

The AMERICAN ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS

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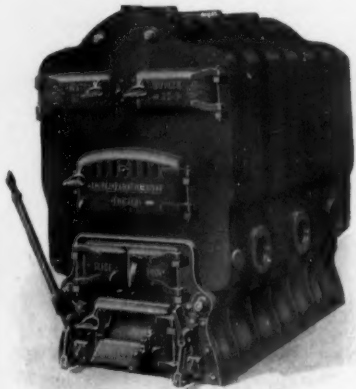
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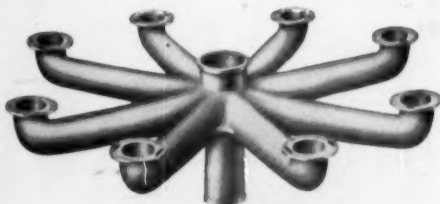
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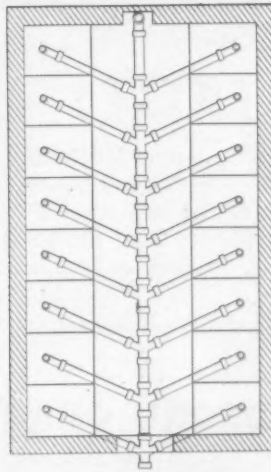
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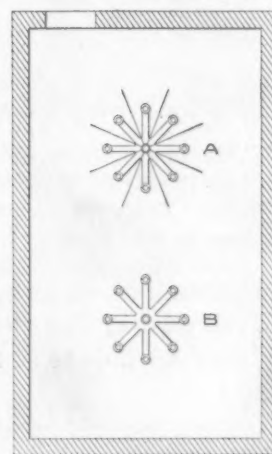
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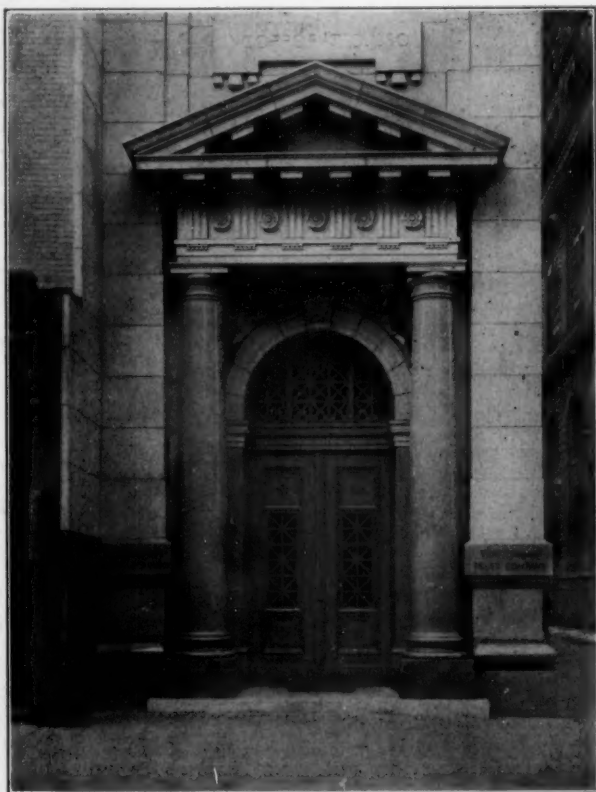
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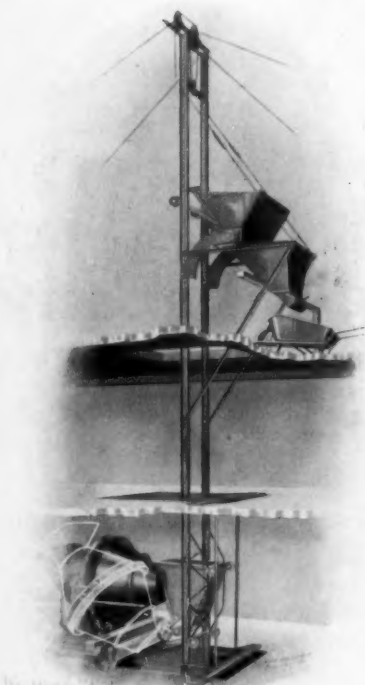
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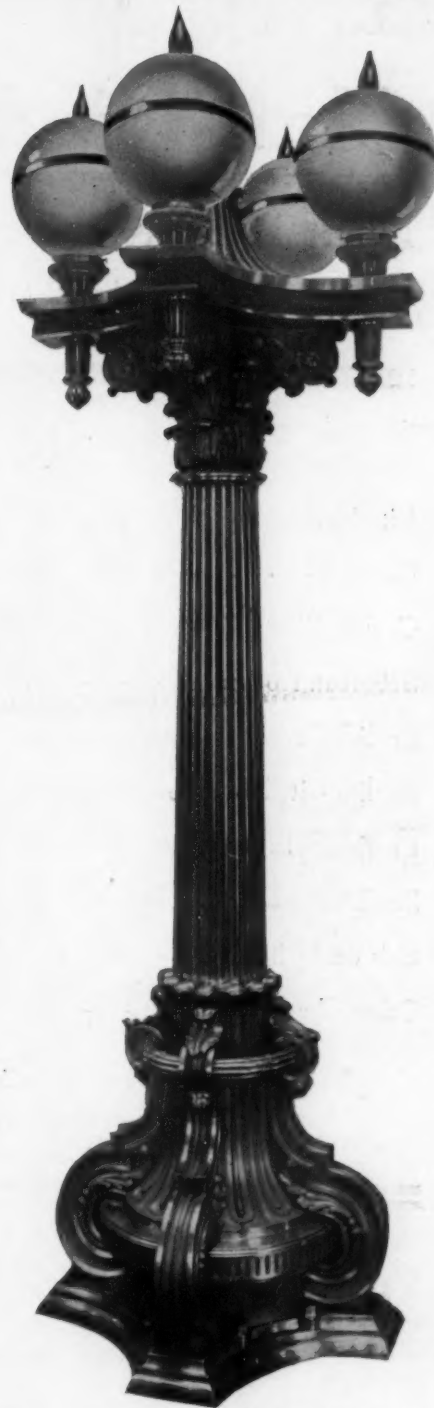
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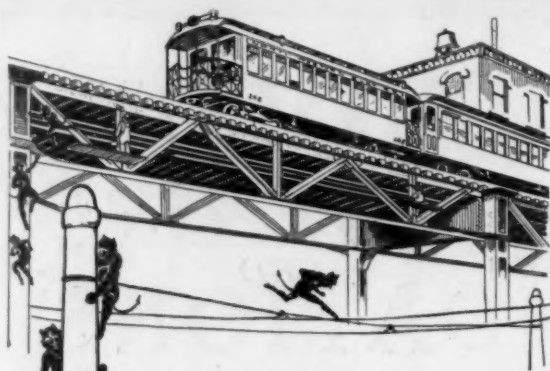
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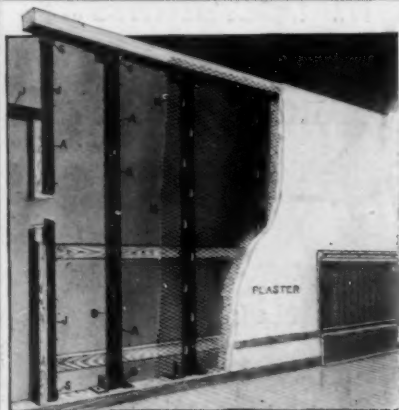
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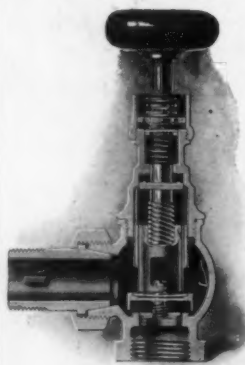
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AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CORRESPONDENCE

CHICAGO, ILL.

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The Potter Manor, near Point Judith, R. I.: Four Pages of Measured Drawings—House of Dr. G. E. Monroe, Easthampton, Long Island, N. Y.: Two Plates—House of Mr. D. H. Rowland, Plainfield, N. J.—House of Mr. John P. Benson, Architect, Plainfield, N. J.

Additional: A Stone Fireplace of the Time of Henry II., from the Collection of the Late Stanford White—An Italian Renaissance Doorway from the Same Collection.

IT is very simple and proper, if not absolutely economical, for the United States Government to send to the "scrap heap" a war-vessel that may have cost millions, simply because a board of survey declares that the percentage of deterioration exceeded the limit set by Congress as justifying repairs. It is quite another matter, however, for a private owner of real estate who seeks to repair his ancient building to find himself refused a permit because the building-inspector finds the building has deteriorated beyond the limit established in the building-law, the result being that he must let his property continue to decay or else pull it down and rebuild under the stringent modern rules of construction. Many cities have a provision in their building ordinances declaring that when a structure has deteriorated through age, abuse or accident a certain percentage of its original value, usually forty or fifty per cent., it cannot be repaired except in a small and temporary way. The provision is an excellent one, and works as little hardship

as the nature of the case allows. It is one of the agencies through which the combustible city of our fathers is naturally, if slowly, being abolished.

BUT the provision does work hardship, and in such case tempts the sufferer to seek relief at law, as is happening just now in Milwaukee, where a case will shortly be argued before the Supreme Court of the State, and we hope we may not overlook the decision when it comes along, as it would probably have weight in similar cases brought in other places. The limit of deterioration in Milwaukee is fifty per cent., and when Isadore Leiser was told by the building-inspector that it would cost more than fifty per cent. of the original value of the building to make the needed repairs, and that therefore he would issue no permit, Leiser protested and then sought out a judge easy-going enough to issue a writ of mandamus ordering the inspector to grant the coveted permit. The inspector, however, refused to obey, and the case goes to the Supreme Court on his appeal.

ALTHOUGH the title "State, War and Navy Building" is distasteful and awkward, it has always seemed to fit the building at Washington that it belongs to, the last one designed during the Mullett régime, we believe; better than this, it is heraldically correct; for what more fitting "supporters" than military and naval force could the State have? But even heraldic propriety changes with the times, and it may be taken as symptomatic of the advances of civilization that we shall find presently that military and naval force have as supporters been displaced by commerce and labor. Rumor has it that the President is to urge the building of a new Departmental Building which shall house the official forces of the Departments of State and Commerce and Labor, the Secretary of State and his subordinates leaving their present crowded quarters, which will eagerly be absorbed by the equally cramped officials of the War and Navy Departments. There is probably good reason for the proposed exodus, but we think it will be unwise to repeat the mistake of having a single building in double occupancy, particularly when one of the tenants is as certain to grow as is the Department of Commerce and Labor. Next to the Capitol itself, the two most dignified and impressive buildings in Washington logically should be those that house the Departments of State and Justice. It is certain that the Department of Justice will have its own—dignified and impressive, we hope—building, and good sense would suggest that this new building should be paired off with an equally dignified building for the sole occupancy of the State Department—which, too, is sure to grow rapidly, now that the consular service has been taken strictly in hand.

THE Society of Beaux-Arts Architects is enviably fortunate. Last week it made announcement that it had received from Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Mrs.

Richard Auchmuty and Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt the sum of twenty thousand dollars as an endowment for the support of its "Paris Prize" man while passing through the First Class at the École des Beaux Arts. As the prize-winner receives from the Society one thousand dollars per year, or just the income from the sum named above, it is plain that the Society can send a beneficiary to Paris only every third year, unless it succeeds in increasing the present endowment by double its amount, or unless it can find generous friends who will guarantee the expenses of the men who might be sent to the École in the intervening years. It was the generosity of Messrs. Andrew Carnegie, J. Pierpont Morgan and A. D. Juillard that enabled the Society, in its unendowed days, to send over the three "Paris Prize" men who are now so successfully prosecuting their studies in Paris. Evidently there is some one in the Society who, failing as an architect—which heaven forbid—could succeed amply as a "promoter."

WE do not know why the editor of *Vogue* should feel impelled to undertake the rôle of Cassandra, and we may be sure that he really knows less about the future than did that unfortunate Trojan princess, but in a recent issue of his publication he declares that it is "the belief of those best informed that the average artist of to-day, especially the architect, will be a pauper ten years from now!" If we could only believe this modern prophet of evil, wide and universal, we should incline to advise him that it was his plain duty to get the ear of all the heads of the many schools of architecture and effectively persuade them to cease their efforts, since it is clearly a case of misdirected energy that prepares young men of brilliant promise—as we all know they are at the time of graduation—to reach pauperdom in ten short years.

THE New York Corporation Counsel may find aid and comfort in his impending crusade upon encroachments over the building-line along Fifth Avenue from what has happened in Brussels recently. As we have already narrated, the municipality held up the building of a new wing of the Royal Palace, on the ground that it was trespassing on the city's territory. This contention has just been sustained by the court, which has ordered the demolition of the offending parts. Unfortunately for the architect, M. Maquet, the court declares that he alone is responsible for the trespass, and that, therefore, the cost of removal must be discharged by him. If King Leopold should also incline to exact his pound of flesh, it is easy to see that here at least is an architect who is likely to become a pauper within less than ten years.

FOR many years the low birth-rate and the consequent practically stationary level of the population of our country has given grave concern to French economists, public officials and particularly to the military authorities.

Explanations of the facts have been as various as the remedies that have been propounded for their removal. Amongst other things it has been pointed out that, if the birth-rate is to remain low, there is all the more reason for cherishing and rearing carefully those children who are born. Amongst others the Society of Economical Tenements for Large Families has undertaken to do its share and early this month opened to tenants the second of the tenements it has built, and built with the specific object of affording homes to those families so lucky as to have children. Thus in the building just completed it is hoped that there may be counted amongst the 620 persons it will house not less than 427 children, or an average of three children to each of the 94 families for whom apartments are provided. That the needs of the little ones have been carefully considered and provided for is shown by the fact that the stairways are provided with two sets of hand-rails, one at the usual level and the other lower down, so as to be in reach of childish hands.

THE Italian Minister of Public Instruction, Signor Rava, is about to introduce a bill in Parliament providing one hundred thousand dollars for the purchase and removal of the houses in the modern town of Resina that overlies buried Herculaneum, and a further sum of three thousand dollars with which to carry on the work of excavation for one year. It is gratifying to know that, at length, Professor Waldstein's efforts are to have fruition, although the annual appropriation of three thousand dollars for exploratory work seems pitifully inadequate, and we do not wonder that Professor Waldstein declares that it ought to be two hundred thousand. Commendatore Giacomo Boni, however, who has been for years carrying on explorations in the Forum and elsewhere, says that the smaller sum is sufficient, as the work requires great care and can be done only slowly. Americans, however, when they recall that after the lapse of five years the Campanile di San Marco is only about half rebuilt, though the job was not really a very large or difficult one, will incline to feel that the Italian methods are affected more by the status of the public exchequer than by the actual necessities of the problem in hand.

AS the disbelievers in the theory and practice of competitions may find the statistics useful in the forging of further arguments in favor of their contentions, we will say that the competition for the London County Hall—open to all the world—attracted 99 designs, only eight of which were submitted by other than English firms. In the preparation of these designs 152 architects, independent or collaborating, were engaged and this, of course, takes no account of the number of draughtsmen occupied in making the actual drawings, and these drawings footed up to the respectable total of 1,199, or an average of about twelve drawings to the set. With these figures the disbeliever can easily compute a very consoling total waste cost in pounds, shillings and pence.

Potter Manor

IN the country immediately inland from Point Judith—the Narragansett part of Rhode Island—stands what was once a great manor house on a vast estate. You will see it from the old Post Road, on a lane leading toward the Salt Pond—a small, low, barn-roofed structure, slowly falling to pieces though still tenanted by farmers, a plain, primitive house with one great square chimney in its centre, bearing a date, 1750, and nothing more.

One hears tales from the older inhabitants of the former magnificence of this place, built, it seems, at some period prior even to the date on the chimney, by one John Potter, grandson of an even older settler in these parts. The house stood originally three stories high, with a two-story wing for the slaves, and its present size is a result of the successive cutting down and alteration through many generations. Local tradition tells of a hall so large that a coach and four might have been driven under its arch, and of an establishment of a scale measurable only by that of the great Southern estates. Tradition also has it that this John Potter, 3d, was a clever counterfeiter; but local historians, winking at this phase of his character, paint him as a rare old gentleman of the old school, riding to hounds, drinking hard and entertaining royally with an open house, and lording it over hundreds of broad acres and more than a score of slaves. Even with a fair discount for legendary enlargement, these countryside tales point to a house by no means small, and move the antiquarian architect to investigate what remains of the interior.

Here, even though little remains to supply exact or complete data, such architectural fragments as are left form interesting material for study and for comparison with the work of the South.

The house, as before stated, a four-square building perhaps fifty feet along the front with the great square chimney of plastered stone rising from the middle, is now by no means edifying, though undeniably suggestive of the simplicity and strength of the north. With fewer classical traditions than the more cultivated builders of the South, stately Greek porticos are much less frequently met with, even in the largest New England houses of the period, and a more severe and certainly more primitive style prevailed in these Narragansett manors, where the actual limitations as well as the desires of the builders are more or less expressed.

Four massive, semicircular steps of stone lead to an unpretentious door, with a plain architrave and simple, narrow side lights. This door, beaten gray with the winter storms of this bleak reach of coast, gives upon a very small square hall—a mere vestibule little more than five feet square. Here it may be said that the wide hall and sweeping stair of the Southern manors were things almost unknown in the North, where winters were bitterly cold and halls hard to heat. The entrance was usually little more than the modern storm-door and gave directly upon the rooms to the right and left. The hall in the Robinson manor, some miles north of this, was an unusually ambitious attempt in a hall, with beautiful spirally turned balusters and moulded walnut hand-rail. Quite as often as not the stairs were consigned to some dark back part of the house, and were narrow, steep, and ladder-like, sometimes built in the thickness of the wall—again a result of the heating problem.

Here, standing at the entrance, panelled doors open on the right and left, and a blank expanse of chimney-breast occupies the entire fourth side. This chimney is of stone and is over twenty feet square, resting in the cellar on a well-turned vault, built of old hand-made brick, imported, one is told, from Holland. The size of this great chimney is sufficient to suggest even more space than that actually occupied by the flues; possibly it contains some small room or cavity devised by the counterfeiter in view of his dangerous pastime. (When a similar chimney in an old

house in Newport was torn down some years ago, a room over eight feet square was discovered, ventilated by a flue, and entered by a later bricked-up opening in one of the fireplaces.)

Owing to the many changes which the house has undergone, little or nothing can be accurately described or drawn except one room (supposedly the only one existing in its original condition), and certain parts of two others.

The room now the best preserved occupies the usual place of the so-called "best room," to the left of the entrance, and is about twenty feet square, nine feet three inches high, and is panelled from floor to ceiling on all four walls.

The house stands almost exactly in the cardinal points, now facing east, and one enters this room from the north. The south and east walls are similar, being occupied each by two windows, interspaced with very large panels. Split pilasters, showing four flutes on a face, and a projection of one, fill the corners, and the elaborate cornice is broken out and returned above each of these and above each window.

The key to the whole design is found in the north wall, and though the room is so low from floor to ceiling, the proportions are so well carried out that a much larger scale is suggested and the composition of the room as a whole is an excellent example of colonial work of the very earliest period.

On the central axis of the north wall is the fireplace, surrounded by an interesting moulding. As is usual in the buildings of this age and locality, no mantel shelf appears above the opening—a simple and very large panel fills the space to the cornice. This panel bore a large painting of some battle and has since been removed, its present owner unknown. The fireplace is flanked on either side by peculiarly graceful pilasters of rather interesting design. They are mounted on pedestals, which are deeply panelled, and capped with a combination of simple mouldings. The base moulding appears, oddly enough, in three distinctly different types, used, it seems, quite at random around the room. The pilaster itself, with a slight entasis, has seven flutes, and is capped with a double heading of mouldings, in place of any specific order of capital.

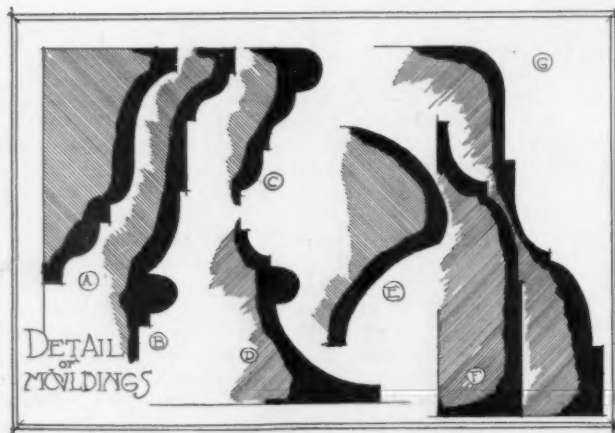
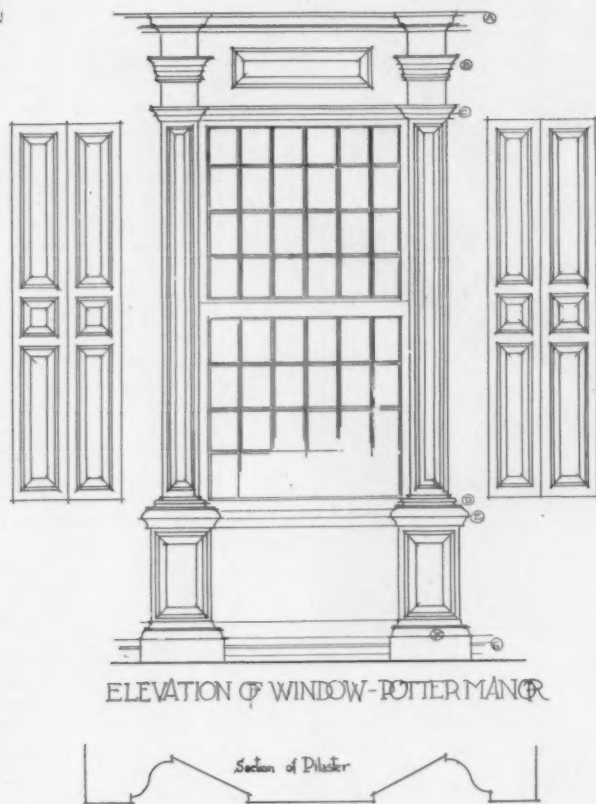
The remaining spaces on the wall, right and left, are occupied by two arches, filled, respectively, by a door and a shell-cabinet, the latter of great beauty and faultless workmanship.

The door, which follows the line of the arch, is panelled, and fitted with a wrought-iron latch—the same, no doubt, that has opened and closed it for a century and a half. Over the door, as well as over the cabinet, are quaintly carved rosettes as corner ornaments, and a key-block completes the arches. The cornice is broken out and returned over each key, as well as at the split pilaster in each corner, and the flanking pilasters on each side of the center. The result is a very diversified and interesting shadow-line.



POTTER MANOR, NEAR POINT JUDITH, R. I.

The shell-cabinet is as fine and beautifully executed an example of that early importation of a Renaissance motive from Georgian or pre-Georgian English detail as one may ever encounter, and must surely be the work of some master-joiner—possibly in England, though more probably in Newport, across the bay, where much of this sort of work was done.



The cabinet occupies an apse-shaped cavity in the thickness of the chimney. The "shell" or "sun-burst" springing forward and outward from the back, in a true quarter-sphere. The little engaged pilaster-columns, gracefully proportioned and very delicately grooved, are capped by gilded mouldings, now much tarnished, and were originally painted in imitation of Tennessee marble, very dark, and done with a delicacy of touch and a depth

of color rarely met with in such work. Three scalloped shelves for china are spaced in this part, and at the centre of the moulding above these is an oddly-carved, semicircular ornament of radiating leaves. From this as a centre spring the rays or flutes of the shell, twenty-one in number, and painted in dull green and gold, to the front of the cabinet. The construction of this shell is interesting, and seemingly obsolete, as a gentleman building in the vicinity, and desiring to reproduce a similar cabinet further up the State, was obliged to make the shell of plaster, because no carpenter would undertake the work. In the cabinet in the Potter manor the shell is cut, as if from a solid block, from a series of two-inch planks, corbelled out, and very skillfully doweled and joined, so that not a single crack is visible. The apsidal form is perfectly true, as well, and the flutes and divisions spaced with geometrical precision, being all drawn with great nicety to a point behind the carved half-rossette at the back.

The elements in the entire wall as a whole, both in detail and in the general composition, are perhaps worth a brief analysis. In the detail it will be seen that the mouldings, which are purely classic in motive, are Georgian in composition and, in general, very full, and all the panels are very deeply cut. In the arrangement and design of the whole an obvious balance was plainly the aim, though in this scheme an odd defect or accident is apparent upon close examination. Instead of taking a central axis and placing the fireplace on this, and spacing right and left on each side, it would seem that the carpenter must have started at the right and worked toward the left. In the corners are the split pilasters. Almost adjoining the base of the right pilaster appears the door-arch, and at a distance equal to that of the corner pilasters, a full pilaster occupies the space to the left of the door. Next the wide fireplace, with its panel, and a second pilaster, perfectly balancing in spacing and position, the first. Then, also symmetrically spaced, appears the second arch, containing the shell and balancing the door, but leaving a much wider space between its trim and the corner than was left on the door-arch. This space was filled by the panel moulding found on the other walls, vertically spaced the same, even with a fragment of the chair-rail, but so narrowly mitred upon itself as completely to lose the panel. This was plainly an expedient, and could have played no part in the original design—the result, seemingly, of casual spacing and random arrangement, noticeable also in the south and east walls of the same room, and to a marked degree in the north wall of the main room in the Robinson manor, illustrated in *THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT* for September 14 last.

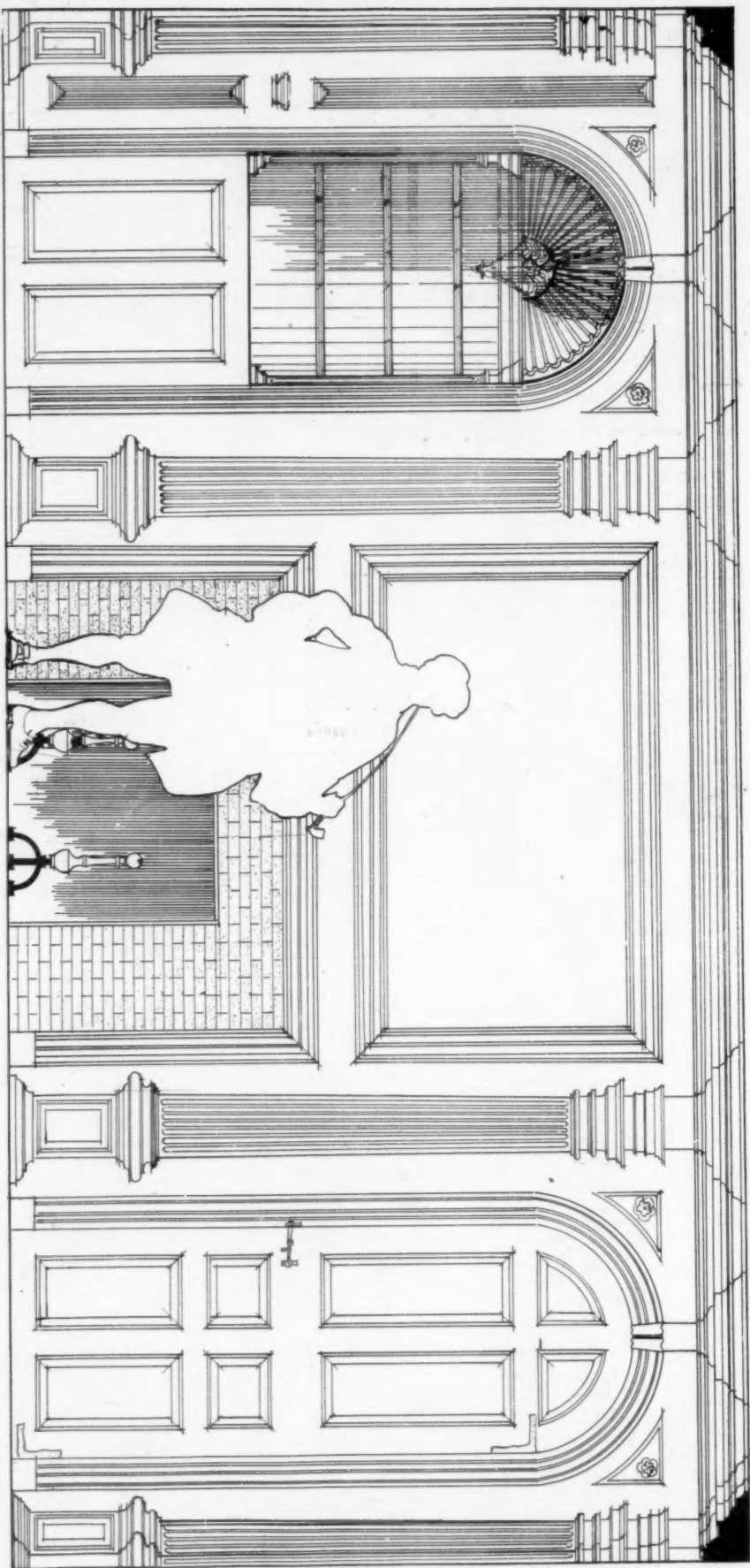
On the west wall of the room under discussion, running at right angles with the north, are three large panels, originally decorated, it is said, by portraits on the wood, of Washington, Martha Washington, and Lafayette. These, by some dull tenant, were at one time actually painted over, and when one remembers that Gilbert Stuart, born not far from here, worked through these parts in his apprentice days, the loss is full of interesting possibilities and surmises.

A door in this west wall leads to a small room which presents a greater puzzle than anything in the house. Running across the room, with a span of ten feet, is an elliptical arch, of beautiful proportions, springing from two low pseudo-Corinthian pilasters. Although the work on these, as well as on the carved arch mouldings, is extremely rough, and much damaged by time and wear, the effect is remarkably rich and suggestive, and the design is small, indeed, in actual scale rather than in proportions. Enlarged and elaborated sufficiently, it would form a pleasing enough proscenium arch for a theatre. Behind this arch, at a distance of two feet, runs a wall, plainly of later erection, and so odd indeed is the appearance of this arch—almost monumental in proportion—in so small a room that one must suppose this to have been some kind of a hall-way—that hall, perhaps, through which a coach-and-four might have driven. Even this hypothesis is not very tenable, for the arrangement of the remaining front rooms, and the improbability of any mere hall so large in this type of house—both these facts contradict the hall idea, and leave the purpose of this big carved arch-way a complete enigma.

At this point the searcher is rewarded only with occasional panels, and disconnected bits of wainscot, the only other remain being a stately window in a part of a once-large room.

Such material, however, as is offered for study is of a most interesting nature, and the fact that even a conjectural restoration of the original house is quite impossible adds perhaps to the fascination of such fragments as remain.

CHARLES MATLACK PRICE.



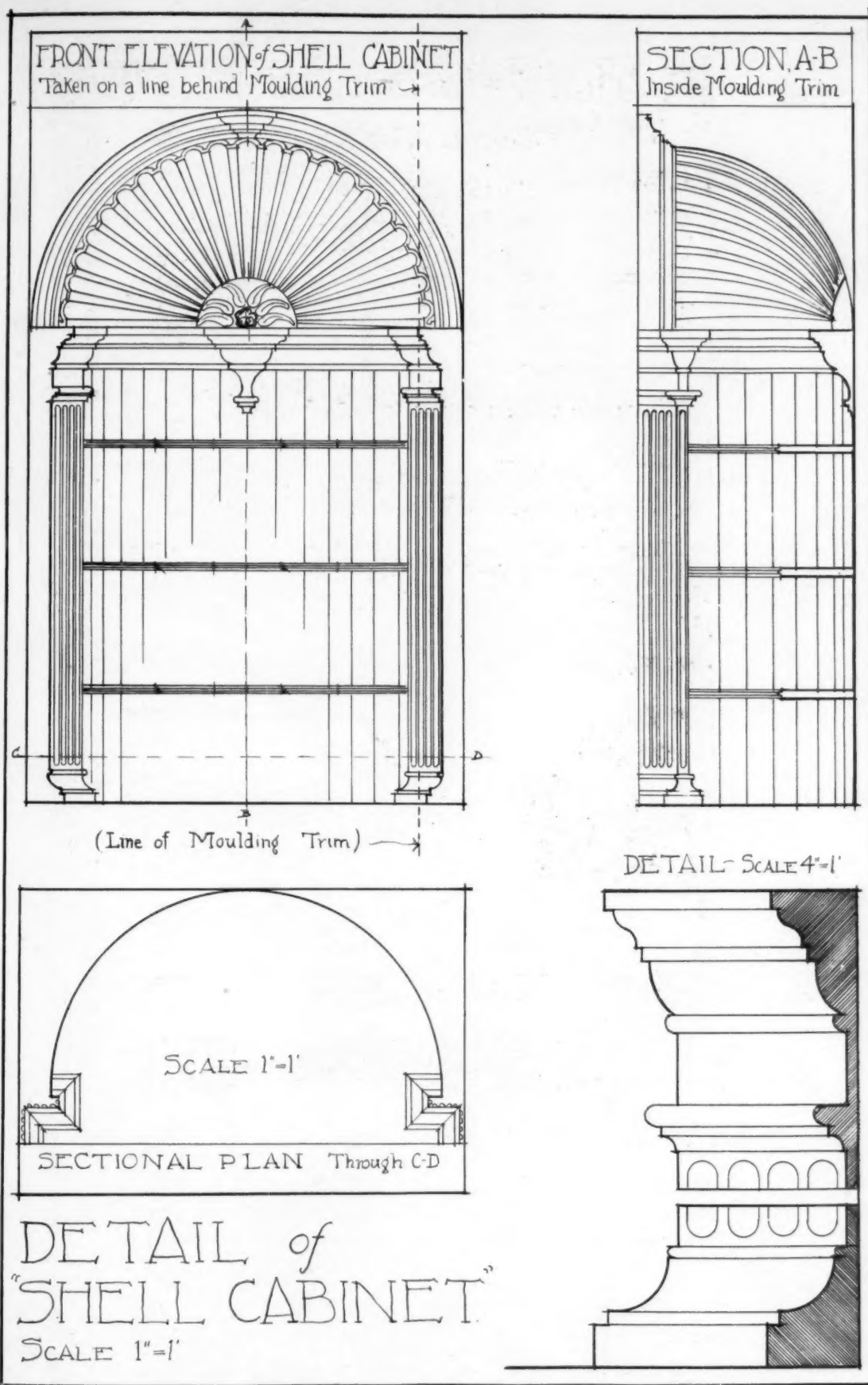
NORTH ELEVATION OF MAIN ROOM.

THE POTTER MANOR, NEAR POINT JUDITH, E. I.

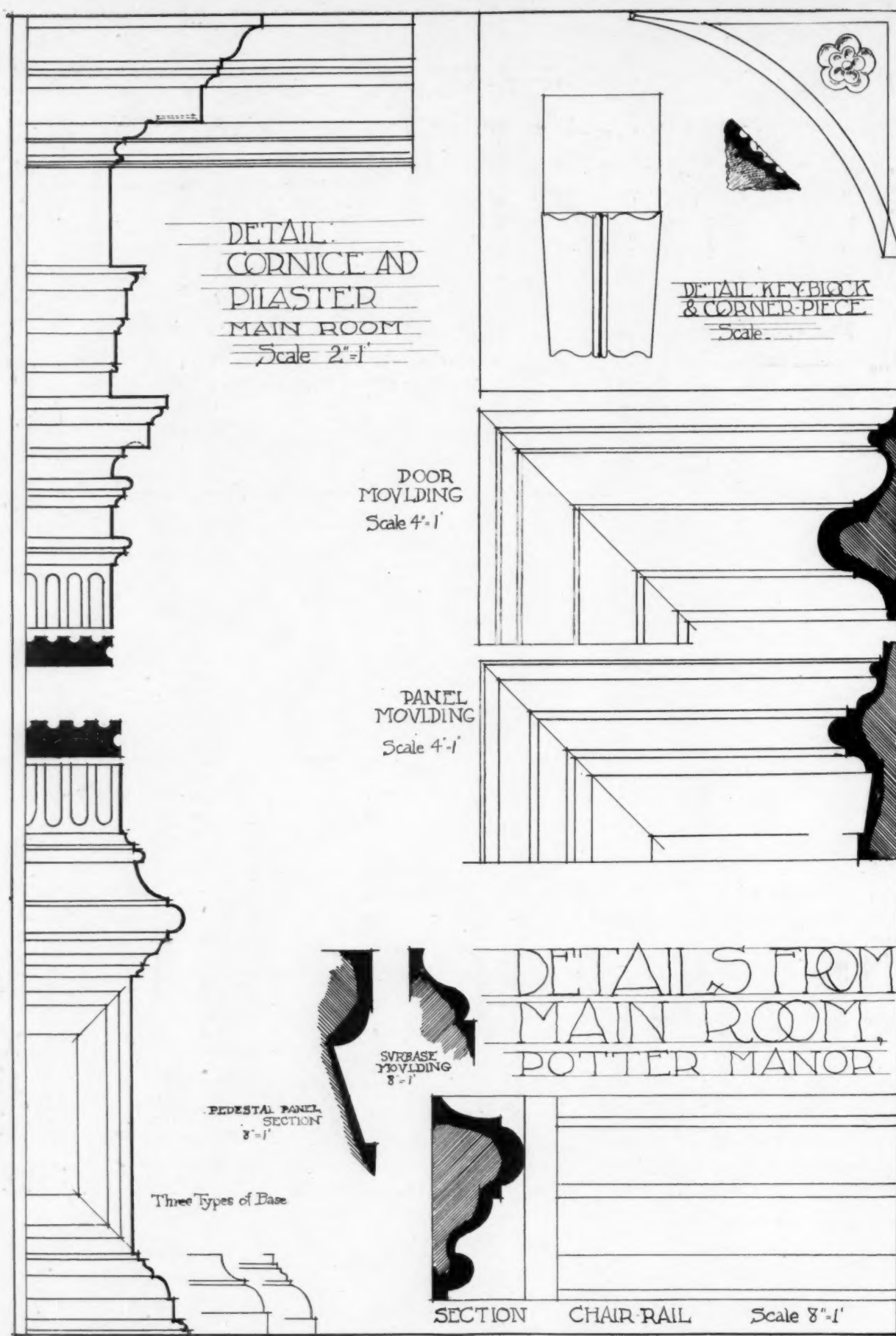
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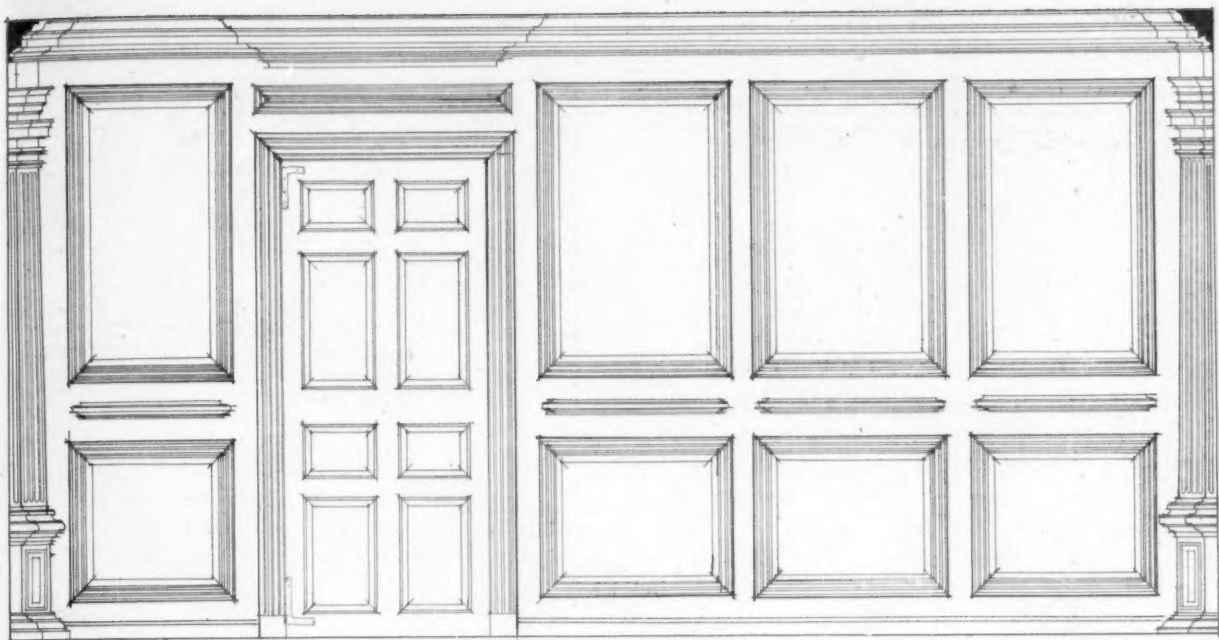
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December 7, 1907.



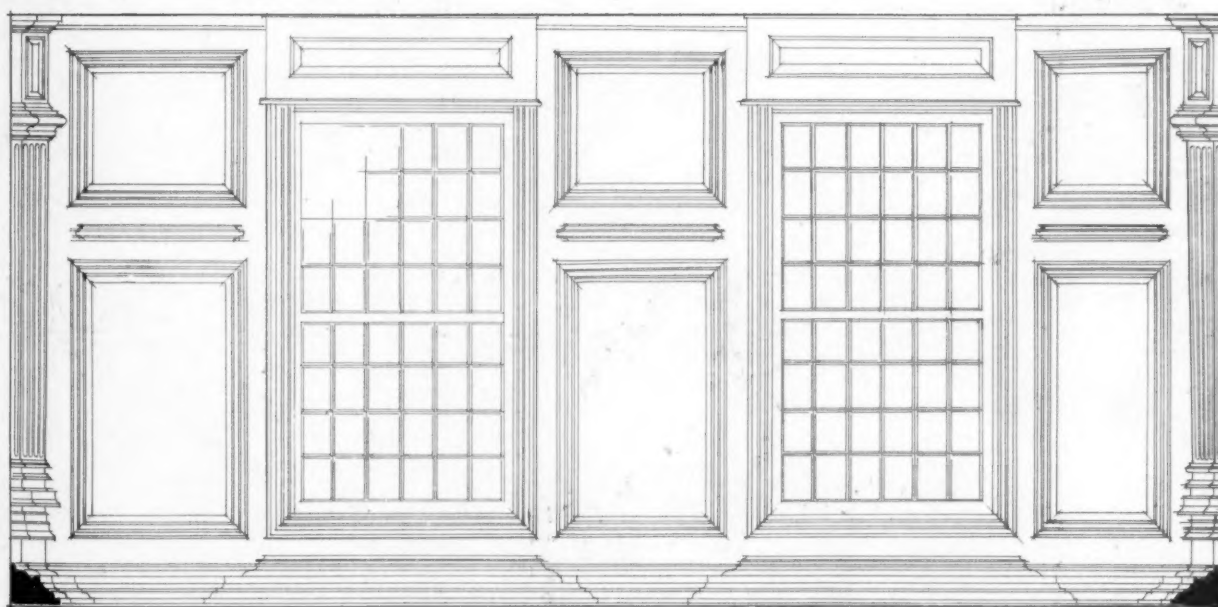
DETAILS OF SHELL CABINET IN MAIN ROOM: THE POTTER MANOR, NEAR POINT JUDITH, R. I.



DETAILS FROM THE MAIN ROOM: THE POTTER MANOR, NEAR POINT JUDITH, R. I.

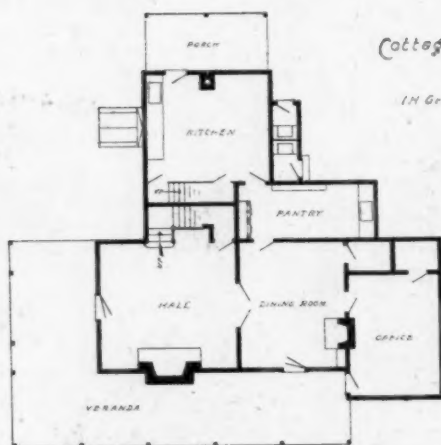


WEST ELEVATION OF MAIN ROOM.



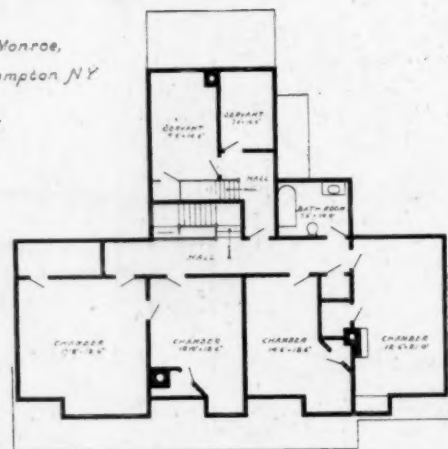
EAST ELEVATION OF MAIN ROOM.

THE POTTER MANOR, NEAR POINT JUDITH, R. I.



First Floor Plan

*Cottage for Dr. G. E. Monroe,
East Hampton, N.Y.
I. H. Greer, Architect
Seyville, N.Y.*



Second Floor Plan

HOUSE OF DR. G. E. MONROE, EASTHAMPTON, LONG ISLAND, N. Y.

Mr. I. H. Greer, Jr., Architect.

The American Architect and Building News.
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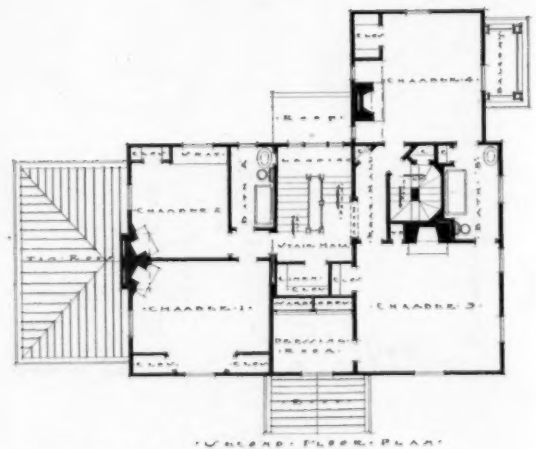
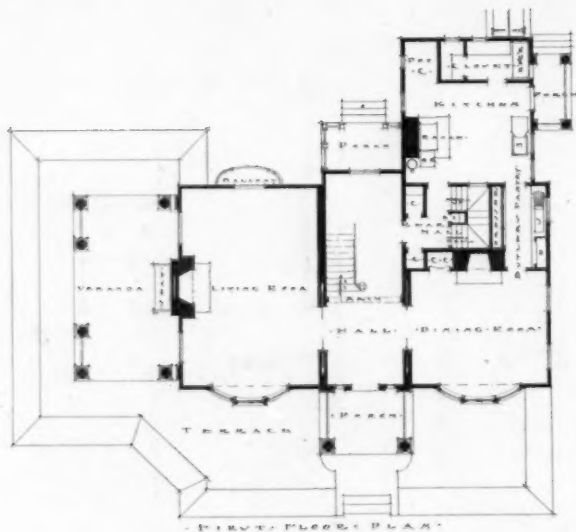
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HOUSE OF DR. G. E. MONROE, EASTHAMPTON, LONG ISLAND, N. Y.

MR. I. H. GREER, JR., ARCHITECT.

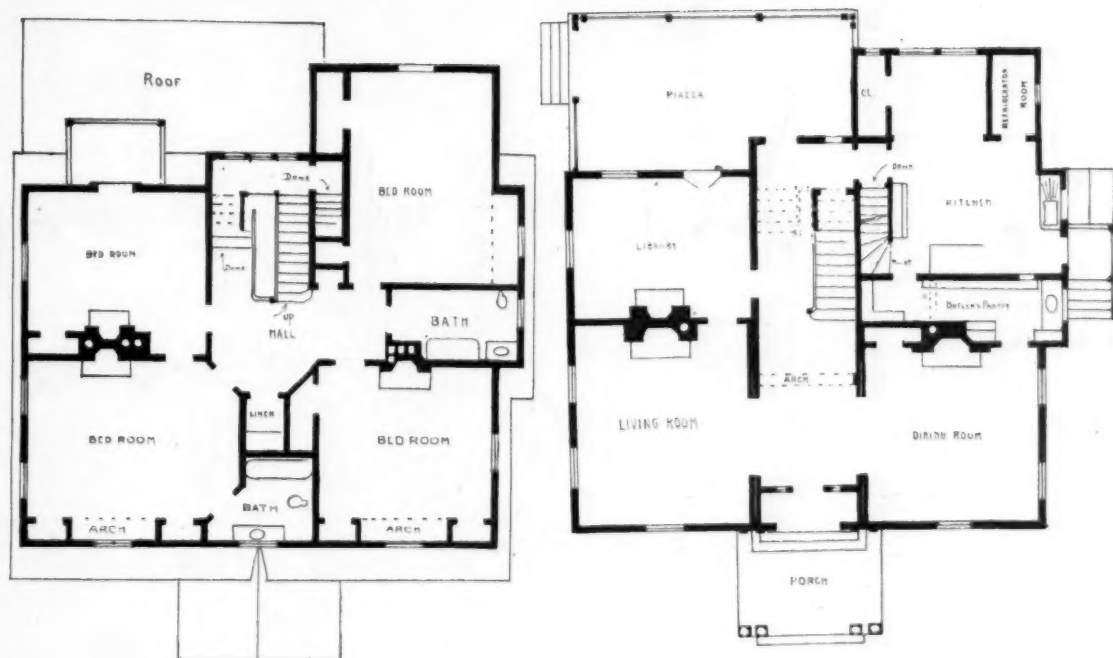
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HOUSE OF MR. D. H. ROWLAND,
STELLE AVENUE, PLAINFIELD, N. J.
ARCHITECTS: MESSRS. MARSH & GETTE

HOUSE OF MR. D. H. ROWLAND, STELLE AVENUE, PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Messrs. Marsh & Gette, Architects.



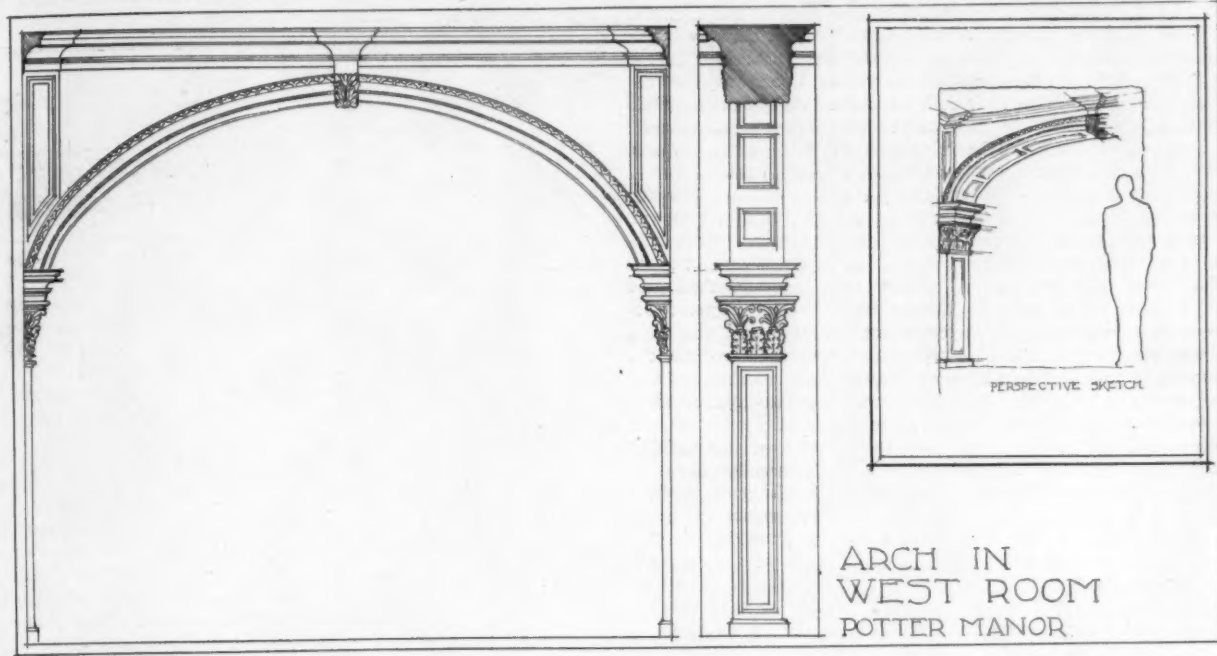
HOUSE OF MR. JOHN P. BENSON, ARCHITECT, PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Personal Experiences With Reinforced Concrete¹

THE first thing I take exception to in the report is the use of either cinder or coke-breeze, even if made with clean fresh water, as I have noticed failures taking place where this material has been used, and in all cases where I have had the work broken up the steel or iron has been badly oxidized. About twelve months ago I had a slab made of coke-breeze concrete 4 to 1, span 14 feet in the clear, and 6 inches thick.

much too early, and the brick has not parted with its moisture; hence the formation of steam, which is bound to disintegrate the mass. If brick concrete were tested twelve months after being made I think you would find it would give better results in case of fire than any form of stone or cinder concrete.

I quite agree that the covering to the reinforcing in main beams should be $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch to 2 inches as a maximum, but with



POTTER MANOR, NEAR POINT JUDITH, R. I.

The reinforcement consisted of 1-2-inch rods, 4-inch pitch, with cross-rods 3-8 inch by 12-inch pitch. The 1-2-inch rods were 1 inch from bottom of slab to center of same. The rods were clean when put in, not oxidized or coated with a cement wash. The centering was left up for six weeks after it was made, and when struck there was a deflection of over 1-2 inch due to dead load only. About twelve months after being made the slab was broken and every rod was found badly oxidized, though the concrete to all appearance was perfectly solid. Another instance: A little less than two years ago we had thought of using (for a large work) the cinder obtained from the Liverpool destructors which was highly recommended as being perfectly satisfactory for concrete. I made some cubes in the proportion of 5 to 1, using a small amount of sand, and after seven days the crushing result was over 190 tons per square foot. When the cubes were twelve months old I observed that they were beginning to blow at several points on all faces. I then put a cube in the crushing machine, with the result that it collapsed at 123 tons per square foot—a fall of about 70 tons in twelve months. This decided me in the future never to use coke-breeze or cinder, as one cannot tell, except upon analysis, what impurities are in the material. With the ordinary coke-breeze employed by builders there are often small pieces of coal, and in course of time if the concrete is made hard and free from voids this coal will force off the surface, unless the gases can escape through the porous material.

I think it should have been stated in the Report that where concrete is used what one may call wet, very little punning is necessary, as it only forces the cement to the surface, which then runs away with the water. If the concrete is what is called dry mixed, then it must be thoroughly well punned, or else there will be little or no adhesion between the concrete and the steel reinforcement.

The reason why brick concrete suffers more than cinder concrete from fire is because very often the test has been made

reference to the floor slabs I am of opinion that $\frac{1}{2}$ inch is ample.

With regard to columns 12 inches square and over, the centre of the rods should in all cases be not less than 3 inches from the faces. There will then be a considerable strengthening of the steel owing to the amount of concrete surrounding it.

With regard to the aggregate, I find from experience that if the size is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch down to $\frac{1}{8}$ inch, and the sand from $\frac{1}{8}$ inch down and mixed in the proportion that I have adopted of 5 to 1 (3 of stone, 2 of sand, and 1 of cement), it gives greater crushing results than where the stone is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch and over, except in the case of Portland-stone aggregate, when the difference in crushing is not so great. Unfortunately this stone cannot be used for reinforced concrete work owing to its being a limestone, otherwise greater strength could be obtained with Portland stone as an aggregate than with any other material.

There are great differences in strength between the various cements as made in this country. With regard to the ordinary cement of good quality, if I want to get a crushing resistance of 200 tons per square foot at six weeks I must make the proportion 4 to 1. If I want 200 tons per square foot, using a specially good cement, I can make it $6\frac{1}{2}$ or 7 to 1, and for 300 tons per square foot concrete with the same specially made cement I use 5 to 1, and if I want 400 tons per square foot I use 4 to 1. For the latter, and using ordinary cement, the stuff would have to be made perhaps 2 to 1 or even stronger. I generally allow in my calculations for ordinary work that the concrete shall stand 200 tons per square foot, and everything is based on this assumption, except in the cases of columns desired to be made as small as possible: these I work up to 300 or 400 tons per square foot at six weeks old. With regard to the testing, it is of very little use to make your cubes for testing at the same time as the work is being constructed. What I do is to make the test before any of the work is done, and at the end of seven days I can tell by resistance to crushing what its value is going to be in two months, or its ultimate crushing after a lapse of four or five years. If I find the seven-day result

¹Some observations by Mr. E. P. Wells, C.E., on the Report on Reinforced Concrete by the Committee of the Royal Institute of Architects [See "American Architect" for June 22, 1907].

is falling below what it ought to be, then I have other cement brought on to the works, or an increased amount added to bring the crushing up to the required standard. I am glad to see that you recommend that the tests should not be made until two months have elapsed in the winter time; if it has been a severe winter the interval ought to be increased from two and a half to three months.

I quite agree that the test load should not exceed one-and-a-half the accidental or live load.

With regard to the loads coming on to columns or piers in buildings, I see the Committee recommend certain percentages to be deducted from the accidental loads on each floor until such time as the reduction amounts to 50 per cent. of the assumed load on the floor. This, I think, is quite in order for any building that is used for offices or private dwellings; but in the case of a factory or warehouse, where the floors may be and often are loaded up to their full, no deductions should be made for these loads. In the case of the foundations to a column, they should in all cases be calculated on the assumption that every floor will have to sustain the full working load.

Working Stresses.—The working stresses given are low for a concrete that will crush at 200 tons per square foot at a month. I, as a rule, allow for concrete in compression in beams subjected to bending 600 lbs. per square inch, whereas I might allow with safety 800 lbs. per square inch, which would then give me a factor of 4 to 1 in the concrete. I am a great believer in having a higher factor in the concrete than you have in the steel, as I find that the richer and the stronger the concrete is to resist compression, the stronger is the beam and the greater is the adhesion or friction of concrete to the metal. A low crushing resistance in concrete does not give much adhesion, and when loaded up to one-third or less of its ultimate crushing it will begin to show signs of a permanent set.

While I am speaking upon this subject I will give you the result of a cube that I tested on May 4, 1899, which was made on April 27, 1898. The cube was 4 inches by 4 inches, and was made of 4 to 1 concrete, the aggregate and the sand being Guernsey granite.

The block was put in the crushing machine at 4:25 P.M. on May 4, and when 44 tons was applied the set or compression was nil; at 50 tons nil.

At 60½ tons the compression was	1-2000 of an inch
" 70½ "	" 2-2000 "
" 80½ "	" 4-2000 "
" 90½ "	" 5-2000 "
" 100½ "	" 8-2000 "
At noon on May 5th the compression was	11-2000 of an inch.
" 3.50 "	" 13-2000 "
" 4.30 "	" 14-2000 "

So that between May 4, when the load of 100½ tons per square foot on the block was applied, and May 13 it had compressed 6-2000 of an inch. The block was then tested to destruction and broke at 183 tons per square foot. This shows that with a block of this strength one-third the ultimate crushing has practically had no effect on the concrete. Sixty tons per square foot gives about 933 lbs. per square inch. So if a T-headed slab is worked out for 600 lbs. per square inch, and tested with 50 per cent. additional loading, there could not be any permanent set in the concrete. The tests that I am getting now at six weeks are nearly double 183 tons per square foot owing to the cement being of a proper nature and much more finely ground. I allow for concrete in columns in all cases 600 lbs. per square inch, if I use a richer concrete 900 lbs. per square inch, and if I use a very rich concrete then 1,100 to 1,200 lbs. per square inch.

With regard to the Committee's recommendation that concrete in shear in beams should only stand a stress of 60 lbs. per square inch, this is, in my opinion, very low indeed, and I should say this has been obtained from American tests of a lean concrete. I made a test some short time ago which gave for 6 to 1 concrete 484 lbs. per square inch as the ultimate. Another test with 5 to 1 concrete gave 500 lbs. per square inch.

I had some tests made with 5 to 1 concrete made as follows: Three parts of Spurn gravel ¾ down, 2 parts of Spurn sand, and 1 part of cement. The cement used was the "Pelican" brand of Messrs. G. & T. Earle, Ltd., of Hull, the water used for gauging being 9.7 per cent. When thirty-one days old the cubes were tested by Messrs. David Kirkaldy & Son both for compression and for shear. The compression tests are as follows: No. 1, 5,545 lbs.; No. 2, 4,451 lbs.; and No. 3, 5,166 lbs. per square inch, or 356.6 tons, 286.2 tons, and 332.2 tons, giving

an average of 325 tons per square foot. These cubes were made at the same time as the test pieces made for shear, and from the same gauging. I cannot do better than quote Messrs. Kirkaldy's letter, because I think the results obtained do not, in my opinion, give the true resistance to shear. Messrs. Kirkaldy's letter is as follows:

"We have the pleasure to enclose herewith the report upon the crushing tests, but we are not issuing an official report upon the shearing tests, as we do not feel satisfied that we entirely obviated all bending moment. The fractures show good shear, however.

"As a matter of interest we give below the results obtained upon the shearing specimens:

Test No.	Length	Breadth	Depth	Sectional Area	Total Stress	Double Shear per Sq. In.	Single Shear per Sq. In.
P.P.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Sq. Ins.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
2943	24.00	6.06	6.02	36.48	39,450	1,081	540
2944	24.00	6.07	6.03	36.60	38,000	1,038	519
2945	24.00	6.06	6.08	36.84	43,400	1,178	589

Weight of sample: P.P. 2943, 74.71 lbs.; P.P. 2944, 74.58 lbs.; P.P. 2945, 74.75 lbs.

"We should be interested to learn the proportion of aggregate to cement in the concrete at your convenience, so that we may record same in our books in the usual way."

You will observe here that the lowest is 519 lbs., and the highest 589 lbs. per square inch, but the crux of the whole question is in their remark, "we do not feel satisfied that we entirely obviated all bending moment." I think that when a test is made for shear the test specimen should be thoroughly well held down to prevent any tilting of the beam; and until this is done I do not think that any satisfactory conclusion can be arrived at. According to the tests it looks as if, assuming that no bending moment was put into the shearing piece, that shear may be taken anywhere between 10 and 11 per cent. of the ultimate crushing. It is my opinion—I may be wrong—that the shear, if correct, ought to be somewhere about 40 per cent. of the ultimate crushing. I intend having some rectangular beams made heavily reinforced in compression and tension, and the reinforcement members carried to within one foot of the points of support of the abutments. I shall make the reinforcement so heavy that the beam has got to shear. I shall then find out what is the correct shear in the beam when subjected to bending.

With regard to the adhesion of concrete to metal being 100 lbs. per square inch, this I consider very much too low indeed, especially for a 5 to 1 concrete. For 8 to 1 it is about right.

The whole of the Committee's formulæ for beam calculation is very interesting indeed, but at the same time cannot be used for the present-day method of doing work—viz., eternal rush. One has to make empirical formulæ so as to save time, and always to be on the safe side. This I have done in all my beam and column calculations; and as the work has in all cases stood the most satisfactory tests, I do not feel inclined to depart from the methods I have adopted. As I can do most of them on the back of an envelope, I do not feel inclined to waste a page of foolscap. With regard to beams of rectangular section, I nearly always adopt the double reinforcement, as I find it much cheaper, the amount of steel required in the compression of the beam being ever so much less in value than the amount of concrete that has to be put in to take up the compression coupled with vertical shear members. With regard to the T-section of beams I adopt as a rule a uniform breadth of slab for the compression half of 60 inches. This I consider is very conservative indeed, and I allow over this area a compression of 600 lbs. per square inch, which for a 4-inch slab equals 64 tons, a 4½-inch 73 tons, 5-inch 80 tons, 5½-inch 88 tons, and a 6-inch 96 tons. In making my calculations I allow for the effective depth to be from the axis of the steel reinforcing in tension to the centre of the T-slab, so that when I find any of my stresses are coming below the tons given above, no steel reinforcing is required in the compression half of the T-headed beam. You can easily see how this simplifies matters, and acts, you will find, everywhere in safe limits, even assuming that the concrete should not be all that is desired.

I notice that you find there is no satisfactory theory or trustworthy experiments from which the strength of rectangular slabs supported or fixed on all four edges can be determined.

I give you now the result of some slabs supported at ends only that were made from my designs for the Central London Railway. They were $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick by 1 foot 7 inches wide. The concrete was 4 to 1. Crushed Thames ballast $\frac{3}{4}$ down. Age when tested 35 days. With a clear span of 7 feet the beam took a distributed load of 4 tons before collapsing. It then failed in tension. The total area of reinforcement spread over the full breadth was .83 square inch, and the centre of the rods was $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from the bottom or tension side of the slab. If you will go into this matter you will find that there were stresses in the steel and in the concrete that there had no business to be. Another case of a plain rectangular beam 6 inches by 6 inches, 5 feet clear span, concrete 5 to 1, composed as to 3:2:1, age six weeks, carried a central load of 2 tons before breaking. This beam had no steel reinforcement.

With regard to the columns, I have a very simple formula which I use for concrete, giving an ultimate resistance to crushing of 200 tons per square foot. As I previously stated, this is what I generally use for work that I design. I assume that the column, including the steel, is to carry 900 lbs. per square inch, 600 lbs. of which I allow to the concrete and 300 lbs. to the steel. I assume that the steel shall only carry 3 tons per square inch, and this gives $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the full sectional area of the column. The reason why I keep to 3 tons is on account of the large amount of initial compression being put into the steel during the setting action of the concrete. This is disadvantageous for a column, but with regard to a beam or a floor slab is, in my opinion, one of the reasons why when such work is tested to destruction it gives theoretic stresses of the steel that the same cannot stand. When columns are tested to destruction they always collapse before the calculated load is reached, owing, I think, to the steel being calculated on too high a basis. When I use concrete crushing at 300 or 400 tons per square foot I am enabled to reduce the area of the column, but have to increase considerably the area of the steel so that the ultimate crushing may show that steel and concrete are balanced. I have an enormous amount of data at hand with reference to the crushing of concrete made with the finely ground cements that are now made in England. The other day a 5 to 1 concrete had a crushing resistance of 416 tons per square foot at twenty-eight days old, and with neat cement that was six months in water and twelve months in creosote crushed at 1,366 tons per square foot, or about half the strength of wrought iron. The whole secret, in my opinion, of reinforced concrete work lies not so much in the fact of the steel reinforcement, which may be low, as in exceptionally strong or rich concrete. The richer the concrete, the greater adhesion to the steel, the greater amount of initial compression is put into the steel, the crushing stresses are largely increased, and there is no chance of the concrete failing in compression. I believe in having a factor in compression of at least 6 or 7 to 1, and there will be no failure; but with weak compression it will begin to show signs of failure very early.

Steel and Concrete as Fire Resistants

AFTER the formal meeting of the National Fire-Brigades' Union at the Town Hall, Bradford, England, and a luncheon given by the Lord Mayor, the members met to hear a paper by Mr. Edwin O. Sachs, vice-president; the subject being dealt with in a semi-popular manner with the object of getting the fire-brigade officers to use their influence in the country in order to stop the use of steel work which is not properly protected by concrete. The paper is given below.

Firemen naturally have a prejudice against so-called "fireproof" buildings. They see in them a series of hidden dangers when a fire arises, and they rightly prefer to face known dangers to hidden ones. This prejudice has been with the Fire Service for quite 50 years, in fact, ever since floors of large span, supported by steel stanchions and girders, have been put into buildings. Until recently, the prejudice has had good cause, but during the last ten years such considerable changes have taken place in building construction that it is no longer advisable to generalize, but to limit one's prejudices to the older type of so-called "fireproof" buildings, while discriminating carefully between the various modern types.

Of course, the direct cause for this prejudice is that steel expands with heat; and that, if the steel is not properly protected, this expansion takes place very soon, and, as the temperature rises, the expansion becomes so great that walls are

thrown out, stanchions buckle, and a general collapse usually ensues.

Now, it is fully appreciated that combinations of steel and materials such as concrete are essential for modern building purposes where large floor spans and the least possible number of vertical obstructions are required by the owners of warehouses, factories, and shop property.

What you have thus got to do is to use all your efforts to see that in all buildings where steel is necessary the work is so put together and the steel so protected as to meet the fire hazard, and, generally speaking, this protection can be obtained without any great technical difficulty, and it is rarely a very expensive matter.

Steel properly protected by a good Portland cement concrete will do wonders even at high temperatures. The concrete sticks to it; the concrete is a good non-conductor, and thus prevents undue expansion; and, further, concrete approximately expands at the same ratio as steel does where such expansion takes place simultaneously, so that where expansion of the steel does actually take place the concrete covering rarely breaks away.

Of course, there are other materials with the aid of which some protection can be obtained. Brick can be used, and has advantages, but it is cumbersome. Terra-cotta may be used, but, speaking generally, it is unreliable; for the terra-cotta mostly met with is dense, hard and brittle, and thus flies with a rise of temperature. The porous terra-cotta—still but exceptionally seen—has its advantages, but its application often leads to difficulties. Suitable concrete is undoubtedly the best covering to advocate, and is most economically and reliably applied.

A rough rule-of-thumb estimate is that all steel should generally be protected by two inches of good Portland cement concrete, though even a thicker protection—say, up to three inches—is advisable for columns and stanchions.

When I speak of good concrete I mean a concrete that not only contains Portland cement made in accordance with the latest British standard (issued in 1907), but a concrete which comprises an aggregate which is not liable to fly and which, having an aggregate small in itself, will, even when the outer face flies, not come off in large pieces. Broken brick, furnace slag, clinker, etc., form excellent aggregates from the fire point of view, while Thames ballast and natural stone, though of considerable carrying power, have many disadvantages as fire-retardants. For size, all aggregates should pass a $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch mesh.

Of course, in most modern warehouses, shop or factory buildings, steel stanchions, girders and lintels are used, and these have to be specially protected; but it should also be remembered that reinforced concrete is deservedly making rapid headway. A suitable reinforced concrete has all the elements for affording a high standard of fire protection. The amount of steel used is comparatively small, and the sections of steel are almost invariably under two inches in diameter. Nevertheless, the greatest possible care must be taken that the steel rods are properly protected, *i. e.*, well covered with concrete: a mere coating of the steel with $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch or $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, as may be seen on some important buildings not many miles from Bradford, will not suffice. A thin coating of concrete for such rods is a delusion and a snare. It is worse than having no coating at all, for it hides the steel without giving safety, while the hiding of the steel may encourage a false feeling of security. Steel rods in reinforced concrete require just as much attention from the fire point of view as steel in girders.

To arrive at an accurate conclusion as to the relative fire-resistance of building materials, and to thereby be enabled to present sound information which would lead to the prevention of fire, and more particularly to the prevention of the spread of fire in large buildings, the British Fire Prevention Committee was founded just ten years ago, in that fatal year of 1897, in which we had the great Charity Bazaar fire in Paris and the Cripplegate conflagration in London. The committee comprises some 500 members and subscribers, the membership being composed chiefly of architects, engineers, fire-brigade officers and insurance surveyors; and the subscribers being for the most part public authorities and public bodies, the public authorities including among others the Admiralty, the War Office, H.M. Office of Works, and other leading departments.

The committee set to work to create a testing station at which floors, partitions, and the like, both of the ordinary every-day type and those of a proprietary or patented character,

are tested under conditions as nearly as possible similar to those of an actual fire, a rule for the tests being that there should be uniformity of test for the purposes of comparison.

The conduct of the tests has been on somewhat exceptional lines, *i. e.*, on lines which precluded the possibility of comments or the expression of opinion among those who made the records, for the records have been limited to bare statements of facts illustrated by automatic temperature charts, photographs, etc. Further, the tests have been carried out by voluntary workers only, who, besides giving their time gratuitously, often contribute substantially to the expense, which, during the ten years in question, has exceeded £25,000.

Large testing chambers, either 10 ft. by 22 ft. or 15 ft. by 22 ft., were erected, and the fierceness and draught of the fire obtained by gas produced at the testing station, the temperature attainable being equal, when desired, to the maximum temperature met with in a conflagration, *i. e.*, 2,200 degrees Fahr.

Assuming a floor has to be tested, it would be put over one of these chambers measuring 15 ft. by 22 ft. (which is a fair floor span), then the fire would be lit, the temperature gradually increased and kept going for any period up to, say, four hours; the floor would then be subjected to water from a fire engine, and during the whole of the test the floor would be kept loaded to, say, a warehouse load of $2\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. per foot super.

If a floor will stand that ordeal for four hours, it may be generally assumed that it would do for a fire-resisting building, and that, if not absolutely "fireproof," it will afford such protection against spread of fire for such a period as a good fire brigade requires to become master of the fire in question. To have withstood the four hours' test deservedly gives the floor the classification of affording "Full Protection."

If the floor would not stand up to quite this extent, it might stand up to say two hours, and the floor would then be reported as affording "partial" protection or it might only stand up for one hour, when it would be ranked as giving "temporary" protection.

And here I come to one of the points of my paper, and that is, for all of us to plainly acknowledge that whilst it is of no use to aspire to have commercial buildings absolutely "fireproof," it is quite possible they should afford substantial protection, known as "full protection." With steel and concrete properly applied, be it as steel frame covered with concrete, or in form of reinforced concrete, buildings can be put up, and are being put up, that will well stand a big fire for four hours.

On the other hand, where the owner cannot afford the money to make his building as fire-resisting as this, he can get a moderate amount of protection, such as that known as "partial" protection, or as "temporary" protection, and much lessen his cost.

But the building owner should discern whether he would like to have a building that will afford *partial* protection or *full* protection. He must do away with the idea that if he happens to spend a little money on fire protection work, or if he happens to spend a lot, but that lot indiscriminately, he is thereby obtaining a "fireproof" building. He is merely being fooled if he is led to think so.

Another point I would emphasise is that it is quite possible and comparatively inexpensive to get a steel and concrete building that affords "full protection" by applying a little care and forethought. Thus, when the local borough surveyor comes along and discusses some set of plans with you, as he should do if he is alive to your responsibility, and takes proper advice from the practical man who has to deal with the fires, then just keep your eyes open to the following three items, namely:

- (1) See that your steel is protected, no matter where it is.
- (2) See that it is protected with a good Portland cement concrete of proper aggregate.
- (3) See that all external angles on the concrete coverings are rounded.

I will here give you an example of what I mean. Some Yorkshire people who have factories of no small importance proposed recently to put up two additional buildings in reinforced concrete. A specialist concrete firm prepared the plans. I was called in as consulting architect. I immediately saw faults, from the fire point of view. There were questions of aggregate, the rounding of exposed angles, the removal of so-called metal guards tied into the stanchions, etc., and even of getting the water drained off against water damage. I do not think my recommendations cost the owners 1 per cent. extra money, but they led to their having fire-resisting buildings, instead of the reverse.

I am fully aware that there are other points that you have to consider in regard to general fire protection, but I am now only speaking about the fire-resistance of steel and concrete, and not about the general lay-out of buildings.

If any combinations are put before you, such as steel with dense terra-cotta protective coverings, just put your foot down and say you will not have it; or, if a man says he will protect all his girders and stanchions, but that he can do without protecting his lintels in the windows, or wants to fix unprotected metal guards, why just give him a piece of your mind.

ILLUSTRATIONS

THE POTTER MANOR, NEAR POINT JUDITH, R. I.

The four pages of measured drawings of the remaining architectural features of this old building are supplemented by text illustrations in connection with the interesting article which appears in another column.

HOME OF DR. G. E. MONROE, EASTHAMPTON, LONG ISLAND, N. Y.
MR. I. H. GREEN, JR., ARCHITECT.

In planning this cottage the characteristics sought to be attained were simplicity of design and economy in construction. With these objects in view the general character and simple lines of the houses built more than a century ago by the early settlers of Easthampton were followed so far as modern requirements would permit.

The interior finish is very plain with mouldings, doors, mantels and other details following closely the corresponding colonial work in the old Easthampton houses referred to.

HOUSE OF MR. D. H. ROWLAND, PLAINFIELD, N. J. MESSRS. MARSH & GETTE, ARCHITECTS.

A simplicity of treatment characterizes this house throughout. The outside walls are covered with wide clap-boards, the lower part of the shop-window bays on the front being made of Harvard brick. The floors of the entrance porch and veranda are of concrete. The interior finish is white enamel and mahogany doors with the exception of the living-room, kitchen and servants' quarters. The living-room is finished in chestnut stained green. The kitchen and servants' rooms are finished in natural Georgia pine. The bathrooms have tile floors and base, the flooring for balance of house being of oak. All the rooms have open fireplaces with wood mantels. The third story has a large billiard room, two servants' rooms and bathroom, with additional ample storage room. A feature is the pot closet in the kitchen, the walls of which are lined with sheet copper. The house is heated by means of a hot-water system with indirect radiation for the first story.

HOUSE OF MR. JOHN P. BENSON, ARCHITECT, PLAINFIELD, N. J.

The house is of the usual frame construction. The cellar contains a laundry and photographic dark room besides the hot-air heater. Third floor has three servants' rooms and bath. Plumbing includes solid porcelain tubs; lighting by electricity and gas combination fixtures. Interior woodwork is white pine, painted throughout; hardwood floors. Exterior is covered with Norfolk cedar shingles, lapped three deep, and nine inches to the weather.

Additional Illustrations in the International Edition.

MANTEL: PERIOD OF HENRY II.

From the collection of the late Stanford White, Architect.

ITALIAN RENAISSANCE DOORWAY WITH ANTIQUE STONE BALUSTERS AND NEWELS.

From the same collection.

A part of the collection of the late Stanford White, not included in the contents of his house (which we illustrated in our issue of March 30, 1907), has just been disposed of at auction by the American Art Association. This collection, numbering more than six hundred and fifty pieces, consisted of many objects selected by Mr. White for his own use, as well as a large number of pieces intended to be used in the construction and embellishment of such buildings as he might be called upon to design.

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CURRENT NEWS SECTION

SOCIETIES

FORTY-FIRST ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS.

(Continued.)

The first business of the fifth session of the Convention was the reception of the report of the Judge and Tellers of Election, which showed the result of the ballot to be as follows: *President*, Cass Gilbert; *First Vice-President*, John M. Donaldson; *Second Vice-President*, William A. Boring; *Secretary and Treasurer*, Glenn Brown; *Directors*, Frank Miles Day, R. Clipston Sturgis, George Cary; *Auditor*, James G. Hill.

Mr. Mauran then read the report of the Committee on the Proposed Bureau of Fine Arts, which brought about the adoption of the following resolution, offered by Mr. Cram: That the American Institute of Architects approve, in principle, the idea of a National Bureau of the Fine Arts, and orders the publication, apart from the proceedings of the Institute, of the report of the Committee, and that the Committee be continued.

A resolution relating to the appointment of a committee on publicity, as previously suggested by Mr. Atterbury, was then offered in form as follows: That the Board of Directors be, and they are hereby, directed to pursue, by the appointment of a committee or otherwise, such a course as will tend to promote a better understanding on the part of the public of the nature and scope of an architect's services, and of the aims of the Institute and of the profession in general.

This was carried.

Mr. A. O. Elzner read a paper upon "The Artistic Treatment of Reinforced Concrete," which will be printed later.

Mr. Bacon offered the following resolutions:

Be it resolved, first, that the present Committee on Contracts and Specifications be continued for the ensuing year.

Second, That the Board of Directors is hereby empowered to receive, on behalf of the Institute, the final report to be made by the Committee on Contracts and Specifications, after that committee has received the recommendations and criticisms of the various chapter committees now appointed for such purpose; and

Third, That the Board of Directors be also empowered to authorize the promulgation of this report and its accompanying documents, when and if found satisfactory to the Board of Directors as having the approval of the American Institute of Architects and as being recommended as a standard of practice to its members in the architect profession at large.

These resolutions were adopted.

Mr. Bacon then presented the following resolution:

First, That the American Institute of Architects indorses, in principle, the opinion suggested by the Committee on Education, that instructions in advance design can best

be taught or at least most efficiently supplemented by practicing architects, and the Institute commends to the consideration of the school the question as to how far such instruction may be made part of their regular curriculums.

Second, That the American Institute of Architects approve the general idea of interscholastic competition as outlined by this Committee on Education, and appropriates a sum not to exceed \$150 to be expended by the committee at its discretion, for medals or prizes to be awarded by the joint committees to successful contestants in such competitions, should they be held during the current year.

Third, That the American Institute of Architects sincerely appreciates and heartily indorses the steps that have been and are being taken by the schools of architecture in the United States toward extending the period of education and broadening the scope of such education.

Fourth, Resolved, That the present Committee on Education be continued for the ensuing year, and,

Fifth, Resolved, That the committee's report on education be printed separately, in pamphlet form for distribution.

Upon vote the foregoing resolutions were adopted.

Mr. Bacon: Concerning the report of the Committee on Applied Arts and Sciences, your committee has to say that as the interest in the subject of the valuable report of the Committee on Arts and Sciences is not confined to the members of the Institute, this committee offers the following resolution:

Be it resolved by the Institute, That the report of the Committee on Arts and Sciences be printed in pamphlet form for distribution.

Upon vote the resolution was adopted.

FORTY-NINTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE A. I. A.

The report of the House Committee recommended certain improvements and important additions to the Octagon, and it was moved by Mr. Carrere that it is the sense of the meeting that Mr. Charles F. McKim be selected to undertake the work required in carrying out the proposed changes. The motion was seconded and carried.

A resolution introduced by Mr. Eames for the purpose of effecting the election of a board of officers that will reflect the general sentiment of all members of the Institute was then taken up. Mr. Eames' proposal called for the representation of the various chapters of the Institute on the Nominating Committee. After full discussion Mr. Cram suggested that a resolution be passed to the effect that the Institute approve, on principle, the resolution offered by the chairman of the committee and that, since it is impossible, or very difficult, to work the thing out in detail on the floor, the matter be referred to the Board of Directors to organize and

put in practice for the current year. This would bind the board to the principle of chapter representation on the Nominating Committee, but would leave the details of working out the scheme in the hands of the board. A resolution to this effect was then carried.

The question of raising sufficient funds to provide for necessary committee expenditures was next canvassed carefully. Mr. Eames offered a resolution that each chapter shall contribute the sum of ten dollars annually for each delegate entitled to representation at a convention. This was adopted and a motion was then made by Mr. Carrere that it is the sense of the convention that the contribution be considered obligatory on the part of each chapter, which motion was seconded and carried.

The final resolution suggested by Mr. Eames' committee was as follows:

That it is the sense of the convention assembled that the Executive Committee be directed to prepare a positive expression for the Institute favorable to the proposed location of the Grant Monument (in Washington) as another step toward the continuing of the plan of the Park Commissioners for the improvement of Washington. On motion this resolution was adopted.

The interesting report of Mr. Atterbury's committee to consider the report of the Committee on the Revision of the Schedule of Charges followed and will be given later with the original committee's report.

The sixth session of the convention was held on Wednesday afternoon.

Mr. Kellogg read the following report of the Committee on Chapters, which was accepted and ordered filed:

REPORT OF CHAPTER REPORTS

The comprehensive report of your last year's committee and the recommendations and suggestions then offered for the improvement and stimulation of local interests in the various chapters have undoubtedly proved beneficial in certain directions, while in others your present committee are unable to observe any marked advancement in the character of the report submitted.

Many of the chapters appear to have responded to the suggestion of increased activity upon questions of public improvements, building laws and professional ethics; in a single case definite action has been taken to promote the education of students and draftsmen, and in another to secure the preservation of a building of note, while a large number report having profited by many papers and talks on topics of general interest to the profession at large and to their respective communities in particular. Your committee believes that so far as these matters are concerned, the reports of the majority of the chapters are encouraging, and in many cases indicate considerable progress in recognition and influence upon municipal and public affairs.

In New York we are informed that the city authorities have agreed to the adoption of an eminently satisfactory form of contract with the architects in the matter of city work; that two of the members of the Building Code Revision Commission have been appointed from a list of five, nominated by the chapter; and that a prominent member of the chapter has been recently appointed as architect to the Board of Estimate.

The Cincinnati Chapter reports having given much time to questions of public improvements, such as streets, sewers, comfort stations, public baths, etc., in addition to the revision of the building ordinances and an ordinance for the betterment of tenement houses. Similar favorable reports, in a greater or less degree, have been received from Boston, Providence, St. Louis, Chicago and Philadelphia.

In the matter of papers and talks on topics of public interest, Boston appears to take the lead, having secured a paper or talk on an average of one for each of their ten meetings of the year, besides adopting a resolution to devote one entire meeting each year to the exhibition of slides showing the work of the year executed by members of the chapter; also a résumé of architectural work in Boston and vicinity during the past year, with description and criticism by the members.

It remains for the Cleveland Chapter alone to respond to the suggestions embodied in last year's report to promote the education of students or draftsmen, this chapter reporting the formation of an Atelier Club for the benefit of architectural students.

In this connection your committee would suggest a greater degree of sympathy and support by certain of the chapters towards their fellow architectural organizations, which have been for some time, and are still accomplishing, such remarkably good results, both in their annual public architectural exhibitions and in the establishment and maintenance of ateliers for the education and training of students and draftsmen. In many cities these exhibitions are periodically given, and the ateliers maintained and supported entirely by other organizations, the local chapter giving them neither official recognition nor financial assistance. The good results already accomplished in both these directions would surely justify the cooperation of the chapter.

The report of the Washington Chapter indicates an ever active interest in the Park Commission's plans for the improvement of Washington and the development of the Mall. It is earnestly hoped that every chapter as well as the Institute will give its undivided influence and support to this important project wherever occasion may arise for concerted action.

In the matter of membership and attendance at meetings, also in the comparative number of meetings during the year, the reports of many of the chapters leave much to be desired. Out of a total of twenty-six only twelve chapters have a membership half of which are members of the Institute; the number of meetings and the average attendance being in about the same proportion as existed the year before. Too much emphasis cannot be given

to the importance of increasing the relative number of Institute members in most of the chapters. In this respect the present record is woefully deficient.

Your committee would also suggest that greater effort be made to bring more of the younger members of the profession into the chapters, and when possible to instil new and younger blood in the personnel of the officers and committees.

This, we feel sure, would in many cases put new life into the dormant body and infuse a greater interest among its members.

Respectfully submitted,

THOMAS M. KELLOGG, Chairman,
E. J. RUSSELL,
CHAS. K. CUMMINGS.

Further discussion then took place on the report of the Committee on the Schedule of Charges. A vote taken on the question of the adoption of the schedule, as reported by Mr. Seeler's committee, resulted in 69 votes in favor of adoption with none against it.

The Committee on Special Reports then made its recommendations as to the following report of the Committee on Building Laws:

"This committee understands that the purpose of its appointment is to establish a standard building code that may be published by the American Institute of Architects as a basis for building laws throughout the country in the hope that requirements for building generally may be more uniform than they now are.

"This committee is of the opinion that a building code to be used as a standard should be as concise as possible and should deal with such matters only as are essential to safe building. A large part of a complete law must be written with reference to local conditions.

"The code published by the National Association of Fire Underwriters shows evidence of great care in its preparation, but contains much which seems to us unnecessary and burdensome, and we cannot recommend its adoption by the Institute as it now stands.

"The wide circulation given to this code, the authority of its publishers and the excellence of the work in many respects suggest to your committee the advisability of its use as a basis in preparing a standard code. We believe, however, that a code compiled by the Institute alone, which would vary from and in many particulars be in conflict with the underwriters code would result in little good and would, on the other hand, place before the public two bodies in apparent conflict who should be in harmony.

"We believe in cooperation, that much more is likely to be accomplished by united effort than by the effort of any one body alone, and we would urge the formation of a joint committee representative of several organizations interested in good building.

"The report to be made to this convention by the Institute's delegate to the National Fire Protection Association will show some of the good results of cooperation among persons approaching a subject from different points of view. This report will also show, we believe, that there are many time-honored requirements embodied in our various building laws and repeated

again and again as new laws are made, which should be carefully scanned when preparing a standard code.

"We recommend that a committee of three (or five) be appointed by the president to confer with a similar committee from the National Board of Fire Underwriters and from the National Association of Builders and to formulate in conjunction with them a standard building code which may be urged for adoption throughout the country in the name of the three societies.

"We recommend that the president of the Institute be authorized to invite the National Board of Fire Underwriters and the National Association of Builders to each appoint a committee of three (or five) to cooperate with a committee from the American Institute of Architects for the purpose as above stated.

"Respectfully submitted,

"Members of the Committee—Arnold H. Moses, A. F. D'Oench, Benjamin S. Hubbell, Charles H. Muhlenberg, Arthur G. Everett, Chairman of Committee."

"Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Convention:

"Your Committee on Special Reports hand you herewith the report of the Committee on Building Laws and beg to state that we concur in the recommendation of the special committee that an invitation be extended for the bringing together of a joint committee on building laws. But we recommend,

"First, That in view of the magnitude and the complexity of the work the attention of the joint committee be directed at the outset to

"A—A consideration of the principles that should underlie and determine the construction and scope of building codes in the U. S. A.

"B—The standardizing of the coefficients for determining the strength of the several structural materials in use in the U. S. A.

"Second, That the committee from the A. I. A. report the result of the joint work at the next annual convention.

"With these recommendations we move that the report be received and filed.

"Respectfully submitted by the Committee on Special Reports,

"A. B. POND, Chairman,
"GROSVENOR ATTERBURY,
"BENJ. S. HUBBELL."

The following report of the Committee on the Relation of Architects to the Contract System was then read:

"We have the honor to report as follows:

"This committee has given the subject thoughtful consideration since its appointment, and its members have discussed the matter in its various phases with members of the Institute and with a number of those engaged in contract work. It has also been discussed with officers of corporations who are actively interested as owners of buildings so as to get the point of view of those experienced from the standpoint of the owner.

"We feel that this subject is one which requires an amount of time and correspondence, and, in short, what might be called an educational campaign from which results cannot be expected within a short time, and we therefore report progress

and recommend that the matter be carried over into next year's work."

Under "New Business" the following resolutions were introduced and carried:

"Resolved, That the A. I. A. offers its best thanks to the Art Institute of Chicago for the hospitality extended to them, and desires to express its sense of the great liberality shown by its directors in so doing. Its members will carry away with them not only grateful remembrances of this courtesy, but very vivid impressions of the beautiful collections that honor the city that has brought them together."

"That the A. I. A. appreciates in the fullest degree the courtesy and the great hospitality of the Illinois Chapter A. I. A. and hereby expresses its deepest thanks for all that it has done towards insuring the adequate accommodations, the entertainment and the comfort of the A. I. A., both collectively and individually. The efforts of the Illinois chapter have added an even broader meaning than has been attached in the past to the words 'American hospitality.'"

"Resolved, In recognition of the arduous, efficient and disinterested services on the part of the Committees of the Board of Directors, the Committee of the Institute, and the Committee of the Convention of November, 1907, and of each and all of the individuals composing those committees, particularly including the president of the Institute, that a special vote of appreciation and thanks be tendered to them by the A. I. A. in convention assembled."

Mr. Kohn stated that he thought it would be appropriate for the American Institute of Architects, in convention, to endorse the work of the Free Arts League, and moved that the Institute recommend the free admission of works of art into this country, which motion was carried. On motion of Mr. Bartberger it was ordered that a copy of the report upon the Bureau of Fine Arts be sent to every United States Senator and Member of Congress.

Mr. Sturgis made a motion that the Committee on Competition should prepare a short statement of requirements for the benefit of those who intend taking part in competitions or serving as judges in competitions, which, when approved by the board, should be issued by the secretary. This was carried.

Mr. Carrere then made a motion that it is the sense of the convention that the Board of Directors should consider the advisability of creating the grade of Honorary Presidents of the Institute of Architects. This brought out considerable discussion and opposition, but, when fully explained to the convention, was carried unanimously.

Suitable resolutions on the death of George L. Heins and George Frederick Bodley were then passed.

After the reading of a most interesting paper on the "Artistic Expression of Steel and Concrete," prepared by Mr. C. Howard Walker, the convention adjourned *sine die*.

ST. LOUIS ARCHITECTURAL CLUB.

Thirty members of the St. Louis Architectural Club recently joined the Atelier, or School for Architectural Design, which has been opened temporarily in the offices

of Mauran, Russell & Garden, in the Chemical Building. The class is under the direction of Professor F. M. Mann, of Washington University, and Louis Spiering, who represents the Beaux Arts Society of New York City, under whose auspices the Atelier is to be conducted.

Lectures will be given twice each week. The Society of Beaux Arts Architects will submit a subject of which the members will make a sketch in eight hours or less. This sketch is to be sent to the New York offices.

Prizes are offered by the Beaux Arts for the best conceived plan of the subjects during the year.

The selection of a location is in the hands of a committee of the local architects' club, consisting of Professor F. M. Mann, L. Spiering, Wilbur Trueblood, E. W. Beeson, H. S. Pitts, C. B. Price.

SOCIETY OF BEAUX ARTS ARCHITECTS.

At the annual meeting and dinner of the Society of Beaux Arts Architects last week at the Lafayette-Brevoort, Percy Ash, secretary of the Washington Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, spoke of the proposed beautification of the national capital. Mr. Ash said that some of the newspapers of Washington were opposed to cutting through certain avenues and the designs originally planned for Washington, and those of a committee composed of Charles F. McKim, Samuel Parsons, Jr., and D. H. Burnham, of Chicago.

This committee, appointed by the Park Commissioner of Washington, has laid out a plan for its future development, and the models are on view in the Congressional Library. Property owners of Washington, however, Mr. Ash explained, feared that if Pennsylvania Avenue and other avenues were made into boulevards real estate values would decrease.

Speaker Cannon and a number of Senators are opposed to the plan, but the American Institute of Architects, said Mr. Ash, is taking the stand that as Washington belongs to the United States, it is to the interest of the whole nation to back up this improvement. The different chapters of the institute and various art societies have accordingly passed resolutions to that effect, which have been sent to President Roosevelt, the members of his Cabinet, and to many Senators.

In the discussion that followed Mr. Ash's address members of the society expressed approval of the improvement plans, and a committee representing the society was appointed to aid the Washington committee in every possible way.

The following officers were elected for the year: *President*, Lloyd Warren; *Vice-President*, A. W. Lord; *Secretary*, Louis E. Jallade; *Treasurer*, Joseph H. Hunt, and *Corresponding Secretary*, W. W. Bosworth.

THE MUNICIPAL ART SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.

The seventh annual exhibition of the Municipal Art Society of New York will take place in March, 1908. The scope of the exhibition will include: Proposed or Completed Schemes in Decorative Painting and Sculpture; Landscape Gardening;

Drawings or Photographs of Municipal Architecture of a Decorative or Monumental Character; Civic Centres, and Improvements in American and European Cities; Fountains; Stained Glass; Mosaics; Models of work executed in Stone, Wood, Bronze or Wrought Iron; Street Fixtures; Bridges; Maps of proposed Parkways; Park Fixtures; Window Boxes; and similar objects which illustrate phases of municipal improvement. Works particularly bearing upon New York will be desired, but Municipal Art of any section will be the purpose of the exhibition.

The object of this exhibition is to show not only works of art which are applicable to municipal use, but also to indicate the advance in *Municipal Art during the past year as shown in work which has been executed*.

It is desired when practicable, that all perspectives and elevations be accompanied with carefully rendered plans of the same; and small drawings or details of some portions of the work. Models of architectural detail and sculpture in wood or stone are also requested.

Further particulars may be obtained by addressing Mr. Francis Newton, Chairman of the Executive Committee.

PERSONAL MENTION

ST. PAUL, MINN.—Mr. Louis Lockwood, architect, died suddenly on November 28 at the age of forty-three years. He was a graduate of Oxford University and came to America some sixteen years ago.

LAWRENCE, KAN.—Mr. John G. Haskell, State Architect, died at his home in this place on November 17. He was born in Vermont in 1832, studied his profession in Boston, and was from 1854 to 1856 a student in Brown University. He went to Lawrence in 1857, where he was an active participant in the struggle to make Kansas a free State, and, except during the Civil War, was engaged in the active practice of his profession until his death. He served with the Union Army in the West throughout the war, first as captain and then as brevet major and quartermaster, having at one time in his personal charge nearly all of the army transportation on the lower Mississippi. He held the office of State Architect in Kansas for three terms, and planned or supervised most of the State buildings, including the Capitol, and the principal buildings of the State University, the reformatory and the various asylums. He is survived by a widow and two daughters, the eldest daughter being the wife of Professor William MacDonald of Brown University.

SOUTH McALESTER, OKLA.—Mr. George A. Place, senior member of the firm of Place, Brickley & Walsh, died at New Orleans on November 17. He was a business man of exemplary qualifications, his firm having planned many of the public buildings recently erected in the new State of Oklahoma. He also had a notable war record. At the call for volunteers in 1861, Mr. Place, who was then eighteen years of age, enlisted in Burnside's First R. I. Volunteers and served with distinction during the three months of his enlistment, at the expiration of which he came home, only to

be called to Auburn to drill a newly formed company. His ability as a drill master was at once recognized by the authorities and he was employed for some time drilling recruits, but when Company B, 75th N. Y. Volunteers, was organized the fighting fever again seized him and he enlisted as sergeant in this famous company, sharing in its hardships and taking part in many fierce battles. He continued in the service of his country until the close of the war, when he was honorably discharged in 1865. After leaving the army Mr. Place engaged in various business enterprises in different States throughout the South and West, and finally settled in South McAlester, of which place he was a resident at the time of his death. Mr. Place visited his old home in Oswego in 1904, the only time he ever came East after his departure for the war. The deceased is survived by two married daughters who live in New Orleans, and one sister, Mrs. Albert Martin, of Southwest Oswego, who is now the only survivor of the family of her father, the late Dr. S. G. Place.

NOTES AND CLIPPINGS

CONCRETE PILES 50 PER CENT. CHEAPER THAN WOOD PILES.—The increasing use of concrete piles brings up the question as to how they compare in cost with wood piles, upon whose domain they are encroaching to a constantly increasing extent. One of the chief factors making towards the increased cost of wood piles is their growing scarcity. This is largely due to the recklessness with which our forests are being yearly depleted. The cost of concrete piles as compared to that of wood piles, says *Cement Age*, was brought out in a striking manner during the erection of the new buildings of the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md. The original plans called for wood piles, but as the allotment made for the various buildings had been exceeded it was found necessary to reduce costs wherever possible. Calculations showed that by using Raymond concrete piles a saving of over \$27,000, or more than 50 per cent. of the cost of wood piles, could be effected. As a result these piles were selected. The various factors which tended toward the economy resulting from the substitution of Raymond concrete piles are thus stated by Walter R. Harper, inspector in charge of the work: 2,193 wood piles were replaced by 885 Raymond concrete piles; 4,543 yards of excavation was reduced to 1,038 yards, saving 3,504 yards; and 3,250 yards of concrete footing was reduced to 986 yards, thus saving 2,264 yards. Shoring and pumping, which would have cost \$4,000 had wood piles been used, were entirely eliminated. This indicates, in a measure, the means by which foundation costs were reduced as stated. Furthermore, the permanence of the foundation is beyond question. This would not have been the case had wood piles been used.

FOREST PLANTING in the Ohio Valley offers many opportunities for profit. In Eastern and Southern Ohio and Southern Indiana much of the land is hilly and unfit for agricultural crops, and the native forest has been largely cut out, leaving a stand of

worthless trees and brush. Land has been cleared on steep slopes, and has now become so badly washed and gullied by the rains that it no longer serves for good pasture, and is being overrun with sassafras and briars. It is on this class of land that forestry will prove most profitable. The native trees already on the ground should be pruned and thinned and waste corners which bear no forest growth should be planted to commercial trees. In Southern Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky it will pay to devote small areas of agricultural land to the production of a crop of posts, telephone poles, railway ties and other forest products. There are many trees suitable for this purpose.—*Bulletin of the American Forestry Association.*

THE TRANSFORMATION of the Champ de Mars has at last been commenced. On the central axis of this melancholy desert a large central alley is being formed, 50 metres wide, bordered with two double rows of trees, which, as well as the other alleys which will cut it at right angles, will be lighted by electricity. By next spring the large open spaces will have been laid out as gardens in the French style, with lawns surrounded by parterres of flowers. Houses will gradually be erected around the space, which will eventually be a fine residential quarter. Unfortunately the last vestiges of the 1900 exhibition are very slow to disappear, and it is surprising to see, still surviving along the right bank of the Seine, the lamentable substructures of the municipal conservatories, veritable caverns along the margin of the river, serving as refuges for bad characters. This neglected site seems still more remarkable in contrast with the gay quarter of the neighboring Champs Elysées. The conservatories themselves, which serve from time to time for some exhibitions, are in a very dilapidated state, and it is high time that the Société d'Horticulture, which has the tenancy, should set about some extensive repairs.

AN EARTHQUAKE-PROOF HOUSE OF DRAIN PIPES.—Col. Henry E. C. Kitchener, Lord Kitchener's eldest brother, who resigned from the British army several years ago to become a banana planter in Jamaica, is now in England purchasing material for the construction of an earthquake-proof house on the "Kitchener" model, says *Cement Age*. Col. Kitchener's residence in the suburbs of Kingston was badly damaged by the earthquake. He has decided to build a house with walls composed of rows of drain pipes placed on end and filled with cement, with layers of cement between, with a casing of cement on the outside and thin wood inside. He declares that this combination will resist any earthquake.

CONNECTICUT is the first State to appoint a State Commission on Sculpture, the object of which is (as stated in a letter from Mr. George Dudley Seymour of New Haven, to whose efforts the appointment is mainly due) "to have all cases in which State money is appropriated for memorials, referred to a State Commission on Sculpture, which shall have power over all matters of design, material and loca-

tion," instead of leaving these very important matters in the hands of merely local committees. This principle has been recognized by placing the Defenders' Monument and the Campo Beach Monument in the hands of a committee created for the particular purpose of procuring sculptors for the State Capitol building, acting as a State Committee in these instances, and consisting of Professors Henry W. Farnam and Bernadotte Perrin of Yale University, Mr. Burton Mansfield of New Haven, Mr. Charles Noel Flagg of Hartford, Mr. Arthur L. Shipman of Hartford, and Mr. Kirk A. Leavens of Norwich.

BUILDING NEWS

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

AMARILLO, TEX.—Reports state that J. M. Neely will erect a business and office building at cost of \$80,000 to \$100,000. Plans are being prepared, but not yet accepted; as proposed, building to be 90x140 feet; four stories and basement; steam heat; passenger elevator; electric lighting; bids to be opened in 30 or 60 days.

ANDERSON, IND.—The School Board, it is stated, has accepted the plans of R. P. Daggett-Dunlap Co., of Indianapolis, for the high school, which is to cost about \$125,000.

ANN ARBOR, MICH.—The Board of Regents of the University of Michigan, it is stated, has decided to erect a chemistry building. Probably \$300,000 will be appropriated for the erection of said building.

ATLANTA, GA.—It is said that the plans of R. H. Hunt, of Chattanooga, Tenn., for the Baptist Tabernacle and Institution, which is to be erected at Luckie and Spring Streets, have been accepted. The plans provide for four buildings, which are to cost \$250,000. Dr. Len G. Broughton is pastor.

Haralson Bleckley, it is stated, has completed plans for Fifth Ward school building, 178x60 feet; two stories and basement; pressed brick; granite trimmings; 12 classrooms, auditorium with seating capacity of 350 and two playrooms; independent telephone service connecting each room with office of principal; each floor to have drinking fountains; cost, \$70,000, including building, heating and ventilating systems.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Plans and detailed specifications are nearing completion, according to report, in the office of Henry D. Dagit, architect, of Philadelphia, Pa., for a new parochial school to be built at Atlantic City, for the Roman Catholic Parish of Our Lady Star of the Sea. Designs show a three-story building measuring 60x100 feet. It will be built of brick and stone, with steam heat and ventilating system, hardwood finish, etc.

AUBURN, N. Y.—It is said that plans have been about completed by Architect H. Van Buren Magonigle, 7 West Thirty-eighth Street, New York, for a new church to be erected at Auburn for the Greek Catholic congregation of this city. It will be a one-story building of brick and stone, fire-

proof, with tile roof, steam heat, electric light, tile and mosaic work, stained glass windows, etc.

AUSTIN, TEX.—Reports state that the members of the Y. W. C. A. of the State University are planning the erection of a building. It is said that a plot has just been purchased upon which it is proposed to erect the \$75,000 building for the Y. M. C. A. of the same university. Both buildings to be located near the University.

BALTIMORE, MD.—Reports state that the plans are being prepared by Architect Samuel Bersterman, 1011 Asquith Street, for the erection of a residence 14x70 feet on Potomac, Hare and Canton Streets and Fairmount Avenue, for Walter L. Westphal, 1700 North Bond Street. Cost, \$150,000.

Reports state that Frank Cushman proposes to erect a theatre estimated to cost about \$250,000. Architect W. L. Minor, of Baltimore, is reported to have prepared the plans for the building, which call for a three-story structure of reinforced concrete and brick.

Reports state that Mayor Mahool has signed an ordinance appropriating \$54,000 from \$1,000,000 loan for the erection of a school at Mulberry and Payson Streets.

BAYONNE, N. J.—According to report, Bishop John J. O'Connor has approved 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, Bayonne, at a cost of \$50,000.

BELOIT, WIS.—It is said that plans are being prepared for the erection of a theatre on East Grand Avenue, to be five stories, steel and concrete construction, and cost \$100,000.

BERKELEY, CAL.—Press reports announce that an Oakland capitalist has decided to erect a large hotel on Telegraph Avenue, somewhere between Dwight Way and the University grounds. The plans are in the hands of the architect and they call for a five-story building of modern construction.

It is reported that 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.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Reports state that the Church of the Assumption has had plans prepared by Architect F. J. Berlenbach, Jr., 260 Graham Avenue, for a new church, which the congregation will build at Cranberry and Hicks Streets. It will be a one-story building, of stone, with tile roof, to be handsomely finished and decorated, and to cost about \$150,000.

W. H. McElfatrick, of New York, N. Y., it is stated, has prepared plans for a theatre to be erected at Manhattan Avenue and Calver Street, of stone and steel and concrete, by Percy G. Williams.

Parish & Schroder, architects, are said to be preparing plans for the new Naval Y. M. C. A., Brooklyn, seven stories, 125x200 feet, adjoining the present building. E. E.

J. B. Snook & Sons, architects, 73 Nassau Street, will probably prepare plans next spring for the Hebrew Orphan Asylum to

be erected at Ralph Avenue, Brooklyn, at a cost of about \$250,000. E. E.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.—Bids will be received until December 10 for the erection of a new city hall, to cost \$200,000. R. H. Hunt is the architect. Robert Hooke is city engineer. Previously mentioned.

According to report, the Interstate Club, offices in James Building, proposes to build clubhouse, auditorium, hotel, and other structures on Walden's Ridge near Signal Point, where it has purchased 22,000 acres of land for hunting preserve and other club purposes. Auditorium will probably have seating capacity of 10,000. C. E. James, W. I. Young and others are reported interested.

CHICAGO, ILL.—Edmund R. Krauss, architect, 75 East Monroe Street, according to report, is completing plans and is ready for estimates on the superstructure of a warehouse, at Orleans and Ohio Streets, for Tyler & Hippach, 117 North Clinton Street. The building will have five stories, and will be 60x100 feet, of brick and mill construction. Cost, \$125,000.

Worthman & Steinbach, architects, 625 West Chicago Avenue, it is said, are preparing plans for two wing additions, at Racine Avenue and Grace Street, for the House of Good Shepherd, on premises. One wing is to be three stories high, 38x200 feet, and the other three stories, 50x112 feet, of press brick and stone construction. Bids will be received by the architects after January 1.

Reports state that plans have been completed and work will be started soon on the large new business building to be erected at the northwest corner of Michigan Avenue and Adams Street, for the Peoples' Gas Light and Coke Company. D. H. Burnham & Co., 1 Jackson Boulevard, are the architects, and plans provide for an eight-story building, measuring 130x170 feet. The building will be constructed of brick, stone and iron, fireproof, with steam heat, elevators, electric light, tile and marble work, and the latest improvements and appliances. Cost will be about \$1,000,000.

The Y. M. C. A., it is stated, is considering the erection of a boys' clubhouse on the North Side with the Albert Keep bequest of \$100,000. The building will probably cost \$150,000.

It is said that plans are being prepared by Henry J. Schlacks, architect, 99 Randolph Street, for a hospital building for St. Anthony de Padua, at Nineteenth Street and Marshall Boulevard. The building is to conform with present structure. It will be five stories high, 50x116 feet, of brick, stone and fireproof construction. Cost, \$125,000. Bids will be received by the architect in about two weeks.

CINCINNATI, O.—Architect S. S. Godley, Neave Building, according to report, will prepare plans and receive bids soon for a five-story college building, 34x100 feet, at 640 West Sixth Street, for the Electric Medical College, Dr. J. D. Scudder, secretary, 1009 Plum Street, to cost \$50,000.

COLUMBIA, MO.—The State University, it is stated, has adopted plans prepared by Cope & Stewardson, of Philadelphia, Pa., for an agricultural building, three stories; Bedford stone; Tudor-Gothic style of architecture; 264x100 feet; contain auditorium with seating capacity of 500; stage to be

on pulleys so that it can be raised, leaving a pit floored with tan bark, where cattle can be exhibited; cost, \$150,000.

COLUMBUS, O.—The Commissioners of the county, it is reported, are considering the erection of a cottage for women at the Longview Hospital, to cost \$150,000.

Richards, McCarty & Bulford, architects, The Ruggery, are reported to have prepared plans and will receive bids for a six-story mercantile building for the Lazarus Realty Company. Brick, steel, terra-cotta and reinforced concrete will be used for construction. Estimated cost, \$250,000.

CONWAY, ARK.—State Normal Board, J. J. Doyme, president, Little Rock, Ark., will let contract about January 1 for erection of main building, recently mentioned; plans by Chas. L. Thompson, Little Rock, Ark.; two stories and basement; 158x67 feet; steam heat; electric lighting; cost, about \$60,000.

COQUITLAM, B. C.—It is reported that the British Columbia government intends erecting a provincial asylum at Coquitlam, B. C., to cost about \$200,000. Hon. F. J. Fulton is Provincial Secretary, Victoria.

DALLAS, TEX.—Press reports state that Hella Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the Mystic Shrine, will erect temple and auditorium, to cost about \$125,000. The building will be one story high, 175x250 feet, or 200x200 feet, fireproof. Bids will be received probably about March 1. John G. Hunter, Commerce and Lamar Streets, is Chairman of Committee in charge of organizing stock company, selecting plans, etc.

DAYTON, O.—Bids will be received until December 19, by Wm. G. Haeussler, Clerk Board of Education, for labor and material for erection of west wing of Manual Training High School building. Previously reported.

DENVER, COLO.—J. K. Mullen and M. Marceau are reported interested in the erection of a three-story restaurant building on Glenarm Street, to cost about \$400,000.

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

F. W. Paroth, architect, has filed plans for the erection of an orphanage at West Twenty-ninth Avenue and Osceola Street, by the Franciscan Sisters. It is estimated that it will cost more than \$100,000.

Messrs. Hanigan & Son are reported to be planning the erection of a four-story apartment house of gray pressed brick construction, to be located at Twenty-first and California Streets. Estimated cost, \$60,000.

Architects W. E. Fisher & Brother are reported to be preparing plans for the new Capitol Hill Methodist Episcopal church to be erected at Gilpin and Fourteenth Avenues. The building will be constructed of brick with white stone trimmings. The auditorium will have a seating capacity of 450. Interior will be lined with pressed brick with paneled ceiling and open Gothic truss roof, all of stained oak.

ELGIN, ILL.—Architects Turnbull & Jones, 131 La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., are reported to have prepared plans and specifications for a business building to be erected at Elgin for W. J. Gilbert, at a cost of about

\$50,000. Designs show a two-story building, measuring 130x200 feet. It will be built of brick and stone, with composition roof, steam heat, electric light, etc.

ENOLA, PA.—It is stated that the trustees of the Presbytery of the District of Carlisle propose erecting a \$30,000 Presbyterian Church in Enola.

EVANSVILLE, IND.—Briton B. Davis, of Louisville, Ky., is reported to have prepared plans for an office and store building at Evansville, Ind., for the Lockyear Building Co. Ten stories, brick, stone and structural iron, furnace heat, modern plumbing, interior marble and tile, gas, and electric fixtures, hardwood finish, etc. Cost, \$250,000.

EXCELSIOR SPRINGS, MO.—Press reports state that plans have been prepared by Architect Louis Curtiss, 1112 McGee Street, Kansas City, Mo., for a hotel, to be four stories, and cost \$225,000.

FALL RIVER, MASS.—The proposed contagious disease hospital, for which L. G. Destremps, Bennett Block, is preparing plans, it is said, will cost about \$125,000.

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

FLINT, MICH.—Bids will be received until January 2 by the City Clerk, D. E. Newcomb, for the erection of the City Hall, to cost about \$75,000. Plans have been prepared by Architects Van Leyen & Schilling, Union Trust Building, Detroit.

FORT D. A. RUSSELL, WYO.—The constructing quartermaster at Fort D. A. Russell has been directed to call for bids for construction of buildings at this post, as follows: Twelve sets of officers' quarters, two band barracks, three double field artillery barracks, six artillery stables, one field band and staff stables, two artillery gunsheds, three double shop buildings. The construction of these buildings will involve an expenditure of over \$500,000 and will complete, with buildings already under way and erected, accommodations for a full regiment of cavalry and one of artillery.

FORT WORTH, TEX.—A. W. Riewe is reported to be preparing plans for the hotel and opera house, to be eight stories and cost about \$100,000.

GARWOOD, N. J.—It is said that J. J. Kennedy, engineer, 52 Broadway, has prepared plans for the large plant which the Hall Signal Co., 25 Broad Street, will erect at Garwood, N. J.

GRAYSON SPRINGS, KY.—Kenneth McDonald and W. J. Bodd, architects, Lincoln Bank Bldg., it is said, have prepared plans for a three-story summer hotel at Grayson Springs for the Grayson Springs Co., Leitchfield, Ky. It will be built of brick and stone and will cost \$125,000.

GREEN BAY, WIS.—H. C. Koch & Co., 120 Wisconsin Street, Milwaukee, are said to be preparing plans for a six-story white enameled building to be known as Minahan Block.

GREENPOINT, L. I.—Reports state that a general contract has been awarded to F. T. Nesbit & Co., 116 Nassau Street, Manhattan, to erect the new theatre build-

ing, which the Orpheum Theatre Company is about to build at Greenpoint, L. I., to cost in the neighborhood of \$200,000. William H. McElfrick, 1402 Broadway, Manhattan, is the architect.

GREENVILLE, PA.—The board of directors of St. Paul's Orphans' Home of Pittsburgh Synod, Reformed Church of the United States, it is stated, has voted to erect a new \$65,000 home near Greenville, changing the present location from Butler. Plans for the building as prepared by Milligan & Miller, of Wilkesburg, have been accepted. It is stated that bids for the construction will be received early in January.

HARTFORD, KY.—It is said that Val P. Collins, Paul Jones Building, Louisville, Ky., has prepared plans and specifications for the erection of a theatre, armory and lodge building; three stories, 50x100 feet; steam heat.

HAZELTON, PA.—Plans and detailed specifications are reported to have been prepared by Milligan & Webber, architects, of Philadelphia, for a handsome new clubhouse at Hazelton. Designs show a three-story building, measuring 40x100 feet. It will be built of brick and stone and the interior will be handsomely finished and decorated and provided with the latest improvements and appliances. The Hazelton Country Club is the owner.

HOBOKEN, N. J.—It is reported that J. T. Hand, Engineering Department, D. L. & W. R. R., has prepared plans for a new freight terminal building at Hoboken, N. J.

Plans have been completed by Architect M. K. Murchison, Jr., 320 Fifth Avenue, New York, for a restaurant building for the Hoboken Land and Improvement Company, of Hoboken, N. J. It will be a two-story building, measuring 86x120 feet, and will be built of brick, stone and iron, fireproof, with steam heat, electric light, tile and marble work, etc. Cost, \$50,000.

HOUSTON, MISS.—It is stated that T. W. Hamilton, County Clerk, will receive bids until December 17 for \$65,000 Court-house bonds.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—G. J. Bader, president of the First National Bank of East Chicago, will receive bids for the erection of a \$60,000 office building.

KANSAS CITY, MO.—The Olive Street Baptist Church, Ninth and Olive Streets, and the Emanuel Baptist Church on Woodland Avenue between Eighteenth and Nineteenth Streets have united and propose erecting a new edifice. The church is to be known as the Central Baptist and will be located at Tenth Street and Park Avenue. The pastor of the church will be the Rev. Theodore Hanson, of McPherson, Kan. Construction work is to begin in a short time. The church is to cost not less than \$50,000 and is to be built entirely of stone.

Ely Meyer and M. C. Simon will erect a mercantile building, plans for which are reported to have been prepared by, H. R. Wilson, 218 La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.; bids not yet asked; proposed twelve stories; fireproof; steam heat; gas and electric lighting; three elevators. Cost, \$345,000.

It is stated that Mrs. Henrietta B. Green, 3522 Harrison Boulevard, will erect a store building; five stories; brick, 48x111 feet. Cost, \$60,000. Albert S. Owen, architect; Fred C. Sharon, manager for Mrs. Green.

LEXINGTON, KY.—J. O. H. Simrall, Clerk of the Board of Education, reports that the citizens on November 5 voted to issue \$75,000 bonds for the erection of schools. No architect yet selected.

LONG ISLAND CITY, N. Y.—John W. Ingle, 109 West Forty-second Street, New York, it is stated, will receive bids about December 15 for the four-story Y. M. C. A. building to be erected for the Long Island Railroad Company at Long Island City. The cost is placed at about \$85,000.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.—Garrett & Bixby, 310 Currier Bldg., 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.

MADISONVILLE, O.—Architects Samuel Hannaford & Sons, Werner & Adkins, and Bausmith & Drainie, Cincinnati, are reported to be preparing competitive plans for a public school building to be erected at Madisonville to cost \$100,000.

McKEESPORT, PA.—It is reported that the Council is contemplating the erection of an infirmary to cost \$50,000.

MEDIA, PA.—Reports state that an application has been filed by Charles A. Bergdoll for a hotel to be erected on Ninth and Market Streets, at a cost of \$150,000.

MEMPHIS, TENN.—The Memphis Railroad Terminal Company has submitted plans to the City Council providing for the adoption of an ordinance insuring the early beginning of construction on the proposed union passenger station and the accompanying terminal facilities. Real estate already acquired has cost about \$800,000, and the station proper, with train shed and improvements, is estimated to cost \$3,000,000, about \$2,000,000 more to be the cost of terminal trackage and other construction work. It has been heretofore stated that final plans will be prepared and construction supervised by Walter Harrison, of Birmingham, Ala. Main station will probably be 200 feet square, with 50-foot platform all around; express and baggage rooms each 50x250 feet; train yard to have space for 450 coaches, etc. John H. Watkins is president of the Memphis Railroad Terminal Company.

MENA, ARK.—It is announced that the Kansas City Southern will build a fireproof hospital at Mena to cost about \$65,000. The matter has been under consideration for several months, and it is now said that plans for the building have been ordered.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Leenhouts & Guthrie, 102 Wisconsin Street, according to reports, have completed plans for a \$60,000 apartment house to be four-story, brick and stone, and erected by John Bennett, secretary General Construction Company, Thirtieth and Well Streets.

Parkinson & Dockendorf are stated to have been selected to prepare plans for the Y. M. C. A. building, to cost \$100,000. F. H. Hussey, of Lansing, Mich., has been engaged as consulting architect for the interior plans.

Architects Leenhouts & Guthrie are reported to have prepared plans for a \$90,000 school building for the Eleventh District.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—Messrs. Hale & Rogers, 11 East Twenty-fourth Street, New York, are stated to have been engaged to prepare plans for a \$50,000 school to be erected in place of the present building on Cedar Avenue, Montclair, N. J.

MONTGOMERY, ALA.—It is stated that work will soon commence on the erecting of buildings for the Methodist College for Women. Probable cost of proposed structures, \$50,000.

NASHVILLE, TENN.—The Jesuit Fathers, it is said, will build a school to be known as Campton College on a 56-acre site, extending between \$150,000 and \$200,000. It is understood that plans for buildings have been drawn and approved by Monseigneur O'Connor, of New Orleans, La., Provincial of Southern Division Province, S. J., and that construction work will soon begin.

NEWFOUNDLAND, N. S.—George F. Hardy, engineer, 309 Broadway, has prepared plans for a large paper mill to be erected by the American and Newfoundland Development Company at Newfoundland, Nova Scotia. E.E.

NEW HAVEN, CONN.—Press reports announce that Architect Cass Gilbert, of New York, has been commissioned to prepare plans for the new public library to be erected on Elm Street, for which Mrs. M. E. Ives donated \$300,000.

It is reported that Cass Gilbert, architect, of 11 East Twenty-fourth Street, New York, will prepare plans for the new passenger station at New Haven, Conn., for the N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Charles Melten, president. E.E.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.—It is said that the New Orleans Amateur Athletic League, Harold W. Newman, president, contemplates erecting a stone and concrete building in Audubon Park to cost about \$100,000.

Reports announce that thirty-four architects have been invited by the Treasury Department to submit plans in the preliminary competition for the construction of the new \$400,000 Federal building at New Orleans.

NEWPORT, R. I.—It is reported that Ewing & Cappell, architects, 5 West Thirty-first Street, have been selected as the architects for the new Y. M. C. A. building at Newport. Mr. Alfred Vanderbilt has given \$100,000 toward it. E.E.

NEWTON, MASS.—Architect George P. Newton, it is said, has prepared plans for the new technical high school to be erected on the Clafin estate.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Treasury Department, in charge of public buildings, has chosen the following eight New York architects to submit competitive plans for the new postoffice building which is to be erected in Manhattan. The plans will be opened on March 25, 1908. Those selected are: McKim, Mead & White, Carrère & Hastings, George B. Post, Heins & LaFarge, Whitfield & King, K. M. Murchison, Cass Gilbert, and H. Van Buren Magonigle. The judges to pass on the plans are

Henry F. Hornbostel, of Palmer & Hornbostel, Manhattan; James G. Hill, Washington, D. C.; Frank Miles Day, Philadelphia, Pa., and E. M. Wheelwright, of Boston, Mass.

It is reported that the property at the northwest corner of 149th Street and St. Anns Avenue, recently purchased by the Dacorn Realty Company, 7 Pine Street, will be improved by the erection of two modern flat houses, plans for which have been prepared by Architects Moore & Landis, 148th Street and Third Avenue. The houses will be six stories high, measuring 49x67 feet and 51x63 feet. They will have front of light brick with limestone trimmings, composition roof, hardwood finish, bathroom and laundry fixtures, and cost about \$100,000. Owners will superintend.

Samuel Sass, 23 Park Row, it is said, has completed plans for a six-story store and tenement building, 47x93 feet, to be erected at the northeast corner of Avenue B and Tenth Street for Sam Golding, 230 Grand Street. Estimated cost is \$60,000.

Thomas R. A. Hall, 39 East Forty-second Street, it is reported, will soon start work on the erection of a new store and apartment house which he will build at 636 Fifth Avenue from plans by Architect A. W. Welch, 11 East Forty-second Street. It will be a twelve-story building, measuring 36x120 feet. It will be built of brick, stone and iron, fireproof, with steam heat, electric light, elevator, etc. Cost, \$200,000.

Plans have been prepared, according to report, by Architects Radcliffe & Kelly, 3 West Twenty-ninth Street, for a large new apartment house to be erected at 310 West Seventy-ninth Street by Stuyvesant Company, co-operative builders, 437 Fifth Avenue. It will be a twelve-story building, of brick, stone and iron, fireproof, with composition roof, steam heat, electric light, elevators, telephones, etc. Approximate cost, \$500,000.

Architect F. J. Weiher, 103 East 125th Street, is said to have prepared plans for a new flat building for Pasquale Gargiulo, 47 Joy Street. It will be built at the corner of Arthur Avenue and Belmont Place, and plans provide for a six-story building, measuring 50x160 feet. It will be built of brick and stone, with hardwood finish, steam heat, electric wiring, dumb waiters, and the usual run of flat improvements. Cost, \$120,000.

It is reported that George Raymond Euell, architect, 3694 Broadway, has filed plans for a proposed six-story brick and stone apartment house, to be erected by the T. J. McGuire Construction Co., 100 West 139th Street. The building will be 100x90 feet, will cost \$175,000, and will be erected at the corner of Amsterdam Avenue and 178th Street.

The plans prepared by Hoppen, Koen & Huntington, 244 Fifth Avenue, for a terminal station for the Manhattan end of the Brooklyn bridge, to be built on Park Row, are reported to have been accepted by the Bridge Department, and details are being finished before submitting them to the Art Commission. James W. Stevenson is Bridge Commissioner.

The Lawrence Hospital, Bronxville, N. Y., have had plans prepared by Architects Wilder & Wite, 5 East Forty-second Street, for a large new hospital to be erected at

Bronxville. It will be a four-story building of brick and stone, fireproof, with the latest improvements and appliances, and will cost about \$50,000.

The erection of an immigrant station on Governor's Island to cost about \$250,000 is reported under consideration by the Immigration Department at Washington, D. C.

Warren & Wetmore, architects, 3 East Thirty-third Street, are said to be preparing plans for a twenty-one-story office building to be built for Alfred G. Vanderbilt on Park Avenue, Thirty-third to Thirty-fourth Street. It is to be 197 1-2 feet on Park Avenue and 80 feet on side streets. The City Leasing Company, formed by Carter, Ledyard & Milburn, 54 Wall Street, have leased it. E.E.

It is reported that the Westinghouse, Church, Kerr Co. will prepare plans for an addition to the present Pennsylvania terminal at Jersey City; two to three stories, 120x620 feet. E.E.

Charles Brenden & Co., architects, 500 Fifth Avenue, it is said, are preparing plans for a hotel to be erected by Charles Buek, southeast corner of Gramercy Park and Twenty-first Street; twelve stories, covering 5,600 square feet. E.E.

Plans have been prepared and estimates are being received by Alexander M. Welch, architect, 11 East Forty-second Street, for a twelve-story apartment house, 36x130, to be erected at Fifth Avenue, southwest corner of Fifty-first Street, for Mr. Thomas R. Hall. E.E.

Plans have been prepared, according to report, by the Engineering Department of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad, Mr. Leers, engineer in charge, for power houses at Irvington, Scarsdale and Ossining, each 100x300 feet in size. E.E.

It is said that plans and detailed specifications have been prepared by Architects Thompson & Frohling, 1 Union Square, for the large terminal warehouse at Van Alst and Hunter's Point Avenues, Brooklyn, for the Degnon Construction Company; six story, 175x154 feet. E.E.

United Dressed Beef Co. will erect an abattoir at Eleventh Avenue and Thirty-ninth Street, five stories, 100x125, from plans prepared by L. J. Davis & Co., architects and engineers, of Chicago, Ill. E.E.

William H. Frohne, architect, 38 East Twenty-first Street, is preparing plans for Philip Braender, who will erect a twelve-story and loft building at the southwest corner of Broadway and Fourth Street, covering 9,300 square feet. E.E.

William H. Gompert, architect, Broadway and Seventy-third Street, it is said, has prepared plans for a syndicate who are to erect a sixteen-story office building on the present site of the Sinclair House, Broadway, Eighth Street and Astor Place, covering an area of 50x116 on Astor Place, 37x100. E.E.

It is stated that Jackson & Rosencrans, architects, 31 Union Square, will prepare plans for the new Y. M. C. A. building to be erected at 193 Bowery; fourteen stories, 75x100. E.E.

It is reported that B. W. Levitan, architect, will draw plans for the proposed office building to be erected on the west side of Sixth Avenue, 50 feet south of Thirty-second Street, on lease hold property of the Hoffman estate, to be erected by Max

Meyer, 151 West Forty-second Street; twelve stories, 50x100, with an L 25x50. E.E.

Schickel & Ditmars, architects, 111 Fifth Avenue, are said to be preparing plans for a twelve-story store and loft building, 67x100, to be erected at 38 to 44 West Twenty-first Street for the Domestic Realty Company. E.E.

Schwartz & Gross, architects, it is said, have prepared plans for Messrs. Paterno Brothers, who will erect a nine-story apartment house, 50x100, on the south side of 116th Street, west of Broadway. E.E.

It is reported that Schwartz & Gross, architects, will prepare plans and specifications for Messrs. Paterno Brothers for a high-class apartment house, twelve stories, 80x100, on property recently purchased at the north corner of Riverside Drive and 116th Street. E.E.

It is reported that George H. Van Aucken, architect, of West Fourteenth Street, has prepared plans for the Stadium Building to be erected by Daniel S. McElroy at 71 to 79 West Forty-fifth Street, as an addition to Hotel Gallatin on West Forty-sixth Street. The new building will be eight stories, but equivalent to twelve stories in height, 100x100, and will contain swimming pools and gymnasiums for both men and women, clubrooms and other novel features. E.E.

Warren & Wetmore, architects, 3 East Thirty-third Street, it is said, will prepare plans for the new Ritz Hotel, to be erected at the northwest corner of Madison Avenue and Forty-sixth Street; fourteen stories, 100x140. E.E.

It is reported that Warren & Wetmore, architects, will prepare plans for the new Seamen's Home to be erected by the Episcopal Church at Corliss Slip and South Street. The building will be 90x90 and twelve stories high. E.E.

Robert D. Kohn, architect, 170 Fifth Avenue, is taking estimates for the new store and loft building to be erected by David Spero, 19 to 25 West Twenty-first Street; twelve stories, 105x100. E.E.

It is reported that Radcliff & Kelly, architects, 3 West Twenty-ninth Street, are preparing plans for a twelve-story apartment house, 130x100, to be erected for the Stuyvesant Realty Co. on the south side of Seventy-ninth Street, 200 feet west of West End Avenue. E.E.

R. F. Almira, 51 Chambers Street, is reported to have been selected as the architect for the new twenty-five-story office building for the Emigrant Savings Bank; size 75x151 feet, extending to Reade Street. E.E.

It is reported that Boring & Tilton, architects, 32 Broadway, will take estimates in the early spring on revised plans for the Nurses' Home of Flower Hospital, 42x86 and four stories. E.E.

It is reported that Frank M. Andrews, architect, Waldorf-Astoria and Cincinnati, O., will prepare the plans for the new twelve-story building covering 11,776 square feet (133x89) at 123 to 133 Williams Street, for the Stokes-Smith syndicate of Philadelphia. E.E.

An eight-story addition, 25x100, to the American Exchange Bank Building, 130 Broadway, is being planned by Clinton & Russell, architects. E.E.

It is said that plans and specifications are being prepared by Carrère & Hastings, architects, for the new theatre to be erected on Broadway, with an L to Forty-sixth Street, covering an area of 16,000 square feet, for Mr. Howard Gould, who has leased the theatre to a Mr. Dillingham, of the Knickerbocker Building, Broadway and Thirty-eighth Street. E.E.

Reports state that M. J. Garvin, architect, will take estimates, about January 1, for the new Deaf and Dumb Asylum to be erected on East 189th Street for St. Joseph's Catholic Institution. The building will be fireproof, five stories, with an area of 100x200 feet. E.E.

It is reported that Alfred H. Taylor, architect, 4 East Forty-second Street, has been selected as the architect for the new bank building to be erected by the Union Dime Savings Bank at Sixth Avenue, northwest corner of Fortieth Street. The building will be of monumental character, one story high, with an area of 100x100. E.E.

It is reported that Sommerfeld & Steckler, architects, 19 Union Square, will prepare plans and specifications for Sobel & Keon for the ten to twelve-story apartment house on 109th Street, extending to 110th Street, west of Columbus Avenue, covering an area 109x175 feet. E.E.

L. Levy & Son, according to report, propose to erect a ten-story building at 90 East Broadway, 100x100, from plans drawn by Sommerfeld & Steckler, 19 Union Square. E.E.

It is reported that the Grand Central station architects, Reed & Stem and Warren & Wetmore (associates), will take estimates, soon after January 1, for the second addition of the postoffice building, which is now being erected at Lexington Avenue, Forty-fourth to Forty-fifth Streets, by the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad. The second addition, which will complete the building, will be a duplicate of the first part, being seven stories high and 225x225 feet in area, and will extend from Forty-third to Forty-fourth Street, on the present site of the Grand Central Palace. It is also reported that the above architects will take estimates in the early spring for a power house to be erected on Lexington Avenue and Forty-sixth Street, 100 feet high and 88x104 feet on ground. This building is to be used to furnish the power, light and heat for the new Grand Central terminal and the Lexington Avenue buildings. Estimates will also be taken for the new terminal to be erected at 149th Street at a cost of \$500,000, which it is understood will replace the station at 138th Street. Following the erection of the 149th Street terminal building there will be erected on Lexington Avenue in the vicinity of Forty-sixth to Forty-eighth Street the buildings for the American and Adams express companies; the respective sizes of these are: American, two stories, 100x170 feet; Adams, seven stories, 88x200 feet. E.E.

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.—Plans are stated to have been prepared for a \$1,000,000 hotel to be erected at Grand Avenue and Robert Street by Charles T. Colcord and Robert Galbreath.

ORANGE, N. J.—Reports state that Wil-

bur S. Knowles, No. 1 West Thirty-fourth Street, New York, has completed plans for a quarter of a million dollar extension to St. Mary's Hospital, in Centre Street, Orange, N. J. The plans call for the most up-to-date contrivances and arrangements for the care of the sick. The interior will be of modern pattern and there will be approximately 250 rooms. The general plan is for extensions or pavilions to the north and south of the present building with a tower six stories in height in the rear of the present building. The basement and six stories will be divided up into sections for the general public and private hospital patients and on the sixth floor of the tower will be located a modern operating amphitheatre.

OTTAWA, ONT.—It is reported that a drill hall costing about \$100,000 is to be erected here.

PARIS, ILL.—Bids will probably be received about January 1 for the erection of a high school to cost about \$60,000. Architects, Reeves & Baillie, of Peoria; J. C. Risser, chairman Building Committee.

PASADENA, CAL.—President A. H. Chamberlain of Throop Institute, is reported to have announced that plans are being prepared for new buildings which it is proposed erecting at East California and San Pasqual Streets, at a cost of about \$2,000,000.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Reports state that the members of the Calvary Methodist Episcopal Church are planning to erect a new church to cost \$100,000. Rev. G. W. Izer, pastor.

Carrère & Hastings, of New York, N. Y., are reported to be the architects engaged to prepare plans for the edifice which is to be erected for the First Church of Christ (Scientist), at Walnut and Thirty-ninth Streets.

Reports state that J. T. Windrim will prepare revised plans for a two-story gymnasium for Girard College, to cost \$100,000.

It is announced that the property at the northwest corner of Thirty-sixth and Walnut Streets, purchased last week by Abel Bottoms, will be improved by the erection of a large modern apartment house. The property measures 60x120 feet and the new building will be six stories high, of brick, stone and iron, fireproof, with the latest improvements and appliances in all lines. Cost will probably be in the neighborhood of \$150,000.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of the Advocate, it is said, will shortly begin the erection of an edifice to cost about \$100,000. It will be located on the southwest corner of Wayne Avenue and Queen Street. The structure will be of Gothic design, with an exterior of light-colored stone. The auditorium will have a seating capacity of 600. Wilson, Harris & Richards are the architects.

PITTSBURGH, PA.—It is reported that plans are on foot looking towards the erection of a new and sanitary market house on the site of the present buildings at a cost of \$500,000. Select Councilman William H. Stevenson is reported interested in the project.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—It is said that plans have been completed by Architects Jackson & Rosencranz, 31 Union Square,

New York, for a handsome new clubhouse to be built at Poughkeepsie for the Y. M. C. A. It will be built of brick and stone, with steam heat, electric light, elevators and all modern appliances. The cost will be about \$100,000 and work is to be started early next year.

PRESCOTT, ARIZ.—Sealed proposals for construction, plumbing, hot water heating and electric wiring, hospital at Whipple Barracks, Ariz., will be received here until 11 A.M., December 12, 1907, and then opened. Information furnished in offices of Chief Quartermaster, Denver, Colo.; recruiting officer, Los Angeles, Cal., and here. Chas. C. Walcutt, Jr., Captain and A. Q. M.

PULASKI, TENN.—Bids will be received until noon, December 16, by G. H. McMillion, County Judge, for the erection of a two-story and basement, brick and stone, fireproof Court-house at Pulaski. B. B. Smith, architect, 22 1-2 Perry Street, Montgomery, Ala.

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

ST. LOUIS, MO.—It is reported that plans have been prepared for the erection of a new church for the Mount Auburn M. E. congregation. Cost, \$40,000.

Plans are being prepared, according to report, by Architects Mariner & La Beaume, Chemical Building, for the erection of a church, 50x90 feet, at Goodfellow and Gates Avenues, for the Episcopal Church of the Ascension, Rev. A. A. V. Binnington, pastor. Cost, \$50,000.

Reports state that plans are being prepared by Architect V. J. Klutho, Benoist Building, for the erection of a church for the St. Francis de Sales congregation at Gravois and Ohio Avenues. Rev. T. G. Holweck, pastor. Cost, \$250,000.

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

Isaac S. Taylor, architect, Mercantile Building, it is said, has prepared plans and will receive bids for a six-story mercantile building, 100x90 feet, at Broadway and St. Charles Street, for the Aberdeen Investment Co. The structure will be constructed of brick, granite, terra cotta, steel and reinforced concrete. Estimated cost, \$150,000.

The LeGrande-Jones Investment Company, according to report, will erect a store and apartment house; three stories, 100x62 feet. Cost, \$50,000. Plans by L. B. Pendleton, Missouri Trust Building.

It is reported that plans are being prepared by Architects Barnett, Haynes & Barnett for a new residence for Mr. A. Fuller, at Washington Terrace, between Clara and Union Avenues. Cost, \$35,000.

ST. PAUL, MINN.—It is stated that Kennedy, McLeod & McArthur Co. are preparing to erect a \$250,000 business building.

The Emporium department store proposes to erect a large fireproof building on Seventh Street, near Robert Street.

It is reported that William Hamm, president Hamm Brewing Company, 681 East

Minnehaha Street, city, is having plans drawn for a four-story brick department store building, 300x144 feet, on Seventh, Eighth and Robert Streets, to cost \$250,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—According to reports, steps are being taken for the erection of a twelve-story building at Post and Montgomery Streets by the First National Bank directors. Cost, \$1,250,000.

It is stated that plans are on foot looking towards the erection of a Y. M. C. A. building at a cost of \$800,000.

Plans are on foot, it is said, looking towards the erection of a new State House in San Francisco, for which an appropriation of \$500,000 was made by the Legislature.

SAVANNAH, GA.—Plans are being prepared, it is said, for the erection of a church for the Epworth Methodist congregation, Rev. I. P. Tyson, pastor. Cost, \$50,000.

SEATTLE, WASH.—Press reports state that the Puget Sound Realty Associates will immediately improve the southwest corner of Third Avenue and Seneca Street. The plans provide for an eight or ten-story building, although not more than four stories will be erected this winter. They own the Ferguson Hotel, now being remodeled and enlarged, which will adjoin the new building on the south. It is proposed to conform the new building in outward appearance at least with the Ferguson Hotel, so that if found desirable the entire building can be conducted as one hotel. The building to be erected will be of reinforced concrete construction and the first outlay will be between \$80,000 and \$100,000.

Messrs. Howells & Stokes, of New York City, it is reported, have been commissioned to prepare plans for an office building to be erected in this city.

SPOKANE, WASH.—We are advised that H. J. Williams, architect, has completed plans for the Sacred Heart Hospital at McClellan Street and Eighth and Ninth Avenues, to cost \$400,000. The design is of the Romanesque style of architecture, the structure having a frontage of 330 feet and depth of 58 feet. The material is brick and ornamental stone. The central building is 73 feet in length, the wings being the same length, the height being six stories. It will accommodate 300 patients. The site is 600 by 360 feet and commands a fine view of the city.

Press reports announce that if the plans of Mayor C. Herbert Moore, the Board of Public Works and Professor Burr, consulting engineer, are carried out, Spokane will have the longest concrete arch in the world, being 750 feet in length, or 517 feet longer than the Walnut Lane bridge, which measures 233 feet. Professor Burr announces that plans in preparation for the new bridge crossing the Spokane River, at the foot of the Spokane Falls at Monroe Street, where is developed 16,000 of the 50,000 horsepower electrical energy available, to erect two arches, each 750 feet in length, and it is expected that before the close of 1910 this city will have in the heart of its business district the climax in the construction of the most extended concrete arches in the world.

It is reported that Clapp & Clapp, archi-

tecs, are preparing plans for a four-story brick hotel building, 100 by 75 feet, at Front Avenue and Bernard Street, to cost \$50,000. The owner will later extend it the full length of the site, 142 feet, and add another story. There will be 99 rooms, with six store rooms on the ground floor.

Fifty thousand dollars will be expended, according to report, early next year in the construction of a building at Augusta Avenue and Monroe Street to house the congregation of the Jefferson Street M. E. Church, of which Rev. E. M. Hill is pastor. The main auditorium will have capacity for 1,500 and 30 classrooms. The congregation owns a site and building at Sharp Avenue and Jefferson Street, which will be sold.

The congregation of Centenary Presbyterian Church, it is said, is also planning to erect a building to cost \$50,000 at Sinto Avenue and Mill Street, where it owns a site 100x142 feet. It is given out by the building committee that work will begin next spring.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.—Reports state that an additional public hospital for Springfield is provided for in the will of the late Col. Stephen Logan Littler, at a cost of \$1,000,000.

STILLWATER, MINN.—C. H. Johnson, Manhattan Building, St. Paul, Minn., is reported to be completing plans for the State prison to be built here. It will be fireproof, three stories high, with steel cells and partitions, steam heating, electric lighting, skylights and electric passenger elevator. The State Board of Control will take bids soon on the general construction. Cost, \$200,000.

It is said that A. L. Brockway, architect, Syracuse, has prepared plans for a new addition to the Yates House, ten to twelve stories, 50x175 feet, to cost \$400,000. E. E.

TACOMA, WASH.—Reports state that a \$95,000 armory is to be erected on the block west of the Court-house. It is said that plans have not as yet been prepared.

TOLEDO, O.—Tiedtke Bros., according to report, intend to erect a building to cost between \$200,000 and \$300,000. The main part of the proposed structure will be on Water Street, with 40 feet on Summit Street. Only six stories will be built at first, with provision for four more.

It is reported that the Congregation B'nai Israel has accepted plans prepared by Sidney E. Aftel, Spitzer Building, for the synagogue which is to be erected at Woodruff Avenue and Union Street, at a cost of \$50,000.

TULALIP, WASH.—Bids will be received until 2 P.M., December 27, by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C., for furnishing materials and labor to construct a dormitory, hospital, power house and electric lighting system at Tulalip School, Wash. For further information apply to Charles M. Buchanan, Superintendent, Tulalip, Wash.

URBANA, ILL.—Reports announce that State Architect W. Carlys Zimmerman, Steinway Hall Building, 17 Van Buren Street, Chicago, Ill., will prepare the plans for a physics laboratory building to be built at Urbana for the University of Illinois.

It will be three-story, probably of fire-proof construction, with birch and stone exterior, be heated and lighted from the university's central plants, and cost \$225,000. J. M. White is Superintendent of Buildings for the institution.

VAN BUREN, ARK.—Mr. Wright, architect, has completed plans and specifications for a Catholic school and chapel, 50x40 feet, two stories, buff brick, dark red brick and stone trimmings, first floor to be divided into two classrooms and second floor used as chapel. Address Rev. L. T. McGean.

VICKSBURG, MISS.—Reports state that plans by DeBuys, Churchill & Labuisse, New Orleans, La., have been adopted for the Mississippi Episcopal Diocesan Girls' College to be built in National Park Addition on a 25-acre site, main building to be of brick and stone, 200 feet front, three stories and basement. Cost, \$75,000. Other structures to be erected will be artrooms, academy, music halls, dormitories, gymnasium, president's building, administration building and chapel. Committee in charge is composed

of Bishop Bratton, Rev. Charles Hinton and Mr. Philip S. Gardner.

WEST WEEHAWKEN, N. J.—Westinghouse, Church, Kerr & Co. have prepared plans, from which estimates will be taken next spring, for a power house for the Pennsylvania Railroad at West Weehawken, N. J.; one-story, 250x500. E.E.

WHEELING, W. VA.—It is said that M. J. & C. A. McFadden will erect a four-story building to cost \$50,000. Plans prepared by Architects Giesey & Faris.

WICHITA, KAN.—A modified set of plans and specifications for the proposed addition to the Wichita Federal building, of which Congress appropriated \$50,000, has been received at the Wichita postoffice. Bids are to be called for the construction of the addition. The time limit for the receiving of the bids is set as January 6, 1906. It is imperative, according to the notice sent by the Treasury Department, that the accepted bid must come within \$50,000.

WILDWOOD, N. J.—Press reports state that a residence is about to be built at Wildwood for S. J. Clover, from plans and de-

tailed specifications by Wier & Folsom, architects, of this city. Designs show a three-story building, to be constructed of brick and frame, with shingle roof, hardwood finish and floors, steam heat, electric wiring, tile and mosaic work, etc.

WILLIAMSBURG, VA.—It is said that the building committee of the Educational Board, Norfolk Presbytery, Rev. McG. Shields, chairman, has awarded contract to George G. Ware, 924 Twenty-fourth Street, Newport News, Va., for erecting one building of the Female Seminary at Williamsburg, plans for which have been prepared by Charles M. Robinson, Richmond, Va.; three-story building, 50x100 feet; ordinary construction, heating and lighting not let. It is proposed to erect a total of three buildings at an estimated cost of \$100,000.

WILMINGTON, N. C.—St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, according to report, has engaged H. E. Bonitz to prepare plans for a manse recently noted to be erected; frame building; eight or nine rooms; hot-air heat. Cost, \$4,000. Joseph Akerman, 311 North Front Street, chairman building committee.

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WANTED—Position as chief draftsman in architect's office, by man of six years' experience, technical graduate; open for engagement after January 1. Address 21-B, care American Architect. (1665-1668)

POSITION WANTED—By architectural draughtsman of twelve years' experience, with architect or general contracting firm, superintending and specifications prepared. Address 23-A, care American Architect. (1667)

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By Act of the Legislative Assembly of Porto Rico, dated March 14, 1907, a commission was appointed for the purpose of conducting a competition, among architects of the United States and of Porto Rico, to select plans for a penitentiary to be constructed in San Juan, Porto Rico, the cost of such building not to exceed \$120,000.

Architects wishing to enter this competition must signify their intention in writing, and such application must be in the hands of the Commissioner of the Interior on or before January 18, 1908. No others will be considered.

Copies of the program, embracing terms of the competition, will be mailed upon request.

Application for program will be considered as sufficient indication of intention to compete.

L. H. GRAHAME,

(1667-1669) Commissioner of the Interior.

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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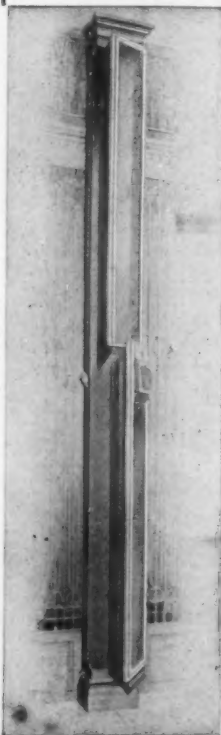
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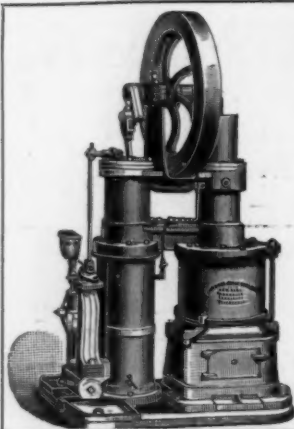
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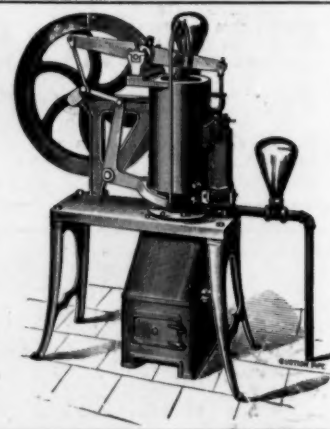
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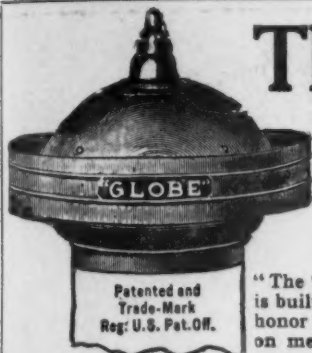
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