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The AMERICAN ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS

Regular Edition

Vol. XCIII.

APRIL 15, 1908.

No. 1686.

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Detail of Entrance and Interior of Banking Room, Union Trust Company's Building, Washington, D. C.

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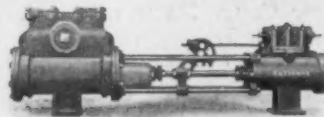
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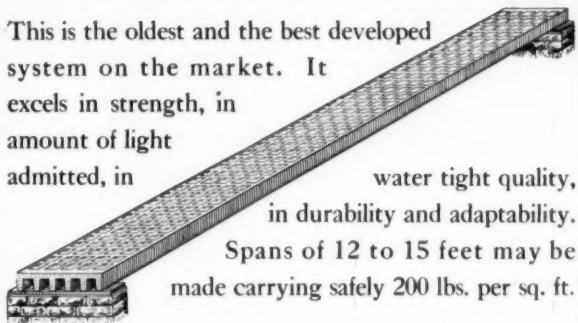
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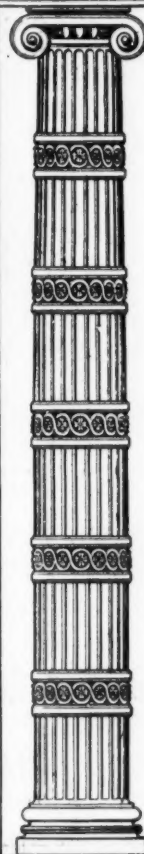
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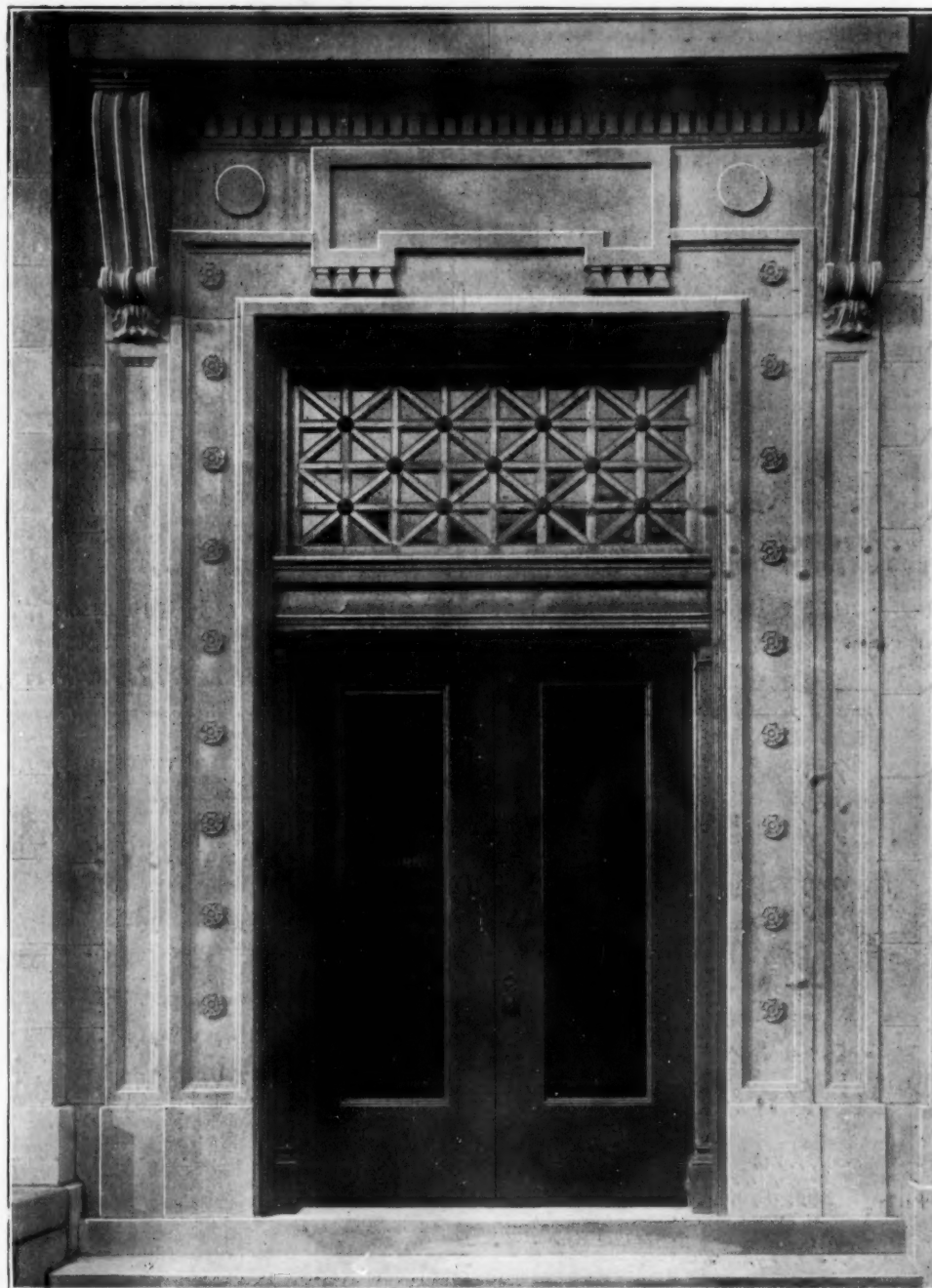
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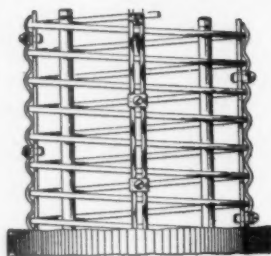
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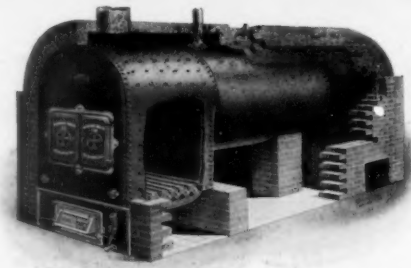
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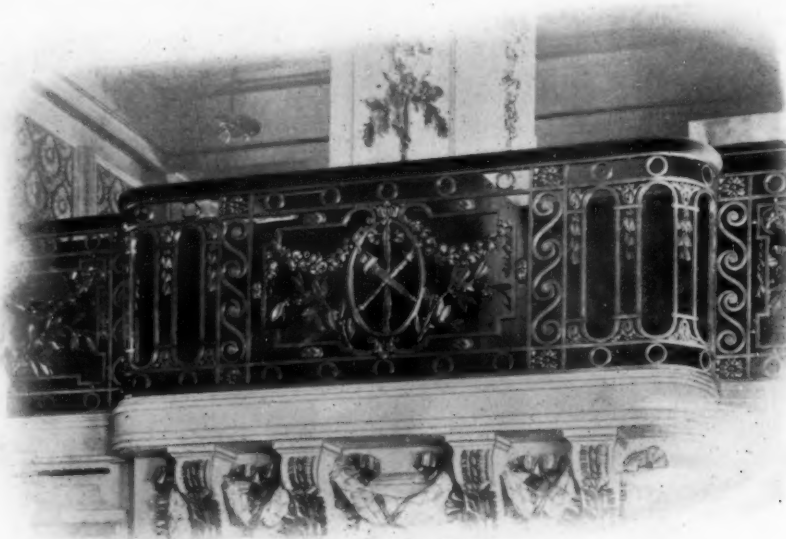
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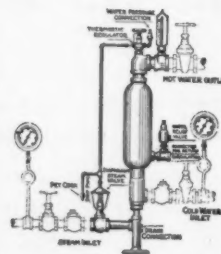
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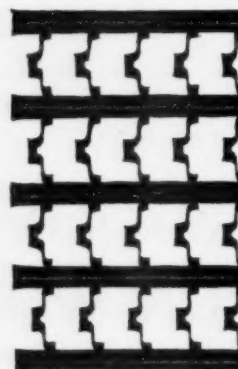
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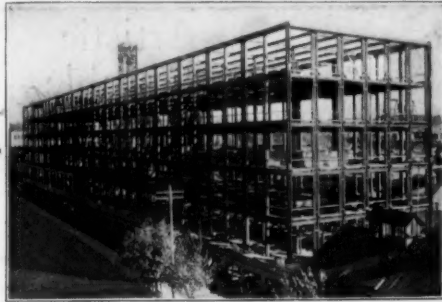
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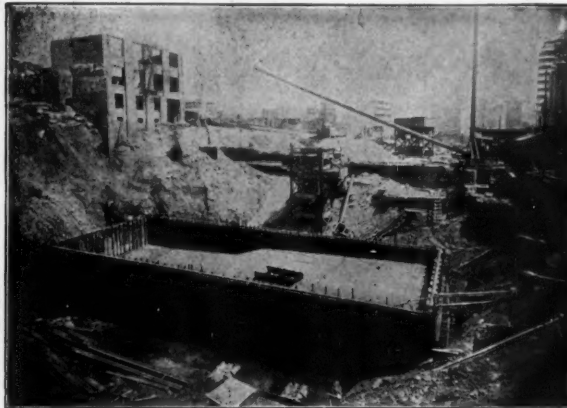
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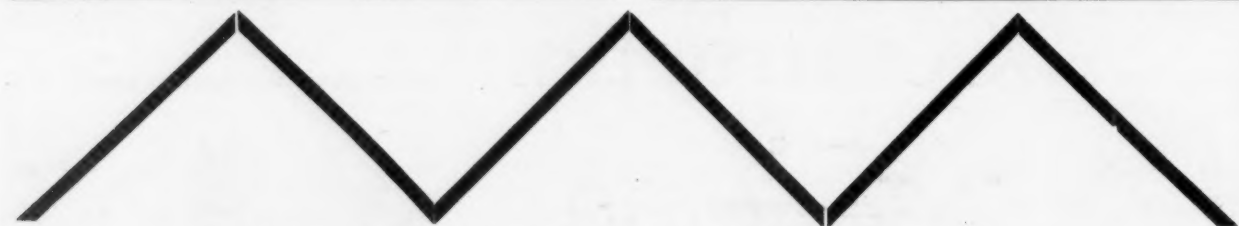


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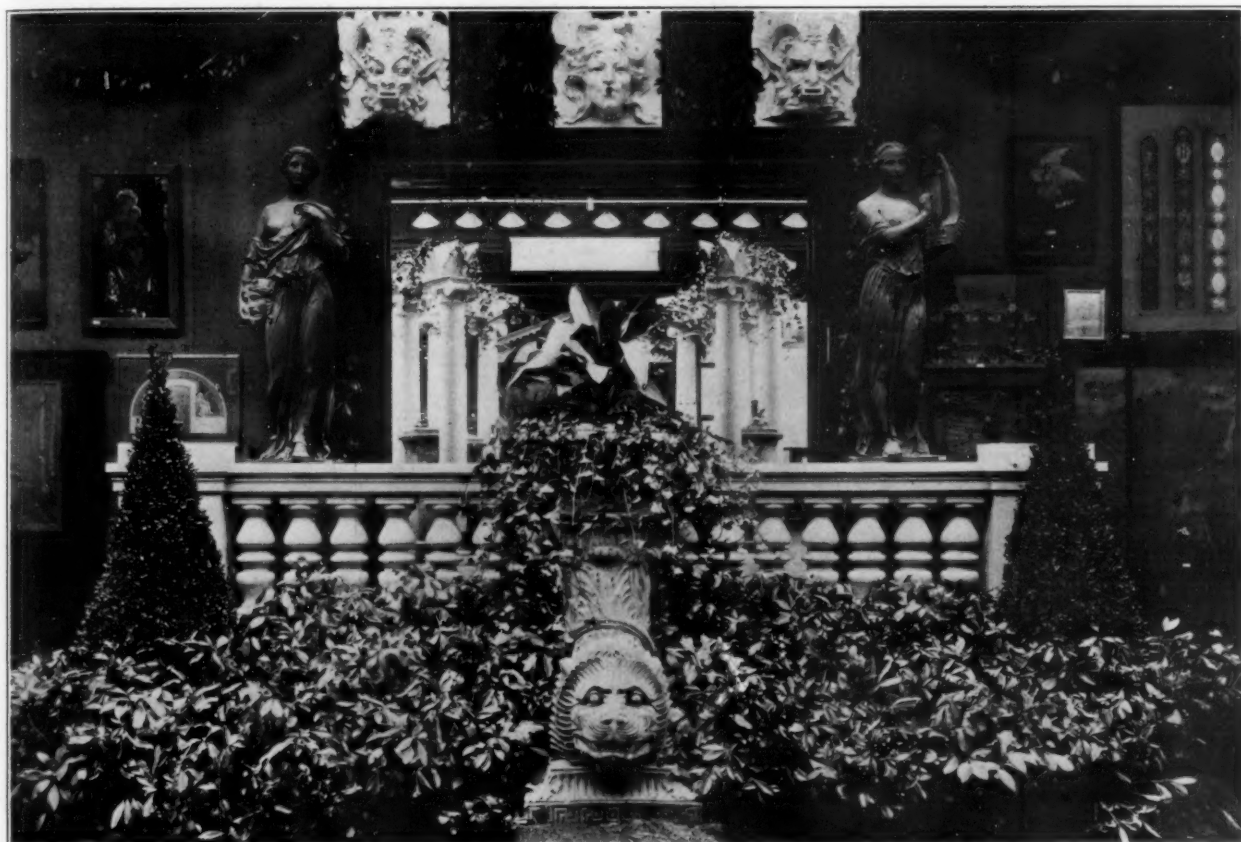
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BUILDING NEWS

Vol. XCIII.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15, 1908.

No. 1686.



FOUNTAIN HEADS—1908 EXHIBITION, ARCHITECTURAL LEAGUE OF NEW YORK.

Fountains

THE origin of the fountain is shrouded in the mystery that envelopes primitive man. Born of man's necessity, he would not only take measures to conserve a supply of water, but also devise some means to divert it from its usual channels, to more easily accessible or convenient places.

And, when he had so conducted it, by trenches, or at a later period through pipes, into the village, he found it a further convenience to store a supply in basins, which were usually hewn out of the rock of some hillside slope.

From one basin he learned to convey it to a secondary; this secondary basin was larger and formed a place in which he could wash his clothes and provide water for his domestic animals. This form of fountain, with often a succession of basins, has been many times found in excavating long buried cities.

The word "fountain" in its original application, was meant, no doubt, to designate a spring, with a basin or trough to catch and hold the water, but as man progressed towards a higher civilization, he learned that the practical might also serve as a vehicle for the decorative. We find that the fountains of early Greece were but rude basins, but as these progressive people advanced to a higher civilization, the fountain became more than merely utilitarian, and was the subject of much decorative skill, showing at the different periods the advance of the Greeks in decorative art.

The first nation to build a system of water distribution was the Romans, and the Rome of to-day is supplied by the same ancient stone aqueducts that were built more than two thousand years ago. In the time of Pliny, 23-79 A. D., there were more than four hundred fountains in

Rome, each with a basin and drinking trough. These ranged from the most primitive type to highly decorated fountains in the public places, monumental in character, and marking a central point of assemblage for business and social intercourse.



ARCHA DELLA MOLA, AN ANCIENT ROMAN AQUEDUCT.

This primitive method of supplying water to the dwellers in Rome was in existence as recently as the early 80's, and there was no distribution of water throughout the houses up to that time, the different stories being without a water supply. There was in most cases a recess in the court-yards, with a trough into which a stream of water poured, generally from some decorative ornament, often a lion's head. A bucket furnished with a pulley, over which rolled a wire, could be lowered and raised from each floor at will. This primitive method exists in many places in Rome at the present time.

The fountain has ever been a favorite subject in art, in song and in story. Tadema has painted it as the central motives about which to group his splendid figures, writers of all ages have used it for the centre of their stories, as did Boccaccio, and its frequent reference in scriptural writings have inspired sacred song writers to compositions that are known and sung around the world. A stream of running water lends itself readily to decorative treatment. The great artist-sculptors for centuries past have realized its possibilities, and have designed and modelled fountains that stand to-day, monuments of constructive and artistic skill. To enumerate these and their location would be to compile a list of the principal cities of Europe.

This fact proves the value of the fountain, not merely as a necessity, but also as a decorative motive in parks, converging and intersecting thoroughfares, and while this value is so well recognized abroad, it is much to be regretted that its worth is not better appreciated in America.

While so much is being said and written about artistic civic centers, it appears that the fountain and its possibilities present an excellent opportunity to furnish at moderate cost an object lesson as to the value of some artistic form that would greet people out of doors and lend variety to the monotonous prospect of the dwellers in large cities.

At one time we believed that a most important movement in this direction was inaugurated. There was an announcement in the daily papers that a competition would be held by a certain humane society in one of our

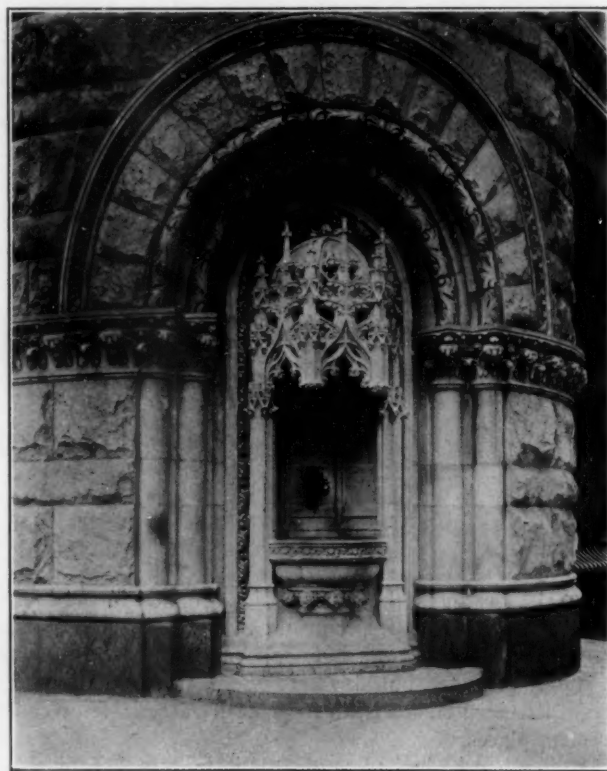
large cities for designs for a series of drinking fountains for man and beast. We naturally inferred that these, while serving the immediate purpose intended, would also present a good decorative treatment. Vain hope; upon inquiry we learned that in awarding the prizes for this competition the artistic value of the fountains was considered of least importance—durability and utility were only considered.

To quote an officer of the Society: "A wooden trough, or something not easily broken and speedily and cheaply repaired, would best answer our purpose. We do not care about the artistic side of the question at all."

We do not believe this view of so important a subject would be tolerated abroad, where even the humblest peasant, through contact with true artistic surroundings, knows and appreciates the value of such an environment.

Any one who has visited Europe, and particularly southern Europe, and has admired the many fountains with their sculptured ornament, or along the dusty roads of Italy has seen the wayside springs, with their shrines, will appreciate what might be accomplished here in America.

If every statue raised in this country could stand on a base devoted to some purpose, either a fountain, a seat or exedra, or mark an aisle of safety in crowded thoroughfares; as, for examples, the St. Gaudens Farragut in Madison Square, or the Richard Morris Hunt me-



FOUNTAIN ON CORNER OF THE PRUDENTIAL BUILDING, NEWARK, N. J.
Messrs. George B. Post & Son, Architects.

morial on Fifth Avenue, this city, our streets would begin to take on something of desirable attractiveness.

When this decorative treatment of smaller open spaces has become necessary by public demand, the creation of the civic center, by an equally insistent people, cannot be denied.

In many instances the treatment of the wall at sidewalk levels in large buildings offers good opportunity for the introduction of fountains. The Gothic fountain placed on the corner of the Prudential Building at Newark, N. J., designed by Messrs. George B. Post & Son of New York, is a fine example.

When the people awaken to the fact that the ability to appreciate good art, with all its refining influence, is not confined to the rich, but can be made a part of the life of even the poorest, then, and not until then, will all the many desirable schemes for civic beauty be pressed to an assured and long desired consummation.

The Limitation of Height and Area of Buildings in New York

By ERNEST FLAGG.

SURELY, the future character of the city is a matter of importance to all its inhabitants; every one will be affected more or less by it, so every one should be interested in what it will be.

This future character of the city will, in all probability, be determined by the action the new Building Code Commission takes in regard to the limitation of the height and area of buildings.

It seems to me that progress could be made toward the proper solution of this difficult problem if we could agree upon the correctness of these four propositions:

1. Any law for the regulation of building should provide the greatest liberty for the individual builder consistent with public interests and justice to neighboring land owners.

2. The present unrestricted liberty to build high is inconsistent with public interests and private justice.

3. A general limitation of height for buildings, to be effective for their proper lighting in districts which are solidly built up with them, on lots of the ordinary size and with courts of practicable dimensions, must be low, —not over five or six stories.

4. It would not be in accordance with good public policy or with justice to land owners, who have not built high buildings, to establish such a limit at this time.

When these truths are admitted, we shall have advanced a long step toward an agreement, for if we cannot let matters go as they are, and cannot sufficiently limit the height of new buildings, the only other alternative which will secure light and air, is to limit their area, above a certain height, and the question narrows itself down to the best way to do that.

The wisdom of the first of these propositions I think all will admit. As to an agreement on the second, I apprehend little difficulty—we have so many object lessons before us.

To allow unrestricted liberty to build high buildings, as at present, is both unwise and unjust, because:

As high buildings multiply and districts become solidly built up, light and air are shut out both from the buildings themselves and from the streets. Even if people are willing to build in that shortsighted way, public policy demands that they be not allowed to do so.

Streets designed for a city five or six stories high, become too congested when the entire area is built up to several times that height.

I understand that in one building the elevator service is designed for 10,000 passengers an hour, while the subway in front of it has a capacity of only 40,000 an hour. If this is true, need any more be said?

In districts solidly built up with tall buildings, fires may break out above the reach of the Fire Department and spread over large areas unchecked.

Private land may be built in on all sides to any height by buildings taking their light from it, and the owner has no redress. If he builds and closes the windows of his neighbors, he will have no light for himself.

Æsthetic considerations, which will undoubtedly have more weight here in the future than they have had in the past, are set at defiance by present methods. Our street façades have a ragged, wild Western appearance, more suitable to a half-civilized community than to a city which claims rank with the other great capitals of the world. Great buildings, having one or two sides ornamented, rear their gigantic walls of naked brickwork far above adjoining buildings, and force their ugliness upon public view. Æsthetic morality requires that our streets of the future should have that sober, dignified and restrained aspect which comes of a uniform line. Only monuments and buildings of a public character, such as municipal buildings, churches, theatres and the like, should break the line of the street façade by going above its general height, and thereby obtain the setting and background which is their due.

My third proposition, though no less true than the preceding, may be more difficult to prove, for there is a widespread notion among those who have not given the subject study, that a limitation of height is all that is necessary without much regard as to what that limit may be.

In older countries, where cities have been built up solidly for centuries, this matter has been given most serious thought, with the result that everywhere a limit of six stories or less has been established as all that is compatible with public welfare.

In Paris, where the courts are generally of ample dimensions, the buildings are none too well lighted.

Our own experience with the new law tenements ought to show us that in districts solidly built up with buildings five or six stories high, 30 per cent. court area affords but indifferent light.

To permit the erection of buildings of even ten stories high is to set at naught the experience of the world.

Our tall buildings are replacing structures of very moderate height and dimensions, built when land was comparatively cheap, and whose builders did not seek to utilize it to the utmost. Our high buildings have heretofore been comparatively isolated in the midst of such surroundings, and consequently have generally had sufficient light. But as areas become solidly built up with them the case becomes entirely different. We are approaching the time when each building must depend on its own land for its light. Our experience of the past is not a safe guide for the future. We should look ahead. It seems to me that this is the crux of the whole matter.

Until we understand that a limitation of height to be

effective must be low, we will make no progress toward the solution of the problem. In time we shall be forced to acknowledge this fact whether we will or no, but in the meantime great and irreparable damage will be done. Why not look ahead now and see what ought to be perfectly plain; that buildings of even ten stories high in a district solidly built up with them will be improperly lighted unless the courts are made of an impracticable size. Is it good public policy to allow the city to be filled with rooms which must in the course of time be too dark for human habitation?

From a map recently published in the *Evening Post*, showing the area covered below Chambers Street by buildings of ten stories and over in height, I find that only 15 per cent. of the area of the land, exclusive of streets and parks, has been occupied by them. If this is correct, I do not see that any other proof is needed of the truth of my contention; however, I am not at all sure that our people can be made to believe it yet, still it is no less true for all that, and my argument is based on a knowledge of the fact that it is so.

Now let us consider my fourth proposition. Assuming that a limitation of height to be effective must be low, let me ask whether the establishment of such a limit would be in accordance either with good public policy or justice to those land owners who have not already built high buildings. I think not.

Our land values have been fixed on the basis of high buildings. To set a low limit of height now would be not only to greatly reduce the available area of floor space for the future, and so interfere with the city's growth, but to bring about a great shrinkage in values. Such a limit would also discriminate unjustly, and I think unnecessarily, against those owners who have not already built, and in favor of those who have built and preempted their neighbors' light.

Moreover, it is useless to discuss the fixing of such a limit at this time, for it would not be tolerated; it is, therefore, impracticable.

Now, if we admit that present conditions cannot continue; that a limit of height to be effective must be low, and that the establishment of a low limit of height is impracticable, we arrive at the conclusion that a *limitation of area must be established above a certain height*, and the only thing we have to consider is the details of the plan.

The plan I propose is simple, and I think it would be effective.

1. I would limit three-quarters of the area of every plot to a building height not to exceed once and a half the width of the street on which it faces, with a maximum height of one hundred feet.
2. I would have no limit of height for the remaining quarter of the plot, provided that no building or part of a building should be carried above the limit mentioned within a distance of the street façade equal to the distance of the curb from the building line.
3. I would allow of the purchase and sale between adjoining owners of the right to build high within the limit stated.
4. I would require that all sides of any structure carried above the limit of height should be treated architecturally, and that no wood whatever should be used in the construction of the entire building or its equipment.

Simple as this plan is, it will be seen that it over-

comes most, if not all, of the dangers, difficulties and injustices which have been mentioned in the preceding paragraphs.

I think the limit here proposed of once and one half the width of the street with a maximum of one hundred feet, is more than it ought to be, but I don't believe that any less would be acceptable. While this limit is higher than has been found advisable elsewhere, the exceptional purity of our atmosphere would seem to warrant a somewhat higher limit for New York.

This plan would protect the owner in his natural right to light and air. If only one-quarter of the adjoining land were occupied by high structures, little damage could be done him. If, on certain plots, a greater area were covered, the rights of adjoining owners would have to be purchased, and they would thus receive compensation for any injury they might receive. In any event no owner could be built in on three sides and be deprived of his light as at present.

By this plan there could be no possibility of a general conflagration spreading from building to building above the reach of the Fire Department, both because the high parts of the buildings would be too far apart to permit of it, and also because there would be nothing in them to burn.

The threatened congestion of the streets, if not averted altogether, would certainly be less likely to occur than under any plan for the limitation of height which is likely to be acceptable.

Light and air would be secured both for buildings and streets.

It would no longer be possible to build huge walls of blank brickwork, which one sees now on every side thrusting their naked ugliness upon public view.

Our street façades would assume that appearance of order and sobriety which comes of a uniform height and a continuous cornice line.

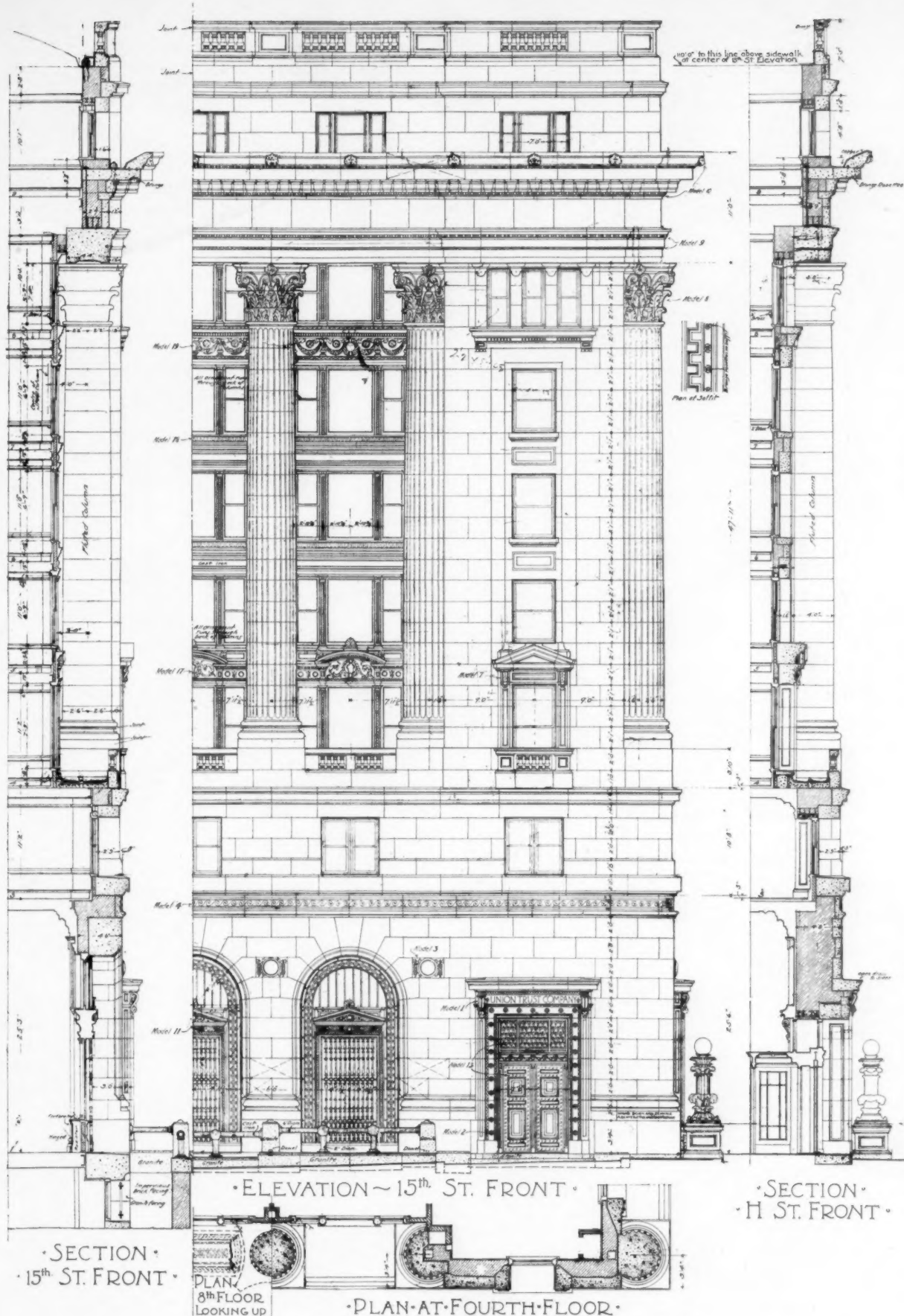
The sky line of the city, as seen from a distance, would assume a most picturesque, interesting and beautiful appearance.

Land values would be affected little, if at all, and the city would be assured of the greatest amount of floor area which can be had with justice to both public and private interests.

Finally, we should have a city unique in appearance and in harmony with modern methods of construction and vertical transportation; a city in which the elevator and the steel frame had been carried to their logical conclusion; a veritable City of the Twentieth Century.

This plan is based on the doctrine that owners should be given the greatest liberty compatible with the public welfare and private justice.

For that reason I would place no limitation on the area which may be covered below the limit of height. Owners always have left, and probably always will leave, enough space vacant to provide the necessary light where buildings are not too high, except for dwellings for the poor, and the Tenement Law provides for that. Neither would I make any limit for height on the unrestricted quarter of the plot; engineering and economic considerations will afford all the check necessary, and the restriction against placing the high part of the building within a distance of the front equal to that of the curb from the building will insure sufficient light for the street.



• ELEVATION ~ 15th ST. FRONT •

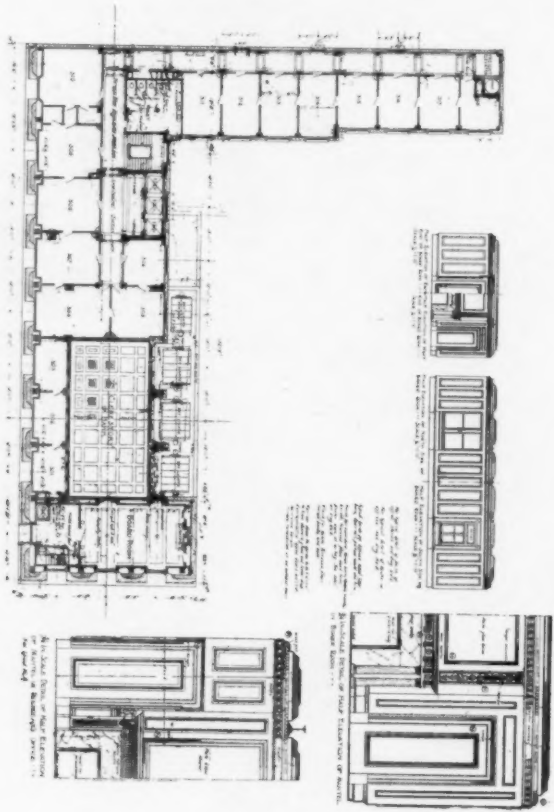
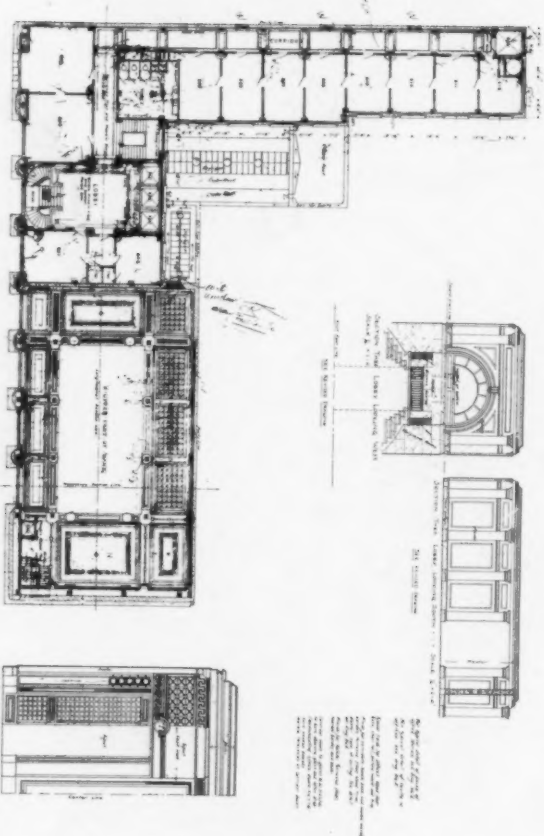
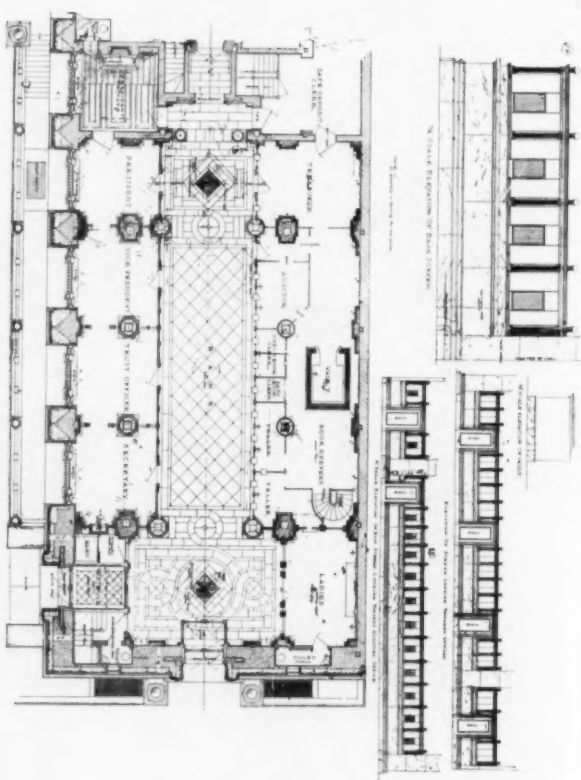
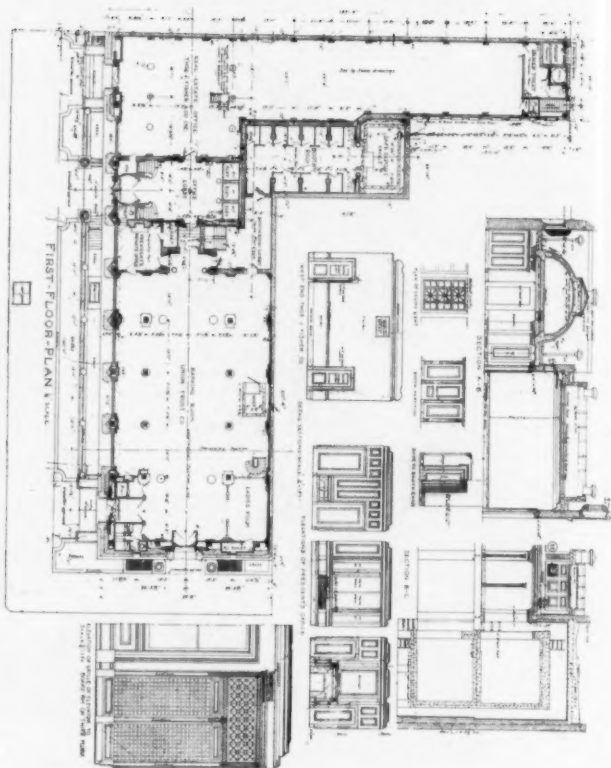
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• SECTION •
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PLAN
8th FLOOR
LOOKING UP
• PLAN AT FOURTH FLOOR •

SECTIONS AND ELEVATION, UNION TRUST CO.'S BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.

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SECOND FLOOR PLAN

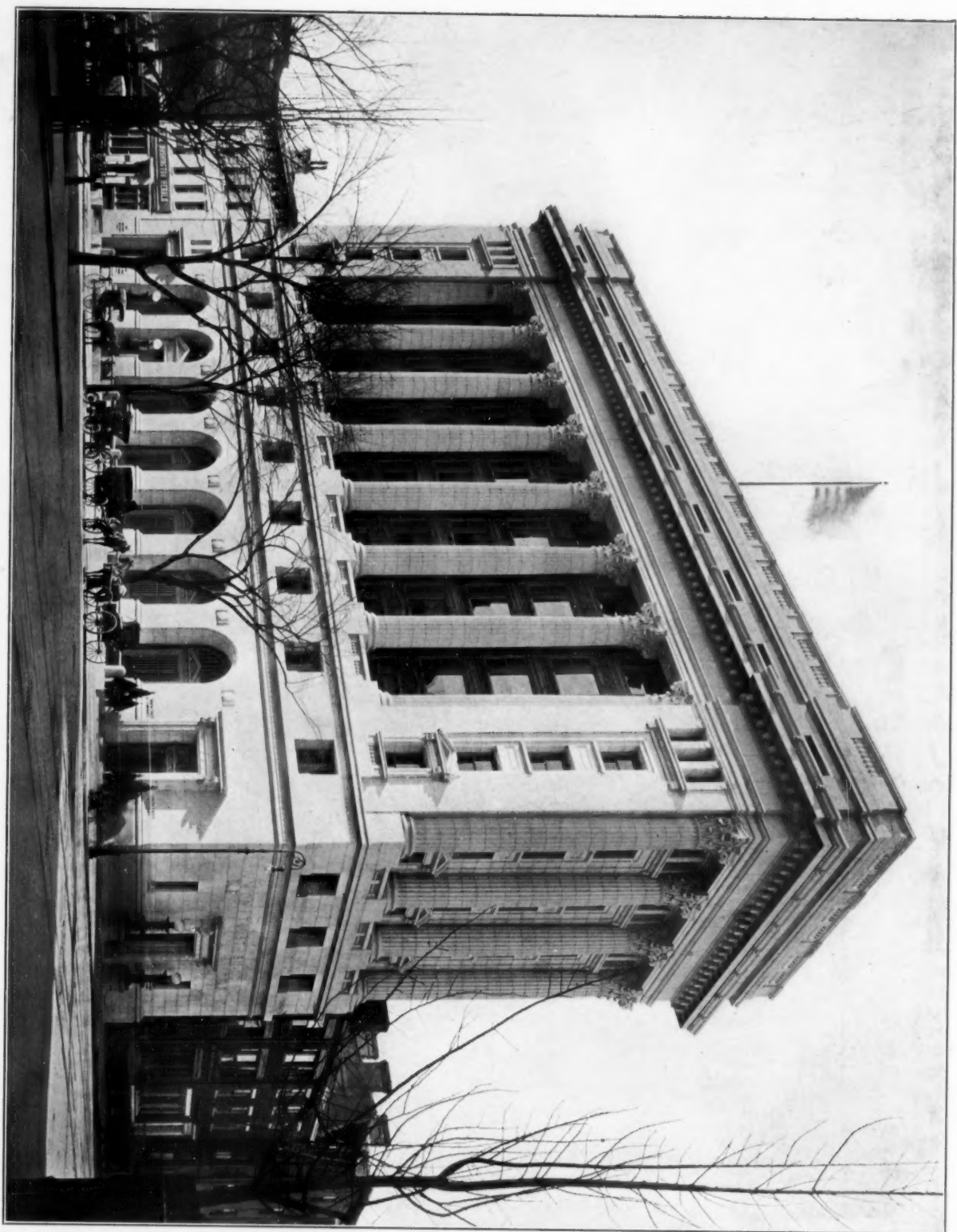
FLOOR PLANS AND INTERIOR DETAILS—UNION TRUST CO.'S BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.

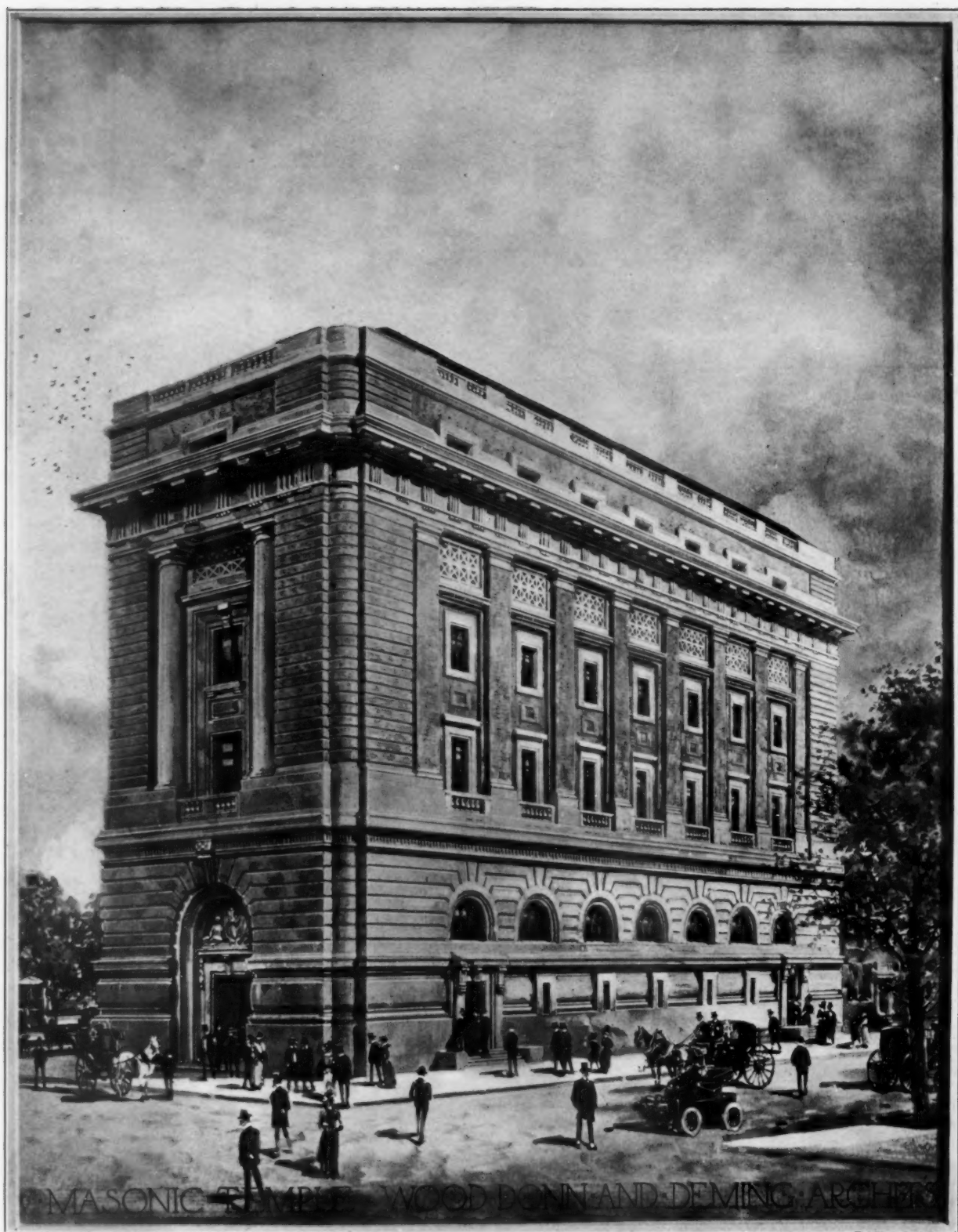
THIRD FLOOR PLAN

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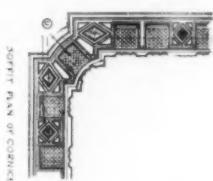
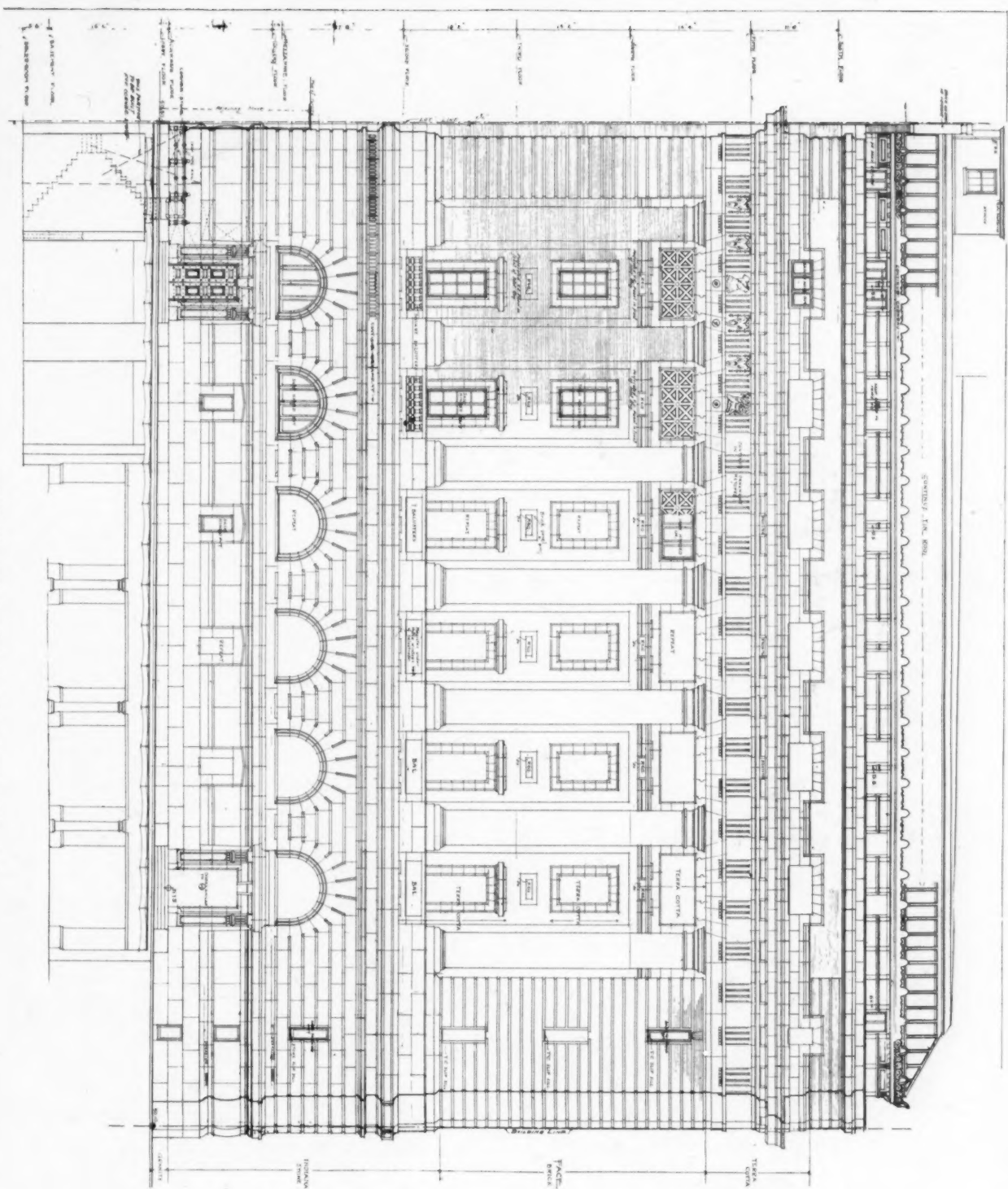


NEW MASONIC TEMPLE, WASHINGTON, D. C.
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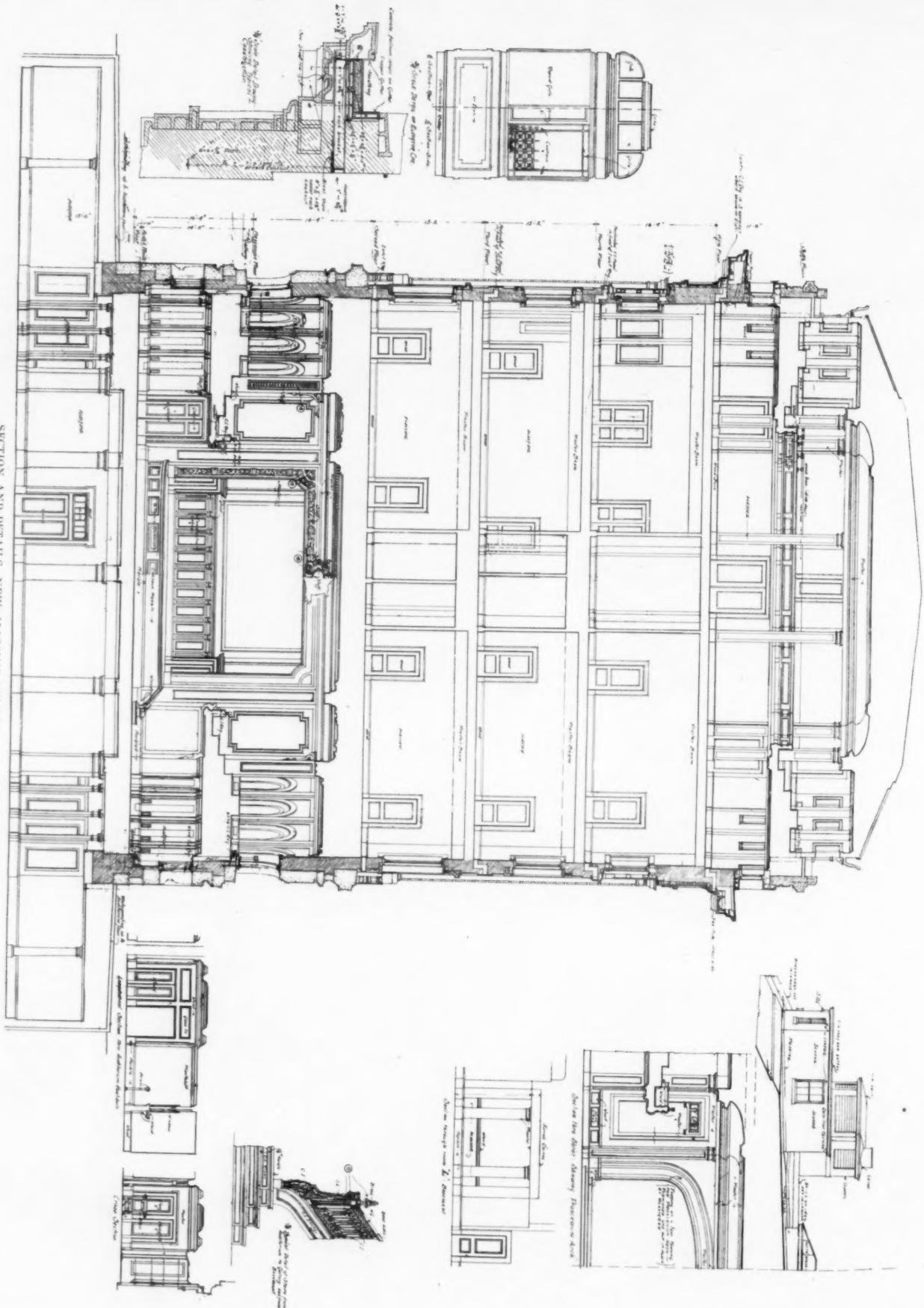


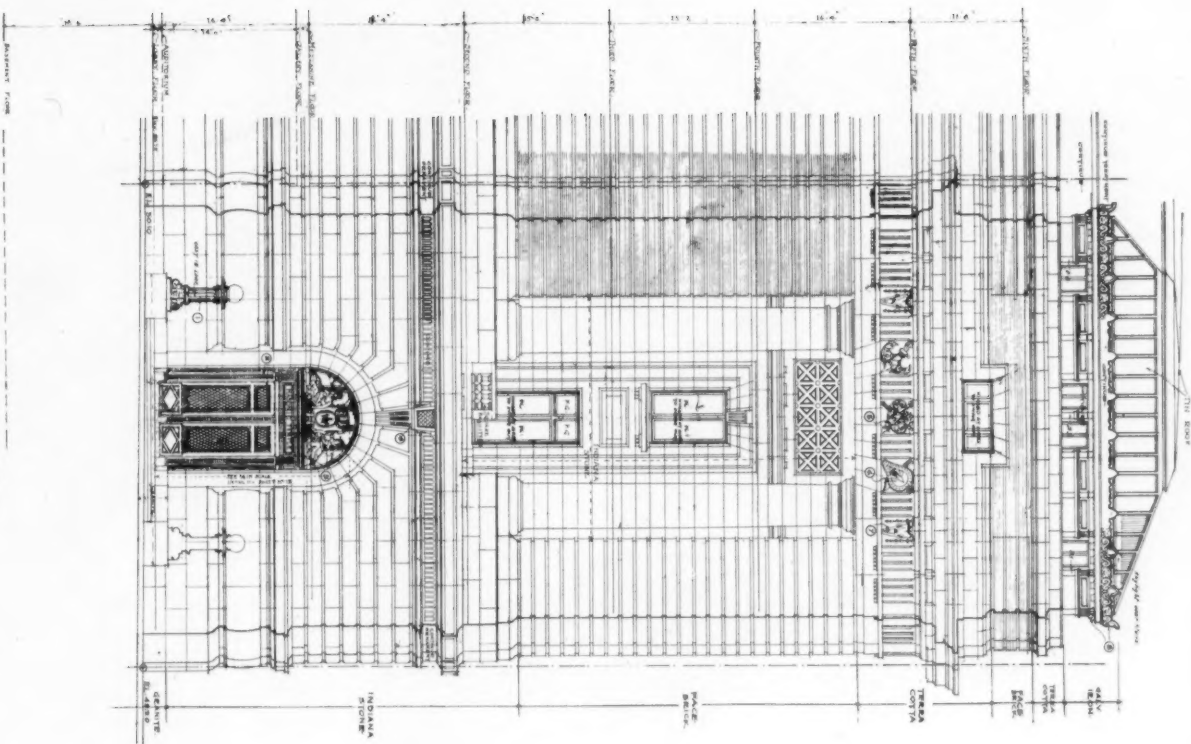
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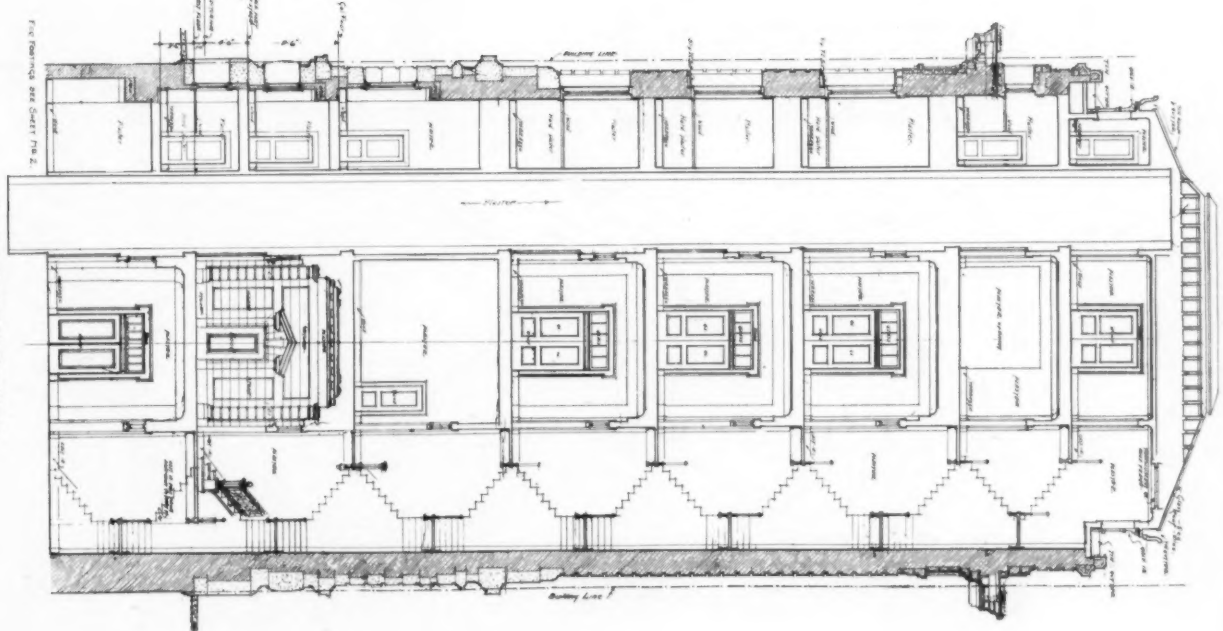
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Thirteenth Street Elevation.

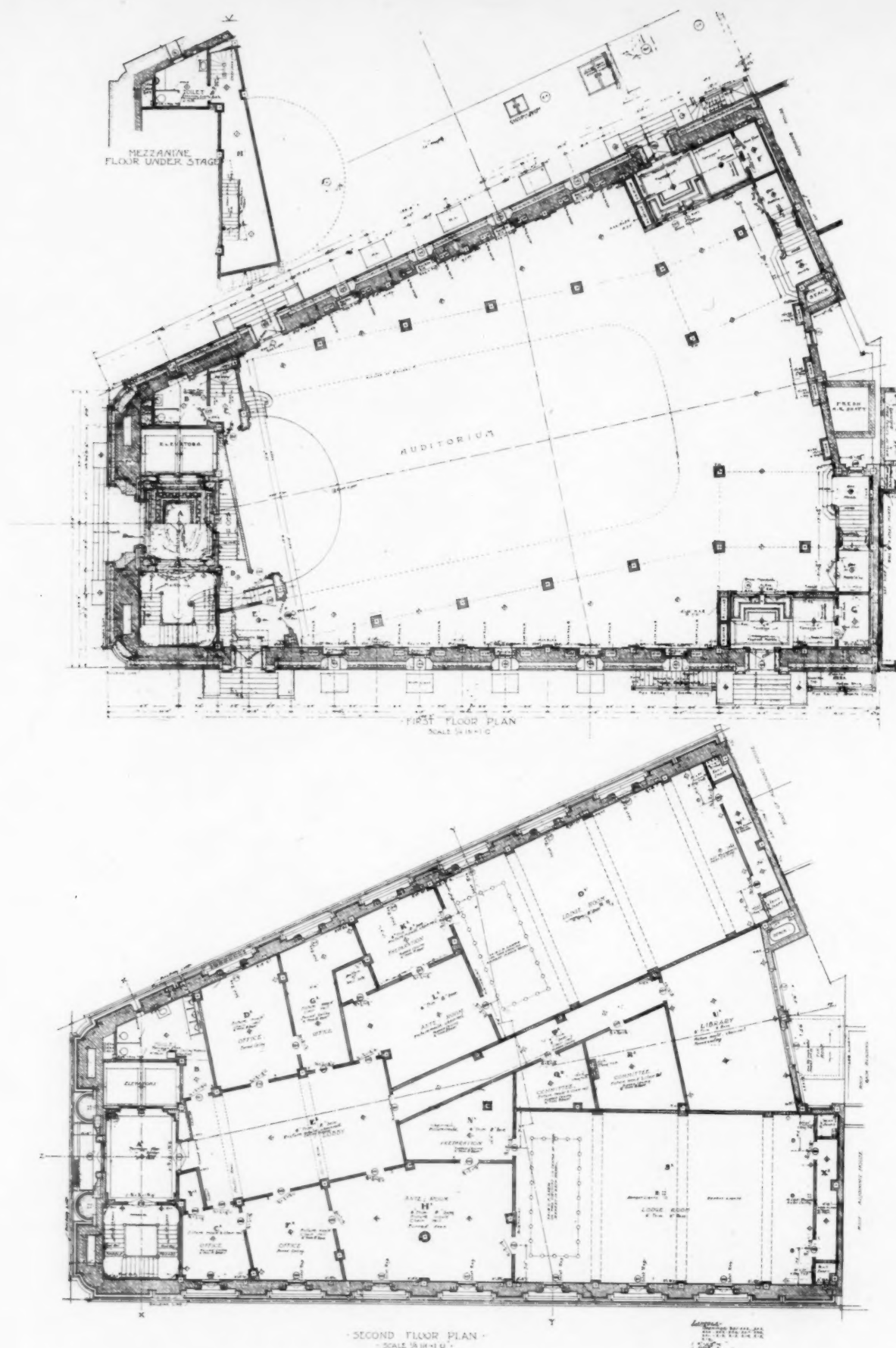


Section Through Vestibule.

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FIRST AND SECOND FLOOR PLANS, NEW MASONIC TEMPLE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

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Volume XCIII., Number 1686.
April 15, 1908.

The liberty to buy and sell the right to build high between adjoining owners is in accordance with this doctrine; for it makes no difference to the public what part of any given area is covered by high buildings, so long as sufficient light is secured for the streets and the buildings themselves. Of course, if an owner sold his right to build high on one quarter of a plot in favor of an adjoining plot, his land would always be restricted to a building within the limit fixed. In granting the application to build, the authorities would simply consider the two or more plots as one for the purpose of the permit.

It is altogether probable that many owners would

never avail themselves of their privilege to build high on one quarter of their land, and would not care to sell their rights to do so to others. It might, therefore, be safe to allow owners to include one half the width of the street upon which the building faces as a part of the area upon which the unrestricted quarter might be based. This would operate in favor of corner plots, and give them the advantage which their more open situation warrants.

Many details of this sort would have to be considered if the plan were adopted, but the important thing to determine now is the correctness or incorrectness of the principle upon which it is based.

Italy to Protect Her Art Treasures

ITALY'S greatest asset is her art. This has attracted visitors from all over the world, but now it is realized that the splendid monuments reared during the past two thousand years or more are being slowly, but surely, despoiled to furnish decorative material for the houses and estates of the rich all over the world.

To those familiar with the many sales of spoils from churches, palaces, gardens and museums throughout Italy that have been held in this country alone, it would appear that there can be but a small proportion left.

That the Italian government has at last awakened to the importance of preventing further ravages, is shown by the recent enactment of a law that will prevent all future exportation of objects of art except with the consent of the government. Not only works of art, such as paintings and sculpture, are protected by this new law, but parks, gardens, fountains and forests are included in

the act and the "public enjoyment" of them must in no way be interfered with.

The passage of this law has, unfortunately, been too long delayed to prevent very serious inroads easily apparent to those familiar with Italian art, and to them the enjoyment of what remains is materially lessened by that which has been scattered throughout the world in modern gardens and private collections.

Knowledge of the money value of these art objects has excited the cupidity of dishonest people. During recent years very many valuable pictures have been boldly cut from their frames, and even the altars of churches and the apartments of palaces invaded in the search for spoil. To safeguard what remains, every portable work of art now in gardens and other places not easily guarded will be transferred to museums where they will remain under the protection of the government.

Recent Court Decisions

DOES "TOTAL COST OF CONSTRUCTION" INCLUDE DAMAGES FOR BREACH OF CONTRACT?

BOLLER v. CITY OF NEW YORK, SUPREME COURT, APPELLATE DIVISION, FIRST DEPARTMENT.

102 New York Supplement, 729.

The plaintiff entered into a contract with the City of New York, whereby he agreed to furnish plans and working drawings, with specifications, prepare for public letting and supervise the construction of the viaduct connecting Melrose and Webster avenues, in New York City, his compensation to be "the sum of 5 per cent. of the total cost of the construction of said viaduct. The plaintiff performed his contract, the work was completed and accepted by the city and the contractors were paid \$166,298.09. The plaintiff rendered a bill for 5 per cent. of that sum, which was paid, and which he receipted in full. Subsequently the contractors sued the city for damages for breach of contract, the city having failed to permit them to commence the work and carry it on at the time as provided in their contract, such delay causing them damage on account of the rise in price of granite and iron, and they recovered \$53,824.06. The plaintiff then

claimed 5 per cent. of this sum. His claim was rejected and he brought this action. The court held that the amount recovered by the contractors as damages was not part of the cost of construction on which the plaintiff was entitled to his percentage. Justice Houghton dissented, being of opinion that the city, by paying the judgment against it by the sale of bonds which it was authorized by law to issue for the building of the viaduct, treated the judgment as an addition to the cost of the structure, on which the plaintiff was entitled to his 5 per cent.

Where an architect has a right to enforce a mechanic's lien against a corporation for his fees and enters into a written agreement along with the corporation, the building contractor and a person who is to take bonds about to be issued by the corporation, in which the contractor binds himself to pay the architect's claim, and he and the architect agree to release their liens, the architect cannot afterwards enforce a lien against the corporation for the amount of his claims.—Wyss-Thalman v. Beaver Valley Brewing Co., Pennsylvania Supreme Court, 65 Atlantic Reporter, 811.

Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C.

MESSRS. WOOD, DONN AND DEMING, ARCHITECTS.

THIS building, the new home of the Union Trust Company, was approved at a meeting of the Board of Directors of that company in May, 1906. The working drawings, which were made by the architects, Wood, Donn & Deming, in sixty days after the preliminary drawings were prepared, were used without a change to complete the building.

It was the original intention of the architects to use marble in executing this design, but on account of the great increase in cost over granite, a light shade of the latter stone was selected from the quarries at Mt. Airy, N. C. Although the new structure covers broad frontages on both streets, over fifty feet on H street and three times that on Fifteenth street, the size of the building as seen from the street is only about one-half of its actual size, as the area that is covered includes an L, which extends back from Fifteenth street about one hundred and forty-five feet.

The design of the new structure is classic and the aim is to show by its substantial construction and simple lines and freedom from unnecessary decoration, the important character of the business which is carried on within. The principal feature of the two fronts is the colonnades of massive columns five feet in diameter. This colonnade extends through five stories, the pillars ending in capitols Corinthian in design and supporting an entablature with a frieze and decorated cornice. Above is an attic story. The foundation for this portion of the building consists of a mezzanine story and the principal first story, both of which are entirely plain in design, as are also the cornices which mark the separation of the architectural divisions.

The first story, in which is located the banking offices of the company and also a real estate office, is indicated by the arches on the first story with the square windows above the arches expressing the clear story of the banking room, while the columns above express the office building. There are entrances to the banking room, both on H street and Fifteenth street, and further south on Fifteenth street is the entrance to the elevators and staircases that give access to the upper stories of the building, arranged for office uses. Still further to the south and near the extreme corner of the building is the entrance to the offices on this floor. The latter extend to the rear, occupying the space in the L.

The banking room, with its lofty ceiling and its spacious approach, is well lighted and conveniently arranged for the transaction of the details of the business of the Trust Company. The safe deposit vaults and boxes are on the same level as the banking room, and are well lighted by skylights placed in a barrel vaulted ceiling.

It was the purpose to make this building not only an ornament to the city, but one that would be so conveniently arranged as to be well adapted for the business of the company. There is ample room for the clerical force as well as for customers not only at the present time, but the future, as sufficient provision has been made for growth.

The work was first started on the building about the first of November, 1906, and was completed and accepted about the first of December, 1907.

The entrance lobby is entirely in white Norwegian marble with the exception of panels which occur between the pilasters and above the high wainscoting. The marble pilasters support a doric entablature, richly relieved in dull gold and color. All the metal work in this lobby, the elevator grilles, directory board, etc., are finished in MacMonnies' bronze. The lantern and wall brackets are executed with the same finish.

The marble stairways start at either side of the entrance vestibule and meet at a landing directly over this vestibule, and thence lead to the second floor. The stairway is merely an emergency feature as the building is equipped with three elevators.

The level of this entrance lobby is the same as the offices of the Real Estate Company, but the door of the banking room is on a higher level.

Going up the five steps and through massive bronze gates you enter the lofty banking room of the Union Trust Company. This room is fifty by one hundred feet and thirty-three feet high; the treatment of the color and the introduction of columns carrying the clear story makes the height appear much more than it actually is. The building has gained everything in scale and lost nothing in refinement, because the structural parts are large and simple and the ornament small and refined; this with the quiet color scheme gives needed repose and scale. The columns in the banking room are of green Vermont marble and give the color note to the scheme of treatment of this room, which is white and green; the white being gotten from frankly painting the plaster walls a little warmer tone than plaster and only putting the ornamentation in the ceiling. The ceiling is richly decorated with cofferings, and great bronze drops at the intersection of the beams suggest the means of supporting it from above.

The plan of this room was suggested to the architects by the Basilica of Santa Maria Maggiore in Rome, while the general architectural treatment with the attic clear-story is modeled somewhat after the large room in the Palace of Pietro Massimo in Rome. The remarkable feature of this room is that it is so light. Very few examples of lofty banking rooms, on top of which are placed tiers of utilitarian offices of a modern skyscraper, are to be found which are not dark and have to be lighted artificially. This is the unique feature of the plan of this building.

With the exception of the Norwegian white marble used in the banking counter screen, the marbles throughout the building are of native varieties. The floor space is divided in the middle by the public space and is approached by the public at either end.

The safe deposit department and vaults are on the same floor level, a feature which few banks and Trust Companies possess, and should recommend itself to the public for its ease of access and completeness of appointments.

The ladies' department is near the H street entrance, and has a separate teller's window for their use. It is screened off in glass to separate it from the public space and thus gives a degree of privacy which is necessary.

The upper stories above the bank floor contain one

hundred and seventy-five office rooms averaging 16' x 18' in size, and all provided with direct outside windows, as no room opens on a court.

A toilet for men is provided on each floor, and a toilet for women on each alternate floor. All toilets have tiled walls and floors and marble partitions.

The halls and corridors in the office part of the building having granolithic floors and marble bases.

The building is equipped with electric elevators, electric lights, private telephones to each office room, steam heat, direct for office rooms, and direct-indirect for banking room.

New Masonic Temple, Washington, D. C.

MESSRS. WOOD, DONN & DEMING, ARCHITECTS.

THE classic style of architecture employed in this building is that on which the Temple of the Ancients reached its greatest beauty and highest development.

The peculiar shape of the site made it possible to impress on the shortest but most important façade, facing fifty feet and eight inches on Thirteenth street, the character of the temple so that the most ignorant might, without inquiry, know its purpose. The sides extending down New York avenue one hundred and thirty-two feet and six inches and H street one hundred and forty-four feet and three inches, respectively, are a continuation of this Thirteenth street motive, but here the windows are made much more archaic in character, and by their shape, size, and disposition lend mystic character to the structure.

The building will be six stories high, with the first story about thirty feet in the main auditorium, the total height being one hundred and ten feet above the sidewalk, the greatest height allowed by law on this site. It will be heated by steam, and have a special system of ventilation for the auditoriums, banquet hall, lodge and locker rooms. The structure is to be fireproof throughout, with steel-frame construction. The exterior walls, however, will be self-sustaining. The auditoriums and lodge rooms are to be practically free from columns with fifty-foot plate girders spanning from wall to wall.

The massive Indiana limestone base of the building is heavily rusticated. The principal entrance is marked by a large semi-circular opening or doorway to distinguish it from the rectangular openings on the sides, which merely are entrances and exits to the auditorium.

The colonnade of the superstructure is flanked at either end by heavily rusticated piers, which complete that part of the composition.

An attic crowns the building with a balustrade on top to give scale to the whole.

The whole composition is designed for a light-colored material. The base will be of limestone. The cornice and other architectural features, such as the caps and bases of pilasters, trims about windows, and the columns and balustrades, etc., will also be of limestone or terra cotta to match in color, while the main body of the whole will be of a selected gray brick, pleasing to the eye and in perfect harmony with the limestone trimmings.

The main portion of the basement and vaults extending out under the sidewalks on three sides of the building, will be devoted to an immense banquet hall, seating about eight hundred people. This room is readily accessible from the main auditorium room on the first floor, and by stairways and elevators from any of the lodge rooms.

In connection with the banquet hall are two entrance halls with toilet for men, and toilet and dressing room for women, and coat and hat room. The service part consists of a large kitchen, storeroom and service-room or pantry.

Supplies can be brought in direct to the kitchen from the sidewalk.

The power part of basement consists of boiler and pump room, elevator machinery, coal vaults, and fan room for supplying fresh air to the banquet hall.

On the first floor is a large auditorium, practically at sidewalk level, occupying almost the entire floor. This auditorium with gallery will seat almost eighteen hundred people and carries out all the requirements of the District of Columbia government for the prevention of fires and casualties from false alarms and panics. The room has been designed as a music hall, and will have a grand organ for choral society or oratorio concerts as well as for largely attended Masonic rites.

An especially fine floor has been provided in the auditorium for dancing, and when balls are given the banquet hall can be used as a supper room, with separate stairways, dressing, coat and toilet rooms located in the basement.

The auditorium will be well provided with exits directly to the sidewalk. Practically it has an entrance at each of its four corners. Access to the auditorium can also be had from main entrance lobby of Temple by Masons on occasions when auditorium is used by them. There will be a large entrance lobby, with two elevators and stairway, which repeat on each floor. The lobby in every case is made quite architectural, as it is the public part of each floor.

Second and third floors will be given up to the Blue Lodges. There will be four lodge rooms, with preparation and ante-rooms to each, together with committee rooms required, and offices for the use of grand officers.

There will be a library on third floor in addition to the rooms described above.

The fourth floor will be devoted to Knights Templar, with Asylum and Commandery, and ante-rooms. Locker space will be provided for eight hundred lockers.

The fifth floor will be for the Scottish Rite, with lodge rooms, preparation room, ante-rooms, and an auditorium with gallery and stage. This auditorium is intended to be used by both the Scottish Rite and the Mystic Shrine, which occupies the sixth floor and seats about seven hundred in floor and gallery.

It is intended to have the stage so arranged that the most elaborate services of the Scottish Rite can be given in their entirety, with the ninety-nine sliding scenes required.

There will be storage rooms on either side of the stage on the fifth and sixth floors.

The Mystic Shrine will occupy the sixth floor.

The Arab Patrol and the auditorium may be reached from the gallery by a liberal stairway to the fifth floor.

Space provided for an organ in gallery opposite stage.

Every floor has its toilet rooms.

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY BY THE
SWETLAND PUBLISHING COMPANY
Flatiron Building, New York

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

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

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

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

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

VOL. XCIII., No. 1686.

April 15, 1908.

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THE demolition just begun of the Madison Square Theatre and the Fifth Avenue Hotel in New York marks the passing of two of the city's historic buildings. The Fifth Avenue Hotel, erected in 1859, has sheltered many celebrities in its day, and has furnished the setting for famous scenes of both social and political significance. In the corridor of this hostelry was located the so-called Amen Corner, renowned as the seat of Republican authority in the State for a generation. While many more pretentious hotels have been built of late years, offering perhaps greater conveniences, the Fifth Avenue succeeded long in retaining its place of usefulness and prominence. Its removal will deprive that section of the city in the vicinity of Madison Square of one of its most conspicuous and dignified landmarks.

PROPOS of the general subject of competitions which has occupied so much space in British architectural journals of late, is an article appearing in a recent issue of *The Building News* of London. The

plan suggested, admittedly not a new one, contemplates the appointment of official assessors or judges who shall regularly conduct competitions, and make the awards. It is pointed out that these judges should be selected from among non-practicing architects; men who, although trained and experienced architects, have retired from active practice for one reason or another and yet are recognized as men of sound judgment and good taste. It is submitted that if judges were thus nominated to deal with public competitions, they would not fail to enforce the most stringent conditions of competition, and would ere long become experts in their calling, and in a sense immeasurably better qualified for their work than the comparatively amateur judge who perhaps has only acted in such capacity upon one or two occasions during his entire career.

THE scheme as presented has for its apparent object certain commendable reforms, not the least of which would seem to be the possible elimination of a tendency to pander to known idiosyncrasies of the practicing architect who has been chosen to act as judge of any given competition. It is common knowledge that if certain prominent architects are to act as judges of a competition, it would be folly for a competitor to submit a design embracing certain features, while if certain other equally prominent practitioners were to make the award, it would be as great folly to omit them.

BUT just how the selection or appointment of official judges, even though they be from the retired lists, would correct this evil, is not quite apparent. For necessarily these judges would be men of reputation and attainments, and although not actively engaged in the practice of their profession at the time of appointment, their work would be well known and consequently their architectural proclivities. But even if they were perchance unknown in the beginning, it would seem probable that by the time an enviable skill in his work had been acquired by the judge, the observing competitor would, by a study of the awards made, have completed a tolerably accurate estimate of his propensities for certain treatments, and again our architecture would suffer in an effort to make a design fit a known predilection.

SOME features of this plan which do not appear entirely developed are the method by which the proposed judges shall be chosen, their tenure of office, scope or field to be covered, and manner in which the acceptance of the scheme shall be secured from all parties concerned. On the whole, it would seem that while the present method of judging competitions, or in fact of handling the entire subject, can scarcely be called ideal, little if anything would be gained by entrusting the work of assessing the drawings submitted to judges chosen from among the superannuated or even unemployed members of the profession. The subject is one upon which we have heard many expressions of opinion, the majority apparently favoring judgment by a jury of practicing architects of known constructive and artistic ability, in preference to any single assessor or a board of assessors possessing perhaps a preponderance of theoretical knowledge.

Current News Section

Notes and Clippings

SHRINKAGE OF WOOD WHEN DRIED

Interesting experiments on the shrinkage of wood due to the loss of moisture have recently been completed by the Forest Service at its timber testing station at Yale University, says Trade Bulletin No. 17, of the Forestry Service. These experiments show that green wood does not shrink at all in drying until the amount of moisture in it has been reduced to about one-third of the dry weight of the wood. From this point on to the absolutely dry condition the shrinkage in the area of cross-section of the wood is directly proportional to the amount of moisture removed.

The shrinkage of wood in a direction parallel to the grain is very small; so small in comparison with the shrinkage at right angles to the grain, that in computing the total shrinkage in volume, the longitudinal shrinkage may be neglected entirely.

The volumetric shrinkage varies with different woods, being about 26 per cent. of the dry volume for the species of eucalyptus known as blue gum, and only about 7 per cent. for red cedar. For hickory the shrinkage is about 20 per cent. of the dry volume, and for longleaf pine about 15 per cent.

In the usual air-dry condition, from 12 to 15 per cent. of moisture still remains in the wood, so that the shrinkage from the green condition to the air-dry condition is only a trifle over half of that from the green to the absolutely dry state.

GIFT TO THE ECOLE DES BEAUX ARTS

Paris seems to have just heard of an incident of the dinner given in New York in honor of Mayor McClellan on January 28 last, by the American group of the Société des Architectes Diplomes. The event took place at the University Club and one of the speakers was Ambassador Jusserand. Speaking of the loyalty of Americans to the Paris Ecole des Beaux Arts, the ambassador told of a discussion between a party of American men of wealth over the endowment of an American academy at Rome.

"When that matter was finished," he said, "one of the gentlemen said that it was all very well, but that he meant to do something for the school which entertained American young men as brothers. The next day I got a letter addressed only to M. Jusserand, Washington. In it was a bit of paper which said that 500,000 francs were to be paid to my order for the use of the école. It was signed, 'James Stillman'." —*New York Commercial*.

NOVEL TENEMENT CONSTRUCTION

The plans filed for a six-story tenement, to be erected for the Union Construction and Realty Company at No. 93 James street, and running through the block to No. 81 New Chambers street, provide an unusual design for the utilization of an irregular-shaped 25-foot plot to meet the require-

ments of the Tenement House law on the matter of light and ventilation, the tenement as shown being in reality two separate buildings about 21 and 31 feet deep, respectively, divided above the first story by an open court 13 feet deep. The ground floor will be fitted as a store, 61.3 feet deep on its north side, and 85.7 feet deep on its south side, and at the second story will be a combination window that may be turned into a door seven feet high and four feet wide, giving access to the roof of this store where it crosses the open court, thus establishing ready communication between the two dwelling sections of the buildings. This novel combination of window and door was adopted to meet the directions of Tenement House Commissioner Butler to improve means of escape in case of fire. The tenement is to cost \$250,000.—*New York Sun*

THE NEW PITTSBURG CITY HALL

The question of the site of Pittsburgh's new City Hall is apparently developing a contest between special interests and public demand. The Commission has, it is stated, received many letters indicating the liveliest public interest. The selection of the Market Street site by those with no special interests to serve is said to be practically unanimous.

This activity on the part of citizens is much welcomed by those interested in the best results in municipal government. In similar cases the custom has usually been to leave the matter in the hands of petty politicians and local interests until too late to act with good results. The insistence by the people of Pittsburgh shows a commendable public spirit, and far more fruitful of results than any number of "letters to the editor" when the subject has been arbitrarily disposed of by those most interested.

SUB-BASEMENTS

One of the most pronounced features of modern buildings, says the *Record and Guide*, is the way in which they are going down into the ground as well as up in the air. Already buildings with four stories below the street level are in course of construction in several cities. The development of subways during recent years is doubtless responsible for this new departure. It may be that the sad experience of the ancient builders who had the contract for erecting the Tower of Babel had something to do with this new idea.

The advantages of this sub-basement plan in construction are just now being demonstrated in Chicago. In that city the Illinois Tunnel Company operates a system of underground freight lines. This new arrangement allows them to receive and deliver freight and supplies direct from the cars, thus avoiding street teaming. One of the direct results of a complete development of this plan will be the entire disappearance of teaming from streets within range of the tunnel. This fact of itself should be sufficient to recommend the idea.

Competitions

It is stated that the plans of all the competitors for the new building of the Western University of Pennsylvania have been submitted. The report of Prof. Warren P. Laird on these plans is looked forward to with much interest.

The following clipped from a recent issue of the *Boston Herald* presents certain phases of the competitive system in the selection of an architect, that reads almost like a burlesque of present methods:

"On the eve of erecting a \$250,000 building for a new classical high school in Lynn, Mass., members of the city government have discovered that all the plans which architects, in response to a request from the board of public works have submitted are for a building larger than the lot on which the new school is to stand.

"The preliminary steps of the work have been in charge of the school board and the board of public works, and it was only within a day or two that the aldermen discovered the plans were for a school bigger than the lot of land, and that while the different sets of plans were supposed to be anonymous, those in charge knew from which architect each of the four sets came. It has also been learned that no provision has been made as to whether or not the interior of the school shall be of fireproof construction.

Although each architect has submitted with his plan an estimate of the cost of the building, this was done without regard to the question of interior construction, and consequently the figures could not stand for much.

"Last year the heads of the school department informed the committee appointed to buy the land that a lot on North Common street, with a 200-foot front would be large enough. The lot was purchased. This year the school board, when asked by the board of public works as to the type of school wanted, asked for one the size of which would more than cover the lot.

"The board of public works sent this request to the architects asked to compete, with the result that all plans are now too big.

"The school board and the board of public works are now in a dispute as to the selection of one of the plans. The claim is made that the best plan is to be selected purely on its merits and without its being shown who the architect is that drew it. Each plan is designated by a letter and, in theory, is supposed to be anonymous.

Personal

We are advised that George H. Streeton, architect, has removed his offices to 103 Park avenue, New York City, "Terminal Building," southeast corner of Park avenue and Forty-first street.

Obituary

William T. Hallett, architect, died on March 27, aged seventy-nine years. Mr. Hallett designed among other notable works, the Church of St. Mary the Virgin in West Forty-fifth street, this city. He was also a writer of some ability.

Ernst Hoffman, architect, of Albany, N. Y., died in that city on March 25, aged fifty-four years.

James M. Barker, architect, and civil engineer, at one time State supervising architect of Wisconsin, died at his home, at Merrill, Wis., on March 23. Mr. Merrill was identified with most of the construction work in eastern Wisconsin.

A. Dodge Coplin, architect, of Oakland, Cal., died on March 25, from a gunshot wound. It is stated that Mr. Coplin received his death wound through the accidental discharge of his revolver falling out of his pocket as he was cranking his automobile.

ARCHITECTURAL SCHOOLS

The awards in the competition held under the auspices of the Boston Chapter A. I. A. have been announced as follows:

First prize, regular students, Ralph Johnson Batchelder, of North Cambridge; first prize, special students, Maurice P. Meade, of Brookline. Among the regular students to receive first mention was Edgar I. Williams, of Rutherford, N. J., and Harry H. Bentley, of Oskaloosa, Ia. Special students receiving first honors were Stiles O. Clement, of Dover, Del., and Thomas Owings, of Baltimore, Md.

It is stated that there is an active movement by the Architectural Society of the Mass. Institute of Technology to join with Cornell University in the formation of an intercollegiate architectural league. Progress in this matter is delayed for the reason that the society at Cornell, the "Gargoyle," is a chapter of the Epsilon Alpha Society. It desires to form a chapter of that society at the Mass. Institute, but sentiment among the members is strongly opposed to the formation of a secret society.

The architectural class of the Carnegie Technical Schools, Pittsburg, Pa., continue to receive a high percentage of the awards at the monthly competitions of the Beaux Arts Society of New York.

In the March competition this school had 42 entries to what is termed Class B, order problems, submitted in the form of a "triumphal arch," and of these 33 secured honorable mention, while T. R. Cutchlow of the same class secured an honor in this competition.

In the second competition or Class A order problem, this school had 23 entries, and 11 received honorable mention. As the working of the problem was somewhat obscure, no honors were awarded.

In the third competition, a problem in archaeology, submitted in the form of a Mooresque fountain, this school had six entries. Three received honorable mention, and Victor Regamont was awarded a place of honor.

These facts are worthy of detailed comments as the Department of Architecture

at the Carnegie Technical Schools is the youngest in the country while the average of merit is said to be the highest ever obtained.

Societies

The Washington (D. C.) Architectural Club had for guests, on March 30, the members of Washington Chapter, American Institute of Architects.

The Oklahoma State Society of Architects held their annual meeting and banquet on March 21, at Guthrie. Resolutions were adopted memorializing the Legislature to enact laws regulating the qualifications of architects.

A committee of architects and builders, it is reported, is now cooperating with the Building Code Commission of Detroit, Mich., in the preparation of the new code, soon to be submitted to the City Council.

Book Notes

STRUCTURAL DRAWING. By C. Franklin Edminster, Instructor in Department of Fine and Applied Arts, Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y. First edition, published by the Author. 74 plates, 160 pages, 7x9 ins.

In most works of recent publication, designed to instruct the architectural and engineering student and structural draughtsman in the principles of structural drawing much space is given to a mass of preliminary detail in which the student is already grounded. In Mr. Edminster's work the subject is taken up at exactly the right point. No space is wasted in the presentation of useless preliminaries.

Of particular interest in this work are the drawings treating of modern steel frame construction. These are well chosen and teach in a comprehensive way the lesson intended. The generally accepted forms of typical columns, girders, trusses and framing details are shown by sharp, well-drawn plates.

The series of detail comprise readily recognized forms in general practice and are set forth in the manner in use in professional everyday work, as distinguished from the usual academic form usually employed in works of this character. The text is brief and concise, merely sufficient to give a clear idea of the plates shown.

Industrial Information

RADIATOR AIR VALVES

The National Steam Specialty Co., of 230 East Washington Street, Chicago, Ill., issue an illustrated pamphlet describing their improved air valves for radiators. Among these the vacuum valve and the improved automatic expansion trap or thermostatic valve deserve particular mention. The former has a lock shield feature, permitting adjustment only by those in possession of a key; it has a brass encasement, insuring durability and freedom from accident, and will not drop water, as this is drained back into the radiator by an automatic attachment.

The thermostatic valve is of equally good construction. It can be used in connection with a vacuum system or radiator heater coils, dry kilns, etc., also on drips from risers, and at the end of long runs on heating mains. A large descriptive circular may be had on application.

ASBESTOS WOOD

Each succeeding day's fire record proves more conclusively the necessity for a fireproof material that, when subjected to actual test, will fulfill the conditions for which it was intended. And each succeeding day presents some new feature the result of inventive and mechanical skill that brings us nearer to actual fire-resisting material throughout the entire structure. In the modern building metal trims and doors take the place of wood, because of its fire-resisting qualities. One of the newer substitutes for wood is the asbestos wood now placed on the market by the H. W. Johns-Manville Co., of 100 William Street, New York.

To recount all the advantages claimed for the new product would take more space than is available for this notice. This company issues an illustrated pamphlet of twenty pages that will interest every architect and builder and which may be had for the asking.

A SANITARY FLOORING

Elastic, fireproof, sanitary, economical and artistic in appearance are some of the qualities claimed for "Elasto," a new flooring material furnished and laid by J. G. Ellendt Co., fireproofing engineers, of No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York City. A durability far in excess of the usual wood construction is also claimed, and that it is ready for use two days after being laid. "Elasto" can be easily taken up to make repairs and the colors exactly matched when relaid.

Many additional interesting features of this flooring are well described in the pamphlets issued, which may be had by architects and builders on application.

WHITE PORTLAND CEMENT

The White Portland Cement made by the Sandusky Portland Cement Co., Sandusky, O., has been specified for the exterior finish of the Southern Pacific Hospital, at San Francisco, also the interior finish and for pointing the stone work on the new bank building at San Jose, Cal.

CONCRETE

The *Concrete Review*, published on the first of every month by the Association of Portland Cement Manufacturers, Land Tile Building, Philadelphia, is an interesting trade publication, giving, as its name implies, a review of current cement construction.

The February issue contains an article on reinforced concrete chimneys, and a reprint of an argument in favor of the treatment of concrete on exterior surfaces and the possibilities of decoration. Copies of the bulletins issued by this Association may be had on application.

Building News

MAINE

PORTLAND.—According to reports, the Masonic Order of this city will erect a new temple on Chestnut street.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER.—According to press reports the appropriating of \$25,000 is to be considered for the purpose of extending the Postoffice.

ROCHESTER.—The Dodge Block, it is stated, will be at once rebuilt for the J. Thorne Estate, A. D. Jones, attorney. It will cost \$50,000.

MASSACHUSETTS

BOSTON.—The Peter Bent Brigham Hospital has now acquired the site necessary for the erection of the contemplated buildings, it is reported.

The Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company, it is said, will build a ten-story office building upon its land fronting on Franklin, Devonshire and Arch streets.

Captain Nickerson is reported as having acquired property on Everett avenue where he will erect a fine residence.

MIDDLEBORO.—Plans for the proposed new Y. M. C. A. building are nearing completion and bids will soon be asked. Estimated expenditure \$25,000.

NEW BEDFORD.—According to reports \$200,000 has been appropriated for the erection of a new Hall of Records at this point. Bonds to the amount of \$35,000 for a new High School building it is reported have been issued.

PLYMOUTH.—According to reports \$60,000 will be expended in the erection of a new jail at this point.

ROCKLAND.—Steps are being taken towards the erection of a \$60,000 High School building in this city. Architects have been invited to submit plans.

SPRINGFIELD.—C. J. Rostrands, 60 Main street, it is said, will erect a block of brick and brownstone to cost \$60,000.

WORCESTER.—The St. Michaels Society, it is said, has decided to erect a building to be used as a home for the Polish societies in Worcester.

RHODE ISLAND

PROVIDENCE.—A bill appropriating \$75,000 for the Rhode Island College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts for building a dormitory and making other improvements and repairs has passed the House.

CONNECTICUT

BRISTOL.—From plans made by Architect Theodore Peck of Waterbury, contractors are now submitting bids for the new addition to be built to the High School.

NEW LONDON.—The building at 27 Tilley street is being razed, it is reported, and a new apartment house is to be erected on the site by A. Bronstein.

WATERBURY.—From reports we learn that Christopher C. Russell has had plans drawn by Architect Joseph T. Smith, for a frame block to be erected on North Main street. Estimates will soon be taken.

F. J. Stapleton, North Main street, will erect, according to reports, a block to cost \$30,000.

NEW YORK

ALBANY.—The Albany Lodge of Elks are reported as having decided to build the new lodge hall to cover the entire quarter block on the corner of First and Lyon streets.

AMITYVILLE, L. I.—According to reports, Alessandro Bonci, the tenor, has bought a plot of ground, on which he intends to erect a handsome summer home.

BINGHAMTON.—A site for the proposed new church for the St. Ambrose congregation has been acquired and the building of a new edifice will be begun at once.

BUFFALO.—I. A. Aldrich is reported as contemplating the erection of a six-story factory building on Illinois street near Mary.

The question of razing the old Sixty-fifth Arsenal in Broadway and erecting a new auditorium at the site, is being discussed in this city.

JAMESTOWN.—From press reports we learn that a new Y. M. C. A. building is to be erected at the northwest corner of Main and Fourth streets, to cost about \$50,000.

MT. VERNON.—Twenty thousand dollars has been appropriated towards the enlarging of the Library at this point.

NEW YORK.—According to press reports the following buildings have been decided upon by the Building Committee of the Board of Education as most needed to fill existing requirements:

MANHATTAN.

	COST
111th St. & Lexington Ave.....	\$205,000
182nd St. & Wadsworth Ave.....	96,000
141st St. & Brook Ave. (18-room addition)	135,000

BROOKLYN.

Herkimer St. & Ralph Ave.....	211,000
Glenmore & Stone Aves. (32-room addition)	256,000
East 9th & Ave. K.....	182,000
Lorimer St.	132,000
21st Ave. & 83d St.....	119,000
Fort Hamilton Ave. & 51st St....	211,000
Fort Hamilton Ave. & 43d St....	8,000
St. Nicholas Ave. & Suydam St..	280,000
Benson & 17th Aves.....	211,000
14th Ave. & 42nd St.....	327,000
Porter Ave. & Harrison Pl.....	327,000

RICHMOND HILL.

John Ave.	196,000
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WOODHAVEN.

Walker & Grafton Aves.....	195,000
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RIDGEWOOD.

Cavert Ave. & George St.....	330,000
Middle Village	202,000

LONG ISLAND CITY.

Van Alstine Ave.....	170,000
Barren Island	17,000

The Traders' and Mechanics' Realty Company has acquired the property at Nos. 52 and 54 Watts street, and it is reported that they will erect a six-story building on the site.

Architect W. H. Gompert, 2102 Broadway, has completed plans for a sixteen-story office building to be erected on the southeast corner of Eighth street to cost \$400,000.

Joseph Wittner has purchased the northeast corner of Eighth avenue and Twenty-first street and it is reported that he will erect a six-story elevator apartment on the site.

The Commission appointed to recommend a site for the new Court House has reaffirmed the selection made a year ago, that on the eastern side of Union Square. The commission, however, in its report advocates a smaller site than that originally recommended.

The plans of McKim, Mead & White, Architects, have been selected in the competition for the new Post Office for New York. The following firms took part in the competition: Carrere & Hastings, Heins & LaFarge, McKim, Mead & White, George B. Post & Sons, H. Van Buren Magonigle, Whitfield & King, Kenneth M. Murchison, and Cass Gilbert.

The three-story casino building to be erected by the Harlem River Park Amusement Company in Second avenue between 126th and 127th streets, will be made of concrete and will cost \$125,000.

Edgar A. Levy has acquired the property on Broadway and 162nd street, and it is reported that he will improve same.

Bids will be received by John C. Watson for a six-story building at Nos. 215-217-219 East 117th street, for John Cloughen. Estimated cost \$45,000.

Benjamin Duke, it is said, will build a \$1,000,000 mansion on Fifth avenue.

ROCHESTER.—The Rochester Conservatory of Music has decided to erect a new building which is to be used exclusively for conservatory purposes. H. C. Sehlenou is President.

SYRACUSE.—An apartment house to cost \$20,000 will be erected, it is stated, by Orville D. Green on the property recently acquired by him at University avenue near Waverly.

Architect Edward A. Howard is preparing plans, it is said, for an eight-family apartment house to be erected at Nos. 517 and 519 James street.

UTICA.—The erection of a new Y. M. C. A. building, according to reports, is now being seriously considered at this point. Estimated cost, \$100,000.

Edward F. Dunn is reported as considering the erection of an apartment house to be erected on Clinton street.

WAMPVILLE.—\$150,000 will be spent for new buildings to be erected in this place. Plans have been submitted.

NEW JERSEY

CHATHAM.—The erection of a new school building, according to reports, is being agitated at this point.

NEWARK.—\$16,000 will be spent in the erection of a three-story building at the junction of Springfield avenue and William street for Edward Theurich, according to press reports.

J. E. Crossley is reported as having decided to build a warehouse at Broome and Mercer streets to cost \$25,000.

\$2,366,000 will be asked for the purpose of building new schools in this city the coming year.

PENNSYLVANIA

EASTON.—It is stated that \$150,000 has been appropriated towards the erection of a new federal building at this point.

FORD CITY.—According to press reports a new school building is to be erected at this point.

HARRISBURGH.—Architect T. H. Hamilton has been appointed to prepare plans for the new Academy building to be erected as soon as a site has been secured.

JOHNSTOWN.—It is currently reported that \$200,000 has been appropriated towards the erection of a new Federal Building in this city.

PHILADELPHIA.—The Fortieth Street M. E. Church is reported as contemplating a new \$100,000 edifice at the northeast corner of Forty-fifth and Walnut streets.

The Western Saving Fund Society contemplates enlarging its banking house at Tenth and Walnut streets, it is reported.

Bids are being taken by the William Steele & Sons Company for a three-story and basement brick and concrete garage, to be erected at Broad and Vine streets, to cost about \$100,000.

The question of erecting an apartment house at the site of G. W. Child's mansion is being considered by the present owner.

The Lithuanian Music Hall Association, it is said, has commissioned Architect Edward F. Judge to prepare plans for a building to be erected on a plot at the corner of Allegheny avenue and Tilton street. Estimated cost, \$100,000.

PITTSBURGH.—H. A. Reich has acquired the property on Irwin avenue near Murdock avenue, Squirrel Hill, and it is reported that he will erect two brick residences on the site to cost \$30,000.

According to press reports George B. Powell will erect a \$32,000 apartment house at Spahr & Adler streets.

It is reported that a manual training school to cost between \$75,000 and \$100,000 will be erected on Fortieth street opposite the Arsenal in the very near future.

Architect M. Nirdlinger, according to reports, will receive bids for the construction of a \$20,000 residence at Bartlett street and Shady avenue for W. G. Ingham.

Press reports state that Charles M. Schwab has acquired an entire city block in Pittsburg and will erect an office building twenty-four stories high.

The members of the congregation of the North Side Unitarian Church have decided, it is said, to erect a handsome edifice, on the lot which they own, at the corner of North avenue and Resaca Place, to cost from \$25,000 to \$30,000.

PUNXSUTAWNEY.—It is said that the plans for the new Y. M. C. A. building to be erected at this point have been prepared and that bids are being received. The plans may be seen in Room No. 5, Snyder Building.

SOUTH SHARON.—Bids for the construction of St. Elizabeth's Catholic Church will be received up to May 1st. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of John Fitzpatrick, 614 Broadway, or at the rectory, 402 Haywood street.

WAYNESBURG.—The Greene County Hospital Association, it is reported, will erect a hospital in Waynesburg. Dr. R. E. Brock is interested.

YORK.—\$235,000, according to press reports, has been appropriated towards the erection of a new Federal building to be located on George street.

INDIANA

AMBOY.—The faction of the Friends' Church has purchased a site adjoining the present church and will erect a new edifice.

INDIANAPOLIS.—Plans are being prepared for a flat building, for C. A. Wallingford, for George W. Brown, estimated cost, \$15,000.

LINTON.—It is stated that the site selected for the new Carnegie Library to be erected here is Andrew Humphreys' home in the center of Linton.

SANDBORN.—According to press despatches a new High School building is to be erected at this point. Architect John W. Gaddis has prepared plans.

SHELBYVILLE.—The Young Men's Institute of the St. Vincent Catholic Church, according to reports, has decided to erect a building for entertainment and club purposes.

OHIO

ALLIANCE.—According to reports a \$40,000 play house will be erected in this city. John D. Collins of Henderson, Ky., is interested.

CANAL WINCHESTER.—It is stated that bonds amounting to \$25,000 are to be issued for the purpose of erecting a new High School in this city.

CINCINNATI.—Bids will be received for Carnegie Library to be erected at Warsaw and Purcell avenues, it is stated, until April 21st.

DELAWARE.—Bids will be received by the Board of Trustees of the Girls' Industrial Home, at the office of Marriott and Allen, architects, Hayden-Clinton Bank Building, Columbus, Ohio, until May 1st, for the erection of a brick hospital, on building site designated by the Board of Trustees.

FREMONT.—The question of issuing \$100,000 in bonds for the purpose of erecting a new High School is being agitated.

HAMILTON.—According to press despatches the Elks Order of this city has decided to proceed at once with the erection of a \$60,000 temple.

STEUBENVILLE.—It is reported that the plans for the new station for the C. & P. railroad have been accepted.

TIFFIN.—The Tiffin Public Hospital Association has been organized, we understand, and steps will be taken at once to build and furnish a hospital.

YOUNGSTOWN.—Plans and specifications for the school building to be erected in the Kincaid district of Youngstown will be on exhibition at the office of R. F. Thompson in the Stambaugh Block and bids will be received April 21.

The plans prepared by Architect R. F. Thompson for the four-room addition to the Market Street School have been accepted, it is said.

ILLINOIS

CHICAGO.—St. George's Lithuanian Roman Catholic Church, it is said, will build a handsome two-story school and hall at Third Place and Auburn avenue. It will cost \$50,000.

According to press reports, an apartment building that will cost \$80,000 is to be put up within a short time on the northeast corner of East End avenue and Fifty-fifth street for W. P. Doerr.

Bonds to the amount of \$2,000,000 will be issued for the purpose of building a new county poorhouse, and other necessary buildings.

William F. Rollo, it is reported, will build a handsome apartment house at the southwest corner of Sheridan road and Argyle street, after plans by Leon E. Stanhope, architect. It will cost \$50,000.

Charles W. Hoff, reports state, will build an apartment house at 4808 and 4810 Madison avenue, estimated cost, \$80,000.

QUINCY.—From press reports we learn that the Episcopal diocese of Quincy is to have a new cathedral to cost \$200,000.

MICHIGAN

ANN ARBOR.—It is currently reported that a new chemical laboratory is to be erected for the University of Michigan at this point.

DETROIT.—According to press reports the Ancient Order of Gleaners has acquired a site on the northwest corner of Woodward and Palmer avenues and preparations will be begun for the erection of a new temple to cost approximately \$60,000.

WISCONSIN

MILWAUKEE.—According to reports a new Odd Fellows' Temple is to be erected at this point. Estimated cost, \$50,000.

RHINELANDER.—From exchanges we learn that \$100,000 will be spent in the erection of a new court house at this point.

WAUKESHA.—From the local press we understand that Hardy & Ryan have organized a stock company for the purpose of erecting a theater on Main street.

MISSOURI

ST. JOSEPH.—It is stated that the erection of a nine-story building is being considered on the lot at the southwest corner of Fourth and Faraon streets.

MINNESOTA

MINNEAPOLIS.—Press reports state that the new theater for Minneapolis to cost \$125,000 is reasonably assured. The property at 40 Seventh street has been selected as the site. Charles H. Miles is interested.

NEBRASKA

BEATRICE.—It is reported that the board of education at this point is receiving plans from architects for the erection of a new High School building to cost approximately \$65,000.

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE.—It is reported that the money necessary to build the addition to the Endowment Sanitarium has been subscribed and the construction of the building will soon be commenced.

HANCOCK.—The First National Bank of Hancock has purchased the property at the corner of Main street and Seminary avenue, and will build a bank building on the site.

UPPER MARLBORO.—According to press reports bonds to the amount of \$12,000 are to be issued at this point for the improving of the Court House.

VIRGINIA

ALEXANDRIA.—The city school board has decided to erect a school building for white girls to take the place of the Peabody School, it is said.

ARLINGTON.—We learn from exchanges that the erection of a large auditorium is being agitated at this point. Estimated cost of same to be about \$200,000.

LYNCHBURG.—It is said that a new public building is to be erected here at a probable outlay of \$220,000.

WASHINGTON.—We understand that at the Baltimore M. E. Conference it was decided to erect a new church edifice at this place, to cost about \$25,000.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON.—According to reports there is to be a \$200,000 addition to the District Court House.

SOUTH CAROLINA

COLUMBIA.—According to press reports the site for the proposed postoffice to be erected in this city is being discussed. An appropriation amounting to \$500,000 will be asked.

KENTUCKY

LOUISVILLE.—A. S. Joseph is reported as having been selected the official architect for the State Fair buildings. Estimated cost, \$100,000.

TENNESSEE

CHATTANOOGA.—A residence, the estimated cost of which will be \$40,000, it is said, will be constructed in the near future by Mr. Theodore L. Montague, on the property adjoining the mansion of D. P. Montague, on East Terrace. Plans are being made for the residence by local architects.

CLARKSDALE.—Property on Second street has been decided on as the site for the proposed new school building to cost \$25,000 to be erected here.

ETOWAH.—The erection of a school building at this point is being discussed by the citizens.

JOHNSON CITY.—It is stated that a site has been procured for the new postoffice to be erected at this point. Plans and specifications have been completed.

MEMPHIS.—According to reports the Madison Avenue Theater Building Company has organized for the purpose of erecting a theater on Madison avenue, to cost approximately \$100,000. M. Cerf and F. W. Bauman are interested.

NASHVILLE.—We understand that a half million dollar hotel is to be erected in Nashville on Sixth avenue. J. E. R. Carpenter is interested.

MISSISSIPPI

COLUMBIA.—William C. Weston, architect of Birmingham, Ala., is preparing plans for a new bank building to be erected in this city.

GEORGIA

DALTON.—It is said that the plans for a public building at this point have been completed and bids are being received.

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM.—William C. Weston is receiving figures on a \$600,000 fireproof office building in this city for the Equitable Insurance Company.

The LaBelle, Kribs Company have under preparation plans for a jail which is to be erected at this point.

JASPER.—Plans for the bank building for the Jasper Trust Company and for the hotel for Hon. J. H. Cranford, are being prepared by the Chamberlain Architect Company of Birmingham, Ala.

SELMA.—A. K. Cawthon is reported as having had plans prepared for three-story store building, cost \$25,000.

VERNON.—The Chamberlain Architect Company will shortly receive bids on a \$35,000 Court House to be erected at this city.

WOODLAWN.—According to current reports the erection of a new City Hall at this point is being agitated.

ARKANSAS

LITTLE ROCK.—The property on the southeast corner of Fourth and Scott streets has been acquired by the Elks, and it is reported that a \$40,000 structure will be built on the site.

SILAM SPRINGS.—According to press despatches a theater will be erected in this place on East Main street. F. L. Main, C. P. Richardson and A. L. McCulley are interested.

TEXAS

DALLAS.—According to reports, plans for a residence to cost between \$20,000 and \$30,000 have been drawn by Lang & Witchell, architects, for C. Weichsel. The residence is to be erected on Swiss avenue in the Munger Place addition.

GROESBEEK.—Reports state that at a meeting of the Groesbeek Commercial

Club it was decided to raise \$250,000 to build a new court house for the county.

LOCKHART.—Bonds to the amount of \$25,000, it is reported, will be issued for the purpose of erecting a new jail at this point.

UTAH

SALT LAKE CITY.—At the corner of Cactus street and Exchange Place will be erected a beautiful building six stories high for the Commercial Club, it is reported. The erection of a theater is also projected at this point.

George H. Rathman is reported contemplating the erection of a fine residence on a Brigham street corner.

Local architects will be invited to submit plans for the new Commercial Club building to be erected on the Newhouse property, it is reported. Estimated cost, about \$200,000.

NEVADA

RENO.—The local aerie of Eagles is preparing to erect a handsome fraternal hall in this city, it is said. It will be three stories in height. The site has not yet been selected.

CALIFORNIA

BERKELEY.—Eddie Greenhood is reported as preparing to erect a hundred-room apartment house at the northwest corner of Thirty-third street and Telegraph avenue. Estimates are being received. Probable outlay, \$50,000.

LOS ANGELES.—The erection of a Federal Building at this point is being considered according to press reports.

NAPA.—It is reported in the press that a new City Hall is to be erected on Coombe street.

SAN FRANCISCO.—The Adams Estate Company, it is said, will erect a ten-story building at the northeast corner of Sutter and Kearney streets to cost \$250,000.

It is stated that the \$500,000 State building to be erected in San Francisco will be located on the lot at the northeast corner of Polk and Fulton streets.

Petterson & Persson, according to press reports, have purchased the Techau tavern property and will erect a modern building on the site. Plans are being prepared.

WASHINGTON

OLYMPIA.—According to reports \$35,000 has been appropriated for the erection of a Governor's mansion, and \$30,000 for capitol improvements.

SEATTLE.—It is stated that the Temple Baptist Church congregation has decided to erect a new edifice to cost about \$125,000. H. F. Compton is chairman of the Building Committee.

Plans are in preparation by E. E. Green, architect, for a \$50,000 apartment house which will be erected at Bellevue avenue and Thomas street, it is said.

Joseph Bordeaux has bought the southwest corner of Westlake Boulevard and Olive street and proposes to erect as soon as possible a \$200,000 building.

CANADA

MONTREAL.—It is stated that the Natural History Society has decided to erect a new home at 152 Drummond street. Estimated outlay, \$80,000.

POSITIONS WANTED.

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)

WANTED—By a young architect, experienced in all classes of design and construction, technical training, has traveled abroad, capable of taking entire charge of the office and drafting room, the preparation of sketches, water color perspectives, as well as working drawings, details and specifications, to become associated with a thoroughly practical man who can look after the outside work and the getting of business; one in a locality where a good class of work is in demand, and who has been established there for several years at least. Address 15-B, care American Architect.

ARCHITECTURAL draughtsman, 8 years' experience, city office, wishes position, city or country; thoroughly competent in bank, office and residence buildings. Address 15-A, care American Architect. (1686)

ARCHITECTURAL draughtsman desires a position; thorough, practical knowledge in the preparation of all kinds of working drawings, details, construction and outside superintending; first-class references furnished; New York or elsewhere; moderate salary. Address G. N. A., care American Architect. (1686)

HELP WANTED.

SUPERINTENDENT WANTED.

CORPORATION operating largely in wood-work intends installing an interior wood-working department near Chicago, and de-

sires a first-class man, capable of laying out, superintending and operating a plant; must be careful and correct estimator; very desirable position and salary for the right man; state experience, present salary and references. Address C. J. F. K., care American Architect. (1684-5-6-7)

ARCHITECTS AND DRAUGHTSMEN.

You will find in the March 18th issue a complete list of our structural sheets, 12"x24", which are gotten up especially for your use. Price 30 cents each (in stamps). The Century Engineering Co., Box 445, New York. (1686)

PROPOSALS.

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 Inmates," 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)

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., April 7, 1908.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock p.m. on the 21st day of May, 1908, and then opened, for the construction (except elevators) of the U. S. Marine Hospital at Buffalo, N. Y., in accordance with drawings and specifications, copies of which may be had at this office or at the office of the Custodian of the Site at Buffalo, New York, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1686-87)

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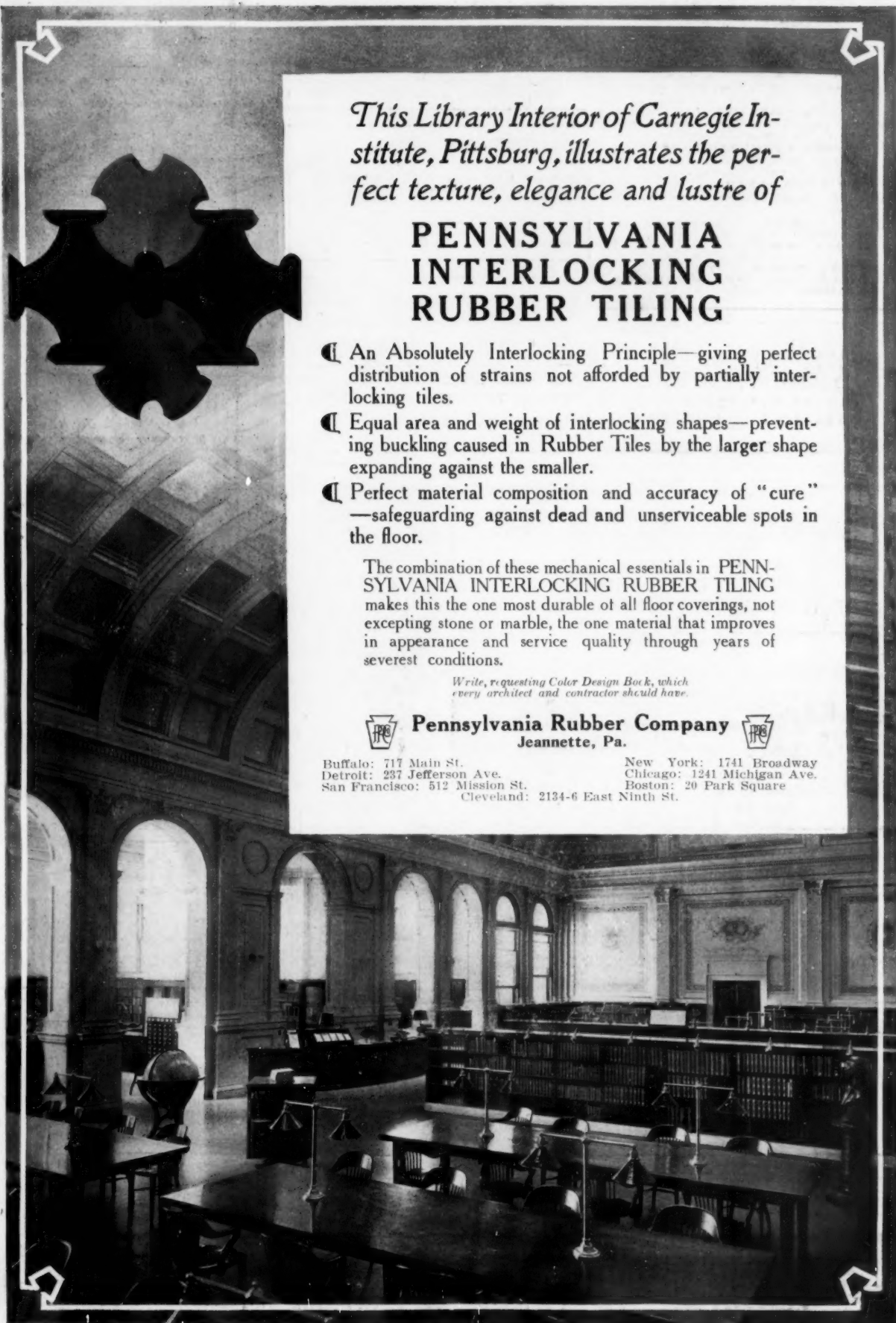
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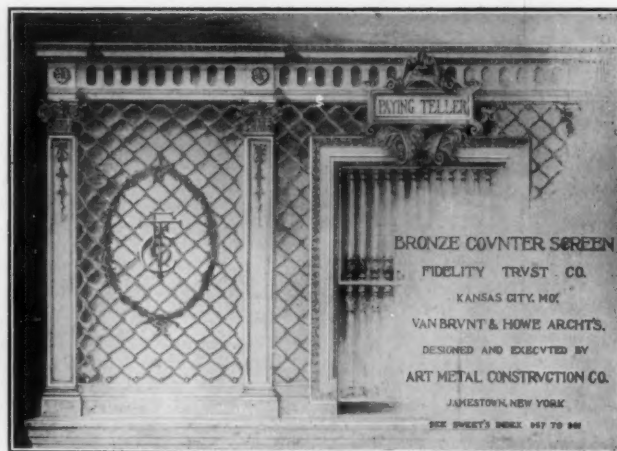
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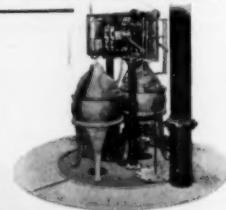
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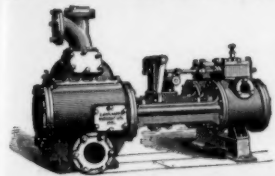


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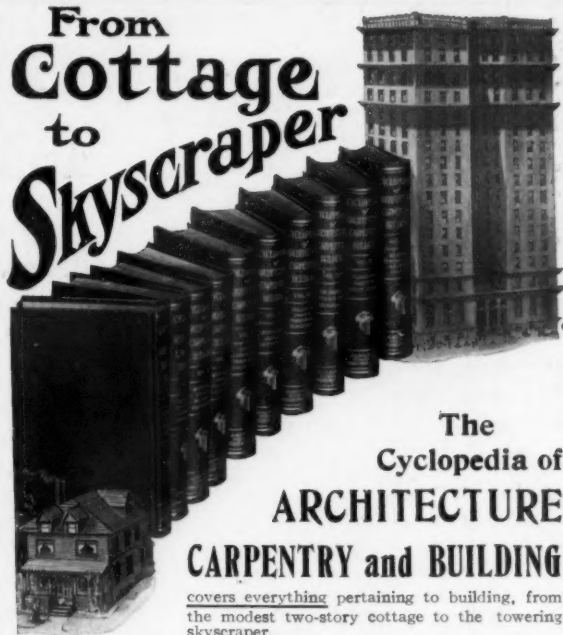
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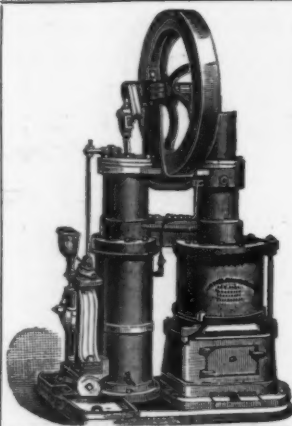
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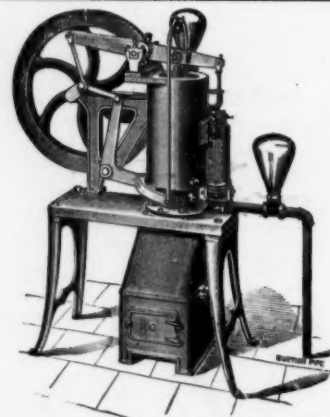
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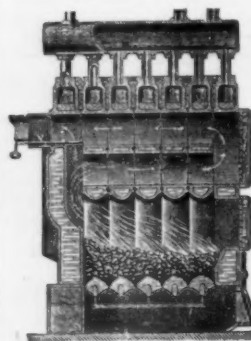
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