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The AMERICAN ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS

Regular Edition

Vol. XCII.

JULY 20, 1907.

No. 1647.

SUMMARY:

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Additional:—House of J. S. Walker, Esq., St. Louis, Mo.—House of J. D. MacNeal, Esq., Cincinnati, O.—House and Stable of U. G. Orendorff, Esq., Canton, Ill.: Two Plates.

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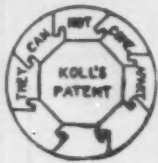
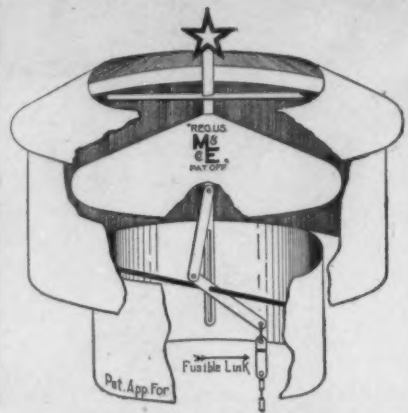
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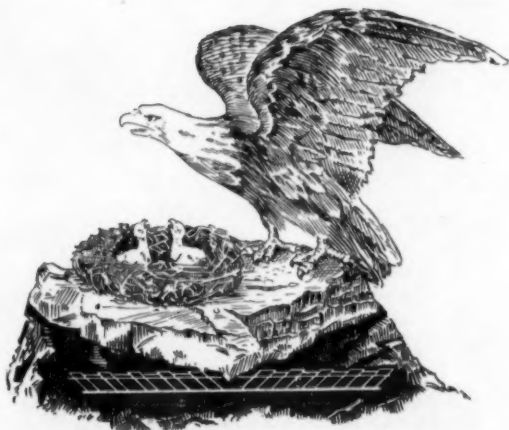
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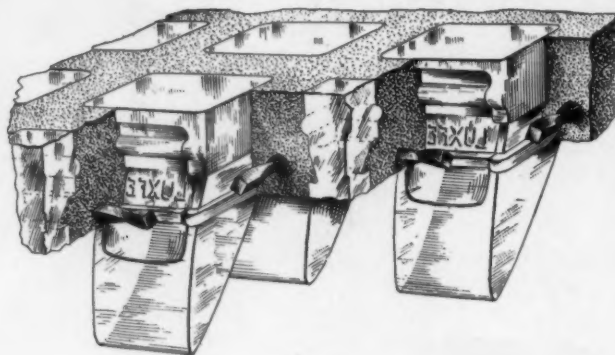
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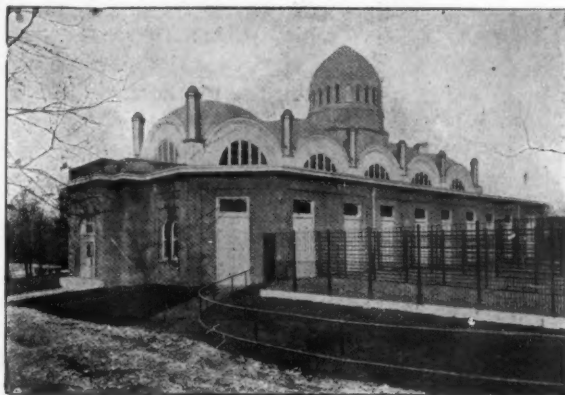
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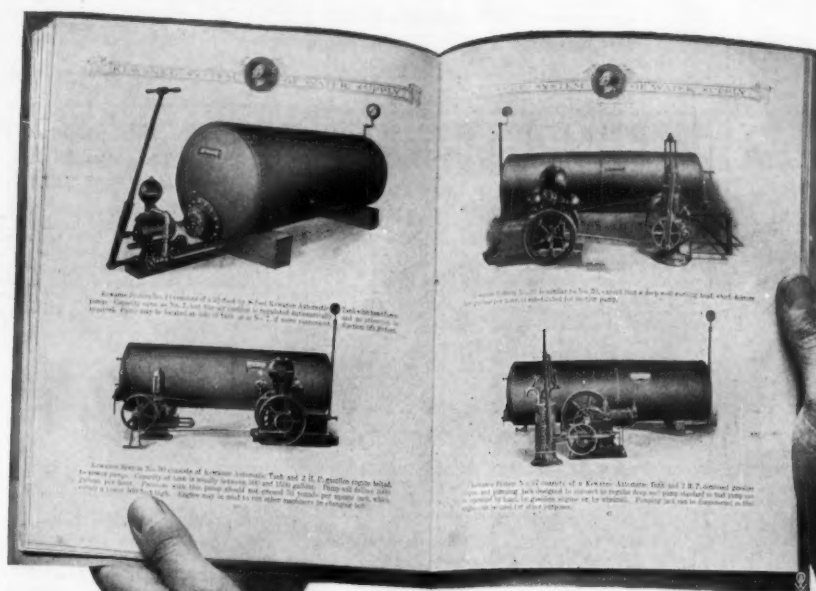
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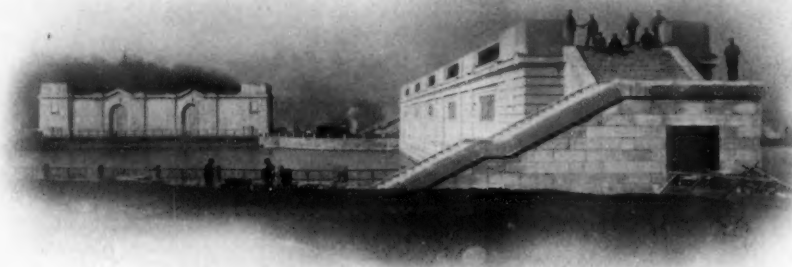
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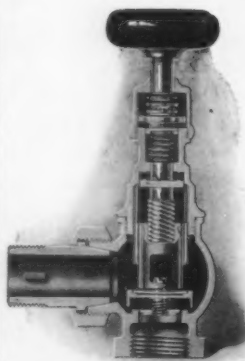
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THE onlooker does not have to be a believer in, a devotee to, the agreeable and convenient theory of *laissez aller* before he feels justified in regarding with a good deal of apprehension the possibly stupendous changes that are being wrought in our commercial affairs, with such merry inconsequence, by courts and legislatures. The difference between the beneficent and the maleficent trust is one the law can hardly determine, since the good or evil that has been done by these modern organisms seems to turn mainly on the moral nature of the men who control them and conduct their operations. The various anti-trust laws take no notice of this difference, one which is not only possible but actual, and simply rule that the trust is criminal, and those connected with it are beyond the pale. We have no desire to argue that anti-trust legislation is all wrong and that trusts are all right, but we do feel that, as the evils, so-called, that the public suffers at the hands of the trusts have been matters of a very slow and gradual growth, the commercial public has been able to adapt itself to them with no very serious difficulty; but that if the steps taken are to be retraced, not gradually and by degrees, but suddenly and all at once, it would seem certain that commercial paralysis must result, while the business world halts to study and understand, each man from his own selfish standpoint, the new conditions. Among the first to feel the effects of

the new movement will be the building industries, in which billions of dollars are invested, for not only do building operations involve large expenditures and cover much time between inception and income, but they depend very largely on the condition of the money-market, and that, for some time past, has given indications that the wise will do well to consider and try to understand.

IT would seem as if unwisdom could go no farther than the State of Texas has gone in putting into execution, as it did last week, its new anti-trust law. This law provides that any person who, as agent, represents a trust or any tradesman who sells any article made by a trust or combination, shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and, upon trial and conviction, shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary for from two to ten years! And this law the Attorney-General announces he will enforce to the last letter. Honestly enforced, this law should easily be able to put instant stop to trade of all kinds in every town in the State, before even a single suit had been prepared for trial; for what man can be sure that he may not form the subject of the Grand Jury's first presentment? The operations of the trusts are so manifold, the distribution of their product is so immense, and the manner in which it is worked up into saleable articles is so complex that there can be no tradesman in the State who can look over his stock without finding that most of it derives from tainted sources. And even if his knowledge as to the source of origin is imperfect, he can only feel safe by closing his doors, lest some spy better informed than himself may, after completing a purchase, go to the Attorney-General and lay an information against him.

SOME may say that extreme legislation of this sort is to be looked for only in such a State as Texas, and that what is done away off there in the Southwest has little real bearing on the general business situation. But the same cannot be said of legislative action in the State of Ohio, which also has an anti-trust law, the Valentine law, with whose provisions we are not familiar; but the State courts have at length determined to enforce these provisions, and last week, in Toledo, Judge Morris, of the Common Pleas Court, sentenced to imprisonment in the common workhouse, for the term of six months, each of twenty-one members of the Lumber Dealers' Credit Association, nine members of the Brick Dealers' Association and two bridge-builders' agents! Unquestionably these men broke the law, since they pleaded guilty, but it is also probable that these men are of such habits and standing that a short term in the workhouse, even though it be allowed by the law, is in their cases, and for such misdoings, a "cruel and unusual punishment." We do not argue that the operations of trusts are not, at times, wrongful and injurious, or that laws framed for their undoing may not be properly enforced; but we do feel that if warfare of this violent and theatrical kind is to be undertaken, the body politic is bound to suffer as during any other form of war, and that among other sufferers are to be the building interests.

IN essentially the same category must be placed the order of Judge Young, in the Court of Common Pleas at Pittsburgh, last week, although in this case the Court inflicted fines and not imprisonment of the offending parties, who were adjudged to be in contempt for having failed to obey its earlier order. In this case the ten thousand men employed by the Jones & Laughlin Company are threatened with loss of employment and wages because their employers have not been able to discover and install an apparatus whose use will enable the prevention of the ejection of dust from the blast-furnaces which has long inflicted a serious nuisance on the residents of the town of Oakland, where the works are situated. Here, too, the law, or the Court's order, has been broken and punishment was legally permissive; but the welfare of ten thousand workmen and their families was involved, and it would seem a debatable question whether theirs was not the preponderating interest.

THE latest reinforced-concrete accident, the falling of a four-story warehouse on Washington Street, Philadelphia, last week, which caused the death of two workmen and the injury of fifteen others, is one of an unusually revealing kind. In a general way, the accident had no uncommon features; so far as design, method and material are concerned, there seems to be reason for suspecting that work fell somewhat below the best standard, while still being good enough to furnish a reasonably safe building, once it had actually been completed. There was nothing novel, either, in the actual cause of the collapse, for the evidence seems to show that it was caused simply by the too early removal of the supports of a still green girder in the upper story. But the evidence shows clearly that the mishap was not a matter of construction but of linguistics. The workmen employed, the "cheap labor" held by many users of concrete to be so indispensable, were Italians, men imperfectly acquainted with the English language, and it is not surprising to learn that, when some of these men were told by the foreman to remove each alternate support of the girder that failed, they should have understood his words or his gesture to mean that all of the supports were to be removed. The idea once suggested, it is possible to conceive that the bitter growth of building fatalities, railroad accidents and mill disasters during recent years is directly due to our polyglot proletariat, and the rashness with which we are attempting to assimilate the peasantry of many nations, between whom and ourselves intercommunication through the English language must long be attended with doubtful consequences. A none too intelligent foreman, working through a very indifferently informed interpreter upon the slow intelligences of a gang of Italian or Hungarian workmen, would seem to promise the potentiality of disasters of every conceivable kind.

IT looks very much as if the thesis that a failure to carry out, to the letter, the conditions stated in a published invitation to architects to furnish competitive designs for a building is a breach of contract—a thesis Messrs. Rankin, Kellogg & Crane undertook to establish in their suit against the city of Newark, N. J., but found it desirable

to abandon in favor of a settlement out of court—might be satisfactorily established by the suit that Messrs. Palmer & Hornbostel, *et al*, have brought against the Central Board of Education of the City of Pittsburgh, Pa., in the matter of the current High-school Building scandal, to which we have already referred. The present litigants do not contend that the Board erred in not awarding the execution of the building to Messrs. Rutan & Russell, who gained the first prize in the original competition, but they do maintain that, if there was lawful reason for withholding the contract from the successful competitors, the conditions of the published invitation constrained the Board to award the work to some other of the competitors who had fulfilled the requirements, and inferentially to the authors of the design placed second. The plaintiffs easily secured a temporary restraining injunction against awarding the work to Mr. F. J. Osterling, whose design submitted in the second competition was favored by a large part of the Board, and this injunction has now been made binding by Judge Swearingen until the question has been dealt with by a higher court. In making his decision, Judge Swearingen announces an interesting principle that it is well to keep in mind. The defendants set up the plea that relief, if any were proper, should have been sought at law and not through a suit in equity, but the court holds that action has been properly taken since the plaintiffs could have no remedy at law, while it was quite possible that the Supreme Court might rule in favor of a suit brought before a court in equity.

MOST things are about as broad as they are wide. The railroad managers who once were delighted when President Cleveland declared that the strikers would not be allowed to interfere with the carriage of the mails, are now squirming very uncomfortably when President Roosevelt talks of operating those same railroads as "post roads." In the same way the appraisers' ruling, which to-day is just the thing the importer desires, may be found by the same man to-morrow a most obnoxious and vexatious matter, particularly if he be an importer of works of art and artistry. The question what constitutes a "work of art" came up in an English court the other day in a curious form. A railway company sued to recover the excess freight rate it had charged, and desired to collect, for the transportation of a certain tombstone which consisted of a "monumental figure with a cross and base," asserting that the railroad was not a common carrier of statuary, and that such merchandise was always transported at special rates. The shipper contended that a statue "meant a work of art," while a tombstone should be defined as "a commercial figure." Those who are familiar with the aspect of the nearest cemetery will feel that the judge was quite right in adopting the shipper's point of view. But it is easy to imagine the chagrin of the excellent purveyor of mortuary memorials the next time he presents a bill to a client for a monumental figure, charged for as a work of art, when he finds his customer quoting Judge Bacon's decision that it can be only a commercial figure, and so worth a smaller sum.

Italian Cities—XVIII

Siena—I

SIENA is built on three hills, of medium height, which divide it into three quarters, or, more exactly, into three "*terzi*."

Its origin and the date of its founding are lost in the mists of antiquity. The Etruscans lived there once, and we have the proof of it in the scattered Etruscan tombs that were discovered there during the last century, but no other trace of their passage, no other relic of their civilization has been found. In course of time it became a Roman colony; but, aside from certain inscriptions and a few bits of walling, Roman domination also left few things as souvenirs.

Converted to Christianity only in the fourth century of our era, the city in the course of centuries was distinguished for its piety. Over one of the gateways of the city can be seen the inscription:

COR MAGIS TIBI SENA PANDIT.

It was consecrated to the Virgin, at once its rampart and safeguard, and in moments of distress all the inhabitants might be seen following the dignitaries of the place in solemn procession to offer the keys of the city to the image of Mary in the Cathedral. Next to the Virgin, the saint most greatly revered was Saint Catherine. Sprung from the industrious people of Fonte Branda, she represents the religious activity of the fourteenth century. Her search for unknown forms of penitence, her austerity, her marvellous qualities of imagination excited in her contemporaries a very stupor of admiration. Her canonization by Pius II only consecrated the popular fervor, while the episodes of her career inspired many paintings.

Siena could not escape the Lombard yoke and for some time was ruled by counts of Frankish race. But in the eleventh century the Emperor Henry III conceded to the Bishops of Siena privileges so extensive that the latter's power found itself so magnified that it was soon able to eliminate that of the counts; later, priests and consuls conducted the affairs of the city. But this did not last long, the unquiet and quarrelsome spirit of the people soon withdrew them from the ecclesiastical jurisdiction. They rallied frankly to the standard of Barbarosa in his quarrel with the Pope, and Siena became one of the strongholds of the Ghibelin party, in spite of the excommunications fulminated by the bishops. From the twelfth to the fifteenth century the history of the city covers a struggle between the people and the nobles. At the outset the aristocracy had the upper hand in the government; but the introduction into the municipal organism of the foreign "*potestà*" and the Council of the Twenty-four seems like a popular victory.

In the thirteenth century the hostility between Florence and Siena reached an acute stage. The bloody battle of Montaperto, in 1260, was a victory for the Sienese. Ten years later, Charles of Anjou seized the city and made it enter the confederation of Guelfic cities of Tuscany. The constitution was modified, and the merchants succeeded at last in gaining the ascendancy over the other classes and named a Council of Nine and a Captain of the People, through whom they carried on the government. Under their able management the city flourished. They embellished it as much as they could and favored the arts. They had voyaged much, had ransacked the world, because of the nature of their occupations they had knowledge of other civilizations—English, Flemish, French. Like good, practical, middle-class citizens they labored most to maintain peace and the prosperity of the Republic, and to this end they entered into alliances with their neighbors, and especially with the Florentines. Thanks to this state of relative calm commerce was able to take on a considerable development, the population increased in numbers in like proportion—it exceeded one hundred thousand souls—and works were carried out that immortalize this happy epoch. The Palazzo Pubblico was built and decorated, the Mangia tower lifted aloft its slender elegance, and the Cathedral was enlarged.

In 1355 Charles of Luxembourg passed through the city on his way to be crowned at Rome and the city did homage to him. But the too great servility of The Nine offended the national sentiment; a revolt broke out, with the approbation of the suzerain and The Nine were replaced by "The Twelve," who endured only thirteen years, when they gave way to "The Thir-

teen." It would take too much time to follow all the changes and alternations of success and failure of the two contesting parties that confronted one another; the division and the subdivision of their forces was favored by the "*contrade*" of the city, which, each, had its separate ensign, its banner, its church, its patron saint, its protector, and even its traditions.

At the close of the fourteenth century anarchy was at its height. The three personages of the greatest mark during the last two centuries of Siena's grandeur are, from the historical point of view, Saint Bernadino, who by his preaching introduced some little calm into these troubled souls; Æneas Sylvius Piccolomini, who was Pope under the name of Pius II and who counts at the same time as a cultivated man of letters, a soldier, a diplomat and a prelate—a pontiff of an extremely significant and sympathetic type; and finally there was Pandolfo Petrucci, surnamed "Il Magnifico," who during some years was the dictator of the city. Cruel, but able, he succeeded in governing the turbulent populace and had his will of them by all sorts of means, and in so doing he excited the admiration of Machiavelli. He reestablished order, for which he must be applauded, and allowed the pacific citizens to experience just then a term of prosperity analogous to that which their forefathers had enjoyed two hundred years before. At his death his sons did not understand how to maintain their power, and Siena placed itself under the protection of Charles V, who, soon getting discouraged in the attempt to reconcile irreconcilable adversaries, with hands always at one another's throats, ended by sending a small force to take possession of the city, under the command of Don Diego Hurtado de Mendoza, the most pitiless of the military leaders of those days. The soldiers took possession of the several quarters, and Don Diego, now become governor, began the construction of a fortress on the hill of San Prospero, just where nowadays is found the promenade of the Lizza. In despair, the Sienese implored the aid of the French, and in 1552, after a three-day battle, the Spaniards were driven out and the fortress razed. A small French garrison replaced the Spanish. In 1555, however, notwithstanding an heroic defense under the leadership of Marshal Blaise de Montluc, the city definitively fell into the hands of Cosimo de' Medici. The Spaniards and Florentines carried on the work of massacre as long as their strength lasted and only stopped when actually outworn. Siena never rallied from this blow; but, united to the Duchy of Tuscany, she henceforward followed its destinies. Victim of her own individuality and the dissension of her citizens, she, to quote the words of Charles V himself, lost her liberty because she had made ill use of it.

From the thirteenth century up to the sixteenth, within the closed girdle of Siena, there arose and flourished with uninterrupted progressiveness a school of painting entirely religious in character and uniform in style. From Duccio di Buoninsegna to Matteo di Giovanni there are to be found on the canvases the same figures of saints, both male and female, posed always in the same attitudes. And yet this uniformity of subject, which is in no way tinged by any foreign influence, presents between one painting and another considerable differences. The awkwardness of the primitive poses, the rigidity of the draperies, the gross homeliness of the countenances, the formless hands and feet become supple, soften and grow refined, until at length we have the Madonnas of Matteo di Giovanni on their sumptuous golden backgrounds.

Protection in art ruled in Siena. The code of the painters in the year 1355 decreed that every foreign-born painter who wished to practise his art must pay a gold florin and give a guaranty of L. 25. Any one who broke this law was subject to a fine of forty crowns. Thanks to these regulations and because of the lack of sympathy for foreigners, a Sienese school was gradually developed that was absolutely distinct from all other Italian schools. For a long time a discussion has been going on as to whether the famous Madonna of Guido da Siena antedates the work of Cimabue, the grand Florentine painter; now the date was read 1221 and again it was read 1281. The question at length seems settled and the latter date is generally accepted. However that may be, it is with Duccio di Buoninsegna, at the end of the

thirteenth century, that Siennese art consciously asserts its force. His compatriots admire him jealously, and one of his paintings, a Virgin and Child, the one mentioned above, was, when finished, like the celebrated painting by Cimabue at Florence, borne in solemn procession through the streets to the Cathedral. Although one can still feel in his manner a Byzantine influence, he already has a well developed technique, and the strange character of his paintings derives rather from a sort of preconceived hieraticism than from an inability to draw rationally. Ambrogio and Pietro Lorenzetti added a new note. They did not content themselves with simple *tavole* for their sacred subjects; they aspired to fresco and, in fact, produced remarkable examples of historic, civic and moral paintings. Thus, Ambrogio Lorenzetti decorated one of the halls of the Palazzo Pubblico, and to-day, though time has greatly injured the work, one, beholding this ceiling, cannot but be struck with the boldness of his conceptions. The poetic allegories of the artist represent Justice, Concord and Peace, the virtues, that is, of Good Government in opposition to Bad Government which, with its disastrous effects, is shown adjacent. The primitive conception of these frescos is derived direct from Aristotle, who just at this time was beginning to be held in great esteem. They were executed between 1337 and 1339, but a century later they had to be restored, so greatly had they deteriorated.

Simone Martini, noted for his friendship with Petrarch—in fact, he painted a portrait of Laura, the poet's Platonic love—and his pupil and kinsman, Lippo Memmi, wrought into their paintings a new softness, a mysterious charm. Amongst their successors must be mentioned Bartolo di Maestro Fredi, Andrea Vanni and Sano di Pietro, who, in triptychs and other sacred compositions, developed the indications afforded by their elders. With Matteo di Giovanni we reach the highest perfection of this narrow but sumptuous art; his Madonnas, scattered through the churches, seem to exhale the most celestial purity.

Yet, about the year 1500, in spite of closed gates and defensive walls, new ideas and ways of artistic expression penetrated into Siena. The attempt to present nature naturally transformed

concept and work alike. At this time da Vinci was triumphant and Perugino was erecting his crucifixions in the midst of peaceful fields; Raphael was working in the library of the Cathedral side by side with Pinturicchio and Giovanni Antonio Bazzi, styled "Il Sodoma," was refining his voluptuous charms. If the latter was not a Siennese, for he was born at Vercelli, in Piedmont, it is at Siena that one can best admire the diversity of his product, and if the influence of Leonardo da Vinci is perceived in his work, yet his own personality transforms it; so his work is quite personal and of singular beauty.

Under this sudden impulse, before the compulsion of this tempestuous wave from without, the Siennese school, with an impetuous bound, abandoned the hieratic art it had practised for years and adopted the forms of nature. Giacomo Pacchiarotti, Girolamo del Pacchia and Domenico Beccafumi were the great forces in this movement. Son of peasants, Domenico di Pace, surnamed Beccafumi, after his patron, is the most significant artist of the Siennese Renaissance. Twice only during his lifetime did he go forth from his beloved city; the first time during his youth, when he went to Rome to study the works of Michael Angelo, the second when he went to Genoa to decorate the palace of Prince Doria, at that potentate's solicitation. Painter, engraver, mosaicist and sculptor, he enriched the city of his predilection with many chefs-d'œuvres, frescos in the Palazzo Pubblico, many paintings, and especially and to his redounding glory the later portions of the mosaic pavement of the Cathedral of Siena. His life is summed up by one of his biographers in these words: "He loved his country, his native city, his art and God."

The pupils of Beccafumi and Sodoma were, for the greater part, able workmen enough, but not great artists. It can be affirmed, then, that as soon as to the religious idealization of austerity and asceticism were joined the idealizations of a revived paganism, Siennese painting, after a last display of brilliancy, smouldered away and disappeared.

HONORÉ MEREU.

(To be continued.)

The Competition "Ghost"

THE architect's "ghost" has so frequently made his appearance amongst those concerned with architectural competitions, and with material advantages to those who may have called him forth, that some particulars respecting him may be of interest.

Although, as a rule, the architect who employs "ghosts" is perhaps more despised than the employed, yet, to the writer's personal knowledge, many of the most esteemed leading architects have had resort to such aids when preparing their competitive or other schemes for buildings out of their usual class of practice: such as municipal-offices, police-stations, hospitals, work-houses, asylums, public baths, theatres and music-halls; designs for which may have been required from an architect whose experience has been in other directions.

But cases have occurred where architects fully experienced in certain classes of design and planning have been anxious to obtain the ideas of other specialists, but without disclosing the names of those supplying the same; in some instances the aid may be required by reason of pressure of business.

The "ghost," however, has very frequently been employed by the county, municipal, district or other surveyor, who may have been charged with the duty of preparing designs for public buildings without possessing a sufficient knowledge of the nature of the work required, and who may thus deprive qualified architects residing within his district (ratepayers contributing to his salary) of business to which they may have some claim. (This work, supplied by a public surveyor, but done by the "ghost," becomes a reason for an increase in the official's stipend, to which, of course, the neglected architects contribute also their proportion as ratepayers.)

In the case of competitions, the remuneration of the "ghost" often takes the form of a salary to be agreed upon, together with a bonus in the event of success; or if the competitor be placed first, the first premium may be given, after which the "ghost" has no further claim, neither does he obtain any published credit in respect of his successful efforts.

Occasionally the whole of the work of the "ghost" may be done at his own residence or offices; such was the case in connection with an enormous public building, in reference to which the following agreement was signed by a certain very eminent firm of architects and a specialist employed by them:

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT made this day of between of the one part and of the other part. The said doth hereby agree to prepare the whole of the plans and drawings required and in accordance with the published instructions to architects, for the competition for the new and undertakes to deliver the same at least one week before the day of next, or at least one week before any later day that may be arranged for by the promoters of this competition; together with a full draft report and estimate of the cost, and will perform the work to the best of his ability and in accordance with all the requirements as far as may be possible. And the said do hereby agree to pay to the said in respect of the above services the sum of one hundred pounds in manner following, that is to say, the sum of ten pounds on the commencement of the work, the sum of forty pounds when the sketch plans are delivered, and the balance of fifty pounds when the finished plans are delivered, ready for mounting, etc., by the said Should the said be appointed architects to carry out the works herein referred to, or any considerable part thereof, they agree to pay the said the further sum of two hundred pounds upon receiving the first installment of commission.

Signed by the said parties hereto, the day and year first above written.

The employers in the above agreement stood to obtain a commission which, at 5 per cent., would amount to £10,000, while the "ghost," in the most favorable circumstances, would not get more than £300, although he practically did all that was necessary in obtaining the work.

In what manner does the "ghost" obtain his employment? In some cases he notes that there is to be a competition of architects for schemes for some public building, the special details of which are familiar to him, and he forthwith writes a private letter to those local and other architects who may appear likely to enter upon a little speculation, offering his services upon "speculative terms," though not usually stating what those terms may



BIRD'S EYE VIEW, ONTARIO POWER CO., NIAGARA FALLS, ONTARIO, CANADA.

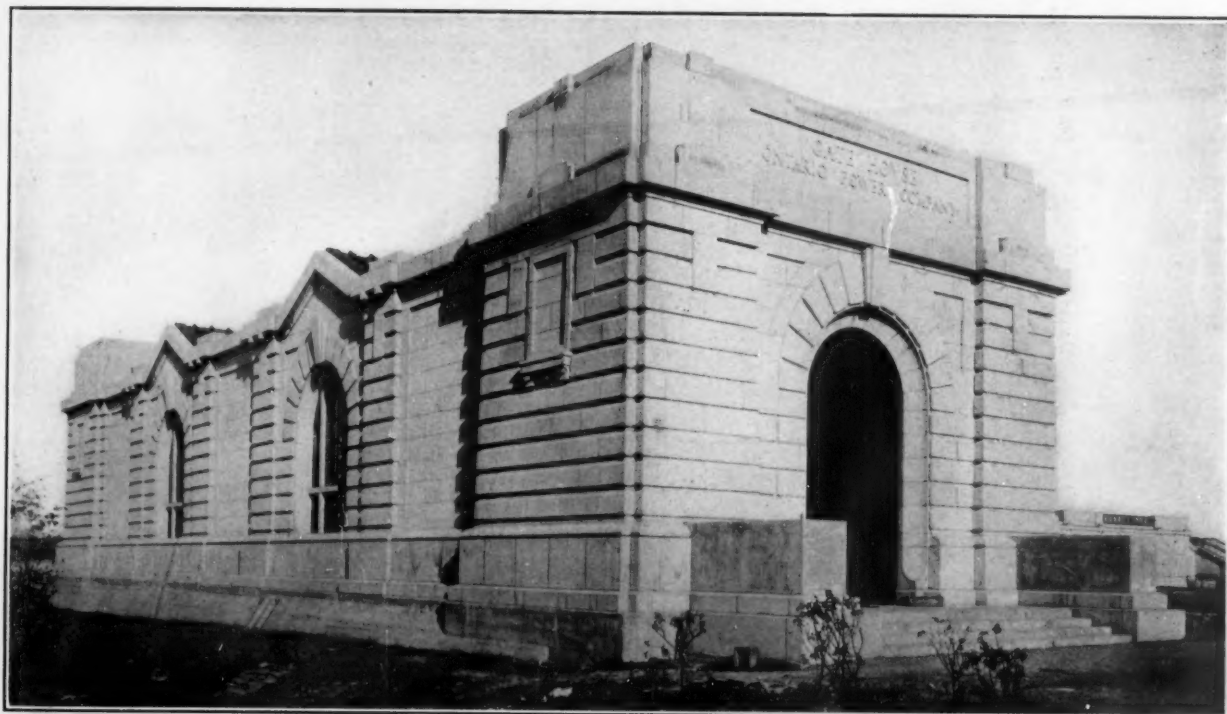
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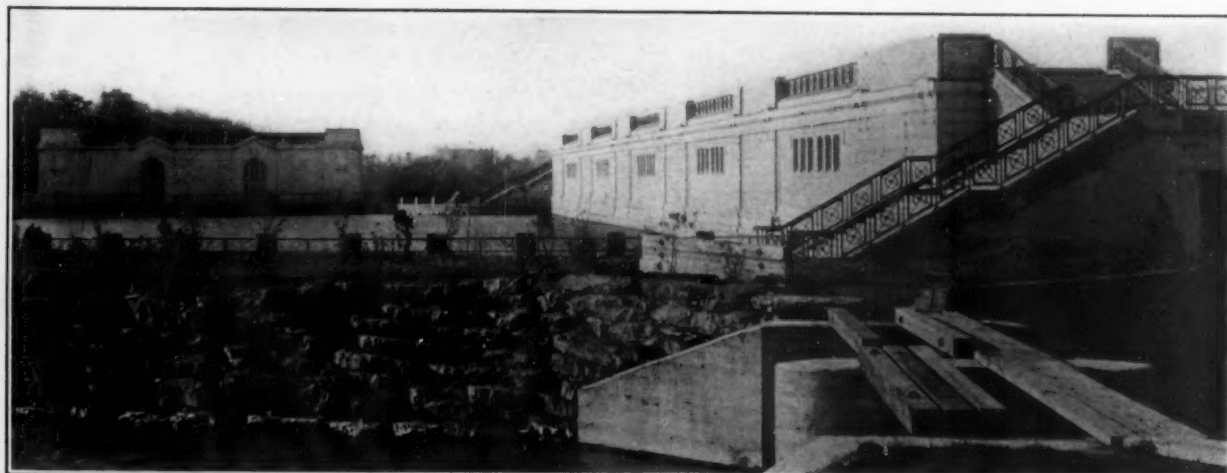
Volume XCII, Number 1647.
July 20, 1907.



SCREEN HOUSE.



GATE HOUSE.



GENERAL VIEW, SCREEN AND GATE HOUSES, ONTARIO POWER CO., NIAGARA FALLS, ONTARIO, CANADA.

Green & Wicks, Architects.

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ENTRANCE DETAIL AND GENERAL VIEW, DISTRIBUTING STATION AND OFFICE BUILDING, ONTARIO POWER CO., NIAGARA FALLS, ONT., CAN.

Green & Wicks, Architects.

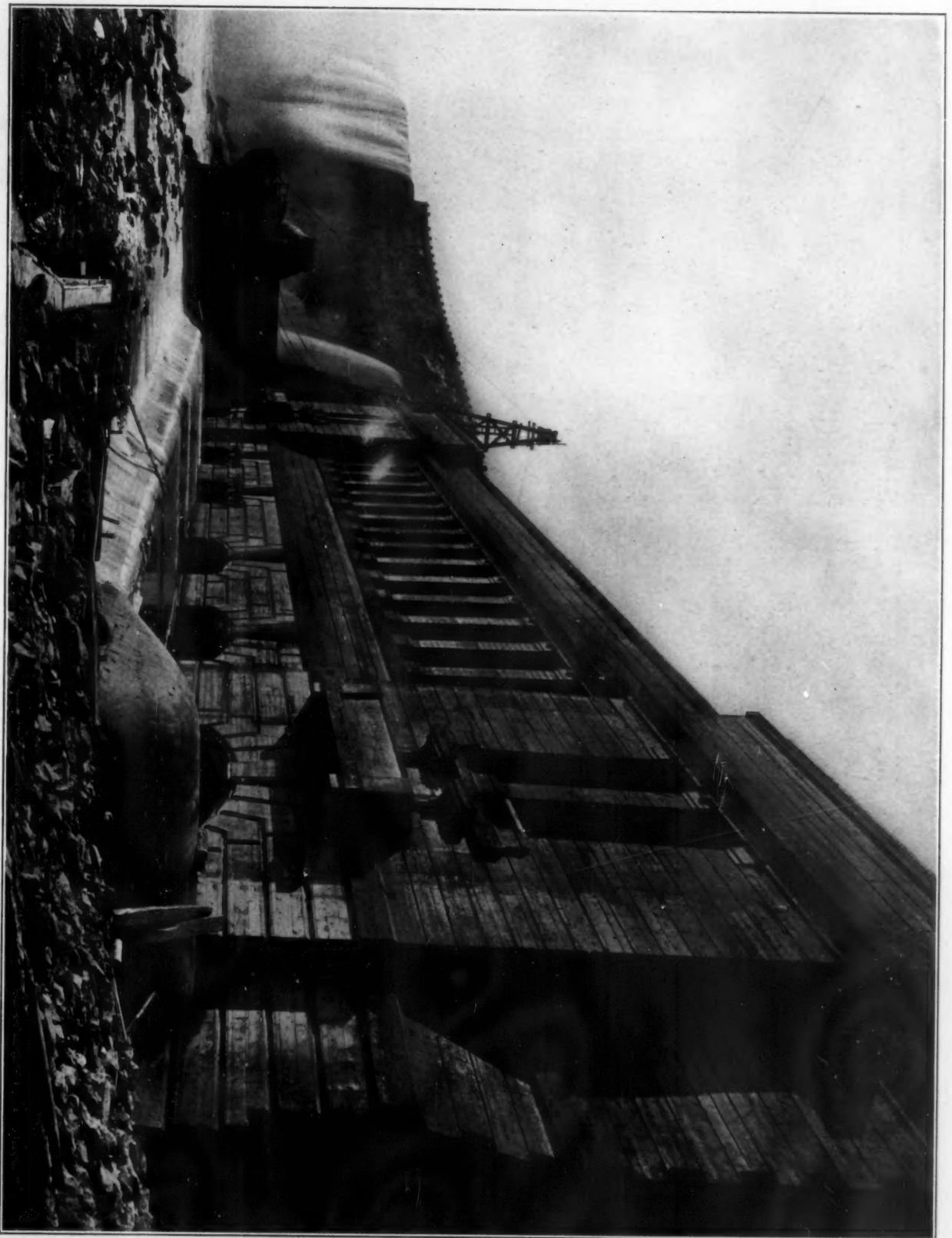
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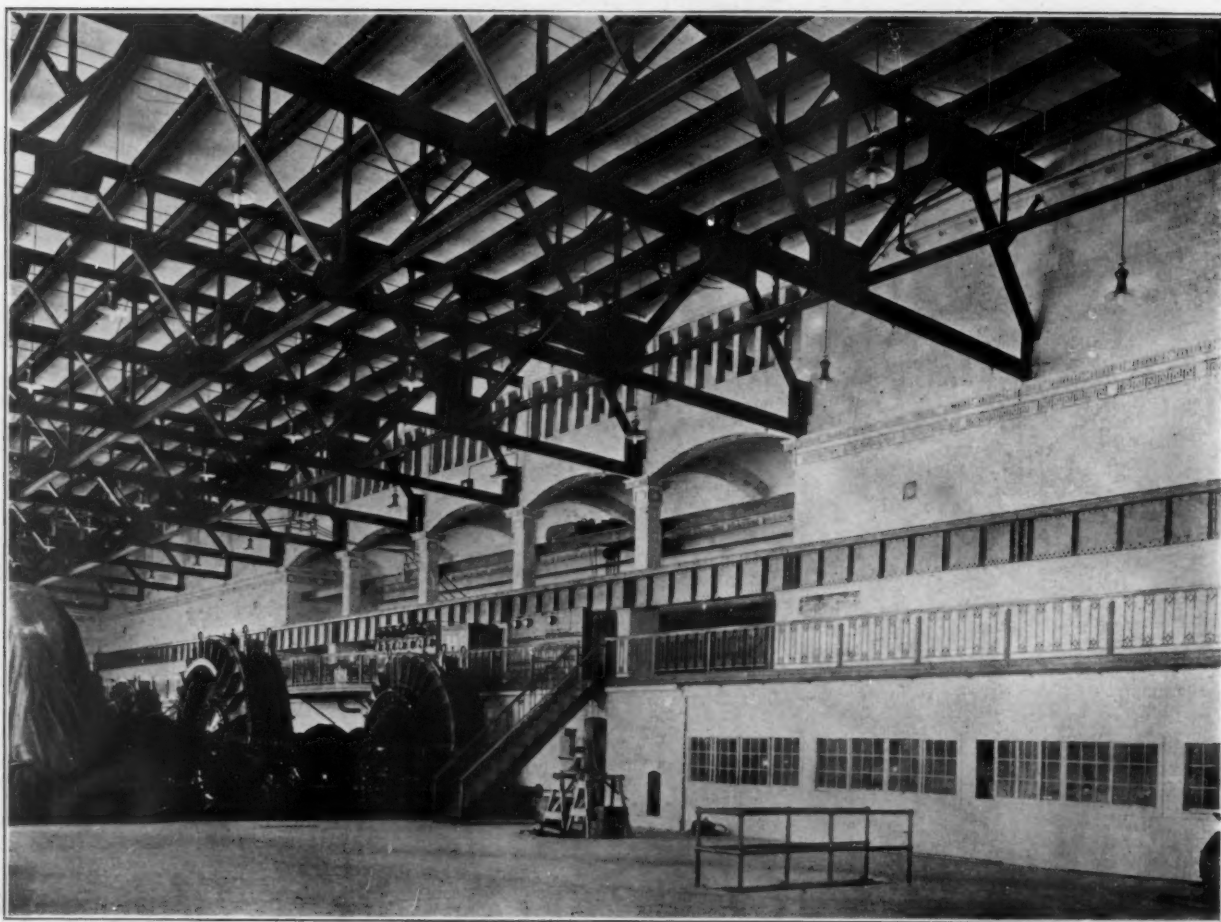
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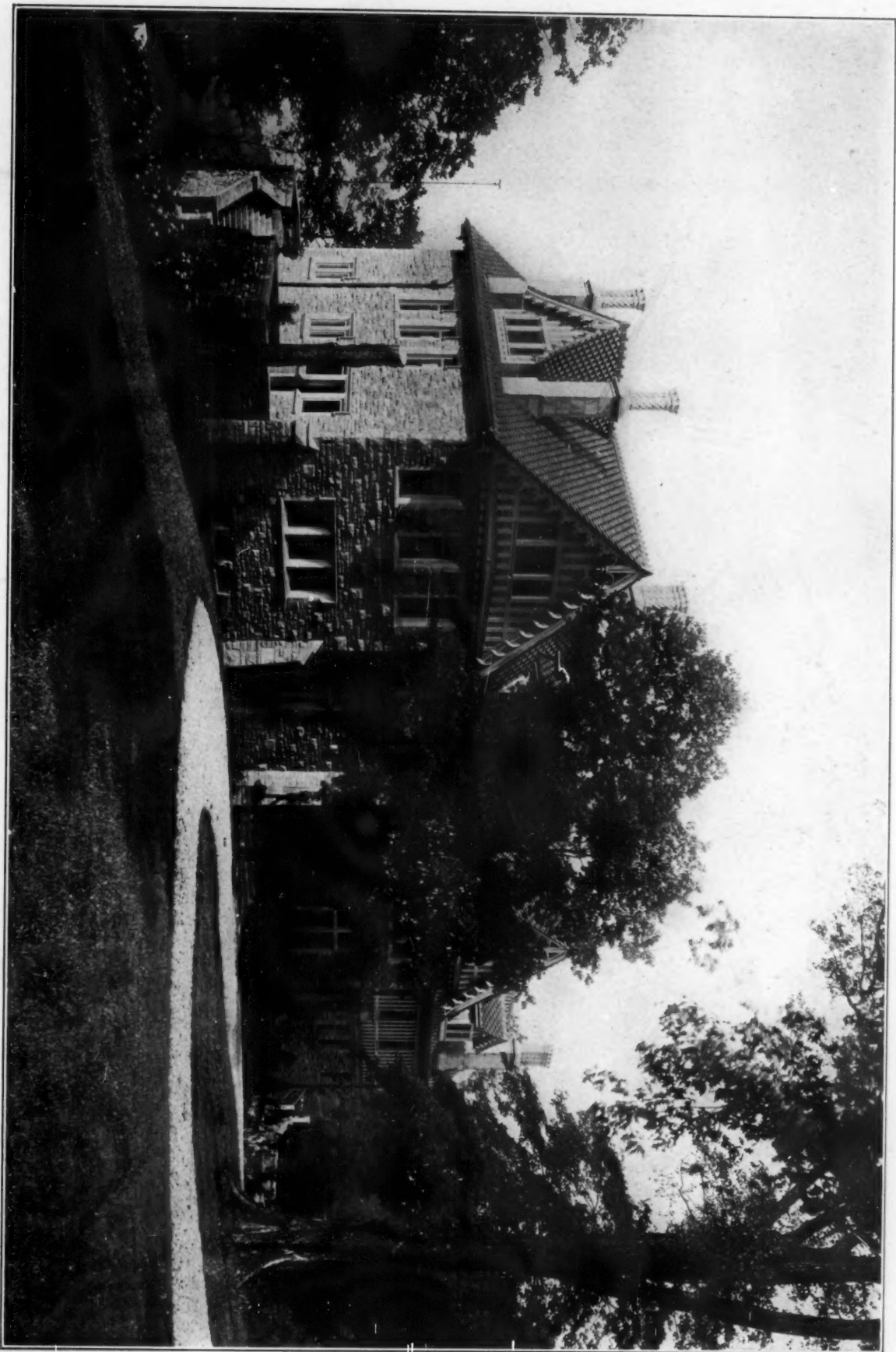
ENTRANCE BUILDING AND OVERFLOW BUILDING OF THE ONTARIO POWER CO., NIAGARA FALLS, ONTARIO, CANADA.

Green & Wicks, Architects.



INTERIOR VIEW, GENERATING STATION, ONTARIO POWER CO., NIAGARA FALLS, ONTARIO, CANADA.

Green & Wicks, Architects.



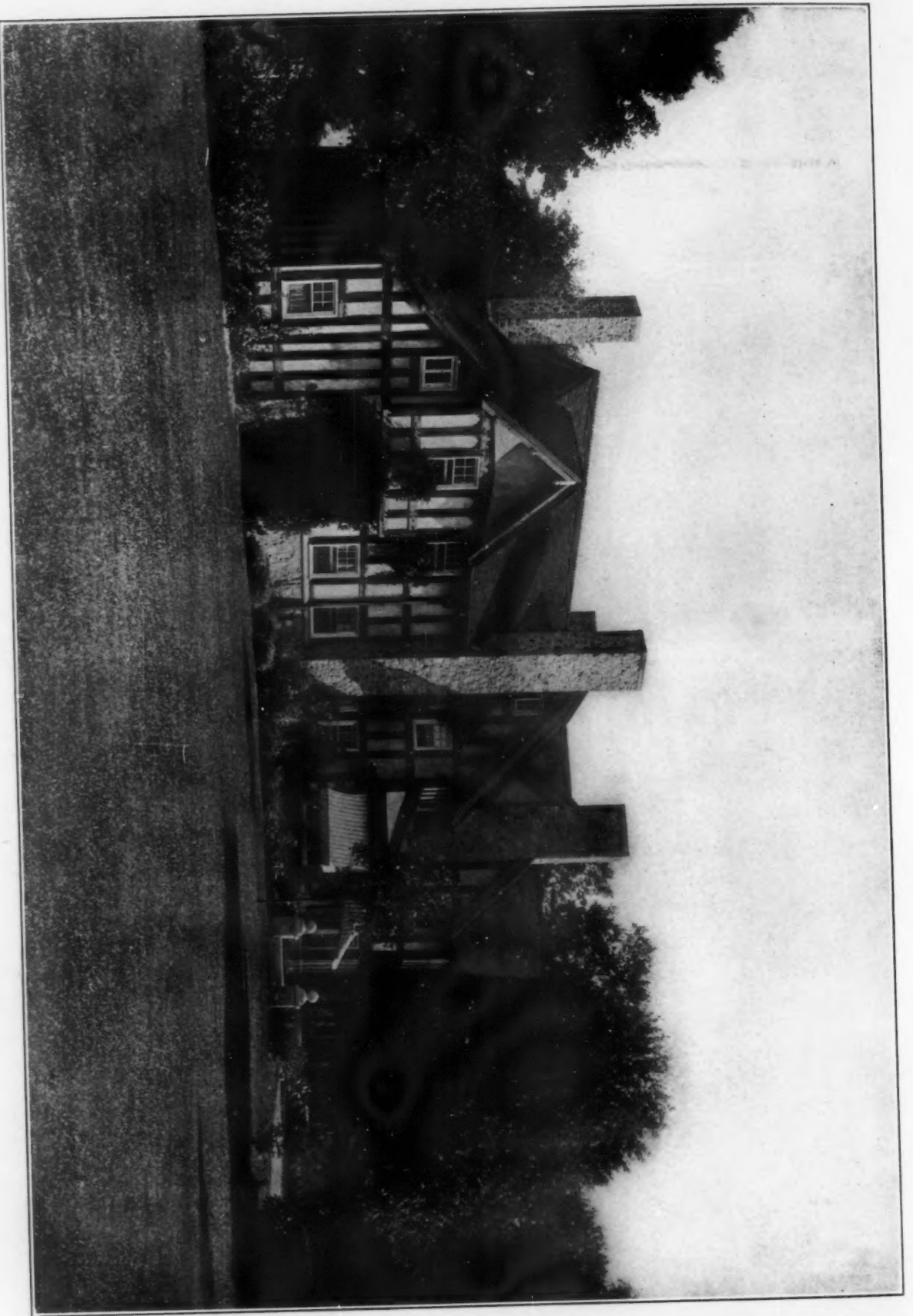
HOUSE OF S. A. AULT, ESQ., EAST WALNUT HILLS, CINCINNATI, O.

Elzner & Anderson, Architects.

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HOUSE OF F. M. NICHOLAS, UNIONVILLE, O.

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HOUSE OF B. D. NICHOLS, ESQ., GLENCOE, ILL.

Spencer & Powers, Architects.

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be in the first instance; occasionally, however, demands for such assistance are the later results of replies to advertisements in the professional journals.

An architect, now deceased, kept in his London office a couple of young assistants who inked-in, colored and finished a large number of competitive drawings which were supplied and finished ready in pencil by a "ghost," who also prepared the report and estimates; the architect who employed him was a thoroughly competent man for architectural work of certain descriptions, but found it necessary to employ someone to make the design for buildings, the details of which were not familiar to him; but it is only fair to state that he paid the "ghost" very handsomely for schemes that would have cost, probably, not less than £800,000 to carry out.

Occasionally a thoroughly incompetent architect is desirous of winning a competition, and has paid a specialist to come into his offices for the purpose. A case occurred some years ago of such a man whose only part in the work was the mounting of the plans on the stretchers; he was the architect of a set of chambers, and the only tenant of the building, which was a standing warning to his fellow townsmen *not* to employ him; but he won the competition by the efforts of the specialist he had selected! Thus some have greatness thrust upon them!

On occasions the "ghost" has supplied designs for more than one architect in the same competition, in this way gaining an increased possibility of obtaining a bonus, in addition to the extra salary, but this would not frequently occur, and the strain upon the "ghost" in making two schemes for the same building, within a limited space of time, would be considerable, especially where it was desirable that the two designs should be unlike in all respects.

The "ghost" may be perhaps an architect with a small practice who is a good draughtsman and designer, and it often happens that his services are valued rather in respect of the planning, arrangements and construction of a building than for the elevational portions, but his aid in reference to the report and estimates are often desired, especially in those cases where complicated questions arise as to the warming, ventilation, sanitation, engineering, artificial lighting, etc., of a very extensive series of buildings connected with a workhouse, asylum, hospital or other establishment intended for the housing of large numbers of various classes of inmates.

Or the "ghost" may be an architect's assistant out of employment who cannot afford the risk and expenses connected with a competition, but who is only too glad of the temporary work, especially when there is a prospect of further remuneration or employment in the event of success.

During recent years many architectural competitions have had, amongst their conditions, a clause prohibiting the employment of any assistant not a member of the competitor's ordinary staff, but unless a stipulation be added to the effect that all assistants

employed must have been in such employment for a term named, the clause could easily be evaded; nevertheless, special assistance is often fairly required, for many details in connection with exceptional building plans, and particularly in reference to certain engineering and sanitary arrangements, are out of the range of an ordinary architect's practice; heating and ventilation and laundry appliances, as connected with very large buildings, have so frequently been unsatisfactory when contrived by architects not having the required previous experience of such works, that the employment of persons well acquainted with these subjects becomes obviously necessary and desirable.

Long before a competition was advertised, local influence has frequently settled that a local architect should have the commission, all that has been necessary being a scheme that would pass muster; hence the appointment of a "ghost" assistant. The selection of his design, however, has not been the only advantage to the architect. The writer recollects a certain case where a competing architect, not getting back his unsuccessful designs, called at the offices of the local surveyor, where, and to his very great astonishment, he saw his plans under the process of being traced; he acted very promptly by tearing off the tracings and, rolling up his drawings, departed, after expressing his opinions very freely.

In such instances as the above there have been deliberate attempts to steal the designs made by an architect, who may, for local reasons alone, have been unsuccessful; yet, as the designs of all the competitors are exposed to view, the unsuccessful architects may all be utilized as unpaid "ghosts"; in fact, there have been numerous instances where unselected designs have influenced very considerably the planning and appearance of the buildings as erected.

In spite of all that has been done towards putting down the "ghost" system, the Royal Institute of British Architects would be surprised to know the names of some of the Fellows and Associates who have taken either the part of "ghosts" or acted as employers of them, the latter including some of the most respected and best architects of the past quarter of a century.

A very well known firm of architects, in Lancashire, employed occasionally a very able architect as their "ghost": although he was very steady and reliable, yet it was found necessary (with his consent) to lock him up in an office while he was working, with only the plans and papers relating to the work in hand accessible to him, as he had a bad habit of turning to other subjects, and a great difficulty in concentrating his attention; probably had it not been for this failing he would have been in more successful practice on his own account; several works on construction were written and published by him and are of high value, but his habits and nature fitted him only for employment under architects with business habits; he gained some notable successes as a "ghost" in the employment of those who had the advantage of recognizing his great ability.—"X" in the *Builders' Journal*.

Standard Fire-resisting Construction¹—I

THIS title opens up a very wide field, but I do not propose to attempt now to treat such a subject exhaustively, but rather to confine myself to certain points to which I wish specially to draw attention.

It has been very aptly stated that resistance to fire—and, in fact, resistance to aggression of any kind—may either be of the nature of a passive resistance or of the nature of an active resistance. In case of fire the term "active resistance" may be defined to mean sprinklers, and private and public fire-extinction appliances. The term "passive resistance" may be defined to mean a form of building construction which is not only in itself incombustible, but which also is least affected by heat or violent fluctuations of temperature, and, further, which is combined in design with a knowledge of the fire hazard, resulting from the occupancy of the building and from its exposure to surrounding hazards.

The most important of these two forms of resistance is undoubtedly the latter, because if in the design of a building a fire-resisting form of construction is adopted, and the risk of fire resulting from the occupancy and from exposure is foreseen and

met beforehand to the greatest extent possible, then the danger of a fire making headway is reduced to the minimum, and the task of extinction is rendered comparatively easy. The extinction of fire, therefore, takes a secondary place, or should take a secondary place to fire-resisting construction and design made with a view (1) to lessen the hazard of an outbreak of fire, and (2) to limit the area of a fire when once it has broken out. The importance of this is in proportion to the severity of the risk resulting from the occupancy or from the exposure hazard; that is to say, the greater the fire risk the more need there is for fire-resisting construction and for appreciation of the hazard so that this may be met in the constructional design.

In saying this I do not wish to undervalue the function and importance of public and private fire-extinction appliances. These appliances are always necessary, but they are devoted to the extinction of fire, whereas fire-resisting construction and design are devoted to the prevention and limitation of fire.

I may add that, notwithstanding the highly efficient fire-brigades of the present day which exist throughout Great Britain, the annual fire waste in this country is enormous, and no doubt much of this is built up from losses on heavy risks which, by reason of their construction, are generally doomed to total de-

¹ A paper by Mr. F. A. Macdonald, read before the Edinburgh Insurance Institute.

struction from the outset of a fire, despite the exertions of the most efficient brigades.

In giving consideration to a form of construction and design which shall be as far as possible "fire-resisting," there are factors other than the actual combustibility of the structural materials which call for attention. Such factors are (1) diminution of strength of certain materials at increased temperatures, (2) efforts of expansion and contraction, and (3) resistance to disintegration under the application of heat and water.

These factors and others have been recognized by the Fire Offices Committee, which body has drawn up a set of rules bearing on the subject. These rules, I take it, are meant to serve as a guide not only to the insurance manager and surveyor, but also to the person to whom the design and execution of the fire-resisting structures may be entrusted. These rules lay down certain regulations as to height, cubical capacity, thickness of walls, superficial area of openings in walls, position of windows, construction of floors and roofs, protection of structural metalwork, floor openings and communicating compartments.

Generally speaking, I think that all buildings may be separated into four classes, as follows:

1. Combustible buildings which are of ordinary stone or brick construction, with wood floors and wood and slate roofs, and which make no pretension of being fireproof.
2. "Slow-burning" buildings having floors and beams of very heavy wood construction. This class may be passed over with bare mention, as such buildings are not to be commended on account of the very heavy smoke damage which always results, and also because they are rarely met with, and are likely to remain so on account of the rapidly increasing cost of timber.
3. Buildings constructed with incombustible materials but in which the structural metalwork is partly exposed. Such buildings are frequently met with. They are in no sense "fire-resisting," and form a class in reality more dangerous than either No. 1 or No. 2.
4. Fire-resisting buildings constructed in accordance with the rules of the Fire Offices' Committee.

It is, therefore, only with Class 4 that I have to deal, a class in which practically all combustible structural materials are prohibited, and only incombustible structural materials allowed to be used, all such materials as are largely influenced by heat being protected and insulated.

As is well known, steel and iron are materials which are practically indispensable for the construction of a modern warehouse or factory designed to be fireproof. Internal iron or steel columns or stanchions are almost invariably used to support the floor areas, and the floors themselves, whether fireproof or not, are carried between the columns by steel joists or girders. The influence of temperature on iron or steel is very marked. At high temperatures, these materials tend to become plastic and then molten. In other words, they lose their power of resistance to loads, and if not in some way protected or insulated from the influence of heat their ultimate collapse at high temperatures is certain.

Some actual data as to the influence of temperature on these materials may be of interest. The following table was compiled by Kollman, the resistance at 0 degrees C. (32 deg. F.) being taken as equal to 100:

Temperature Fahr.	Wrought Iron.	Steel (Bessemer).
32	100	100
212	100	100
392	95	100
572	90	94
932	38 plastic	34
1,293	16	18
1,652	6	9
1,832	4	7

The melting points given by Le Chatelier are:

For cast iron.....	2,228 degs. Fahr.
For soft steel.....	2,685 "
For hard steel.....	2,570 "

The highest temperature obtained in a blast furnace is 3,506 degrees Fahr. In the process of manufacture of steel the temperature attained when the steel is in a molten state is 3,000 degrees Fahr. in the Bessemer process, and 2,882 Fahr. degrees in the Siemens-Martin process.

With these figures before us, and keeping in view that the temperature in the heart of a building on fire may attain to 2,000 degrees Fahr., the absolute necessity of fully and adequately protecting all structural iron or steelwork will be readily admitted.

The rules of the Fire Offices' Committee provided for this by stating that all structural metalwork shall be encased with brick-

work or with porous terra-cotta, or with cement, concrete or plaster, in thickness varying from one to two inches.

Probably no better material can be found for resistance to fire than good well-burnt brick, but to encase a column in solid brickwork has the disadvantage that the resulting pier takes up a great deal of valuable internal space. The proper protection of joists or girders with bricks is, for obvious reasons, cumbersome and difficult, and for the protection of these members porous terra-cotta or hollow tiles are sometimes used.

I would deprecate, however, the use of porous terra-cotta or slabs of concrete moulded beforehand, by means of which the soffits of the beams are protected. These slabs are generally attached to the under flange of the beam by a terra-cotta slab notched onto the flange, or, in the case of concrete slabs moulded beforehand, by having a strip of metal embedded in the concrete, which is turned over the lower flange. Such form of protection is not monolithic and solid with the main metallic member and when subject to violent heat, and the subsequent application of a strong jet of water from a fire hose pipe, these slabs are liable to fall off, leaving exposed the soffit surface of the joist or girder.

At the conflagration at Baltimore and at San Francisco, I understand that this took place to a considerable extent in buildings where such a form of construction was used.

The rules of the Fire Offices' Committee state that the porous terra-cotta must be "securely anchored" to the metalwork, but no definition of this term is given, thus leaving the design of the anchorage to each individual designer, with no doubt widely varying results. The other method of insulation permitted by the rules, namely, protection with cement concrete or cement plaster, is probably the most practical method, and the one most commonly used.

When placing in close contact with each other two substances for the purpose of protecting one of these substances by means of the insulation afforded by the other against violent fluctuations of temperature, it is important that the two substances should have relatively the same coefficient of expansion and contraction under varying temperatures. Concrete and steel are two substances which, although widely dissimilar in character, have, curiously enough, almost the same coefficient of expansion and contraction under varying temperatures. To be exact, this coefficient is identical for these two substances up to the fifth decimal place. For this reason it is possible to place these two substances in close contact with each other without the danger of stresses being set up by unequal expansion or contraction, and causing disassociation. There can be no doubt that this is an exceedingly important consideration, and it points to concrete as being a highly suitable material for insulating or protecting steel from fluctuations of temperature. Further, concrete has a large calorific capacity, or, in other words, it is a good non-conductor of heat.

In utilizing concrete as a fire-resisting material attention should be given to the aggregate employed in making the concrete. Certain aggregates seem to resist the action of fire better than others, but this should not be the only standpoint from which this important question is viewed, because many aggregates which offer a good resistance to the action of fire may be deleterious to the permanency and durability of structural steelwork when placed in permanent contact with it.

The aggregates for concrete given in the order of their resistance to the action of fire seem to be as follows:

Coke breeze (i.e., the clinker of coke).
Burnt ballast.
Furnace slag.
Broken brick.
Furnace clinker.
Ballast.
Broken granite.

The tests of the British Fire Prevention Committee seem to point to the use of burnt ballast, furnace slag or furnace clinker as being the best aggregates for resistance to fire. This may be the case, but the use of these aggregates presents this very serious drawback—that such materials may contain in their chemical composition a proportion of sulphur, and the presence of sulphur is unfortunately apt to set up corrosion of the embedded steelwork. In view of this it is, I think, unfortunate that the Fire Offices' Committee should recognize the use of such aggregates, because in an indirect way this tends to encourage the use of what may be a very dangerous material from a constructional point of view. Such material being cheaper than natural gravel or pure broken stone will, in view of such recognition, be used unhesitatingly by many people, without any con-

sideration as to the chemical composition of the aggregate and its ultimate effect on steel.

In this connection I read recently, in a report of a special committee of the structural associations of San Francisco, that cases of corrosion of steelwork where concrete made with such aggregates had been placed in permanent contact with it had actually been found. The age of the floors which were broken up, and in which this was found, varied from four to ten years. In the report alluded to it was stated that sulphur, as sulphur, will probably not attack iron or steel, but when oxidized, and in the form of H_2SO_4 , there is little doubt about its destructive properties. It would seem that such corrosion may be set up by any concrete with aggregates of cinders, coke breeze, destructor refuse, clinkers or slag. No weakening of the embedded steel may be developed for years, but the latent possible danger with such aggregates is surely a very serious matter, and one which demands the close attention of the constructional engineer.

A material which one often hears recommended as an aggregate for concrete used in the construction of fireproof floors is coke breeze. This material is favored by the contractor on account, principally, of its cheapness in cost, its comparative lightness, and its so-called fireproof qualities. What is really meant by the term "coke breeze" is no doubt the clinker of coke, but what is used as "coke breeze" is generally the smaller lumps riddled out of coke. It seems to me that it would be quite as efficient, so far as fireproof qualities are concerned, to use small coal as the aggregate for the concrete, and in both cases the result would be equally fireproof. I need hardly add that failure in such an instance under the test of an actual fire is probable, and in several cases has actually occurred.

It will be asked, then, which aggregates are the safest to use for concrete in buildings designed to be fireproof. After having given the subject the most careful attention, and viewing the matter not solely from the standpoint of fire-resisting qualities, but also from a standpoint which is, after all, of the first and most essential importance, namely, the permanence and durability of the structure itself, I have come to the conclusion that the materials which may most safely be used are the pure natural materials, for example broken whinstone, which is of a volcanic nature, or gravel. Concrete made with natural aggregates may have slightly less resistance to the action of fire than concrete made with certain artificial aggregates, such as coke breeze, clinker, destructor refuse, or slag, but the difference is one of degree only, and is not important. Moreover, this difference is more than counterbalanced by other advantages in favor of the natural aggregates, as concretes made with certain artificial aggregates are not so reliable in their uniformity in resistance to crushing or tension, and therefore under stresses, from whatever cause resulting, I would be inclined to place greater reliance on the more uniform and stronger material. In addition to this, as I have already stated, there may always be the possibility of the presence of sulphur in such artificial aggregates which, by chemical action, may ultimately affect the structural steelwork, and consequently the permanency and safety of the building. On the other hand, it is universally recognized that concrete made with pure natural aggregates and of sufficient density will absolutely protect steelwork embedded in it from corrosion or oxidation.

I would now refer shortly to the method of encasing the structural members. The concrete should be run in round the column, stanchion, joist, girder or lintel in a plastic state and thoroughly keyed to the structural member by means of wire ties or expanded metal. The minimum thickness of the protecting coat of concrete is stated by the rules to be 1 inch. I am afraid that the word "minimum" will in most cases be read "maximum," and that what will result in actual practice will be a maximum thickness of 1 inch. In my opinion this would not be sufficient. The thickness of the protecting insulation should be proportioned to the sectional area of the structural member protected, and clear definition in this matter laid down. It can be readily understood that the thickness of insulation required for a light joist and for a heavy girder should not be the same, and therefore that the larger the sectional area the thicker the protecting material should be.

The rules also specify that the insulating material must be "keyed" into metal supports, but a definition as to what is intended is not given. To form a satisfactory bond with the structural member, say an ordinary rolled steel joist, it should be wound round with thin wire or expanded metal (but the latter if used should be of a very open mesh). The concrete should

then be run round this in a wood mould, and thoroughly consolidated in place by means of ramming, so that the wire ties or expanded metal are thoroughly interlaced with it.

(To be continued.)

ILLUSTRATIONS

ONTARIO POWER COMPANY, NIAGARA FALLS, ONT.

A letter from Messrs. Green & Wicks, which was written as an expression of opinion on the treatment of reinforced concrete, but which arrived too late to be published in our special number of May 4, refers particularly to these buildings and is therefore printed in full below:

We believe that your statement that architects have been more concerned up to this time with the difficulties of the actual construction in reinforced concrete than with the final architectural effect of the completed structure is true.

Owing to the rapid advance of this mode of construction, the supply of skilled workmen is limited, and therefore the difficulties are multiplied.

We have tried many of the methods now before the public and find that there is a great deal of erroneous information, and that these methods do not always work out as predicted.

Necessarily, the ordinary concrete block does not lend itself to an architectural treatment. Neither does a monolithic wall, which is cast between wood forms erected in place, give the desired results. In many locations the cost of this monolithic construction is greater than a brick wall, and the color of the concrete is cold and forbidding.

We have therefore settled down to the method of designing our concrete buildings with a frame of reinforced concrete, filling in the space between the columns with a slab from 4 inches to 6 inches thick, or with a 4-inch or 8-inch brick curtain-wall, leaving galvanized iron anchors projecting on the exterior 3 inches to 4 inches. The exterior is then laid up of concrete blocks, cast in a sand mould (under the Stevens patents). These blocks are made of any size or shape desired, and are from 4 inches to 6 inches thick. This exterior course or veneer is laid up, leaving a space of 4 inches, which is filled in with concrete as the work progresses.

This exterior veneer is actually an artificial stone, and with some manufacturers it has progressed so that it is impossible to tell the difference between it and a real stone like Indiana limestone. A great deal depends upon the mixture used, the kind of cement, and the whole operation must be handled with care and intelligence. The facing of a structure with a high-class cast-stone veneer is not difficult, and is quite economical. The exterior surfaces are tooled or finished in any way desired, the methods used being similar to those used for real stone. This is done at the factory, where it is manufactured with the use of special air tools. This method has been followed to a large extent in and about Toronto, the cast stone made in this manner being used in combination with other stone and with brick.

Our first attempt with this artificial stone was on the Ontario Power Company's building, Niagara Falls, Ontario. The artificial stone was manufactured and put in place by the Roman Stone Co., of Toronto. The surfaces were tooled, and in all respects the work was carried out by the same methods used for real stone.

In the construction of these buildings, the cast-stone veneer was used in place of an outside form, which would have been required had the walls been of monolithic concrete. Thus the cost of the wood form was saved. This facing is set up by methods similar to those employed in laying up cut stone. The inside form is eliminated by the use of a 4-inch brick wall, and the intervening space filled with plastic concrete.

This method has since been very satisfactorily applied to larger buildings, such as offices, apartments, etc., and even more satisfactory results are being obtained by the use of porous terra-cotta blocks, which are set up similar to the outside facing in place of inside forms. The walls are constructed as above described. The steel ties projecting from the back of the stone are laid in the joints of the terra-cotta and the intervening space filled with high-class plastic concrete. This permits of plastering directly on the porous terra-cotta and has the distinct advantage of having the hollow spaces in the wall, which is pro-

vided by the terra-cotta, making an even warmer and dryer wall than the other method.

Concrete is, beyond doubt, an excellent structural material, but, in our opinion, it is best for the designer who is looking for artistic effects to confine the use of concrete to its proper sphere, that of structural purposes only, and reserve for artistic effects the use of the older and surer materials, such as brick, stone, terra-cotta or manufactured stone of the higher grades.

In regard to cost this system of construction compares favorably with a monolithic wall which has been finished either by hand or machine tooling, or other methods of finishing the surface, and has the distinct advantage of assuring the designer that his most intricate detail will be properly executed; that the surface and texture of his facing will be of the very highest class, and eliminates all possibility of flaws produced in the surface by the improper filling of forms or accidents in the removal of same.

Yours very truly,

GREEN & WICKS.

ONTARIO POWER COMPANY'S BUILDINGS, NIAGARA FALLS, ONT. MESSRS. GREEN & WICKS, ARCHITECTS, BUFFALO, N. Y.: FIVE PLATES.

HOUSE OF F. M. NICHOLAS, ESQ., UNIONVILLE, O. MR. FRANK B. MEADE, ARCHITECT, CLEVELAND, O.

HOUSE OF L. A. AULT, ESQ., EAST WALNUT HILLS, CINCINNATI, O. MESSRS. ELZNER & ANDERSON, ARCHITECTS, CINCINNATI, O.

HOUSE OF B. D. NICHOLS ESQ., GLENCOE, ILL. MESSRS. SPENCER & POWERS, ARCHITECTS, CHICAGO, ILL.

Additional Illustrations in the International Edition.

HOUSE OF U. G. ORENDORFF, ESQ., CANTON, ILL. MR. R. C. SPENCER, JR., ARCHITECT, CHICAGO, ILL.: TWO PLATES.

HOUSE OF J. D. MAC NEAL, ESQ., MADISON ROAD, CINCINNATI, O. MESSRS. ELZNER & ANDERSON, ARCHITECTS, CINCINNATI, O.

HOUSE OF J. S. WALKER, ESQ., HORTENSE PLACE, ST. LOUIS, MO. MR. G. W. HELLMUTH, ARCHITECT, ST. LOUIS, MO.

NOTES AND CLIPPINGS

LIBRARIANS AND ARCHITECTS.—So habitual has it become for librarians, in discussing library buildings and plans, to make wholesale criticisms of architects and to assume towards them an attitude of superior wisdom, that it is said, on the authority of one of the leading architectural firms of this city, that architects are coming to feel a grievance against the library profession and are somewhat loath to enter competitions for library buildings. Commenting on this situation, a librarian who has perhaps had as much to do with architects and building plans as any in this country, recently expressed to the writer the opinion that the attitude thus assumed by librarians was based chiefly on ignorance and narrowness, and was likely to do both the library and the architectural profession a real injury. What ground there is for this feeling on the part of librarians, he said, is found in the defects of a few conspicuous buildings, built at a time when the full demands to be made by the public upon the buildings were realized neither by librarians nor architects. Of late years, he said, architects have been studying with great care and minuteness the economic and practical demands of library buildings, and as a whole are now far in advance, even in these matters, of the average librarian. From an experience gained on many building-committees, by some of which buildings costing millions have been planned, he has come to the conclusion that the librarian, even in his own field of library economy, has much to learn from the professional architect.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

OLD LYME'S LOSS.—Lovers of old New England meeting-house architecture, says the *Boston Transcript*, will be grieved to hear of the loss by fire of the famous example at Lyme, Conn. Old Lyme is, itself, one of the most beautiful examples of the town of homes of affluence in Colonial times. Its broad main street with the double row of arching elms, now all patriarchs of distinction, was lined with the houses of Colonial grandees representing the wealth, taste and culture of the New England of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Some of these houses exist in their original forms to-day, and a few are still tenanted by lineal descendants of their first pro-

prietors. One of them has been for years the special favorite of some of the most distinguished painters of New York and of the country, such men as Hassam, Will H. Lowe, and Metcalf, Poore, of Philadelphia, and Griffin, of Hartford; Ranger, C. H. Davis, Talcott, Simmons, the Wigginses, father and son, are in the neighborhood or in adjoining towns. So great a veneration have the artists for the Griswold mansion, which is their summer rendezvous, that it goes by the name of "The Holy House" (a sort of sacred temple of the muses) in their everyday talk. They have each of them contributed of their best work to the decoration of its wainscots, doors, and panels, and mantlepieces, painting their landscapes and figures or cattle, as the case may be, directly upon the old white wood. Four great pillars on the front give it the stamp and bearing of Colonial aristocracy. It may be remembered that a representation of this front, with Miss Griswold sweeping up to the front door in her white crape shawl, was one of the finest pictures in Mr. Metcalf's exhibition at the St. Botolph last winter. It won the Corcoran prize and was purchased for the Corcoran Gallery. The church which has just been destroyed had the four lofty Ionic pillars as the front of the Griswold house. The broad, many windowed body of the church was surmounted by a steeple which, like all spires of its kind, was attributed to Sir Christopher Wren and was certainly after that school. All the great artists who frequented Lyme and the multitude of their pupils "take a hack," as they say, at the old church, or rather, have always done so, but will now do so no more.

ENLARGEMENT OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM.—King Edward laid the foundation-stone of the important additions to be made to the British Museum, with elaborate ceremonies, the other day. Part of the new work has been done already, and when the whole has been finished the proportions of the structure will be much more commodious than at present. But the present extension is only a step toward the completion of the perfected plan, which, according to the existing designs, will finally cover a square area of thirteen acres. The cost of the present improvements will be about \$1,000,000. The new buildings, which are in the rear of the old structure, consist of a basement and sub-basement which will afford large storage space for printed and other material. Above these will be an extensive range of galleries for library purpose. Higher still will be a floor devoted to various studies and to students' rooms, and over all 380 feet of galleries in which the Egyptian and other collections will be displayed. Mr. J. J. Burnet, of Glasgow, is the architect. King Edward has been a trustee of the Museum for many years, and has proved his active interest in the institution in many ways.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

EDWARD KEMEYS, SCULPTOR OF ANIMALS.—Concerning the work of the late Edward Kemeys, who died at Georgetown Heights on May 11, Leila Mechlin writes in the *Washington Star*: "Not only did he seek out the wild creatures in their own environment and intimately study their characteristics and habits, but he gave to his interpretations such form that they merit permanent preservation. He was a sculptor not only by training, but intuition. Self-taught, his conceptions were essentially plastic, and his feeling for form inherent. Though the weird and mystical appealed to him strongly and many of his bronzes found their inception in a legend or a poem, the literary interest in his works was always subordinated to the requirements of art. His sculptured forms show definite relation to the lump mass, his groups compose well from all sides, and each work exhibits good lines and significant handling of light and shade. All have solidity as well as unity and meaning. And though his work was thoroughly studied and is anatomically correct, it displays a lightness of touch which bespeaks the master—not technical finish, but loving execution. None ever approached his profession with greater reverence than he, and but few have left a nobler record. A man of broad vision, he wrought for all time. Some of the larger and best known of Mr. Kemeys's works are the "Still Hunt," in Central Park, New York; the "Wolves," in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia; "The Prayer for Rain," in Champaign City, Ill., and the "Lions," in front of the Art Institute of Chicago, but his smaller and less familiar bronzes merit no less distinction. A small collection of these are in the Chicago Art Institute, and the models of fifty or more are to be seen in the National Gallery in this city. These alone should insure his being held in continual and grateful remembrance."

CURRENT NEWS SECTION

SOCIETIES.

CINCINNATI CHAPTER A. I. A.

The Cincinnati Chapter, American Institute of Architects, has decided to support the Municipal Art Society in its campaign against objectionable billboards and billboard locations.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA CHAPTER A. I. A.

The Southern California Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, at a meeting held June 27, unanimously adopted the following resolution, a copy of which was forwarded to Mr. Max Jenney:

To Mr. Max Jenney: The Southern California Chapter of the American Institute of Architects desires to express condolence and sympathy to you, to your family and to the public on the decease of your father, William Le Baron Jenney, recognizing his ability as an architect, a man and a citizen; as an architect, the father of the skeleton steel frame, the means that has made possible the modern skyscraper to meet the demands of the present urban conditions resulting from concentrated population. His charm in business and socially, coupled with his great ability, insured his success in the upbuilding of the great city of Chicago, and his universal popularity in all civic, professional and club life. To know him was to love him; your loss was our loss. His memory will ever be with us.

The Southern California Chapter of the American Institute of Architects again wishes to express its deep felt sympathy in your and their bereavement.

OCTAVIUS MORGAN,
MYRON HUNT,
JULIUS W. KRAUSE,
Committee.

PERSONALS.

DETROIT, MICH.—In the case of Messrs. Joy & Barcroft, architects, against Maxwell M. Fisher in Judge Rohnert's court, for pay for the plans of a hotel which were drawn in 1901, the jury, on June 28, returned a verdict in favor of the plaintiffs for \$1,585, with the proviso that the architects must complete the plans and turn them over to Mr. Fisher.

The plans were for a large hotel which was intended to be constructed at the corner of Woodward Avenue and Duffield Street, but the project was abandoned and Mr. Fisher refused to pay for the plans.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Mr. Carl J. Harrington, the young architect employed by the Keith company, who was reported missing, is now in Winnipeg.

ST. PAUL, MINN.—The case of Mark Fitzpatrick against Camilla V. Case is on trial in the District Court before Judge Brill. The plaintiff sues to recover \$1,187 with interest for services as supervising architect in connection with alterations on the defendant's double house, 309-311 Dayton Avenue. The defendant sets up a counterclaim for \$5,994.

TACOMA, WASH.—Messrs. Tuttle & Woodroffe, architects, have dissolved partnership. Mr. Woodroffe, who had charge of the drafting and designing, continues the business.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The will of Gen. William R. Walker, of Pawtucket, over which there has been a long legal contest in the courts of the State, was sustained, Monday, by the Supreme Court of Rhode Island. Miss Bessie C. Walker, of Providence, the favorite granddaughter of Gen. Walker, made the fight against the will. About \$125,000 is involved. Gen. Walker died at his home March 11, 1905, aged seventy-four. For many years he was a practicing architect, with an office in Providence, conducting the business under the name of William R. Walker & Son. By his first wife, Gen. Walker had two sons, George and W. Howard Walker. George died in 1883, leaving a widow, Mary Capron Walker, and a daughter, Bessie Capron Walker, the appellant in this case. A jury once set the will aside.

HOUSTON, TEX.—Bond in the sum of \$500 was allowed F. S. Glover, architect, of this city, who was indicted by the grand jury on a charge of attempted bribery in connection with the plans for the new county court house. It is alleged that Glover approached a member of the commissioners' court, promising to pay him \$3,000 provided his (Glover's) plans were accepted for the new half-million-dollar structure, and he was made supervising architect.

Mr. Glover says it can all be satisfactorily explained.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—The Henry C. Brubaker Company, an architectural firm, is sending announcements to its patrons and friends stating that Philip N. Stern, recently of Baltimore, has become associated with the company. Mr. Stern is a graduate architect of the Royal Technical University, of Karlsruhe, Germany. Following the Baltimore fire he left Chicago, and since then has been engaged in designing a number of large structures to supplant burned buildings.

COMPETITIONS.

AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND.—The Auckland Education Board invites designs from American and Canadian architects for the proposed Seddon Memorial Technical School. The designs will be judged in New York, and money to pay the first and second prizes of \$500 and \$200 respectively has been deposited in New York City.

ALBANY, N. Y.—According to press reports \$10,000 has been appropriated by the Legislature to provide for a competition of architects who will submit plans for the new State prison building, to replace Sing Sing prison. It is estimated that the structure will cost approximately \$2,000,000. George L. Heins, State Architect.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Armory Board, it is stated, will select competitive plans on September 3, 1907, for the Twenty-second Regiment Engineers' Armory, to be erected

on Fort Washington Avenue, 168th and 169th Streets, Washington Heights. Estimated cost of the building to be \$625,000.

BUILDING NEWS.

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

AKRON, O.—Buchtel College contemplates the erection of a new science hall to cost \$50,000.

ALBANY, N. Y.—Palmer & Hornbostel, of New York City, are preparing plans for a four-story state educational building for New York State at Albany. Cost, \$3,500,000.

It is said that plans for a new group of buildings for St. John's Military Academy have been prepared. They will cost altogether \$145,000.

AMES, IA.—It is stated that bids will be received until July 30 by A. H. Munn, Chairman Building Committee, for erecting an edifice for the M. E. Church. Brown & Davis, architects, 41 East Fourth Street, Cincinnati, O.

AMHERST, MASS.—The plans for the \$100,000 Carnegie laboratory building to be erected at Amherst College are reported to be nearly completed and will soon be ready to submit to contractors for bids.

ATLANTA, GA.—Reports state that at a recent meeting it was unanimously voted that the city and county should combine in erecting a joint city hall and county court house. It is recommended that the building be erected on the present court house site on Pryor and Hunter Streets. Approximate cost to be about \$1,000,000. Address Mayor Joyner.

Plans are being prepared, it is said, by the Methodists of Georgia for the erection of a memorial to Wesley in Atlanta. Estimated cost to be \$200,000.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Plans have been prepared for a thirteen-story hotel and theater building which will be erected for George B. Burch, of Arkansas Avenue, and the Boardwalk. Cost, \$1,500,000.

AUGUSTA, GA.—The City Hall Commission, it is said, has decided to erect a City Hall costing about \$200,000, and has appointed subcommittees, consisting of Acting Chairman F. B. Pope, Mayor W. M. Dunbar and City Engineer Nisbet Wingfield, to secure plans.

AUGUSTA, ME.—The members of the French R. C. Church are said to be preparing to erect a church at a cost of \$60,000. Address Rev. Arthur A. Hamel, pastor.

BALTIMORE, MD.—Reports state that plans will be prepared by Architects Baldwin & Pennington, American Building, for a \$100,000 college building to be erected for the Mount St. Mary College.

BANGOR, ME.—Architects J. C. & J. H. Stevens, of Portland, Me., are reported to have completed plans for a two-story addition to the Eastern Maine Insane Hospital to be erected at a cost of \$150,000.

BARTONVILLE, ILL.—It is stated that State

Architect Zimmerman is preparing plans for a hospital which it is proposed erecting on the Asylum grounds at Bartonville at a cost of about \$100,000.

BARTOW, FLA.—The erection of a court house at a cost of \$75,000 is reported contemplated by the County Commissioners.

BATTLE CREEK, MICH.—Plans have been prepared by Architects Mills & Pruitt, Columbus, Ohio, for a two-story school building to be erected here at a cost of \$200,000. Bids will be received.

BERKELEY, CAL.—Plans have been prepared by Architects Bakewell & Brown, 510 Montgomery, San Francisco, for the town hall to be erected at a cost of \$100,000. J. V. Mendenhall, Town Clerk.

BILLINGS, MONT.—The erection of a Y. M. C. A. Building, to cost about \$80,000, is reported under consideration.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.—J. L. Chalfoux, Lowell, Mass., represented by Oliver Chalfoux, of Birmingham, it is reported, will erect a steel frame building, possibly ten stories high, to replace structure recently burned at a loss of \$150,000.

BRISTOL, VA.—TENN.—The Methodist Episcopal Church, it is said, contemplates erecting edifice to cost \$50,000; Rev. E. G. Hutchinson, presiding elder.

The Interstate Hotel Co. is reported to be arranging to erect a hotel and opera house estimated to cost \$150,000.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Plans are being prepared for the new Seaside Hospital at Coney Island, to cost \$160,150. Address Board of Estimates and Appropriations.

Plans have been filed for a three-story and basement brick dormitory to be erected at Willoughby and Sumner Avenues for the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum at a cost of \$125,000. Helmle & Huberty, architects, 190 Montague Street.

Architect J. C. Walsh, 4 Court Square, has plans prepared for a temple at Fourteenth Avenue and Forty-ninth Street for the Congregation Emanuel. Cost, \$75,000.

Raymond T. Almirall, 51 Chambers Street, New York City, it is stated, is preparing plans for a four-story library building to be erected on Paris Plaza, Brooklyn, for the city at a cost of \$1,000,000.

BRYN MAWR, PA.—A large residence will be erected at Bryn Mawr for Mrs. T. H. Norris from plans and detailed specifications by Evans & Bright, architects, Philadelphia, Pa. It will be a two-story building, measuring 130x50 feet, and cost about \$50,000. The building will be constructed of stone and elaborately finished in hardwood, and have steam heat, electric light, tile and mosaic work, and the latest improvements in all lines.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—It is reported that the erection of a Polish Hospital at a cost of about \$100,000 is contemplated. Rev. John Pitass, of St. Stanislaus Street, may be able to give further information.

BURLINGTON, IA.—Reports state that a new \$150,000 high school building will be erected here. Temple, Burrows & McLane, architects, McManus Building, Davenport, Ia.

CALGARY, ALTA.—Competitive plans will be received by H. R. Dudley Smith, Secy.-Treas., until August 1 for a hospital, maternity hospital, isolation hospital and nurses' home to be constructed of red brick with stone trimmings, at an estimated cost of \$140,000.

CARLISLE, PA.—The Cumberland County Board of Commissioners, according to report, will expend \$50,000 improving the court house. Address Co. Aud.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—It is stated that the Trustees of the Y. M. C. A. have accepted plans for a \$100,000 building.

CHARLESTOWN, W. VA.—It is reported that the directors of the Chamber of Commerce are preparing to erect a \$150,000 building.

CHEYENNE, WYO.—Harry P. Hynds, it is reported, is planning the erection of a \$200,000 hotel.

CHICAGO, ILL.—Architect Niels Buck, Roanoke Building, 145 La Salle Street, is preparing sketches for an apartment building to be built at the southeast corner of Winthrop Avenue and Argyle Street for himself. It will be three story and will stand on a lot 65.7x150 feet, have pressed brick and stone front and side, composition roof, mainly oak finish and floors, steam heat, marble, tile and mosaic work, wiring for electric light, mantels, consoles, contain eighteen apartments and will cost about \$50,000.

The Steele-Wedeles Co. is reported to have secured a site near Dearborn Avenue on the river front on which it is proposed erecting a ten-story steel constructed building.

Huel & Schmid, 163 Randolph Street, are reported to be the architects for the seven-story store and loft building to be erected at Randolph and Jefferson Streets by Ruprecht & Co., at a cost of \$175,000.

The Hotel La Salle Company, of Chicago, has been incorporated at Springfield with a capital stock of \$6,000,000. The object of the company is to build a hotel at the corner of Madison and La Salle Streets. Holabird & Roche, Monadnock Block, are architects; Edward Gazely, Heyworth Building, is the promoter of the hotel.

It is stated that plans are being prepared for an eight-story building to be erected at 427 Dearborn Street by M. A. Donohue & Co., at a cost of \$80,000.

It is stated that H. M. Hooker Co. will erect a building on W. Washington and Desplaines Streets at a cost of about \$100,000.

Architect William J. Brinkman, Metropolitan Block, 163 Randolph Street, has completed plans and is taking figures on a church to be built at Eighty-third Street and Bond Avenue, South Chicago, for St. Michael's parish. It is designed in the Gothic style and will present a very handsome exterior, one of the features being two attractive spires, 175 and 275 feet, respectively. The edifice will be of fireproof steel construction, with exterior of pressed brick and stone, adorned with stained glass windows, have slate and copper roof, carried on steel trusses, marble and mosaic work, steam heat, electric light, all the latest improvements, and cost \$250,000.

Reports state that the congregation of Sinai Temple, Dr. Emil G. Hirsch, Rabbi, has under consideration the erection of a new temple in Hyde Park and the transformation of the present building into a neighborhood center. The present building is at the corner of Indiana Avenue and Twenty-first Street. Several sites are under consideration, of which the most favored one is situated at the corner of Grand Boulevard and Forty-sixth Street. The

proposed building is to cost \$250,000 to \$300,000. Moses E. Greenebaum, 59 Clark Street, is President.

CINCINNATI, O.—Plans are being prepared for an edifice to be erected by the members of the Holy Name Church at Auburn Avenue and McMillan Street. Cost \$30,000.

The Columbia Gas & Electric Company contemplate erecting a sixteen-story office building at a cost of about \$1,000,000.

CLARKSBURG, W. VA.—The members of the Goff M. E. Church, it is stated, are planning the erection of a \$60,000 red stone edifice at West Pike and Second Streets.

CLEVELAND, O.—A new vaudeville theater, it is stated, will be built in Cleveland this winter by B. F. Keith. The new theater will have a seating capacity of 2,300, and will cost \$500,000.

COLUMBIA, MO.—Missouri State University, it is said, is having plans prepared by Cope & Stewardson, St. Louis, Mo., for erection of agricultural building; stone; gas and electricity; cost, \$150,000; W. B. Peeter, President.

COLUMBUS, O.—Bids are asked by Carl E. Steeb, Secretary Board Trustees, Ohio State University, until noon, August 6, for furnishing the materials and performing the labor for the erection of a woman's dormitory at the Ohio State University, in accordance with the plans and specifications prepared by Wilbur T. Mills and F. Kenyon Hayden, architects associated, Columbus, on file in the office of the Auditor of State.

CONCORDIA, KAN.—Plans are being prepared for a chapel to be built at Nazareth convent at a cost of \$75,000.

CONNELLSVILLE, PA.—The Second National Bank, it is said, will erect a block on Brimstone corner. Cost, \$100,000. Address President.

COVINGTON, KY.—John R. Coppin, of Madison Avenue, it is stated, has been granted a permit to erect a seven-story concrete office and store building at Seventh and Madison Streets, estimated to cost \$80,000.

DALLAS, TEX.—Plans are being prepared, according to report, for a church to be built for the Ervay Street Methodist Church at a cost of \$40,000. Address Rev. Wesley D. Thompson.

DANVILLE, KY.—Plans have been prepared by Architect George W. Kramer, 1 Madison Avenue, New York, for a church building for the Christian congregation. Cost, \$40,000.

DAYTON, O.—Earl Russ, architect, Conover Building, has plans ready and will receive bids until July 25 for three-story memorial building, 120x170 feet, at the corner of First and St. Clair Streets, for the trustees of Montgomery County. Press brick, marble work, hard plaster, structural iron work, terra-cotta or exterior tile, gas and electric fixtures and plumbing. Cost, \$250,000.

Competitive plans are being prepared for a three-story modern training school building, 70x90 feet, on East Fifth Street, for the Board of Education. Cost, \$125,000.

DENVER, COL.—It is stated that a Masonic Temple is to be erected in Denver at a cost of about \$400,000.

The Benedict Warehouse and Transfer Co. is reported to have decided to erect an

eight-story concrete warehouse in Denver at a cost of \$175,000.

DES MOINES, IA.—F. C. Hubbell, it is said, will erect a six-story business block here, to cost about \$125,000.

The Enamel Concrete Company, Oren Ruffcorn, Secretary, and D. M. Johnson, President, will, it is said, erect a gigantic plant in Des Moines to cost about \$1,000,000.

Negotiations are on foot, it is said, looking towards the erection of a six-story building to be located on Walnut and Fourth Streets, at a cost of \$250,000. For particulars address W. W. Moore.

DULUTH, MINN.—The members of the Board of Trade are said to be considering improving the Board of Trade Building at a cost of \$100,000.

Plans have been drawn by Radcliff & Price for the new Bethel Hotel and home to be erected by the Bethel Society, of this city. The building to be six stories high and cost about \$100,000.

ELIZABETH, N. J.—The congregation of the Church of S.S. Peter and Paul will erect a new brick and stone edifice to cost \$50,000. Plans for the structure, it is said, have been prepared by Architect Herman Metzger, of Newark.

ELYRIA, O.—Plans are being prepared for the erection of a \$100,000 hospital by the Elyria Hospital Association.

EVANSVILLE, IND.—It is reported that a building permit has been issued for the new E. & T. H. depot to be erected here at a cost of \$125,000.

FAIRMONT, MD.—Baldwin & Pennigton, Professional Building, Baltimore, Md., have plans for a Masonic Temple and post-office at Fairmont. Five stories, 55x109 feet. Cost, \$100,000.

FALL RIVER, MASS.—The erection of a \$70,000 school at Spring and Canal Streets, it is reported, is contemplated.

FLINT, MICH.—A two-story school building will be erected by the Board of Education, according to report, to cost \$50,000. E. C. Van Leyen and E. A. Schilling, architects, Detroit, 40 Fort Street.

FLUSHING, L. I., N. Y.—A company is stated to have been formed with Geo. W. Pople, President, and J. H. Quinlan, Secretary, for the purpose of erecting a business building at Bway and Main Street.

FT. DODGE, IA.—Press reports state that a bequest of \$150,000 for a public building was left by the late Thomas Snell, of Bloomington, Ill.

FT. SLOCUM, N. Y.—It is stated that \$50,000 has been given to the Y. M. C. A. to erect a building at Ft. Slocum.

FORT SMITH, ARK.—Kansas City Southern Railway is reported to erect a depot and make other improvements in its facilities, expending between \$140,000 and \$150,000; A. F. Rust, resident engineer, Kansas City, Mo.

FORT WORTH, TEX.—According to press reports Colonel R. B. Spencer, of Dublin, Tex., is contemplating erecting a residence in this city to cost about \$35,000.

Press reports state that the Rock Island and Frisco railroads propose erecting a seventeen-story office building in this city to be used by both railroads.

GALVESTON, TEX.—A site has been secured by Frank P. Sargent, Comr.-Gen. of Immigration; A. B. Frye, Engr.-in-Charge of Public Buildings, and William Windqm,

of the Treasury, all of Washington, D. C., on which to erect Government immigration station at Galveston. Contracts will be awarded soon.

GARY, IND.—E. C. Shankland, of Chicago, Ill., is said to be preparing plans for a theater to be erected here by Chicago capitalists at a cost of \$200,000.

GOLDFIELD, NEV.—Plans have been prepared by Architect M. J. Curtis, of Reno, for the new court house in Esmeralda County, to be erected at a cost of \$100,000.

GREENVILLE, S. C.—Reports state that the Greenville Female College is inviting architects to present preliminary plans for an auditorium and rooms for fine arts department. Address E. C. James, President.

HATTIESBURG, MISS.—New Orleans & Northwestern Ry. Co. (M. L. Byers, Chief Engineer, M. W., St. Louis, Mo.), is said to be planning to build a \$125,000 depot here.

HOUSTON, TEX.—Architects D. H. Burnham & Co., Railway Exchange Building, Chicago, will have plans ready in about two weeks and then take figures on an office building to be built at Houston, for Miss Kate Scanlan of that city. It will be ten-story, 100x150 feet, for steel skeleton construction, have exterior of granite, pressed brick and terra-cotta, interior finish partly of mahogany, all the latest improvements, and is estimated to cost about \$500,000.

The Interstate Amusement Co. (Karl Hodlitzelle, President), it is reported, has accepted plans for a theater. Bids will be received soon. Estimated cost, \$100,000.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—Reports state that plans for the new \$100,000 Y. M. C. A. building have been approved, site purchased and bids will be advertised for in a short time.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.—Courtland Buckman is erecting his proposed five-story building at cost of \$65,000; ground floor to be occupied by Union Savings Bank; balance of building devoted to offices.

Directors of Atlantic National Bank have not decided on plans for new building mentioned recently; ten-story office building is contemplated. Edward W. Lane is President.

JOPLIN, MO.—The Joplin Theater Co. is reported incorporated with Claude Thornton, President, and O. S. Picher, Secretary, and a capital of \$100,000 for the purpose of erecting a theater.

KANKAKEE, ILL.—The County Board, it is stated, has under consideration the erection of a court house at a cost of \$225,000. Address Co. Aud.

KANSAS CITY, MO.—The Sisters of St. Joseph, it is reported, have announced that plans have been practically completed for the South Side College for girls, which will cost, including site, about \$200,000.

A site is reported to have been purchased on Walnut Street on which Dan Ricksecker intends erecting a seven-story business building.

Plans have been prepared for a fifteen-story office building to be built on Ninth and Grand Avenues by the trustees of the Grand Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church.

Reports state that W. J. Brinkmam, of Chicago, is preparing plans for a large Academy to be built at Kansas City. It will be three-story, 50x125 feet, of fireproof construction, with steel skeleton frame, have pressed brick and stone exterior, slate roof,

oak finish, steam heat, electric light, and cost \$80,000.

C. H. Shields, it is said, is having plans prepared by E. C. Faris for erection of office building; six stories; 24 feet wide; steel and concrete; Italian style of architecture; cost, \$82,000.

KNOXVILLE, TENN.—It is reported that bids will be received until August 1 by Richards, McCarty & Bulford, architects, The Ruggery, Columbus, O., for constructing a ten-story bank and office building, 32x145 feet, for the Knoxville Banking Co. Cost, about \$160,000.

LEXINGTON, KY.—Richards, McCarty & Bulford, Ruggery Building, Columbus, O., have prepared plans for a two-story church for the Hill Street M. E. congregation, Lexington. Cost, \$50,000.

Plans prepared by Architect H. L. Rowe for the new mining and engineering hall to be erected at the Kentucky State College have been accepted by the building committee. The wing will be two stories in height and cost approximately \$75,000.

LONG BEACH, L. I., N. Y.—Plans are being prepared for a hotel, to be erected, according to report, by Jason Waters, of Windsor Hotel, Atlantic City, N. J. Cost, \$1,000,000.

LORAIN, O.—Isaac Henecker is reported to have secured a site on which he intends erecting a \$60,000 business building.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.—Robt. March & Co., it is reported, intends erecting an eleven-story apartment house at 609 St. Olive Street to cost about \$100,000. Parkinson & Bergstrom are the architects.

P. W. Ehlers, Currier Building, is stated to have prepared plans for a brick high school to be erected in Inglewood at a cost of about \$50,000.

LOUISVILLE, KY.—The Leander Memorial congregation, at Cherokee road and Slaughter Avenue, decided to erect a new auditorium, to cost about \$50,000. Rev. S. H. Means, pastor.

Fred Erhart is stated to have had plans prepared for a brick and stone six-story apartment house, which he intends erecting on Eastern Parkway at a cost of \$60,000.

MARIETTA, O.—Architect W. A. Decker, Marietta, O., has plans for a business block, to cost \$80,000.

MAYFIELD, KY.—The General Association of Baptists of Kentucky, it is stated, has decided to erect a sanitarium to cost about \$200,000.

MAYVILLE, WIS.—Plans have been prepared by Architects Pillsbury & McCracken, Fond du Lac, for a residence for Paul Hustung. Cost, \$35,000.

MAYSVILLE, KY.—Richards, McCarty & Bulford, Ruggery Building, Columbus, O., are preparing plans for a six-story office and bank building for the First National Bank, Maysville. Cost, \$75,000.

MELROSE, MASS.—The Board of Aldermen has voted to appropriate \$75,000 to build a twelve-room addition to the present high school.

MEMPHIS, TENN.—Plans are being prepared by Architect B. C. Alsup, Randolph Building, for the three new schools to be erected in this city, at a cost of \$100,000.

Reports state that Alsup & Woods have completed plans and specifications for proposed edifice for the Central Methodist congregation. Structure will be 80x120 feet; seating capacity of auditorium, 900; seating

capacity of Sunday school, which will be situated in rear, 1,000; terra-cotta and brick; interior finished in ornamental plaster and hardwood; cost, \$85,000; Rev. William E. Thompson, pastor.

Alsop & Woods, Randolph Building, are reported to be preparing plans for a building which Saml. Mosby contemplates erecting at Monroe Avenue and S. Second Street at a cost of about \$80,000.

MERIDEN, CONN.—Reports state that the House has passed a bill appropriating \$90,000 for an armory in Meriden.

MESILLA PARK, N. M.—Press reports state that plans are being prepared by Architects Trost & Trost, of El Paso, Tex., for the new building of the New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts at Mesilla Park. The ultimate cost of the buildings to be erected will be over \$500,000. It is said that there will be thirteen buildings in the institution, as now outlined, to be built in a semi-circle with the administration building in the center.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Reports state that John Griffiths & Son, general contractors, Merchants' Loan & Trust Building, 135 Adams Street, Chicago, have let the steel work to the Modern Steel Structural Co., Waukesha, Wis., for constructing a theater and office building to be built at Third Street and Grand Avenue, Milwaukee, for Schlitz Brewing Co. It will have seven-teen stories, and cost \$1,500,000.

Press reports announce that competitive plans and specifications will be received until July 31, 1907, by the Board of Public Works, for a public natatorium to be erected on Richards and Center Streets. Address Chas. J. Poesch, Chairman.

MONTGOMERY, ALA.—Architect has not yet been chosen for buildings to be erected by Alabama Conference Female College. Several buildings are to be erected on site of 58½ acres, first constructed to be dormitory and main building, the latter to cost not less than \$100,000; correspondence with architects desired; J. M. Dannelly, agent; J. M. Mason, chairman building commission, Eufaula, Ala.

It is stated that the N. J. Bell's office building, recently mentioned, will be ten or twelve-story building; details to be given later; architects, Ausfeld & Blount.

MONTREAL, QUEBEC, CANADA.—A building permit has been granted Mark Workman for erection of a six-story building, on St. Catherine Street, near Phillips' Square. The new structure is estimated to cost \$125,000. The building will have a marble front.

NASHVILLE, TENN.—Reports state that plans are on foot looking towards the erection of a Methodist Hospital here to cost \$200,000. Address Samuel J. Keith.

NEWARK, N. J.—Plans are being prepared by Architect P. Charles, Union Building, and will receive bids for a twelve-story office building at southeast corner Clinton and Beaver Streets, for the Union Building Company, Union Building. Cost, \$400,000.

It is stated that the Lincoln School, which is to be erected on Richelieu Terrace, is to cost about \$80,000, according to plans prepared by Louis J. O'Rourke, Scheurer Building.

Reports state that plans of J. B. Warren, of Newark, N. J., submitted in a competition for the State I. O. O. F. orphanage, have been selected by the committee in charge.

NEW CASTLE, PA.—Helen L. Moseley, Clerk School Board, writes with regard to high school that architects are to present plans to the Board about the middle of this month.

NEW HAVEN, CONN.—It is reported that arrangements are being made by Fred. D. Grave to erect a \$60,000 residence.

Reports state that as yet no architect has been chosen to prepare plans for the library building to be erected on Campbell Avenue and Elm Street, West Haven. For particulars address Clarence L. Clark, of the Benedict-Pardee Co.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.—Plans have been prepared by Architect John Henry, Hennen Building, for two apartment buildings, one at Bienville and Dauphine Streets and the other at Dauphine Street. Cost, \$100,000.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Plans have been prepared for an office building at the southwest corner of Broadway and Forty-sixth Street by Architects Herts and Tallant, 113 East Nineteenth Street, for the Forty-sixth Street and Broadway Realty Company, 500 Fifth Avenue. Cost, \$100,000.

Plans have been filed for a twelve-story, 90x169 feet, apartment house, to be built for the Broadway and Cathedral Parkway Realty Co., at Broadway and 110th Street. It is to cost \$900,000. The architects are Rouse & Sloane, 11 East Forty-third Street.

Reports state that plans have been filed for enlarging the building of the Home for the Relief of Aged and Indigent Females at Amsterdam Avenue and 104th Street, by adding a four-story annex 63x100 feet at the corner of 103d Street. The addition will be of brick and stone and cost about \$100,000.

John M. Burke is stated to have given \$4,000,000 to the city with which to erect a home and make provisions for the relief of convalescents, the home to be known as the Winifred Masterson Burke Foundation, in honor of Mr. Burke's mother.

The Municipal Art Commission, on June 27, it is said, approved designs for the Harlem Hospital Training School for Nurses, to cost \$150,000, and designs for the Old Slip Police Station, to cost \$175,000.

A new store and office building will be erected at 2121-2127 Broadway for Theresa D. Browning, 16 Cooper Street, from plans and specifications by Israel & Harder, 31 West Thirty-first Street, architects. The building will be three stories high, measuring 92x144 feet, and will cost about \$100,000. It will be built of brick, stone, and iron, with composition roof, steam heat, electric light, and all modern appliances.

The property at the northeast corner of Canal and Sullivan Streets, recently acquired by A. M. Powell, 326 W. Twenty-second Street, will be improved by the erection of a business building, plans for which have been prepared by Architect Henri Fouchaux, 105 Hudson Street. It will be a ten-story building, measuring 60x95 feet, and cost about \$250,000; to be built of brick, stone and iron and have steam heat, electric light, elevators and all modern appliances.

The Arnold Real Estate Co., 409 W. 125th Street, has had plans prepared by Architect L. F. Weiher, 103 E. 125th Street, for three flat houses to be built on the south side of 96th Street, 205 feet west of West End Avenue, at an estimated cost of \$180,000.

Plans provide for six-story buildings, to have stone foundation, iron columns and beams, light brick front with limestone trimmings, composition roof, hardwood finish.

The A. C. & H. M. Hall Realty Company, 3078 Broadway, will build a new apartment house at the southeast corner of Broadway and 112th Street from plans by Architects Neville & Bagge, 215 W. 125th Street. Plans provide for a ten-story building, measuring 100x120 feet. It will be built of brick, stone and iron and have composition roof, hardwood finish and floors, steam heat, electric light, elevators, tile and mosaic work and the latest improvements and appliances in all lines.

Plans have been completed, it is said, by Architect Charles H. Schuman, Stewart Building, for a new bank to be erected at the northwest corner of Park and Tremont Streets for the Bronx Safe Deposit Company. It will be a six-story building, measuring 60x100 feet, and cost about \$120,000. The building will be constructed of brick, stone and iron, fireproof, and will be handsomely finished and decorated. It will have steam heat, electric light, elevators, etc.

Architects Neville & Bagge, 217 W. 135th Street, have made plans for a new flat building to be erected by the City Real Estate Co., 176 Broadway. It will be located at the northwest corner of 140th Street and Broadway, and plans provide for six-story building, to have light brick and limestone front, hardwood finish and floors, steam heat, electric light, bath room and laundry fixtures, tile and mosaic work. Cost, \$150,000.

Plans have been completed by Architects Reiley & Steinback for a ten-story elevator apartment house to be erected on Fort Washington Road running through to the new Lafayette Boulevard. The facade of the building will be of limestone and brick.

It is reported that the International Society of Hotel and Restaurant Employees is planning the erection of a clubhouse in this city to cost about \$200,000.

NORFOLK, VA.—The contract for the new Naval Y. M. C. A. building to be erected on Brooke Avenue and Boush Street, it is stated, has been awarded to E. Tatterson. The building will be a concrete structure with brick facing, and will be six stories high, and the cost as estimated will be \$230,000. Louis E. Jallade, of New York City, is the architect.

OAKLAND, CAL.—McCall & Wythe are said to be preparing plans for a four-story apartment house to be erected at Twelfth and Jefferson Streets.

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.—R. C. Burnham, of Chicago, Ill., is reported to have been engaged to prepare plans for the steel building which Heber P. Harter intends erecting at Main and Harvey Streets, at a cost of \$100,000.

The Baptists are said to be planning the erection of a hospital to cost \$100,000.

Plans are being prepared for the erection of a building to be used as a hotel. Cost, \$250,000. C. F. Colcord, of Oklahoma City, is interested.

It is said that plans are being prepared for a hotel on North Robinson Street, near Third Street, at a cost of \$75,000.

OMAHA, NEB.—Plans are being prepared, according to report, for an apartment house

at Twenty-fourth and Farnum Streets, to be 44x180 feet, and cost \$80,000.

Klaw & Erlanger, of New York, N. Y., are said to have decided to erect a \$100,000 theater here.

Plans have been prepared by Architect John Latenser, Bee Building, for the Good Shepherd Convent, to be built at Fortieth and Jones Streets. Cost, \$60,000.

Reports state that plans have been prepared by Architect John Latenser, Bee Building, for a court house in Douglas County, to cost \$1,000,000.

OTTAWA, CANADA.—Press reports state that thirty competitive designs from Canadian architects have been submitted for the new government departmental building.

OWENSBORO, KY.—J. C. Taylor is reported to be having plans prepared for a residence to be erected at an estimated cost of \$40,000.

PANA, ILL.—It has been voted to issue bonds to the amount of \$50,000 for the erection of a new high school building. F. A. Cutler, Clerk High School Board.

PATERSON, N. J.—It is said that plans have been prepared by Edwards & Rogers, Market and Main Streets, of Paterson, for the orphan asylum to be erected on Market Street. Cost, \$125,000. L. A. Piget, Chairman Buildings and Grounds Committee.

PEORIA, ILL.—It is stated that all bids recently received for erecting the Graham Hospital have been rejected, the plans are to be modified and new bids asked.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Plans are being prepared and bids will be received by Durang & Son, Twelfth and Chestnut Streets, for a church at Sixth and Tioga Streets for St. Veronica's R. C. congregation. Rev. John J. Donnelly is pastor. Cost, \$150,000.

The building of the Art Club at Broad near Walnut Street will be enlarged and remodeled from plans by Newman & Harris, architects. Plans call for building a three-story addition, measuring 80x50 feet, and for remodeling and redecorating the present structure. The addition will be built of brick and stone and the cost of the whole work will be about \$80,000.

Melody & Keating, builders, have the contract for, and are about to start work on, the erection of the large new church to be built on the west side of Broad, south of Ellsworth Street, for the congregation of St. Ritas. Geo. I. Lovatt is the architect, and plans provide for a one-story building, measuring 85x170 feet. It will be built of brick and stone, handsomely finished and decorated, and cost about \$150,000. Builders' contract includes construction work and material; seating, decorating, and fixtures will be let separately.

The Jewish Congregation of Michve Israel, who recently purchased the property at the southeast corner of Broad and York Streets, is contemplating the erection of a handsome new synagogue on the site. Competitive plans are being prepared by Architects Furness, Evans & Co., Newman & Harris, and others. The new building will be constructed of brick and stone, and will be elaborately finished and decorated.

The Finance Committee, it is reported, has approved the appropriation of \$250,000 for the erection of a Hospital for the Indigent.

Plans have been prepared by George Lovatt, 420 Walnut Street, for a church

parochial school and rectory, at Twentieth and Locust Streets, for St. Patrick's Roman Catholic congregation. Cost, \$200,000.

Milligan & Webber, 520 Walnut Street, are reported to be preparing plans for a four-story brick and stone flat to be erected at Thirty-fourth and Spring Garden Streets, by Jere L. Creese at a cost of about \$150,000, including site.

A library and museum building, two-story, 90x150 feet, will be erected at Twenty-second and Locust Streets, for the College of Physicians. Cope & Stewardson, architects, 320 Walnut Street, have plans.

It is reported that Brockie & Hastings, 38 Chestnut Street, have been commissioned to prepare plans for refacing the buildings of the University of Pennsylvania Hospital in Spruce Street, between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-sixth Streets, so that they will conform in appearance to the recently erected buildings of brick, with stone trimmings. The cost will be about \$300,000.

PHOENIX, ARIZ.—Carl Leonardt, H. W. Hellman Bldgs., Los Angeles, is stated to have secured the contract to erect a five-story loft and office building to be erected in Phoenix for John Noble at a cost of about \$195,000.

PITTSBURG, PA.—John McSorley, it is stated, has plans completed for a \$75,000 apartment house of fireproof to be erected at South Negley Avenue and Elmer Street, East End.

Architect John T. Comes, Washington National Bank Building, Pittsburg, has plans for a parochial church for the Roman Catholic congregation of St. Mary of the Mount. Cost, \$70,000.

PITTSBURG, KAN.—It is reported that bids will be received until July 24 by the Building Committee, Oscar Sharpe, Chairman, for erecting the First Baptist Church.

PITTSFIELD, MASS.—A site on Sumner Street, it is stated, has been selected for the armory to be erected for Company F, and plans for the building are to be prepared by J. W. Howes, of Holyoke.

PORTLAND, ORE.—Bids for proposed four-story hospital for the Portland Homeopathic and Dispensary Association will be asked for some time in July by the architects, Whidden & Lewis, Concord Building. It is possible that this action may be deferred until August. The hospital will be erected on the block to which East Second, East Third, Multnomah and Hassalo Streets are the boundaries. It will cost about \$100,000.

It is stated that Holzman Bros. propose erecting a six-story apartment house on Eleventh and Alder Streets to cost \$75,000.

The German Lutheran Synod, it is stated, have purchased five acres of land northwest of Irvington Park, where it is proposed to erect a theological seminary.

POTOSI, MO.—Bids are asked by County Court, Lewis A. Page, Presiding Judge, until July 27, for erection of a brick court house.

PULASKI, TENN.—County Court of Giles County has appropriated \$40,000 additional for erection of entirely new court house to replace structure recently burned, for which \$25,000 was appropriated in April. Total cost of building will be about \$75,000; W. P. Hart, Secretary Board of Commissioners.

RENO, NEV.—Architects Marshall & Fox, Chicago, Ill., have prepared plans and specifications for a large residence to be built in Reno for Senator Nixon. It will be a two-story building, of frame and plaster, with tile roof, and the interior will be handsomely finished in hardwood and provided with the latest improvements in all lines. Cost will be about \$50,000.

RICHMOND, VA.—The Board of Aldermen has authorized the Board of School Trustees to have plans and specifications prepared for a high school to cost \$350,000.

ROCKAWAY BEACH, L. I., N. Y.—A syndicate, headed by Thos. P. Lally, of Richmond Hill, it is stated, has purchased forty-five lots at Rockaway Park, on which it is proposed erecting an apartment hotel and making improvements to the site which will cost a total of about \$3,000,000.

SACRAMENTO, CAL.—It is reported that the directors of the Sacramento Hotel Co. (Arthur Miller, Secretary) has decided to erect a \$500,000 hotel.

ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA.—W. P. Bryan, Chairman Board of Control, Jacksonville, writes that bids will probably be called for in about sixty days for erecting two dormitory buildings for the Deaf and Blind Institute at St. Augustine; probable cost, \$70,000. Architects, Edwards & Walter, of Columbia, S. C.

ST. LOUIS, MO.—Bids are being prepared by Architects Mauran, Russell & Garden, 721 Olive Street, for a six-story mercantile building, 80x150 feet, at Broadway and Benton Streets, for the Condie Niele Glass Company, Nineteenth and Pine Streets. Cost, \$150,000.

Wm. B. Ittner has prepared plans for a manual training school; three stories; 128x157 feet; brick and stone; steam heat; cost, \$50,000.

It is said that plans have been prepared by H. F. Roach, 721 Olive Street, for a seven-story building to be erected at Tenth and Olive Streets by F. G. Wickham and others at a cost of \$150,000.

Press reports state that the Board of Education is having plans prepared by Wm. B. Ittner for a warehouse; three stories; 171x145 feet; brick and stone; asphalt floors and stairs; cost \$50,000.

Plans are being prepared by Mauran, Russell & Garden, 721 Olive Street, for a seven-story mercantile building to cost \$123,000 for L. Gordon, at 1204 Washington Avenue.

A plant, 135x309 feet, will be erected at Lafayette and Jefferson Avenues by the Compressed Air & Vacuum Machinery Co., John S. Thurman, President and General Manager. Cost, \$200,000.

Reports state that John I. Beggs is having plans prepared by Architects Barnett, Haynes & Barnett, Olive and Ninth Streets, for a residence to cost \$200,000.

It is stated that plans are being prepared for fireproofing the poor house at a cost of about \$90,000.

Barnett, Haynes & Barnett, Olive and Ninth Streets, are reported to have prepared plans for a three-story, 180x130 feet, apartment house which is to be erected at Mullanphy and Twenty-first Street by the Mullanphy Board at a cost of about \$100,000.

Mauran, Russell & Garden, architects, have let general contract to James Stewart

& Co., for constructing a sixteen-story bank and office building for the Liberty Realty Co. Cost, \$1,000,000.

The Holbrook-Blackwelder Realty Co., it is stated, is having plans prepared by H. F. Roach for a six-story mercantile building; 35x106 feet; brick and stone; reinforced concrete; cost, \$50,000.

Mauran, Russell & Garden, architects, are reported to have let general contract to the Murch Bros.' Construction Co., Odd Fellows' Bldg., for constructing a seven-story brick, steel and terra-cotta mercantile building, 60x150 feet, at Fifteenth and Washington Avenues, for the Misval Realty Co., Fourth and Pine Streets, at \$150,000.

Washington University Corporation has purchased site 187x200 feet on which to erect buildings; nine stories; slow combustion type; cost, \$350,000. Eames & Young have prepared plans and specifications and will superintend construction work.

Plans are being prepared, according to report, by Architect I. S. Taylor for the new municipal courts building to be erected on the block west of the City Hall. The new building, it is said, will be as large as the new City Hall and will cost from \$2,000,000 to \$3,000,000.

ST. PAUL, MINN.—The Young Women's Christian Association, Dr. J. MacLaren, 589 Endicott Arcade, Chairman, proposes to erect a \$100,000 association building on Fifth Street, near Washington Street, St. Paul. It probably will be of fireproof construction, three or four stories in height.

ST. PETER, MINN.—Reports state that L. A. Rosing and P. M. Ringdahl, members of the State Board of Control, have purchased a site for the tubercular ward at the State Hospital. Cost, \$65,000.

SALEM, MASS.—Press reports state that the city government has decided on plans by Architects Killam & Hopkins, of Boston, for the high school building to be erected here at a cost of \$350,000.

SALISBURY, N. C.—The Southern Railway Company, it is said, will erect a new office building here, to cost about \$100,000.

SAN ANGELO, TEX.—Press reports state that C. W. Hobbs, T. C. Wynne, R. A. Hall and W. A. Guthrie are organizing a company to erect opera house at a cost of \$60,000.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX.—The First Presbyterian Church congregation, of this city, is planning to erect a new edifice. It was decided to build a structure to cost \$75,000 and the work will begin at once.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—It is said that plans are being prepared for a building to be erected on the corner of O'Farrell and Stockton Streets, at a cost of \$275,000. Address Hyman Brothers Company.

SAVANNAH, GA.—The Screven House has been leased by Gad D. Bryan, Jr., for the purpose of erecting a structure 90x60 feet, at a cost of \$100,000.

SEATTLE, WASH.—The Seneca Land Co., it is stated, intends erecting on Madison Street and Summit Avenue a nine-story apartment house to cost about \$700,000.

Building permit has been granted to the Trustee Company, of this city, for the erection of the eight-story Central Building to be erected at Third Avenue, Marion and Columbia Streets, at an estimated cost of

\$550,000. The facade of the building to be of granite with terra-cotta facing.

SILVERTON, COL.—The City Council has secured a site at Fourteenth and Greene Streets and will erect a City Hall at a cost of \$50,000.

SHELBYVILLE, IND.—The First Church of Christ has incorporated to build and own a new church in this city. Edward N. Tull, Harry S. Downey and M. M. Maxwell, directors.

SPOKANE, WASH.—Plans are being prepared, according to report, for the erection of a six-story building, 300x142 feet, on Main Avenue, near Market Street. Cost, \$400,000.

It is stated that bids are being received to erect a reinforced concrete block at Post and Sprague Streets for Col. Peyton, according to plans prepared by Sweat & Wetzel.

A. M. Marshall, president of the Marshall-Wells Hardware Company, of Duluth, Minn., announced that he has bought a site for \$110,000 on Main Avenue, near Market Street, where a six-story reinforced concrete structure, 300x142 feet, with a full basement, costing \$400,000, will be erected. Work on the structure is to begin next fall.

SPRINGFIELD, MO.—The St. Louis & San Francisco R. R. Co. has decided to expend \$5,000,000 in erecting complete car and locomotive shops instead of \$1,500,000, as at first contemplated. It is stated that bids are being received for erection of proposed structures, requiring about 3,000 tons of steel iron framework. Arnold Co., Chicago, Ill., are architects. J. F. Hinkley, St. Louis, Mo., is Chief Engineer.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—Reports state that the plans for the new building for Division 6, Ancient Order of Hibernians, are likely to be completed shortly. It is proposed to erect a five-story building of buff brick and granite construction, the cost of which is estimated at \$50,000.

STOCKTON, CAL.—The Stockton Investment Co., it is stated, intends erecting a tourists' hotel to cost about \$500,000.

TACOMA, WASH.—G. W. Bullard, Provident Building, has prepared plans for a seven-story warehouse at C and Commerce Streets for the Hunt & Mottet Company, at a cost of about \$100,000.

TERRE HAUTE, IND.—Reports state that plans have been prepared by Architect W. W. Floyd, McKean Block, for a residence for Bruce Bement at South Center and Walnut Streets. Cost, \$50,000.

TEXARKANA, ARK.—The Hugh McLennan Company, general contractors, 1241 First National Bank Building, Chicago, is taking figures on a bank and office building to be built at Texarkana. It will be five-story, 150x150 feet, of fireproof reinforced concrete construction, have pressed brick and terra-cotta exterior, hardwood finish, steam heat, marble corridors, iron and plate glass store front, Turkish bath equipment, and all the latest improvements.

TOLEDO, O.—It is reported that plans will be prepared by Architect D. L. Stine, 406 The Valentine, for a district high school to be known as the West Side High School. It will probably cost about \$175,000.

Architects Bacon and Huber, Spitzer Building, have been employed to prepare

plans for a school building for the Lucas County Children's Home at Miami, the Lucas County Commissioners, Toledo, O., being in charge. The building will be two stories high, 64x130 feet, and is estimated to cost \$40,000.

Architect W. R. Dowling, Toledo, O., has prepared plans for a new parish building for the Lady of the Rosary Church, Detroit, Mich. Plans are also prepared for remodeling the church of the same congregation, the total cost of both improvements being \$50,000.

Architects H. W. Wachter, Nasby Building, has been employed to prepare plans for the new Young Women's Christian Association Building which will be erected at a cost of \$125,000. All the latest ideas in association work are to be incorporated in the building.

TRENTON, N. J.—Plans for the erection of a building in this city to be used for the State officers of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics and the Trenton Councils of the order are under consideration. It is the intention to erect a structure to cost about \$100,000.

UNIONTOWN, PA.—Architect J. C. Fulton, Uniontown, Pa., is taking bids on a City Hall. Cost, \$50,000. Address Mayor.

VIRGINIA BEACH, VA.—A hotel will be built, according to report, by the Princess Anne Investment Company, at a cost of \$200,000.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—George Whittell, of California, it is said, has commissioned Hornblower & Marshall, architects, 1516 H Street N. W., to prepare plans and specifications for a dwelling with all modern conveniences to be erected on Dupont circle at cost of about \$30,000.

WATERLOO, IA.—The Walnut Street Baptist Church has had plans for a brick church, 98x140, prepared by Clinton Shockley, architect, of Waterloo. Stone foundation, pressed brick, Bedford stone, slate roof, galvanized iron cornice, stained glass, hard plaster, steam heat, hardwood flooring, boilers, cementing, decorating, electric light, gas fixtures, hollow tile, iron beams, and stairs, plumbing, seatings for 1,500, etc. Cost, \$40,000. The foundation will be put in this fall and the superstructure will be let January 1.

WEBB CITY, MO.—The Methodists are said to be contemplating the erection of a \$100,000 edifice.

WELLESLEY, MASS.—The \$125,000 required in order to secure a Carnegie Library for Wellesley College, it is reported, has been raised.

WICHITA, KAN.—Reports state that the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company will spend \$200,000 for erecting a passenger station. J. E. Hurley is general manager, Topeka.

WILLIAMSBURG, VA.—A \$100,000 female seminary will be erected here by the Board of Education of the Norfolk Presbytery.

Mayor Wilson in his message to the Council, it is stated, recommended the erection of a new City Hall.

WORCESTER, MASS.—Reports state that plans are on foot looking towards the erection of an addition to the Worcester Armory to provide accommodations for the new equipment of Battery B.

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PROPOSALS.

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 25th 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)

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 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., 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 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)

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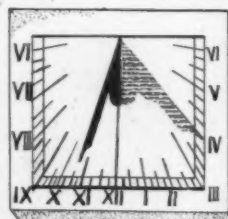
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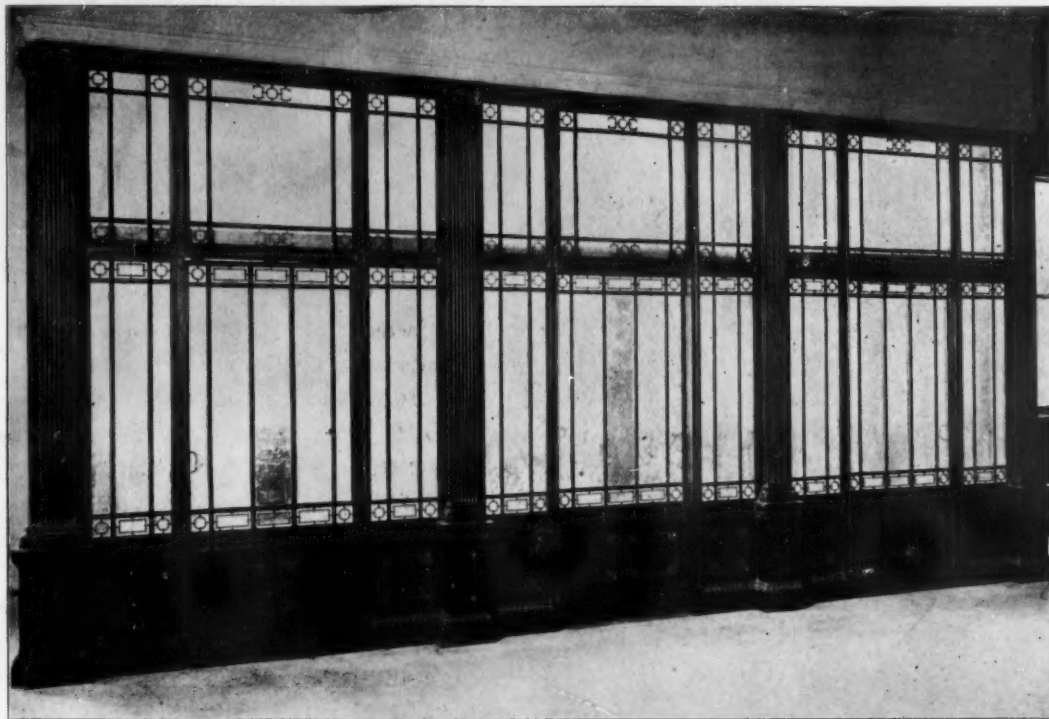
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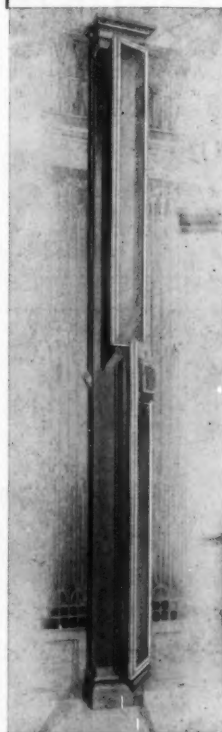
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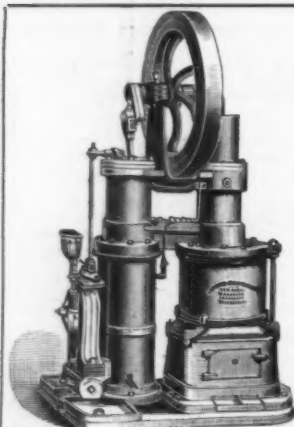


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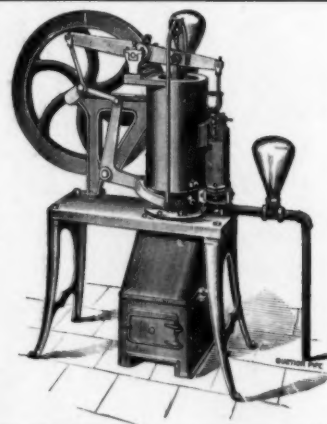
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