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Regular Edition

Vol. XCII.

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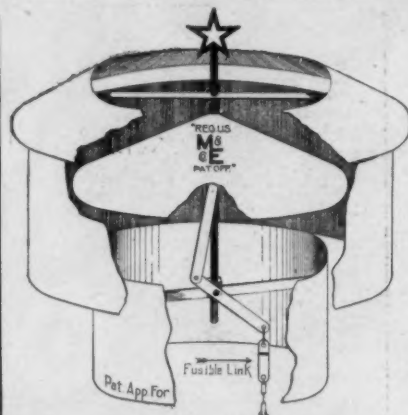
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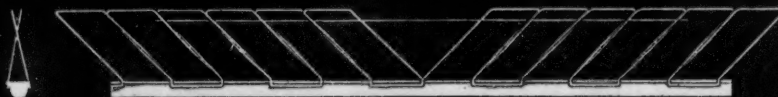
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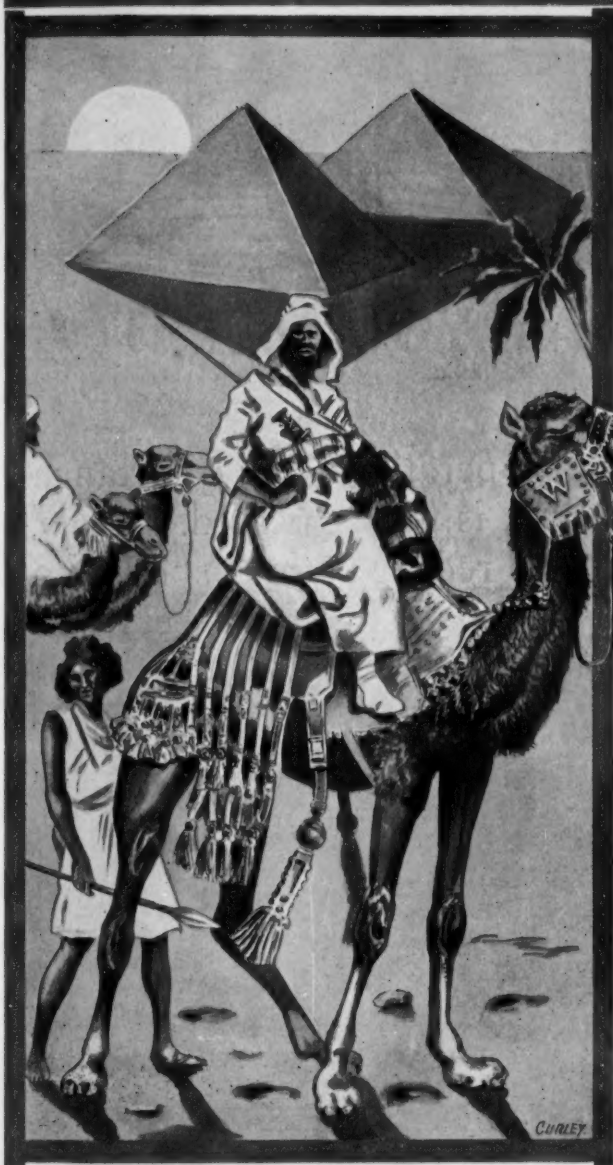
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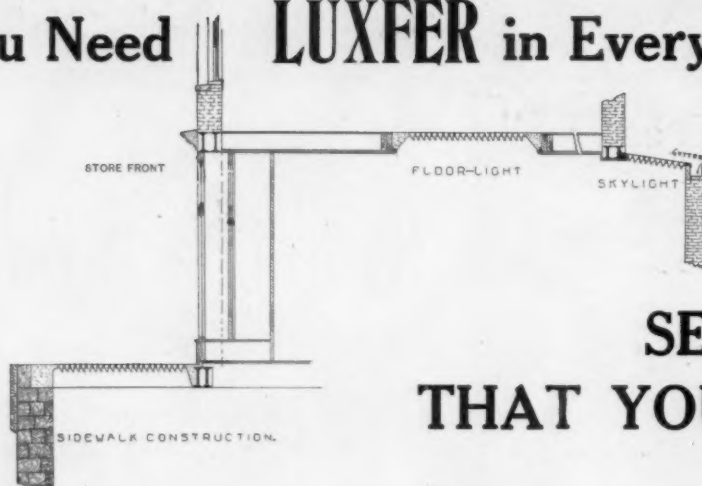
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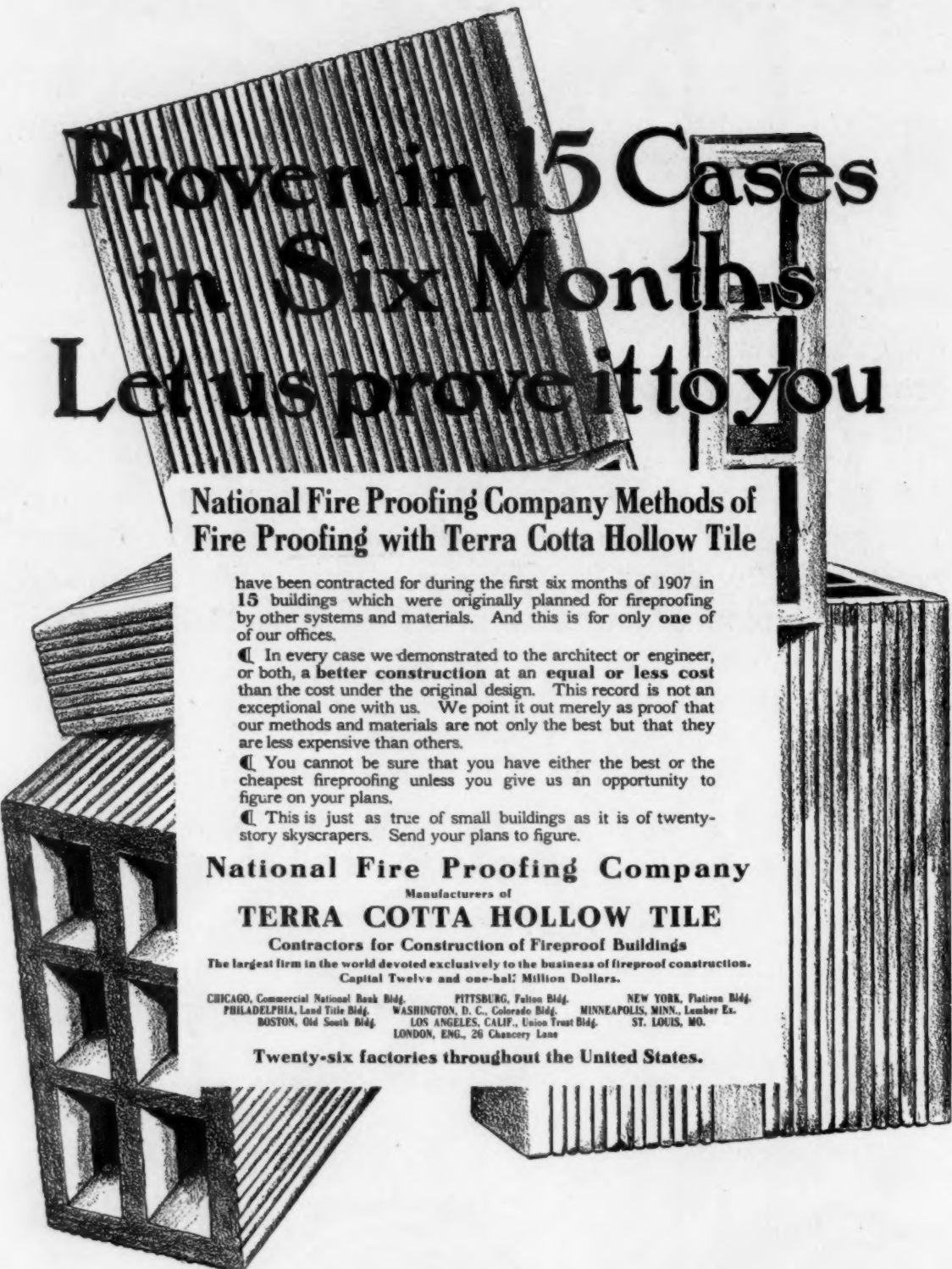
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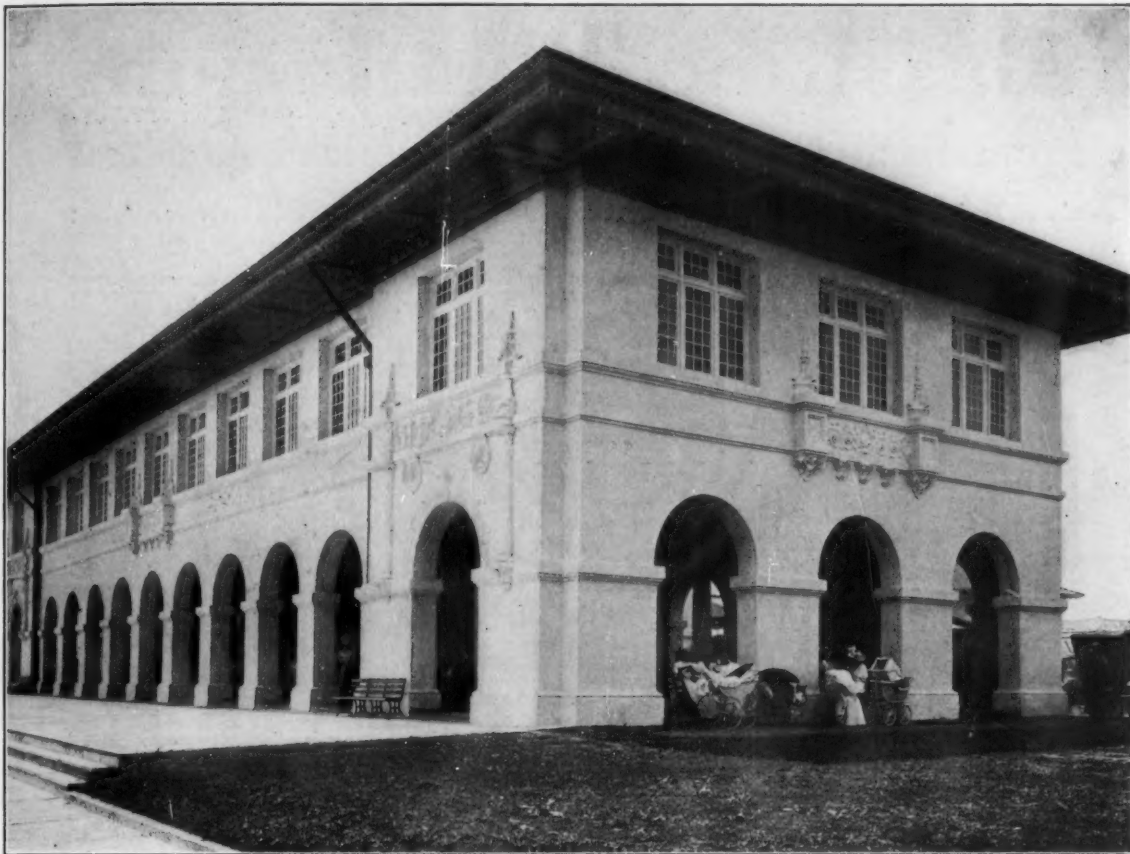
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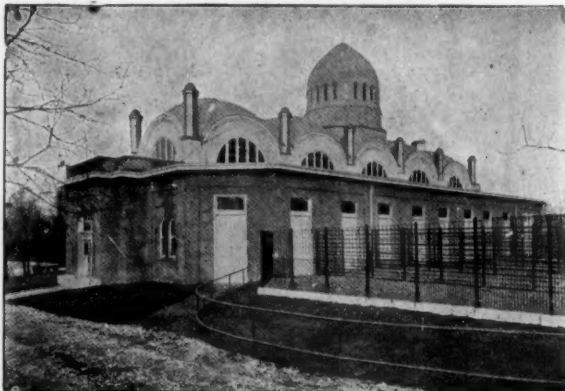
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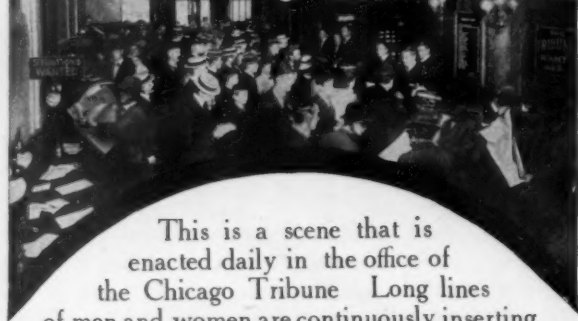
Photo illustrates a Richardson Standard Corridor opening in the Louman Bldg., Seattle. Heide & De Neuf, Archts.

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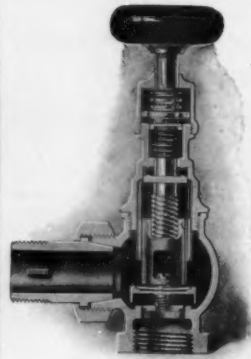
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APPARENTLY every one who takes, or hereafter may take, an interest in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine is going to be under obligation to Mr. Harry Hems, an English ecclesiastical sculptor who contributes his views on the several arts at frequent intervals and great length to the English architectural journals. It will be remembered that, a few months ago, he delivered himself of a slashing criticism of the sculptural work at the great cathedral on Bloomingdale Heights, and that, to everyone's surprise, the sculptor, Mr. Gutzon Borglum, came out with an acknowledgment that the carving was really even worse than Mr. Hems had declared it to be, but that he was not responsible; for, protest as he might to architects, building-committee and contractor, he could not succeed in having his models faithfully followed by the stone-carvers. This public declaration seemed to make it likely that, so far as future work was concerned, he would probably have less cause for complaint, though for the work already installed and paid for there seemed no obvious remedy. Fortunately, the authorities were awakened to the fact that the most important matter within their jurisdiction was not the balancing of the contractor's account with a satisfactory profit to himself, and it is reported that an agreement has been reached by all parties concerned under which all the detachable figures, some seventy-five in number, are to be taken down and re-cut, so as to conform better to Mr. Borglum's models. It is not often a critic finds himself so justified.

THE annals of invention and scientific discovery are full of tales of how the absorbed searchers after one, and a predetermined, end of their labors, have suddenly found that, though they have failed in their original undertaking, they have yet stumbled upon some hitherto unknown fact or unproved theory of great use to mankind, and because of this quite accidental discovery have acquired a name, if not much wealth. It would be quite in line with the history of other inventions if it should be found that a searcher after the best means of perfecting so unstable a thing as a flying-machine should suddenly awake to the fact that he had discovered a new method of erecting, to any height and in a more than ordinarily stable manner, the metal framework of a skyscraper. It is reported that Professor Alexander Graham Bell, who has for some time been experimenting with his tetrahedral kites with much success, has perceived the adaptability of his tetrahedral cells to building, and has, at his summer place on Lookout Mountain, near Sydney, N. S., erected a tower seventy feet high and weighing five tons only, each of the cells being formed with six lengths of one and one-half inch pipe, four feet long, in the assembling of which highly skilled labor is not needed. That there may hereafter be no dispute as to facts, an inscription attached to the tower declares that the structure is "the outlook tower at Beinn Bhreagh, the first iron structure built of tetrahedral cells. F. H. Baldwin, engineer."

BECAUSE the Society of the Army of the Cumberland did not see fit to accept the final model for the equestrian statue of General Sheridan, which he had been authorized to prepare, Mr. J. Q. A. Ward has brought suit against thirty-one individual members of the Society, a step made necessary because of the fact that the Society is not incorporated, and so cannot be sued. We fear that these legal proceedings will but add another uncomfortable feature to a very unfortunate affair, for it does not seem as if the sculptor could gain anything but the uncertain pleasure of paying the cost of the suit. To be sure, there was a contract between the Society and the sculptor, but neither party lived up to its conditions, so, if one of them may sue for breach so may the other, and the result will be merely a "stand-off." As the Society can prove it gave the sculptor ample time for his efforts, and as they can prove their desire to be pleased and satisfied with the result, if they could be, we do not believe that any court will find itself justified in mulcting thirty-one honest and well-disposed gentlemen simply because what was satisfactory to the sculptor was not satisfactory to them.

THE folly of spending money on the costly decorative treatment of urban mercantile buildings when such decoration is to be obliterated immediately by sign-boards, a common waste to which we drew attention a short time since, is quite equaled by the idiocy of spending money on the expensive exterior treatment of country-houses which are to serve only as a supporting background to wanton and riotous growths of one kind of vine or another. As we drive about the country with a

camera, we come upon many fine and architecturally interesting buildings—at least they once had that character—on which we do not care to waste a plate, simply because the result would show only the overpowering mastery of the vegetable over man and art. The vine properly applied and continually restrained is a very beautiful and desirable adjunct of good architecture, but when it is not skilfully applied and properly restrained, good country-house architecture has no worse enemy than the vine—unless it be the house-painter with his too-varied palette. In some ways it was an evil day when the *ampelopsis veitchii*—the so-called Japanese ivy—was introduced into this country to offend the eye with too luxuriant growth in the summer time and, in the winter, with the marring trail of its multitudinous suckers.

PROPERLY restrained and not given too nourishing food, the Japanese ivy is a beautiful vine, but only when it is kept a vine and not allowed to become a mere mat. Some years ago as, each morning, we passed the front of Columbia University Library, we watched with keen enjoyment the delicate shoots of a young vine as they crept over the faces of one of the great pylons that flank the esplanade, and only when it was too late to act did we perceive that the pylon, with its delicate tracery of vine, backed by a great weeping-willow, made, when light and shadow were just right, a most charming composition which many of our subscribers would delight to render in water-color did we but give them a chance; so we determined to have a negative made the next year. In the following spring we watched daily from the bursting of the first bud, the pushing of the first tendril; but the charming picture was never repeated: we had not acted with sufficient promptitude; the vine that formed once a charming accidental architectural accent had already become blowsy and was racing along to complete an eclipsing mastery. Columbia Library affords a very good example of the way in which the gardener is allowed to waste his employer's investment and injure art. To give the building its proper value and an apparent adequate support, the architects provided at the back of the esplanade at either side of the steps a handsome terrace wall of dressed and moulded granite, some six feet high, a capital background for a few low shrubs or a controlled vine or two. But now this stonework has wholly disappeared behind a thick and even mat of Japanese ivy leaves, coarse and rank. The gardener has unblushingly wasted the difference in cost between the expensive bush-hammered granite wall and one of loose pasture-stone and has, moreover, deprived the building itself of a needed architectural accessory.

THE curious and unexpected way in which interests are interwoven is shown by the dispute over the Collège des Écossois, in Paris, now seeking adjustment between the French and British Governments. This Scots College is on the Rue Cardinal Lemoine, only a short distance away from the church of St. Etienne du Mont, and when the Concordat was denounced and the law of "separation" enacted, the French Government took possession of the buildings and the funds of the institution, on the ground that the place was devoted to

giving religious instruction under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church, and in fact this was essentially the case, the institution being of recent years under the direct control of the Seminary of St. Sulpice. But, as soon as the confiscation had been effected, the matter was brought to the attention of the British Ambassador at Paris, and through him the British Government at once presented its respectful protest, the ground for the protest being that though, for many years, the institution had undeniably been devoted to religious education, it was not the intention of the founder that it should be so devoted, as his intention was to establish an institution of general learning. Consequently, instead of seeking to enforce confiscation, the French Government really had only the right to insist on a reversion to the original conditions and a compliance with the founder's bequest.

NOW the founder of these buildings, so plain and unattractive without, but so very interesting and rather beautiful within, was no other than King Robert de Bruce, who, finding his rival, John Baliol, had founded Baliol College at Oxford, determined to do in his turn as much for the education of the Scottish youth, and decided he would found a college of general learning in Paris; for, as everyone knows, France had for long years been the hospitable home of Scotchmen who had been driven from home by political changes, or were attracted thither from ill-provided homes by the high pay and greater advantages offered by service under the French flag. It must give rather a shock to the members of the White Rose League, both in England and in this country, to find the British Government bestirring itself in defence of this particular institution, for in the ante-room that precedes the very interesting chapel is a sarcophagus of dark marble, in which, in a silver casket, rests the heart of James II., the last of the Stuart kings!

WE believe we recorded, some years since, the case of a grower of roses on Cape Cod who collected a considerable sum from a railroad because the smoke from its locomotives in their round-house killed his plants, and this had a bearing on the general smoke-nuisance question. Now we find that an English nurseryman has collected damages from a street-railway company because it had paved the street adjacent to his grounds with creosoted wooden blocks. It does not appear whether the plants were poisoned by solutions draining from the blocks or whether the damage was in anyway caused by interfering with the natural aeration of the soil. But the case reminds us of a matter we have meant for some time to speak of, the increasing danger that attends the practice of covering our streets with practically impermeable coatings—asphalt, concrete and brick laid in cement, which continue through the hot weather the evil caused naturally in the winter time by frost. While small vent-pipes at intervals penetrating from the surface below the concrete foundation of the modern road-bed would not prevent the "manhole explosions," they might prevent some of the cellar explosions due to gas that has worked from leaking street-mains into the cellar, simply because what may be called its natural means of egress had been closed by the impervious upper coating of the roadbed.

Foundations—II¹

AN informal discussion at the annual convention, July 10, 1907, of the American Society of Civil Engineers on the following subject:

- "(a) What is the best system of construction for foundations of heavy structures on ground such as that of the City of Mexico, which is an alluvial deposit about 300 feet in depth, and similar in character to that at New Orleans?"
- "(b) Will iron or steel used in foundations, independently or in combination with other materials, last indefinitely when in direct or indirect contact with water?"
- "(c) Will the strength and durability of concrete in foundations be affected, if before setting there is: (1) An excess of water; (2) lack of compression; (3) too rapid desiccation?"

F. G. JONAH, M. AM. SOC. C. E.—Foundations for all heavy structures in New Orleans are now made of piling. This is the best foundation for that locality because, in the absence of bed-rock or hard-pan, piles give sufficient frictional resistance to sustain all necessary loads.

The soil of New Orleans is nearly always pure alluvium many hundreds of feet deep. There is, in various parts of the city, an underlying stratum of shells and beach sand, usually 40 feet below the surface and from 6 to 8 feet thick. Piles can be driven through this, but it is not considered necessary to do so, and they are stopped in this stratum. This material was encountered in driving the foundation piles for the new passenger station now being built at Canal and Basin Streets, and in the foundations for the Hagan Avenue Bridge, one mile away, while, just below the city limits, where the new Frisco Docks are being constructed, and where more than 36,000 piles have been driven, alluvium was the only material reached. The same condition obtains on the work of the new Sugar Refinery, also just below the city limits, where more than 6,000 piles have been driven. On the dock work, which is under the writer's charge, 75-foot piles have been driven in trenches excavated 15 feet below the surface, so that for 90 feet, at least, there is nothing but pure silt. Careful records and experiments show that in this material a 60-foot pile will sustain a load of 65 tons without settlement, although 16 tons per pile is the average load calculated. While these piles may be driven very quickly—as much as 4 inches per blow—it is often found that, if they stand partly driven over night, on resuming work next morning several blows are necessary to start them.

The writer has also noticed, in driving piles for trestles in New Orleans and vicinity, that while a pile might go as much as one foot at the last blow, yet by the time the deck and track were on, the trestle would stand up under ordinary traffic.

The piles used are pine sticks, cut in Louisiana and Mississippi; they are very straight and smooth, will average about 60 feet in length, 6 inches in diameter at the small end and 13 inches in diameter at the butt, and are now furnished and driven for from 30 to 35 cents per linear foot.

The occurrence of the sand and shell stratum in patches can be accounted for on the assumption that it formed part of the old coast line or probably formed small islands which were gradually connected with the mainland and covered by the upbuilding of the Mississippi Delta.

The great holding power of piles in this silt is due to the free lateral movement of the soil causing the pile to be firmly gripped as soon as driven. The extraordinary lateral movement of this soil, and facts relating to its depth and subsidence are referred to in the discussion by E. L. Corthell, M. Am. Soc. C. E., on the paper entitled "The Reclamation of River Deltas and Salt Marshes."²

In driving piles in this material some care must be exercised in their spacing, as it is possible to drive them too close to one another, in which case the frictional resistance would be measured by the circumference of the cluster rather than by the circumference of the piles separately—3½ feet is a fair average spacing.

This foundation is undoubtedly the best for New Orleans as the piles go below the level of basements, sewers and canals; and modern buildings are being erected on such foundations without any settlement. The foundations will also be permanent, as wood, in soil of this character, when carried below the line of atmospheric and moisture changes, lasts indefinitely. This has

been abundantly proved in New Orleans where, in boring for wells, logs in good preservation have been encountered hundreds of feet below the surface. Recently, in excavating for the basement of the new passenger station at Canal and Basin Streets, perfectly sound cypress trees were uncovered 12 feet below the level of Canal Street.

Excavations frequently expose old foundations on cypress footings in as good condition as when put in a century ago. These footings are usually from 4 to 6 feet below the surface.

The drainage-works of the city, now in course of construction, will probably lower the water-level to 8 feet below the surface, so that in the future timber foundations may not last as well as they have in the past, unless carried below that level, which of course is the case with pile foundations for new structures which are provided with basements.

As to Mexico City, the writer has observed that the soil is not similar to that of New Orleans, for there is no underlying hard stratum; the hard stratum is on the surface, and is a material known locally as "tepetate," something like hard-pan, overlying a great deposit of volcanic ash. With the drainage of Lake Texcoco, and the consequent lowering of the water-level in the city, the surface soil is settling and carrying with it the buildings, and as the settlement is not uniform, many structures are being cracked.

The speaker believes that piles would be the best foundations in the City of Mexico; but, as the cost of timber would be excessive, the situation could be met with concrete piles. There might be some difficulty in putting down concrete piles of as great a length as the timber used in New Orleans, but, a shorter pile, of greater circumference and with a greater taper, would undoubtedly answer, if it were below the water-level and well below the level of excavations for basements and sewers.

As to the strength and durability of concrete being affected by an excess of water and lack of compression, this is one of the questions upon which the engineering profession has changed ground in the past fifteen or twenty years. Formerly, all specifications stated very definitely that an excess of water must be avoided; they contained the clause, "just sufficient to flush to the surface when thoroughly tamped," etc., or, in other words, dry concrete was almost always used. To-day the reverse is the case, as wet concrete—decidedly wet—is the rule. The speaker believes that no material injury arises from the use of a wet mixture, provided the forms are tight and do not permit the mortar or cement solution to leak out. This is a change brought about very largely by the contractors of the country. Where impervious concrete is required, the wet mixture will give the best results; also, in filling irregular forms with concrete the wet mixture will fill angles and corners in which it would be very difficult to tamp a dry mixture; consequently it gives the average job a much better appearance when the forms are removed.

G. E. P. SMITH, M. AM. SOC. C. E.—In relation to the effect of rapid desiccation on concrete, the speaker's experience has been gained in a country where for days the temperature stands above 100° and the humidity below 10 degrees. On one occasion the local weather-observer, interpolating outside the Weather Bureau tables, unwittingly reported the relative humidity as a negative quantity. The ground also becomes intensely dry, as there are often periods of from 5 to 10 months in which there is no rainfall to counteract the surface evaporation. Concrete work, however, is carried on throughout such seasons without interruption, and most contractors take no further precautions than are taken in humid climates.

Under such conditions, the effects of "too rapid desiccation" must be extremely severe, and if engineering structures are endangered from this cause the fact would be readily apparent.

One of the severest tests of concrete is in sidewalk construction, and some utter failures have been recorded. In one instance 13 miles of newly-laid sidewalk were taken up at once; and 3 miles of sidewalk laid this year are disintegrated to such an extent that they will be removed and replaced this summer; however, many more miles have been well built, and after years of service are in perfect condition, without cracks or worn holes. Consequently, concrete sidewalks are still the most popular, and, from the municipal standpoint, the most satisfactory type in the

¹Continued from page 78, No. 1654.

²"Transactions," Am. Soc. C. E., Vol. LIV, p. 83.

arid region, which includes the Southwestern States, together with the northern half of Mexico.

It is found that certain brands of cement which are satisfactory for tunnel and heavy foundation work are positive failures when used for sidewalks. The rapid desiccation of the latter must, in part, account for this difference. On the other hand, most brands of cement do not suffer in this way. Concrete, for sidewalks and for other purposes, is usually mixed and laid, and sets in the ever-burning sunlight. After some hours, and when thoroughly set, it is covered with dirt or boards and wetted, and usually comes out in good condition.

As soon as set takes place, further desiccation can usually be prevented. In making cement pipe the speaker has kept the concrete wet for a week, but bridge piers are sometimes finished in midsummer with little or no sprinkling.

Where freshly-laid concrete is to be exposed to rapid desiccation a cement should be selected which is known to withstand such conditions. The defects of high-limed and uncured cements are probably accentuated by desiccation. A suitable cement, however, will withstand almost any conditions met in practice, and concrete work in the arid region is not limited by this obstacle.

Incidentally, it may be added that the aggregate used in Tucson, Ariz., is a basaltic lava, identical in composition and structure with that of Tlalpam, near the City of Mexico. This lava rock is also used for macadamizing the streets, and forms a well-bound surface without the aid of a roller.

J. C. MEEM, M. AM. SOC. C. E. (by letter).—Referring to the question of concrete in foundations being too wet or drying too rapidly, or the necessity for ramming, the results of some recent observations of actual conditions will be given.

In underpinning the buildings along the line of the Rapid Transit Subway in Brooklyn, it was sometimes necessary to go to a depth of 40 feet below the curb line, the lower 4 feet being sand below the level of mean high-water. The method pursued in all cases was to cut out sufficient brickwork on each side of the pier to be underpinned just above the floor level and insert needle-beams (generally 20-inch 80-pound I-beams, 18 feet long) in sufficient numbers to carry the load. These were wedged up from a cross-blocking of heavy timbers, and cross-needle-beams were set into recesses cut in the piers, a middle beam being put through a hole cut in the pier when necessary. These beams were cemented and wedged to an absolute bearing, and were then grouted in so as to form practically a component part of the pier.

An excavation, about 8 by 8 feet square, was then made under the foundation to a depth of about 4 feet, and supporting chains were inserted to carry the hanging portion of the foundation. A 6 by 6-foot pit was then box-sheeted, that is, horizontal sheeting was used and set in by the well-digger's method. Cement was used in the back of the sheeting to insure filling all spaces, and holding the upper strata of loose sand in place. As soon as water-level was reached, interlocking steel sheet-piling, about 5 feet 6 inches long, was set up inside the pit in a 5 by 5-foot square and driven down till its top was within 6 inches of the water-level; then, without pumping, the sand was cleaned out to a depth of 4½ feet and concrete was deposited through a chute until the pit was filled to about one foot above the water line. Dowels of boulders or rods were left projecting from this in order to give a bond for the upper portion of the pier. As soon as the concrete had partially set, the remainder of the pier was filled in to within about 4 inches of the foundation level. After setting, this was grouted in with semi-liquid mortar, care being taken to fill every possible void by ramming and packing the grout well under the foundation. After about five days the beams were removed, a few at a time, and the holes in the brickwork were replaced with new masonry.

The deductions, from observations covering a large number of these piers, are:

(1) Concrete does not have to be rammed if put in sufficiently wet.

(2) In foundations, it is practically impossible, within the limits of common sense, to put in concrete too wet, always providing, of course, that the water is not allowed to run away.

(3) When concrete as wet as practicable is placed in foundations there is no danger of too rapid desiccation.

The writer believes that it is established beyond controversy that concrete should always be protected from drying out too rapidly, and when it is put in place very wet there is no need

of protection, except where it is exposed to the direct rays of the sun in hot weather.

SEÑORES PABLO SOLÍS and OCTAVIO GUZMÁN¹ (by letter).—This theme belongs to the engineers of the City of Mexico and New Orleans, and, as specialists upon the subject in question, it is hoped they will place their opinions before this society. By their experience, which has been recorded in special articles, we have been informed, that in soils of this nature, foundations of masonry are inefficient, because they yield and sink; that piling has not given good results, as may be seen by the bad condition of the ancient buildings of Mexico on this type of foundation; and, also, because this soil is so indefinitely compressible that a final settlement of the piles is never obtained. It may be observed that piles sunk to the limit of "the rebound of the hammer," continue to sink when, within a short time, they are subjected to further driving from the same hammer. We have also been informed that the practice of deep foundations is not good, because it does not diminish the settlement and necessitates laborious drainage, and that, on account of the currents produced in the subsoil by such drainage, these excavations are the cause of the cracking of many of the old buildings nearby; that foundations with sand have been successful in the construction of the Teatro Nacional; and that experience shows that the best construction for Mexico is the grating form, whether a grate or platform of wood or iron is used, or a monolithic plate of "béton" or equivalent material. This process it is understood gives good results because, by means of it, the following requisites which are indispensable for a good foundation in Mexico are obtained:

(1).—The distribution of the total weight over the largest possible area so as to diminish as much as possible the intensity of the load.

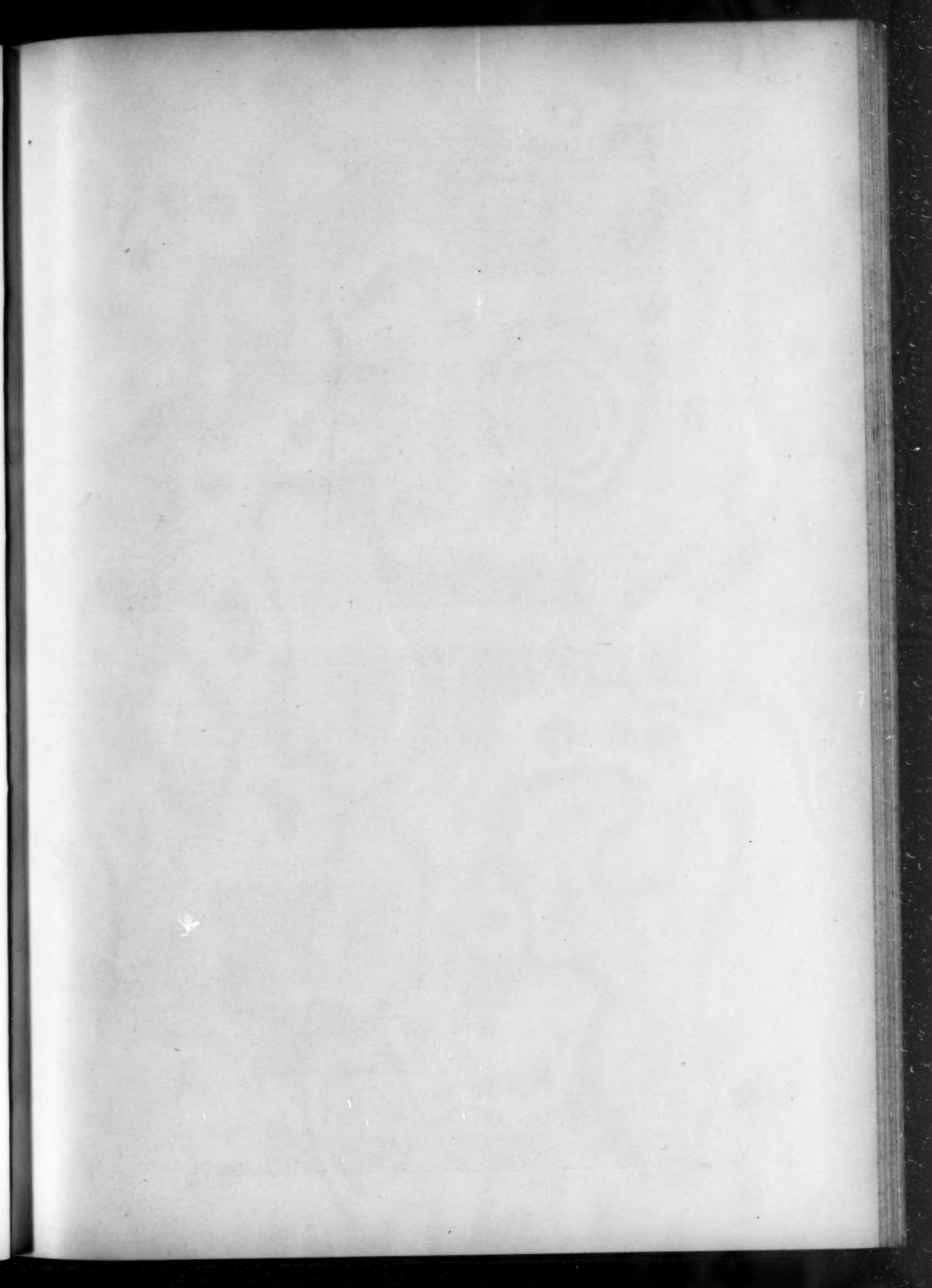
(2).—The shallowness of the foundation which avoids laborious drainage, which drainage causes internal currents resulting in damage to contiguous buildings.

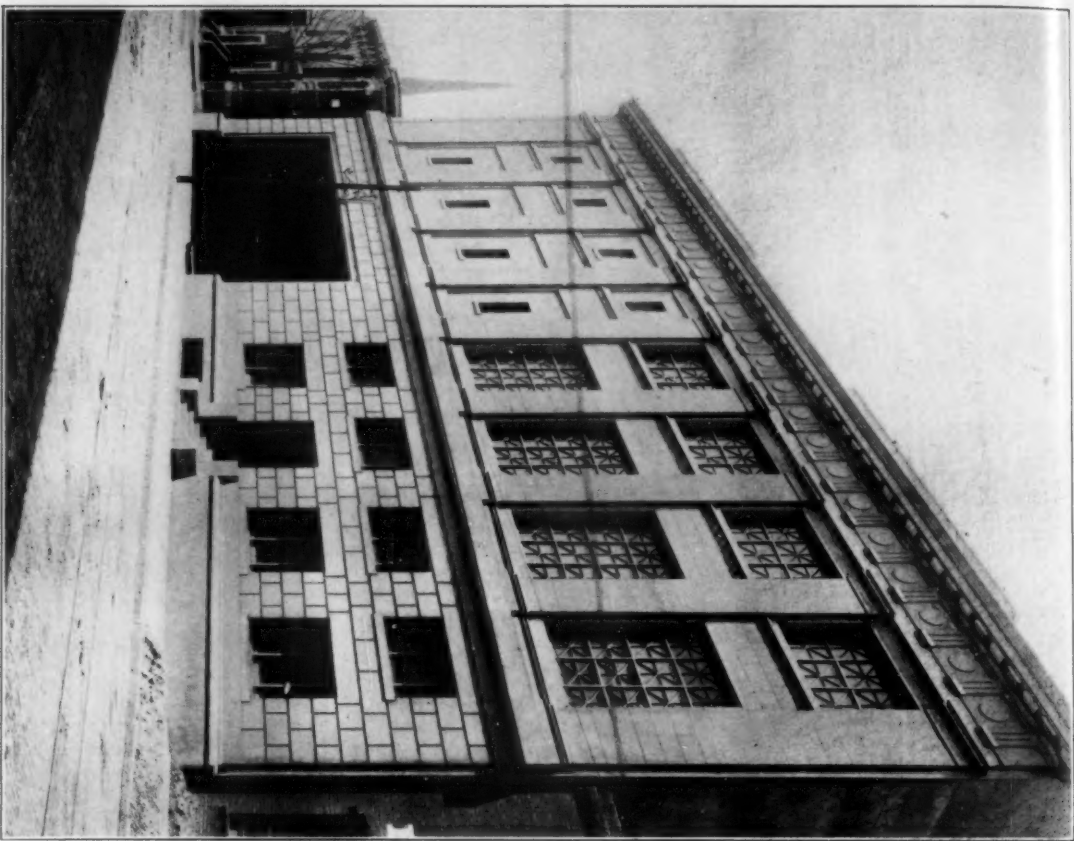
(3).—The distribution of the load, so that its intensity will be the same at all points, if the ground is homogeneous and uniformly compressible throughout; and, if not, then the distribution of the load proportionately, so that its intensity does not exceed the reaction of the ground at any point. Finally it should be noticed that the builders of this capital, upon whose authority these observations are based, fix ½ kg. per sq. cm. as a safe load limit for foundations, and as a maximum load, which should be exceeded only in very special cases, 1 kg. per sq. cm., figures that represent the reaction of these soils.

The preceding facts give the essence of the usual practice in foundation construction upon the soils of Mexico City. Said facts or figures would give of themselves an adequate answer to the first part of the question under discussion, were it not that they refer exclusively to the condition of the subsoil of this city prior to the construction of the drainage and sewerage systems. Since these improvements, however, the quality of the subsoil has changed, and, therefore, as the data have changed, the process of foundation building must change. To what extent and in what manner practice in foundation work will be modified is not known, and the writers have many doubts which may be formulated in the following questions: What changes have been wrought in the subsoil by the drainage of the city? Has the modulus of ground reaction changed? To what depth has the water-level dropped? And, if it has dropped but little, should present foundations for this capital go down to "water-saturated ground," or should we build them superficially in the desiccated strata?

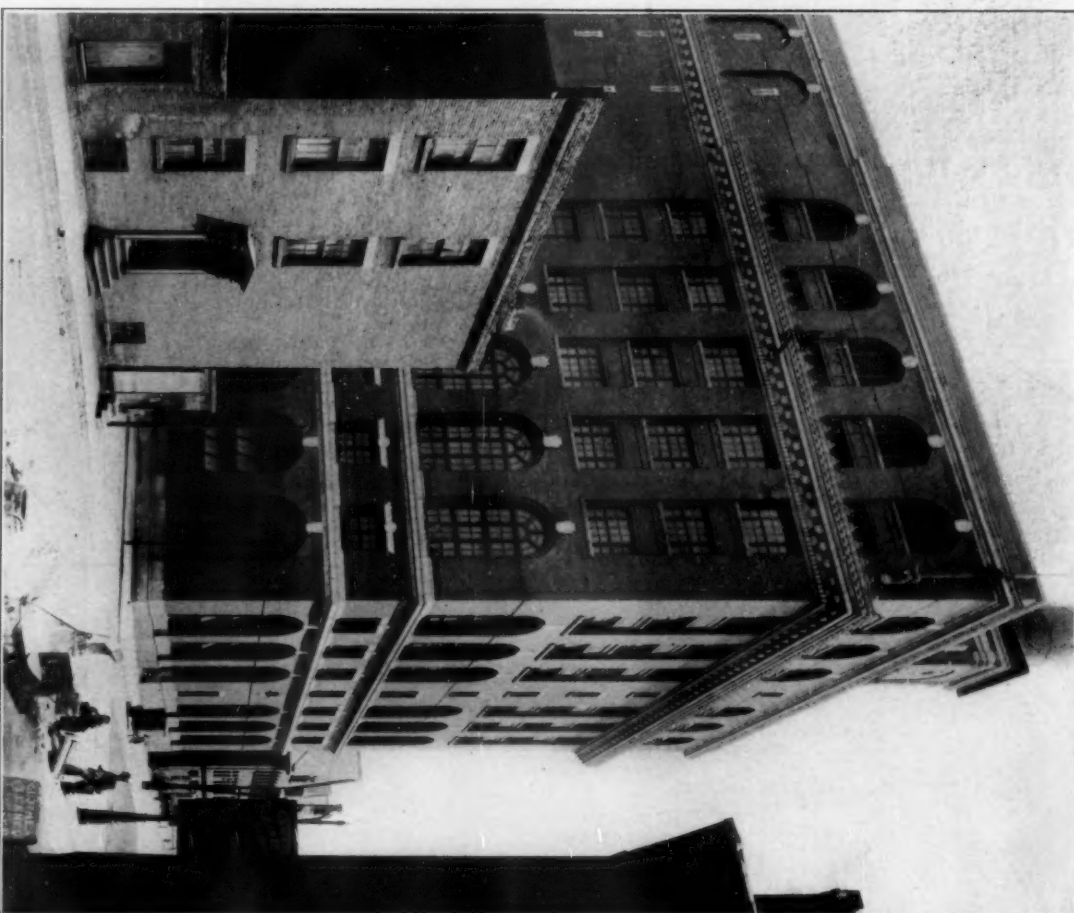
With respect to the last question, the writers believe that foundations should be built upon the surface of the diluted soil, for there the ground being semi-fluid, the water, on account of its incompressibility, acts as a powerful medium of reaction against the weight of buildings, and, to a certain extent, in accordance with the principle of Archimedes that a submerged body loses a part of its weight equal to the weight of the water displaced by it. From this point of view it may be considered that foundations upon gratings in soils as saturated with water as these in question, owe their efficacy against sinkage of the load they carry to the fact that they are, we might say, floating. The ancient buildings of this city built upon gratings are still in excellent condition. On this account, also, modern construction companies are justifi-

¹Delegates to the Convention of the American Society of Civil Engineers from the State of Puebla, Mexico. (Discussion translated from the Spanish.)





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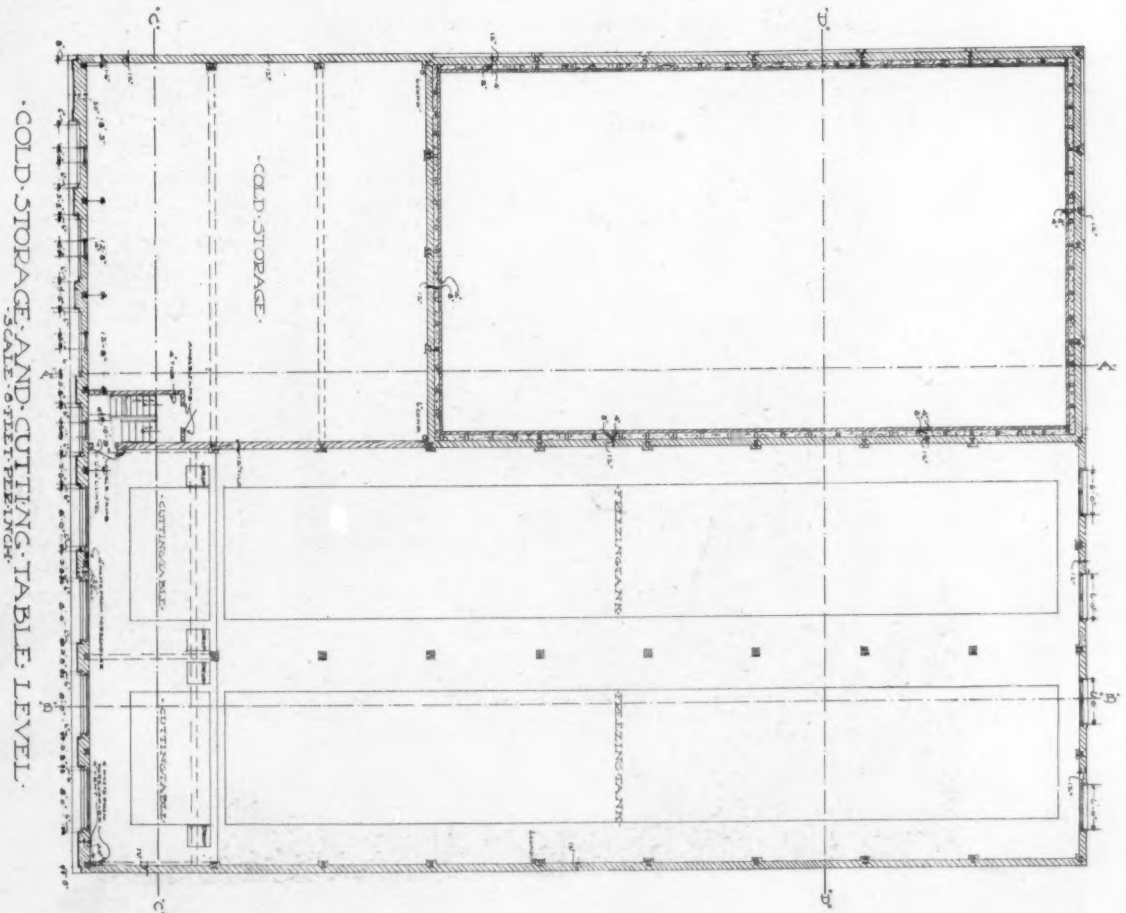
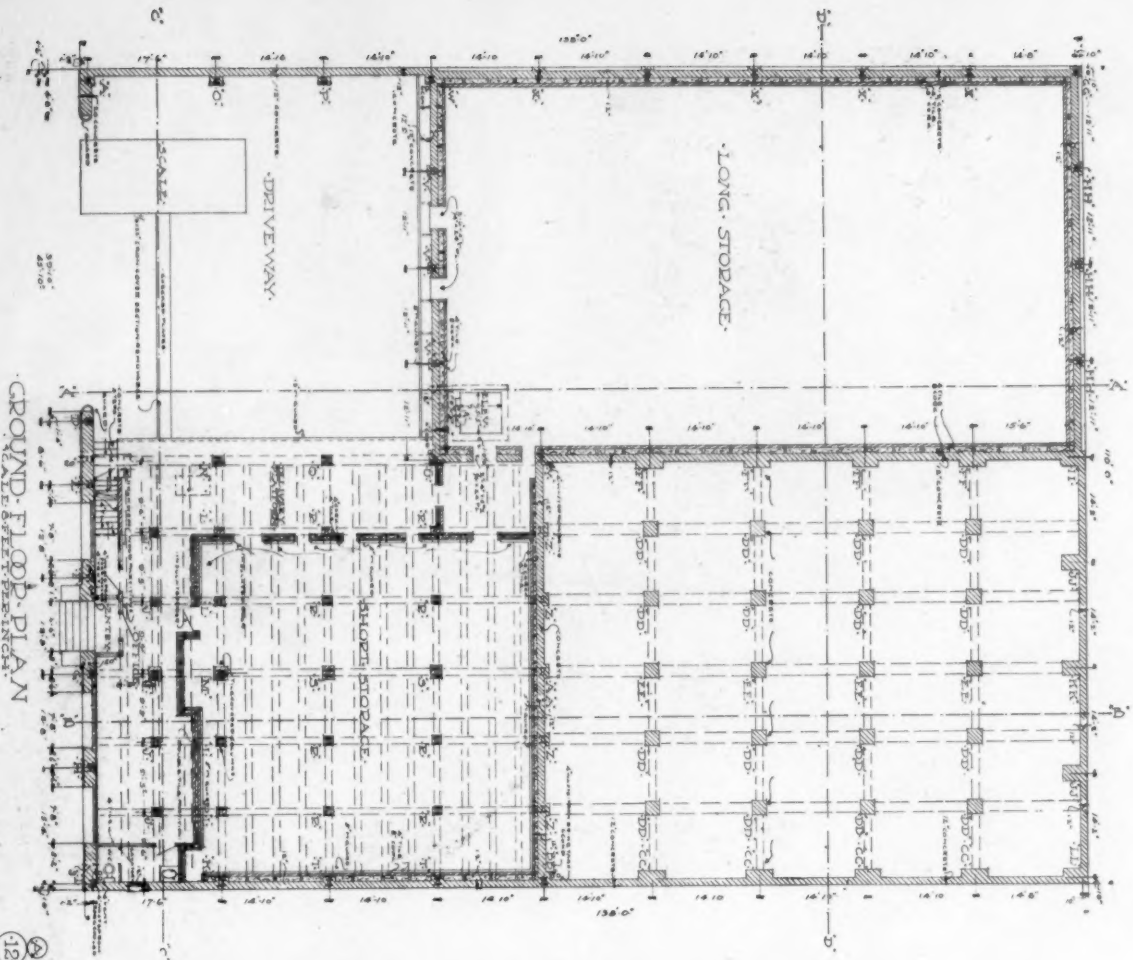
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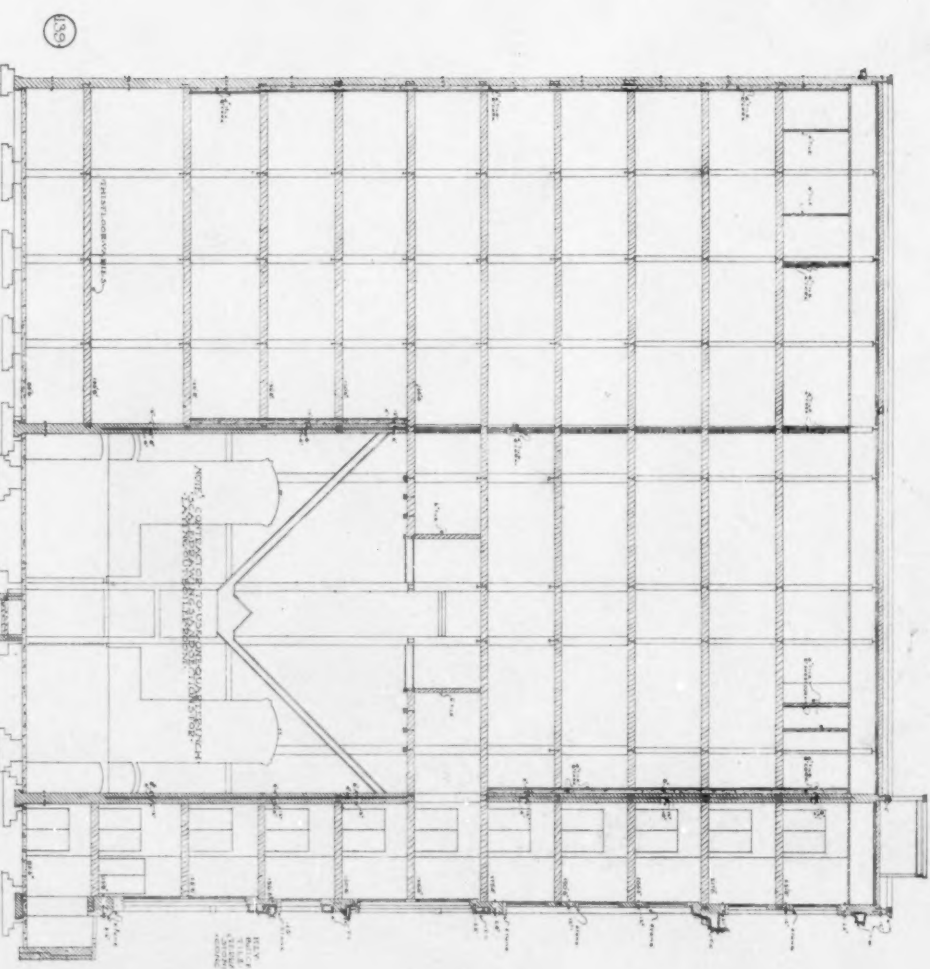
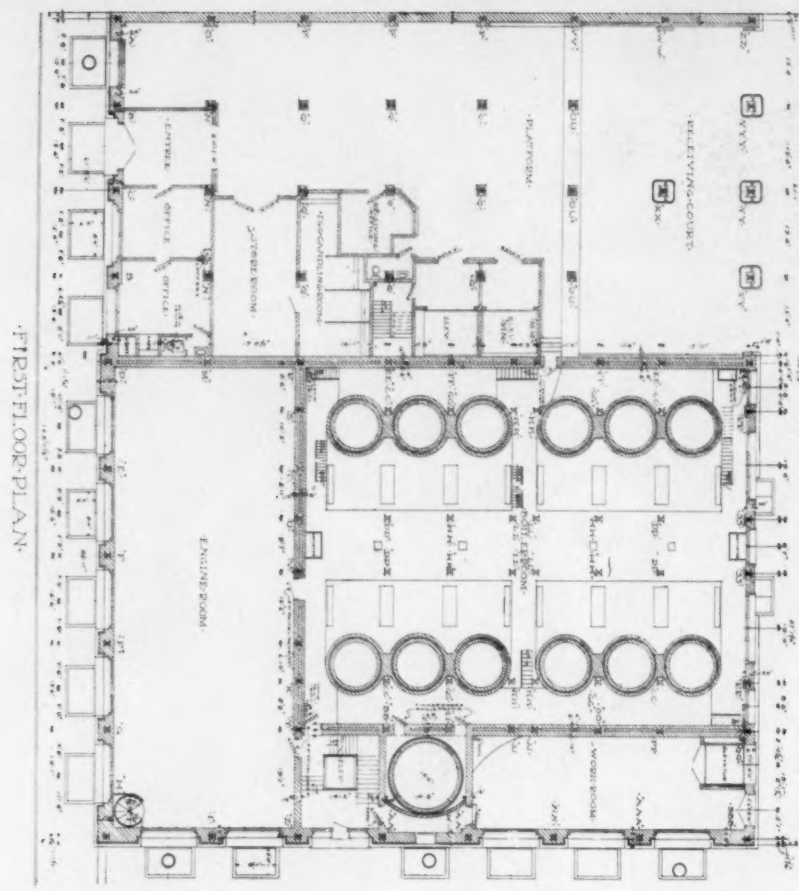
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CROSS-SECTION THROUGH COLD STORAGE PART BOILER ROOM AND WORK ROOM

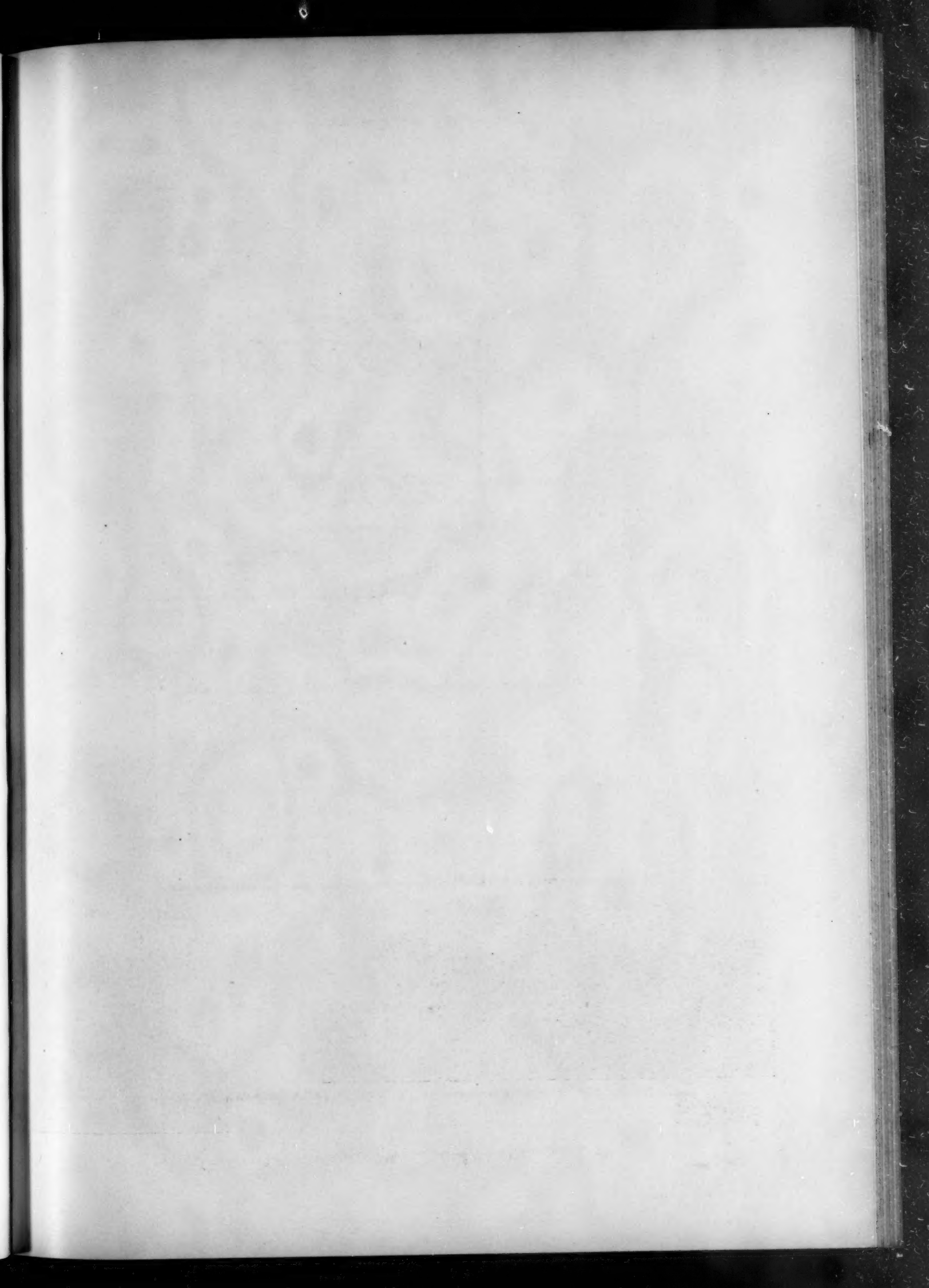
COLD STORAGE PLANT AND BULK-HOUSE FOR THE MURPHY POWER CO., DETROIT, MICH.

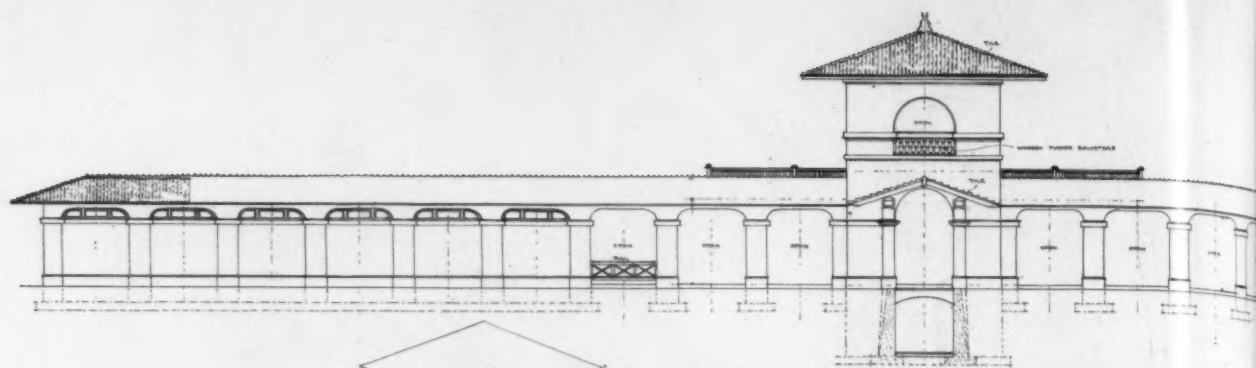
Rogers & Macfarlane, Architects.

The American Architect and Building News.
 Regular Edition.

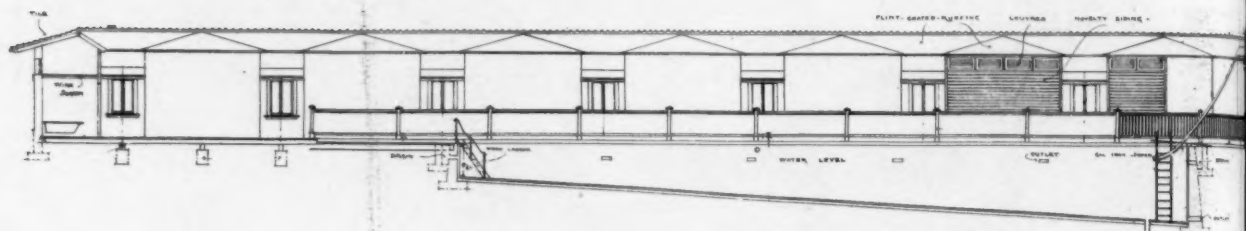
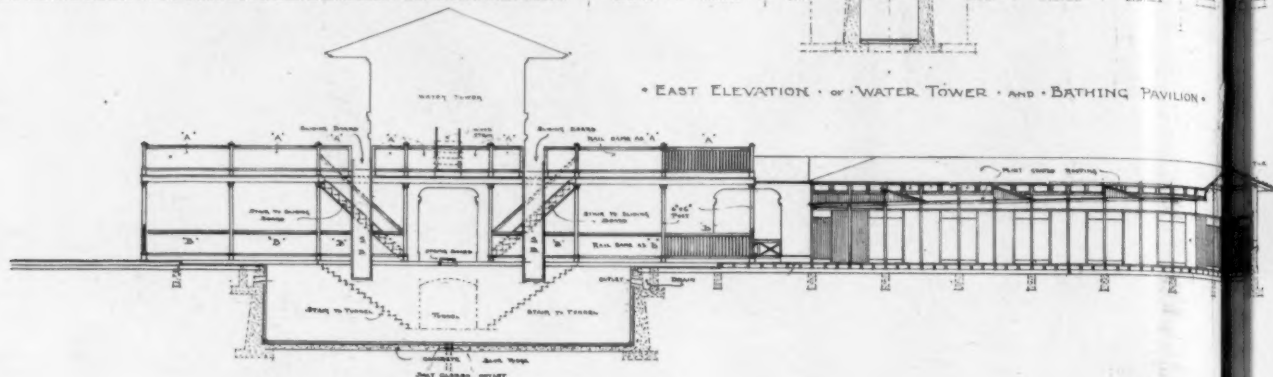
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 October 12, 1907.





• EAST ELEVATION • OF • WATER TOWER • AND • BATHING PAVILION •

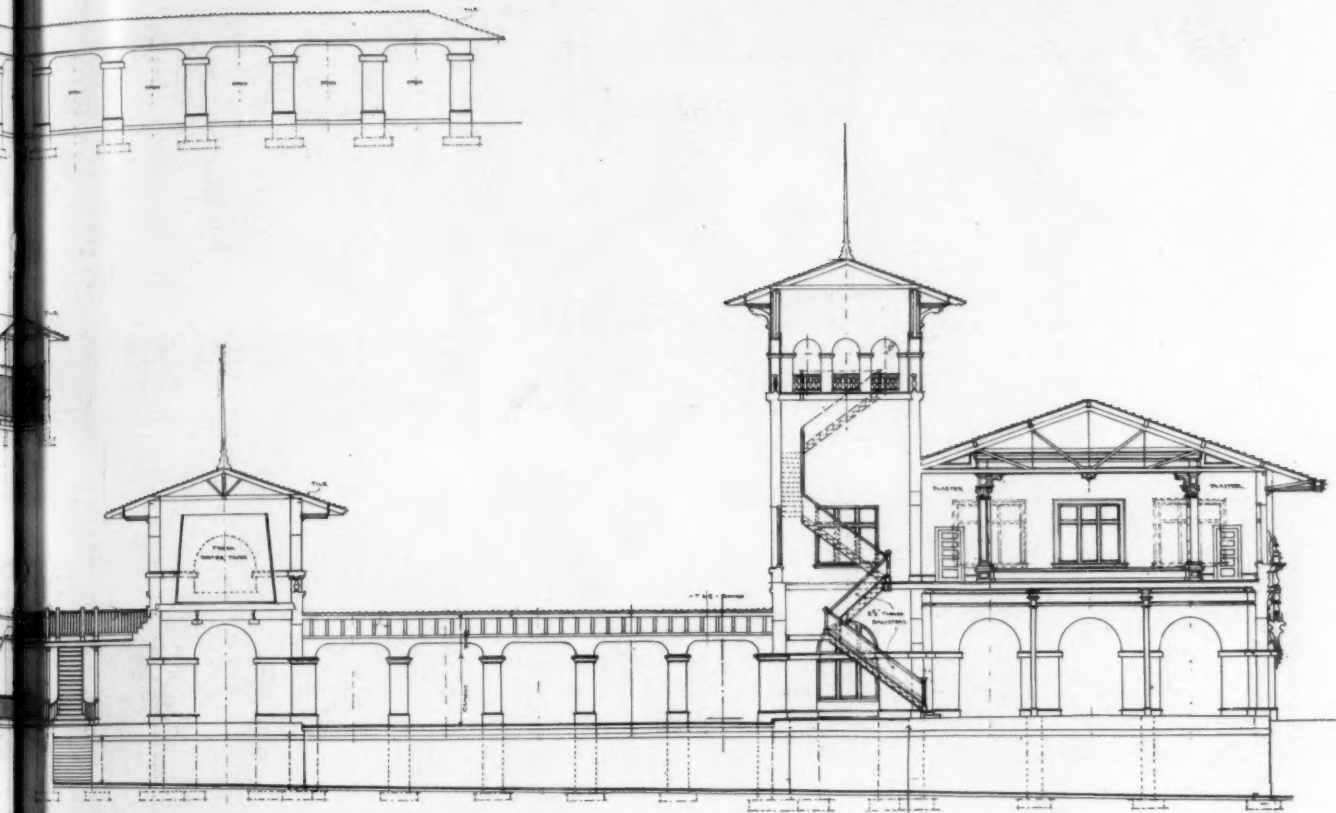


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CASINO AND BATHING PAVILION
FOR THE
BOROUGH OF DEAL, NEW JERSEY.

DAVID MACH ARCHITECT 1 MADISON AVENUE NEW YORK.



SECTION OF CASINO AND BATHING PAVILION.

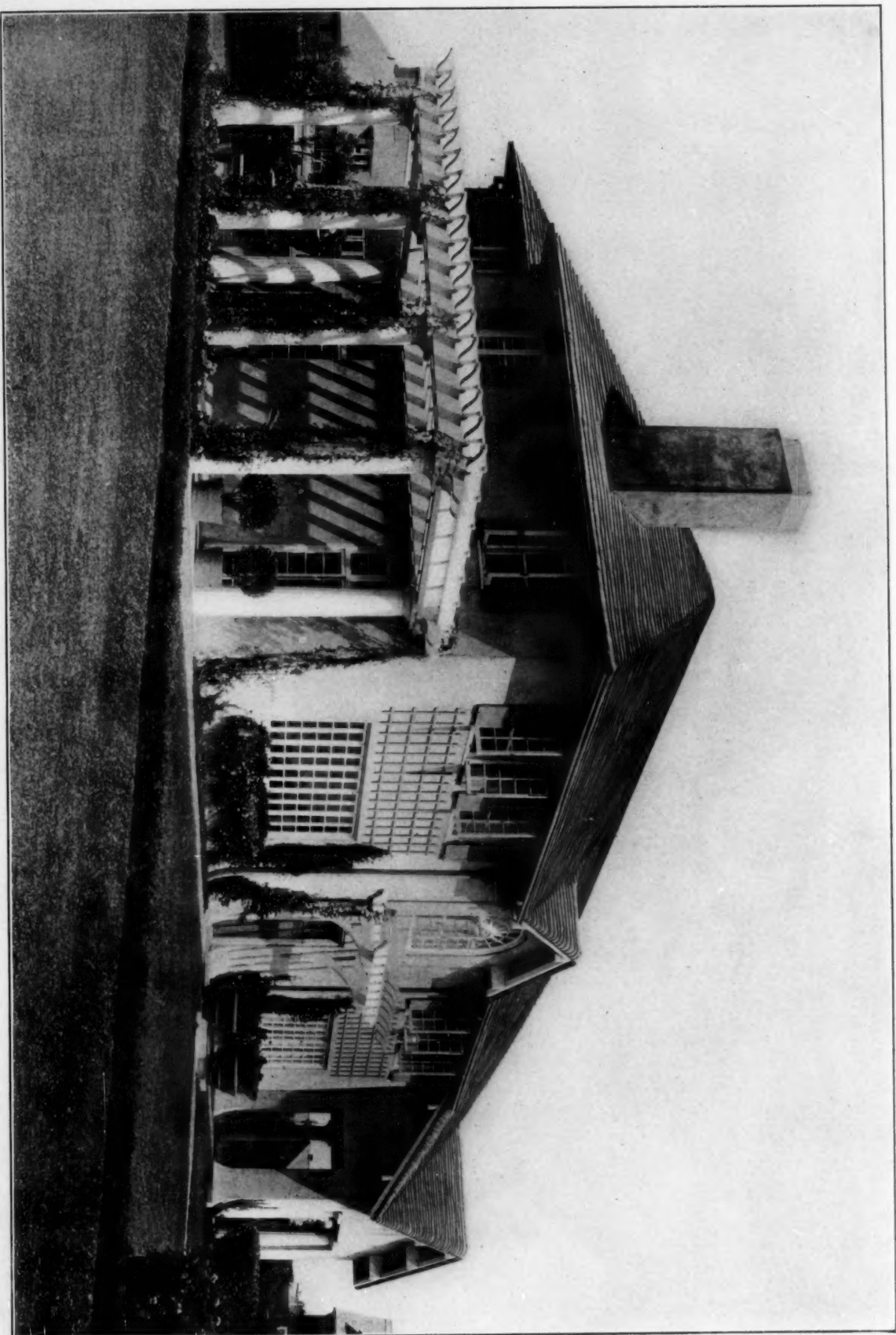


VIEW OF DEAL BEACH, N. J.

Architect.

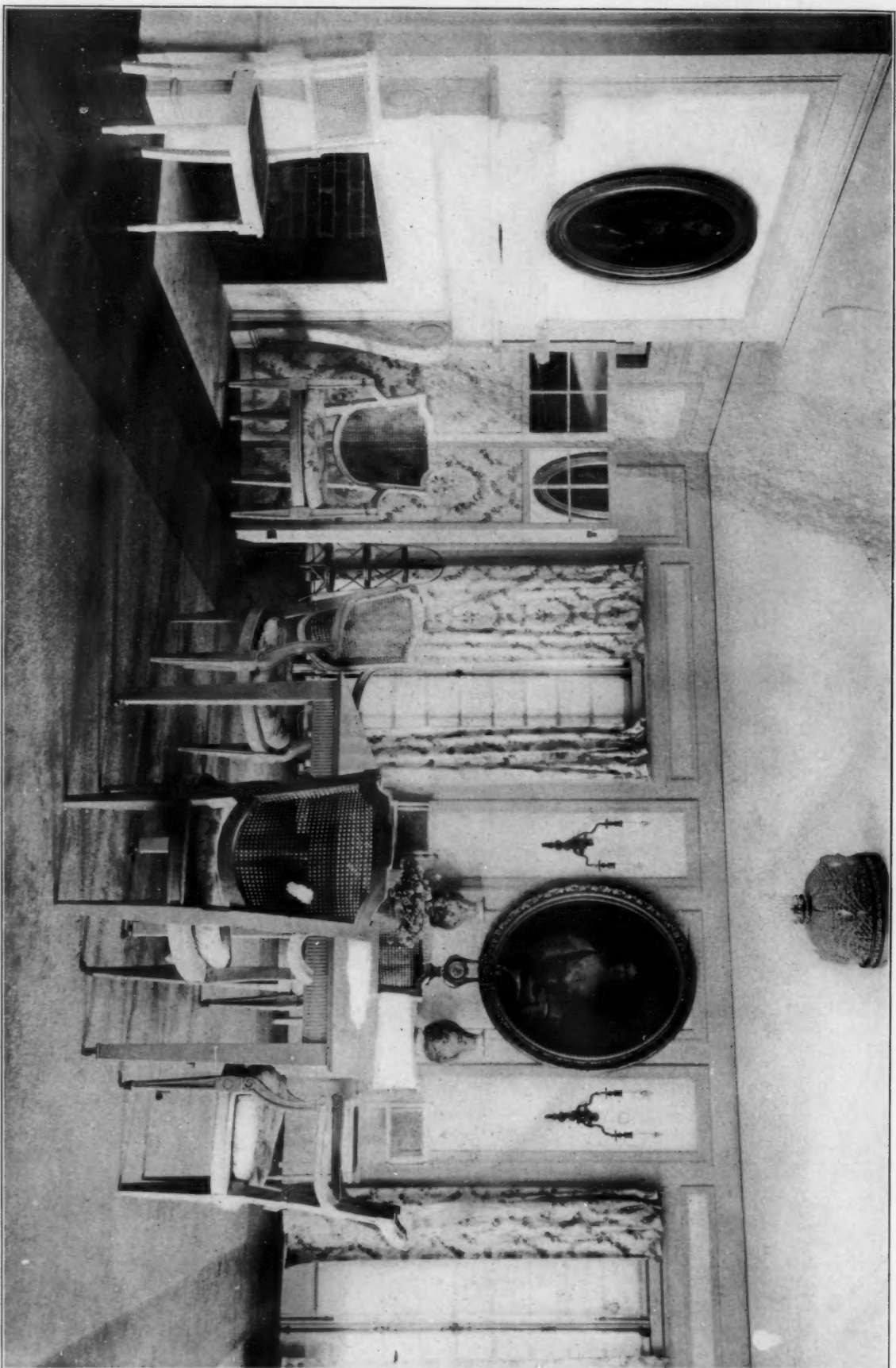
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October 12, 1907.



VIEW FROM SOUTH: HOUSE OF EDWARD T. COCKCROFT, ESQ., EAST HAMILTON, LONG ISLAND, N. Y.

Albro & Lindeberg, Architects.



DINING-ROOM: HOUSE OF EDWARD T. COCKROFT, ESQ., EAST HAMILTON, LONG ISLAND, N. Y.

Albro & Lindberg, Architects.

The American Architect and Building News.
Regular Edition.

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Volume XCII., Number 1659.
October 12, 1907.



HOUSE OF ANTHONY BRADY, ESQ., ALBANY, N. Y.

W. S. Proctor, Architect.

The American Architect and Building News.
Regular Edition.

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October 12, 1907.

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fied in constructing in the City of Mexico foundations with huge gratings of steel, iron and béton, and are also justified on account of the changes in the subsoil since the drainage in extending foundations to cover not only the base of the wall, but the whole area of the building, as has been done recently in the magnificent building for the Messrs. Boker.

In closing, the writers will refer to the last part of the topic under discussion: "Will iron or steel used in foundations, independently or in combination with other materials, last indefinitely when in direct or indirect contact with water?"

As mixed foundations of this nature are of very recent installation, it is not possible to find history concerning them that might be useful in passing judgment upon this subject. On the other hand general and numismatic archæology might contribute some data, especially the latter, as for instance in the case of Chinese iron coins, now found in museums, and which may have been for many years under water.

With respect to iron in salt water, it is known that, in the Harbor of Vigo, when the treasure was taken from some American galleons which had been sunk in Colonial times in that harbor, iron cannon were found with that treasure, the metal of which was extraordinarily altered and softened to the consistency of wax. We also have knowledge of the iron taken from the breakwater at Brest, which had been immersed for a century and was found half destroyed, the material, as attested by M. Lidy, civil engineer, containing hardly 56 per cent. of free iron, the remaining portion being in very bad condition, with the internal fibers almost destroyed, showing many eaten out spots. Both these cases, however, should be discarded, because the destructive effects were due to marine salts.

With regard to fresh water, we have no knowledge of data that would show how iron behaves after an indefinite period of immersion; the iron of hydraulic wheels, canal gates, and many other objects used in the industries, permanently immersed, apparently remains well preserved when subject to the continuous or, at least, to the frequent flow of water. In these cases deterioration due to wear by friction of water is greater than that due to oxidation, and, as the renewal of parts happens slowly, and original shapes are always retained, the illusion of the immortality of the metal is produced, which in reality is only perpetuity of form. In still waters oxidation is more rapid, but it reaches the interior of the metal very slowly, the first coating of oxidation formed becomes a protecting coat against the propagation of this deterioration, and a condition of permanent equilibrium and preservation seems to become established. Iron buried in foundations invaded by water is subject to these conditions exactly, and as the mass of foundation is strongly compressed, the lack of air renewal is complete, the temperature low and uniform, and the oxidizing forces are paralyzed. It is probable that iron in foundations, under these conditions, if it is not indefinitely preserved, at least its deterioration must take place very slowly; and as this deterioration consists in the chemical change of one body into another,

the result, under the constant powerful action of the weight of the building, can only cause, in its turn, a very gradual settlement of the foundation, until, by necessity, a final settlement is reached. This will be the result even though the mass of iron is finally changed to a mass of oxide of iron, since it is probable that, on account of the constant pressure to which it is subjected, hollows could not be left in the mass.

On the other hand, the spirit of the present epoch is not as conservative as that of the past, and does not occupy itself with the indefinite conservation of things, because we know better than those before could have known, that the exigencies of progress, in its continuous necessity for new adaptations, demand less durability in modern processes. In reality, the formidable hardness of ancient structures, on account of the great labor of pulling them down, was more of a bane than a benefit to those who came after, as well as a profit to the industry of explosives.

Besides, studying the subject from the point of view of preservation, there is nothing disquieting, the remedy for which is not within the reach of modern science. If iron should not keep well in water, recourse to a covering of cement will preserve it.

Since reinforced concrete has come into general use, it has been noticed that iron remains unaltered in cement. After years the metal shows no vestige of oxidation, and preserves the bluish tint that it has when fresh from the milling machine, and there is no reason to believe that this preservation should not be indefinite, even in the case of submerged structures. The protection of cement must by force augment with time, as masonry of cement continues taking from the air or water new powers of durability and resistance.

Can there be a doubt of the practicability of preserving iron indefinitely under any circumstances, since Nature has shown us its numerous resources in the case of the preservation, in the ruins of Pompeii, deep under a layer of ashes, fresh and intact for many centuries, not only the unstable human organism, but even the transient and fleeting expressions of the anguish of death preserved upon the faces of those there buried?

In conclusion, the writers present the following summary of their views upon this subject:

First.—There is no practical experience as to the indefinite preservation of iron in water.

Second.—By reasoning, it seems evident that iron will be preserved in the water of foundations without special preparation.

Third.—There seems no reason for worry about an indefinite preservation of this material. It need only be preserved within time limits which are governed by the growing necessities of re-adaptation by modern progress.

Fourth.—That if it were deemed advisable to preserve iron indefinitely in foundations, it is possible to do this by having recourse to science.

Viollet-le-Duc: A Revival

THE preparations are in progress in Paris for the Autumn Salon, which may now be considered as an institution like the Summer Salon, says the London *Architect*. One interesting experiment will be made in it, for it will contain a collection of drawings and sketches by Viollet-le-Duc. Will they be attractive? which is a quality most desired by people who attend exhibitions. In all lands architecture is "caviare to the general," and besides Viollet-le-Duc has been dead since 1879. The fame of many of the painters and sculptors who were his contemporaries has declined, and it would be difficult to discover anything in Viollet-le-Duc beyond his cleverness as an artist by which a new generation of the public could praise him.

There are, on the other hand, grounds for a prejudice against him. He was more versatile than was generally imagined, and his services were in demand for some of the theatrical entertainments given at the Imperial Court. He was also one of the literary and artistic "intimates" who used to gather round the Princess Mathilde, and he was noted for his irreverence towards everything connected with the churches which he was engaged in restoring. Frenchmen are not always persistent in their opinions,

but they occasionally display a desire for the virtue of consistency by abusing men who are not worse than the majority. Whether Viollet-le-Duc sufficiently atoned for his Imperialism by acting as a military engineer in the defence of Paris remains to be seen. He became an out-and-out Republican, to the amazement of those who imagined they knew him; and, incredible as it may appear, he was elected to represent the Faubourg Montmartre in the Municipal Council of Paris. It is to be hoped that after nearly thirty years all the old animosities have been forgotten and admiration will be given to the drawings and designs of Viollet-le-Duc, and that his memory will be considered as worthy of being classed amongst the great men of France, to whom Frenchmen are supposed to be willing to always render homage.

Although he was the son of an official and held official positions during the greater part of his life, it is remarkable that Viollet-le-Duc was not brought up under that official system which is held to be essential for every architect, painter and sculptor who desires to succeed. He was born in 1814, and was the son of an esteemed and scholarly official connected with the

Department of Historic Monuments. He became a pupil of Achille Leclère. He does not appear to have spent a week in the École des Beaux-Arts, and that fact may help to explain the refusal of the students to accept him as a professor in 1863. His delightful draughtsmanship must have been early displayed, and from Leclère's atelier he went to study old buildings in the South of France, Italy and elsewhere. To some extent he might therefore claim that he was his own teacher. But although he exemplified the advantages of that method, he also suggested its drawbacks. All through his life Viollet-le-Duc regarded himself as a superior person. As Fate would have it, he was the nephew of old Delecluze, who was a pupil of David's, but whose paintings were not successful, and who became the lawgiver on art in the *Journal des Débats*. His conversation was ultra-Voltairian, though he allowed he was surpassed in that respect by his nephew. Much of Viollet-le-Duc's education was derived from his uncle, especially as regards all matters relating to philosophy and religion. The nephew was not to be restrained, and went beyond the old revolutionist's doctrines. In course of time the comic spectacle was presented of Delecluze as a matter of duty publishing two articles against the dangerous theories of architecture which his nephew announced. Yet he could not forbear impressing on people that he had something to do with the new heresy and saying: "C'est pourtant là un œuf que j'ai couvé."

In 1840 Viollet-le-Duc was back again in Paris from his travels, and owing no doubt to the influence of his father, who was one of the first men in France to promote the study of early French writers and whose catalogue of his own library is precious to bibliophiles, he was appointed inspector of works under Lassus and Duban at La Sainte-Chapelle—a building with which he was connected during the remainder of his career. The position he obtained was usually reserved for students who had returned from residence in Rome. But favor can make exceptions in Paris as in other places. Many other restorations under him followed, and Viollet-le-Duc in 1853 was considered to be so well acquainted with Mediæval architecture and restoration that he was appointed one of the three inspectors-general of churches in France. He was also entrusted with the restoration of the cité of Carcassonne and château of Pierrefonds.

If Viollet-le-Duc's drawings were confined to those required for the official restorations they could hardly be expected to be adequate to constitute a section of a public exhibition. But in 1853 he commenced the publication of his great "*Dictionnaire de l'Architecture Française*," which took several years to complete, and in the next year the "*Dictionnaire du Mobilier Française*" and "*L'Architecture Militaire du Moyen Age*." His perspective sketches are marvelous. While they were evidently intended to be diagrams in a technical book and there is no sacrifice of lines to picturesqueness, they have a finesse which was novel in the art of illustration. The lines might have been drawn with a needle, yet they are firm and precise, and the small figures introduced recall stained-glass windows. How a man could write such large works and make so many drawings for them with his own hand, besides carrying out his onerous duties, must surprise ordinary men, and is evidence not only of wonderful power which had been rigidly disciplined, but of an orderliness in the execution of work which might rival machinery. The pencil, we are told, can speak the tongue of every land, and the countless woodcuts in Viollet-le-Duc's volumes can be appreciated more or less by those who are without much architectural knowledge. But we fear if the original drawings are exhibited in the Grand Palais they will be found to be too delicate to satisfy a crowd.

In 1863 he was appointed Professor of the History of Art and Esthetics in the École des Beaux-Arts. It required courage to select him. A man who drew so definitely could not fail to possess decided views, and it was easy to anticipate that he would be in favor of a return to Mediæval ways. He belonged to the Romantic School, who considered independence to be essential for an artist, and architecture of the Gothic type offered far greater scope for liberty than was to be found in an adherence to the Classic orders. The existence of the Académie des Beaux-Arts was in itself a fetter on originality, and we may therefore be sure that the potentates who belonged to it did not altogether disapprove of the rebellion of the students. About Viollet-le-Duc's excellence as a draughtsman, although his work was always on a small scale and mainly architectural, there could be no doubt. It was as an expert he condemned the academic system, which made drawings from lithographs or other prints compulsory. He made no secret of his opposition to the whole established process, which appeared to be intended for the creation of embryo Academicians.

He had decided opinions about successful art. He looked on it as the slave of fashion, and considered a term of about twenty years was the duration of a reputation. It is to be hoped that law will not apply to his own works. Architecture he considered too should be an expression of the age in which it was produced. He denied that it was possible in the nineteenth century for people to express themselves either "in the style of the Greeks or of the Frenchmen of the Middle Ages. With such a belief he could not be happy in the production of his own designs. William Burges publicly declared Viollet-le-Duc was no architect—that he was simply an archæologist, and it remains to be seen whether any of his original designs will find favor with Parisians. They have to suffer from one evil. It was known he was not a believer, and he may therefore be looked upon as the representative of a state of things which was brought forward as one of the reasons for the separation of the State from the Church. Some of the views may also excite pity. For if churches and cathedrals are to be converted into municipal institutions for secular purposes or left as mere relics of antiquity, where was the use of so much labor and expense in restoring them?

It is possible that the drawings made by Viollet-le-Duc as an amateur military engineer during the siege of Paris will arouse greater interest than his ecclesiastical drawings. It would appear as if a new era was opened to him with the Republic. He entered with earnestness into plans for the improvement of Paris. And as at one time he wished to have every niche with a statue in it, or, as he said, a paraquet for each cage, so he was eager to multiply the statues of Paris. It was at his suggestion that the Exhibition of 1878 was divided between the Trocadéro and the Champ de Mars. The latter is now again about to be cleared, and the halls of the Trocadéro palace are desolate. His sudden death at his country residence near Lausanne put an end to his amazing activity. Modern Frenchmen should recognize the similarity between Viollet-le-Duc and themselves. In him the laws of heredity were exemplified. His father preferred the poetry which appeared in France prior to the sixteenth century to all later works. The son, being more of a man of science, preferred the ancient buildings. On his mother's side he inherited the irreligious spirit which preceded the first Revolution. He could not fail to imbibe from the men around him the doctrine that an artist should follow art for the sake of art, and should be glad to display his power in a mosque or in a cathedral. These diverse influences will explain the peculiarity not only of his work but of his life.

The Public Statue¹

OF course everybody likes a hero, and it is nice and elevating to see him emerge from the dead level of his fellow-men until he becomes Great, but even one's commendable and unselfish satisfaction is likely to be damped when one realizes the inevitable result. Either before or after he is dead, some busy-body of a philanthropist, or some time-serving County Council, will have him done in stone or bronze, and

he will be erected in a special place where he will never again be seen except by infants in "prams" and their attendant nurses, or placed where he is dreadfully in the way. It is not that our Northern climate does not encourage heroes—far from it—but it has a very awful effect on their statues. The coal in London, for example, has ever been antagonistic to stone. Bronze, except that the hero usually turns pea-green, is more likely to survive the playful attacks of the weather. But, for instance, take a stone hero in whom the County Council shows but a languid

¹Extracts from an article by Mrs. Lane in the "Fortnightly Review" for September.

interest, and it is painful to observe the havoc which our variegated weather, combined with coal-dust, can play with the most heroic features. The Misguided Fellow Citizen presents the marble effigy of the Great to his fellow townspeople, and he is permanently immortalized on the pedestal as "presented by our public-spirited townsman, M. F. C., Esq." Probably he and the man who scrubs it once a year are the only two human beings who ever look at the great man, and it is more than sure that M. F. C., Esq., never looks higher than the pedestal. The ordinary run of statues, unless they are royal, have only one really pleasant and satisfactory day in their existence, and that is the day they are unveiled. If stone, on that day they are spotlessly clean; if bronze, they are nice and shiny. After that they are never clean or shiny again. It has to be the statue of a very exalted personage for the soot to be scraped off and to have its face washed once a year. The average hero has to be satisfied with being unveiled; after that no one takes any further interest in him. There is no attire more unbecoming to a statue than the dress of an ordinary citizen. A modern statue, with the exception of the face, is only a fashion-plate in bronze and woe be to the sculptor if he leaves off a button. Happy is the statue that can hide its faulty anatomy in the mantle of a Knight of the Garter. But, unfortunately, this is a privilege granted to but few. On the other hand, it is even worse when a harassed sculptor, yearning to free himself from the tyranny of clothes, flies off at a tangent and puts nothing, so to speak, but a sheet around his statue (which in life was, probably, a modest man carefully buttoned up), and so leaves him to the perplexed gaze of his fellow-citizens. One doesn't mind the old gods being lightly clad in a laurel-wreath or a thunder-bolt; one has been brought up to think of them that way. But when one sees an elderly, if heroic, gentleman in a classic arm-chair, with nothing on but a bathing towel, in the very street where, probably, he used to saunter up and down in uniform and pig-tail, or knee-breeches and cocked-hat, one feels embarrassed and apologetic, as if one were intruding. . . . Our Northern climate, and its attendant evils, are death on statues in the open. Who will not agree with me who has ever wandered through London and happened on forgotten statues in forlorn vistas. Preferably these live in mouldy squares where sooty years have peacefully obliterated their features, and four-wheelers are usually anchored at their base. Sometimes, when lost in the city, one stumbles across a forgotten philanthropist in bronze who, still true to his principles, furnishes a temporary escape from motor-buses and other death-dealing vehicles while he sits there splashed with rich London mud, and more than ever a philanthropist. . . .

The only statues that are really well off in London are those gallant gentlemen in Trafalgar Square surrounding Nelson on his mighty column guarded by his gigantic lions. But even these are less impressive as statues than as part of a magnificent architectural whole. Next to them the eminent men in Parliament Square are in luck, for not only are they in bronze, and shut in from the traffic, but three of them are fortunate enough to have on mantles. But, really, one's advice to a hero is—should his destiny be a statue—if you don't want to look ridiculous and be forgotten, get them to put you on top of a column. That is the only thing that will save you.

COMMUNICATION

THE "CONSULTING ARCHITECT" AND THE "GHOST."

TO THE EDITORS OF THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT:

Dear Sirs:—Everything that the *American Architect* says is, of course, interesting, but, being one of the comparatively few "consulting architects" in this country, I was naturally more than usually interested in the extracts you gave, in your issue of September 28, from what an English journal had to say about American "consulting architects" being nothing more nor less than what the English call "ghosts." That our English cousins call us "ghosts" or even assert that we are but "employment agents little different from a domestic servants' registry office" is really of but slight importance to us. But, the article receiving such wide publicity through your intermediary in this country, there is some possibility of our own practising architects being impressed by those statements so that a grave injustice would be done us.

In my own practice—and I doubt if it differs much from that of any other consulting architect in the country—it is not merely a case, as our English friends seem to believe, of my turning the work entrusted to me over to various specialists as would an employment agent, "farming out the work," as it were, but of my actually and personally doing the designing, the artistic part of that commission and then having all the other branches, the structural work, plumbing, etc., done by specialists, true, but all conforming to the general scheme laid down, working harmoniously together and to the one end of supplying a perfect, well-balanced entity. A practising architect whose business would hardly justify him in maintaining a staff of high-priced specialists in every line, can thus secure, through the employment of one institution or "consulting architect" the temporary services of many specialists, all working conjointly and under the one guiding hand, for the best interests of his client and with the least trouble and expense to himself.

The English journal referred to seems to believe that there is something unethical about this and that "architecture requires an artist, and the responsibility for the architectural treatment should be acknowledged publicly." One would infer from that and the context that the moment a practising architect did not do *everything* about his plans himself he became unethical. If he employs a specialist in detail work, must he proclaim that fact to the world? Or, if he has his specifications for plumbing revised by a sanitary engineer, must he lose caste if he doesn't so state it upon a mural tablet in the building? And if he can employ one class of service where are you going to draw the line? Why can he not, if he feels at all dubious about it himself, employ someone to do the artistic part of the programme? As a matter of fact, is it not commendable of an architect if, after being selected by friends or business associates to carry on a building, he realizes that he is personally a bit shaky in the artistic line or has not had any great amount of experience of the special phase or character of the construction desired, he consults and in fact turns over the technical part of the programme to an institution he knows can do the whole thing better than he can himself? Is he not thus doing the very best he can for his client and thereby really performing the first and most important function of his profession?

The public certainly doesn't suffer by this vicarious performance, and I fail to see wherein the profession can be harmed. I can point out lots of worse sins committed by our practising brethren than the employment of a "consulting architect." Really, it is only the latter, the "ghost," who can possibly have any complaint to make, and that would be that other men are building up a reputation, a great name, largely through the skill of the aforesaid "ghost," though not at the latter's expense in any sense of the term.

Very truly yours,

F. W. FITZPATRICK, Consulting Architect.

ILLUSTRATIONS

HOUSE OF ANTHONY N. BRADY, ESQ., ALBANY, N. Y. MR. W. S. PROCTOR, ARCHITECT, PITTSBURGH, PA.

COLD-STORAGE PLANT AND POWER-HOUSE FOR THE MURPHY POWER CO., DETROIT, MICH. MESSRS. ROGERS & MACFARLANE, ARCHITECTS, DETROIT, MICH.: THREE PLATES.

CASINO AND BATHING-PAVILION FOR THE BOROUGH OF DEAL, N. J. MR. DAVID M. ACH, ARCHITECT, NEW YORK, N. Y.

The main building is of concrete with reinforced concrete floors; the sand and gravel used were taken from the beach near the site, the use of the beach sand causing, in this case, no efflorescence.

On the ground floor are the casino, music-hall and a general assembly-room. The second floor contains a theater and ball-room.

This building is connected with the swimming-pool by a cloistered passage, the floor of which is the roof of a tunnel which connects the pool and bath-houses with the ocean beach and makes it possible to pass to and from the dressing-rooms without passing through the casino or the public streets.

The swimming-pool is 125x50 feet with a depth of from 10 to 2 feet, which depth may be increased to from 12 to 4 feet by means of sluice-gates. The concrete sides and bottom are lined inside with blue enameled brick.

The pool is emptied by gravity and filled by two centrifugal pumps of 25-horsepower each, which can be operated either singly or in tandem. The inlet pipe is connected with the ocean and also with a filter box at the beach, thus making it possible to fill the pool with either natural or filtered sea-water at will. Water can be pumped at all stages of the tide.

HOUSE OF EDWARD T. COCKCROFT, EAST HAMPTON, L. I., N. Y.
MESSRS. ALBRO & LINDBERG, ARCHITECTS, NEW YORK, N. Y.: TWO PLATES.

The architects have attained a happy originality in the designing of this country home.

It is distinctly a summer residence, facing the East Hampton sand dunes and built on a quiet lane within sight and sound of the breakers.

Cool by nature of its material; made restful in color by the blue water-green of its shutters and lattice, and the warm texture of the stucco on concrete walls; the careful and beautiful detail of the columns and pergola, and particularly the soft, thatch-like texture of the roof, all these things tend to give a distinct character that seems particularly suitable to a seashore home.

The plan of the house is simple in the extreme. Entering a large living-room, 24 feet by 40 feet, the dining-room opening off and raised a few steps, throws practically the whole first floor together.

With the exception of a quiet room opening towards the west, and acting as a landing for the stairs, the first floor of the house comprises but these two fine rooms, excepting of course the servants' wing. The main part of the second floor contains six bedrooms and four baths, while the service wing provides accommodations for four servants.

HOUSE OF J. W. ELLIOTT, ESQ., EDGEWORTH, PA.

In our issue of September 21, 1907, we published some views of a "house at Sewickley, Pa.," the ownership and authorship of which were then unknown to us. Messrs. Rutan & Russell, archi-

was afterward owned by Mr. Morrison Foster, brother of Stephen C. Foster, the composer, from whom Mr. Elliott purchased the property.

The entrance front of the house is within a very few feet of the street, the opposite front facing out on very spacious grounds; these grounds being secluded from the street by a brick wall along the street line and bordered by shrubbery on either side. The living-rooms of the house open out onto these grounds, from which the desirable view is had.

In treating the necessarily large addition to the original house the colonial feeling was sought to be retained as far as possible, the large two-story porch on the garden front being new.

Additional Illustrations in the International Edition.

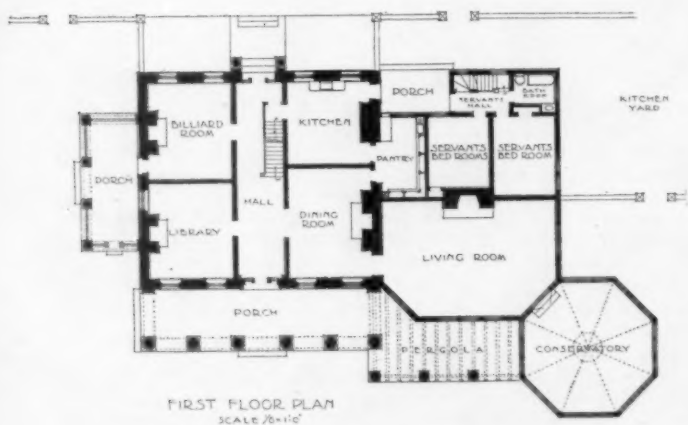
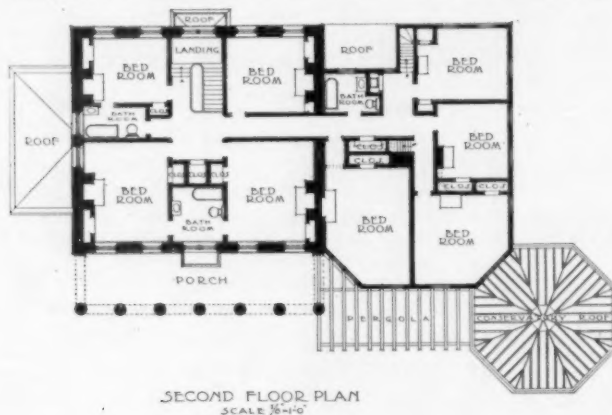
VIEW FROM EAST: HOUSE OF EDWARD T. COCKCROFT, ESQ., EAST HAMPTON, LONG ISLAND, N. Y.

ENTRANCE FEATURE OF THE SAME HOUSE.

NOTES AND CLIPPINGS

THE CHAPEL OF THE PYX AS A CAMPO SANTO.—A notable suggestion has been made by the Dean of Westminster to adapt the Chapel of the Pyx for a burial-place, or Campo Santo. This could easily be done by breaking down the partitions which separate it from the eastern cloister, thus opening to view almost the only remaining portion of the original Norman abbey, built by Edward the Confessor, without vandalism—for the partitions are of no historical or architectural interest—and providing much-needed space for burial purposes. Originally a chapel, the Pyx chamber became the home of England's regalia from the reign of Edward I. until the time of the Commonwealth, and has since, until quite recently, housed the Pyx, or box containing the standard pieces of coinage. With the removal of this box to the Mint, the chamber has ceased to have a use, and the Dean's suggestion is therefore most opportune.—*Building News*.

THE ROYAL SARDINIAN CHAPEL, LONDON.—The curious little Roman Catholic chapel in Duke-street, which was established by the Sardinian Ambassador in 1648, and still goes by the name of the Royal Sardinian Chapel, is shortly to be destroyed. Everything about it speaks of the penal times. From the street the character of the plain brick building, with its round-headed windows, could hardly be guessed, and it was not until recent years that an announcement was put up on its exterior. In the time of the penal laws against Roman Catholics it was exempt as an Ambassador's private chapel, and to it came secretly members of the faith from all over London. The Gordon rioters visited it in 1778, and sacked the church and the Ambassador's house, to which the belongings of many of the threatened people had been removed for safety. The organ and the altarpiece, said to have been painted by Spagnoletti, were burnt, and the building was so much injured that it had to be largely rebuilt. As it stands to-day, the building has one of the most curious and interesting interiors among London churches. The little double-decked gallery is one of its quaintest features. On the Gospel side of the altar, the lower gallery—formerly styled the "Quality Gallery"—has a semicircular pew, where the Ambassador sat to hear mass. In the sanctuary still hang the two old wooden lamps made to resemble the silver one carried off by the Gordon mob. Another relic of that time is the strong iron chamber hidden behind the altar, in which the Sacrament is kept, the priest opening a little door in it over the altar by a secret spring. Very little of the old glories of its Sardinian days remain, except some beautiful vestments bearing the Sardinian arms. In 1902 some relics were discovered under the altar-stone, with a document which indicated that the stone had come from the old Abbey of Glastonbury. Up till 1857 the connection between the chapel and the kingdom of Sardinia was maintained; but when the King of Sardinia was excommunicated by the Pope, the prayer which had always been said for him was discontinued, and that for Queen Victoria was substituted. The subsidy from Sardinia was transferred, in consequence, to the Italian Church, at Hatton-garden. Victor Emanuel, however, had worshipped here in 1885, and was received at the entrance by Cardinal Wiseman. The late Pope, then Mgr. Pecci, during the time he was Nuncio at Brussels, visited this chapel and said mass.—*Building News*.



itects, have been kind enough to send us the subjoined information about this interesting building, together with the floor plans.

The main square portion of this house indicated by the heavy walls of the plan was a stone house of the colonial type built over fifty years ago, and first used as a young ladies' seminary; it

CURRENT NEWS SECTION

SOCIETIES

SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS.

Brooklyn, N. Y., October 8, 1907.

The following letter has been addressed by the Society of Architects, through their Secretary, to Mayor McClellan:

WE write you relative to proposed changes in the City Charter, embodying, as announced in the newspapers, a scheme to combine the Tenement House and Public Charities departments under a single head; the Building Bureau to be similarly combined under another head with the Departments of Bridges and Docks and Ferries.

One of the main objects for which our Society has been organized is to advocate needed reforms and improvements in the administration of the various municipal departments with which, in the course of professional practice, we as architects are called upon to deal; we feel justified therefore in bespeaking your careful consideration of any proposal we may make having that end in view.

In the first place we are strongly of opinion that, whatever advantages may otherwise be claimed for it, such a scheme as that proposed would, if carried into effect, tend to aggravate rather than to lighten the grievances under which we as practising architects now labor.

One of the main objections to the present system is that before commencing the erection of or alteration to a tenement house the architect or owner of the building is required to obtain two successive permits, the first from the Tenement House Department and the second from the Building Bureau.

This mode of procedure involves an amount of duplicated labor and loss of time which are in themselves a hardship to the profession and an injustice to all parties concerned. Under present conditions the time consumed in obtaining permits for a building of the class referred to varies from one to two months, a week or ten days being the time usually required for the issuance of an ordinary building permit. The machinery of the Tenement House Bureau is, we claim, cumbersome and unworkable, but the whole trouble and difficulty would in our judgment be obviated if the present bicephalous arrangement were abolished and a single department under one competent head established in its place.

For the past eighteen months our Society has been seeking by every available means to obtain a remedy for the evils complained of. Considerable progress has already been made in this direction, but we feel that your own cooperation would be invaluable for the attainment of our object. At the same time we wish it to be understood that we do not view this matter from a merely personal or professional standpoint. It is above all else a question of public convenience and economy, and it is as such that we approach you on the subject.

We have been assured by Borough President Coler that a saving of not less than twenty per cent. in the cost of administration would be effected by combining the Tenement House with the Building Department, that is speaking for the Borough of Brooklyn alone. As this would doubtless include the reinforcement of the present staff necessary to meet the increased volume of business passing through the Building Department (an increase likely to continue unless checked by such schemes as

that of including the whole Borough of Brooklyn in the fire-limits) the need of which is the cause assigned by Mr. Coler for the delay in transaction of business through that bureau, we respectfully urge that the Charter be amended so as to combine the Building and Tenement House Departments in each of the Boroughs of the Greater New York.

Yours respectfully,
SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS, INC.,
C. Whitley Mullin, Secretary.

IOWA CHAPTER, A. I. A.

The Iowa Chapter of the American Institute of Architects held its annual convention at the Grand Hotel, Council Bluffs, Ia., commencing September 17 and continuing until Thursday night.

Mr. George E. Hallett read a paper on "Concrete Piles," after which the delegates were given an automobile ride about Council Bluffs, Omaha, and vicinity. The following morning papers were presented by W. W. Beach and E. P. Schoentgen, the latter on "The Architect as Missionary."

Those in attendance were: W. W. Beach, of Beach & Steel, Sioux City; Secretary E. H. Taylor, of Josselyn & Taylor, Cedar Rapids; Seth J. Temple, of Burrows, Temple & McLane, Davenport; George E. Hallett, of Hallett & Ransom, Des Moines; F. E. Wetherall, of Des Moines; Henry Fisher, of Sioux City; President Fred Heer, Jr., of Dubuque, and both members of the firm of Cox and Schoentgen, of Council Bluffs.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA CHAPTER, A. I. A.

At a meeting of the Southern California Chapter of the American Institute of Architects early in September.

Messrs. Rosenheim, Hunt, Morgan, Krempel and Secretary Parmentier were named as representatives of the Southern California Chapter to attend the national convention of the American Institute, which will be held in Chicago late next month.

Resolutions in which tribute was paid to the late Ezra Kysor, the pioneer architect of Los Angeles, who erected the Cathedral of St. Vibiana and many other well-known buildings, were adopted.

NEW SOCIETY IN HOUSTON, TEX.

The engineers and architects met, September 26, in the rooms of the Houston Light Guard Armory. The various committees on constitution and by-laws, rules, qualifications for members, etc., made their reports and the constitution was adopted.

Since the first call for a meeting of engineers and architects dozens of letters from various parts of the State have been received asking about the affairs of the club and applying for membership.

There is at present a State society of civil engineers that holds sessions at stated periods, but the new club includes all engineers, mechanical, civil, electrical, mining, naval and chemical, as well as architects and all such are expected to attend and assist. A large technical library of reference is assured and the members are elated at the popularity of the movement.

PERSONAL MENTION

GREENWICH, CONN.—Mr. Henry Lapointe, formerly of Worcester, Mass., has opened an office in Greenwich, Conn., for the practice of architecture.

BOSTON, MASS.—A new copartnership for the practice of architecture, entitled Parker, Thomas & Rice, has been formed between Messrs. J. H. Parker and D. H. Thomas, Jr. (formerly Parker & Thomas) and Mr. A. W. Rice (formerly Peters & Rice). Offices have been established in Boston, at 812 Pemberton Building and 20 Beacon Street, and in Baltimore at the Union Trust Building.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.—The city is distinctly the poorer in the death of Mr. C. M. Neuhausen. He was an architect of ability, a progressive, high-thinking citizen, and a sterling man. His works are his monument—the Catholic Cathedral, the Kearns-St. Ann's Orphanage, the D. L. Walker business block, the Orpheum Theatre, the dwelling-houses of ex-Senator Kearns and of Mr. J. D. Woods, and other noteworthy structures. Mr. Neuhausen was an old resident of this city; he was widely known, highly respected, and deeply loved.

BOSTON, MASS.—The co-partnership lately existing between Henry H. Kendall, Bertrand E. Taylor and Edward F. Stevens, practising architecture under the name of Rand & Taylor, Kendall & Stevens, latterly Kendall, Taylor & Stevens, has been dissolved. The business will be continued by Kendall, Taylor & Co., Henry H. Kendall and Bertrand E. Taylor comprising the firm, which will remain at 93 Federal Street, Boston, in their old offices.

HAGERSTOWN, MD.—Architect M. I. Kast, with offices at 204-6 Market Street, Harrisburg, Pa., announces that he has opened an office in Hagerstown, Md. A. J. Klinkhart will be in charge of the Hagerstown office and it will be known as A. J. Klinkhart-M. I. Kast, associate architects, with offices in the Kohler Building, 19 W. Washington Street.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Messrs. Prescott O. Clarke and Wallis E. Howe, heretofore engaged in the practice of architecture under the name of Clarke & Howe, and Mr. Eleazer B. Homer, heretofore engaged in the practice of architecture in Boston and recently director of the Rhode Island School of Design, have formed a copartnership for the continuance of their practice under the firm name of Clarke, Howe & Homer.

INDUSTRIAL INFORMATION

The Sandusky Portland Cement Co., manufacturers of Medusa waterproof compound, report furnishing their waterproofing material for the Grand Rapids, Mich. Refrigerator Co. plant, full description of which appeared in the September issue of *Concrete*. The material is also being used in the reinforced-concrete dam being built by the D. L. & W. Ry. coal department at Scranton, Pa., and was used in the A. Booth & Co. cold-storage plant at Detroit, Mich.

The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry. is using an immense quantity at Albuquerque, N. M., and Summerville, Tex.

Albert Kahn, architect, used the material throughout the construction of his private residence just completed.

A recent municipal structure in which Raymond concrete piles were used in the foundation work is Public Bath No. 1, at Fourth Avenue and President Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. The architect is Raymond F. Almirall.

Mr. Edward Quebbeman has been appointed St. Louis agent of the Universal Portland Cement Co., of Chicago, with office in the Chemical Building, St. Louis, vice Mr. J. C. Van Doorn, transferred to Minneapolis office.

BUILDING NEWS

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

ABINGDON, VA.—The Baptist Congregation has had plans prepared for the erection of an edifice. Rev. W. H. Bellamy can give information.

ALCONQUIN, ILL.—The Chicago Bureau of Charities, 79 Dearborn street, is contemplating the erection of a new hospital building, plans for which will be prepared by Architect R. T. Newberry, 184 La Salle street. It will probably be four stories high, of brick, stones and iron, with steam heat, electric light, etc.

ALLEGHENY, PA.—The Fifth Ward School Board of Allegheny is receiving bids for the erection of a three-story fireproof brick and stone school building at a cost of \$120,000. The building to be located on Page and Fulton Streets.

ALLINGTON, CONN.—Architects Allen & Williams, of New Haven, it is reported, have been commissioned to prepare plans for the proposed new building for the New Haven County Home at Allington. All details of the structure have not as yet been decided upon, but it will probably be a two-story brick structure with gravel roof, estimated to cost \$100,000.

ALTA LOMA, TEX.—John A. Caplen is contemplating building a hotel at Caplen at a cost of \$100,000; also a \$10,000 bathhouse.

ANN ARBOR, MICH.—Plans are being prepared by Architect J. K. Taylor, Washington, D. C., for the erection of a government building here for the United States Government. Cost, \$85,000.

Architects Donaldson & Meier, of Detroit, Mich., it is reported, have prepared plans for an Alumni Memorial Building to be erected by the Alumni Association of the University of Michigan on the southwest corner of the campus. Cost to be about \$182,000.

ANNISTON, ALA.—It is reported that the Southern Railway Co., J. A. Dodson, superintendent of construction, Atlanta, Ga., has accepted plans for a \$75,000 depot at Anniston, Ala.

ARDMORE, O. T.—A. F. & A. M. are having preliminary plans prepared by Dawson & McLaughlin, Lima, O., for a six-story building to be erected at a cost of \$80,000; exterior brick; floors and columns of reinforced concrete; fireproof; elevators; ventilating fan equipment; stores on ground

floor; three floors above, for offices, to have removable partitions; two upper floors for Masonic fraternity; interior balcony.

ATHENS, GA.—The Athens Hotel Co. is reported to have decided to erect a fireproof hotel on Washington Street, to cost about \$150,000.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—H. A. Stout, Bartlett Bldg., is stated to have prepared plans for an eight-story, 200x93 feet, brick and terra cotta hotel, to be erected on the Board Walk.

AUBURN, N. Y.—It is stated that bids will be received until November 21 by the Board Trustees, Masonic Temple Association, for erecting a temple. G. Edwd. Cooper, Archt., Utica.

AUGUSTA, GA.—The City Hall Commissioners, of Augusta, W. L. Martin, secretary, will expend \$200,000 for construction of city hall. Lewis F. Goodrich, architect, Augusta, will prepare plans.

BALTIMORE, MD.—The erection of a central police station, at a cost of about \$100,000, is reported under consideration.

Press reports announce that the sum of \$500,000 has been donated by Andrew Carnegie to the Enoch Pratt Free Library for the purpose of erecting three branch libraries in this city.

BATTLE CREEK, MICH.—The Elks will erect a temple here to cost \$50,000.

BERKELEY, CAL.—It is reported that Mrs. L. Acheson and her son, Wm. Acheson, are planning the erection of a business building on the site of their residence on University Avenue, to cost about \$75,000.

BLUEFIELD, W. VA.—Plans are being prepared for the erection of a hotel by Architects W. E. and E. L. Shufflebarger for Samuel L. Matz and O. C. Jenkins, at a cost of \$150,000.

CHARLESTON, W. VA.—Reports state that the Charleston Chamber of Commerce will erect a store and office building, 50x125 feet, five stories high.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—The Stope Wall Hotel Co., it is reported, has been incorporated with \$125,000 capital, to erect hotel.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.—M. M. Allison, Frank Spurlock, Theodore F. King and E. B. Craig will each erect residence; total cost about \$75,000.

CHICAGO, ILL.—An eight-story fireproof building, 125x140 feet, is to be erected, according to report, on Michigan Boulevard and Thirteenth Street, to take the place of the present New Southern Hotel. The cost is \$200,000.

Plans are being completed by C. A. Eckstorm, 131 La Salle Street, for a mercantile building for Edwin S. Hunter, at the corner of Madison and Market Streets. It will be twelve stories high, 62x100 feet, built of brick, stone and steel. Cost, \$300,000.

The erection of a fourteen-story hotel at La Salle and Madison Streets is contemplated, to cost about \$300,000. Jas. W. Stevens is interested.

The Thompson-Starrett Co., 49 Wall Street, New York, and 277 Dearborn Street, Chicago, has obtained the general contract to erect another fireproof mercantile building at Ohio and Franklin Streets, for the Adams Westlake Company, to cost about \$150,000. The structure is to be ready for occupancy early in 1908. It will cover a plot 100x100 feet, with seven stories in height. Its facing will be of brick, with stone and steel frame construction.

Messrs. Jenney, Mundie & Jensen, 171 La Salle Street, are the architects.

Architect Louis Guenzel, 1616 Ashland Block, 59 Clark Street, is completing plans for a large residence to be built at Sheridan Road and Forest Avenue for Herman Paepecke, president of the Paepecke-Leicht Lumber Company. It will be two and a half stories, 60x120 feet, of pressed brick and stone, have slate or tile roof, elaborate interior finish in mahogany, oak and sycamore, marble work, eight or ten bath rooms, steam heat, electric light the latest improvements, and cost \$75,000.

Architects Huehl & Schmid, Metropolitan Block, 163 Randolph Street, have been engaged to prepare plans for a warehouse to be built on Peoria Street, between Washington and Randolph Streets, for J. W. Allen & Co., 208 Washington Street. It will be a five-story, 100x117 feet, of reinforced concrete construction, have pressed brick and terra cotta front, composition roof, steam heat, electric light, and cost \$80,000. Work is to be begun next Spring.

Plans have been completed by J. E. O. Fridmore, 164 Dearborn Street, and work will soon be started on a new theatre for the Engelwood Stock Company. It will be built at Sixty-second and Halsted Streets and designs show a four-story building of brick, stone and iron, fireproof, with composition roof, steam heat, electric light, elevators, etc.

Press reports state that John Cort, U. J. Herrmann and H. H. Frazee, of this city, are planning the erection of a \$150,000 theatre building, to be known as "The Cort," to be located at 76 to 82 Dearborn Street.

Reports state that the Seventh Regiment has taken title to the property on Wentworth Avenue, between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Streets, upon which the State Board proposes to erect an armory to cost \$150,000. It will be one-story high, covering 150x258 feet and of fireproof construction. The main floor will have two galleries with a seating capacity of 2,000 and 1,000, respectively. Plans for the building have been prepared by Architect W. Carby's Zimmermann.

CHIPPWA FALLS, WIS.—A sanitarium is projected here to be known as Greenway Court, to cost \$200,000. The Progressive League is interested.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.—William Grautman, Clerk Board of Education, reports that bids will be received about November 11 for the construction of a school at Westwood, to cost about \$150,000. Architects. Garber & Woodward, of Cincinnati.

Willis Kennedy, building inspector, has granted a permit for the high school building, 420x425 feet, on McMillan Street and Clifton Avenue. Estimated cost, \$600,000.

CLEBURNE, TEX.—Reports state that the Alvarado Baptist Association will erect a Baptist school in Cleburne to cost about \$150,000.

CLEVELAND, OHIO.—Bids are asked until 3 P. M., October 21, by James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., for constructing the interior partitions and mason work and installing mechanical equipment at the U. S. Postoffice, custom house to be three stories high, 120x225 feet.

According to report the Doane Corners

Realty Company has been formed for the purpose of erecting an eight-story building, costing at least \$200,000, on Euclid Avenue and East One Hundred and Fifth Street. The building will be of steel, concrete and brick construction. Plans are being prepared.

It is said that F. S. Barnum, Architect, Board of Education, has prepared plans for a three-story and basement high school to be built at Fairchild and East One Hundred and Seventh Streets for the board, Charles Orr, director, Rockwell and East Sixth Streets, to cost \$250,000.

COLEMAN, WIS.—H. Wildhagen, Appleton, Wis., has completed plans for a bank building for the Coleman State Bank.

CONNELLSVILLE, PA.—It is stated that plans are being completed for a five-story building, to be erected at Pittsburg and Main Streets, for the Second National Bank.

COEUR D'ALENE, IDA.—We are advised that \$50,000 will be expended by the Catholic Church, on a structure to be erected near the academy. \$40,000 has been obtained by subscriptions.

COVINGTON, KY.—It is stated that the members of the St. Augustine Church, of Central Covington, propose erecting an edifice costing about \$60,000.

DALLAS, TEX.—Oak Lawn Methodist Congregation will have plans prepared for erection of an edifice costing about \$30,000. Address the Pastor.

DAYTON, OHIO.—Press reports state that the congregation of the Summit Street U. B. Church is planning to erect a new edifice, costing between \$50,000 and \$60,000, to be located on the southeast corner of Third and Euclid Avenues.

DENVER, COLO.—I. A. Ferguson is reported to be planning the erection of a four-story office building, at 1715 Champa Street, to cost \$125,000.

Reports state that a seven-story business block will be erected at Sixteenth and Market Streets, to cost \$400,000. Charles Boettcher is reported interested.

DES MOINES, IOWA.—It is stated that the Grant Club contemplates erecting a new building to cost \$100,000.

DULUTH, MINN.—It is reported that Clinton Markell will rebuild the Freimuth Block at a cost of \$65,000.

EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.—Bids will be received by Jas. Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., until October 28, for the construction (including plumbing, gas piping, heating apparatus, electric conduits and wiring), of the U. S. Post-office and Court-house at East St. Louis.

EDMONTON, ALTA, CAN.—Plans are being completed by William Fingland, 490 Main Street, Winnipeg, for the new Provincial Parliament buildings here, to cost approximately \$1,000,000. Contracts for construction will be let this fall.

EDWARDSVILLE, ILL.—The citizens of Madison County, Ill., it is said, will soon vote on the financing of a court-house at Edwardsville. The Board of Supervisors have authorized the erection of a building to cost about \$150,000.

EL DORADO, KAN.—It is reported that the Methodist Congregation has accepted plans prepared by W. G. Charles, of Wichita, for a new edifice.

EVELETH, MINN.—It is stated that plans and specifications for a school to be erected

on the North Side have been completed, and bids for the construction will soon be asked.

EXETER, R. I.—The State Board of Education, it is reported, has decided upon a site in Exeter, on which it is proposed erecting the State Institution for Feeble Minded.

FLINT, MICH.—Bids are asked until 3 P. M., November 5, by James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., for construction of U. S. Post-office at Flint.

FRANKLIN, LA.—Architects C. H. Page, Jr., & Bro., 506 Congress Avenue, have prepared plans for a school building, to cost \$50,000.

GALVESTON, TEX.—St. Mary's Infirmary will erect addition to building, four stories, brick, forty rooms, elevator, fireproof roof garden; cost between \$60,000 and \$80,000.

GARRISON, N. Y.—General contract has been awarded to H. H. Vought & Co., 112 West Forty-second Street, New York City, to erect the new four-story residence for Evans R. Dick, at Garrison, to cost about \$500,000. Messrs. Wilson & Butler, of Pittsfield, Mass., are the architects.

GRAND ISLAND, NEB.—It is said that the Commercial Club of Grand Island has started a campaign for securing a Y. M. C. A. Building here.

GREENCASTLE, IND.—The Library Committee, of De Pauw University, it is stated, has directed O. D. Bohlen, Majestic Building, Indianapolis, to complete plans for the library, which, it has been decided, is to be constructed of stone and reinforced concrete. Bids for the construction will be asked, according to reports, in about five weeks; probable cost, \$50,000. C. W. Coffin, Secy., De Pauw University.

HARRISBURG, PA.—Plans have been prepared by Architect M. J. Kast, 216 Market Street, for the new church to be erected for the United Brethren Congregation, at a cost of \$40,000. Rev. J. Runk, pastor.

HATTIESBURG, MISS.—It is stated that plans are being prepared for an edifice for the First Presbyterian Church, which is to cost about \$50,000.

HAZLETON, PA.—Cope & Stewardson, of Philadelphia, Pa., it is stated, have completed plans and bids are now being received for an addition to be erected to the State Hospital at Hazleton, which is to consist of a main building, three stories high, and two wings, each two stories high, to be of brick and stone, and cost about \$60,000.

HOLYOKE, MASS.—A. W. Holton is stated to have completed plans for a three-story, 50x38 feet, addition, which it is proposed erecting to the Sarah Gillette Home for the Aged People, and it is reported that the Building Committee will soon ask for bids for the construction of same.

INDIANA, PA.—Oliver Fry, Secretary of the School Board, is taking bids on a twelve-room school-house. Cost, \$65,000.

JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA.—The L. M. Weathers Company, Cotton Exchange Building, Memphis, Tenn., has made plans for a Masonic Temple and office building, seven stories, to cost \$110,000. Address: George L. Drew, Secretary.

JENKINTOWN, PA.—A handsome new residence will be built from plans and detailed specifications by Francis G. Caldwell,

well, architect, of this city. It will be two and a half stories high, measuring 40x60 feet, and will be built of brick and stone with hardwood finish and floors, tile and mosaic work, hot water, heat and all modern appliances.

KANSAS CITY, MO.—It is said that the Great Western Life Insurance Company, O. L. Van Laningham, president, is considering plans by Jarvis Hunt, Chicago, Ill., for erection of an office building, twenty stories, 215 feet high, 96x115 feet, marble and terra cotta; cost about \$1,500,000.

Kansas City is to have a music hall, as the most important feature of a six-story steel building to be erected at the northeast corner of Thirteenth and Oak Streets. The plans include handsome and commodious quarters for the Athenæum, a recital hall, so placed as to be available for a variety of uses, and nearly forty studios for musicians and artists. The total investment will be \$350,000. Its dimensions will be 99.18x132 feet, six stories in height and of the best fireproof construction. The exterior will be of brick and terra cotta. The architect is James Oliver Hogg, in the New York Life Building. The deal for the new building was promoted by Howard E. Huselton, whose aid was enlisted by the Athenæum and other tenants of the Pepper Building.

A new club building, to cost \$150,000, it is said, is planned for by the Kansas City Young Women's Christian Association. Miss Nettie E. Trimble is secretary.

G. H. Clark, owner of the Orpheum Theatre, it is reported, is planning the erection of a \$200,000 theatre.

It is stated that the plans for the new buildings at the County Farm, prepared by Architects Smith & Rea, have been adopted by the County Court. Two buildings will be erected west of the present county buildings. The main building to be three stories high, in L shape, with a frontage of 309 feet and depth of 232 feet. Construction to be of native limestone, with floors of granitoid and roofs of concrete. Estimated cost to be \$250,000.

KITTANNING, PA.—Architect Charles W. Bier, Pittsburg Life & Trust Building, Pittsburg, Pa., has been commissioned to prepare plans for a church to cost \$50,000.

LANSING, MICH.—The State Board of Agriculture is stated to have rejected all bids recently received for erecting the agricultural building at the Michigan Agricultural College, as they exceeded the appropriation, which is \$125,000.

LAUREL HILL, PA.—A mausoleum will be erected for Thomas Wolstenholme, from designs by Architects Stearns & Castor. It will be of granite, and measure 18x22 feet. The interior will be finished in Italian marble and have leaded glass windows.

LONG BEACH, L. I., N. Y.—Seymour Davis, Sixteenth and Chestnut Streets, and Paul A. Davis, Architects, Philadelphia, Pa., have invited estimates for a \$1,000,000 hotel building to be erected for Jason Waters. The building will cover an area measuring 700x400 feet, and will be five stories high. It is designed in French Renaissance style, and will be of fireproof construction, with an exterior facing of brick, granite and terra cotta. On the front of the building will be a clock-tower rising to a height of 150 feet. The hotel will have 700 bedrooms, each having a

private bath. Each of these will be supplied with both hot and cold, fresh and sea water. Among the larger rooms will be a dining-room measuring 200x180 feet.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.—Plans are being prepared for the erection of the Hamburger Majestic Theatre, at the west side of Broadway, just north of Ninth Street. Edelman & Barnet, 233 South Broadway, are the architects. Cost, \$225,000.

LOUISVILLE, KY.—J. Ross Todd, it is announced, has purchased seventeen acres of land on a hill overlooking Cherokee Park, where, it is understood, he proposes to erect a large country residence to cost about \$50,000. No plans have as yet been prepared.

MADISON, WIS.—Bids will probably be received in November by the Board of Trustees of the University of Wisconsin (H. E. McCaffrey, Secretary), for the erection of the women's gymnasium, to cost about \$150,000. Architect, Arthur Peabody, of Madison.

MANOA, PA.—Calvin W. Rogers, it is said, has posted plans by Architect Henry L. Reinhold, Jr., of Philadelphia, for a hotel to be erected at Manoa, Delaware County. It will be of brick, concrete and frame construction, four stories in height, with two wings, each 40x125, while the main building will measure 40x100 feet. Space will provide for 180 rooms, auditorium, billiard room, café and roof garden. Estimated cost will be \$110,000.

McKEES ROCK, PA.—Reports state that the Shoen Steel Wheel Company is having plans prepared for a steel plant to cost \$1,500,000.

MEADOWS, IDA.—The building of a Congregational Church is contemplated by the congregation here.

MEMPHIS, TENN.—It is reported that the First Christian Church contemplates the erection of a \$125,000 building. Option has been secured on site.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—It is reported that H. H. Hackendahl, Juncan Avenue and Jackson Street, will erect a large residence at Summit Avenue, near Folsom Place.

Bids will be opened at once on revised plans for the \$100,000 institute for St. John's Cathedral, Oneida and Biddle Streets, Buening & Dick, architects.

MINERAL WELLS, TEXAS.—Baker & O'Neill, real estate men, have closed a deal whereby Mineral Wells is to secure a hotel to cost not less than \$400,000.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Plans have been prepared for an eight-story addition to the twelve-story Metropolitan Life Building at Second Avenue South and Third Street. The cost of the addition will be nearly \$300,000.

MITCHELL, S. DAK.—It is probable that a high school building, costing about \$100,000, will be erected at Mitchell next spring.

MOBILE, ALA.—Reports state that Dr. S. C. Spottswood, with other physicians, are organizing a company for the erection of a \$50,000 office building.

MONESSEN, PA.—The Baptist Congregation of this place, it is said, are planning the erection of a church to cost \$40,000.

MONTROSE, ALA.—Plans have been prepared for a hotel to be erected by the Montrose Hotel Company on the eastern shore of Mobile Bay. Cost, \$100,000.

MOUNT VERNON, GA.—It is said that

plans are being prepared for the Mount Vernon Court-house at a cost of \$60,000. Alexander Blair is the architect.

NASHVILLE, TENN.—H. H. Ewing and J. B. Fletcher, Nashville, have prepared plans for the stone and brick warehouse to be erected on Harrison Street, for the Wholesale Merchants Warehouse Company, at a cost of \$100,000.

NEWARK, N. J.—A six-story \$100,000 office building, with stores on the ground floor, is to be erected on the southeast corner of Bank and Washington Streets. Joseph Okin, a local real estate broker and builder is owner.

Architect Edwin A. Wurth, 75 Market Street, has prepared plans for a five-story brick building for Edwin A. Kirch & Co., at 77 and 79 Market Street. Cost, \$100,000.

NEW CASTLE, PA.—Reports state that it is proposed to build a new court-house for Lawrence County at New Castle. Estimated cost, \$800,000.

NEW HAVEN, CONN.—Charles C. Haight, 452 Fifth Avenue, New York City, has been commissioned to prepare plans for a new building for the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale College, to be erected at New Haven. The building will be four stories, fireproof, of Indiana limestone.

NEW MARTINSVILLE, W. VA.—Architect James P. Chaplin has plans for a Masonic Temple, to cost \$45,000.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.—The Touro Synagogue, New Orleans, is said to have accepted plans of Emil Weil, 210 Carondelet Street, for a brick and terra cotta synagogue, at a cost of \$75,000.

Bids will be received until October 15 for constructing an eleven-story terra cotta hotel, 100x120 feet, to cost \$500,000. Toledano & Wogan, Mecheca Building, are the architects.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—It is reported that another large dry goods store building is contemplated, to be erected on a plot at the southwest corner of Sixth Avenue and Thirty-second Street, immediately south of the new proposed uptown terminal building of the Hudson and Manhattan Railroad Company, which is to cover the Sixth Avenue block front between Thirty-second and Thirty-third Streets, in Greeley Square.

Architect Augustus N. Allan, 567 Fifth Avenue, is preparing plans for an eight-story bank and office building at the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirty-third Street for the Knickerbocker Syndicate, 320 Fifth Avenue. Estimated cost, \$300,000.

Architect Robert D. Kohn, 170 Fifth Avenue, is completing plans and will soon receive figures for a twelve-story fireproof loft building to be erected on a plot 68x105 feet, at 19-21-23 West Twenty-first Street, to cost in the neighborhood of \$750,000. David Spiro, of 656 Broadway, will be the owner. No building contracts have yet been awarded.

Plans are being prepared by Architect Neville & Bagge, 217 West 125th Street, for the erection of a residence on Broadway near 122nd Street, for the Times Realty Company, 601 West 135th Street. Cost, \$175,000.

The A. J. Robinson Company, No. 123 East Twenty-third Street, has obtained the general contract to erect the large seven-story fireproof stable building, 100x200

feet, which the American Express Company, 65 Broadway, is to erect at Nos. 217 to 223 East Forty-third Street, and Nos. 224 to 226 East Forty-fourth Street, at a cost of \$360,000. The exterior will be of brick, with sheet-metal cornices, vitrified tile coping, and tile in cement roof. The frame will be of steel. Charles W. Romeyn, 55 Broadway, is the architect.

Harry P. Knowles, architect, for the Masonic fraternity of the State, has filed plans with the Building Superintendent for an extension to the Masonic Hall at Twenty-third Street and Sixth Avenue. The extension will be erected upon five plots at 46 to 54 West Twenty-fourth Street in the rear of the present building. The new structure will have a basement and sub-basement below the sidewalk level and eighteen stories above the sidewalk. The front will be of modern French Renaissance, 89 feet in width and 260 feet above the curb level, 70 feet of the lower portion of the front will be granite and Indiana limestone and the remainder of brick and terra cotta. The structure will accommodate the entire fraternity. In addition to this the six upper stories will be rented for office purposes. Cost, \$800,000. Previously mentioned.

Four buildings will be demolished at the southeast corner of Seventh Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street, on which the Alwyn Court, Inc., 437 Fifth Avenue, will erect a twelve-story apartment house, to cost \$900,000. Messrs. Harde & Short, 3-5 West Twenty-ninth Street, are the architects. No building contracts have yet been awarded.

The proposed Belmont Tunnel Terminal Building in Long Island City will occupy the block bounded by Van Alst and Hunter's Point Avenues, and Fourth Street, will be connected with the Belmont Tunnel under the East River to Forty-second Street, Manhattan. The building is to be of reinforced concrete, including the floors, partition walls and roof. The exterior facing for the first and second stories will be laid in gray limestone, and the four upper stories in stucco, or common brick, with red faced brick trimmings. The dimensions will be 175x149.9½ feet, including a court for light and air. On the main floor there will be an arcade extending through the entire building. The arcade will be 30 feet in width by 175 feet in length, with twenty or more stories on either side. There will be a mezzanine floor 60x134 feet, divided into eleven suites of offices. The second story will be devoted entirely to offices, numbering 35. On the third, fourth, fifth and sixth stories will be seventy-two 5 and 6-room apartments, with baths and other conveniences. Entrances to all apartments will be from the street direct. Thompson & Frohling are architects.

NORFOLK, VA.—It is said that Henry Miller, 106-108 Dover Street, Baltimore, Md., has contract to erect a six-story building, costing \$225,000, for the Naval Young Men's Christian Association of Norfolk. E. Tatterson, of Norfolk, will superintend work.

NORMAL, ILL.—State Architect W. Carlys Zimmerman, 1101 Steinway Hall Building, 17 Van Buren Street, will receive bids until October 19 for an auditorium building, to be built at Normal, for the State Normal School. It will be three stories, 100x150 feet, have concrete foun-

dation, pressed brick and stone exterior, slate roof, hardwood finish, steam heat, electric light, structural and ornamental iron work, spiral iron stairway, mosaic tile floor, a seating capacity of 1,000, and cost \$100,000.

NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—It is reported that a new library is to be erected at Smith College at a cost of about \$60,000.

OAKLAND, CAL.—Henry J. Hardenbergh, 1 West Thirty-fourth Street, New York, will have plans ready in about six weeks for the new ten-story hotel to be erected at Oakland, Cal., for the Oakland Hotel Company.

The Fabiola Hospital Association, it is reported, has asked bids for erecting a three-story addition to the hospital, to cost \$50,000.

Plans have been prepared by the Western Power Company for the erection of its power plant, 250x100 feet, in this city. Estimated cost, \$2,500,000. H. P. Wilson, of Brown & Wilson, is interested.

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.—Work on the mammoth hotel structure to be erected at Grand Avenue and Robitson Street by C. F. Colcord and Robert Galbreath will be commenced shortly. According to the plans which have been drawn, the new hotel will be a ten-story fireproof structure, and will be erected upon the lots recently purchased by Colcord & Galbreath for \$102,000.

OMAHA, NEB.—McGowan & Jacobberger are reported to have secured the contract to erect the Clarkson Hospital. The total cost of the building is to be about \$100,000.

St. Philomena's Parish is considering sites for the erection of a new church and school.

R. P. and E. O. Hamilton have taken out the permit for their new fireproof concrete apartment house at Twenty-fourth and Farnam Streets, the second they will build on the Thurston home site. The cost is placed at \$50,000.

The Woodmen of the World will erect a four-story building, probably at Eighteenth and Harney Streets, to cost about \$300,000.

There is a tendency to hold the cost of the proposed court-house down, and the cost of \$1,000,000 is regarded as too much. It is probable that the County Board will revise the arrangements and submit a bond issue for a smaller sum.

PATERSON, N. J.—Chas. E. Sleight, Romaine Building, is reported to have prepared plans for an apartment house which is to be erected at Clark and Ward Streets, by the Paterson Realty Company, at a cost of about \$200,000.

PENSACOLA, FLA.—The First Methodist Church, Pensacola, has accepted plans prepared by Badgley & Nicholas, of Cleveland, O., for a \$100,000 edifice. Address J. B. Cummings, Chairman Building Committee.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—It is said that a new laboratory will be built for the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy on Cherry Street, east of Tenth Street, from plans and detailed specifications by Seymour Davis & Paul A. Davis, 3d, architects. It will be a two-story building, measuring 42x64 feet, built of brick and stone, with thoroughly modern equipment.

Plans have been completed by Clarence E. Schermerhorn, architect, for a residence to be built at Sixty-third and Jefferson

Streets for Elisha Webb, Jr., owner. It will be a three-story building of brick and stone, to be finished in hardwood and to have hot air heat, electric wiring, tile and mosaic work, etc.

Architects Newman & Harris, 2215 Land Title Annex Building, are receiving estimates for extension to clubhouse for the Art Club. Estimated cost, \$100,000.

It is stated that plans are being prepared by W. L. Blithe, Rothschild Building, and will be ready in about a month for bids for erecting the new edifice for the Fletcher Memorial Presbyterian Church, on Fifty-eighth and Master Streets.

PHOENIX, ARIZ.—Trost & Trost, of El Paso, Tex., it is reported, are preparing plans for a building for the Republican Club.

Trost & Trost, of El Paso, it is stated, have submitted plans for the Y. M. C. A. building to be erected on Monroe Street and First Avenue, at a cost of about \$60,000.

PITTSBURG, PA.—The building of a new market house, at a cost of about \$500,000, is reported under consideration.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—The erection of two wings to the high school, at a cost of \$40,000, is reported under consideration.

The erection of a primary school on Darrow Avenue, at a cost of about \$90,000, is reported under consideration.

PORTSMOUTH, VA.—Treasury Department, James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., will invite bids in October for erection of the proposed post-office and custom-house in Portsmouth.

PRINCETON, N. J.—It is stated that plans have been completed for the physical laboratory, which is to be erected at the University, at a cost of about \$600,000. Work is to commence at once. Plans have also been completed for the geological and biological laboratory, which is to be erected at a cost of \$600,000, but the work on this will not commence for several months.

RED LION, PA.—It is stated that the School Board is considering a site, on which it is proposed erecting a twelve-room school.

ROANOKE, VA.—We are advised that plans and specifications have been completed by H. M. Miller, architect, for a hospital to be erected for Dr. H. H. Trout, Roanoke, Va. The building to be brick veneered, slate roof, hot water heating, electric light and modern plumbing.

ROCKAWAY BEACH, L. I., N. Y.—The members of the Congregational Church, according to report, are contemplating the erection of an edifice to cost \$50,000.

ROSELLE PARK, N. J.—The citizens, on September 24, it is stated, authorized the issue of \$68,000 bonds to erect a high school.

ST. LOUIS, MO.—Architect G. T. Norton, Thirteenth and Cherokee Streets, is preparing plans for a boiler-house, 100x140 feet, on Cherokee Street, for the William K. L. Lemp Brewing Company, Thirteenth and Cherokee Streets. Estimated cost, \$200,000.

Acme Tool & Truck Company, F. C. Koehler, manager, it is said, will erect a factory building to cost \$250,000. Plans have been prepared by William H. Gruen, Chemical Building, architect.

The City Officials are said to be contemplating the erection of a new public market at a cost of about \$500,000.

St. Agatha Congregation, Rev. Henry Schrage, pastor, is having plans prepared by James Stauder & Sons for erection of a school and hall, 80x125 feet; cost \$50,000.

Reports state that G. C. Goodlet and associates have had plans prepared by E. Ross Chamblin, 620 Chestnut Street, for an apartment house, to be three stories high, 120x225 feet, with gas and electricity. Cost, \$150,000.

Mauran, Russell & Garden, Chemical Building, have prepared plans for a seven-story mercantile building, 50x150 feet, to be erected at Thirteenth Street and Washington Avenue, for Lindell Gordon, 112 North Eighth Street. Brick and stone, architectural and structural iron and steel work will be used in construction. Cost, \$150,000.

The St. Louis Tenement House Association has decided to build its first model tenement in the Ghetto instead of at Garrison and Washington Avenues as planned. Of the \$150,000 required, more than \$100,000 has been subscribed, and a decision will be reached in October on the question of beginning work this fall or in the spring. The building is to be fireproof, four stories high and contain 395 rooms, divided into 138 apartments or flats. Every flat will contain a private toilet room, a sink and set laundry tubs.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.—Press reports state that the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad Company will expend \$800,000 for a passenger station on the west side in Salt Lake City. A. Ridgway, Denver, is the acting engineer of bridges and buildings.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.—J. H. Frost, Houston, Texas, will erect an office building, five stories, 100x80 feet, brick, steel and terra cotta; composition roof, gas and electricity; plans by Sanguinett & Staats, of Houston and Dallas, Texas.

The First Presbyterian Congregation is having plans prepared by Atlee B. Ayers for erection of an edifice, Gothic architecture, stone; cost, \$75,000. Address The Pastor.

Dr. A. C. McDaniels has had plans prepared by H. T. Phelps for a ten-story office building.

C. C. Gibbs, San Antonio, is having plans prepared for an eight-story business building, to cost \$100,000.

SAN DIEGO, CAL.—The Board of Education is reported to have accepted the plans of Harrison Albright, of Los Angeles, for a reinforced concrete 20-room school, to be erected at Twelfth, Thirteenth, E and F Streets, at a cost of about, \$100,000, including equipment.

C. T. Spradling is contemplating the erection of an apartment house of 200 rooms, on Florence Heights. About \$50,000 will be put into the building.

M. Hall has announced that he will soon commence the erection of a three-story club-house at Bird Rock, Pacific Beach, near this place. It will have bowling alleys, billiard-room and other social features. The grounds will be laid out for golf links and tennis courts.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—The Southern Pacific Railroad Company (W. Hood, Chief Engineer, San Francisco), it is stated has applied for a permit to erect a three-story steel and concrete hospital on Hayes and Baker Streets.

SAN JOSE, CAL.—The National Park Electric Company contemplates expending

about \$5,000,000 in the construction of power plants. A. C. Kuhn, Charles J. Kuhn and Ralph Hersey, of San Francisco, are interested.

SANTA ROSA, CAL.—It is stated that a city hall and fire department building is to be erected at a cost of \$50,000, exclusive of site.

SEATTLE, WASH.—The Building Inspector has granted a permit to the Washington Securities Co., Globe Building, for the erection of a ten-story steel frame office building at Third Avenue and Stewart Street, to cost about \$300,000.

The Trustee Security Co., it is stated, intends erecting a building to be known as Central Bldg., and to cost \$1,500,000.

The New Washington Improvement Co. is reported to have in contemplation the erection of a wing to the New Washington Hotel, at a cost of \$100,000.

The Metropolitan Building Co. is reported incorporated, to erect two office buildings on Union Street and Fifth Avenue, at a cost of about \$500,000. Jas. A. Moore, C. F. White and others are reported interested.

The Children's Orthopedic Hospital Association is having plans prepared by Howard & Galloway, architects, for a hospital, three-story, fireproof construction, to cost \$50,000.

SIOUX CITY, IA.—The Great Northern Ry. Co. (A. H. Hogeland, Ch. Engr., St. Paul, Minn.), it is reported, will construct a roundhouse, machine shops, an iron house, storage quarters, etc., in Floyd Valley; probable cost of work, \$2,000,000.

The First National Bank will begin immediately to erect a six or seven-story building on the corner of Fourth and Nebraska Street. Architects are now at work on the plans.

It is reported that work on the new auditorium building will be started soon. The committee which is soliciting subscriptions of stock will not quit until at least \$30,000 is raised in addition to the cost of the site, in order that the building may be dedicated, when it is completed, free from debt. Judge J. L. Kennedy is chairman of this committee. No plans have yet been drawn by the architects, though they will commence work on them within a few days. Each architect in the city will submit plans for the building and these will be referred to the building committee.

SPOKANE, WASH.—The members of the First Presbyterian Church, according to reports, are considering the erection of a new edifice to cost about \$75,000.

C. Henry Davis, of New York, now in Spokane, announces that work will begin in thirty days on a twelve-story apartment house, 275x140 feet, on Fourth Avenue near Coeur d'Alene Park, the cost of the structure being placed at \$500,000. The plans are by Robeling & Cox, of New York, and follow the large apartment house erected by Mr. Davis in that city. The building will be of brick with concrete foundation and will contain 140 suites. There will be an airshaft 30 feet wide and 100 feet in length, and all the latest inventions in heating, lighting, ventilation, fire escapes and general conveniences will be embodied in the plans.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—We are advised that Architect J. W. Donohue, of this city, has been commissioned to prepare plans for a

\$35,000 brick church to seat 500 people, for the new Italian parish of Our Lady of Mount Carmel, Springfield. Rev. A. Dalla-Porta, rector. Architects will have entire charge of the work.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.—The committee of the local Masonic order has approved the plans for the new Masonic clubhouse, to be erected at once at a cost of \$50,000, on South Sixth Street, between Capitol Avenue and Jackson Street.

SPRINGFIELD, O.—The Board of Education, it is stated, is contemplating the erection of a high school.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Reports state that the Syracuse University has awarded to the Consolidated Engineering & Construction Co. the contract for its new gymnasium. It will be of steel frame construction, three stories and dome, trimmed with ornamental terra-cotta, pressed brick and granite. The gymnasium to cost about \$300,000.

TACOMA, WASH.—Press reports state that plans for the Imperial Building, which is to be twenty-four stories high, covering a floor area of 48 acres, have been completed by E. W. Houghton, architect, Collins Building, Seattle. The building will be 415 feet long, with a 200-foot frontage. It will have twenty elevators, and will contain manufacturing concerns and commercial institutions. A hotel will be in one section of the building, and it will contain 500 rooms. Trains of the Northern Pacific Ry. Co. will run directly into the building and freight cars will be lifted to the floors of the firms to whom their contents have been consigned. The cars will be lifted by means of hydraulic cranes. The building is to be erected by the Imperial Development Co., of Tacoma, interested in which are J. C. Donnelly and Edmund Croft, of Tacoma, and A. P. Gilles, of Seattle. Two passenger bridges 600 feet long will run to the building 75 feet above the ground over the yards of the Northern Pacific. The supports of the bridges will be modeled as towers, containing elevators to carry passengers from the ships and trains. Previously reported.

E. R. Wheeler has had plans prepared for a residence, to cost \$30,000, to be erected at N. Ninth and Yakima Avenue. The first story will be of red brick and terra-cotta and the second floor will be white plaster and half timber.

TAMPA, FLA.—It is stated that a \$60,000 Y. M. C. A. building is to be erected at Triggs Street and Florida Avenue.

UNIVERSITY, ALA.—University of Alabama will erect buildings for which Frank Lockwood, Montgomery, Ala., was recently noted to have prepared plans; engineering building, to cost \$100,000, will probably be of mill construction; museum (geology and biology), cost \$100,000, will be fireproof; power and heating building, cost \$50,000; steam or water heating; electric lighting; plans not completed and date for opening bids not fixed; G. H. Jones, bur-sar.

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Plans for the proposed Winch Block, to be erected on Hastings Street, are being prepared by the architects, Hooper & Watkins, and it is expected that the building permit for the construction will be issued at once. The building will be five stories high and cost about \$250,000.

R. Cassidy will erect a six-story office building on Cordova Street. Cost is estimated at \$250,000.

VICKSBURG, MISS.—It is proposed to erect an Episcopal college at Vicksburg, Miss., at a cost of \$60,000. Address Bishop Theo. D. Bratton for information.

VICTORIA, B. C.—The Y. M. C. A. has plans for a building to cost about \$1,000,000. W. G. Findlay is interested.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Price, Bruce & DeSibour, architects, 1135 Broadway, New York, will award the contract soon for a nine-story office building at Washington for W. O. N. Scott to cost \$125,000.

Horace Trumbauer, Land Title Building, Philadelphia, will prepare plans for a four-story residence at Nineteenth and Q Streets, Washington, for Frank Mitchell. The cost is placed at \$50,000.

St. Thomas College, Rev. Joseph McSorley, superior, is reported as having plans and specifications made for erection of a three or four-story school building to cost \$350,000.

WATERLOO, IA.—The Franciscan Sisters, of St. Louis, Mo., it is reported, propose erecting a hospital here at a cost of about \$70,000.

WAUKESHA, WASH.—C. Harvey Smith, architect, has prepared plans for a sanitarium at Waukesha. The structure will be three story, 160x164 feet; cost, \$80,000.

WHEELING, W. VA.—Dollar Savings & Trust Co. has not selected architect to prepare plans for bank building recently noted to be erected; building to be fireproof, 44x128 feet.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—The Rev. Dr. George C. Houghton, rector of the Church of the Transfiguration, Manhattan, has bought a tract of 27 acres near the Knollwood Golf Club in White Plains. Dr. Houghton will erect a residence on the property, together with a stable and other buildings.

WILDWOOD (not a postoffice), Mo.—C. D. Gardnett is having plans prepared by Drischler & Elsner, St. Louis, Mo., for erection of residence; cost, \$30,000.

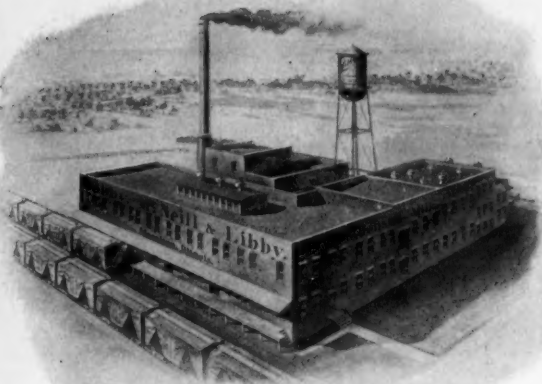
WILMINGTON, DEL.—Proprietor Harry Bothman, of the Clayton House, is having plans prepared for a new hotel, to cost about \$250,000. It will be a six-story structure, with all modern conveniences, sleeping apartments for at least 100 guests and a dining-room that will seat 200 people.

Reports state that Wm. H. McElfattrick, 1402 Broadway, Manhattan, is preparing plans for a theater, for Messrs. Nicolai & Mackadou, of this city, to be constructed at Wilmington, Del., at a cost of about \$150,000.

WINNIPEG, MAN.—William Mackenzie, president of the Canadian Northern Ry. Co., Toronto, Ont., is reported to have stated that final plans have been approved for the joint terminals to be erected here by the Grand Trunk Pacific and Canadian Northern railways. Estimated cost, about \$3,000,000. M. H. McLeod is general manager, Winnipeg.

WINONA, MINN.—It is said that the First National Bank directors will erect a bank building at Fourth and Center Streets, to cost \$75,000.

YORK, PA.—The York Trust Co., according to reports, has accepted plans prepared by J. A. Dempwolf, of York, for a nine-story business and office building.



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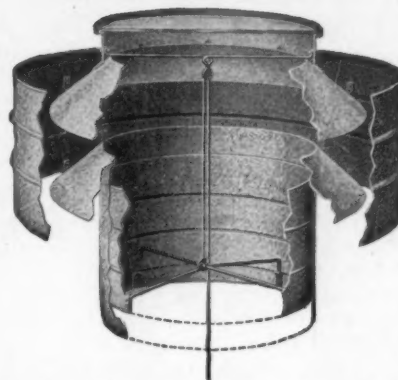
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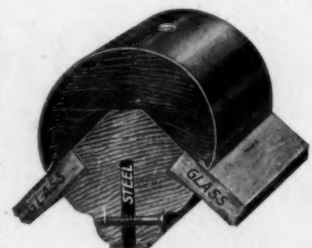
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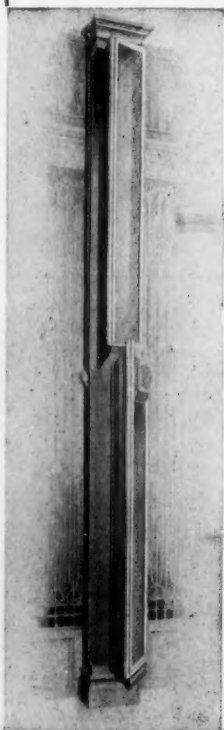
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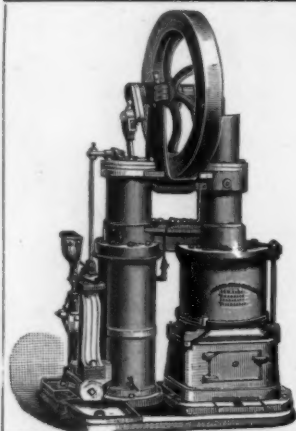
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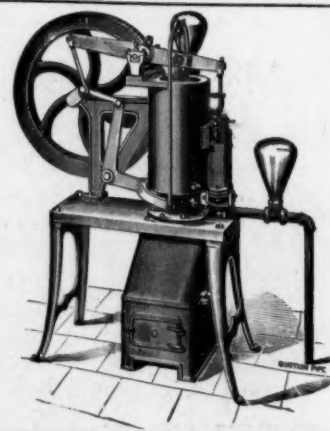
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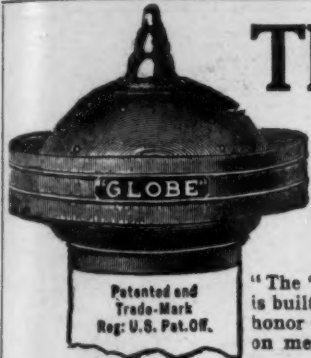
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