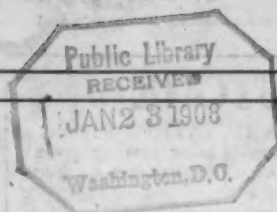


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Regular Edition

Vol. XCIII.

JANUARY 11, 1908.

No. 1072.

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ILLUSTRATIONS:

House of Clifford Wharton, Esq., Netherwood, N. J.—Farm Cottage for Tracy Dows, Esq., Foxhollow Farm, Rhinebeck, N. Y.—House of James Imbrie, Esq., Englewood, N. J.—Measured Drawings by Mr. O. J. Gette of Old Gambrel-roof Houses in New Jersey.

Additional:

View from Southeast and Entrance Detail, Farm Cottage for Tracy Dows, Esq., Rhinebeck, New York

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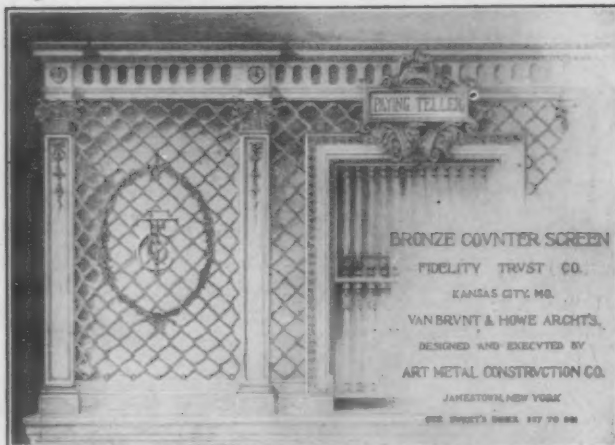
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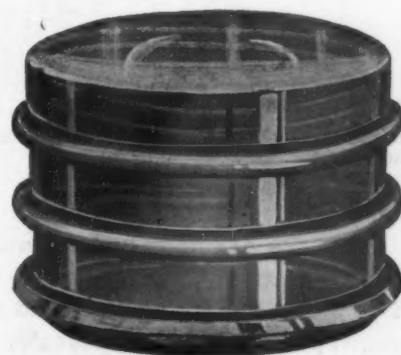
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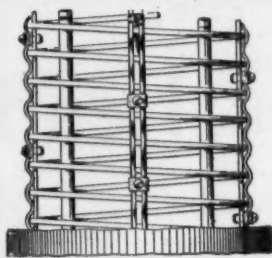
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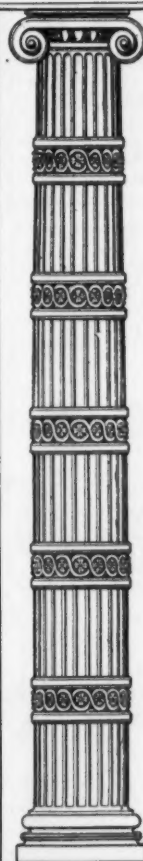
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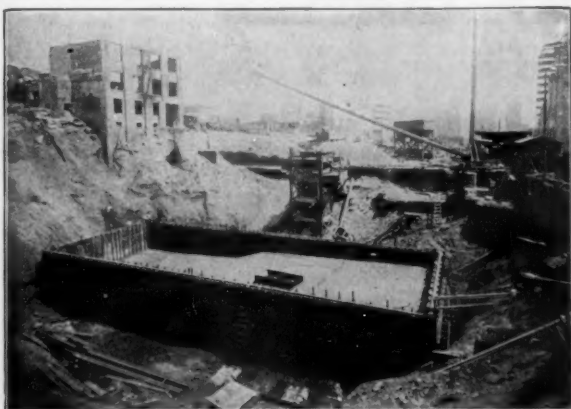
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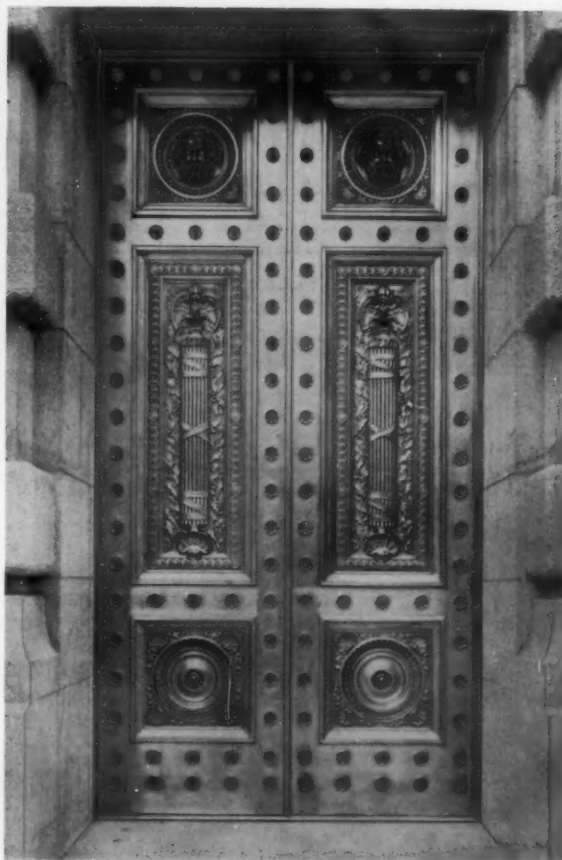
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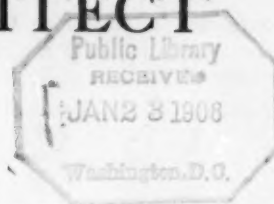
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BUILDING NEWS



Vol. XCIII.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 11, 1908.

No. 1672.



Old Gambrel-roof Houses in New Jersey

"Know old Cambridge? Hope you do.
Born there? Don't say so? I was too.
Born in a house with a gambrel-roof—
Standing still, if you must have proof.
Gambrel? Gambrel? Let me beg
You'll look at a horse's hinder leg,
First great angle above the hoof—
That's the gambrel, hence gambrel-roof."

—"Parson Turrell's Legacy," *Oliver Wendell Holmes in the "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table."*

DURING the early part of the Seventeenth Century, Holland, emulating the example set by Spain, sought to secure in the new world equal commercial advantages. After the establishment of the Dutch on Manhattan Island in 1614, preparations were made for colonizing the valley of the Hudson river and inaugurating a system of government that would meet the requirements of the settlers. Patroonship, an interesting feature of Colonial government at this period, was instituted. The more important points of this system were: The investing of the patroon with manorial rights, and power to hold court. The manor ceded to a patroon was in the form of a grant of land. These tracts, usually on the banks of some river or stream of importance, were generally sixteen miles in length on one bank, or eight miles long on both banks, extending back into the adjacent country as far as the conditions existing would permit. It is on these tracts that are to be found to-day the interesting examples of gambrel-roof houses herewith illus-

trated. The heavy walls of these houses were constructed of stone taken from the slopes of the high plateau that marks the west bank of the Hudson river. These walls were usually pointed with white mortar. The roof was low and of very moderate pitch for about ten feet both ways from the ridge; from this point the angle was sharper till near the eaves, where it curved gracefully outward, extending from four to six feet beyond the walls. This broad expanse of roof surface made the upper stories of the houses uncomfortably hot in summer and equally uncomfortable during the rigorous winters of this section. To overcome this objectionable feature meadow grass was often placed between the rafters and no doubt acted somewhat as a non-conductor. It is interesting to note the gradual development of this overhanging roof as shown in the architecture of modern suburban houses, where porches or piazzas are placed beneath it.

In the houses illustrated herewith the interior arrangement was found to be almost identical and to follow the general scheme of a central hall extending from front to rear, with rooms grouped on either side; the kitchen, ordinarily used also as a living room, being generally located with a southerly or easterly exposure. The interior walls were plastered and in some instances wainscotted, but the ceilings were formed by the floors of the story above, laid on beams often of extravagant dimensions.

The outer doors, of which there were usually two or more, were cut laterally and known as the upper and under doors. As the apple crop was an important feat-



ROCHELLE PARK, N. J.

ure of these early settlers, frost-proof cellars, partially underground and built of stone with straw-thatched roofs, are to be found on almost every farm.

The best and perhaps most picturesque example of these old Dutch houses is the one located at Hackensack, a neighborhood where many examples of the old gambrel-roof are to be found. While in some cases windows have been added in the gables, and a porch run out at sides, these houses stand to-day practically the same in general outline as when constructed.

Leaving Hackensack on the old Polify road (polify meaning "west meadow") are other and equally interesting examples of the gambrel-roof, the one at the Lodi railroad crossing being the best. The woodwork in this house, in a much better state of preservation than is generally to be found, shows refinement in a high degree. The doors, mantel, trim and all moulded work is full of character and equal to the best examples of the Georgian period. The front-door architrave has a neatly carved



LEONIA, N. J.

spiral moulding. The hardware is hand wrought. A good example of the artistic labor spent in this direction is the wrought-iron shutter, "holdfast," which is illustrated herewith, together with other interesting interior details of this house.

Continuing on towards Woodbridge, one passes a farm that still retains many of the features of the Eighteenth Century. The house, of stone, has the usual gambrel-roof of the period, differing in the fact that at the eaves is a cornice in place of the usual overhang. The entrance porch presents good architectural detail, but the columns are apparently of a much later date than the house. The glasswork of the fan and sidelights is well designed, and among other decorative motives there is a figure of the Madonna in wrought iron. This figure of a Madonna or of some saint is found very frequently in the fanlight of houses of this type.

A student of this period standing on the porch of this old house can readily reconstruct the old boxwood borders, some vestige of which still remains, the surrounding orchards and the usual bowling green. Nearby is an old sundial, almost concealed in a tangle of flowering vines.

The architectural student in his tramps abroad in search of the good and the picturesque finds repayment in so excellent an example. At Mayand and at Rochelle Park, west of Hackensack, are other gambrel-roof houses, notably at the last-named place, where is the Christie house, more than two hundred years old. The white painted



HASBROUCK HEIGHTS, N. J.

gambrel-roof house at Bogota is an interesting variant of the usual construction. This house, built before the Revolutionary War, is in excellent preservation. It is covered at the front with narrow clapboards and at the sides with split shingles. The doorway is particularly good in design. The stairway in the hall has a square tapered mahogany newel with delicate balustering of rectangular cross-section, surmounted by an oval mahogany hand rail. The mantel in the living-room, though bereft of some of its applied ornament, is of good design and has excellent mouldings. In most of the houses visited it was noted that the mantels carried little if any applied or carved ornament, that used being generally moulded, turned or incised.

It is interesting to note the fact that these houses stand within the boundaries of the suburban district of New York. In many cases they are still in the possession of the descendants of the original builders. But probably before many years they will be razed to make room for more modern, if perhaps less interesting, examples of domestic architecture. It is a source of satisfaction to record the solid and substantial qualities of the early Dutch settler, not alone from the standpoint of good architecture, which the exterior of these gambrel-roof houses evidence, but to also express an appreciation of his artistic sentiment as shown by his domestic interiors.

O. J. GETTE.

The Genesis of the Gambrel-roof

A FEW years ago there fell in our way a photograph of a crude little sketch of the town of Plymouth, Mass., as it appeared not very many years after its settlement—a crude little sketch, as we say, just the sort of thing that a traveler not too well skilled in draughtsmanship incloses with his latest letter to the old folks at home; not unlike the memorandum sketch that an engineer-officer might make surreptitiously of an enemy's out-works. The modern legend under the sketch declared that it was made from the hillside in 16—we forget the exact date now—on the leaf of a diary kept by one of the citizens and but recently discovered by a local antiquary.

The sketch showed a small group of buildings, in the distance near the shore, and scattered along the road crossing the foreground and leading into the town were four or five houses or log cabins, and when we brought our magnifying glass to bear on these we felt we were at length on the right road to the solution of a puzzle that had long vexed us; for while three of the buildings were covered, as might have been expected, with a pitched roof, the other two were closed in with an unmistakable gambrel-roof, and, what is more, that gambrel-roof was thatched! Here, then, was evidence of the earliest use in this country of this form of roof, inferential evidence that it was an imported form and perhaps even proof of the trustworthiness of a belief, long entertained—on what grounds we cannot now conceive—that the birthplace of the gambrel-roof was Holland. Further than this, here was a distinct link that search for the village, county or country where this form of roof was first devised should be carried out in those countries originally, even if not at present, given to covering the roof with thatch. The little photograph was a real discovery, a true aid, and we at once set about making use of it, and naturally the first thing was to learn all about the original sketch and the diary which it illuminated. The investigation was short and the revelation was complete. The sketch was



ROCHELLE PARK, N. J.

simply a "fake," and the diary no less fraudulent. It was one of those pious frauds that the promoters of church fairs permit themselves to carry out for the sake

of expanding the church's capacity for carrying on its charities. Interest in the problem had been revived, however, and last year we begged some friends about to travel through Holland to search through all the photograph shops they encountered and bring us everything that showed a building covered with any form of gambrel-roof. Our friends were more faithful to their promises than travelers usually are, but though they brought us interesting photographs a-plenty, we could discover amongst them never a trace of a gambrel-roof.



WOODBIDGE, N. J.

Evidently, then, the Pilgrims had not, during their longish stay at Leyden, as we had believed they might have, acquired a love for the comfortable, home-like gambrel-roof there prevalent and taken early opportunity to introduce the style in their new country. As Leyden seems to have no roofs of the type, the Pilgrims could not have found their model there, but must have brought their memory of it with them from some English town. It is possible that buildings in that part of Lincolnshire where some of the Pilgrims lived may once have had gambrel-roofs, but we never noticed them then, and if they were wooden buildings they probably disappeared long ago, as have most of England's timber dwellings.

But the suggestion offered by our fraudulent sketch is not a bad one, when one casts about in search of a plausible source and cause of origination, Thatch.

Go into the rick-yard of an English farm to-day at dusk and the chance is that you will get a very good impression of a group of gambrel-roofed houses. There you will find raised on low frames—which will answer to the low house wall—good quadrilateral ricks of hay, the sides perpendicular or leaning in or out, as the case may be, but each carefully thatched on top to shed water. It would not take a very imaginative person to group the idea that the homely hay-rick offered a good outline for a dwelling.

As the outline of the gambrel-roof is merely that that would be obtained by closing in a roof supported by queen-post trusses, with a proper water-shed, it may be that light on the subject could be had by making a study of English barns, particularly the great tythe barns with their interesting framing.

Of course, when we say we have not been able to find the source of the gambrel-roof in England, we do not mean that no examples of the type are to be found there, but they are sporadic. For instance, the chapel at Hampton Court Palace, with its fine hammer-beam trusses, is covered by a gambrel-roof.



HACKENSACK, N. J.

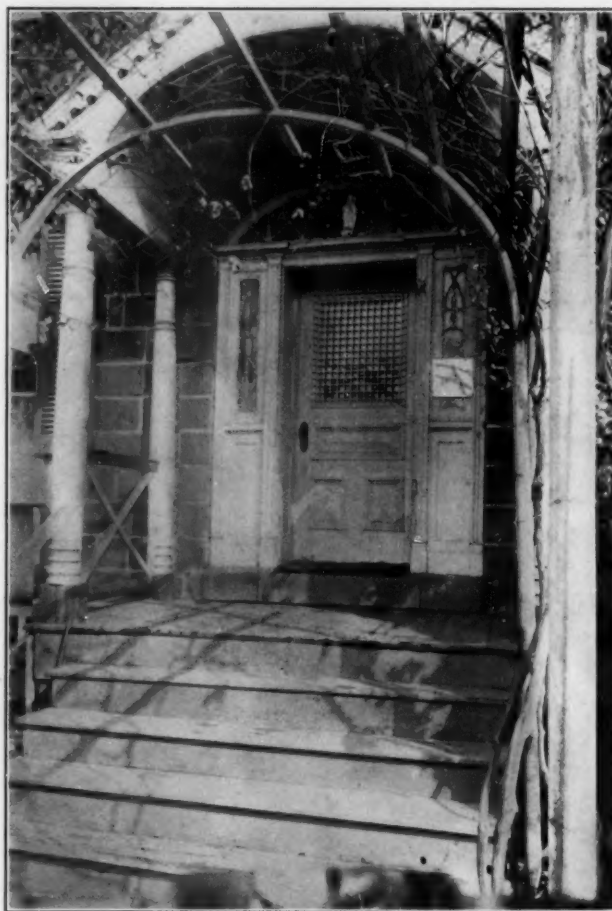
As the word gambrel is, etymologically, derived from the old French word "*gambe*," one might think that France would be the country where the type originated, but we believe that search there would be more hopeless than anywhere else. To be sure, the cross-section of a gambrel-roof and of the curb-roof invented by Mansard—if he did invent it—are practically identical; but when it comes to external expression there is a vast difference. The French roof was evolved naturally in the attempt to provide as much utilizable space as possible within the circumscribing arc that the French building code imposes on architects, while the gambrel-roof proper was evolved in the open, where building codes did not restrict or stimulate ingenuity.

If at the time Viollet-le-Duc were writing his "*Habitations of Man in All Ages*" it had occurred to him that the gambrel-roof needed accounting for, perhaps he might have given the explanation in this way: Jean and Jeannaton being disposed to become one, decided that they would economize their funds at the expense of the local carpenter and have an old-fashioned house-raising. Jean, therefore, hauled the needed lumber to the selected spot, and, being a true Norman, not one inch more than would be necessary. In order that the affair might come off with snap, he also provided plenty of hard Norman cider. On the appointed day the work marched like clock-work and by mid-afternoon the gable walls were ready for the ridge-pole and the laying of the rafters. At this point it was discovered that, owing to the merrymaking and the cider, the men who had been getting out the rafters had cut them all too short by about a third! There was no more lumber at hand and the house must be closed in before dark. It looked like an impossible case, until Pierre, the village genius, suggested that two of the shortened rafters should be lapped just enough to allow the driving of a wooden tree nail. This done, the end of one rafter was placed in the ridge-pole and then, by "raising" at the pegged joint, the lower rafter was revolved outward until its lower end could be dropped over the plate. The roof-boarding once in place, the trick had been turned, the

house was finished on time (though the rafters were farther apart than was intended, and Jean and Jeannaton had set a new fashion. The roof had a mass and dignity no roof had ever had before and to every one's surprise there was a larger and more convenient space on the top floor than could be found elsewhere. The new style "took" and shortly all Normans of that day adopted the *toit gambé* for their new buildings. Unfortunately for posterity the only wood at that time used for building purposes was chestnut, and the result has been that in a few years all these roofs "powder-posted" and disappeared, so that the modern antiquary now looks in vain for any gambrel-roof in Normandy.

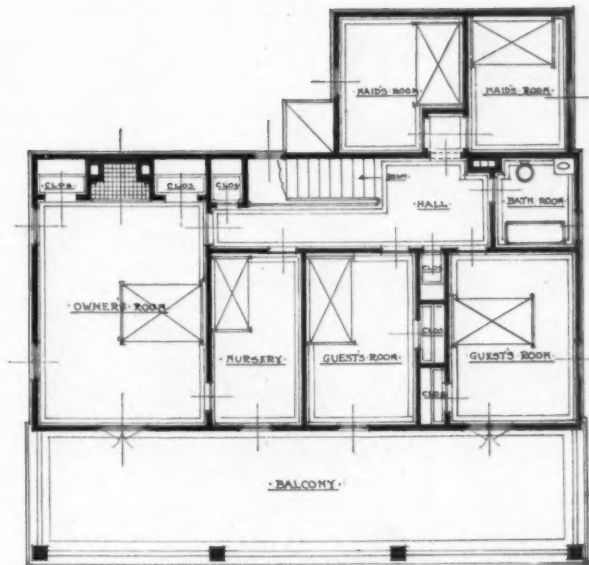
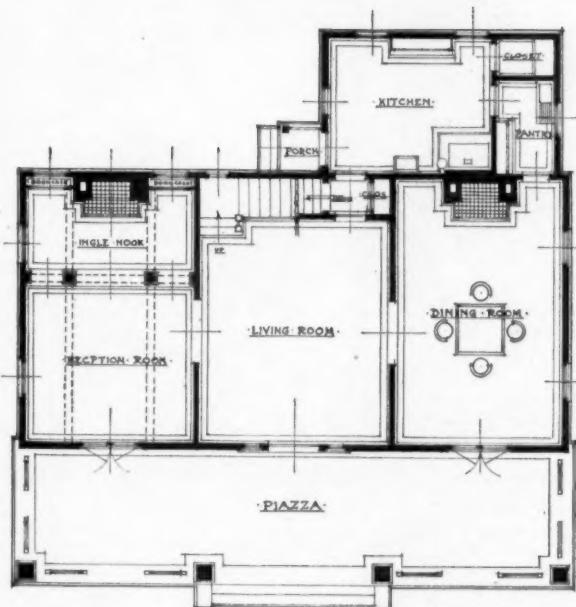
In this way Viollet-le-Duc did not account for the genesis of the gambrel-roof, but it is a possible explanation and we may as well let it go at that.

What is really interesting about this form of roof is that it belongs by right to the peasant and the yeoman, whose nature type of dwelling is the story-and-a-half house and for whom it is of the utmost importance that his half-story shall be as commodious as the given quantity of building material can provide. It is for this reason that the small cottage covered by the gambrel-roof is always more pleasing than a large building where the roof type is the same. Through long habit, through seeing samples on every side, the eye has been educated to understand and appreciate the suitability of the small cot-



PORCH OF HOUSE AT WOODBRIDGE, N. J.

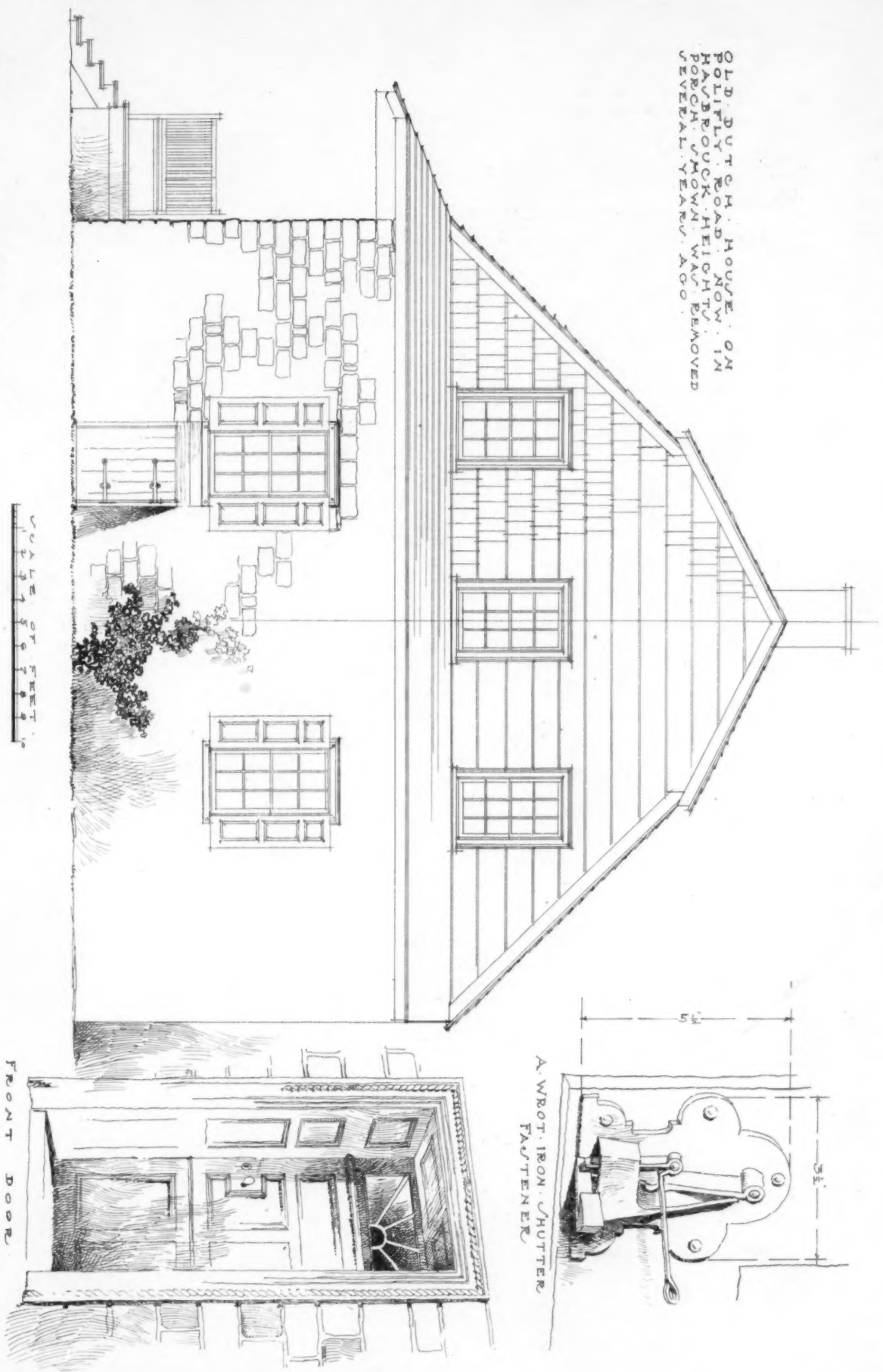
tage of this type and seems to recognize as an impertinence every attempt to adapt this form of roof to larger buildings. It should be accepted as a rule, after a very



HOUSE OF MR. JAMES IMBRIE, ENGLEWOOD, N. J.

Mr. Aymer Embury, II., Architect.

OLD DUTCH HOUSE ON
POLITELY ROAD, NOW IN
HASBROUCK HEIGHTS,
PORCH REMOVED
SEVERAL YEARS AGO.



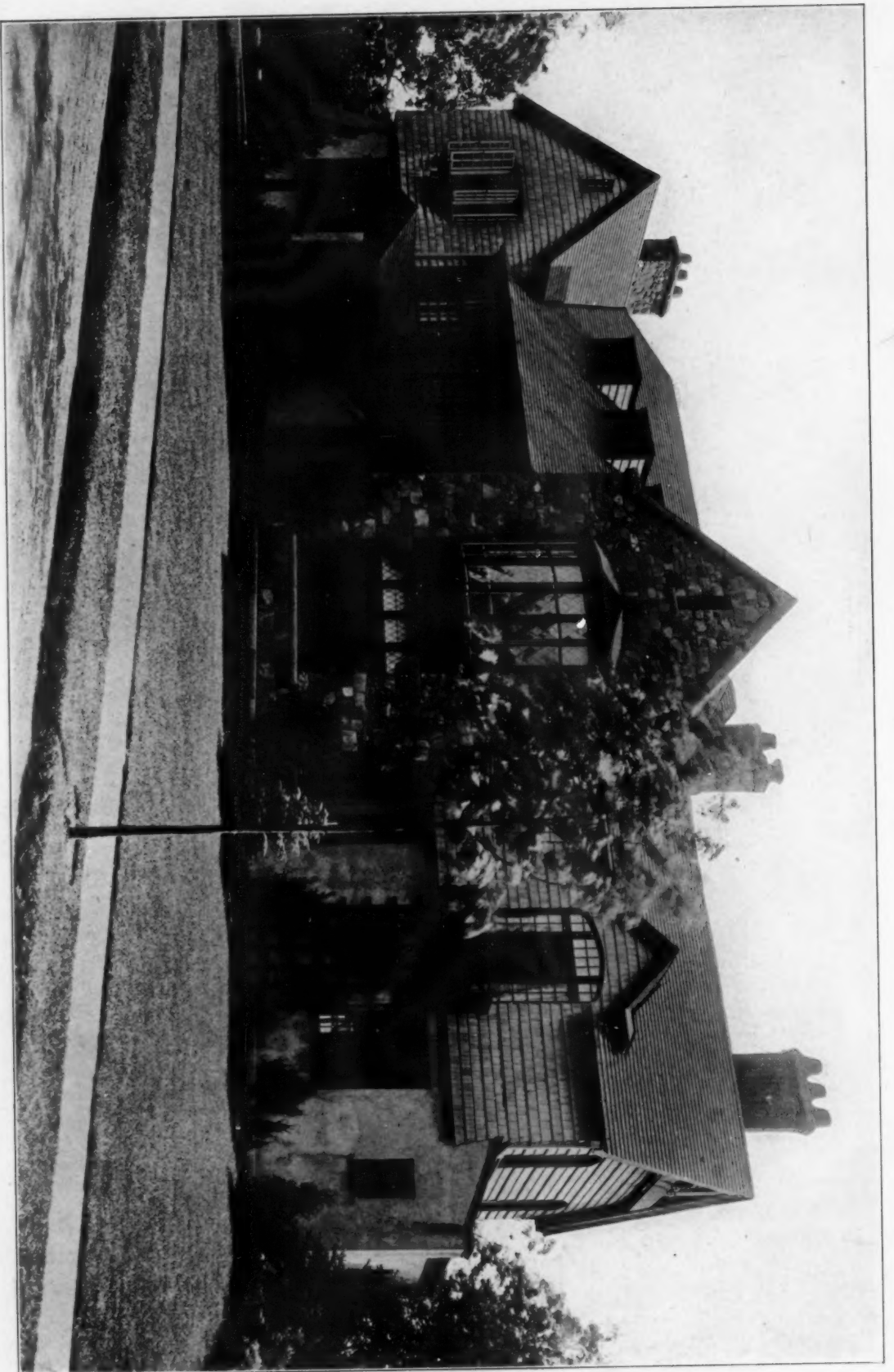
MEASURED & DRAWN BY O. J. GETTE.

ELEVATION AND DETAIL SKETCHES OF OLD HOUSE AT HASBROUCK HEIGHTS, N. J., MEASURED AND DRAWN BY O. J. GETTE.

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HOUSE OF MR. CLIFFORD WHARTON, NETHERWOOD, N. J.

Messrs. Tracy & Swartwout, Architects.

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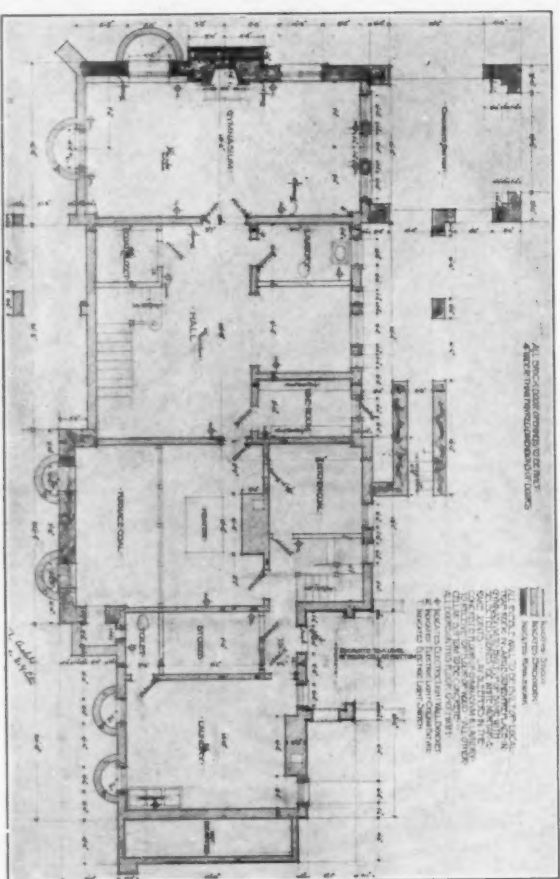
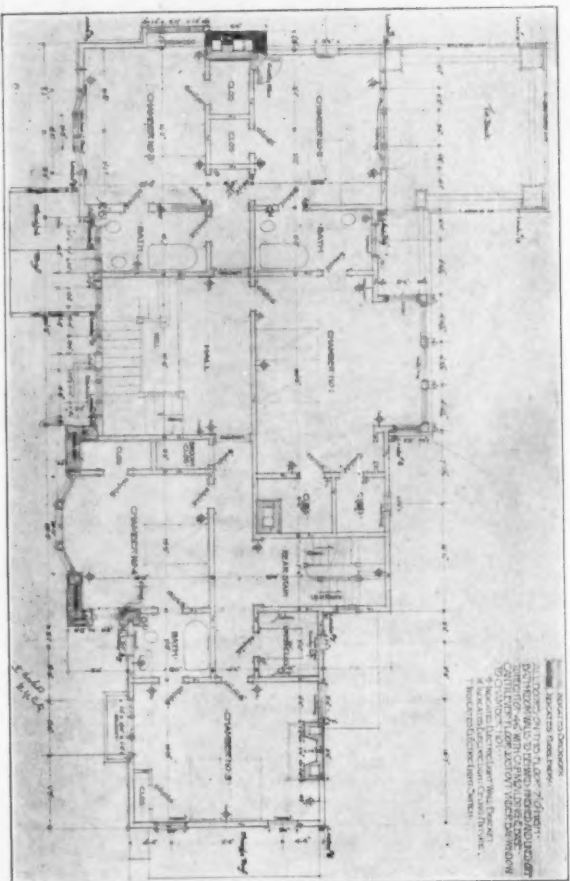
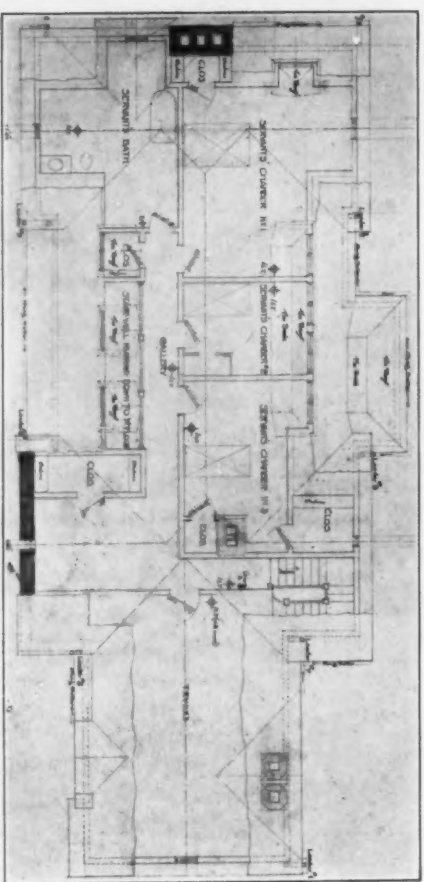
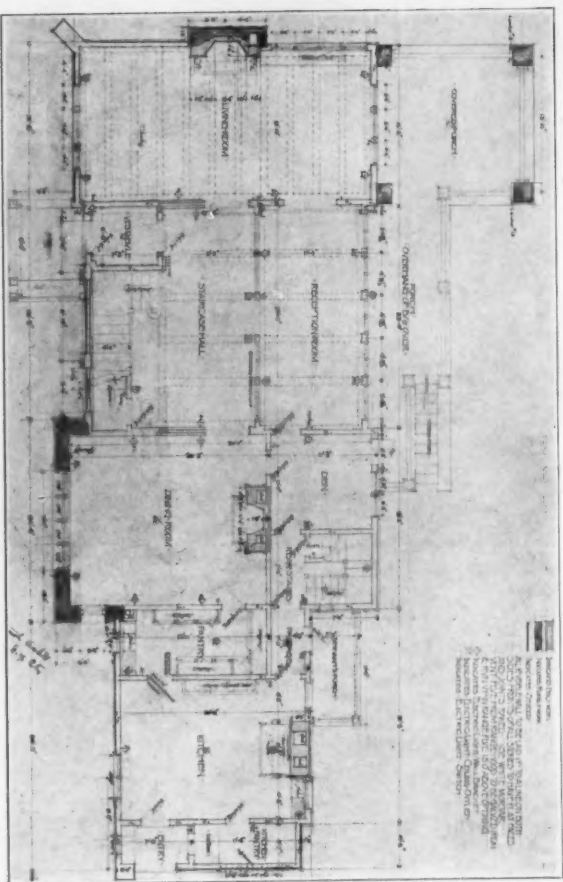
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DETAIL OF ENTRANCE, HOUSE OF MR. CLIFFORD WHARTON, NETHERWOOD, N. J.

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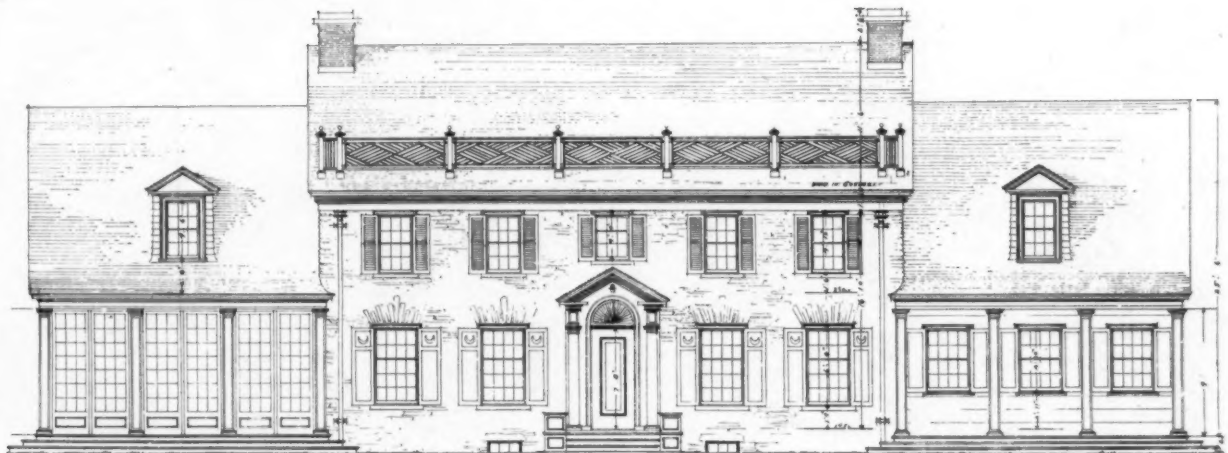


FLOOR PLANS, HOUSE OF MR. CLIFFORD WHARTON, NETHERWOOD, N. J.

Messrs. Tracy & Swartwout, Architects.



VIEW FROM SOUTHWEST.



FRONT ELEVATION.

FARM COTTAGE FOR MR. TRACY DOWS, RHINEBECK, N. Y.

Messrs. Albro & Lindeberg, Architects.

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short observation, that a gambrel-roofed building cannot really be satisfactory unless the roof has a greatly preponderating value in the effect. It is the neglect of this law that makes so many of the two-and-a-half or three-and-a-half story buildings, gambrel-roofed, so distressing to the eye. The roofs actually used are too small; they either count, as mass, for less than the walls or just about equal them, whereas the roof should be the one thing that counts and the walls a mere support for it.

In New England the gambrel-roof has always been a favorite; there are too many delightfully comfortable and home-like houses of this type scattered through the six

States for any man whose thoughts are turned to building to overlook, and except during the short time when the fever for the mansard roof raged there never has been a time when it has been neglected wholly by builders. During the last twenty years, thanks to the great activity in building, but mainly to the circulation of the building-papers that devote themselves to cheap houses, the vogue of the gambrel-roofed house has extended all over the country to such an extent that it may be considered the American type of house, but it is not proper, we believe, to allege that it is an American evolution.

WM. ROTCH WARE.

The Diary of John McComb, Jr.

ARCHITECT OF THE CITY HALL, NEW YORK, N. Y.

AMONG the papers relating to the City Hall in this city, recently brought to light, in the custody of the Historical Society, was the diary of John McComb, Jr., the architect.

This diary covers the period from 1801 to 1804 and should be interesting reading to architects and builders. It most graphically, and in many instances pathetically, shows the trials that beset the architect engaged in city work. Conditions at that time appear to have been fully as trying and irksome as at the present day. From the outset it would appear he was "bothered and hindered" by frequent demands to alter his plans, and submit to exacting requirements that to his mind tended to lessen the artistic value of his work. In spite of a most emphatic protest he was compelled to reduce the depth of the building as originally planned. McComb's fee, he tells us, was "six dollars per day while engaged on the work." If additional payment was made for the plans it is not recorded.

On April 5, 1803, he wrote:

"I marked out the ground for the building, and the cartmen began to dig for the foundation.

"Previous to this the corporation resolved to have the length of the building agreeable to the original design of 215 feet 9 inches, but insisted on the building being reduced in depth as they had directed in March. Reducing the projections in front I readily agreed to, but cutting off the depth of the building I contended was a very bad plan, as it spoils the proportion of the large court-rooms, and will cramp the whole of the work, but no argument could prevail. Several wished to cut off the projection in the rear, and two of the committee insisted that the north front had better be built of blue stone."

The cornerstone was laid on the 26th day of May, 1803, in the twenty-first year of the Independence of the United States.

McComb writes it is highly probable that his statement of the amount due him to a certain date, as rendered to the city, was short of the correct sum, as he omitted to note the exact date he began his labors and he is equally sure he had failed to set down many days' time spent on the work.

The original estimate was \$200,000, and this was further increased by \$43,000 when, at his suggestion, it was agreed to build the front and ends of marble in place of the brown stone.

Up to this time it had been intended to build the hall of

brown stone, and a quarry of that material had been leased by the city in Newark. It was McComb's desire, however, to use marble, and his arguments were finally effective, for on September 3, 1803, he added this to his diary:

"By a conversation with some of the members of the Council, I found them more in favor of white stone for the principal front than they were.

"I generally spent about half my time in town at the building, the other part at the quarries. I got a number of very good stone from the new course at Hawthorn's quarry."

Just whether or not McComb's plan included additional buildings at the rear of the City Hall that would screen it and thus not expose the difference in color of the exterior materials, is conjecture. Certain it is, however, that New Yorkers have treasured the legend that when this building was erected the rear was not completed with marble because it was not expected the city's growth and avenues of traffic would extend during the life of the building north of its building line. Progress on the building suffered delays because of "dissatisfaction on the part of the workmen as to their pay." An interesting example of a building strike, and probably the first instance in the nineteenth century. There was a further considerable delay owing to an epidemic of fever that "caused every one to flee to the country." Throughout the many vexations that beset McComb, the exactions of his client, the trouble with his workmen, and the detention caused by the epidemic, his comments on the existing conditions show with what fortitude and great patience he met and surmounted them.

The marble was exceedingly hard to get to the work, as it had to be hauled on sleds from the quarry in the Berkshires. McComb notes in his diary that he sent word to the quarrymen "to begin hauling at once while the sleighing was good."

Compensation of Lemaire, the artist who, under McComb's supervision, carved all the capitals, was four dollars a day, "a price the Common Council regarded as most excessive."

Unfortunately, this diary ends before the completion of the building, so it is not stated just how far his final labors were appreciated by his client, but he records that at the laying of the corner-stone neither he "nor any of the workmen were noticed by the Mayor," a lack of appreciation for which posterity has amply atoned.

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The Accountability of the Architect to His Client—Gift of Mrs. Russell Sage to Enable the Restoration of the Governor's Room in the City Hall, New York City—The Contemplated Demolition of the Equitable Building.

CERTAIN indications, which we have lately remarked, lead us to the belief that there exists on the part of the public an increasing tendency to hold architects more strictly accountable than formerly not only for the faithful completion of the work entrusted to them, but also for any errors of judgment or design resulting in a building deficient in strength or other known requirements. There is no doubt that greater precision and higher efficiency is demanded each year, in the arts and the professions generally, and probably from no class has this demand been more insistent than from owners and those to whom architects are responsible.

AN interesting illustration of this tendency is furnished by the case of Mr. C. E. Keyser vs. Messrs. Trask & Sons, builders, and Mr. Doran Webb, architect, alleging respectively breach of contract and negligence. The issue was recently tried in the King's Bench Court, London, and terminated in a verdict for the plaintiff against both defendants. In accordance with this decree the architect is held responsible, by reason of his failure to render adequate supervision, for a portion of the loss and damage resulting from the contractor's scamping the work.

We have not before us the evidence upon which this verdict was reached, and so can form no opinion as to the line of the defense, but the result of the trial as noted cannot fail to be of interest to the profession. A full realization of his responsibilities, financial and otherwise, is of the utmost importance to the architect.

A SECOND illustration of this public disposition is supplied by the controversy reported between the Mayor of an eastern city and a well-known firm of architects. A municipal building was found, upon completion, to be deficient in the strength of its floors, and for this reason the Mayor in a special message to the Council seeks to prevent the architects of the building in question from taking part in future competitions. The architects, while not disputing the contention of the Mayor, set up the defense that an insufficient sum was appropriated for the purpose and that the building provided was the best that could be constructed for the money available.

While for the sake of economy an architect might be willing to sacrifice certain desirable features of plan and decorative treatment, it would seem that where insufficient funds were available to provide a structure of adequate strength to meet known requirements, his duty would be plain. To attempt the erection of a building under such conditions would be an injustice to his client, would inevitably injure his own reputation, and would reflect discredit upon the profession.

THE recent announcement, that through the liberality and patriotic spirit of Mrs. Russell Sage the complete restoration of the Governors' Room in the New York City Hall is now assured, has been received with gratification and pleasure not only by architects and lovers of art throughout the country but by every American interested in preserving the atmosphere of Colonial days. This room, the most important in New York's most beautiful building, has passed in recent times through many vicissitudes. For some years it has been at the mercy of would-be improvers. It has been altered, decorated and furnished till little trace of the original elegant simplicity remained and the portraits of Washington and other famous Americans looked incongruous in their new and dazzling setting. The work of restoration will be directed by the Municipal Art Commission through a special committee composed of Robert W. De Forrest, Frank D. Millet, Arnold W. Brunner, Walter Cook and John B. Pine. The discovery of the original plans for this work, prepared by the architect, John McComb, reposing in the custody of the Historical Society removes any difficulty in the way of a restoration in its truest sense and it is our earnest hope that future custodians of this historic structure will hesitate long before attempting anything in the nature of improvements. It is most unfortunate that some means has not been devised to protect adequately this externally beautiful building from the enterprise and the recklessness of those temporarily in power.

THE contemplated demolition of the Equitable Life building in New York, to make room for a larger, more modern, more efficient building, reported in the daily press, furnishes a striking illustration not only of the rapid advance and development in the planning and equipment of commercial structures, but also the recognition of this development by invested capital, and its consequent demands, necessitating the razing of structures valued at millions of dollars. Less than twenty years ago the building was completed in its present form, and, judged by the standards of its day, was considered a marvel. No expense was spared in building or equip-

ment, and yet so rapidly do newer methods of construction, more advanced ideas of planning and increased facilities for the convenience of tenants follow one another that the building is now found to be inefficient as to plan, and lacking in equipment. Doubtless, also, its height of only eleven stories has furnished one of the most potent arguments in favor of a new building, for situated on immensely valuable real estate, a building of such moderate height can never be expected to pay more than a very nominal rate of return to the investor.

The Artistic Use of Steel and Reinforced Concrete

By C. HOWARD WALKER.

THE artistic use of steel and reinforced concrete in building construction is considered a new problem in architectural design.

"Wherever a combination of materials which is somewhat new in character becomes usual by the number of its examples, there appears a desire to analyze its component parts, to make its architectural expression characteristic; to enroll it under *Architecture Raisonné*, and naturally to exaggerate its peculiarities in the process. The intention is excellent and admits of no contrary argument. What can be more undeniable than that architecture should express structure, and that unusual structure should demand unusual architecture. If any contention is at all possible it can be merely in relation to the degree in which this construction is unusual, and, as a corollary, as to how unusual the architecture must be to express it. Is reinforced concrete new in the elemental factors of structure, and to what extent? Its main factors are vertical supports and horizontal loads (in which it resembles Greek structure), both of which are reduced in cross sections to areas less than in any other construction. It has no structural arch, though it has curved trusses or beams (in which it does not resemble Roman structure). It has continuous vertical factors with the horizontal factors inserted between (in which it resembles much of Gothic architecture), and it has horizontal planes in its floors which appear on the façade in which it is in no way unusual. What are the differences, apart from the areas of its cross sections, between it and other structures?

"First, it is made up, as far as its vertical factors are conceived, of slender piers; second, as far as its horizontal factors are concerned, by beams of great possible span; and both piers and beams are each homogeneous, not built up of separate blocks as in stone or brickwork, and therefore corbels are inconsistent. A reinforced-concrete structure is therefore a pier and beam structure of slender supports and long spans, its intercolumniation being much greater than in any previous type of building, and from our constant association with shorter spans the beams seem weak.

"The openings between the piers are unusually large, the whole structure appearing to be slight and undeveloped. Up to this point the choice of treatment seems to be merely as to whether the continuous vertical supports shall be announced or the successive planes of the floors. The decision as to which of the two methods of expression shall be adopted depends entirely upon the location of the building and upon the proportion of its height to its width. Isolated buildings of great height may well be

treated with long, vertical lines; but, in the majority of cases, the building requires a horizontal treatment as it is associated with other buildings in the same block and its assertion of vertical lines is overwhelmed by the length of the base line of the block. Also the vertical lines are ineffective in shadow, as they can have but slight projection, and as they are merely surface indications of interior structure and are not buttresses. Horizontal lines, on the contrary, always produce shadows. In most cases, therefore, the treatment of reinforced-concrete buildings by horizontal lines announcing their floors (the distances of which apart are of much more nearly fixed dimensions than are the intercolumniation of piers or the height of verticals) is better in relative proportion to adjacent buildings, and affords stronger evidence of purpose than does the exaggeration of the verticals.

"The apparent weakness of the long lintel has been mentioned. This can be modified in several ways, either by crowning the centre, which is of little value in long spans and is inconsistent with the concealed structure, or by arching the lower line of the lintel, or by bracketing at the piers. The cornice is capable of any treatment which does not suggest stone corbels or modillions. The next problem is that of the necessary filling treatment of spaces between factors of main structure of the openings between the piers and the successive floors. This is manifestly a screen only, whether of plain surface or of fenestration. It supports nothing. Its structural requirements are merely those of frames to openings and of surfaces between these openings. As its structure is unimportant, and can be done in many ways, there is no reason that it should be announced than that the palm of a man's hand should announce the bones beneath. The anatomical structure of the building is adequately recognized when the piers and lintels are acknowledged; in fact, it is not necessary even in *Architecture Raisonné* to announce them, provided they are not contradicted.

"The suggestions for this secondary treatment of curtain walls between main structural factors may either be derived from minor structure or may be surface ornament only. If from minor structure, it is probable that it will evolve into a system of slightly recessed vertical panels. As the vertical factors in the structure are usually more in number than the horizontal ones, and as these factors are slender, the stiles of such paneling would be narrow. Vertical paneling, whether of the type of perpendicular Gothic, or the panels with modeled or mosaic borders of Byzantine work, or the Renaissance paneling of Fra Gioconda, are all suggestive of possible treatment. The frames to the openings can be treated like any frames, either simply or elaborately, as they are simply borders confining spaces. If, on the other hand, the surfaces are not to announce the minor structure, they may either be plain or have surface ornament in the form of all-over patterns, low relief, mosaic or sgraffito, care being required only that the scale of the pattern or relief shall not be so great that it cannot be apparently readily carried by a thin wall. Deep reveals and soffits are necessarily artificial, and not expressive of the structure, and the contrasts of light and shade usually obtained by these may be either produced by modeling or by color, or both.

"The basis of the structure is metal, which is concealed and protected in all important structural parts of the building, but can readily be announced in the openings by grilles or delicate metal fenestration. Excellent

opportunity and great latitude in design are possible, therefore, in the subdivision of the openings, either in cast or wrought metal, such detail being an admirable contrast to the other type of ornament of the concrete. The concentration and elaboration of grilles at the top of openings has numerous prototypes in all styles of architecture. Because metal is capable of long, sinuous curves, it is by no means essential that minor detail should adopt such an initial scheme, and become thereby too important and out of scale with the other proportions of the building. The main surface of a reinforced-concrete building is of concrete, a material which is homogeneous, has no joints, and is actually a thin skin to the structure, but sufficiently thick to cover and disguise the joints of the structure. It is inferior to most stone in vivacity of surface texture and to both brick and stone in the scale given by constructive joints. It has, however, been more frequently used as a surface than any other material, and when finished with stucco, as with the Egyptians and Greeks, it presented a surface which admitted equally of the most vigorous and the most delicate polychromy. Its surfaces were those of unblemished parchment, making an admirable background not only for color, but for *impasto* ornament. When two surface coats of contrasting colors were laid, *sggraffito* or scratched detail was possible, the only objection to this type of work being the action of frost upon it. Concrete surfaces also permit the insertion of fragments of other material, marbles, metal, or glass or tiles embedded in it in patterns. Entire

veneers of these, however, which entirely conceal the concrete, seem insufficiently supported unless they have their own independent system of apparent structure.

"Another element of metal structure is that of the occurrence of stable projections which are greatly in excess of those which can be safely supported by any other materials. When such occur, as in bays, etc., the supporting factors should be strongly announced and even exaggerated, for we have not yet adjusted our sense of security to masses supported upon thin forms.

"Ornament in architecture accents the component parts, either of the structure or of the composition of the façade. That which accents the component parts of the structure either accents the joints or indicates the interstices of structure. The accenting of joints is usually performed by mouldings or by concentrated spots, such as rosettes and capitals. The indication of filling of interstices such as tympana, spandrels, panels, etc., any of which could be removed without jeopardizing the structure, is usually by ornamental patterns. The ornament which accents lines of composition is usually on vertical axes and is of specially designed spots, such as keystones, cartouches, exaggerated corbels, etc. This latter type is used sparingly or is absent in the best architecture of all styles, excepting when it is in the form of pinnacles, canopies, and heraldic scutcheons, in which case it has an individual purpose in addition to that of mere accent of vertical axis.

(To be continued.)

ILLUSTRATIONS

HOUSE OF CLIFFORD WHARTON, ESQ., NETHERWOOD, N. J. MESSRS. TRACY & SWARTWOUT, ARCHITECTS.

The exterior of this house is of trap-rock, seam faced and Portland cement stucco on galvanized metal lath. The upper stories of shingles laid with a broad surface to the weather. All exterior woodwork is of chestnut, stained brown. The carriage entrance is at the rear of the house, from which one may enter either through the large entrance hall of the basement or up the stone steps to the first floor level. In addition to the large entrance hall, the basement has a gymnasium, bathroom, laundry, lavatory and coal storage rooms.

The arrangement of the first floor is particularly good. The large living room, the walls of which are hung with tapestry, extends the full depth of the house, the windows at the south or rear overlooking a picturesque valley. The staircase hall is separated from the reception-room by a screen of old leaded glass. The woodwork throughout is gray-brown oak. Off the reception-room is a den. The dining-room walls are hung with varicolored Spanish leather. On the second floor are five large bedrooms, finished in white enamel. The bathroom has a tiled floor and walls of modern sanitary finish.

The third floor has three servants' rooms, a bathroom and large storage space. House is heated by hot water.

FARM COTTAGE OF TRACY DOWS, ESQ., FOXHOLLOW FARM, RHINEBECK, N. Y. MESSRS. ALBRO & LINDBERG, ARCHITECTS.

This cottage is a particularly fine example of Georgian architecture, the parent of our Colonial work. It was built primarily for the use of the Superintendent of the farm, but is at present occupied by the owner. This is an entirely new building and but six months completed, yet gives the impression of having stood many years on its site. The stone of which the building was constructed was taken from the stone walls of the neighborhood, and was evidently selected with great care to expose the weathered faces and to secure a horizontal effect which gives the stone work its character. The wings of the building are sheathed with large hand-made shingles.

The plan of the cottage is along the lines of a simple Colonial farmhouse. From the hall, running through the centre of the

house, opens the living-room on the left, and the dining-room on the right. At the rear of the hall is the staircase to the second floor. The tea room, opening off the living-room, is the piazza wing one sees on the left of the illustrations. This in winter is inclosed with glass. It has a large stone fireplace, thus turning the piazza into a sun-parlor.

The wing on the right contains such service rooms as the butler's pantry and laundry, and also the porch opening from the dining-room. The kitchen, servants' hall, etc., are located in the rear of the laundry wing. The second floor of the cottage contains six bedrooms, three baths and accommodations for several servants over the service wing.

HOUSE OF JAMES IMBRIE, ESQ., ENGLEWOOD, N. J. MR. AYMAR EMBURY II., ARCHITECT.

This interesting house is built with white clapboards throughout. The trim is white with green blinds and roof. It was the intention of the architect to reproduce the Charleston type of house, with advantage of the second story piazza for warm weather. Trim of first floor, living-room and dining-room is stained gray and the walls are finished with old-rose grass cloth. The hall is finished white with plain dull green paper.

HOUSE OF BRUCE CRANDALL, ESQ., KENILWORTH, ILL. MR. ERNEST MAYO, ARCHITECT.

This house presents the individuality of the architect in a most interesting manner. The exterior is of stucco, with soft gray trim. The living-room or first floor has a large fireplace and mantel in a picturesque nook, lighted by window openings leading into the dining-room. The dining-room is connected with the kitchen by a butler's pantry extending the full width at rear of high nook. Oak floors and yellow pine trim throughout the first floor. The second floor has Georgia pine floors and poplar trim.

MEASURED DRAWINGS BY O. J. GETTE, ARCHITECT.

Illustrating article on Old Gambrel Roof Houses in New Jersey.

Additional Illustrations in the International Edition.

VIEWS FROM SOUTHEAST AND ENTRANCE DETAIL, FARM COTTAGE FOR MR. TRACY DOWS, RHINEBECK, N. Y. MESSRS. ALBRO & LINDBERG, ARCHITECTS.

THE GREAT ARTIST OF THE AGE

BY GLENN BROWN.

Saint-Gaudens, the great artist of the age, was a charming companion, a true friend and a citizen guiding to a higher life. His affable manner, quiet humor, quick appreciation, broad culture, and perfect taste made his companionship sought and enjoyed. His sympathetic and candid nature, and great aspirations made his friendship earnestly desired and highly valued. His unselfish gift of time to committees, institutions and the government has been a guiding factor towards purity of taste and nobility of life.

His thorough equipment, sincerity of purpose, grasp of composition, knowledge of detail, understanding of mass, natural genius and brilliant imagination, combined with infinite patience, untiring energy and effacement of self, has produced the greatest sculpture of the age.

His artistic qualities are exemplified in his work from the refined low relief to the bold monumental composition. The relief portraits of Robert Louis Stevenson and Justice Gray are exquisitely delicate, harmonious, restful, dignified and beautiful in artistic expression. Portrait busts have attained a new dignity in his hands. The busts of John Hay and David J. Hill, while full of repose and individual expression, attain high sculptural value.

He has made single figures impressive, something rarely accomplished. The Puritan, while a work of art in line and pose, vividly typifies the honest, untiring energy and the confident righteousness of this sturdy race. Farragut stands alert, prepared for any emergency, serious, as the destiny of the fleet depended upon his action, commanding, endowed with life and art. Lincoln, a hopeless model in the hands of other sculptors, is a great work of art as depicted in the mind and wrought by the hand of Saint-Gaudens. Lincoln's kindly nature, brotherly love, honesty of purpose, clear and far-seeing vision, grave with the destiny of the nation, firm in the salvation of the Union, are shown in this wonderful piece of portrait sculpture.

Our admiration of Saint-Gaudens' genius reaches the highest point when we study his great compositions with their wonderful restrained movement, full of life, yet dignified and statuesque; natural, but full of imagination and inspiration. The Shaw Memorial is a great composition in low-relief, ideal in its sense of movement, natural in its depiction of types, and imaginative in its expression of sentiment. A spiritual figure guiding the group to deeds of bravery and self renunciation makes this memorial a brilliant and satisfactory combination of the ideal and real. The Sherman Statue is a group vividly portraying the sense of motion, positive, resistless forward motion, with a mystic figure leading on to victory and peace. This is one of the great compositions of the world, full of realism, imagination and poetry, happily combined, graceful in all its lines, dignified and imposing, restrained and beautiful.

It is fitting that Saint-Gaudens, one of the immortals, should have conceived the poetic, mysterious, and elevating figure of immortality which rests calmly for ever-

more in Rock Creek Cemetery, a monument to his genius, imagination, poetry and eternal fame.

Mr. Glenn Brown offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted by a rising vote:

Resolved, That the American Institute of Architects will honor itself by undertaking to raise a fund from the art lovers of this country for a memorial to Saint-Gaudens.

Resolved, That a committee consisting of D. H. Burnham, Charles F. McKim and F. D. Millet be appointed to consider the means of accomplishing this end, and that they be empowered to take immediate steps to secure the fund and determine the character of the memorial.

Presented at the forty-first convention, American Institute of Architects, November 19, 1907, Chicago, Ill.

PERSONAL MENTION

Messrs. John M. Carrère, D. H. Burnham, and Arnold W. Brunner, constituting the board of architects appointed to supervise the public improvements in Cleveland, O., made in accordance with a general scheme laid out by them a few years ago, have again petitioned to have their salaries reduced. This reduction, which was asked and granted on account of the small amount of work going on at the time, leaves the salary but \$1,000 per year each, until such time as work is again taken up more actively.

Ernest Farnham Lewis, a graduate from the Architectural Department of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1907, has been awarded the annual scholarship in architecture at the American Academy in Rome.

Architect Herbert B. Rugh has taken into partnership Andrew J. Ruedell, late of Glasgow. The name of the new firm is Rugh & Ruedell, with offices at 926 Union Bank Building, Winnipeg.

P. J. Lohman, architect, who has been with the Cambria Steel Company for the past six years, has resigned to engage in business for himself. He will locate in Johnstown, Pa.

H. F. Sanville, who has for the past two years been employed with Dodge & Day, of Philadelphia, has joined the organization of Frank B. Gilbreth.

Messrs. Edwards & Walter, architects, of Columbia, S. C., announce that they have admitted to their partnership C. F. Tarnham, of Atlanta, Ga. The new firm will be Edwards, Walter & Tarnham, with offices at 631 Candler Building, Atlanta, Ga.

SOCIETIES

The Washington State Chapter of the American Institute of Architects held its annual meeting in Seattle on December 19. Mr. John Graham was elected President and Mr. C. R. Aldrich First Vice-President for the ensuing year.

The North Carolina Architectural Association held its regular semi-annual meeting in Charlotte, N. C., on December 28.

The American Society of Civil Engineers will hold their fifty-fifth annual meeting at the Society's house, 220 West Fifty-seventh Street, New York City, beginning January 15, 1908.

CINCINNATI CHAPTER, A. I. A.

Cincinnati architects will endeavor to arouse interest in the work of the Beaux Arts Society, of New York, with the hopes that local draftsmen will compete in the monthly contests and eventually land a scholarship, which will entitle the winner to a trip abroad, free of charge. The subject will be discussed next Tuesday evening at the regular monthly meeting of the Cincinnati Chapter of the American Institute of Architects. George Anderson, of Elzner & Anderson, who is a graduate of the École des Beaux Arts, of Paris, France, will discuss the work of the society. He and Lincoln A. Fehheimer, also a graduate of the same school, will show drawings which bear upon the monthly contests. An effort will be made to secure a large attendance of draughtsmen at the coming meeting.

METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENT LEAGUE, BOSTON, MASS.

The Metropolitan Improvement League has taken a notable step which promises to contribute very considerably to public interest in the matters which it was organized to promote.

At a meeting of the executive committee, held at the Boston City Club, it was voted to make a civic festival a regular thing of the year, taking the shape of a banquet for members and invited guests. The first one will take place next March. A feature of the occasion will be the announcement of awards for the best work of the preceding year in architecture, sculpture, mural decoration in public buildings, signboards and other forms of artistic advertising, street fixtures, festival decorations, etc.

Whatever is done throughout Greater Boston will be taken into account. The system adopted is similar to that followed in Paris, Brussels and other European cities, and also in Buenos Ayres. In architecture, for instance, it is probable that there will be prizes for the best ecclesiastical, mercantile and domestic, as well as civic work. A committee on civic appreciation has been appointed to take charge of all arrangements. The committee will appoint a jury of experts to pass upon the subjects for award. Gold, silver and bronze medals will be awarded. Honorable mentions will also be made of meritorious work.

INDUSTRIAL INFORMATION

In a paper prepared by Mr. Albert Moyer, Assoc. Mem. C. E., in charge of the sales department of the Vulcanite Portland Cement Company, attention is called to the residence recently completed in South Orange, N. J., Messrs. Tracy & Swartwout, architects. The exterior walls of this house are constructed of concrete, using a mixture one part Portland cement and three parts limestone and white marble screening about as coarse as sand, five parts ¾-inch trap rock and one part 1-inch white marble chips. Centering was removed before the concrete had completely hardened and the surface was washed and scrubbed with a stiff wire brush, removing the mortar that had settled against the forms and exposing particles of trap rock and marble in low relief, bonded together by white mortar. The appearance is described as

both artistic and picturesque, harmonizing admirably with the surrounding landscape.

The Electric Cable Company, 17 Battery Place, New York City, advise that their product, Voltax, has been specified by the Bridge Department for the painting of the Brooklyn Bridge.

METAL CEILINGS.

The new building of the Berger Mfg. Company, at Eleventh Avenue and Twenty-second Street, this city, shows in detail the adaptability to wall decoration as well as for metal ceilings of the "Classik" metal ceilings and wall coverings manufactured by this company. Everywhere throughout this building is presented in varying forms and colors examples of these modern steel wall coverings. Certain of the offices are finished in decorative schemes suggested for dwellings, and while every part of the house is given its specific treatment, the application of the "Classik" to bathroom coverings is most novel and presents an imitation tile wainscot which, when properly applied and decorated, compares favorably with the original.

The superior product of this company has in a large measure overcome the prejudice against metal ceilings and wall coverings and placed their use among the desirable features of interior decoration.

CONCRETE PILES.

The Raymond Concrete Pile Co., of Chicago and New York, has been awarded the contract for placing the piles for the foundation of the new Smith Street power house of the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railway Co., at Ninth and Smith Streets, Brooklyn. It is stated that concrete piles were substituted at a large saving over wood piles, involving the disregarding of the water line, a considerable saving in concrete and the placing of heavier loads per pile.

WATER-PROOF COMPOUND.

The Sandusky (Ohio) Portland Cement Company report an increasing demand for their Medusa Water-proof compound. Among the larger contracts noted are: A cement jacket on an 850,000-gallon concrete standpipe at Grand Rapids, Mich. The Alger Coal Company, at Alger, Wyo., and the Turner Bros. Brass Works, Sycamore, Ill., have used this compound exclusively in the construction of large concrete tanks.

ASBESTOS FIREPROOF PLASTER.

The H. W. Johns-Manville Company are putting on the market a fireproof wall plaster under the name of "Asbestic." This compound is, with the exception of the binding material, composed of pure asbestos. It is absolutely fireproof and can be applied to any form of construction. The manufacturers claim it is lighter in weight, easier applied and will not decompose. It is further claimed to have unusual insulating and sound deadening properties. Its fire-resisting quality renders it particularly adaptable for interior plastering and exterior stucco. Many points in addition to those stated are clearly set forth in favor of this new plaster in an attractive booklet on "Asbestic," which can be obtained at any of the branch offices of the H. W. Johns-Manville Company.

CATALOGUES RECEIVED.

The Standard Plastic Relief Company, Cincinnati, O.

Illustrated catalogue of composition capitals, brackets, mouldings, etc., for exterior and interior use.

A Picture Talk on "Halos."

An attractively written pamphlet describing the Buckeye electric blue-printing machine and issued by the Buckeye Engine Company, of Salem, O. "They build the machine."

Gould's Efficient Triplex Power Pumps.

The Goulds Mfg. Company, Seneca Falls, N. Y., New York, Chicago, Pittsburg, Boston and St. Louis.

An illustrated pamphlet of 50 pages.

BUILDING NEWS

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

MASSACHUSETTS

BRAINTREE.—Reports state that Architect A. H. Gould, of Boston, has prepared plans for an apartment hotel to be built on the shore of Sunset Lake. Arrangements will be made whereby the front veranda may be enclosed in glass if desired.

NORTHFIELD.—It is said that Mrs. Russell Sage has given \$50,000 for the erection of a chapel and music hall to be built on the seminary campus.

WILLIAMSTOWN.—It is stated that Robins & Oakman, 27 East Twenty-third Street, New York, are preparing plans for a three-story dormitory-building, 40x104 feet, for Williams College, to be erected at Williamstown, Mass., to cost about \$75,000.

CONNECTICUT

NEW HAVEN.—It is reported that Cass Gilbert, the architect of the new public library, will have the general plans of the building ready for the committee in about two weeks. The building will probably not be started until late in the spring.

BRIDGEPORT.—According to builders' estimates, \$2,384,254 were spent on new building during the past year. It is probable, however, that the real figures are nearer \$3,000,000, as reports were not obtained from some contractors, and also extras were added after the letting of the contract.

NEW YORK

BROOKLYN.—It is reported that the First Church of Christ Scientist, now located at Lafayette and Bedford Avenues, Brooklyn, is to erect at once a magnificent edifice at the southwest corner of New York Avenue and Dean Street, to cost, including site and building, \$163,000. Architect Henry Ives Cobb, 42 Broadway, Manhattan, has prepared plans.

CONEY ISLAND.—It is stated that some bids are yet to be received on the rebuilding of the Steeplechase.

CORTLAND.—It is said that Representative Dwight has introduced a bill in the House for an appropriation of \$100,000 for a new Federal building.

NEW YORK CITY.—It is stated that plans have been filed for a two-story office and store-building to be erected for the Reformed Low Dutch Church of Harlem, at the corner of Third Avenue and 121st

Street, adjoining the church. It is to be of brick and limestone with mezzanine windows, and is to cost \$100,000. V. Hugo Koehler, 489 Fifth Avenue, is architect.

Reports state that Architects Pollard and Steinam have prepared plans for a twelve-story brick and stone studio-building, to be erected at 136 West Fifty-seventh Street, to cost \$500,000. P. McL. Merrill is the secretary of the company building.

It is stated that Morgan & Barkhausen have prepared plans for the new \$2,000,000 Sulzer Casino to be built in the Harlem River Park.

It is reported that James H. Cruikshank has bought the property at 533 Greenwich Street and will erect a seven-story loft-building on it.

It is said that Messrs. Sommerfield & Steckler, 19 Union Square, have been commissioned to prepare plans for two six-story high-class apartment-houses to be erected by Harry Lehr, 167th Street and Jumel Place, at the northeast corner of Amsterdam Avenue and 167th Street and the northwest corner of 167th Street and Jumel place, to cost a total of \$370,000.

It is reported that Clinton & Russell, 32 Nassau Street, and Gordon, Tracy & Swartwout, 224 Fifth Avenue, associated architects, will take estimates early in the spring for the twenty-two-story hotel and terminal station, 200x400 feet, to be erected for the McAdoo Terminal Company, at Seventh Avenue and Thirty-second Street.

SCHENECTADY.—Reports state that a new county building will be built during the coming year on the site already purchased on State Street facing Crescent Park.

PENNSYLVANIA

McKEES ROCK.—Architect F. C. Sauer, 804 Penn Avenue, Pittsburg, according to report, has completed plans for a three-story brick and stone school to be constructed on May Street for the Board of Education. Cost, \$75,000.

MERCER.—It is reported that the County Commissioners have authorized plans prepared for a Court-house, to cost about \$500,000, to replace the structure which was destroyed by fire recently.

PHILADELPHIA.—Seymour & Paul A. Davis, 1600 Chestnut Street, are said to be preparing plans for a \$100,000 bank-building at 610 South Second Street for the Southwark National Bank.

PITTSBURG.—It is stated that Amhurst sandstone has been selected as the material to be used in the construction of the Soldiers' Memorial. The building contract was awarded to P. W. Sinn for \$733,000.

WERNERSVILLE.—Reports state that Architect A. A. Richter, of York, Pa., has prepared plans for a dining-hall and additions to the present building of the State Asylum for the Insane.

OHIO

CINCINNATI.—Jos. G. Steinkamp & Bro., Mercantile Library Building, are said to be preparing plans for an apartment-house which is to be erected on Hale Avenue, near Reading Road, at a cost of \$75,000.

CLEVELAND.—It is reported that a new work-house building will be erected at the farm colony. Architect J. Milton Dyer is studying the matter.

DAYTON.—It is reported that the County Board is preparing to issue \$85,000 bonds to erect an infirmary.

DEFIANCE.—Architect George S. Mills, Ohio Building, Toledo, Ohio, has been selected architect for the First Presbyterian Church. F. A. Minsel, druggist, is chairman of the Building Committee. The estimated cost is \$35,000. **M**

STUBENVILLE.—It is stated that Architects Briggs & Nelson have prepared plans for a Y. M. C. A. building at Steubenville. The building will be of brick, steel and concrete construction and will cost about \$80,000. The contracts for the various trades are being awarded.

TOLEDO.—Architect W. R. Dowling, 2121 Forest Avenue, will shortly begin plans for a \$100,000 church, which is to be erected by St. Ann's Roman Catholic Church, Rev. J. H. Muehlenbeck, pastor. Stone will be used. **M**

W. R. Croft, 3 Marion Flats, contemplates the early erection of a \$40,000 flat or terrace, details for which have not yet been decided. **M**

YOUNGSTOWN.—It is reported that bids will be received until February 8 by the County Court-house Commissioners, John Stambaugh, chairman, for erecting a complete building. Owsley, Bouchule & Co., architects.

INDIANA

CONNERSVILLE.—The local library association is reported to have received a gift of \$17,500 from Mr. Carnegie, and will soon ask for bids on improved plans for the construction of a library-building. Estimated cost, \$20,000.

NEW ALBANY.—It is reported that the Louisville and Northern Railway Company will build a new station in Market Street to take the place of the old station, which is being torn down.

PETERSBURG.—The School Board, having won out in the Appellate Court, is now reported ready to receive bids for the erection of a new high school-building, the gift of Mrs. Thornton. Estimated cost, \$40,000.

RICHMOND.—According to reports, bids will be received until January 25 by Y. M. C. A. Building Committee, John B. Dougan, North Tenth Street, chairman, for construction of superstructure of new building.

ILLINOIS

CAIRO.—The Board of Education, according to reports, has decided to erect a \$75,000 school for the colored children.

CHICAGO.—It is reported that excavation for the twenty-two-story hotel, to be known as the La Salle, will begin on March 1. The building, which is to be located on the northwest corner of La Salle and Madison streets, will be, when completed, the largest hotel in the West. It is to cost \$2,800,000, exclusive of furnishings. The latter will cost approximately \$1,000,000. The project is being financed by the Hotel La Salle Company, George H. Gazley, of New York, is the head. The hotel will contain 1,170 rooms.

It is stated that the members of the Adams Street Methodist Church have accepted plans for a \$40,000 edifice, to be erected at 2107 West Abatt Street.

Reports state that Sherman T. Cooper will erect a \$150,000 apartment-house at the

northeast corner of Wabash Avenue and Fiftieth Street.

DIXON.—It is reported that plans are being prepared for a school for which there is \$45,000 appropriated.

NORTH CHICAGO.—It is stated that plans have been prepared for a naval hospital at the new naval training station. Cost, \$200,000.

MICHIGAN

BENTON HARBOR.—It is reported that the Knights of Columbus are preparing to erect a \$40,000 lodge-building.

SAGINAW.—Reports state that the city will build an auditorium, to cost \$100,000. Money has been partly donated by W. R. Burt and T. E. Dorr, of that city. The Board of Trustees is now looking for plans. W. S. Linton is chairman.

WISCONSIN

MADISON.—The Board of Regents are said to have approved the plans for the woman's gymnasium which is to be erected at the University of Wisconsin, at a cost of about \$150,000. The Executive Committee, it is stated, has been authorized to ask bids for its erection.

The Capitol Commission, L. F. Porter, secretary, it is stated, has decided upon Eychaillon and Napoleon marble and light yellow stone as the material to be used in the interior finishings for the west wing of the new Capitol. The cost of the interior work, it is reported, will be about \$375,000 and it is expected to ask bids soon, and to award contracts early next year.

MILWAUKEE.—Statistics show that the building permits for the past year amounted to nearly \$11,000,000.

MISSOURI

KANSAS CITY.—C. J. Devlin, Topeka, Kan., is reported as about to erect a residence at cost of about \$30,000.

PARIS.—It is stated that Monroe County will have plans prepared by George V. McDonald for brick and stone infirmary, to cost about \$75,000; bids will soon be received. J. N. Magruder, County Clerk.

PRINCETON.—A. N. Hyde and J. C. Lomax, according to reports, are preparing to erect a \$40,000 opera-house.

ST. JOSEPH.—The congregation of the First Christian Church are reported to have purchased the John Lysaght homestead at Tenth and Faraon Streets, and will erect a handsome church edifice thereon. There is a two-story brick house on the lots, which has a frontage of 120 feet on Tenth Street and 140 feet on Faraon Street. This building will be razed when the church congregation is ready to proceed with the erection. Plans for the projected new church have not yet been considered by the congregation which owns the church at Tenth and Edmond Streets. However, it is assured that the church will be a handsome and commodious one, and will be strictly modern. It is thought that a structure to cost at least \$75,000 will be decided upon.

ST. LOUIS.—Building operations for the year amounted to about \$22,000,000, which is a good total.

It is stated that the Board of Police Commissioners is having plans prepared by

James A. Smith, City Hall, for erection of police station; three stories; 146x89 feet. Cost, \$50,000.

Reports state that H. W. Trimp will erect dancing academy three stories; gas and electricity. Cost, \$40,000. Plans by George H. Kennerly, Benoist Building.

It is stated that Architect H. F. Roach, 721 Olive Street, is preparing plans for the remodeling of the building at the corner of Eighth and St. Charles Streets. The property is owned by the Consolidated Investment Company and will be made into stores and lofts.

IOWA

DES MOINES.—M. J. Karger and Bert Goldman are said to be seeking a site on Walnut Street, on which to erect an opera-house next spring, to cost about \$150,000.

GLENWOOD.—Reports state the Baptist Church has received a bequest of \$25,000 for the erection of a new church. The terms of the bequest require it to be built within two years.

NEW HAMPTON.—According to report, A. E. Bigelow has made a proposition to erect a new hotel, to cost from \$35,000 to \$50,000.

MINNESOTA

BROWERVILLE.—Boehme & Cordella, Kasota Building, Minneapolis, it is reported, have begun work on plans for a Roman Catholic church at Browerville. Cost, \$40,000.

FARIBAULT.—It is reported that a \$35,000 addition will be made on the school for the deaf. Bids will be received until February 1.

FORT SNELLING.—Congress will be asked for an appropriation of \$125,000, so it is stated, for new buildings at Fort Snelling. The proposed infantry drill-hall will cost \$50,000 to \$60,000, and it is expected that it will be started early in the year. A building is also projected to be used for a chapel and school. Improvements will be made to the roads and grounds generally.

MADISON.—Bids will be received until January 21 by P. G. Jacobson, president Board of Education, for the building of high school. Plans prepared by Wm. Elliot & Son, architects, of St. Paul.

MANKATO.—It is said that a new \$65,000 building will be added to the normal school.

MINNEAPOLIS.—Minneapolis excelled all previous years in building totals for 1907, even passing the previous high mark of 1888 of \$9,923,837. The total, not including plumbing and heating permits, which are kept separately, shows an excess over the \$10,000,000 mark, the figures being \$10,006,485, for a total of 4,958 permits, being the largest number of permits and the largest total in history.

Wm. M. Kenyon, architect, it is stated, will begin work immediately on plans for an addition to the Farmers' and Mechanics Bank building, 115 South Fourth Street. The new portion will add about 30 feet front to the present building. It will be two-story, of Bedford cut-stone and granite trimmings. The interior will be rearranged and revised. It is understood the work will cost about \$75,000.

The members of the Knights of Columbus of Hennepin County, it is reported, are considering the erection in Minneapolis of a clubhouse, to cost \$50,000.

MOORHEAD.—Reports state that a new model schoolbuilding will be added to the normal school, at a cost of \$50,000.

ROCHESTER.—Bids will be received February 8, according to report, for a new nurses' dormitory, to cost \$50,000.

WAUSAU.—It is stated that A. L. Kreutzer, of Wausau, has engaged Van Ryn & De Gelleke, architects, to draw plans for a \$40,000 bank-building for the Citizens' State Bank, of Wausau. This will be one of the first concrete buildings in Wausau.

NEBRASKA

BENSON.—The First Presbyterian congregation will erect a church in the spring, according to reports.

NORTH DAKOTA

FARGO.—Local Odd Fellows, it is stated, contemplate the erection of a temple, to cost about \$30,000 complete.

A. W. Sherman, of Bismarck, N. D., is said to contemplate erecting a modern hotel-building here, to cost \$200,000.

GRAND FORKS.—It is reported that Hancock Bros., architects, of Fargo, have been authorized to prepare plans for the new church for St. Michael's congregation. The plans will be out in the early spring and it is expected to start work as soon as the season opens.

SOUTH DAKOTA

MITCHELL.—It is stated that the Board of Education has passed a resolution asking the Mayor to call a special election for the purpose of voting on the proposition of raising \$69,000 for a new high school building.

KANSAS

FORT RILEY.—Reports state that the Chief of the Staff of the Army has recommended the construction of buildings for two companies of the Signal Corps here. Estimated cost, \$100,000.

SALINA.—Architects Hair and Smith, of Iola, according to reports, are preparing plans for the Salina County high school building, to be erected at Salina, Kan. Cost, \$75,000. Contract will be awarded about April 1. Mentioned previously.

TOPEKA.—It is said that plans are being prepared for the erection of a hotel for the National Hotel Company. C. Z. Wood, manager. Cost, \$100,000.

COLORADO

DENVER.—It is stated that the commercial organizations of the city will probably unite in the erection of a temple to be used by each body. It is planned to erect a \$300,000 structure.

MONTANA

MISSOULA.—It is reported that the Missoula County Commissioners at Missoula will receive plans until January 27 for a fireproof sandstone Court-house in Missoula County, to cost about \$150,000. Mentioned September 16.

VIRGINIA

BRISTOL.—King's Memorial Hospital will be erected, it is stated. Plans are being secured for basis of estimate. Probable cost, from \$25,000 to \$30,000. W. O. Came, chairman Building Committee.

LYNCHBURG.—It is reported that Randolph-Macon Woman's College will erect gymnasium. Plans by E. G. Frye. Mill construction; 100x50 feet; steam heat; gas

lighting; gymnasium apparatus, lockers, etc., will be installed. Cost of building, \$25,000; to be built on percentage. J. P. Pettyjohn & Co., contractors, may be addressed.

NORFOLK.—It is reported that Jesse T. Bonney is to build a home for young girls at the corner of Bossevain and Colby Avenues. This will be in the nature of a memorial, and will probably cost about \$30,000. Plans have not yet been prepared.

The members of the Y. M. C. A. are reported to have started a campaign to raise \$200,000 to build a new home, to replace the one they are just vacating.

RICHMOND.—It is stated that the plans prepared by Charles K. Bryant for erection of armory for the Richmond Light Infantry Blues, to cost about \$156,000, have been forwarded to the Finance Committee of the City Council and it is probable that it will be several weeks before the plans are adopted. The first floor will be used as a vegetable market, second floor for company rooms and military purposes, and third floor as drill-hall, with floor space of 17,040 square feet. In basement will be rifle range, containing 7,298 square feet, swimming pool, shower baths, etc. It will be constructed on site of the Second Market. Major E. W. Bowles, 401 East Franklin Street.

HARRISONBURG.—The People's Bank of Harrisonburg is reported as considering erection of a bank-building. The committee appointed consists of James E. Rederd, I. N. Beery and Thomas J. Martin.

TENNESSEE

CHATTANOOGA.—It is stated that bids will be received (readvertisement) by Jas. Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., until February 11 for the construction (complete) of the extension to the U. S. Post-office and Court-house at Chattanooga.

Correspondents report that the city showed a great gain in building during the past year. The increase amounted to \$664,652, giving a total of \$3,000,000 for which permits were issue.

GEORGIA

ATLANTA.—Reports state that the Atlanta Theatre Company has had plans prepared by Edward Odell, Jr., Montgomery, Ala., for erection of proposed Bijou Theatre. Brick and stone; lobby to have marble wainscoting and mosaic tiling; stage, 82x38 feet. Cost, \$75,000. Jake Wells, Richmond, Va., is chief promoter.

KENTUCKY

CORBIN.—The officials of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad (W. H. Courtenay, chief engineer, Louisville) are said to be planning the erection of a freight and passenger depot here, to cost about \$100,000.

LOUISVILLE.—Geo. B. Hitchings, Equitable Building, is reported to be receiving bids for an apartment-house for M. F. Greenstein. Three stories, 132x56 feet, brick and stone, steam heat, modern plumbing, baths, electric fixtures, hardwood finish, etc. Cost, \$30,000.

FLORIDA

LANARK.—It is stated that the Lanark Inn will be erected to replace structure recently burned. Two-story; cement stucco on brick; Spanish style of architecture;

two-story fountain courts, tiled; about thirty bed-rooms; four baths; sun parlor. Plans by Philip E. Robinson, National Building, Savannah, Ga., and Masonic Temple, Jacksonville, Fla.

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM.—Statistics show that the city is richer by \$2,000,000 worth of new buildings than it was a year ago.

MOBILE.—It is reported that Congressman Taylor has introduced a bill providing for the erection of a new \$600,000 Federal building. This is to provide for the rapidly expanding business of the Post-office as well as to accommodate the other Government offices.

LOUISIANA

MINDEN.—It is reported that the citizens have voted in favor of issuing \$50,000 bonds for the erection of a school.

NEW ORLEANS.—All bids for the erection of a church for the Touro Synagogue have been rejected, according to reports, and new bids will be called for. Plans are being prepared by Architect Emil Weil, 616 Hibernian Building. Cost, \$75,000.

It is said that Architects Diboll, Owen & Goldstein have prepared plans for a new auditorium and roof garden building for the Colored Knights of Pythias. The building will be located at the corner of Gravier and Saratoga Streets.

It is reported that the General Supply and Construction Company, of 43 West Thirty-fourth Street, New York, have received the general contract for a \$2,000,000 hotel to be built for the Audubon Hotel Company. Frank M. Andrews, of Cincinnati, is the architect.

OKLAHOMA

NORMAN.—The Board of Regents of the University of Oklahoma, it is stated, is considering the erection of a steel-framed fireproof building to replace the main structure at the University, which was recently destroyed by fire.

TEXAS

ALPINE.—It is said that J. D. Jackson has postponed date of opening bids for erection of school-building from December 10, as previously stated, to February 17. Structure will be of brick, stone or concrete blocks, and separate proposals are solicited. Plans and specifications on file at office of H. T. Phelps, architect, San Antonio, Tex., and of E. F. Higgins, at Alpine; certified check \$500; usual rights reserved.

CANYON.—It is reported that the citizens of Canyon on December 14 voted to issue \$53,000 bonds with which to erect a Court-house. Preliminary plans will be considered on February 13.

CLARKSVILLE.—Reports state that Red River County will open bids January 14 for erection of two-story addition to present county Court-house. Plans by Glenn Bros., Hugo, Okla.; stone and concrete building; fireproof; 40x60 feet. Cost, \$20,000. Lighting not decided.

DIMMITT.—It is stated that Castro County has voted \$28,000 bonds for erection of Court-house, probably to be constructed of brick. Address County Commissioners.

EL PASO.—M. Hughes is reported to be preparing plans for three-story brick annex to Court-house, for which bonds were recently noted to be voted for on January 4. Heating plant will be installed and electric lighting. Cost, \$28,000.

GALVESTON.—Hornsby & Hulsey, proprietors of Majestic and Lyric Theatres in Galveston, and John Dickey, proprietor and manager of Lyric Theatre of Houston, Tex., are arranging for erection of theatre in Galveston with seating capacity of 1,000 on ground floor and 500 in balcony, according to reports.

SAN ANTONIO.—It is reported that a company is being organized, in which G. G. McGill is interested, with a capital of \$70,000, for the purpose of building sanitarium at Sutherland Springs.

It is said that Earl Burgess and T. J. Brady, of this city, are planning to establish a circuit of theatres in this State, and that Mr. Brady has already prepared plans for a building here.

ARKANSAS

CONWAY.—B. W. Torreyson, secretary Board of School Trustees of Little Rock, Ark., will open bids January 15 for erection of proposed normal school-building in Conway, recently mentioned. Separate bids will be received for heating, plumbing and wiring; certified check \$500, payable to secretary; plans, etc., on file at office of secretary, Board of Trade, Conway, and office of Charles L. Thompson, architect, Little Rock, Ark.

LITTLE ROCK.—It is reported that the School Board will soon ask for bids on a new negro school-house to be located at corner of Eighteenth and Ringo Streets. The building will cost about \$35,000.

It is said that the Carnegie Library Committee has adopted plans by E. L. Tilton, New York, N. Y., for erection of proposed library. Charles L. Thompson, of Little Rock, will be local superintending architect. Contract for excavation work has been awarded to J. E. McCoppin.

SULPHUR SPRINGS.—It is stated that plans are being prepared for the erection of a hotel for the Kihlberg Hotel Company. Cost, \$100,000.

IDAHO

BOISE.—According to reports, the Boise and Interurban Railway has purchased property at the corner of Seventh and Bannock Streets, on which they will erect a freight and passenger depot, at a cost of \$75,000. The building operations will be started early in the spring.

CALIFORNIA

BERKELEY.—The Board of Trustees of Berkeley have rejected all bids for the Town Hall, it is reported, and will advertise for new bids, which it is hoped will be within the appropriation of \$119,600.

EUREKA.—It is said that the Union Labor Hospital Association will erect a hospital, to cost about \$20,000, as soon as the architect can draw up the plans for the same.

LOS ANGELES.—Reeves & Baillie, architects, are said to be preparing plans for two business buildings, to be erected by George B. Easton at Sixteenth and Arlington Streets, to cost between \$16,000 and \$20,000. Work will start as soon as contract can be let.

It is reported that Architect Theo. A. Eisen has drawn plans and is receiving bids for the erection of a six-story fireproof theatre building on South Grand Avenue, between Seventh and Eighth Streets, for George W. Walker. It will be of steel and reinforced concrete construction.

OAKLAND.—It is stated that plans have been submitted to Mayor Mott for a City Hall, to cost \$200,000.

SAN DIEGO.—Reports state that Architect Edward Quayle is preparing plans for a modern apartment-house, to be built for D. C. Reed at the northeast corner of Seventh and Cedar Streets.

OREGON

PORTLAND.—It is reported that a six-story hotel-building will be erected at the northwest corner of Fourth and Adler Streets. This will cost about \$130,000, and work will probably start about July 1.

Reports received state that the past year has seen the greatest amount of building ever done in one year. There was a total of practically \$9,500,000, an increase of \$2,500,000 over 1906. An interesting feature is the fact that more money was spent on residences than on business blocks.

WASHINGTON

OLYMPIA.—It is reported that the State Board of Control has entered into a contract with Olmstead Brothers, of Brookline, Mass., to lay out the 43 acres recently purchased on Port Orchard Bay for the Washington Veterans' Home.

SEATTLE.—Dr. M. A. Matthews, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, is said to be contemplating the erection next spring of a twelve-story hotel for men, to cost about \$250,000.

It is stated that C. J. Smith has had plans prepared by Cutter & Malmgren, architects, for a six-story store and hotel-building, to be erected at Fifth Avenue and Union Street. Brick construction, 73x120. Cost, \$110,000.

SPOKANE.—The building of a public market at a cost of about \$50,000 is reported under consideration.

WALLA WALLA.—Reports state that the State Supreme Court will issue \$100,000 bonds for a City Hall and fire station.

CANADA

LACHINE.—It is reported that a new parish church will probably be built, as the present one is too small. The structure will cost about \$80,000. Rev. J. F. Savaria is in charge of the parish.

SASKATCHEWAN, SASK.—It is stated that the plans of E. & W. S. Maxwell, of Montreal, Que., for the public building at Saskatchewan, are reported to have been accepted. Probable cost, \$1,250,000.

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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.

Contracts will be awarded to the lowest responsible and reliable bidders, unless the

bids exceed the amount of funds available therefor, in which case the right to reject all bids is reserved. A certified check for 5 per cent. of the amount of the bid must accompany each proposal.

Only proposals for the complete work of construction, heating, plumbing and electric work combined will be considered. (1670-1673)

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., January 4, 1908.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock p.m. on the 18th day of February, 1908, and then opened, for the construction of an extension, remodeling, etc. (except elevators and lift), of the U. S. Post Office and Court House at Columbus, Ohio, in accordance with the drawings and specification, copies of which may be had at this office or at the office of the Custodian at Columbus, Ohio, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1672-1673)

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., December 28, 1907.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock p.m. on the 11th day of February, 1908, and then opened, for the construction (complete) of the extension to the U. S. Post Office and Court House at Chattanooga, Tennessee, in accordance with the drawings and specification, copies of which may be had at this office, or at the office of the Custodian at Chattanooga, Tennessee, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1671-1672)

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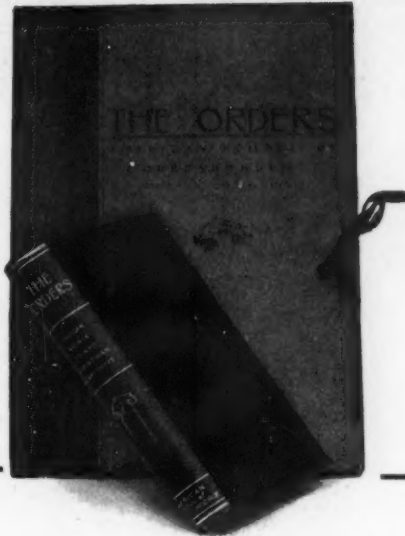
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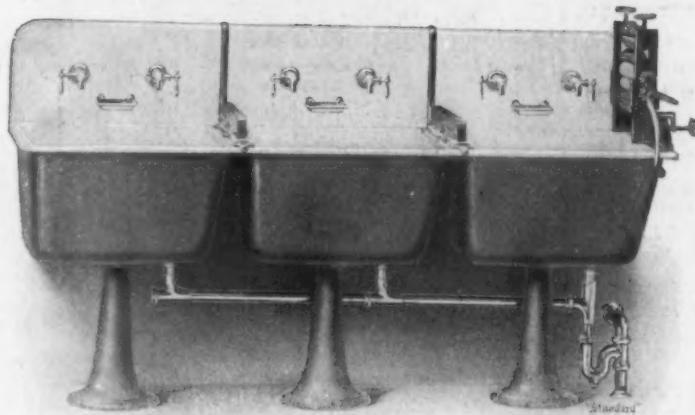
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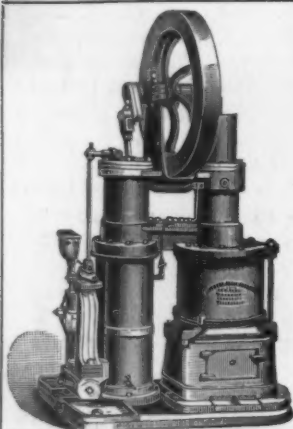
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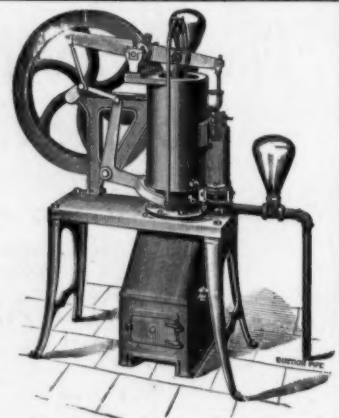
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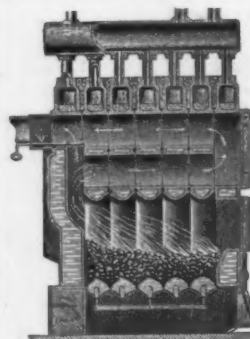
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