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The AMERICAN ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS

Regular Edition

Vol. XCII.

NOVEMBER 23, 1907.

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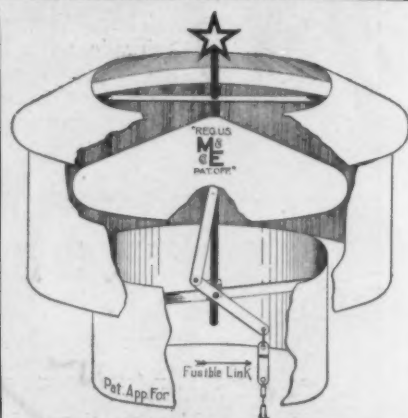
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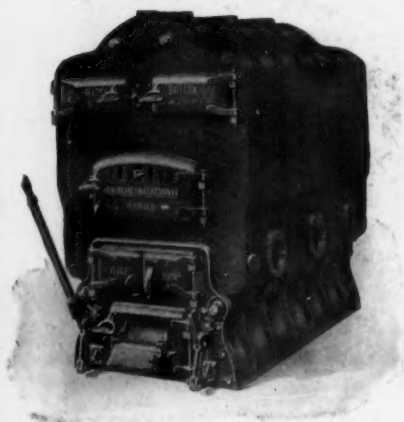


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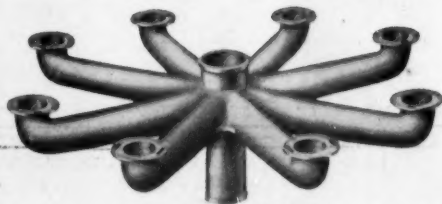
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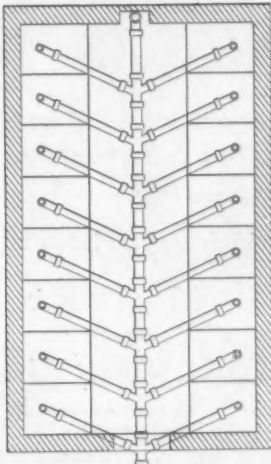
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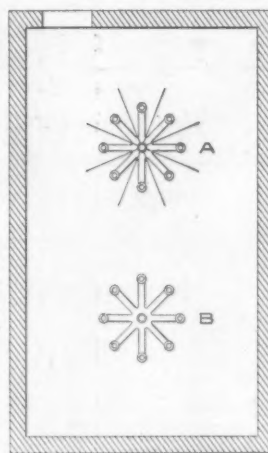
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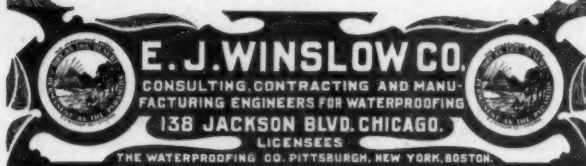
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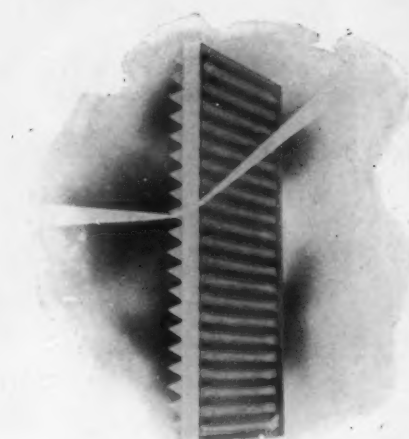
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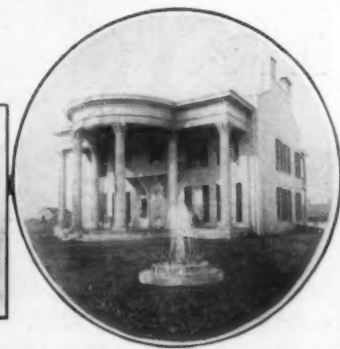
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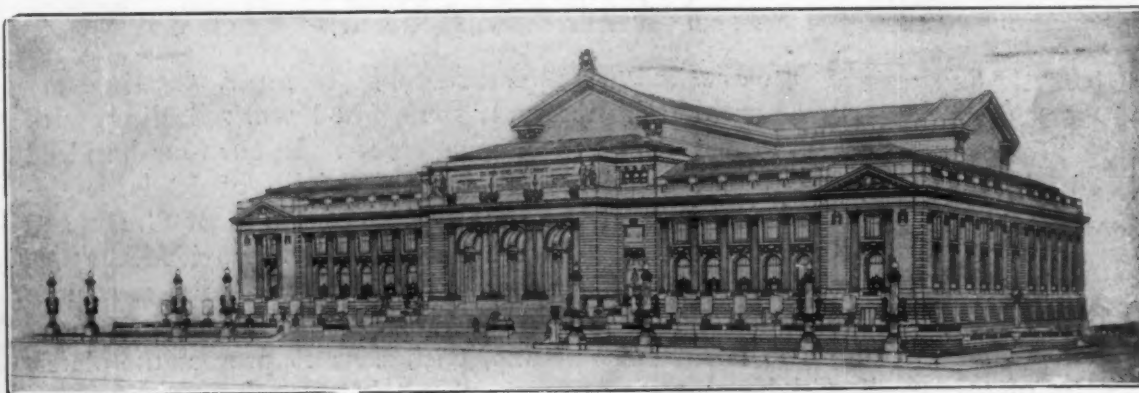
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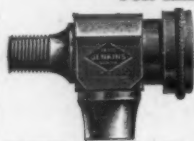
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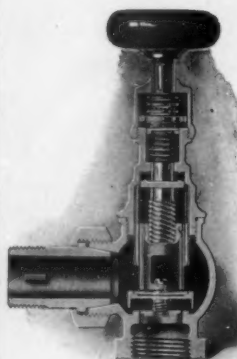
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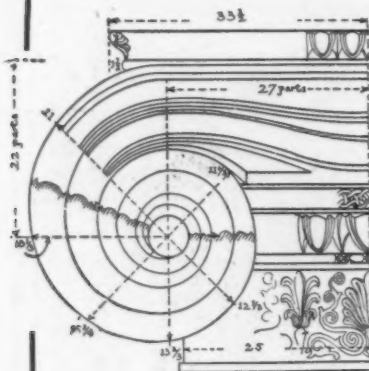
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Vol. XCII.

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BECAUSE modern building operations involve such large sums of money and, through the mediation of building-loans, have such direct connection with the money-market, it happens that the building industries are peculiarly sensitive to changes in the general financial conditions of the day. In times of panic and commercial distress the attempt to come to a halt is made earliest perhaps in the building industries, and, most unfortunately, these same interests are among the last to revive after the time of stress has safely passed. Architects, builders and purveyors and manufacturers of building supplies who have lived through earlier panics must have watched with grave apprehension the varying phases of the present financial disturbance, and must have cast about in their own minds in search of some way to "steady the market." The trouble is too widespread for any given group of men to cope with it effectively, but so far as the building industries are concerned the *deus ex machina* has been found, and has spoken promptly and effectively. It would be difficult to devise anything which would more effectively steady the building market than the announcement that the United States Steel Corporation will refuse to cancel a single one of the contracts to which it is a party. It will, perhaps, in certain cases delay or consent to extension, but it makes it plain that it proposes to be the judge of the conditions. This step

advises plainly the timid, or, as he may believe himself, the conservative man embarked in a building undertaking, whose first thought would naturally be to call a halt and cancel his contracts, that he must abide by his agreement or stand suit for breach of contract, his opponent being a corporation able and willing to carry every suit through all the courts if needed. This simple and sensible warning will do much to snub the drift of many a bark before it reaches the rapids and whirlpool of panic.

TWO incidents have occurred recently that direct attention to the usefulness, or the reverse, of municipal art commissions and cognate bodies, bodies which are a little apt to forget that the tree of knowledge fruits eternally, and that the fact that they have eaten thereof to their own great satisfaction is no proof that others may not have feasted there to as good or better purpose. The first case is that of the site for the Grant Monument at Washington, which the commission in charge of the matter decided should stand in the Botanical Garden in conformity with the general scheme established by the Senate Commission for the Improvement of Washington. Unfortunately, the proposed site was already occupied by a collection of trees of assorted kinds either planted by or planted in commemoration of dead and gone public men of note, and a foolish but strenuous attempt was made to prevent the placing of a great monument in an appropriate position to avoid the sacrilege of removing or the risk of transplanting a few trees. The Washington Chapter of the American Institute of Architects has, very properly, passed resolutions on the subject of the location of this monument. These resolutions fully endorse the Park Commission's plans and lay great stress on the desirability of retaining the vista treatment of the Mall. There is more or less sentimental objection to the removal of trees, the objectors apparently forgetting that removal does not necessarily entail destruction; for modern experience teaches us that large trees may be transplanted without serious injury at moderate cost. But such things should surely not be allowed to stand in the way of a great scheme of development which is strongly recommended by men well qualified to judge, and which is, moreover, in line with the original plan of L'Enfant.

THE second case concerns the new building for Police Headquarters in New York, where the Municipal Art Commission has suddenly awakened to the fact that certain statues and sculptured decorations have been placed on the building without having been submitted to it for approval, and, what is worse, this work has already been paid for by the city. The Art Commission finds itself in the uncomfortable position of either approving now, simply because it has been paid for, something it may not really like, or of obliging the city to pay twice for essentially the same result in the case it finds itself quite unable to approve and accept the statuary and sculpture now in place. The architects, Messrs. Hoppin, Koen & Huntington, say that they have offended unwittingly and that as

their design for the building had been submitted to and had been approved by the Art Commission, they imagined they had done all that the law required. The contractors, for their part, show that they have exactly complied with the conditions of the contract provided by the city and that this contract did not, as such contracts usually now do, contain a reminder in the shape of an extract from the charter provision that authorizes the Art Commission to watch over certain kinds and forms of artistic expression. In this particular case the architects were obliged to remodel their design so as to bring its cost within the limits of the actual appropriation, and are understood to have made the greater part of their saving of nearly a quarter of a million dollars at the expense of the decorative treatment. As in order to give the building a reasonable decoration, in keeping with its size and dignity, it was found necessary to employ modelers and carvers who were willing to do the work for the money that could be paid, it is only natural to infer that the work itself is not just the sort of work that an Art Commission would be likely to prefer. It is a very delicate situation, and we trust the Art Commission will remember that the tree of knowledge fruits perennially and for every one. Moreover, we have very grave doubts whether those who formulated the charter provisions really intended that the Art Commission should undertake to direct and control the architect in the execution of the details of his design. If they did, it would, as we have before pointed out, be easy for an autocratic Art Commission to compel architects of all standings to carry out its own ideas as if they were mere draughtsmen.

NOT very many years ago an architect having to place an inscription upon a public building of his designing would hardly have thought of having it expressed in any other than a Latin form, usually abbreviated in the most cryptic manner, and to accomplish it would seek the aid of the Professor of Latin at the nearest college. Now fashion and good sense require that inscriptions should be in English, and the wise architect seeks the advice of such masters of epigraphy as President Eliot of Harvard University. The abandonment of Latin inscriptions is likely to be promoted by the discovery of an amusing piece of illiteracy in connection with certain statuary on the new building for the Department of Agriculture at Washington. The Secretary, claiming to be ignorant of Latin, asked why certain statues were labeled "Flores," "Cereales" and "Forestes," and on being told they were the Latin for flowers, grain and woods, fortunately said he did not see why English was not good enough and ordered the titles to be recut, and in so doing did away with a curiosity that it would dignify to speak of as hog-Latin. But in commonplace and everyday inscriptions architects are thoughtless, and it may be well to point out that in these days of the automobile and much locomotion it is not enough to label a building "town-hall" or "library," as the case may be. The name of the town should be prefixed in every case, not only for its informing value to the automobilist who may wonder which of a dozen towns on his itinerary he has reached, but because it adds

to the dignity of the inscription and emphasizes the fact that it is public property.

THOSE who studied the comments of the many eminent architects who, in our issue of May 4 last, expressed opinions as to the use of concrete in architectural work must have noted how frequently they deplored its generally cold and disagreeable color and suggested either the actual hiding of the surface by a veneer of some other material or the enlivening of it by decorations in tile or terra-cotta. It is, of course, the color of the ordinary Portland cement which is at fault—a color so pronounced that it remains obtrusive even when care is taken to provide an aggregate that will tend to correct it. We are now informed that a Portland cement equal in strength and hardening qualities to the best ordinary Portland, but pure white in color, can be commercially supplied. If the manufacturers' claims are substantiated in practice, architects will be able, by the use of permanent pigments, or by careful choice of aggregates, to produce some interesting color effects in the exterior walls of concrete buildings.

THE sombre list that enrolls the names of architects who, succumbing to nervous strain and exhaustion, at length sacrifice their own lives is increased by the name of Louis H. Gibson of Indianapolis, who gave up his life in that city last week. Ordinarily we let such occurrences pass unrecorded, but Mr. Gibson was a man of such capacity and yet of such marked peculiarities that we can hardly avoid speaking of his death or escape the feeling that here was a case of predestination, and that the final act if deplorable was unavoidable. We recall him well when a student at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, a capable student, but reserved, retiring, unsociable, and with an expression about the eyes that made one always wonder what thoughts the brain was conceiving. It was a very capable brain, as must be acknowledged by those who remember the journal *Stone*, which for several years he edited, and by those who have read the papers which at one time or another he read before various professional bodies.

WHEN the fire-house that stood near the northeast corner of City Hall Park in New York was destroyed, people of taste had visions of a time when the Tweed Court House and the small brownstone building to the east thereof would also be razed and, their sites occupied by lawn and trees, the park would again become a proper setting for the beautiful old City Hall. Instead of this, further defacement of the park is at this moment threatened. We understand that, at the suggestion of the Finance Department, it is proposed to erect where the fire-house stood a two-and-a-half-story brick building to provide additional court room. It is said that the building is to be a "temporary" one but as the estimates require the expenditure of forty thousand dollars, it is safe to expect that the meaning of this word will be liberally construed. A public hearing on the matter should bring forth protests enough to insure the vetoing of the appropriation.

The New York Public Library

THE site of the magnificent library building for the city of New York, the exterior of which is now nearing completion, was formerly occupied by a distributing reservoir, whose gloomy but picturesque ivy-covered walls remained standing long after the reservoir had outgrown its usefulness as a conservator and distributor of water for the city's residents.

John Jacob Astor in 1849, James Lenox in 1870 and Samuel J. Tilden in 1887 each endowed separate libraries for the free use of the people of New York. In 1895 these three foundations, the Astor Library, the Lenox Library and the Tilden Trust, were consolidated to form the New York Public Library, the trustees of which now control not only these principal collections, but also the various branches of what was formerly the New York Free Circulating Library and the branch libraries which have been established under the terms of the gift of Mr. Andrew Carnegie, made in 1901. This consolidation was agreed to by the city authorities, with the provision that the building should be open to the public every evening, on Sunday afternoons and holidays, and that a circulating library should be maintained in connection with it.

In 1897, the site having been secured and preliminaries arranged, it was decided to select architects by competition. Six designs were chosen from those submitted in an open competition and a second competition took place between the authors of these designs and six architects or architectural firms of eminence nominated by the trustees. The final result was the selection of Messrs. Carrère & Hastings as architects of the building.

The main front of the New York Public Library extends along the west side of Fifth Avenue from Fortieth to Forty-second Street; the tall windows of the great stack room at the rear looking out on the open space of Bryant Park. The location is in every way a suitable one; it gives the needed space for a monumental building, while it is easily accessible from the terminals of the New York Central and Pennsylvania lines, and up-and-down and cross-town local transportation lines pass nearby.

The length of the building, north and south, is 390 feet, with a boiler and engine room in the basement extending 51 feet beyond this on the Fortieth Street side; the depth, east and west, is 270 feet; the total cubic contents reaching 10,380,000 feet.

The foundation is built largely from stone selected from the walls of the old reservoir, already mentioned. Above ground the walls are of brick laid up in cement mortar and faced everywhere, including the interior courts, with white marble quarried at Dorset Valley and at Danby, Vt. This marble facing is not a thin veneer, but is bonded into the body of the walls and

averages a foot in thickness. The floors are of steel beams with terra cotta arches; the roof of copper and glass. The interior walls of the rotunda, with the adjoining staircases and halls, of the exhibition room and of the stairs on the Forty-second Street side are of the same material, but the pieces are selected for veining and color. The main reading room will have walls of artificial Caen stone, with plaster cornices and book-cases of oak.

In general, the corridors will have marble floors and walls with plaster ceilings; offices and reading rooms will be wainscoted in oak, and will have plaster upper walls and ceilings and floors of red quarry tiles with marble borders.

The whole building is so nearly fireproof that no special vaults or chambers have been considered necessary for the keeping of rare and valuable books or manuscripts.

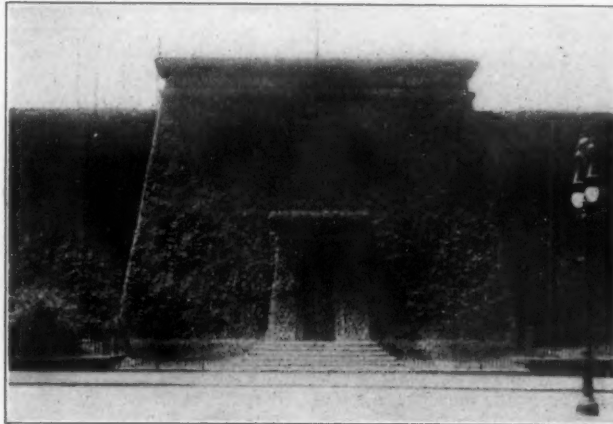
The heating will be by direct steam; the lighting by electricity, either taken from the street mains or produced by an independent plant on the premises. Up to the present, however, the lighting problem has not been exactly solved.

The scheme of exterior decoration provides places for six sculptured figures over the main entrance, but neither sculptors nor subjects have as yet been selected, nor have any arrangements or appropriations been made for the mural decoration of the interior.

In form the building is rectangular, with two interior courts.

There are four floors besides the cellar. As will be seen on reference to the general views from the northeast, the sides and front of the building are comparatively low, the top floor being lighted by sky-lights. The center and rear part, forming a "T" and containing the main reading and catalogue rooms, rises much higher and is lighted by windows. The main book stack, aptly termed "the largest bookcase in the world," occupies the greater part of the rear. Attention is directed to the illustrations showing the progress of the building of this stack. The following data will enable one to attain an idea of its vast size. The space allotted to the stack is 297 feet long, 78 feet wide and has seven floors, each 7 feet 6 inches high. The construction is of small steel beams and angles, with floor slabs of marble one and a half inches thick. Each second or third floor corresponds in level with a

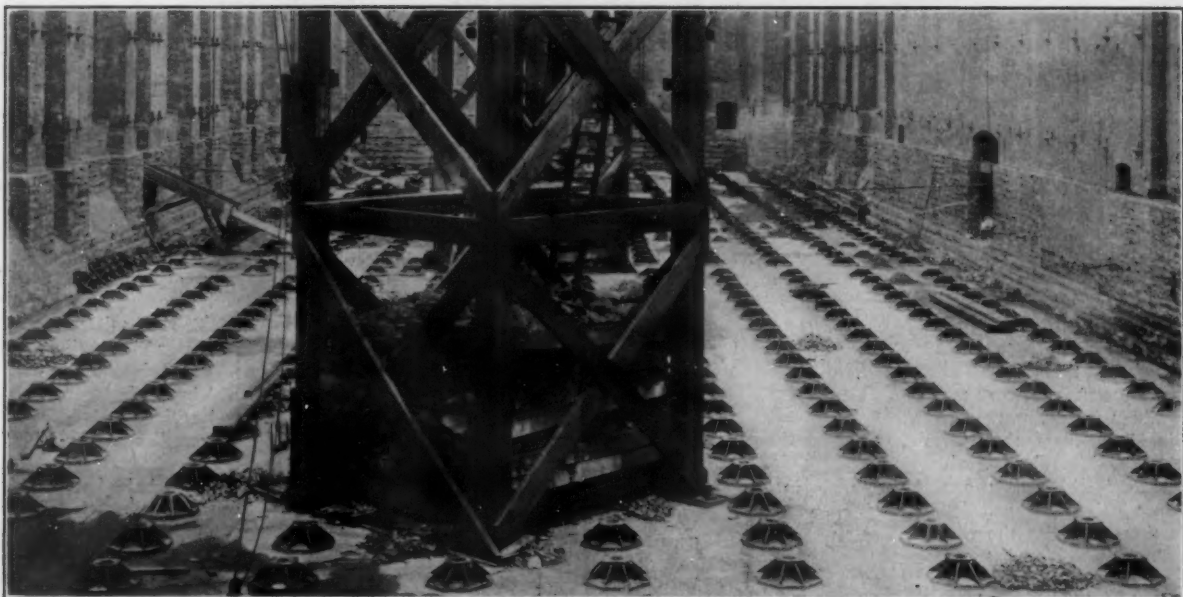
floor of the building. There are sixty-five miles of shelves, with a capacity of 2,700,000 books. The capacity of the other stack room is about 800,000 books, making a total capacity of 3,500,000 books. The department of administration is on the Fortieth Street side, while the smaller reading rooms are mainly on the Forty-second Street and Fifth Avenue sides. From the main entrance the main stairway leads directly to the main



THE CENTRAL FEATURE OF THE OLD RESERVOIR.



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE OLD RESERVOIR.



THE BASE OF THE BOOK-STACK.

reading room on the third floor, directly above the book stack. This room is probably the largest in any public library. It has a seating capacity for about 800 people, almost double the space

cana, contains examples of every book obtainable printed prior to 1700, bearing on the New World. To these have been added George Bancroft's famous historical library and the Emmett papers relating to the Revolution. The files of newspapers form in themselves a rare collection and begin with the year 1710. While the earlier years are in some places fragmentary, yet there are no less than one thousand volumes of papers, published prior to 1800.

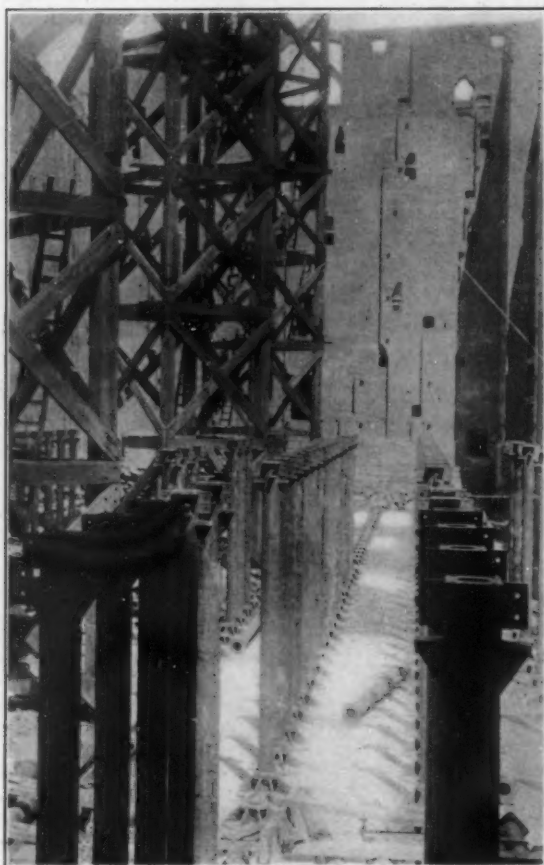
Besides these precious possessions, which deal with the history of America, the New York Public Library contains many rare books and folios, and many special collections, among which are some three thousand volumes of Shaksperiana; upwards of ten thousand volumes of music; eight thousand volumes of Bible collections, and a wonderful geographical collection of twenty-one thousand volumes, with many thousand maps from earliest times to the end of the seventeenth century.

George Frederick Bodley, R.A.

EARLY on October 21 last, says *The Building News*, Mr. George Frederick Bodley, R.A., passed away, as it were, in his sleep, during an attack of heart-failure, at the advanced age of 80, but still in active practice, and full of honor.

His work from start to finish was invariably as perfect as his loving care and consummate skill could insure. Everything he undertook was impressed by his refined and rare poetic fancy. His last drawing was made towards the end of last week, the subject being an altar-tomb, to be erected in the Benedictine Abbey Church of Downside in memory of his late partner, Thomas Garner, who died last year. Mr. Bodley's last letter was written to Mr. C. G. Hare, his present partner, on Sunday afternoon last, his note being full of humor. "The doctor says I need a 'rubber,' not of whist, but for indigestion." Fortunately, the geometrical drawings for the last great work designed by Mr. Bodley, viz., the new cathedral for San Francisco, are already completed, or almost entirely finished, so that it may be correctly said that the great master of church building died in full harness.

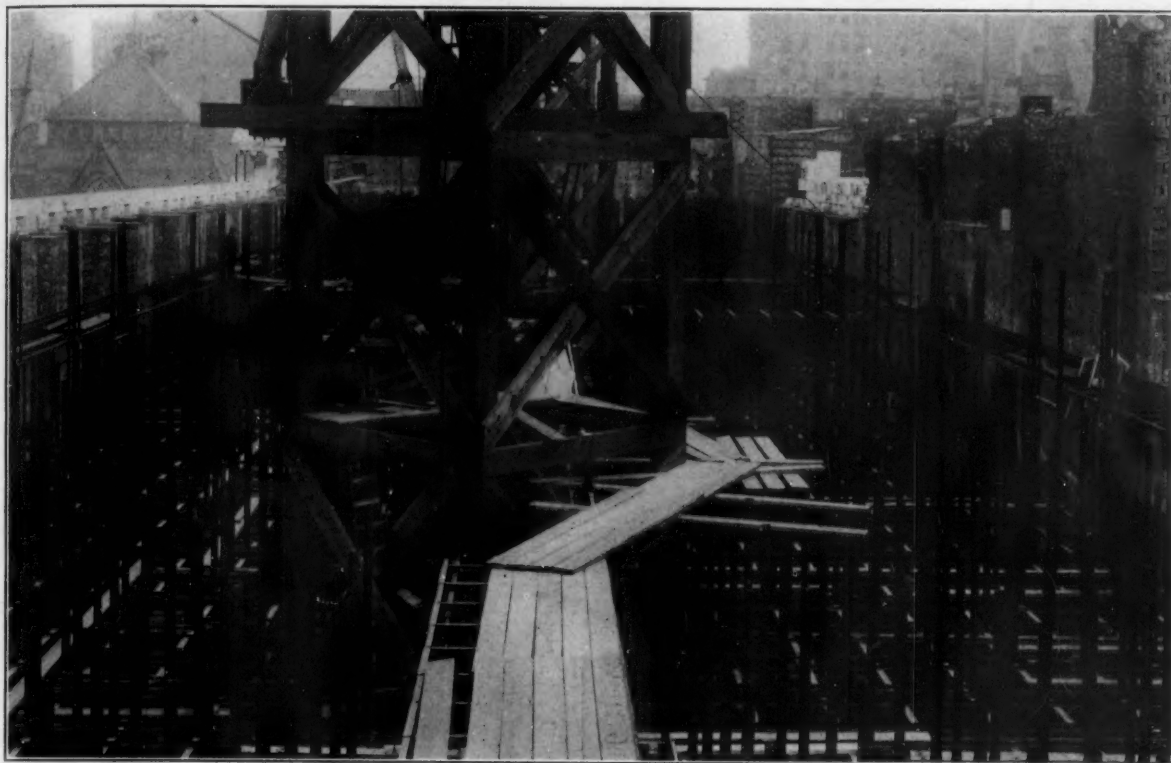
Born at Hull in 1827, he was the son of Dr. W. H. Bodley, of Brighton and Hull, a descendant of the Bodleys of Budleigh Salterton, Devon, and Sir Thomas Bodley, the famous founder of the Bodleian Library at Oxford, was his ancestor. He was educated at Dr. Morris' school, Brighton, and was a five years' pupil of Sir Gilbert Scott, with whom he resided. He married Minna Frances Henrietta, daughter of Thomas Reanely, of Kinnersley Castle, Hereford. The Royal Gold Medal of the Royal Institute of British Architects was presented to Mr. Bodley in 1899, and the Society of Arts awarded him their Silver Medal in 1903 for a paper on "Some of the Principles That May Be Guides for the Applied Arts." For many years his country residence was a genuine old Queen Anne house at Iwer, where



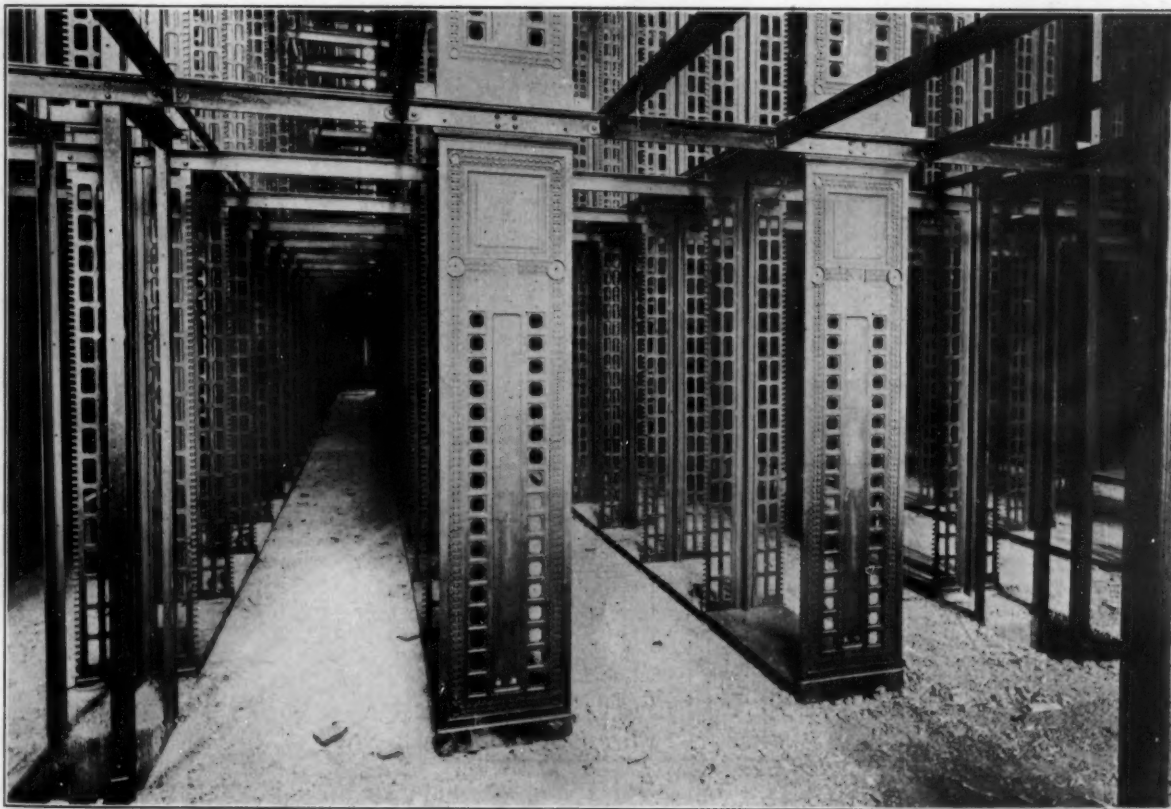
THE LOWEST TIER OF COLUMNS.

set apart for the public in the famous circular reading room in the British Museum built half a century ago.

This account would be incomplete without a brief reference to the rare possessions that will find lodgment in the building. The Lenox Library, celebrated for its collection of rare Ameri-

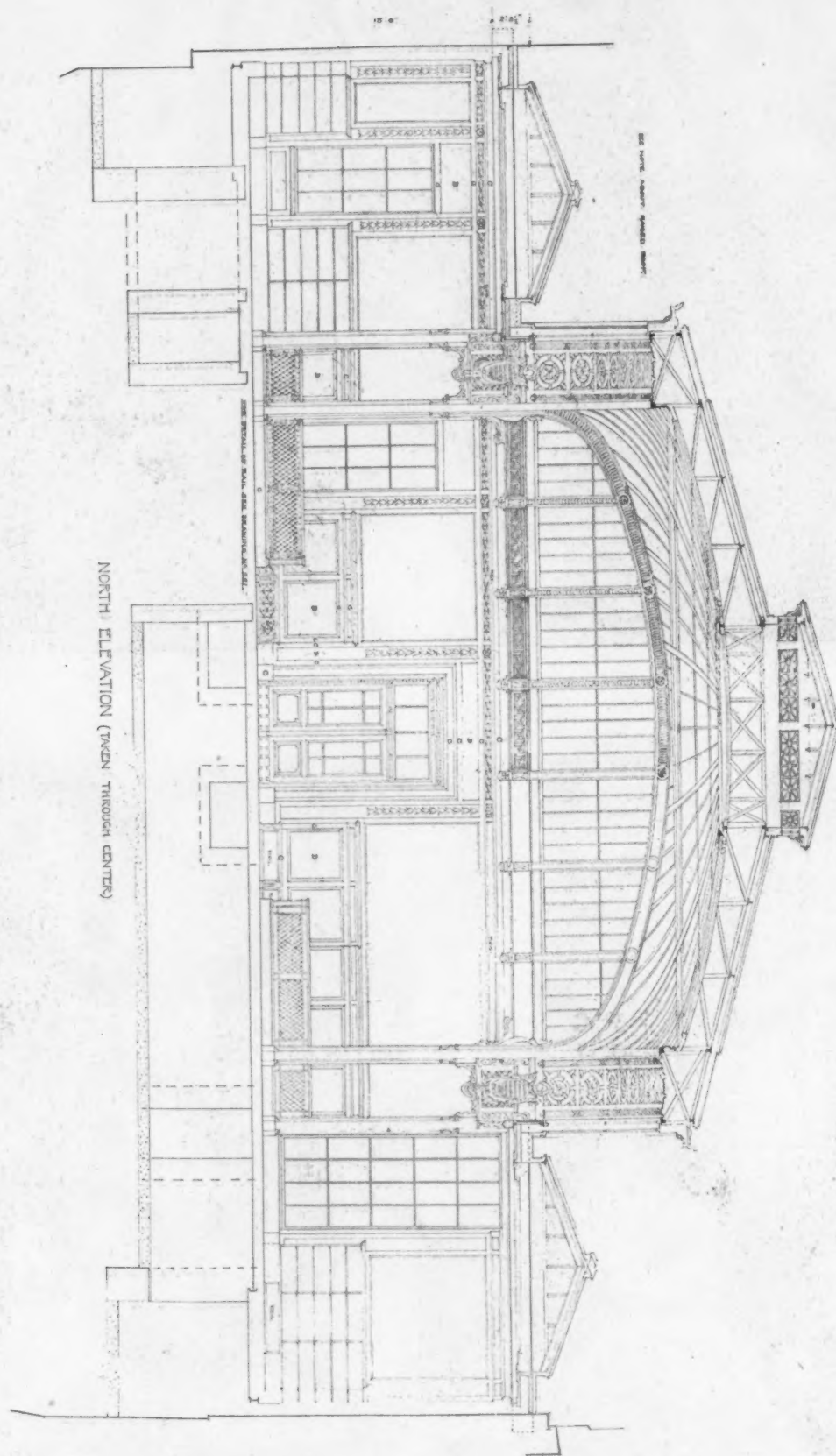


THE UPPER TIERS OF COLUMNS.



THE COMPLETED FRAME OF THE BOOK-STACK: NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY BUILDING.

Carrère & Hastings, Architects.



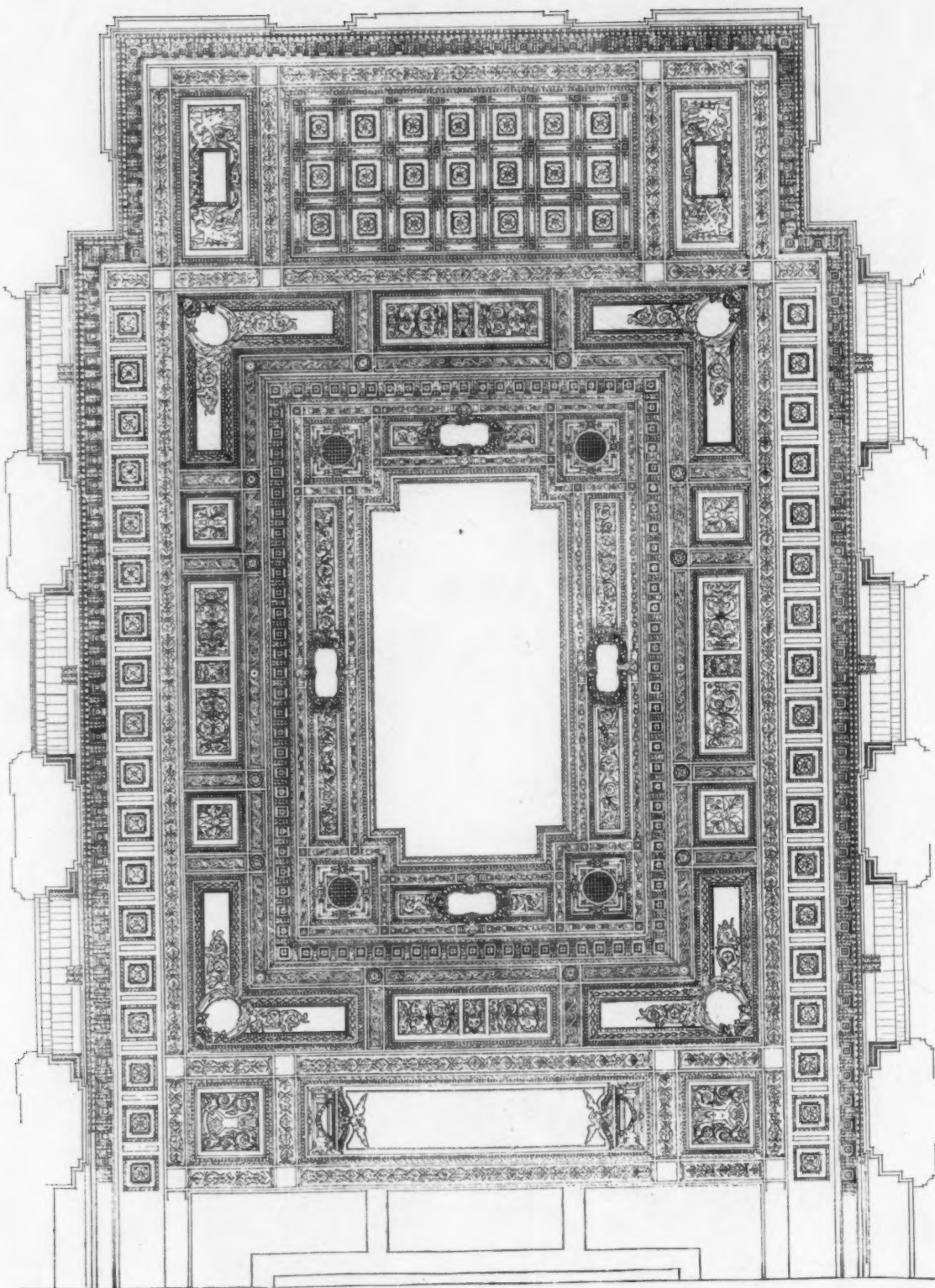
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HALF PLAN OF THE CEILING OF THE MAIN READING ROOM.

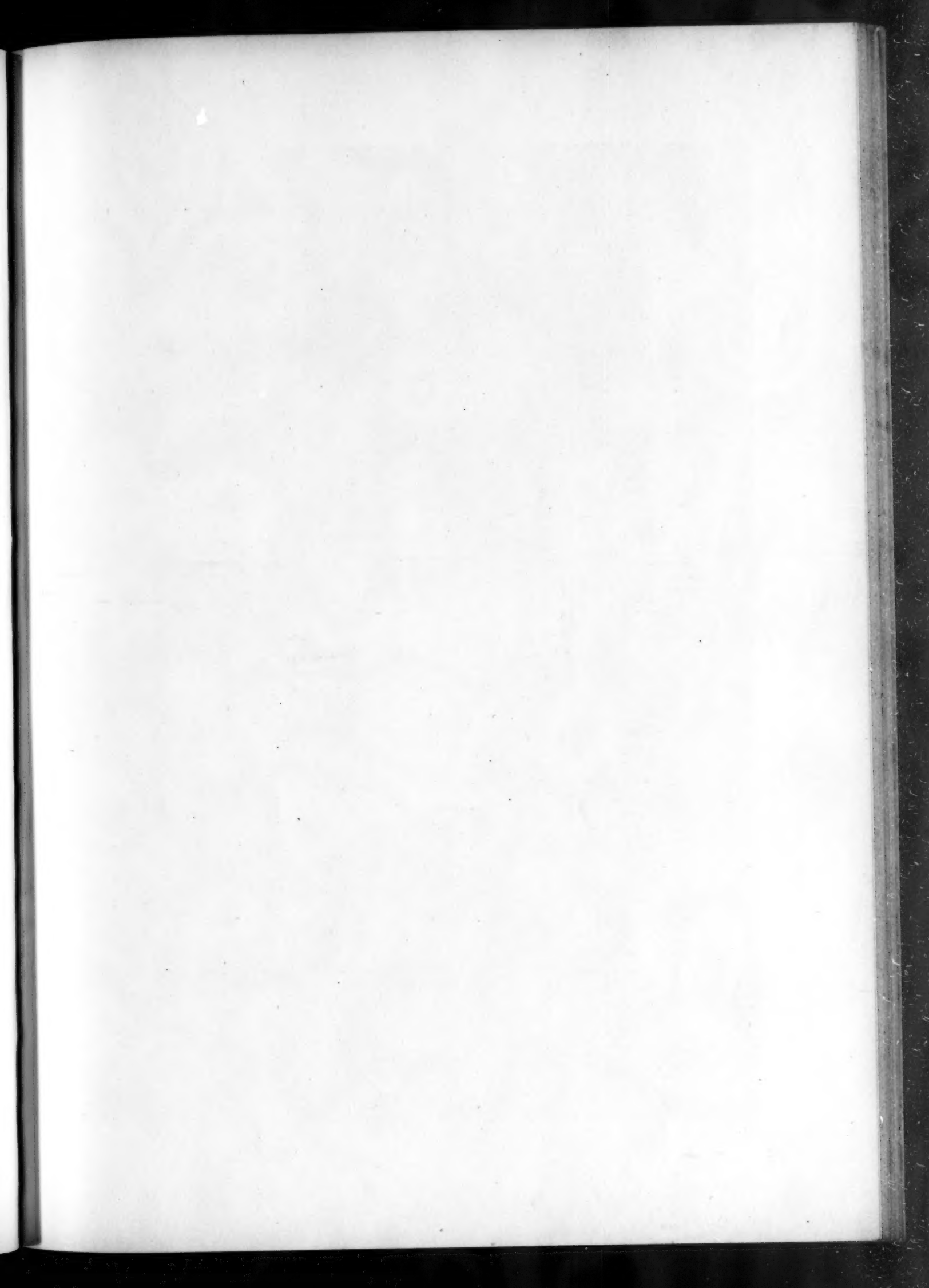
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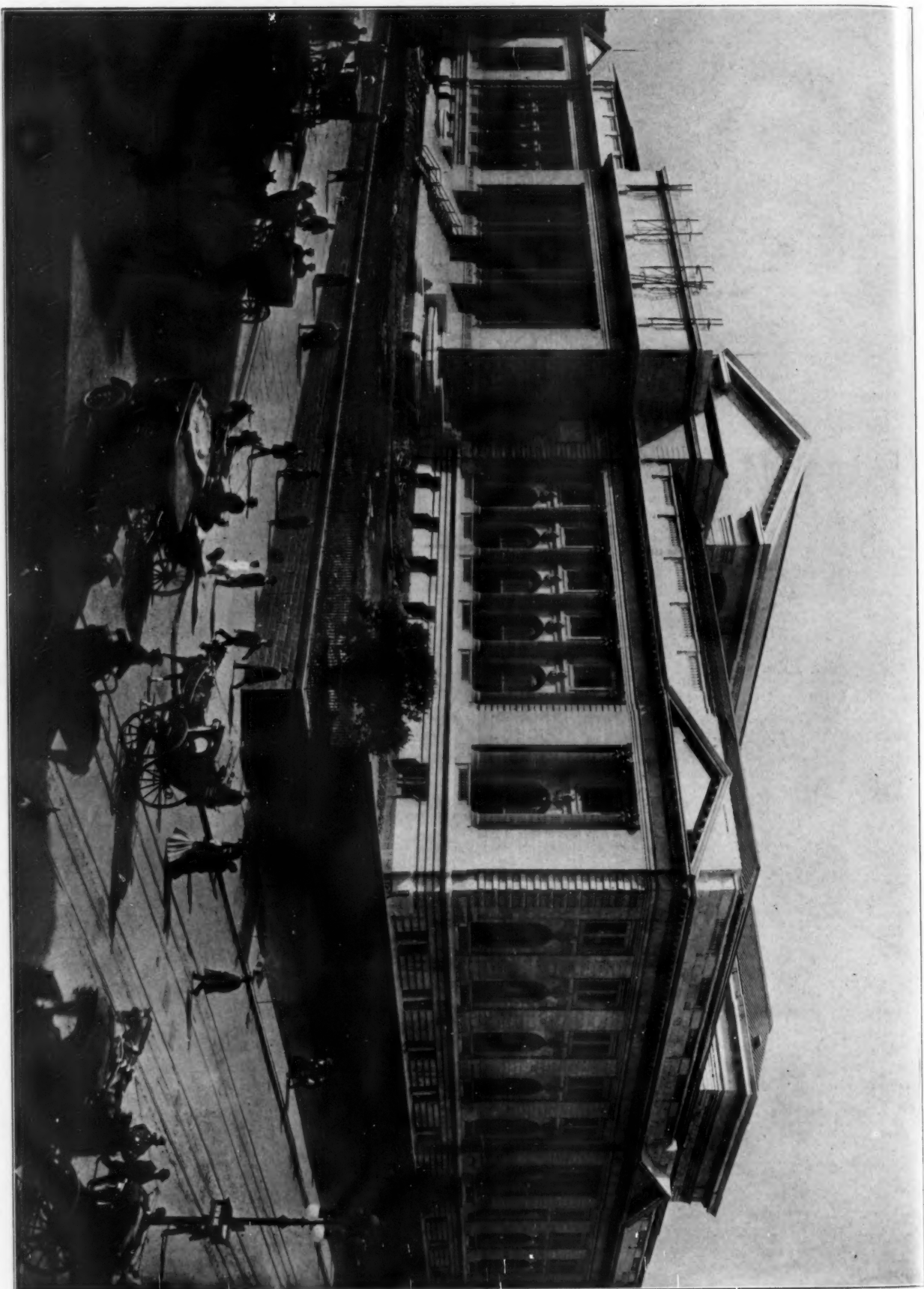
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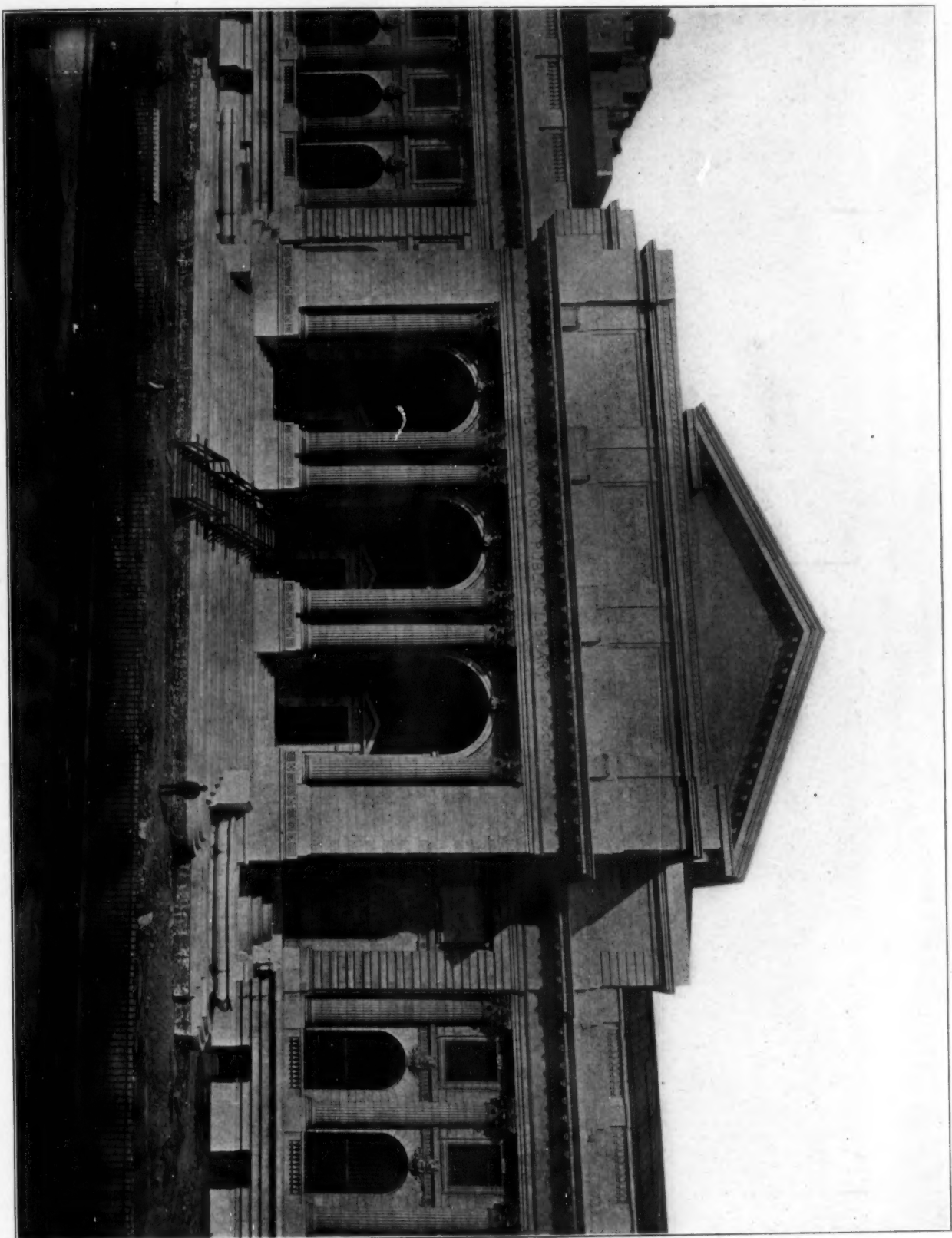
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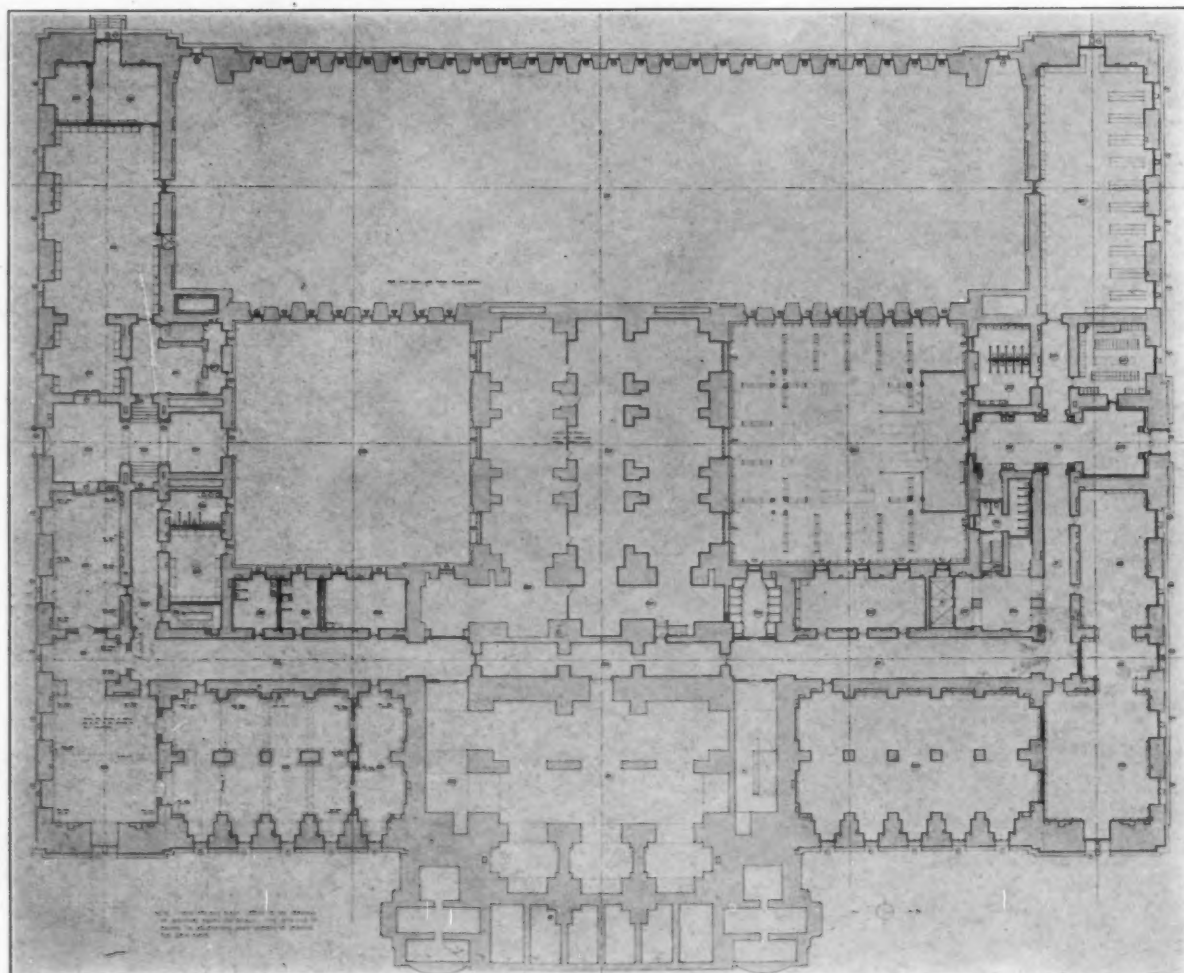
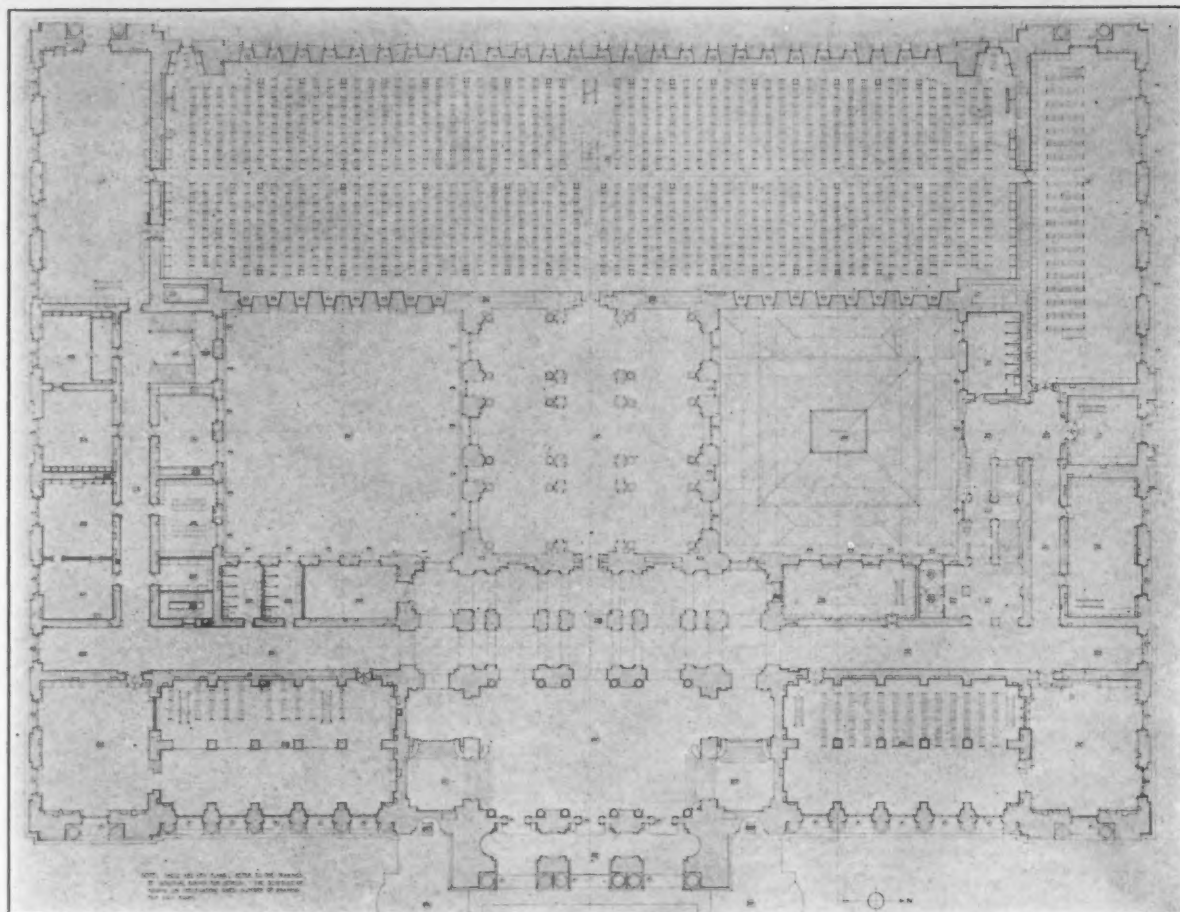
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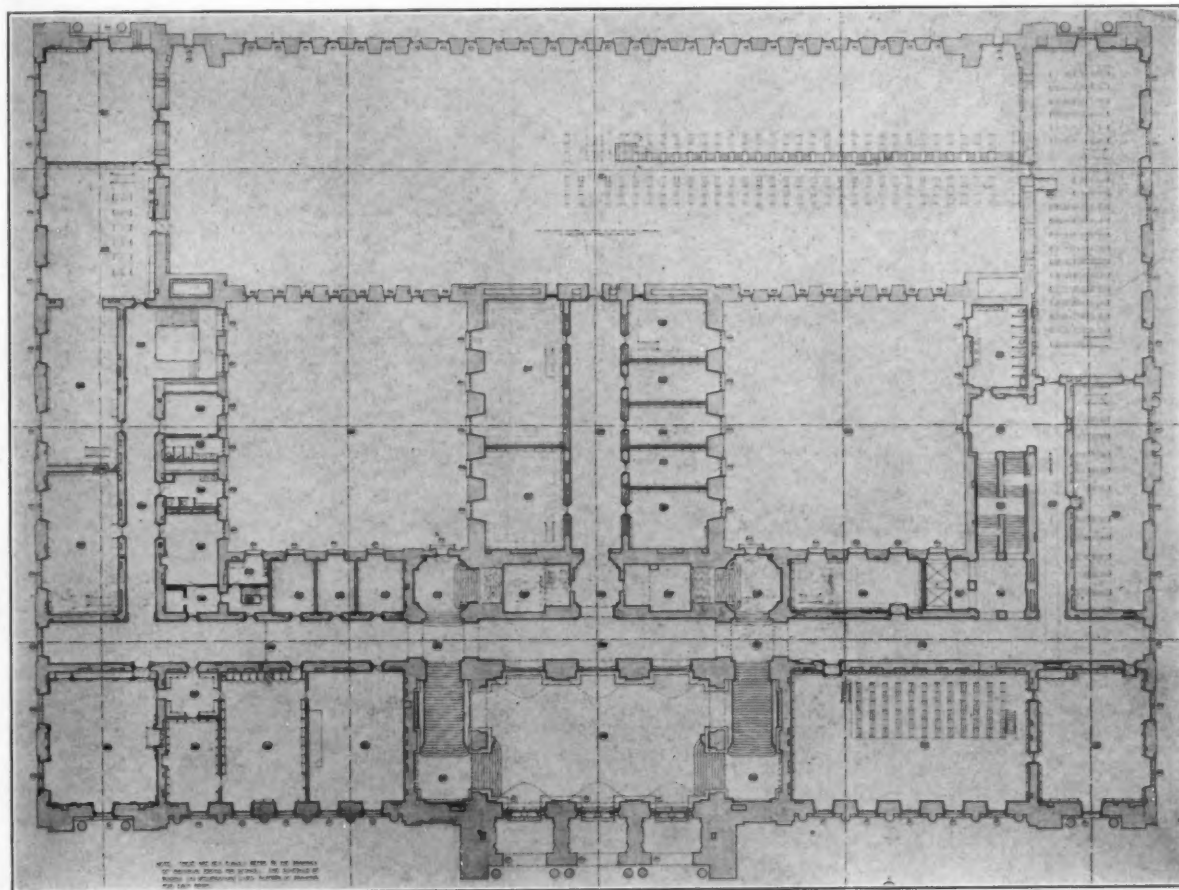
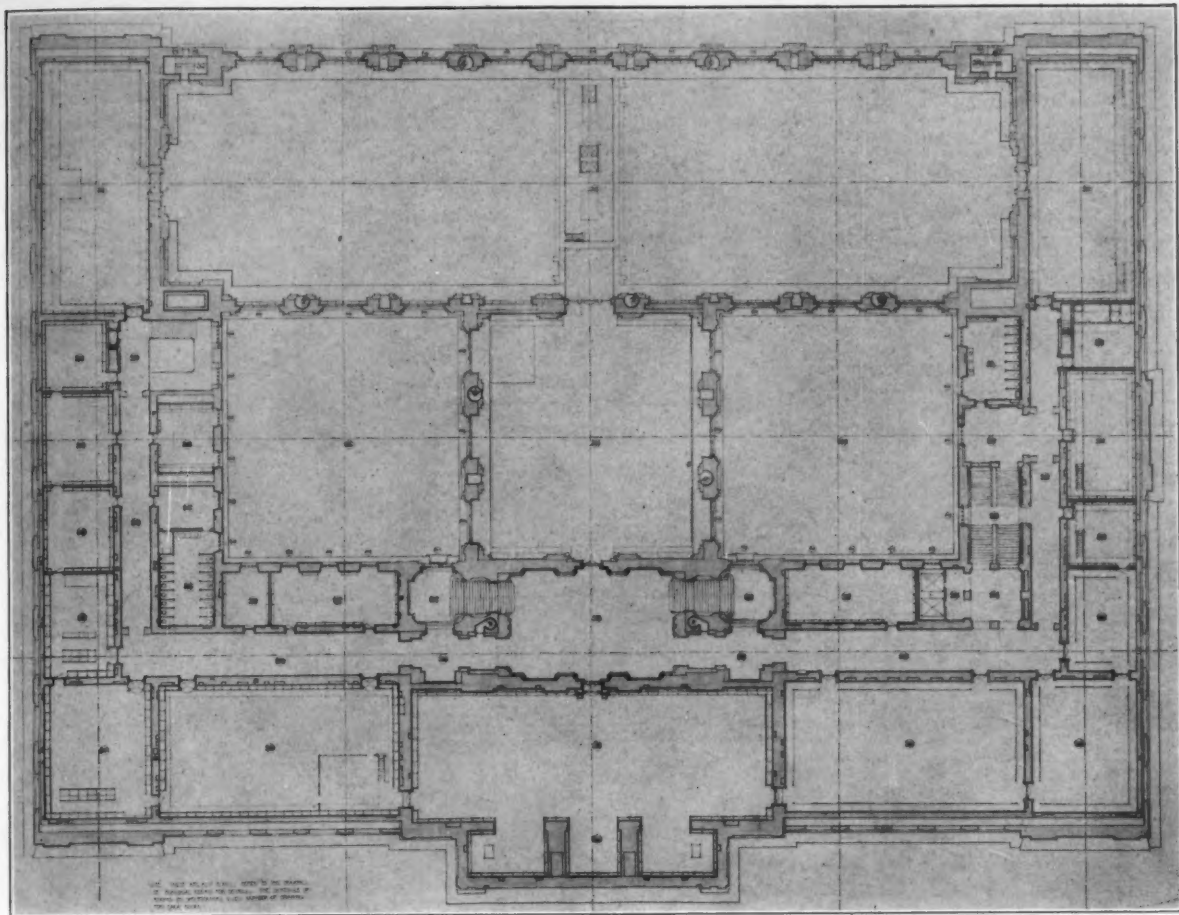
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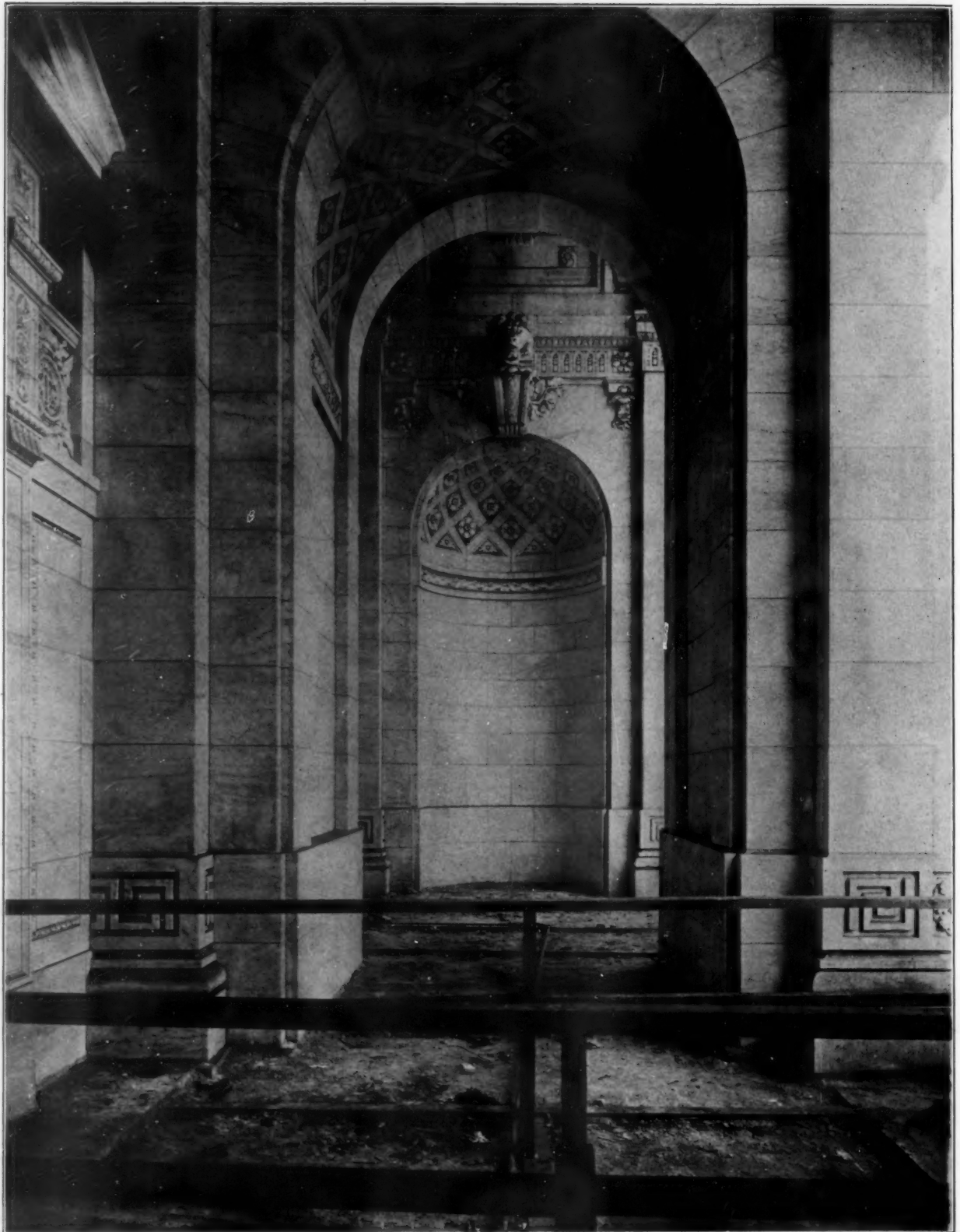
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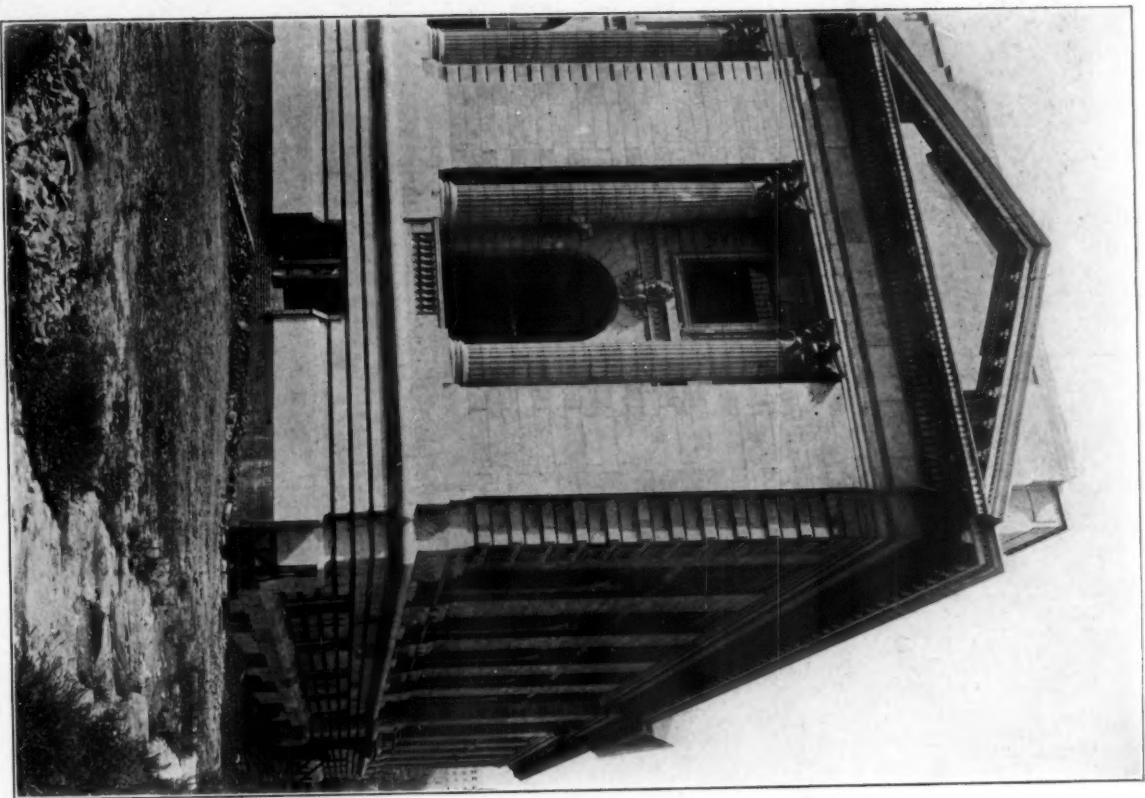
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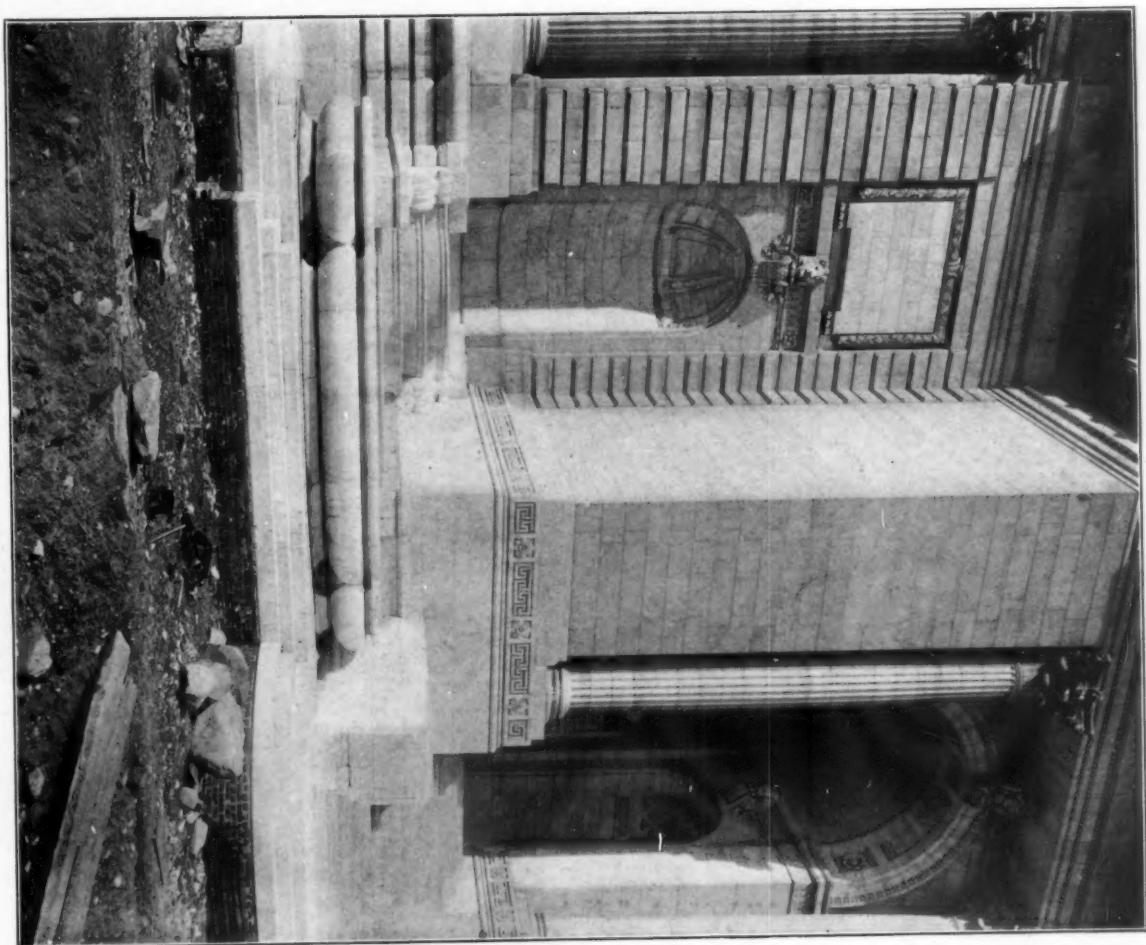
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NORTHEAST CORNER.



FOUNTAIN AND PART OF MAIN ENTRANCE.

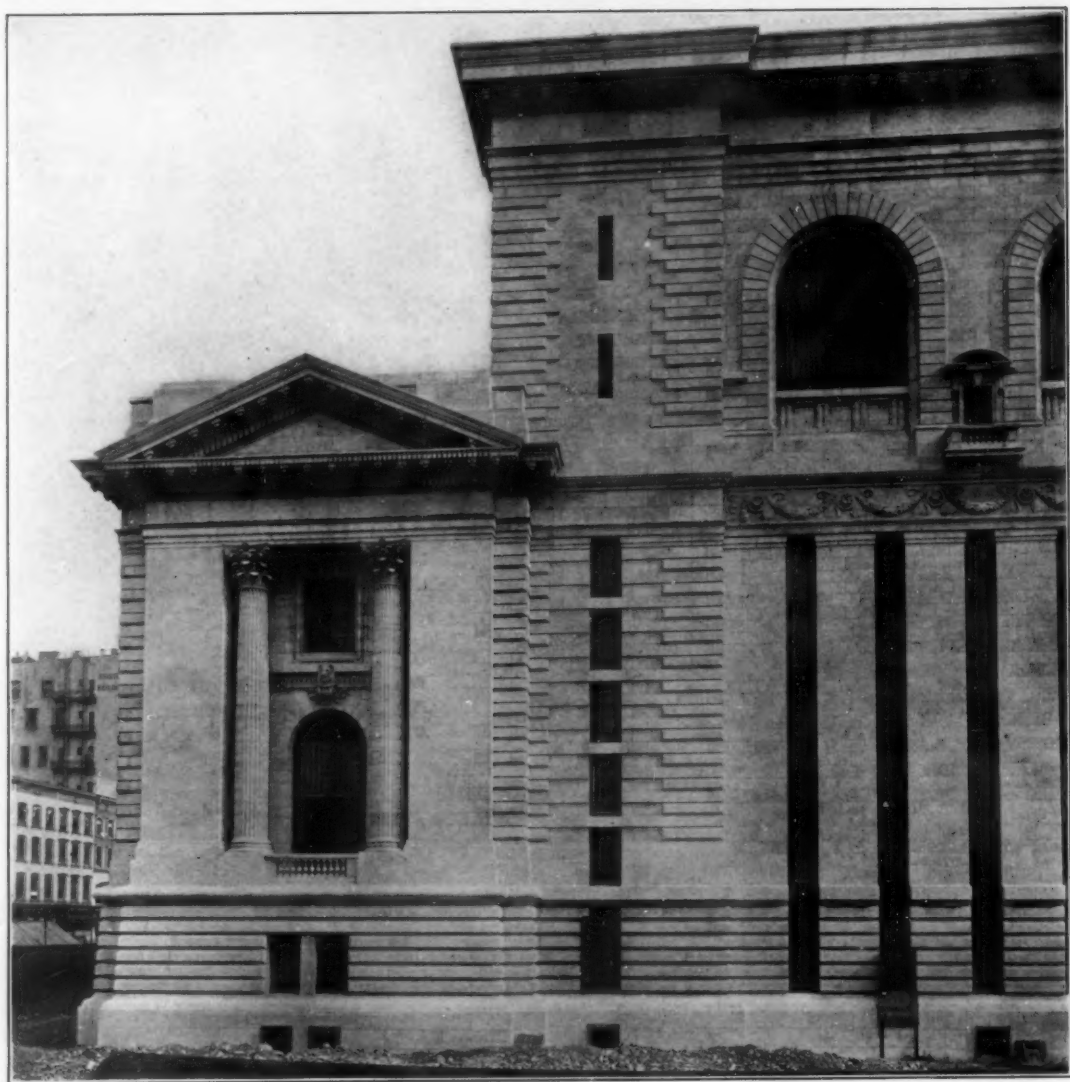
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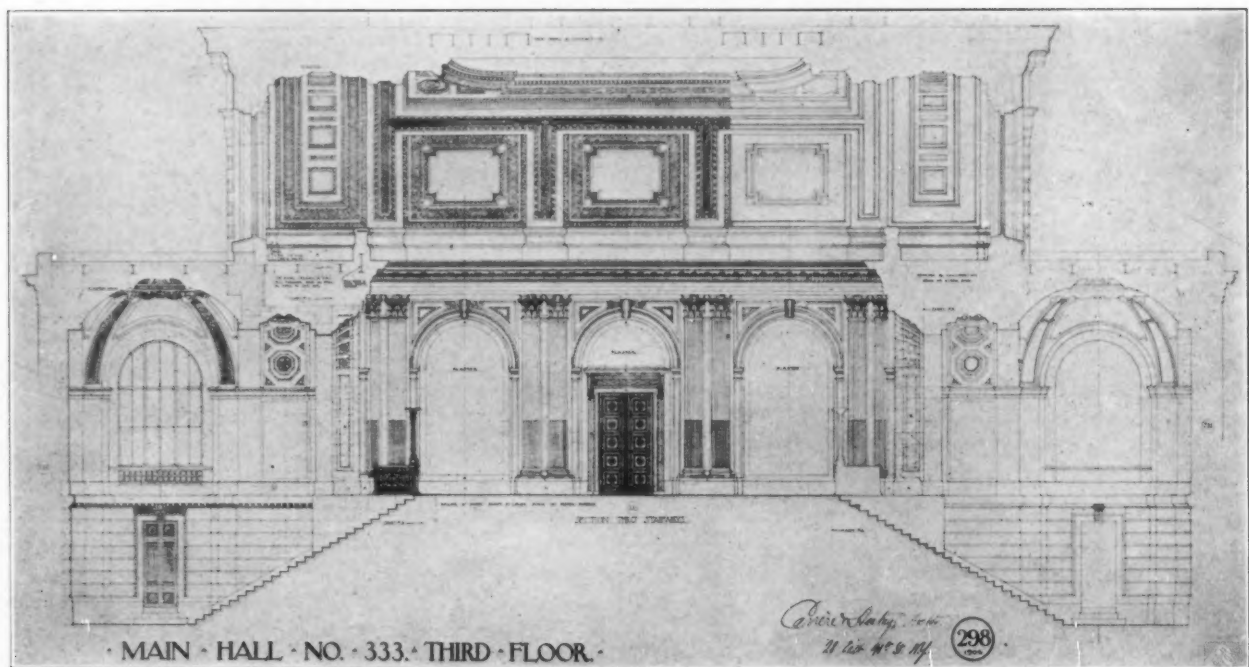
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PART OF REAR AND NORTHWEST CORNER.

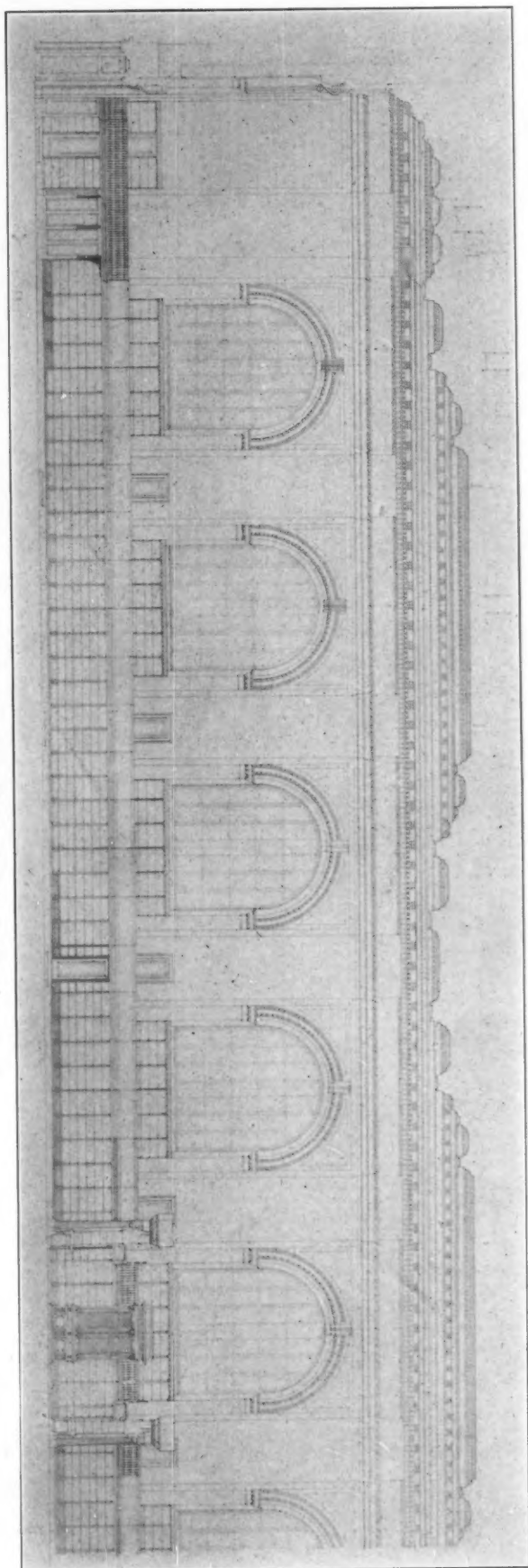


MAIN HALL NO. 333. THIRD FLOOR.

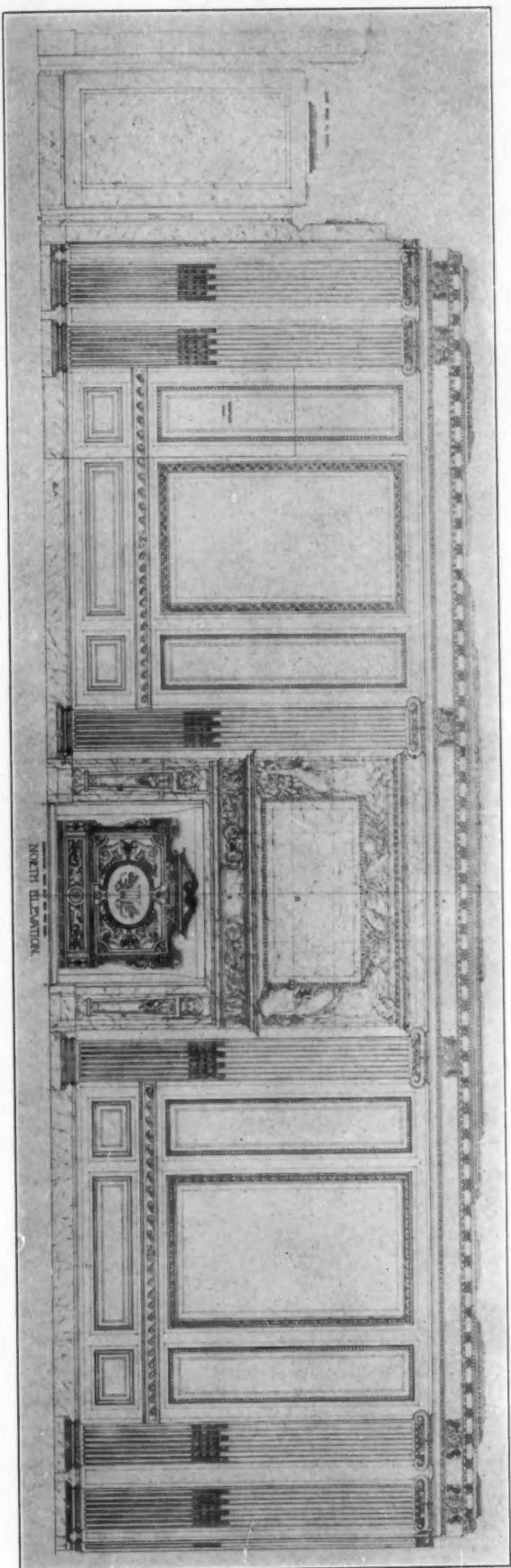
SECTION OF MAIN HALL.

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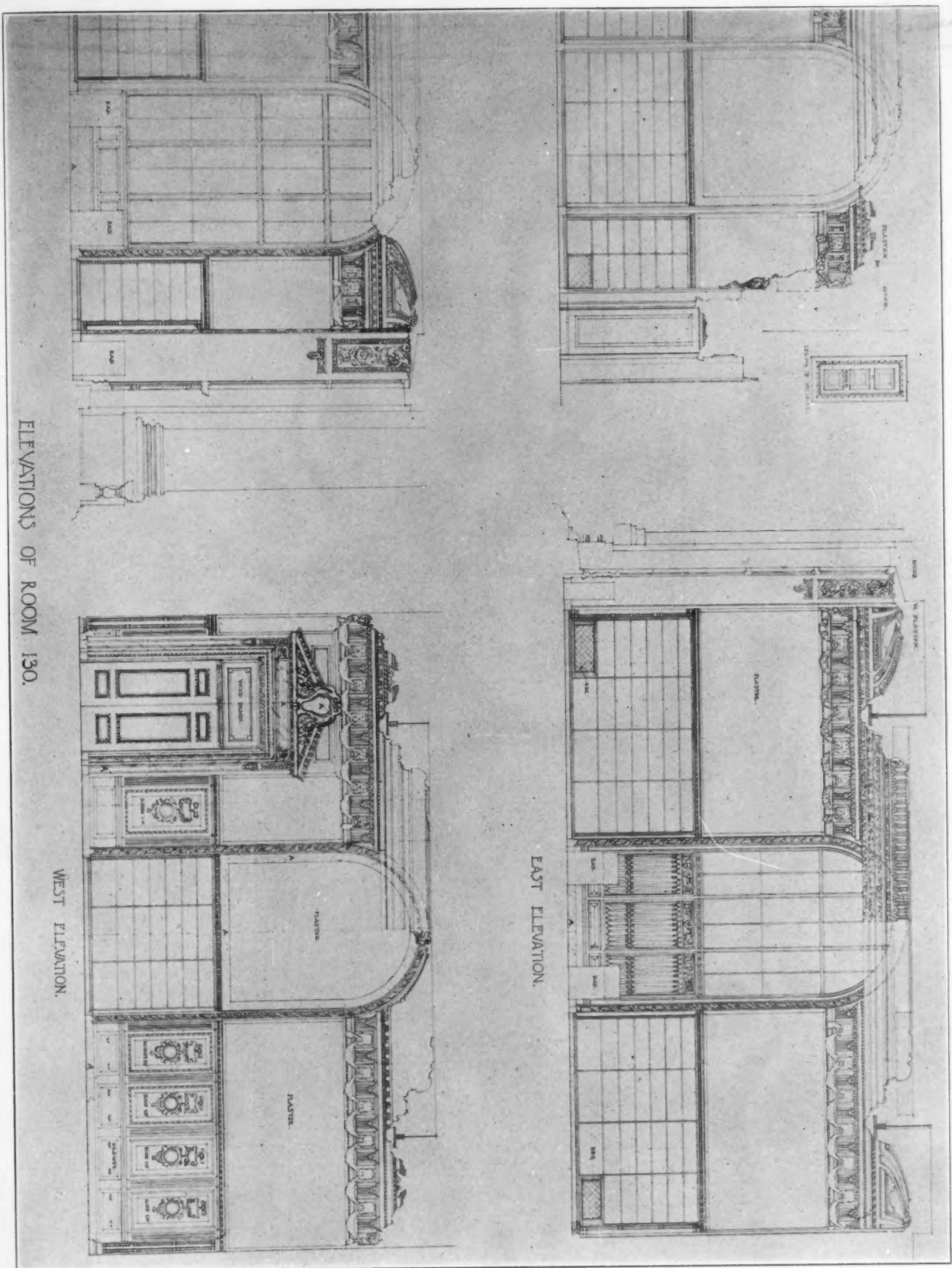
WEST ELEVATION, MAIN READING ROOM.



NORTH ELEVATION, TRUSTEES' ROOM.

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ELEVATIONS OF ROOM 130.

EAST ELEVATION.

WEST ELEVATION.

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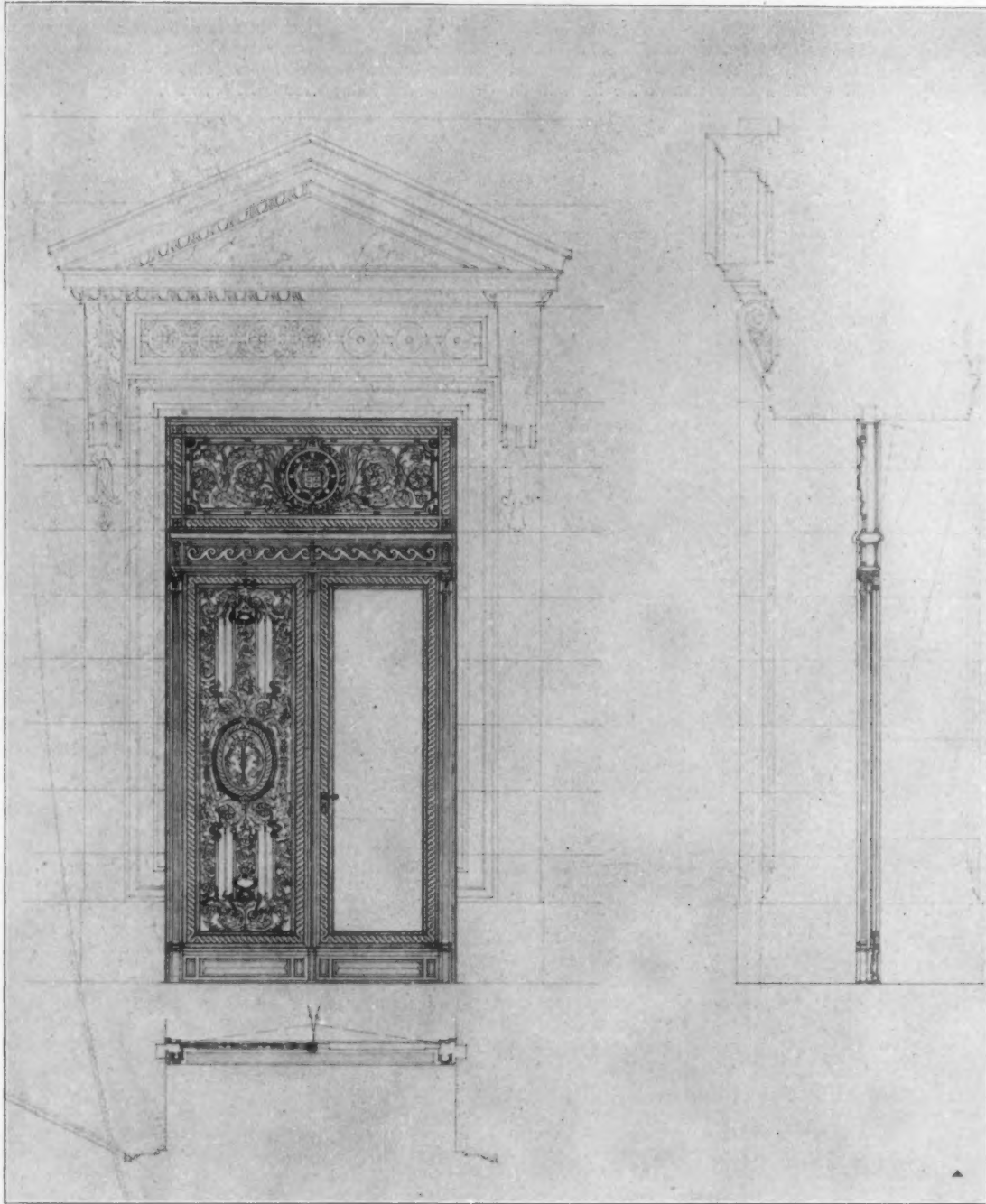
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Volume XCII, Number 1655.
November 23, 1907.

he had a beautiful garden. Within the last year he left Iver and bought the Jacobean Manor House at Water Eaton, not far from Oxford, with its quadrangle in front, flanked by the old chapel on the right, and the barn buildings on the left, all built in stone. He was delighted with his new home, which, though unambitious and by no means large, is a genuine example of its date, 1586. It was erected by the Frères. Baron Lovelace lived in the house in 1644, and Lord Cleveland once made it a home. The A. A.

was an expert, and in gathering together lovely samples of the applied art and curios.

Mr. Bodley's latest, and, perhaps, greatest undertaking was the Metropolitan Cathedral for Washington, the foundation-stone of which was laid by the Bishop of London only the other day. About six months ago he wrote us: "I have given up Iver and taken this most interesting place, dating from 1580. It is a very picturesque old house. I am much interested in the Cathedral at



ELEVATION OF DOORWAY BETWEEN THE SECOND FLOOR CENTRAL CORRIDOR AND THE STACK ROOM: NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY.

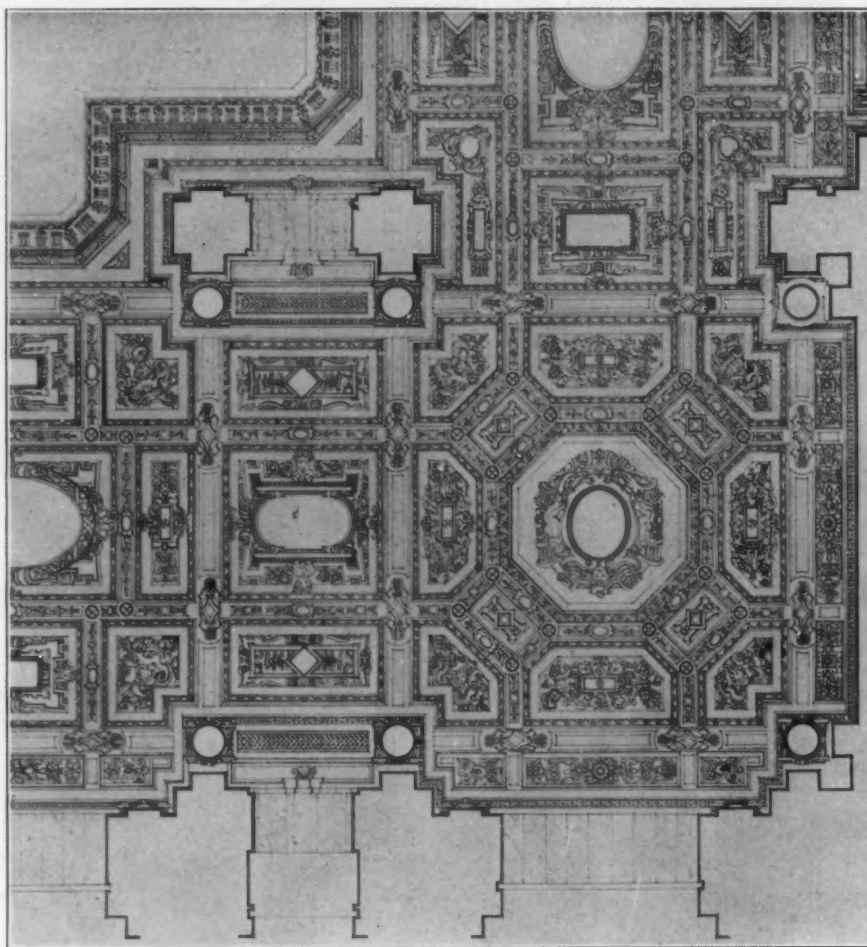
visited Water Eaton in 1890, when it was used as a farmhouse. It has now been made very beautiful, and the chapel is renovated and furnished with a rood-screen and fine altar piece. It was here that Mr. Bodley died. In 1892 he contributed an article to Mr. Norman Shaw's book, "*Architecture a Profession or an Art?*" his subject being "Architectural Study and the Examination Test." His more recent collection of poems exhibits his characteristic love of beautiful aspirations and elegant stateliness. Mr. Bodley's chief recreation was music, in which he

Washington, on which I am at work here with Mr. Vaughan, an old pupil of mine. It is a great opportunity. I am asked to design a cathedral, too, for San Francisco. I shall try to revive an interest in my beloved Gothic!" This will recall to many his remarks as the recipient of the Gold Medal eight years ago: "I think I owe this honor of receiving the Gold Medal more especially to my great love for that style of architecture which I have always held, and do hold, to be the most beautiful style—I mean the English Gothic of the Middle Ages. I believe that this

style is like Greek work in its refinement and great delicacy." There is one further quotation which will interest many, as it has reference to Mr. Bodley's association with the great cathedral at Liverpool, now in course of construction. It will be remembered that a series of two competitions took place, in which Mr. Norman Shaw and Mr. G. F. Bodley were the professional assessors, the matter being decided ultimately in favor of Mr. G. Gilbert Scott, and to enable the work to be proceeded with Mr. Bodley was made joint architect, in order that Mr. Scott, of the third generation, might have the advantage of his skill, artistic guidance, and practical experience, the designer himself being quite young, and necessarily inexperienced. Some critics, with more zeal than discretion, without knowing the facts so completely as they might, raised a discussion at the R. I. B. A.

threatened to resign if the point were insisted on. Mr. Bodley's election as a full member at the Academy in 1902, too long delayed, was not realized sooner no doubt owing to his unobtrusive nature and retiring disposition.

St. Michael's Church, Brighton, for the first vicar, Mr. Beaulands, was one of Mr. Bodley's earliest works after leaving Sir Gilbert Scott's office in Spring Gardens. It is conceived in the French Plate tracery mode; but this phase did not last long. St. Martin's, Scarborough, was another early church of his, with French feeling less pronounced, and the influence of Kirkham Priory in the neighborhood asserting itself. In the early sixties All Saints', Cambridge, showed no trace of this French fever. It was upon this work facing Jesus College that his partnership commenced. The Eton Mission, at Hackney Wick; St. Mary's,



THE CEILING OF THE EXHIBITION ROOM: NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY BUILDING.

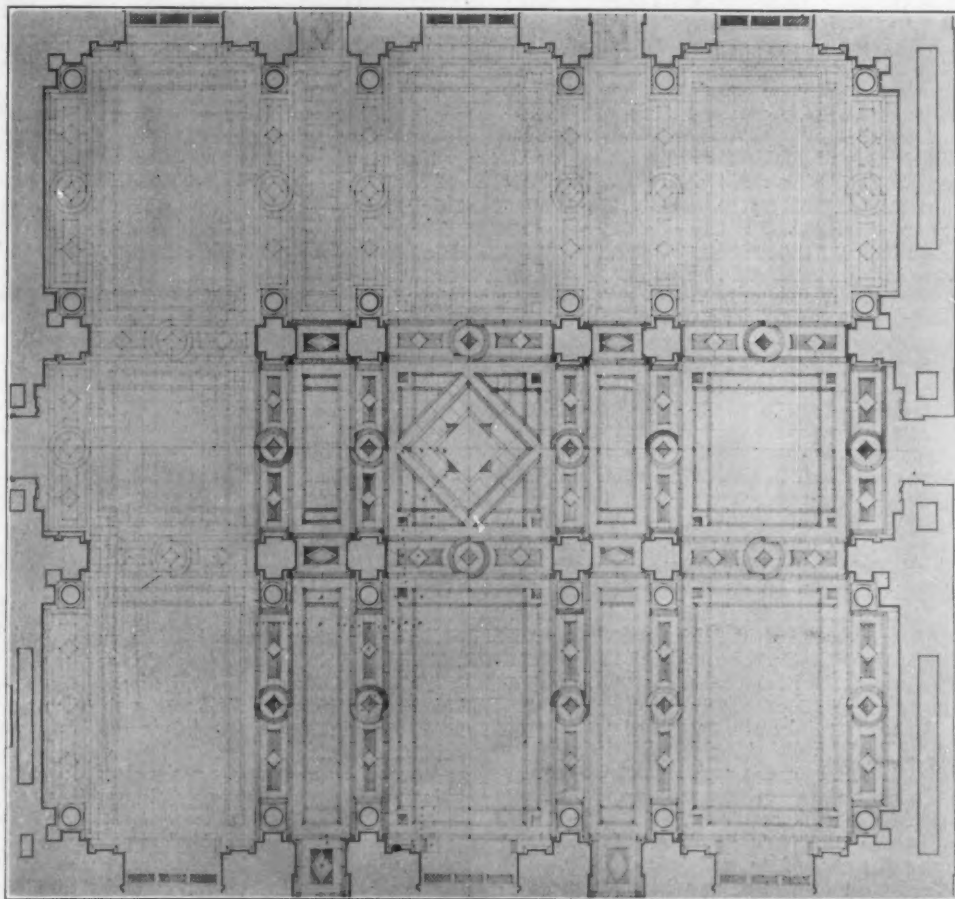
protesting against Mr. Bodley's dual position of assessor and then joint architect. On this subject, and on the occasion referred to, he wrote: "My accepting the post of joint architect with young Scott seemed, and, indeed, was, the only way out of the difficulty that arose. The idea was not in the least my own, but Norman Shaw's, and took me entirely by surprise when he suggested it at the committee meeting. . . . Meanwhile, I have the pleasure of working out details for once in a way—really thick walls and big piers."

His partnership with Mr. Thomas Garner, dating from 1869, was really a close collaboration at first; but as their practice increased it became more their habit to individualize and assume a separate responsibility for definite work. Soon after Mr. Bodley became a member of the Royal Academy, about 1882, he expressed himself to us very warmly at some of the firm's work being rejected from exhibition on the technical plea that the Hanging Committee must sit in judgment on Mr. Garner's share of the production, but were precluded from judging Mr. Bodley's part of the performance. This attitude has, we believe, been abandoned now, owing to a more recent Academician having

Clumber, for the Duke of Newcastle, near Worksop (Bodley Diploma work); and Eccleston Church, for the Duke of Westminster, near Eaton Hall, are here to be mentioned; also St. John's, Cowley, at Oxford, for the Cowley Fathers, for whom the community buildings adjoining were designed. Other works are Dane Hill Church, Sussex; Eckenswell Church; King's Stanley Church, Gloucestershire; St. Salvador, Dundee; St. Germain's, Cardiff; St. Adhelm, Branksome, Bournemouth; All Saints', Weston-super-Mare; Horbury Church, Warrington; St. John's, Tue Brook, Liverpool, 1868; churches at Epping, Skelmanthorpe, and at Norwood; transmutation of St. Giles's Church, Dorset, with new screen and altar, and a fine scheme of color decoration; also Christ Church, Ealing, W.; Bodley's Buildings, King's College, Cambridge; the chapel at Queens' College, Cambridge; and in the same university the new library at Christ Church, where Mr. Bodley decorated the hall; Holy Trinity, Kensington Gore; St. Matthew's Chapel, Allerton, Leeds; the new buildings in St. Swithin's quadrangle at Magdalen College, Oxford, and the tower of Christ Church, Oxford; also the President's Lodgings at Magdalen; the Master's House at University

College, Oxford; the restoration of the west front of Peterborough Cathedral, which he partly rebuilt, with all the skill of a keen ecclesiologist and conservative repairer; the renovations of York Minster, and some work of the same nature later on at Southwark Cathedral; the tombs of Lord Salisbury, in Westminster Abbey, Archbishop Thomson at York, that of Bishop Woodford at Ely, and the memorial pulpit in the nave of Canterbury Cathedral, as well as Canon Carter's tomb at Clewer, where he built a church near Windsor. The new reredos and screen at St. Paul's Cathedral is a national work of far-reaching importance, and for richness and suitability makes a monument worthy of its prominence and scale. The hanging rood and triptych of St. Alban's, Holborn, for the Duke of Newcastle, is

There is but one matter of regret associated with the end of so long and so noble a life, and that is that, full of years as he was, he had not lived to witness the completion of the two great works for which he was jointly responsible. Mr. Scott will miss him at Liverpool, and Mr. Vaughan at Washington. But Mr. Bodley, after all, only shared the fate of some of his great co-workers. We need only instance Herbert Gribble, the young architect of the Brompton Oratory; Street, the architect of the Law Courts; William Young, at the War Office; Bentley, the designer of the Roman Catholic Cathedral, Westminster; and Brydon, whose block of Government offices in Whitehall is now still but half built. No one of these architects lived to see the completion of his biggest design.



THE FLOOR OF THE EXHIBITION ROOM: NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY BUILDING.

also a masterpiece of exquisite detail. The Worcestershire seat, for the Earl of Plymouth, then Lord Windsor, Hewell Grange, was done in partnership with Mr. Garner. Hayes Lodge, Morley, Derby, also, and Marlborough College Chapel; Hoar Cross Church, Staffordshire; and St. Augustine's, Pendlebury, Manchester, were more of Mr. Bodley's works. St. Michael's, Camden Town, is another, not to forget St. Michael's Church, Folkestone, with an extremely clever plan on an awkward site. St. Faith's, Brentford, is a similar work, just finished; but Burton Church, for Lord Burton, and the English Church at Florence, formed out of a big secular hall, though later, are much more important instances of Mr. Bodley's skill; while at Powis Castle, near Welshpool, including the decorative work he did there, is quite monumental in character, and was done for Earl Powis. The original offices of the London School Board, on the Embankment, was Mr. Bodley's work, and so was River House, Chelsea. The cathedrals at Hobart, in Tasmania, and additions to the cathedrals of Lahore and Nagpur show how far-reaching his reputation really was. His applied designs were manufactured for church furnishings in metal, in wall-papers, chintzes, and hangings by Watt & Co., of Baker street, in which firm Mr. Bodley was interested for more than a generation. The Society of Antiquaries have lost a famous member, and he will be missed at the Athenæum Club, and elsewhere, by all who knew him.

THE INFLUENCE OF STEEL ON MODERN ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN.¹

ALTHOUGH structural steel is often clothed in the familiar architectural forms, it does not, except so far as already indicated, directly influence them because it is *steel*; but it does influence architectural form in the incidence of its enclosure. Steel, and the materials in which it must in ordinary cases be enclosed, are things so different that they cannot be built up together, and the old forms are less convenient clothing for them than thin slabs with their appropriately simpler architectural treatment. Steel will also influence architecture more indirectly through the changed proportions it effects. As the beam gives increased span and compels a trabeated form, and as the stanchion tends to increase the proportional height and diminish the absolute area of supports; and as the steel frame gives us buildings of a hitherto unparalleled height, borne on bases of a previously impossible area; it is through these strange proportions that it will further influence architecture, and not because it can embody a steel architecture or alter the many essentials which are the creation of other influences than those of materials.

A building may be framed in steel, but it presents to our eye

¹Extract from an essay by Mr. Victor D. Horsburgh, A.R.I.B.A., to which was awarded the Silver Medal of the Royal Institute of British Architects.

the same brick or stone exterior and the same plaster, wood and marble interior as if it were constructed in the older manner. The influence of the texture and color of the brick and stone remains on the forms they are required to assume, although their structural influence may be undermined by steel. The close grain of the marble responds to delicate gradation of surface as before, and the influence of its figuring towards its exhibition in plane rather than heavily moulded or sculptured surfaces remains, perhaps augmented by the presence of steel. The influence of the surface and substance of plaster remains on the forms it embodies, although the changed method of its application to steel construction exerts a coincident and conflicting influence. The influence of our tile, slate or lead roof coverings remains little affected. We cannot build our walls, cover our roofs or line our interiors wholly in steel; steel is not sufficiently durable for convenient exposure, it conducts changes of temperature more than our ideas of comfort would endure. Our ordinary needs in the matter of ventilation are founded on the use of porous building materials, which, of course, steel is not; and if we attempted to live in a steel-clad house startling effects in these and other respects would ensue.

We may dismiss the idea of a metal architecture until we have a metal of the durability of copper, the strength of steel, and of the porosity and other passive virtues of stone, and nothing but an occasional building for some special purpose can be wholly constructed in iron and steel. Meanwhile the old and the new must march together. The old must lengthen its stride to its utmost, but to that utmost steel must confine its own gait.

Steel will exert a new or at least stimulate an old influence in the disruption of the structural material and the external form. When a building is constructed wholly in marble or wholly in stone, the columns, bases, capitals, cornices, archmoulds and other traditional forms retain their full significance, both structural and esthetic; and even when the interior of a wall is built in stone, and the external forms in marble, the structural incidence of these materials being identical, no new influence is thereby set to work. When, however, the heart of the wall is of brick, the small dimensions and rectangular form of the brick lend themselves to the building in of narrow bands, and to the facing of the wall with thin slabs of the finer materials, and so to an architecture of simple planes where the effect is sought in the general form of the masses and in the intrinsic beauties of the materials in a greater degree, and in moulded or sculptured forms in a less degree, as in Byzantine and some phases of Italian Art.

This influence is accentuated by steel construction, when it becomes impossible to build the clothing material in with the structural material, and its full force is probably not yet felt, but must doubtless in our interiors tend towards marble, veneer, mosaic and painted and plaster decoration.

The use of the complete steel frame is so far, and is likely to remain for the present, restricted to well-defined limits. The chief of these is the city site of high commercial value on which it is desired to build, for example, an hotel, or a large retail shop. In both instances steel can contribute economy in space and speed in construction, and if not fireproof it has at least the parallel quality of incombustibility. To the warehouse and factory class of buildings steel contributes not only the virtues just referred to, but the strength and elasticity demanded in buildings of many floors bearing heavy loads and moving machinery.

On the other hand steel construction is not likely to invade ecclesiastical architecture or, excepting very large town houses and flats, domestic architecture; nor is it likely to invade any class of rural architecture save barns and the like. In point of fact it is not used except where problems of economy of space, money, time, fire risk, or all four compel us to utilize its one good quality, namely strength, with its concomitants, including incombustibility. In the vast majority of buildings these problems do no present themselves in a form acute enough to tempt us to use a material, or at least to adopt a complete construction in a material, so susceptible to corrosion and so unsuited to exposure as steel.

However restricted in sphere the influence of steel on our current architecture may be, steel must have a far-reaching and adverse influence on its permanence. If stone and brick piers are replaced by steel stanchions, and walls are built thinner in consequence, we cannot expect the buildings of our day to endure as the monuments of antiquity have endured. No doubt, with care and attention, the steel work in a modern building may last for a few centuries, but let us consider what will be the state of a

great building framed in steel to-day when it is the age of, say, the Pantheon.

Western history gives no grounds for the supposition that one régime can last for such a period of time as the Pantheon has existed. The Pantheon is what may be termed a permanent building containing in its walls and roof nothing less enduring than concrete, masonry and brickwork, and these in great mass, and in consequence it has survived and can survive long periods of neglect and all manner of abuse short of demolition.

In the same manner such a building as an early French church, with its massive walls, stone domes and external stone roof, will survive the same vicissitudes of fortune. It seems irresistibly clear that a steel-framed building, or a building constructed largely of steel, will have ceased to exist long before it has reached the nineteen hundred odd years of the Pantheon.

Steel as we know it requires care for its preservation, and care it will not get for more than two or three centuries at a time. New developments or fireproofing science may preserve it from fire, but no human skill will preserve it from the neglect and violence of recurring revolutionary periods which no architectural monuments will endure, save such as are built in great masses of inert materials. Neglect and violence are things which steel will not endure, and when we consider its perishable nature and other unstable qualities all evidence seems to point to the life of structural steel, even with care, being limited to two or three centuries.

Supposing one age of architecture adopted a material so perishable that the lapse of a few centuries swept its examples off the face of the earth, it does not follow that the art and material presumed would cease to have any influence on architectural evolution. The influence of the architecture of one age on the architecture of the succeeding ages is twofold, the first being its contribution of form and method handed down by tradition, and the second, the direct example of its surviving monuments to the remoter ages. In the first aspect steel will be the means of contributing much to architectural tradition, but in the second aspect it will not be an influence at all.

It is hardly possible to appreciate the present influence of iron and steel without attempting to observe the trend of that influence, and consequently speculating on at least some aspects of its future extent.

It should not be presumed that a material with so many unstable qualities has come to stay for any considerable time as a structural building material. Steel at this moment, whether in the complete frame or the beam over the shop window, is an economic necessity, but the economic conditions which under our social conditions have created that necessity are not permanent, but are and have always been changing.

No conceivable change in social conditions could diminish the utility of the Forth Bridge or render its erection possible in any material other than a metal of great strength. Even if steam traction became obsolete, the new traction would still require the great steel- and glass-covered area of the railway station. No very great change in social conditions or public sentiment, however, is required to create a revolt against tall buildings, or to remove the necessity for more than four or five floors in all ordinary civil buildings, and with the higher floors would disappear, if not steel construction altogether, at least the heart of the problem of steel construction.

However that may be, the ingenuity and effort spent in attempting the solution of the problem cannot be spent in vain. Every honest effort, successful or unsuccessful, equips the author with knowledge and experience, and braces him for further and higher attempts. Present imperfection is a necessity to progress. The effort to overcome the æsthetic limitations and dynamic difficulties of the round arch so stimulated and quickened the wit of the race of Mediæval builders that the solution in the pointed arch covered our and other lands with architectural glories for four centuries. In the same way, the efforts of our generation to overcome the incompatibilities of steel cannot be in vain. The problem contains the very elements of architecture, and is therefore capable of leading to a forward movement in our art comparable in some degree with the active periods of architectural evolution.

In all probability the use of structural steel is a passing phase, a phase not to be measured by a few years but possibly by generations; but still a phase, and not a permanent institution, as the use of brick or stone. To bear a load sufficiently but not wastefully, to carry it to the earth directly, to balance a thrust exactly, to provide for every stress with skill, to place solid

over solid and void over void, and to plan and construct in simple and regular forms, are principles good for all, and common to all art and material. These principles steel requires and imposes in a degree so intensified as to make them almost peculiar to itself. They are the spirit of steel construction, and are as eternal as is Art. The body of steel may pass away, but the spirit will survive to quicken and rejuvenate; and who can say but that our twentieth-century architecture is in need of a purifying and co-ordinating influence?

Modern Steel Buildings

(Continued from page 149)

Let us now go back to our own building. The wrecking contractor has removed the old building. The foundation contractor has dug the caisson wells and has filled them with concrete. We now have our concrete columns on which to rest our steel columns, and we are ready to go ahead with the erection of the building.

Meanwhile the core of earth where the basements will be is still in place. We have saved a good deal of time by letting it stay there and by getting the caisson wells dug and filled first. If we had spent our time excavating we should not be able to begin on the steel work till late in the season, and then the cold weather would come on and the men would be subjected to hardships and the work would be delayed. Now, however, we shall be able to get all the outside work done during good weather, and by the time winter comes we shall have the shell of the building completed and we shall be able to turn some steam on while the plasterers and decorators are finishing the interior.

Meanwhile we can do our excavating at our leisure, and we can go as far down as we please and put in as many basements as we desire.

It is coming to be customary to go forty feet downward in Chicago and to have three or four basements.

Deep basements have become very desirable in Chicago ever since the freight tunnel was built. This tunnel is forty feet below the street level. It is about seven feet in diameter and fifty miles long. It runs underneath practically all the streets of the downtown district, and it extends south to about Archer Avenue, west to about Halsted Street and north to about Chicago Avenue. It is designed to carry coal and merchandise and mail and express matter and anything else that can be transported in a bore of this diameter. To a considerable extent it is intended to relieve the congestion of teams on the streets above.

In order to get down to the tunnel a building must have at least a third basement. Then it can receive its coal and get rid of its ashes, and do a lot of other work without cluttering up its sidewalks or its backdoors.

Altogether aside, however, from the advantages connected with a freight tunnel, it seems likely that the buildings of the future will have a great many basements. Land is so valuable in the heart of a great city that as we have been forced to go upward instead of spreading out, so we shall also be forced to go downward.

Using the methods we have already described, it would be perfectly feasible to construct a building with eight of its stories underground. Such a building could be lighted by means of an interior court, extending all the way from the top of the building to the bottom of the lowest underground story, if desired. From the engineering standpoint, there is practically no limit to the height or depth of a building. That is, of course, within reason. When you have caisson foundations, resting on bed-rock, you have a basis on which you can construct twenty, thirty, fifty or sixty stories without danger. The real limit is the financial willingness of the owner to pay for the expense of carrying on building operations at so great a height, and the personal willingness of the tenant to put in his time traveling from the fiftieth story of one building to the fiftieth story of another. The speed of the elevator service here becomes an important consideration. Such matters, however, are not directly connected with the actual feasibility of erecting high structures. Such structures can be built. And they can also be extended as far downward into the earth as is financially desirable.

Already there have been successful experiments in this direction. The Criterion Theatre in London is an underground theatre. The floor of the Criterion restaurant forms its ceiling. The theatre is entirely underneath the restaurant, and the restaurant is at the street level. This is an extreme case. But it might

frequently be desirable to build a theatre with its first balcony at the street level. One advantage of this plan would be that in case of fire the people in the second balcony would have a better chance to get out. They would be one story nearer the ground.

Let us now return once more to our new building. While the basements are being excavated, the steel contractor is getting his columns erected and is starting the building on its upward course.

Meanwhile the other contracts have most of them been awarded. The brick, granite, the terra cotta, the ornamental iron, the elevators, the boilers, the electric wiring, the rubber mats, everything goes under contract. In quarries and in foundries and in factories the materials that are to go into our buildings are being dug and shaped and burned and rolled and pressed and stamped and tested and prepared for shipment. In addition to the engineering plans we now have shop plans, which go to the places where the materials are being made ready. Each piece of steel or iron or granite or terra cotta arrives clearly marked or numbered so that the workmen will know just where to put it. These workmen are employed by the contractors. The contractors have foremen who are in direct charge of the work. It is the business of the engineer-constructor to watch the contractors and their foremen and their workmen, and to see that they work harmoniously, and that they finish their part of the job on schedule time. The engineer-constructor tells them on what day they are each of them to begin, and on what day they are each of them to finish. He provides them with a schedule showing at just what stage of progress they ought to arrive on certain successive days. The engineer-constructor therefore has his representatives on the site of the building every day. He is responsible to the owner for the accomplishment of the work and the owner deals with the contractors through him.

In speaking of the engineer-constructor in this way, we are assuming that both the architect of the building and the consulting engineer are in the same business organization or that they work together as a unit. If, however, the consulting engineer and the architect come from separate offices, then both of them keep representatives on the job and frequently visit it in person. Whether they are personally associated in the same firm or not, they after all represent the same idea. That is, they furnish the technical skill and knowledge through which the owner works in paying his money to the contractors. The contractors do the work of erection and are paid fixed sums for their labor and material. The engineer-constructor is usually paid a certain percentage on the total cost of the work. There are other financial methods under which buildings are constructed, but this is a quite usual one.

As the steel columns are going up it should be noticed that each one of them consists of a large number of different pieces of steel, all soundly riveted together.

Piece by piece, then, the columns rise toward the required height of the building. As they go up, the contractor erects steel girders between them at the floor levels and then erects steel beams between the girders. The floors therefore will be supported by the beams and girders; the beams and girders will be supported by the steel columns; the steel columns will be supported by the concrete caisson columns; and the concrete caisson columns will be supported by bed-rock. A building of this kind, carefully erected, is about the safest kind of building ever devised.

Right next to the steel comes the terra cotta or concrete fireproofing. Each column in a fireproof steel building is encased in terra cotta from top to bottom. This is called fireproofing the steel. Terra cotta is a clay product that has been burned with exceptional thoroughness. It has come to have a large place in building operations. And it is used not only to encase the steel frame of the building, but also to form the arches of the floors and in a more refined state to cover and ornament the street elevations of the building. As the terra cotta, piece by piece, begins to creep over the steel, the brick contractor and the stone contractor begin to follow.

The brick and stone for the walls of the building rest usually on the outside beams and girders, called lintels, of each story. That is, the masonry of each story is really a structure by itself. That is why it is possible to do the masonry work on an upper story before the masonry work of a lower story has been started. Brick, stone and terra cotta may all be used in the walls of modern steel buildings. But they are only a shell. The kernel is the steel frame.

While the steel columns are being fireproofed with terra cotta,

and while the walls are being built, the floor arches begin to appear. These arches are built on the ordinary arch principle, with keystones and subordinate pieces. They are sprung between the beams and girders at each floor level. They support the weight of the flooring itself.

This flooring, on which people will stand, may be made of wood or stone or marble or concrete, or any other suitable material. But it is not the real floor. It is just a coating. The real floor consists of the floor arches. The floor arches sustain the weight of the flooring and of the things and people on the flooring.

When the steel frame has been erected and fireproofed, when the walls have been built, when the floor arches have been sprung, it is clear that the big outlines of the building have been completed. But meanwhile everything else has begun. The staircases are going in. The elevators are being installed. The boilers are being moved into the basement. The woodwork of the doors and windows is being erected. Glass is being moved into place. All these things keep happening at the same time, and unless they are managed harmoniously the building will be delayed.

When the last tap of work has been done and when the building is ready to be handed over to the owner for occupancy, we can stand off and take a look at it. Six months, or twelve months, or eighteen months, depending upon the size of the building, have passed since the wreckers were let loose on the old structure. Since that time the engineer in charge may have spent five million dollars on behalf of the owner. Of such a sum about \$600,000 may have been spent on steel and about half a million each on brick and stone. In the new County Buildings, Chicago, there are 35,000 different pieces of steel besides 500,000 rivets. The steel pieces in that building, set end to end, would reach 250 miles. If the same weight which exists in these steel pieces were put into an iron bar a quarter of an inch in diameter, it would reach all the way around the world, with a thousand miles to spare. The granite in the County Buildings weighed more than 11,000 tons. Five hundred cars were needed to haul it from the quarries. The scope of such a structure, and its wealth of detail, are overpowering.

But let us take a look at its strictly architectural features.

Most modern steel buildings are erected for purely commercial purposes. The owner has land of a certain value. He puts up a building of a certain value. And he naturally wants to get the largest possible return on his investment. The architectural features of the building are therefore the features in which he economizes, except insofar as the public comes to demand a handsome building for business purposes. In some cases a big firm will erect a handsome building simply as an advertisement. In such cases the architect is freer to devote himself to the development of a beautiful structure. But the usual rule is that the building is strictly commercial, and that the owner is satisfied with such architectural beauty as will be sufficient to attract tenants. And perhaps it is more fortunate in some respects for the architect when the owner looks at the proposition in that way. For when the architect is given a free hand his troubles begin. The modern steel building is more difficult to harmonize with the traditional rules of architecture than any other kind of building that was ever invented.

One of these traditional rules is, for instance, that the building shall look to be what it really is, that it shall not be a sham, that it shall be sincere. Now a modern steel building has a steel frame. Yet, on the outside, it looks as if it were made of stone and brick and terra cotta. This is clearly inconsistent. And it is an inconsistency that runs all the way through the building.

In many a steel building, for example, you will find beams that are carried across the ceiling in certain big rooms and that look as if they were supporting the ceiling. Yet, if you are familiar with construction, you know that they are not supporting the ceiling at all.

These beams are simply made out of plaster and other similar materials. They support nothing. They are themselves supported by the floor arches and the beams and girders. They are not architectural construction. They are simply architectural decoration.

These grand columns that we see so often on the exteriors of buildings might theoretically be supposed to consist of big, single pieces of stone or marble, worked into the proper shape. As a matter of fact, they are in all probability nothing of the kind.

If they resemble a great many of the columns that have been erected in modern times they are built out of a series of separate pieces about five feet in height, these pieces being placed one on top of the other. It frequently happens that the eye is even more

grossly deceived. Each piece of the column (technically called a drum) may consist of several smaller pieces tied together with pieces of metal called dowels. The column may be hollow in such cases or may have concrete work and masonry inside it. It may also be anchored by other pieces of metal to a steel column. The architectural column then consists of metal, of concrete, of masonry, of hollow spaces, and of pieces of stone joined together to form drums which then, arranged in a vertical series, produce a column-like effect.

Such a column is extremely painful to some people. But this is merely incidental. The fundamental difficulty is to make a steel building look sincere, that is, to make it look like a steel building.

Now the central fact in a steel building is the steel column. Yet how can the fact of the existence of steel columns be even indicated to the occupant of the building? In the first place, it has to be concealed with terra cotta in order to render it fireproof. In the second place, it has to be still further concealed in order to make it attractive to the average eye. The steel column, by itself, is a comparatively narrow and superlatively angular and ugly thing. People demand that it be padded out and made to look symmetrical before it is allowed to appear in the walls of the finished rooms. If the steel column were exhibited to the tenant in its original shape it would look sincere, but its sincerity, like that of many human beings, would not bring it many friends.

The difficulty we have with the column is the difficulty that exists for the whole building. The frame of the building must be of steel. Yet it is very puzzling to discover any way of finishing the rest of the building with any reference to that fact. As things stand to-day, the modern office building continues to look as if it depended on masonry while in reality it depends on metal.

ILLUSTRATIONS

THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY BUILDING. MESSRS. CARRÈRE & HASTINGS, ARCHITECTS.

A description of this building will be found beginning on page 163 of the current issue. This, with the ten full pages of plates and ten text cuts which accompany it, will inform our readers of the present condition of the structure and even enable them to have some conception of what its final appearance will be.

NOTES AND CLIPPINGS

A POWER HOUSE UNDER A RIVER.—About twelve miles from the city of Baltimore, on the Patapsco River, there is now nearing completion what is probably the most extraordinary power plant in the United States, if not in the world. Briefly speaking, the dam and power house are one; in other words, the dam is made hollow and the interior, which is about two hundred feet long and twenty-eight feet wide, is utilized for the generating machinery. At the present time the equipment of the plant consists of two alternators, direct connected to two 500-horsepower horizontal turbines. This will be shortly enlarged by the addition of another turbine and alternator of equal power, bringing the total horsepower of the plant up to 1,500. The interior of the power house, which is constructed entirely of concrete and steel, is remarkably well lighted and ventilated. This is accomplished by the novel construction of the dam, which is formed somewhat in the shape of the letter "S"; the upper portion of the dam slopes at an angle of 45 degrees; this, in connection with the lower slope, throws the excess water flowing over the dam away from the outer wall. This wall is pierced through with many windows, giving splendid illumination to the interior of the power house. These windows can be opened, and one may look out and see the water pouring in torrents over his head. Ventilation is easily secured by two hooded entrances, one on each side of the river, by means of which one may enter on the Baltimore County side, pass through the power house under the dam, and emerge on the Howard County side; the river at this point being about two hundred feet wide. It is one more triumph for modern skill and genius.—Arthur H. Goldsborough in the *Technical World Magazine*.

CURRENT NEWS SECTION

SOCIETIES

PITTSBURGH ARCHITECTURAL CLUB

The fourth exhibition of the Pittsburgh Architectural Club, consisting of the current European and American Architecture and the allied arts, will open in the galleries of the Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh, Pa., on Friday, November 15, and continue through Thursday, December 9. The Fine Arts Committee of the Institute has granted the entire third floor, including seven spacious galleries, to the club for the period from November 8 to December 9, but delay in receipt of the foreign exhibits has prevented the club opening at the appointed date.

The collection presented by the club is the most broadly representative one ever shown in America. About fifteen hundred exhibits have been received. These represented the current or recent work of the eminent architects of America of the classic and modern schools, and of many eminent architects of France, Germany, England, Austria and Holland.

The students visiting the exhibition will find the general broad plan of installation a convenient one, and the layman will unconsciously wonder why he has really known more about architecture than any other of the fine arts, all because of the simple plan adopted of grouping the entire collection in broad sections.

GALLERY D.

1.—Ecclesiastical Architecture.

Notable among the exhibits in this section are the Chapel of Columbia University, New York; the Anglican Church, by Brigham, Coveney & Bisbee, Boston; the New Cathedral of the Archiepiscopal See at St. Louis, by Barnett, Haynes & Barnett, St. Louis; the Cathedral in Havana, Cuba, the Church of the Holy Trinity, Havana, water color interior of the Church of St. Matthew in Washington, by Heins & La Farge, New York. There is also a large number of beautiful colored European pictures in the collection.

Of great local interest is the set of drawings of the Calvary Episcopal Church, of Pittsburgh, Cram, Goodhue & Ferguson, Boston, architects. The Pittsburgh men represented in this gallery are John T. Cones, Edward Stotz, O. M. Topp, and Allison & Allison.

GALLERIES E AND F.

2.—The New Movement of Architecture in the United States.

In architecture, as in painting and the lesser art, photography, there has been a secession from the classicism of the *École des Beaux-Arts* and the Paris atelier, and especially is this true in England, Germany, Austria and Italy; in the United States Chicago has been the cradle of the same movement, and it is from Chicago that the club has received the largest representation of the secession movement.

Among the foremost men of this movement is Frank Lloyd Wright, Chicago, who has contributed his color sketches and renderings of the Unity Church, Oak Park, Ill.; drawings of the residence of C. Thax-

ter Shaw, Montreal, Canada; Thomas Paul Hardy, of Racine, Wis., and color sketches of the amusement park at Wolf Lake, Chicago; Dean & Dean, Chicago, who have sent large photographs of the Sanger monument in Graceland Cemetery, Chicago, the Chapter House of the Alpha Delta Phi Fraternity of Cornell, Ithaca; George Maher, Chicago, color pictures of the residence of Emile Rudolph, Highland Park, and of Henry Reubens, at Glencoe, Ill.; the very fine color perspective of Marlborough-Blenheim at Philadelphia has been contributed by Price & McLanahan, of Philadelphia; also a color sketch of the detail of the same building, both beautifully rendered, by Jules Guerin, of New York; Birch Burdette Long, formerly of Chicago, but now of New York has sent his color sketches for a garden with pavilion and some thirty color sketches of European and American subjects; Lawrence Buek, of Chicago, has sent a small but interesting group of renderings; Grosvenor Atterbury, of New York, has also contributed a small group of works in this section.

GALLERY G.

3.—American and European Decoration, Artistic Color Sketches and Cartoons.

In this gallery is a large group of charcoal drawings by Edwin H. Blashfield, of New York, colored cartoons by C. Y. Turner and European sketches by L. M. Leisenring, Washington, D. C., and Hubert G. Ripley, Boston.

GALLERY H.

4.—Group Plans for Beautifying Cities, Specially Large Problems, Plans for Large Institutions, and Architectural Sculpture.

Of interest in this gallery is a number of details for the general plan for the improvement of Washington, D. C., exhibited by the Senate Park Commission; the Burnham plan for the improvement and adornment of San Francisco; group plans for beautifying Cleveland; improvement and adornment of Manila; a scheme of the Pittsburgh Chapter of American Institute of Architects for the improvement and beautifying of Pittsburgh, publicly exhibited for the first time, and a design by Jean Paul Alaux of a proposed open-air amphitheatre in the hollow of Schenley Park, immediately adjoining the Carnegie Institute and Library; plans for the United States Government's new capital city in the Philippine Islands, Baguio; general plan for the improvement of Philadelphia; plans and a very beautiful set of color drawings of the United States Government's new office building, by Carrère & Hastings, New York; the prize-winning design of the International Bureau of the American Republics for Washington, D. C., by Kelsey & Cret, Philadelphia; the Paris prize of the *Beaux-Arts* Society, by Sidney Wagner; a number of the original working drawings and photographs of the Carnegie Institute, by Alden & Harlow, Pittsburgh; very beautiful drawings of the First National Bank in Cleveland, by J. Milton Dyer; the original drawing of Henry Hornbostel for the proposed campanile of the Allegheny County Courthouse. In the

centre of this gallery are a number of models of interest by McNulty Brothers, of Chicago, of the Commercial National Bank of Chicago, the Merchants' National Bank of Indianapolis, after designs by D. H. Burnham & Co., Chicago, and a model of a very beautiful column cap after the design of Louis H. Sullivan of Chicago.

In this main gallery is also a collection of plans, renderings and photographs of buildings of various different types by Pittsburgh architects. Among the representatives not already referred to are Rutan & Russell, Bilquist & Lee, Janssen & Abbott, George S. Orth & Brother, McClure & Spahr, D. A. Crone, R. M. Trumble, Wrydough & Wolfe, and Kiehnel & Elliott.

GALLERY I.

5.—Foreign Exhibits.

On the south wall of this gallery is a group of nine medal of honor designs of the 1906 Salon by Jules Godefroy, of the prefecture of Limoges, the Campanile de la Bourse du Commerce at Tourcoing, and the monument to the artist, Louis Français, at Plombiere. Henri Fivaz, Paris, has contributed a number of designs and beautiful color sketches of Venice, which are exhibited in this gallery; from Emile Maigrot and Tortrat, Rheims, are a number of designs of domestic architecture. There are also two groups of colored interiors sent by Franz Kupka and Franz Waldraff, Paris.

The exhibits from Great Britain and Germany are also in this gallery. Among the architects from Great Britain who have contributed are Sir Aston Webb, Ernest Newton, Lanchester & Rickard, C. E. Mallocks, C. R. Ashbee, A. N. Prentice, G. M. Ellwood, and Edgar Wood. Among the architects from Germany the names of contributors include Professors Fritz Schumaker, Bruno Mohring, Becker-Gundahl, A. Bembe, H. P. Berlage, Beutinger & Steiner, Peter Birkenholz, Paul Burckhardt, Walther Caspari, Curjel & Moser, Josef Goller, M. J. Gradl, G. Halmhuber, Hans Heller, Schilling & Grebner. From Vienna, Remigius Geyling has contributed several decorative designs.

GALLERY J.

6.—Prize Drawings of Scholarships and Drawings from the Leading American Technical Schools and Colleges, and the *École des Beaux-Arts*, Paris.

Included among these exhibits are works from various *Beaux-Arts* ateliers, including the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Columbia University, New York; University of Pennsylvania, College of Architecture, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., and Washington University, St. Louis.

The Pittsburgh Architectural Club was organized in 1896 and incorporated in 1901. It has a membership of fifty-one, the majority of which are members of the Pittsburgh Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, having a membership of fifty-three. The officers of the club are: President, Richard Kiehnel; Vice-President, D. A. Crone; Secretary, Stanley A. Roush;

Treasurer, James McQueen; Entertainment, Thomas J. Heron.

The exhibition will be open during the regular hours of the Institute, from 10 A.M. until 10 P.M., during week days, and from 2 to 6 P.M. on Sundays, and admission is, under the rule of the Institute, free.

Of this notable collection, representing the current European and American architecture and the applied arts, a finely illustrated catalogue of two hundred and seventy-five pages, including an index of exhibits, has been prepared by the Special Exhibition Committee.

WASHINGTON CHAPTER, AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS.

At a meeting of the chapter held on November 1, the following resolutions, having reference to the location of the Grant Memorial in Washington, were proposed and adopted:

Resolved: That the Washington Chapter of the American Institute of Architects endorses most heartily the wisdom of the Park Commission in adhering to the original plan of L'Enfant as endorsed by Washington and Jefferson, and in extending its principles in their plans for the greater Washington.

That this chapter considers the vista treatment of the Mall, as contemplated by them, a return to first principles, and by far the most logical, effective and monumental treatment yet suggested, and that a strict adherence to their plans will give to the American people the possibilities for the most beautiful capital in the world.

We affirm that, proceeding under a fixed plan, the amount of expenditure involved is less than would be required in proceeding, as has been the custom, without co-ordination of the units or the co-operation of those controlling them.

We are confident that the necessity for the adoption of a comprehensive plan will be generally recognized, and would call attention to the fact that when adopted, the first step towards its fulfillment shall be the planting of trees in their allotted places, for while roadways and buildings may be constructed as needed, trees are the planting of one generation for the enjoyment of their successors.

Resolved: That this expression of our views be sent to the Honorable Secretary of War as the representative of the Government on the Grant Memorial Commission in charge of the work of its erection.

SOCIETY OF BEAUX-ARTS ARCHITECTS

The annual meeting and dinner of the society will be held at the Hotel Lafayette-Brevoort, Fifth Avenue and Eighth Street, on Tuesday evening, November 26, 1907, at 7 P.M.

INDUSTRIAL INFORMATION

The Sandusky Portland Cement Co., Sandusky, O., announces in a little eight-page pamphlet that it has built and equipped a special factory in Eastern Pennsylvania for the manufacture of "Medusa White Portland Cement," and states that shipments of this material can now be made in any desired quantities. Many uses of this cement are suggested in the pamphlet, such as the making of concrete of bright or delicate colors, the laying up of marble and light

colored masonry, the production of white and colored cement tiles. There has been an earnest demand from architects for just such a product. The inventor, Mr. S. B. Newberry, general manager of the Sandusky Portland Cement Co., is said to have been experimenting for some fourteen years to find a white cement of the desired quality. The manufacturers state that they are prepared to guarantee "Medusa White Portland" as "at least equal in strength, setting and hardening qualities to the best Gray Portland on the market."

The Woodbury Granite Co., of Hardwick, Vt., report that they have been awarded the following contracts: Granite work for the U. S. Post Office building at Hamilton, Ohio; Barnes Brothers, of Marion, Ind., are the general contractors. Granite work for the U. S. Post Office building at Des Moines, Ia.; Paul Riesens, contractor. Polished granite work for the Princess Theatre, Chicago, Ill.; Paul P. F. Muller, contractor. In all these contracts Woodbury gray granite is to be used.

BUILDING NEWS

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

ALEXANDRIA, LA.—Reports state that the Iron Mountain and the Texas and Pacific will build a union station at Alexandria at a cost of \$70,000. The passenger station will be constructed of brick, while the freight depot is to be frame.

APPLETON, WIS.—According to report, the Lawrence University, Rev. S. Plantz, president, contemplates erecting a brick and stone boys' dormitory, to cost \$75,000.

ASTORIA, L. I., N. Y.—Work will be started at once, it is said, for a new edifice which is to be erected for the First Methodist Episcopal Church at a cost of about \$55,000 at Temple and Crescent Streets.

ATCHISON, KAN.—Nathan T. Veath, Superintendent of City Schools, reports that a high school to cost \$75,000 will be erected here.

BALTIMORE, MD.—The School Board has decided to appropriate \$109,000 to start work on the proposed Polytechnic Institute. The School Board also decided to recommend to the Board of Estimates that of the balance remaining for school purposes for next year, \$125,000 to be used for an addition to the Western High School; \$66,000 for a new school to take the place of School 22; \$50,000 for a new lot and a school to take the place of School 6, and \$50,000 for an addition to School 3.

BATH, ME.—It is stated that \$70,000 has been bequeathed by Miss L. Bailey for the establishment of an industrial school for boys and girls.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—It is stated that improvements and alterations to the Binghamton State Hospital are being considered by the State Commission in Lunacy, at Albany, which include the erection of a surgical and chemical laboratory to cost \$15,000; a nurses' home, for which there is an appropriation of \$81,000, and the complete reconstruction of the light, heat and power plants, for which there is an appropriation of \$60,000.

BRISTOL, VA.—The City Council has in-

structed the Building Committee to obtain estimates on the cost of erection of a city jail and courthouse; committee desires correspondence relative to building and furnishing. John H. Gose, City Clerk, may be addressed.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—According to report, plans have been completed and contracts are about to be let for a new parochial school which is to be built at Fourteenth Street and Fourth Avenue for the Roman Catholic Congregation of the Holy Family. F. J. Berlenbach, 260 Graham Avenue, is the architect, and plans provide for a four-story building, measuring 58x100 feet, to cost about \$75,000. It will be built of brick and stone, with slate roof, steam heat, etc.

Press reports announce that a Jesuit College will be built upon the site of the old Kings County Penitentiary in Brooklyn. A church, a combined grammar and high school, a college building, and a faculty building form the group of structures which will overlook the old town of Flatbush. They will surround a grass-covered yard about 100 yards square. Eventually there will be a parish building and a library. The Jesuit College buildings will be fireproof. With outside walls of stone and brick, they will have inside walls of hollow terra cotta block. In the main college building will be an auditorium, a swimming pool, shower baths, a gymnasium and a museum, with the School of Science and the School of Arts on the upper floors. The faculty building will have executive offices, dining-room, 70 living and guest rooms, and, at the east end, a private chapel for the faculty. The capacity of the school building is estimated at 1,012 students in 24 class-rooms. Enough of the work upon it will be finished next September to afford accommodations to 676 students.

CANYON, TEXAS.—It is reported that Randall County contemplates voting on issuance of \$60,000 of bonds for the erection of a courthouse. Address County Commissioners.

CEDAR FALLS, IA.—Bids are being taken for the erection of the library building for the State Normal School, on plans by Proudfoot & Bird, architects, Des Moines. Cost, \$175,000.

CEDAR RAPIDS, IA.—The Iowa Consistory No. 2 is reported to be planning the erection of a Masonic Temple here to cost \$50,000.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.—Press reports state that bids will be received until about December 15 for the construction of a five-story brick and stone Y. M. C. A. building at Chattanooga, 100x120 feet. The building will cost about \$100,000, equipment \$20,000. R. H. Hunt, New Building, is the architect. T. L. McGill is Secretary.

CHELSEA, MASS.—Reports state that the Navy Department will ask Congress for an appropriation of \$200,000 for the extension and repair of the Naval Hospital at Chelsea. The Naval Hospital at Portsmouth must also be abandoned shortly on account of the construction of the dry dock, and an appropriation of \$150,000 will be required for a new one. It is estimated that \$275,000 will be required for a new structure at the Newport naval training station.

CHICAGO, ILL.—The George A. Fuller Company, Marquette Building, 204 Dearborn Street, general contractors for a clubhouse to be built at the northwest corner of

Michigan Avenue and Monroe Street for the University Club, Granger Farwell, Secretary, 110 Dearborn Street, is reported to be in the market for all branches of the work. It will be ten stories, 68x171 feet, and cost about \$1,000,000. Holabird & Roche, Monadnock Block, are the architects.

The Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Hospital, southeast corner of Washington and Franklin Streets, contemplate the erection of a twelve-story building in place of the present one. The management consulted the City Building Department with a view of obtaining a permit for a twelve-story structure, but Corporation Counsel Brundage has given an opinion to the effect that the code limits the height of hospitals to six stories. Nimmons & Fellows, Marquette Building, 204 Dearborn Street, are the architects. It is probable that the management will go ahead soon with the construction of a six-story building, of fireproof construction, with exterior of brick, terra cotta and granite, to have steam heat, electric light and all the latest improvements. Dr. W. A. Fisher, 103 State Street, is chairman of the Building Committee.

It is reported that active work is to be started at once on the plans for the Central Police Station, Municipal Court headquarters and City Jail. Probable cost, \$600,000.

CLEVELAND, O.—Plans have been prepared by Architect A. F. Janowitz, Central Trust Building, for the erection of the synagogue on Kennard Street for the Knosth Israel Congregation. Cost, \$50,000.

It is stated that a permit has been granted by the Building Inspector to the Board of Education to commence building the Technical High School. The new building is to cost \$300,000 and will measure 329x197 feet. Peter Witt is City Clerk.

Architect C. F. Schweinfurth, 1205 New England Building, it is said, is about to close contracts for a three-story chemical laboratory on the campus of the Western Reserve University. Cost, \$75,000.

CONNEAUT, O.—Reports state that the voters of this town have decided to make a bond issue of \$70,000 for the erection of a new school house. Address Architect E. E. Jorallen, Niagara Falls, N. Y., or president of Board of Education.

DAVENPORT, IA.—The Modern Brotherhood of America, T. B. Hanley, president, it is reported, contemplates erecting a temple at Davenport, to cost \$50,000.

DENVER, COLO.—It is said plans have been completed for the erection of an orphanage at West Twenty-ninth Avenue and Osceola Street by the Franciscan Sisters. It is estimated that it will cost more than \$100,000. Architect F. W. Paroth has filed a copy of the plans with the Building Inspector.

Press reports announce that a large restaurant will be erected here at a cost of \$400,000, to be known as "Marceau's." It will be located on Glenarm Street next to the Denver Club. J. K. Mullen is reported interested.

EAST CHICAGO, ILL.—G. J. Bader, President of the First National Bank, it is reported, proposes to erect an office building to cost about \$60,000.

ELIZABETH, N. J.—The Board of School Estimates and the Board of Education are reported to have decided to erect a school

to take the place of School No. 3, on High Street. Estimated cost, \$65,000. The erection of a new high school, to cost \$150,000, is also reported under consideration.

FAIRMOUNT, N. J.—It is said that at a school meeting it was voted to erect a brick school building in the Fairmount district to cost \$55,000.

FORT WORTH, TEX.—Plans are being prepared, according to report, by Architect A. W. Riewe, 722 Chestnut Street, St. Louis, for an eight-story hotel and opera house building, to cost \$100,000.

The Farmers' Educational Co-Operative Union of America, C. S. Barrett, president, it is said, will erect a temple and office building, probably of brick, four or five stories high, in Fort Worth, where national headquarters will be removed from Little Rock, Ark. Fort Worth Trades Assembly is understood to be affiliated in the movement. Between \$150,000 and \$300,000 will be expended.

FRANKLIN, TENN.—According to reports, arrangements are being made to erect a \$50,000 school.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.—The erection of a new Armory for the battalion is reported contemplated. Probable cost, \$125,000.

GREEN BAY, WIS.—Ferry & Clas, of Milwaukee, it is stated, are preparing plans for an administration building to be erected at the reformatory at a cost of \$100,000. The building is to be of granite, fireproof throughout, and the work will probably be done by day labor.

HACKENSACK, N. J.—A new high school is reported contemplated, to cost from \$100,000 to \$150,000.

HANNIBAL, MO.—Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, W. L. Breckinridge, Engineer, Chicago, Ill., is reported planning to build a \$100,000 depot at Hannibal.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—It is said that Architects D. A. Bohlen & Son, Majestic Building, are revising the plans for a four-story building for the Young Men's Christian Association. Estimated cost, \$140,000.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.—The Florida Life Insurance Company, it is reported, has not as yet engaged an architect to prepare plans for office building recently mentioned; six stories, 54x90 feet. Cost, about \$90,000.

Bids will be received until noon, December 10, by George L. Drew, Secretary Committee, 106 Main Street, for materials and labor required for building the new Masonic Temple and office building at Jacksonville, according to the plans and specifications prepared by the L. M. Weathers Co., architects, Memphis, Tenn.

JOHNSON CITY, TENN.—The M. E. Church of this city is reported to be contemplating the erection of a new edifice on the corner of Roan and Market Streets, to cost about \$30,000. Rev. S. B. Vaught, pastor.

Press reports state that plans are on foot looking towards the erection of a courthouse in this city. J. R. Gardenr is reported interested.

KANSAS CITY, MO.—A permit has been granted by the Superintendent of Buildings for construction of a nine-story reinforced concrete building on Campbell Street, for Montgomery, Ward & Co., Fifteenth and Liberty Streets. Andrew Young is the manager.

Charles Campbell, according to report, will erect a business building at 10 West Thirty-sixth Street, to cost about \$50,000.

It is said that Herman Striecher is having plans prepared by Matt O'Connell, New Ridge Building, for the erection of an apartment house; brick, stone and terra cotta. Cost, \$100,000.

It is reported that the Midland Realty Company will soon submit plans prepared by Howe & Hoyt to contractors for the erection of the Reliance Building; gray brick, stone or gray terra cotta trimmings, five stories, first floor to contain six storerooms and four upper floors ninety-six offices. Cost, \$80,000.

Architect H. R. Wilson, 218 La Salle Street, Chicago, it is said, will take figures in a couple of weeks on a store and office building to be built at Kansas City for Ely Meyer and M. C. Simon, Rochester, N. Y. It will be twelve-story, 48x112 feet, of steel construction, have probably pressed brick, iron and plate glass front, gravel roof, hardwood finish, steam heat, electric light, marble, mosaic and tile work, and is estimated to cost about \$700,000.

LAPORTE, IND.—The County Commissioners are reported to have appropriated \$85,000 for a county jail to be erected at Laporte.

LISBON, O.—The Columbiana County Board (M. P. Carnes, Chairman) is reported to be considering the erection of a \$50,000 jail.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.—The School Board is said to be preparing to erect two schools, estimated to cost \$78,000.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.—Press reports announce that F. H. Schumaker, R. F. Schumaker and Phillip Wilson have arranged with local architects for the construction of an eight-story theatre building on the site of the old Panorama skating rink on the east side of Main Street, north of Fourth Street. Estimated cost to be about \$250,000.

LYNCHBURG, VA.—Associate Architects Lewis & Burnham, National Bank Building, Lynchburg, and P. Thornton Marye, Atlanta, Ga., are reported to be preparing plans for a two-story marble bank building, 37x132 feet, for the First National Bank, Lynchburg, to cost \$70,000.

MADISON, WIS.—According to reports, the University regents have plans for the proposed dormitory building to cost \$200,000, and will receive bids about December 1. Arthur Peabody, architect.

MADISONVILLE, O.—Citizens, at the recent election, voted to issue \$125,000 bonds for the erection of a school building. Plans, it is stated, are being prepared.

MASSAPEQUA, L. I., N. Y.—H. B. Upjohn, 96 Fifth Avenue, New York, has completed plans for a residence, 34x42 feet at Massapequa, L. I., for Walter E. Sawyer.

MICHIGAN CITY, IND.—The County Council of Laporte County is stated to have appropriated \$125,000 for the erection of a Superior Court building at Michigan City.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Architects Ferry & Clas, Broadway, are preparing plans for the proposed \$200,000 addition, three stories, to the Milwaukee Public Library and Museum Building, 332x107 feet, on Eighth Street and Grand Avenue. Henry L. Ward is the director.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—John W. Thomas & Co., 500 Nicollet Avenue, have taken out a building permit for their new store to be erected at Nicollet Avenue and

Eighth Street, on the former site of Plymouth Church. The building will have a frontage of 113 feet on Nicollet Avenue and 132 feet on Eighth Street, with an "L" 44 x 52 feet in the rear. It will be four stories high and be constructed of brick tile and steel. The cost is given as \$175,000.

Messrs. Savage & Nicoll, according to report, are proposing to erect a building to cost probably \$100,000 on the corner of Third Street and Nicollet Avenue.

Thomas A. Donahowen, it is said, contemplates erecting a building at 258 Nicolett Avenue, to cost \$100,000.

Edwin H. Hewitt, 15 North Fourth Street, is said to be preparing plans for a brick and stone residence, to be erected on Lake Minnetonka for Chas. S. Pillsbury, at a cost of \$75,000.

MONTREAL, CANADA.—Plans have been completed for the construction of a new engineering building in connection with McGill University, to take the place of the one destroyed by fire in April. The new structure will be of fireproof construction and will cost about \$275,000. W. Peterson is principal; W. Vaughan is secretary.

It is reported that the Catholic School Commissioners have decided to erect a school here at a cost of \$135,000.

MORRISTOWN, PA.—It is reported that plans are being prepared by Architects Baker & Dallett, 1420 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, for a three-story building for convalescents and a three-story nurses' home for the State Asylum for Insane. Cost, \$60,000 and \$50,000 respectively.

NEWARK, N. J.—Plans have been about completed by H. King, architect, 22 Clinton Street, for the erection of the proposed addition to the Warren Street public school. The Board of Education of Newark has made an appropriation of \$125,000 for an addition to contain twelve class-rooms and an assembly room. According to the plans the addition will be three stories in height of brick construction, and will cover an irregular area of about 90x187 feet. The structure will be fireproof throughout, the floors being of concrete and all partitions of a fire-resisting character. As soon as the plans are submitted contracts will be let by the Board of Education.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.—F. M. Andrews, Third Street, Cincinnati, O., is finishing plans and will receive bids soon for a sixteen-story hotel, 158x320 feet, for the Audubon Hotel Company, New Orleans, La. Pressed brick and steel, architectural, ornamental and structural iron and steel work will be used. Estimated cost, \$1,500,000.

It is stated that plans are being prepared by Architects Crosby & Henkle, Morris Building, for the erection of the Delgrade Memorial Hospital. All former plans have been rejected.

NEWPORT, R. I.—Press reports state that Alfred G. Vanderbilt has given to the Newport Young Men's Christian Association \$100,000 for a new building as a memorial to his father, the late Cornelius Vanderbilt. Mr. Vanderbilt stipulates that he shall furnish the architect, and that the building shall be in accordance with his ideas. No plans have yet been drawn or architect selected.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Municipal Art Commission on November 12, according to

reports, approved the plans for the administration building to be erected in the Zoological Park, Borough of the Bronx, which is to cost \$80,000.

Separate contracts will be let, according to report, for interior decorations, stained glass, seating, furnishings, etc., for the new synagogue which is about to be built on the west side of Forest Avenue, 54 feet south of 160th Street, by the congregation of Beth Hamedrah Hagodel, 696 Cauldwell Avenue. Goldner & Goldberg, corner of Jackson and Westchester Avenues, are the architects and plans provide for a two-story building, measuring 63x87 feet. It will be built of brick and stone, with slate roof, hardwood finish, electric light and steam heat, and cost about \$75,000.

Contracts have not been let yet for the interior work and fixtures for the large new apartment house which is about to be built at the southwest corner of Broadway and 133d Street by Messrs. Daily & Carlson, 694 East 136th Street. Neville & Bagge, 217 West 125th Street, are the architects and plans provide for a six-story building, measuring 68x115 feet. It will be built of brick and stone, with composition roof, hardwood finish, steam heat, electric light, elevators, and cost about \$130,000.

Plans and specifications have been about completed in the office of Architects Maynicke & Franke, 298 Fifth Avenue, for a large new business building (stores and offices) to be erected on the west side of Broadway, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Streets. This building is to take the place of the old Fifth Avenue Hotel and plans for the new building provide for fireproof construction, to cost about \$2,000,000. Estimates will soon be invited on the general contract, which will include all construction work and material.

L. F. J. Weiher, 103 East 125th Street, has plans for a six-story flat building, 50x105.3 and 105.9 feet, for Pasquale Gargiulo, 47 Jay Street, to be erected on Arthur Avenue and Belmont Place, to cost about \$120,000.

The Fluri Construction Company will, according to report, build on Broadway on the northwest corner of 180th Street, adjoining the Holy Rood Church, Washington Heights, several six-story high-class apartments.

The general contract for constructing the three-story residence for Mr. Morris Schinas, on Riverside Drive and 107th Street, has been awarded to Charles T. Wills, Inc., of 156 Fifth Avenue. The cost will be about \$180,000. The structure will be built of white marble, in the style of the French Renaissance, and measure 40x72 feet in ground dimensions. The roof will be of mansard terra cotta and tile, with steel girders, yellow pine timber, copper cornices, steam heating. Mr. Wills' contract does not include heating, wiring or plumbing. Wm. B. Tuthill, 287 Fourth Avenue, is the architect. Previously reported.

NORFOLK, VA.—Virginia Savings Bank & Trust Co. has purchased a site at \$100,000 on which to erect a bank and office building. J. W. Hunter, president.

NORTH CHICAGO, ILL.—Bids will be received until noon, December 2, by the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., for the construction of a

commandant's house, six officers' houses, and a receiving guard house at the naval training station, Great Lakes, North Chicago, Ill. Plans, etc., with the commandant, naval training station, Great Lakes, North Chicago.

NORTHFIELD, MINN.—It is reported that Paul G. Schmidt will receive preliminary sketches and terms for detail plans from architects, for a ladies' dormitory to be erected at St. Olaf College, to accommodate 200 girls. The competition closes December 15.

NORWICH, CONN.—Cudworth & Woodworth have plans for four concrete block houses and the industrial building for the Norwich Hospital for the Insane.

OAKLAND, CAL.—The Jewish people are said to be planning the erection of a synagogue in Oakland, to cost \$300,000.

OCALA, FLA.—Bids will be received at the Treasury Department, office of James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., until December 19 for construction (including plumbing, gas-piping, heating apparatus, electric conduits and wiring) of United States postoffice and courthouse at Ocala, in accordance with drawings and specifications, copies of which may be obtained at above office or office of custodian of site at Ocala at discretion of Supervising Architect.

OCEAN CITY, N. J.—It is stated that plans are being prepared by George E. Savage, Provident Building, Philadelphia, Pa., for a one-story stone church for the members of the Methodist Church, to cost about \$30,000.

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.—According to report, the Lee-Huckins Hotel Co. will erect five additional stories to hotel annex of steel, brick and concrete construction. Cost, \$130,000.

OMAHA, NEB.—Reports state that Charles H. Morse will erect a six-story warehouse at the corner of Ninth and Harney Streets, to cost \$65,000.

PARIS, ILL.—Architects Reeves & Baillie, Y. M. C. A. Building, Peoria, are preparing plans for a two-story high school building for the Board of Education. J. C. Risser, president, Paris, Ill. The building will cost \$80,000.

PASADENA, CAL.—Plans are being prepared, according to report, for the erection of a church for the Christian Science congregation, at a cost of \$100,000.

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

PEEKSKILL, N. Y.—The Peekskill Military Academy, of Peekskill, it is reported, has had plans prepared by Architect A. T. Holton, 1133 Broadway New York, for a new dormitory for the academy at an estimated cost of \$150,000. It will be three stories high, measuring 42x100 feet, of brick and stone, with hardwood finish, steam heat, electric light and the usual improvements.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Reports state that plans have been prepared by Magaziner & Potter for a four-story nurses' home building to be erected for the Jewish Hospital at York and Tabor Roads.

The old German Lutheran Church, on the east side of Seventh Street, north of Cambridge Street, has been purchased by the Montefiore Jewish congregation. The lot measures 68x90 feet, and the new owners are contemplating tearing down the old building and erecting a handsome new synagogue on the site.

Plans and specifications have been about completed in the office of Architects Carere & Hastings, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street, New York, for a handsome new church to be built at Philadelphia for the Christian Science congregation. It will be a brick and stone building, one-story high, and will be handsomely finished and decorated. The cost will be about \$80,000.

It is reported that a site has been purchased on Broad and York Streets on which it is proposed erecting the Dropsie College for Hebrew and Cognate Learning, for the establishment of which the late Moses A. Dropsie bequeathed \$1,000,000.

E. F. Durang, 1200 Chestnut Street, is reported to have completed plans for a five-story marble addition which is to be erected to the R. C. High School at Vine and Broad Streets at a cost of \$150,000.

Watson & Huckel, 1211 Walnut Street, are reported to have been engaged to prepare plans for a three-story brick school to replace St. Anthony parochial school, at Twenty-third and Carpenter Streets, which was recently destroyed by fire.

Reports announce that a twenty-story office building will be erected at the corner of Broadway and Cherry Street, at a cost of \$3,000,000.

Announcement has been made that Mrs. Emma C. Bergdoll, who recently purchased a considerable plot just beyond the Rapid Transit Company's terminal at Sixty-ninth and Arch Streets, contemplates erecting there a modern hotel to cost \$100,000. The plans, which have been completed by a local architect, provide for a three-story stone building to measure 70x106 feet, containing a barber shop, heating and lighting plant, laundry and rathskeller in the basement, with a bar, office, exchange and dining-room on the first floor and a banquet hall and bedrooms on the upper floors. There will also be a garden and café on the roof.

PITTSBURGH, PA.—The American Republican Club, Penn Avenue, has purchased a site in this city and proposes the erection of a clubhouse to cost about \$250,000. No architect has been selected and the project will not be started before next spring.

The Y. W. C. A. is considering an entire change of plans due to the possible change of site for its \$500,000 building. Address Architects Mueller & East, Wood Street near Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa., or Miss Phoebe Bardsley, assistant secretary Y. W. C. A., Fifth Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

A permit for the erection of a \$100,000 power house was granted to St. Francis Hospital. The building will be five stories brick and stone and will be fitted with all modern conveniences.

PITTSBURGH, PA.—Owen McGlynn, of Wilkes-Barre, is reported to be preparing plans for a three-story high school, which it is proposed erecting at a cost of about \$100,000.

POLK, PA.—Architect F. J. Osterling, Pittsburgh, is reported to be preparing plans for the institution for feeble minded at Polk, at a cost of \$300,000.

POQUONOCK, CONN.—We have been advised that Mr. Morton F. Plant, of New York City, who has a summer home at Groton, Conn., has agreed to give \$50,000 for a town hall to be located at Poquonock. In furthering this scheme he has asked for competitive plans for the architects of New London alone. These plans are to be submitted this week.

PORTLAND, ORE.—The Dammeier Investment Company, it is said, will erect a building on the west side of Fourth Street, between Everett and Flanders Streets, to cost about \$125,000. It will front 200 feet on Fourth Street and 100 feet on Everett and Flanders Streets. The buildings will be three stories high and will contain eighteen stores.

Press reports state that Portland is now practically assured of a large eight or ten-story hotel at the northwest corner of Fourth and Alder Streets.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Martin & Hall, architects, Union Trust Building, Providence, it is said, are drawing plans for fourteen new buildings for the City Hospital. An appropriation of \$150,000 has been made for six buildings and a boiler house.

PUNXSUTAWNEY, PA.—According to report, the Young Men's Christian Association has raised \$50,000 for a new building and plans will be drawn at once. Address the secretary.

REMSEN, N. Y.—Bids will be received until December 7 at the office of Walter G. Frank, architect, 17 Clarendon Building, Utica, for erecting the Didymas Thomas Library at Remsen.

RICHMOND, VA.—Reports state that a company has been organized to erect a sanitarium by Robert Kirk, W. T. Hancock, W. M. Parrish and others.

RUNGE, TEXAS.—Bids will be received until November 20 for the erection of a church building of concrete blocks; plans and specifications on file with D. P. Airhart, chairman building committee; usual rights reserved.

ST. CLOUD, MINN.—The Church of the Immaculate Conception (Catholic) is soliciting funds for the erection of a new church, on which work will be started in the spring.

ST. LOUIS, MO.—It is said that a site has been purchased by the Barnes Hospital Association for the erection of a hotel to cost \$1,000,000.

Plans have been prepared for a church to be erected by the Bethlehem Evangelical congregation. Cost, \$32,000.

The Building Committee of the Board of Education, composed of George R. Lockwood, C. M. Woodward and others, it is stated, has adopted revised plans by William B. Ittner, Commissioner of School Buildings, for the erection of a proposed school building to cost about \$700,000, original plans for which were prepared by Mr. Ittner about a year ago.

The members of the Episcopal Church of the Ascension, it is stated, are considering the erection of a new edifice to cost \$60,000.

F. W. Faulkner and James A. Smith, City Hall, have prepared plans for a police patrol and wagon house; two stories, 50x125 feet, brick, stone and terra cotta. Cost, \$50,000. Drischler & Elsner, Wainwright Building, are preparing plans for reconstruction of the west wing of the poorhouse; brick and stone, gas and electricity.

Cost, \$100,000. Andrew J. O'Reilly, president of Board of Public Improvements.

ST. PAUL, MINN.—According to report, the bids for three proposed new buildings at State institutions were opened by the State Board of Control, but all were rejected because in each case the price named was in excess of the appropriation. The improvements contemplated are a custodial building for the school for the feeble-minded at Faribault, for which \$50,000 was appropriated, a kitchen at the same institution, the appropriation for which is \$27,000, and a tuberculosis hospital at the St. Peter institution for insane, for which there is a fund of \$65,000.

SAN DIEGO, CAL.—Press reports announce that bids are now being received for construction of a reinforced concrete building at the State Normal School, University Heights, to be located on the east side of the campus.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—Reports state that plans have been revised for the eight-story San Francisco Young Men's Christian Association building, which is to be erected at the corner of Leavenworth Street and Golden Gate Avenue, at a cost of \$135,000.

It is reported that Armitage & Rowell, 1427 Post Street, have prepared plans for an eight-story steel frame building which is to be erected at Kearny and Sutter Streets, by the Jacob Z. Davis Estate Co., to cost about \$400,000.

The Southern Pacific, it is said, is soon to build a new railroad hospital in San Francisco to replace the one destroyed last year by fire. The main front of the building will be 220 feet 8 inches on Fell Street. East wing will be 86½x150 feet, with the administration building 72x108 feet. There will be four stories.

The Ocean Shore Hotel Company has incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000 for the purpose of building and conducting a large hotel at Halfmoon Bay. Construction of the hotel is to commence immediately, on the ground of the company at the foot of Kelley Avenue, fronting the beach. The hotel is to be in the shape of a half-moon, the convex side facing the bay and affording a western exposure for sixty rooms. It will be three stories in height and surmounted with a dome.

Architects Miller & Colmesnil, it is reported, have prepared plans for the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of New York, who will erect a handsome two-story building for its exclusive use at Pine and Stockton Streets. The lot is 137.6x137.6.

Plans have been completed by Architects McCall & Wythe, Central Bank Building, for a five-story steel frame building on Fourteenth and Clay Streets, which will cost about \$70,000. The building contemplated will be an ornate structure, artistic and architectural. The owner, who as yet does not wish to figure in the published statements concerning the building, is now going over the plans and making financial arrangements.

The Supervisors' Building Committee have recommended to the Finance Committee that the sum of \$37,000 be appropriated for the purpose of aiding in the building of a memorial school house for which the school children throughout the United States subscribed \$28,000 last year. President Walsh of the Board of Education said

that it was intended to erect the school house in Greenwich Street near Fillmore at a cost of \$65,000 and it would be given the name of Yerba Buena school.

SEATTLE, WASH.—C. Alfred Breitung, of Seattle, is preparing plans for a three-story brick building with stone or tile trimmings for the Odd Fellows, to be erected on Pine Street and Tenth Avenue, to cost about \$70,000. Bids for construction have not yet been asked.

SHEEPSHEAD BAY, L. I., N. Y.—It is said that plans are being prepared for extensive additions to the Coney Island Club House at Sheepshead Bay, to cost in the neighborhood of \$60,000. The work will consist chiefly of increasing the capacity of the field stand and commissioners' paddock, and interior improvements to the clubhouse. Messrs. Dodge & Morrison, No. 82 Wall Street, are the architects.

SIOUX CITY, IA.—The Farmers & Trust Co., it is stated, is preparing to erect a seven-story building at Fourth and Nebraska Streets.

SOUTH BEND, IND.—Bids will be received until January 2 for the construction of an extension to and the remodeling of the United States postoffice. Plans have been prepared by Supervising Architect James Knox Taylor, Washington, D. C.

SOUTH BERKELEY, CAL.—Reports state that St. Augustine parish has decided to erect a new edifice on Alcatraz and Dana Streets. The structure will probably be of stone and the estimated cost will be about \$35,000. Further particulars may be obtained by addressing R. H. Mahoney.

SPOKANE, WASH.—M. C. Murphy has been awarded the contract for the erection of the Kemp & Hebert department store at an estimated cost of \$150,000. The building will be 120x142, located on Main Avenue and Washington Street. It will be four-story, of Philadelphia pressed brick, and will be equipped with two elevators.

The Odd Fellow lodges in Spokane are planning to sell a building site at Main Avenue and Wall Street and erect a struc-

ture to cost from \$60,000 to \$70,000. George A. Lovejoy, Past Noble Grand of Imperial Lodge No. 134, also a member of the Board of Managers, reports that building plans probably will take definite shape as soon as the lodges sharing in the property can determine whether they will divide their interests in the same on the basis of its past or present valuation.

STAMFORD, CONN.—Plans and specifications are being prepared by Boring & Tilton, of New York, for a \$55,000 annex to the West Stamford graded school.

Tracy & Swartwout, it is reported, have prepared plans for the new \$90,000 Y. M. C. A. building to be erected here.

We are advised that the plans of Mr. Nelson E. Emmens, of Stamford, have been accepted in the competition for the two fire houses that Stamford is about to build.

TAMPA, FLA.—Plans are being considered by the city for the issuance of \$245,000 of bonds for the proposed City Hall and site, \$35,000 for City Hospital, and \$7,500 for prison and stockade. W. H. Frecker, Mayor.

TERRE HAUTE, IND.—H. A. Condit, Secretary Lodge 86, B. P. O. Elks, writes that bids will be received on November 30 for the erection of a lodge building, to cost about \$75,000. Architect Martin C. Miller, Mutual Life Building, Buffalo, N. Y.

TOLEDO, O.—The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company, according to report, is planning to erect a station here to cost about \$1,000,000.

TORONTO, CANADA.—It is reported that a site has been secured on which it is proposed erecting new buildings for the Knox College, the cost of site and buildings to be about \$500,000. Rev. Dr. John Gray may be able to give further information.

TORREON, MEX.—The Methodists are said to be planning the erection of a \$35,000 church.

TROY, N. Y.—The project of building an Odd Fellows' Temple is under consideration. Address James Paterson, 2225 Sixth Avenue, for information.

The Polish Catholics are planning to erect a church at the corner of Tyler and Fourth Streets. Stephen Bardar is chairman of the committee.

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

UTICA, N. Y.—It is stated that the citizens voted to issue \$100,000 bonds to complete and equip two grammar schools.

WAPAKONETA, O.—It is stated that the County Commissioners have authorized plans prepared for the County Infirmary to cost about \$55,000.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Albert Kelsey and Paul P. Cret, 1524 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, will have plans completed soon for a three-story Peace Memorial Building, to be built at Washington, for the Bureau of American Republics. Marble, stone and steel will be used in construction, with open plumbing, tile, marble and mosaic work, steam heat, electric fixtures, plate and leaded glass, etc.; \$600,000. Bids probably will be taken in about one month. Previously reported.

All former bids for the erection of an administration building for the Carnegie Institute have been rejected and new bids will be received by the Executive Committee, to cost \$200,000. Contract will be let by the Executive Committee, Bond Building. Carrière & Hastings, 28 East Forty-first Street, New York, are the architects.

WALLA WALLA, WASH.—St. Mary's Hospital, it is stated, is planning the erection of a stone hospital building, to cost, complete, about \$100,000.

YOUNGSTOWN, O.—Plans have been completed, according to report, by Owsley & Boucherle, Wick Bank Building, for a four-story courthouse to be built for the Mahoning County Commissioners, J. A. Cooper, Clerk. Cost, \$900,000. Bids are being received.

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PROPOSALS.

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., November 7, 1907.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock p. m. on the 30th day of December, 1907, and then opened, for the construction of an extension, etc. (including plumbing, gas piping, heating apparatus, electric conduits and wiring), to the U. S. Post Office at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, in accordance with drawings and specifications, copies of which may be had at this office or at the office of the Custodian at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1664-1665)

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., November 11, 1907.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock p. m. on the 2nd day of January, 1908, and then opened, for the construction of an extension to and the remodeling, etc., of the U. S. Post Office at South Bend, Ind., in accordance with the drawings and specification, copies of which may be had at this office or at the office of the Custodian at South Bend, Ind., at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1664-1665)

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., November 15, 1907.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock p. m. on the 3d day of January, 1908, and then opened, for the construction (including plumbing, gas piping, heating apparatus, electric conduits and wiring) of the U. S. Post Office at Albuquerque, New Mexico, in accordance with drawings and specifications, copies of which may be had at the office of

the Custodian of the Site or at this office, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1665-1666)

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., November 8, 1907.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock p. m. on the 19th day of December, 1907, and then opened, for the construction (including plumbing, gas piping, heating apparatus, electric conduits and wiring) of the U. S. Post Office and Court House at Ocala, Florida, in accordance with drawings and specification, copies of which may be had at this office or at the office of the Custodian of site at Ocala, Florida, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1664-1665)

COMPETITION

Competitive plans and specifications will be received at the office of George F. Horton, County Engineer, Houston, Texas, up to noon, November 5, 1907, for \$500,000 fireproof Court-house for Harris County, Texas. First prize, acceptance of plans; second prize, \$1,000; third prize, \$500.

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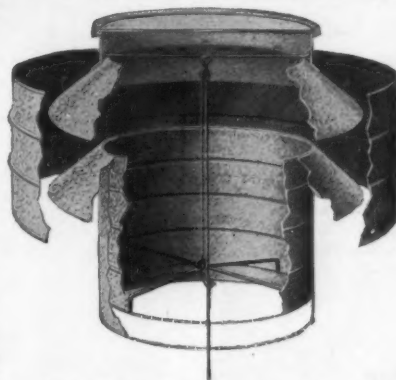
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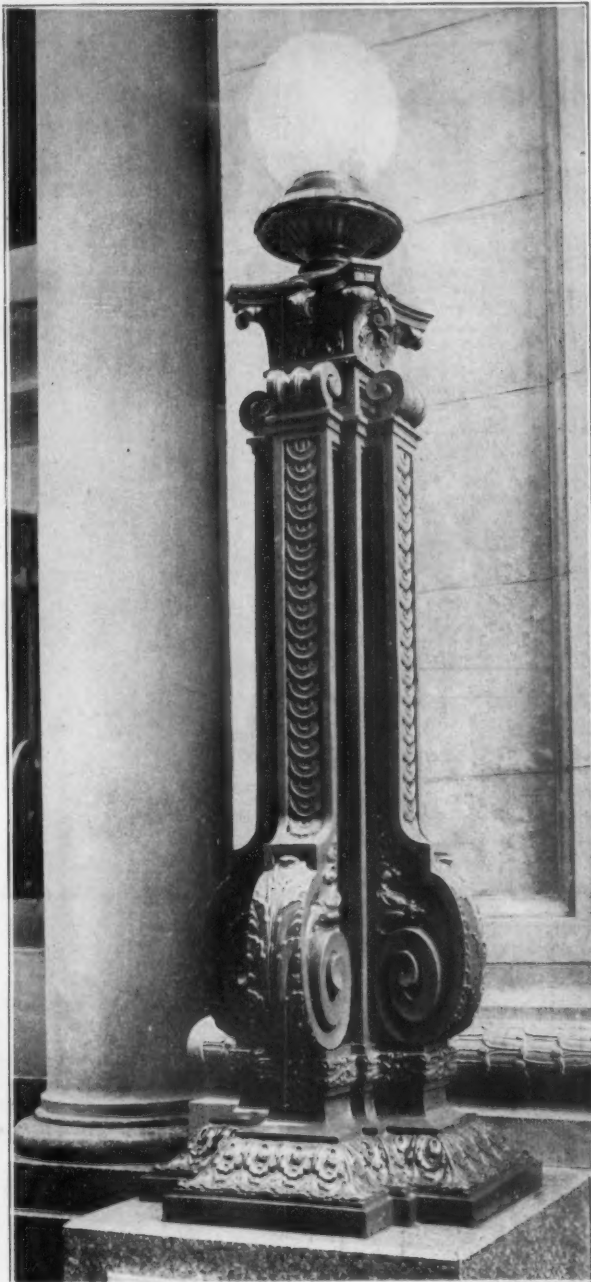
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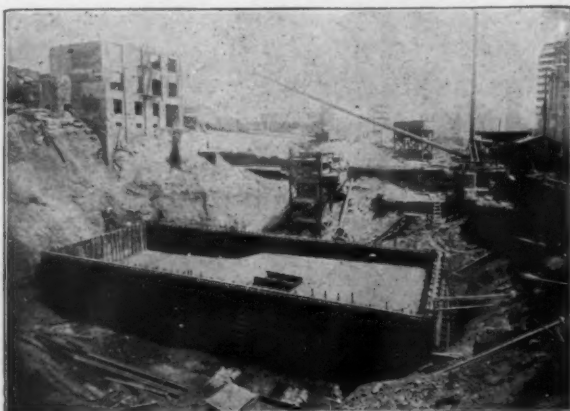




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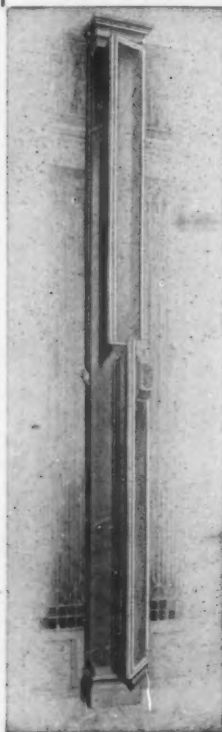
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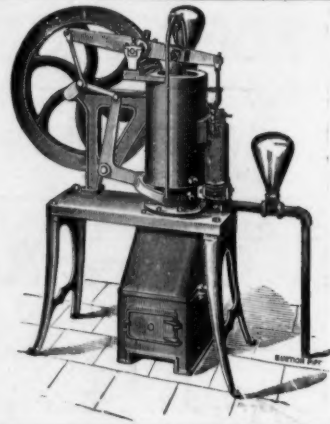
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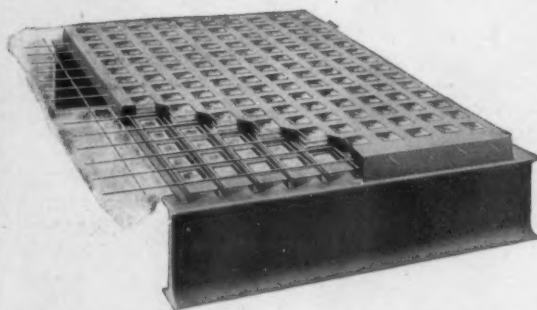
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