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The AMERICAN ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS

Regular Edition

Vol. XCII.

JULY 13, 1907.

No. 1646.

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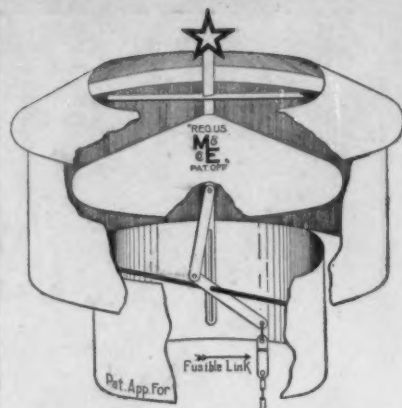
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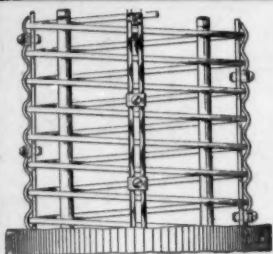
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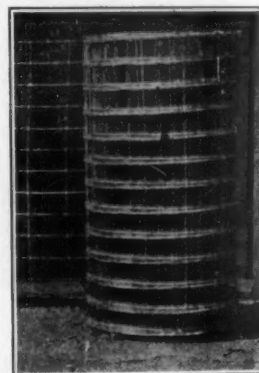
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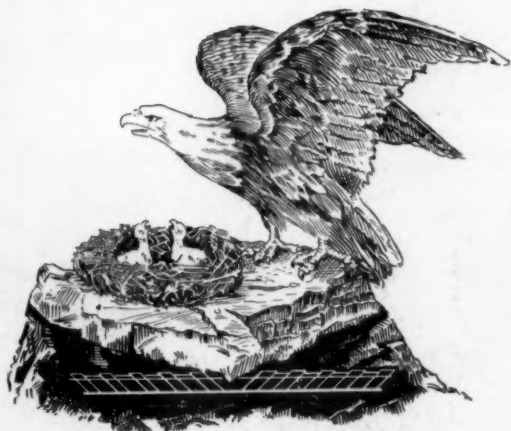
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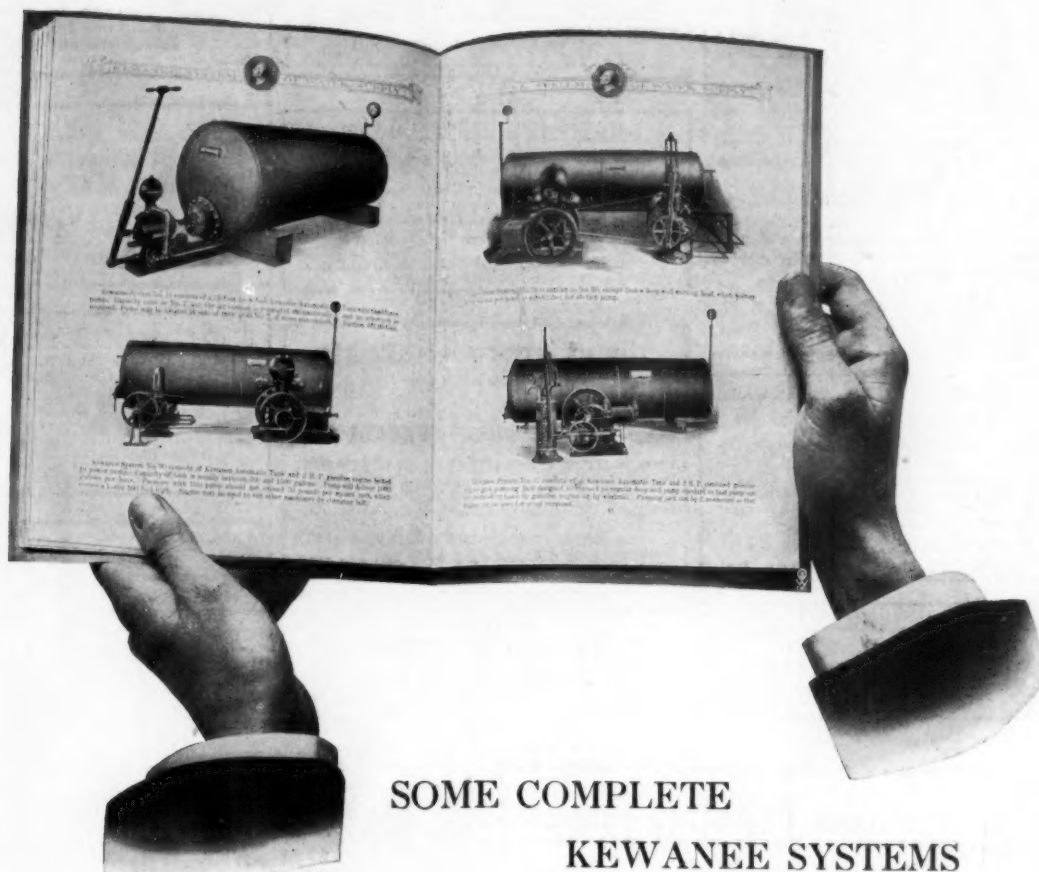
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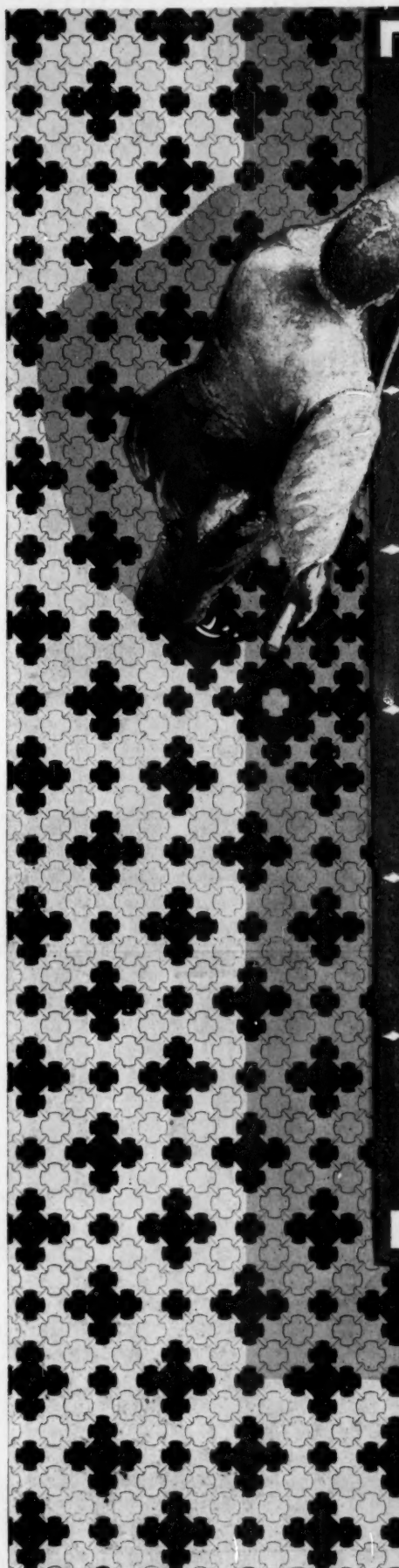
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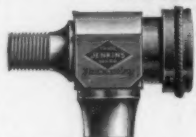
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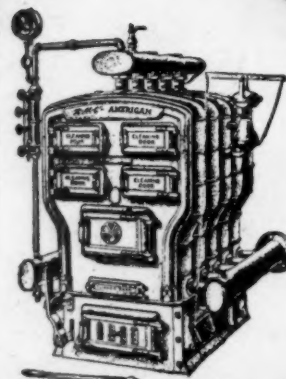
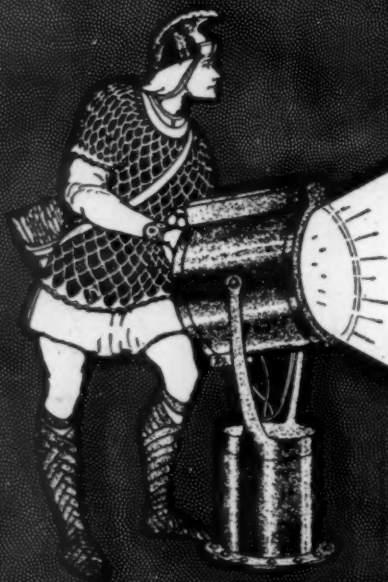
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The American Architect and Building News.

Vol. XCII.

SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1907.

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SOCIETIES, PERSONAL MENTION, ETC.

ASSUMING that the verbatim report printed in the Philadelphia papers of the evidence given before the Capitol Investigation Commission by Mr. George Gray Barnard, sculptor, is essentially complete and accurate, we have thought it worth while to reprint it at length in another column. It is an interesting, and in many ways a pathetic story, but it is such a story as could be told only of or by an artist. After reading it, one can understand why the Philadelphia *North American* calls the architect of the building a "villain"; but this term seems rather needlessly harsh, when the manners and customs of our day are taken into consideration. There is abundant testimony that the architect was vain, bombastic, unmanageable, tricky and essentially dishonest from start to finish, but his misdoings seem to be the natural actions of a man brought up in a "political atmosphere," and if we begin to characterize political misdoings accurately, where can we stop if we begin at once with villainy. It is impossible to believe that the sums filched from the treasury in such barefaced fashion rested finally in the hands of the architect or the contractors. We cannot but feel sure that, had Mr. Charles E. Hughes, with his wonderful prescience, his inexplicable knack of knowing in just what account-book he would find the evidence he needed, been the examining attorney, he would long before this have found out how contractors

and architect "checked out" their ill-gotten receipts and traced the passage of the money step by step till it reached the hands of the "ward-healers" whose work is so needed to keep the Republican machine in power.

THE whole scandal has one very important effect: it centres the attention, not only of the public but of architects as well, on the reality and magnitude of the responsibility that rests upon the architect as the agent of his employers, and no one can say whether this enlightening will be helpful or prejudicial to the profession. It is as possible for the ill-disposed and disbelieving to argue that the revelations show that, as they had always held, architects do magnify the cost of their undertakings for the sake of increasing their commissions, as it is easy for the sensible and well-disposed to acknowledge that they see, more clearly than ever, how an honest and efficient architect can stand between over-greedy contractors and their own bank-accounts.

OUR attention has been drawn to the fact that someone's "publicity bureau" is seeking to promote its employers' advantage by making it appear that the *American Architect* disbelieves in and disapproves of reinforced concrete and the various methods in which it is utilized in building operations. In the arsenal of crooked dialectics there is no weapon that shows evidence of such constant use as the garbled extract, and it is by quoting in dissociation from their context some of the words we actually have used that we are made to appear hostile to an unquestionably useful material and method. Attentive readers of this journal know what our position really is, and we have no desire to recall or change anything we have written, even though it now appears that some of our words of advice and warning can be made to take on an actually hostile air. We have felt that there were quite enough persons with "vested interests" at risk engaged in zealously promoting, with not too great discretion, the rapid introduction and general use of the new method of construction, and that we could do more honest service to everybody by insisting that certain important peculiarities and properties must constantly be borne in mind. We are quite willing to affirm repeatedly that the safe usage of concrete hinges absolutely on the uninterrupted completion of a definite chemical reaction; that, though fairly fire-resisting, it is not in itself fire-proof; that its action in contact with heat depends largely on the nature of the aggregate; that, at every stage of its use, it requires the constant watchfulness of a skilled and conscientious inspector; that the belief that it can be handled by cheap and unskilled labor is fallacious; that more than ordinary leisureliness in taking the several steps in applying the material is desirable, since the greater number of accidents are directly traceable to unwise haste in striking centres and removing supporting forms; that the alteration or removal of reinforced-concrete building will be a difficult, dangerous and expensive process; that the successful artistic and architectural handling of the material is likely to result only from prolonged actual experiment, and that the early users of

the material will, later, wish that they had waited longer. As to the dangers accruing from electrolytic action, we probably know less than many others, but, in so far as all buildings in which metal beams and columns are used may be subject to the mysterious and accidental effects of wandering electric currents, we believe that the danger in reinforced-concrete buildings is greater than in the steel-skeleton buildings, owing to the smaller cross section of the metal used and the lesser relative superficial area on which the fluid can act. But, finally, we are entirely satisfied that skilled workmen, working under the intelligent direction of men who have really studied and mastered the virtues and defects of the material, can invariably accomplish safe and satisfactory results.

IT may be recalled that when, a couple of years ago, we drew attention to the need there was that the city of New York should care properly for its school-children by erecting "recreation buildings," our remarks drew out an interesting letter from Dr. L. H. Gulick, Physical Director of the Public Schools, in which he said he had long entertained the same feeling, and had actually made some effort to bring such buildings into being. It now seems that, though nothing has been decided upon, Dr. Gulick and his advisers have not been resting on their oars, for at the first annual meeting of the Playgrounds Association of America, held last week in Chicago, Dr. Gulick, the president of the Association, developed his views in an interesting paper and, further, explained that he had already induced Mr. C. B. J. Snyder, architect to the Board of Education, to prepare the drawings for a twenty-story recreation-building, about one hundred by two hundred feet on plan, to be erected somewhere on the lower east side of New York, where the school-population is dense. This building, properly equipped, he finds would cost some two million dollars, and hygienists, sociologists and philanthropists will feel that the good derivable would justify even so great an outlay.

THE school question in all cities, but particularly in New York, is one of the first importance. Much as New York has done in the last ten years, and pledged as Mayor McClellan is to do all in his power to provide abundant school room, the present indications are that it is not possible by following the present system ever to overtake and provide for the steadily increasing school population, the greater part of which springs from sources not affected by the race-suicide idea. It seems to us that New York would do well instantly to take up and develop the idea that, for some little time, has been urged in connection with the schools of Boston, a city much more favorably situated than is New York, where it is suggested that future schools shall be built, not in centres of dense population, but about the outskirts of the parks, where the children may have better air and playgrounds and the benefit of better physical surroundings. For New York, the advisable thing to do seems to be to cease building elaborate and costly school-houses on over-expensive sites on Manhattan Island, and, instead, to procure, somewhere along the line of the Long Island Railroad, within ten miles of the City-hall, a tract of five

thousand acres, and upon it build all the school buildings needed by the city for the next century. As fast as the new buildings can be prepared, enough boys to fill them should be drawn from the grammar and high-school grades in the old buildings, and the buildings thus emptied could be assigned to the use of girls and the primary schools. It is no new thing for boys living in one town to travel miles, daily, to schools in another town, and New York boys would not object to the slight fatigue and irksomeness of car-travel, when they have as compensation the benefits of an outdoor freedom and spaciousness they never dreamed of. The present school-buildings would supply all the space needed by girls and children for many years, and the saving in the cost of new building sites on Manhattan Island would go far to provide the running-cost of the municipal school trains that the city would have to provide. The great gain, of course, of such an undertaking would be the physical and moral bettering of the growing generation.

THE New York Court of Appeals has just sustained the verdict rendered in favor of certain fire-insurance companies against the New York Edison Company, to which we referred last December. The effect of the decision is that where fires result from defective wiring the insurance company, which of course has to pay the loss, if the property was insured, is now allowed to sue the light or power company whose wires caused the fire and recover such part of its disbursement to the insured owner as the evidence may seem to justify. The insurance companies are too useful servants of modern civilizations for one not to rejoice that an inequitable burden is to be lifted from their shoulders, now and then; but the general public who share this feeling must understand that, if the light-and-power companies are going to be forced to recoup to the fire-insurance companies the twenty-five millions the latter pay out annually because of defective wiring, the former can provide their own exchequers with the needed sum only by raising prices to the consumers of electricity. It is the old story of robbing Peter to pay Paul, and, as usual, it is the innocent and uninterested third party that has to submit to the robbery. The same sort of forced contribution will be levied on the general public in case Judge Landis shall decide, as he has the power to, to fine the Standard Oil Company twenty-nine million dollars. The Standard's treasury would be quickly refilled by the simple expedient of marking up the price of oil five cents per gallon.

FIRST and last, many people have to suffer at the hands of the proof-reader, but it is particularly irritating, when the *American Architect* has always consistently adhered to the original spelling of the word aluminium, that on the only occasion we have made to recommend its general use in place of the modern spelling, as we did in our issue for June 29, the proof-reader should have perverted the meaning and forced us to endorse the spelling we actually meant to reprehend, a spelling that is as abominable, so far as euphony goes, as would be "chromum," "strontum," "sodum," or "calcum," words a chemist would hardly recognize.

How the Sculpture for Pennsylvania's Capitol Was Not Procured

ONE of the most disagreeable of the many unpleasant features of the Pennsylvania Capitol scandal is the manner in which Mr. George Gray Barnard, sculptor, was treated by the architect of the building, and, as part of our record of the case, we have reproduced the most interesting portions of the testimony given by Mr. Barnard last week before the Capitol Investigation Commission.

In the first part of his recital, says the *Philadelphia Press*, Mr. Barnard told of being summoned to Huston's office and of his conversation with him regarding the work. He planned out all the groupings in a few minutes, he said, and gave his reasons for depicting human emotions in his marble figures. On hearing this the architect promised \$700,000 for the work.

The sculptor then went on to tell of the events which led up to his finally agreeing to do the work for \$100,000, and how Governor Stone had stood by him when he asked to have his bond reduced from \$50,000 to \$20,000. The bond was furnished by a Baltimore bonding company, which not only demanded the sum of money which was the State's first advance to Barnard, but took his two works of art as security and compelled him to insure his life for \$25,000.

Mr. Barnard then went on to tell how Huston, in accordance with the contract, sent him \$10,000 a month, but soon began to withhold payments, so that the sculptor was without funds, in debt for the building of his studios and with his workmen clamoring for their pay.

Huston visited Barnard in February of 1903 and then, according to the sculptor, contracted to buy the "Prodigal Son" for \$25,000.

Of the subsequent visit of Rev. S. C. Huston, the architect's brother, Mr. Barnard said:

"He came over in August. He said: 'You didn't take it seriously about that "Prodigal Son"?' I said, 'Yes; go look at it,' and he did. 'Good heavens! Barnard,' he said, 'this will never do in the world! My brother is an enthusiast about your work; he just said it enthusiastically; he never intended you should go ahead and do this for \$25,000.' He went ahead and told me a story to illustrate it, which I will not tell you.

"I set to work again; but, not having any money and being frightfully upset by what had passed—by the strain on me in every way—I felt things were going slowly, and I could not go on—my brain would not go on—I was done for. So I closed up my studios and went to Switzerland, where my wife was. I was entirely broken down, and had to stay in bed there for two weeks. While in bed there I got a letter from Mr. Huston, in which he said: 'I forbid you, as official architect, to make any movement toward carrying out the plaster casts in marble, until I see all of the plaster casts up in their places, completed—all the plaster casts of the groups and bas-reliefs up in their places, completed.'

"I said to my wife: 'I haven't had any money for six weeks. They haven't written to me; his brother has come over to tell me this, so there wouldn't be anything on paper; rather than write or cable he has come across the ocean. And now I have had no money for six weeks, and I know the whole business now. I have done these figures; they are the nude form. They are covered in one way, so that there will be nothing shocking about it; but they are the human form. But he has gone back, and I have sent over a whole lot of photographs, and he has told me the politicians do not care about sculpture, and that it would hurt their morals if they saw a nude leg of a man, perhaps. And now they are going to close me off, and all this effort of mine is going to ruin.'

"I thought perhaps the politicians would say, when they saw the statues, that they were not what they wanted; they wanted some workmen with spades, and so on. So I cabled and said: 'Answer me if you care anything about my life and about this work, and answer me, is it because the statues are nude, or what is the matter that you do not send money and have ordered me not to go on?'

"He never answered. I wrote him letter after letter, when I was in my bed sick there; I wrote him every three days; I could not help it. I went on another month. I stayed there August and through the month of September, and I did not get an answer. I went then to Moret, my wife with me, and we were all pretty well done up—and there was no letter from Huston. I sat down and cabled him again. I don't know how much I spent in cables, but it never did any good.

"I sat down and wrote him twenty-one questions. I wrote all these questions: Is it because of so and so, or is it because of so and so—covering every ground. I could not understand why in the world my money was not sent me and why he had sent me a letter saying that I was not to do anything in marble. And, mind you, my plaster casts of the first group had just been shipped to Italy and they were just beginning to work on them. But he never answered.

"This thing went on until the first day of December; then the whole money was sent me at once. The check came the 1st of December. My men were going on with the work, but all without pay. Well, then I paid them all up; but it cost me more. I have been insured for from \$60,000 to \$100,000 on those plaster casts, according to my contract.

"Then the month of December passed and the first of January came, and no money; and I had to turn my studios, that cost me \$6,000, over for the rent, because the last hour of the year I had nothing to pay my rent with and they gave me notice to quit the house, and I could not do it, and I had to give them these studios. They went for \$100. I had to give them the \$6,000 for \$100 to pay my rent.

"Then, in the month of February or March, Mr. Huston came over with a committee of five or six gentlemen. I think Mr. Sanderson was one of them; and there was the artist, the painter, there was Mr. Van Ingen, the man who furnished the bronze, from New York. There were six of them. They all came to see my work, and they were all delighted. When they first arrived I was not very happy. I did not want to see Mr. Huston; he had caused me such agony. But he tried to make amends for it. He said it was all a mistake, and he said he had never written this letter that I accused him of.

"I said: 'You did; you wrote me that letter and you left me in this state.' He said: 'I never wrote such a letter in the world.' I said: 'What will you do if you find such an order?' 'Anything you wish,' he said; 'I will make amends, because there is no such thing in existence.'

"We went to the house and I showed him the letter in type-writing, saying, 'I forbid you carrying on anything in marble until they are all in their place in plaster.' He said: 'Oh, that was the office-boy that did that; I told the office-boy to tell you to put them in their places in the old grange.'

"Well, I forgave him. They took me to Paris and gave me a big dinner; and they talked of my work and praised it, and, of course, I felt better. I remember that at five minutes of 12 o'clock Huston took out his watch and he said: 'Gentlemen, it is just five minutes of 12, and I want to say that if I could sign my name to any one of those statues down in that old grange in Moret I would give my life up to-night. Mr. Barnard, that will show you what I think of your work and how I feel about your work, for, I know, to have done one of those statues means immortality in reputation. No man can say more than that.'

Then came perhaps the most pathetic part of the story told by the sculptor, who was duped by Huston. For fourteen months, he said, from late in 1905, he was without money because Huston held up payments. For three months his workmen had served without a penny's pay, feeling that the American Government was in some way behind the work. For five months longer they worked, then in July of 1906, the sculptor being reduced almost to starvation, Barnard went to the south of France and gathered curios, which he sold to dealers to get money to pay his men. In this way he raised \$20,000. Continuing, he told the committee:

"Just before the dedication of the Capitol I learned that there had been trouble with some chandeliers, and then so much money for a model of a chandelier that I would have done for a hundred dollars. The thing went on until last May, or a month or so ago, and I commenced to realize more and more why Mr. Huston had stopped my money.

"Here had been fourteen months that I was without money, and twelve months of those I spent in the southern part of France collecting antiques in order to make a living. I have been in almost every village and almost every yard in France collecting fragments of broken cathedrals and taking them to Jew merchants in Paris and selling them for what I could get. I made enough money out of that so that I was able to send my wife and children over and come over myself, and also to settle up all I owed.

Every man I owed was paid. They said they would have waited until the end, and Mr. Bailey had been asking me to come over and we could fix it; but I could not fix it, and I could not leave all those men. I had six studios full of things; but I settled all up, and here I am, and there is your story.

"I saw in the papers that the State was going to vote me \$25,000, and I cabled over that I could not accept it under any conditions. I have never asked any money from Mr. Bailey all this time, except the \$7,500 that I said I ought to have. I had to pay \$5,000; I had to pay my men. They were new moulders. I went out with my antiques and I made enough to pay the \$5,000 for those duplicate casts, making the money in the way I have stated. Mr. Bailey said that the State would not be responsible for the money and that I would have to see Mr. Huston. I did write to him, for I thought the architect was responsible. He represented the State, I thought.

"I said, 'Unless you send me \$7,500 you will never get my sculpture.' No, I did not say \$7,500; I only said a part of it. I said, 'I will take \$4,300 for the actual work done, without extras, the absolute cost. I said, 'You send me that; it must be paid,' and that is all I wanted.

"I did not want the State to vote me extra money. The cruel thing about this matter is this: That marble group is being

finished in Italy, for me to work at, and there has been \$13,000 in the treasury here to pay it, kept from me for the sake of the \$2,000 that was due them. That work has been twelve months lying there and those men without their money. I could not understand why they kept that \$13,000 back. I was losing time and could not be working at it.

"And then, as I told you, that fourteen months that I spent in snow and ice! If I could only have had that fourteen months added to my life I could have accomplished something, don't you see?"

Worst of all, though, in the sculptor's estimation, was what he had to give up in France that he might devote the rest of his life to work for his country. After his first group was completed artists and critics were invited to his studio, and they were amazed at the beauty of what he had to show. The French Government at once offered to buy seven figures for the Luxembourg Galleries.

"I was offered everything to stay in France," the sculptor said in concluding his tragic recital. "I was offered the cross of the Legion of Honor and a magnificent studio, with a garden and orchard attached, if I would only stay. But I declined all these honors, saying: 'I have learned my art, and now I am going back to work in and for my own country.'"

Suburban Dwellings in Concrete

THE committee appointed by the Association of American Portland Cement Manufacturers to judge the designs for suburban dwellings in concrete submits the following report:

THE committee has observed in all respects the conditions of the competition programme issued by your association. The designs when received by the committee from your secretary were designated by numbers, and with the exception of one, which was excluded, bore no distinguishing mark or device in any way affecting the anonymity of the competition. The designs have at all times been known to us only by these numbers, and the premiated designs are so designated in this report, without knowledge on our part of the identity of their authors.

After careful consideration of the designs and their explanatory statements, the awards have been made with regard to, first, excellence in artistic quality; second, convenience of floor arrangements, and third, economy of construction. We have endeavored to give proper value to the use of concrete in its various forms as applying to the subject of the competition.

The number of designs submitted in the several classes is as follows:

Class A1	42 designs
Class B1	13 designs
Class A2	37 designs
Class B2	9 designs
Class A3	85 designs
Class B3	21 designs
Excluded	1 design
Total	208 designs

Many designs had to be set aside as being not only too costly, but also not adapted to such diminishing (which might be described as "photographing down") as would render them possible for the sums named.

We have found a very general lack of familiarity with possible surface finishes and textures in concrete and the methods of securing them. Some of the best designs have fallen short in this respect. A great number of the designers have appreciated the necessity of extreme simplicity of exterior treatment in monolithic construction, while others, whose designs in monolithic construction have many points of excellence, show lack of practical experience by the use of too many corners, angles and projections.

The specifications have in many cases been less complete than we could have wished, but on the whole answer the requirements of the programme.

We have no hesitancy in reporting that the competition has been productive of an entirely satisfactory result in the high grade of a greater proportion of the designs than would be naturally expected.

In stating the awards, we would venture to add notes critical and suggestive, which we trust will be helpful to the authors.

AWARDS.

CLASS A1.—SINGLE DWELLINGS, NOT TO EXCEED \$2,000.

FIRST PRIZE (\$100). DESIGN NO. 158.

This design is most admirable, having a distinct, individual charm in both plan and elevation. This applies particularly to the arrangement of the entrance, stairs and living room. The use of a single chimney is economical, as is also the simple outline of the exterior walls, the recessed panels of which can be readily formed in monolithic construction by boards nailed to the inside of the forms. The drawings are exquisitely rendered. The specifications designate rough-cast finish for the exterior walls. This is a questionable surface treatment for concrete, as plaster of any thickness is likely to peel, from dampness and frost. However, the surface treatment might be readily modified.

Of this design the successful author, Mr. Eugene Ward, Jr., of New York, furnished the following description:

DESCRIPTION.—Outer walls and porch posts to be of monolithic concrete construction. Cellar and porch floors to be of concrete. Outer walls to be eight inches thick, cemented on the outside and furred with wood furring strips and plastered on wood lath on the inside. Outside walls to have rough-cast finish, stained. Chimneys to be lined with flue tile. Cellar under whole house.

All piers in basement, partitions on first floor, and main bearing partitions on upper floors to be of hollow cement blocks, plastered.

Floor joist 2-inch by 10-inch—16-inch o. c. Rafters 2-inch by 6-inch. Minor partitions to be of 2-inch by 4-inch studs lathed and plastered. All floors double, with hard pine upper floors. Trim to be cypress, stained. Sash of white pine, painted. All glass D. S. A. Hardware of good grade. Fireplace of selected hard-burned brick. Roofs shingled with red asbestos cement shingles. Balcony at second story, front bedroom to be of 1-16-inch flat steel, riveted and painted black.

ESTIMATE.

Excavation	\$40.00
Concrete and cement work	890.00
Carpentry	355.00
Trim	450.00
Painting, etc.	80.00
Hardware	50.00
Tin Work	30.00
Wiring, etc.	60.00

Total cost

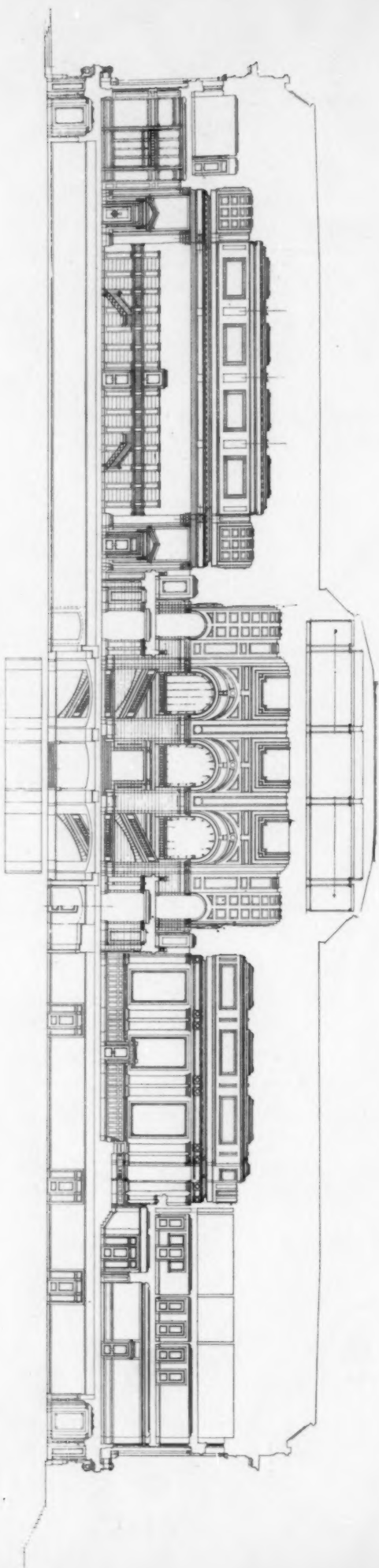
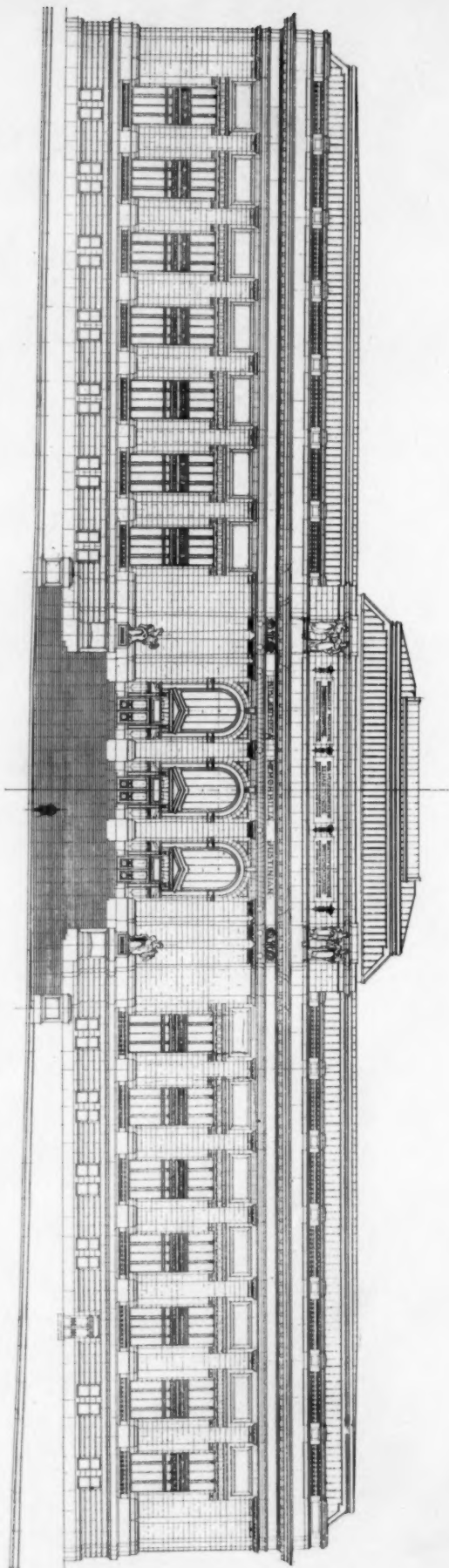
\$1,955.00

Cubic contents, 15,086 cubic feet, including porches.

CLASS B1.—TWIN DWELLINGS, COST OF EACH NOT TO EXCEED \$2,000.

FIRST PRIZE (\$100). DESIGN NO. 177.

Interesting design, with well-broken surfaces relieving the monotony which usually results from the use of concrete blocks. Rooms well-lighted and airy. The dining-room could be easily transformed into a bedroom and the room squared by cutting the pantry in half. The bush-hammered blocks specified give a good texture, although somewhat expensive.



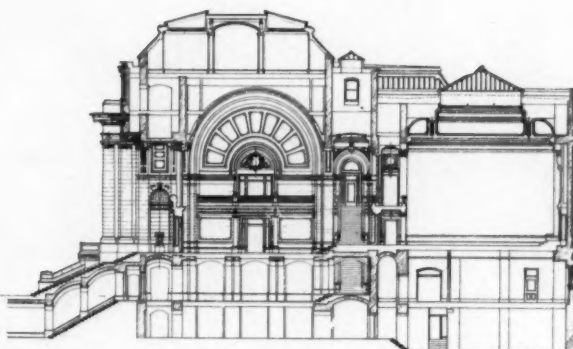
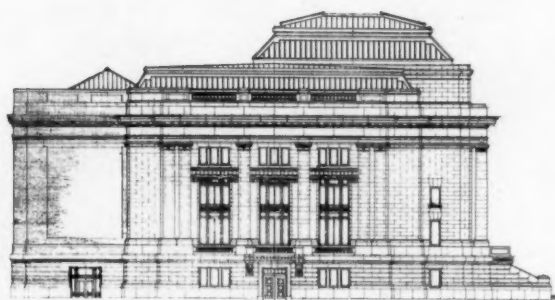
The American Architect and Building News,
Regular Edition.

Edward Hapgood and Donn Barber, Associate Architects.

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Volume XCII, Number 1646,
July 13, 1907.

Material: MARBLE OR GRANITE
Finish: SEAM.
Installation: TILE INLINED AND FLAITEA.



Architectural floor plan of the first floor of the U.S. Capitol building. The plan shows various rooms including the Memorial Hall, Library Room, Law Library, Clerk's Office, Court Room, and Senate Chamber. It also includes a detailed inset of the Senate Chamber and a title block at the bottom.

Memorial Hall
Library Room
Law Library
Clerk's Office
Court Room
Senate Chamber
Senate Chamber (Inset)
Senate Chamber (Inset)

U.S. Capitol Building
First Floor Plan
Architect: [Name]
Date: [Date]

FIRST FLOOR PLAN

Edward Hapgood and Donn Barber, Associate Architects.

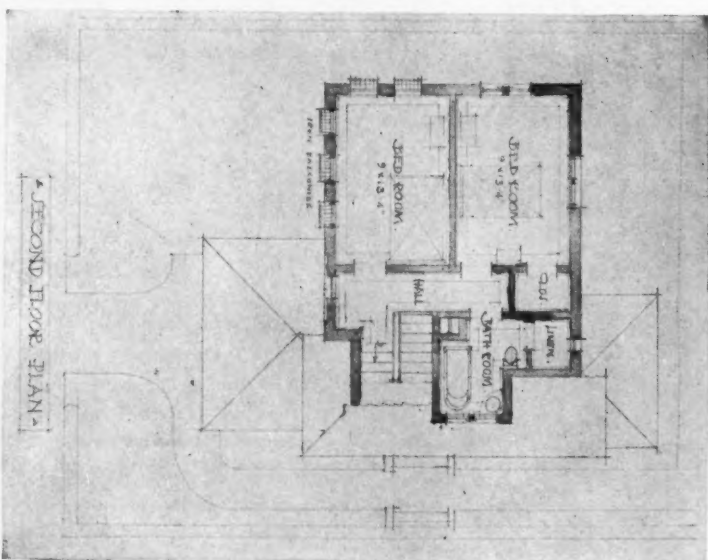
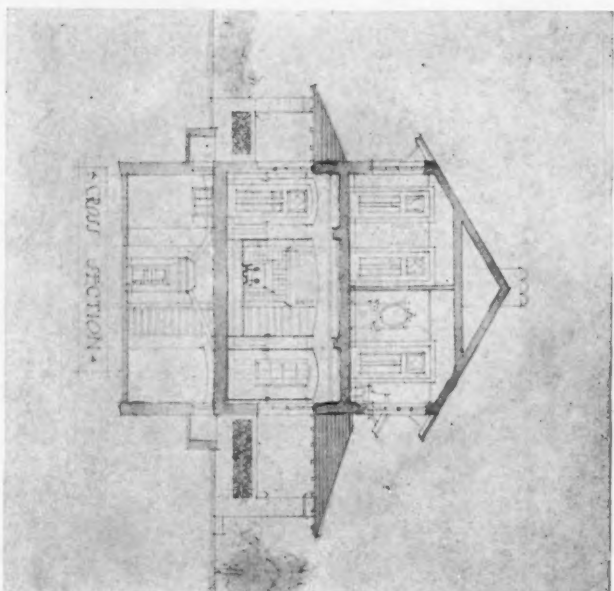
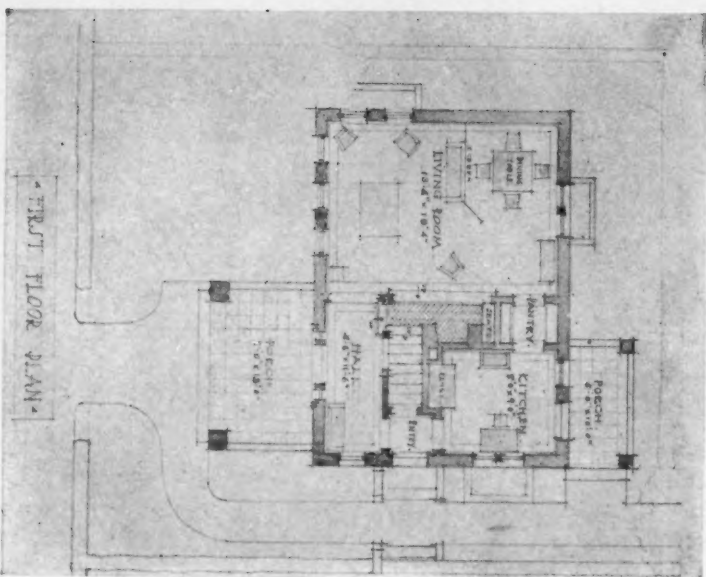
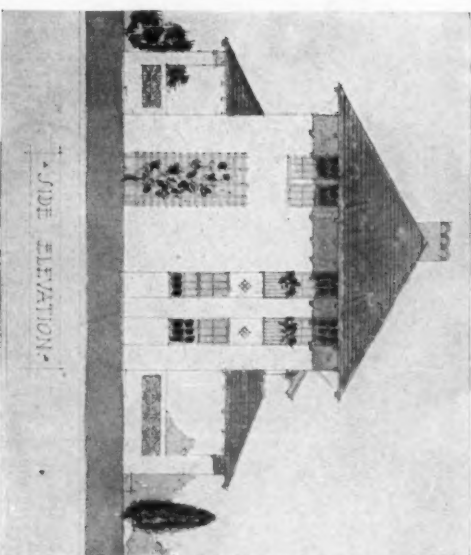
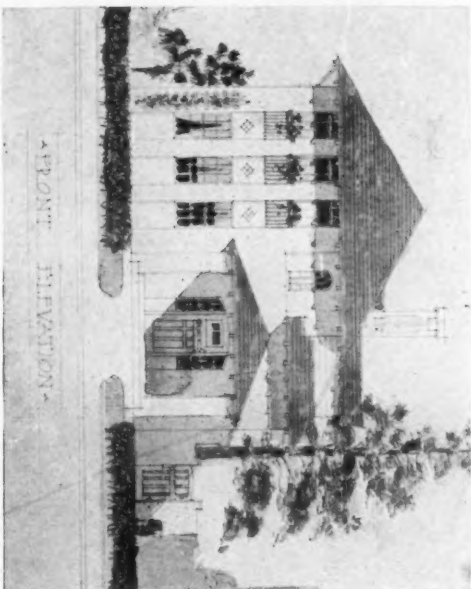
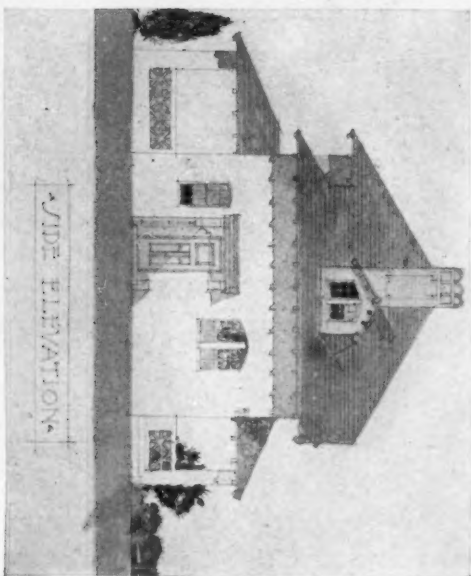
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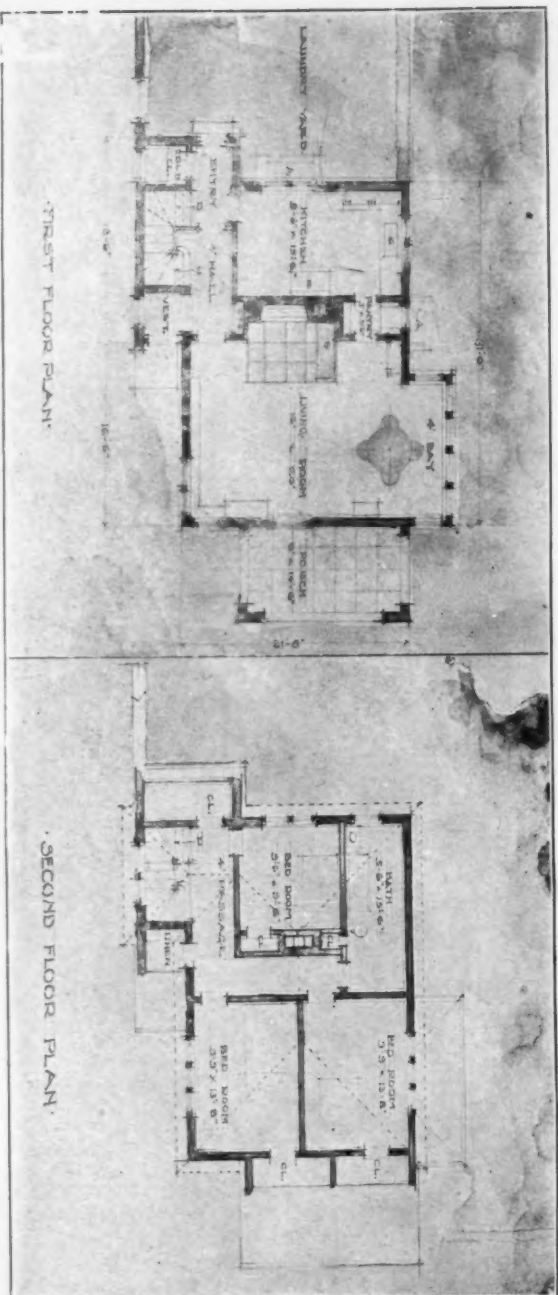
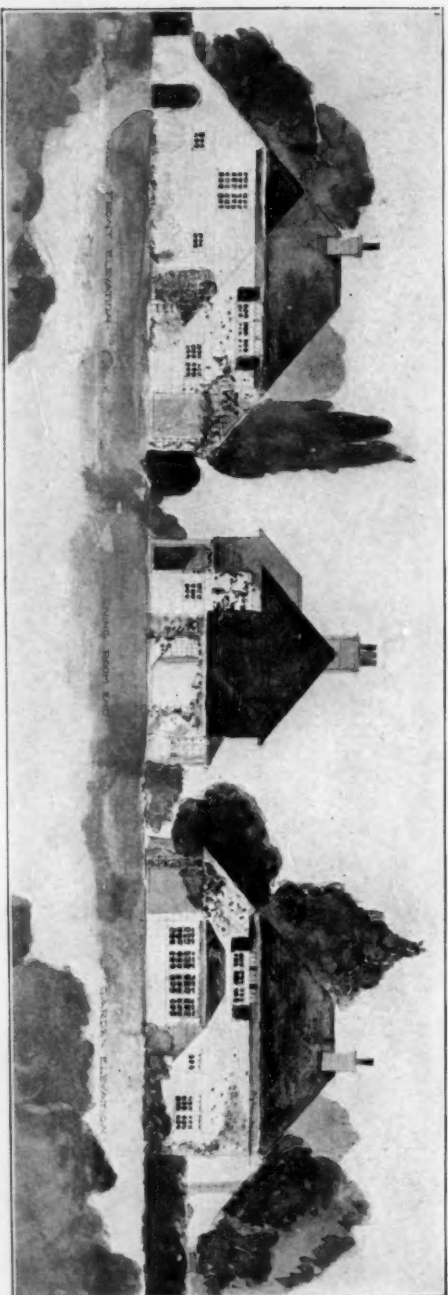
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A COTTAGE AT EVANSTON, ILL.

Messrs. Tallmadge & Watson, Architects.

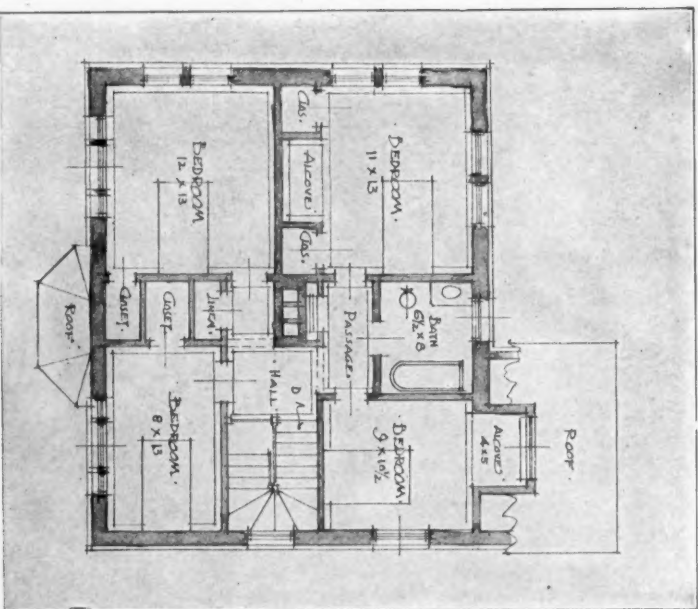
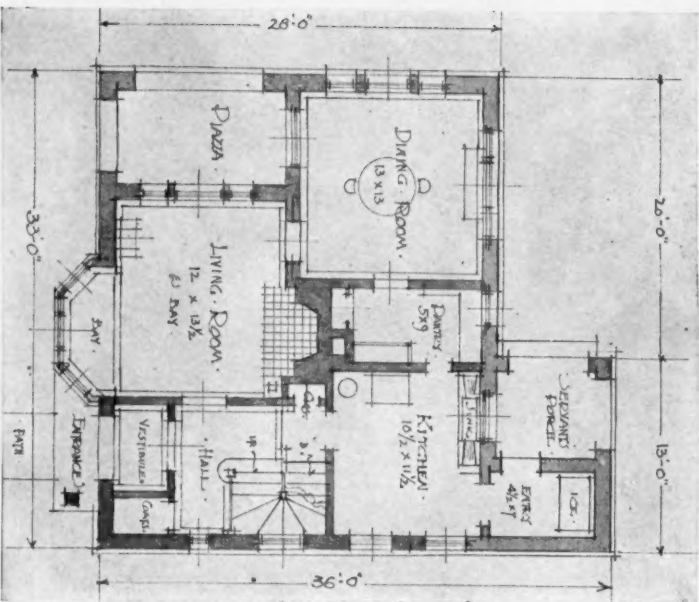
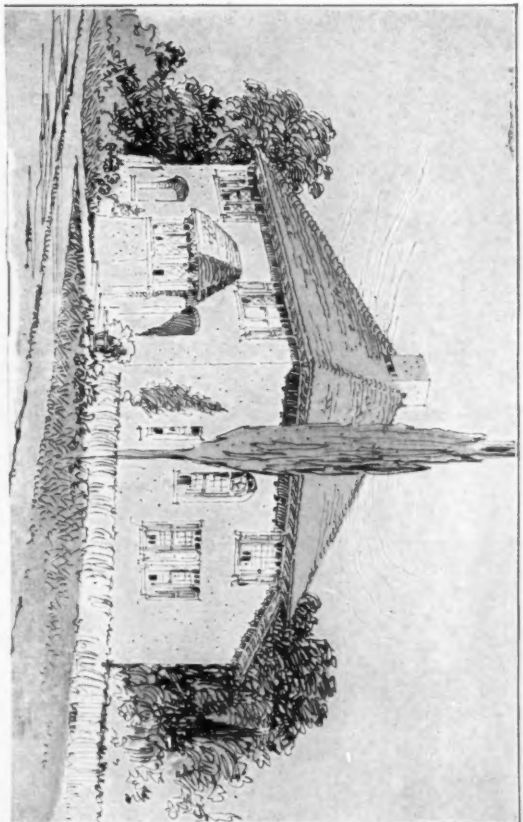
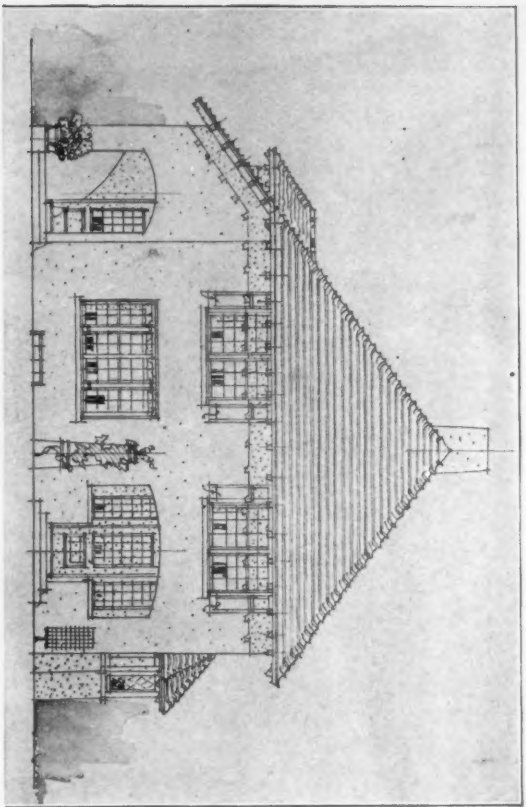


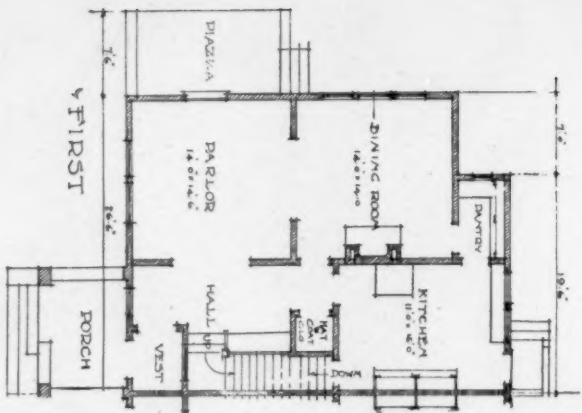


SINGLE DWELLING, COST NOT TO EXCEED \$3,000.00. DESIGNED BY ALBERT G. ECKHINS.

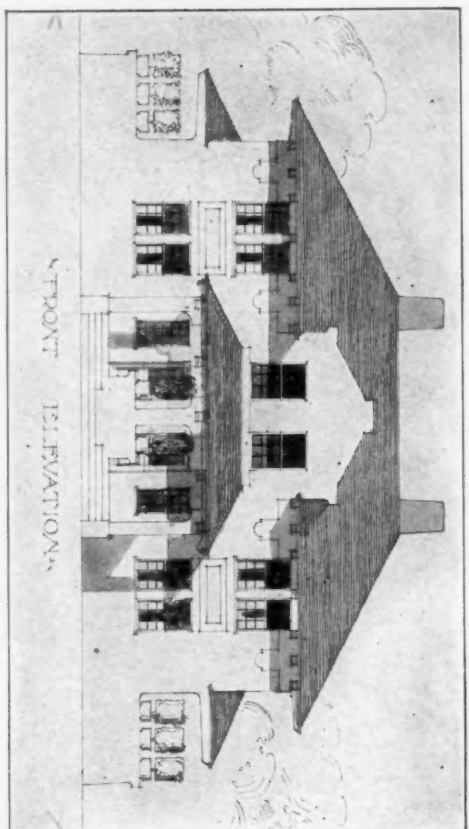
[First Prize Design in Class A2.]

SUBURBAN CONCRETE DWELLING COMPETITION.





✓ FIRST

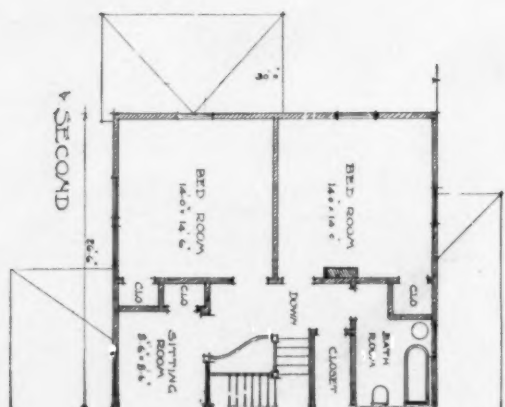


✓ FRONT ELEVATION

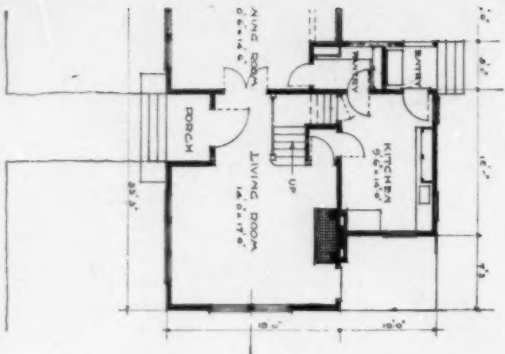
TWIN DWELLINGS, COST NOT TO EXCEED \$3,000.00.

Designed by Andrew Lindsay.

[First Prize in Class B2.]



✓ SECOND

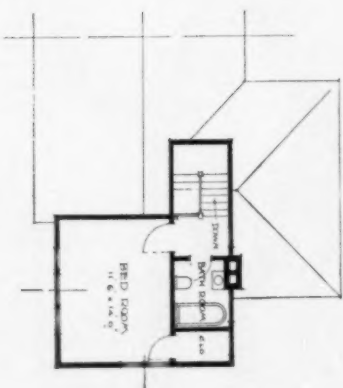


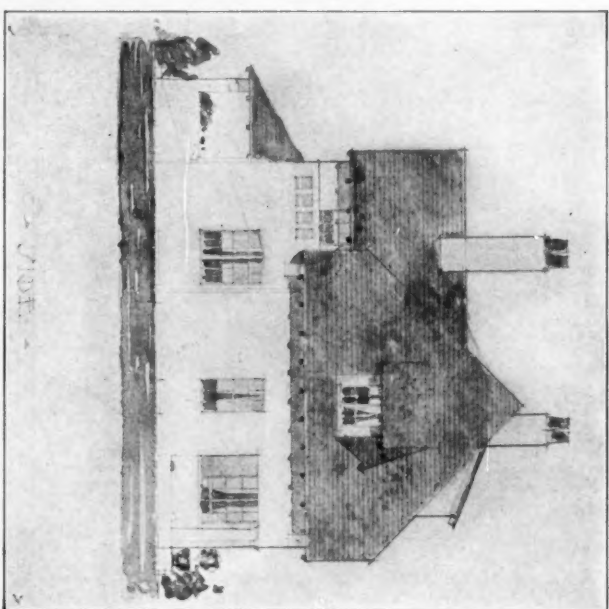
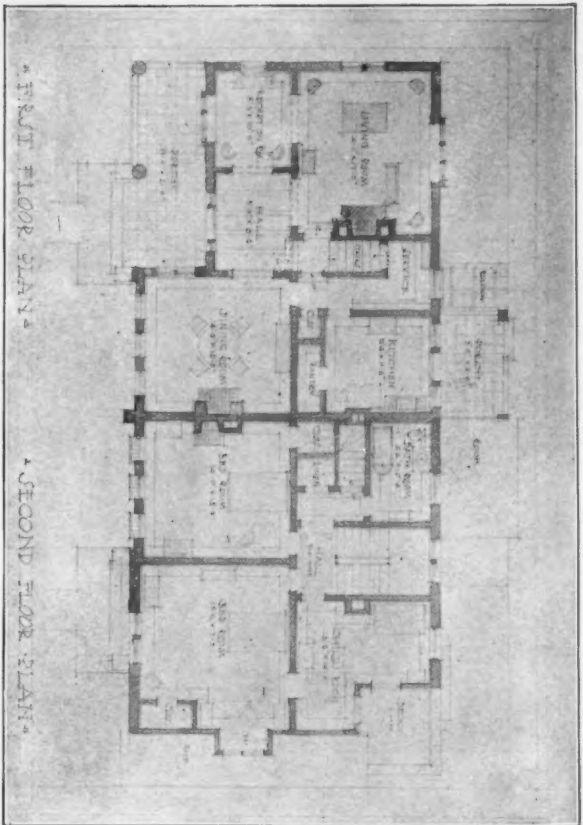
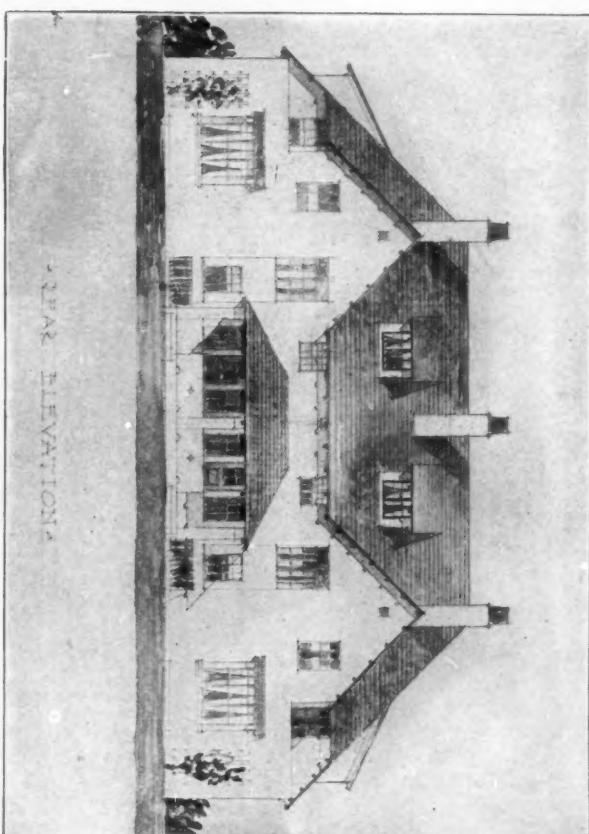
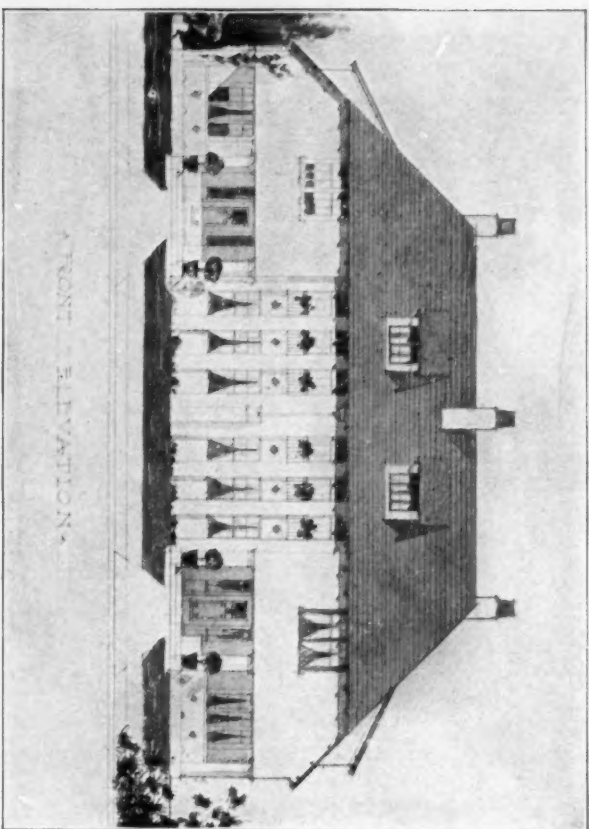
FRONT ELEVATION

TWIN DWELLINGS, COST NOT TO EXCEED \$2,000.00.

Designed by Andrew Lindsay.

[First Prize Design in Class B1.]





Of this design the successful author, Mr. Andrew Lindsay, of New Rochelle, N. Y., furnishes the following description:

THE foundation walls up to the level of water-table and the entrance steps will be of monolithic concrete cast in the usual manner in wood forms. The upper walls will be built of hollow concrete blocks with bush-hammered face. Special blocks to be cast to form paneling and projections.

The roof brackets will be concrete cast in wood moulds and soffit of roof projection will be plastered with cement on metal lath.

Chimneys will be built of hollow concrete blocks.

Main partitions throughout will be of 4-inch concrete blocks.

Minor partitions will be 2-inch by 4-inch spruce lathed.

Floor and roof beams will be 2-inch by 10-inch spruce.

The inside of exterior walls, concrete partitions and walls and ceilings which have been lathed will be given two coats of plaster floated to a rough sand-finish.

The exterior walls will be a light granite pink in tone and the projecting rafter ends and roof shingles will be stained silver gray.

The door and window frames and blinds will be painted silver gray.

ESTIMATE.

Excavation	\$60.00
Concrete, plastering, etc.....	2,800.00
Wood work and mill work.....	875.00
Electric wiring or gas piping.....	50.00
Painting and glazing.....	90.00
Hardware	85.00

Total cost\$3,960.00

Cubic contents—33,600 cubic feet.

CLASS A2.—SINGLE DWELLINGS, COST NOT TO EXCEED \$3,000.

FIRST PRIZE (\$150). DESIGN NO. 91.

A concrete-block design of excellent plan and charming exterior, beautifully rendered with a suggestion of its surroundings. The use of a single chimney is to be commended and the termination of the main wall construction at the general level of the eaves. The surfaces are well broken, already mentioned as desirable where blocks are used.

Of this design the successful author, Mr. Albert G. Hopkins, of Boston, Mass., furnishes the following description:

THE estimate is based on the following specifications:

The outside walls and vestibule to be of 8-inch hollow concrete blocks, plain face and of light blue gray in color.

The blocks show in vestibule, 12-inch monolithic foundation.

Monolithic lintels (waterproofed) with two square rods in bottom of lintel to be used over all openings.

Granolithic porch floors, front and back door steps and living-room hearth marked off into 2-inch squares.

First and second floor walls and ceilings plastered rough floated. (Except the living-room and porch ceilings which show the 2-inch by 6-inch joists and girders.) Porch ceiling to be left rough sawed.

Outside finish (of cypress), blinds, doors and sash to be painted.

Inside finish of cypress, waxed, except kitchen, which is to be shellacked.

All floors, except kitchen, to be waxed. Kitchen floor is to be oiled.

Kitchen and bath-room walls to be painted (oil paint) on smooth plaster.

All other plaster walls throughout house to be tinted on rough-floated plaster.

Latches will be used on the outside doors and laundry yard gate.

The window frames set practically flush with the outside of wall, giving a plaster reveal on the inside. The window frame and wooden stool forms the inside finish for same.

All finish inside and outside to be plain—no mouldings.

Inside doors to be four panel, stock pattern.

N. C. hard pine floors throughout.

Laundry in basement.

Shingle roof.

ESTIMATE.

8-inch blocks	\$412.00
12-inch monolithic foundation.....	237.22
Granolithic	209.82
Excavating and mason work (apart from above work)	200.00
Plastering	250.00
Painting, staining and tinting.....	200.00
Gutters, conductors and hardware.....	40.00
Finished hardware	40.00

Windows and frames and weights and doors.....	200.00
Carpenter material and labor.....	1,000.00
Electric wiring	35.00

Total cost\$2,844.05

Cubic contents—25,747 cubic feet.

CLASS B2.—TWIN DWELLINGS, COST NOT TO EXCEED \$3,000 EACH.

FIRST PRIZE (\$150). DESIGN NO. 178.

The floor arrangements are commodious, and the exterior pleasing from its simplicity and suggestive of the use of concrete. It is to be regretted that, although the specifications give the foundations to first floor level of concrete and the walls above of bush-hammered blocks, the author has not shown his texture, as it would have added to the interest of the surfaces.

Of this design the successful author, Mr. Andrew Lindsay, of New Rochelle, N. Y., furnishes the following description:

THE foundation walls up to the level of first floor beams, the entrance porches, verandas, balustrades and posts will be of monolithic concrete cast in the usual manner in wood forms. The upper walls will be built of hollow concrete blocks with a bush-hammered face.

The roof brackets will be concrete cast in wood moulds and soffit of roof protection will be plastered with cement on metal lath.

Chimneys will be built of hollow concrete blocks.

Main partitions throughout will be 4-inch hollow concrete blocks.

Minor partitions will be 2-inch by 4-inch spruce lathed.

Floor beams will be 2-inch by 10-inch spruce lathed. Roof beams 2-inch by 10-inch spruce.

All partitions and ceilings and inside of exterior walls will be plastered with two coats floated to a sand finish.

The exterior walls will be light gray in tone, the shingles of roof will be stained silver gray.

The door and window frames and blinds will be painted apple green.

ESTIMATE.

Excavation	\$70.00
Concrete construction, plastering, etc.....	3,950.00
Carpentry, mill work, etc.....	1,575.00
Electric wiring	80.00
Painting and glazing.....	115.00
Hardware	105.00

Total cost\$5,895.00

Cubic contents—61,000 cubic feet.

CLASS A3.—SINGLE DWELLINGS, COST NOT TO EXCEED \$4,500.

FIRST PRIZE (\$200). DESIGN NO. 96.

This is a remarkably compact plan, with severely simple outlines, well adapted to monolithic wall construction. A single chimney answers all requirements. The relations of the first story rooms to each other are not only practical, but well thought out in dimensions and variety of forms; which is equally true of the second story. The exterior appearance is most pleasing, and the drawings well rendered, the perspective sketch in pen-and-ink being unusually clever. The wall surfaces are specified to be finely picked, which gives an entirely satisfactory finish, especially when the aggregates are well chosen.

Of this design the successful author, Mr. W. Cornell Appleton, of Newton Center, Mass., furnishes the following description:

MONOLITHIC concrete walls. Surface fine picked; 4-inch by 8-inch by 16-inch hollow block partitions in first story.

Chimneys.—Concrete blocks with skim coat above roof.

Roof.—Variegated red slate laid in irregular courses.

ESTIMATE.

Excavating and concrete.....	\$2,050.00
Lumber	430.00
Mill work	350.00
Carpenter work	600.00
Stairs	175.00
Hardware	150.00
Slatting	200.00
Plastering	300.00
Painting and staining.....	100.00

Total cost\$4,355.00

A monolith wall with air space could be used for a sum slightly in excess of the above figure.

Cubic contents—37,052 cubic feet.

CLASS B3.—TWIN DWELLINGS, COST OF EACH NOT TO EXCEED \$4,500.

FIRST PRIZE (\$200). DESIGN NO. 156.

This design is excellent and individual in both plan and elevation, particularly in elevation. The wall surfaces lend themselves readily to monolithic construction, although plastering on concrete is open to criticism, as already pointed out, where exposed to the weather. The drawings are well drawn and rendered.

Of this design the successful author, Mr. Eugene Ward, Jr., of New York, furnishes the following description:

OUTER walls and porch posts to be of monolithic concrete construction. Cellar and porch floors to be of concrete. Outer walls to be eight inches thick, cemented on the outside and furred with wood furring strips and plastered on wood lath on the inside. Outside walls to have rough-cast finish, stained. Chimneys to be lined with flue tile. Cellar under whole house.

All piers in basement, partitions on first floor, and main bearing partitions on upper floors to be of hollow cement blocks, plastered.

Floor joists 2-inch by 10-inch, 16-inch O. C. Rafters 2-inch by 6-inch.

Minor partitions to be 2-inch by 4-inch studs lathed and plastered.

All floors double with hard pine upper floors. Trim to be cypress stained. Sash of white pine painted. All glass D. S. A. Hardware of good grade. Fireplaces of selected hard burned brick. Roofs shingled with red asbestos cement shingles. Balcony at second story front bedroom to be of 1-16-inch flat steel riveted and painted black.

ESTIMATE.

Excavation	\$160.00
Concrete and cement work	4,050.00
Carpentry	2,000.00
Trim	1,800.00
Painting, etc.	350.00
Hardware	250.00
Tin work	125.00
Wiring, etc.	250.00

Total cost\$8,985.00

Cubic contents—35,000 cubic feet.

In submitting this report, we regret exceedingly that Mr. Gibson, the third member of the jury, had not been able to collaborate with us, owing to circumstances which prevented him from coming to Philadelphia.

(Signed) EDGAR V. SEELER.
SANFORD E. THOMPSON.

May 22, 1907.

MR. JOHN B. LOBER, Chairman,
Executive Committee,
Land Title Bldg., Phila.

Dear Sir:—As chairman of the committee appointed by the association to procure plans and award prizes for designs for suburban dwellings in concrete, it gives me pleasure to hand you herewith the report of the judges appointed in accordance with the terms of the competition. This report, which was presented on May 20, is signed by Messrs. Edgar V. Seeler and Sanford E. Thompson, two of the three judges, which the committee selected. The third judge, Mr. Louis H. Gibson, of Indianapolis, was unfortunately prevented by reason of press of important business from acting in the judging of the plans, but left the matter in the hands of his two associates, as above stated. Following the receipt of the report of the judges, the secretary of the Association of American Portland Cement Manufacturers opened the sealed envelopes containing the names and addresses of the several competitors and the following gentlemen were found to be entitled to the prizes referred to in the report of the judges:

CLASS A1.

First Prize.—Eugene Ward, Jr., 11 East Twenty-fourth street, New York.

Second Prize.—David A. Clous, 1 West Thirty-fourth street, New York.

Third Prize.—L. B. Abbott, F. H. Bond, Jr., 122 Ames Bldg., Boston, Mass.

Honorable Mention.—Geo. S. Idell, 1117 Harrison Bldg., Philadelphia; James H. Van Booskirk, 923 Lumber Exchange, Minneapolis, Minn.

CLASS B1.

First Prize.—Andrew Lindsay, 64 Center Avenue, New Rochelle, N. Y.

Second Prize.—Geo. S. Idell, 1117 Harrison Bldg., Philadelphia.

Third Prize.—Grant M. Simon, Abram Baston, 1524 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

Honorable Mention.—George B. Eick, 175 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

CLASS A2.

First Prize.—Albert G. Hopkins, 15 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.

Second Prize.—Frank H. Hutton, Arthur Francis Buyo, 63 William Street, New York.

Third Prize.—F. H. Bond, Jr., L. B. Abbott, Boston, Mass.

Honorable Mention.—Mellon & Meigs, 1420 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

CLASS B2.

First Prize.—Andrew Lindsay, 64 Center Avenue, New Rochelle, N. Y.

Second Prize.—L. B. Abbott, F. H. Bond, Jr., Boston, Mass.

Third Prize.—Lindley Johnson, Harrison Bldg., Philadelphia.

CLASS A3.

First Prize.—W. Cornell Appleton, Newton Center, Mass.

Second Prize.—Albert G. Hopkins, 15 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.

Third Prize.—L. B. Abbott, F. H. Bond, Jr., Boston, Mass.

Honorable Mention.—J. Lovell Littell, Jr., 15 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.; Albert C. Wiser, 146 West 111th Street, New York.

CLASS B3.

First Prize.—Eugene Ward, Jr., 11 East Twenty-fourth Street, New York.

Second Prize.—Benjamin Proctor, Jr., 8 Exchange Place, Boston, Mass.

Third Prize.—W. Cornell Appleton, Newton Center, Mass.

The competition was in every way carried on in accordance with the terms of the programme and it is a matter of congratulation to our association that the architects of the country took such a keen interest in the competition as evidenced by the number of plans received and the extreme beauty, artistic feeling and general good taste in the work presented.

The thanks of the committee are tendered to the judges for their valuable and painstaking consideration of the plans.

Respectfully submitted,

ROBERT W. LESLEY.

Chairman, Committee on Competitive Plans.

Cement-Testing

THE greatly increased use of concrete of late years both for fire-resisting floors and in reinforced construction, has brought the question of the testing of Portland cement into a prominence which it has hardly occupied hitherto in an architect's estimation. For ordinary building work he has been quite contented with the specification which satisfied the early users of the material, demanding nothing more than that the cement should be supplied by an approved manufacturer, should be of good color, and should not feel cold to the touch when the arm is plunged into it. Certainly further stipulations have been frequently introduced into the specifications, but it has been an exceedingly rare thing for an architect to apply any actual test at all. He has been accustomed, probably, to specify that the weight should not be less than 110 pounds per struck bushel, that it should stand a pull of at least 350 pounds per square inch before fracture when made into a briquette and immersed in water for seven days, and that there should be a residue of not more than five per cent. left on a sieve having 2,500 holes per square inch. Still, it has been a most rare thing indeed for an architect to either weigh his cement, sift it, or put a briquette in the testing machine. If he had done so within recent years he would have had no difficulty whatever in satisfying the requirements which he has specified, and he would have gone away feeling quite satisfied when possibly his cement was of an utterly inferior character, little thinking that the maker was laughing at him, and entirely ignorant that engineers were demanding a material of so much higher a character that it could hardly be considered to be the same thing at all. To begin with, the weight of cement depends so much upon the way in which it is packed into the measure that no standard is possible. Should the cement be a trifle light, it is easy to press it down, without appearing to do so, to an extent which is sufficient to raise the weight of what is contained in a bushel box up to the required 110 pounds. On the other hand, if the specific gravity be ascertained, this is a thing which it is impossible to manipulate. According to the specification of the Engineering Standards Committee, the specific gravity should not be less than 3.15 when sampled and hermetically sealed at the manufacturer's works, nor less than 3.10 if sampled after delivery. Roughly, this corresponds with the old weight test; but it is accurate and reliable, instead of the reverse. Then, in the matter of strength, it would

be difficult now to meet with a cement made by modern methods, and carefully ground in the modern way, which would not stand considerably more than 350 pounds per square inch after seven days' immersion in water. The Standard Specification requires 400 pounds per square inch at seven days from gauging, which means actually only six days after immersion, for the briquette, though removed from the mould as soon as it is sufficiently set for this to be done without injury, is kept in a damp atmosphere for the next twenty-four hours, and is only then put into water, in which it then remains for six days only before the tensile test is applied. The Standard Specification is extremely explicit with regard to this, requiring that the water in which the briquette is submerged shall be of a temperature which is maintained between fifty-eight degrees and sixty-four degrees Fahr., and that the load shall be gradually applied in the testing-machine, starting from zero and increasing at the rate of 100 pounds every twelve seconds.

Taken on the whole, this tensile test is not one which is of any extreme importance, as cement is rarely used in a state of tension. It has become recognized, and there the matter rests; but a very strong cement in this respect may, after all, be an entirely unsound one. Much more important is the test for fineness of grinding. It would now be thought that any particles held back by a sieve of 2,500 holes per square inch would be likely to cause destruction, because they would not take up water sufficiently soon and might subsequently do so, and expand in the process after the rest of the bulk had set. This point was hardly recognized in the old days, nor, in fact, was it then possible to grind to the extreme fineness which is now demanded. It is not only possible, but quite easy, for manufacturers to meet the requirements of the Standard Specification in this respect, which demands that there shall not be more than three per cent. residue on a mesh having 5,776 holes per square inch, made of 76 strands of wire in each direction to the lineal inch, the wire being .0044 inch in section—even the wire thus being standardized. Further than this, the residue left on a sieve having 180 strands in either direction per lineal inch, or 32,400 holes per square inch, is not permitted to exceed 22½ per cent., the wire used in this case being about half the thickness of that required for the larger mesh—namely, .002 in.

Even yet the necessary tests to which all cement must be subjected which is to be used in important work, such as reinforcement, are not exhausted. There must be no tendency, for instance, to undue expansion, either during setting or afterwards, and no likelihood of disruption through the cement being over-cooled or over- or under-burned. The old rough-and-ready test for coolness, of plunging in the hand or arm, is still a fairly satisfactory one, and, strange to say, no substitute for it is provided in the Standard Specification, unless it be the expansion test by the Le Chatelier method. This is an exceedingly delicate test, requiring that a small split cylinder, open at both ends, shall be filled with gauged cement, and then placed in water for twenty-four hours. The cylinder has a long index needle attached to it on each side of the split, so placed that the two needles are parallel. When the mould is taken out of the water, the distance between the extreme points of the needle is carefully measured. The mould is then plunged into cold water, which is brought to boiling point in a period ranging between fifteen and thirty minutes, and kept boiling for six hours. A thoroughly bad cement will in that time turn to soup, while a "cool" but otherwise sound cement will shrink to such an extent that it will drop out of the mould. On the other hand, a cement which is likely to expand in working or after setting will slightly open the split of the cylinder. This will be exaggerated by the long needles, so as to be measurable by comparing the distance between the points with that previously ascertained. This is such an easy test to apply that it is somewhat wonderful that it has not been adopted on building works of even moderate importance; but prejudice and custom are difficult things to overcome, and there is still an inclination on the part of a great many to trust to the simple old "bottle" test, which consisted in nothing more than filling a bottle with mixed cement, allowing it to set, and then, after a few days, noting whether the bottle had cracked, which would show expansion, or whether, if colored water were poured in, it would indicate by its presence between the cement and the glass that contraction had taken place. Certainly in the latter respect it is a sound test, and except that it requires more time for its development, as the action is not accelerated by the use of heat, it is as efficient as any other; but with regard to expansion it is well to remember that bottles are by no means of uniform

strength, and that an expansion which will utterly destroy one of weak make will have no effect whatever on another of stronger manufacture. The advantage of the Le Chatelier test is that the amount of expansion can be accurately ascertained and a standard determined upon. This is not possible even with the ordinary boiling test, which, however, is otherwise a good one. At any rate, it will detect whether a cement is moderately sound or utterly worthless. It is performed by making a pat of cement about three inches in diameter and half an inch thick, tapering off to a feather edge, on a small sheet of glass, allowing this to set for six hours in air, and then placing it in a saucepan or kettle of cold water, which is brought to the boil and kept boiling for six hours. If the pat be made of sound cement it will emerge from the boiling water perfectly uncracked and adherent to the glass, while a bad cement will float away and utterly disintegrate long before the six hours are over.

Chemical analysis is generally out of the question in small building works; but it is an essential if the composition of the cement be in the least degree doubted. . . . Rough testing on the job by the clerk-of-the-works may serve the purpose temporarily and in many cases, but where high quality is essential it does not suffice. It is not to be expected that the most conscientious clerk-of-works, even if he be provided with the necessary apparatus, is an expert chemist or physicist, capable of making an accurate analysis of so complicated a product as Portland cement, or of determining the specific gravity of a fine powder which has the awkward property of setting into a hard mass when water is added to it.—*The Building News*.

COMMUNICATION

THE ORIGINATION OF THE STEEL SKELETON IDEA.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 27, 1907.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT:

Dear Sirs:—Your editorial in the issue of June 22 anent the Gilbert-Buffington-Jenney claims as to which should be considered the originator of the modern steel skeleton construction was most interesting to me and brought up a flood of old though not particularly pleasant memories.

The proceedings, evidence, etc., introduced before the American Institute of Architects must have been a sort of star-chamber affair, because this is the first I hear of it, and I generally manage to keep pretty well posted as to what is going on in architectural matters. Besides, what the mischief had the Institute to do in settling any such disputation that is so essentially purely legal in nature, and that is dreaded even by the highest and best equipped courts in the land?

I know that Colonel Jenney's Home Life Building in Chicago was the first skeleton structure in the country. I did not even know that Mr. Gilbert had claims to antedating it, but it never seemed to be that the Buffington, or any of the other, patents in that line of construction amounted to a row of pins. The whole thing was rather the result of sometimes slow, sometimes rapid, evolution and the fertility of the American mind to grapple with existent conditions.

The Buffington patent always seemed more or less of a joke to me. In 1883 I was employed by him as a designer. Previous to that time I had had a lot to do with high church towers and had often thought over some scheme or other of doing away with the excessive weight and thickness of their supporting walls. The steel skeleton did not present itself to me then as a full-grown flower, but rather in the shape of a seed deposited in not unfertile soil. My idea was to reinforce the walls with iron beams placed vertically. Well, in '83 Mr. Buffington had, as you may remember, the cream of the work of the West. The first thing I had to tackle was some trouble in the West Hotel, then under construction. One of the bay-windows had fallen down or something or other, and I "flashed" my beam-reinforcement, but was pooh-poohed for my pains. But a little while later the *Tribune* Building and several other big commercial structures were on the tapis. There the seed had taken root and was actually pushing up sprouts. I wanted to get the *Tribune* people into the notion of building a twelve-story structure and made the sketches showing cast-iron columns, bedded in a thin outer wall, with girders at each story, and the next story's thin outer wall carried on that line of girders, and so on up. This was termed "crazy construction" by Buffington. But at the time there was rather

a skilful engineer there (who also later invented the tubular tunnel that has been so much infringed in subsequent times) named Strom, who figured up this construction very carefully, proposed a substitution of wrought-iron members for the cast columns and declared that such a building could be carried up and safeguarded against wind, etc., easily to twenty or twenty-two stories. In 1886 I severed my connection with Mr. Buffington and was succeeded by probably the cleverest designer of his day, Harvey Ellis. Strom was still there. In due course of time there appeared in the *American Architect*, I believe, or in another technical publication, a splendid picture of a twenty-five story building "designed" by Buffington. People generally looked upon it as a wild-eyed scheme, and even I felt a bit ticklish about the twenty-five stories, but gave it no particular thought, treating it merely as a "project," but knew nothing of its being patented. Some years later I was surprised to see that suits had been filed by Mr. Buffington against several owners and architects in Chicago for infringing his "patent." Nothing came of these suits.

And that, in brief, is the history of at least the Minneapolis end of the steel skeleton construction's conception.

Very truly yours,

F. W. FITZPATRICK.

ILLUSTRATIONS

FIRST-PRIZE DESIGNS IN THE COMPETITION OF THE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN PORTLAND CEMENT MANUFACTURERS FOR SUBURBAN CONCRETE DWELLINGS: FIVE PLATES.

For descriptions and criticisms, see elsewhere in this issue.

A COTTAGE AT EVANSTON, ILL. MESSRS. TALLMADGE & WATSON, ARCHITECTS, CHICAGO, ILL.

CONNECTICUT STATE LIBRARY, HARTFORD, CONN. MESSRS. EDWARD HAPGOOD, HARTFORD, CONN., AND DONN BARBER, NEW YORK, N. Y., ASSOCIATE ARCHITECTS: TWO PLATES.

Additional Illustrations in the International Edition.

HOUSE OF F. C. FARWELL, ESQ., LAKE FOREST, ILL. MR. ARTHUR HEUN, ARCHITECT, CHICAGO, ILL.: TWO PLATES.

HOUSE OF J. V. FARWELL, ESQ., LAKE FOREST, ILL. MR. ARTHUR HEUN, ARCHITECT, CHICAGO, ILL.: TWO PLATES.

NOTES AND CLIPPINGS

WATER IN CONCRETE.—The effect of water used in making concrete aroused an animated discussion among German concrete specialists in 1901, and to settle it about ninety-nine tons of test pieces were made up by various parties and sent to Prof. C. Bach, of Stuttgart, for test. This work lasted about four years, and the results have recently been published in the *Zeitschrift* of the Society of German Engineers. The records of the methods of preparing the test pieces and the amounts of water used in mixing the materials were forwarded with the samples. Tests of samples made by the same men under uniform conditions in Prof. Bach's laboratory showed that the smallest amount of water which produced a mixture suitable for ramming gave the strongest concrete, but the highest degree of skill and care was required. Larger amounts of water enabled less competent workmen to produce good concrete and in practical work are an insurance against the injurious effects of varying degrees of moisture in the sand and stone, changeable atmospheric conditions and other factors. These statements, it will be observed, are the same as those made by concrete specialists in the United States, and indicate the extreme care necessary in basing field methods on the results of laboratory experiments by trained workmen. The tests represented work done under a great variety of conditions, and the specimens were representative of good German practice.—*Engineering Record*.

OLD INN NAMES.—The "Goat and Compasses" is believed to be a corruption of the phrase "God en-compasses us," and "The Bag o' Nails," which was the title of one or two inns in England, is really "The Bacchanals."

A NEW USE FOR THE EIFFEL TOWER.—The French Government has decided to use the Eiffel Tower as part of the army wireless telegraph system. Using it in the last army maneuvers, the War

Department was able to maintain communication with the Eastern frontier along the Vosges, and since then the tower station has communicated with London and Berlin. New installations are being made for maintaining regular communication with Algeria and Tunis.—*Iron Age*.

JIQUE WOOD TIES.—Mahogany is often used for ties by the railroads in Cuba as well as in other tropical countries, but Sir William Van Horne has forbidden it on his road. He considers it a crime to cut small mahogany trees, and there is plenty of other timber in the forests suitable for construction purposes. Jique (pronounced hickey), acana, jucaro negro, all hard woods which do not grow large and cannot be utilized for cabinet-work, are just as good as mahogany for ties and will outlast steel rails in this climate, because they won't rust. On the railroad between Nuevitas and Camaguey, the oldest in Cuba, which was built in 1838, are jique ties that have been in use for fifty years. Some of them have been taken out and used for fence posts after thirty years in the railroad bed. There is a tramway at Camaguey with rails of jique wood over which the cars have been running for more than a quarter of a century, and they do not show wear any more than steel after the same service. Much of the wood is so hard and heavy that it will sink in water.—*Chicago Record-Herald*.

NEW PARKS ON THE SITE OF THE PARIS FORTIFICATIONS.—In a comparison between London and Paris in respect to the extent of open spaces and public gardens in each city, M. Hénard, architect, demonstrated a year ago the inferiority of Paris, where, in consequence of the heavy taxes laid upon land not built upon, the private gardens tend more and more to disappear, while the public gardens are insufficient in number and extent for the requirements of the population. Taking for his text the question of the suppression of the fortifications, the eminent architect has returned to the charge on this subject, which is of such vital importance to public health. The utilization of the site of the fortifications is still far from being decided. The Municipal Council has demanded that the space should be left free. The State, on the other hand, wishes to retain possession of it and to draw a profit from disposing of it to trading firms, who will build factories where what is wanted is air, light, and trees. M. Hénard, in his recent publication, strongly insists on these latter requirements. His scheme, in its principal features, consists in creating around Paris four large parks, at Clignancourt, Bagnolet, Ivry, and Vaugirard, of which the superficies would vary from 9 to 30 hectares (a hectare is nearly 2½ English acres). He does not propose to exclude all building, but to leave large space for lawns, for trees, and for games. His programme is also very attractive from a decorative point of view. At Clignancourt he proposes to establish a park on English lines; at Bagnolet a park in French style, with a large terrace recalling that of St. Germain. The park at Ivry, which has an eastern aspect, will be suitable for Alpine plants, while that at Bagnolet, which is very well sheltered, will be suitable for the plants of warmer countries. It is hoped that the Municipal Council will give its support to M. Hénard's scheme, which will be both an embellishment and a source of health to the capital.—*The Builder*.

THE TALE OF TWO BELLS.—Two monster church bells, the "Bummerin" in Vienna and the "Savoyarde" in Paris have been the subjects of much discussion recently. "They are both silent bells," says a writer in a Hamburg paper, "but for different reasons." The Vienna bell, cast in 1711 from captured Turkish guns, hangs in the tower of St. Stephan's, and for many years its deep tones boomed from the belfry, calling people to prayer and to assemblages of joy and of sorrow. But the nerves of old St. Stephan's could not stand the heavy thundering, and the "Bummerin" was silenced. Now there is an agitation to build a suitable tower for the bell. The French silent bell was a gift from the people of Savoy for the Church of the Sacred Heart at Montmartre. Before the monster could be placed in a belfry it was discovered that in casting or transportation the bell had sustained a fracture, and that vandals had bored holes into the outer part and had filled them with lead, thus ruining the great bell's voice. Nothing remains to do but to recast the bell. This will take some time, and when it has been accomplished the firmament in religious France may have cleared to such an extent that the bell may be christened as Schiller's bell.—*Concordia*.

INDUSTRIAL AND BUILDING NEWS SECTION

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.—It is said that plans are being prepared by the First Methodist congregation for a Spanish mission church. Cost, 60,000.

The Northern Normal & Industrial School will erect a building, three-story, 62x112, of hard burned paving brick and stone, reinforced concrete construction. Cost, \$50,000. Wm. M. Kenyon, architect, Minneapolis.

ABILENE, TEX.—Plans are being prepared for a sanitarium to be erected by Dr. A. O. Scarborough at a cost of \$100,000.

ALBANY, N. Y.—Palmer & Hornbostel, 63 William Street, New York, will receive bids in five or six months for the four-story State educational building, 100x550 feet, at Albany. Estimated cost, \$3,000,000.

AMES, IA.—Bids will be received until July 23 for the erection of the M. E. church. Plans were prepared by Architects Brown & Davis, Fosdick Building, Cincinnati. Cost, \$35,000.

ATLANTA, GA.—Jackson Hill Baptist Church, it is stated, has decided to build new edifice; architect not selected; probable cost, \$35,000; John D. Jordan, minister.

Prof. William M. Slaton, Superintendent of Public Schools, is considering plans for the erection of a building costing \$50,000, to be devoted exclusively to the technological department of Boys' High School.

Architects Morgan & Dillon, Prudential Building, it is said, have prepared plans for an auditorium to seat 8,500 on Courtland and Gilmer Streets. Estimated cost, \$250,000.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—The John D. Allen Co., Betz Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa., has completed plans for a thirteen-story theater and hotel building, to be erected for George B. Burch, at the corner of Arkansas Avenue and the Boardwalk, Atlantic City. The building will measure about 207.6x318.11 feet, and will be constructed of a structural steel frame, inclosed with brick and Indiana limestone trimmings. The building will cost about \$1,500,000, and will be known as the Hotel Aster.

AUBURN, ALA.—It is stated that plans are to be prepared for an agricultural building also to be erected at the Inst., at a cost of \$75,000.

AURORA, ILL.—Patton & Miller have been retained as architects for a three-story home for the Young Men's Christian Association. It will cost \$75,000. It will be built of brick and stone, with hardwood finish, steam heat, electric light, and all modern conveniences and improvements.

BALTIMORE, MD.—Baldwin & Pennington, American Bldg., are reported to have been engaged to prepare plans for a college building to be erected for the Mt. St. Mary College, the cost to be about \$100,000.

BERKELEY, CAL.—J. V. Mendenhall, Town Clerk, writes that the plans of Bakewell

& Brown, of San Francisco, have been selected for the town hall which is to be erected at a cost of about \$100,000.

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

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—Plans are being prepared by the school board for a \$125,000 school building.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.—J. G. Farley of Aniston, is reported to be contemplating the erection this fall at Third Avenue and Twentieth Street, Birmingham, of a ten-story steel frame office building.

J. L. Chalifoux, Lowell, Mass. (represented by Oliver Chalifoux, of Birmingham), is reported to be planning to erect steel-frame building, possibly ten stories high, to replace structure recently burned at a loss of \$150,000.

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

BOSTON, MASS.—It is stated that a six-story building is to be erected at North Street and North Square for Stabile & Co., at a cost of \$50,000.

Mack & Moore, 22 Chapman Street, are reported to have secured the contract to erect the public bath and gymnasium on N. Bennett Street, at \$70,000.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—W. H. McElfatrick, 1402 Broadway, has completed plans for the "Fulton Theater" Co., 756 Flushing Avenue, for a \$200,000 theater to be erected in Brooklyn, at Fulton Street and Nosstrand Avenue.

BUENA VISTA, VA.—T. T. Dickerson & Bro. are having plans and specifications prepared by H. M. Miller, of Roanoke, Va., for bank, store and hotel building. It is to be 65x125 feet, three stories, electric lighting, steam heating and modern plumbing.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—The thirteen railroads entering Buffalo, it is stated, propose erecting on the Fillmore Avenue site, East Buffalo, a union station to cost the railroads \$10,000,000, and the city for approaches, sewers, water connections, etc., \$500,000. Mayor J. N. Adams is said to be in favor of the plans. W. J. Wilgus, Constr. Dept., N. Y. Central & Hudson River R. R., New York, N. Y., is reported to be Chairman of the Railroad Committee.

Plans have been prepared, according to report, by Architects Schmill and Gould, 400 Law Exchange Building, Buffalo, for a church for the Franciscan Fathers Minor Consistory at Clark and Lovejoy Streets. Cost, \$180,000.

The State Prison Commission, at Albany, it is stated, has approved the plans for the addition which it is proposed erecting to the Erie County Jail at a cost of about \$50,000.

CALGARY, ALTA, CANADA.—George McNeil, of Calgary, has completed arrangements for erection of a seven-story brick and stone apartment block. Estimated cost,

\$150,000. Work will be started as soon as contracts have been let.

CARRINGTON, N. D.—It is reported that the county voted \$75,000 bonds for the erection of a new court house.

CHARLESTON, S. C.—Frank P. Sargent, Commissioner-General of Immigration, A. B. Fry, engineer, and W. P. Windham, architect, of the Government Immigration Department, Washington, D. C., are considering the location of building to cost \$70,000 to be erected by the Government for an immigrant station at Charleston.

CHARLESTOWN, W. VA.—William Phillips' Sons, it is reported, will receive bids for a concrete building, 55x80 feet, each story ten feet in the clear; first floor of earth and second floor and roof of reinforced concrete. Will receive bids for steel or iron reinforced material and cement.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Architects Mowbray & Uffinger, 92 Liberty Street, New York City, have prepared plans for remodeling the bank building for the First National Bank, Charlotte. Estimated cost, \$50,000.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA.—Wood, Donn & Deming, 808 Seventeenth Street N. W., Washington, D. C., will, it is said, prepare plans and specifications for colonial residence to be erected by Thomas S. Martin, of Scottsville, Va.

CHICAGO, ILL.—The Norwegian Lutheran Church of America, at its convention in Northfield, Minn., on June 19, it is stated, decided to raise \$60,000 with which to erect an addition to the deaconess home and hospital connected with church in Chicago. It is stated that building operations will commence as soon as \$30,000 are raised.

The City Council, it is stated, approved the engaging of Holabird & Roche, 1618 Monadnock Bldg., as the architects, and John M. Ewen, as consulting engineer, for the new City Hall, which is to be erected at a cost of \$4,500,000.

The South Park Commissioners, it is reported, have had plans prepared for a two-story field house to be erected at Wentworth Avenue and Twentieth Street, at a cost of \$100,000.

Architects Huehl & Schmid, Metropolitan Block, 163 Randolph Street, will take figures after July 8 on a Masonic Temple to be built on the west side of Oakley Avenue, 125 feet south of Madison Street, for the West Side Masonic Temple Association. It will be four-story, 14x170 feet, of fireproof construction, have pressed brick and stone front, composition roof, and cost about \$150,000.

The Steele-Wedels Company, 179 South Water Street, is reported to be contemplating the erection of a ten-story building, of steel construction, for the company's own use, on Dearborn Avenue, between the river and the Chicago & Northwestern tracks. The company is negotiating for the site at present and expects to make arrangements for its construction shortly.

Architect Herman J. Gaul, Teutonic Building, 172 Washington Street, has prepared plans and is taking figures on a church to be built at Thirty-first and Mosspratt Streets for the Church of the Immaculate Conception. It will be in the Gothic style, one-story and basement, 66x

155 feet, with an ornate tower 170 feet high, have concrete foundations, pressed brick and stone exterior, slate roof, carried on wooden trusses, oak finish, maple and terasaw floors, steel work, probably hot water heat, the latest improvements, and will cost \$60,000.

CINCINNATI, O.—It is reported that plans are being prepared for a church for the First Church of Christ at a cost of \$100,000.

COHOES, N. Y.—It is reported that Capt. Ira D. Reaves is arranging to erect an eight-story business building.

COLUMBUS, O.—A new \$70,000 school building will be erected at Indianola and Sixteenth Avenue, according to report. David Rubel & Sons, Eberly Building, architects.

The Board of Trustees of the State University, it is stated, has adopted the plans for the two-story brick girls' dormitory which is to be erected at the University at a cost of about \$60,000.

CONCORD, N. H.—B. A. Kimball is reported to have plans for a \$100,000 building for the New Hampshire Historical Society.

DAYTON, O.—Bids will be received until July 24 by the Board of Trustees, Chas. Winchet, Chairman, at the office of W. E. Russ, architect, 1,300 Conover Bldg., for erecting the County Memorial Bldg. Three separate bids are to be submitted, as follows, including excavation, common concrete, armored concrete, brick, cut stone, sheet metal and roofing, tile structural and ornamental iron work, marble, carpentry, plumbing, etc.; electric wiring; ventilating and heating. Probable cost, \$250,000.

Architect C. I. Williams, Callahan Block, Dayton, it is said, has been commissioned to prepare plans for a new manual training high school to cost about \$120,000.

DENVER, CO.—Plans are being prepared by John J. Huddart, Bank Bldg., for the B. P. O. E. Building to be erected at a cost of \$90,000.

Reports state that Arapahoe County is to have a \$50,000 court house. Plans have been drawn by Architect John J. Huddart, in the Bank block.

A six-story fireproof hotel for Eighteenth and Tremont Streets is projected.

DES MOINES, IA.—Reports state that W. H. McCauley will have a new building erected for the City Commercial College, to cost \$40,000 to \$50,000.

F. M. Hubbell, Son & Co. will erect a four-story building on the quarter block at the corner of Eighth and Walnut Streets. The building will cost approximately \$125,000, and will be substantially built, so that two more stories may be added if necessary.

The citizens on June 20 voted to issue bonds to the amount of \$350,000 for the erection of a City Hall.

DETROIT, MICH.—Grinnell Brothers will erect a six-story music hall, to cost \$150,000. Albert Kahn, architect, Union Trust Building.

DULUTH, MINN.—The Duluth Board of Trade, it is reported, voted to make improvements to the building to cost about \$100,000. A seven-story addition will be built.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.—Bids are asked by Board of Education, Warren A. Clapp, Secretary, until 4 P. M., July 22, for the erection and completion of the Lincoln School,

to be built on a site at the northeast corner of Central and Maple Avenues, in the city of East Orange.

FLORENCE, S. C.—Leitner & Wilkins, Wilmington, N. C., have completed plans and specifications for proposed passenger station to be built by the Atlantic Coast Line Railway. Structure will be two stories; pressed brick; Indiana limestone trimmings; tile roof; steam-heating apparatus in basement; cost, \$50,000.

FORT DODGE, IA.—Press reports state that by the terms of the will of the late Thomas Snell, of Bloomington, Ill., Fort Dodge is bequeathed \$150,000 for a public building. Work to be started within three months.

The high school building which was recently destroyed by fire at a loss of \$75,000 will be rebuilt.

FORT WORTH, TEX.—It is reported that Winfield Scott will soon let the contract for a fifteen-story office building on the corner of Main and Twelfth Streets, to be used by the Frisco-Rock Island Railroad for office purposes. Estimated cost, \$400,000.

GRAND JUNCTION, CO.—Architect J. B. Boyer has prepared plans for a three-story Elks' lodge, 50x125, for the B. P. O. E. lodge, No. 575. Estimated cost, \$45,000.

GRAPEVILLE, PA.—The directors of the St. Paul's Orphans' Home for the Reformed Church, at Butler, it is stated, are planning the removal to Grapeville, and have had plans prepared for the buildings on the cottage plan, the cost to be about \$100,000.

GREENVILLE, S. C.—Reports state that the Greenville Female College will erect auditorium with seating capacity of 3,000, together with music conservatory and classrooms. Present auditorium, seating about 1,200, will be converted into dormitory with accommodations for 50 students; B. M. Shuman, chairman of trustees.

HARTFORD, CONN.—The Chas. T. Wales Co., of New York, N. Y., is reported to have secured the general contract to erect the Morgan Memorial at Wadsworth Atheneum. The total cost of this building is to be about \$650,000.

HERMON, N. Y.—According to reports plans are being prepared for a \$300,000 opera house and musical conservatory, club house and cafe. A. H. Paddock, 2 West Forty-second Street, New York, is the architect.

HOPKINSVILLE, KY.—It is stated that all bids for the Christian County Court House have been rejected and new bids will be called for. Cost estimated at \$100,000.

HOUGHTON, MICH.—It is stated that a library and museum building is to be erected at the Michigan College of Mines to cost about \$75,000.

HOUSTON, TEX.—Arrangements for an eight or ten-story office and mercantile building to be erected on the Lane property, corner of Prairie Avenue and Fannin Street, are under consideration. The building will be steel, granite and brick. Texas granite will be used for the walls for the two ground stories. The two lower floors will be so erected as to be suitable for mercantile or department store purposes, and the upper floors will be for offices. The building will cover the entire plot of ground 150 feet on Prairie Avenue and 100 feet on Fannin Street. The estimated cost is \$330,000.

Press reports state that the Houston

Chronicle Building Co. will erect a building; ten stories and basement; 72x140 feet; 128 feet high; contain between 400 and 500 offices; steel frame construction, requiring 1,600,000 pounds of steel; exterior walls faced with St. Louis hydraulic-pressed brick; trimmed with copper and terra-cotta; granite entrances; marble hallways; electric and gas lights; fans; hot and cold water; modern power plant and several large dynamos; steam heat; two passenger and one combination passenger and freight elevator; main elevator will have capacity of 5,000 pounds and move at the rate of 500 feet per minute; basement, to be excavated to a depth of 12 feet entire length and width of building site, will be floored with heavy cement and bounded by walls of steel and concrete and used as press and mailing department; cost, \$400,000. Plans have been prepared by W. L. Strickland.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.—First Unitarian Congregational Church, it is said, has adopted plans prepared by James R. Walsh for erection of an edifice of reinforced concrete construction; auditorium 42x52 feet, with seating capacity of 320; Ionic style of architecture.

JEFFERSON CITY, MO.—Reports state that the M. E. Church, Rev. C. E. Petillo, pastor, Lexington, Mo., is having plans prepared by Miller & Opel for an edifice of brick and stone construction to cost \$40,000.

JEFFERSONVILLE, IND.—The two local lodges, K. of P., of this city, are reported to have united for the purpose of building a new armory and castle hall in this city. Bids will be in order as soon as plans are completed.

JERSEY CITY, N. J.—The Board of Finance has appropriated \$80,000 to enable the Board of Education to erect an addition to school No. 14 on Union Street, plans for which have been prepared.

JOHNSON CITY, TENN.—According to report the Southern & Western and the East Tennessee & Western North Carolina Railway Companies will erect a union depot here to cost about \$100,000. W. F. Stefens, Johnson City, is the engineer.

KANSAS CITY, MO.—Reports state the plans of Architect Jarvis Hunt, Monadnock block, Chicago, Ill., have been approved by the board of directors for a union terminal station to be built at Kansas City for the Kansas City Terminal Company, H. L. Harmon, president. The station proper will be three-story, 515x167 feet, of fireproof steel construction, have probably slate roof, a lobby 115 feet high, of which 70 feet will be of marble, with massive columns on either side, and tile floor. The walls of the general waiting room will be of white glazed terra-cotta. It is estimated to cost \$2,500,000 to \$3,000,000. The train shed will be 166x335 feet, mainly of steel and glass. In all, the improvements in connection with the station are estimated to cost \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000, and \$2,000,000 has already been expended. It is probable, however, that the work may be delayed owing to difficulties in providing funds for the improvements.

Architect F. C. Gunn, Missouri Building, it is stated, has prepared plans for a four-story business building, 35x150 feet, for the Bullatine, Boone & Kellogg estate. Estimated cost, \$100,000.

It is stated that the Trustees of the

Grand Avenue M. E. Church have approved the plans for the fifteen-story office building which is to be erected at Ninth and Grand Avenues.

Reports state that W. A. Rule will erect a six-story business building.

Plans have been prepared for a seventy-room hotel to be erected by James S. Broughal. Cost, \$55,000. J. G. Sanger, St. Louis, Mo., is architect.

LA CROSSE, WIS.—It is stated that the erection of a new \$210,000 normal school for La Crosse is finally assured. Van Ryn & De Gelleke, architects, Grand Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.

LAFAYETTE, IND.—It is stated that all bids recently received for erecting a hospital at the Indiana State Soldiers' Home have been rejected and new bids are asked by the Board of Trustees. Cost is not to exceed \$50,000.

LETHBRIDGE, CANADA.—Press reports state that a company is being formed chiefly with local capital to build a hotel on a site on Round Street, the business center of Lethbridge. The structure will cost about \$75,000.

LEXINGTON, KY.—Richards, McCarty & Bulford, Columbus, O., will revise the plans for the hotel for the Phoenix Hotel Co., Lexington. Cost, \$500,000.

LINCOLN, NEB.—It is stated that Tyler & Brandt, architects, have prepared plans for a bank building. Press brick, limestone and marble, concrete flooring, gravel roof, tiling, hard plaster, plastic ornaments and plate glass.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.—Negotiations are on foot whereby the Capital Hotel may be sold, the building wrecked and a modern hotel built on the site. The hotel property has a frontage on Markham Street of 140 feet and a frontage of 150 feet on Louisiana Street. The plan is to erect a modern building, probably eight stories high, and to be strictly fireproof and cost about \$300,000.

LOGANSPOUT, IND.—Adrian & Adrian, of St. Louis, Mo., it is stated, have prepared plans for the three-story St. Joseph Hospital, which is to be erected at Twenty-fifth and High Streets, and cost about \$60,000.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.—The Academy Investment Co. is reported incorporated, with Alfred Solano as President, and Charleton F. Burke, Secretary, for the purpose of erecting a riding club house on Grand Avenue at a cost of about \$75,000. Plans for the building are reported accepted, and the cost, including furnishings, will be about \$135,000.

LONG BEACH, N. Y.—Clarence D. Davison, a builder of Rockville Centre, it is stated, intends erecting at Long Beach a reinforced concrete bathing pavilion and stores, to cost about \$100,000.

LOUISVILLE, KY.—Plans are being prepared for a sanitarium for the Baptists at a cost of \$200,000. Address Theodore Harris.

LUDLOW, MASS.—The Manufacturers' Association is said to be having plans prepared for a hospital which they propose erecting in connection with the girls boarding house on Chestnut Street.

MASON CITY, IA.—Bids will be received until August 12 for the construction, including plumbing, gas piping, heating apparatus, electric conduits and wiring, of the

United States postoffice. James Knox Taylor, supervising architect, Washington, D. C.

McKEES ROCKS, PA.—It is said that plans have been accepted for a \$60,000 addition to the McKees Rocks Hospital. Address the superintendent.

MERIDEN, CONN.—Reiley & Steinback, 481 Fifth Avenue, New York, are receiving bids for a church for a Roman Catholic congregation. Rev. John Cepa, pastor. Estimated cost, \$40,000.

MILLEDGEVILLE, GA.—E. E. Bell, and the Progress Club, propose organizing a stock company for the purpose of erecting a hotel to cost \$100,000.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—The County Board, it is stated, has passed a resolution authorizing the County Clerk to receive bids for erecting a court house according to plans prepared by H. C. Koch, 120 Wisconsin Street.

Richard E. Schmidt, Garden & Martin, of Chicago, Ill., are reported to be the architects for the St. Mary's Hospital, which is to be erected of steel, brick, terracotta and concrete.

MONONGAHELA, PA.—According to report this town will vote August 5 on an issue of \$75,000 of bonds for a new school house.

MUSCATINE, IA.—A. S. Lawrence, Co. Aud., writes that J. E. Mills, of Detroit, Mich., is preparing plans for court house and jail, to cost about \$135,000.

NEUBURYPORT, MASS.—It is stated that the American Yacht Club will rebuild its club house which was recently destroyed by fire. Address H. S. Noyes.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.—The plans of John Henry, architect and builder, for the two apartment houses which are to be erected, one at Bienville and Dauphine Streets, and the other at Dauphine Street, are reported to have been accepted. The total cost of the improvement, it is stated, will be about \$100,000.

Bids probably will be called for in September for the erection of Monte-Cone Hotel, to cost about \$500,000. Toledano & Wogan, 830 Canal Street, New Orleans, are the architects.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Plans have been filed with the Buildings Superintendent for an eleven-story loft building, with ground floor stores, to be erected at Nos. 33 and 35 West Seventeenth Street for the Meteor Realty Co. It will have 50 ft. frontage and a depth of 87 ft., with an extension. The facade will be of brick, with trimmings of limestone and terra-cotta, and the building will cost \$250,000. Schwartz & Gross, 35 West Twenty-first Street, are architects.

The Empire Circuit Co., it is reported, has secured a site at Flatbush Avenue and State Street on which it is proposed erecting a theater to cost about \$160,000.

Plans have been filed for a three-story brick boiler house to be erected at Gold and John Streets at a cost of \$750,000 by the Edison Electric Illuminating Co., 260 Pearl Street.

The Hebrew Congregation of the Beth Hamedrash Hagotol have purchased the property on the west side of Forest Avenue, near 160th Street, plot 65x90 feet. It is reported that the congregation will have a handsome new synagogue built on the site, for which about \$50,000 will be expended.

It is said that plans are now ready for the five-story club house, 50x85 feet, which the Hudson Guild will erect in West Twenty-seventh Street, Nos. 436 to 438, to cost about \$60,000. Two buildings will be demolished on the site. The building will contain a concrete and tile roof, low pressure steam. Charles Liebmann, 42 East Seventy-second Street, president; Chas. Volz, 160 Fifth Avenue, is the architect.

NORTHFIELD, MINN.—Reports state that a new dormitory is to be erected at St. Olaf College, to cost \$50,000.

OAKLAND, CAL.—Plans for the exterior of the hotel to be erected on Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Harrison and Alice Streets have been completed by H. J. Hardenbergh, 1 West Thirty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y. The building will cost \$2,000,000, and will be built by the Oakland Hotel Co.

OKLAHOMA CITY, O. T.—Robert Galbreath, of Tulsa, I. T., and C. F. Colcord contemplate beginning the erection of their ten-story hotel about October 1. Plans are not yet prepared.

Reports state that Dr. J. B. Rolater will erect a hotel, to cost between \$50,000 and \$75,000.

Some time ago the Oklahoma City Street Railway Company announced its plans of erecting a huge terminal and office building of eight stories, adopting the Indianapolis plan of terminals, at a cost of \$100,000. This building will be located on Harvey Street, between Main Street and Grand Avenue.

It is stated that Architect R. C. Burnham, of Chicago, is negotiating with Heber P. Harter, with reference to the plans and specifications for a steel skyscraper office building that he proposes to erect at the corner of Main and Harvey Streets. The number of stories to the new building have not been announced yet, but it will be one of the largest in the city.

OTTAWA, ONT.—The Ottawa Terminal Ry. Co. is reported incorporated for the purpose of taking over the agreements made between the Grand Trunk Ry., the city, the Dominion Government and others respecting the erection of a central station in Ottawa. It is stated that a hotel is to be erected in conjunction with the station, the cost to be respectively about \$250,000 and \$500,000. Plans will be completed, according to reports, about July 15, and the construction work commenced in about six months.

PATERSON, N. J.—Edwards & Rogers, of Paterson, are reported to have prepared plans for the orphan asylum to be erected on Market Street, at an estimated cost of \$125,000. L. A. Piaget, Chairman Buildings and Grounds Committee.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—A large addition will be built to the hospital of the University of Pennsylvania at Thirty-fourth and Spruce Streets. Plans by Brockie & Hastings, architects, call for a three-story building, measuring 97x55 feet. It will be built of brick, stone and iron, and contain ward rooms and nurses' quarters.

Wm. H. Eddleman, 453 Green Lane, Roxborough, was granted a permit to build a three-story brick and stone school, 66x103 feet, for the parish of St. Mary's R. C. Church, on Conarroe and Silverwood Streets. The cost will be \$55,000. Ralph E. White, Pennsylvania Building, is the architect.

A site has been selected at Seventh and

Lombard Streets, near Starr Garden Park, for the proposed tuberculosis hospital of the Henry Phipps Institute, 238 Pine Street. The hospital will cost about \$300,000. Dr. Lawrence F. Flick is in charge of the institute.

PITTSBURG, PA.—John T. Comes, 929 Fifth Avenue, is reported to have been engaged to prepare plans for the twelve-room brick parochial school which is to be erected at Grandview Avenue and Bingham Street, Mt. Washington, for the R. C. congregation of St. Mary of the Mount. Probable cost, \$70,000.

Plans have been completed for three connected buildings for the Carnegie Technical Schools to cost \$1,000,000. Palmer & Hornbostel, 63 William Street, New York City, architects.

John McSorley is reported to have plans completed for a \$75,000 apartment house to be erected at South Negley Avenue and Elmer Street, East End.

St. Louis, Mo.—It is stated that John I. Beggs is having plans prepared by Barnett, Haynes & Barnett, Olive and Ninth Streets, for a brick, stone and reinforced concrete residence to be erected at a cost of \$200,000.

Jas. Stewart & Co., Lincoln Trust Bldg., are reported to have secured the contract to erect the Bank of Commerce Building at an estimated cost of \$1,000,000.

Reports state that A. B. Groves, Stock Exchange Building, is preparing plans for a hospital to cost \$800,000.

J. H. Long has had plans prepared and will soon receive bids for erection of apartment house; three stories, 60x120 feet; gas and electricity; cost, \$100,000.

A \$50,000 three-story manual training school will be erected here by the Board of Education. William B. Ittner, architect, Board of Education Building.

The sale of a site for a new Catholic Church has been made by N. S. Wood to Archbishop Glennon, as trustee for the archdiocese of St. Louis. The property embraces the northwest corner of Northland Avenue and King's Highway. The church will be erected on the Northland Street corner and a parochial school on the Maffitt Avenue corner. Rev. P. H. Bradley is organizing the new congregation and will have charge of the building operations.

Plans are being prepared by H. F. Roach, 721 Olive Street, for the new Hotel Rozier, to be 194x106 feet. Cost, \$300,000.

Architect Charles H. Dietering, 708 Pine, it is said, has prepared plans for the seven-story Jacobs Building, 26x150 feet, to cost about \$140,000.

Architect H. F. Roach, 721 Olive Street, it is reported, has prepared plans for a seven-story business building for F. G. Wickham. Estimated cost, \$150,000.

It is reported that Robt. H. Stockton has given \$50,000 toward the erection of the Christian Orphan Home, which is to cost about \$50,000, and is to be erected on the Kings Highway and Euclid Avenue.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—Thomas S. Williams has applied for a permit to erect an eight-story brick store and office building at the corner of mission and Third Streets, at a cost of \$150,000.

The members of the Society of California Pioneers, it is reported, contemplate erecting a building on the site of the structure

which was destroyed, and have taken up a mortgage of \$250,000 for the purpose.

The Westbank Co. has applied for a permit to erect an eight-story reinforced concrete office building at Market and Ellis Streets, to cost \$200,000.

The Hyman Bros. Co. has made application for a permit to erect a three-story Class A building on the corner of O'Farrell and Stockton Streets, at a cost of \$275,000.

F. and M. Burbanks have asked for a permit to spend \$150,000 on a seven-story hotel building, at the northwest corner of Post and Stockton Streets.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.—The Salt Lake City Union Depot & R. R. Co. is reported formed with E. T. Jeffrey, President, and E. A. Greenwood, Secretary, and a capital of \$200,000 for the purpose of erecting a depot for the use of the Denver & Rio Grande and the Western Pacific Railroads.

SAVANNAH, GA.—Reports state that a hotel, 700x550 feet, will be erected by Chatham Land and Hotel Company, at a cost of \$750,000.

Gad D. Bryan, Jr., has leased the Screven House and will replace the structure, 90x60 feet, with a modern hotel; 75 rooms, each with bath; elevator; steam heat; electricity, which will probably be furnished by private plant; telephone service; cost about \$100,000. Annex on Congress Street will also be remodeled and made to conform to new building.

SEATTLE, WASH.—Plans have been prepared by Graham & Myers, Lowman Building, for the Washington Hotel to be erected by the Washington Securities Co., Globe Building. Cost, \$300,000.

C. W. Donaldson, it is said, proposes to erect a five-story brick hotel building on Summit Avenue, to cost \$60,000.

SILSBEE, TEX.—The Harvey House Company has approved engineers' plans for a new Harvey House; to be of brick, three stories, with reading, billiard and rest rooms. The cost will be \$70,000.

SIOUX CITY, IA.—According to reports, an academy for girls, to cost from \$60,000 to \$75,000, will be erected here by P. J. Garrigan, of the Roman Catholic diocese.

SPOKANE, WASH.—The Spokane Club, it is reported, will build a clubhouse at Riverside Avenue and Monroe Street, to cost \$100,000.

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

The Central Building Company, of Worcester, is reported to have secured the contract to erect the Wesson Maternity Hospital at Hyde and Myrtle Streets, which is to cost \$200,000.

SUPERIOR, WIS.—The Board of Education has accepted the plans of Earl W. Barber, of Superior, for the two-story brick and stone high school, 170x174 feet, which is to cost about \$200,000.

SYRACUSE, KAN.—Press reports state that the new Harvey house and passenger depot to be erected at this place by the Sante Fe will be of cement with 600 feet promenade frontage. The hotel proper will have forty rooms and all modern conveniences. The entire cost is placed at \$75,000. The building will be about 300 feet long of old mission architecture, and two stories.

TACOMA, WASH.—Reed & Stem, Endicott Building, St. Paul, Minn., are preparing plans for a three-story pressed brick and cut stone, fireproof, station for the Northern Pacific Railway Company, to be built here. Cost, \$500,000. J. E. Campbell is supervisor of bridges and buildings. Tacoma. Previously reported.

It is reported that John Huntington has taken out a permit for the Rogers School building, to cost \$50,000.

TRENTON, N. J.—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.

VANCOUVER, B. C.—The Arcade Building at the corner of Hastings and Cambie Streets, Vancouver, it is reported, will be replaced by J. A. Weart with a fourteen-story building, to cost \$450,000.

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

WAPAKONETA, O.—An \$80,000 school house will be built in this town. Address President of the Board of Education.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Bids will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Dept., Washington, D. C., until July 16, for constructing additions to the naval hospital, foot of Twenty-fourth Street N. W., Washington, D. C., symmetrical with the northeast pavilion solarium, and connecting corridor. Plans and specifications may be had from the architects, Wood, Donn & Deming, 808 Seventeenth Street N. W., upon deposit of \$5, \$2 of which will be refunded on return of drawings in good order. Applications for proposals should refer to Schedule 65, E. B. Rogers, Paymaster Gen'l, U. S. N.

Plans are being prepared by Architect B. Stanley Simmons, 931 F Street Northwest, for the erection of the Randolph Hotel at the corner of Fourteenth and Pennsylvania Avenue.

Plans are being prepared for a church for the Mt. Vernon Place M. E. Church South, to be erected at Massachusetts Avenue K and Ninth Street N. W. Cost, \$275,000. W. F. Locke, pastor, 1343 Fifteenth Street N. W.

It is reported that tentative plans have been submitted for the Chamber of Commerce Building, which it is proposed erecting at a cost of about \$400,000. C. J. Bell, Chairman sub-committee.

Chas. Balderson, of Philadelphia, Pa., is reported to have prepared plans for a building which the Thomas Jefferson Memorial Association of the U. S. propose erecting in Washington to the authors and signers of the Declaration of Independence. The cost of the building is estimated at \$500,000.

WHEELING, W. VA.—Plans have been prepared by Architects Giesey & Faris, Masonic Temple, for the Y. M. C. A. building, 79x115 feet. Estimated cost, \$100,000. Dr. J. L. Dickey, president and chairman of the building committee.

WICHITA, KAN.—The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry. Co. will expend about \$200,000 in erecting a passenger station here. J. E. Hurley is General Manager, Topeka.



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PROPOSALS.

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., June 28, 1907.—Sealed proposals will be received at

PROPOSALS

this office until 3 o'clock p. m., on the 12th day of August, 1907, and then opened, for the construction (including plumbing, gas-piping, heating apparatus, electric conduits and wiring) of the U. S. Post Office at Mason City, Iowa, in accordance with the drawings and specifications, copies of which may be had at the office of the Custodian of the site at Mason City, Iowa, or at this office, in the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1646-1647)

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. (1646-1646)

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., July 8, 1907.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock p. m., on the 19th day of August, 1907, and then opened, for the construction, including plumbing, gas piping, heating apparatus, electric conduits and wiring, of the U. S. Post Office at Alexandria, Minnesota. In accordance with drawings and specifications, copies of which may be had at the office of the Custodian of the site at Alexandria, Minnesota, or at this office, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1646-1647)

PROPOSALS.

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., July 8, 1907.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock p. m., on the 20th day of August, 1907, and then opened, for the construction (complete), of the U. S. Post Office at Decatur, Illinois, in accordance with the drawings and specification, copies of which may be had at this office, or at the office of the Postmaster at Decatur, Ill., at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1646-1647)

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., July 10, 1907.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock p. m., on the 22d day of August, 1907, and then opened, for the construction of an addition to, and the remodeling of, the U. S. Post Office and Court House at Jackson, Mississippi, including plumbing, gas piping, heating apparatus, electric wiring and conduits, in accordance with drawings and specifications, copies of which may be had at this office or at the office of the Postmaster at Jackson, Mississippi, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1646-1647)

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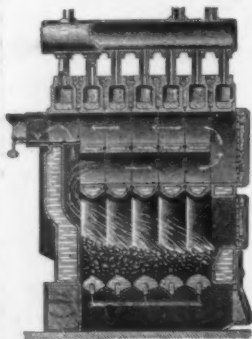
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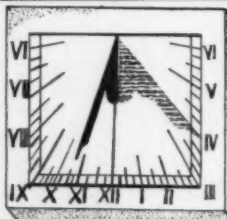
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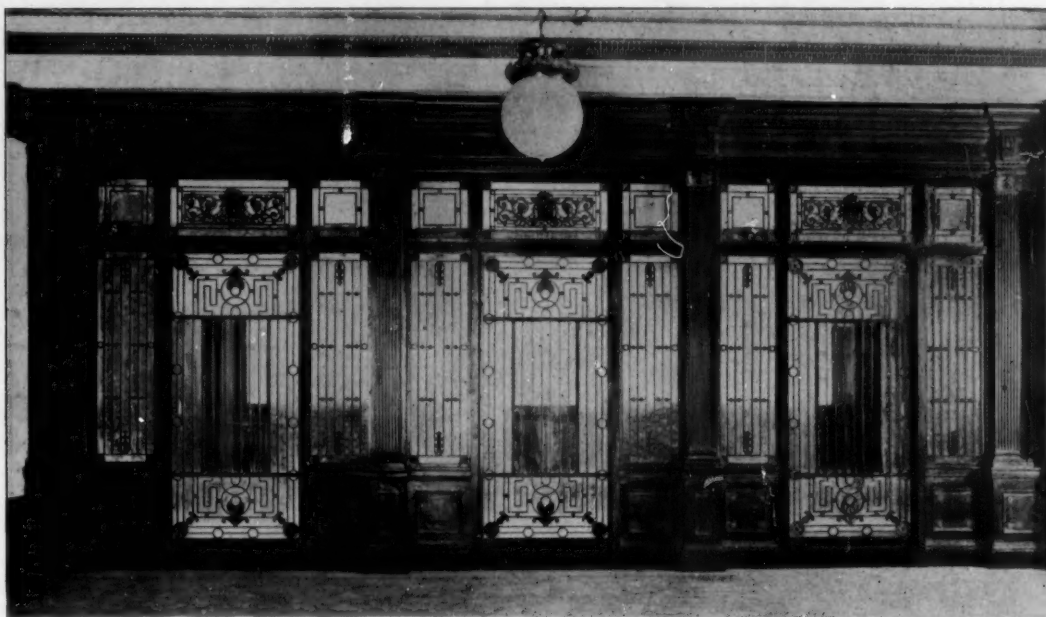
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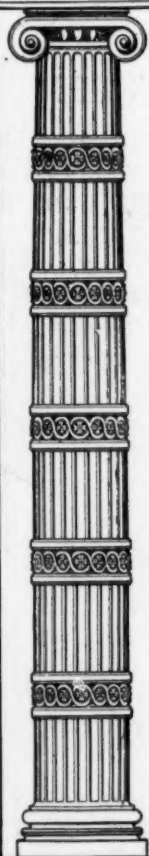
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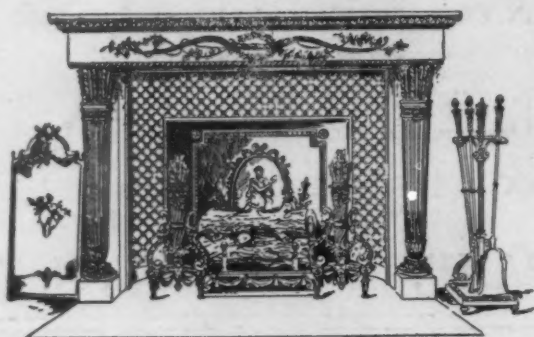
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