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The AMERICAN ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS

Regular Edition

Vol. XCII:

NOVEMBER 2, 1907.

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SUMMARY:

Pages 137-138

The Death of George Frederick Bodley, R.A.—The Carrying Out of Plans for the Cathedral of SS. Peter and Paul—Proposed Leisurely Building of a New Cathedral in Baltimore—The Dewey Decimal System of Classification Applied to Architects' Libraries—The Suggested Inclusion of the Teaching of Drawing in the University Curriculum—An Ohio Suit against the Plumbing Trust—The Danger of Subscribing to Stock of Large Building Companies.

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ILLUSTRATIONS:

Building for the American School of Correspondence, Chicago, Ill.: Three Plates—House of Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.—Trinity Cathedral, Cleveland, O.—House of Mr. H. S. Waite, Columbus, O.—New Swiss Home, West Sixty-seventh Street, New York: Two Plates.

ADDITIONAL:

Entrance: House of Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., New York, N. Y.—Detail of Southeast Corner of the Same.

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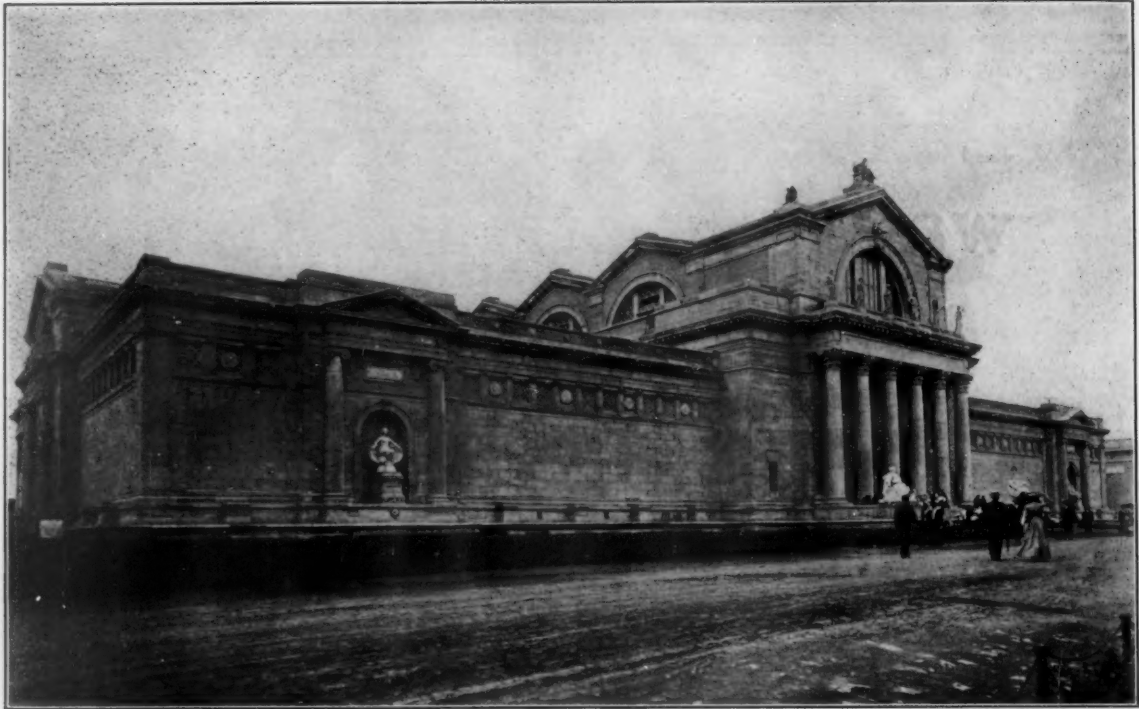
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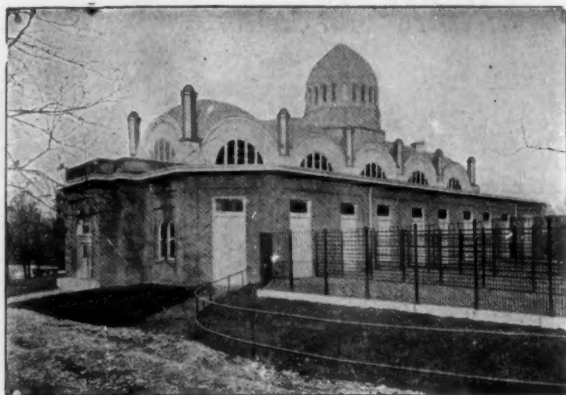
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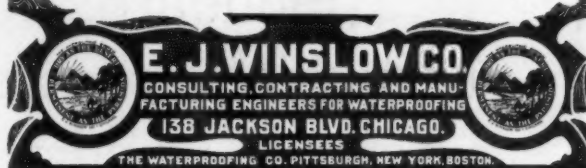
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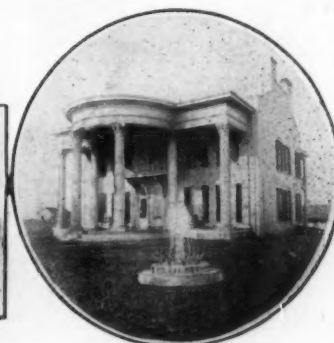
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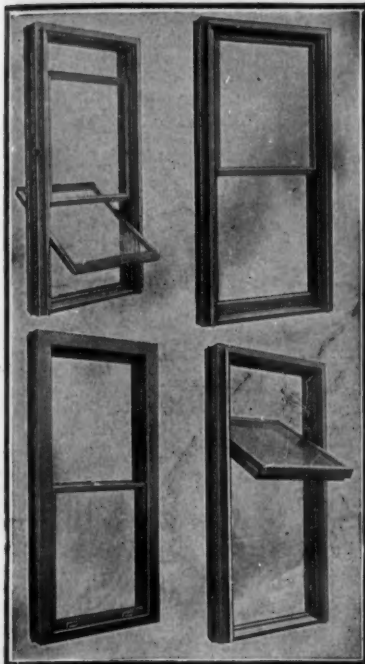
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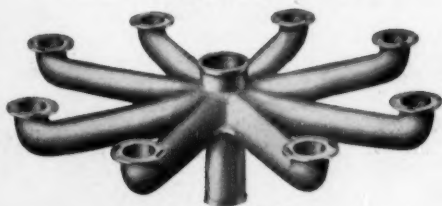
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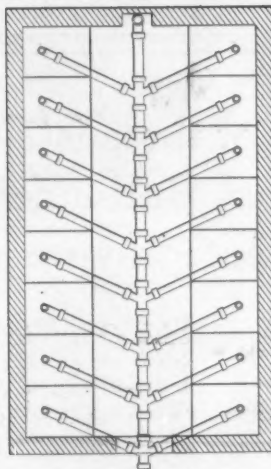
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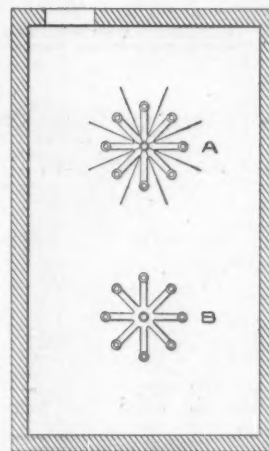
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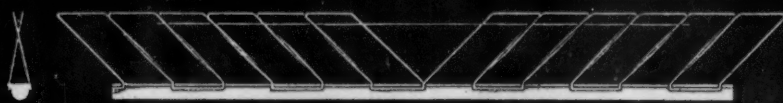
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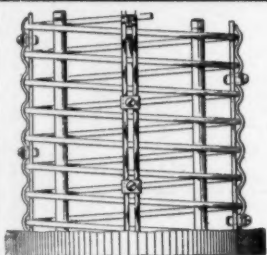
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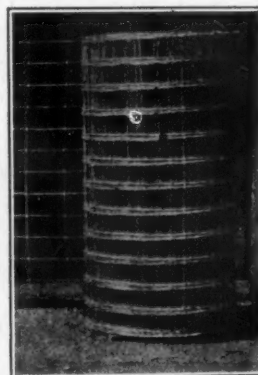
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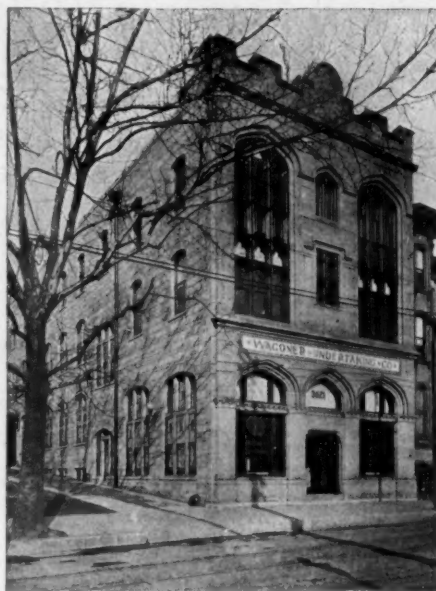
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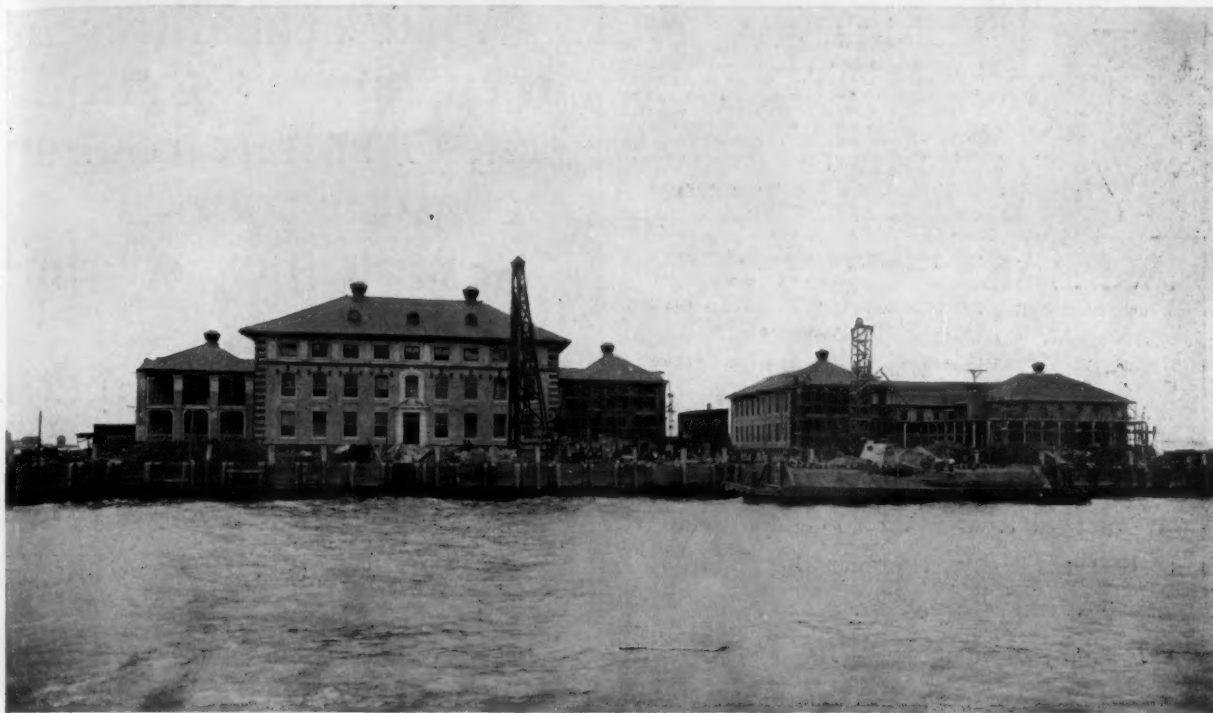
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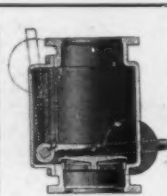
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The American Architect and Building News.

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IT was in the nature of things that the brunt of the work of erecting, if not the major share of the credit of designing, the proposed Cathedral of SS. Peter and Paul, at Washington, D. C., should fall to the share of Mr. Henry Vaughan, the resident member of the temporary alliance constituted for the execution of the enterprise, and this likelihood has been made a certainty by the death of George Frederick Bodley, R.A., whose name must always, perhaps a little unfairly as fate has determined, be accorded the place of honor when the building is mentioned. The design that was prepared with such expedition last spring, and accepted on presentation, it seems to us can be hardly considered as much more than a preliminary study that must be more or less seriously modified as the financial difficulties that confront the authorities declare themselves, and these modifications and the natural development of the original design must now be worked out by Mr. Vaughan, unaided by the skill and judgment of his older associate. Fortunately Mr. Vaughan is anything but a tyro in ecclesiastical work, and the fate of the Cathedral of SS. Peter and Paul still rests in competent hands.

AS was natural in the case of one brought up as an articulated pupil in the office of Sir George Gilbert Scott, Mr. Bodley's practice lay almost exclusively in the field of ecclesiastical art, and during an active practice of more than thirty years he designed and built a large number of churches of varying size and cost, the series culminating in two cathedrals—a most unusual incident in any architect's career—though in each case there was associated with him a younger architect. In the case of the Liverpool Cathedral, now well on its way to completion, he had as an associate Mr. Gilbert Scott, grandson of his own godfather in the art, while at Washington he had the aid of another Englishman, Mr. Henry Vaughan. If not himself a pre-Raphaelite, Mr. Bodley was at least in touch and sympathy with the movement and a close friend of Dante Gabriel Rossetti, Ford Maddox Brown, Burne-Jones and William Morris, and, like most of the group, practised more than one art; he was not only a musician of ability, but a versifier also, some of his verses having been collected and published.

IT is curious how little concerning the expedition of modern methods of construction and the elastic possibilities of financing almost any undertaking is known by those Protestant ecclesiastics who are undertaking to turn the present day into a great cathedral-building epoch in this country. No sooner is it assured that the Cathedral of SS. Peter and Paul, at Washington, is to have at least a beginning—in emulation of other beginnings at Albany, New York, Denver and elsewhere—than Bishop Paret announces that the building of a Protestant Episcopal Cathedral for the Diocese of Maryland, in Baltimore, is an assured fact. But the good Bishop does what he can to abate impatient expectancy by declaring that "it will take probably from one hundred to two hundred years to build our Cathedral," and this in face of the fact that in the space of three or four years a cathedral for the Roman Catholics has been built and consecrated at Richmond, Va.! If Bishop Paret's leisurely method is to be adopted, there should be no lack of cathedral undertakings, now that the fashion has been set. All necessary is a site, a design and a corner-stone; with these the date of founding innumerable cathedrals can easily be fixed in the early part of the twentieth century, while someone else can be counted on to finish the job during the next one or two centuries, in the good old way.

EVERY architect who possesses a working-library of even modest size has been brought to his wit's end in the attempt to devise some method by which its contents might be most conveniently and expeditiously accessible. Whatever might be the physical characteristics of the method adopted—portfolios, shelves, boxes or drawers, one or the other of which was sure to be adopted—the scientific arrangement was likely to vary with each collection. In the endeavor to discover a scientific method of arrangement that could be adopted with advantage by everyone, Professor Ricker, of the University of Illinois, has developed and extended to architec-

tural books and illustrations the Dewey Decimal System of classification, and those who are interested in the subject will do well to apply to him for a copy of "Bulletin No. 13" of the University of Illinois Engineering Experiment Station. While the method and its advantages are quite easy to understand when one has a hundred-page pamphlet to study, it would be difficult in a short space to make anyone comprehend the method. It is enough to say that architecture and construction have been classed, divided and subdivided as to their literature, into groups of ten places, the relation between the subdivision, division and class being indicated by the numerical sequence of the decimal figures with which the illustration, for instance, is marked. The division and subdivision proceed logically, so that the seeker, after brief familiarity with a given collection, cannot have much hesitation in turning with approximate accuracy, and without consulting an index, to the shelf or case where the desired illustration is to be found.

THE system is ingenious, logical and useful, but as its usefulness depends on the collection always being in order and kept up to date, it is suited to an institutional rather than a private library. It can be used with or without an index, but if used without one there is no means of knowing whether the collection contains a given subject, except by running through the matter naturally included in the same group. This has obvious disadvantages, but some real, though less obvious advantages to balance. Granting to the Dewey Decimal System all the good qualities that belong to it, it nevertheless depends, as all other systems depend, on the personal equation, the judgment and knowledge of the librarian, who decides where a given photograph shall be placed, for of course it can have but one actual *locum standi*, though by a properly cross-indexed card-catalogue it may be made accessible in many ways. The photograph that might be used to illustrate a variety of themes yet may be actually quite unused because the librarian has given it a decimal number that brings it into quite another category than would be anticipated.

DURING August of next year the Third Congress of the International Federation for the Development of the Teaching of Drawing, undismayed by its own sonorous title, is to be held in London during the currency of the Anglo-French Exhibition at Earl's Court, which is counted on to add a certain *éclat* to the occasion, as the display of the French art and technical schools is expected to be both elaborate and interesting; besides this the annual exhibition of the British art schools takes place regularly at this date. Among the nine subjects set down in the programme for discussion, the most interesting seems to us to be "No. 2: Teaching of Drawing in the Professions—Its Definite Inclusion in the University Curriculum." To the majority of university men, to the elders among them at least, we feel that the suggestion will prove repulsive rather than attractive, a distinct closing of the gap that separates the university from the technical school, and yet, when the

bases of liberal education are widening in so many directions, and since drawing is essentially a universal language, there are very sound reasons why the teaching of drawing with considerable thoroughness should be included in the curriculum, not only as a permitted but as a required study. At all events there is no question but that those university graduates who take up architecture or art as a post-graduate course in a technical school are needlessly handicapped, as against their younger associates there, through having to attempt the mastery of drawing after their fingers have become somewhat stiffened and, perhaps, battered out of shape through devotion to "athletics."

IT is rather agreeable news that suit has been entered in the Circuit Court of Franklin County, O., against the so-called "plumbing trust," which for years has controlled the prices and discounts on plumbing supplies in the Middle West and South. The fact that about a year ago the Dominion Government was able to bring to terms a similar organization operating "over the line," shows that it is easy to check, if not wholly obliterate, conspiracies of this kind, and the private individual who has had to suffer because of the needless exactions of unwise plumbing laws, and the equally pernicious extortions of the organized plumbing-supply houses, may now take heart and hope to be able to provide his house with something more than a bare minimum of sanitary devices. The new suit is to be considered, too, as in some sort a harbinger of the "open shop," for the law is logical when you know how to arrange your premises, and if conspiracy in restraint of trade is illegal, then, without any chance for questioning, suits should be laid against most of the trade unions now in operation. But, and it shames us to write it, when the Law comes face to face with the organized voter, the Law hesitates.

AS there is a class of architects somewhat given to promoting the erection of large office-buildings or hotels where considerable capital is involved, and who themselves become subscribers to the stock for the sake both of securing the job and promoting the undertaking, it may be worth while to call attention to a suit that has just been brought against some of the subscribers to such an enterprise. Some years ago subscriptions were secured for building a hotel on the old Brunswick Hotel site on Madison Square, New York, but for one reason or another the hotel never was erected, though in its place there was built a large office-building which has all the air of a good income-returning property. The managers of the syndicate seem to have believed they could use at their discretion the money entrusted to them by their fellow subscribers; but this point of view was not shared by some of the men who had pledged themselves to provide a portion of the funds. These men declared that they were interested only in the hotel scheme, and, having no desire to share in the ownership of an office-building, have refused to pay in their subscriptions when called on to do so by the managers, and now must defend the suit brought against them by the Knickerbocker Trust Co.

Tall Buildings the Safest

MUCH of the blame for the San Francisco fire may with justice be attached to the insurance companies that virtually aided and abetted the inferior construction of that city. They made a particularly low rate on poor buildings because of the excellence of the Fire Department, forgetting to count upon the possibility that did happen and that rendered that department absolutely powerless and useless. To a degree the insurance companies are blameable, for the same reasons, for the very inflammable conditions in most of our other cities. They have given some balm to individual sufferers, but on the whole, considered from an ethical point of view, they have not been a godsend to our communities. Their latest move, however, has, quite unconsciously to them, been productive of incalculable good.

Mr. George W. Babb, the President of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters, happened to state at a municipal meeting some time ago that the Board feared and expected that a great conflagration would occur in the skyscraper district of New York. He felt sure that it was only a question of time when at least the upper stories of the tall buildings in the congested district of New York would be destroyed by fire, and prophesied a billion-dollar conflagration, remarking incidentally that the insurance companies could not possibly pay more than 20 per cent. or 30 per cent. of that loss!

His remarks have been widely quoted by the daily press throughout the country and have aroused a vast amount of public interest. People have generally been very apathetic on the question of fire. It constitutes one of the most unbearable taxes to which we are subjected, an utterly useless drain, yet the average man pays scant attention even to the first principles of fire-prevention and when deciding upon building, seems, by a peculiar perversion of intelligence, actually to endeavor to make his structure as combustible as possible. To-day architects and builders, and even the laymen, look askance at our tall buildings, wag their heads when they pass the Singer Tower and show every indication of keenest distrust of the fire-resisting qualities of our skyscrapers.

And all because Mr. Babb has raised a more or less interested cry of alarm!

Bravo for Mr. Babb! Bravo for anything that will make people stop and think for a minute!

Most of our skyscrapers are moderately well built. As a matter of fact the grave danger apprehended by Mr. Babb is only most remotely possible. And if the owners of the existing tall buildings would but add a few protective devices, costing but little additional expenditure, they can make it absolutely and utterly impossible for their buildings or any great proportion of their contents to be destroyed or even materially damaged.

Further, I will venture the assertion that, even with the buildings as they are, the skyscraper districts of New York, Chicago, Boston and Philadelphia are the safest places in those cities in case of fire. In the San Francisco conflagration the ordinary buildings were wiped out of existence, and the tall ones were damaged from 10 per cent. to 80 per cent. of their cost, but those skyscrapers were very much inferior in construction to those of New York or Chicago; some of the principal elements of real fire-protection were absolutely lacking; in many cases only the structural parts, the mere skeleton of the building, was fireproof. Everything else was highly combustible. They "saved" on their window protection, for instance. Had they expended perhaps \$60,000 in wire-glass protection at the openings there would have been at least \$10,000,000 of property left unburned that was destroyed. All things considered, those few buildings did remarkably well. In Baltimore they not only did well, but they acted as a bulwark, protecting the city against the farther advances of the flames and actually saved the upper part of the city.

The big buildings of the larger cities are being better built every day as architects and builders know more about fireproof construction than they did. But with those tall buildings massed as they are in congested districts and with the spread of internal fire minimized as it is by their very construction, they really constitute the safest districts of generally rather combustible cities. Indeed, paradoxical as it may seem, if all the buildings of a city were only moderately incombustible, say as incombustible as are some of our old-time skyscrapers, there would be little necessity

of making any one of them absolutely fireproof, and the more incombustible buildings you can group together the more are you lessening the danger of fire within them and making a barrier of them against the progress of other fires.

Cities have long been urged to take the proper steps toward making the old skyscrapers even immune to fire, but the public has been slow to see that necessity and Mr. Babb's alarmist remarks, though rather much on the "wolf, wolf" order, can be turned to splendid advantage in stirring municipalities and people up to the point where the building laws will be made a good deal more severe than they are now, and in fact exact a better class of construction in skyscrapers as well as in every other kind of building.

No time should be lost in compelling the owners of tall buildings to do certain things, if they have not already done them, that should always be done in the actual process of construction; if stairways and elevator shafts are open, then enclose them in fireproof partitions, so that there are no vertical openings between stories. You then virtually have as many separate buildings as there are stories, and the isolation of parts is the first essential of protection. Then guard your building against external attack by fires in adjacent and inferior buildings across narrow streets and alleyways. Make the openings into your buildings as invulnerable as are the brick walls between the windows. Put in wire-glass and metal sashes, automatically-closing sash, preferably, and you have cut off 75 per cent. of your chances of fire. Install your own water-supply and drill your building employes in handling hose and fire-fighting appliances. This protection may not only save you thousands of dollars, but can be turned to good advantage in a neighborly way.

In building new structures nothing much more than what has already been done has to be resorted to, so far as the structure is concerned. The staunch steel frame, covered in all its parts with brick or porous fireproof tile, cannot be improved upon nor can the brick or fireproof tile partitions and floors. But the exterior shell of the building should far better be of brick and terra-cotta than of stone, granite or marble. These latter materials can be much damaged by any external fire. Then the interior trimmings should be of metal, the floors of marble or other incombustible materials, and wood avoided in every possible place. Cut off the stories so that they are absolutely separate, and even horizontally have as many fire-divisions as you possibly can. The smaller you can get each unit of space the more you are minimizing the danger of fire in any one of those units and making it more impossible for fire to spread from one to the other and the more are you cutting down the necessity of carrying insurance, besides affording the maximum of protection to each tenant (a class whose interests have heretofore been rather ignored). Have all your windows of wire-glass in metal sashes, install fire-apparatus and ample water-supply and keep your building employes well drilled in handling fire and you have made Mr. Babb's prophecy absolutely impossible of fulfillment and conflagrations of \$100,000,000 or more merely incidents of past history.

A point closely akin to the fire question and influencing it to a great extent is the regulation of the height of buildings. I firmly believe that lawfully a man can go as high into the air and as low into the ground as he wishes. So far as safety is concerned constructions such as the Singer Tower and vastly higher are not only safe, commercially profitable, legally correct, but eminently desirable in our cities. The one point to be considered is that the individual must not tamper with his neighbors' rights or those of the community. To make a chasm of our streets is an imposition and should not be tolerated. The one sane thing to do is to regulate those heights according to the width of the street. On certain streets you should be allowed to build up five or six stories on the street line, then recede so many feet and go up another five or six stories, recede again and so on up, thus assuring the maximum of light and air to everyone. There should also be regulations compelling the leaving of a certain amount of light-space at the rear of the lot and then light-spaces at the side are matters of comity between owners.

The trouble is that any such present regulation would work

an injustice to the new builders because the old structures have been permitted to go up all their height on the building line. Howbeit, that is a matter for lawyers to adjust. A learned New York professor has resuggested the old idea of the pyramidal construction of each block. Such a thing is possible but highly improbable. It is but a form of this step-back construction that we have long advocated, but could only be done where one owner controls an entire block and it would further absolutely waste and darken a vast amount of usually available space. The thing is a pretty dream, but is impracticable, a commercial impossibility. For the tall buildings to be "stepped-back" would assure not only well-lighted streets, but the greatest safety against

communication of fire from building to building and would also add to the artistic appearance of a city, for then there would be certain continuous "skylines" at the various story heights of the steps. For instance, even though one building were twenty stories high and the next one but ten, the fifth or sixth story of each would form a continuous ledge and make that the height of one level clear through the street.

To attempt to discredit the skyscrapers as dangerous constructions shows a lack of good judgment; to try and prevent their construction is utter folly, but to insist upon their being better built than they are is not only most wise, but imperatively necessary.

F. W. FITZPATRICK.

Trinity Cathedral, Cleveland, O.

TRINITY CHURCH, the new cathedral church of the diocese of Ohio, has been completed from the designs of Mr. Charles F. Schweinfurth, and was consecrated on September 24, last. We are indebted to the *Churchman* for the description.

The plan is cruciform, the length of the cross being 175 feet and the width across the arms 112 feet. The cathedral is connected in the southeast angle with the parish buildings, communicating with the same through the dean's study, the chapter room, and the cloister, and thence with the choristers' hall, cathedral hall, and the Church Home.

The main entrance to the cathedral is from Euclid Avenue by three deeply-recessed and molded portals, which later may be carved also. The narthex is 10 feet wide and 60 feet long. There is also a west, or baptistry, entrance, an east entrance, a south entrance, and a southeast entrance from the cloister of the parish buildings. The exterior is of buff Indiana limestone, all smooth-cut and molded, and carved in detail. The interior is of limestone detail in nave and transepts, with russet-colored brick wall spaces; in the tower, the choir and sanctuary all is stone, with increasingly-elaborate panelled tracery, panels, moldings, and carvings. The four main gables have large mullioned and traceried windows, that in the chancel being already filled with English-made glass, in harmony with the adjoining work. It is known as "the Te Deum window," and is a memorial. The other gable windows will, eventually, be filled with similar memorials, as will all the other window openings, which are now glazed temporarily with amber cathedral glass in heavy leads.

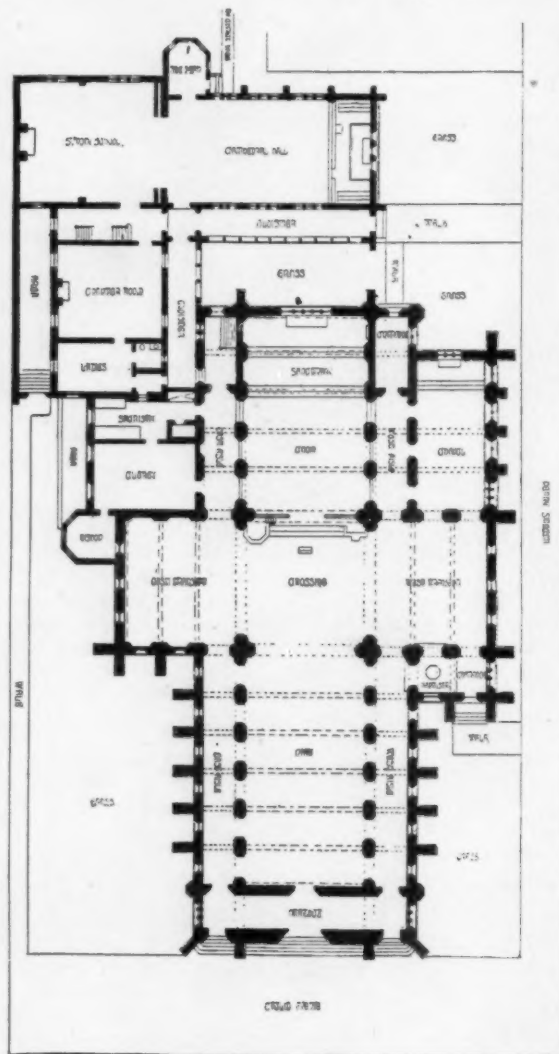
The heights of exterior are, from grade to coping of side-walls, 29 feet; to coping of clerestory walls, 52 feet; to apex of gables, 76 feet; to top of tower, 137 feet. The tower, 40 feet square over crossing, has octagonal corner pinnacles, with lesser wall-angle pinnacles dividing each side of the tower in three bays in width, and two stages in height, a clerestory with openings into crossing, and a bell deck above. The openings in the clerestory have stone tracery, and the bell story has stone tracery and louvres; in this upper stage the chime of bells is to be placed. This tower is a

memorial, as is indicated by a bronze tablet in the floor of the cathedral at the centre of the crossing. As the tower rises over the copings at the intersection of walls, wide-spreading angle-buttresses support the corner pinnacles.

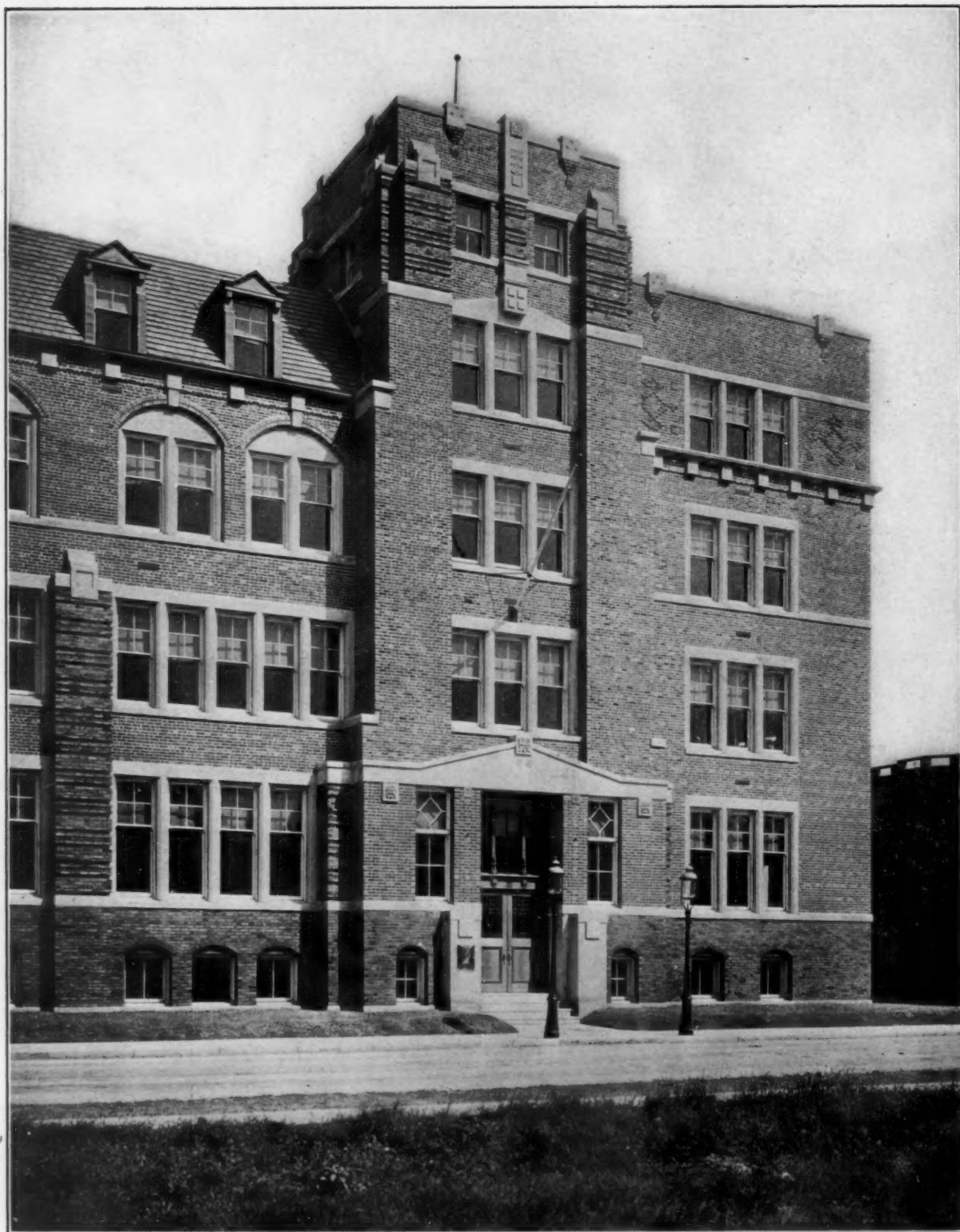
The height of the interior side aisles is 21 feet; of the aisle arches, from floor to apex, 19 feet; from the floor to the roof cornice, 41 feet; from the floor to the apex of arches at the crossing, 54 feet; from the floor to the molded ridge-beam, 67 feet, and from the floor to the soffit of bell deck, 77 feet. The molded cornice extending all around the interior is filled in the cove with representations of singing heads with wings, cut in the stone. The four main pillars supporting the tower are memorials, as are also the columns in the nave and in the transepts. Each is designated by an appropriate inscription, and each has a capital of different design and significance.

The baptistry at the west entrance is formed by arches of the transept aisle, and here is located the trinity column, triple in plan, from which three arches spring, with a carved capital illustrating the seventh chapter of Ephesians, with emblems and symbols of Holy Baptism and of Christian warfare. On the trinity column is a representation of an angel cut in the solid stone in full relief, in an attitude of entreaty or invitation. The font of white marble is a memorial taken from "Old Trinity," with new carvings, octagonal platform, and an elaborate oak canopy. The canopy is suspended from the ceiling with a bronze counterpoise weight. The upper stage of the canopy is a miniature of Trinity tower. The interior of the basin, or laver, of the font has been inlaid with ten large pebbles taken from the reputed place of our Lord's baptism in the River Jordan. Seven of these stand for the sevenfold gifts of the Spirit, and the remaining three typify the sacred Trinity. They were presented to the Bishop of

Ohio by the Bishop of Washington. The baptistry is emphasized on the exterior of the building by a larger window than those adjoining, filled with tracery. A stone tablet under this window reads: "The Cathedral League, a band of one hundred Christian women, have, by their gifts, erected this baptistry. In the Name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost."



GROUND PLAN OF TRINITY CATHEDRAL, CLEVELAND, O.



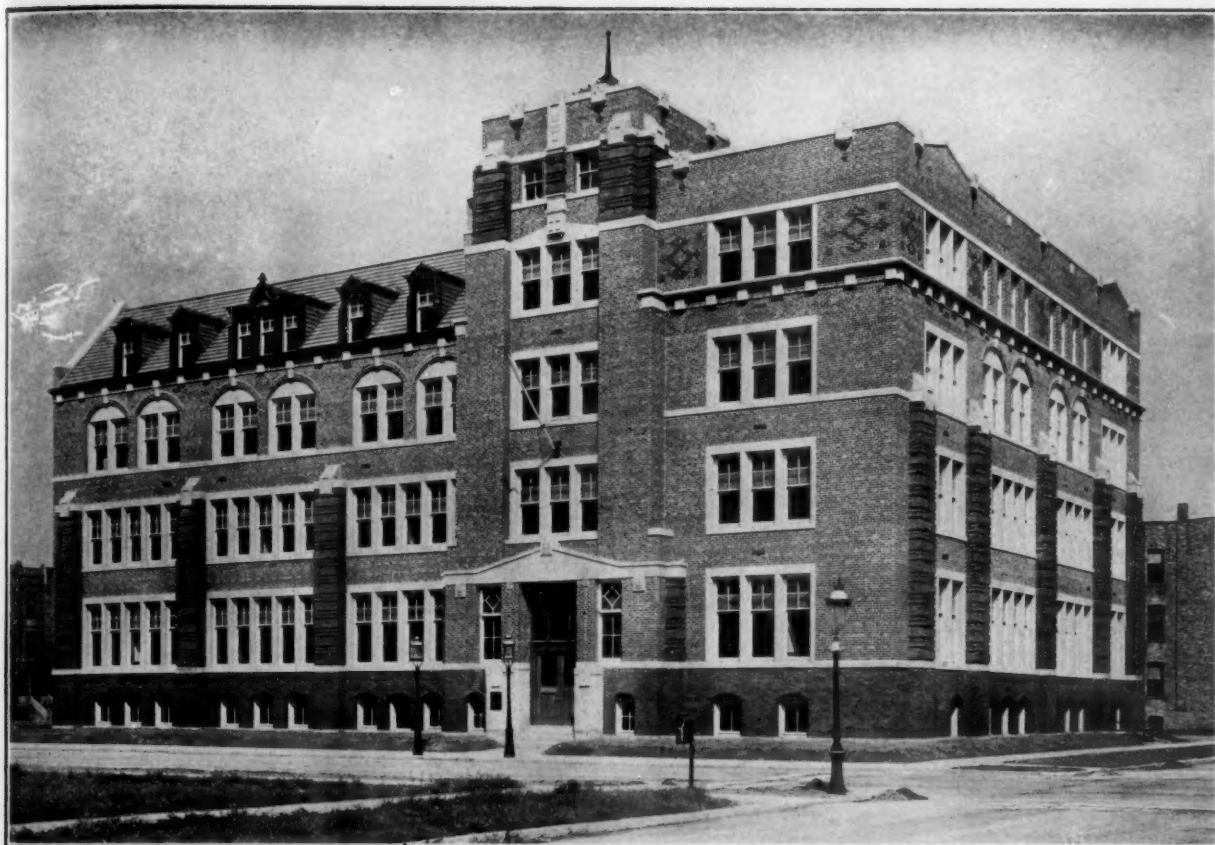
MAIN ENTRANCE: BUILDING FOR THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CORRESPONDENCE, CHICAGO, ILL.

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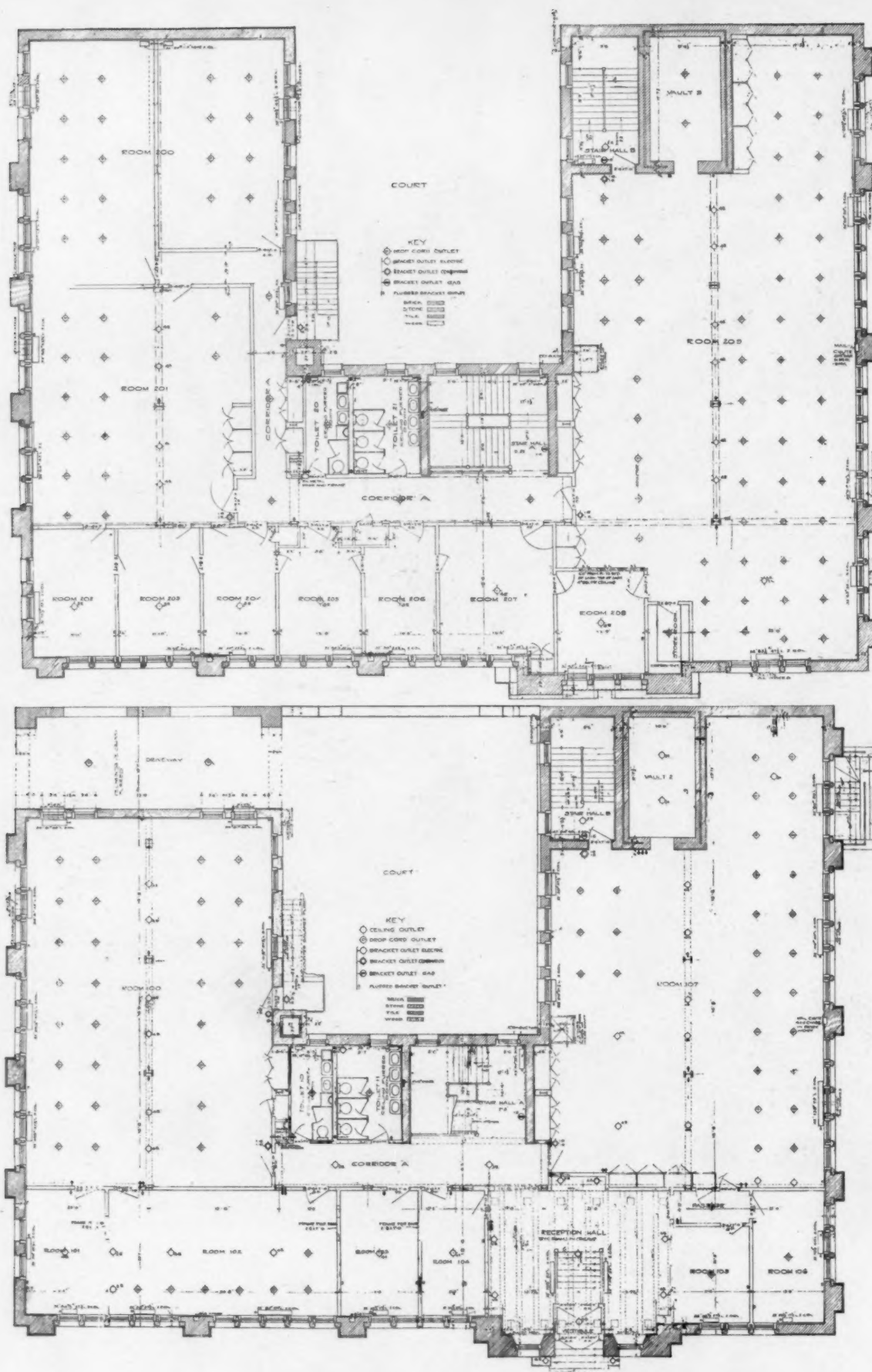
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GENERAL VIEW AND RECEPTION HALL: BUILDING FOR THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CORRESPONDENCE, CHICAGO, ILL.

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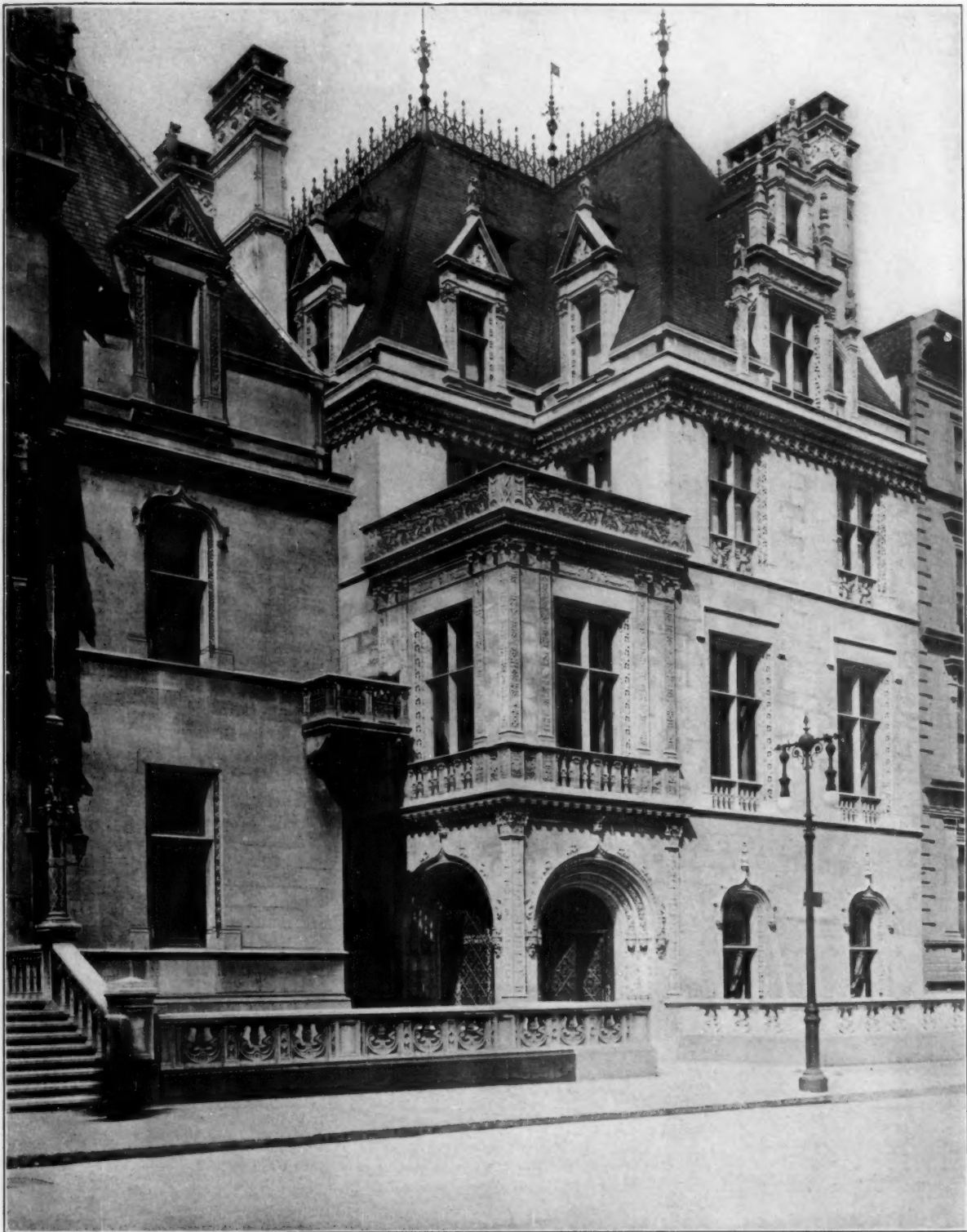
FLOOR PLANS: BUILDING FOR THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CORRESPONDENCE, CHICAGO, ILL.

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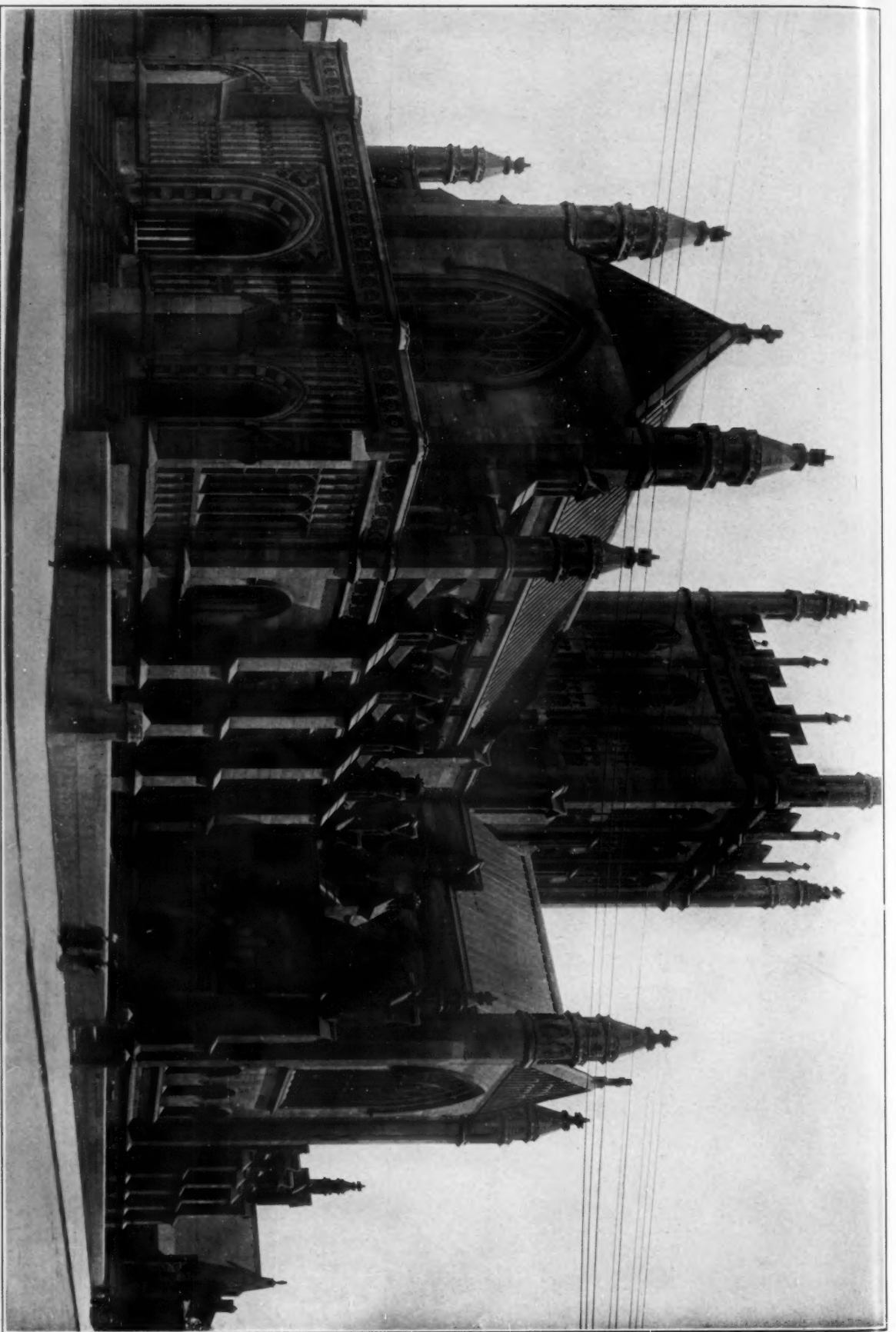
HOUSE OF MR. W. K. VANDERBILT, JR., 666 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, N. Y.

McKim, Mead & White, Architects.

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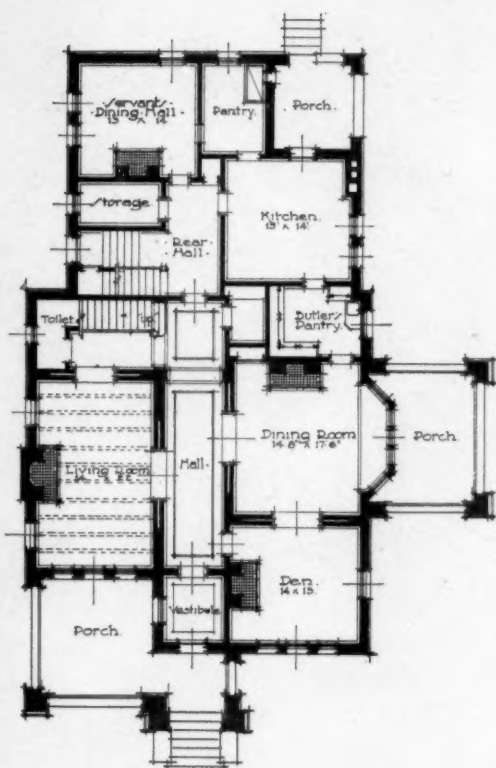
TRINITY CATHEDRAL, CLEVELAND, O.

Charles F. Schweinfurth, Architect.

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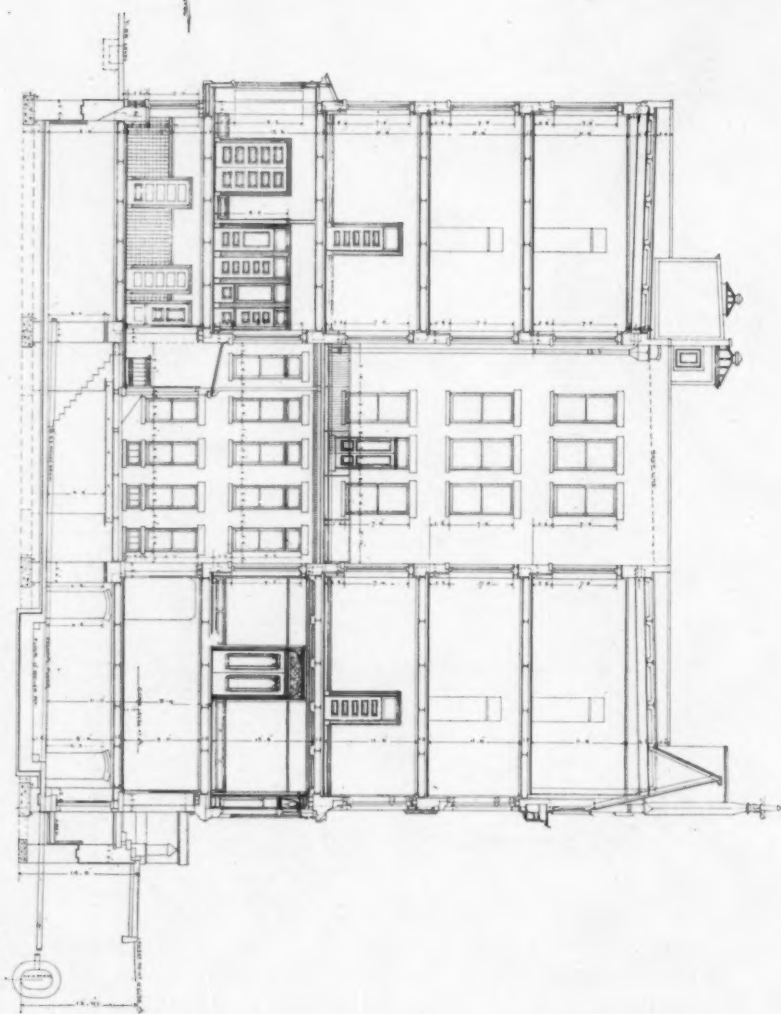
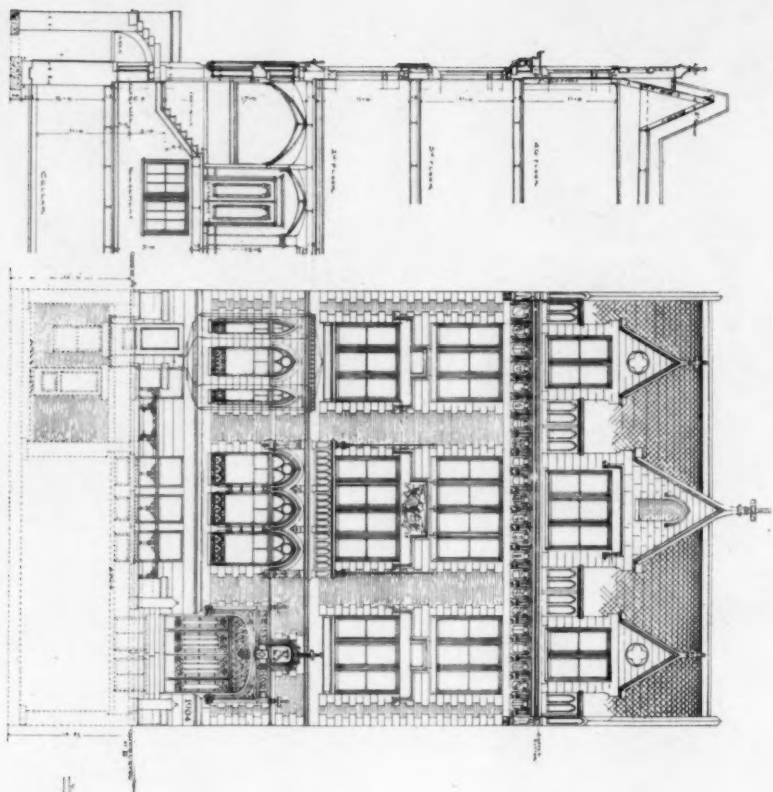
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HOUSE OF H. S. WAITE, ESQ., EAST BROAD STREET, COLUMBUS, O.

Frank L. Packard, Architect.



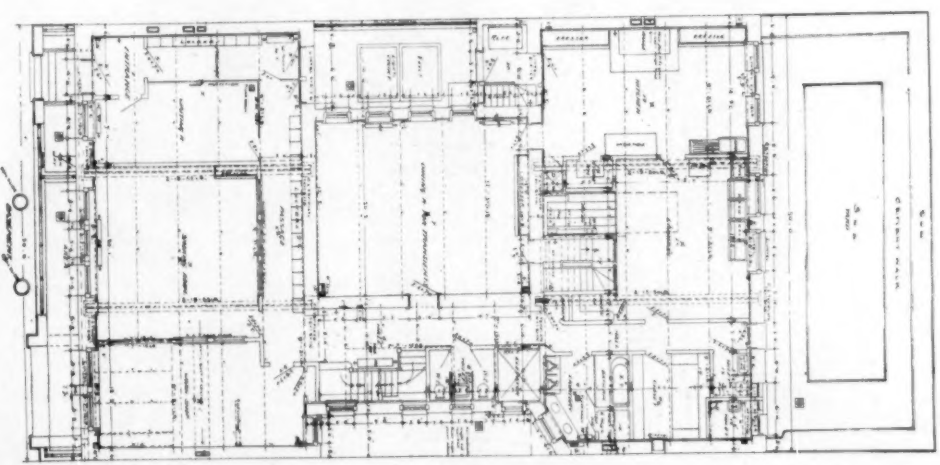
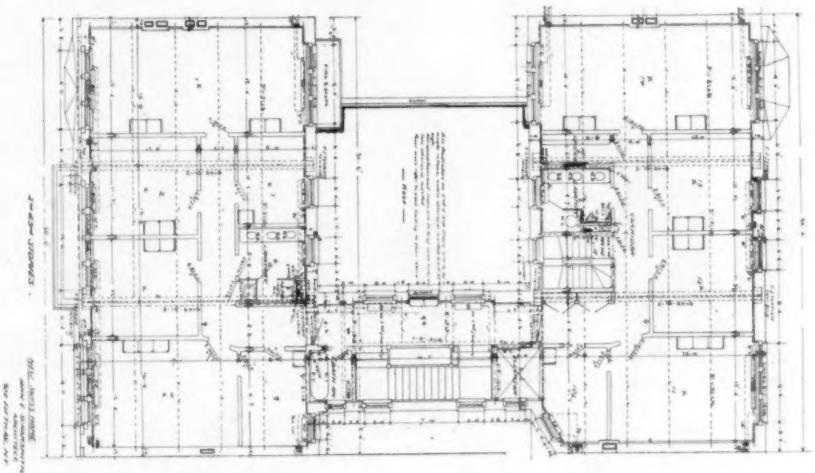
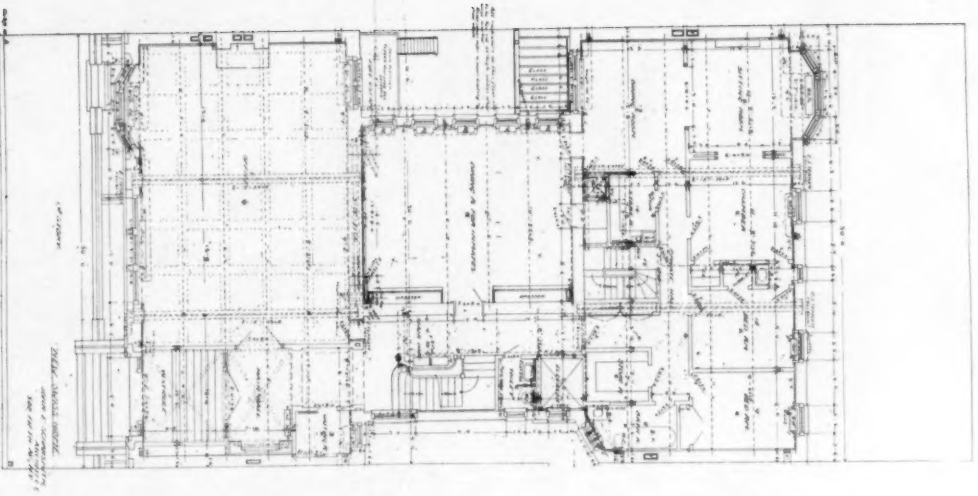
NEW SWISS HOME, WEST 60TH STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.

John E. Scharsmith, Architect.

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FLOOR PLANS: NEW SWISS HOME, WEST 66TH STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.

John E. Scharfsmith, Architect.

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The pulpit, at the southwest pillar, and the rood screen base are of Pavonozza marble, from Pietrasanta, Italy, and together form a memorial. The pulpit is octagonal, pierced with open tracery and moldings, decorated with symbolic carvings. The lectern, at the southeast pillar, is of bronze. The litany desk is of English oak, and is supported by two angels, representing "Supplication" and "Intercession." The seats are of English oak, with perpendicular panelled ends, with oak floors, while the floors of all aisles and other spaces are of dove-colored marble in two shades, laid in alternate diagonal squares, enclosed in darker-colored marble borders. In the choir are twelve stalls, for the dean, archdeacon, and canon, six on either side, with elaborate canopied hoods with pinnacles; and forty-eight minor clergy stalls, each with carved finial ends, and fifty choir stalls. The clergy stalls and canopies are a memorial. The front of the choir stalls is panelled, and carved with continuous scroll and cherub heads. Over the entrance to the chancel from each side aisle is a representation of an angel choir, with scroll cut in full relief.

The bishop's throne is also of English oak. In it has been incorporated a portion of the original bishop's chair from "Old Trinity." It is elaborately carved with the seal of the diocese, a bishop's mitre, bosses and heads, recumbent lions, and surmounted by a trinity cross with foliated ends. This throne is a memorial. The sanctuary rail, also a memorial, is in bronze, and consists of a series of intertwined and locked quatrefoils with *fleur-de-lis* spandrels enclosed in open pedestals, each holding a cross in the panel, with molded base and rail.

The altar is a single piece of Pavonozza marble, 11½ feet long, 2½ feet wide, and ¾ feet high, with three molded panels, symbols of the Trinity, on each side. On one end is the memorial inscription. The faces of the mensa are carved in relief, with grapevine leaves and fruit intertwined, and heads of wheat, divided with panels enclosing the words "Sanctus," "Sanctus," "Sanctus." The mensa is one piece of Sienna marble, 12 feet long, 3 feet wide, and 4½ inches thick. The reredos is to consist

between the concrete and the steel favors action of this kind. panel enclosing a cross, with Christ triumphant. The credence at the right of the altar is cut in the solid stone, and the tracery in relief above it is supported by an angel with clasped hands.

The floors of choir, chancel, and sanctuary are in two shades of dove-colored marbles, with symbols intertwined in Numidian and Verde Antique. The four series of steps leading from the floor of the nave to the altar are of statuary marble. The ceilings of nave, transepts, choir, and sanctuary are of English oak, in Gothic barrel-vaulted forms, with molded ribs, ridge and purlins forming panels with octagon pendants at each intersection with the ridge. The ceilings of choir and sanctuary are more elaborate, having heavily-carved bosses at the intersection of ribs and beams. The ceilings of the aisles are divided by stone arches into bays, forming panels, which are filled with molded oak beams.

The main organ is placed at the southeast corner, over the clergy and sacristy rooms and the aisle, also over the southwest aisle. The nave organ is located in the crypt to the right of the main entrance to the cathedral. No organ pipes are visible, the openings to the organ chamber being filled with stone tracery in the transepts and oak tracery openings into the choir. The organ has two consoles, one in the choir and the other in the chapel, which has in general the same detail as the cathedral. The cross-beam over the chancel-rail has a carved oak boss from the cathedral at Southwark, England, which was carved 457 years ago, and was sent by the Lord Bishop of Southwark to the Bishop of Ohio, to be incorporated into Trinity Cathedral. In the chapel are memorial windows of stained glass, and on the walls bronze memorial tablets, all taken from "Old Trinity" and affectionately placed here, as were also the marble altar and the sanctuary rail.

Five years have been consumed in the structural work, and the total cost has been approximately \$650,000. Memorial furnishings to the value of about \$100,000 have already been contributed for the cathedral.

Notes on Some Additional Tests of Concrete Columns¹

IN continuing the tests of concrete columns at the Watertown Arsenal Testing Laboratory, reinforcing material has been arranged to adequately illustrate the more prominent features pertaining to concrete strengthened by means of external lateral support. Helixes of different sized wires and pitches of coils will be used to reinforce different concrete mixtures.

The two principal questions which present themselves for consideration in the employment of concrete, plain or reinforced, are strength and rigidity.

Referring first to reinforcement by means of longitudinal bars imbedded in the concrete, it is evident that ultimate strength may be progressively raised by successive increase of the proportion of steel until finally an all-steel column results, and there can be no doubt that a column composed chiefly of steel will be more rigid than one composed chiefly of concrete, whatever the mixture of the latter may be, although experiments have shown that a small percentage of steel does not promote rigidity—at least not always.

As to the intensity of the compressive stresses in the steel, they become greater over observed parts of the tests as the concrete mixtures are made leaner, a given percentage of steel being present, while the total load carried by the steel will increase in a given concrete mixture as the percentage of metal increases.

This states the general behavior of concrete reinforced with longitudinal bars, modifications being introduced affecting the relative loads on the steel and the concrete according to the method of applying the stresses. An inspection of the measured compression deformations given in the details of the arsenal tests will show the range of stresses taken by the longitudinal bars at different stages of loading.

It will be understood that the resistance of the concrete is not increased by the presence of the longitudinal bars, the latter merely relieving the concrete of a portion of the total load placed on the column. The strength of the concrete may, however, seemingly be increased by reason of variations in the intensity of the stresses on the bars giving extra support here and there to zones of local weakness. The adhesive resistance

between the concrete and the steel favors action of this kind.

Now, passing to the method of reinforcement by means of external lateral support, here a true increase in the resistance of the concrete may occur, and higher loads be attained without impairment of the integrity of its structural state.

The physical properties of dense materials, so far as known, are not affected by loads of cubic compression, and an efficient system of lateral support introduces conditions approaching those present in cases of cubic compression. If such an end were fully attained in a reinforced column, apparently there would be no practical limit to the strength of the concrete. Of course it is not feasible to provide adequate external support to meet this ultimate possibility, but whatever is accomplished in the direction of the diminished development of strains tends toward increased strength of the material.

It is a practical question to judge how far it is expedient to provide reinforcing material, and a problem to experimentally determine in what degree direct compressibility is modified or lateral expansion of the concrete restricted thereby.

If it were possible to wrap a finished column with a steel wire helix, putting the concrete under initial strains before loading, maximum strength would be expected. In practice possibly the external reinforcement may not initially be in close contact with the concrete, or it may even be loose in places, and fail to give support during the early stages of loading.

The arsenal tests in progress are expected to show the degree in which the rigidity of the concrete is influenced by the use of wire helixes, covering the range of material used in current engineering practice.

The conditions existing in columns of earlier tests were such that probably no material gain in rigidity was realized from the presence of the exterior reinforcement. The wide range of material to be used in the coming tests should afford information along this line of inquiry.

Ultimate strength will be substantially raised, probably, even though the structural integrity of the concrete is not maintained until the maximum load is reached. Loose material within a suitable envelope should necessarily sustain high stresses and transmit loads to parts beyond.

¹Read at the Atlantic City meeting of the American Society for Testing Materials, June 20-22, 1907.

Economic as well as engineering questions seem involved in the design and use of reinforced concrete.

Referring now to some columns comprised in the exhibit of the Watertown Arsenal Testing Laboratory at the Jamestown Exposition, two are there exhibited of considerable strength. One is a neat-cement column, the other a reinforced concrete of 1:2:2 mixture, with a steel-wire helix as the principal reinforcement.

The neat-cement column was loaded with 7,000 pounds per square inch and the test then discontinued. No apparent injury resulted from the application of this load. It is well to bear in mind the load successfully sustained by this neat-cement column, when considering the strength of ordinary concrete mixtures.

The reinforced column reached a maximum stress of 7,726 pounds per square inch, referred to the sectional area within the steel-wire helix. The column had an exterior shell which flaked off before attaining the maximum load, leaving the full stress to be sustained by the concrete enclosed by the helix. Notwithstanding the high resistance displayed by this column, it would probably have reached a still higher limit had not local failure occurred at the upper end where there was about an inch of unsupported concrete above the helix. At the lower end the

last coil of the helix came to a bearing against the platform of the testing-machine.

The reinforcing metal of this column was furnished by Mr. R. Baffrey, President of the Hennebique Construction Company, New York.

Accompanying these columns was a third one, now sustaining a stress of 1,000 pounds per square inch, the load being maintained by means of steel side rods. This column belongs to a series on the endurance of concrete under long-continued loads, the composition of the column being 1:1:2.

Recognizing the interest which attaches to material in the condition actually used in constructive work, invitations have been extended to constructing engineers and others in several cities, requesting them to send to Watertown for test purposes columns made under their direction, representing current work, to be taken directly from work in process of execution. Favorable responses have been received and columns are now in transit to the arsenal, while others are being made in accordance with this invitation, cooperating with the Arsenal and giving wider scope to the present series of tests by furnishing practical examples of work, supplementary to the laboratory-made columns.

JAMES E. HOWARD.

Wood Utilization in the United States¹

PENDING the creation of a new wood supply by forest management and planting, we must solve the following problems in order to make our present supply go as far as possible.

Reduction of Waste in Manufacture. According to present practice but little more than 25 per cent. of the cubic contents of a tree reaches the consumer in the form of lumber. This would not be important were the other 75 per cent. made to serve some useful purpose, but so far this has not been the case. The guiding principle for the future must be that every part of a tree is intrinsically capable of utilization, and that in consequence—

Logging will be done more carefully, stumps will be cut lower, and tops higher. There will be greater care in cutting the tree up, and log lengths will be adapted to the peculiarities of the tree, rather than being arbitrarily fixed. Lops, tops, and stumps will all be used eventually; probably for fuel, excelsior, distillation, or pulp, depending upon the locality and species. Needless to say, thousands of feet of logs will not be used for temporary roads, slides, and skidways, and then left to rot in the woods. Neither will any tree be left to decay simply because it is crooked or of an inferior species. Everything in the forest will be used.

Manufacturing will be more economical. The band-saw has now largely replaced the circular-saw, and it will do so more in the future. This alone means a great saving in saw-kerf. Logs will be slabbled more carefully. There is a saving in slabbing a log on four sides instead of on only two sides before cutting it up, but this is not always done. Slabs will be more closely utilized, and even now the best-managed northern mills find it profitable to run their white pine and hemlock slabs through a horizontal band re-saw, and so obtain one or two additional narrow boards. There will be less waste at the edger and trimmer. There is little reason for making only even lengths and widths in the stock grades of lumber, aside from large dimension stuff, and it is pure nonsense to cut two feet off from a board because a knot is within six inches of the end. The movement in favor of odd widths and lengths has made notable progress among lumber manufacturers in the last year. We may expect that slabs, edgings, and trimmings will cease going into the burner, and instead be devoted to some useful and profitable purpose. Aside from the usual output of lath and shingles as by-products of lumber manufacture with certain species, we may expect to see some of the present waste converted into small-dimension stuff, box-boards, crate-sticks, and other articles, with always a possibility of conversion into pulp or wood-distillation products. So long as the sawdust feeds the mill furnaces, it may be considered satisfactorily utilized. A comparatively recent departure in lumber manufacture that is rapidly gaining ground is the production of veneer stock. This is a most economical method of cutting up a log, particularly if done by the rotary process, since there is no loss whatever in sawdust, and the cores can be used for crate-

sticks, box-boards, pulp, fuel, or other purposes. Veneering makes the same quantity of material go much farther than it would if sawed in the ordinary manner, and the weakening of the demand for quarter-sawed oak lumber is directly chargeable to the increased use of veneer stock. An association has recently been organized and standard grades for veneer stock adopted.

Lumber will be handled more carefully in the yard, and less exposed to injury by the elements. Methods of seasoning, both in the air and in the kiln, will be improved, and loss through warping and checking will be reduced.

Economies in the Use of Wood. We are using annually over 400 feet board measure of lumber per capita, while Europe averages but 60. We can and must learn to use less and use it more judiciously. A great gain is now going on in the use of steel, cement, and concrete. A cement-block house now costs but little more than a wooden one, and in a few years it will be cheaper. Reinforced-concrete is used for piles, bridges, warehouses, etc. The highest type of modern office-buildings are constructed almost entirely of steel, brick, and other artificial material. Cement walks in towns are replacing wooden ones, with decided gain in utility. The production of Portland cement in the United States has increased 400 per cent. in the last six years.

We can learn to use one fence-post, one cross-tie, one mine-timber, and one telephone-pole where we now use two, and still have the same or a greater amount of service. This is possible through the prolonged life obtained by preservative treatment. The saving in timber along this line will reach into millions yearly.

It is estimated that nearly 10 per cent. of the annual lumber cut of the United States goes into packing-boxes, and in fact 80 per cent. of the white pine cut in New England is so used. Yet the life of a packing-box is remarkably short, and after serving its initial purpose it is cast into the rubbish-heap. Much can be saved along this line.

Mechanical tests upon all the principal woods, to determine their strength, stiffness, and other physical properties, and the effect of knots, checks, and other defects upon commercial sizes, will give the proper basis for grading rules and indicate clearly the kind and quantity of material needed for a given use.

Substitution of Other Woods. Woods which have long been considered inferior or useless will be utilized and in many cases substituted for ones which are getting scarce. The evolution of the wagon-box is an excellent example. Once, the standard box-board was white pine, then came yellow poplar, then cottonwood, more recently red gum, and to-day the formerly despised tupelo is going into wagon-boxes, though surreptitiously,—to-morrow it will hold an honored place. Each of these changes has come about as a result of the decreasing supply and increasing price of the wood formerly used.

Similarly, axles are being made of maple instead of hickory, and implement poles of long-leaf pine instead of oak.

Though it does not seem at present possible to get something else equally as satisfactory as hickory for buggy parts, elm for

¹Extract from a paper by Mr. R. S. Kellogg, Forest Inspector, U. S. Forest Service, read before the Western Society of Engineers.

slack-barrel staves and hoops, and white oak for tight cooperage, there is a great field of possible substitution, since so little is really known of the essential properties of most American woods.

These remarks simply indicate a few of the big problems which are waiting to be solved. It is a time of rapid changes and readjustments to new economic conditions, and the users of the forests must be prepared to face them. Happily, there is every indication that eventually these conditions will be successfully met. The potential forest area of the United States is sufficient, if rightly managed, to produce all the wood we really need. The lumberman, if not just now, can soon afford to handle his tanges according to forestry principles, and the national forests, while at present a relatively small factor in the annual output, will rapidly increase in importance.

It is the duty and privilege of the forester on the one hand to demonstrate how these products may be made as abundant and of as high a grade as possible, and on the other hand to indicate how they may be utilized most economically and advantageously. Surely, this is an object worth striving for.

Saving St. Mark's

I HAVE had the advantage of going over St. Mark's with the engineer in charge of the repairs, and it may, therefore, be of interest to describe exactly what is being done to the famous basilica.

There are two different parts of St. Mark's on which the workmen are at present engaged. The first and most important restoration is that of the so-called "Angolo di Sant' Alipio," which projects from the left corner of the atrium opposite the entrance of the Merceria. The perilous condition of the "Angolo di Sant' Alipio" is due to its history and the mode of its construction. It was built on to the rest of the basilica about the middle of the thirteenth century, when the republic had been enriched by the spoils of Constantinople, and the technical blunder was then committed of uniting this new edifice to the masonry of the already existing church, already some two centuries old. When one climbs up the scaffolding inside the "Angolo" one can distinctly see the marble cornice which formed the outside of the original building. At this point there are huge fissures, large enough to insert one's hand, where the masonry of the thirteenth century has separated from that of the eleventh, which is far stronger and much superior to it. But this is not the only sign of collapse. The foundations of the "Angolo di Sant' Alipio" were laid in an old cemetery, and the edifice, therefore, reposed upon decaying matter, which had to support a weight of 36,000 kilogrammes. As long ago as 1765 the displacement of this corner of St. Mark's was noticed, and the architects of that period accordingly fastened the columns of the "Angolo" to the main building by means of an iron bar. This bar is now the sole support of the upper part; it is already a few degrees out of its original position, and if it cracked, as the engineer remarked while we stood beneath it, then down would come the "Angolo."

Nor is this all. The iron clamps inside the columns, owing to oxidization, have gradually split the marble, and it is necessary to remove the oxidized metal and replace it with bronze—a difficult and slow process. Owing to a curious accident it is possible to calculate with mathematical accuracy the exact displacement of the "Angolo" since 1800. In that year the authorities erected a simple iron sundial on one of the columns. An iron rod was inserted in the marble, and a deep furrow was drawn down the pillar, which faces due south. It has been observed that at mid-day the shadow of the rod no longer falls on this line, but is three and a half centimetres out of the perpendicular; it therefore follows that the "Angolo di Sant' Alipio" has been displaced as much as twelve centimetres in 107 years. Last May a plan for its complete repair was examined by the committee of management; this plan has just been approved, and the work of saving this lefthand corner of the atrium is now being actively prosecuted. The men employed on St. Mark's, who have their workshop in the desecrated Church of S. Basso, hard by, do eight and a half hours a day, exclusive of their meals and their siesta, and every quarter of an hour's delay costs them a quarter of their daily wages. Inside the basilica itself the so-called "Arcone dell' Albero genealogico della Vergine"—a name derived from the great genealogical tree of the Virgin, which is depicted on the mosaics of the north transept—is now in the hands of the workmen. A large wooden platform has been erected, supported on cross beams, and the men have now practically finished their task here. The mosaic had fallen away from the wall, the bricks had

begun to drop on to the floor, and huge cracks had appeared in the masonry, of which photographs were shown me. This part of the arch has now been entirely replaced by new materials, and soon the scaffolding can be taken down.

There are two other parts of the basilica which have been taken in hand, but upon which work has been temporarily suspended. These are the "Tribune of the Patriarch" and the "Arch of the Apocalypse." The importance of the repairs to the former may be judged from the fact that the four "Tribunes" have to sustain the greatest weight of the basilica. One can see, now that all the mosaic has been stripped off this "Tribune," that a portion of the arch, close to the keystone, as well as the cornice, has fallen several centimetres. It was here, behind the mosaic, that a coin of the year 1205, the year after the Latin Conquest of Constantinople, was found last winter. As for the "Arch of the Apocalypse," at the west end of the church, that is still filled up with the massive scaffolding, which seems as if it, too, were intended to last forever. It was judged that the "Angolo di Sant' Alipio" required more urgent attention, so the "Apocalypse" has been left for the present much as it was when I visited it last year. There is still some scaffolding in the atrium of the church, but the work of removing the iron clamps from inside the columns and replacing them with bronze has been successfully accomplished, and no one but an expert would now know that the columns had been raised and replaced.

Besides the great basilica, the administration of St. Mark's is undertaking extensive repairs at three smaller churches—S. Moisè, S. Giuliano, and S. Gallo. Outside its jurisdiction, but also undergoing structural restoration, are the important churches of the Frari, of S. Francesco della Vigna, and SS. Giovanni e Paolo. Thus, it is by no means easy to see the monuments in many of the Venetian churches—that of Benedetto Pesaro, for instance, in the Frari, is covered up with scaffolding, while one of the largest pictures in the Doges' palace has been taken down from the walls. Venice, in short, is given over to architects and engineers, but the work has been undertaken none too soon. It is now believed that all the threatened edifices will be saved.—*London Morning Post.*

The Building for the American School of Correspondence, Chicago, Ill.

The new building for the American School of Correspondence has been erected near Washington Park, in the city of Chicago, Ill., within two blocks of the administration offices of the University of Chicago and facing the university campus. Its location, therefore, suggested an exterior design which would harmonize with these surroundings. Fortunately, the educational function of this institution made it entirely appropriate to give a scholastic character to the exterior of the building and thus prevent conflict with the architectural treatment of neighboring structures. Being essentially an office building as well as a school, the problem was to provide a fitting place for administrative and business offices and for carrying on a peculiarly modern method of education. The architects, Messrs. Pond & Pond, have produced a building which, with its quiet and substantial exterior and distinctly modern interior decoration, seems to solve the problem very happily.

The building faces south. It contains four stories and basement. The general interior plan is that of the letter E, 130x96 feet, the return of the east and west wings inclosing on two sides an open court, walled in at the rear and entered through an arched driveway.

The materials of the exterior are paving brick of two shades, with Bedford stone for enrichment, and moss-green tile in the roof. The brick used in the basement and projecting courses of the rustications, is of a purplish-red, somewhat darker than that used in the body, its depth of tone being strengthened by being laid with dark joints. The brick in the body of the wall is a medium-warm red, somewhat variegated, and thus having life and pleasing texture, its general contrast to the darker material being emphasized by being laid with white joints and by the white finish of the window-sash and frames.

The note of green struck in the roof tiling is carried throughout the interior wood-finish of the building, which is of quartered oak, the notes of purple and red also reappearing in the wall decorations, and the red in the polished granite of the entrance steps and in the flooring of the vestibule and corridor on the ground floor, which consists of plain red English quarry-tile, laid with broad, dark joints, and relieved by occasional mosaics of glazed and vari-colored tiling. The general interior color scheme is seen

to best advantage in the vestibule. The high oaken wainscoting, the ceiling beams, and the furnishings are tinted a soft green; the walls and ceiling panels a warm buff, relieved with conventional flower designs in red, green, and purple—the whole blending harmoniously and in pleasing contrast with the general darker tinting of the tiled floor.

The offices of administration are on the second floor, and the rest of the building is used for the accommodation of the staff of instructors, editors, and the employés in charge of the various details of the school's work. An interior telephone system permits rapid intercommunication of all departments. For facilitating the work of the business office and mailing-room, several of the latest electrical appliances have been installed, including an adding-machine, a folding-machine, and an envelope-sealer—all operated by electric power. In the basement are the stockroom, the shipping-room, and also the steam-heating plant. The system of heating is known as the "direct-indirect," the larger radiators on the several floors being located in juxtaposition to cold-air ducts leading from the outside through the walls, an abundant supply of fresh air being thus provided at all times. Electricity is used throughout for lighting purposes, all the corridors and larger rooms being equipped with Nernst lamps, the other parts of the building with incandescent lamps. Lavatories with hot and cold water are located on each floor.

In short, the building is admirably adapted in all its interior arrangements and appointments to the use for which it was designed—to carry on the business of imparting technical instruction by correspondence.

ILLUSTRATIONS

BUILDING OF THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CORRESPONDENCE, CHICAGO, ILL. MESSRS. POND & POND, ARCHITECTS.

A description of this building will be found in another column.

HOUSE OF MR. W. K. VANDERBILT, JR. FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK, N. Y. MESSRS. M'KIM, MEAD & WHITE, ARCHITECTS.

This house stands next door to the Fifth Avenue residence of Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt, Sr., and its exterior is designed in early French Renaissance style to conform with it. The walls are of Indiana limestone, with carvings by M. C. Henry & Co. from models by Rochette & Parzini. Fire-resisting materials are used throughout and the main staircase is of stone. The kitchen is located in the basement; its floor is of cork and its ceiling and walls of Guastavino tiles. The laundry and servants' quarters are on the top floor. The dining-room walls are divided into panels by pilasters of dark Fleur de Peche marble with bronze bases and capitals; the wall panels are of lighter-colored marble and the ceiling is decorated with painted panels.

TRINITY CATHEDRAL, CLEVELAND, O. MR. CHARLES F. SCHWEINFURTH, ARCHITECT.

A complete description, with a floor plan, will be found elsewhere in this issue.

HOUSE OF H. S. WAITE, ESQ., COLUMBUS, O. MR. FRANK L. PACKARD, ARCHITECT.

NEW SWISS HOME, WEST 67TH STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y. MR. J. E. SCHARSMITH, ARCHITECT.

The old Swiss Home was opened in 1883 at 108 Second Avenue, New York, but the great changes of the next twenty years made its location unsuitable, so the Swiss Benevolent Society, with the co-operation of the Swiss Hall Association, decided to erect a new building. The New Home is a four-story building, with cellar and basement. In the basement are a waiting room, smoking room, dining room for transient occupants, kitchen and laundry, store room, repair shop, fumigator and bath and toilet rooms. On the first floor are the office and meeting room, dining room for inmates, small sitting room, and agent's apartment; on the second floor, sitting room for women inmates, ten bedrooms and bath room; on the third, eleven bedrooms and bath room; on the fourth, eight bedrooms for transient inmates and a cedar closet. The total cost of the building was \$69,428, which includes gas fixtures, ranges, etc., complete, but not any architect's commission.

Additional Illustrations in the International Edition.

ENTRANCE DOORWAY: HOUSE OF MR. W. K. VANDERBILT, JR., FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK. MESSRS. M'KIM, MEAD & WHITE, ARCHITECTS.

DETAIL OF SOUTHEAST CORNER OF THE SAME.

NOTES AND CLIPPINGS

DISCOVERIES AT ELEPHANTINÉ.—Archæological work is being carried on in the island of the Nile known as Elephantiné under the auspices of the French government and directed by M. Clermont-Ganneau. This island is situated in the middle of the Nile, not far from the first cataract. Owing to the character of the ground, the work of excavation is somewhat difficult; but a number of objects, some of which are of considerable value, have been found. Among these may be mentioned two large steles of diorite, covered with inscriptions of Thotmes III. A curious kind of sanctuary decorated with miniature obelisks and covering a spot which was used for burying the bodies of sacred animals was also found. These animals proved to be rams, carefully mummified and buried in sarcophagi of granite. The wrappings of the mummies are gilded and ornamented with painted scenes of a mythological character and bear inscriptions. The ram was among the sacred animals of Egypt, and seems to have been specially consecrated to the deity Khnoum, one of the principal deities of the island. Among other finds are many fragments of texts inscribed upon pieces of pottery and known as *ostraca*.

The inscriptions are in hieroglyphic, hieratic, demotic, Greek, Arab and Coptic, and there are about a hundred in all. The presence of the Aramean language shows that even as far back as the fifth century B. C. the island was inhabited by the Jews, as also the neighboring locality of Aswan. Papyrus inscriptions had already proved this fact, but now we find just what quarter of the ancient city was inhabited by the colony of Jews; as the *ostraca* are not found anywhere else. According to the records a Jewish temple must have existed in this locality, and the excavators are hopeful of finding it.—*Scientific American*.

AN INEXHAUSTIBLE WATER-STOUP.—Objects which appear strange to modern understanding are described in archæological dictionaries and inventories. But a font or stoup which is always filled with water is a novelty. It was the strangest object seen by the members of the Cambrian Archæological Association this week. On Monday they visited the old church at Llanidan, and, according to custom, the first object investigated was a stoup in the wall at the entrance to the church. This has the peculiarity of being always full of water without overflowing, and several explanations of the phenomenon are adduced. One is that the water trickles from the roof. Another, and the most generally accepted, is that the stoup is porous, and that the water reaches it by suction from a spring below. It has been testified by a servant man engaged for fifty-six years at Llanidan Hall that he only saw the stoup dry once, and that was for three days during a very dry summer. So much attention appears to have been given to the supply there was no question about the withdrawal of the water. Several able archæologists were present, but they could give no explanation of the phenomenon. Apparently it is a miniature water supply prepared by nature, and the wonder is that it was not utilized for other than ecclesiastical purposes.—*The Architect*.

OILED ROADS AND ARCHITECTURE.—An unexpected sequel has occurred in connection with the Chatham Corporation's experiments in tarring the highway in New-road, with a view to minimizing the dust nuisance caused by the passage of motor cars. The tar adhered to the boots of people crossing the road, and the floor of the new Presbyterian Church was soiled, marked and discolored. The authorities of the church have called upon the corporation to bear the cost of scraping and polishing the floor, but the latter body declines to admit responsibility.—*Building News*.

TIMBER CHURCHES IN ENGLAND.—On the occasion of a recent visit of the Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society to Holford Hall and Nether Peover Old Church, the Hon. Secretary, Mr. George C. Yates, read a paper on timber churches in England. He pointed out that such churches, lineal descendants of the Scandinavian *stave-kirke*, were formerly to be met with in all parts of our woodland counties, but now the total number scarcely exceeded a score. Within easy distance of Manchester, however, there were no fewer than six—five of them in Cheshire. These are the churches of Denton, Chadkirk, Warburton, Marton, Siddington and Nether Peover. The last-named is of great interest. It is believed to have been built about the end of the thirteenth century, and its timbers are still sound.—*Builders' Journal*.

CURRENT NEWS SECTION

SOCIETIES

PITTSBURGH ARCHITECTURAL CLUB.

With the arrival of every mail consignments are coming for the exhibit of the Pittsburgh Architectural Club, which opens in Carnegie Institute November 9, and continues three weeks.

The Art Institute of Chicago is arranging to have parts, at least, of the exhibit moved to that city at the close of the show here. All of the important technical schools will take part. The United States ateliers of the Society of Beaux-Arts Architects will be well represented. The College of Architecture of Cornell, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and the School of Architecture of the University of Pennsylvania are arranging for large exhibits. The first-named school has asked for additional space.

One of the most important exhibits that has been held in the East in many years is now at Boston under the auspices of the Boston Architectural Club. It is to be brought to Pittsburgh in its entirety for the local show. The catalogue for the coming exhibit is now being prepared.

SOCIETY OF BEAUX-ARTS ARCHITECTS.

In the final competition for the "Paris prize" of the Beaux-Arts Architects, of New York, Andrew N. Rebori, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology came second. The first prize went to T. S. Wagner, of the Hornbostel Atelier, of New York.

Y. M. C. A., NEW YORK.

Mr. Eli Benedict, Architect, will again conduct the class in architectural drawing at the night school of the Twenty-third Street Young Men's Christian Association this season. A class in plans-reading and estimating will also be formed. Particulars as to either of these courses may be had on application to the Educational Director of the Young Men's Christian Association, 215 West Twenty-third Street. The office class will be continued at Room 608, Lincoln Square Arcade, 1947 Broadway.

BALTIMORE ARCHITECTURAL CLUB.

Mayor Mahool has been notified by the Architectural Club that it had selected Mr. Douglas H. Thomas, Jr., as the representative of that organization on the Municipal Art Commission in place of Mr. J. B. Noell Wyatt, who was disqualified because of the fact that he lives in Baltimore County.

WASHINGTON ARCHITECTURAL CLUB.

The following committee appointments have been made by the President, Mr. Waddy B. Wood:

House—D. J. Lix, chairman; J. J. Crane, G. P. Hales, J. F. Wehrrell.

Entertainment. — L. J. Weissenborn, chairman; H. R. Barnes, H. C. Lincoln, R. M. Powers, F. P. Sullivan, A. M. Burt, J. F. Mathieu, C. E. Parker, Elliot Woods.

Librarian—C. S. Salin.

Lectures—W. B. Wood, ex-officio chairman; R. L. Watmough, W. D. Windom, N. C. Wyeth.

Competitions—T. J. D. Fuller, chairman; M. D. Morrill, L. M. Leisenring, O. Wendroth.

Press—H. S. McAllister, chairman; J. H. Corning, E. T. Parker.

Exhibition—W. B. Wood, ex-officio chairman; H. S. McAllister, F. M. Reed, W. W. Stevens, L. J. Weissenborn, secretary.

Catalogue—W. B. Olmsted, chairman; P. C. Adams, W. I. Gideon, R. L. Watmough.

The Club plans to purchase a deserted barn and will attempt to convert it into a club-house suitable for the entertainment of the most fastidious of their visiting brethren.

The site for the new club-house has not been purchased, but will be shortly. The members have entered into the project with an earnestness which promises to have the structure rapidly remodeled.

BEAUX-ARTS CLUB, TACOMA, WASH.

The second meeting of the club for the season was held October 5, at which time the work of the members in Class A problems in architecture was criticised by the club's patrons, the older architects of the city.

Great interest is being shown by the members in the work, and any Saturday afternoon will find a half-dozen or more of them working away in their well-appointed atelier in the Equitable Building. The active members are: Arnott Woodroffe, L. M. Dugan, Herbert Bell, Charles Haines, and Misses Taff and Dickson. New members will be taken in from time to time during the coming winter. Ambrose J. Wessel is head patron of the society, and M. P. Potter, massier.

It is the hope of the Tacoma Architectural Club that in this affiliated society an opportunity will be afforded for genius to develop and latent ability to be awakened. The officers of the Tacoma Club are: Frederick Heath, president; Arnott Woodroffe, vice-president; Herbert Bell, secretary and treasurer.

PERSONAL MENTION

DECATUR, ILL.—Mr. W. H. Lienesch, architect for the Illinois Traction System, who for several months has had his headquarters at Springfield, has moved to Decatur. He will continue to do the work of the Traction System, but he will also take on other architectural engineering work.

FREDONIA, N. Y.—Major E. A. Curtis, of Fredonia, a well-known architect, died suddenly October 4. Many of the finest churches and public buildings of Western New York and Pennsylvania were designed by him.

HAGERSTOWN, MD.—Mr. M. I. Kast, architect, of Harrisburg, has opened an office in the Kohler Building, Hagerstown, with A. J. Klinkhart in charge.

FORT WAYNE, IND.—Mr. C. E. Kendrick, one of the architects in Fort Wayne, has

moved to Gary, Ind., where he will reside permanently. He has had an office at Gary for several weeks, and the opening there is so good that he recently decided to leave this city.

OMAHA, NEB.—Mr. Albert Hoskins, architect, late of Birmingham, England, has decided to open an office here.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—The firm of Grindle & Bradley, architects, has been dissolved, and Mr. Bradley will continue the business in Indianapolis. Both gentlemen were formerly located in Fort Wayne.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—J. Norman Cook, a supervising architect of the firm of Gordon, Tracy & Swartwout, 244 Fifth Avenue, New York, died in the Somerset Hospital, Somerville, N. J., October 15, after an operation for appendicitis. Mr. Cook was in charge of the erection of the new Somerset County Court-house at Somerville when he became ill. He was born in Webster, N. Y., and was 26 years old.

INDUSTRIAL INFORMATION

CATALOGUES.

"Karbolith" is the name given by the American Mason Safety Tread Co., Boston, Mass., to a floor covering which they claim to be durable, fire-proof, sound-deadening, light in weight and easily installed and repaired. It is described in their pamphlet as being applicable to almost any base—whether wood, concrete, stone or metal—and is furnished in eight standard colors which may be varied by combining with one another.

The National Regulator Co., Chicago, Ill., prefaces its new catalogue with an argument in favor of the use of vulcanized rubber in tubular form for thermostatic tubes for controlling the amount of heat delivered to living apartments. They state that tubes ten years old are in use and show no decrease in sensitiveness to temperature changes. The greater part of the pamphlet is used in describing in detail the type of thermostats manufactured by this company for use in schools and in private dwellings and indicates their mode of operation and the usual arrangement of such installations. The form of regulator made for the control of hot-water tanks is also described. It is said that this company's thermostats are now used for temperature control in twenty-three Chicago schools and that the average cost of maintenance has not reached \$10 each a year.

"Daylighting" by the Luxfer System is the subject discussed in the latest pamphlet of the American Luxfer Prism Co., Chicago, Ill. The application of the system to store fronts, pavement lights, rear extensions and narrow spaces is shown and explained by illustrations. The chief claims advanced for the system are that its merit is proved by satisfactory installation in over 20,000 buildings; that it is scientific in design; and that the great number of responsible branch offices of the company guarantees prompt and expert service.

BUILDING NEWS

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

ABERDEEN, WASH.—It is stated that the Methodist Society will erect a church of brick and stone, to cost \$30,000.

AKRON, O.—Reports state that a laboratory and gymnasium will be erected at Buchtel College, estimated to cost \$50,000. Address Architect Herbert B. Briggs, Cleveland, O.

ALEXANDRIA, LA.—The Jewish congregation will, it is said, erect a stone temple at a cost of \$30,000. Address the Rabbi, Jewish Congregation.

St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway, James W. Way, consulting engineer, St. Louis, Mo., and Texas & Pacific Railway, B. S. Wathen, chief engineer, Dallas, Tex., it is stated, are planning the erection of a union station in Alexandria; passenger depot to be of brick and freight station of frame; total cost, \$70,000.

ALLEGHENY, PA.—Press reports state that bids will be received in November for constructing a two-story school building, with basement and sub-basement, for the Tenth Ward, Allegheny. The structure will be constructed of brick, terra-cotta, and concrete, 176x99.6 feet, and will cost \$200,000. C. M. Barthberger & Son, Westinghouse Building, Pittsburgh, Pa., are the architects. Previously reported.

Charles Bickel, architect, 524 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, is said to be revising plans and will soon receive bids for a ten-story store building, 60x90 feet, to be built at Sandusky and Ohio Streets, Allegheny, for B. White, 202 East Ohio Street. Pressed brick and stone are to be used in construction, with hardwood finish and floors, interior marble and tile, hard plaster, architectural and ornamental iron, composition roof, gas and electric fixtures, and plumbing. Cost, \$150,000.

AMHERST, MASS.—Reports state that Architect Wm. R. Mead, of McKim, Mead & White, New York, is preparing plans for the new college commons to be erected here.

ATHENS, GA.—The Athens Hotel Company is reported incorporated with Billups Phinizy as President and A. E. Griffith Secretary, for the purpose of erecting a hotel at Clayton and Washington Streets, to cost about \$150,000.

ATLANTA, GA.—Braughton Institutional Church is reported as having plans prepared by R. H. Hunt, Chattanooga, Tenn., for erection of an edifice to cost about \$300,000.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—H. A. Stout, architect, Bartlett Building, Philadelphia, it is stated, has completed plans for an eight-story hotel building, 90x200 feet, to be erected in this city. It will contain 135 rooms, with baths; be heated by steam, and will cost about \$150,000.

Samuel S. Phoebeus, it is stated, has announced that he intends erecting a hotel on the ocean front.

BALTIMORE, MD.—It is reported that Marshall Winchester & Co., 1214 Continental Building, have purchased lot, 17.5x51 feet, at southwest corner St. Paul and Fayette Streets, and will erect a one-story banking office.

BANFF, ALTA.—Press reports state that the Canadian Pacific Railway hotel here will be enlarged, at an estimated cost of \$200,000. Hayter Reid is superintendent of Canadian Pacific Ry. hotels, Montreal, Que.

BATAVIA, N. Y.—The Bell Telephone Company, it is reported, will erect a building on Jackson Street, to cost \$50,000.

BAYONNE, N. J.—S. E. Gage, 1 Union Square, New York, has plans for a new public school building for the Department of Education, Bayonne, N. J., to cost about \$150,000.

BEATRICE, NEB.—It is said that Rev. Fr. A. Petrasch contemplates erecting a church to cost \$60,000.

BEAUMONT, TEX.—Reports state that Heisig & Norvell will have plans prepared for erection of business building; probably three or four stories; L shape; 60x180x180 feet; brick; cost between \$30,000 and \$50,000.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.—Plans are being prepared, according to report, by Architect A. M. Maddox, 2021½ First Avenue, for the erection of a residence for J. W. Beasley, at Woodlawn, to cost \$45,000.

BOISE, IDA.—Wayland & Fennell, Sonna Building, are preparing plans for a three-story court-house and jail, 250x100 feet, for Ada County. Cost, \$400,000. Building will be constructed of marble and steel.

BOSTON, MASS.—The Christian Scientists, it is stated, are planning for the erection of a publishing house near the church in Back Bay, to cost about \$200,000. A. V. Stewart, of the Board of Trustees, may be able to give further information.

BRUNSWICK, GA.—Bonds amounting to \$75,000 are reported sold for the erection of a new courthouse in Glynn County.

BUENA VISTA SPRINGS, TENN.—It is reported that a syndicate contemplates building a \$100,000 hotel at this place. James L. Glass (general manager of the Wonderland Park Company) can give information.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Plans have been prepared for an edifice for the St. John's Episcopal Church on Lafayette Avenue, of which the Rev. W. R. Lord is pastor. If acceptable, it is probable that the new structure will cost about \$75,000.

It is said that plans are being prepared for the new Homeopathic Hospital, to be built at the southwest corner of Lafayette and Linwood Avenues. Cost, \$100,000. Address H. E. Montgomery.

CALGARY, ALTA, CANADA.—The plans of Lawson & O'Mara, Calgary, have been selected by the City Council for the proposed hospital to be erected here. Estimated cost, \$140,000.

CARMI, ILL.—The Louisville & Nashville Railroad (W. H. Courtenay, chief engineer, Louisville, Ky.) is stated to have secured a site on which it is proposed erecting a steel, stone, and cement depot, at Carmi.

CARTHAGE, MO.—It is reported that plans are being prepared by Architects Wilder & Wright, 316 Dwight Building, Kansas City, Mo., for a church for the First Presbyterian Congregation, at a cost of \$35,000.

CEDAR RAPIDS, IA.—Architects Josselyn & Taylor, 213 South Third Street, are reported to be preparing plans for a three-story Science Hall for Coe College, to cost \$50,000.

CHARITON, IA.—A movement is under way looking to the construction of a city hospital.

CHICAGO, ILL.—Architects Marshall & Fox, First National Bank Building, 164 Dearborn Street, will receive bids about January 1 next on the eighteen-story store and office building to be built at the northwest corner of Wabash Avenue and Jackson Boulevard for J. P. Steger. It will cost \$500,000.

Architect Niels Buck, Roanoke Building, 145 La Salle Street, is reported to be preparing plans for an apartment building to be erected at Sheridan Road and Ainslie Street, for Frederick Schroeder, Roanoke building. It will be three-story, 100x103 feet, have stone front, composition roof, oak and white enamel finish, steam heat, marble and mosaic work, contain nine apartments, and cost \$60,000. The heating and plumbing work, etc., will be sublet.

The Board of Cook County Commissioners, John McLaren, Superintendent of Public Service, County Court-house, Washington and Clark Streets, has received seventeen offers of sites, most of them located northwest and west of the city, for the proposed new infirmary, which is to cost \$750,000. Harris W. Huehl, Metropolitan Block, is the county architect. The Board will investigate the sites thoroughly before it selects one.

Ignatz Schwinon, it is stated, will erect a three-story, 159x167 apartment-house of brick and stone, at Humboldt, Boule, and Shakespeare Avenues, at a cost of \$80,000.

It is stated that a five-story warehouse, costing about \$90,000, is to be erected by J. W. Allen & Co., at Peoria Street and Washington Boulevard.

The Chicago Association of Commerce, it is reported, intends erecting a building on Jackson Boulevard, to be known as the Hall of Commerce, and to cost \$500,000. David R. Forgan and Walter H. Wilson are members of the Building Committee.

It is reported that the Trustees of the University Hospital are planning the erection of an addition estimated to cost \$75,000.

CINCINNATI, O.—Bids are asked until November 11 by the Board of Education for erecting a fireproof, two-story brick, stone, and concrete school building, to cost \$160,000. The school will be 224x134 feet. Garber & Woodward, Neave Building, are architects.

CLEVELAND, O.—It is stated that plans are being prepared for an edifice to be erected of stone for the Windermere Methodist Church in East Cleveland, the cost to be about \$75,000.

COEUR D'ALENE, IDAHO.—The Catholic Congregation, according to report, will erect a church, to cost \$50,000.

COLUMBUS, GA.—The State-Mutual Life Insurance Company, Rome, Ga., is reported as contemplating the erection of seven-story office building in Columbus.

COLUMBUS, O.—Plans are being prepared by Architect F. L. Packard, 1214 New Hayden Building, for the new building for the crippled children, at a cost of \$100,000.

CONWAY, ARK.—The State Department of Education, J. J. Doyne, Superintendent, contemplates early expenditure of \$65,000 in erection of a State Normal School, recently mentioned; total cost not yet decided. C. L. Thompson, Little Rock, Ark., is preparing plans.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, IA.—The Y. M. C. A., it is reported, has secured a site on which it is proposed erecting a building estimated to cost \$40,000.

CUYAHOGA FALLS, OHIO.—Architect E. J. Schneider, of Cleveland, is reported to be preparing plans for a church to be erected for the R. C. Parish of St. Joseph, at a cost of \$30,000.

DALLAS, TEX.—It is stated that Sangui-nett, Staats & Hill have plans under way for some minor additions to the Dallas Public Library.

Hella Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the Mystic Shrine, will erect temple and auditorium, to cost about \$150,000. John G. Hunter is chairman of committee in charge of organizing stock company, selecting plans, etc. Previously reported.

DAYTON, O.—According to reports, the Knights of Pythias are considering the erection of a lodge building, to cost about \$70,000.

Reports state that bids will be received by the Board of Education, about November 21, for erecting a four-story, fireproof, steel and tile or reinforced-concrete Manual Training School, 70x133 feet, with pressed brick and stone or terra-cotta trimmings. The building will cost \$120,000, and the equipment \$30,000. Charles I. Williams, Callahan Building, is architect.

DECATUR, ALA.—We are advised that Architects W. A. Redfield & Co., of Birmingham, Ala., have just completed plans for the St. Paul M. E. Church of Decatur, to be located at the corner of McCardinal and Lafayette Streets.

DEFIANCE, OHIO.—We are informed that Toledo architects have been invited to submit sketches and plans for a new Presbyterian Church which is to be erected in Defiance, Ohio. A committee of which A. Minsel, Defiance, is the Chairman has been appointed by the congregation to consider plans, etc., and report at a special meeting to be held early in December. The cost has not been decided, but \$30,000 has been announced as a minimum.

Architect J. I. Hale, Defiance, Ohio, is preparing plans for a dormitory and gymnasium for the Defiance College, Defiance, Ohio, which is to cost \$50,000.

DENVER, COL.—It is said that plans are being prepared for the erection of a residence at Eighth and Logan Avenues for Mrs. Walter C. Cheesman, at a cost of \$100,000.

Reports state that a permanent summer school will probably be built by the Colorado Baptist Summer Assembly Association, at Lake George, on the Colorado-Midland Railway. Estimated cost to be between \$25,000 and \$50,000. For further information address Rev. J. H. Franklin, Colorado Springs.

DES MOINES, IA.—It is reported that the Ragsdale Company will erect a five-story building.

It is reported that five sets of plans have been submitted to the City Council for the new City Hall to be erected here.

DETROIT, MICH.—Plans are being prepared by Architects Cram, Goodhue & Ferguson, 15 Beacon Street, Boston, for a cathedral for St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, at a cost of \$100,000. Rev. Samuel S. Marquis, rector. Previously reported.

Reports state that the School Board is contemplating the erection of a school building to take the place of the present old Washington Normal School on Beaubien Street, between Madison Avenue and Beacon Street.

DEVAL BLUFF, ARK.—The Bluff City Bank, it is reported, will erect a two-story bank building of brick, with St. Louis buff pressed-brick finishings; 24x60 feet.

DUBLIN, GA.—Frank R. Roberson is conferring with an Atlanta, Ga., architect relative to enlarging the Dublin Hotel, probably adding four stories; steam heat; private baths.

DULUTH, MINN.—The Frank L. Young Company, Palladio Building, according to reports, has prepared plans for an edifice which the members of the Endion Methodist Episcopal Church contemplate erecting, at a cost of \$35,000.

ELIZABETH, N. J.—Plans for the proposed church edifice for the congregation of the German Lutheran Church, to be located at East Jersey and Reid Streets, have been completed by Louis Quien, Jr., of 251 Elizabeth Avenue. The building will be one-story and basement, and of stone construction. Size, 64x140 feet, with a steeple 161 feet from the ground. The estimated cost is \$75,000.

ELLISVILLE, MISS.—Jones County Board of Supervisors has adopted plans and specifications by Southern Structural Steel Company for the erection of two brick jails, one at Ellisville and the other at Laurel, Miss. Proposals are invited. Plans and specifications on file in office of Chancery Clerk.

EL RENO, OKLA.—J. J. Greer, of Kansas City, Kan., according to reports, will erect a hotel here costing approximately \$250,000.

ENSLEY, ALA.—We have been advised that Architects W. A. Redfield & Co., of Birmingham, Ala., have just completed plans for the Morning Star Baptist Church, to be erected on Ensley Heights at a cost of \$20,000.

ERIE, PA.—It is reported that the Erie Real Estate Company will erect a ten-story bank and office building, estimated to cost \$100,000.

EUREKA, CAL.—Reports state that a beautiful, commanding marine view has been secured for the site of the new hospital to be erected in Eureka by the Northern California Hospital Association, at the corner of Humboldt and Williams Streets. The hospital, according to present plans, will be constructed of reinforced-concrete and will contain sixty to seventy-five rooms, four wards, two for men, one for women, and one for children.

FALLS CITY, NEB.—Bids will be received, it is stated, until December 31, by the Committee of the Roman Catholic Congregation for basement and foundation for a new edifice. Rev. Father Bex, pastor.

FORT SMITH, ARK.—A new ward school and a \$65,000 passenger depot by the Kansas City Southern are reported under consideration.

FORT DODGE, IA.—The Snell Estate, according to report, will erect a building in this city to cost \$150,000.

ENID, OKLA.—The Santa Fe Railroad, it is said, has had plans prepared for a new depot to be erected here at a cost of about \$50,000.

FORT WORTH, TEX.—Permit was issued, according to report, to Messrs. Buchanan & Gilder for a new hotel, which they propose erecting on West Front Street, near Houston Street, at a cost of \$82,000.

St. Louis Southern Railway Company is reported to have decided to expend about \$500,000 in establishing proposed freight terminals at Fort Worth, improvements to include grading, yard tracks, two-story brick freight warehouse, steel spans on concrete masonry piers and abutments across Trinity River. M. L. Lynch, Tyler, Tex., is chief engineer.

GENEVA, N. Y.—It is reported that plans are being prepared by Architect Arthur C. Nash, 27 East Twenty-second Street, New York, for a three-story City Hall, to be erected at Geneva, to cost about \$100,000.

GLOUCESTER, MASS.—Plans are on foot, according to report, looking towards the erection of an almshouse in this city at a cost of about \$40,000. Mayor McDonald is reported to be investigating the matter.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.—It is reported that plans are being prepared for the erection of a church for the Wealthy Avenue Baptist congregation at a cost of \$75,000. Rev. W. P. Lovett, 69 Sigsbee Street, is pastor.

GREEN BAY, WIS.—The State Reformatory, it is said, intends to build a large central building for offices, etc., and plans will be made by Ferry & Clas, of Milwaukee.

HALIFAX, N. S.—It is stated that the new Episcopal Cathedral will be commenced at once; it will cost about \$125,000.

HARRISBURG, PA.—Press reports announce that plans submitted in competition by Architect Charles H. Bernheisel of this city have been selected by the trustees of the Masonic bodies for the new Masonic Temple, to be erected at Third and State Streets, estimated to cost between \$90,000 and \$100,000. It is stated that thirteen plans were submitted in competition.

HATTIESBURG, MISS.—Baptist Church, it is said, contemplates erecting edifice at a cost of \$30,000. Address the pastor, Columbia Street Baptist Church.

HILLSBORO, N. D.—Bids will be received by Fred L. Goodman, Chairman of the Building Committee, for the construction of an armory building at Hillsboro, N. D., according to plans and specifications prepared by Hasby & Gillespie, Fargo, N. D. Plans on file at the office of Fred L. Goodman, Builders' Exchange, Fargo. Certified check for \$400 required.

HOMESTEAD, PA.—Congressman A. J. Barchfeld, of Pittsburgh, it is stated, proposes to ask for an appropriation of \$100,000 to build a postoffice here. Address the burgess.

INDEPENDENCE, KAN.—Plans are reported to have been drawn for a modern theatre, to be erected in Independence. Russell Jay is reported interested.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—Charles F. Hermann, City Architect, is working on plans for a three-story police station, to be erected at One Hundred and Fifteenth Street and Indiana Avenue, at a cost of \$175,000. It will extend over 85x175 feet and will be constructed of pressed brick and stone.

ITHACA, N. Y.—It is said that plans are being considered for a new hotel, to cost \$150,000. Address Messrs. G. H. Stimpson and Hon. O. D. Kinney, of Athens.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.—Harry Monk, Norfolk, Va., is reported to have received the

contract to erect a building to be used for Florida Midwinter Exposition; 400x300 feet; cost, \$50,000.

KANSAS CITY, MO.—Architects Howe, Hoyt & Cutler, of 315 East Tenth Street, are reported to be preparing plans for the erection of a five-story office building for the Midland Realty Company, on the northwest corner of Eighteenth and McGee Streets, to cost \$80,000.

It is announced that the First Baptist Congregation has had plans prepared by Shepard & Farrar, Long Building, for the erection of an edifice; stone and terracotta; 86x139 feet; cost, \$60,000.

Howe, Hoyt & Cutler, architects, 315 East Tenth Street, are preparing plans, it is stated, for a three-story and basement hospital building for the Sisters of Mary, St. Mary's Hospital. Estimated cost, \$250,000.

KENWOOD SPRINGS, MO.—H. G. C. Luyties, St. Louis, Mo., it is reported, will erect a hotel at this place; frame and brick; cost, about \$100,000; plans by A. F. Haussler, 510 Pine Street, St. Louis, Mo.

LA CROSSE, WIS.—Van Ryn & De Gelke, architects, 211 Grand Avenue, Milwaukee, are reported to have completed plans for a three-story Normal School Building, to be built at La Crosse, for the State Board of Control, Madison. Cost, \$200,000.

LA GRANGE, ILL.—J. C. Llewellyn, 1518 First National Bank Building, Chicago, it is said, is preparing plans for the erection of a bank and office building for the La Grange Trust & Savings Bank, to cost about \$50,000, and bids for the construction will be received about November 10.

LAWRENCE, KANS.—Plans are being prepared by Architects Howe, Hoyt & Cutler, Kansas City, Mo., for a church for the Christian congregation, to cost \$30,000.

LAWTON, OKLA.—The Directors of the First National Bank, it is reported, have decided to erect a three-story banking-office building at Third Street and C Avenue.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.—Reports state that plans are being prepared by local architects for improving the property at 416 North Broadway with a five-story concrete apartment hotel, to cost about \$100,000. Merchants' Trust Company represents the buyer as trustee.

F. G. and P. F. Schumacher and Philip Wilson, it is reported, propose erecting a theatre on Main Street, to cost about \$250,000.

Reports state that plans have been prepared by Architect Arthur B. Benton for a church, parish house and rectory to be erected for the Congregational Church of the Messiah, of which Rev. Stanley Fisher is pastor. Estimated cost, \$100,000.

LOUISVILLE, KY.—Reports state that a seven-story apartment house to cost \$200,000 will be erected at the northwest corner of Fifth and Broadway. The plans contemplate a fireproof building, reinforced concrete skeleton construction, with brick exterior and stone trimmings. It is said that the company which proposes to erect this building will probably be known as the Broadway Realty Co.

LYNCHBURG, VA.—It is said that the First Baptist Church has had plans prepared for the erection of a parsonage; contract will soon be awarded; Dr. Carter Helm Jones, pastor.

The People's National Bank is reported

to be planning the erection of a bank building.

MADISON, WIS.—It is said that C. P. Cary, State Superintendent, invites competitive plans for school buildings for one, two, three, and four rooms. The State law appropriates \$500 for securing such plans, and it will be apportioned into prizes to be competed for. Further particulars to be given in later issues.

It is stated that the Wisconsin Capitol Commission will build a heating plant five blocks from the new building, to cost, with tunnels, etc., about \$500,000.

MAMARONECK, N. Y.—Arthur G. C. Fletcher, 1133 Broadway, Manhattan, is preparing plans for an addition to the High School Building for the Board of Education, Mamaroneck.

MANCHESTER, N. H.—The Manchester Real Estate & Improvement Company is reported organized, with a capital of \$250,000, to construct a theatre, apartment and office building on Lowell Street. It will be four stories high, 100x150 feet, of reinforced-concrete, with a concrete-block front, to be absolutely fireproof. Dr. A. Gall Straw, President; Dr. George A. Campbell, Treasurer.

MANITOWOC, WIS.—Reports state that the county officials are planning the erection of a \$500,000 courthouse and jail and three sets of plans are now under consideration.

MARION, IND.—Bids are asked by James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., until 3 P.M., November 29, for construction, including plumbing, gas piping, heating apparatus, electric conduits, and wiring, of the United States postoffice at Marion.

MEMPHIS, TENN.—The congregation of the Idlewild Presbyterian Church is reported to have accepted plans for an edifice to cost \$35,000. Judge J. P. Young, Chairman, Building Committee.

MICHIGAN CITY, IND.—Plans are on foot looking toward the erection of a new Y. M. C. A. building in this city, to cost \$60,000.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—The County Board will be asked for an appropriation of \$125,000 for a parental school and detention home and juvenile court quarters.

MOBILE, ALA.—It is said that St. Francis Street Baptist Church will have plans prepared by R. H. Hunt, Chattanooga, Tenn., for the erection of an edifice; classic style; cost, \$80,000.

MONROVIA, CAL.—Parkinson & Bergstrom, of Los Angeles, are reported to be preparing plans for a \$300,000 bank building.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—Reports state that the Board of School Estimate has appropriated \$50,000 for a new school building, to be situated on Lorraine Avenue, Upper Montclair.

MONTPELIER, VT.—Architect George G. Adams, 208 Essex Street, Lawrence, Mass., it is stated, is preparing the plans for the new city hall for the city of Montpelier. The building will be two and one-half stories high, of brick and granite construction, 50x100 and 80x140. Mayor James S. Haley has charge of the work for the building, which it is estimated will cost \$100,000.

MOORESVILLE, N. C.—The Merchants' & Farmers' Bank, F. W. Brawley, President, according to reports is planning to erect a bank building.

MUSCATINE, IA.—Subscriptions are being

raised, according to report, for the erection of a hotel building, to cost \$75,000.

NEVADA, MO.—Sealed proposals will be received by the Treasury Department, office of Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., until December 3, for construction (including plumbing, gas piping, heating apparatus, electric conduits, and wiring) of the United States postoffice at Nevada, in accordance with drawings and specifications, copies of which may be had at the office of custodian of site at Nevada, or at this office, at discretion of Supervising Architect James Knox Taylor.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.—Local press reports state that bids will be received, November 11, by the Finance Committee, for erecting the City Hall Annex.

NEWPORT, R. I.—Mrs. A. E. Platt, of Newport, has ordered Architects Wyeth & Cresson, 27 East Twenty-second Street, New York, to revise the plans for her proposed \$50,000 residence, to be erected on Sheridan Circle. New bids will soon be taken.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—It is reported that plans are being prepared by Architects Schwarz & Gross, 347 Fifth Avenue, for a six-story apartment building at Broadway and 127th Street, for the Charter Construction Company, 198 Broadway. Cost, \$125,000.

Plans are being prepared, it is said, by Architect Percy Griffin, 244 Fifth Avenue, for four one-story hospital buildings, for the Department of Health. Cost, \$225,000.

Reports state that plans are being prepared by Stockton B. Colt, 287 Fourth Avenue, and Thornton Chard, 105 East Twenty-second Street, for a four-story police station, to be erected at Greenwich and Washington Streets. Cost, \$230,000.

Architects Walker & Morris, 24 East Twenty-third Street, have prepared plans for the new \$625,000 armory which is to be erected for the Twenty-second Regiment. President McGowan is at the head of the Board of Aldermen.

It is stated that plans have been filed for a fourteen-story brick and stone office and store building, to be erected at Broadway and Twenty-third Street, for H. C. & M. L. Eno; cost, \$2,000,000; Maynicke & Franke, architects.

Reports state that plans have been filed for a five-story brick and stone bank and office building at 250 Fifth Avenue, for the Second National Bank; cost, \$140,000; McKim, Mead & White, architects.

Paterno Bros., Inc., Riverside Drive and 116th Street, will, it is said, soon begin the erection of a nine-story structure on a plot 50x100 feet, on the south side of 116th Street, 175 feet west of Broadway. The building will be similar in style to the other structures which this concern has built on the same side of 116th Street, west of Broadway. The plans have not yet been drawn.

NORFOLK, VA.—East & Hobbs, contractors, will erect an apartment-house, 100x61 feet; 16 apartments; pressed brick, stone trimmings; slow-burning construction; steam heat; electric lighting; freight elevators; cost, \$65,000.

OKLAHOMA CITY, O. T.—Reports state that Henry Kendall College will expend about \$100,000 in the erection of six buildings, including administration hall, two dormitories, dining-hall, and residences for the President and Dean of the Faculty.

Renewed interest is being manifested in the movement to raise \$50,000 for the erection of an Odd Fellows' Hall in this city. A prominent site has already been selected. It is the purpose of the local organization to erect a comfortable as well as ornamental building. The structure is to be modern in every particular.

It is stated that the Board of Education will erect a school building, for which between \$200,000 and \$500,000 bonds will be issued. Frank J. Merrill is President.

OMAHA, NEB.—The National Printing Company, it is said, will erect a five-story building, 44x132 feet, at Twelfth and Harney Streets.

The Western Newspaper Union Company (George A. Joslyn, president) is reported to be preparing to erect an eight-story building at Howard and Ninth Streets, to cost \$200,000.

PARSONS, KANS.—Sealed proposals will be received by the State Board of Control at their office in the city of Topeka until 2 P.M., Tuesday, November 12, 1907, for the furnishing of all labor and material necessary for the erection of a new administration building at the Parson's State Hospital, Parsons, Kans. All bids to be executed in strict accordance with the plans, details and specifications prepared for the same by Architect John F. Stanton, State Architect.

PASCAGOULA, MISS.—The Pascagoula Building Company, it is said, has been organized, with a capital of \$50,000, to build a three-story brick and stone office-building.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Archbishop Ryan is reported to have purchased a site at Twenty-eighth and Diamond Streets, on which it is proposed erecting a church, rectory, convent, and school.

According to press reports, the will of the late Robert N. Carson, of this city, provides for a \$5,000,000 institution for orphaned girls to be similar to the Girard College for boys. It is stated that the institution will be located at Flourtown.

Plans are being prepared, according to report, for the erection of a church for the St. Ann's P. E. Congregation. Rev. F. James, pastor, West Philadelphia. Cost, \$40,000.

The Tabernacle Evangelical Lutheran Church is reported to have purchased a lot on the northeast corner of Fifty-ninth and Spruce Streets, on which it proposes to erect a new edifice in the near future.

Press reports state that plans have been prepared and filed for a new sixteen-story fireproof hotel to be erected on South Penn Square, west of Broad Street. New York and Washington capitalists are reported interested.

PITTSBURGH, PA.—Reports announce that the East End Y. M. C. A., Penn Avenue, has secured a site and will raise funds at once for a \$300,000 building. No architect has been selected. Winfred W. Frey, Penn Avenue and Seventh Street, Pittsburgh, Pa., is interested.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—Rutgers College, according to reports, has accepted plans of D. D. Williamson, of New Brunswick, and Hill & Stout, of New York City, for their new engineering building, which is to be erected at a cost of \$60,000.

Architect Evarts Tracy, of New York is reported to have submitted plans to the

Police Board for a two-story headquarters building, to be built at a cost of \$70,000.

POLK, PA.—All bids for remodeling the buildings of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Feeble-Minded were rejected, according to report, because they did not come within the appropriation of \$250,000. New estimates will be asked.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MAN., CANADA.—Plans are being prepared at the Department of Public Works, Winnipeg, Man., for a new reformatory to be erected here, at an approximate cost of \$180,000. Hon. Robert Rogers is Minister of Public Works, Winnipeg.

PORTSMOUTH, VA.—Bids will be received at the Treasury Department, office of James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., until November 22, for erection (including plumbing, gas piping, heating apparatus, electric conduits, and wiring) of United States postoffice and custom-house at Portsmouth, according to plans and specifications, copies of which may be obtained at office of custodian of site at Portsmouth or at above office, at discretion of supervising architect.

PRINCETON, N. J.—Reports state that H. J. Hardenbergh, architect, 1 West Thirty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y., has let general contract to George A. Fuller Company, New York, for erecting a physical laboratory for Princeton University, Princeton, at \$500,000.

RED CLOUD, NEB.—According to report, bonds of \$50,000 will be voted upon, November 5, for a court-house.

REDDING, CAL.—It has been announced that Redding is to have a new Southern Pacific passenger depot. The site is that at present occupied by the Wells-Fargo building and the land north. The new depot will be a substantial, modern, and handsome one, with all the accessories.

RICHMOND, VA.—The Mutual Assurance Society has had plans prepared for the erection of three additional stories to their building. About \$250,000 will be expended in improvements. Edwin A. Palmer is Secretary.

ROCK ISLAND, ILL.—The Executive Council of the Modern Woodmen of America is reported to have closed a deal for the purchase of 1,000 acres of land adjoining Colorado Springs, known as the Ambler ranch, whereon to erect a sanitarium for the treatment of members of the society afflicted with tuberculosis.

ROCKY MOUNT, N. C.—Leithner & Wilkins, of Wilmington, N. C., have completed plans for a three-story brick hotel, to cost about \$65,000.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.—Press reports state that a committee was appointed at the Grand Lodge meeting to look up the matter of a favorable site for a Pythian Home in Missouri. It was decided to construct a building to cost between \$125,000 and \$150,000. More than \$34,000 is said to be already at the disposal of the order. St. Joseph, Hannibal, Sedalia, Jefferson City, Maryville, Moberly, Mexico, and Kansas City are already making an effort to secure the proposed institution. It is likely that all of these towns will offer the Pythians a site free.

SULPHUR, I. T.—M. H. Pemberton, Hot Springs, Ark., it is reported, will erect a bathhouse at Sulphur, I. T., costing \$50,000.

ST. LOUIS, MO.—It is said that Holbrook Blackwelder has had plans prepared by H.

F. Roach, Syndicate Trust Building, for a mercantile building; 25x106 feet; brick and reinforced-concrete; cost, \$70,000. Previously reported.

The A. A. Fisher Architectural Company, Eighth and Chestnut Streets, are reported to be receiving bids for the erection of a residence on McPherson Avenue, for the Cleveland Realty Company. Cost, \$40,000.

English Evangelical Lutheran Church of Our Redeemer, it is said, has commissioned the Foell Architectural Company, 3349 California Avenue, to prepare plans for an edifice to cost \$30,000; architects will submit contracts about November 14; building to be 76x92 feet; 800 seating capacity; steam heat; electric lighting.

St. Agatha Congregation is having plans prepared by Joseph Stauder & Son, Temple Building, for school and hall; 80x125 feet; brick and stone; cost, \$50,000.

Plans are being prepared, it is said, by Architect J. Hal. Lynch, Dolph Building, for an orphan's home for the Christian Orphans' Home. Cost, \$100,000.

The St. Louis Brewing Company will, it is said, erect a three-story office-building and warehouse, to cost \$54,000.

Lindell Gordon will erect a seven-story business house, at a cost of \$73,000.

SCRANTON, PA.—It is stated that C. S. Woolworth has accepted plans for a \$50,000 residence to be erected on Vine and Olive Streets.

SALEM, MASS.—It is reported that Architect John S. Spofford, of Boston, Mass., has prepared the plans for the new Salem armory for the Second Cadets and Co. H, Eighth Infantry, M. V. M., Salem Light Infantry. Bids will shortly be called for.

SALEM, ORE.—It is reported that soon after the completion of the Portland-Salem trolley line and the establishment of a passenger depot, a new hotel will be erected in Salem, probably on State Street and on Liberty or High. The plans contemplate a \$100,000 building, somewhat on the plan of the Oregon, in Portland. An effort is being made to interest local capital in the project.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX.—It is said that Dr. Alfred C. McDaniel has had plans prepared by Henry T. Phelps, 303 West Commerce Street, for the erection of a five-story office building, to cost \$75,000.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—Robert S. Stephenson and Herbert Wheeler, associate architects, 233 Fifth Avenue, New York City, are stated to have prepared plans for a residence which is to be erected at Charlton and Irvin Avenues for John J. Gould, at a cost of \$35,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—A permit has been issued to the Mergenthaler Linotype Company to erect a three-story brick building on Sacramento and Montgomery Streets, to cost \$65,000.

Wright, Rushforth & Cahill, 571 California Street, are reported to have prepared plans for a store and apartment-house which is to be erected at Bush Street and Grant Avenue by George Terbush, at a cost of \$52,000.

It is announced that Crim & Scott, 425 Kearny Street, have prepared plans for a six-story brick building, to be erected on the northwest corner of Ellis and Larkin

Streets, for The Moffatt Estate Company. Estimated cost, \$75,000.

It is reported that plans are being prepared for the four-story reinforced-concrete hospital which is to be erected here by the Southern Pacific Railroad (E. E. Calvin, General Manager, San Francisco), at a cost of about \$300,000.

Architects Hunt & Grey have taken bids for the construction of a fireproof office building, to be erected at Coalinga, for the California Oil Fields, Ltd., an English corporation. The building will be constructed of reinforced-concrete.

SAN JOSE, CAL.—The Directors of the First National Bank, it is reported, have directed plans to be prepared for an eight-story building.

SAVANNAH, GA.—Reports state that plans are on foot looking towards the erection of a court-house in Effingham county.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—It is said that Herman Wagner is about to begin the erection of a three-story business building, at the northeast corner of McClellan Street and Eastern Avenue.

Benjamin Riley, late proprietor of the Arrowhead Hotel, in Saratoga Lake, it is stated, is planning the erection of a hotel in Schenectady, to cost about \$250,000.

SEATTLE, WASH.—Frederick Karl Struve will erect two additional stories to his building, at First Avenue, near Madison Street, and make interior changes, to cost \$80,000, fitting the structure for a hotel.

It is reported that the first large exhibit building to be started is the Manufacturers' Liberal Arts and Education Palace. It will cost in the neighborhood of \$90,000.

It is reported that the Masonic Order proposes to erect a Masonic Temple at Seneca Street and Harvard Avenue, to cost \$250,000.

SEDALIA, Mo.—Plans are being prepared by Architect Oscar Knecht, Kansas City, Mo., for a church for St. Patrick's congregation. Rev. Father B. R. McNamee, pastor, Sedalia. Cost, \$35,000.

SHELBYVILLE, KY.—The Masonic Grand Lodge of Kentucky is reported to be considering the erection of a home for old Masons in this city. Plans have been prepared, it is said, and call for a building to cost about \$35,000.

SILVER CITY, N. M.—It is reported that the Silver City Chamber of Commerce will take up the matter of the location of the proposed Presbyterian Hospital for Tubercular Patients, in an endeavor to bring the institution to this place.

SIoux CITY, IA.—Shenkberg Company, wholesale grocers, it is reported, intend erecting an eight-story addition to its building.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—Plans made by G. Wood Taylor for a house for the Nayasset Club are reported to have been approved by the Board of Managers; to cost \$119,000.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo.—The City Council, it is said, has appointed a committee to select a site on which it is proposed erecting a municipal building.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Architect E. A. Howard is receiving bids for a three-story brick business building, to be erected at 208 Butternut Street, by George Frey. The building will be 25x60.

TOLEDO, OHIO.—J. H. Bethards, 29 Bancroft Street, is having plans drawn by Architect J. I. Hale, Defiance, Ohio, for a six-suite apartment building to be erected here, at a cost of \$35,000.

We are advised that Doyle and Lewis, attorneys in the Nicholas Building, have commissioned Architect George S. Mills to prepare plans for remodeling a mercantile building on Huron Street which was partially destroyed by fire. A new building may be erected entailing an expenditure of \$55,000; remodeling only will cost \$30,000.

TROY, N. Y.—Architects Lawlor & Haase, of New York City, it is stated, have prepared plans for the new Russell Sage Laboratory to be erected at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute. The structure will be built of Harvard brick with Indiana limestone trimmings, 244x80; \$1,000,000 was donated by Mrs. Russell Sage for this building.

TYLER, TEX.—The Baptists are planning the erection of a \$50,000 college building here. Dr. J. B. Gambrell, of Dallas, can give information.

Bids will be received until 3 P.M., November 25, by James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., for the construction, including plumbing, gas piping, heating apparatus, electric conduits, and wiring, of an extension, etc., to the United States postoffice and court-house at Tyler, Tex.

UNIVERSITY, ALA.—The University of Alabama has instructed Frank Lockwood, architect, Montgomery, Ala., to complete plans and specifications at once and advertise for bids for erection of fireproof geological and biological building, to cost \$100,000, combined power plant and engineering building, and general academic building. Building committee will report in about three weeks, and it is expected that Board of Trustees will then award contract. Architect was also directed to prepare plans and specifications for enlargement of present chemical laboratory and improvement of existing structures. G. H. Jones, Bursar.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—It is reported that plans will be ready about December 1 for new bids on the proposed \$100,000 residence of A. H. Lothrop, of Woodward & Lothrop. Architects Hornblower & Marshall say that the structure will be erected at the corner of T Street and Connecticut Avenue, will be four stories, of brick and stone; and a model dwelling in every respect.

Bruce, Price & DeSibour, of New York, announce that they will shortly take additional bids for the erection of the proposed \$200,000 office building to be erected on the northeast corner of Fifteenth and F Streets, northwest. The plans show that the building will be nine stories high and 42x62 feet in dimensions. It will be constructed of brick, stone, and terra-cotta.

Subcontracts for the erection of the dormitory building at the Reform School, 1120 Vermont Avenue, are being received by Richardson & Burgess. The plans can be seen at the office of the Architect of the Treasury, J. Knox Taylor.

It is stated that new bids are being received for the erection of a \$50,000 brick and stone apartment-house by Architects Wood, Donn & Deming, for their client, Ben B. Bradford.

Frank Mitchell, it is said, has commissioned Horace Trumbauer, Land Title Building, Philadelphia, Pa., to prepare plans and specifications for a dwelling at the corner of Nineteenth and Q Streets, northwest, to cost about \$50,000.

The Washington Loan & Trust Company, Ninth and F Streets, northwest, and William King, trustees, it is stated, will shortly select a site for the Home for Indigent Men, for the endowment of which about \$900,000 was left by the late Henry Dickson.

Announcement is made that Henry B. F. Macfarland, Henry L. West, and J. J. Morrow, District Commissioners, District Building, have commissioned Leon E. Dessez, architect, 1421 F Street, northwest, to prepare plans and specifications for school building; three stories; brick, with stone trimmings; structural iron and steel; modern conveniences; cost, about \$85,000.

Henry B. F. Macfarland, Henry L. West, and J. J. Morrow, District Commissioners, District Building, it is reported, have commissioned Marsh & Peter, architects, 520 Thirteenth Street, northwest, to prepare plans and specifications for school building to be erected at Mt. Pleasant; four stories; brick, with stone and terra-cotta trimmings; modern conveniences; cost, about \$125,000.

Reports state that Henry B. F. Macfarland, Henry L. West, and J. J. Morrow, District Commissioners, District Building, will receive bids, until November 9, for construction of addition to McKinley Manual Training School at Seventh Street and Rhode Island Avenue, northwest; three stories, 93x105 feet; brick, with Indiana limestone trimmings; structural iron and steel; reinforced-concrete floors; terra-cotta partitions; slag roof; electric wiring and fixtures; sanitary plumbing; steam-heating system; cost, about \$130,000. Electric generating plant, foundry, and carpentry shop will be installed in building; L. W. Norris, architect, 808 Seventeenth Street northwest. Plans and specifications may be obtained from Room 43, District Building.

Former Senator J. B. Henderson has retained Architect George Oakley Totten to make plans for two Spanish types of dwellings to be erected near the Italian Palazzo, to cost about \$50,000 each.

WESTCHESTER, N. Y.—Cass Gilbert, 11 East Twenty-fourth Street, New York, has completed plans for the new station, 39x73 feet, at Westchester, N. Y., for the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company. Estimated cost is placed at \$40,000.

WILLIAMSTOWN, MASS.—It is said that the Board of Trustees of Williams College has decided to erect this spring the dormitory on Main Street.

WILMINGTON, DEL.—The building committee of the Temple of Truth Congregation, it is said, have commissioned Architects J. and M. Kennedy Brothers, of this city, to prepare plans for their new synagogue which is to be erected on Washington Street. The façade will be of white iron, clay bricks, copper and Spanish tile designed in Moorish.

WORCESTER, MASS.—George H. Cutting & Co., it is said, have received a permit to build a five-story brick shop, 224x87 feet, for the Reed & Prince Manufacturing Company, on Duncan Avenue, at a cost of \$60,000.

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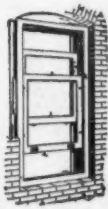
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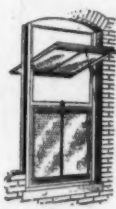
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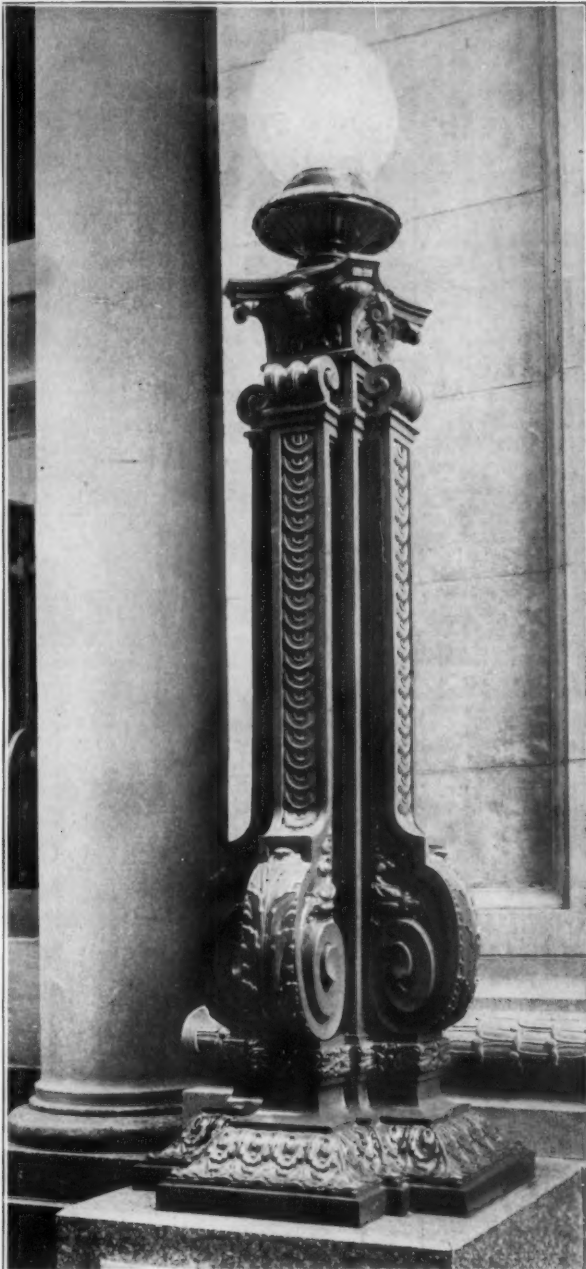
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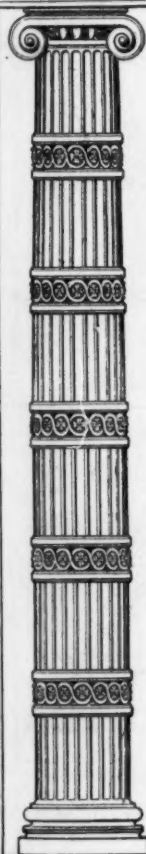


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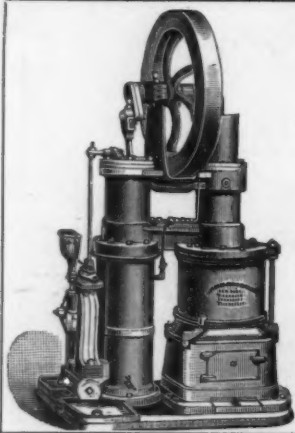
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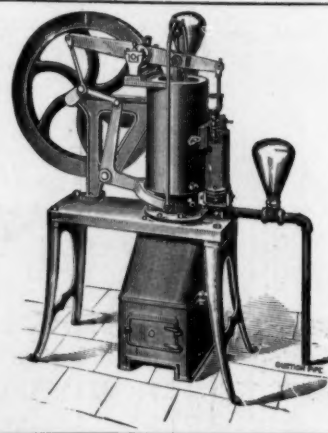
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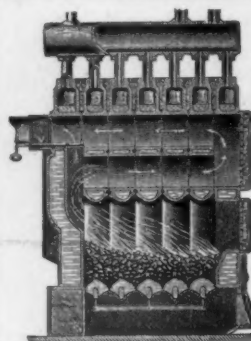
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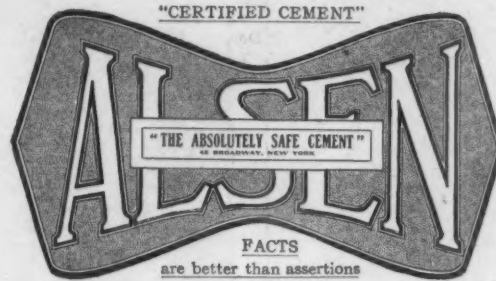
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