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The AMERICAN ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS

Regular Edition

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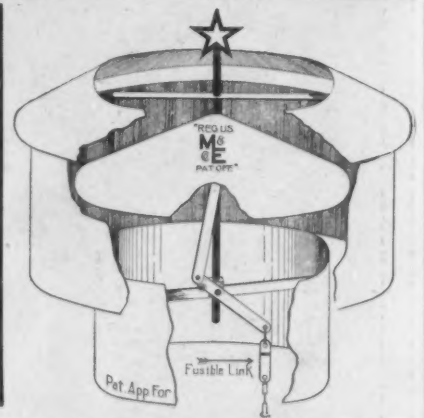
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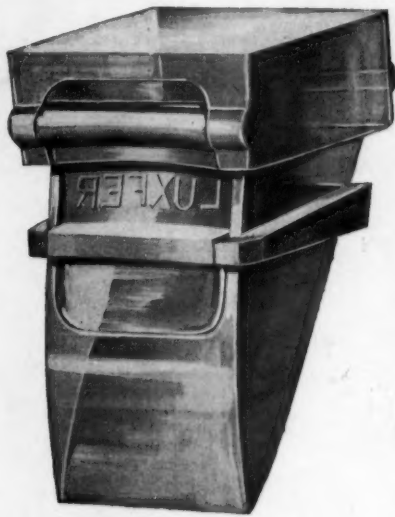
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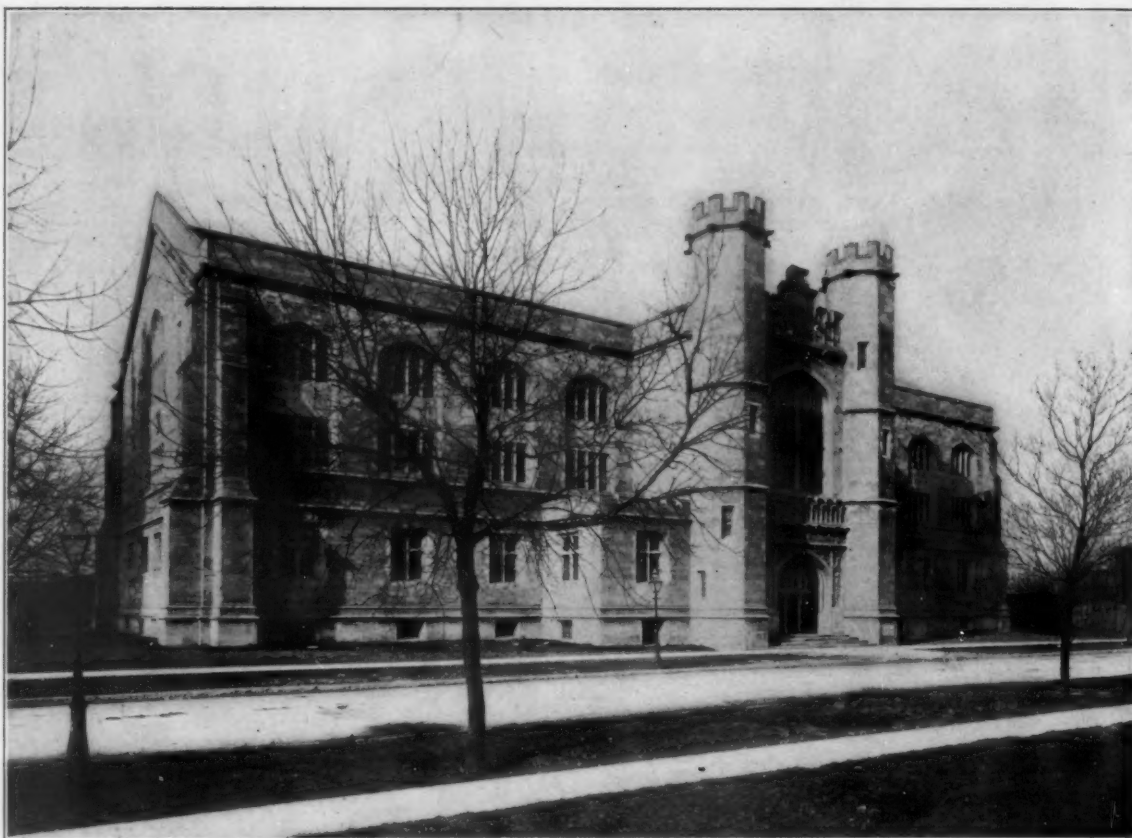
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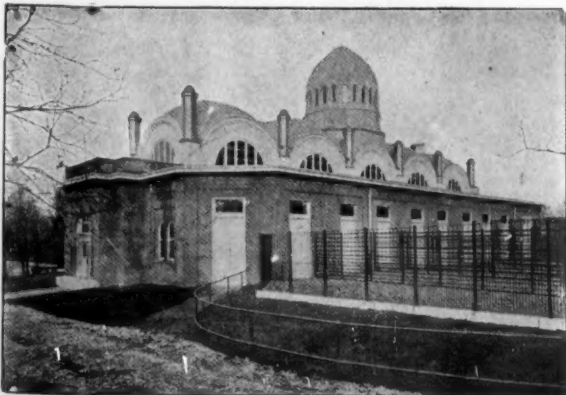
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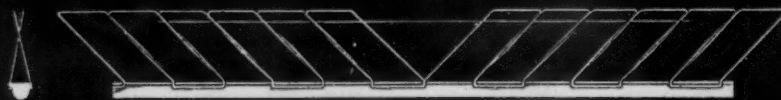
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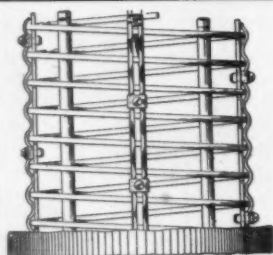
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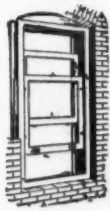
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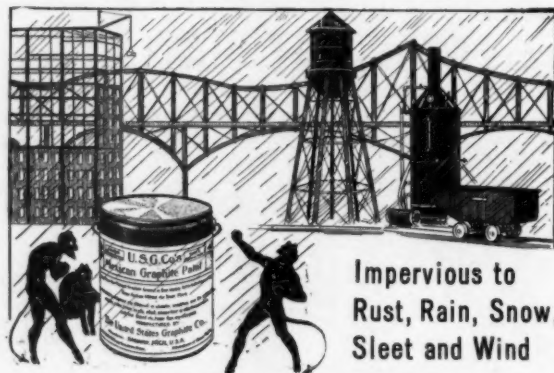
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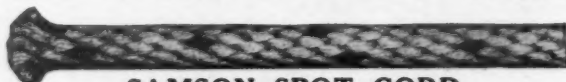
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PARIS SUBWAY STATIONS

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ALTHOUGH fourteen of the principal persons whom the Capitol Investigation Commission felt should be prosecuted for fraud on the State of Pennsylvania have at length been indicted, though allowed their liberty under heavy bail-bonds, and, though it is expected that indictments can be procured against eighteen other persons, we doubt whether honest men have much cause for jubilation. Not only can the defendants allege, and support the allegation with proof, that many of their most reprehensible actions have been done within the letter of the law, but we do not believe, as we review the outcome of the various efforts at reform in Pennsylvania, that the greater part of the accused men, if not all of them, will have any great trouble in evading punishment, though they must endure censure. Already we are told that, in place of pursuing these cases with promptness and energy at the coming term of court, the cases must go over to the January term at least, because the court dockets are already crowded with cases of older date. This delay will not only give a chance for public feeling to die down and interest itself in fresher matters, but will enable the members of the Republican "machine," if they benefited by the stealings, to exert themselves, in those efficient ways they are so familiar with, to bring about, through the November elections, as many favoring changes as they can devise in the personnel of those who are to prosecute, consider or testify upon the cases.

THE architectural profession in this country is made distinctly poorer through the death of two of its younger members within the passed fortnight. Owing to the capsizing of his canoe on Lake Ossipee, N. H., Mr. Ernest M. A. Machado lost his life and so brought to an end an unusually promising career, for the work he had already accomplished in his few years of private practice, mainly domestic work along the "North Shore" and in and about Salem, Mass., where he resided and had his main office, was very individual in type and, what was better and more promising, evinced in a marked degree both feeling and refinement. As he was blessed with a very winning manner and, so, easily made friends, he had every chance of eventually becoming one of the leading architects of his day, and that he was making progress in this direction is shown by the fact that he had offices not only in Salem and Boston, but had recently opened another in Ottawa, Ont., in partnership this time with Mr. Arthur L. Weeks, of St. John, N. B. Mr. Machado, who was, we believe, only in his thirty-third year, acquired his architectural training at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, with practical experience later in Boston offices.

EVEN under the slow rate of progress hitherto made in building the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, George Lewis Heins was young enough to entertain a justifiable hope that he might live to see that structure nearly, if not wholly, completed; and the opportunity of building a great and costly cathedral in what is likely to be the largest city in the world is one of so unusual a type that all must regret that the pleasure of carrying out the design to completion has already been denied to one of its two designers. Mr. Heins was born in Philadelphia in 1860, and acquired his education in architecture at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and in 1882 formed a partnership with Mr. C. Grant La Farge, only seven years before the firm won the competition for the Cathedral. Naturally this success attracted the attention of those about to build churches and for a while it seemed as if they might specialize as ecclesiastical architects; but whether they had shot their bolt or were too much taken up with the Cathedral, the result, so far as our observation goes, was rather disappointing, as the churches of theirs we have chanced to see have seemed rather dry and uninteresting. In 1899, after having served for some time as Capitol Commissioner, Mr. Heins was appointed State Architect, and the harassments that inevitably fall to the share of those who undertake to fill such offices had much to do with bringing about his death.

THE fate of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine now becomes more than ever an interesting subject for speculation. Will the building-committee, of to-day and of to-morrow as well, be content to allow the surviving partner to carry out the work according to the drawings as they now stand, or will they, as strong and wilful men are joined to the Board, insist on "improvements" or curtailments, changes which a single

architect might be less able to resist than partners mutually supporting one another's arguments? The original scheme has already been varied from widely, partly doubtless through the architects' own volition, but also to great extent, it is generally believed, because of pressure exerted by certain members of the building-committee. If further changes should follow, New Yorkers might have here, in a single building erected within a few years, an example of those interesting changes and developments in style that were worked out in the course of centuries in so many of the European cathedrals.

THE figures just given out in connection with the Hudson Terminal Building, on Church Street, New York, are certainly impressive and suggest that before long we may have an instructive lesson in the expeditious handling of great crowds, for it is said that it is expected that 182,000,000 persons will pass in or out of the building in a year. This, to be sure, means only some 600,000 persons daily, and the figure to most will not seem very impressive. But the bulk of this flow is the regular diurnal night-and-morning flow at the hours of opening and closing business, the "rush hours," and the man who has watched military processions pass and recalls how they seem unending will understand the coming problem better when he pictures the difficulty of entraining or disentraining, within the few minutes New Yorkers are willing to give to such necessary processes, three hundred regiments in the morning and as many at night. Besides, there is the minor task of enabling the ten thousand stomachs the building itself is expected to hold—when full—to reach home and dinner with the promptitude demanded by wives and boarding-house keepers. If the full complement should seek the thirty-nine elevators sharp on the closing-hour, with the usual assortment of bundles and suit-cases, it would take the best part of an hour to empty the building. The salvation of the situation lies, perhaps, in the fact that the occupants of office-buildings have a more leisurely regard for the sanctity of the closing-hour than have their less-favored brothers, the mill-hands.

A CASE we find reported in a Southern paper, so it may or may not be of recent date, is of interest; it is that of *Boller vs. City of New York*, 102 N. Y., *Supp.*, 729; a case wherein we identify clearly neither date nor incident. Boller, an engineer, made a contract with the city to design and supervise the construction of a viaduct for a commission of five per cent. on the cost. This proved to be \$166,298.09, and the city discharged the claim, paying the contractors and engineer as agreed, the latter giving a receipt in full. Later, the contractors, alleging that the city had broken its contract through not allowing them to begin work at the appointed time, thus causing them certain losses through the increase of price of materials and labor, brought suit for damages in the sum of \$53,824.06, and recovered judgment. The engineer, learning in this way that the cost of the viaduct to the city had been more than he supposed, naturally asked for five per cent. on the second payment to the contractors, and on being denied brought the suit

here cited. The court, however, held that the engineer was not entitled to recover, arguing that the damages paid to the contractor did not, when a fair interpretation was given to the plaintiff's contract with the city, constitute a part of the cost of the viaduct, any more than would the damages the city might have had to pay if some one, injured during the progress of the work, had successfully sued the city. It seems as if this decision should go to a higher court for review, for though the contractor actually did sue for "damages" the city had to pay the claim because it was shown that the cost to the contractors had been enhanced by the amount claimed. Doubtless the fact that the engineer had given a receipt in full had its influence with the court.

AN Associate Member of the Institute of Civil Engineers, Mr. Alfred B. Joscelyne, comes to the support of Mr. W. H. Brown's contention that the use of rusty iron in reinforced-concrete work, particularly where such rusty iron comes into direct contact with clean or rusty stirrups, is very risky, to say the least. Mr. Joscelyne writes that he has "seen such a case, and when the beam was cut open it was found that the stirrup had been entirely eaten away by the rust at the point where it came in contact with the bar." The weight of the testimony at present seems to be against the use of rusty iron, at least in the shape of loose stirrups supporting tension-rods, for it is to be remembered that the positive testimony of observers who have discovered perishing under the stated conditions is of vastly greater importance than the negative evidence of even a greater number of observers who have found the metal under similar conditions in perfect condition.

IS there a converse of the theory and practice of the English law of light and air? In this country, perhaps, the matter is of nothing more than neighborly concern and the inquiry bootless. But there seems good reason why the law should have its converse side, in accordance with which one may in certain cases exact betterments from his neighbors, just as they, owners of dominant tenements, may exact damages from him if he invade their right to light and air. Almost every one in these days has enjoyed the great, if very temporary, pleasure of having his office or work-room suddenly flushed with a long-unaccustomed amount of light and air, owing to the demolition of an adjacent or opposing structure, and at that moment has become persuaded that light and air are very valuable assets and quite deserving of the law's protection. Now, if a man may be sued and made to pay damages for cutting off his neighbor's light and air, should he not, in turn, be able to collect a permanent dividend, or a lump sum, if he presents to these neighboring owners an amount of light and air they did not enjoy before? The present, and probably short-lived, fashion of building in American cities one-story bank-buildings has conferred on the owners of the buildings circumjacent to them such very real benefits in the way of an increase in their light and air that it really seems as if the latter ought to be willing to pay for them.

Paris Subway Stations

CIVIC improvement has of late become an object of much concern in the large cities of our land. How can they be made more beautiful and more pleasant to live in?—that is the question that is agitating so many people at the present time. Large sums have been spent to clear away whole city blocks; to widen streets; to create parks, boulevards and recreation-piers, and in general to improve radically existing conditions. Yet when a new problem, and one capable of control at the outset without any material additional expense, comes up, it has been left to take care of itself, with results anything but successful.

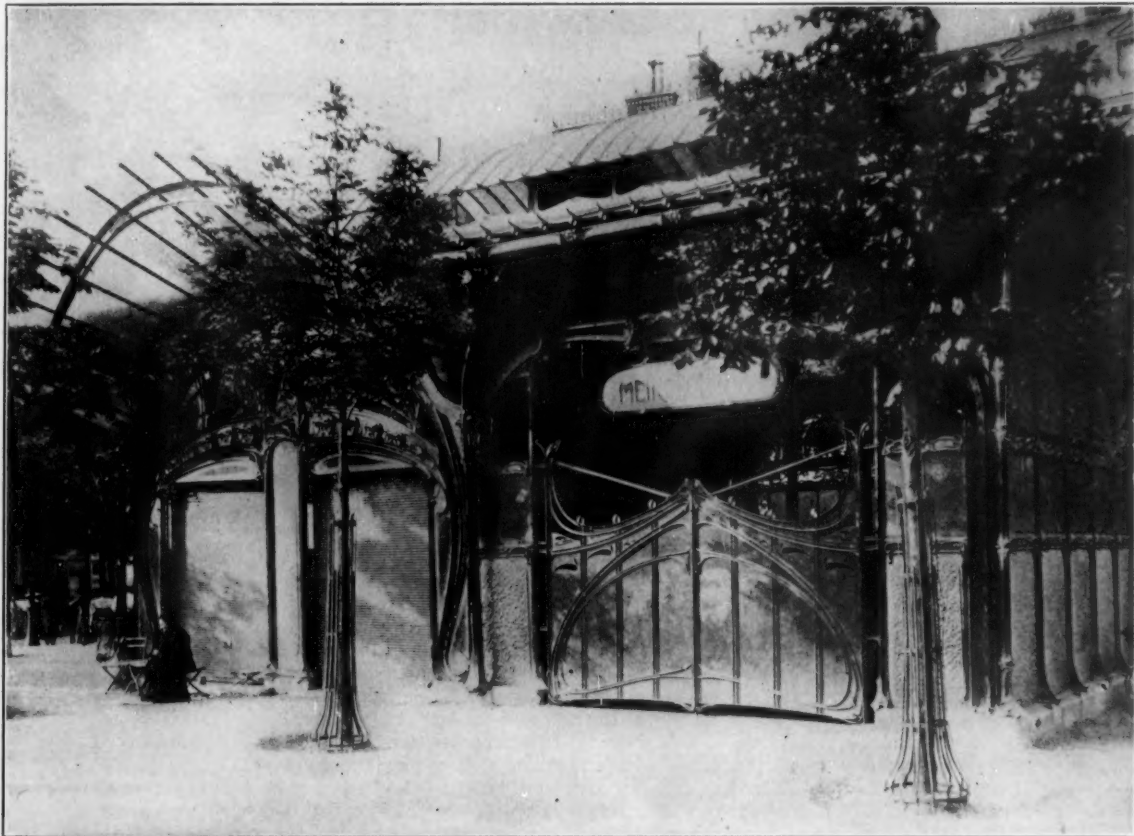
I am speaking of our subway-stations, all of which have been built within a comparatively few years, and to what effect we know only too well. In New York, when we go into the heavy monumental structures on the Battery or on upper Broadway, is there not a sense of entering a tomb or a mausoleum—a sense of depression which, to a sensitive nature, becomes, with its association of ideas, almost one of repulsion? The intermediate stations, too; how they crowd the narrow sidewalks with their awkward bulk! Or the un-

Again, in Boston, with its massive stone structures in the middle of Adams or Scollay Squares, or its even more solemn structures on the Tremont-street Mall of the Boston Common, could anything be much less appropriate either to its purpose or its surroundings, much less in character with the peculiar modern exigencies of the programme? It must be admitted that, taken abstractly, these buildings are happy enough in design. They are good in mass, proportion and detail; the materials are well chosen for harmony and texture. The straight, wide stairs are amply protected against New England's worst blizzards by these fortress-like canopies. Yet cannot the needs of the case be satisfied just as well, and at the same time much more cheerfully, and in a manner more in keeping with the rich natural background of Boston Common?

The Philadelphia subway is yet too short and too new to have developed a type of entrances, although the almost complete noiselessness of its rock-ballasted elevated road and its happily designed terminal at Sixty-fifth Street augur well for the good sense and taste of those in charge.



SUBWAY ENTRANCE.



SUBWAY STATION, PLACE DE L'ÉTOILE, PARIS.

covered entrances as they occur against the buildings at Forty-second Street or Fulton or Wall Streets—what is there, except the large sign, to distinguish them from the entrance to a basement café or bar?

Let us cross the Atlantic to London and see if our predecessors in subway-building have arrived at any better solution of the question than we have. The now antique stations of the District Railway, with their dingy stairs and winding

corridors, their platforms restless with their kaleidoscopic jumble of many-colored advertisements, leaving bare no square inch of the wall-surface for the repose of the wearying eye, everywhere grimy and black with a thick coat of soot; no adjective can adequately characterize it except the one word, "nasty." The "Tuppenny Tube" stations are at least better in that they are cleaner; but the only stations having any interest for us are the new ones of the Bakerloo, the Piccadilly and the Charing-Cross-Camden Town tubes. These are entered in almost every case through ample stations, on lots bought for the sole purpose, with no attempt at letting stories above for office purposes. The exteriors are uniformly treated in an easily-marked glazed tile of a color between chocolate and deep crimson. They are entered through large arched openings. The interiors are bright and attractive, with glazed white and colored tile. The platforms are similar to those on Broadway, in New York, at 159th Street and above. This solution is practically out of the question with us, on

it has almost become a mania with them. The city is literally being honeycombed in all directions from one end to the other with subways. They follow around under the boulevards, they traverse the city longitudinally from the Étoile to the Porte de Vincennes, or again from the Gare St. Lazare to Père Lachaise, they cross it again from the Gare Montparnasse to the Place de la Concorde, and from the Latin Quarter to the business district east of the Bourse—a complicated network of burrows, dipping deep under the Seine or twisting over and under one another, bound in a labyrinth of intercommunicating passages, as at the Étoile. They have an elevated road as well, which, part elevated and part subway, encircles the city on the line of the outer boulevards; but, as the boulevards are wide and the cars make very little noise, it is quite unobjectionable. These subways mean many types of stations in many parts of the city. Do they obstruct or disfigure the streets? Let us see.

The first thing we notice is the extreme originality of their



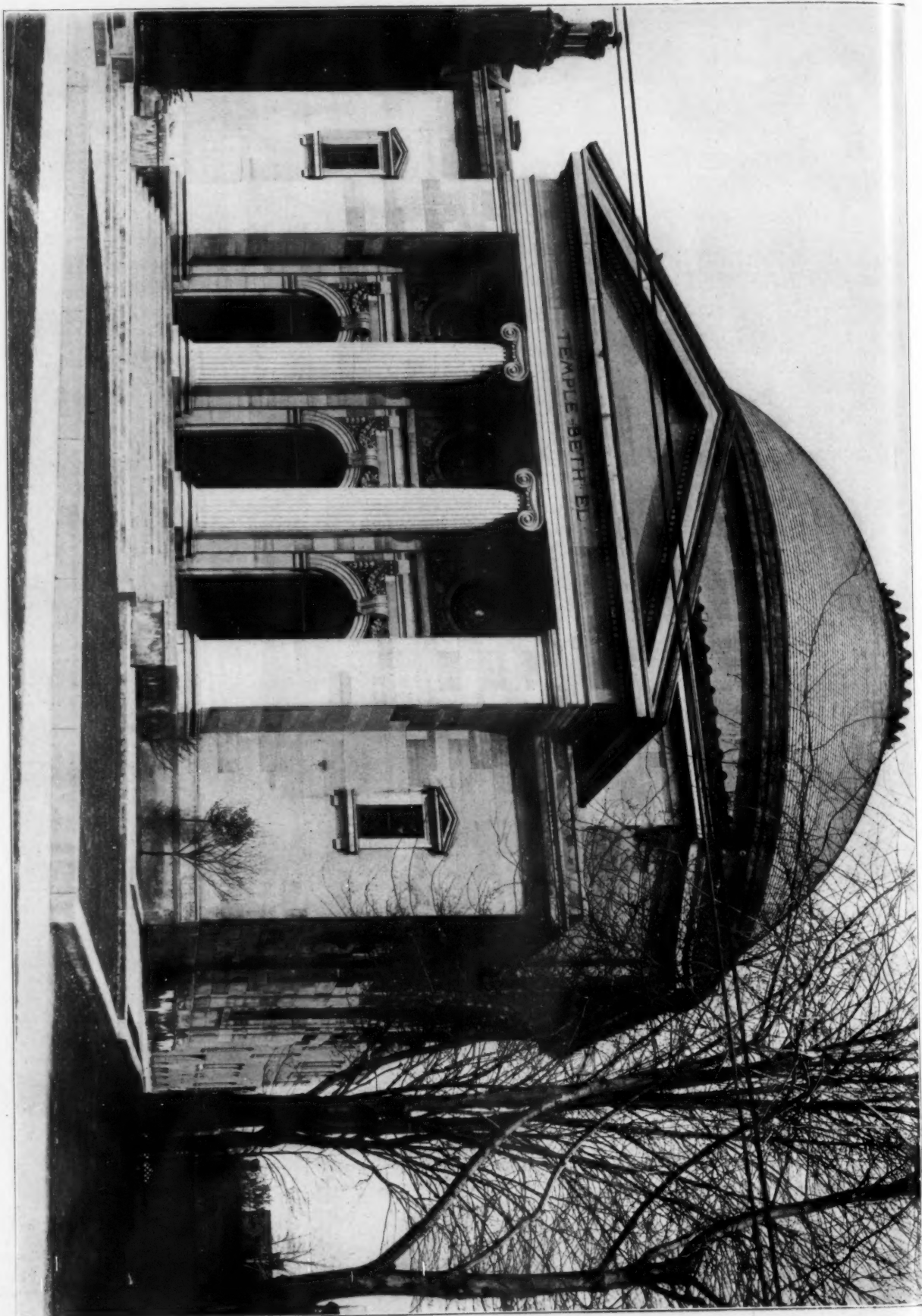
SUBWAY STATION, PLACE DE L'ÉTOILE, PARIS.

account of the prohibitive cost of the land. This use of colored glazed tile for the exteriors is, however, full of suggestion. In a few cases in London, such as at Trafalgar Square, where they have stations standing free in the streets, they do not differ much from ours in New York.

The review is most unsatisfactory. Is there not some way of having stations which will be at the same time practical and ornamental to our streets; stations which will be in character with the modernness of the problem, that will cause even the least intelligent passer-by to realize that they are not, in one case, the survivals of a long-outgrown cemetery or, in the other, the entrances to basement bars? There is our problem. We have, however, one more resource to turn to for ideas.

The French are known as the artistic people of the world. They are most versatile, quite untrammelled by precedent, and capable of applying themselves with all openness of mind to new problems. They have taken to subways to the extent that

treatment (it is due to the genius of one of the leaders of the "Art Moderne" movement in France, Hector Guimard, an ardent disciple of Horta of Brussels)—a treatment quite different from anything we have in America. It is the freest of Art Moderne, treating each material in an entirely abstract manner for what there is in the material itself, with no apparent reference to precedent. Cast-iron is moulded into forms appropriate to the structure and strength of the material and the exigencies of mould making. The wrought iron, be it in the small channels, or angles, or in the plates, is twisted or cut into forms which any workman could easily handle. The glass and the terra-cotta are treated in big, simple rectangles, easily cut or moulded to their respective forms. The concrete or stone bases have simple forms, easily worked. Gutters and down-spouts are in evidence wherever necessary, and at the same time most artfully incorporated in the main design. The larger stations, except the one opposite the Opéra, are all covered, as are the smaller ones



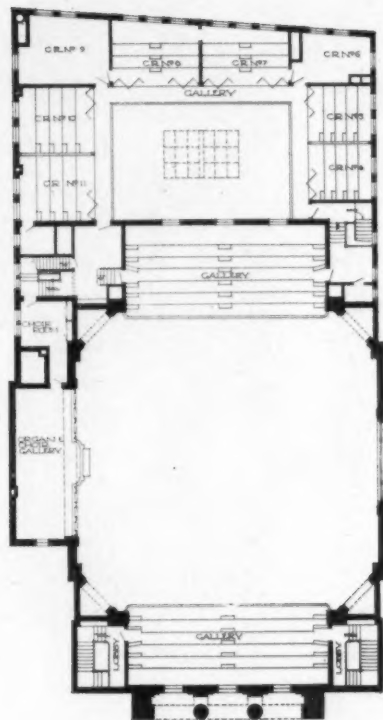
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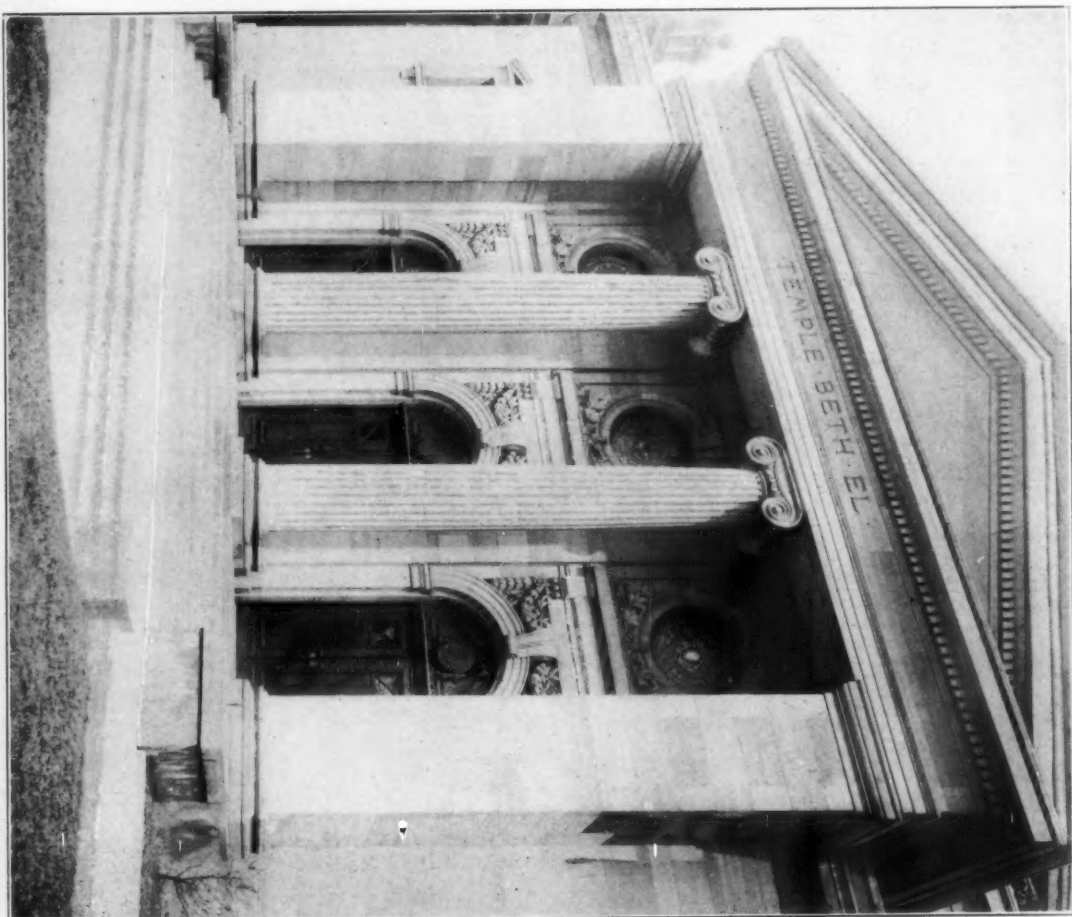
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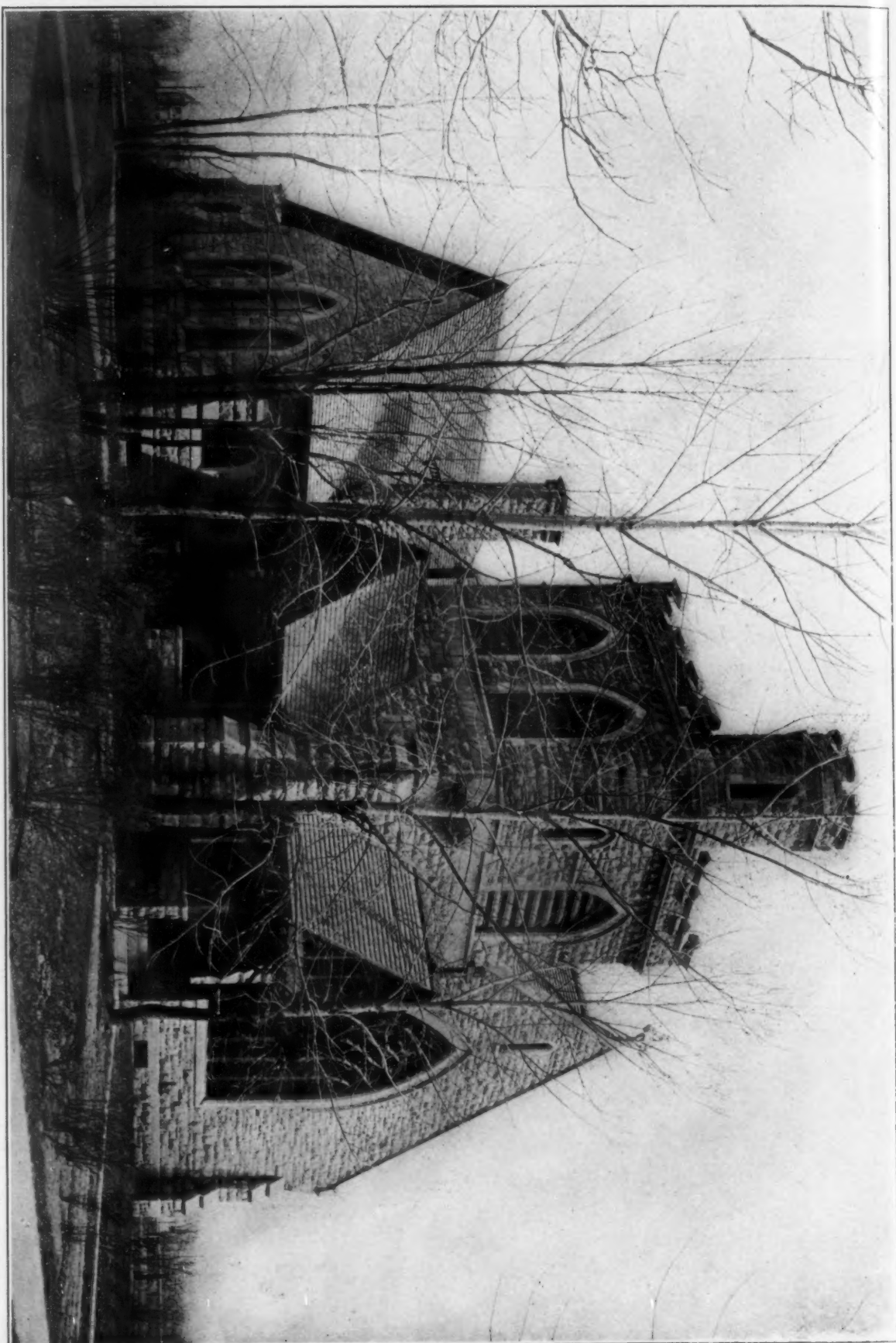


SECOND FLOOR PLAN
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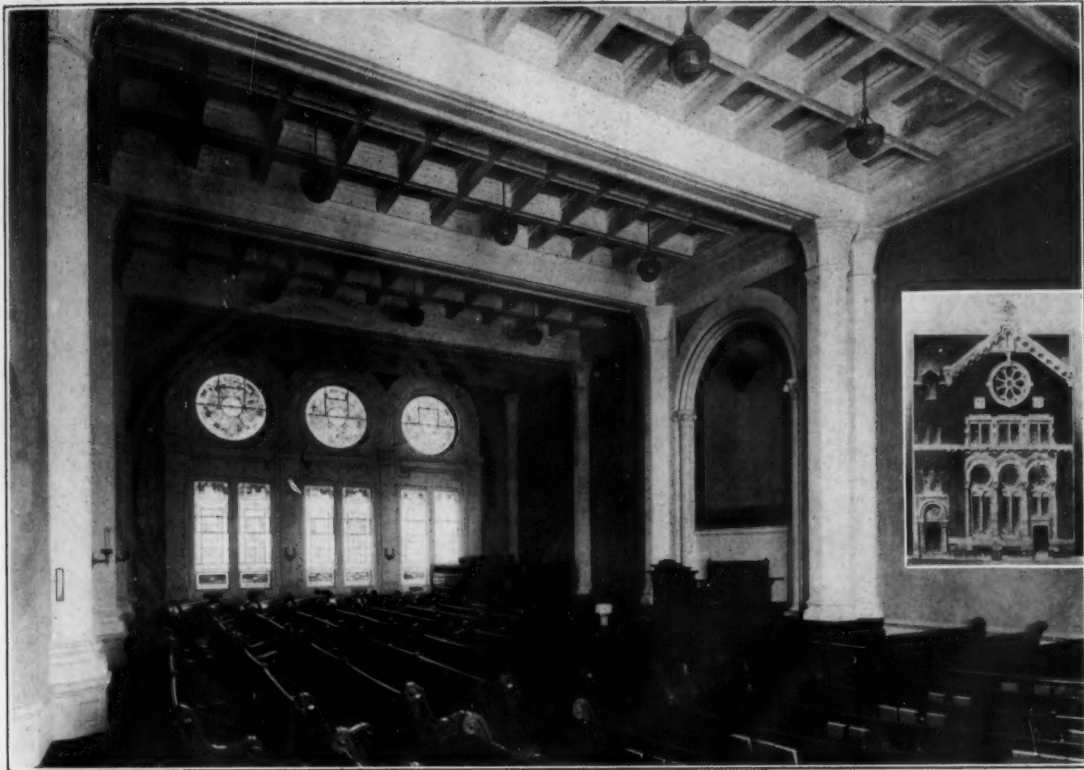
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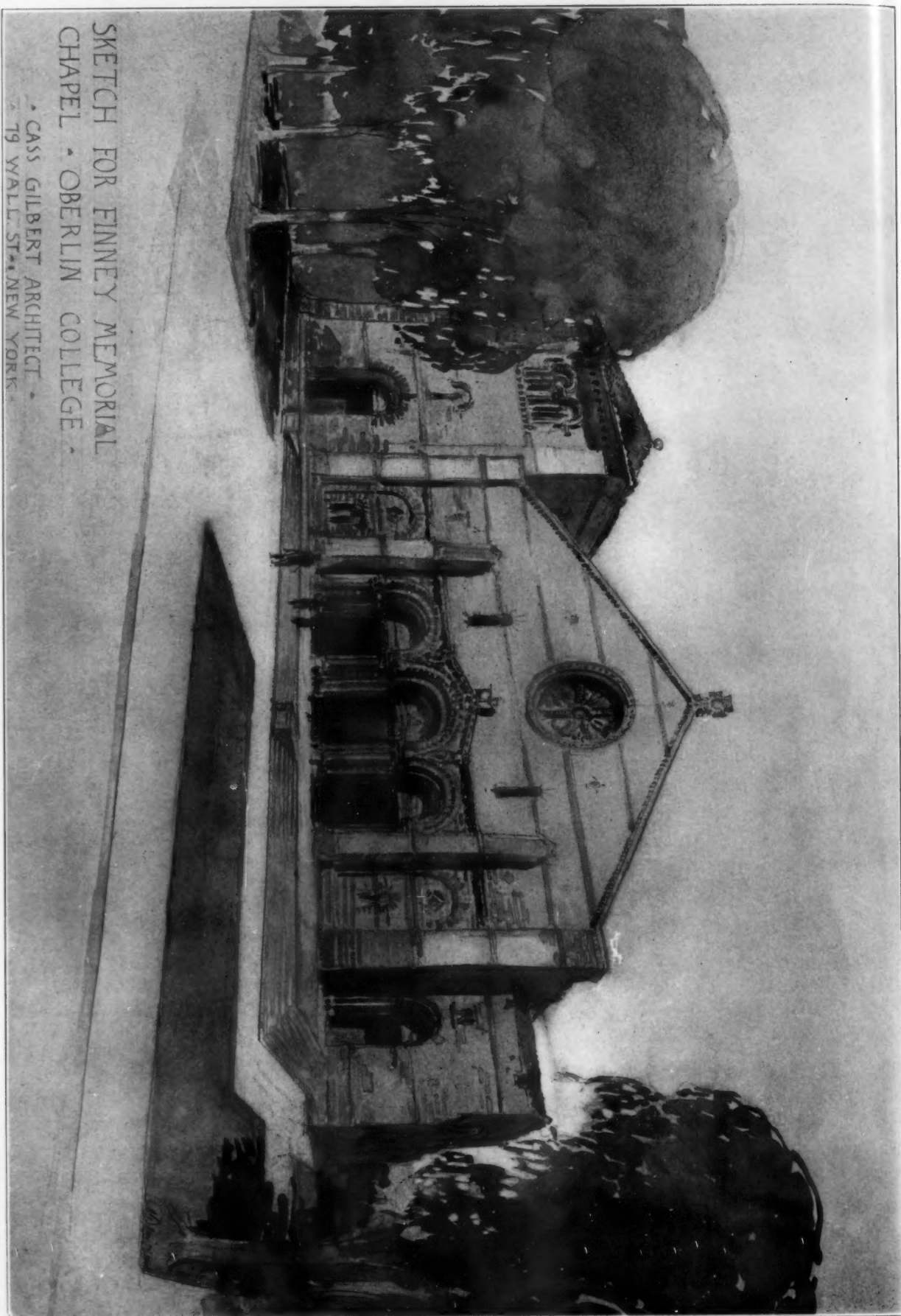
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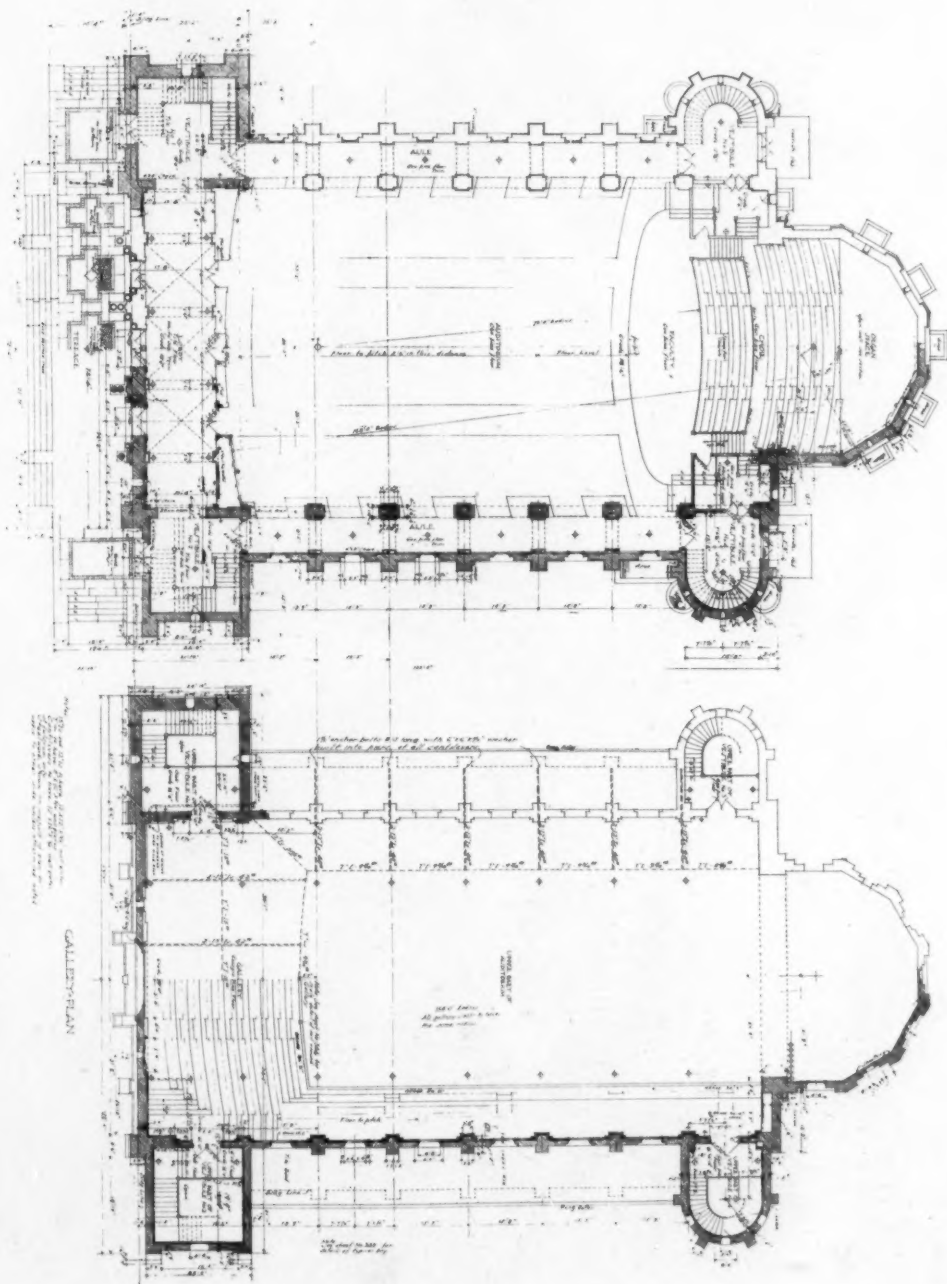
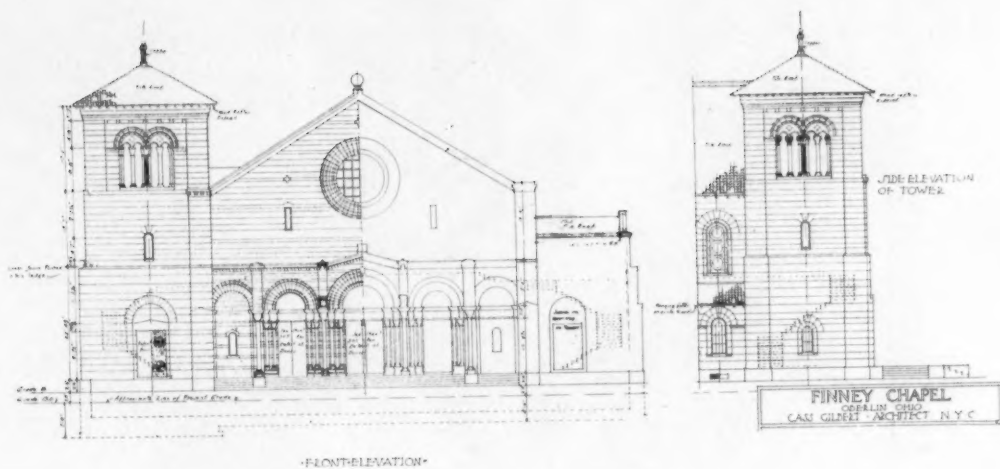
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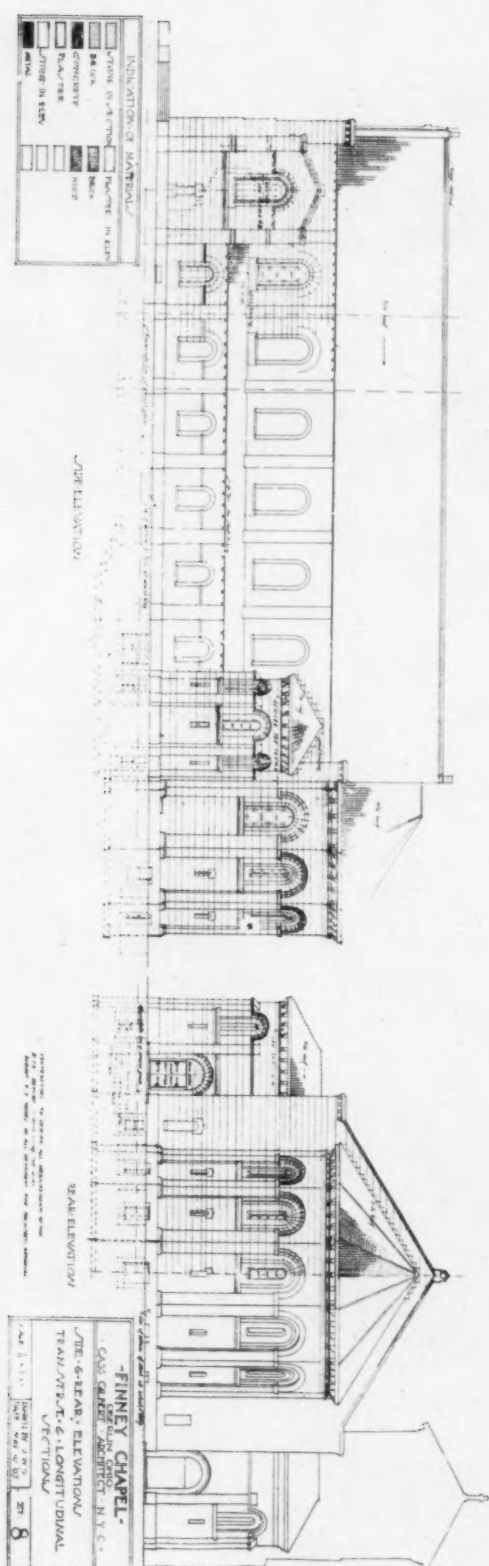
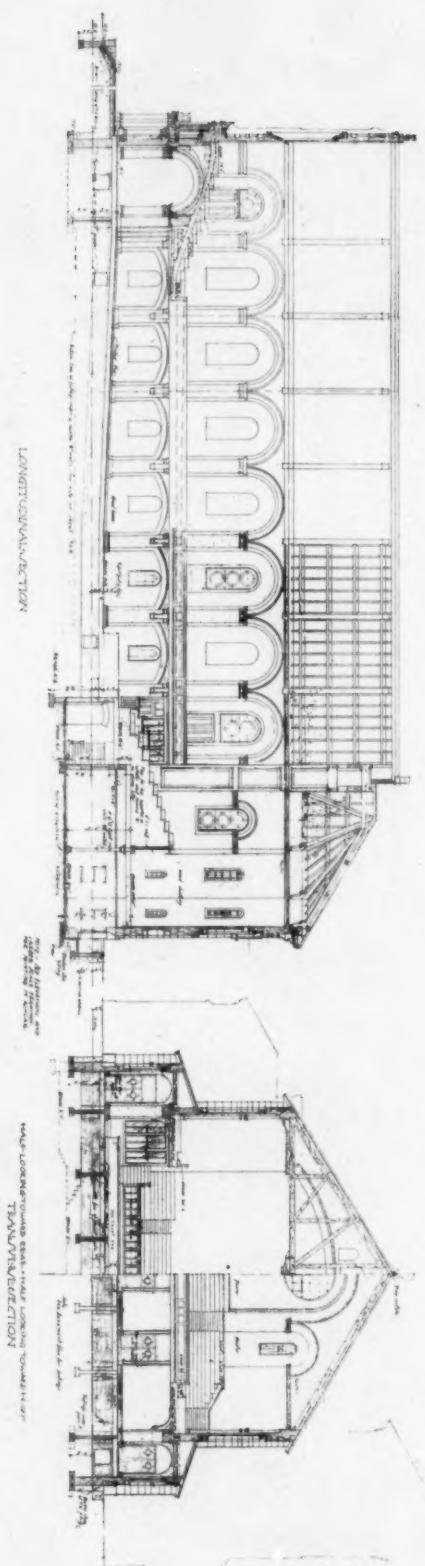
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ST. PAUL'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, COLUMBUS, O.

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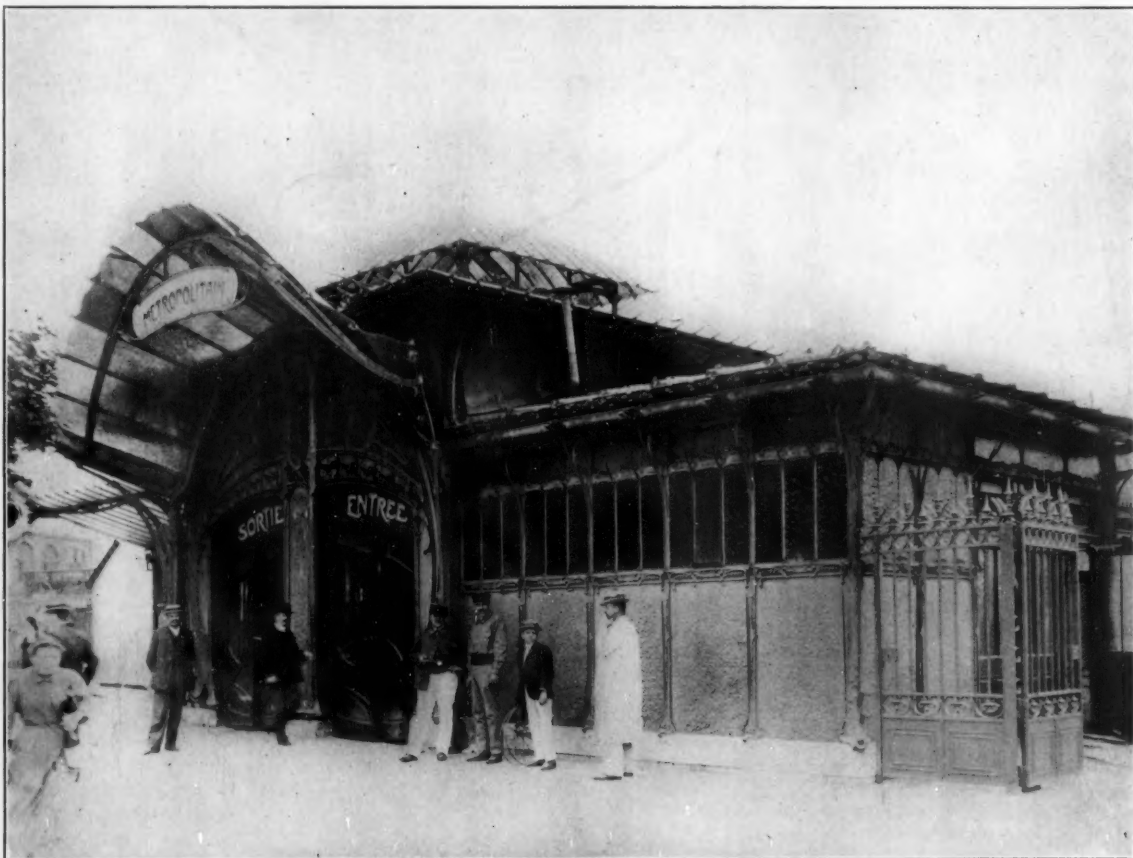
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SUBWAY ENTRANCE IN THE CHAMPS ELYSÉES, PARIS.



SUBWAY ENTRANCE, AVENUE DU BOIS DE BOULOGNE.



SUBWAY STATION, PLACE DE LA BASTILLE, PARIS.

where the streets are wide enough, but in the more crowded places the entrances are quite open. The stations throughout are most practical as to sizes and arrangement of exits and entrances, and disposed so as to give as direct an entrance as possible down to the platforms. The entrances are further provided with corrugated-iron shutters, which can be lowered during the closing hours at night to keep out intruders. Yet all this practicality is far from being obtained at the expense of an artistic and attractive appearance of the whole. In fact, that is the most interesting feature of these stations—the ingenious manner in which the two are welded.

Take the typical uncovered stations of which we show two views. The straight flight of stairs enclosed by a low railing, the graceful arch over the entrance with its suspended sign, the prolongation of the uprights of the arch, carrying two exquisite flower-like lamps, so arranged as to cast their light down on the sign and stair-head at night; what could be more reasonable and yet artistic? Free, light and graceful,

the play of color and texture in the yellow rippled glass of the roofs and marquise, or the upper part of the side walls, or the straw-lemon-yellow pebbled surface of the glazed fireclay wall-filling of the lower part; or, again, the harmonious painting in soft terra-cotta reds of the inside of these same panels.

The larger stations, especially at the Étoile, become more complicated; yet notice here, as elsewhere, the most adequate provision made for ventilation by openings under the wide overhanging glass eaves, the lightness and openness being obtained by the use of practically nothing but glass and iron; or—a minor item, yet one of some importance—how the rivets in all cases are left to show and give points of brilliance where they catch the light. Another feature of extreme cheerfulness is in the flaring marquises over the entrances; they actually invite one to enter, and enter one does, to descend into a bright station vaulted in white glazed bricks. The whole is characterized by a great freedom, yet by reasonableness of design. Some of the details may appear exag-



SUBWAY ENTRANCE, RUE ST. ANTOINE, PARIS.

they stand an added charm rather than a disfigurement to the streets. Further, the manner in which the color scheme, sage green for the iron and golden yellow ochre for the lamps and signs, harmonizes with the surroundings only increases our recognition of the French sense of the fitness of things. Or take the station at the end of the Avenue Bois de Boulogne, where it enters the Bois, nestled in among the trees and shrubs, seeming to have sprung up quite naturally on its site. What could be more harmonious, more in keeping with such a delightful and luxuriant setting? See how every detail has been studied; how the greens and yellows and terra-cotta reds seem a part of the landscape, yet just different enough so that the station is easily marked at a distance. Or, again, study how the iron is partly wrought in the case of the $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch to $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch channel uprights, fantastically terminated, or cast in the case of the spots of ornament or the conductors. Note

gerated to us, some of the *motifs* may seem lacking in repose and dignity, some of the corners may seem too complicated; it may be called a sculptor's rather than an architect's building, and in truth M. Guimard does model everything in his own shop. At the same time we must admit that, considering the almost entire lack of precedent, he has developed within a surprisingly short time a most consistent and suggestive architectural treatment.

We cannot transplant this in America even if we might want to, for the cost of modelling iron and our storms and winds would prohibit it; yet, does it not open up a new field of thought in subway design, does it not have a message for us which, falling on good ground, may evolve a solution of the problem that will add to the beauty and agreeableness of our city streets?

GEORGE B. FORD.

"The Final Report on the San Francisco Disaster"¹--V

THE conclusions arrived at by the writer as to the relative fire-resisting qualities of the different materials used for fireproof floors are set forth in considerable detail in his report on the disaster, entitled "The San Francisco Earthquake and Fire, 1906," a copy of which is in the library of the Society. These may be briefly stated as follows:

The segmental cinder-concrete arch, in short spans (8 feet or less), where the concrete was originally of good quality, developed the best fire-resisting qualities and strength. This material and this form of using it proved vastly superior to any other used for fireproofing purposes. This method was used in the Hotel St. Francis and in the ground floor of Haas's candy factory, at the corner of Mint Avenue and Jessop Street, and not a single square foot of the floor arching in these buildings was damaged in the least by the fire.

The next best fire-resistance was shown by the short-span (8 feet or less) cinder-concrete, flat-slab floor construction, in which steel reinforcing metal was used in tension. This method and material was used in the Merchants' Exchange, in which the damage by fire was inappreciable.

The next in order of fire-resistance was the same short-span, flat-slab method of reinforced concrete in which stone and gravel aggregates were used. This method and material was used quite extensively, the best results having been shown in the Mutual Savings Bank Building, the Bush Street and South offices of the Pacific States Telephone Company, and many others.

The next method in the order of fire-resistance was the reinforced stone-concrete construction proper in long spans, and where rolled-steel girders and beams were generally omitted. Where this method was used a very slight attack of fire was generally sufficient to cause the rupture of the concrete underneath the reinforcing metal, so that it fell away, exposing the metal. There were comparatively few buildings, however, in which this method of construction was used.

The material which gave the least satisfactory results, from a fire-resisting standpoint, was the hollow tile blocks, whether used as end or side construction.

In many of the hotels and office buildings a separate, flat, metal-lath and plaster ceiling was erected underneath the fireproof floors, which is in itself a fire-resisting barrier of considerable value, and a protection that must be taken into consideration in the economical design of fireproof construction. A well-designed and executed metal-lath and plaster ceiling remained in position intact in a New York Building Department test for a period of four hours from the time of starting the fire test. This represented a period of one and a half hours during which the temperature was raised from 70° to 1,700° Fahr., half hour from 1,700° to 2,000°, and two hours during which the temperature ranged from 2,000° to 2,300°, averaging approximately 2,100° Fahr. This ceiling was suspended by clamps or hangers made from steel stock weighing ½ pound per lineal foot, hooked around both sides of the lower flanges of the beams at 16-inch intervals; it supported approximately 7 square feet of ceiling surface per hanger. The furring consisted of flat bars weighing 0.6 pound per lineal foot, set on edge and running through slots in the hangers. The metal lath was stiffened with ¼-inch round steel rods at intervals of 7½ inches, and was laced to the furring bars with No. 18 galvanized-steel lacing wire at every intersection of the stiffening rods with the furring bars. These details are important, and are given in order to describe the essential features of a metal-lath and plaster ceiling which will give good efficiency. In hotels and office buildings a ceiling of this character will afford ample protection for the soffits of the floor beams, making it unnecessary to cover these separately with an additional fireproofing material. This fact also results in a saving in the thickness of the floor construction, and for this reason is an economical feature.

A fact that was demonstrated convincingly in the San Francisco fire was the undesirability of copper wire for fastening metal lath, the much lower fusing point of copper in numerous cases permitting the metal lath to drop away from the supports long before it would have failed had steel wire been used. This fact was particularly noticeable in the James Flood Building and in the rooms damaged by fire in the United States Postoffice

Building. It has been the uniform practice in the Supervising Architect's Office, during the last ten years, to specify copper lacing wire for fastening metal lath in all the Government buildings. The ceilings in these buildings, therefore, cannot be expected to develop the best fire resistance in case of an actual test.

The report of the Committee tends to create erroneous impressions as to the province of metal-lath and plaster ceilings, and states that in many cases they protected the concrete floors. While this is true to the extent of their value as a fire-resisting barrier, the concrete floors, when composed of good material, were sufficiently refractory to have made a good record without the ceilings referred to. In the case of the hollow-tile blocks, however, where these were protected only by plaster, in nearly every case the soffit members of the tile blocks were cracked away, exposing the cellular spaces. The very general damage of this character indicated that this material possesses poor fire-resisting qualities. Wherever well-constructed metal-lath and plaster ceilings were erected under tile blocks, as in the James Flood Building and in the upper stories of the Spring Valley Building, they prevented serious damage to the blocks. This was demonstrated clearly by the fact that wherever the metal-lath and plaster ceilings fell away in spots, the tile blocks directly above were in all cases badly damaged. The tile blocks also showed great weakness and inability to resist the impact of falling bodies on account of brittleness, and numerous safes in the various office buildings very generally fell through the tile floors into the basement, breaking holes through the successive floors under them and sometimes inflicting serious damage to the mechanical plants.

On page 334¹ of the report the following statement is made: "The fire shows that a cover of lath and plaster directly upon the flange, protected again by the suspended ceiling, is the best. The layer of plaster alone on the flange will not protect."

In view of what precedes it, this statement, which is typical and characteristic of the report, illustrates the difficulty in arriving at general conclusions. A metal-lath and plaster soffit protection is well known to be less efficient than 2 inches of cinder concrete, held in place by metal-lath, with plaster applied over that. The efficiency of the metal-lath and plaster ceilings and their field of usefulness as fire-resisting barriers have already been discussed. An actual misstatement, however, is made in the latter part of the above quotation, in that there were several notable instances where a metal-lath and plaster soffit protection gave exceedingly good and satisfactory results, namely, in the Kamm Building and the Aronson Building. In both of these buildings crimped or corrugated wire-lath was wrapped around the soffits of the beams, the corrugations offsetting the wire surfaces about ¼ inch from the beam. This lath was placed in position before the concrete was laid, so that the edges were thoroughly anchored in the concrete. After the removal of the wood forms, plaster gauged with Portland cement was applied to the soffits, filling the spaces between the metal lath and beams solidly with the material and making a total thickness of approximately 1 inch of cement plaster protection. There were no metal-lath and plaster ceilings underneath the soffit protection, and in the Kamm Building this method was subjected to as severe a fire as occurred in any of the fireproof buildings in San Francisco, yet a careful examination of the building immediately after the fire did not show any failure whatever of this soffit protection. The same method was used with good results in the Aronson Building, where it was exposed directly to the flames without any intervening metal-lath and plaster ceilings.

The report of the Committee goes somewhat into detail in recommending certain methods of fireproofing columns and other important structural members. While the recommendations given are excellent for certain conditions, the treatment of columns, like fireproof floor construction, is a question of economical adaptation to the requirements.

The protection to the steel frame, as well as the method used in the floor construction, must in all cases be adapted to the character of the building and the quantity of its combustible contents. A building with floors finished in cement, marble or other incombustible material, with metal-covered woodwork and only a small quantity of combustible furniture and furnishings,

¹ Continued from page 99, No. 1657.

¹ Proceedings Am. Soc. C. E., March, 1907.

will not require as heavy and efficient protection for the steel skeleton frame as a warehouse, department store or similar building, in which will be stored large quantities of combustible goods and materials. A standard or uniform method of protecting structural members, to be used in all classes of buildings, would not be economical and would result in a hardship and waste in many cases.

An important fact, which is of interest to architects and engineers and to which the report of the Committee does not refer, relates to architectural terra-cotta. When properly designed, and set in a first-class manner, the results were generally satisfactory. In many cases, however, where the cores were large and the shells of the material were less than 2 inches in thickness, it spalled and cracked under moderate heat.

Another important lesson taught with great emphasis by the San Francisco disaster was the necessity of avoiding all forms of block partitions around stairway and elevator openings. These generally proved to be weak, both in the earthquake and in the fire, and almost invariably failed. The debris from such enclosing partitions fell upon the stairways, frequently breaking them down and causing irreparable damage. The failure of the block partitions also precipitated large quantities of blocks into elevator shafts, damaging the framework and doors and often injuring large portions of the mechanical equipment in the lower story. A reinforced-concrete partition, with vertical steel members anchored to the beams, or fireproof construction at the top and bottom, is vastly superior and preferable for enclosing openings of this character.

The writer is greatly surprised at the statement made by the Committee in its final conclusions on page 333¹ to the effect "that the destruction of fireproofing must be expected, and that it will have to be restored after a fire."

There is absolutely no question that, at the present time, methods and materials are available for fireproofing purposes which are thoroughly efficient and will fulfill the various requirements for different classes of buildings in an entirely satisfactory manner. By this is meant that when suitable methods and materials are used and adapted intelligently to the requirements of any particular building, such fireproofing will not be damaged seriously by the combustion of the inflammable contents of the building in the case of a fire. The efficiency of first-class methods and materials has been demonstrated in full-sized fire-and-water tests made at different times in the past, and numerous examples of entirely satisfactory fire-proofing were to be found in both the Baltimore and San Francisco conflagrations.

To reach correct and intelligent conclusions, and make definite progress in the development of fireproof construction, it is necessary to exercise intelligent discrimination and adopt that which is good and which has proven efficient in actual test by fire, and discard and abandon that which has failed and proved deficient. This principle was followed by the writer in his report, already referred to. By giving complete, detailed descriptions of the methods and materials of construction in the instances of satisfactory fireproofing, some of which have been referred to in the report, such as the concrete column protection in the St. Francis Hotel, the Shreve Building and others, and the fireproof floor construction in those buildings where good results were shown, definite information would have been available to assist architects, engineers and others in designing efficient fireproof construction for future buildings. Unfortunately, the report of the Committee is absolutely devoid of such detailed information, and an exceptional opportunity for rendering a public service has thus been lost.

There is, finally, a phase of this subject which has not yet been touched upon—the commercial side. The writer's long experience in the business of contracting for fireproof construction has afforded exceptional opportunity to study the attitude of capitalists, owners and architects on this subject. It will no doubt be a surprise to many to learn that in more than 95 per cent. of the fireproof buildings erected during the last five years the mistaken economy of owners and their representatives has prevented the adoption of good fireproof construction in that proportion of buildings. In every case the difference between a poor and mediocre method of fireproofing and a first-class and efficient method has not been in excess of from 2 to 4 per cent. of the cost of the building. As long as a cheap method or system of fireproofing complies with the building laws of the city in which the building is to be located, and fulfills the requirements for strength, the average owner is satisfied, and is unwilling to appropriate any

additional money whatever for superior methods or materials. It is the same old story of "just as good" substitution.

When the owner, as is generally the case, has no practical knowledge of building construction and is incapable of judging of the merits of different methods and materials, he invariably adopts the lowest-priced method or system offered, or instructs his architects or representatives to do so. One of the incomprehensible things is the further fact that the average owner, or his business representative, thinks that he is fulfilling every moral and business obligation by offering to award the work to the concerns furnishing first-class and efficient methods at the same price that the poorest and cheapest methods are offered to them. This policy and method of placing contracts for fireproof construction is used almost without exception, even by large railroads and wealthy corporations.

In the case of all other building materials, such as stone, brick, steel, cement, etc., quality is carefully considered and the prices are graded accordingly; but in the consideration and selection of fireproof construction, which is probably the most important detail of a modern building, quality and efficiency have been entirely neglected up to the present time.

As long as owners and architects are unwilling to pay the small additional amount necessary to secure first-class fireproofing, they must expect results such as were shown in Baltimore and San Francisco whenever a conflagration of any magnitude occurs. It would seem, however, that the exercise of the most ordinary intelligence would prompt the owner of a valuable building to expend from 2 to 4 per cent. of its cost in order to secure exemption from damage to the structural parts of the building, and an additional 5 per cent. for the protection of exterior window and door openings in order to save the contents of the building from exterior attack by fire.

It is to be hoped that the recent great disasters in Baltimore and San Francisco will serve to show the great importance of recognizing merit and quality in fireproofing methods and materials, and demonstrate the necessity, as well as the ultimate economy, of using first-class and efficient methods of fireproofing in future buildings.

ILLUSTRATIONS

CHURCH AT KENILWORTH, ILL. MR. WM. WALLACE BLAIR, ARCHITECT, KENILWORTH, ILL.

ST. PAUL'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, COLUMBUS, O. MR. F. S. PACKARD, ARCHITECT, COLUMBUS, O.

TEMPLE BETH-EL, DETROIT, MICH. MR. ALBERT KAHN, ARCHITECT, DETROIT, MICH.: TWO PLATES.

THE NORTHMINSTER CHURCH, 115TH STREET, NEAR ST. NICHOLAS AVE., NEW YORK, N. Y. MESSRS. LUDLOW & VALENTINE, ARCHITECTS, NEW YORK, N. Y.

The aspect of this little building after it shall have been completed at a later day is shown by the drawing let-in to a panel in the interior view.

THE FINNEY MEMORIAL CHAPEL: OBERLIN COLLEGE, OBERLIN, O. MR. CASS GILBERT, ARCHITECT, NEW YORK, N. Y.: THREE PLATES.

Additional Illustrations in the International Edition.

THE NORTH WOODWARD M. E. CHURCH, DETROIT, MICH. MR. W. E. HUNTER, ARCHITECT, DETROIT, MICH.
DETAIL OF THE SAME.

NOTES AND CLIPPINGS

THE AGORA AT ATHENS.—On the east side of the Theseum in Athens, one of the best preserved temples of antiquity, the Greek Archaeological Society has undertaken excavations for the purpose of laying bare the old Agora of the city. Foundation walls have already been found, which probably belonged to the *peribolos* of the temple, which evidently was similar to that of the temple of the Olympian Zeus in Athens. As soon as the surrounding land can be purchased, these excavations are to be continued. Dr. Dörpfeld is of the conviction that in this neighborhood the remnants of the Royal Hall will be found.—*N. Y. Evening Post*.

¹ Proceedings Am. Soc. C. E., March, 1907.

CURRENT NEWS SECTION

SOCIETIES.

SKETCH CLUB OF NEW YORK—NOTICE.

If members, ex-members and all who were at any time implicated in the above organization will send their names and address to Edgar A. Josselyn, Secretary, 3 West Twenty-ninth Street, New York City, they will learn something to their interest and possible advantage. No back dues desired.

BUILDING NEWS.

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

ABERDEEN, S. D.—The Masons are said to be planning the erection of a \$50,000 hospital here.

ALLEGHENY, PA.—C. M. Bartberger, Westinghouse Building, Pittsburg, is stated to be the architect engaged to prepare plans for the school in the 10th Ward, which is to cost about \$120,000.

ALBION, NEB.—We are advised that the Eisentraut Colby Pottenger Co., architects of Kansas City, Mo., and Sioux City, Ia., are preparing plans for a Carnegie public library to be erected here. Building to be constructed of pressed brick and stone, 36x40. Contract to be let October 15.

AMES, IA.—C. H. Commack, it is stated, has charge of the erection of the Methodist Church, to cost \$40,000.

ATLANTA, GA.—Bids will be received at Treasury Department, office of James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., until October 30 for construction, including plumbing, of superstructure of United States Post Office and Court House at Atlanta, in accordance with plans and specifications, copies of which may be obtained from Superintendent at Atlanta at above named office, at discretion of Supervising Architect.

The city officials and Board of Fulton County Commissioners, Clifford L. Anderson, chairman, contemplate erecting jointly a county court house and city hall at an estimated cost of \$1,000,000.

AUBURN, ALA.—Alabama Polytechnic Institute has awarded contract to J. A. Cullars for erection of dining-hall; colonial architecture; two stories; 141x50 feet; red brick; stone trimmings. Plans have been prepared by William T. Warren, Birmingham, Ala.

N. C. Curtis, professor of architecture, will prepare plans for library building to cost about \$30,000 and for agricultural building to cost about \$60,000. Building committee, William F. Feagin, secretary, is also considering installation of waterworks; C. C. Thatch, president.

AUBURN, N. Y.—It is stated that a new high school building will be erected, to cost \$125,000.

AURORA, ILL.—Architects Patton & Miller, Hartford Building, Chicago, Ill., have just completed plans for a home to be built at Aurora for the Young Men's Christian Association. W. C. Mercer, 88 Fox Street, Aurora, is chairman of the building committee. It will be four-story, 115x78 feet, of ordinary construction, have pressed brick

and Bedford stone front, gravel roof, mainly oak finish, gymnasium to be in Georgia pine, hardwood floors, ornamental iron work, ornamental glass, steam heat, and cost \$75,000.

BALTIMORE, MD.—Plans have been prepared by Jacob F. Gerwig, architect, 11 East Lexington Street, for a residence to be built on Guilford Avenue, between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Streets. Cost, \$150,000.

BALTIMORE, MD.—Press reports state that the Citizens' Association on Public Welfare are planning the erection of a General Police Station. The Board of Estimates has been asked to appropriate \$100,000 for this purpose.

BARTLESVILLE, I. T.—According to reports the city has voted \$75,000 of bonds for erection of school building. Address the Mayor.

BATESBURG, S. C.—The First National Bank will erect a bank building; pressed brick, stone or granite finish; two or three stories; double front; site, 90x25 feet.

BEAVER FALLS, PA.—The Union Drawn Steel Co., it is said, is having plans prepared for a brick and steel addition to their steel mill, to cost \$100,000.

BELLEFONTAINE, PA.—Dr. Judson Welsh, Vice-president of State College, has announced that Charles M. Schwab will erect an engineering building for the school that will cost \$1,000,000. Preliminary drawings have been made, which have not been accepted by either Mr. Schwab or the school, and will be submitted within a few weeks. Work on the building will not be started before next summer. The proposed building will be of steel, brick and stone construction. Mr. Schwab will equip the school also.

BERKELEY, CAL.—It is reported that a new hospital will be erected in the Claremont district at a cost of \$100,000. Dr. Geo. Reinhardt is reported interested.

BERKELEY SPRINGS, W. VA.—The Morgan County Commissioners have engaged Holmboe & Lafferty, of Clarksburg, W. Va., to prepare plans and specifications for proposed court house at Berkeley Springs.

BLUEFIELD, W. VA.—Samuel L. Matz and O. C. Jenkins are planning to construct a seven-story hotel; building to be about 92x124 feet. Stone, brick and terra-cotta; vacuum system heating, electric lighting, elevators. Cost, \$150,000. Architects, W. E. & E. L. Shufflebarger.

BOISE, IDA.—Reports state that at the corner of Eighth and Bannock Streets, Pierce & Co. will erect a business block. It will occupy a quarter block, will be four stories in height, and will be constructed of steel and cut stone. Plans are being drawn for this building, and the work of actual construction will begin in a very short time. This block will cost between \$175,000 and \$200,000.

BONNER SPRINGS, KAN.—Mr. James Oliver Hogg has closed a contract for plans and specifications for a hotel at Bonner Springs, to cost about \$50,000. In about two months bids will be asked.

BRAZIL, IND.—The erection of a new court house is reported under consideration.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—Germania Singing Society, it is said, has had plans drawn for an addition to its building. Matt Wieler, president.

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

CAPLEN (not a post office), TEX.—Press reports state that John A. Caplen, Alta Loma, Tex., is negotiating with parties relative to erecting hotel at a cost of about \$100,000. Mr. Caplen will erect bathhouse to cost \$10,000.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Young Men's Christian Association has awarded contract to J. A. Jones for erection of proposed building, to cost about \$100,000. Plans, prepared by Hale & Rogers, of New York, call for erection of five-story structure, equipped with steam heat, electric and gas lighting and freight elevators. Contracts for heating, lighting and plumbing will be awarded later.

First Baptist congregation has had plans prepared by James M. McMichael, Trust Building, for erection of an edifice; Byzantine style of architecture; buff and gray brick; terra-cotta trimmings; distance from pavement to top of cupola surmounting dome 88 feet; dome 44 feet in diameter; two towers, domes of each being 15 feet in diameter; inside dome to have electric lights; inside of church gas and electricity; wainscoting; Tennessee marble; auditorium 65x70 feet, with seating capacity of 1,200.

CHICAGO, ILL.—Washington Porter, according to reports, is to erect upon 286 Fifth Avenue a ten-story steel and concrete building, which will be occupied by Squiers, Aldrich & Co.

Armour & Co., it is reported, propose erecting a six-story office building in the stockyards this winter, to cost about \$400,000.

The Department of Public Works will build a new police station at 113th and Indiana Avenues, plans for which have been about completed by Architect C. D. Herman, City Hall. It will be a three-story building, of brick, stone and iron, fireproof, with composition roof, steam heat, electric light, etc. Cost, \$75,000.

A large apartment house will be built at Hamilton Park by Arthur Foster, 108 La Salle Street, architect and owner. The new building will be three stories high, covering an area of 100x120 feet. It will be built of brick and stone, and have composition roof, hardwood finish and floors, bath room and laundry fixtures, steam heat, hot water supply, and all modern appliances. Cost, \$50,000.

CHICAGO, ILL.—Reports state that Ignatz Schwinn will erect a three-story apartment house on the corner of Humboldt and Shakespeare Avenues to cost \$85,000.

Robert P. Bass will, it is said, erect a seven-story warehouse at 441-443 Wabash Avenue for Maremount, Wolfson & Cohen. It will be 42x165 and cost \$75,000.

CHICOPEE, MASS.—Reiley & Steinback, 481 Fifth Avenue, New York, will receive estimates for a church, to be erected for Rev.

S. Chelusniak, Chicopee, to cost about \$80,000.

CINCINNATI, O.—A. Janzen & Co., wholesale grocers, it is stated, propose erecting at Second and Walnut Streets, a six-story, 100x124 feet, concrete, iron and steel warehouse, to cost about \$80,000, plans for which have been prepared.

G. W. Drach, architect, Union Trust Building, and G. W. Franz, engineer, are preparing plans for a hospital building, at Clifton, for the Sisters of Charity, Lock Street. Ward buildings will be six in number, five stories high, 45x150 feet, coming to a central rotunda, five stories, 125 feet in diameter, concrete, fireproof construction with steam heat, open nickel plumbing, composition roof, hard plaster, electric light fixtures and terra-cotta. Cost, \$200,000.

Reports state that bids will be received in October by the Board of Education for constructing a three-story school building at Westwood. Building will be of fireproof construction, 85x225 feet, and will cost \$160,000. Garber & Woodward, Neave Building, are architects.

P. Sullivan, it is reported, has secured a site on Central and Carlisle Avenues, on which he intends erecting a hotel costing about \$200,000.

CINCINNATI, O.—Plans are on foot looking towards the erection of a large convention hall to be located on Hunt Street and Florence Avenue. Architect Harry Hake is reported to have prepared preliminary plans for a building estimated to cost \$350,000.

CITY OF MEXICO, MEXICO.—Reports state that Dr. M. Danourette of Oaxaca is planning to erect a large \$500,000 sanitarium for tuberculosis patients. He states that he proposes erecting the largest sanitarium in the world. Plans for the buildings have been prepared by Dr. G. Jackson, who is also interested in the project.

CLEVELAND, O.—F. S. Barnum, architect, Board of Education, is preparing plans for a three-story and basement high school, to be built at Fairchild and East 107th Streets, for the Board, Charles Orr, Dir., Rockwell and East Sixth Streets. Press brick, stone or terra-cotta will be used in construction, with concrete foundation and partitions, concrete fireproofing, etc. Cost, \$250,000. Bids will be received by the clerk.

COFFEYVILLE, KAN.—Press reports state that Chicago parties are figuring with the Chamber of Commerce upon the erection of a modern building in Coffeyville that would cost \$100,000.

CRAWFORD, N. J.—The Christian Science congregation, of Crawford, has had plans prepared by Architects Karr & Poggi, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York, for a handsome new edifice to cost about \$40,000. It will be built of brick and stone with tile roof, steam heat, electric light, etc.

DANVILLE, KY.—Architect Henry K. Holzman, 448 Monadnock Block, 98 Jackson Boulevard, has completed specifications for a science hall to be built at Danville for the Central University, Dr. F. D. Hinsitt, president. It will be three-story, 75x115 feet, of pressed brick and stone, have slate roof, yellow pine finish, steam heat, wiring for electric light, and cost \$50,000. Both the architect and the owner will receive bids.

DANBURY, CONN.—It is stated that Messrs. Howells & Stokes, 100 William

Street, New York, have plans ready for a \$75,000 church building for the First Congregational Church, Danbury, Conn.

DENVER, COL.—The Walter S. Chessman Realty Co. is reported to be completing arrangements for the erection of a \$125,000 building on California and Sixteenth Streets.

Bids are asked until 3 P. M., October 18, by James Knox Taylor, supervising architect, of the Treasury, Washington, D. C., for constructing an extension, etc., to the U. S. post-office and court house at Denver.

A. S. Ritter Brown, of Omaha, Neb., is reported to have decided to erect a residence for his wife on Cherry Creek Boulevard, between Lafayette and Humboldt Streets, Denver, to cost about \$70,000.

DES MOINES, IA.—Reports state that the Grant Club contemplates erecting a new building to cost about \$100,000.

DESPLAINES, ILL.—Architect W. J. Brinkmann, 163 Randolph Street, Chicago, has completed plans and contracts are about to be awarded for a new convent to be built in Desplaines for the Sisters of the Holy Family of Nazareth. It will be a three-story building, measuring 60x120 feet, and cost about \$75,000. It will be built of brick and stone, with steam heat, electric light, and all modern appliances.

DULUTH, MINN.—Clinton Markell is reported to have secured a permit to rebuild the Freimuth Block, at a cost of \$65,000.

EASTON, PA.—Architect A. A. Ritcher, Lebanon, Pa., is completing plans for a seven-story bank building for the Northampton National Bank, at Easton, to cost about \$180,000.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.—Edwin V. Warren, architect, 22 Clinton Street, Newark, N. J., is preparing plans for a four-story hotel, 50x130 feet, at Arlington Avenue and William Street, East Orange, N. J., for Frank Leslie, 70 Hollywood Avenue, East Orange. Brick and limestone will be used in construction, with hardwood finish, interior marble and tile work, oak and maple flooring. Cost, \$150,000.

Plans and detailed specifications are being prepared in the office of Taylor & Mosely, architects, of 1 Nassau Street, New York, for a new high school building to be erected at East Orange, N. J. It will be a three-story building, of brick and stone, fireproof, with all modern improvements and appliances. Approximate cost, \$150,000.

EBENSBURG, PA.—The County Commissioners are stated to have voted in favor of erecting an addition to the county jail at Ebensburg, to cost about \$50,000.

EDINA, MO.—It is stated that Knox county will vote, October 8, on an issuance of \$75,000 of bonds for erection of court-house. Address County Commissioners.

EMORY, VA.—Emory & Henry College is to erect school buildings to cost about \$100,000. Rev. J. O. Straley, financial agent.

FORT SMITH, ARK.—The Fort Smith Hotel Company, recently noted to have let contract for erection of building to the Manhattan Construction Company, New York, N. Y., has not yet awarded contract for plumbing, heating and wiring; complete building to cost \$250,000; 136x150 feet; steel concrete; steam heat; electric and gas lighting; three electric elevators; heating plant; refrigerating plant. Architect, M. L. Hewitt, Peoria, Ill.

FORT WILLIAM, ONT., CANADA.—The congregation of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Fort William, Ont., it is said, will erect a building at a cost of about \$94,500.

GARY, IND.—Plans are being prepared by Architects Grindle & Bradley, American Central Life Building, Southeast Market Street, Indianapolis, Ind., for the erection of a hotel at Broadway and Seventh Avenue, Gary, for C. E. Wirt and Manuel Wirt, Markle, Ind., and Dr. L. H. Cook, Bluffton, Ind. It will be three-story, 100x150 feet, and of slow burning construction. Cost, \$50,000.

GENEVA, N. Y.—A. P. Rose, Mayor, writes that Arthur C. Nash, of New York City, has been selected to prepare plans for a city hall, to cost between \$100,000 and \$125,000.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.—The Wealthy Avenue Baptist congregation is reported to have decided to erect an edifice here. Address F. Holmes, Treasurer.

GREAT FALLS, MONT.—Bishop Lenihan is planning an expenditure of \$100,000 in the erection of Catholic institutions which will include a fifty-room addition to the hospital, a high school and improvements to the academy.

GREENWOOD, ARK.—It is reported that the M. E. South congregation will build a large church here.

HACKENSACK, N. J.—J. Riely Gordon, 402 Fifth Avenue, New York, is preparing plans for a four-story court-house for the Board of Commissioners of Bergen County, Hackensack, N. J. Stone, fireproofing, marble and tile work, structural iron and steel work will be used in the structure, which will cost \$800,000. A jail building, to cost \$200,000, is to be built also. Bids will be received late in the fall.

HARRISBURG, PA.—The State commission appointed to erect a hospital in the Panther Creek valley has selected a site and will have an architect prepare plans.

The Armory Board at Harrisburg is reported to have approved plans for armories to be erected, one in Pine Grove for Company F, 4th Regt., and one in Grove City for Company M, 16th Regt. An armory is to be erected in Reading for Companies A and I, 4th Regt., and an armory for four companies of the 12th Regt. is to be erected in Williamsport if the city will donate a site.

Plans have been prepared by Architects Sheppard & Farrar, Minor Building, for a church for the First Baptist congregation. Rev. Otto, pastor, 3129 Forest Avenue. Cost, \$60,000.

HARTFORD, CONN.—The competing architects on the new horticultural building and greenhouses for the Connecticut Agricultural College have been invited to appear before the committee at the Hooker House, Willimantic, Conn., and explain their plans. The successful contestant will be announced as soon after as possible.

HARVEY, IA.—The People's Savings Bank is having plans prepared by Proudfoot & Bird, architects, of Des Moines, for a one-story bank building.

HATTIESBURG, MISS.—The railroads entering this city are said to be considering the erection of a union station, to cost about \$200,000. F. T. Myers, Division Engineer, Mississippi Central Railway, may be able to give further information.

HATTIESBURG, MISS.—The First Baptist congregation is reported to be planning the

erection of an edifice to cost \$50,000. Address the pastor.

HOUSTON, TEX.—Bids will be received at office of Sanguinett & Staats, architects, First National Bank Building, for erection of synagogue for Congregation Adath Yes-hurun. Plans and specifications can be seen at office of architects.

HUTCHINSON, KAN.—The First Methodist Society is reported to be preparing to erect a church; estimated cost, \$40,000.

INDEPENDENCE, MO.—Plans are being prepared by Frank S. Rea, Dwight Building, Kansas City, Mo., for a county home for Jackson County, to have three stories, 54x275 feet, and to cost \$225,000.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—Plans and specifications are being made by D. A. Bohlen & Son, Majestic Building, Indianapolis, for the new Y. W. C. A. building, to be erected on the site of the old building, in North Pennsylvania Street. The building will be in two sections, the front section being a four-story building and the rear section two stories. The main or four-story building will have a frontage in Pennsylvania Street of 85 feet and a depth of 120 feet. The rear building will be 71x80 feet. Bids will be received after October 1.

ITHACA, N. Y.—Architects Gibb & Waltz are preparing plans for a new Y. M. C. A. building.

JEANNETTE, PA.—F. E. Gatterdam, architect, 163 Randolph Street, Chicago, is preparing plans for a brewery, bottling house, office and stable, at Jeannette, for the International Brewing Co. Cost, about \$400,000.

KANSAS CITY, MO.—Plans and specifications have been about completed by Architect H. R. Wilson, 218 La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., for a large new business building to be erected at Kansas City, for Meyer & Sieman. It will be a 12-story building, measuring 58x112 feet, and plans provide for a fireproof building, of brick stone and iron, with steam heat, electric light, elevators, etc. Cost, \$500,000.

Two Baptist church congregations have united and are going to build a new church, to cost probably \$50,000. The Olive Street Church, at the southeast corner of Ninth and Olive Streets, and the Emanuel Baptist Church, at 1807 Woodland Avenue, are the churches consolidated. The officers of the two old organizations have not decided upon a location for the new building. It probably will be built at some point about midway between the present sites of the churches.

Plans have been prepared by Architect Louis G. Curtis, 1114 McGee Street, for a four-story hotel for the Elms Realty Company, Excelsior Springs, Mo. Cost, \$225,000.

KANSAS CITY, MO.—Press reports state that H. D. Clark of this city is planning the erection of a theater south of Twelfth street. Estimated cost to be \$250,000.

LAWRENCE, KAN.—On the 17th inst. the Regents of the University of Kansas let the contract to the Manhattan Construction Co., Manhattan, Kans., for the erection of an engineering building, including heating, ventilating, plumbing and electric wiring, \$85,167.46.

LENOX, MASS.—Press reports state that Wm. D. Sloane of New York has set aside 250 acres of his estate here and will erect a residence for his daughter to cost \$200,000.

LEWISTON, IDAHO.—Reports state that a site has been procured and plans are on foot looking towards the erection of a public building by the Government in this city. The building is to be located on the corner of F and Twelfth Streets.

LEXINGTON, KY.—The Old Hill Street Methodist Church will be torn down, according to report, and a new \$75,000 edifice is to take its place.

LIBERTY, MO.—William Jewell College is having plans prepared by E. J. Eckel for erection of library building; 60x107 feet; brick, stone and terra-cotta; steam heat; cost, \$60,000.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.—The St. Louis Southwestern Railway (M. L. Lynch, chief engineer, Tyler, Tex.) will expend about \$150,000 in construction of terminals, including erection of freight and passenger station.

LOUISVILLE, KY.—The Red Men, at a recent meeting in Norfolk, it is stated, decided to erect a building in Louisville, to cost about \$1,000,000.

LORAIN, O.—Architects Ford & Rissman, Lorain Block, are preparing plans for a three-story brick and stone hospital, main building 150x60 feet and wing 50x50 feet, for the Board of Trustees, G. Robinson, Clerk, Elyria, O. Cost, \$75,000. Bids will be received by the clerk in sixty days.

MADISON, WIS.—It is stated that a four-story stone women's gymnasium is to be erected for the University of Wisconsin. The structure will be 240x65 feet, and will cost \$150,000. Bids will be received during October or November. Arthur Peabody is State Architect.

MEMPHIS, TENN.—Plans are being considered for the erection of an apartment hotel to contain 100 apartments. The building will have six stories. Cost, about \$250,000. The building will have a frontage of 250 feet. Henry Weissenbach is interested.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—The Gridley Dairy Co., it is stated, intends erecting on Eighth and Sycamore Streets a four-story brick and concrete building, 50x150 feet, to cost about \$100,000.

The Board of Regents, it is stated, has decided upon a site on Eldred Street, on which it is proposed erecting the \$225,000 normal school. The architect has been directed to complete the plans as soon as possible, so as to let the contract for the construction immediately.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—It is reported that the committee having in charge the plans for the new \$250,000 Y. M. C. A. building to be erected on Fourth Street, near Grand Avenue, will meet soon to decide upon the general plans of the structure.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Bertrand & Chamberlain, Bank of Commerce Building, it is stated, have completed plans for a four-story reinforced-concrete and brick building, which is to be erected for the Augsburg Publishing Co. at Fourth Street and Fifth Avenue South, at a cost of about \$65,000.

John W. Thomas & Co. will erect a building at Eighth Street and Nicollet Avenue for their own use, after designs by Harry W. Jones, architect, Lumber Exchange, which will replace old Plymouth Church. It will have floor dimensions of 132x157 feet, and will be four stories high with basement. The foundation will support six stories in case it is desired to add two floors. The Thomas Building is to be fire-

proof, with steel frame and tile arch floor construction. Granite piers will be built in the first-story fronts. The plate glass will be set in bronze frames. The marquises and the vestibules will be of bronze, the latter with mahogany doors and finish. Above the first story the exterior of the building will be of gray Roman brick and terra-cotta. Pike & Co., 416 South Fifth Street, Minneapolis, are the contractors.

Architects Long & Long, 830 Hennepin Avenue, are preparing plans and will receive bids next spring for a fifteen-story store and office building, 44x152 feet, on First Avenue, between Fifth and Sixth Streets, for J. E. Andrus, Andrus Building. Estimated cost, \$200,000.

MONTGOMERY, ALA.—L. A. Sanderson of this city is reported to have purchased property on Holcombe Street, upon which he proposes to erect an eight or ten-story apartment house.

MUSKOGEE, I. T.—Plans are being prepared by the supervising architect, Charles Sudhoefer, for the erection of a family theater, to cost \$50,000. The site has been purchased by the Lyric Company.

NASHVILLE, TENN.—It is said that the First Presbyterian Church has not as yet selected an architect to prepare plans for, their proposed edifice. The building is to be of brick and stone; auditorium to seat 500, Sunday-school room to seat 400; classrooms, removable partitions; hot-air or steam heat; electric lighting; cost, about \$30,000 or \$35,000. Pastor, R. M. Tiernan, 141 Fifth Avenue North.

Rt. Rev. Thomas S. Byrne has received specifications and had plans prepared by Thompson, Asmus & Norton for the erection of a proposed cathedral. Roman architecture, gray brick and stone construction, stone trimmings, tile roof, main auditorium 85x130 feet, two stories in center with one-story side portions, center 50 feet high, sides 26 feet high, tower 150 feet high; cost, between \$150,000 and \$200,000.

J. E. R. Carpenter is reported to be completing plans for the erection of a new clubhouse for the Watauga Club, on Sixth Avenue North, to cost about \$100,000.

NATIONAL MILITARY HOME, KANSAS.—Sealed proposals will be received at office of the Treasurer, Western Branch, N. H. D. V. S., National Military Home, Kansas, until 12 o'clock noon, October 22, 1907, for constructing each of the following buildings, viz.: Combination barrack, building with mess hall and kitchen, addition to quartermaster's storehouse, quarters for chaplain, addition to mess hall, dormitory for civilian employees. Bids will be opened in the presence of bidders. Instructions to bidders, blank proposals, separate specifications for the general work, for heating, for plumbing and for electrical work and other information will be furnished upon application to Major W. W. Martin, Treasurer.

NEWARK, N. J.—Architect Nathan Myers, Metropolitan Building, is revising plans for a four-story commercial and manual training high school building for the Board of Public Education, to cost \$400,000. Previously reported.

Architects Kitchell & O'Rourke are preparing plans for the three-story Lincoln public school building for the Board of Education. Estimated cost, \$80,000.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.—The trustees of Rutgers College, it is stated, are consider-

ing plans for an engineering building, which it is proposed erecting at a cost of about \$50,000.

NEWCASTLE, IND.—Plans are being prepared by Architect W. S. Kaufman, 32-33 Kelly Building, Richmond, for a hospital building for the Indiana Village for Epileptics, Newcastle. Cost, \$50,000.

NEW HAVEN, CONN.—It is reported that the purchase of the historic home at Temple and Elm Streets has been ordered by the Board of Finance of this city. The city will remove the building at once and erect a \$350,000 library on the site.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.—The plans and specifications of Crosby & Henkel, 706 Morris Building, for the new \$200,000 Delgado Memorial, an addition to the Charity Hospital to be erected on Tulane Avenue, have been accepted by the Board of Administrators of the hospital, and bids for the construction of the building will be received until October 15. The building will be six stories high and will accommodate about 170 patients. The exterior of the building will be of pressed brick and terra-cotta, and fireproof. Concrete and steel will figure largely in its construction. Address bids to Edwin Marks, secretary and treasurer, Board of Administrators, Charity Hospital.

George J. Glover has contract, at about \$38,000, for concrete foundation for the Monteleone Hotel; 11 stories; 97x126 feet; 600 rooms; steel superstructure; granite base fronts faced with ornamental full-enamed white terra-cotta and pressed bricks; telephones, mail-chutes, electric elevators, boiler, engine, etc.; 220 guest rooms, 160 with bath attached; stairs of iron and marble; cost, about \$500,000. Plans have been prepared by Toledano & Wogan. Bids for structural steel work will probably soon be invited.

Tulane University has authorized Andry & Bendoragale to prepare plans and specifications for erection of the Richardson Memorial Building, to cost about \$150,000.

Same architects will prepare plans and specifications for enlargement of chemical building; cost, \$50,000; building will be known as the Richardson-Tulane Chemical Institute.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Neville & Bagge, architects, 217 West 125th Street, advise us that they are preparing plans for the Times Realty Co., 601 West 135th Street, for a six-story brick and stone apartment house, 130.11x87 feet, to be erected on the west side of Broadway, near 122d Street. The building will cost \$175,000, and bids will be received at once.

Reports state that estimates are being taken on steel fireproofing for a 12-story brick and stone store and loft building, 50x82 feet, to be erected for the Fischel Realty Co., 62 West 113th Street, at 48 West Twenty-first Street. Contract for construction will be let in about ten days. Cost, \$250,000. Schwartz & Gross, 35 West Twenty-first Street, are architects.

John C. Watson, architect, 217 West 125th Street, it is stated, is preparing plans for a four-story brick and stone residence, to be erected on Northern Avenue, near 181st Street, for Dr. Charles V. Paterno, 620 West 116th Street. The building will have a glass roof over the fourth floor, on which will be constructed a sun parlor, bird-house and conservatory. In the basement there

will be a swimming pool 50x15 feet. Bids will be received in about six weeks.

Reports state that Neville & Bagge, architects, 217 West 125th Street, have prepared plans for a 10-story brick and stone store and apartment building, to be erected at 112th Street and Broadway, at a cost \$750,000. A. C. & H. M. Hall Realty Co., 3070 Broadway, are owners. Bids will be received in about a week.

The property at the southeast corner of Seventh Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street, owned by Alwyn Court, Inc., 437 Fifth Avenue, will be improved by the erection of a modern apartment house, plans for which have been prepared by Architects Harde & Short, 3 West Twenty-ninth Street. The building will be of fireproof construction, composition roof, steam heat, electric light, elevators, telephone system, tile and mosaic work and the latest improvements and conveniences. The cost will be about \$1,000,000, and work will be started soon.

Plans by Architects Schwartz & Gross, 35 West Twenty-first Street, have been approved by the Building Department, and work is about to be started on the large new apartment house which is to be built on the south side of 116th Street, 100 feet west of Broadway, by Paterno Bros., 616 West 116th Street. The building will be four stories high, 75x85 feet, of brick, stone and iron, fireproof, with steam heat, electric light, elevators etc. Cost \$225,000. Owners have not awarded contracts for interior fixtures, decorations, etc.

A large new hotel will be erected on Fifty-sixth Street, near Sixth Avenue, from plans and specifications by Architect William A. Swasey, 40 West Thirty-third Street. The building will probably be 12 stories high and cost about \$750,000. It will be built of brick, stone and iron, fireproof, with steam heat, electric light, elevators, refrigerating system and all modern improvements and appliances.

Daily & Carlson, 694 East 136th Street, it is said, will erect a six-story flat building on Broadway, southwest corner 133d Street; same to cost \$125,000. Neville & Bagge, 217 West 125th Street, are the architects.

Operations will be started immediately for the erection of a fireproof high-class office and loft building, to cover a plot 22x100 feet, at 43 Second Avenue, for which Architect Frederick Ebeling, 420 East Ninth Street, is now preparing plans. The structure will be seven stories in height, and will contain elevator service, steam heat and power plant, with an iron front. Lewis Minsky & Sons, 56 Second Avenue, the owners, are now receiving figures on the general contract.

Messrs. Pollard & Steinam, 234 Fifth Avenue, are completing plans and specifications for the construction of another handsome 12-story high-class elevator apartment house, to be erected at 136 West Fifty-seventh Street by a corporation, of which P. McL. Merrill, 259 Fifth Avenue, is secretary. The cost will be in the neighborhood of half a million dollars. The same owners and architects have already completed plans, and William J. Taylor, 5-7 East Forty-second Street, has the general contract, for a similar building at 130 West Fifty-seventh Street, to cost another \$500,000.

Benjamin W. Levitan, 20 West Thirty-first Street, will make plans for the erection

of a fireproof, iron-front six-story business building, to be built at 11 West Thirty-fourth Street, adjoining the new McCreery store and Rikers drug store, opposite the Waldorf-Astoria. In Thirty-fourth Street the structure will have a frontage of 25 feet, running back 126 feet in depth, and also a 12-foot strip through the block to Thirty-fifth Street. All deliveries to the building will be through the Thirty-fifth Street entrance. The total estimated cost of the building is placed at \$400,000. No building contracts have yet been awarded or figures taken.

Plans have been filed for remodeling the basement of the Knickerbocker Hotel, Broadway and Forty-second Street, and installing a new ornamental staircase of iron and marble leading directly from the street. The improvements are to be made for the lessee by John Jacob Astor, as owner. C. H. Cullen is the architect.

Plans are being prepared by Architects Neville & Bagge, 217 West 125th Street, for the erection of a six-story apartment building, 115x74x90 feet, at 133d Street and Broadway. Cost, \$200,000.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Mr. Robert Smith, it is reported, has under consideration the erection of a building at No. 11 West Thirty-fourth Street, opposite the Waldorf-Astoria.

Press reports state that the New York Masons, whose headquarters have been located at Twenty-third Street and Sixth Avenue, are planning the erection of a new eighteen-story building, to cost \$800,000. Technically it is to be annexed to the rear of the present structure, but it will be the real Masonic Hall of Manhattan.

Plans have been filed by Architect Alexander McMillan Welch for a twelve-story apartment house to be built for Thomas R. A. Halls, on the Columbia University leasehold at the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifty-second Street. The building will have stores on the street floor, façades of brick trimmed with either marble or limestone with copper ornamentations. Estimated cost, \$250,000.

NORFOLK, VA.—Architect W. J. Lee, it is said, will prepare plans for a three-story apartment house to be erected by A. H. Martin for Berkley ward, between Berkley Avenue and Clifton Street, at an estimated cost of \$50,000.

NORTH TEWKSBURY, MASS.—Architect Everett M. Gardner, Lowell, Mass., has plans for an addition to the Baptist Church at North Tewksbury.

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

OAKLAND, CAL.—Oakland is to have another hospital, which is to be erected in Forty-ninth Street, between Telegraph Avenue and Broadway. It will be known as the Claremont Hospital, and is to be erected by and under the management of the Claremont Hospital Association, of which Dr. H. G. Thomas is the president and Dr. E. N. Ewer, health officer of Oakland, is secretary. The hospital will cost \$130,000. McCall & Wythe are the architects.

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.—Plans are being prepared for an office building to be erected at the southwest corner of Fourth and Broadway, by J. H. Everest, L. L. Land and

George Cook. The building will be of steel construction and will cost \$100,000. It will be between four and eight stories high.

Further steps toward Oklahoma City's union depot, to be erected by the Rock Island-Frisco lines, at a cost of \$400,000, were taken when the Board of Appraisers, appointed by Judge Burwell, submitted their report of the sum to be paid property owners for lots condemned by the railroads which are desired as a portion of the site for the station.

The Oklahoma City Railroad Co. is having plans prepared by George H. Kennerly, St. Louis, Mo., for a clubhouse; 140x170 feet; timber and concrete; gas and electricity; steam heat; cost, \$30,000.

OMAHA, NEB.—John Latenser, architect, has completed sketch plans for the proposed court-house, but the County Board has not taken any action on them. Cost, \$1,000,000.

PASADENA, CAL.—Plans prepared by the Reeves & Baillie Co., Los Angeles, for an apartment house to be erected here, call for a four-story and basement building, to be constructed of stone and rough or cast plaster. The basement will be high, and will give the structure the appearance of a five-story building. It is estimated that the cost will be about \$125,000. The building will be erected on East Colorado Street by a syndicate, represented by G. W. Matthews. The building will have a total frontage on Colorado Street of 150 feet, and will extend back 200 feet. The construction will be of stone.

PATERSON, N. J.—Floyd Y. Parsons, 1133 Broadway, New York, is preparing plans for three-story clubhouse for the Elks Club and Home Association, Paterson, to cost about \$75,000.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Thomas K. Patton is reported to have bequeathed to the Masonic Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania \$1,000,000 as a fund for the establishment and maintenance of an institute for the support and education of male orphans of Masons.

Cope & Stewardson, architects, 320 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, are completing plans and will invite bids soon for the erection of a building for the College of Physicians at the corner of Twenty-second and Ludlow Streets. The property on which the building is to be erected measures 130x184 feet, extending to Van Pelt Street. The new building will be two stories high, 100x160 feet, and will be of brick with stone ornamentation. The basement of the structure will contain a museum. This will extend in height to the top of the first floor, thereby allowing for the construction of galleries around the sides. The remainder of the first floor will be taken up by a directory for nurses, a lecture room, a board room and offices. On the second floor there will be a library, magazine room, reading rooms, work rooms, catalogue room, librarian room and an auditorium with seats for 500 persons. A mezzanine floor above will have a number of seminal rooms and other rooms. The cost of the building will be about \$300,000.

The Fraternal Order of Eagles (care of Charles McGahey) will rebuild its clubhouse, at 1334 Spring Garden Street. Estimated cost, \$50,000.

Architects Ballinger & Perrot, 1200 Chestnut Street, have prepared plans and specifications for a five-story building, 116x198 feet, on the west side of Fifth Street, south

of Locust Street, to cost about \$350,000, for the Locust Realty Company.

Plans and specifications are being prepared by T. Frank Miller, architect, for a new church to be erected at the northwest corner of Twenty-fourth and Cumberland Streets for the Lutheran congregation of Beth-Eden. It will be a one-story building of brick and stone, with slate roof, etc. Work to start soon.

Plans and specifications are being prepared by Architect Guy King for a large modern apartment house to be built at Forty-third and Chestnut Streets. It will be a five-story building, of brick, stone and iron, with composition roof, hardwood finish and floors, steam heat, electric light, and all modern improvements and appliances. Cost, \$100,000.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—The property at No. 208 North Broad Street is reported to have been bought by the W. R. Leeds Club, located at 142-144 North Broad Street. The club purchased this property with a view of erecting thereon a large clubhouse to cost \$75,000.

Architects Ballinger & Perrot have prepared plans for a five-story building of reinforced-concrete construction, with exterior walls of brick, to be erected on the old Free Quaker burial ground on Fifth Street, below Locust, for the Locust Realty Company, to cost \$175,000.

According to report, the Mt. Sinai Hospital of this city will shortly have plans prepared for an addition on Fifth and Wilder Streets.

The Children's Homeopathic Hospital, it is reported, is planning the erection of an additional wing on the southwest corner of Franklin and Thompson Streets.

Reports state that Temple College is planning the erection of a \$400,000 building for its medical, law and scientific departments at the southwest corner of Broad and Brown Streets.

The Pennsylvania School of Industrial Art, it is stated, is planning the erection of a new building on the northwest corner of Broad Street and Allegheny Avenue.

The managers of the College of Physicians, it is said, have decided to go ahead with the erection of a new building at the southeast corner of Twenty-second and Ludlow Streets. It is planned to erect a structure estimated to cost \$250,000.

Press reports state that \$1,000,000 has been left to the Masonic Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania as a fund for the establishment of an institution for the support and education of male orphans of Masons, under the provisions of the will of the late Thomas R. Patton, treasurer of the Grand Lodge for thirty-four years.

PITTSBURGH, PA.—Reports state that Controller J. B. Larkin is in favor of the plan to erect a new market house on the site of the present Diamond Market House. It is planned to erect a four-story building of steel and concrete construction at an estimated cost of \$500,000.

PITTSBURGH, PA.—It is stated that plans have been completed for a 12-room brick and stone school to be erected for the Roman Catholic Church of St. Mary of the Mount, at Mt. Washington. It is to cost about \$65,000.

It is stated that an addition of 18 rooms is to be added to the Belmar sub-district

school, at a cost of about \$100,000.

Plans have been completed for the new Mary S. Brown Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, to be erected on Squirrel Hill at a cost of \$60,000.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—Plans and specifications have been completed by Architects Hale & Rogers, 11 East Twenty-fourth Street, for a new public school to be erected at Plainfield. It will be a two-story building, covering 125x145 feet, and will cost about \$100,000. The building will be constructed of brick, stone and iron, have steam heat and ventilating system and all modern improvements.

POLK, PA.—Bids will be received until October 16 by John Alwiley, Secretary State Institute for Feeble Minded, of Western Pennsylvania, at Polk, for erection complete of the following buildings: Custodian group, industrial school building, cow barn, machinery barn, the placing of 16 stone porches to present cottages, fireproofing and tile flooring for connecting corridors of present buildings; all to be erected on the institution's premises. Proposals will be received for the total of the six various constructions, and for each of the six various constructions separately. Plans and specifications can be seen at the offices of the architect, F. J. Osterling, Commonwealth Building, Fourth Avenue, Pittsburg.

POMFRET, CONN.—A new chapel is to be built for the Pomfret school, in Pomfret, by the Central Building Co., 58 Front Street. It is to be built of field stone, with a slate roof; 85x114. It will be steam heated and lighted by electricity. Ernest Flagg, of New York, architect.

PORTLAND, ME.—Architects Chickering & O'Connell, of Boston, it is said, have completed plans for the new Catholic convent to be erected on Stevens Avenue in front of St. Joseph's Academy. It is to be a three-story structure with a tower 130 feet high, and estimated cost will be \$150,000.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—It is reported that the Maiden Lane Realty Company, chartered under the laws of New York with a capitalization of \$1,000,000, has been organized and will erect the twenty-story Silver-Smiths' Building on Johnson Street.

RICHMOND, TEX.—Plans and specifications are wanted for a fireproof three-story courthouse, with basement, and containing 23 rooms; cost not to exceed \$70,000. For further information address D. R. Pearson, Richmond.

RYDAL, PA.—Architect Horace Trumbauer of Philadelphia has prepared plans for a country residence to be erected for Harry M. Nathanson at a cost of \$60,000. It will be of Colonial style of architecture.

SACRAMENTO, CAL.—It is reported that an additional story will be added to the Oschner Building, 719½ K Street, and that an addition of 25 feet will be made at the side. The improvements will cost about \$50,000.

SACRAMENTO, CAL.—Architect Charles F. Whittlesey of Los Angeles, Cal., it is stated, has prepared plans for a hotel to be erected in this city by the Sacramento Hotel Committee. The plans call for a \$500,000 hotel at the corner of Tenth and K Streets, with a façade of brown tile. It will be of reinforced concrete, fireproof construction. A feature of the hotel to be a unique roof garden and an auditorium seating 390 per-

sons. For particulars address Alden Anderson, President.

ST. CHARLES, ILL.—Ernest Woodyatt, of Chicago, Ill., is reported to have been engaged to prepare plans for the Carnegie Library.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.—John Donovan, it is said, will erect office building, eight stories; 30x72 feet; gas and electricity; cost, \$75,000. E. J. Eckel, architect.

ST. LOUIS, MO.—Plans are being prepared by Eames & Young for erection of First Regiment Armory; 284x182 feet; one story; brick and frame; 43 rooms, including drill hall (100x200 feet), officers' club (40x30 feet), etc.; cost, \$40,000. E. J. Spencer, colonel.

G. C. Goodlett and associates have had plans prepared by E. Ross Chamblin for an apartment house; three stories; 120x225 feet; gas and electricity; cost, \$150,000.

It is said that the Masonic Lodge (W. L. Gorgas, secretary Building Committee) will erect a temple; five stories; brick and stone; composition roof; cost, \$90,000. Plans by E. Ross Chamblin.

The Memorial Congregational Church will erect an edifice. Rev. William Smith, pastor.

W. J. Miltenberger is having plans prepared by G. W. Hellmuth for a residence; brick, stone and terra-cotta; slate and composition roofing; gas and electricity; cost, \$30,000.

The Concord Investment Co. is having plans prepared by H. F. Roach for a mercantile building; one story; 53x105 feet; brick, steel and terra-cotta; gas and electricity; cost, \$250,000.

Shisler, Bidwell Co. will erect an apartment house, it is reported, to be four stories high, 230x74 feet, constructed of brick, stone and terra-cotta; cost, \$200,000. H. Dietering, 708½ Pine Street, St. Louis, is the architect.

Architects Joseph Stauder & Sons, Temple Building, are preparing plans for a two and one-half-story and basement school and hall building, 80x125 feet. Estimated cost, \$50,000.

Eames & Young, Wright Building, have completed plans for a two-story brick, stone and terra-cotta coliseum at Washington and Jefferson Avenues, for the St. Louis Coliseum Company. Estimated cost, \$500,000.

Plans are being prepared by H. F. Roach, Syndicate Trust Building, for a one-story mercantile building, 53x105 feet, to be erected at Tenth and Olive Streets, for the Concord Investment Co., 812 Olive Street. Brick, steel and terra-cotta, architectural and structural iron and steel work will be used in construction. Cost, \$250,000.

St. Anthony's Church, Rev. T. Magnien, pastor, it is reported, will erect a building, 151x225 feet, constructed of stone, terra-cotta, etc., to cost \$250,000. Plans are being prepared by Brotha Adrian.

ST. LOUIS, MO.—The Holbrook-Blackweidder Co. is reported to be contemplating the erection of a mercantile building at Tenth and Olive Streets, to cost about \$400,000.

ST. PAUL, MINN.—Architect Louis Lockwood is preparing plans for the new building to be erected for the St. Paul Fire and Marine Insurance Co. The building to be two stories, 92x112, estimated to cost \$200,000.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.—It is stated that the plans and specifications for the new building to be erected by the Commercial Club in this city have been completed by Henry Ives Cobb, architect, of New York City. The building to be located on Exchange Place and Cactus Street.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.—The Denver & Rio Grande R. R. Co. will expend \$200,000 on the site of its proposed \$800,000 passenger station, on the West Side, in Salt Lake City, it is stated. A. Ridgway, Denver, is Acting Engineer of Bridges and Buildings.

SAN ANGELO, TEXAS.—The San Angelo Bank and Trust Co., of this city, has been organized with a capital of \$200,000 and proposes erecting a five-story structure to cost \$50,000.

SAN ANGELO, TEX.—Plans have been completed for the depot and office building of the Kansas City, Mexico & Orient Railroad, at San Angelo. Albert T. Canfield, assistant engineer, designed the building. It is to be a handsome structure of the Old Mission style, and built of gray pressed brick, covered with imperial Spanish tile and trimmed with red terra-cotta. The dimensions of the building will be 312x52 feet, including the platform. The building proper will be 120x35 feet.

SAN DIEGO, CAL.—Several new school buildings are to be erected at San Diego as a result of a sale of bonds for that purpose. They will comprise a building at Second and University Avenues, to cost \$75,000; additions to the Middletown buildings, \$60,000; and a building at Twelfth and F Streets, \$90,000. The latter building will contain eighteen rooms. It will have a frontage of 288 feet on Twelfth Street and 188 feet on F Street. The plans include a court 175 by 160 feet.

SAN DIEGO, CAL.—Plans and specifications have been prepared by Harrison Albright, architect, Laughlin Building, Los Angeles, for the Timken Building, which will occupy the corner of Sixth and E Streets, San Diego, and which will cost \$500,000. The building will have a frontage of 125 feet on Sixth Street and 100 feet on E Street, both elevations being the same design; and there will be six bay windows on the Sixth Street and five on the E Street front. The main entrance to the building is to be located on Sixth Street.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—Architect A. B. Benton is preparing plans of a chapel building to be erected at the corner of West Washington and Van Ness Avenue for the Church of the Messiah. The style is Perpendicular Gothic and the construction throughout will be brick and brick and half timber. It will cover a ground space of 48 by 77.6 feet. The nave will be 29.2 by 50.2 feet; chancel 20x50 feet; primary department 17 by 37.6 feet; vestry 12 by 18.6 feet. The combined seating capacity of the nave and gallery is 300. There will be a basement under the entire structure and will be devoted to Sunday School room, ladies' parlor, kitchen, furnace and choir rooms, etc. The large open terraces will have cement floors. Cathedral and leaded glass windows, pine trim and a thorough system of heating and ventilating will be installed. In addition to the foregoing there will be erected at an early date the main church edifice, which will be connected by an underground passage.

It is reported that the Keystone Real Estate Company has applied for a permit to erect a six-story apartment house at the corner of Hyde and Washington Streets, to cost \$250,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—J. A. and C. F. Crocker, it is stated, have applied for a permit to erect a five-story brick loft building at First and Mission Streets, to cost \$190,000; and also to reconstruct the building on Fremont and Mission Streets, to cost \$60,000.

SAN JOSE, CAL.—President Maurice Dailey of the State Normal School, San Jose, is in receipt of the first drafts of the plans for the new Normal building. These have come from the office of the State Architect in Sacramento and are for Professor Dailey's approval and amendment. The new plans show that the Normal building is to be built around a quadrangle, upon which the offices and class rooms will open. The arches which will afford entrance to this square will be in the Mission style with rounded capitals. Around the quad will be corridors like cloisters, also in the Mission style. The height of the building will be from one to two stories. It is said that the State Engineering Department is desirous of commencing work on the new building as soon as possible, the intention being to have it ready for occupancy by this time next year.

Reports state that the plans of Architects Lenzen & Binder have been selected for the complete remodeling of the City Hall. Bids will be called for at once.

SAUSALITO, CAL.—A movement is on foot looking towards the erection of a large four-story hotel to be situated on the water front overlooking the sea. A company has been formed for this purpose and it is proposed to raise a capital stock of \$150,000 to commence construction at once.

SCOTLAND, PA.—A. A. Ritcher, Lebanon, Pa., has prepared plans for an auditorium at the Scotland Industrial School.

SEARCY, ARK.—Plans are being prepared for a new hotel to be built at a cost of \$50,000.

SCRANTON, PA.—The Perkins property on Vine Street, it is stated, has been purchased by the First Church of Christ, Scientist, upon which they will erect an edifice of stone construction with an auditorium seating 600. Estimated cost between \$30,000 and \$40,000.

SEATTLE, WASH.—A permit has been issued for the construction of a ten-story steel frame reinforced-concrete building at 1900-1910 Third Avenue for the Washington Securities Co., at an estimated cost of \$300,000.

SEATTLE, WASH.—Bids are called for by the Regents of the State University of Washington for three buildings to be erected on the University campus at Seattle. These will form part of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition of 1909, but are permanent buildings, which, after the closing of the Exposition, will be turned over to the use of the University. The cost is estimated at \$550,000. Further details will be found in the advertising columns on the last page of this section.

SEWICKLEY, PA.—Rutan & Russell, of Pittsburg, it is stated, have completed plans for a three-story 88x72-foot residence to be erected in Sewickley for George H. Clapp,

president Pittsburg Testing Laboratory. Probable cost, \$50,000.

SEWICKLEY, PA.—Architects Rutan & Russell of Pittsburgh, Pa., it is stated, have completed plans for a residence to be erected here by George H. Clapp, President of the Pittsburgh Testing Laboratory. Estimated cost, \$50,000.

SOMERSET, KY.—The directors of the Farmers' National Bank, according to reports, awarded the contract to George T. Hood & Co. for the erection of a modern bank building. Estimated cost, \$125,000.

SOUTH HAVEN, MICH.—Arrangements are being made, according to reports, to rebuild the Avery Beach Hotel (George B. Kelly, President) recently destroyed by fire. Estimated cost, \$800,000.

SPRINGFIELD, O.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., 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. Postoffice at Springfield, O., in accordance with the drawings and specifications, copies of which may be had at this office or at the office of the Custodian at Springfield, O., at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.

STOCKTON, CAL.—Bids are being taken by Architects Meyers & Ward for an eight-story bank building to be built at Stockton by the Stockton Savings & Loan Society. The building will have a steel frame and will be faced with brick and terra cotta. The three upper floors will be handsomely fitted up for the Yosemite Club. The building will cost \$150,000.

SUMMIT, ILL.—The Corn Products & Refining Mfg. Co., 26 Broadway, Manhattan, it is said, is about to build at Summit the largest glucose plant in the world, to cost about \$5,000,000. The plant, for which preliminary plans have been prepared, will include about thirty buildings.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Announcement was made at a meeting of the Mystique Krew of Ka-noo-no that a company was being formed for the erection of a twenty-two-story building in this city at a cost of \$1,500,000, to provide for a hotel, offices and a convention auditorium, to be known as the Ka-noo-no Building. Plans have been prepared and call for a building of renaissance style, the exterior being of red brick with white stone trimmings. Ground area to be 122x266 feet.

TACOMA, WASH.—E. W. Houghton, 414 Collins Building, Seattle, it is reported, has completed plans for the 24-story commercial building which is to be erected by the Imperial Development Co. of Tacoma, at a cost of about \$6,000,000. J. C. Donnelly and Edmund Croft, of Tacoma, and A. P. Gillies, of Seattle, are among the incorporators. It is to be a combined hotel, office and warehouse, 200x415 feet, and is to contain 20 elevators.

TORONTO, ONT., CANADA.—The Board of Directors of the Home for Incurables, it is reported, has approved the proposition of the Board of Control to spend \$50,000 in building a wing to the institute for city patients. Dr. Sheard and Ambrose Kent will arrange the details.

TUSCALOOSA, ALA.—The Building Committee of the University of Alabama, it is stated, have adopted the plans of Robert Lockwood, Montgomery, for three buildings to be erected at the university—a central heating and electrical building, a laboratory for the biological and chemical departments and an engineering building.

VINCENNES, IND.—It is stated that the Building Committee of the First Baptist Church has adopted plans and specifications for an edifice to be erected at an estimated cost of \$30,000; to be of Spencer rubble stone, with Bedford stone trimmings. Bids are being received. Address W. C. Johnson, Chairman.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Price, Bruce & De Sibour, architects, 1135 Broadway, New York, will award contract soon for a nine-story office building, at Washington, for W. O. N. Scott, to cost \$300,000.

Wood, Donn & Deming, architects, 808 Seventeenth Street Northwest, have completed plans for two buildings for the Washington Naval School Hospital, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, to be erected at Twenty-fourth and E Streets Northwest; structures to be one story and basement; brick with stone trimmings; fireproof construction; modern conveniences; cost, \$60,000.

It is reported that the revised plans for the building for the International Bureau of American Republics have been approved by Secretary of State Root and John Barrett, Director of the Bureau. Albert Kelsey and Paul P. Cret, of Philadelphia, Pa., are the architects. The building is to be two story, constructed throughout of steel and concrete, and to cost about \$1,000,000. Previously reported.

WATERLOO, IA.—The Walnut Street Baptist Church Society has plans for a church, to cost about \$40,000, and will start foundation work in a short time.

WHEELING, W. VA.—The Y. M. C. A. will open bids early in the spring of 1908 for a \$100,000 building; plans prepared by Giesey & Faris; 80x114 feet, six stories; brick, stone and terra-cotta trimmings; electrical equipment. John C. Lynch, secretary.

It is said that the Dollar Savings & Trust Co. will have plans prepared for erection of a bank building.

Plans are being considered for the erection of a church building for the Roman Catholic Italians. It is planned to purchase and remodel a three-story brick building, and later to erect an edifice. Rev. Francis Mertorana, pastor. Dominic Jacovetti, chairman building committee.

WHIPPLE BARRACKS, ARIZ.—Sealed proposals for construction, plumbing, hot-water heating and electric wiring of a hospital at Whipple Barracks, Ariz., will be received at the office of the Constructing Quartermaster, at Prescott, Ariz., until 10 A. M., October 12, 1907, and then opened. Information furnished in offices of Chief Quartermaster, Denver, Colo.; Recruiting Officer, Los Angeles, Cal., and here, Charles C. Walcutt, Jr., Capt. and A. Q. M.

WICHITA, KAN.—Reports state that a new Catholic school building, which probably will cost \$150,000, is to be erected in Wichita soon. As yet no definite arrangements for the new building have been made, but plans will soon be drawn, and it is expected that the building will be partially completed for the next term of school. It is to be built on the Cathedral plot of ground, nearly a block square, located at Central Avenue between Topeka and Lawrence Avenues.

WICHITA, KAN.—It is reported that the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Co. (C. A. Morse, Chief Engineer, Topeka) proposes erecting a depot in Wichita to cost about \$200,000.

WILDWOOD, N. J.—Henry L. Reinhold, Jr., architect, 1004 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, and D. Melvin Van Horn have nearly finished plans and specifications for the new City Hall building at Wildwood, N. J., and will ask for bids soon.

WILKESBARRE, PA.—Charles Knapp of Baltimore, Md., and others, are reported to have had plans prepared for a theater, which it is proposed erecting in Wilkesbarre at a cost of about \$200,000.

WILLARD, N. Y.—According to reports a new tuberculosis building will be erected in connection with the State Hospital for the Insane.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.—Plans and specifications are being prepared in the office of Architects Warren & Wetmore, 3 East Thirty-third Street, for a large new station to be erected at Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada, for the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific Railroad Company. It will be fireproof and cost about \$500,000. Particulars will be given and mention will be made when plans are ready for estimates.

WOONSOCKET, S. D.—It is stated that a site has been secured on which it is proposed erecting a Roman Catholic college, to cost about \$100,000. Previously reported.

WOONSOCKET, R. I.—It is reported that the Lawton Spinning Co. of this city proposes to erect a \$900,000 plant here if a ten years' exemption from taxes can be obtained.

YOUNGSTOWN, O.—Reports state that bids will be received until October 15 by the County Auditor for constructing a four-story granite courthouse, 236x136 feet; estimated cost, \$900,000. Owsley, Boucherle & Co., architects, Wick Bank Building. Previously reported.

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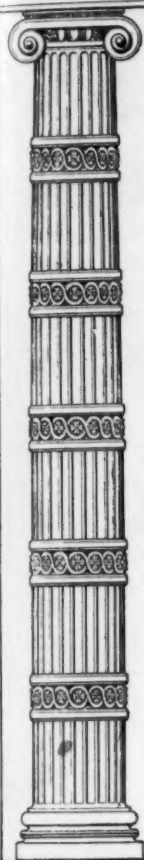
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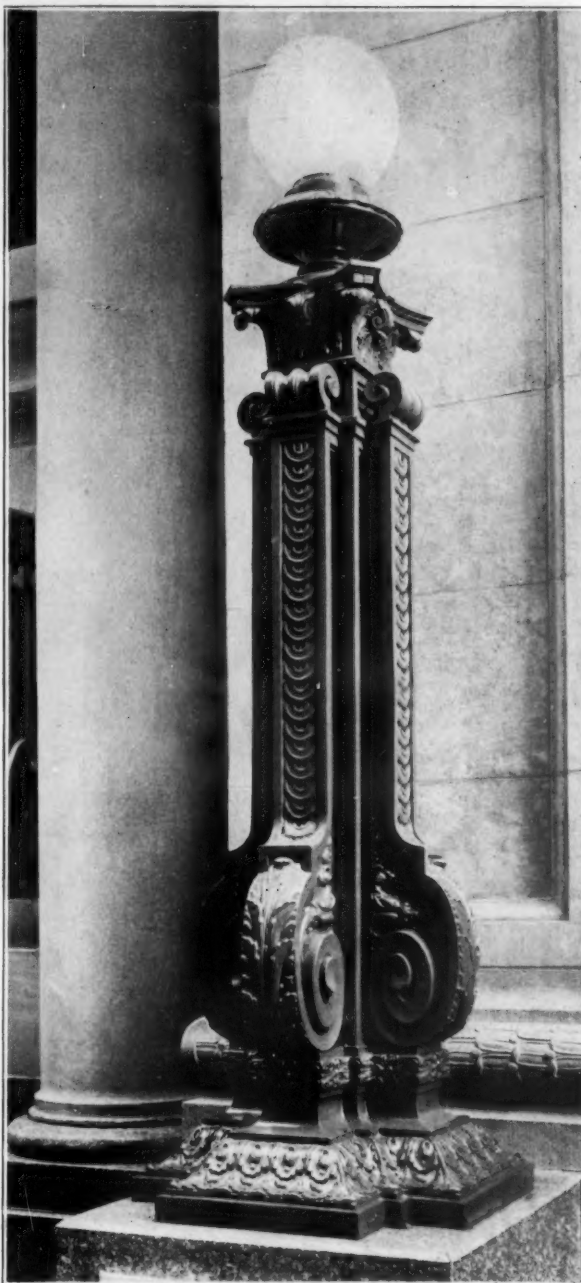
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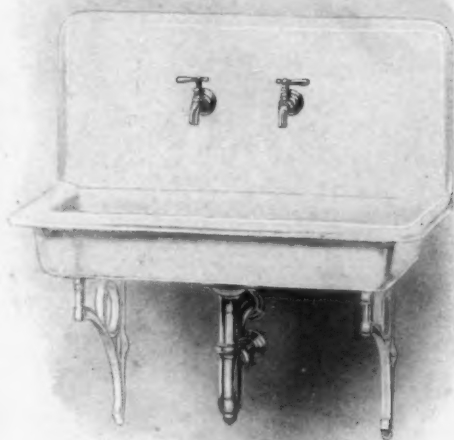
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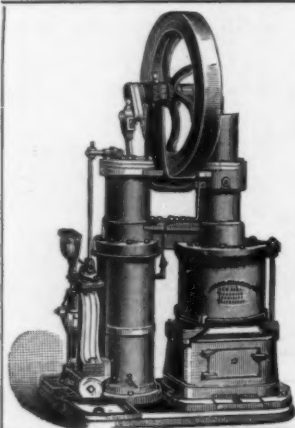
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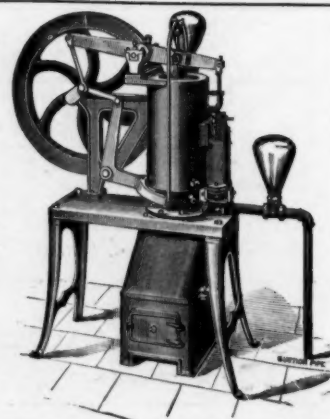
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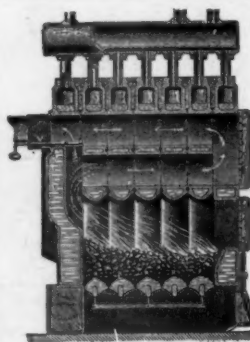
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