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EDITORIAL SUMMARY.....Pages 57-58

The Architect's Interest in "Swollen Fortunes"—The Degradation of New York Architecture—The Sign-painter the Most Active Enemy of the Artist Architect—The Long Vacation and the Demand for More Court-room—The New Member of the New York Art Commission.

ITALIAN CITIES.—XX: SIENA—III..... 59

COST OF MAINTAINING ENGLISH SHOW-PLACES..... 62

SUNDIAL FOR PRINCETON UNIVERSITY..... 63

NOTES AND CLIPPINGS..... 64

SOCIETIES, PERSONAL MENTION, BUILDING NEWS, ETC.

PLATES:

S. Giovanni, or the Baptistery, Siena—Sienese Palaces—The Palazzo Tolomei, Siena—Pilasters in the Academy of Fine Arts, Siena—House and Studio of Mrs. Mary Lawrence, Springfield, Ill.—House of G. E. McCague, Esq., Sewickley, Pa.

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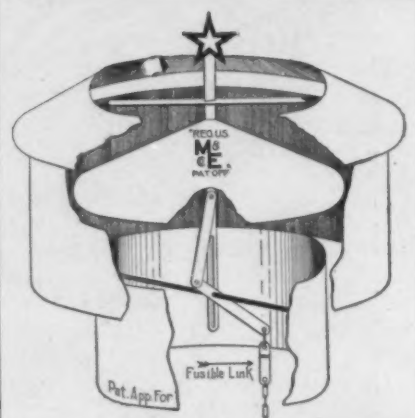
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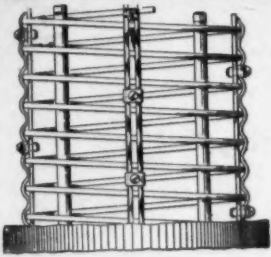
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Alphabetical List of Advertisers

A	F	L	Society of Beaux-Arts Architectsvii
Alsen Cement.....xvii	Fisher Co., Robert C.....ii	Lane John.....ix	Standard Building Construction Co.....ii
American Concrete Steel Co.....iii	French & Co., Samuel H.....xiv	Lawrence Cement Co.....xviii	Standard Plastic Relief Co.....xvi
American School of Correspondence.....vi	Frink, I. P.....xiv	Loomis-Manning Filter Co.....xiv	Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co.....xvi
American Luxfer Prism Co.....vi		Lufkin Rule Co.....xvii	Stanley Works.....xiv
American Mason Safety Treat Co.....xiv	G	M	T
American Radiator Co. (e.o.w.).....iii	Genasco Roofing Co. (e.o.w.).....xii	Merchant & Evans Co.....ii	Taylor, J. W.....vii
American Sheet & Tin Plate Co. (o.a.m.).....xiv	George Washington University.....vii	Mittineague Paper Co. (e.o.w.).....v	Thorn Co., J. S. (e.o.w.).....xviii
American System of Concrete Reinforcing.....(e.o.w.) iii	Globe Ventilator Co.....xvii	Mullins Co., The W. H.....vii	Thorp Fireproof Door Co. (e.o.w.).....xii
Art Metal Construction Co.....xvii	Gorham Mfg. Co. (o.a.m.).....xviii	N	Troy Laundry Machinery Co.....xviii
Associated Expanded Metal Co. (o.a.m.).....x	Gurney Heater Mfg. Co.....xviii	National Fireproofing Co. (e.o.w.).....x	Trussed Concrete Steel Co.....vii
Atlas Engine Works.....ii	H	National Lead Co.....vi	U
Atlas Portland Cement Co.....xxi	Hartmann Bros. Mfg. Co.....iii	Neuchatel Asphalt Co.....xii	Unit Concrete Steel Co.....
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Barney, John M.....xiv	Higgins, Chas. M. & Co.....xvii	Northwestern Terra Cotta Co. (e.o.w.).....xv	U. S. Mineral Wool Co.....xiv
Bedford Quarries Co.....iv	I	Norwall Mfg. Co. (e.o.w.).....xiv	Universal Portland Cement Co.....xviii
Berger Mfg. Co.....xv	Information Bureau of Tile Industry.....v	O	University of Illinois.....vii
Bart Mfg. Co. (e.o.w.).....xiii	J	Okonite Co. (Ltd.) (e.o.w.).....xvii	University of Michigan.....vii
C	Jackson Co., Wm. H.....xviii	Otis Elevator Co.....ii	University of Pennsylvania.....vii
Campbell, Walter M.....vii	Jenkins Bros.....xii	P	V
Cardinell-Vincent Co.....xvii	Jones, T. W. (e.o.w.).....xiv	Peerless Rubber Mfg. Co. (o.a.m.).....xvii	Vaile & Young.....xviii
Chappell Furnace Co. (e.o.w.).....vii	K	Pennsylvania Rubber Co.....xi	Voigtmann & Co. (o.a.m.).....x
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Corrugated Concrete Pile Co.....ix		Rider Ericsson Engine Co.....xvi	Washington University.....vii
Cutler Mfg. Co.....ix		S	Winslow Bros. Co., The.....xv
D		St. Louis Portland Cement Co.....xviii	Winslow Co., E. J.....v
Deane, E. Eldon.....vii		Samson Cordage Works. (e.o.w.).....xii	Wirt, F. B.....vii
Dixon Crucible Co., Jos.....xii		Sandusky Portland Cement Co.....v	Wolf Mfg. Co. (o.a.m.).....xv
E		Smith Co., H. B. (e.o.w.).....xvi	Y
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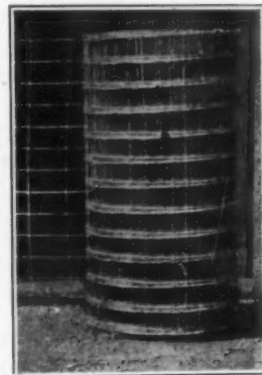
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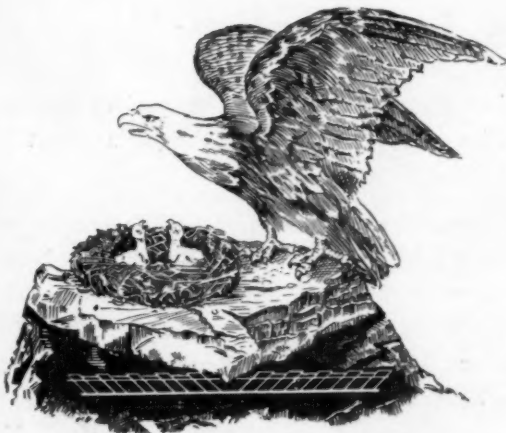
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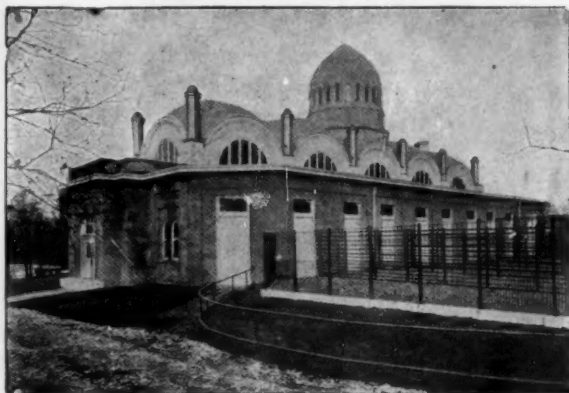
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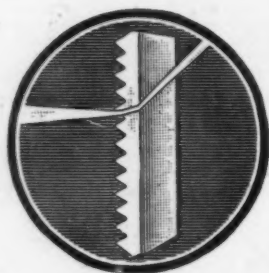
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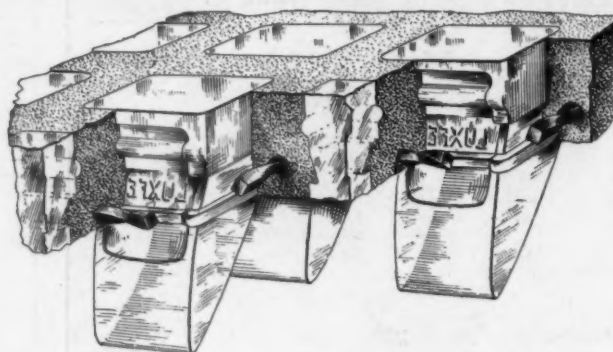
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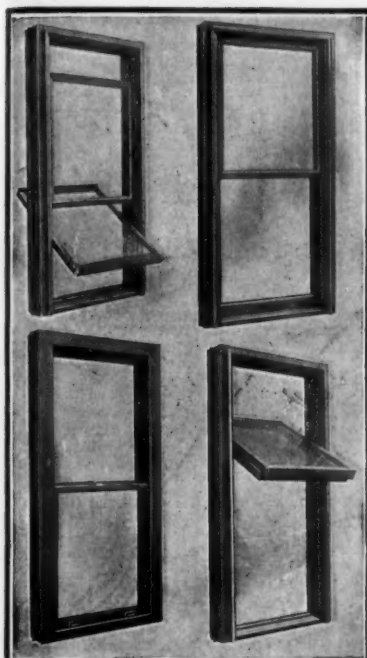
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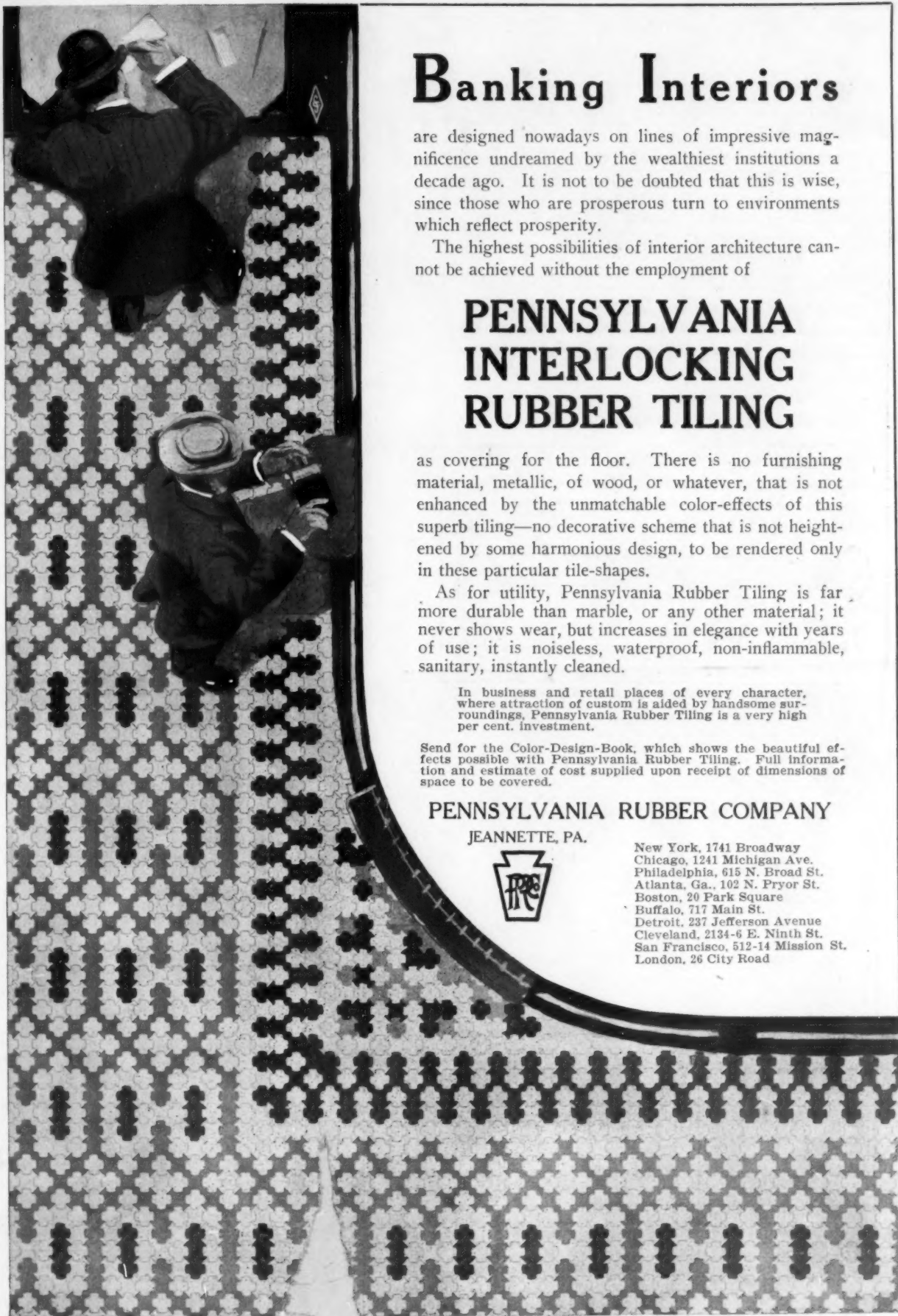
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The American Architect and Building News.

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CONTENTS

SUMMARY:

The Architect's Interest in "Swollen Fortunes"—The
Degradation of New York Architecture—The Sign-
painter the most active Enemy of the Artist Architect
—The Long Vacation and the Demand for More
Court-rooms—The New Member of the New York
Art Commission. 57-58

ITALIAN CITIES.—XX: SIENA.—III. 59

COST OF MAINTAINING ENGLISH SHOW-PLACES . . . 62

SUNDIAL FOR PRINCETON UNIVERSITY . . . 63

ILLUSTRATIONS: 64

S. Giovanni, or the Baptistry, Siena—Sienese Palaces—
The Palazzo Tolomei, Siena—Pilasters in the Academy
of Fine Arts, Siena—House and Studio of Mrs. Mary
Lawrence, Springfield, Ill.: Three Plates—House of
G. E. McCague, Esq., Sewickley, Pa.

Additional: Entrance to Leon Mandel Hall: Chicago
University, Chicago, Ill.

NOTES AND CLIPPINGS . . . 64

IN spite of the fact that the average income of architects—of those at the top as well as of those at the bottom—is drawn from the pockets of men who are not classed among the owners of great wealth, every architect who is an artist has a very real interest in the continued gathering, holding and dispensing of "swollen fortunes," as they are called just now. The astounding amount of building undertakings, executed in the main in interesting fashion, if not always evidencing the highest skill in the arts of design, which the last dozen years have witnessed in this country, is not due to the high training of the architects, but merely to the opportunities that have been forced upon them, opportunities that were not within the reach of those who were architects to their fathers and grandfathers, and these opportunities are due to nothing so much as to the existence of swollen fortunes and the lesson only recently learned that really great undertakings can only be accomplished by combining financial resources and entrusting their handling to men of purpose and understanding. But it is not our purpose or our province to invade the field of economic discussion, though we wish it were, as there are many things we would like to say that might help to bring the people back to the understanding that, in spite of the assertions of many self-seeking politicians, the American business-man is not a scoundrel and pirate, and that if he has now a "swollen fortune" he gained it, in nine cases out of ten, by practising the methods of mercantile life in accordance with the ordinary laws of trade that have been honored in every country for ages.

WHAT we did set out to say is that, just as New York is the largest city in the country, so is it, architecturally speaking, the most degraded, and that its

condition is not more shameful than it is due to the wielders of these same swollen fortunes. The proof? No, it isn't to be looked for in the expensive dwellings on Fifth Avenue and adjacent side streets; it is not to be discovered in the churches, the hotels, or the costly apartment-houses, but it is to be seen clearly in such urban oases as the great stores of John Wanamaker, Tiffany, Altman, Macy; in the buildings of the great insurance companies and in the modern type of one-story bank buildings, all of which buildings, though the very purpose of their being is trade and increase of gain, have essentially escaped the desecrating touch of the sign-writer, as the members of the honorable guild of sign-painters used to be called. A trip down Broadway in an open trolley-car or a turn about the lower end of the city in a "sight-seeing" vehicle will quickly convince any man who has eyesight and reasonable intelligence that the assumption that the American is a creature of artistic perception is untenable, and that the men who have paid for the buildings he endeavors to see are plain fools.

EVEN if, in these days of pneumatic and electric tools, intricate carved mouldings can be run off by the mile inexpensively, even if all sorts of prettinesses can be found ready-made in the terra-cotta makers' yards, is there the least reason why these and similar architectural attributes should be incorporated in buildings at the owners' cost, only to be instantly blotted out by the sign-boards of that owner's tenants? The really sane improver of property in urban commercial districts would order his architect to provide absolutely plain walls and equally plain window openings, backgrounds quite good enough for tenants who will listen to the siren song of the sign-painter. If he is a man of ordinary means and takes any other course, he challenges his own right to be called a good man of business. But if he is the possessor of a swollen fortune he can say to his architect: "Give me all the art you can, for I shall enjoy it and not mistreat your work, as I can use all of my building myself, sha'n't have to have any tenants, and can bite my thumb at the sign-painter." In short, the sign-painter is the most pernicious and active enemy that urban architecture has to contend with in these modern days. Macauley's New Zealander, when he comes to consider the deserted skyscraper, will perhaps decide that the reason why American architects so lavished architectural treatment on the three or four upper stories—where it evidently could not be seen and enjoyed from the street—must have been that they perceived that these upper heights were the only portions of a façade at all likely to escape the effacing hand of the sign-writer.

THE very first step on the road towards a "city beautiful" should be the abating of the sign nuisance, and since the nuisance has grown to such proportions, and has such universal extension, it can easily be dealt with through a general law or ordinance which, having universal application, would be likely to meet less opposition than an attempt to abate individual flagrant assaults on the public sense of artistic decency and pro-

priety. What is needed, at the very least, is a law compelling tenants to confine their signs to the positions and spaces that the architect, in designing the building, has provided for such announcements, that is to friezes, panels and plain wall surfaces unbroken by architectural mouldings or features. Better still would be a law confining signs to the surfaces of the window-panes, for here, less than elsewhere, can they do injustice to the architectural treatment, for the designer has always known from the start that the general effect of his façade was going to be affected by these same lettered window-signs, by the color of the window-shades, by the form and color of the curtains, by the character, shape and color of the goods displayed in them, and by the varying reflections due to the shape and color of buildings across the way, and the changes of lighting due to the position of the sun. To transfer all signs to the surface of the windows could not make the effect materially worse than it is, while it would immensely improve the general aspect of a city. Our quarrel is not with sky-signs or the huge embellishments of bare party-walls—indeed we are rather grateful for the latter—nor with the ugly electric signs, whose offensiveness by daylight we can partly forgive because of their occasional real beauty at night. What we do reprehend is the sign-board proper, of every size, shape and color, tilted at any and all angles, and stuck anywhere and anyhow all over the façades of mercantile buildings.

THE Pennsylvania newspapers have published recently the names of nine men once more or less willing tools of Senator Quay's in the operations of his political machine, showing how four of them have committed suicide while the others have died under the strain and heartbreak of a deserved public disgrace. One cannot help wondering whether in the course of a very few years the same newspapers will not publish a similar necrology in which appear the names of more or less of the men who have just been recommended for indictment and criminal prosecution by the Commission which has been conducting an examination into the frauds that attended the building of the Pennsylvania Capitol. The Commission seems to have been caught by the fancy for presenting only thirteen names—apparently one for each million of dollars spent on the building—though it is said that there are eighteen subordinate officials who may also be proceeded against. In addition to criminal suits, the report is said to recommend the bringing of civil suits against the two general contractors—for the building proper and for the furnishing—the sub-contractor for the metallic furniture, the architect, their several bondsmen and some others. We confess to not understanding the non-inclusion in the list of the name of ex-Governor Pennypacker, the relative, friend and admirer of Senator Quay, the bombastic eulogist of the building and its designer, the affirmer of the perfect rectitude of everybody that has had part in the undertaking. We understand that the report declares that on "the goods sold to the State" by Sanderson and the metallic furnishing contractor, a net profit to the vendors of \$4,860,349 has been seemingly proved, and we infer that this large sum will

be enhanced by the graft that was procured by other parties and in other ways.

IN connection with the constant demand in this country for new court-houses and more court-rooms, demands which architects are, of course, charmed to satisfy, we took occasion recently to direct attention to the great injustice that is done to criminals and the business public at large through the closing of the courts for the "long vacation," an institution, quite foreign to American theories and principles of fair-play, which might better have been left behind in England with the barrister's horse-hair wig rather than brought to this country to vex us. Even in England the institution does not satisfy the public wholly, and a recent Order in Council has moved the date of beginning the "long vacation" from August 13 to August 1, so that it may synchronize better with the season of dull business and the vacation period of other men. But, in this country at least, we think the closing of the courts and the total suspension of legal redress is a great wrong, and that as Crime never sleeps, so Justice should be no less wakeful. The phenomenal success that has attended the opening of a night police-court in New York City should be held to demonstrate at once the undesirability of having courts closed and the fact that our court-houses and court-rooms can do much more service than they are called on to render under existing practices.

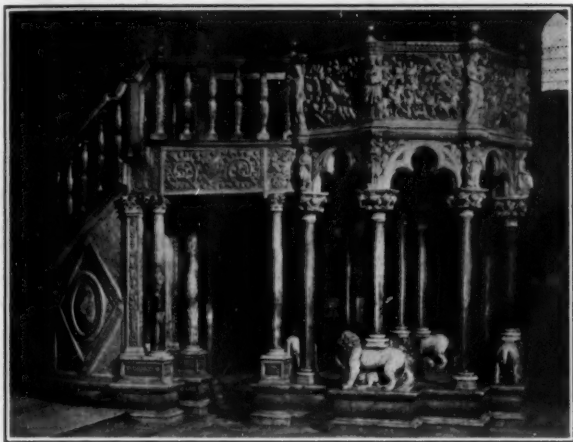
AS at the election in November the office of District Attorney for Suffolk County, Mass., is to be filled, Boston papers are giving much attention to the doings of the fantastic individual who is the incumbent of the office at present, and also to the pleas and promises of those who are to contest the election with him. In a published letter of one of these aspirants, Mr. C. W. Rowley, we are interested to note that a strong point is made of the iniquity of the "long vacation" as it operates in Massachusetts, where it extends over "about three and one-half months in summer," to say nothing of Christmas and Easter recesses. Mr. Rowley shows that the courts sit only five hours per day on five days each week, and, although his comparison of a judge's 875 hours of courtroom work compared with the 2,400 hours' work of most business men is mere demagoguery, since judges work long hours out of court, and even during vacation, his figures serve to show that court-rooms are vacant and unused an undesirable length of time; and his promise to endeavor to save the city \$100,000, if elected, by reforming the sittings of the court might easily have been made to apply to a much larger saving, since Boston is on the point of spending largely for the sake of procuring more court-rooms through the enlargement of the court-house for Suffolk County. The long vacation is a commercial and economical waste that demands instant abating.

ON the recommendation of the Fine Arts Federation, Mr. Arnold W. Brunner has been appointed to fill the place in the New York Municipal Art Commission vacated by Mr. Walter Cook, now become the Mayor's architectural personal adviser. The community gains by each of these important changes.

Italian Cities—XX

Siena—III

IN 1266 Niccolo and Giovanni Pisano were entrusted with the execution of a marble pulpit, and their skill has wrought a real chef-d'œuvre. The pulpit, octagonal in plan, is carried by nine columns, four of which rest upon the backs of lions and lionesses, each shaft being crowned by a differing capital of great beauty. The arch which connects these capitals two by two is trefoiled. Above the arches comes a wide frieze decorated



THE PULPIT, SIENA CATHEDRAL.

in bas-relief with carvings that have a lifelike intensity of expression that is quite without parallel. There are seven of these carved panels, representing the Birth of Christ, the Epiphany, the Presentation in the Temple, the Flight into Egypt, the Slaughter of the Innocents, the Crucifixion, and the Last Judgment. The scene of the Crucifixion is treated with breadth and yet with painstaking heed to verity; the most confirmed idealism is united with care for exactitude, but the realistic detail does not detract from the elevating impression roused by the whole. At one side, the Mother of Christ has swooned away, and with the body of the Savior incarnates the grief of the world; upon the other, the Jews are insulting their agonizing victim, just as the Evangel relates. The almost countless personages who animate these bas-reliefs stand out so sharply one from another, the different planes are so happily indicated, that admiration and applause are excited in the presence of a



BAS-BELIEF ON THE PULPIT, SIENA CATHEDRAL.

work whose details reveal such infinite and scrupulous painstaking. Riccio designed the staircase leading to the pulpit. Charming balusters, delicately carved, support the hand-rail, and the curved supporting wall of marble slabs is decorated with foliage of exquisite delicacy wrought with highest skill.

The Chapel of S. Giovanni owes its name to the slender statue of the Precursor, by Donatello, which makes tangible all the mastery of the grand Florentine. The stalls in the choir are held to be the most perfect of their kind, as are those at Monte Oliveto Maggiore, which lies some thirty kilometers distant from Siena, where Fra Giovanni di Verona manifested in very much the same way the inexhaustibleness of his creative fancy. Through a



DETAIL OF THE PULPIT, SIENA CATHEDRAL.

door which opens on one of the aisles we enter the "libreria," so called because of the ancient illuminated antiphonaries that are stored there. On its walls Pinturicchio painted scenes from the life of Pius II., with a *brio*, a distinction, a coloration, which have never since been surpassed. On seeing these tones, so brilliant and so fresh, one would never guess that four centuries had passed away since the artist's brush brought them into being. But the especial peculiarity of the Cathedral of Siena is, beyond dispute, its pavement.¹ The oldest of the artisans who worked on this pavement simply traced on the marble a sort of "graffiti"; their successors used marbles of different colors, as if they were working in marquetry; still others later improved and perfected this process, and at length Domenico Beccafumi, by a rational employment of marbles and their perfect grading, transformed his designs into veritable pictures. Employed in 1517 to complete the pavement, he worked upon it until his death. His two

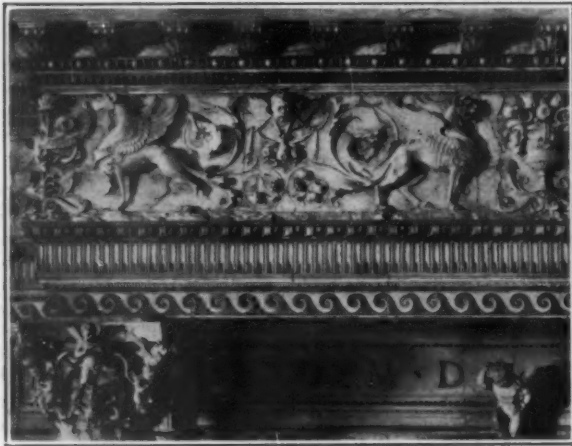


BAS-BELIEF ON THE FONT IN S. GIOVANNI, SIENA.

large compositions, "Moses Making the Tables of the Law," and the "Sacrifice of Abraham," with their surrounding borders, prove his possession of a rare science in grouping and composition: there is no confusion or crowding, no overabundance of person-

¹See "American Architect" for November 10, 1906.

ages or exaggeration of movement. He introduces only the actors who are essential to his drama. In each episode the action is indicated by the appropriate gesture. Everything is simple and well-balanced. Like the Florentine masters of the previous century, Beccafumi understood the simple poetry of the Bible and knew how to translate it. About the "Sacrifice of Abraham" he

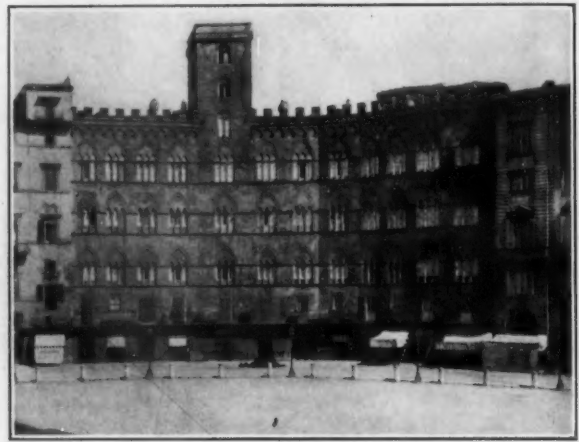


DETAIL FROM THE HIGH-ALTAR, CHURCH OF FONTEGIUSTA, SIENA.

represented the exodus of the Hebrews, a long, tumultuous procession, altogether pagan in movement and force, so that one quite feels as if in presence of a Greek theme declaring the glorification of the joy of living.

The Palazzo Pubblico, or Palace of the Republic, dates to the end of the thirteenth and beginning of the fourteenth century. The first stone of the Tower of the Mangia was laid in 1325. Although somewhat altered during the passage of the centuries

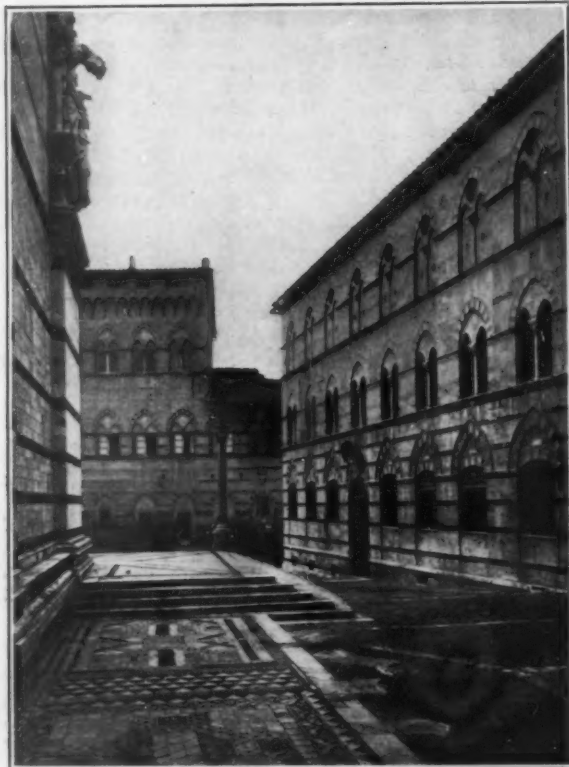
most joyous hours of the Republic. Like the rest of the Palace, the tower is of brick, only its crowning portion, which rises vase-like upwards, is of stone. Just below stands an elegant chapel built in fulfillment of a common vow made during the pestilence; it shelters a fresco by Sodoma. Here, every day, mass is said and the workmen and the occupants of the surrounding houses



THE PALAZZO SANSEPOLI, SIENA.

without abandoning their work or leaving home can in a measure hear and join in the celebration; and at the moment of elevating the Host a trumpet is sounded to give notice of the fact.

The interior of the Palace, the seat of civic life, reveals the most notable frescos in all the history of Sienese art. Upon them labored the most celebrated artists: in the hall of the Mappamondo, Simone Martini painted a Virgin under a great baldachino, borne by eight of the Apostles. Historic symbolism,



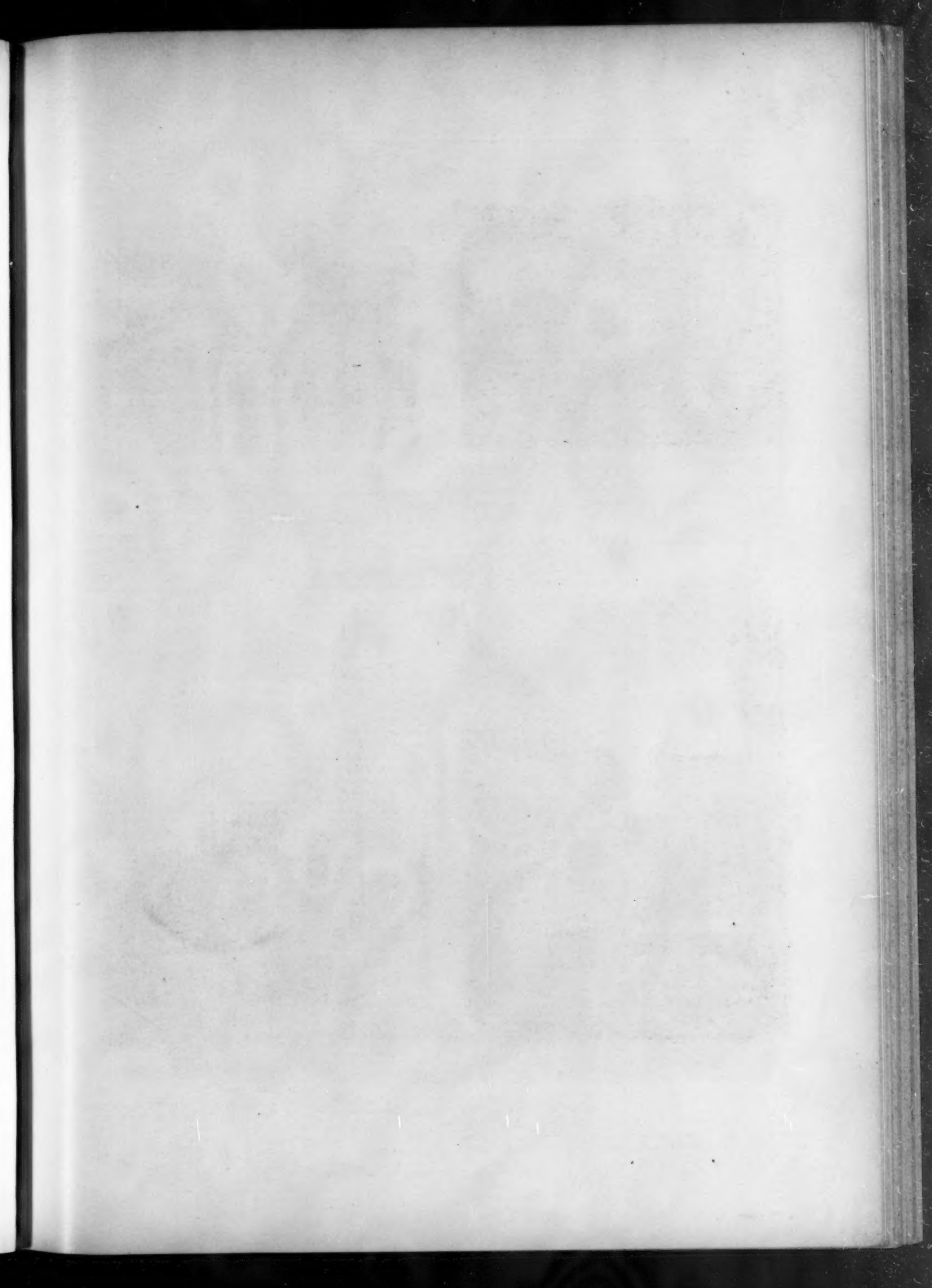
THE ARCHIEPISCOPAL PALACE, SIENA.

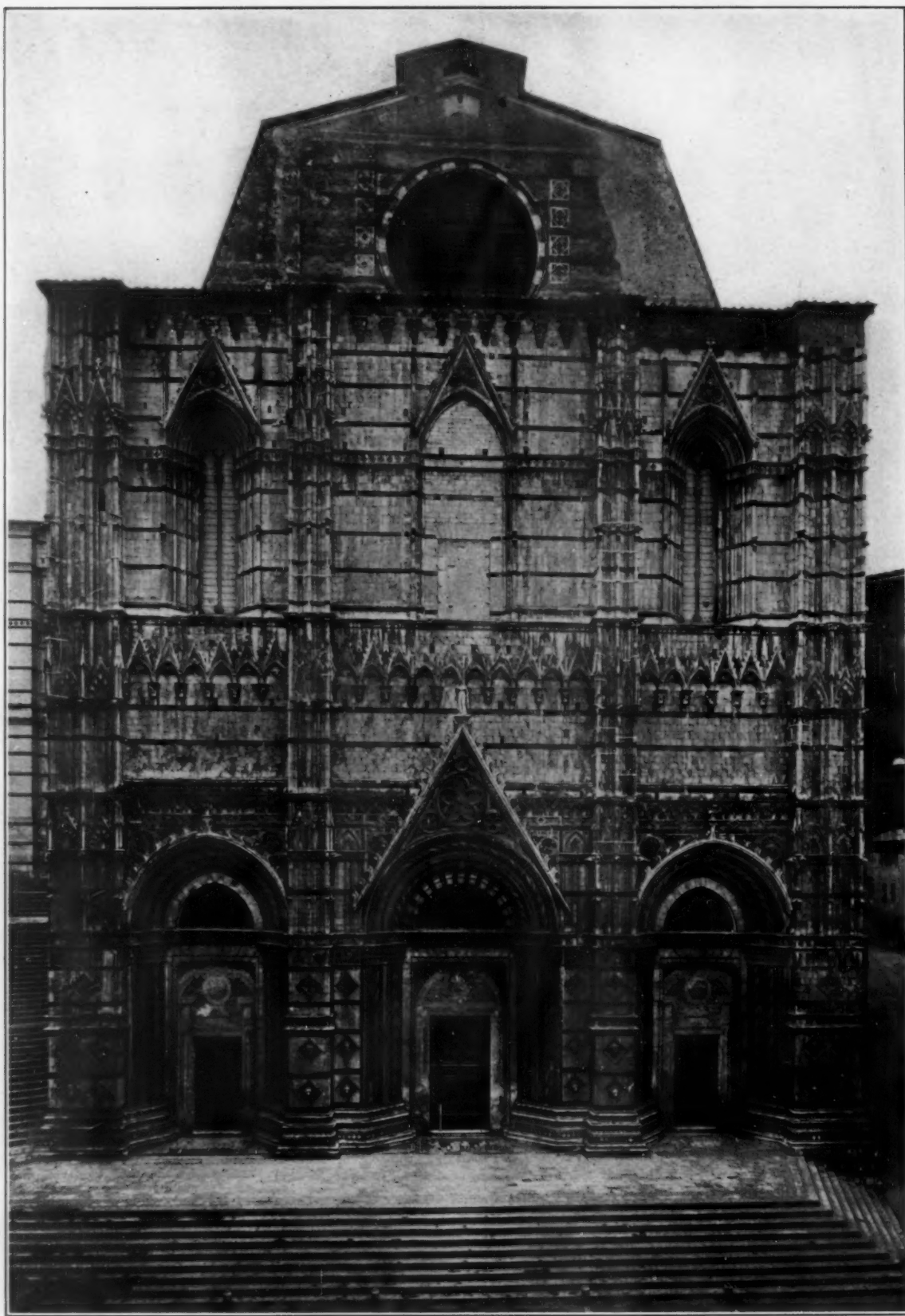
which have allowed the disappearance of sundry Gothic details, it remains, with the Cathedral, the most complete monument of the mediaeval city. It consists of three stories and its façade is cut by two rows of pointed windows divided into three by slender colonnettes. At one of the corners rises the Mangia tower that bears aloft the bell that sounded the most sinister as it did the



THE PALAZZO PUBBLICO, SIENA.

too, has free play. One sees here the ancient and the new law, corresponding doubtless as closely to the transformations in the politics of the city as to the New and the Old Testaments. At one side, the work of the same artist, is to be seen the famous portrait of Guidoriccio da Fogliano, in which the painter surpassed himself. The frescos in the Hall of the Nine are by Am-



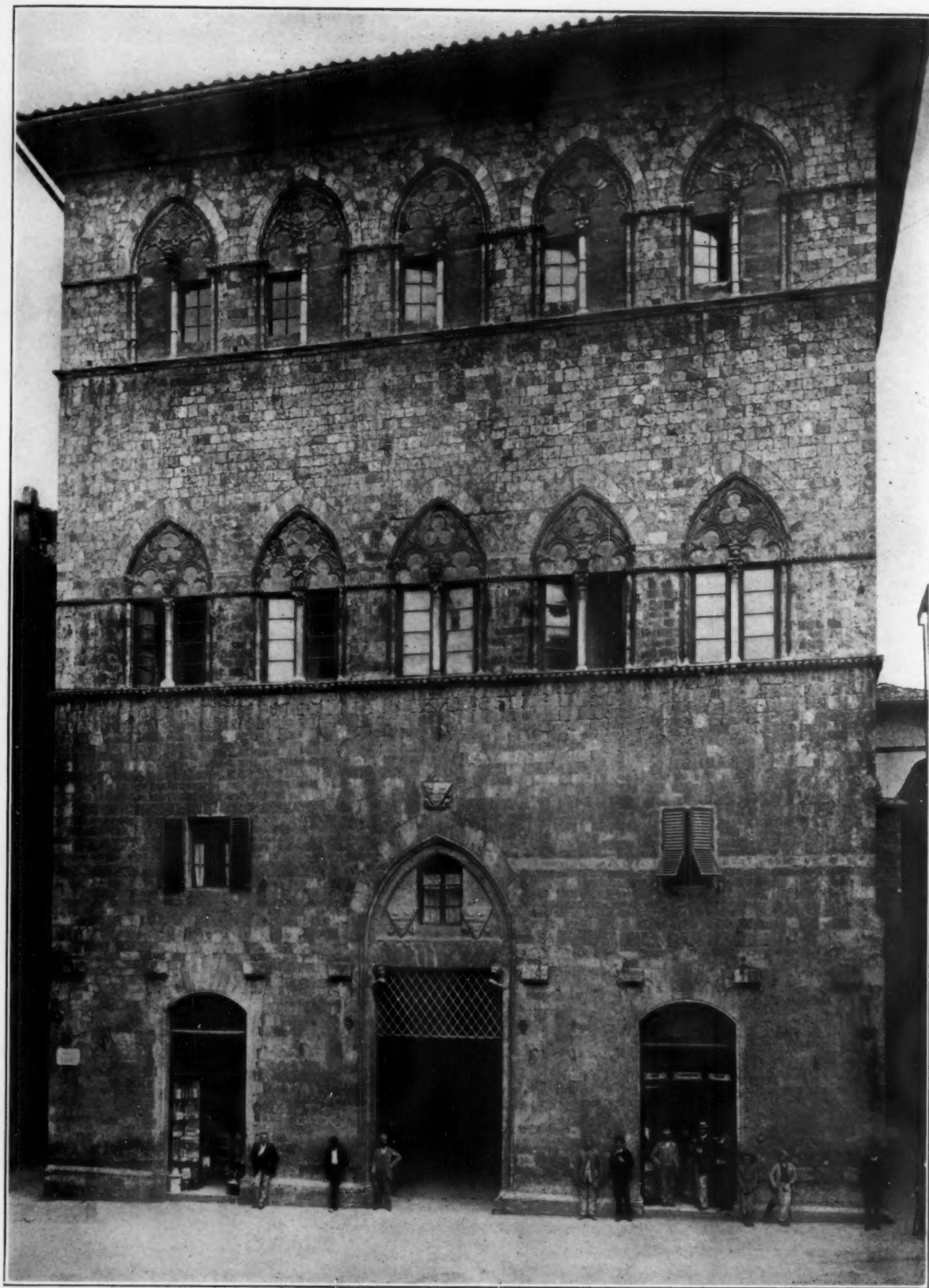


FRONT OF S. GIOVANNI OR THE BAPISTERY, SIENA, ITALY.

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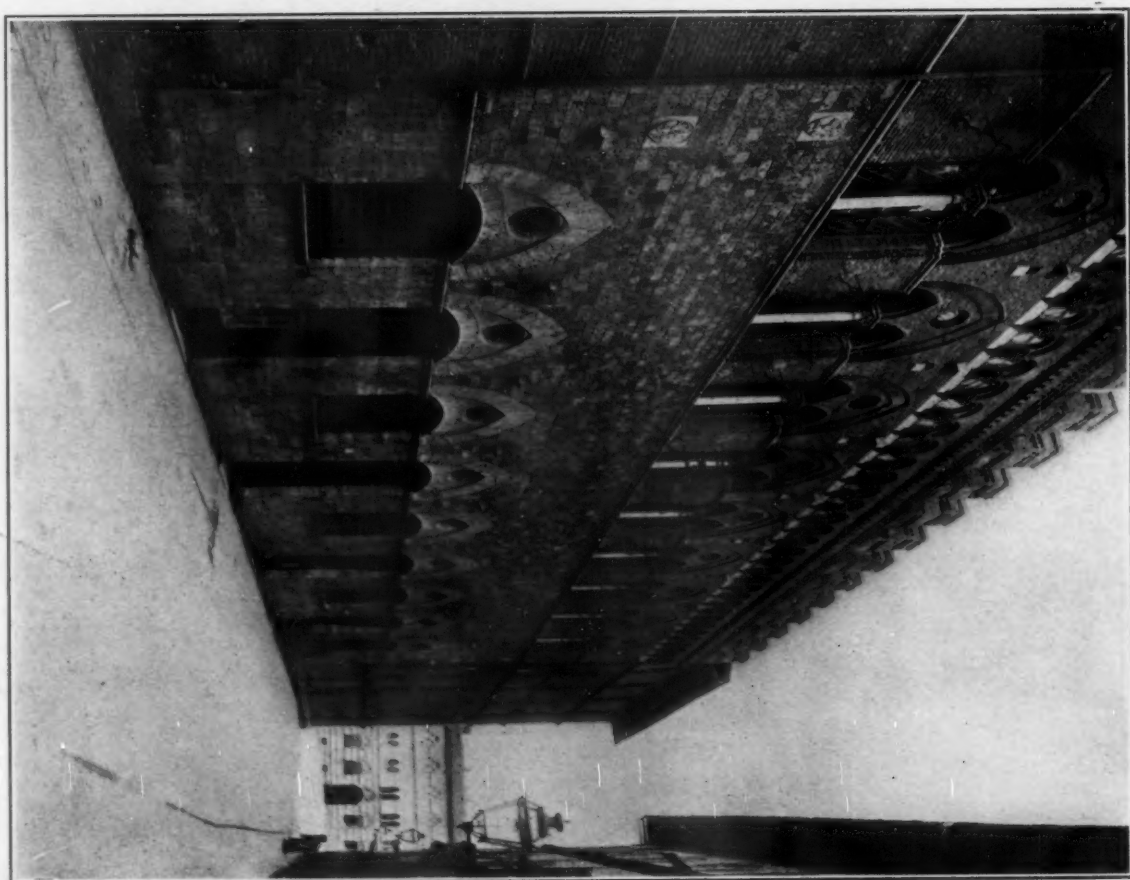


THE PALAZZO TOLOMEI, SIENA, ITALY.



THE PALAZZO BRUNSIGNORI.

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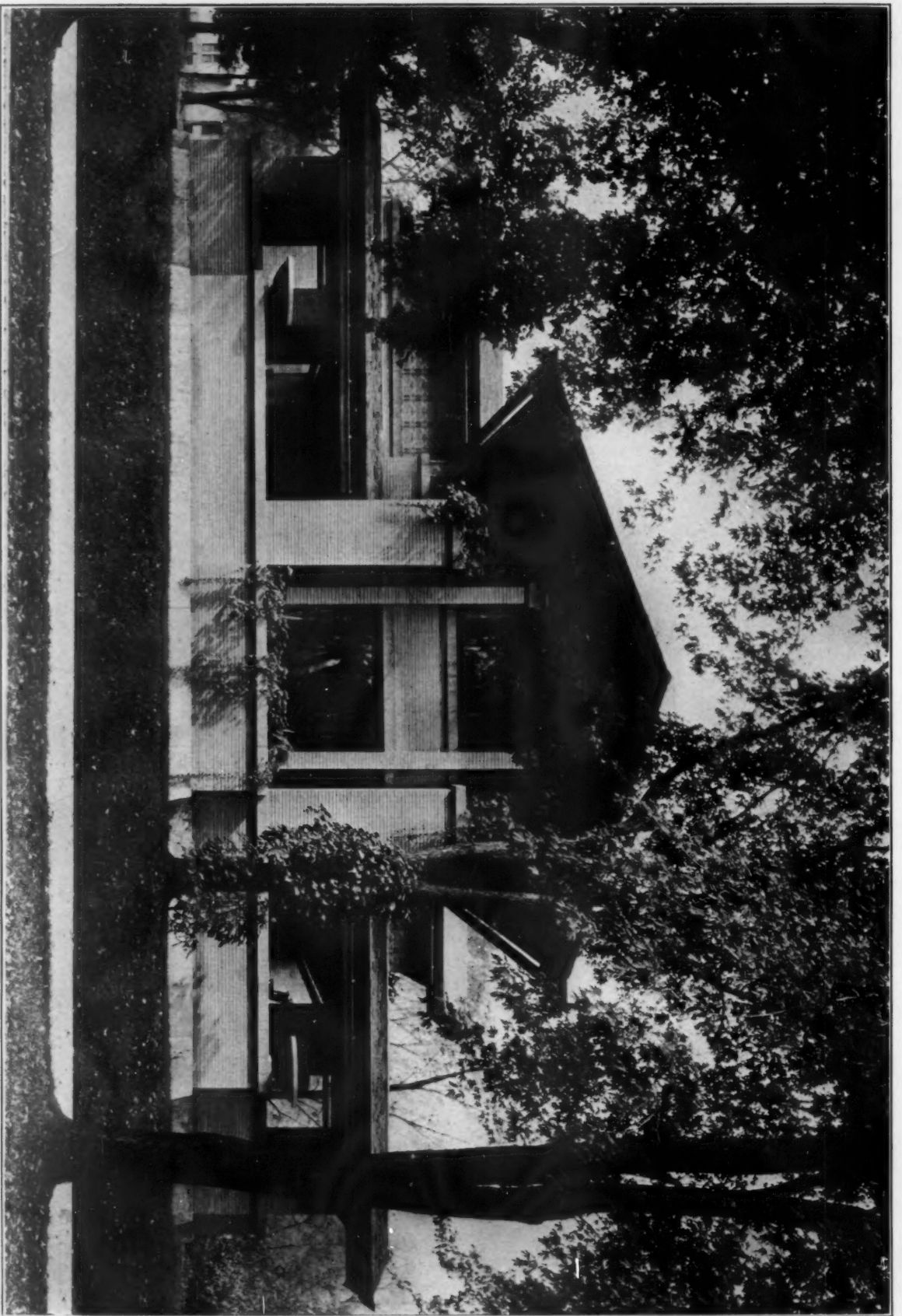
THE PALAZZO GROTTANELLI.

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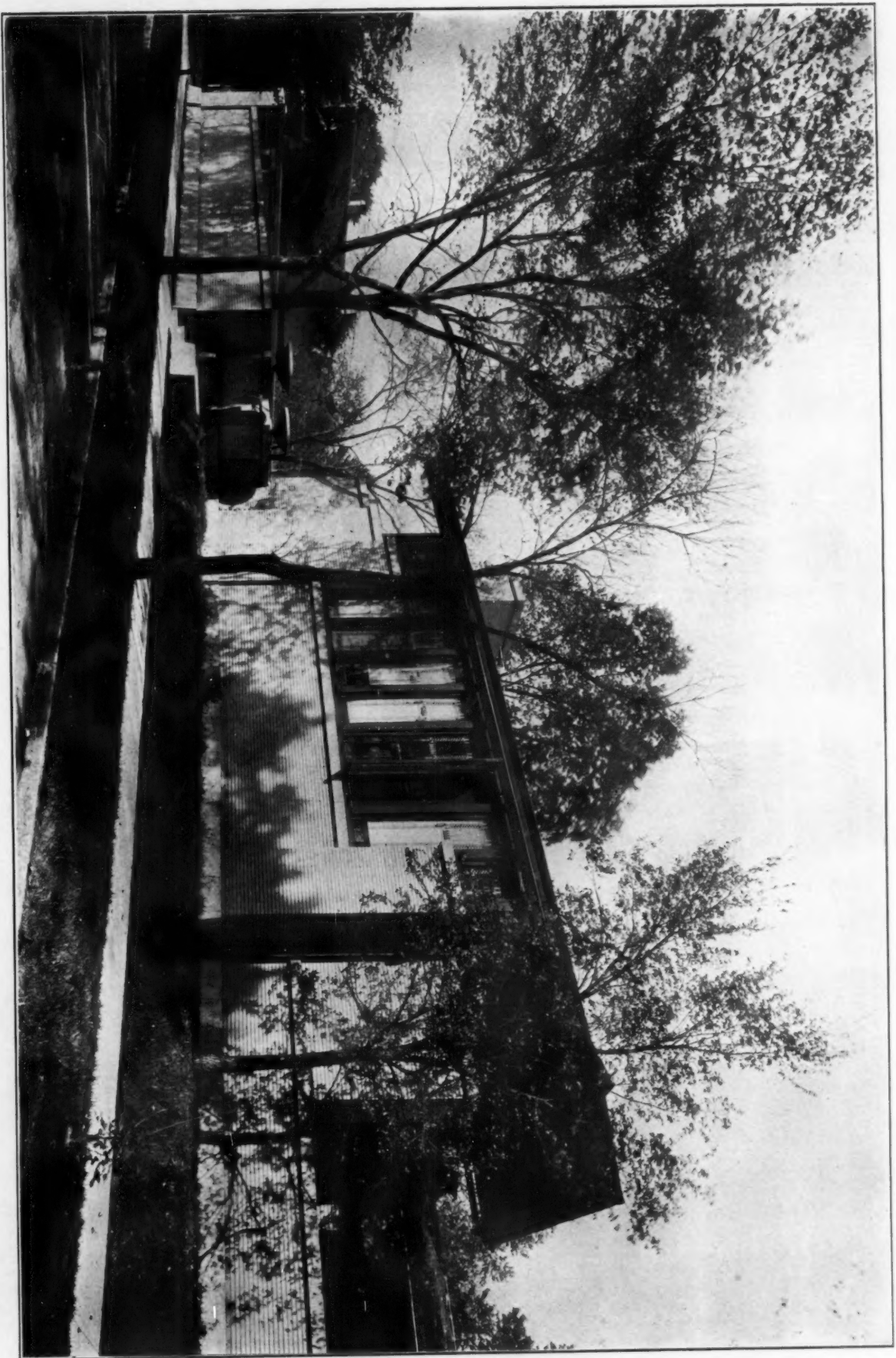
PILASTERS NOW IN THE ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS, SIENA, ITALY.



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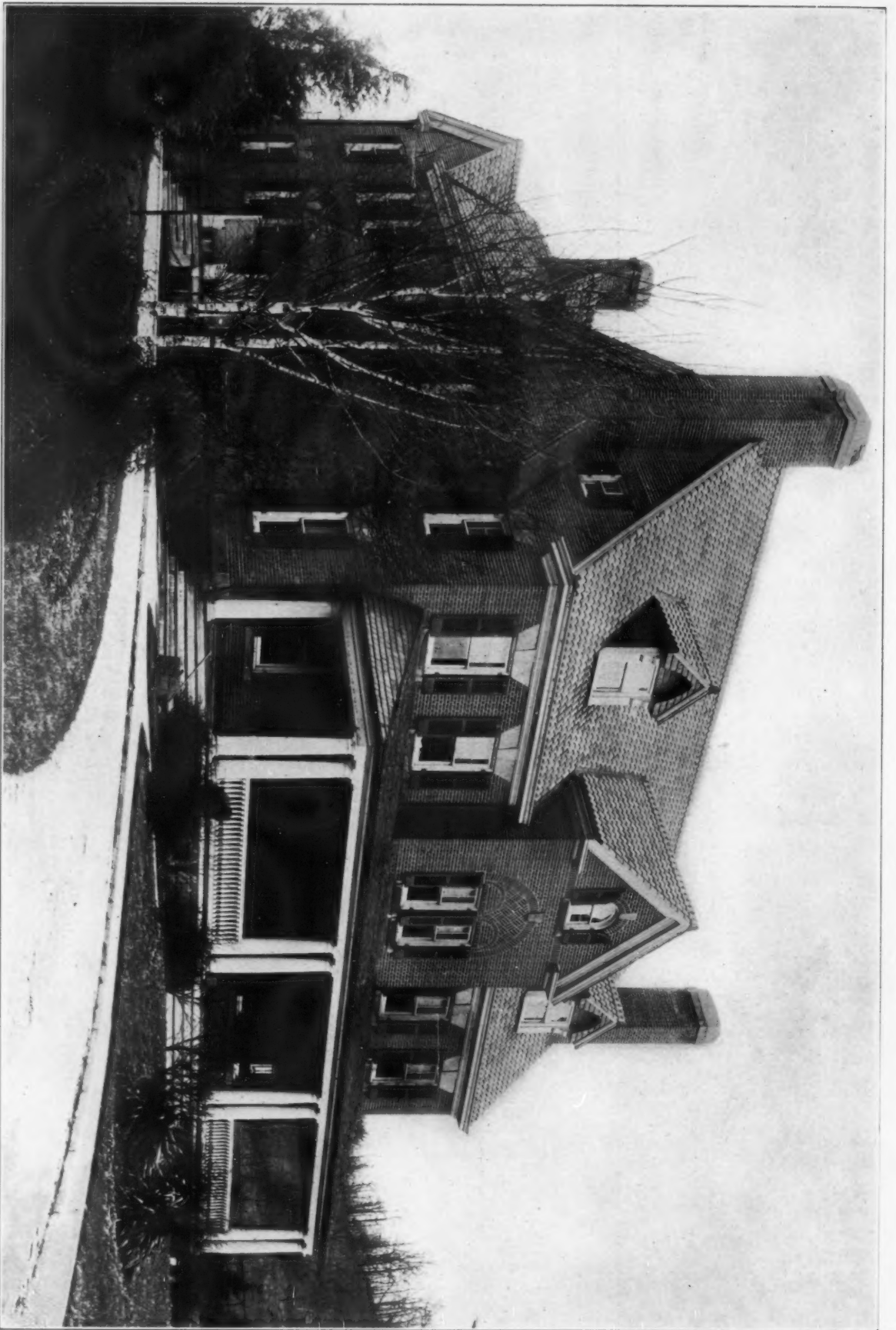
STUDIO OF MRS. MARY LAWRENCE, SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

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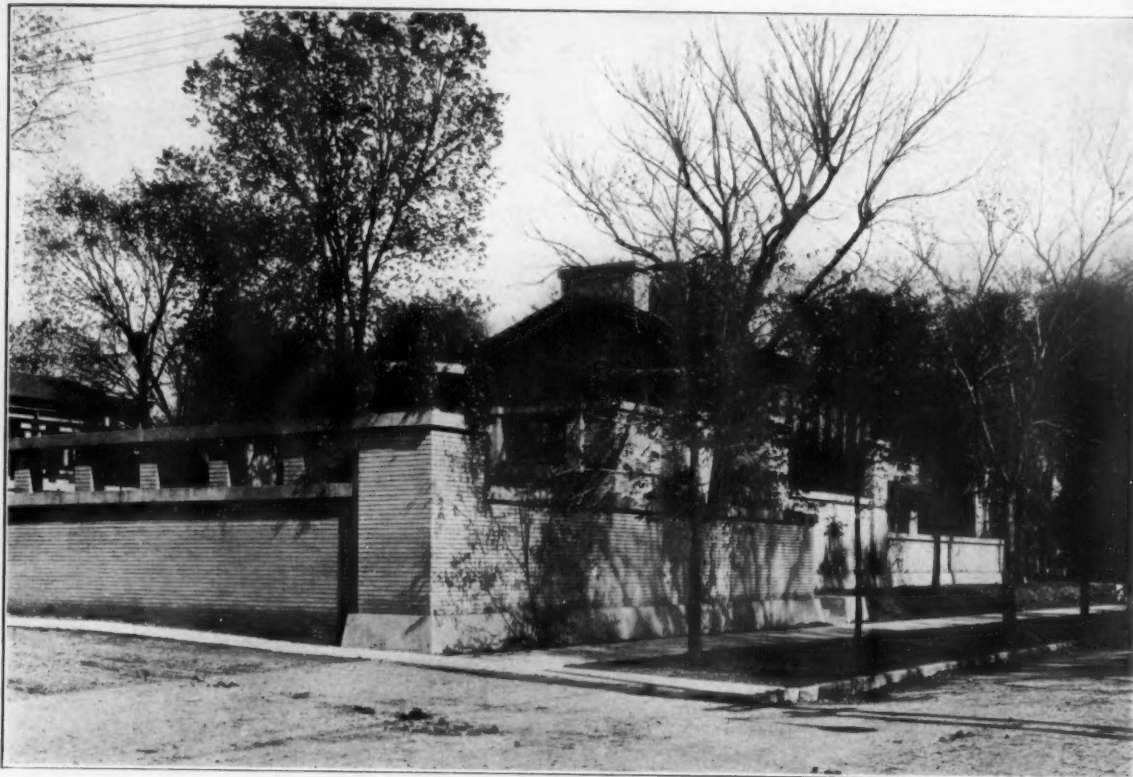
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Alden & Hartow, Architects.

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DETAILS: HOUSE OF MRS. MARY LAWRENCE, SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

Frank Lloyd Wright, Architect.

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brogio Lorenzetti. He, moreover, not content with offering to his fellow-citizens visible examples of eminently moral doings, placed under each painting the most explicit inscriptions celebrating concord, virtue and peace and scarifying tyranny. Did this art, so full of noble suggestion, contribute much toward elevating the moral tone of the Sienese? It would be rash to make such an assertion; but the attempt was greatly to the honor of Lorenzetti. Other halls contain paintings by Sano di Pietro, Sodoma, Vecchietta, and Matteo di Giovanni. The Hall of the Consistory was decorated by Beccafumi, who, in conformity with tradition, grouped here the heroic examples of the love of country that are furnished by Greek and Roman history. He, too, represented in the middle of the ceiling *Justitia* surrounded by *Amor Patriæ* and *Concordia*.

As to the general appearance, the Palazzo Pubblico, placed at the lower end of the shell-shaped central piazza, and the piazza itself are really unique. Recall the impression they made on Charles Dickens: "The market-place, with a great broken-nosed fountain in it; some quaint Gothic houses and a high square tower, outside the top of which—a curious feature in such views in Italy—hangs an enormous bell. It is like a bit of Venice without the water. . . . The town is very dreamy and fantastic."

The Church of S. Giovanni, which serves as the baptistery and is placed below the choir of the Cathedral, has a Gothic façade which, though unfinished, is very interesting. There are those who do not hesitate to prefer it to the Cathedral's. It was designed by Mino del Pellicciaio. The sobriety of the design of the doorway, the fine lines of the pilasters, the gracefulness of the ornamentation that divides up the façade, all please the eye. The interior is particularly noteworthy because of the presence of the baptismal font by Jacopo della Quercia, though it must not be thought that the grand master alone worked on them. Many of his pupils helped, especially Pietro del Minella, Bastino di Corso and Nanni di Lucca, who did no disgrace to his teaching. The bas-reliefs that decorate the six sides of the font have an art value that is beyond price.

In 1427 that perfect goldsmith, Turino di Sano, and his son, Giovanni, carved the Birth of John the Baptist and another scene from the life of the Precursor. Giacomo della Quercia had been entrusted with the execution of two other bas-reliefs, but made only one, the Apparition of the Angel Gabriel to Zacharias, in the Temple. Donatello treated the most tragic subject, as that best corresponded with his temperament, and represented the scene where the head of John the Baptist is brought to Herod. His energetic style provided the means of expressing emotion with an intensity that outstripped his fellow workers' efforts. We

owe to Ghiberti the Baptism of Christ and the episode of John conducted to prison. He reveals a dramatic force and an intuitive perception of verity in these two works, into which he put, with all his knowledge and his love for his art, the most sustained effort of his æsthetic conception. Besides these, Giovanni di Turino carved the figures of Charity, Justice and Prudence. Force was the work of Goro di Neroccio, and Faith and Hope were done by Donatello. The graceful and elegant shape of this baptismal font, the life and movement which the bas-reliefs exhibit, and the illustrious qualities of the sculptors who gave them their splendor place it amongst the most precious trophies of Christian art.

The Church of S. Francesco, now altered and restored, was originally one of the fairest of Siena's churches. It dates back to the early years of the twelfth century, and popular favor

used to decorate it with precious chefs d'œuvre. Unfortunately a fire in the seventeenth century and the eighteenth century's hatred of all things Gothic united for its degradation. Its style was, however, quite individual, as can still be ascertained. Attached to a monastery, it had rather a severe and monastic air. The high and long pointed windows are divided in two by slender and supple colonnettes and admit light through painted glass. There are no vaults, the ceilings being of wood. Even in its present state the church has a profound effect on the visitor. There is nothing to catch the eye. The great empty nave disposes one to austere reflections, so greatly is the spirit influenced by architectural surroundings. The few works of art to be found in the building come from other monuments.

The Church of S. Domenico creates an analogous feeling. All of brick, like the other, massive and low, it was begun in 1220. Exteriously there is no ornamentation, if we except the solid buttresses. Its tower

dates from the fourteenth century. The building has but a single nave and no ceiling. In the Chapel of St. Catherine, Il Sodoma depicted the scenes in the life of the saint, notably the episode where Catherine, having received the divine stigmata, swoons in the arms of her two sisters. Here the voluptuous side of his talent breaks out. He shows the after-effects of the miracle, of the too powerful divine communion, when the poor woman, no longer able to endure the mystic effusion, loses consciousness and falls. If the fresco is marvelous in drawing and color, it nevertheless shows evidence of a want of faith.

The greater part of the remaining churches have no architectural interest, except the one that fronts the Cathedral, Santa Maria della Scala, a twelfth century building, in which there is a strange bronze, the Risen Christ, by Vecchietta. The Churches



STANDARD-BEARER, FROM THE PALAZZO MAGNIFICO, SIENA.

of S. Agostino and Sta. Maria del Carmine are quite devoid of character, as is also S. Martino and some others. The Oratory of S. Bernardino has some singularly personal paintings by Sodoma and Beccafumi, while the Church of Fonte Giusta, a Renaissance building, contains a fine high-altar by Marrina.

The Sienese palaces, though the harmony of their proportions eludes the eye more often than not, because of the impossibility of getting far enough from them so as to see them under a favorable visual angle, do not impair the city's archaic *cachet*. The Palazzo Grottanelli, wherein formerly lodged the Captain of the People, near the Cathedral, ably restored to its pristine condition, permits one to imagine himself in the historic midst of the thirteenth century. In it brick and stone alternate; colonnettes divide its pointed windows into two and the upper story is crenellated like a fortress. The Palazzo Sansedoni, fronting the Palazzo Pubblico and in keeping with it, is surmounted by a truncated tower. It is built on a semi-circular plan, so as to conform to the shape of the piazza. The Palazzo Tolomei (1205) has more the air of a fortress than a habitation: the nakedness of its stonework is broken only by an enormous doorway and two rows of very simple pointed windows. Its military tower has been destroyed. The name of the Tolomei will be celebrated through the ages in consequence of a passage in Dante where the

poet alludes to a drama enacted by the family. The Palazzo Chigi or Sarracini repeats the elements of the Palazzo Sansedoni.

The Renaissance created some charming specimens, as for instance the Palazzi Palmieri, Bichi and Spannocchi. As for the dwelling of Il Magnifico, Pandolfo Petrucci, it is especially celebrated for its admirable torch-holders and standard-bearers wrought in iron by Giacomo Cozzarelli.

Of the various convents and monasteries scattered through the Sienese territory, the Abbey of Monte Oliveto Maggiore contains frescos by Luca Signorelli and Sodoma. Signorelli's talent, robust and violent, animates eight frescos, which depict scenes from the life of St. Benedict, while the lighter-handed, more amiable, if somewhat ironic, Sodoma selected from the legends which affect the Saint those subjects that best suited his talent. Notwithstanding the great esteem he deserves, it must be conceded that this time he was far less successful than his competitor, the only artist of his day who could rival Michael Angelo in his symbolical intuitions and their adaptation to the requirements of ornamentation. However, the landscape sketches that Sodoma introduced into his frescos make one regret that he did not devote himself to that branch of art. The superiority of the master of Cortona is all the more apparent because of the contrast.

HONORÉ MEREU.

Cost of Maintaining English "Show-places"

IT is a pathetic fact that there are several men in the United Kingdom who would consider themselves on the brink of bankruptcy if they were reduced, by any evil stroke of fate, to a mere pittance of £1,000 a week—who would find it simply impossible to "rub along anyhow" on the income of a simple millionaire, which would be barely sufficient in some cases to pay the expenses of the lordly pleasure-houses which they have inherited from their ancestors.

The Duke of Devonshire, for example, has no fewer than seven of these stately homes—six in England and one in Ireland—each of them fit for the reception of a king, and not one of which, as he confessed the other day, he has yet lived in long enough to explore thoroughly. Probably he himself does not know within £1,000 how much these palatial homes cost yearly to maintain, but the annual cost has been said to make a very big hole in £100,000.

In Wentworth Woodhouse, which is only one of his four "palaces," Lord Fitzwilliam owns the largest private house in England. It has a frontage of 600 feet, its hall is so enormous that four suburban villas could be built inside it, and its owner could live in a different room every day for six weeks and still leave several rooms unseen. The Duke of Portland owns five regal homes in England and Scotland, the value of which runs into millions, and which, with the attached gardens and estates, keep hundreds of servants employed. At Welbeck he has over thirty acres of kitchen-gardens alone; in the glass houses and garden proper he employs about seventy men and boys, and his horticultural bill for this one house is said to exceed £6,000 a year.

Blenheim Palace, the Duke of Marlborough's Oxford seat, is so colossal that the late Duke used to declare he spent £800 a year on putty alone for his window-panes. It actually cost £300,000 to build in days when money was more valuable than it is to-day; it is 348 feet long, has fifteen staircases, and when it was repaired some time ago his Grace found it necessary to sell his pictures and books to pay the cost, which amounted to over £300,000. The Duke of Northumberland owns five stately seats, at one alone of which—Syon House, Brentford, a staff of thirty or forty men is kept busy, largely in the magnificent kitchen-garden and fruit-houses. And yet the Duke spends only a small portion of the year in this princely home, the rental value of which probably exceeds the Lord Chancellor's official income.

The Marquis of Bute has five seats in England, Scotland and Wales, and one of them, Mountstuart, Rothesay, covers an acre of ground, has 150 rooms and has actually cost over £2,000,000, representing, even at a modest 4 per cent., a value of £80,000 a year. One can easily understand that his lordship's income of £230,000 a year is not a penny too much for the demands on it. Of Lord Londonderry's four seats, Wynyard Park (Stockton-on-Tees) is 100 yards long, and boasts a sculpture-gallery 100 feet long and 58 feet high; while Goodwood, one of the Duke of Richmond's four mansions, measures, with its two

wings, 378 feet, and requires about sixty domestics to keep it in order.

Castle Howard, the splendid Yorkshire seat of Lord Carlisle, has 125 rooms; Raby Castle stands on two acres; Stafford House, the town residence of the Duke of Sutherland, gives employment to some sixty servants, and costs about £20,000 a year to keep going, and Eaton Hall cost over £1,000,000 to build.

Such are but few of the "stately homes of England," some of which are not seen by their lordly owners for more than a few weeks, if at all, in a year, although each of them costs many thousands a year to maintain.

It is said that there are at least sixty country homes in the United Kingdom which require a staff of from 250 to 500 servants, and involve an annual bill for wages ranging up to £20,000, and in many of them the gardens alone account for more than £5,000 a year. How large are the numbers of servants employed in connection with these houses and estates is shown by the following example—that of a relatively modest establishment in Suffolk: The total number of servants employed is 173, and of these the home farm and stables require 54 and the gardens 40; indoor servants number 17, keepers and night men, 16; the parks and lakes employ 10; the brick-kilns 9, while there are 7 carpenters, 4 bricklayers, 4 warreners, 3 lodge-keepers, 3 painters and half a dozen engineers, blacksmiths and wheelwrights.

This, it should be remembered, is but a second-class establishment, although its wages bill reaches £8,000 a year. Of still smaller establishments there are about 600 in the United Kingdom, employing between fifty and a hundred servants, with wages bills averaging at least £4,000.

Expensive as country seats are to maintain, with a few exceptions such as those mentioned they are little more costly than town houses. For a tiny house in Park Lane, such as would be procurable in a London suburb for £60 a year, a rental of £3,000 is asked; while some of the larger houses command a rent running into five figures. In Grosvenor Square the rents range from £1,000 to £6,000 a year; in St. James's Square you may pay as much as an annual £10,000; £60,000 has been paid for a house in Carlton House Terrace, and Lord Burton gave £150,000 for a house in South Audley Street.

And town and country houses are but a part of the expenditure of the wealthy class we are considering. A steam yacht may easily run away with £5,000 a year; a similar sum is by no means uncommon for a grouse moor and a deer forest; a London season, with its costly entertainments, may equally easily account for £10,000, and so on through the long list of items which figure in the annual balance sheet of the rich, and which are considered as necessary to them as his tobacco to a poor man. It is thus not difficult to see how an income of even £100,000 or £200,000 may be dissipated, and how aghast many a man would be if he were suddenly brought face to face with the necessity of cutting down his expenditure to a pitiful £50,000 a year.—*Tit-Bits*.

Sundial for Princeton University

THIS sundial has just been completed for the University of Princeton, New Jersey. It is the gift of Sir William Mather to the University, and will be placed in a prominent position in the college grounds. The work is a replica of the famous dial at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, with the addition of a series of octagonal steps to form a base, an addition which it was felt added to the composition.

The original dial at Corpus Christi College was constructed in 1581 by a certain Charles Turnbull, a Lincolnshire man, who was admitted to the college in 1573, and was the author of a treatise upon the celestial globe. In the college library are manuscripts and a sketch of the dial, made about 1625-1630, showing it as originally planned with a surrounding gallery. The dial faces are correctly north, south, east, west, and there are in all twenty-four gnomons, four of which give the time of the year, indicated by the signs of the Zodiac, as well as the hours. The top of the shaft is divided into fifteen degree divisions, and the globe on which the pelican stands represents the terrestrial sphere. This latter has rods projecting from its north and south sides forming its axis, which is parallel to that of the earth. The stone is cut away, leaving the six following bands raised above a solid core: (1) Equatorial band; (2) North Polar band; (3) South Polar band; (4) the Zodiacal belt incised with the signs; (5) a band passing through the Poles in the plane of the meridian; (6) a band passing through the Poles perpendicular to the plane of the meridian.

The dials on the frustum are as follows: (1) South, inclining dial, with ornamental angular gnomon; (2) East, heart-shaped, hollowed-out dial, the shadow being thrown from tongue of stone

between the lobes; (3) North, inclining dial, with ornamental angular gnomon; (4) West, semi-spherical, hollowed-out dial, the gnomon being a rod.

The square member above the pillar bears no less than nineteen dials, of which seven are in the escutcheon on the west face and nine in that of the east. The carving is so arranged that a portion of the edge of certain hollows is parallel to the earth's polar

axis, and can thus act as a gnomon, the position of the shadow at the hours in the hollows being traced therein. Under the escutcheons on the south, east, and west faces are vertical dials reading the hours and also indicating the months. The gnomon in each case consists of a point only in the bottom of each escutcheon. In the original the stone itself served as a point, but in the replica small gun-metal points have been inserted on account of their greater durability. The shaft bears one dial on the south of its upper part with an angular gnomon; the table under the dial has a form of perpetual calendar, the length of the year of various planets, and certain lunar data.

In the moulding forming the capital of the pillar are the following four inscriptions:

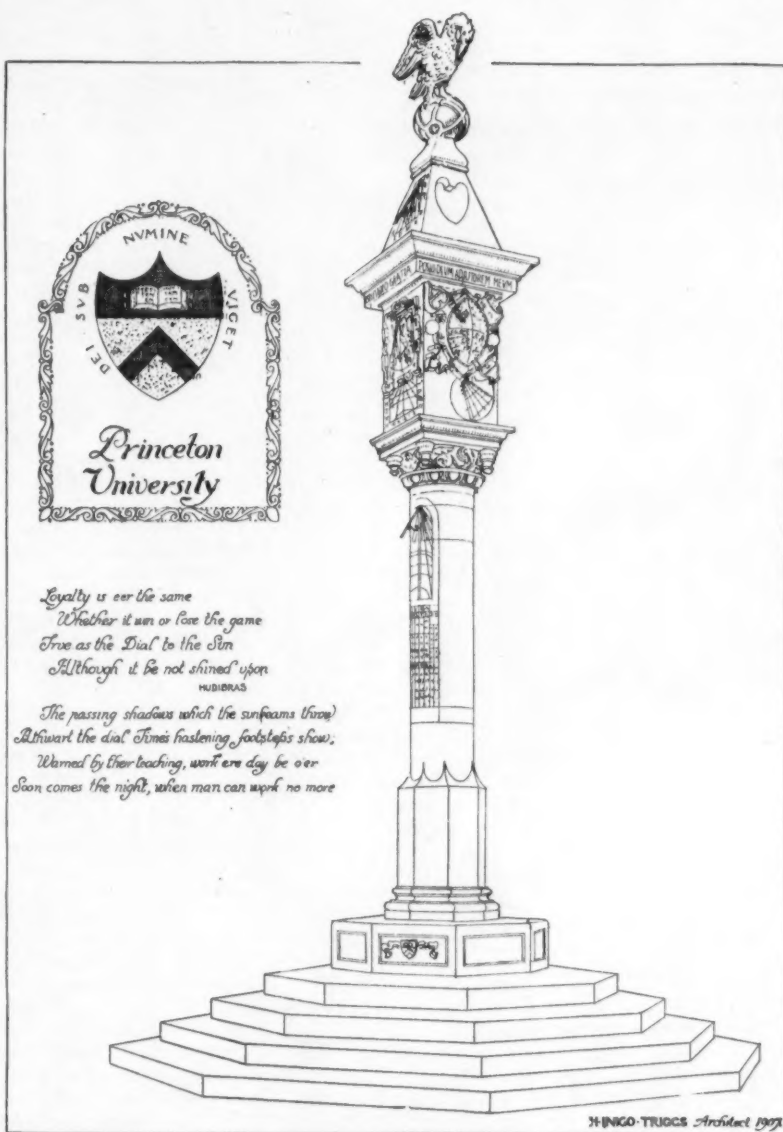
North: Est reposita
justitiæ corona.
West: Gratia dei
mecum.
South: 1581, Est deo
gratia.
East: Posui deum
adjutorem meum.

The two inscriptions shown on our plate are inscribed in panels on the base, and are not therefore on the original dial.

The coats-of-arms are carried out in true heraldic colors, and are those of Bishop

Fox, founder of the college; Bishop Oldham, the University of Oxford, and the Royal arms. The height of the whole is about 26 feet.

The work has been carried out by Messrs. Farmer & Brindley, sculptors, and Messrs. Dollond, opticians, under the supervision of Mr. H. Inigo Triggs, architect.—*The Builder*.



NOTES AND CLIPPINGS

FREAK STATUARY.—A sculptor was talking about freak statuary. "I turn out a lot of it," he said. "Not that I like to. I have to. So many of our millionaires have uncouth tastes. The freakiest of my freak statues stands in a Boston garden. It is the statue of the owner's grandfather, an old Presbyterian divine. The aged

man stands in the center of a bed of jonquils, and out of the top of his plug hat a jet of water spurts, falling into a marble basin that he holds in his hands, a basin wherein swim half a dozen goldfish. The idea of treating one's grandfather like that!"—*Monumental News*.

ILLUSTRATIONS

FRONT OF S. GIOVANNI, OR THE BAPTISTERY, SIENA, ITALY.

THE PALAZZO TOLOMEI, SIENA, ITALY.

THE PALAZZO BUONSIGNORI AND THE PALAZZO GOTTANELLI, SIENA, ITALY.

For descriptions of these and the foregoing subjects, see article "Italian Cities," elsewhere in this issue.

PILASTERS NOW IN THE ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS, SIENA, ITALY.

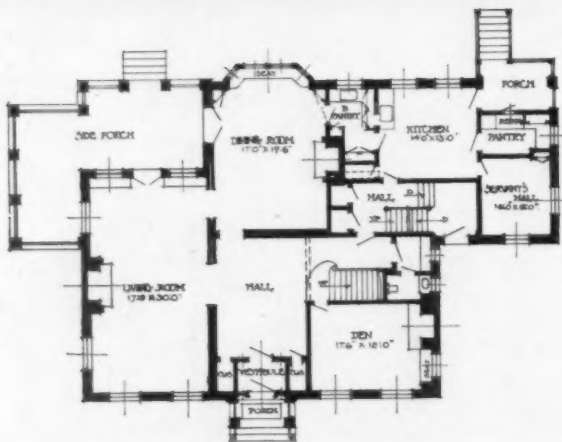
HOUSE AND STUDIO OF MRS. MARY LAWRENCE, SPRINGFIELD, ILL.
MR. FRANK LLOYD WRIGHT, ARCHITECT, CHICAGO, ILL.
THREE PLATES.

HOUSE OF GEORGE E. M'CAGUE, ESQ., SEWICKLEY, PA. MESSRS. ALDEN & HARLOW, ARCHITECTS, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Additional Illustrations in the International Edition.

ENTRANCE TO LEON MANDEL HALL: CHICAGO UNIVERSITY, CHICAGO, ILL. MESSRS. SHEPLEY, RUTAN & COOLIDGE, ARCHITECTS, BOSTON, MASS.

[CORRECTION:—Our apologies are due to Messrs. Rutan & Russell, of Pittsburgh, for the accidental attribution to Messrs. Alden & Harlow of the authorship of the Phipps Hall of Botany, published in our issue for August 17.]

HOUSE OF B. S. COLBURN, ESQ., BURNS AVE., DETROIT, MICH.
Albert Kahn, Architect.

NOTES AND CLIPPINGS

LATTEN.—The material of a "brass" is thus succinctly described by Mr. Herbert W. Macklin: "Strictly speaking, the material used is not brass at all, but an alloy consisting of about sixty parts copper, thirty zinc, and ten of lead and tin. The result is a peculiarly hard metal, capable of resisting much rough usage. Indeed, brasses are often nearly as perfect now as when they were first

laid down, and have frequently outlasted not only their companion monuments of other kinds, but the stone or marble slabs in which they have themselves been set, and the very buildings which originally contained them. The ancient name for the metal was latten, and it was manufactured exclusively on the Continent—at least until the middle of the sixteenth century—in Flanders and Germany, and particularly at Cologne, whence it was imported into England in rectangular pieces known as Cullen plates, to be cut out and engraved by English workmen and artists."

LONDON'S NEW STATUES.—In addition to the equestrian statue of the late Duke of Cambridge, the granite pedestal of which has just been set up in Whitehall, some half-dozen others will be placed in position shortly. The German Emperor has given us a statue of his ancestor, William of Orange (William III.) which our pawky Premier says will be appropriately placed near the Orangery at Kensington Palace. Close by it, at the Round Pond, will be erected the replica of "Physical Energy," by G. F. Watts, R.A., the original, exhibited in the quadrangle of the Royal Academy, being now at the Cape. Actors are giving a statue of Sir Henry Irving, and a statue of Clive will be placed in London as well as in India, if the subscriptions admit of it. The memorial to the Royal Artillery who fell in the South African war will be located inside the park rails opposite the Duke of York's steps, near that of the Royal Marines, while the base of the colossal statue of Queen Victoria, in front of Buckingham Palace, is slowly progressing. It is proposed also to erect a statue of Mr. G. F. Watts at the Tate Gallery and one of Dr. Johnson in the Strand. It is also proposed to place a national South African memorial opposite the Crimean one in Waterloo Place.—*London Globe*.

A SPECIMEN OF MAGPIE ARCHITECTURE.—One of the finest specimens of Jacobean "magpie" architecture still remaining in South Lancashire is, says the *Manchester Guardian*, Old Crooke Hall, which stands on the banks of the River Douglas about two miles below Wigan. Over the porch is carved the date 1608, so that this interesting bit of bygone Lancashire has all but completed its third century. The oak door studded with huge nails, the long wrought-iron hinges, the elaborately twisted knocker, all bear witness to the date of the building. On one side of the porch is a horsing or pillion stone, which takes us back to the days when the lady of the house rode behind her "master" to Wigan market. The two wings of the house are connected by a large low hall with lattice windows set in stone mullions; in it there is a very long oak table, apparently of the same date as the house, for it is carved after the fashion of the early Stuart period. No doubt its enormous size has prevented its being carried off by devotees of old furniture.

SIDE ALTARS.—The Dean of Arches, Sir Lewis Dibdin, has decided on appeal that side altars are legal. The point previously made against them was taken from an Order of Council addressed to Bishop Bonner in 1549, which directed that the Communion should be celebrated only at the high-altar. Reformation visitation articles also ordered the removal of all but the main altar. But the Dean brushed all these precedents aside, saying they dealt with conditions which had now passed away. The Prayer Book did not contemplate more than one altar, but the rubrics did not explicitly prohibit others. The language of the old missals spoke of "one altar" very much in the same way. When the altar was mentioned in the Communion service it meant the altar in use. Many cathedrals already had more than one altar, and the practice could not be called rubrically illegal. The altars were removed in the sixteenth century to do away with the custom of private masses. They might well be restored now whenever the convenience of the minister and the congregation required them.—*The Churchman*.

A BURIED CITY IN TEXAS.—Prof. T. L. Everly, an archaeologist and instructor in the Canadian College at Hereford, Texas, has discovered a buried city in Ochiltree county, 100 miles northwest of Hereford, in the extreme northern part of the Panhandle. A number of mounds upon a level plain attracted Prof. Everly's attention and he began investigations. His excavations have revealed buried buildings in which are human bones, ancient pottery and stone utensils. The mounds are rectangular and their number shows that it was once a city of several thousand people. The character of the ruins indicates that they antedate the Aztecs.—*New York Sun*.

CURRENT NEWS SECTION

SOCIETIES.

CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE.

Articles of incorporation have been filed in the Record Office at Baltimore, Md., by the Correspondence School of Architecture, which has an authorized capital stock of \$2,500. The incorporators are Messrs. Joseph W. Valiant, H. Jenkins West, A. Murary Myers, Carlos H. Boucher and Jackson S. Fay.

PERSONALS.

OSTEND, N. Y.—The committee invited by the Banister Realty Company to award prizes for the best designs submitted for suitable dwellings to be erected on the company's property at Ostend, Far Rockaway, has awarded the first prize of \$500 to Emery Roth, of 20 East Forty-second Street; the second prize, of \$150, to J. P. Powers & Co., of 9 Jackson Avenue, Long Island City, and the third prize, of \$100, to Copeland & Dole, Fulton and William Streets, all of New York. The members of the committee were W. A. Bates, architect; D. Campbell, builder, and P. A. Geoghegan.

COLUMBUS, O.—Mr. Charles Chubb, formerly connected with the architectural establishment of Mr. Frank L. Packard, has been chosen assistant professor of architecture at the Ohio State University. Mr. Chubb is a graduate of the Ohio State University, and recently took a post-graduate course at the University of Pennsylvania.

NEWARK, N. J.—Mr. Frank E. Perkins, architect, of New York, has entered suit for \$20,000 damages against the Newark Board of Education. Perkins drew plans for the proposed Technical High School, which, together with all the other designs submitted, were rejected.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX.—Walter Leonard Layton, 38 years old, died here July 26, after an illness of several months of pulmonary trouble. Mr. Layton was a well-known architect of this city and had lived here all of his lifetime, having been born and reared here. His last work of importance in the architectural line was the remodeling of the Alamo Insurance Building on Navarro Street.

DENVER, COL.—To accompany his son to Paris, where he will study architecture at L'Ecole des Beaux-Arts, Mr. E. P. Varian, architect, left this city July 6.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—Messrs. Foltz & Parker, architects, have just taken new offices on the top floor of the K. P. Building. The suite of seven rooms was arranged after plans submitted by Messrs. Foltz & Parker, and is notable for convenient arrangement and handsome decorations.

OAKLAND, CAL.—Mr. Fred Soderberg, architect, has petitioned the Superior Court for the appointment of a receiver to take charge of the affairs of a partnership formed by himself and Victor Dunkerley. Soderberg complains that although the partnership was dissolved last November Dunkerley is still collecting money due the

firm and is failing to render an account or turn over half the receipts.

Prior to the formation of the partnership, which at the beginning was understood to be only temporary, Soderberg states that Dunkerley was in his employ as a draftsman.

OMAHA, NEB.—Mr. Leonard A. Davis, architect, has been awarded a verdict of \$1,127.45 against the South Omaha school district. He sued in the District Court for \$5,170.40. The controversy grew out of the payment for plans drawn for the Board.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—Aylin Pierson, of Metuchen, has received word that he is one of the two men who passed the architects' examination at Newark in July. Mr. Pierson passed with high honors and is now the youngest licensed architect in the State of New Jersey. Prior to 1902 all architects were registered and licensed by simply filing their plans, but since that time the law requires that an examination be taken. Mr. Pierson has an architectural office in the Scheuer Building, where he is associated with his father, J. Noble Pierson, in business.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—Curtius Page, who died at a New York sanitarium July 9, was a member of the firm of Hayes & Page, architects of this city. His father, George Page, died on June 27 last, and his death greatly affected the son. Page went to New York on July 3, intending to have a short rest and outing. The failure of his wife and other relatives here to hear from him caused alarm, and they made inquiries which disclosed the fact that the man was lying in an unconscious condition in Bellevue Hospital, supposedly from the effects of a sandbagging received at Coney Island, as he was taken unconscious from a Coney Island boat to the hospital. The coroner's inquiry, however, established the fact that the architect's death was due to natural causes. He was thirty-eight years old.

TOLEDO, O.—Messrs. Sidney E. Aftel and Edward E. Textor, architects, have formed a partnership and established offices in the Spitzer. The young men have had considerable experience in their line, Mr. Aftel being with George S. Mills for nine years, while Mr. Textor was with E. O. Fallis and A. W. Johnson, of Toledo, Alexander & Co., of Indianapolis.

NOTES AND CLIPPINGS

ANILINE AS A FLOW-GAUGE.—To calculate the rate of flow of an artesian well, says *Technical Literature*, a simple plan is to lower a bottle of aniline fluid to a depth of, say, 500 feet, and then electrically explode a cap to burst the bottle. The time required for the fluid to appear at the surface gives an accurate gauge as to the velocity of the flow. It is claimed that this method gives results as accurately as a weir. The diameter of the pipe being known, the rate of flow readily follows.

TAR FOR MORTAR-COLORING.—Tar as a coloring material for mortar has recently been

used by a bricklayer in the United States. In erecting a number of brick houses he ran short of black mortar-color, and used as a substitute some tar which had been partially refined. After a lapse of several years, it is claimed that the color is as strong as ever, showing a remarkable newness, while the mortar made with usual color will need repairing and pointing up before long.—*Building News*.

BY-PRODUCTS FROM FIR WOOD.—According to the *Pacific Lumber Trade Journal*, of Seattle, U. S. A., the problem of successfully extracting valuable by-products from Douglas fir has apparently been solved by a Puget Sound company. From a cord of stumps or of wind-shake wood the company has obtained turpentine, wood spirits, tar, pyroligneous acid and chemically pure charcoal, having an aggregate commercial value of 28.60 dols., while the outside cost of production is but 12 dols. per cord. The test was made with a cord of ordinary fir wood. The first treatment consisted of passing superheated steam through the chipped wood to obtain the basis for the turpentine. The chips, after this process, were placed in a fire retort and reduced to charcoal, the other products passing off in the form of gas, which, being condensed, furnished the basis for the tar and cresoting materials. The two liquids thus obtained were distilled, and the following final products obtained as a result of the test with one cord of wood: 7.85 gallons of pure turpentine; 17.14 gallons of second grade turpentine, or wood spirits; 88 gallons of high grade tar; 138.86 gallons of pyroligneous acid; 880 pounds (55 bushels) of chemically pure charcoal.

GOVERNMENT NURSERIES.—In the past two important problems have received special attention from the Government Forest Service—the reforestation of denuded watersheds where planting is needed in order to control and regulate the flow of streams directly supplying cities and towns, and planting within the treeless National forests in the Middle West to provide for timber in the future and to serve as an object-lesson to the people.

The trees used in planting are grown at eight government nurseries in the following National forests: San Gabriel, Santa Barbara, Gila, Dismal River, Pike's Peak, Salt Lake, Pecos, and Lincoln. The combined area of seed beds at the eight stations is eleven acres. They now contain over 5,000,000 trees from one to three years old. The seed sown in 1907 should produce not less than 4,000,000 trees, giving a total of over 9,000,000 in 1908.

The preliminary stage of forest planting within the National forests is now past, and several of the planting stations have this year produced trees of sufficient size to plant directly on the permanent site. About 700,000 trees were planted during the winter and spring of 1907, the greater part in the Dismal River, Niobrara, North Platte, San Gabriel, Santa Barbara, and

Pike's Peak National forests. At the nursery in the Dismal River National forest more stock has reached an age suitable for planting than at the other stations. This nursery contains approximately 2,500,000 trees. In the spring of 1908 there will be about 1,000,000 trees ready for planting in the sandhills. The species largely in use up to this time in planting within this forest are western yellow pine and jack pine. Other species, chiefly Scotch pine, Norway pine and Douglas fir, are being tested in the nursery and in experimental plantations.—*N. Y. Times.*

POWER FROM EARTH'S HEAT.—The earth as a steam-boiler is a scheme for tomorrow. In the Simplon tunnel intense heat was encountered in the heart of the Alps, heat which needed modern methods of cooling to prevent the workmen from being incapacitated. At the bottom of all deep mines the earth is considerably warmer than at the surface. A theoretical increase of temperature of one degree has been based on results obtained in a variety of localities. But this must be taken as only approximate, for great variation exists in different parts of the globe. There is no doubt that the heat of the earth gradually increases with the depth. On this, says the *Chicago Tribune*, is based a theory for a new source of power. It is proposed to bore two holes directly into the earth's surface 12,000 feet deep and fifty feet apart. At this depth there should be a temperature of about 240 degrees, far above the boiling-point of water. Heavy charges of dynamite would be dropped to the bottom of each hole and exploded simultaneously with the view of forming a connection underground between the two walls. Cold water is to be poured down one hole, and the steam issuing in consequence from the other is to be applied to industrial machinery. The scheme is said to be within the present standards of cost and enterprise. It is believed that in the Pittsburg district the plan might be carried out for about \$50,000, and that after this initial expenditure there would be a practically unlimited supply of high-pressure steam for the mere cost of the water from which it was produced.

BUILDING NEWS.

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

ABBEVILLE, LA.—It is said that plans are being prepared for a new church for the Catholic congregation, at a cost of \$75,000. Rev. Father A. B. La Forest, pastor.

AGNEWS, CAL.—It is said that plans are under consideration for a hospital to be erected here, at a cost of about \$800,000, by the State Lunacy Commission, to replace the present structure. George C. Sellon, State Architect.

ALLEGHENY, PA.—Chief Engineer Thomas Rodd, Pittsburgh, has prepared plans for railroad shops, roundhouse and power plant at the Conway yards, fifteen miles west of Allegheny, for the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. Cost, \$700,000.

ALPINE, CAL.—L. V. Harkness is reported having plans prepared for the erection of a \$30,000 residence on El Moline and Oak Knoll Streets, near Alpine.

ARDMORE, PA.—Plans have been completed by Architects Watson & Huckle, Philadelphia, Pa., for a large residence for Dr. Joseph M. Reeves. It will be located at Ardmore.

ATHENS, O.—Bids are asked by the Athens Masonic Temple Co., until 1 P.M., August 31, for the construction of a four-story Masonic Temple. Plans, etc., at office of secretary and at office of Elmer L. Gerber, architect, Dayton, O. W. E. Peters, Secretary.

ATHENS, W. VA.—The Mercer Healing Spring Co. has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000 to build an hotel, etc. Address R. G. Meador.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Seymour Davis and Paul A. Davis are reported to be preparing plans for a five-story, 200x400-foot fireproof structure to take the place of the present Hotel Windsor, at Illinois Avenue and the beach, at a cost of \$400,000, for G. J. Waters.

It is said that plans for the erection of a hotel on Connecticut Avenue and the Boardwalk is being contemplated by Newlin Haines, proprietor. Cost, \$3,000,000.

AUGUSTA, GA.—The City Hall Commissioners (W. L. Martin, secretary) announce their decision that \$200,000 be expended for construction of the proposed City Hall, and that Lewis F. Goodrich will prepare the plans and specifications.

AURORA, ILL.—Architects Patton & Miller, 1411 Hartford Building, 140 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill., expect to have the plans ready in about a month for a Y. M. C. A. building, to be built at Aurora. It will be five-story, 115x78 feet; have pressed brick and Bedford stone front, probably gravel roof, mainly oak finish, the gymnasium to be finished in Georgia pine, hardwood floors, ornamental iron work, ornamental glass, steam heat, partly fan ventilation; contain an auditorium to seat 250, a gymnasium 40x77, running tracks, bowling alleys, billiard room, swimming pool, and cost \$75,000.

AUSTIN, TEX.—Two large buildings will be erected here, one to be eight stories high and the other four stories. The eight-story building is to be erected by Scarborough & Hicks, and will be located at the corner of Congress Avenue and West Sixth Street. The four-story building will be erected by John H. Chiles on Congress Avenue.

BALTIMORE, MD.—Reports state that St. Benedict Roman Catholic Church will erect a school building and hall at Millington and Wilkens Avenues. Thomas C. Kennedy, architect, 516 Law Building.

The directors of the Dr. Samuel Leon Frank Memorial Hospital, according to reports, have decided to have Louis Levi, architect, American Building, alter the original plans for the hospital, which called for one five-story building, and to erect instead two buildings—one an administration building three and a half stories high, the other a ward building. There will also be erected in connection with these buildings a laundry and boiler-house. The cost of the hospital is to be about \$80,000.

Plans are being completed and will probably be distributed next week by Architects Baldwin & Pennington for the autopsy building to be erected by the Johns Hopkins Hospital. The new building is to be erected on the north side of the hospital grounds. It will be a three-story structure. A feature of the building will be the large glass windows, the sides of the structure to be almost all glass, so as to make the interior very bright. The interior will be mostly white tile.

BATTLE CREEK, MICH.—Plans have been prepared by Mills & Pruitt, McCune Block, for a two-story school building, 240x155 feet, for the Board of Education, Battle Creek, Mich. Cost, \$200,000.

BEAUMONT, TEX.—An eight-story office building will be erected here, according to report, by C. C. Gibbs at a cost of \$100,000. It will be fireproof and of steel construction.

BERNARDSVILLE, N. J.—Plans and specifications have been completed by Architects Lord & Hewlett, of New York, for new church to be erected for St. Bernard's Parish. It will be a one-story building, of brick and stone, with slate roof, to be handsomely finished, and to have stained-glass windows, electric lights, etc.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.—The County Board of Revenue, it is said, has decided to expend from \$75,000 to \$100,000 for proposed alterations and repairs to the county jail.

Plans are being prepared for the new county jail, to cost \$100,000. Address John T. Reed.

J. J. Mayberry, it is stated, will erect a five-story building, costing \$65,000, to replace the Mayberry Building, recently burned.

BOSTON, MASS.—The plans of Freeman, Funk & Wilcox are reported to have been selected for the three-story engine-house to be erected at High, Washington and Walnut Streets, at a cost of \$60,000.

BREMOND, TEX.—It is reported that Rev. Anthony Kripajtis, P.O. box 176, wants proposals for erection of church and probably for furnishing plans and specifications.

CANAL DOVER, O.—It is stated that the Union Hospital Association has been formed here to build a hospital to cost \$35,000. Address president of the association.

CANTON, MISS.—The committee appointed to select a site for the Episcopal college is reported to have selected a site near Court Square, in Canton. Bishop Bratton is chairman of the committee.

CANTON, S. D.—The Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows of the State, it is said, will consider sites in January for the erection of a home for aged. A building to cost \$50,000 is projected.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, MO.—Plans are being prepared for the erection of a church for the Methodist congregation. Cost, \$50,000.

CARLISLE, PA.—It is said that the County Commissioners have under consideration the erection of an addition to the courthouse. The wing is to be added to the northwest corner of the building, and will cost from \$50,000 to \$75,000.

CEDAR RAPIDS, IA.—Bids are asked by

James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., until 3 P.M., September 23, for the construction (except elevator) of an extension, remodeling, etc., to the U. S. post-office and court-house at Cedar Rapids.

CHARLESTON, W. VA.—The Myers Company, it is said, will build a six-story block. Cost, \$100,000.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—The Charlotte Sanitarium Co. will erect a fireproof grey pressed brick building, to cost \$65,000. W. D. Witherbee, Secretary.

CHESTER, W. VA.—Press reports state that the officials of the American Sheet and Tin Plate Co., of Pittsburgh, Pa., are planning the erection of a \$200,000 addition to their plant at Chester.

CHICAGO, ILL.—W. Carby Zimmerman, architect, Steinway Hall, Chicago, has prepared plans for new buildings to be erected in connection with four of the principal State institutions, in accordance with appropriations made at the last session of the Legislature. Two cottages are to be erected at the Soldiers' Home in Quincy. They will be two stories high and of brick and stone, and cost \$110,000. In connection with the Illinois Western Hospital for Insane, at Watertown, plans are being prepared for a two-story and three-story building, to cost \$100,000. For the Illinois General Hospital for the Insane, at Bartonville, plans are being prepared for a two-story hospital that will cost \$88,000.

It is stated that plans have been completed for a \$75,000 church, to be erected at Western Avenue and Congress Street, for the Church of Our Precious Blood. Address pastor.

Architects Kirckoff & Rose, 201 Grand Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis., have completed plans for the Princess Theater, to be built at 255 to 261 South Clark Street, Chicago, for the Empire Circuit Co., represented by Herman Fehr, 14 Grand Avenue, Milwaukee, and Mort H. Singer, manager of the La Salle Theater, 137 East Madison Street, Chicago. The building will be three stories, 75x100 feet, of fireproof construction, with brick and stone exterior, have steam heat, electric light, marble and mosaic work, and cost \$150,000. It will contain two stores and a rathskellar. The theater will have a seating capacity of about 1,450. Fromman & Jebson, Schiller Building, 109 Randolph Street, are associate architects and will have charge of the work.

Plans and specifications have been about completed by Architect J. T. Hutton, Hohman Street, Hammond, Ind., for a new City Hall at East Chicago. The designs show a two-story building, covering an area of 106x72 feet, to cost \$50,000. It will be built of brick, stone and iron, and have steam heat, electric light and all modern appliances.

William J. Brinkman, architect, 163 Randolph Street, has prepared plans for a church at Fifty-first and Throop Streets, for the Polish Catholic Church, Rev. J. G. Jendrijejek; to be two stories high, 75x210 feet, built of press brick; cost, about \$250,000.

Reports state that James A. Patten, of this city, has purchased property on Michi-

gan Boulevard, south of Harmon Place, and proposes erecting thereon a ten-story fireproof steel building, to cost \$450,000.

The Steele-Weddes Company proposes to erect a large warehouse on the west side of Dearborn Avenue. The building will be fireproof, ten stories high and cost \$300,000.

CLEVELAND, O.—Bids are asked by the Board of Education, East Sixth Street. Cleveland, until noon, September 3, for furnishing all the material and for doing all the work necessary to complete an annex to Milford school, in accordance with plans and specifications on file in the office of the architect, East Sixth Street.

It is stated that F. F. Barnam is preparing plans for a high school, to be erected on East 107th Street, at a cost of \$200,000.

COFFEYVILLE, KAS.—B. F. Gordon and associates contemplate erecting a smelter for paint manufacture at a cost of \$5,000,000.

COLUMBIA, S. C.—It is stated that bids will be received by W. D. Starling, Supervisor, until September 5 for additions, alterations and roofing the court-house.

COVINGTON, KY.—John R. Coppin will erect a building for dry good department store and offices; 50x270 feet; seven floors and basement; reinforced concrete; steam heat, electric lighting, electric elevators; cost \$150,000 to \$200,000; architect, Mr. Gilmore.

DALLAS, TEX.—Charles G. Hodges, it is stated, has ordered plans for his proposed ten-story addition to the St. George Hotel. It is to be of steel construction, and 50x90 feet.

The Board of Directors of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas is considering plans for new buildings that will aggregate over \$200,000 in cost. This Board also attends to Prairie View Normal affairs. There are three new buildings to be erected at Prairie View—an agricultural building, a mechanical building and a boys' dormitory. The new buildings at College Station will be a boys' dormitory, to cost \$50,000; a veterinary hospital, a natatorium and an engineering building, to cost \$60,000. Plans have been submitted by A. O. Watson, of Austin; Milton A. Scott, of Waco; Smith & Shanks, of Fort Worth, and others.

DAVENPORT, IA.—Temple, Burrows & McLane, architects, of Davenport, have plans for the new high school building at Burlington; cost, \$130,000.

Reports state that the Y. M. C. A. trustees will erect a \$100,000 building here.

DENVER, COLO.—The members of the Chamber of Commerce are said to be planning the erection of a \$300,000 building.

It is stated that a three-story building is to be erected at West Twenty-ninth Avenue and Oceola Street for St. Clara's Orphanage, at a cost of about \$75,000. F. W. Parroth, architect.

DES MOINES, IA.—The Greater Des Moines Committee, it is reported, has a site for the erection of the projected coliseum, to cost \$60,000. The building will be 140x240.

DETROIT, MICH.—Reports state that the Great Eastern Sanitarium Co. has been organized with a capital of \$200,000. It is preparing to build and equip a first-class

sanitarium in the vicinity of Jefferson and the Water Works Park. Dr. Scott B. Hambley, 203 Field Avenue, is Secretary.

Reports state that the Knights of Macca-bees of the World propose to erect a headquarters building in Detroit. The committee is said to have taken a short-term option on the property at the corner of Washington Boulevard and State Street.

DILLON, MONT.—The Oregon Short Line, it is said, will build a passenger and freight depot here at a cost of \$250,000.

DULUTH, MINN.—The County Board has engaged D. H. Burnham & Co., architects, of Chicago, to furnish plans for a new courthouse, to cost about \$700,000. J. J. Wangenstein, architect, of Duluth, will be associate and superintendent construction.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.—Plans and detailed specifications have been prepared in the office of Architect William B. Tubby, 81 Fulton Street, New York, for a new school building to be erected for the School Board of East Orange. It will be two-story; to cost about \$75,000; of brick, stone and terra-cotta construction, with composition roof, steam heat, electric light, etc.

EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.—Architect V. J. Klutho, 202 North Ninth Street, St. Louis, Mo., has prepared plans for a church building at East St. Louis for the Sacred Heart congregation. Rev. Gilmartini, pastor. Cost, \$60,000.

EASTON, PA.—A. A. Ritcher, New Shenk Building, Lebanon, Pa., has been engaged to prepare plans for a seven-story bank and office building, 32x158 feet, at Fourth and Northampton Street, Easton, for the Northampton National Bank. The structure will be of steel, fireproof construction, with granite, press brick and terra-cotta; cost, \$180,000.

ELKHART, IND.—We are advised that the drawings and specifications are now ready for estimates for a reinforced-concrete factory, 40x200, three stories high, to be erected in this city for the H. W. Gossard Co., Steinway Hall, Chicago, Ill. E. Hill Turnock, Elkhart, Ind., architect.

EL RENO, OKLA.—According to report a new bank building will be erected by the German-American National Bank.

FORT SMITH, ARK.—Bids are asked by C. D. Mowen, secretary Fort Smith Hotel Co., until noon, August 28, for the erection of a six-story, 160-room, reinforced-concrete hotel building. Bids are desired for the entire work, except heating and plumbing and mechanical appliances. Plans, etc., at office of H. E. Hewitt, architect, 22 Arcade Building, Peoria, Ill., and at the office of the Kelly Trust Co., Fort Smith, Ark.

FORT WAYNE, IND.—Plans are on foot looking toward the erection of a ten-story office building, to cost \$360,000. The building will be located at Berry and Clinton Streets. Local and Chicago capitalists are reported interested.

The Board of Directors of the Fort Wayne Hotel, according to report, have engaged an architect to act with Charles R. Weatherhogg, Hamilton National Bank Building, in the preparation of plans for the hotel. There is at present about \$200,000 subscribed for the building.

FREMONT, NEB.—The Fremont Episcopalians, it is reported, propose to establish a school which will cost approximately \$50,000.

GARY, IND.—The United State Steel Corporation announces that it will invest an additional \$45,000,000 in the construction of the city steel plant.

GREENSBURG, PA.—It is reported that the Westmoreland National Bank will erect a \$200,000 banking house on Main Street, Greensburg, from plans made by Topp & Blair, Westinghouse Building, Pittsburgh.

A modern fireproof school building, it is said, will be erected here by the city. Address the Mayor for information.

HAMILTON, O.—Bids will be received at the office of James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., until September 24, for the construction complete of U. S. postoffice at Hamilton.

HARRISBURG, PA.—Mrs. R. H. Graupner has had plans prepared, according to report, for a six-story hotel, to be erected at Fifth and Market Streets, at a cost of \$150,000.

HATTIESBURG, MISS.—It is said that the Elks' Home Association has been incorporated and will soon erect a \$50,000 building.

HAVERHILL, MASS.—C. W. Damon has submitted new plans to the High School Commission. The Commission refuses to spend over \$225,000 on the school.

HINTON, W. VA.—Architect J. B. Stewart, Huntington, W. Va., has prepared plans for a four-story lodge building, 50x140 feet, for the Big Four Improvement Co., at Hinton. Cost, \$50,000.

HOUSTON, TEX.—Geo. F. Horton, County Engineer, it is said, will prepare preliminary plans for the proposed four-story courthouse to be erected by Harris County; A. E. Amerman, County Judge; cost, \$500,000.

C. C. Gibbs is reported as planning to erect an office building eight stories high, 42x70 feet, to cost \$100,000.

IOLA, KAN.—The Union Portland Cement Co., Kansas City, Mo., contemplates erecting a cement plant at Iola to cost \$700,000. Governor Mickey, Lincoln, Neb., and Joab Melvane, Topeka, Kas., are interested.

JAMAICA, L. I.—A modern hotel, to be known as the Clinton Arms and to cost \$100,000, will shortly be erected here, according to reports. Meynen, Booth & Eno are the projectors, and they have already formed a stock company for its erection. Nicholas W. Hausman is the architect.

The Jamaica & Long Island Realty Co., 187 Montague Street, Brooklyn, is planning to build a combination six-story hotel and theater in Jamaica, to cost about \$250,000. Ernest M. Hungerford is secretary.

JEANETTE, PA.—Architect F. E. Gatterdam, 99 Metropolitan Block, 163 Randolph Street, Chicago, Ill., is preparing plans for a brewery to be built at Jeanette for the International Brewing Co. The main building will be three, four and five stories, of fireproof steel construction, with reinforced concrete floors, have concrete foundation, brick and stone superstructure, gravel roof, cement and asphalt floors, the latest improvements, and cost about \$400,000.

JENKINTOWN, PA.—It is reported that John Wanamaker will rebuild Lindenhurst, his country home near Jenkintown, which

was destroyed by fire. Plans for the new residence, it is stated, have been prepared by Horace Trumbauer, Land Title Building, Philadelphia, and as soon as they are approved and accepted estimates will be taken.

JOHNSON CITY, TENN.—Reports announce that Hon. J. R. Penland, of Knoxville, Tenn., U. S. District Attorney, has accepted the lots in the Unaka Improvement Co.'s addition, on which a \$75,000 Government building will be erected in the near future.

KANSAS CITY, MO.—It is said that brick store building will be erected at Walnut and Ninth Streets by D. Ricksecker. Estimated cost, \$100,000.

LAFAYETTE, IND.—The Lafayette Insurance Co. is reported to be seeking a site on which it is proposed to erect a \$100,000 office building.

LA MOURE, N. D.—Bids will be received until October 3 by the County Board for the erection of a court-house, to cost about \$100,000. E. W. Field, County Auditor.

LEOMINSTER, MASS.—The committee of which J. B. Miller is chairman has engaged Architects Hartwell, Richardson & Driver, Boston, to prepare plans for a library building.

LEXINGTON, KY.—The Hill Street M. E. Church will open proposals September 5 for the erection of a proposed church building. For plans and specifications and other information address J. L. Watkins, chairman of the building committee, Lexington, or Richards, McCarty & Bulford, the architects, Columbus, O.

LINCOLN, NEB.—Bids are being prepared for the construction of a seven-story addition to the Lincoln Hotel, at Lincoln. The building will cost about \$90,000, being 135x50 feet in size. Plans of the new addition were prepared by Architects Fiske & Die-man, 516 Richards Building.

LONG BEACH, L. I., N. Y.—It is stated that Seymour Davis and Paul A. Davis are preparing plans for a five-story, 630x328-foot, marble, terra-cotta and brick hotel, to be erected at Long Beach for G. J. Waters, at a cost of \$1,000,000.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.—William L. Brent, of the Brent Furniture Co., has purchased additional property in Berkeley Square, between Western Avenue and Hermosa Street, where he will erect a \$40,000 mansion. Plans are being prepared by a local architect.

The trustees of the Herman Lutheran congregation, it is stated, are having plans prepared for a new edifice to be erected at Eighteenth and Cherry Streets. Several architects of the city have been asked to submit competitive plans. The church will cost about \$40,000, and will be of the Gothic style of architecture.

MARIETTA, O.—We are advised that the German National Bank of Marietta, O., has awarded the contract to Dickison & Beardsley, of Marietta, O., for an eight-story bank and office structure, to cost \$90,000.

MARSHALSEA, PA.—An appropriation of \$500,000 for new buildings on the poor farm at Marshalsea has been recommended in Pittsburgh councils. Mayor George W.

Guthrie may be addressed, or Controller John B. Larkin.

MEMPHIS, TENN.—The Belvedere Improvement Co. and Housekeepers' Club plans to erect a seven-story apartment house, to cost \$250,000. Address H. W. Brennan.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—R. E. Schmid, architect, 172 East Washington Street, Chicago, is taking figures for a hospital building for the Sisters of Charity of St. Mary's Hospital, at Milwaukee, which will cost about \$200,000.

MINERAL WELLS, TEX.—Press reports state that Messrs. Baker & O'Neill, of Mineral Wells, propose erecting a large hotel in this city, to cost not less than \$400,000.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—E. L. Masqueray, architect, Dispatch Building, St. Paul, Minn., has awarded the contract for grading, excavating and building the foundation for the new Roman Catholic Pro-cathedral, on Hennepin Avenue and Sixteenth Street, to Pike & Cook, 416 South Fifth Street, at their bid of \$68,800. The Cathedral will cost completed \$500,000.

The Board of Regents of the State University, it is stated, has secured land for the university hospital at Washington Avenue S. E., Pleasant and State Streets. A fireproof memorial hospital will be erected, costing \$115,000.

MUSCATINE, IA.—Bids will be received until August 27 for the construction of the courthouse, on plans by Architect Mills, of Detroit, Mich. Cost, \$150,000.

NASHVILLE, TENN.—Reports state that the city will vote September 12 on issuing \$300,000 bonds for the erection of a school building. Address the Mayor.

NEWBERN, S. C.—The Hebrew congregation, it is said, will erect a synagogue on a site 60x100 feet. Address the Rabbi.

NEW HAVEN, CONN.—A permit has been granted for the erection of the new parish house and rectory of the St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church. The building will be erected on Hillhouse Avenue, and will cost \$50,000. It will be of brick construction, with stone trimmings. Allen & Williams are the architects.

NEW LONDON, CONN.—A new church is contemplated here. Owner, St. Joseph R. C. Society, New London, Conn.; Rev. W. C. Fitzsimmons, pastor. Architect not selected. Site, corner Montauk Avenue and Squires Street.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Samuel Sass, architect, 23 Park Row, has completed plans for five 6-story brick and limestone tenement buildings, 40x100 feet., on South First Street, near Marcy Avenue, Borough of Brooklyn, for Leizerkowitz & Halprin, 935 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn. Cost, about \$200,000.

Boring & Tilton, architects, 32 Broadway, will receive estimates for steam heating and plumbing for a school building for the New York Protestant Episcopal School. Cost, \$200,000.

Plans have been filed by McKim, Mead & White, architects, 160 Fifth Avenue, for enlarging the Metropolitan Museum of Art, in Central Park. The additions will be two and three stories high, brick and stone, one annexed to the museum library on the south, 116x183 feet; the second to be added

to the exhibition halls on the north, 54x119, and the third to be 15 feet frontage and 21 feet deep at east of the Hall of Sculpture. The three additions are to cost \$450,000.

The Fleischmann Realty and Construction Co., 170 Broadway, is receiving estimates for a twelve-story bank and office building, brick and stone, fireproof, 36x136 feet, at 507 Fifth Avenue, to cost about \$300,000; also for three brick and stone six-story store and flat buildings, 100x125 feet, at Old Broadway and 130th Street, to cost \$150,000.

Revised plans have been completed and work will soon be started on the new building which is to be erected at the northwest corner of Tremont and Park Avenue for the Bronx Safe Deposit Co., from plans by Architect Charles H. Shumann, 280 Broadway. It will be six stories high, measuring 60x100 feet, and cost about \$100,000. It will be built of brick, stone and iron, with composition roof, steam heat, electric light, elevators, etc.

Radcliffe & Kelly, 3 West Twenty-ninth Street, are preparing plans for a five-story apartment building, brick and stone, at 322 Third Avenue, for William Bradley, 329 West Sixty-eighth Street. Cost, \$125,000.

C. P. H. Gilbert, 1123 Broadway, has awarded the general contract for the New York Law School office building, to be erected on the property Nos. 172 and 174 Fulton Street, opposite St. Paul's churchyard, to Charles A. Cowen & Co., of 1123 Broadway. The building will be eleven stories in height and strictly fireproof. The façade will be of limestone and brick and the interior hallways and stairs will be trimmed in marble. The building will also be equipped with heating, electric and special ventilating apparatus, and four quick-service elevators. The four upper floors will be used for the purpose of the New York Law School, library, lecture-rooms, offices, etc. The lower floors will be rented for banking and office purposes.

Reports state that Charles C. Haight, 452 Fifth Avenue, has prepared plans for an armory, to be erected at 166th Street and Franklin Avenue, for the Second Battery, National Guard. Cost, about \$400,000.

It is reported that the Dayton Construction Co., 437 Fifth Avenue, will soon receive estimates on a twelve-story studio building, to cost \$1,000,000, 100x80 feet, on Seventy-seventh Street, east of Columbus Avenue, for the Stuyvesant Co-operation Buildings; brick and terra-cotta, fireproofing, plate glass, tile and marble work, electric light fixtures and plumbing.

Neville & Bagge, architects, 217 West 125th Street, are preparing plans for a ten-story apartment building, brick and stone, fireproof, 100x125 feet, at Broadway and 112th Street, for the Hall Realty Co., 3078 Broadway. Estimated cost, \$750,000.

The West Side Construction Co., 321 West Ninety-second Street, will soon begin the erection of another high-class elevator apartment house, containing all modern improvements, on Morningside Avenue, northwest corner of 118th Street, to cost about \$250,000. Messrs. Neville & Bagge, 217 West 125th Street, are preparing the plans. No building contracts have yet been awarded.

L. A. Goldstone, 110 West Thirty-fourth Street, is preparing plans for another high-class apartment house, to be situated on the

northeast corner of Riverside Drive and 138th Street, for the Hensle Construction Co., of 302 West 120th Street. The structure will be six stories, covering a plot 132.6x145 feet, with entrances on both 138th Street and Riverside Drive, and each floor will accommodate nine families. The adjoining apartment house, now under way by the same company, will be joined with an Italian garden, which will complete the entire block on the Drive. The interior finish will be of hardwood, marble, mosaic, tile, and every up-to-date improvement. The cost is placed at about \$200,000. The same builders are erecting similar structures at the southeast corner of Riverside Drive and 139th Street and at the southeast corner of 135th Street. The estimated cost of both these operations is placed at \$500,000.

John Russell Pope, 1133 Broadway, Manhattan, is preparing plans for a one-story museum, to be erected for the Lincoln Memorial Association, at Hodgenville, Ky., to cost about \$150,000.

F. Kellogg, 104 East Sixteenth Street, has prepared plans and is receiving estimates for alterations and a five-story brick addition to loft buildings at 9-15 Park Place, for the American News Co., 39 Chambers Street. Cost, \$150,000.

A five-story hotel building, the first of its kind, will be erected at Lexington Avenue and 127th Street, for the Children's Aid Society of New York City, to be occupied as a hotel for boys under the care of the society. It will cost \$100,000 and will be 47x95 feet in size.

Schwartz & Gross, architects, 35 West Twenty-first Street, are preparing plans for a twelve-story brick, limestone and terra-cotta store and loft building, 50x92 feet, at 48 and 50 West Twenty-first Street, for the Fischel Realty Co. Cost, about \$200,000.

Contracts are about to be let and work started on a new business building which is to be erected at 11 West Seventeenth Street by E. W. Browning, 18 West Seventeenth Street, from plans and specifications by Architect Otto Strack, 121 East Twenty-third Street. It will be a twelve-story building, measuring 27x80 feet, and cost about \$75,000. It will be built of brick, stone and iron, with steam heat, electric light, elevator, etc.

The Seamen's Church Institute for the port of New York will build a large institute at Coenties Slip and South Street. Plans and specifications will be prepared by Architects Warren & Wetmore, 3 East Thirty-third Street. The new building will be of fireproof construction, and provided with the latest improvements and appliances. Report will be made and details given when plans are ready for estimates.

Architect L. F. J. Weiher, 103 E. 125th Street, has made plans for a new flat building to be erected on the north side of 116th Street, 112 feet east of First Avenue, by Lordi, Pennetti & DeRespina, 321 E. 116th Street. It will be a six-story building, of brick and stone, with composition roof, steam heat, hot water supply, electric light, tile and mosaic work, etc. Cost, \$65,000.

NORFOLK, VA.—Reports state that the Trustees of the International Committee, Young Men's Christian Association, have awarded contract to E. Tatterson, Norfolk, Va., for construction of proposed naval Y. M. C. A. building, to be erected at cost of \$210,000; plans by L. E. Jallade, 96

Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.; building to be six stories; 120x104 feet; fireproof; electric lighting.

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.—H. P. Harter and Henry M. Scales have accepted plans and specifications for seven-story steel-frame and concrete construction fireproof office building, to cost \$100,000. Wm. Stevens, of D. H. Burnham & Co., Chicago, Ill., is architect.

OMAHA, NEB.—J. C. Root will erect an apartment building at Thirty-second and Pacific Streets, 60x132, pressed brick and stone construction, containing eight apartments. Cost, \$50,000.

PENSACOLA, FLA.—It is said that the First Methodist Episcopal Church has accepted plans and specifications by Badgley & Nicklas, of Cleveland, O., for proposed edifice; 88x175 feet; dressed limestone; tile roof; leaded art-glass windows; stone walls of dome supported by eight heavy steel plate bent trusses; balcony; steam-heating equipment; gas and electric lighting fixtures; cost, \$100,000; bids to be opened October 1; Rev. J. B. Cumming, chairman of building committee.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Separate contracts will be let for interior decorations, seating, etc., for the new church which is about to be built on South Broad Street for St. Rita's Catholic Church, from plans and detailed specifications by George I. Lovatt, architect. Melody & Keating are the builders. It will be a one-story building, measuring 73x162 feet, of brick and stone, costing about \$70,000.

Work is about to be started on the erection of a new residence which is to be built on School Lane, Germantown, for Wm. J. Turner, from designs by Wilson Ayre, architect. It will be a two-story building, of stone, and have rough cast interior.

Architects Carrere & Hastings, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street, New York, are preparing plans for a new church to be erected at Walnut and Thirty-ninth Streets, Philadelphia, for the Christian Science Church. It will be a one-story building of handsome design, to be constructed of brick and stone, and to have steam heat, electric light, etc.

The Women's Medical College, Twenty-first and North College Avenue, it is said, has plans ready for bids for a seven-story hospital building, at the above location. Brick and steel, stone trimmings, fireproof.

The Mutchmore Memorial Presbyterian congregation recently purchased the property at the southwest corner of Eighteenth Street and Montgomery Avenue. The old residence on the site will probably be torn down as the new owners contemplate the erection of an addition to their church on the adjoining property. Plans for the addition have not been made as yet.

Plans and detailed specifications have been prepared by W. Copeland Furber, architect, for a handsome new church for the First Catholic Apostolic Parish. It will be located at Broad Street and Susquehanna Avenue and designs show a one-story building, measuring 45x80 feet. It will be built of brick and stone, and have hardwood finish, steam heat, electric light, etc.

Competitive plans are being prepared for the new synagogue to be erected for the Mickve Israel congregation. The building

is to be located at the corner of Broad and York Streets, and will cost about \$150,000.

Plans have been prepared by J. E. Mooney for a large flat house, 100x100 feet, to be erected at a cost of \$200,000 on Forty-sixth and Walnut Streets, for Berwind & Hoopes. It will be six stories high, of reinforced-concrete construction, fireproof throughout, with an exterior of brick and trimmings of stone.

St. Louis, Mo.—Isaac Taylor, 715 Locust Street, architects, is preparing plans for constructing four-story municipal building for the Board of Public Improvements, W. B. Dryden, Secretary. Cost, \$2,000,000.

Bids are being received by A. B. Groves, 314 North Fourth Street, architect, for constructing a twelve-story hotel for James H. McTague. Cost, \$400,000.

Plans have been accepted by the Knights of Columbus for the new club house, 50x145 feet, five stories, six stores on ground floor, with 40x100 feet auditorium. Cost, \$110,000. Baker & Knell, Olive and Ninth Streets, are architects.

It is said that plans will be prepared by William Gruen, architect, Chemical Building, for constructing three-story turner hall for the Tower Grove Turnverein, E. A. Braun, Secretary. Cost, \$100,000.

Dr. F. T. Varney is heading a syndicate which proposes to erect a sixteen-story commercial building on the side at 316-318-320 Chestnut Street. The plans call for a steel and concrete building to cost \$300,000.

Reports state that new plans for the building of a big summer garden on the order of the White City at Chicago are on foot. The new company is called the Century Amusement Company, and has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$250,000. A. G. Peterson is directing the enterprise. August Heman, a well-known contractor, and other men are interested.

It is said that Lindell Gordon is having plans and specifications prepared for erection of proposed concrete fireproof business building; seven stories; 50x137 feet; architects, Mauran, Russell & Garden.

SALISBURY, N. C.—County Commissioners of Rowan County have selected Frank P. Milburn & Co., Washington, D. C., to prepare plans for proposed \$50,000 court-house; press brick and granite; bids to be called for when plans and specifications are prepared.

SAN BERNARDINO, CAL.—It is reported that H. E. Huntington, who owns a controlling interest in the San Bernardino Valley Traction Company, is to build a magnificent tourist hotel at Urbita Springs.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—Boardman & Tompkins have applied for a permit to erect a five-story steel and brick store and loft building at the southeast corner of California and Front Streets, to cost \$100,000.

Preliminary plans are said to be under way in the Quartermaster-General's office at Washington, D. C., for improvements to be made at Fort Mason with the appropriation by the legislature, which is \$1,500,000. Of this amount \$750,000 is available immediately. The improvements to be made provide for the construction of a general supply depot for the army, consisting of a wharf sufficiently large to accommodate four transports, six warehouses, each 60x200 feet, and three stories high, and an administration building, together with officers' quarters sufficient to accommodate the officers on duty in connection with the depot.

SCHENLEY FARMS, PA.—Competitive plans for the Knights of Columbus Temple to be erected in the Schenley Farms allotment have been submitted by Architects John T. Comes, A. H. Lincoln and S. A. Hall. The building committee is composed of W. A. Heyl, John A. Kelly and Harry G. O'Brine of Duquesne Council, and N. S. Reid, George N. McNulty, Thomas G. Conner and Thomas Conley of Pittsburgh Council. D.

Architects Palmer & Hornbostel, New York City, have completed plans for the Soldiers' and Sailors' Memorial Hall to be erected by Allegheny County on the Schenley Farms property. Bids will be taken about September 1 by County Commissioner C. B. Price, court-house, Pittsburgh, Pa. The County Commissioners will ask the September Grand Jury for authority to issue \$1,000,000 in bonds to cover the cost of the hall. D.

SEATTLE, WASH.—The Ferry-Leary Land Co. will soon begin construction on a fifteen-story store and office building at Second Avenue and Madison Street. It will cost \$800,000. William S. Eames is architect. The James Black Construction Co. will be the contractors.

Charles R. Aldrich, architect, is preparing plans for a building to cost \$675,000, to

be erected on Stark, Tenth and Park Streets. Mr. Aldrich is also preparing plans for a \$495,000 building, to be erected on Alder, Morrison, Park and Tenth Streets. Both buildings will be owned by the Trustee Company.

SHARON, PA.—The Masons of Sharon, Pa., have authorized the erection of a temple to cost \$70,000, and the Masonic Temple Association has been formed to get plans and look after the erection of the building. D.

TORONTO, ONT.—It is said that plans are being prepared for the erection of a new wing to the Provincial Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

VANCOUVER, B. C.—D. Gibb & Son will erect an apartment block at the corner of Richards and Dunsmuir Streets. Cost, \$115,000.

Plans have been prepared for improvements to the Vancouver Opera House, to cost \$100,000.

WHEELING, W. VA.—The Wheeling Warehouse and Storage Co., Wheeling, W. Va., is receiving estimates on a warehouse and refrigerating plant, 100x270 feet, to be built in Wheeling at a cost of about \$100,000. Chief Engineer M. A. Long, of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co., Baltimore, Md. may be addressed. D.

WHITE HAVEN, PA.—Lindley Johnson, Harrison Building, Philadelphia, will prepare plans for an addition to the White Haven Sanitarium for Poor Consumptives at White Haven. Estimated cost, about \$50,000.

WICHITA, KAN.—The building committee of the Baptist Church, it is stated, is preparing to erect a new edifice on Lawrence Avenue and Second Street, to cost \$60,000.

YANKTON, S. D.—H. W. Tomlinson, architect, Chicago, it is said, is preparing plans for a hospital and an administration building for the Benedictine Sisters. Cost, \$80,000.

YOUNGSTOWN, O.—Owsley, Boucherle & Co., architects, 19 Wick Avenue, are preparing plans and will receive bids in about five weeks for a four-story court-house, 236x130 feet, for the commissioners of Mahoning County. Construction will be of granite and terra-cotta. Estimated cost, about \$900,000.

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Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., August 12, 1907.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock p. m. on the 24th day of September, 1907, and then opened, for the construction (including plumbing, gas-piping, heating apparatus, electric conduits and wiring) of the U. S. Post Office building at Hamilton, Ohio, in accordance with drawings and specification, copies of which may be had at this office or at the office of the Custodian of Site at Hamilton, Ohio, at the

discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1652-1653)

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., August 19, 1907.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock p. m. on the 30th day of September, 1907, and then opened, for the construction (including plumbing, gas piping, heating apparatus, electric conduits and wiring) of the U. S. Post Office at Selma, Alabama, in accordance with drawings and specifications, copies of which may be had at the office of the Custodian of site at Selma, Alabama, or at this office, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1652-1653)

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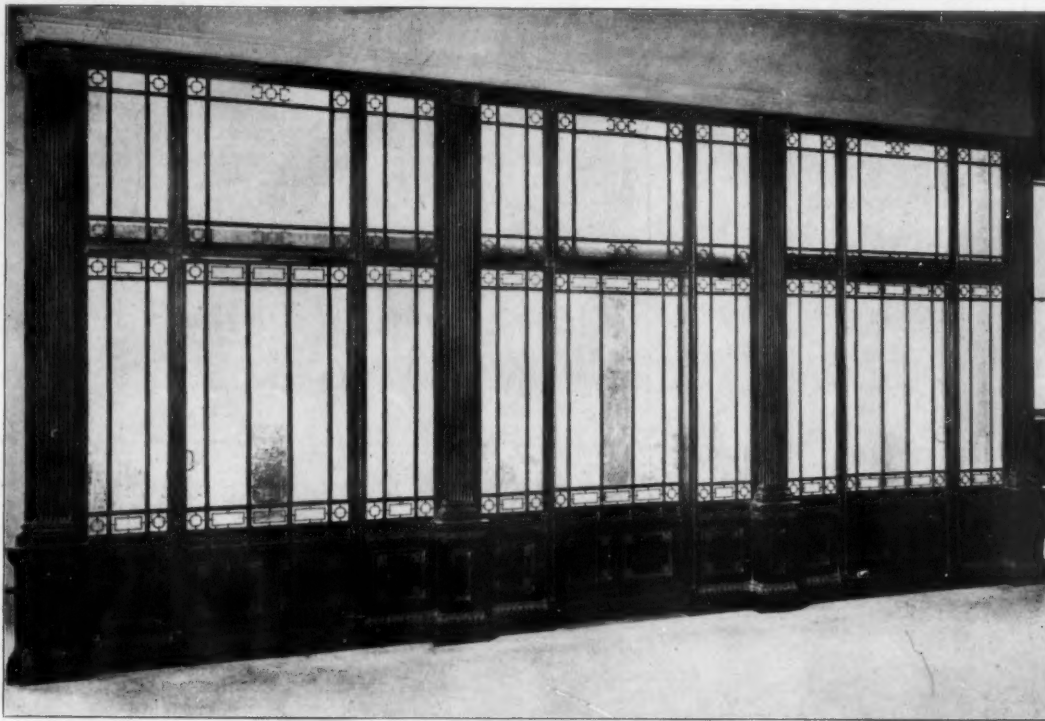
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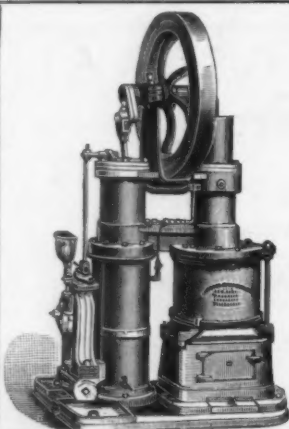


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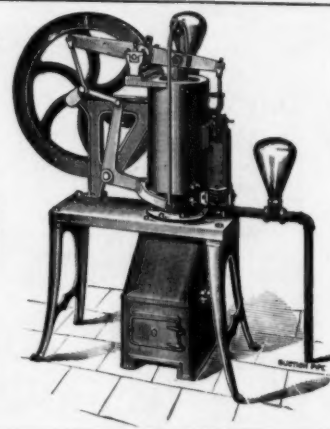
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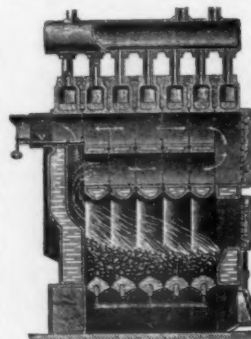
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