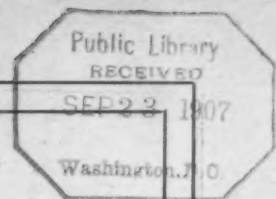


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Regular Edition

Vol. XCII.

SEPTEMBER 21, 1907.

No. 1656.

EDITORIAL SUMMARY:

Pages 89-90

The Fatalism of the Turk and the New Yorker—Antagonism to High Buildings Unconquerable—The Skyscraper and Silhouette—Death of Willis G. Hale, Architect—Death of Robert I. Fleming, Architect—Death of Edward S. Hammatt, Architect—Law and Labor: the Judge and the Steam-drill.

ITALIAN TOMBS—II.....	91
THE CONFLAGRATION HAZARD—II.....	93
THE SMOKE PLAGUE AND "COALITE".....	94
COMMUNICATION	95

How Certain Columns were Protected from Rust.

NOTES AND CLIPPINGS.....	96
--------------------------	----

SOCIETIES, PERSONAL MENTION, BUILDING NEWS, ETC.

PLATES:

House of Mr. J. B. Ford, Jr., 1730 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, Mich.—
Italian Tombs: Five Plates—Rear View of a House at Sewickley, Pa.—
House of Mrs. Harrison Gardner, Brookline, Mass., and a House at
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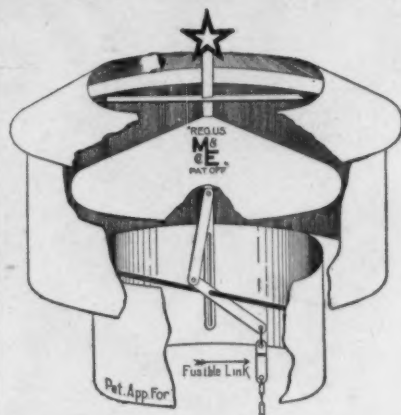
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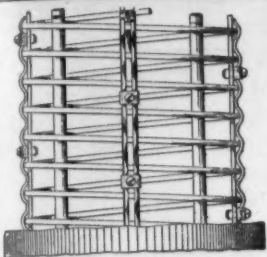
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Alphabetical List of Advertisers

A	F	L	Society of Beaux-Arts Architectsix
Alsen Cement.....xviii	Fisher Co., Robert C.....ii	Lane John.....xviii	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.....	Frink, I. P.....xiv	Loomis-Manning Filter Co.....xiv	Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co.....xvi
American Luxfer Prism Co.....vi		Lufkin Rule Co.....ix	Stanley Works.....xiv
American Mason Safety Tread Co.....xiv	G	M	T
American Radiator Co. (e.o.w.).....iii	Genasco Roofing Co. (e.o.w.).....xii	Merchant & Evans Co.....xii	Taylor, J. W.....ix
American Sheet & Tin Plate Co. (o.a.m.).....xvii	George Washington University.....ix	Mittineague Paper Co. (e.o.w.).....v	Thorn Co., J. S. (e.o.w.).....xiii
American System of Concrete Reinforcing.....(e.o.w.) iii	Globe Ventilator Co.....xvii	Mullins Co., The W. H.....xi	Thorp Fireproof Door Co. (e.o.w.).....xi
Art Metal Construction Co.....ix	Gorham Co. (o.a.m.).....xii	N	Troy Laundry Machinery Co.....xviii
Associated Expanded Metal Co. (o.a.m.).....ix	Gurney Heater Mfg. Co.....xviii	National Fireproofing Co. (e.o.w.).....xviii	Trussed Concrete Steel Co.....vii
Atlas Engine Works.....ii	H	National Lead Co.....xi	U
Atlas Portland Cement Co.....ii	Harvard University.....ix	National Regulator Co.....xviii	Unit Concrete Steel Co.....
B	Hayes, Geo.....xv	Neuchatel Asphalt Co.....xii	United States Graphite Co. (o.a.m.).....ix
Barber Asphalt Paving Co. (e.o.w.).....xii	Higgins, Chas. M., & Co. (e.o.w.).....ix	New York Belting & Packing Co. (e.o.w.).....xii	U. S. Mail Chute Equipment Co. (e.o.w.).....xii
Barney, John M.....xiv	I	Northwestern Terra Cotta Co. (e.o.w.).....xv	U. S. Mineral Wool Co.....xiv
Bedford Quarries Co.....iv	Information Bureau of Tile Industry.....v	Norwall Mfg. Co. (e.o.w.).....xii	Universal Portland Cement Co.....xviii
Berger Mfg. Co.....	J	O	University of Illinois.....ix
Bart Mfg. Co. (e.o.w.).....xiii	Jackson Co., Wm. H.....xviii	Okonite Co. (Ltd.) (e.o.w.).....xiii	University of Michigan.....ix
C	Jenkins Bros.....xiv	Otis Elevator Co.....xii	University of Pennsylvania.....ix
Campbell, Walter M.....ix	Jones, T. W. (e.o.w.).....xiv	P	V
Cardinell-Vincent Co.....ix	K	Peerless Rubber Mfg. Co. (o.a.m.).....xiii	Vaile & Young.....xviii
Chappell Furnace Co. (e.o.w.).....vii	Kellogg-Mackay-Cameron (e.o.w.).....xii	R	Voigtmann & Co. (o.a.m.).....xx
Chicago Portland Cement Co.....xviii	Keweenaw Water Supply Co.....xviii	Raymond Concrete Pile Co. (e.o.w.).....xi	W
Clinton Wire Cloth Co. (o.a.m.).....ix		Rider Ericsson Engine Co.....xvi	Warren Brothers Company.....x
Corrugated Concrete Pile Co.....xiv		S	Washington University.....xiv
Cutler Mfg. Co.....ii		St. Louis Portland Cement Co.....xviii	Winslow Bros. Co., The.....xv
D		Samson Cordage Works (e.o.w.).....xii	Winslow Co., E. J.....v
Deane, E. Eldon.....ix		Sandusky Portland Cement Co.....v	Wirt, F. B.....ix
Detroit Show Case Co.....xiv		Smith Co., H. B. (e.o.w.).....xvi	Wolff Mfg. Co. (o.a.m.).....xxi
Dixon Crucible Co., Jos.....xii		Y	Y
E		Yale & Towne Mfg. Co.....viii	
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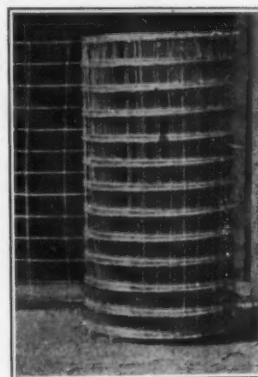
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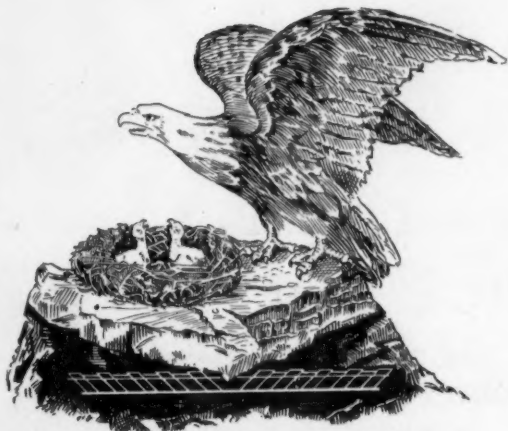
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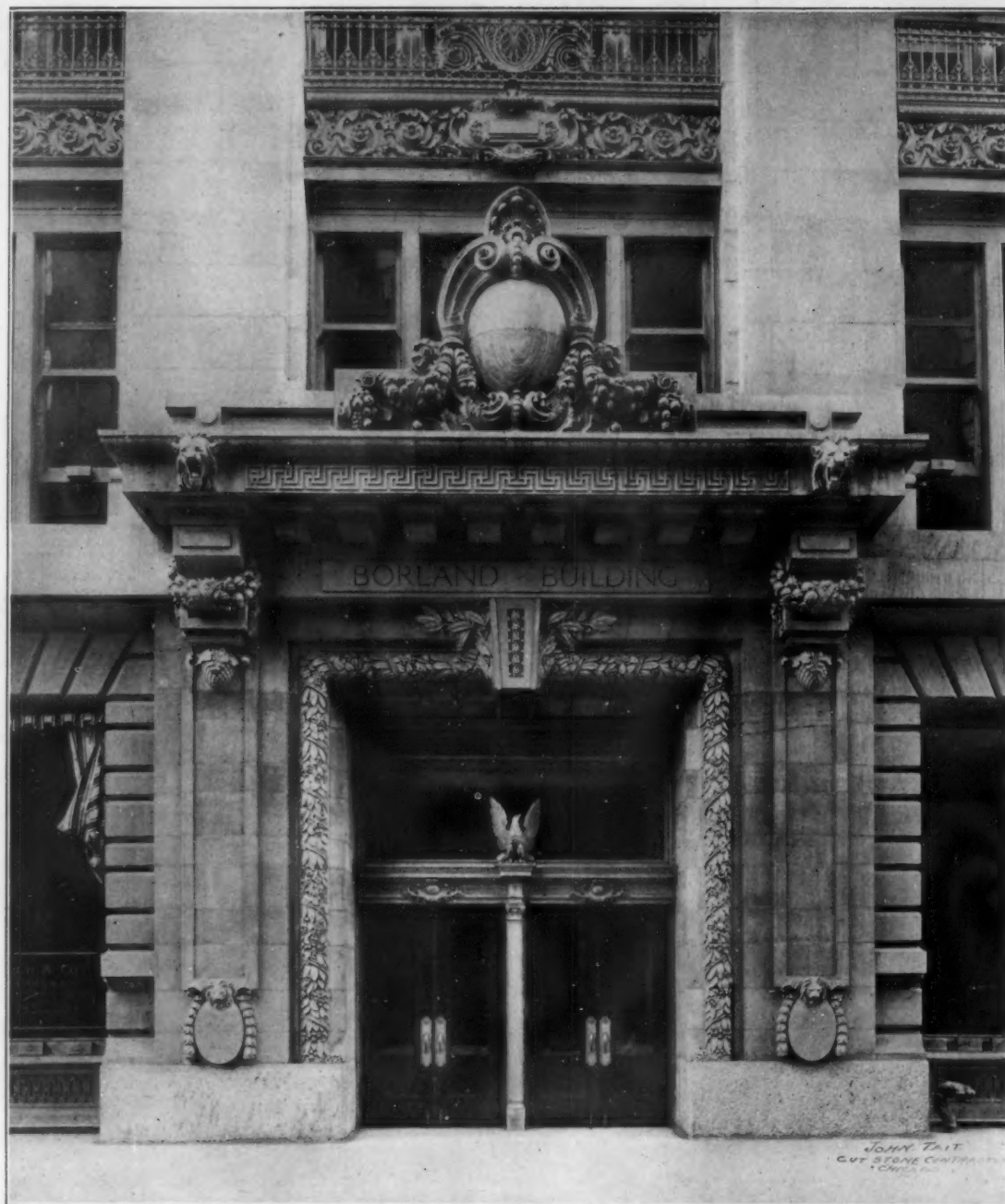
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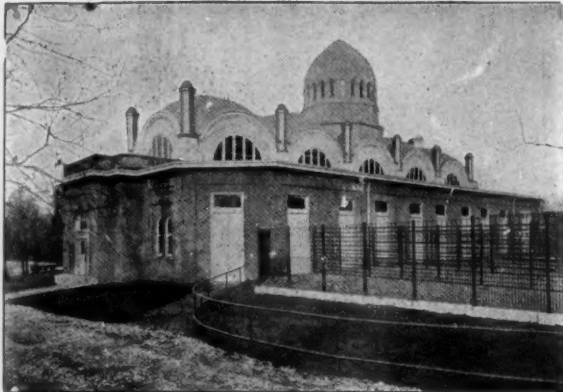
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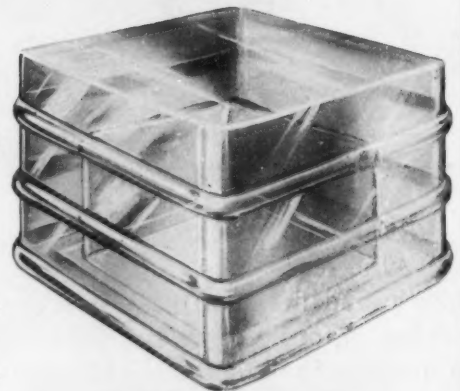
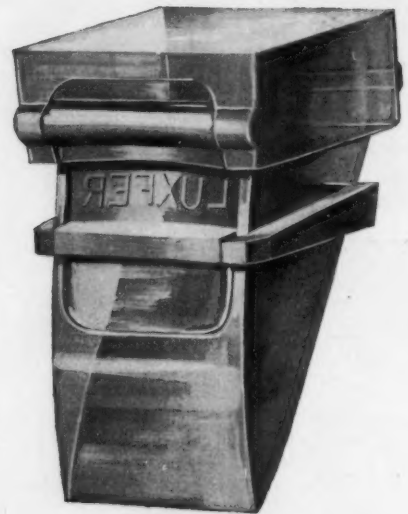
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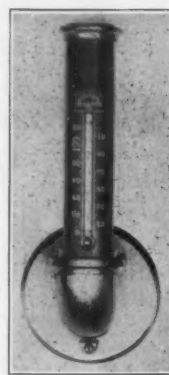
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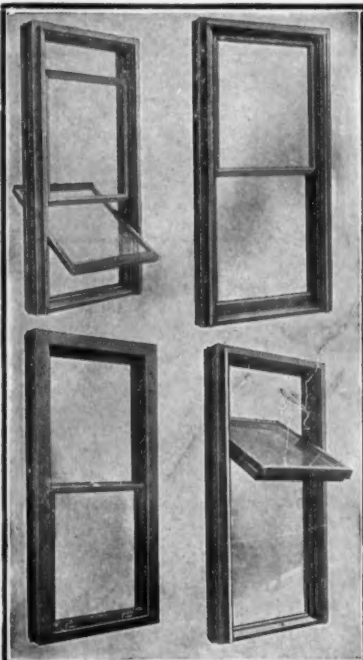


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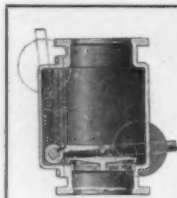


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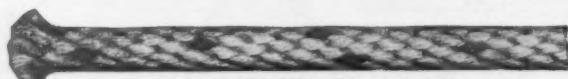
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CONTENTS

SUMMARY:	89-90
The Fatalism of the Turk and the New Yorker.—Antagonism to High Buildings Unconquerable.—The Skyscraper and Silhouette.—Death of Three Architects: Willis G. Hale, Robert I. Fleming and Edward S. Hammatt.—Law and Labor: the Judge and the Steam-drill.	
ITALIAN TOMBS.—II.	91
THE CONFLAGRATION HAZARD.—II.	93
THE SMOKE PLAGUE AND "COALITE"	94
COMMUNICATION:	
How Certain Columns were Protected from Rust	95
ILLUSTRATIONS:	95
House of Mr. J. B. Ford, Jr., Detroit, Mich.—Rear View of a House at Sewickley, Pa.—Italian Tombs: Five Plates.—House of Mrs. Harrison Gardner, Brookline, Mass., and a House at Indianapolis, Ind.	
NOTES AND CLIPPINGS	96

IT is worth while to point out, since reforms can be brought about only by repeated iteration of advice and argument, that in their discussion of the conflagration hazard Mr. Freitag, last week, and Mr. Goad, this week, make the same point we have made several times of late. Mr. Freitag, in so many words, insists, as we have, that it is the duty of the community to protect itself at its common cost from the dangers of general conflagrations, while Mr. Goad shows how even the fatalistic Turk has sought safety from the conflagration hazard by building stone fire-walls forty feet high, whose function is to prevent fires occurring in the lumber district from spreading to other parts of the city of Constantinople. The Turk, who hesitates to attempt to put out a fire in his own house because it is "kismet," has the good sense to build public fire-walls, while the New Yorker, active-minded, ever eager to venture his money in promoting any and every modern invention that comes along, above all things a scoffer at Old World practices and a scorner of the theory of fatalism, is, when it comes to the matter of protecting his own community from fire, more fatalistic than the Turk. The Turk, if he occupied Manhattan Island, would be likely to build solid fire-walls from river to river. The intelligent American could and should show his modernity and improve on the Turkish model by building in place of unprofitable stone walls a series of municipally built and owned rows of really fireproof buildings stretching from river to river, every mile or so.

THE Boston *Advertiser* shrewdly remarks that "the danger of lofty buildings from the fire-menace will never be convincingly settled until it is settled against

the safety of such buildings," because each time such a structure successfully withstands the assault of fire the disbelievers protest that nothing has been proved against their own contention, since the conditions were not what they might easily have been, the test not sufficiently crucial. We regret extremely the existence of the "skyscraper." We resent its intrusion into modern life. We would gladly do all we could to prohibit the erection of another one under the present untrammelled license, whether in New York or elsewhere, but our opposition rests solely on hygienic and artistic grounds. We accept it as proved that the "high building" can be erected safely to almost any height, and that, under competent oversight and with the expenditure of enough money, it can be made safe from fire. But the erection of a series of these Brobdignagian buildings giving on our present Liliputian streets is a matter of grave concern to hygienists, and is already producing serious difficulty in the prompt circulation of traffic and the safety of those who, discharged from these extra-populous hives at the same hour, overcrowd street-crossings, vehicles and railroad-stations.

AS to the artistic side, it is the fashion for the newspaper reporters—veritable parrots—to dilate upon the marvellous silhouette of lower New York as seen from incoming vessels, and they eagerly question this celebrity or that as to the impression made upon them by the scene, without stopping to consider whether the celebrity's opinion on such a matter is of any value whatever. So New Yorkers have come to believe that the skyscraper has improved the city's reputation as a "city beautiful." But the fact is that to a person of sensibility and artistic perception the sight of New York from harbor or river is simply depressing, and conduces to much melancholy. The world does not afford a more inartistic aspect than is afforded by this vaunting of a sheer materialism—American? Yes, intensely American, these jagged, featureless prisms stood on end. As for "silhouette," one just as artistic can be had any day by descending into an excavation and taking a sight across a forest of driven piles before they are sawed off to grade. All this might be bettered, if the law should restrict high buildings to the pyramidal form suggested by Mr. Carrère or to erection on sites in the middle of each block, as we have urged. In either case the architect's efforts would have a fair chance to "count" and the silhouette of the city might be a real thing of beauty, in place of a mere formless jumble as now, a veritable jungle that even Kipling could not poetize.

JUST as the Quaker maiden, when she abandons the "plain people" and goes "out into the world," is rather apt to overindulge her too-chastened tastes by clothing herself in too bright and ill-assorted colors, so Philadelphia, when it decided to house itself no longer in prim brick cubicles, with their meagre white marble finish and solidly-shuttered windows, entered on a veritable architectural debauch—and some of the intoxicating liquor still lingers above the lees. All at once there ap-

peared the startling architectural manifestation of Frank Furness's pre-Raphaelite interpretation of Gothic forms and principles, and for a short time the staid citizens could not have enough of it. But presently it was discovered that the movement was altogether too extreme, and then the architects of the day began to grope, but always they strained after novelty—in the search perhaps for an American style—and until very recently they have continued to grope, realizing dreams that ranged through all shades and degrees of grotesquery and eccentricity, until at length there was achieved that masterpiece of misbegotten conception that enabled the squandering of needed millions, the Philadelphia "Public Buildings," the city-hall, with its Quaker-crowned tower. Here again there was a pause and a desire, at least, for reaction, and, fortunately, just about this time the product of the American architectural schools were able to get a footing on the stage, and their training, supplemented by European study and the example of what was being done in other American cities, was able to produce such results that the underlying American common-sense could not miss the lesson, and little by little the tawdry, overdressed experiments in design are giving way to better things.

ONE of the Philadelphia architects, whose fate it was to do a good deal of the groping to which we refer, was Willis G. Hale, who died recently in his fifty-ninth year, and this chronological statement at once declares that it was not in his power to profit by those educational facilities that are now within the reach of anyone who desires to devote himself to the art of building, and this fact should be kept in mind when considering his work. If his buildings are a little too florid for the current taste, it must be remembered that he was urged on by competition with others who also believed in overelaboration and eccentricity. It was his fortune, too, to have as clients a number of men whose desire to spend their easily gotten millions was not controlled by education or inherited standards of taste, and to this fact should be attributed some of the lack of restraint that marked his work. Besides being a facile designer, Mr. Hale was greatly interested in music, and was a vocalist of distinction. The *Record* Building, the Independence National Bank, the Keystone National Bank, the Weightman Building, the Schuylkill Navy Club-house, and the Widener and Elkins houses are among the best known of his buildings.

THE stirring of a certain reminiscent romantic admiration one always feels on learning of the death of an acquaintance who took part in the Civil War seems, somehow, to be rather quickened in the case of one who fought for the "lost cause," and so may have later led a needlessly embittered life. This was not at all the case with Robert I. Fleming, an architect who died last week in Washington in his sixty-sixth year, for after having served in the Fayette Artillery of Richmond, taking part in thirty engagements, he very shortly after the close of the war took up his residence in Washington and there entered actively on the duties of a good citizen. He was always much interested in every movement designed to promote the growth or better the artistic char-

acter of the city, being at one time a member of the District of Columbia Legislature in the days before Congress took direct control of the affairs of the District. Mr. Fleming not only acted as architect, but also as contractor and builder, and in his later years operated in real estate at a considerable scale.

A SHORT time ago, in discussing the various ways in which an architect might procure work and consequent fame, we pointed out that one of the surest ways, for a patient man, was to settle in a new and promising community and grow up with it. This course was followed by Edward S. Hammatt, F.A.I.A., who died recently in his fifty-first year. Twenty-five years ago one would hardly have picked out the town of Davenport, Ia., as offering exceptional chances to a young architect, but Mr. Hammatt selected it as the scene of his operations. After completing his preparatory studies in the offices of sundry Boston and New York architects, and by patient effort, conscientious attention to the claims of his clients and the due exercise of his professional skill, succeeded in building up a considerable practice, which was by no means confined to his own city and State, for he is credited with the design of a number of schools in Rock Island, a church and several business buildings in Moline and other works still farther afield. Quite apart from the merit of his work, the community in which he lived and his fellow professionals as well have reason to be grateful for his setting and maintaining the standard of professional endeavor at a high level.

IN these days the public is so confused by seeing executive officials grasp and exercise, unrebuked, powers that the ordinary citizen is quite sure are unlawfully exercised that, even though our judges are men who do respect the letter and spirit of the law, we cannot help feeling that one of them has stretched his powers without proper justification. It is unquestionable that the clacking of the active steam-drill is annoying, particularly in the summer-time when the windows are open, and when the noise really interferes with the orderly dispensing of justice it is plain that the noise becomes a grievance which, possibly, the law has a right to abate; but it should do so only in an orderly and legal manner. Recently the justice sitting in a New York court found his peace and comfort disturbed by the clattering of drills in an adjacent excavation and, so, sent out an order that the noise should cease. As no notice was paid to the request, the judge called an officer and told him to arrest the foreman and bring him into court. This done, the judge informed the frightened man that he was under arrest "for contempt of court!" for, said the judge, "I made an agreement with your contractor yesterday that he should stop at 10.30." If words mean anything, it seems to us that all that could be complained of was a breach of contract, and that is a civil, not a criminal, offense. The court apparently had issued no order, so the foreman could not be in contempt. Nevertheless, he was sent "downstairs" in arrest and the noise was stopped. The incident is but one of the many involving the principle of *ultra vires* that occur so rapidly nowadays, when personal whim is allowed to usurp the function of legally ordained form.

Italian Tombs—II

Renaissance

AND now we come to the Renaissance, and a Florentine artist has already shown us at Naples the first elements of Classic architecture with which Tuscany greeted the new effort in Italy. Yet there is a great difference between the tomb in S. Giovanni à Carbonara and the Florentine manifestation of the early Renaissance, and if we turn our eyes on the charming mural tablet in the Badia Fiesolana, the ancient Cathedral of

Bologna a sixteenth century artist reproduced the Marsuppini tomb almost line for line, but not having attained the formal beauty of the monument in Sta. Croce his work is far below the worth of that of Settignano, wherein is especially to be remarked the elegant form of the sarcophagus, the exquisite execution of the foliated forms that decorate it and the adorable little infant figures at either side.



MEDICEAN MURAL TABLET IN THE BADIA FIESOLANA.



MURAL TABLET TO FRA FILIPPO LIPPI IN THE CATHEDRAL, SPOLETO.

Fiesole, one can easily appreciate this. This is a work, profoundly Classic, that yet retains a certain Gothic meagreness that is quite characteristic of our Primitives. Generally the authorship of the Badia, where this tablet with its Medicean device is to be found, is attributed to Brunelleschi, but the attribution is disputed, since the building of the Badia was not begun until 1456, or ten years after the death of the great architect. At the same time, it cannot be denied that he may have left drawings that his successors, amongst them Bruoso and Benedetto da Fiesole, were glad to respect. In the history of Italian art there is abundance of traditions; one of them is this absolute ascription of the Badia Fiesolana to Brunelleschi and another is that which ascribes to Brunelleschi's friend and companion, Donatello, the superb tombstone of the diplomat and cardinal Angelo Acciaiuoli (1419), amongst the tombs of that family in the crypt of the Certosa at Florence. This time it is well to be guarded in assenting to the Donatellesque ascription. The art of Ghiberti is not to be overlooked in the superb stone that we illustrate, a unique specimen in this kind of tomb and one of great beauty. From the point of view of paternity, we are much better fortified in the case of the tomb of Carlo Marsuppini (1455) in Sta. Croce, Florence, the author being Desiderio da Settignano. Here we are in the presence of a typical tomb, one of the most celebrated of the funerary monuments of its time. Never did decorative sculpture exhibit such dash and richness. Desiderio da Settignano imitated a tomb in the same church, the Pantheon of Illustrious Italians, erected by Bernardo Gamberelli, but surpassed the original so far as to create practically the fundamental type of the fifteenth-century tomb, which found and to-day still finds many imitators. At

Of quite a different type is the tomb of Giovanni and Piero de' Medici, designed and executed about 1472 by Verrocchio, a masterpiece of an admirable artist, one which cannot be passed without a word of praise: the sarcophagus, of porphyry, supported on bronze lions' paws, which develop upwards in volutes and leafage, has above it a grillage of bronze cordage, filling in the enclosing arch. The tomb is to be found in the Church of S.

Lorenzo, Florence. To the same author must be attributed the tomb of Cardinal Forteguerri (1477), in the Cathedral of Pistoja. But though Verrocchio made the clay model for the tomb (now in South Kensington Museum) he is not responsible for the execution of the work, as this was carried out by some of his collaborators. During the Barocco times the tomb was enframed with the volutes and curtains that now impair its interest.

Choosing from amongst tombs which not only are magnificent but also have a real character of their own, here is the celebrated tomb of Maria of Aragon in the Church of the Monte Oliveto, at Naples, a replica of the tomb of Cardinal Giovanni di Portogallo in S. Miniato, Florence, by Rossellino. The co-operation of Benedetto da Maiano in the execution of this tomb is shown by the graceful and conscientious workmanship of the reliefs.

Being at Naples now, I am reminded of having drawn attention to the motive sometimes employed in Gothic and Tuscan tombs, curtains drawn aside by angels and exposing a recumbent figure stretched upon a sepulchral couch, so now I will introduce the tomb of Beata Villana in Sta. Maria Novella at Florence, by Bernardo Gamberelli (1451). This is a tomb of the highest merit, where the saint stretched out below the mortuary drapery recalls the fairest pages of the record of



TOMB OF ANGILO ACCIAIOLO IN THE CERTOSA, FLORENCE.

Florentine sculpture of the Quattrocento, the fine quality of which is also exhibited by two very significant tombs by Matteo Civitali in the Cathedral of Lucca.

Lucca, the birthplace of this celebrated sculptor and architect, thoroughly appreciated the possession of so illustrious a son. His tomb of Pietro Noceto in the Cathedral, inspired by the tombs of Bruni and Marsuppini in Sta. Croce, not too happy in their proportions, is not so successful as the modest tomb of Domenico Bertini (1479), where the simple ordonnance is arranged so as to give the greatest value to the bust of Bertini: good taste and individuality are the characteristics of this work. The bust, also by Civitali, is simply a chef d'œuvre and since its style is recalled by the bust of Bishop Salutati on his tomb in the Cathedral of Fiesole I have elsewhere hazarded the suggestion that the sculptor of the latter may have been Civitali, of whose youth and apprenticeship in Florence little is known. The tomb of Salutati, which itself is by Mina da Fiesole, may easily

gance. This tomb, which in its general architectural treatment has somewhat the air of a church façade, is due to Antonio Rizzo, a statuary more skilful with the chisel than he was honest—he was banished because of certain indelicacies committed by him while he was acting as architect of the Ducal Palace—and is one of the happiest sculptural expressions of its epoch.

I should have to expend many words if I undertook to describe all the tombs herewith illustrated, but amongst them, besides the terra-cotta tomb of Cesare Nacci, executed between 1470 and 1480 by Vincenzo Onofri in the Church of S. Petronio at Bologna, which, in the sarcophagus at the top of the monument, recalls the Marsuppini sarcophagus; besides the mural tablet in honor of Fra Lippi, by an unknown artist, in the Cathedral of Spoleto, erected by the order of Lorenzo de' Medici, not ill done, but somewhat singular; and besides Antonello Gagini's tomb of Antonio Sirota, dating about 1527, in the Church of S. Cita at Palermo, there are two Renaissance tombs that have quite



TOMB OF CARDINAL FORTUEGERRI IN THE CATHEDRAL, PISTOJA.
VERROCHIO, SCULPTOR.



TOMB OF CESARE NACCI, S. PETRONIO, BOLOGNA.
VINCENTO ONOFRI, SCULPTOR.

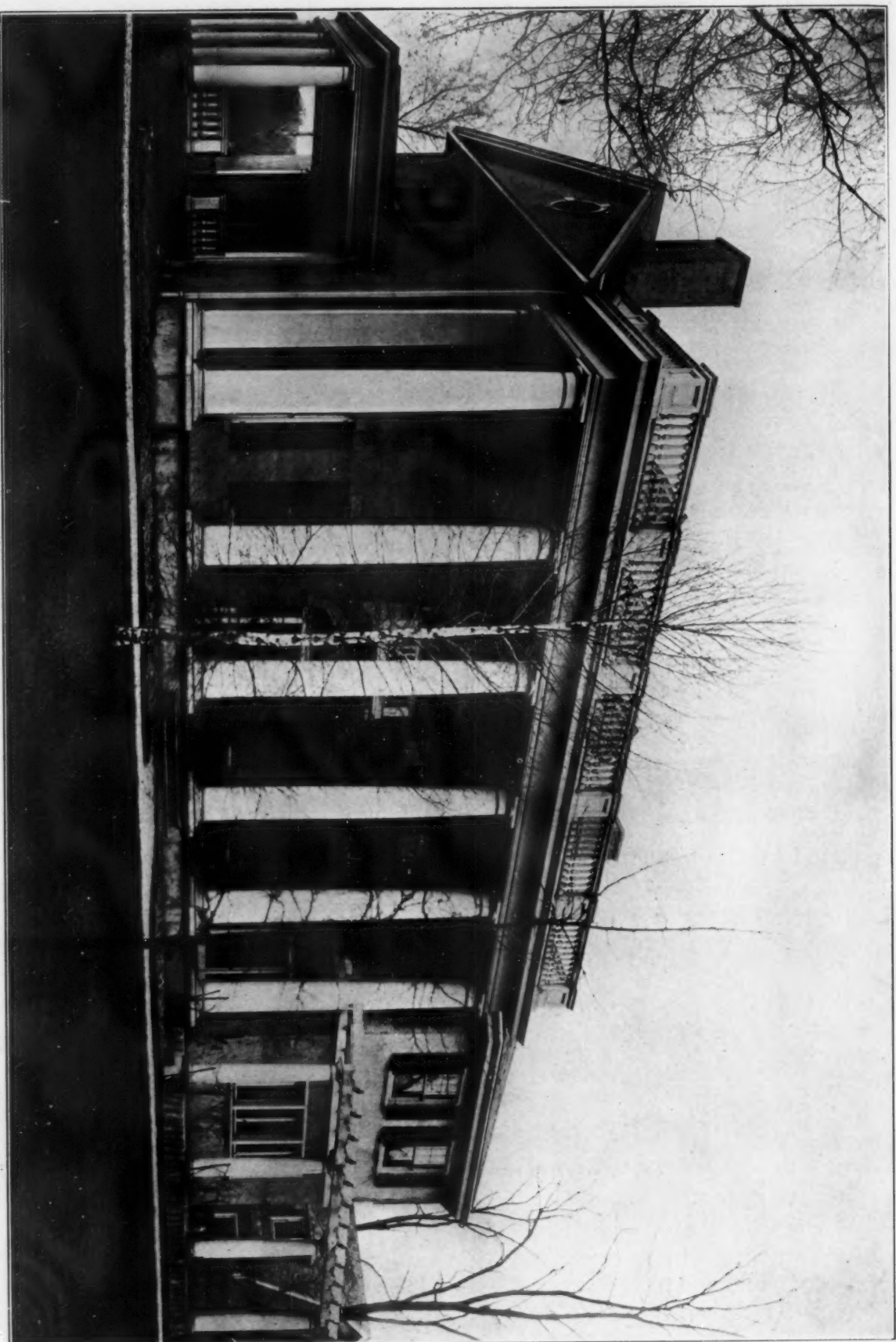
have had adjoined to it a bust by Civitali: and if the words on the console that supports the bust, *OPUS MINI*, are not an erroneous ascription, Mino, who enjoys a reputation superior to his real deserts, has here his best work, his real chef d'œuvre. The beautiful ordonnance and treatment of the sarcophagus deserve study.

Architecture, which is so skilfully displayed in some of the artistic tombs, quite outdoes itself in the tomb of the Doge Vendramin in Venice, which is credited to Alessandro Leopardi, but is really due to Antonio and Tullio Lombardo. This inspiring tomb, erected in SS. Giovanni e Paolo and once gilded, after the fashion of the tomb of Marsuppini in Sta. Croce, occupies the same rank in the funerary art of Venetia that the tomb of Desiderio da Settignano holds in the art of Tuscany. This being said, it is useless to add further words of praise.

Venice, which everywhere manifested a sense of sumptuousness, erected during the Renaissance tombs that were even richer than this, such as the tomb of the Doge Nicollò Tron in the Frari, a structure which is magnificent to the verge of extrava-

peculiar attractions, one the tomb or tombs of Giuliano and Lorenzo de' Medici in the new sacristy of S. Lorenzo at Florence, executed by Michael Angelo, and the great tomb of Gian-galeazzo Visconti in the Certosa at Pavia.

On the tombs by Michael Angelo, where architecture is associated with sculpture, yet where the latter soars far above the art of the compass with a power almost divine, on these sculptures executed by Buonarroti in the first half of the sixteenth century, much has been written. If space allowed, I might say something as to a new interpretation that, just now, it is sought to give to these *Michelangeloesque* figures. Every one considers them to be the personification of Night and Day, Dawn and Dusk, but Herr Steinmann, in a volume recently published at Leipsic, tries to demonstrate that these four figures typify the four temperaments described by the old author, Lasca—the sanguine temperament shown by Night, the melancholic by Dawn, the choleric by Day, and the serene by Dusk. In the same way he declares that the titular figures stand not for Giuliano, the victim of the Pazzi, and not for Lorenzo the Magnificent, but for Force and



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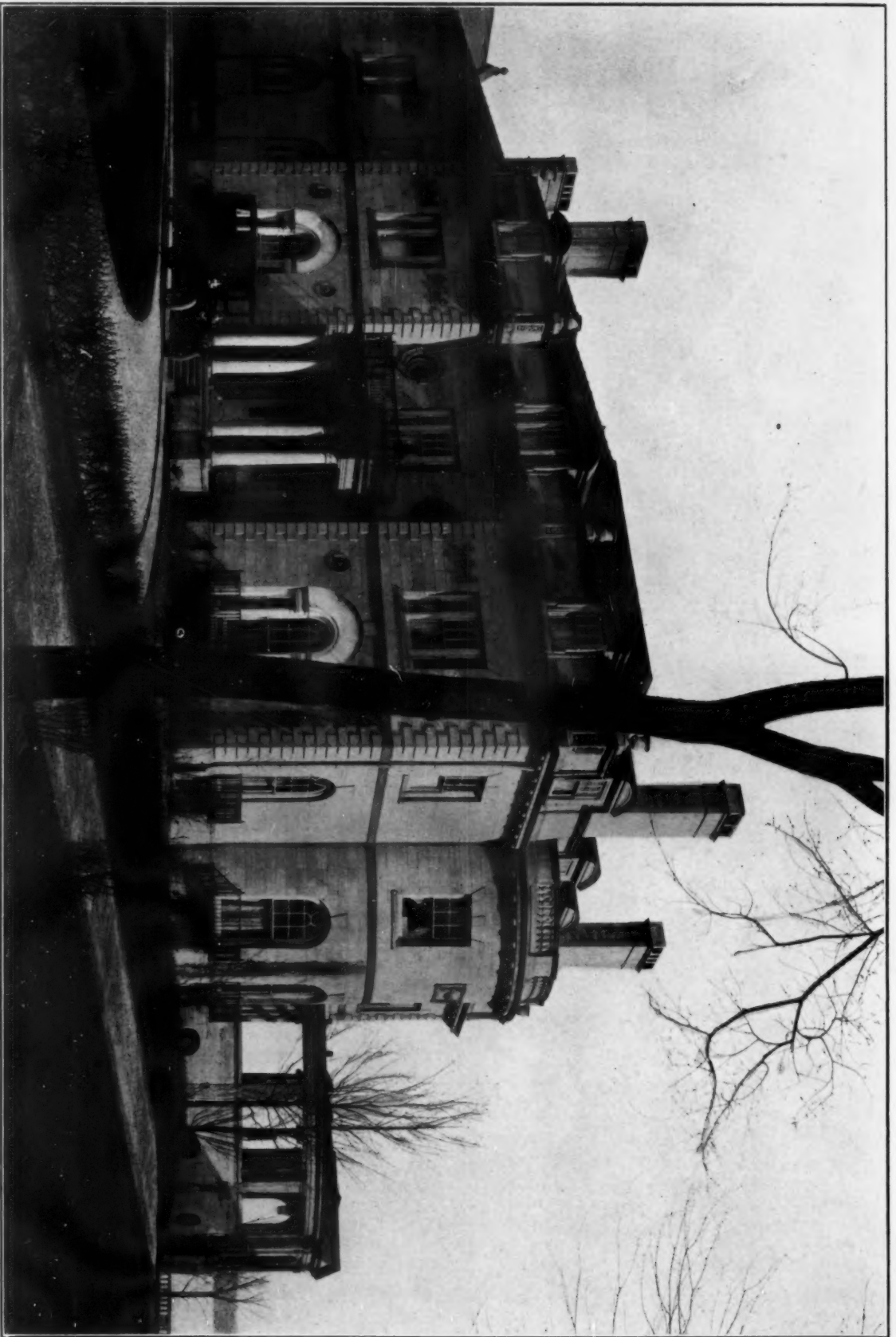
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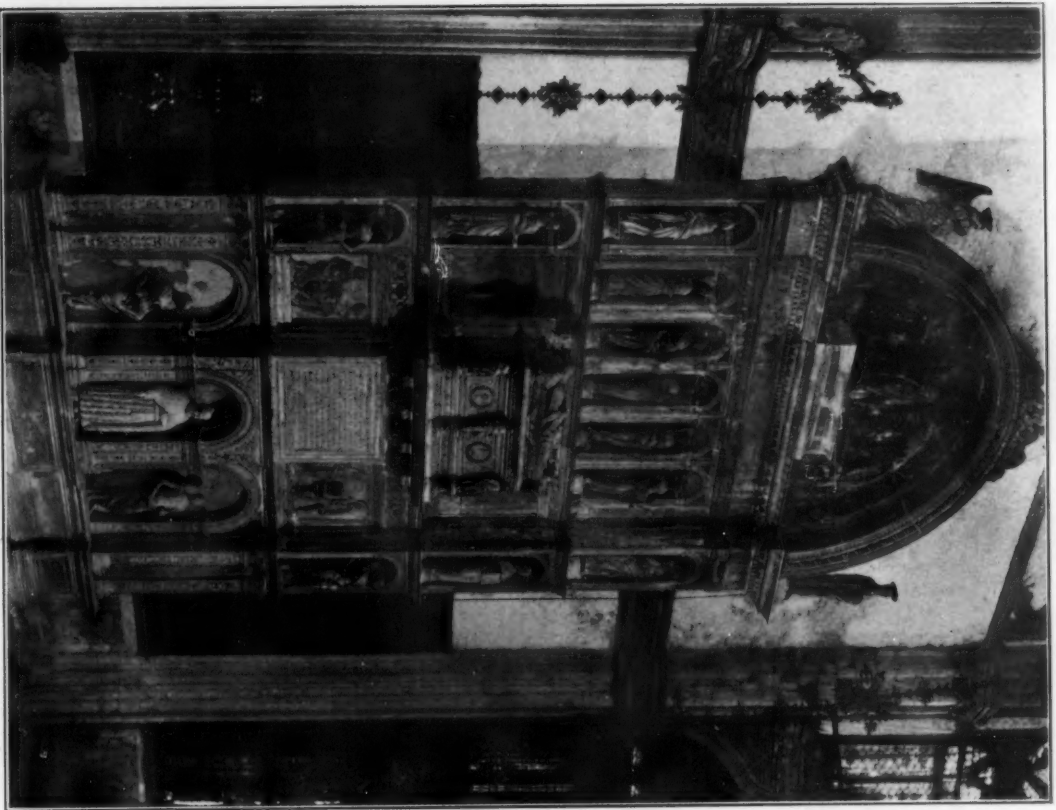
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TOMB OF THE DOGE NICCOLO TROARI, STA. MARIE DEI FRARI, VENICE.

Antonio Rizzo, Sculptor.

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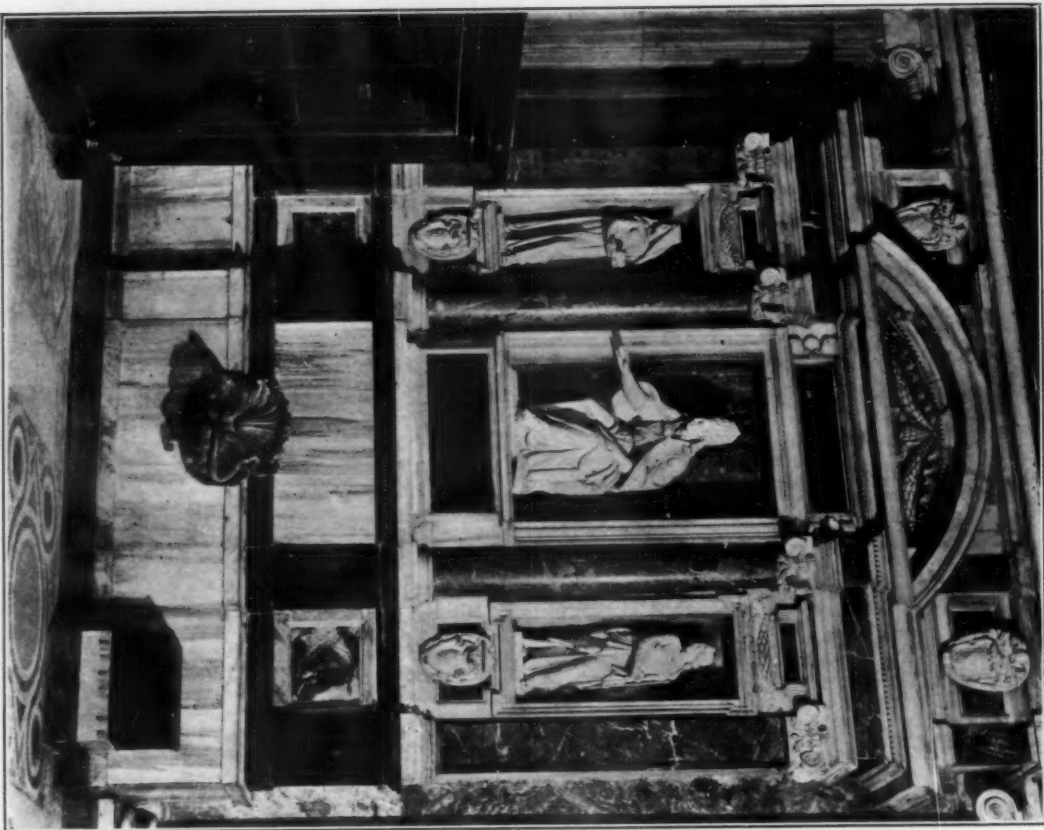
TOMB OF GIANGALEAZZO VISCONTE, CERTOSA, PAVIA.

G. Pellegrini, Sculptor.

ITALIAN TOMBS.

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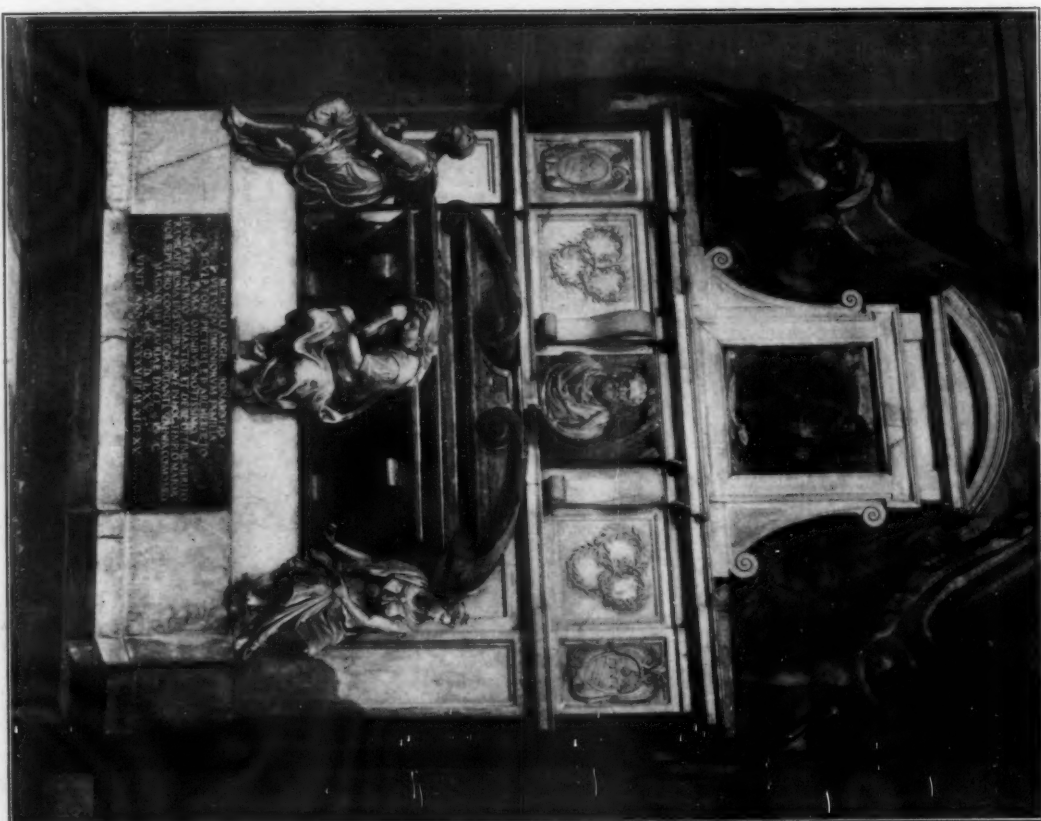
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TOMB OF NICHOLAS IV, STA. MARIA MAGGIORE, ROME.

D. Fontana, Sculptor.

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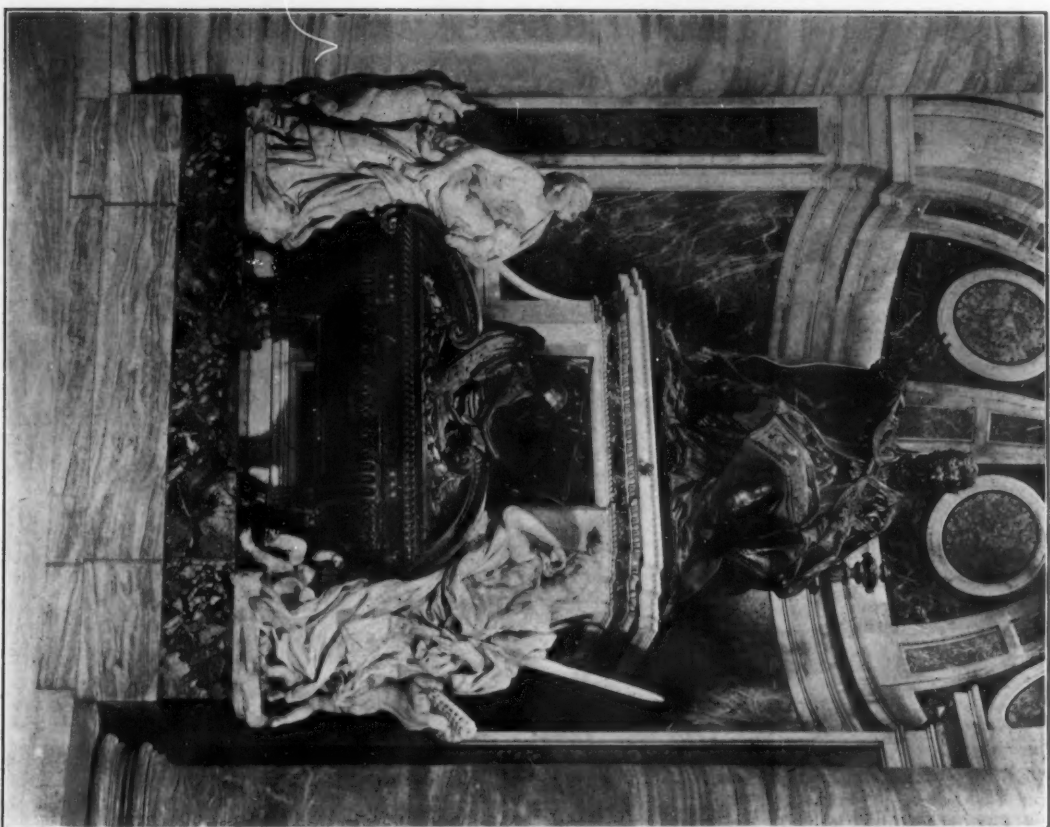


TOMB OF MICHAEL ANGELO BUONARROTI, STA. CROCE, FLORENCE.

G. Vasari, Architect.

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TOMB OF URBAN VIII, ST. PETER'S, ROME.

Bernini, Sculptor.



TOMB OF ALEXANDER VII, ST. PETER'S, ROME.

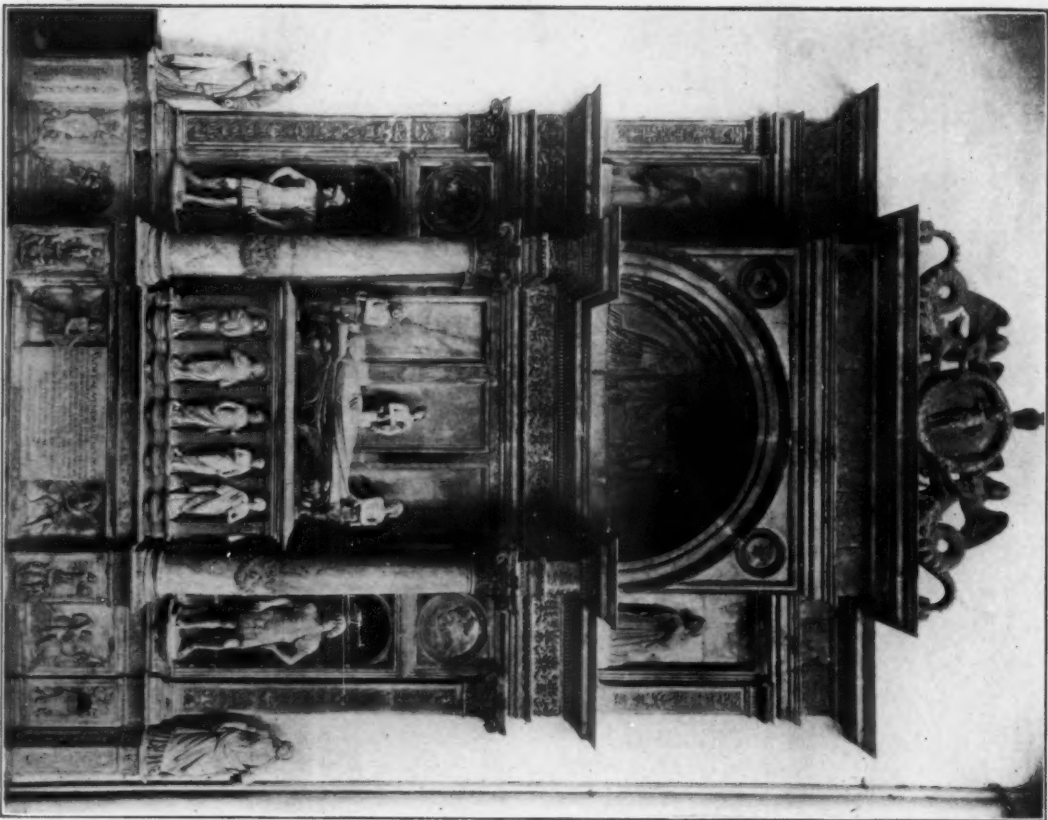
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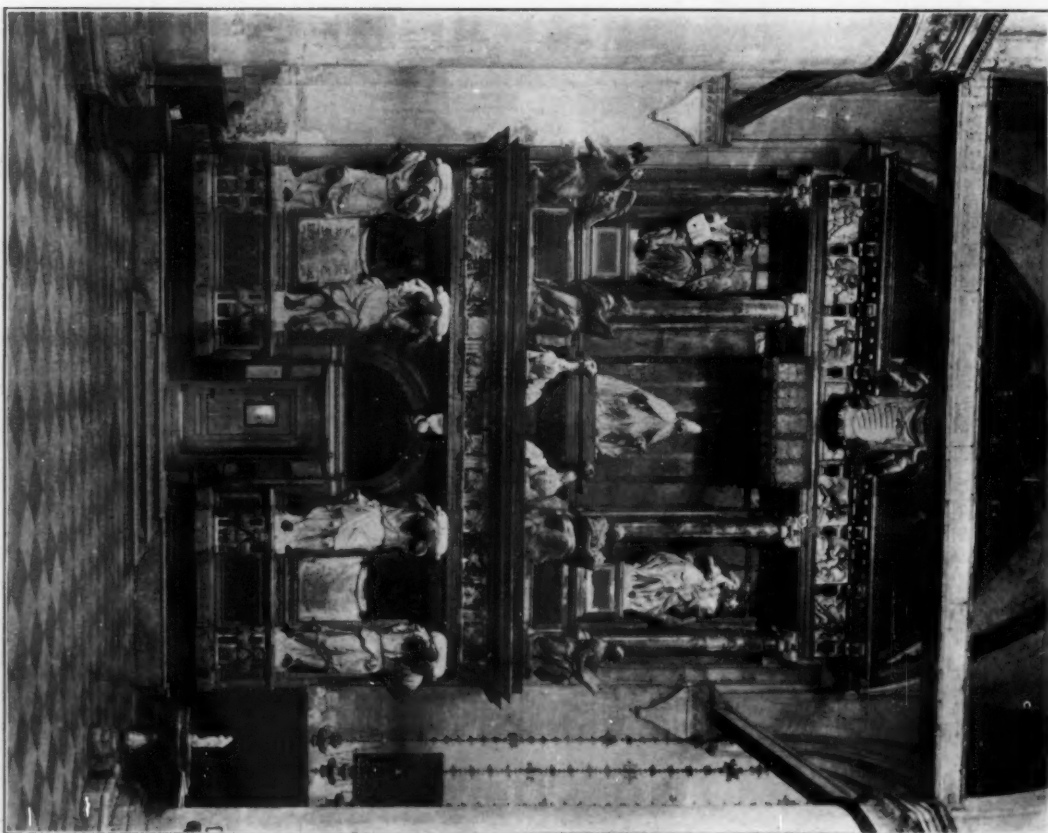
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TOMB OF THE DOGE ANDREA VENDRAMIN, SS. GIOVANNI E PAOLO, VENICE.

Antonio and Tullio Lombardo, Sculptors.

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TOMB OF THE DOGE GIOVANNI PESARO, STA. MARIA DEI FRARI, VENICE.

B. Longhena, Architect.

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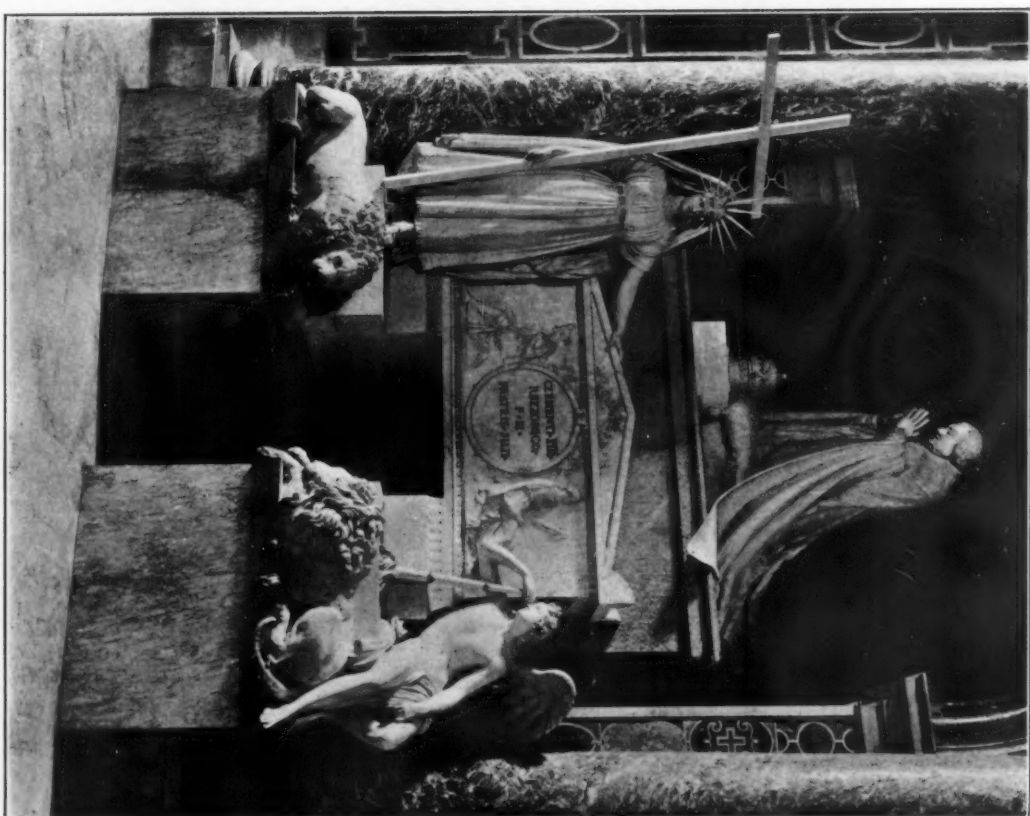
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A. Gagini, Sculptor.

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TOMB OF CLEMENT XIII., ST. PETER'S, ROME.

Antonio Canova, Sculptor.

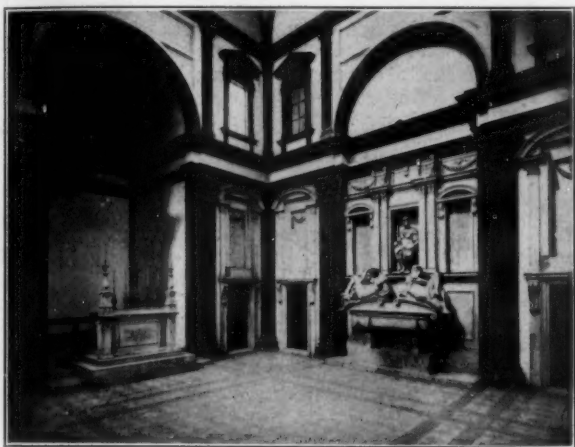
ITALIAN TOMBS.

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September 21, 1907.

Chagrin. As Herr Steinmann is a serious scholar, I should like to discuss his theories, if this were the proper place to do so.

The tomb in the Certosa at Pavia, isolated as is the Gothic tomb of Cansignorio at Verona, is the most majestic tomb in Lombardy, and so they name it "the mausoleum" of Giangaleazzo. The rich tabernacle under which rests the sarcophagus of the founder of the Certosa is the work of Cristoforo Romano, who executed it between 1492 and 1497. This master architect, sculptor, antiquary and counsellor of the celebrated Isabella d'Este had several associates in executing the monument: thus the statue of the Virgin at the top is by Francesco Briosco, the architect Galeazzo Alessi about 1560 designed the sarcophagus,



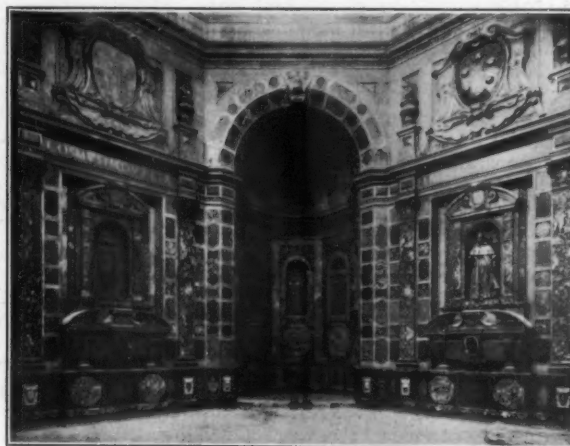
INTERIOR OF THE MEDICI CHAPEL, FLORENCE.

while its guarding figures, the angels Fame and Victory, were carved by Bernardino da Novate. Thus the Mausoleum of Giangaleazzo in the Certosa at Pavia brings us to the time of the full Barocco period, thanks to the abounding vitality of Alessi, the contemporary of Giorgio Vasari, both so devotedly "Michelangeloesques" that the latter, architect, painter and writer, made the design for the tomb of Michael Angelo himself now in Sta. Croce, finished in 1570 with its statues, "Architecture" by Giovanni dell'Opera, "Sculpture" by Cioli, and "Painting" by Lorenzi.¹ In the same category architecturally must be placed the tomb of Pope Niccolò IV. in the Church of Sta. Maria Maggiore at Rome, designed by Domenico Fontana. Though chronologically far removed from the celebrated and sumptuous tombs created by Giovanni Lorenzo Bernini, it excelled those tombs of his which exhibit so clearly the influence of the sculptor of the "Moses." Michael Angelo elevated the reputation of the statuary by his famous tombs at Florence and at Rome, in S. Pietro in Vincoli, and these examples could not be sterile of influence; Bernini, the Michael Angelo of his time, surely owes something to his great predecessor.

¹In the eighteenth century the tomb was opened, the body of the great artist being found intact and well preserved, as was the green velvet of his clothing, a fact which served to substantiate the tradition that bodies buried in Sta. Croce are incorruptible.

The Neopolitan master, Bernini, endowed with a limitless fancy, did not, as did certain Venetian artists, sacrifice the architectonic line to the movement of the sculpture; he always preferred to have the architecture of his tombs set off the value of his sculpture and knew how in a surprising way to blend together the architecture and the sculpture by making use of secondary elements of decoration, such as the draperies so successfully used in the tomb of Pope Alexander VII. (1655), which, with the tomb of Pope Urbain VIII.—both in St. Peter's—marks the apogee of Bernini's powers.

The architectural tradition of the great "machines," with columns and entablatures, is here represented by the famous Vene-



INTERIOR OF THE CHAPEL OF THE PRINCES, FLORENCE.

tian tomb of the Doge Giovanni Pesaro (1669) in the Church of the Frari, the work of Baldassare Longhena. A Saxon artist, Melchiorze Barthel, carved the four Moors, who, in white marble breeches, torn here and there to allow one to see the black legs beneath, support, Atlas-fashion, the main entablature.

After so much richness as here, I hardly dare conduct the reader to that further extravagance that is found at Florence in the Chapel of the Medici Princes in an amount and degree not to be surpassed. Here we have walls encrusted with marbles and fine stones, green and yellow jasper from Sicily, violet marble from Flanders, coralline from Spain, porphyry and granite from Elba, while the sarcophagi themselves have inscriptions in chalcidony.

Through this notable chapel, the foundations of which were laid in 1610, we now reach the peaceful calm of Antonio Canova, the high-priest of Italian Neo-Classicism—Canova, whose tomb of Clement XIII., wrought with so much majesty, writers on art have known how to value properly, the cold beauty of its statues as well as the life-likeness of the lions, the finest lions of modern Italian art.

Here, having at length rejoined a safe company, I can afford to stop.

ALFREDO MELANI.

The Conflagration Hazard—II

CHARLES E. GOAD, M. AM. Soc. C. E. (by letter).—Conflagrations seem to be prevalent chiefly in that portion of the North American Continent inhabited by the Anglo-Saxon race, mainly owing to the "inordinate greed of immediate gain" that characterizes the construction of rapidly growing centers of population.

There are from 5,000 to 6,000 cities, towns and villages, in the United States and Canada, in continual danger of being swept by fire; thus it would seem reasonable that the question of the "Best Means for the Prevention of Conflagrations" should have serious consideration by all persons interested in the welfare of the community.

This subject is worthy of the attention of the American Society of Civil Engineers. Statistics, easily obtainable, show that the fire wastes by conflagrations (besides those caused by ordi-

nary isolated fires) are appalling. More than 1,000,000 buildings in 10 years, says one authority; in 39 years (1866 to 1904) more than \$542,000,000 of fire waste in conflagrations alone.

How often have we, who know these dangers, walked through the congested districts of our principal cities and towns, wondering why they still existed; and, on seeing "fire-traps" and "sources of danger" being hurriedly run up, do we not frequently wish for a dictator's power to stop such rash and foolish construction?

The natural foes to be met by civil engineers are taken to be water and decay. Fire, usually considered as a servant, should be regarded with more attention as a possible enemy. After a serious conflagration, there always ensues a period of "proposed amendments and improvements," all too soon forgotten when the temporary panic has ceased.

The chief "physical" preventions to the spread of conflagration may be summarized as:

- 1.—Impervious walls and fire-resisting construction;
- 2.—Wide, and open spaces;
- 3.—Abundance of water, concentrated at the proper place, at the right moment.

The chief "moral" preventive is:

To have officials (more than one) with knowledge of how to act, and with authority sufficient to obtain immediate organized help.

Impervious Walls.—Much can be done by insisting that, in certain districts well known as liable to conflagration hazard, some walls should be constructed so as to prove a barrier to a fire that has become temporarily beyond control.

There is one good wall in the heart of London City that has already to its credit the stay of conflagrations in five instances, and the members of the fire brigade hail with delight the aid of their "old friend," when a fierce fire meets it again.

The London County Council is gradually introducing by-laws making improvements in this direction, and there is a tendency among municipal authorities to consider these matters on a more comprehensive scale.

Not only vertical, but also horizontal, fire-breaks are worthy of attention. Since the Cripplegate fire (London, November, 1897), building acts have been amended so that every alternate floor in that district must now be fire-resisting.

In the old City of Stamboul, the Turkish part of Constantinople, two stone walls, 40 feet high, have been erected in the "Lumber District," and more are needed.

The European suburb, across the Bosphorus, Kadi-Keui, consisting mainly of buildings of wooden construction, appears to have laws which compel the construction of a brick wall, without openings, on one side of a wooden building. While it looks curious, and somewhat absurd to a chance visitor, to see a dead brick wall on one side of a wooden building, with nothing but vacant fields for 500 feet distant, yet had such a law been enforced in communities of wooden structures on this Continent, before buildings became grouped in closely congested areas, the aid to the prevention of conflagrations would be obvious.

Wide, Open Spaces.—After every conflagration, efforts are made to increase the width of streets, and to open wide, new thoroughfares, but, as a rule, "vested interests" prove too apathetic, and nothing is accomplished.

After the Great Fire of London (September, 1666) Sir Christopher Wren urged the construction of wide thoroughfares, and prepared a plan, the adoption of which would have been of immense benefit; but he was too far in advance of his age, and his plans were not carried out.

St. John's and Carbonar, Newfoundland, are instances where "fire-breaks" of great width, but of too limited an extent, were adopted after serious fires.

Our forefathers in New England and in the Maritime Provinces usually managed to allow sufficient space between wooden buildings in order to prevent conflagrations; but now-a-days the greed for immediate gain is such that fire-traps are allowed to be run up in close proximity to each other, and the danger is overlooked, or, if considered, is merely inadequately guarded against by fire-insurance.

It would be well within the powers of hundreds of towns and villages that are springing up all over the country, to forbid the erection of wooden buildings within 50 feet of one another, until such time as proper fire-resisting walls were built to intervene between them. The same rule should apply to suburbs of cities consisting of wooden buildings, wide thoroughfares being made

wherever practicable, the widening of all principal streets being encouraged, even if at an apparently extraordinary expense.

Dynamiting Buildings.—This method is considered to be poor policy in staying a conflagration, as the shattered, disintegrated mass is the more easily ignited, and windows, hundreds of yards away, are blown in, affording ready access to burning embers.

Abundance of Water.—A lesson to be learned from the record of nearly every conflagration is, that the control of the water-supply should be such that, in time of need, certain sections could be supplemented by an increased volume of water, and that it should be practicable to cut off each section in which the firemen have been driven from the hydrants without having had time to close them.

The old-fashioned system of underground water cisterns had many advantages, though, where water-works have been installed, these cisterns have generally been abandoned as unnecessary. In the case of failure of water systems through earthquake, accident, or malicious interference, however, the supply from cisterns would be an important factor in the fight against a sweeping conflagration.

Ponds, or small artificial lakes, in central squares, while beautifying the city or town, would also serve a useful purpose in times of conflagration. A small quantity of water judiciously used can be made to accomplish great results; this is known from actual experience.

The "Moral Preventive."—The moral preventive is to prepare for war in times of peace—to have men trained to meet a disaster—not merely one chief, who (as in many instances of late) may be incapacitated by accident, or who may be absent, but several. These men should be trained to work together, and should have a thorough knowledge of the water systems and of possible fire-breaks; they should be always in readiness to take action at the time, instead of, as is now too often the case, each one acting in such a manner as to retard the efforts of the others by want of knowledge and lack of previous instructions.

The managers of fire-insurance companies frequently do good work in preventing conflagrations, though they are usually roundly abused for increasing the rates; they would deserve commendation if they not only would raise the rates, but would also make them prohibitive, or if they would decline to insure in districts which seem designed to foster the spread of conflagrations. This is now actually done by some managers, yet the majority will still accept such risks, and assist in the continuance of careless and "tinder-box" construction.

The British Fire Prevention Committee, founded in 1897, composed of architects, civil engineers, district surveyors, etc., in Great Britain, is doing valuable work in inculcating better methods of construction, with special reference to resistance to the spread of fire; its reports (now numbering 120) of fire tests, and of matters pertaining to this subject, will be of interest and service to students of fire resistance.

The National Fire Protection Association, including fifty "underwriters' organizations and engineering bodies," is doing good work on similar lines on this Continent.

The reports of the Committee of Twenty of the National Board of Fireunderwriters are valuable documents, serving to show where danger exists, and how to combat it.

While it must be acknowledged that no drastic methods of reconstruction of "congested-centers" will be tolerated by a community at the present time, yet there is hope that, by calling especial attention to impending dangers, and, by submitting remedies at every favorable opportunity, much can be done to educate the people in the science of safeguarding their homes against destruction by conflagration.

The Smoke Plague and "Coalite"¹

AS it has been computed by expert authority that over 70 per cent. of the total smoke of metropolitan London is due to that from private chimneys, it follows that any special grate or other contrivance which eliminates the smoke element, will, pro rata, purify the London atmosphere. I understand that up to the present time no grate has been perfected, which as applied to a private chimney acts as an absolute smoke consumer, but tests which took place at the Crystal Palace in 1903 under

the auspices of the Coal Smoke Abatement Society, enabled some inventors to exhibit grates in which the combustion is so nearly complete that the smoke emitted is practically imperceptible. The prize was awarded to the Tropic grate of Messrs. Chevasse and Kerr, of Birmingham, although others followed very close in order of merit as smoke consumers, the heating in each case being thoroughly effective and the economy great: as an instance of this, the firm I have quoted claim that their grate, which can be fitted at a cost of £5, burns 66 per cent. less fuel than the ordinary domestic grate.

¹Extract from a paper in the *Westminster Review* by Mr. Charles Rolleston.

The economic problem of coal consumption is not only an individual, but a national question, and one having an importance by no means generally appreciated. The Royal Commission on our coal supplies have reported that of the 150,000,000 tons of coal annually used in Great Britain, 60,000,000 tons are burned to waste. This means simply that if the average price of coal of all kinds be computed at 16s. a ton, not a high estimate, the annual waste of money value in the British Isles would amount to the enormous sum of forty-eight millions sterling.

Let us now suppose, for illustration's sake, that the population of the British Isles paid an annual tax equal to this sum, and that the value in gold were by some chemical process to be reduced to a vapor which could never again be converted back to the original metal. Suppose also that this vapor, representing no earthly utility of any kind, should, in pollution of our atmosphere, produce the following evil results: physical degeneracy, tuberculosis, general low standard of health, erosion of public buildings, irreparable damage to priceless art works, injury to ornamentation and vegetation, ever-present discomfort and filth in home life, besides entailment of heavy and unnecessary expense. While regarding this formidable list of preventable evils, would not Englishmen of all classes consider that an annual outlay of forty-eight millions was a stupendous sum to pay for such a veritable box of Pandora, with its noisome swarm of poisonous influences incessantly issuing from it, and always so pernicious in their sinister flight over the land? Yet this is a tax which under another name Englishmen are paying, with the precise results which I have described.

At the same time, with a display of inconsistency almost incredible considering the national interests at stake, the Englishman grudges an increase of the estimates by a mere tenth of the amount in order to place his fleet in a position to defend his country better, and to maintain the integrity of his empire. It must be noted also that the foregoing calculation does not include deterioration of property amounting, as he has computed, to £5,000,000 in London alone, and a much larger but unknown amount throughout the large towns of Great Britain.

To summarize the question, the Englishman, clinging to certain antiquated methods subjects himself to disease, ill-health, destruction of property, waste of an enormous amount of wealth while living in a filthy, polluted atmosphere. Science, like a beneficent enchantress, offers him as an alternative, health, vitality, beauty of life, wealth, cleanliness, and comfort. The law empowers the Englishman to eliminate 30 per cent. of the evil influence, but the self-governing Englishman is too apathetic to enforce the law of his own making in the case of factory chimneys. Science offers the Englishman the opportunity of almost completely dissipating the remainder of the malign influence, while relieving himself of a great financial burden. Will he shut his eyes to the opportunity, and fail to take advantage of what would make his towns and cities, London especially, clean, beautiful and attractive? Viewing the serious nature of the coal-smoke question, the Englishman's attitude, so deficient in shrewd common-sense and mental alertness, will, if persisted in, exhibit an almost incredible instance of fatuous apathy and carelessness.

Within the last few months an invention has been completed which not only in its future beneficial effects on the health of the community, but as successfully solving a gigantic economic problem, bids fair to surpass any scientific application of the century. Mr. Thomas Parker, M.I.C.E., has for many years been recognized as an eminent scientist, owing to several important inventions of which he was the originator. For some time past this gentleman, observing the necessity of providing a fuel to take the place of the wasteful, crude, coal-consumption process hitherto employed, directed his attention to a possible substitute under the following conditions.

The fuel must be absolutely smokeless—i.e., it must be of such a nature that it cannot emit smoke. The fuel must be capable of being readily lighted. It must be adapted for satisfactory consumption in an existing grate, stove or kitchen range. It must provide a bright, cheerful fire, to which, from long custom, Englishmen are so partial. It must not emit unhealthy or unpleasant fumes. It must be as convenient and relatively as cheap as the fuel at present used. As a result, Mr. Parker has achieved a success in his investigations which probably far exceeds his own original expectations. That result is the production of the composition entitled "Coalite," by a chemical process applicable to ordinary coal, and eliminating from it those noxious elements which in combustion pollute the atmosphere. By ensuring perfect combustion, Coalite gives a smokeless fuel.

Coalite is now being produced at a retail price of 25s. a ton. It is claimed for it that on being tested, it is shown to radiate $2\frac{1}{2}$ times the heat of ordinary household coal. Even supposing that only double the amount of heat were generated by coalite, it would then have to the householder an economic value, merely as a heat producer, of 12s. 6d. a ton, assuming the best coal to be used at 25s. a ton. Perhaps, however, the average quality of coal in London may be valued at 18s. 6d. a ton, and at this rate the ordinary householder will save 9s. 3d. a ton; no small reduction from the fuel bill each year.

Should coalite be used with the Tropicana grate before-mentioned, and in this case should it be possible to save the 66 per cent. of fuel which the inventors claim that it does in the case of ordinary coal, a further and very large proportionate reduction of the combustible will follow. The advantages of Coalite are so obvious that if it can be produced on a commercial scale, little doubt can exist as to its speedily coming into general use, thus solving one of the greatest economic and health problems of the century.

COMMUNICATION

HOW CERTAIN COLUMNS WERE PROTECTED FROM RUST.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT:

Dear Sirs:—Much ado, and not without good reason, is made anent the havoc played by rust with steel structural work. I have read and been told much by architects of the difficulty they had in properly protecting the steelwork, particularly cover-plate zee-bar columns. It is supposedly almost an impossibility to get the insides of these properly coated when once they are in place. Some very high and mighty authorities claim that these enclosed spaces being virtually airtight, it mattered little about getting more than the shop-coat of paint in them. Others again, and with justice, I believe, contend that injurious rust is as possible and certain inside of those columns as it is outside, if every particle be not protected.

A little experiment, made some years ago, may be of advantage to some of the brethren who have such columns about which they may be in doubt. On the Chicago Postoffice Building some portions of the steel frame were much ahead of the rest of the work, and, besides, there were other delays in construction, so that parts of the steel frame stood for months exposed to the weather. The steel man averred, by all that was holy, that the tops of the columns were well covered and that the steel was properly painted inside and out. Inspectors confirmed this, but nevertheless I had my doubts and insisted upon tapping some of the columns. In the very first one so punctured there were three pailfuls of water, in spite of the most effective cover that was supposed to be there! It was, therefore, "up to us" to drain every column properly, and to make sure that the columns, interior as well as exterior, were amply protected. A simple and cheap expedient was resorted to. We punched a hole at the top and one at the bottom of every column; corked up the bottom one and ran asphaltic paint into the hole at the top. As the barrel was placed a story or so above the head of each column, there was pressure enough to cause the paint to ooze out of the slightest interstice that the rivets had not closed up, and it was therefore absolutely sure that every particle of the steel was properly coated. After letting it stand for awhile we would draw the cork at the bottom and run the surplus paint off, and then repeat the dose on the next column.

I can swear that every one of those columns is thoroughly protected internally. Externally they were painted again, and well cemented over with good cement, all the voids filled with concrete of broken brick and tile, and the whole enclosed in most carefully-bonded tile fireproofing, so that I am as confident that none of the structural members can ever be affected by fire as I am that aeons of time will elapse before rust can attack and damage any of that steelwork.

F. W. FITZPATRICK.

ILLUSTRATIONS

HOUSE OF MR. J. B. FORD, JR., 1730 JEFFERSON AVENUE, DETROIT, MICH.

MR. ALPHEUS W. CHITTENDEN, ARCHITECT, DETROIT, MICH.

GARDEN FRONT OF RESIDENCE, SEWICKLEY, PA.

We have not been able to ascertain any facts connected with this building, which we understand to be an old one remodelled,

and publish the views as showing a particularly successful piece of revamping.

ITALIAN TOMBS—FIVE PLATES.

For description, see article elsewhere in this issue and also further plates in the issue for September 14.

HOUSE OF MRS. HARRISON GARDNER, 50 AMORY STREET, BROOKLINE, MASS. MR. W. G. RANTOUL, ARCHITECT, BOSTON, MASS.

A HOUSE AT INDIANAPOLIS, IND. MESSRS. SPENCER & POWERS, ARCHITECTS, CHICAGO, ILL.

Additional Illustrations in the International Edition.

STREET FRONT OF RESIDENCE, SEWICKLEY, PA.

STREET DOORWAY OF THE SAME.

NOTES AND CLIPPINGS

THE RESPONSIBILITY OF ARCHITECTS.—A case was heard last week at the West Hartlepool County Court which suggests that the responsibility of architects has ceased to be nominal. Mr. James Garry, architect, of that town, claimed 31*l.* balance of his commission for services in connection with the erection of a house. A counterclaim amounting to 99*l.* for alleged negligence was put in by the defendant, a medical doctor. The architect's claim was admitted; the counterclaim was for loss arising from the introduction of a beam which was not of sufficient strength, and which failed to support the wall above it. The judge said he believed the building owner had sustained damage due to want of that proper supervision which he had a right to look for from the professional gentleman engaged. After considering each item, his Honor gave judgment for 28*l.* 17*s.* 5*d.* on the counterclaim. The architect declared he visited the building at least twenty times, and no sign of any defect in the beam was apparent until after the final certificate was granted. The decision is important because the architect's responsibility has been supposed to come to an end with the completion of the builder's contract.—*The Architect.*

HAVRE.—In many of the guide-books to France, as well as in encyclopædias, the original name of Havre is said to be "Le Havre de Notre-Dame de Grace," and it was derived from a small chapel which stood on the site of the town of which Francis I. was the founder. The British Consul-General, Mr. Hearn, gives a different interpretation of the title, and one which archæologists will consider more prosaic. He says the flat, low-lying marshy land which was left by the Seine was known in the fourteenth century as the "Plaine de Grasse." The name was derived from the Low Latin word "*grassus*," which signifies mouth, estuary, port or place where vessels can touch the low-lying land—land often inundated and always marshy—a creek or bight and narrow passage leading thereto from the sea. Thus the Haven of Grace actually takes its name from those features of the land which have been both an advantage and a disadvantage in its progress. The advantages lay in the creeks and fosses which have now become basins and docks, while the obstacles have made themselves apparent in the difficulty and expense in laying foundations in such fickle ground, and this has been particularly the case in building the great half-tide dock of the new harbor works. It is worth remarking that, according to some French authorities, Francis I. wished to have the new port known as "Franciscopolis," but the name of the old chapel was too closely associated with the place to be superseded even by a royal command.—*The Architect.*

LA PLATA A MODEL CITY.—It is not often that a city is built to order. One great capital, indeed, St. Petersburg, was built at the nearest point to the sea then available in Russia, laid out on a definite plan, and completed in spite of great difficulties of site and climate; but this was two centuries ago. It is fifty years since a large part of Paris was transformed and renovated, but the rebuilding, after all, was partial, and the visitor who wanders a little way from the great new thoroughfares finds far more that, if not exactly ancient, is fairly old than is generally imagined. In our own time a city has arisen in South America which is entirely a political creation. This is the city of La Plata. When, after long differences and civil wars, Buenos Ayres became the

capital of Argentina, it ceased to be the seat of government of the Province of Buenos Ayres; for this a chief town was required, and a new city was created at a distance of thirty-five miles from the national capital. In a country where millions of European (and especially English) money is pouring in, and thousands of European emigrants arriving every year, no difficulty was experienced in obtaining funds or labor, and the new city arose with extraordinary rapidity, now numbering 70,000 inhabitants. And it is no collection of shanties, of log-huts, or corrugated iron; it is constructed of masonry of extraordinary massiveness. The public buildings are in the style of the Italian Renaissance, with occasional detail borrowed from Spain, and they are on a scale which indicates a firm belief that La Plata has a future. Unquestionably the city is a success, and it suggests similar experiments nearer home in countries with a rapidly increasing population, and confronted with the many urgent questions arising from it. La Plata, at least, proves that such projects are not wholly Utopian.—*The Builders' Journal.*

SOME SCOTCH ARCHITECTS AND THEIR WORK.—The employment of Scotch architects for buildings in England has by no means been exceptional, and at the present moment Mr. J. J. Burnet, of Glasgow, is doing the extensions to the British Museum. James Gibbs came from Aberdeen and designed St. Martin's-in-the-Fields and the Bodleian Library. The Brothers Adam built the Adelphi; J. M. Brydon, whose Government offices in Westminster are now being finished; and Sir Wm. Chambers, to whom London is indebted for Somerset House, were all Scotsmen. So was William Young, who designed the new War Office.—*Building News.*

NEW SUMMER PALACE FOR THE SPANISH KING.—At the time when the King of Spain married an English princess there were rumors that a British syndicate had bought the picturesque island of Cortegade in order to build on it two palaces, one for Edward VII., the other for Alfonso. In reality, the island has been bought for the Spanish King alone, and given to him as a present by the Galician communities of Villagarcia, Carril, Villapian, Cambadoes, Fifiñanes, and Santo Tomé—communities which have often profited greatly by the presence of the English fleet in Spanish waters during maneuvering time. The island, Cortegade, situated in Arosa Bay, is densely wooded and mountainous. It has been inhabited hitherto by eighteen families of about 100 individuals, all of whom will leave, having received proper compensation. The only condition they made was that the chapel of the Encarnacion, on the highest point of the island, be left intact. The island is to be connected with the mainland by a bridge about 100 meters long. The King is much pleased with the present and intends to build within the next three years a palace which will cost about 10,000,000 pesetas, and the plans for which have already been sketched by the court architect, Señor Ripollés. The cornerstone is to be laid this month.—*New York Evening Post.*

THROWING A HIGH CHIMNEY.—The chimney-stack at Par, near St. Austell, the largest in the west of England, was successfully thrown on Friday by William Larkins, the chimney expert. The chimney was 260 feet high, and was composed of a million and a half of bricks. It is calculated that the structure weighed 3,000 tons. The stack had been in existence for forty-four years, and had not been used for twenty-five years. It was originally used for smelting silver lead. Larkins thinned the base of the walls to the extent of a brick and a half, and then cut half way round to a depth of 3 feet. The stack adjoined the main road, and its fall was watched by thousands of people.—*Building News.*

AN ANTI-ELECTROLYTIC JOINT.—An insulating joint to prevent electrolysis has been used in the 6-inch water-service pipe that enters the power-station of the Cleveland Electric Railway. It consists of a large wooden washer bolted between special castings forming adjoining ends of the service. Each casting has an 11-inch flange with eight ¾-inch holes, by which it is attached to the service pipe, and 13½-inch flange with a dished face and eight 1½-inch holes to form the insulating joint. The wooden washer is a piece of hard maple boiled in paraffin, and having a ¼-inch boss on each side, which fits into the recess in the face of the flange of the casting. The bolts at the joint pass through rubber hose, and their nuts press on large fibre washers.—*Building News.*

CURRENT NEWS SECTION

SOCIETIES

NEW HAVEN, CONN.

At a dinner, given late in August by Building Inspector Joseph E. Austin to the architects about town who have assisted him in the building laws, it was decided to form an organization of architects. At the dinner were Charles F. Townsend, Charles E. Joy, Charles E. Berger and Ferdinand Von Beren, and Mr. Von Beren was appointed as a committee to push the plan. The purpose of the organization will be mainly social, with meetings and luncheons about once a month. It is planned, however, to eventually have an up-to-date clubroom.

WASHINGTON ARCHITECTURAL CLUB.

On Sept. 7 the members of the Washington Architectural Club made a tour of inspection of the new buildings of the city, commencing with the Municipal Building, followed by a dinner, where there was a discussion of the architecture seen. The Club has taken a deep interest in all improvements of the city, and its members have contributed in no small way to its development.

PERSONAL MENTION

PORTERVILLE, CAL.—Mr. O. H. Huber, of Los Angeles, has arrived at Porterville and will associate himself in business with F. A. Martin, the contractor. Before Mr. Martin came here, several months ago, he and Mr. Huber were business partners in the Southern California metropolis. Mr. Huber is not only a builder, but an architect as well, and has designed some of the best-known buildings in Los Angeles.

LYNN, MASS.—Henry M. Southworth, formerly with Stickney & Austin, architects, has opened an office in Lynn for the practice of architecture.

BOSTON, MASS.—Mayor Fitzgerald has named his new Board of Appeal of the Boston Building Department, in accordance with an act revising the building laws of the city which was passed during the recent session of the Legislature, and of the old Board, George R. Swasey, the chairman, is the only new appointee. The new Board consists of five members, and they are: George R. Swasey, 181 Massachusetts Avenue, for term ending July 31, 1912, selected by the Mayor; Neil McNeil, 59 Stanley Street, Dorchester, for term ending 1911, nominated by the Master Builders' Association; Edward H. Eldridge, 44 Chestnut Street, for term ending 1910, nominated by the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Board, and also by the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange; Dennis J. Sullivan, 36 Leverett Street, West End, for term ending 1909, nominated by the Building Trades Council of the Boston Central Labor Union; William D. Austin, 23 Bellevue Street, West

Roxbury, for term ending 1908, nominated by the Boston Society of Architects. The duty of the new Board is to pass on all cases of appeal from the decision of the Building Commissioner of the City of Boston. They will be paid at the rate of \$10 a day for actual service, but not more than \$1,000 annually.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Peter K. Boyd, well known as an expert carver in stone and wood, died September 5 at his home, 3841 Powelton Avenue. Mr. Boyd was born in Harrisburg in 1857. Coming to Philadelphia, Mr. Boyd studied at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts. Later he took up practical study in wood and stone carving, in which he became one of the recognized masters of the country. Except for two years in New York, Mr. Boyd's career of thirty years was spent in Philadelphia. Most of his work was done on interior decoration, such as elaborate mantelpieces. Fine specimens of these are in the Vanderbilt home, in New York City, and in the Van Rensselaer house, near Fort Washington. Of late years Mr. Boyd had his studio workshop at 425 Locust Street. He was a member of the Arts and Crafts Club.

PITTSBURGH, PA.—The body of A. E. Linkenheimer, one of the best-known architects in Pittsburgh, with offices in the Park Building and a home in Allegheny, was found Friday evening, August 30, in Panther Hollow, Schenley Park. From wounds about his head it was at first believed that Mr. Linkenheimer was murdered. In his pockets when the body was found were certificates for mining stock of the value of \$3,000, while some \$40 in cash, his gold watch and other valuables were untouched. At his home in Allegheny it was said that he had been missing for several days, but it was supposed that he had gone out of the city on a business trip.

ST. LOUIS, MO.—C. W. Boisselier, architect, is recovering from injuries sustained in a fall a short time ago, received while supervising the erection of a new building at the Altenheim. He fell down a flight of stairs. One wrist was dislocated and a knee was injured.

BUILDING NEWS.

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

ABILENE, TEX.—It is said that the Baptist congregation has had plans and specifications prepared for erection of edifice; two stories and basement; pressed brick; auditorium, seating capacity 1,800; cost, \$50,000. Address The Pastor.

ABINGDON, VA.—Baptist congregation has had plans prepared for the erection of an edifice. Rev. W. H. Bellamy or Dr. N. W. Denton can give information.

ALBANY, N. Y.—Construction work on the new First National Bank Building will be started about October 15, when the work of razing the old structure is completed.

ALLINGTOWN, CONN.—New Haven architects have been selected to submit competitive plans for the proposed County Home to be erected in Allingtown, for which building the last session of the legislature appropriated the sum of \$75,000. Senator D. A. Blakeslee is chairman of the committee having the matter in charge.

ANN ARBOR, MICH.—Architects Donaldson & Meier, 623 Moffatt Building, Detroit, have prepared plans for the Alumni Association of the University of Michigan. James H. Wade is secretary of Board of Regents, Ann Arbor. Estimated cost, \$150,000.

ATLANTA, GA.—Plans have been prepared by Architect James Knox Taylor, superintendent architecture, Washington, D. C., for a post office and court house, in Fulton County, to cost \$1,000,000.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Plans are now nearing completion in the office of John D. Allen Co., Betz Building, Philadelphia, Pa., for the construction of a huge hippodrome and theater structure for Messrs. Nixon & Zimmerman, theatrical managers, Manhattan, to be situated at Mississippi Avenue and the Boardwalk, Atlantic City, to cost in the neighborhood of \$500,000. The building will be six-stories, 80x200 feet in size, of reinforced concrete construction, with an exterior of brick and stone facings.

Joseph Fralinger, it is said, has announced the signing of contracts for the erection of a mammoth theatre costing \$200,000 on the old Academy of Music site. The syndicate backing the project is composed of local and Philadelphia capitalists. The new building will seat 2,200 persons.

It is said that Newlin Haines, proprietor of the St. Charles Hotel, may erect a hotel on Connecticut Avenue and the Boardwalk, to cost about \$3,000,000.

BALTIMORE, MD.—Reports state that Architects and Builders' Club, recently incorporated, has leased five acres of land on Middle River and will erect a clubhouse on the grounds. The structure will be of Colonial design, with wide porches and large fireplaces. It is also intended to erect a number of cottages. J. Edward Lafferty, architect, 11 East Pleasant Street; Arthur F. West, contractor, St. Paul Street and Merriman Lane.

Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., James Knox Taylor, supervising architect, has distributed plans for proposed addition to postoffice building for which \$125,000 has been appropriated; structure will be one story, with basement and subbasement, 102 x 83.9 feet; steam heat; electric wiring; two electric elevators, etc.; system of plumbing will be installed in present building in connection with that required for new structure, for which Newport Heating, Tinning and Plumbing Co., of Newport News, Va., has contract; estimates to be submitted to the supervising architect October 7.

Reports state that J. G. Valiant Co., 338 North Charles Street, will erect store building at northwest corner Charles and Clay Streets. Five stories; 40x92 feet; brick with stone trimmings; electric wiring and fixtures; sanitary plumbing; steam heating

system; two elevators. Edward H. Glidden, architect, Glenn Building, 16 St. Paul Street.

Contract will probably be awarded to C. L. Stockhausen, National Marine Bank Building, for the construction of building for the Hebrew Hospital and Asylum on Monument Street, near Broadway; four stories and basement; 58x90 feet; brick with terra-cotta trimmings; steel-frame fireproof construction; electric wiring and fixtures; sanitary plumbing; steam heating system; elevators; cost about \$80,000; Louis Levi, architect, American Building.

BEAUMONT, TEX.—Mrs. Ella C. Call, it is stated, has closed a deal for a site at the intersection of Orleand and Crockett Streets for \$105,000, on which she will have erected a six-story building.

It is said that the Baptists of Southeast Texas, represented by Rev. J. L. White, pastor First Baptist Church, have purchased the Beaumont Sanitarium and contemplate expending about \$50,000 in improvements.

BELLEVILLE, N. J.—Board of Education contemplates the erection of a new school. No plans have been prepared.

BISMARCK, N. D.—L. A. Lamoreaux, architect, is at work on plans for a hospital building to be erected at Bismarck for the German Evangelical Association. It will be about 44x120, three-story and basement, of pressed brick and cut stone, and have an addition, 25x35, two-story, galvanized iron cornice and skylight, pitch and gravel roof. Cost, \$45,000.

BLUEFIELD, W. VA.—Sam. L. Matz and C. Jenkins have had plans prepared by W. E. & E. L. Shuffelbarger for erection of proposed hotel; six stories with basement; 94x129 feet; first two stories solid Indiana limestone with terra-cotta trimmings; four upper floors pressed brick; 150 sleeping rooms, 100 of which will have baths; cost, \$100,000.

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

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Architects Freeman, Funk & Wilcox, 33 Kent Street, have been chosen to prepare plans for a fire station at Boylston and High Streets, same to cost \$50,000. Alexas French, engineer.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Wm. H. McElfratrick, 1402 Broadway, New York, has completed plans and is ready to receive figures for a new theater building to be erected at Greenpoint, Brooklyn, for the Orpheum Theater Co., of 1133 Broadway. The estimated cost is \$200,000.

Lord & Hewlett, 345 Fifth Avenue, New York, have completed plans for the four-story brick Masonic Temple, 95x95 feet, for the Brooklyn Masonic Guild, 615 Fulton Street, to be erected on the northeast corner of Lafayette and Clermont Avenues, to cost \$300,000. A. R. Whitney, Jr., & Co., 135 Broadway, Manhattan, are the general contractors.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Messrs. Thompson & Frohling, 1 Union Square, New York, have been commissioned to make plans for a milk manufacturing plant to be erected at Buffalo, at a cost of \$100,000.

BURLINGTON, IA.—Bids will soon be received by H. I. Goddard, architect of Burlington, for the superstructure of a three-

story brick and steel hospital at that place to cost \$50,000.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, MO.—J. W. Phillips and associates, it is said, will erect a hotel; six stories; steam heat; gas and electric lighting; plans by J. B. Legg, Missouri Trust Building, St. Louis, Mo.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—The plans of Frank P. Milburn, of Washington, D. C., are reported to have been selected for the four-story 60x140 foot hotel to be erected on W. Trade Street by the Jackson Hotel Co., at a cost of \$60,000.

CHICAGO, ILL.—City Architect Charles F. Hermann, 322 City Hall, has prepared plans for a police station to be built at Twenty-seventh Street and Lawndale Avenue. It will be three-story and cost \$60,000. The same architect has prepared plans for a three-story police station to be built at Indiana Avenue and 115th Street, to cost \$75,000. The specifications call for masonry and concrete work, carpentry, lathing and plastering, painting and glazing, tile and marble work, sheet metal, gravel roofing and steel ceiling, iron and steel work.

Thos. M. Seeds, Jr., is stated to have been granted a permit to build a six-story brick addition, 42x62 feet, to the building of the Art Club, at Broad and Chancellor Streets; cost, \$80,000. Newman & Harris, architects.

The southwest corner of Grand Boulevard and Thirty-ninth Street, 100x150 feet, is to be improved with an apartment building and stores, according to reports, to cost \$75,000. The work will be under the direction of the owner, W. R. Martin, 289 Thirty-fifth Street.

The Seventh Regiment, I. N. G., will construct an armory on the plot of ground bounded by Wentworth Avenue and La Salle, Thirty-third and Thirty-fifth Streets. The building will cost \$100,000. The new structure will cover practically the entire area. The exterior will be one-story high, 160x258 feet, and will rest upon caisson foundations. The interior will be of fireproof steel construction, with steel roof trusses. The basement will contain a rifle range, bowling alleys and swimming pool. The interior will have two galleries; the lower will accommodate 2,000 and the upper 1,000 people. Excavation is to be commenced in October, and it is the intention to complete the structure by April 1.

It is said that plans have been completed by Architect Paul Gerhardt, 109 Randolph Street, for a two-story factory building, 268x125 feet, to be erected on the West Side. It will be of mill construction on concrete foundation and exterior will be of pressed brick. Cost, \$125,000.

Architects Turnbull & Jones have designed for the Granville Methodist Episcopal congregation a two-story church, 46x76 feet, to be built at Granville and Lakewood Avenues. It will be constructed of pressed brick and stone, and will cost \$35,000.

CHICOPEE, MASS.—Reiley & Steinback, 481 Fifth Avenue, Manhattan, will receive estimates for a church for Rev. S. Cheluspiak, Chicopee, to cost about \$80,000.

CINCINNATI, O.—First Church of Christ Scientist has arranged for plans to be drawn by a Chicago architect for an edifice to be erected in Park Avenue to cost \$100,000.

The Trent Hotel Company, a \$100,000 corporation, has closed a deal for the pur-

chase of a sixty-acre tract of land in College Hill, and \$50,000 will be spent in the erection of a hotel. It will be chiefly conducted as a summer hotel, but will also be open during the winter months to accommodate its regular patrons. Among those interested in the new venture are: A. B. Kelley, George L. Rouse, Jr., and John Bergman.

CLEVELAND, O.—Cleveland Museum of Art will erect an art museum in Wade Park, to cost \$1,000,000. Architects Hubbell & Benes.

J. Milton Dyer and F. G. Bates, architects, Cuyahoga Building, have let general contract to Andrew Dall & Son, 403 Lennon Building, for constructing an eight-story bank building for the First National Bank. John Sherwin is president. Cost, \$300,000.

COLLEGE STATION, TEX.—Architects S. Wemyss Smith and L. G. Schenck, Dundee Building, Fort Worth, are preparing plans for a dormitory to be built for the A. & M. College, College Station. Estimated cost, \$45,000.

CORPUS CHRISTI, TEX.—The City National Bank, it is said, has awarded contract to Hoggson Bros., New York, N. Y., for the erection of a bank and office building; four stories, 100 feet deep; brick; cost, \$50,000.

CRESSON, PA.—The erection of an insane hospital for Cambria County near Cresson is reported contemplated, at a cost of \$350,000.

CUMBERLAND, MD.—Plans and specifications have been completed by Architect J. R. Gordon, 402 Fifth Avenue, for a new business building, to be erected at Cumberland. It will be a six-story structure, to contain bank on the first floor and offices on the other floors. It will be a fireproof building, of brick, stone and iron, and will be handsomely finished and have steam heat, electric light, elevators, etc.

DAVENPORT, IA.—It is said that a site has been purchased for a club building for the B. P. O. E.

DAYTON, O.—Architect S. I. Williams, Callahan building, has prepared plans for a manual training school building on East Fifth Street for the School Board. Estimated cost, \$125,000.

Plans will be completed about October 15 for a manual training school for the School Board. Cost, \$125,000. C. I. Williams, architect, Callahan Block.

DECATUR, ILL.—All bids were rejected and new bids will be received until October 1 for erecting the Illinois Pythian Home at Decatur. E. R. Wright, of Taylorsville, secretary of the Pythian Home Board. Previously mentioned.

DELL RAPIDS, S. D.—A three-story stone hotel building, 66x58, will be erected here. Plans are being prepared by Architects Eisentraut-Colby-Pottenger Company, Metropolitan Block, Sioux City, Ia.

DENTON, TEX.—A building of the Texas State Normal School was burned recently. It is to be replaced with a new structure.

DENVER, COL.—It is reported in Denver that Emil Ziehl, president of the Ziehl Realty Company, has been spending the past week at Grand Lake, Col., to perfect plans for the erection of one of the finest country hotels in the State, together with other improvements. The expense of the undertaking will probably be near \$100,000.

A new gymnasium building will be erected at the State School of Mines, to cost about \$55,000.

DES MOINES, IA.—It is said that the Iowa Methodist Hospital will erect a new nurses' home, brick, three-story, 43x90. Cost, \$30,000.

G. H. and E. G. Ragsdale will, it is stated, erect a six-story building at 312-14 E. Court Avenue, 44x133. Hallett & Rawson, architects.

The supervising architect at Washington will receive bids until 3 P. M., October 21, for the erection of the post office building here. The postmaster has plans.

Plans for the new \$100,000 building for the University Church of Christ have been completed and are ready for the approval of the congregation.

DETROIT, MICH.—Plans are being prepared by Architects Malcomson, Higginbotham & Clement, 404-5 Moffat Building, for a two-story 15-room school-house for the Board of Education. William J. Lee, secretary, 50 Broadway. Cost, \$65,000.

DEVILS ISLAND, N. D.—The erection of an addition to Mercy Hospital is reported contemplated at a cost of about \$30,000.

DILLON, MONT.—A new depot is to be erected here. The plans and specifications have been drawn and an initial appropriation of \$85,000 has been made by the Oregon Short Line Co.

EASTON, PA.—Plans and specifications are being prepared in the office of Architect Charles E. Horn, 1440 Broadway, this city, for a handsome new theater to be erected at Easton for the Easton Theater Co., at an estimated cost of \$60,000. The building will be two stories high, of brick and stone, with steam heat, electric light, and all modern appliances.

Messrs. Denby & Nute, 333 Fourth Avenue, Manhattan, are architects for a chapter house for La Fayette College, to be erected at Easton.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.—Taylor & Mosely, 1 Nassau Street, Manhattan, have been commissioned to prepare plans for a high school building for the Board of Education of East Orange, to cost \$150,000.

ESMOND, N. D.—Sealed bids will be received by the directors of Harmony School District No. 25, up to seven o'clock P. M., on Monday, September 30, 1907, for the erection of a brick or concrete block four-room school building; also for plumbing and heating.

Plans and specifications on file at office of Geo. A. Smith, of Esmond, N. D., and at the office of Thori, Alban & Fisher, architects, Chamber of Commerce, St. Paul, Minn. Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

FARGO, N. D.—Hancock Bros., architects, Fargo, have prepared plans for a five-story hotel for the Gardner Hotel Co. It will be of pressed brick and cut stone, of reinforced concrete construction, 115x146 feet. Cost, \$100,000.

FT. SLOCUM, N. Y.—Bids will be received until October 7, by the Constructing Quartermaster at Ft. Slocum, for construction, plumbing, steam heating and electric wiring of the following buildings: two double barracks, one recruit examination barrack, a quartermaster's storehouse, a double set quarters for non-commissioned staff officers, a wagon shed, additions and altera-

tions to mess hall kitchen and a band stand.

FT. WAYNE, IND.—It is stated that the Trustees of the Simpson M. E. Church (Rev. L. N. Edwards, Pastor) will soon ask for bids for the erection of an edifice, estimated cost, \$35,000.

GARY, IND.—J. T. Hutton, Hammond, Ind., has made plans for a bank and office building for A. F. Knotts, at Gary. Cost, \$50,000.

GERMANTOWN, PA.—Architect Mantle Fielding, 110 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia, it is said, has prepared plans for an addition to a clubhouse at Germantown for the Boys' Parlor Association. Estimated cost, \$250,000.

GLEN COVE, N. Y.—Taylor & Mosely, architects, 1 Nassau Street, Manhattan, are receiving estimates for a four-story bank building for the Glen Cove Bank, Glen Cove. To cost about \$30,000.

GRAND FORKS, N. D.—St. Michael's Roman Catholic congregation will erect a new edifice to cost \$100,000.

GRAND LAKE, COL.—Emile Ziehl, president of the Ziehl Realty Company, it is said, has plans for the erection of one of the finest country hotels in the State, with other improvements which will make the resort even more attractive than at the present time. Although the report has not yet been confirmed, it is intimated that the venture is already backed to a considerable extent by Chicago capital. Besides the building of a modern hotel a twenty-five-mile pipe line will be constructed from Hot Sulphur Springs, so that the invigorating waters from that section of the State may be made use of at Grand Lake. The expense of the undertaking will probably be in the neighborhood of \$100,000.

GUTHRIE, OKLA.—It is stated that the First Methodist Society will erect an edifice, at a cost of \$40,000.

HACKENSACK, N. J.—Bids will probably be received this fall by the Commissioners' Board of Bergen County, Hackensack, for the construction of a four-story court house, to cost approximately \$800,000. J. Riley Gordon, 402 Fifth Avenue, New York, is architect.

HAMMOND, IND.—J. T. Hutton is preparing plans for a city hall to be erected at East Chicago, Ind. To be two stories, 107x70 feet, built of press brick, with stone trimmings, copper cornice, oak finish, oak terrazzo flooring, roofing tile, gas and electric fixtures, steam heating, water closets, washstands, bathtubs and vault doors. Cost \$50,000. Bids will be received by architect.

HARTFORD, CONN.—W. D. Johnson, 26 State Street, it is said, has plans for a large addition to the Arsenal school. Plans will be out for figures in a few days.

HELENA, MONT.—Plans for one of the handsomest country residences ever erected in Montana, to cost between \$35,000 and \$50,000, have been made by Mrs. Marcus Daly. The house will be built on the Daly farm in the Bitter Root Valley. It will be 152 feet long.

It is expected to start work this fall on the foundation for the Roman Catholic cathedral, for which Architect A. Von Herbulis, of Washington, D. C., is preparing plans.

HOBOKEN, N. J.—Reports state that Architect K. M. Murchison, Jr., 7320 Fifth

Avenue, is preparing plans for a six-story office building for the Hoboken Land & Improvement Company, Hoboken, to cost \$175,000.

HOMER CITY, PA.—Harry F. Liebringer is secretary of the M. E. congregation which proposes to build a church, according to plans prepared by Architects Allison & Allison, Westinghouse Building, Pittsburgh.

HOQUIAM, WASH.—The contract for the construction of the brick hotel and store building on I and Eighth Streets, it is reported, has been awarded to Granstrom & Festrog, of Hoquiam. Estimated cost, \$75,000.

HOUSTON, TEX.—Competitive plans and specifications will be received at office of George F. Horton, county engineer, until November 5 for erection of \$500,000 fireproof court house for Harris County. For preliminary plans and further information address Mr. Horton.

IDA GROVE, IA.—W. I. Ferguson is planning to tear down his hotel and build a three-story brick structure on the same lot in the spring.

INDEPENDENCE, MO.—Plans have been prepared by Architect Frank S. Rea, Dwight Building, Kansas City, for a county home for Jackson County. Judges Moss, Dodd and Patterson. Cost, \$225,000.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—Hiram Brown, Chairman Building Committee, announces that bids will be received until October 1 for the construction of new Y. W. C. A. building on North Pennsylvania Street. Estimated cost, \$100,000.

D. A. Bohlen & Son, Majestic Building, will prepare plans for the Sisters of St. Agnes for a three-story brick and stone academy to be erected at Meridan and Fourteenth Streets, at an estimated cost of \$250,000.

Foltz & Parker, Indiana Pythian Building, are preparing plans for a brick and steel building for the Y. M. C. A., W. H. Godard, secretary. Cost, \$250,000.

Plans are being prepared by Architects Badgley & Nicklas, 1273 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, for a church for the Broadway M. E. congregation. Cost, \$35,000.

IOWA CITY, IA.—Proudfoot & Bird, architects, have prepared plans for a fireproof addition to the engineering building at the State university at Iowa City, Ia.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.—L. M. Weathers Co., architects, Cotton Exchange Building, Memphis, Tenn., has plans for erecting a seven-story Masonic Temple and office building. Cost of building, \$110,000. George L. Drew is secretary of the building committee, Masonic Association, 106 Main Street.

JAMAICA, L. I., N. Y.—Press reports state that the Pennsylvania R. R. Co. will spend \$3,000,000 for a railroad station at Jamaica. The preliminary plans are now in the hands of the railroad officials for consideration. The new station is to be built of brick, stone and concrete. The executive officers of the road will be on the second floor. Alexander C. Shand, Philadelphia, Pa., is chief engineer.

Wm. A. Swasey, 40 West Thirty-third Street, New York, will prepare plans for a six-story hotel and theater, at Jamaica, for the Jamaica & Long Island Realty Co. Estimated cost is placed at \$250,000.

KANSAS CITY, MO.—It is stated that the Grace Presbyterian Society is arranging

to erect a \$30,000 edifice here. C. A. Smith, architect.

A permit was issued to the Board of Education the past week for the new Westport high school building at the southeast corner of Thirty-ninth and McGee Streets. The building is to be 220x193 feet; three stories high, and of terra-cotta and reinforced concrete. The cost of the structure, exclusive of foundation, is to be \$243,000.

Plans have been drawn for the Church of Our Lady of Perpetual Help, to be erected on the east side of Broadway, between Hunter Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street. The plans, as drawn by Wilder & Wight, architects, in the First National Bank Building, provide for a cut stone building to cost \$150,000. It will have outside dimensions of 73x205 feet. There will be a cut stone spire 234 feet from the top of the cross to the sidewalk. Work will begin on it this fall. It is being built under the direction of the Redemptorist Fathers.

A new church will be erected by St. George's congregation at the northeast corner of Thirty-third Street and the Paseo. Estimated cost, \$35,000.

Plans have been prepared for a \$1,000,000 twelve-story hotel for the Baltimore Hotel Company, care of D. J. Dean, Eleventh and Baltimore Streets. Louis G. Curtis, architect, 1114 McGee Street.

KINGSVILLE, TEX.—Kleberg Bank, it is reported, is planning to erect a bank building.

LA FAYETTE, IND.—Plans are being prepared by Architects R. P. Daggett & Company, 28 Marion Block, Indianapolis, for a three-story experiment station for Purdue University, La Fayette. Cost, \$60,000.

LEWISTON, IDAHO.—Plans have been completed for the new depot to be erected by the Northern Pacific and the Oregon Railway & Navigation railroads at a cost of \$100,000. W. L. Darling, of St. Paul, Minn., is the chief engineer, Northern Pacific Railroad.

LINDSBURG, KAN.—According to report a Carnegie library building is to be erected at Bethany College here.

LONG ISLAND CITY, N. Y.—Thompson & Frohling, 1 Union Square, it is stated, are now ready for figures for the construction of a large apartment, store and office building to be situated on Hunter's Point Avenue, Long Island City.

MARSHALLTOWN, IA.—The Interstate Brewing Co. is reported to have authorized Bernard Barthel, of Chicago, Ill., to draw plans for a brewery to cost about \$200,000.

MC EWEN, TENN.—Reports state that E. Cowen, owner of McEwen Hotel, will replace present hotel with concrete building, probably three stories high.

MEMPHIS, TENN.—The Housekeepers' Club, Mrs. H. C. Myers, president, it is stated, has had plans prepared for erection of an eight-story apartment house costing \$250,000.

Plans are being considered for erection of 100-apartment hotel; six stories; each apartment to contain about eight rooms and bath; 250 feet frontage; telephones; elevator; cost about \$250,000. Henry Weissenbach, attorney, can give information.

MERIDIAN, MISS.—College of Physicians and Surgeons, it is said, will have plans prepared by F. G. Shaw for erection of

college buildings to cost between \$50,000 and \$75,000.

MISHAWAKA, IND.—Plans are being prepared for the erection of a church for the First Presbyterian congregation, to cost \$35,000. Rev. McOrman is the pastor.

MOBILE, ALA.—James A. Lewis has awarded contract to the Jett Bros. Constructing Co. for erection of proposed apartment house; ten stories; steel and mill construction, with ornamental brick, stone and terra-cotta; cost, \$200,000.

It is reported that the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, W. H. Courtenay, chief engineer, Louisville, Ky., contemplates erecting a depot in Mobile costing about \$150,000.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—Hale & Rogers, 11 East Twenty-fourth Street, Manhattan, are preparing plans for a two-story addition to school building for the Board of Education, Montclair, N. J. The Board will receive bids about October 1.

MONTGOMERY, ALA.—The Wells Bros. Co., 160 Fifth avenue, New York, have obtained the contract for the construction of a twelve-story office structure for N. J. Bell, at Montgomery, to cost in the neighborhood of \$400,000. Messrs. Ausfeld & Blount, Jackson Building, Montgomery, have prepared the plans.

Sealed bids will be received at the office of F. J. Thorington, 222 1-2 Dexter Avenue, Montgomery, not later than 12 o'clock noon, September 30, 1907, for erecting said building. Plans and specifications can be seen at F. J. Thorington's office. The right to reject any and all bids is reserved.

MOORESTOWN, N. J.—S. H. Bythewood, 1735 South Bancroft Street, Philadelphia, Pa., wants sub-bids for a one-story church at Moorestown for the Baptist congregation, Rev. S. R. Willis, pastor.

MUNCIE, IND.—The city authorities are preparing to let a contract for construction of a city hall and municipal building. Estimated cost, \$100,000.

MUSKEGON, MICH.—W. W. Butterfield, manager of the Racine Boat Manufacturing Company, will, it is said, erect a colonial residence. It will be finished in colonial white and mahogany. A sun parlor, 14x20, and a library, 20x32, will be features.

MUSKOGEE, I. T.—The city will vote, September 10, on issuance of \$100,000 of bonds for erection of high school building. Address the Mayor.

NEWARK, N. J.—Nathan Myers, 238 Washington street, is revising the plans for a four-story commercial and manual training high school building, 200x170 feet, for the Board of Education. The structure will be built of brick, with galvanized iron cornices and skylight, tile work, tar, gravel and roofing felt, hard plaster, structural iron and steel work, gas and electric fixtures and plumbing. Estimated cost, \$400,000.

P. Charles, architect, 612 Union Building, Newark, is receiving estimates on a twelve-story office building, 108x119 feet, to be erected at Clinton and Beaver Streets, for the Union Building Company, Union Building. Estimated cost, \$400,000.

NEW BRITAIN, CONN.—Plans and detailed specifications have been completed by Architects McKim, Mead & White, 160 Fifth Avenue, New York, for remodeling and renovating the City Hall. Plans provide for

building an addition and making alterations to the present building, and work will include putting in a new heating system, new plumbing, etc.

NEW HAVEN, CONN.—Architect Frank Elwood Brown has completed plans for a residence to be erected at the corner of Edgewood Avenue and the Boulevard for Mrs. C. E. Cavanaugh, 1319 Boulevard. The plans show a handsome house, 30x45 feet, of wood, with a stucco exterior and shingle roof. There will be eight rooms finished in hardwoods with hardwood floors, plate glass windows, mantels, fireplaces, etc. The heating will be by furnace and the house is to be provided with every convenience.

NEW IBERIA, LA.—Woodmen of the World will erect \$50,000 fraternal building. It is proposed to incorporate company with \$50,000 capital stock, of which C. E. Reynolds will be president.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Plans are being prepared by Architect George F. Pelham, 503 Fifth Avenue, for three apartment houses for Abraham Silverman, 395 Central Park Avenue. The buildings will be located at the northeast corner of Eighth Avenue and Twenty-first Street, and plans provide for a six-story building of brick, stone and iron, with steam heat, electric light, elevators, dumb waiters, tile and mosaic work, etc. Approximate cost, \$240,000.

The Second National Bank is reported to have under consideration the erection of a bank building at Fifth Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street.

The property at 152-154 East Twenty-second Street, owned by S. D. Davis, 24 East Twenty-third Street, will be improved by the erection of an apartment building, to cost about \$75,000. Bernstein & Bernstein, 24 East Twenty-third Street, are the architects, and plans provide for a six-story building, measuring 58x96 feet. It will have front of light brick with limestone trimmings, tin roof, hardwood finish, tile and marble work, etc.

Plans are being prepared for the remodeling of the interior of St. Patrick's Cathedral, at a cost of \$1,500,000.

Reports state that no plans have yet been drawn or architect selected for the new fireproof factory building which the B. H. Jansen Piano Company of Park Avenue and 128th Street contemplates erecting on an entire block in the Borough of the Bronx, bounded by the Southern Boulevard, Brook Avenue, Brown Place and 132d Street. It is indefinite how soon operations will be started.

Alwyn Court, Inc., 437 Fifth Avenue, will soon begin the erection of a fireproof elevator apartment house on a plot at the southeast corner of Seventh Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street, to cost in the neighborhood of \$1,000,000. The structure will be arranged in suites for housekeeping purposes. The exterior will be of light brick, limestone and terra-cotta, and the interior will be equipped with marble, tile, glass, mosaic and electric elevators, with every possible improvement. No contracts have yet been made for the work. Messrs. Harde & Short, 3 West Twenty-ninth Street, are now preparing the plans and specifications.

Estimates will soon be called for by the Armory Board, Hall of Records, for the general construction of the new Second Battery of the National Guard's Armory, to

be situated in the east side of Franklin Avenue, from 166th to 167th Streets, the Bronx, to cost approximately \$600,000. Architect Charles C. Haight, No. 452 Fifth Avenue, has completed the plans. The structure will be four stories high and strictly fireproof. The plans will specify reinforced concrete and structural steel work, brick and limestone, marble, tile, electric light and plumbing fixtures. Ex-Mayor Seth Low is chairman of the building committee.

William J. Taylor, 5-7 East Forty-second Street, will have the contract for the 7 and 12-story studio building, 80x80 ft., which the One Hundred and Thirty West Fifty-seventh Street Co., a New York corporation, of which Walter S. Merritt, 27 William Street, is president, is to erect at No. 130 West Fifty-seventh Street, to cost \$500,000. Plans are by Messrs. Pollard & Steinman, 234 Fifth Avenue.

C. P. H. Gilbert, 1123 Broadway, has awarded the contract for the cut stone work for the residence to be built for F. M. Warburg, at the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Ninety-second Street, to the Barr, Thaw & Fraser Company, of No. 5 East Forty-second Street. The stone to be used is a selected dark blue limestone. The exterior is to be in the French Gothic style of architecture, and it is the intention to have the carving the finest example of fifteenth century work in this country; the models and carving are to be executed by the best sculptors. The rock excavation is now under way. Contract for the general construction has been awarded to A. J. Robinson & Co. The cost of the building will be about \$500,000, and the architect will have full charge of the complete finish, including the interior decorations, furniture, etc. The building will be six stories in height, and 100x100 feet in size. Messrs. Post & McCord, 24 East Twenty-third Street, have the structural steel work, and Clarence L. Smith, Eleventh Avenue and Thirtieth Street, the excavating.

On the south side of Twenty-second Street, 92.4 feet west of Third Avenue, S. D. Davis, 24 East Twenty-third Street, will erect a six-story flat to cost about \$65,000. Bernstein & Bernstein, 24 East Twenty-third Street, are preparing plans.

E. A. Meyers, 1 Union Square, is preparing plans for a six-story tenement for J. Tishman, 13 West Eighty-eighth Street, to be erected on the northwest corner of Pike and Henry Streets, at a cost of \$80,000.

Wakeham & Miller, 1133 Broadway, are general contractors for the new church to be erected for St. Paul's Roman Catholic Parish, 116 East Eighteenth Street, to cost \$160,000. Neville & Bagge, 217 West 125th Street, are the architects.

NORFOLK, VA.—The city will vote in September on issuance of \$100,000 of bonds for erection of City Hall, Auditorium and Market House. Address the Mayor.

NORTH CHICAGO, ILL.—The Northern Construction Co., of Milwaukee, has secured the contract for constructing twelve buildings at the naval training station for \$370,000. Bids were opened August 15 at the office of the Bureau of Navigation, Washington, D. C.

NORWALK, O.—The Episcopal congregation, Rev. Arthur Dumper, pastor, contemplates erecting a stone church and is now

considering the selection of an architect. Cost, \$50,000.

NORWICH, CONN.—The House has passed favorably on a bill for new buildings at the Norwich Hospital for the Insane. Appropriation is \$300,000.

OMAHA, NEB.—Bids have been taken for the construction of the Clarkson Memorial Hospital, at Twenty-first and Howard Streets. It will be four-story, brick and stone, 46x116. John Latenser, architect. Cost, \$75,000.

It is said that the Egg-O-See Co. is looking for a site here for a branch factory, to cost \$500,000.

Plans have been prepared by Architect F. A. Henninger, New York Life Building, for a residence for J. C. Root, at Thirty-second and Pacific Streets. Cost, \$50,000.

OSHKOSH, WIS.—Plans are under consideration for a gymnasium building for the State Normal School. Cost, \$40,000. No decision will be reached for a month.

OTTAWA, ONT., CANADA.—Prizes in the competition among Canadian architects for the four best designs for the \$3,000,000 Department Block and Justice Buildings to be built here are stated to have been awarded as follows: W. S. Maxwell, Montreal, Que., first prize; Darling & Pearson, 2 Leader Lane, Toronto, second; Saxe & Archibald, Montreal, third; D. R. Brown and Hugh Vallance, Canada Life Building, Montreal, even for fourth.

Plans have been approved by the Dominion Government for the new central station at Ottawa, to be built for the Grand Trunk Railway system. The plans include an office building ten stories high, and the cost of the structure is estimated at between \$1,000,000 and \$2,000,000. H. G. Kelley, Montreal, Chief Engineer.

Plans have been submitted to the Government for a hotel building in Major Hill Park at an estimated cost of \$1,000,000.

PADUCAH, KY.—The Red Men are stated to have directed plans to be prepared for a \$50,000 business and society building to be erected here.

PARIS, MO.—It is said that Monroe County will vote September 28 on the issuance of \$50,000 of bonds for erection of courthouse and \$25,000 to erect a building on the Poor Farm. Address County Commissioner.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Ballinger & Perrott are stated to have awarded a contract to Moore & Co. for a reinforced-concrete factory building for the Locust Realty Co., Fifth and Locust Streets. The plans provide for a five-story, 116x198-foot structure; cost, \$200,000.

Plans have been prepared by Architect W. L. Blithe, 608 Chestnut Street, for a church at Fifty-fourth and Master Streets for the Fletcher M. E. congregation; Rev. R. H. Crawford, pastor. Cost, \$50,000.

A large apartment house will be erected at the northeast corner of Forty-sixth and Walnut Streets for Berwind and Hoopes, owners, from plans by J. E. Mooney. The building will be of brick, stone and iron, fireproof, with steam heat, electric light and the latest improvements and appliances in all lines. Cost will be about \$200,000.

PINE BLUFF, ARK.—It is said that plans have been prepared by Architect George R. Mann, Little Rock, Ark., for a \$90,000 high school building at Pine Bluff.

PITTSBURG, PA.—Plans are being prepared for a three-story brick convent of mercy, to be erected at Fifth Avenue and Terrace Street. Cost, \$250,000.

Plans have been prepared by Architect J. I. Beatty, Sixth Street and Penn Avenue, for an addition to the hospital and a new nurses' home, to cost \$125,000.

Bids will be received until September 27 at the office of F. P. Booth, County Comptroller, for erecting the County Soldiers' Memorial Building. Total cost, \$1,250,000. Palmer & Hornbostel, Architects, New York, N. Y.

The Walker-Gordon Laboratory Co. has bought a site, 75x160 feet, for a laboratory. A two-story white enameled building will be erected. Address president of the company, 3516 Fifth Avenue.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—Hale & Rodgers, 11 East Twenty-fourth Street, New York, are preparing plans for a two-story and basement school, 127x147 feet, for the Board of Education, Plainfield. The cost is placed at \$100,000.

RICHMOND, VA.—It is stated that the Northside Baptist Church (Rev. C. B. Arendall, pastor) will erect an edifice of either brick, brownstone or concrete.

SAG HARBOR, L. I.—It is reported that Mrs. Russell Sage will build a large hotel on the old Hunting property, which she has just purchased.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.—The plans for the \$35,000 addition to the Ensworth Medical College and Hospital presented by Trunk & Heim, architects, have been accepted by the Board of Trustees.

A building permit has been issued to the Selden-Breck Construction Co., for the Buchanan Hotel Co., to erect a steel fireproof building, nine stories, 225 rooms, 141x160 feet, northwest corner of Fifth and Francis Streets; estimated cost, \$360,000.

St. Louis, Mo.—H. Deitering, architect, Missouri Trust Building, has plans ready for bids for a four-story apartment building, 230x74 feet, at Grand and Castleman Avenues, for the Shisler Bidwell Building Co. The structure will be built of brick, Carthage stone and terra-cotta, with copper cornices, plate glass, marble, mosaic and tile work, hard plaster, composition roof, iron and steel work, gas and electric fixtures, mantels and plumbing. Cost, about \$200,000.

Plans are being prepared by Architect Barnett, Haynes & Barnett, Frisco Building, for a residence on Washington Terrace for Aaron Fuller. Cost, \$50,000.

Architect E. C. Janssen, Chemical Building, it is said, has prepared plans for an eight-story mercantile building, 27x175 feet, on Twelfth Street, for Louis Friedman, 510 North Sixth Street, to cost about \$100,000.

Plans are being prepared by Architect Joseph Conradi, Burlington Building, for a church, 120x50 feet, for the Sacred Heart Roman Catholic congregation. Rev. Otto Weisser, pastor, Frazee, Minn. Cost, \$30,000.

Reports state the plans have been prepared by Architect Charles F. May, 219 North Fourth Street, for a church for the Bethel Evangelical congregation. Rev. T. L. Mueller, pastor, 2935 Greer Avenue. Cost, \$40,000.

Plans are being prepared by W. A. Tyrrell, 620 Chestnut Street, St. Louis, Mo.,

for the Continental Portland Cement Co.'s proposed plant. It is understood that more than \$1,000,000 will be expended for erection of buildings and installation of machinery, including three structures, 96x100, 75x400 and 96x234 feet, one and two stories high; to be of frame, sheet and structural iron, with corrugated-iron roofing, and equipped for lighting by electricity.

J. C. Stewart & Co., Lincoln Trust Building, are having plans prepared for an eight-story mercantile building, at Washington Avenue and Thirteenth Street. Construction will be of terra-cotta, brick and reinforced concrete. Cost, \$300,000.

The Baptist Orphans' Home will erect an addition; three stories and basement; 55x95 feet, brick and stone; cost, \$30,000. Isaac S. Taylor, architect.

The Tower Grove Turner Association (E. A. Braun, secretary) is having plans prepared by William Gruen for the erection of a hall; four stories; 137x150 feet; cost, \$100,000.

SALISBURY, N. C.—Plans are being prepared for a new building to be erected here, at a cost of \$75,000. Address M. L. Jackson.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX.—Architect Henry R. T. Phelps, Hicks Building, is preparing plans for a \$150,000 building to be erected by the Woods National Bank Co.

SAN DIEGO, CAL.—It is stated that bids will be received until October 14 by the Board of Education (L. W. Belding, secretary) for erecting a 16-room school, of either reinforced concrete or of brick, on University Avenue. Bids are to be submitted separately on ventilating and heating, plumbing and electrical work. Henry L. Gay, architect, 56 Keating Block.

SAN JOSE, CAL.—Plans for the new building of the Bank of Monterey have been completed by Architect Wm. H. Weeks, of San Francisco and Watsonville. The building will be of reinforced concrete construction with a facade of sandstone and front entrance of artistic bronze. The interior to be finished in marble and metal work. Estimated cost, \$50,000.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—The First Congregational Church will erect a new structure at the corner of Glenwood Boulevard and Rugby Road. It will cost \$40,000.

SEA BRIGHT, N. J.—The general contract for the erection of the Strong Memorial Episcopal Church, in West Park, Sea Bright, has just been awarded to Messrs. Swallow & Howes, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York. The contract price is somewhere in the neighborhood of \$100,000. The structure will measure 80x100 feet, and will be situated between Waterman and Packer Avenues, on a plot which takes in an entire block. Between six and eight months will be taken for construction. The material will be granite and limestone.

SEATTLE, WASH.—Graham & Myers, Lowman Building, are preparing plans for the enlargement of the Algonquin apartment house on East Union Street and Fourteenth Avenue. Probable cost, \$160,000.

W. D. Kimball, architect, 313 New York Building, has prepared plans for an 18-story building, to be erected at Marion Street, for the Puget Sound Realty Association. Cost, \$800,000.

Plans are stated to have been completed for three exposition buildings to be erected for the Alaska-Yukon Exposition. These

buildings are the auditorium, the fine arts building and the machinery hall. All are to be modern in architecture and substantial in construction, and will be used for a university after the close of the exposition.

SPOKANE, WASH.—The Spokane Realty Co. will build a three-story hotel building, 75x165 feet, at Bernard Street and Sprague and First Avenues. Cost, \$75,000.

SPRINGFIELD, O.—Bids are asked until 3 P. M., October 16, by James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., for constructing, complete, an extension to the United States Postoffice at Springfield.

SUFFERN, N. Y.—Allan A. Ryan has awarded the contract for the building of his summer home at Suffern, N. Y., to McCreey & Finch, of Tuxedo. The building will cost nearly \$1,000,000. It will take two years to complete it.

SUPERIOR, WIS.—The Webster Manufacturing Co.'s plant was damaged by fire, with a loss of \$125,000. It will be rebuilt at once.

SWARTHMORE, PA.—A handsome new residence will be built for Professor A. H. Tomlinson from plans and specifications by Bunting & Shrigley, architects, Philadelphia, Pa. Designs show a three-story building, measuring 48x48 feet. It will be built of stone, and the interior will be elaborately finished and decorated, and have steam heat, electric light, tile and mosaic work, etc.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—The Syracuse University has borrowed \$400,000 with which to complete work on the new gymnasium. Bids on the work will soon be asked for.

Archimedes Russell, Snow Building, is preparing plans to remodel the old courthouse for the City of Syracuse. Cost, \$200,000.

Russell & King, Snow Building, have been selected as architects for the new women's pavilion at the County Home, to accommodate 200 women. The plans will have to be approved by the Board of Supervisors of Onondaga County before they are accepted.

TACOMA, WASH.—Architects Reed & Stem, 314 Madison Avenue, New York, and Endicott Building, St. Paul, Minn., are busy preparing plans for a four-story railroad station, 117x231 feet, for the Northern Pacific Railroad Co., to be erected at Tacoma at a cost of about \$800,000. Bids will be received about October 1.

TOLEDO, O.—Architects Texter & Afte, Spitzer Building, are receiving bids on constructing a three-story brick and stone clubhouse on Sasset Street for the Railroad Men's Railroad Club. Estimated cost, \$45,000.

TOPEKA, KAN.—James Wall contemplates erecting a four-story brick building on East Sixth Street during the next few months.

TORONTO, ONT.—It is stated that the General Electric Company will erect a building at the corner of King and Simcoe Streets, Toronto. Cost, \$180,000.

UTICA, N. Y.—The Citizens' Trust Co., it is said, will erect a new building. Agne, Rushmer & Jenison are the architects.

VICTORIA, VA.—Reports state that the Bank of Victoria will erect a bank building, probably of brick construction.

WANATCHEE, WASH.—Plans have been prepared for the Great Northern Hotel, which will be built by G. W. Stetson. The

structure will be built of brick and concrete, 220x70 feet, three stories, with full basement, modern in all improvements, and will cost \$50,000.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Albert Kelsey and Paul P. Cret, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, are completing plans and will invite estimates soon for the proposed building of the Bureau of American Republics, to be erected at Seventeenth and C Streets, Washington. The building will be the headquarters for twenty-one Republics, and will cost \$1,000,000. Andrew Carnegie has contributed \$750,000 towards the building fund, and the balance will be subscribed by the South American Republics. The building, which will be in the Spanish type of architecture, will measure 160x160 feet. It will be two stories in height and contain a library, an assembly room and offices.

Oscar G. Vogt, architect, Corcoran Building, Fifteenth and F Streets, N. W., has received bids for the construction of a mausoleum at Prospect Hill Cemetery; one story, 15x21 feet; granite, with terra-cotta trimmings; mosaic floor and interior marble.

WAUKEGAN, ILL.—The Northern Construction Company, 421 Milwaukee Street, has been awarded the contract for erecting twelve brick and concrete buildings for the naval training station, near Waukegan, Ill. They will cost \$370,000.

WEST HAVERSTRAW, N. Y.—Bids will be received until September 30 by the Rt. Rev. H. C. Potter, president of the Board of Managers, at West Haverstraw, for constructing, heating, plumbing and electric work of an open-air pavilion at the New York State Hospital for Care of Crippled and Deformed Children at West Haverstraw. Only a bid for the entire work will be considered. G. L. Heins, State Architect, Albany, N. Y.

WHIPPLE BARRACKS, ARIZ.—Bids will be received until October 12 by Captain Chas. C. Walcutt, Jr., Acting Quartermaster, Prescott, for construction, plumbing, hot water heating and electric wiring hospital at Whipple Barracks.

WICHITA, KAN.—H. Conrow is reported to be preparing plans for an edifice for the College Hill Congregation, to cost \$40,000. A. C. Kelly, chairman building committee.

WILDWOOD, N. J.—A handsome new residence will be built at Wildwood for C. S. Low, from plans and specifications by Henry L. Reinhold, Jr., and D. M. Van Horn, associate architects.

WILKINSBURG, PA.—The Women's Association of the United Presbyterian Church is planning to erect an addition to the Columbia Hospital and a new nurses' home, to cost \$125,000. Plans have been prepared by J. L. Beatty, 146 Sixth Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Mrs. H. C. Campbell is president.

WINCHESTER, KY.—Des Jardins & Sheblessey, Cincinnati, it is said, are preparing plans for a one-story and basement church for the Central Christian congregation, Rev. McNeill, pastor, Winchester. Cost, \$35,000.

WINNEPEG, MAN., CANADA.—Warren & Wetmore, 3 East Thirty-third Street, will prepare plans for a railroad station for the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific Railroad, to be erected at Winnipeg, Man., Canada, to cost in the neighborhood of \$500,000.

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COMPETITION

Competitive plans and specifications will be received at the office of George F. Horton, County Engineer, Houston, Texas, up to noon, November 5, 1907, for \$500,000 fireproof Court-house for Harris County, Texas. First prize, acceptance of plans; second prize, \$1,000; third prize, \$500.

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PROPOSALS.

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., September 9, 1907.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock p. m., on the 16th day of October, 1907, and then opened, for the construction, complete, of the extension to the U. S. Post Office at Springfield, Ohio, in accordance with the drawings and specification, copies of which may be had at this office or at the office of the Custodian at Springfield, Ohio, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1655-1656)

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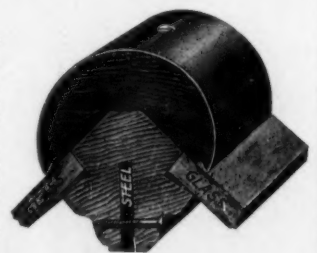
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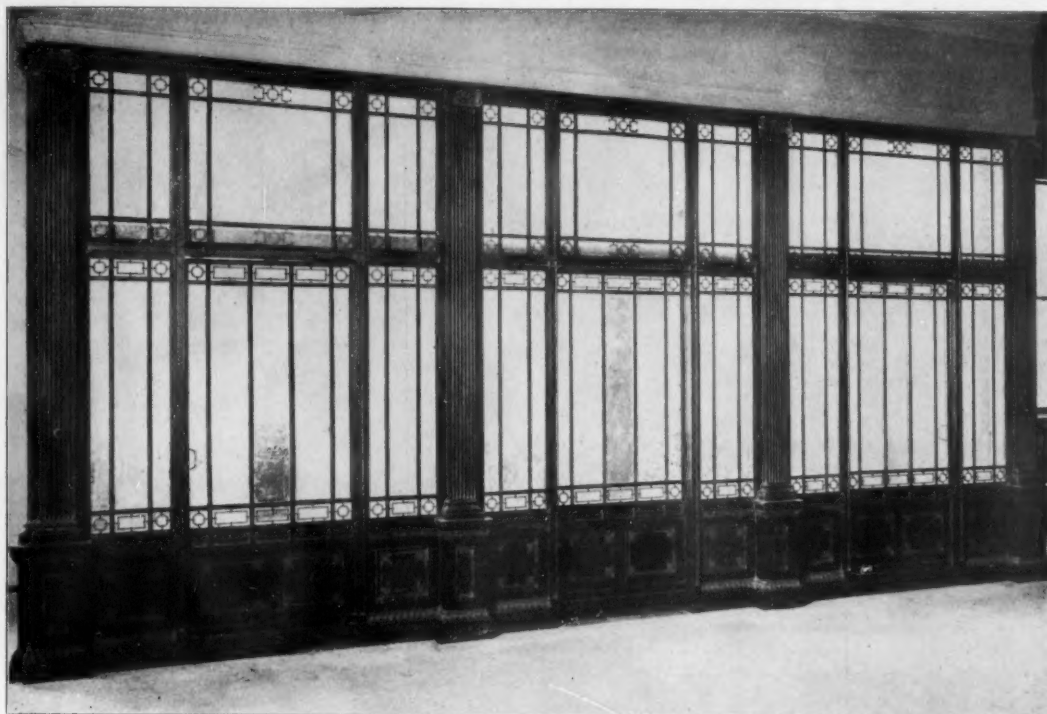
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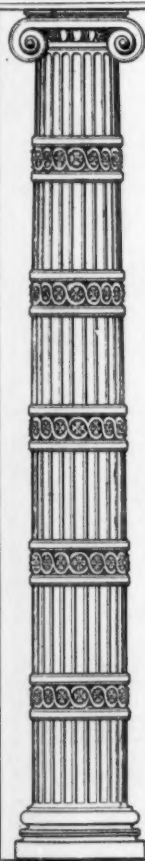
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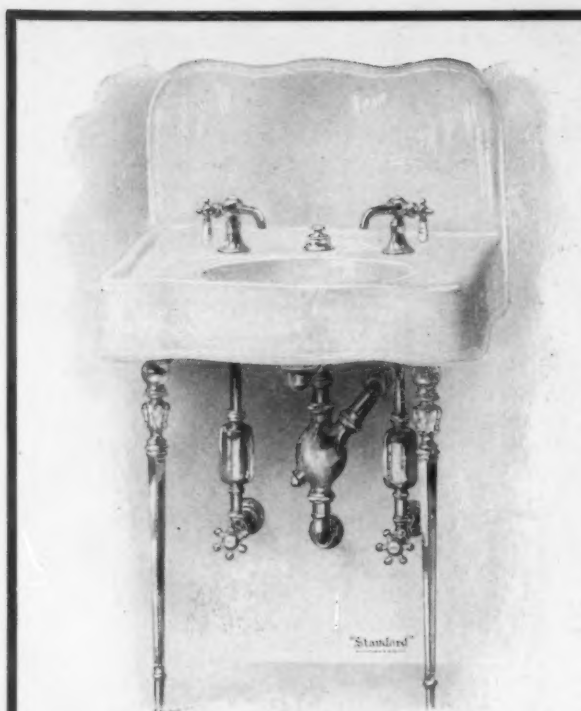
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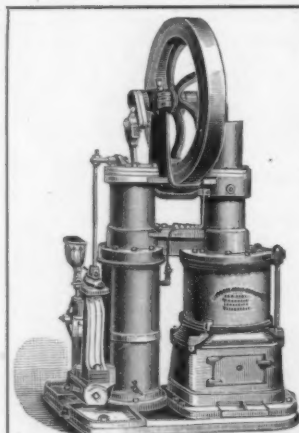
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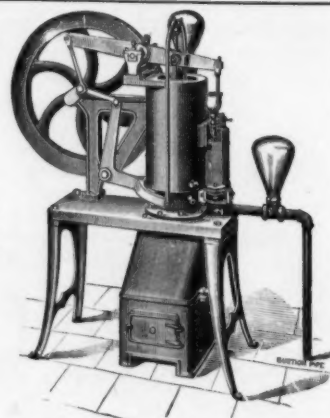
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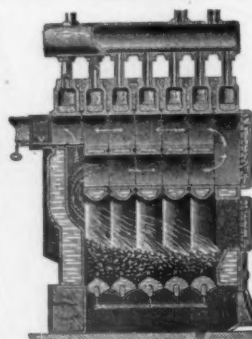
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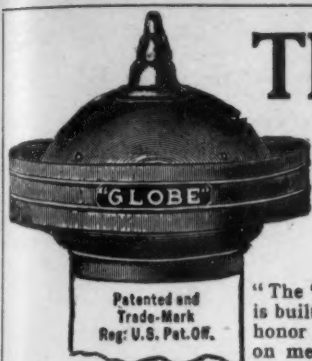
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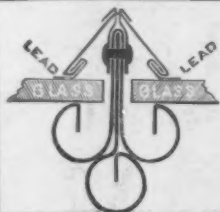
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