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*The* AMERICAN  
ARCHITECT  
AND BUILDING NEWS

Regular Edition

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The Automobile Garage and the Fire-hazard—Movement to Establish a National Department of Fine Arts—Some Objections to the Idea—The Competition for the International Bureau of American Republics Building—Failure of Invited Architects to Secure Place—The Publicity Attending Defeat of Invited Competitors a Reason for Their Liberal Compensation—Consulting-Architects to the Mayors of New York and Baltimore—Striking Public Servants are Either Mutineers or Traitors—An Algerian Academy of Fine Art at the Villa Abd-el-Tif—The Unearned Increment in City and Country—Why the Goddess Bast Is Cat-headed—The Present Movement to Revise Building Laws.

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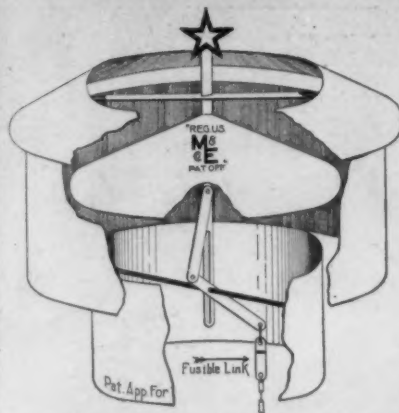
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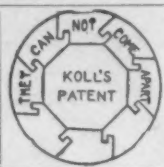
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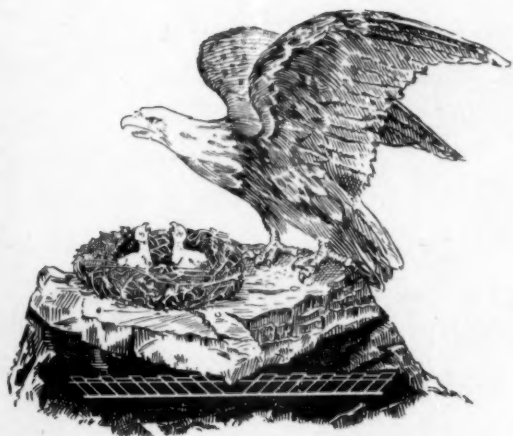
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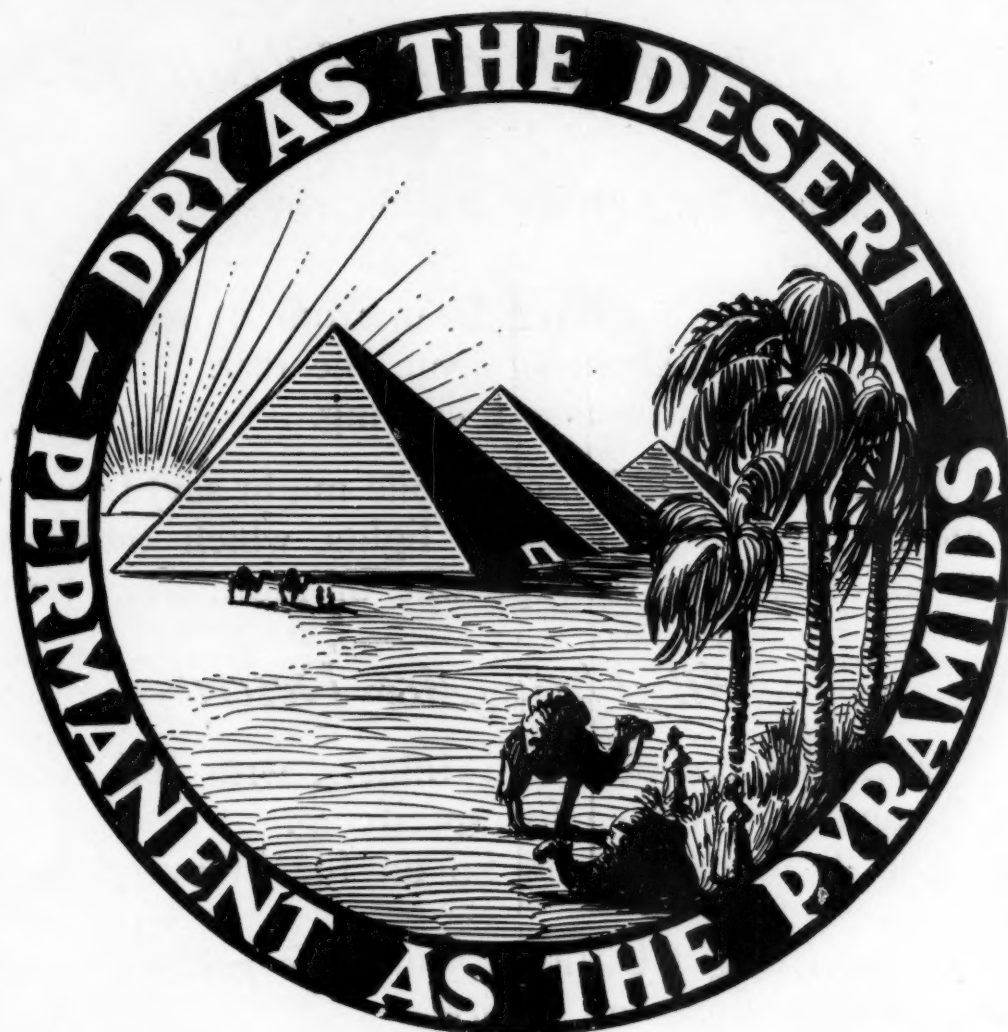
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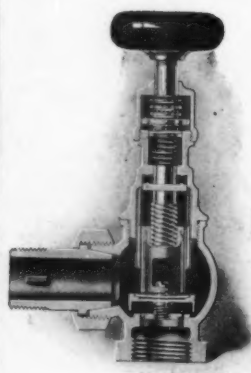
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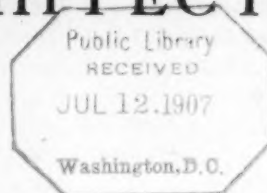
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# THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

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## BUILDING NEWS



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THE account against the all-pervading automobile daily grows larger, and it is a complete proof that the majority of Americans are law-abiding citizens, that they do not resort to Lynch law against the many lawless users of a useful vehicle. With the ordinary run of "street accidents" we have no concern; but the spectacular burning of garages in New York, Boston and elsewhere has proved how unjustly the interests of real-estate owners are jeopardized by reckless users of gasoline. To overcome these dangers the National Fire Protection Association has formulated the useful rules that may be found in another column of this issue.

THERE seems to be a growing likelihood that during one of the next sessions of Congress, the long session probably, Senator Newlands, of Nevada, may introduce a bill to establish a Department of Fine Arts, one moreover presided over by a Cabinet officer. The present movement takes its rise in New York, where the Fine Arts Federation, the New York Chapter, A. I. A., and the Society of Beaux-Arts Architects have been considering the matter and have appointed a committee, consisting of Messrs. S. B. P. Trowbridge, C. F. McKim, D. H. Burnham and W. A. Boring, to formulate a scheme and prepare the needed bill, a leading item in which is an appropriation for five million dollars to enable the erection at Washington of a National Gallery of Art. The proposition is an important and many-sided one, and we trust that it may have thorough discussion before anything like concrete action is undertaken. As we have often urged the need of a national gallery at Washington, that part of the programme has our approval, but, when we come to the value and need of a Department of Fine Arts, we confess to having very grave misgivings, and we will say frankly that there seems no good reason why the President's official family should be cumbered with the presence of a Secretary of the Fine Arts any more than by a Secretary of Millinery. Official art and still more officialism in art are things to be dreaded rather than sought and encouraged.

BUT the thing of most importance, the thing to be kept ever in mind, is to remember how grave are the dangers that inhere in our political system, with its shift and change, and the constant tendency of the right men to withdraw from contact with public affairs because of the ever-pressing advances of the wrong men, the placemen, the professional politicians. One could hardly conceive a greater misfortune for American civilization than to have the institutions of higher education—Harvard, Yale, Columbia, etc.—made subject to a control lodged in the hands of such officials as may at any moment come into power in this democratic country. And yet art should be more untrammelled than the sciences, freer even than poetry. How far it would be possible to foresee and provide against the evils we perceive, it is impossible to decide. To found our new system, with its rules and limitations, on the systems that have worked with some success, but a very limited success, in Europe, would be dangerous, for the reason that our civilization, our life, and above all the material in our public servants, are so wholly different from anything common to the life of the older countries. We are rather inclined to feel

that more of real effective good could be accomplished by taking up the idea of an unpaid commission, like the Consultative Board of Architects President Roosevelt sought to have officially recognized, than by establishing a fully manned Department whose officials, being in office and drawing pay, would feel constantly impelled to "do things," whether needful or not.

THE competition for the International Bureau of American Republics building which was decided a fortnight ago in favor of the design presented by Messrs. Albert Kelsey and Paul P. Cret, associated architects, of Philadelphia, in certain ways compels comparison with the competition for the Peace Palace at The Hague, partly because the purposes of the two buildings are very similar and partly because Mr. Carnegie's seemingly endless means, which provide absolutely for the latter building, furnish the major part of the cost of the former. In both cases the number of competitors was unusually large, in both cases the competition was of the "mixed" variety, and in both cases the jury of award was composed of men of known reputation and accepted standing. Both competitions are rather notable for the celerity with which the decision was reached and the award announced; it is to be noted, however, that although the number of designs in the American competition exceed, by a couple of dozen, those submitted in the Dutch affair, the jury required less time in reaching the end of its labors. This does not imply that these jurors slighted their task, but was due probably to the fact that they were younger men. It is further certain that Messrs. McKim, Hornbostel and Lord, who were selected as the jury by the letter-ballot of the competitors, were personally thoroughly well known to one another, and so could properly value one another's opinions and understand what respect to accord them. There were none of the bothersome considerations of international courtesy to subconsciously affect the judgment, and no one had to feel that perhaps, after all, the Austrian, the Frenchman, or the German really knew more about architecture than the others, and so could claim paramount consideration for his opinions.

BUT the really significant fact in both affairs is that in neither case was the design of any of the specially invited, and paid, competitors placed. This outcome does not mean that the designs submitted by the invited architects were not worthy of their authors' reputations, but it does prove that, in the case of a public building, there is too good a chance of procuring from an unknown and unsuspected source a better solution than can with certainty be furnished by any known man for public authorities to feel that they have a right to neglect the chances afforded by the open-competition method. On the other hand, it does not do for those who favor open competitions to argue that the promoters of these two affairs wasted the money paid to the specially invited competitors. The operation they entered on in paying these special fees was nothing more nor less than a justifiable, prudent and not too expensive underwriting. They assured to themselves in this way a good success, while not closing their

eyes to the chance that the open element of the programme might bring them a better.

NOR does it do for those who condemn open competitions as inexcusable and vicious to argue in support of their views that in this competition, with its one hundred and fifty competitors, there was an enormous waste. The chances are that there was really very little waste, either actual or constructive. The probability that anyone entered the competition with so strong a belief in the certainty of success as to induce him to expend more in time and money than was commercially justifiable is fairly remote. Where this belief was absent, it is fair to assume that the inducing cause that influenced the competitors, in the main young and unknown men, was largely and essentially a desire for self-improvement, an availing of an opportunity of measuring their actual capacities by the standard furnished in the design accepted by the jury. They were, in a manner, merely indulging in "practice spins," and there can be no real and fruitless waste in such efforts, even though their cost in money and time expended can be made to aggregate an impressively large sum. As properly might be charged to waste the time and effort a man spends of a morning in swinging the Indian clubs, so that he may keep in decent physical condition. Except the born marksman, no one can become a sharpshooter, unless he spend much time and money at the rifle-range.

THE plight of the specially-invited competitors whose skill and fidelity underwrite the success of mixed competitions is not, however, so agreeable to contemplate, when, time after time, not one of their efforts is placed by the jury. To be defeated by one's acknowledged peers, while disagreeable, of course, contains no sting poisonous to one's self-esteem, but it surely is disconcerting to find that the ever-teeming ranks of the young and unknown are so heedless of the respect and self-effacement that should be manifested in the presence of established reputations. It is understandable, then, why specially-invited architects hesitate to take part in mixed affairs unless the honorarium assured them is really substantial, for, aside from the net cost of their draughtsmen's time which they have to assume, something is due to them because of the unavoidable advertising of the fact that some, or all, of them are sure to be defeated contestants, and this exploitation of misfortune, which is commercially disadvantageous, is escaped by the uninvited and unpaid who take part in the contest. There is nothing in this that should fairly detract from the merits of the mixed-competition method; but a real hardship is involved, and promoters should be made to see that because of it there is good reason for their adjusting the honoraria for the invited competitors on a really liberal scale.

ABOUT the same time, the mayors of New York and Baltimore seem to have found it desirable to follow the example set by Boston several years ago, and have taken steps to procure for themselves the aid and comfort that can be derived from a consulting-architect. In New



York the movement takes the form of the appointment of Mr. Walter Cook, A. N. A., at present the architect member of the Municipal Art Commission, at a salary, it is said, of five thousand dollars per year. If the latter fact be as reported, it would seem to imply the resignation of Mr. Cook from the Art Commission—a regrettable step—as the members of that body are expected to draw no salary from the city for their services, and as Mr. Cook must, as a salaried official, advise the Mayor on many matters that must come before the Art Commission, it would be easy to lay a colorable charge that the rule requiring unpaid service was being broken. In Baltimore, the Mayor adheres to the gratuitous-service idea and asks for the appointment, not of a single architect, but of an unpaid commission of architects, with whom he may consult and advise on architectural matters as they affect the city. As Boston, New York and Baltimore all have Municipal Art Commissions, the appointment of the new officials in the latter cases should result, as it has in the former, in matters being brought before the final authorities in their best and most simplified forms.

THE New York *Times* uses a very fit word in speaking of the recent strike of the drivers in the Sanitary Division of the Street-cleaning Department of that city, when it speaks of the demonstration as a "mutiny." We have ourselves, under somewhat similar circumstances, spoken of the striking of public servants as treason, and we still believe that this word better defines the act. In either case the central idea seems to be the same, and that is that the striking of the servants of the community is a condition of affairs that the community is wholly justified in putting an end to promptly and with the strong hand.

WE have before this pointed out how French architects have established their superiority over English and German architects as artists of sensibility and adaptability by the way in which, when called upon to build in any of the French colonies, they have frankly adopted the fashions of the country, so far as the elements of style and design go, while marshalling them into new forms of composition not familiar to the natives. This admirable trait is likely to be fostered and promoted by the recent action of the Governor-General of Algeria, who has established, in an old Moorish villa just outside of Algiers, a species of Villa Médicis, where those young artists who succeed in carrying off the prizes may for a term of years study at government expense the several expressions of Oriental art, just as at Rome for hundreds of years the remains of Classic and Renaissance art have been studied by generations of Prix de Rome men. In time, the Villa Abd-el-Tif may become as familiar a household word in the ateliers of the École des Beaux-Arts as the Villa Médicis has always been. The jury in whom is vested the appointment of the new *pensionnaires*, is presided over by M. Bénédite, curator of the Luxembourg Galleries. The new Algerian Academy opened in May with but two resident scholars, M. Paul Jouve, sculptor, and M. Léon Cauvy, painter; but we imagine that later an architectural student will be added

to the small companionship, even if there be no representatives of the other arts that find housing in Rome.

IN examining the advance of real-estate values on Fifth Avenue, the New York *Herald* brings out some curious facts that go to show how valuable an item in one's heritage the "unearned increment" may be. Attention is called to three parcels of land that have been sold this year, viz., those at the corners of the Avenue and Thirty-sixth, Thirty-eighth, and Forty-second Streets, at \$700,000, \$1,825,000 and \$800,000 respectively, and it is shown that between 1842 and 1845 these same parcels were sold for \$500, \$2,400 and \$900. These figures are impressive enough, but not so impressive, we fancy, as would be found those which should, sixty years from now, declare the value of the unearned increment if the vendors of the three parcels should invest the proceeds in some of the deforested land of Michigan or Maine, replanting it in white pine and leaving their heirs to harvest the product.

THE disquieting news that the bubonic plague has appeared on the island of Trinidad in the Southern Carribean, while it causes anxiety lest the terrible devastation that has for years been going on in India may be repeated in this hemisphere, suggests to the speculative mind a pleasanter idea. It is now accepted as proved that rats and mice are potent distributors of this practically incurable disease that has existed in Eastern countries for centuries, and it is known that at times it raged in Egypt. It seems possible that the Egyptians in very early times, perhaps before the time of the shepherd kings, knew that the rat was an active disseminator of the disease, and undertook to check it, not by any system of inoculation of man or rodent, but by the active breeding of *felis domestica*, for the cat was domesticated first in Egypt, and, as is well known, was a sacred animal for centuries, under the protection of the cat-headed Goddesses Bast and Pakht, and is to this day a much venerated animal. It seems more likely that the cat should, out of real gratitude, be endowed with sacred attributes because of having conferred on the Egyptian race a signal benefit, such as would be the checking of the progress of the bubonic plague, than because it merely prevented the waste of the corn contained in the vast public granaries of the time.

SO many cities are just now undertaking a revision of their building ordinances that it would seem as if some real good might result, if the several committees charged with these revisions could hold a caucus and discuss the matter jointly. Independent revision is likely to result, in each case, in a mere patching of the existing ordinances, whereas, if all these committees could come together and discuss the matter, the result might be a general code, of satisfactory usefulness everywhere, upon which it would be easy to embroider the special conditions that the local peculiarities and conditions of each city made obligatory or desirable. In any event, we fancy that the admirable, though rather voluminous, building-law adopted two years ago by Cleveland, O., will to a considerable extent be taken as a model.

## Motor Garages and Fire Protection

THE National Fire Protection Association of America has provided a series of rules in respect to the construction and equipment of motor garages which it would be well to study, having regard to the rapidly increasing hazard of motor-car storage in the metropolis and elsewhere.

The rules, which we publish below, are most comprehensive; indeed, they err perhaps a little in extreme detail, but seeing that they are to be applied by insurance companies, who have to bear the risk of all too frequent fires in buildings of this class, it is not to be wondered that attention has been paid even to trivialities:

### DEFINITIONS.

#### Section 1.

A "garage" is—

- (a) A building or that portion of a building in which vehicles equipped for using or carrying volatile inflammable liquid for fuel or power are kept, whether said vehicles are kept for use, for sale, for rental, for exhibition, or for demonstrating purposes, and—
- (b) All that portion of a building that is on or below the floor or floors on which an automobile carrying a volatile inflammable liquid is kept, and is not separated therefrom by approved and unpierced fire-walls and floors.

#### Section 2.

A "volatile inflammable liquid" is any liquid that will emit an inflammable vapor at a temperature below 100 degrees Fahr. when tested in—

- (a) The open air, or—
- (b) The closed pyrometer of Giuseppe Tagliabue.

1. An "automobile" is any self-propelled vehicle.

### THE BUILDING: ITS POSITION AND SIZE.

#### Section 3.

An automobile carrying a volatile inflammable liquid shall not be placed in a building—

1. If built of wood shall be not more than 15 feet high.
  - (a) Shall have a capacity for not more than four vehicles.
  - (b) Must be located at least 20 feet from any other building.
2. Must not be located in a building in which any part is occupied as a dwelling, a hospital, a theatre, a church, a school, or as a boarding, lodging or tenement house—the only exception to this provision is that a private garage may be located in a building occupied in part as a dwelling by the family of an owner, or lessee, or an employee;
  - (a) Where at any one time more than ten people congregate in a portion of the building that is outside of the garage fire-walls and floors;
  - (b) Where all sewer connections from wash-stands and sinks are not provided with an approved oil trap with a glass gauge pipe and a draw-off cock, in a readily accessible place and where not liable to injury.

### FIRE-RESISTING CONSTRUCTION.

#### Section 4.

Must be of approved fireproof construction—

- (a) If intended for storage of more than four vehicles;
- (b) If built within 20 feet of any other building;
- (c) If other portions of the building are to be used as a dwelling, a hospital, a theatre, a church, a school, a boarding, tenement or lodging house, a store or manufactory, where more than ten persons are employed, and in all such cases the floors, ceilings and walls must be unpierced, except that there may be windows fitted with approved metal frames and sash glazed with wired glass in walls opening on a street, public highway, or space separating it at least 5 feet from any other building.

### STORAGE.

#### Section 5.

Closets for storing volatile inflammable liquid in safety-cans shall, where possible, be outside the main building, and shall—

1. Not be larger than required for the purpose;
2. Be lined inside and covered outside with sheet tin applied with lock joints and blind nailed;
3. Be ventilated to the outer air;
4. Be in an unexposed location.

### TANKS.

#### Section 6.

Storage-tanks shall—

1. Not be installed until application with plans and specifications showing full details of location and construction of tank and all connections has been approved by underwriters having jurisdiction.
2. Not be placed—
  - (a) Under a sidewalk or in a sidewalk area unless it shall be shown to the satisfaction of underwriters having jurisdiction that it would not be hazardous, and that there are physical conditions that make it impracticable to install it elsewhere; nor—
  - (b) Inside any building that is more than one story high, or that has a cellar or a basement, unless safeguarded as hereafter specified in Section 14, and satisfactory to underwriters having jurisdiction.
3. Not having a capacity in excess of 275 gallons;
4. Be made of iron or steel at least  $\frac{3}{8}$  inch thick;
5. Be coated on the outside with tar or other rust-resisting material;
6. Have all joints tightly caulked;
7. Be tested by hydrostatic pressure to 100 pounds to the square inch;
8. Have all pipe connections at the top;
9. Be buried entirely, so that no part of the tank is less than 2 feet under the surface of the ground, and in addition to being 2 feet underground—
  - (a) Tanks that are to be filled by a pipe from the street shall

be buried at least 2 feet lower than the grade of the street;

- (b) Tanks in the ground that are within 10 feet of any building shall, if practicable, be buried 2 feet lower than the level of the lowest cellar floor in any such building;
10. Be embedded in 12 inches of Portland cement-concrete well tamped in place, and—
  - (a) Should there be more than one tank, they shall be separated by at least 12 inches of such concrete, and—
  - (b) Should an underground tank be within 10 feet of the building and not be buried at least 2 feet lower than the level of the lowest cellar floor of such building, it shall be embedded and surrounded by Portland-cement concrete 12 inches thick to top of tank;
11. Be provided with a filling-pipe, a vent-pipe, and (if not more than 30 feet from all buildings) a drawing-off pipe;
12. Be provided with an approved pump or with an approved pressure apparatus for drawing off contents;
13. Not to be placed so that the top of tank shall be below the drawing-off point;
14. May be placed in vault below first floor of building, provided—
  - (a) That there is no opening in the room where automobile is housed.
  - (b) That it is built entirely of masonry concrete, brick or stone on all sides and top and bottom.
  - (c) That it has two self-closing lock-joint approved fireproof doors.

### THE VENT-PIPE.

#### Section 7.

The vent-pipe shall be—

1. Made of 1-inch or larger wrought-iron pipe, with—
  - (a) Heavy cast-iron fittings;
  - (b) Screw joints made with litharge and glycerine;
2. Connected with top of storage tank;
3. Provided with a screen of 30-mesh brass wire at or near the tank connection;
4. Carried up to the outer air, be well braced in position, and—
  - (a) Either capped with a double goose-neck with openings—
    - (1) At least 10 feet higher than roof of garage,
    - (2) More than 20 feet from all windows in higher adjacent buildings, and—
  - (b) Or closed by a shut-off cock so arranged that the filling pipe cannot be opened without opening the vent, and the opening to the shut-off cock shall be—
    - (1) Directly over storage tank,
    - (2) More than 30 feet from all buildings,
    - (3) Covered by a screen of 30-mesh brass wire,
    - (4) Closed by a screw cap when not in use, and—
    - (5) Enclosed in a metal box, with a cover that is flush with the surface of the ground and is kept locked when not in use.

### THE FILLING-PIPE.

#### Section 8.

The filling-pipe shall be—

1. Made of 2-inch or larger wrought-iron pipe, with—
  - (a) Heavy cast-iron fittings, and—
  - (b) Screw joints made with litharge and glycerine;
2. Provided with screens of 30-mesh brass wire,
  - (a) One at or near the tank connection, and—
  - (b) One just below the filling cock or valve;
3. Closed at the intake by a filling cock or valve, the opening of which shall be closed by a screw cap when not in use;
4. Connected with top (or with valve connecting therewith) and extend down to the bottom of the storage tank;
5. Laid at a uniform grade so that it will drain empty in the tank;
6. Carried up and terminate with the intake and filling cock or valve in—
  - (a) The pump-house, or—
  - (b) A metal box, with a cover that is flush with the surface of the ground, is kept locked when not in use, and is more than 30 feet from all buildings; or—
7. Carried up and out of the building and terminate in a covered box of heavy iron sunken at the curb flush with the sidewalk, kept locked when not in use, and in this case the shut-off valve shall be provided with a coupling for attaching the hose of a barrel-wagon, and shall also be used for receiving volatile inflammable liquid from barrel-wagons.

### PUMPS AND PUMP-HOUSES.

#### Section 9.

Pumps for delivering volatile inflammable liquid shall—

1. If within 30 feet of any building, be located in a fireproof pump-house;
2. Have a shut-off valve, with ground key, on the nozzle;
3. Have a check-valve between pump and nozzle;
4. Have screw stuffing-box for pump-rod;
5. Have stuffing-box for pump-rod higher than outlet of pump.

#### Section 10.

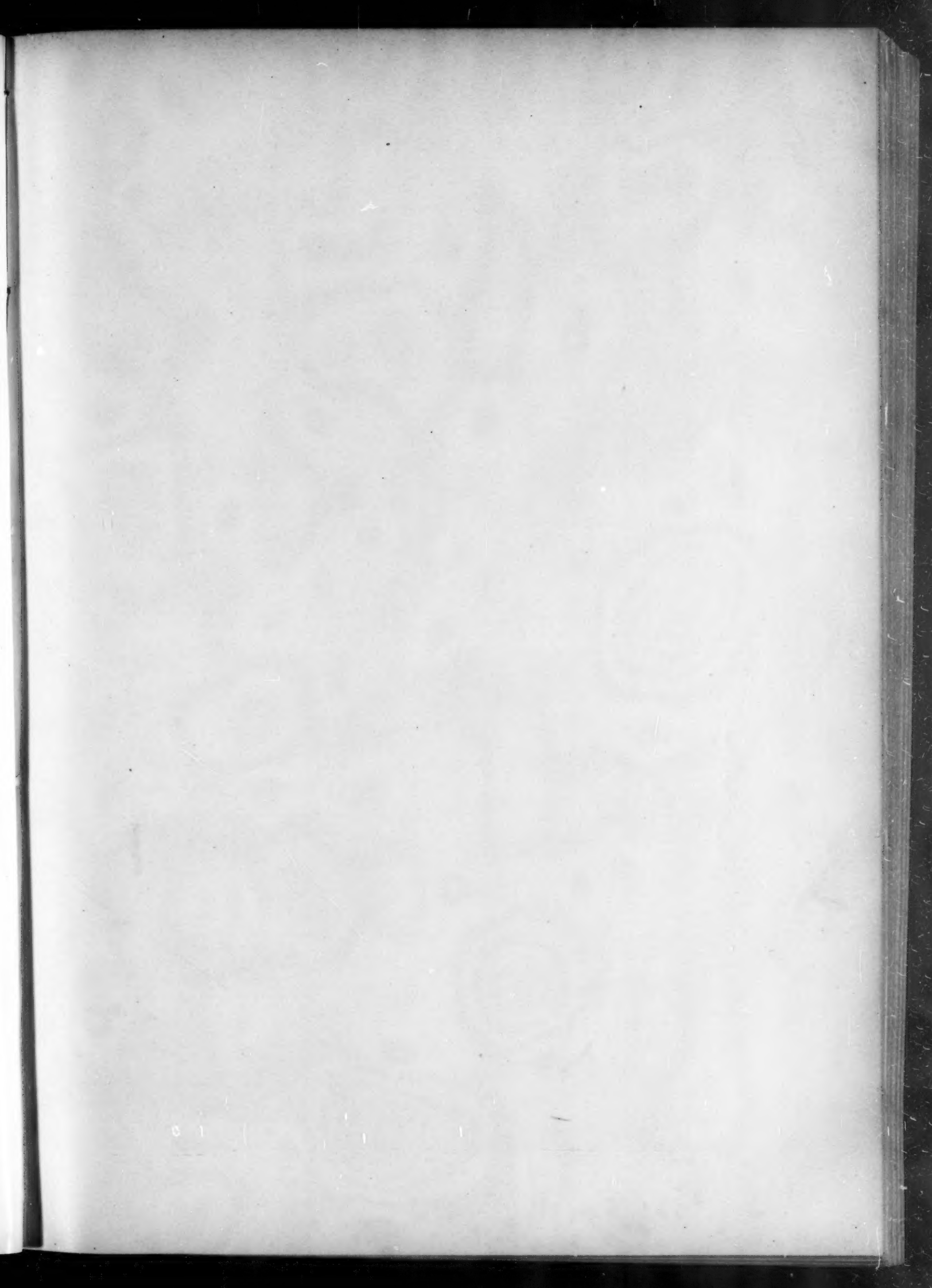
No pump or pump-house, unless built as hereafter specified, shall be placed—

1. In a building more than one story high;
2. In a building that has a cellar or basement;
3. In the cellar or the basement of any building;
4. In an area between a building and a sidewalk;
5. Under a sidewalk; or—
6. Within the stoop line.

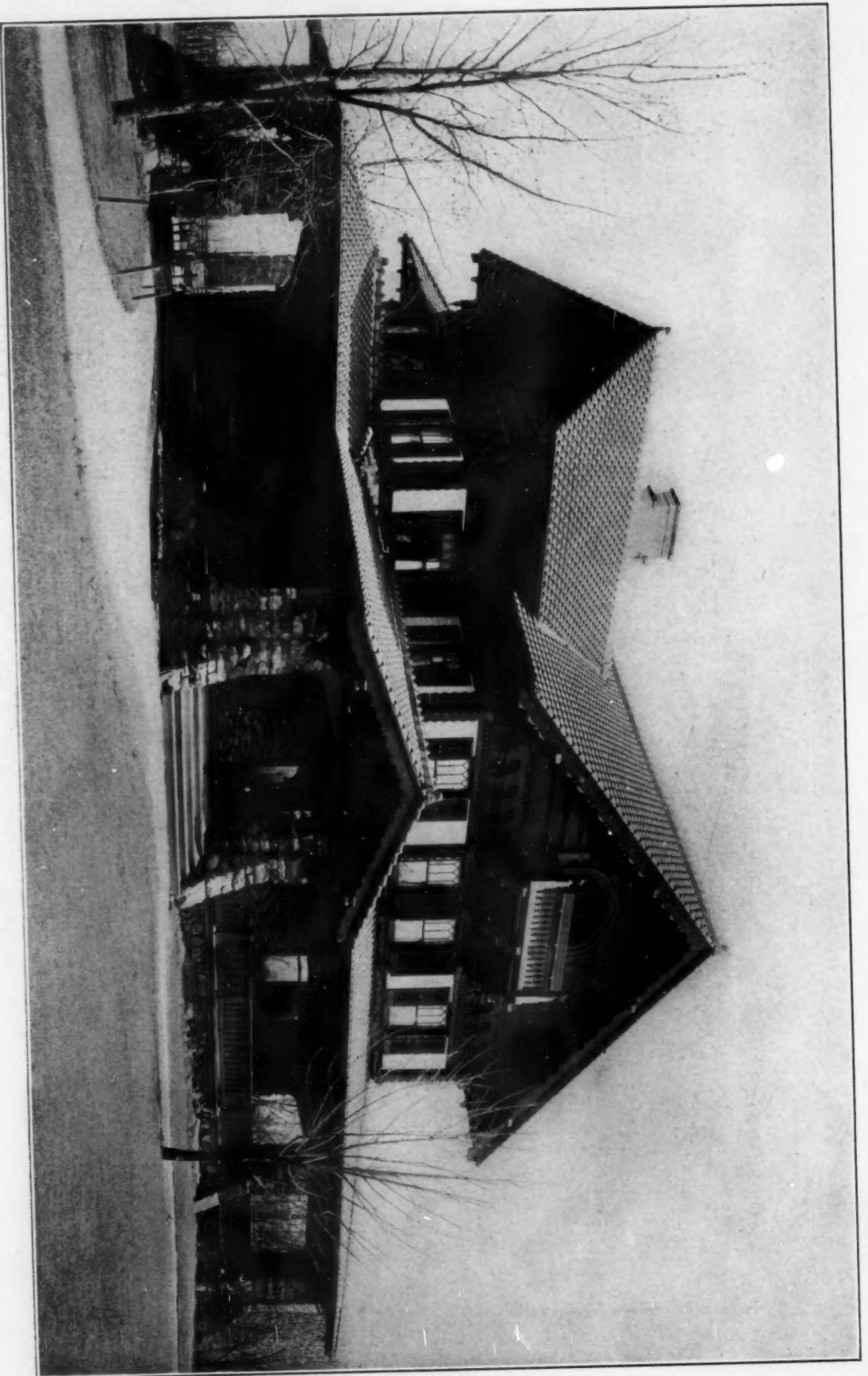
#### Section 11.

The pump-house shall have—

1. No greater capacity than required for—
  - (a) Handling the volatile inflammable liquid, and—
  - (b) Storing the safety-cans;
2. A cement floor at least 6 inches lower than the door sill, and not more than 12 inches below the grade of the ground where located;
3. Heavy galvanized-iron drip-pans—
  - (a) One to cover entire floor of pump-house,
  - (b) One to be kept under nozzle of pump, and—
4. May be built of metal,
  - (a) Ventilated by four metal-covered openings 12 inches by 12 inches, two at the floor and two at the roof on opposite sides of the building.







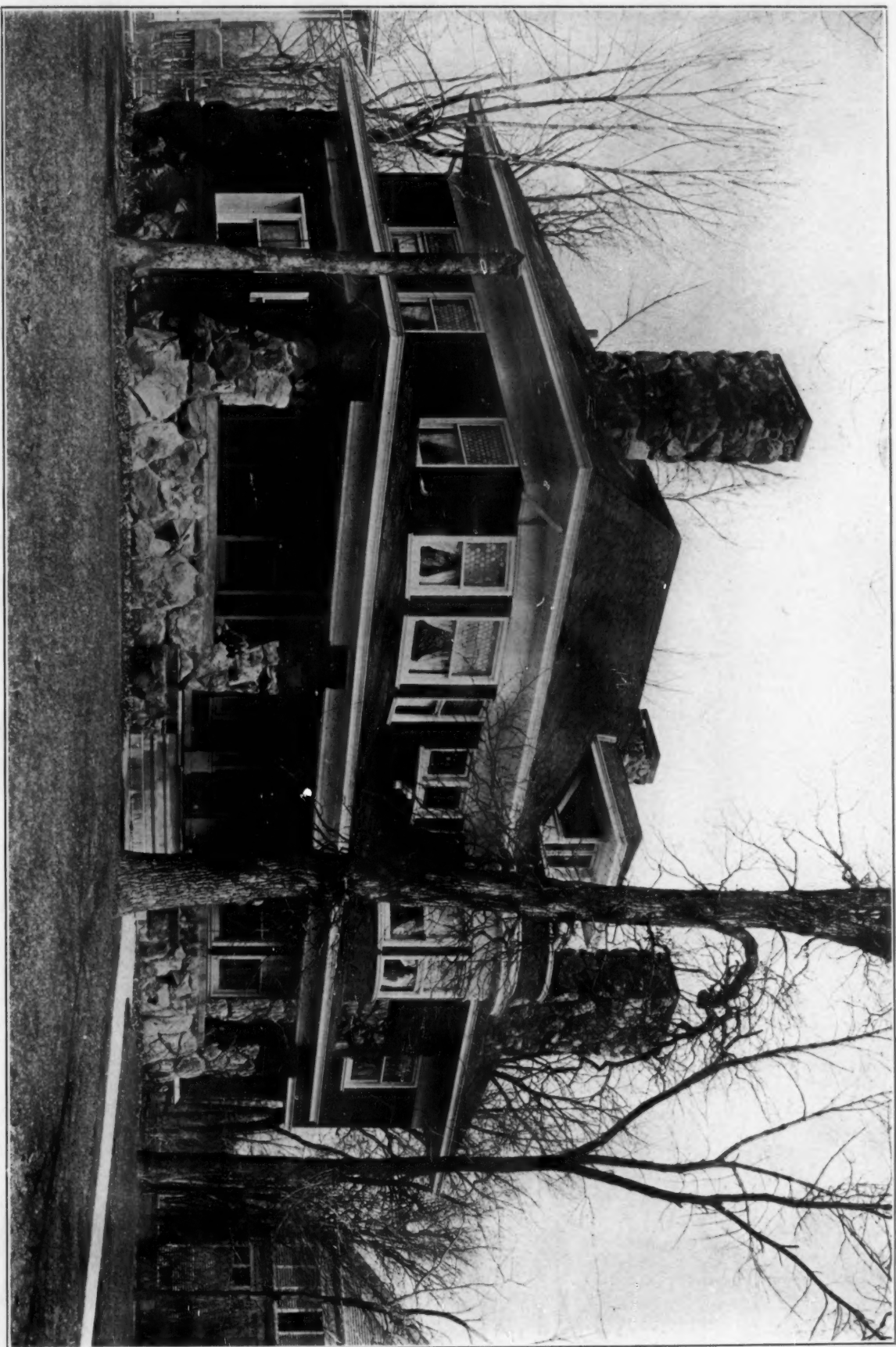
HOUSE OF CLAUDE MEER, ESQ., BULLETT PARK, COLUMBUS, O.

F. L. Packard, Architect.

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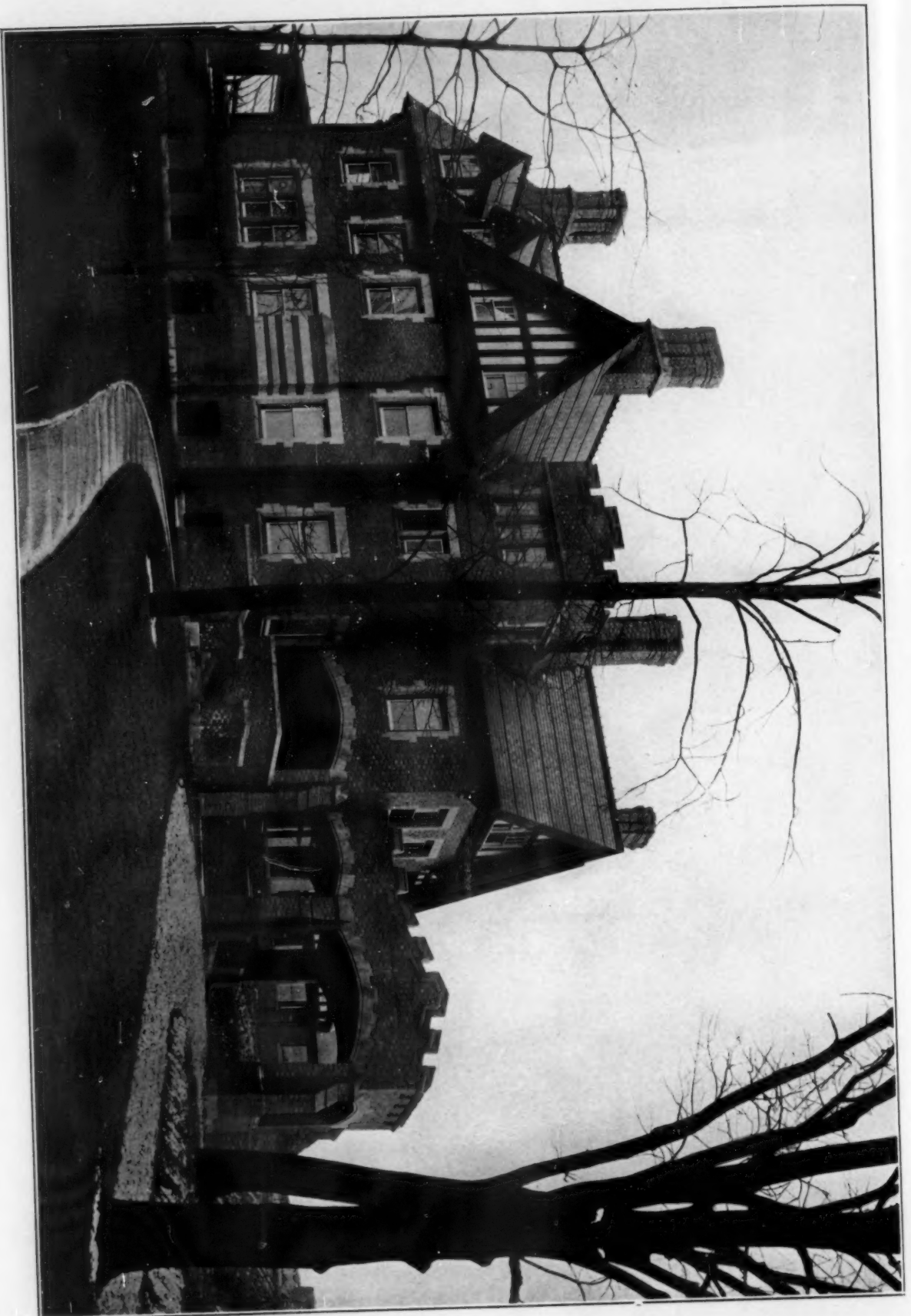
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HOUSE OF SYDNEY EASTMAN, ESQ., MELROSE AVENUE AND ESSEX STREET, KENILWORTH, ILL.

G. W. Maher, Architect.



HOUSE OF MRS. WILLIAM THAW, PITTSBURG, PA.

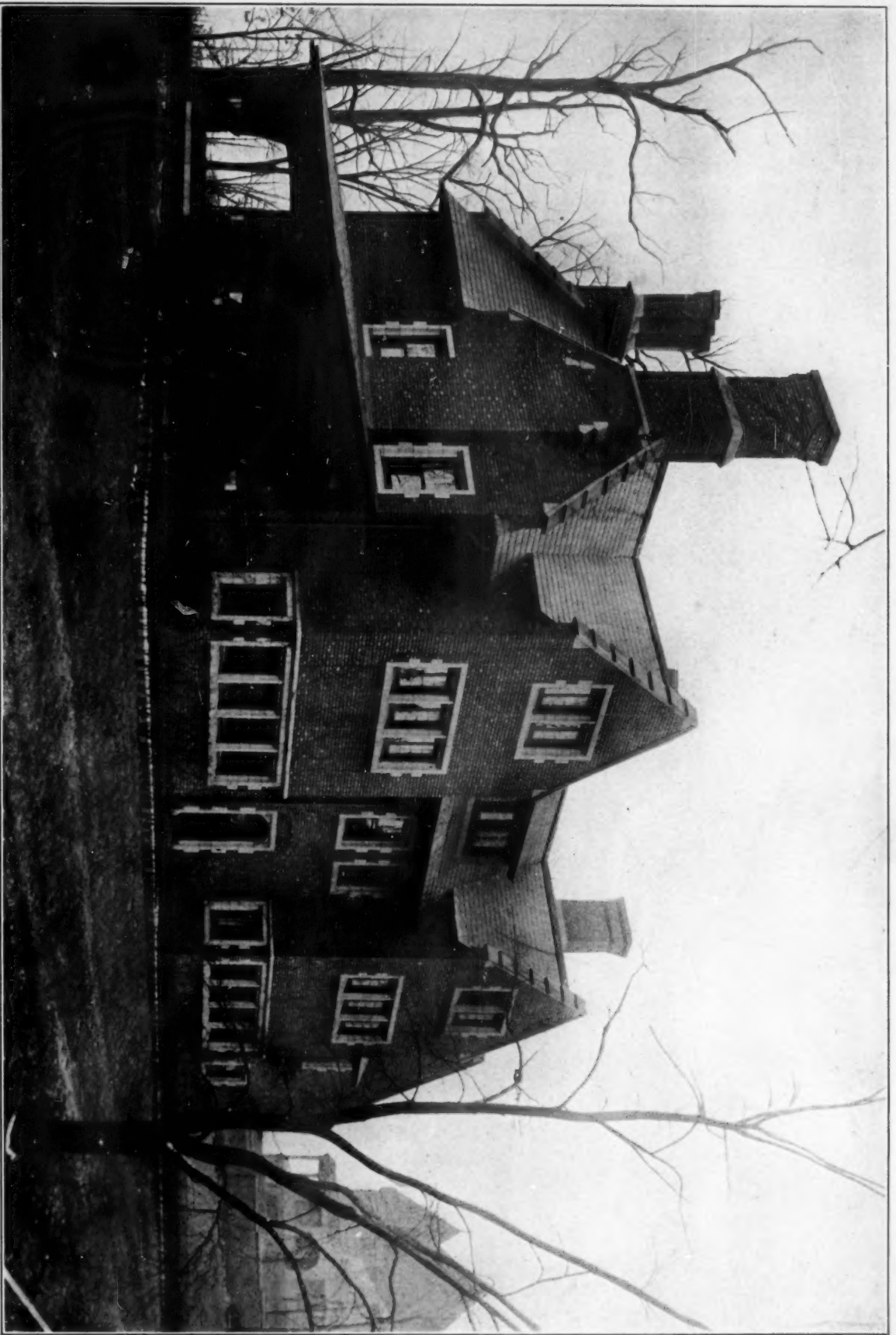
Beezer Bros., Architects.

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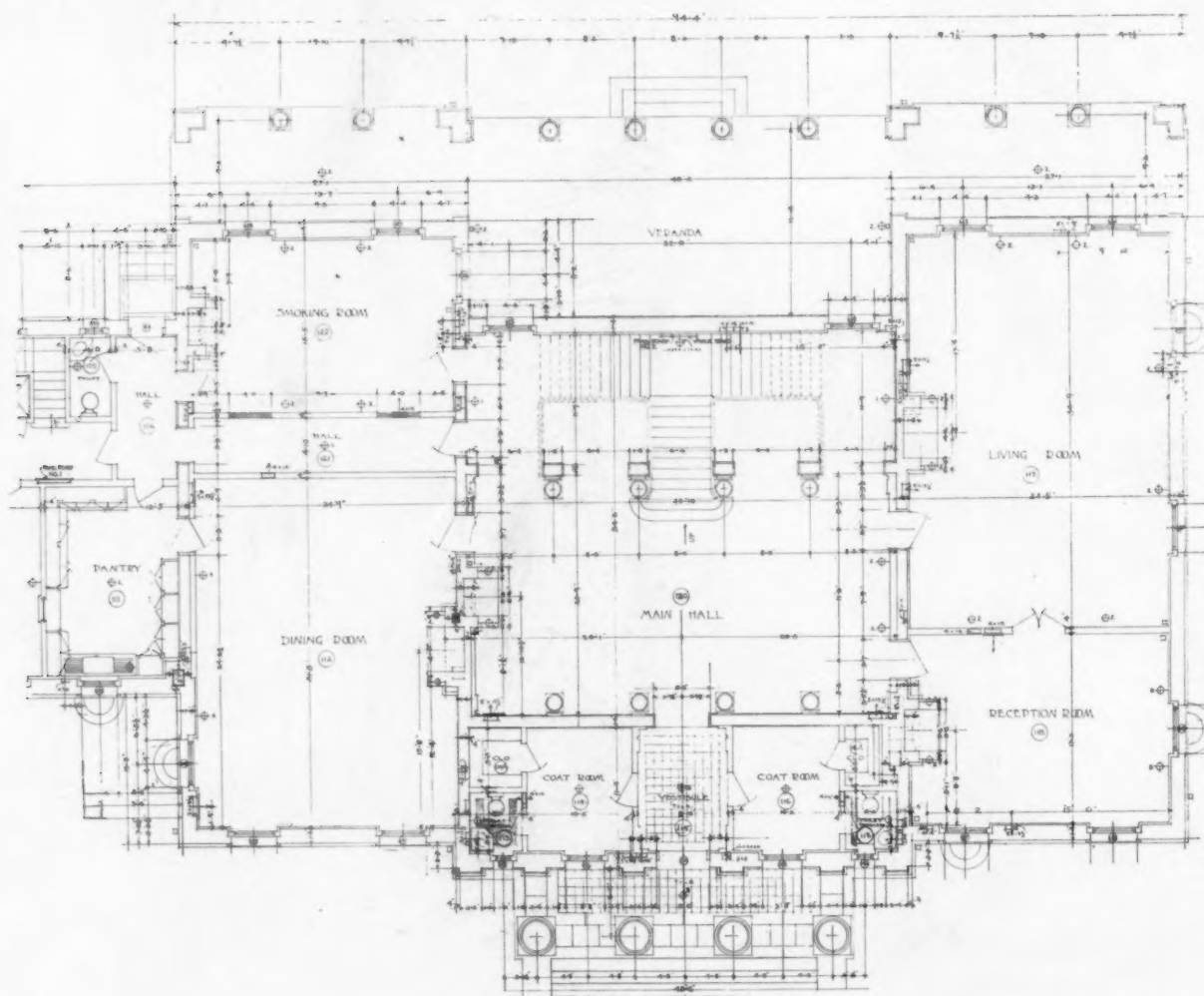
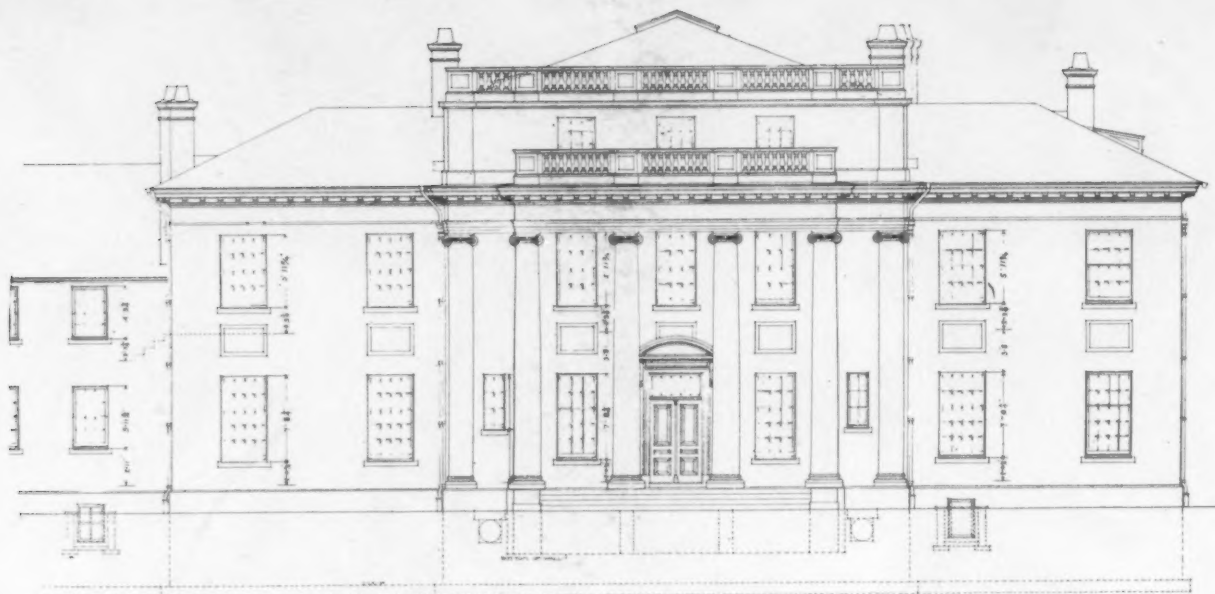
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July 6, 1907.





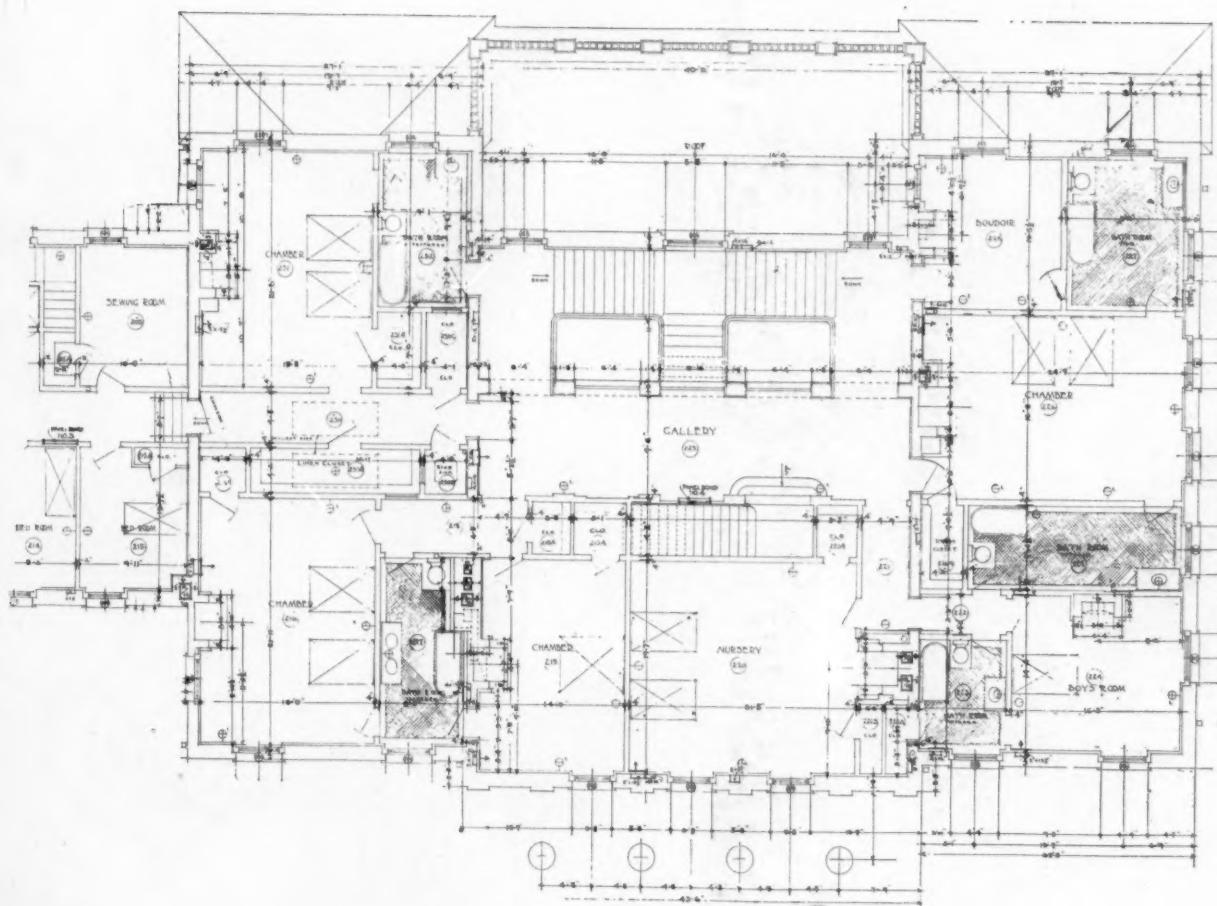
HOUSE OF GEORGE M. LOTCHLIN, ESQ., WOODLAND ROAD, PITTSBURG, PA.

McClure & Spahr, Architects.



HOUSE OF MRS. J. R. STEERS, GREENWICH, CONN.

Blake & Butler and Carrère & Hastings, Associate Architects.



HOUSE OF MRS. J. E. STEERS, GREENWICH, CONN.

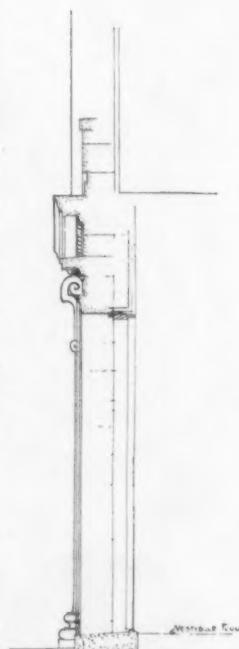
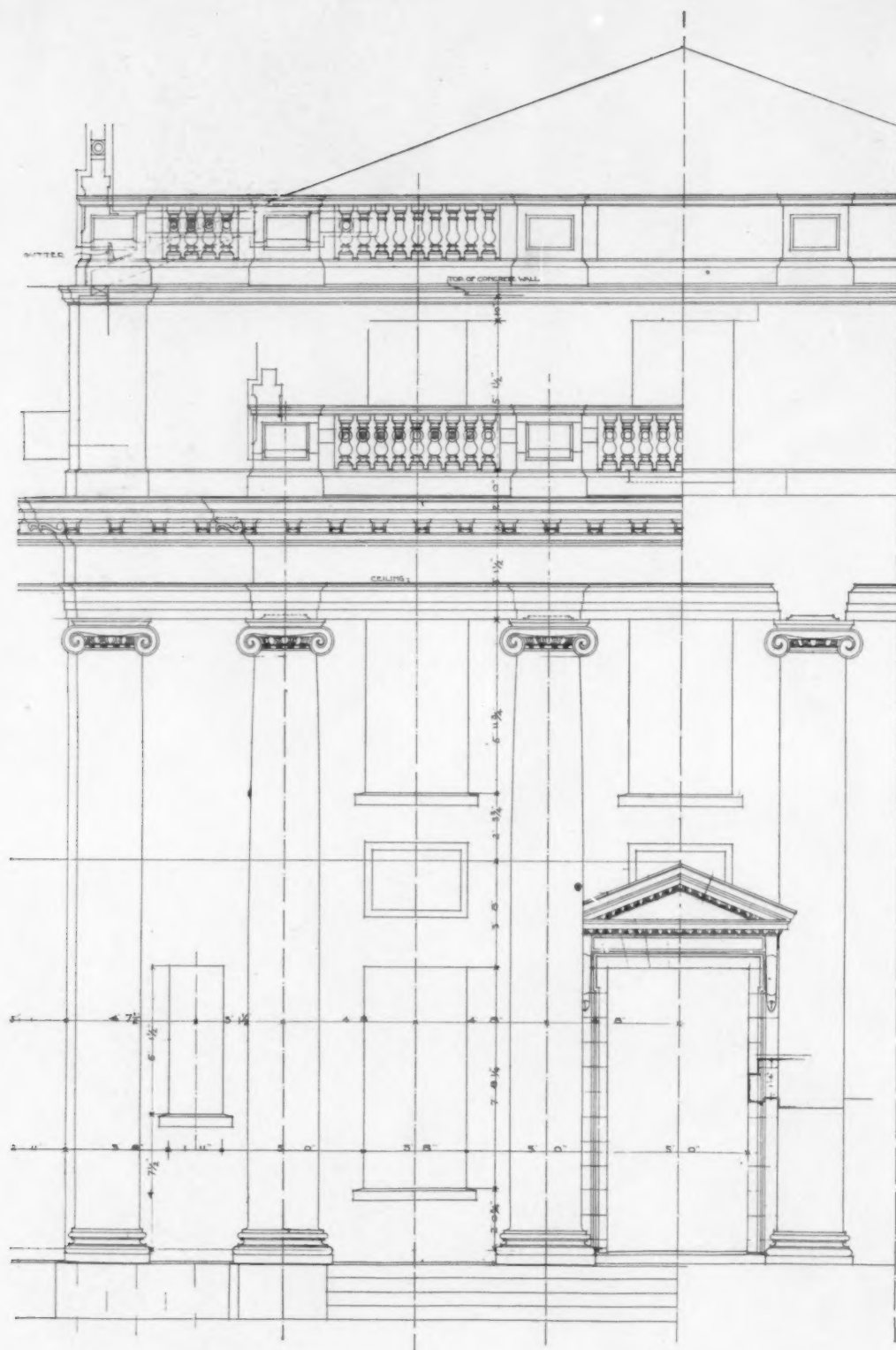
Blake & Butler and Carrère & Hastings, Associate Architects.

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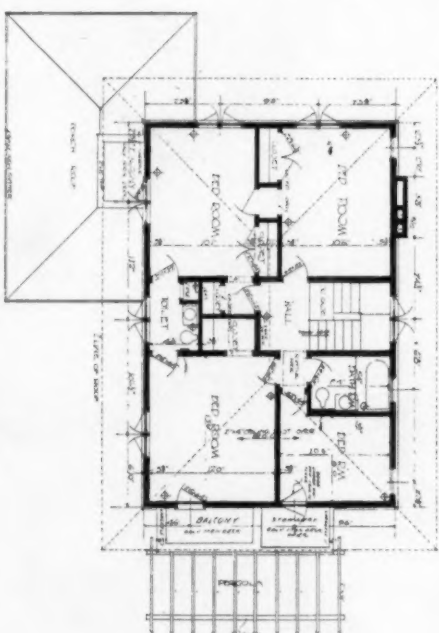
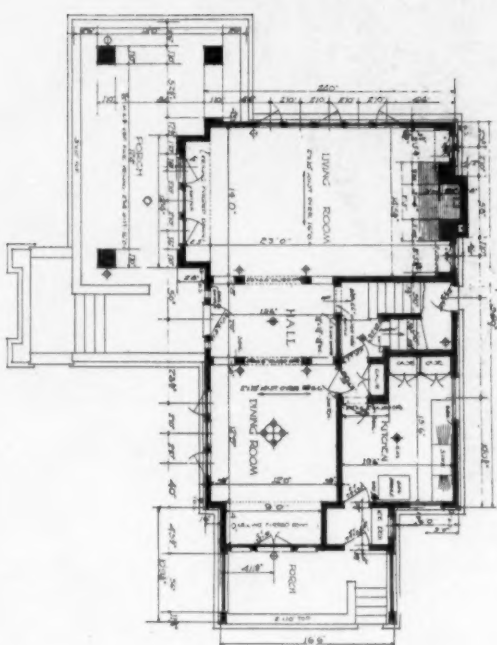
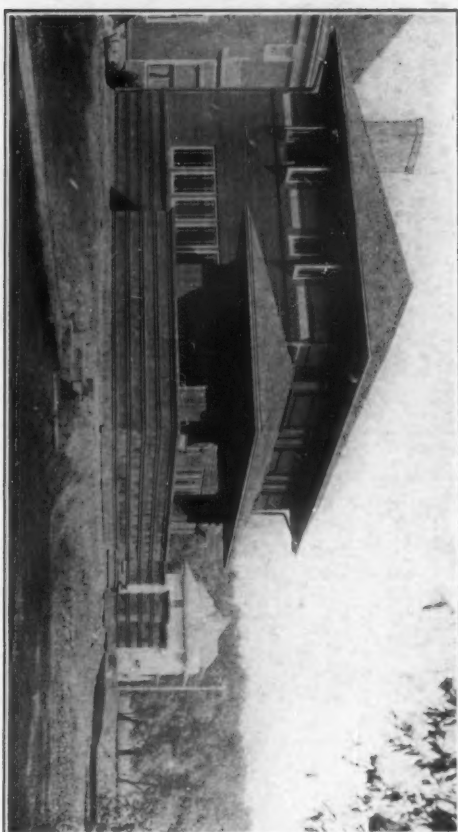
DETAIL: HOUSE OF MRS. J. R. STEERS, GREENWICH, CONN.

Blake & Butler and Carrère & Hastings, Associate Architects.

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HOUSE OF LEWIS H. LOZIER, ESQ., GLICK AVENUE, RIVER FOREST, ILL.

Talman & Watson, Architects.





5. If within 30 feet of a building or located in a building must be built with—
- (a) Brick walls at least 12 inches thick laid in cement mortar or reinforced-concrete 7 inches thick;
  - (b) A brick or reinforced-concrete roof at least 8 inches thick covered with plaster-of-Paris not less than 2 inches thick;
  - (c) Either—
    - (1) An approved brick ventilating flue, or—
    - (2) An approved galvanized-iron ventilating pipe;
  - (d) No opening through the walls or roof except when protected by a pair of self-closing Standard fire-doors, with lock joint and with space of 1 foot between same.

**Section 12.**

A brick ventilating flue shall be used where the pump-house is located inside another building and shall—

1. Be built in the wall opposite the door;
2. Be lined with tile pipe, 8 inches by 8 inches inside measure;
3. Extend from the floor up to and through roof of the pump-house to at least 4 feet higher than roof of the garage;
4. Be capped with an 8-inch or larger 18-gauge galvanized-iron double goose-neck, with openings remote at least 10 feet from windows of higher adjacent buildings;
5. Have an opening—
  - (a) At the floor, 6 inches by 8 inches,
  - (b) At the ceiling, at least 4 inches by 6 inches,
  - (c) At each end of the double goose-neck the full size of the pipe; and—
6. Have all openings protected by wire brass screens not coarser than  $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch mesh.

**Section 13.**

A ventilating pipe shall—

1. Be made of galvanized-iron of not less than 18-gauge;
2. Be not less than 8 inches diameter;
3. Extend from 3 inches above the floor up to and through the roof of pump-house to 4 feet higher than roof of garage;
4. Be capped by a  $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch or larger 18-gauge, galvanized-iron double goose-neck with openings remote at least 10 feet from windows of higher adjacent buildings;
5. Have an opening—
  - (a) 3 inches above the floor, the full size of the pipe,
  - (b) At the ceiling, at least 4 inches by 6 inches,
  - (c) At each end of the double goose-neck, the full size of the pipe; and—
6. Have all openings protected by wire brass screens not coarser than  $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch mesh.

**PRESSURE SYSTEMS.****Section 14.**

Pressure systems for delivering volatile inflammable liquid from storage-tanks shall—

1. Be so arranged that the gasoline will return through pipes by gravity to the storage-tank when system is drained;
  - (a) Should be an approved system.
2. Be connected in a manner that will prevent the spilling of the volatile inflammable liquid, to a drawing-off cock or cocks situate—
  - (a) At a permanent filling station, or—
  - (b) In a pump-house.

**FILLING STATIONS.****Section 15.**

Filling stations shall be located at least 20 feet distant from the entrance to the garage, shall have a tight, unpierced cement or other approved fireproof floor, graded to a center, and unconnected with the sewer or drainage system of the building. The floor shall be kept free from volatile inflammable liquid by sponging or swabbing. The roof shall be kept free of inflammable vapors, either by natural or by forced ventilation.

**STOVES, BOILERS, ETC.****Section 16.**

No stove, forge, torch, boiler or other furnace, flame, fire, or fire heat, no electric dynamo, motor, hoist, or other exterior sparking electric appliance, and no artificial light (except the incandescent electric light) shall be used or allowed—

1. In a garage, or—
2. In any portion of the building on or below the topmost floor of the garage that is not—
  - (a) Provided with an entrance on the outside of the building, and—
  - (b) Separated from the garage by unpierced, approved fire-walls and floors.

**Section 17.**

No garage shall contain more than—

- (a) 10 gallons of volatile inflammable liquid in approved safety-cans,
- (b) 1,375 gallons (25 barrels) of volatile inflammable liquid in underground storage-tanks,
- (c) 120 pounds of calcium carbide in air-tight containers.

**Section 18.**

Approved safety-cans for storing volatile inflammable liquid in a garage shall be made of metal, shall be self-closing, and of a capacity of 5 gallons or less, and when not in use shall sit in drip-pans, either in the pump-house or in an approved closet.

**Section 19.**

All fire and lights on an automobile, or under the boiler of an automobile, shall be extinguished before bringing the same into a garage, and shall not be lit while the same is in the garage.

**Section 20.**

Movable incandescent electric lights in a garage shall be protected by approved metal cages, and shall be fitted with keyless sockets; all electric switches and plugs shall be permanently located at least 4 feet above the floor.

- (a) Electric charging apparatus shall not be installed in a garage equipped for handling volatile inflammable liquid until plans and method of installation are submitted to and are approved by the underwriters or municipal authorities having jurisdiction.

**Section 21.**

Smoking to be absolutely prohibited in any room or place in which a volatile inflammable liquid is kept, or in any room or hall opening into such room or place. A notice in large letters—"NO SMOKING"—shall be displayed in a conspicuous place and manner on all floors and at all entrances to the garage, and in all rooms and halls opening into the room or place in which a volatile inflammable liquid is kept or in which an automobile carrying a volatile inflammable liquid is kept.

**Section 22.**

No volatile inflammable liquid shall be—

1. Used in a garage for cleaning or for any other purpose whatsoever other than filling the tanks of automobiles;

2. Allowed to run upon the floor or to fall or pass into the drainage system of the garage;
3. Put into or removed from the tank of an automobile while any light or fire on the same is burning;
4. Carried or kept in open vessels.
5. All volatile inflammable liquids and oils recovered from the oil traps, or by swabbing or sponging up spilled liquid shall be placed in an approved safety-can of not over 5 gallons capacity. And all quantities in excess of 5 gallons shall be returned to the underground storage-tank or removed from the premises forthwith.

**Section 23.**

Sand shall be kept—

1. In approved boxes provided with hand-scoops, or fire-buckets, for fire-extinguishing purposes only;
2. In convenient receptacles for use in absorbing waste oil on floors;
3. In bed or metal drip-pans under each automobile kept on floors that are not fireproof.

**Section 24.**

Self-closing metal cans set firmly on 4-inch legs shall be kept on all floors for the purpose of holding all inflammable waste material.

**Section 25.**

Calcium carbide shall be kept in air-tight metal packages, which packages shall be kept at least 6 inches above the floor in a water-tight container provided with a securely fastened cover.

**Section 26.**

Nothing in these requirements is intended to conflict with any present National Fire Protection Association standards.

- (a) All approved devices are understood to mean approved as of N. F. P. A. standard.

**W. L. B. Jenney, Architect.**

**W**ILLIAM LE BARON JENNEY was born in Fairhaven, Mass., September 25, 1832. He graduated from the Lawrence Scientific School at Cambridge, Mass., in 1853, and in 1854 entered the École Centrale des Arts et Manufactures at Paris, France. Here his career was a brilliant one, and he graduated with a diploma in 1856. It was during this period of study that an American, Richard M. Hunt, was appointed by the French Government an Inspector, and, under M. Hector Lefuel, designed the Pavillon de la Bibliothèque, opposite the Palais Royal. Mr. Jenney used to speak of the great admiration he had for Mr. Hunt at that time, and how much he was influenced in his after life by the success achieved by Mr. Hunt. During the year 1858 Mr. Jenney again visited France, spending a year and a half in the study of architecture and art. Upon his return to the United States, and upon the breaking out of the Rebellion he was appointed Captain Additional Aide-de-Camp, U. S. A., and assigned to engineer duty at Cairo, Ill.; later he served as engineer officer on the staff of General U. S. Grant, from Cairo to Corinth, then at General W. T. Sherman's request was transferred to his command and put in charge of the engineer works at Memphis. He accompanied General Sherman as member of his staff on the Vicksburg expedition; was chief engineer, Fifteenth Army Corps, at the siege of Vicksburg, and continued to serve on the staff of General Sherman until he resigned, May, 1866. In the fall of 1863 he came to Chicago and began his professional career.

His first architectural works of importance were Grace Episcopal Church, Wabash Avenue, near Sixteenth Street, Chicago; the Portland Block, corner of Washington and Dearborn Streets, Chicago, built directly after the Chicago fire, and the Mason Building.

Chicago office-buildings before the fire were poorly built, with many dark rooms, contracted halls, small entrances and few conveniences. Mr. Jenney introduced a change in his first office-buildings—the Portland Block and the Mason Building. In these buildings there is not a dark room. The entrances are attractive and the halls commodious and light. The Mason Building is a very good type of the Renaissance style that then prevailed.

Mr. Jenney's most important work, and for which he is best known, is the invention and first application of the "skeleton construction" now in such general use for tall buildings throughout the country.

In the fall of 1883 Mr. Jenney was appointed architect for the Home Insurance Company of New York City, and instructed to prepare designs for a tall, fireproof office-building, to be built at the northeast corner of Adams and La Salle Streets, Chicago, to be named "The Home Insurance Building," with the further instructions that the plans above the second story should provide for the maximum number of well-lighted small offices. The instructions further stated that the building-committee were aware that this would necessitate very small piers—smaller, probably, than were admissible if of ordinary masonry construction, unless perhaps in the upper stories.

The architect was requested to report to the building-committee the method of construction that would satisfy the requirements

for stability and for small piers. It naturally followed that if brick or stone were insufficient to carry the loads on the piers, a material must be provided that would support a greater load per unit of section. Architects had often been obliged to build an iron column into a masonry pier where the load was exceptionally great. Mr. Jenney had done the same thing, building iron columns into small piers some years before. The natural solution of the problem was to enclose an iron column within each of the small masonry piers, thus satisfying the three requirements, small piers, strength and fireproofing.

The question of a column 150 feet high, under the extreme variation of temperature, say 100 degrees Fahr. or more, from the heat of summer to the excessive cold of winter, now presented itself. A solution was soon found by Mr. Jenney, by supporting the walls and floors of each story independently on the columns, thus dividing the total movement into as many parts as there were stories, the expansion and contraction in no one story being of sufficient importance to require special consideration. The drawings were then prepared and the first design for a fire-proof skeleton building was made and presented to the building-committee of the Home Insurance Company for their acceptance. As business men, they naturally inquired, "Where is there such a building?" The architect replied, "Your building at Chicago will be the first." This naturally suggested to the company the very important question, "How do you know it is good?" The architect proposed to submit his designs and calculations to one or more bridge-engineers of distinction as the company might select, the design for the skeleton building resembling, in many respects, iron railroad-bridges standing on end, side by side.

The columns in the Home Insurance Building were of cast-iron: riveted columns of plates and angles were at that time thought too expensive. It was in this building that the first Bessemer-steel beams were used, manufactured by the Carnegie-Phipps Co., who stated at the time that the Home Insurance Building was the first in the United States to use steel beams in its construction. It not only introduced the "Steel Skeleton Construction" to the world, and was the first building in America to use steel beams in its construction, but it also added a long list to the requirements of a fine office-building, such as wind-bracing, thorough fireproofing, rapid-running and safe elevator-cars, light and well-ventilated rooms and corridors, fan-lights along the corridor side of the rooms, adding to the light of the corridor and to the ventilation of the rooms, electric plant, offices provided with tile vaults and handsome in their appointments, a system of plumbing of the highest modern type, a large, elegantly appointed toilet-room on one of the upper floors in constant charge of a janitor, a barber's-shop, etc. All these appointments are now common to all good office-buildings, but they were first used in the West in the Home Insurance Building, and many of them, like the metal elevator cars and the office vaults, were devised by Mr. Jenney for that building.

Among other prominent buildings built by Mr. Jenney while associated with Mr. Mundie are the following:

Union League Club, Horticultural Building at the Columbian Exposition, "The Fair," Siegel, Cooper & Co.'s store, the Association Building, the New York Life Building, Chicago National Bank Building, the Trude Building, and the Fort Dearborn Building.

The last work in which Mr. Jenney was actively interested was the designing of the Illinois Vicksburg Memorial, a monument constructed by the State of Illinois on the battlefield of Vicksburg. Mr. Jenney was naturally very much interested in this work, having taken a very active part in the siege. At the time the monument was dedicated, Mr. Jenney was, unfortunately, too ill to attend. Mr. Mundie took up the work where it was left by Mr. Jenney and carried it on to a successful completion.

In the spring of 1905 Mr. Jenney retired from active practice and concluded to make his permanent residence in Los Angeles. The business has since then been carried on under the firm name of Jenney, Mundie & Jensen, by Mr. W. B. Mundie and Mr. E. C. Jensen, who had been associated with Mr. Jenney for twenty years.

### The Column of Trajan

RECENTLY, at King's College, Commendatore Boni concluded a course of lectures by an address on recent discoveries regarding the Column of Trajan, illustrated by a series of beautiful slides. Commendatore Boni said that up till

recently it had been believed by archaeologists that the column had been erected to indicate the height of a hill cut away in order to level the area for the Forum Ulpium, but that view did not seem to him to accord with the writings of ancient writers. Ancient writers told them that three years after the column had been built Trajan left Rome for an expedition and died, and was cremated, and his ashes were collected and placed in a golden urn and buried in a sepulchral column. Looking at the bas-reliefs around the base of the column they seemed to him to represent the acts of a people after the funeral of a hero. A number of slides of the bas-reliefs around the columns were shown, and the lecturer commented on the various scenes depicted of the passage of the Roman army to the Danube and the crossing. Modern topographers had said that the column could not be sepulchral, as there were no traces of a funeral chamber, but last year his attention was attracted to the loophole window on the southern side of the pedestal, like those admitting light into the spiral staircase, and on examination he found that this had been walled up inside. He noticed also that part of the base, which was decorated with a beautiful wreath of laurels, had been broken away; and on closer examination it appeared as if a violent blow had been given to the top of the base. They knew that a bronze statue of Trajan formerly stood on the top of the column, and that in the XVIth century a colossal head of Trajan was found, but which had since disappeared; and the conclusion he arrived at was that in early mediæval times the statue shared the fate of many statues which stood on the summits of the arches, and of other monuments of Rome which were pulled down and taken to Constantinople, or put into the melting-pot and made into church bells or pots and pans. Following out this hypothesis, he searched the foot of the pedestal to see if he could discover any fragments of the torus. A grotto had been excavated at the base of the column, probably in the Middle Ages, for the purpose of searching for hidden treasure, and on searching he found the missing fragments of the torus. The lecturer showed a photograph illustrating how he had constructed the fragments, and added that he had securely bound them together so that they might not be transported across the ocean. A most interesting photograph was also exhibited, taken vertically from the summit of the column, from which a clear idea could be gained of how the statue had fallen down and struck the base of the column, knocking off the fragments which had now been discovered. Proceeding, he said he afterward penetrated the grotto and discovered a number of human skeletons, the skulls being like those which came out of the Catacombs. From other indications there was no doubt but that buildings existed before the column was built. In the IXth century, also, a church was built against the column, and they had curious documentary evidence of this in the grant by the monks of land to peasants. Having filled up the grotto, he turned his attention to the entrance, and in the inner vestibule at the base of the column found there were still visible traces of a door which had been walled up and plastered over. He removed the plaster and cut away part of the masonry, and found that the door led into a small atrium, turning to the right, where a second door was discovered. This second door led into a chamber 10 feet long, 5 feet wide and 6 feet high, which was the funeral-chamber. On the outer wall of the chamber were the bricks which closed up the loophole which had first attracted his attention on the outside. Within this chamber were the remains of a funeral-table 2½ feet high and 4 feet wide, and just above the table in the marble wall of the chamber holes had been drilled in such a way as to suggest that clamps going out from the wall had supported on the table two urns, one toward one end and one toward the other end of the table. An inscription still preserved in the Vatican Lapidarium stated that Hadrian had erected a temple *parentibus suis*, in honor of his parents, Trajan and Plotina. This temple had stood close to the column, and as it was the custom to erect such temples close to the burying-place of the persons in whose honor they had been erected, the natural conclusion was that the chamber was a sepulchral-chamber and that the table had supported two urns containing the ashes of Trajan and his wife, the parents of Hadrian. His conclusion was that the main object of the column was plainly that of a sepulchral monument. Now they had to deal with the inscription, the old interpretation of which was that it indicated the height of the hill which by so much labor had been cut and carried away. The inscription read: "AD DECLARANDVM. QVANTAE. ALTITVDINIS. MONS. ET. LOCVS. TANTIS. OPERIBVS. SIT. EGESTVS." And he certainly did not think it confirmed the



theory of the cutting away of a hill. He began to analyze the theory, and on making careful trigonometrical calculations of the height of the column he found that it was a *columna centenaria*, exactly 100 feet; so exactly, indeed, that by means of it the length of the Roman foot could be ascertained with greater precision than had hitherto been reached. Was it possible that any hill should have exactly reached this height? He thought it was not; but, further, he felt that if this was the case geological evidences of the fact could be found. Ancient authors, in their references to the Forum Ulpium, had made use of such expressions as seemed to exclude quite decisively the existence of any hill on the spot now occupied by the column. To try and get evidence he made a series of excavations in the vicinity and also across the whole width of the valley occupied by the Forum Ulpium. He found that on the level which would have been formed if the hill had been cut away there were not the geological strata which in that case would have been laid bare, but remains of early Imperial and Republican works, such as roads, foundations and drains. Having ascertained that through the whole length of the valley there was no geological strata, he went back to an old hypothesis of his that the ancient walls of Rome were not of the time of the kings, but of the older Republic. In the old maps they found the walls crossing the valley, and an analysis of the materials seemed to prove, to his mind, that the walls were early Republican. Especially interesting were the unmistakable traces of a wall made of blocks of tufa, exactly like those used in the fortifications still extant on the adjoining slopes of the Quirinal, and these were no doubt the remains of the fortifications which they knew, from Livy, to have been built in the fourth century B. C., on the retreat of the Gauls. He thought that decisive proof was afforded that long before the column was put up the valley between the Quirinal and the Capitol had been practically a level plain, with no hill upon it. Further, if any hill had ever existed there, it was improbable that the Senate would have commemorated a work done by another people under another Emperor. With this evidence before him he turned his attention again to the inscription, and suggested that it did not, as had been supposed, refer to the altitude of a hill which it had been necessary to remove, but to the height and noble proportions of the buildings that had been erected not only on the level of the Forum Ulpium, but also on the slope of the neighboring hill. It was to afford a view over the Forum and these buildings that the spiral staircase had been constructed inside the column and a standing place arranged at its summit, where stood the bronze statue of the Emperor. In conclusion, Commendatore Boni said he was going back to Rome to resume his explorations, but he could not leave before thanking them most warmly for the interest they had shown in his lectures.—*The Builder*.

### Pittsburgh High School Competition Scandal.

**I**N connection with the long-drawn-out and disagreeable dispute over the competition for the Pittsburgh High School building, the Pittsburgh Chapter, A. I. A., has issued the following statement, addressed to the public:

OWING to the miscarriage of the first competition instituted by the Central Board of Education for the selection of an architect for a school-building proposed to be built on what is known as the "Magee site," and the consequent charges of unprofessional action on the part of some of the architects taking part therein, who are members of the Pittsburgh Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, said Chapter has carefully reviewed the testimony given before the Central Board of Education and other papers pertaining thereto, and deem it their duty to present their findings to the tax-paying public for their consideration. These findings are as follows:

On February 12, 1906, a building-committee was appointed, having the usual powers of such committees.

On May 8, 1906, at a regular meeting of the Central Board, the building-committee, through its chairman, submitted to the Board a report under the above resolution. In the report occurred the following statements as to the importance of the selection of an architect:

"The most important feature connected with our labors is the selection of an architect who will not only prepare proper plans and specifications, but who will carry the work to a successful and satisfactory conclusion. The architect's position gives him virtually absolute power over the expenditure of the building-funds. Contracts rest upon plans and specifications. The archi-

tect makes these and interprets them, and his opportunities for dishonest collusion with the builder and sub-contractor, whom he may either oppress or favor, are numerous and profitable and beyond successful detection. His integrity must, therefore, be above suspicion, and that he should have the requisite knowledge and experience goes without saying.

"If you should select an architect in any other manner than by competition, each member may have his voice; several architects at least are certain to have strong indorsements from individual supporters, and it will be virtually impossible to select one without apparent injustice to others. A competition puts the whole matter on an impartial basis; it requires the architect to prove his right to the appointment by showing his superior skill; it utterly eliminates the question of favoritism.

"It is necessary that the committee should have technical help in arranging and deciding the competition; not that the professional adviser should have control of its decisions; only that he arrange the conditions, in order to permit the best results, and explain the exact nature of the result to the members, in order that they may know the relative merits of the designs before making an award."

The committee proceeded to recommend the selection of an architect by competition, and that a competent expert be employed to serve "as professional adviser to the building-committee, whose duty shall be to make a proper study of conditions and of requirements affecting the proposed building, to prepare instructions to the competing architects, to govern the conduct of the competition, to examine designs submitted in competition, make explanation thereof, and give his judgment of their merit," and to consult with the committee during all stages of the competition.

The report proceeds:

"Fourth. We have selected as professional adviser a gentleman who has had vast experience in such matters, and whose reputation as an expert in this line of work is of the highest order. From the standing he occupies in his profession we are satisfied that his assistance to us will be very valuable, and aid us in erecting a building which will be a credit to all concerned."

This report was unanimously adopted by the Central Board.

On September 11, 1906, two members made a series of amendments to the report of the building-committee adopted May 8. The Chair ruled these out of order under the by-laws in force. Appeals were taken and sustained from the Chair's decision, and amendments passed to the programme for the competition, the effect of which was to wipe out all of the effective work on the part of the professional adviser and all of the power of the building-committee, excepting to express their preference in regard to designs.

Notwithstanding this, the building-committee expressed its purpose to proceed with the original programme, whereupon two members of the Central Board of Education filed an appeal in the Court of Common Pleas No. 1 to enjoin this action and to permit the whole Board to take charge of the matter and select an architect at their pleasure, as provided in the above-mentioned amendments.

The Court refused the injunction and dismissed the appeal.

The building-committee therefore proceeded with its programme until November 21, 1906, when they adopted as premiated the plan chosen by the professional adviser as being the one "better than any other in the competition; the best scheme in regard to the safety of the public and pupils; on the whole, the most complete, the best adapted for future extension, very economical in construction and distinctly the best."

The building-committee recommended this plan for adoption by a vote of 8 to 2, two members opposing the recommendation on the ground that the authorship of the plan was known. This charge had been brought before the committee and the professional adviser, and had been fully and thoroughly discussed by them before the recommendation was made, and the charge was declared to be unfounded, the adviser stating that "nothing has been offered sufficient to warrant the exclusion of the competitor from the competition. If the committee votes to exclude, it makes itself liable to the competitor excluded."

These charges were then fully and thoroughly investigated by the Board, and it was declared that they were not sustained.

The Board refused to adopt the minority report, which disqualified the premiated design by reason of having violated the rules of competition, by a vote of 18 yeas to 23 noes.

The majority report, recommending the premiated design and naming its authors and architects, failed of the majority required



for action by a vote of 21 yeas to 20 noes, twenty-two being a majority of the entire Board.

The following is worthy of consideration:

*First*—The report of the first building-committee recommending a form of competition as fair, as had been published, was unanimously adopted by the Board.

*Second*—A concerted objection was made to said competition on September 11, 1906, when amendments were proposed which emasculated said programme.

*Third*—That when these amendments were declared null and void by the Board's solicitor, a bill of equity enjoining the action of the building-committee was filed, and this injunction was refused and dismissed by the court.

*Fourth*—That when the award of the competition was made by the building-committee and their adviser, and recommended to the Board for their adoption, this recommendation was opposed on the ground of a charge of unprofessional conduct on the part of the successful competitor.

*Fifth*—That this charge was investigated and declared unfounded both by the building-committee and their professional adviser and by the Board itself.

*Sixth*—That while the Board might fail under the terms of the programme to approve of the recommendation of the building-committee, "for any cause whatever," yet the programme provided, in the event of their failure to approve the design recommended, that they should then proceed to consider the next best design submitted by one of the competitors.

*Seventh*—That instead of thus proceeding, the Board has discarded the entire original competition, has appointed a new building-committee, and has held another competition for the selection of an architect for the work, the following being the text of the new resolution:

"RESOLVED, That the president of this body be directed to appoint a committee of nine, to be known as the building-committee.

"This committee to procure plans, in open competition, from all competent architects who may wish to submit plans, for a High School building, to be erected on the property owned by the Central Board of Education, and known as the Magee site.

"The building to be modern in every respect, and to accommodate at least 2,000 pupils, with provisions for future extension.

"The sum of \$5,000 to be paid, in such amounts and according to their merit, as determined by the committee, to the architects submitting the best plans.

"This committee to procure actual estimates or proposals from builders upon the plans to be recommended by them, in order to ascertain the total cost of the building, which is not to exceed the sum of \$1,200,000.

"The detail matter pertaining to the competition to remain with the building-committee, who are to report to the Board in the shortest possible time."

It is only necessary to contrast this final action with the initial resolution, with which this report commences, to observe the true scope and purpose of the whole series of actions which have been directed against the recommendations of the professional adviser. Whatever importance may be attached to the various details of the testimony, or the proceedings, the fact remains unquestioned that the high declarations of a purpose to secure an architect by the most approved methods of competition, regulated by the highest professional authority, and thus relieve the Board of all suspicion of corruption in the putting out of such large sums of public money, have been thrown to the ground; all the precautions taken have been wiped away, and even the minor limits as to the commissions and expenses to be paid to the architect abolished.

It is evident by a comparison of the report of the first building-committee and the resolutions creating the new building-committee, by whom the second competition has been held, that the latter possesses unlimited possibilities for favoritism and unfairness.

*Eighth*—That a member of the Central Board busied himself learning about the designs of architects, and told another member.

*Ninth*—That since the programme provided that no architect should divulge the authorship of his design, it with equal force implied that members of the Central Board of Education should not seek to ascertain this information.

*Tenth*—That the adviser did not know the authors of any of the designs when he designated his selection.

*Eleventh*—That the names of authors of other designs than that premiated were apparently known to certain members of the Board before the opening of the sealed envelope containing this information.

*Twelfth*—That the same men who voted for the amendments to the emasculated programme have, with few exceptions, voted together since that date.

*Thirteenth*—That some motive, unknown to us, has actuated a group of members of this Board to follow out a plan with unusual energy and in such a manner as to indicate a fixed determination, the total result of which is manifestly contrary to the interest of the tax-payer.

## ILLUSTRATIONS

HOUSE OF CLAUDE MEEKER, ESQ., BULLETT PARK, COLUMBUS, O. MR. F. L. PACKARD, ARCHITECT, COLUMBUS, O.

HOUSE OF LEWIS H. LOZIER, ESQ., QUICK AVENUE, RIVER FOREST, ILL. MESSRS. TALLMADGE & WATSON, ARCHITECTS, CHICAGO, ILL.

HOUSE OF MRS. J. R. STEERS, GREENWICH, CONN. MESSRS. BLAKE & BUTLER AND CARRÈRE & HASTINGS, ASSOCIATE ARCHITECTS, NEW YORK, N. Y.: THREE PLATES.

The exterior of this house is entirely of concrete, the walls being of hollow concrete blocks and the columns and balustrades also being cast from concrete. An effective coloring has been secured by introducing a mineral pigment into the outer layer of concrete. In this way an agreeable pinkish blush has been made to replace the disagreeable, cold tone of ordinary concrete finishes.

HOUSE OF GEORGE M. LOUGHLIN, ESQ., WOODLAND ROAD, PITTSBURGH, PA.

MESSRS. M'CLURE & SPAHR, ARCHITECTS, PITTSBURGH, PA.

HOUSE OF MRS. WILLIAM THAW, PITTSBURGH, PA. MESSRS. BEEZER BROS., ARCHITECTS, PITTSBURGH, PA.

HOUSE OF S. EASTMAN, ESQ., KENILWORTH, ILL. MR. G. W. MAHER, ARCHITECT, CHICAGO, ILL.

Additional Illustrations in the International Edition.

TOMBS:—PLATES 65-72.

## NOTES AND CLIPPINGS

**WIND PRESSURE.**—Mr. Stanton and Mr. Bairstow have made some experiments at the National Physical Laboratory which bring out a new and practically very valuable fact—namely, that pressure is not the same on large surfaces as on small experimental models. If, for example, a given wind velocity is brought to bear on a square foot of surface it will be 18 per cent. less per square foot than if it were directed on 100 square feet of surface. It was demonstrated, too, that this relation is constant for flat forms, however complicated. A builder or engineer who knows that a structure may be exposed to a wind of eighty miles per hour and that the pressure per square foot as determined by model in, say,  $x$  pounds, should allow for his larger construction 20 per cent. extra. The reason for this seems to be the more thoroughly reduced pressure on the lee side of a larger area.

Many years ago the Royal Meteorological Society arranged an exhibition of apparatus for measuring wind velocities. It was an extraordinary assortment of instruments, of which one only, and that a purely empirical design, seemed to achieve the object—the well-known Robinson's hemispherical cups, invented by a clergyman. So everybody made up his mind that the thing could not be done scientifically. Straightway Mr. Dines, F.R.M.S., went and did it. Is that fair to your colleagues to go and do a thing which they have voted impossible? Mr. Dines has been "at it" again lately, and in this race, we believe, Dr. W. N. Shaw, the meteorological director, is in the conspiracy. That remarkable instrument the barometer is subject to curious fluctuations, apart from the ordinary steady rise and fall, little undulations caused by sudden changes, and by such simple things as the presence of a cloud over the locality. These oscillations are so minute that nobody ever thought they could be indicated on a barograph—the chart which records the movements of the mercurial column. Nobody, that is to say, but Mr. Dines, who, at the instigation of Dr. Shaw, has invented a strange piece of mechanism, which actually does register these minute variations—the "embroidery of the barometric chart," as the director calls them—and so produce a microbarograph.—*London Telegraph*.

## INDUSTRIAL AND BUILDING NEWS SECTION

### REPORTED CONSOLIDATION DENIED

The Chicago Portland Cement Company, in a letter to THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT, denies the recent report of a consolidation between itself and other cement producers in the following terms:

GENTLEMEN:—Some of the Chicago papers of Wednesday, June 26, contained an article to the effect that this company had consolidated with other cement producers in the LaSalle Valley. Article stated that Mr. A. J. Earling, President of the C. M. & St. P. Ry., had figured largely in the negotiations. The statement is absolutely false. No such negotiations have or will be considered by this company.

As further evidence of the untruthfulness of the report, whether malicious or otherwise, we submit the following telegram:

New York, N. Y., June 27, 1907.

Chicago Portland Cement Co.,  
Chicago.

I know absolutely nothing whatever about any negotiations between the Marquette Cement Co., the Chicago Portland Cement Co., or the German American Company, and I have certainly had no part whatever in any negotiations that may have taken place between those companies or any other cement companies referred to in the *Chicago Tribune* and the *Chicago Inter-Ocean*.

A. J. EARLING.

Also enclose herewith page 3 of to-day's *Chicago Tribune* containing denial of the statement, and would appreciate your giving same as much prominence as possible in your next issue.

Yours very truly,

CHICAGO PORTLAND CEMENT CO.,

By N. D. Fraser, Pres.

### PERSONALS

Mr. Parry L. Wright, vice-president and general manager of the American Luxfer Prism Co., died suddenly on June 22.

Mr. Wright was born in Indianapolis May 5, 1859. For more than twenty years he had made his home in Chicago, and was prominent in the business and social activities of his adopted city. He was president of the Men's Club of St. Paul's Universalist Church, and his interest in athletics was indicated by his membership in the old Washington Park Club, Homewood Country Club and Illinois Athletic Club.

Mr. Wright had been prominent in the glass manufacturing business prior to his election to the office of vice-president and general manager of the American Luxfer Prism Co., upon its reorganization. The rapid growth of this concern is largely the result of Mr. Wright's progressive policies.

Mr. O. H. Gentner, Jr., of Philadelphia, has been engaged as Assistant Engineer in

charge of estimating and drafting in the Reinforced Concrete Department by the General Fireproofing Company, Youngstown, O., and will make his headquarters at that city.

Mr. Gentner has been with J. A. Patterson, Consulting Engineer on structural work; with G. W. & W. D. Hewitt, and Ballinger & Perrot, Architects, Philadelphia, on concrete construction and structural work; and with the Unit Concrete Steel Frame Company, Tucker & Vinton, and the Vulcanite Paving Company, in charge of reinforced-concrete work, and has therefore had to do with a large number of reinforced-concrete structures.

### CATALOGUES

A few years ago what are called "pneumatic water systems" were hardly known. The rapid extension of their use which has recently taken place is a proof of the possession of good points, and the fact that the Kewanee Water Supply Company, in their handsome new catalogue, show installations in buildings varying from a summer cottage to a seventeen-story office building indicates a wide range of adaptability. The Kewanee system is compact; the air and the water are in one and the same tank, the requisite compression of the air being produced by forcing water into the tank. As the tank is preferably placed underground, the contained water is kept cool in summer and cannot freeze in winter. The presence of water and compressed air together in the tank insures the thorough aeration of the former. The success of a system of this sort when operated at high pressure of course depends on the use of the proper appliances—an effective pump, an absolutely air-tight tank and close-fitting valves. These things the Kewanee Water Supply Company (Kewanee, Ill.) claim to have perfected. They have also invented an ingenious automatic attachment whereby a sufficient quantity of air to keep the volume in the tank uniform is drawn into the pump with the water.

It is gratifying to see two good construction materials whose interests are sometimes supposed to clash pull together amicably, as reinforced-concrete and hollow terra-cotta tile are made to do in the "New Century system" of fireproof construction. The growing demand for making even modest residences fireproof has made it necessary to devise a way to build them at moderate expense. The New Century Contracting Company (1 Madison avenue, New

York) claims that it can build under its system of hollow tile walls with floors of hollow tiles supported by reinforced-concrete beams at a cost only 10 per cent. greater than that for an ordinary frame building and 10 per cent. less than that for a frame and brick house or a house of solid concrete.

A new form of reinforcement for concrete which gives evidence of being designed by an engineer is the Maxwell Trussed Bar, described in the catalogue of the American Concrete Steel Company, Detroit, Mich. This consists of a main reinforcing bar which may be of high tensile strength and to which is coupled in an ingenious way a system of web bracing to resist shearing stresses. The manufacturers claim for it that it is the lightest reinforcement having a web system, and that it is so devised that the so-called chemical bond between cement and steel may be neglected, and that the stresses in members may be computed as in the case of an ordinary steel bridge.

The Norwall Manufacturing Company, of Chicago and New York, describe their system of combined pressure and vacuum steam heating in a pamphlet entitled "Hints on Modern Steam Heating." The arguments in favor of the system are quite clearly and concisely stated, and are well worth perusing. The automatic air and vacuum valve, the "packless" quick-opening radiator valve and the damper regulator devised by this company are also shown in the catalogue.

### BUILDING NEWS.

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

ABERDEEN, S. D.—Plans have been accepted for a new church to be built in this city by the First Methodist Society. The edifice will be modeled after the Spanish mission style of architecture and constructed of brick and stone. The cost will not be less than \$60,000.

ALBANY, N. Y.—The directors of the First National Bank have decided to adopt the plans of Marcus T. Reynolds, architect, 100 State Street, Albany, for the building to be erected by the bank on State Street. The structure will be six stories in height, and will be constructed of white marble. The first and second stories with the mezzanine floor will be used for the bank's quarters, and the upper floors will be devoted to offices for rental. The estimated cost of the building is \$100,000. Frederick A. Mead, Albany, is president of the bank.



AMES, IA.—F. E. King, secretary building committee, will receive bids until July 23 for the erection of the M. E. church. Brown & Davis, architects, Cincinnati. Cost, about \$35,000.

It is said that plans are being prepared by Architects Proudfoot & Bird, Crocker Building, Des Moines, for a residence to be erected for the president of the Iowa State College, at a cost of \$25,000.

ATLANTA, GA.—Wesley Memorial Institute, it is said, will build a dormitory at a cost of \$50,000; R. J. Guinn, chairman of executive committee.

Atlanta Auditorium-Armory Co. has adopted plans by Morgan & Dillon for the erection of proposed auditorium and armory; four stories; brick; 200x300 feet; steel roof; floors of wood and concrete; seating capacity of entire structure 8,500; seating capacity of second floor and balcony 4,500; arena 150x90 feet; fireproof; cost, about \$200,000.

Reports state that it is planned to issue \$300,000 bonds for the purpose of erecting a large courthouse in this city.

AURORA, ILL.—Architects Patton & Miller, Chicago, Ill., have been retained to prepare plans for a home to be built at Aurora for the Young Men's Christian Association. It will be three-story, of pressed brick and stone, have probably gravel roof, hardwood finish, steam heat, and is estimated to cost about \$75,000.

BATTLE CREEK, MICH.—It is said that plans have been prepared by Architects Mills & Pruitt, McCune Building, Columbus, Ohio, for a two-story school building, 240x155 feet, to cost \$200,000.

BAYONNE, N. J.—Plans have been prepared by a New York architect, according to report, for a new building for the Bayonne Hospital and Dispensary. Address the board of directors.

BISMARCK, N. D.—Architect George Hancock, of Hancock Bros., Fargo, N. D., it is reported, has been commissioned to prepare the plans and specifications for a new wing to the State Penitentiary. The addition to be 50x150 feet, and cost approximately \$60,000.

BLUEFIELD, W. VA.—It is reported that Sam Matz will erect a five-story hotel at a probable cost of \$100,000.

BOSTON, MASS.—The Trustees of the Museum of Fine Arts are to erect a building to replace the present museum on Copley Square. The building will be built in the Fenway, on Huntington Avenue. It is estimated that the museum will cost about \$400,000.

Plans are on foot looking toward the erection of a large national convention hall in this city, to be located on the Cambridge side of the Charles River.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Architect Raymond T. Almirall, 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, is preparing plans for a four-story library building, 450x300 feet, on Paris Plaza, Borough of Brooklyn, for the city. Estimated cost, \$1,000,000.

The Transit Development Co., 85 Clinton Street, it is said, will soon start operations for the two-story office and shops, 110x164 feet, on the northeast corner of Nostrand Avenue and Carroll Street, concrete roof, to cost \$150,000.

Bids will soon be advertised for by C. B. J. Snyder, 500 Park Avenue, Manhattan,

for the erection of a four-story brick, slag roof school, 166x155 feet, on the north side of Belmont Avenue, from Ashford to Warwick Street, to cost \$290,000.

It is stated that plans have been prepared by Architect R. T. Rasmussen, 61 Graham Street, for a residence on Flushing and Bedford Avenues for the Edgar Improvement Company. Cost, \$175,000.

Schneider & Hertha Building Co., it is said, will erect a six-story flat on the southeast corner of Washington and Gates Avenues, to cost \$105,000.

Plans have been prepared by Architect C. B. J. Snyder, 500 Park Avenue, Manhattan Borough, for a \$470,000 public school, 200x200 feet, on south side Sutter Avenue, between Barrett and Grafton Streets.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—The Church of the Holy Name, it is said, has filed plans for a stone church, to be erected on South Park Avenue, at an estimated cost of \$70,000.

Reports state that plans are under consideration for a large Polish hospital to be erected here, to occupy the block bounded by Fillmore Avenue, Stanislaus, Beck and Gibson Streets. The estimated cost to be \$500,000 or more. No plans have been prepared. Address Dr. Francis E. Fronzak.

BURLINGTON, IA.—Plans by Temple, Burrows & McLane, architects, Davenport, Ia., were adopted for the high school building, to cost \$150,000.

BUTTE, MONT.—W. A. Clark & Bros., it is said, will next year erect a modern, fireproof, steel frame building, equipped with all modern conveniences. It will have a frontage on Main Street of sixty-five feet.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.—C. E. James is considering the erection of a hotel at Seventh and Chestnut Streets. Cost, \$100,000.

According to report, bids will be received until July 18 by Supervising Architect James Knox Taylor, Washington, D. C., for the construction of the \$110,000 addition to the local postoffice.

R. H. Hunt, it is stated, has been selected to draw the plans for the new \$200,000 City Hall. The new building will have three stories with half basement and will cover an area of 110x100 feet on Eleventh Street. The exterior finish will be of stone.

CHICAGO, ILL.—Architect A. S. Coffin, it is said, is preparing plans for a piano and organ factory, to be built for the Hobart M. Cable Co. at Holly, Mich. It will be three or four stories high, and will cost \$75,000 to \$100,000.

Reports state that the congregation of Sinai Temple has under consideration the erection of a new temple in Hyde Park and the transformation of the present edifice into a neighborhood center. Several sites are under consideration, of which the most favored one is situated at the southeast corner of Grand Boulevard and Forty-sixth Street. The proposed building is to cost \$250,000 to \$300,000. For particulars address Dr. Emil G. Hirsch, rabbi.

Architect George O. Garnsey, Adams Express Building, 185 Dearborn Street, is reported to be preparing plans for a theater to be built at Wabash Avenue and Harmon Court for David Henderson, New York, N. Y. It is to be two-story, 103x140 feet, of fireproof construction, have pressed brick front, stone trimmings, composition roof,

partly oak finish, steam heat, marble and tile work, and cost \$60,000.

Arrangements have been completed for erecting a hotel at La Salle and Madison Streets. The building will be twenty-two stories high. It will contain nearly fourteen acres of floor space, and will have 1,150 rooms. It will cost between \$2,500,000 and \$3,000,000. It is planned to have it completed in fifteen months. Previously reported.

Improvements to cost \$200,000, it is stated, are planned by the German Hospital, which proposes to erect a six-story building on Larabee Street, Webster Avenue and Grant Place.

Reports state that an 18-story building is to be erected for the Steger & Sons Piano Manufacturing Co., to be located on Wabash Avenue and Jackson Boulevard.

Hirsch, Wickwire & Co., it is said, will erect a \$400,000 nine-story building on Franklin and Van Buren Streets.

CINCINNATI, O.—Plans are being prepared by Architects Des Jardins & Shebley, 18 East Fourth Street, for a residence on Washington Avenue for Simon Block, 2318 Eighth Street. Cost, \$35,000.

CLEVELAND, O.—Reports state that the Columbia Gas and Electric Company proposes to erect a large new office building in this city, the estimated cost of which is to be \$1,000,000.

COHOES, N. Y.—The Federal Signal Co., it is stated, will erect a two-story fireproof steel structure on Broadway, to cost about \$80,000.

COLAINE, MASS.—Architects McLean & Wright, of Boston, it is announced, have prepared plans for a large library building to be known as the Griswold Memorial Hospital. The building is to be of classic design, of limestone and Roman brick.

COLUMBIA, S. C.—It is reported that as yet no site has been selected for the new immigration station which is to be erected in this city at a cost of \$70,000, which amount was recently appropriated by the Government, provided the city furnish a site free.

COLUMBUS, O.—At a meeting of the building-committee of the Broad Street Presbyterian Church, it is stated, the plans for the remodeling of the church submitted by Architect Frank Packard were adopted.

The board of trustees of the Ohio State University, it is stated, have adopted the plans prepared by Miss F. Knyon Haden and Wilbur T. Mills for the new girls' dormitory to be erected on Neill and Eleventh Avenues, at a cost of \$60,000.

CONCORDIA, KAN.—Reports state that a chapel is to be built at Nazareth Convent at a probable cost of \$75,000.

CONWAY, TEX.—Announcement has been made that a science hall is to be erected at Hendrix College. No plans have as yet been prepared.

CROWN POINT, IND.—The County Council has appropriated \$100,000 for the repair and enlarging of the county court-house in Lake County.

DAVENPORT, IA.—The Davenport Bag and Paper Company, it is stated, contemplates the erection of a five-story concrete-block building.

DAYTON, O.—Bids will be received until July 24 at the office of W. E. Russ, architect, 1300 Conover Building, for the construction of the county memorial building.



DES MOINES, IA.—Arrangements are being made by Des Moines Masons to build a temple. It is proposed to secure a site on the edge of the west side business district. H. L. Carrell, chairman of the committee in charge of the project. An effort will be made to close the negotiations for a site for the proposed new Masonic Temple within a few months.

Press reports state that a large observation tower will be erected on the summit of a hill in South Park. Architect C. A. Watrous has been commissioned to prepare the plans. The structure will be of old English design, the top to be reached by a winding stairway.

DULUTH, MINN.—Plans of Earl W. Barber, architect, Superior, have been accepted by the Superior Board of Education for the new high school building to be erected at a cost of \$200,000. Will be two-story, 170x174, with laboratories, manual training rooms, gymnasium, running track, etc.

Reports state that it is planned to add seven stories to the Board of Trade Building, the estimated cost to be \$100,000.

DUQUESNE, PA.—Lloyd Brothers, Lewis Block, Pittsburg, Pa., have plans for an auditorium and parochial school house for the Holy Name Catholic Church. Cost, \$35,000.

EL PASO, TEX.—Architects Trost & Trost, it is said, have prepared plans for the Phoenix Y. M. C. A. building, to cost about \$60,000.

EL RENO, OKLA.—Plans are being prepared for the First Baptist Church, at a cost of \$40,000.

FAIRMONT, W. VA.—Plans for the proposed post-office and Masonic Temple here have been completed by Baldwin & Pennington, Professional Building, Baltimore, Md. The plans call for a five-story building, 55x109 feet. The exterior will be finished in buff colored brick, with terracotta trimmings, resting on a gray granite base. The exterior will be plain. The basement will contain space for offices facing on the side street. The first story is to be devoted entirely to the use of the post-office. The post-office will be finished with marble floors, wainscoting, counter, etc., on top of which will be placed the bronze and glass screen separating the public from the clerical departments. The entire building is to be fireproof, constructed with concrete columns and floors and terra-cotta partitions, finished with a tile roof.

FORT WAYNE, IND.—It is stated that plans are being prepared for a hotel to cost \$250,000, to be erected at Berry and Harrison Streets. Louis F. Curdes is interested.

FORT WORTH, TEX.—The contract will be let at once for a fifteen-story steel frame office building on the corner of Main and Twelfth Streets, by Winfield Scott. The building will cost \$400,000, and has been leased to the Frisco-Rock Island interests for general office purposes.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.—Architect Arthur W. Buckley, 24 Van Buren Street, is making sketches for a children's home to be built here. The sketches call for a 3-story building, 100 ft. square, of fireproof construction, steel and terra-cotta, with exterior of pressed brick and stone, probably gravel roof, steam heat, contain 100 rooms and cost about \$80,000.

GREEN BAY, WIS.—J. C. Lewellyn, archi-

tect, Chicago, will have plans for the \$85,000 school building at Green Bay, ready for bids about August 15.

GROSS POINT, MICH.—It is said that plans have been prepared by J. C. Stahl, Jr., Bamblett Building, Detroit, for a residence to be built for Frank Cheeseborough. Cost, \$45,000.

HARRISBURG, PA.—Plans are on foot looking toward the erection of a \$900,000 hotel on the site of the old Grand Opera House. As was previously reported, the plans for this hotel include a roof garden, banquet hall, palm garden, etc. For particulars address the local Board of Trade.

HELENA, MONT.—Reports state that Helena is to have a Carnegie library, the cost of which will be either \$30,000 or \$50,000. A valuable site has been donated.

HOUSTON, TEX.—Jonathan Lane, J. L., L. N., H. H. and Alex. Thompson are considering plans for erection of office and mercantile building, ten stories and basement; 150x100 feet; steel, granite and brick; walls of two ground stories to be of Texas granite; cost, \$320,000.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—The trustees of the Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F., it is reported, are planning the erection of a 14-story office building at Pennsylvania and Washington Streets.

JANESVILLE, WIS.—J. C. Lewellyn, architect, of Chicago, will have plans for the remodeling and additions to the Jefferson School, at Janesville, Wis., ready for bids August 15 or September 1. Cost, \$100,000.

KANSAS CITY, MO.—The Modern Woodmen of America of Kansas City are considering plans for the erection of a Woodmen's temple. There are a dozen or more camps of Modern Woodmen in the city, with a combined membership of over 7,000. A number of the lodges have set aside funds for the temple movement and a general campaign will be launched for the building. It is planned to have a building that will cost not less than \$50,000 and possibly twice that amount.

Plans are being drawn by Wilder & Wright, architects, for a new church for the Redemptorist Fathers on Broadway just south of Hunter Avenue. The edifice is to be of the Gothic style with a tall spire and built of gray stone. It is to have three altars and seats for 850 persons.

The Masons have paid for a spacious lot at Ninth and Harrison Streets, and have about \$25,000 in sight toward the erection of their building, which is to cost not less than \$100,000, and may reach \$150,000. The Knights of Pythias have started a fund to erect a building.

The First Baptist Church trustees purchased 100 by 155 feet of ground at the northeast corner of Linwood Boulevard and Park Avenue. A new church building is to be erected there.

William F. Schrage has prepared plans for edifice for the M. E. Church; brick and stone; 45x74 feet; cost \$30,000; Rev. W. A. Harma, pastor.

KEARNEY, NEB.—Plans are being prepared by Architect J. P. Guth, of Omaha, for the new \$40,000 Episcopal church building to be erected this summer in Kearney.

KENSICO, N. Y.—Architect James Brite, 111 Fifth Avenue, New York, has prepared plans for a chapel building at Kensico cemetery. Cost, \$100,000.

LAWRENCE, KAN.—At the last meeting of the board of regents of the University of Kansas, the location of the new engineering building was decided upon and the decision to begin work upon three \$200,000 buildings at once was reached.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.—Press reports state that Harrison Albright is preparing plans for several seaside residences which are to be erected at Coronado Beach. One for John D. Spreckles, 68x93 feet; one for James MacMullen, 36x62 feet; one for H. L. Titus, 38x64 feet, and one for William Clayton, 40x66 feet. The latter residence is to be built at San Diego. Each building is to be two stories and basement, and of reinforced concrete construction.

Architect P. August Westburg, it is reported, has prepared plans for a six-story and basement family hotel, to be erected on Broadway, between Temple and California Streets, for Julius F. Hall, of Alhambra. The exterior walls will be of reinforced concrete, and the entire structure will be made as fireproof as possible.

The members of the Southern California Chapter, American Institute of Architects, is planning the erection of a chapter house on Alvarado Street, between Sixth and Seventh.

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

LOUISVILLE, KY.—D. X. Murphy & Bro. are receiving bids for office building for the Louisville Gas Co. Structure will be three stories; brick and steel; fireproof; cost, \$65,000.

MANLIUS, N. Y.—Architect M. D. Makepeace, Everson Building, Syracuse, N. Y., it is said, has plans for a new group of buildings for St. John's Military school. Cost, \$145,000. Col. William Verbeck is commandant of the school.

MIDDLE VILLAGE, L. I., N. Y.—German Trinity Church, Juniper Avenue, Middle Village, it is stated, will construct a brick church, 52x54 feet, on Metropolitan Avenue, south side, 3,000 feet west of Dry Harbor Road, Middle Village, to cost \$40,000.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Reports announce that the Board of Public Works will receive competitive plans until July 31 for a \$45,000 public natatorium, to be erected at Richards and Center Streets. Charles Poetsch, city engineer.

Leenhouts & Guthrie, architects, 102 Wisconsin Street, will have plans next week for bids on the \$100,000 school building to be erected in the 11th district.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—It is reported that Long & Long, architects, Henn. Avenue, are preparing for a fifteen-story pressed brick, cut stone and reinforced concrete fireproof office building for J. E. Andrus, Minneapolis. It will be 44x152 feet, and will be erected on First Avenue South, near Fifth Street. It will contain thirty-three offices, interior telephone connection, high speed elevators, etc. Cost, \$400,000.

Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge, Ames Building, Boston, Mass., are finishing plans for a blue limestone Gothic church for the Plymouth Congregational Church, J. B. Kingman, Chairman Building Committee. It will be built on Vine Place and Nineteenth Street. Cost, \$150,000.

W. L. Harris, president of the New England Furniture and Carpet Company, First Avenue South and Sixth Street, has announced his intention of erecting a store building at Second Avenue South and Seventh Street. The building will have a frontage of 198 feet on Seventh Street and 150 feet on Second Avenue; three stories high, of brick, stone and steel construction; estimated cost, \$150,000. Work will begin before the end of the summer.

The Evenson Manufacturing Company, 2107 Madison Street Northwest, whose plant was recently destroyed by fire at a loss of \$25,000, has announced that the company will at once begin the erection of a brick and concrete factory and office building, to cost upward of \$100,000. The building will be of fireproof construction, three stories high, 100x175 feet. The plans have not yet been drawn, but it is expected that work on the plant will be started before September 1.

Charles J. Miller, 322 Third Avenue South, is president of an organization recently formed here for the purpose of erecting a building to be used as a club for young men. A committee is at work soliciting funds, and a site will probably be selected within a few weeks. It is planned to erect a structure that will cost upwards of \$75,000.

The E. G. Walton Agency, 118 South Fourth Street, has completed the Grill property, on First Avenue South, near Fourth Street, for the R. M. Bradley Company, of Boston. The present building will be removed to make room for a modern business structure, to cost \$100,000. The plans have not yet been drawn up.

The Park Avenue Methodist Church, Rev. G. G. Vallentyne, pastor, has decided to erect a new church building this season. The building will stand on the site of the present church, Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, and it is planned to spend about \$35,000. Stone and brick and concrete construction, with hardwood interior finish, and seating accommodations for 700.

City Engineer Andrew Rinker has recommended to the City Council the immediate construction of a filtration plant, according to plans that have already been prepared under Mr. Rinker's direction. The plans in question provide for two filtration beds, with both sand and mechanical filters, and the cost is estimated at \$1,500,000. The Council will take the matter under consideration at the next meeting.

The Keith Company, architects, 917 Hennepin Avenue, is planning the erection of an office building on the triangular property at Hennepin and Lyndale Avenues and Oak Grove Street. The structure will be built of cement plaster, one story high, 30x70 feet, with a two-story addition 30x30 feet. The contract has not yet been awarded. The cost is estimated at \$75,000.

Architect H. W. Jones, 916 Lumber Exchange, is preparing plans for the new Simpson Methodist Church, to be erected at First Avenue South and Twenty-eighth Street, by day labor. Work will begin at once. The edifice will be of brick and stone, 86x125 feet, two stories, with gallery.

It is rumored that the National Cash Register Company, of Dayton, O., is negotiating for a location on the East Side on which to erect a manufacturing plant. It is said that the plant will furnish employment for upward of 5,000, and he officials of the

company hope to begin work within a few weeks.

C. H. Achard, 63 First Avenue South, has purchased property at First Avenue South and Seventh Street and will at once begin the erection of a six-story store and flat building, to cost \$150,000. The building will be of brick and stone construction, with terra cotta trimmings, modern interior construction and fireproof throughout. The frontage on First Avenue will be 168 feet and 75 feet on Seventh Street.

The Y. M. C. A. at the University of Minnesota, E. F. Swenson, president, has begun an active campaign for funds to erect a new association building on the site of the present structure, on the campus. It is planned to raise \$100,000, and tentative plans for the new building call for a four-story brick and stone structure, with large reception and reading rooms on the first floor, auditorium on the second floor, and dormitory accommodations on the third and fourth.

The L. S. Donaldson Co. (L. S. Donaldson, president) has announced its plans for making extensions and improvements to the company's present building, at Sixth Street and Nicollet Avenue. The plans call for a new building to cover half a block, six stories high; of stone, iron and concrete construction. The estimated cost is put at \$1,000,000.

The Universal Art Company (H. J. Hanson, president), 15 East Third Street, St. Paul, has purchased property at Columbus Heights and will immediately begin the erection of a manufacturing plant, to cost \$250,000. The plans, which are being prepared in the East, provide for three distinct buildings, each two stories high, of brick and mill construction.

MISSOULA, MONT.—Reports state that it is proposed to erect a court-house here to cost \$175,000.

New \$75,000 high school is proposed. M. B. McBride, secretary.

MOBILE, ALA.—The Terminal Building Company has organized with a capital of \$60,000 for the purpose of erecting a three-story hotel. Address E. W. Faith.

MONTGOMERY, ALA.—It is stated that A. S. Knowles Dry Goods Co. contemplates erecting modern department-store building.

Woman's Methodist College will proceed at once to secure plans for first building, to cost \$100,000, and will soon advertise for bids. Dr. J. M. Mason, chairman of commission.

At a recent meeting of the building-committee of the State University Architect Frank Lockwood was commissioned to prepare plans for a power station, an engineering building and a geological museum.

MORRISTOWN, TENN.—O. R. Carver, chairman building committee, will receive sealed bids for erection of City Hall until July 15. Plans and specifications can be obtained from chairman. Certified check of \$200 is required; usual rights reserved.

MOUNT ST. MARYS, MD.—Mount St. Marys College has commissioned Frank J. Baldwin, Baldwin & Pennington, Professional Building, Baltimore, Md., to proceed with plans and specifications for college chapel; 170 feet long by 84 feet wide over the transepts, each of which projects 20 feet from main building; 75 feet high; seating capacity 600; romanesque style of

architecture; cost about \$100,000; Rev. Dr. Dennis J. Flynn, president. Rev. Bernard J. Bradley, vice-president and treasurer, is in charge of erection.

MT. PLEASANT, TEX.—Reports state that Mr. M. C. Wolfe, of Wolfe City, is proposing to erect in this city a \$50,000 hotel.

NEBRASKA CITY, NEB.—Plans are being prepared by Architect A. F. Henninger, 705 New York Life Building, for an addition to the Institute for the Blind, J. T. Morey, superintendent.

NEWARK, N. J.—Bids will be received until July 16 for the proposed commercial and manual training high school. Nathan Myers, architect, 238 Washington Street. R. D. Argue, secretary Board of Education.

Special meetings will be held by the Committee on School Houses of the Board of Education for the purpose of taking action to expedite the construction of the proposed eighteen-room addition to the Burnet Street School. It is proposed to accept the plans prepared by Frank F. Ward. The sum of \$100,000 is available for this purpose.

Chas. P. Baldwin, 45 Clinton Street, Newark, is preparing plans for the Mercantile Trust Co. for the erection of a bank building on Newark Avenue.

NEWCASTLE, IND.—The trustees of the Church of God are asking for bids for the erection of a new church on East Spring Street.

NEW HAVEN, CONN.—It is stated that the contract for the new Roman Catholic Hospital to be built on Chapel Street has been awarded to the David H. Clark Co., 166 Brewery Street. Cost, \$140,000.

Recent reports announce that the bar committee, appointed to report on the plans and location of the new county courthouse, favors its erection on the Sargent property, on Elm and Church Streets. The estimated cost is to be \$200,000 or over.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.—Plans have been prepared by Architect F. M. Andrews & Co., 23 East Fourth Street, Cincinnati, for a fourteen-story hotel for the Audubon Hotel Company. Cost, \$1,500,000.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—City Real Estate Co., 176 Broadway, will erect six-story flat building on Broadway, northwest corner of 140th Street, to cost \$150,000. Neville & Bagge, 217 West 125th Street, are preparing the plans.

The Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street Realty Co. (Roehm & Coon) has filed new plans for a seven-story office building on the old New York Club site at the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street. The original plans called for a building with frontage of 45½ feet, to cost \$300,000. The amended drawings provide for an edifice fronting 86 feet on the avenue and 111 feet on the street, which is expected to cost \$1,000,000. Clinton & Russell, 32 Nassau Street, are the architects.

The New York School of Applied Design, 200 West Twenty-third Street, has had plans prepared by Architects Pell & Corbett, 31 Union Square, for a new school building, to be erected at the northwest corner of Lexington Avenue and Thirtieth Street, at an estimated cost of \$90,000. The building will be five stories high, measuring 40x80 feet. It will be built of brick, stone and iron, with steam heat, electric light, tile and mosaic work, and all modern improvements and appliances.



Two buildings will be demolished at 33 and 35 West Seventeenth Street on which the Meteor Realty & Const. Co., 222 Broadway, will erect an eleven-story store and loft building, 50x87 feet, to cost \$250,000. No building contracts have yet been issued. Messrs. Schwartz & Gross, 35 West Twenty-first Street, are the architects.

It is stated that plans are being prepared by Architect Samuel Sass, 23 Park Row, for a residence, 39x130 feet, on Fifty-sixth Street, for Samuel Golding, 230 Grand Avenue. Cost, \$280,000.

The W. & B. Realty Co., 99 Nassau Street, has had plans prepared by Architect Samuel Sass, 23 Park Row, for the six flat buildings which they will build on the north side of 145th Street, 305 feet east of Fifth Avenue, at an estimated cost of \$240,000. The buildings will be six stories high, and will have light brick and limestone front, hardwood finish, steam heat, electric wiring, dumb waiters, tile and mosaic work, and all modern appliances.

John B. Mooney, 1511 Third Avenue, it is said, is planning for a six-story flat on the west side of Broadway, 93.10 feet north of 190th Street, to cost \$50,000. Henry C. Naumann, 128 East Eighty-seventh Street, is owner.

Architects Buchman & Fox, 11 East Fifty-ninth Street, are reported to have prepared plans for a twelve-story brick loft building at 30 West Fifteenth Street for the Realty Holding Company, to cost about \$225,000.

Plans are being prepared by Architects McKim, Mead & White, 160 Fifth Avenue, for a five-story academic building for the Schools of Law and Political Science, Columbia University. Cost, \$500,000.

A large addition is to be built, according to report, to the Henric Hudson apartments at Broadway and 110th Street, from plans by Architects Rouse & Sloan, 11 East Forty-first Street. Plans provide for a fireproof structure, measuring 19x170 feet, to cost about \$800,000. It will match the present structure, and have all modern improvements and appliances.

Architect Fred C. Zobel, 114 East Twenty-eighth Street, it is said, has prepared plans for a seven-story brick office building at 122 East Twenty-fifth Street for the Brunswick Realty Company, to cost about \$100,000.

Plans have been prepared by Architects Neville & Bagge, 215 West 125th Street, for a six-story apartment house for John W. Kight. Cost, \$200,000.

Plans have been prepared by Architect James Drite, 111 Fifth Avenue, for a chapel to be erected in the Kensico Cemetery, at an estimated cost of \$100,000. The building will be one-story high, and will be built of stone, with copper and slate roof, hot air heat, tile and mosaic work, etc.

Work on \$300,000 worth of alterations to the Aldrich Court Building, 41-45 Broadway, and 17 to 21 Trinity Place, which was contemplated in January last, is now to be commenced. A side extension, 50.6x68 feet, is to be erected. No contracts have yet been placed. The building is now owned by the Atlas Line Steamship Co., of 35 Broadway. R. L. Daus is architect.

Architect Charles H. Schumann, 280 Broadway, has been commissioned to design plans and will be ready to receive bids in about one month for the erection of a fireproof six-story bank building, to be situ-

ated on the northwest corner of Tremont and Park Avenues, the Bronx, on a plot 57 x 100 feet, to cost in the neighborhood of \$100,000. The architect will specify an electric elevator, steam heat, electric lighting, best plumbing, etc. William B. Aitken is president of the bank. No building contracts have been placed.

Press reports state that Messrs. Trowbridge & Livingston, 424 Fifth Avenue, architects for the new Riker's Island penitentiary, to be erected at an estimated completed cost of \$4,000,000 will be ready to receive estimates on building contracts in two or three months' time. The scheme is to erect the prison in sections, the first to be built to contain two thousand cells, and to cost about \$1,000,000. The jurors appointed by the Commissioner of the Department of Correction to accept a design in competition were Homer S. Peabody, Walter Cook and W. R. Mead.

It has been announced in the press that the Fifth Avenue Hotel has been sold by the Amos R. Eno estate to the Henry Morgenthau Real Estate Concern. It is said that when the present lease expires the structure will be raised and a modern office building will be erected on the site.

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.—Dr. J. B. Rolater contemplates the erection of a hotel building on North Robinson Street, near Third at a cost of \$75,000.

OWOSSO, MICH.—Bids are asked until 3 p. m., July 31, by James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., for constructing U. S. post-office at Owosso.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Cramp & Co., Commonwealth Building, Philadelphia, have been awarded a contract by Ballinger & Perrot for a warehouse to cost \$100,000 for the Smith, Kline, French Co., at Fifth and Appletree Streets. The plans provide for a six-story fireproof structure to measure 50x90 feet.

The Wetherill Finished Castings Co., it is said, will build a new factory at Erie Avenue and Richmond Street, from plans and detailed specifications by Stearns & Castor, architects and engineers. Designs show a one-story building, measuring 126x85 feet. It will be built of brick and stone with composition roof, and work is to be started at once.

Plans have been prepared by Architect George Lovatt, 420 Walnut Street, for a church parochial school and rectory at Twentieth and Locust Streets for St. Patrick's Roman Catholic congregation. Cost, \$200,000.

Plans and detailed specifications have been prepared by Carl P. Berger, architect, for a large laboratory to be erected at Wayne Junction for Max Levy. The building, which will be used as an addition to the large reinforced concrete building already in use, will be three stories high, with basement, and cover an area measuring 34x66 feet. The addition will be of reinforced concrete construction throughout.

John R. Wiggins & Co. have the contract for and will start work at once on the erection of the large new structure which is to be built at Chestnut and Sansom Streets for Oliver H. Bair, from plans and detailed specifications by John T. Windrin, architect. It will be a five-story building, measuring 55x235 feet, and will be built of brick, stone and iron, fireproof, with steam heat, electric

light, elevators, etc. The cost will be about \$300,000. Contracts for interior fixtures will be let separately.

A new nurses' building and laundry will be erected for St. Christopher's Hospital from plans and detailed specifications by Hewitt, Stevens & Paist, architects. It will be located at the corner of Lawrence and Huntingdon Avenues, and designs show a three and one-half-story building, measuring 25x37 feet. It will be built of brick and stone, with steam heat, electric light, and thoroughly modern equipments.

Press reports state that the Rodef Shalom Congregation has purchased the property at the southeast corner of Broad and York Streets, plot 150x245 feet. It is reported that the new owners will erect a large synagogue on the site, plans for which are said to be in preparation. Architect's name and particulars will be given in later issues.

PHOENIX, ARIZ.—Architect Harrison Albright, of Los Angeles, Cal., it is reported, has prepared plans for a five-story reinforced concrete office building, to be erected in this city by John Noble, at an estimated cost of \$185,000.

PITTSBURG, PA.—Palmer & Hornbostel, architects, 63 William Street, New York, and 517 Empire Building, Pittsburg, have completed plans for additional buildings for the Carnegie Technical Schools, Schenley Park, Pittsburg, which are to conform with other building already constructed. Cost, \$1,000,000.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—Plans are being prepared by Architects Hale & Rogers, 11 East Twenty-fourth Street, New York City, for a two-story \$100,000 school building for the Board of Education.

PORTLAND, ORE.—It is reported that plans are being prepared for a nine-story steel annex to the Oregon Hotel. Albert Sutton, of the San Francisco architectural firm of Sutton & Reed, is in Portland preparing to let contracts for the building. Cost, \$200,000.

The Marshall-Wells Hardware Co., it is stated, has purchased two entire blocks in the wholesale district of this city, on which it proposes to erect two 6-story brick warehouses. Plans have not as yet been prepared.

Plans have been prepared for the ten-story brick and steel building for the Meier & Frank Co., to be located on Sixth and Adler Streets.

PRINCETON, N. J.—Plans are being prepared, according to report, for three laboratories and a dormitory to be erected for the University of Princeton. Cost, \$1,500,000. Address Henry C. Bunn, curator.

PRINCETON, WIS.—Plans have been prepared by Architect Julius Heimerl, Milwaukee, Wis., for a church for the Evangelical Lutheran congregation. Cost, \$35,000.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Press reports announce that the Rhode Island Hospital Trust Co. is proposing to erect a 12-story building, to extend from Westminster Street to Exchange Place.

RACINE, WIS.—Architects are reported to be preparing plans for the new library and gymnasium to be erected at St. Francis' Seminary, at a cost of \$50,000.

RICHMOND, IND.—The Richmond Chautauqua Association contemplate making the Chautauqua grounds into a permanent



health resort and will expend \$80,000 in buildings.

**RICHMOND, IND.**—The executive committee of the Richmond Y. M. C. A. is reported to be looking for a suitable site for the \$80,000 building which they propose erecting in this city.

**RICHMOND, VA.**—Press reports announce that Mr. Thomas F. Ryan proposes to erect a large residence on Bellevue farm, Nelson County.

**RIDGEWOOD, L. I., N. Y.**—The authorities of St. Aloysius R. C. Church have accepted plans of F. R. Berback, for a brick church, 67x155, to cost \$100,000, and to be erected at southwest corner of Stockholm Street and Ridgewood Avenue.

**ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA.**—Plans are being prepared by Architects Edwards & Walter, of Columbia, S. C., for a building for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Institute at St. Augustine. Cost, \$80,000.

**ST. LOUIS, MO.**—Competitive plans prepared by Architect Cass Gilbert, 11 East Twenty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y., have been chosen for the Central Carnegie Library, on Thirteenth and Olive Streets, to cost about \$1,200,000. F. W. Lehmann, president library board.

Masonic Sanitarium & Training School Co. has awarded contract for concrete construction of sanitarium and training school to St. Louis Granitoid Co., Sixteenth and Lafayette Avenues; on other departments of building separate bids will be taken; as previously noted, building will be fireproof; 60x104 feet; reinforced concrete columns, beams, girders and floors; press brick curtain walls; metal door and window frames and finish; steam heat; gas and electric lighting; cost, \$125,000; architect, W. A. Cann, 1023 Missouri Trust Building; Dr. James M. Ball, 4500 Olive Street, may be addressed.

National Bank of Commerce has secured permit for erection of proposed sixteen-story building to cost \$1,000,000; James Stewart & Co., engineers and contractors; Mauran, Russell & Garden, architects.

It is stated that plans have been prepared by A. B. Groves, Stock Exchange Building, for a hospital addition to cost \$800,000.

**ST. PETER, MINN.**—A site has been selected at the insane hospital for the erection of the tubercular ward. There is an appropriation of \$65,000 for the building.

**SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.**—Samuel Newhouse, Dooly Block, it is said, will erect a building for the Commercial Club near Fourth South and Main Streets, which will cost about \$300,000. The building will be seven stories high.

Plans are on foot, according to report, looking toward the erection of an auditorium in this city, to cost approximately \$300,000. For further particulars address Mr. Fred Graham.

Building permits have been granted, according to report, to Mr. Samuel Newhouse for two \$500,000 buildings, the Newhouse and Boston blocks, to be erected on Main Street and Exchange Place. Both structures are to be eleven stories high. The Boston building is to be finished in marble up to the second story, while the Newhouse building will be constructed of granite. The upper stories of both are to be of pressed brick, and bronze and copper decorations are to surmount the doorways.

**SAN DIEGO, CAL.**—Plans are being com-

pleted for a six-story building to be erected at the corner of Fifth and C streets and extending to Sixth Street. The structure will have a frontage of 200 feet on C Street and a frontage of 100 feet on Fifth and Sixth Streets. The building will cost about \$300,000 and will be of reinforced-concrete or brick construction.

**SPRINGFIELD, MASS.**—According to report plans have been completed for the eight-story office building to be erected here for the Phelps Publishing Co. The building will extend 300 feet on Worthington Street and will be over 100 feet deep. It is to be of reinforced concrete construction.

**ST. PAUL, MINN.**—The War Department has authorized Captain A. W. Kimball, constructing quartermaster at Fort Snelling, to begin work on a new infantry drill hall. The building will be of stone, brick and concrete construction, 100x300 feet, two stories high. Preliminary estimates put the cost at \$80,000.

The plant of the Black Hawk Linen Company, at St. Paul Park, which was totally destroyed by fire early in the week, will shortly be rebuilt on a larger scale. The loss by fire is estimated at \$50,000, fully covered by insurance, and the cost of the new plant will be about \$100,000.

The Minnesota Swedish Lutheran Conference, at its recent session in Minneapolis, decided to erect two wings to the Bethesda Hospital at St. Paul (C. A. Hultkrans, president, Fifth Street and Marie Avenue). The additions will be of brick and concrete construction, three stories high, and the cost will be about \$100,000.

The Board of Education, at its next meeting, will consider the question of voting the whole or a part of the \$800,000 worth of bonds for school buildings that was made available by the Legislature. The plan that seems likely to carry is to vote the entire amount, and authorize the construction of three new high schools in different parts of the city and several new grade schools. It is planned to spend \$200,000 on each of the high schools and about \$50,000 on each grade school.

The St. Paul Automobile Club (L. A. Woods, president) will shortly begin the erection of a two-story clubhouse and garage, according to plans now being prepared by Architects Reed & Stem, 601 Endicott Building. The building will be of brick and concrete construction, with a red vitrified brick front, 65x125 feet. The building will stand on Fourth and Minnesota Streets, and work will begin at once on it.

P. George Sherman, of Valley City, N. D., has purchased a site on Fourth Street, near Wabash Street, and it is reported that he will shortly begin the erection of a business block to cost upward of \$100,000. It is said that the building will be a four-story structure, of fireproof construction, 75x145 feet. The plans have not yet been prepared.

Contractor August Wallentin, 940 Ashland Avenue, has announced that the Electric Globe Manufacturing Company, of New York, has decided to erect a plant here, at a cost of \$100,000.

**TOLEDO, O.**—The Lucas County Commissioners, Toledo, O., are arranging to erect a detention home for juvenile court prisoners. A site has been chosen, but no plans have been adopted, although a large and comfortable building will be erected.

Architects Bacon & Huber, Spitzer Building, have completed plans for an eight-story building for Ralph King, Cleveland, O.

The architectural department of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company at Cleveland, O., is preparing plans for a \$200,000 freight and storage depot which is to be erected at that place. It will be of concrete and brick construction.

**TRENTON, N. J.**—Reports state that plans have been completed by S. Roberts, architect, 1524 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa., for a three-story stone and brick, fireproof City Hall for Trenton. Estimated cost, \$800,000. Bids will be received in about three weeks.

**TULSA, I. T.**—It is stated that Tulsa seeks to secure the Masonic Home which will be located somewhere in the new State at the meeting of the grand lodge in McAlester in August. The Masonic Home as proposed will cost about \$100,000 and will have an endowment fund at the start of \$100,000.

**WASHINGTON, D. C.**—It is stated that M. J. Lawrence, Cleveland, O., has commissioned Wood, Donn & Deming, architects, 808 Seventeenth Street N. W., to prepare plans and specifications for dwelling to be erected on Wyoming Avenue near Connecticut Avenue N. W.

As a result of architectural competition the International Bureau of American Republics, John Barrett, director, has commissioned Paul P. Cret, professor of architecture, University of Pennsylvania, and Albert Kelsey, 931 Chestnut Street, associate architects, both of Philadelphia, Pa., to prepare plans and specifications for new administration building to cost about \$750,000.

Mt. Vernon Place M. E. Church South, W. F. Locke, pastor, 1343 Fifteenth Street N. W., has purchased site at corner Massachusetts Avenue, K and Ninth Street N. W., and will erect a church building to cost about \$275,000.

Plans for the Episcopal Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul, which is to be erected on Mount St. Albans, have recently been approved by the Cathedral Chapter. The proposed edifice when complete, it is said, will have cost over \$2,000,000.

**WATERBURY, CONN.**—It is stated that plans are being prepared by Architects Griggs & Hunt for an addition to the county court-house in New Haven County. Cost, \$50,000.

**WAUKESHA, WIS.**—Plans are being prepared by Architect Fernekes & Cramer, 708 Pabst Building, Milwaukee, for a residence to be erected by Fred Pabst, Jr. Cost, \$30,000.

**WEBB CITY, MO.**—A movement has been inaugurated to erect a M. E. Church, South Church Building, in Webb City, at a cost of between \$50,000 and \$100,000.

**WELLESLEY, MASS.**—Reports state that sufficient funds have been raised to erect the new library which is being planned for Wellesley College.

**WHEELING, W. VA.**—The Young Men's Christian Association, it is reported, has adopted plans by Giesey & Faris for proposed building to cost \$100,000 and be erected on present site, 79x115 feet; Dr. J. L. Dickey, president and chairman of building committee.

**WINFIELD, KAN.**—A movement is on foot here looking towards the erection of a new \$80,000 court-house and jail building.

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AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND

THE Auckland Education Board hereby invites competitive designs for the above. The competition is open to the architects of the United States of America and Canada. Full particulars as to requirements and premiums, etc., may be obtained by applying to the office of THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT. Early application is desirable, as the time is limited.

JOHN MITCHELL, Pro. Auckland Education Board.  
New York, 1st July, 1907. Auckland, New Zealand.

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**GOTHIC** designer and draughtsman; English Ecclesiastical, Collegiate and Domestic; is open for engagement. Address A. K. Mosley, care American Architect.

**WANTED**—A position by A-1 draughtsman and designer for ornamental iron and bronze. Address 25-A, care American Architect. (1643-1646)

**WANTED**—Structural engineer, to design and superintend steel and iron work, etc.; state salary required, etc. Green & Wicks, Architects, 110 Franklin St., Buffalo, N. Y. (1645)

### PARTNERSHIP WANTED.

**ARCHITECT**—38; Associate American Institute, at present practising in small New England city and having successful record, wishes to change to larger center, would purchase interest in established practice or take responsible position with a view to partnership. Address 1-A, care American Architect. (1645)

### PROPOSALS.

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., June 28, 1907.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock p. m., on the 5th day of August, 1907, and then opened, for the construction (complete) of the U. S. Post Office building at Crookston, Minnesota, in accordance with drawings and specifications, copies of which may be had at this office or at the office of the Postmaster at Crookston, Minnesota, in the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1645-1646)

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)

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., June 29, 1907.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock p. m., on the 16th day of July, 1907, and then opened, for furnishing and delivering the draughting materials required in accordance with the specification and schedule, copies of which may be had at this office.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1645-1646)

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. (1645-1646)



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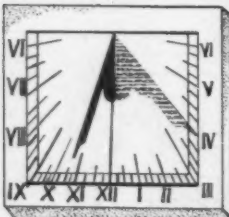
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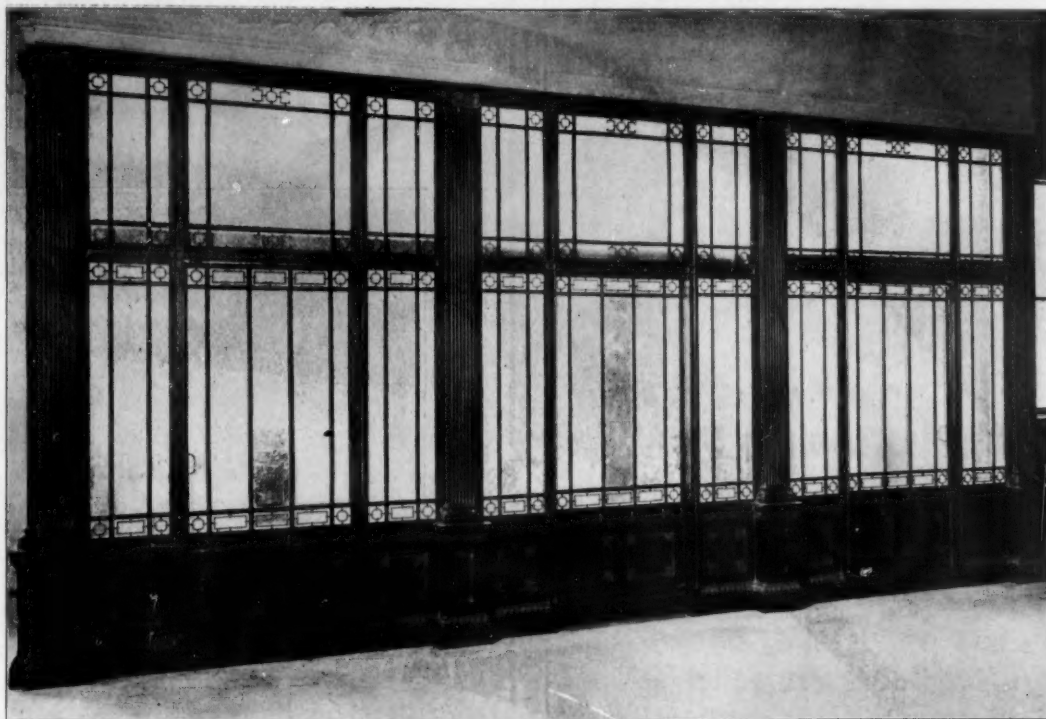
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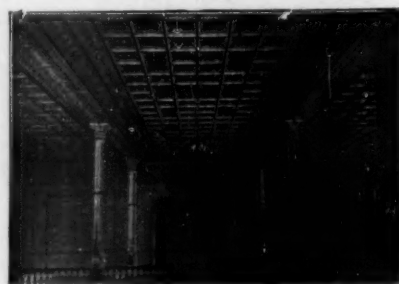
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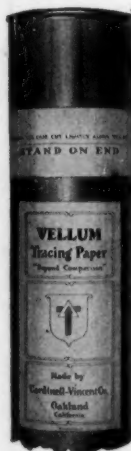
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