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The AMERICAN ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS

Regular Edition

Vol. XCIII.

JANUARY 18, 1908.

No. 1673

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in Doge's Palace, Venice, Italy—XVI. Century Mantel, Veletti
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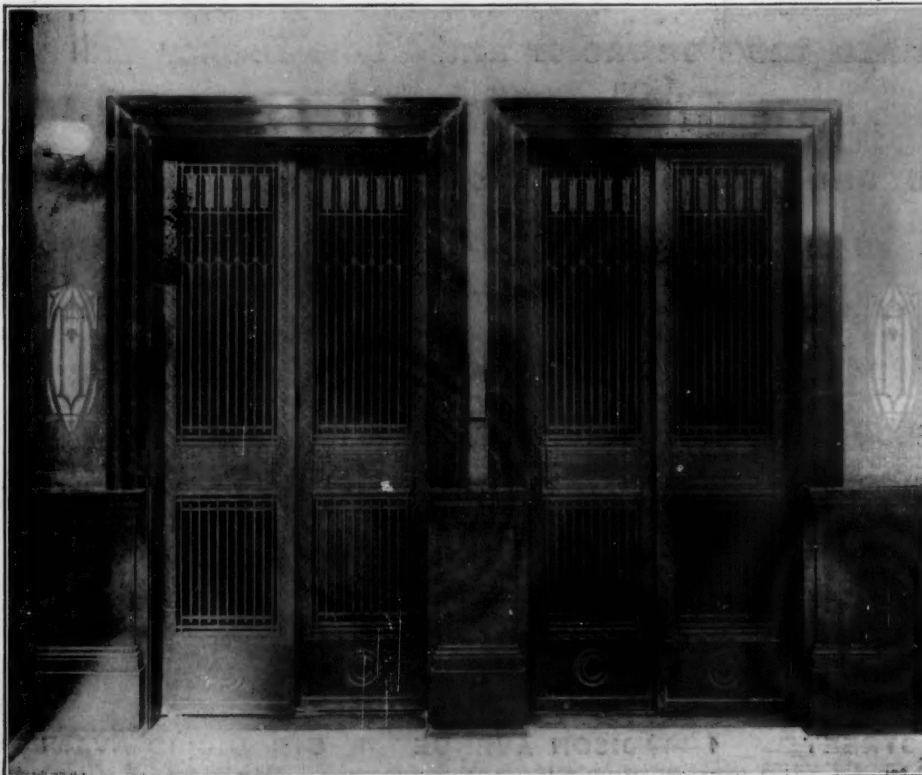
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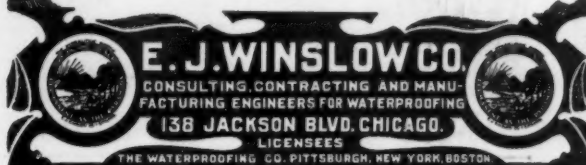
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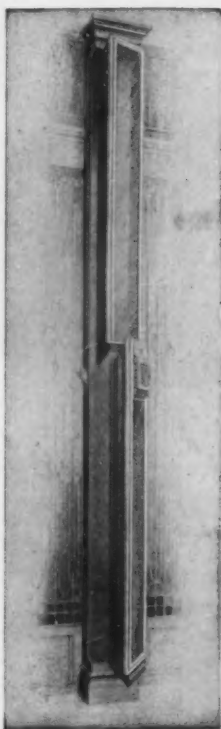
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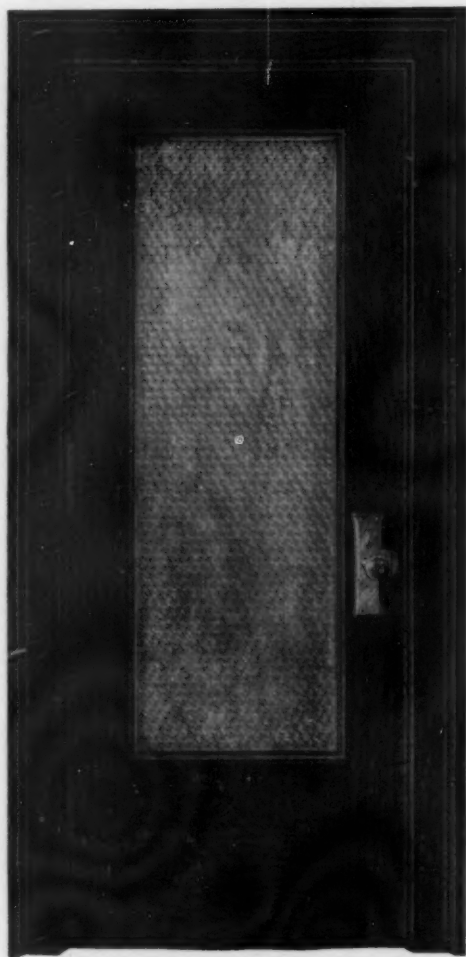
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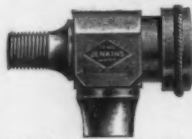
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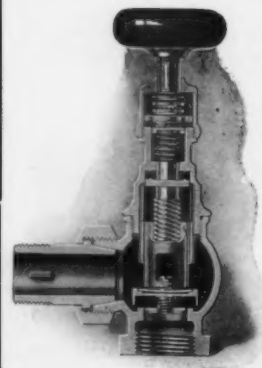
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Vol. XCIII.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 18, 1908.

No. 1673.



The New Hearst Building, San Francisco, Cal.

IN the planning and erection of a tall building throughout that area of known seismic disturbances along the Pacific Coast, the first consideration of the architect and engineer would be the stability of the structure. To prepare for every known condition, learned only after a careful study of results as shown by the recent earthquake and more disastrous fire, and also to foresee if possible other and equally possible contingencies and provide such measures of safety as would meet them, was the problem confronting the architect and engineer. Conditions of wind resistance, load and general stability, offer in themselves no great difficulties. Their action and influence on the building as a mass are from experience, easily reducible to known values, but the earthquake shock, its direction, force and duration, are variable quantities, and demand the exercise of both resourcefulness and judgment on the part of the architect.

In planning the new Hearst Building at San Francisco, the architects would naturally make an exhaustive study of the various problems presented, not alone from the purely architectural standpoint, but from the engineering standpoint as well.

This they have done, and the result of their investigations was to confirm the conviction that a properly de-

signed and constructed steel cage, really protected by fire resisting material—in contradistinction to so-called fireproofing methods—would without question withstand earthquakes even more serious than the last, without serious injury.

The principal damage to buildings in San Francisco was through fire and the failure of what had been considered fireproofing material, and also the absence in many cases of even ordinary fire resisting coverings.

In the designing of this building both the architect and the engineer were thoroughly agreed that the foundation should be a rigid mass covering the entire area as far as practicable, and that this bed of protected steel grillage should be built to withstand any unusual and accidental stress to which it might be subjected. Upon this grillage, heavy plate girders are to be placed, extending under the columns, and riveted to them, thus distributing the column load and thoroughly binding the whole mass.

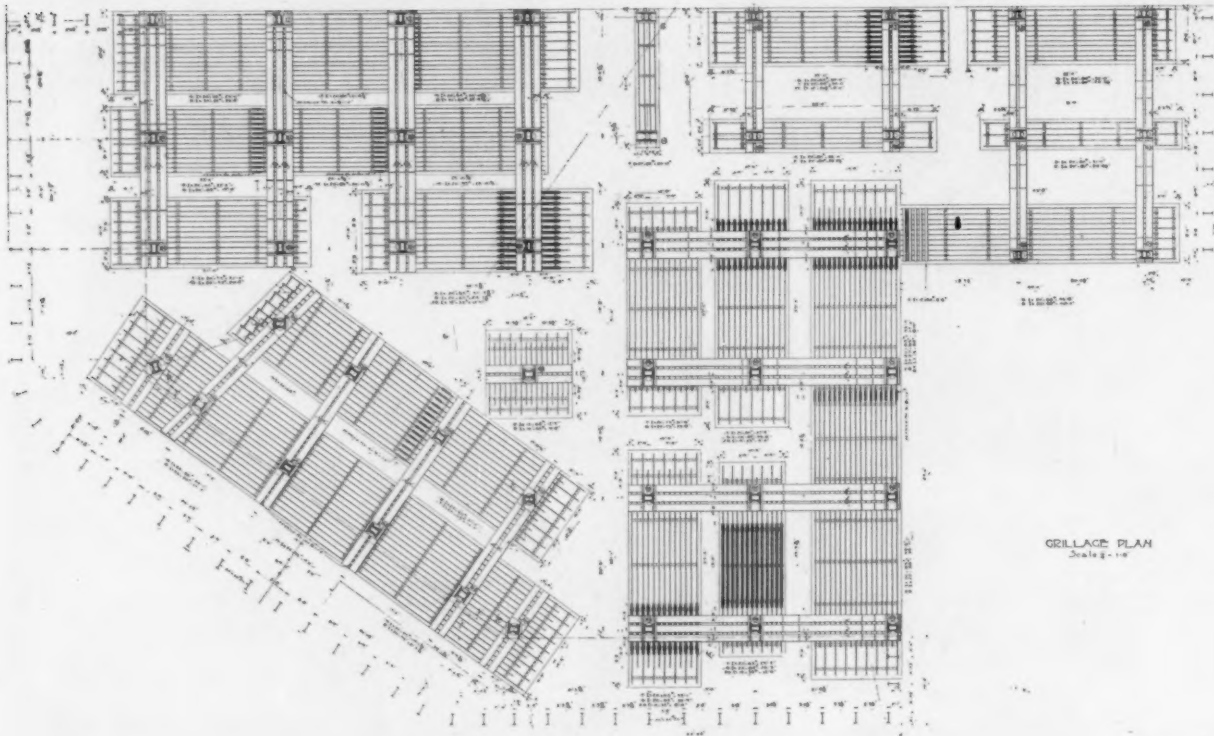
As the bottom of the grillage rests 32 feet below the curb level, it is believed to be deep enough to prevent its being undermined by subsequent neighboring excavations. The motive power of the large presses located in the basement is electricity and the presence of any

dampness in the foundation would carry this electricity to the steel in the grillage, causing electrolysis.

The weight of the larger printing presses is about one hundred tons each, and this weight will be supported on sand cushions, entirely isolated from the foundation. By this means it is expected that no vibration of the machinery will be communicated to the structure.

In providing for the mechanical equipment of the *Examiner*, which will be printed in this building, a base-

The first and second stories will be faced with pink Tennessee marble, thoroughly anchored to the reinforced concrete backing. The facing from this point to the sixteenth floor will be white glazed terra-cotta. Above this floor the terra-cotta facing will be poly-chromatic. Each individual piece of terra-cotta is thoroughly anchored to the reinforcement and backed with concrete, making it impossible to dislodge. The loggia extending through the seventeenth and eighteenth floors will give varying



ment and sub-basement will be necessary. This enables the raw material to enter below where the press drives are located and the finished product delivered above in a continuous process. To properly ventilate this basement and sub-basement, large electrically driven fans will provide fresh air heated to maintain an average temperature of 85 degrees.

These presses, together with all other mechanical features of the paper, will be in the annex, and isolated entirely from the office building.

In erecting a superstructure on this foundation of encased grillage the fundamental idea of the architects was to build a structure that would in a large degree possess the character of flexibility and that would rebound, in case of shock, to its original position without undue swaying or straining of the connections.

In the selection of the architectural treatment of the exterior, the idea of the architects was to perpetuate in the building the traditions and the character of the early Spanish settlers, who had evolved a more or less distinctive style of architecture, commonly known as "Mission style." This idea dominates the exterior treatment of the building.

Many considerations influenced the selection of the materials of the exterior walls: among them their fire-resisting qualities, color, durability, the ease of thoroughly securing it to the superstructure and also its availability.

deep shadows from the wide overhanging copper cornice, and together with the vari-colored terra-cotta introduced at this point, produces an effect artistic in its result and differing from the monotonous façade of the usual commercial building. The roof will be covered with huge copper tiles measuring 18 x 30 inches exposed surface, and the whole surmounted by a lantern balcony, built of terra-cotta and marble, with copper fleche, covered with gold leaf. In the lantern will be erected a clock with four dials, while in the arches of the lantern it is proposed to hang a chime of copper bells connected with the clock mechanism, thus carrying out the mission feature in an admirable way.

The main entrance to the building is located on Kearney street, and will lead directly to the elevator lobby. The walls of this lobby as well as the corridors will be faced with marble, the design calling for a pilaster treatment. Marble floors are provided, and richly decorated carton maché ceilings. All ceilings are designed to avoid dislodgment by shock.

The elevators and stairways are located practically in the centre of the building, in the angle formed by the court, thus utilizing what would be least desirable space for office purposes. The main floor is devoted to stores and also to the business and executive departments of the *Examiner*. From the street level to the top of the tower there will be twenty-two floors. A variety of subdivisions will be made on the different floors with the idea of supplying offices of varying sizes.

All the floors to the nineteenth will be subdivided for office purposes, above that floor they will be arranged as studios. The interior finish is to be Kalameined, with composition fire-proofed floors and sanitary bases throughout. The partitions will be built of steel studs, covered with wire cloth and plastered, making a hollow sound-proof partition which will admit the running of conduits. All window frames, door frames, doors and sash, are of metal over wood, as noted above, thus availing of one of the lessons taught by the fire. The main water supply is derived from large storage tanks on the roof. These tanks are served by electrically driven pumps connected with the city water service. In addi-

tion, an artesian well in the sub-basement will furnish water in emergencies. To this well is to be connected a fire pump, supplying water to the stand pipes throughout the building.

The very full illustration presented in this issue enables the reader to form a most comprehensive idea of the importance of this building.

The engineering problems met and surmounted are admirably stated in the following article and will be read with interest by the profession.

We are indebted to the architects, Messrs. Kirby, Pettit & Green, of this city, for affording us an opportunity to present this subject to our readers.

Engineering Features of the New Hearst Building, San Francisco, Cal.

THE building will be erected on the site of the old building, at the northeast corner of Market and Third streets, adjacent to the Monadnock Building, on the East.

The new building will be somewhat larger than the old one, additional land having been procured for this purpose. The extreme length and breadth are respectively 160 feet and 97 feet 6 inches.

will, at present, be built eight stories high, while provisions have been made for the addition of three more stories in the future. The base of the building will be faced with marble and the balance will be faced with terra cotta. All walls are to be backed up with stone concrete reinforced both horizontally and vertically by steel rods of suitable size firmly attached to the columns and wall girders. The object of the steel reinforcement is to

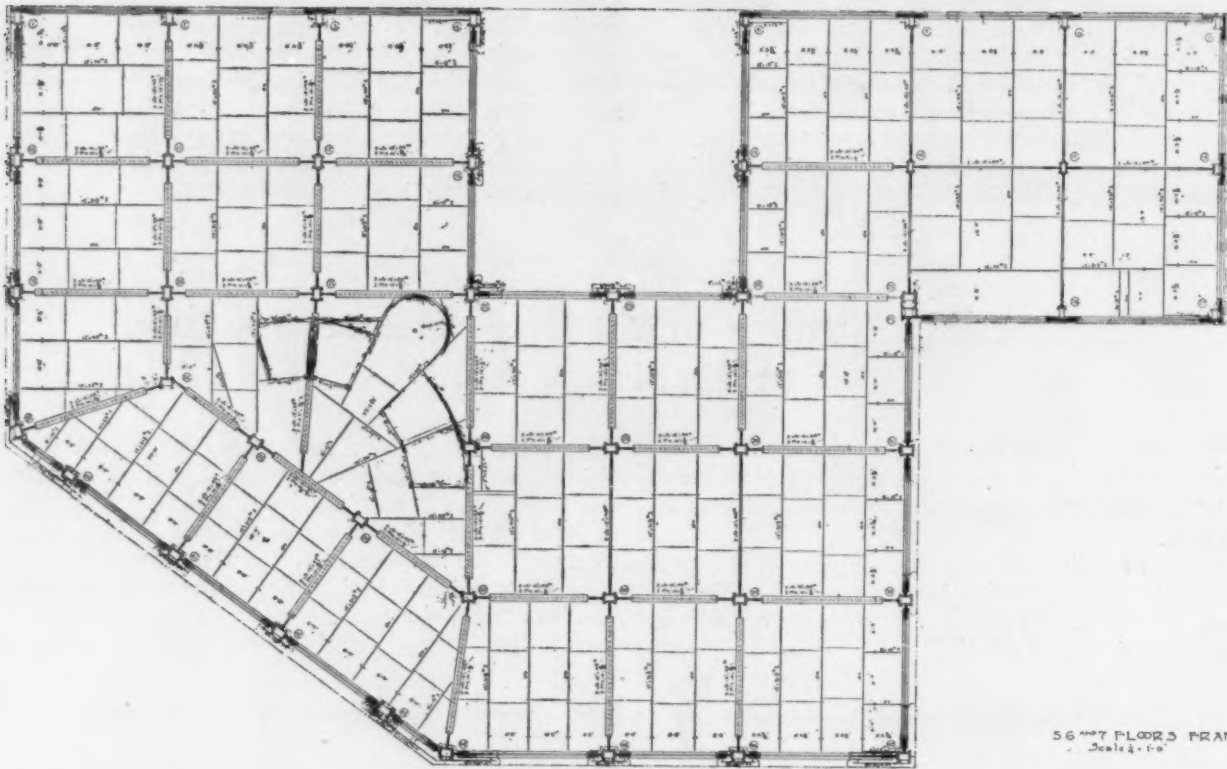


The main portion of the building will have eighteen full stories above the ground and twenty-two floors, exclusive of landings in the lantern above the tower. The so-called annex portion of the building, which fronts on Stephenson street, is 40 feet by 64 feet 5 3/4 inches. It

prevent as much as possible the liability of the walls being cracked by future earthquakes. The steel frame is of the skeleton type, designed to support the walls as well as the floors. The floors will be fireproofed with reinforced stone concrete, cinders not being obtainable on the

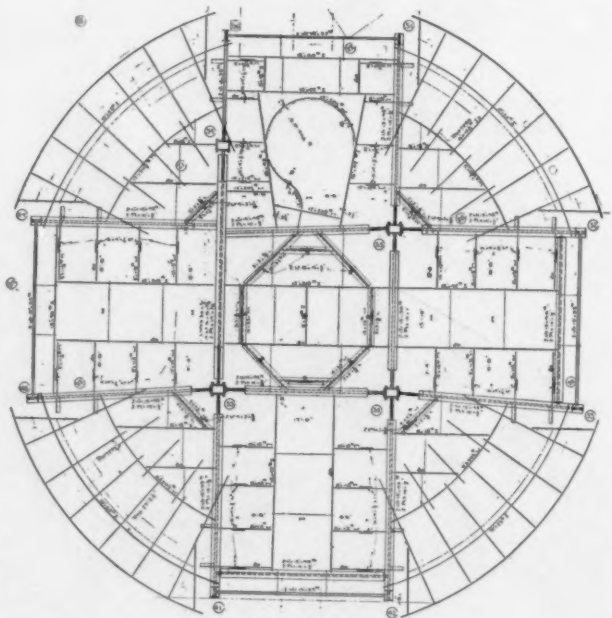
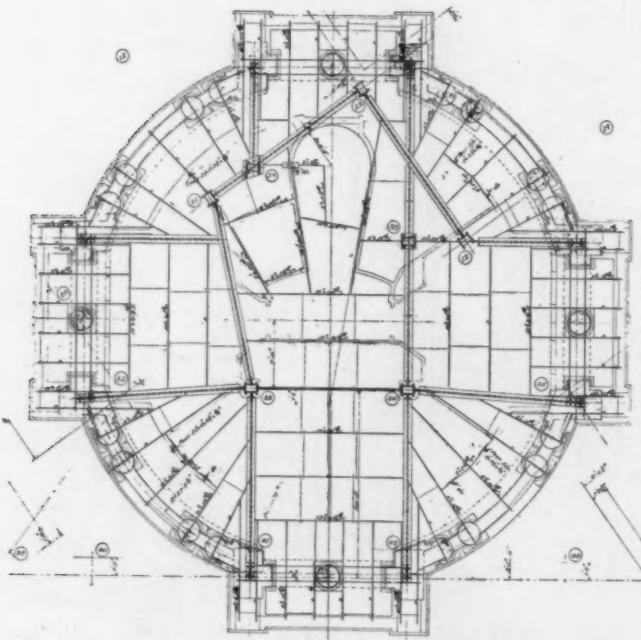
Pacific coast. All floors, excepting those in the basement will be of cement finish. The partitions will be constructed of steel studs wire lathed and plastered on both sides. The column protection will be of concrete, wire mesh and

in addition to the plastered ceiling. It will be noted that brick work and terra cotta fireproofing have been entirely eliminated. All doors, windows and trim will be Kalameined, thus avoiding any exposed woodwork.



plaster. The ceilings will be furred with metal and wire lath suspended from the bottom flanges of the

Test borings at the site of the building show the soil to be fine sand intermixed with a small amount of clay,



floor beams. Special precautions have been taken to liberally protect the structural steel work in every instance, the bottom flanges of the beams having protection

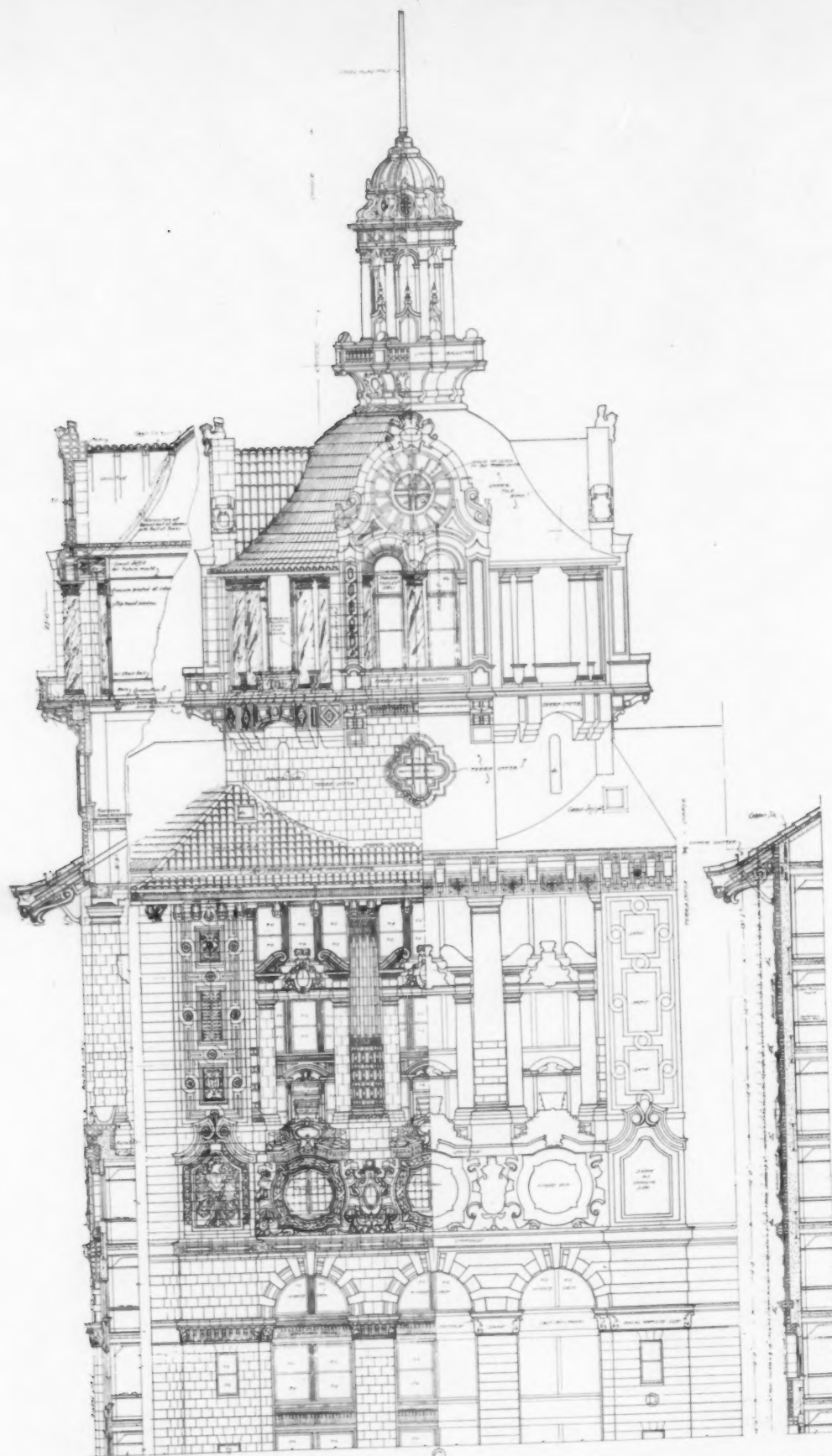
naturally deposited. Bedrock is at such a low level as to make it financially inadvisable to sink the foundations to that depth. For this reason, together with the favor-

THE NEW HEARST BUILDING

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA



THE NEW HEARST BUILDING, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
Messrs. Kirby, Petit & Green, Architects.



SECTION THRO
CENTER LINE

UPPER PART OF KEARNEY ST. ELEVATION
Scale 1/4" = 1'-0"

SECTION THRO
CORNER PIER

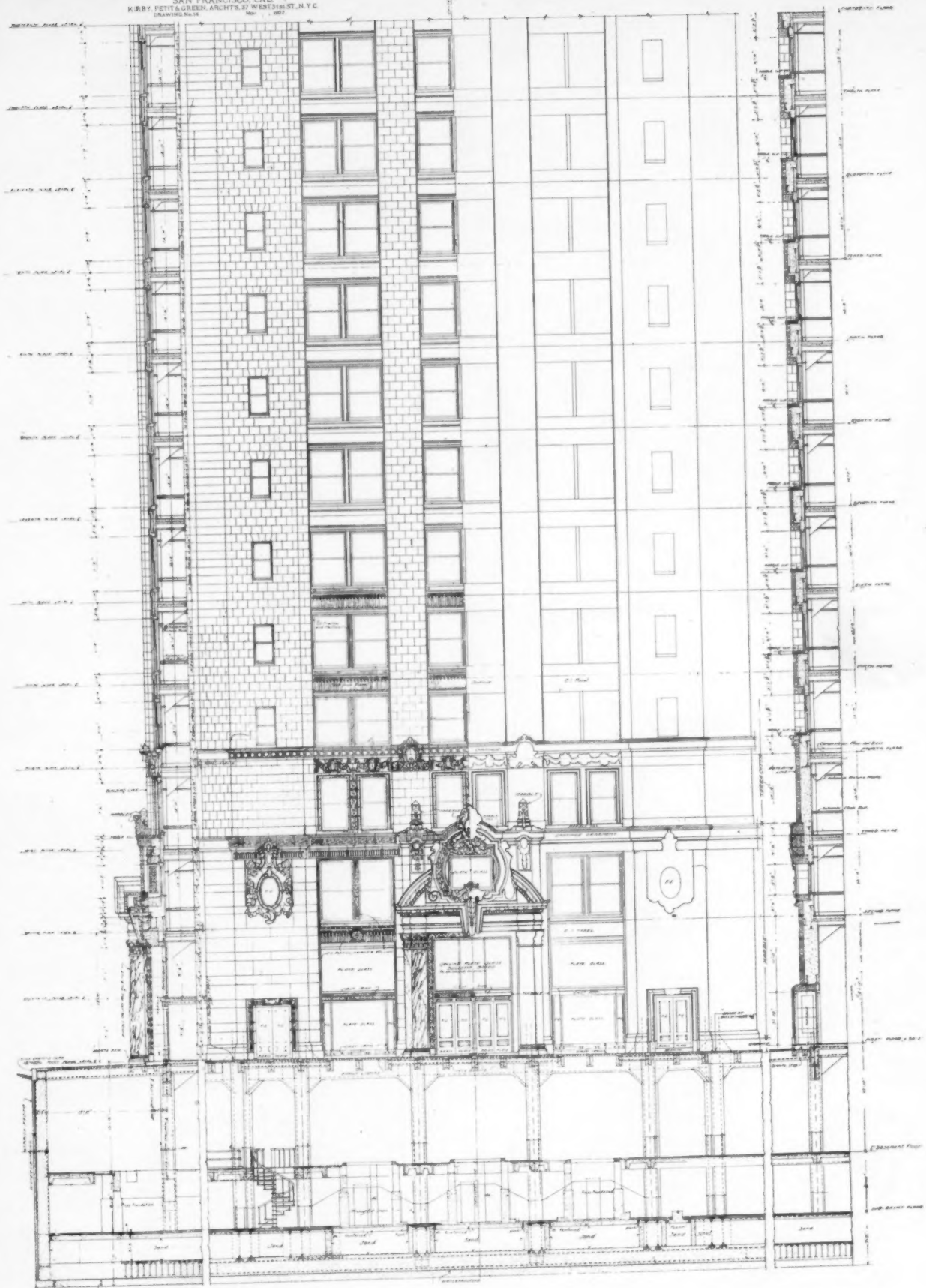
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January 18, 1908.

HEARST BUILDING
Corner MARKET and THIRD Streets.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
KIRBY, PETIT & GREEN, ARCHTS. 37 WEST 14th ST. N.Y.C.
DRAWING NO. 100



SECTION TAKEN ON CENTER LINE.

LOWER PART OF KEARNEY ST. ELEVATION.
Scale 1/4" = 1'-0"

SECTION TAKEN THRO
CORNER PIER

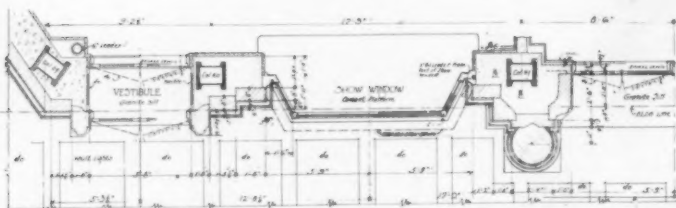
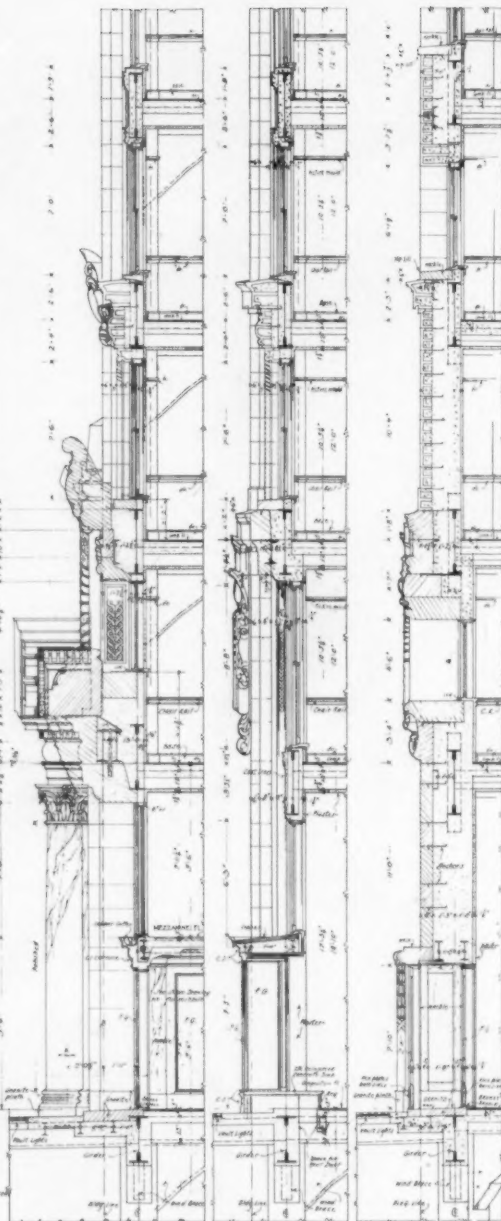
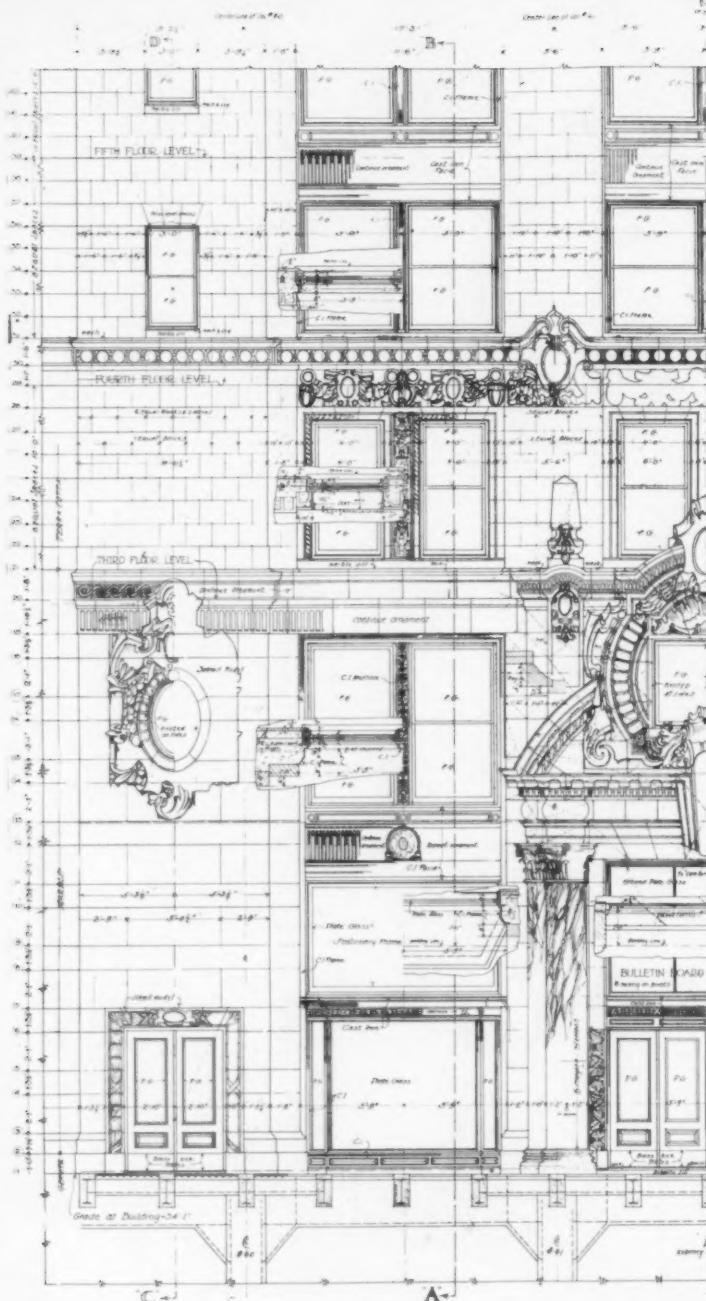
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▲ HALF ▲ INCH ▲ SCALE ▲ DETAIL ▲ OF ▲ FIRST ▲ FIVE ▲ STORES ▲ KEARNEY ▲ ST ▲

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▲ HEARST ▲ BUILDING ▲

▲ COR MARKET & THIRD STS ▲

▲ SAN FRANCISCO CAL ▲

KIRBY, PETIT & GREEN, ARCHITECTS, 37 W 31ST N.Y.C.

Notes: All figures for base cuts & marble work include the thickness of the joint & are in feet & inches (top of joint) the last three stories to be faced with marble and granite base as shown. No marble to be less than 4" thick, except on the back with end, sills and pilasters on the back, with non-slipping joints. All marble & granite to be anchored as indicated on sections. All exposed surface of granite to be dressed right cuts to the sixth marble to be base finish. All frames & tanks down, such as from the metal covered as specified. Small models of all elements to be made for approval.

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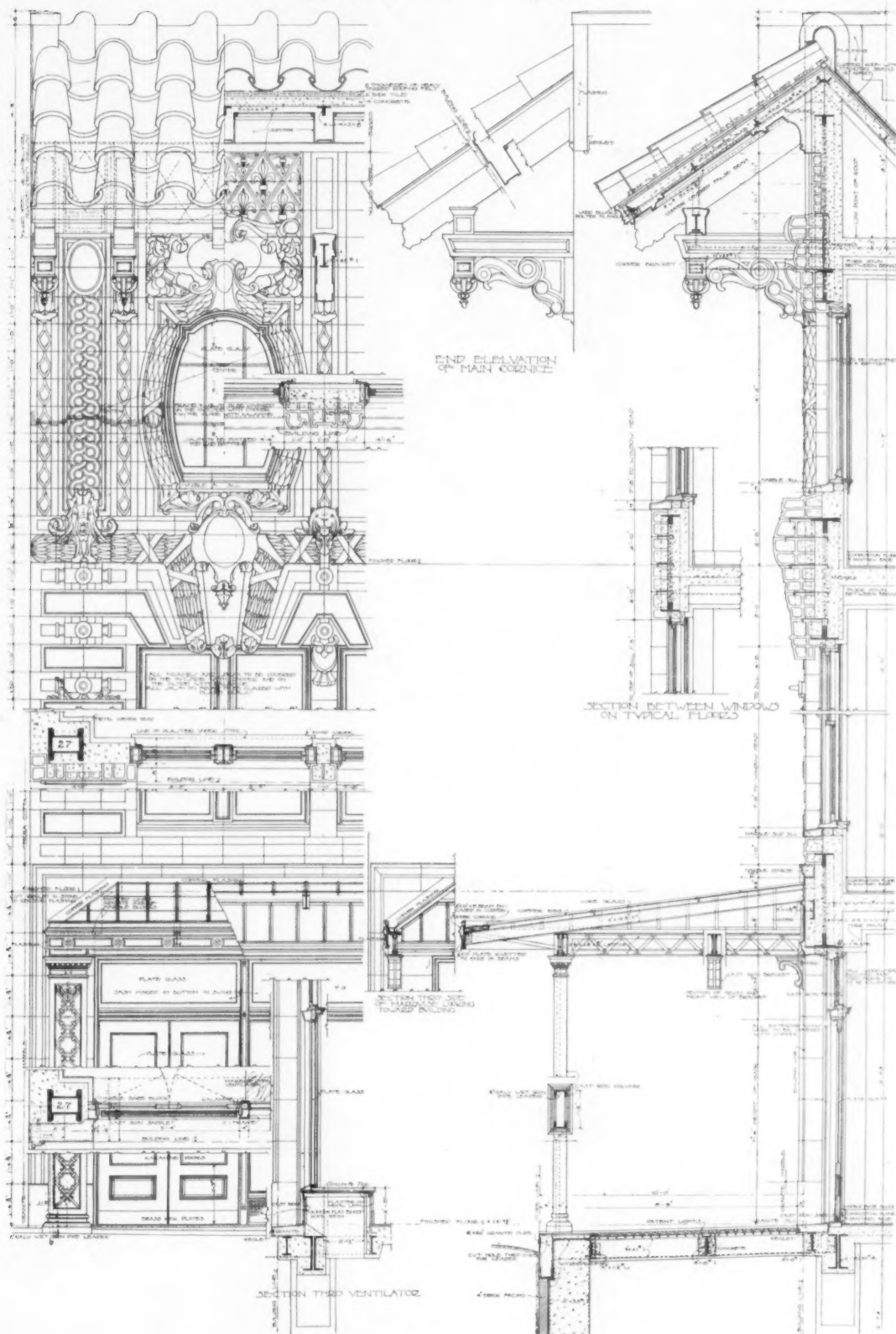
— HEARST BUILDING —

ONE MARKET STREET, S.F.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

KIRBY, PETIT AND GREEN, ARCHT'S
37 WEST 31ST ST. NEW YORK CITY

DETAILS 783-826

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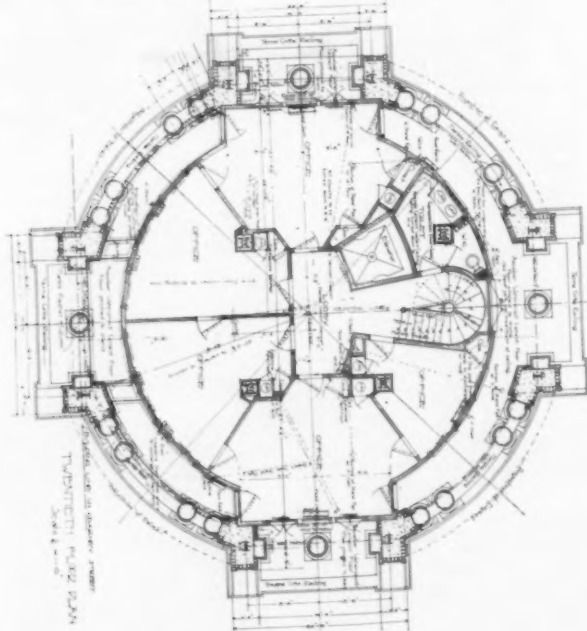
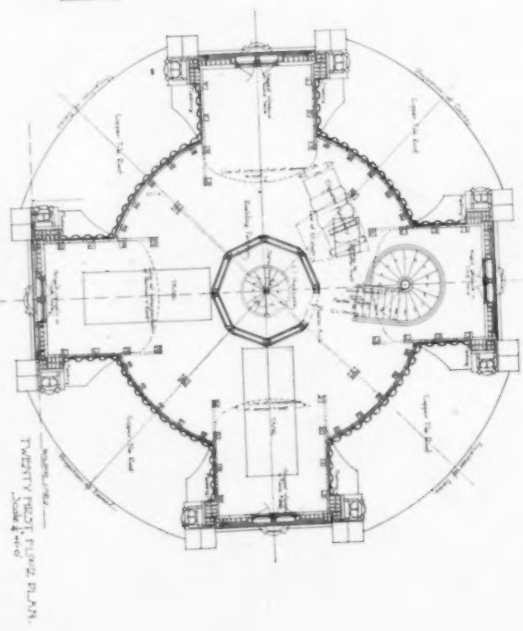
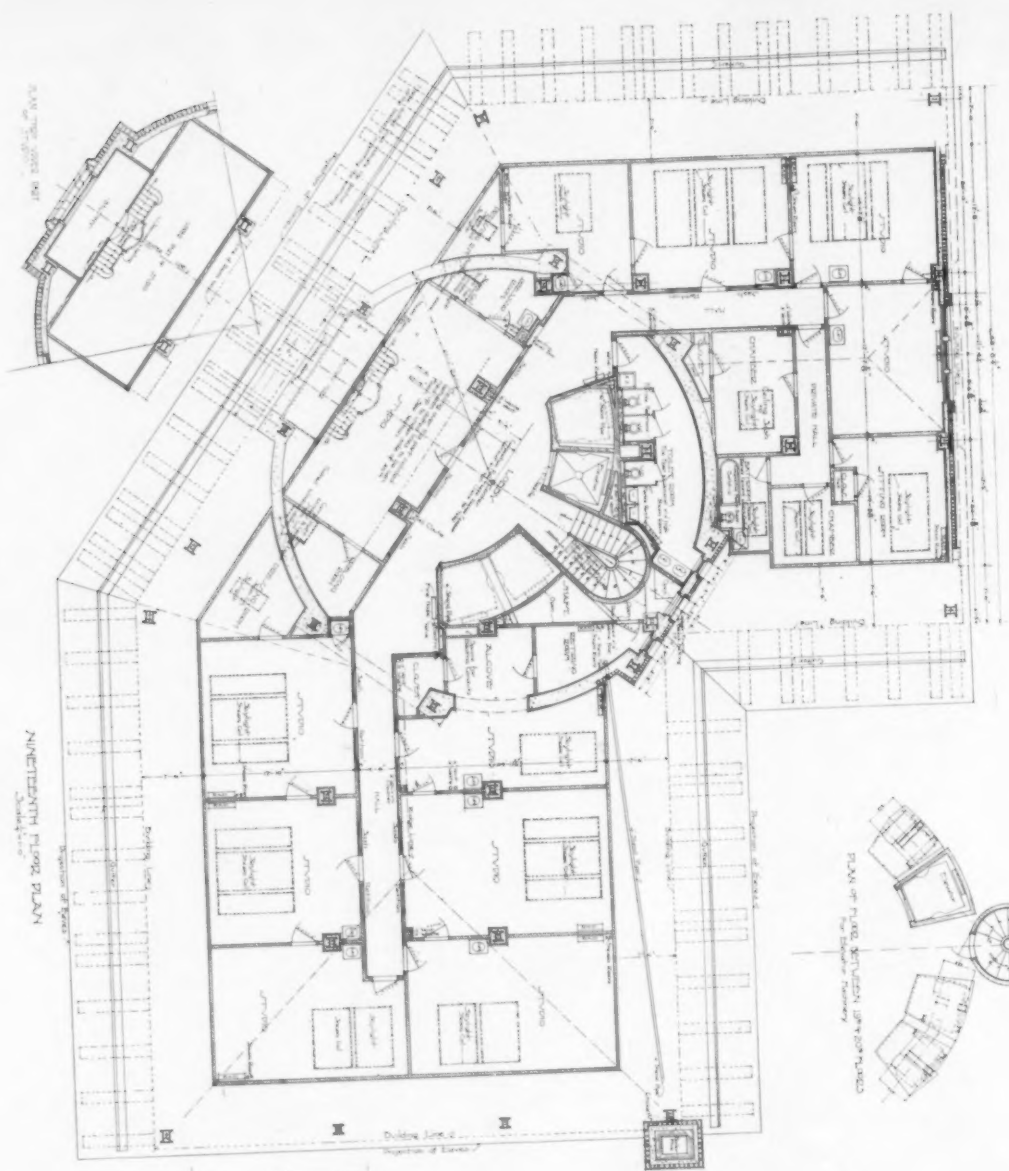
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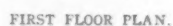
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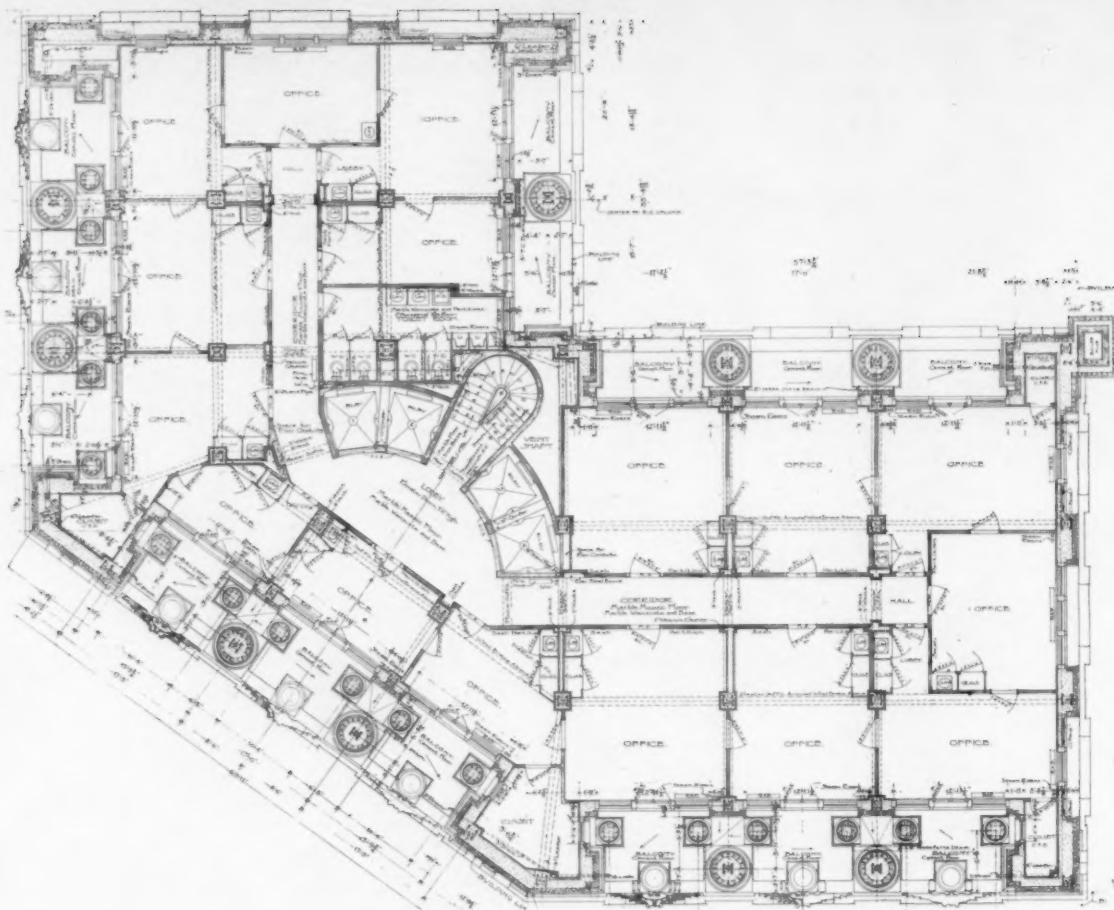
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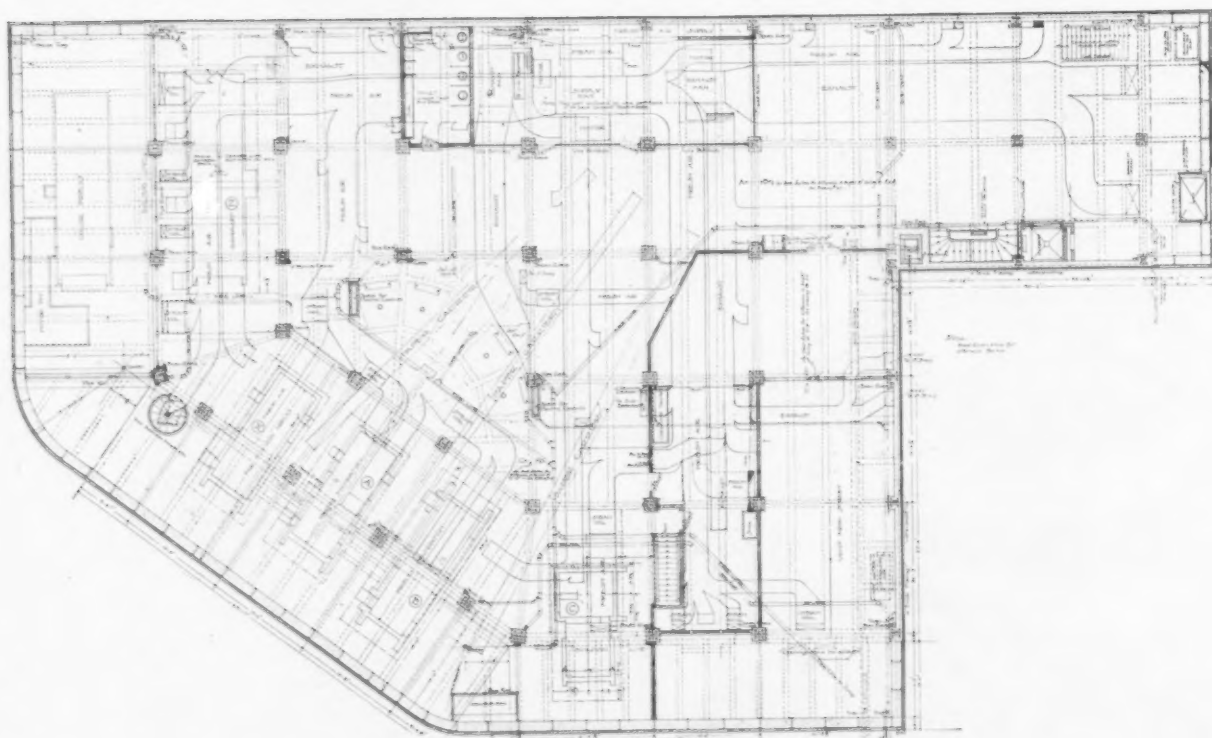




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SIXTEENTH FLOOR PLAN.



BASEMENT PLAN.

THE NEW HEARST BUILDING, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Messrs. Kirby, Petit & Green, Architects.

able character of the existing soil, the steel grillage type of foundation has been adopted. Owing to the heavy loads to be sustained, necessitating huge cantilevers, and the danger of rupture from earthquakes, reinforced concrete foundations could not be considered.

The bottom of the excavation will be at the level of that of the adjacent building, 32 feet below the curb and about 8 below the ground water level.

The finished basement floor will be a few inches below the water level.

By inspection of the grillage plan, herewith reproduced, the arrangement of grillage beds and girders, so designed as to distribute the loads without eccentricity, may be noted. The allowable pressure on the soil has been taken at three and one-half tons per square foot. In most cases the distributing girders extend over two or more beds of grillage beams, which not only results in economy, but contributes largely to a more uniform settlement and incidentally serve as admirable ties to bind together the several footings.

The total load on the footings is in the neighborhood of 36,000 tons, which includes dead load and 60 per cent. of the live load on all floors. The loads on the individual columns in the main portion of the building range from 500 to 1,000 tons.

The retaining walls beneath the curbs are constructed of 20-inch steel beams placed vertically and filled between with concrete.

The waterproofing is placed beneath the grillage beams, and a sufficient weight of cement and sand is superimposed to resist the hydrostatic pressure of the ground water.

The framing plan of the first floor and that of the fifth, sixth and seventh floors, shown herewith, are typical of the construction up to and including the nineteenth floor. The framing of the sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth floors is modified to a considerable extent to meet the conditions imposed by the columnnade treatment in these stories. Many of the wall columns offset at the sixteenth floor line, necessitating special construction and the exercise of considerable study to fulfill both the structural and architectural requirements.

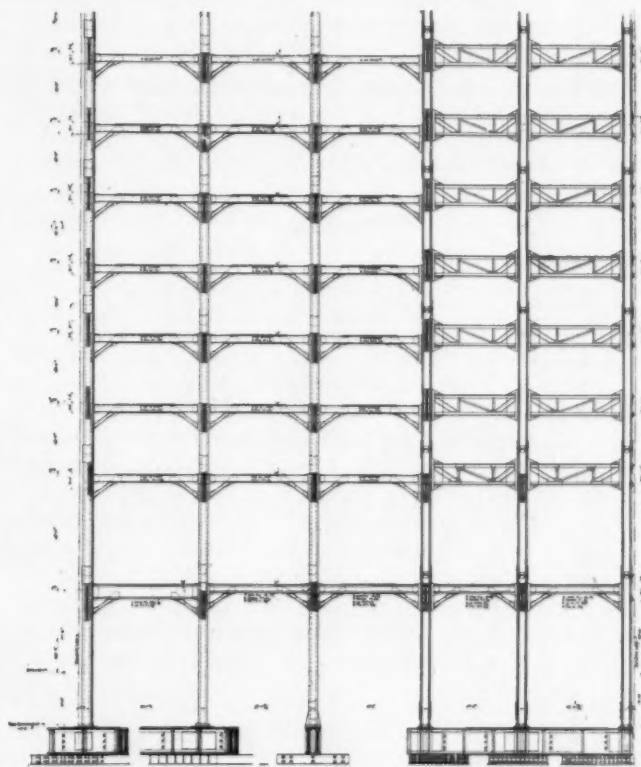
An attempt has been made to provide transverse bracing of sufficient strength to reduce to a minimum serious vibrations due to heavy winds and earthquakes.

Portal braces have been introduced between the columns in both directions, as shown on the plans, and in the transverse section. These braces serve the twofold purpose of acting as girders and resisting the transverse stresses due to the action of horizontal forces. They have been proportioned on the basis of a horizontal force of thirty pounds per square foot over the entire elevation of the longest side of the building, from the ground level to the top, and entirely independent of the resistance which is afforded by the walls and partitions. The resistance of the latter is relied upon as an additional security in the event of shocks from earthquakes. The wall girders are of the lattice type, so designed as to support the walls and their portion of the floor load, to serve as transverse braces and lintels over the windows, and to provide something substantial to which may be attached the cast iron mullions and panels between the windows. Lattice girders were selected in preference to solid web girders on account of being better suited to take a firm bond with the concrete protection, and the concrete backing of the walls in which they are buried. Dividing the total horizontal force above mentioned by

the number of bracial columns, it is found that the horizontal shear per column at the first floor level amounts to nine tons. The resulting moment of this force of nine tons into its lever arm 21 feet (half the sum of the basement and first story heights) equals 189 foot tons, which the transverse bracing of the first floor has been proportioned to resist in addition to the bending due to vertical loading.

The bending stresses induced in the columns by the actions of this shear have also been calculated, and the columns have been so designed that the combined stresses from the bending and direct loading do not exceed 12,000 pounds per square inch as required by the San Francisco building code.

The construction of the nineteenth tier is complicated and of necessity very heavy over the portion directly beneath the tower. The base walls of the tower are here caught up by various kinds of girders, which transfer the weight of the same to the columns. The entire



weight of the tower above the nineteenth floor is 1,600 tons, a portion of which is taken up by a few of the columns at the twentieth and twenty-first floor levels.

The construction of the tower is indeed that of a building by itself, planted on top of the main building, whose column layout could not possibly have been arranged to be symmetrical with the layout of the tower without more serious complications throughout the building below. The tower is surmounted by a lantern having steel framework filled with concrete and covered with copper. Above the lantern will be a modern steel flagpole 40 feet high.

The structural plans of the tower, shown herewith, are interesting as an illustration of how the fulfillment of the collated conditions necessarily prevents symmetrical construction.

CHAS. H. NICHOLS, C. E.
Eng'r for Kirby, Petit & Green.

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THE problems of the skyscraper have confronted architects in the larger cities of this country for the past fifteen or twenty years, and while those relating to the mechanical and structural features of these buildings have been solved in a manner generally satisfactory, the solution of the purely architectural problem has seemed in many instances to leave something still to be desired. The great difficulty occasioned by the almost invariable disproportion of breadth to height can hardly be said to have been entirely overcome by the "columnar" treatment, which has probably been more frequently employed as a general scheme of design than any other.

WHAT may perhaps prove to be the ultimate solution of the problem, and what at least seems to remove the great difficulty mentioned above, is the new "trust" or "community" plan put in operation to a marked extent in New York during the past year. Under this plan a number of holdings are combined into one large plot and improved by one operation. Dignity of proportion can thus be obtained in the structure without sacrificing any of the possibilities of the site.

THE operation of this plan seems to indicate in a measure one or the other of two forms as the ultimate skyscraper. The first, that of grouping two buildings so as to balance each other, and thus diminish the disproportion of breadth to height, has been chosen in two or three instances, and has attracted much attention. The second form is that of a huge structure extending over a block or more, the main mass rising some dozen or fifteen stories and surmounted by an immense

tower or campanile, of a height proportionate with its base line. This type surely offers great opportunities for dignity of proportion, after which little difficulty in design or decorative treatment need be anticipated.

ANYONE who has read the daily papers published throughout the United States during the past few weeks can hardly have failed to note the unusual amount of space given up to the subject of building code revision. From New York to Seattle and from Springfield, Mass., to the Gulf, the question of revising the ordinances under which buildings are erected is apparently the topic of the hour.

IN all probability the causes for this unusual interest and activity are manifold, but chief among them we believe are the present day uses of certain materials of construction not contemplated when the existing building laws were enacted. Consider, for example, the modern uses of reinforced concrete. Few if any of the building ordinances adopted five years ago dealt adequately with this subject and the vast majority failed to mention it. The extent to which reinforced concrete is now being used, and the very apparent future possibilities of this material, as well as its no less apparent limitations, demand not only recognition in a comprehensive building code, but authoritative treatment. It is not improbable that a further cause, influencing some centres of population to enact more restrictive laws designed to direct and control building operations, may be found in certain building disasters of comparatively recent occurrence, which have been given the widest publicity.

BUT whatever the causes, the effect will be, we believe, on the whole gratifying, for "revision" used in the present sense should spell improvement, and when once well started a movement of this kind can hardly fail to result in a general betterment of buildings throughout the country. It seems unfortunate, however, that under existing laws the matter of general building regulations is left, with few exceptions, for each city to determine for itself according to its lights. The code resulting from the operation of this system is ordinarily far from ideal. For example, in a code recently adopted by a city of 75,000 inhabitants, we find a particular kind of paint definitely required for all fire escapes, while matters of construction are left largely to the discretion of the Commissioner of Buildings. The same code provides that violations shall be punishable by a fine of not more than twenty dollars. Surely the most reckless and daring will be deterred by the prospect of such distressing consequences.

IF some scheme could be devised whereby uniform requirements were established for buildings of various classes erected within certain geographical boundaries, it would appear to be in every way desirable. Something analogous to this plan is found in operation to a limited extent in the case of the National Board of Fire Underwriters exercising jurisdiction over electrical installations throughout the country. If equitable laws could be drafted and enacted it would seem that a Board or Commission clothed with supervisory powers could be relied upon for their enforcement.

AS this is being written the windows of THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT offices are partly obscured by smoke emanating from the ruins of the Parker Building, on the corner of Nineteenth street and Fourth avenue. This twelve-story building, popularly supposed to be fireproof, has the appearance of being substantially a wreck, although it is too early to speak definitely or to direct attention to any of the lessons that may be taught by a future examination of the ruins. The builder is reported to have gone on record promptly as follows:

"The building was what might be termed a semi-fireproof structure, with steel frame and hollow tile between floor beams, but with wood floors and window frames. At the time it was built it was regarded as practically fireproof. There was a great deal of combustible material in it, but the fact that the walls and fireproof columns are still standing in good shape is pretty good proof that the building was well put together."

We shall endeavor in a future issue to report somewhat in detail on the results of this conflagration.

The Artistic Use of Steel and Reinforced Concrete

By C. HOWARD WALKER.

(Concluded)

"The position of ornament in reinforced-concrete is not different from that of any articulated structure, but there are larger interstices, that is, larger surfaces of non-supporting wall; therefore, it is not inconsistent that these surfaces, if ornamented at all, should be more generally ornamented than in stone buildings. But there is no necessity or object in suggesting clasps, straps, bolt heads, and other small metal details in the covering of the metal. Nor is there any object in making the ornament thin and tenuous because of that quality in the skeleton. A man with small bones need not have slits for eyes and mouth.

"The general effect of reinforced-concrete structure is that of lightness, of delicacy. Its mouldings and ornament should correspond in character. The chief problem is to prevent an effect that is trivial, and that lacks stability. The only method by which slender structure and delicate detail can be made vigorous is by contrast of simple surfaces with massed detail. In this case the simple surfaces are over the structural factors and the curtain walls, and the massed detail is associated with the openings, and possibly with the cornice. Wrought metal grilles and balconies, elaborate fenestration, polychromy and surface modeling (both focused) all afford opportunities for the embellishment of a system of structure which is devoid of large piers, deep reveals and heavy shadows. All are in accord with such structure, and it is unnecessary to search for more sensational factors of expression. A reinforced building is very apt to express itself tolerably well if none of the architectural detail applied to it is in imitation of stone, brick or wood forms, if its metal ornament is wrought and its concrete ornament plastic, or mosaic, or painting. It presents but one new problem, that of making a thin thing as attractive as one with mass. As a matter of fact, solidity of mass enters largely into our feeling of permanency and stability, and it is probable that no large skeleton structure can ever compete with one having liberal third dimensions. Its character is that of lightness which has always been associated with impermanency, but that quality accepted, as it needs must be, much can be done to make it attractive without inventing combinations of forms which are un-

called for, and which in themselves have no intrinsic value.

"One of the constant criticisms of Roman architecture by instructors in architectural design is that the orders were used by the Romans merely as an ornament applied to the face of the construction. Partly engaged columns and pilasters which are not needed to indicate piers are among the examples cited of this solecism in design. Steel and concrete structure can, however, be well expressed in this manner, the engaged column often following literally the support within it, and the entablatures indicating the deep girders. It is of course unnecessary that either the caps or the mouldings of the entablatures follow classical or other precedent, excellent opportunity being afforded for variants suggested by the relative proportions of beams to lintels, and of both to the façade. Original capitals especially may be suggested by the bracketed forms at the tops of vertical supports, and may be of as simple geometric type as are many of the Mohammedan Capitals. The sole reason that well-known styles are cited in connection with the possible treatment of steel and concrete forms is as a means of explanation of the character of the forms which may naturally be developed from the structure.

"The design and ornamentation of the interiors of steel and concrete structures, in which the steel is covered, is not unlike that of any structure of columns, slender piers and beams.

"In the cases which at times occur where protection from fire does not demand that steel structure shall be covered, and in which exposed steel is largely in excess of accessory concrete, the problem of artistic treatment becomes of a different character. Such structures are armory and large hall arched trusses, bridge spans, etc., *i. e.*, either straight or curved trussed beams. These are especially interesting in elevated railway structures and elsewhere, where they are so frequently and continuously conspicuous where they are in this country so persistently made utilitarian only, with but little attention paid to the possibility of subtle line. This is all the more to be deplored from the fact that metal, if scientifically related in its form to strain and stress, takes naturally some of the most delicate and subtle curves possible, but the custom, because material is cheaper than labor, is to erect structures assembled of straight lines only, with the occasional use of curved lower members. This is the principal reason for the apparent crudeness of steel structures. They are articulated structures, built up of component parts bolted together. The interstices are larger in area than the factors of structure and the structure has, therefore, a latticed, cobweb effect. Its satisfactory appearance depends entirely upon the design of the cobweb.

"The lines of the main factors of the trusses can have the spring and curve which are so characteristic of metal under pressure, while the minor factors of struts, rods, braces, etc., may be assembled so that certain combinations repeat, and others indicate, design and their silhouettes may be studied. For a steel truss structure, inside its main lines, is effective by its silhouettes alone. In many cases the mere multiplicity of parts is detrimental to scale; the perpetual crossing and recrossing of lines being more suggestive of wreck than of safety. So much is this the case in parallel bridge trusses that covering the structure or filling the interstices of the two outside

trusses is at times advisable to give apparent stability to the span.

"Accessory ornament upon a steel exposed structure is merely either to accent or develop long, continuous lines, or to introduce spots to create harmonious scale throughout. Certainly the punctuated accent of bolt heads does neither the one nor the other.

"The introduction of color into concrete structures is worthy of careful consideration. Any general tinting of the concrete is naturally light in tone, but apart from the insertion or incrustation of other colored materials, whether mosaic or glass, marbles, or clay glazed or unglazed products, presents an opportunity for interesting design. The concrete surface, however, being without joints, and giving no indication of thickness, does not seem capable of carrying large blocks of material embedded in it, and colored designs are best, of assembled small factors. The Cosmati work and the borders of Byzantine panels are suggestive in this respect, as being veneer patterns in satisfactory scale. Concrete, stucco, and plaster covering has received many varieties of successful treatment in the past, the most satisfactory being that in which large surfaces of the concrete were contrasted with brilliant coloristic detail. The main contention of this paper is that the æsthetic treatment of steel and concrete is not one that necessitates strange and bizarre forms or detail, but one that recognizes lack of shadow and delicacy of proportion of structure to areas."

Antique Furniture and Modern Furnishings

A WRITER in a contemporary magazine, referring to the collecting of old furniture, wittily sums up the subject by stating that, judging by the amount of furniture claimed to have been brought over seas in the *Mayflower*, the pilgrim ship must have been about the tonnage of the *Lusitania*.

Certain it is that most of the so-called antique furniture prized by many collectors is not old, and therefore not genuinely antique. That most models of old pieces have the charm of artistic lines is true, and many makers of furniture have exactly copied these examples in mahogany and oak.

In an equally skillful manner they have imitated all the marks of old age and of hand-wrought pieces. No period of an hundred or more years ago could have supplied even a small proportion of the furniture now claimed for it. As a matter of fact, it was only the wealthier class that could afford the luxury of many pieces, such as are prized so highly to-day, and these, if not entirely destroyed through wear and lack of care, are mostly prized by the descendants of the original owners.

Nothing so appeals to the cupidity of the dishonest dealer in so-called "antiques" as this traffic in antique furniture. In our search for illustrative material for this paper, this fad has been forcibly brought to notice. In many houses visited we have been shown by their proud possessors much of this spurious "antique furniture," the worthlessness of which was evident to the critical eye.

A writer on old English oaken furniture states that, as a matter of fact, the people of the middle age had very little furniture even among the rich classes. He writes: "So scanty seems to have been the appointments of many households that tables and chairs, and even glazed window casements were carried about by wealthy travelers from place to place for purposes of comfort."

In spite of this well-authenticated condition, one may find throughout the length and breadth of England to-day, and in many places in America, so many pieces claimed to be genuine antiques, that were they really so, even the poorest people of the middle ages in England must have been put to it to have found room in their dwellings for all this vast amount of furniture that has survived the ravages of time, to which must be added an equally large quantity doubtless destroyed.

The often inappropriate placing of antique furniture in modern houses, regardless of the accompanying decorative features, suggests the inharmonious furnishing of interiors so often noticed.

We have been frequently told by architects to whom we have applied for material, that the effect of the interior of certain houses had been ruined by the poor taste shown in the furnishings. One house in particular, a most beautiful example of the colonial, and views of the exterior of which with its details formed the illustrations for almost an entire issue of *THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT*, was an instance of this tendency to over-furnish interiors.

The architect was one whose work is everywhere known for its dignity and purity of line. The interior was as good as the exterior, but the effect was almost entirely spoiled by the poor taste displayed by the owner in selecting his furnishings. Furniture of many periods was recklessly strewn about the place; the pictures, a bad lot in themselves, were poorly framed, and the mantel in the drawing-room, one of the best modern colonial mantels we have ever seen, was covered with an elaborate lambrequin, and its shelf was a receptacle for many hundreds of dollars' worth of clock and ornaments. In several years' search for good material, this condition has been noted so many times as to almost cease to incite comment.

COMMUNICATION

December 21, 1907.

To the Editor of *THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT*.

Dear Sir—Please allow me to call your attention to an evident typographical error in the report of the recent dinner of the New York Society of Beaux Arts Architects. In the December issue of your paper you credited me with having stated at the dinner referred to, that Mr. Parsons was one of the original members of the Senate Park Commission of Washington, D. C. Mr. Parsons name was not mentioned by me on that occasion. The Park Commission, as you probably know, was originally composed of Messrs. McKim, Burnham, Olmstead, and the late Augustus St. Gaudens.

In the same notice my statement relative to the real estate values on Pennsylvania Avenue, as quoted, is misleading. What I said was that some of those opposed to the Park Commission's plans, pretended to see in the opening of the vista on the Mall and the placing of Government buildings thereon, only an attempt to lessen the importance of Pennsylvania avenue with a consequent possible depreciation of the real estate values thereon.

Trusting that you will be able to make the corrections indicated, and thanking you for so doing, I remain,

Yours very sincerely,

PERCY ASH, Sec'y.

PERSONAL MENTION

In an interview with F. Hopkinson Smith, artist, author, and man of affairs, printed in the *New York Times*, he enthusiastically describes a visit to Athens, where he made many water-color sketches of architectural subjects which, it is stated, will soon be on exhibition. Mr. Smith's sketches will commend themselves to architects, not alone for their coloring, but also for their accuracy of drawing. It is gratifying to learn of the precautions that are being taken to preserve from vandalism all that is now left of these priceless architectural treasures. Mr. Smith is quoted as saying:

"Doubtless these great columns and pediments may crumble and fall a century or two hence under the stress of rain and wind and sun, but never will they again suffer from the destroying hand of the vandal. They are too well guarded for that. A great deal of discussion arose when the famous Parthenon sculptures were removed to London by Lord Elgin; the ethics of this removal has been questioned everywhere among artists and scientists. To-day such an occurrence could not be. Greece has learned her lesson as to the priceless value of her treasures, and to-day money in any quantity cannot buy what is hers.

"As for the petty curio hunter, the tourist vandal, he cannot remove so much as a pebble from these sacred precincts. Native guards are everywhere, and any attempt to carry from the Acropolis grounds a splinter of rock or a piece of marble no bigger than a button means instant arrest and a heavy fine. Everywhere around the sides of the Parthenon lie the fallen drums or sections of columns which once were the supports of the building. These were shot down by the bombs of the Venetian fleet under Admiral Morosini, leaving the entire centre of the building a great, empty gap. The temptation to amateur archaeologists to carry away with them some fragments of these fallen pillars must be very great, but they might as well covet the bullion bars in the Sub-Treasury down on Wall Street as to cast envious eyes on this strew of ancient masonry. I fancy no treasure in the world is more zealously watched over than this field of chiseled stones."

General John G. Meem, supervising architect of the Treasury during ex-President Cleveland's first term, died in Washington on January 2. A number of the public buildings in Washington were erected from plans prepared under his direction.

Messrs. Myron H. Lewis and Clifford B. Moore, editors of *Waterproofing*, wish to announce to the profession and to the building public that they have opened offices in the St. James Building, 1133 Broadway, where they will conduct a general consulting engineering business in waterproofing, foundations, hydraulics and reinforced concrete.

Mr. T. Anderson, an architect, 1335 Belmont avenue, Chicago, Ill., is leaving the city for a trip abroad, and will visit Spain, Italy, Germany and Greece. He expects to remain in Europe until May.

Notice has been received that the partnership heretofore existing among Charles D. Maginnis, Timothy Walsh and Matthew Sullivan, under the firm name of Maginnis,

Walsh & Sullivan, architects, of Boston, has been dissolved.

It is reported that Alexander Phillips and Harry Creighton Ingalls will open an architectural office at 37 West Thirty-first street, New York, under the firm name of Phillips & Ingalls.

Howell & Thomas announce that they have opened an office for the practice of architecture in the Columbus Savings and Trust Building, Columbus, Ohio.

F. W. Hunt writes that he has opened an architectural office at 622 Southern Trust Building, Little Rock, Ark., and will be glad to receive catalogues.

Mr. F. K. Rhines, formerly Chief Engineer and General Manager of the Dixon Engineering and Construction Company, of Toledo, Ohio, has become assistant to the Treasurer and General Manager of the General Fireproofing Company of Youngstown.

G. Howard Mansfield died in New York on January 3, aged 45 years. Mr. Mansfield was born in Nyack, N. Y., but went West when a young man, and worked for some time in the office of Burnham & Root in Chicago. He returned to New York in 1899. At the time of his death he was connected with the office of Clinton & Russell, where he had been employed on the plans of the Hotel Astor, United States Express Building, and other well known buildings.

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 Northwest, Washington, D. C.

The Gargoyles of New York announce that the regular January meeting of the all in one substance will overcome many Gargoyles, in the form of a dinner, will be held at the Hof-Brau Haus, Thirtieth street and Broadway, on Tuesday, January 21. Drawings in competition for a club pin are to be submitted at this meeting.

INDUSTRIAL INFORMATION

KARBOLITH.

In a booklet received from the American Mason Safety Tread Company, of Boston, descriptive of their Karbolith flooring, very broad claims are made, the most important of which are given here. It is fire-proof, durable and sanitary, elastic and noiseless as rubber, light in weight and easily repaired; it will not crack or tear loose from its base or become slippery. These are qualifications that architects have long desired in a floor and the fulfillment of them all, in one substance, will overcome many of the difficulties experienced in the past. The material is usually laid one-half inch thick and weighs something over three pounds per square foot. The material is furnished in various colors so that the architect can choose that one which will best harmonize with the decorative scheme he desires to carry out.

ROOFING.

J. A. & W. Bird & Co., of Boston, Mass., are sending out printed matter descriptive of their Zolium, a new roofing material. The claims for this product are that it meets all the requirements fulfilled by shingles and with the additional features of being more durable and free from the danger of leaks. It is said to resemble tile at a little distance, the color being a subdued red. It can, however, be painted any desired shade if the natural color, in any case, is not considered suitable.

PAINT.

The United States Gutta Percha Paint Company, of Providence, R. I., have appointed Mr. George H. Libby to represent them in the Greater New York territory.

REINFORCED CONCRETE.

Business contingencies sometimes arise which necessitate the construction of a building in the shortest time possible. Illustrated descriptions received from the Trussed Concrete Steel Company, of Detroit, tell of some of this rapid construction work with reinforced concrete using the Kahn trussed bar for reinforcement. The factory buildings for the George H. Pierce Company, of Buffalo, covering 280,000 square feet, erected by this company, were ready for the installing of the machinery within four months of the signing of the contract and were entirely completed within six months. A second illustration of unusually rapid construction is furnished by a building for the Anderson Carriage Company, of Detroit, Mich., three stories high and covering 24,648 square feet, which was constructed, using the same system, in forty-nine working days.

VERMONT'S GRANITE OUTPUT.

A pamphlet recently issued by the United States Geographical Survey, entitled "The Granite Industry of 1906," contains much of interest to the architect and stone contractor. Based on the entire output of granite for all purposes, Vermont, with a total output of \$3,000,000, ranks second, while Massachusetts is first, with an output of \$3,800,000. But, as the figures include paving blocks, curbing, flagging, crushed stone for roads, railroad ballast, and in short every form of granite, they are misleading in forming an estimate of the out-

put of the various States, of granite used solely for building and monumental purposes. Based on this supply of material, Vermont's output is \$2,920,000, while that of Massachusetts is \$2,695,000. Maine ranks third, with an even \$2,000,000. This, as will be seen, places Vermont in first place in the output of building and monumental granite, or the leading State in an output of quality. During the past four years Vermont's output has increased 91 per cent., while the closest competing State shows but 25 per cent. increase.

POWER TRANSMISSION.

The conservation of water power and its use for the generation of electricity is lucidly explained in a pamphlet recently issued by the Allis-Chalmers Company, of Milwaukee, Wis., in "Bulletin 2,027," which may be had for the asking. This bulletin is a description of the Hydro-electric plant at Trinity River, California, and contains much of interest on power transmission. The plant described was built with regard to future, rather than present, needs of the communities served. The power house is entirely equipped with Allis-Chalmers electrical machinery. We believe this pamphlet will be found of great interest by engineers and students.

WATERPROOFING.

Literature received from the Hydrex Felt and Engineering Company, of New York, tells of the need that is felt by architects and engineers of protecting the foundations from the moisture in the ground. The possible danger of electrolytic action on metal structures encased in concrete is increased, it is stated, whenever moisture may come in contact with the metallic parts. The increased use of basements for business purposes also require that they shall be dry. The membrane method of waterproofing which this company uses seems to fulfill the requirements of the work.

STEEL SHEETING.

A folder comes from George W. Jackson, Inc., 169-179 W. Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, descriptive of a new sheet steel piling which they use. This piling is made by the use of I-beams and special clamps which are designed to hold the beams together while driving and after they are in place. It is stated that I-beams 45 feet long have been used without trouble and the bracing of them has been found easy. One of the chief claims made for this sheeting is the large percentage of salvage possible.

CATALOGS RECEIVED.

The Universal Portland Cement Company, of Chicago, have forwarded an illustrated pamphlet showing some of the work in which their material has been used. This includes dams, buildings, bridges, etc.

In an eight-page (10x12) pamphlet just received from the Norcross Brothers Company, of Worcester, Mass., a number of well known buildings erected by this firm are illustrated, among them being the Columbia University Library, the Corcoran Art Gallery and the Rhode Island State Capitol.

BOOK NOTES.

ITALIAN GARDENS, after drawings by George S. Elgood. R. I., with notes by the Artist.

Longmans, Green & Co., New York and London. \$12.00 net.

The painter, the poet and the prose writer have painted, sung or written of the beauties of the gardens of Roman villas and the country houses on the sunny slopes of Tuscany and Frascati, while the gardens of Florence have furnished beautiful settings for romantic operas and dramas for ages past. These picturesque surroundings of the seats of the noble rich of Italy have been centuries in the making and combine the best of different periods of architecture and of landscape gardening. The result is a most artistic ensemble.

Owing to the march of improvement, the dying out or impoverishment of Italy's noble families, these gardens are succumbing to the spirit of progress so often fatal to the preservation of the artistic.

It is with satisfaction we receive for review, this, the latest of the many volumes which permanently record the beauties of Italian gardens.

It is most fortunate in a book of this character when the artist combines with a high perception of the artistic possibilities of his subject, an ability to describe what he has so well drawn, and lead his readers to other and equally interesting scenes outside the frame of his picture.

A sale of the artistic property of the late Stanford White, recently held in this city, bears evidence that Italy and her gardens are being despoiled to furnish decorative material for rich Americans. While the Italian Government is doing its utmost to arrest this despoliation, it will not be many years before the gardens of Italy will be at best but a memory. A work such as Mr. Elgood has prepared is therefore all the more valuable,—it is a record of a fast vanishing beauty which when once defaced can never be restored.

AMERICAN COMPETITIONS. Published by the T. Square Club, Philadelphia, 1907. Edited and compiled by Adin Benedict Lacey. 160 plates, 11x14 inches. In portfolio, \$11.50; in buckram binding, \$13.50; and in morocco binding, \$15.00. Edition limited to 750 copies.

As a reference book this publication is a valuable addition to the architect's library. It has great value in enabling the student to judge the comparative merits of the various designs and in showing various solutions of the same problem by different competitors. It has been aptly termed the "American Concourse Publique." The editor in his preface to the work states:

"In American Competitions it is intended to preserve in permanent form the valuable information in plan, elevation, form and mass which the study of a particular problem, by able practitioners, always produces. This possibility of comparison of the result of different viewpoints of the same problem, it is believed, will be most useful to the architect, the draughtsman and the student."

The competitions illustrated are: The Soldiers' Memorial, Allegheny County, Pa.; D., L. & W. station, Scranton, Pa.; Union Theological Seminary, New York, N. Y.; State Educational Building, Albany, N. Y.; International Bureau of American Republics, Washington, D. C.; Connecticut State Library and Supreme Court Buildings,

Hartford, and the central building of the Y. M. C. A., Philadelphia. All the competing drawings of the prize winners in each competition have been included, and all the drawings of competitors who received mention. In competitions where no award was made, except first place, a selection has been made from among the other competitive sets. The text accompanying the illustrations is exceptionally well prepared and is in each case divided into project, program and problem. It shows the hand and experience of the architect who has been actively engaged in professional work.

One of the most valuable things to be noted is the ease by which the same competitions can be made comparable. This is due to the standardizing of the size of the drawings. The reproductions, their artistic arrangement and the decorative use of gray ink all combine to produce a result which reflects great credit on the T. Square Club and its Editor. We shall look forward with much interest to the publication of succeeding numbers.

STAIR-BUILDING AND THE STEEL SQUARE. A manual of practical instruction in the art of Stair-Building and Hand-Railing, and the manifold uses of the Steel Square. By Frank T. Hodgson. The American School of Correspondence, Chicago. \$1.00.

It must be conceded that there is a need for the beginner in any of the mechanical arts and crafts of a practical guide where, owing to the inability of the student to avail of the personal direction of a teacher, he must necessarily be self-taught. This text-book, the latest of many similar books published by the American School of Correspondence, treats in a most practical and comprehensive way the subjects to which it is devoted, and while a valuable help to the student, is helpful to the practical worker as well. The theoretical or academic discussion of the subject has been avoided. The language is simple and clear. Heavy technical terms and the formulæ of the higher mathematics have not been used.

Of stair-building the several chapters treat of the construction of straight and winding stairs, stairs with curved turns and hand-railing. Part II., dealing with the steel square, lucidly explains its definitions and simple applications, and also its use in roof framing.

This book is of more than one hundred pages and is profusely illustrated with many diagrams and well-drawn sketches.

PRACTICAL CEMENT TESTING. By W. Purves Taylor, U. S., C. E., Engineer in Charge Philadelphia Municipal Testing Laboratories. New York: The Myron C. Clark Publishing Co. Full Cloth. 320 pp. \$3.00 Net, Postpaid.

This work is more particularly a description of the methods employed in handling practical tests of cement, and treats the subject with more detail than has generally been given to cement testing heretofore. The author has evidently had in mind the fact that an abstruse or academic discussion of every day facts receives but scant attention at the hands of the busy worker of to-day. The student or person inexperienced in cement testing will find this work a valuable guide. The book is illustrated with many tables, diagrams and photographs.

Building News

MAINE

WATERVILLE, MAINE.—Plans are reported as being prepared by Architect William M. Butterfield, Manchester, for the erection of an addition to the Elmwood Hotel for George B. White, of the Lenox Hotel, Boston, Mass.

VERMONT

MONTPELIER, VT.—It is stated that Architect G. G. Adams has practically completed plans for the new city hall.

MASSACHUSETTS

FALL RIVER, MASS.—Architect L. G. Destremps, it is stated, has been directed by the County Commissioners to prepare plans for a new district court house.

It is reported that Louis G. Destremps & Son, architects, Bennett Block, Fall River, are preparing plans for a contagious disease hospital. The number of buildings has not been determined. Estimated cost, \$125,000.

WINTHROP, MASS.—It is stated that plans are being considered for a grammar school to be erected on the site of Paulina St. School, the cost to be \$64,000.

NEW YORK

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—The Board of Education has decided to erect a school building in the Ridgewood section, Brooklyn. The new high school house is to be built on the site of what was known as the Union Cemetery, which is now owned by the city. It is bounded by Putnam, Knickerbocker and Irving avenues, and Palmetto street. C. B. J. Snyder is superintendent school buildings.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—It is stated that plans are being prepared by Architects Waid & Willauer for the erection of an addition to the Hotel Earlington for the City Investing Company. Cost, \$400,000.

Raymond F. Almirall, architect for the city, acting for Charities Commissioner Robert Heberd, is reported to have filed plans for improvements on Blackwell's Island and Randall's Island. These comprise for Blackwell's Island a four-story tuberculosis pavilion, with roof gardens, solarium, and exterior verandas, to cost \$180,000; a one-story and attic hospital pavilion for the City Home for the Aged and Infirm to cost \$75,000, a two-story pathological laboratory to cost \$40,000, and a three-story and attic residence for the medical staff to cost \$80,000. All these buildings are to be grouped about the Manhattan Hospital, of which they are to be annexes. The fifth projected improvement is a four-story home for the nurses attached to the Children's Hospital on Randall's Island, which is to cost \$200,000, making a total of \$575,000 to be expended on the five buildings.

Architect William C. Frohne, 28 East Twenty-first street, is reported to be preparing plans for a sixteen-story loft building at the southwest corner of Broadway and Fourth street for Philip Braender, 147 West 125th street. Estimated cost, \$1,000,000.

Architect Raymond F. Almirall, 51 Chambers street, is reported to be preparing plans for a dormitory for the Department of Public Charities at foot of East Twenty-sixth street for the City Farm Colony to cost \$200,000.

It is reported that plans have been filed by Architects Clinton and Russell for a new sixteen-story business building to be erected on northeast corner Thirty-fourth street and Madison avenue. Cost, \$300,000.

Plans are stated as being prepared by Architect Charles E. Birge, 29 West Thirty-fourth street, for the erection of an apartment building at Eighty-sixth street and Riverside Drive, for R. H. McDonald Company, 29 West Thirty-fourth street. Cost, \$350,000.

Plans are reported to be filed for the following buildings: Four-story brick school for St. Anselm's R. C. Church, Rev. Bernard Kevennoester, Clinton avenue and Dawson street, rector; John E. Kirby, 481 Fifth avenue, architect; cost \$90,000. Six-story brick and stone tenement at 55 Barrow street, cost \$70,000, architect, M. Zipekes, 147 Fourth avenue; two-story brick school at 293 Cypress avenue, cost \$40,000, for St. Luke's R. C. Church, Rev. John J. Boyle, rector; architect, John E. Kirby, 481 Fifth avenue.

It is stated that plans have been filed with Building Superintendent Murphy for the improvement of the Washington Heights section by the erection of two six-story fireproof apartment houses in 167th street, one at the northwest corner of Jumel place, and its companion at the northeast corner of Amsterdam avenue, for Harry Lehr, a Bronx investor, who now undertakes Manhattan investment. The Jumel place building will have a frontage of 134.11 feet and a depth of 167.10 feet, with accommodations for a dozen families in each floor, and the Amsterdam avenue building will front 86 feet on the avenue and 113.10 in the street, and also have accommodations for twelve families on each floor except the first, which will have eight suites of apartments. The buildings are to cost \$185,000 each. The architects are Somerfield & Steckler.

Plans have been prepared, according to report, by Architect H. H. Morrison, Westchester Avenue and Southern Boulevard, for three five-story store and apartment buildings 91x90 feet, at Dongan, Fox and Simpson Streets, for the American Real Estate Company, Westchester Avenue and Southern Boulevard. Cost, \$275,000. Bids will be received February 1.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Reports received state that the plans for the new Y. M. C. A. building have been adopted. The building will cost about \$140,000.

According to reports, the \$30,000 Hope Farm school building, recently destroyed by fire, will be rebuilt as soon as arrangements can be made.

St. GEORGE, S. I., N. Y.—Plans are reported to have been filed with Superintendent of Buildings John Seaton, of St. George, for expensive improvements which

are to be made at the City Farm Colony. The total cost is to be \$220,000. The plans call for a stone pavilion for the insane, \$20,000; dormitory for male inmates, \$115,000, and a dormitory for female inmates, \$85,000.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—M. D. Rubin, Grand Opera House Block; John P. Schlosser and Floyd R. Todd, Supervisors, Committee on Care of County Buildings, are reported to have been appointed to take charge of the building of the new women's building at the County Home. The Board approved the plans which will be sent to the State Board of Charities for approval. Proposals for the work will be asked for. The building is to cost about \$100,000 and bonds will be issued for this purpose.

NEW JERSEY

ELIZABETH, N. J.—Mayor Ryan in his message to the City Council is reported to have recommended the erection of a high school at a cost of \$150,000.

GRANTWOOD, N. J.—It is stated that Ernest Sibley, architect, of Grantwood, reports that bids will probably be called for in February by the Board of Education of the Borough of Palisade Park for the erection of a two-story brick school, to cost about \$40,000.

PRINCETON, N. J.—It is stated that plans are being drawn for a dormitory to be erected at Princeton University, with a fund of \$100,000 provided by the class of '77.

PENNSYLVANIA

GETTYSBURG, PA.—Henry L. Reinhold is engaged in preparing competitive plans for the hotel to be erected at Gettysburg on the site of the old Battlefield Hotel, and has not, as at first reported, been commissioned to prepare the plans.

HARRISBURG, PA.—Press reports state that the plans of C. Howard Lloyd for a \$40,000 school building, were selected at a recent meeting of the School Board.

PITTSBURG, PA.—Reports state that the plans of H. Childs Hodgins, Bissell Block, for the \$40,000 fire engine house and police patrol station on Mt. Washington, and a \$30,000 fire engine house in the Eighteenth Ward, have been accepted in competition. It is stated that bids on the construction will be asked shortly.

It is said that bids will soon be asked for on the revised plans for the Marine Hospital. Total appropriation, \$125,000.

SHAMOKIN, PA.—W. U. Jury & I. M. Kessler, of Shamokin, it is reported, are preparing plans for a State hospital for injured to be erected here.

WILKESBARRE, PA.—The grand jury is reported to have recommended that the county expend not less than \$500,000 for the erection of a soldier's monument on Public Square.

Reports state that the city school board passed a resolution authorizing Architect Owen McGlynn, Simon Long Building, to prepare plans for a new High School Building. Cost not to exceed \$85,000.

OHIO

CLEVELAND, O.—It is reported that a new twelve-story building is to be erected on Superior Avenue at the end of East Third Street.

Plans are reported as being prepared for the erection of a city hospital on the infirmary grounds, Scranton Road. Cost, \$1,000,000. Address Starr Gadwallader.

It is stated that plans are being prepared by Architect Henry Bacon, 160 Fifth Avenue, for the superstructure of a ten-story business building, 100x144 feet, at Euclid Avenue and Huron Road, at Crooked Alley, for Alfred A. Pope, Farmington, Conn. Cost, \$500,000.

COLUMBUS, O.—The Dispatch Building Co. is reported incorporated with a capital of \$150,000 for the purpose of erecting a new building for the Columbus Evening Dispatch Co.

DAYTON, O.—It is stated that plans are being prepared for the erection of a church for the Quaker congregation to cost \$30,000.

SPRINGFIELD, O.—George E. Lynch and John W. Garver are said to be planning the erection of a flat building in South Limestone Street.

INDIANA

ANDERSON, IND.—Reports state that bids are asked by R. R. Daggett & Co., Lemcke Building, and Dunlap & Glossop, architects, State Life Building, both of Indianapolis, until February 1, for erecting a two-story high school building, 165x200 feet, for the School Board, Anderson. Estimated cost, \$125,000.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—Bills have been introduced in Congress for appropriations of \$50,000 each for public buildings at Winchester, Decatur, Portland, Bluffton, Elwood, and Alexandria.

LAFORTE, IND.—It is reported that as soon as plans have been completed bids for the construction of the masonic temple for the Excelsior Lodge, F. & A. M., will be asked. Estimated cost, \$60,000.

LEBANON, IND.—Architects Herbert L. Bass & Co., 603 Commercial Club Building, Indianapolis, are reported to be preparing plans for a two-story high school building for the School Board, Lebanon. Estimated cost, \$50,000.

LINTON, IND.—It is reported that plans are being prepared by Architects Campbell & Osterhage, Vincennes, for the erection of a church for the Presbyterian congregation. Rev. A. E. Evans, pastor.

MICHIGAN CITY, IND.—It is stated that the plans of Mahurin & Mahurin won in the competition for the \$125,000 court house to be erected.

ILLINOIS

CHAMPAIGN, ILL.—Preliminary sketches for the new Physics building for the State University were presented to the Board of Trustees by State Architect W. C. Zimmerman, according to reports, and work on the final plans will now be rushed. The cost will be about \$250,000.

Jas. K. Seabee is reported to be preparing to erect a hotel at 110 Madison Street, to cost \$800,000.

CHICAGO, ILL.—Marshall & Fox, 164 Dear-

born Street, are reported to be preparing plans for a residence to be erected at 799 Fullerton Avenue, for Albert Partridge, at a cost of \$30,000.

Reports state that Architects Egan & Prindiville, 85 Dearborn Street, are preparing plans for a north wing for the Home of the Aged at Prairie Avenue and Fifty-second Street. It will be four-story, 35x50 feet, of slow-burning construction, with pressed brick exterior, have slate roof, Georgia pine finish, steam heat, and will cost about \$45,000. Bids will be received by the architects about March 1. A south wing was built last summer, and the north wing will complete the building.

It is stated that the working plans being prepared by Architect Dwight H. Perkins for the two new \$500,000 high schools are rapidly nearing completion. Work will probably begin in April or May.

JOLIET, ILL.—The Masonic Lodge, according to reports, is arranging to erect a \$50,000 lodge building.

PARIS, ILL.—It is reported that J. C. Riser, President Board of Education, will receive bids, on January 24, for the erection of a high school; probable cost, \$60,000. Architects, Reeves & Baillie, of Peoria.

PEORIA, ILL.—Reeves & Baillie, Y. M. C. A. Building, it is stated, are preparing plans for a \$600,000 hotel to be erected here.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.—It is stated that Johnston & Hatcher, whose department store was burned with total loss to building and stock of \$150,000, will rebuild at once a four-story pressed brick building.

MICHIGAN

DETROIT, MICH.—It is stated that Architect Henry A. Walsh, Cleveland, Ohio, has completed plans for an addition to the Detroit College, Detroit. Estimated cost, \$35,000.

PONTIAC, MICH.—According to reports plans will be prepared by City Engineer William J. Fisher for the erection of a new city hall, at the corner of Pike and Mill Streets. Cost, \$100,000.

SAGINAW, MICH.—It is reported that plans are being prepared by Clarence L. Cowles, 1 and 2 Chase Block, for the erection of a church for St. Andrew's congregation. Rev. Father Vogl, pastor. Cost, \$40,000.

WISCONSIN

MADISON, WIS.—M. E. McCaffrey, Acting Secretary University of Wisconsin, will receive bids until 10 A.M., March 2, for the construction of the Women's Building at the university, on plans by the university architect.

MANITOWOC, WIS.—It is stated that Congress will vote an appropriation for a new postoffice at the present session. A site has already been purchased.

MISSOURI

FERGUSON, MO.—Reports state that V. J. Klutho, Banoist Building, St. Louis, will prepare plans for a convent building near Ferguson for Brothers of Mary Corporation, to cost \$150,000.

KANSAS CITY, MO.—It is reported that E. H. Bradbury, 448 Sheidly Building, will erect a six-story brick and concrete business building, 115x72 feet, on 212 to 224 East Tenth Street, to cost \$75,000.

ST. LOUIS, MO.—According to reports the Aberden Investment Co., W. A. Gill, president, will erect a commercial building at the corner of Broadway and St. Charles Street, to cost \$125,000.

Press reports state that Barnett, Haynes & Barnett, architects, have submitted plans to Airchbishop Glennon for entire superstructure of proposed cathedral; 200 feet long; Romanesque Byzantine style of architecture; brick, stone, terra-cotta, and reinforced concrete; seating capacity about 15,000; gas and electricity; slate roof; steam heat; cost about \$2,000,000. Plans will be submitted to contractors at once, and it is expected that contract will be awarded within six weeks. Foundation is completed. Four chapels will be built in connection costing \$100,000 each.

It is reported that Simon Van Raalte and G. C. Schuchmann will erect a large wholesale block, five or six stories high, to cost about \$350,000, on Twenty-third and Gratiot Streets.

It is said that plans are being prepared by Architects Barnett, Haynes & Barnett, Frisco Building, for the erection of a church for the St. Rose Catholic congregation at a cost of \$80,000.

A. F. Haeussler, 510 Pine Street, it is reported will prepare plans for mercantile building; brick and stone; cost about \$50,000.

IOWA

FT. DODGE, IA.—The late Isaac Garmoe, it is reported, has bequeathed to the First Methodist Church \$30,000 with which to erect a new edifice.

FT. MADISON, IA.—It is reported that Congressman Kennedy, of the First Iowa Congressional District, has introduced a bill asking for an appropriation of \$75,000 for a postoffice building.

KEOTA, IA.—Plans are reported as being prepared by Architect H. E. Ratcliffe, of Keokuk, for the erection of a church for the members of the First Baptist congregation. J. F. Sanders, pastor. Cost, \$30,000.

MINNESOTA

ST. PAUL, MINN.—It is said the Minnesota Historical Society will build a building in this city. It will be two or three stories high of cut stone construction. Warren Upham is secretary of the society, St. Paul. Cost, \$150,000.

ST. PETER, MINN.—Bids will be opened February 15 by the State Board of Control, for a tubercular hospital at the State hospital, to cost \$65,000. C. H. Johnston, architect, St. Paul.

WINONA, MINN.—The First National Bank are reported to have adopted plans by Handy & Cady, architects, Chicago, 172 Washington Street, for the new building to be erected this season. Cost, \$50,000.

NORTH DAKOTA

LAMORE, N. D.—It is stated that bids will be taken about February 15 for the new court house. Buechner & Orth, architects, St. Paul. Mentioned previously.

SOUTH DAKOTA

ABERDEEN, S. D.—Plans are being prepared by Architect David Davis, Cincinnati, and D. E. Washburn, Aberdeen, asso-

ciate architects, for a church for the First M. E. congregation. Cost, \$75,000.

FT. MEADE, S. D.—Reports state that the constructing quartermaster will take bids for the erection of a riding hall, a band barrack, and an administration building. The work complete will cost about \$150,000.

VERMILLION, S. D.—Senator Gamble, of South Dakota, has introduced a bill in the Senate appropriating \$100,000 for a post-office building in Vermillion.

NEBRASKA

OMAHA, NEB.—The German Home Society is reported to have plans, completed by J. P. Guth, architect, for a handsome modern club house, 140x100 feet, two stories and basement. It will contain an opera house, reception rooms, dining-room, kitchen, bowling alleys, six society and lodge halls, and all other needed equipments to become an agreeable home for the large number of constituent vereins of the home society.

KANSAS

OLPE, KAN.—It is reported that plans have been prepared by Architect H. W. Brinkman, of Emporia, for the Catholic church to be erected at Olpe, Kan., one story 60x120 feet, concrete foundation, stone construction, slate or metal roof. To cost \$45,000. Rev. Fr. Samuel, of Olpe, Kan., is pastor. Contract will be awarded in the early spring.

WASHINGTON, KAN.—Bids will be received by the Board of Education at Washington until February 3 for the construction of a high school. Plans and specifications are on file at the office of the secretary at the First National Bank, Washington Kan., and the Building Exchange, Kansas City, Mo. S. T. Yoder is the secretary.

WICHITA, KAN.—The plans of the proposed auditorium have been submitted to the committee appointed by the Chamber of Commerce. The cost is estimated at \$50,000.

COLORADO

COLORADO SPRINGS, COL.—It is stated that Dr. D. H. Rice and Carl Chamberlain, Colorado Springs, and Tyson S. Dines, Denver, Trustees of the Winfield Scott Stratton Estate, will consider plans for the Myron Stratton Home for the Poor soon. Stratton's will provided for an expenditure of \$1,000,000 for suitable buildings. Work may begin next summer.

DENVER, COL.—W. E. Fisher, Ferguson Building, according to reports, has completed plans for the apartment house to be erected at a cost of \$90,000 at Grant and Fourteenth Streets, by the J. H. Brown Investment Co.

During the past sixty days \$30,000 donated by Andrew Carnegie for the erection of a library building at the University of Denver, has become available. A dormitory is now being completed, and the proposed chapel and gymnasium will soon be under way.

It is reported that plans have been prepared for a six-story reinforced concrete hotel to be erected on the corner of Eighteenth Street and Broadway at a cost of \$250,000. John and Christopher Smith, formerly engaged in the packing business in Globeville, will erect the building on four lots recently purchased by them through

G. R. Weir. Mr. Weir, who has the plans for the building at his office, 424 Eighteenth Street, says that an effort will be made to have the building completed next July.

WYOMING

BELLINGHAM, WYO.—Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church has decided to take immediate steps toward the construction of a magnificent church edifice at the corner of Magnolia and Garden Streets. It is proposed to erect a stone and cement building that will cost not less than \$30,000.

DELAWARE

WILMINGTON, DEL.—According to reports, Wincham & Company, architects of Philadelphia, have prepared plans for an addition to the building of the Security Trust and Safe Deposit Co. The addition is 30x70 feet.

Press reports state that the People's Settlement are raising \$30,000 for the erection of new building on Eighth Street, between Kirkwood and Pine.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Local press reports state that the commissioners D. C. will soon ask bids for erecting an addition to the Eastern Market at Seventh and C Streets. Appropriation, \$35,000.

VIRGINIA

BRISTOL, VA.—The City Council are reported to have passed a resolution to expend \$60,000 for a new city hall and jail.

WEST VIRGINIA

BLUEFIELD, W. VA.—Bids will be received until February 14 by Jas. Knox Taylor, supervising architect, treasury department, Washington, D. C., for the construction (including plumbing, gas piping, heating apparatus, electric conduits and wiring) of the U. S. Postoffice and Court House.

CHARLESTON, W. VA.—Ruffner Bros., of this city, whose wholesale grocery house has been destroyed by fire, contemplate the immediate erection of a ten-story fireproof building to replace the old one.

MOUNDSVILLE, W. VA.—Messrs. Franzheim & Klieves, architects, Wheeling, W. Va., have prepared plans for a theater and office building for H. W. Hunter, Esq. General contract will be let about the middle of February, and includes heating, plumbing, and electric work.

TENNESSEE

BRISTOL, TENN.—It is reported that a committee has been appointed to inquire into the cost of plans and construction of a new court house. About \$50,000 will be spent.

NASHVILLE, TENN.—It is reported that Vanderbilt University will erect building for the medical profession; structure to be probably of steel construction; fireproof; classic design; site 65 feet wide; cost about \$100,000.

Watauga Club is reported to have had plans prepared by Carpenter & Blair for erection of proposed clubhouse. It is said that structure will be either of reinforced concrete and steel or brick and stone, eight stories high, and cost about \$125,000.

NORTH CAROLINA

ASHEVILLE, N. C.—Elks Home Co. is reported incorporated with \$50,000 capital stock to erect lodge building.

CLARENDON, N. C.—It is stated that Clarendon College will erect building at a cost of \$50,000; Herbert M. Greene, Dallas, N. C., architect.

RUTHERFORDTON, N. C.—Rutherford County Commissioners, C. M. Lynch, J. M. Miller, and J. M. Glover, will rebuild court house recently reported burned at a loss of about \$60,000.

GEORGIA

THOMASTON, GA.—Upson County Commissioners will adopt plans and specifications January 21 for proposed court house; two-stories; brick or stone, or both; probable cost \$50,000; M. H. Sandwich, clerk of board.

FLORIDA

DELAND, FLA.—Stetson University is to erect Carnegie library at a cost of \$40,000, after plans by K. J. Klutho, Jacksonville, Fla.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.—The Southern Ferro Concrete Co. has been awarded the contracts for all reinforced concrete work on the new Y. M. C. A. building and the Masonic Temple.

ALABAMA

MONTGOMERY, ALA.—Alabama Methodist Conference has accepted plans by William M. Poindexter, 806 Seventeenth Street, Washington, D. C., for erection of proposed Woman's College. First structure to be erected will be dormitory and main buildings, to cost about \$100,000. Construction work will begin in the spring; J. M. Mason, chairman Building Commission.

LOUISIANA

NAPOLEONVILLE, LA.—Catholic congregation has adopted plans for erection of edifice; 115x64 feet; cost \$75,000. Bids will soon be advertised for. Address Rev. L. H. L'Anglais, pastor St. Napoleon Church.

OKLAHOMA

ARDMORE, OKLA.—It is stated that plans are being prepared for the erection of a Federal building, to cost \$100,000.

CHICKASHA, OKLA.—Reports state that the School Board adopted a resolution calling for an election to vote \$85,000 in bonds for school purposes.

SOUTH McALESTER, OKLA.—Press notices state that a bill has been introduced into Congress for the erection of a federal building, to cost \$100,000.

ARKANSAS

FORT SMITH, ARK.—Ed Haglin will erect four-story office building, according to reports, to replace the Haglin Building, recently reported burned at a loss of \$60,000.

TEXAS

AUSTIN, TEX.—Plans are reported as being prepared for the erection of a post-office building, to cost \$230,000, also for repairing present building, to cost \$50,000.

FORT WORTH, TEX.—It is stated that the members of the Hemphill Presbyterian Church will erect a new edifice. Rev. J. P. Hicks is chairman of the building committee.

ORANGE, TEX.—It is said that plans are being prepared for the erection of a Federal building, to cost \$65,000.

PORT ARTHUR, TEX.—Plans are being pre-

pared, according to report, for the erection of a customhouse, courthouse and postoffice building, to cost \$250,000.

SAN ANGELO, TEX.—It is stated that plans are being prepared for the erection of a Federal building, to cost \$65,000.

STAMFORD, TEX.—Plans are reported as being prepared for the erection of a sanitarium in West Texas, for the Baptist denomination, at a cost of \$75,000.

SUTHERLAND SPRINGS, TEX.—It is reported that plans are being prepared for the erection of a sanitarium, to cost \$70,000.

CALIFORNIA

ANAHEIM.—It is reported that the Library Board held a special meeting to examine the plans submitted for the new library, and John C. Austin of Los Angeles was chosen as architect.

EUREKA.—It is stated that work on the construction of the proposed Federal building to be erected at the corner of Fifth and H Streets, in which will be located the postoffice, the offices of the Collector of Port, quarantine physician and other Federal officers, will be commenced early next spring. The Government has appropriated the sum of \$130,000, of which \$15,000 has been expended for a site, leaving \$115,000 for the structure, and has called for plans, etc., which are now being prepared. James Knox Taylor is Supervising Architect, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

LA JOLLA, CAL.—Plans are reported to have been completed by Architect Henry Lord Gay for a fine Mission style hostelry at La Jolla, costing in the neighborhood of \$50,000.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.—Reports state that the County Surveyor has been directed to make a survey of the two lots south of the Courthouse, which the Board contemplates buying. When the maps are finished, the architects, Hudson & Munsell, will draw preliminary plans for a Hall of Records.

Architect Thornton Fitzhugh is reported to be preparing plans for a new church for the United Presbyterian congregation

to be erected at the corner of Monte Vista and Avenue 54.

OAKLAND, CAL.—C. M. MacGregor, it is reported, will erect a 300-room apartment house at the corner of Ninth and Oak Streets at a cost of \$125,000. The plans for the building are not yet completed in detail.

REDDING, CAL.—A joint lodge building is being considered for the Masons and Elks. Definite action has not yet been taken.

SAN DIEGO, CAL.—The Board of Education has made some minor changes to the plans submitted by Architect John C. Austin for the proposed school building, to be erected at Twelfth and E Streets, and as soon as these are made they will be adopted and the working drawings prepared for bidders. Mentioned previously.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—The Board of Supervisors are reported to have made the following recommendations: New school buildings, \$8,175,000; new library, \$1,500,000; six-story city hall, \$5,250,000; hall of justice, \$900,000; branch county jail, \$250,000; four hospitals, \$1,500,000.

It is stated that plans have just been completed for a five-story Y. M. C. A. building and basement to occupy 84 feet on Telegraph Avenue and 160 feet on Twenty-first Street. The building is to cost \$250,000. W. A. Horn is General Secretary.

SAN JOSE, CAL.—It is reported that a two-story brick bank will be built on Montgomery Avenue. Cost, \$70,000. Owner, Banca Popolare Operaia Italiana.

OREGON

PORTLAND, ORE.—Following are the new school buildings contemplated for next year: Eight-room building at Richmond, \$30,000; a new eight-room building near Union Avenue and Shaver, \$30,000; eight-room addition to the Arleta school, \$30,000; four-room building at Peninsula, \$15,000; six-room addition to the Shaver school, \$20,000; seven-room addition to the Selwood Avenue school, \$25,000.

It is reported that the taxpayers of Dis-

trict No. 1 will soon vote on the proposition of a bond issue of \$250,000 for the erection of a high school building at North Albina.

Gay Lombard is reported to be contemplating the erection of a six-story office building at the corner of Fifth and Stack Streets.

WASHINGTON

SEATTLE, WASH.—It is stated that a permit has been issued for the erection of the twelve-story steel superstructure of the \$900,000 Rainier Grand Hotel Annex. W. A. O'Brien, architect.

One of the largest of recent building plans to be announced is that of a family hotel or apartment house to be put up by the Terrell-Moveric Company at the northeast corner of Harrison Street and Malden Avenue. The building when completed will cost approximately \$55,000.

Preparations are reported to have been started for the erection of a fourteen-story building by the National Bank of Commerce on the northeast corner of Madison Street and Second Avenue.

Frank P. Allen, Jr., Director of Works, Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, Seattle, is reported to have stated that bids are being taken for construction of the Agricultural Building. In the near future bids on the Fisheries, Mining and Transportation Buildings will be asked for. Other buildings will follow as rapidly as plans are completed.

TACOMA, WASH.—Architects Russell & Babcock are reported to be preparing plans for the proposed \$95,000 armory to be erected on the Courthouse block. The perspective is finished and the detail drawings are being completed.

CANADA

COQUITLAM, B. C.—It is stated that the Provincial Government is having plans made for a provincial asylum to be erected here, at a cost of \$200,000. F. J. Fulton is Provincial Secretary, Victoria, B. C.

VANCOUVER, B. C.—W. J. Cavanagh is reported to have had plans prepared for a six-story fireproof hotel to cost \$100,000.

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PROPOSALS.

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., January 13, 1908.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock p.m. on the 25th day of February, 1908, and then opened, for the construction (complete) of the U. S. Post Office at Marinette, Wisconsin, in accordance with the drawings and specification, copies of which may be had at this office or at the office of the Postmaster at Marinette, Wisconsin, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1673-1674)

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., January 14, 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., January 13, 1908.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock p.m. on the 21st day of February, 1908, and then opened, for the construction (including plumbing, gas piping, heating apparatus, electric conduits and wiring) of the U. S. Post Office at Pine Bluff, Arkansas, in accordance with drawings and specifications, copies of which may be had at the office of the Custodian of site at Pine Bluff, Arkansas, or at this office, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1673-1674)

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals, suitably endorsed on envelope, for plumbing changes, Wards 2 to 12 inclusive, and Wards 19 to 23 inclusive, Buffalo State Hospital, Buffalo, N. Y., will be received up to 3 o'clock p.m. on Wednesday, the 29th day of January, 1908, by the State Commissioner in Lunacy, at the Capitol, Albany, N. Y., when bids will be opened and read publicly.

Drawings and specifications may be consulted and blank forms of proposals obtained at Buffalo State Hospital, or by application to Franklin 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.

T. E. McGARR,
Secretary, State Commission in Lunacy.
Dated Albany, N. Y., January 8, 1908.
(1673-1674)



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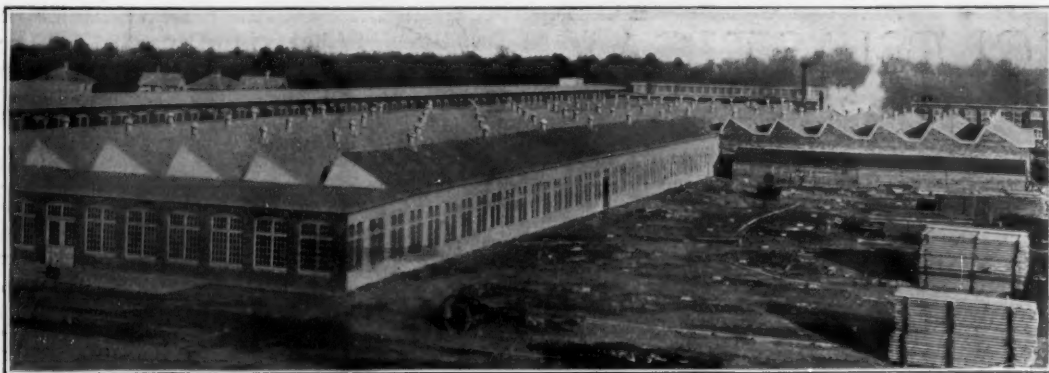
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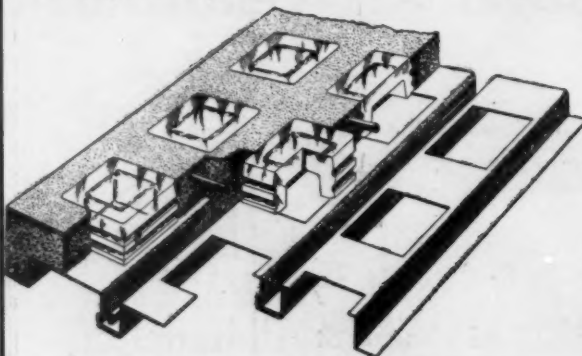
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"	100	99	1	2.00
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English Country Houses....	50	50	..	1.00
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"	40	9	31	2.00
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English City Houses.....	50	50	..	1.00
Small Churches and Chapels	50	50	..	1.00
"	70	66	4	1.75
"	100	98	2	2.25
"	130	127	3	3.00
"	130	116	14	3.00
"	40	36	4	1.00
"	150	131	19	3.75
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"	100	75	25	2.75
Seaside and Country Seats..	50	50	..	1.00
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"	30	10	20	1.00
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"	120	117	3	1.25
"	130	127	3	2.75
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"	40	4	36	2.00
"	130	124	6	3.00
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Country Houses.....	150	149	1	3.50
"	200	199	1	4.00
Churches.....	180	177	3	3.25
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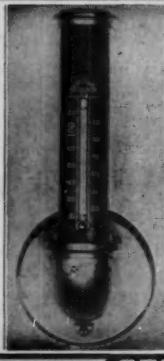
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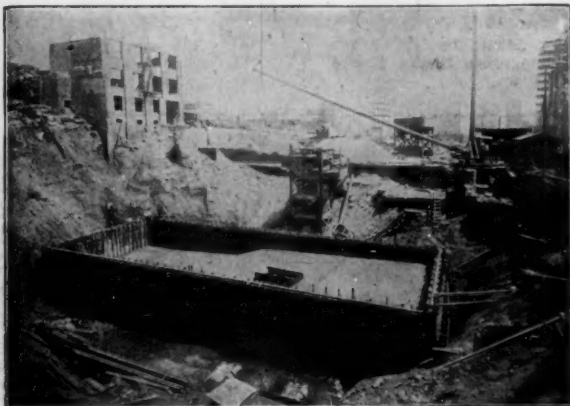
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