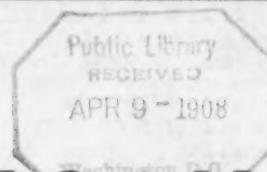


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The AMERICAN ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS

Regular Edition

Vol. XCIII.

APRIL 8, 1908.

No 1685.

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Favorable Outlook Towards Civic Betterment—The Fifth Avenue
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House of Theodore E. Conklin, Esq., Quogue, L. I., N. Y. (three
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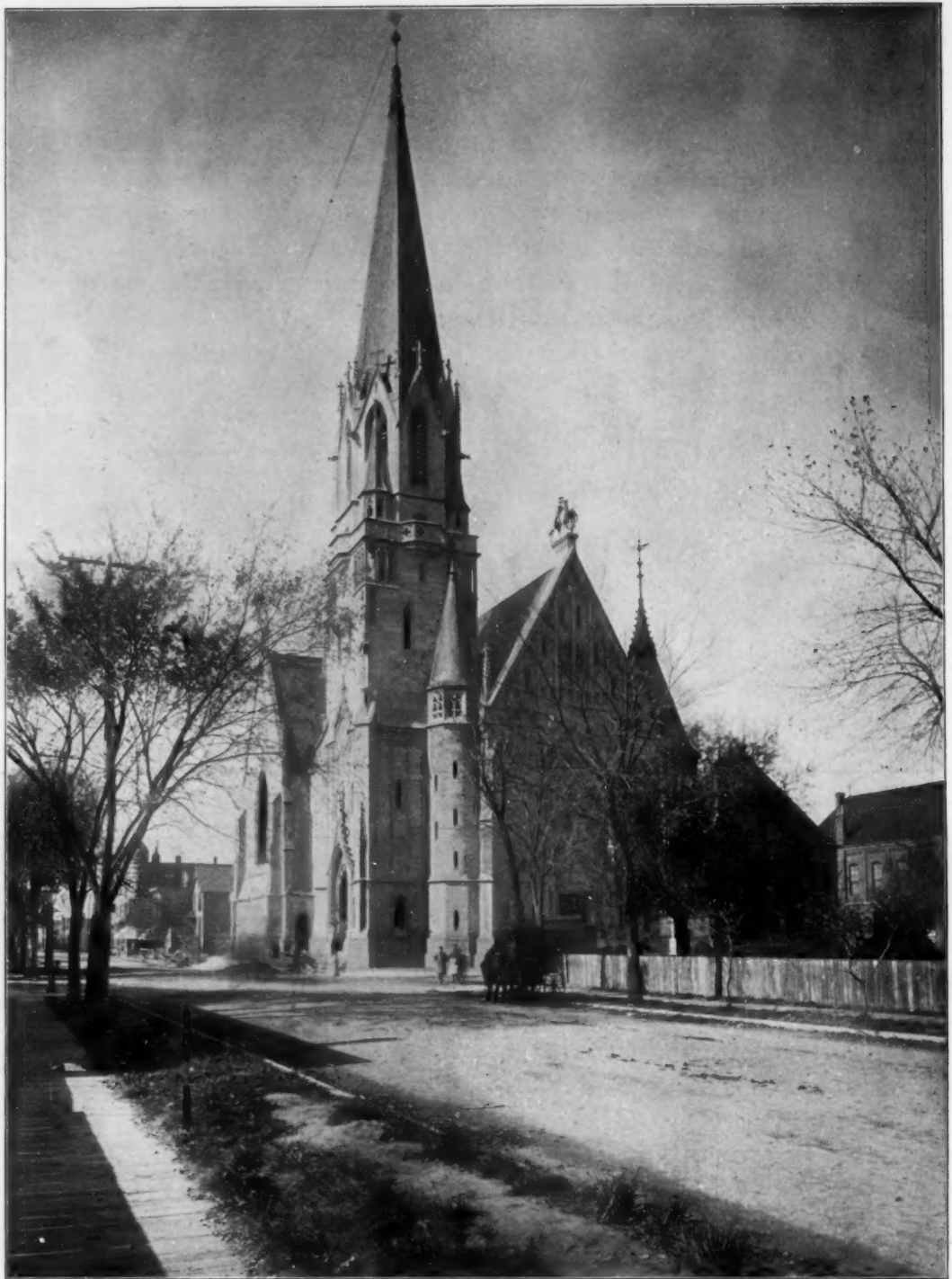
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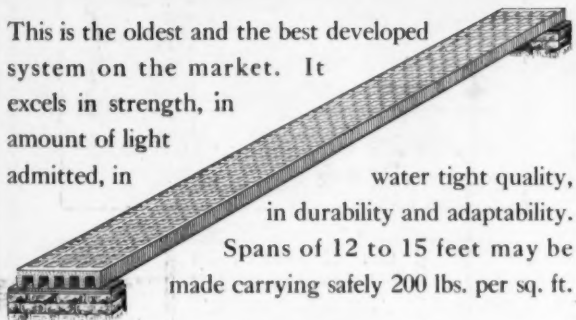
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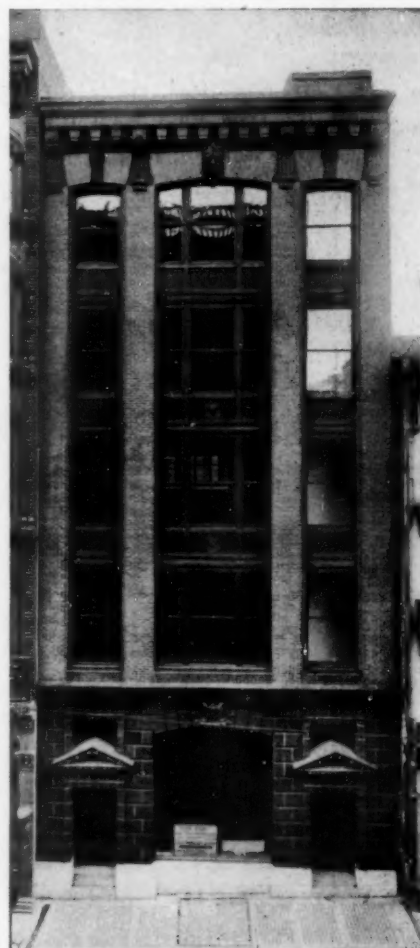
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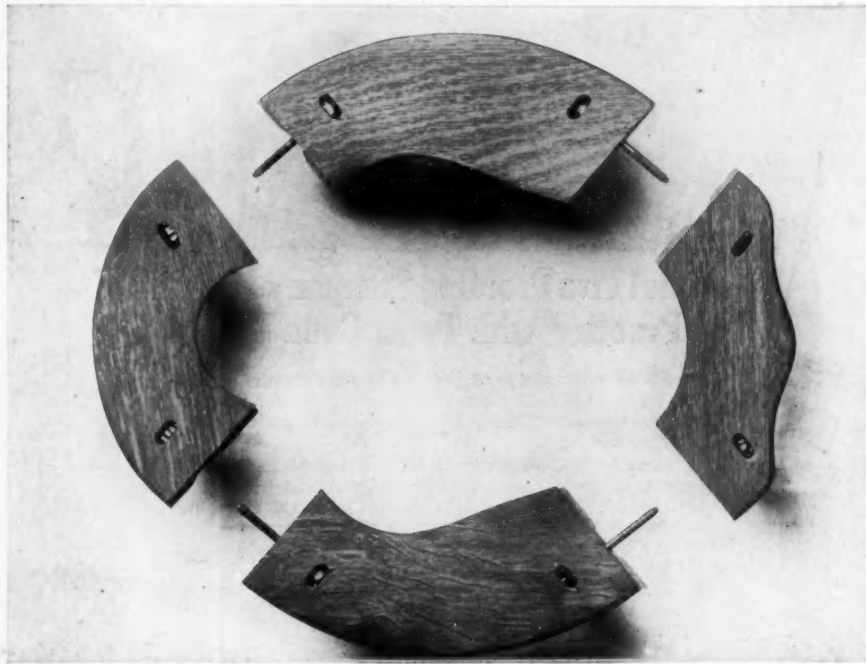
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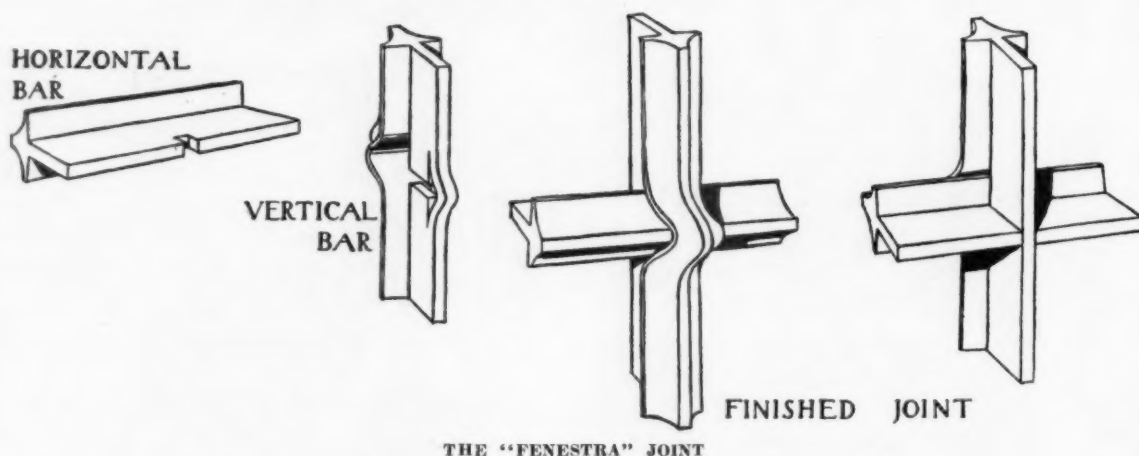
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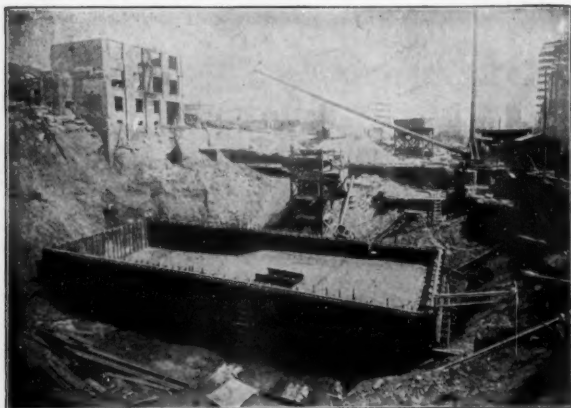
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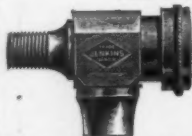


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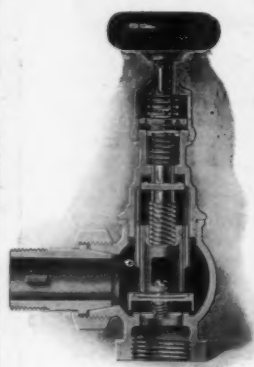
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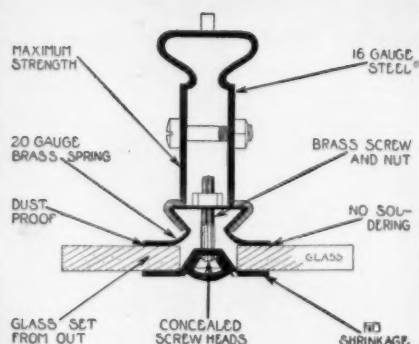
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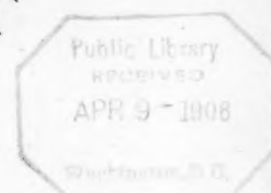
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BUILDING NEWS



Vol. XCIII.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8, 1908.

No. 1685.



GARDEN VIEW, ROSEMOUNT, PA.

The Planning of Country Houses.

(Concluded.)

By WILSON EYRE

IN planning a large country house there would be little or no change in the bedroom plan suggested in the foregoing part of this article as appropriate for a moderate-sized house, except additional rooms and increase in their size, a sewing room, and in many cases a room for valet or maid for the brushing and care of clothes, and also a nursery or playroom.

On the ground floor a number of additions can be made, both for luxury and comfort. The stairway hall can be large and imposing, the reception room becoming a salon or parlor. I avoid the use of drawing room, as this name really means withdrawing room or living room. A music room is a desirable feature; it affords a place for piano practice, which may be continued without interruption, and also avoids annoyance to occupants of the

library and living room, or visitors in the reception room. A small study or office for the head of the family is necessary, and a large library. In a house of this kind the dining room, of course, would be quite large, and it therefore would be well to have a smaller and more homelike room, usually called the breakfast room, just for family use, or when only two or three are at home, which room should also have the morning sun and should be easy of access to the pantry and service quarters.

In addition to these rooms a billiard room can be arranged, either in the basement when the ground is sloped and large windows can be secured; if it is placed on the ground floor it should be so situated that the sound does not disturb the occupants of the library or other rooms which need to have quiet; it can also be arranged

on the bedroom floor, and in this case should be on the side of the guests' wing and should be separated from the bedrooms by a hall, with double doors.

Beside the washroom and coat closet, there can be added a good-sized cloakroom for guests, so that they will not have to be shown to the second floor. A conservatory or glassed-in porch, connected with one or more of the rooms and placed on the south side of the house, adds great value to the beauty of the rooms.

A swimming tank in the basement is also desirable and can be near the billiard room. It can also be made to communicate with the owner's dressing room by a private stairway—a small stairway of this kind in addition to the main stairs and back stairs is very useful in a house as large as I am describing.

The breakfast room can be used in many cases for the children, but in the case of quite a large family it is best to have a children's dining room, which can also be used for the upper servants apart from the kitchen servants.

If the ground on which the house stands slopes in any direction, terraces should be planned. A paved terrace on the sunny side of the house forms a delightful place to sit at certain seasons of the year when it is still warm enough to be out of doors and pleasant to have the warmth of the sun.

In our climate a country house must be planned for both extremes of temperature; it should have thick walls with inside furring to keep it dry—this thickness of wall is a protection from the heat as well as the cold. There should be ample supply of windows, but not long stretches and groups of windows as in England, where there is little sun. Glass being a great conductor, a great expanse of

glass tends to make the glare and heat intolerable; therefore, in designing a house in the Elizabethan or Tudor style, it is well to reduce the long groups of windows. Windows suitable for outside shutters are the best for our climate, as these are almost an absolute necessity except when the house is surrounded by trees.

In my opinion open fireplaces should be in almost every room; of course, this increases the service necessary, but there are seasons of the year when a house can be heated entirely by open fireplaces. In fact, there are so few times during our average winter when very much heat is necessary that we can rely on the fireplaces during most of the year, the heat from them being much more agreeable than any other; then there is the beauty of the fire, with its appearance of comfort, and to all this must be added the fact that much of the fine imported furniture, such as inlaid pieces, will not bear the test of steam heat, even when seasoned by many years in other countries.

Porches should be ample, but so arranged as not to keep too much sun from the rooms. There should be a morning and afternoon porch, and a porch connected directly with the dining room and easy of access from the serving quarters. This can be used as an informal dining room in warm weather; it is an advantage to completely screen this porch as a protection against insects, etc. Porches in connection with sleeping rooms are much to be desired, but, as they should be covered, there should not be too many, as they keep out the sunlight and are places for snow to collect in the winter.

The requirements of a country house are many and varied, and I have been able to touch upon only the most important.

Courtyards and Staircases of Italian Cities

TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH OF ALFREDO MELANI

IN the ancient buildings of Italy the decorative treatment of the courtyards and stairways received particular attention. No special work has as yet been published on this subject and to attempt to describe all the interesting examples to be found throughout Italy would be a task necessitating much labor and many volumes.

While Italy is famous for its beautiful façades, the number of equally beautiful and interesting courts, with their stairways, greatly exceeds them.

The searcher for courtyards worthy of notice cannot be guided by the exterior of the buildings. It very often happens that a façade wholly uninteresting screens a most beautiful courtyard, and the only way to insure that one may find the best examples is a veritable "house to house" search for these architectural details.

If one desires to find the best the search must not be long delayed. The hand of the "restorer" (?) is fast destroying the picturesque value of these places, distorting the purity of line by the substitution of a cheaper and more modern construction to meet the demands of twentieth century utility.

The work of time and history is rapidly being effaced.

One of the most beautiful of all the courtyards of Italy is that of the Borgello Palace at Florence. This building, at the present time, serves as a National Museum. Its precincts have been the theatre of many historic hap-

penings, and to the great charm of its original construction time has painted it with the softest and most beautiful colors. Its sweeping arcades, its vista of well proportioned pillars, all combine to make this court the most interesting place architecturally of the entire palace.

The original design of the architect was to erect a dignified and worthy residence for the head of the government, the new political power, which at the middle of the thirteenth century was steadily growing. This interesting palace was begun in 1250, and during a period of almost one hundred years experienced many changes, so that in 1345, when the building was crowned and vaulted under the direction of Bonci di Cione and Neri di Fivra-vanto, there was little, if any, left of the original design.

Just what this original design was like cannot be exactly known, but to-day, when viewed by one conversant with the history of Italy, it forms a stage setting for popular uprisings of arson, intrigue and suffering. Near the loggia is the high wall, richly embellished with armorial decorations. Then there is the grand staircase, guarded by the Marzocco (1367) and divided by an architrave in the shape of a grille (1502), with its two lions and the statue of St. Catherine de la Rone. After all its many vicissitudes, this beautiful courtyard survives. It is the most famous of all those constructed during the Middle Age, and has been the theatre of many struggles, both

political and religious. It encloses such masterpieces as *La Victoire*, made by Michael Angelo for the tomb of the Pope Julius II. in Rome.

Only slightly less famous than the courtyard of the Borgello Palace is that of the Palace of Pretorio at Pistoia.

This palace is the old residence of the magistrates of Italy and dates back to the fourteenth century. It has suffered many renovations, but sufficiently preserves its old appearance to claim respect for its architectural excellence.

It has sweeping arcades and is rich in decoration, somewhat after the style of the Borgello, and is equally replete with historic association.

On the left of the entrance is the table, and seats of stone of the old Court of Justice, elegant in design and characteristic of the early part of the sixteenth century, being executed in the year 1507.

This interesting courtyard is less sombre in its color effect than that of Borgello, as it contains many mural paintings and decorative garlands of faïence, imparting a more cheerful effect.

Journeying from Florence, let us turn in the direction of Sienna. Here one may find enough interesting examples to fill a large volume of description.

The courtyard of the Palace Grotanelli, conspicuous for its Bilobated windows, is a most curious exception in Italy, where almost everywhere the windows are composed of three parts.

A visit to the castle of Quattro Torri, in the valley of Orcia, would prove equally instructive to the architect and the mural painter. Sienna, pre-eminently of Gothic character, presents many interesting Gothic palaces, more so perhaps than any other town of Italy. The City Hall, begun in 1296, the palace of Tolomei, of the Sarocini, the Bonsignori and the Salimbeni, all remind the traveller of the Gothic buildings of San Gimignano. All these will delight the student of medieval architecture, a style so prevalent in this part of the Italian Coast. Not far from Sienna is Poppi, with its celebrated palace. This palace,

similar in construction to that of Borgello, was built by the Guidi family, after plans by Arnolfo di Gambriolo (1299), and of historical interest, as it was the abode of Dante while in exile, and also, because here, in 1343, Gualtieri di Brienne ratified his renunciation of the Lordship of Florence.

The staircase in this palace is of particular importance. It is an exquisite piece of picturesque architecture, rendered more beautiful by the hand of time. Its symmetry is perfect and its study recommended to the architectural student. To the student is also suggested a visit to the Castles of Piedmont, of Fenis and of Verres, in the valley of Aosta. These castles, which belong to the fifteenth

century, represent a late Gothic style, and all have fine courtyards and staircases.

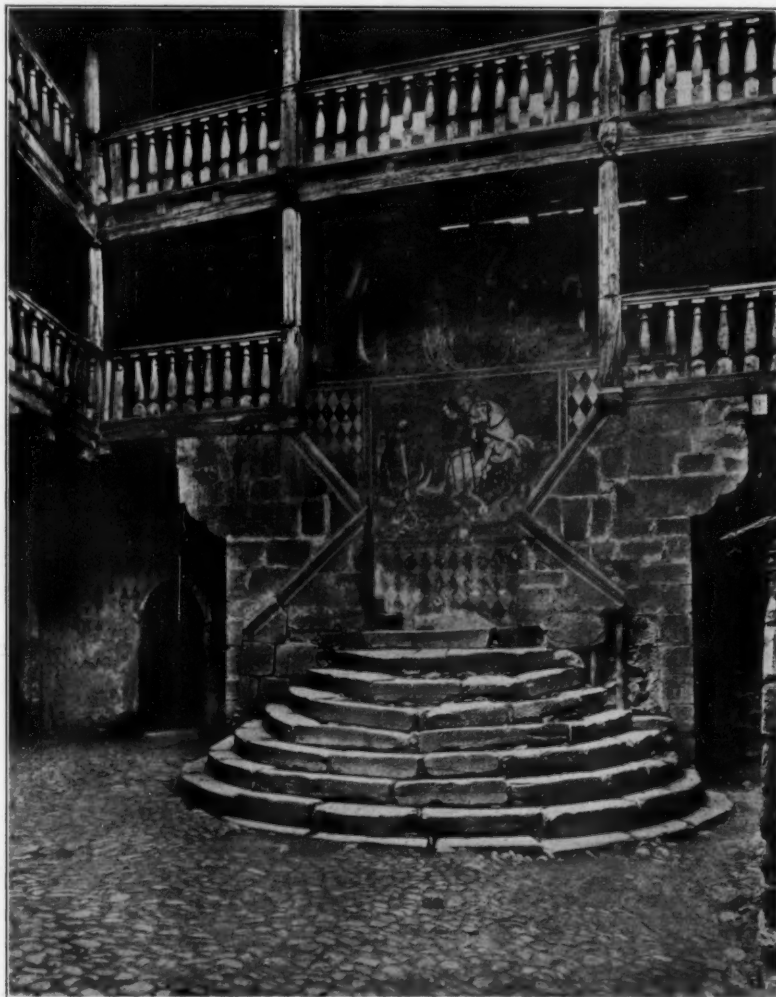
At Taormina, on the Island of Sicily, famous for its Greek theatre, is another courtyard worthy of a visit and critical inspection. A number of Gothic ruins beautify this town, among them the picturesque remains of the Badia Vecchia, incrustated with lava, and the courtyard of the Corvaia Palace, the perspective of which suggests a great sculptured fragment.

While Southern Sicily may be truthfully called a district of architectural beauty, Northern Italy presents equally attractive examples.

The Ca' d' Oro, built during the early years of the fifteenth century by a group of artists—Giovano and

Bartolomeo Bon, architects of the celebrated Porta della Carta, Matteo Raverti, of Milan, Piero di Niccolo and Lamberti d'Arezzo. In this building the purity of the architectural lines, combined with the applied ornament, produces a most harmonious ensemble. A description of this courtyard would not be complete without reference to the splendid Venetian well it contains. It is covered with characteristic ornamentation and well executed sculpture.

The great courtyard of the Ducal Palace, Venice, is probably one of the most remarkable private monuments in Europe. From the fourteenth to the seventeenth century it changed owners many times. This palace is a



COURT AND STAIRWAY, CHATEAU DE FENIS, PIEDMONT, ITALY.

silent witness of the history of true Venetian art, before it has passed in review the great artists of the republic.

On entering this courtyard the critical visitor will note the lack of symmetry with which everything is stamped.



DETAIL OF COLUMN IN COURT OF OLD PALACE, FLORENCE, ITALY.

Artistic liberty seems to dominate this court and stairway, which was conceived in the highest period of Venetian art. In spite of this ignoring of architectural traditions, the effect is eminently satisfactory. The delicacy and richness of the detail outshadows all else, in spite of the unequal windows, double friezes and pillars of varying size and character.

The courts and stairways already referred to are all on the regular route of the tourist and could not be overlooked. They are well known monuments of architectural beauty, but the student will find courtyards of rare beauty, well worth the time spent in locating them, in the dark lanes and almost deserted places between the canals in Venice, where a gondola never passes.

An attempt to attain monumental form in a small space is instanced in the curious staircase of the Palace Minelli or Contarini. It is a winding staircase surrounded by an architectural whole, and suggests the belfry of the Cathedral at Pisa. This Minelli staircase is the work of Giovanni Condi. It is to be found in one of the picturesque and less frequented parts of Venice.

Near Venice, at Padua, or at Vincence, where the dignified work of Palladio attracts the art student, one must not overlook the many good examples of the earliest re-

naissance period. The courtyard and staircase of the Vescovado (bishopric), in the Palace Coleoni-Porto, is a splendid example. It is Gothic in style and the stonework, which seems to form part of the beams, presents a novel and artistic effect of great interest.

Another courtyard suggesting the early renaissance is that at Trento, in the Castle of Bon Conseil. This is in marked contrast to the usual florid Venetian type, and commands respect on account of the stern simplicity of its architectural construction. This courtyard suggests the famous one in the Ducal Palace of Urbino, the masterpiece of Luciano Dellaurana.

There still exist in Italy to-day courtyards and staircases dating back to the sixteenth century far more impressive in character than those of the renaissance period.

To instance these there is the courts at the Palace Gondi, Florence, and at the Java Palace, Bologna. That at Gondi, the masterpiece of Giuliano de Sangallo, is probably the best in Florence. Its fountain, the capitals of various designs, the fine lines of the cornice, the sculptured coats of arms, and the gray light which suffuses it all, makes this an attractive spot for the architectural pilgrim to pause and rest while searching Florence in quest of the beautiful.

The Palace Gondi was built about 1481 and is contemporaneous with the Java Palace at Bologna. At Milan there is the long courtyard of the Hospital Maggiore, by Richiori, and the courtyard of the Palace Marino, both rich in sculptured detail.

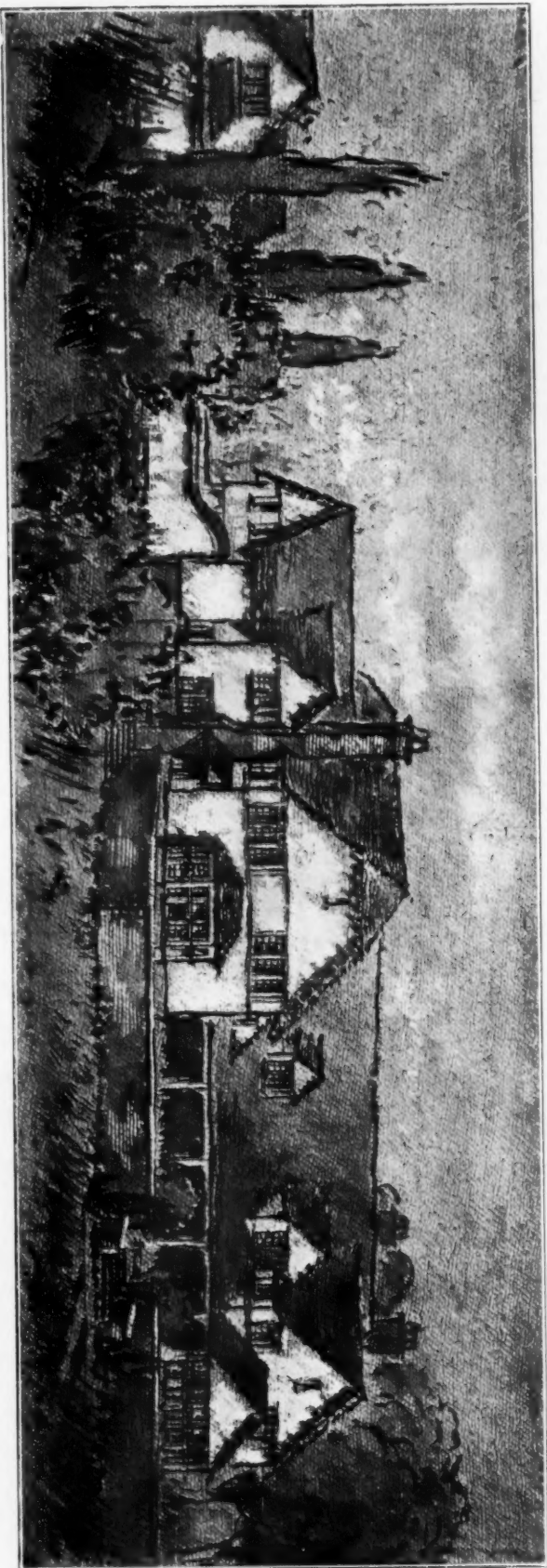
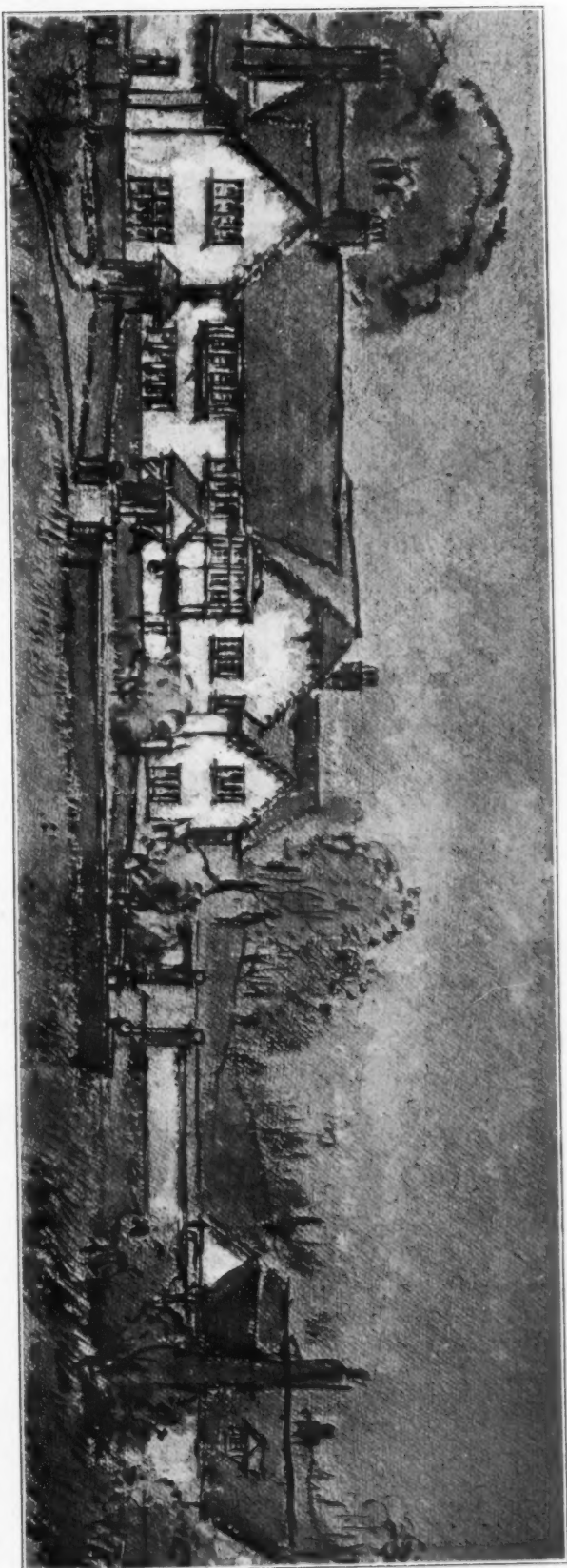
The Marino is by Alessi, who came from Perugia, and who, while in Rome, had studied with Michael Angelo. This courtyard shows not only the work of the master architect, but also proclaims the influence of the decorator. The traveller in this part of Italy will be impressed with the decorative treatment of these courts. Here one finds in the smaller enclosures clever wall paintings, perspectives that give the visitor the impression of long vistas and convey a sense of vastness which would otherwise be lacking.

This decorative treatment in color seems to have reached its height about 1560.



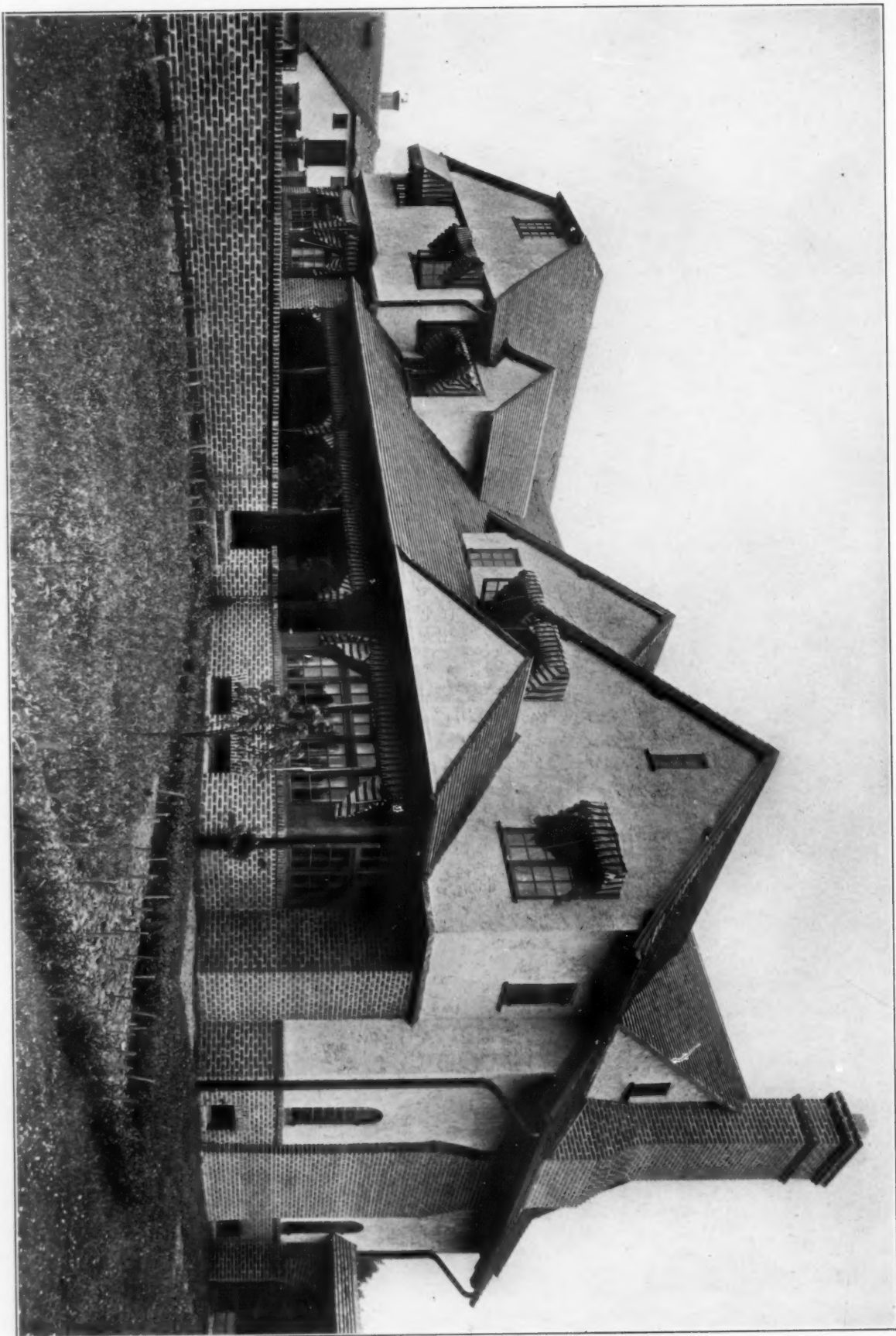
COURT IN THE CA' D' ORO, VENICE.

Among the staircases belonging truly to the eighteenth century the first in importance is the well known Scala Regia, at the Vatican, Rome, by Loranzo Bernini. It is considered the ideal staircase.



PRELIMINARY SKETCHES: HOUSE FOR MR. MAXWELL WYETH, ROSEMOUNT, PA.

MR. WILSON EYRE, ARCHITECT.



The American Architect and Building News.
Regular Edition.

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Volume XCIII, Number 1685.
April 8, 1908.



ENTRANCE FRONT: HOUSE OF MR. MAXWELL WYETH, ROSEMOUNT, PA.



DETAIL OF ENTRANCE: HOUSE OF MR. MAXWELL WYETH, ROSEMOUNT, PA.

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DINING-ROOM: HOUSE OF MR. MAXWELL WYETH, ROSEMOUNT, PA.

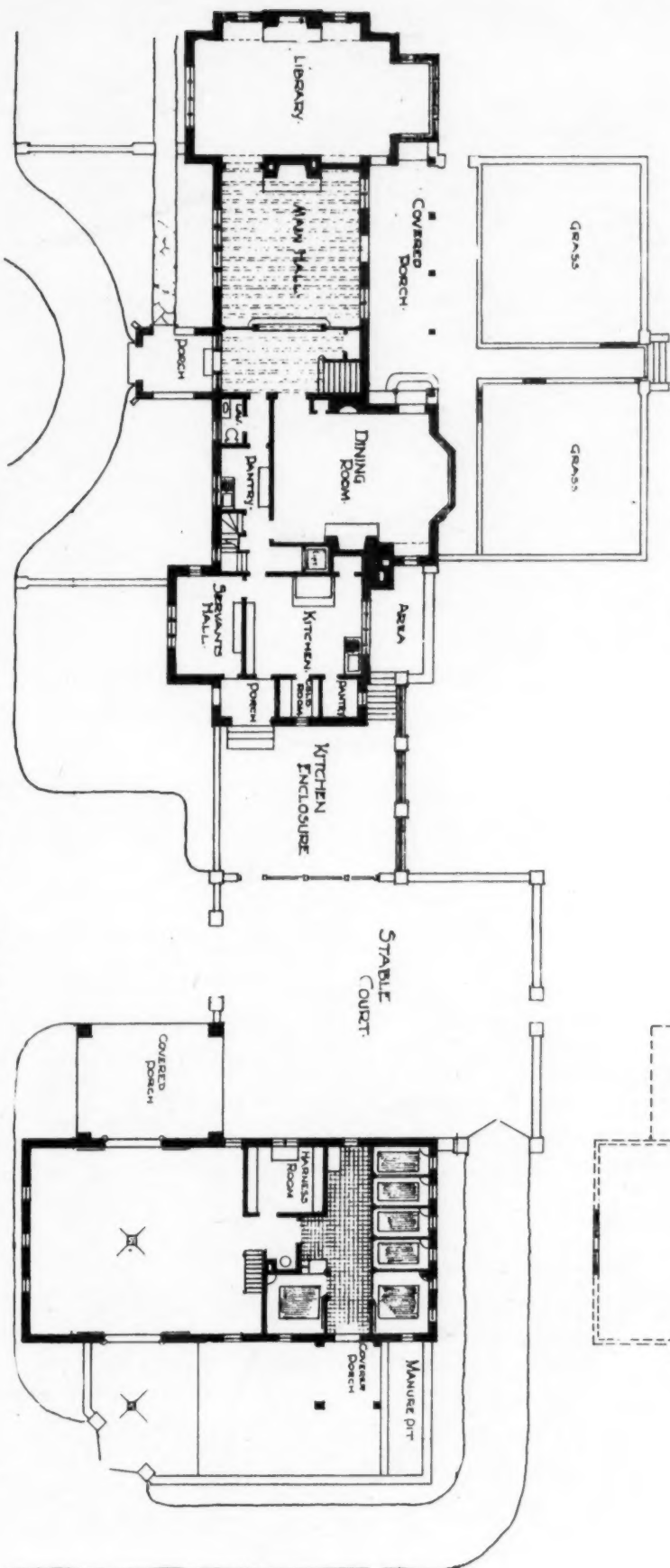
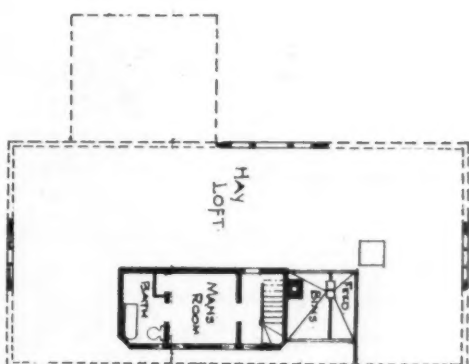


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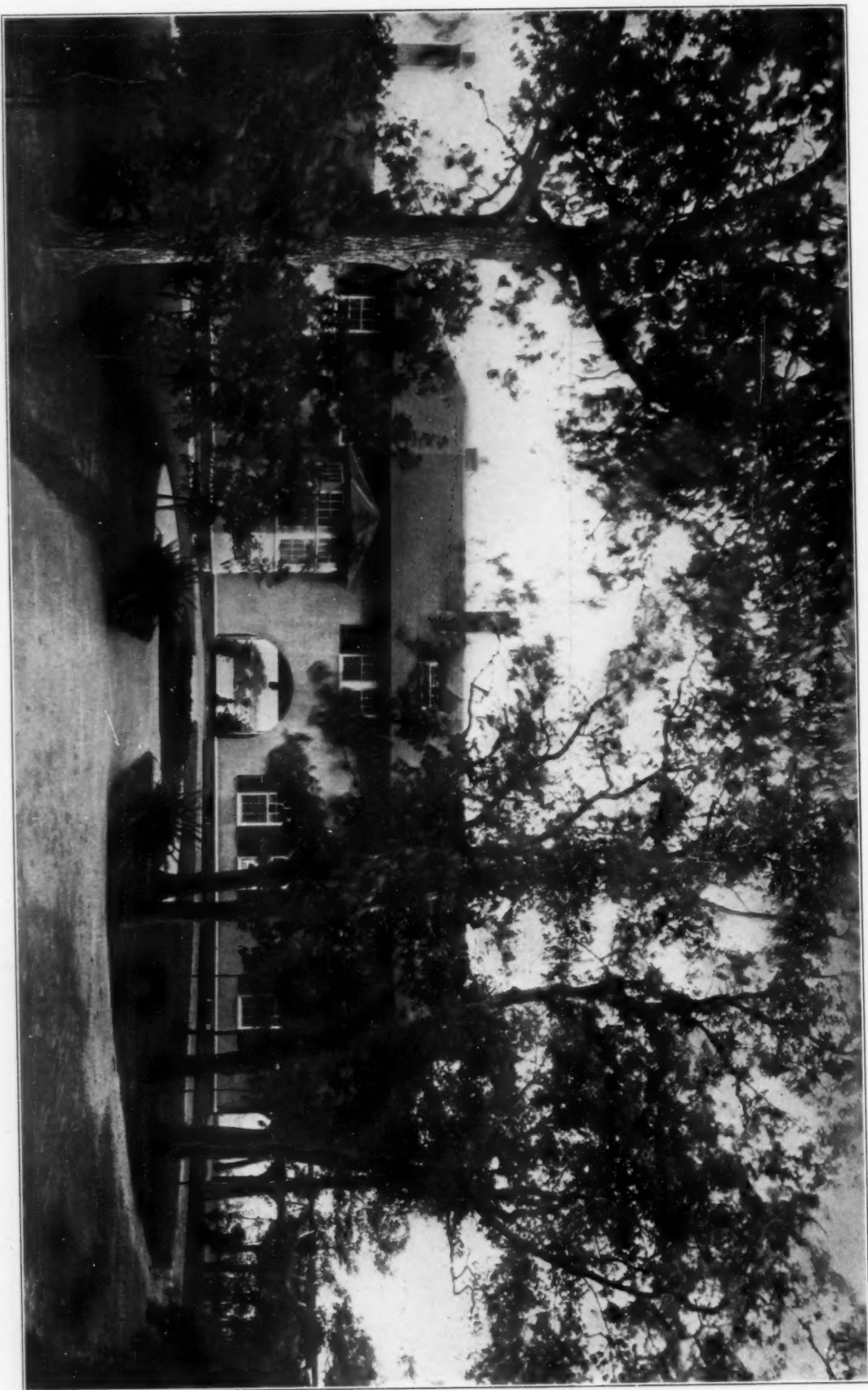


SECOND FLOOR PLAN.



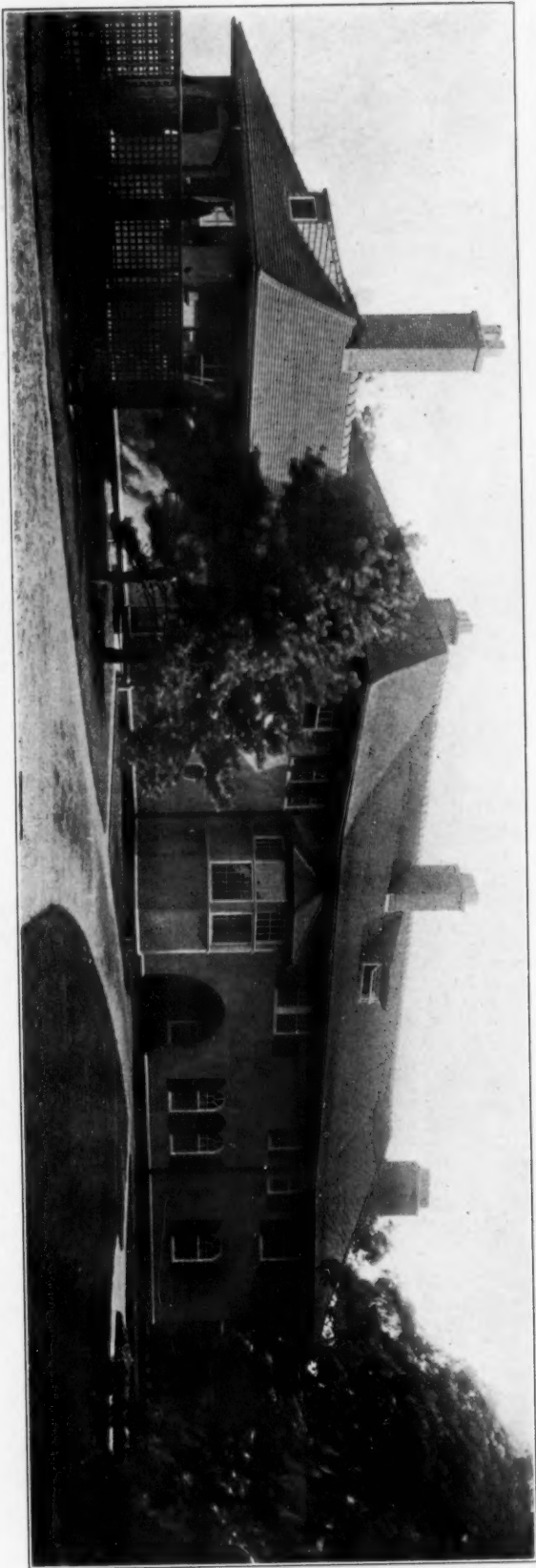
PLAN OF HOUSE AND STABLE FOR MR. MAXWELL WYETH, ROSEMOUNT, PA.

Mr. Wilson Eyre, Architect.



ENTRANCE FRONT: HOUSE OF MR. THEODORE E. CONKLIN, GROCER, L. I., N. Y.
MR. WILSON EYRE, ARCHITECT.

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PRELIMINARY SKETCH AND VIEW FROM NORTHWEST: HOUSE OF MR. THEODORE E. CONKLIN, GEORGE, L., N. Y.

Mr. Wilson Eyre, Architect.



Second Floor Plan.



First Floor Plan.

House for MR. THEODORE E. CONKLIN,
at Quogue, Long Island, N. Y.
Wilson Eyre, Architect, Philadelphia and New York.

FLOOR PLANS: HOUSE OF MR. THEODORE E. CONKLIN, QUOGUE, L. I., N. Y.

MR. WILSON EYRE, ARCHITECT.

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The staircase in the Madama Palace in Turin is truly a wonderful creation. It was done in 1720 by Felippo Judarra, and his original drawings are now in the Municipal Museum at Turin. There is also to be found in Turin the splendid staircase of the Royal Palace, the work of Amadeo Castellamonte. Rich in stucco, it shows how artistically this material was used by the architects of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

Rome has numerous interesting places of this description of great interest to the student. Besides the Scala Regia, there are many imposing examples which contribute largely to the interest that attaches to the Eternal City. The staircase at San Trinité des Monts, with its striking perspective (1724-30), that of the Villa Albani and the Villas Borghese, Pamphily and Doria.

Brescia is particularly rich in courtyards, as is also Bergamo and Pavia.

An impressive staircase but little known is that in the Crivelli Palace, Milan.

When confining ourselves to the nineteenth century, from the early Empire style down to the esthetical liberty of the "*dolce stil novo*," of the new art, it is not at all rare to encounter courtyards and staircases which are a

credit to their authors. Napoleon dominated his time, and his name meets with a response in all the cities that were visited by this "gloomy genius." Italy had to give way to Bonaparte, and Italy was "Napoleonized" after his fashion. Nobody has ever studied the Empire style with the thoroughness it deserves; perhaps it has not given as yet the necessary impulse to this study. To-day the Empire style is fashionable for decorations. The future lies in the modern style, with or without

"skyscrapers," at least on this side of the ocean, where the air is not yet so costly as to justify the erection of buildings twenty-five to thirty stories high. If some day this should be the case, then good-bye to the staircases that up to now have been objects of the best architectural skill.

ALFREDO MELANI.



COURT AND STAIRWAY, PALAIS GROTELLI, SIENNA, ITALY.

The Tariff On Art

NOW that a National Gallery of Art is assured, with a dignified home at the National Capitol a possibility, we trust that pressure will be brought to bear on Congress to secure the enactment of legislation that will remove the tariff that is working such harm to the cause of Art in America.

Just how this unfortunate tariff prevents our National Gallery from acquiring examples that would dignify a collection and make it worthy of the Government is well stated in the following article in a recent issue of the *New York Times*:

"The castles of England, the chateaus of France, and the palaces of Italy are filled with old masterpieces which are a perfect delight to the traveler who may be fortunate enough to gain admission. One thinks of Port Eliot, the Devonshire home of Sir John Eliot; Raby Castle, the Lincolnshire home of Sir Henry Vane; the Chantilly Chateau, with its magnificent collection gathered by the Duc d'Aumale; the Palazzo Strozzi, the home of the famous enemies of the De Medici, and countless others. From time to time the owners of these valuable old paintings are compelled by necessity to sacrifice them, and they are put up at auction at Christie's, in London, or at the Hotel Drouot, in Paris.

"In this way the opportunity of the American collector is created. From these collections are supplied the ever-increasing number of museums in the United States, which rely almost entirely upon the generosity of private collectors for the expansion of their collections. It seems a pity that the United States Government should be so short-sighted as to discourage this generosity in our American collectors by imposing a heavy duty upon their importations of masterpieces.

"Our Congressmen are just beginning to realize the tremendous disadvantage under which the art duty places the American collector at the foreign auctions. He must not only outbid his German, his French, or his English competitor, but he must outbid them, in effect, by over 20 per cent., i. e., by more than the amount of duty which the American must pay, but which his competitors' Governments do not require them to pay.

"Suppose for some reason the Duke of Marlborough should offer the Blenheim Madonna for sale at auction. It is one of the best preserved specimens of Raphael's work, and would be a very valuable addition to any American museum. It is valued at \$350,000.

"The American bidder would be obliged to pay over \$420,000 for it if he would outbid the German who is

willing to pay \$350,000, because the American must reckon on the art duty of \$70,000 which he would be obliged to pay in addition to his bid, and which the German is not obliged to pay.

"No wonder the agents of the German Government have successfully outbid Americans for the last few years in London. The German Government has successfully entered upon the policy of supplying the German people with the best examples of art for the purpose of improving their industries, in which design is an important factor. The art duty imposed by our Government has without any question contributed to the success of the German Government in this direction.

"Why should not the American Government adopt the same policy, if not directly then indirectly, by repealing the duty on works of art, thereby removing the disadvantages under which the American labors at European auctions, and encouraging the increased importation of masterpieces into this country?

"Ours is almost the only civilized country which imposes a duty on art."

In an article printed in a current issue of a monthly magazine, the writer prefaces his discussion of the question with this extract from President Roosevelt's message of December last year.

"So far from there being a tariff on works of art brought into this country, their importation should be encouraged in every way."

Supplementing this, he states:

"There is no reason why the abolition of the tariff on art should wait upon a general possible tariff revision, removed as the subject of art is from the domain of protection."

And, to still further quote from this article, and thus establish a point on which we wish to dwell: "One wonders how long it will be necessary to put forth exertion to overcome counter-movements in the advance of artistic sentiment, or the baleful influence upon esthetic decisions of men accidentally in authority, who are without training or taste in art, and, not only that, are militant philistines, instinctively opposing every suggestion coming from artistic quarters."

Divested of its polite phrasing, the writer evidently means to lay the blame for this tardy action on the members of Congress, and as evidence of his pessimistic view of the situation, entitles his article, "Must it be a hundred years' fight?"

It is doubtful if much can be gained in this battle for free art by abusing Congress for its lack of appreciation of the artistic needs of the people. There is probably no more astute body of men in America than those who represent us at Washington. While they delight to pose as statesmen we know them to be shrewd politicians. They doubtless realize just to what degree they may ignore the wishes of their constituents, and no relief can be expected from existing conditions until the necessity for action is brought to their attention in an insistent and unmistakable manner.

It is suggested that the proposed Art Federation, soon to meet in Washington, which will represent every art and craft organization in America, memorialize Congress. Perhaps more can be accomplished in this way than in any other.

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT has endeavored to secure an expression of opinion from architects, artists, art dealers, collectors and officers of the leading art societies.

It is most interesting to note the unanimity of opinion expressed in the letters received. This opinion is summed up in a letter received from one of the leading men in this country, a member of the National Academy, and the president of the leading social art club in America. He states, referring particularly to paintings:

"My own personal feeling in the matter is, that nothing ought to stand in the way of bringing the best paintings into our country. At the same time it may be wise to keep out the flood of mediocre things that the dealers would immediately begin to import, just as they did some years ago when for a time we had free art. I have sometimes thought that a fixed duty on all pictures, that is to say, a hundred dollars on every painting, would certainly keep no masterpiece, valued at thousands, from coming in, while it might keep out paintings for which a dealer paid a hundred dollars a dozen in the studios of Paris, and expected to sell for that much apiece or more in this country."

Mr. William T. Evans, of Montclair, New Jersey, the generous donor of fifty-six American paintings to the National Gallery, speaks with authority on this subject. He has collected more pictures than any man in America, and he writes as follows:

"I am unequivocally in favor of placing real works of art upon the free list. A tariff on art, intended by its benighted authors as a tax on luxury, is really a tax on education and culture, it is a relic of barbarism and should be abolished at once. No civilized European country imposes such a duty; on the other hand several, including Italy and Spain, place a heavy export tax on art works, in order to keep the treasures at home. If the United States Government needed the revenue, there might be some justification for a small specific duty, as for instance \$50 or \$100 on every painting imported. This would keep out the trash and would not interfere with the importation of masterpieces. Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan and other prominent collectors have got together and hold in Europe important works of art which they properly decline to bring to this country until this odious duty is abolished. Even in Pennsylvania the courts take an enlightened view of the matter and have decided that works of art, both paintings and sculpture, are not taxable."

Mr. R. A. Cram, in a recent address clearly stated the case in these words:

"There is too much talk nowadays about the mystery of art and the elect nature of the artist. There is a general tendency to consider beauty as an amenity of life and art as a luxury, all very well for those who can afford it. No more monstrous and unhealthy heresy could possibly obtain, but that it does, and almost universally, is proved by the fact that this country is governmentally serenely indifferent to the disgrace that inheres in a tax on art. The matter is looked upon as a proposition in economics, whereas really it has nothing whatever to do with economics or even esthetics; it is simply a question as to whether we are a civilized or a barbarous nation."

Mr. Cass Gilbert, president of the American Institute of Architects, is equally insistent in favor of free art, and states to us:

"I believe there should be no tariff on works of art or on books on the subject of the arts of architecture, painting and sculpture. In the general interest of people, the government could forego the comparatively small revenue received under the present tariff on works of art, and

certainly the artists neither desire nor are benefited by a tariff which tends to exclude works of art.

"Art is not the luxury of the rich, for as a rule the rich care little for it; they are too much occupied with other things. Any one who cares to test this question should visit any museum of art in this country and he will find that ninety per cent. of those that visit the museum are the poor or those who are only in moderate circumstances. Art makes for civilization in its broadest sense and should have no national boundaries."

The Copley Society's Loan Exhibition of paintings opened to the Boston public on March 11, 1908, offers a striking object-lesson in favor of abolishing the duty on works of art.

The exhibition consists of 154 paintings, representing the French School of 1830, the insurance valuation of which is about one million three hundred thousand dollars. For the most part they have come from private collections, and the owners have lent them for the benefit and education of the public. With very few exceptions, duties have been paid on all these paintings in spite of the fact that the public is a distinct gainer by their importation, as this exhibition proves.

Under our present tariff this collection of masterpieces, whose influence for good taste and a better knowledge of art is immeasurable, could not be brought into this country to-day unless it paid a duty of a quarter of a million dollars.

The exhibition very well illustrates the fallacy of the argument that works of art are a luxury, that they are owned by the rich for their own exclusive enjoyment, and that therefore they should be dutiable.

If the duty on art were repealed, the money now paid in duties would be used to increase the nation's store of art treasures, and the resultant gain to the fine arts in the United States would be far-reaching in its effect.

As a matter of fact, these paintings are held in trust for the public by their owners, and instead of maintaining a barrier, such as the present duty certainly does, the government should offer every possible assistance and inducement to those who are able to do so to bring into the United States as many beautiful works of art as they can.

But in the end, when the importance of these and similar questions now agitating the public mind are realized we shall see an awakening to the fact of the great practical and commercial value this question of free art possesses.

When the manufacturer and the merchant realizes that this is to him a matter of importance, that it directly affects his business, and that this obnoxious tariff is a detriment to his interests, and not as he now generally believes something only of moment to the multi-millionaire art collector and dilettante, then the question will assume the importance to which it is entitled, and art will no longer be discriminated against by our tariff laws.

Cement in Bags Transformed into a Wall

There is a wall of cement in Los Angeles which shores up one side of a building that has an artistic value never intended by the builder, says a local newspaper. He had moved his bags of cement on to the ground to be ready for work and was then called away on some other job for a day or two. In the mean time one of the very infrequent rains came and each sack turned into stone under

the action of the water and the fabric of the sacks themselves was absorbed into the cement so that it was impossible to remove it. Consequently, each sack was wrought into the wall as if it had been a boulder on the line of an old stone wall. They were then chinked and bound together with worked cement, and after a time the weather disposed of the gunny sacking, but left the blocks marked with the impress of the weave. The result is a highly ornamental cement wall, resembling at a little distance a wall of some woven material.—*Cement Age*.

Experiments on Wind Pressure

Results of an extended series of experiments on wind pressure, by M. Eiffel, the well-known French engineer, have recently been published in pamphlet form, under the title of "*Recherches Expérimentales sur la Résistance de l'Air Exécutées à la Tour Eiffel*." For the purpose of obtaining precise data on the subject, M. Eiffel had recourse to a novel method which consisted in letting fall vertically the plates or wind boards offering the surfaces to be tested, from a height of about 400 ft. in the Eiffel Tower. Above the wind board and attached thereto by springs was a cylindrical case containing suitable dynametric and recording apparatus. Through the axis of this case was a hole, through which a cable passed, and it was this which guided the assemblage in its fall. The cable was a very loose fit, but at about 60 ft. above ground its section gradually enlarged, as the earth was approached, thus braking the apparatus and bringing it to rest without shock or damage. M. Eiffel found that, within the limits of his experiments—for velocities of from 60 to 130 feet per second—that the resistance offered by air to a moving surface is practically proportional to the square of the velocity, although the exponent increases slightly and gradually when velocities exceeding 100 feet per second are employed.

The resistance or pressure in pounds, P , is represented by the product KSV^2 , where K is a constant depending on the size and shape of the surface tested; S is the area of the surface in square feet, and V is the velocity in miles per hour. At ordinary temperatures and a barometric pressure of 760 mm., M. Eiffel found that the value of the coefficient K ranged from 0.00286 to 0.00327, the latter value being apparently a maximum attained only with large surfaces. Thus, for a circular surface of 1 square foot the value of K was 0.00286, for a square surface of the same area, 0.00295, and for an area of 10 square feet, 0.00323. He also found that the resistance of an inclined surface is practically the same as that of a normal one, when the perpendicular to the surface makes an angle less than 30 degrees with the direction of motion. For greater angles the resistance proportionally decreases (zero at 90 degrees).

It is interesting to compare the values of K obtained by M. Eiffel with those recently reported in a paper read by Dr. T. E. Stanton, before the Institution of Civil Engineers. On pressure boards ranging from 25 to 100 square feet in area, which were mounted at the top of a 50-foot tower, Dr. Stanton found, from a large number of experiments, that the mean value of this constant was 0.0032, which strikingly corroborates the results of M. Eiffel. The results of M. Eiffel were obtained with wind velocities of from 40 to 90 miles per hour; the velocities in Dr. Stanton's experiments have not been mentioned in any of the recently published reports of his paper.—*Engineering Digest*.

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

AND BUILDING NEWS

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THE surprisingly rapid growth of the civic center idea or plan of development in cities of every class, as evidenced by reports from all sections of the country, cannot fail to afford much pleasure and satisfaction to architects and artists in general, and to those citizens in every community who realize and appreciate the value, both artistic and commercial, attaching to a skillfully planned and successfully executed general scheme of municipal improvements. That this movement has attained such proportions, notwithstanding the recent financial stringency which has undoubtedly had a retarding influence on municipal betterments, as well as on private or corporate enterprises, is both remarkable and gratifying. Never in this country's history has the prospect of general and intelligent action looking toward the artistic development of its cities appeared so fair.

THE Fifth Avenue Association formed in New York last week is but another evidence that the so-called hard-headed, unromantic business man has awakened to an appreciation of the value represented by a more beautiful city. The avowed object of the new association is stated to be the improvement and beautification of Fifth Avenue. The fact that something like a hundred business firms and hotels are represented in this move-

ment indicates its substantial character, and we shall await the announcement of plans for carrying out the work in hand with much interest.

FROM such reports as reach us we are inclined to the belief that British architects in general do not regard the result of the recently concluded London County Hall competition as brilliantly demonstrating the wisdom and value of this method of securing designs for the more important buildings. Among the numerous letters written and opinions expressed by architects of greater or less note there has been little of commendation for the design selected. While it seems to be generally conceded that the building proposed by the successful drawings could probably be erected for a sum not exceeding greatly the limit of cost imposed by the conditions, a quality possessed by but few if any of the others, there seem to be grave doubts on the part of some critics as to whether this subordination of all other considerations to that of cost is entirely justified. Others after expressing a keen sense of disappointment in the principal façade proposed, deprecate the use of comparatively small light wells or interior courts. In fact upon looking over the entire letter press on this subject we find the feelings most frequently expressed are those of disappointment and regret.

WHETHER the result of the London County Hall competition has added to the feeling of dissatisfaction which certain prominent British architects have long entertained toward the method employed in conducting competitions in England can perhaps not be definitely stated, but certain it is that there has been much written of late on the general subject, and many suggestions offered looking toward the improvement of certain features. One of the most notable modifications proposed is that of substituting a jury of three assessors for the one ordinarily employed hitherto in all competitions for buildings costing more than \$75,000. The debate and correspondence which has followed this proposal is of much interest and would seem to apply with equal force to conditions in this country.

UNQUESTIONABLY the results of the competition system as carried on under the most favorable conditions are far from ideal or satisfactory. How often have we seen the conditions or rules of a competition transgressed or ignored and the offending competitor rewarded with the first prize? And, again, we have seen the first prize awarded for a particularly clever solution of a problem, and then the second and third prizes bestowed on designs presenting totally different solutions, while among the designs submitted, apparently overlooked, has been one based on the same principles and offering practically the same solution as the one placed first. Or we sometimes find the assessor peculiarly susceptible to a finely rendered elevation, or a particularly attractive plan, forgetting that a design consists of elevations, plans and sections. It seems possible that a jury of three might lessen the liability of error, with its disheartening effect, but it would also increase the cost of competitions, unless as is proposed by some, the present fee is divided among the three assessors. The result of such a step would seem to almost preclude the possibility of securing the highest talent for this work.

Current News Section

NOTES AND CLIPPINGS

A 750,000 CANDLEPOWER LIGHTHOUSE.

The new lighthouse recently completed on the Fastnet Rock, a small pinnacle off the southeast corner of the coast of Ireland, is not only the latest example of lighthouse construction on a wave-washed rock, but the most expensive tower ever erected, having cost no less than £84,000, says the *Montreal Standard*. It has been built by the Irish Lights Board and is one of the most important beacons on the coasts. The rock lies in the direct route for Atlantic shipping, passing the south of Ireland, and is thus a danger which is of the utmost importance to light adequately. The plans for the lighthouse were drawn up and the work put in hand by William Douglass, engineer to the Irish Lights Board. He was forced, however, to retire through ill health before it was completed, when his first lieutenant, C. W. Scott, took over the entire responsibility and finished the undertaking. The new lighthouse displaces the old cast iron tower. This latter was ninety-one feet high, and stood on the summit of the rock. It was not long, however, before it was discovered that the cast iron tower was not stable enough to withstand the severe buffeting of the waves to which the rock is subjected. The Fastnet is exposed to the full fury of the Atlantic during south and northwest gales. The waves often dashed over the top of the lantern, 173 feet above the normal level of the sea. On one occasion a full cup of coffee standing on the table in the top room was thrown to the floor when a heavy wave thundered against the rock and submerged the tower. Under this continual pounding large masses of rock were dislodged from the pinnacle, undermining the tower. From time to time this erosion was repaired, until at last Mr. Douglass decided to replace the structure by a modern one of stone. The granite of which the lighthouse is built came from the quarries in Cornwall. Altogether 2,074 stones were worked into the structure, ranging from one and three-quarters to three tons each in weight, and representing a total weight of 4,300 tons. The entrance door to the tower is 57 feet 9 inches above high water mark. To keep out the storm the keepers can close the heavy teak door and let down over it a heavy gun metal casing. The lantern which caps the masonry tower is of the very latest pattern by Chance, of Birmingham. It is of the dioptric type, and the light is derived from a series of incandescent burners, giving a power of 1,200 candles. The power of the rays thrown from the 1,200 candlepower burners is intensified by the lenses of some 750,000 candlepower. The light is brilliantly white, closely resembling the beam projected by an electric searchlight. This single flash recurs every five seconds, the duration of the flash being about three twenty-fifths of a second.

A NEW INCANDESCENT LAMP

An invention which is held to be of greatest importance is the new Helion light, perfected by Prof. Henschel C. Parker, of Columbia University, and Mr. Walter G. Clark, an electrical engineer. This new light promises to revolutionize incandescent lighting throughout the world.

The important feature of the invention consists of the introduction of a new filament or coil, to replace the carbon coil now in use in all incandescent lamps. The coil used, which is not thicker than a human hair, is coated with Helion.

The life of this new lamp is claimed to be more than double that of the present standard lamp, and what is of greatest importance gives, according to reports, the same volume of light with a third of the current. A sixteen-candlepower Helion lamp requires but one watt of current where the ordinary incandescent lamp of equal illuminating power requires 3 1-2 to 4 watts. In addition, the Helion is said to be always white, with the same spectrum as daylight.

The Harvard Medical School, illustrated in our issue of December 21, 1907, is not to be long solitary on its present site. This school, situated in the aristocratic Longwood section of Boston on the border of the "Fens," will have for its near neighbors the \$5,000,000 Brigham Hospital, the \$1,000,000 Children's Hospital and the \$500,000 Infants' Hospital. That this section will become a great educational centre is now assured, but what will perhaps be of more interest to the students now in attendance, and also to the Alumni, is the proposed erection of a school union and dormitory. These buildings are to be built at the opposite end of the new Avenue Louis Pasteur, to the present Administration building of the Medical School. The lack of dormitory facilities at the new school, and of a "commons" and place for social meetings, have demonstrated the pressing and immediate need for buildings of this character. The project is now well under way and its successful accomplishment on a scale in keeping with the present school buildings is believed to be assured.

George Oakley Totten, one of Washington's (D. C.) prominent architects, strikes a popular chord with the profession at large in an address quoted extensively in the Washington papers, in which he takes the position that the public should receive a certain amount of education in architecture.

"Everybody should be able," he said, "to criticize, with accuracy and intelligence, the public and private buildings which are rising rapidly on every hand. This knowledge would be of great advantage to the individual, but of vastly more advantage to the public. As T. G. Jackson of the Royal Academy said at the recent international congress of architects in London, architecture is a necessary art; in fact, the only

necessary art. It cannot be evaded like the others. It is important that the public should be qualified, as Mr. Jackson pointed out, to know good from bad in architecture, since they are the employers with whom it rests to choose the designs of modern buildings.

"The worst of it is," he continued, "that when they come to erect a home or a public building they are likely if they know nothing of architecture, to choose a design which any good architect would throw in the waste basket. Architecture, whether ancient or modern, as Mr. Jackson said at the congress, must be called upon to explain itself and give a reason for its design, and be judged by that rather than by mere conformity to precedent. I agree with Mr. Jackson that it is a fallacy to teach that architecture is ornament applied to building.

"There is need of awakening public interest in modern architecture," said Mr. Jackson to the assembled architects at London. "It rests with architects to show that our art is still alive, and not merely a dead language. The best means of education is by the production of well-designed buildings. Architects are the best teachers, and real work is more edifying than books or lectures. Illustrated lectures on architecture, and archaeological and architectural societies with their meetings and excursions, are helps, but they are inadequate to qualify for a sound judgment in dealing with modern architecture, because they deal with the subject mainly from the point of view of archaeology."—*Spokane, Wash., Review*.

PERSONAL

Mr. Percy Ash of George Washington University, is one of the lecturers in the popular series arranged by the National Society of the Fine Arts. His topic will be "Italian Renaissance Architecture."

Mr. Evarts Tracy, of Messrs. Tracy & Swartwout, has recently been elected a member of the American Institute of Architects.

It is stated that the Governor of Kentucky vetoed that part of the capitol appropriation bill, authorizing the employment of Mr. Frank M. Andrews as architect in charge.

SOCIETIES

The Columbus (Ohio) Architectural Club has been organized, and already forty-one names are enrolled in the society. Officers were elected as follows: President, A. M. Allen; vice-president, C. A. Stribling; secretary, Fred W. Elliott; directors, Frank L. Packard, C. F. Richards, Edwin Pruitt and C. W. Bellows.

At a meeting of the St. Louis Architectural Club, held in the Dolph Building, Seventh and Locust streets, St. Louis, March 4, Louis La Beaume read a paper on "The Survival of the Unfit."

The arrangements for the forthcoming exhibition, May 18 to 30, of the Washington State Chapter, American Institute of Architects are progressing. Architects not only on the Pacific Coast, but throughout the country have been invited to exhibit, and the committee of arrangements has received assurance of a large and dignified class of exhibits.

This will be the initial exhibition of an architectural character ever held in Seattle, and the local chapter is making every effort toward its successful achievement.

At the next meeting of the Union County, N. J., Society of Architects it is expected that steps will be taken to secure Federal permission for local architects to compete for recognition by the Government in the selection of plans for the new post-office building to be erected at North Broad street and Westfield avenue, Elizabeth.

The society some time ago communicated with the government officials concerning the methods to be followed in the selection of plans for the building and as to whether local architects would be permitted to enter into competition for the work. They were informed that the government would not consider the subject until after the site for the new building had been purchased, although some application blanks have since been forwarded to the society.

The Cincinnati Chapter A. I. A. have, it is stated, filed a protest in opposition to the creation of a Building Code Commission to be composed of three members. They propose the appointment of a single member, at adequate salary, and believe better results would be had than by three members as now contemplated.

The private bills committee of Parliament, Ottawa, Can., has reported Mr. J. C. Walsh's bill to incorporate the institute of architects of Canada in an amended form. The name was changed to the Architectural Institute of Canada. The clauses giving the institute power to hold examinations, to grant certificates of efficiency and to establish classes of membership were stricken out.

THE SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS, INC.

The Society of Architects held their monthly dinner and business meeting at the Imperial, Fulton street, Brooklyn, N.Y., on Wednesday, the 25th inst. The chief topic of discussion was the report of the Law Committee, whose chairman with the president and counsel of the Society were delegated to represent the Society at Albany in support of two bills now before the Legislature. One of these bills provides for the appointment of a Commission on Appeal, to whom questions may be referred from decisions of the Tenement House Commissioner. The other bill relates to occupancy of basements in tenement houses. The committee reported that

conference with several leading members of the Legislature had convinced the latter of the justice of the Society's demand for the proposed Commission on Appeal, but adverse influences render it improbable that either of the bills will pass the Legislature.

COMPETITIONS

The distribution of prizes in the annual competition conducted by the Society of Beaux Arts Architects, offered by Whitney Warren and Lloyd Warren for the most successful solution of a problem in planning, was made public March 23.

Students from most of the colleges of the country competed, the examinations being held at Columbia University. The award of the first prize, of \$50, goes to J. E. Hopkins, of Brooklyn, and the second prize, of \$25, to George Speers, of Manhattan.

The subject of the competition was a college library building.

BOOK NOTES

ARCHITECTURAL COMPOSITION, "An attempt to order and phrase ideas, which have hitherto been only felt by the instinctive taste of designers." By John Beverly Robinson, A. I. A. 234 pp, 6x9, with many illustrations. New York: D. Van Nostrand Co.; London: B. T. Batsford, 94 High Holborn. Price, \$2.50 net.

One of the most helpful books that could find a place in the library of the architectural student.

"Standards of taste," or just what may be called beautiful in form and proportion, are only arrived at when from each existing style or period has been eliminated that which fails to stand the test of intelligent criticism.

Recognizing this the author in a clear and concise way takes the student interestingly along the pleasant paths and byways of architectural criticism, and when the book is finished the reader finds himself better equipped to intelligently apply the rule of criticism, not alone to the work of others, but to his own as well.

OBITUARY

Albert C. Neumann, an architect, died at his home, 125 Mount Pleasant avenue, Newark, March 23. He lived in that city for nearly fifty years. He was the architect for the interior of Grace Church and for St. Barnabas's Hospital, and also consulting architect for the Newark New City Hall Commission. He was 75 years old.

Edward I. Nickerson, a well-known architect of Providence, R. I., died March 22. He was 63 years of age.

Edward Simon, an architect, was run over and killed on March 21 by a drill engine on the tracks of the Central Railroad, at Jersey City. Mr. Simon had but recently returned from a professional visit to Panama.

INDUSTRIAL INFORMATION

REFRIGERATING MACHINERY

While artificial means of refrigerating have been employed in one form or another for very many years, perhaps a century, the means employed were of the crudest up to ten years ago. The skill of the inventor, so potent in many different fields, has accomplished the most gratifying results in this special field of refrigeration.

The Triumph Ice Machine Co., of Cincinnati, Ohio, in a valuable pamphlet of more than sixty pages and many illustrations sets forth in an entertaining way a description of the manufacture of ice machines, and also presents many valuable tables, interesting to the architect and builder who desires to become familiar with this form of refrigeration.

MAXWELL CONCRETE STEEL CO.

After April 1, on account of the possibility of confusion arising from the fact that the name of the American Concrete Steel Co. is similar to that of a construction company whose home office is in New Jersey (of which the American Concrete Steel Co., Detroit, Mich., had no knowledge at the time of their incorporation), that company has decided to make a change in its name from that of the American Concrete Steel Co. to the Maxwell Concrete Steel Co.

FENCING AND ORNAMENTAL IRON WORK

We are in receipt of an illustrated pamphlet of sixty pages, issued by F. E. Carpenter Co., of 7 and 9 Warren street, New York City.

A number of illustrations of entrances to estates and cemeteries are shown, and also examples of factory enclosures and various types of fences for recreation grounds, lawns and sidewalks.

In addition to entrance gates and fencing, this firm manufactures iron garden vases and ornamental seats, and gate posts for special purposes.

CATALOGUES RECEIVED

The Twincos Stamping Works, of New York City, with factory at Rome, N. Y., issue a thirty-six-page catalogue, 9x13 inches, illustrating their stamped and spun sheet metal ornaments for architectural and other purposes. This attractive publication shows a great variety of applied ornament.

The Hill Dryer Co., 1133 Broadway, N. Y., issues a series of leaflets describing the various forms of clothes dryers made by them. These include lawn, roof and balcony dryers, and show in their construction an ingenious economy of space and general utility.

Power Plant Specialty Co., of 245 South Jefferson street, Chicago, Ill.—A catalogue explaining the merits claimed for the Vater Two-stage Separator and Receiver, made by the company. This will be of interest to architects and builders of large structures where power plants are installed.

Building News

MAINE

AUGUSTA.—C. H. Austen has recently purchased a lot on which he intends to erect a library building which will be presented to the town.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

GOFFSTOWN.—The erection of a new library building is being agitated by the residents of Goffstown.

MASSACHUSETTS

BOSTON.—It is said that the Holland Wine Company has acquired the property on the northerly side of Hanover Street near the corner of Court Street and will remodel the building extensively.

BRIGHTON.—The Passionist Missionary Society has purchased a plot of land fronting on Washington Street near Cambridge, and it is reported that the society will erect a monastery to cost approximately \$25,000.

BROCKTON.—The plans for the new six-story brick factory building on Montello Street are reported completed. This is to be occupied by Stacy, Adams & Co.

EAST BOSTON.—Samuel Barkin has acquired the property at Nos. 565 to 569 Saratoga street and is reported as contemplating the erection of three three-story apartment houses.

LYNN.—According to reports, \$450,000 has been appropriated for the erection of a new Court House in this city.

NEW BEDFORD.—Abbott P. Smith is planning the erection of a number of model tenement houses, to be built on the square bounded by Coffin Avenue, Dean Street, Bowditch Street and Brook Street, at a cost of from \$75,000 to \$100,000.

SPRINGFIELD.—The C. J. Roadstrand Company, at 660 Main Street, is reported as contemplating the erection of a new building at 35-39 Howard Street, to cost approximately \$45,000. Geo. P. B. Alderman & Co., Holyoke, Mass., are the architects.

RHODE ISLAND

EAST PROVIDENCE.—The question of issuing bonds to the amount of \$100,000, to be used towards the erection of a new high school, it is said, is being agitated by the citizens.

CONNECTICUT

HAMDEN.—According to current reports, plans for the new school building to be erected at this point have been passed upon and the construction will soon be commenced.

NEW HAVEN.—Bids are being taken, it is reported, by Architects Rossiter & Wright of New York, for the new residence for C. C. Barlow, to be located on Cold Spring Street.

NEW YORK

BATAVIA.—The Batavia Canoe Club is reported to be planning the erection of a clubhouse.

CLINTON.—Edwin F. Torrey, Jr., has acquired the site of the old White Seminary and will erect a handsome residence thereon.

LOCKPORT.—The Masonic Board of Trustees are looking for a site for the proposed new \$30,000 building to be erected at this point.

MIDDLEPORT.—It is reported that plans have been drawn for the new brick temple to be erected on the Bidleman property this summer by the Middleport Lodge of Odd Fellows.

NEWBURGH.—Newburgh contractors are invited to submit estimates on the proposed new school building to be erected at a probable expenditure of \$80,000.

NEW YORK.—It is reported that \$3,000,000 has been requested by President Winthrop of the Board of Education for the fire-proofing of all the schools through the city.

Henry T. Bulman has acquired the southwest corner of 162d Street and Broadway, and it is said the plot will immediately be improved with a six-story elevator apartment house.

Plans were filed recently for a six-story apartment house and store to be built by Alonzo B. Kight at the northwest corner of St. Nicholas Avenue and 172d Street at a cost of \$175,000, and for a six-story apartment house, with stores, to be put up by C. M. Silverman & Son, on 110th Street, 150 feet west of Seventh Avenue, at a cost of \$150,000.

Plans have been filed for a thirty-six-story building to be erected on the plot at Nos. 4 to 14 West Street and Nos. 6 to 18 Washington Street and No. 17 Battery Place, for the Century Investment Company and the Battery Place Realty Company. Clinton & Russell are the architects. Estimated cost, \$4,500,000.

It is said that William J. Roome leased for a term of years the four-story dwelling No. 177 Madison Avenue, and will alter the premises at a cost of \$20,000.

NEW JERSEY

ATLANTIC CITY.—It is reported that the erection of a convention hall to cost \$450,000, is being contemplated by the Business Men's League.

It is reported that a branch of the Battle Creek, Mich., Sanatorium is to be erected here, \$1,500,000, having been willed to the sanatorium under this condition.

MORRISTOWN.—According to reports, the erection of a theatre to cost \$60,000 is being agitated by the citizens of Morristown.

NEWARK.—It is stated that the site of the old building of the Salvage Corps, recently destroyed by fire, may be used for the new fire engine house under consideration.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—Martin & O'Hara, owners of the Bijou Theatre, Perth Amboy, are contemplating the remodeling of a newly-acquired building in New Brunswick into a theatre.

OAKHURST.—E. A. Arend, architect, of Asbury Park, N. J., has been engaged, it is said, to prepare plans for the new school to be erected here.

ORANGE.—The Board of School Estimate is reported as having decided to allow \$110,000 for the additions for the Lincoln Avenue and Cleveland Street schools.

000 for the additions for the Lincoln Avenue and Cleveland Street schools.

TRENTON.—According to reports, \$20,000 has been appropriated for the erection of an engineering building at the State Agricultural College.

Governor Fort is reported as having signed the two bills correcting flaws in the legislation enacted last winter to permit Trenton to build a new \$800,000 City Hall. Quartermaster General C. Edward Murray, Ferdinand W. Roebling and former Senator Jonathan Blackwell, the commission named last year, will now go ahead with the building of the new City Hall.

PENNSYLVANIA

CHESTER.—According to reports, the Leiper Lodge of Odd Fellows has decided to spend \$10,000 to improve its property in Chester.

CLAYTON.—Clayton is to have a new \$40,000 school house, according to current reports. It is to be erected at the site of the old structure.

FAIRVIEW.—It is currently reported that the plans for the insane asylum to be built by the State have been completed.

HARRISBURGH.—At a probable expenditure of \$25,000, F. W. Woolworth will erect a new building on Market Street. This will be used for another Five and Ten Cent store. Architect T. H. Hamilton is preparing the plans.

HOMESTEAD.—The Homestead Turn und Gesand-Verein Association, according to reports, will receive bids on a three-story brick building to be erected on the property located at Nos. 319-321 Fifth Avenue.

LANCASTER.—It is currently reported in the local press that the members of the Lancaster Automobile Club, of this city, are contemplating the erection of a new building.

NEW CASTLE.—Martin E. Reno is reported as contemplating the erection of a canning factory, to be located along the Pennsylvania Railroad tracks. Estimated cost, \$20,000.

The Dollar Savings Association and the Home Trust Company are to be united. The merged institution will erect a new business building.

The Councils of New Castle may decide to build a new City Hall in Croton Avenue during the present year, according to press reports.

PHILADELPHIA.—According to local press, Architect Horace Trumbauer has been commissioned by the Building Committee of the Union League to prepare the necessary plans for proposed changes in the clubhouse.

Mr. Hammerstein is reported as having announced his intention of erecting a new opera house in Philadelphia.

Architects Carrere & Hastings, of New York, are completing plans for a new house of worship for the First Church of Christ, Scientist, which will be built on the south side of Walnut Street. Estimated cost, \$100,000.

PITTSBURGH.—Plans are being prepared for the erection of two apartment houses to be built on Northumberland Street, Squirrel Hill. Thomas W. McFarland, of Hazelwood, is the owner.

Architect J. E. Obitz is reported as having prepared plans for two brick and half-timber cottages for W. B. Deshon. They are to be erected on Beacon Street. Estimated cost \$15,000 each.

R. F. Maloney, it is said, has purchased a site at Beechwood and Dalzell Avenues for a \$30,000 residence, which he proposes to erect this summer.

According to reports, the Griswold Hotel is to be remodeled at once.

Plans for two apartment houses to cost \$80,000 have been prepared by Architect George Schwan. William J. McCutcheon is the owner and he has secured a site in McKee Place, near Bates Street.

PORTAGE.—The plans, according to reports, for the new school building to be erected here have been completed. Estimated cost, \$30,000.

SHARON.—According to reports, the erection of new school buildings is being contemplated by the Board of Education. The issuing of \$140,000 in bonds for the purpose seems probable.

SOUTH SCRANTON.—Reverend Dr. J. J. Loughran, pastor of the Church of the Nativity, contemplates the erection of a parochial residence on the plot adjoining the church on Orchard Street, according to reports.

WAMPUM.—The Curtin-Ruggles Company, of New York, it is said, has planned a group of eight steel and concrete buildings to be put up for the Crescent Portland Cement Company. Estimated cost, \$500,000.

INDIANA

BOONVILLE.—The members of the G. B. church of this city are reported as having purchased a lot in front of the Gum Street school building on which they will build a new church this summer.

EVANSVILLE.—Plans for the construction of an eight-story building, it is said, to be erected at Fourth and Vine Streets, are being prepared by a Chicago architect. J. W. Boehne, B. Bosse and Fred Bockstege are reported to be interested.

INDIANAPOLIS.—The commission appointed to let the contract and supervise the construction of the Southeastern Indiana Hospital for the Insane, near Madison (Governor Hanley ex-officio, chairman), has canceled the contract of E. M. Campbell, of Findlay, O., to erect the building and will soon ask for bids to complete the work. The original contract amounted to almost \$1,000,000. Considerable work has been done.

Plans have been completed by Ribush & Hunter, architects, for a seven-story commercial building, to be erected immediately by Raphael Kirschbaum, at the southeast corner of Washington Street and Capitol Avenue.

LAKE.—Architects Beers & Company, of Chicago, according to reports, have prepared plans for the new county jail at this city.

MADISON.—The Denny Sanitarium Company it is said, has incorporated to build and equip a sanitarium and hospital for the

treatment of the sick. George W. Denny, Charles Denny and J. V. Denny, directors.

ANDERSON.—Charles Kaufman is reported as having been selected as architect for the proposed additions to the Christian Science property, and is at work on detail plans for making a church out of the house.

OHIO

CALEDONIA.—Abraham Garfield, Cleveland, O., according to reports, is preparing plans for the new Methodist Episcopal church to be erected at this point. Estimated cost, \$50,000.

CLEVELAND.—The First German Baptist Church it is stated, is to have a new home, costing \$20,000, at Kinsman Road and Griswold Avenue.

COLLINGSWOOD.—According to press reports, Andrew Carnegie has offered to erect a library at the site of the Collingswood school recently destroyed by fire, to cost approximately \$17,500.

COLUMBUS.—According to reports, the Colonnade Building Company is contemplating the erection of a Colonnade Building on the west side of Huron Street, between Madison and Adams Streets. This building is to be two stories high and contain twenty-eight shops.

DAYTON.—At a cost of several thousand dollars, it is said, the Bethel Baptist Church, corner of Fitch and Baxter Streets, will be made much larger.

It is currently reported that plans for the new building for the Door of Hope Association have been completed by Architect Charles Herby, U. B. Building.

HAMILTON.—It is reported that the county commissioners have decided to build a hospital at the county infirmary. Plans have been submitted by Architect F. W. Mueller.

KENT.—The congregation of the Lutheran Church is reported as contemplating the erection of a new church edifice. Rev. Abram Miller is pastor.

MASSILLON.—The Board of Public Service of the City of Massillon invites architects to submit plans for a proposed building to be erected in this city for the use of city officers. Estimated cost not to exceed \$45,000. Plans will be received until April 20, 1908. For further particulars apply to the Board.

MARION.—The Board of Public Service appointed a commission of five to supervise the erection of a city hall, market house and fire department, to cost \$200,000.

SPRINGFIELD.—A \$25,000 building will be erected, it is reported, by the Elks of this place on the property on High Street, between Center and Factory.

WYOMING.—A new town hall will be erected in this place, to cost \$26,000, it is said.

YOUNGSTOWN.—Joseph Wess, according to current reports, is contemplating the erection of a theatre to cost about \$75,000.

ILLINOIS

CHICAGO.—An office and store building, to cost from \$250,000 to \$300,000, is to be erected on North Clark Street, by Mrs. Louis A. Boyd, of San Francisco.

It is stated that the erection of a theatre to cost \$100,000 is under consideration. The site chosen is at the corner of Halsted

Street and Englewood Avenue. The Englewood Stock Company is interested.

The DeJonghe Company are reported as having purchased the property at 43-45 Monroe Street, where they will erect a \$100,000 hotel building. D. H. Burnham & Co., architects, are preparing the plans.

The southwest corner of Calumet Avenue and Twenty-third Street has been purchased by the Charles E. Merrill Company, publishers of school books. A new building is to be put up, for which H. B. Wilson will be the architect.

HAVANA.—From press reports we learn that the School Board at its last meeting issued \$10,000 in bonds for the erection of a new school building.

PEORIA.—The Knights of Columbus have acquired property on North Jefferson Avenue, where, it is reported, they will erect a new building.

ROCK ISLAND.—Plans are being prepared by Architects Clausen & Clausen, of Davenport, for a six-story reinforced-concrete building, to be erected for L. P. Best, Davenport, Ia. Cost, \$200,000.

MICHIGAN

BATTLE CREEK.—According to press reports, a \$60,000 theatre will be erected at this point. This was announced through Walter S. Butterfield, circuit manager for the Western Vaudeville Managers' Association.

CADILLAC.—The School Board are said to have decided to erect a new school house this summer.

ROMEO.—According to reports the tax payers of this place have voted to raise funds for the erection of a public library.

WISCONSIN

GREEN BAY.—It is reported that a new Court-house and jail, to cost \$300,000, is to be erected at this point.

LA CROSSE.—It is currently reported that \$20,000 in bonds will be issued to defray the cost of an agricultural and manual training school.

MISSOURI

MARYVILLE.—It is said that \$50,000 has been appropriated for the erection of a federal building at this point.

ST. LOUIS.—It is currently reported that the Lenz-Haller Realty Company has sold the lot on the south side of Von Versen Avenue to a client of the firm and that they will superintend the erection of a \$27,500 apartment house on the site.

SPRINGFIELD.—It is currently reported that the Elks Lodge of this city has acquired the site for a new building and work will be commenced as soon as plans and specifications can be prepared.

IOWA

DAVENPORT.—The plans for the prospective clubhouse for the Davenport Boat Club are reported completed by Architect C. R. Spink.

MINNESOTA

DULUTH.—Plans, it is said, for the seven-story building to be erected on the dock line, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues, West, by the northern Cold Storage Company, have been prepared. Estimated cost, \$50,000.

J. D. Molitor has bought a lot on the lower side of Jefferson Street, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth Avenues, and it is reported that he will shortly improve same.

Radcliffe & Price, architects, are reported as preparing plans for a two-story brick veterinary building for the city of Duluth.

By April 8, the Court-house Commission expects to begin to advertise for bids on the construction of the new Court-house at the corner of Fifth Avenue West and Second Street. The bids will be opened early in May.

LONG PRAIRIE.—It is reported that \$30,000 in bonds has been issued for the erection of a new high school at this point.

MINNEAPOLIS.—We learn from press reports that the Minneapolis Automobile Club is contemplating the erection of a new clubhouse, to cost approximately \$15,000.

J. E. Rogers is reported as intending to build a sixteen-story hotel on the Barnaby corner, Fourth Street and Nicollet Avenue. Estimated outlay, \$1,000,000.

Architects Keyes & Colburn are reported as having completed the plans for the new Psi Upsilon Fraternity Building, to be erected on University Avenue, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth Streets. Estimated cost, \$75,000.

ST. PAUL.—It is reported that competitive plans will be asked for the proposed Mechanic Arts High School to be erected here.

SOUTH DAKOTA

STARR.—The church edifice recently destroyed by fire at this place will be rebuilt at once, according to press reports, \$30,000 having been appropriated.

NEBRASKA

FAIRBURY.—We learn from press reports that a Carnegie library is to be erected at this point; \$10,000 has been appropriated.

KANSAS

CLAY CENTER.—Architects J. H. Felt & Co., 701-703 Chubert Building, Kansas City, Mo., are preparing plans, according to press reports, for a three-story county high school building for the Board of Education, to cost \$50,000. G. M. Stratton, secretary.

TOPEKA.—It is said that Architects Chandler & Nielson, Mail and Breeze Building, are preparing plans for a two-story and basement school building for the Board of Education. W. E. Stewart, clerk. Estimated cost, \$35,000.

COLORADO

COLORADO SPRINGS.—According to reports, W. O. Weeden is president of the new company organized to erect a sanitary dairy to cost in the neighborhood of \$100,000.

MONTANA

HELENA.—John Cort is reported interested in the erection of a theatre at this point to cost approximately \$50,000.

MISSOULA.—According to reports, a new business block is under consideration, to be erected by J. M. Evans on ground opposite the Snapard Hotel on North Higgins Avenue.

DELAWARE

WILMINGTON.—Bids are now being received, it is said, for a new store and apartment building to be erected on the south side of Eighth Street, between Market and King Streets.

Competitive plans will be taken by the Board of Education for the erection of new school buildings in Wilmington.

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE.—The trustees of the Johns Hopkins Hospital, it is said, will erect a big building for offices and light manufacturing at the northeast corner of South and Water Streets. Baldwin & Pennington are the architects.

Architects Haskell & Barnes are said to be receiving bids on a house to be built on Edmondson Avenue, near North Bend Lane.

CATONSVILLE.—There is every assurance now that the clubhouse of the Catonsville County Club, which was destroyed by fire, will be rebuilt.

HAGERSTOWN.—John W. Nihiser, according to reports, has in contemplation the erection of a brick apartment house on his lot, southeast corner of Antietam and Mulberry Streets.

VIRGINIA

ASHLAND.—From current reports we learn that a new Post Office is to be erected on Railroad Avenue.

FORT MONROE.—According to exchanges, we learn that a coast artillery school building is to be erected at this point, to cost \$500,000.

NORFOLK.—It is now practically settled, reports state, that the Christ Episcopal Church is to erect a new edifice on their site at Olney Road and Stockley Gardens, at a cost of approximately \$100,000. Architect not selected.

RICHMOND.—According to reports, the City Council has invited local architects to submit plans for the Blues' Armory.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON.—It is said that the building of the Bethlehem Chapel of the Nativity on the site of the proposed Episcopal Cathedral of St. Albans is assured. Plans are being prepared by Henry Vaughan, of Boston.

According to reports, the colored men's branch of the Y. M. C. A. contemplates the erection of a new building, to cost about \$30,000.

John Warren recently purchased ground on the north side of M Street, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth Streets, where it is his intention to erect a new apartment house.

KENTUCKY

CHEROKEE PARK.—Architects Carrere & Hastings are preparing plans for the erection of a handsome residence for Mr. J. Ross Todd, to cost approximately \$200,000.

DANVILLE.—According to reports, the Queen and Crescent route has a representative here selecting a site for the erection of a \$500,000 hotel near the depot.

LEXINGTON.—It is currently reported in the local press that the Governor has

signed a bill appropriating \$78,000 to the Kentucky Houses of Reform.

PADUCAH.—A handsome church will be erected on Fountain Avenue by the congregation of the Trimble Street Methodist Church, it is stated, at a cost of \$20,000.

WAVERLY.—A Catholic church and school are to be erected in the town of Waverly, at a cost of not less than \$20,000. The committeemen appointed are Sam Hamilton, Will Barker, John Payne, Rob H. Rapler, Jack Roberts and Sylvester Greenwell.

WOODLAND.—The erection of a new church is being contemplated here, it is reported, in which Dr. Scoville is interested.

GEORGIA

ALBANY.—According to reports, a new City Hall is to be erected at this point.

ATHENS.—Messrs. Bedford & Holland have acquired the corner of Clayton and Lumpkin Streets and will improve it with an air-dome theatre.

MACON.—A. Ten Eyck Brown, architect, of Atlanta, Ga., has been awarded the commission for the new apartment hotel to be erected by Dr. E. P. Frazer, of this city. Estimated cost, \$200,000.

LOUISIANA

ALEXANDER.—Plans have been prepared by Architects Keonan & Weiss, Hibernian Bank Building, of New Orleans, La., for a synagogue to be erected for the Congregational Gemiluth Chassodini. Cost, \$25,000.

OKLAHOMA

BEATRICE.—It is reported that at a meeting of the Board of Education arrangements were made to advertise for architects' plans and suggestions for the erection of the new high school building, which is to cost \$80,000.

It is stated that, at a cost of \$50,000, Owen & Welsh will erect a four-story family hotel at the southwest corner of Eighth and Robinson Streets.

TEXAS

CORPUS CHRISTI.—Steps will be taken to raise funds to build a \$25,000 Y. M. C. A. building at this point, it is reported.

DALLAS.—It is reported that two buildings are planned for the State Fair, to cost approximately \$65,000.

FORT WORTH.—The erection of an opera house, to cost in the neighborhood of \$175,000, is being contemplated by promoters at this point. George T. Reynolds is one of the stockholders.

SAN ANTONIO.—Plans for the new three-story brick hotel, to be erected at Medina and Houston Streets, by Silva Heimann, it is said, have been completed by Atlee B. Ayers, architect.

UTAH

PROVO CITY.—A \$10,000 Carnegie library building is to be erected at this place, according to reports, the coming summer.

SALT LAKE CITY.—Rev. Robert M. Stevenson, the president of the Westminster College, according to reports, has announced that Edwin Liljenberg has been engaged as architect to prepare plans for a residence hall, to cost \$25,000.

ARIZONA

TUCSON.—Architects Holmes & Holmes have made preliminary plans, it is stated, for a building to cost about \$200,000.

CALIFORNIA

ROSEVILLE.—According to current reports, \$20,000 in bonds will be issued for the erection of two new school houses.

SAN JOSE.—According to press reports, \$55,000 in bonds will be issued for equipment of the new high school and grammar school at this point.

SEASIDE.—From exchanges we learn that the Del Monte Company has incorporated for the purpose of building a casino and cottage city at this point. Estimated outlay, \$200,000.

OREGON

HAINES.—The Council recently voted to erect a new City Hall and jail. A build-

ing committee was appointed which will advertise for bids soon.

PORTLAND.—It is stated that a committee has been appointed to consider the question of enlarging the First Presbyterian church, at a probable expenditure of from \$75,000 to \$100,000.

WASHINGTON

SEATTLE.—Work soon will begin on the only Buddhist temple in the United States owned by a Buddhist organization. Japanese are financing the building, which will cost nearly \$20,000.

Schaach & Huntington, architects, are preparing plans for a \$100,000 apartment building on Queen Anne Hill for the Kin-near Company, it is stated.

J. F. Everett, architect, is reported as completing plans for a five-story hotel, to

occupy a lot on Western Avenue. Mr. McCoy is interested.

It is said that Mrs. Margaret Brogan will erect the Marathon Apartment House Building, at Ninth Avenue and Terrace Street, from plans prepared by Architect H. Ryan. Estimated outlay, \$40,000.

SPokane.—D. F. Wetzel, of Spokane, and H. H. McMillan, of Davenport, Wash., are contemplating the erection of a brick and stone building to cost from \$100,000 to \$125,000. Plans have not yet been drawn.

Galland Brothers are reported as contemplating the erection of a three-story hotel structure on Main Street and Division, to cost in the neighborhood of \$75,000.

It is said that the Valk Architectural Company, of Los Angeles, has prepared plans for the First Presbyterian church. Estimated cost, \$75,000.

POSITIONS WANTED.

ARCHITECT solicits position where he can do designing, perspective work, specification writing, detail work or practical supervision; well acquainted with building construction. If you are in need of such a man, address 13-A, care American Architect. (1684-85)

ARCHITECTURAL draughtsman, 20 years' experience in best offices, now residing in New York City, seeks position there, Philadelphia or Chicago; practical man on general drawings, construction details, specifications, superintending; also thoroughly competent for contractor's assistant, taking off quantities, sub-contracts, correspondence, experienced surveying and photographing. Address 13-B, care American Architect. (1684-85)

HEAD-DRAUGHTSMAN in charge of prominent New York architect's office, contemplates making a change; wishes position as manager with architect or looking after the interests of an estate or corporation doing building; twelve years' experience in best Eastern offices; academic and foreign training; no objections to leaving New York. Address 14-A, care American Architect. (1685)

ARCHITECTURAL draughtsman, 25, desires engagement; six years' experience with prominent architects; can work out on complete working drawings, also scale and full-size details; moderate salary. Address G. N. A., 211 East Twenty-eighth Street, New York City. (1685)

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CHICAGO architect will undertake supervision of buildings designed by outside architects for local owners in Chicago district or for outside owners, taking entire charge of work, for reasonable commission or fixed sum for services rendered; twenty-five years' experience; the highest reference furnished. Address "F. F.," care American Architect. (1685)

BEAUX-ART man, now employed by one of the largest New York firms, desires a position where a man of thorough, practical knowledge in the preparation of all kinds of working drawings, details, construction, sketches, and water color work can command a first-class salary; New York or elsewhere. Address Verender, care American Architect. (1685)

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. (1685)

ARCHITECTURAL draughtsman, 24, thoroughly competent in designing, detailing, and construction, fireproof and non-fireproof buildings, good in carrying out working drawings from sketches, capable of taking charge as head draughtsman; has held like position before; would also take position

with construction company, as assistant superintendent, or anything of like nature. Address T. K. E., 3549 West 52nd Street, Cleveland, Ohio. (1685-86-87)

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PROPOSALS.

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., March 24, 1908.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock p.m. on the 5th day of May, 1908, and then opened, for the completion of the tower on the U. S. Post Office, Court House and Custom House, St. Paul, Minn., in accordance with drawings and specifications, copies of which may be had at this office or at the office of the Custodian of the Building, St. Paul, Minn., at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1684-85)

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., March 23, 1908.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock p.m. on the 25th day of April, 1908, and then opened, for an electric passenger elevator in the U. S. Post Office and Court House at Green Bay, Wisconsin, in accordance with the drawings and specification, copies of which may be obtained at this office, or at the office of Messrs. German & Lignell, Architects, at Duluth, Minn., at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1684-85)

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., March 28, 1908.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock p.m. on the 9th day of May, 1908, and then opened, for the construction (including plumbing, gas piping, heating apparatus, electric conduits and wiring) of the U. S. Post Office at Eugene, Oregon, in accordance with drawings and

specifications, copies of which may be had at the office of the Custodian of the Site at Eugene, Oregon, or at this office, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1684-85)

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., March 30th, 1908.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock p.m. on the 11th day of May, 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 Calais, Maine, in accordance with the drawings and specification, copies of which may be had at the office of the Custodian of Site at Calais, Maine, or at this office, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1685-86)

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., March 31, 1908.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock p.m. on the 12th day of May, 1908, and then opened, for the enlargement, extension, remodeling, etc. (including plumbing and water supply system, etc.), of the U. S. Assay Office at New York City, New York, in accordance with drawings and specification, copies of which may be had at the office of the Superintendent of Construction of the New Custom House, at New York, N. Y., or at this office, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1685-86)

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals for construction, complete, including heating, plumbing, and electric work, endorsed "Proposals for Cottage for Immates," will be received by Mrs. Jane L. Armstrong, President of the Board of Managers, Western House of Refuge for Women, at Albion, N. Y., up to one o'clock p.m. on the 27th day of April, 1908, when they will be opened and read publicly.

Proposals shall be accompanied by a certified check in the sum of five per cent. of the amount of the bid, and the contractor to whom the award is made will be required to furnish surety company bond in the sum of one-third 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, Albion, N. Y., or at the office of the State Architect. 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. (1685-86-87)

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., April 4, 1908.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock p.m. on the 16th day of May, 1908, and then opened, for the construction (complete) of the U. S. Post Office at New Britain, Connecticut, in accordance with drawings and specifications, copies of which may be had at this office or at the office of the Postmaster at New Britain, Conn., at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1685-86)



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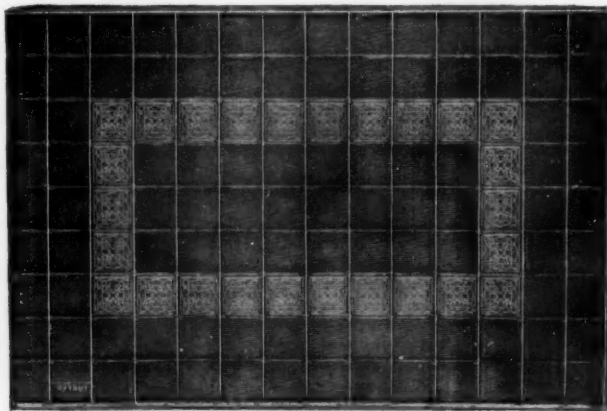
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PHILADELPHIA, 608 Chestnut Street

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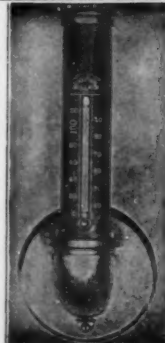
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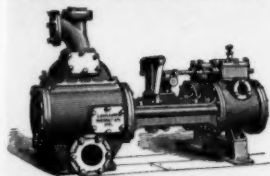
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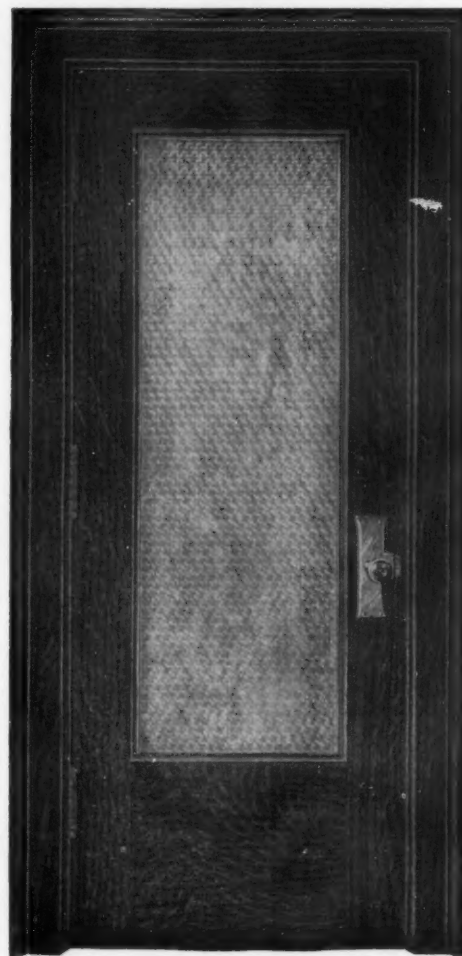
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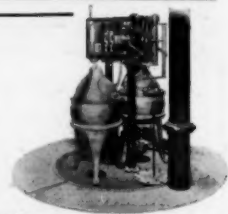
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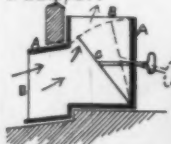
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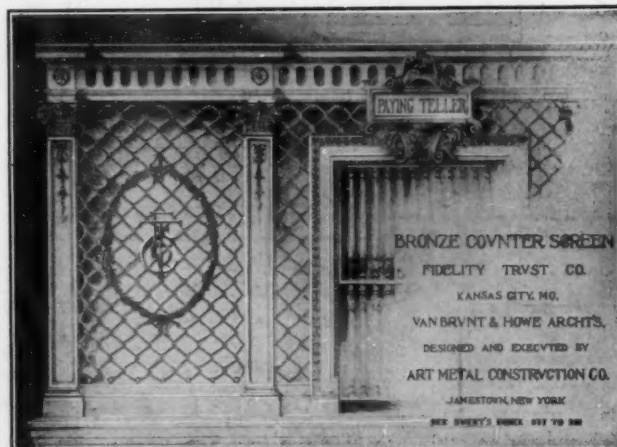
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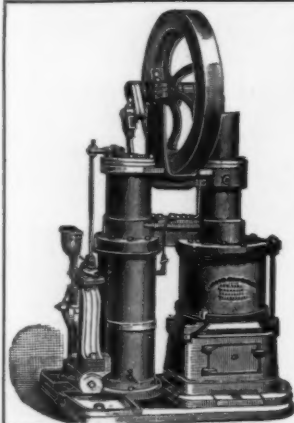
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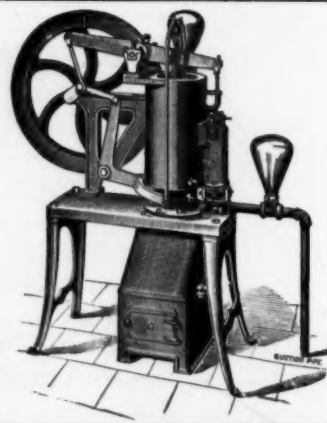
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