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The AMERICAN ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS

Regular Edition

Vol. XCII.

OCTOBER 26, 1907.

No. 1661.

SUMMARY:

Pages 129-130

Unsatisfactory Result of San Francisco's Experiment with a Supervising Architect—Reestablishment of the Post of City Architect—Good Points in the Appointing Ordinance—Calcutta Abolishes the Post of City Architect—Mr. Franklin B. Ware appointed State Architect for New York—The State Architect for Illinois objects to his Rate of Compensation—Some Reasons for Disliking the Official-Architect System—The Importance of Efficient Draughtsmen in Public Employ.

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The Plaza Hotel, New York, N. Y.: Thirteen Plates.

NOTES AND CLIPPINGS.

SOCIETIES, PERSONAL MENTION, BUILDING NEWS, ETC.

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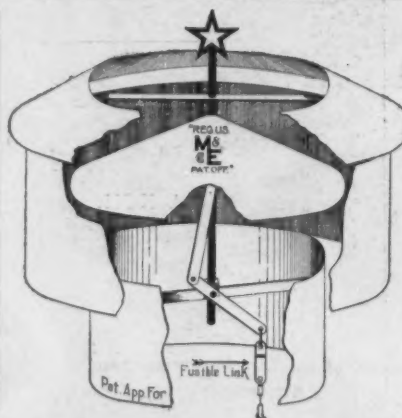
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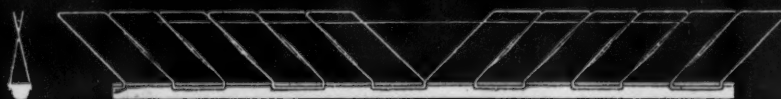
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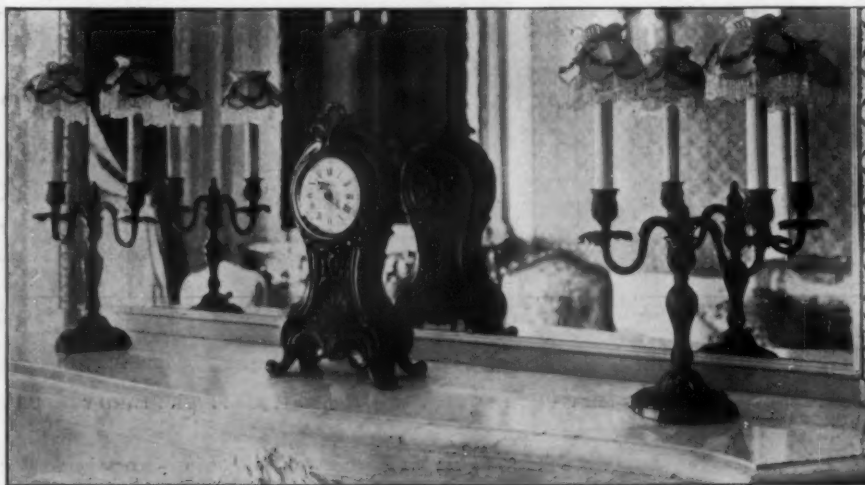
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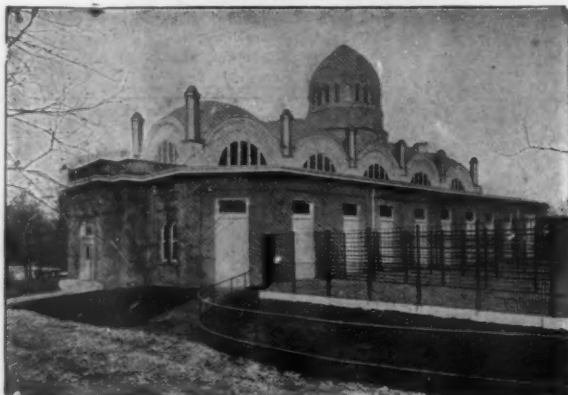
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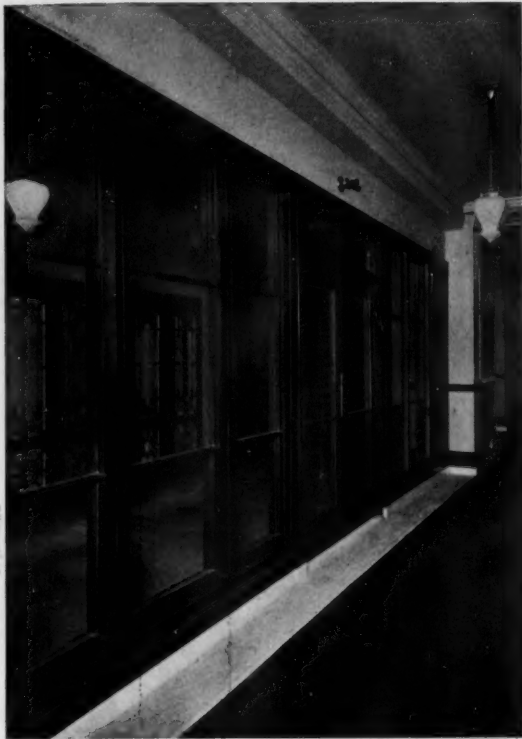
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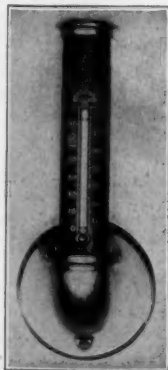


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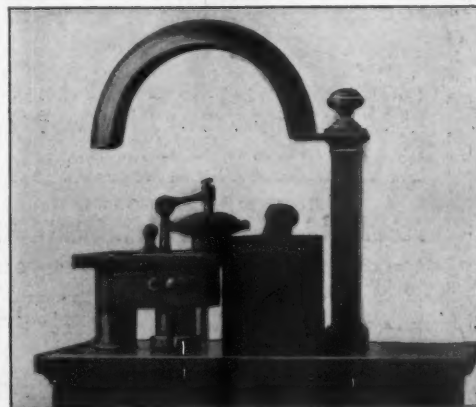
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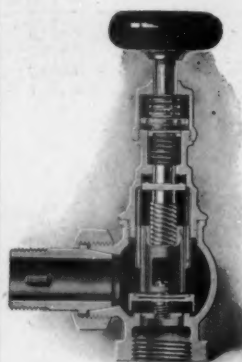
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NOTES AND CLIPPINGS

OUR readers may recall that, a very weeks before San Francisco was overwhelmed by earthquake and fire, the city authorities there established the office of "Supervising Architect," it being the duty of the incumbent of the office to supervise the erection of all buildings erected for or by the city. For this performance of his duties he was to divide with the architect who actually prepared the design the 5 per cent. commission paid by the city in the ratio of two to three, and this in spite of the vehement protest of the San Francisco Chapter, A. I. A., the members of which felt themselves competent to supervise the erection of any buildings they might be called on to design, and did not take kindly to the idea of getting only 3 per cent. gross while the new official captured 2 per cent. net. Nevertheless, the ordinance was adopted and the former City Architect, Mr. W. D. Shea, who had until then been content to draw \$4,000 in the way of a satisfying compensation, became the new Supervising Architect with a very elastic salary, quite unlikely soon to fall so low as four thousand dollars yearly, for at the time this ordinance was adopted the city had in contemplation so considerable an amount of work that the salary in question seemed likely to be between twenty and thirty thousand dollars. But the great catastrophe that followed a few weeks later seriously affected the city's building programme, as every one knows.

UNFORTUNATELY, perhaps, the great catastrophe, though it broke almost everything else, did not produce a fracture in the tables of the law; the ordinance

establishing a Supervising Architect still remained in force, and Mr. Shea's appointment, which it must be remembered took place during the régime of Messrs. Schmitz and Ruef, held good. Who would actually have reaped the profit of this interesting arrangement if the earthquake had not intervened will never be known, and as, since the catastrophe, the city has been relatively rather inactive in the building line, Mr. Shea's income probably has not been as satisfactory as he hoped. Still, its size, or something else, seems to have been big enough to attract attention, for recently the Board of Supervisors have rescinded the ordinance establishing a monopolistic Supervising Architect, and have induced the Board of Public Works, with whom the power seems to rest, to re-establish the office of City Architect, with compensation fixed at \$4,000, as before. How the members of the San Francisco Chapter will regard this belated yielding to their protests, we cannot say. But some of them are likely to regret that the old order of things is to be restored, for one of the effects of the change is expected to be the cancellation of the appointment of ten or a dozen architects who have been busily at work making drawings for school-houses.

THE terms of the ordinance re-establishing a City Architect are excellently conceived, for though that official is to look after repairs and alterations and is, moreover, to design such buildings as the Board of Supervisors may wish to entrust to his skill, the Board specifically reserves the right to procure by competition designs for any or all of the buildings the city may undertake to erect. As there are to be only two ways open to the city, to have its buildings designed by the official architect or else after designs procured in competition, it follows that the school-house work now in hand comes under the new rule and common fairness to the private architects who have been studying the problems requires that these buildings shall not be placed in the hands of the new official. But, seemingly, they must undergo the risks of a competition, with chances all in favor of their emerging winners from the trial, since they have doubtless been in constant consultation with the School Board and have reached solutions that satisfy.

WHILE San Francisco has been securing to herself once more the blessings that flow from the possession of an official arbiter of architectural taste, her nearly antipodal sister, Calcutta, has just taken contrary action and has abolished the post of City Architect, substituting for that functionary a board of four district engineers. One of the interesting things connected with this change is the fact that *Indian Engineering*, in place of applauding this acknowledgment of the capacity of the members of the profession which it serves, condemns the change in good set terms and points out that "both continuity and uniformity are sacrificed when the expert duties of one person are entrusted to four different and virtually inexpert hands." The fact that Calcutta is about to embark on a great and costly "improvement scheme," for which a competent architectural head will

be needed, makes the change all the more untimely—unless the explanation is to be found right here, and to have the possibility of appointing a competent architect to take charge of this important work it has been thought best to get rid of an official who could claim the place by right, but who was felt to be not exactly the man for the important work in sight.

THE new system adopted in San Francisco, essentially the same as that which has been in operation in Boston for some years, is so good that we should like to see similar limitations imposed on those who exercise the functions of State Architect, and New York, where Mr. Heins's regretted death has made a new appointment necessary, would be a very good place to begin. Governor Hughes has felt the place important enough to fill with unusual promptitude, but this does not imply lack of care or discrimination. Any of the four men known to be applicants for the place might have been appointed with entire safety, but we incline to think that the fact that Mr. Franklin B. Ware, the actual appointee, had a working knowledge of public affairs that the others lacked properly counted in his favor. During his four years' service as Alderman for the City of New York, Mr. Ware manifested on several occasions considerable independence, much good sense and a good grasp of what responsibility to the public really is. Professionally, Mr. Ware, who is but thirty-four years of age, acquired his education in the School of Architecture of Columbia University and in the office of his father, Mr. James E. Ware, where for several years he has been a junior partner, and where he has been brought in contact with work that in character and cost scales very fairly with that which he will have to handle as a public official.

IT should be well known by this time that we do not believe in the theory of employing men to act as municipal or State architects, if the theory is to be followed by practice and take outward form in the designing of all public buildings for such municipality or State by a single architect. In reaching our belief we are influenced by a careful consideration of what we feel to be the best interests of that part of the public concerned and the progress of the art of architecture. Feeling thus, it is quite interesting to us to find that a State Architect shares our feeling in part and is willing to go to unknown lengths in the supporting of his views, though, to be sure, he is influenced by quite other considerations than those which have influenced us. It is reported that Mr. W. C. Zimmerman, who was employed by the State of Illinois to act as its official architect on the distinct ground that such an official would save to the State the five per cent. commission paid to private architects, has recently refused to prepare drawings for the new physics laboratory for the University of Illinois, on the ground that remuneration at the rate of one and one-half per cent. was altogether inadequate. It is said, too, that Mr. Zimmerman declines to abdicate and is to endeavor to secure a change in the law.

WE have been asked to formulate our reasons for disliking and disbelieving in the system of employing official architects for State and municipal work, and this

is an opportunity for recording some of them at least. At first sight, there seems to be no very obvious reason why a good man, a capable and honest architect, that is, cannot, as a public official, produce as satisfactory results as the same man is able to create when working as a private architect. Perhaps he really can, but the evidence seems to show that he does not, and yet one would guess that, enjoying an assured income and, so, being relieved from the feeling of anxiety that obsesses every man who has to strive to secure an uncertain income, the official genius would be in the best of positions to exert itself. The actual result seems to show that, very shortly, the official becomes used to his ease, grows unwilling to exert himself and becomes more and more a mere observer of routine; he becomes lethargic, while circumstances compel the private practitioner to keep himself alert and his faculties in the best of order. Of course, there is the primary objection that public bodies, from the National Government down, are not willing to pay the salaries that will secure architectural talent of the first or even the second order, and naturally, even with the best of luck, they can hope to secure only results that grade below the first and second classes. To be sure, now and then a man of ability is induced to serve on the condition that he be allowed to continue his private practice, to ride two horses, to serve two masters, that is. New York tried this and the result is that Mr. Heins was, in all probability, practically worried to death by the public clamor against the manner in which circumstances enabled him to discharge his public duties.

BUT an equally grave, perhaps a more potent, objection to the system is to be found in the tools the official architect is often obliged to use, the personnel that is to be found in his draughting-room. The private architect competent to do satisfactory public work does not keep drones and incapables on his pay-roll, it is not good business to do so, while the public official finds himself obliged to get what results he can from those draughtsmen who are forced upon him by the successful adroitness of pushing politicians. A silk purse cannot be made out of a sow's ear and it is hopeless to expect that such draughtsmen and designers as usually are to be found in public employ can turn out any better detail than the tawdry splendors that make the interiors of our public buildings so offensive to people of taste. Since the office of the Supervising Architect at Washington was brought under the protection of the Civil Service laws, draughtsmen and designers of real merit have been willing to remain in the service of the National Government for several years on end, and the good result is to be seen in the buildings that Mr. Taylor has to his credit. But the case is different with the offices of the usual State or municipal architect; here the spoilsman and the place-hunter find it easy to provide for the incapable protégés of "party" friends to whom they owe political debts. As the New York office, too, enjoys Civil Service protection, it is possible for Mr. Ware to emulate and perhaps parallel Mr. Taylor's success in securing competent assistants, and then by his treatment of them so encourage and foster their ambitions that they will put into their work the best that is in them.

The Royal Villa at Caserta



THERE are buildings whose architectonic merits are so knitted with their decorative qualities that one cannot speak of the first without drawing attention to the second. One of the Italian buildings that present this happy association is the Royal Villa at Caserta, and consequently its designer's name shines in the annals of Italian Art. Luigi Vanvitelli, painter and architect, belongs to the cohort of the builders of St. Peter's. He was born in 1700 and was entrusted with the building of the palace during the reign of the Bourbon Charles III. Vanvitelli had already given marked proof of his ability and this was the reason for his being selected for the great undertaking wherefor there was plenty of space and all the money that could be needed. And what better than this can an architect desire?

His scheme was laid before the King, who accepted it, and the first stone of the great villa was laid January 20, 1752, though the actual work on the building did not begin until the following June.

King Charles, however, could not see the end of the work, as in 1759 he became King of Spain and took up his residence in that country. He did see, however, the main story of the building completed. His son, and successor on the Neapolitan throne, Ferdinand, not only interested himself in the completion of the building so happily begun, but, for his own part, conceived and established an undertaking which, though inferior to the Villa in magnificence, was more than its equal in practical usefulness. I refer to the celebrated Colony of San Leucio, the seat of the silk industry which during long years held the place of honor in Neapolitan life.

Caserta, which lies near Naples, was before the building of the Villa only a small place called La Torre, where there existed the baronial palace of the Counts of Caserta, together with the ruins of a still more ancient tower which gave its name to the place.

The Royal Villa, although impressive, was not intended to remain isolated. According to the plan of Charles III., it was to be but the capital feature of a new city designed by Vanvitelli. All the houses in this city, according to an old writer, were to be of the same height, a statement that is supported by a "*Dichiarazione dei Disegni*," published at Naples by Vanvitelli, in 1756. Whether the side of the present Caserta, or the side that was to be laid out beyond the Villa, was to have this symmetry, with the Villa in the middle rising above its neighbors, is not

known, though the matter is, perhaps, of some little importance.

Some voices were raised in opposition to the scheme of Charles III., for it appears that the King used an enormous sum in building the Villa, which was to house, at odd times, the entire Court. But the King, if the city had been built, would have inhabited the Villa. Moreover, the work actually carried out brought into the neighborhood such a vast quantity of water that the royal extravagances were largely justified by this fact alone. Formerly Caserta had an insufficient supply of water, not enough to enable the building of the Villa, and to its actual building is due the abundance of water we now find there feeding an infinite number of wells, fountains, brooks and ponds. Springs and sources of supply had to be sought and difficult and costly works of canalization had to be carried out by Vanvitelli, in the realization of which he had skilful collaborators, such as

Francesco Collecini and Andrea Vici, who had as successor his son, Carlo. The hydraulic display explains why every one who visits Caserta is instantly reminded of Versailles. Even the Villa has a certain resemblance to the "*Château*" of Louis XIII., enlarged in course of time and made magnificent as we now see it.

The times in which Vanvitelli lived were not given over to amplification and incontinence: the Barocco had passed and gone, the Rococo was waning, to give place to a Classicism which was to oppose a certain modesty of form to all the exuberance of the two preceding styles. So Vanvitelli laid out the Villa as became a votary of Palladio's or Vignola's. The T-square was the instrument preferred by Vanvitelli in preparing both plans and façades, of which the important feature is the common *motif* much repeated in those days by every honest architect who built with due observance of the proprieties, that is to say a high basement, a main story with its "order" of columns, and win-



dows opening in the intercolumniations. Because of this the aspect of Caserta calls up Versailles and the names of Vanvitelli and Jules Hardoin Mansart are coupled, with a unanimity which one does not find equalled elsewhere in his studies.

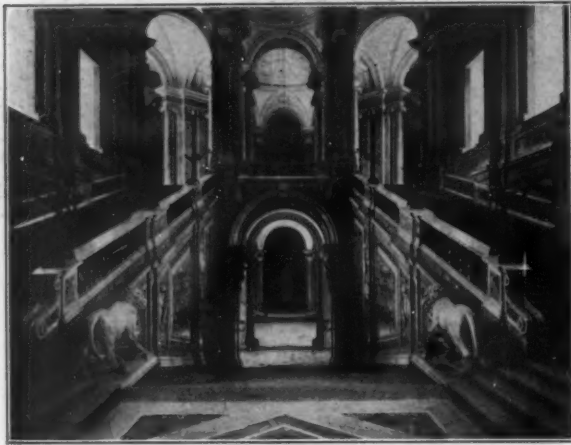
Architecture should be hostile to universal formulas, and if there should ever be in use a common volapuk for speech there should be no architectural volapuk. Sameness breeds ennui, and is based on theories which do not give proper consideration to differences of time, climate and custom. Vanvitelli, then, creator of the Villa at Caserta, following the ideas of his day, leaned to the Classic side more than is quite acceptable to our unstable taste

to-day, and I think that this Roman architect, a born artist, found his conception rather dry food for his lively palate, for at Caserta he seems less personal than we should probably have found him if by chance he had lived half a century earlier.

It is the style of the lapidarist that Vanvitelli adopted, especially for his façades. Nevertheless, those who are pleased with effects produced by great dimensions, those who are content with beauty resulting from the use of motives adopted with profound science and are not greatly interested in originality, will find much to please them at Caserta. To see a basement *motif*, with columns and windows, cornices, balconies and statues many times re-

pilasters, pedestals, cornices and in the mouldings, great and small, which surround the frescos and ornamental bas-reliefs.

The artists who executed this staircase were many in number but enjoy no especial fame, for the reason, perhaps, that up to the present time the history of the decorative arts has not been much studied. When the time does come for preparing a thorough history of these arts, the Villa at Caserta can furnish a legion of marble-workers, sculptors and painters deserving recognition. Tommaso Solari and Paolo Persico carved the great lions couched at the foot of the ramps, while sundry trophies were carved by Andrea Morosini; the statues also are due, some to the



peated; to see a building with its four stories chillily aligned as if so much infantry; to see all this in the placidity of an inflexible horizontality produces an impression of mild enjoyment, and the spirit, if it does not exactly swell, conceives for the subject a certain respect.

The interior of the Villa creates a profound impression, especially when one comes upon the main staircase, the "*scala regia*," which is found in one of the arms of the cross, for the building is so planned as to enclose four courts, the enclosing rooms opening on the exterior as well as on the courts. The staircase consists of two runs enriched by an order of Doric columns, while a magnificent octagonal vestibule closes the vista at the end of the ramps. I do not know in all Italy a staircase so superb as is this at Caserta; it is the chef d'œuvre of our staircases, and we do have some that are remarkably fine, especially in Rome, Genoa, Cremona and Mantua; but in general these are but pale simulacra, compared with this one at Caserta. It con-

same Solari, others to Andrea Violani and Gaetano Salomone. The paintings are the work of Gerolamo Starace.

The visitor who seeks lasting impressions must turn to the chapel, erected after very much the same plan as the chapel at Versailles, but surpassing it in richness and the beauty of its proportions. The marbles used for the staircase are introduced here again, in conjunction with yellow Sicilian marble and verde antique. The columns, isolated, play a very important rôle in this little masterpiece which is ceiled with a caissoned barrel-vault, covered with gold-leaf, in the style of the rest of the Villa. Caissons are obligatory in the Classic style, if one has to deny himself mural painting, and gold is generally required by architects who have a mastery of the style. Another notable feature of the Villa is the theatre, to the west of the staircase and on the same axis; its façade fronting on one of long sides of the palace. It follows the normal lines in its arrangement and can accommodate several hundred persons distributed over the par-



sists of one hundred and seventeen steps, the greater part of which are cut from a single block of lumachelle or "fire-marble" and decorated with colored marbles, all coming from the ancient kingdom of Naples, such as the yellow marble from Mondragone, the breccia from Tripalda, and stones from Montevirgine, Vitulano and S. Angelo di Puglia, which are united with white marble and the "*bardiglio*" from Carrara in the composition of

terre and the five stories of boxes, to say nothing of the royal box. Twelve verde antique columns enrich the auditorium, which has the individual charm of having its floor on the same level with the stage. Gold and color here, also, play their genial rôle, as everywhere else throughout the great building.

To make the complete round of the Villa would take long and a full description would carry one beyond allowable limits;



THE PLAZA HOTEL, NEW YORK, N. Y.: VIEW FROM NORTHEAST.

H. J. Hardenbergh, Architect.

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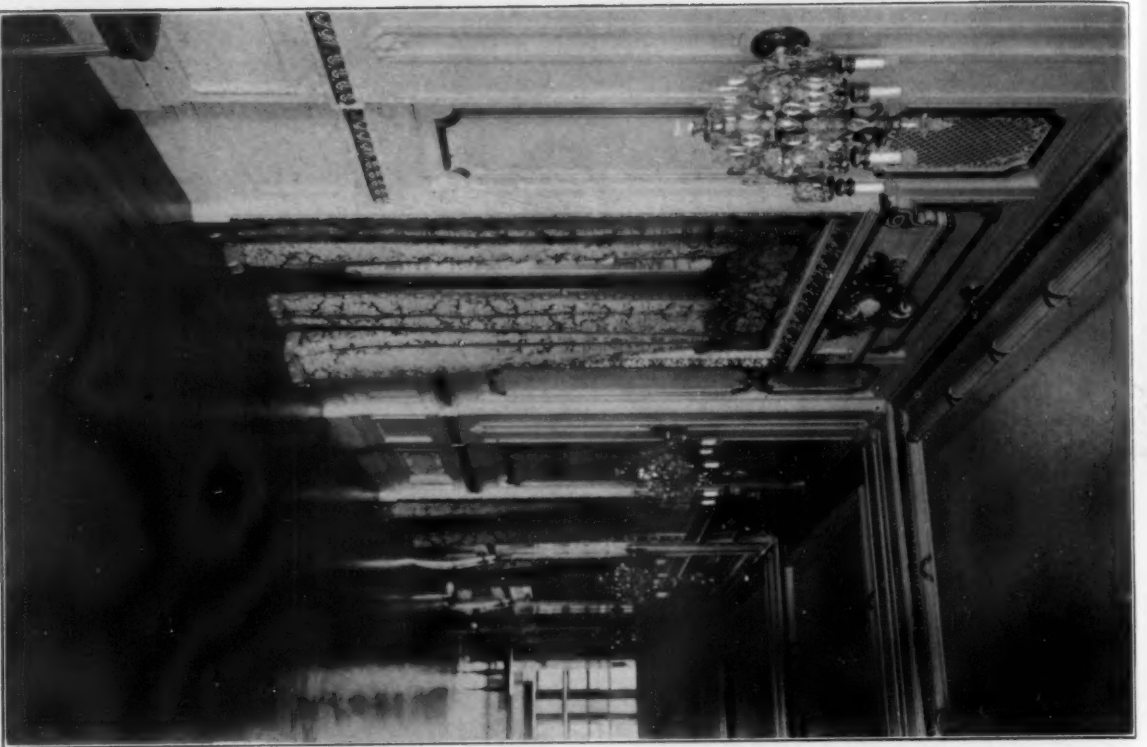
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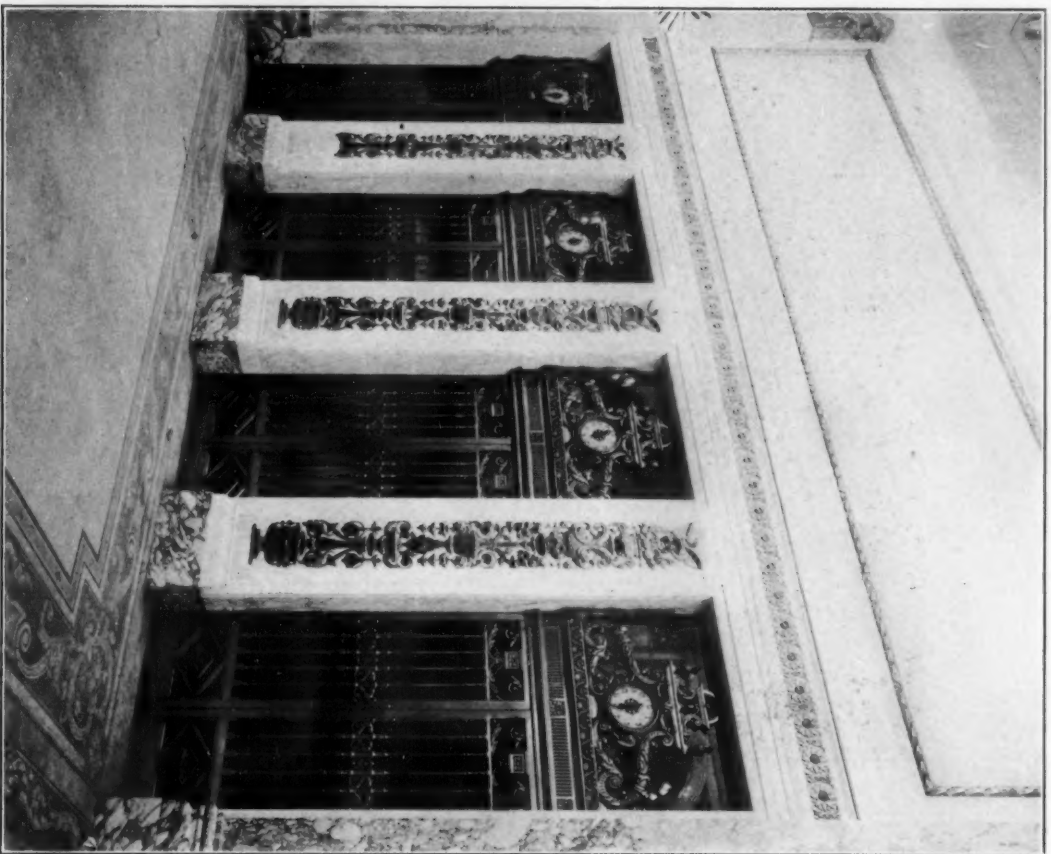
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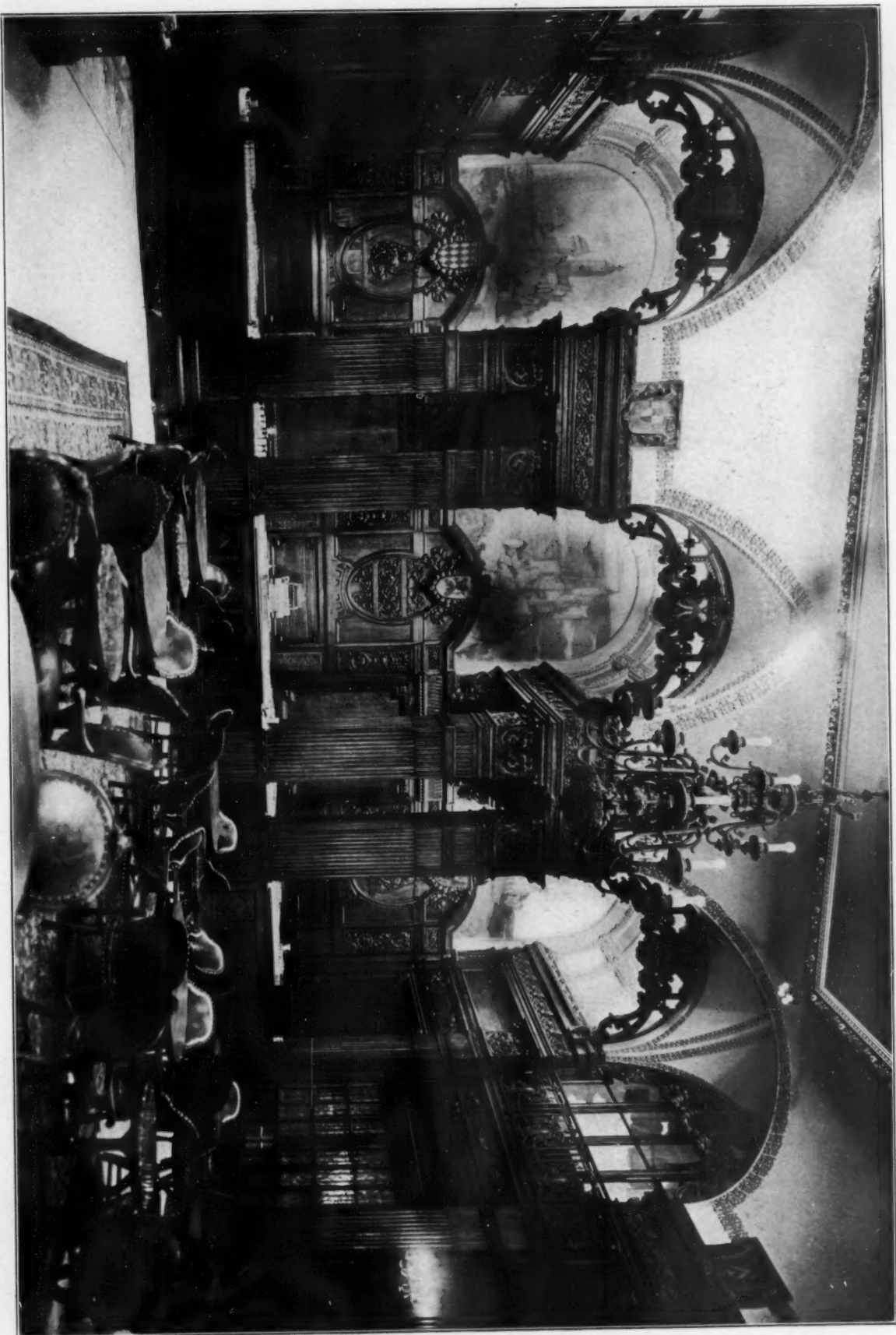
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THE CAFÉ: THE PLAZA HOTEL, NEW YORK, N. Y.

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DRAWING-ROOM, STATE APARTMENTS.



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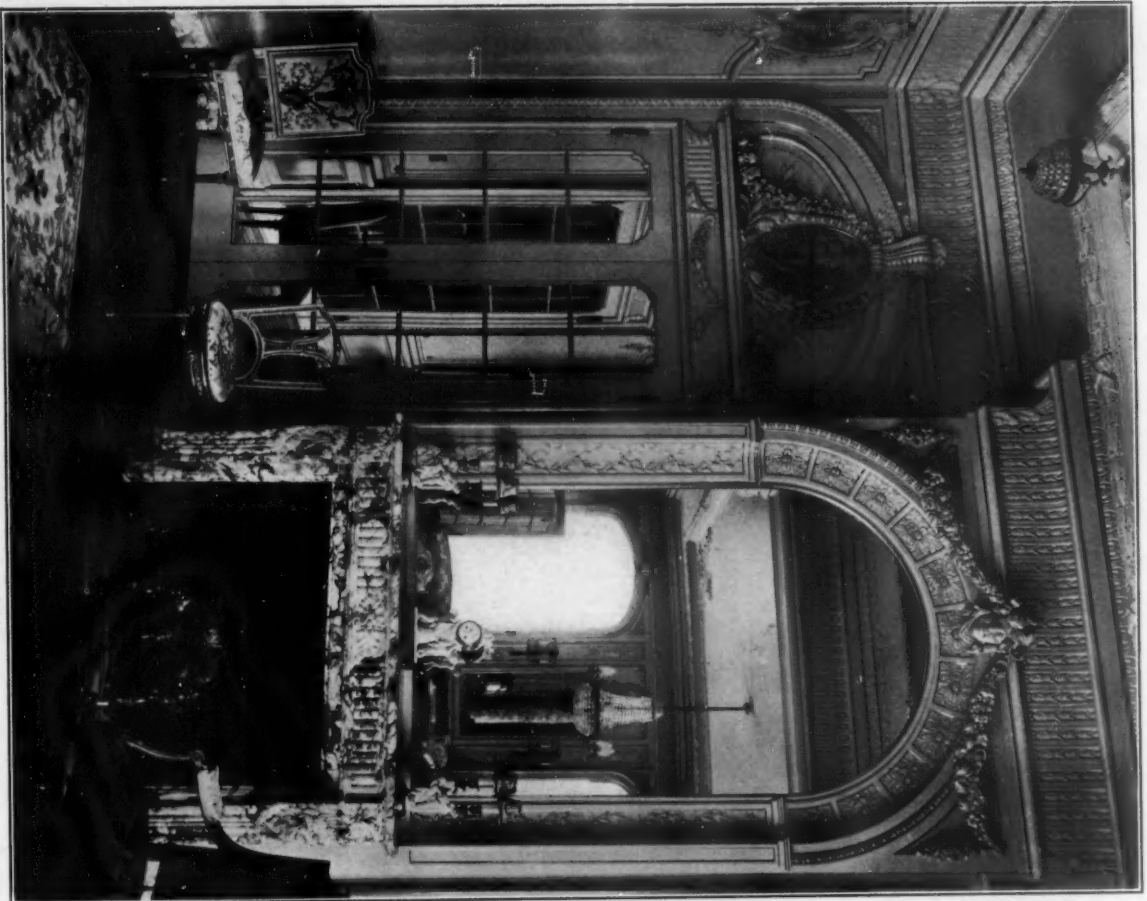
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MANTELS IN STATE APARTMENTS; THE PLAZA HOTEL, NEW YORK, N. Y.

H. J. Hardenbergh, Architect.

nor would it be possible to avoid repetition, since variety in architectural and decorative effort is not exactly the strong point of the Villa of Caserta. The edifice was long in building, and even the first decade of the last century saw architects and decorators still at work on the royal apartments; but in spite of this long term of effort we do not find the great variety of taste that is sometimes noticed elsewhere.

From the chapel, across the vestibule and to the south, open the royal apartments with their two halls, known as the Garde de Corps and the Hall of the Halberdiers. A third hall, at the left of which is found the apartment called "the old," to distinguish it from that on the right which is known as "the new," is embellished with a fresco, "Alexander, the Macedonian," which covers the vault and does honor to Mariano Rossi (1807), a Sicilian painter. This Rossi is one of the most notable of the painters employed in decorating the palace; at Caserta he is as full of force and imagination as he was at Rome where, in the Villa Borghese, he painted a ceiling that I would class amongst

In one of the rooms the architect arranged under the cornices the drawings for the Villa, and this exposition does the architect the greatest honor, for they show that he had a very unusual sense of grandeur.

It is the frescos, however, that give the most pleasure, for their authors show themselves to have been most lovable artists whose rich and brilliant palettes at times succeed in obscuring imperfections and weaknesses in their work.

Architects and decorators ought to visit Caserta, and it would indeed be unpardonable for one finding himself at Naples not to make a trip to the Villa Reale, which is henceforward to assume the character of a museum. But the Villa of Caserta presents itself to visitors in no sense as a "prison of the arts," but rather as a veritable habitation with all its warmth. It is hardly necessary to say that the building is not actually inhabited, but everything stands arranged so that guests, whether royal or not, might feel themselves instantly at home. The furniture stands in its proper place about the rooms and along the walls, some of it in



the finest ceilings of the time, whether at Rome, Naples, Genoa, Turin, Venaria Reale, Stupinigi or Rivoli.

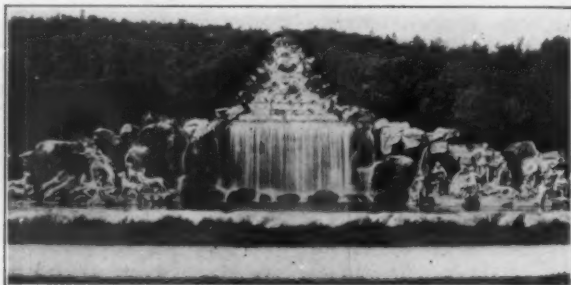
The so-called old apartment at Caserta has a smiling elegance of its own, the walls lined with a rich tissue woven at San Leucio, the industrial colony I have mentioned already, covered with exquisite ceilings and decorated with delicate stucco-work and great mirrors, according to the Italian taste of the day. It was finished about 1780 and was at once called the old to distinguish it from the newer rooms, for it was not Vanvitelli's intention that these should be the royal apartments: they were actually intended for the royal princes. On the new apartments many brushes were employed. Antonio Dominici and Fedele Fischietti painted there "The Seasons," with an abundance of putti, garlands and images of the gods of other times: Bacchus, Mars and Saturn find themselves in company with Justice, Abundance and Splendor in these rooms, which are really noble in their air. I must not halt to speak of the canvases on the walls or the furniture in which the whole building is rich, so much so that anyone who designed to make a study of the decorative arts in the time of Vanvitelli would find here an abundance of useful "documents."

the Rococo style, some in the Empire style, and as examples of the latter, which alone deserve a visit, may be mentioned the beds of Gioacchino Murat and Maria Cristina.

The "new apartment" deserves attention because of two halls known respectively as the halls of Mars and Astraea, the noblest, perhaps, in the building. The Hall of Mars contains a red granite chimney-piece, several bas-reliefs of Valerio Villareale, Claudio Monte and Filippo Rega, and a frescoed ceiling, "Mars in a Car of Triumph," by Antonio Galliano. The Hall of Astraea, with its pilasters of imitation porphyry, its bas-reliefs, modelled by Villareale and Domenico Masucci, and its frescoed ceiling, whereon Domenico Berger depicted "The Triumph of Justice," is also of much interest. The work here was carried out in more recent times, for the decoration was conceived early in the nineteenth century by the architect Pietro Bianchi, and further, about 1830, the painter Giuseppe Cammarano, decorated the Council Hall and other rooms.

The Villa Caserta owes much to the park which surrounds it. Issuing from the Villa by the north entrance we have the woods on the left, the "old forest," so called, because it remains in much the same state in which it was left by the last Prince of

Caserta, Andrea Matteo Acquaviva. The writers of his day spoke of it with high praise, and in fact it abounds in fine avenues and alleyways bordered with oaks, laurels and maples hundreds of years old; up whose trunks from beds of green sward creep ivies of many varieties. In 1769 the architect Collecini built a reservoir for a fish-pond, and later the Bourbons caused another wood to be planted on the right-hand; this stretches out towards the grand cascade, a very marvel, a dream, a vision of beauty. On



the north side of this wood lies the "English Garden," begun in 1782, by Queen Maria Carolina, of Austria, wife of Ferdinand, who summoned the Englishman Graëfer to design and plant it. It appears that he was ordered to equal the display at Versailles and he selected the site, distributed the water, planted a botanical garden and provided for all sorts of hydraulic displays, introducing rivers, lakes, brooks and fountains. Oh! the fountains of Caserta! The first of these that one meets is that of the dol-

phins, the second is that of Eolus, the third that of Ceres, the fourth is dedicated to Venus and Adonis, while the last immortalizes Acteon. Over an inclined way broken by many steps we reach at length a grotto, from the top of which can be had a marvelous view of the grand cascade. The water hurries along, falling picturesquely here, spreading out there under veils of white mist or piling banks of foam amongst and against the architectural embellishments, producing in all a most enchanting



picture. From the same standpoint we have a wide view over the lands of the Campagna, while nearer at hand shines amongst its green lawns cut here and there by water-courses the Villa itself, a view that will long linger in the memory.

My American readers will do well not to forget the Royal Villa at Caserta and its park which holds a place high in the list of successful pieces of landscape architecture, whether in Italy or elsewhere.

ALFREDO MELANI.

The Plaza Hotel

THIS addition to New York's expensive and luxurious hotels faces the Plaza at the southeastern entrance to Central Park, at the junction of Fifth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street. The architect is Mr. H. J. Hardenbergh, who designed the Waldorf-Astoria, the Manhattan and other well-known hotels in New York and elsewhere, and is therefore already famous as a designer of buildings of this class.

It was the original plan to build an extension to the hotel of the same name, formerly occupying this site, reinforcing the building with steel construction and carrying it up five stories more. It was believed that there was a subterranean stream running under the foundation and that it would be necessary to erect the proposed addition on piles. At a depth of some forty feet, however, solid rock was found, and all worry as to the possibility of securing a satisfactory foundation for the structure to be erected was at an end. It was then decided to demolish the old building entirely and raise the present splendid structure on the site.

The new building is of a steel frame construction, with hollow tile floors. All stairways and elevator shafts are enclosed with wire-glass, and all woodwork is fireproofed. The occupants are thus practically insured against danger from fire.

The exterior walls of the lower three stories are of marble, and from the entablature of the third story to the cornice of the mansard roof the building is veneered with glazed terra cotta of a cream white color, harmonizing well with the marble below it and the moss-green color of the roof above the cornice of the twelfth floor. The gable ends in the mansard are connected by colonnades on all sides, while the roof line above the dormer windows has been designed to indicate the existence of an open court. There is no provision for a roof garden; the lofty tea room on the main floor with its spreading palms and tropical plants supplying in some measure this now common feature, while the open plaza and the lawns and wooded slopes of Central Park provide plenty of restful green for those who are fortunate enough to have a view from the windows on the north and east.

In giving titles to our plate illustrations the mistake was made of calling the room marked "Bar-Room" on the plan the "Café," and the "Café" proper was entitled "Grill Room." The actual position of the grill room is in the basement immediately beneath the café.

The main entrance to the hotel is through the foyer on the Fifty-ninth Street side, facing which are the elevators, which are placed so that they are easy of access and entirely under the eye

of the office. This foyer is finished in Italian marble selected and imported for this purpose. At the left of the foyer is the café, a most interesting room. This is Spanish Renaissance in style, with a wooden ceiling supported by characteristic brackets, all elaborately carved, stained and fireproofed. The door trim is of Caen stone. The tapestries which hang on the wall were designed for this room, and were executed in Europe.

At the end of the main corridor and at the rear of the office is the bar-room, the style of which is German Renaissance. The wood-work of this room is all of oak. An attractive feature of the ground floor is the tea-room opposite the Plaza restaurant on the main corridor, the walls of which are entirely of Caen stone and plate glass, with columns of Fleur de Pêche marble. The capitals for these columns and the metal mouldings and wreaths used on this floor were made by the Winslow Bros. Company of solid bronze. Four caryatides on the west wall support arches, which frame large mirror panels. Messrs. Pottier & Stymus, who furnished these caryatides, inform us that they are copied from originals in the Pisani palace in Carrara, which are said to be the work of Donato Donati, pupil of Michael Angelo. They typify the four seasons.

There are two dining-rooms or restaurants on this main floor, one for permanent guests and one for transient use. The tone of color of these rooms is warm and attractive. Windows and glazed door openings are separated by broad pilasters, each bearing a mirrored panel with open work metal applied on the glass surface. The decorations in these rooms and also in the bar-room were carried out by Messrs. L. Alavoine & Co.

The first floor contains in addition to a number of sleeping chambers a ball-room, a banqueting-room, and state apartments, together with a special suite on the corner of Fifty-ninth Street and the Plaza. The ball-room is Louis XV in its decorative treatment, and has special staircases, entrances and elevators, all entirely enclosed and protected as previously described. A novel feature of this room is the movable stage or balcony. This when elevated forms the southern end of the gallery, and when lowered to the floor can be used as a stage for theatrical and similar purposes. It is raised and lowered by four cables which wind around drums located in the space beneath the stage flooring, and all controlled by an electric motor. This room can comfortably seat six hundred persons. It is lighted by electroliers suspended from the ceiling, arranged along the balcony edge and the side walls beneath the balcony. The state apartment, which has be-

come a necessary feature in the modern high-class hotel, is at the corner of Fifty-ninth Street and the Plaza, and consists of a



drawing-room, ante-chambers, dining-room, bedrooms and accompanying bath-rooms, together with hot closets and refrigerating-rooms for the proper service of meals. In all these most important rooms on the first floor, together with the café on the ground floor and the grill-room in

the basement, the decorations were carried out by Messrs. Wm. Baumgarten & Co., who also decorated in oil colors, painted on the wall covering called "Decora," a large number of the guest rooms.

The floors above follow the typical arrangement shown in the plan which is here published.

A very complete pneumatic equipment for distributing documentary matter has been installed by the Miles Pneumatic Tube Co. The system is so arranged as to cover three separate duties. One set of tubes connects the main office with a branch office on each floor and conveys such things as letters, telegrams, visitors' cards or even small parcels. Another set of tubes transmits the orders of the guests from a serving pantry on each floor direct to the kitchen. The third set provides for communication between the heads of the various departments through the main office. A clock, which is regulated by the Magneta system from the office, is provided for each room.

The mechanical plant, which is located in the sub-basement, is probably the largest and most complete isolated plant in New York City. The engine and boiler-room, as well as the laundry walls, are lined with white enameled brick. The flooring is of six-inch square white tiling. Steam for all purposes is supplied by nine Babcock & Wilcox water-tube boilers having a total capacity of 3,500 horse-power. The working pressure carried is 135 pounds. Each boiler is equipped with Wilkinson automatic stokers, steam jet blowers, two safety-valve injectors and a Hubnor & Mayer's double-acting combination-stop and isolating-valve, which automatically stops the flow of steam in case of an accident to the boilers or steam piping.

It was necessary to remove a residence on Fifty-eighth Street to provide a coal-receiving and storage plant, with a capacity of about 750 tons. Coal is received in a weighing hopper, weighed and conveyed to the storage-rooms and boilers by a C. W. Hunt Company's steam-driven conveyor. Ashes from the boiler are removed in a similar manner. In addition to the injectors on the boilers four "Admiralty pattern" Worthington boiler feed-pumps supply water through a Goubert heater to the boilers.

The exhaust steam is utilized for heating water and warming the building. This steam flows through an 18-inch pipe to a receiver, from which it is distributed to seventy-nine risers connecting with radiators throughout the building. The heat at the

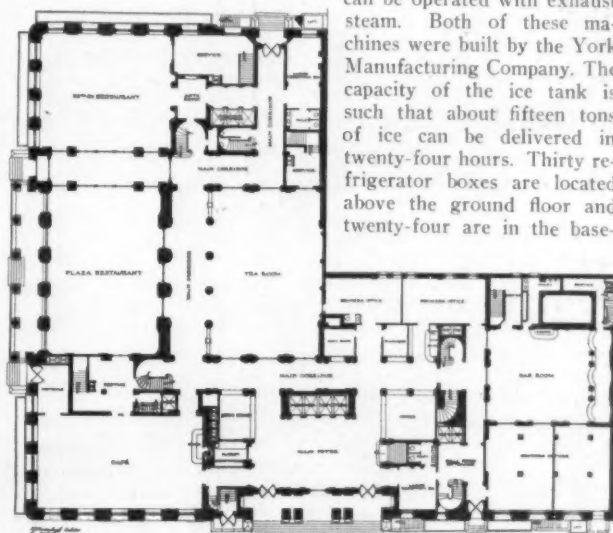
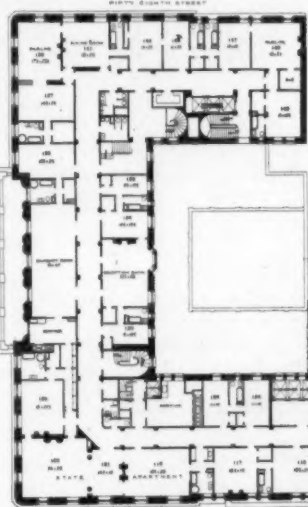
radiator is controlled by a Johnson's thermostat valve, which maintains an even temperature in the rooms. The returns from the heating system are handled by the Webster system.

The ventilating system devised for this building is probably the most elaborate ever installed. Four hundred tons of galvanized sheet-metal were used in its construction. The fourteen Sturtevant ventilating fans are electrically operated by eleven C & C motors, generating a total of 250 horse-power.

The electric current supply of the building is derived from a generating plant of 1,100 K.W. capacity. There are four units, one of 400 K.W., one of 300 K.W., and two 200 K.W. The generators are 115-volt, direct-current, compound-wound machines, and were built by the Westinghouse Company. Each unit is direct-driven by a simple Corliss engine built by the Allis-Chalmers Company. These engines are equipped with the usual safety appliances, and in addition there is an auxiliary governor which stops the flow of steam to the engine in case of excessive steam supply. The engines are run non-condensing at 135 pounds initial pressure and no back-pressure.

An automatic gravity oiling system furnishes oil for lubrication to the engine and dynamo bearings. All of the generator and feeder circuits for lighting and power throughout the building are controlled at the main switch-board in the engine-room. This switch-board is 42 feet long and 8 feet high, is made of gray Tennessee marble, and has one feeder panel and one instrument panel on each end, the four generator panels being in the center. Owing to the size and length of dynamo leads required to convey the currents and also to avoid complicated bus-bar work on the back of the generator panel of the switchboard, special automatic dynamo switches were placed near the generators for the equalizer connections. These are operated electrically from the main switch-board. All feeders terminate near the top of the switchboard, and connect with copper strips extended from the bus-bars to the top of the switchboard. The power feeders are connected to double-armed circuit-breakers, which also serve the purpose of switches. There are fifty-two double pole knife switches for lighting feeders and twenty-six double-armed circuit-breakers for power feeders mounted on the feeder panels. The fuses for all feeders are placed on the back of the switchboard.

The refrigerating plant consists of one 100-ton compression machine and one 100-ton absorption machine, the object being to operate the absorption machine during the winter months and the compression machine in the summer. Either machine has ample capacity to supply the building with ice and refrigeration. The compression machine is direct-driven by a 75-horsepower cross-compound Corliss engine. The compressors are single-acting. The absorption machine can be operated with exhaust steam. Both of these machines were built by the York Manufacturing Company. The capacity of the ice tank is such that about fifteen tons of ice can be delivered in twenty-four hours. Thirty refrigerator boxes are located above the ground floor and twenty-four are in the base-



ment and sub-basement. These boxes are of steel, cork and glass, and practically indestructible, and as near being a

sanitary box as could be devised. They were installed by the Lorillard Refrigerator Company. On the seventeenth floor is a refrigerating room for the storage of furs, tapestry, blankets, etc. This room, as are also the refrigerating boxes, is cooled by brine circulation. The refrigerator-room is thoroughly insulated from the building, and is ventilated by a 5' by 10-foot shaft to the atmosphere. In case of accident to the refrigerating machinery it is not possible for the ammonia fumes to penetrate any part of the building.

The elevators, which were made by the Standard Plunger Elevator Company, consist of ten passenger cars, three sidewalk lifts, and thirteen electric dumbwaiters. Every known appliance to prevent accidents has been installed. It is impossible for the operator to start the car before the door is closed, nor can the door be opened before the car is level with the floor and at rest. The hydraulic power for these elevators is supplied by two Laidlaw-Dunn-Gordon tandem compound pumps and one three-cylinder compound crank and flywheel high-duty pump. Water for the building is obtained from the city supply through two mains. This water is filtered through ten Loomis-Manning filters, having a capacity of 1,500,000 gallons a day. The water for drinking and culinary purposes is again filtered through a Buhring filter. For fire purposes the water is pumped to storage tanks on the eighteenth floor. These tanks have a capacity of 75,000 gallons. The pumping plant is so constructed that, if necessary, 4,000 gallons per minute can be pumped through the fire-lines and to the storage tank. A vacuum cleaning system operated by two steam-driven pumps has been installed. In addition to the laundry in the basement, which has a complete equipment, there is also a "bundle" laundry on the eighteenth floor. All laundry machinery is operated by electric motors. The illuminating system throughout the building has been designed in the most artistic and lavish manner, and there are about 17,000 incandescent lights.

There is a long-distance telephone in each room and also a push-button service connecting with annunciators on each floor, as well as with the office.

The kitchen, installed by the Duparquet, Huot, Moneuse Company, is in close proximity to the service stairway, entrances, and dumbwaiters, and readily accessible to every point of service. It is so arranged that every feature is under the direct control of the chef, and at all times within his view. The objectionable features in the preparation of food are confined to certain limits and screened by wire partitions.

ILLUSTRATIONS

THE PLAZA HOTEL, NEW YORK, N. Y. MR. H. J. HARDENBERGH, ARCHITECT.

The thirteen full pages of plates in this issue are devoted to illustrations of this building. A written description will be found on the preceding pages.

NOTES AND CLIPPINGS

ROMAN MOSAIC.—Rio maintains there was an Early Roman school of mosaicists which produced works better adapted for church decoration than those by the Byzantines. The Greek artists, he said, dazzled the eye with gold grounds which often covered very large surfaces, on which appeared drawn, with more or less skill, the comparatively pale figure of the Redeemer. The throne of God and that of the Virgin were covered by them with gilding and as early as the tenth century this profusion of ornament in gold is already observable in their manuscripts and miniatures. In the mosaics of the Romano-Christian school the grounds are almost always white; or, if gold is sometimes employed, it is only to mark the luminous points in the clouds and draperies. If to this we join the singular predilection of the Greeks for long and meagre figures, and the common character which marks the heads of their saints, generally void of expression, we shall have recapitulated the most characteristic features of Byzantine art in the period in question.

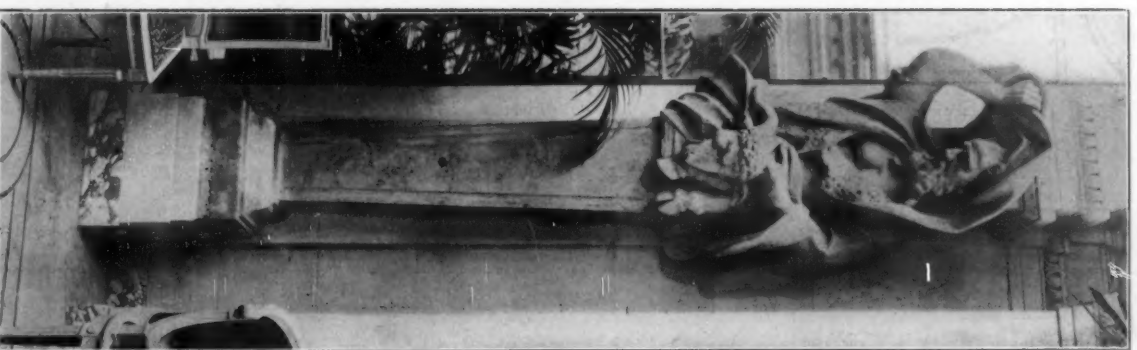
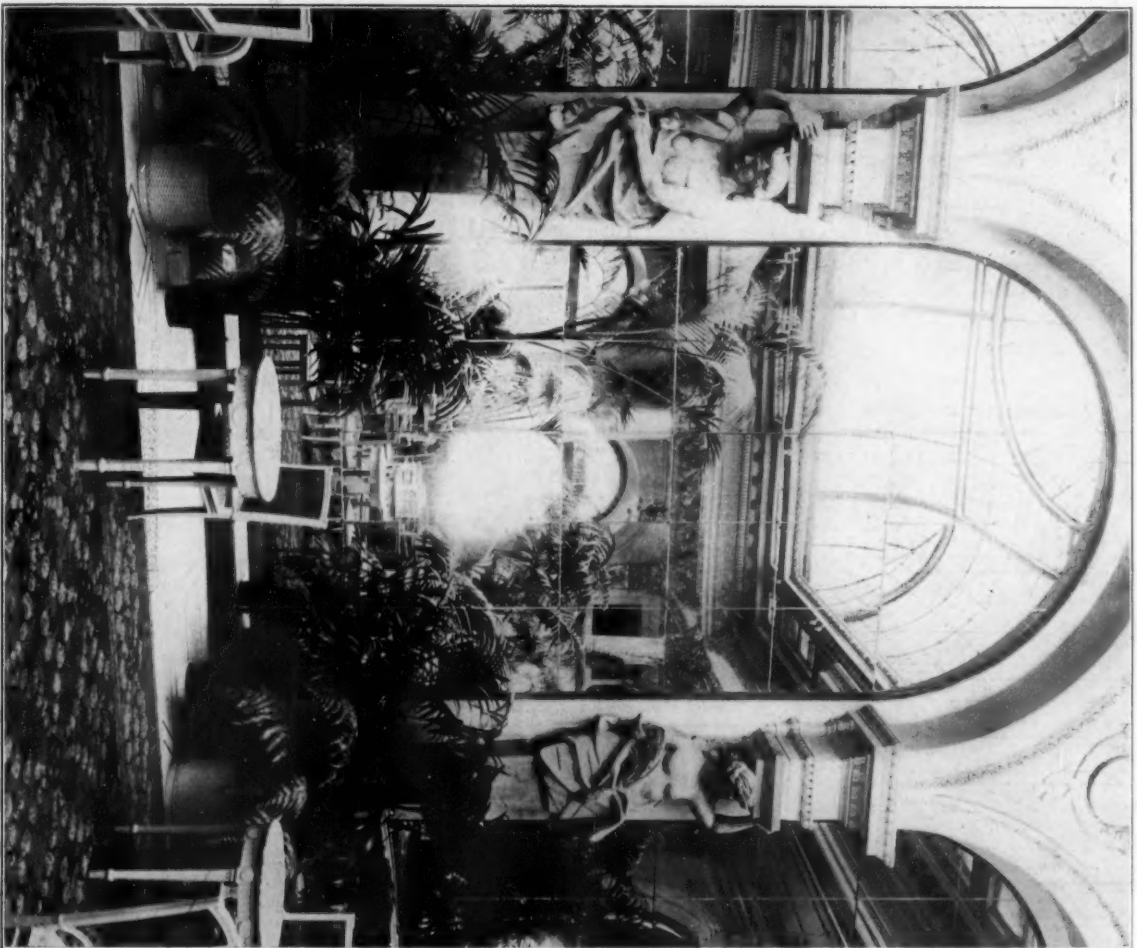
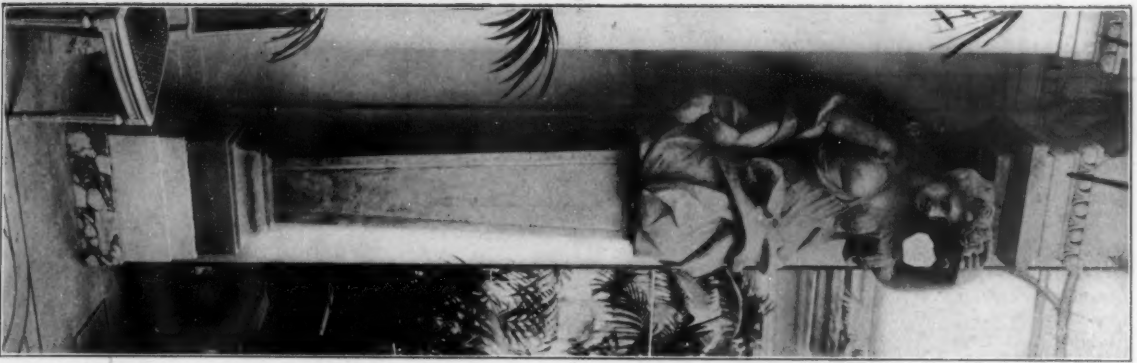
So many critics have given the preference to Byzantine mo-

saics, it is well to find something said in favor of the Roman work. But we are less likely to see the latter in their pristine state than those by foreign artists. Rome was subject to invasion, to rebellions of the citizens and other dangers in which the churches suffered. It has also been stated that mosaics were altered, and the original countenances of saints removed in order that portraits of living patrons might be substituted. The churches must also have had a staff of workmen who followed no particular trade or art, but were willing to attempt all kinds of tasks. In that way the mechanical treatment which is sometimes to be observed can be explained. Byzantine artists or their descendants were not likely to be employed unless they had acquired a reputation for skill. They also accepted limitations for their art, and may have depended as much on recollection as on their inventive power. Consequently they preserved traditions for a much longer time than Roman and Italian workmen, although their figures lack the vigor which we see in those of the Zuccati in Venice with such a designer as Titian. The older examples have a quaintness which always must be considered attractive. Nevertheless it does not follow that for modern works Byzantine imitations are indispensable. Similar simplicity can be attained in other ways.—*The Architect*.

DECORATING STATION WAITING-ROOMS.—The Danish government has voted 15,000 crowns for decorating the stations of the State railways artistically. The sum is not large, but the experiment of using these stations as a medium of popular artistic culture will be watched with interest elsewhere. A new periodical, specially devoted to the cause of beautifying Germany, the *Schwäbische Heimat*, suggests that the government of that country should follow the example of Denmark on a larger scale. The writer admits that paintings would hardly be in place in the railway stations of a large city, where everybody is in a hurry, and where time-tables and advertisements take up too much room; but he thinks they would do much good in smaller places, where they would be sure of appreciation by the rural folk.—*New York Evening Post*.

A RACING-STABLE AS A REFUGE CAMP.—The most unique camp we visited, says a correspondent of the *New York Evening Post*, writing of the condition of things in San Francisco at the end of July last, was that located at the Ingleside Racing Park. Imagine 700 old people, all crippled or in some way helpless, living very comfortably in the stalls of a high-class racing stable. Last October, when the rainy season began, the relief committee found many of these helpless ones living in the parks without shelter. An outcry was at first raised when it was proposed to lodge them in the quarters formerly used for horses. But it has all been done, and well done. The houses are comfortable, sanitary, and spotlessly clean. Each stall has a flooring and its walls are covered with heavy building paper. The tanbark track surrounds the living quarters. Inside, each little stall is made into a cozy room, decorated and furnished. Bathrooms with bathtubs saved from the magnificent Palace Hotel after the fire, stoves for hot water, etc., are arranged. One long stable has been made over into a Social Hall, and very attractive it is now. The largest stable is a dining-room and kitchen, where the 700 old men and women receive excellent meals. There is a dispensary and hospital, with trained nurses. There I found fourteen patients, a small percentage of the 700 inmates. The jockeys' mess-room has been turned into a sewing-room, with twenty-five sewing-machines. Each woman inmate has received two entire suits, and those that can sew are paid for their labor, while the men that can work are employed in the kitchen or in the garden. Many of these people have never been so well housed and so well cared for and fed in their lives. After August, the relief committee will be obliged to give up, and all those that have no relatives to care for them will be transferred to the almshouse.

THE BIXBY-HOTEL VERDICT.—The recent verdict of a jury in Judge Conrey's court, Los Angeles, in a suit of Mrs. Phillips against the Bixby Hotel Company of Long Beach, was against that company alone and not against the architects. The court had early in the hearing rendered judgment for the architects, John C. Austin and Frederick G. Brown, the lengthy examination following pertained solely to the hotel company. The court The jury awarded Mrs. Phillips the sum of \$10,000. The case will be appealed. The verdict also excluded the contractor, F. L. Spaulding.—*Architect and Engineer of California*.



CURRENT NEWS SECTION

SOCIETIES

NATIONAL ARTS CLUB.

The National Arts Club in collaboration with the Natural Society of Craftsmen will hold an Arts and Crafts Exhibition in the club building, 119 East Nineteenth Street, New York, from November 20 to December 11 next. It is expected that this will be by far the most important exhibition of craft-work ever made in New York. Craft-workers throughout the country are invited to take part. Information as to packing and shipping, etc., may be had by addressing "Special Committee on Arts and Crafts Exhibition, 119 East Nineteenth Street, New York."

BOSTON ARCHITECTURAL CLUB.

A special view of the exhibition of the club was given in the Boston Public Library on Saturday afternoon, October 12.

ART INSTITUTE OF CHICAGO.

The twentieth annual exhibition of oil paintings and sculpture was opened by the twenty-ninth annual reception, which took place at the Institute on Tuesday afternoon, October 22.

CONNECTICUT CHAPTER, A. I. A.

The annual meeting of Connecticut Chapter of the American Institute of Architects was held October 16 at the Hartford Club. Following is a list of officers elected for the coming year:

President, Warren R. Briggs, of Bridgeport.

Vice-President, Wilfred E. Griggs, of Waterbury.

Secretary-Treasurer, Charles O. Whitmore, of Hartford.

PHILADELPHIA CHAPTER, A. I. A.

At the annual meeting of the Philadelphia Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, held in the Academy of the Fine Arts, the following officers were elected: *President*, D. Knickerbacker Boyd; *First Vice-President*, John Molitor; *Second Vice-President*, E. P. Bissell; *Treasurer*, W. C. Prichett; *Secretary*, A. H. Moses; *Executive Committee*, Albert Kelsey, C. S. Borle; *Admissions Committee*, A. H. Brockie, G. I. Lovatt, W. L. Bailey, H. M. Sellers.

CENTRAL NEW YORK CHAPTER, A. I. A.

On October 11 in the rooms of the Cornell University College of Architecture was held the annual meeting of the Central New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects.

The officers elected for the following year were: *President*, Professor Clarence A. Martin, Ithaca; *Vice-President*, H. G. Tutthill, Corning; *Secretary*, Arthur N. Gibb, Ithaca; *Treasurer*, Samuel E. Hilliger, Au-

burn; *Executive Committee*, O. H. Waltz, Ithaca.

LOS ANGELES CHAPTER, A. I. A.

Election of officers of the Los Angeles Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, which took place October 8, resulted in the selection of Carroll H. Brown for President; Myron Hunt, Vice-President; Fernand Parmentier, Secretary, and August Wackerbarth, Treasurer.

The new president appointed these committees: On Entertainment, A. F. Rosenheim and Sumner P. Hunt; on Membership, Octavius Morgan, J. Lee Burton and Theo. A. Eisen; on Publicity, John P. Krempel and Harrison Albright.

Among the members present were Frank G. Hudson, C. H. Russell, Burgess Reeve, S. Tilden Norton, August Wackerbarth, Thomas E. Preston, Arthur B. Benton, J. P. Ehlers, Fernand Parmentier, Carroll H. Brown, Julius Krause, Percy Eisen, John P. Krempel, Harrison Albright, R. B. Young and Henry H. Dwight.

Before retiring from office Mr. Rosenheim reviewed the work accomplished by the chapter during the year.

PERSONAL MENTION

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Mr. L. J. Bowler has brought suit in the municipal court against the Fraternal Order of Eagles for \$325 to reimburse him for preparing plans and specifications a year ago. In his complaint he names Joseph Cohen, Stephen Hall, John R. Butman, William Kelley and Noble Derry. Harry L. Swenson is his attorney. In reply the Eagles claim that Mr. Bowler was never authorized to draw any plans for them.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.—Mr. J. C. Newson was awarded \$800 by a jury in Department Seven of the Superior Court, September 19, from H. J. Woollacott as compensation for an alleged unpaid fee for drawing plans and specifications and receiving bids for a hotel which was to have been erected at Ninth and Grand Avenue. It was brought out in the testimony that the defendant intended to erect flats on the property and plans were drawn for them, but the owner changed his mind and asked for bids on a three-story hotel. The case was first tried two years ago when \$1,500 was awarded the plaintiff and he appealed, the Appellate Court granting a new trial. The fee as sued for amounted to \$2,240.

McKEESPORT, PA.—Before Judge J. A. Evans in Common Pleas Court No. 3, September 27, was concluded the suit of W. Frank Wilson, architect, against J. P. Coursin, proprietor of the Ringgold Hotel, Locust Street. The suit was for a balance on a bill rendered for services in drawing the plans of the Ringgold Hotel and superintending the construction of the same. The defense put up the claim that the building was not erected according to the plans. The jury brought in a verdict in favor of Mr. Wilson for \$218.

BUILDING NEWS

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

ALAMEDA, CAL.—It is stated that plans are being prepared for a three-story hotel to be erected near the City Hall by a company in which S. E. Biddle, Jr., and A. E. Kelly are interested. The capital of the company is \$100,000.

ALBEMARLE, N. C.—The Methodist congregation, it is said, contemplates erecting an edifice. Address the Pastor, Methodist Church.

ALLEGHENY, PA.—It is reported that bids will probably be received the latter part of November for the erection of the Tenth Ward School, which will cost about \$200,000. Architects, C. M. Bartberger & Son, Westinghouse Building, Pittsburg.

ALPINE, TEX.—J. D. Jackson, it is said, will open bids December 10 for erection of a two-story school building. Structure to be of brick, stone or concrete blocks, and separate proposals are solicited. Plans and specifications on file at the office of H. T. Phelps, San Antonio, Tex., and of E. F. Higgins, Alpine; certified check, \$500; usual rights reserved.

ARDMORE, I. T.—It is reported that steps are being taken to replace the Hargrove College, which was recently destroyed by fire, with a \$50,000 building.

ATLANTA, GA.—Reports state that city officials and Board of Fulton County Commissioners, Clifford L. Anderson, chairman, contemplate erecting jointly county court-house and city hall at an estimated cost of \$1,000,000.

Fulton County Commissioners, it is stated, will have plans drawn about December for \$50,000 brick almshouse. H. M. Wood, clerk.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Plans are being prepared by Architects Milligan & Weber, 520 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa., for an eight-story hotel for a company headed by Newlin Haines. Cost, \$1,000,000.

The Hotel Men's Association, according to report, is planning the erection of a \$2,000,000 pier to be owned by the city and fitted for convention meetings and exhibits. It is said that the plans include the taking over of Young's old pier and the addition of 1,000 feet to the ocean end of the structure, where the convention hall would be located.

AURORA, ILL.—It is reported that the Aurora Odd Fellows are planning a \$100,000 home on the site next to Finch & McCullough's new building on La Salle Street, near Benton. Outside of a great lodge room, a large dining hall and an auditorium, the rest of the building will be divided into offices.

AUSTIN, TEX.—Vernon Beggs, secretary of the Amarillo Chamber of Commerce, states that the business men of that city are planning to erect a \$200,000 hotel, the

stock for which will be all subscribed for by themselves.

BALTIMORE, MD.—According to reports, contracts have been formally awarded to Charles L. Stockhausen, of the National Marine Bank Building, Gay and Water Streets, for the construction of a group of buildings for the Dr. Samuel Leon Frank Memorial Hospital, on the Hebrew Hospital Grounds at Broadway and Hopkins Avenue. Structures include administration building, ward building, laundry and boiler house, fixtures, sanitary plumbing, steam heating; cost, \$150,000. Louis Levi, Architect, American Building.

Wyatt & Nolting, Architects, Keyser Building, Calvert and German Streets, will shortly take bids on construction of Children's Hospital on the grounds of the Johns Hopkins Hospital by the trustees of the Harriet Lane Johnston Estate. The building to be three stories; 204-foot front with wings on either side 117 feet long; reinforced-concrete construction; modern conveniences; cost about \$250,000.

It is said that the Medical and Surgical Faculty of Maryland, 847 Hamilton Terrace, will erect new fireproof library building to cost about \$100,000. Dr. A. P. Herring, 1317 Madison Avenue, is chairman of committee in charge.

BERKELEY, CAL.—It is reported that final plans have not yet been adopted for the erection of a town hall. Address J. V. Mendenhall, City Clerk.

BOSTON, MASS.—Announcement has been made that the selection of the Treasury Department for the site for the proposed new Appraisers' Stores is the Otis wharf property at Atlantic and Northern Avenues. Final arrangements have not as yet been made.

BOWLING GREEN, O.—The members of the Y. M. C. A. are reported to be contemplating the erection of a new brick and stone building to cost about \$40,000.

BREMERTON, WASH.—Secretary of the Navy, Victor H. Metcalf, at Washington, D. C., is stated to have approved the plans for the construction of a permanent hospital at the Puget Sound Navy Yard, Washington, at a cost of \$150,000, also plans for extensive improvements to the steam engineering department of the yard. General Elliott, head of the U. S. Marine Corps, is stated to have approved plans for a new marine barracks, also at Puget Sound Navy Yard, to cost about \$150,000.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—F. J. Berlenbach, 260 Graham avenue, is preparing plans for a school building, 58x100 feet, on Fourteenth street, near Fourth avenue, for the Church of the Holy Family, Rev. Francis X. Bettinger, pastor. Estimated cost is \$75,000.

Reports state that the City of New York will erect three brick hospital buildings, 102x33, 47.8x18.6, 89.8x27.8, to cost a total of \$255,000, on Kingston avenue, corner Winthrop street. Percy Griffen, 225 Fifth avenue, is architect.

Reports state that bids will be received about November 1 for constructing a four-story brick, stone and steel theater in Brooklyn for the Orpheum Co. The main building will be 100x150 feet, with an L 25x100 feet. Cost, \$200,000. William H. McElfatrick, 1402 Broadway, New York, is architect.

Plans have been prepared by Architect John E. Nitchie, 150 Nassau Street, for a church to be erected at the northwest corner of Halsey Street and Saratoga Avenue, Brooklyn, for the Church of the Open Door, 1081 Bushwick Avenue. Designs show a one-story building, measuring 42x95 feet. It will be built of brick and stone, with gravel roof, steam heat, etc. Cost, \$75,000.

It is said that plans are being prepared for the erection of a church for the congregation of the Beth El Mith, at a cost of \$100,000.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.—A company has been organized, with C. M. Preston, G. B. Glenn and others, for the new hotel to be erected at a cost of \$150,000. J. A. Wardlaw, temporary secretary.

Young Men's Christian Association will open bids about December 1 for erection of building recently mentioned; five stories; 100x120 feet; semi-fireproof; gas and electric lighting; cost, \$100,000 or more; T. L. McGill, secretary; plans by R. H. Hunt.

CHICAGO, ILL.—Peter Pritikin, it is reported, intends erecting a theatre, store and office building on Halsted street, to be three stories high, 150x100 feet, and cost \$75,000.

Architects Marshall & Fox, First National Bank Building, 164 Dearborn street, are, it is reported, making plans for another high-grade apartment building, to be built on Lake Shore drive, southwest corner of Elm street. It is to be ten stories, of fire-proof construction, with probably pressed brick and stone exterior, elaborate hardwood finish, steam heat, electric light, marble and mosaic work, be divided into suites of fourteen and eight rooms, and is estimated to cost about \$600,000. Three or four local capitalists are said to be interested in the project.

Architects Richard E. Schmidt, Garden & Martin, Teutonic Building, 172 Washington street, have prepared plans for a mercantile building to be built at the northeast corner of State street and Harmon court for Carl Buhl, vice-president of the Schoenhofen Brewing Company, Eighteenth street and Canalport avenue. It will be eleven-story, 80x138 feet, of reinforced concrete construction, have pressed brick piers at the corners of the building, and across the front, parallel with the floors, will be paneled concrete spandrels. It will have concrete and composition roof, steam heat, electric light, structural iron work, and will cost about \$300,000. The site is covered with a three and four-story brick building, which will be torn down.

Architect Albert S. Hecht, 1200 Tribune Building, 143 Dearborn street, is preparing plans for a theatre to be built on the north side of Diversey boulevard, 125 feet east of Evanston avenue, for Alexander P. Criswell and H. E. Walsh, who have leased the ground, 186x216 feet, for ninety-nine years, and have purchased 25x125 feet of ground on Evanston avenue to be used in connection with the site. It will be two-story, of stone and brick, with probably tile roof, hardwood finish, steam heat, electric light, marble and mosaic work, a seating capacity of 1,600, and the latest improvements. The construction of a handsome two-story restaurant building is also contemplated, and it is possible a beautiful

summer garden will be established. It is estimated that the buildings will cost about \$150,000.

Architect Charles F. Sorenson, 660 North Maplewood avenue, reports that he is preparing plans for an apartment building to be built at Humboldt boulevard and Logan Square for M. Anderson. It will be three-story, of brick and stone, have composition roof, oak finish, steam heat, marble, mosaic and tile work, wood mantels, and is estimated to cost \$75,000.

Murphy Bros., according to reports, propose erecting a ten-story building at Randolph and Dearborn Streets.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad (D. J. Whittemore, Chief Engineer), it is reported, is about to construct a six-story, 53x116-foot addition to its office building on Southport Avenue. It will be of fireproof construction and cost \$125,000.

Dr. F. Ziegfeld, President of the Chicago Musical College, it is stated, has secured a site at 246 Michigan Boulevard on which it is proposed erecting a theatre to cost about \$500,000.

Reports state that the members of the University Club of Chicago will erect a clubhouse at Michigan Avenue and Monroe Street, according to plans prepared by Holabird & Roche, 1618 Monadnock Building, to cost about \$1,000,000.

Levy Mayer is reported to have purchased the Stratford Hotel and intends erecting on the site an eighteen-story hotel and theatre.

H. H. Frazee is stated to be interested in a theatre to be erected at 76 Dearborn street, at a cost of \$150,000.

Plans have been made by City Architect Charles F. Hermann for a police station at 116th Street and Indiana Avenue and an engine house to be built at Escanaba Avenue and Eighty-first Street. The police station will be three stories high, covering 85x170 feet, and the engine house two stories high, covering 26x75 feet. The buildings will be constructed of brick and stone, with all modern appliances. Cost, \$75,000 and \$25,000.

Architects Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge, Old Colony Building, 84 Van Buren Street, are preparing new plans for a memorial library building to be built on the campus of the University of Chicago in memory of William Rainey Harper, deceased, the founder and first president of that institution. The building, as it is now being planned, will cost \$600,000 to \$700,000. It will be four-story, of fireproof steel construction, with exterior probably of Bedford stone and tile roof. The trustees are confident that the necessary funds will be on hand when required and expect to begin excavation before April 1. A classical building, for which the university has a gift of \$160,000, may be built at the same time directly west of the library building, at the Midway and Ellis Avenue, both buildings to face the Midway.

Reports state that Alexander P. Criswell has leased the property adjoining the Rienzi at Diversey Boulevard and Evanston Avenue, upon which he proposes to erect a playhouse with a seating capacity of 1,600 to cost approximately \$150,000.

The Jewell Lea Co., now at 18 North May Street, is reported to have bought a site on the southwest corner of Washing-

ton Boulevard and Ada Street, upon which it proposes to erect a building for its own occupancy, to cost \$125,000.

Reports state that the Otto Schmidt Wine Co. will erect a three-story flat building at Indiana Avenue and Twenty-third Street, the building to have a façade of pressed brick and to be fireproof. Estimated cost, \$75,000.

Architects Marshall & Fox are said to be preparing plans for another high-grade apartment house to be erected on the Lake Shore Drive, southwest corner of Elm Street. The building is to be ten stories high and cost between \$600,000 and \$800,000. It will front 150 feet, with a depth of 100 feet; will be of fireproof steel construction, with an attractive exterior design.

CHIHUAHUA, MEX.—It is reported that plans have been approved for a two-story Federal building to be erected in this city at a cost of \$500,000 and to be known as Palacio Federal.

CHIPPWA FALLS, WIS.—It is stated that plans have been prepared by Architects Claude & Starke, Badger Annex, of Madison, for the erection of a sanitarium to cost \$250,000. Plans have been approved by the Progressive League. Previously mentioned.

Bids will be received until November 15 by Supervising Architect James Knox Taylor for the construction of the United States postoffice.

CINCINNATI, O.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, O., until 12 o'clock noon, Monday, November 11, 1907, for the construction of a new seventeen-room school building on Montana and Harrison Avenues, in Cincinnati, O. For information, plans, specifications, form for bidding and other particulars, address Garber & Woodward, architects, No. 508 Neave Building.

Reports state that Samuel Hannaford & Sons, Hulbert Block, have been retained to prepare plans for a three-story and basement brick college building for the St. Xavier College. Rev. A. A. Dierkes, pastor. Estimated cost, \$200,000.

CLAREDON, ARK.—Monroe County, it is reported, has appropriated \$50,000 for erection of court house. Address County Commissioners.

CLEVELAND, O.—The Anshe Chesed congregation, it is stated, has decided to erect a new synagogue on Euclid Avenue and East Eighty-second Street. Cost, \$200,000.

CORDELE, GA.—The members of the Methodist Church, according to reports, propose erecting a \$40,000 edifice.

COVINGTON, KY.—John R. Copping has had plans prepared by James Gilmore, Fourth National Bank Building, Cincinnati, O., for the erection of store building, seven stories. Cost, \$150,000.

DALLAS, TEX.—The Mystic Shriners, it is reported, propose erecting a lodge building to cost \$150,000.

DAYTON, O.—Plans are being prepared for a church for the United Brethren congregation, Summit Street. It will be erected at the northwest corner of Euclid and Third Streets. Cost, \$60,000.

DENVER, COLO.—It is reported that \$100,000 has been raised toward the \$500,000 needed to erect the St. John's Cathedral, and it is stated that work is to begin at once. Charles A. Johnson, a vestryman,

may be able to give further information.

F. E. Edbrooke, 510 Opera House Block, is reported to have been engaged by the directors of the Colorado National Bank to prepare plans for a sixteen-story office building.

It is stated that a permit was issued for the erection of St. Thomas College on Cook Street, between Louisiana and Arizona Streets, at a cost of \$60,000. This will be a Catholic institution.

Bids are invited for the construction of a brick cottage and discipline building at the Colorado State Industrial School for Girls near Morrison, Colo. Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of Dryden & McCurdy, architects, 431 Temple Court, Denver, Colo.

It is reported that Herbert George intends erecting a three-story building on Champa and Eighteenth Streets, to cost \$50,000.

DE QUINCY, LA.—The Kansas City Southern Railway (R. H. Gaines, Assistant Engineer, Mansfield, La.), it is reported, will erect a hotel and eating house to cost \$100,000.

DETROIT, MICH.—Plans are being prepared for the erection of a cathedral for St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, at the northeast corner of Woodward and Hancock Avenues. Cost, \$100,000. Rev. Samuel S. Marquis, rector, 40 Erskine Street. Cram, Goodhue & Ferguson, Boston, Mass., are the architects.

The Whitney Realty Company is said to be planning the erection of an arcade costing in the neighborhood of \$2,000,000, to replace the present Whitney Building, at Woodward Avenue, Park Street and Washington Boulevard.

DOTHAN, ALA.—Ausfeld & Blount, 105 Bibb Street, Montgomery, are reported to be preparing plans for a bank, one-story, fireproof, of Georgia marble, to be erected for the First National Bank at a cost of \$65,000.

DULUTH, MINN.—Press reports state that Duluth may adopt the plan of grouping public buildings in a central square, which is being followed in many Eastern cities. The city is considering plans for a new courthouse, and an appropriation has been made for a new Federal building. Duluth is also in need of a city hall, and by a fortunate arrangement all three buildings can be grouped.

It is reported that representatives of the firm of Burnham & Co., architects, of Chicago, were conferring with officers and members of the Duluth Board of Trade in reference to plans for building a large addition to the Board's present structure.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.—Reports state that the city will erect a public building, to include city hall, market, fire department headquarters and auditorium. Plans have not as yet been prepared. Approximate cost, \$40,000. C. E. Thompson, Mayor.

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

FORD CITY, PA.—W. G. Eckles, Lawrence Trust Building, New Castle, it is reported, has been engaged to prepare plans for a school to be erected in Ford City at a cost of about \$70,000.

GADSDEN, ALA.—Reports state that architects are preparing plans for the large

opera house to be erected on the corner of Chestnut and Third Streets. Building to be of pressed brick and stone.

GRAND ISLAND, NEB.—Reports announce that the joint committee of the Y. M. C. A. and Commercial Club are arranging for the erection here of a Y. M. C. A. building.

HARTFORD, CONN.—Plans for the concrete building for the Open Hearth Mission, on Grove Street, are ready to figure. The building will contain dormitories, baths, etc. W. D. Johnson, 26 State Street, is architect.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.—The Daisy Lodge of Elks, David E. Uhl, chairman, proposes to erect a temple to cost \$100,000, on its recently acquired lot on Ottawa Street.

HASTINGS, NEB.—A. L. Clarke, President of the First National Bank, is reported interested in the erection of a hotel to contain about 200 rooms, at a cost of about \$150,000.

INDEPENDENCE, KAS.—The Frisco announces that it will erect a fine modern brick station at the foot of South Pennsylvania Avenue.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—Vonnegut & Bohn, Indiana Trust Building, it is said, will prepare plans for the new M. E. Hospital to be erected at a cost of \$150,000.

A plan for a new city library, to be erected on the site facing University Square, is reported to have been presented to the Board of Directors of the Commercial Club.

It is reported that plans are on foot to erect an eight-story building on the southwest corner of Monument Place and Market Street. Messrs. A. C. Newby and C. E. Test are reported interested.

KANSAS CITY, MO.—Plans are being prepared by Architects Wilder & Wight, First National Bank Building, for the First Presbyterian congregation. Cost, \$15,000.

J. Oliver Hogg, New York Life Building, it is reported, is preparing plans for a music hall, six stories, brick, stone and steel. Cost, \$300,000.

LAGUNA, TEX.—Press reports state that plans are being prepared for the erection of a sanitarium by the Laguna Vista Club at a cost of \$100,000.

LAS VEGAS, N. M.—The Knights of Columbus, a Catholic organization, has opened negotiations with the Santa Fe people for the purchase of the \$1,000,000 Montezuma Hotel, with the intention of fitting it up as a sanitarium for members of the order. Accommodations for 5,000 will be provided. It is said that a committee of the order has made favorable report to the Grand Council.

LAWRENCE, KAS.—Next year at the State University \$50,000 will be used to erect a laboratory near the engineering building, and \$50,000 will be spent in erecting a mining engineering building. A \$50,000 addition to the power plant will also be built.

LONG ISLAND CITY, N. Y.—Mrs. Russell Sage has contributed \$85,000 for the erection of a new Y. M. C. A. building in Long Island City for the use of the men employed on the Long Island Railroad. President Peters, on behalf of the Long Island Railroad, has pledged the railroad for \$15,000, making \$100,000 needed. Of the \$15,000 to furnish and equip the building \$5,000 has already been pledged by Helen Gould. The old building will be torn down within a few weeks, and it is proposed to have the

new building ready for occupancy by August 1, 1908.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.—T. L. Bacon, it is stated, will erect a five-story and basement apartment house at Olive and Ninth Streets, according to plans prepared by A. L. Haley, Henne Building. Cost, \$65,000.

The Consolidated Realty Co., Los Angeles, will erect a ten-story reinforced concrete building at Sixth and Hill Streets, with a frontage of 150 feet on Hill Street and 126 feet on Sixth Street. The building will be lighted by electricity, steam heated, cleaned by the vacuum air-cleaning system and equipped with four passenger and one freight elevators. C. Leonardt, H. W. Hellman Building, has the contract for excavating for foundation. Other contracts are not awarded. The building will cost \$500,000. Harrison Albright is architect, Laughlin Building.

LOUISVILLE, KY.—Press reports announce that local investors have secured options on property at the southwest corner of Fifth and Jefferson Streets for the purpose of erecting thereon a ten-story law building, to cost between \$300,000 and \$400,000. J. M. Chatterton, attorney, is reported interested.

MACON, GA.—Citizens' National Bank, organized by J. N. Neel and others, it is reported, is having plans prepared by Curran R. Ellis for erection of bank building 58x86 feet; front of pressed brick and marble; tile flooring.

MADISON, WIS.—University Architect Peabody, according to report, has completed the plans for the women's gymnasium building and dormitory quadrangles. The buildings, which will cost \$200,000, will be located west of Brooks Street, between the Chemistry Building and Chadbourne Hall.

MARBLETOWN, N. Y.—The Board of Water Supply, 299 Broadway, New York, will receive bids Tuesday, October 29, for the construction of a field office building, for division and section engineers in the employ of the Board of Water Supply, in the town of Marblertown, Ulster County.

MEMPHIS, TENN.—The Board of Trustees of the Methodist Church (John Sherd, Chairman) is reported to be planning the erection of a hospital to cost \$200,000.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Downs & Eads, New York Life Building, it is stated, are preparing plans for a five-story, 66x110-foot fraternity building, to be erected on Tenth Street and Second Avenue, S., at a cost of \$60,000. James MacMullan, Secretary, Fraternity Hall Association.

It is said that plans are being prepared for the erection of a vaudeville theatre by Charles H. Miles, of Hibbing. Cost, \$100,000.

NAPOLEONVILLE, LA.—Catholic Church congregation will, according to report, erect an edifice recently mentioned; 115x64 feet. Cost, \$75,000. Plans by L. H. L'Anglais.

NASHVILLE, TENN.—It is stated that permit has been issued for the construction of a new jail for Davidson County, to cost \$160,000 and be completed in twelve months.

Right Rev. Thomas S. Byrne has received specifications and had plans prepared by Thompson, Asmus & Norton for erection of proposed cathedral; Roman architecture; gray brick and stone construction; stone trimmings; tile roof; main auditorium 85x130 feet; two stories in center, with one-

story side portions; center 50 feet high, sides 26 feet high and tower 150 feet high. Cost between \$150,000 and \$200,000. Foundation has been completed.

Architects Wheeler, Runge & Dickey, it is stated, have prepared plans and asked for a building permit for the new Criminal Court and Jail for Davidson County, to be erected at a cost of \$160,000.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.—Plans for the new engineering building at Rutgers College have been accepted. It will cost \$60,000. The building will be erected on Neilson campus and will front on Bleeker Place. The architects are D. D. Williamson, of New Brunswick, and Messrs. Hill & Stout, of New York City.

NEW CASTLE, PA.—Reports announce that W. G. Eckles, Lawrence Trust Building, New Castle, is preparing plans for a three-story brick and stone high school to be erected here. Bids will be received about January 1, 1908. The building will be 200x190 feet, and will cost \$250,000.

NEW HAVEN, CONN.—Reports state that Architects Allen & Williams have been commissioned to draw the plans for the proposed new school building to be erected at the corner of State and Audubon Streets for St. Boniface Roman Catholic Church. The structure will be of brick, two stories high, with a gravel roof, and will be provided with every convenience. Rev. Joseph A. Schaele, 229 George Street, is the pastor in charge.

Architects Brown & Von Beren will soon have the plans for the new school house on Green Street ready to figure on. Bids will be received until November 1, at which time the contract will be awarded. The plans call for a brick structure, three stories high, with a gravel roof. There will be nineteen class rooms, library, teachers' rooms, etc. There will also be several shower baths. The structure will cost about \$65,000.

Press reports announce that Architects Brown & Von Beren have been commissioned to draw plans for a new church at the corner of Dixwell Avenue and Charles Street for the Zion A. M. E. Church, of which Rev. J. W. Davis, 23 Foote Street, is the pastor. It will be built of brick, with limestone trimmings, and a slate roof and bell tower. The Sunday-school rooms and kitchen will be in the basement. The main auditorium will have a seating capacity of 500, with a gallery in the rear which will seat about 150. The heating will be by steam and every convenience will be provided. The plans will be ready to figure in about three weeks.

Plans and specifications are being prepared by Architect Charles C. Haight, 4521 Fifth Avenue, New York, for a new building for the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale College, at New Haven. The new building will be four stories high, of brick, stone and iron, fireproof, and will have steam heat, electric light, and thoroughly modern equipment. New York builders will be invited to figure.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.—Sealed proposals in duplicate will be received at headquarters Marine Corps, Quartermaster's office, Washington, D. C., until November 5, for construction at naval station, New Orleans, La., of marine barracks and officers' quarters. Proposal blanks, plans and specifications may be obtained at this office or from

DeBuys, Churchill & LaBouisse, architects, 817 Hibernia Bank Building, New Orleans, La. F. L. Denny, Colonel, Quartermaster, U. S. Marine Corps.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Plans are now being drawn for the immediate improvement of the southwest corner of St. Nicholas Avenue and 165th Street with a high-class apartment building, to cost in the neighborhood of \$125,000. Messrs. Murray & Hill, of 617 West 130th Street, are the owners, and J. C. Cocker, 103 East 125th Street, is architect. No contracts have yet been made for the construction work.

It was announced in building circles the past week that John J. Cryan, formerly of the Hotel Boniface, on Columbus Avenue, will soon purchase a large plot on Riverside Drive, 200x225x180x96 feet, adjoining Ninety-sixth Street, upon which he will establish a magnificent hotel exclusively for the use of bachelors. Particulars of plans, materials and further details have not as yet been announced.

Messrs. Maynicke & Franke, 298 Fifth Avenue, architects for the new fourteen-story office and store structure which is to replace the old Fifth Avenue Hotel, fronting on the west side of Broadway and extending from Twenty-third to Twenty-fourth Streets, will soon be ready for figures from general contractors for the construction of the project, which is approximated to cost about \$2,000,000. The size of the plot which the new building is to cover measures 107.6x260 feet, taking in the entire ground area of the present building, and adjoining property on Twenty-fourth Street. The exterior will be of granite, light brick and limestone, with a slag roof and five buildings will be torn down. The present owners of the "Fifth Avenue," Messrs. H. C. & H. L. Eno, of Saugatuck, Conn., will be the owners of the new enterprise. No building contracts have yet been placed. Previously reported.

Maximilian Zinkes, 147 Fourth Avenue, is planning extensive alterations to the four-story store building at the southeast corner of Sixtieth Street and Lexington Avenue. It is the intention to arrange the building for bachelor apartments with four studio rooms and baths on the top floor. Operations will be commenced at once. Mr. A. Siegel is the owner.

Plans have been filed for the four-story granite 51x210-foot police station and prison which is to be erected at 156 Greenwich Street by the City of New York, at a cost of \$230,000. Stockton B. Colt, 287 Fourth Avenue, and Thornton Clarke, Associate Architects.

Clinton & Russell, 32 Nassau Street, are reported to be completing plans for doubling the capacity of the Hotel Astor, on Times Square. The addition will cost \$3,000,000. It will extend back 100 feet on Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth Streets. The enlarged structure will be 200x260 feet.

Press reports state that Stockton B. Colt, 287 Fourth Avenue, and Thornton Chard, 105 East Twenty-second Street, are preparing plans for a four-story police station to be erected at Greenwich and Washington Streets. The structure will be built of brick and stone and will cost \$230,000. Theodore A. Bingham is Police Commissioner.

Contracts have not been let yet for interior work and fixtures, including heating,

lighting, elevator, etc., for a large new business building (store and lofts) to be erected at 48-50 West Twenty-first Street, by the Fischel Realty Co., 62 West 113th Street, as previously mentioned. The building will be twelve stories high, measuring 50x82 feet, and will be built of brick, stone and iron, fireproof, and cost about \$250,000.

The Commercial Trust Co., it is reported, has had plans prepared for a six-story banking building to be erected at Broadway and Forty-first Street, extending west to Seventh Avenue. The building will be 41x140 feet.

Press reports state that plans are being prepared by Architect H. J. Hardenbergh, 1 West Thirty-fourth Street, for the erection of an addition to the Hotel Martinique, at Nos. 1266-1268 Broadway. Cost, \$800,000.

Reports state that no architect has as yet been selected to prepare plans for the proposed school which is to be erected in the lower section of the Third Ward, West New York. Estimated cost, \$105,000.

NOGALES, ARIZ.—Negotiations are pending for organization of a corporation to build a new and elegant hotel at Nogales.

OAKLAND, CAL.—Plans and detailed specifications are nearing completion in the office of Architect Henry J. Hardenbergh, 1 West Thirty-fourth Street, New York, for a large new hotel to be erected here for the Oakland Hotel Company. It will be a ten-story building of brick, stone and iron, fireproof, with steam heat, electric light, elevators, refrigerating plant, telephone system, etc.

The Swedish-American Club of this city, according to report, are planning the erection of a clubhouse to cost \$475,000, provided a desirable location can be secured.

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.—Plans are on foot, according to report, looking towards the erection of the Harter office building, to be located at the corner of Harvey and Main, and which is to be 25x140, seven stories. When completed this structure will cost \$125,000. The plans are finished and construction will be commenced soon.

By far the greatest undertaking in building contemplated this fall is the new Concord building to be built on the corner of Robinson and Grand. This building alone will cost \$1,000,000 when completed. It is to be ten stories in height and the most complete hostelry in the Southwest.

OMAHA, NEB.—The Board of Education unanimously adopted the following resolution at a recent meeting: That a bond proposition be submitted to the voters of this school district at the general elections to be held Tuesday, November 5, 1907, for the purpose of enabling the Board of Education to borrow \$500,000 to be expended in the erection of school buildings and the purchase of sites.

Reports state that the Immanuel Deaconess Institute will erect a hospital at Thirty-fourth and Meredith Avenues at a cost of \$50,000. Plans were prepared by Architect Olof Z. Cervin, Nesel Building, Moline, Ill.

The southwest corner of Ninth and Howard Streets has, according to report, been sold by the East Omaha Land & Trust Company to the Western Newspaper Union, who will erect an eight-story building there of reinforced solid concrete, the work to commence at once.

PARIS, ARK.—Plans are being considered for the new Logan County courthouse to be built in Logan County at a cost of \$50,000.

PASADENA, CAL.—It is stated that the high school is to be enlarged and two additional schools erected at a total cost of \$150,000. A. L. Hamilton, Superintendent.

PEORIA, ILL.—It is reported that the members of St. Stephen's Roman Catholic Church are contemplating the erection of a \$50,000 edifice. Rev. Sydney Jeffords, pastor.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Plans are being prepared by Architect Horace Trumbauer, Land Title Building, for a three-story residence for Frank Mitchell, Washington, D. C. Cost, \$50,000.

A large residence will be built at Stratford Station for Mrs. W. C. Watson, owner, from plans and detailed specifications by Newman & Harris, architects. It will be a two-story building, of brick and frame, to be elaborately finished in hardwood and to have all modern improvements and appliances.

Work is about to be started by John M. Gill & Co., builders, on the erection of the new warehouse which is to be built at 2511-2515 North Broad Street, for Hildebrand Bros., at an estimated cost of \$50,000. The building will be six stories high, measuring 53x83 feet, and will be built of brick, stone and iron, with composition roof, electric light, elevator, etc.

Architects Pilcher & Tachau, 109 Lexington Avenue, New York, have prepared plans and specifications for a new synagogue to be erected, at an estimated cost of \$100,000. It will be a one-story building, to be constructed of stone, and to be handsomely finished and decorated. Philadelphia and New York builders will figure.

Plans and detailed specifications have been prepared by City Architect Powell for building the northwest corner of the City Hall Building at a cost of about \$100,000. Estimates have been taken. Work will consist of completing the exterior and building new stairways, doors, windows, etc.

George P. Pearson, architect, is preparing plans and specifications for a new building to be erected on the grounds of the Philadelphia Cricket Club at Chestnut Hill. The new building, which will be of brick and stone, will correspond in appearance to the other buildings on the ground, and will be three stories high. It will contain a large kitchen, locker rooms, and a large and well appointed grill room.

PINE BLUFF, ARK.—Plans are being prepared for a church to be erected at a cost of \$35,000. A. Brewster, J. McGain and Z. Tankersley are the committee for the new building.

PITTSBURGH, PA.—Reports state that new bids will be received about November 1 at the office of F. P. Booth, County Comptroller, for erecting the Allegheny County Soldiers' Memorial Building. Cost, about \$850,000. J. G. Chalfant is County Engineer.

Messrs. Palmer & Hornbostel, 63 William Street, New York, will soon receive new bids for the three additional buildings to be erected at Schenley Park for the Carnegie Technical Schools, to cost approximately \$1,000,000.

PORTSMOUTH, VA.—Bids will be received by James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect, Treasury Department, Washington, D.

C., until November 22, for the construction, including plumbing, gas piping, heating, etc., of United States postoffice at Portsmouth.

PUEBLO, COLO.—It is reported that the directors of the Y. M. C. A. are planning the erection of a \$100,000 building.

RALSTON, N. J.—Messrs. Mills & Greenleaf, 345 Fifth Avenue, New York, have completed plans for St. Margaret's Girls' Home, to be erected at a cost of about \$50,000.

RICHMOND, VA.—C. P. Walford, clerk and supervisor, states that C. K. Bryant of Richmond is preparing plans for a school to cost about \$300,000.

SACRAMENTO, CAL.—It is stated that plans are being prepared by R. A. Herold, Brythe Building, for a new County Courthouse and jail in Sacramento County to cost \$600,000.

ST. LOUIS, MO.—Reports state that St. Agatha Congregation, Rev. Henry Schrage, pastor, is having plans prepared by James Stauder & Sons, 19 South Broadway, for the erection of a school and hall, 80x125 feet, to cost \$50,000.

Sussex Realty Co. will, according to report, erect a store and office building; five stories, 40x100 feet. Cost, \$50,000. Plans by Milligan & Wray, Chemical Building.

St. John's Episcopal congregation, it is said, has had plans revised by William A. Lucas, Odd Fellows' Building, for the erection of an edifice, 68x115 feet, brick and stone. Cost, \$30,000.

J. H. Long, it is said, has had plans prepared for the erection of an apartment house; three stories, brick, reinforced concrete, etc. Cost, \$50,000.

A permit has been issued for a new seven-story warehouse at 1014-1030 Spruce Street, designed by Eames & Young for Washington University. The warehouse will be 184x155.

It is reported that the Silburn Realty Co. has had plans prepared by Mauran, Russell & Garden, Chemical Building, for the erection of a store and office building, eighteen stories, 86x127 feet, brick, stone, reinforced concrete, terra cotta, etc. Cost, \$700,000.

Press reports state that architects have been commissioned to submit plans for the trades school which has been endowed to the extent of \$1,000,000 by David Ranken, Jr. It will be known as the David Ranken, Jr., School of Mechanical Trades and will be erected at Newstead, Cook and Finney Avenues. Previously reported.

SALEM, MASS.—Press reports announce that the Executive Council at Boston has approved the erection of an armory here at a cost of \$200,000.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.—William Carroll is reported to have completed plans for an apartment house to be erected at a cost of \$65,000 for W. W. Hall.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX.—Hot Wells Hotel Co., I. M. Putnam, president, will, according to reports, build an L extension containing ninety rooms to main building of the Hot Wells Hotel and provide another dining-room, making a total of 190 rooms. About \$100,000 will be expended in improvements. F. M. Swearingen is lessee.

Reports state that the San Antonio Hotel Co. awarded a contract to the Westlake

Construction Co., St. Louis, Mo., for the erection of an eight-story hotel after plans by Mauran, Russell & Garden, St. Louis, Mo.; fireproof, steam (direct radiation) heat, electric lighting, electric elevators. Cost, \$650,000.

SAN DIEGO, CAL.—Harrison Albright, of Los Angeles, according to reports, has completed plans for a reinforced concrete store and office building to be erected for Henry Timken & Sons at Sixth and E Streets, to be eight stories high, 125x100 feet, and to cost \$250,000.

SAN DIEGO, CAL.—It is reported that plans have been completed for a six-story business building which is to be erected for H. Perry on Fourteenth Street.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—The California Academy of Science has decided to erect a structure upon the site of its former building, destroyed by the fire of April, 1906, at a cost of \$300,000. William H. Crocker is president.

Application has been made by Claus Spreckels for a permit to erect a Class C office building, six stories in height, on the corner of Fremont and Market Streets. The structure will cost \$120,000.

John Cotter Pelton, architect, 1767 Geary Street, has completed plans for Armand Cailleau, Van Ness Avenue and California Street, for a twelve-story building to be erected on the corner of Grant Avenue and Sutter Street. The building is to be known as the Tower Building and will cost \$150,000. The lot is 40x40 feet. The building will be Class A, and will be built of steel. The outside will be finished in white stone.

Rankin, Kellogg & Crane, of Philadelphia, Pa., are reported to be preparing plans for a group of reinforced concrete buildings to be erected in San Francisco for the Transport Service of the Army Department. The buildings to be erected are six three-story storehouses, 60x200 feet each, a three-story and basement office building, 50x150 feet, a number of houses for officers, and a system of docks. The cost will be \$1,250,000.

The University Regents, it is said, will erect a four-story Class C warehouse on First Street, between Market and Mission Streets. It will cost \$140,000.

The Board of Education has approved plans for a school in Sunnyside District, on San Jose Avenue, to cost \$54,000.

SAN JOSE, CAL.—The Board of Police and Fire Commissioners, it is stated, is to ask competitive plans on two other fire houses which it is proposed erecting.

SANTA FE, N. M.—It has been reported that the Santa Fe system has adopted plans for a \$600,000 depot and Harvey House, at Lamv, in this county. The buildings are to be in mission style and will resemble the Alvarado Hotel, in Albuquerque.

SCRANTON, PA.—C. S. Woolworth has accepted plans for a home to be erected on the 500 block of Jefferson Avenue, which will cost approximately \$50,000. Bids are now being made on the work. The structure will be of Indiana limestone and pink granite, and one of its features will be a large sun parlor. The plans were prepared by L. C. Holden, of New York.

SEATTLE, WASH.—Reports state that a new building, costing in the neighborhood of \$150,000, is to be erected soon by the Salvation Army on the site of the present headquarters, at Fifth Avenue South and Washington Street. Brigadier W. F. Jenkins of Northern Pacific province, has left Seattle for Chicago to appear before the territorial property board of the Army and obtain the sanction of the board to begin the erection of a five-story building.

Press reports state that an English Lutheran Seminary is to be erected in Seattle at an early date, at a cost of not less than \$100,000. Rev. H. A. W. Yung, of Trinity Church, Seattle, is said to have been selected by Synod as president of the institution.

SEWICKLEY, PA.—Plans have been prepared by Architects Nirdlinger & Simpson for a residence to be erected by William McBride on Beaver Avenue and Grove Street, at a cost of \$35,000.

SHAWNEE, OKLA.—J. B. Forney, of Shreveport, La., is reported to be arranging to erect a hotel in Shawnee to cost \$250,000.

SIOUX CITY, IA.—James F. Toy, President of the First National Bank, is reported to have announced that plans are being prepared for a six or seven-story store and office building, which is to be erected at Fourth and Nebraska Streets.

SOMERSET, KY.—Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific Railway (H. E. Warrington, Chief Engineer, Cincinnati, O.) is reported to erect depot at Somerset at a cost of \$100,000 and convert the old depot into a railroad Y. M. C. A.

SULPHUR SPRINGS, ARK.—It is reported that the Kansas City Southern Railway (A. F. Rust, Resident Engineer, Kansas City, Mo.) will erect a \$100,000 hotel here.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Frank C. Hamilton, 1718 West Genesee Street, is promoting a combined hotel and office building to cost \$1,500,000. It is to contain quarters for the Syracuse Chamber of Commerce.

According to report a permit has been granted to the Syracuse Lodge, No. 31, B. P. O. E., for its new clubhouse on the site of the new Dunfee Theatre, to cost \$100,000.

It is said that a permit has been granted to the members of the Polish Church for a new edifice, to be erected at a cost of \$200,000, on Park and Lakeview Avenues.

TEMPLE, TEX.—It is said that the City National Bank is having plans prepared for the erection of a four or five-story office building, costing about \$75,000.

TERRE HAUTE, IND.—M. C. Miller, Mutual Life Building, Buffalo, N. Y., is reported to have submitted plans for the Temple for the Lodge of Elks, No. 86. Estimated cost, \$70,000.

The commissioners of Vigo County are re-advertising for bids until October 30, 1907, for the construction of a new county jail, a sheriff's residence, including the remodeling of the present jail, and the installation of a large heating plant. J. W. Denehie, County Auditor.

TOLEDO, O.—We are advised that the Board of Education, George L. McKesson, business manager, has authorized Archi-

ects Bacon and Huber to redraft their plans for a school building for the Scottwood district, providing for a sixteen-room structure instead of an eight-room building, as originally proposed.

Homer B. Yaryan, Nicholas Building, has been granted a franchise to build two central and heating plants in this city. The terms of the franchise call for the expenditure of \$200,000 in one plant and half that amount in the other. The plants are to be in operation within a year. Mr. Yaryan has not yet named his engineer.

TORREON, MEX.—It is stated that plans have been accepted and work is to commence at once on the erection of a municipal hospital. Probable cost, \$75,000.

TYLER, TEX.—The Tyler Opera House is incorporated for the purpose of erecting an opera house to cost \$50,000.

WAMPVILLE, N. Y.—Reports state that plans are on foot looking toward the erection of a court-house, county clerk's office, and county jail here. Wellington W. Tabor, architect, of Syracuse, is reported interested.

WAPAKONETA, O.—The County Commissioner, it is reported, has decided to issue bonds to the amount of \$50,000 for the erection of an asylum to replace the one destroyed by fire recently.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—St. Thomas College, Rev. Joseph McSorley, Superior, is having plans prepared for the erection of a three-story school building, to cost \$350,000.

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

WELLSVILLE, MO.—It is stated that the Wellsville Commercial Bank will erect a bank and office building; two stories, 30x60 feet. Cost, \$100,000. Plans by Jos. Stauder & Sons.

WHEELING, W. VA.—The Young Men's Christian Association, it is reported, will open bids early in the spring of 1908 for a \$100,000 building. Plans prepared by Giesey & Faris; 80x114 feet, six stories; brick, stone and terra cotta trimmings; electrical equipment. Secretary, John C. Lynch.

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

YONKERS, N. Y.—George S. Cowles, it is stated, has prepared plans for a three-story clubhouse for the Irish Counties Athletic Union, same to cost \$100,000.

YOUNGSTOWN, O.—Arland Johnson, Dayton, O., is reported interested in a new theatre. Cost, \$100,000.

Courthouse bonds amounting to \$960,000 are reported sold.

THE PLAZA HOTEL DINING-ROOMS

THE dining-rooms of the Plaza Hotel are exceedingly attractive and harmonious. The scheme of decoration is in the Louis XVI style, and is inspired from rare examples in France. A succession of arched windows and glazed doors are separated by pilasters, which themselves are decorated with gilt bronze panels fourteen feet high and applied against mirrors, reflecting the many electric lights, the graceful folds of the warm, cherry-colored damask curtains. The restrained and refined gilding of the ornaments on walls and ceiling, and the light, though substantial doors in natural oak, add greatly to this ensemble so much admired.

The floor is carpeted with a crimson moquette, relieved with wreaths of roses, and the chairs are upholstered in cherry-colored silk damask in the same, though somewhat smaller design than the window curtains.

The effect is at once imposing and gay. The entire designing and execution of the woodwork, painting and furnishing of these rooms is the work of L. Alavoine & Co., of Paris and New York, and all the furniture was imported from their Paris house. It is they, likewise, who

have supplied and imported the magnificent Savonnerie rugs in the corridors and entrance hall and the superb furniture of walnut and gilt, covered in Aubusson tapestry or green Genoa velvet, which adorns these spacious marble corridors and entrance.

Through the glass doors of the dining-rooms one catches glimpses of lofty palms and feathery ferns, and one crosses the corridor to find a fairylike tea lounge, furnished with self-colored crimson carpets and painted Louis XVI tables, chairs and settees in light green and

white, copied from the Trianon. This furniture, along with the carpets and beautiful Chinese *cache-pots*, was also imported by L. Alavoine & Co.

The next room to attract our attention is a dainty Louis XV reception room, at the Fifty-eighth Street entrance, which is in cream and rose, with gilt furniture covered in Aubusson tapestries, and which makes a charming pendant to the exquisite Louis XVI reception room at the Fifty-ninth Street ladies' entrance, in green

and cream, with enameled furniture, on which the carved flowers are painted in the faded tints, after an eighteenth century sofa which served as the model. It is needless to say that L. Alavoine & Co. are likewise the authors of these harmonious results in color.

The last room, which is the output of the New York factory of L. Alavoine & Co., in East Forty-fourth Street, is the Plaza bar-room. This room is restful and dignified. It is in fumed oak, in German Renaissance style, after the original designs of Mr. H. J. Hardenbergh, the distinguished architect of the Plaza Hotel. Messrs. L. Alavoine & Co. have achieved a *chef-d'œuvre* in the



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tonality they have given to the woodwork and the tinting of the carving over the windows and bar proper, and the happy introduction of time-stained coats of arms of well-known German cities, copied from a rare old glass tankard of the sixteenth century, which give the needed spots of color, and yet harmonize admirably with the whole.

In fact, the series of rooms above depicted are a triumph of taste and knowledge and are worthy of the artists who compose the firm of L. Alavoine & Co.



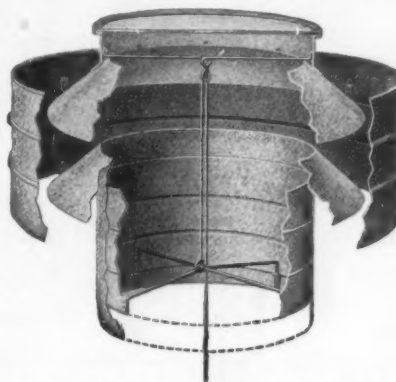
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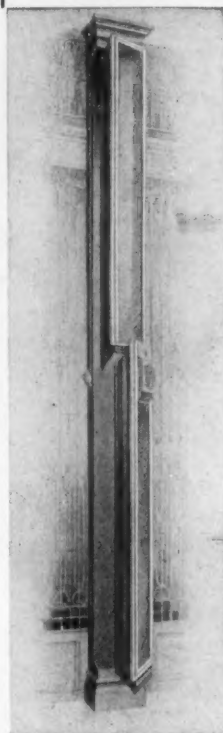
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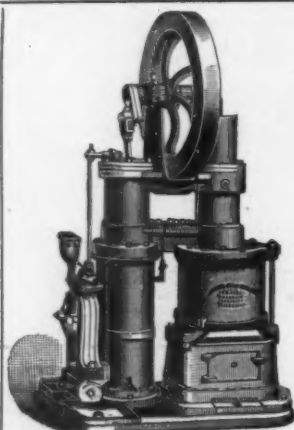
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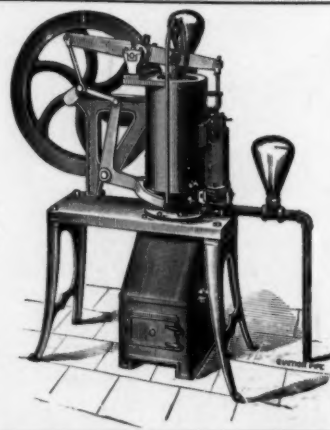
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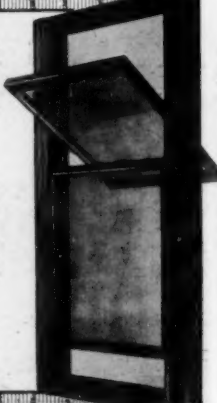
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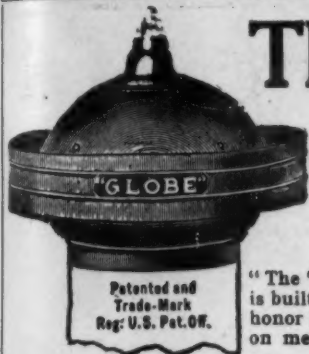
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