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The AMERICAN ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS

Regular Edition

Vol. XCII.

DECEMBER 28, 1907.

No. 1670.

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Additional:.

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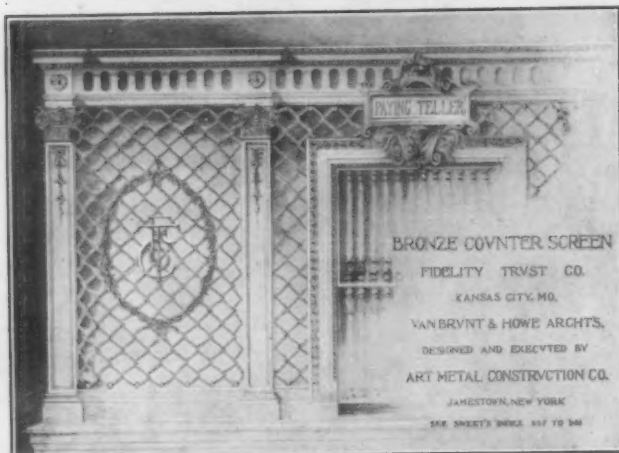
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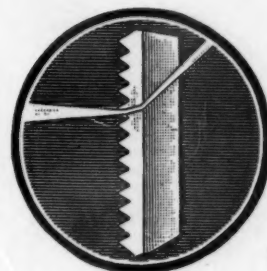
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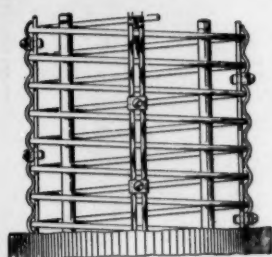
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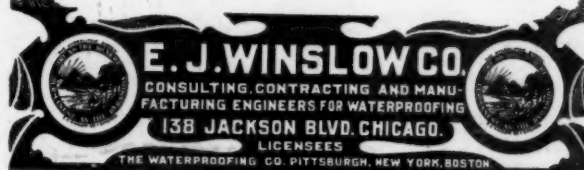
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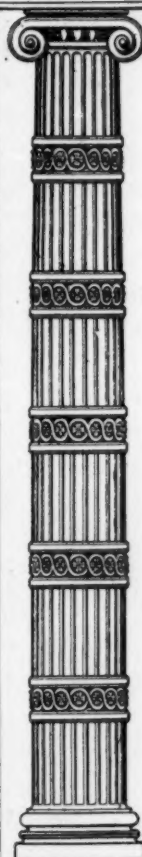
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14

COLLAPSE OF BIG TANK.

A HUNDRED-FOOT STRUCTURE FALLS THROUGH WALL.

Fifteen Thousand Gallons of Water Flood Geo. H. Hees' Factory, in Consequence of Collapse of Supports Under Huge Tank.

With the collapse of a tank containing 15,000 gallons of water yesterday evening at twenty minutes to six about \$35,000 damage was done to the factory building and contents of George H. Hees, Son & Co., manufacturers of window shades and upholstery goods, on Pears avenue. The damage is covered by insurance. The tank had but just been completed for the company by the Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co., and was gradually being filled with water from the main for the first time, there being about 15,000 gallons in it when it fell, this amount equalling a weight of about 75 tons alone. With the tank the total structure towered a hundred feet in the air and the whole seems to have collapsed like a pack of cards. The tank fell away from the factory and was so utterly destroyed that scarcely a single hoop is unbroken. It broke down the yard fence round the house at 262 Davenport road, and of thirty fowls in a coop sixteen were killed. Flying wood broke windows in the same house, and dirty water was spurted everywhere.

The neighborhood felt a shock like that of an earthquake. The only man in the building at the time was James Collins, the watchman. He was on the third story when the tank came down, and the tangled mass of steel ripped through the factory walls not ten feet away from where he stood.

The Yonge street fire brigade was soon on the spot, and the engine started to pump out the ten or twelve feet of water flooding the basement.

"I cannot think," said Mr. Hees to a Globe representative, "that the foundations were faulty; I believe that the steel in the structure must have buckled." A small hole has been punched in the roof on the top story, but the main damage is on the first and second stories, and, of course, to the basement. The work was to cost \$3,000.

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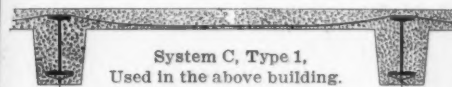


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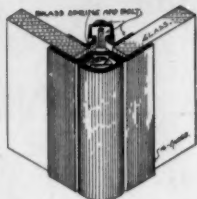
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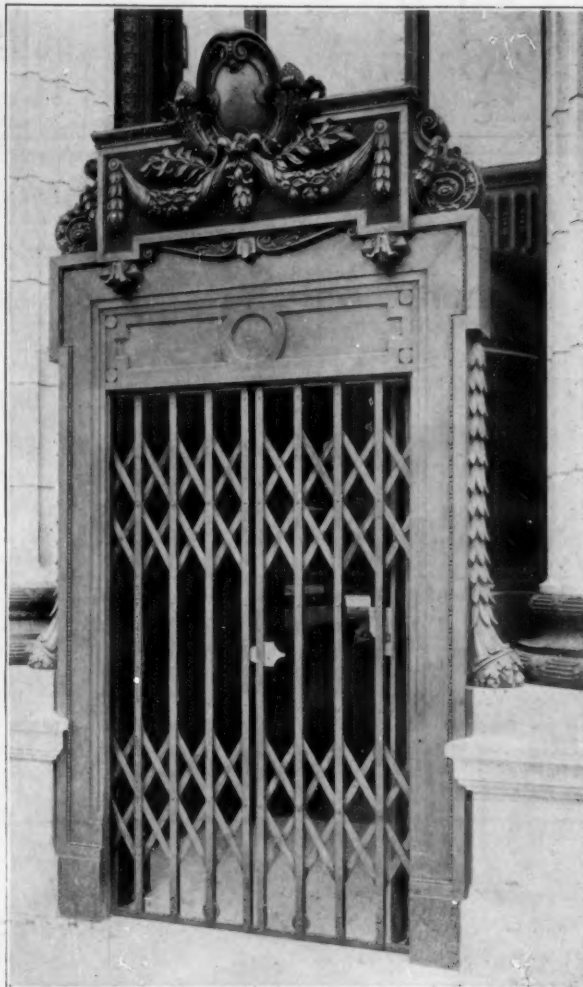
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OUR recent observation that even the most thoroughly fireproof modern building was largely at the mercy of its contents, through the possible existence thereamongst of explosive agents of great power, receives reinforcement from an incident that occurred last week in the old New York Custom-house building recently vacated and now undergoing alterations. Here, in a forgotten and unused vault on the third floor, was discovered by the startled wreckers a bag of powder and one hundred and thirty military hand-grenades, placed there for the defense of the building in the time of the draft riots of 1863. Obviously, if there was power enough here to defend the building through explosion in the open, there must have been enough to seriously dam-

age it if exploded in a confined space. The possibility of dangerous explosions within buildings is very real, and it takes on many forms. Aside from illuminating-gas—the commonest of all causes—there are steam boilers, chemicals, soda fountains, gas tanks for the oxy-hydrogen lamps or for physicians' use, and sporting ammunition, which at times collects in greater abundance than the user realizes. As there will always be the possibility of explosion underwriters will long continue to find customers in the owners of and tenants in the most fire-resisting of "fire-proof buildings."

A JUDICIAL determination and definition of the exact point where and when the conditions of a proposed competition become operative and binding upon propounders and competitors alike would be a most useful thing to have at hand for professional and lay guidance, and it would tend to relieve the courts of the consideration of those suits for breach of implied contract which architects are perceiving, now more than formerly, that they have a right to bring. We recently drew attention to the curious defense put forward by the authorities in the matter of the Pittsburg High School competition scandal, these gentlemen affirming that their actions were not reprehensible, since as one out of the ten invited competitors had not accepted the terms proffered, the competition had never been legally established and so no breach of implied contract was possible. Just the reverse of this position and contention was taken last week by the Mayor of New York in the matter of the competition for the proposed twenty-three story City Building, which is to be erected in the immediate neighborhood of the old City Hall. In this case, during a meeting of the thirteen invited competitors with the authorities, one of the architects declared at a certain point that he must have forty-eight hours for the consideration of his acceptance or declination of the invitation, whereupon the Mayor, presiding, ruled that inasmuch as five of the competitors then present had already accepted the terms offered the competition was already established, and as the gentleman seemed unable to decide with the needful promptitude it would be just as well that he should withdraw from the room at once, and this suggestion was, of course, at once accepted.

FEELING that the legal proceedings begun by his predecessor involved a matter of very real importance, the new Corporation Counsel for the City of New York recently requested the New York Chapter, A. I. A., to appoint a committee to examine and report on, with recommendations, the matter of encroachments over the building line upon Fifth Avenue. The report with its recommendations met and dealt with the situation very fairly, and though it did protect the Knickerbocker Trust building, we are free to admit that the condoning of the infraction of the law by this building as it will be

left after compliance with the recent court decision, already reported, will work no substantial damage to the public.

IF the Chapter's recommendations are accepted and acted on, the most important result will be the increasing of the width of the roadway from forty to fifty-five feet, which is done by adding to it seven-and-one-half feet from the space within the stoop line—a demarcation long since practically abolished—on each side, a course which legalizes an addition, practically already in being, to the sidewalk width of a similar amount. To the committee's recommendations as to projections at any elevation over twelve feet from the sidewalk level, no exception can be taken; but we feel that below the twelve-foot height encroachment on the public free-way should be resisted. Theoretically, the building-line is the line at the meeting of public and private properties, and, hence, the base or water-table of a building ought not to be allowed to overstep such line; but as it is reasonable, perhaps, to argue that the building-line was intended to fix the position of the face of the building's main wall-surfaces, and as the committee only asks leave to project base-courses ten inches beyond the line and for a height only of three feet, perhaps, it would be unreasonable to cavil. But it is wholly unreasonable that when sidewalks are filled to their capacity the whole stream of passers should be thrown into confusion because the inside file unexpectedly finds itself compelled to steer out into the crowd because, every here and there, some architect has chosen to avail of the license now propounded and place there a "non-supporting ornamental column," intruding on public space just the two feet that a man requires when walking. Still less is it right to put at risk the life and limbs of the foot-passenger making his way, blinded by snow or dust, or with umbrella lowered, close under the lee of a building, by allowing it to be possible for him to trip over a series of steps encroaching two feet upon the public space, even if such steps are "not continuous * * * for more than one-fifth of the width of the lot?" Surely, the difficulties of getting into his building should be overcome at the cost of the owner, not at the risk of his fellow-citizens; it is a disadvantage the architect should be able to cope with as well as with any natural disadvantage of a building-site.

THE *Builders' Journal* has recently published a group of portraits which we find not only interesting and informing, but, what is more, suggestive. The group exhibits the portraits of the architects who are to compete in the final competition for the London County Hall, a competition which, as may be remembered, is being conducted on the lines of a "compound" competition. The portraits of the eight specially invited competitors exhibit men of age, character and experience, as would naturally be looked for in the case of leading architects of the day. The portraits of the twenty-one men who go to make up the fifteen firms selected in the primary competition reveal that twelve of them can hardly have passed more than twenty-five summers, and half

of these twelve are not even Associates of the Royal Institute of British Architects. These youthful faces, though unmarked by time and effort, are in their alertness and promise quite as interesting as those of the older men.

WHAT this collection of portraits suggests is that here is information, afforded belatedly, to which the promoters of this competition perhaps had a right at an earlier stage in the negotiation, and as much could be said for the promoters of any other competition. Most business men are fairly good physiognomists and their acts are distinctly affected by the way in which they "size up" the man with whom they are dealing, and it seems like a needless handicap that building-committees in cases of competition should be deprived of one of the advantages which the individual promoter enjoys, for he, supposedly unacquainted with any architect, can easily withdraw from the negotiation if he finds he has stumbled into the office of an architect for whom he experiences an instinctive distrust. It might in many cases be very helpful to the expert-adviser who is called on to present with recommendations to the building-committee several designs, if he could know what kind of man was represented by a given competitor's name. It would be an amusing condition to add to those usually found in competition programmes that the usual sealed envelope should contain not only the name, but the photograph of the designer.

THE report of the A. I. A. Committee on Applied Arts and Sciences, which we print in another column, is noteworthy because it is practically confined to a discussion of the scientific and esthetic possibilities of concrete and reinforced concrete. The space given to the subject is, in itself, an indication of the increased interest in these materials which is being manifested in the profession generally; but the sanguine (in fact, enthusiastic) tone of the report is still more significant and almost leads one to hope that, before long, we may see something produced in concrete which is neither crude and bald, nor only a slight modification of old forms, but which shows that its author recognizes the fact that he is dealing with a new material, calling for a new architectural treatment, and as deserving of truthful expression as if it were wood, brick or stone.

WE do not entirely agree with the committee in dismissing concrete and terra-cotta blocks as structural possibilities and setting down their use as "inimical to art." It seems to us that a concrete block, which does not pose as anything else, may be just as legitimate a structural unit as a block of clay or stone and that it generally contains an air space and may be easily rendered practically impervious to dampness are points in its favor. We have in mind several buildings where these blocks have been used by architects of taste with most satisfactory results. But possibly the committee intended only to ban the concrete imitations of cut and rock-faced masonry which are so frequently seen and than which nothing could be more depressing and distasteful.

Cuba as a Vacation Trip

WHEN the conditions of work in progress are such that one cannot take a vacation in summer, a very agreeable variation is to take a change and rest from the everlasting routine in February or March. In our Northern latitudes there are many cities where, owing to the nearness of the ocean, with the east winds to temper the heat, one can enjoy the summer. But the long-drawn-out wintry blasts, followed by damp, cold weather, such as one gets, for instance, in Boston, seem to make February and March the ideal time to take a vacation.

The object of these necessarily brief and incomplete notes of a short trip to Cuba is to incite others to try it. They will

of scene-painting entitled "The Harbor of Havana, with Morro Castle and Cabanas Fortress" dimly illuminated with the pale morning light—an ideal scene, never to be forgotten. Soon the sun rises higher and reality is before you, the Harbor of Havana, with the wreck of the *Maine* in the foreground and the tired, faded old city of the Caribbees against the turquoise-blue sky, with sun everywhere. As in most Spanish cities, landing is by lighter. Here, where lighterage has always been a valuable privilege, few landing-docks have yet been built.

The streets are, on the whole, very clean, and the city is so laid out that it is not difficult to find one's way about, especially as cab fare is the cheapest, the only cheap, thing in Havana. Old travelers on the steamer inform one that hotel accommodations are higher here than anywhere else, not excepting the European capitals—that is, one gets less for the high charges. The rates at one hotel affected by English and American tourists are from \$6 to \$7 a day and upwards, and here all the arrangements are crude compared with what one would have in a hotel of similar price in the United States. At the lower end of the Prado there are hotels where accommodations may be had at lower rates, sometimes run by Americans, with American cooking and American tourists, but they are not as interesting to one desiring new experiences.

To study the people and their language, not to mention a desirable economy, one of the smaller Spanish fondas is preferable. These afford many picturesque features, such as an open balconied or arcaded patio, with blue and white tiled fountain, its various levels of bowls of cold running water being used to keep fresh and moist small green vegetables such as lettuce, radishes, etc. Cooking is usually done on a small charcoal arrangement, built of cement and tiles, not large or important enough to be called a range. In fact, it constantly surprises one how much cooking is done in one of these small and ill-ventilated kitchens, over such a small heap of charcoal. There are few chimneys in the city. In nine cases out of ten the toilet accommodations open out of such a kitchen, and the fumes of the charcoal and of cooking go, no one knows where. As everything is open to the sky, with all rooms exceedingly high in the clear and doors and windows always open, the results are not noticeably bad. A good airy room in such a hotel would cost perhaps \$1.50 per day and the meals can be had here *à la carte* (Spanish cooking) for about \$2 per day. Breakfast, consisting of two crisply fried eggs, coffee and bread with butter (butter is always charged as an extra) will cost 53 cents, American money. This will give one an idea of how travelers must pay for their fun in this land of plenty. American money is worth about 10 per cent. more than the Spanish and one finds a "cambio" in which to change money at various convenient spots. A peculiarity of the town seems to be that one does not desire so much food as in the far Northern home, and that smokers can smoke cigars about all the time, while at home they would feel the worse for such constant indulgence. As the best cigar tobacco in the world is grown in Cuba, and as cigars are about the only thing manufactured here, they can be bought fairly "reasonable"; not too cheap, as this would be against the Cuban policy of making foreigners pay well for everything, whether it be fruit or tobacco, both of which are exceedingly plentiful here.

The buildings have all the characteristics of concrete construction, although built usually of coral rock plastered on the outside with cement, and then tinted with water-color. As various coats of different color are put on from year to year, and then washed off by the rain, peeled off by the sun, or rubbed off by contact with humanity, there results often an exceeding rich and interesting color. The buildings are not high, the majority not being over two stories, and the cornices, mouldings, balconies, supports, etc., all seem to be perfectly adapted to concrete construction. The mouldings and edges often have a certain freedom from absolutely straight and rigid lines, looking as if they were done "free hand" with a trowel and not hampered by form or straight-edge, thus adding much to the interest of all the work. This certain freedom of line and edge, hand-made as it were, together with a very old, dusty and tired out or exhausted aspect, the edges worn off everything, may be said to be characteristic of the work of this old city.



find, after a brief sail of three or four days on a quiet summer sea, an entire change of all conditions, and become acquainted with a new land, different from the now well-worn European roads. The architecture there is, of course, of the country and the climate, for which we should be thankful. How long it will remain so is problematical. The steamship service is as good as on most of the Trans-Atlantic lines and the fare for the round trip from New York is but \$70 in the best steamers, in the season.

At 1 P.M. on a Saturday in February, 1907, with the thermometer at nearly zero, and the dampness in the air often a curse to our seaport cities, the steamer *Morro Castle* pulls out of New York for Havana. It is the "Morro Castle" of our cigar-box customs stamp. The heaviest winter clothing is necessary now, but by the next afternoon one can lounge comfortably on deck.

Soon Hatteras is passed, and the next morning it is apparent that lighter clothing would be comfortable, and the next morning light summer clothing is comfortable and little old cold New York is forgotten in the pleasant sunny day's steaming along the coast, not too far distant to see, with a glass, the various hotels which are distributed along the shore. The long, low Florida coast line soon appears, and the Keys, and such a sunset as one dreams of but never sees in Northern climes.

On going on deck early Wednesday morning one finds spread out, seemingly within a few rods, what seems a realistic piece

In the old cathedral the mouldings of the arches of the nave are sunk, and the upper edge against the plain wall above exhibits this free hand, or free trowel work, and one feels throughout that this is the work of men's hands, unhampered by me-



chanical devices. The mouldings and flat surfaces are thus made interesting and free from the stiffness which our modern work has, and it all seems to be in perfect keeping with the atmosphere of the place. The dust and dirt and color of many coats of water-color and rain and sun, through many years, all seem to belong here, and would be missed were things cleaned up. One feels that the old work here is well adapted to concrete construction. It is not an imitation of stone building, with imitation joints, but gives one the impression of monolithic construction.

There is a large, high, modern building on one of the narrow but important streets, with banking offices on the ground floor and offices above, which is all built of reinforced concrete by an American contracting firm. There are fluted Corinthian columns and capitals, the regulation cut-stone treatment of cornices, architraves, belts, etc., all executed with artificial joints, rubbed and smoothed to look as much as possible like cut stone. It looks like a stranger in a strange land and is, by the side of the many fine examples of Spanish Colonial work, a convincing example of how not to design in concrete. For an example of "artificial stonework," with all its depressing color and texture, it is a success. One supposes, as is usually the case, the old inhabitants may like this new sort of thing, but it will be a great pity if this kind of work grows fashionable at the hands of the American protectors or exploiters. Havana in such artificial stone would lose its interest for any one with a suspicion of esthetic feeling.

One thinks of the tropics as a place of ease and loafing, but in Havana there is now a ceaseless activity, and in the vicinity of the park at the lower end of the Prado the brilliant crowds of natives and foreigners and the hundreds of swiftly moving carriages remind one of the Place de l'Opera. Of course, there is not the architecture here, but there is the feeling of gaiety, brilliant sunlight, and the tropical blue sky. In the evening a military band plays and the crowd sit about, or promenade, somewhat as in Piazza di San Marco in Venice. At this season of the year, during certain Sunday afternoons in Lent, the carnival is in full blast. Then Cuban senora and senorita emerge from the seclusion of the shaded patio and, richly dressed and well-powdered, in open barouche, sometimes accompanied by ancient duenna, join the procession up and down the Prado, to be admired by all and to be pelted by the more appreciative onlookers with confetti and serpentina. Here are seen the most beautiful women of the time and place, and it is the one time when it is safe to admire them, and when they show any appreciation of such public attention. We join a group of American men-of-war, sailors and tourists on the lower Prado and proceed to hand out complimentary showers. As the young and blooming beauties receive the most attention, we bestow our favors on the ancient duennas, much to their delighted surprise. There results a great chattering, and reluctant congratulations are poured on the head of her who was once young and perhaps beautiful. One supposes that this unprecedented conduct on our part is laid to the general "queerness" of the foreigners. The look of pleased and startled surprise on the sad, faded old faces was more than ample reward for the cost of a few pecks of American-made confetti and serpentina. When the procession ended the street was literally covered and the gutters filled with the material, but the next morning all had been removed; rather quick work for the tropics.

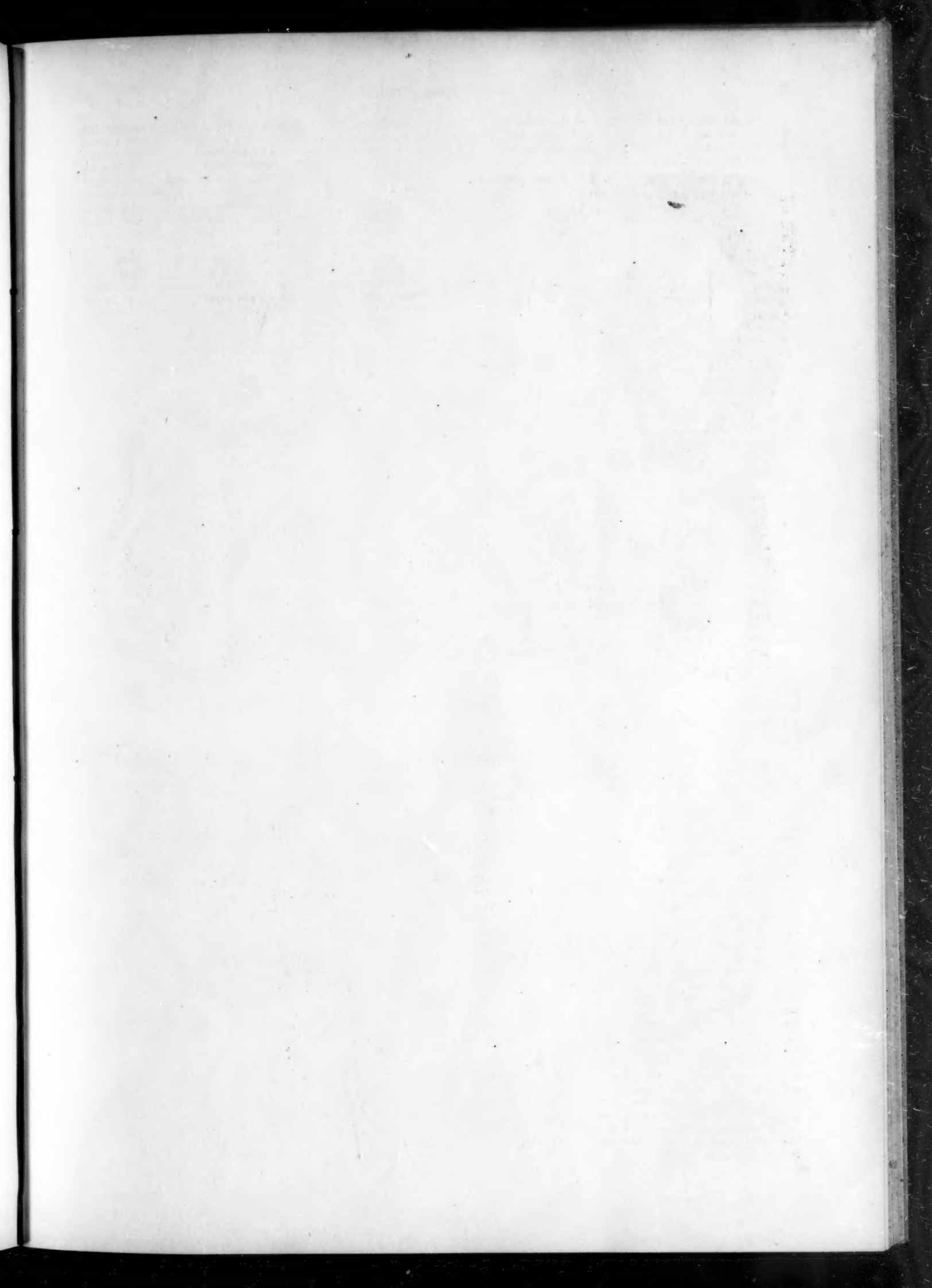
In the streets devoted to business all is activity, with huge loads of merchandise drawn by picturesquely caparisoned mules, and the principal shopping streets, O'Reilly and Obispo, have suspended over them a series of awnings, giving each quite the air of an Oriental bazaar. There is no loafing, every one is seemingly as busy and active as in our own Northern cities.

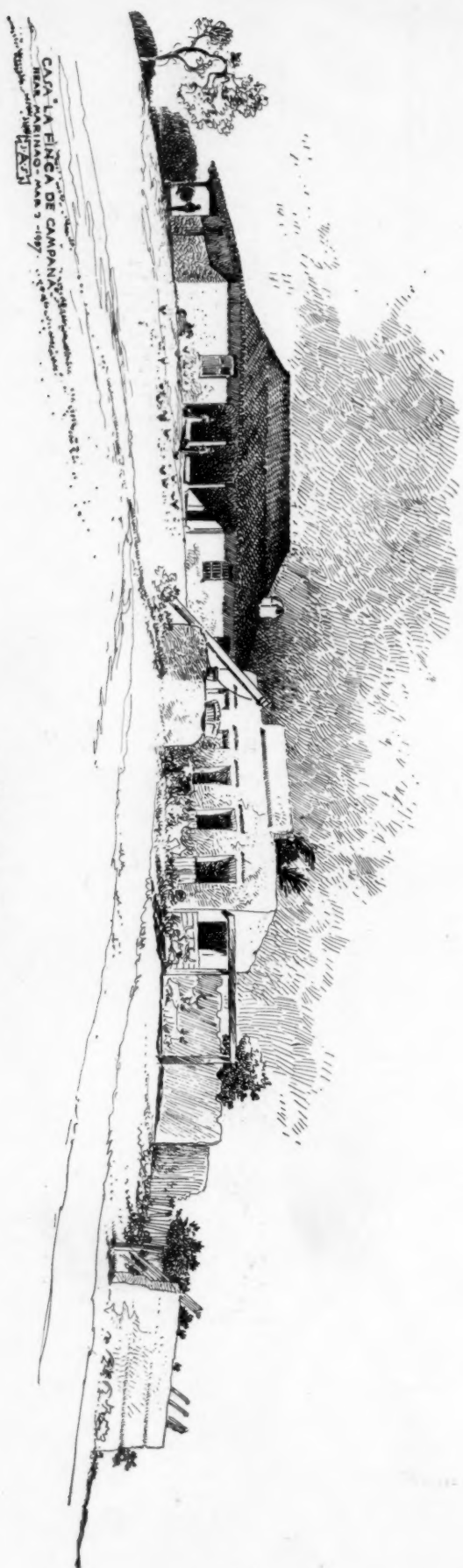
American enterprise was brought home to me one morning while strolling through the older part of the town, where streets remind one of Seville or Granada. From out the high-shuttered windows of an old palace came the sweetest music of old Spain, guitar and mandolin with castanet accompaniment, rehearsed for the benefit of a manufacturer of records for graphophones.

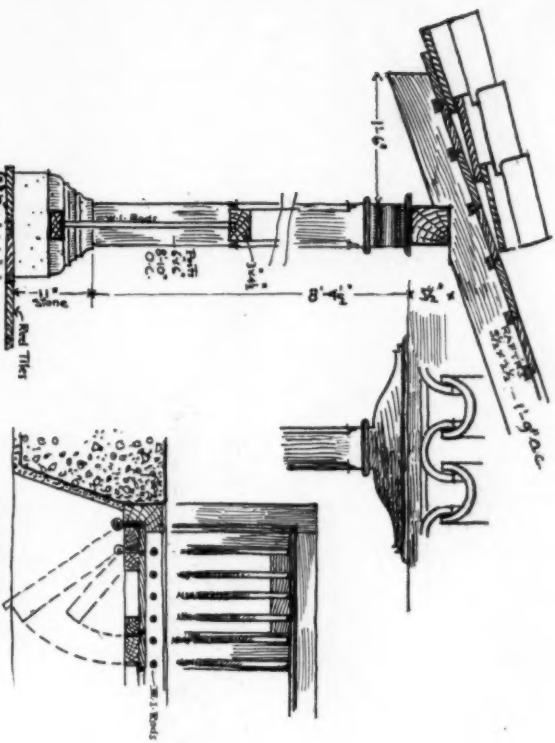


The negresses walk the streets with the stately step of queens, often clad in the most brilliant colored mantillas or turbans; the older ones, who care not for the conventionalities, sometimes smoking a big black cigar.

This is a place of balconies. Balconies everywhere, of all





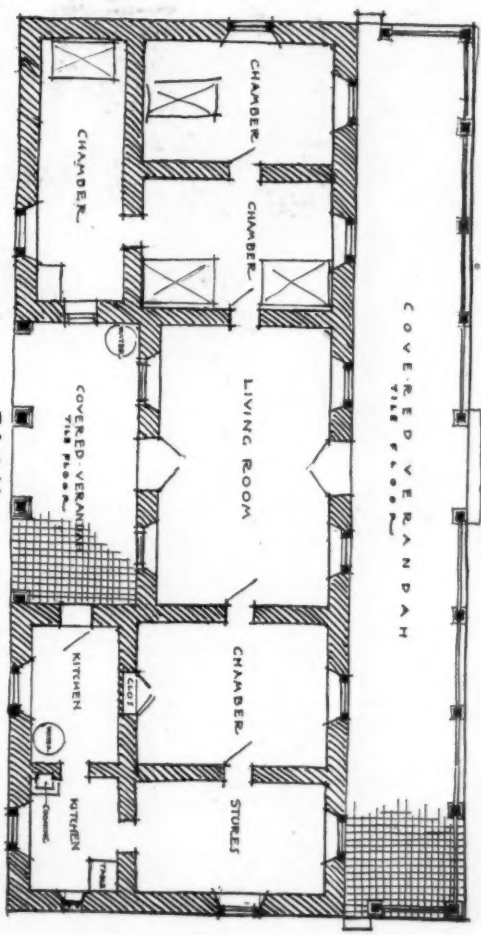


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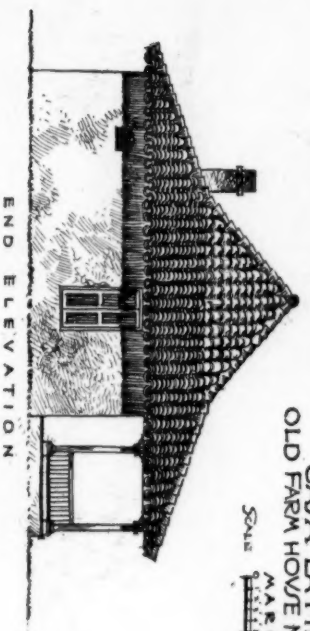
WINDOW

CASA LA FINCA DE CAMPANA
OLD FARM HOUSE NEAR MARIANAO-CUBA

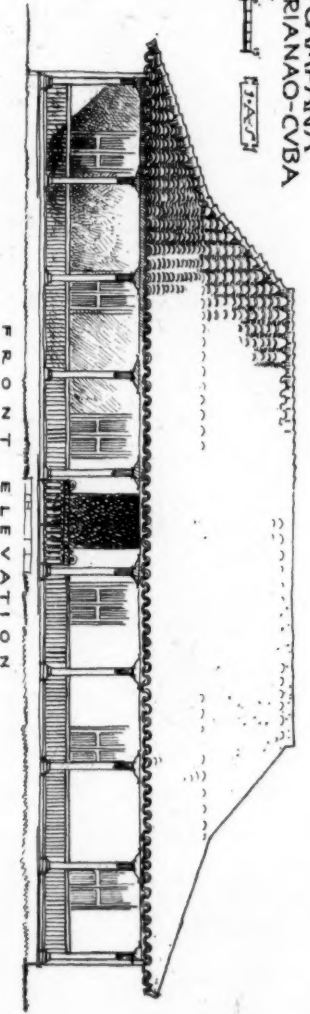
SCALE
MARCH - 1907



PLAN



END ELEVATION



FRONT ELEVATION

VACATION SKETCHES IN CUBA, BY J. A. SCHWEINFURTH.

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Volume XCII. Number 1670.
December 28, 1907.

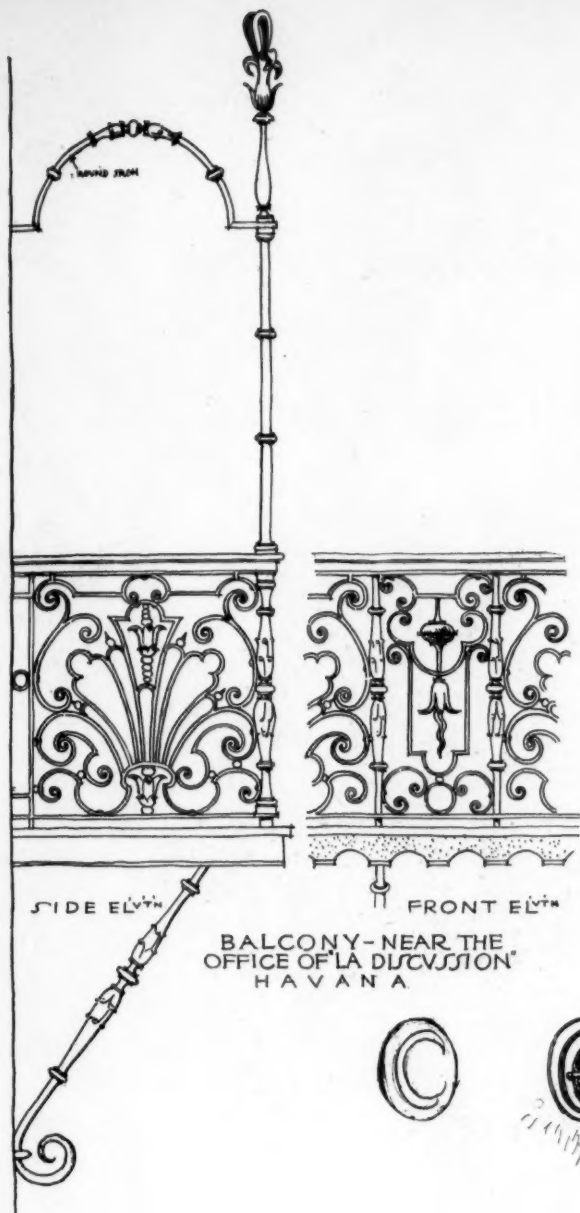


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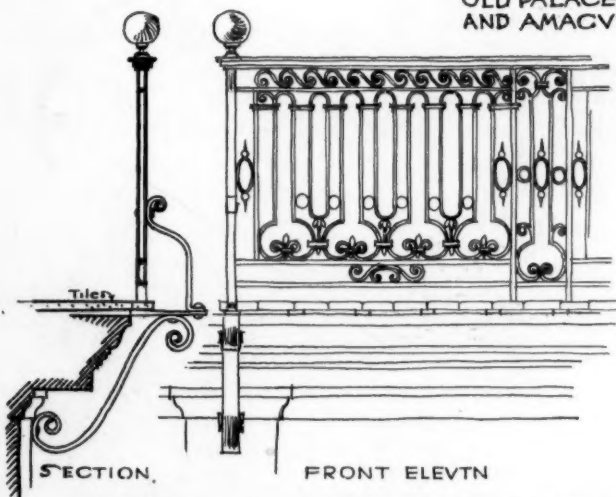
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SIDE ELEVATION

FRONT ELEVATION

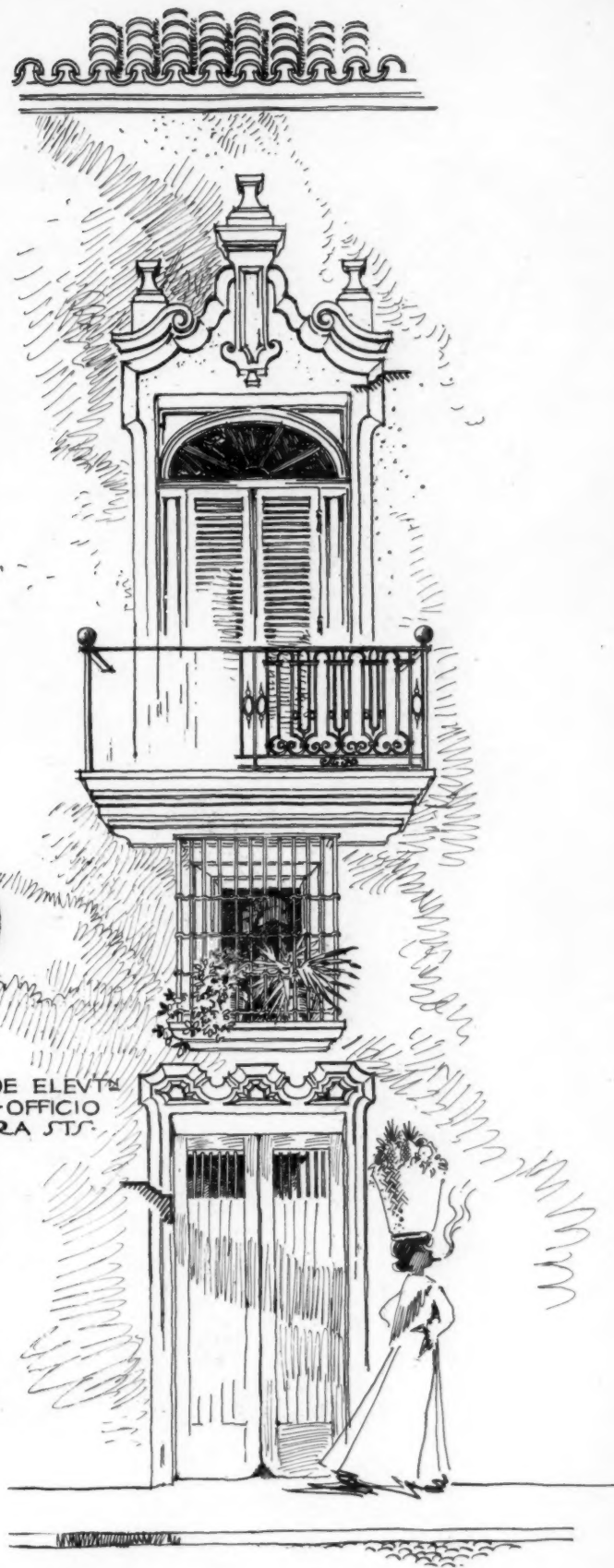
BALCONY - NEAR THE
OFFICE OF LA DISCUSION
HAVANA



SECTION

FRONT ELEVATION

WROUGHT IRON BALCONY RAILING - FRONT
OLD PALACE - COR. OFFICIO AND AMACURA STS.
HAVANA



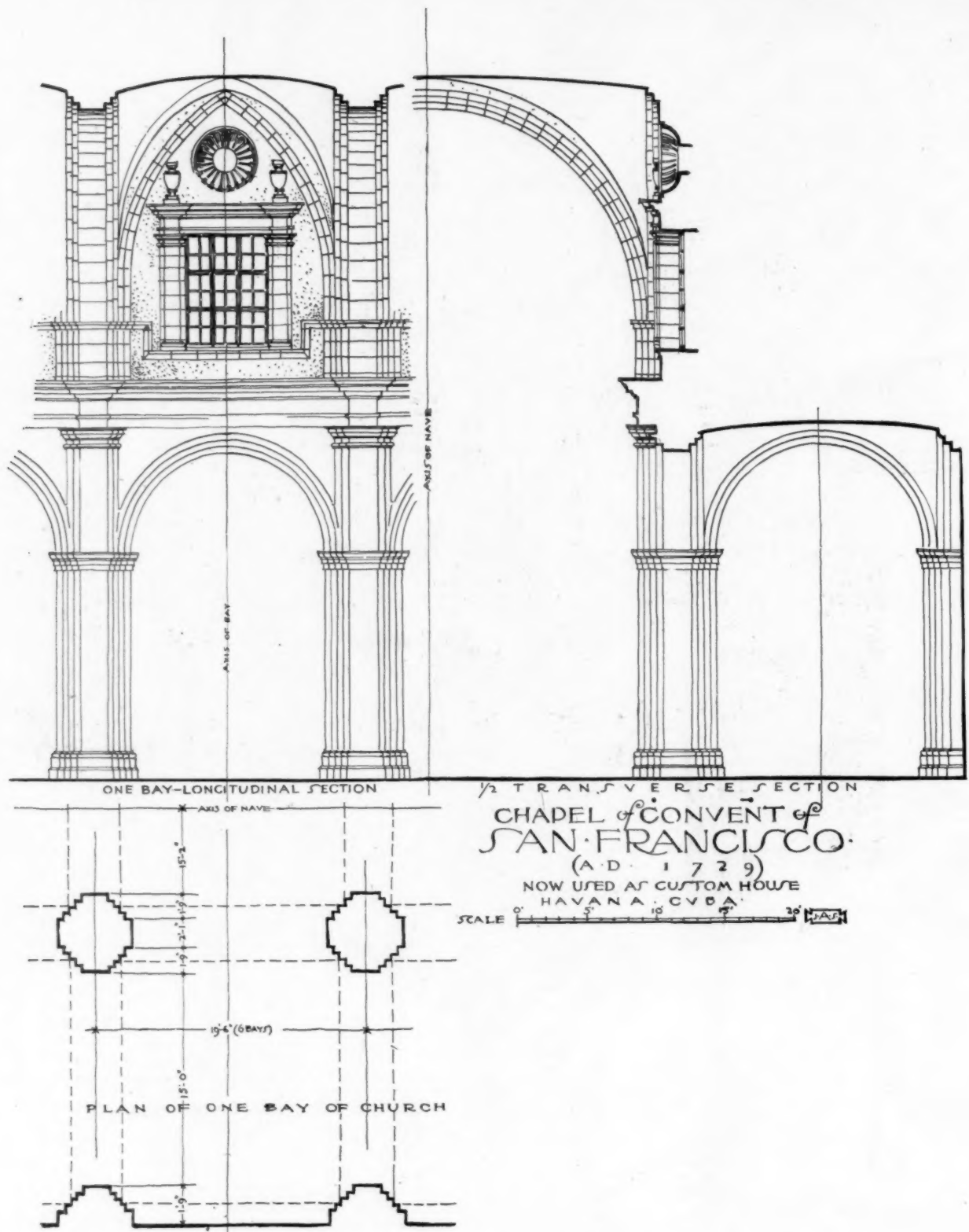
BAYS OF SIDE ELEVATION
OLD PALACE - OFFICIO
AND AMACURA STS.

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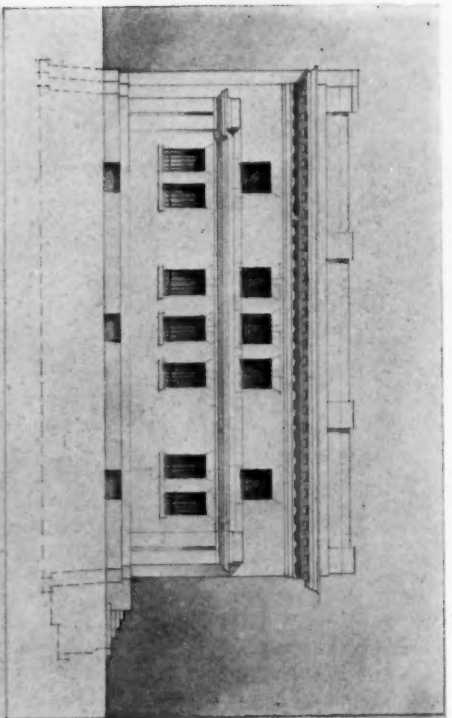


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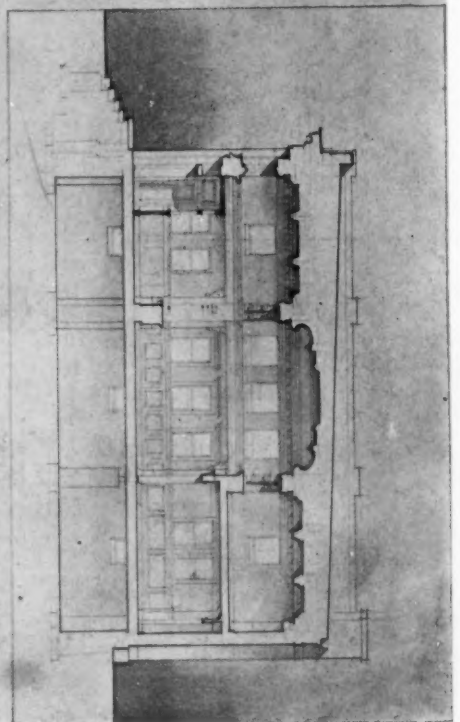
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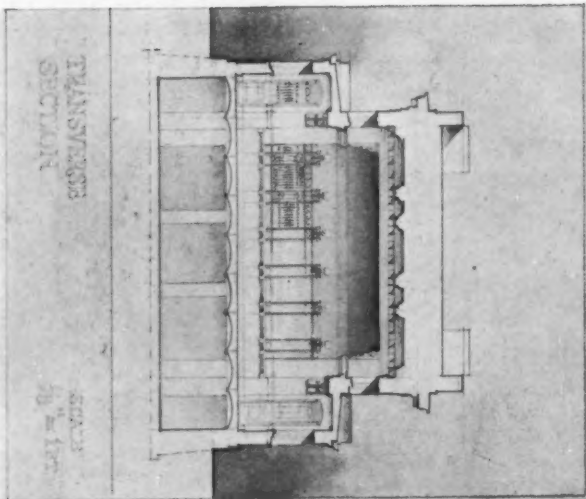
SIDE
ELEVATION



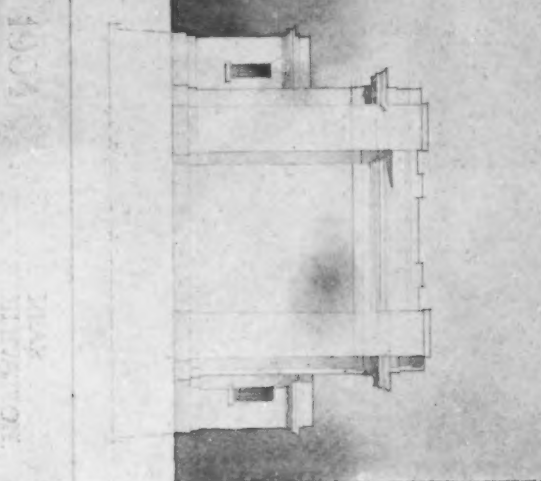
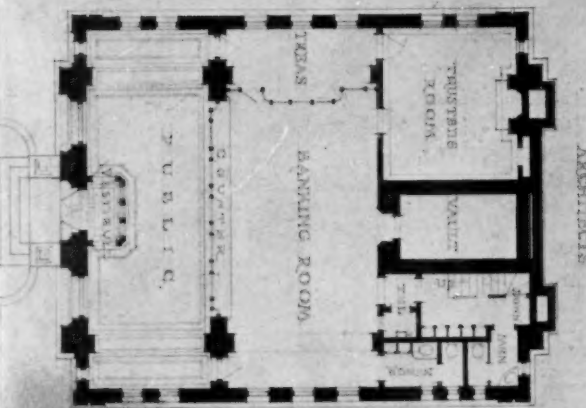
LONGITUDINAL
SECTION

WALTHAM SAVINGS BANK BUILDING

HARTWELL, RICHARDSON & DRIVER,
ARCHITECTS



TRANSVERSE
SECTION



LONGITUDINAL
SECTION

WALTHAM SAVINGS BANK, WALTHAM, MASS.

Hartwell, Richardson & Driver, Architects.



WALTHAM SAVINGS BANK, WALTHAM, MASS.

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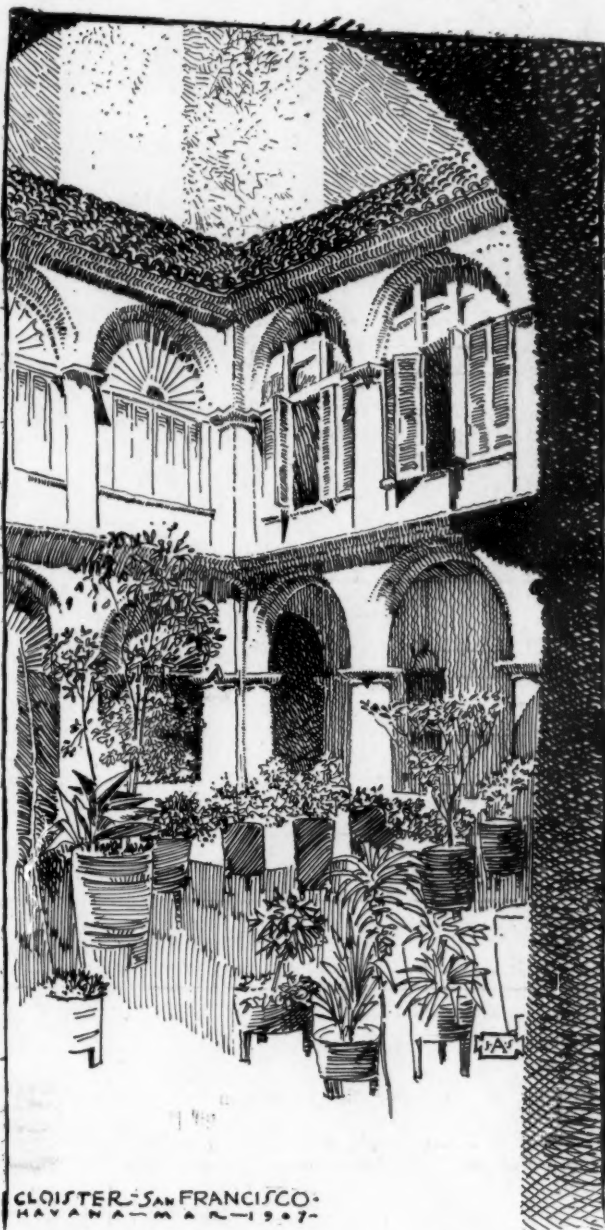
descriptions, but always of good design and perfectly adapted to the material of construction and for their use; sometimes running full length of a building, sometimes being a mere projecting shelf the width of a window, with slight projection; sometimes with simple but most appropriate iron balustrades; sometimes with a cage of coarsely turned wooden spindles set in a simple wooden frame, probably inspired by the Moorish remains of old Spain. These balconies are used alike to snatch a few breaths of cool air by the worker within or to view the passing procession, funerals, "*fiestas*" and the carnival.

There are a few fine old arcades in the vicinity of the old Cathedral, and much beautifully simple wrought-ironwork. While idly wandering about here we note many of the people moving hastily in one direction, down a queer little dusty side street. It must be a fire or a fight, we think; so, remembering the queer manner in which they manage fires in Italy, I join the current and soon see a spell-bound crowd gathered under an old archway. Pushing my way through and looking over the shoulders of the people four deep, I see there an "arquitecto Americano" sketching. It is our "old college chump" B— T—. There is the usual cordial professional greeting, the interested crowd being much impressed by the touching exhibition of affection which, we assure them, is not unusual among the members of the profession in our own country. Although having made an oath not to touch pencil or paper on the whole trip, being out for a loaf and a rest, T—'s industry and brilliant work being so inspiring we borrow pad and pencil from him and are soon working, oblivious of the admiring crowd, who are evidently impressed. A few of the "little things dashed off" between smokes and drinks accompany this article. The smokes in Havana are good, as are the drinks: Pineapple macerated with its juice, with ice; the water from green cocoanuts; and such orangeade and lemonade as is not dreamed of elsewhere. The ices and ice-creams served in the Hotel Telegrafo Café bring back old Florentine days, and there is a surprising variety of them, the list offering no less than the following bewildering varieties: Twelve "*Helados de Frutas*" (fruit water-ices), thirteen ice-creams (*Crema de Fruta Helados*), and twelve different kinds of ices, all with tropical fruit or nut flavoring. With all this wealth of delicious drinks suitable for the tropics, there is, of course, to be found the "bar American," where one can see the American tourists of a certain type imbibe from morning till dewy eve "*el coak-teel American*."

The electric-car line runs out through a residential suburb recently built, called Vedado. Here are swell residential suburban houses, usually of one story, with colonnades on front and sides, very high stories, doors and windows from the floor to the ceiling, built of concrete or cement-covered coral rock, and charmingly enclosed each in its own garden of fine tropical trees and plants. Overhead is the deep blue sky, with here and there a black speck floating about. When the black speck reaches the ground you see it is the turkey buzzard, not a beautiful bird but useful, and treated here with the greatest respect, as usual in the tropics. These villas, although adapted to the climate and the needs of the people, all often exhibit a slipshod decadence, and the more one sees of them the more one loves the beautiful vegetation, growing so vigorously, as in one great palm-house or grand conservatory in our own land. The electric cars continue out into the country to Marianao (passing Camp Columbia, where are quartered about 5,000 of the U. S. Army of Pacification), and beyond a branch steam line takes one to the bathing-beach with the temperature 75° C. and water exactly right, where behind a barrier reef we take a sea bath secure from the inquisitive attentions of the sharks, which are plentiful in these waters. Colonel Gorgas, the U. S. Army Engineer who planned the sanitary reforms of the city and who is now in charge of similar work on the Canal Zone at Panama, thinks that with the banishment of yellow fever accomplished, in the near future our Northern people will turn to the tropics for an easier life, free from trying climatic extremes. It certainly seemed to us, as we floated in the calm sea, that it was exceeding stupid for people to persist in living on a stern and rock-bound coast, simply because there they first landed. There has evidently been a great field for dealers in plumbers' supplies and fixtures since our Government took charge of the works here, and the results are remarkable; the town has become fairly free from the yellow fever and other diseases formerly considered unavoidable in the tropics. After the bath a siesta, with "Cigarros de Habana" and a small thimble of Curaçoa, comes a ride back through the

most fertile country in the world. One sees by the roadside fence-posts putting forth leaves. They tell you these are simply saplings cut and driven into the ground, which in a short time put forth roots and foliage.

A most interesting old farm-house, the "Casa la Finca de Campana," T— and I caught sight of on our homeward trip,



and agreed it was worth many sketches, it being so simply but beautifully proportioned. Seen from a distance it fitted the landscape well, and when measured it turned out to be no mean cottage but over eighty feet long and altogether very interesting and characteristic.

While wandering through the hot and dusty streets one comes upon the old Belem Church at the corner of Compostella and Luz Streets, with its garden overgrown with a rank growth of all kinds of tropical verdure bursting out above the walls, and huge palms soaring nearly as high as the tower, and hibiscus with its large pink flowers suspended just over the heads of the passersby, and great trees with crooked, fantastic limbs, with large hanging black seed-pods, made a picture possible in no clime save in the Spanish Caribbee. We are indebted to Sr. Alfred Martinez of the School for Youths, on the opposite corner, for a seat in his balcony, the only possible point of view we could get from which to sketch this fine old church.

The names of the streets are often suggestive of the Inquisi-



tion, and the fine powdered dust, the worn-off edges, the washed-out colors, the sun (which shines here) and the blue sky (if we only had a little of this mildness in our own clime), and the tired decadence, are all of Old Spain.

The interior of the chapel of the old church of San Francisco, now used as the Cuban Custom House, seemed worth a measured sketch, as its proportions were remarkably fine. If not of concrete, it is of such a design as is suitable for concrete construction. Although the dimensions of the piers may seem large on paper, the actual work did not look too massive, but altogether presented a fine interior. The absence of all interior church fittings or decorations, the modern ones being generally in such poor taste, further added to the pleasure of studying it, bare, dusty and pervaded with the odors of the Indies as it was.

When the British took Havana in 1762 the English Admiral took this church for the use of his men, turning it into a Church of England. When the English left it the Roman Catholics considered it desecrated and have never used it since as a place of worship. The present Roman Catholic Cathedral of Havana is built of rock, without the usual coating of cement on the outside. It is therefore rather dark and gloomy, and its principal façade is remarkable for the number of horizontal planes and curves upon which its various features are designed.

The Tacon Theatre (now called the National Theatre), when it was built some years ago, was said to be the largest theatre

in the world; La Scala of Milan being second and the Boston Theatre the third in size. It is remarkable for the movable part of the roof (called here "jalosies"), which can be rolled back for coolness.

In Cabanas Fortress, a sketch of the entrance of which is shown, there is a tablet set by General Wood near the place where the Cuban patriots were executed, kneeling to face the firing squad, the marks of the bullets being plainly visible on the walls. There was usually one musket in the firing squad unloaded, or with a blank cartridge, so that the executioners would not know that they were responsible for the life of any of the prisoners.

In Morro Castle the place is pointed out where the Spanish garroted the captured pirates, the bodies, after the execution, being thrown into a chute, discharging into a deep pool of the bay, where the sharks which infest the harbor finished the work.

The old Espada Cemetery is well worth a visit, as it shows many interesting old marble slabs with beautifully carved arms of ancient Spanish families—many of these slabs being warped and bent much the same as a wooden plank would be. Here the usual method of interment was in walled-in

compartments, which a corpse could occupy for a few years, after which, if not removed or paid for, it would be thrown into the bone heap. During the Weyler régime in Havana, the "re-concentrado" being driven into Havana, often pressed for sleeping quarters, it is said, sometimes sought rest over night in these



unoccupied grave compartments. There are, of course, certain quarters owned in perpetuity by the estates of the deceased which are not disturbed.

The carved panel taken from an old wall in an obscure street shows a curious combination of the sword, spear and various other pointed and edged weapons and the cross, and the date

1552, perhaps indicative of the Spanish methods of conversion in early times.

As all things end, so must this picnic. It is a change from the Maine woods and from the civilization of Europe, and those who journey here are sure to return. J. A. SCHWEINFURTH.

35 CONGRESS STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

Report of the A. I. A. Committee on Applied Arts and Sciences

ALTHOUGH the exact relationship existing between concrete and steel reinforcement under a given condition is yet to be accurately determined, and the structural use of reinforced concrete is yet to be reduced to an exact science, and although the manipulation of concrete and its application to structural uses has not as yet become an art, yet the fact that in its use and treatment there are immense scientific and esthetic possibilities brings the subject of reinforced concrete well within the field of study of this committee, especially at this time, when the general topics of steel structure and concrete reinforcement are before the Institute for discussion. It is essential throughout such discussion to keep clearly in mind the true and abiding status of Architecture and the Architect. The Architect is not a mechanical fabricator of mathematical diagrams. His highest concern is with the ideal, and his first sketch should present an idea, an idea which is conceived in beauty. The past has demonstrated that Architecture as the expression of the ideal can materialize in but one or the other of two great manners: that of the articulated structure, unit added to unit, and that of the plastic mass. The most noble development in the first manner is in the architecture of masonry (brick or stone) and this development has reached its logical limit; in no way, except it may be in mere size, its least noble attribute, is it to be excelled. Under the vital art of this first manner lay an intuitive science; under the too transient beauty of the work of the second great manner lay nothing of science at all, and so this architecture has well nigh vanished except as some adherence to the principles of the first manner has interposed to save. And now comes the ghost of what might have been and calls for an incarnation, feeling (if a ghost can feel) that in reinforced concrete science is preparing a body which can be vivified with the spirit of art. If this feeling is substantiated, to the architect is opened up a new range of possibilities. The architect becomes in a sense a sculptor, a moulder of monumental mass; not the fantastic figure who, at first with sharply insistent blows and then with infinite persuasive tapplings, releases the form imprisoned in the block, but a creative constructor, who builds up his ideal and shapes it by the irresistible though tender moulding of mass and form. In this the architect assumes no new function, but develops that feeling which by nature and of necessity inheres in the architectural mind. The architect as well as the sculptor revels in this feeling of mass taking form under his skillful manipulation; and the feeling for plasticity and for mass in flux is potent in the true architect, even though he be designing in that most refractory medium, a masonry-clad steel skeleton. In most of his work the architect has to content himself with an intellectual substitute for real feeling and his conscious delight is rather intellectual than emotional as the idea takes form in the sketch and in preliminary plan and elevation. His fingers may itch, they do itch, to feel the flow of the mass, but the feeling remains abstract and intellectual. Therefore certain architects, if not indeed the architectural body in general, are viewing with keen interest, when not actively aiding, the development of the possibilities of this fairly new and altogether plastic medium, reinforced concrete; a medium which really does flow and is moulded and through which the form appears in gracefully unfolding stages, till the final mass stands revealed, a veritable unit. One cannot, in thought, connect with this materialization the shock of unloading beams, the rattling musketry of riveting, the petty and fussy application of fireproofing and surface coating. In fancy, as almost in fact, the architect sees the flowing mass take form under his own hands.

"The masonry-clad steel structure of to-day is an architectural anomaly, representing as it does rather a branch of engineering than of architecture; and it is doubtful if any treatment of the incrusting material, be it brick, stone or terra cotta, can make the structure architecturally interesting as compared, for in-

stance, with the interest which attaches to a well-designed brick cottage or stable even. The steel structure, however, will continue to occupy its own domain. But the call of concrete is heard inviting architecture to occupy an as yet undeveloped territory.

"Though the use of concrete goes back into antiquity, plastic architecture would seem to be in the veriest infancy and would seem also to be asking the genius of this age to give it perfect expression and make it worthy to stand with the architecture of the past and the yet-to-come. Though the past be examined for precedent little will be found. Rome used concrete in bulk—but undeniable evidence of a scientific use of the material is wanting. Rome employed masonry in bulk—but again evidence of a scientific use is wanting. Rome applied superficially the arts of other times and countries, but of itself left to posterity only monuments expressive of a highly temperamental force, breathing little or nothing of spirituality. Persia covered with stucco or veneered with beautiful tiles her masses of crude masonry. The Arabians and the Moors expressed their emotionalism in a plastic architecture decorated with a skim coat of ornamental plaster or an incrustation of tile, intricate in pattern and beautiful in color. The concrete of the mass was but mud, and the science of building was unknown. In such material beautiful day dreams were realized only to crumble when the spell was past. The Spanish missions were built with rare feeling for mass and light and shade; but feeling swayed and science did not guide. With the science of to-day to guide and the art experience of the past to illumine, into what logical, noble and beautiful forms should not concrete shape itself, to the end of an enduring, spiritualized architecture.

"In this study your committee has taken no cognizance of the concrete block as a structural possibility, believing that such blocks, as well as terra cotta used in the same manner, are mere imitations of stone, and when used after the manner of stone are impossible in the architecture of sentiment, and, like all imitations of one material in another, are inimical to art.

"The possibilities, even the esthetic possibilities, within the range of reinforced concrete construction can hardly be overestimated. Little beyond the introductory chapter has been written in the history of reinforced concrete, and every advance in the science of its manufacture and use will signal an advance along the line of artistic application.

"Except in well-defined types, designed to serve certain well-defined uses, it is impracticable so to carry masonry construction beyond and behind the façade as to result in a homogeneous structure—wanting which architecture becomes but a hollow sound. The architecture of a reinforced plastic material may and logically will express itself throughout the entire structure to the remotest core. The unity, the truth, the harmony of the whole may in every part be manifested. Therefore, again the possibilities inherent in concrete present themselves alluringly to the architect to whom the art means as much as does the science of building.

"The architectural brain is not so congested by the weight of pregnant thought that at a blow a Minerva shall issue forth full-fledged and full-armed. That is not the history of the evolution of an architectural style. It will take time and struggle and developed artistic perceptions in this, as in former cases, to reveal the possibilities of beautiful and of monumental design.

"It may well be conceived that a moulded architecture, so to speak, an architecture of flowing and harmoniously interrelated masses may not appeal immediately to the architect who has been taught that his art consists in naïvely piling up child's building blocks on a large scale. Whatever may be urged against the deadly dulling practice of following the line of least resistance in architecture, certain it is that a material in which it is

easier, as well as more logical, to fashion new and appropriate forms than to follow cut and dried conventions cannot be regarded as other than a vivifying factor in a possible architectural development and its advent hailed with delight. When architects relieve themselves of the notion that monumental architecture, for example, consists solely in a row of classical columns superimposed upon a basement pedestaled, it will be a wholesome day for the art they profess to practice. Probably ignorance, inability and self-distrust in the architectural ranks will remove to some more or less remote future the development of a monumental architecture expressing itself in new forms fashioned in new materials. Yet it is possible that, in this as in other ages, commercialism, itself so devoid of esthetic tendencies, will pave the way to the realization of an esthetic ideal. A material which holds in itself the qualifications for commercial use will in that very use reveal its esthetic possibilities. No material which puts into the hand of the architect power to produce permanent mass and form and add the enrichment of light and shade, color and texture, will long be ignored when science has made its use commercially possible. It would then seemingly remain only for science to demonstrate the practical value of reinforced concrete, in respect to its physical properties, and art must unfold whatever it holds of beauty.

"The steel skeleton developed from commercial necessity, and to clothe and protect that skeleton the architect, naturally, used whatever means lay at his command; stone, brick, terra cotta and metal were called into requisition. To clothe the skeleton in one or another or all of these materials became a fixed habit with the architect. So that when concrete came into use not only was it ignored as a possible clothing for steel, but when the skeleton of reinforced concrete was set up it was itself clothed after the existing fashion for steel. Such is the fatal force of habit! Granting to concrete the qualities ascribed to it, that it is fireproof, that it may be rendered moisture proof, that once in place it is not affected by atmospheric and climatic conditions, that it can be permanently colored, can be moulded and chiseled, that it can be formed in place and need not be applied piecemeal—what better material could be sought for clothing the steel skeleton? And why the need of any cloak at all to such material when it has been treated with any manner of decency or respect by the designer? So esthetically there would seem to be unlimited possibilities in reinforced concrete.

"The pre-eminence of concrete for all manner of commercial work has not been established and may never be. The installation of reinforced concrete must proceed under favorable conditions of workmanship, moisture and temperature, and besides there must enter into the process an element of leisure which is now incompatible with the requirements of certain forms of commercial work. The erection of the steel skeleton, clothed after the established manner, can proceed independent of external conditions; and operations may begin, advance and terminate almost independently of the seasons, which thus will not seriously interfere with the uniform and rapid progress of a work of great magnitude. It is construction in wood, as well as certain classes of steel structures and of masonry building, that concrete seems destined entirely to supersede. But whatever conditions dictate the use of structural concrete, the esthetic treatment of the material becomes incumbent on the architect.

"Although it has not been its purpose to study that especial phase, it seems to your committee that the esthetic possibilities inherent in terra cotta and faience as covering materials for the steel skeleton have not as yet been in the highest degree realized, while, as stated before, concrete as a possible covering has been ignored. Simultaneously with their development in the field already assigned to them, it is not inconceivable that ornamental terra cotta and tile, beautiful in color and texture, and also sculptured stone will be called upon to embellish and distinguish, though not in any manner to clothe or conceal, the concrete structure. The presence of these materials may be needed as a saving grace in these early days of design in concrete, to save the designers from a too brutal conception of the forms they deem the material must necessarily take. There is an unfortunate though marked tendency now in what should be a refined and restrained domestic architecture to shape concrete, and its lath and plaster imitations, into the crude though characteristic forms of the old mission work. It is needless to say that these forms have no meaning outside of their original environment and would not have existed there but for the exigencies of the case—the

crude nature of the materials procurable and the absence of all skilled labor.

"But to-day, with art and science co-operating, it would seem as though architecture were on the verge of an awakening. Commercial architecture with us is beginning to feel the thrill. Abroad, monumental architecture as well is showing signs of a renewed joy in life and structural concrete, both of itself and embellished with richer materials, furnishes the new and seemingly adequate medium of architectural expression.

"IRVING K. POND, Chairman."

"CLAUDE BRAGDON, ELMER GREY, CHARLES Z. KLANDER, BERTRAM G. GOODHUE."

COMMUNICATION

THE NEW SEAL OF THE PITTSBURGH ARCHITECTURAL CLUB.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT:

Gentlemen:—I notice in your issue of November 30 that the new seal of the Pittsburgh Architectural Club is given a very prominent place in the very interesting article, "A Great Exhibition," but nothing is said about it.

The seal acquires importance because it was the result of a competition which was held immediately before the exhibition for the purpose of adopting a permanent seal which should give the club a standing commensurate with the great exhibition they undertook to give.

A decided credit is, therefore, due Mr. J. Horace Rudy of York, Pa., a member of the club, for his very successful design of the seal, which was extensively used on all the literature pertaining to the exhibition.

Trusting you will find space to give Mr. Rudy his deserved place in the eyes of an art-loving public, I am, very truly yours,

RHEINHARDT DEMPWOLF.

YORK, PA., December 11, 1907.

ILLUSTRATIONS

CUBAN SKETCHES BY J. A. SCHWEINFURTH.

VIEWS OF CASA LA FINCA DE CAMPANA.

MEASURED DRAWINGS OF THE SAME.

INTERIOR OF OLD PALACE, HAVANA.

WROUGHT-IRON BALCONY RAILINGS, HAVANA.

MEASURED DRAWINGS OF THE CHAPEL OF THE CONVENT OF SAN FRANCISCO, HAVANA.

BELEM, HAVANA.

WALTHAM SAVINGS BANK, WALTHAM, MASS. MESSRS. HARTWELL, RICHARDSON & DRIVER, ARCHITECTS.

Additional Illustrations in the International Edition.

PROTESTANT CHURCH AT STREHLEN, GERMANY: TWO PLATES.

NOTES AND CLIPPINGS

STEEL PAVING.—A section of steel pavement has recently been laid in the Rue St. Martin, Paris, to test its usefulness. The steel blocks are nearly seven inches long and an inch and a third thick, and are ridged on both sides. They are laid in cement, so that the tops of the ridges just reach the surface. The ridges are so close together that a horse's shoe covers at least three ranges of them. It is believed that such a pavement will prove superior to asphalt in being less slippery, and more durable than a pavement of wooden blocks.—*Youth's Companion*.

BERLIN TO BUY A FOREST.—The *Lokal Anzeiger* says that the municipality of Berlin is negotiating for the purchase of a huge forest in the Spree district, east of the city, from the State Forestry Board. The purchase price is \$10,000,000. The purpose of the acquisition is to establish new municipal water works and make a people's park.

CURRENT NEWS SECTION

SOCIETIES

THE ARCHITECTURAL LEAGUE OF AMERICA.

It will be of special interest to architects and architectural draftsmen to learn that the Architectural League of America has established an individual membership for persons who are not members of the various clubs of the League but who are interested in the study and promotion of architecture and the allied arts and professions.

Such persons shall be entitled to membership in the League, with all the privileges pertaining thereto, except voting at the annual convention. They may participate in all conventions with the privilege of the floor.

They are also eligible to compete for the traveling scholarship offered by the League, for fellowships offered by several universities, and shall receive an *Annual*, the official organ published and edited by the League, at the club rate of one dollar (\$1.00). The annual dues shall be two dollars (\$2.00).

At present negotiations are under way to secure club rates and discounts from publishers of architectural magazines and from clubs publishing catalogues. As soon as satisfactory arrangements have been completed these benefits will be extended to members.

Further information and applications for membership can be secured by communicating with H. S. McAllister, Permanent Secretary, 729 Fifteenth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

PHILADELPHIA CHAPTER, A. I. A.

At a recent meeting the Chapter adopted a resolution recommending that the Chapters in various cities co-operate and obtain the passage of the necessary laws for the State registration of architects, which will place the profession on a higher plane.

Illinois, California and New Jersey have examining boards, which architects must pass before they are licensed.

The Chapter also went on record in favor of the parkway improvement plan as mapped out by the Fairmount Park Art Association.

A letter was sent Mayor Reyburn, asking him to favor legislation permitting the necessary changes in the plans.

Another matter of public interest which received the Chapter's attention is the preservation of Congress Hall, Sixth and Chestnut Streets. It was referred to a special committee, which, in 1898, made drawings for improving the hall.

PORTLAND ARCHITECTS' CLUB, PORTLAND, ORE.

Arrangements are now being made for an exhibition of drawings showing the work of Pacific Coast architects to be held in the Art Museum, January 6 to 21, under the auspices of the Portland Architects' Club. A committee from the club composed of E. F. Lawrence, A. E. Doyle,

C. L. Linde and J. Jacobberger are in charge of the exhibit and are now engaged in arranging the drawings in the exhibit hall. A committee composed of W. B. Ayer, Mrs. Hugh Hume, H. F. Wentz, J. Jacobberger and I. N. Fleischer has been appointed to pass upon the drawings to be included in the catalogue to be used during the exhibition. Drawings have been received from Seattle, Tacoma, Spokane, Los Angeles, Denver, Salt Lake, Milwaukee and the larger cities of the East.

The exhibition is given for the purpose of showing what is being done by the architects of the Pacific Coast and to prepare the way for the formation of a league of architects on the Pacific Coast, modeled after the Architectural League of America and the American Institute of Architects, which provide for exhibitions for brief periods in each city of the Atlantic Coast and which have been found to be of great value to members of the profession.

WASHINGTON CHAPTER, A. I. A., SEATTLE, WASH.

The Chapter recently adopted a resolution declaring that it is the opinion of that body that the city charter should be so amended as to provide for a city building department separate and independent of the engineer's office, a building commissioner in charge of that department, to be appointed by the Mayor for four years, and a Board of Appeal to which questions of dispute may be referred.

A committee of five architects was appointed to confer at once with the charter revision committee in an effort to have these changes incorporated in the recommendations of that committee.

J. E. Blackwell, A. Warren Gould and other architects took occasion to state openly that the architects do not feel that they have been treated with due consideration in the framing of the recently enacted building ordinance. They complained that they were not given a proper hearing before the ordinance was framed and enacted, and that the ordinance as it now stands is impractical, obscure, and its provisions such as to seriously hamper building construction.

PERSONAL MENTION

CHICAGO, ILL.—Mr. William Field, formerly of New York, died at his home at No. 213 Eastwood Avenue on Saturday, December 14. He was in his seventieth year. He started in business as an architect with his father in 1852, under the firm name of William Field & Son, and continued to practise under the same title until 1892. He was the architect of the Buckingham Hotel and other important buildings, and made the original design for the New York Postoffice.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Mr. Ernest Farnum Lewis, a graduate of Brown University and of the architectural department of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has won a scholarship awarded by the American

Institute of Architects. By the terms of the scholarship he will have three years' study at the American Academy at Rome, with travel in Italy and Greece. Mr. Lewis took high honors in his class at the Burton school and was one of two nominated from that institution to compete with candidates from the other leading architectural schools in the country.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Messrs. Seymour Davis and Paul A. Davis, 3d, have won the competition for the selection of architects to design a new high school building at Kane, Pa.

NOTES AND CLIPPINGS

GLASS TELEGRAPH POLES.—A patent has been taken out in Germany on glass telegraph poles by an architect named Wilhelm Schütz. The Imperial postal authorities are about to make experiments with these poles, to determine whether they will stand the stress of wind and weather. Preliminary trials have evidently convinced capitalists that such is the case, inasmuch as a company with a capital of half a million marks has already been formed for exploiting the patent. If such poles are profitable in a country with abundant forests like Germany, it is expected that they will be doubly welcomed in France, Italy, Belgium and other regions where wood is scarce, as well as in tropical countries, where wooden poles are soon destroyed by insects.—*New York Evening Post*.

OLD TRINITY IN TICKER TAPE.—The authorities of Trinity Church have been bothered lately by the tricks of messenger boys and clerks who, from the windows of adjoining skyscrapers, have tossed out coils of ticker tape, which the breezes have promptly festooned about the church and the monuments and trees of its yard. Decorated with this insignia of Mammon, Trinity has looked almost anything but the sedate old pile it really is. Complaints were lodged with the owners of near-by buildings, and now the superintendents have issued circulars to their tenants, who are doing their best to put an end to the desecration of old Trinity.—*New York Times*.

PROFITABLE FORESTRY.—"The town of Faleide, Norway, imposes no taxes upon its lucky inhabitants," says the *London By-stander*. "During the last thirty years the authorities at Faleide have sold over \$5,000,000 worth of trees; and, by judicious replanting, have provided for a similar income every thirty years. In consequence of this source of commercial wealth, there are no taxes in Faleide, and local railways and telephones are free, as well as education, and drinks—upon the King's birthday!"

TRAVELERS' CLUB, PARIS.—The Travelers' Club, at Paris, perhaps the most ultra-smart international organization of the kind in Europe, has just completed the purchase of the premises which it has hitherto leased in the Champs Elysées. It is probably the finest mansion on that famous

thoroughfare; is situated near the Rond Point, and was to a great extent rebuilt by that celebrated Marquise de Paiva, who, beginning life as the daughter of a little Jew tailor of the name of Lachmann, at Moscow, died as the wife of the German multi-millionaire, Prince Donnersmarck, in a château which the latter had built for her in Silesia, and which is almost an exact counterpart of that now destroyed Palace of St. Cloud, whence Empress Eugenie had caused her to be ignominiously ejected on one occasion by her servants as an undesirable character. Subsequently she became the richest woman of the half-world in Paris, and with the object of giving a certain degree of regularity to her situation persuaded a penniless and elderly Portuguese nobleman of ancient lineage, the Marquis de Paiva, to confer upon her by marriage his illustrious name and title. Only too late did he realize the ignominy of his position and blew out his brains in the very mansion which has now been acquired by the Travelers' Club.

This tragedy did not, however, interfere with her vogue. Unscrupulous, marvelously beautiful and clever, the marquise actually ended by becoming a political power, is said to have been of considerable use to Prince Bismarck, and eventually succeeded in securing the name, the hand, and above all the heart of Count Guido Henckel Donnersmarck, who has now been elevated to the rank of prince.

The house is a perfect palace of a rather fanciful Renaissance style of architecture, stands back on a broad stone terrace which is about twenty feet above the level of the avenue, and looks out upon the Rond Point. At the back there is a large garden, with great shade trees. Among its features are exquisite ceilings, painted by Baudry, and a staircase made entirely of onyx. The Marquise de Paiva had asked Edmond About, the novelist, to write a sort of dedication for this staircase, with the object of having the lines engraved upon the first step, in the fashion of the ancient Romans. The brilliant author, however, felt very bitterly at the time against this most noted of modern Phrynes, in consequence of some fancied or real slight to which he had been subjected by her, and, while he complied with her request, the verses were not of a character that she cared to engrave upon her onyx staircase, for they began as follows:

"Tout comme la vertu le vice a ses degres."
["Like virtue, vice has its various steps."]

Other features are the superb silver mounted marble baths, the tables of lapis lazuli and of malachite, the black marble mantels, and the magnificent ebony and bronze doors which now adorn the billiard room. After the death of his wife Prince Donnersmarck sold her mansion in Paris to that Russian banker Saloschin, whose father had secured his freedom from serfdom by means of a barrel of oysters, as I have already described in these columns. Saloschin leased it for a time as a restaurant to the leading St. Petersburg restaurateur Cubat, who failed, however, to make a success of the venture, and for the last two or three years it has been rented to the Travelers' Club, which has now purchased it.—*Marquise de Fontenoy in New York Tribune.*

BUILDING NEWS

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

ALEXANDRIA, LA.—It is said that the Hull Construction Company, Jackson, Miss., has the contract to erect the proposed City Hall and administration building; 80x80 feet, two stories with basement, roof plan to include dome centrally located, plumbing, low-pressure steam heat, electric fixtures. Cost, about \$65,000. E. J. Hull, architect.

ALLENTOWN, PA.—Reports state that the Northampton County Grand Jury has unanimously approved the plan to purchase land for the enlargement of the County Prison. The enlargement is to cost \$150,000.

ALTOONA, PA.—It is reported that Louis Black, of Altoona, Pa., will rebuild the Lyric Theatre at that place, to cost \$60,000.

ANTIGO, WIS.—John Sutcliffe, architect, Chicago, has completed plans for a \$25,000 church building for the Episcopal congregation. Fred Allen, rector.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.—Bids are asked until 3 P.M., January 20, by James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., for construction, complete, of extension to United States postoffice and courthouse at Asheville.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—It is said that a large new parochial school will be erected at Atlantic City for the Roman Catholic Church of St. Nicholas from plans and detailed specifications by E. F. Durang, architect, of this city. It will be a three-story building, measuring 77x128 feet, and will be built of brick and stone, with steam heat, electric light, etc. A two-story parish house, 42x82 feet, will be erected for the same owners.

AUGUSTA, GA.—It is said that a company will be organized with a \$50,000 capital stock to erect a general hospital, constructed in the pavilion style. Children's Hospital Association will appropriate \$10,000 for erection of children's annex. Medical College of the University of Georgia, Dr. Joseph E. Allen, dean, and Joseph R. Lamar, chairman Board of Trustees, is interested.

BALTIMORE, MD.—Sisters of Mercy, City Hospital, Calvert and Saratoga Streets, have commissioned Baldwin & Pennington, architects, Professional Building, 330 North Charles Street, to prepare plans and specifications for an addition to the hospital building to be erected on Courtland near Saratoga Street and joined to other buildings; five stories; 54x110 feet; modern conveniences. Construction work will not start until spring.

The city is reported to have purchased a lot bounded by the Reisterstown turnpike, old Pimlico Road and Fifth Avenue, upon which it is proposed to erect a large school building. It is said that the School Board will call for competitive plans for this building.

BAY CITY, MICH.—Reports state that the C. A. Moses Construction Company, Commerce Building, Chicago, Ill., is reported to have secured the general contract to erect the seven-story hotel for the Wenonah Hotel Company, which is estimated to cost

\$150,000. Smith-Hinchman & Co., of Detroit, Mich., are the architects.

BEAVER FALLS, PA.—The Beaver Falls M. E. Church will erect a new edifice to cost \$50,000. An architect has not as yet been selected.

BESSEMER, ALA.—It is reported that plans are nearly completed and that bids will be let about February 1 for the erection of a Federal building in Bessemer to cost approximately \$65,000. James Knox Taylor, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., Supervising Architect.

BOISE, IDAHO.—Frank R. Coffin, it is said, will erect a four-story building at the corner of Bannock and Tenth Streets at a cost of about \$100,000. The plans are being prepared by J. E. Tourtelotte & Co., architects.

BOSTON, MASS.—Henry Russell, director of the San Carlo Opera Company, is reported to be making arrangements to erect a grand opera house at Boston, Mass. It is said that a site has been offered upon which to erect the building. The plan contemplates a structure in which opera of excellent quality at moderate prices will be given at least three months of each year. Behind it will be the New England Conservatory of Music. The new house is likely to be built on vacant land near the New England Conservatory and Symphony Hall. It will be large enough to contain an audience of 2,000 or 2,500 persons. No plans have yet been selected, contracts let or architect commissioned.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—No contracts have been awarded for the six-story addition for which Parish & Schroeder, 5 West Thirty-first Street, are preparing plans, to be erected to the Naval Y. M. C. A. building in Sands Street, Brooklyn.

Plans for the Brooklyn Public Library, prepared by Raymond F. Almirall, are reported to have been approved by the Municipal Art Commission, and the cost of the work is estimated at \$4,500,000. The site to be occupied by the building is the trapezoidal plot bounded by the Eastern Parkway, Flatbush Avenue and Prospect Park Plaza. The building will be four stories and attic in height. It will be of steel skeleton construction, faced with limestone above base course and granite below. The executive offices will face the Eastern Parkway. The rooms to be devoted to the use of the public will occupy the central portion of the structure, the Flatbush Avenue side and a part of the Underhill Avenue side. The main stack room will face the extension of Underhill Avenue and will be equipped with thirteen tiers of steel book stacks.

BRYN MAWR, PA.—The property at Morris Avenue and Gulf Road, Bryn Mawr, has been purchased by Frank B. Foster, of this city. It is reported that Mr. Foster will erect a handsome residence on the site, at a cost of about \$50,000. The new building will be three stories high, of stone, and will be elaborately finished and decorated.

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

The proposed St. Mary's Academy and Industrial Female Seminary, it is said, will be erected on a site on Walden Avenue,

near the city line. Plans have been completed and it is estimated that the building will cost \$400,000.

CASSVILLE, Mo.—Plans are being prepared for the erection of a courthouse and jail in Barry County. Cost, \$50,000.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia.—Plans have been completed by Architect E. L. Tilden, 32 Broadway, New York, for a new building (science hall), to be erected at Cedar Rapids, Ia., for Coe College, of that city, as previously mentioned. It will be a three-story building, measuring 65x140 feet, and will cost about \$50,000. It will be built of brick and stone and have steam heat, electric light, etc. Josselyn & Taylor, Cedar Rapids, will be supervising architects.

CHARLESTON, W. Va.—The Chamber of Commerce of Charleston, W. Va., Charles Loeb, secretary, will erect a five-story store and office building, to cost \$65,000.

CHESTER, Pa.—It is said that plans and specifications have been prepared by Stearns & Castor, architects and engineers, of this city, for a new Sunday-school building to be erected at Chester, Pa., for Trinity M. E. congregation of that place. It will be a one-story building of brick and stone, with slate roof, steam heat, electric light, etc.

CHICAGO, ILL.—J. Kolsetti, it is stated, intends erecting a three-story apartment house at Humboldt Boulevard and Whipple Street, to cost \$50,000.

The People's Hospital, it is said, will have a new building at 363 and 365 Twenty-second Street, for which plans have been prepared by John M. Schroeder. The building will be three stories, 42x100, and will cost \$35,000.

Mathias Walker, it is said, will improve the vacant land at the southeast corner of North Clark and Wellington Streets with a three-story apartment house, to cost \$100,000. The building will be 100x150 feet and will contain eighteen suites of four and five rooms.

It is reported that J. Kolsetti will build a three-story apartment house, 60x124, at the northwest corner of Humboldt Boulevard and Whipple Street. It will contain sixteen suites of four and five rooms and will cost \$50,000.

Mr. Neher, of Los Angeles, is reported to have secured the commission to prepare plans for a twenty-story hotel building to be built on Randolph Street, Chicago, for a German syndicate.

Architect S. M. Seator, 825 Reaper Block, 97 Clark Street, is said to be taking figures on an apartment building to be built on the corner of Drexel Boulevard and Fortieth Street for J. Casper Sauer. It will be a three-story, 48x100 feet, have pressed brick and stone fronts, composition roof, oak and birch finish, oak floors, steam heat, marble, mosaic and tile work, wiring for light, mantels, consoles, and cost \$50,000.

Albert H. Wolf, civil engineer and contractor, room 720, 218 La Salle Street, it is reported, has purchased 75x297 feet of ground at the southwest corner of Woodlawn Avenue and Forty-ninth Street and contemplates the erection of a fine residence thereon. It will be three-story, of pressed brick and stone, have slate or tile roof, various kinds of hardwood finish, probably steam heat, the latest improvements, and is estimated to cost \$50,000.

Efforts are now being made in earnest to raise funds for the new home for the Chicago Hebrew Institute, a social settlement, now located at 224 Blue Island Avenue. The construction of the new building has been contemplated for several years and a site was secured which was afterward sold. Representatives of the institute have been looking for a new site on the Southwest Side, assisted by Architect David Saul Klaffer, 109 Randolph Street, who will probably make the plans for the building. The building is to be three or four stories and cost about \$100,000.

Architects Holabird & Roche, Monadnock Block, have had their sketches for the interior arrangement of the new City Hall approved by the City Hall Committee of the City Council. The building will conform in design and materials to the adjoining new County Courthouse, be eleven-story, of fireproof steel construction, have granite and terra-cotta exterior, and cost about \$4,000,000. The plans will be ready in about three months. In addition to all the municipal offices, the building will contain twelve municipal courtrooms on the top floor. An appropriation for the construction of the building will be provided in the next budget of the Council. The committee has decided that the old building shall not be vacated until all the bids for the erection of the new structure and the contracts for the work have been allotted.

It is reported that Marshall & Fox, First National Bank Building, have let the contract for the foundations and masonry on the McClurg building at 457-477 Ohio Street, to Henry and John Ericsson. This is to be a warehouse built by Ogden T. McClurg for occupancy by A. C. McClurg & Co. The building will be a four-story structure, with strength for six stories, 100x240 feet. There will be two sections of full mill construction, with a fireproof section between. It will have passenger elevator service, spiral chute equipment, and will be full heated and have full sprinkler equipment. The material will be pressed brick, with cut stone front on Ohio Street. It is to be completed by May 1 and will cost \$200,000.

Contract will soon be let for the new business building to be erected at 286-288-290 Fifth Avenue for Washington Porter, 77 Jackson Boulevard, from designs by Architects Huehl & Schmid, 153 Randolph Street. It will be a ten-story building, covering an area of 60x100 feet. It will be of fireproof construction, with composition roof, steam heat, electric light, elevators, etc. Approximate cost, \$150,000.

Architect L. M. Mitchell, 145 La Salle Street, according to report, has completed plans for a three-story apartment house, 100x150 feet, to be erected for Mathias Walker, the builder, at the southeast corner of N. Clark and Wellington Streets. It will cost about \$100,000.

A new church will be built, according to report, at the northwest corner of Springfield Avenue and Ballou Street for the Covenant English Evangelical Lutheran congregation, C. O. Solberg, pastor, at present at 435 Cornelia Street. The plot measures 65x126 feet. The new building will be one story high, of brick and stone.

The managers of the McCormick estate are said to have decided to begin in the spring the erection of the twelve-story

business building which they have planned for the northwest corner of Michigan Avenue and Van Buren Street, the site of the Victoria Hotel. The building, it is said, will cost about \$2,000,000.

CINCINNATI, O.—Bids will be received until January 6 by J. W. Stevens, architect, 905 New York Life Building, St. Paul, Minn., for a fireproof three-story and basement building, 300x300 feet, to cost \$750,000.

CLEVELAND, O.—The Board of Education, Charles Orr, Director, is said to have instructed F. S. Barnum, Superintendent of Buildings, Board of Education, to prepare plans for the John Hay high school building, to cost \$300,000; also for an 18-room school building, on Columbia Avenue, northeast.

Hubbel & Benes, Citizens' Building, are reported to be making preliminary drawings for a two-story frame country residence to be erected in Gates Mills, O., for J. H. Wade. Estimated cost, \$50,000.

CLINTON, ILL.—It is said that Architect R. O. Rosen, Review Building, Decatur, has been commissioned to draw plans for a two-story high school building for Clinton. Cost, \$60,000.

COLUMBUS, O.—Richards, McCarty & Bulford, Ruggery Building, architects, have prepared plans for a six-story mercantile building for the Lazarus Realty Company. Estimated cost, \$250,000.

The Madison Home, located in Lake County, is reported to be contemplating the erection of new buildings. According to reports by Frank L. Packard, State Architect, the cost of these buildings would be \$155,000.

CONNELLSVILLE, Pa.—According to report the Second National Bank, Connelville, Pa., will erect a five-story building at Pittsburg and Main Streets.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia.—A bill has been introduced in Congress to appropriate \$175,000 for a wing addition to the local post-office.

DAYTON, O.—It is reported that E. W. Hanley, West Third Street, will have plans prepared for an eight-story hotel, 120x180 feet, at Fifth and Ludlow Streets, at a cost of \$250,000.

DECATUR, ILL.—It is reported that the Modern Woodmen of America propose to erect a six-story building in the spring, to cost \$100,000. I. D. Stine is the chairman of the Building Committee.

DENVER, COLO.—Plans are being prepared, according to report, by Architects Fallis & Stein, 311 Colorado Building, for the erection of a residence on Grant Avenue, between Fourteenth and Colfax Avenues. Cost, \$300,000.

A building to cost \$500,000 will be built in the spring at the corner of Fifteenth and Champa Streets. It will be nine stories high, built of steel, with brick facing, and entirely fireproof. The floors are to be made of concrete. The ground floor will be devoted to business and the remaining floors will be used for offices. Bennett & Myers, 1010 Sixteenth Street, Denver, are interested.

DES MOINES, Ia.—It is said that plans have been prepared by Architects Proudfoot & Bird, Flynn Block, for the erection of a four-story City Hall Building, to cost \$350,000. Bids will be received in February.

Arrangements are said to have been made to secure an additional appropriation of \$130,000 for enlarging the Des Moines post-office over the original plans.

DETROIT, MICH.—Malcolmson & Higginbotham, Moffat Building, it is reported, have prepared plans for an edifice to be erected for the members of the North Congregational Church at Woodward and Blaine Avenues, at an estimated cost of \$50,000. Rev. Carl S. Jones, pastor.

DULUTH, MINN.—It is reported that the Building Committee of the Y. W. C. A. is considering the enlarging of the building at a probable cost of \$100,000.

Bray & Nystrom, Palladio Building, according to reports, have prepared plans for a five-story apartment house which is to be erected on East Superior Street.

DURHAM, N. C.—Architects Kendall, Taylor & Stevens, 193 Federal Street, Boston, Mass., will receive bids about February 1 for a new hospital to be erected here, donated by George W. Watts, of Durham. Probable cost, \$140,000.

EAST LIBERTY, PA.—The East Liberty Y. M. C. A. is reported to have raised \$300,000 for a new building to be erected on a big lot in the East End, which was donated to the Association. The architect will be selected very shortly. Work on the building will be started early in the spring.

EBENSBURG, PA.—Boyd & Hall, architects, Ebensburg, Pa., it is said, have prepared plans for an addition to the County Jail at Ebensburg. Cost, \$50,000.

ELGIN, ILL.—Plans are being prepared for an addition to the Federal building. Address Senator Hopkins or Postmaster Hemmens. Cost, \$50,000.

ERIE, PA.—Architects Esenwein & Johnson, Buffalo, N. Y., are reported to have awarded the contract for the erection of a large hotel at Erie, Pa., for Mr. Wellington Downing, to cost \$100,000, to Mosier & Sommers, Buffalo, N. Y.

FORD CITY, PA.—It is stated that work upon the public school building for Ford City, Pa., plans for which are in the hands of Architect W. G. Eckles, New Castle, Pa., will be started in the spring. Cost, \$100,000.

FORT ANDREWS, MASS.—Bids are asked until 10 A.M., January 14, by Captain Ira L. Fredenhall, for construction, plumbing, heating, electric wiring and electric lighting fixtures of one brick barrack building at Fort Andrews, Peddock's Island, Boston Harbor, Mass.

FORT SMITH, ARK.—It is reported that the School Board will expend from \$50,000 to \$60,000 in the erection of a school building. Plans by A. Klingensmith: fireproof building; 16 rooms; steam-blast heating system; bids to be opened January 11. John W. Morton, secretary of Board.

It is said that there is a movement on foot among four physicians to establish in this city a \$100,000 sanitarium after the model of the Battle Creek, Mich., institution.

FORT WOOD, N. Y.—Bids are asked until 11:30 A.M., January 13, by G. C. Burnell, Construction Quartermaster, for construction, including plumbing, heating, electric wiring and electric lighting fixtures, for one double set of captains' quarters at this post.

GAINESVILLE, GA.—Bids are asked by James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect, Treasury Department, until 3 P.M., January 21, for construction, complete, of United States postoffice at Gainesville.

GALLIPOLIS, O.—It is reported that the First National Bank, J. C. Ingles, cashier, contemplates erecting a bank building in the spring. No architect selected.

GLEN COVE, L. I.—C. P. H. Gilbert, 1123 Broadway, New York, has completed plans for the handsome three-story residence for Dr. J. C. Ayers, to be erected at Glen Cove, L. I. Estimated cost is placed at \$75,000.

GREENSBORO, N. C.—J. I. Faust, president of the State Normal and Industrial College, reports that C. C. Hook, 609 Trust Building, Charlotte, is preparing plans for a science building, to cost about \$50,000.

HANNIBAL, MO.—It is reported that a syndicate of business men has been formed to erect a five-story office building at the corner of Fifth Street and Broadway, to cost \$100,000. William Roth, president, Hannibal Trust Company, is the chairman.

HAWKINSVILLE, GA.—It is said that J. D. Smith will erect a four-story fireproof hotel, 20x63 feet. It will have 60 rooms, steel ceiling and steam heat.

HERINGTON, KAN.—The Eisentraut Co., Sioux City, we are advised, has secured the contract for plans and specifications for the new Catholic church at Herington, Kan., to cost about \$15,000, to be built of brick and stone and to be heated with steam.

HOMEWOOD, PA.—Architect F. W. Kerner, Liberty National Bank Building, Pittsburgh, it is said, has been selected to prepare plans for a 16-room brick, stone and terra-cotta addition to the Homewood school. Estimated cost, \$90,000.

HOQUAIM, WASH.—Ernest Bloch, William Kirtan, and others interested in California, are reported to have made arrangements for the erection of a brewery in this city. The site has been chosen and promoters have made preparations for drawing plans for a plant costing about \$100,000.

HOUSTON, TEX.—Bids will be received until January 15, at Treasury Department, Office of James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., for construction (including plumbing, heating apparatus, electric conduits and wiring) of U. S. Postoffice and Court-house at Houston, in accordance with drawings and specifications, copies of which can be obtained at above office, or office of custodian of site at Houston, at discretion of Supervising Architect.

It is reported that the Houston Theatre Company, H. T. D. Wilson, president, will rebuild theatre recently burned at a loss of about \$120,000.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—The School Board is reported to be preparing for the construction of two new school buildings, one in Cerealine town and one in Brightwood suburbs, each to cost about \$50,000. Work to begin early next year.

The Finance Committee of the City Council, it is stated, has decided to allow the Board of Health about \$60,000 for the needs of the City Hospital.

INWOOD, L. I., N. Y.—It is reported that Raymond F. Almirall, of New York, will prepare plans for the new Catholic Orphan

Asylum to be built at Inwood, Long Island, for the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Association, 4 Court Street, Brooklyn.

IRWIN, PA.—The Y. M. C. A. of Irwin, Pa., is reported to be considering the erection of a new building to cost \$50,000. C. L. Fay, Irwin, is secretary.

ITHACA, N. Y.—The members of Cornell University Club of Northern New Jersey are said to be considering the erection of a dormitory at Cornell University, to cost about \$36,000. It is to be known as "Jersey Hall."

JACKSON, MICH.—Representative Townsend introduced a bill providing for an appropriation of \$50,000 for the enlargement of the public building at Jackson.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.—It is reported that Florida Grand Lodge of Masons, E. E. Haskell, Palatka, Fla., grand master, has awarded contract to H. P. Helfner, Atlanta, Ga., at \$125,000 for erection of proposed temple and office building; seven stories and basement; 60 rooms; 80x105 feet; reinforced concrete; front and one side faced with pressed brick and trimmed with terra-cotta; fireproof; classic style of architecture; arcade through centre. L. M. Weathers Company, Cotton Exchange Building, Memphis, Tenn., has prepared plans and L. M. Weathers will be supervising architect; George L. Drew, secretary building committee, 106 Main Street.

JEFFERSON CITY, MO.—Plans are being prepared by Architects Miller & Opel for the erection of a church for the Christian congregation, at a cost of \$45,000. Rev. Wider, pastor.

KALAMAZOO, MICH.—It is said that plans are being prepared for a city hall building to cost about \$75,000. Address Alderman Starkweather.

KANE, PA.—Press reports announce that plans submitted in competition by Architects Seymour Davis and Paul A. Davis, 3d, of Philadelphia, Pa., for the new high school building have been selected by the Building Committee.

KANSAS CITY, KAN.—Plans have been prepared, according to report, by Architect Richard Fourchy for the erection of a Federal building, to cost \$150,000.

KEOKUK, IA.—It is reported that H. E. Ratcliffe, architect, has prepared plans for a two-story church for the First Baptist congregation, Rev. J. F. Sanders, pastor, to cost \$30,000.

KITTANNING, PA.—The M. E. Church of Kittanning, Pa., it is said, will erect a new edifice to cost \$50,000. Architect is Charles W. Bier, Pittsburg, Pa.

LAKE GEORGE, N. Y.—It is stated that the Delaware & Hudson Co., which owns and controls the Fort William Henry Hotel at Lake George, N. Y., has decided to make extensive improvements in the hotel. The estimated cost of the work is \$75,000. L. F. Loree is President.

LANCASTER, PA.—Plans and detailed specifications have been prepared in the office of Geo. I. Lovatt, Philadelphia, Pa., architect, for a convent to be erected at Lancaster, Pa., for St. Joseph's Catholic Church. The building will be of stone, three and one-half stories high, and will measure 65x75 feet.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y.—It is said that plans have been prepared by Architect Linn Kinne, 98 Utica City National Bank Build-

ing, Utica, for a hotel for Little Falls Hotel Company. Cost, \$80,000.

LONG BEACH, CAL.—The congregation of the Central Methodist Episcopal Church is reported to have authorized the trustees to have plans drawn for a larger and more modern structure.

It is stated that H. C. Wyatt, of Los Angeles, contemplates the erection of a modern theatre building.

LONG ISLAND CITY, N. Y.—Reports state that Architect John W. Ingles, 109 West Forty-second Street, New York, has completed plans and will let contract in about ten days for a new clubhouse to be erected at Long Island City for the Long Island Railroad Y. M. C. A. It will be a four-story building, of brick and stone, with hardwood finish, steam heat, electric light, and the latest appliances in all lines. Cost, \$90,000.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.—Architects Neher & Skilling have completed plans for the superstructure of the large hotel and apartment building to be erected at Fourth and Grand Avenue, for Mrs. Mira Hershey. It will be of reinforced concrete and contain over 300 rooms. Four passenger elevators will be installed.

It is stated that a hospital will be erected in connection with the McKinley Orphans' Home.

LOUISVILLE, KY.—Fourth Avenue Presbyterian congregation is having plans prepared by Kenneth McDonald & W. J. Dodd, Lincoln Bank Building, for a brick chapel. Cost, about \$25,000.

LYNCHBURG, VA.—It is said that plans have been prepared for the erection of a federal building, opposite the post-office. Cost, \$250,000.

MADISON, WIS.—E. J. Baskerville will erect a modern brick three-story flat building at S. Hamilton and W. Doty Streets. It will have d. s. glass, hard wall plaster, hardwood floors and finish, plumbing, baths, electric lights, steam heat. Cost, \$50,000.

It is stated that the St. Paul University contemplates building a chapel, to accommodate about 400, to cost about \$25,000.

MELROSE, MASS.—The citizens have voted in favor of appropriating \$75,000 to erect an addition to the high school.

MEMPHIS, TENN.—John Gaisford, architect, 470 Randolph Building, is reported to be preparing plans for a seven-story building for the Y. M. C. A., Thomas B. King, President. Estimated cost, \$150,000.

MENOMINEE, MICH.—Sketches are wanted by the First National Bank for a fireproof two-story bank building, about 50x55 feet, to be erected at Menominee, Mich. Address G. A. Blesch, Cashier, Menominee, Mich.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Pere Marquette Council, Knights of Columbus, will join the Milwaukee Council, Knights of Columbus, and erect a \$50,000 clubhouse.

The Sterling Engineering and Construction Company, 406 Uihlein Building, it is said, will erect a six-story reinforced-concrete store building on Second Street, between Sycamore Street and Grand Avenue, at a cost of \$60,000.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—It is understood that the State University regents will decide on plans this winter for the new fireproof hospital building to be erected on

the enlarged campus ground in the early spring. Cost, \$100,000.

MONONGAH, W. VA.—It is reported that the Fairmount Coal Company, C. W. Watson, President, Fairmount, W. Va., will erect an orphans' home at Monongah, to cost about \$50,000. Main office in Continental Trust Building, Baltimore, Md.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—According to report, one of the handsomest houses in Montclair will be erected on the triangle at the intersection of Prospect and Englewood Avenues and Holmes Place—on the mountain, for Mr. E. P. Earle. It will cost \$100,000. Frank Wallis, of Montclair, is architect.

MOUNT POCONO, PA.—According to report, plans are being prepared by Architects C. W. Bolton & Sons, 1007 Witherspoon Building, Philadelphia, Pa., for the erection of a four-story hotel.

NASHVILLE, TENN.—It is said that plans are being prepared for the erection of an eight-story apartment building for George W. Wilson, of Cincinnati, O., and W. R. Elliston, of this city. Cost, \$250,000.

NATCHEZ, MISS.—Beer, Myers & Co., it is said, will rebuild structure recently reported burned; architect has not yet been engaged; as proposed, building will be three to five stories, brick, fireproof, with steam heat and electric lighting; freight and passenger elevators. Estimated cost, \$50,000.

NEWARK, N. J.—A tentative plan of the proposed new Young Women's Christian Association building, it is reported, has been made, showing the administration building and the two dormitories to be built at 562 Broad Street. The cost, including ground and furnishings, is to be about \$200,000.

NEW BRITAIN, CONN.—The Court of Common Council has approved the plans for remodeling the building purchased for a City Hall. Marcus H. White is Chairman of the Commission having the matter in charge.

NEWPORT, R. I.—Architects Ewing & Chappell, of New York, are reported to be completing plans and specifications for a new club building which is to be erected at Newport, R. I., by Alfred G. Vanderbilt for the Newport Y. M. C. A. It will be constructed of brick and stone, with tile roof, and will have steam heat, electric light, and the latest appliances. The cost will be about \$100,000. Work is to start early next year.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.—Charles E. Currier, 10 Summer Street, Boston, Mass., has the contract to erect a recruit station and officers' quarters for the Federal government. Cost, \$172,000.

NEWTON, MASS.—It is reported that the Clarke Memorial College, which will be erected by the Baptists in memory of the late Rev. N. L. Clarke, will be located in this city.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—It is reported that Rouse & Sloan, architects, 11 East Forty-second Street, have prepared plans for two six-story apartment houses to be 100x160 feet each, at Riverside Drive and 161st Street, for Klein & Jackson, 49 Wall Street. It is probable that the buildings will be constructed of brick, limestone and terra-cotta. Estimated cost, \$400,000. Contracts will be let in the spring, when work will be started.

Architect George H. Van Aucken is reported to have plans for the Stadium

Building, to be built by Daniel S. McElroy as an addition to the 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 a swimming pool, gymnasiums for both men and women, clubrooms and other novel features.

Architects Charles Brenden & Co. are said to have plans for a hotel to be built by Charles Buck on the southeast corner of Gramercy Park and Twenty-first Street. It will be twelve stories high, covering 5,000 square feet.

No contracts have yet been awarded for the new synagogue, 50x137 feet, which the Congregation of Ansche Chesed, 160 East 120th Street, will erect at the northwest corner of Seventh Avenue and 114th Street, at a cost of \$75,000. Edward I. Shire, 620 West 115th Street, is the architect. Plans specify an exterior of light brick and limestone, stone cornices, tin and concrete slab roof, galvanized iron and wire glass skylights, steam heat.

It is reported that Architect Edwin C. Georgi, No. 603 East Eighty-third Street, will soon be ready to receive estimates for the construction of the proposed five-story assembly building which John King is to erect at 595 East Seventy-ninth Street. Materials for the front will be light brick, terra-cotta and stone, exterior and interior iron stairs with marble treads and wainscoting, low pressure steam, electric lights and elevator, also interior decorations and bowling alley.

Edward F. Caldwell & Co., 38 West Fifteenth Street, contemplates the erection of a twelve-story loft building, to cover a plot 50x100 feet on West Fifteenth Street, for which Messrs. McKim, Mead & White, 160 Fifth Avenue, are said to be preparing plans.

Plans have been completed by Architect William B. Tubby, 81 Fulton Street, for the erection of a large 10-story warehouse structure, to cover 18,000 square feet, to be situated at Gold and Front Streets, for the United States Leather Company, of 28 Ferry Street. No contracts have yet been awarded and it is not quite certain how soon operations will be commenced.

Francis H. Kimball, 71 Broadway, is working on the plans for the office building of the O. B. Potter Trust to be erected at Broadway and Astor Place, the southeast corner. It is to be from twelve to twenty stories in height, covering a frontage on Broadway of 92 feet and Astor Place 295 feet. No figures have yet been taken or contracts let.

Plans for the new five-story training school, 50x125 feet, to be erected at the Harlem Hospital, are being prepared by Raymond F. Almirall, 51 Chambers Street.

It is said that Moore & Landsiedel, Third Avenue and 148th Street, will proceed at once with plans for a six-story brick flat building, 36x88 feet, for A. Victor Donellan, 109th Street and Amsterdam Avenue, to be situated on the east side of Amsterdam Avenue, 78 feet north of Washington Bridge Park, to cost about \$50,000.

The property at 19 East 28th Street, plot 25x29 feet, and adjoining St. Leo's Roman Catholic Church, has been purchased by the church. It is reported that the new owners will build a chapel or parish house

on the site, but nothing definite has been decided.

Plans have been prepared by Architects Taylor & Levi, 24 East Twenty-third Street, for a private residence for Herbert L. Ziegler, 218 West Fourteenth Street. It will be located on the south side of Eighty-sixth Street, west of Central Park West, and plans provide for a three-story building of brick and stone, to be handsomely finished and decorated and to have steam heat, electric light, tile and mosaic work, etc. Cost, \$32,000.

Plans have been completed, according to report, by Architect Wm. L. Rouse, 11 East Forty-third Street, for a restaurant to be erected at Eleventh Street and Broadway, for Fleishman Vienna Restaurant Company. It will be a three-story building, measuring 90x160 feet, with hardwood finish, steamheat, electric light, tile and mosaic work, etc. Cost of the building will be about \$130,000. Work is to be started soon.

It is said that plans and specifications have been about completed by Architect H. H. Morrison, Westchester Avenue and Southern Boulevard, for the new department store, which will be built on Third Avenue from 149th to 150th Streets, by the American Real Estate Company, office, Fifth Avenue and Forty-fourth Street. It will be a six-story building, of fireproof construction, with steam heat, electric light, elevators, and the latest improvements and appliances. Cost, \$400,000.

The T. J. McGuire Construction Company, 100 West 139th Street, is about to start work on the erection of the new store and flat house, which they will build at the northwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and 178th Street. Architect George Raymond Euell, 3694 Broadway, made plans, which call for a six-story building, measuring 100x90 feet, to cost about \$175,000. It will be built of brick, stone and iron, fireproof, with composition roof, hardwood finish, steam heat, electric light, elevators, etc.

The residence of Mortimer L. Schiff, banker, at 932 Fifth Avenue, will undergo extensive improvements, plans for which have been prepared by Architect C. P. H. Gilbert, 1123 Broadway. Plans will provide for exterior and interior alterations, putting in new finish, new plumbing, new heating, etc. The cost of the improvements will be about \$30,000.

Architects Morgen & Barkhausen, of 111 Broadway, are reported to be preparing the plans for a fireproof casino building to be erected at Second Avenue and 127th Street, by the Harlem River Park Amusement Company. Estimated cost to be \$200,000.

It is reported that Architects Renwick, Aspinwall & Tucker, 320 Fifth Avenue, are preparing plans for the new office building which the Provident Loan Society contemplates erecting at the corner of Fourth Avenue and Twenty-fifth Street.

Maynicke & Franke, architects, 298 Fifth Avenue, are preparing plans for an eighteen-story building, 36x108 feet, to be erected for Henry Corn, at 507 Fifth Avenue. This is the property which was recently secured by Mr. Corn on a long leasehold from the Parsons Estate.

Frederick C. Zobel, architect, 114 East Twenty-eighth Street, is drawing plans for

a ten-story fireproof hotel, 40 feet wide, to be built at 90 and 92 Lexington Avenue. The building is to be constructed by the Brunswick Realty Company, who acquired the property some time ago for this purpose.

Maynicke & Franke, architects, are taking estimates for the new fourteen-story office building, to be erected on the site of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, but it is quite doubtful as to the project going ahead, as the owners are undecided whether such a venture would be a good investment at present. Therefore the estimates which are being taken are for the purpose of determining the matter. Should the project take definite form, it is understood the Metropolitan Insurance Company have agreed to make a permanent loan. The building will cover an area of 49,333 square feet.

It is reported that very unexpectedly the Grand Central Station architects, Reed & Stem and Warren & Wetmore (associates), were authorized this past week by the executive officers, to take estimates on the northeastern section of the Grand Central terminal. The first estimates to be taken will be structural steel, amounting to about 10,000 tons. It has been decided to build the main terminal station at once, in sections, and this to have precedence over the contemplated series of Lexington Avenue buildings. Although the plans have been drawn for some months, it was not expected that any estimates would be taken on terminal proper until spring, 1909.

Reilly & Steinbach, architects, 481 Fifth Avenue, will prepare plans for a ten-story apartment hotel to be erected at La Fayette Boulevard and Fort Washington Road for Henry W. Boggert. It will cover an area of 100x100.

It is said that revised plans have been filed for the proposed twelve-story high-class apartment house, with a ground floor store, to be erected for T. R. A. Hall at the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifty-first Street. Under the modified plans the building will cost \$200,000, instead of \$250,000, as originally planned. It will be of brick, with trimmings of marble, limestone and terra-cotta, with a mansard and two tiers of bays on the avenue front extending from the second story to the mansard. Alexander McMillan Welch is the architect.

OAKLAND, CAL.—It is reported that a permit has been issued for the partial construction of the Taft & Pennoyer Building at Clay and Fourteenth Streets. This portion of the work is to cost \$125,000. The total cost of the building is to be \$325,000.

OLYMPIA, WASH.—Geo. E. Hugins, a former well-known hotel man of this city, has purchased the Woodland race track at Lacey, about four miles from Olympia, and will conduct a pleasure resort there. A first-class hotel will be erected.

PASADENA, CAL.—The congregation of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, has commissioned Architect F. P. Burnham, of Los Angeles, to prepare plans for an edifice to cost \$100,000 to be erected at the corner of Colorado Street and Oakland Avenue.

PASSAIC, N. J.—Architects Seymour Davis and Paul A. Davis, 3d, of Philadelphia, are reported to have been selected

as associates with John F. Kelly, of this city, to prepare plans for the high school to be erected here.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Plans have been completed by Edgar V. Seeler, Real Estate Trust Building, for a printing house to be erected by the Curtis Publishing Co. at Sixth, Seventh, Walnut and Sansome Streets, at a cost of about \$1,000,000. Previously reported.

A large factory will be built, according to report, at 912 Race Street by W. B. Barrow from plans and specifications by Ballinger & Perrot, architects and engineers, of 1200 Chestnut Street. The new building will be four stories high and cost about \$60,000. It will be built of brick, stone and iron, fireproof, with composition roof, steam heat, electric light, elevators, etc.

It is said that a large addition will be built to the factory of A. Schoenhut Co., at 2420-2434 Sepviva Street, from plans and specifications by Ballinger & Perrot, architects and engineers, of this city. Plans provide for a five-story addition, measuring 60x120 feet, to be built of brick, with composition roof, steam heat, electric light, elevator, etc.

Architect Philip H. Johnson, according to report, will shortly invite estimates for the House of Detention for the Juvenile Court at the northeast corner of Twenty-second and Arch Streets. As originally planned, it was to have been a five-story structure, 40 by 100 feet, but during the past year the city has purchased additional properties so that space can be provided for a building of at least 70 feet frontage. There is \$200,000 available for the building as the result of the passage of the loan bill at the November election. The plans will provide for an absolutely fireproof structure with exterior walls of brick and terra-cotta. The building will contain offices for the probation officers, dining-rooms and kitchens, dormitories and play-rooms.

It is reported that the Franklin Institute proposes to erect a building on the Parkway. It will be located at the corner of Sixteenth and Arch Streets, and the estimated cost of the building is to be \$250,000.

Reports announce that Temple College is planning the erection of a building for its legal, medical and scientific departments. The building will be located on the site of the present Broad Street Baptist Church, corner Broad and Brown Streets. Estimated cost, \$400,000.

PIQUA, O.—The congregations of Calvary Baptist and the First Baptist Churches, it is reported, propose consolidating and erecting an edifice to cost \$50,000.

PITTSBURGH, PA.—The Trustees of the Western University of Pennsylvania, it is reported, have bought forty-three acres of ground in the Schenley Farms property opposite the Carnegie Institute and work will be begun at once on the erection of a group of ten buildings in which the university will be housed when completed.

Months of debate over the use of the Broadway Arsenal property as a technical high school site showed results when the School Committee of the Aldermen voted unanimously to report in favor of this location on December 6. It is planned that the high school occupy the front of the lot and the rear be used by the Bureau of

Water for storage purposes. The high school building will cost about \$300,000, it is estimated.

Press reports state that C. W. Watson, president of the Fairmont Coal Company (owners of the Monongah mines), is planning the erection of a \$50,000 asylum and hospital for the widows and orphans of the miners who were killed at the recent explosions.

George H. Schwan is said to have been selected to prepare plans of a brick and stone clubhouse for the Twentieth Century Club, to be erected on the Schenley Farms, Oakland, at a cost of \$100,000.

It is reported that a \$90,000 addition to the Homewood school building, at Lang Avenue and Hermitage Street, has been decided upon, E. V. Kerner having been chosen to prepare the plans.

PORTLAND, ORE.—It is announced that a college conducted under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church is to be erected on the block bounded by Grand Avenue, East Sixth and Clackmas Streets, to cost \$30,000.

It is said that the heirs of the Burke estate will erect a new four-story brick building at the corner of Third and Aukney Streets in the near future.

The Brown-Yale Company of Duluth, Minn., according to report, will erect a building four stories high on East Tenth and Belmonts Streets, at a cost of \$80,000, to be ready for occupancy early next summer.

The Contracting Engineering Co. of Tacoma, Wash., it is stated, has secured the contract to erect an eight-story reinforced annex to the Portland Hotel at a cost of \$175,000.

PORTSMOUTH, VA.—Plans are being prepared by Architects Wood, Donn & Deming, 808 Seventeenth Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C., for the remodeling of the United States Naval Hospital, for which \$200,000 is now available.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—A large laboratory building will be erected at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., for the Vassar College of that place. Plans by Architects Ewing & Chappell, 345 Fifth Avenue, provide for a three-story building of brick and stone, to have the latest improvements and appliances. Previously reported.

PRINCETON, N. J.—Estimates will be received about April 1, 1908, by Messrs. Parish & Schroeder, 5 West Thirty-first Street, Manhattan, for the geological and biological laboratory to be erected by the Princeton University at Princeton, N. J. The cost is estimated at about \$400,000.

RICHMOND, VA.—It is said that plans and detailed specifications have been prepared in the office of McIlvain & Roberts, architects, of Philadelphia, for a handsome private residence to be built at Richmond, Va., for F. A. Houghton of that city. Designs show a three-story building, to be constructed of brick and stone. The interior will be handsomely finished in hardwood, and have steam heat, electric light, tile and mosaic work, etc.

The proposed high school, bids for which will be received until January 20, will cost between \$350,000 and \$400,000. Architect Charles K. Bryant, 1014 East Main Street, Richmond.

SACRAMENTO, CAL.—The Sacramento Hotel Co. is reported to have had plans prepared by Charles F. Whittlesey & Co. of Los Angeles for a hotel estimated to cost \$500,000.

ST. GEORGE, S. I.—It is reported that Mr. B. T. Kearns, owner of the Castleton Hotel, which was recently destroyed by fire, will build an up-to-date fireproof hotel on the site.

ST. LOUIS, MO.—Bids are asked by W. Russ Samuel, architect, Times Building, for a four-story apartment building, 74x110 feet, to be built on Lindell Boulevard. The building will be constructed of brick, Carthage stone, terra-cotta and reinforced concrete, hard plaster, plate glass, poplar finish, oak flooring, interior marble, mosaic and tile, composition roof, architectural and structural iron and steel. Cost, \$150,000.

Press reports announce that the Public Library, Paul Blackwelder, assistant librarian, St. Louis, Mo., will soon receive sketches for two library buildings to be erected there.

It is reported that Caldwell & Drake, Columbus, Ind., contractors for the erection of the proposed nineteen-story fireproof building for the La Salle Investment Co., contemplate beginning construction work soon after January 1.

ST. PAUL, MINN.—According to report, a new five-story Young Men's Christian Association building, 90x200 feet, to cost \$300,000, will be erected here.

ST. PAUL, QUEBEC, CANADA.—The Presbyterian congregation proposes erecting a new church to take the place of the one recently destroyed by fire. A. J. Aubrey, 165 Church Avenue, St. Paul, is interested. The probable cost is placed at \$165,000.

SALINA, KAN.—It is reported that the committee of the Board of Education proposes to erect a new high school building, to cost about \$50,000.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.—The Crane Co. of Chicago, Ill., is reported to have purchased a site here on which it is proposed erecting a six-story office and warehouse building to cost \$200,000.

SAN ANGELO, TEXAS.—It is stated that plans have been prepared by Architect Carl Boller, of 500 New Nelson Building, for the erection of a theatre. Cost, \$50,000.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.—Sisters of Divine Providence, it is said, have had plans prepared by Fred B. Gaenslen, 209 West Commerce Street, for the erection of a church to cost about \$50,000.

SAN DIEGO, CAL.—John C. Austin, of Los Angeles, is said to have completed plans for the two-story school to be erected at Twelfth and E Streets, which is to cost about \$85,000.

Architect B. W. S. Clark has completed plans for a four-story and basement hotel building, 68x125 feet, to be built on the southeast corner of Fourth Street and University Avenue for Mrs. A. H. Baxter. The estimated cost of the building is \$40,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—At the meeting of the Public Utilities Committee of the Board of Supervisors, December 3, James D. Phelan, a member of the Library Board, recommended an appropriation of \$1,000,000 for the new library building.

Architect Albert Pissis is reported to have prepared plans for the four-story

building which will be erected for Mrs. Alice P. Sullivan on Grant Avenue and Sutter Streets at an estimated cost of \$500,000.

SAN JOSE, CAL.—It is reported that the M. E. Church, South, of which Rev. L. S. Jones is pastor, will erect a structure on the southwest corner of Second and San Carlos Streets to cost about \$35,000. Plans for the building have been submitted.

SANTA CLARA, CAL.—Architect W. J. Wythe, Central Bank Building, Oakland, according to report, has prepared plans for a new Methodist Church building to be erected at Santa Clara.

SEATTLE, WASH.—Reports state that the Puget Sound Realty Associates have decided to improve immediately the southwest corner of Third Avenue and Seneca Street. The plans will provide for an eight or ten-story building, although only four stories will be built this winter. The building will cost between \$80,000 and \$100,000.

Nathaniel Ellery and J. A. Filcher, secretary of the State Agricultural Society, are reported to have started for Seattle to select a site for the California building at the Alaskan Exposition. Plans for the structure will be drawn.

The Sisters of Providence have had plans completed for a modern hospital building to be erected on Renton hill. The building will be 300 feet long, with two wings 175 feet deep. There will be a detached power plant, with kitchen, laundry, nurses' room and chapel, all of fireproof construction. Cost, \$800,000 to \$1,000,000.

SHARON, PA.—Sharon business men are endeavoring to raise \$100,000 to have the new Courthouse erected in Sharon, following the destruction of the old one at Mercer recently by fire. If the amount is raised here it will be offered, along with a site, to the commissioners as an inducement to change the county seat to this place.

SHAWNEE, OKLA.—It is reported that plans are being prepared for the erection of a hotel at Shawnee, Okla., by J. B. Forney, of Shreveport, La., to cost \$250,000.

SILSBEE, TEXAS.—Bids are being received for the erection of a three-story hotel for the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe Railway, C. W. Felt, Chief Engineer, Galveston, Texas. Cost, \$75,000.

SPOKANE, WASH.—It is stated that the Centenary Presbyterian Church, located at the northwest corner of Sinto Avenue and Hill Street, is contemplating the erection of a new edifice to cost \$50,000.

It is said that a site has been purchased on August Avenue and Monroe Street for the magnificent new edifice which is to be built by the members of the Jefferson Street M. E. Church. The structure will cost about \$50,000.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.—It is stated that an addition will be erected to the Academy of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart, to cost about \$75,000. Architect W. H. Conway, 104 East Side Square, prepared plans.

Plans have been prepared by Architect W. H. Conway, 104 East Fifth Street, for the erection of an addition to St. Nick's Hotel, John McCreery, proprietor. Cost, \$100,000.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—Reports state that the Five Cent Savings Bank has made an

offer of \$50,000 for a part of the old City Hall site, and if the Municipal Building Commission will accept the offer the bank will probably erect a fine new structure on this lot, following the lead of the Institution of Savings, which will occupy its new building on Elm Street within a few weeks.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo.—It is said that plans are being prepared for the erection of a courthouse in Greene County. W. B. Cloud, County Clerk. Cost, \$200,000.

Plans are being prepared, according to report, by Architects Miller, Opel & Torbett, Jefferson City, for the erection of a theatre and apartment building at a cost of \$75,000.

The Drury College, Mr. George, president, contemplates the erection of a gymnasium and academic hall. Estimated cost, \$500,000.

TACOMA, WASH.—The erection of a three-story 65x125-foot brick and concrete building for the Scandinavian secret societies and organizations is reported contemplated. The cost of the building, including site, is to be about \$60,000. G. O. Gunderson and C. H. Skotheim are members of the committee having the matter in charge.

Russell & Babcock, Provident Building, it is stated, will have the plans completed in about a month for the armory which is to be erected on Yakima Avenue and Tenth Street and the Armory Commissioners will probably ask bids for the construction soon thereafter. About \$95,000 is available for the building. Adjutant General Ortis Hamilton is a member of the Commissioners. Previously reported.

It is announced that plans for the Y. M. C. A. building have been completed and the committee which will have in charge the erection of the six-story building on D Street will call for bids on the work soon. Plans for the Tacoma Federal building, which will be erected on A Street, between Eleventh and Twelfth Streets, have been completed and work on the specifications

will begin immediately. Construction probably will be commenced on the building in the spring. Estimated cost, \$600,000. James Knox Taylor is Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C.

TOLEDO, O.—The L. S. Baumgartner Co., corner St. Clair and Jefferson Streets, has purchased property on Summit Street, which is to be improved next spring with the erection of a modern concrete and fire-proof building. It will be about 100x100 feet square and the architect has not yet been selected.

TORONTO, CANADA.—The Canadian Birbeck Investment and Savings Co., Home Life Building, it is said, will erect a four-story brick and office building on Adelaide Street at a cost of \$120,000.

TRENTON, N. J.—Bids will be received until 3 p.m., January 9, by James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., for the plumbing and marble finish in toilet rooms, etc., for the United States postoffice and courthouse building and extension thereto at Trenton.

TULSA, OKLA.—It is reported that Tulsa County contemplates issuing bonds for the erection of a courthouse to cost about \$100,000. Address County Commissioners.

VANCOUVER, B. C.—It is reported that D. Spencer, Ltd., are proposing to erect a store and arcade at a cost of about \$240,000.

VENICE, CAL.—Reports state that a great tourist hotel surrounded by a park and with finest of artificial stone approaches to the ocean front is the plan of Manager A. S. Lee, of the St. Marks. Manager Lee states that the plans for the hotel are well towards completion.

VERACRUZ, MEXICO.—The sum of \$180,000 has been appropriated for the construction of a market place on part of the land recovered from the sea.

VICTORIA, B. C.—It is reported that the directors of the Northern Victoria Bank propose erecting a five-story office and banking building.

WAMPVILLE, N. Y.—It is said that plans are being prepared by the Board of Supervisors of Madison County for the erection of a new county building to cost \$150,000.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Plans are being prepared, according to report, by Architect A. H. Beers, 1333 G Street, Northwest, for the erection of a residence at Fourteenth and Clifton Streets, for Harry Wardman, 1333 G Street, Northwest. Cost, \$300,000.

Mr. Slayden is said to have introduced a bill to-day to appropriate \$75,000 for the erection of an embassy building in the City of Mexico.

A naval hospital is to be one of the features of the naval training station on the Great Lakes. Plans have been prepared for a structure to cost about \$250,000.

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

WORCESTER, MASS.—Plans are being drawn by Architects Cutting, Carleton & Cutting for a residence to be erected at William and Somerset Streets for Ralph Mongan. The Joint Standing Committee on Education has voted to recommend the erection of a \$60,000 twelve-room school house on Meade Street, and a \$25,000 addition to the Dartmouth Street school.

YORK HARBOR, ME.—It is said that a brick and stone edifice for the St. George Episcopal Church Society of York Harbor, Me., will be erected in that town next year at a cost of \$25,000.

YOUNGSTOWN, O.—It is reported that the Youngstown Savings and Trust Co., Youngstown, O., will erect a business block to cost \$100,000.

It is said that the members of the local Catholic congregation contemplate erecting a church in this city and have secured an option on a good building lot in West Raven Avenue.

POSITIONS WANTED.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMAN—Six years' practical experience on city and country work; scale drawings, full size details and perspectives; good references. Address 26-A, care American Architect. (1669-1670)

PARTNERSHIP WANTED.

A MILL ARCHITECT and engineer, with a well established business in industrial plants and a growing one in other lines, would like an associate who is a first-class architectural designer, as an aid in developing his business, in the way of public and semi-public buildings of the better class. He is located in a Southern city of about 150,000 people, has an extended practice in the adjoining States, and can offer an excellent opportunity to the right party. The applicant must have the best of references as to character and ability. Address L. L. D., care American Architect. (1670)

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals, suitably endorsed on envelope, for construction, heating, plumbing and electric work for an industrial building at the New York State Reformatory for Women, Bedford, N. Y., will be received up to 2 o'clock p.m. on the 22nd day of January, 1908, by Hon. James Wood, President of the Board of Managers, at the New York State Reformatory for Women, Bedford, N. Y., when bids will be opened and read publicly.

Drawings and specifications may be consulted and blank forms of proposals obtained at the Institution, or by application

to F. B. Ware, State Architect, Capitol, Albany, N. Y.

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Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., December 16, 1907.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock p.m. on the 22nd day of January, 1908, and then opened, for the construction (including plumbing, gas piping, heating apparatus, electric conduits and wiring) of the U. S. Post Office at Mitchell, South Dakota, in accordance with drawings and specification, copies of which may be obtained from the Custodian of Site at Mitchell, South Dakota, or at this office, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1669-1670)

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., December 16, 1907.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock p.m. on the 21st day of January, 1908, and then opened, for the construction (complete) of the U. S. Post Office at Gainesville, Georgia, in accordance with drawings and specification, copies of which may be had at this office, or at the office of the Postmaster at Gainesville, Georgia, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1669-1670)

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., De-

cember 16, 1907.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock p.m. on the 20th day of January, 1908, and then opened, for the construction (complete) of the extension to the U. S. Post Office and Court House, Asheville, North Carolina, in accordance with the drawings and specification, copies of which may be had at this office, or at the office of the Custodian of the building at Asheville, North Carolina, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1669-1670)

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., December 1, 1907.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock p.m. on the 18th day of January, 1908, and then opened, for the installation of a vacuum cleaning system for the U. S. Post Office, Court House and Custom House, Providence, R. I., in accordance with drawings and specifications, copies of which may be had at this office or at the office of the Architects, Clark & Howe, 72 Weybosset Street, Providence, R. I., at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1670-1671)

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., December 24, 1907.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock p.m. on the 17th day of February, 1908, and then opened, for the construction (except heating apparatus, and conduit and wiring) of an extension to the U. S. Post Office and Court House building at Ogden, Utah, in accordance with drawings and specifications, copies of which may be had at this office, or at the office of the Custodian at Ogden, Utah, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1670-1671)

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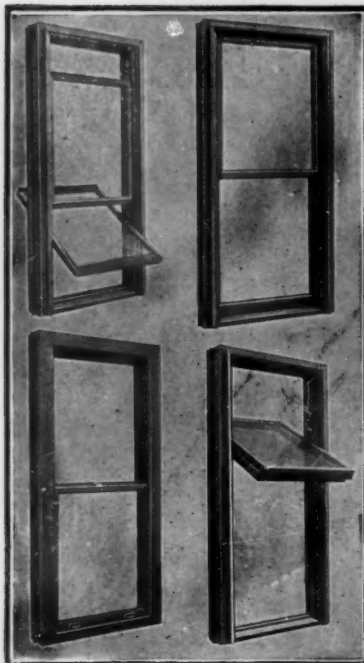
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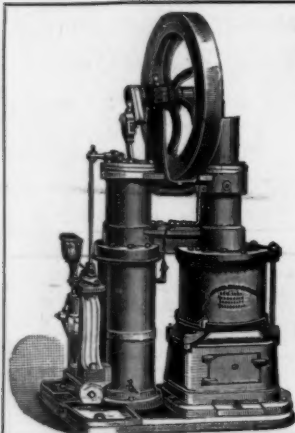
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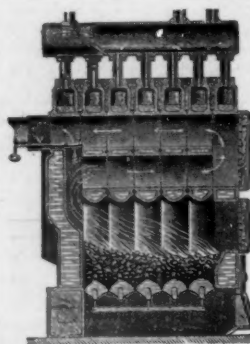
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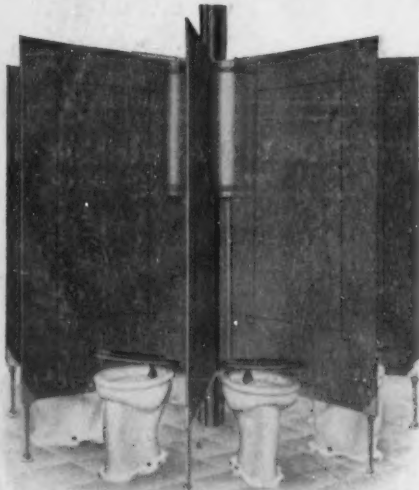
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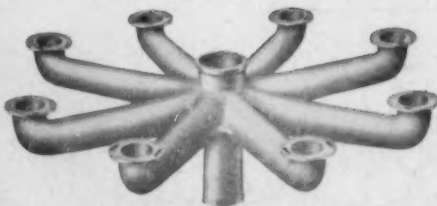
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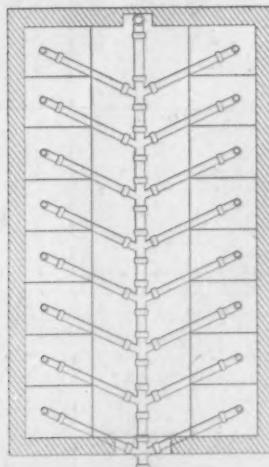
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