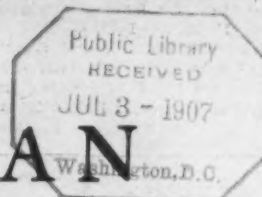


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The AMERICAN ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS

Regular Edition

Vol. XCI.

JUNE 29, 1907.

No. 1644.

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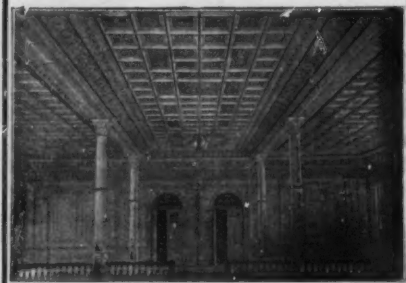
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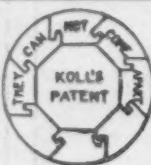
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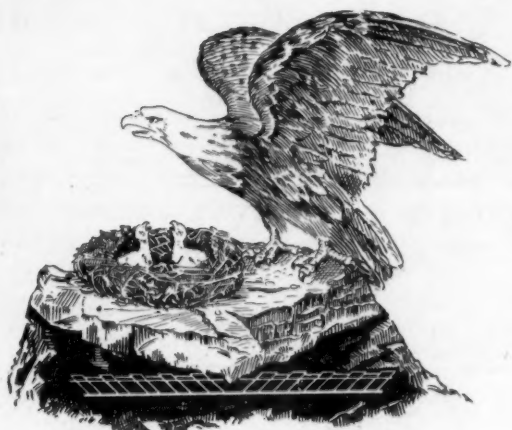
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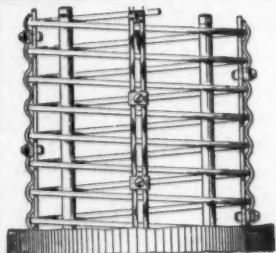
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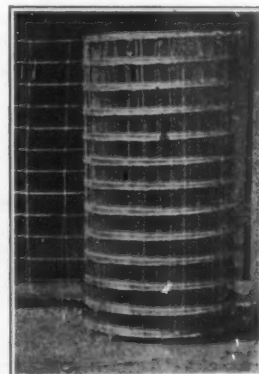
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PERSONALS

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Mr. Carl J. Harrington, a young architect of Minneapolis, left May 11 for Grand Marais on a fishing and hunting trip, and, nothing having been heard from him since, his parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. T. Harrington, 2405 Portland avenue, Minneapolis, have become alarmed over his safety. Young Harrington started for the Northern woods without notifying his employers. His parents were in Europe at the time, but on their return at once instituted a search for their missing son.

BERKELEY, CAL.—John C. White, an aged architect, well known for his work in earlier life, died June 7. He was one of the first California artists to contribute work to the Hopkins Institute of Art.

NOTES AND CLIPPINGS.

LEGEND OF AN OHIO COURT HOUSE.—"If the old Court-house should be torn down after the new one is ready for occupancy, some of the old-time Republicans will feel a sense of satisfaction to see the work of the architect put out of existence," said an aged habitué of the building yesterday. The remark revived the old story about the architect's name being chiselled off the front of the building a day or two after the assassination of President Lincoln. The names of the architect, contractor and County Commissioners in office at the time

the building was erected had been chiselled on the front of the building near the entrance. After the word was received of the assassination of Lincoln, the Court-house architect, J. J. Husband, stood in front of the old Kennard house and shouted "He got just what he deserved." One of the commissioners at once called a meeting of that board and had Husband's name removed from the building.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

A FACETIOUS TESTATOR.—Will-making often affords a man an unrivalled opportunity of paying off old scores and speaking his mind without any fear of unpleasant consequences to himself. The great Duke of Marlborough evidently could not resist the temptation of a farewell "slap" at his Duchess when he left her "£10,000 where-with to spoil Blenheim in her own way, and £15,000 to keep clean and to go to law with."—*Grand Magazine.*

CHURCHYARD UNDER THE SEA.—When the Coast Erosion Commissioners visited Walton on the Naze yesterday they were shown a spot north of the pier, and about a mile from the shore, which was formerly a churchyard. A quarter of a century ago the tombstones could be seen under water at ebb tide, but since then the sea has further encroached, and even when the tide is extraordinarily low and the sea clear the old burying ground is scarcely discernible from the sea level.—*London Daily News.*

PETER THE GREAT AND THE HOLLY HEDGE.—There is something about a holly hedge that challenges the destructive instinct in mankind. John Evelyn, the diarist, had one of the finest in England in the grounds of his home at Deptford, and Peter the Great ruined it for him. That extraordinary Czar, when he came to the docks to learn shipbuilding, took a tenancy of Evelyn's house. Whenever he felt in need of relaxation he sat down in a wheelbarrow and caused a servant to charge with it at the holly hedge as hard as he could go. Also he cut up Evelyn's fine lawn most terribly by "leaping and shewing of trikkes" with his suite. Altogether, he did not do the house or garden any good. But the owner could get no adequate compensation.—*London Daily News.*

QUARRYING GLACIER ICE.—In Switzerland, since the introduction of electric railways, a new and somewhat strange industry has been established in the Alpine districts, namely, the quarrying of glacier ice for distribution in the large cities. Certain of the Swiss communes or districts have been able to grant concessions of their glaciers for this purpose, and considerable sums have been expended in constructing ice slides or troughs, in which the blocks of ice, many of them of large size, blasted out of the glacier, are transported to the vicinity of the stations for conveyance, in carefully refrigerated vans or cars, to Lyons and other large cities remote from the Alps.



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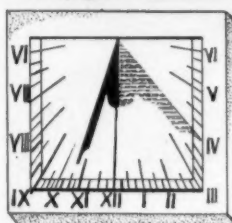
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our own ice-houses, those with double walls with sawdust between them, in order to remove a coating of frosted or non-transparent ice that tends to form on the surface of the block as it leaves the glacier.—*Scientific American.*

LOTTERY FOR EXCAVATING BENEVENTO.—A bill has been presented in the Chamber of Deputies providing for a \$200,000 lottery, with the proceeds of which it is proposed to carry out excavations at the site of the Roman amphitheater at Benevento, the town founded, according to tradition, by Diomedes, and possessing Trajan's triumphal arch, which resembles the arch of Titus at Rome, and is the finest and best preserved

of all the Roman structures. The amphitheater at Benevento is lying almost intact under a number of old houses occupied by poor people. Benevento is the capital of a province of that name, and is situated thirty-four miles northeast of Naples. In the Middle Ages it was the seat of a Lombard duchy, and in 1806 it was given by Napoleon I. to Talleyrand, who took the title of Prince of Benevento.—*Exchange.*

SITE OF THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT, LONDON.—The site of the present Houses of Parliament, in London, was occupied three hundred years ago by a house and pond. They were for the use of the cormorants, otters, and ospreys which belonged to King



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James I. This brick house cost \$500. The ponds were stocked with tench, carp, barbel, roach and dace, and a sluice of elm plank-ing was made to bring the water from the Thames.—*Exchange*.

THE CONGREGATION.—There is a tiny church near the foot of one of the western Grampians which has a congregation numbering in the best of weather not more than twenty people. On stormy days the number is much less, as members have to travel considerable distances. A tourist happened to come across this church early one Sunday afternoon. He listened for a bit but heard no sound, so went to the door of the church and looked in. The beadle was the only occupant.

"Is the service over?" he asked.

"Ou, ay, she will pe over," replied the old man.

"Then where is the congregation?" asked the tourist.

The beadle slowly pointed through the open door to a man wending his way down a hill and said: "That's him."—*The Tatler*.

TREE-PLANTING IN PENNSYLVANIA.—Pittsburg has a project in hand for planting 2,000,000,000 trees in the basins of the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers and thus checking the disastrous freshets which annually destroy property to the value of millions. If this task is accomplished Pittsburg will be entitled to high credit as a creator and conservator of natural resources invaluable to a large and important section of country stretching from Western New

York through Pennsylvania and Maryland into West Virginia.—*N. Y. Tribune*.

LARGEST CLOCK IN FRANCE.—An interesting clock has been recently installed in the bell-tower of the St. Gervais Basilica at Avranches, France. The clock was constructed by M. Gourdin at Mayet (Sarthe) and is said to be the largest in France.

It comprises five works—viz., a regulating works and four striking works. The former, which is provided with a remontoir escapement, regulates and disengages the striking works. By means of hollow steel rods, 124 feet in total length, and six gear trains, it actuates seven dials—viz., four external dials, 4 ft. 6 ins. in diameter, and three internal dials of smaller dimensions. The regulating works at the same time operate a large bronze wheel, upward of 3 ft. 4 ins. in diameter, carrying 96 pins, each of which corresponds to a quarter of an hour, and by the aid of which the various ringing effects are produced automatically. These ringing effects are obtained by means of four clockworks, one of which serves for the hours, one for the quarters, and the two remaining for the several chimes, which are the following: The quarters ringing works will play the hymn, "Inviolata," the first five notes being produced at the first quarter, the next eight notes with the second, and eleven notes with the third quarter, while with the fourth quarter, before the hour is rung, the whole phrase, "Inviolata, integra et casta es Maria," is heard. By elision the number of syllables may be made the same

as the number of notes mentioned above. In this way the hymn is rendered by parts as follows:

In|vi|o|la|ta,

In|te|gr'et cas|t'es Ma|ri|a.

In|vi|o|la|ta t'in|te|gr'et es Ma|ri|a.

In|vi|o|la|ta, in|te|gra et cas|ta es Ma|ri|a.

At noon and at seven o'clock in the evening the "Inviolata" is automatically replaced by some tune varying according to the season.

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COMPETITION

Mr. John Barrett, Director of the International Bureau of American Republics, writes that the Board of Judges, Messrs. Charles F. McKim, Henry Hornbostel and Austin W. Lord, have rendered the following decision in the competition for the new building for the Bureau:

Winning design: Albert Kelsey and Paul P. Cret, Associate Architects.

First prize, \$3,000: Edward Pearce Casey and Arthur Dillon, Associate Architects.

Second prize, \$2,000: John Russell Pope.

Third prize, \$1,000: Peter De Gelleke, Jr., and Wm. T. L. Armstrong.

BUILDING NEWS.

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

ABILENE, TEX.—It is reported that the members of the Baptist Church will erect a brick edifice costing about \$50,000.

Dr. A. O. Scarborough has purchased a site on Lytle Lake and, it is stated, will erect a \$100,000 sanitarium this fall.

ALBANY, N. Y.—The members of the First Christian Church are said to be contemplating the erection of a new edifice

on Chestnut Street, to cost \$40,000. Rev. A. C. Youmans, Pastor.

ANDERSON, S. C.—Reports state that C. Gadsden Sayre is preparing plans for J. J. Fretwell for Bleckley office building, which, it is said, will be erected at cost of approximately \$50,000.

ATHENS, GA.—The erection of a Y. M. C. A. building at the State University, to cost \$75,000, is reported under consideration.

ATLANTA, GA.—The Methodists of the Georgia churches are said to be planning the erection of a memorial to Wesley in Atlanta; \$200,000 has already been subscribed.

R. H. Hunt, architect, Eighth and Broad Streets, Chattanooga, Tenn., it is said, is preparing plans for the Broughton Institutional Church at Atlanta, Ga., to cost \$300,000.

AUGUSTA, GA.—The Augusta & Columbia Electric Railway has purchased site on which to erect proposed terminals, to cost about \$250,000.

AURORA, ILL.—Bids will be received by Jas. Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., until July 24, for the construction complete of the extension to the U. S. Post-office at Aurora.

AUSTIN, TEX.—It is reported that the railroad commission issued an order approving the plans and specifications of the International and Great Northern Railway Company for the new passenger depot which that company has ordered to build at San Antonio. The proposed new depot

is to be a modern structure, built of concrete, and will cost approximately \$150,000. The plans were prepared by Harvey L. Page, Architect, of San Antonio.

BALTIMORE, MD.—The Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, 309 West Fayette Street, is considering plans for the construction of new club building, 61x154 feet, on Fayette Street, between Howard and Eutaw Streets, to cost about \$250,000.

Reports state that the Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co. will erect a freight depot and terminal buildings on property bounded by Conway, Sharp, Howard and West Streets. Estimated cost, \$1,000,000. D. Carothers, Baltimore, is chief engineer.

BELLINGHAM, WASH.—The Pantages Theater Company, it is reported, will erect a theater. Cost, \$75,000.

BERKELEY, CAL.—The directors of the Berkeley National Bank, it is stated, have had plans prepared by Galloway & Howard, of San Francisco, for an eight-story building which they propose erecting at Shattuck Avenue and Center Street, at a cost of about \$300,000.

BEVERLY, MASS.—The citizens and summer residents, it is stated, intend erecting a hospital consisting of a three-story administration building, two pavilions, one three stories and the other one story, and a nurses' home. The total cost will be about \$150,000.

BILLINGS, MONT.—Architects Link & Haire, 23 Belknap Block, Billings, it is said, have prepared plans for a pressed brick and cut stone reinforced-concrete Masonic Temple, for the Masonic Temple

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Association. It will be three-story, 50x140 feet, marble (polished white with gray veins), tiled floors, expanded metal, art glass. Estimated cost, \$75,000.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—The School Board is said to be preparing to erect a school, estimated to cost \$125,000. Address Secretary of Board.

BISMARCK, N. D.—Hancock Brothers, of Fargo, are stated to have been engaged to prepare plans for the prison wing 50x150 feet which is to be erected at a cost of \$60,000.

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

CALGARY, ALTA., CANADA.—George McNeil, it is said, has completed arrangements for erection of a seven-story brick and stone apartment block. Estimated cost, \$150,000.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Young Men's Christian Association building, it is said, will be erected at a cost of \$100,000; to be five stories high; steam heat; electric and gas lighting; freight elevators; architects, Hook & Rogers; bids to be opened about July 15; D. L. Probert, general secretary.

The First National Bank, it is reported, will expend about \$50,000 in remodeling

its bank building, and is now having plans prepared by a New York architect.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.—The plans of R. H. Hunt, Eighth and Broad Streets, it is stated, have been accepted for the city-hall, which is to be erected at Eleventh and A Streets, at a cost of about \$200,000. Bids for the construction will probably be asked soon.

Wells Brothers, of New York, N. Y., it is stated, have secured the contract to erect a terminal station in Chattanooga for the Southern Railroad, at a cost of about \$350,000.

C. E. Jones is said to be contemplating the erection of a \$100,000 hotel at Seventh and Chestnut Streets.

CHICAGO, ILL.—A seven-story building of reinforced-concrete is to be built at the corner of Randolph and Jefferson streets for John Ruprecht & Co., West Rand Street. It will be 100x100 feet, and will cost \$175,000. Huehl & Schmidt, 163 Rand Street, are architects.

According to reports, the Unity Lodge of the Columbian Knights, at present at 102 Washington Street, will have a new store and lodge building erected at Marshfield Avenue and School Street. Plans by Architects Schack & Swanson, 164 Dear-

born Street, show a three-story building, covering an area of 70x120 feet, to cost about \$50,000. It will be built of brick and stone, with composition roofing, hardwood finish, steam heating and all modern improvements.

It is said that a new apartment-house will be built on Michigan Avenue near Forty-sixth Street by James Daly, 5015 Calumet avenue. Designs by Architects Bishop & Co., 157 Dearborn Street, provide for a three-story building, covering an area of 73x86 feet, to cost about \$50,000. It will have front of pressed brick with stone trimmings, composition roof, hardwood finish.

The Steele-Wedeles Company, 179 South Water Street, it is said, will erect a building at Dearborn Avenue and the Chicago River, ten stories high, of fireproof construction, with a front of 180 feet on Dearborn Avenue. The cost of the building will be \$350,000.

Reports state that D. H. Burnham & Co., Railway Exchange Building, will probably be the architects for an engineering school, to cost \$100,000, and a men's dormitory, to cost \$75,000, to be built in the near future in connection with the Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill. Dr. A. W. Harris, president.

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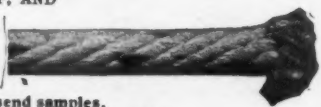


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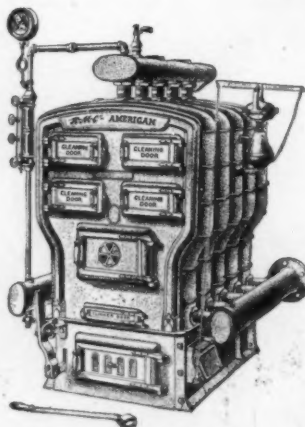
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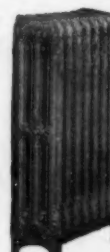
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SOCIETIES, PERSONAL MENTION, ETC.

THE New York *Evening Post* finds it worth while to devote a long editorial article to commending and commenting on a suggestion contained in the June issue of the *Columbia University Quarterly*, which draws attention to the fact that a system of academic coöperation between the universities and colleges of this country, one that could easily be devised and established, lies comparatively overlooked and unused. The observations of both of these authorities are quite in line with the suggestion we made in our issue for January 15, 1905, when we pointed out some of the advantages that might accrue to the architectural schools, and the profession, through the organization of what we then styled "a peripatetic American Sorbonne," selected members of the teaching-staff lecturing in rotation at the several architectural schools during the same semester, to the manifest broadening of the influence of their teaching and the lightening of their own mental labors. The real credit for the suggestion in all the cases dates back, of course, to Kaiser Wilhelm II. or whoever it was that suggested to him the establishment between Germany and the United States of an exchange of lecturing professors. It may be worth while for those who are interested in our architectural schools to look up what we said on the subject a couple of years ago.

ANOTHER, and a seemingly needed lesson in fireproofing was given in New York the other day in a rather spectacular fashion. A fire occurring in the

eighth story of a modern building, the first fire-engine to arrive on the scene coupled onto the stand-pipe of the building while the hosemen were carried by the elevator to the floor above the fire, where they unrolled the stationary hose belonging to that floor and opened the valve. But, in place of the gush of water they were prepared for, there issued with explosive violence from the pipe's nozzle a volume of superheated steam that caused every scalded fireman it struck to wilt and drop, while the hands of the man who held the nozzle were badly blistered before he could drop it. The explanation of the phenomenon was found to be that the stand-pipe passed through that room where the fire was, and here the most combustible goods, and so causing the hottest fire, chanced to be stacked about the empty stand-pipe, which was in consequence quickly raised to white heat. Consequently, when the water had been forced by the fire-engine up to that point where it touched the heated metal, it at once flashed into steam with explosive violence. But for the almost simultaneous opening of the hose valve, the explosion would, apart from injury to the firemen, probably have wrecked walls and floors enough to allow the further spread of the fire. The accident, serious so far as the men were concerned, shows that where stand-pipes must be carried through store-rooms or offices they should be carefully protected with a good cellular fireproof covering, while the tenants should be warned to keep goods at a distance.

WHEN in responding to a reporter's invitation to talk about oneself a man does so, it is not fair to class him as an egoist, but it does seem quite proper to infer, from the tale confided to his newspaper friend, that Mr. George Gray Barnard, sculptor, while a good deal of an optimist, with possible altruistic tendencies, is surely a very credulous person, and rather a poor hand at affairs. Mr. Barnard has returned to this country to try to straighten out his obligations and rights under his contract to provide for the Pennsylvania Capitol certain important sculptures, important in scale, but even more impressive, Mr. Barnard thinks, in number, for, whereas Michael Angelo sculptured only nineteen figures during his whole career—leaving some of them unfinished at that—the American sculptor sought to do for the Pennsylvania State-house no less than sixty-seven, one of the groups being forty-five feet high. It appears, though, that we, like other of the sculptor's admirers, have been in error in believing until now that he had agreed to model and deliver, in stone or bronze, the entire amount of work originally considered for the paltry sum of one hundred thousand dollars. Mr. Barnard proves to have been, so far as knowledge of business forms and acquaintance with human nature, quite as innocent as most artists, but it seems that he cannot be charged with ignorance of a fair valuation for the work he was undertaking to do, for he now says he was told by the Commissioners and their architect that he would "without doubt have seven hundred thousand dollars with which to do the work." Later, the Commission declared they could only spend three hundred thousand for sculpture, and that it must all be delivered in three years. When the sculptor declared this would be impossible, they finally made a contract

with him for about one-third of the work originally contemplated, binding themselves to pay one hundred thousand dollars, provided the finished groups should be delivered within the specified three years. As everyone knows now, the sculptor has not been able to make delivery, and has received only some sixty thousand dollars on account. He now returns to this country in the hope of procuring a revision and renewal of the contract and enough money to enable the completion of the work already in hand.

THE irritations to which a constitutional monarch is subjected must be very annoying to an autocratic spirit, and King Leopold, already chafing under the impolite way in which Christian civilization is inquiring into the conduct of affairs in the Congo Free States, can hardly relish the way in which he has been brought to book in the capital city of his own kingdom, though, to be sure, he already knew he was not over-popular there. It appears that for some time past the royal palace at Brussels has been undergoing serious reconstruction, and a short time ago some busybody noticed that the builders were encroaching on the public thoroughfare whereon the palace abuts, and at once filed a complaint with the municipal bureau of inspection of buildings. The builder, entertaining the belief that a king can do no wrong, declined to comply with the order of the municipal authorities, and went on with his work, only to be arrested promptly. This brought the undertaking to a standstill, and, as the King is so unpopular, the result is likely to be that he cannot obtain from the city any waiver of the ordinances, and this will mean that not only work already done must be undone, but the entire design of the façade at that point will have to be redesigned. If the citizens of Brussels can force the wealthiest monarch in Europe to respect the law, it should encourage the Corporation Counsel of New York City to insist on the removal of the encroaching portions of the Knickerbocker Trust Company's building and other similar structures along Fifth Avenue, and even to attack the property, on the Riverside Drive opposite the Soldiers' Monument, of the lady who is making herself prominent just now by her conduct of a campaign against needless noise, the particular object of her attack being the skippers of tug-boats and steamers who navigate the Hudson in front of her dwelling.

THE destruction that overtook the French forests after the Revolution, when the great landed estates of the *émigrés* fell into the hands of the populace, has seemingly been repeated in Japan. When, in 1871, feudalism was abolished and the *daimios* surrendered their powers and privileges, together with more or less of their land holdings, to the Mikado, some of this land was retained by the Government, while other parts were disposed of to private parties. These new owners, anxious to reap a speedy return, attacked the standing timber with reckless indiscretion, and, though but few years have elapsed, the country is already suffering. In view of this the Government lately has taken steps to encourage tree-planting; in other words, it seems to have revived one of the standing laws of the feudal code, which required the planting of a new tree whenever an old one was felled. In our own Northwest, Minnesota, which has an enlight-

ened Forestry Service, pays out this month in the forty-two counties which have adopted the bounty system, the sum of twenty thousand dollars, at the rate of \$2.30 per acre, though an owner can collect in one year bounty on only ten acres. This provision has its usefulness, for it not only sets a limit on the amount a county must raise by general taxation to pay the tree-planting bounty, but it discourages the planting of a greater area than can be cared for by the owners, it being one of the provisions of the law that any tree that dies must be replaced.

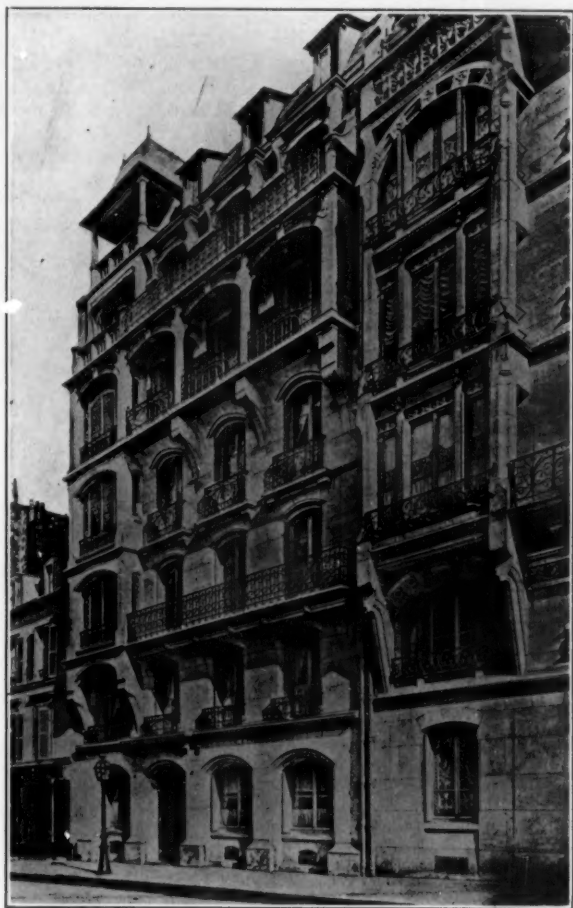
AS the editors of *The Iron Age* and the *Journal of the Franklin Institute* are normally efficient proof-readers, it would appear that, henceforward, architects might have to be more particular than ever as to the dotting of their i's. The latter editors appear to endorse the former's statement that "aluminum," a steel plate coated with it does not appear what, has most useful qualities, seeing that the sheets are rustproof, do not scale under double-seaming and can be soldered freely. Aluminum is intended for such uses as are now satisfied by sheet copper or galvanized iron sheets, and in point of cost and durability is said to rank between these two older and better known materials. If the advent of the new material will but restore to general use in the language the more logical and elegant spelling of the light metal, aluminum, it should be welcomed for that reason alone.

AND, speaking of words, we have lately, in an Iowa newspaper, come upon a familiar word used in an unfamiliar way—the writer there declaring that a certain house has been repainted "from comb to baseboard." We do not pretend to know the derivation, but the analogy between a ridge-pole and a cock's comb is sufficiently plain. There must be, here and there, a good many technical words and terms, used only locally or fallen into disuse, that it would be worth while to bring back into the language, and it would be an interesting and far from useless task if some competent person or association should undertake the compilation and publication not of another dictionary, but of a full and complete glossary of architectural terms. The American architectural vocabulary is, for lack of such an authority, very incomplete and weak, and is becoming weaker or at least more mixed every year, through the spreading use of French terms, introduced by those who have done all or most of their studying in Paris or from French books. A considerable list of French words which are driving out of use their English equivalents, just as "façade" has almost entirely displaced "front," will occur to every one. There is, perhaps, good reason for this: the French language is richer than the English in architectural terms and these also are more precise, many of them like "*rais de cœur*," for instance, having no English equivalent. But there must be available a good many local American terms and still more English ones that we do not use that, if made accessible through a good glossary, would put a stay on the national habit of adopting foreign words and terms, so far as building matters are concerned.

FURTHER WORK OF M. CHARLES PLUMET.

WE have already seen in a previous article¹ the house which M. Charles Plumet built at the corner of the Ave. Bois de Boulogne and the Ave. Malakoff, Paris, a sumptuous house, full of variety and interest, the work of an artist imbued with the beauties of Gothic work, yet of strong enough

its Gothic mouldings and details, it has a character quite its own, unique among its neighbors. It is undeniably stiff in many of its features, and lacks suppleness and flow. Many of the



APARTMENT-HOUSE NEAR THE PLACE MAIESHERBES, PARIS.

personality not to permit of his being classed as a copyist even by the most casual observer. Mention was made in this previous article of other works of M. Plumet's, and of some of these other works I now wish to speak.



INTERIOR VIEWS: HOUSE OF M. PLUMET, ARCHITECT, 49 AVENUE VICTOR HUGO, PARIS.

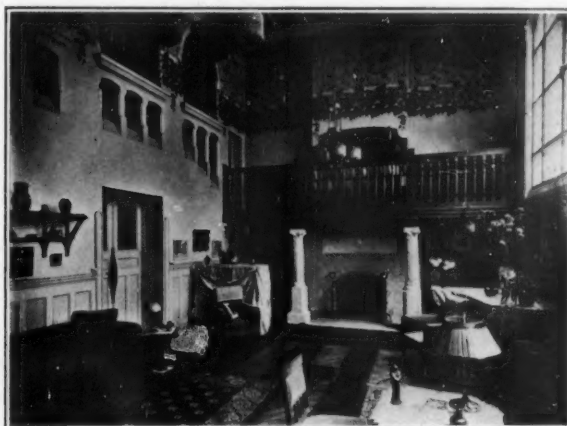
The apartment-house near the Place Maiesherbes, just off of the Rue Legendre, was one of these. All in stone, except certain parts of the upper two stories, which are of brick, with its segmental-headed windows, its consoles, its segmental arches and

¹"American Architect" for March 2, 1907.



NO. 50 AVENUE VICTOR HUGO, PARIS.

details are crude and amateurish. Yet it unmistakably has that charm which so many buildings lack, it being an honest attempt to express ideas strongly felt.



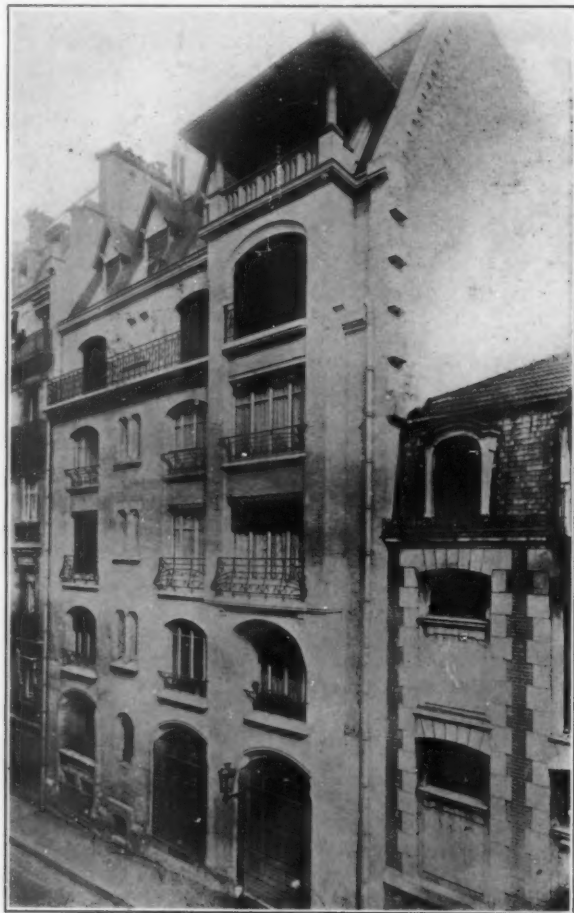
Let us pass over an interval of about eight years until M. Plumet had another problem almost identical in character, except that in the latter case the lot was larger and there was a little more money to spend. This second apartment-house is situated at No. 50 Avenue Victor Hugo. It has been built about two years,

several years subsequent to the house on the Ave. Bois de Boulogne. In general, it preserves the same motives that were used in the former house. It is rather in the handling of them that we see the fruit of the experience and study of the intervening years. The façade is built throughout of a very light buff, almost white, limestone relieved only by the drab white mullions and the gray green balcony rails. The proportions are good, as is also the general mass, arranged to give good light to the rooms. The columns of the fourth story are well proportioned to the work they have to do. The supporting brackets, especially at the corners, are ingenious and happy in the manner in which they carry the pressure back into the walls. The balcony rails are quite free and most graceful in their lines. The motives in which they are worked out are adaptations of the eye in the peacock's tail. Throughout the façade we feel a much greater suppleness, and much less monotony. At the same time, the façade is much simpler than its prototype. It is much less encum-

placing of bands and spots of different texture and color, and the varying of the window-heads, both as to form and as to height, give this façade an interest quite above the ordinary under such conditions.

Another treatment in brick we may see in the side elevation of an apartment-house facing on Avenue Victor Hugo, number 49. This is of yellow brick with wide mortar-joints. The base and the trimmings are of limestone. This base runs up into the third floor at one point so as to include the consoles for the projecting bay. The balconies are light and full of snap, swelling into varied shapes to give play to the whole. The openings are most frank, being exactly suited to the demands of the rooms into which they open. The general effect is most attractive, having a peculiar homelike quality that bespeaks pleasant interiors—a quality so lacking in most French apartment-houses.

It is of one of these interiors that I show a photograph. It is the large room on the ground floor, the one with the heavily grided windows, used as the living room of M. Plumet's apartment, nearly all the others rooms on two floors opening out of



HOUSE OF M. PLUMET, ARCHITECT, 49 AVENUE VICTOR HUGO, PARIS.

bered with useless details, but yet it is not dry. The whole has considerable strength, yet it cannot be said it lacks refinement. There is another façade of M. Plumet's, facing on the tracks of the Belt Line that encircles Paris just within the walls, that has an especial interest due to the restrictions under which it was built. It is on the east side of the tracks, a little south of the Avenue Bois de Boulogne. Certain regulations forbade the use of projections from the wall surface. Its site dictated that it should be of brick rather than of stone, except in the lower two stories, which are of the very cheap and easily worked "meulière." The window-heads are of brick arches, the corner blocks, lintels, and string-courses being of limestone. The window guard-rails are of wrought-iron, except those in the windows at either side of the center. These latter are of stone. The lintels of a few of the largest openings are of steel I-beams, exposed and painted a gray-green, like the guard-rails.

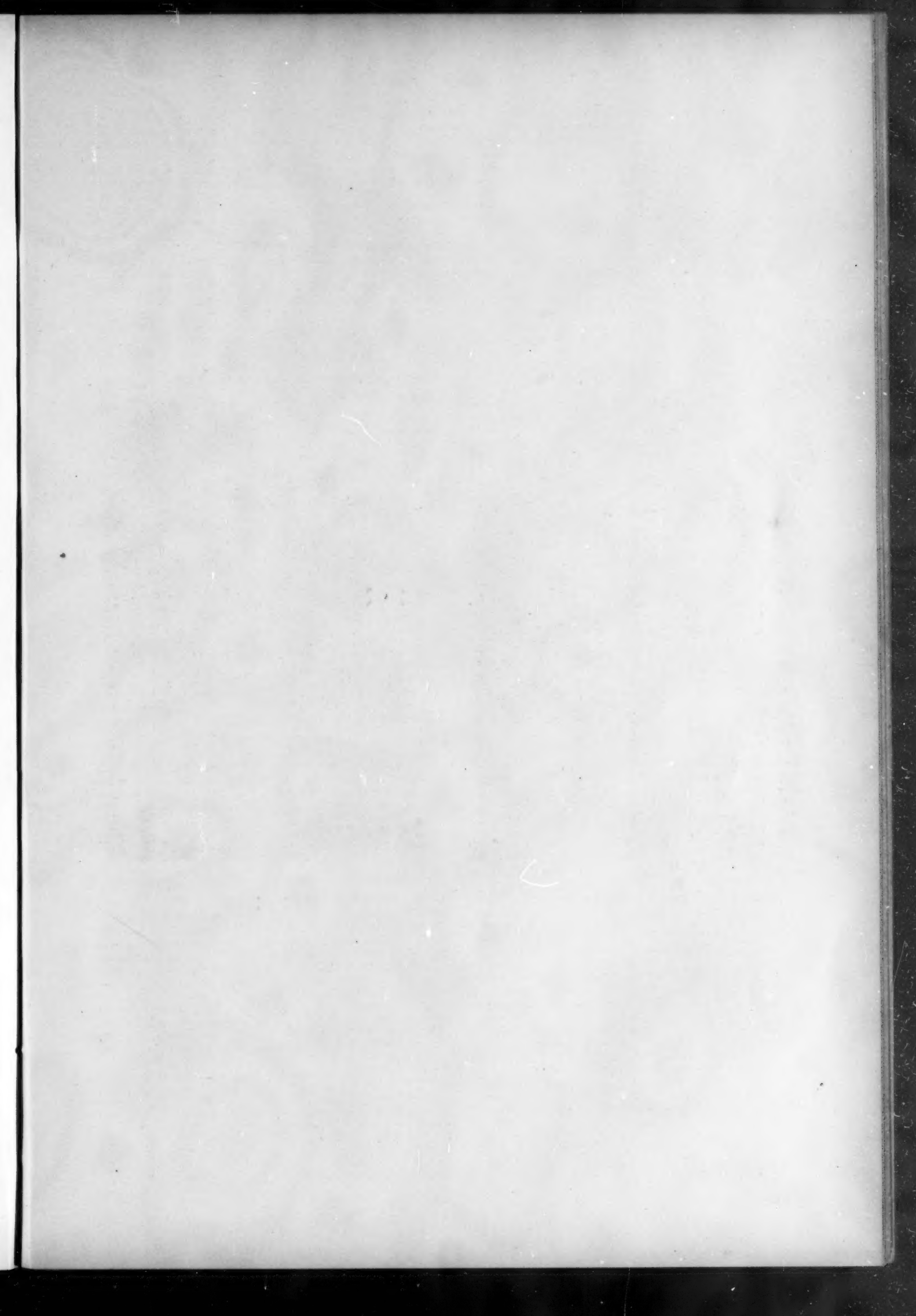
The windows are placed frankly where needed and of the relative size needed, which with the quite varied sky-line and with the play of color in the brick and stone leaves the façade, despite its lack of projections, anything but cold and monotonous. The proportions in general are good, which, with the care spent on many little details, such as the mullioning of the windows, the



APARTMENT-HOUSE NEAR THE AVENUE BOIS DE BOULOGNE, PARIS.

it. The floor and most of the wood finish are of quartered oak, unstained. The mantel, which is most charming in its proportions and in its delicately sculptured frieze, is of a light buff gray brick. The andirons are of wrought-iron. Two beautifully carved columns of a fine grade of limestone uphold the wooden balcony. The plastered walls are tinted a buff, slightly lemon-yellow in tone, with a stenciled border decoration of grape and horse-chestnut motives in light yellows, reds and greens. The ceiling beams are painted to match the plaster with a stencil decoration similar to the wall border. The brass chandeliers are original, yet most reasonable in design. In fact all the furnishings are characterized by a simplicity and good taste that not only makes each article an object of interest in itself, but a happy component of an harmonious whole. As we look over this work of M. Plumet's we will find that it does or does not appeal to us; that is a matter of taste. It does have an interest for us, however, as the work of a man who realized that the accepted forms did not fully answer our present needs, and realizing it turned to the one really indigenous French style, the Gothic, for his inspiration, modeling it, transforming it, and infusing it with his personality to the end of creating a new style quite his own. This is what he has done for us.

G. B. FORD.





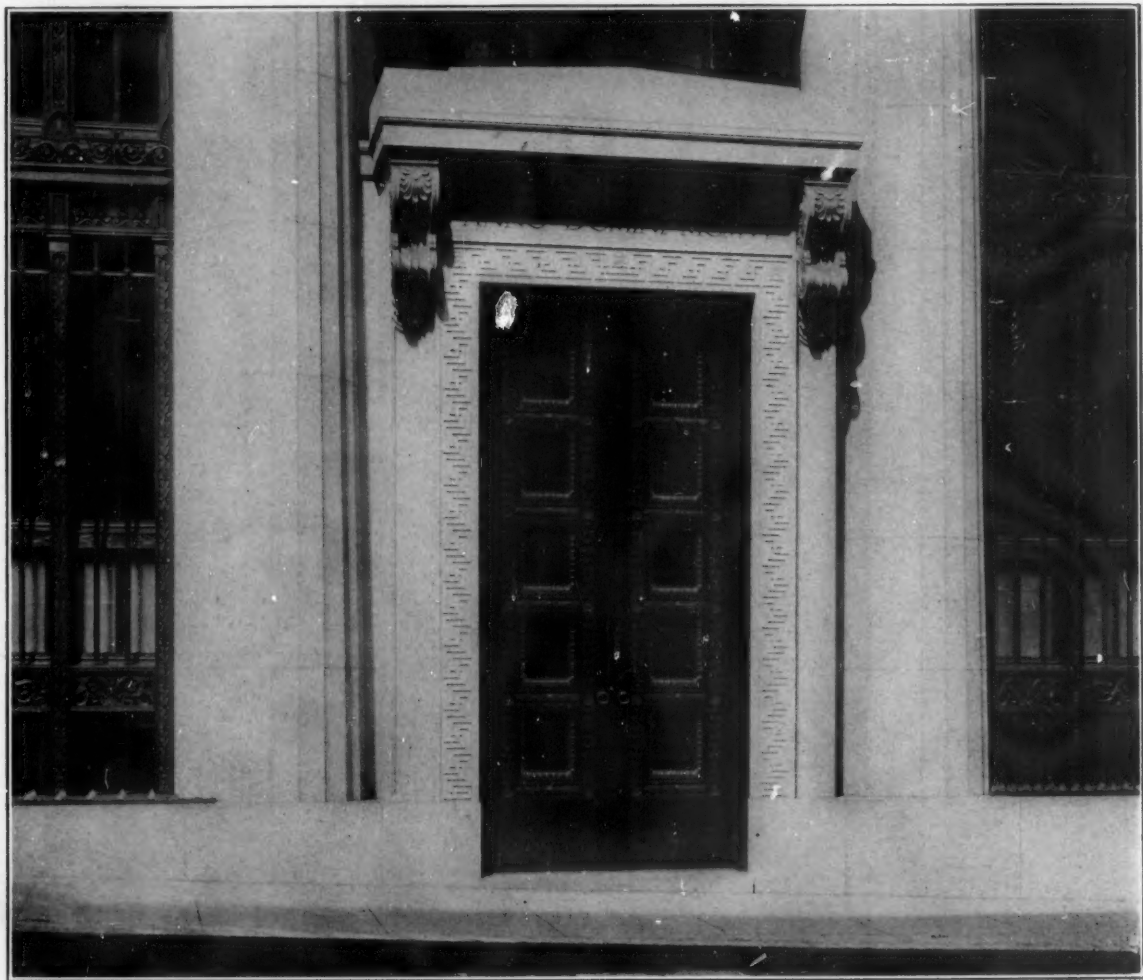
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Winslow & Bigelow, Architects.

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June 29, 1907.

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WATER STREET ENTRANCE: NATIONAL SHAWMUT BANK, BOSTON, MASS.

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HOUSES ON HORTENSE PLACE, ST. LOUIS, MO.

George W. Hellmuth, Architect.

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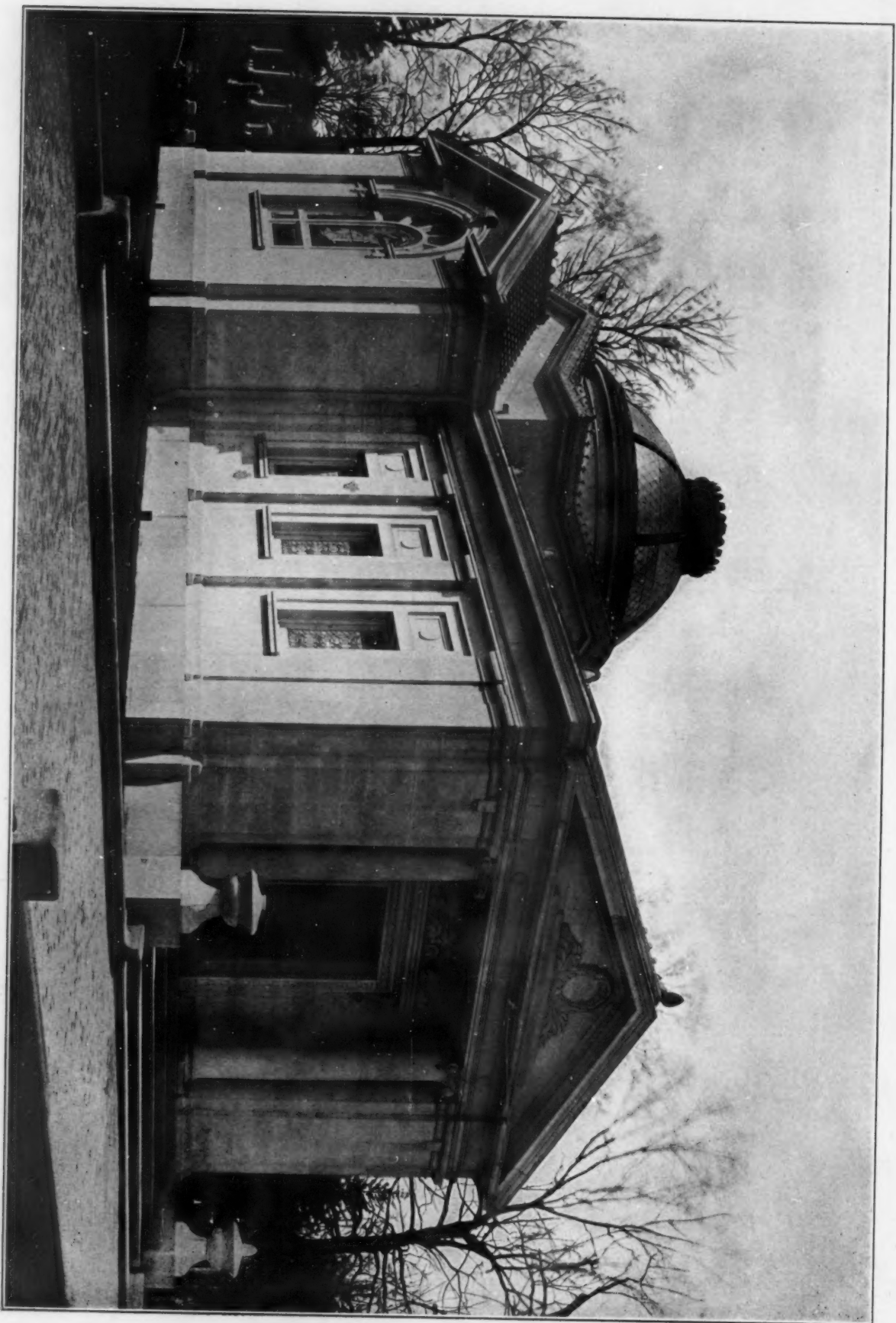
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MORTUARY CHAPEL, GREENLAWN CEMETERY, COLUMBUS, O.

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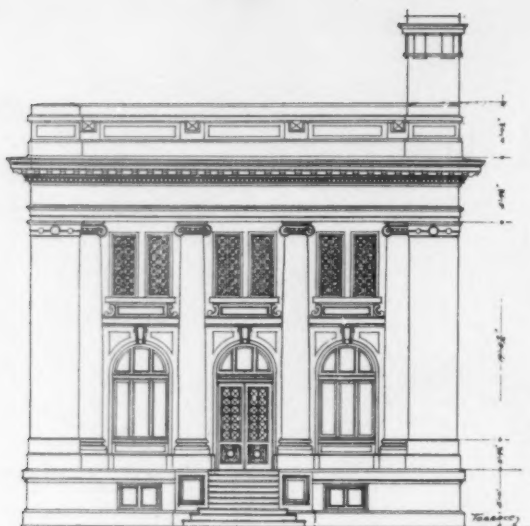
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INTERIOR VIEW : MORTUARY CHAPEL, GREENLAWN CEMETERY, COLUMBUS, O.

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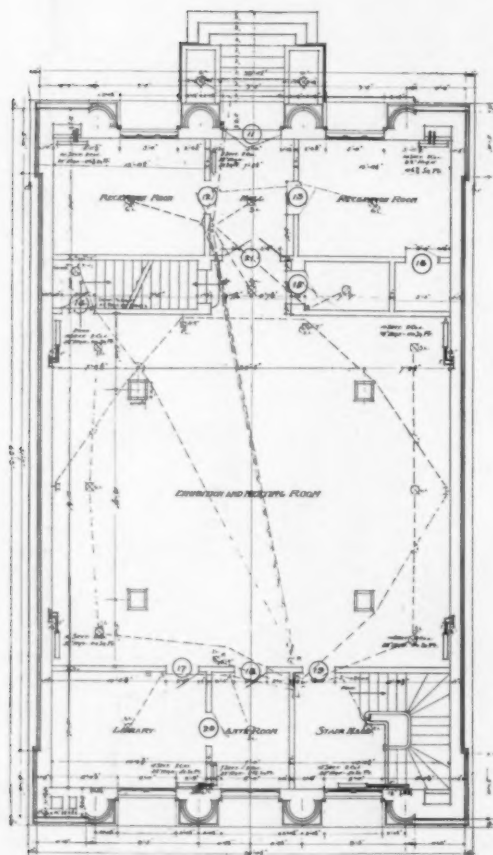


NORTH ELEVATION

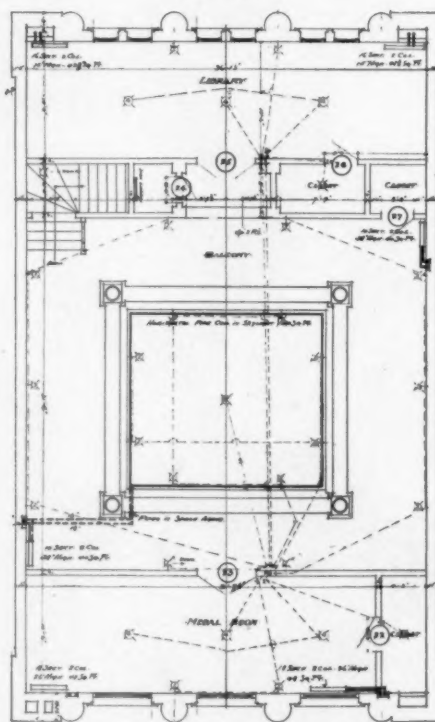


SOUTH ELEVATION

MAIN FLOOR PLAN



SECOND FLOOR PLAN



BUILDING FOR
THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY
AUDUBON PARK
NEW YORK CITY

MUSEUM FOR THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Charles P. Huntington, Architect.

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3/4 SCALE DETAIL OF NORTH ELEVATION

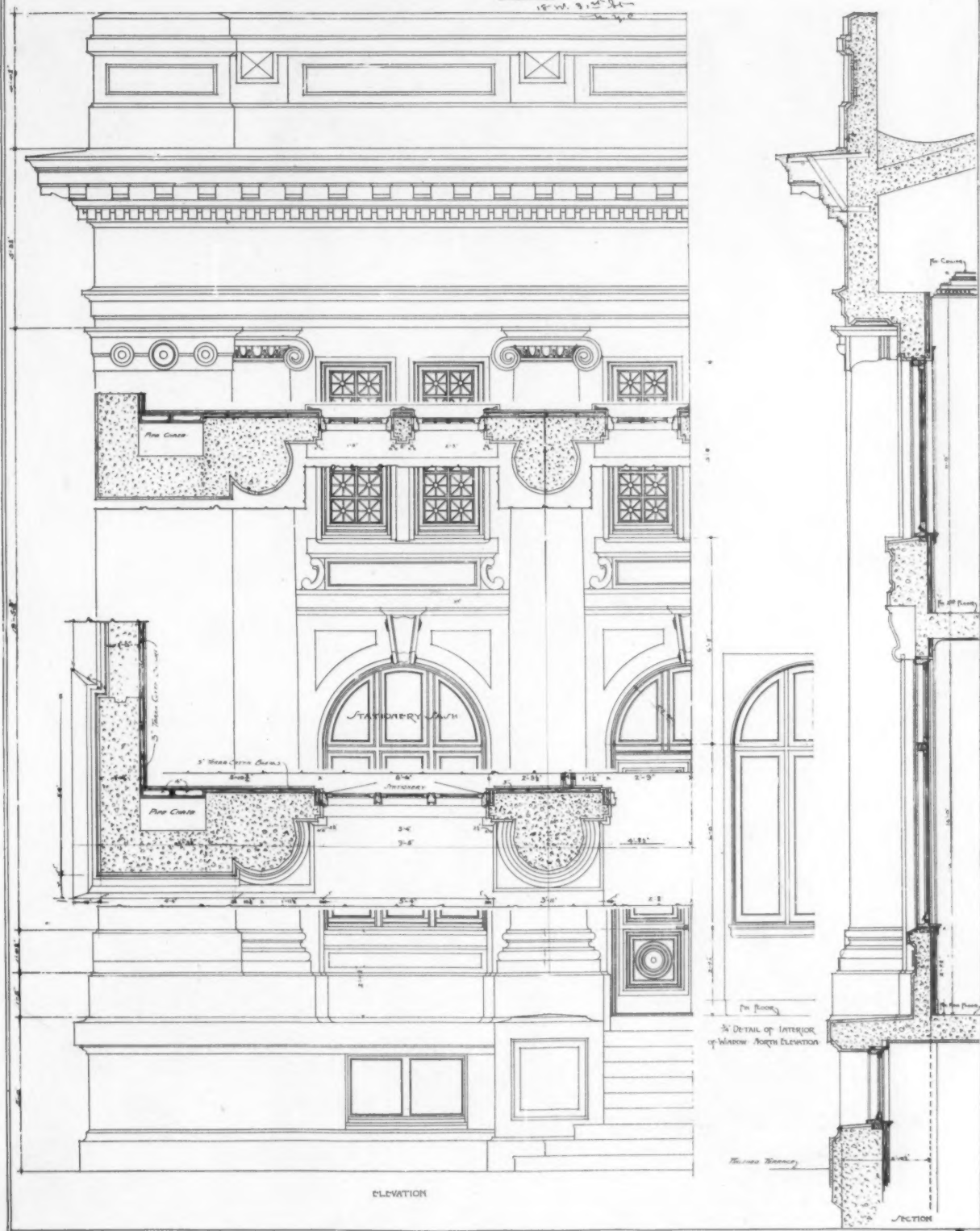
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Charles P. Huntington

Architect

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DETAIL, NORTH FRONT: MUSEUM FOR THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY, NEW YORK, N. Y.

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FATIGUE IN METALS.

THE fact that stresses much less than the normal breaking stress will suffice to fracture a metal bar if applied sufficiently often was first discovered by Wohler, a German physicist, about fifty years ago. Naturally the subject is one of great importance to engineers and all users of machinery, and a good deal of experimenting has been carried out with a view to determining the precise nature of the changes which occur in metals when the stresses fluctuate periodically. In this article we are, however, more concerned with the engineering than with the physical aspects of the subject. Wohler himself carried out a classical series of experiments which were afterwards confirmed by Bauschinger and others. In recent years a good deal more work has been done in this direction, and several new facts have been brought to light, although there is still much uncertainty about the matter.

The results of the earlier experiments seemed to show that any stress greater than about half the normal breaking stress—the exact ratio depends upon the material and the nature of the stresses—would suffice to fracture the specimen if applied and removed sufficiently often, and that below this stress the material would withstand an indefinite number of applications of stress. A consideration of Wohler's results shows, however, that this limiting stress is not a constant for any given material, but is dependent upon the range of fluctuation and the mean value of the stresses. Thus the number of repetitions of stress required to produce fracture is much less with a fluctuation of, say, twenty tons per square inch about a mean stress of fifteen tons than with the same fluctuation about a mean stress of, say five tons per square inch. The point is of considerable importance, as it is frequently stated that the safe range of fluctuation is some fixed amount for a given material. This view is quite erroneous, and is largely due to the fact that when the fluctuation is between narrow limits of tension and compression the influence of the mean stress, which is low in any case, is small. When, however, as is often the case in practical engineering, the mean stress is itself considerable, the strength of the material to resist these repetitions of stress is largely dependent upon the value of the mean stress.

Another point of considerable importance brought out by Wohler's experiments is that an alternating stress fluctuating between, say, fifteen tons per square inch in tension and fifteen tons in compression, is much more dangerous than a fluctuation between zero and fifteen tons in either tension or compression, not both. It is for this reason that engineers usually allow a higher factor-of-safety with alternating stresses than with those of which the direction is constant. Mill shafting is subject to alternating bending stresses, due to the belts and pulleys, whereas an engine crank shaft, with the flywheel carried by its own bearings at the end of the shaft, is subject to stresses which do not vary much in direction. It is interesting, therefore, to note that years of experience have led to the adoption of higher stresses for the engine shaft than for the mill shafting. Experiments by Professor Osborne Reynolds and Mr. Smith showed what had not been previously suspected—that the rapidity of application of the stresses greatly influences the results.

For any given stress the number of repetitions required to break the material increases with increasing rapidity as the rate of application of the stress is decreased, so that while 500,000 reversals may be required to produce fracture at 1,500 applications per minute, 50,000 may be sufficient at 2,500 per minute. Most of Wohler's experiments were carried out at about sixty applications of stress per minute; those of Reynolds and Smith varied between 1,500 and 2,500, while those recently carried out by Stanton and Bairstow at the National Physical Laboratory had a frequency of 800 per minute. Unfortunately the results of these different observers do not fall into line very well on this question of speed, and doubt has been expressed as to the truthworthiness of the high-speed results on this point. Their accuracy, so far as it concerns the general nature of the influence of the high speeds, seems, however, to be unimpeachable, and in these days of steam turbines, high-speed electric driving, and increasing speeds generally the point is one requiring consideration in engineering designs.

Another important point which experiments have brought out is the very great weakening effect of sudden changes of cross-section in the specimen. Taking the strength (as measured by the limiting range of alternating stress which would just not break the specimen, however often the stress might be applied) of specimens with no sudden changes of cross-section as one

hundred per cent., the strength of specimens having screw threads or almost square shoulders cut on them is, according to the experiments of Stanton and Bairstow, about fifty-five per cent., and when the specimen has a perfectly square shoulder the strength is reduced to twenty-five per cent. The exact strength ratios will probably depend upon the precise proportions of the specimen, but the results given will serve to show that square corners and sharp-bottomed grooves should never be employed if they can possibly be avoided.

As to the nature of the internal changes produced in metals by repetitions of stress, we are still somewhat in the dark, although the beautiful experiments of Ewing and Humphrey have thrown much light on the behavior of mild steel and wrought iron under the influence of alternating bending stresses such as are met with in mill shafting. They showed that the crystalline grains of which the metal is composed slip slightly along approximately plane surfaces within the grains, just as two slates might slide on each other. As the number of alternations of stress rises the number of these slipping surfaces is increased, and they gradually develop into cracks. Now a crack in a stressed bar of metal sets up very high local stresses at the bottom of the crack, and consequently the cracks tend to grow, until finally the specimen breaks. Screw threads and sharp corners act in a similar manner to a crack, but in a less intense degree. Whether the phenomena attending the fracture of bars in which the stress fluctuates, but does not reverse, are the same as those discovered by Ewing and Humphrey has not been ascertained, and the results of past experiments make it dangerous to prophesy. There is still much research work waiting to be done in connection with the fatigue of metals, especially as to the effects of annealing or tempering at various stages in the applications of stress.—*Manchester Guardian*.

UNDERWRITING AND OTHER TERMS¹—II.

"High-test Sprinkler Heads."—See "hard sprinkler heads."

"Hog-chain Beam."—A beam having one or more struts or straining posts beneath, under which a tie-chain or tie-rod passes to prevent the beam from hogging or bending.

"Hollow Finished."—A ceiling, partition or wall sheathed, plastered or otherwise finished in such a way as to leave an enclosed or hollow space.

"Hooded."—Provided with a sort of canopy shield, generally of metal; may have a flue at the apex to carry off smoke, heat or gases.

I.

"Isolated."—Separated from other buildings or risks, and therefore presumed to be unexposed; detached a considerable distance.

J.

"Jack-shafting."—Intermediate shafting for driving counter-shafting, which in turn drives machinery directly.

"Jamb."—In a window or door frame, a vertical side member serving to support the head.

L.

"Lagged."—Covered or jacketed to prevent the loss, escape or waste of heat; as a boiler breeching is lagged with asbestos, cement or mineral wool, etc.

"Ledge."—The narrow shelf formed where a wall increases in thickness.

"Light-court."—

(a)—A space within a building open at the top to admit light and enclosed by walls which usually contain windows.

(b)—The enclosure formed by erecting buildings about an open space.

"Light-shaft."—An enclosed space, smaller than a light-court, through the floor or floors of a building, usually under a skylight. The enclosure may consist wholly or in part of glass, for the purpose of lighting the interior. See "light-court."

"Light-well."—An unenclosed opening through the floor or floors of a building, usually under a skylight, for the purpose of lighting the interior.

"Lowred."—Ventilated on one or more sides by an arrangement of slats arranged one above another and slanting downward and outward.

¹Report of the Committee on Uniform Requirements, submitted at the annual convention of the National Fire Protection Association, and here continued from page 242, No. 1643.

M.

- "*Magnetic Separator*."—A magnetic device placed in the chutes or feed-spouts of grinding mills, as malt mills, for the purpose of arresting iron or steel particles which, if allowed to pass to the rapidly moving metal parts of the mill, might strike a spark, causing a dust-explosion.
- "*Marine-leg*."—A movable elevator leg so arranged that its boot can dip into a ship's hold; generally built at the side or end of a grain elevator, but sometimes in a detached tower.
- "*Meeting-rail*."—The combination of the bottom rail of the upper sash and the upper rail of the lower sash of a double-hung window.
- "*Mullion*."—A vertical structural member of a window frame, serving to separate and support adjoining sashes.
- "*Muntin*."—In window sash, a vertical or horizontal strip separating panels or panes of glass in doors or windows.

O.

- "*Open-finished*."—Referring to wooden ceilings and floors and inner surface of frame walls, without concealed spaces; not finished at all, or so finished that the studding or joists are exposed.

P.

- "*Plain-finished*."—Referring to inner surface of incombustible walls and to ceilings of incombustible material, left without finish or plastered directly without furring; having no concealed spaces.
- "*Pompier Ladder*."—A scaling-ladder having a center pole with step-rungs projecting on either side and a large hook at the upper end to catch over window-sills, parapets, etc.
- "*Protection*."—
- (a)—Private—
 - 1st. Precautionary methods or devices intended to prevent fire or to notify of unsafe conditions, as personal patrolling of premises by assured watch service, automatic journal alarm, low-water alarms on boilers, etc.
 - 2d. Signaling systems intended to give quick notification of fire, as automatic or manual fire-alarms, sprinkler-valve alarm, etc.
 - 3d. Signaling systems intended to give notification when protective apparatus is disarranged, as sprinkler supervision.
 - 4th. Fire fighting and extinguishing devices of whatever nature under the control of the assured.
 - (b)—Public—

All devices and apparatus not under the direct control of the assured intended to transmit fire signals or aid in the extinguishing of fires, as fire-alarm telegraph, city water works, fire-departments, fire-patrols, etc.
 - (c)—As applied to structural members in building construction, fireproofing.
 - (d)—As applied to combustible material exposed by heat devices, etc.; fireproofing, clearance or fire-extinguishing devices.
 - (e)—Referring to exterior or interior openings in walls; fire shutters, wired-glass windows, water-curtains, etc., or fire-doors.
- "*Pulley-style*."—That part of a box-frame which is next the sash and contains the pulley.

R.

- "*Rheostat*."—An electric device for regulating the amount of resistance in a circuit.
- "*Risk*."—Properly speaking, property covered by a contract of insurance or policy. Sometimes used in inspection reports to designate the property covered by the report and which may or may not be insured—as good risk, poor risk, etc.
- "*Roof*."—
- (a)—"French." A form of roof with almost vertical sides, sometimes concave or even convex, and the top usually flat or sloping toward the rear; the sides are commonly pierced with dormer or other windows ("Century"). The term is also applied to roofs of buildings which may have such roof construction only in front and (or) at one or both sides. It derives its name from its fancied resemblance to the French mansard roof, which see.
 - (b)—"Hip." One which rises by equally inclined planes from all four sides of a building.

- (c)—"M-roof." A double roof shaped like an "M" and consisting of two peaked roofs placed side by side.

- (d)—"Mansard." A form of curb-roof, the lower slope of which approaches the vertical while the upper slope is variable, but much more nearly flat than in the typical curb-roof; the lower section of roof is pierced with windows ("Century"). The term is also applied to roofs of buildings which may have such roof construction only in front or (and) at one or both sides. See French roof.

- (e)—"Pitched." One with inclined planes meeting in a ridge; a peaked roof.

- (f)—"Saw-tooth." Consisting of two or more regularly occurring slanting roofs, the planes of which are parallel, with glazed sash in the vertical space between the top of each plane and the bottom of the next; a cross section of the roof resembles saw teeth, giving rise to the name.

"*Roof-laths*."—The narrow strips across rafters to which slates or shingles are nailed, sometimes called "*spaced sheathing*."

"*Rosette*."—A circular ceiling fixture, usually of porcelain, from which drop-cords for incandescent lamps or other electrical devices are suspended.

"*Rotary Converter*."—An electrical rotor machine designed to convert alternating current into direct current.

S.

"*Sash*."—In a window, the framework for holding the glass; it consists of sash bars fixed at the ends into two horizontal rails and two vertical stiles. The sash is hung in a window frame. When it slides vertically it is counterbalanced by sash-weights, connected by sash-cords to the sash and weights.

"*Scupper*."—An outlet provided for the escape of water from a floor; generally required in sprinkled buildings.

"*Setting*."—The enclosing walls of any heat device; as boiler setting.

"*Short-circuit*."—A contact between electrical conductors of different potential, without the intervention of resistance, so that for an instant a theoretically unlimited current flows through the conductors and the contact.

"*Shotgun-feed*."—The long steam cylinder in which works the piston and rod operating a saw carriage.

"*Siamese*."—To connect two or more hose leads in such a way as to supply a larger lead or main or play-pipe.

"*Skewback*."—The inclined surface from which an arch springs.

"*Skylight*."—

- (a)—A glazed opening in a roof to admit light.
- (b)—"Lantern." A roof structure with apertures to admit light.

- (c)—"Monitor." A skylight set on vertical frames, with windows in the sides and ends of same.

- (d)—"Texas." See "monitor."

"*Spaced*."—Separated at approximately regular distances; as sprinkler heads, sprinkler pipes, floor planks not laid tight or close together, joists, roof-laths, etc.

"*Spline*."—In carpentry, a rectangular piece of wood used to secure a joint by fitting into two grooves opposite each other.

"*Sprinkler*."—To equip with automatic sprinklers.

"*Sprinklered*."—Equipped with automatic sprinklers.

"*Sphincter Hose*."—Hose that is wound with wire to prevent wear and tear as well as to strengthen it. Generally rubber hose, such as is used in boiler cleaning.

"*Squeegee*."—An implement shaped like a wide hoe with a rubber strip at the edge of the blade; used by firemen to push water out of the rooms and off floors in cleaning up after a fire.

"*Staggered Space*."—An arrangement of objects in such manner that the individuals in one row are opposite the space between the individuals of the row on either side. Sprinkler heads are often so arranged.

"*Stairs*."—A flight or series of steps.

- (a)—"Continuous." One in which the successive flights are in the same general line, with only a landing at each floor to break the continuity.

- (b)—"Flight-above-flight." One in which the successive flights are over each other and run in the same direction.

- (c)—"Helical." Winding; commonly called spiral.

"*Starting-box*."—A rheostat used for starting and controlling direct-current electric motors.

"*Steam-nigger*."—A device consisting of steam cylinders, levers and hooks or lugs to manipulate logs at a saw-carriage.

"*Stile*."—In a window sash, the vertical side members to which the horizontal sash bars and rails are attached.

"*Strut-board*."—The piece of board under the pulley in an elevator head which connects the legs and serves to finish the enclosure at this point.

"*Switchboard*."—A board, rack or table carrying the various make-and-break devices, indicating instruments and other controlling apparatus of an electric power generating or distributing system.

T.

"*Texas*."—A roof-house containing one or more stories.

"*Thimble*."—A short, cylindrical sleeve or bushing, frequently double, about a pipe where it passes through a wall, roof, partition or floor, etc., for the purpose of protecting inflammable material.

"*Tie*."—

(a)—A timber, rod, chain, etc., binding together two bodies which have a tendency to separate or diverge from each other; opposed to a strut.

(b)—Any member in framing that is in tension. In a roof truss the lower horizontal member is called the *tie-beam* if of wood, and the *tie-rod* if of iron.

"*Tile*."—

(a)—"*Dense*." Building tile of little porosity, or dense and hard; opposed to porous tile.

(b)—"*Porous*." Building tile which is porous or cellular; made by incorporating sawdust with the clay in working the latter, the sawdust burning out when the tile is fired in the kilns.

"*Tongue*."—A ridge worked on the edge of a board to fit into a corresponding groove in the next board. The joint is called tongue-and-groove. See "*spline*."

"*Top Rail*."—The upper rail of a door or sash.

"*Transformer*."—A device acting by induction to lower or raise the voltage of an electric circuit; termed step-up or step-down, according as it raises or lowers the voltage.

"*Transom-bar*."—

(a)—The horizontal member in a door or window frame which separates the movable parts below the transom from the part or stationary sash above the transom.

(b)—In the absence of the above described bar, usually the bottom rail of the upper sash is made to fit tightly against or into grooves in the upper rail of the lower door or sash, or vice versa, in which case the two rails so united are known as a transom-bar.

U.

"*Unbroken Area*."—An area which is in no way subdivided by walls or partitions.

V.

"*Valve*."—

(a)—"*Air*." See "*dry-pipe valve*."

(b)—"*Ball-check*." A check valve in which the closing device is a solid sphere, usually metallic, unattached, but retained within a chamber in such a way that the flow of fluid carries the ball to a ground seat, interrupting the flow.

(c)—"*Dry-pipe*." In a dry-pipe sprinkler system the automatic valve, which is held closed against the water supply by air pressure in the system.

(d)—"*Flap-check*." Also known as clack-check and disc-check. See "*swing check*."

(e)—"*Foot*." A gravity flap in the lower end of a pipe to prevent the escape backward of liquid or steam once passed up through it.

(f)—"*Gate*." A valve with a sliding gate.

(g)—"*Pop*." One which opens automatically at a predetermined pressure, above which it might not be considered safe for the pressure to rise. A form of safety-valve.

(h)—"*Swing-check*." A check valve with hinged disc, in distinction to ball checks and other types of check valves. Used in pipe lines to permit flow in one direction and automatically prevent reversal of flow.

"*Ventilating-Shaft*."—Similar to air-shaft as to construction, but used to remove impure air, gases, etc.

W.

"*Wall*."—

(a)—"*Brick-nogged*." A frame wall in which the space between the studding is filled with brick.

(b)—"*Brick-veneered*." A frame wall in which a layer of brick instead of clapboards is laid outside the sheathing.

(c)—"*Divison*." A wall which divides a building or room into sections; an interior wall which may have no openings, or protected or unprotected openings; when extending above combustible roofs without openings or with properly protected openings it is called a fire-wall, which see.

(d)—"*Fire*." A substantial wall of incombustible material, such as brick, concrete, stone or solid tile, extending above combustible roof and having openings (if any) protected by fire doors (usually on both sides of opening); always a division wall; when dividing frame sections it is often required that it must extend several feet beyond the exterior walls of same, or have wings replacing the frame walls for some distance to prevent lap of flames.

"*Window*."—

(a)—"*Box-frame*." A hollow window frame, such as is used where the sash is hung with cords and weights.

(b)—"*Casement*." A window in which the sashes are hung on hinges at the sides.

(c)—"*Crapaudine*" (krap-a-din). In architecture, turning on pivots at the top and bottom; said of doors and windows. Regular dictionary term, but not in common use.

(d)—"*Double-hung*." A window in which both the upper and lower sashes are hung with cords and weights.

(e)—"*Double-pivoted*." One in which both sashes are pivoted horizontally.

(f)—"*French casement*." A sash or pair of sashes hung like a door, so as to answer the purpose of both door and window.

(g)—"*Single-hung*." A box-frame window in which one sash is stationary or fixed and the other arranged to slide.

"*Well-hole*."—An unenclosed opening in a floor, or a series of unenclosed openings, one above another, in the floors or stairs of a building.

"*Wired Glass*."—A solid plate of rolled glass having wire netting embedded in its centre during the process of manufacture. When properly made the two materials become as one, combining the strength of the wire netting and the glass plate, the latter being homogeneous and solid and the former so thoroughly covered as to obviate the possibility of rust or corrosion. Applicable when properly framed as a protection to exterior openings against moderate exposures, and for skylights, etc. See National Board rules for proper construction and installation of wired-glass windows.

"*Working Gallery*."—A gallery in the wing of a theater upon which the men stand who manipulate the various ropes for raising and lowering scenery. There are usually two or more of these galleries, one above the other, in each wing.

ILLUSTRATIONS

MORTUARY CHAPEL, GREENLAWN CEMETERY, COLUMBUS, O. MR. F. L. PACKARD, ARCHITECT, COLUMBUS, O.: TWO PLATES.

NATIONAL SHAWMUT BANK, DEVONSHIRE, WATER AND CONGRESS STREETS, BOSTON, MASS. MESSRS. WINSLOW & BIGELOW, ARCHITECTS, BOSTON, MASS.: TWO PLATES.

MUSEUM FOR THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY, AUDUBON PARK, NEW YORK, N. Y. MR. CHARLES P. HUNTINGTON, ARCHITECT, NEW YORK, N. Y.: TWO PLATES.

HOUSE OF W. ISOM, ESQ., MELROSE AVENUE, KENILWORTH, ILL. MR. G. W. MAHER, ARCHITECT, CHICAGO, ILL.

HOUSES ON HORTENSE PLACE, ST. LOUIS, MO. MR. GEORGE W. HELLMUTH, ARCHITECT, ST. LOUIS, MO.

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THE ROOKWOOD POTTERY, CINCINNATI, O. MESSRS. ELZNER & ANDERSON, ARCHITECTS, CINCINNATI, O.: TWO PLATES.

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DETAIL OF THE KATHERINENKIRCHE, BRANDENBURG-ON-THE-HAVEL,
PRUSSIA.

This plate is copied from *Blätter für Architektur*.

NOTES AND CLIPPINGS

BRIDGEWATER HOUSE, LONDON.—Bridgewater House, the London home of Lord Ellesmere, is not, as many people seem to think, an ancient mansion, but was built some eighty years ago for the first Lord Ellesmere of the present creation, from the designs of Sir Charles Barry, the architect of the Houses of Parliament, on the site of Berkshire House, where, according to Pepys's Diary, Lord Clarendon, Chancellor of King Charles II, made his home. It is one of the grandest residences, or rather palaces, of the British metropolis, looking out onto Green Park, from which it is merely separated by a large lawn. Its feature is a great hall, which extends the full length of the building, and goes right up to the dome-shaped roof, with side galleries, out of which all the rooms open. Pillars run up to the summit, and at the side are arches, the decorations of which consist of the armorial bearings of the Egertons; while the staircase has panels of marble below, and of blue and gold above. The picture-gallery contains the most famous private collection of paintings in London, its treasures accumulated by the last Duke of Bridgewater comprising Titian's renowned "Three Ages of Man," four Raphaels, fifteen Tennyers, Vandyke's only attempt to paint the Virgin and Child, besides numerous other old masters and modern paintings. Indeed, Bridgewater House is what the poet Swinburne justly proclaims "a palace of paintings."—*Marquise de Fontenoy, in N. Y. Tribune.*

A CONCRETE LIGHTHOUSE.—By the use of concrete a tall lighthouse was constructed in a short period of time at the Point de la Coubre, at the mouth of the Gironde River, in France. The building is 225 feet high and about 35 feet in diameter at the base. It was finished in nine months after the beginning of the work, and cost \$90,000. The haste was due to the fact that the sea threatened to wash away the old structure.—*Exchange.*

PALACE OF NESTOR FOUND.—During excavations near Pylos, conducted by the German Institute of Athens, a vaulted edifice containing many gold ornaments and other valuables was discovered this month. Experts believe the building to have been the palace of the Homeric king, Nestor.

THE SERIOUS CONDITION OF WINCHESTER CATHEDRAL.—It would seem that the more the condition of the Winchester Cathedral fabric is investigated the more serious are the evidences of decay. Alarming cracks and fissures have been found in the walls of the south transept. It was only a short time ago that similar trouble was found to exist in the north transept, and this has had to be shored up. The south transept doubtless will have to be strutted also, as it is about four feet out of plumb. The vaulting of the south aisle of the presbytery is now being removed, it having been found to be so badly crushed and strained as to necessitate this. The diver is working under the Lady Chapel at the eastern end. Shoring is being erected to support the three buttresses of Bishop Fox's aisle on the south side, and it has been discovered that the flying arches at the back of the buttresses are in a very dangerous condition. Excavations are being made to the foundations in readiness for underpinning operations to be carried out here. The large cracks in the north transept have been strengthened, and scaffolding is being erected to deal with the remaining cracks. The work on the west front is proceeding apace, the whole of the north spire having been strengthened and bonded, and the little pinnacles placed in position. The condition of the tower is under investigation. Two years ago, when the alarming condition of Winchester Cathedral was made public, it was suggested that £100,000 could be spent upon the buildings, and that that was the sum which would be required to make it thoroughly stable. Detailed examination of the fabric has now proved that its condition is far worse than was ever dreamed of, and the more it is pulled about the greater is the extent of decay revealed. The appeal for funds, which began at a modest £12,000, quickly increased to £30,000, and further revelations made it evident that at least £50,000 was required. Now a further special appeal for the preservation of

the north and south transepts is to be made, and it looks as if the suggestion that £100,000 would be wanted was not so far over the mark. At present about £25,000 has been obtained, and for some time now the fund has been almost at a standstill. The Winchester pageant next year will no doubt do a great deal for the fund, but it cannot be expected to yield all that is required.—*The Builders' Journal.*

ANOTHER FIND IN ROME.—The continued excavations on the Palatine Hill have resulted in the discovery of what are believed to be the original decorations of a temple of Asia Minor dating back to the sixth century B. C. They were found in the most ancient of the Palatine temples, that of Victory, made famous by the worship of Cybele, known in Greek mythology as the "Great Mother of the Gods." The decorations, according to the legend, fell from Heaven to Pessinus, the ancient city in Asia Minor, noted for the worship of Cybele, whence they were removed to Rome in 204 B. C.—*Exchange.*

BUENOS AYRES.—Though founded centuries ago, the modern Buenos Ayres is younger than Chicago. It is the boom town of the southern continent, quite as emphatically as the metropolis on Lake Michigan stands for the record growth of a North American city. One expects much before he reaches Buenos Ayres, for he has read of its marvels, and travelers' twice-told tales have prepared him for a great, prosperous, busy city. But when he gets there, he is inclined to exclaim with the Queen of Sheba, "the half had not been told." Yet, very largely, this modern Buenos Ayres has been built up within the last fifteen years. Ten years ago horse-cars plodded through the streets and the drivers blew their cow horns at every cross street to warn passers by that they were coming. Now swift electric-cars clang their bells as they go rushing through the narrow streets at a rate which one would think would make them twice as fatal as the Juggernauts of Serampore. Fifteen years ago most of the streets were paved with cobble-stones, and horribly paved at that. Now all the principal streets are paved with asphalt and the automobiles and rubber-tired carriages, drawn by splendid horses, roll as smoothly over them as over the boulevards of Paris. Huge buildings are going up everywhere, great business blocks of six or eight stories and covering an immense ground space (for skyscrapers are not yet allowed). It is said that 30,000 houses will be built this year, yet it is almost impossible to secure a house, and then only at a tremendous rental. Beauty has not been ignored in the architecture of the city, though it must be confessed that the old Spanish style which still prevails, of a low building of one or two stories, built around an inner courtyard, or patio, does not lend itself to imposing structures, however pleasant the interior of the house, with its flower-decked patio, may be. In many cases, however, in the leading streets, the architects have broken away from the old traditions, and most of the modern buildings would do credit to any city in the world. The Plaza de Mayo, for instance, it would be hard to match for the beauty of its surrounding buildings in any city of the North American continent, and the avenue of the same name, which leads out of it, is finer than the famous Unter den Linden of Berlin.—*Francis E. Clark, in Boston Transcript.*

THE VALUE TO COMMERCE OF THE PANAMA CANAL.—When we examine the principal sea routes and measure their distances, it will be seen that the Panama Canal occupies an unfortunate position as regards its prospects of securing a share of the sea-borne commerce of the world. Plymouth is one of the most westerly of the great ports of Europe and Yokohama one of the most easterly of those of Asia. It will doubtless be a surprise to many that these two ports, at the extreme ends, are 1,725 miles nearer to each other by the circuitous route of the Suez Canal than by the almost direct route via the Panama Canal. Even Sydney in Australia is nearer by the Suez Canal by 1,200 miles, and New York itself is only equidistant by either route. It is only to Wellington in New Zealand that Panama gives a shorter route by 1,000 miles from Plymouth. Even this small point in its favor is reduced to 636 miles by the Cape Horn route. In a voyage of 11,000 miles an extra 600 miles in an open sea may be preferred to the trouble and expense of being locked through a canal. The fact is, the Suez Canal is situated at the heart of three continents and is of world-wide importance, while the Panama Canal can only hope to serve local interests.—*E. A. S., in Indian Engineering.*

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PROPOSALS.

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., June 17, 1907.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock p. m., on the 11th day of July, 1907, and then opened, for an electric dumb-waiter in the U. S. Post Office, Court House, etc., at Chicago, Illinois, in accordance with the specification, copies of which may be obtained at this office, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1643-1644)

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., June 17, 1907.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock p. m., on the 17th day of July, 1907, and then opened, for the miscellaneous changes and repairs at the U. S. Post Office, St. Joseph, Missouri, in accordance with drawings and specification, copies of which may be had at this office or at the office of the Custodian at St. Joseph, Missouri, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1643-1644)

The Women's Baptist Missionary Union, it is reported, will erect a new building on site of present Baptist Missionary Training School. The cost to be about \$150,000.

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CLARKSBURG, W. VA.—It is reported that the Masonic Lodge intends erecting a five-story office and lodge building.

CLEVELAND, O.—Reports state that plans

PROPOSALS.

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., June 17, 1907.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock p. m., on the 24th day of July, 1907, and then opened, for the construction complete of the extension to the U. S. Post Office at Aurora, Illinois, in accordance with drawings and specification, copies of which may be had at this office or at the office of the Postmaster at Aurora, Illinois, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1643-1644)

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., June 21, 1907.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock p. m., on the 12th day of July, 1907, and then opened, for an electric passenger and freight elevator in the U. S. Post Office, Court House and Custom House building, St. Paul, Minnesota, in accordance with the drawing and specification, copies of which may be obtained at this office, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1644-1645)

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., June 24, 1907.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock p. m., on the 31st 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 at Owosso, Michigan, in accordance with the drawings and specifications, copies of which may be had at this office or at the office of the Custodian of the site at Owosso, Michigan, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1644-1645)

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have not yet been approved for the jail and criminal court building which will cost about \$1,000,000. Architects, Lehman & Schmitt, Garfield Building.

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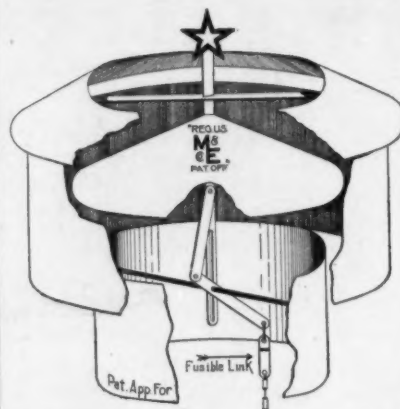
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SAN FRANCISCO, L. A. Norris, 835 Monadnock Building
SEATTLE, L. A. Norris, 909 Alaska Building

Partitions

F. S. Barnum, Architect, Board of Education, it is said, has completed plans for a technical high school building. Cost, \$250,000.

Announcement is made that plans have been prepared by Architect Matzinger, 1065 Rose Building, for the erection of a hospital for the German Lutheran Hospital, on Franklin Avenue. Cost, \$150,000.

COLERAIN, MASS.—McLean & Wright, of Boston, it is stated, have prepared plans for a limestone and Roman brick library to be erected here by Jos. Griswold, of Greenfield, and to be known as the Gris-

wold Memorial Library, in memory of his father.

COLUMBUS, OHIO.—It is reported that a new school-house, to be known as the Indianola School, will be built on the corner of Indianola and Sixteenth Avenues. Cost, \$70,000.

DALLAS, TEX.—Jas. T. Stacey is reported to be having plans prepared for a residence to be erected in Junius Heights, at a cost of \$75,000.

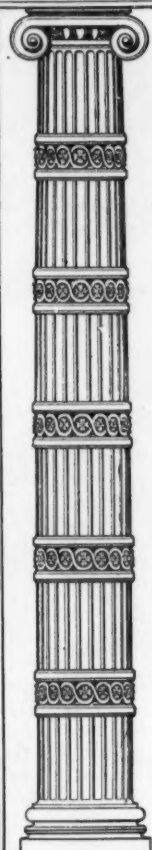
DANVILLE, KY.—Reports state that a \$40,000 science hall will be constructed at the Central University, to be called the Young

Memorial Hall. A dormitory will be constructed at a cost of about \$30,000, and a library at \$30,000.

DENNISON, TEX.—It is reported that arrangements are being made to erect a \$50,000 Y. M. C. A. building. E. C. Foster, Secretary.

DENVER, COLO.—Architects Wagner & Manning, Majestic Building, are stated to have prepared plans for a store building for Thomas Harrison, at Welton and Twentieth Streets, to cost about \$50,000.

It is said that plans are being prepared for a home for working girls at the corner



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of 21st and Walton Streets. Cost, \$50,000.

DES MOINES, IA.—The Board of Public Works, W. W. Wise, President, is considering plans for erection of a city-hall, to cost \$350,000.

DETROIT, MICH.—Plans are being prepared by Architect J. H. Coxhead, 824 Elliott Square, Buffalo, N. Y., for the new church to be built on the northwest corner of Woodward and Pingree Avenues. Cost, \$80,000.

It is said that plans have been prepared by Architect Louis Kamper, 10 Miner Building, for an infants' asylum at Grand Boulevard and Fourteenth Avenue, at a cost of \$300,000.

DUBUQUE, IA.—Henry J. Schlacks, of Chicago, Ill., is reported to have prepared plans for a two-story, 150x140 feet, infirmary building which the Sisters of Charity contemplate erecting for the Motherhouse at Mt. Carmel, Dubuque, at a cost of \$65,000.

DULUTH, MINN.—McCloud & Smith, Torrey Building, are stated to have secured the contract to remove the present buildings and to erect an eight-story office-building, 60x110 feet, on Second Avenue, West, and Superior Street. The cost of the new building is to be about \$150,000.

ELGIN, ILL.—W. J. Gilbert is said to have had preliminary plans prepared for a ten-story building which he contemplates erecting of steel and brick, on Grove Avenue.

EVERETT, WASH.—Chas. E. Frost, Jr., Secretary, School District 24, reports that Jas. Steven, New York Block, Seattle, is preparing plans for a school, to cost about \$50,000.

GREEN BAY, WIS.—Architect J. C. Llewellyn, First National Bank Building, 164 Dearborn Street, it is said, has been engaged to prepare plans for a high-school building, to be built at Green Bay, for the Board of Education. It will be three-story, of pressed brick and stone, have slate or gravel roof, hardwood finish, steam heat, electric light, structural iron work, marble and tile work, contain an assembly hall, physical, chemical and biological laboratories, sixteen class-rooms, etc., and cost about \$100,000.

HELENA, MONT.—The Order of Good Shepherd, it is stated, contemplates erecting a new home in Kenwood, Helena, at a cost of \$75,000.

HINTON, W. VA.—Architect James B. Stewart, P. O. Box 452, Huntington, it is stated has prepared plans for a four-story brick club building for the Brotherhood Company, to cost about \$60,000.

HOUSTON, TEX.—Reports state that the Interstate Amusement Company will erect a theater, 70x130 feet, with a seating capacity of 1,400, to cost about \$50,000.

It is reported that Mr. J. C. Hooper, of Hyde Park, will erect a six-story building on Travis street, to cost about \$100,000.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—Fredk. Fahndley and E. F. Claypool are said to be contemplating the erection of an eight or ten-story hotel, probably at Meridian and Vermont Streets.

JOLIET, ILL.—Reports state that Governor Denee has signed the bill appropriating \$500,000 for preliminary work on the erection of a new penitentiary and its removal from the present site to a more desirable one in the vicinity of Joliet.

KALAMAZOO, MICH.—It is said that plans are being prepared by Architect Frank P. McClure, of St. Louis, Mo., for the erection of a theater to be known as the Majestic. Seating capacity, 1,200. Address architect.

KANSAS CITY, MO.—R. A. Long, president of the Long-Bell Lumber Company, it is said, has purchased site 284x455 feet on which to erect a residence, at an estimated cost of \$250,000. Plans have been prepared by Howe, Hoyt & Cutler.

It is reported that Charles A. Smith, architect, Dwight building, has prepared plans for a three-story high-school building, at Westport, for the Board of Education; \$350,000.

Jarvis Hunt, of Chicago, Ill., it is stated, has been engaged to prepare plans for a sixteen-story building which the directors of the National Bank of the Republic propose erecting on the site of the present structure at Tenth and Walnut Streets.

LA CROSSE, WIS.—Directors of the Y. M. C. A. announced the purchase of the G. Van Steenwyk residence property, Seventh and Main streets, as the site for the \$100,000 Y. M. C. A. building to be built this summer.

Reports state that the Auditorium Committee has chosen five architects to draw competitive plans for the proposed \$60,000 auditorium. Gustave Keller, chairman.

LEXINGTON, KY.—The bids received recently for erecting a \$500,000 hotel for the Phoenix Hotel Company are reported to have been rejected. Bids will probably be asked on a reinforced-concrete building. Richards, McCarty & Bulford, of Columbus, Ohio, are the architects.

MARION, VA.—Reports state that the Marion Female College is considering plans for the erection of a college, to cost \$50,000.

MEMPHIS, Mo.—Scotland County Commissioners are having plans prepared by W. Chamberlin & Co., Birmingham, Ala., for erection of a court-house; three stories; 82x106 feet; gas and electric fixtures; cost, \$50,000.

MILLEDGEVILLE, GA.—E. E. Bell, the Progress Club, and others, it is said, propose organizing \$100,000 stock company to build hotel.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Architects Ferry & Clas are reported to be preparing preliminary sketches for a \$200,000 club-house which is proposed by the Milwaukee Club, now housed at Jefferson and Wisconsin streets. Definite decision on building propositions will be made in about three weeks. Preliminary sketches show building five or six stories high, of brick and art stone construction, three floors for bachelor apartments, two floors for club rooms.

Richard E. Schmidt, architect, Chicago, has submitted plans to the head of the Order of Sisters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul at Emmetsburg, Md., for the proposed \$450,000 St. Mary's Hospital to be erected in Milwaukee. Only part will be built at this time. Plans call for a main building and a west wing, of yellow mottled brick, terra-cotta trimmings, four-story, 240 feet frontage, steam heating, electric light plant, ice plant.

MOLINE, ILL.—Chas. Cerkell, manager of the Elite Theater, of Davenport, Ia., is reported to be planning the erection of a \$60,000 theater here.

NACOGDOCHES, TEX.—Reports state that Nacogdoches County will vote August 6 on the issuance of \$75,000 of bonds to build court-house and jail. About \$60,000 will probably be expended in erection of court-house and \$15,000 in jail. Address County Commissioners.

NEWARK, N. J.—Sealed proposals for furnishing the material and performing the work required in the erection of the proposed Commercial and Manual Training high-school to be located at High, New and Summit Streets, in the city of Newark, N. J., will be received by the Committee on School-houses of the Board of Education of the city of Newark at a meeting to be held at the city-hall, in the rooms of the said board, on July 16. For information in regard to the plans and specifications for the building and the conditions under which proposals are to be submitted communicate with the architect, Nathan Myers, Metropolitan Building, Newark, N. J., and in regard to the heating and ventilating system communicate with the engineers, Runyon & Carey, 122 Market Street, Newark, N. J.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.—Reports state that Tulane University will erect several buildings, to be known as Richardson Memorial Buildings; to include laboratories and dormitories, and be used by medical department of university. Paul Andry, of Andry & Bendernagel, is preparing preliminary plans. \$260,000 is to be expended.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Plans have been filed with the Buildings Superintendent for a six-story apartment house to be built for John W. Kight at the corner of Broadway and 145th Street. It will have accommodations

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for forty families. It is to cost \$200,000. Neville & Bagge, 215 West 125th Street, are architects.

Reports state that the Commissioner of the Department of Corrections has accepted from a jury of architects a design for a new \$4,000,000 penitentiary on Riker's Island. The successful architects are Trowbridge & Livingston, 424 Fifth Avenue. The jury consisted of Walter Cook, Homer S. Peabody and W. R. Mead. The \$4,000,000 will not be spent at once, but a million will be used up on the first unit, and the structure completed as soon as the rest of the money is obtained. Each unit will be

complete in itself. There are to be 2,000 cells in the building.

Henry C. Pelton, 1133 Broadway, it is said, is preparing plans for an apartment building for Joseph Freedman, 686 Wiloughby Avenue, Brooklyn, to be erected at the northeast corner of Riverside Drive and Ninety-fourth Street, to cost about \$125,000.

No contracts have yet been awarded for the twelve-story office building, 98.9x105 feet, which the One Hundred and Three Park Avenue Co. is to erect at 103 Park Avenue, to cost \$650,000. Messrs. Mulliken & Moeller, 7 West Thirty-eighth Street, have plans ready.

Reports state that Geo. J. Gould will erect a five-story residence, with 50 feet front on Fifth Avenue and 125 feet on the old site at Sixty-seventh Street. The cost will reach \$500,000. The exterior will be laid up in buff Bedford Indiana limestone, with a base of Milford pink granite.

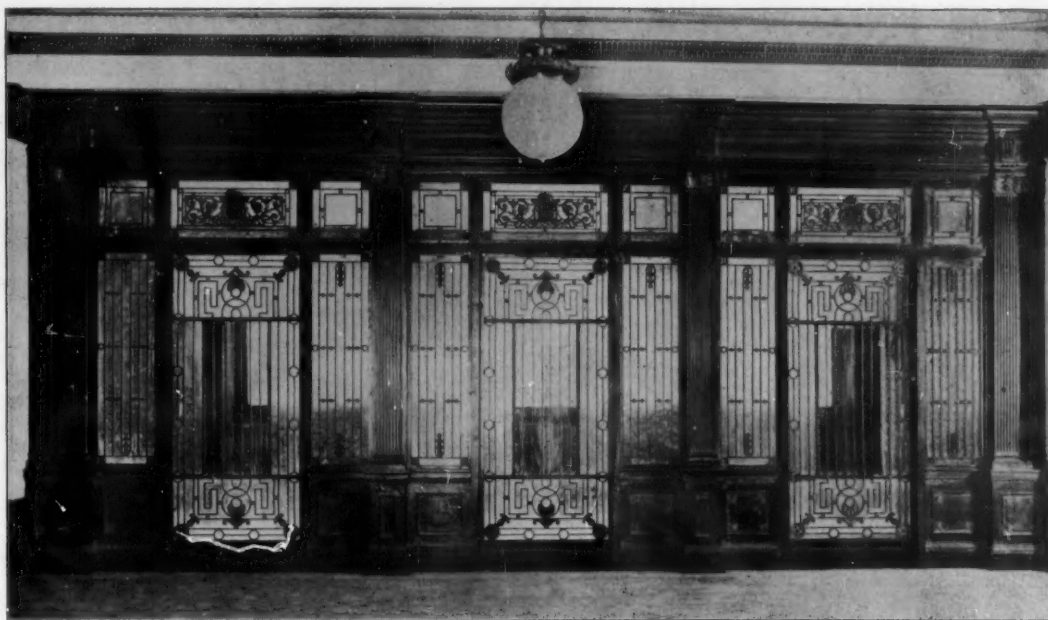
The property at the southeast corner of Canal and Allen Streets, recently purchased by Frederick J. Sellig, 13 Allen Street, will be improved by the erection of a store and flat building, plans for which have been prepared by Architect Samuel Sass, 23 Park Row. Plans provide for a six-story building, measuring 47x43 feet, to cost about \$50,000. It will be built of brick and stone with hardwood finish.

It is reported that the trustees of the Hebrew Congregation of the Beth Hamedrash Hagotol, of the Bronx, have purchased a plot, 63x88 feet, on the west side of Forest Avenue, near 160th Street, on which a synagogue will be erected. Contracts or plans have not yet been awarded. The estimated cost is about \$50,000.

Messrs. Maynicke & Franke, 298 Fifth Avenue, it is said, have awarded for Mr. Jacob Wertheim, owner, the general contract for the new mercantile building to be erected at Broadway, Forty-first Street and Seventh Avenue, Times Square, to the Jones Construction Co., 1 Union Square. The exterior will be of granite and Indiana limestone and brick, with reinforced concrete frame and floors, and will be six stories in height. The Jones Construction Co. is now receiving estimates on various branches of the work. The building will cost, complete, about \$250,000. Preliminary sketches were reported last March for a twenty-story office building to cover the whole block bounded by Broadway, Seventh Avenue, Forty-first and Forty-second Streets.

Architect Edward A. Meyers, 1 Union Square, has prepared plans for a new flat house to be erected at 236 to 238 West Tenth Street, for Lippman & Loeb, 72 West Ninety-ninth Street, at an estimated cost of \$50,000. It will be a six-story building, to have light brick and limestone front.

Architects Harde & Short, 3 West Twenty-ninth Street, it is said, have prepared plans for a new studio and apartment building for the Stuyvesant Co-operative Building Co. It will be located on Seventy-seventh Street, near Columbus Avenue, and plans provide for a twelve-story building, measuring 100x90 feet, to cost about \$900,000. It will be built of brick, stone and iron, fireproof, and have steam heating, electric lighting, elevators, telephone system, refrigerating plant, etc.



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HALE & ROGERS, Architects

THE WINSLOW BROS. COMPANY

Ornamental Iron and Bronze

CHICAGO

NEW YORK

Reports state that work will soon be started on the large new apartment house which is to be built at 925 Park Avenue by the 925 Park Avenue Construction Company, with offices at 127 Williams Street. Plans by Delano & Aldrich, 4 East Thirtieth Street, and Pollard & Steinman, 234 Fifth Avenue, provide for a fourteen-story building, measuring 90x100 feet, to cost about \$600,000. It will be built of brick, stone and iron, fireproof, and have steam heating, electric lighting, elevators, refrigerating plant, telephones and the latest appliances.

Contracts have not been let yet for the various lines of work, material and equipment for the new flat house which is to be built at the southwest corner of Broadway and 135th Street by Frank A. Clark, 251 West 129th Street, as previously noted. Henry Anderson, 138 East Twenty-second Street, is the architect. The new building will be six stories high, measuring 100x140 feet, and will cost about \$225,000.

NORFOLK, VA.—It is reported that a six-story brick structure for stores and apartment suites is to be erected at Granby and Courtney Streets for the Real Estate Trust & Insurance Co., of Norfolk. Estimated cost, \$150,000.

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.—C. F. Colcord, of Oklahoma City, and Robert Galbraith, of Tulsa, who recently purchased the property at the corner of Grand Avenue and Robinson Street, announced that work on new ten-story hotel building would commence shortly. Estimated cost, \$250,000.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—The Board of Direc-

tors of the Art Club, it is reported, has been directed to execute a mortgage of \$250,000, of which \$125,000 is to be used to erect a six-story building on the site of the present exhibition hall and the Broad Street clubhouse to be remodeled.

Frank J. Colgan has secured a permit to build a one-story, 69x105 feet, stone church on Frankford Avenue, north of Unlay Street, for the congregation of St. Mark's P. E. Church. The cost will be \$80,000. Watson & Huckel, 1211 Walnut Street, are the architects.

It is said that plans are being prepared for a hospital for the Henry Phipps Institute, 238 Pine Street, to be erected at the corner of Seventh and Lombard Streets. Cost, \$300,000. Dr. Lawrence F. Flick is in charge.

PITTSBURG, KAN.—Reports state that a \$50,000 Y. M. C. A. building is to be erected here if present plans materialize.

PITTSBURG, PA.—A permit has been issued at the Bureau of Building Inspection to A. & S. Wilson, 541 Third Avenue, to erect a nine-story brick office building on Ross Street, near Fourth Avenue, Second Ward, costing \$120,000. The office building is to be erected for Albert Curry, of the Union National Bank.

POMONA, CAL.—Press reports announce that the citizens on June 5 voted to issue \$80,000 bonds, of which \$60,000 is to be used for the erection of a City Hall, and \$20,000 to purchase the site.

PORTLAND, ORE.—It is stated that plans are being prepared for a homeopathic hospital to be built on the East Side, in the

block bounded by Hassalo Street, Williams Avenue, Multnomah Street and Union Avenue. Cost, \$100,000.

Plans are being prepared by Architect A. H. Faber for the new edifice to St. Francis Catholic Church, East Pine Street near Twelfth Street. Cost, \$60,000.

Work on the new depot of the Portland Railway Light & Power Co., which, with its site, is to cost about \$1,000,000, it is reported, probably will begin late in the summer. Details have not yet been announced. C. N. Huggins, Portland, is Secretary and Purchasing Agent.

PULLMAN, WASH.—The members of the Methodist Church, it is stated, are preparing to erect a \$50,000 edifice. Address the pastor.

RICHMOND HILL, L. I., N. Y.—It is reported that \$200,000 has been appropriated for an addition to the high school on Elm Street.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.—Bids are asked by James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., until 3 P. M., July 17, for repairs, etc., to the U. S. post-office at St. Joseph.

ST. LOUIS, MO.—F. G. Wickham is reported to be having plans prepared by H. F. Roach for erection of business building; seven stories; site 53x109 feet; cost, \$150,000.

John I. Beggs, it is said, is having plans prepared by Barnett, Haynes & Barnett for a residence; three stories and basement, 58x81 feet; brick, stone and reinforced concrete; gas and electric apparatus; cost, \$200,000.

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Press reports announce that the Rozier Hotel Co. is having plans prepared by H. F. Roach for erection of eighteen-story hotel to replace Hotel Rozier; site will probably have a frontage of 194 feet and depth of 106 feet.

Isaac S. Taylor, Mercantile Building, it is said, will prepare plans for municipal building to cost \$2,000,000.

Plans have been drawn by Architect H. F. Roach, 721 Olive, for a church for the Compton Heights Baptist congregation at Russell Avenue just west of Grand Avenue.

Bids will be received soon for an eight-story business building at Washington Avenue and Robins Lane for the Dulahy Realty Company, Fourth and Line Streets, to cost about \$150,000.

The McNair & Harris Realty Co., according to reports, will soon let the contract to erect a fifteen-story office building for the National Bank of Commerce at Broadway and Pine Streets, according to plans prepared by Mauran, Russell & Garden, 721 Olive Street. Probable total cost, \$3,000,000.

Board of Public Improvements, A. J. O'Reilly, president, is considering plans by Milligan & Wray, 721 Olive Street, for the erection of an addition to insane asylum and reconstruction of poorhouse, both of steel and brick construction; cost of betterments, \$1,200,000. It is proposed to purchase ten to twenty acres additional land. One plant will furnish electricity to both structures and ice-making plant will serve both institutions.

The Central Presbyterian Church, it is

reported, will build an edifice at cost of \$70,000, of English Gothic style; direct heat; gas and electric lighting; architects, Mariner & Le Beaume.

Plans of Cass Gilbert, 11-15 East Twenty-fourth Street, New York, are reported to have been accepted for the Central Carnegie Library, to be erected at Thirteenth and Olive Streets, St. Louis. The cost, it is reported, will reach over \$1,000,000.

Lindell Gordon, it is said, is having plans prepared by Mauran, Russell & Garden for the erection of commercial building; seven stories, 50x150 feet; plate-glass front; cost, \$150,000.

Charles H. Dietering, it is said, is preparing plans for an apartment building; three stories, 230x74 feet; brick, stone, terra-cotta and reinforced concrete; cost, \$200,000.

Famous Shoe & Clothing Co., it is said, is having plans prepared by William Levy, Odd Fellows' Building, for the erection of building costing about \$200,000.

ST. PAUL, MINN.—Press reports state that the School Board, O. E. Holman, president, will erect four fireproof high schools here to cost, in all, \$800,000, within the next year. Architects have not yet been selected.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX.—It is said that plans are being prepared for a hotel to be erected by D. J. Woodward. Cost, \$90,000.

About \$75,000 will be expended, according to reports, by H. O. Skinner and Dr. John W. Kenney, Jr., for the erection of three additional stories to present two-story building.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—The Board of Public Works, it is reported, will ask the Supervisors for authority to proceed with erection of Polytechnic High, Sunn, ide and Oceanside schools at a cost of \$375 \$45,000 and \$39,000, respectively.

Thomas Magee & Sons, 5 Montgomery Street, have applied for a permit to build a seven-story office structure at Geary and Kearny Streets, which will cost \$125,000.

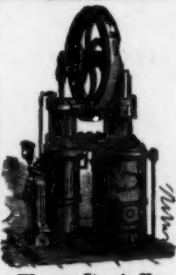
Pabst Brewing Co., it is stated, will build a six-story hotel at Ellis and Powell Streets, to cost \$200,000.

Society of California Pioneers, 1832 O'Farrell Street, according to report, plans to build a \$350,000 six-story brick hotel at the corner of Fourth Street and Pioneer Place.

Reports state that the Studebaker Bros. Co., of California, will construct a building at Mission and Fremont Streets. The building will contain 120,000 feet of floor space, with a frontage of 137½ feet in Mission Street and 137½ feet in Fremont Street. The exterior will be of Colusa sand stone and all floors and roofs will be of cement. There are to be five stories and a basement. The first, second and extra mezzanine floors will be fitted up for store-rooms. The construction will be class A throughout and the building will have an automatic sprinkling device as an added protection against fire.

The Hibernia Savings and Loan Society will restore its bank building at Jones and McAllister Streets at an estimated cost of \$275,000. The society has applied for a building permit.

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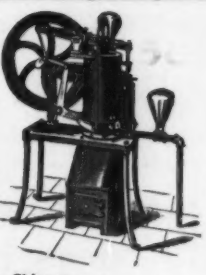
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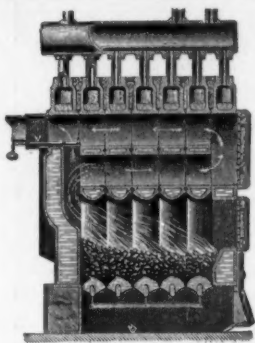
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SAN MARCOS, TEX.—Coronal Institute will have plans prepared by W. N. Hagy, San Antonio, Tex., for additions to buildings costing about \$50,000.

SAVANNAH, GA.—Architects Mowbray & Uffinger, 92 Liberty Street, are reported to have prepared plans for the Citizens' & Southern Bank at Savannah to cost about \$200,000.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—John W. Donohue of Springfield, is reported to be preparing plans for a three-story brick and fireproof building for Infants' Home for the Springfield Diocese, to cost about \$50,000.

SUPERIOR, WIS.—Earl W. Barber, architect, will prepare plans for the proposed high school. It will be 170x174, two-story. Cost, \$200,000.

TACOMA, WASH.—The Hunt & Mottet Co. is having plans prepared for a seven-story brick and steel store, building and for a brick warehouse. Total cost, \$100,000.

TERRE HAUTE, IND.—The stockholders of the Terre Haute Trust Co., it is reported, have ordered plans prepared for an eight-story business building.

TOLEDO, O.—E. O. Fallis, architect, The Nasby, is preparing plans for a bank building to be erected on Huron Street by the People's Savings Building & Loan Co., at a cost of \$125,000.

TRENTON, N. J.—Plans are being prepared for a hotel on Warren Street at a cost of \$100,000. Address Mahlon R. Morgerum.

TULSA, I. T.—Central Building Co. is having plans prepared by J. Oliver Hogg, New York Life Building, Kansas City, Mo., for erection of office building; five stories, 50x100 feet; stone and reinforced concrete; plate glass; cost, \$100,000.

It is stated that plans are being prepared for three of the eleven buildings which will comprise the Henry Kendall College, which is being moved here from Muskogee. These three buildings will include an administration hall and two dormitories, the three to cost in the neighborhood of \$200,000.

TUSCUMBIA, ALA.—The Court of the County Commissioners will receive bids for the erection of a county jail at the office of O. G. Simpson, Judge of Probate, until July 15. Probable cost, \$160,000. E. J. Ostling, architect, Montgomery.

VIRGINIA BEACH, VA.—Princess Anne Investment Co., C. A. Neff, president, will erect a hotel at a cost of \$200,000 to replace the Princess Anne Hotel, reported burned June 13 at a loss of \$135,000.

WALLACE, IDA.—H. F. Samuels will, it is said, erect a five-story brick and concrete hotel building, to cost \$150,000.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Chamber of Commerce, 1214 F Street N. W., has decided to erect a building to cost about \$400,000; Charles J. Bell, chairman of building committee, 1406 G Street N. W.

Reports state that the University Club, 930 Sixteenth Street N. W., has purchased a lot at Sixteenth and I Streets N. W. and will erect a club building on the site to cost \$216,000. Dr. David T. Day, 2511 Cliff-

bourne Place N. W., is chairman of the building committee.

CENTENNIAL BAPTIST CHURCH, Abner Wright, pastor, 656 Sixth Street N. E., has commissioned Speiden & Speiden, architects, 1405 New York Avenue N. W., to prepare plans and specifications for new church building to be erected at north-east corner Seventh and I Streets N. E.; one story, 90x90 feet; brick with stone trimmings; tile roof; tower 115 feet high.

Plans for the Episcopal Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul submitted by Sir G. F. Bodley, of London, England, and H. Vaughan, of Boston, Mass., have been accepted. Probable cost, \$5,000,000.

WICHITA, KAN.—Members of the First Presbyterian Church, at a meeting took steps toward the erection of a building not to cost less than \$75,000 exclusive of the site. The new church is to be one of the best in the city when completed.

WILKESBARRE, PA.—Bids will be received until July 15 by Jas. M. Norris, Co. Compt., for constructing the interior work in the court house now being erected on the river common at North River and North Streets.

WILLIAMSBURG, VA.—It is stated that plans are being prepared for the female seminary which the Board of Education of the Norfolk Presbytery intends erecting here at a cost of about \$100,000.

YOUNGSTOWN, O.—Architects Owsley & Boucherle, Wick Bank Building, have prepared plans for a four-story building, 151x100 feet, at Federal and Walnut Streets. Estimated cost, \$75,000.

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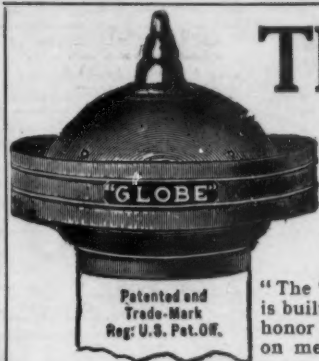
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