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The AMERICAN ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS

Regular Edition

Vol. XCIII.

FEBRUARY 19, 1908.

No. 1678.

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ILLUSTRATIONS:

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—New Jersey State Normal School, Montclair Heights, N. J.—
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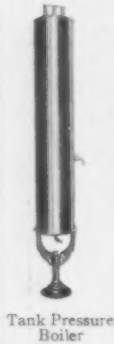
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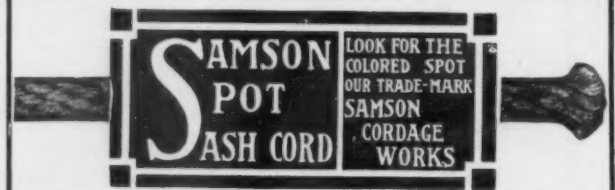
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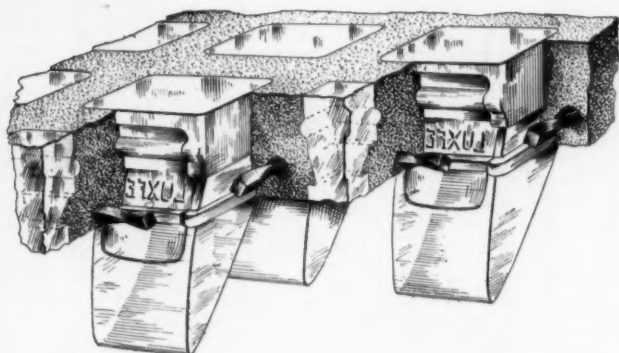
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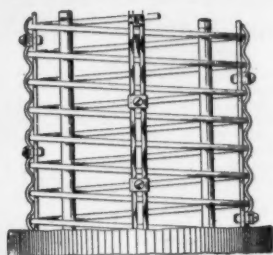
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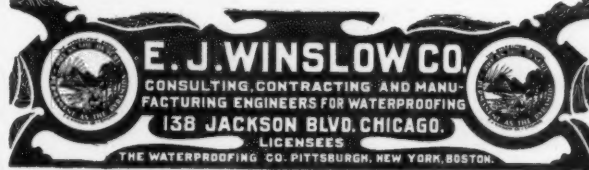
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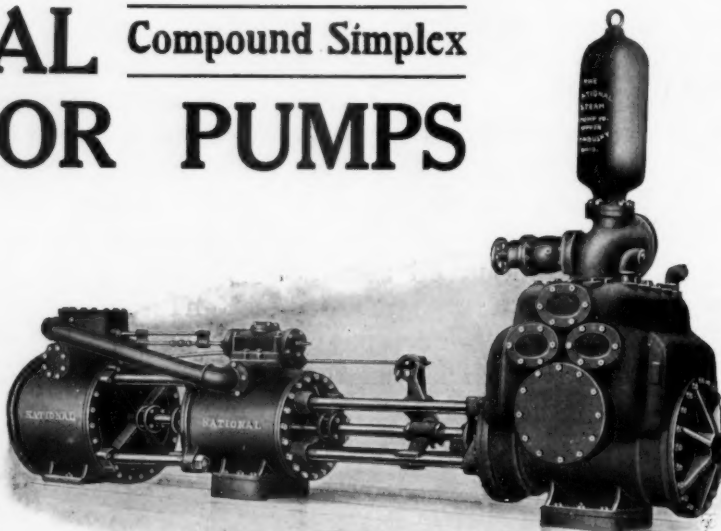
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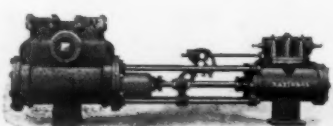
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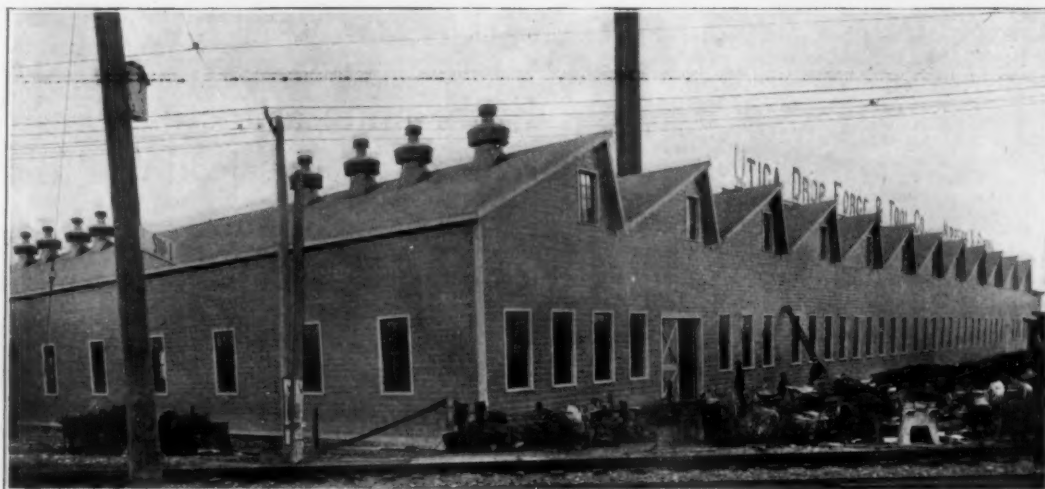
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OWNER:—Well, I do see a good many **"ROYAL"** Ventilators most everywhere. Come to think of it, I saw quite a number on the Governor's mansion, Harrisburg, and a lot of them on Fayette R. Plumb's buildings, on the monitors, just as you say. And away out in Indiana I saw about a hundred of them on a new Automobile Plant, on what I guess you would call a saw tooth roof, and I thought it a good idea. And when I was in Manila, I saw quite a number of **"ROYAL"** Ventilators in use on the Electric Light and Power Houses. But, why not specify several makes, then perhaps I can get another Ventilator cheaper?

ARCHT.:—I don't think that's a good plan, because I know the Royal people do not over-charge anyone, even when their goods are specified. You would not want me to specify Maple or Hemlock flooring, would you?

OWNER:—No, indeed! The contractor would then buy Hemlock.

ARCHT.:—Well, in my experience, there is just as much difference between the **"ROYAL"** and the single cone Ventilators as there is between Maple and Hemlock.

OWNER:—I guess you are right. We may as well have the *best*, for they certainly are the cheapest in the long run, and when you are ready, give them the order for just what you think will be required.



MORAL

Always specify the **"Royal"** Ventilators and stick to it.

ROYAL VENTILATOR & MANUFACTURING CO.

Sole Builders of **"ROYAL"** Ventilators

Office and Factory, 415 Locust Street, **PHILADELPHIA, PA.**



CONT'R:—Mr. Architect, I have called to see you regarding your specifications for **"ROYAL"** Ventilators, and I would like to have the privilege of using another make, which is offered me at a lower price than the Royal people ask.

ARCHT.:—Now, Mr. S., at the time you were bidding on this contract, did I not explain to you that I had specified the **"ROYAL,"** and gave you their price? And, did you not base your estimate on what they quoted?

CONT'R:—Yes, but since then I find I can save several dollars by using a single cone Ventilator, which I think is about as good.

ARCHT.:—But as you have taken this contract at the higher price, would the owner get the difference, which you say you can save if I allow you to use the other Ventilator, instead of the **"ROYAL?"**

CONT'R:—Why, no! That would be my "velvet," and all I can save will be so much the better for me.

ARCHT:—And you have the audacity to come to me to get my permission to let you make a lot of money off the owner by giving him a number of cheap-made Ventilators, which you know in your own mind are not worth one-half as much as the **"ROYAL"** Double Cone Ventilators, when he is paying for the best, and expects to get it. What do you think I am?

CONT'R:—Well, I thought I would ask you—as I took the price low——

ARCHT.:—No, you did not take the price low! I secured the estimates and you based your price accordingly. I have investigated the Ventilators you mention, and I would not have them on the building at any price, as they do not compare with the Ventilators I have specified in any way, and will not last half as long.

MORAL:

VALUE NOT PRICE IS THE REAL TEST—NOT HOW CHEAP BUT HOW GOOD

In connection with the above, will say this is practically a verbatim conversation heard in a New York Architect's office, who knew the **"ROYAL,"** and who always insists on its use. But where architects specify other Ventilators with the **"ROYAL,"** the contractor naturally buys the cheapest-made Ventilator that can be bought, and the owner thereby expends hundreds of dollars for which he gets no value, all of which is extra profit for the contractor doing the work.

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THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

AND

BUILDING NEWS

Vol. XCIII.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1908.

No. 1678.



Recent Views as to the Origin of the Greek Temple

By DR. ALEXANDER F. CHAMBERLAIN, Assistant Professor of Anthropology, Clark University, Worcester, Mass.

GREEK genius was brought a little nearer that of the commonalty of mankind, some years ago, by the discovery that marble statues were painted red in imitation of the wooden human figures long after marble had come into use as a material for sculpture. It now seems as if the Greek temple was to be recognized as the imitation of something previously existing, and that once again the "gulf" over which the Greek mind is supposed to have suddenly leaped has been reduced to quite ordinary human dimensions. It has long been customary to look upon the Greek temple as absolutely unique; the Doric temple, even if it was suggested by the rock-hewn tombs of Beni-Hassan in Upper Egypt, being, after all, unlike anything else in the world. But the numerous archeological investigations of the last few years have resulted in making it certain that many ideas, formerly

conceived of as strictly Hellenic or Egyptian, were rather Mediterranean or even European. And it is fair to argue that the Greek temple had behind it something that was not necessarily characteristic of the ancient Nile or Aegean alone. The more we know about the prehistoric Mediterranean area, the less are we inclined to attribute to one race or to one people the chief contributions to human civilization arising within its bounds.

In 1905, in an article in *Globus*, the German geographical and ethnological journal, Professor K. Fuchs put forward the theory that "the wooden prototype of the Greek temple was an *Almenhaus*, the house of a rich cattle-breeder of the central European plateau, whom a long winter compelled to lay in great stores of hay and forced to erect over the stable a large hay-loft which kept it warm." To central Europe belonged in ancient

times a house which was, "at the same time the primitive form of the modern Czik wood-houses, the ancient Greek temple, and several modern Alpine types of dwellings." Beginning with the gable, Professor Fuchs derives each prominent part of the Greek temple from corresponding portions of the prehistoric central European cattle-breeder's house, and really advances some very good arguments, as the illustrations to the article indicate, for the opinion held by him. Even the columns find their place



THE ACROPOLIS, ATHENS.

in this explanation, but not so satisfactorily as in the later theory of Sarasin. That the Greek temple had a wooden prototype is now beyond doubt, but it is by no means certain that its ancestor was the cattle-house of the natives of prehistoric central Europe, whatever their racial affinities were. Nevertheless, there are remarkable analogies between the prehistoric "winged house" and the ancient Greek peripteros. Fuch's theory, however, is rather "local," and therefore not so widely applicable as that of Sarasin.

Dr. Paul Sarasin, who, with his cousin Fritz, is well known for notable researches among the primitive peoples of Ceylon, Celebes, etc., propounded before the Berlin Anthropological Society in 1906 a new and attractive theory of the origin of the Doric temple, viz., from the "lake-dwelling," or "pile-dwelling," characteristic of certain regions of the ancient and the modern world. His essay, with numerous illustrations, has since been published in the *Zeitschrift für Ethnologie*. It deserves the careful perusal of every student of the history of art and architecture, for his intimate knowledge of the "pile-dwelling," particularly in Celebes, enables Dr. Sarasin to go into very interesting details in this matter, and to set forth his arguments in a most striking manner, enforced by the illustrations, which are very much to the point, and also somewhat convincing. According to Sarasin, the Greek temple with columns "is a highly idealized and conventionalized expression of the original pile-dwelling"—the columns are the piles, the ornamental superstructure the dwelling fixed upon them, the triglyphs the window-strips, the metope the partition, etc. In order to fully appreciate the merits of Sarasin's theory one must bring up before the mind the wooden forerunner of the Doric peripteros: "The columns were wooden pillars, the architraves wooden beams, the triglyphs wooden strips, the metopes boards with carved ornament; the wooden

roof was covered with mud-thatch, and the wooden ridge ended in a bird made of cut boards (the acroterion)." Reducing the height of the columns a little, and increasing somewhat that of the superstructure, one has a building strikingly similar to (in many respects identical with) the pile-dwelling. The figures of the temple of Poseidon at Paestum and a pile-dwelling in Central Celebes show this very clearly. And it should be said that the pile-dwellings of Indonesia, occurring on land as well as in water, represent better a "pile-dwelling period," than the "reconstructed" lake-dwellings of Switzerland. During the later stone age and the bronze age, Dr. Sarasin thinks, moreover, pile-dwellings of a sort comparable with those to be met with in Celebes, were found over a considerable portion of Europe, not merely in lakes, rivers, etc., but also in swamps, and on the dry land. Such a one was, apparently, the pile-dwelling of the Wauwyl bog investigated in 1904, and closely resembling the Celebean pile-dwelling of the marshy Lake Limbotta. In all probability there existed commonly in Europe to the end of the bronze age, and sporadically (in Hungary, for example) much later, pile-dwellings of the kind in question. In Greece and many other parts of the then known world, the original human dwelling was the house on piles, which, therefore, was also the first dwelling of the gods and the first temple—the orthodox temple, as Sarasin phases it—was a pile-dwelling. In very ingenious fashion Sarasin shows how the peculiarities of the various portions of the Greek temple can be developed from the pile-dwelling. The megaron, too, finds an analogue in the *lobo*, or "men's house" of Malaysia.

The simplest form of the column is, of course, the pile driven into the ground or resting upon it; the basis of the Ionic and Corinthian columns is to be seen in the stones placed under the piles to prevent too early decay, etc. The so-called *echinus*, the lower, round portion of the capital of the Doric column, corresponds to the round disc of stone or wood placed on top of the piles as a protection against rats, etc. The *abacus* has also its proto-



PARTHENON, ATHENS.

type in the pile-dwelling in the rest-piece for the beams, which is placed on the middle of the disc just described. The so-called proto-Doric columns of Egypt, which lack the *echinus*, go back, Sarasin suggests, to a pile-dwelling without such protective discs. The perpendicularity of the columns of the Ionic and Corinthian temples, as well as the slight upper inclination of the Doric, comes naturally enough from the conditions of the wooden piles and their arrangement. So also square columns and even fluting. The so-called *adricula*, according to Sarasin, is

derived not from the tent, as some have supposed, but from the small shade-roof seen in front of many Celebean pile-dwellings, under which the occupants sit protected from sun and rain. The "wall-temples" and the *celle* are easily developed from the open space under the dwelling in the pile-houses by building in between the columns—the prototypes are seen in the Celebean houses. The transformation of the upper part of the pile-dwelling, when no longer used for habitation, into the superstructure of the Greek temple with its ornamentation (the frieze has its forerunner in the pile-dwelling's wooden carvings, etc.) was easily possible with an artistically-minded people. The substitution of stone for wood, Dr. Sarasin thinks, may have been an Egyptian invention.

If the present writer may be permitted to add to the ideas set forth by Dr. Sarasin, he would like to suggest the possibility of the existence of pile-dwellings in caves (such have been reported from prehistoric Sicily) having had something to do with the development of the original wooden pile-dwelling into the stone temple.

The theory of Sarasin has the advantage of proposing as the original prototype of the Greek temple something that was more or less cosmopolitan, a building that was common and natural over a large portion of the prehistoric world, and not some merely "local" model. As Dr. Sarasin points out, the pile-dwellings served also as

prototype of the Chinese and Japanese temples (in this case, since they are mostly constructed of wood the likeness is even more striking); likewise in Farther India, Hindustan, Arabia, Asia Minor, Egypt, etc., and even in prehistoric America. Moreover, not merely the "long temple," but the "round temple," goes back to the pile-house, as may be seen from the round pile-dwellings ascribed to the land of Punt, in Egyptian pictures dating from ca. 1500 B.C., which are practically identical in shape, etc., with pile-dwellings still to be seen in the Nicobar Islands and in certain parts of Africa.

Taken altogether, Sarasin's essay is one of the most interesting and suggestive contributions to the literature of the evolution of architecture that has appeared in a generation, and it illustrates the way in which the anthropological investigator can assist in the solution of many puzzling problems, which meet with no successful interpretation at the hands of the closet-student or the biased classicist. Dr. Sarasin has given but another proof of the fact that the highest genius of the ancient Greeks lay not in inventing great or beautiful things out-of-hand, but in idealizing, beautifying and harmonizing what had already long existed in common and widespread forms and fashions. And to that great art no human race is utterly a stranger; and many of them are much nearer the Greeks than most of us believe.—*Popular Science Monthly*.

The Purposeful and Appropriate in Architecture

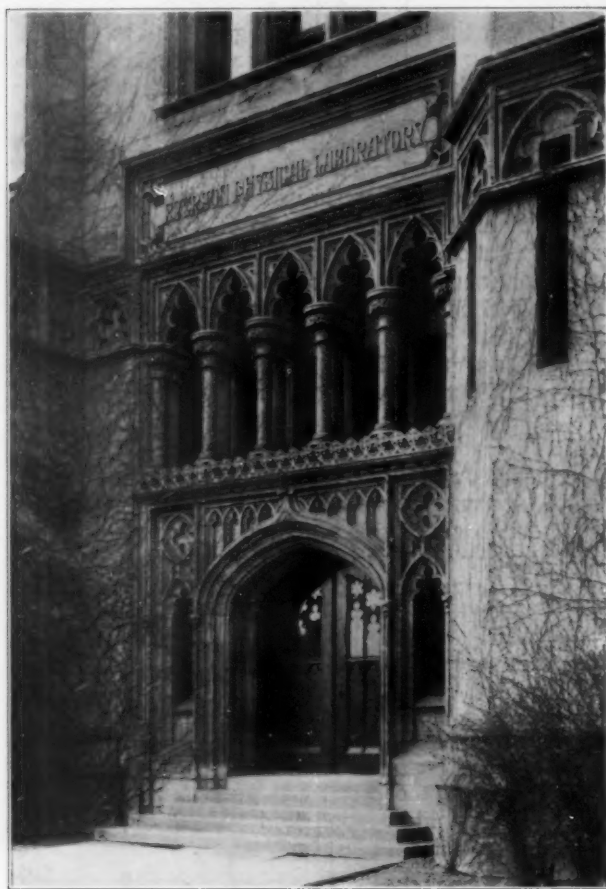
AN editorial in a recent issue of one of the leading engineering papers dwells at length on what is termed "the decorative in engineering works," and while it is somewhat difficult to determine from the article just what position the author intends to assume with reference to some of the questions discussed, there are statements made which, it would seem, might bear some investigation before acceptance. He cites, for example, a class of architects who lay out pumping stations on pretty nearly the lines of a Gothic chapel, suppress all useful window spaces and take chances on the convenience of the plant in operation. Since this would be a serious charge to answer if true, and a libel on the architectural profession if untrue, it might be wise to look into the matter. Where is the work of these men? For unless it can be definitely shown that these things are actually being done, not once, but repeatedly, it is manifestly unfair to state that such a class of architects exist. The author announces: "One thing often lost sight of is that many elements now chiefly decorative were once purposeful, and that in losing their purpose they have lost their chief artistic interest, so that their use is now merely stupidly imitative. It is the common fault of the unpractical tacitly to assume artistic canons that are two or three hundred years out of date, so far as reasons for their origin are concerned. Methods and materials for structures have changed very rapidly during the last century, and the purposeful and appropriate, which is really the artistic, has changed with them. The pointed arch may or may not be beautiful in itself, but it certainly has no structural appropriateness in a modern steel building."

This is interesting and informing, but we wish the author had been more explicit. The statement as it

stands is almost too broad and general, and no doubt much difficulty will be found in identifying the many elements in use that have lost both their purpose and their chief artistic interest, so that their use is now merely stupidly imitative. Many will recognize, for instance, that the terra-cotta brackets under a terra-cotta cornice are, under present-day conditions, ordinarily supported by hidden steel work, whereas they were designed in their stone prototype to support the cornice, but will be uncertain in the absence of specific information whether the use of brackets under a cornice when supported by steel work is stupidly imitative or not. Similarly we can imagine the architect's perplexity when confronted with the problem of treating a large public room containing a number of steel supporting columns standing free. Perhaps he had intended to fireproof the columns and surround them with carefully proportioned terra-cotta or marble columns carrying finely modeled or carved caps and bases; but would this not be stupidly imitative, and would he not be considered two or three hundred years out of date? Since the purposeful is the really artistic, according to the author, would he not be safer and perchance gain the approval of the true artists and advanced thinkers by simply furring and plastering the steel columns?

And concerning the pointed arch, which the author positively declares has no structural appropriateness in modern steel buildings: We feel confident that there are those in the profession who will be inclined to inquire why they are to be deprived of this form. The statement is so positive there can be little doubt that good and sufficient reasons will be forthcoming, but until they are given in full there is bound to be some curiosity among

the skeptical. It will be readily granted that an opening in the wall of even a modern steel building must be closed at the top in some way—by lintel, by flat arch, by circular arch, segmental arch, elliptical arch, pointed arch or other



RYERSON PHYSICAL LABORATORY, UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

form—and we rather anticipate some unwillingness to concede this apparent discrimination against the pointed arch. Of course, if the pointed arch must be discarded, the architectural style, with its numerous modifications and adaptations, to which it belongs, must be discarded with it, and, since the majority of modern buildings are steel buildings, it would seem like practically abolishing Gothic. It might be suggested by one disposed to argue that among modern steel buildings there are a number designed either frankly Gothic or with Gothic feeling, and having incorporated in them to some extent this fatal feature of a pointed arch. For example, the Trinity Building and its counterpart in this city, where this feature is used in its most aggravated form—that of the lancet window—have been pronounced by able critics eminently successful from an artistic viewpoint, and the pointed arch could hardly be said to affect the utilitarian values. In what particular, then, do they fail? Likewise there are numerous instances of the pointed arch in the new College of the City of New York buildings, Military Academy buildings at West Point, Chicago University buildings, Renolds Club building, Chicago; Wagoner Undertaking Company building, St. Louis; Bush Company office building, New York; New York school buildings and many others, all of which are modern steel buildings, and to learn that the designs are inap-

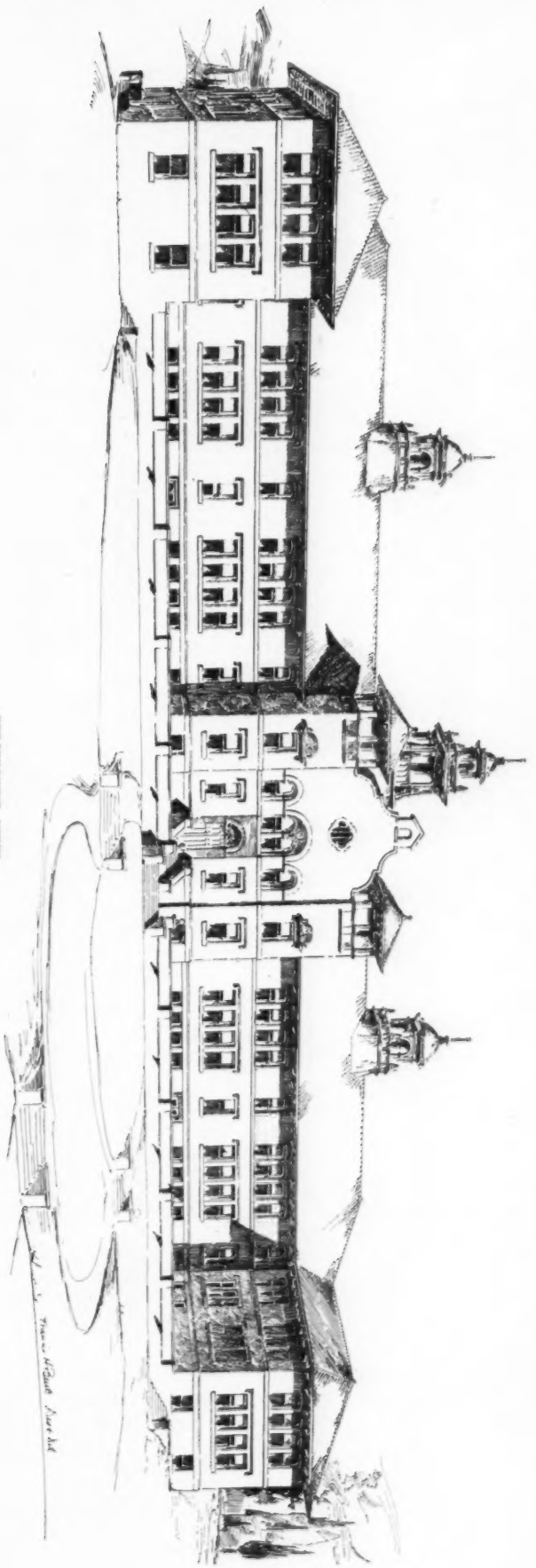
propriate cannot but be a source of deep humiliation to their respective designers.

The author states and reiterates that the study of structures, and especially engineering works, should begin at the utilitarian end: that first the uses to which the structure is to be put must receive consideration and the working plant be determined, after which the architect may properly be called upon to house the plant. It might well be said that as long as this method of procedure is followed we will inevitably continue to have the countless disproportioned, irregular, ugly and unattractive monuments to the conceit and self-sufficiency of various engineers which dot the country and constitute the chief anxiety—we might say despair—of those public-spirited citizens who by their energy and toil have awakened an interest in art and architecture throughout the land, especially in civic art and municipal architecture. That this awakening or keener appreciation of the value of the artistic and symmetrical makes for progress and advancement there can be no question, and therefore it should be fostered. Instead of the engineer forcing the matter by first laying out the plant and then calling upon the architect to do the best he can with it—although, perhaps, the proportions are such that a building of pleasing appearance is impossible—the engineer and the architect should

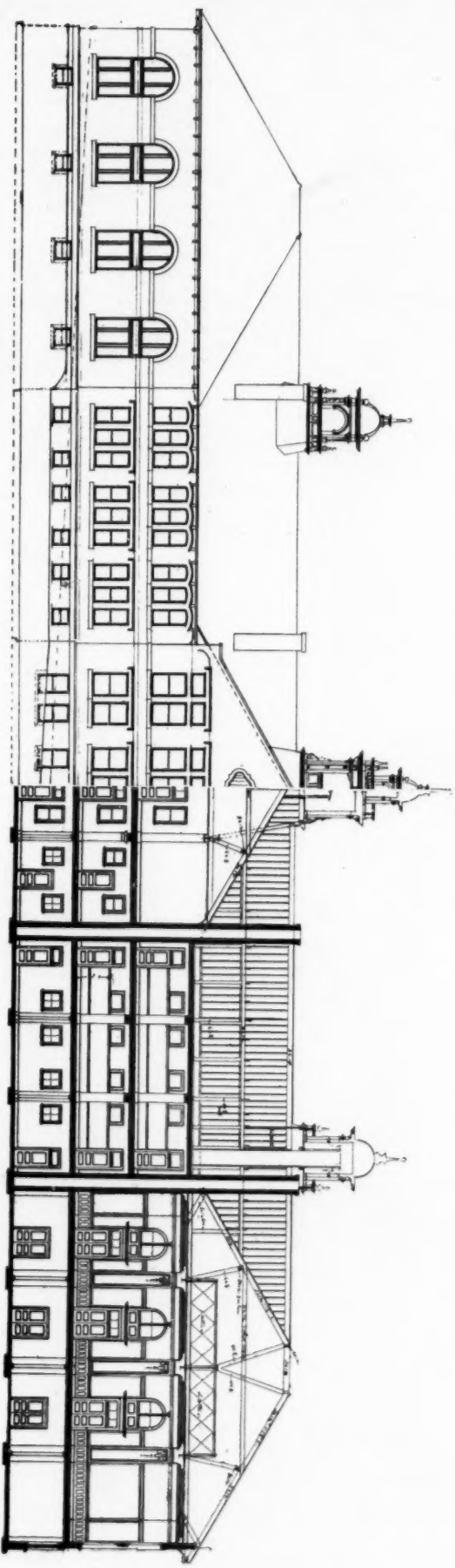


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consult and work together from the start, each proposing tentative schemes that would serve his purposes, and each modifying and revising as need be until a solution suitable and satisfactory as serving the purposes of both is found,



PERSPECTIVE VIEW.



REAR ELEVATION.

LONGITUDINAL SECTION.

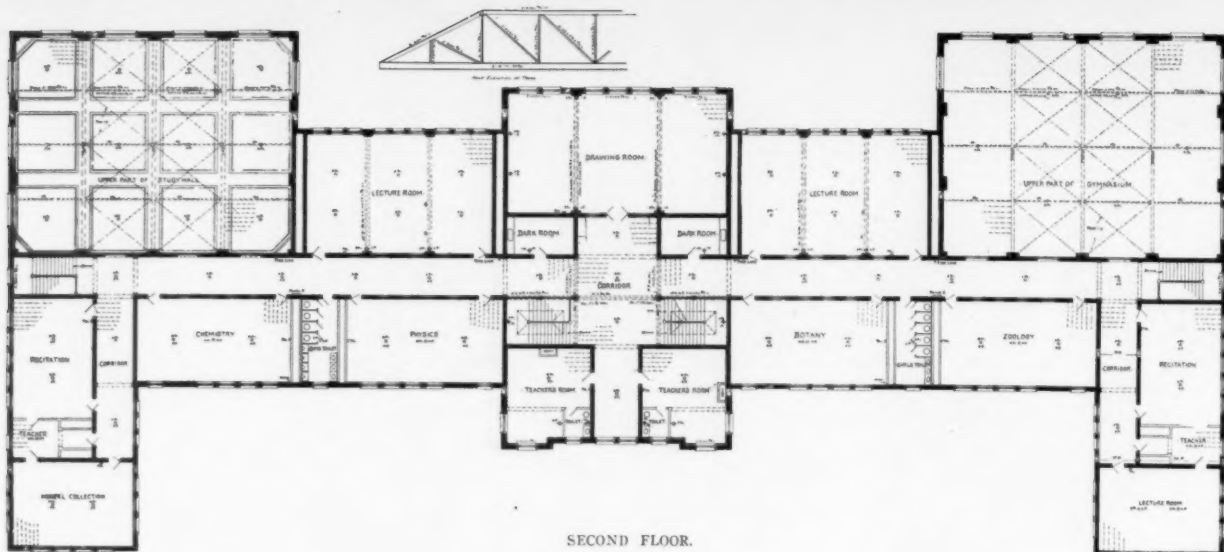
NEW JERSEY STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, MONTCLAIR HEIGHTS, N. J.

George E. Poole, State Architect; Francis H. Bent, Assistant.

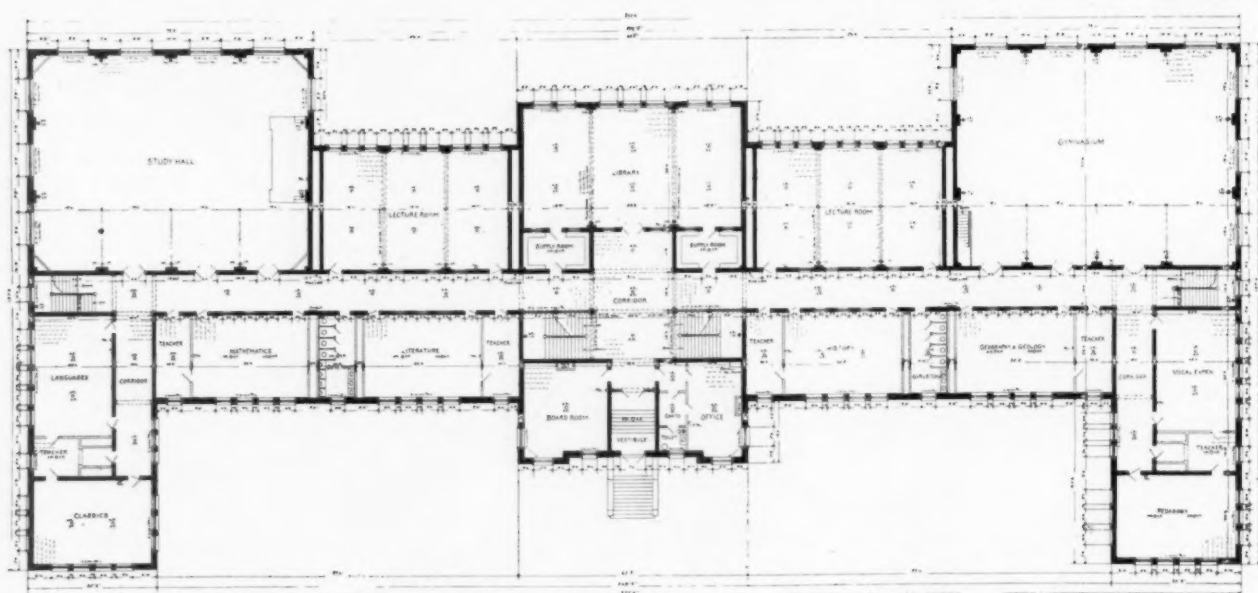
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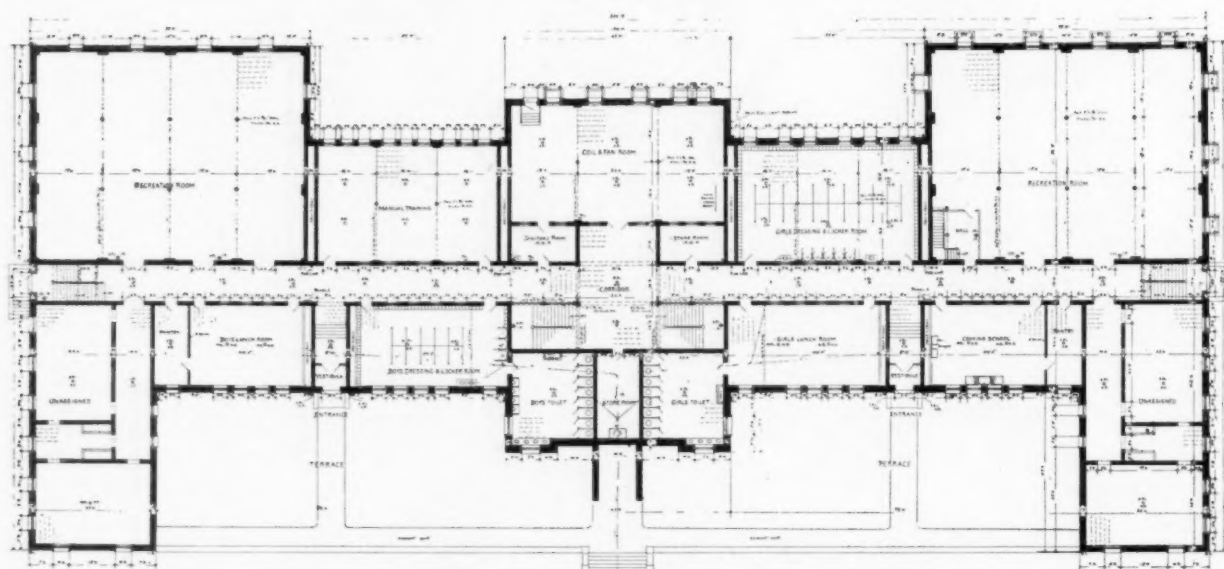
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SECOND FLOOR.



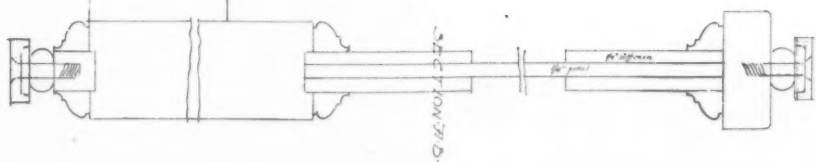
FIRST FLOOR.



BASEMENT.

NEW JERSEY STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, MONTCLAIR HEIGHTS, N. J

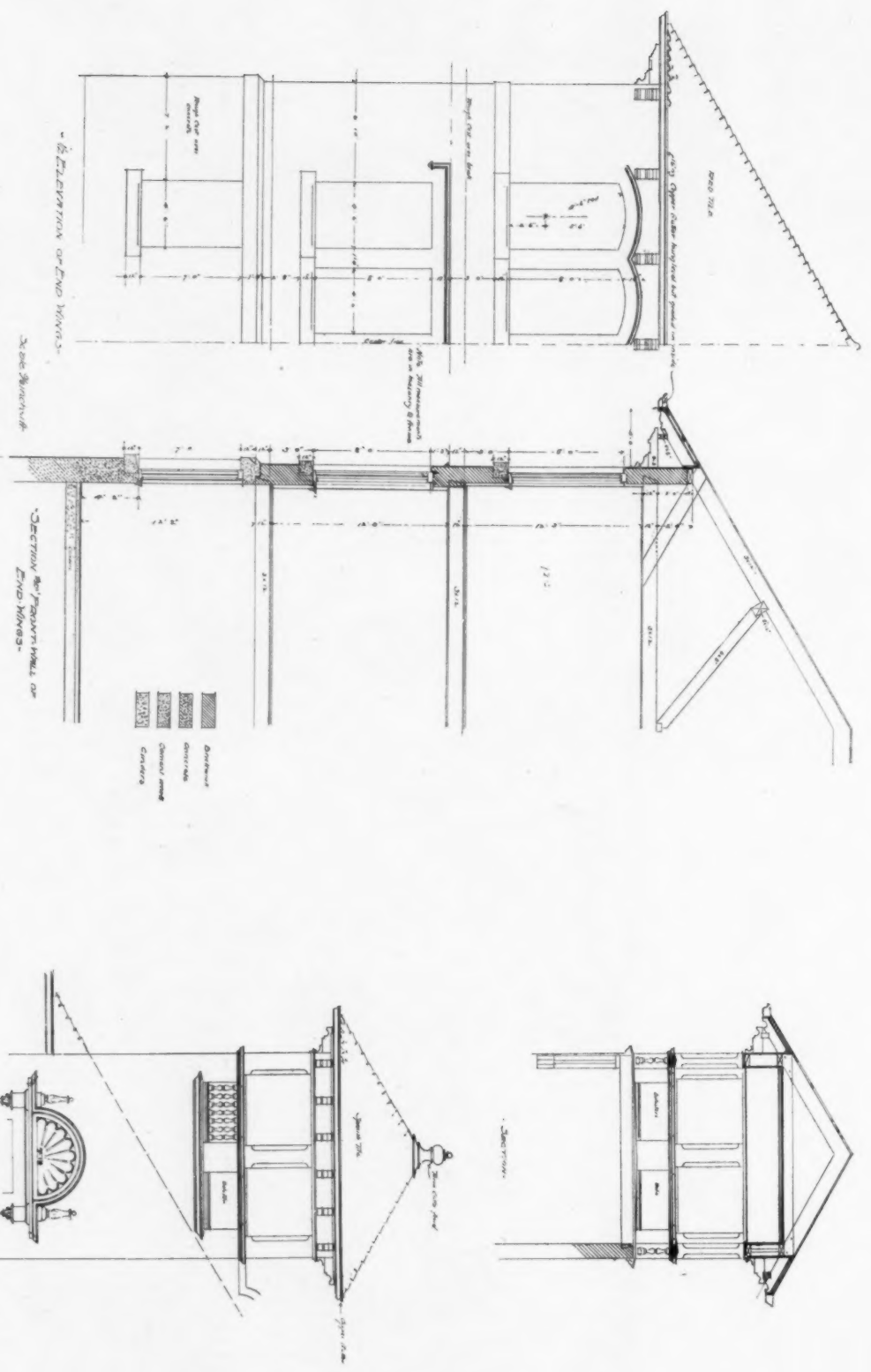
George E. Poole, State Architect; Francis H. Bent, Assistant.



SAFETY

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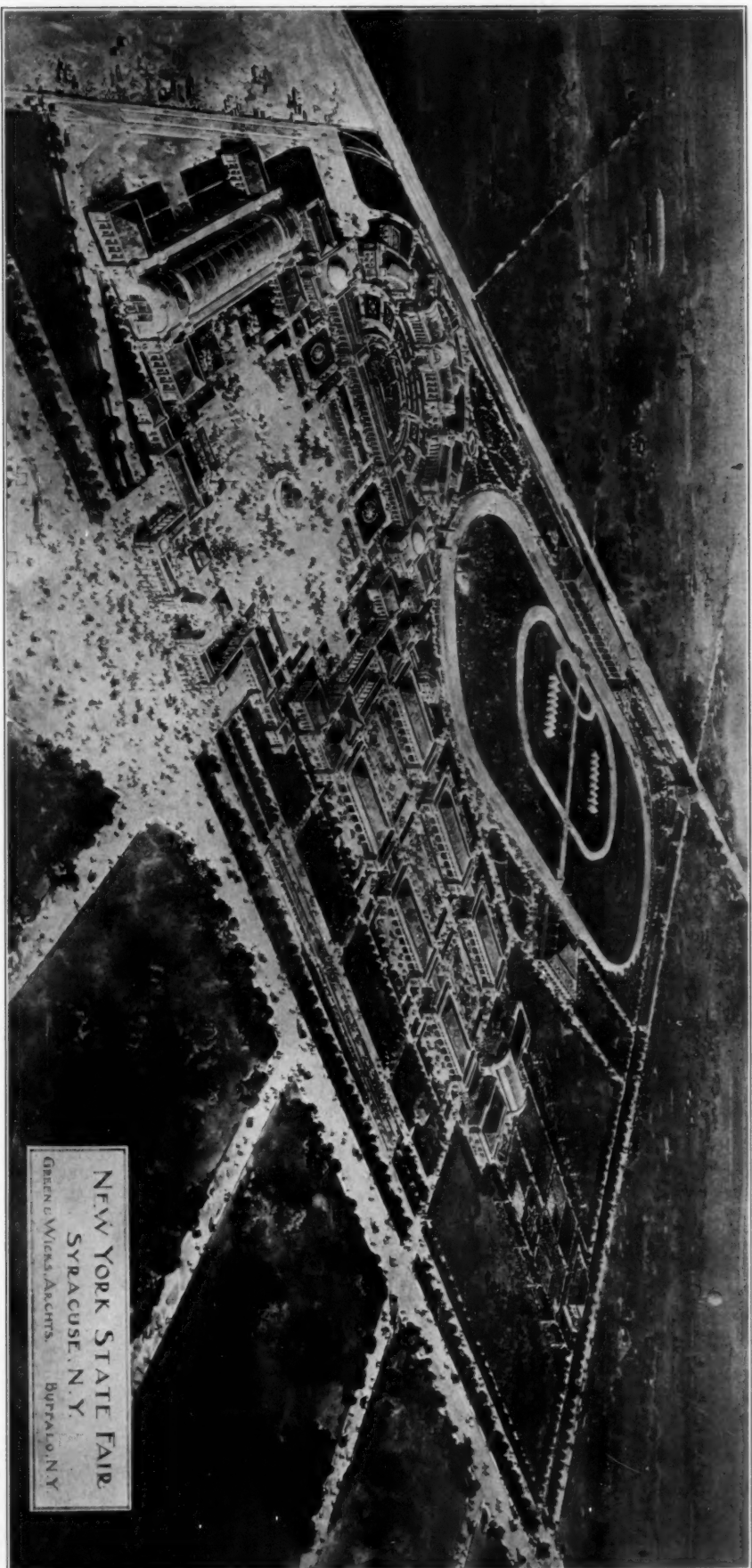


DETAIL SECTION OF END WINGS.

NEW JERSEY STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, MONTCLAIR HEIGHTS, N. J.

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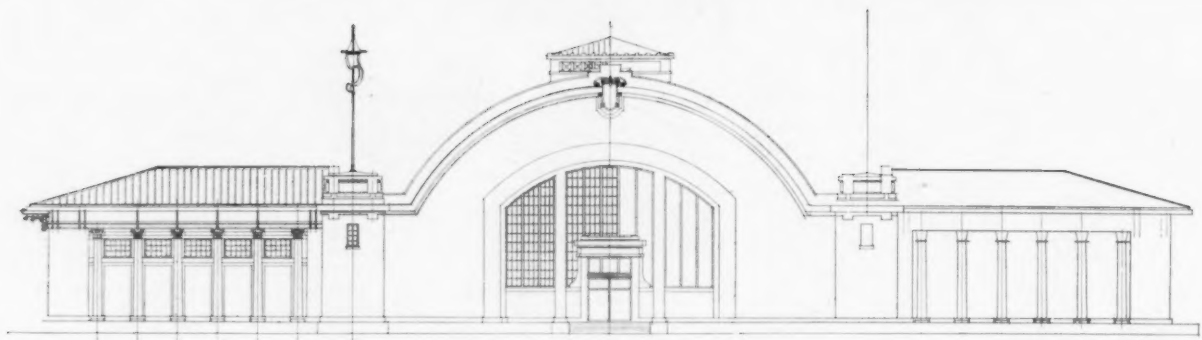
HINDSEYE VIEW OF NEW YORK STATE FAIR GROUNDS, SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Messrs. Green & Wicks, Architects.

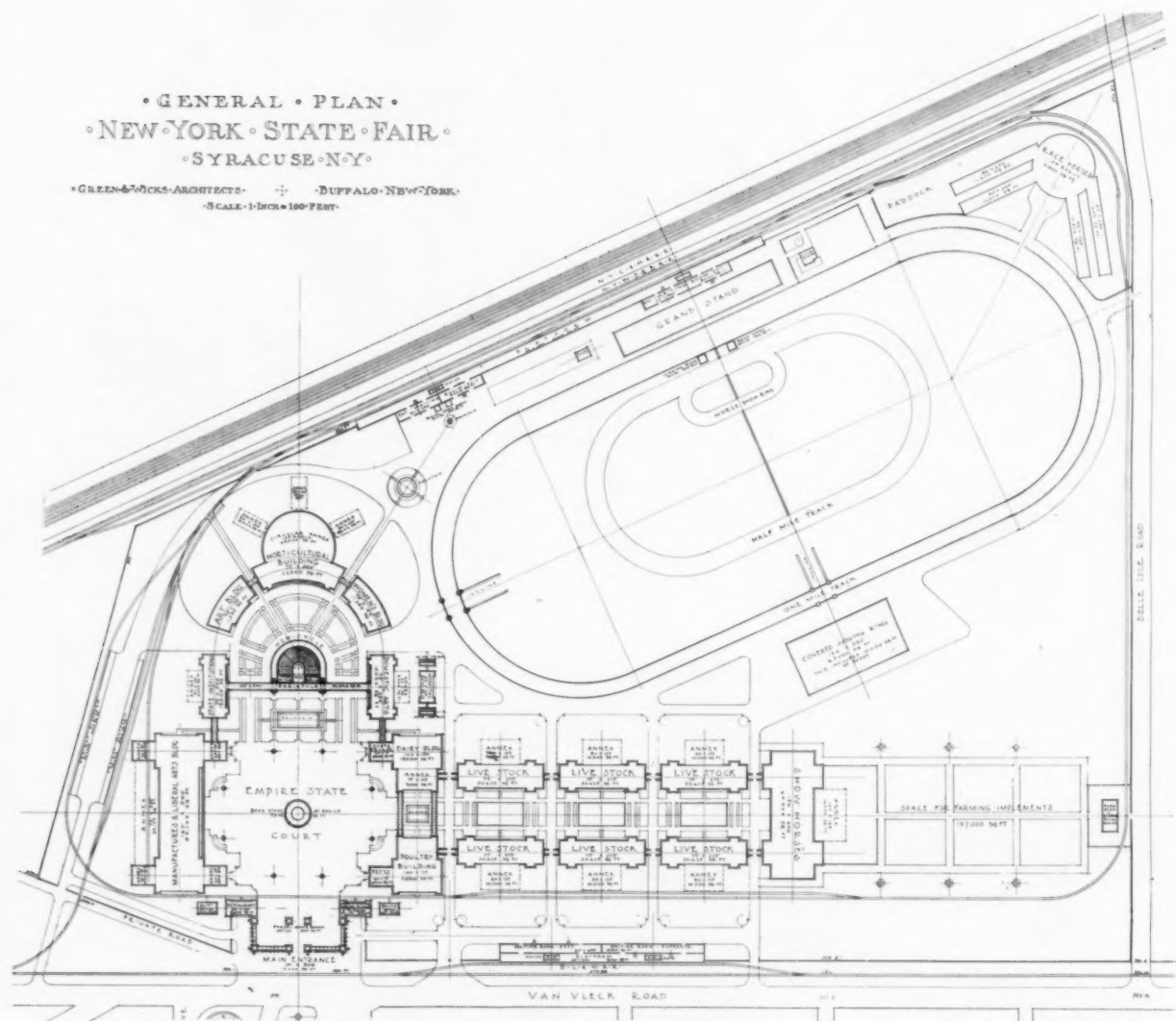
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END ELEVATION: MANUFACTURES AND LIBERAL ARTS BUILDING.



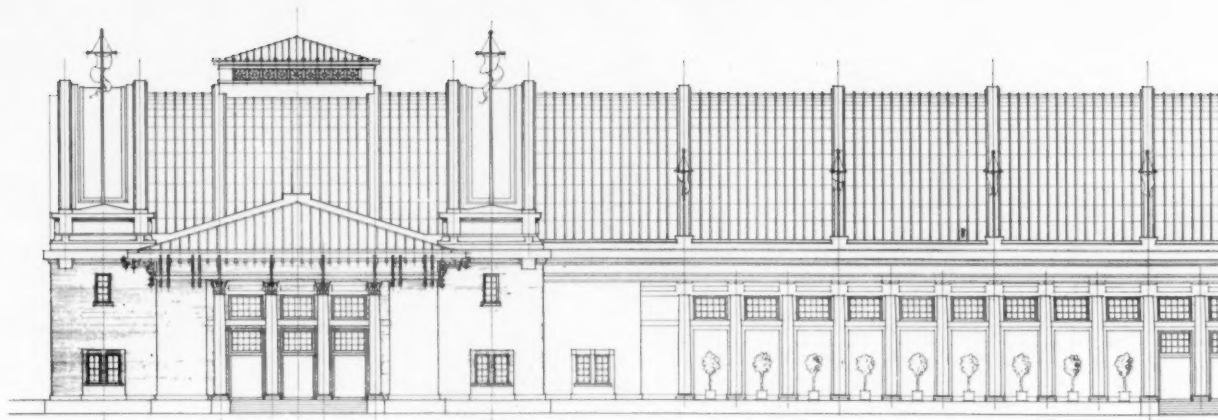
GENERAL PLAN, NEW YORK STATE FAIR GROUNDS, SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Messrs. Green & Wicks, Architects.

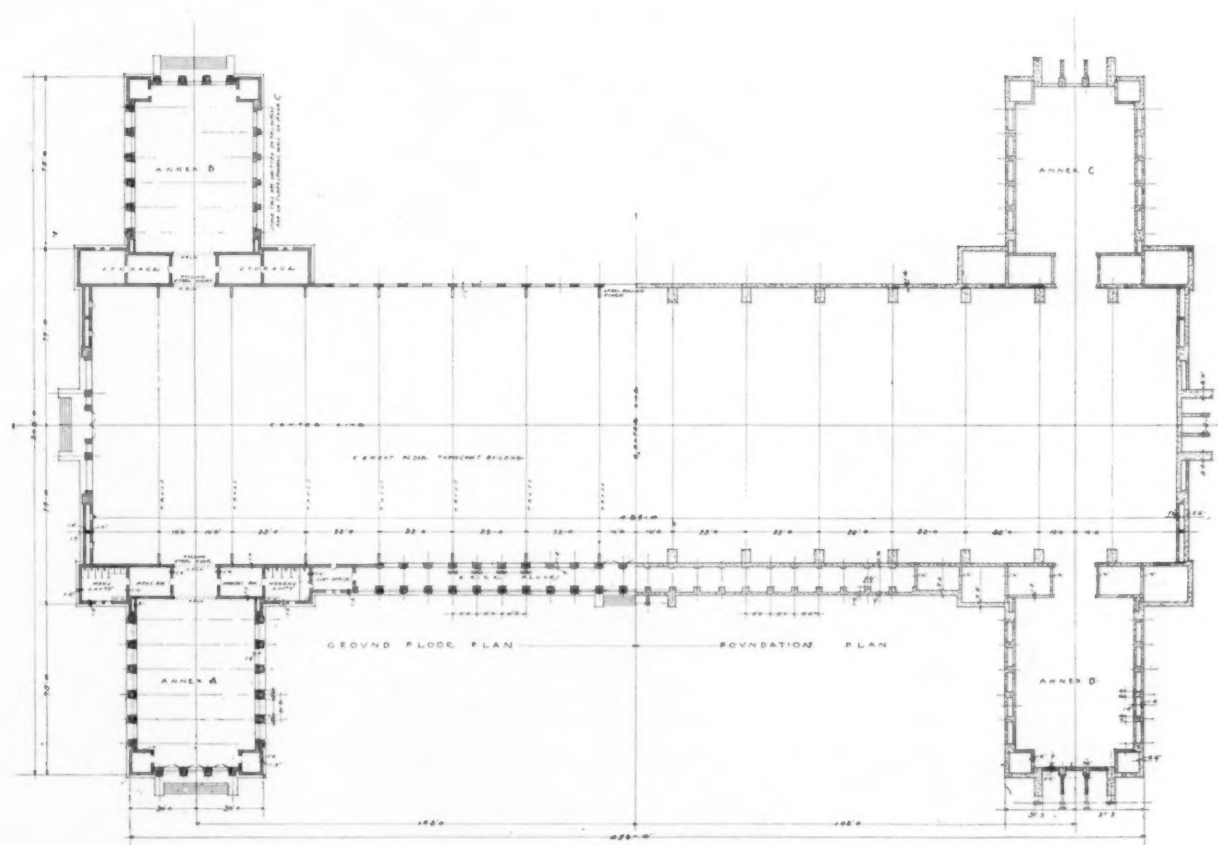
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ONE-HALF OF EMPIRE STATE COURT ELEVATION: MANUFACTURES AND LIBERAL ARTS BUILDING.



GROUND AND FOUNDATION PLANS: MANUFACTURES AND LIBERAL ARTS BUILDING, NEW YORK STATE FAIR GROUNDS, SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Messrs. Green & Wicks, Architects.

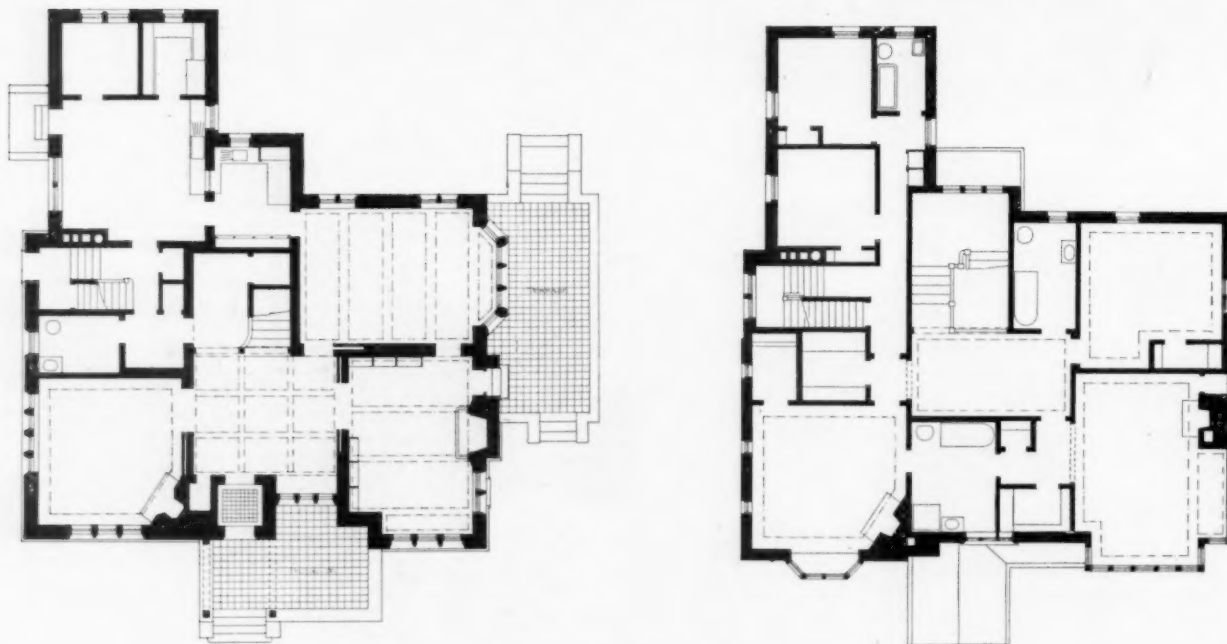
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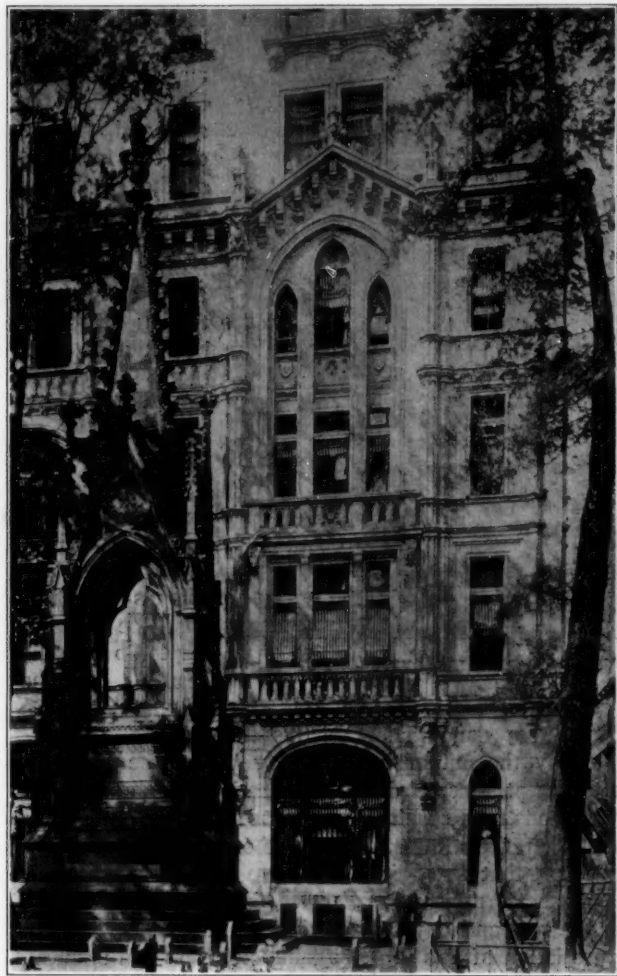
GARDEN FRONT.



HOUSE OF MR. JAMES HAMILTON, DETROIT, MICH.

Messrs. Stratton & Baldwin, Architects.

when a definite plan can be decided upon and then a building more valuable in the final analysis will be produced than if either architect or engineer goes forward independently. In fact, this plan is being followed with



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gratifying results by the more progressive and better equipped offices, but we find that in the majority of cases it is the architect who, even when given supreme authority by the owner, has collaborated with an engineer. Unfortunately, when for real or imaginary reasons, the engineer has been placed first in authority, he has failed in many cases to realize his own limitations, and has either proceeded according to his own lights to the lamentable end, or, as advocated by the author of the article, has gone so far in arranging his own requirements arbitrarily and thus largely fixing the lines and proportions of the structure as to render the services of an architect of little value.

As an illustration of this latter condition might be mentioned the towers of the Williamsburg Bridge, New York, while an excellent example of the results obtained where architects and engineers work together with unity of purpose from the beginning is shown by the Ontario Power Company's plant at Niagara Falls.

The author calls attention to two libraries, one of which he acknowledges is admirable in the matter of design and altogether a notable building architecturally, but the book stacks are located at some distance from the delivery

desk. In the other building the stacks are conveniently located, but in point of architectural design the building is woefully lacking, a fact which does not seem to disturb the author so much as the plan of the first, which he declares is deficient. Again we feel that more explicit information should be given the reader to enable him to justify the conclusion in his own mind. If we are not mistaken, the library complained of was designed under rigid requirements of site, fixing general form and plan of building, and also to meet other requirements than those of facility in the delivery of books to the patrons. Whether these various requirements were served in the best possible way by the plan adopted we, of course, cannot say, but as far as the delivery of books from stacks not directly adjacent to the delivery desk is concerned, it could only mean, at most, the employment of three or four more comparatively cheap clerks, whose salaries added to or subtracted from the total cost of maintaining this splendid institution would hardly be noticed. At any rate, if the plan as adopted made it possible to produce a building considered by authorities one of the most notable contributions to architecture and art in this country, is the slightly increased cost of maintenance not justified? Higher prices are being paid for contributions less worthy.

A theory which seems to run more or less throughout the article, and which is announced in the closing sentence, has apparently commended itself to the author, and we believe has been quoted widely among men who have not, perhaps, had the time or opportunity to submit the matter to careful analysis or deliberate, independent thought. This theory, sometimes credited to Socrates, is based upon the premise that only those materials, objects or forms which are of use are beautiful. In other words, beauty involves the necessity of use. We see the acceptance of this theory in the case of the elements considered by the author stupidly imitative, referred to above. To follow this theory to its logical conclusion, anything that has no work to perform is unsightly, and the most economical design, the design in which the highest efficiency of materials is obtained, is the most beautiful.

Little thought is required to convince the average person that this is a fallacy, and a position taken on such



THE WILLIAMSBURG BRIDGE, NEW YORK.

grounds is obviously untenable. Consider, for example, Greek architecture of the fifth century B. C. While the beauty of line and the marvelously perfect proportions of the famous Greek temples are justly and universally admired, there are no evidences that these proportions were in any way dictated by the strength of materials or the necessities of structure. The columns of the Parthenon, one of the most celebrated temples of this epoch,

were more than six feet in diameter and only thirty-four feet high, while they were spaced little more than a column diameter apart. Here we find a building conceded to be one of the most beautiful of antiquity unsurpassed in the excellence of its proportions after the lapse of twenty-four hundred years. Does the author believe that an error was made by the great Ictinus in proportioning the columns of Pentelic marble to support the slight structure of the Parthenon? Would he have us believe that the marble was used in such great mass for imaginary reasons of structure? The Athenians of that age were the most cultivated and intellectual race known to history, and to suggest that one of the most gifted architects of that incomparably profound and erudite nation did not know with far greater certainty than any modern engineer that much smaller columns than those used, spaced much farther apart, would very readily have supported the structure, would be equivalent to questioning the immortal Shakespeare's knowledge of English. And if there is still a lingering doubt, if the slightest suspicion remains that the architects of that age were not, perhaps, as scientific as they were artistic, that, after all, they used



ONTARIO POWER CO.'S POWER HOUSE, NIAGARA FALLS, ONT.

materials in such mass through ignorance of their strength, it must be inevitably removed by considering the contemporaneous Ionic temples, where smaller columns are used at much greater intervals to support a much greater load. And so it would appear as an incontrovertible fact that the size and spacing of the columns of the Parthenon were not determined by any utilitarian considerations or necessities of structure, but purely and solely for reasons of appearance, of proportion, of beauty.

This is but an example, and they are legion, where the utility of various members has little or nothing to do with the beauty of the

structure, and it seems most unfortunate that a theory so dangerous as this should be promulgated by the author in a quarter where the tendency is to accept, since it offers justification for some of the most monstrous constructions reared by man. They are utilitarian, their lines follow those of stress in the structure; but that they might also have been pleasing in appearance, or at least inoffensive, is becoming generally recognized, and anything tending to check the growing appreciation of this fact is against progress and inimical.

ILLUSTRATIONS

MANUFACTURES AND LIBERAL ARTS BUILDING, NEW YORK STATE FAIR GROUNDS, SYRACUSE, N. Y.

The illustrations shown are the premediated designs of the first of a group of buildings to be erected at the New York State Fair Grounds, Syracuse, N. Y., after plans by Messrs. Green & Wicks, architects, of Buffalo, N. Y.

The educational advantages of a well-conducted fair, county, State or international, cannot be disputed. Under the management of the New York Agricultural Society, New York State has for many years conducted an annual fair. Sometimes held in Elmira, some years in Rochester, others in Syracuse, it thrived in spite of its changes of location. Originally under the charge of the Agricultural Society, its management was finally passed over to the State. The State selected Syracuse as a permanent location, and allowed frame buildings to be erected from time to time, but with no well-defined plans as to arrangement and without provision for delivering the exhibits other than by the main thoroughfares.

The damage and delay caused by this last and the increased exhibits and attendance—the records showing an attendance of 60,000 in one day in September, 1907—proved the necessity for more and better accommodations.

From the money which the fair turns into the State treasury appropriations are made as needed for repairs and maintenance, and when the request for more buildings was sent to Governor Hughes he took so comprehensive a view of the matter as to

authorize the State Fair Commission to thoroughly investigate with reference to an entire rearrangement which would express an harmonious development of grounds and buildings showing common sense in location and beauty in finish.

The result was the selection of the accompanying plans, submitted in a competition last November.

In reference to these plans Governor Hughes, in a letter to the Legislature, wrote: "I recommended last year that plans should be made for the comprehensive and adequate development of the State Fair in a manner which would avoid haphazard or ill-considered improvements merely designed to meet temporary exigencies.

"The development, of course, must be gradual, and without extravagance. But by making substantial progress each year, so that what is done will fit into a suitable, general plan, economy will be promoted and the result will be worthy of the State."

As this is a State institution, it is thought wise to erect permanent, dignified buildings, devoid of ornament, yet of such design and proportion that the structures will to a degree indicate their functions in the character of the exterior as well as of the interior.

With the new arrangement each building is designed upon the unit principle, and all the buildings upon the group system. The courts about which the buildings are grouped are to be ample in size, thoroughly lighted and provided with fountains, band stands and other features to make them pleasing to all.

The main entrance—an arched gateway with many smaller passes—leads into the Empire State Court, 500x700 feet.

At the left of the gateway is a two-story restaurant building and the superintendent's quarters.

Occupying nearly the entire left side of the Empire State Court is the Manufactures and Liberal Arts Building, to start by covering an area of two acres and with provision for additions which will increase the area 35,000 square feet.

The State Institutions Building, connected by a short colonnade, comes next and completes this side of the Empire State Court.

A 500 foot long peristyle separates this court from the Horticultural Court. About the latter, which is semicircular in shape, are grouped respectively the Arts, Horticultural and Women's Buildings.

The Horticultural Building is designed to ultimately cover over 60,000 square feet, and its location at the center of the semicircular court makes it a notable feature in the group. The Arts and Women's Buildings, symmetrically placed in the semicircle, will be given the same exterior treatment and will cover 11,250 square feet.

The open-air theatre, seating 5,000 people, is also a prominent feature of this court, and is situated next to the long peristyles some distance in front of the Horticultural Building.

Nearly all the buildings are connected one with another by colonnades which will afford protection from sun or rain.

On the right hand side of the Empire State Court the building for Domestic Arts balances the one for State Institutions, and opposite the Manufactures Building are the Dairy and Poultry Buildings, with an entrance between to the live stock section. On the right of the entrance the Administration and Police Buildings balance the restaurant and superintendent's buildings at the left.

Large, convenient, well ventilated buildings for the live stock are grouped about their own court, at the end of which is reserved an area of 75,000 square feet for a building for show horses.

One hundred and ninety-seven thousand square feet of ground is set aside for farm implements.

The race track has connected with it, in addition to grand stand, judges' pavilion, etc., a covered judging ring larger than Madison Square Garden, where 7,000 people can be seated, and where there is storage room for display wagons to be used when the show horses are exhibited in the ring.

The Hospital Building, Police, Railroad, Model Farm Barn and other buildings will be proportioned and designed to suit their individual needs and to harmonize with their various groups.

An important feature of the service part of the new development will be the arrangement of railroad tracks and switches. A track will run entirely around the grounds, from which will be spurs to the various buildings and exhibits, so that loading and unloading can be done from the rear of these buildings. This keeps all dirt and refuse on the outside of the courts and buildings and allows the regular work to go on when the fair is open, and above all it prevents the teaming of heavy exhibits from cutting up the finished grounds and roads, which may always be kept in order.

By this new arrangement, too, all unsightly neighborhood views are effectually cut off. Fountains, band stands, flower beds and other decorative and useful features are provided to add to the general effect.

NEW JERSEY STATE NORMAL SCHOOL BUILDING, MONTCLAIR HEIGHTS, N. J.

This school building is being erected from plans prepared by and under the supervision of State Architect George E. Poole and Assistant State Architect Francis H. Bent. The site selected for the building is upon the highest part of a twenty-seven acre plot of hilly land, with a southern frontage overlooking a broad valley, and with a dense grove of trees forming a background. On account of the surroundings and of its adaptability to the conditions, the style selected for the design is the Mission style, with a touch of Spanish Renaissance detail.

The material of foundation walls is cast stone concrete 20 inches thick, the upper walls being of hard burned brick and the entire exterior walls covered with Portland cement stucco, with moulding, sills, lintels and ornamental portions cast in cement.

In front of the building, connecting the two end wings is a

broad esplanade 260 feet long and 44 feet wide, protected by a moulded and paneled concrete wall, from which cement steps descend to the lawn and drive.

The entire exterior, including terrace walls, etc., is to be covered with two coats of a brilliant white cold water paint, excepting the recess of front entrance and reveals of windows above, which are all in red brick.

The eaves project 5 feet, with copper gutter, and are supported on heavy sawed hard pine brackets, the rafter ends being exposed and sawed to a pattern, all the woodwork being stained a rich brown. The roof is in Spanish tile ventilating flechés being in wood and copper.

The building is 335 feet long and 133 feet deep, the centre and side wings projecting.

In the basement are manual training and domestic science rooms, four rooms for observation classes, locker and dressing rooms, showers, toilet, recreation and lunch rooms, and in the centre the blower fan and general electric service room.

On the main floor are the board room and principal's offices, directly at the main entrance, in the centre of the building. At this point centres the telephone service, which connects these offices with every part of the building and with the outside world. At the rear in the centre is the library, 32x60 feet. The study hall and gymnasium, each 57x76, running up through the first and second stories, are situated at either end of the building and are lighted by means of high circular headed windows. Each room has beamed ceilings, the side walls of gymnasium being finished in cream-colored vitrified brick, with all corners laid up with bull nose pattern. The study hall is plastered and finished in white and gold. Two large lecture rooms, eight class rooms, and several teachers' rooms complete the floor.

On the second floor directly over the library is the drawing room, with extra high ceiling and lighted by large windows to the north; directly adjoining this room are two photographic dark rooms, two lecture rooms with laboratories for chemistry, physics, botany zoology, etc., and several teachers' rooms are also provided.

As to the construction of the building, the appropriation was not sufficient to warrant a fireproof building, therefore it has been the aim to make the building as slow burning as possible.

The exterior walls are concrete and brick, covered with stucco and furred inside with 1½-inch plaster furring blocks. All interior partitions are of brick, except in several instances, where some of the ventilating flues are built of fireproof blocks, the floor beams are of wood supported by iron girders. By this method of fireproof interior walls and fireproof stairs, the various class rooms and corridors have been isolated from each other, so that flames would not make rapid headway. Fire lines have also been provided at either end of the building. The roof of the building is covered with red Spanish tile.

All toilet rooms have sanitary floors and the walls and ceilings are lined with white tile. All laboratory floors are of a seamless waterproof compound, making a smooth sanitary floor, and the walls are tiled.

The building is to be heated from a power house situated about 400 feet away, a high-pressure main running up to building and into fan rooms. Here are situated two large fans for driving the filtered warm air for ventilating purposes into the various rooms. In the roof space are the exhaust fans, with ducts leading to the three ventilating flechés on the roof. All rooms of every description throughout the building, and all toilet fixtures, are connected with these ventilators, but the ventilating system of the toilet rooms and fixtures are entirely separated from the ventilating system of the rest of the building. The main part of the heating is done by a system of direct heating surface, the fan system being used simply for ventilation.

All the furniture, laboratory fixtures, etc., have been specially designed and it has been the aim to make the building a model school building for normal purposes.

HOUSE OF JAMES HAMILTON, ESQ., DETROIT, MICH. MESSRS. STRATTON & BALDWIN, ARCHITECTS.

Garden front and floor plans are shown in this issue. For other views of this house see No. 1651, August 17, 1907.

Additional Illustrations in the International Edition.

COURT IN THE FAVA PALACE, BOLOGNA, ITALY.

COURT AND STAIRWAY, CHATEAU DI POPPI, AREZZO, ITALY.

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IN the current architectural press of Great Britain much space is given to the discussion of a report made by a commission appointed last June to consider the subject of architectural education at Cambridge University. Although this report has not been published, and its recommendations are more or less in doubt, it seems to have been assumed that a diploma was contemplated, and this fact has drawn forth a joint letter from three eminent architects, all university men, criticising the supposed intention of the university authorities, and setting up reasons for their opposition which in any event merit careful consideration. "Architecture," they point out, "is, after all, the art of design under severely limited conditions: that it has its own peculiar technique, just as the arts of painting and sculpture have theirs; and that, though it is very necessary for an architect to possess scientific knowledge of materials and of the laws that govern their use, the knowledge so acquired does not make him an architect. The quality of the architect, that which differentiates him from the engineer or from the professor of mechanics, is the imaginative use to which he puts his knowledge as an artist in pure form." The letter further draws attention to the desirability, even necessity, of a student receiving instruction from a practicing architect

where his training can be supplemented by practical demonstrations in the nature of buildings in actual course of construction.

IT seems to us the point is well taken. Architecture consists not alone in the ability to pass an examination in mathematics, applied mechanics, strength of materials, descriptive geometry, history of architecture and theory of art in relation to architectural design, or even the inventive power to produce architectural forms and the dextrous draughtsmanship necessary to present them; these are only the implements, the means to an end, and when the student has demonstrated his capacity and ability in all of these, which is about as far as the universities can take him, he is only half an architect. He has yet to make known his ability to use the implements, to avail himself of the means bestowed upon him by his technical training, in the actual construction of buildings before he can in all justice claim the title.

A MAN who had made a very exhaustive physical and chemical examination of marbles suitable for statuary purposes, who had made careful research to determine the exact grade of tool steel best suited to the sculptor's requirements, who had inquired minutely into the properties of various clays to ascertain their adaptability for modeling purposes, and who had made a most comprehensive study of line and form, and was capable of sketching a subject accurately, who had perhaps even conceived numerous artistic compositions, but who had never tried his skill in the execution of the work, who had never been responsible for results, would seem to be as deserving of the title of sculptor as is the graduate of the architectural school, be it ever so thorough, that of architect. We are not inclined to belittle the value of university training. It is excellent and in every way desirable, if not an absolute essential; but no one realizes more than the architect who was himself a university graduate a few years ago its limitations as regards the making of an architect.

IT sometimes appears that architecture in this country might be as greatly benefited by the expenditure of a certain amount annually to educate the public as by the establishment of scholarships and other means employed to prepare future members for usefulness in the profession. Precisely the manner in which this could be done is a subject requiring mature deliberation, but that it would be desirable, if a practical plan could be devised, there is little doubt. While the architect ordinarily exerts considerable influence with the owner, instances are not rare in which buildings are devoid of real architectural merit solely on account of the lack of appreciation on the part of the owner of the value of architectural and æsthetic considerations and his unwillingness to countenance any decorative treatment or the slightest elaboration whatever, believing it would add to the cost in a manner that would bring no return. It was not under such conditions that great achievements in architecture were attained in the past, and it is not believed that they may be anticipated under them in the future, and any means that can be devised or suggested calculated to educate the public to a greater appreciation of the real inherent value attaching to an architecturally commendable building will be worthy of careful consideration.

Current News Section

PROPOSED CIVIC CENTRE FOR BALTIMORE

Impetus has been given to the plans for establishing a civic centre in the heart of the city, and the grouping thereof of all future public buildings, by the visit to Baltimore of John M. Carrere and Arnold W. Brunner, architects, and Frederick Law Olmsted, the landscape architect, who came to this city on the invitation of the joint committee of the Municipal Art Society and Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association for the purpose of taking up the question of a civic centre for Baltimore.

Information regarding the interest of the Municipal Art Society and Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association in the civic-centre plans was given to Mayor Mahool recently by Mr. Josias Pennington, architect, and the Mayor expressed his desire to meet the experts and go over the situation with them. A joint conference of all interested was held to discuss the general question of improvements in the centre of the city.

Tentative plans for the development of a civic centre, based on suggestions of Col. Sherlock Swann, Mr. Pennington and others, have already been prepared, and these will form the basis from which the Messrs. Carrere, Brunner and Olmsted are expected to work, but it is not believed that they will confine themselves entirely to this plan.

Under the Swann-Pennington plan the city would be expected to purchase the block opposite the City Hall, between Fayette and Lexington Streets, and erect at the Gay Street end thereof the proposed City Hall Annex. A plaza would be left between the City Hall proper and the Annex. Then the plan proposes that the city purchase all the property between Fayette and Lexington Streets between Gay Street and the Falls. This would be parked at first, but would be used as sites for public buildings. The block between Harrison Street and the Falls running from Fayette to Baltimore Street would also be purchased. The whole scheme contemplates that eventually the group of public buildings shall be a continuous one from the present Court-house plaza, along Fayette Street to Jones' Falls, and then down to the foot of Centre Market Place, so as to include the handsome group of market buildings.

Mayor Mahool is interested in the civic-centre plans, and has expressed the opinion that no action should be taken by the city looking toward the erection of the much-needed City Hall Annex until the civic-centre plans have been worked out and the Annex can be located in conformity to these plans.

When the civic-centre plans are ready, the city will find itself better able than ever to carry them out if a bill, which has been prepared by City Solicitor Bruce, with the approval of the Mayor, is passed by the present Legislature. This bill will en-

able the city, in making the proposed improvements, to purchase more land than it really needs, and to reimburse itself for a part, at least, of the cost of the improvement by selling off the excess property at the higher prices resulting from the carrying through of the improvement scheme. In other words, the city itself will be the chief beneficiary of the improvement.

PERSONAL

Mr. Walter P. R. Pember announces that he has opened offices for the practice of Architecture and Engineering in the Young Men's Christian Association Building, corner of Fifth Avenue and Shelby Streets, Bristol, Tenn., and in the New Burrow Building, Main Street, Johnson City, Tenn.

Mr. David McD. Graham, a well-known architect of Denver, died January 26 at the government hospital at Fort Robinson, Neb., from an attack of appendicitis.

Architects Reed and Stern, of St. Paul, have made arrangements for an annual gift of \$100 to Macalester College library for maintaining an alcove of arts and architecture.

The formal exercises incident to the installation of Dr. W. F. M. Goss as Dean of the College of Engineering of the University of Illinois occurred February 5 in connection with the formal opening of the Graduate School of the university. The exercises of installation included two sessions and a tour of inspection through the laboratories of the College of Engineering.

SOCIETIES

That the various chapters of the American Institute of Architects are a vital force in their respective communities is well proven by the activity of the Philadelphia Chapter, which, under the leadership of its president, Mr. D. Knickerbacker Boyd, has begun the new year most auspiciously. Decided increase in attendance and enthusiastic co-operation by members proves the interest taken in the work outlined for 1908, and good results are already shown.

Upon request of the Master Builders' Exchange of Philadelphia a committee from this chapter was appointed to confer with a committee from that body on "Architects' Drawings and Specifications."

Upon invitation of the Master House Painters' and Decorators' Association of Pennsylvania, the same committee was instructed to attend the convention of that body and to take part in a discussion on "Architects' Specifications."

Much helpful discussion took place at these meetings and it was recommended that an attempt be made, as far as possible, to standardize specifications for their part of the work. It was also suggested that they prepare a "Chart of Workmanship" and it is understood that the Painters' Association have appointed a commit-

tee for these purposes to confer with the Chapters' Committee on "Standard Specifications and Contracts."

Various committees have been appointed to care for the work of the Chapter, and their activity indicates a most valuable and successful line of work.

Ye Village Improvement Society of New York, 1660, Reorganized 1908.—This society announces as its purpose—An improved outlook and thereby a more beautiful city. The Brooklyn branch of the society is located at 343 Fulton Street, Mr. V. W. Hendrickson, secretary.

INDUSTRIAL INFORMATION

VENTILATORS

"Ventilators that ventilate" is the way the Natural Autoforce Ventilator Co., of Boston, describe their product in a pamphlet issued for general distribution. These ventilators have been installed, it is claimed, in buildings where the problem of perfect ventilation has never been successfully solved, and the results have in each case proved the practical value of this type of ventilator.

THE SAMSON BRAIDED CORD

The Samson Cordage Works of Boston, Mass., in describing their braided and braided spot cords, claim that braided cords have proved, by long experience and careful tests, more durable than twisted cable laid or hollow braided cords.

Their opinion in such matters is valuable, as they have had more than thirty-five years' experience as manufacturers of this line of goods. Among large users of cord, the Samson Spot Cord has become synonymous with honestly made goods of a standard quality.

Prospective users of cord will find valuable information, together with full particulars as to prices, in the pamphlet this company has issued for free distribution.

FANS.

We are in receipt of illustration and data from the Conveying Machinery Company, 120 Liberty street, New York, concerning the Capell Fan. The data, which is arranged for the use of engineers in computing efficiency, was computed from actual tests and results, and would seem to be presented in a concise and convenient form. The claims made for the Capell fans are as follows: Mechanical efficiency, strength of design, and accuracy of workmanship. It is stated that as high as 85 per cent. mechanical efficiency has been obtained in many cases. As a consequence of high efficiency it is claimed that these fans occupy less space, and require less power to run them than many other types in the market. They are built in all sizes, from 1,000 cubic feet per minute up to 500,000 cubic feet per minute, and for all pressures from 1-2 inch water gauge to 30 inches.

WALL BED.

Literature issued by the Brorby-Jensen Company, 832 Security Bank Building, Minneapolis, sets forth the various features of their Sanitary Disappearing Wall Bed. This device (which may be termed an innovation), if adopted, would result in a bedroomless house. The name "Wall Bed," while descriptively correct, does not present a complete picture to the mind. When in use this disappearing bed is in appearance like any ordinary iron or brass bed; when not in use it is folded into a closet or recess, ventilated by air ducts, or windows creating an all-day sanitation arrangement for the bed, and removing it from sight. The bedding is securely fastened at the foot of the bed, being suspended perpendicularly and separated, thus giving a free circulation of air. In its place in the wall when down, there are automatic closing doors, presenting a solid wall to the eye, and maintaining the integrity of the room. When not in use the ornamental part of the bed presents a leaded opalescent glass bookcase door or wood panel or mantel-piece, or other effect, as desired. A demonstration of this device is given at the company's office, and literature and illustrations will be mailed upon application.

VERMONT MARBLE.

We have received from the Norcross-West Marble Company, of Dorset, Vt., with offices at Worcester, Mass., a very fine panoramic picture of the Harvard Medical School, which was thoroughly illustrated and described in our issue of January 4, 1908.

This picture measures 12x28 inches, and gives a splendid idea of the grouping of these imposing buildings.

Dorset marble has been perhaps longer and more favorably known than any quarried in this country. One has to go back to 1802 to find the earliest of the more imposing buildings constructed of this marble, for in that year the City Hall of this city was begun, and the diary of the architect, John McComb, Jr., sets forth accounts of his trips to this historic quarry in search of marble.

The Harvard Medical Schools, lately completed, and the New York Public Library, now under construction, are the latest of the stately buildings built of Dorset marble.

The Norcross-West Marble Company advise us that the picture of the Harvard Medical School group will be sent to architects and builders upon application.

COMPETITIONS

CLINTON, MASS.—It is stated that invitations have been extended to four firms of architects to submit competitive plans for a town hall.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—Prof Warren P. Laird of the University of Pennsylvania has been chosen as expert architectural adviser in the competition about to be conducted for a new city hall. William E. Sanderson is mayor of Springfield.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—It is probable that the Board of Supervisors will conduct a

competition for plans for the new county court house.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—The University of Minnesota Board of Regents has offered two prizes, one of \$1,000 and one of \$500, for the two most meritorious campus plans submitted providing a general scheme for the location of future buildings. It is reported that several well-known firms of architects have signified their intentions of competing. Address Executive Committee Board of Regents for conditions governing competition.

ALBANY, N. Y.—An open competition has been instituted for the purpose of securing plans for a group of prison buildings to replace those at Sing Sing, N. Y. The new site selected is on the west bank of the Hudson in Orange and Rockland Counties near Iona Island. The entire cost of the buildings is not to exceed \$2,000,000.

The drawings required will be somewhat detailed, and are intended to exhibit the general scheme, including general plan of grounds showing prison wall, location of buildings, railroad, driveways and all connections between buildings. The floor plans and elevations of all buildings will also be required. The author of the design placed first will be appointed architect of the buildings and will receive the customary architect's fees. The author of the design placed second will receive \$3,000, and the author of the design placed third \$2,000. The authors of the next seven designs will receive \$500 each. The three most meritorious designs will become the property of the State. The board of award is composed of the members of the Site Commission, the State architect, and Dr. J. B. Ransom, physician at Sing Sing.

NORTH ST. LOUIS, MO.—Competitions are reported as about to be held for the purpose of selecting architects for two branch libraries in North St. Louis, Mo. Frederick M. Mann, professor of architecture, will draw conditions of competition and act as professional adviser. The cost of each library is stated to be \$60,000.

BOOK NOTES

FLATS, URBAN HOUSES AND COTTAGE HOMES. Cloth, 160 pages. A companion volume to the "British Home of To-day." Text by Frank T. Verety, Edwin T. Hall and Gerald C. Horsley. Edited by W. Shaw Sparrow. London, Hodder & Stratton; Cleveland, O. (Caxton Building), M. A. Vinson.

This interesting and beautifully illustrated book is divided into four parts, consisting of an introduction on the designing of "Flats de Luxe" or "Mansion Flats," a Chapter by the Editor on Flats, British and foreign, and a concluding article on "Urban Houses and Cottage Homes."

The technical information is presented in a valuable and comprehensive manner, and the numerous floor plans are of great interest.

Of flats, there are seventy-three exterior views and well drawn plans, and twenty-nine interior views, while of country

houses and cottages the book presents thirty-five elevations and thirty-four interior views. In addition to this wealth of illustrations there are nineteen beautifully executed color plates.

The designing of flats on rectangular sites as is more often the case in America is an easier problem than that presented to the architect abroad, who, owing to the irregularity of street lines finds he has to erect a building on a plot of most unusual and varying outline. There are a great many floor plans showing buildings of this character which interestingly evidence the skill and ingenuity of the architect, in adapting the requirements of the building to the irregularity of the site. The list of contributors to the work numbers more than seventy-five of the best known architects in England, France and Germany.

We believe this book will prove a valuable addition to the architect's library.

Bulletin No. 16, issued by the Engineering Experiment Station of the University of Illinois, just received, presents the results of several years' study of Trussed Roofs by N. Clifford Ricker, Professor of Architecture. About fifty trusses of a selected type and of different proportions and arrangement were designed in long leaf pine and steel, and were corrected until the assumed and actual weights of the trusses agreed. Other trusses were designed in white pine and steel, and still others entirely in steel. In order to perform this work conveniently and rapidly, simplified formulæ and tables were devised with a systematic method of treatment, all of which are explained in the pamphlet. The results are shown in graphic tables. The most important features are a new formula for the weights of trusses, per cent. of weight to be added for connections, most economical ratio of depth to span of trusses, distance between trusses, number of purlins per panel, and dimensions of panel. It is believed that this bulletin will be of special value to all persons interested in the design and construction of trussed roofs. Copies may be had gratis upon application to the Director, Engineering Experiment Station, Urbana, Ill.

CATALOGUES RECEIVED

R. Estabrook's Sons, First and C Streets, So. Boston, Mass. Pamphlet of Plumbers' Iron Specialties, showing especially Grease Traps and Catch Basins.

An attractively gotten up catalogue by the Elevator Supply and Repair Co., 76 West Monroe Street, Chicago, and 136 Liberty Street, New York, calls attention to the range and quality of work furnished by this firm. In addition to elevator signals and general equipment for elevators their product embraces expressman call systems, fireproof safety steel curtains, iron and bronze castings and ornamental work and general engineering work, as well as all classes of repair work particularly in connection with elevator installations of all makes and descriptions. The unusually broad scope covered by this concern would seem to justify a more comprehensive name or designation.

Building News

MASSACHUSETTS

BOSTON.—It is reported that this city is to have a \$5,000,000 combination hippodrome and grand opera house, if the plans of Albert R. Rogers, president of the Boston Hippodrome Company, are successful. His plans have been prepared for a structure which will probably be on the old Park Square Station site, the opera house seating 5,000 persons and the hippodrome as many more, the two being built facing each other, with a court 1,000 feet long by 250 feet wide between. He says that a syndicate has agreed to back him, on condition that Oscar Hammerstein leases the opera house.

It is said that plans are being prepared by Architect Fred H. Gowing, 18 Tremont Street, for a five-story, 120-apartment building, to cost \$250,000.

WORCESTER.—The Executive Committee of Clark University, it is stated, has accepted plans for three buildings to be erected at the University—two dormitories and a dining hall—the total estimated to cost \$90,000.

PITTSFIELD.—Harding & Seaver, 7 North Street, it is stated, have submitted plans for the Y. M. C. A. building, to be erected on North and Meville Streets, to be of brick, four stories high, and cost about \$100,000.

CONNECTICUT

NEW HAVEN.—Architects Brown & Von Beren, of this city, are said to have completed plans for an annex to the St. Elizabeth hospital buildings of Elizabeth, N. J. The estimated cost of this proposed structure is \$45,000.

It is reported that the erection of a new dormitory on the second campus at Yale University, to cost \$150,000, is under consideration.

SIMSBURY.—The Methodists of this place are said to be considering plans to build one of the finest churches in the State. It is to be constructed of red sandstone quarried here, and will be of Gothic style of architecture. It will have a seating capacity of 400, and will cost about \$50,000. Rev. Warren F. Sheldon, who was chaplain of the House of Representatives at the last session of the Legislature, is pastor of the church.

NEW YORK

ALBANY.—According to reports plans have been drawn for a new erecting shop to be built by the New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co. at the West Albany yards, 420x70 feet, and about sixty feet in height. The estimated cost of the building is \$200,000. Reed & Stem, 7 East Forty-second Street, Manhattan, are architects. The company also plans to build in the near future a large machine shop which will cost about \$250,000.

BROOKLYN.—Architect Albert E. Parfitt, 26 Court Street, is reported as soon to be ready to receive bids for a three-story parish school building for the St. Augustine's Roman Catholic Congregation. Estimated cost \$175,000. Rev. W. McCarthy, pastor.

The Unity Unitarian Congregational Society, Gates Avenue and Irving Place, Brooklyn, contemplates the construction of

a magnificent new edifice in the near future. A. S. Kirkman, chairman of the ways and means committee, has recommended the erection upon the site of the present church and adjoining plot, to provide an auditorium seating at least 600 people, a Sunday school room seating 400, and a parish house. It is estimated that at least \$50,000 will be required for the work.

BUFFALO.—The building committee of the Board of Aldermen is reported to be contemplating the erecting of a new civic building.

GENESEO.—Sealed proposals, in the form to be obtained at the office of Major W. A. Wadsworth, in Geneseo, N. Y., addressed to Heins & La Farge, No. 30 East Twenty-first Street, New York City, will be received by Heins & La Farge until Thursday, February 27, 1908, at 12 o'clock M., for the erection of St. Michael's rectory, at Geneseo, N. Y. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of Major W. A. Wadsworth, in Geneseo, N. Y.

MT. VERNON.—Architects Albro & Lindberg, of New York City, are said to have prepared plans for a three-story school building for the Board of Education of Mt. Vernon. Cost estimated at \$100,000.

NEWBURGH.—The Mount Beacon-on-the-Hudson Hotel Company is reported to be considering the erection of a \$100,000 hotel on South Beacon, work on it to be commenced in the spring.

It is reported that the State Armory Commission is favoring building a new armory for companies E and L of the First Regiment, stationed at Newburgh. The cost would be \$150,000.

NEW YORK CITY.—It is said that plans are being prepared by Architect George W. Conable, 35 Wall Street, Manhattan, for a church for the Trinity Lutheran congregation. Rev. Ernst Brennecke, pastor. Cost, \$100,000. Bids will be received until February 15.

It is reported that Architects Morigan & Barkhausen will receive new estimates for the two-story addition amusement hall for the Harlem River Park Amusement Company. Estimated cost, \$200,000.

According to reports received, a home and workshop for New York's worthy unemployed was planned at a meeting of well-known philanthropists, clergymen and others held at the Hotel Plaza to consider the best means of ending the distress of fully 10,000 men who are homeless and without work in this city. The building, which will contain the home and the workshop, will cost \$200,000, and will be erected at Lafayette and Bond Streets.

The firm of McKim, Mead & White, are said to have filed plans for the reconstruction of the old Doric Custom House building on Wall Street. The work of enlarging and modernizing the building is to cost \$1,500,000.

NEW ROCHELLE.—Architect George K. Thompson, 66 Broadway, New York City, is said to be preparing plans for a two-story school building for the Board of Education. Albert Leonard, superintendent of

schools, New Rochelle. Estimated cost \$100,000.

WEST POINT.—It is reported that J. M. Carson, construction quartermaster at West Point, will soon advertise for bids for the building of three additional structures to house the officers of the Academy. The buildings will cost about \$100,000. They will be two and one-half stories in height, 40x60 feet each, with facades to harmonize with those of the surrounding structure. Cram, Goodhue & Ferguson are the architects.

WHITE PLAINS.—Reports have it that Westchester County is planning to erect an armory for the newly formed Company L, Tenth Regiment, National Guard. A bill has been introduced for the appropriation of \$80,000.

NEW JERSEY

ATLANTIC CITY.—It is reported that plans have been approved for a \$100,000 Y. M. C. A. building.

CAMDEN.—Reports received state that J. C. Jeffries, of Camden, is preparing plans for a Y. M. C. A. building, to cost about \$135,000.

Association Architects H. G. Morse and J. G. Jeffries are reported to have been selected to prepare plans for a five-story building for the Young Men's Christian Association. T. E. Lute, secretary, Camden. Estimated cost, \$250,000.

JERSEY CITY.—It is reported that a syndicate of Jersey City real estate men will take over the options that have been secured in Bergen and no less than \$500,000 will be spent in the building of apartments near the tunnel entrance. It is planned to build four or five such houses, each one to cost from \$75,000 and up.

NEWARK.—It is said that Architect P. Charles, 9 Clinton Street, is revising the plans for a twelve-story office building, 108x119 feet, at the southeast corner of Clinton and Beaver Streets for the Union Building Company, 9 Clinton Street. Estimated cost, \$400,000.

PENNSYLVANIA

EAST BRADY.—Architect C. P. Hitchens, 1325 Fulton building, is said to be preparing plans for a two-story branch telephone exchange building, 40x110 feet, at East Brady, for the Central District & Printing Telegraph Company, Fulton building, Pittsburgh. Estimated cost, \$50,000.

EBENSBURG.—The County Commissioners are said to have approved plans and specifications prepared by Architects Boyd & Hall, of Johnstown, for the proposed extensive addition to the county jail. Cost estimated at from \$60,000 to \$80,000.

MERCER.—As per reports plans have not yet been accepted for the proposed new court house. Cost reported to be about \$500,000.

NANTICOKE.—E. H. Davis, of Scranton, is said to be preparing plans for a hospital to be erected at Nanticoke, to cost about \$60,000.

PHILADELPHIA.—It is reported that plans are being prepared by Architect E. A. Wilson, Land Title Building, for a four-story

flat building at Forty-fifth and Chestnut Strets. Cost, \$120,000.

According to reports received a large new apartment house will be built at Johnson and Cliveden Streets for G. W. Simpson, from plans by the same architect. It will be a three-story building, measuring 60x150 feet. Cost, \$80,000.

The Standard Hosiery Company is reported to be considering the erection of a large manufacturing plant at 1310-1326 North Lawrence Avenue, from plans and detailed specifications by Sauer & Hahn, architects and engineers. Plans provide for five buildings and a large concrete reservoir. Cost about \$150,000.

It is reported that the Washington Hotel, at Seventh Street and Germantown Avenue, will undergo extensive improvements and alterations. Plans provide for building an addition to contain seventy rooms and for remodelling and renovating the present structure. The addition will be four stories high, of brick and stone, with steam heat, electric light, etc.

The property on the southwest side of Indiana Avenue, between Almond and Mercer Streets, has been acquired by the city, and it is reported that it will be improved by the erection of a branch library building, plans for which are under consideration. The new building will be constructed of brick and stone and have thoroughly modern equipment. Further information on this project will be given in later issues.

Rowland W. Boyle, 1626 Chestnut Street, according to reports, has been engaged to prepare plans for an edifice costing about \$150,000 to be erected for the members of the Roman Catholic Church of Our Lady of Victory, at Fifty-fourth and Pine Streets.

It is reported that work is being started by Elder & Owen, owners and builders, on the erection of forty-two dwelling houses to be built at Walnut and Frazin Streets at an estimated cost of \$100,000. Thirty-four of the buildings will be two stories high, and measure 16x39 feet, while eight will be three stories high, measuring 16x53 feet. All of them will be built of brick and stone, with slag roof, hardwood finish and floors, hot air heat, tile and mosaic work and the customary improvements.

PITTSBURG.—The Committee on Presbyterian Missions is reported to have authorized Rev. Dr. W. F. Silveus, of the Grace Presbyterian Church, to proceed to secure money for the erection of a new church in Wilkins Place, to cost about \$50,000.

It is stated that official circulars have been issued, asking competitive plans for the Western University of Pennsylvania buildings on the Oakland site. Architects all over the country, it is reported, are asked to compete, and the circular states that the plans will be for the general grouping of about twenty-five structures, covering the needs of all the departments. The first for which details and complete estimates are to be supplied is the new school of mines, which will cost approximately \$175,000. The programme for the building competition will be ready February 15, and plans are to be submitted to the Committee of the Trustees by April 15. Architects desiring to enter the competition are to apply to Dr. S. B. Linhart, secretary of the University, Home Trust Building, for the necessary application blanks.

SWARTHMORE.—A handsome new residence will be erected at Swarthmore for John Graham, from plans and detailed specifications by W. A. McAuley, architect. It will be a two-and-a-half-story building measuring 56x86 feet. It will be built of brick and frame, with shingle roof, hardwood finish and floors, electric wiring, tile and mosaic work and all modern appliances.

OHIO

AKRON.—It is stated that plans are being prepared by Architect W. P. Ginther, Arcade building, for the erection of a church for the Polish Catholic congregation at a cost of \$80,000. Rev. Father Ruskowsky, pastor, Lorain, Ohio.

CINCINNATI.—Harry Hake, Union Trust building, it is stated, has been directed by the Board of Public Safety to prepare plans and specifications for a combination police station and patrol house at Warsaw and Considine Avenues, to cost \$35,000; fire house for Company No. 6, at Pearl and Martin Streets, cost \$40,000, and a fire house at Elmore and Borden Streets, cost \$20,000.

NORWOOD.—Reports received say that the officers of the Norwood National Bank, M. Y. Cooper, president, propose erecting a \$60,000 bank building.

SPRINGFIELD.—It is stated that a Carnegie Science Hall is to be erected at Wittenberg College, at a cost of about \$80,000.

TOLEDO.—It is reported that Architects Bacon & Huber, Spitzer building, have been engaged to prepare plans for remodeling the Chamber of Commerce building at the corner of Madison and Summit Streets. The Continental Savings Bank and Trust Company, owners of the building. Estimated cost \$100,000.

Architect George S. Mills, Ohio building, will shortly prepare plans for adding two stories to the Boody House (hotel). The present building is five stories high and built of stone. Estimated cost \$65,000.

INDIANA

INDIANAPOLIS.—It is reported that the members of the Jewish Club will receive bids for erecting a three-story clubhouse on Meridian Street, estimated to cost \$65,000. Vonnegut & Bohn, Indiana Trust building, are the architects. A. M. Rosenthal, Chairman Building Committee.

It is reported that the Board of Education has decided to erect a \$50,000 school in the Brightwood suburb.

MICHIGAN CITY.—Funds for the erection of a Y. M. C. A. building are reported to have been assured. Cost, about \$75,000.

ILLINOIS

AURORA.—Architects Patton & Miller are said to have made plans for the superstructure of the Young Men's Christian Association building. Estimated cost, \$75,000.

CHICAGO.—Holabird & Roche, architects, 1618 Monadnock building, it is stated, have asked bids for erecting the Vendome building, a seventeen-story office building at Michigan Avenue and Van Buren Street, which is to cost about \$1,000,000. The work is to be done under the direction of R. Hall McCormick, trustee.

It is reported that the Adams Building Company, with a capital stock of \$150,000, has been organized for the purpose of erect-

ing a building at the southeast corner of Wabash Avenue and Adams Street, on 80x50 feet of ground, in place of the present four-story building.

MICHIGAN

DETROIT.—It is reported that a group of capitalists, headed by former Mayor of Cleveland, Robert E. McKissen, is considering the erection of a theatre after the fashion of the New York Hippodrome, and to serve the same purpose. Cost to be \$1,000,000.

HANCOCK.—It is reported that a library and mineralogical building will be built at the Michigan College of Mines this year. Cost \$50,000. Plans are being prepared by a Marquette and Milwaukee firm of architects.

PORT HURON.—The Grand Trunk Railway Company is said to be preparing plans for a new depot which will be built at Fuller station, or what is more popularly known as the Grand Trunk Junction, near Grand Rapids, Mich. The building will cost in the neighborhood of \$200,000.

WISCONSIN

CHIPPewa FALLS.—It is stated that Dr. Clark Gapen, of Madison, has had plans completed for a complete sanitarium to be erected here. The buildings will be of fireproof construction, using dressed Wisconsin stone and pressed brick, exterior, red tile roof work. There will be hot water heat, mechanical ventilation, etc. Cost \$300,000.

MADISON.—Wm. Kittle, secretary of the Board of Normal Regents, it is stated, writes that bids will be received on February 26 for erecting two normal schools, one at Milwaukee, the other at La Crosse, each to cost \$180,000 to \$190,000. Architects, Van Ryn & De Gelleke, of Milwaukee.

It is reported that the State Board of Control is ready for bids for building a \$200,000 addition to Green Bay reformatory. Ferry & Clas, Milwaukee, architects.

NORTHFIELD.—The building committee, it is reported, is considering plans for the \$60,000 dormitory to be erected at St. Olaf's College.

RHINELANDER.—Reports received say that bids will be received until March 23 for the erection of a court house for Oneida County, at a cost of \$100,000. Plans were prepared by Supervising Architect James Knox Taylor, Washington, D. C. Mentioned January 20.

MISSOURI

CHILLICOTHE.—R. R. Kitt and J. B. Meeks, it is reported, are arranging to erect a \$75,000 hotel to take the place of the Marsus Hotel.

KANSAS CITY.—A permit has been issued for a brick, stone, steel and concrete edifice to be erected at Twelfth Street and Baltimore Avenue, for the members of the First Baptist Church, at a cost of \$80,000. The members of the Grace Presbyterian Church, it is stated, propose erecting an edifice on Benton Boulevard and Ninth Street, estimated to cost \$40,000.

JACKSON.—Reports state that the congregation of the M. E. Church, South, has accepted plans prepared by Matthews & Clark, of St. Louis, for an edifice to cost \$50,000. Rev. W. T. Haw, pastor.

SPRINGFIELD.—It is stated that Miller, Opel & Torbitt have about completed plans

for the three-story brick building which is to be erected by Chas. & I. Altschul, at an estimated cost of \$12,000.

ST. LOUIS.—The Missouri Historical Society (W. K. Bixby, president) it is stated, has \$50,000 available with which it is proposed erecting the first of the group of buildings to be erected probably in Forest Park, as a home for the society.

Park Commissioner Scanlan, it is stated, is preparing an ordinance authorizing the erection of a new bathhouse at Seventh and Souard Streets, to cost \$40,000, and also for the erection of a shelter house and comfort station in Carr Square to cost \$15,000.

IOWA

DES MOINES.—The Des Moines Life Insurance Company (C. H. Philpott, president), according to reports, is considering the erection of an addition to its main building at Seventh Street and Grand Avenue, to cost about \$50,000.

The Pioneer Lodge of the Masonic Fraternity is reported to be contemplating the erection of an eight-story reinforced concrete lodge building. Estimated cost \$350,000.

It is reported that there is agitation for a new high school for East Des Moines, and the matter will probably be submitted to vote.

IOWA CITY.—We have received reports that it is proposed to erect a Y. M. C. A. building at the State University, to cost about \$100,000.

KEOKUK.—The erection of a city hall is reported under consideration.

MINNESOTA

MINNEAPOLIS.—The United Church, it is reported, proposes raising funds for the erection of a hospital building, to cost about \$200,000.

The members of the United Church of the Northwest, it is stated, propose erecting a hospital at Sixth Street and Twenty-fourth Avenue, to cost about \$200,000.

Mayor J. C. Haynes in his message recommends the erection of fire stations in the Fifth and Twelfth Wards and the appropriating of \$100,000 for the payment of same.

NEBRASKA

OMAHA.—Plans have been prepared by Architect John Latenser, Bee building, for an apartment building at Twenty-fifth Avenue and Farnam Street, for the heirs of William A. Paxton. Cost, \$250,000.

COLORADO

BOULDER.—It is stated that a law building costing \$50,000, and a Mackay auditorium, costing \$200,000, are to be erected at the State University at Boulder.

COLORADO SPRINGS.—It is reported that a Deaconess Hospital, costing about \$50,000, is to be erected here. Dean A. C. Peck may be able to give further information.

DENVER.—The Stock Yards Company, controlled by the National Packing Company, of Chicago, Ill., it is reported, has made an offer to the National Live Stock Association, to erect a show pavilion and other necessary accessories at a cost of between \$300,000 and \$400,000, provided a deposit of \$50,000 is made to assure the holding of an annual stock show in Denver for the next ten years.

Marean & Norton, Dodge building, according to reports, have prepared plans for

a three-story hotel, 125x100 feet, to be erected at Colfax and Lincoln Streets, at a cost of \$70,000.

The Salvation Army, it is reported, intends purchasing a building at a cost of \$100,000 and remodeling it at a cost of \$50,000, or erecting an entire new building at a cost of \$150,000, to be the headquarters of the Western States.

CONNECTICUT

PEORIA.—The Mystic Shriners, according to reports, have decided to erect a \$70,000 temple. C. D. Clark, secretary.

SOUTH CAROLINA

ANDERSON.—The citizens of Anderson County are said to be seriously considering the erection of a girls college, to cost from \$60,000 to \$75,000.

VIRGINIA

LYNCHBURG.—The Common Council is reported to have adopted a resolution appropriating \$50,000 for the preparation of plans and specifications for the improvement and enlarging of the city market and the erection of an auditorium.

NORFOLK.—It is stated that C. C. Cobb, who purchased a tract of land on Randolph Street from the Atlantic Holding Corporation, will erect a large building on the site, to be used for a wholesale house.

RICHMOND.—Local press reports state that plans and specifications for the Richmond Light Infantry Blues Armory will be received and the contract awarded by the Committee on Buildings and Grounds, by March 23. The armory is to be located at Sixth and Marshall Streets, and the cost is not to exceed \$100,000.

WEST VIRGINIA

FAIRMONT.—Architects Wyatt & Nolting are said to have prepared plans for a two-story armory building. Estimated cost, \$50,000.

KENTUCKY

LOUISVILLE.—It is stated that plans have been prepared for the erection of a six-story apartment house for the Broadway Investment Company, at a cost of \$50,000. Address Henry J. Scheirich.

GEORGIA

ATLANTA.—B. A. Pugin & Son are said to have prepared plans for the erection of an apartment house, eight stories, 75x92 feet, brick and stone, sixteen apartments of seven rooms each. Freight and passenger elevators, steam heat, furnace in basement. Cost \$95,000.

AUGUSTA.—It is reported that the erection of a city building costing about \$150,000, is under consideration. W. M. Dunbar, Mayor.

We have been informed that city contemplates erection of city hall to cost \$150,000. W. M. Dunbar, Mayor.

FLORIDA

TAMPA.—It is reported that the Cosmopolitan Bank & Trust Co. (A. R. Swann, president), will erect an \$80,000 bank building.

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM.—It is reported that E. C. Bowman, Winston-Salem, N. C., contemplates beginning construction of apartment house in April; five stories, 80x100 feet, fireproof, steam heat, electric lighting, electric elevators. Cost \$100,000. Construc-

tion by owner. Present address, Box 803 Birmingham, Ala. Plans by Hook & Rogers, Charlotte, N. C.

MONTGOMERY.—It is reported that the Warswick-Haardt Harvester Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$500,000 to erect buildings for the manufacturing plant.

MISSISSIPPI

HATTIESBURG.—It is reported that the Forrest County supervisors have made an order for the issuance of \$40,000 of bonds, for the erection of a new county jail in this city. Bids for these will be opened thirty days hence. The plans for the building have been adopted, and they call for a modern jail building, ornamental and spacious.

LOUISIANA

FRANKLIN.—Barnett, Haynes & Barnett, of St. Louis, Mo., it is stated, have submitted plans for a brick and stone edifice to be erected for the members of the Roman Catholic Church, at a cost of \$35,000. Alcide Robichaux is a member of the building committee.

JEANERETTE.—It is reported that the erection of a new school building has been considered, to cost about \$30,000.

OKLAHOMA

OKLAHOMA CITY.—Karl Hoblitzelle, president Interstate Amusement Company, Houston, Texas, is reported as contemplating the erection of a theatre in Oklahoma City to cost about \$60,000.

ANADARKO.—Congressman Fulton is said to have introduced a bill in Congress appropriating \$50,000 for a public building.

SULPHUR.—We have been informed that a school bond issue of \$50,000 will soon be voted on in this district for the purpose of erecting a \$50,000 high school building.

TEXAS

AMARILLO.—We have received reports that plans are being considered for the erection of a Federal court house, to cost \$100,000.

DALLAS.—It is stated that the Pure Ice & Cold Storage Co. will erect a building 100x150 feet, at the corner of Harwood and Marilla Streets. Estimated cost, \$100,000.

Dallas Golf and Country Club, it is stated, will replace lodge building recently burned, at a loss of about \$30,000, with a larger structure. J. T. Trezevant, president.

GALVESTON.—Mr. Sheffield and Fred Pabst are said to be organizing a company to build an amusement pavilion, 220x120 feet, two stories high, 300 bath rooms on first floor, second floor to be used as convention and assembly hall; 1,600 electric lights, cost about \$40,000. Bidders are invited to submit estimates.

SAN ANGELO.—It is reported that Carl Boller, Kansas City, Mo., is preparing plans for an opera house, to be erected in this city at a cost of \$65,000.

UTAH

OGDEN.—It is reported that the Board of Education of this city is contemplating the erection of a new school house. Estimated cost \$125,000.

It is reported that the School Board has decided to erect a \$90,000 high school.

ARIZONA

TEMPE.—It is stated that an election will probably soon be held to vote on issuing \$40,000 bonds for a high school.

MESA.—John D. Loper, Superintendent of Schools, writes that it is proposed to erect a high school, to cost about \$35,000. Architect not yet selected.

CALIFORNIA

SAN FRANCISCO.—Information received states that Armand Cailleau, Van Ness and California Streets, will erect a building at the corner of Grant Avenue and Sutter Street. Estimated cost, \$175,000. John Pelton, 1767 Geary Street, is the architect.

SAN MATEO.—The San Mateo Hotel Co. (John R. Hoenes, secretary), is reported organized, with a capital of \$200,000 for the purpose of erecting a hotel.

OREGON

PORTLAND.—Swift & Co. are reported to

have decided upon the erection in Portland of an immense meat packing plant, to cost \$3,500,000.

WASHINGTON

NORTH YAKIMA.—It is reported that the Masonic order proposes to erect a temple to cost about \$125,000. A six-story building is proposed, steel construction, concrete floors, cream glazed terra cotta exterior walls.

SEATTLE.—It is stated that the United Cities Trustees Co., 1011 American Bank building, intends erecting a brick hotel at Madison Street and Minor Avenue, to cost \$175,000.

We have been informed that Jas. A. Moore will soon let contracts for completing the Moore theatre building, aggregating \$200,000.

Reports have been received stating that plans are being considered for new buildings to cost about \$300,000 by the Board

of Education of the Columbian Heights School, at Sixth Avenue and South and Darrow Streets.

MONTANA

HELENA.—Reports received state that the Catholic diocese will receive bids until March 17, 1908, for the construction of the proposed high school building on plans by A. O. Von Herbulis, architect, of this city. Estimated cost, \$1,000,000.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON.—A magnificent new building for the Supreme Court of the United States, to cost in the neighborhood of \$8,000,000, is provided for in a bill recently introduced in Congress. The site recommended is the corner opposite the Library of Congress, where the Congressional apartment house now stands. James Knox Taylor is supervising architect, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

POSITIONS WANTED.

ARCHITECTURAL draftsman, well up in architectural engineering, thoroughly familiar with construction and designing in either steel, concrete, wood or masonry, well posted on plumbing, heating and ventilating, fair designer, years of experience with all classes of buildings and knowledge of mechanical engineering, desires permanent and responsible position with a good firm; at present employed by a leading architect of the Pacific coast. Address 8-A, care American Architect. (1676-1678)

ARCHITECT of 20 years' practical experience in the largest Eastern cities, wishes to make change to the Pacific coast, Seattle preferred; thoroughly familiar with all types of public and domestic work, and able designer; would accept charge of office or partnership. Address "Pacific," care American Architect. (1677-1680)

OFFICE MANAGER.—Man of technical education, with large experience on important architectural work in New York, desires a position, with an opportunity to partnership; would attend to all branches of work, except design and decoration; is familiar with all financial and business matters pertaining to architecture. Address "Opportunity," care American Architect, New York. (1677-1678)

ARCHITECTURAL draughtsman, American, strictly temperate, desires engagement; nine years' experience on fine city and country work with prominent architects; very good on complete working drawings from sketches, fireproof and non-fireproof buildings, competition work, plumbing plans; moderate compensation; go anywhere. Address 8-B, care American Architect. (1678)

POSITION WANTED.—A first-class general architect and designer of wide experience, excellent at conception and working-out of ideas; also general work, scale and full-size details, construction, calculations, specifications; all classes of buildings in Renaissance or Gothic, churches, hotels, municipal structures; desires half-day engagement in New York or Brooklyn only, at reasonable salary. Address K. M., care American Architect. (1678-L.F.)

POSITION WANTED.—By architectural draughtsman with special college training and ten years' office experience in designing and detail work, in both the East and the West; would like position where there is chance for advancement; can furnish the best of references. Address "Indiana," care American Architect. (1678-1679)

ARCHITECTURAL draughtsman; 8 years' experience in various offices; proficient in designing, detailing, construction, and general office work; capable of taking charge of work as chief draughtsman; has held like position before; go anywhere. Address 8-C, care American Architect. (1678-1679)

COMPETENT architect wishes position to conduct work for local or Eastern architects; salary or commission. H. J. Belanger, E. 819 Stoge Avenue, Spokane, Wash. (1678-9-80)

NEW YORK BUILDING LAW.

WANTED.—New York Building Law, edition of 1900, published by Record & Guide, blue cover, second-hand or new. A

good sum will be paid for a copy, delivered at once, to Frank E. Perkins, 1133 Broadway, New York. (1678)

REPRESENTATIVE WANTED.

WANTED.—A New York representative, by a concern manufacturing architectural bronze and brass; one who is at present established in some allied line, and in touch with architects and contractors; commission basis; state experience. Address 2-A, care American Architect. (1672-L.F.)

PROPOSALS.

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., January 30, 1908.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock p.m. of the 20th day of February, 1908, and then opened, for metal shelving in various vaults in the U. S. Custom House at New York, N. Y., in accordance with the drawings and specification, copies of which may be had at this office or at the office of the Architect, 11 East 24th Street, New York, N. Y., at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1677-1678)

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., February 6, 1908.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock p.m. on the 17th day of March, 1908, and then opened, for the installation of a conduit and electric wiring system for the U. S. Court House, Post Office, etc., building at Los Angeles, Cal., in accordance with drawings and specifications, copies of which may be had at this office, or at the office of the Superintendent of Construction, Los Angeles, Cal., at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1677-1678)

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., February 7, 1908.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock p.m. on the 16th day of March, 1908, and then opened, for the construction of quarters and hospital buildings at Santa Rosa Quarantine Station, Pensacola, Florida, in accordance with drawings and specification, copies of which may be had, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect, by applying at this office or to the office of the Medical Officer in Command, Pensacola, Florida.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1678-1679)

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., February 6, 1908.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock p.m. on the 18th day of March, 1908, and then opened, for the installation of the hot water heating and ventilating apparatus, etc., for the U. S. Court House, Post Office, etc., building at Los Angeles, California, in accordance with the drawings and specification therefore, copies of which may be had at this office or at the office of the Superintendent of Construction at Los Angeles, Cal., at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1678-1679)

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., February 8, 1908.—Sealed proposals will be received

at this office until 3 o'clock p.m. on the 24th day of March, 1908, and then opened, for the construction (except elevators and lift) of the U. S. Post Office and Court House at Grand Rapids, Mich., in accordance with the drawings and specification, copies of which may be had at the office of the Custodian of the Site at Grand Rapids, Mich., or at this office, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1678-1679)

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., February 11, 1908.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock p.m. on the 19th day of March, 1908, and then opened, for the installation of a vacuum cleaning system for the U. S. Post Office and Court House, Los Angeles, California, in accordance with drawings and specification, copies of which may be had at this office or at the office of the Superintendent at Los Angeles, California, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1678-1679)

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., February 11, 1908.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock p.m. on the 24th day of March, 1908, and then opened, for the construction complete of the United States Post Office and Court House at Devils Lake, North Dakota, in accordance with the drawings and specifications, copies of which may be had at this office or at the office of the Custodian of the site at Devils Lake, North Dakota, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1678-1679)

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., February 14, 1908.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock p.m. on the 2d day of April, 1908, and then opened, for the installation of the plumbing and gas piping, etc., for the U. S. Post Office and Court House building at Los Angeles, California, in accordance with the drawings and specification, copies of which may be had at this office or at the office of the Superintendent of Construction at Los Angeles, California, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1678-1679)

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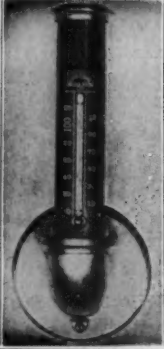
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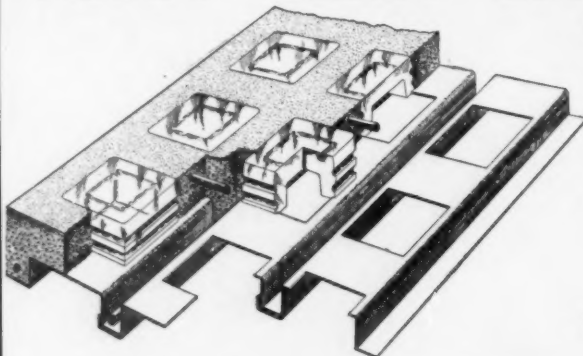
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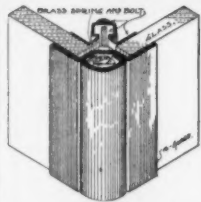
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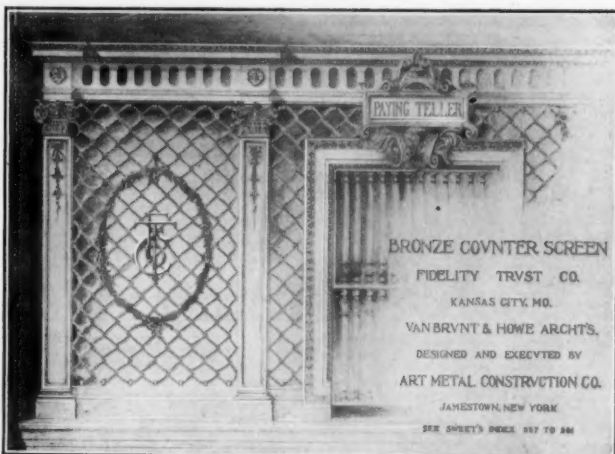
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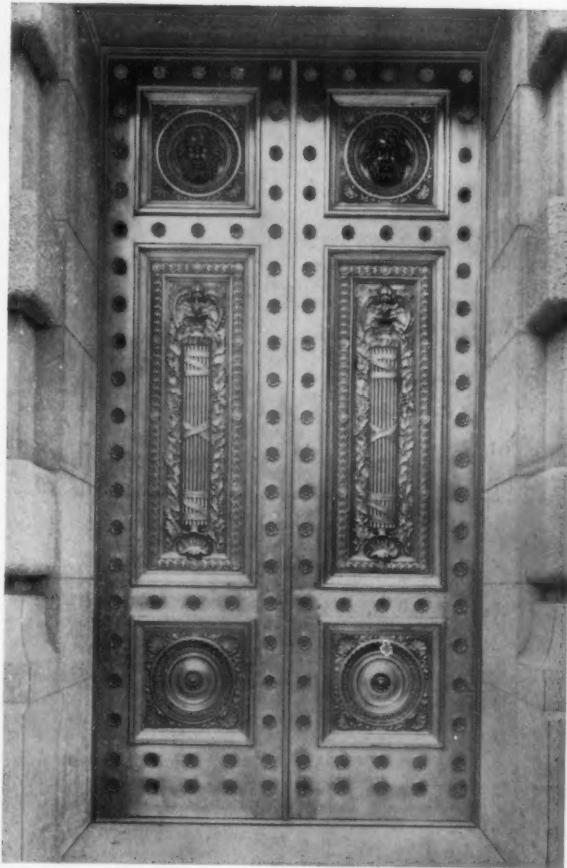
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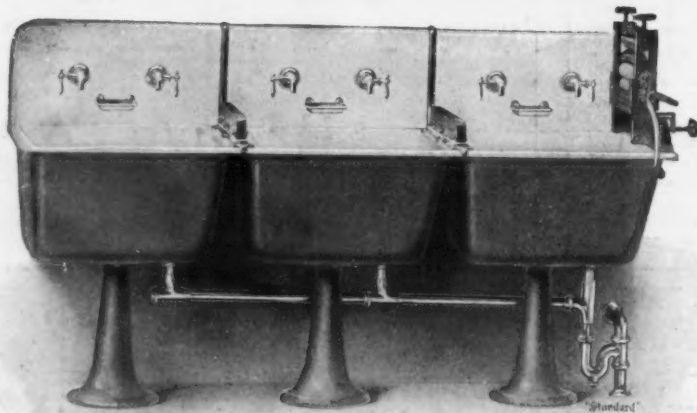
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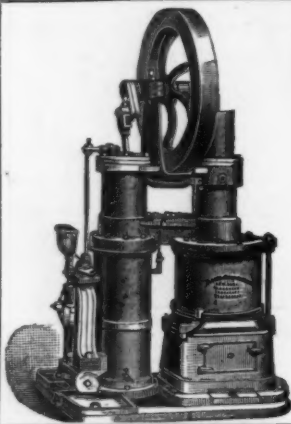
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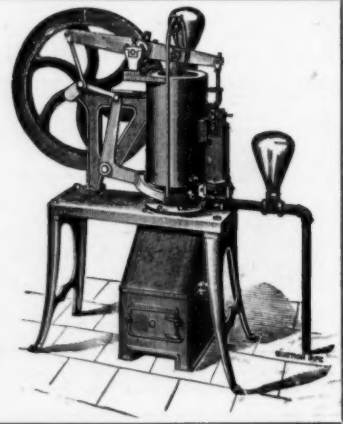
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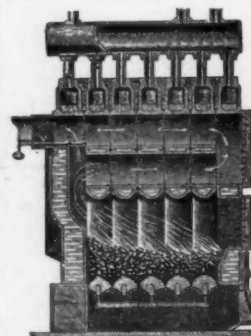
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