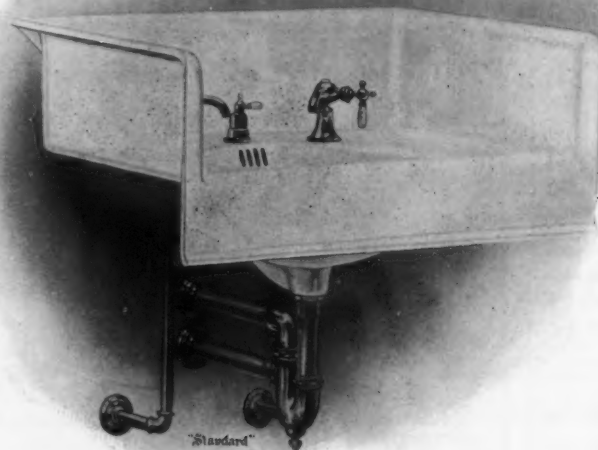
This arose out of criticism over the present conduct of the Building Inspector, who, the architects claim, is making laws instead of enforcing the provisions of the code. His action, it was stated, has caused them to become uncertain as to how to go about making plans which have features

out of the ordinary. Requests for his approval of such changes before they are put on paper have met with rejection. When the plans are submitted to the office for a building permit this has been refused, causing untold loss of time and money.

Joseph G. Steinkamp took a part in the discussion, reading one of the Building Inspector's recent orders on how to make concrete. He also cited his ruling on foundation walls, claiming Mr. Kennedy insists upon one of seventeen inches for a house, when one of fourteen inches would answer the purpose and assure safety to the occupants of the building.

A. O. Elzner spoke of the efforts which had been made to revise the tenement-house features of the building ordinance, the changes of which were made by citizens. He was of the opinion that these departures would never meet with the approval of Council. Mr. Elzner, therefore thought it best that the Associated Organizations should demand that a commission of disinterested parties be appointed by Council to carry out this work.

The architects have revised the general conditions which accompany every building contract let in Cincinnati. These changes were read at the meeting. It provides that all subcontractors shall be acceptable to the owner and architect. Where delay is caused by the owner or by conditions beyond the control of the contractor, the latter shall notify the architect within forty-eight hours after the occurrence of the trouble in order that his time of completing the work shall be extended accordingly. The owner shall pay



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for the building and street permit, and he and the contractor shall keep the work insured against fire, and the portion at stake on the part of the builder shall be mentioned. Cyclones and tornadoes are not specified. When an owner makes a change while the work is in progress the value of same shall be approved by the architect, or deducted, as the case may be. If this is unsatisfactory to the contractor he has the right of appeal to a board of arbitration.

After the business meeting S. E. Des Jardins gave an illustrated lecture on "The Development of Secular Architecture in France."

ARCHITECTURAL BOWLING LEAGUE.

The first annual dinner of the Architectural Bowling League was held at "The St. Denis," New York, on June 4. About one hundred representatives of the nine firms forming the league were present.

Mr. M. L. J. Scheffer, the President of the league, presented the trophies won during the past season. The first prize, a bronze reproduction of the famous Warwick Vase, was won by the team representing the office of Carrere & Hastings.

Prizes for high team score, high individual average and three-man team score were also awarded.

After the presentation of prizes Mr. Aldrich, of McKim, Meade & White, broached the subject of organizing a draftsmen's club, for social and professional purposes, similar to clubs now existing in Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago and St. Louis. Mr.

Cass Gilbert, Mr. Fenner, of McKim, Mead & White, and Mr. Brainard, of Carrere & Hastings, spoke expressing their hearty approval of the project, and offered any support in their power that might be needed.

A call has been issued to the principal architectural offices in New York that each send a representative to a meeting to discuss ways and means looking to the formation of the Draftsmen's Club.

INDUSTRIAL INFORMATION.

Mr. C. S. Pelton, who has been with the B. F. Goodrich Company for the last five years—three years at the factory and two in Pittsburgh—hereafter will act as manager of the Buffalo (N. Y.) branch of the Pennsylvania Rubber Company. Mr. Fred Roblin, who has had temporary charge of the branch at Buffalo, will now return to his work in the automobile tire department of the Pennsylvania company's plant at Jeannette, Pa. Mr. Pelton, through his wide acquaintance, has built up a very large business in Pittsburgh and the other territory through which he has traveled, and the Pennsylvania Rubber Company is extremely fortunate in being able to secure the services of so valuable a man. The business in Pennsylvania clincher tires is showing tremendous growth.

The Standard Plastic Relief Company is the name of the new company which becomes successor to Knoche & Steves, of

Cincinnati. This company was recently incorporated with increased capital through the association of Mr. G. E. Mallon and Mr. C. Anderson, who have a wide acquaintance and many friends. Large additions are to be made to the present plant, so the company will be prepared to handle its increasing business promptly. None but the most competent modelers will be employed. Mr. Charles M. Knoche is president and general manager, and a wide range of plastic relief and general plaster work will be handled.

The General Fireproofing Company, of Youngstown, Ohio, announces, coincident with establishing a branch office at 82 Second Street, San Francisco, the appointment of W. W. Thurston as district manager. Mr. Thurston will devote especial attention to exploiting pin-connected girder frames and cold-twisted lug bars, two types of reinforcement in which engineers generally recognize points of merit.

Another recent acquisition by the General Fireproofing Company is W. E. Ramsey, engineer, graduate of the University of Illinois and formerly engineer with the Expanded Metal Fireproofing Company at Chicago. Mr. Ramsey is at present with the home office at Youngstown.

The General Fireproofing Company has about completed additions to the plant at Youngstown, Ohio, which will double the capacity of the all-steel furniture factory, and provide for the lug bar and girder frame departments as complete an equip-



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Largest Manufacturers of Oil Filters and Exhaust Heads in the World.

The Ventilator with a Pull

The Burt Ventilator is going into so many important factory and residence constructions that many are beginning to say "The Burt people must have a pull." The people haven't; but the Ventilator has—

The Burt Ventilator

pulls the vitiated air out of the room, and does it without creating "back drafts," even on windy



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ment as has been possessed for some years past by the Herringbone Expanded steel lath and expanded metal shops.

For the manufacture of pin-connected girder frames, a shop 85x200 feet has been erected, with a railroad spur running through the entire length of the building. Adjoining the girder frame shop is the steel yard, piled high with stock lengths of cold-twisted lug bars and the square bars used in fabricating the girder frames. This bar is covered by an electric crane having 100 feet span and 320 feet long, which has just been erected, and which, because of its unusual size, excites great interest.

To accommodate the steady growth of the all-steel furniture department, a reinforced-concrete building, 60x180 feet, two stories, has been erected adjoining the old factory. By use of pin-connected girder frames, beams and girders of the same depth are provided, which greatly facilitates hanging shafting.

The office building has been enlarged to accommodate the reinforced-concrete department by the erection of a two-story and basement addition, 36x73 feet, connected with the former office by a wing 36x36 feet. Cement plaster applied over the herringbone expanded steel lath is used for the exterior finish, and, instead of wood work in the addition, all-steel base boards, mouldings, window and door casings and doors, finished like mahogany, have been used.

John A. Walker, vice-president and treasurer of the Joseph Dixon Crucible Company, died at his home, Jersey City,

N. J., on May 23. Mr. Walker was born in the city of New York, September 22, 1837. He received his early education in the schools of Brooklyn, and, although prepared for college in a private school, chose commercial life. After an excellent business training in the city of New York, and after serving his country in the Civil War of the South, Mr. Walker in 1867 became connected with the firm of Joseph Dixon & Co., of Jersey City. In 1868, when Joseph Dixon & Co. became incorporated as the Joseph Dixon Crucible Company, he was made secretary of that company, and began his lifework in making known to the world the many uses of the then but little known form of carbon—graphite—of which the Joseph Dixon Crucible Company have been the best and most widely known exponents.

Mr. Walker served the Dixon company as secretary and largely as manager until 1891, when he was unanimously elected to the dual position of vice-president and treasurer, the latter office having been held by him for some time previous. He held these offices without interruption until his death, the general management of the company also being largely in his hands.

As vice-president and treasurer of the Joseph Dixon Crucible Company there was more than work enough for any ordinary man, yet, outside of his duties as such we find him vice-president Colonial Life Insurance Company, director New Jersey Title Guarantee and Trust Company; director Pavia Trust Company; director the Provident Institution for Savings; president the Children's Friend Society, all of

Jersey City; trustee the Stationers' Board of Trade of New York. He had served as first vice-president of the National Stationers' and Manufacturers' Association. He was member of the Chamber of Commerce of New York and of the Board of Trade of Jersey City. He was chairman of the executive committee of the Cosmos Club of Jersey City, member of the Carteret Club, the Union League Club, the Lincoln Association, all of Jersey City; member of the National Geographic Society, and associate member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, and of the Society for Psychical Research.

In the years gone by Mr. Walker actively and successfully served as member of the Jersey City Board of Education, as trustee of the Jersey City Public Library and of other city institutions.

NOTES AND CLIPPINGS.

POLYPHEMUS AND ACIS.—The Washington *Star* has the following amusing story told of a friend of George Grey Barnard, the sculptor:

"I called on George Grey Barnard in Paris last month," said a Philadelphian. "Mr Barnard is the chief sculptor of our new capitol at Harrisburg, a deservedly successful man. While we were looking over various sketches in the studio a young French painter entered. 'Have you heard the story about Garpeau?' the newcomer cried. We hadn't heard it. Therefore the young man told it to us.

"Garpeau, it seems, was a sculptor of great talent and great eccentricity. A rich patron

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of the arts commissioned him to do a life-size group representing Polyphemus, the Cyclops, crushing the youth Acis under a rock.

"This powerful patron was not to be offended. Therefore, Garpeau accepted the commission. But he could make neither head nor tail of it. It did not appeal to him. It was a subject in which he could not take the slightest interest. And every week or so the rich patron asked him reproachfully how his group was getting on, and Garpeau could only shake his head. It was embarrassing.

"Well, one day Garpeau sent for the patron.

"There is your group," he said, and he pointed to a great, rough lump of clay in the corner of the studio—a mere formless mass of clay, no more.

"My group?" cried the patron, "Where?"

"There," said Garpeau, impatiently. "There, to be sure. Don't you see the rock?"

"But where is the youth Acis?"

"Under the rock, of course," said Garpeau. "Crushed. Invisible."

"But the Cyclops Polyphemus? Where is he?"

"Gone off about his business," said Garpeau. "You don't suppose he'd be hanging

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around, do you, after committing a crime like that?"

BUCCANEERING TREASURE-TROVE.—A remarkable discovery has been made in the fishing village of Nazareth, in the Portuguese Province of Estemadura. The recent

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earthquake tremor produced a great tidal wave, and when this had receded the shore was found to be strewn with a great quantity of old arms, valuable coins of all nationalities, gold buttons, scarfpins and other jewelry, the whole representing a valuable treasure. An inspection showed that it had been hidden in the caverns underneath an ancient stronghold, once the haunt of buccaneers of the Spanish main. The excavations are being continued, in the expectation that further treasure remains to be unearthed.—*Exchange.*

TIMBER AND LAND VALUES.—It is difficult for the people of this State to get over the pioneer idea that timber detracts from the value of land. A few years ago the owners of timbered land in the agricultural region were troubled over the problem of getting rid of the trees and stumps, and they slashed the trees and burned them on the ground. It was an expensive operation, but it had to be done to get the land under the plow. Conditions have vastly changed in the last few years, and now many a man owning land near Portland, Oregon City, Salem, Eugene and other Western Oregon towns can look back

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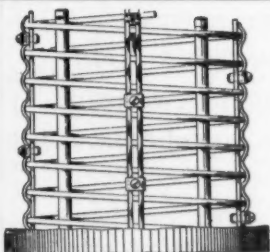
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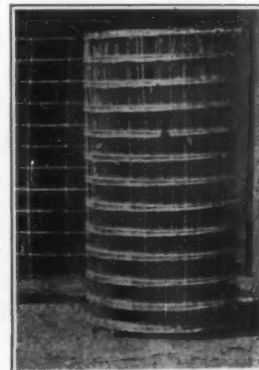
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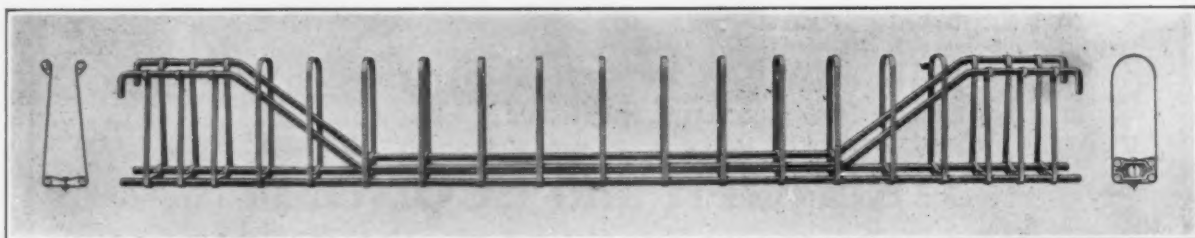
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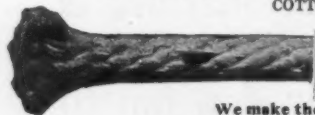
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less than a dozen years and see where he incurred great expense to get rid of timber that would be a source of wealth to him if he still owned it. And many men still fail to see that the timber, too small for lumbering, nevertheless adds value to the land. Here, for example, is *The Eugene Register* telling of the sale of 933 acres of land less than four miles from the city. The land contains 40,000 cords of wood, and it is a downhill haul all the way to Eugene. While the price is not given, the *Register* says that at 25 cents a cord stumpage the wood will just about pay for the land. And the stumpage is doubtless worth two, three, or even four times 25 cents a cord. It is not likely to grow less valuable as the years roll by.—*Portland Oregonian*.

COMPETITIONS.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.—Reports state that the Building Committee of the Y. M. C. A.

(Truman L. McGill, Secretary) will receive plans until July 1 for an association building to occupy a lot 100x120 feet, and said building to cost approximately \$100,000. For further information apply to the secretary.

BUILDING NEWS.

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

ACKLEY, IA.—It is said that plans are being prepared by Architect J. G. Ralston, of Waterloo, for a school building. Cost, \$50,000.

ANTHONY, KAN.—Plans are being prepared, according to reports, for a courthouse in Harper county to cost \$60,000.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—It is reported that

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The American Architect and Building News.

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C O N T E N T S

SUMMARY:

229-230

The Society of Beaux-Arts Architects and the Endowment of the American Academy of Fine Arts at Rome—The New Director of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts—Death of Wm. J. Fryer, Consulting Architect—The Pittsburgh High-school Competition Scandal—Kitchens in New York Studio-apartments—Municipalities Not Liable for Light-and-Air Obstruction—The Ownership of Subterranean Water Supplies.

CEMENT FOR BUILDING CONSTRUCTION 231

THE PUNG-DUK PAGODA AND OTHER LOOT 233

NEW YORK CITY'S GEOLOGIC STRATA 234

THE HALL OF THE KNIGHTS AT THE HAGUE 235

ILLUSTRATIONS:

House at Edgeworth, Pa.: Three Plates—Houses at Pittsburgh, Pa.: Two Plates—House at St. Louis, Mo.—House and Stable at Chicago, Ill.: Two Plates—House at St. Louis, Mo.

Additional: Details of House at Edgeworth, Pa.: Two Plates.

NOTES AND CLIPPINGS 236

SOCIETIES, PERSONAL MENTION, ETC.

AT the time of the California earthquake, the University of California was under obligation to contribute to the endowment of the American Academy of Fine Arts at Rome the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, and had actually secured from its friends and graduates about one-third of the amount pledged. Although the University of California did not suffer in loss or damage of its own property through earthquake and fire in the same degree that the Leland Stanford University at Palo Alto suffered, it was apparent that it could look for the balance of its subscription, in the main, only to those who, as individuals, had suffered losses through the disaster, and that it would, in consequence, be difficult and slow work to secure new subscriptions and the payment of those already made. In view of this, the authorities of the Academy perceived that the gracious thing for them to do would be, with the permission of the University, to absolve it from its obligations to them, and this has been done. But graciousness and generosity are generally costly as well as ornamental virtues and the cancellation of this subscription left the endowment-fund depleted, and to restore it to its full proportions the Society of Beaux-Arts Architects has come forward as the tenth subscriber and undertakes to raise through its members and friends one hundred thousand dollars.

THE "founders," as we believe the endowers are to be called—a title which seems to do injustice to those who conceived and actually wrought for the crea-

tion of the Academy of Fine Arts at Rome—consist, then, of five amateurs of art, Messrs. J. P. Morgan, W. K. Vanderbilt and James Stillman, of New York; Henry Walters, of Baltimore, and H. C. Frick, of Pittsburgh, together with four institutions of learning, Harvard, Yale, Columbia and Chicago Universities, and to these is now added the Society of Beaux-Arts Architects, who manfully undertake a task that many an older and more influential organization might well shrink from, seeing that, in a manner, they must look for aid to essentially the same men to whom Columbia, Yale and Harvard have already turned. But the Society has hitherto shown so much energy and dash in executing its several undertakings that it would not be a surprise to find that its contribution had been raised before some of the universities had completed theirs.

THE selection, not of an artist of any kind or a trained museologist, but of a classical scholar, an ordained Congregational minister, an archaeologist, to fill the vacant post of Director of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, will strike many persons as a peculiarly Bostonese action. As, however, the trustees have not shown themselves impetuous in reaching a solution of their difficult problem, it is fair to presume that in Arthur Fairbanks, Professor of Greek and Greek Archaeology at the University of Michigan, they have found the man with the knowledge and the administrative abilities the office requires. Professor Fairbanks, now in his forty-fourth year, is a graduate of Dartmouth College, Yale Divinity School and the Union Theological Seminary. Since taking his degree as Doctor of Philosophy at Freiburg-in-Breisgau he has filled the Greek chairs and has lectured on religious topics at several American colleges. His special preparation for the work he now undertakes may possibly date from 1899, when he was appointed to a Fellowship in the American School of Classical Studies in Athens. Since that time he has acquired a familiarity with European museums of art, their contents and the methods after which they are conducted. As a writer he has produced several books dealing with philosophical and sociological topics and at least one book dealing indirectly with art, the "*Handbook of Greek and Roman Mythology*," published a short time ago.

EARLY this month there passed away a man who for several years rendered the citizens of New York a service they knew nothing of, for the ordinary man does not realize that there is a Board of Examiners to whom appeal may be made from the rulings of the Departments of Buildings. Mr. W. J. Fryer had good training as an architect and engineer, but the greater part of his life was spent in connection with the manufacture of structural and ornamental ironwork and fireproofing, concerning which materials and processes he often wrote instructively for the professional journals. Because of his knowledge of these branches of the subject and a certain known aptitude for the work, he was, in 1892, made chairman of the State Law Commission, which established the Building Department as a distinct branch of the city

government and codified the ordinances relating to building, and in 1899 he was again a member of a similar commission which drew up the present building-law that is now undergoing revision.

IT is not quite "nice" to have the Pittsburgh daily papers insinuating that the selection of Mr. F. J. Osterling as architect of the much-needed high-school building for that city is being opposed by some of the architects in the city on the ground that he is not a member of the American Institute of Architects, and, if any such action has been had, the Institute officials would do well to administer a rebuke to the over-zealous partisans. It is true that Mr. Osterling seems to have a faculty for being often at the storm-centre when political bodies are known to be in the market as improvers of real estate, but other astute architects do not shun the agitated arena. It is true, too, that this second competition seems to be developing as much scandal as attended and finally wrecked the first one. In fact, it seems as if Pennsylvania would be the State of States to take up the matter of regulating by statutory enactment the method of procuring the designs for public buildings, and, as the Philadelphia Chapter usually finds itself in opposition to the methods that have hitherto prevailed, we will urge it to take up the suggestion we made a few weeks since and see if it cannot be put into working shape. As to the High-school matter, it is amusing to find it reported that Mr. Osterling was so occupied in promoting his claims that he forgot to observe the subpoena of the Capitol Investigation Commission and the sergeant-at-arms had to be sent to escort him to Harrisburg, though why his testimony should be desired there is not at present stated.

A CURIOUS bit of recent history has just come to light in New York that shows how important it is that architects should be letter-perfect in all municipal and other ordinances that affect building and buildings. It seems that both the architects and the owners of the interesting group of studio-apartment buildings on West Sixty-seventh Street—one of which was illustrated in our issue for January 5 last—overlooked the important fact that a clause of the "tenement-house law" forbade cooking to be carried on in the rooms (even if specially built for and equipped as kitchens) of any tenement-house that had a height greater than one and one-half times the width of the street on which it faces. As the law does not discriminate between the tenement-house for workingmen and the costly apartment-house for those who can afford better lodgings, this prohibition properly affected these studio-apartments, already in occupancy of the artists who had erected the buildings on a cooperative plan. Fortunately for the owners—and for the architects as well—they were able to secure the passage of a retroactive law that specifically exempted from the operation of the anti-cooking clause the three buildings already built. As the buildings—which provide suites composed of a studio having the height of two stories and living-rooms occupying the balance of the lower floor and a mezzanine or gallery above—are very attractive and popular, a fourth

building of the same type has been erected by some of those interested in the earlier buildings, they thinking that what had been done once could be done a second time, and that a fresh law of exemption could be obtained as easily as in the first case. But Governor Hughes looked at the matter less favorably than his predecessor and has vetoed the enabling bill. The result is that the lessees of the apartments find themselves, each, with an unusable kitchen on their hands and forced to depend for their daily bread on a cooperative-kitchen which, under the "hotel law," can be established in the basement or elsewhere.

THE Supreme Court of the United States this month rendered a decision of very unusual importance in affirming the decision of the New York Supreme Court in the case of *Sauer vs. the City of New York*. Sauer sued for the removal of the viaduct which interfered with the enjoyment of his property, at Eighth Avenue and 155th Street, in New York City, depriving him of easy access and cutting off light and air, or, failing removal, he asked for consequential damages. The Court rules, in brief, that had the viaduct been erected by a private corporation, an elevated railroad for instance, damages could have been collected in accordance with established precedent; but as in this case the viaduct was erected by the municipality itself those precedents do not apply, and the suitor can have no relief. If the decision is correctly reported, it must be based on good law, although it seems very hard that a community should damage one of its own citizens and then deny him relief. Usually, when a community takes or damages property under the right of eminent domain, it offers compensation or grants the injured party the right to sue for more than it voluntarily offers, and even then it hesitates to undertake many desirable general improvements through fear of having to meet heavy consequential damages. This new decision seems to indicate the possibility of making more rapid headway with such desirable undertakings; but, at the same time, it seems to offer abundant chance for injustice, if the public officials happen to be arbitrary and ill-advised.

THE suit won this week by Mr. F. W. Meeker, a farmer, of Livingston, N. J., against the city of East Orange lends interest to a curious and interesting paper on the rights to subterranean water published, last month, in *The Building News* and worth the attention of those interested. The suit is an important one and of much general interest, as there are many communities which depend for their water-supply on pumping from so-called artesian-wells. Mr. Meeker alleged that the springs on his farm, upon which he depended for watering his cattle and for refrigerating his dairy, were dried up when East Orange sank twenty artesian-wells about a quarter of a mile from his place and began to pump from them. The rights in a subterranean stream, such as Mr. Meeker believes has been the source of the springs on his farm, seem not to have been determined in this country, and it is said that the city, of course, and Mr. Meeker, perhaps, will fight the matter to a final decision.

CEMENT FOR BUILDING CONSTRUCTION.¹

EVER since this Committee was appointed it has been investigating the general subject of cement and concrete as used in various types of building construction, with a view to determining their value as a fire-resistive material, and endeavoring to formulate a standard specification for their use which should be both safe and commercially practicable. This has been no easy task, since the real nature of cement itself and its action under varying conditions when combined with other materials have been so little known, and have been the subject of such wide differences of opinion between various authorities; and, furthermore, there has been so very little experience in actual fire with buildings of any sort of concrete construction. However, the past few years have marked rapid progress in the concrete building art, and while it is still far from perfection, and high authorities still differ on some technical points, they are getting nearer together on the fundamental features, and we believe are sufficiently agreed on such points as pertain directly to fire-resistance to warrant the recommendation, in rather general terms, of a specification for reinforced-concrete building construction.

The National Board of Fire Underwriters, through its Committee on Building Construction, has recently issued a revised edition of a Model Building Code, and is urging its adoption by municipalities throughout the country. The section (No. 110) of this code referring to reinforced-concrete construction has been somewhat revised and is submitted as being as practical and acceptable a specification as the present state of the art will permit. It is, of course, expected that in time experience will necessitate modification or amplification of this standard, but your committee is unable to foresee any probability of sufficiently important developments in the near future to warrant further delay in the promulgation of such rules as experience has already proven wise.

There are three general features of this specification which we feel warrant especial emphasis, features which experiences of the past year or two particularly have amply proved as being those always likely to need the most careful consideration on the part of all concerned, viz.:

DESIGN OF REINFORCEMENT.—While this is a point on which there is more difference of opinion between engineers than any other, the specifications here outlined have been drawn by eminent authorities, and we believe will produce a building safe from all points of view, and will meet with as nearly universal approval as any specification which might be devised at present, and at the same time are sufficiently broad to accommodate the special features of many so-called "systems."

We would also call attention to a point omitted in the specification, namely: that the design of such buildings should be undertaken only by engineers of special training and experience along this line. Some of the alluring advertisements of patented systems of reinforcement may seem to indicate that the erection of a building using some particular design is easy, and does not require much experience, etc., but the fact is there are many intricate questions which cannot be solved by the aid of advertising text-books or stereotyped specifications, and we would urge that the design of a building of this type should only be entrusted to trained engineers of recognized ability in this particular direction, just as would be the case if a steel-frame building or bridge of equal importance was under consideration.

INSULATION OF STEEL REINFORCEMENT.—In our report of 1905 this matter was discussed at some length, and the result of tests given, which we believe indicate the necessity of better insulation than the one-inch thickness which present practice generally provides. We have no further comment to make on the basis of experimental tests, but practical experience since that time, particularly in the San Francisco fire, has amply demonstrated the need of heavier insulation.

There were thirty-one buildings involved in this great conflagration having more or less concrete construction. In most of them the concrete was used only for floor panels between steel beams, and was made, in some cases, of cinders, but chiefly of stone.

After the fire some of these floors were found in fairly good condition; that is, in cases where steel columns and girders supporting them had been sufficiently insulated from heat to

stand up. In most cases, however, the protection on columns and girders was so thin, or frail, or of such poor material, that the steel members either collapsed or buckled so badly as to ruin many of the floor slabs.

There were no buildings involved having reinforced-concrete columns, but there were several which contained beams and girders of reinforced-concrete, and from these we may draw valuable lessons on this question of the insulation of steel.

First.—The Young or Seller Building, corner Market and Spear Streets, was a five-story structure with brick walls and steel frame with intermediate floor beams of concrete, having a most primitive type of reinforcement, which though probably not in favor anywhere at the present time, serves as an extreme illustration of the point under discussion. These beams were in effect reinforcing webs projecting from the lower face of the floor slabs and consisted of a flat-rolled steel strap about 5 inches wide by $\frac{3}{8}$ inch thick, with each end hooked over the upper flange of steel girders and bowed downward so that its centre hung about 8 inches below the lower face of the slab. On the top of this suspender strap was formed the concrete beam or web. There being no protection for the bottom or edges of the steel strap, of course, it was quickly heated up to a point where it failed to carry its load, and the floor either collapsed or was badly deformed, the amount of damage depending upon the amount of heat in different localities.

The Hall of Justice was of practically the same construction and suffered the same damage to a somewhat less degree, owing to the protection of suspended metal-lath and plaster ceilings.

Construction of this type is probably a thing of the past, and would not be recognized as worthy of the term reinforced-concrete. It is cited here, however, to illustrate the point that steel reinforcement needs adequate insulation.

Second.—The Johnson Building, corner of Minna and First Streets, a five-story brick-walled structure, occupied for harness and leather goods store. In this case the columns and main girders were of steel, but there were numerous intermediate floor beams of so-called reinforced-concrete, although the reinforcement in this particular case seems to have been hardly worthy of the name. Instead of a well-selected type of steel bars made for the purpose, it seems that a miscellaneous collection of old, twisted wire and various sized rods were used, which, even if in good condition, were not heavy enough to carry their loads with safety, and, furthermore, were located not over one inch from the bottom face of the beams.

The contents of this building undoubtedly produced a hot fire, though not at all abnormal for a mercantile house, and the result was the collapse of a portion of the building, and such a serious cracking and bending of most of the beams and floors as to render them valueless for further use. Bad design and improper insulation both contributed to the serious failure in this case.

Third.—Pacific States Telephone and Telegraph Company's main office-building, on Bush Street. A brick-walled steel-frame building, with flat gravel-concrete floor slabs between beams. In the roof construction were a number of small-sized intermediate beams of reinforced-concrete, having their steel members imbedded apparently about one inch from the lower surface. The upper stories of the building were filled with supplies of various kinds, and the heat was naturally severe in these upper stories, including the one immediately under the roof. These concrete beams were badly deflected, one of them failing entirely. In this case the steel columns throughout the building were insulated by 3 inches of stone-concrete, and, to the best of our knowledge, were not themselves injured, although the concrete covering was naturally weakened for some distance from the surface and will doubtless have to be replaced.

CAREFUL WORKMANSHIP.—The necessity for improvement along this line has long been recognized, and here, at least, there is little possibility of disagreement as to what is needed.

The experiences of this past year have given additional proof of the gross carelessness and incompetence which have prevailed in many important works. There have been several instances of the collapse of large and expensive buildings in course of construction which have in every case been traced to neglect of well-known rules of safety. For instance, in one case the direct superintendence of the work was left to cheap help, who did not appreciate the necessity for accurate and careful workmanship, and the result was too little cement, too little water, or improper mixing, which allowed the collapse of the wall before it was half up. In several cases the concrete has been allowed to

¹Report presented at the annual meeting of the National Fire Protection Association, in New York, May 22-24, 1907.

freeze while under construction, and, naturally, it fell down on removal of forms.

The wooden moulds or forms have not been properly cleaned out before receiving the concrete, with the result that shavings, blocks of wood and other refuse have been embedded in concrete in such a way as to make a vital weakness at important points in the building. Certain steel reinforcing rods, called for by the plans, have been either misplaced or omitted entirely, which together with unsafe design of original plans, caused one very serious collapse. Concrete foundations have been laid in mud, with the natural result that they failed to support the super-structures. Blocks of wood, for the purpose of holding fixtures, have been found purposely cast in the bottom of beams in such a way as to directly expose the steel reinforcement when the said block was burned or knocked out.

While calling attention to the unusual number of such failures occurring in the last year, it is only fair to admit that the number of buildings erected is also very much greater than in any previous year, and the proportion of failures may not be so much larger. Moreover, it is very encouraging to notice the extensive discussion which these failures have provoked in engineering journals, and the widespread condemnation by the public in general of the methods which have allowed these accidents, all of which must naturally tend to prevent, in some measure, the repetition of the errors in future by making it a commercial necessity for concrete builders to regulate this personal element, which is especially prominent in concrete work, in order to insure a sufficient degree of public confidence to secure permanence of their industry.

The section of the Building Code submitted refers especially to structures of reinforced-concrete throughout, but the rules are also generally applicable to concrete floors and roofs between steel beams and girders, as far as they relate to preparation and handling of the concrete itself. In such steel-framed buildings concrete may safely be used for floor and roof slabs and for insulation of steel-work, provided it is of the specified quality, is securely attached to the steel member by steel rods, expanded metal or woven wire and is thick enough to protect against penetration of heat, which thickness in the opinion of this committee should be not less than 4 inches on all columns, 2 inches around and under all ordinary beams and girders, and 4 inches on the sides of large, heavily loaded girders in mercantile or storage buildings.

These rules are intended to provide for buildings of any ordinary occupancy, including mercantile or manufacturing houses or buildings subject to conflagration exposures, and we believe such structures built in strict conformity with these specifications, though not fireproof to the last degree, will be found sufficiently fire-resistive to merit the term "fireproof," as generally used. This, however, is far from suggesting that concrete buildings as now being constructed are to be so regarded. The general practice at present, as already pointed out, involves too much carelessness in workmanship and too little insulation of steel-work, defects which may not appear as vital under slight or moderate fire-tests, but which in many cases would surely so appear, if the building were to be subjected to a long-continued hot fire, as from the burning of a stock of merchandise, or the severe attack of a conflagration.

HOLLOW CONCRETE BLOCKS.—The past year has witnessed a wide increase in the production of these blocks for various purposes, but no important changes in method of manufacture or use.

The formulation of a standard for the manufacture and erection of these blocks has had the careful attention of this committee, but such action has thus far been deferred in the hope that field experience and laboratory-tests would develop a general line of practice which might be found both safe and practical, and we still believe that before a final conclusion can be reached as to just what materials, what shapes and sizes and methods of manufacture produce the most fire-resistive blocks, it will be necessary to await further laboratory-tests, particularly those under way at St. Louis. For the present we have to report that this year's investigations of the subject have tended to strongly confirm our previously expressed view that well-made blocks are suitable for small buildings, where no high temperatures or long-continued fires are to be expected, but that the hollow form in which they are made absolutely precludes their being classed as highly fire-resistive, or suitable for fire-walls, or for any buildings which may be subjected to severe fire.

The extensive series of tests under the auspices of the Government at the St. Louis laboratories and our Chicago laboratories jointly are not completed, and we do not feel justified in making any extensive report on progress. However, we are at liberty to say that in the fire-tests thus far made, as well as similar tests conducted for the city of Washington, D. C., practically all of the samples have been broken or cracked from unequal expansion of the various sides.

This committee also made a similar test about two years ago, which has not heretofore been reported, for the reason that we did not feel justified in drawing conclusions from a single trial of blocks of one type; the result, however, was concurrent with those of the other tests referred to.

The reason for such breaking is perfectly clear; concrete has almost exactly the same coefficient of expansion as steel; that is, it will expand at the rate of about .000006 of its length per degree of temperature, so that if one side of a hollow block be subjected to a severe fire long enough to heat it to several times the temperature of the other side (the connecting webs or sides being absolutely rigid and non-elastic), there must be a break between two sides. Of course, the thicker the wall or shell of a block is, the longer time will be required to heat it to the breaking point; hence, the thicker the shell, or, in other words, the nearer the block comes to being solid the less likely it is to break under fire.

This objection of breaking by unequal expansion applies particularly to the simple, hollow, box-like block which is the one by far most commonly used at present, though it also doubtless applies in large measure to the so-called two-piece blocks, whether the inner and outer pieces be tied together by metal bonds or by irregular projecting wings of the block itself. In such cases the expansion of the inner side or wall would doubtless tend to break the bond between the two and seriously weaken the wall.

One of the most recent forms of concrete-block is a small solid block the size and shape of an ordinary clay brick and to be used in the same way. From the standpoint of fire-resistance the only objection to be offered against such blocks is that the cement, like that in any concrete, whether in block or monolithic form, will dehydrate in time on the application of high temperatures, and they are, therefore, less fireproof than good, well-burned clay brick, though it would seem that for most ordinary small buildings such small blocks may be rated as equal to common brick for walls of the same thickness.

The larger solid blocks of so-called artificial stone made of finely-ground stone and cement, which are used largely for decorative purposes, would doubtless compare favorably with natural stone, and as is the case with stone, any carved or uneven surfaces would doubtless suffer similarly from heat.

While we are not prepared to submit a detailed standard for the manufacture and use of hollow blocks, and even doubt the necessity for attempting to regulate very closely the manufacture of a type of building material which can only be recommended for low credit in fire-resistance, the fact must be recognized that the material is being very extensively used and commercial necessity demands that it be given some definite grade as compared with other building materials. We, therefore, beg to state our opinion that a hollow concrete-block wall is better than a frame wall for the simple reason that it is incombustible and will withstand moderate fires which would feed upon and destroy wood, but it is inferior to a brick wall on account of liability to breaking from unequal expansion, probability of continuous cracks through wall at imperfect mortar joints, and especially on account of present tendency to poor workmanship in manufacture.

The regulation of this personal element of workmanship can only come about in the course of years of experience and the recognition and control of it from our point of view will have to be left to the individual judgment of various authorities having local jurisdiction. In other respects, the highest fire-resistance will be found in the block that has—

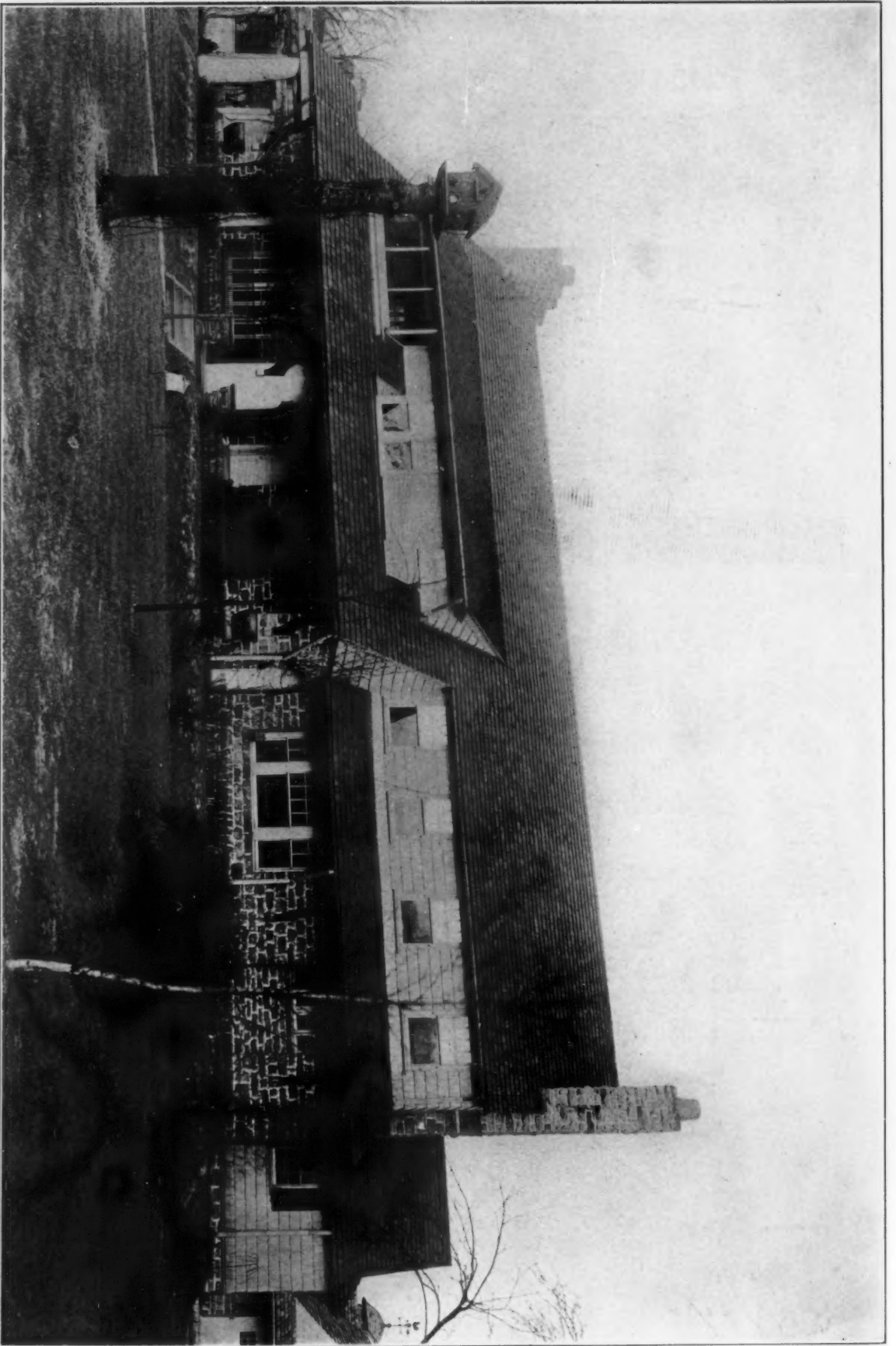
First. The thickest shell, or being nearest solid (should never be less than 2 inches thick).

Second. That contains a good brand of Portland cement tested and found to conform to the standards of the American Society of Civil Engineers or similar specification.

Third. That contains one part cement to not more than four parts sand or other aggregate.

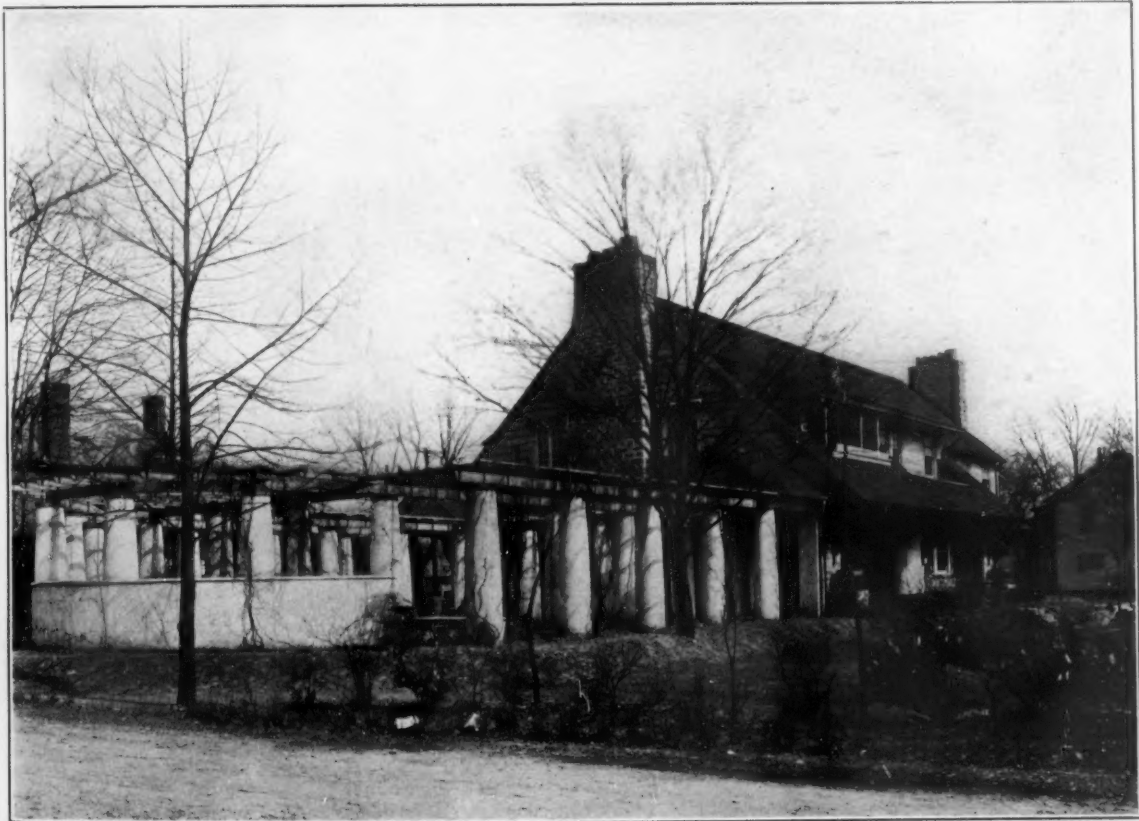
Fourth. Is made with the wettest mixture practicable.

Fifth. Is most carefully cured or aged not less than thirty



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Charles Barton Keen, Architect.



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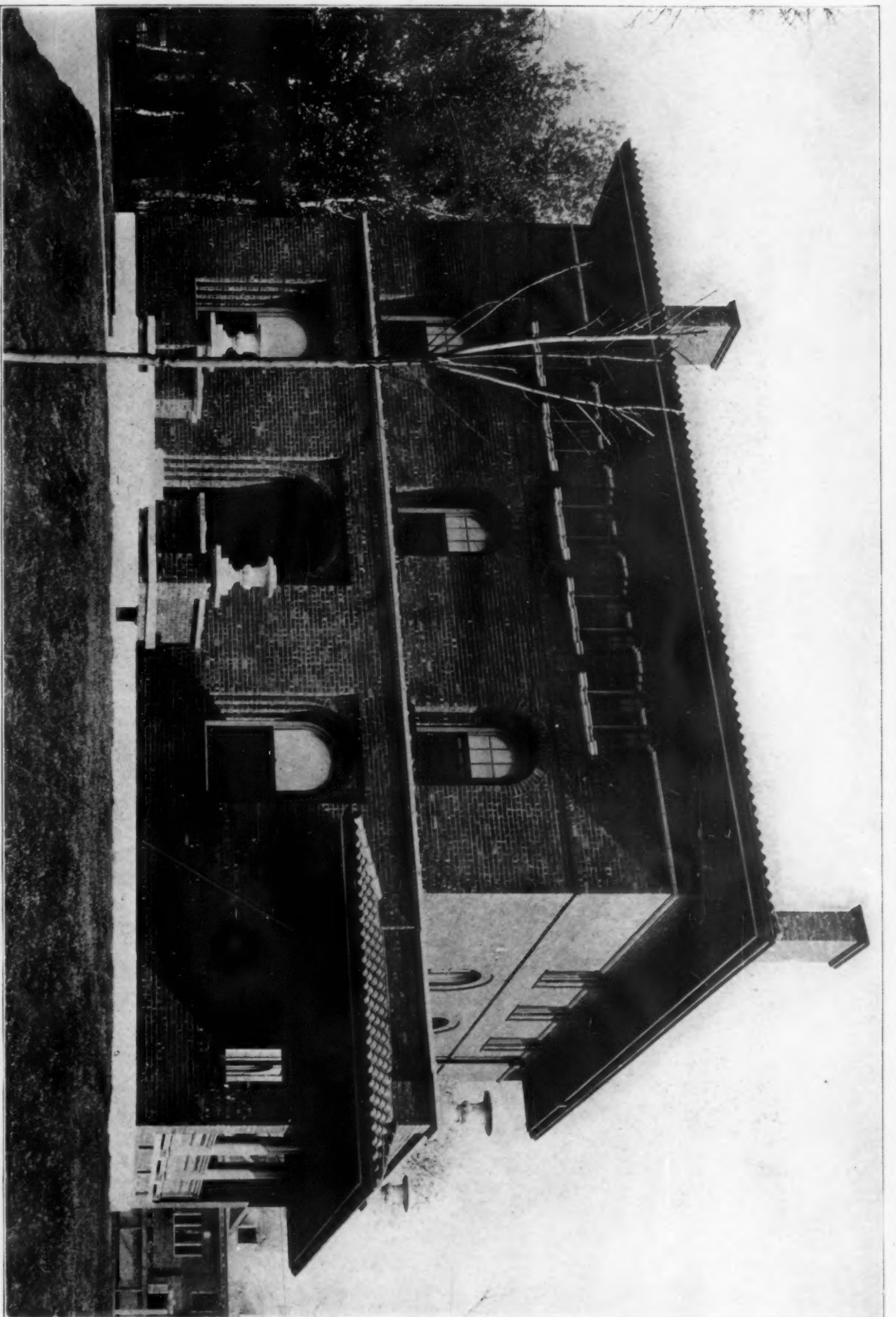
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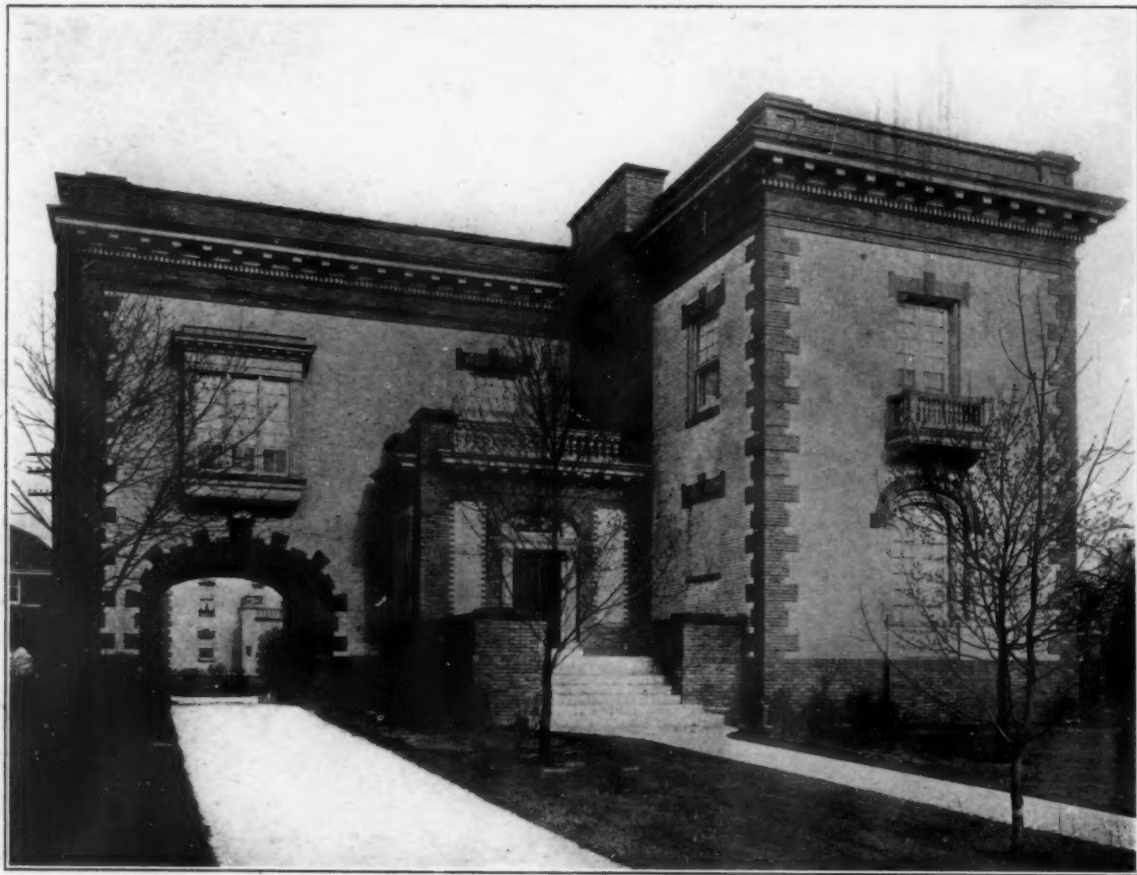
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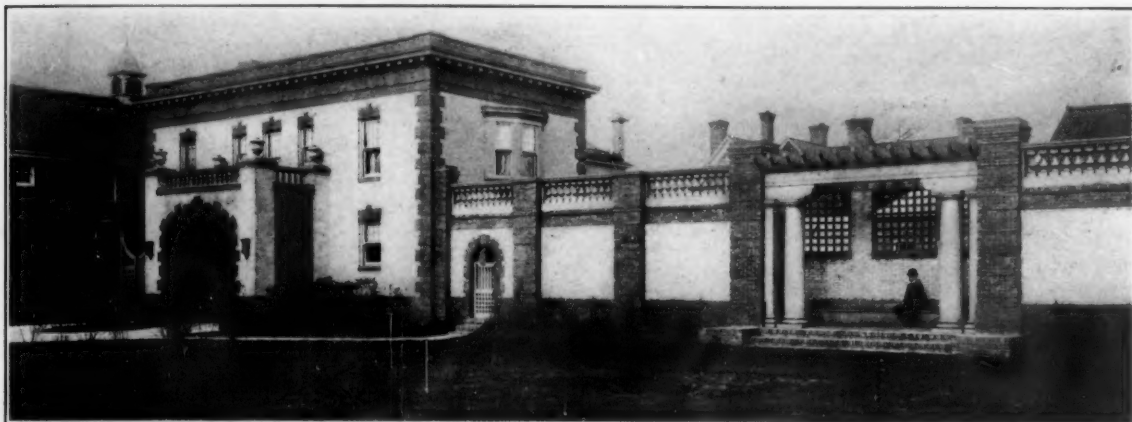
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Jarvis Hunt, Architect.



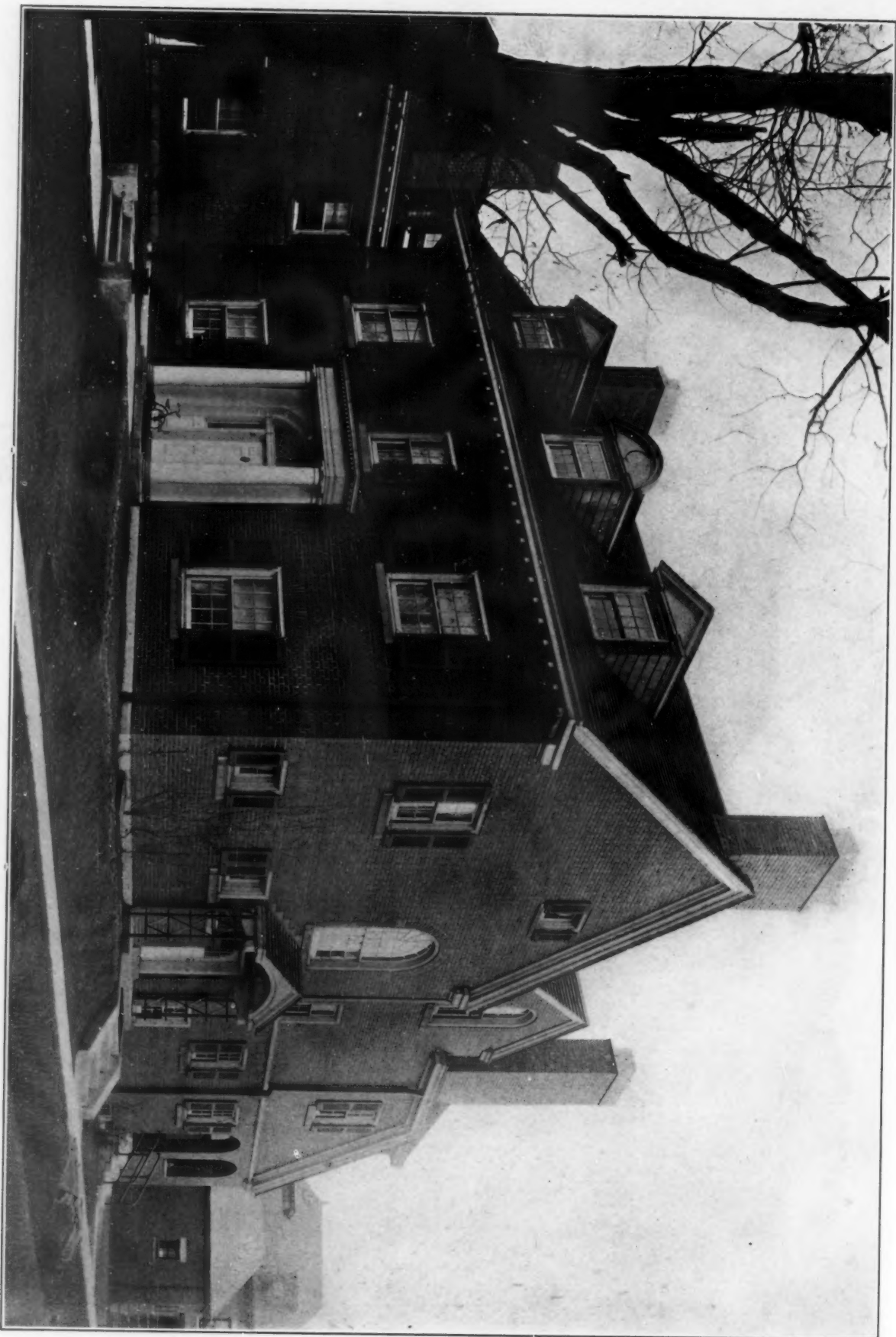
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Alden & Harlow, Architects.



HOUSE OF NATHANIEL HOLMES, ESQ., PITTSBURGH, PA.

Prabody & Stearns, Architects.

days before using, during which it is frequently moistened by water spray or steam.

Sixth. Which provides solid blocks for the course on which joists or girders rest instead of allowing said timbers to rest on or hang to the inner side of a hollow shell which may break off.

In conclusion, we would recommend the continuance of the committee, for the purpose of collecting more complete data on various phases of the subject and reporting tests or experiences of interest, and would urge at the same time that members make a special point of informing the committee in detail of any fires they may learn of involving concrete in any form.

Respectfully submitted.

EDWARD T. CAIRNS, *Chairman.*

THE PUNG-DUK PAGODA AND OTHER LOOT.

A PROPOS of the reported rape of a treasure of Korean architecture, to which we referred the other day, "Ex-Attaché" writes in the *New York Tribune* as follows:

Viscount Tanaka, Minister of the Imperial House to the Mikado, was charged a few days ago in a letter addressed from Nagasaki to a New York newspaper with having carried off bodily from Seoul to Japan the Pung-Duk Pagoda. The latter is described in the letter, which has attracted widespread attention, and been extensively quoted, as being "an exquisite national monument of white marble," as one of the "most ancient and sacred of the nation's ancestral shrines," as a "priceless monument of the former greatness of the Hermit Kingdom," as "national property," and as "composed of innumerable beautifully sculptured blocks of marble." The writer of the letter goes on to compare Viscount Tanaka's "robbery" of the monument to a hypothetical spiriting away of General Grant's Tomb from New York, of the Washington Monument from Washington, of the Nelson Column from Trafalgar Square, in London, or the Arc de Triomphe from Paris, by some alien statesman or government too powerful to be prevented from committing the act of spoliation.

To any one who has visited Corea it is manifest that the writer of the letter in question can never have seen the Pung-Duk Pagoda. In the first place, it is not of marble, but of white granite, somewhat discolored with age. Secondly, it is not, properly speaking, a real pagoda, but a monumental structure in the form of one, and is composed, not of many blocks of marble, but of two huge pieces of stone. It is less than twenty-five feet high, is carved to represent a pagoda, and shows here and there some exquisitely chiseled bas-reliefs of celebrated personages. It is not a national monument, nor yet a sacred ancestral shrine, neither is it national property. It belonged to a private citizen, was until the other day a completely neglected monument in his backyard at Seoul, and was sold by him in due form to Viscount Tanaka, who had it carefully removed, without any attempt at concealment and without encountering any opposition on the part of the people of Seoul, the removal occupying about eight days' labor.

The pagodas, as probably most of my readers are aware, are supposed to be, not a unit, but a conglomeration of buildings of the ordinary Chinese type, placed one above another, skyward. Each of these stories, the number of which varies, typifies a Buddhist heaven. They represent the successive stages through which the soul in its advance toward purification must, according to the Buddhist doctrines, inevitably pass. As the pagoda is essentially an expression of the Buddhist faith which was discarded centuries ago by the Coreans, it is misleading to describe it as in any sense whatever a sacred shrine, or as an object of reverence. In fact, its removal by Viscount Tanaka to his home in Japan cannot be considered in the light of an act of spoliation by the Japanese government at the expense of a vassal and powerless nation, but rather as a private commercial transaction, much of the same order as when J. Pierpont Morgan buys some fine piece of ancient statuary in Europe from its owner to adorn his home or his library in Madison Avenue, New York, or his mansion in London.

While Viscount Tanaka has purchased the Pung-Duk Pagoda on his own account, it is possible that he may present it to his sovereign, and that its ultimate destination may be the gardens that encircle the imperial palace at Tokio. But wherever it is reconstructed in Japan, it is certain to be treated there with an infinitely greater amount of respect, and even reverence, than at

Seoul, where it was subjected to the utmost neglect and indifference.

Even if this little 24-foot imitation pagoda, so puny when compared with General Grant's Tomb on Riverside Drive, or with the Nelson Column in Trafalgar Square, London, by the writer of the letter from Nagasaki had been a great national monument and had been forcibly carried off from Seoul by the Japanese government, instead of forming the subject of sale between the private citizen to whom it belonged and Viscount Tanaka, the Japanese would have had plenty of Western precedent for such action. There are few capitals in Europe where the national museums and galleries, as well as the palaces of the rulers, are not adorned with works of art and with monuments that are held as trophies of victory. In fact, there are few celebrated art collections belonging either to the Crown or the State which would not be lamentably depleted, and robbed indeed of their most precious treasures, were they to be forced to surrender all that had been taken in war, or as a fruit of the latter. No victorious commander, however, carried looting to quite the same length as the First Napoleon.

During the sixteen years that preceded the battle of Waterloo, when his despotic sway extended over the length and breadth of continental Europe, he took advantage of his power to despoil public institutions, royal and private palaces, and even religious edifices, in Spain, Italy, Germany, Austria, the Netherlands and Russia of their finest art treasures, carrying them off to Paris, his depredations in this respect extending even to the land of the Nile. After his downfall and the occupation of the French capital by the allied forces, the latter at once took steps to resume possession of their national chefs d'œuvre of art and archaeology discovered in the Tuileries, at Fontainebleau, at Compiègne, and in the various public buildings of the Gallic metropolis. In this way Venice recovered her famous bronze horses, of which she herself had plundered Constantinople in 1206, and which for nearly six hundred years had surmounted the entrance of her Cathedral of San Marco, until Napoleon bore them off, as part and parcel of his loot, to Paris to crown the triumphal arch in the Carrousel, from 1797 to 1815. In the same manner, Raphael's grandest masterpiece, "The Transfiguration," was restored to its place on the walls of the Vatican, after an absence of fifteen years in Paris.

There were many such treasures, however, which were beyond recovery, which had been presented by Napoleon to his generals, or which he had allowed them to retain at the time of the victory as their share of the plunder, and which they had subsequently sold to third parties. It was thus that the entire collection of Spanish old masters which Marshal Soult had carried off from Madrid and other cities of the Iberian peninsula was irretrievably lost to Spain. Perhaps the grandest painting of the lot was Murillo's "Immaculate Conception," which had belonged for centuries to the Hospital de los Venerables Sacerdotes, at Seville. Soult seized it, took it back with him to France, sold it there, and after remaining in private hands for a couple of decades or so, that is to say, until long after the Allies had withdrawn from Paris, it was acquired through a perfectly legitimate purchase by the Louvre, where it is now regarded as one of the principal art treasures of France's great national museum.

Those paintings which had escaped Marshal Soult were seized by King Joseph Bonaparte, whose plunder represented many of the most valuable old masters of the National Gallery of Madrid. When King Joseph was driven by the English to abandon his Spanish crown and to retreat to France he carried with him these paintings in his immense baggage-train. The latter was captured by the Duke of Wellington and shipped off to London, along with other belongings of the British commander. They remained in England in their packing-cases until after the downfall of Napoleon and the return of the Duke of Wellington to England. King Ferdinand, learning that the paintings in question were in the possession of Wellington, at once requested him to keep them as a token of the gratitude of his people and of himself for the services rendered by the Iron Duke in expelling the French invaders and in placing him (Ferdinand) once more on the throne of Spain.

It is only fair to add that Napoleon and his French generals were by no means the only offenders in this spoliation of the public institutions of the enemy. The practice was one which was generally recognized and tolerated by international law, and in 1815, when the Papacy recovered its painting of "The Transfiguration," by Raphael, as above described, it was forced to surrender to Germany the treasures of the Palatine Library of

Heidelberg, which had been looted in the Thirty Years' War, and which for the two subsequent centuries had been preserved in the Vatican.

Nowadays looting in wars between civilized nations has been virtually abandoned. It is, however, still tolerated in conflicts with barbarous or semi-barbarous foes. In fact, laws still exist unrepealed in England, as well as in most other monarchical countries of Europe, vesting in the Crown—that is to say, in the sovereign—the right to all loot taken in war. It is only after the anointment of the Lord or his representative has had his pick that the remainder is either distributed among the troops or sold at auction, and the amount realized divided among them in a ratio proportioned to their respective rank.

Perhaps the most striking illustration of the ethics which now prevail about such matters is to be found in the fact that, although every Western ruler whose troops took part in the march on Peking by the allied forces six years ago obtained a portion of the plunder of the Forbidden City—Emperor William receiving a quantity of extremely interesting astronomical instruments several hundred years old, which are now among the attractions of his Palace of Sans Souci, at Potsdam; while the London illustrated papers published photographs of large cases of plunder in the Imperial Palace at Peking addressed to Windsor Castle—yet there was not a single looted French clock or any other bit of plunder in the Franco-German War of 1870 to be found in the palaces of the Kaiser or of any other of his fellow German rulers, in spite of the widespread impression among the French people to the contrary. But, then, the French were a civilized nation, professing Christianity, and of the white race, instead of being yellow Asiatics or dusky Africans.

As most of England's wars in the last hundred years have been with Asiatic and African potentates, it is not astonishing that many masterpieces of Oriental art obtained in this fashion should be found at Windsor Castle. Among them is the celebrated Uma, a jeweled bird about twelve inches long, shaped like a pigeon with an exaggerated tail. Rubies, diamonds, emeralds and pearls are sewn about the quivering feathers of golden filigree work. It holds a priceless ruby in its beak, and an emerald of immense size and lustre hangs from its breast. There are many legends woven about this bird in the Orient. The Hindus have given it the name of Uma, and are convinced that whoever owns the Uma must reign over India. Indeed, the fact that both the Uma and the great Kohinoor diamond are owned by King Edward makes it almost a matter of course for the native Princes of Hindustan to acknowledge him as their liege lord. It may be a bitter and bewildering thing, this rule of an alien from the West. But in the opinion of these dusky potentates the powers above have willed it so, and pious souls must bow in solemn obedience to the fiat of fate.

The Uma figured in olden times on the canopy above the throne of the great Indian Emperor, Tippoo Sahib, and after being taken from him was presented by the East India Company to King George III. Sometimes it figures on the principal sideboard at the dinners at Windsor Castle, but more often still it appears on the royal dinner table. The Uma represents the loot of a victory. But the Kohinoor diamond, formerly the token of majesty of the rulers of the Punjab, was yielded in time of peace to the British Crown by way of a tribute of submission. Other treasures of the same kind at Windsor Castle are the splendid regalia of King Thebaw of Burmah; the gold armlets, collar and diadem of the two kings of Ashanti; a quantity of beautifully carved elephant tusks which belonged to the African King of Benin; while the state umbrella of the Kings of Ashanti is preserved at the South Kensington Museum.

Of course, it is not agreeable for nations to feel that their most cherished possessions are in the hands of an alien power. There is always a sort of instinctive resentment against the stranger in the affair, no matter whether he has obtained the treasure by spoliation, gift or legitimate purchase. Thus, the Spaniards still harbor resentment against the Duke of Wellington on account of the old masters now adorning the walls of Apsley House and which formerly belonged to the National Museum at Madrid, and the Greeks are never tired of reviling England for her possession, at the British Museum, of the famous Parthenon marbles. Yet the latter were obtained by the seventh Earl of Elgin through purchase, with the approval of all the cultured Greeks of the day, who not only rejoiced in the sale of the marbles to the Earl as the only available means of preserving some of the grandest masterpieces of the plastic art of ancient Athens, but

positively groaned at the fate of those sculptures that Lord Elgin left behind, realizing that they were suffering wellnigh daily injury from the effects of the weather, from vandal tourists, and at the hands of the natives, who looked upon the ruins of the Parthenon in the light of mere stone quarries.

A full justification of the disposal of the Elgin marbles to the seventh Lord Elgin is supplied by the deterioration which the sculptures which were left at the Parthenon have suffered since his time. Indeed, even recently the dilapidation has been going on, for a careful comparison made by the late A. S. Murray, of the British Museum, of photographs taken in 1897, with plaster casts executed in 1872, shows the most lamentable and extensive injuries, whereas the Elgin marbles in the British Museum have suffered no harm whatsoever since they were placed in that world-famed institution more than three-quarters of a century ago, after their acquisition by the trustees from the Earl and their removal to the museum from his house in Piccadilly, which Byron unjustly satirized as a

general mart
For all the mutilated blocks of art.

Viscount Tanaka is apparently doomed to share the unmerited fate of Lord Elgin in being denounced as a spoliator and robber of national monuments. But, judging from the shameful neglect to which the Pung-Duk Pagoda was subjected at Seoul, amid its sordid and filthy surroundings, it is a service which the Japanese statesman has rendered to the cause of archaeology by thus adopting much of the same means as Lord Elgin in the case of the Parthenon marbles for the preservation at Tokio of one of the most ancient masterpieces of the plastic art of the Hermit Kingdom.

NEW YORK CITY'S GEOLOGIC STRATA.

UNDER the supervision of Dr. E. O. Hovey, of the Geological Department of the American Museum of Natural History, an elaborate exhibit showing the character and formation of the great bed of rock known as Manhattan Island is being prepared at the museum. By means of borings taken from deep excavations Dr. Hovey is already able to show specimens of rock from a depth of 350 feet and expects in a short time to have specimens from a much greater depth. So far specimens from that depth have been secured in that part of the island lying between Liberty Street on the south and Seventy-second Street on the North. The specimens so far are alike.

It was nearly five years ago that Dr. Hovey conceived the idea of preparing, for the aid of constructing engineers, contractors and others interested, an exhibit showing the nature of the bed on which the second city of the world is built. Specimens of the rock to a depth of sixty and seventy feet were plentiful; they could be secured any time at the excavations for the foundation of a new skyscraper. But to acquire specimens from further down was a puzzle. However, the invention of the plunger type of elevator about that time removed the difficulty.

Elevators of this type are now being used generally in tall buildings. The car is raised by a huge beam usually ten inches or a foot in diameter. When the car is at the bottom of its shaft the raising beam is sheathed in a straight bore which goes down into the earth a distance equal to the height of the building. If the car has to travel 300 feet from the basement bottom to the top floor, then the bore for raising beam must be 300 feet deep, with an additional ten feet to admit the placing of the machinery which raises the beam.

By consulting the contractors Dr. Hovey was able to secure the rock cores taken from some of these bores. The bores are made with a hollow drill and the core comes out in solid, cylindrical pieces of rock ten to fifteen feet long. Nothing could better show the formation of the rock. Dr. Hovey planned at first to polish the specimens, but found them of a rock known as "mica shista," which is of too uneven hardness to permit of polishing. So far the cores from twenty-two borings have been secured. Borings from the west building on the south and the Ansonia apartments on the north are the extremities of the ground examined. Regardless of the depth or the place of boring, the rock continues to be mica shista, the same type which may be seen in the great, protruding boulders in Central Park. Specifications for the new Singer Building call for an elevator of the plunger type, and here Dr. Hovey expects to get specimens from a depth of 650 feet.

From the subways Dr. Hovey also got valuable material, and these specimens are now on exhibition.

Speaking of the recent prophecies of a London seer who promised Manhattan an earthquake within a short time, Dr. Hovey said yesterday that this section of the United States has gone through its "shaky period" and is all settled down, proving that a seismic disturbance here is unlikely.

When the Pennsylvania tunnels under the Hudson River are completed Dr. Hovey will endeavor to secure material for an exhibition of the formation of the earth under the river and to show the difficulties encountered in making the tunnels.—*N. Y. Sun.*

THE HALL OF THE KNIGHTS AT THE HAGUE.

THE sittings of the Second Peace Conference will be held in a thirteenth-century castle built for the Counts of Holland in the days when they, together with the Bishops of Utrecht and the Dukes of Guelders, ruled the Low Countries. The "House in the Woods" ("Huis ten Bosch"), the former royal villa in the Haagsche Forest, in the "orange salon" of which the first Peace Conference met in 1899, was found too small to accommodate the delegates of the forty-six countries to be represented at the present conference, and the Dutch government decided to fit up and place at the disposal of its distinguished guests the ancient castle known in recent years as the Hall of Knights.

of the Lower House. The other buildings enclosing the square are used by the various government departments. Along one side of the Binnenhof is an artificial lake called the Vyver.

The Hall of Knights stands in the centre of a paved court, and is reached through half a dozen picturesque portals, over which are chiselled the arms of the Counts of Holland. The moat and postern have long since disappeared, and to-day the old building looks less like a castle than like an ancient church. Begun about 1240 by Count William II., afterward elected Emperor of Germany through the influence of Innocent IV., the building was extended by his son Floris, who used it as a hunting palace. The interior consists of a single enormous hall, occupying the entire space within the church-like structure in front, and a series of smaller halls and rooms in the rear. The large hall was the great dining-room of the counts and their knights when they made their hunting expeditions to the North Sea marshes. It is here that the plenary sessions of the Conference will be held.

After the rise of the republic the castle gradually fell into decay. Its main use in those days was for the drawing of the national lottery, which took place in the main hall, where the Conference will sit, and the name "Lottery Hall" still clings to it, although distinctly discouraged by the government. Toward the close of the eighteenth century a portion of the building was restored and decorated, and after Louis Bonaparte was expelled,



THE HALL OF THE KNIGHTS, THE HAGUE, HOLLAND.

The Hall of Knights is a large, gloomy structure of stone and brick in the heart of an irregular pile of old, but more modern, buildings which, taken together, form the Binnenhof—the fortress of the city. The Binnenhof is the most historical spot in Holland, about it clustering the memories of the eighty-year struggle which finally resulted in relieving the Dutch from the Spanish yoke; the glories of the republic, when the States General ruled and the Staatholders lived here, when Dutch commerce was the largest in the world and triumphant Dutch warships even ascended the Thames and threatened London. The building of the old States General, lying to the north, is now used by the Upper Chamber of the Dutch parliament, while the ball-room of the Staatholders' residence, to the south, has become the home

in 1813, it was used as the seat of the high civil and criminal courts. The courts were moved several years ago, and in 1900 the work of restoration began. Since 1902 the main hall has been annually used by the Queen for the ceremony of reading the address of the throne to the Houses of Parliament.

The hall is about fifty by eighty feet, and is lofty, but the huge beams and rafters of the vaulted roof give it a cavernous appearance. In preparation for the conference many electric lights, hanging from the rafters, have been installed to reinforce the dim light from the high, stained-glass windows. The desks for the delegates, arranged like pews in a church and flanked on either side by two lateral rows, are covered with green baize, and each has a single pewter ink-well set in the right-hand corner.

In front is a low rostrum for the presiding officer, with the desks of the secretaries arranged behind in the form of a semi-circle. The whole object apparently is to bring the delegates as close together as possible and permit an easy exchange of ideas. The general effect is one of extreme simplicity. The committee-rooms in the rear are spacious, but also somber.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

ILLUSTRATIONS

HOUSE AND STABLE OF E. P. LORD, ESQ., EDGEWORTH, PA. MR. CHARLES BARTON KEEN, ARCHITECT, PHILADELPHIA, PA.: THREE PLATES.

HOUSE OF SAMUEL ADAMS, ESQ., PITTSBURGH, PA. MESSRS. ALDEN & HARLOW, ARCHITECTS, PITTSBURGH, PA.

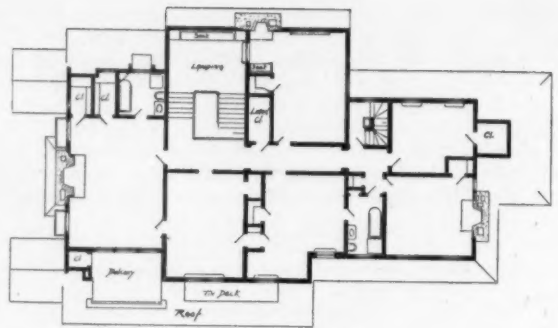
HOUSE OF NATHANIEL HOLMES, ESQ., PITTSBURGH, PA. MESSRS. PEABODY & STEARNS, ARCHITECTS, BOSTON, MASS.

HOUSE AND STABLE OF MR. STILLWELL, 5017 GREENWOOD AVE., CHICAGO, ILL. MR. JARVIS HUNT, ARCHITECT, CHICAGO, ILL.: TWO PLATES.

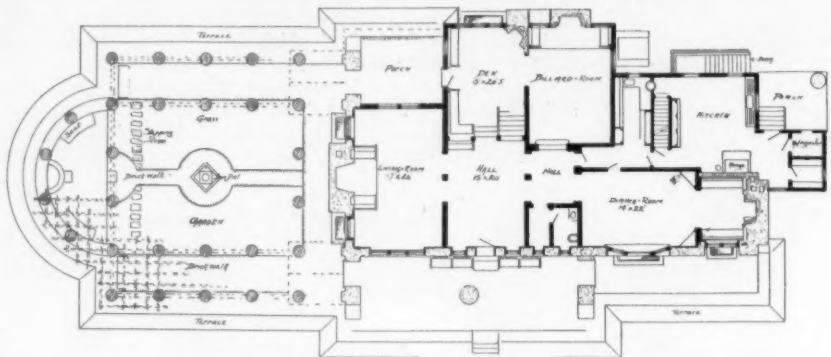
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Additional Illustrations in the International Edition.

DETAIL VIEWS: HOUSE OF E. P. LORD, ESQ., EDGEWORTH, PA. MR. CHARLES BARTON KEEN, ARCHITECT, PHILADELPHIA, PA.: TWO PLATES.



SECOND-FLOOR PLAN.



FIRST-FLOOR PLAN: HOUSE OF E. P. LORD, ESQ., EDGEWORTH, PA.

[CORRECTION.—We must ask our subscribers, particularly librarians, to substitute the names of Messrs. Alden & Harlow for that of Mr. Gilchrist as author of the house on Highland Avenue, Sewickley, Pa., published in our last issue.—EDS.]

NOTES AND CLIPPINGS

COAL-TAR CONCRETE.—The difficulty so long found in bonding together new and old concrete has been obviated by a recent patent. This bond consists of an extract of coal-tar, used instead of water as the mixing agent for neat Portland cement. The mixture is laid in one-eighth inch to one-quarter inch layers on the old concrete surface, and immediately followed by new concrete or mortar. The inventor says that the compound is entirely insoluble, and forms a complete and monolithic bond between the old and new work.—*Exchange.*

JOHANNES SCHILLING.—The venerable Johannes Schilling, the German sculptor, has become blind. He is in his seventy-ninth year, but at the time of his sudden affliction he was still actively occupied with his art. He will always be associated with the Franco-German war, for he executed several of the large memorials which were raised in various parts of the Empire. His vigor was equal to the undertaking of colossal works. The "Germania" for the monument on the Niederwald is 34 feet in height. He executed the statues of the Emperor William I. for Wiesbaden, Hamburg, Prenzlau, Dortmund, and others of Bismarck and Moltke. Few artists have accomplished so much in a period of thirty years, and the recollection of his industry should console the artist in his darkness.—*The Architect.*

THE PANTHÉON.—The Panthéon of Paris has been subjected to experiments which would have amazed Soufflot, the architect. Alternately necropolis and church, M. Dujardin-Beaumetz, the Under-Secretary of Fine Arts, now is eager to make it "le Temple des Apothéoses." As an experiment, he proposes to hold fêtes which will connect the great men to whom the building is dedicated with the modern life of France. With that intention the professors of the Conservatoire have been instructed to prepare hymns which will be suitable to the celebrations. M. Nénot, the architect, who has charge of the Panthéon, is now

engaged in preparing a scheme of decoration for one of the fêtes. A commission has been given to M. Segoffin to prepare a memorial of Voltaire, and to M. Bartholomé for one of Rousseau. Several groups of sculpture are in hand, and M. Dujardin-Beaumetz hopes that some artist of genius will be inspired to create as the central adornment a great group which will be a glorification of France, and as large as so lofty a temple will allow without appearing to diminish the proportions of the shrine.—*The Architect.*

BOSTON'S GARDENS.—Very few nowadays remember that the Boston Public Garden was originally founded, too, for a botanic garden. The father of Judge Horace Gray was the indefatigable promoter of this idea (the forerunner and germ of the public parks idea) of such public gardens here as adorn the cities of the Old World. It was not until 1839 that he obtained from the city, with his associates, a lease of the margin of dump area then fronting on the Back Bay's two-mile expanse of water, and converted a large circus building standing just west of the corner of Beacon and Charles Streets into an immense conservatory for plants and birds. At last this building and its splendid collection were wiped out by a fire, and out of the thousand camelia Japonica plants, some of them thirty years old, with thousands of camelia blossoms in bloom at once, only a single camelia was saved alive. This was burned down nearly to its roots, but afterwards sprouted again, and at last accounts was flourishing in a green old age at Ridge Hill Farm, Wellesley. But there had been great gardens in Boston a hundred years before that; notably Gardiner Greene's, on the Beacon Hill slope, planted in terraces, with vines, fruit and ornamental trees; that of Dr. Shurtleff, where the Shurtleff grape originated; the splendid place of Governor Bowdoin, covering the top of the hill from Bowdoin Street to Ashburton Place, and that of Kirk Boott, one of the founders of Lowell, who had a great garden around the site of the Revere House, with rare plants obtained through the acquaintance which Dr. Francis Boott, a brother and a celebrated botanist in London, had with the Duke of Bedford.—*"The Listener," in Boston Transcript.*

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PROPOSALS.

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., June 10, 1907.—Sealed proposals will be received at

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this office until 3 o'clock p.m., on the 3d day of July, 1907, and then opened, for the new plumbing system, etc., in the U. S. Court House and Post Office building at Baltimore, Maryland, and extension thereto, in accordance with drawings and specification, copies of which may be had at this office, or at the office of the Custodian of the building, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1642-1643)

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., June 10, 1907.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock p.m., on the 18th day of July, 1907, and then opened, for the construction (complete) of the extension to the U. S. Post Office and Court House at Chattanooga, Tennessee, in accordance with the drawings and specification, copies of which may be had at this office, or at the office of the Custodian at Chattanooga, Tennessee, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1642-1643)

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., June 10, 1907.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock p.m., on the 19th day of July, 1907, and then opened, for the construction (complete) of the U. S. Post Office at Gainesville, Florida, in accordance with drawings and specification, copies of

which may be had at this office, or at the office of the Postmaster at Gainesville, Florida, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1642-1643)

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., June 4, 1907. Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock p.m., on the 10th 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 and lift), to the U. S. Post Office and Court house, Knoxville, Tennessee, in accordance with drawings and specification, copies of which may be had at this office or at the office of the Custodian at Knoxville, Tennessee, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect. James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1642-1643)

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., June 8, 1907. Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock p.m., on the 15th day of July, 1907, and then opened, for an Extension, Remodeling, etc., including plumbing, gas piping, heating apparatus, electric conduits and wiring, to the U. S. Post Office and Custom House at Sheboygan, Wisconsin, in accordance with drawings and specification, copies of which may be had at this office or at the office of the Custodian at Sheboygan, Wis., at the discretion of the Supervising Architect. James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1642-1643)

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 specification, 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)

the erection of a municipal hospital on Mediterranean Avenue is contemplated. H. A. Stout, Bartlett Building, is stated to have prepared preliminary plans.

AURORA, ILL.—Architects Worst & Shepardson, 341 Coulter Block, have prepared plans for a Y. M. C. A. building, 60x120 feet, on La Salle and Fox Streets, to cost about \$70,000.

BALTIMORE, MD.—It is said that the Salvation Army is planning to erect a temple here to cost about \$50,000.

BOONE, IA.—E. H. Sieling is considering the erection of a \$50,000 hotel building.

BOSTON, MASS.—Plans are being prepared by Architect George A. Clough, of Clough & Warner, 53 Tremont Avenue, for the new court-house to be erected in Suffolk county, to cost \$1,000,000.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—The members of the Reformed Jewish Faith, it is reported, propose erecting a synagogue on either the Eastern Parkway or the Boulevard to be known as Temple Emanuel of Brooklyn and to cost about \$50,000.

BURLINGTON, VT.—Bids will be received until June 28 by James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., for a marble cornice at the U. S. Post-Office and Custom House, Burlington.

CAMDEN, N. J.—It is stated that \$250,000 has been raised with which it is proposed erecting a Y. M. C. A.

CAREY, O.—Plans have been prepared by M. M. Ulrich, of Cleveland, for a church at Carey, to cost \$100,000.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—The Charlotte Realty Company will erect a twelve-story fireproof office building to cost about \$200,000. Frank P. Milburn, Washington, D. C., is architect.

CHICAGO, ILL.—Geo. O. Gordon, it is stated, will erect an apartment-house at Vincennes Avenue and Fortieth Street, to cost \$90,000.

C. A. Eckstorm, Tacoma Building, is preparing plans for a mercantile building, to be erected at Wabash Avenue and Eldredge Court, for Robert P. Bass, 189 La Salle Street, which is to be eight stories high, 42x165 feet, built of brick, steel and mill construction, with oak finish, composition roof, gas and electric fixtures, steam heat. Cost, \$190,000.

A new business building will be erected at 373-381 Fifth Avenue for J. T. Kesler from designs by Architect H. R. Wilson, 218 La Salle Street. Designs show an eight-story building, covering an area of 100x104 feet. It will be built of brick, stone and iron, semi-fireproof, and have steam heat, electric light, elevator and all modern appliances. Approximate cost, \$120,000.

A large new factory building, it is said, will be erected for Heath & Milligan, 172 Randolph Street. Architect M. H. Church, 204 Dearborn Street, has prepared plans, which show four-story building, covering an area of 100x300 feet. The building will be of reinforced-concrete construction, fireproof, with composition roofing, and cost about \$150,000.

Plans are being prepared by Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge, 84 Van Buren Street,

for the new buildings for the Old People's Home, to be erected on Vincennes Avenue and Forty-seventh Street. Three buildings will be erected, each three stories in height. The smaller two structures are to cost \$152,000 and the larger, called the administration building, \$160,000, making a total of \$312,000. The present home is on Indiana Avenue and Thirty-ninth Street.

Architect William H. Pruyn, Jr., & Co., 4217 Berkeley Avenue, have completed plans and are taking figures on a high-grade apartment-building to be built at the northeast corner of Grand Boulevard and Forty-fourth Street for William H. Pruyn. It will be three-story, 100x155 feet, possibly of fireproof construction throughout, have pressed brick exterior, with terra-cotta trimmings, tile mansard roof, elaborate interior finish in birch, oak, mahogany and white enamel, oak floors, entrances and bathrooms in marble, mosaic and tile work, steam heat, electric light, porcelain plumbing fixtures, specially designed tile mantels contain twenty-one apartments of five to nine rooms, all modern appointments, and cost approximately \$100,000.

Reports state that Architects Holabird & Roche, Monadnock Block, have been retained to prepare plans for the new city hall to be built on the site of the present one, La Salle, Randolph and Washington Streets. The details of the structure are yet to be determined. It is the intention to make it a counterpart, architecturally, of the adjoining county court-house, which the same architects designed. The cost is estimated at \$4,500,000. Alderman Badenoch is chairman of the building committee.

Architects Holabird & Roche, Monadnock Block, 98 Jackson Boulevard, have plans well under way for a clubhouse to be built at the northwest corner of Michigan Avenue and Monroe Street for the University Club, 116 Dearborn Street. It will probably be nine-story, 68x171 feet, in the Colonial style, of fireproof steel construction, have pressed brick and stone exterior, composition roof, various kinds of hardwood finish, steam heat, electric light, marble and mosaic work, contain a spacious gymnasium, racket and squash courts, and in the basement Turkish baths and a large swimming pool. It is estimated to cost not less than \$600,000.

Architects Holabird & Roche, Monadnock Block, 98 Jackson Boulevard, have prepared plans for the La Salle, a gigantic hotel, to be built at the northwest corner of La Salle and Madison Streets for a stock company composed of New York and Chicago capitalists, represented by George H. Gazley 1701 Heyworth Building, 42 East Madison Street. The La Salle is to be 25-story, 3 below and 22 stories above ground, 178x162 feet. It will be of steel construction, with exterior of granite and other stone up to fifth story, pressed brick and terra-cotta above, with large mansard tile roof. The interior finish will be of mahogany, Circassian walnut and oak, the doors of mahogany, and the floors of cement and mosaic work. The lobby, 75x100 feet in area, 60 feet high, will be of marble and bronze, with ceiling of mosaic and stained glass, and around same will be a balcony to be used as a promenade for the guests. Marble and mahogany are the materials to be

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Architects Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge are completing plans for three new buildings for the Old People's Home. They will be built on the west side of Vincennes Avenue, south of Forty-seventh Street, and plans provide for an administration building and two smaller buildings. All of them will be built of brick, stone and iron, fireproof, with slate roof, steam heat, elec-

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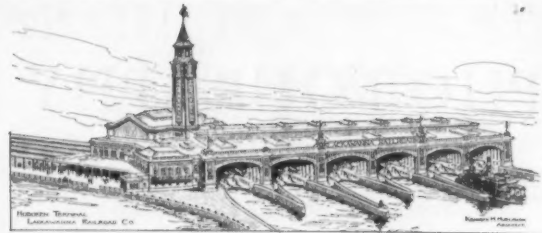
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tric light, and all modern improvements. Total cost will be about \$300,000.

CHILLICOTHE, O.—Frank L. Packard, Hayden Building, Columbus, is reported to be preparing plans for a building for the Central National Bank.

CINCINNATI, O.—It is reported that architects Eizner & Anderson, Ingalls Building, will soon let contracts for erecting the parish house for Christ Church, which is being erected in memory of the late Thos. Emer at a cost of about \$100,000.

A building permit has been issued to the Second National Bank for the erection of its new structure at Ninth and Main Streets to cost \$500,000. The building will be twelve stories high, of brick and steel construction.

CLEVELAND, O.—Preliminary plans are being drawn by the Vorce Engineering Co. for a \$1,000,000 building, which the Cleveland Gas Light & Coke Co. proposes to erect as soon as the arrangements can be completed. The building will be sixteen stories high, with a tower 60x100, and will be of steel construction, concrete and terracotta, with bronze trimmings and porcelain front.

The Eldridge & Higgins Company will erect a warehouse at Huron road south-east and Vinegar Hill to cost about \$125,000.

CLINTON, IA.—John Morrell & Son, 314-15 Howes Building, Clinton, are preparing plans for the proposed Masonic Temple, to cost about \$100,000.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COL.—Bids will be received until July 9 for the construction (including plumbing, gas piping, heating apparatus, electric conduits and wiring) of the United States post-office and courthouse. Plans have been prepared by Supervising Architect James Knox Taylor, Washington, D. C.

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Doctors Knowlton, Du Bose and others are reported interested in a company which has been incorporated to erect a hospital to be known as St. Luke's, which is to cost about \$100,000.

DECATUR, ILL.—Plans have been received and it is reported that bids are wanted for erecting the roundhouse for the Wabash R. R. (A. O. Cunningham, Ch. Engr., St. Louis, Mo.) at Decatur to cost about \$100,000.

DENVER, COL.—The plans for the St. Paul Institutional M. E. Church, which is proposed erecting at Welton and Twenty-first Streets, it is stated, have been completed; \$50,000 is to be raised for this building. Dr. Preston Taylor Ramsey, pastor.

A rescue home for the lower part of Denver, adjacent to the business district, is a project involving an expenditure of \$60,000 in which the Methodist ministers are interested. A site on Larimer, near Sixteenth Street, is the location which they hope to be able to purchase.

The Executive Committee of the National Mining Congress has decided to enlarge the plans for a mining building so as to secure a building to cost \$1,000,000. The

original plans called for a building to cost \$300,000. J. H. Richards, of Boise, Idaho, is President; James F. Galbreath is Secretary.

DETROIT, MICH.—Architects Malcomson & Higginbotham, 404-405 Moffatt Building are preparing plans for a school house on Philadelphia Avenue, between John R. and Beaubien Streets, for the Board of Education. William J. Lee, secretary, 50 Broadway. To be two-story and basement, 90 x 150 feet, of pressed brick and Berea stone, slate roof, hot blast heating, electric lighting, open plumbing, plate glass, oak interior finish, hard plaster, slate blackboards, etc. Estimated cost, \$60,000. Board will advertise for proposals.

DULUTH, MINN.—The erection of a Y. M. C. A. building, at a cost of about \$130,000, is reported under consideration. Mrs. J. A. Watterworth is Chairman of the Building Committee.

ELIZABETH, N. J.—The Board of Managers of the Elizabeth German Hospital, it is stated, has decided to erect a new home for hospital nurses, a dormitory for men and women and a barn for the ambulances.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.—Richd. K. Mosley of New York, N. Y., is stated to have submitted plans to the Board of Education for an addition to the High School, estimating the cost at \$75,000.

EL PASO, TEX.—The Scottish Rite Masons will erect a triangular building here to cost about \$200,000.

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FALL RIVER, MASS.—Danl. H. Shay, Supt. of Bldgs., has been directed to procure plans and estimates for a school on Maple and School Streets, to cost about \$70,000

FARGO, N. D.—It is said that a stock company is being organized for the erection of a hotel to cost \$150,000. Address F. C. Gardner.

FORT RUSSELL, WYO.—Plans have been received at the office of Captain V. K. Hart, quartermaster, for the new military hospital, 265x187 feet, to be erected there. Cost, \$120,000.

FORT WORTH, TEX.—Reports state that a live stock building will be erected by the National Feeders and Breeders Association at Fort Worth. The building will have a seating capacity of 10,000 and will cost about \$200,000.

Bids are asked by James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., until 3 P. M., July 8, for construction of an extension, remodeling, etc. (including plumbing, gas piping, heating apparatus electric conduits and wiring) of U. S. Post-office and Court House, Fort Worth.

GERMANTOWN (Station, Philadelphia Pa.)—Plans have been prepared for a parish house for St. Luke's Episcopal Church Main and Coulter Streets, Germantown, to be 107x52 feet. Cost, \$50,000.

GREENBORO, N. C.—It is stated that plans have been completed for a dormitory to be erected at the North Carolina State Normal and Industrial College.

GREENVILLE, S. C.—Plans have been adopted by Architects Shand & Lafaye, 132 Main Street, Columbia, S. C., for a hotel to be built by the Greenville Hotel Company. Cost, \$100,000.

HANNIBAL, MO.—The officials of the Burlington, Wabash and the Missouri, Kansas & Texas systems, are said to be contemplating the erection of a union station here to cost about \$200,000. S. B. Fisher, Ct. Engr., Missouri, Kansas & Texas systems, may be able to give further information.

HOMESTEAD, PA.—The members of the St. Michael's Roman Catholic Church are planning to erect an edifice to cost \$72,000.

HOUSTON, TEX.—Plans are being prepared for a ten-story office building to be located at the corner of Texas Avenue and Travis Street. The building will be erected by Jesse H. Jones and will cost about \$235,000. The plans call for a building fronting 72 feet on Travis Street and 134 feet on Texas Avenue.

A deal is now pending for the sale by J. L. Mitchell of a corner at Main Street and Preston Avenue, 50x100 feet in dimensions, which, if closed, will insure the erection of a new skyscraper. A ten-story modern office and banking building will be erected on the property, it is learned, the work of construction to begin as soon as plans can be prepared and the contract let.

Plans have been prepared by Architects Sanguinet & Staat, Main and Field Streets, Dallas, Tex., for the new building for the

Shearn Methodist Church, to be 125x170 feet. Cost, \$175,000.

INDEPENDENCE, MO.—F. S. Rea, Dwight Bldg., Kansas City, is stated to have been directed by the County Court to prepare plans and specifications for a heating plant for the jail at Independence.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—Dr. Henry Moore, of this city, Chairman of the Commission appointed by the Governor to erect a hospital for tuberculosis patients, announces that the commission will secure a site and procure plans during June and soon thereafter advertise for bids to construct the building. The appropriation is \$230,000.

JACKSON, MISS.—A 300-room hotel, costing \$400,000, will be erected at Pearl and Capitol Streets, on the site of the Hotel Norvelle, destroyed by fire. The owners are S. T. Carnes and Frank G. Jones, of Memphis, Tenn.

KANSAS CITY, MO.—H. R. Ennis is having plans prepared by Louis Curtis, 1112 McGee Street, Kansas City, for an office building, five stories high, 90x100 feet. Cost, \$200,000.

The Sunny Slope Investment Co., it is reported, will erect a six-story office building at Tenth and Wyandotte Streets.

LANSING, MICH.—Plans are being prepared by Architect E. A. Boyd, of Lansing, Mich., for the agricultural building at Michigan Agricultural College. Cost, \$100,000.

LADYSMITH, WIS.—The library building committee has commissioned Claude &



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Starck, architects, Madison, Wis., to prepare plans for the \$40,000 Carnegie library.

LA CROSSE, WIS.—It is said that competitive plans are being drawn for the \$60,000 auditorium and armory.

LEXINGTON, KY.—Richards, McCarthy & Bulford, of Columbus, O., are stated to have completed plans for a building to be erected at the Kentucky University at an estimated cost of \$50,000.

LINCOLN, NEB.—Fiske & Diemen, Richards Blk., have prepared plans for a seven-story fireproof addition, 50x134 feet, to Lincoln Hotel, owned by the Thompson Hotel Co. Contract for erection not yet let.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.—Plans are being prepared for a four-story apartment building to be erected on the corner of Fourth and Scott Streets by General B. W. Green. This will be a modern building of its kind and will cost \$100,000.

LOUISVILLE, KY.—The Trustees of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, it is reported, contemplate erecting a chapel to cost about \$75,000.

John H. Sale, it is reported, intends erecting on the site of the Parr Bldg. a ten-story building to cost about \$400,000.

LOGANSPOUT, IND.—The Columbian Amusement Company, of Lafayette, has ordered plans and will soon ask for bids for the erection of a modern \$50,000 theater on Broadway.

MARTINSBURG, W. VA.—The School

Board is said to be preparing to erect a \$50,000 school.

MEMPHIS, TENN.—Shaw & Pfeil, architects, 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. Bids will be asked for soon.

The Directors of the Y. M. C. A. are said to be agitating the erection of a building at a cost of about \$150,000.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Bids for constructing the proposed auditorium in Milwaukee will be received about July 1. It is reported that the building will cost about \$450,000. Ferry & Clas, 419 Broadway, Milwaukee, are architects, as previously reported.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Harry W. Jones, architect, is at work on plans for the interior finishing of the Asbury Hospital on Ninth Avenue S. and Tenth Street. There will be fireproofing, terra-cotta partitions, hard wall plaster work, interior finishing, passenger elevator, dumb waiters, steam heating (extension of old plant), plumbing work, electric wiring and gas fittings. Cost, \$60,000.

F. G. McMillan is pushing work on the superstructure of the new high school building on Twenty-eighth and Hennepin Avenue. E. S. Stebbens, architect. Cost, \$170,000.

Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge, of Boston, Mass., it is stated, are preparing plans for an edifice to be erected on Vine Place and

Nineteenth Street for the Plymouth Congregational Church. Probable cost, \$150,000.

The United Norwegian Lutheran Church contemplates erecting a modern printing house for the issuing of their church literature. The site is near Fifth Avenue S. and Fourth Street. Estimated cost, \$75,000.

It is reported that Harry G. McLaskey, 3232 Tenth Avenue S., contemplates erecting a fireproof building on Lake Street and Thirteenth Avenue S., to be used for stores and flats. Cost, \$100,000.

MOORHEAD, MINN.—C. H. Johnston, architect, St. Paul, is preparing plans for the \$50,000 model school building to be erected at the state normal school.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.—Mrs. Ruth L. Bailey has given \$100,000 to erect a hospital in Mount Vernon as a memorial to her husband.

NASHVILLE, TENN.—Plans are being considered by Bishop Thos. S. Byrne, of the Diocese of Nashville, according to reports, for the erection of a R. C. Cathedral on West End Avenue, to cost \$100,000.

Plans are being prepared for a church for the Calvary Baptist Church near Van Blarcom. Dr. Lansing Burrows, pastor of the First Baptist Church of this city, can give information.

NEWTON, IA.—Bids are asked by O. N. Wagley, Secretary, until 3 P. M., June 17, for the erection of a high school building, on plans by Dieman & Fiske, architects, Cedar Rapids.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—John E. Olson, 39

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THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT,

No. 12 West 40th St., New York

West Twenty-fifth Street, will soon start work on the erection of the new business building which he will build at 116-118 Wooster Street, from plans by Architect Frederick C. Zobel, 114 East Twenty-eighth Street, as previously mentioned. The building will be six stories high, measuring 50x90 feet, to be built of brick, stone, and iron, with composition roof, steam heat, electric light, elevator, etc. Cost, about \$100,000.

The plans for the proposed home of the New York Law School to be built in Fulton Street, between Broadway and Church Street, have been drawn and approved by the trustees of the school. The building will be eleven stories high and will cost \$300,000.

Danl. S. McElroy, owner of the Hotel Gallatin, it is reported, is planning the erection of a ten-story building in West Forty-fifth Street as a home for physical culture.

Plans have been filed for a six-story apartment house to be built at the corner of Broadway and 135th Street, for Frank A. Clark, 502 West 136th Street. It will front 149.11 feet on Broadway and 100 feet on 135th Street, and will have accommodations for forty-eight families. It is to cost \$225,000.

Plans have been filed for a twelve-story commercial building to be erected at 30 and 32 West Fifteenth Street for the Realty Holding Co., of which N. J. Hess is President. It is to be of brick, with limestone trimmings, 50x90 feet. Cost, \$225,000. Buchman & Fox, 11 East Fifty-ninth Street, are the architects.

Plans have been prepared by Architects Schwartz & Gross, 35 West Twenty-first Street, for a residence at 138th Street and Broadway for the Burlington Realty & Construction Company. Cost, \$180,000.

The Trustees of Columbia University are stated to have announced that \$430,000 has been contributed toward the cost of Kent Hall, the new building for the Schools of Law and Political Science to be erected opposite Hamilton Hall at Amsterdam Avenue and 116th Street. McKim, Mead

& White, 160 Fifth Avenue, are the architects.

Two new hospital buildings will be added to the Flower Hospital, one to be a home for nurses, five stories high, 40x90 feet, on Sixty-fourth Street, and cost \$100,000. William A. Boring, 32 Broadway, is architect.

Plans have been prepared by Architects Lawlor & Haase, 69 Wall Street, for a residence at Ninety-sixth Street and Columbus Avenue for Waytesek Construction Company. Cost, \$150,000.

NORTH YAKIMA, WASH.—All bids were rejected on the high school and new plans will be drawn. N. C. Gauntt, architect. Cost, \$85,000.

NORFOLK, VA.—The Real Estate Trust and Insurance Company will erect a six-story apartment building, 88x100 feet, to cost about \$150,000.

NORMAL, ILL.—Governor Deneen is stated to have signed the bill appropriating \$100,000 for a manual arts building at the State Normal University.

OAK PARK, ILL.—It is said that the Third Presbyterian Church contemplates the erection of a church at Jackson Boulevard and Home Avenue and preliminary plans are now being made for same.

OELWEIN, IA.—It is reported that the erection of a new edifice for the Sacred Heart Congregation to cost \$35,000 is contemplated.

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.—The building at the northeast corner of Main and Broadway is to be wrecked and a modern office structure erected on the site. The building will be erected by C. F. Bassett, of El Paso, Tex., and will be ten stories in height.

Wm. Robt. Chestney, of Oklahoma City, is preparing plans for a bank building, to cost about \$80,000. Bids will probably be called for in about thirty days.

The erection of a \$100,000 City Hall is being agitated. Mayor Scales is reported in favor of the proposition.

Negotiations are now pending for the purchase of six lots on North Broadway by Milwaukee and St. Louis capitalists who, if the deal goes through, intend to

erect a ten-story hotel building at a cost exceeding one million dollars.

OAKLAND, CAL.—The Mayor and Council are said to be considering the erection of a City Hall to cost \$1,250,000.

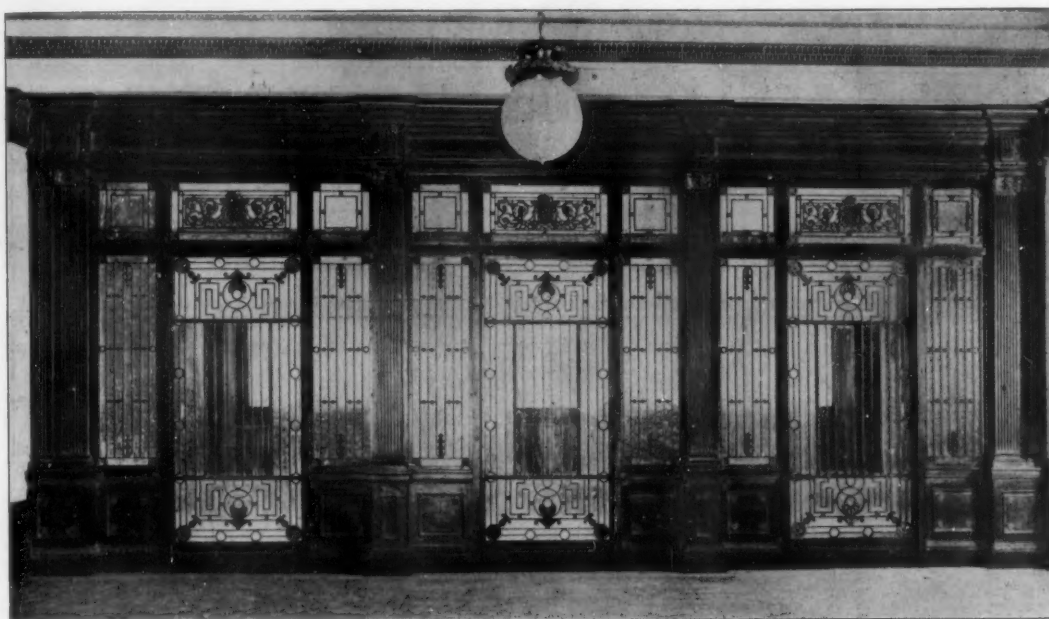
OMAHA, NEB.—The First Church of Christ, Scientist, it is said, has adopted plans by F. W. Clarke, architect, for a new church, and expects to start the work without delay. It will be of pressed brick with stone and terra-cotta trimmings. Cost, \$50,000 to \$60,000.

Frank B. Kennard will erect a modern three-story apartment house at Nineteenth and Dodge Streets, on plans by Fisher & Lawrie, architects. It will be 80x120, of pressed brick, containing eighteen apartments of four and six rooms. Cost, about \$50,000.

J. E. Dietrich, architect, has plans for a five-story addition, 36x44, to the Merchants' National Bank Building. Steel concrete foundation, pressed and common brick, Lake Superior brownstone, composition roof, copper cornice, plate glass, patent plaster, steam heat, tile flooring, mahogany interior finish, cementing, decorating, fireproofing, gas fixtures, hollow tile, iron beams, shutters and columns, mosaic work, marble, metal lath, skylights, tiling and five vaults. Cost, \$50,000.

The Omaha Aerie, No. 38, will erect a clubhouse at the southwest corner of Eighteenth Street and Capitol Hill, to cost about \$50,000.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Cope & Stewardson, architects, 320 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, have awarded to Fred A. Havens & Co., Perry Bldg., Philadelphia, contract to erect a veterinary building for the University of Pennsylvania at Thirty-ninth Street and Woodland Avenue. When completed the building will measure 210x260 feet. It will be three and two stories high. Fireproof throughout, the structure will have an exterior of red brick and limestone, with a green slate roof. On the first floor there will be a waiting room, a pharmacy, a surgeons' room and administrative offices. There will also be a room for canine clinics. In the southern half of the building there will be a large hall for house



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clinics. Besides hospital rooms the building will have a library and offices for members of the faculty. The cost will be about \$300,000.

The John Wesley Methodist Episcopal Congregation has had plans prepared by Amos W. Barnes, architect, for a new edifice to be erected at Forty-sixth and Aspen Streets. Designs show a one-story building, measuring 32x62 feet. It will be built of brick and stone, and have steam heat, electric light, etc.

The Italian Catholic Parish of St. Rita will build a new church on the west side of Broad Street, south of Ellworth Street. Architect George I. Lovatt has made designs which show a one-story building, measuring 72x160 feet, and to have seating capacity of 1,000. The church will be built of white granite with limestone trimmings, and interior will be handsomely decorated, and have steam heat, electric light, etc. Work to start soon. Previously mentioned.

A committee is reported to be considering plans for an edifice to be erected for the First Church of Christ (Scientist) on Walnut and Fortieth Streets.

PITTSBURG, PA.—A store building to cost nearly \$250,000, it is reported, will be erected at Carson and Twenty-sixth Streets by the Pittsburgh Mercantile Co., a subsidiary concern of the Jones & Laughlin Steel Co. The structure will be steel frame and six stories high, 120x110 feet; architects, Rutan & Russell, 225 Fifth Avenue. The Jones & Laughlin Co. planned to erect one building for offices, stores, etc., but two

buildings will be erected, the office building to be erected at Second Avenue and Try Street.

H. F. Gabel is reported to have organized a company which will erect a building at Ellsworth Avenue and Neville Street, to be known as the Ellsworth-Neville Auditorium. T. C. McKee, Fifth Avenue, and Smithfield Street, it is stated, has prepared plans for a three-story building to cost about \$75,000.

The East Liberty Y. M. C. A. proposes to erect a building at a cost of \$300,000. Preliminary plans will be drawn soon.

The Supreme Grand Lodge of the National Slavonic Society has decided to build a home in Pittsburg to cost about \$125,000.

John Fite, 545 Liberty Avenue, will build a four-story commission warehouse in Ferry Street. Cost, \$50,000. No architect announced.

It is said that the National Slavonic Society will build a Temple in Pittsburg to cost \$125,000. Address Stephen Rovnianek, 318 Third Avenue.

PITTSBURG, KAN.—A Y. M. C. A. building, to cost about \$60,000, is reported under consideration.

PORTSMOUTH, O.—It is stated that plans have been prepared by Chas. Henry & Son, of Akron, for an edifice to be erected by the members of the Methodist Church, to cost \$70,000.

PORTSMOUTH, VA.—The Board of Aldermen adopted a resolution directing the Finance Committee to consider the advisability of recommending a bond issue of \$150,000 for the erection of a City Hall.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The Trustees of Brown University 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. W. H. P. Faunce is President.

REDLANDS, CAL.—Plans and specifications for a \$225,000 residence for Col. William C. Greene have been completed and work will begin at once. John C. Austin, 695 Pacific Electric Bldg., Los Angeles, is architect, and C. J. Kubach, Stimson Bldg., has contract for construction. The building is to be of reinforced concrete.

REDWOOD CITY, CAL.—Bids will be received until June 17 by the Board of County Supervisors (Jos. H. Nash, Clerk) for erecting a court house. Glen Allen, architect, 330 Turk Street, San Francisco.

REDSBURG, WIS.—Plans are being prepared for a church for the St. Peter's Lutheran congregation at a cost of \$50,000. Address H. F. Schewe.

ROME, N. Y.—It is stated that bids will be received until June 30 by F. W. Kirkland, architect, of Rome, for furnishing material and erecting a Masonic Temple to cost about \$60,000.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX.—Architects Harvey L. Page, 207½ Alamo Plaza, is preparing plans for a passenger station, 110x110 feet, for the International & Great Northern Railroad Company, to cost about \$150,000. O. H. Crittenden, Palestine, Tex., is the engineer.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—The Yerba Buena Bldg. Co. has applied for a permit to erect a seven-story brick store and rooming

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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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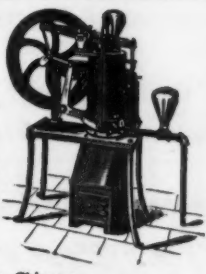
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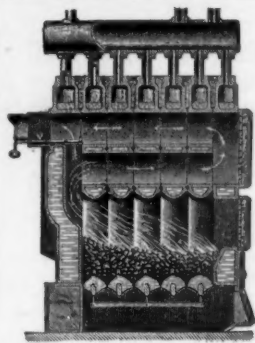
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building on Geary Street, near Jones Street, to cost \$100,000.

Coxhead & Coxhead, of San Francisco, are stated to have completed plans for a six-story Class A sandstone building to be erected on Grant Avenue and Harlan Place for the Home Telephone Co. Coxhead & Coxhead, it is reported, are also planning five other buildings which the company proposes to erect in various parts of the city.

A new building for the Title Insurance & Guarantee Co. is to be erected on Montgomery and Pine Streets. About \$75,000 will be spent in the construction. Cuthbertson & Mahoney are the architects.

The Kiel Estate Co. has completed the foundation for a business block on the north side of Mission Street, between Third and Fourth Streets. The lot is 57x160 feet and extends back to Stevenson Street. The structures will be six stories high and will contain stores and lofts. The cost will be more than \$110,000. The building will be ready in six months. Meyers & Ward, Kohl Bldg., are architects.

SEATTLE, WASH.—Graham & Myers, Lowman Bldg., have prepared plans for the Washington Hotel which is to be erected by the Washington Securities Co., Globe Bldg. 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. C. J. Smith, Globe Bldg., is interested.

B. Schweitzer will erect a building on the corner of Grant Avenue and Post Street, which will be 60x60 feet on the ground floor, and six stories and basement in height. The four upper floors will each contain twelve offices, or forty-eight in all. The first and second will be occupied as stores. Colusa sandstone will be the material used for the two lower floors and pressed brick with terra-cotta trimmings

for the upper part. The building will be fireproof with metal lathing. The cost of the structure will be \$115,000. Herman Barth, 2500 Fillmore Street, is architect.

Schack & Huntington, architects, have let contract to E. J. Rounds for erecting a church for the congregation of the First Methodist Church, at Fifth Avenue and Marion Street. Cost, \$120,000.

SIoux CITY, IA.—It is said that the Sioux City Real Estate Association and the Commercial Club are planning the erection of a \$100,000 auditorium.

SOUTH OMAHA, NEB.—The Directors of the Y. M. C. A. are said to be contemplating the erection of a building at Twenty-third and M Streets to cost about \$50,000.

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—The Wofford College, H. N. Snyder, president, is considering plans for a new library building here to cost about \$40,000.

Plans have been prepared for the building of a hotel at a cost of \$250,000.

ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA.—Plans are being prepared for the new building for the Deaf and Blind Institute. Cost, \$80,000.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The Southern Society Club members, it is stated, have decided to erect a clubhouse at a cost of \$200,000.

Plans are being prepared by Architect A. B. Ridington, 620 Chestnut Street, for an apartment building, 178x80 feet. Cost, \$150,000.

Masonic Sanitarium and Training School Co. have made application to erect a five-story sanitarium, 105x70, at 806 South Kingshighway, to cost \$75,000. W. A. Cann, Missouri Trust Building, is the architect.

William B. Ittner, architect, Ninth and Locust Streets, is preparing plans for a three-story addition to manual training department and reconstruction of the Central High School Building for the Board of Education. Brick, stone, reinforced concrete and terra-cotta will be used for con-

struction, with fireproofing, plate glass, marble and tile work, structural iron work, gas and electric fixtures, water closets, washstands, etc. Cost, \$240,000.

Plans have been accepted by the School Board for a school at Oak Hill, to cost \$106,000.

The Mayor is stated to have made the following appointments: A. B. Groves, as architect, for the group of three buildings to be erected at the City Hospital at a cost of \$800,000; Milligan & Wray, Olive and Eighth Streets, to prepare plans for the insane asylum, and Isaac S. Taylor, 318 N. Eighth Street, architect for the Municipal Courts Bldg.

F. A. Banister is having plans prepared by Architect A. B. Ridington, 620 Chestnut Street, for an apartment building, 27 x 125 feet, at a cost of \$100,000.

Contract has been awarded to Caldwell & Drake, of Columbus, Ohio, for constructing a twenty-three-story office building at St. Louis. Cost, \$600,000.

F. C. Bonsack, Eighth and Locust Streets, is reported to have prepared plans for the Coliseum to be erected at Washington and Jefferson Avenues, which is estimated to cost \$600,000.

An apartment building will be erected at 5-15 South Boyle Avenue and 4502-04 Laclede Avenue by the Ettrick Realty Company, 620 Chestnut Street. Plans were prepared by Architect E. F. Nolte, 620 Chestnut Street. Cost, \$85,000.

TACOMA, WASH.—It is understood that Reed & Stem, architects, of St. Paul, will prepare plans for a \$750,000 depot to be erected here by the Northern Pacific.

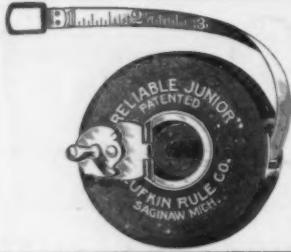
TERRE HAUTE, IND.—The officials of the Central Labor Union are preparing to ask for bids for the erection of a labor temple, estimated to cost \$75,000.

The County Council, it is reported, has appropriated \$75,000 for the erection of an addition to the county jail.

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- AIR DIFFUSERS.**
New York Blower Co., Chicago.....
- ARCHITECTURAL ORNAMENTS.**
Emmel, Charles, Boston.....
Knoche & Steves, Cincinnati, Ohio.....
Plastic Relief Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill.....
- ARTIFICIAL MARBLE.**
Mycenian Marble Co., New York.....
- ASPHALT.**
Barber Asphalt Paving Co., Philadelphia, Pa.....
Neuchatel Asphalt Co., New York.....
- ASPHALT ROOFING.**
Barber Asphalt Paving Co., Philadelphia, Pa.....
Bird, F. W., & Son, East Walpole, Mass.....
- BRONZEWORKE (Ornamental).**
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.....
- CARPETS, RUGS.**
W. & J. Sloane, New York.....
- CEMENT.**
Alsen's Cement Works, New York.....
Atlas Cement Co., New York.....
Chicago Portland Cement Co., Chicago.....
St. Louis Portland Cement Co., St. Louis, Mo.....
Universal Portland Cement Co., Chicago.....
- CHIMNEYS.**
Weber Steel Concrete Chimney Co., Chicago, Ill.....
- COAL CHUTES.**
Chappell Furnace Co., Morenci, Mich.....
- COLUMNS (Lock Joint).**
Hartmann Bros. Mfg. Co., Mount Vernon, N. Y.....
- CONCRETE PILING.**
Alling Construction Co., Chicago.....
Corrugated Concrete Pile Co., New York.....
Engineering-Contracting Co., Baltimore.....
Miller, William L., Boston.....
Raymond Concrete Pile Co., Chicago, Ill.....
- CORDAGE.**
Samson Cordage Works, Boston.....
- CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS.**
American School of Correspondence, Chicago.....
- DETAIL AND DRAWING PAPER.**
Mittineague Paper Co., Mittineague, Mass.....
- DOORS (Inlaid Wood).**
E. J. Davis Mfg. Co., Chicago.....
- DOORS (Fireproof Metal-covered).**
Thurp Fire Proof Door Co., Minneapolis, Minn.....
- DRAUGHTSMEN'S SUPPLIES.**
Favor, Ruhl & Co., New York.....
Soltmann, E. G., New York.....
- ELECTRIC SIGNALS.**
Elevator Supply & Repair Co., New York.....
- ELEVATORS, ETC.**
Otis Elevator Co., New York.....
- ENGINES (Hot Air).**
Rider-Ericsson Engine Co., New York.....
- 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.....
Imperial Expanded Metal Co., Chicago.....
National Fireproofing Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.....
Trussed Concrete Steel Co., Detroit.....
- FIREPROOF LATHING.**
Hayes, Geo., New York.....
- FLOOR POLISH.**
Butcher Polish Co., Boston.....
- GLASS GLOBES.**
Holophane Glass Co., New York.....
- GRATES, MANTELS, ETC.**
Wm. H. Jackson Co., New York.....
- HARDWARE.**
Stanley Works, New Britain, Conn.....
Yale & Towne Mfg. Co., Stamford, Conn.....
- HEATING APPARATUS (Hot Water).**
Gurney Heater Mfg. Co., Boston.....
H. B. Smith Co., New York.....
- HEATING APPARATUS (Steam).**
Smith Co., H. B., New York.....
- INSULATED WIRE.**
The Okonite Co. (Ltd.), N. Y.....
- INTERLOCKING RUBBER TILING.**
See Tiles (Interlocking Rubber).....
- IRONWORK (Ornamental).**
Jackson, Wm. H., Co., New York.....
W. H. Mullins Co., Salem, Ohio.....
Winslow Bros. Co., The, Chicago, Ill.....
- LAUNDRY MACHINERY.**
Troy Laundry Machinery Co., Troy, N. Y.....
- LIGHTNING RODS.**
T. W. Jones, New York.....
- MAIL CHUTES.**
Cutler Mfg. Co., Rochester, N. Y.....
U. S. Mail Chute Equipment Co., St. Louis, Mo.....
- MARBLE-WORKERS.**
Batterson & Eisale, 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.**
Sam'l. 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.....
- PLUMBING GOODS.**
Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.....
Wolff, 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. Prink, New York.....
Holophane Glass Co., New York.....
- REINFORCED CONCRETE.**
American Concrete Steel Co., Detroit, Mich.....
American System of Concrete Reinforcing, Chicago, Ill.....
Clinton Wire Cloth Co., Clinton, Mass.....
Expanded Metal and Corrugated Bar Co., St. Louis.....
Trussed Concrete Steel Co., Detroit.....
Unit Concrete Steel Co., Chicago, Ill.....
- ROOFING MATERIALS.**
American Sheet & Tin Plate Co., Pittsburgh.....
Barber Asphalt Paving Co., Philadelphia, Pa.....
Bird, F. W. & Son, East Walpole, Mass.....
Keasbey & 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.....