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The AMERICAN ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS

Regular Edition

Vol. XCII.

NOVEMBER 9, 1907.

No. 1663.

SUMMARY:

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Architect's Office—The Group Plan for Public Buildings—The
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Esq., Tuxedo Park, N. Y.: Two Plates—House of — Sloman,
Esq., Detroit, Mich.—Hall in Residence of Wallace H. Rowe, Esq.,
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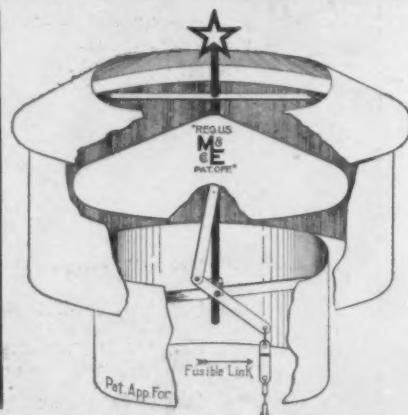
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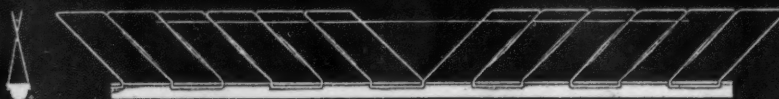
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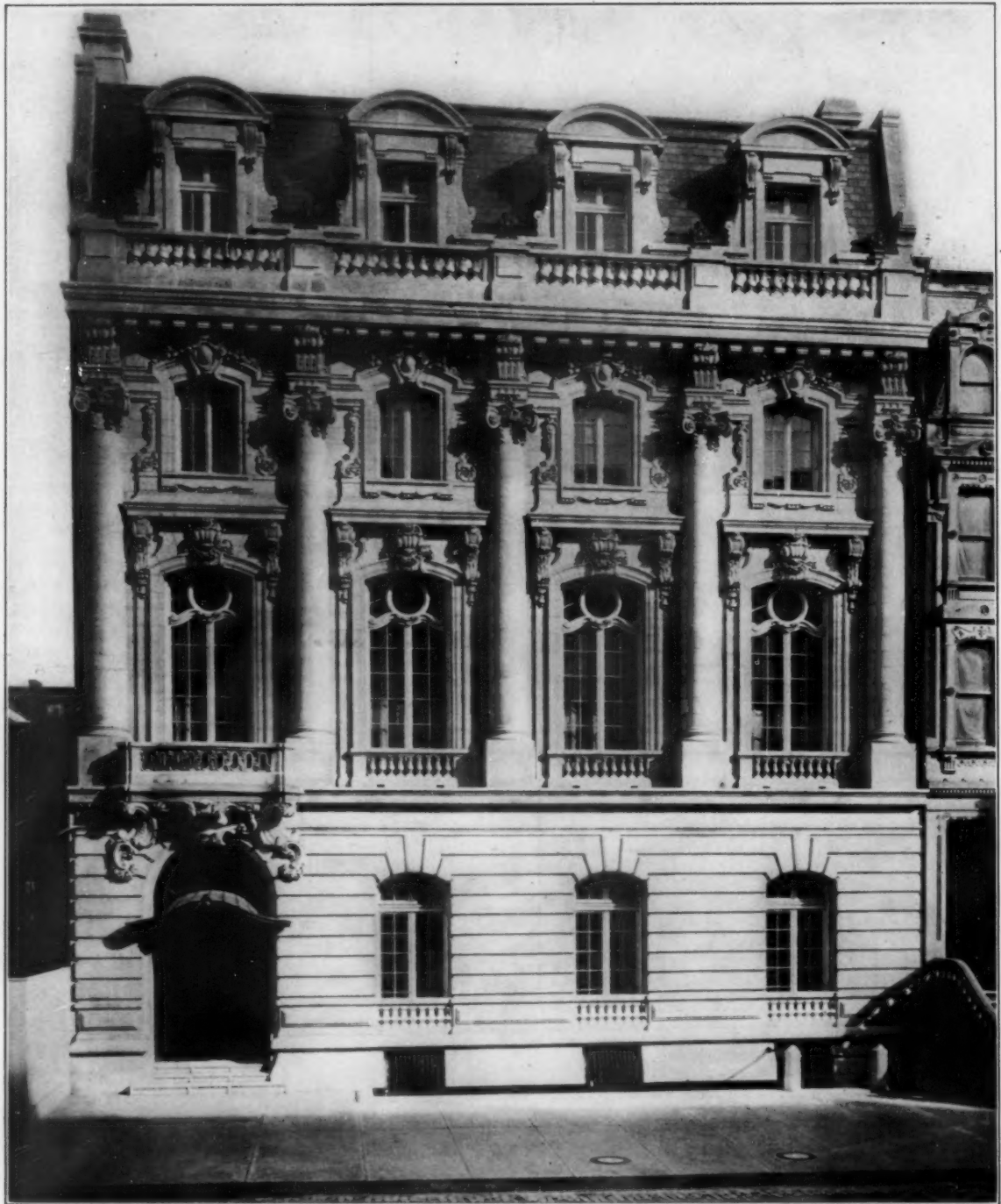
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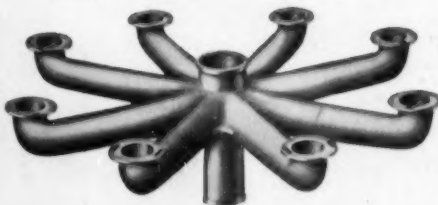
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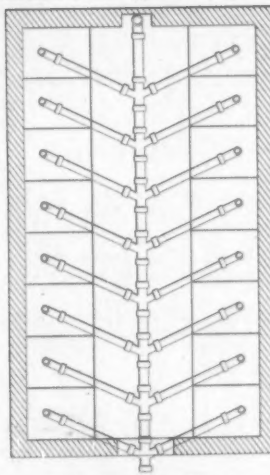
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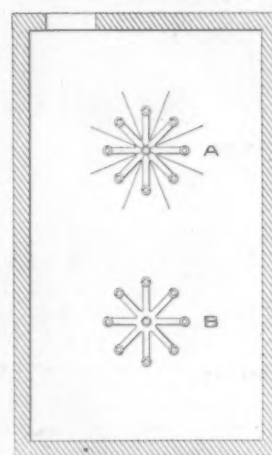
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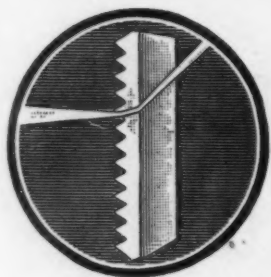
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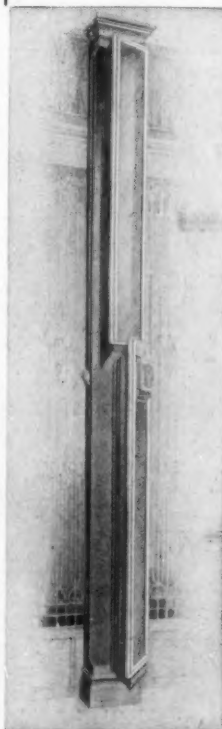
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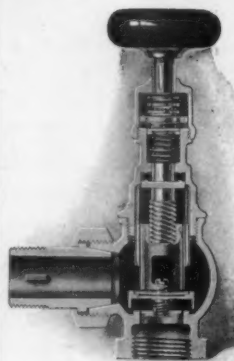


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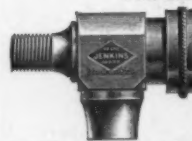
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THE moderately observant urbanite who during the recent glorious autumn weather has had the good fortune to spend some days in the country cannot have failed to remark once more that amongst the natural birthrights of the American is the right to pure air and unveiled sunshine. The right is real and it should be inalienable. It is not mere bombast to say that it should be made a crime to deprive him of it. Yet when the urbanite returns to his clouded skies he realizes that he has been deprived of something of very real value and that the rape has been committed—and for their selfish advantage—by a comparatively small number of his fellow-citizens, a number so small that the law can easily coerce them if the law so chooses. The smoke-nuisance is one of our most "burning questions," for it seems a greater crime to pollute to the point of insanitary discomfort the clear American atmosphere, with its strong and steady air-currents, than to befoul in like way the more languid airs of Europe. It is physically comparatively easy for the cities of our Eastern seaboard to maintain an approximately pure and natural atmosphere, though not so easy for inland cities, which are obliged to use soft coal exclusively as fuel. Yet even there, by persistent endeavor and a real enforcement of the statute-law, a greatly improved condition can be effected.

THAT this is so is evidenced by the report of the New York Anti-Smoke League, just issued—a private organization, of the busybody variety perhaps, which is accomplishing a considerable and quite unexpected amount of good. What its accomplishment means may not be readily granted by one who from the top of a skyscraper sees black smoke lazily belching from many a chimney-top on every side of him, but that it is real and that the League is making headway against the evil is shown by the record of convictions it has secured of violators of the smoke-law in the last five years. These convictions have been: In 1902, 17; 1903, 46; 1904, 0; 1905, 0; 1906, 132. And the care with which their cases are prepared is shown by the fact that in 1906, out of 196 cases tried, 132 convictions were had. Twenty-five suits still await settlement, while only thirty-two were dismissed. Better and more encouraging than this is the statement made as to the present attitude of the great public-service corporations, which, as everyone knows, are the most prolific distributors of smoke and soot. When brought up for violation of the ordinance, the great light-and-power companies actually claimed exemption on the ground that, as they were providing light and power for public consumption, they should be granted the privilege of doing the work in as dirty a way as was convenient to them, even if it did annoy a small fraction of the public they served. But, on pressure and argument before the Board of Health, the New York Edison Company at length agreed that with the aid of its own experts and those of the League and the Board of Health, it would conduct "a series of elaborate experiments in smoke combustion." These experiments have been loyally made and, as the report says, "the officials of the New York Edison Company have in good faith made every effort to reach a successful solution of the problem which confronted them, and they have succeeded far beyond their anticipation."

SMOKE-PREVENTION is a matter of very real concern to architects, for not only does the building of furnaces, fireplaces and chimneys fall within their province, but the output of their talent as creative artists is more affected by it than is the work of any other class of men. Who that rides by Grace Church on Broadway today would guess the building to be of marble? It is with difficulty that one can note a shade of difference in color between the new spire added a few years ago and the elder parts of the building, and the condition of St. Patrick's Cathedral and the Washington Arch is hardly a whit better, while the new Public Library, "cleaned down" only a year ago, already begins to look disreputable. What marble buildings could and should look like is familiar to those who have traveled in Italy, and there is no tenable reason why marble buildings in this country should not have a similar aspect and confer pleasure on beholders, if only the authorities can be forced to give them the protection which the law confers.

ONE of the really regrettable instances of untoward fortune was the manner in which, through the maneuvering of politicians, the working force in the of-

office of the Supervising Architect had to be cut down in 1905, partly because there was no money with which to pay them, but mainly because Congress had abstained from making appropriations for new or partly finished buildings. Both these defects were cured by the "omnibus" Public Buildings bill of June 30, 1906, and though it has been found difficult in a short time and while private offices are full of work, to secure the right sort of men, it is now understood that the office is once more in good working order and busily engaged on the new buildings authorized last June. The magnitude of the work is indicated by the fact that the appropriation actually made was \$10,306,600, while the contemplated total cost of the sites and buildings enumerated was \$27,569,000. Aside from the partially finished buildings which received fresh appropriations, and the old buildings that are to be enlarged and altered—each class quite large enough to keep a private office of respectable size in full work for a long time—the "omnibus" bill authorized the erection of one hundred and sixteen public buildings, most of them of modest size and importance, as is inferable from the total amount of the appropriation named above, to be erected in towns of no great present size.

NOW it seems probable, so generally has the aspiration for a "city beautiful" taken possession of Americans of perception and interest in such matters, that in very many of the towns where these new United States buildings are to be erected the desirability for a "group plan" will at once suggest itself to the citizens, and so the usual squabble over the site will become more animated and longer drawn out than usual, and perhaps will result in a wiser final selection than if determined by the self-interest of those who happen to have sites to dispose of. It seems to us very desirable that such agitation and discussion should be had, and we should like to promote it by saying so, for, now that our buildings are taking on more enduring form, it is very desirable that the most permanent of them, the public buildings that is, should be in just the right place, not only for the present time, but rightly placed for aspect and convenience so far as the future development of the town can be foreseen. If we ever have a Department of the Fine Arts, this matter of the location of public buildings will be one of the most important of the matters entrusted to its care. As, however, it may be some years before such a branch of government is developed, we think it would be an excellent idea that each bill, single or omnibus, that appropriates money for a Government building in a town below, say, the second rank, should contain a provision that the appropriation is made contingent on the adoption, within a stated time, of a "group plan" approved by the majority of the citizens, the same being endorsed by and filed with the Supervising Architect at Washington.

ALTHOUGH this simple proviso would throw a good deal of work into the hands of the architects and engineers who just now are specializing in the layout and improvement of towns, we should be very willing to see them get the extra work, for it is work that needs to be done and done as early in the history of a place as

possible. Moreover, the suggestion is quite in line with some of the conditions already imposed by the central government. Thus, in the act of June 30 five buildings were authorized on the condition that the sites for them should be presented to the Government without cost to it—a most unworthy stipulation, by the way; but if a contingency of this sort may be established in an appropriation bill, surely it would be allowable to stipulate that the site to be used shall be suitable and dignified, not only for the moment but practically for all time.

THE way in which the "group plan" movement is being pushed is instanced by the case of Duluth, Minn., where a Court-house for St. Louis County is in contemplation. The pushing in this instance was quite to be expected, for it was to Messrs. D. H. Burnham & Co. that the County Commissioners turned for the plans of their \$700,000 Court-house, and this firm, as everyone knows, is distinctly specializing in work of this character. Besides preparing sketches for the building as desired on the proposed site, the architects also considered the matter in a broader aspect, examined the city, studied its conditions, and then, at their own expense, prepared and presented for consideration a group plan for the establishment of a "civic center." Judging by the reports we have seen, the citizens look on this volunteered work as anything but an act of supererogation and are really grateful. Perhaps nothing will come of it, but we fancy that the scheme suggested is more likely to be adopted than rejected. At any rate, these movements are in the air and from now on we fancy it will be quite a common thing for architects, when invited to prepare designs for public buildings, to take the opportunity to suggest to their clients a general scheme of municipal development.

THE Gallic influence on American architecture is once again strengthened by the appointment of Mr. Jean Paul Alaux as Associate Professor of Architectural Design in the School of Applied Design of the Carnegie Technical Schools at Pittsburgh. Although a Frenchman, he has had American experience—in Pittsburgh, with Messrs. Alden & Harlow, and in New York with several architects—prior to his return last year to Paris to enter *en loge* in the trial to win the Prix de Rome. Prof. Alaux is now actively engaged in his new work with a day class of forty and a night class of some sixty students.

LAST month, George Edward Harding, who, because of failing health, had to retire from a lucrative architectural practice in New York some years ago, died in New Jersey. Mr. Harding was born at Bath, Me., in 1843, and acquired his education in engineering at Columbia College. For many years he had as partner Mr. Wm. Tyson Gooch. Among the notable buildings—most of them of a commercial type—designed by the firm, George Edward Harding & Gooch, are the Postal Telegraph Building, the Cable Building, the Queen's Insurance Building, the Holland House, the Gerken Building and others of size and importance in lower New York.

Modern Steel Buildings¹

THE first big building in which the idea of a steel frame was used to any extent was the Home Insurance Building in Chicago. This building was erected in 1883. Only 24 years have passed since that time. You can see, therefore, that the whole revolution in modern building construction has been condensed into a space of less than a quarter of a century.

The principle first embodied in that building has completely changed the character of big building construction. But there has been a change not only in the buildings themselves, but in the methods of organizing the architects, the engineers, the contractors, and the artisans, who construct the buildings. Fifteen years ago the erection of an eight or ten-story building was considered a good year's work. To-day a building twenty-five or thirty stories high can be erected within that same length of time. This change is due to improvements in methods of work. The modern construction engineer, engaged in the erection of big buildings, has a business organization which differs from the business organizations of twenty-five years ago, almost as much as the steel building itself differs from its solid-masonry predecessors.

As an example of the rapidity with which a modern engineering force can work, we may take the Sears-Roebuck plant on the west side of Chicago. This plant consists of four large buildings. The largest in the group is ten stories high, four hundred feet wide and sixteen hundred feet long. The total cost of the plant, including all buildings, was more than four million dollars. Yet the whole job was done in eight months. In other words, building construction has not only been changed but accelerated. It is not only different in materials but different in methods. It has not only more steel but more speed.

And, by the way, the speed is just as important as the steel. When an old building is torn down in the heart of a great city, the owner loses his rents from the time when the old tenants are turned out to the time when the elevators begin to carry the new tenants to their new offices. Can the engineer constructor have that new building ready in ten months, or will it take him eleven? The difference of one month is important. There are office buildings which have a monthly rental roll of fifty thousand dollars. That sum represents to the owner the difference between an engineer constructor who can put up his building in ten months and the engineer constructor who cannot do it under eleven. It is therefore absolutely necessary that the modern engineering force should be able to do its work, not only with the utmost care, but with the utmost rapidity. This means that the best type of engineer constructor, in order to be able to handle big building operations, must have in his own office, or else closely associated with him, all the different kinds of talent which go into the construction of the modern skyscraper. In other words, the modern engineer constructor is not an individual. He is an organization.

You will be able to see what I mean if I just name the different kinds of trained men who ought to be included in an engineering force competent to perform a modern building operation with the smallest possible loss of time. An architect; a civil engineer; an electrical engineer; a mechanical engineer; a structural engineer; a sanitary engineer; a fire protection engineer; a purchasing agent; a construction superintendent; an operating engineer; an accountant. For the best work, it is no longer advisable to have all these men in separate offices of their own and to call them in from time to time in an advisory capacity to superintend their particular part of the work. It is better to bring them into what is, in effect, a single organization. They must work like the players in a football game, not as individuals but as a team. And they must have a captain whom they all trust and whom they all obey. He is responsible for every play in the whole game. He directs every movement. But he must have men under him who know their own specialties just as the left tackle in a football team knows how to be a left tackle, or the half-back knows how to be a half-back. The captain can then send that team down the field and have it under complete control and know what every man is doing every second. The difference between the old-style football of fifty years ago, when the players roamed all over the field very much at their own sweet will, and

the modern organized football, in which the whole team is under perfect control, and moves like one man, is the difference between the scattered individuals who used to collaborate in the construction of a building fifty years ago, and the modern compact engineering force which brings all those individuals together in one team and which can calculate, almost to the day, the exact time which it will consume in getting a certain piece of work done.

Let us begin now at the beginning and see what happens from the time when a man decides that he wants a new building to the time when that building is handed over to him, ready to be used. We will suppose that our man comes to the office of an engineer constructor of the kind we have been talking about. He explains that he has an old building which will have to be torn down and that he wants to replace it with a modern office building on which he is willing to spend a certain amount of money. He naturally wants as much done with that money as possible. The engineer constructor now proceeds to make a prophecy of that new building, complete in every detail. There are men in the office who can estimate the cost of every particular kind of thing that will be needed. Each man can make a pretty fairly accurate forecast of the expense that will be connected with that feature of the building in which he is particularly interested. The advantage of such a careful estimate of prospective cost is manifest. The owner of the building then knows exactly what kind of building he can afford and just about how much money he will have to spend. This is an advantage which in former days it was sometimes very difficult to secure.

There have been times when an architect would draw plans that were attractive to the owner and that promised a building of a kind that he would enjoy possessing. These plans having been all made and the dimensions and decorations of the building having been decided upon, the different contracts for steel, brick, granite, etc., would be awarded, one after the other. Everything would go on pretty well till one day the architect would come to the owner and say: "Well, I am sorry, but that building will cost three hundred thousand dollars more than we thought it would." In fact, there is one architect who always introduces some humor into the situation and says: "Well, you'd better go out and take half a million dollars more away from somebody. We'll need it before we get through." These things are often quite annoying to the owner. They are avoided when architects and engineers work out the plans together and when the architects can compare their ideas of what would be desirable with the ideas of the engineers as to what is financially possible.

The exactness with which a financial estimate can be made was seen in the case of the new County Building for the City of Chicago. When the plans for that building were being drawn up it was known that there was a certain appropriation for it, and every effort was made to draw the plans in such a way as to make allowance for every possible detail and still keep within the appropriation. Finally after the estimate had been made, and after the specifications for the steel contract, the granite contract and all the other contracts had been printed, showing just what was wanted, the contractors were all asked to come in and bid on the work. When all the bids were in, and when all the contracts had been awarded, it was found that the actual contract cost was only fifty thousand dollars away from the estimate of five million dollars that had been made before any of the contractors had named their price. When building can be done in this way, it saves the nerves of the owner. If the estimate is too high, he can cut his plans and try to satisfy himself with a more modest building. If the estimate is satisfactory he can order the engineer constructor to go ahead.

The engineer constructor must now plan his campaign like a general. He must not allow a moment to be lost. And in order to avoid the loss of a moment he must lay out a complete time schedule for his building to follow. The civilian is likely to imagine that the general of an army simply starts out in the direction of the enemy and wanders along till he finds him. In the same way the man who is not familiar with engineering practice is likely to think that the engineer simply starts building and keeps on building till some day he gets through. As a matter of fact the first thing that an engineer does when he begins a building is to calculate practically the exact day at which

¹A paper by Mr. John M. Ewen, M. Am. Soc. C. E., read before the Engineering Society of the University of Toronto.

that building will reach each successive stage in its construction. In other words, he writes a diary for that building, but he writes it beforehand instead of afterwards. The table of dates shows the exact stage at which the building is scheduled to arrive on the days mentioned. It gives everybody connected with the construction of the building his cue for coming on and going off. It is the running-time for the construction engineer just as the timetable of a railway is the running-time for the locomotive engineer.

As we go on now with our building we will suppose that the owner wants a building with a steel frame. It is a mistake, however, to suppose that a steel frame is absolutely essential to the construction of a high building. There is one reason, among others, why a solid-masonry building would be unsatisfactory to the modern owner. The walls of such a building have to be extremely thick. They must be immensely broad and strong in order to support the weight of the structure. The consequence is that a great deal of space that might be used for offices has to be used for walls. If such a building had a steel frame, the walls would be so much thinner that the floor space, capable of being devoted to offices, would be increased by 25 per cent. Obviously it is to the advantage of the owner to build with steel. The old County Building, Chicago, furnished us with an illustration. The walls of this building were twenty feet thick at the first floor. The walls of the new building, which is steel construction, at the first floor, are only three feet thick. The saving in floor space is obvious.

There is also another reason for preferring steel-frame buildings of the most modern construction to buildings of the old type. This second reason is their superior safety.

Masonry by itself, or slightly and imperfectly supported, cannot sustain a severe shock or jar of the kind given by an earthquake. This was demonstrated in the San Francisco disaster, where buildings of the old type tumbled down, while the steel frames of the modern buildings were practically intact after the earthquake and after the fire. The reason is to be found in the method of construction. The steel columns and beams were so firmly fastened together with rivets and so strongly braced that the whole frame-work was practically as stiff and rigid as a steel cage. The masonry walls were carried on the outside steel beams and were tied to those beams with strong iron anchors at every floor. Finally another precaution was added. Under the window sills of each story a flat band of iron about five inches wide, and a quarter of an inch thick, was laid in the masonry and carried all the way around the whole building. This band of iron is riveted to the columns as it passes them and acts as a horizontal support for the masonry. The whole building could actually be tipped several feet out of a vertical line without endangering its integrity.

For reasons of safety, therefore, as well as the desire to get more floor-space, the owner of the prospective office building is likely to want a steel frame.

The plans made by the engineering force for the new building will now show exactly where every piece of material is to be put. When the building is completed the thing that seems remarkable is its size. When it is being built, the thing that seems remarkable is its infinite number of small details. All these details are represented in the plans. These plans, specifications, blue prints and documents of all sorts multiply at an astonishing rate. If they were all brought together in the case of a building like the Cook County Building in Chicago, and put on a scale and weighed, they would tip the beam at something like thirty tons. At this stage it is not the big work of engineering practice, but the small work, that attracts the eye. On the tables in the architects' and engineers' offices, where the plans are kept, they give a complete picture of the building which has not yet been begun. The smallest piece of steel that goes into a column up on the fifteenth floor of the building is already in its place, its exact place on the plans. The building exists completely in imagination before a single stone has been placed in the foundations.

The engineer constructor, if he is in complete charge of the building, will now proceed to let the contract for tearing down the old building. The contractor who does the job of taking it away will make good use of all the usable materials it contains. He will have a big yard or warehouse in which the steel, the iron, the stone, the bricks and the other materials will be sorted out and heaped up and sold to people who can use them. In some cases the stone from the old building is crushed on the spot and mixed with sand and cement to make concrete to be used in the new building.

While the old building is being battered down and carted away, other contracts are being let. It was formerly customary to follow up the demolition of the old building immediately with the excavation of the space for the foundations and basements of the new building. It is now feasible, however, to do the foundation work before doing the excavating. This seems like a contradiction in ideas. But the process is comparatively simple. And it saves a great deal of trouble.

If you follow the old method and dig the big hole in the ground before you lay your foundations you have to support the sides of this hole with long, strong timbers, and you are constantly worried by the fear that some of these timbers may slip and break and that the building next door or the pavement of the street may feel the jar and may be more or less seriously damaged.

Suppose, for instance, that the building has been torn down, and that you have proceeded to make a large excavation. You can readily see that it is necessary to take great precautions in order to protect surrounding property from injury. Instead of taking this risk, you may, if you please, allow almost all the dirt to remain in place and get your foundations all in before you dislodge it.

You begin by digging a trench along the sides of your lot. The sides of this trench you support with horizontal planks which are braced apart by screw braces. Finally, when the trench has reached the desired depth of your lowest basement, you put in a concrete base at the bottom of it and install vertical steel beams all the way up the middle of it from bottom to top and brace these beams with jack-screws, set between them and the planks which still form the sides of the trench. The pressure from the street and from the earth and the buildings surrounding your lot is now transmitted across the trench through the planks and the jack-screws, and the steel beams, and is now successfully resisted by the big core of earth which you have left still occupying the whole center of your lot.

You are now ready to dig the wells for your caisson foundations. At various spots on your lot, that is, wherever you intend to have a steel column for the support of your building, you begin to make a round hole. The rest of the earth on the lot remains unexcavated, just as it was. All the excavating you now do is simply for holes which will afterwards be filled with concrete and used to support your steel columns.

The depth to which you dig these holes will depend upon the size of the building and the character of the soil. In Chicago you may choose between two different levels. One is *hard-pan*. The other is *bed-rock*. The first is found about sixty feet below the surface in the down-town district. The second is not reached till you have gone down one hundred and ten feet. In the case of a large building it is usually advisable to go all the way down to the second level.

As these wells are dug they are lined with heavy strips of wood, called lagging, and they are further protected by the insertion of metal rings which keep everything steady and transmit all pressure from every side. The digging is usually done by hand, with shovel and pick, and is good, hard work, especially when the laborers get down toward bed-rock. Recently, in a caisson well six feet in diameter, two men worked for eight hours and made only eight inches of progress.

When the wells have finally reached the requisite depth, they are filled with concrete to the level at which the bases of the columns are to be set. The bottom of the well has previously been somewhat enlarged, or "belled out," so as to transmit the weight of its load over a large area. The rest of the well is of the same diameter throughout.

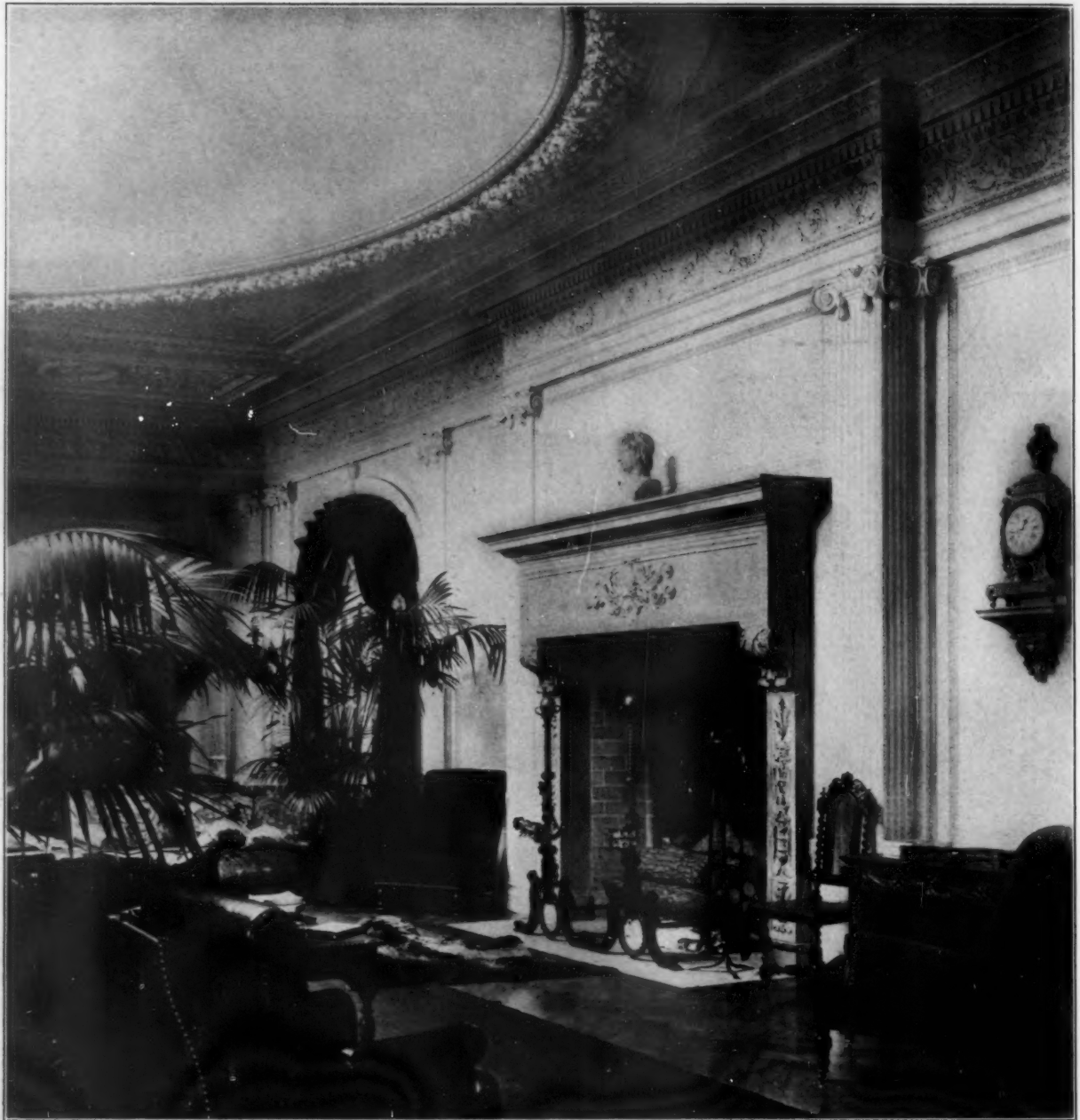
These columns of concrete are commonly called caissons, though they do not, strictly speaking, deserve that name. The word caisson, in engineering practice, really refers to a foundation which is made under water by men who are working in a chamber filled with compressed air. Caisson disease is the disease which men get through breathing the compressed air in a chamber of that kind. Our caisson wells in Chicago are not built under compressed air at all. They are simply dug with a shovel and pick, just in the same way in which any ordinary excavation is made.

General William Sooy Smith, a famous American engineer, recommended the use of what we now call caisson foundations at the time when the Masonic Temple was built twenty years ago. At that time the idea was not thought feasible. Later, however, it was tried in the Stock Exchange Building of Chicago, and it soon began to win its way into favor.

Of course, the other kind of foundation is still used. In many



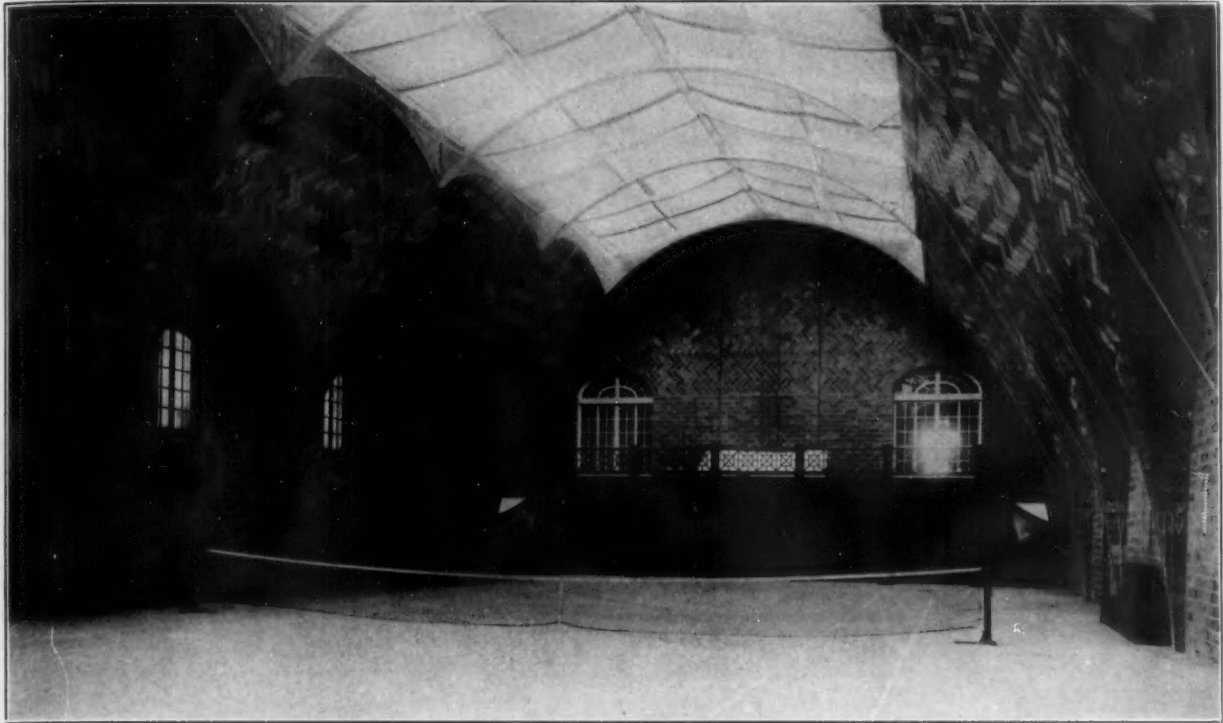
NORTH FRONT.



MAIN HALL.

TENNIS AND SQUASH COURTS FOR COLONEL JOHN JACOB ASTOR, RHINEBECK, N. Y.

McKim, Mead & White Architects.



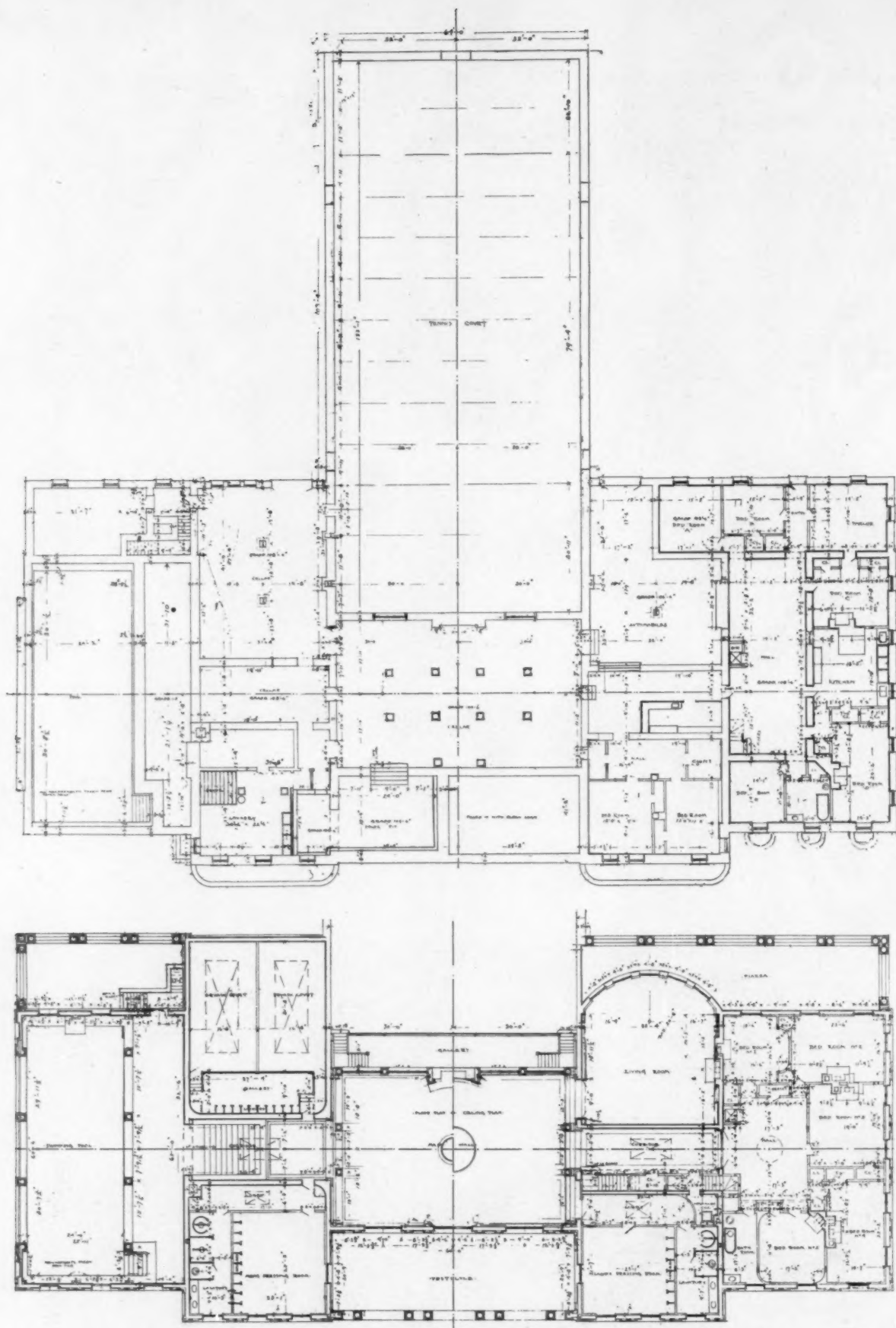
TENNIS COURT.



SWIMMING POOL.

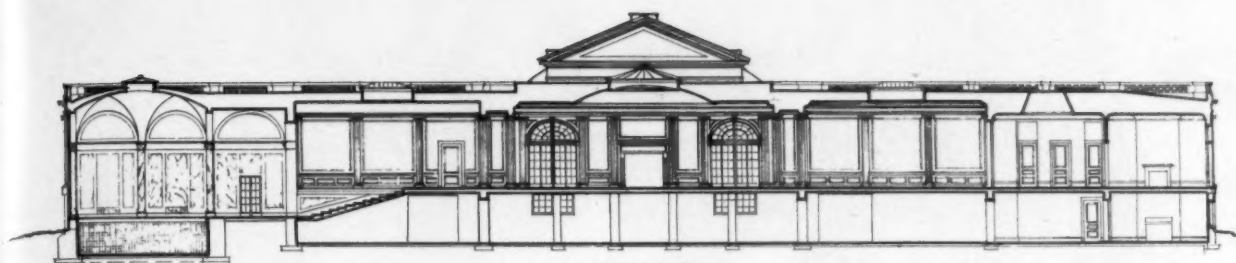
TENNIS AND SQUASH COURTS FOR COLONEL JOHN JACOB ASTOR, RHINEBECK, N. Y.

McKim, Mead & White, Architects.

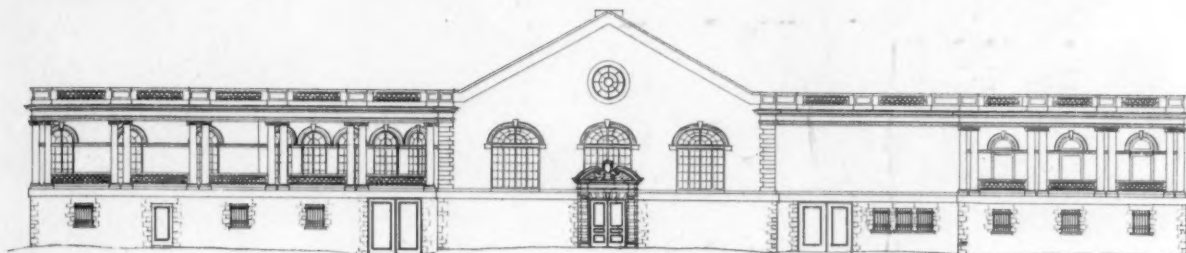


FLOOR PLANS: TENNIS AND SQUASH COURTS FOR COLONEL JOHN JACOB ASTOR, RHINEBECK, N. Y.

McKim, Mead & White, Architects.



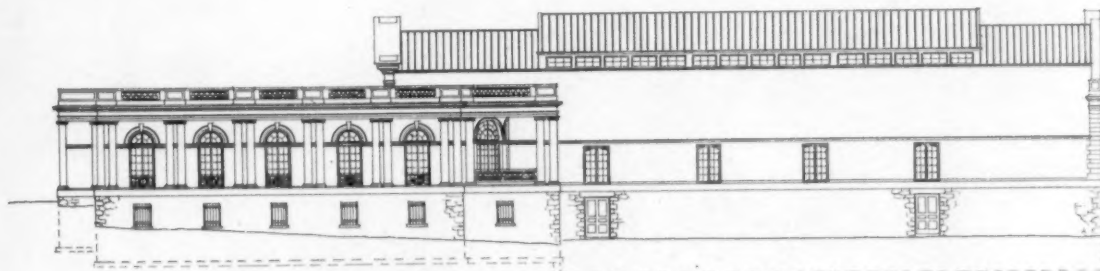
CROSS SECTION



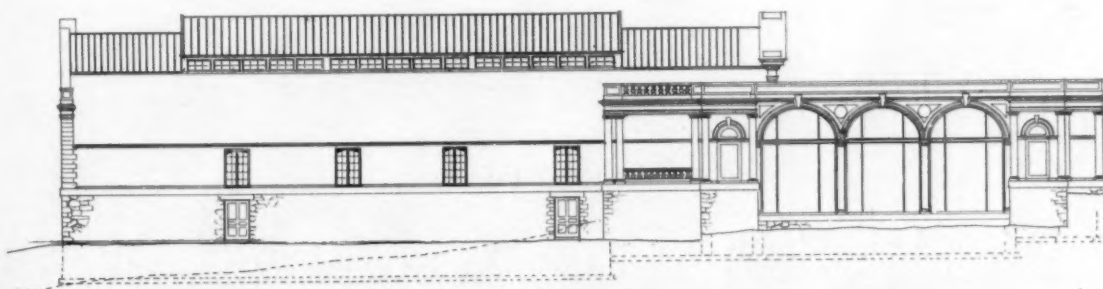
SOUTH ELEVATION - REVISED - TENNIS COURTS



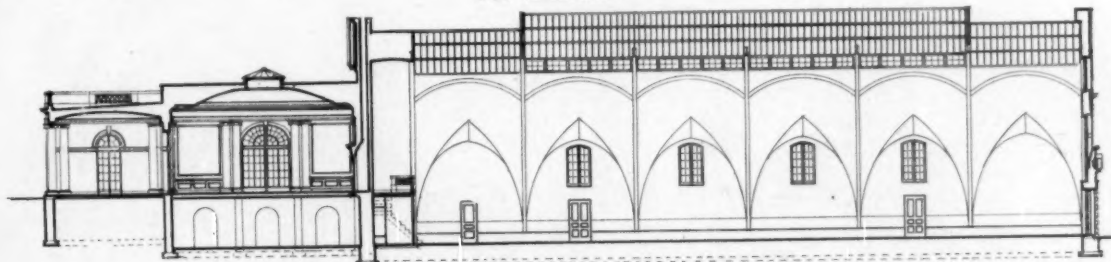
NORTH ELEVATION
COURTS - COL. JOHN JACOB ASTOR
FERNCLIFF RHINEBECK, NEW YORK



WEST ELEVATION



EAST ELEVATION



LONGITUDINAL SECTION

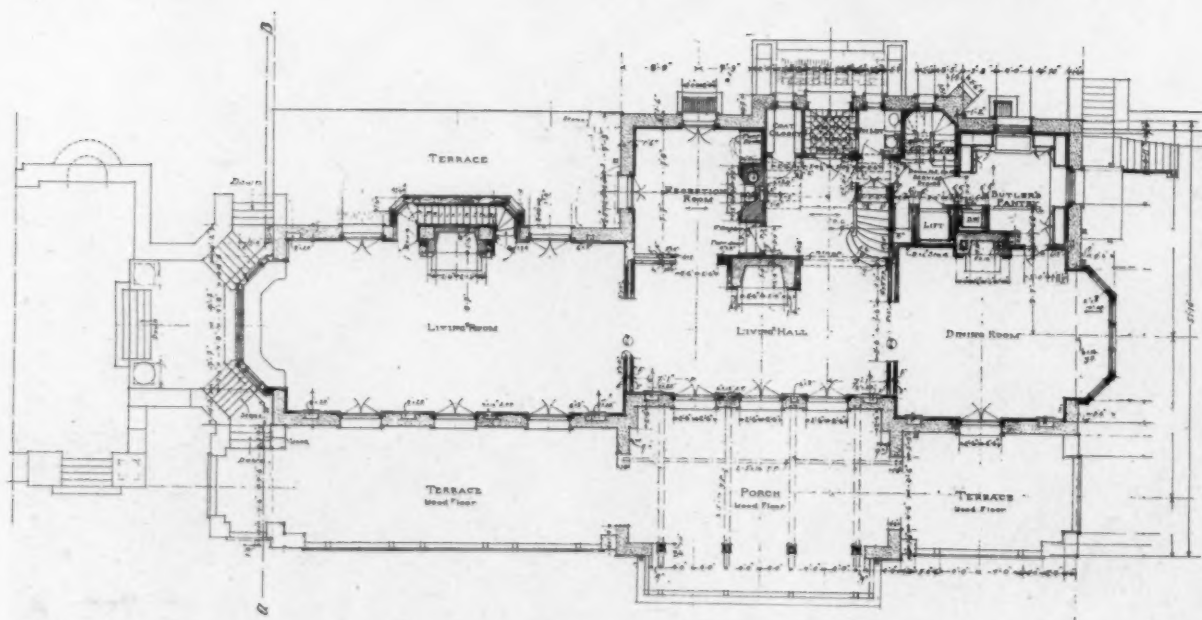
SECTIONS AND ELEVATIONS OF TENNIS AND SQUASH COURTS FOR COLONEL JOHN JACOB ASTOR, RHINEBECK, N. Y.

McKim, Mead & White, Architects.

The American Architect and Building News.
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Volume XCII., Number 1663.
November 9, 1907.



HOUSE MR. W. B. DINSMORE, JR., TUXEDO PARK, N. Y.

Donn Barber, Architect.

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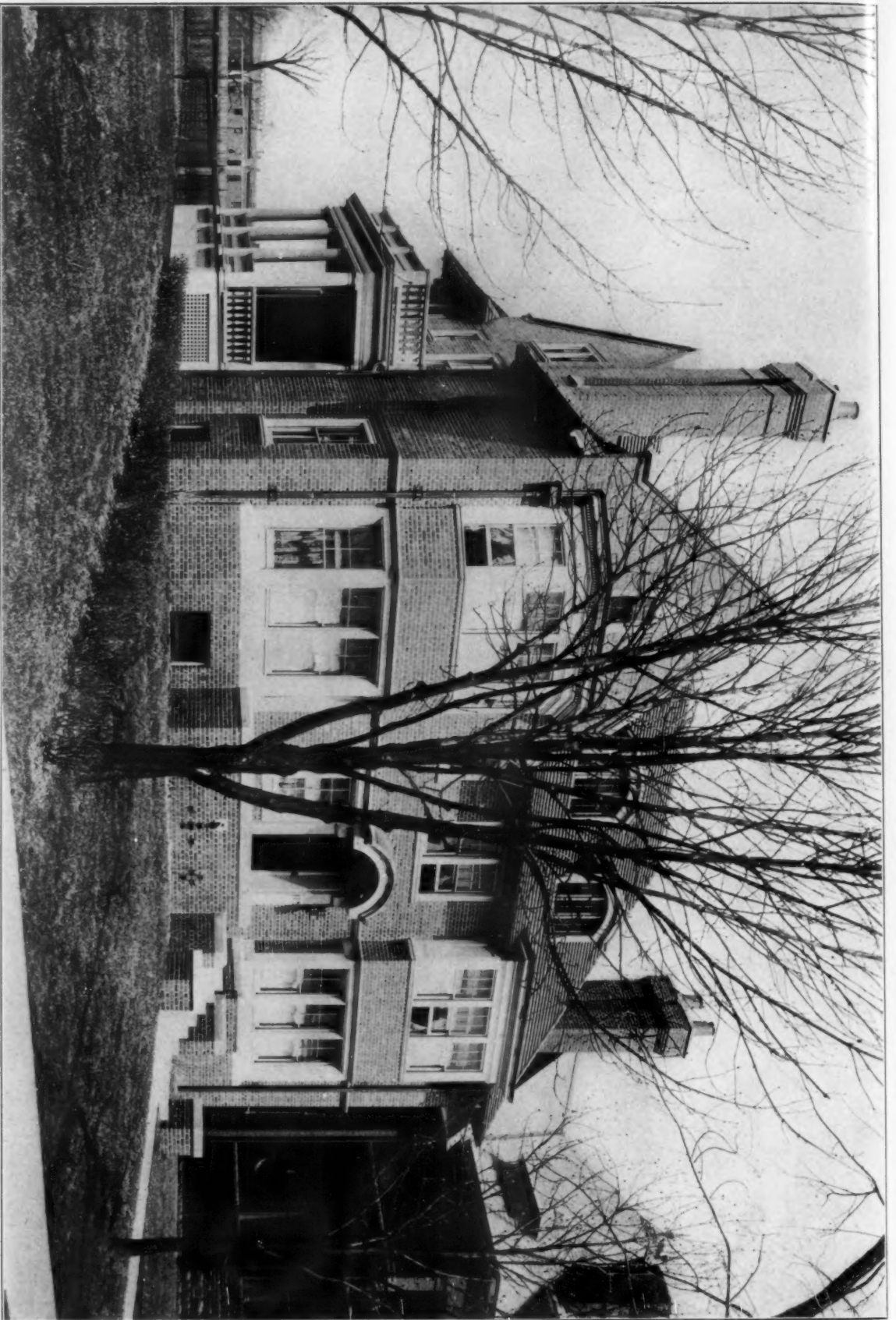
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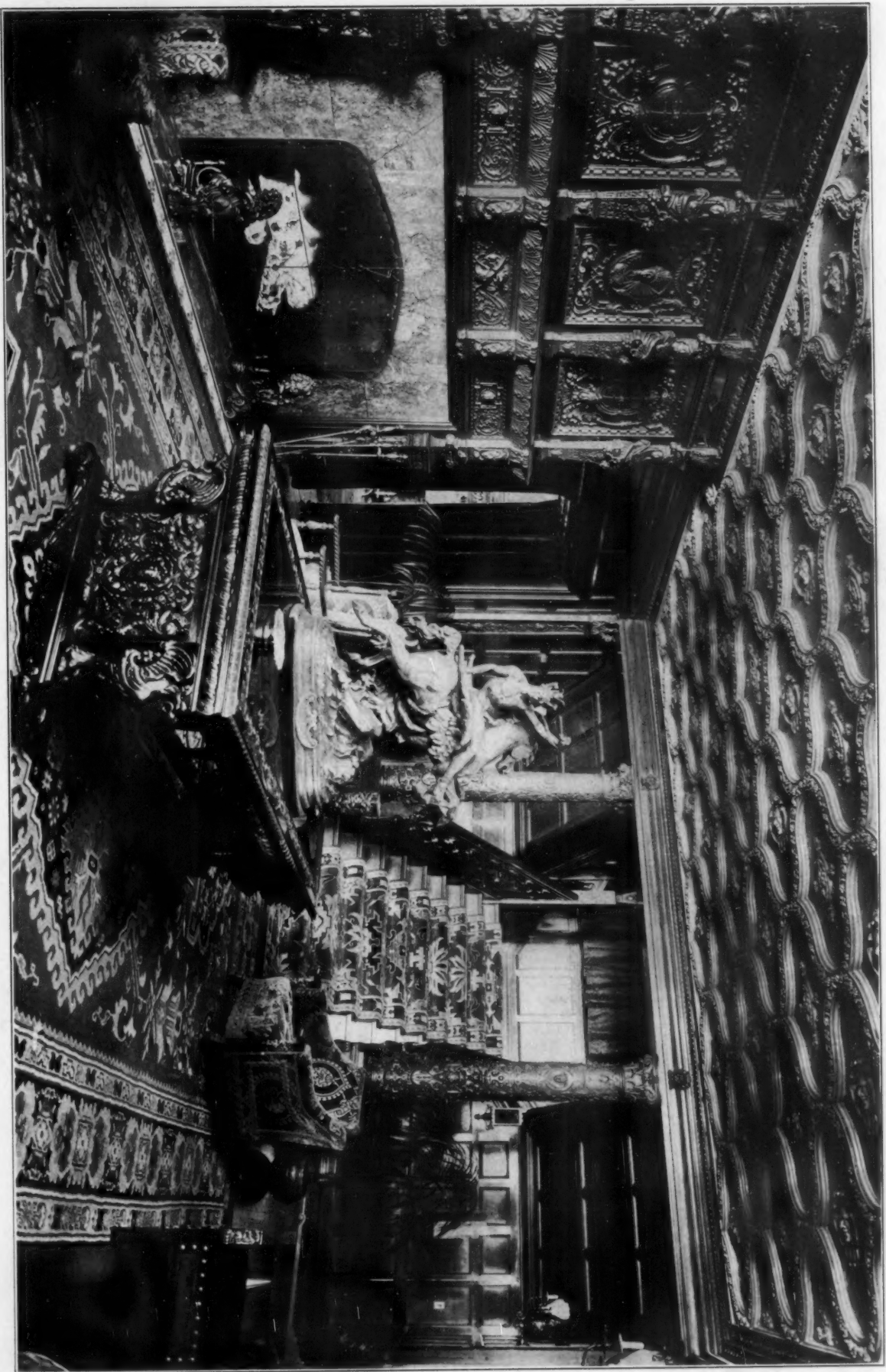
HOUSE OF MR. SLOMAN, 115 HANCOCK AVE., E., DETROIT.

Alfred Kahn, Architect.

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HALL IN RESIDENCE OF WALLACE H. ROWE, ESQ., PITTSBURGH, PA.

Rutan & Russell, Architects.

cases long piles are driven down into the ground and the building rests on them. Care must be taken, however, to see that the heads of the piles are driven down below the water level. Otherwise they will rot.

In other cases the foundations consist of what might be called rafts of steel beams, placed closely together, and set in concrete. These raft foundations, or floating foundations, support the columns which in turn support the floors.

One disadvantage about pile foundations and about raft foundations is that they settle when the weight of the building is imposed upon them. It is therefore customary in such cases to build the first floor of the building several inches higher than it ought to be, and then wait for the whole structure to settle down to its proper level. In some places in the down-town district of Chicago you will notice that the sidewalk slopes from the building to the street. This means that the building did not settle as much as its builders thought it would. In other cases the sidewalk slopes the other way. That means that the building was made heavier than was expected and that it settled too much, so that the slope of the sidewalk is toward the building from the street.

(To be continued.)

Fifty Years of American Architecture¹

FOR many decades the men and women who inherited the riper conditions of living set the pace and kept the lead.

The boisterous democracy which poured into Washington with President Jackson, and stood on the sofas of the White House in muddy boots, had not yet taken building and sculpture into its own hands. There were churches which charmed the eye and conveyed a sense of their uses to the mind in Portsmouth, Newport, New York, Wilmington, Charleston; and there were houses which happily harmonized material and form, and were suggestive of social background and vistas of an older social order, in Salem, Boston, Providence, Bristol, Newport, New York, Philadelphia, Germantown, Annapolis, Richmond, Charleston, and smaller towns. Colonial architecture at its best suggested a good tradition and expressed an honest fact; it expressed history and a sound relation to the soil. It had that ultimate elegance, entire simplicity, which was characteristic of the best colonial life, and that dignity which was the stateliness of the Old modified by the conditions of the New World. The churches built under the inspiration of Sir Christopher Wren, and the fine old homes of which the Sherborne house in Portsmouth, the Jumel mansion in New York, and Mount Vernon may serve as examples, bore the impress of a certain distinction of taste and form which were the heritage of the few, but of inestimable importance to the many, as examples of true American architecture. They were as vitally related to their surroundings as are the gray old great houses of England and the square-towered country churches to the low skies and deep foliage of the ripe and mellow landscape. They constituted, with the Capitol at Washington and a little group of public buildings like Independence Hall in Philadelphia, a native order of building, adapted, it is true, but not imitative. They stood for Provincial America, with its face turned eastward, and still bound to Europe by kinship if not by identity of standards and interests.

Architectural chaos came much later, but the empire of the commonplace had been established in all parts of the country for several decades before the *Atlantic* began to stir the waters of national consciousness. American writers had been telling the truth for many years before later American builders began to do anything more radical than mumble a few commonplaces; when they started out to speak for themselves they made sad work of it. To begin with, they did not speak the truth; they were ungrammatical; worst of all, they were vulgar. During the period which followed the Civil War, and has been aptly called the reign of terror in American architecture, crimes against stone, wood, iron, and form of every kind were perpetrated, which still cry aloud for vengeance. It was in this period that post-offices and other federal buildings were sown broadcast over a helpless land, and ugliness in almost unbroken monotony was set up as the symbol of public life. There were a few redeeming exceptions, but for the most part, the State buildings of this period were monstrous offenses against public morals and public

Another disadvantage about raft foundations is that they take up a great deal of space. Sometimes they even extend over into the next lot under the adjoining building.

A case of this kind was once carried to the Supreme Court. It was a dispute between Mr. Field and Mr. Leiter. Mr. Field won. The Court decided that he had the right to extend his foundations into Mr. Leiter's property. I was connected with the controversy in the interests of Mr. Field, and it became my duty to go to Mr. Leiter with the necessary drawings and show him exactly what we intended to do. There was to be a floating foundation 26 feet wide, thrusting itself under the party wall and resting half on Mr. Field's property and half on Mr. Leiter's.

Mr. Leiter studied the drawings carefully for a long time and then said: "Well, what shall I do if my neighbor on the other side should wish to perform the same kind of building operations as Mr. Field? He would want a similar foundation of the same width, 26 feet, and would naturally want thirteen feet of my land. This would make 26 feet of land that I would be obliged to furnish. Now, as I have only 25 feet, do I not run the risk of being sued for not having land enough to accommodate my neighbors?"

taste. This was the period, too, of the so-called reconstruction policy, which was such a shocking parody of the sublime tragedy of the Civil War; and it is significant that shining deeds of valor, and heroes whom youth and death had touched with a double beauty, were commemorated at this time with monuments and statues, of many of which it is merciful to write that they were executed not in malice, but in ignorance. Never before, perhaps, has a great sacrifice found such meaningless expression in monumental form, and it will be the pious task of a later generation to raze many of these monuments to the ground, and worthily commemorate a sublime chapter of national history.

During this lawless period all sorts of hybrids were brought to birth, and many still remain to remind us of our mortality: houses so entirely made with hands that no suggestion of mind flows from them; Italian villas (pronounced with a long I); stone castles with colonial additions; Elizabethan mansions with late Victorian piazzas and verandas; structures of no order but with vast cupolas; and, worst of all, riotous variations of that shamefully abused Queen Anne house, which, in its proper form and place, has a real relation to domestic life and to beauty of adaptation.

This outbreak of anarchy in building, this fierce passion for extreme individualism in construction, need not discourage the American who has seen the imperial palace at Strasburg, the atrocities of the *art nouveau* in the streets of Berlin, the bizarre villas which rival the zebra in the sunny fields of contemporary France, and the new government building on Whitehall in London. What we did in our ignorance Europe is now doing in the presence of the noblest examples of the art of building. We, meantime, have repented our sins and, sitting in sackcloth and ashes, are beginning to understand that architecture is not a highly decorated front wall, attached to a structure to which it bears no more relation than the mask of a Greek actor bore to the man, but the art of building honestly, intelligently, with a sense of mass, proportion, surface, and shadow. It is true we are building the Tower of Babel again in many places, and a confusion of tongues has fallen upon us, so that the owner does not understand the architect, and the architect does not understand the opportunity, and the crowd of passers-by spend their energies in trying to count the stories and keep their hats on their heads while they are doing it. The task is a gigantic one, imposed by the enormous value of land in great centres, and by the pressure of population; but it is novel only in the new conditions it presents, not in unprecedented problems of altitude. One need only recall the wynds of Edinburgh and the beautifully decorated front of the old house of the Butchers' Guild in the square of Hildersheim to be made aware that the skyscraper is no modern nightmare of frenzied commercialism. Here and there one sees solutions of these problems, which are not mere masses of masonry for the housing of business, but highly organized structures, with new suggestions of the majesty of an art whose great function is to assert the sovereignty of the builder over every form and mass of materials. In all the larger cities there are

¹ Abstract of a paper on "Art: 1857-1907," by Hamilton Wright Mable in the November "Atlantic."

private houses of a beauty and fitness which make one aware that wealth of the newest kind has learned where to go for direction, and the sense of public outrage created by the attempt to reproduce a log house in stone in New York, and to raise it to a height of seven or eight stories, bears eloquent testimony to the education of taste, which has led us out of the reign of terror into a kind of anticipatory reign of righteousness.

There was admirable building in the colonial and sub-revolutionary period; then came the age of the commonplace and the monotonously undistinguished, to be followed, after a great national crisis, by an outbreak of self-assertion, which was anarchistic in its wild and truculent disregard of authority, principle, and law; a flamboyant declaration of the right of the free American citizen to make his country as ugly as he chose; a riot of ignorance, bad taste, extravagance and crude independence.

* * * * *

Nor must it be forgotten that in the darkest days of marble palaces with painted iron columns, and of bastard Queen Anne cottages rising sanguinary and ostentatious above diminutive lawns, builders who were also architects, or architects who were also builders, as in the "elder days of art," were patiently trying to persuade their clients that building was an ancient art, and not a local job, and that an increasing number of those who were teachable in those matters made life more tolerable in prosperous communities. The remnant of the elect increased not only in knowledge, but in influence, and the statement by a well-known architect that American architecture is the art of covering one thing with another thing to imitate a third thing, which, if genuine, would not be desirable, began to lose point. Upjohn, Renwick, Hunt, Richardson, Root, and White suggest a movement in education, and a genuine achievement in an art which, more than any other, ought to have in this country a hand as free as its opportunity is great. If vagaries are still seen in stone, wood, and iron, and if the ready adapter and servile imitator are still in the land, there are increasing evidences of the presence of the artist and of the patron who is wise enough to give him his chance.

German Administration of Building Land

A GOOD example of the scientific manner in which German municipalities attack administrative problems is shown by their housing policy. Germany, like Britain, has gone through an industrial revolution, and is changing from a nation of agriculturists to one of urban manufacturers. Hence, precisely the same problems of overcrowding, and the consequences which overcrowding brings, present themselves. Germany, however, is unlike Great Britain in having recognized that her industrial prosperity depends upon the maintenance of a healthy population, and has set herself to secure this by a municipal housing policy with a persistent and scientific thoroughness unknown in this country. Owing to the fact that local authorities in Germany have a freer hand than have similar bodies in England, the details of that policy vary from town to town and State to State. The essential characteristic everywhere, however, is that German municipalities do not consider it their duty simply to meet the evils of overcrowding when they are so conspicuous as to be intolerable, but to form plans in advance which shall, as far as possible, prevent those evils from arising. On the ground that prevention is better than cure, they are continually planning and adopting schemes which in this country would be described as "ambitious" or "unnecessary," because they show the same forethought as would be required by shareholders from any board of directors of ordinary competence. There are three main lines along which municipal action with regard to housing has proceeded. The first is concerned with the acquisition of land, the second with the regulation of building, the third with taxation. A German expert who visited England some time ago remarked that the primary need of our towns was the adoption of a far-seeing land and transport policy by local authorities, and added, "In that respect our German communities are in a far more fortunate position." How that more fortunate position has been brought about may be gathered from a Prussian decree as to housing of 1901, which urges that all municipalities shall, in the first place, retain in their own hands all the land which they possess, and, second, purchase more land whenever it comes into the market. "The evils which at present prevail have their chief source in an unhealthy speculation in land [i. e., because such speculation raises rents]. . . . An effective remedy for keeping it within bounds can be found in the acquisition

of as many plots of land as possible by those towns where constant growth is transforming agricultural and garden land into building land . . . it will certainly be in conformity with a sound land policy if even towns in which a house famine exists do not sell outright those parts of the land they own which are suitable sites for cheap dwellings. . . . The community should keep the right of pre-emption or some other adequate security that the plots of land will be permanently withdrawn from private speculation." The effect of this decree was analogous to a circular letter from the Local Government Board specially requesting British municipalities to buy land whenever they saw an opportunity of doing so. That the policy recommended is popular with local authorities is shown by the large amount of land held by many of them. Thus six towns own from 23 to 59 square yards per head of inhabitants; nine towns, including Berlin, from 60 to 120 square yards; five towns from 120 to 240 square yards. In the words of the Minister of Commerce of Hesse, which has established a national credit bank to lend money to towns acquiring land, "the early purchase of land in all parts of the country must be regarded as the first duty of towns."

When land cannot be acquired voluntarily the question arises whether expropriation should not in one form or another be sanctioned. The importance of giving municipalities the power to acquire land by compulsory purchase, when it appears desirable to do so, is not so necessary in Germany as in Britain, owing to the fact that the policy of voluntary purchase has there so long been in operation. Nevertheless, the powers possessed by German municipalities are considerable. The Saxon law confers on municipalities the power to compel an owner who hinders the laying out of streets or the creation of an orderly building plan in suburbs, by refusing to part with land, to surrender his plot in return for a similar plot elsewhere. Thus suppose the owners of five-sixths of a district suitable for houses want to build, and are prevented by one who holds an essential piece of ground in the center or at the corner, and who refuses to sell it or build on it, they can appeal to the municipality to compel him to part with the land. In addition to this power of land redistribution, Saxon municipalities can, with the approval of the Minister of the Interior, compulsorily purchase land, not only, as in this country, to meet a specific and immediate need, but also when, on general grounds, such purchase seems likely to be in the public interest. An example of this policy is supplied by the town of Düsseldorf, which has recently incorporated a large area of surrounding country by purchasing it from the State or from private owners. "If," it stated, "a private owner is unwilling to sell, the town applies to the Landtag (i. e., the State Government), and if it can show that possession of the land is necessary for the welfare of the town, the Landtag compels the owner to sell." The practical effect is to enable a community to regulate its growth in accordance with a preconceived plan.

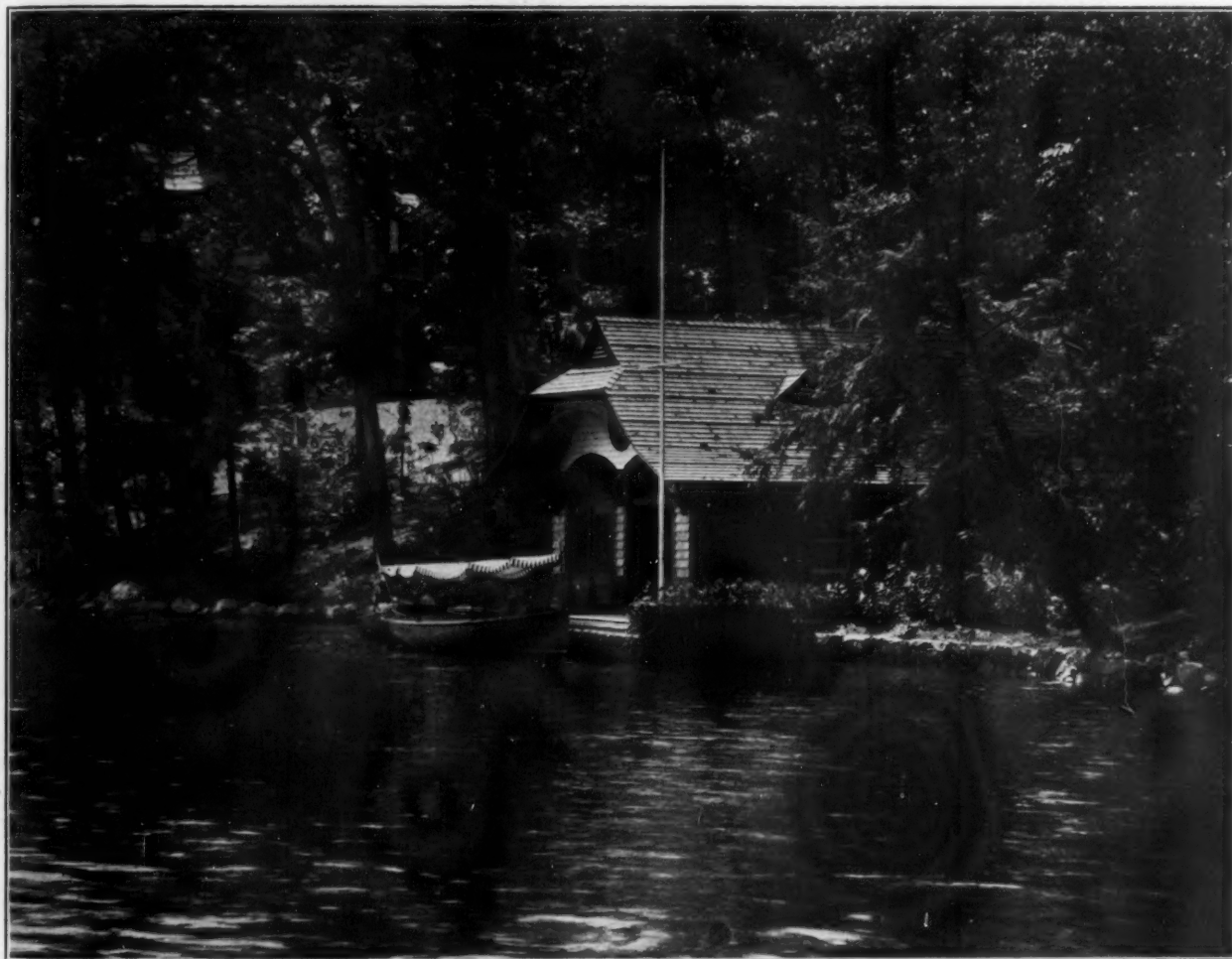
Such regulation can, however, be achieved without actual ownership by the system of "building plans," or "building zones," which form an important part of the housing policy of German municipalities. The essence of this system is given in the words of the Prussian Dwellings Bill of 1903: "To prevent the price of land in and near towns from being raised through the town's extension plans not being prepared early enough, the local police authority must have the right to demand that building lines shall be decided on, and that streets or parts of streets shall be constructed. In the preparation of building lines care must be taken that squares, sufficiently numerous and large, and public gardens and playgrounds are provided for." That is to say, before any district as yet unbuilt upon is laid out for building, the local authority must prepare a building plan. This plan, which is ready perhaps several years before operations actually commence, specifies within what areas houses may be built, the lines of the streets, and the spaces to be reserved for public or private gardens, as well as the height of the buildings and their distance from each other. It would be tedious to give the details of these regulations, but their far-reaching character can be seen from what has been said. Their effect is not likely to be underestimated by anyone who compares with the squalid suburbs of London or Glasgow the way in which open spaces and breathing-room between house and house are preserved in the neighborhood of the larger German towns. Instead of the growth of an old city reproducing new slums around it, as is done by the manufacturing towns of Great Britain, where buildings are erected without regard to posterity, and, of course, without a thought to beauty or pleasantness of life, the system of building plans

introduces an orderly and regulated growth, based upon a reasonable forethought and the use of scientific knowledge which was not within the reach of our grandfathers.

Finally, there is the question of rating. The principle that land which is capable of being used for building must not escape with a low rate simply because its owner chooses to put it to a less productive use, or to no use at all, has been accepted by a large number of towns, and formed the subject of a recommendation made by the Prussian Finance Minister in 1899 to those towns which had hitherto not adopted it. So far from being a device adopted by greedy municipalities, the system of rating land according to its selling value has received the imprimatur of the Prussian Government, which has prepared model by-laws for the guidance of such town councils as cared to adopt them. The effect, it is argued, is to tap the unearned increment received by persons whose land appreciates in value simply because the community's need for it is becoming imperative, and to discourage land speculation. It would be out of place here to enter upon the merits of such a policy; but it may perhaps be pointed out

Outdoor Advertising in France

THE first enactment relating to the subject of outdoor advertising in France is a law dated July 28, 1791, which is still in force, and prescribes that only a Government poster or announcement may be printed on white paper; all others must be on colored paper—red, blue, yellow, etc. Every poster or other announcement painted, printed, or otherwise, delineated upon a wall, building, or upon canvas is subject to a yearly tax. Temporary "*affiches*" or posters are subject to a stamp-tax, according to size. This is attached either in the form of stamped paper, on which the revenue stamp is applied to the sheet before being printed in such way that the stamp is cancelled by the text being printed over it, or it may be attached adhesively afterwards, and cancelled by a rubber stamp provided for that purpose. Before, however, being publicly displayed, each poster is required to be presented in duplicate at the office designated for that purpose, dated and signed either by the person in whose interest it is prepared or by the bill-poster who is charged with



COMBINED BOAT-HOUSE AND CHILDREN'S PLAY-HOUSE; RESIDENCE OF W. B. DINSMORE, ESQ., TUXEDO PARK, N. Y.

Donn Barber, Architect.

that the question which of the various interests united in a site bears the burden of a rate on site values—a question which is dear to lawyers, and which is not answerable with any certainty—does not affect, however it is answered, the expediency of throwing the burden of rates onto sites rather than onto buildings. Frankfurt-am-Main has, indeed, gone unusually far in its attempt to get at the unearned increment. When real property is sold it levies a rate upon any increase in the value of the property over that shown by the last valuation. No rate is charged on an increase of less than 30 per cent., 5 per cent. is charged on an increase of from 30 to 49 per cent., 10 per cent. on an increase of from 50 to 74 per cent., and 20 per cent. on an increase of 74 per cent.—*The Architect*.

posting the same. According to the American Consul-General in Paris, such antecedent declaration must state fully (1) the text of the poster; (2) the name, surname, profession, and domicile of the person in whose interest it is to be displayed; (3) the dimensions of the poster; (4) name, surname, and domicile of the bill-poster who is to post it in public; (5) the number of copies to be posted; (6) precise information as to the streets or squares, houses, or other constructions on which the poster is to be displayed, and (7) the length of time during which it is to be kept in view. One copy is filed at the office of registration, the other—signed and stamped by the official in charge—is returned to the applicant. It will be obvious that a system so rigid and elaborate as this gives the authorities of every village and commune in

France absolute control of all posters and announcements displayed in public places, and practically suppresses the abuses which prevail in that respect in certain other countries. No one is permitted in France to deface streets and public places with crude, ostentatious announcements of his business or other subject. Bill-boards are infrequent in Paris, and are generally built permanently into a wall, where they are taxed according to their superficial area. When a building is in course of construction and board screens are erected to shield the public from dust and other annoyance, such temporary screen will soon be covered with posters of amusements and other matters, but each poster so displayed has been previously submitted to the authorities, a license obtained, and each sheet bears the cancelled revenue stamp, according to its size. The department-stores and other large popular retail establishments have permanent places in the stations of the underground railway, and their colored posters which are there displayed are in good taste, and often interesting as works of decorative art. The walls of market-houses bear permanent framed bill-boards for the display of administrative announcements. Agencies for the sale of theater, opera, and other amusement tickets are permitted to display colored announcements of such performances inside their windows as posters, but the promiscuous placarding of patent medicines and drinks, on houses, fences, and dead walls is not permitted in France. There are in Paris various classes of kiosks or street structures which are devoted to advertising or bill-posting, for example (1) round towers known as the "Colonnes Moris," made of wood, and used mainly for posters of theaters and other places of amusement. This is the oldest form of kiosk in Paris, and comparatively few of them are now in use except on the leading boulevards and avenues. (2) The "Poste de Vigie" or policeman's kiosk. This is an hexagonal kiosk used as shelter by the policeman whose post is adjacent to the more important cab-stands. Its panels of wood or glass are used for the more permanent class of business advertising, which is printed on the glass or posters covered by glass frames. (3) The news-stand kiosks serve as a shelter and depot for dealers in newspapers and magazines whose stock is usually displayed on shelves or tables under a tent or awning set up outside the kiosk. In Paris, kiosks of this class are common throughout the city. They are substantially built, and their panels serve for the permanent display of a large variety of advertisements. Electrical signs are permitted and used to some small extent in Paris, but not so generally as in Berlin, London, and some other European cities. For each sign of this class of public advertisement a special permit must be obtained from the prefecture, and the tax thereon is regulated by the size and character of the sign to be displayed.—*Journal of the Society of Arts.*

ILLUSTRATIONS

TENNIS AND SQUASH COURTS BUILDING FOR COL. JOHN JACOB ASTOR, RHINEBECK, N. Y. MESSRS. M'KIM, MEAD & WHITE, ARCHITECTS.

The building is erected on a high bluff above the Hudson River and commands extensive and beautiful views across and up and down that stream. It is, of course, intended solely for the entertainment of the owner's guests and to provide a place where tennis may be played at all seasons. The outer walls are of stuccoed brick; the foundation of rubble stone; the roof is of Bangor slate. The reception-hall has a carved stone mantel with touches of gold in its ornamentation. The living-room has a circular bay overlooking the Hudson and much dark maroon is used in its coloring, which makes a pleasing contrast with the palms which form an important part of the interior decoration of the building. The tennis court has a floor of earth, steam-rolled to a very perfect surface; its upper walls are of Guastavino construction, with steel trusses supporting the skylight above. The room containing the swimming-pool is lined with marble up to the springing-line of the groined arches and floored with the same material. The pool or plunge itself is lined with white glazed tiles, and the water which supplies it is pumped from the river into a detached and elevated filter from which it passes by gravity to the basement, where it is heated to any desired temperature before being delivered into the pool.

HOUSE OF W. B. DINSMORE, ESQ., TUXEDO PARK, N. Y. MR. DOUN BARBER, ARCHITECT.

The house is built near the lake shore on a well-wooded side hill which slopes to the water's edge, as is shown in the gen-

eral view and in the view of the attractive little building serving as a combined boat-house and children's play-house.

The first story and basement of the residence are of stone and the upper exterior walls of hand-split cypress shingles, stained in varying shades of brown.

The hall and living-room are finished alike with beamed ceilings of oak and a high wainscoting. The dining-room is trimmed in dark mahogany, with furniture of Colonial pattern. These three rooms have carved stone mantels. The reception-room is in Louis XVI. style, with ceiling and walls of ornamental plaster of warm gray tint and with a mantel of carved marble. The bedrooms are finished in white enamel.

HOUSE OF MR. SLOMAN, DETROIT, MICH. MR. ALBERT KAHN, ARCHITECT.

HALL IN RESIDENCE OF WALLACE H. ROWE, ESQ., PITTSBURG, PA. MESSRS. RUTAN & RUSSELL, ARCHITECTS.

Additional Illustrations in the International Edition.

MANTEL IN RECEPTION-HALL: TENNIS AND SQUASH COURTS BUILDING FOR COL. JOHN JACOB ASTOR, RHINEBECK, N. Y. MESSRS. M'KIM, MEAD & WHITE, ARCHITECTS.

ENTRANCE: ELECTRA HOUSE, LONDON E. C., ENGLAND. MR. JOHN BELCHER, ARCHITECT.

NOTES AND CLIPPINGS

COLLAPSE OF THE SANCTUARY OF THE CRUCIFIED AT BOCA.—The great Sanctuary of the Crucified at Boca, in the vicinity of Novara, whose dome towered to a height of nearly 300 feet, has suddenly collapsed owing—it is said—either to a recent unsettlement through a lightning stroke, or from over-pressure upon the main walls. It is one of the richest and costliest modern pilgrimage shrines in Northern Italy, covering an area of 4,000 metres, and enclosed a tiny sixteenth century chapel containing the supposed miraculous image of the Madonna. Remarkably enough this ancient shrine stands intact amidst the mountain of shattered marble columns and masonry. The outer basilica was designed by the famous architect Antonelli, who reared the Antonellian Mole at Turin. The basilica of Christ crucified has been in course of erection since 1822, enormous sums having been lavished on its decoration. The damage is estimated at above a hundred thousand pounds. King Victor Emmanuel recently motored to the scene, and expressed great sorrow on learning that there was no prospect of reproducing this fine specimen of modern art.—*The British Architect.*

DECAY OF STONEMASONRY OF COLOGNE CATHEDRAL.—The Berlin correspondent of the *Globe* says: For some time past the authorities responsible for the beautiful cathedral at Cologne have been aware that the outside of the building showed clear signs of the rotting away of the stone. Professor Kaiser, of Giessen University, was called in lately to report upon the case. He attributes the gradual destruction of the cathedral to the immense quantity of sulphuric acid in the air of the city. The outside of the cathedral will have to be repaired without delay and at an immense cost.

CONSTANTS FOR ESTIMATING.—In a paper on "Estimating" published in the *Builder*, Mr. A. C. Passmore says that the approximate value or percentage of each trade to the total of the estimated cost of work may be approximately calculated by multiplying the total of the estimate by the constants given in the following table, which is for ordinary work only. In difficult work, or that with any elaborate detail, or where one trade is greatly in excess of the other than usually, the constants must, of course, vary according to materials and class of work, and also for very small jobs, or those less than \$5,000.

Excavator	.005	Plumber	.068
Drains	.010	Gasfitter	.010
Concrete	.013	Paperhanger	.009
Brickwork	.205	(Electric)	.007
Boundary walls	.059	Glazier	.009
Masonry	.014	Painter	.027
Slater	.046	Bellhanger	.007
Tiler (roof)	.046	Laying out ground roughly	.004
Tiler (floor)	.019	Levelling site	.001
Carpenter	.086	Depreciation of plant	.004
Joiner	.286	Sundries—	
Ironmonger	.014	Insurance	.009
Smith and founder	.045	Expenses—	
Plasterer	.058	Water, etc.	

CURRENT NEWS SECTION

PERSONAL MENTION

LOUISVILLE, KY.—Messrs. George Herbert Gray and Henry Franklin Hawes have formed a partnership for the practice of architecture under the firm name of Gray & Hawes. Their offices will be in the Louisville Trust Building. Mr. Gray is a graduate of Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md., and began his architectural work in that city. Later he went to New York and had six years' experience in the metropolis. He then spent four years abroad, making a special study of hospital, asylum, educational and ecclesiastical buildings and studying in the atelier of Professor Laloux. Mr. Hawes is a graduate of Baker University, Kansas. After a number of years' experience in architects' offices in Kansas City and elsewhere, he became associated in Louisville with Mr. J. B. Hutchings, with whom he has practiced architecture for the past four years and has had to do with a number of important buildings in Louisville and its vicinity.

LENOX, MASS.—Mr. H. S. Moul, architect, is to locate in Lenox for the winter and possibly permanently. Mr. Moul has rented his home in Hudson, but has arranged to have his office there.

INDUSTRIAL INFORMATION

The Woodbury Granite Co., of Hardwick, Vt., has been awarded the contract for supplying the gray granite for the People's Savings Loan and Trust Company's building at Toledo, O., of which Mr. E. A. Fallis is architect and the Lloyd Brothers Co. are general contractors.

The Sandusky Portland Cement Co. report the recent use of their "Medusa" compound for waterproofing the concrete station at Las Animas, Col.; also on the roof of the North Chicago Hardware Co.'s building; in a concrete reservoir for the Knickerbocker Ice Co., and in several places in the railway track elevation at Chicago.

CATALOGUES.

The Columbian Hardware Co., Cleveland, O., being engaged in manufacturing things which are used for widely different purposes, follows the wise rule of making separate catalogues—that is, of classifying its products. Two recent publications are of direct interest to architects—that covering the subject of spring hinges for all purposes, and another describing the Columbian registers, made of wrought iron, bronze or brass, and in a pattern which is much less likely to clash with architectural features than are most register designs.

NOTES AND CLIPPINGS

THE BOSTON AND MONTANA SMOKESTACK. —Ten thousand tons of concrete are being used in the foundation of the 506-foot smokestack in course of construction by the Boston and Montana Mining Company at Indian Point, just across the river from

Great Falls, Mont. When completed the stack will be the largest in the world, having a diameter of 50 feet inside at the top. Under charge of Chief Engineer Scotten, of the Boston and Montana Company in this city, the work of making the foundation has been started, and the great concrete mixer is pouring 250 tons of the mixed article daily into the great hole which marks the foundation of the big stack. The building company agreed to have the stack ready for turning back to the smelter company November 1 of this year, but it is not certain that the work will be completed in the time originally specified. Although the foundation lies in sight of the city and within a few minutes of the street-car line, but few people have seen the starter for the big stack, or realize its proportions. One of the necessities for the building of the big stack was the building of a railroad to the top of the hill for the bringing up of supplies, which was not completed until a few weeks since. The new road, with its branches, is about four miles in length. The stack will be the highest structure of a similar kind in the world, except the Eiffel Tower in Paris and the Washington Monument in the Nation's capital, being 49 feet lower than the latter. In the scaffolding necessary to building there will be 500,000 feet of lumber.—*Exchange.*

AFTER Christ's Church Cathedral, Dublin, had been closed for the night a half-ton weight, which supplied the motive power to the bells, fell from the tower, 60 feet, crashing through the arches into the choir. Christ's Church Cathedral was erected in the eleventh century. It was in this church that the liturgy was first read in Ireland in the English language. In 1553 mass was again celebrated in the church and continued for six years under the order of Queen Mary. Then the Episcopal service again took its place.—*Exchange.*

CALIFORNIA AND TEXAS ASPHALT. —According to the United States Geological Survey, the production of asphalt in this country in 1906 amounted to 138,059 short tons, valued at \$1,290,340, as against 115,265 short tons, valued at \$758,153, in 1905, an increase of 20 per cent. in quantity and of 70 per cent. in value. The production of hard and refined (or gum) asphalt in California in 1906 (8,178 short tons) was 100 per cent. in excess of the State's 1905 production. The new refinery development in Texas also added to the large 1906 increase in this variety. In the production of oil asphalt California stands almost alone, producing all but 93 tons of the 62,454 tons total production, and showing a substantial increase over the production of 1905. A very small output of oil asphalt is reported from the oil fields of Texas.

Our asphalt imports for the last three fiscal years were:

	Tons	Value
1905.....	120,544..	\$538,573
1906.....	74,700	317,094
1907.....	111,015	461,698

MODERN TURPENTINE-GATHERING.—Twenty million turpentine cups are used in the pine forests of the South to catch the flow of resin from the trees, and seven or eight million are added each year. These simple looking cups, which are not unlike flower pots in size and shape, indicate a rapid and highly important change in the American method of gathering turpentine, due to the need of economy in using all forest products and to the application of science in an old-fashioned industry, says a *Bulletin* published by the Forest Service Bureau of the United States Department of Agriculture.

The old plan of cutting deep boxes in the trees, in which turpentine collected after running down the scarified trunks, was universal until a few years ago. It was wasteful and destructive. Trees so mutilated survived only about four years. They might continue to live, and they usually did not fall for years, but their value as turpentine producers was at an end and their value for lumber was seriously lessened.

The cup and gutter were devised to take the place of the old, wasteful method. No box is needed, and the trunk is left strong and but little injured. Small galvanized iron gutters, attached in a simple yet secure manner to the tree, lead the turpentine from the scarified wood to the cup. The amount thus collected is greater than by the old method, it is of superior quality, and it commands a higher price. Further than this, the tree thus operated upon is productive about eight years instead of four as under the old method, and produces more each year. In other words, one tree during its productive period gives more than the former yield of two.

The cup-and-gutter method did not go into general use at once. Nor is it generally used yet. The majority of operators cling to what they have always known. But the millions of cups scattered along the pine forests from South Carolina to Louisiana are proof that the four or five years since the new method was introduced have made a great change in an important industry.

The world depends largely on Southern pine forests for naval stores. About half the produce is exported. It is worth many millions annually. Turpentine supplies an enormous trade. America can hold this trade, but if it is to do so the valuable Southern pine must be cared for. It was this which led to an investigation on the part of the Forest Service in the effort to economize in reaping the turpentine crop. Several turpentine operators were foresighted enough to welcome the work, and co-operation between these private interests and the Government foresters led to the introduction of the cup-and-gutter system.

A STATUE AND ITS LEGEND.—In the Church of the Badia, at Florence, may be seen two noble tombs executed by Mino da Fiesole. One of them is erected to the memory of the Marquis Hugo, who governed Tuscany in the tenth century as lieutenant of the Emperor Otho III. This name recalls a legend. Hugo, a natural son of the King,

had lived a scandalous life. But one day, lost in a forest, he saw a forge and some black men being struck with blows of a hammer, like iron upon an anvil. As he expressed his astonishment he was told that the black men were some of the damned and the furnace was hell. Hugo, affrighted, made a vow to found seven abbeys, one of which is at Florence. Mino da Fiesole finished this work in eighteen months.—*Exchange*.

CLAYS OF THE ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI, DISTRICT.—In the year 1905 St. Louis produced and sold about \$5,000,000 worth of clay products—approximately one-thirtieth of the entire output of the United States. A very large proportion of these were made from fire-clays, dug in a single section within the city limits.

COBBLESTONE PAVING.—All because Goede Vrouw Van Courtlandt could not bear to have the dust from her husband's brewery road blow into her immaculate house, cobblestones were spread along the way and New York received its first street paving. Thus a style was set which was followed everywhere in later years. It was in 1657 that the energetic vrouw had the cobblestones put down, and the country people came from miles around to see the wonderful sight. With this change in the road Brower street became Stone street, and so remains until this day. Stone street was the precursor of hundreds of cobblestone streets that have jolted the bones of mankind and the mechanism of wagons for many years, but which have also made dreamed-of cities a realization, and transportation and travel a possibility when spring thaws had loosened the roadways. Cobblestones were easiest to get and have had a long popularity. Irregular rocks, roughly levelled and set flat were the next choice of street builders, and the third choice in stone materials fell on flat sections of trap-rock or granite. These made rough travel until worn smooth and then in wet weather were not practicable for city uses, so stone, cement, wood, brick, asphalt, and even rubber, have all been tried with varying degrees of success.—*Atlanta Journal*.

A REALLY LARGE BLAST.—A blast at the Carrara Quarries, which had been under preparation for several years, took place on July 14. At a height of 3,937 feet up the mountain a gallery had been driven 131 feet into the marble rock, and in this about 17,000 pounds of high explosives had been deposited, with a view of detaching some 200,000,000 cubic feet of the marble.—*Exchange*.

THE ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING FIELD.—For some time electrical engineering has been the favorite branch of engineering of those who look to the future. The marvelous advance in the application of electricity to every part of the field of industry has induced the student to take up work in that field rather than in the mechanical, civil, or mining branches. A census of the principal engineering schools of the United States, taken by *The Electrical World*, shows that there are ninety-six schools giving an adequate course in electricity. In 1907 there were 1,358 graduates sent out from them to find places in the world, and there were alto-

gether 8,929 students in the different stages of preparation. From the time that these schools were started there have been 10,959 graduates, and the question arises whether the set toward the electrical side of engineering has not been overdone, and whether it would not be better for the young man who feels drawn toward the practical side of life to adopt one of the older and now less popular departments of engineering. In the opinion of *The Electrical World*, however, electricity has not yet been overdone. It points out that it may not fall to the lot of every graduate to become a technical specialist, but his college training will stand him in good stead in whatever part of the electrical field he enters. He may find himself employed in an administrative or commercial position in the industrial world, but if electricity is used in his business the knowledge he has acquired as a student will be invaluable to him. In fact, it is now generally recognized that the technical graduate is ideal raw material from which to recruit every branch of industry. He is not an expert until he has faced the rude knocks of practical experience, but if he is still at the plastic stage at the time of his entry into the workaday world he can be shaped to fill almost any position in the electrical field. Unfortunately, however, of the ninety-six electrical schools only twenty-four are of the highest grade. The majority, which profess to go beyond mere elementary instruction, take up all the time of the student in technical work. The result is that the graduate lacks the breadth of mind and knowledge required of the well-rounded engineer and receives his diploma technically equipped indeed so far as electricity is concerned, but without the adaptability which will permit him to put his knowledge to use in unexpected fields. A marked feature of the present situation is the zeal with which the Western universities have taken up electrical training. At present few of them are up to the standard of the older institutions, but their keenness in technical subjects insures their rapid improvement as soon as their conditions make it possible.

AN ALLOVERISH TREATMENT.—As many of our readers know only too well, there are clients who insist upon all sorts of excesses in the mixture of materials and features of every conceivable kind. There is, for instance, the well-known case of a *nouvelle-riche* lady who insisted upon her mansion being built in the Late Gothic style, in spite of her architect's elaborate explanation that it was entirely unsuitable for the situation of the house. In this case the architect had taxed his powers to the utmost to adapt the style to the requirements of his client and of the site, and had adorned the porch with elaborate wall-tracery, the very richness of which had appealed with considerable force to his client—so much so that the architect, heedful lest further excesses should be committed, attempted to allay her passion of assisting in the design by informing her that tracery-work was very expensive. Whereupon the lady exclaimed, "Then why ain't it all over the 'ouse?" And all over the house it had to go in spite of the architect's expostulations.—*Building News*.

THE CRITIC.—A painter was praising the other day the artistic taste of John G. Johnson, the famous Philadelphia lawyer. Mr.

Johnson has collected one of the finest private galleries in the world, and as a connoisseur he has few living equals.

"A young impressionist," said the painter, "got John G. Johnson to visit his studio last year. He showed his latest picture and tried to get Mr. Johnson to buy it. But Mr. Johnson would have none of it. He said politely that he thought the picture was not good."

"This so annoyed the impressionist that he let his temper get the better of him. He said hotly:

"After all, Mr. Johnson, what do you know about pictures? You never painted any."

"My dear sir," the lawyer retorted, smiling and rubbing his glasses with his handkerchief, "I know a bad egg, but I never laid one."—*Til-Bits*.

BUILDING NEWS

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

ABILENE, TEX.—Bids will be received by L. B. Scarborough for the erection of an edifice for the First Presbyterian Church until November 29; plans and specifications on file in office of C. W. Bulger & Son, architects, Dallas, Tex., and office of Mr. Scarborough at Abilene; usual rights reserved.

ALLEGHENY, PA.—W. B. Bennett, 742 North Negley Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa., is said, will build a five-story warehouse, 54 x 100 feet, in Robinson Street, Allegheny, Pa. Cost, \$50,000.

ALEXANDRIA, LA.—It is reported that a site at Tenth, Jackson and Elliott Streets has been decided upon for the erection of a depot at a cost of \$70,000 by the Iron Mountain and Texas and Pacific railroads. L. T. Wright, General Manager, Iron Mountain Railroad, Keswick, Cal.

ALTOONA, PA.—Paul Keith, New York City, it is stated, proposes to erect a theater in Altoona to cost \$50,000.

According to report Louis Black, Altoona, Pa., will rebuild the Lyric Theater at that place. Cost, \$60,000.

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

ARDMORE, ARK.—The trustees of the Hargrave College, it is reported, are considering the erection of a dormitory at a cost of \$50,000.

ASHTABULA, O.—It is stated that the Young Men's Christian Association has selected Architects John L. Wilson, Ashtabula, and Briggs & Nelson, Cleveland, to prepare plans for a modern building at the corner of Park and Tombes Streets, to cost \$40,000. Charles G. Laughlin, secretary.

ATLANTA, GA.—Plans are being prepared by Architect R. H. Hunt, News Building, Chattanooga, Tenn., for the erection of a church for the Broughton Institutional Society. Cost, \$300,000. Previously reported.

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

AUGUSTA, GA.—The City Hall Commissioners, of Augusta, will erect a city hall, according to report, at a cost of \$200,000. Lewis F. Goodrich, architect.

BALTIMORE, MD.—It is reported that a site has been secured on Charles Street and University Parkway on which it is proposed erecting a cathedral for the Episcopal Church of Maryland.

West End Hebrew Congregation has commissioned John Freund, Jr., architect, Vansant Building, 210 East Lexington Street, to prepare plans and specifications for extensive remodeling of its synagogue at corner Franklin and Abell Streets. Electric wiring and fixtures and sanitary plumbing will be installed.

Reports state that architects of Baltimore are invited to submit competitive drawings for No. 1 engine house to be erected at 323-325 North Paca Street, by applying in writing to Edward D. Preston, Inspector of Buildings, City Hall, on or before November 4. Plan of lot and data as to requirements can be obtained on application. Drawings to be submitted November 25.

BEAUMONT, TEX.—It is stated that Hesig & Norvell will erect a business house here to cost about \$50,000.

BOSTON, MASS.—The Christian Scientists, it is said, are planning 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 information.

It is reported that the contract to erect a factory for the Lovejoy Wharf Co. has been awarded to L. P. Soule & Co., 166 Devonshire Street. Probable cost, \$400,000.

Press reports state that plans are on foot looking towards the erection of a theatre on the Park Square property recently purchased by Mr. Forbes. It is said that no plans have as yet been prepared.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—The proposed St. Mary's Academy and Industrial Female Seminary, it is said, will be erected on a site on Walden Avenue near the city line. Plans have been completed, and it is estimated that the building will cost \$400,000.

The Board of Governors of the Homeopathic Hospital, it is stated, has decided to erect a new hospital at Linwood and Lafayette Avenues, to cost \$100,000.

BURLINGTON, N. J.—It is reported that the members of the First Baptist Church are raising \$40,000 with which it is proposed erecting a new edifice.

CALGARY, ALTA., CANADA.—The joint committees of the Hospital Board, the City Council and the Medical Board, it is stated, have decided to accept the plans of Lawson & O'Gara, of Calgary, for the hospital, which is to cost about \$140,000.

CAMBRIDGE, O.—Reports state that the estate of Mrs. Julia Davis, Cambridge, O., will build a hotel. Cost, \$50,000.

CAPLEN, TEX.—J. A. Caplen, Alta Loma, Tex., contemplates the erection of a \$100,000 hotel at Caplen, Tex.

CEDAR RAPIDS, IA.—Iowa Consistory No. 2 will, according to report, erect a Masonic Temple, to cost \$50,000, next season.

CHARLESTON, W. VA.—It is reported that the Chamber of Commerce, Charleston, is having preliminary drawings made for a five-story store and office building, 50x105 feet, of press brick and reinforced concrete, to cost \$65,000. Charles Loeb, secretary.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—The Stonewall Com-

pany, composed of J. P. Sanders, Greensboro, N. C., and John M. Jamison, Hamlet, N. C., it is stated, have commissioned Frank P. Milburn & Co., Home Life Building, Washington, D. C., to prepare plans for the proposed Stonewall Hotel; three stories; 60 rooms, each provided with bath; cost, \$60,000. The Jackson House is now located on the site, and J. D. Ross is in charge of its removal.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA.—It is said that Thomas S. Martin, Scottsville, Va., and others have submitted plans to officials of the Southern Railway, D. W. Lum, chief engineer, Washington, D. C., for erection of station and improvement of railway facilities at Charlottesville.

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

M. M. Allison, Frank Spurlock, Theodore F. King, and E. B. Craig, it is reported, will each erect residences at Chattanooga, Tenn., at a cost of about \$75,000.

Bids will probably be called for about November 15 for the erection of a Y. M. C. A. building, to cost about \$100,000. Architect, R. H. Hunt, of Chattanooga.

CHEROKEE, IA.—The State Board of Control, Des Moines, according to report, will build an addition to the State Institution next spring, to cost \$50,000. H. F. Liebbe, architect, Des Moines.

CHICAGO, ILL.—Press reports state that the Lithuanian American Hospital Association, Dr. Bayard Holmes, secretary of the building committee, 92 State Street, will erect a hospital at Forty-sixth Street and Western Avenue. It will cover a 12-acre tract of land, be on the cottage plan, and comprise 600 one-story buildings, each 10x15 feet, of fireproof construction and administration, central heating, refrigerating and lighting plants. Work is to be started next spring and the institution is estimated to cost \$600,000.

Architect Fritz Foltz, 1308 Hartford Building, 140 Dearborn Street, is taking figures on a manufacturing building and warehouse to be built at Twenty-second and Union Streets and Union Place for Colonel H. Dupont, Wilmington, Del., represented by Elliott S. Rice, 1621 Masonic Temple. It will be seven-story, 150x125 feet, of reinforced concrete construction, with brick exterior, composition roof, the latest improvements, and cost about \$200,000.

Architect Zachary T. Davis, 1343 Unity Building, 79 Dearborn Street, it is said, is preparing plans for a mercantile building to be built on Michigan Avenue, 120 feet south of Twenty-fourth Street, for J. C. Murphy. It will be five-story, 88½x178½ feet, of mill construction, have a handsome front of white enamel brick, iron and plate glass, composition roof, steam heat, wiring for light, and the latest improvements.

The George A. Fuller Company, it is stated, has secured the general contract for constructing the new twenty-one-story fireproof La Salle Hotel. It will occupy a lot 174x164 feet at the corner of La Salle and Madison Streets, and will cost \$2,500,000. Previously reported.

It is reported that Marshall & Fox, architects, First National Bank Building, are preparing plans for an apartment building of fireproof steel construction. It will be

erected at the corner of Elm Street and Lake Shore Drive, will be ten stories high, and cost between \$600,000 and \$800,000. It will front 150 feet, with a depth of 100 feet.

Marshall Field & Co. are reported to have purchased the block bounded by Fifth Avenue, Jackson Boulevard and Franklin and Quincy Streets, upon which they will erect a ten-story building corresponding to that at 203-205 Jackson Boulevard, now occupied by the firm.

CHIPPEWA FALLS, WIS.—Reports state that plans have been prepared by Claude & Starke, Badger Annex, Madison, Wis., for the erection of a sanitarium, to cost \$250,000. Plans have been approved by the Progressive League.

CINCINNATI, O.—It is said that Harry Hake, Union Trust Building, will take new figures soon for a bank and office building for the Provident Savings Bank & Trust Co., for which all bids were rejected. Estimated cost, \$300,000.

CLEBURNE, TEX.—It is reported that the Alvarado Baptist Association, Cleburne, Tex., will erect a Baptist school at a cost of about \$150,000.

CLEVELAND, O.—Plans are being prepared according to report, for the erection of a church for the Windermere Methodist congregation in East Cleveland at a cost of \$75,000.

The Anshe Chesed congregation has decided to erect a synagogue on Euclid Avenue and East Eighty-second Street. Cost, \$200,000.

Plans are being prepared by Architect H. T. Jeffrey, 734 Schofield Building, for a residence to be erected on Cedar Avenue for George W. Hale, 1219 Schofield Building. Cost, \$30,000.

CONNEAUT, O.—Attorney Charles E. Chadman, Conneaut, O., is reported to be back of a project to build a theater there. Cost, \$50,000.

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

DALLAS, TEX.—Hella Temple, John G. Hunter, Recorder, it is stated, has not yet selected architect to prepare plans for a building recently mentioned to be erected at cost of \$150,000. As proposed, structure will be fireproof, with steam heat and electric and gas lighting.

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

Bids will be received until November 21 for erecting a four-story reinforced concrete manual training school, 70x233 feet, at a cost of \$120,000. Charles I. Williams, Callahan Building, is the architect.

DECATUR, ILL.—Geo. Staudaher, of Rock Island, is stated to be preparing plans for an edifice to be erected for the members of the St. Patrick R. C. Church, which is to cost about \$100,000. Rev. J. Murphy, pastor.

Austin Wait, owner of the Bramble House, is stated to be planning the erection of a nine-story hotel and office building on the site of the present hotel.

DEFIANCE, O.—It is said that plans are being prepared for the erection of a new church for the members of the First Presbyterian congregation at a cost of \$25,000.

DES MOINES, IA.—The Modern Brother-

hood of America, T. B. Hanley, president, it is said, contemplates erecting a temple, pressed brick and stone, either here or at Davenport, Ia. A \$50,000 building is projected.

It is reported that a building is to be erected at the Iowa Methodist Hospital, at Twelfth Street and Callanan Court, at a cost of \$35,000. The building is to be of pressed brick and cement, four stories high, and is to be used for the nurses and superintendents.

Proudfoot & Bird, architects, are preparing plans for the building for the Cedar Falls National Bank, of Cedar Falls, Ia.

Steps are being taken, according to report, to build a wing to Mercy Hospital, to cost 35,000 to \$40,000.

DETROIT, MICH.—It is stated that plans have been accepted for the new edifice which is to be erected for the North Baptist Church at Woodward and Pingree Avenues, of brick and stone, 109x111 feet. C. M. Harmon, Chairman of Building Committee.

Bids are asked by James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., until 3 p. m., December 17, for the construction complete, except elevators, of the extension to the U. S. Post-Office and court house at Detroit.

DEVAL BLUFF, ARK.—Bluff City Bank, which, it is said, proposes to erect a bank building, has not yet engaged an architect to prepare plans; proposed two-story building; 25x70 feet; steam heat; electric lighting; Joseph Skarda, cashier.

DULUTH, MINN.—Plans are being prepared by the Frank L. Young Company, Palladio Building, for a new \$35,000 church for the Endion Methodist Episcopal congregation.

The Minnesota Steel Company, it is reported, will construct a steel rail mill in addition to the steel plant to be erected at Spirit Island. Estimated cost, \$10,000,000.

The State Board of Control, it is stated, has approved the plans for the police station which is to be erected in the west end of Superior Street and Twentieth Avenue. C. W. Kelly, Palladio Building, is the architect.

EBENSBURG, PA.—Boyd & Hall are said to be the architects who are preparing plans for the addition which the County Commissioners intend erecting to the jail at Ebensburg at a cost of \$50,000.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.—T. B. Wilson, Chairman Board of County Commissioners, will confer with an architect and secure plans for the erection of a house at the Home of the Aged and Infirm. Plans will be presented at meeting of board on November 4, when bids for its erection will be advertised. Structure will be of brick; 32x14 feet; 11 feet high; outside walls 17 inches thick and inside walls 13 inches thick; fireproof.

EL PASO, TEX.—The Y. M. C. A. of El Paso, it is said, will erect a building to cost \$60,000. Trost & Trost, architects.

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

ENID, OKLA.—It is reported that the Santa Fe R. R. (J. E. Hurley, General Manager, Topeka, Kan.), intends erecting a two-story depot here to cost about \$50,000.

ERIE, PA.—Architects Essenwein & Johnson, Buffalo, N. Y., according to reports, have let general contract to Mosier & Sommers, Buffalo, for a hotel at Erie, for Wellington Downing, to cost about \$400,000.

EVANSTON, ILL.—Architect George W. Maher, 218 La Salle Street, Chicago, is taking figures on a school of engineering to be built at Evanston, Ill., for the Northwestern University of that suburb. It will be three-story, 125x54 feet, of stone, have tile roof, hardwood finish, and be heated and lighted from the institution's central plants. It will contain two lecture halls, library, clubroom, two class rooms, two drawing rooms, offices, and cost \$85,000. The university contemplates in the near future the construction of several dormitory buildings, the cost of which is estimated at \$500,000.

FARIBAULT, MINN.—It is stated that the Evangelical Synod of North America has accepted plans by Albert Schippel, architect, Mankato, Minn., for the proposed hospital building to be erected here. It will be four-story, fireproof construction, local stone foundation, local and pressed brick, Mankato or Kasota stone, slate roof, galvanized iron cornice, plate and d. s. glass, hard plaster, Webster steam or vapor heating, hardwood flooring, pine enamel finish. Cost, \$40,000. Contracts will be let in February. Plans are now in preparation. Rev. J. H. Jahns, secretary, Minnesota Lake, Minn.

FORD CITY, PA.—W. G. Eckles, architect, Lawrence Trust Building, New Castle, Pa., it is reported, has been authorized to prepare plans for a public school building, which will be erected here next spring at a cost of approximately \$100,000.

FORT DODGE, IA.—Buechner & Orth, architects, have been selected to prepare plans for a Catholic school to be erected at Ft. Dodge. Plans for the building will be prepared during the winter and the building erected next year.

FORT SMITH, ARK.—It is stated that W. H. Blakely has prepared and submitted plans and specifications for improvements to be made to the Main Hotel, estimated to cost about \$50,000.

FORT WAYNE, IND.—The D. J. Fleener Co. it is said, has let a contract to Caldwell & Drake, of Columbus, Ind., to erect a new hotel in this city. It will be eight stories high. Estimated cost, \$250,000.

FORT WORTH, TEX.—Reports announce that Buchanan & Gilder have secured a permit to erect a hotel; four stories, brick; cost, \$82,000.

FRANKLIN, IA.—Plans have been prepared, according to report, by C. H. Page, Jr., & Bro., for a \$50,000 school building at Franklin.

GALVESTON, TEX.—The St. Mary's Infirmary, Galveston, it is said, will erect a four-story addition, to cost between \$60,000 and \$80,000.

GARY, IND.—Architect George L. Harvey, 175 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill., is preparing plans for a hospital, to be built at Gary, for the Indiana Steel Company. It will be five-story, 50x165 feet, of fireproof steel construction, with brick exterior, have composition roof, tile floors and partitions, marble wainscoting, steam heat, and cost \$150,000. The plans will be ready for bids about December 1.

GIRARD, KAN.—It is reported that plans are being prepared for a hospital building, by the Girard Hospital Association. Dr. O. F. Lewis, president board of medical examiners.

GLOBE, ARIZ.—We are advised that Architect W. R. Norton has completed plans for the new post-office building to be erected in this city.

GRAYSON SPRINGS, KY.—The Grayson Springs Hotels, which were burned some weeks ago, will be rebuilt, according to report, on a much larger scale. The buildings formerly were three and constructed of wood. The new building will be of brick and stone, having 200 guest rooms and costing \$150,000 or more. An architect is now on the ground preparing plans and specifications. The new hotel will be erected upon the hill above the springs proper and be reached by elevator from the roadway and also by a grand flight of steps. A stock company, composed of capitalists all over the State, is now being formed by Messrs. Mercke, of Louisville, proprietors of the famous resort.

GREELEY, COLO.—Reports state that plans are on foot looking towards the erection of a Y. M. C. A. building here. The directors of the Commercial Club are reported interested.

GUTHRIE, OKLA.—It is said that a stone church to cost \$40,000 is contemplated by the First Methodist Episcopal congregation.

HAMILTON, O.—Architects George W. Barkman, 230 High street, Hamilton, and George W. Ashby, Chicago, are preparing plans for a two-story and basement school building for the Board of Education. John O. Keller, clerk, Hamilton. Estimated cost, \$60,000.

HANSFORD, W. VA.—The Sheltering Arms Hospital, it is said, will erect a new hospital; concrete; capacity 125 beds. It is also proposed to build a power-house and steam laundry and remodel present hospital as nurses' home, expending a total of about \$75,000. Address Dr. J. Ross Hunter.

HARRISBURG, PA.—C. H. Bernheisel, 5 N. Second Street, Harrisburg, it is reported, has received first prize for his plans for the Masonic Temple, which is to be of granite, fireproof throughout and five stories high and cost about \$90,000. M. I. Kast, of Harrisburg, received second prize, and Walter Smedley, of Philadelphia, third prize. D. W. Cox, President Masonic Temple Association. W. L. Gorgas, Chairman Building Committee.

HASTINGS, NEB.—Plans are being prepared, it is stated, for erection of a hotel by A. D. Clark and others. It will contain 200 rooms and will cost \$150,000.

HATTIESBURG, MISS.—Mort L. Bixler, manager of the Hattiesburg Auditorium, has purchased a site and contemplates the erection of a theatre with 1,200 seating capacity. Architect not selected and plans indefinite. Building may be 65x112 feet, five stories, with steam heat and electric lighting; possibly combination of theatre and Elks' home. Correspondence with architects is desired.

HOLLAND, MICH.—It is reported that steps are being taken to erect a city hall at a cost of \$50,000.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—We are advised that W. H. Brown, of this city, will erect a

three-story and basement apartment house. Architect C. A. Wallingford is preparing the plans.

The Indianapolis Club, it is reported, has recently acquired a plot on Meridian Street, south of Twenty-fourth Street, upon which they propose to erect a clubhouse to cost upwards of \$50,000. Further particulars may be obtained by addressing Henry Kahn.

IOWA CITY, IA.—According to reports, bids will soon be asked by the board of trustees of the State University of Iowa for erecting a law building at the University of Iowa, three-story and basement, to be of Bedford stone.

IRWIN, PA.—It is reported that the Y. M. C. A. will erect a building here. Cost, \$50,000. Address Secretary C. L. Fay.

ITHACA, N. Y.—Reports state that G. H. Stimpson, proprietor of the Stimpson Hotel in Athens, Pa., and also proprietor of the Ward House in Towanda, Pa., and O. D. Kinney, of Athens, are negotiating for the purchase of the site on the northwest corner of Seneca and Tioga Streets, upon which now stands the building occupied by the Ithaca Publishing Company. If the site is secured plans will be immediately drawn for a hotel to cost approximately \$150,000.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.—Florida Grand Lodge of Masons, according to report, will open new proposals, December 10, for the erection of proposed lodge and office-building, bids received several months ago having been rejected. Plans, prepared by L. M. Weathers Company, Cotton Exchange Building, Memphis, Tenn., call for a reinforced-concrete structure, seven stories high, 60 rooms, classic style of architecture, estimated cost, \$110,000. It is proposed to extend an arcade from Main Street through to building of the Duval Theater. George L. Drew, secretary building committee, Masonic Association, 106 Main Street.

JOHNSTOWN, PA.—The Johnstown Trust Co., it is stated, is planning the erection of an eight-story building to cost approximately \$150,000.

JOLIET, ILL.—It is said that plans are being prepared for a residence to be erected for James Smith, 201 North Raynor Street, at a cost of \$30,000. Architect will be selected in a few days.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Albert Owens, Dwight Building, is reported to be preparing plans for an office-building to be erected on Walnut and Tenth Streets, to cost \$50,000.

Architect J. Oliver Hogg is reported to be preparing plans for the new Bradley-Anderson Building in Rosedale. The building will be located on Hill Street and will cost approximately \$60,000. Reinforced-concrete construction throughout.

KITTANNING, PA.—Architect Chas. W. Bier, of Pittsburgh, has been commissioned by the Methodist Episcopal Church to prepare plans for a new brick and stone building, to cost about \$50,000.

LA CROSSE, WIS.—It is reported that plans by Van Ryn & De Gelleke, architects, of Milwaukee, will be accepted for the new normal school here. Cost, \$300,000.

Parkinson & Dockendorf, of La Crosse, assisted by F. H. Husse, of Lansing, Mich., it is reported, will prepare plans for the Y. M. C. A. building, which is to be erected at a cost of \$100,000.

LAGRANGE, GA.—Reports state that the Primitive Baptist congregation is planning the erection of an edifice. Address the pastor, Primitive Baptist church.

LANCASTER, PA.—It is stated that Seymour & Paul A. Davis, 1600 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, have prepared revised plans for the several buildings to be erected at the Thaddeus Stevens Orphan Home near Lancaster.

LAPEER, MICH.—The Board of Supervisors is said to be considering the erection of a court-house, at a cost of about \$100,000.

LAWRENCE, MASS.—Reports state that Rev. John J. Gilday, pastor of St. Patrick's Church, proposes to erect a convent for the sisters of the parochial school of South Lawrence. It is said that the property on the corner of Parker and Salem Streets has recently been deeded to him.

LAWTON, O. T.—M. E. Church South is reported to be contemplating erecting an edifice at a cost of \$50,000. Address the pastor, M. E. Church South.

Bids are wanted, it is stated, until November 19 for erecting a three-story bank and office building at Third Street and C Avenue for the First National Bank. J. Ira Jones, architect.

LEAD, S. D.—Efforts are being made to select a site for the proposed postoffice building, for which there is an appropriation of \$90,000.

LEITCHFIELD, KY.—The Grayson Springs Hotel Co., which was recently destroyed by fire, it is reported, is to be rebuilt of brick and stone at a cost of \$150,000. Plans and specifications are now being prepared.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.—It is stated that bids will be received until November 18 by the Board of County Supervisors for erecting a kitchen building and extension to nurse's home at the County Hospital; also until November 11 for erecting a one-story brick morgue at said hospital. C. G. Keyes, County Clerk.

Reports state that plans are on foot looking towards the erection of a large Presbyterian Hospital in this city. Dr. Hugh K. Walker is reported interested.

LOUISVILLE, KY.—It is said that J. Ross Todd, Louisville, Ky., will erect a \$50,000 residence in Cherokee Park, where he has purchased a tract of seventeen acres.

H. J. Scheirich, H. M. Johnson and others are reported to have purchased a site at Broadway and Fifth Street on which it is proposed erecting a seven-story fireproof store and apartment house, costing about \$200,000.

MACON, GA.—Reports state that a handsome three-story marble bank building will be erected at Macon by the Citizens' National Bank, to cost about \$200,000.

MADISON, WIS.—Arthur Peabody, of Madison, has plans for a three-story women's gymnasium and dormitory building, 240x64, on Brooks Street, for the University of Wisconsin, to cost \$200,000.

A Catholic chapel will be erected near the State University. L. B. Murphy is interested.

MANCHESTER, N. H.—The Manchester Real Estate & Improvement Company are reported organized with a capital of \$250,000 for the purpose of constructing a theatre, apartment building and office building in Lowell Street. It will be 100x150 feet,

and four stories high. Dr. A. Gall Straw, president.

MANCHESTER, VA.—George M. Smithdeal, Richmond, Va., is reported as contemplating the organization of a company to build a hotel at Forest Hill Park.

MARION, IND.—Bids will be received until 3 P.M., November 29, by James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., for the construction (including plumbing, gas piping, heating apparatus, electric conduits, and wiring) of the United States Postoffice at Marion, Ind.

MEMPHIS, TENN.—Plans are being prepared, according to report, by the board of trustees of the Methodist Church for the erection of a hospital to cost \$200,000. John Sherd, chairman.

It is said that the First Christian Church contemplates the erection of a \$125,000 building.

Idlewild Presbyterian Church, it is said, has adopted plans for the erection of an edifice; auditorium, seating capacity 400; Sunday-school room, seating capacity 500; cost \$35,000. J. P. Young, chairman building committee.

MENOMINEE, MICH.—It is reported that an armory is to be erected on South Broadway for Company H. The building will be 60x90 feet, with a full-size basement fitted for target practice.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—The County Board is considering the erection of a juvenile court building and detention home, to cost \$60,000.

C. B. Willis, secretary, 164 Fourth Street, it is said, will give information about plans to erect a \$200,000 Y. M. C. A. building. Plans will be called for about January 1.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Edwin H. Hewitt, architect, has begun work on plans for a lake residence to be erected at Lake Minnetonka for Charles S. Pillsbury. It will be about 100x125, pressed brick and cut stone, finished with hardwood interior, hard wall plaster, electric wiring, slate roof, plumbing, steam heating. Cost, \$75,000.

Thomas A. Donahower contemplates the ultimate erection of a building at 258 Nicollet Avenue, to cost \$100,000.

Reports state that Architects Lindstrom & Almars, 502 Andrews Building, are preparing plans for a hotel annex for F. Curtis. It will be four stories and cost \$70,000.

The Salvation Army is considering plans for the erection of a rescue home in the Midway district, in accordance with the bequest of the late W. H. Elsinger, of St. Paul. Brigadier J. W. Cousins, of this city, is in charge. A building to cost \$50,000 is projected.

MINOR, N. D.—It is reported that the Elks propose to erect a modern building to cost \$60,000.

MOBILE, ALA.—Reports state that plans will be prepared by Architect R. H. Hunt, News Building, Chattanooga, Tenn., for the erection of a church for the St. Francis congregation. Cost, \$80,000.

The Montrose Hotel Company has been organized with a capital stock of \$100,000 for the purpose of erecting a resort hotel.

MONROVIA, CAL.—Parkinson & Bergstrom, 1217 Braly Block, Los Angeles, are reported to be preparing plans for a \$300,000 bank building.

MONTROSE, ALA.—Plans have been pre-

pared, according to report, for a hotel to be erected by the Montrose Hotel Co. at a cost of \$100,000.

MUSCATINE, IA.—It is said that subscriptions are being raised for the proposed new hotel to cost \$75,000.

NASHVILLE, TENN.—The Elks, it is stated, are planning the erection of a five-story lodge building, to cost about \$100,000.

NEVADA, MO.—The Supervising Architect at Washington will receive bids until 3 P.M., December 3, for the construction, plumbing, gas piping, heating apparatus, electric conduits and wiring of the local postoffice.

NEW HAVEN, CONN.—Architect Charles C. Haight is preparing plans and will be ready to figure in a few weeks for the recitation hall to be erected on Sheffield Square for the Sheffield Scientific School, for which Mrs. James B. Oliver of Pittsburgh, Pa., has given funds. It will be a limestone building, of fireproof construction.

Plans are being prepared by Architects Allen & Williams for the schoolhouse to be erected at the corner of Audubon and State Streets for St. Boniface German Catholic Church Society. It will be of brick construction, two stories high.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.—It is reported that the Toura Synagogue, New Orleans, has accepted plans of Emil Weil for a brick and terra cotta synagogue, to cost \$75,000.

It is said that the contract for building the Audubon Hotel has been filed. It was signed by the officers of the Audubon Hotel Company and the General Supply and Construction Company of New York.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Louis M. Jones & Company, No. 350 Broadway, have commissioned Architect Frederick C. Browne, No. 143 West 125th Street, to prepare plans for a twelve-story high-class office building to be situated on a plot 50x150 feet at the northeast corner of Broadway and Franklin Street. Materials for the exterior will be light brick, limestone and terra cotta. No contracts have been issued.

In the near future Grace Church, situated at Broadway and Tenth Street, will undergo alterations and interior changes which will cost in the neighborhood of \$18,000 to \$20,000. A new organ will be a feature. No plans have yet been drawn, architect selected or contracts let.

Goldner & Goldberg, Jackson and Westchester Avenues, have completed plans for the three-story synagogue, 63x87, to be erected on the west side of Forest Avenue, near 160th Street, for Congregation Beth Hamdrash Hagodel, 696 Cauldwell Avenue.

Plans are being prepared for the erection of a residence at the corner of St. Nicholas Avenue and 165th Street, for Murray & Hill, 617 West 130th Street. J. C. Crocker is the architect. Cost, \$125,000.

It is stated that Henri Fouchaux, 105 Hudson Street, has not yet awarded contracts for the ten-story loft building which Alexander M. Powell, 326 West Seventy-second Street, is soon to erect at Canal, northeast corner of Sullivan Street, estimated to cost \$250,000.

Plans will soon be ready for figures on the general contract for a fourteen-story store and office structure which H. C. & M. L. Eno are about to erect on the west side of Broadway, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Streets, at an estimated

cost of \$2,000,000. Maynicke & Franke, 298 Fifth Avenue, are the architects.

Reports state that Messrs. McKim, Mead & White, 160 Fifth Avenue, will soon have plans ready for extensive changes to the old Custom House Building at Wall, Hanover, William Streets and Exchange Place, which is to be renovated for banking purposes, and occupied by the National City Bank, now located at No. 52 Wall Street.

The new Ritz-Carlton Hotel, which is to be built by English capitalists on property, it is said, located at the northwest corner of Madison Avenue and Forty-sixth Street, owned by the Goelet estate, fronting 105 feet on Madison Avenue and 140 feet on Forty-sixth Street, it is learned will be delayed indefinitely. The architects, Messrs. Warren & Wetmore, No. 3 East Thirty-third Street, have the plans well under way, but no figures have yet been taken or contracts let. The structure is estimated to cost about \$1,500,000.

Hoppen & Koen, 244 Fifth Avenue, it is said, have plans ready for figures for the new five-story residence, 27x28 feet, which Mrs. J. J. Wyson, 38 East Thirty-fourth Street, will erect at the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Seventy-sixth Street, to cost \$80,000. No contracts let.

Reports state that specifications are being prepared for a six-story apartment house to be built at Broadway and 127th Street for the Charter Construction Co., Henry Edelmuth, president. Estimated cost, \$125,000. Schwartz & Gross, 35 West Twenty-first Street, are architects.

It is said that plans have been prepared by Architects McKim, Mead & White, 160 Fifth Avenue, for a five-story brick and stone bank and office building at 250 Fifth Avenue for the Second National Bank. Estimated cost, \$140,000.

Reports announce that Architect Henry J. Hardenbergh has completed plans for a twenty-story hotel on the old Manhattan Theatre site. It is intended to cover the entire block front in Sixth Avenue, from Thirty-second to Thirty-third Street. Under it will be the Hudson River terminals. Plans for a mercantile structure have been drawn also. Mr. McAdoo says that he cannot tell yet which structure will be built. The hotel as planned would cost nearly \$8,000,000.

Reports state that plans have been filed with the Bureau of Buildings for a six-story apartment house, for forty-eight families, to be built for the Charter Construction Company, of which Henry Edelmuth is president, at the northwest corner of Broadway and 127th Street, at a cost of \$125,000. Schwartz & Gross are the architects.

Plans have been filed, it is said, for a six-story commercial building to be erected at No. 381 Fifth Avenue for J. H. Peller, as owner. It is to have a frontage of 24.5 feet and a depth of 100 feet, with a façade of brick and limestone ashlar adorned with a row of Doric pillars at the top story supporting an ornamental cornice. It is to cost \$60,000. Samuel Sass is the architect.

Charles B. Dillingham and Howard Gould are reported to have purchased the Shanley Brothers' property on Broadway, Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh Streets, upon which they will erect a theatre to be known as

"The Gayety." Estimated cost to be \$1,000,000. Architects Carrère & Hastings are reported to be preparing the plans.

NORFOLK, VA.—It is reported that Henry Miller, 106 Dover Street, Baltimore, Md., has contract to erect a six-story building, at a cost of \$225,000, for the Naval Young Men's Christian Association of Norfolk, Va. E. Tattersson, of Norfolk, superintendent.

OAKLAND, CAL.—It is stated that a building permit has been issued for the Samuel B. Merritt Memorial Hospital, which is to be erected at Hawthorne Avenue and Webster Street; two stories of steel and concrete and cost about \$80,000.

OKLAHOMA CITY, O. T.—The Lee-Huckins Hotel Co., it is said, will erect five additional stories to the hotel annex; steel, brick and concrete construction; mahogany woodwork inlaid with holly and ebony wood. Cost, \$130,000.

OMAHA, NEB.—Construction work is to be started in the early spring, according to report, for the club building to be erected for the order of the Eagles. The building will be four-story, costing \$50,000, and will be located at Eighteenth Street and Capitol Avenue.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y.—Architect L. C. Holden, 1133 Broadway, New York, is preparing plans for a dormitory 42x100 feet for the Peekskill Military Academy, Peekskill, N. Y., to cost about \$60,000.

PENSACOLA, FLA.—Reports state that the Florida Life Insurance Co. will erect an office building from six to nine stories high and costing about \$125,000.

PEORIA, ILL.—The members of St. Stephen's Roman Catholic Church are reported contemplating the erection of a \$50,000 church. Rev. Sydney Jefford, pastor.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—According to reports, Thos. K. Patton has bequeathed to the Masonic Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania \$1,000,000 as a fund for the establishment and maintenance of an institution for the support and education of male orphans of Masons.

It is stated that plans are being prepared by Architects Carrère & Hastings, 28 East Fifty-first Street, New York City, for a one-story church for the Christian Science congregation, care C. Moore, 1811 Filbert Street, Philadelphia. Cost, \$75,000.

A \$2,000,000 filtration plant, with a daily capacity of 50,000,000 gallons, to be erected on the site of the present Queen Lane pumping station and reservoir, is under consideration by the Department of Public Works. If the necessary funds are provided in the \$10,000,000 loan the work of construction will be begun immediately.

Architects Cope & Stewardson are reported to be preparing plans for a two-story library and museum, to be erected at a cost of nearly \$300,000.

Press reports state that plans are now in progress, backed by a group of capitalists of this city, to purchase a large plot of ground on Penn Square, to the south of the City Hall, and to erect a large modern hotel, to cost about \$1,000,000. The plans have been prepared by Milligan & Webber, and provide for a reinforced concrete building, with every modern appointment.

Architect George H. Grove, 213 Walnut Street, Harrisburg, Pa., will prepare plans for a church for the United Brethren con-

gregation. It will be one story and cost \$30,000.

PINE GROVE, PA.—Bids will be received until November 14 by State Armory Board, Harrisburg, Pa., for constructing an armory at this place.

PITTSBURGH, PA.—It is stated 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. Wilfred W. Frey, president, Penn Avenue and Seventh Street, Pittsburgh, Pa., is interested.

C. M. Bartberger, Westinghouse Building, has been selected to prepare plans for the new Tenth Ward schoolhouse, at Allegheny, to cost about \$125,000.

Reports state that a big block will be erected on the site of the Hotel Boyer at Seventh Street and Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh. Address Wilbur Shenk, Lewis Block, Pittsburgh, Pa. Cost, \$600,000.

J. H. Gilsey, Superintendent of Construction of the Carnegie Technical Schools, reports, with regard to the Applied Science buildings of the Carnegie Technical Schools, that upon the opening of bids on September 28 it was found that the cost of the buildings had exceeded the appropriation, and it was then decided to revise and reconstruct the plans. This work is now being done by the architects, Messrs. Palmer & Hornbostel, of New York, N. Y., and upon the completion of same, approximately about November 15, the Building Committee will ask for revised estimates on certain portions of the work. The buildings complete will cost about \$1,000,000.

It is reported that plans are being prepared for a six-story fireproof building, which is to be erected here for the lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad west of Pittsburgh. S. C. Long, General Superintendent, Pittsburgh, may be able to give further information.

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

POTTSTOWN, PA.—George E. Savage, Philadelphia, is reported to be preparing plans for a church at Pottstown for the First Baptist congregation, Rev. J. F. Behrens, pastor.

PULASKI, TENN.—Benjamin Bosworth Smith, of Montgomery, Ala., is preparing plans for the proposed courthouse, to cost about \$75,000. G. H. McMillion, County Judge.

QUINCY, ILL.—Mr. E. H. Osborn of this city is said to be contemplating the erection of an apartment house to be located on the northeast corner of Twentieth and Maine Streets. Estimated cost to be between \$35,000 and \$50,000.

RICHMOND, IND.—Plans are being prepared by Architect W. S. Kaufman, 32 Kelly Building, for a four-story building for the Young Men's Christian Association. Mr. Goodman, secretary. Cost, \$75,000.

RICHMOND, TEXAS.—County Commissioners have adopted plans by C. H. Page, Jr., & Bro., Austin, Texas, for the erection of proposed courthouse to cost about \$75,000.

Reports state that it is proposed to erect a courthouse in this city at an estimated cost of \$70,000. Architects and contractors are reported to be figuring on the proposition.

ROCKY MOUNT, N. C.—Plans have been completed, according to report, by Liethner & Wilkins of Wilmington, N. C., for the erection of a hotel to cost \$65,000.

It is said that H. H. Phillips of Tarboro, N. C., will erect an office building, for which Stout & Benton are preparing plans; stone and brick construction.

ST. LOUIS, MO.—E. J. Spencer, trustee, is considering the erection of an armory to cost \$40,000.

Jos. Stander & Sons, architects, 210 Temple Building, St. Louis, writes that contracts will not be let before the spring for the proposed parochial school and hall for St. Agatha's parish, to cost about \$50,000.

It is said that plans have been prepared by Architect E. C. Janssen, Chemical Building, for a three-story residence, 80x69 feet, at Russell Street and Louisiana Avenue, for Charles Stockstrom, 3011 Geyer Avenue. Cost, \$60,000.

Architect H. F. Roach, it is stated, has prepared plans for a church to be built for the Compton Heights Baptist congregation, Rev. O. Olin Green, 3665 Russell Avenue, pastor. Cost, \$25,000.

Press reports announce that plans are being prepared by Architect Charles H. Deitering, Missouri Trust Building, for erecting an apartment building, 230x74 feet, for \$200,000.

Mauran, Russell & Garden, Chemical Building, are reported to have prepared plans and will receive bids for an eighteen-story store and office building, 86x127 feet, at Broadway and Pine Street, for the Lilburn Realty & Investment Co., Eighth and Locust Streets. Brick and terra cotta, architectural and structural iron and steel work will be used. Cost, \$500,000.

ST. PAUL, MINN.—It is reported that the State Board of Control is considering the erection of an addition to the City Hospital at a cost of about \$120,000.

SALEM, MASS.—It is stated that bids for erecting the State Armory here will probably be asked within two weeks.

A new project, which, it is said, is about to be presented in this city is the expenditure of \$100,000 or more for a new brick schoolhouse to replace the Washington building on Elliott and Rantoul Streets.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.—It is said that a stone church, to cost \$75,000, will be erected by the congregation of the First Presbyterian Church. Address the pastor.

Mrs. T. C. Frost of this city will erect a five-story office building here to cost \$100,000.

Interstate Amusement Co., Karl Hobletzel, president, Dallas, Texas, it is said, are planning to erect a theatre in San Antonio.

SAN DIEGO, CAL.—E. Perry announced recently that he will erect a six-story, reinforced concrete building at the corner of Fourth and B Streets. Architect Fitzhugh, of Los Angeles, is drawing the plans for the building, which will be 100 by 100 feet. The structure will cost about \$200,000.

Reports state that the plans prepared by Architect Harrison Albright of Los Angeles have been accepted for a reinforced concrete schoolhouse to be erected here. A large assembly hall will be a feature of the building, with twenty additional rooms. Estimated cost, \$100,000. It is stated that Mr. Albright's plans were accepted in competition.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—Reports state that the President of the Board of Works and the Chairman of the Building Committee have inspected the Hall of Justice. It has been decided that the restoration of the structure as it stands would cost too much, and that the renewed building would not then be a Class A structure in every respect. A large amount of salvage is expected to result in the demolition, but the walls are too much warped by fire and injured by the fall of masonry from the upper stories to repay restoration. The Board of Works will invite estimates for taking down the structure, and if these are satisfactory will call for bids. It is the intention to secure a small lot of land to the north and east of the present structure, filling out the square on which it stands, and perhaps to secure the block of land immediately to the eastward of the whole. In either case the work will be done with the idea of constructing a Class A building to be used as the courthouse on the site.

Press reports announce that an eight-story and basement steel frame building has been planned for the Jacob Z. Davis Estate Co. The site has a frontage of 122.6 feet on Kearny Street and 97.6 feet on Sutter Street, with the same depth on Ver Mehr Place, off Kearny Street. The new building will be fireproof and equipped with vacuum cleaning apparatus and steam heating system, and the corridors and stairways will be finished in marble. Three electric elevators will be installed. According to the plans of Armitage & Rowell, architects, 1472 Post Street, the basement and first and second stories are intended for retail business. The upper floors contain offices, each with a safe deposit vault of large dimensions, provided with separate compartments for tenants on each floor. It is estimated that the cost of the building will be about \$400,000. Work on the foundations will be commenced within the next six weeks.

It is reported that the San Francisco Y. M. C. A. building plans have been revised. The building will be an eight-story structure. A lot at the corner of Leavenworth Street and Golden Gate Avenue has been purchased for \$135,000. Work on construction will be commenced as soon as labor conditions are settled. In the meantime the association is conducting its work in temporary quarters at 1220 Geary Street and at 2715 Mission Street.

The Board of Works, it is said, has asked for an authorization to erect the Sunnyside school building at a cost of \$54,000.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—It is said that plans are being prepared for the new hotel to be erected for Benjamin Riley, late proprietor of the Arrowhead Hotel, at a cost of \$250,000.

SCRANTON, PA.—Plans have been accepted, according to report, by C. S. Woolworth

for a residence to be erected on Vine and Olive Streets at a cost of \$50,000.

SEATTLE, WASH.—J. F. Everett, Walker Building, is reported to be preparing plans for remodeling the building at First Avenue and Madison Street, owned by F. K. Struve. Cost, \$100,000.

Howell & Stokes, of New York, N. Y., it is stated, have been engaged to prepare plans for the Metropolitan Building Co. for the two buildings which it is proposed erecting at Union, Seneca, Fourth and Sixth Avenues.

The Richmond-Burnett Co. is said to be planning the erection of a hotel building, on Fourth Avenue, near Cherry Street, 60x108, seven or eight-story, gray pressed brick, with white terra cotta trimmings. Cost, \$90,000. W. P. White, architect.

SHAWNEE, OKLA.—It is said that plans are being prepared for the erection of a hotel by J. B. Forney, of Shreveport, La. Cost, \$250,000.

SPOKANE, WASH.—The erection of a labor temple at a cost of \$75,000 is reported under consideration. The Structural Building Trades Alliance is reported interested.

It is reported that the contract to erect a four-story department store for Kemp & Herbert has been awarded to M. C. Murphy, First and Howard Streets, at about \$150,000.

Press reports announce that a permit has been issued for the administration building which is to be added to the present high school between Fourth and Fifth Avenues and Howard and Stevens Street. Plans call for a two-story brick structure to cost \$85,000.

SPRINGFIELD, O.—James Knox Taylor, the Supervising Architect, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., has rejected all bids received for the construction of a post-office building at Springfield, as being in excess of the amount appropriated.

SPRINGVILLE, N. Y.—It is stated that the plans of E. E. Joralemon, of Niagara Falls, for the new school have been accepted. The cost is to be about \$75,000.

SUPERIOR, WIS.—Bids will be received until November 15 by the Board of Regents of Normal Schools, State Capitol, Madison, for the erection of an addition to the State normal building in this city.

TACOMA, WASH.—C. A. Darner, 111 C Street, is reported to be preparing plans for a \$100,000 hotel to be erected on C Street.

The Ancient Order of Vikings is reported to be planning the erection of a building, costing about \$50,000.

Reports state that the Y. M. C. A. will erect a building here to cost about \$150,000. It will be 70x72 feet, six stories high, constructed of stone, brick and concrete. There will be a gymnasium, four stories, 48x125

feet, and shower baths, bowling alleys, etc. G. W. Bullard and I. H. Hill, Provident Building, Tacoma, are architects. Contract will be let at once to a local contractor.

TAMPA, FLA.—It is reported that a \$60,000 Y. M. C. A. building will be erected at Tampa, Fla. Address the secretary.

TEMPLE, TEXAS.—It is stated that the directors of the State National Bank propose erecting a four-story building.

TUCUMCARI, N. M.—F. E. Record of Amarillo, Texas, is reported to be planning the erection of a hotel in this city at a cost of \$50,000.

UNION HILL, N. J.—Property consisting of three lots with a frontage of 75 feet in Lewis Street and 100 feet on New York Avenue, Union Hill, N. J., has just been purchased as a site for a new theatre building. The Star Theatre Company, capitalized at \$100,000, organized by John and Joseph Hass, of 320 Union Street, and Lawyer George Frankenstein, 414 Lewis Street, Union Hill, will erect the structure, which they approximate will cost about \$75,000. The material will be of light brick and limestone, and will contain a parquet, balcony and gallery, with a seating capacity of 1,200. No building contracts have yet been issued.

UTICA, N. Y.—The Knights of Pythias, representing the Mohawk Lodge, No. 226, are planning the erection of a State Home, which it is proposed to erect at a cost of \$125,000.

VICTORIA, B. C.—It is reported that competitive plans are now being received for a two-story 150x62-foot building which is to be erected at Point Grey, Victoria, for the British Columbia University at a cost of about \$100,000.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—It is stated that all bids recently received for erecting the administration building for the Carnegie Institution have been rejected by the executive committee and new bids will be received at the November meeting of the Board. The contract for the building, which is to cost about \$200,000, will be let December 10 at the meeting of the executive committee, Bond Building. Carrère & Hastings, of New York, are the architects.

It is stated that six lots on Fourth Street, between Pomeroy and Grant Streets, northwest, have been selected as the site for the new school building to be erected in the Howard University subdivision. It is said that \$125,000 has been appropriated.

A. H. Lothrop of Woodward & Lothrop, Eleventh and F Streets, northwest, has commissioned Hornblower & Marshall, architects, 1516 H Street, northwest, to prepare plans and specifications for a dwelling to be erected at the corner of T Street and Connecticut Avenue, northwest; four stories; brick with stone trimmings; modern conveniences; cost about \$100,000; plans about ready for estimates on construction.

The Protestant Episcopal Chapel of the Nativity, Enoch M. Thompson, rector, 820 Seventeenth Street, northwest, it is said, has commissioned Hill & Kendall, architects, Corcoran Building, Fifteenth and F Streets, northwest, to prepare plans and specifications for a church building; one story and basement; cost about \$25,000.

Appleton P. Clark, Jr., architect, 605 F Street, northwest, is preparing plans and specifications for an apartment house to be erected on F Street, between Sixth and Seventh Streets, northwest.

According to report, plans and specifications have been completed by W. S. Pittman, architect, 494 Louisiana Avenue, northwest, for the Negro Young Men's Christian Association building to be erected on Twelfth Street, between S and T Streets, northwest; four stories; 63x155 feet; brick with stone trimmings; electric wiring and fixtures; sanitary plumbing; steam heating system; cost about \$60,000.

Mrs. Marguerite du Pont Lee, 1321 New Hampshire Avenue, northwest, is having plans prepared for the construction of a club building, 66x100 feet, on Jefferson Avenue, between M and K Streets, northwest, for the Memorial Boys' Club, 3077 M Street, northwest.

The District Commissioners, it is said, have commissioned Marsh & Peter, architects, 520 Thirteenth Street, northwest, to prepare plans and specifications for school building to be erected at Mount Pleasant, four stories, brick with stone and terra cotta trimmings, modern conveniences. Cost, about \$125,000.

Reports state that the Washington Loan and Trust Company, Ninth and F Streets, northwest, and William King, trustees, will shortly select a site for a home for indigent men, for the endowment of which about \$900,000 was left by the late Henry Dickson.

WATERLOO, IA.—The St. Mary's Hospital, Sisters of St. Francis, St. Louis, Mo., is reported to be having plans prepared for a three-story hospital building, to be built here at a cost of \$100,000.

WILSON, N. C.—The Baptist Church will, it is said, erect an edifice at a cost of \$25,000; brick and stone construction. Plans are being prepared by Stout & Benton, Rocky Mount, N. C.

WOODBURY, N. J.—The City Council is stated to have passed a resolution appropriating \$60,000 toward the erection of a high school. Probable total cost, \$75,000.

YOUNGSTOWN, O.—It is stated that the Dollar Savings and Trust Company will erect a business block. Cost, \$100,000. Address secretary of company.

YUMA, ARIZ.—We have been advised that W. R. Norton, architect, Globe, Ariz., has completed plans for a school building to be erected in this city at a cost of \$35,000.

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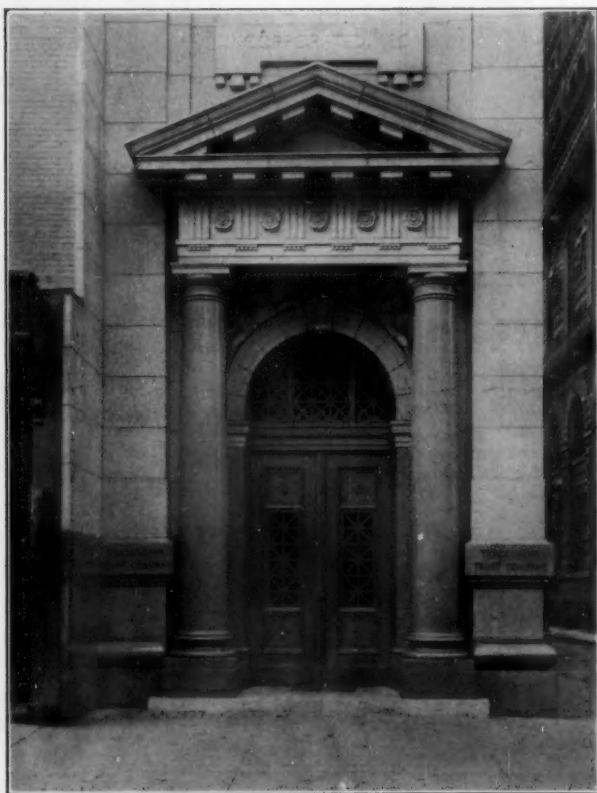
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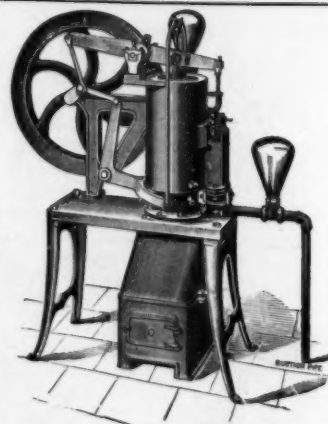
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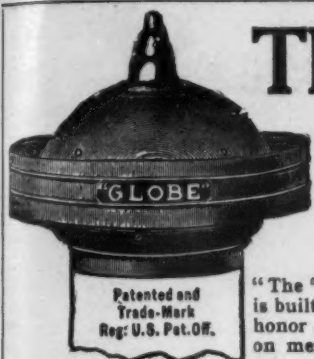
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