

Furnished by
Henry Pastor
Memorial Fund.

PUBLIC
RECEIVED
MAR 5 1908

Washington, D. C.

The AMERICAN ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS

Regular Edition

Vol. XCIII.

MARCH 4, 1908.

No 1680

PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDINGS IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.....	75
SKYSCRAPER DETAIL	77
REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON REGISTRATION OF ARCHITECTS.....	79
RECENT COURT DECISIONS.....	81
EDITORIAL COMMENT	82

Proposed Widening of Fifth Avenue, New York—The Architecture of Municipal Buildings—The Preservation of the Ancient Landmarks of Rome—The Restoration of the Baths of Diocletian.

ILLUSTRATIONS:

Public School Buildings in the City of New York. Part III.

Additional:

Balcony and Stairway: Farnese Palace, Viterbo, Italy—Court and Stairway: Chateau de Poppi, Arezzo, Italy.

FLATIRON BUILDING

NEW YORK

ROMAN STONE

A manufactured but NOT an IMITATION STONE. Each stone being finished and tooled after casting gives the material the *exact* appearance of natural stone. See full page Ad. in this paper of July 20th.

The STANDARD BUILDING CONSTRUCTION CO.
828 Fulton Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Established 1830

THE ROBERT C. FISHER COMPANY

Successors to FISHER & BIRD

MARBLE, MOSAICS and TILING

139th-140th Sts.—Locust Ave. and East River, New York

EDISON PORTLAND CEMENT

85% Thru 200

98% Thru 100

The Finest Ground Portland Cement Manufactured

ESPECIALLY USEFUL IN FINE FACINGS AND ORNAMENTAL
WORK ON ACCOUNT OF FINER GRINDING

"It is generally accepted that the coarser particles in cement are practically inert, and it is only the extremely fine powder that possesses adhesive or cementing qualities. The more finely cement is pulverized, all other conditions being the same, the more sand it will carry and produce a mortar of a given strength."

Report of Committee on Uniform Tests of Cement.

Sales Offices—New York: St. James Building. Philadelphia: Arcade Building. Pittsburgh: Machesney Building. Boston: Post-Office Sq. Building. Newark: Union Building. Savannah: National Bank Building.

ARCHITECTS SPECIFY

BOSTON COPPER Range Boilers

By Test The Best
Four Grades Meet every Demand
Quality or Price. All guaranteed
Special sizes to your order

GET BOILER LITERATURE FROM
DAHLQUIST MFG. CO.

ESTABLISHED 1899
40 W. Third Street, South Boston, Mass.

Tank Pressure
Boiler

Pressure
Boiler



Ecclesiastical Domes

Bound in Red Cloth, Gilt Top, Containing 82 Plates, each 10x14, Price \$5.00

The American Architect, Publishers
Flatiron Building, NEW YORK

Alphabetical List of Advertisers

A	Dixon Crucible Co., Jos.....	32	L	Sandusky Portland Cement Co....	32
Alsen Cement.....	Dahlquist Mfg. Co.....	2	Leader Iron Works (e.o.w.).....	Schreiber & Sons Co., The L.....	28
American School of Correspondence.....			Loomis-Manning Filter Co.....	Self Winding Clock Co.....	24
American Luxier Prism Co.....	E		Low Bros. Co., The.....	Smith Co., H. B. (e.o.w.).....	30
American Mason Safety Tread Co.....	Edison Portland Cement Co.....	9	Lufkin Rule Co.....	Society of Beaux-Arts Architects.	28
American Radiator Co. (e.o.w.).....	Elevator Supply and Repair Co.....	26		Standard Building Construction	
American System of Concrete Reinforcing (e.o.w.).....	Estabrook's Sons, R.....	24		Co.....	9
Art Metal Construction Co.....	Expanded Metal and Corrugated Bar Co. (e.o.w.).....		M	Standard Plastic Relief Co.....	30
Artesian Well & Supply Co. (e.o.w.).....			Marquette Cement Mfg. Co.....	Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co.....	30
Associated Expanded Metal Co. (o.a.m.).....	F		Merchant & Evans Co. (e.o.w.).....	Stanley Works.....	26
Atlas Portland Cement Co.....	Fisher Co., Robert C.....	9	Monument Pottery Co.....	Staples Valve Co.....	23
	Follansbee Bros. (e.o.w.).....	16	Mullins Co., The W. H. (e.o.w.).....	St. Louis Portland Cement Co....	32
	French & Co., Samuel H.....	26	Majestic Furnace & Foundry Co. (e.o.w.).....		
	Frink, I. P.....	26		T	
B	G			Taylor, J. W.....	28
Barber Asphalt Paving Co. (e.o.w.).....	Genasco Roofing Co. (e.o.w.).....	16		Thorn Co., J. S. (e.o.w.).....	
Bedford Quarries Co., The.....	Globe Ventilator Co.....	31		Thorn Fireproof Door Co. (e.o.w.).....	
Berger Mfg. Co.....	Gorham Co. (o.a.m.).....	11		Trussed Concrete Steel Co.....	29
Bird, P. W. (o.a.m.).....	Grauer, Albert & Co.....	5		U	
Brown Bros. Mfg. Co. (e.o.w.).....	Gurney Heater Mfg. Co.....	32		U. S. Mail Chute Equipment Co.....	14
Bruner, P. M., Granitoid Co.....	H			U. S. Mineral Wool Co.....	26
Burt Mfg. Co. (e.o.w.).....	Hayes, Geo.....	26		Universal Portland Cement Co....	32
	Higgins & Co., Chas. M. (e.o.w.).....	29		University of Illinois.....	28
	Hunt & Co., Robert W.....	32		University of Michigan.....	28
C	Home Show Exhibits, The (e.o.w.).....	25		University of Pennsylvania.....	28
Cabot, Samuel, Inc.....	Hotel Windsor.....			V	
Carter White Lead Co. (e.o.w.).....	I			Vaile & Young.....	24
Campbell, Walter M.....	Information Bureau of Tile Industry.....	27		Vinson, M. A.....	6
Cardinell-Vincent Co.....	International Moulding Co. (e.o.w.).....	27		Voigtmann & Co. (o.a.m.).....	28
Chicago Portland Cement Co.....	J			W	
Clinton Wire Cloth Co. (o.a.m.).....	Jenkins Bros.....	16		Warren Bros. Co.....	7
Contractors' Supply & Equipment Co.....	Jones, T. W. (e.o.w.).....	26		Washington University.....	27
Corrugated Concrete Pile Co.....	K			Winslow Bros. Co., The.....	22
Cutler Mfg. Co.....	Kawneer Mfg. Co. (e.o.w.).....	15		Winslow Co., E. J.....	25
	Kelly & Bros., Thos.....	15		Wirt, F. B.....	24
D	Keweenaw Water Supply Co.....	32		Wolff Mfg. Co. (o.a.m.).....	2
Deane, E. Eldon.....				Woodbury Granite Co.....	
Detroit Show Case Co. (o.a.m.).....					

DAYLIGHTING

Luxfer Floor and Side-walk Lights in Reinforced Concrete Settings

have opened up new possibilities in modern building operations.

Our book "DAYLIGHTING" posts you regarding the same.

It should be in your ready-reference file.
A postal request brings it.

There is no substitute for the LUXFER SYSTEM.

Our products are listed in Sweet's Index, pages 516-521 inclusive.



AMERICAN LUXFER PRISM COMPANY
Heyworth Building, CHICAGO, ILL.

NEW YORK, 160 Fifth Avenue
BOSTON, 49 Federal Street
SAN FRANCISCO, 245 Oak Street
CLEVELAND, 1022 Garfield Building
BALTIMORE, 32 Builders' Exchange

KANSAS CITY, 948 N. Y. Life Building
ST. PAUL, 615 Ryan Building
PHILADELPHIA, 608 Chestnut Street
PITTSBURG, 715 Fulton Building
CINCINNATI, 31 Thoms Building

NEW ORLEANS, 904 Hennen Building
MILWAUKEE, 1112 Railway Exchange
INDIANAPOLIS, 342 E. Washington St.
PORTLAND, Ore., 145 First St.
SEATTLE, Wash., 557 New York Block



Clinton & Russell
Architects
New York

CONSOLIDATED STOCK EXCHANGE
of New York City

Geo. Brown & Co.
Cut Stone Contractors
New York

THE BEST IS ALWAYS THE CHEAPEST

The Producers of "OLD HOOSIER" do not contend that it is as cheap as some other so called "BEDFORD" stone but if an Architect is looking for the original BEDFORD STONE, the STANDARD INDIANA OOLITIC LIMESTONE, he will protect himself by closing his specifications to read "OLD HOOSIER" stone from the HOOSIER QUARRY OF THE BEDFORD QUARRIES COMPANY.

The price of "OLD HOOSIER" does not fluctuate.

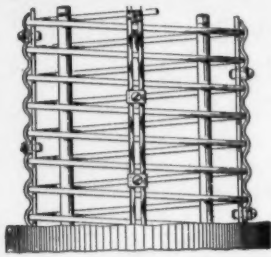
Correspondence solicited.

THE BEDFORD QUARRIES COMPANY

204 DEARBORN STREET
CHICAGO, ILL.

1 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK, N. Y.

818 EUCLID AVENUE
CLEVELAND, OHIO



*Highest Tensile
Value at
Lowest Cost*

American Concrete Reinforcing

Spiral Columns. The most important reinforcing improvement made in the last twenty-five years. They obtain three times the amount of compressive strength from the concrete. Are shipped ready to go in the forms—at low cost. We are the Pioneer makers of these time and money savers.

High Tensile Woven Wire Fabric gives twice the amount of tensile strength; ideal distribution of the metal in the concrete; absolute assurance of proper spacing; Monolithic Bond at 20 per cent. less cost for installation.

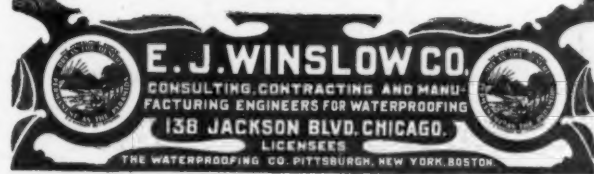
Our Engineering Department will co-operate with you on plans and send tables, samples and all Concrete data on request.

American System of Reinforcing
189 La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

Hydrolithic System of WATERPROOFING

This is the most perfect and simple method of protecting walls, floors, basements, etc., from moisture that has yet been devised.

Architects and Engineers are specifying this system in the most important buildings erected. Let us send you list of places and further proof of its merit. Write us.



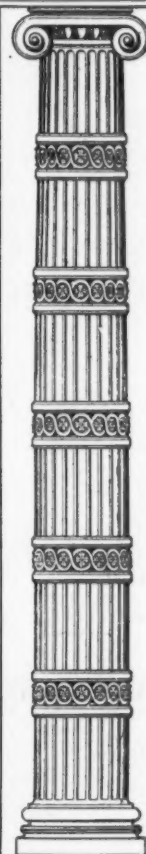
THE BRUNER SYSTEM OF SIDEWALK LIGHTS SET IN REINFORCED CONCRETE

This is the oldest and the best developed system in the market. It excels in strength, in amount of light admitted, in watertight qualities, in durability, and adaptability.

*See Sweet's Index, 1907-8
Vol. 2, Page 1233*

FOR BOOKLET AND PRICES

P. M. Bruner Grantold Co., 542 Frisco Bldg., St. Louis.
Albert Grauer & Co., 301 Stevens Bldg., Detroit.
H. Chas. Judge Bldg. & Mfg. Co., Los Angeles, San Francisco, San Diego.
L. A. Norris, Alaska Bldg., Seattle, Wash.



The
**Northwestern
Terra Cotta Co.**
CHICAGO

manufactures the
Highest Grades of
**ARCHITECTURAL
TERRA COTTA**
**ENAMELED
WORK**
A SPECIALTY

Academy Architecture

(LONDON)

NO. 32—JUST PUBLISHED

Contains some very interesting
ENGLISH COUNTRY HOUSES

Price prepaid, \$1.75

26 back numbers in stock; each prepaid, \$1.75

■ ■ ■ ■ ■

I HAVE A FEW COPIES OF

**"The Pittsburg Architectural Club
Exhibition Catalog"**

Will deliver a copy to you for \$1.00

This is the Largest Exhibition Catalog ever published

■ ■ ■ ■ ■

M. A. VINSON

IMPORTER AND DEALER

Books on Architecture :: Decoration

Illustration :: Gardens

205-6 Caxton Bldg., CLEVELAND, O.

We are telling nearly 22,000,000 readers through effective magazine advertising what you have long known of

NEPONSET WATER-PROOF SHEATHING PAPERS

with this object:

To make your client as appreciative of your sheathing specifications, as he is of those on the rest of the house —proving how essential to a comfortable house is a sheathing that will neither crack nor tear, but gives absolute protection against dampness and cold.

Neponset sheathing papers are on sale everywhere. Your specifications can be carried out.



F. W. BIRD & SON

(Established 1817)

EAST WALPOLE, MASS.

New York

Chicago

Washington



A Good Name

Every one admits that a good name is a fine thing for the owner of the name. But it should not be forgotten that it is equally advantageous for those who deal with the owner of the good name.

National Lead Company's reputation stands behind the architect who specifies our Pure White Lead (trade marked with the Dutch Boy Painter), our Red Lead, our Lead Pipe, our traps and bends, our came lead and other building materials. We make the best and nothing but the best of everything in our field.

NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY

New York, Boston, Buffalo, Chicago,
Philadelphia (John T. Lewis & Bros. Co.)

Cincinnati, Cleveland, St. Louis
Pittsburgh (National Lead & Oil Co.)

A Puritan Sanitary Floor

is as essential to the equipment of a modern building, as is the most perfect system of heat, light and ventilation.

¶ Architects have studied the problem of sanitary floors, and studied in vain until the introduction of "Puritan."

¶ It is dependable, non-slippery, free from fibrous and vegetable matter, incombustible, agreeable to the tread, and practically indestructible under any traffic to which it may be subjected.

Puritan Sanitary Floor is laid in the

Deaconesses' Hospital, Boston.
St. Alphonsus Seminary, Esopus, N. Y.
House of the Good Shepherd, Boston.
Wellington School, Cambridge, Mass.
City Hospital, Boston, Mass.
Douglas Hospital, Brockton, Mass.
St. Barnabas Hospital, Portland, Me.

Channing Home, Brookline, Mass.
Amherst College, Amherst, Mass.
High School, Malden, Mass.
Soldiers' Home Hospital, Boston.
Butler Hospital, Providence, R. I.
Harvard Medical School, Boston.
Wentworth Hospital, Dover, N.H.

Salvation Army's "People's Palace," Boston.

Warren Brothers Company
Boston, Massachusetts

Our Engineers Are At Your Service

LET us save you the annoyance of working out details. Whether for homes or public institutions, let us cooperate with you. We are willing to take the responsibility—we guarantee satisfaction to you and to your clients.

For suburban homes and stables where city water has not been carried, for village and country homes, for farms, public buildings, municipalities, the Leader Water Supply System is everything a water system should be. Supplies plenty of running water, also fire protection. No attic tanks; no freezing; no stagnant water in summer.

Leader
WATER SUPPLY SYSTEMS
Absolutely Guaranteed

THE leader is a complete system, built according to individual requirements. Force is given by air pressure in guaranteed steel tank—the only tank required. The whole system is simplicity itself. Pumps may be operated by hand, electric motor, hot air, gasoline—any power most convenient, on large or small scale. We build the whole outfit in our works.

Give us your specifications as to water source, requirements, etc., and let our engineers work out a perfect water system for the buildings you design. It will be a satisfaction all around.

Let us send you our literature—or look it up, pages 1320-21 in SWEET'S INDEX.

LEADER IRON WORKS, DECATUR, ILL.

Western Branch, 120 W. 11th St., Kansas City, Mo.

PORCELAIN PLUMBING GOODS



THE CHELSEA BATH ROOM COMBINATION NO. 15

A Bath Room for
High Class Resi-
dences.

U

Catalogue "C" is ready
for distribution. Write
us if you have not
received a copy.

The
**Monument Pottery
Company**

Manufacturers of Porcelain
Plumbing Goods and
Vitreous Lavatories

TRENTON, New Jersey,
U. S. A.

PEERLESS RUBBER TILING

— CUSHION BACK —

The Most Durable and Economical
Floor Covering Made

BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS EFFECTIVE COLORINGS

Noiseless, Waterproof and Non-absorbent

¶ Peerless Rubber Tiling is made in large continuous sheets, and is impregnable to dirt and moisture.

¶ It is sanitary, beautiful and a durable rubber floor covering.

¶ Beware of cheap substitutions and imitations purporting to be sheet rubber tiling.

SEND FOR OUR CATALOGUE ILLUSTRATED IN COLORS.

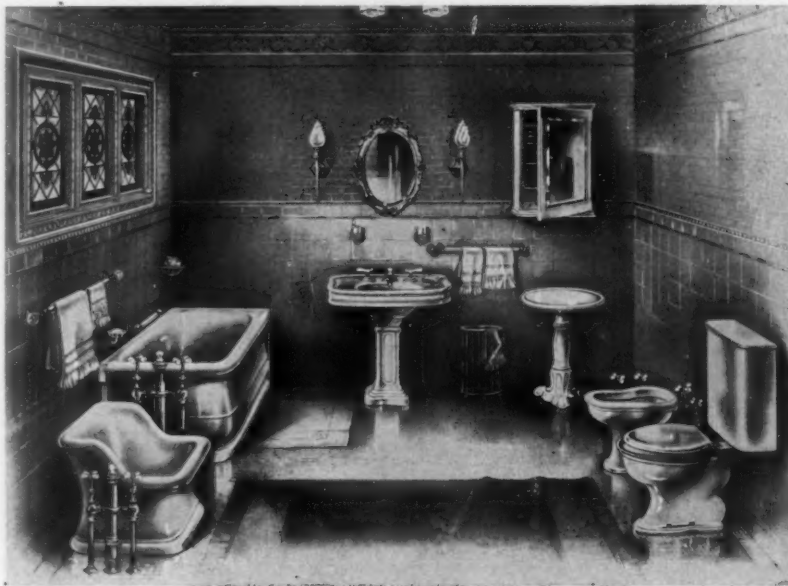
PRICES ON APPLICATION.

MANUFACTURED EXCLUSIVELY BY

The Peerless Rubber Manufacturing Company

16 Warren Street and 88 Chambers Street

NEW YORK



FIFTY THREE YEARS OF QUALITY
WOLFF'S PLUMBING GOODS

Advantages

The architect specifying Wolff Plumbing Equipment exclusively is conscious of the practical advantages of using a line of plumbing fixtures each detail of which is designed and manufactured by one organization.

The Wolff line contains no make-shifts and no combinations that are the result of assembling the separate product of several manufacturers.

L. Wolff Manufacturing Co., Established 1855

MANUFACTURERS OF PLUMBING GOODS EXCLUSIVELY.

The only complete line made by any one Firm.

SHOWROOMS, 91 DEARBORN STREET

DENVER

CHICAGO

TRENTON

RENAISSANCE DOORWAYS

RED CLOTH, GILT TOPS. Plates (104),
 each 10 x 14 inches. **Price, \$7.50**

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT
 Flatiron Building NEW YORK

The National Steam Pump Co.

UPPER SANDUSKY, OHIO

Manufacturers of

Elevator, Boiler Feed,
 General Service and
 Vacuum Pumps

Write for
 Catalogue
 and
 Prices



PHOTOGRAPHY

We are prepared to execute
 high class photographic
 work at a moderate price.

- ☐ Outdoor and Indoor Views
- ☐ Copies of Drawings in line,
 Monochrome or Color
- ☐ Negatives up to 11x14 inches
- ☐ Prints of any kind

FOR PARTICULARS ADDRESS

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT
 Flatiron Building, New York



AUGUST PATZIG, PHOTO

Main Stair Railing, Residence of R. L. Beeckman, Esq., 854 Fifth Ave., New York. *Warren and Wetmore, Architects.*

MADE BY

THE GORHAM COMPANY

Architectural, Ornamental and Sculptural Bronze

PROVIDENCE

NEW YORK

Classified Illustrations

From Back Numbers of THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT



*Showing Best
Types of
Architecture
by the best
Architects
For Sale*
See List Below

	Total No. of Illustra- tions	No. of Zincs & Half- tones	No. of Photo- gravures	Price		Total No. of Illustra- tions	No. of Zincs & Half- tones	No. of Photo- gravures	Price
Banks	64	62	2	\$1.50	Theaters.....	130	121	9	\$3.00
"	50	37	13	1.50	"	70	65	5	1.75
"	140	122	18	3.50	Work of McKim, Mead & White.....	100	49	51	3.50
Bridges, Fountains and Landscape Work.....	35	34	1	1.00	Work of Cram, Goodhue & Ferguson.....	26	26		.75
" " "	40	40	..	1.00	" " " " "				
" " "	60	52	8	1.50	City Hotels.....	100	85	15	2.50
" " "	100	92	8	2.50	City Houses.....	50	..	50	2.50
" " "	100	99	1	2.00	" "	236	125	111	8.00
" " "	60	59	1	1.25	" "	80	3	77	4.00
English Country Houses....	50	50	..	1.00	" "	110	104	6	2.50
Suburban Houses.....	80	18	62	3.50	" "	25	15	10	1.00
" "	112	112	..	2.50	German Buildings.....	50	20	30	2.00
" "	200	200	..	4.00	" "	100	55	45	3.50
" "	40	9	31	2.00	" "	30	10	20	1.00
" "	100	100	..	2.00	French Buildings.....	100	71	29	3.00
English City Houses.....	50	50	..	1.00	" "	50	50	..	1.00
Small Churches and Chapels	50	50	..	1.00	School Houses.....	78	75	3	1.75
" " " "	70	66	4	1.75	Schools, Grammar and Pri- mary.....	68	67	1	1.50
" " " "	100	98	2	2.25	" " " " "	25	25	..	.50
" " " "	130	127	3	3.00	" " " " "	40	40	..	.80
" " " "	130	116	14	3.00	" " " " "	120	117	3	1.25
" " " "	40	36	4	1.00	" " " " "	130	127	3	2.75
" " " "	150	131	19	3.75	High Schools.....	100	95	5	2.25
" " " "	75	61	14	2.00	" "	40	4	36	2.00
" " " "	100	75	25	2.75	" "	130	124	6	3.00
Seaside and Country Seats..	50	50	..	1.00	" "	50	46	4	1.25
" " " "	60	44	16	1.75	Country Houses.....	150	149	1	3.50
Stables.....	30	28	2	1.00	" "	200	199	1	4.00
English Halls and Manors..	100	100	..	2.00	Churches.....				
" " " " "	40	40	..	1.00	"	130	116	14	2.50
" " " " "	170	170	..	3.50	"	40	36	4	1.00
Hospitals, Asylums and Con- vents.....	100	97	3	2.25	"	75	61	14	2.50
" " " " "	160	148	12	3.75	"	100	75	25	2.75
" " " " "	50	50	..	1.00	Towers, Spires, Etc.....	84	80	4	1.75
Italian Buildings.....	44	37	7	1.25	Small Country Houses....	50	47	3	1.25
" "	70	61	9	1.75	" " " " "	25	25	..	.50

Address **THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT**
FLATIRON BUILDING : NEW YORK

The IDEAL PILING FOUNDATION

CONSISTS OF PILES WHICH ARE PROOF AGAINST:

Overdriving;

Since Raymond concrete piles are formed within a sheet steel shell AFTER it has been placed, injury from driving cannot occur.

not due to recession of water level;

Since Raymond concrete piles are composed of materials unaffected by moisture and changes of temperature they are free from this weakness of all forms of wood piling.

the attack of boring animals;

Teredos, limnoriae and other boring animals which often cause the partial disintegration of wood piles cannot attack Raymond concrete piles;

distortion from soil pressure;

The sheet steel shell which permanently surrounds every Raymond concrete pile ensures a definite contour for the pile within.

the chance admixture of foreign elements;

A protective mold is formed by the steel shell which effectively prevents the weakening of Raymond concrete piles by the admixture of foreign materials previous to the setting of the concrete.

non-conformity to specifications;

Every step in the making and placing of Raymond concrete piles is open to inspection.

RAYMOND CONCRETE PILES FORM A DEPENDABLE FOUNDATION

The Raymond handbook on concrete piles may be obtained free of cost at any of our offices.

Raymond Concrete Pile Co.

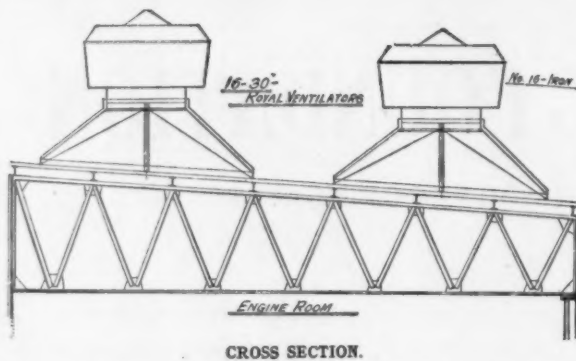
CHICAGO
135 Adams Street

PITTSBURG
Union Bank Bldg

NEW YORK
140 Cedar Street

PHILADELPHIA
Arcade Bldg

Offices in the principal cities



CROSS SECTION.

WHERE QUALITY COUNTS WE
ALWAYS WIN

In 1904 the Engine and Boiler Rooms of the

\$4,000,000.00

Manila Electric R.R. & Light Co.

MANILA, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

WERE EQUIPPED WITH

"ROYAL" Ventilators

selected in preference to all others as the only Ventilator that could safely withstand a wind of 112 miles per hour. DUPLICATE ORDER for their new buildings just shipped to the above.

The "ROYAL" is not a low-priced product, but in results, it is the cheapest Ventilator made, in this or any other country. It out-wears them all and provides an unquestionable amount of additional ventilation.

"MORAL"

VALUE, NOT PRICE, IS THE REAL TEST. NOT HOW CHEAP, BUT HOW GOOD

Read the specifications of Cope & Stewartson, and many other careful architects, and you'll find they always call for the "ROYAL" (Henvis Patent), because it is the best example of the Ventilator Art that scientific construction, long experience and skilled workmen can produce. The "ROYAL" Ventilators will exhaust more air than any other Ventilator on the market, and will do it under conditions that put the "just as good" kind out of business. Storm-proof too—and built to last. Our Ventilator Book ought to be on file in your office—may we send it?



Royal Ventilator & Mfg. Co., SOLE BUILDERS OF **Philadelphia, Pa.**
ROYAL VENTILATORS

Security Mail Chutes

☛ We make only one mail chute—"Security"—the best—we have no second grade, no poorer device to sell to those who will not buy the best.

☛ While there might be a larger profit to us in selling a second grade chute, we value our reputation too highly to handle anything that we cannot give our unqualified endorsement.

The Security Mail Chute is the best that brains has yet devised and money and skilled labor can build.

SEND FOR OUR NEW CATALOG

U. S. Mail Chute Equipment Co.
ST. LOUIS, MO.



THE KELLY OCTOPUS CLOSET FITTING

Patent Applied for



BY our method we install eight closets in a space of seven feet six inches (7' 6") in diameter

Plans below show the roughing in for sixteen water closets (16)—one is the **KELLY METHOD** and the other the customary method. No argument is necessary.

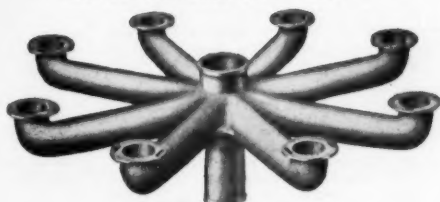
The fitting is cast in one piece. No joints to leak. No long runs of pipe to clog up.

Perfect ventilation secured—does away with necessity of back trap venting. Write for complete information, it is very interesting.

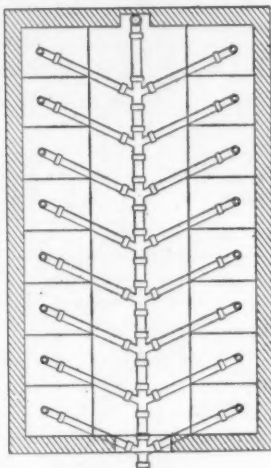
THOS. KELLY & BROS.

CONGRESS AND 45th AVENUE

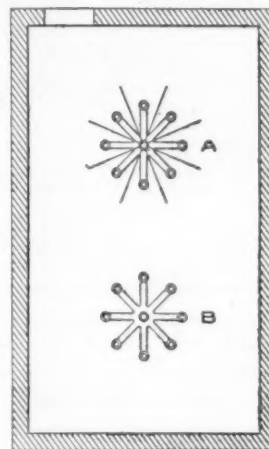
CHICAGO, ILL.



Octopus Closet Fitting



The Customary Method



The Kelly Method

Appropriate Steel Ceilings for Churches

You can get them in *Berger's "Classik."* WRITE FOR CATALOG D-9 C, which shows ceilings to harmonize with prevailing styles of church architecture—

GOTHIC ROMAN ROMANESQUE

Many effective combinations in each of these designs. Cut shows one of the many combinations in Romanesque. We also make appropriate steel ceilings in a great variety for other classes of buildings. Write for Catalogs D-9 and D-9 C.

THE BERGER MFG. CO., CANTON, OHIO

NEW YORK PHILADELPHIA BOSTON ST. LOUIS
CHICAGO ATLANTA SAN FRANCISCO MINNEAPOLIS

Cabot's "Quilt"

Samuel Cabot, Inc., Boston



Sound-Proof Heat-Proof Cold-Proof

Also decay and vermin-proof and un-inflammable.

1133 Broadway, New York
28 Dearborn Avenue, Chicago

SEATS *of the* COLONISTS

PART I.—Photographs and measured drawings of Chippendale furniture, together with descriptive text. PRICE, \$5.00.

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT, 12 WEST 40TH STREET
New York

ASPHALT FLOORS, ROOFS, SIDEWALK and CARRIAGE WAYS

of Public Buildings, Hospitals, Warehouses, Stables, Cellars, etc., laid with

VAL de TRAVERS ROCK ASPHALT

Durable, Fireproof and Impervious. For estimates, and list of works executed, apply to

The Neuchatel Asphalt Co., Limited, 265 Broadway, New York

JENKINS BROS. RADIATOR VALVES



are made from the same patterns as our regular steam Globe and Angle Valves, contain the same improvements, and are strong, heavy, and durable. Being made of a fine grade of new steam metal, the finished valves take a fine color when polished. Made in a variety of styles—with or without unions; with brass or wood wheels; with lock shields and keys; and either plain, polished, or nickel plated.

Write for a copy of our 1907 catalogue

JENKINS BROS.

New York Boston Philadelphia Chicago London

Employing exclusively the old Welsh method—

HAMMERED OPEN HEARTH BASE

in the production of

SCOTT'S EXTRA COATED ROOFING TIN

we **eliminate** the excess of phosphorus and sulphur—the cause of deterioration of roofing tin.

Thus we produce a tin that will **last** when put in a roof.

Architects, Builders, Owners—Get new folder "J."

FOLLANSBEE BROTHERS COMPANY

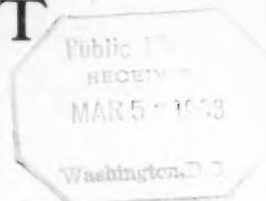
Makers

Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

AND

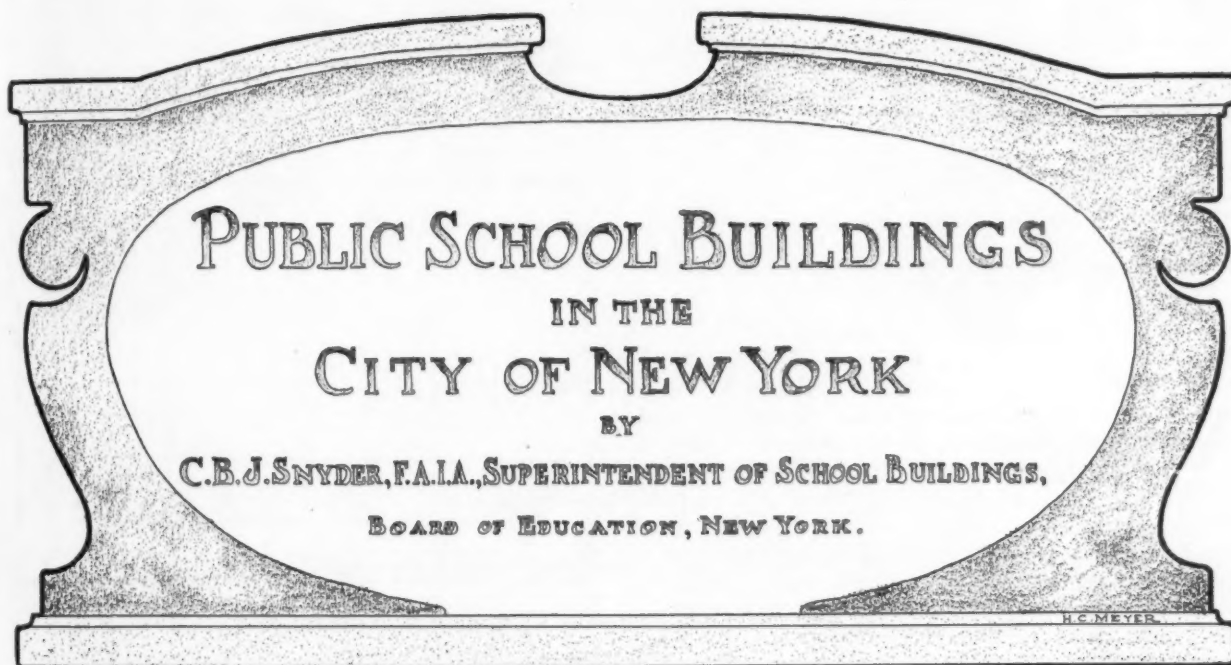
BUILDING NEWS



Vol. XCIII.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4, 1908.

No. 1680.



PART III

THE school buildings illustrated in the preceding numbers (Jan. 25 and 29, 1908, Vol. XCIII), were nearly all from what is now known as the Borough of Manhattan, but which prior to 1875 constituted The City of New York.

It is there that the congestion of population is greatest and land values consequently highest.

There are also points of great congestion, however, in the Boroughs of The Bronx and Brooklyn, where the school buildings must follow the lines already indicated as having been found necessary to meet the same problem in the Borough of Manhattan. As a rule, however, the schools in these two boroughs, as well as those in Queens and Richmond, have quite large spaces for playgrounds, some plots of 200x200 feet having now only an eight-room building thereon, which later, however, will have to be replaced with larger structures to keep up with the steady growth of population.

Plate 28.—Public School 37, The Bronx, is of the H type, but with the more recent improvement in the planing whereby the assembly room, seating about 1,400, is placed beneath the outdoor playground of the larger court (see Plates 29 and 30). This has the advantage of obtaining a room free from obstructions and larger than

could possibly be formed in the body of the building, while it is easily accessible for the general public. Illumination is obtained by the use of vault lights placed in the pavement overhead and also from windows along the street. Mechanical ventilation and electrical lighting are also provided so that the room may be used under any and all conditions.

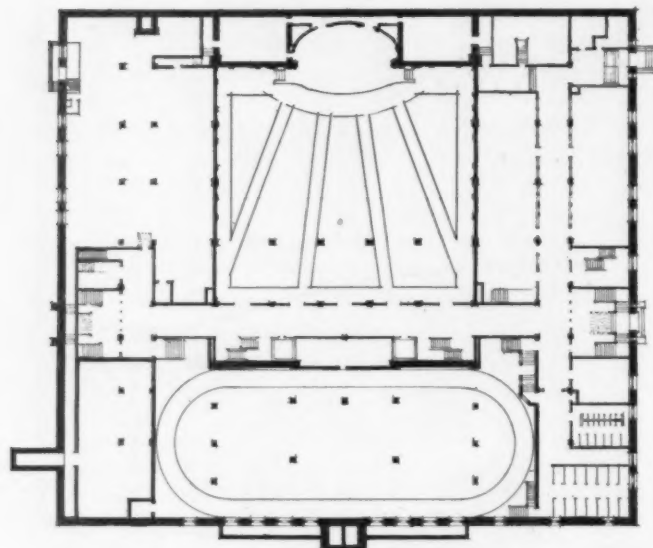
The principal disadvantages are the low ceiling—necessary in this particular case because of the presence of water at a high level—and that the children have more stair climbing than usual. This last is overcome almost wholly by so arranging for its use that the pupils enter direct for the exercises before going to their classrooms or just prior to dismissal.

In large schools these assembly rooms have been found so convenient that they are used almost constantly for one purpose or another.

A further development of this scheme has been put into effect in Public School 65, in the Borough of Manhattan, where another and smaller assembly room is formed beneath the small courtyard.

This was made necessary as the 3,200 pupils which the school accommodates are divided into two separate school organizations.

We have thus a plot of 150 feet frontage by 200 feet in depth to the next street for which a structure has been designed and erected covering the entire area of 30,000

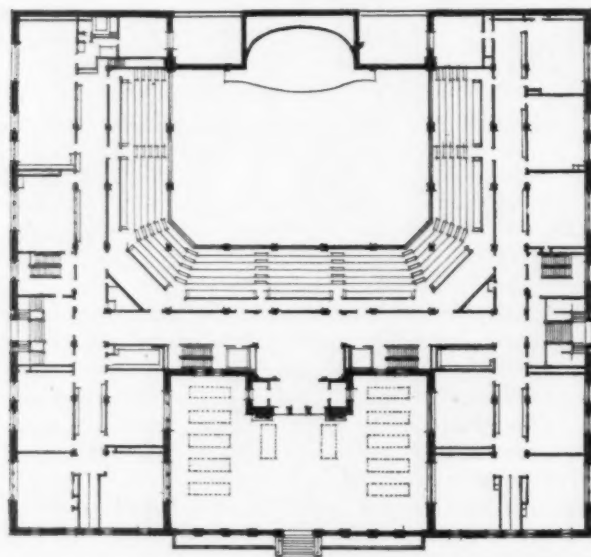


Basement Plan -
Commercial High School - Brooklyn -

FIG. 1.

square feet, in the basement of which over half is used for school purposes, while the stories above are so planned as to have courtyards covering about 13,000 square feet for outdoor playground, having an abundance of light and air, which cannot be infringed upon by neighboring buildings.

This also applies to the classrooms which, excepting those in the ends fronting the street of 50 feet in width, all face the courtyard, thus giving much additional light.



First Floor Plan -
Commercial High School - Brooklyn -

FIG. 2.

Plate 31.—Public School 147, Brooklyn, occupies a block front of slightly more than the usual dimensions and somewhat irregular in form.

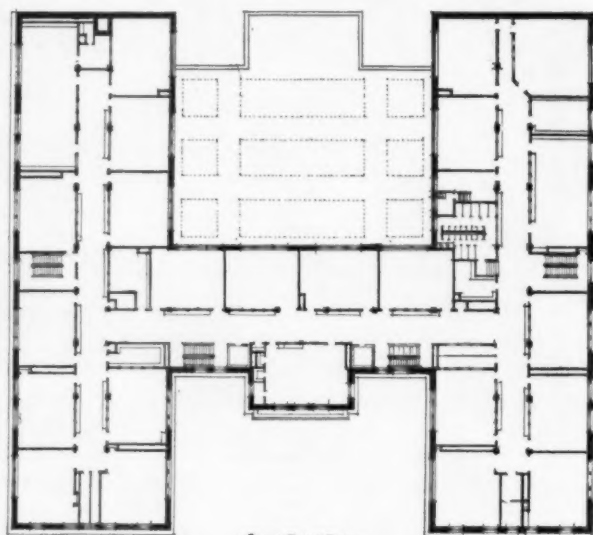
The assembly room is placed beneath the large court on the rear.

Plate 33.—Public School 137, Brooklyn. This is one of several of this type erected about the same time, wherein the toilets and stairways are placed at each end of the building, while the assembly room is formed on the upper floor in the central portion. This is not to be recommended because of the many obvious objections thereto and has been abandoned in all later work.

Plate 35.—Public School 153, The Bronx. Erected in a strictly suburban locality at the foot of a sharp slope, the intent having been to bring all down to the curb level. This was obviated by the adoption of the scheme shown, which left some of the original natural features.

The shrubbery was presented to the school by interested parents and planted at one time without notice to the authorities, who otherwise could have directed the work so as to obtain better landscape effects.

The structure is fireproof throughout and cost about 25 cents per cubic foot, the local conditions as to rock



Second Floor Plan -
Typical -
Commercial High School - Brooklyn -

FIG. 3.

excavations, restrictions and other matters having largely to do with its price.

Plate 37.—Public School 34, Richmond. This is another instance where suburban conditions have been met by designing a low building, suited to its location.

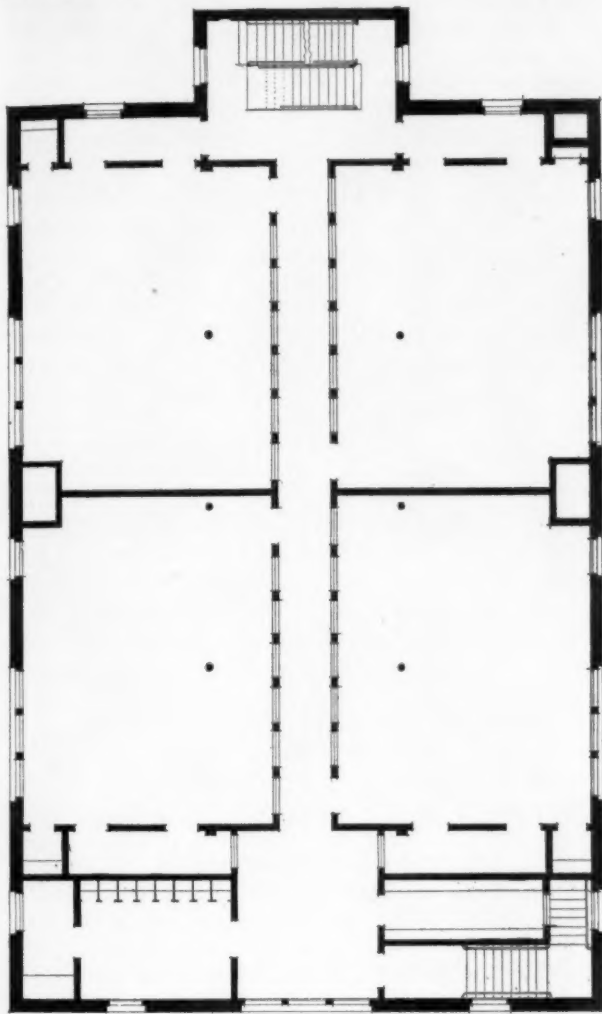
As in all similar cases the cost per capita, owing to local conditions, long haulage, great distance from the homes of the workmen, absence of supplies, is greatly in excess of work in the heart of the city.

It might well be added that the expense is increased by the cost of the stoops and approaches, all of which would answer for a much larger school building, in the computation of which the cost would be inconspicuous, but in the smaller building of eight classrooms becomes of real importance.

Plate 39.—The Commercial High School, Brooklyn. This is another instance where the requirements called for a school, the basement of which covers the entire plot of 200x200 feet.

The gymnasium is beneath the front courtyard (see Plate 11) and the assembly room, seating some 1,500, in the rear and lighted from above.

Figs. 1, 2 and 3 clearly show the arrangement of the principal floors.



"SECOND FLOOR PLAN"
"Public School 34 Richmond"

FIG. 4.
(To be continued.)

The New Color Photography

Previous to the invention by Mr. Pierre Lumiere of his color plate, photography in colors was more of a scientific amusement than of practical value. The necessity for a screen and varying baths and much manipulation has been entirely avoided by Mr. Lumiere. The transparencies produced by this new process show all the varying colors with accuracy and harmony, and with all of the intermediate tones, the lack of which has marred the results of processes heretofore extolled as "true color photography."

With this new plate the veriest amateur may attain satisfactory results. This result, however, is not a photograph in its generally accepted sense, but to be seen it must be held up to white light and viewed as a transparency. But one picture can be obtained from each plate. So far no method of printing or duplicating these plates on paper has been devised.

Skyscraper Details

WHEN a student at Harvard, a good many years ago, the writer used now and then to waste a few moments in the courtroom of the old commons hall in considering the variegated headgear hanging there, easily identifying each item in the assortment with its appropriate owner, so redolent of its owner's individuality was each nameless covering, slouch, or straw, or Derby. Identification used to be made in the same way with habitual ease by the old Virginia darkey who for years kept the dining-room door of the Ebbitt House at Washington: never did he by chance happen to hand the wrong hat to the veriest of casual customers, though he had but a passing glance to associate headgear and owner together.

Pass with your wife down a crowded sidewalk and later you will find her able to give her chosen gossip an account of how each woman she had passed was dressed, but you will note that her description will invariably begin with the hat and then proceed downward to the other articles of attire. If you have been, for your part, noting the men, you will find that you have remembered only their faces and, possibly, their cravats. Go to a picture-gallery, halting at the entrance to take a general view of the effect, and you will note that your eye does not at once and naturally seek "the line," but passes first along the "skied" and then drops *naturally* to those lower down.

Take a page of matter printed in a fair sized type, carefully and accurately obliterate the lower half of each line of type and you will find that the page can be read with almost as much ease as before partial obliteration had taken place. Next, reverse the experiment and on another page obliterate the upper half of each line and you will find it requires long and patient study before you can reconstruct the page.

Other proof will readily occur to every one of the fact that if it is not a natural it is at least an acquired habit to identify things—almost all things—by their tops. Even Boots at the inn, with all his specialized observation, has to rely on his chalk-marks to enable him to restore footgear to their rightful wearers, whereas hats do not really require to be checked. The top of a thing, then, is its significant feature, its hall-mark of individuality, its identifying symbol, and this is as true of buildings as of other things, animate or inanimate. The Great Pyramid? You are not sure whether it has three sides or four; but you are certain that it has an apex. The Parthenon? You don't remember whether it has or has not columns on the flanks, but you recall distinctly that it has pediments. Notre Dame? You think it possibly may have more than one western portal, but you are positive that the western towers are not spire-capped, and so it goes.

From this natural or acquired habit of reading from the top downward has naturally grown the almost universal habit of designing from the top downward. A draughtsman or artist rarely draws with an up stroke, save when putting in foliage or shading, and in designing, say, a chimney-piece he conceives and blocks in the mantel-shelf and top-hamper before he turns to providing a means of supporting it from the floor; and in "feeling around" while trying to evoke a satisfying design for a building, be it church, cottage or public building, he will in nine cases out of ten begin with seeking for a good

arrangement of roof-lines before he thinks of attacking the matter of proportion, mass, distribution, balance and all the other considerations that are involved in the study of an architectural design. In fact, the cultivated veneration of the "sky-line"—which is the very shibboleth of lay writers and callow architects—is merely an expressed acknowledgment of the feeling held by every one that a building deserves an identity, and established habit and correlative usage have proved the convenience of having the identifying characteristics at the top. It is this necessity of satisfying a common demand that justifies the apparent absurdity of concentrating elaborate architectural treatment upon the upper rather than upon the lower stories of buildings, even in the case of skyscrapers.

The angle of vision of the human eye is so great that while buildings were of not more than eight or ten stories' height it was possible for the observer to take in their entire treatment from a point of view so short a distance away that the character, form and relative value in the scheme of the decorative detail of the building could be understood and enjoyed as well as the mere masses and proportions of the building itself; their designers, that is, suffered under no disadvantages that had not already been studied, understood and sufficiently overcome by their predecessors, from the cathedral-builders downward.

But with the advent of the modern lofty office building the designer was confronted with a really new problem in design, the problem of discovering the scale at which the decorative details of the building must be designed if it actually was to discharge its functions acceptably. The problem has been worked out now many times and in various ways by different designers, but never with entire success; and this is not surprising, for the problem is almost unsolvable, and for the simple reason that no one can determine what is the real viewpoint for one of these skyscrapers. Was it designed for the pleasuring of the man passing in the street it fronts upon, or for him who sees it a few blocks away from his seat in an elevated railway car, or for him voyaging in a ferry-boat? The first can only see it enormously foreshortened, the second has but a fleeting glimpse of a section here and there seen down a side street, while the third can but see its upper part in mass and as a silhouette to which the decorative detail lends no value whatsoever. For the man in the street, the detail, high up and seen only under sharp foreshortening, must be not only enlarged beyond ordinary dimensions, but also grotesquely distorted, so that it may have an approximately familiar air when seen from below, while for the benefit of those who see it from afar still greater exaggeration in size and distortion in another direction is required. And who can say where the *juste milieu* lies?

The problem is further complicated by inability to determine whether the design should be intended for the pleasuring of the many who pass by or for that of the few who have to live with it always—just across the way in an equally lofty building. The fate of these unfortunates is really pitiable, for they have to stare out daily from their own lofty lookouts upon ungainly and sprawling decorative forms that the designer never conceived would ever be seen from such viewpoints. Think of the joy of gazing daily at a great terra-cotta festoon of cabbage roses, each of whose petals has the size and grace of the pad of a *Victoria regia*, or counting a row of

dentils each as big as a dog-kennel, or studying the graces of an alleged human figure thrown into positions that even the Inquisitors' rack could not have accomplished! Surely the sensibilities of the occupants of neighboring high buildings deserve to be kept in mind by those who design these skyscrapers and have to work out an acceptable scale for their decorative detail.

Perhaps the treatment that has given most satisfaction occurs in those buildings where between the highly ornate upper stories and the less elaborate lower stories there is interposed a main body, or shaft, of plain walling practically wholly devoid of decorative treatment. In these cases any lack of accurate sequence, in and proper gradation from the coarse exuberance of the detail in the upper stories and the smaller-scaled and more refined detail of the lower stories is unnoted, for the imagination readily perceives that, had it been thought desirable, the architect could have designed detail precisely suited to each successive height level and connecting satisfactorily the scale used aloft with that used below. This plain middle body has a value in that it gives the beholder's imagination a field over which it can play and, in a manner, lends to the entire building something of the character and quality of a sketch which is almost always more satisfying than a minutely finished picture.

The cathedral-builders—almost the only ones who were vexed by the same sort of difficulty—had a much simpler problem than has the designer of a skyscraper. His cathedral, though, for the day, comparatively large, was actually quite modest in point of altitude—most of the English cathedrals fall within the hundred-foot level, while another hundred feet includes all but the loftiest spires—and so could easily be taken in at a glance from so near a point that the detail still counted. They could, without offense to neighbors looking out from windows at equally lofty levels, increase the size, shape and pitch of their crochets, say, to give just the right effect when seen from the ground, for the cathedral was designed to be seen from the ground and from the ground only, while no one can say from what point the skyscraper was intended to be seen, the designer himself the least of all, perhaps.

It is defensible to argue that because these buildings are huge their decorative detail must be worked out on a Gargantuan scale. But St. Peter's is a standing warning to the designer who loses sight of the value of the human scale, and in these high buildings the human element insists on being recognized. Not only the mind knows that these buildings house thousands of men and women daily, but the eye perceives that the human scale has been partly recognized and adopted at every level, for the office window, of uniform size from top to bottom, is a human unit of measure that can't escape recognition.

The problem is a difficult one and the writer does not pretend to have found a solution that satisfies even himself. Perhaps the new tower of the Metropolitan Insurance Building in Madison Square, New York, may throw interesting light, for not only is it to be the highest structure in the city, but it is to be an adjunct of a building in which the human scale has very successfully been preserved. But in another way the lesson may be misleading, for, owing to its exceptionally favorable position at one side of a considerable open space, it can actually be seen in its entirety, as most skyscrapers cannot.

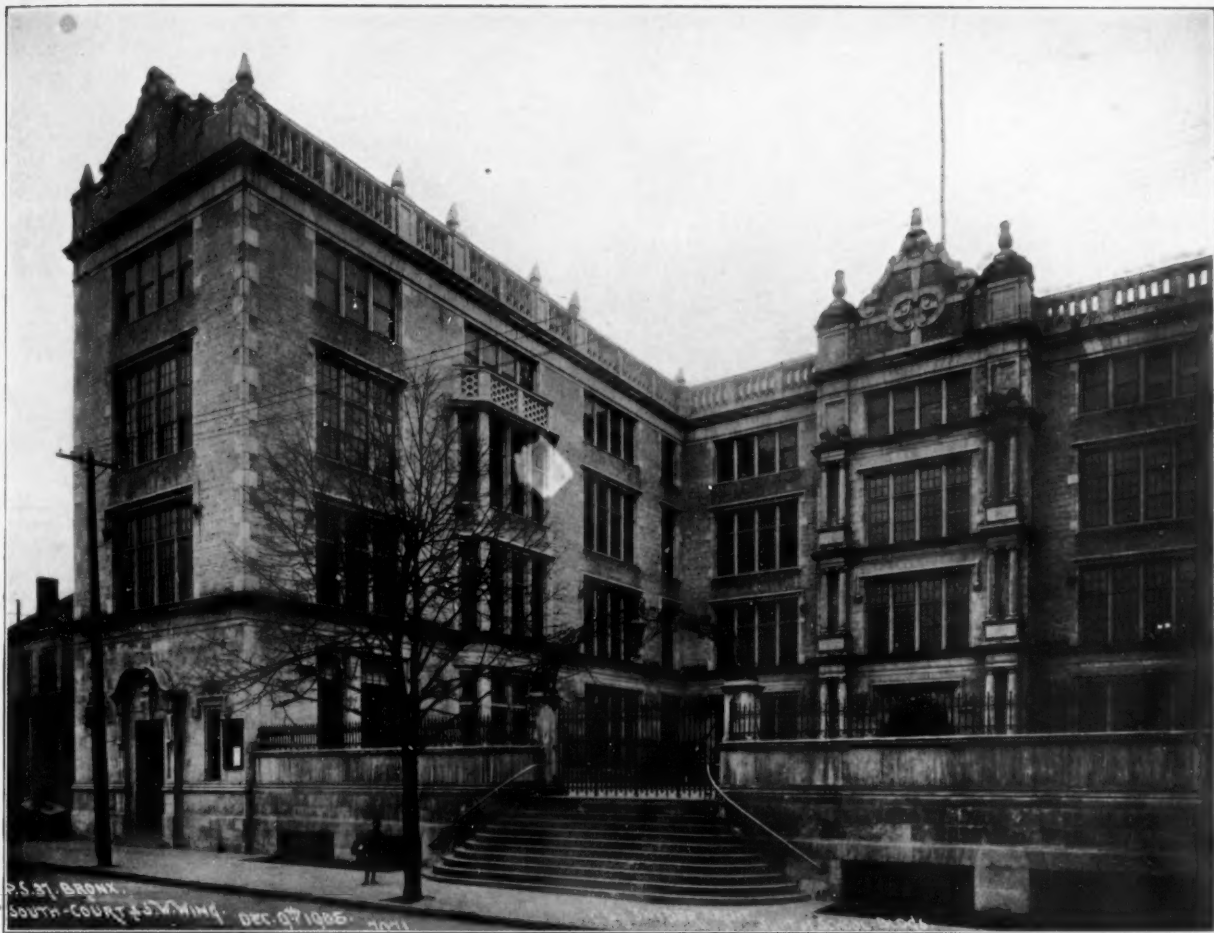
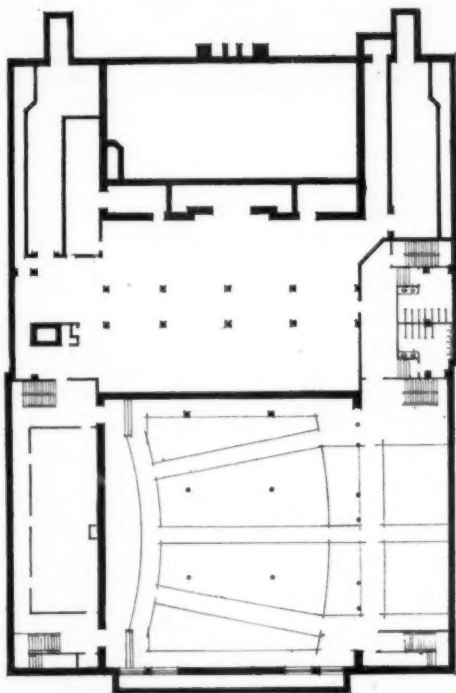
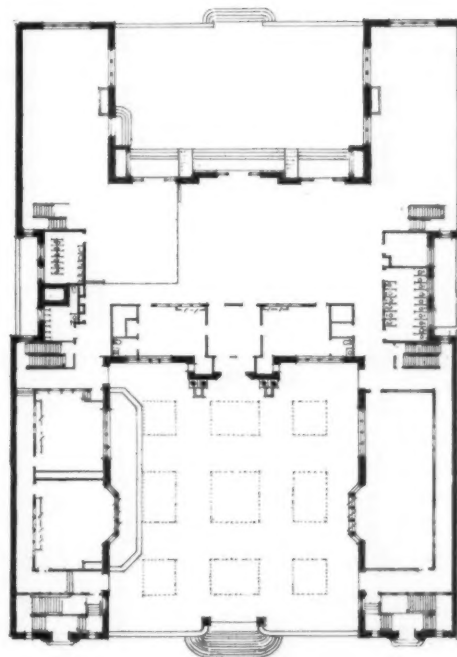


PLATE 28. PUBLIC SCHOOL NO. 37, BRONX.



BASEMENT FLOOR PLAN
PUBLIC SCHOOL 37, BRONX

PLATE 29.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN
PUBLIC SCHOOL 37, BRONX

PLATE 30.

FLOOR PLANS: PUBLIC SCHOOL NO. 37, BRONX.
PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDINGS, NEW YORK, N. Y.

C. B. J. Snyder, Architect.

The American Architect and Building News.
Regular Edition.

Volume XCIII., Number 1680,
March 4, 1908.

Copyright, 1908, by the Swetland Publishing Co.



PLATE 31. PUBLIC SCHOOL NO. 147, BROOKLYN: WEST ENTRANCE.



PLATE 32. PUBLIC SCHOOL NO. 37, BRONX: SOUTH GATE.
PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDINGS, NEW YORK, N. Y.
C. B. J. Snyder, Architect.

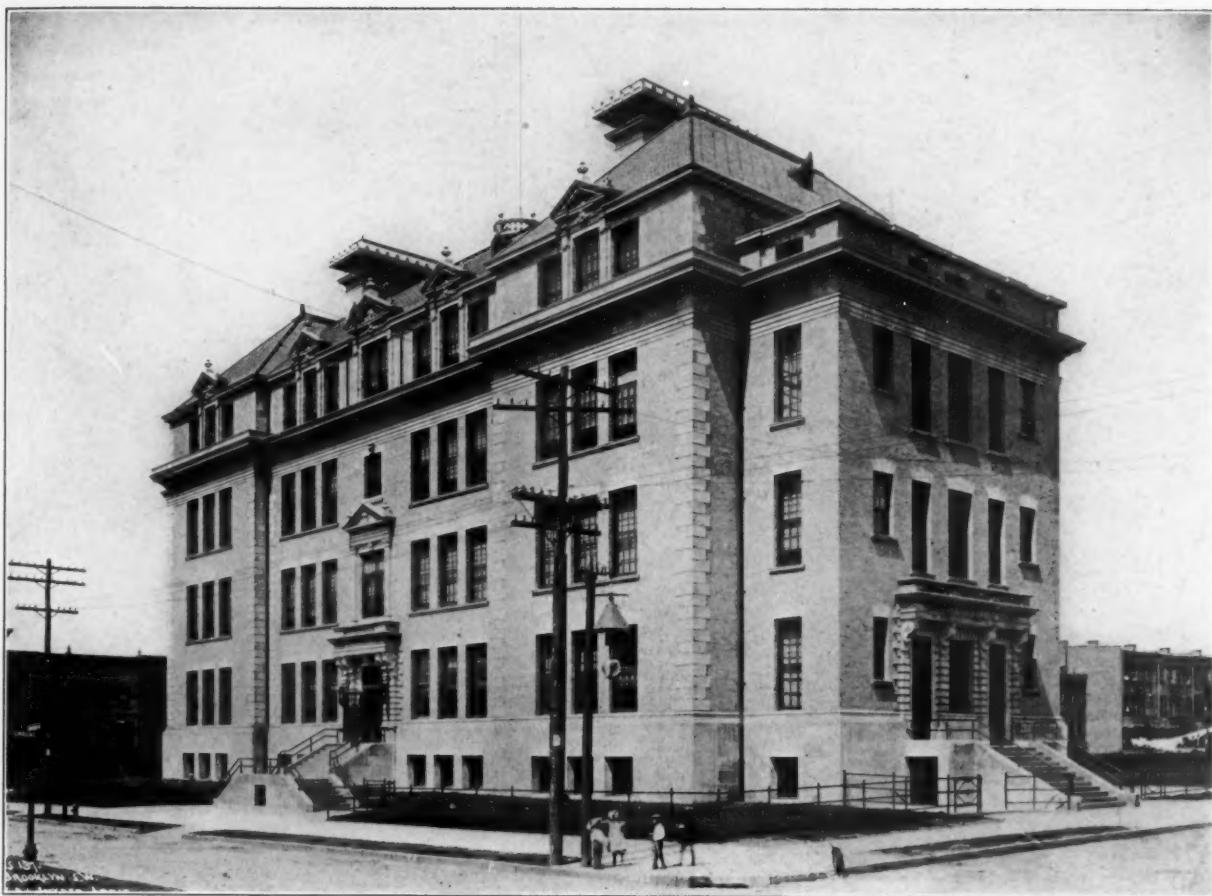


PLATE 33. PUBLIC SCHOOL NO. 137, BROOKLYN.



PLATE 34. PUBLIC SCHOOL NO. 147, BROOKLYN.

PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDINGS, NEW YORK, N. Y.

C. B. J. Snyder, Architect.

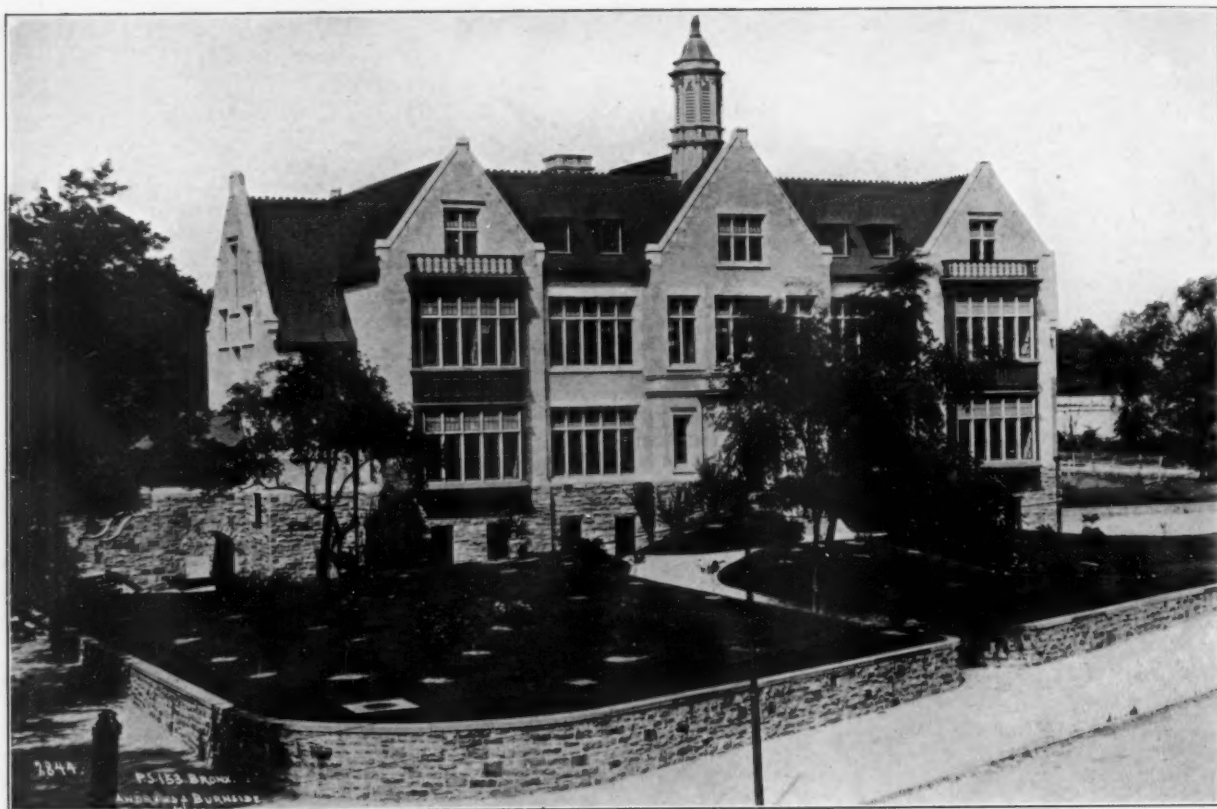


PLATE 35. PUBLIC SCHOOL NO. 153, BRONX.



PLATE 36. ENTRANCE: PUBLIC SCHOOL NO. 153, BRONX.
PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDINGS, NEW YORK, N. Y.
C. B. J. Snyder, Architect.

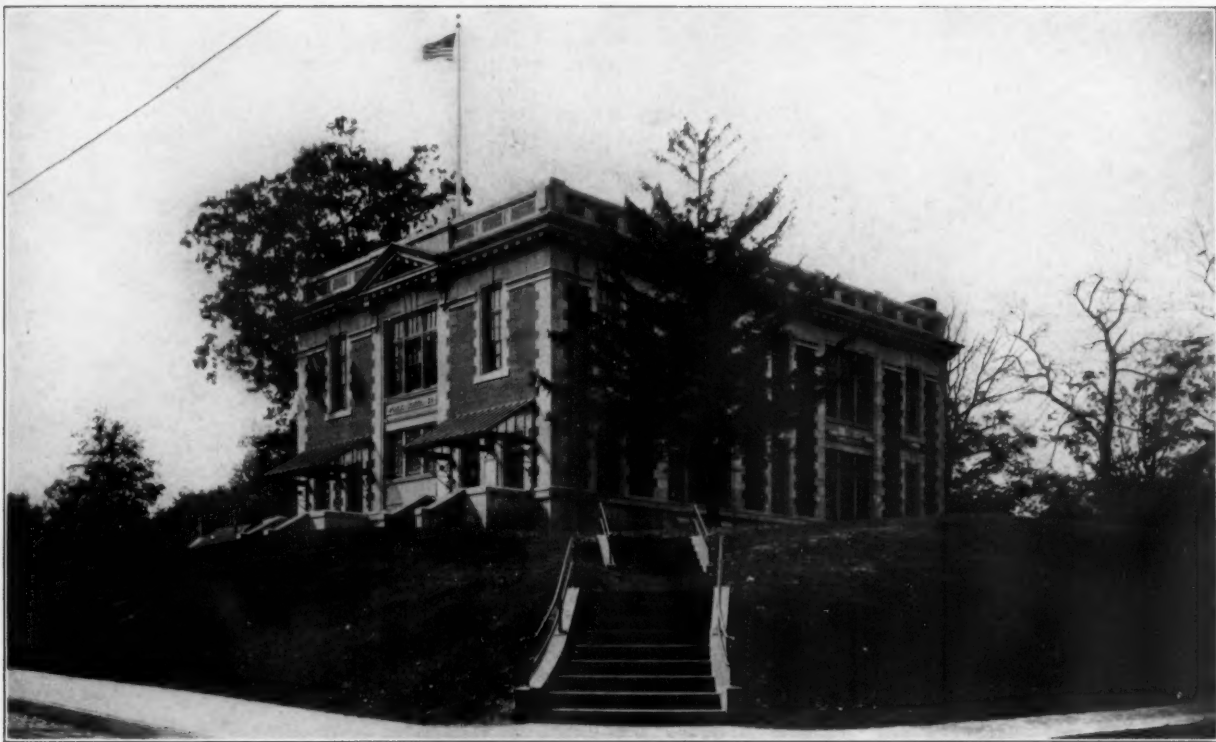


PLATE 37. PUBLIC SCHOOL NO. 34, RICHMOND.

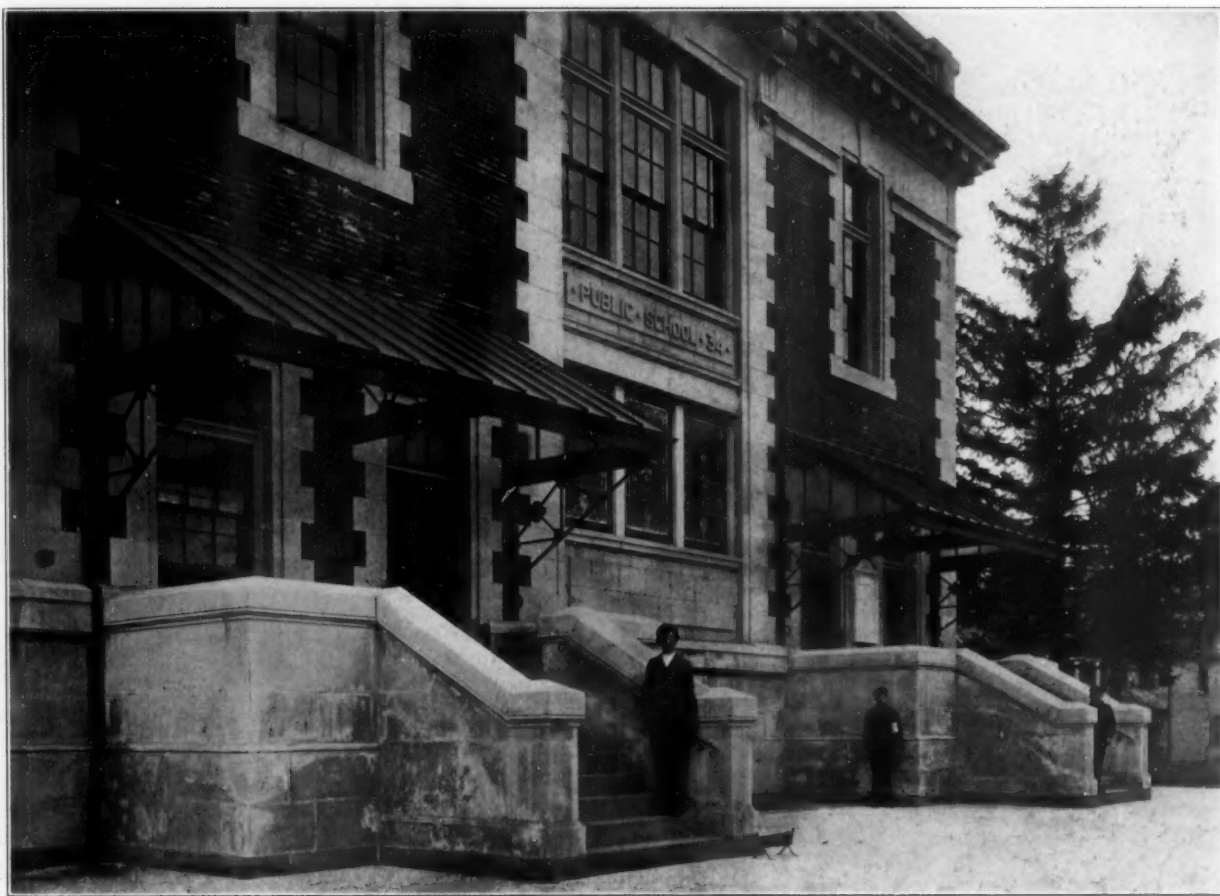


PLATE 38. MAIN ENTRANCE: PUBLIC SCHOOL NO. 34, RICHMOND.

PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDINGS, NEW YORK, N. Y.

C. B. J. Snyder, Architect.

The American Architect and Building News,
Regular Edition.

Volume XCIII., Number 1680.
March 4, 1908.

Copyright, 1908, by the Swetland Publishing Co.



PLATE 39. COMMERCIAL HIGH SCHOOL, BROOKLYN.

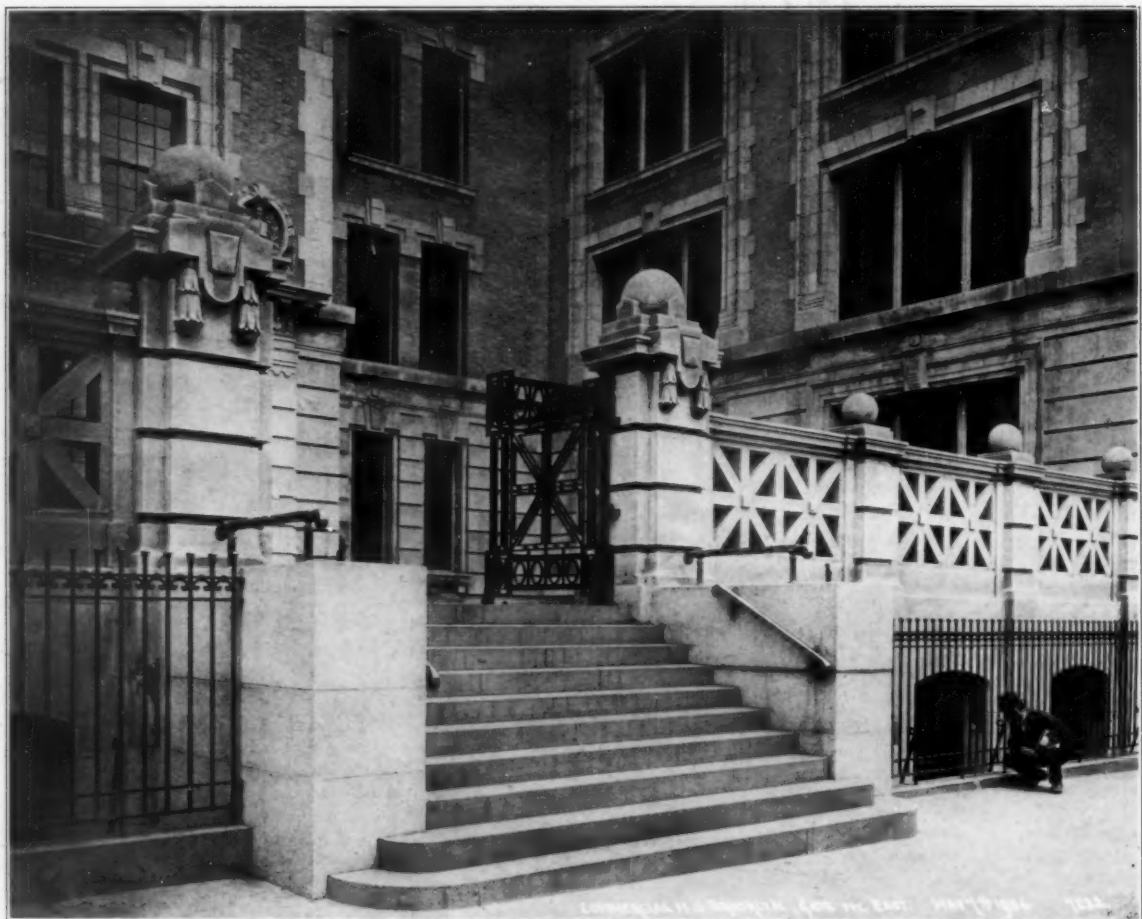


PLATE 40. EAST GATE: COMMERCIAL HIGH SCHOOL, BROOKLYN.

PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDINGS, NEW YORK, N. Y.

C. B. J. Snyder, Architect.

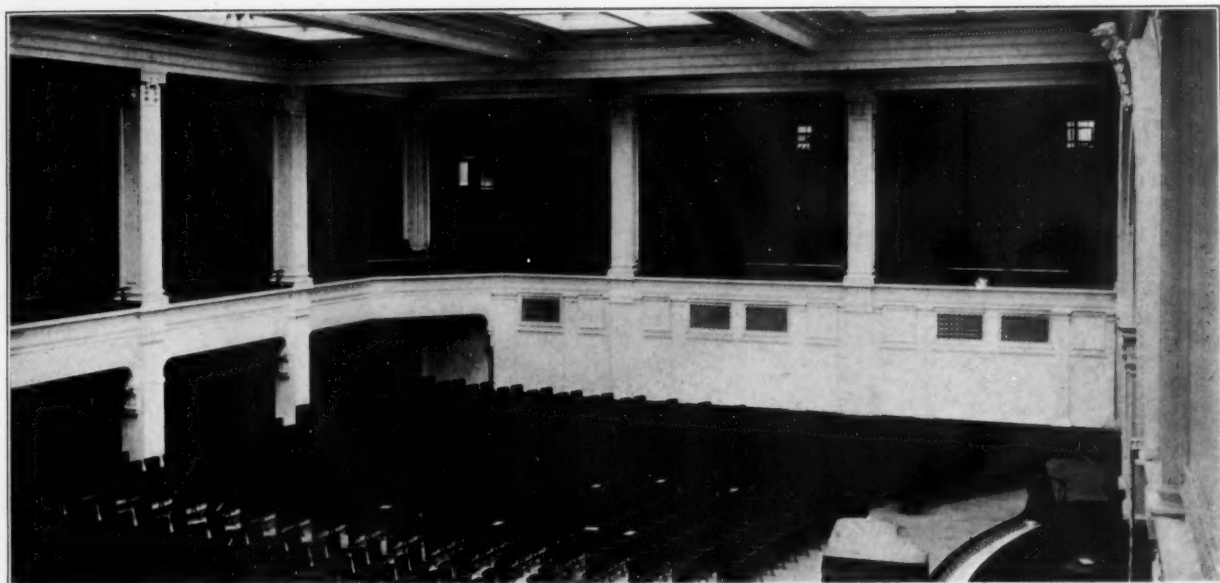


PLATE 41. AUDITORIUM: COMMERCIAL HIGH SCHOOL, BROOKLYN.



PLATE 42. ENTRANCE DETAIL: COMMERCIAL HIGH SCHOOL, BROOKLYN.

PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDINGS, NEW YORK, N. Y.

C. B. J. Snyder, Architect.

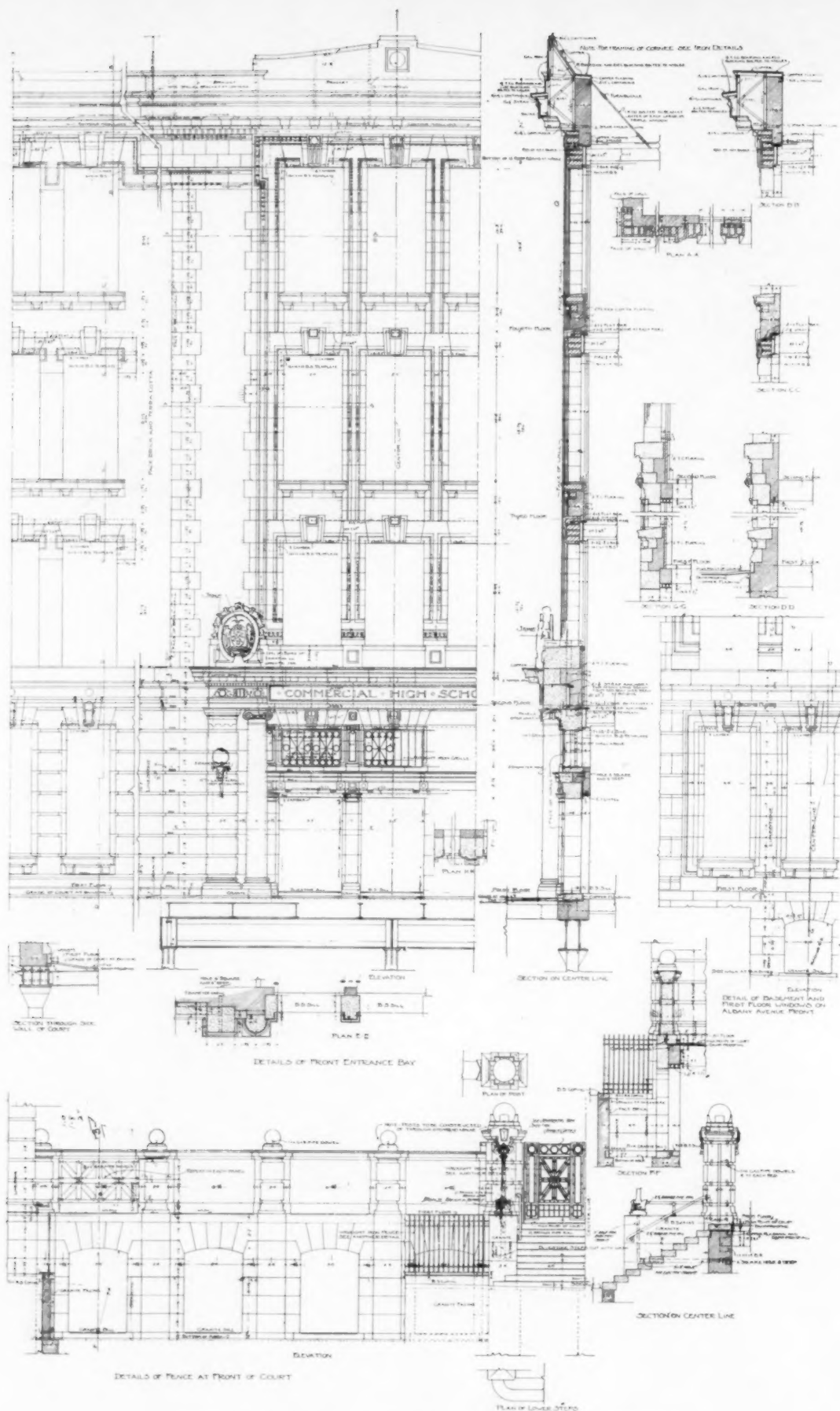


PLATE 43. MASONRY DETAILS: COMMERCIAL HIGH SCHOOL, BROOKLYN.
PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDINGS, NEW YORK, N. Y.
C. B. J. Snyder, Architect.

Report of Committee on Registration of Architects

WILLIAM B. ITTNER, CHAIRMAN.

"THE examination and registration of architects in this country, or as it is sometimes called the licensing of architects, is already an accepted fact in three states. In one of them, Illinois, the license law has been in force more than ten years, and in New Jersey and California a shorter period. The laws are also being enforced in these states. In Illinois where there are 700 licensed architects only one person is known to be openly violating the law, and that person has been convicted on three prosecutions. The Illinois law has been tested in the courts only on the question raised as to the discretionary power of the State Board in rejecting applicants for license. The Board was sustained by the Appellate Court of that State and the case was not carried by the appellants to the Supreme Court. In California the whole question of the constitutionality of such a law has within the present year been revised by its Supreme Court, and the decision which has recently been published shows that the law is sustained on constitutional grounds on all points in dispute.

"It is only necessary here to quote from this lengthy and exhaustive decision a paragraph in two lines which ought to put at rest all vague opinions of laymen, that such laws are necessarily unconstitutional. It is as follows:

"In our opinion the act in question is not open to the claims of petitioners against its unconstitutionality.' Several cases have been tried in New Jersey under the provisions of the existing registration law and decisions rendered but in no case has the constitutionality of the law been questioned.

"Your committee feel that the American Institute of Architects should confine itself in taking up the consideration of the subject of the registration of architects to an investigation of the operation of the laws already enacted in the states where such laws exist. The result of such investigation might be of value to persons in other states who desire the enactment of such legislation.

"Your committee is of the opinion that such laws should not necessarily be advocated only by architects. They are of the nature of Police enactments similar to those requiring the licensing of physicians, lawyers, pharmacists and dentists. Most of the states have license laws covering all of these professions. The licensing of lawyers is by the Supreme Court or the highest courts of the states, who issue licenses to lawyers after examination. The lawyers thus becoming adjuncts to the courts. In all other cases the parties are licensed under the constitutional limitations for police laws, made for the protection of the community against the acts of incompetent or dishonest persons. Architects come within this category, as is very well understood. Such laws are not enacted by the Congress of the United States under the provisions of the Constitution, they come under the powers delegated to the several states and each state is the judge of the necessity for them within its own boundaries.

"In England it is different because all laws are passed by the Parliament of the United Kingdom, while Great Britain's colonies have the same powers that are exercised by the States of our Union. Already the Province

of Quebec of Canada has a license law, which is enforced by an incorporated association of architects, and the proposition now before the British Parliament is to place the power for licensing architects within the Royal Institute of British Architects for Great Britain and Ireland only. On the continent of Europe there is something similar to a licensing system in France and Germany; but in these countries only certain architects are given an official status by reason of special appointments. There, however, everything in the nature of licensing has a tendency to create an aristocracy of architecture which would not be possible in this country under any circumstances.

"The investigation by the New York Chapter which was of the nature of a referendum addressed to architects in states where there now are license laws developed a considerable amount of correspondence, which has been placed at the service of the Chairman of this committee, and from which extensive copies have been made in his report submitted to this committee. The opinions expressed are so various that we cannot see that they can be used as a foundation for a report as in favor of or opposed to the enactment of licensing laws for architects. It must be evident to all of our members that when such inquiries are made the small proportion of answers received from those who are addressed are more apt to come from those who dissent from or have some objection to particular features in the license laws, rather than from those who have investigated them and are ready to express their complete approbation.

"While nothing is heard from the large class of practitioners who would approve of the ultimate workings of such laws were they enacted, but who are too indifferent to take any positive step pro or con for their enactment. On such occasions persons who have felt that provisions of the law have come in conflict with their own opinions or practice in certain particulars naturally have them in mind when furnishing such information and offering such replies. It is too late now when such laws have been in effect for ten years, and whose operations are open for investigation to seek for individual opinions, as if nothing of the kind had ever been contemplated. The result as a whole could not be a fair expression of opinion.

"An architect's license law must necessarily be enacted under the police powers given to the legislatures of the several states by their constitutions, to regulate the acts of incompetent persons or even prevent incompetent persons from performing acts which might result in danger to the community. It is very clear that such laws should be enacted rather on the demand of those who need such protection than of those who are to be regulated by it. And this brings us immediately to a consideration of the general misunderstanding among architects in places where such laws have not been enacted, as to their true meaning and purpose. No law which regulates the practice of architecture in the interests of architects should be or ever will be enacted. It is the people only who should be interested in their enactment. Architects are only affected by the enforcement of such laws, and the architectural profession will never feel the full

force of the benefit conferred upon it by these laws until a number of years after their enactment.

"It would perhaps be fair to say twenty years would be the time necessary for the full benefit to be appreciated. If a careful investigation of the results of the Illinois law as far as they bear upon the architects were made now, after it has been ten years in force, there is no doubt but that the resulting benefits to the architects themselves would be greatly in evidence. In ten years from the present time or more certainly twenty years there will be scarcely any practicing architects in the State of Illinois who have not passed an examination, and have been approved by the examining board of that state. At the present time nearly one-third of the architects of Illinois are holders of examination licenses, but there still remain the two-thirds who obtained licenses without examination on the mere affidavit that they were practicing architecture when the law went into effect, among whom necessarily there must be a large number of men having very little qualification or competence to practice their profession; and it is not likely that any great number of these men will have their licenses revoked for incompetence, the power to do which is conferred upon the state board, and they will always be referred to and put in comparison with competent practitioners by those who cast slurs upon the operation of the law in that state, no matter how carefully it may be enforced. Among these men are naturally a large number with little or no artistic attainments; but yet many of these latter may be skilled in construction, sanitation and the other qualifications required by the law. And this brings us to a consideration of a further misunderstanding on the part of many architects who desire that license laws shall establish the artistic qualifications of architects, such as is contemplated in the registration law now before the British Parliament. This is unconstitutional and impossible in our country. Therefore such laws can only be advocated in the interests of those who seek protection from the results of want of skill in construction on the part of architects and recklessness in carrying on their works, rather than from those who are desirous that a higher order of artistic merit should prevail in our profession. Hence the indifference of many of the leaders of the profession who are in well established practice, to the whole question.

"While the Illinois law had been contemplated and talked about among architects for several years no attempt ever was made to have such legislation until a very serious building accident, which was due to the incompetence of a young architect in supervising his work, incited a very large and well organized trade union of mechanics to suggest that such a law be passed. They were very insistent in the matter; but not knowing how to go about it, they appealed to the Chapter of the American Institute of Architects in their city, not knowing that this Chapter had ever been seriously considering what kind of a law could be framed. The Chapter acted in the interests of this Union in what it did in preparing a draft for the law and advocating its passage, which was subsequently adopted; but the Chapter went further, it anticipated opposition, the same opposition which has arisen in several other states in which such propositions have been defeated by their legislatures. They not only had the powerful political influence of the Trade Union but they called in the assistance of other organizations which might have to do with building operations such as

associations of employers of mechanics, and real estate dealers. Thus it will be seen that the first architects' license law was the evolution of an effort for self protection on the part of large numbers of persons. It was passed without amendment.

"The laws of the two other states are neither of them as perfect or effective, and for that very reason there have been more difficulties in enforcing them; and naturally they have been more subject to criticism.

"The American Institute of Architects has a greater field for usefulness in the enforcement of professional ethics among architects and between architects and their clients than in seeking legislation, because the very fact that it seeks it, lays it open to the charge of personal interest. It has before it also that other great field of activity in fostering educational movements and developing the artistic abilities of those who are practicing our profession. In consideration of all of these reasons your committee has come to the conclusion that the licensing of architects is not a subject on which the American Institute of Architects should take any official action; but that the whole matter should be recommended to the Chapters in the several states, and that the Chapters should first carefully consider whether there is a necessity for regulating the profession of architecture in their states, and if they do that they should first enlist the assistance of those who are most immediately interested in having protection from the acts of incompetent, reckless and dishonest architects; that such Chapters should act simply as advisory bodies, and should not appear before their legislatures as suppliants for such laws, but rather for the purpose of furnishing information when the same is desired.

"Your committee therefore offer the following resolutions:

"Resolved, that the question of the advisability of the examination and registration of architects be left to the Chapters of the Institute and those persons outside of their number who would be most interested in the safe construction of buildings, and that said Chapters furnish such assistance as may be necessary in formulating license laws which will result in regulating the practice of architecture as a profession.

"We further recommend, inasmuch as legislation of this character is being considered in various states, that a standing committee on state registration of architects be appointed whose duty it shall be to keep informed on all such laws or proposed legislation, to give advice to Chapters so requesting and to report from time to time to the Institute.

"All of which is respectfully submitted.

"WM. B. ITTNER, *Chairman.*

"PETER B. WIGHT.

"A. F. ROSENHEIM.

"CHAS. P. BALDWIN."

The course of ten free lectures delivered by Mr. John Quincy Adams, of the Municipal Art Society of Baltimore, has been completed. These lectures were illustrated by lantern slides and were extremely popular. The practical results achieved by this Society prove the value of organizations of this character in educating the people to high ideals of civic art.

Recent Court Decisions

VALUE OF DRAWINGS, PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS LOST OR DESTROYED
BY THE NEGLIGENCE OF AN INNKEEPER'S SERVANTS.

AUSTIN V. MILLSAUGH & CO., SUPREME COURT OF MISSISSIPPI.

43 *Southern Reporter*, 305.

In the Circuit Court the plaintiff was awarded nominal damages only, the court having charged the jury that if they believed from the evidence the plaintiff's plans and specifications had no market value, and that he had put his services and other expenses into their preparation without reference to any particular job, and upon the mere chance or possibility that he might have need or use for them on soliciting work in the future, but that there has been no demand for said plans and specifications, and plaintiff had no particular use for them at the time of their loss, and was for some time after their loss not engaged in business for himself, but employed as a draughtsman by others at a salary, and there was no use or demand for them in that capacity, plaintiff could only recover nominal damages for their loss.

On appeal the court said that although the plans might have no market value, it did not follow that the plaintiff must be turned out of court with nominal damages only. In such a case the rule of damages is the value of the article to the plaintiff, and in ascertaining this value inquiry may be made into constituent elements of the cost to the plaintiff in producing it. The court accordingly reversed and remanded the case.

ACCEPTANCE OR REJECTION OF WORK BY ARCHITECT.

STANDARD CONST. CO. V. BRANTLEY GRANITE CO., SUPREME COURT
OF MISSISSIPPI.

43 *Southern Reporter*, 300.

This was an action for the recovery of the value of certain granite and stone furnished to the defendant under a contract between the parties. The defense was that the supervising architect employed by the United States Government, for whom the defendant was constructing the building, had rejected the material, and that, under the provisions of the contract, the defendant had refused to accept it and had ordered it removed.

The contract provided that the contractor should, within twenty-four hours after receiving written notice from the architect or owner, remove from the grounds or buildings all material condemned by him, and take down all granite which the architect should by like written notice condemn as unsound or improper, or disconform to the drawings and specifications. It also provided that all granite should be satisfactory to the architect, and that payment would be made within thirty days after delivery and acceptance of the granite by the architect. There was no allegation or proof that the architect in rejecting the granite was guilty of any fraud, or of any such gross mistake as would imply fraud, or of any dishonest exercise of his judgment. In these circumstances the Court of Appeals held that the Circuit Court should have given a peremptory instruction for the defendant. It was not competent for the court to go back of the judgment of the architect and revise his actions. Judgment for plaintiff reversed and cause remanded.

LIABILITY OF ARCHITECT ON HIS PROMISE TO PAY COMMISSION FOR
PROCUREMENT OF A LOAN FOR HIS EMPLOYER.

MCCRARY V. THOMPSON, KANSAS CITY COURT OF APPEALS,
MISSOURI.

100 *Southwestern Reporter*, 535.

The plaintiff, McCrary, sued as the receiver of the Surety Trust Company. The facts of the case are as follows: Sutton, the agent of the Trust Company, and the defendant, Thompson, an architect, were friends. Sutton, acting for the Trust Company, sold to a Mr. Beckett a piece of land. Mr. Beckett informed Sutton that he proposed to build an apartment house upon the property, but would have to procure a loan. Through Sutton's introduction Beckett saw Thompson and employed him to draw the plans for and superintend the erection of the proposed building. His fee was to be $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the cost of the building. Soon after Thompson met Sutton and told him that if he would procure a loan for Beckett, so that the deal would go through, he would pay him $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the cost of the building as compensation. It was subsequently found that the cost of the building would be \$18,000, and Beckett refused to build under the conditions. Sutton failed to procure a loan and Beckett obtained the necessary funds elsewhere. Thompson reduced his fee to \$500, which sum Beckett paid him. The plaintiff claimed that after the reduction of Thompson's fee the latter promised to pay Sutton \$175 in settlement of his claim, and he sued for that amount.

The court held that in the first place the plaintiff could not recover on the original contract, because the company had failed to procure the loan, which was the condition upon which Sutton was to receive a part of Thompson's commission. He could not recover upon the alleged subsequent promise, because the only consideration for the promise was his claim for services. As he had given no services, and was not entitled to any compensation therefore, there was no consideration for the promise. Plaintiff's claim that the promise was a compromise of the company's demand put him in no better position, since, the contract not having been carried out by the company, there was no consideration on which to base a compromise. The court therefore gave judgment for the defendant. At the same time it did not agree with the opinion of the court below that such a contract made by an architect is void as against public policy. The court said that while it was true that Thompson's agreement to pay the plaintiff a part of his commission for the procurement of a loan to his employer was to further his own interests, since he could gain no compensation unless the building was erected, he was also furthering the interests of his employer, who could not build unless he obtained a loan, and such a transaction did not amount to a trafficking in the profession of an architect.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

In our next issue, March 11, will be concluded the series of articles on public school buildings in the city of New York. These four numbers, containing more than sixty plates and twenty-five text cuts, present a complete record of the newer school houses designed by Mr. Snyder.

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

AND BUILDING NEWS

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY BY THE
SWETLAND PUBLISHING COMPANY

Flatiron Building, New York

H. M. SWETLAND, *President*. F. P. BURT, *Secretary*. J. T. MORRIS, *Treasurer*
G. E. SLV, *Advertising Manager*.
M. C. ROBBINS, *Western Manager*, Monadnock Building, Chicago, Ill.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Regular Edition, . . \$ 6.00 a year; Single Copies 15c. to \$1.00
International Edition, \$16.00 a year; Single Copies 40c. to \$1.00
Foreign Postage, \$2.00 a year.

To insure the accuracy of our mailing lists, subscribers are requested to notify us promptly of any change of address, stating at the same time the address to which the paper was formerly sent. Our Subscription Department should also be notified if, for any reason, copies are not received promptly.

Entered at the Post-office, New York, as Second-class Matter

VOL. XCIII., No. 1680.

MARCH 4, 1908.

CONTENTS

PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDINGS IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.— PART III.....	75
SKYSCRAPER DETAIL.....	77
REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON REGISTRATION OF ARCHITECTS.....	79
RECENT COURT DECISIONS.....	81
EDITORIAL COMMENT.....	82
Proposed Widening of Fifth Avenue—The Architecture of Municipal Buildings—The Preservation of the Ancient Landmarks of Rome—The Restoration of the Baths of Diocletian.	

IN harmony with Mayor McClellan's message to the New York Board of Aldermen, delivered on January 6, formal notices have been served by Corporation Counsel Francis K. Pendleton upon the proprietors of the Waldorf-Astoria, the Knickerbocker Trust Company, the Café Martin, Sherry's and numerous other properties having projections which encroach beyond the building line on Fifth avenue, calling upon them to sign a stipulation or agreement in accordance with which they will cause the offending projections to be removed by January 1, 1909. In the case of owners failing to sign a satisfactory form of agreement, the city proposes to at once institute proceedings to force such removal. If present plans are realized, the actual work of setting the curbs back seven and one-half feet nearer the building lines, and thus broadening the street for vehicular traffic a matter of fifteen feet, will be undertaken in January of next year and the promised relief afforded not later than the autumn.

THAT many of our municipalities fail to attract or satisfy in the architecture of their buildings is due, perhaps, as much to lack of precept and example as to indifference on the part of those charged with the administration of municipal affairs. Until comparatively recent years civic centers and set plans for municipal improvements were practically unknown in this country, and under such conditions it is not surprising that little was done toward beautifying towns and cities; but with the very rapid growth in civic improvements and the increased attention accorded matters of this description of late we may confidently look forward to a not distant day when a town of one thousand inhabitants without a

definite plan and style for municipal improvements will be a rare exception. Even the smaller centers of population can profitably adopt a general plan for future improvements, including a style and type of public buildings, which individuals in sufficient numbers will gladly supplement, to provide a civic character that will not only attract favorable attention, but will add immeasurably both to the artistic and commercial value of the entire hamlet or village.

THE Syndic of Rome and his advisers have at length given heed to protest and caused the destruction of the walls of Rome to cease. It is somewhat remarkable that the demolition of these ancient monuments could be sanctioned by the authorities and permitted by the Archæological Commission, to whose care they are specifically entrusted, without a most thorough investigation and the most careful and deliberate consideration. But we are led to believe that the Syndic and his council only required a personal inspection of the work of destruction to convince them that the protests were justified and further work should be forbidden, from which it would appear that the Syndic was not in reality cognizant of the facts until protest was made. And concerning those guardians of Roman antiquities, the Archæological Commission, if the members must have their attention called to any occurrence demanding their action before giving it consideration, there would seem to be little gained by continuing the commission's existence.

WE are informed that the damage done to the walls is irreparable, and, as other and almost equally regrettable instances of the destruction of the priceless relics of ancient Rome are not lacking, the public may well be apprehensive as to the security of these treasures of antiquity. An instance of the lack of appreciation and care given these ancient relics is furnished by the case of the Church of St. Eligio delgi Orefici, located between the Via Giulia and the Tiber. This beautiful building was begun by Raphael in 1509. It now stands neglected and forgotten, with portal broken down, surrounded by dirt and filth, and used as an old furniture storehouse.

AMONG the many projects put forward as fitting adjuncts to the celebration of the Festival of Rome in 1911, we have had our attention called to none that appear more appropriate or commendable, and at the same time ambitious, than the restoration of the Baths of Diocletian, although just how far it would be practicable to carry this work on the lines of a true restoration there would seem to be some question. The original edifice as completed in 305 covered approximately a square mile and provided accommodations for more than three thousand bathers. The Church of Santa Maria degli Angeli, constructed by Michael Angelo out of the converted sudatorium and tepidarium of these baths, constitutes one of the most magnificent structures that have descended to us from ancient times. Another notable building upon which Michael Angelo bestowed his rare genius, the National Museum, occupies a portion of the site, and shelters within its walls the archæological treasures unearthed during building operations in the city of Rome during the last half century. Other institutions and dwellings cover the remainder of the site, and it will be interesting to know the plan and scope of the project proposed.

Current News Section

INDUSTRIAL INFORMATION

A REAL FIREPROOF BUILDING

A correspondent of the New York *Sun*, writing from Rome, Italy, and commenting on the effects of the recent explosion in the Rome Stock Exchange, states:

The walls and ceiling of the main hall collapsed entirely, and yet the eleven marble columns surmounted by a heavy entablature, originally erected by Agrippa in the year 26 B. C., partially destroyed by fire in A. D. 80, restored by Hadrian, saved from destruction in the lime kiln established within the boundaries of the present Piazza di Pietra in mediaeval times and again restored by the Papal Government, have resisted the explosion so well that not even a small fragment of stone has fallen.

The fallen modern wall has laid bare the ancient Roman construction, still solid as when it was built, and the contrast between the strength of the portion built centuries ago and the weakness of the modern construction affords a significant explanation of the fact that despite time, fires, wars and the hand of man, so much of old Rome is left standing to this very day.

The history of the temple or basilica of Neptune, like that of every stone in Rome, is an old and long one. It was built to commemorate the naval victories at Mysæ, Nauplochos and Actium, which earned Agrippa the naval crown, and it served as the seat of the Admiralty.

The surviving columns, much injured by fire, have their substructures, once decorated with the figures of the Roman provinces, trophies and panoplies, buried deep under the modern soil, and they are the only ones left out of the thirty-six which originally formed the peristyle of the temple. In 1883 it was proposed to reconstruct the temple on a larger scale than it is at present, but the proposal was opposed by the State.

The building as it stands now is in the same condition as when restored by Pope Innocent XII., who turned it into a custom house. In 1878 the Italian Government attempted to restore it, but the architect intrusted with the work used by mistake a cast of the cornice belonging to the temple of Concord instead of the missing piece of that of Neptune, which is still lying in the Capitol. When this was known all further attempts at restoration were discontinued, and two years later the cella of the God of the Seas was transformed into the Bourse.

The transformation of twenty-seven years ago is now a mass of ruins, while the columns of 26 B. C. are still standing, unscathed by gas or bomb.

THE COLLEONI AT VENICE.

Venetians, proud of the art treasures of their beautiful city, have been awakened to a sense of their responsibility as custodians of the buildings and monuments that have made this city of the Adriatic famous, by the recent collapse of the Campanile of St. Mark's. It is now asserted

that the foundation of the equestrian statue of Bartolomeo Colleoni has settled, and to prevent a catastrophe it will be necessary to take immediate steps to repair the damage done.

This equestrian statue, probably the finest example in the world, was modelled by Verocchio about 1488, and was the last work on which he was engaged. It is claimed that the statue was left unfinished by Verocchio, and completed by Leopardi, who cast it in bronze. Other famous pupils of Verocchio, who was a painter as well as a sculptor, were Perugino and Leonardo da Vinci.

SOCIETIES

The seventh annual exhibition of the Municipal Art Society of New York will be held in the galleries of the National Arts Club, 119 East Nineteenth Street, from March 4 to 27, inclusive. Hours from 10 A.M. to 6 P.M. Cards of admission may be obtained from the secretary at the office of the society, 119 East Nineteenth Street.

UNIVERSITY SCHOLARSHIPS OF THE ARCHITECTURAL LEAGUE OF AMERICA FOR 1908-1909

COMMITTEE ON UNIVERSITY FELLOWSHIP—
EMIL LORCH, CHAIRMAN, ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN; A. G. HEADMAN, CHARLES T. INGHAM.

Harvard University offers to members of the Architectural League of America three scholarships in Architecture. These scholarships are divided into two classes—Class A. One scholarship which is restricted to those who can pass the entrance examinations of Harvard College. Class B. Two scholarships for special students for which there is no examination, but a competition in architectural design to select the holders.

Class A. This scholarship to regular students is for one year, with the possibility of reappointment for a second year, conditioned upon the record of the student made at the University. In order to pass the examination candidates should be graduates of a good high school or have an equivalent preparation. In June Harvard University holds examinations for admission in the principal cities of this country. The entrance examinations for this year are held from June 22 to June 27 inclusive. These regular entrance examinations will be taken by Class A candidates and the scholarships will be awarded to the student who passes with the highest standing. For a list of the subjects of the examination, the places of same for this year, and for other information regarding admission to Harvard College write for pamphlet to Mr. J. G. Hart, Secretary, Cambridge, Mass. This officer will, upon request, also send copies of recent examination papers. Each Club Secretary will also have a copy of the above pamphlet regarding admission. Applications for such examinations should be sent to that officer

of Harvard University by April 1, and by this date the Chairman of the Department of Architecture, Harvard University, should receive applications for the scholarship, such application being approved by the Secretary of the Architectural Club of which the applicants are members, and applications from individual members being approved by the permanent secretary. Candidates for the above scholarship would do well to review carefully those subjects in which they are to be examined.

Class B. Two scholarships for special students, each for one year, will be awarded upon the result of a competition in architectural design, on a programme prepared by the Architectural Department of Harvard University. The competition in the various cities will be conducted by the League through the organizations affiliated with it, and will be judged by the Professor of Architecture of Harvard University and a Boston architect selected by the League. Provisions will be made for individual members of the League.

Candidates for the above should notify the Chairman of the Committee on University Scholarships by April 1 of their intention to take part in the competition. This competition will be opened by a preliminary sketch to be made on Saturday, May 2. One week will be allowed for making the final drawings. Directions regarding the conditions under which these drawings are to be made, their size and the manner of sending them will be issued later. These scholarships entitle their holders to free tuition in Harvard University during the periods stated above, the cost of such tuition otherwise being \$150 per year.

It is hoped that a large number of men will avail themselves of the splendid opportunity presented by the above. Further information may be had from the Chairman.

The Architectural League of America also has a foreign or traveling scholarship, for information regarding which apply to Professor Percy Ash, Chairman, Committee on Traveling Scholarship, George Washington University, Washington, D. C.

COMPETITIONS

T SQUARE CLUB.

WALTER COPE MEMORIAL PRIZE,

PROGRAMME OF THE FIFTH COMPETITION.
DRAWINGS DUE MARCH 30, 1908.

The executive committee of the T Square Club announces the following programme in the fifth competition for the Walter Cope Memorial Prize:

This prize, established in the memory of the late Walter Cope, is awarded annually to the winner of a competition in Municipal Improvement or Landscape Architecture. It is of a value of about \$75, and the sum is to be expended in architectural books, chosen in consultation with the executive committee of the T Square Club.

Drawings must be submitted unmounted, securely wrapped and directed, and accom-

panied by a plain, sealed, opaque envelope, containing the name, and address of the competitor, and neither envelope nor drawing shall bear any motto or device; each set of designs and its accompanying envelope will be numbered in the order in which they are received, by which they will be identified.

Drawings must be directed to the Secretary of the Club, plainly marked Walter Cope Memorial Prize Competition, and delivered at the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts not later than March 30, 1908, at 12 o'clock noon.

The award will be made by the Exhibition Committee of the 14th Annual Exhibition, and their decision will be announced at the opening of the Exhibition, April 13, 1908, at which time all drawings will be exhibited.

It is supposed that as a part of the improvements of the harbor of Philadelphia a monument is to be erected on one of the islands of the Delaware River, to mark the entrance of the city for those arriving by steamer.

The Statue of Liberty meets such a purpose for the City of New York, but in the present case no suggestion is made as to the nature of the monument, which can be either a monumental figure or a pylon, or whatever decorative structure may seem best suited.

The island can be completed and shaped by retaining walls. Its maximum dimensions cannot exceed 200x100 feet. A small landing is to be provided for visitors.

Drawings required: Plan at one thirty-second inch. A front or side elevation, optionally, at one-eighth inch. The two drawings on a single double Elephant Whatman sheet.

Messrs. F. W. Bird & Sons have issued an attractive programme for the selection of designs for low-cost houses, not to cost over \$3,000. This competition will be conducted under the rules of the American Institute of Architects, with prizes as below:

\$300 for the design judged first, \$150 for the second, and \$50 for the third. The five designs next in order of merit shall receive an award of \$25 each, and the next five an honorable mention.

Professor Francis W. Chandler, head of the Architectural Department of the Institute of Technology, and Mr. Charles Collins, of the firm of Allen & Collins of Boston, have consented to act as judges.

The houses are to be designed for one family, each family having a living room, a kitchen with pantry, a dining room, four bedrooms with closets, and a bathroom. The cellar may be used for storage, heating and laundry.

It is proposed to use the products of F. W. Bird & Son in the erection of these houses.

F. W. Bird & Son reserve the right to publish any or all of the designs over the names of their authors in a brochure to be forwarded later to the competing architects and others.

All designs will be returned to their respective authors free of charge.

F. W. Bird & Son do not guarantee to build from the designs receiving the prizes, but to use their judgment in making a selection from all of the designs.

They also reserve the right to build from none of the designs should the expense of such construction exceed the proper rental returns.

BOOK NOTES

HOSPITAL.

THE ORGANIZATION, CONSTRUCTION AND MANAGEMENT OF HOSPITALS. By Albert J. Ochsner, B.S., F.R.M.S., M.D., and Meyer J. Sturm, B.S., architect. Cleveland, O.: M. A. Vinson, Caxton Building. Cloth, \$7; half morocco, \$8.

It is generally conceded that the construction of a hospital presents problems for the successful solution of which is required the technical knowledge of both the physician and the architect. In the work before us the collaboration of Dr. Ochsner and Mr. Sturm has resulted in an unusually comprehensive work covering all details of not only the planning and construction of hospitals, but their organization and management as well. The book comprises 600 pages (7¾x10¾ inches), with 340 illustrations, and to those engaged in hospital work it would seem to be of much value.

STAINED GLASS TOURS IN FRANCE. By Charles Russell Sherrill. 12 mo.; 298 pp. Cloth, illustrated. New York: John Lane Company. London: John Lane, The Bodley Head.

In the introduction to this well-written volume on a most interesting subject, the author states:

"The reason for a window is obvious. When the dwelling ceased to be a cave and became a house, the need for a light aperture at once arose. Our interest does not begin until the wish to decorate the house naturally brought about a desire to decorate the window."

This is a book to tell where to see windows, and as stained glass did not occur in sufficient instances to become worthy of interest until the thirteenth century, this writer begins his tour in that part of France where the best examples of this period are to be found. The initial tour is about old Paris, and while the writer sticks to his text, he at the same time carries the interest of the reader along so entertainingly by descriptive writing of places and historical buildings, that there is not a dull page throughout the whole volume.

The second tour takes the reader from Bourges to Poitiers, thence to Tours, to Angers, Le Mans, and finally to Chartres.

Examples of stained glass of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries are not to be found in France in as many instances as that of the earlier period, or of the sixteenth century.

The search for best examples of this middle period, takes the pilgrim to Clermont Ferrand, Limoges, Angers, Alençon, Sées and Verneuil.

It was not until the sixteenth century that perfection was obtained in the making of stained glass. This period, by some called the Renaissance, and by others the Cinque-cento, produced examples that will

stand for all time as masterpieces of this beautiful art.

Vincennes, Seris, Troyes, Chalons-sur-Marne, Versailles, Montfort l'Amaury, and to Rouen are visited. The quest for good examples is farther afield from Paris, but the author finds it worth his while and carries his reader along most entertainingly.

The author truthfully states that it must be admitted that even in so delightful a country as France, one's wanderings gain an added zest if guided by a definite purpose.

This book is worth reading. If you have traveled in France it will help you to recall much that has been almost forgotten, and if you have not it is almost as good as a short tour.

ANALYSIS OF MIXED PAINTS COLOR PIGMENTS, AND VARNISHES. By Clifford Dyer Holley, M.S., Ph.D., and E. F. Ladd, B.S. Large 12mo, 238 pages, illustrated. Cloth, \$2.50 net. New York: John Wiley & Sons; London: Chapman & Hall, Ltd.

Of the numerous books written during recent years dealing with the subject of paints, this book seems to come the nearest to being a guide to the chemist, as it not only enables him to make his own complete analyses, but furnishes sufficient data so that he may correctly interpret the results. The first part of the work treats of Ready Mixed Paints, while the second is devoted to the analysis of the various pigments, oxides, and the volatile oils and varnishes.

CATALOGUES RECEIVED

A finely illustrated catalogue of drawn metal mouldings is just received from the Dahlstrom Metallic Door Company of Jamestown, N. Y., together with full size samples of mouldings. These samples, which it is stated were made by a new process originated by the Dahlstrom Company, indicate a product unusually sharp, straight and clean cut for this class of work.

Colonial Fireplace Co., Chicago. An eighty-page catalogue, measuring eight by ten inches, illustrating the possibilities of brick, plain and moulded, as applied to the construction of the modern fireplace. This catalogue also contains the designs submitted at the Chicago Architectural Club Competition.

The Norwall System of Combined Low Pressure and Vacuum Steam Heating. Norwall Mfg. Co., 154 Lake Street, Chicago; 104 West Forty-second Street, New York.

A twenty-four-page illustrated catalogue describing the systems of heating installed by this company.

Yeomans Electric Pumping Machinery. Yeomans Brothers, 1141 Monadnock, Chicago.

Describes a duplex electric sewage ejector, combined with pit, an electric bilge pump, and the special noiseless automatic house pumps manufactured by this company.

Building News

MAINE

AUBURN.—It is reported that the National Shoe and Leather Bank will shortly erect a brick structure at the corner of Court and Turner streets at an estimated cost of \$75,000.

BANGOR.—It is stated that a site has been decided on and \$45,000 has been appropriated for the purchase of same for the erection of a large library building in this city. For further information address Mayor Woodman.

LEWISTON.—It is stated that a \$55,000 temple is to be erected on Sabattus street by the Kora Temple, Mystic Shriners. C. F. Maines is a member of the Building Committee.

VERMONT

RUTLAND.—Dietrich & Smith, architects, Nos. 30-32 East Twentieth street, New York, are preparing plans for a Town Hall and schoolhouse to be erected at West Rutland.

Contractor Charles W. Spear, of Burlington, Vt., has secured the contract for the basement part of a new \$100,000 Catholic Church to be erected at Rutland, Vt.

MONTPELIER.—The bids on Montpelier's new \$100,000 City Hall have been rejected and the plans are being refigured.

MASSACHUSETTS

BOSTON.—It is reported that the plans for the proposed alteration to the Suffolk County Courthouse, involving an outlay of upward of \$1,000,000, will be ready early in March.

Press reports state that the Boston Cold Storage Company, recently incorporated with John Burns, Jr., Albert Watts, L. B. Goodspeed and Frank Neal, has purchased a site on Merchants and Traders' Wharf and New street, where they will erect a cold storage warehouse, to cost about \$150,000.

CLINTON.—Geo. B. Post, New York, Peabody & Stearns, G. Henri Whitcomb and Edw. Graham of Boston, it is reported, have been named by the Town Hall Investigation Committee to draw plans for a new Town Hall building. Two plans, one showing a new building and the other a building with the standing walls used, are to be submitted. The cost for the new hall shall not exceed \$150,000.

HOLYOKE.—Plans have been prepared by Architect George P. B. Aderman for the proposed Manual Training High School building at Chicopee.

It is reported that a powerhouse to cost \$100,000 will be erected at Holyoke by the American Writing Paper Company. It will be of brick and stone.

ROCKLAND.—It is stated that the question of appropriating \$74,000 for the erection of a new high school is being discussed.

SOUTH HADLEY.—It is stated that plans are about completed for two buildings, to be erected at Mount Holyoke College at a cost of \$100,000, one to be used as a music hall and the other as a residence for the president.

SOMERVILLE.—A new national bank building will be erected this year in Somerville, and plans have been selected in com-

petition. Gay & Proctor will be the architects, and operations will be begun as soon as the season opens.

CONNECTICUT

NEW HAVEN.—It is reported that Senator Minotte E. Chatfield will erect a residence on Huntington, near Prospect street.

NEW YORK

BUFFALO.—We learn from exchanges that Rev. T. P. Lynch, pastor, Church of Our Lady of Perpetual Help, is planning to build a parochial school, to cost about \$60,000.

The General Hospital, it is reported, will erect a new two-story building on Goodrich street, between Ellicott and Elm streets, to cost about \$35,000.

DUNKIRK.—It is reported that a large new edifice for the congregation of the Swedish Zion Church is to be erected. Rev. Benson is pastor.

NEW YORK CITY.—Albert E. Parfitt, 26 Court street, Brooklyn, states that bids will be received in about three weeks for constructing a three-story brick parish school building for the St. Augustine's Roman Catholic congregation. Rev. W. McCarthy, pastor. Estimated cost, \$175,000.

The Union Construction and Realty Company, 129 Park Row, will, it is reported, build at No. 81 New Chambers street, a six-story tenement building, 33x65 feet, to cost \$35,000. Messrs. Bernstein & Bernstein, 24 East Twenty-third street, are architects.

Joseph Bittenweiser, 203 Broadway, will, it is stated, soon erect at 227-229 Waveley place, a six-story flat building, 49x64 feet, to cost about \$40,000. L. A. Goldstone, 110 West Thirty-fourth street, is architect.

It is reported that bids will be received in about three weeks for a seven-story residence at 47 and 49 Fifty-second street, for W. H. Vanderbilt, 660 Fifth avenue. Plans were prepared by Architects Warren and Wetmore, 3 East Thirty-third street. Cost, \$150,000.

B. W. Levitan, 20 West Thirty-first street, it is reported, has prepared plans for a seven-story brick and stone store and loft building at Seventh avenue and Twenty-ninth street for L. and A. Pincus, to cost \$80,000.

Architects Maynicke & Franke, 298 Fifth avenue, have prepared plans for an eighteen-story brick and stone office and store building on Fifth avenue for the Improved Property Holding Company, to cost \$200,000.

ROCHESTER.—The directors of the Rochester German Insurance Company, it is stated, have decided to enlarge the present building, according to plans prepared by York & Sawyer, of New York.

SKANEATELES.—It is reported that a new school is to be erected, at the estimated cost of \$20,000. Address the Board of Education.

SYRACUSE.—Gaggin & Gaggin, architects, have submitted plans for a fire engine house, to be located at the corner of South Clinton and West Jefferson streets. Cost is estimated at \$60,000.

NEW JERSEY

ATLANTIC CITY.—A handsome new lodge hall, to cost about \$60,000, is to be erected by the Atlantic City Aerie of Eagles, it is stated. President J. C. McManemin has been requested to appoint a building committee to secure competitive designs.

CAMDEN.—Messrs. Howes and Morse of New York City, and Mr. Joshua C. Jeffers of Philadelphia, associated, are preparing plans for the new Y. M. C. A. building to be erected in this city. The report of this building was incorrectly announced in our issue of February 19.

HACKENSACK.—The proposed school for which Robert C. Dixon, Jr., 148 Bulls Ferry road, Weehawken, is preparing plans, will cost about \$60,000. I. I. Demarest, Secretary School Committee.

JERSEY CITY.—The Mount Sinai congregation will, it is stated, spend \$33,000 on its new synagogue, and estimates are now being received from plans by Architect Eugene Cicarelli, Second National Bank Building, Hoboken. The new edifice will be of brick construction, two stories high, and 37x83 feet.

Washington street, between Montgomery and York streets, has been selected as the site for the new postoffice. A bill is now pending for an appropriation of \$2,000,000 for the proposed building.

PERTH AMBOY.—It is reported that Jeppe Sondergaard is to have plans prepared for a large and handsome three-story structure.

PLEASANTVILLE.—It is reported that at a special meeting held recently the voters of this section authorized the Board to erect an additional school at a cost of approximately \$36,000.

PENNSYLVANIA

BUTLER.—Architect F. J. Porter, Reid Building, is preparing plans and will receive bids until March 10 for a three-story hotel, 72x100 feet, for J. H. Harvey. Estimated cost, \$40,000.

EAST LIBERTY.—It is reported that a branch to the Pittsburg Y. M. C. A. is to be erected at East Liberty at an approximate cost of \$300,000. Harry A. Baldwin, secretary.

MT. PLEASANT.—It is stated that bids will be received by J. Z. Fox, Secretary of the Board of Education, until March 22 for erecting a two-story 85x100-foot brick high school. W. G. Sloan, architect, Bank & Trust Co. Building, Greensburg; probable cost, \$35,000.

PHILADELPHIA.—It is reported that the Mechanics' National Bank will erect a new building at 310-12 Chestnut street. Estimated cost, about \$100,000.

An appropriation of \$250,000 has been made by Congress for the erection of an immigration station.

Competitive plans are now being received for general improvements to be made to the Muhr Building, at Broad and Race streets, for the Philadelphia Consistory, Scottish Rite Masons, at a cost estimated at about \$150,000.

PITTSBURG.—Architects Janssen and Abbott, Machesney Building, are, it is stated,

preparing plans for a seven-story addition to the Fort Pitt Hotel for the Fort Pitt Improvement Company. Estimated cost, \$400,000.

DIRECTOR A. B. Shepherd, it is stated, has submitted to the Board of Public Works plans for a market house to be erected on the site of the Diamond Market, the cost to be about \$90,000.

YORK.—A new Masonic Temple is to be erected here by the York Lodge, No. 266, F. & A. M., to be located on George street and to be of modern construction.

OHIO

AKRON.—It is stated that the City Council has appropriated \$35,000 for the purchase of a site and erection of a new city prison.

BRADFORD.—Bonds to the amount of \$40,000 are to be issued by the city for the erection of a new schoolhouse here. For further information regarding the matter address the City Clerk.

CLEVELAND.—The Knights of Pythias (Jos. L. Stern, secretary), according to reports, have incorporated the Deak Club Company for the purpose of erecting a temple and clubhouse, to cost about \$125,000.

SPRINGFIELD.—It is reported that the State Capitol building will be enlarged, at a cost of \$1,000,000.

TOLEDO.—Press dispatches state that plans are being prepared and the City Council has passed an ordinance appropriating \$30,000 for the erection of a fire engine house near Detroit and Central avenues.

Architect W. B. Hunt, Spitzer Building, is preparing preliminary plans for a packing house, to be erected at Fostoria, O., by Adam Bowersox, attorney, Spitzer Building, Toledo, O. Estimated cost, about \$35,000.

INDIANA

GARY.—It is reported that the members of the Episcopal Church have accepted plans for a \$30,000 edifice. Rev. Wm. Applegate, rector.

INDIANAPOLIS.—George A. Weaver will receive bids for the erection of a large apartment house on corner Delaware and Fort Wayne avenue. Estimated cost, \$45,000. C. A. Wallingford, architect.

YEOAMAN.—It is stated that the members of the Christian Church are discussing a new church to be erected here this year. For further information regarding the matter address the pastor.

ILLINOIS

ANNA.—Bids will be received until March 12 at the Southern Illinois Hospital for the Insane (W. L. Albon, Superintendent), for erecting a two-story hospital. W. Carlys Zimmerman, State Architect, 1101 Steinway Hall, Chicago.

BLOOMINGTON.—The building activity at this point is greater now than at any previous time. There is to be a large addition to St. Joseph's Hospital, and a new building at the Illinois State Normal University, for which a sum of \$100,000 has been appropriated. The proposed new building for the Illinois Wesleyan University is now assured, necessary funds having been raised, and the matter, it is said, will receive immediate attention. The Congregational Church has decided to build a new

structure. In addition to the above, a great many pretentious private residences are projected, and operations will commence in the early spring.

CHICAGO.—Architects Holabird & Roche, Monadnock block, 98 Jackson boulevard, will probably prepare plans for a new infirmary to be built near Blue Island, Ill., for the Board of Cook County Commissioners, William Busse, president, 527 County Courthouse, Clark and Randolph streets. The same architects will probably make the plans for a public comfort station for men and women, to be located in the subsided space adjoining the county courthouse.

It is stated that P. H. Coey will erect a large apartment house on Michigan boulevard and Forty-seventh street. Estimated cost, about \$100,000.

Architects Worthmann and Steinbach, 625 West Chicago avenue, will take figures on a building, to contain stores, flats, a hall and livery stable, to be built at the southwest corner of North California and Palmer avenues for Mr. Donahue. Cost, \$25,000.

The same architects are taking figures on two three-story additions, 38x200 and 50x112 feet, to the House of the Good Shepherd, Racine avenue and Grace street. Cost, about \$120,000.

The City Council at its last meeting concurred in the appropriations of the Board of Education for new school buildings, additions and improvements, aggregating \$1,535,000, as follows: Irving Park High and Elementary School, Irving Park, additional appropriation, \$250,000; Washburne School addition, additional appropriation, \$175,000; Jackson School addition, additional, \$15,000; Bowen High School, additional, \$100,000; Dante School addition, additional, \$50,000; Jefferson School addition (new), \$130,000; Tilton School (new), \$210,000; Andersonville School (new), \$210,000; Nobel School, additional, \$35,000; Raster School addition (new), \$150,000; Fulton School addition (new), \$140,000; Healy School, heating and sanitary apparatus, \$30,000; Parental School, two wings, \$40,000.

Architect C. F. Jobson, 415 Pullman Building, 2 Adams street, will let contracts soon for an apartment building to be built at 5036 Drexel boulevard. It will be three-story, 50x127 feet and contain six apartments. Cost, \$55,000.

Architects Treat and Alschuler, Fisher Building, 279 Dearborn street, are taking figures on the superstructures of a plant to be built at 1260 to 1312 Lexington street for the Raymond Lead Company, 51 to 59 West Lake street. It will comprise building "A," one-story, 173x125 feet; building "B," two-story, 133x16 feet, and building "C," two-story, 229x112 feet, be partly of steel and partly mill construction. Cost, \$200,000.

Architect Hugo J. Liedberg, Metropolitan Block, 163 Randolph street, is taking figures on an apartment building to be built at the northeast corner of Thirteenth street and Millard avenue. It will be three-story, 46½x125 feet, contain fifteen apartments and cost \$30,000.

Architect Henry L. Newhouse, 4630 Prairie avenue, is ready for bids on an apartment building to be built at 4733 and

4735 Michigan avenue for Hannah W. Lewinsohn. It will be three-story, 60x90 feet, contain six apartments of seven and eight rooms, and cost about \$50,000.

DANVILLE.—Architects Liese & Ludwick, Young Men's Christian Association building, are preparing plans for a two-story bank building for the Second National Bank, A. R. Samuels, cashier. Cost, \$40,000.

MICHIGAN

CALUMET.—The Board of Control of the Michigan College of Mines, it is stated, has accepted preliminary plans for a \$75,000 museum building.

MENOMINEE.—The Building Committee of the First National Bank, it is stated, has decided upon the plans of Albert E. Calcard, of Chicago, Ill., for the fireproof building which they propose erecting at a cost of about \$50,000.

WISCONSIN

ASHLAND.—St. Joseph's Hospital, it is stated, contemplates erecting an addition to the hospital this Summer. To be of pressed brick and stone. Cost, \$80,000.

JUNEAU.—The County Board has decided to erect a large addition to the county asylum and make improvements and additions, total cost being \$75,000. F. L. Lindley, architect.

RHINELANDER.—Arthur Taylor is chairman of the County Board and is receiving competitive sketches for a new courthouse to be erected in this city at a cost estimated at about \$100,000.

MISSOURI

KANSAS CITY.—Wm. J. Brinkmann, 86 Metropolitan block, Chicago, Ill., is preparing plans for an educational building for the Christian Brothers. Estimated cost, \$75,000.

St. JOSEPH.—The Sisters of the Sacred Heart, it is stated, propose erecting a two-story residence at Eleventh and Isadore streets, costing about \$35,000.

St. LOUIS.—The St. Louis public library board will receive competitive sketches for two branch library buildings. Total cost, \$140,000. John F. Lee, chairman Building Committee.

Joseph Cullianne is having plans prepared by Barnett, Haynes & Barnett, Frisco Building, for an apartment house.

SPRINGFIELD.—Dr. H. W. Wood, manager, of the Wood Opera House in Sedalia, Mo., it is reported, is contemplating erecting a theatre here to cost about \$100,000.

Architect J. H. Martling, Morris Building, is preparing plans for a four-story and basement flat building at Tenth street and the Paseo, twenty-four apartments, 120x46 feet, to cost about \$40,000, ready for bids now.

IOWA

SIoux CITY.—Wm. Gordon announces that people whom he represents will probably erect a six-story fireproof warehouse on a quarter block owned by them at Third and Court streets. The cost will be about \$150,000.

MINNESOTA

AUSTIN.—The St. Augustine parish has had plans prepared by W. F. Keefe, architect, of Austin, for a three-story brick school building, 60x90 feet. Estimated cost, \$30,000.

DULUTH.—John Latenser, architect, has plans and will receive bids for a three-story apartment building, 60x200, for the Wm. A. Paxton estate. Cost, \$250,000.

MINNEAPOLIS.—Plans have been recommended by the National Board of Fire Underwriters for an additional fire engine house, to cost \$100,000. Address City Comptroller.

The Board of Regents at Minneapolis of the University of Minnesota invites competitive designs for the campus at Minneapolis, to be submitted by April 30. Specifications will be furnished by mail to any one desiring to take part in this competition, on application for the same to the Board of Regents.

ST. PAUL.—It is stated that a fire engine house will be erected at University avenue and St. Alban's street. Approximate cost of same, \$20,000.

NORTH DAKOTA.

GRAND FORKS.—The Sisters of Mercy have had plans prepared for a new school building at Devils Lake, to cost \$30,000.

JAMESTOWN.—The Board of Trustees of the State Hospital, it is stated, is planning the erection of a ward building, costing about \$35,000.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

WESSINGTON SPRINGS.—It is stated that a public school is to be erected, approximate cost of which is \$25,000. The Eisen-traut Company, Kansas City, Mo., are the architects. The same firm are also preparing plans for an administration building for the Wessington Springs Seminary. Estimated cost, \$25,000.

KANSAS

COLUMBUS.—The County High School Board is considering the erection of a dormitory at the county high school in Columbus, to cost about \$40,000.

TOPEKA.—It is stated that the County Commissioners have decided to erect a building at the fair grounds. Estimated cost, \$25,000.

COLORADO

DENVER.—The Walter S. Cheesman Realty Co., it is stated, intends erecting at Broadway and Colfax avenue a one-story building, costing about \$45,000, and at California and Fifteenth streets, a three-story building, costing about \$100,000.

MARYLAND

ANNAPOLIS.—The Senate has passed a bill appropriating \$30,000 for erecting an annex to the penitentiary for female convicts.

BALTIMORE.—The Medical and Chirurgical Faculty, Dr. Charles O'Donovan, president, 843 North Eutaw street, will, it is stated, erect a library building. Estimated cost, \$200,000.

Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland, Edwin Warfield, president, Fidelity Building, northwest corner Charles and Lexington streets, is having plans prepared by Baldwin & Pennington. Professional Building, for erection of addition to present nine-story building; an arcade from Lexington to Charles street, along which several stores may be built, has been suggested.

Maryland Casualty Company, John T. Stone, president, northwest corner Baltimore and North streets, will erect three

additional stories to building; 40x213 feet; Simonson & Pietsch, American Building, architects.

VIRGINIA

LYNCHBURG.—It is stated that the directors of the First National Bank have instructed the Building Committee to proceed at once with the erection of the banking house on Tenth and Main streets, which is to cost about \$50,000.

RICHMOND.—Architect P. Wiley Anderson has the following work under way and will soon be ready to receive bids: West End Christian Church, \$75,000; East End Jewish Temple, \$50,000; Episcopal School for West End, \$75,000; residence for L. H. Jacobs, Monument avenue, \$85,000.

Architect Chas. K. Bryant won the competition for plans for the new \$350,000 high school and is preparing working drawings. Bids will soon be asked for.

WEST VIRGINIA

WHEELING.—Architects Giesey & Faris, Masonic Temple, are revising the plans and will receive new bids in about thirty days for a six-story building for the Young Men's Christian Association. J. C. Lynch, secretary. Estimated cost, \$125,000.

KENTUCKY

LEXINGTON.—A bill has been introduced in Congress, appropriating \$130,000 to erect an addition to the postoffice building in this city.

LOUISVILLE.—W. W. Davies, it is reported, is having plans prepared for a \$30,000 residence.

Samuel P. Jones, it is stated, has secured a site on Third avenue and Oak street, on which he intends erecting an apartment house, costing about \$35,000.

TENNESSEE

CHATTANOOGA.—Fred Robinson will erect an apartment house at an approximate cost of \$45,000.

NORTH CAROLINA

WILMINGTON.—It is reported that Wilmington is to have a custom house, a bill appropriating \$400,000 having been passed by the Senate committee.

FLORIDA

ST. AUGUSTINE.—A new and modern structure, it is reported, is to be erected at Cordovis and Cathedral streets, to be known as the Jefferson, and to cost about \$50,000. S. G. Worley is president of the company interested.

GEORGIA

ATHENS.—Edw. Emmett Dougherty, of Atlanta, it is stated, has submitted plans, which have been accepted, for a three-story building, to be erected at the Agricultural College of Georgia at a cost of about \$100,000.

IRWINVILLE.—Irwin County will let contract April 6 for erection of proposed jail; certified check, \$1,000; usual rights reserved; H. T. Fletcher and L. R. Tucker, County Commissioners; plans by T. Firth Lockwood, Columbus, Ga.

SPRINGFIELD.—The County Commissioners, it is stated, have decided to erect a new courthouse here.

ALABAMA

AUBURN.—The Building Committee of the Board of Trustees of the Alabama

Polytechnic Institute (W. F. Feagin, secretary), it is reported, has authorized plans prepared for an agricultural building to cost \$70,000.

BIRMINGHAM.—Empire Construction Company will erect a fifteen-story office building; 50x100 feet; fireproof; cost \$400,000; competitive plans to be submitted by architects; bids to be opened about May 15. Jemison Real Estate and Insurance Company, 2024 Third avenue, will have management of building, and may be addressed.

MISSISSIPPI

ANGUILLA.—Bank of Anguilla invites correspondence from architects for plans and specifications for two-story bank building, 60x75 feet; usual rights reserved.

LOUISIANA

CADES.—It is reported that a \$60,000 modern high school building is to be erected here.

IDAHO

BOISE.—It is stated that a \$300,000 hotel is to be erected on Phinney Block by the Boise Hotel Company.

OKLAHOMA

MUSKOGEE.—Bills have been introduced in Congress for the erection of a public building to serve as quarters for the post-office, courthouse and other government offices. Cost, \$200,000. Address Thomas P. Gore.

OKLAHOMA CITY.—United States Senator Gore has introduced a bill in Congress calling for an appropriation of \$500,000 for the erection of a Federal building in Oklahoma City.

J. W. Van Meter, of Oklahoma City, and G. W. Collingnon are reported to have been directed by the Lodge of Elks to prepare plans for a building costing about \$50,000. Buran House, secretary.

ARKANSAS

LITTLE ROCK.—Plans have been accepted by E. A. Lehigh and Morris for the erection of a hotel, to cost \$80,000.

SEARCY.—Robins & Sandford will erect a brick business house, 100x110 feet.

TEXAS

DALLAS.—Texas State Fair Association, Sydney Smith, secretary, invites architects to submit plans for various structures; grandstand, steel, 300 feet long, 64 feet wide; seating capacity of stand, 6,000; seating capacity with betting ring and adjuncts, 15,000; cost, about \$40,000; art and ladies' textile hall, one story high, 125x125 feet, and agricultural and manufacturers' hall, 375x84 feet, under same roof with exposition hall; all buildings to be of concrete stone; George Kessler, landscape architect.

EL PASO.—It is reported that the building of a \$20,000 clubhouse for the El Paso Country Club will be commenced at once, on ground adjoining Fort Bliss.

NEW MEXICO

ALBUQUERQUE.—At a meeting of a general committee Albuquerque was selected as the site for a hospital for the treatment of consumption. This is to be built by the general organization of the Presbyterian Church of the United States at a cost of \$1,000,000.

UTAH

SALT LAKE CITY.—D. C. Dart, Atlas Block, it is stated, is preparing plans for an apartment house to be erected at Third street, South, and Second street, at a cost of about \$40,000. Patrick Gibbons, owner.

ARIZONA

FLORENCE.—It is reported that a modern prison is to be erected at Florence. Denver architects have been requested to submit plans.

CALIFORNIA

HUNTINGTON BEACH.—C. W. Warner, Clerk High School Board, writes that the citizens on February 1 voted to erect a high school. Architects, Kelly & Newberry of Los Angeles.

POSITIONS WANTED.

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)

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-t.f.)

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

ARCHITECTURAL draughtsman, five years' experience, desires engagement; good on complete working drawings, and capable of handling work of ordinary character; strictly temperate; good references; moderate salary. Address F. R. C., care American Architect. (1679-80)

AN architectural draughtsman, a graduate of college and technical school, with fifteen years' practical experience and a good designer, would like to associate himself with an architect, preferably in the West, either as working partner or chief draughtsman, where a thorough knowledge of all the details of his profession will bring commensurate returns. Address "W," care American Architect. (1679-80)

ARCHITECTURAL ENGINEER.—Clever designer, experienced in fireproof and non-fireproof construction, disposing few hours daily, offers services to architects requiring only temporary assistance for structural steel plans, foundations, general specifications, complicated alteration work; conscientious work, with best results, and moderate compensation. Call up 2279 38th, or address "Steel," care American Architect. (1679-80)

ARCHITECT, 28; university graduate, experienced in practical office work and superintendence; returning from foreign travel and study, wishes permanent engagement, with future prospects as superintendent of construction, practical business manager or representative with architect or construction company. Address 9-A, care American Architect. (1679-80-1-2)

A THOROUGHLY capable all-around architectural draughtsman and superintendent wishes engagement by March 15; can take full charge of high-class work; A-1 references. A. G. Mann, P. O. Box 861, West Brighton, Staten Island, N. Y. (1680)

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, excellent at outside superintending; moderate compensation; go anywhere. Address 8-B, care American Architect. (1680)

REPRESENTATIVE WANTED.

WANTED.—A New York representative, by a concern manufacturing architectural bronze and brass; one who is at present est-

SACRAMENTO.—Press dispatches state that the new Federal building will be constructed as an addition to the present building at Seventh and K streets. Estimated cost, \$150,000.

WASHINGTON

EVERETT.—It was reported that a modern apartment building is to be erected by Mrs. Emma Leonard. Estimated cost of same, \$30,000.

SEATTLE.—Howard & Galloway, supervising architects of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, have completed plans for the Fine Arts and Machinery buildings of the 1909 fair. These two buildings are of the group of three structures for which the State Legislature appropriated

\$600,000 at its last session. They are to be constructed primarily for the use of the University of Washington, but will be adapted for exhibition purposes by the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition.

The executive committee of the building board for the Arctic Brotherhood building, to be erected at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition, formally adopted the architect's plans for the building submitted by Edelsvard & Sankey. The building will be about 90 feet long, with a main hall 40x60 and a two-story wing 86x40. The cost of the structure, with furnishings, will approximate \$25,000. Working plans, for estimates, will not be ready for some time yet.

ablished in some allied line, and in touch with architects and contractors; commission basis; state experience. Address 2-A, care American Architect. (1672-t.f.)

PROPOSALS.**COMPETITION FOR PLANS OF THE CAMPUS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA.**

The Board of Regents of the University of Minnesota invites competitive designs for the campus at Minneapolis, Minn. For the best design, accepted by the Board of Regents, the award will be \$1,000; for the second best design, \$500.

A committee of three competent men, not competing, one from the State of Minnesota and two from outside of the State of Minnesota, will constitute a committee to pass on all designs and recommend to the Board of Regents the two plans entitled to the award.

Specifications will be furnished by mail to anyone desiring to take part in this competition on application for same to the Board of Regents. All designs will be numbered in the order of their presentation and submitted to the committee, unaccompanied by the name of the designer.

All plans or designs must be submitted to the Board of Regents, Minneapolis, Minn., on or before April 30, 1908, the Board reserving the right to reject any or all plans offered or passed upon by the committee. (1678-80)

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., February 19, 1908.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock p.m. on the 6th day of April, 1908, and then opened, for the construction (including plumbing, gas piping, heating apparatus, electric conduits and wiring), of the U. S. Post Office building at Hazleton, Pennsylvania, in accordance with drawings and specification, copies of which may be had at the office of the Custodian of the Site at Hazleton, Pa., or at this office, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1679-80)

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., February 19, 1908.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock p.m. on the 4th day of April, 1908, and then opened, for the construction (complete) of the U. S. Post Office at Corning, N. Y., in accordance with the drawings and specifications, copies of which may be had at this office, or at the office of the Postmaster at Corning, N. Y., at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1679-80)

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., February 21, 1908.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock p.m. on the 14th day of April, 1908, and then opened, for the construction, complete (except elevators and lift), of the U. S. Post Office, Court House and Custom House at Tacoma, Washington, in accordance with drawings and specification, copies of which may be had at the office of the Custodian of Site, Tacoma, Washington, or at this office, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1679-80)

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., February 21, 1908.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock p.m. on the 30th day of March, 1908, and then

opened, for an elevator plant in the U. S. Post Office and Court House, Los Angeles, California, in accordance with the drawings and specification, copies of which may be obtained at this office, or at the office of the Superintendent of Construction, Los Angeles, California, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1679-80)

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., February 26, 1908.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock p.m. on the 8th day of April, 1908, and then opened, for the construction (including plumbing, gas piping, heating apparatus, electric conduits and wiring) of the U. S. Post Office and Custom House at Portsmouth, Virginia, in accordance with drawings and specification, copies of which may be had at the office of the Custodian of Site at Portsmouth, Virginia, or at this office, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1680-81)

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., February 21, 1908.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock p.m. on the 7th day of April, 1908, and then opened, for the construction (including plumbing, gas piping, heating apparatus, electric conduits and wiring) of the U. S. Post Office at Nevada, Missouri, in accordance with drawings and specification, copies of which may be had at the office of the Custodian of Site at Nevada, Missouri, or at this office, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1680-81)

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., February 29, 1908.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock p.m. on the 9th day of April, 1908, and then opened, for the construction (including plumbing, gas piping, heating apparatus, electric conduits and wiring) of the U. S. Post Office at Dixon, Illinois, in accordance with the drawings and specifications, copies of which may be had at the office of the Custodian of the Site at Dixon, Illinois, or at this office, in the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1680-81)

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals for the construction complete, including heating, plumbing and electric work, endorsed "Proposals for Two Cottages for Boys, Cold Storage and Creamery Building, Grist Mill and Slaughter House," will be received by Miss Lura E. Aldridge, President of the Board of Managers of the New York State Agricultural and Industrial School, at Industry, N. Y., up to 7 o'clock p.m. on the 17th day of March, 1908, when they will be opened and read publicly.

Proposals shall be accompanied by a certified check in the sum of 5 per cent. of the bid. The contractor to whom the award is made will be required to furnish surety company bond in the sum of one-third of the amount of the contract.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

Drawings and specifications may be consulted and blank forms of proposals obtained at the office of the Superintendent at Industry, N. Y., or at the office of the State Architect, Albany, N. Y.

Complete sets of plans and specifications will be furnished to prospective bidders upon reasonable notice to, and in the discretion of, the State Architect, Franklin B. Ware, Albany, N. Y. (1680-81)

INTERLOCKING RUBBER TILING



Copyright 1907 by New York Belting & Packing Co., Ltd.

Particularly adapted for Court Houses, Banking Institutions, Church Aisles, Hospitals, Libraries, Business Offices, Restaurants, Vestibules, Elevators, Kitchens, Laundries, Pantries, Bathrooms, and for Steamships and floating property generally.

MANUFACTURED SOLELY BY

New York Belting & Packing Co., Ltd.

91 and 93 Chambers Street, New York

Chicago, 150 Lake St.; St. Louis, 218-220 Chestnut St.; Philadelphia, 118-120 N. 8th St.; San Francisco, East 11th St. & 3d Ave.; Oakland; Boston, 239 Summer St.; Indianapolis, 229 S. Meridian St.; Baltimore, 114 W. Baltimore St.; Buffalo, 600 Prudential Building; Pittsburgh, 913-915 Liberty Ave.; Spokane, Wash., 163 S. Lincoln St.; Sole European Depot—Anglo-American Rubber Co., Ltd., 58 Holborn Viaduct, London, E. C.

The **UNIQUE** WATER CLOSET



It is unique in that it possesses all the good features of flushometer and old style pressure tanks *and*

Uses only half the water.
Works automatically.
Can never leak.
Noiseless under highest pressure
So simple in construction it cannot get out of order.

It is an up-to-date Water Closet and should be specified by architects who want their clients to have the best. Catalogue and complete information will be sent upon request.

STAPLES
Valve Co.
Newburgh, N.Y.



SMITH MIXER

See our full page advertisement in this paper last week and next week or write to

CONTRACTORS SUPPLY & EQUIPMENT CO.
300 Old Colony Building, Chicago

When You Want a Grease Trap

Specify Estabrook's

If you don't know that you want a GREASE TRAP Now—Write for illustrated Grease Trap Booklet. See our ad in last week's American Architect.

R. ESTABROOK'S SONS,
1st and C Sts., South Boston, Mass.

National Fire Proofing Co.,

Manufacturers of Terra
Cotta Hollow Tile.

Contractors for Construction Fireproof Buildings.

You can not be sure that you have either the best or the cheapest fireproofing unless you give us an opportunity to figure on your plans.

Chicago, Commercial National Bank Bldg. Pittsburgh, Fulton Bldg.
New York, Flatiron Bldg. Philadelphia, Land Title Bldg. Washington,
D. C., Colorado Bldg. Minneapolis, Minn., Lumber Ex. Boston, Old
South Bldg. Los Angeles, Calif., Union Trust Bldg. St. Louis, Mo.
Cleveland, Cuyahoga Bldg. San Francisco, Monadnock Bldg.
London, Eng., 26 Chancery Lane.

"NEVER-SPLIT" SEATS

Are guaranteed for five years not to
split or come apart at the joints

See Full Page Every Other Week

Specification terms may be obtained from page 8 of Catalogue "C."

NEVER-SPLIT SEAT COMPANY
EVANSVILLE, INDIANA

LUFKIN STEEL TAPES

Are Indispensable for Accurate Work

Made in all styles and sizes for all classes of work

Send for catalog

THE LUFKIN RULE CO. Saginaw, Mich., U. S. A.
New York London, Eng.
Windsor, Can.



VAILE & YOUNG'S Patent Metallic Skylights WITHOUT PUTTY

Construction adapted to all forms and styles
of Skylights.

Thousands of feet in use have proved its
superiority. Particularly adapted for Depots,
Mills, Factories, etc., where large and continu-
ous lights are required.

Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

210 N. Calvert St., Baltimore, Md.

From Quarry to Building

We furnish estimates on granite
work of any description, set in
place in the building. Woodbury
Gray and Hardwick White are
the leading granites of America.

WOODBURY GRANITE COMPANY,
Hardwick, Vermont.

Chicago, Pittsburgh and New York City

Patent Store Front Construction

lets in every ray of
light and gives every-
inch for display.

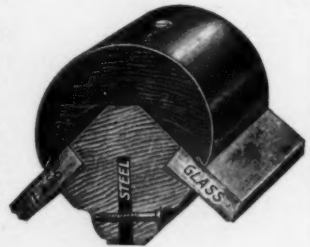
Saves time and money in glazing because it permits glass being set from
the outside. Broken glass can be replaced without disturbing the in-
dow trim or removing enclosure.

Our new book

"METAL STORE FRONTS"

tells the complete story of the Pets
Patent Store Front Construction
in detail, shows full size cuts and
illustrates some of the pleasing ef-
fects produced through its use.
Sent free on request. In writing
for it address Detroit Showcase Co.,
482 West Fort St., Detroit, Mich.

For Sale by Pittsburg Plate Glass
Co. at all branches.



Self Winding Synchronizing Clocks

ARE used exclusively in the Western Union Telegraph
Co.'s Time Signal Service. ¶ Time Plants furnished
for Railway Depots, Universities, Colleges, Schools,
Theatres, Banks, Factories, Municipal and Office Build-
ings. ¶ Making clocks from Architects' designs is our
specialty. ¶ The program clock system in the Manual
Training High School and the Commercial High
School, illustrated in this issue, was installed by us.

SELF WINDING CLOCK COMPANY
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

MANUFACTURERS and
Business Firms are re-
quested to send us copies of
all Catalogues as soon as issued.
These will be mentioned in the
columns devoted to such in-
formation and then placed in
our permanent file.

Please address

CATALOGUE FILE DEPARTMENT
The American Architect
FLATIRON BUILDING, NEW YORK

Majestic COAL WOOD Chute



Showing door closed and automatically locked



Showing door locked open protecting the siding

DOES away with unsightly coal windows, broken glass and soiled siding. The cost is little more than a window and frame and will last a life time.

Made of heavy steel and cast iron in three sizes:
Wall openings are 16" x 22", 16" x 27", 22" x 33".

WRITE FOR PRICES AND DESCRIPTION

MAJESTIC FURNACE and FOUNDRY CO.
Huntington, Indiana



DESCRIPTIVE PRICE LIST OF PUBLICATIONS OF

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT FLATIRON BUILDING, NEW YORK

The Georgian Period

An Encyclopedia of American Colonial
Architecture

Edited by William Rotch Ware.

"A fine, even a monumental, piece of work."—New York Times.

"The most important work on architecture yet produced in America."—The Nation.

"The most interesting of all American publications in the field of architecture."—Review of Reviews.

"A magnificent collection of specimens of Colonial architecture."—Atlanta Journal.

"This work . . . is of extraordinary importance to the architect whose ambition rises above the building of cottages."—Boston Transcript.

"The publication is as interesting to the layman as it must be useful to the architect."—New York Tribune.

"It is a work of superior excellence and great usefulness."—Irish Builder, Dublin.

"Nothing that care can do has been spared to make the drawings useful and thoroughly practical for the use of the decorator and architect."—The Building News, London, England.

"The illustrations are extremely attractive. . . . In short, the pictures here offered us, the objects represented, the reverence and regard shown, may set some of us thinking and wondering, and cannot but help to raise our taste and widen our sympathies."—Architectural Review, London.

The complete edition of The Georgian Period is published in three forms, the

style and price of each of which are: Twelve parts in separate portfolios; if payment is made in instalments, \$60.00; cash with order, \$57.00. Bound in three large volumes; dull surface brown canvas, with leather label, \$63.00; half morocco, \$66.00. 351 plates; 525 text illustrations.

A circular containing reduced sample pages will be sent on request.

A Students' Edition of the Georgian Period

is also sold. It consists of the leading article on Colonial Architecture and 100 of the most useful plates from the complete edition. These are contained in one large portfolio and the price is \$15.00.

Iron Door and Window Grilles

One hundred and four plates, each 10x14 inches. Price, bound in red cloth, gilt tops, \$7.50; in portfolio, \$6.50.

Renaissance Doorways

One hundred and four plates, each 10x14 inches. Price, bound in red cloth, gilt tops, \$7.50; in portfolio, \$6.50.

Cathedral of St. John The Divine

Illustrating the Competitive Designs for the great Protestant Episcopal Cathedral now being erected in New York. Price, bound, \$4.00; in loose sheets, \$2.50.

Ecclesiastical Domes

Bound in red cloth, gilt top. Containing 82 plates, each 10x14 inches. Price, \$5.00.

Pulpits, Fonts and Organ Cases

Bound in red cloth, gilt top. Containing 80 plates, each 10x14 inches. Price, \$5.00.

Seats of the Colonists

Measured drawings and photographs of examples of Colonial furniture. In portfolio, 10x14 inches. Price, \$5.00.

Norman Monuments of Palermo

By Arne Dehl. Illustrated with 50 plates, 13x17 1-2 inches. Price, bound, \$10.00; unbound, \$9.00.

The Library of Congress

20 plates, folio. Price, \$5.00.

Renaissance Fireplaces

Forty gelatine plates, on bond paper, 9x11 inches, in vellum case. Price, \$5.00.

Monumental Staircases

Forty gelatine plates, on bond paper, 9x11 inches, in vellum case. Price, \$5.00.

Publication Office: FLATIRON BUILDING, NEW YORK

STANLEY'S BALL BEARING HINGES

In WROUGHT BRONZE and STEEL

Never Wear Down. Never Creak. Never Require Oiling.

The improved washer protects the balls against moisture and dust. For Sale by Leading Hardware Dealers.

Attractive Literature for the asking

THE STANLEY WORKS
NEW BRITAIN, CONN. NEW YORK CHICAGO

VARNISH

ENAMEL

FRENCH'S

ESTABLISHED 1844

PHILADELPHIA

U. S. A.

"RELIABILITY"

"DURABILITY"

MASON SAFETY TREADS

For Stairs, Wood, Iron, Marble or Cement, new or old

HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS IN USE

American Mason Safety Tread Co., Boston

LOOMIS FILTERS

Established 1880

Improved System

Simple and Effective

LOOMIS-MANNING FILTER CO.

Main Office:

828 Land Title Bldg., Broad and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia
Boston Buffalo New York Baltimore Washington Chicago

Lightning Rods, Weather Vanes

Protection assured by our continuous copper conductors. Our booklet "Flashes of Lightning" sent free. Also catalogue of weather vanes, etc.

THOMAS W. JONES, 180 Front Street,
New York

Corrugated Concrete Pile Co. of America

34 West 26th Street, New York

LICENSEES

CHICAGO—Alling Construction Co. BOSTON—William L. Miller. BALTIMORE—The Engineering-Contracting Co.

ELECTRIC SIGNALS For Passenger Elevators

ELEVATOR SUPPLY & REPAIR CO.

136 Liberty St., NEW YORK

34 W. Monroe St., CHICAGO

Monumental Staircases

40 Gelatine plates, on bond paper
9"x11". In envelopes. Price, \$3.00

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT, PUBLISHERS

25,000 CONTRACTS

would be considered a good record. We have lighted over that number of Churches alone in all parts of the world. A pretty sure guarantee of satisfactory work. Correspondence invited.

I. P. FRINK, 551 Pearl Street, New York

Mineral Wool

FIRE, SOUND and VERMIN PROOF INSULATOR
SAMPLES AND CIRCULARS FREE

U. S. MINERAL WOOL CO., 140 Cedar St.
NEW YORK

ESTABLISHED 1868

THE "HAYES"

METALLIC GLAZED STRUCTURES

SKYLIGHTS FIRE PROOF WIRE GLASS WINDOWS

71-8th AVE. NEW YORK

METAL LATHINGS ETC.

THERMOSTATS

The Most Efficient

THERMOSTAT

for the automatic control of direct or indirect heat. Write for list of installations and new catalogue

National Regulator Co.
334 Dearborn Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

Eastern Office:—National Regulator Co.,
1135 Broadway, New York.

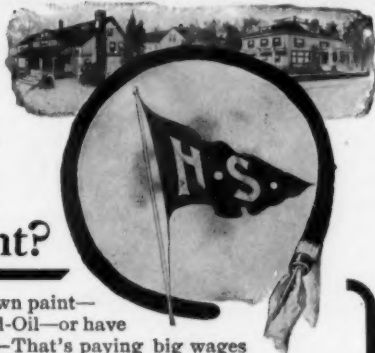
Pacific Coast:—Machinery & Electrical Co.
Los Angeles, California.

SENSITIVENESS

SIMPLICITY

EFFICIENCY

How Do You Go About It To Get Good Paint?



DO you mix your own paint—

White-Lead-and-Oil—or have it mixed? If you do—That's paying big wages for something that can't be rightly done *by hand*—

Your lead and oil can't be thoroughly *combined* that way—some of the lead and some of the oil will remain ununited—

Your hand-mixed paint won't "work" so well—won't spread right—takes more paint to do the job.

You'll save money by using

Lowe Brothers "High Standard" Liquid Paint

It's all ready for application—No time lost in mixing—
It covers more square feet to the gallon—
Takes less time to put it on—because it works easier—
It gives your customer enduring satisfaction—and adds large value to your work.

Learn how and why by writing for our free Booklets—"Paint and Painting" and "List of Products."

There's as great satisfaction in "Little Blue Flag" Varnish, Linduro the finest enamel in the land, Vernicol Enamel White for interiors, Oil and Vernicol Stains and Hard Drying Floor Paint for wood finish and floors, and other Specialties. Consult Sweet's Index, pages 1378 and 1379.

THE LOWE BROTHERS COMPANY

Paintmakers—Varnishmakers

450-452 E. Third Street DAYTON, OHIO
New York Chicago Kansas City

Information Bureau of the Tile Industry

Do You Appreciate the Advantages in Using Tiling in Home Building?

Its **DURABILITY** saves the costs of repairs and replacing. A tiled floor or wall never has to be oiled, varnished, painted or papered. Dirt or liquid matter of any kind will not stain it. The steel nails of the shoe cannot scratch or wear it.

Its **SANITARY QUALITIES** and the facility with which it can be cleaned gives assurance that the bath-room, kitchen, butler's pantry, laundry, vestibule and other places where it is used will always be in a clean, sanitary condition.

Its **DECORATIVE POSSIBILITIES** permit the execution in tiling or ceramic mosaic of any possible design or color scheme on the floor or wall.

Tiling is fire-proof, germ-proof, water-proof, damp-proof and vermin-proof.

*For interesting booklets on tiling,
distributed free, write*

INFORMATION BUREAU OF THE TILE INDUSTRY

70 Corcoran Building, Washington, D. C.

THE CUTLER MAILING SYSTEM



MODEL F

MODEL F, THE LATEST DEVELOPMENT OF THE MAIL CHUTE, SUBSTANTIAL, SIMPLE, QUICKLY AND EASILY ACCESSIBLE TO AUTHORIZED PERSONS ONLY. ANY TWO OF THE FRONT PANELS RELEASED BY A SINGLE TURN OF A KEY.

MODEL C, WITH ITS ENTIRE FRONT IN THE FORM OF HINGED DOORS UNDER GOVERNMENT LOCK, IS PRACTICALLY A CONTINUATION OF THE MAIL BOX TO THE TOP OF THE BUILDING. ADAPTED TO BUILDINGS OF THE HIGHEST CLASS, WHERE THE BEST POSSIBLE EQUIPMENT IS REQUIRED.

INSTALLED UNDER THE CUTLER SYSTEM OF MAIL CHUTE PATENTS, WHICH COMPLETELY COVER THE MAIL CHUTE IN SUCH FORMS AS WILL MEET PRESENT BUSINESS REQUIREMENTS.

Infringers are being prosecuted.

THE CUTLER MFG. CO.
ROCHESTER, NEW YORK.

The Basis of Structural Strength

Where heavy loads are to be carried, great resistance to strain is demanded, or excessive vibration is to be overcome, "Steelcrete" Expanded Metal is the one reinforcement that gives absolute satisfaction at a minimum cost. Steelcrete is scientifically designed so that every unit sustains its proportion of the load and gives maximum tensile strength with a minimum use of metal.



EXPANDED METAL

Admits of most graceful lines in architecture, entirely eliminating cumbersome effect. It is the original expanded metal and recognized by experts as one of the strongest materials used in fireproof flooring.

Send for our book—A treatise on reinforced concrete construction. Free to contractors and builders.

The Associated Expanded Metal Companies
223 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE

FOUR-YEAR COURSE. (*Degree B. S. in Arch.*) (Architectural engineering may be taken in lieu of advanced design, etc.)
GRADUATE YEAR. (*Degree M. S. in Arch.*) (Allowing specialization in design or in architectural engineering, etc.)
SPECIAL COURSE OF TWO YEARS. (*Certificate.*) (For qualified draughtsmen; affording option in architectural engineering.)
COMBINED COURSES IN ARTS AND ARCHITECTURE, by which A. B. and B. S. in Arch. may be taken in six years.
COLLEGE GRADUATES granted advanced standing.
SUMMER COURSES in elementary and general subjects through which advanced standing may be secured.

For full information address: DR. J. H. PENNIMAN, Dean, College Hall, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN ANN ARBOR, MICH.

DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE
 Four-year course in Architecture and in Architectural Engineering. Draftsmen and others adequately prepared are admitted as special students. For Bulletin describing work, address Dean of Department of Engineering.

WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY ST. LOUIS, MO.

offers a four year course in Architecture leading to the Degree B. S. in Arch. Admission by examination or by diploma from accredited schools or certificate from other colleges. Qualified draughtsmen admitted as special students. For information apply to the Department of Architecture, Washington University.

J. W. TAYLOR'S Photograph Series of American Architecture

324 Dearborn Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

PERSPECTIVES RENDERED
 In Pen-and-Ink and Water Color
WALTER M. CAMPBELL
 8 Beacon Street Boston, Mass.

THE SOCIETY OF BEAUX-ARTS ARCHITECTS

has established

A FREE COURSE OF STUDY

open to draughtsmen and students of any city, modeled on the general plan pursued at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts in Paris, and comprising frequent problems in Orders, Design, Architecture, etc.
 For information apply to the Secretary of the Committee on Education, 3 East 33d St., New York City.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

Four-year professional courses in Architecture, in Architectural Engineering and in Architectural Decoration. Special courses for draughtsmen and constructors. Excellent library and equipment. University fees nominal.

Department of Architecture
 W. I. PILLSBURY, Registrar, URBANA, ILL.

E. ELDON DEANE

Architectural Colorist and Draughtsman
 63 Seymour Building, Fifth Ave. Cor. 42d St.
 NEW YORK CITY

FREDERICK B. WIRT PERSPECTIVES

84 Adams St., Care Chicago Arch'l Club, CHICAGO, IL

GRIFFIN & CO.
 150 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK
 CONSULTING and
 ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS

THE L. SCHREIBER & SONS CO.

STRUCTURAL STEEL  CINCINNATI  ORNAMENTAL IRON

BRANCH OFFICES NEW YORK • CHICAGO • PITTSBURG • ATLANTA • NEW ORLEANS • SAN FRANCISCO • RICHMOND

The Georgian Period

STUDENTS' EDITION

Consists of the leading article on Old Colonial Architecture from the complete edition and 100 full-page plates chosen for their value to students. Price, \$15.00.

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

Flatiron Building

New York

OKONITE INSULATED Electric Light Wires

Are pronounced by leading Architects to be SAFE, DURABLE, and EASILY ADJUSTED for the inside wiring of PUBLIC and PRIVATE BUILDINGS.

Willard L. Candee, } Managers
 H. Durant Cheever, }
 Geo. T. Manson, Gen'l Supt. W. H. Hodgins, Sec'y

Sole Manufacturers
THE OKONITE CO., Ltd.
 253 Broadway, New York



REAR VIEW NEW BUILDING, SHOWING GENERAL CONDITION OF VOIGTMANN WINDOWS AFTER FIRE

Meyercord Building, Chicago, Ill., engulfed in flames for three hours without loss to building or contents.

FIRE PROTECTION THAT PROTECTS Two conflagrations where an equipment of Voigtmann Standard FIRE PROOF WINDOWS

PROTECTED BUILDINGS AND
 CONTENTS AGAINST LOSS

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION ADDRESS

Voigtmann & Company

Manufacturers under Patents of
 THEIR SPECIALTIES IN

Metallic Window Frames and Sashes

NEW YORK
 427 West 13th Street

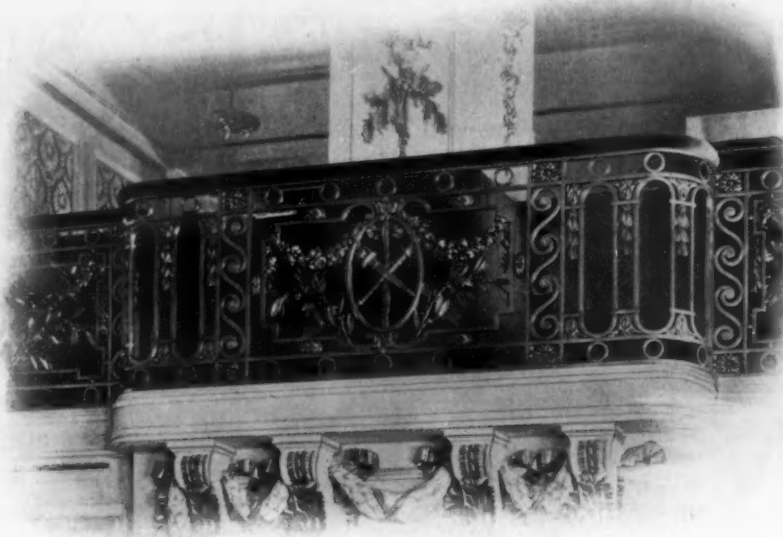
CHICAGO
 43-54 East Erie Street



N. Y. TRANSPORTATION CO. BUILDING, N. Y.
 MAY, 1907

Intense heat warped iron beams and columns. No loss to building equipped with Voigtmann Windows

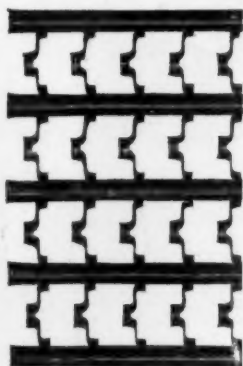
ORNAMENTAL IRON AND BRONZE



Bronze Railing, Musicians' Balcony, Plaza Hotel, New York.
H. J. Hardenbergh, Architect.

The Winslow Bros. Company

CHICAGO NEW YORK



RIB-LATH and RIB STUDS

Meet the requirements of every practical builder.

Descriptive Catalog will be sent on request. Also sample of Rib-Lath if you will state why you are interested.

Trussed Concrete Steel Co.
618 Trussed Concrete Building
DETROIT, MICH.



HIGGINS'

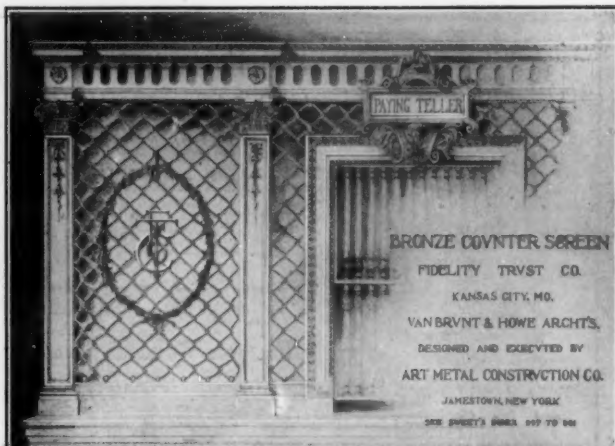
DRAWING INKS
ETERNAL WRITING INK
ENGROSSING INK
TAURINE MUCILAGE
PHOTO-MOUNTER PASTE
DRAWING-BOARD PASTE
LIQUID PASTE
OFFICE PASTE
VEGETABLE GLUE, Etc.

ARE THE FINEST AND BEST GOODS OF THEIR KIND

Emancipate yourself from the use of corrosive and ill-smelling inks and adhesives and adopt the Higgins Inks and Adhesives. They will be a revelation to you, they are so sweet, clean and well put up, and withal so efficient. They are specially adapted for use in Architects' and Engineers' Offices, as well as for general home and office use.

AT DEALERS' GENERALLY

Chas. M. Higgins & Co., Manufacturers
Branches: Chicago, London 271 Ninth St., BROOKLYN, N. Y.



Vellum Tracing Paper

is Waterproof, Very Tough and Extremely Transparent, and is perfectly adapted on both sides to Ink, Pencil and Water Colors.

Guaranteed not to Deteriorate
Beware of Imitations (for several very good reasons). GENUINE VELLUM is encased in

Large Convenient Tubes
SOLD BY LEADING DEALERS EVERYWHERE
Favor, Ruhl & Co., New York and Chicago Distributors.
Eugene Dietzen Co. Sterling Vellum is same product.

MADE BY

CARDINELL - VINCENT CO.,
OAKLAND, CAL.

SAMPLES CHEERFULLY SENT ON REQUEST

"Standard" FIXTURES AND HOW TO IDENTIFY THEM.

WHEN you specify "Standard" Porcelain Enameled Ware as the sanitary equipment for hotels, hospitals or dwelling places of any kind, insist that every fixture bear the "Standard" "Green and Gold" Guarantee Label. This label appears on every piece of genuine "Standard" ware and no fixture is genuine without it. The "Standard" label guar-



"Standard" Plate P-118 Porcelain Enameled Bath and Nickel-plated No. 4 1/2 Fuller Double Bath Cock, with 1/2 inch I.P. Size Offset Supply Pipes and Imperial Waste.

tees a strictly first quality and absolutely sanitary fitting. It protects both you and your client against the substitution of an unreliable and inferior equipment. For your own and your client's sake specify guaranteed fixtures. Specify genuine "Standard" Porcelain Enameled Ware, and look for the label to make sure you are getting what you specify.

Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co.

PITTSBURGH, PA.



Rider & Ericsson HOT AIR PUMPS

Send for Greatly Reduced Prices

Catalogue "B" on application

RIDER-ERICSSON ENGINE CO.

35 Warren Street, New York.

239 Franklin Street, Boston

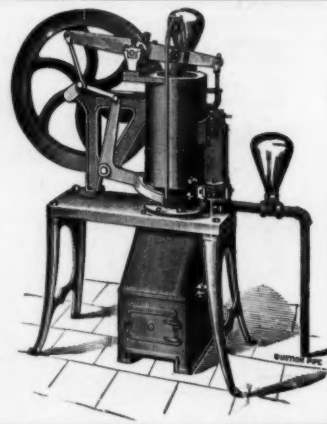
234 Craig Street West, Montreal, P. Q.

22 Pitt Street, Sydney, N. S. W.

40 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

40 North 7th Street, Philadelphia

Amargura, 96, Havana, Cuba.



The Standard Plastic Relief Co.

G. M. KNOCHE, Pres. and Manager.

Manufacturers of

Plastic Relief Ornaments

— FOR —

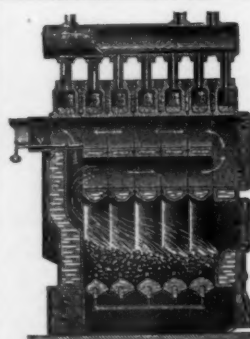
Interior and Exterior Decorations



Write for Catalogue K

2101-2103 Reading Road

Cincinnati, O.



ESTABLISHED 1853.
Send for Catalogue.

The H. B. Smith Co.

133-135 Centre St., New York

MANUFACTURERS

STEAM and WATER

Heating
Apparatus

Factory: Westfield, Mass.

NEW YORK, PROVIDENCE,
PHILADELPHIA.