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SUMMARY:

Pages 173-174

The Businesslike Conduct of A. I. A. Conventions—The A. I. A.
Endowment Fund—The Occasional Desirability of a Less Stringent
Building Code—The New Building Code for Cambridge, Mass.—
Fires from Defective Flues—Suggested Contributions to the Dec-
oration of the Peace Palace—M. Cordonnier's Revised Design.

A GREAT EXHIBITION..... 175

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS—ITS AIMS AND USES..... 182

ILLUSTRATIONS:

The New Movement in American Architecture as Exemplified at
the Exhibition of the Pittsburgh Architectural Club: Three Plates
—Three Country Houses: One Plate.

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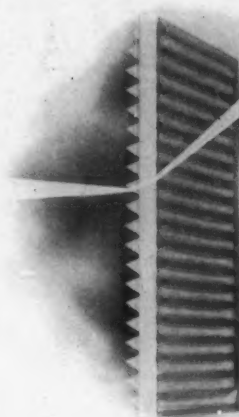
A Alsen Cement xxvii American School of Correspond- ence xii American Luxfer Prism Co. iii American Mason Safety Tread Co. xxv American Radiator Co. (e.o.w.) Amer. Sheet & Tin Plate Co. (o.a.m.) American System of Concrete Re- inforcing (e.o.w.) v Art Metal Construction Co. x Associated Expanded Metal Co. (o.a.m.) Atlas Portland Cement Co. xxvii	F Fisher Co., Robert C. ii French & Co., Samuel H. xxv Frink, I. P. xxv G Genasco Roofing Co. (e.o.w.) xii Globe Ventilator Co. xxvii Gorham Co. (o.a.m.) ix Gurney Heater Mfg. Co. xxviii	M Merchant & Evans Co. (e.o.w.) Mittineague Paper Co. (e.o.w.) Mullins Co., The W. H. xi N National Fireproofing Co. (e.o.w.) National Lead Co. xxv National Regulator Co. xxv Neuchatel Asphalt Co. xii New York Belting & Packing Co. (e.o.w.) Northwestern Terra Cotta Co. (e.o.w.) v Norwall Mfg. Co. (e.o.w.)	T Taylor, J. W. x Thorn Co., J. S. (e.o.w.) x Thorp Fireproof Door Co. (e.o.w.) Troy Laundry Machinery Co. xxviii
B Barber Asphalt Paving Co. (e.o.w.) xii Bedford Quarries Co. iv Berger Mfg. Co. viii Brown Bros. Mfg. Co. (e.o.w.) viii Burt Mfg. Co. (e.o.w.) xii C Campbell, Walter M. x Cardinell-Vincent Co. x Chicago Portland Cement Co. xxviii Clinton Wire Cloth Co. (o.a.m.) ix Contractors' Supply & Equipment Co. vii Corrugated Concrete Pile Co. xxv Cutler Mfg. Co. xii	H Hayes, Geo. xxv Higgins, Chas. M., & Co. (e.o.w.) ix Hunt, Robert W., & Co. xxviii I Information Bureau of Tile Indus- try viii J Jackson Co., Wm. H. xxviii Jenkins Bros. xii Jones, T. W. (e.o.w.) xxv	O Okonite Co. (Ltd.) (e.o.w.) x Otis Elevator Co. xii P Peerless Rubber Mfg. Co. (o.a.m.) R Raymond Concrete Pile Co. ii Rider Ericsson Engine Co. xxvi	U United States Graphite Co. (o.a.m.) U. S. Mail Chute Equipment Co. (e.o.w.) U. S. Mineral Wool Co. xxv Universal Portland Cement Co. xxviii University of Illinois x University of Michigan x University of Pennsylvania x
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			Y Yale & Towne Mfg. Co. xi

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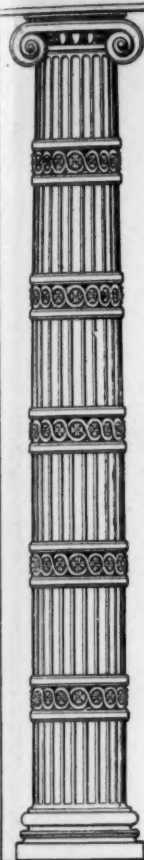
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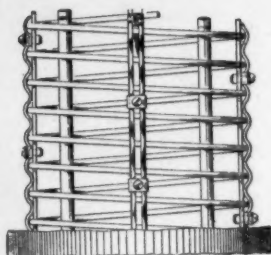
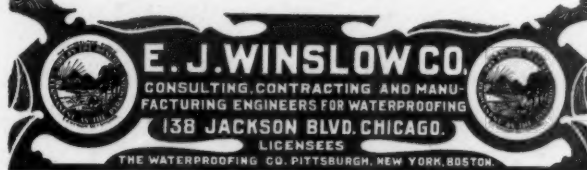


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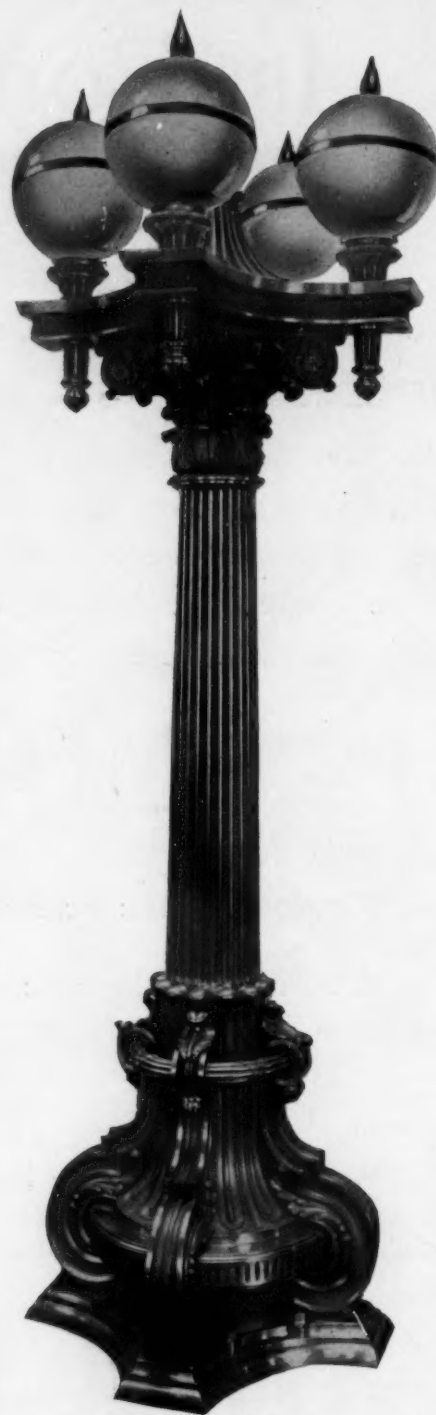
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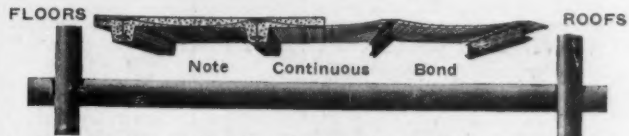
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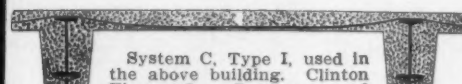
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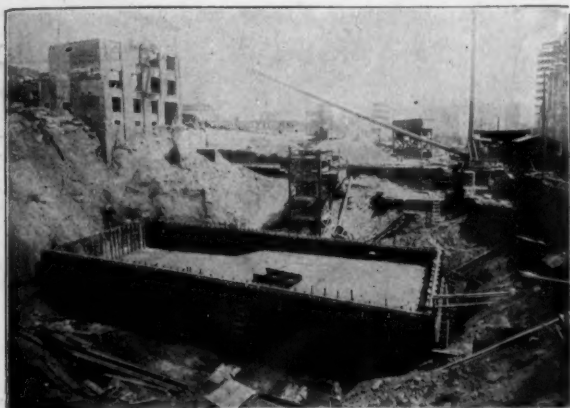
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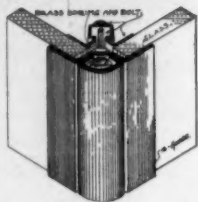


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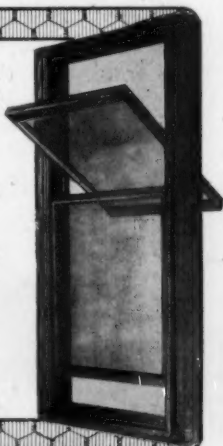
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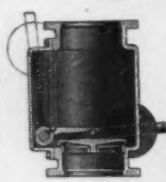


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CONTENTS

SUMMARY:

The Businesslike Conduct of A. I. A. Conventions.—
The A. I. A. Endowment Fund.—The Occasional
Desirability of a Less Stringent Building Code.—The
New Building Code for Cambridge, Mass.—Fires
from Defective Flues.—Suggested Contributions to
the Decoration of the Peace Palace.—Mr. Cordon-
nier's Revised Design.

173-174

A GREAT EXHIBITION.

175

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS—ITS AIMS AND
USES.

182

ILLUSTRATIONS:

The New Movement in American Architecture as Ex-
emplified at the Exhibition of the Pittsburgh Archi-
tectural Club: Three Plates.—Three Country
Houses: One Plate.

ALTHOUGH architects are, or should be, before all things artists, many a body of scientists or men of affairs might profitably take example from the businesslike way in which the recent meeting of the American Institute of Architects was conducted under the able chairmanship of President Day.

The reports of the proceedings and discussions at the recent Chicago convention cover some two hundred and fifty typewritten sheets, and the committee reports and the contributed papers nearly as many more. No irrelevant or impertinent matters were taken up and the work which all this records was accomplished in half-a-dozen business sessions on three consecutive days.

THE vague and nebulous yearnings for an "endowment fund" that some members of the American Institute of Architects have felt for some time should be pretty effectually extinguished by the report on that matter presented at Chicago. Not only is it pointed out that the present time is unfavorable for making any attempt to procure lay subscriptions to such a fund, but it is sharply declared that no "appeal for an endowment with any selfish or personal end in view" can be thought of; that the "comfort and luxury of the headquarters in Washington" is not a matter of public concern, and, finally, that there is no real need for such a fund, as the Institute has in being or in contemplation no undertakings that properly invite the fostering of a generous public. The report closes by pointing out that, before

attempting to raise an endowment fund, it must be determined how such a fund should be used when raised and that a programme should be formulated in advance that will present "a serious, intelligent and organized project for future action." Of the five possible uses mentioned in the report to which the Institute might be expected to apply the income of the desired fund, three seem to us to come clearly under the head of "selfish or personal ends," while the other two are almost as clearly not crying needs.

THE National Fire Protection Association seems a little inclined to attempt to persuade the Board of Underwriters to modify some of the stringent provisions of its "Building Code" which, as we pointed out the other day, have a tendency to delay the very reforms it is desirable to promote. Of these two powerful organizations the first-named is, in the nature of things, likely to be best advised, since its membership, while harmonious in seeking the best available routes over which to reach the desired goal, is very complex and so questions are debated from many points of view. The Underwriters unfortunately have but a single object, the preservation of their own profits, and unfortunately, too, they are in a position to exact compliance with their demands, or, if these can be evaded the profits to the evader are so great as to be irresistibly tempting to a certain class of men, and in this way evil conditions are created that might be escaped under less stringent yet as satisfactorily protecting regulations. It means a good deal, when so sincere and fair-minded a person as Mr. Alfred Stone, the Institute's delegate to the National Fire Protection Association, asks in his report made at the recent convention in Chicago: "Is it not, therefore, better to make our building codes such as will afford that protection against fire which will induce and encourage owners to erect such buildings, rather than to make the requirements so severe as to be practically prohibitive to the majority of owners?"

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., a city that, though seated on the left bank of the Charles River as Boston is seated on the right, will inevitably form some day a large and important fraction of "Greater Boston," is just now revising its building law. Amongst other things, it seems likely to adopt regulations for the building of tenement-houses that are far less rigorous than the provisions that control the erection of such structures in Boston, because it is felt to be certain that such a stringent law would absolutely put a stop to the erection of buildings of low rental, such as the people must have. The contention is good and can be supported by more than merely plausible arguments, and though the situation, not only in Cambridge but elsewhere, is unfortunate, it is nevertheless certain that all growing communities must go through a chrysalid stage of existence on their peripheries in passing from country to urban, via suburban, habits and conditions. It seems to us that this necessary

condition might be recognized by the law and that it might be assumed that at certain stages of development property-owners were not trying to dodge their full responsibility to their fellow-citizens, but that in seeking permission to erect combustible buildings they were actually merely trying to erect "tax-payers," so that they might hold on to their land and eventually enjoy the benefit of the unearned increment through advancing real-estate values, a right which is naturally and properly theirs. The difficulty and injustice inherent in the situation might be minimized, with no great risk to the public, by issuing to such owners permits to build combustible buildings and maintain them for a limited term—ten, fifteen or twenty years—on the condition that at or before the expiration of the term the structure should be removed at the owner's cost and replaced only by incombustible buildings, and that during the entire term the combustible building should be kept in good repair. In many cases this conditional permit, which obviously has points in common with the English system of building on leased land, would give genuine relief to the prospective improver. In more cases, particularly where speculating operators are concerned, it would be likely to tend to induce them to decide to erect non-combustible buildings, for it would be easy to see that, while the cost of maintenance must endure for the full term, rentals could hardly help declining as the life of the combustible building drew near its close. This and the cost of removing the building would probably induce speculating builders to erect non-combustible buildings in the first place.

ACCORDING to the fire-insurance tabulations, the cause of more fires and greater consequent loss in this country during the last twenty-one years than were started by any other agency is the "defective flue." To this avoidable blunder are charged a total of 20,052 recorded fires and a loss of \$93,662,920 in the period named. In this connection it is worth while to draw attention to the French method of dealing with responsibility for such disasters. Recently a citizen whose property was destroyed because of a defective flue—they have them even in France—sought indemnity, after the usual French fashion, at the hands of the contractor, but the court held that the builder could not be held accountable, as "his own modest rôle consisted only in carrying out the orders of the architect." This seems to be a reversion to an old order of things, for since 1881 the Conseil d'État has been disposed to hold that architect and contractor are equally responsible for *vices du plan*. At the same time it recognizes that the circumstances of each case must be carefully considered, but it is satisfied that a contractor can have no excuse for faithfully following an architect's drawing and instructions when these contain errors that should be obvious to the builder having merely elementary knowledge of his calling. As to defective flues in this country, one of them was detected and future disaster prevented the other day in a rather ingenuous manner. In a country town where the little building that goes on is of a

good type the building inspector found reason to suspect that a chimney had not been built according to specification, so he rigged up a combination of mirrors and at length discovered that, though the flue had been built properly at the start and where the chimney topped out, the fire-clay flue-lining had been omitted between these points.

THE "crazy-quilt" that was the aspiration of many vacant minded American women some years ago is brought to mind by the resolution that was adopted at the recent Peace Conference at The Hague. At the suggestion of Baron d'Estourneles it was gravely resolved that: "This Conference expresses an earnest desire that each Government signatory to The Hague Convention will contribute to the embellishment of the Palace of Peace by sending, by arrangement with the architect, materials for its construction and decoration, and objects of adornment, which shall be the most perfect specimens of national production, so that this Palace, the expression of a universal hope and aspiration, may be made of the very substance of each country." If this is not merely a very clever device for enabling Mr. Carnegie's too-modest gift to cover the cost of M. Cordonnier's too-elaborate design, it deserves to be considered a real modern apple of discord. Imagine the Gallic ire if France, after deliberately striving to outdo Germany, should find that the architect, advised by the trustees, had decided to give Germany's offering the more conspicuous place, and then there are Japanese and Russian susceptibilities that easily may be ruffled, to say nothing of South and North American. Except for the range and variety of possible offerings, there is nothing absolutely novel in the suggestion: but where it has been tried before this the result has been far from satisfactory. The blocks contributed by the several States and built into the Washington Monument add little to the interest and nothing to the dignity of that structure, and—a closer parallel—the Hall of Statuary in the Capitol is with the addition of each new statue losing dignity and congruity.

WE have received from a Dutch architect the illustration of M. Cordonnier's amended design for the Peace Palace which may be found in another column, our correspondent asserting that many of the Dutch architects would be interested in knowing what we thought about it. Although the sketch is crude and perhaps prepared by some one hostile to the winner of the competition, it is evidently reliable enough to show that M. Cordonnier has not been happy in his attempt to fit his design to his appropriation, and that if Mr. Carnegie has any regard for his own reputation he will at once increase his gift so that Mr. Cordonnier may revert to his original design, which had the merit of being at least coherent. As the final design is here shown no one, we think, would imagine it to be the work of a French architect; it is far more like any one of a hundred competitive designs for an English town-hall such as could be found in quantities in the English architectural journals a score of years since.

A Great Exhibition

WE have seen the announcement in the papers of an architectural exhibition at Pittsburgh; we may have heard someone speak about it; we have, perhaps, been fortunate enough to see the catalogue, quite exceptional in its happy choice of material never illustrated in previous catalogues, a selection made all the more remarkable by its success in the elimination of dead wood. We may have had the opportunity of talking with some one who had just seen the exhibition, who, fired with enthusiasm, had given us a glowing account of its marvels. Of the latter we would probably say: "Oh, he has had a pleasant trip, met pleasant friends, had good things to eat. So this unwonted zeal for the exhibition is only a vent for his general exuberance." But let us go to Pittsburgh ourselves. We arrive in the cold, damp chill of the early morning. A heavy, black fog shuts us in on every hand. Faces are ashen; everything we touch is black and grimy. We jump into the first car for the Carnegie Institute. We pass block after block of dismal houses, all the more wretched for their shroud of black. We bury ourselves in a local paper, only to be mocked by flagrant headlines on the glories of Greater Pittsburgh. We must note in passing, in her defense, that just at present the Pittsburghers are keenly alive to her defects, and strenuous efforts are being made to completely overhaul and remodel the city. In fact, only last evening I attended a most enthusiastic mass-meeting in Carnegie Hall, where President MacClure, of the local Chapter of the A. I. A., showed many interesting views to this end, together with several most ingenious and interesting schemes for solving Pittsburgh's own peculiar problems. Soon, however, we come out into more open country, to descend, opposite Schenley Park, in front of the Carnegie Institute. We mount to the top floor, to find ourselves in a great central hall, from which galleries radiate in every direction; in one direction, in particular, a long vista of galleries seems to stretch out interminably, through which we catch glimpses of *still* other galleries opening beyond on either side. And everywhere the walls are covered; covered with drawings large and small, pencil, pen, water-color, pastel, charcoal, from the sketchiest pencil note to the most elaborate rendering; American, English, French, German, Austrian, Italian; of subjects from a wall-bracket to the great city plans; a staggering agglomeration, bewildering in its variety, astonishing in its completeness. Rooms vast and brilliantly-lighted contrast with smaller, cosier ones, equally well lighted, yet the largest rooms are far from barn-like, broken up as they are by many potted plants and trees sheltering happy bits of sculpture and numerous charming plaster models. How much these latter are enhanced by their surroundings! Well placed benches and comfortable arm-chairs all tend to make us realize the finishedness of the exhibit. Further, what is true of so few exhibitions, everything is well hung. Practically no one can complain of poor light or of being badly placed, for there are no bad places. The exhibits closely cover the walls, yet without being crowded. There is not the slightest sense of stretching things out to make the exhibition appear large. And then, all of a sudden, it comes over us how large the exhibition really is; enormous, in fact. At first it sounds like an exaggeration, yet it is a fact that this exhibition is nearly twice as large as any architectural exhibition ever held in America. The T-Square Club, of Philadelphia, had 559 exhibits at their last exhibition; the Architectural League, of New York, had 752 exhibits. Yet here in Pittsburgh there are actually displayed 1,508 objects of interest! And when I say objects of interest, I say so advisedly, for no one who gives even a hasty glance about these walls can say that quality has been sacrificed to quantity. Far from it. In fact, especial credit is due the committee for the judgment and tact they have shown in the elimination of that dead wood which covers the valuable wall space of so many exhibitions.



As we have wandered about the galleries, one thing has particularly struck our attention, a thing we have previously so often missed, yet a thing which adds immeasurably to the pleasure and profit of an exhibition. The drawings are grouped; grouped rigorously according to subjects; grouped intelligently so as to allow of easy comparison of similar subjects or of subjects rendered in similar mediums. All drawings of interest toward civic improvement, from drinking fountains to great city plans, are in one section; all school drawings and *projets* are by themselves; all foreign exhibits—and here the committee have been to a great deal of expense and trouble to make as complete a representation from France, England and Germany as money and hard work could secure—occupy another vast gallery; all water-colors and pencil sketches are in rooms apart; churches take another large gallery; miscellaneous, unclassifiable material fills several other rooms, while one room and part of another are given to a most interesting and original feature of the exhibition, to wit, what is known as the "Modern Movement," in all a most comprehensive and intelligent arrangement.

And now we begin to realize what this all means; we realize that the enthusiasm of our friend returning from here was not vain. We realize that the discomforts of the journey, the cold reception in the morning, and the depressing effect of crossing the city, were all well worth the trouble, for we are actually at one of the most profitable, if not the most profitable, opportunity for architectural analysis and comparison that America has ever afforded. A standard of excellence has been set. A gauntlet has been thrown down. Who will take it up?

I asked Mr. Richard Kiehnel, the chairman of the Exhibition Committee, if I should see him at the galleries on Sunday afternoon. "See me at the galleries," he said. "When do you think I am going to catch up on my own work? Do you realize that I have hardly been able to go near my office for the last two months?" And what is true of Mr. Kiehnel is practically as true of the secretary, Mr. Stanley L. Roush; the treasurer, Mr. James MacQueen, and Mr. John T. Comes, Mr. Benno Janssen and Mr. Edward B. Lee. Further gratitude is to be extended to the Committee on Arrangements and Hanging, composed of F. A. Russell, chairman, and A. B. Orth, E. Campbell, A. Zeller, C. A. MacClure, J. P. Alaux, and H. K. McGoodwin, also to M. A. Vinson, the advertising representative. They certainly deserve, one and all, the utmost credit.

Now that we have had a general look about the exhibition, let us take each of the rooms in turn and study them in detail, following the same order that I sketched above. Thus we will commence with the room devoted to civic improvement.

CIVIC IMPROVEMENT.

What an immense amount of agitation there has been in America within the last few years along the line of making our cities and towns, not only more livable, but more beautiful! One has only to see the quite incomplete, but yet large, exhibit of this subject here at Pittsburgh to begin to realize the extent of the movement. Burnham's San Francisco plans and sketches—twenty of them; the commission's five big perspectives of the Washington layout; the Cleveland plan, which gives a good standard of comparison for the new scheme of the Pittsburgh Chapter of the A. I. A. for the civic improvement of Pittsburgh. Five large plans and a perspective show most interesting solutions of a civic center opposite the Court-House, with a large, much-needed city hall crowning the hill. Other plans show a comprehensive scheme for laying out the Oakland district between Schenley Park and the Carnegie Technical Schools. Other drawings show Zantzinger, Borie & Cret's scheme for improving the Schuylkill at Philadelphia, Burnham's plans for the layout of Manila and Baguio, Reed & Stem's plan for Croton, N. Y., Mac-

Clure & Spahr's plan for the Pittsburgh Reduction Company's model village, and Alaux's design for an open-air theatre at Pittsburgh; in all one of the most interesting parts of the exhibition.

SCHOOL WORK.

The rooms devoted to school work are interesting from the number of schools and clubs represented. The T-Square Atelier is represented by ten good exhibits, among which a XVIth cen-

two beautifully presented details of art museums, by O. A. Faelton and A. J. Scholtes. A sketch reception room, by the former, is very free in treatment. M. H. Whitehouse's 1906 prize design for the travelling scholarship, and E. S. Campbell's 1907 prize design are interesting. Simpson's chapel interior is delicately handled. A town plan, by Miss I. A. Ryan, is well studied.

Columbia is represented by twenty-five exhibits centering about W. L. Bottomley's prize design for the McKim Fellowship.



SUGGESTION FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE CITY OF PITTSBURGH.

tury ship, by J. Forsythe, attracts by its imaginativeness, and a fraternity room, by C. Schaeff, is marked by a pleasing handling of color. T. H. Ellett shows a serious study for an art club, while his perspective and that of C. E. Cope, for a church, are interesting in color contrasts.

The University of Pennsylvania shows nine good drawings. P. Monaghan's chapel is simple and broad in handling. W. Boyd's recreation park is free as to scheme and well presented. The same is true of R. McGoodwin's monument. F. P. Smith's memorial hall is well studied.

The George Washington University exhibits some six or seven good designs.

The Massachusetts Institute of Technology has twenty-six exhibits, dating back over the last nine years. More recent are

R. H. Bullard's naval memorial is strong in design, as is also H. F. Hentz's band stand. C. H. Kysor's band stand is charming in presentation. The same is true of W. F. Lamb's casino. E. T. Sec's church and E. J. Stork's concert hall show much careful study.

Washington University, St. Louis, has three drawings, of which E. T. Sec's church and E. J. Stork's concert hall show much

The Washington Architectural Club is represented by twenty-one designs. F. V. Murphy's club scholarship drawings and envois make a good showing. Among the Society of Beaux Arts Architects' problems, a music room, by D. C. Bollard, is interesting for its strength and good study.

Cornell has fourteen exhibits, among which T. H. Graham's and F. P. Nichols' Galerie de Fêtes stands out by its charming

presentation. A church by C. C. Chadwick and a world's fair pavilion, by J. M. Kellogg, should be noted.

The new Department of Architecture of the Carnegie Technical Schools, at Pittsburgh, has ten drawings. The exhibit is particularly creditable in light of the short time the school has been running. S. L. Roush's arts and crafts' workshop and museum has much charm of design. H. E. Mackley's bishops' tomb is beautifully drawn and presented. A. J. Reber's entrance to a park should be noted.

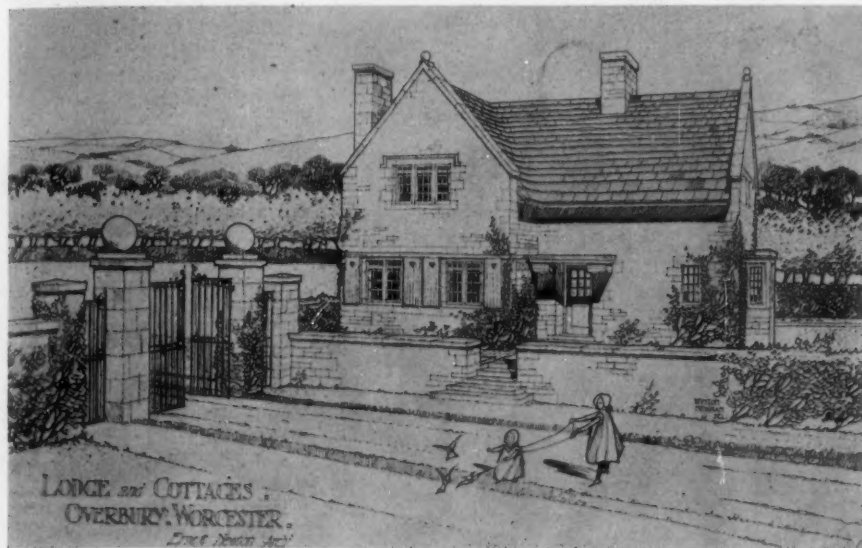
The Pittsburgh Architectural Club shows the prize drawings

plans, elevations and sections of an extensive abattoir-market for the city of Rheims, France. This latter is quite logical and straightforward, both as to plan and elevation. It shows an interesting and sane tendency to an individual modern treatment.

The English exhibit represents the work of some ten architects, among whom Ernest Newton especially interests us with his charming country houses in water color, or pen and ink, as does also C. R. Ashbee along somewhat similar lines. A. N. Prentice shows work of like character, while Ricardo has an interesting treatment all in green and white, ceramic and semi-glazed tile. He also shows a quite original railway station at Hourah, Calcutta. Lanchester & Rickards exhibit the Deptford town hall, E. W. Mountford the new Central Criminal Courts and the new Sessions Buildings in London. Mallows shows civic buildings in Birmingham and Westminster, and Sir Aston Webb drawings for the new Victoria and Albert Museum. We miss those charming modern English home interiors, otherwise this exhibit is characteristic of the modern English work.

Germany sends some eighty-five exhibits, chiefly photographs of executed work, but also many water-color drawings. They represent the work of some twenty-eight architects. This is much the most interesting of the foreign exhibits, for it has something to say, and says it. It illustrates the modern German movement to solve present-day problems in a simple and logical manner, entirely untrammelled by precedent or conventions. As this can be more profitably treated in conjunction with the

chapter on the modern movement, we will defer detailing it until then. In this foreign exhibit we have a grand opportunity to broaden our horizon, to see how our efforts compare with the recent



HOUSE OVERBURY, WORCESTER, ENG. ERNEST NEWTON, ARCHITECT.

for the last two years for their scholarship, the \$300 to be used in measuring up good old work in America. Mr. King's prize drawings were full of taste.

Paris is represented by two projects by E. J. Weber and sketches by Licht and Ford.

The great attraction of the exhibition in the way of school work is Wagner's prize drawings for the Paris prize competition. They are probably about the most interesting school drawings ever made in America, and, further, they compare very favorably with the better work of the École des Beaux Arts in Paris.

FOREIGN EXHIBIT.

The French exhibit covers nearly two whole walls of a vast gallery. On approaching it, our attention is immediately drawn to a number of elevations and perspectives exquisitely presented in monotone wash. The designs are quite decidedly what is known as "French." They are the work of M. Godefroy, of Paris. Two perspectives in particular, one a vestibule and stair hall interior, and the other a colonnaded exterior at Limoges, are most interesting in presentation. Two interiors, one of a Salle de Fêtes and the other of a Salle de Conseil, show quite another treatment in very soft, warm, golden browns, charming in texture and play of color. M. Alaux, who is now Associate Professor of Architecture at the Technical Schools in Pittsburgh, exhibits a number of sketches and measured drawings in color, chiefly from Spain. His measured work in the Alcazar, and especially two perspectives of fountain courts there, are characterized by a delightfully free and painterlike handling of color. A. Fiva shows some brilliant Venetian water colors and plans and elevations of a big railway station at Basle, Switzerland. M. Maignot exhibits a number of drawings of a large French wine-making establishment, and in conjunction with M. Tortrat he exhibits



LODGE OVERBURY, WORCESTER, ENG. ERNEST NEWTON, ARCHITECT.

tendencies of the older civilizations, and while we have much to learn from them, I believe that we may say without boasting that in modern work they are beginning to have as much, if not more, to learn from us.

WATER COLORS AND SKETCHES.

What a wealth of variety and charm there is in this section, where the architect can for once break loose from the fetters of the T-square and really express himself freely. We all know the most decorative perspectives and sketches of Birch Burdette Long, who, with his some fifty exhibits, gives us an exceptional chance to study his methods. A bridge in sages and grays, Colton

Hill and Gloucester, in the Edinburgh Series, and the Duomo in Florence, stand out particularly. Leisenring, with twenty water colors, shows us what can be done with a few strokes of the pencil and a few simple washes on a gray or brown paper, provided that it be done just right, as for example several

sketches along the quays in Venice, or the rich possibilities of color and atmosphere similarly gained, as in St. Mark's in Venice. Quite in another handling, but just as effective, are the brilliant Venetian water colors of H. G. Ripley's, or the broadly-handled Paris and Rome water colors of William Crowell. E. J. Weber

shows some of the possibilities of a good handling of charcoal, and Licht and V. H. Bailey those of a knowledge of the pencil. The same is true of a number of broadly-handled pencil or sanguine studies of picturesque bits in England, by Benno Janssen. F. V. Murphy and Watnough show other interesting measured drawings and sketches in Italy. F. R. Walker exhibits some charmingly rendered drawings. F. C. Brown shows some very decorative perspectives for country houses. In the same room we find a large exhibit of the well-known decorative paintings and panels of Blashfield and C. Y. Turner centering about the latter's decorations for the Lewisohn house.

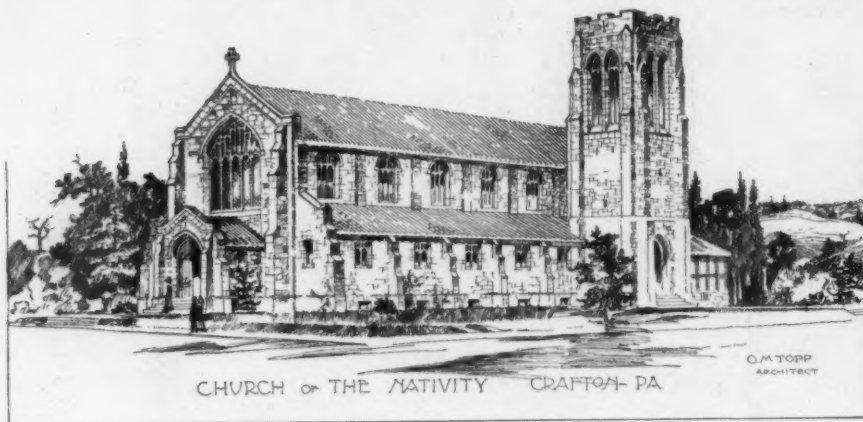
Directly allied to the above is a large collection of studies of stained glass, including twenty-six exhibits by Harry E. Goodhue and twenty by William L. Harris. Of the former we must note the admirable composition and color of the Bowden memorial window at Glens Falls, N. Y., the Gothic design for a chapel window in Louisville, Ky., and the big mosaic effect of the east window in Emmanuel Church at Newport, R. I. Harris' studies for six evangelists for the Paulist Church in New York are well conceived. Walter Ball and G. W. Sotter exhibit some interesting studies of windows in Chartres, and of especial interest in the D'Ascenzo Studios' exhibit are the windows for the Overbrook Church.

CHURCHES.

It is a new idea to have a whole gallery devoted to churches, yet one is easily filled here; Cram, Goodhue & Ferguson and Maginnis, Walsh & Sullivan each sending a large exhibit chiefly composed of buildings already well known to the architectural public. Brigham exhibits the Scientist Temple in Boston; Heins & Lafarge, St. Matthew's in Washington; Barnett, Haynes & Barnett, the St. Louis Cathedral; R. W. Gibson, the St. Thomas, N. Y., competition drawings; E. Stolz, St. Kiernan's R. C. church in Pittsburgh; J. F. Comes, two Italian church designs; Geo. F. Newton, a Malden, Mass., church; C. R. Greco, the Church of the Blessed Sacrament in Cambridge, Mass.; Howells & Stokes, the interior of the new Columbia chapel, and J. W. Donahue a very odd but interesting church near Springfield, Mass.

GENERAL SECTION.

In the General Section we cannot begin to enumerate all the objects of interest. The following, however, will give a clue to them and an idea of their extent: Of the recent competitions the International Bureau of South American Republics is here exhibited for the first time, and Kelsey & Cret's design has most de-



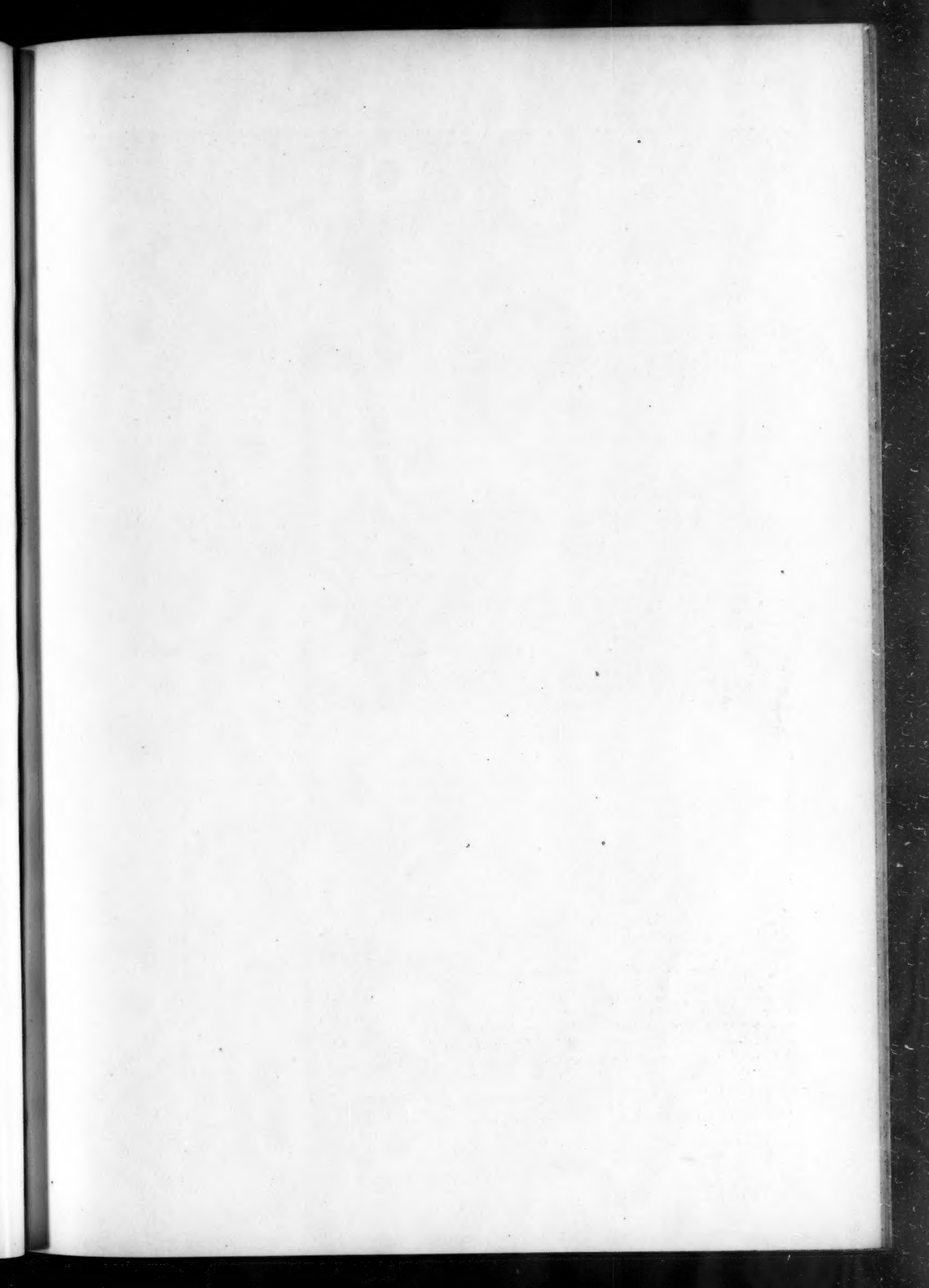
CHURCH OF THE NATIVITY CRAFFTON PA

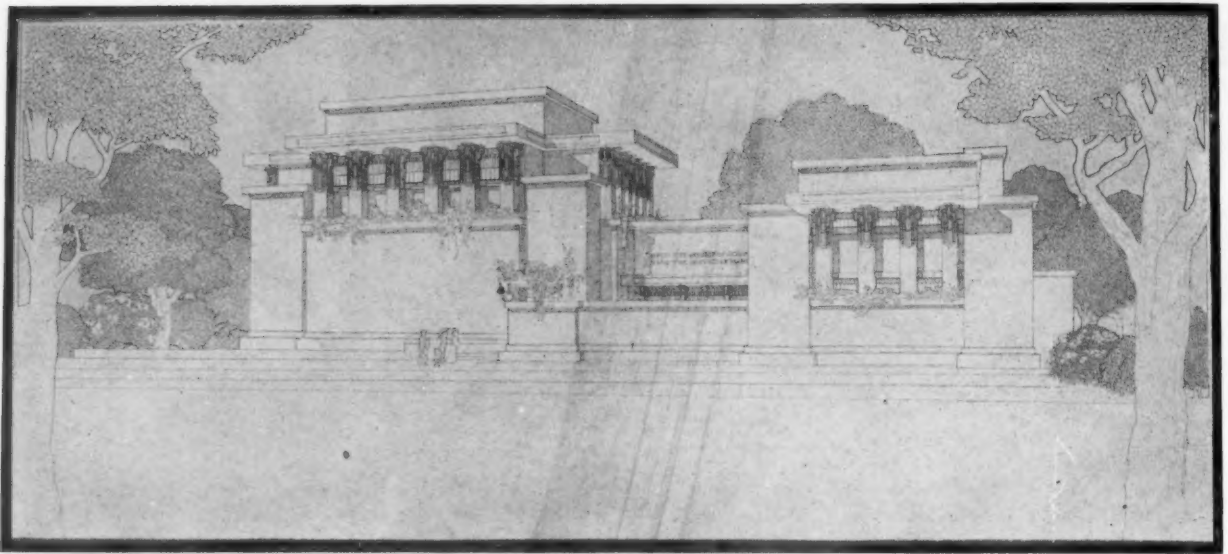


HOUSE OF SCHENLEY FARMS CO., PITTSBURGH, PA. JANSSEN & ABBOTT, ARCHITECTS.

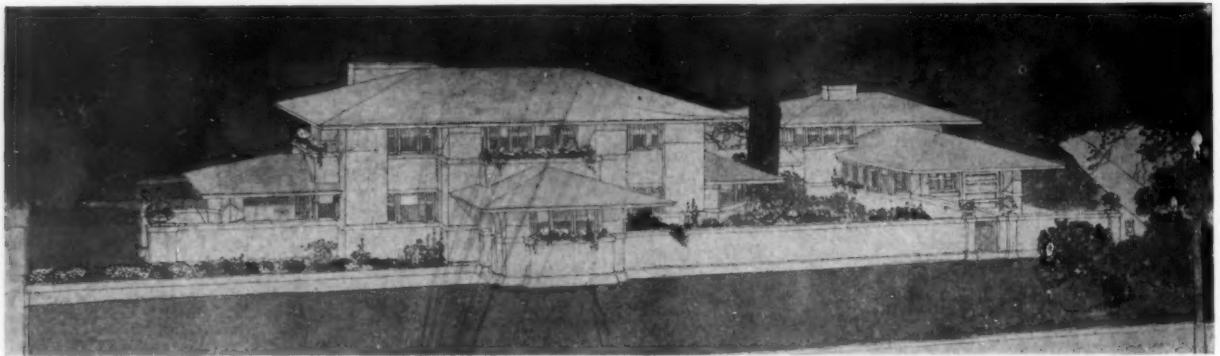


SKETCH FOR RESIDENCE ON WOODLAND ROAD, PITTSBURGH, PA. MAC CLURE & SPAHR, ARCHITECTS.

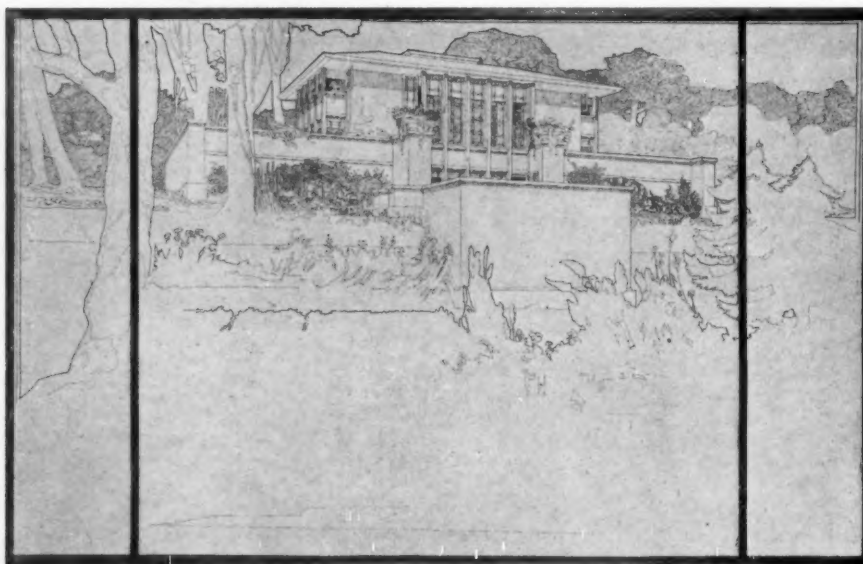




UNITY CHURCH, OAK PARK, ILL. FRANK LLOYD WRIGHT, ARCHITECT.

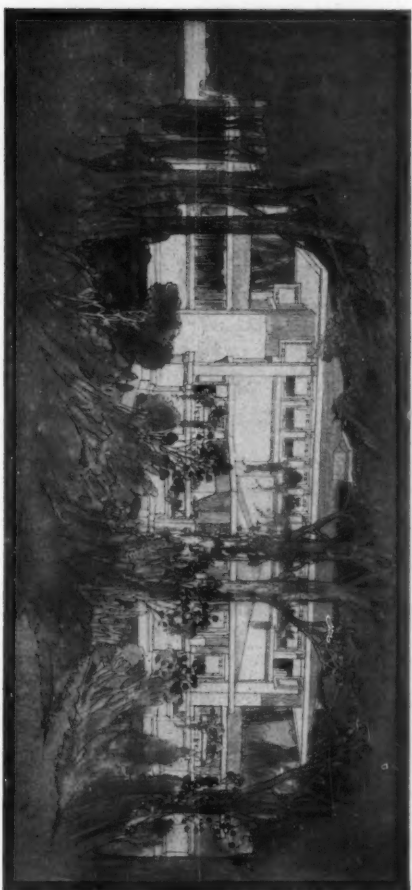


DWELLING FOR F. W. LITTLE, PEORIA, ILL. FRANK LLOYD WRIGHT, ARCHITECT.

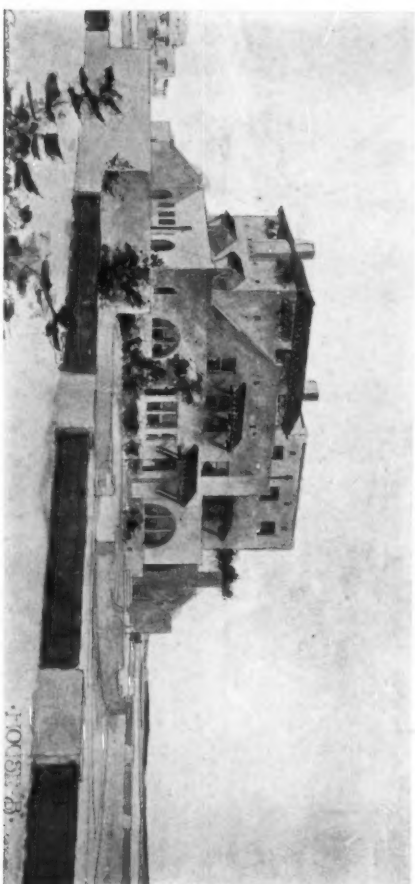


DWELLING FOR THOMAS PAUL HARDY, RACINE, WIS. FRANK LLOYD WRIGHT, ARCHITECT.

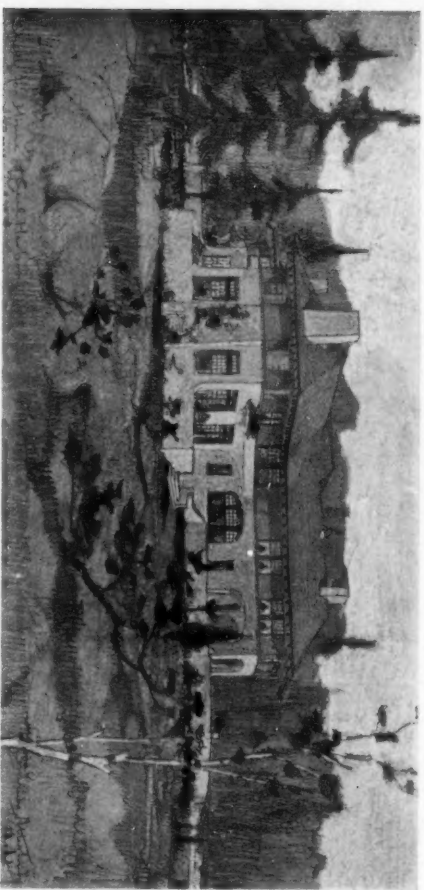
THE PITTSBURGH ARCHITECTURAL CLUB'S EXHIBITION.



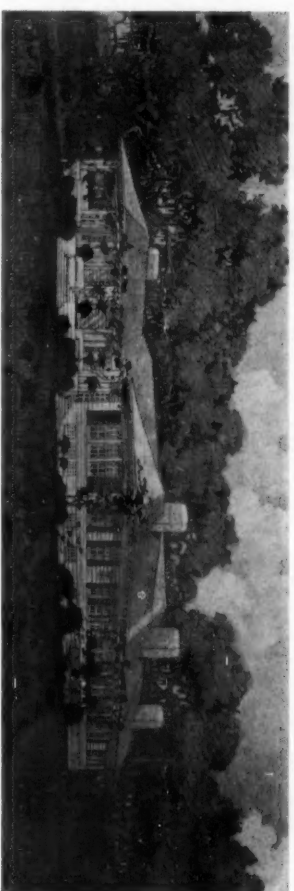
DWELLING FOR MRS. MARY M. W. ADAMS, HIGHLAND PARK, ILL.
FRANK LLOYD WRIGHT, ARCHITECT.



HOUSE AT BAYBERRY POINT, L. I. GROSVENOR ATTERBURY, ARCHITECT.



HOUSE AT SEAL HARBOR, GROSVENOR ATTERBURY, ARCHITECT.

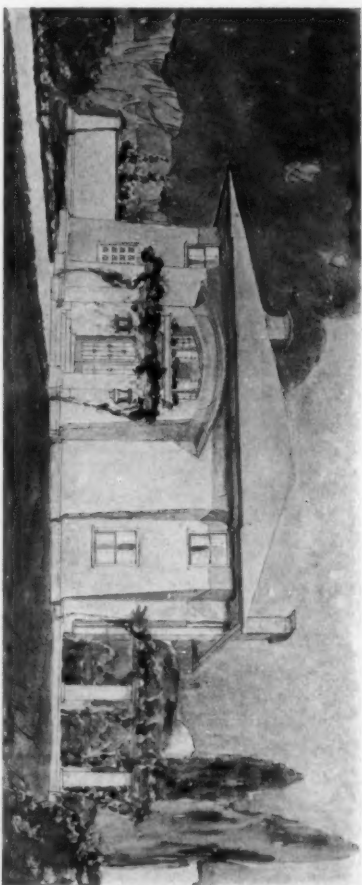


SHOOTING LODGE AT TOMOTLEY, S. C. GROSVENOR ATTERBURY, ARCHITECT.

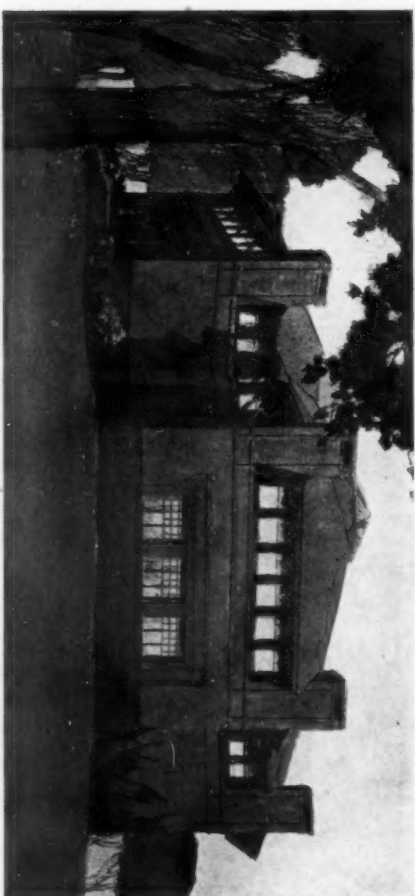
THE PITTSBURGH ARCHITECTURAL CLUB'S EXHIBITION.

The American Architect and Building News.
Regular Edition.

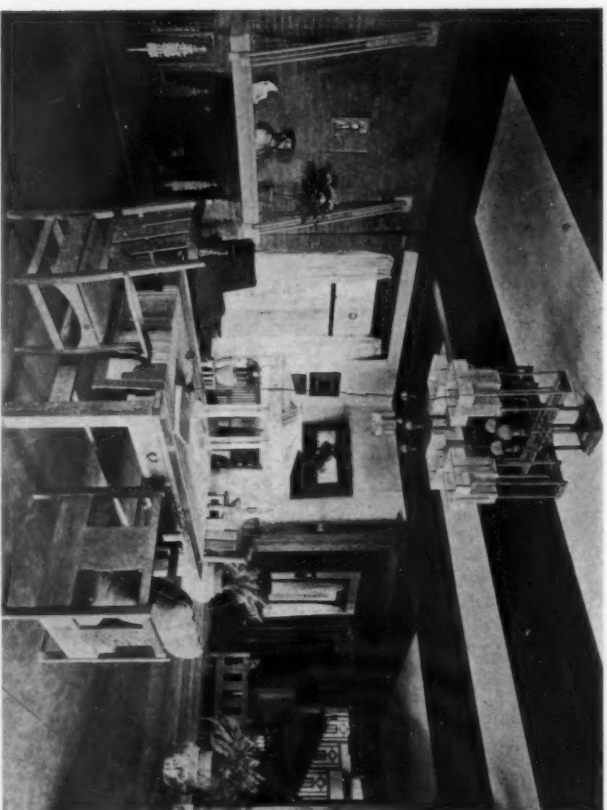
Volume XCII. Number 1666.
November 30, 1907.



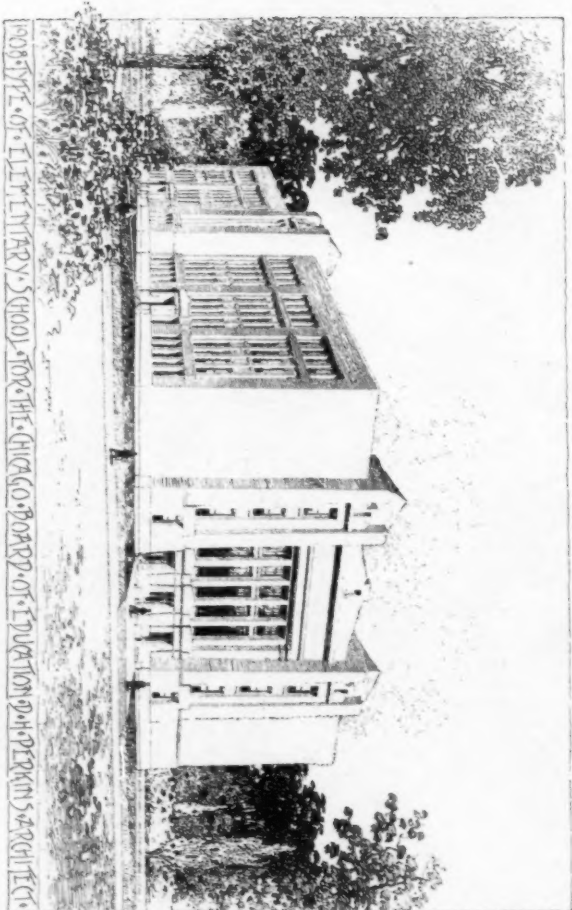
RESIDENCE OF MR. EMIL RUDOLPH, HIGHLAND PARK, ILL. GEO. W. MAHER, ARCHITECT.



MUSIC BUILDING FOR DOANE COLLEGE, CRETE, NEB. DEAN & DEAN, ARCHITECTS.



RESIDENCE OF MR. HARRY RUBENS, GLENCOE, ILL. GEO. W. MAHER, ARCHITECT.



ELEMENTARY SCHOOL, CHICAGO, ILL. D. H. PERKINS, ARCHITECT.



RESIDENCE OF T. VOORHEES. F. M. DAY & BRO., ARCHITECTS.

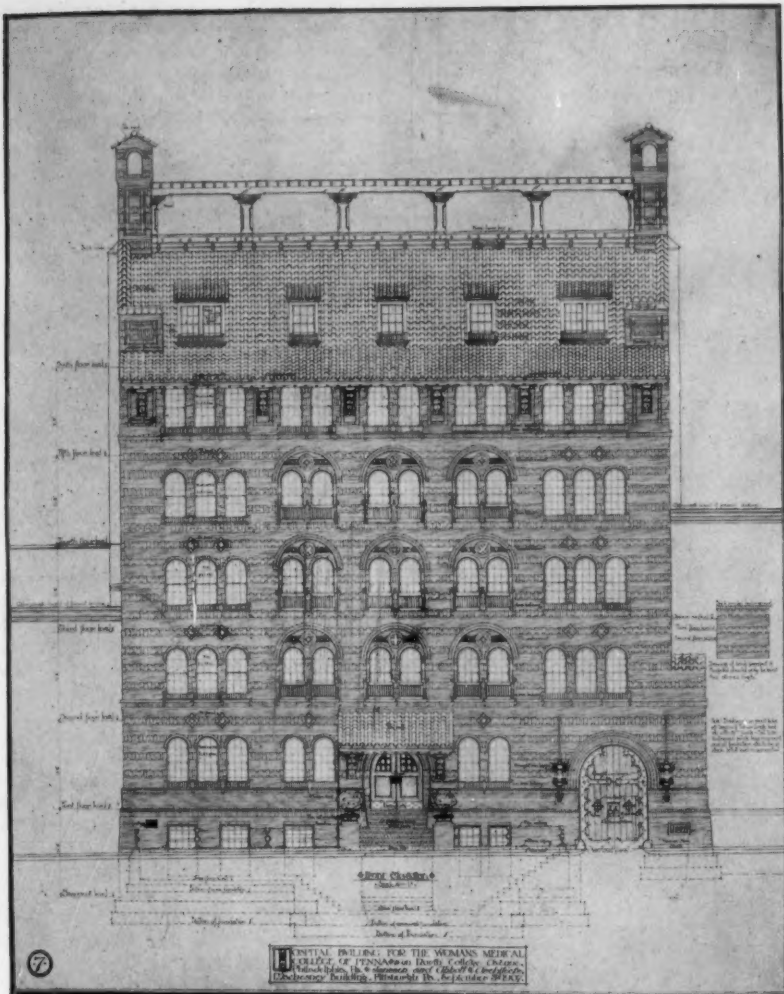


DESIGN FOR RESIDENCE. LAWRENCE BUCK, ARCHITECT.



GARDEN VIEW: COUNTRY HOUSE OF MR. HUBBARD CARPENTER, LAKE GENEVA, WIS. HOWARD SHAW, ARCHITECT.

THE PITTSBURGH ARCHITECTURAL CLUB'S EXHIBITION.



HOSPITAL FOR THE WOMAN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE, PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Janssen & Abbott, Architects.

servedly proved a centre of interest for visiting architects. Haight & Githens, Nelson & Van Wagenen and Ripley & Russell all exhibit competitive drawings for the same. Allen & Collens exhibit the Union Theological School winning drawings; Hale & Rogers the Shelby County Court-house, the Engineering Building in New York, and Mr. Rogers the Peter G. Thomson house at Cincinnati. Price & McLanahan show some broadly handled pencil perspectives and sketches of the Scott house in Ardmore, Pa., and the Schoen house at Rose Valley. Janssen & Abbott of Pittsburgh show well-studied designs for a jewelry store in Pittsburgh, a brick hospital in Philadelphia, and a number of drawings and models of most picturesque English country houses at Schenley Farms, Pittsburgh. Kiehnel & Elliott of Pittsburgh show a well-arranged High School at Newcastle, Pa. Trowbridge & Ackerman show the Scranton station. Hornbostel shows his exquisite design for the Soldiers' Memorial at Pittsburgh, and large pencil sketches in his well-known manner of the schools, the Pittsburgh Court-house tower, the Stadium and many country houses. Milton I. Dyer shows the Tavern Club and a number of houses, also beautifully drawn façades and details of the Cleveland bank. Geo. H. Steffens shows a photograph of an originally treated brick and stone apartment house in Cleveland, several private houses and his competition plans for the education building at Albany. Frank Miles Day & Brother exhibit perspectives of two admirable country houses. Osterling of Pittsburgh has his Union National Bank, his hotel at Cape May and the Commonwealth Building at Pittsburgh. W. W. Bosworth of New York has an interesting exhibit in the big Italian garden for W. D. Rockefeller at Pocantico Hills. G. W. and W. D. Hewitt have a well-studied house and island plan. MacClure & Spahr show drawings for the Union National Bank at Pittsburgh. Freedlander shows his competitive design for the Albany educational buildings. Delano & Aldrich are represented by two

perspectives of their casino at Huntington, L. I. R. C. Sturgis shows the First National Bank of Boston, and Cass Gilbert drawings and photos of the West Street Building and the Union Theological Seminary competition.

In landscape, Pray, Hubbard & White exhibit a charming layout in Brookline.

In faience the Grueby Faience Co. make a most interesting exhibit.

Among the plaster casts D. H. Burnham shows general casts and details of the Merchants' National Bank in Indianapolis and the Commercial National Bank in Chicago. Janssen & Abbott and Bilquist & Lee show some eight models for houses at Schenley Farms, Pittsburgh.

In sculpture we must look at Zeller's admirable bronze bust of Buffalo Bill and his photographs of the statues on the Custom House in New York. Carl Bitter shows a photo of the Sigel statue, Elwell the dispatch rider.

Stein at the Carnegie Schools shows some well-handled animal heads.

We see how varied is the ground and how representative of different cities and types of work.

MODERN MOVEMENT.

And now we come to the section which distinguishes this exhibition from all previous architectural exhibitions in America, a section devoted to the so-called "Modern Movement" or "New Movement." For the first time we have a real opportunity to study and compare side by side the various at-



HOTEL RESTAURANT, CHATEAU DES BEAUX ARTS, HUNTINGTON, L. I.
Delano & Aldrich and M. J. Prevot, Architects.

tempts of American architecture to assert itself as something living, virile, forceful, with a power to think and act for itself, not as a servile adapter of the heritage of previous civilizations,



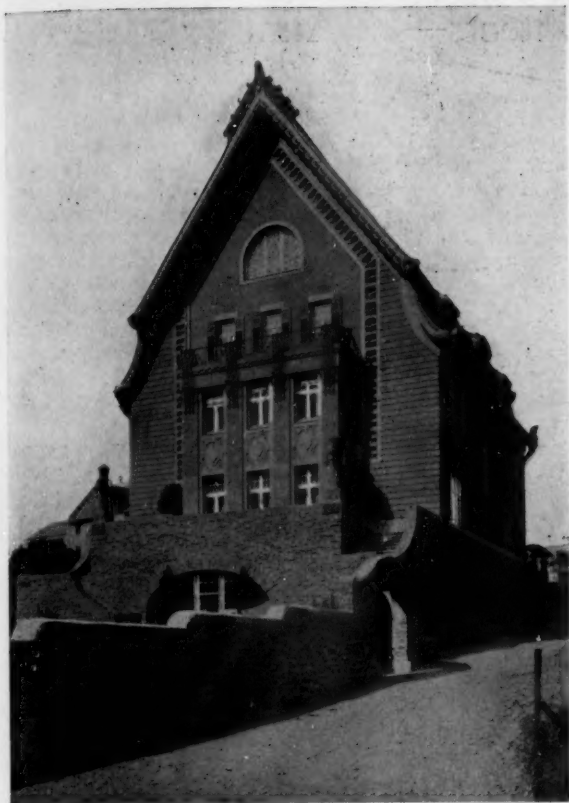
GARDEN AT WELD, BROOKLINE, MASS. C. A. PLATT, ARCHITECT.

as a mind which has something to say and says it, and not as a mere mimic of the ideas of others. These attempts are not all successful. Many of them leave much to be desired, but whether they arrive at something tangible or no, it is the very attempt which counts, it is this very striving on the part of so many different minds in so many localities to express what their taste and conscientious study convinces them to be the logical solution of a problem that proves that we are not an effete nation in the arts any more than in our industrial life. So far, how far behind the other phases of our life and growth the arts and architecture in particular have lagged! But here we have a great bounding of hope, for the impressiveness of this multi-phased collection of works all striving to one end cannot but convince us that the tide has at last turned and is already setting in strongly in the direction of a real American architecture for the Americans, an architecture which shall present be-

fore all the world a picture in permanent materials of those qualities which have in other lines put America in the wonderful position she occupies to-day. And so as we look about among these exhibits we try, each according to his own lights, to pick and choose those features which must live and which in the aggregate will at some near future date be incorporated fundamentally in that much-longed-for goal of all Americans, a real American architecture. Whether it be in the charmingly imaginative and decorative treatment used by the father of this modern movement, Louis H. Sullivan, or in the most decorative, somewhat Japanese handling of F. L. Wright, or in the severer work along similar lines of Dean & Dean, or in the most individual adaptation of modern *école* tendencies of Hornbostel or the straightforward, artistic use of materials for themselves of Grosvenor Atterbury, or in the somewhat modern German tendencies of W. B. Griffin and G. W. Maher, or in the bald and severe but logical treatment of masses for themselves of D. H. Perkins, or in the personal French *Art Moderne* tendencies of Herts & Tallant that we find the real essence of our future architecture, remains to be seen. It will probably, however, draw in greater or less degree from all. Each of these and many others besides must contribute to the culmination of that art which cannot be the sole possession of any one personality, however strong, but must be a gradual logical growth, the accumulation from many minds and individual points of view, all working toward one common end. And so as we walk about this exhibit we feel a certain responsibility devolving on us to choose wisely and to endeavor to profit by this study in our own design, taking to ourselves that which is good and rejecting that



RESIDENCE OF MR. W. P. SNYDER, SEWICKLEY HEIGHTS, PA. GEO. S. ORTH & BRO., ARCHITECTS.



VILLA HUESGEN, TRABEN a. M., GERMANY.
Professor Bruno Mohring, Architect.



VILLA WERNER, NEAR POTSDAM, GERMANY.
Professor Bruno Mohring, Architect.

which experience proves is unfit. It is unfortunate that Louis H. Sullivan is represented by only one exhibit, a plaster model of a beautiful capital, but that alone is sufficient to show his wonderful creative force and mastery of detail. We could not in any exhibition pass by the most decorative presentations of Frank Lloyd Wright without stopping to study them, with their happy contrasts of big wall surfaces and well-placed and proportioned voids and ornament. How well the house nestles into its setting of gardens, lawns, trees and shrubs. How the hanging vines from window boxes add the one note of color necessary to break the monotony of the big surfaces and tie them into their setting. What a home-like and cosy feeling is evolved by the use of big simple roofs, as in the house for F. W. Little at Peoria, or by the happy grouping of broad horizontal lines as in the house for Mr. Coonley at Riverside, Ill., or that for Mr. Show at Montreal, Canada, or by the exceptionally artistic grouping of windows in the house for Mr. Hardy at Racine, Wis. Yes, among these twelve drawings there is a predominant sentiment of hominess, of livableness, worked out most freely and in each case adapted to the peculiar needs of the problem. Similar in the use of horizontal and vertical lines, but quite different in the boldness and frankness of their masses are the Chicago schools of Dwight H. Perkins and the St. Louis schools of William B. Ittner, buildings logical and unostentatiously adapted to their purpose. Of quite another character is the work of Grosvenor Atterbury, which has no marked style, but which depends for its effects on a logical and artistic use of materials, particularly in evidence in the colored tile and brick interior of the new Phipps natatorium at Pittsburgh or the façade and court of the Phipps model tenements in New York. Several houses and a shooting lodge all quite different, yet each worthy of study, especially a house at Ridgefield, Conn., complete his twenty-two exhibits. Considerable promise, especially in happy color contrasts, is shown in a small bank and a country house of Aymar Embury's. Dean & Dean, with some twenty exhibits, show considerable force in their bold, outspoken handling of the music building for Doane College, Crete, Neb., and in many features of the fraternity house at Cornell. Of quite another sort is the work of G. W.

Maier in the rather German *Art Moderne* tendencies of his houses at Kenilworth, Ill., and Highland Park, Ill. Simple lines and big surface make these most attractive, as is also the picturesqueness of a garden porch built about a large tree. Illustrations of this modern work will be found on the inset plates of this number.

By way of comparison at this point we must look for a moment at the modern German work previously alluded to, especially at that of Prof. Bruno Mohring of Berlin. What could be simpler and more home-like than his villa at Potsdam, with its roomy loggia nestled between two octagonal bays, the plaster frankly decorated in lines and panels, all grouped under a single square roof, or the broad plaster treatment of the high gabled house at Mosel. We must study, too, the great church at Strehlen by Schilling & Graebner of Dresden, too spotty in mass but most free and imaginative and full of scale in many of its motifs. Then, too, we must not miss the suggestions in the wood and plaster treatment of a summer house by Prof. Oswin Hempel of Dresden and especially the delightful handling of interiors as to color and material, all in a new way, by Curjel & Moser, or M. H. Kuhne, or Prof. Halmhuber, or Prof. Fritz Schumacher. The Germans are working in different directions from us, but well they should when we consider the different conditions of the two countries.

And complementary with this new movement in architecture is that of the allied arts of furniture and furnishings, fixtures, stuffs or stained glass, the last of which we have mentioned.

And so we leave this exhibition with a feeling of having well spent our time. Examples of the work of a number of the big well-known firms is absent, but we have that always about us in execution. It is the work of the younger and more enthusiastic men we wish to see, for it is on them that the future of architecture in America depends, and it is in the work of these men who are not too busy to give each piece of work their personal interest and attention that we can find that which by comparison may be of inspiration or profit to us. And it is at Pittsburgh, with its nearly 1,500 exhibits, all well grouped, that we can for the first time in America carry on such a study. G. B. FORD.

The American Institute of Architects—Its Aims and Uses*

"SOME time ago I was asked to state the reasons for the existence of the American Institute of Architects, the principles for which it stands and the ends for which it strives.

"It seems to me that this occasion on which so many members have gathered and on which so many friends show their interest in our art and our affairs is one on which some such statement may well be attempted.

"The men who founded the Institute declared they wished to 'unite in fellowship the architects' of this country. That was their first object and it has been largely realized. If we consider the state of the profession fifty years ago, when, as those who knew it say, every man's hand was against his brother, when the ordinary amenities of professional conduct were almost unknown, we must agree that a very substantial advance has been made. Even in

civilization than he then was. The picture of this change, Mr. Post, who has been an eye witness of it, drew when he said: 'Fifty years ago the architect had but little status in the community, either as a man of science or of affairs—still less as an artist. He was regarded by the general public as a mere harmless dilettante. To-day the architect is the accepted arbiter in all matters connected with the building art; he is recognized as the acute man of business, without whose aid no structure, from the cottage to the palace, from the skyscraper to the capitol of a commonwealth, can be judiciously or economically constructed.' But the subjects with which the Institute has concerned itself have changed but little in these fifty years. Chiefly they are as the founders defined them—artistic, scientific, practical.

"And, since the very thing that distinguishes architecture from



MONUMENT KAYER IN CEMETERY, TRABEN a. M., GERMANY. PROFESSOR BRUNO MOHRING, ARCHITECT.

the twenty years of my own experience, I can see a change from detraction and distrust to respect and friendship among architects. I would not be held to assume that all this improvement is due to the existence of the Institute, yet I think that much of it is. The millennium is not yet at hand, and there is still a field for such civilizing work. And as long as men of fair skill and of reasonably high standards of conduct are not joined with us, we ought to feel that we have not pushed this matter far enough, because the mere bringing together of men striving for a worthy cause unites them in fellowship.

"But the founders went on to say that they wanted to combine the efforts of American architects 'to promote the artistic, scientific and practical efficiency of the profession.' And I doubt whether we could even now make a better definition of such of our aims as concern ourselves alone. Things have changed a good deal in the fifty years of the Institute's existence. The architect is a much larger factor in the scheme of American

mere building is that it rises to the level of the fine arts, that it is the mother of those arts, it is but natural that our first concern should be with matters of art. But art is a very subtle thing, difficult to express in words, needing indeed, in the one who would talk about it, some special aptitude or training quite different from that of the man who practices it. And, since the men who make this body what it is are those who do indeed practice their art, it is not to be wondered at that they have not much to say about that art as such. Doers, as you remember, are no great talkers.

"And this may account for the unquestioned fact that this Institute hears but few papers on the art of architecture. Not that it is in the least unmindful of that art, for we all realize that it is because that art is at bottom the thing we care for more than all else that we come together to talk of other things, things that bear on it, things that make for it or against it, things out of which it is more possible for us to get value through the use of mere words.

"Yet there are always some among us who have a concern to

*Address of President Frank Miles Day at the Forty-first Annual Convention, held at Chicago, November 18, 19 and 20, 1907.

speaking their minds upon the outward manner of our art, fearing or hoping as the wind seems to set from mediæval England, or Renaissance Italy or modern France, and others who feel especially charged to make report upon the influence that changing materials and methods of construction have upon our art, things which, though they be but media of expression, bear to us in a sense the same relation that the instruments of the orchestra with all their tonal qualities and all their difficulties and limitations, bear to the composer.

"Strangely at variance with the habit of similar institutions in old countries is ours, in that we have naught to say about the history of our art. Our life is so much of the present, so fully are we occupied in doing, that our records carry nothing of the fruits of archæology which so, shall I say, burden or enrich

that achievement to a higher. There art is sterile, there fertile; it advances, it retreats; it is in science that men rise on stepping stones of their dead selves to higher things. To-day any plodding astronomer can do things that would have staggered Sir Isaac Newton. Science comes on like a great tide that knows no ebb. And irresistibly the scientific side of the architect's work gains power over him; it needs not the Institute to forward him in such affairs. And the Institute need not go far afield to be furnished with papers on everything scientific, from the Least Radius of Gyration to the Maximum Frequency of Alternation in a Multi-polar Generator.

"It is in practical affairs, however, that the Institute has found its widest usefulness to its members. By bringing to bear upon the conduct of our work the united experience and wisdom of the



HOUSE OF G. DRANTZ, IN HEILBRONN A. M., GERMANY. BEUTINZER & STEINER, ARCHITECTS

those of our sister societies. We are not troubled by such men as excited the scorn of Whistler, wise with the wisdom of books, who frequent museums and burrow in crypts; comparing, compiling, classifying, contradicting. Experts for whom a date is—success. Careful in scrutiny, conscientious of judgment, establishing with due weight facts of absolute unimportance. We, however, are by the stir of the times, and the very nature of our environment, not likely to mistake archæology for art—fortunate, rather, if in the haste of our lives, and under the burden of practical things, sometimes we may make a building worthy to go down the ages as an expression of the civilization of our day.

"If we have but little to say about art, we are careful to show in our selection of those whom we elect to Honorary or Corresponding Membership and those whom we raise to the rank of Fellowship, that whatever weight other considerations may have, the one that bears down the beam of the scale is the man's ability as an artist, just as in the award of the Institute's gold medal distinguished achievement is the determining factor.

"In the second class of subjects, in which the founders hoped the Institute would forward its members, that is to say the scientific, there has been no lack of activity. How different in all ways are art and science. Art is personal. The masterpiece speaks forever of the master, and no little man can climb from

ablest men in the profession, we have made advances of great utility to all. The documents governing the relations of owner, contractor and architect, those schedules, contracts and specifications which have to be drawn with such exactness if they are to protect the interests of all, have for years received our careful study, and are now receiving it more fully than ever before. The Institute stands as the one recognized authority on all matters of professional practice. The question of whether it is a wise policy for the State to examine and license architects, as it does physicians, receives answers of wide diversity from the several parts of the country. It is a question that concerns the Institute, and it is a persistent one, but it has not the perennial life of our attempts at the regulation of competitions. That question is always before us. I will not say that we have made no headway toward abating its abuses. On the contrary, I think the work of the Institute has told strongly for the better conduct of all concerned. The proportion of well-regulated and honorably conducted competitions has greatly increased, and the number of competitions for trivial affairs, competitions used to cloak an appointment, competitions held without expert advice, without rules, without a jury, without award or even the promise of an award, is growing proportionately less. Few men who value their reputation take part in such affairs, and I wish I

could say that it was increasingly difficult to tempt men of more than average ability but of unestablished reputation into them. In this matter the Institute carries on an unending campaign for the education of the building public, and I regret to have to say it, of the profession itself. Deprecate the abuse and the wastefulness of competitions as we may, we cannot help admitting that, when properly conducted, they are of a certain utility in giving unknown men an opportunity to show their mettle, in stimulating most men to higher effort, and in bringing before competent judges many solutions of the same problem, made by men of varied training and predilections.

"The American Institute of Architects has had a deep influence upon its members, and through them upon architects in general, not alone in matters of practice but perhaps to a greater degree in matters of conduct. You cannot make a man either a gentleman or an honest fellow by telling him how to act, and if he have not the right instinct, no amount of instruction will supply the lack of it. Yet, if a man be somehow led to feel that there is a standard of conduct, even though unwritten, to which those about him conform and to which they expect him to conform, he will think twice before he falls below it. Such a standard the Institute maintains. No one can quite define it or set it down in rules, yet no differences of opinion ever arise among us in respect to a particular action, the Institute in its parts and as a whole clearly recognizing any infraction of its code. That this code should remain unwritten is to its advantage. As the general standard of professional conduct advances, the code changes with it. I have never known a case of retrogression; the standard always advances.

"So much for the influence of the Institute upon its members and the profession in general, and this seems to have been all that the founders had in mind. They failed to see (or was it only that they failed to say?) that the thing that they had founded could not be kept within their own description of it. The Institute's relation to the public is in some ways more important than its influence on its own members. Its voice is the voice of the profession and the public listens to it as such. It has had great influence in advancing the artistic standard of the buildings erected by the United States Government, and as the Government is the greatest builder in the country its standard is of high importance. The work of the architectural office in Washington, for many years under the guidance of members of the American Institute of Architects has steadily advanced from mediocrity to a point at which, under its present able head, it reaches the high standard of current private practice. Through the efforts of the Institute, at a time when this level has by no means been reached, an Act was passed enabling the Secretary of the Treasury to employ architects in private practice, and this has been done with notable results in Cleveland, Indianapolis, New York and many other cities.

"In educational matters, although the Institute has been by no means as active as it should have been, it is not without influence. Its high ideal of architectural education is voiced in the words in a report adopted only last year: 'The object of architectural education must be the breeding of men of cultivation, learning and broad sympathies, who understand the dignity and the significance of art, both as beauty and as language; who are perfectly proficient in the technique of the art they follow, and who can inspire, organize and direct widely different classes of men.' The Institute's interest in the American schools of architecture has always been well marked, and I am glad to say that our co-operation with those schools now gives promise of a means of comparison of their work that will be most useful. Through the efforts of members of this Institute, and under its auspices, the American Academy in Rome was founded. That Academy, dedicated to the advanced training of architects, painters, sculptors and musicians, and now finely lodged in its own Villa Mirafiore outside the Porta Pia, justly looks upon this Institute as its parent.

"Our relation to the public in matters of municipal improvement is one of which we may well feel a certain pride. The sentiment that resulted in the splendid scheme for the improvement of Washington was guided by our suggestions, and the men who so ably wrought out the problem came from our ranks. That movement has spread from Washington throughout the country, and we have fostered it everywhere. Often it springs up at the suggestion of our Chapters, and wherever it goes it

meets with their hearty co-operation. Our members are zealous in its support, and if the aspect of American cities is changing for the better, it is in part at least, because of our activity.

"It is in the service of the people, and not of its own members, that the Institute finds and will find its widest and best field. It is by unconsciously stimulating in its members a desire and ability to be of public service that it will find its greatest usefulness.

"A man, to whom I had not spoken, once turned to me and said, pretty brutally: 'What will I get out of the Institute if I join it?' 'Nothing,' I said, 'if you look at it in that way,' and that is true. It is the man who brings all that is best in him to the Institute that gets something out of it. Except for the pleasure and interest of a convention such as this, the Institute seems always to demand from its members more than it gives.



SECOND PROJECT OF M. CORDONNIER FOR THE PEACE PALACE AT THE HAGUE.

Can any man do useful work, the Institute demands it of him, and, busy though he be, he gives it. But what he gets in return is more precious than any gift he makes. It is the companionship of men whose careers enrich them with character. Men who strive for ideals in art; men who apply knowledge to grave problems of construction; men who master the ever increasing complexity of modern buildings; men who deal justly and hold an even mind among conflicting interests; men who carry vast responsibilities, not alone of money, but of lives and the chances of death; men who emerge from it all with broadened minds, with keener perceptions and a finer sense of honor. Such companionship is not the least of the rewards that the Institute offers to those who serve it with faithfulness and with singleness of purpose.

ILLUSTRATIONS

THE PITTSBURGH ARCHITECTURAL CLUB'S EXHIBITION.

The first three plates illustrate the "New Movement" in American architecture and show the following: A church and three dwellings by Frank Lloyd Wright, architect—A shooting lodge and two dwellings by Grosvenor Atterbury, architect—Exterior and interior view of a dwelling by Geo. W. Maher, architect—A music building by Dean & Dean, architects—An elementary school by D. H. Perkins, architect.

The fourth plate shows: A country house by Frank Miles Day & Bro., architects—A design for a residence by Lawrence Buck, architect—Garden view of a country house by Howard Shaw, architect.

CURRENT NEWS SECTION

SOCIETIES

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS.

The forty-first Annual Convention of the Institute was held in Chicago last week, November 18, 19 and 20.

The President called the convention to order at 8 P.M. on Monday, and the members heard the address of welcome delivered by Mr. George Miller, the Assistant Corporation Counsel of Chicago. The President's address, which is printed in another column, was followed by a brief address from Mr. R. R. Hutchinson, President of the Art Institute, to whose galleries the convention adjourned for its later sessions. The first order of business in the second session was the announcement of committees, which was followed by the reading of the report of the Board of Directors.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

"The Board of Directors reports that it has held three regular meetings, and that between these meetings its Executive Committee has been frequently in session.

MEMBERSHIP.

"The Board reports that the Institution has now 803 members, to wit: 328 Fellows, 475 Associates, as well as 62 Honorary Members and 82 Corresponding Members.

"Since the last report of the Board, six Fellows have been elected, seven died and two resigned. Fifty-two Associates have been elected, one died and two re-

"Three Honorary Members and three Corresponding Members were elected at the convention of last year.

"The Board cannot express too emphatically the benefit to the individual, to the Profession and to the Art of Architecture in having the Institute's membership numerically as well as technically strong. Therefore we urge upon all members to interest themselves in inducing all qualified and eligible architects to join the ranks of the Institute.

"The Board has nominated to Honorary Membership Mr. Ernest Von Ihne, of Berlin, M. Paul Nenot of Paris, and Mr. Otto von Wagner of Vienna; to Corresponding Membership Mr. Lorado Taft of Chicago, Mr. Henry Wilson of England, and to Fellowship, Claude F. Bragdon, Cyrus L. W. Eidlitz, Herbert D. Hale, Benjamin S. Hubbell, Albert Kelsey, Harold V. B. Magonigle, Howard V. D. Shaw.

CHAPTERS.

"The Chapters throughout the Institute are in an active and flourishing condition, have participated in various movements for the betterment of art in their localities, and have joined with the Institute in securing measures of national importance which have been before the profession.

NOMINATION OF OFFICERS.

"The Board deems it inadvisable for the President to appoint the Nominating Committee and recommends that the convention elects the committee to nominate the officers of the Institute to be voted on at the next annual convention.

"Concerning the report of Committee on

Contracts and Specifications, the Board recommends that the work being so highly technical in its nature ought not to trespass upon the time of the convention, but that the convention should authorize the Board to supervise the work of this Committee and present it to the Institute.

"The Board recommends that committee on the relation of Junior societies to the Institute be continued as a committee acting under direction of the Board, and that a serious study of the relations of the Institute to these societies be further considered with a view to bringing about closer relations, and formulate some scheme to this end.

"Resolved, That the American Institute of Architects, in convention assembled (November, 1907), would respectfully recommend that the Congress make provision for the payment of the award found by the Court of Claims to be due to John L. Smithmeyer and Paul J. Pelz as compensation for professional services rendered to October, 1886, in preparing and furnishing the executed plans of the Library of Congress.

"Resolved, That the secretary transmit the resolution to the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives.

THE FINANCES OF THE INSTITUTE.

"Concerning the Octagon, the finances of which have so long been a matter of serious consideration for the Institute, we may report that the last note has been paid and the property now stands in the possession of the Institute. The Board must congratulate the Institute and wishes to thank the Committee on the Octagon Fund for their noble work toward this happy culmination. The few subscriptions remaining unpaid will be required to reimburse the treasury of the Institute for interest advanced. The interest which has been for two years paid to the Octagon debt, has been sorely needed in the work of the Institute, and toward this an appreciable amount will now be available. This work includes not only the routine demand of the Board of Directors, but also the immensely important work delegated to various standing and special committees, a curtailment of which, because of a lack of funds, seriously impairs the value of the Institute to its members and to the profession at large. The former plan of providing for the expenses incident to the annual conventions by contributions from the Chapters of \$10 for each delegate, was abandoned when the dues for Fellows were raised from \$10 to \$15, and of Associates from \$5 to \$7.50, but this increase, which was less than that recommended by the Board, has not been found to be sufficient without seriously curtailing the amount required for other purposes. The Board, therefore, asks the convention to express its wishes in regard to returning to the former plan of asking the Chapters to make a special annual contribution for defraying convention expenses, thus equitably distributing the burden throughout the membership of the Institute.

WASHINGTON CITY.

"The commission for the location of the Grant Monument in Washington, after mature study of all locations offered in Washington for this memorial, selected the site indicated on the Park Commission's plans for the development of Washington in Union Square, at the foot of the Capitol grounds, as the most suitable and dignified location. The great vista between the Capitol and the Washington Monument commences at this square. Because this location interferes with a few trees which have some historic value, it is proposed that the monument be moved to some other place to the disregard of the plan of the Park Commission, jeopardizing the fulfillment of the plan, which has until now been recognized in the location of the buildings along the mall.

"The Board recommends that the convention give expression to the conviction, which it believes is entertained by every member of the Institute, that it would be a serious mistake not to continue to carry out the plan on the lines laid down by the Commission which the recent removal of the Pennsylvania Railroad station now makes possible."

The reports of the Treasurer and Auditors, of the Nominating Committee, of the House and Library Committee were then disposed of. Mr. Ralph Adams Cram, chairman of the Committee on Education, read the report of his committee, which will be published in full later.

The Committee on Contracts and Specifications explained, through its chairman, Mr. Grosvenor Atterbury, that after a very considerable amount of work and consultation, its detailed report was in the printer's hands and would soon be sent to the Chapter committees for their criticism. Mr. Atterbury expressed a hope that the result would be the establishment of a code of practice in the matter of the letting and administration of contracts, which will tend to place the relation of architect, owner and contractor on a sounder and higher basis.

The report of the Committee on Applied Arts and Sciences, read by Mr. Irving K. Pond, chairman, dealt principally with the aesthetic and scientific possibilities of reinforced-concrete, and was made of unusual interest by the enthusiastic tone of the report. Mr. Glenn Brown, secretary, read a tribute to the memory of Augustus St. Gaudens and introduced a resolution to the effect that a committee of three be appointed to take steps to provide a fitting memorial of that distinguished sculptor to be placed on the Octagon. This resolution was unanimously adopted.

The reports of the Committee on Competitions, the Committee on Municipal Improvement, and the Committee on the Endowment Fund, were then presented, the last-named being referred to in another column of this issue. The report of the Committee on Signing Buildings was next received, following which Mr. W. S. Eames reported verbally for the Committee on the International Congress of Architects, stat-

ing that the Permanent Committee (consisting of from seventy to seventy-five members appointed from the various nations) has issued a tentative programme to govern the exercises at the next International Congress to be held in Vienna in May, 1908. The reports of the Committee on the Metric System, the Committee on the Relation of Architects to the Contract System and the Committee on Preservation of Rock Creek Valley, concluded the session.

The Tuesday afternoon session opened with the report of the Committee on Schedule of Charges, which will be referred to later, and was followed by the reports of the Committees on Building Laws and the Registration of Architects. The reports of delegates were next called for, and these included those that were made by Mr. Alfred Stone, as delegate to the National Conference on Electrical Code and the National Fire Protection Association, which are discussed elsewhere. The report of the Committee on Credentials being submitted and accepted, the balloting for Honorary and Corresponding members was proceeded with, and resulted in the election of Ernest von Ihne of Berlin, Paul Menot of Paris, and Otto von Wagner of Vienna as Honorary Members, and Lorado Taft of Chicago and Henry Wilson of England as Corresponding Members.

Amendments to the by-laws were next discussed. The most important amendment proposed was intended to make the Institute more representative and democratic by permitting associate membership in the Chapter-at-large.

An interesting discussion followed a suggestion from Mr. Atterbury that a standing committee be appointed, whose duty it should be to educate the public (that is, actual or possible clients) in the matter of an architect's duties and responsibilities, so that the reason for and fairness of architects' charges might be made clear.

With a view to securing more effectively the sense of the Institute in the selection of officers, a motion to eliminate the Nominating Committee from the list of standing committees, so that the Nominating Committee may be elected by a convention instead of being named by the President, was carried.

The report of the Committee on Competitions brought out considerable comment and discussion and will be again referred to.

At the evening session the following papers were presented: "The Corrosion of Steel," by Dr. Allerton S. Cushman; "The Tetrahedral Principle of Construction," by F. W. Baldwin, C.E.

BUILDING NEWS

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

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.—Bids will be received at the office of the Supervising Architect, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., until January 3 for the construction of U. S. Post Office at Albuquerque, including plumbing, gas piping, heating apparatus, electric wiring and conduits.

ALLINGTOWN, CONN.—Architects Allen & Williams, it is said, will have plans for the new county home building in Allingtown completed soon, and it is expected that estimates will be made at once. The structure will be three stories high, of brick, and will cost about \$100,000.

ANAHEIM, CAL.—It is reported that competitive plans are being prepared for a Carnegie library.

ANN ARBOR, MICH.—It is reported that plans have been completed for the new Federal building to be erected here, at a cost of \$80,000, and bids will be received for its construction up to December 23, 1907.

ANTIGO, WIS.—St. Joseph's Episcopal congregation, it is said, will build a \$25,000 or \$30,000 church next spring.

ATLANTA, GA.—Baptist Tabernacle and Institute has accepted plans by R. H. Hunt, Chattanooga, Tenn., for the erection of proposed buildings; auditorium with seating capacity of 5,000; three-story working girls' home, accommodating 100; nurses' dormitory and training-school, and four-story infirmary, with accommodations for 150. About \$250,000 will be expended. Dr. Len G. Broughton, principal promoter.

BALTIMORE, MD.—Plans are being prepared, according to report, for the erection of a residence on Potomac, Fayette, Hare and Canton Streets, and Fairmont Avenue, to cost \$150,000, for Walter L. Westphal, 1700 North Bond Street.

It is said that plans have been prepared by the Episcopal diocese for a massive cathedral, another church and a rectory. Cost \$2,000,000.

It is reported that Frank Cushman has commissioned W. L. Minor, architect, 20 Clay Street, to prepare plans and specifications for a theatre; three stories; steel and reinforced-concrete construction; fireproof.

Plans are being prepared, according to report, by Architect Robert C. Ullrich, 1820 North Monroe Street, for an edifice to be erected for the Sacred Heart Roman Catholic congregation. Edward M. Weigel, rector. Estimated cost, \$150,000.

BAYONNE, N. J.—Bishop John J. O'Connor, it is stated, has approved the plans prepared by Jas. F. Bagnell, of Bayonne, for the edifice which is to be erected for the St. Joseph Slavish R. C. Church at Avenue E and Twenty-fifth Street, at a cost of \$50,000.

BERKELEY, CAL.—It is reported that the plans for the first section of the Doe Memorial Library at the State University have been definitely settled and work is to be started at once. This section will cost about \$2,500,000. John Galen Howard, of the University, is the architect.

BOONVILLE, MO.—The city is said to have voted \$100,000 of bonds for the erection of court-house for Cooper County. Address the Mayor.

BOSTON, MASS.—S. S. Beman, 203 Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill., it is reported, has about completed plans for a publishing building, to be erected in the Back Bay district, Boston, for the Christian Science Association. The building will have three stories, 86x126 feet, and will be constructed of brick, steel, cut stone and granite. Cost, \$200,000. Bids will be received by architect.

Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge are reported as preparing plans for a bank building for

the Old Colony Trust Co. Estimated cost, \$500,000.

Press reports state that Winthrop Ames is planning the erection of a theatre at a cost of \$250,000 to \$300,000, to be of granite with steel frame. It is said that the theatre is to be located on the site of the old Park Square Hotel.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—Mr. E. G. Southey, we are advised, has been selected to draw plans for the new West End Police Station for Bridgeport.

Mr. H. A. Howe, it is said, has been selected to draw plans for a new fire house for Bridgeport.

We are advised that J. W. Northrop, Court Exchange Building, is preparing plans for a brick and stone residence to be erected in this city. The same architect is preparing plans for a large stable and carriage house to be of brick and fireproof construction. Also plans for an addition to the Bridgeport Hospital of brick construction, fireproof.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—It is said that plans have been prepared by Architect A. E. Parfitt, 25 Court Street, for the erection of a three-story parish house, 80x200 feet, for the St. Augustines R. C. congregation at Sixth and Sterling Place and Park Place. Rev. W. McCarthy, pastor. Cost, \$175,000.

CANANDAIGUA, N. Y.—It is reported that the Ontario County Supervisors' building committee reported in favor of plans prepared by Architect J. W. Foster, of Rochester, for the reconstruction and fireproofing of the Ontario County Court-house and County Building, at a cost of about \$110,000.

CHEYENNE RIVER AGENCY, S. D.—Bids will be received until January 10 for furnishing material and labor to construct a building for employees' quarters at the school at the Cheyenne River Agency, S. D. Plans may be seen at the office of Construction News, 842 Monadnock Block, Chicago, Ill. Proposals may be addressed to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

CHICAGO, ILL.—It is said that estimates are being taken on the large new warehouse to be built at Ohio and St. Claire Streets for A. C. McClurg Company, 215 Wabash Avenue. Plans by Architects Marshall & Fox, 164 Dearborn Street, provide for a five-story building, covering 100x220 feet, to cost about \$180,000. It will be built of brick, stone and iron, fireproof, and have elevators, electric light, etc.

Bids will be received, until 2 P. M., December 9, by Commanding Officer, I. N. G., Sixteenth Street and Michigan Avenue, for construction of proposed armory for Seventh Regiment Illinois National Guard. Drawings, etc., at office of W. Carlys Zimmerman, State Architect, 1101 Steinway Hall, Chicago.

Reports state that Arthur Foster will erect a large apartment-house on the southwest corner of Princeton Avenue and Seventy-third Street. It will be three stories high and will front 100 feet with a depth of 50 feet, and the estimated cost is to be \$75,000.

Press reports state that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company is about to construct a passenger depot on the west side of the Chicago River. The value of the property purchased is said to amount to about \$25,-

000,000, and to extend from Van Buren Street to Thirty-first Street, one and one-half miles south.

Architect Henry J. Schlacks, 21 Borden Block, 99 Randolph Street, is revising the plans for an addition to a hospital at Nineteenth Street and Marshall Boulevard for St. Anthony De Padua Hospital. It will be five-story, 50x115 feet, with a rear wing, 38x50 feet, be of fireproof masonry construction, with concrete foundation, brick and stone superstructure, tile roof, double tile floors, steam heat, wiring for light, contain forty private rooms, and an operating room on the top floor. There is also to be built a one and two-story power plant, to contain a laundry, machine, engine and boiler rooms. The plans will be ready about December 1. The improvements are estimated to cost \$100,000.

CINCINNATI, O.—The Reliance Eng. Co. is reported to have been engaged to prepare plans for a two-story fireproof office and warehouse building, 200 feet square, to cost about \$100,000, for the Seinsheimer Paper Co.

The congregation of the Bene Israel of Avondale is planning the erection of a synagogue costing about \$200,000. Simon Greenbaum is president of the congregation.

Saml. Hannaford & Sons, Hulbert Block, it is stated, are preparing plans for a building for St. Xavier College, to cost about \$200,000.

Plans are on foot, according to report, looking toward the erection of a large manufacturing exhibition building on the block bounded by Third, Baker, Vine and Walnut Streets. Reports state that it is planned to erect a ten-story building. J. E. Q. Maddox and Architect Frank M. Andrews are reported interested.

CLEVELAND, OHIO.—It is stated that steps will be taken in the spring by the City of Cleveland to erect the work-house at Warrensville. Probable cost of building, \$250,000. Chas. P. O'Reilly, Superintendent.

Reports state that the dimensions of the West Side market-house are to be 120x241 feet. The building is to be of brick and steel construction. The contract for the foundation to the grade line has been let, and work under this contract is now in progress. The Board of Public Service contemplates receiving bids for the superstructure some time in December. The plans and specifications are being prepared by Hubbell & Benes, architects, Citizens' Building, Cleveland. W. J. Springborn is Director Board of Public Service.

COLUMBUS, O.—Plans are being prepared in the office of Supervising Architect James Knox Taylor, Washington, D. C., for the new postoffice building to be erected here, and bids for the construction will be called for about January 1. Estimated cost, \$500,000.

Architects Samuel Hannaford & Sons, Hulbert Block, Cincinnati, are reported to be preparing plans for remodeling the six-story Normandie Hotel, recently destroyed by fire. Cost, \$50,000.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.—T. P. Barber, Bank Building, is said to be preparing plans for the Deaconess Hospital, to be erected on East Boulder Street, of brick, four stories high, and cost about \$50,000.

DALLAS, TEX.—Hella Temple, John G.

Hunter, recorder, it is said, has not yet selected architect to prepare plans for building to be erected at a cost of \$150,000. As proposed, structure will be fireproof, with steam heat and electric and gas lighting.

DECATUR, ILL.—The St. Patrick R. C. Church is reported to be planning the erection of a \$100,000 edifice.

DENVER, COLO.—C. D. Griffith, president of the Manufacturers' Association, is reported interested in the erection of an office building, to cost about \$300,000.

According to reports, a \$400,000 apartment-house, to occupy the square bounded by Washington, Pearl, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Avenues, is to be erected by a syndicate headed by Architect Frank S. Snell. The building, it is said, will have 144 large apartments and will be surrounded by Italian gardens and fountains, and a large court to extend through the centre of the building.

DES MOINES, IOWA.—Proudfoot & Bird, architects, it is said, have prepared plans for a seven-story building to be erected by the Bankers' Life Insurance Company at Sixth and High Streets.

Reports state that the Modern Brotherhood of America contemplates the erection of a \$50,000 building either at Des Moines or Davenport, Iowa.

ELBERON, N. J.—Albert Phillips, of 70 Park Place, architect, Newark, has completed plans and is ready for estimates for the erection of a private residence for E. A. Wilkinson, of the firm of Wilkinson, Gaddis & Co. The building will be located at Elberon, N. J., and will cost about \$30,000.

EL RENO, OKLA.—Plans are being prepared for the erection of a church, which, it is said, the members of the Christian congregation propose to erect here, at a cost of \$40,000.

ELIZABETH, N. J.—Brown & Von Beren, of New Haven, Conn., are reported to have completed plans for an addition to the St. Elizabeth Hospital, corner of Broad and Pearl Streets, Elizabeth, and David B. Provost, an architect, of 72 Broad Street, Elizabeth, has been selected to superintend the construction, accept bids and award contracts. The plans call for a three-story and basement addition.

EXCELSIOR SPRINGS, MO.—Architect Louis Curtiss, 1112 McGee Street, Kansas City, Mo., is said to have prepared plans for a three-story hotel for the Elms Realty Company, at a cost of \$225,000.

FARMINGTON, MO.—Riester & Rubach, of East St. Louis, Ill., it is reported, are preparing plans for a \$75,000 school.

FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I., N. Y.—Jos. D. Sulsona, president, Latin-American Institute, of Far Rockaway, is stated to have secured a site on which he intends erecting a building costing about \$60,000.

FORT WAYNE, IND.—Bids will be received by Weatherhogg & Crocker, Hamilton Bank Building, for erecting a nine-story hotel, 120x150 feet, for the Fort Wayne Hotel Company. The building will be constructed of hard brick, Bedford stone, terra-cotta and reinforced concrete. Estimated cost, \$300,000.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.—Daisy Lodge of Elks, No. 48, it is stated, has had plans prepared for a seven-story brick, stone and steel temple, which it is proposed

erecting on Ottawa Street, at a cost of \$100,000.

GRAYSON SPRINGS, KY.—Reports state that the Grayson Springs Hotel, which was recently destroyed by fire, will be rebuilt at a cost of \$200,000. Mercke Brothers, of Louisville, are the owners.

GREENSBORO, N. C.—It is reported that the Chamber of Commerce committee has not yet engaged an architect for the auditorium to be erected here. As proposed, building will be three stories; brick; about 100x150 feet; mill construction; seating capacity, from 7,000 to 10,000; steam heat; gas and electric lighting; cost, \$40,000 to \$50,000. T. J. Murphy, chairman of committee.

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

HARRISBURG, PA.—The plans of Architect Charles H. Bernheisel, 5 North Second Street, it is said, have been accepted for the five-story temple of the Harrisburg Masonic Temple Association. W. L. Gorges, treasurer. Cost, \$100,000.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—D. A. Bohlen & Son are reported to be revising the plans for a four-story building for the Y. M. C. A., to be erected at an estimated cost of \$140,000.

JASONVILLE, IND.—The Local Miners' Association, it is reported, is planning the erection of a union hospital here.

JERSEY CITY, N. J.—It is said that Jabez Burns & Sons, 542 Greenwich Street, Manhattan, will erect a \$50,000 two-story factory-building, 157x275 feet, at Claremont Avenue and Halsey Street, Jersey City, for which John T. Rowland, 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, has prepared plans. No awards have yet been made.

JOHNSTOWN, PA.—Reports state that Architect Henry M. Rogers, Johnstown, Pa., has prepared plans for the Holy Trinity Greek Catholic Church. Cost, \$30,000.

The Johnstown Trust Company, it is said, is planning to erect an eight-story building, to cost \$150,000.

KANSAS CITY, MO.—It is stated that plans are being prepared by Architect Rudolph Markgraf, Shukert Building, for the erection of a residence, 59x120 feet, for W. W. Goodwin Securities Company. Cost, \$75,000.

Reports state that the Redemptorist Fathers are preparing to erect a large Catholic church at Thirty-third and Broadway, to be 206x90 feet in dimensions, built of stone, concrete, etc., and to cost not less than \$155,000. Wilder & Wright are the architects, 202 First National Bank Building.

Plans have been prepared and bids will be received by Howe & Hoyt, East Tenth Street, for constructing a two-and-one-half-story residence, 70x115 feet, at Gladstone Boulevard and Norledge Avenue, for R. A. Long, Long Building. Carthage, Bedford or Phoenix stone and terra-cotta will be the material of construction. Cost, \$125,000.

Reports state that Howe & Hoyt, architects, East Tenth Street, have let gen-

eral contract to Taylor & Winn, Massachusetts Building, for constructing a stone synagogue, 75x84 feet, at Flora Avenue and Linwood Boulevard, for Buia Jehudah congregation. Cost, \$125,000. I. E. Bernheimer, 1125 Main Street, and R. S. Crohn, 302 Hall Building, are the building committee.

KENOSHA, WIS.—Reports state that plans have been accepted by the members of the Lithuanian Catholic Church for the erection of a church, to cost \$40,000.

KNOXVILLE, TENN.—It is said that the South and Western Railway will build a large hotel on the top of the Blue Ridge, near McKinney's Gap, for the accommodation of their passengers. The point on which the building will be erected is about 4,000 feet above the sea.

LEAD, S. D.—Reports state that a site has been chosen for the proposed Government building. There is an appropriation of \$75,000 for the building.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.—It is reported that Garrett & Bixby, 310 Currier Building, have prepared plans for a three-story apartment-house, to be erected at Grand Avenue and Fourth Street for D. H. Steele and Bernard A. Vollmer, at an estimated cost of \$75,000.

Dr. Baer, president of the Occidental Presbyterian College, is reported to be planning the erection of a science hall for the college, to cost approximately \$100,000.

MACON, GA.—The erection of an entirely new building for the Masons, instead of remodeling the old building, is reported contemplated. Estimated cost is \$100,000.

MADISON, WIS.—M. E. McCaffrey, of Madison, acting secretary Regents of the University of Wisconsin, reports that bids have not yet been asked for the proposed women's gymnasium building. The Regents will meet on December 17, when some action will probably be taken on the matter. Cost reported to be about \$150,000.

MARINETTE, WIS.—Supervising Architect James Knox Taylor will be ready for bids in about five weeks for the erection of the proposed \$350,000 Government building and post-office.

MARION, IND.—Plans are being prepared, it is said, for the erection of a church for the Christian Tabernacle, at a cost of \$30,000. Rev. J. Boyd Jones, pastor.

MEMPHIS, TENN.—According to report, the Idlewild Presbyterian Church has adopted plans by Jones & Furbinger for the erection of an edifice; site 195x113 feet; Gothic architecture; red brick; trimmings of white cut-stone and heavy joints of white mortar; church auditorium seating capacity, 428; Sunday-school auditorium seating capacity, 500; cost, \$35,000. Rev. W. C. Alexander, pastor; J. P. Young, chairman building committee.

The Weber Concrete Company, Randolph Building, it is reported, will soon erect a six or eight-story building, to cost \$150,000.

The board of directors of the Y. M. C. A., it is said, have secured a site at Madison Avenue and Fourth Street, and will have plans prepared at once for a building.

MEXICO CITY, MEX.—A company of Mexican capitalists have purchased the old Hotel Jaidin, for \$1,500,000, Mexican money, and it is thought that the building will be

torn down in a few months and either a new hotel or a modern American office-building, to cost about \$1,000,000 gold, will be built upon its site.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Leenhouts & Guthrie, 112 Wisconsin Street, are reported to be ready for new bids on the proposed \$90,000 school-building for the Eleventh District. Bids will be taken by the Board of Public Works.

It is reported that the Fred Rueping Leather Company, home office, Fond du Lac, Wis., will be ready in about one month for bids on the proposed \$300,000 to \$400,000 tannery-building and equipment to be erected in Milwaukee. Actual work will be begun next spring. F. H. Stehling & Co., New York City, architects.

Architects Ferry & Clas, it is said, have been commissioned to prepare the plans for the addition to the Milwaukee Public Museum and as soon as these plans are completed bids will be called for. It is said that the building will be 232 feet from east to west, 107 feet on Eighth Street and 70 feet at the narrowest point. It will be three stories with basement, and will cost \$150,000 or \$200,000.

MINOT, N. D.—The Lodge of Elks, it is said, propose to erect a \$60,000 building here.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—Hale & Rogers, of New York, N. Y., it is stated, have been engaged to prepare plans for a \$50,000 school to be erected in place of the present building on Cedar Avenue.

MONTREAL, CANADA.—Reports state that plans are now on foot looking towards the erection of a new custom-house in this city, which, it is said, will be the finest Government building in Canada. It is said that the expenditure for the land and buildings will amount to \$3,000,000. The property acquired by the Government for this building is the block bounded by McGill Street, Youville Square, Youville and Normand Streets.

NASHVILLE, TENN.—It is stated that at the next meeting of the Peabody Fund a grant of \$1,000,000 will be made for the establishment of a teachers' college in Nashville in connection with the Peabody Normal School in that city.

NEWARK VALLEY, N. Y.—T. I. Lacey & Son, Binghamton, it is said, have plans for the Spaulding and Tappan Memorial Library Building at Newark Valley.

NEW BRITAIN, CONN.—G. P. B. Alderman & Co., Holyoke, Mass., are reported to have completed plans for the parish building at New Britain, for the Polish R. C. Church; Rev. Lucyan Bajnowski, pastor.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.—Messrs. Hill & Stout, 1123 Broadway, New York, and D. D. Williamson, New Brunswick, N. J., associate architects, have plans for a three-story engineering building to be erected at New Brunswick, N. J., for Rutgers College, to cost \$60,000.

NEW CANAAN, CONN.—Herbert Whitney is reported to have bought five acres of land on Bank Street. It is reported that he will erect a new residence on the site.

NEW HAVEN, CONN.—The committee in charge of the school-house to be erected on Greene Street, it is said, have instructed Brown & Von Beren to revise the plans for the structure, and estimates are to be

obtained as soon as possible. The building will be erected after the plans submitted in competition and will be of brick, costing about \$65,000.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—It is reported that Architect Samuel Sass, 23 Park Row, has completed plans and work is to be started soon on the new business building which I. H. Peller, 91 Fifth Avenue, will build at 381 Fifth Avenue. The building will be six stories high and measure 24x100 feet. It will be built of brick, stone and iron, with hardwood finish, steam heat, electric light, elevator, etc.

Plans have been filed for the erection of a three-story brick and stone store and office-building at Trinity Place and Rector Street for United States Express Company. Cost, \$75,000. Clinton & Russell, architects.

Plans are nearing completion in the office of Architects Schwartz & Gross, 347 Fifth Avenue, for a new apartment-building to be erected on 116th Street near Broadway, for Paterno Brothers, speculative builders. It will be a ten-story building, measuring 50x100 feet, and will cost about \$150,000. Plans call for brick, stone and iron construction, composition roof, steam heat, electric light, elevators, etc.

Reports state that the Hay Foundry and Iron Works, 114 East Twenty-eighth Street, has the contract for the structural steel to be used in constructing a twelve-story brick and stone store and office-building at 364 Broadway, for Louis M. Jones & Co., 350 Broadway. The building will be 50x100 feet, and will cost about \$500,000. F. C. Browne, 143 West 125th Street, is architect.

Press reports announce that A. G. Vanderbilt proposes to erect a \$2,000,000 building on the block front on the west side of Park Avenue, between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Streets, for the City Leasing Company.

The Stuyvesant Co-Operative Builders, 437 Fifth Avenue, will soon erect another high-class twelve-story apartment house at No. 310 West Seventy-ninth Street, to cost in the neighborhood of \$500,000. Plans are being prepared by Messrs. Radcliffe & Kelly, No. 3 West Twenty-ninth Street.

Contract has just been awarded to the Receivers of Milliken Brothers, No. 11 Broadway, for the structural steel for the new Masonic Temple to be erected by the Order of Free and Accepted Masons, on property abutting the rear of the Temple, Nos. 46 to 54 West Twenty-fourth Street. The structure will be highly ornamental, will contain eighteen stories, with basement and sub-basement, and will be of the best fire-proof construction, involving about 2,500 tons of steel. The exterior will be of granite or limestone in the first three stories, with brick and terra cotta above. The Wells Bros. Company, 160 Fifth Avenue, are the general contractors and H. P. Knowles, No. 1 Madison Avenue, is the architect. The Masonic fraternity and officers will occupy the six upper stories. William Sherer, 235 West Seventy-fifth Street, is president of the Board of Trustees. Previously reported.

It is reported that plans have been filed for a four-story Armory to be erected at the corner of 166th Street and Franklin Avenue at a cost of \$420,000. Charles C.

Haight, 452 Fifth Avenue, is the architect. Previously reported.

NORTHFIELD, MINN.—It is announced that preliminary sketches and terms for plans from architects will be received by Paul G. Schmidt, Northfield, Minn., until December 15, for a ladies' dormitory, to be erected at St. Olaf College, Northfield, Minn., which is to furnish accommodations for 200 girls.

NORWALK, OHIO.—It is said that plans are being prepared for the erection of hospital building, to cost \$100,000, by the citizens of Elyria.

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.—It is announced that the plans for the new million-dollar hotel to be erected by Charles F. Colcord and Robert Galbreath in this city have been completed, and that the work of removing a number of frame buildings from the site at Grand Avenue and Robertson Street will soon be commenced.

The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway, J. B. Berry, chief engineer, Chicago, Ill., and St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad, J. F. Hinckley, chief engineer, St. Louis, Mo., according to report, will erect union station in Oklahoma City; pressed brick and stone; electric-light fixtures; cost, about \$300,000.

It is said that the Carnegie Library Board, Charles Edward Johnson, president, contemplates erecting a library, to cost about \$75,000.

It is reported that a home for the Confederate Soldiers of the State, to cost about \$40,000, is under consideration. The location of the building has not yet been decided upon. Division Commander Brant H. Kirk may be able to give further information.

OMAHA, NEB.—The School District of Omaha has voted \$500,000 of bonds, to be used in construction of three new grade school-buildings; a new North Side high school building, a wing to the Central high school building, and other buildings to be decided upon later. J. F. Burgess is secretary of the School Board.

OTTAWA, CANADA.—Reports state that the new armory will be erected here, at a cost of \$200,000.

PENSACOLA, FLA.—It is said that the Florida Life Insurance Company will erect office-building from six to nine stories high, and costing about \$125,000.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—It is stated that work will soon be started on the large and handsome new building to be erected for the College of Physicians from plans and detailed specifications by Cope & Stewardson, architects. It will be located at the southeast corner of Twenty-sixth and Ludlow Streets, and designs show a two-story building, measuring 150x20 feet, to cost about \$250,000. It will be built of fire-proof construction and have the latest improvements and appliances.

Architect Philip Johnson, it is stated, is preparing plans and specifications for a new building for the House of Detention. It will be erected by the city on the ground purchased by the city at the northeast corner of Twenty-second and Arch Streets. The building will be three stories high and will have a frontage on Arch Street of 80 feet with a depth of 118 feet. Cost, \$250,000.

It is stated that a new edifice costing about \$100,000 is contemplated by the members of the Calvary Methodist Episcopal Church (Rev. G. W. Izer, pastor).

It is reported that plans have been prepared by Architects Denby & Nube, New York, who will shortly start work on the erection of a large bachelors' apartment in this city that will cost about \$200,000. The site, which has been selected as 1722 Walnut Street, has a frontage of 42 feet and a depth of 169 feet. According to the plans which were filed in the Bureau of Building Inspection, the building will be one of the most up-to-date structures of the kind in the country, supplying all the needs of bachelors. It will be seven stories high, with a front of brick, stone and terra-cotta, and will cover the entire lot. In the basement will be a barber shop, kitchen and receiving room, and on the first floor will be a suite of offices, a large dining room and lounging room. The upper floors will each contain six suites, containing three, four and five rooms. A feature of the suites will be that each will contain a small library and reading room. The building will be fireproof and will be provided with a tower fire escape.

According to press reports, plans have been completed by Wilson, Harris & Richards, Drexel Building, for fifty cottages, pavilions and other buildings to be erected at Mount Alto, Pa., for the new State Sanatorium for Consumptives. Dr. Samuel G. Dixon, State Commissioner of Health, has advertised for bids on the plans, which are to be seen at his office in the Academy of Natural Sciences, Nineteenth and Race Streets. At the last session of the Legislature \$1,000,000 was appropriated for this purpose. Wilson, Harris & Richards are preparing plans upon which estimates will soon be invited for the erection of a central dining hall, employees' quarters, bath buildings, laundry and other structures at Mount Alto. Each of the cottages will accommodate four patients. They will be of frame, designed upon the most modern and scientific principles for the treatment and cure of tuberculosis. It is intended to finally have 100 cottages in the sanatorium.

Press reports announce that the Building Committee of the Franklin Institute is now considering the erection of a large new building for the Institute, to cost upwards of \$200,000. It is said that the building will be located on the new Parkway.

PUEBLO, MEXICO.—It is reported that the French Colony of this city has completed arrangements for the construction of a large clubhouse to be erected at a cost of over \$200,000.

QUINCY, MASS.—The City Council is reported to have appropriated \$70,000 for a school in Ward I. Architect, Charles A. Brigham, 8 Exchange Place, Boston.

REEDSBURG, WIS.—Bids will be received until December 10 by the building committee of the Catholic congregation for the erection of a \$35,000 church, after plans of O. C. Uehling, architect, Milwaukee.

RICHMOND, TEX.—It is stated that plans have been prepared by Architects C. H. Page, Jr., & Bros., 506 Congress Avenue, Austin, for the erection of a court-house for the Ft. Bend County Commissioners. Cost, \$75,000.

RIKER'S ISLAND, N. Y.—An ordinance providing an issue of \$200,000 for securing an architect to prepare plans and specifications for new penitentiary buildings on Riker's Island, it is said, was approved by the Mayor of New York City, November 11.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.—Plans are being prepared, according to report, by the members of the First Christian Congregation for the erection of a church at Tenth and Edmond Streets. Cost, \$75,000.

ST. PAUL, MINN.—Architect J. Walter Stevens, New York Life Building, it is said, has prepared plans for the Hughes high school building, 272x192 feet, on McMillan Street, for the Board of Education. William Grautman, clerk, City Hall, Cincinnati, Ohio. Estimated cost, \$750,000.

The Kennedy, McLeod, McArthur Co., it is reported, has completed arrangements for the erection of a new building for the Emporium, to cost about \$250,000. The building will be four stories and basement, of concrete construction, fireproof throughout. It will be designed as a strictly modern apartment store building with especial attention to heat, light and ventilation.

ST. LOUIS, MO.—Reports state that plans are being prepared by Architect A. F. Haeuseler, 510 Pine Street, for the erection of a three-story hotel at Kenwood Springs, for H. G. C. Luyties. Cost, \$150,000.

According to report the Southern Society of St. Louis, Murray Carleton, president, contemplates erecting a clubhouse at a cost of \$150,000.

With the purchase of the lot at the southwest corner of Euclid and Scott Avenues, it is said that the Barnes Hospital Association has completed its site for a large hospital to be erected upon the entire block bounded by King's Highway, Euclid and Scott Avenues, at a cost of \$1,000,000.

It is reported that the proposed amalgamation of the St. Louis and the Tower Grove Turn Vereine may result in the erection of a large hall in the western portion of the city. The Tower Grove organization, it is said, is contemplating the erection of a \$150,000 building.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—According to local press reports, steps will be taken at once to erect a twelve-story building at Post and Montgomery Streets by the First National Bank directors; cost, \$1,250,000; D. H. Burnham & Co., Merchants' Exchange Building, are the architects.

It is reported that plans have been prepared by Architects Charles M. and Arthur F. Rousseau, 215 Kearny Street, for a building, which is to be occupied by the Seentsye Theatre Company on the west side of Waverly Street, just south of Washington Street. Cost, \$82,000.

It is stated that steps are being taken to erect the Y. M. C. A. Building at a cost of \$800,000.

C. T. and J. E. Crocker are reported to have applied for a permit to erect a ten-story Class A store and office building at the corner of Bush and Battery Streets, to cost \$275,000.

At the last meeting of the Board of Directors of the Lake Tahoe Hotel and Realty Company the plans of the new hotel to be built on the shores of Lake Tahoe were placed in the hands of a San Francisco ar-

chitect. The hotel, "Sans Souci" by name, is to be situated near Idlewild and will be ready for guests during May, 1908. It will be first-class in every particular and will contain bath houses, dancing halls and billiard room, besides being equipped with every convenience and accessory for a country hotel of the first order.

SOUTH BEND, IND.—Bids will be received until 3 P.M., January 2, by James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., for the construction of an extension to and the remodeling, etc., of the U. S. Post Office at South Bend.

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—The Southern Power Co., W. S. Lee, Jr., Chief Engineer, Charlotte, N. C., is reported as preparing plans for a steam-electric plant to be constructed near Spartanburg, to cost about \$2,000,000. It is stated it will be built in sections, work to commence next year.

SPOKANE, WASH.—Press reports state that the Northern Pacific Railway Company will erect a station here to cost \$300,000 and will expend about \$2,000,000 in elevating its tracks through the city. B. E. Palmer is General Superintendent, Tacoma; W. L. Darling, St. Paul, Minn., is Chief Engineer.

J. C. Kennedy is reported to be planning the erection of a three-story mission style apartment house to be located at Riverside Avenue and Cedar Street. The building will be 80x75 feet, contain five apartments on each floor, 100 rooms in all. The exterior will be mission. The interior is to be of dark-stained fir, with hardwood floors. The building is to be heated by a modern vacuum system, is to be equipped with hot and cold water, gas and electric lights, and each apartment connected with a bath. Clapp & Clapp, architects, are preparing the plans.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—Edward L. Tilton, architect, 32 Broadway, New York, N. Y., is reported to be preparing plans for a library building for the Public Library, Springfield. Cost, \$290,000.

STAMFORD, CONN.—Plans and detailed specifications, it is said, are nearing completion in the office of Architects Boring & Tilton, 32 Broadway, New York, for a new public school to be built at Stamford, Conn. It will be a three-story building of brick, stone and iron, fireproof, to have slate roof, hardwood finish, steam heat and ventilating system, electric wiring and will cost about \$60,000.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—The Directors of the Chamber of Commerce, it is stated, have voted in favor of organizing a company for the purpose of erecting a hotel, to cost about \$800,000.

Press reports announce that the Competition Committee of the State Fair Commission selected the plans of Architects Green & Wicks, of Buffalo, for the landscape layout and general scheme of the buildings, as its first choice.

TACOMA, WASH.—It is stated that bids will be received until December 2 by I. Jay Knapp, architect, for construction of a steel frame conservatory to be built for the Metropolitan Park District, in Wright Park.

Reports state that the F. S. Harmon Co. will erect a building with a frontage of 150 feet on Pacific Avenue. The structure will be eight stories high and will cost about

\$150,000. Ground will be broken within sixty days and the building, which will be of brick, will be completed about June 1, 1908.

Press reports state that active plans are on foot looking towards the erection of a new \$95,000 armory on the block west of the court-house on Eleventh Street.

TERRE HAUTE, IND.—The Vigo Temple of Labor Association, it is said, has accepted plans and will now receive bids for the erection of a new temple estimated to cost \$75,000.

TEXARKANA, ARK.—Architects Stewart & Witt have just completed the plans for the sanitarium which is to be erected by Dr. J. R. Dale, on College Hill. The building will be 79x127 feet. It will be three stories high, and will be classic in design and trimmed with stone and terra cotta. It will be built of Texarkana pressed brick. The frieze will be laid in Flemish bond. The floors in the halls and operating room will all be granitoid, making them entirely sanitary.

St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway, James W. Way, Consulting Engineer, St. Louis, Mo., and Texas & Pacific Railway, B. S. Wathen, Chief Engineer, Dallas, Texas, are reported as planning to expend about \$65,000 in enlarging Union Depot. St. Louis & Southwestern Railway will also use the station when completed.

TOLEDO, O.—The Congregation B'Nai Israel, it is stated, has accepted the plans prepared by Sidney E. Aftel, Spitzer Building, for the brick and terra-cotta synagogue which is to be erected at Woodruff Avenue and Union Street, at a cost of \$50,000.

TORONTO, CANADA.—Reports state 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.

TRENTON, N. J.—Announcement is made that the State Council of New Jersey, Junior Order of United American Mechanics, has purchased two properties on East State Street, upon which it is the intention of the Council to erect a lodge and office building costing \$200,000, to be used as State headquarters.

TROY, N. Y.—It is stated that plans have been prepared by Architects Lawlor & Haase, 69 Wall Street, for the addition to the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute at Troy, N. Y. The new building will be used as a laboratory and will cost about \$300,000. It will be of fireproof construction with steam heat, electric light, elevator, etc.

URBANA, ILL.—The Board of Regents of the University of Illinois, it is reported, contemplates the erection of a three-story brick and stone Physics Laboratory, in the spring. Cost, about \$225,000. The Board also contemplates erection of an addition to the Natural History Department Building. Cost, approximately \$175,000. J. M. White is Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds. W. Carleys Zimmerman is State Architect.

WALLA WALLA, WASH.—Plans are being prepared, according to report, for a hospital building to be erected for St. Mary's at a cost of \$100,000.

Proprietor Art Harris has accepted plans for remodeling the Dacres Hotel at an es-

timated cost of \$50,000. Another story is to be added and the place will be completely refurnished. A grill room will also be installed and the house run on the European plan.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—According to report, Protestant Episcopal Chapel of the Nativity, Enoch M. Thompson, rector, 820 Seventeenth Street, Northwest, has commissioned Hill & Kendall, architects, Corcoran Building, Fifteenth and F Streets, Northwest, to prepare plans and specifications for church building; one-story and basement; cost about \$25,000.

Mrs. Norman Williams, it is stated, has been granted a permit to erect a four-story brick dwelling at 1227 Sixteenth Street, N. W., to cost \$60,000. Wyeth & Cresson, 1517 H Street, N. W., are the architects. John H. Nolan, 1413 G Street, N. W., is the builder.

John B. Henderson, 1601 Florida Avenue, N. W., has awarded contract to George A. Fuller Co., Munsey Building, for construction of two dwellings at 2220 and 2222 Sixteenth Street, N. W.; four stories. 25x100 feet and 35x88 feet; white marble bases and white cement exterior with ornamental terra-cotta trimmings; tile roofs; modern conveniences; cost about \$120,000; George Oakley Totten, Jr., architect, 808 Seventeenth Street, N. W.

Trustees of Baptist Church, of Congress Heights, it is said, have purchased a lot on Naylor road, and will erect church building.

WATERLOO, IA.—Plans are being prepared for the erection of a three-story hospital building to be erected for the St. Mary's Hospital, Sisters of St. Francis, St. Louis. Cost, \$100,000.

WAUSAU, WIS.—According to report, Trinity Lutheran congregation is considering the erection of a \$40,000 church building next spring.

WHEELING, W. VA.—M. J. & C. A. McFadden have secured permit to erect a brick, iron and steel building at a cost of \$50,000. Plans by Giesey & Faris, who have charge of bids and construction; contract for brick work placed; four-story building, tile floors fireproof, steam heat, electric and gas lighting, hydraulic elevator.

WICHITA, KAN.—Plans have been prepared, according to report, for the erection of a large addition to St. Francis' Hospital here, a Catholic institution.

It is reported that the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Co. will make improvements next year to include a passenger station here to cost about \$200,000; also a roundhouse to cost \$16,000. J. E. Hurley is General Manager.

WINFIELD, KAN.—It is said that Architect J. F. Stanton, State House, Topeka, has prepared plans for a three-story custodial building for the State School for the Feeble-Minded Youths, Winfield, to cost \$50,000.

WYTHEVILLE, VA.—It is said that St. John's Episcopal Church has had plans prepared by A. E. Eliwood, Elkhart, Ind., for contemplated improvements to edifice.

YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO.—Architects Briggs & Nelson, Cleveland, it is said, have prepared plans for a three-story brick Young Men's Christian Association Building addition for the Young Men's Christian Association, to cost \$75,000.

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PROPOSALS.

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C. No-

vember 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 20, 1907.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock p. m. on the 6th day of January, 1908, and then opened, for the construction (complete) of the extension to the U. S. Post Office and Court House at Wichita, Kansas, in accordance with the drawings and specifications, copies of which may be had at this office or at the office of the Custodian at Wichita, Kansas, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1666-1667)

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., November 23, 1907.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock p. m. on the 20th day of December, 1907, and then opened, for the installation of a conduit and electric wiring system for the extension to the U. S. Post Office and Court House at Fort Worth, Texas, in accordance with the drawings and specifications, copies of which may be obtained at this office, or at the office of the Superintendent of Construction at Fort Worth, Texas, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1666-1667)

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., November 23, 1907.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock p. m. on the 20th day of December, 1907, and then opened, for the low pressure steam heating

apparatus for the U. S. Post Office and Court House building and extension thereto at Fort Worth, Texas, in accordance with the drawings and specifications, copies of which may be had at this office, or at the office of the Superintendent of Construction at Fort Worth, Texas, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1666-1667)

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., November 23, 1907.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock p. m. on the 21st day of December, 1907, and then opened, for installation of plumbing, gas piping, etc., in extension to U. S. Post Office and Court House, Fort Worth, Texas, in accordance with drawings and specifications, copies of which may be had at this office or at the office of the Custodian at Fort Worth, Texas, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1666-1667)

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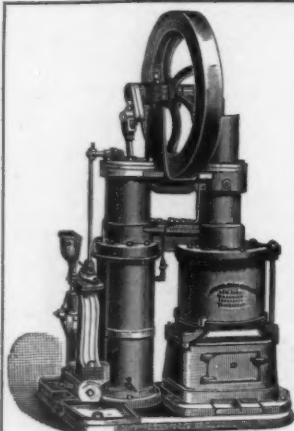
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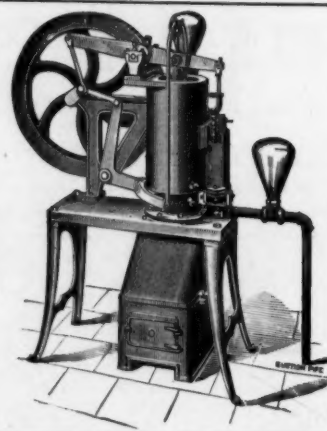
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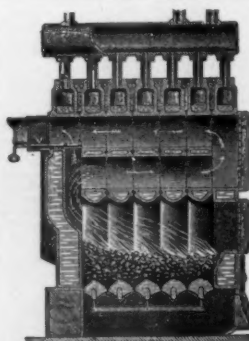
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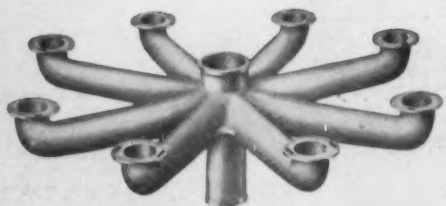
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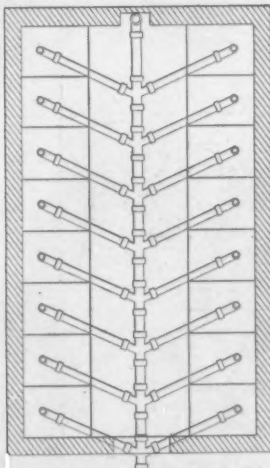
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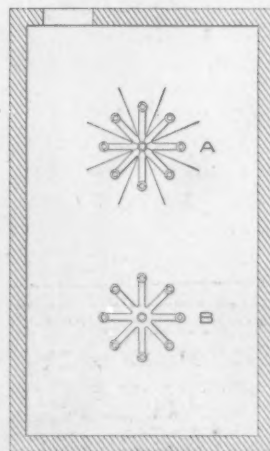
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