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The AMERICAN ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS

Regular Edition

Vol. XCIII.

MAY 27, 1908.

No. 1692.

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ington, D. C., Architectural Club Exhibition (one page).

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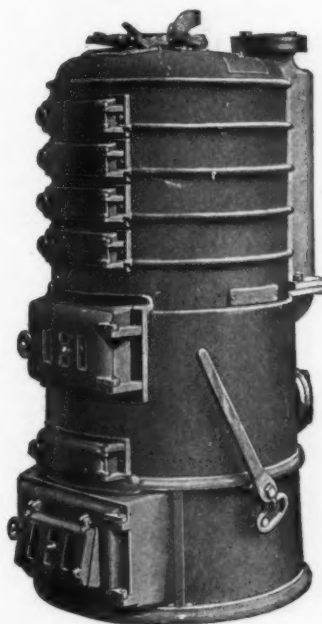
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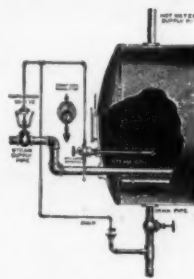
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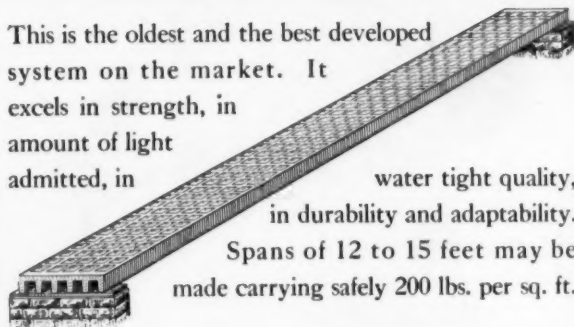
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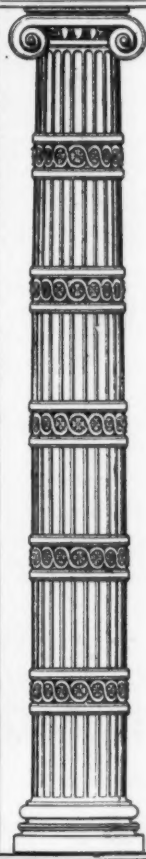


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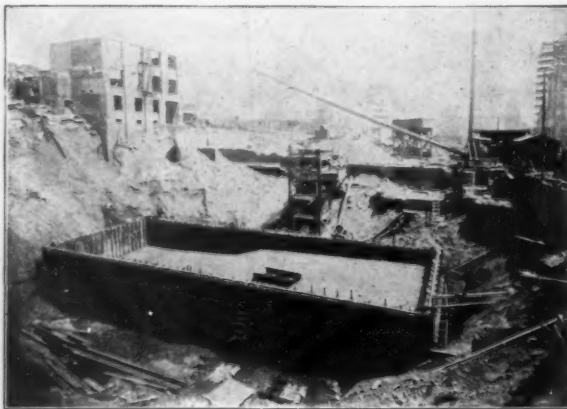
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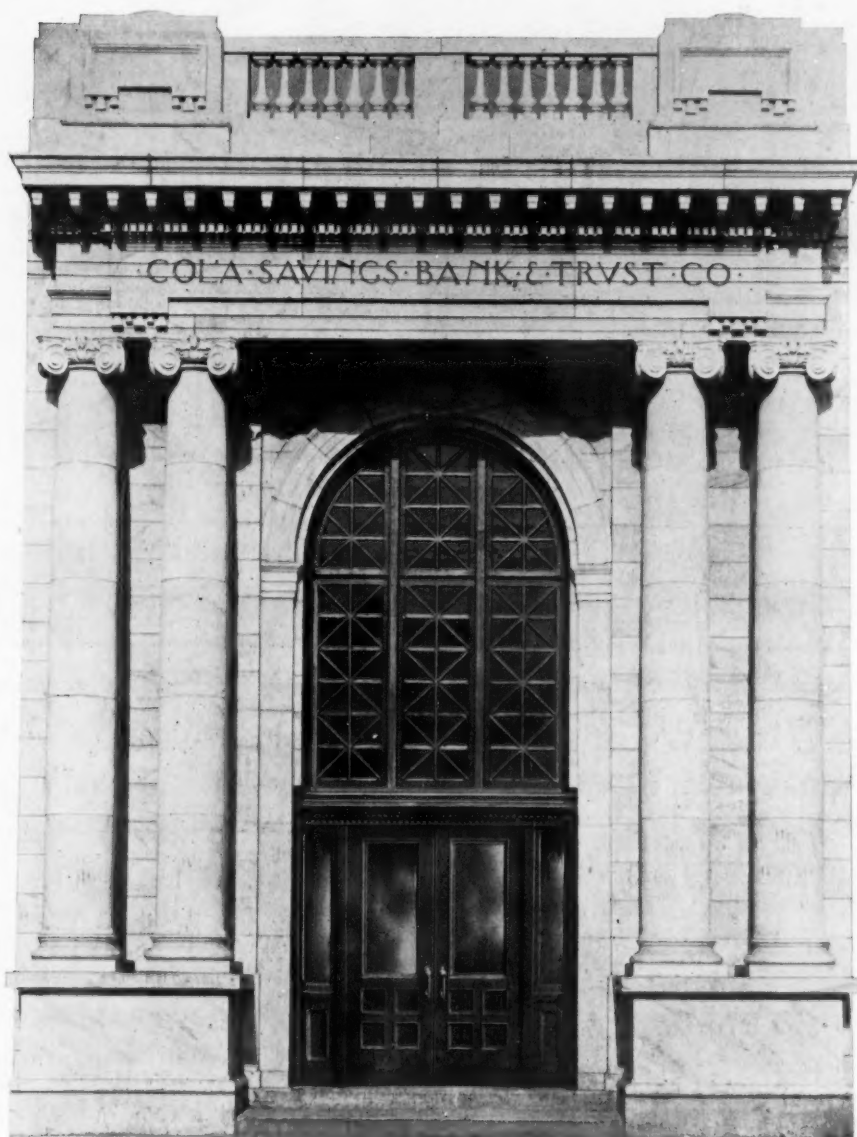


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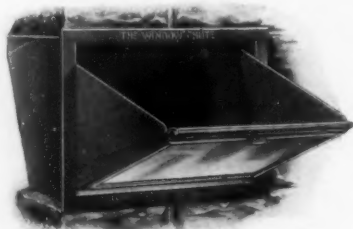
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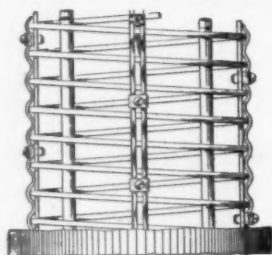
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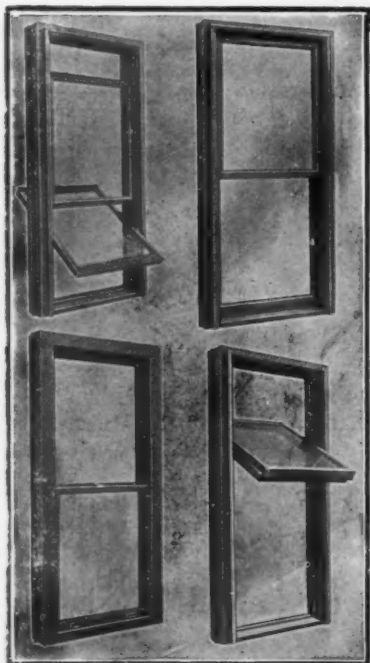
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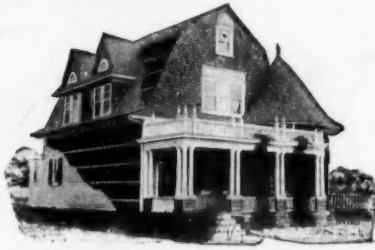
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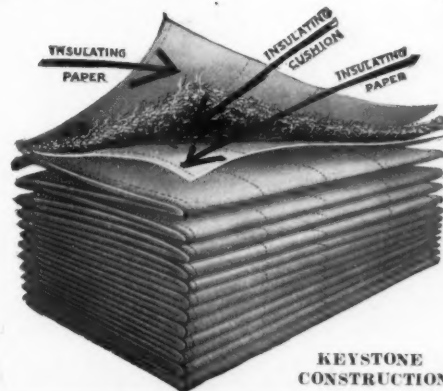
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No. 92



POOL BANK—PORT SUNLIGHT, ENGLAND.

By GEORGE B. FORD

When we come to inquire what has actually been done to better living conditions in our large cities in America we are perhaps surprised at the little accomplished. In New York there are the "White" Tenements in Brooklyn, the City and Suburban Homes' houses in Manhattan, the New York Fireproof Tenements Company house, the Phipps' houses, and several smaller ones, the three Mills' lodging houses, and the two Municipal Lodging Houses, representing a total investment of only some \$8,000,000. (London has invested nearly \$150,000,000 to ameliorate conditions not one quarter as bad as ours.) In Boston some half a dozen model houses have been built. In the other large cities there are only a few scattered examples. In suburban and country housing we find experiments like "Garden City," Long Island, or the industrial vil-

lage of Hopedale, Ludlow, N. Plymouth, Mass., National Cash Register, Pullman and some others, but they are all more or less experimental. Then our natural



MUNICIPAL TENEMENTS—LIVERPOOL

impulse is to look to the older civilizations of Europe to see if they have found any solutions for these problems. Great interest is taken in the subject by the European countries, both by individuals and by municipalities, an interest that has been continuing over many years and which is constantly growing. Eight International Housing Congresses have been held in various cities of Germany, France, Belgium and England, within the last fifteen years. Of particular interest is the eighth, held in London, where five hundred delegates and many more interested peoples, coming from nearly every country of Europe—fourteen national governments and a great many municipalities being represented officially—gathered together in Caxton Hall for the exchange of ideas. Each speaker had some special phase of the subject, which from his exhaustive study, his experience, and his official capacity was presented with great interest. There were seven American delegates at the congress, all of whom had gone over especially for this purpose. The writer regrets to say he was the only architect among them. The long discussions and exchanges of experiences, the things seen on trips about London and to places like Garden City, Sheffield, Bournville, Port Sunlight, Liverpool, etc., and especially the inspiration and enthusiasm of it all can never be appreciated without having experienced it. The next congress will be held probably a year from this summer, but at what city has not yet been decided.

In the three or four days of the congress itself many features of the housing problem were discussed. They grouped themselves under the following heads:

Housing Inspection.

The Land Question.

House Building and Management.

House Finance and Taxation.

Town Planning.

Transit.

Rural Housing.

Only two of these subjects may be actually architectural, yet a general acquaintance with each is necessary to a broad grasp of the question.

The congress sat during three mornings and afternoons in Caxton Hall. Under each subject several papers were read. Then followed an open discussion.

The points brought out were many and varied, but some of them stand out more strongly than others, as denoting the tenor of the congress. Perhaps more prominent than any other feature of the congress was the one that individual effort at ameliorating the condition of the home was utterly inadequate, that such effort must be collective and organized in order to be effective, and that as we already had such collectivity and organization in the governments, municipal, state, or national, these were the natural agents of reform. This does not mean socialism, as may appear at first glance; it does not necessarily mean municipal ownership; but it does mean the passing of laws so that it will become possible and advantageous for private companies to enter this field. In Germany are the best examples of this control by government. There, about most of the larger cities, the governments are pursuing a farsighted policy to provide for growth and expansion. They have formed carefully-considered plans for a wide belt all about the present thickly inhabited part, allowing for avenues, streets, parks, recreation grounds, shops, factories, public buildings and means of communication. They have secured control



REAR OF MUNICIPAL TENEMENTS—LIVERPOOL

of large tracts of land in these belts, thereby taking it for all time out of the hands of speculators. They have furthermore devoted considerable attention to site-plan-

ning as well as to town-planning, so as to allot sunny rooms and a garden to each house, always with a care to having not more than twelve houses to the acre. To



MUNICIPAL COTTAGE—SHEFFIELD.

allow for varying classes of dwellings, parts of the belts are treated very differently, especial stress being laid, however, on the quarters for working men to give them the best accommodations within their means. In this connection the German cities have been careful about their building "bye-laws" as to limits of height and area of lot covered, inspection, etc.

Another almost unanimous feeling of the congress was the desirability or rather the necessity of getting people away from the city into the country. It was recognized of course that conditions of city life must be dealt with as they exist; that the municipality should have the powers requisite to condemn unsanitary property, individually or collectively, even to the extent of clearing certain areas radically. As to whether the example of the London County Council in providing, as a municipality, for the rehousing of those evicted in slum clearance should be generally followed there was some doubt.



MUNICIPAL COTTAGE—SHEFFIELD.

There was no doubt as to the duty of the government in seeing that such new dwellings as were erected should give the maximum of light, air, sanitary arrangements

and homelikeness; that the government should give such builders every inducement to that end, either by the abatement of taxes over some five to twelve years, as in Italy and France, or by the legalizing of loans by savings banks on such buildings as security to a fifth of their deposits at a stipulated low rate of interest, as in France. Yet with all this discussion of the city problem it was treated as of secondary importance to the desirability of attracting people to such a place. Many cases were described as to where and how this had been done and with what results. Belgium leads in this, due chiefly to its wonderful systems of transit for the working man or mill hand; for this problem of transit is one of primary importance, the Belgians claiming that it has been the exclusive cause of the lack of congestion in their large cities. The government owns nearly all the railways, charging the workman a little over one cent per week per mile that the man lives from his work. This has further resulted in a surprising increase in the distance travelled, in Liege, for instance, over a quarter of the communities living at over thirty-one miles away.

It was unanimously agreed that life in the country conducted far more to a happy family life, especially if the plot contained enough room for a garden. Many statistics were presented to show that on an average, every-



COTTAGES—BOURNEVILLE.

thing included, rural housing cost about half as much per room as block tenement housing. A lengthy discussion of this subject, with its practical features of who should own the land, how the laborer might buy his home, etc., naturally lead to the fascinating modern problem of "Garden Cities."

The garden city seems to be peculiarly English, so far, the experiment of Ebenezer Howard at Letchworth being unique. It is a most interesting study. Similar cities are in process of formation in France and Germany.

The conferences lasted three days, relieved by little trips about to the places of interest in the city itself. For, as has been stated, in London something like \$150,000,000 have been spent in ameliorating slum conditions. Chiefly were visited the London County Council structures, for the most part built to rehouse those evicted in slum clearances. Of these the great mass of thirty or forty big brick buildings on the Millbank Estate stand out as typifying the wholesale way in which a municipality may attack this problem. The houses are well-planned—from the standpoint of what the English workman demands—they are substantially built about a series of paved courts, but how cold and forbidding and institutional they are, grimy and black, as is everything in

London! The buildings are sanitary, the stairways are open to the outside air, there are many little appliances to make the place attractive, but what a mournful prospect,



MEETING HALL—PORT SUNLIGHT.

the thought of living there! What is true of these buildings is true of all the other groups of dwellings by the London County Council, though some of the most recent ones, as those just off Blackfriars' road in South London, are rather more attractive architecturally.

Another interesting feature in London are the men's lodging houses, either the Rowton Houses—the prototypes of the Mills Houses in New York—or the most recent London County Council Houses, though the more recent houses of the former company are still the best examples. The Rowton Company can house in their six large buildings some 10,000 people per night at sixpence per bed in a cubicle, or one shilling per separate room, with a reduction of five-sevenths by the week. The latest house opened recently on Arlington Road, Camden Town, is attractive both outside and in; everything possible has been done to avoid the inevitable institutional character, and with a certain success. The building, of brick and red and yellow terra cotta, is picturesque in mass, the general rooms, of which there are many, are low studded,



COTTAGES—PORT SUNLIGHT.

not too large, well lighted, treated in a homelike fashion in warm colors, with large open fireplaces at either end. They prove cosy and attractive. Another feature dear to

the heart of the English workman is the opportunity given him to cook his own dinner, for leading off of the main dining room with its serving counter, where good meals may be had at very reasonable prices, are several rooms or alcoves equipped with ranges, sinks and unlimited pans and pots, the use of which, fire and all, is quite free to the lodgers; and good use they make of it, for often the men are waiting, several to each of the many places. Despite all these attempts the thought remains, how forced it all is, how patronizing, how lacking in that desire of every human heart—a home!

And so, after three days in London, the delegates met on a Thursday morning in a splendid special train to start off on a three days' tour through England, where were visited Garden City at Letchworth, the new municipal houses in the suburbs of Sheffield, the model industrial towns of Port Sunlight and Bourneville. It was a most profitable trip, for it afforded an opportunity to see at first hand the results of city life versus country life, and to a certain extent the difference between municipal, cooperative and private ownership.

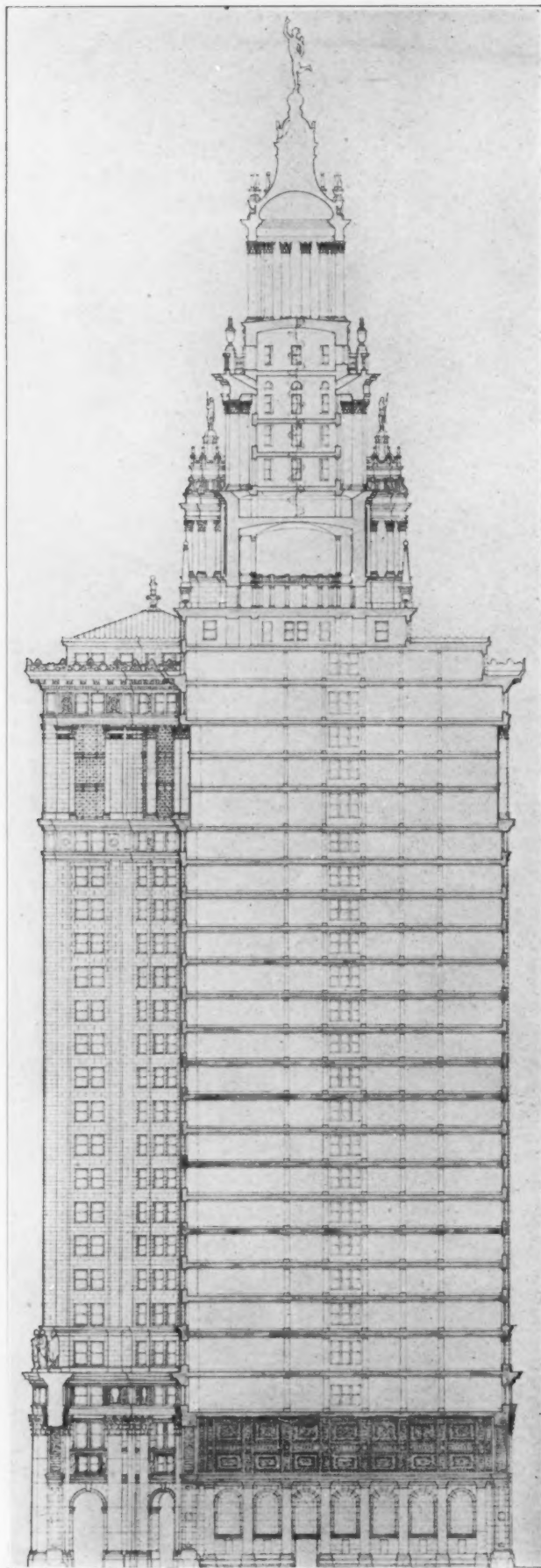
To look at Liverpool first, as here are conditions and solutions similar to those in London, in the Dryden Street and the Hornby Street areas, the latter disposing 2,400 tenants, block by block, and providing ac-



COTTAGES—BOURNEVILLE.

commodations for 2,600 on the same site at a trifle less rent than they were paying before. This area of ten or twelve blocks had been one of the most unsanitary in Liverpool, while now it is just the contrary. These houses, with their picturesque forms, their red and yellow brick and terra cotta, their extensive use of "wrot" iron (Liverpool municipal spelling), and their grass plots in front, are at least much more livable than those we saw in London. The apartments have the maximum of privacy, too, for each is entered from the balconies that we see in front of the buildings. To be sure gross rentals only pay the city 5 per cent. on the money invested, but as the buildings are very substantially built, with excellent circulation of air, much play room, good light and good sanitation, the municipality gains in good health, cleanliness and in improved morals for more than the $2\frac{1}{2}$ or 3 per cent. net would show.

Even so it was a delight to leave the depressing atmosphere of the city and find ourselves shortly in that village, the criterion of industrial towns, Port Sunlight. The whole town, laid out by Lever Brothers, adjoining their soap works, has grown house by house, until it now accommodates at least 5,000 people. The houses are in every case rented, not sold, and rented at rates corresponding to those the employees would normally pay. Wandering



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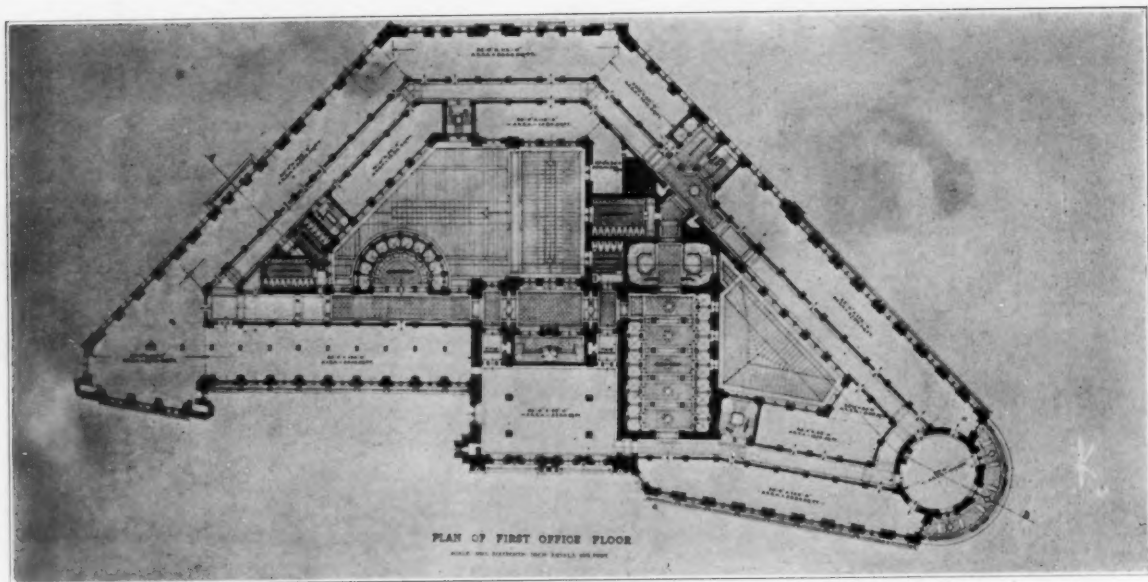
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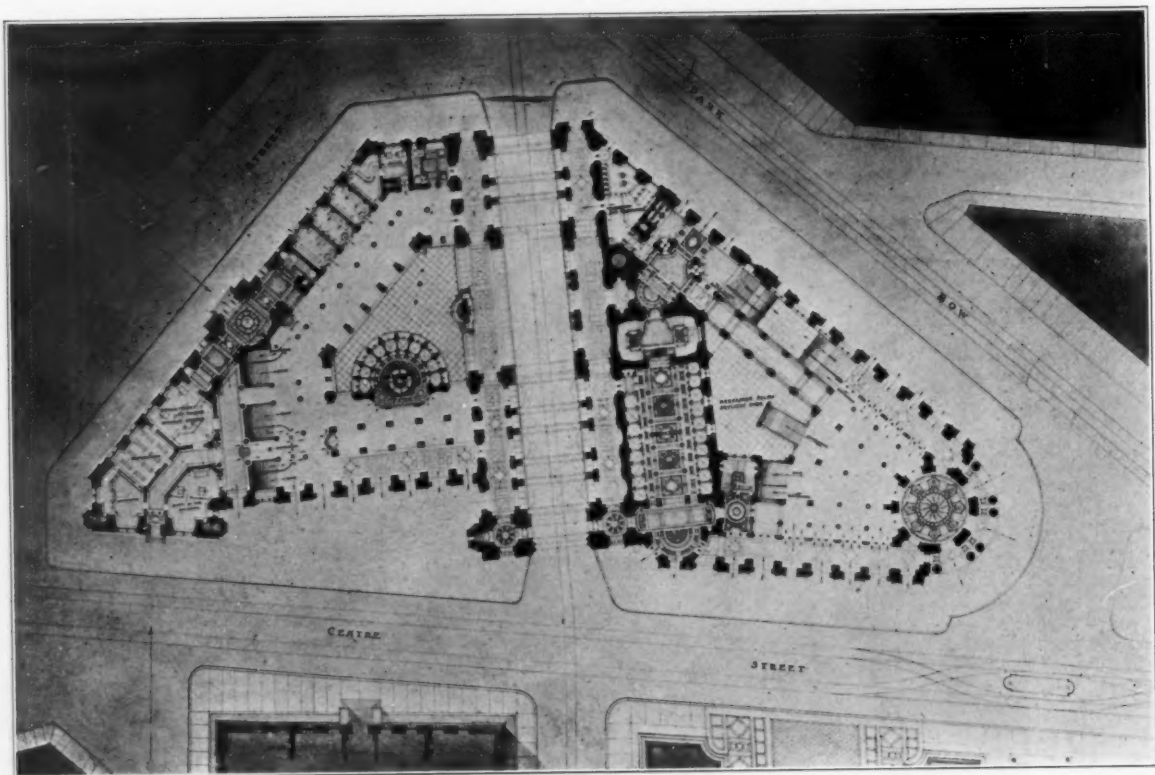
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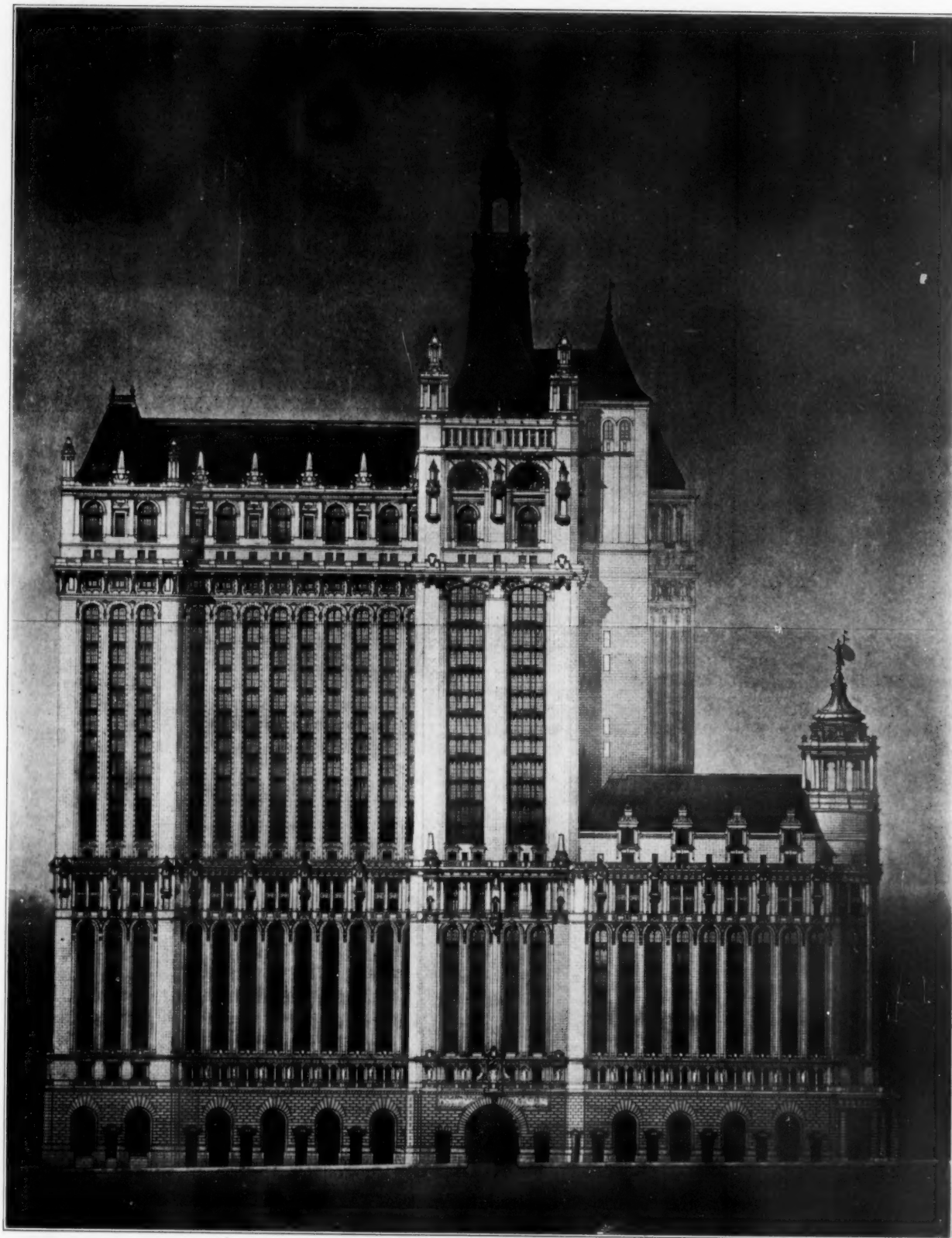
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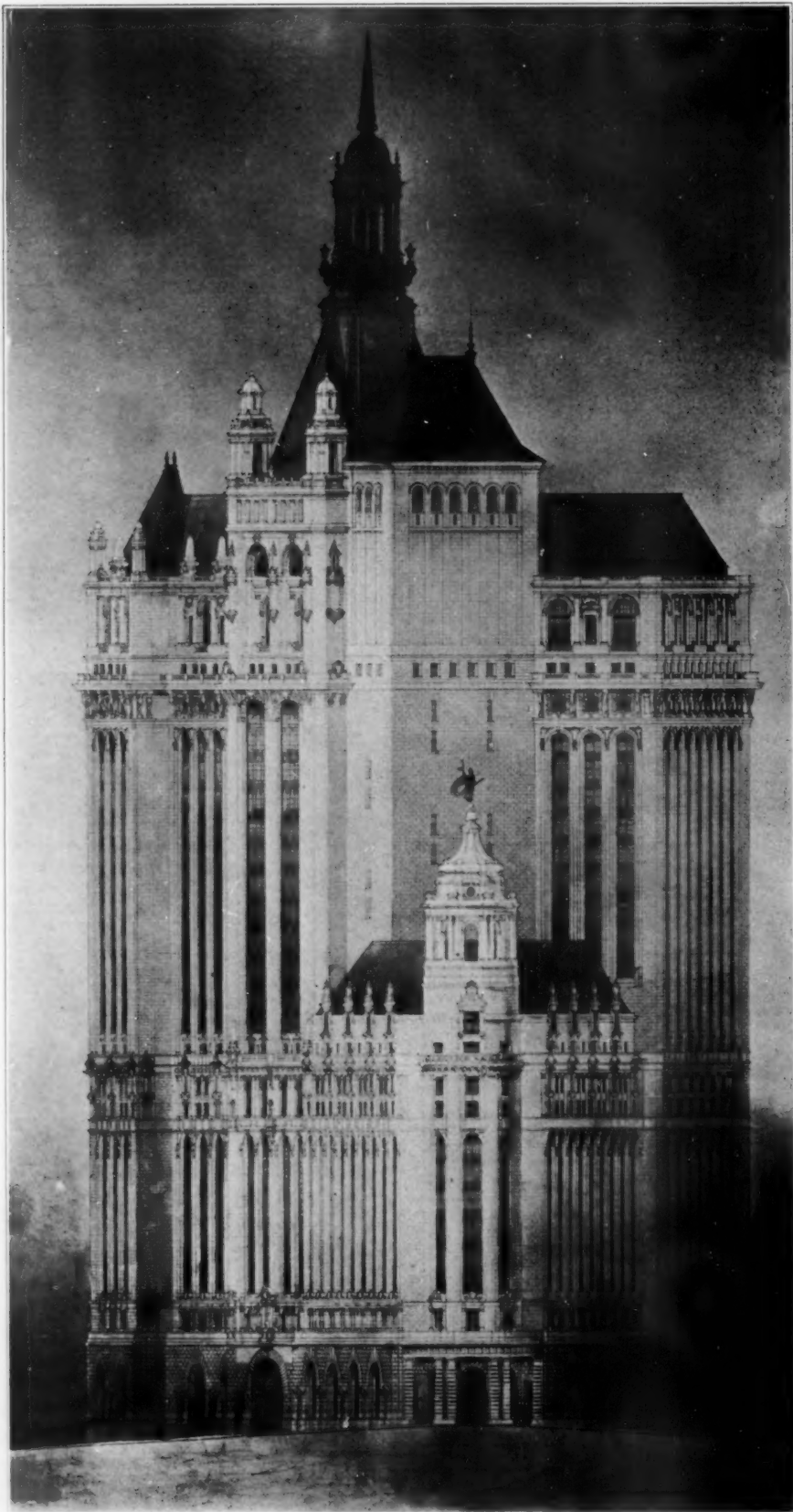
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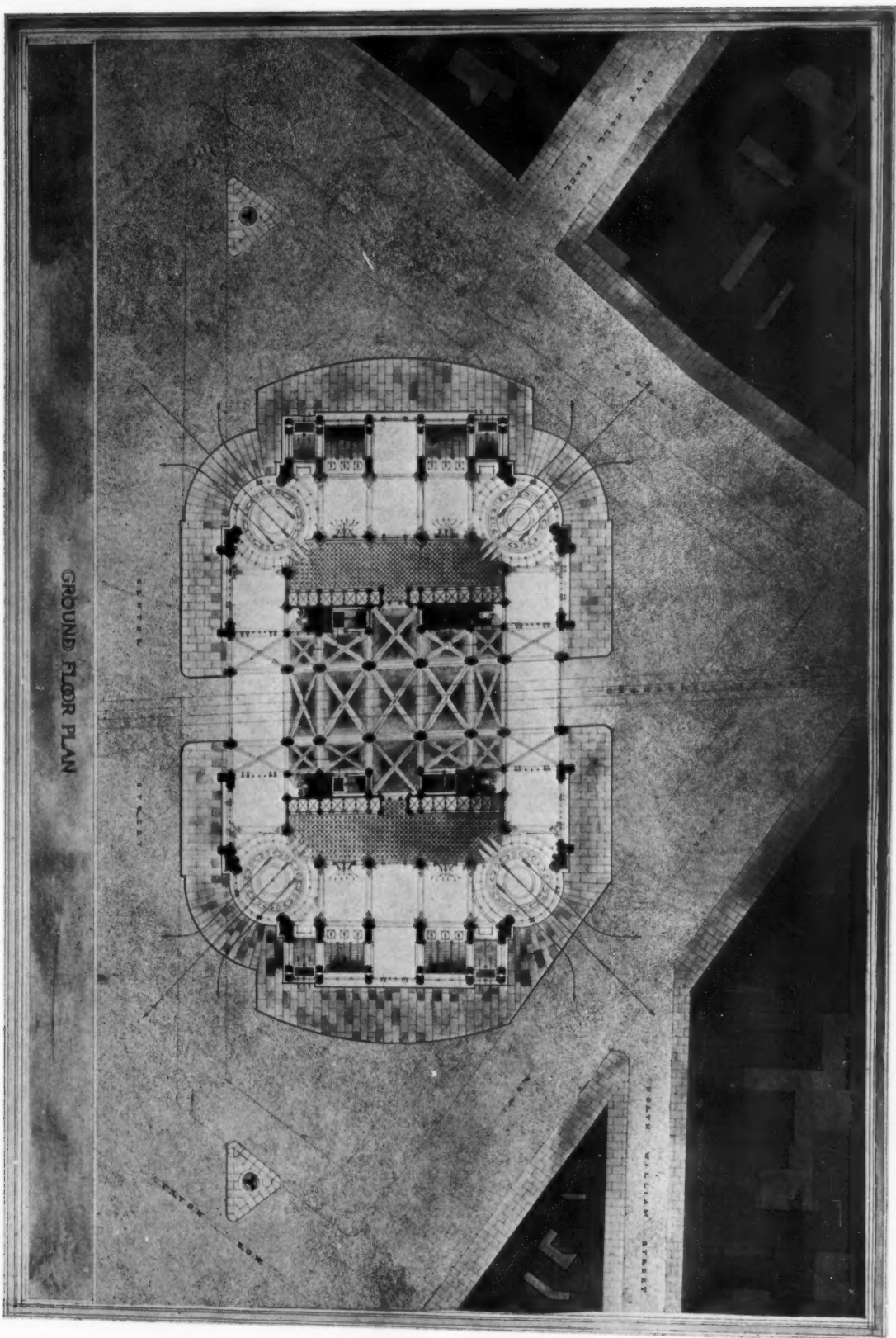
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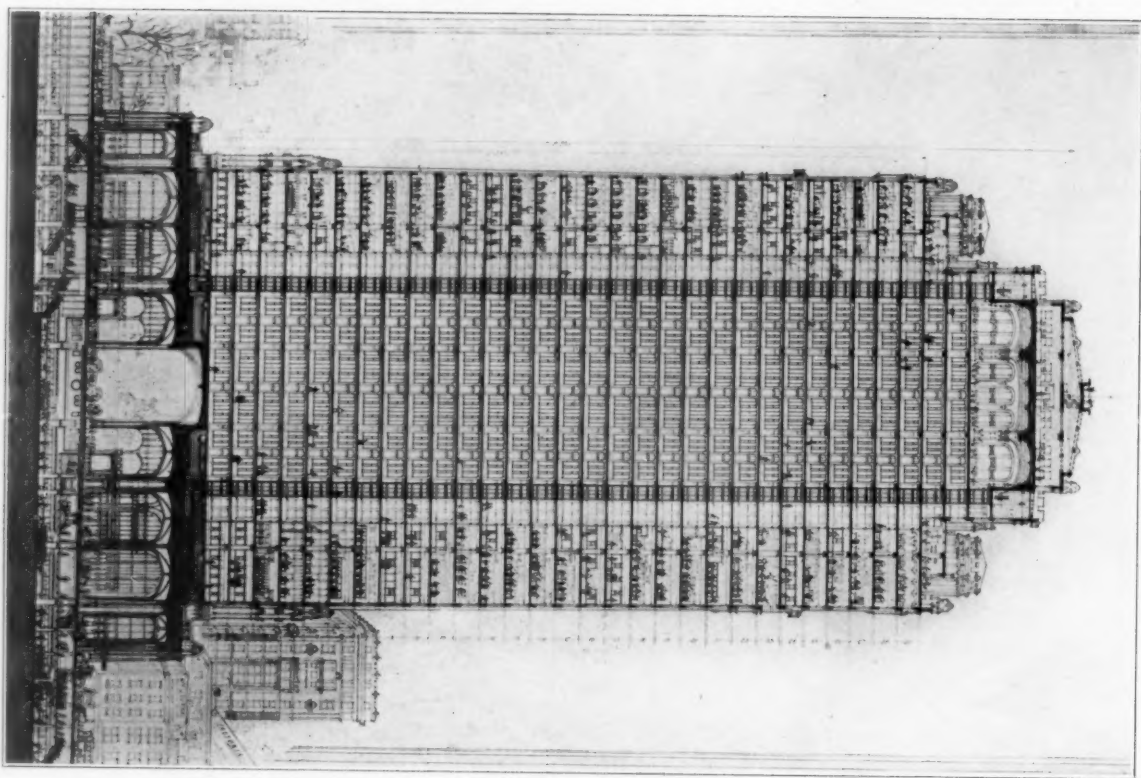
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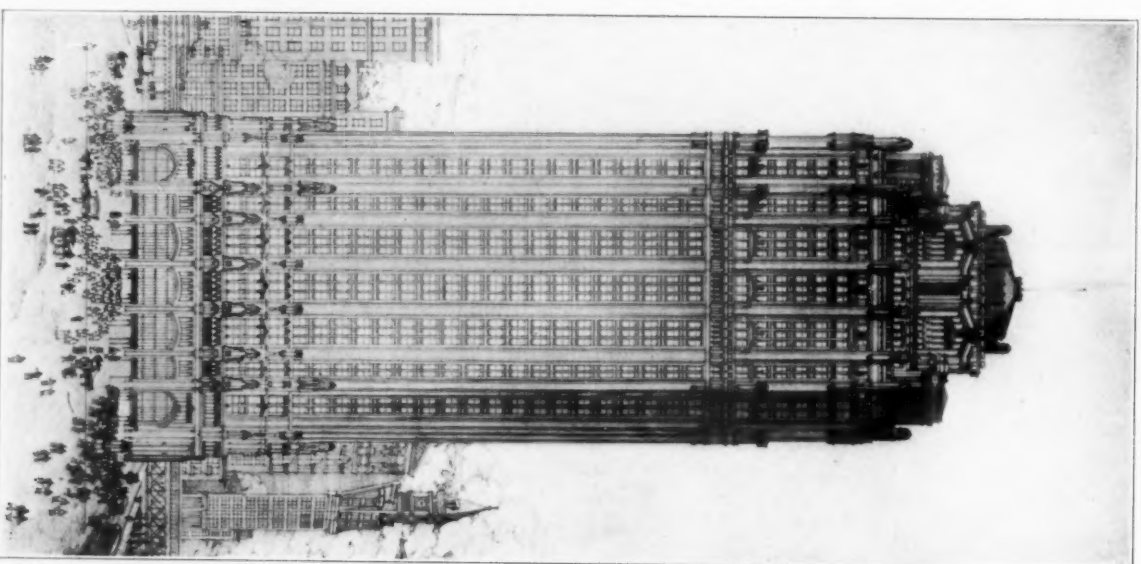
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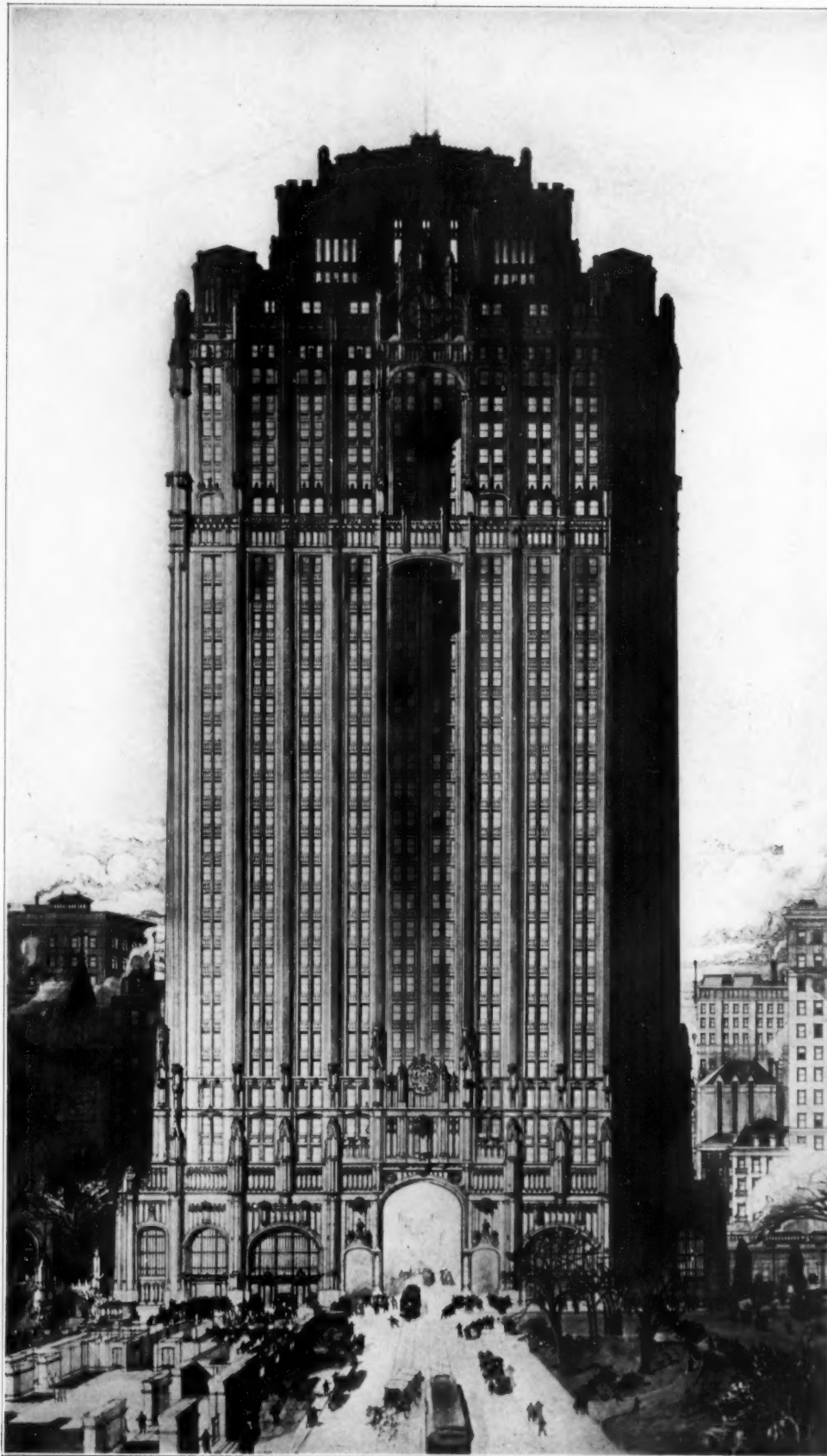


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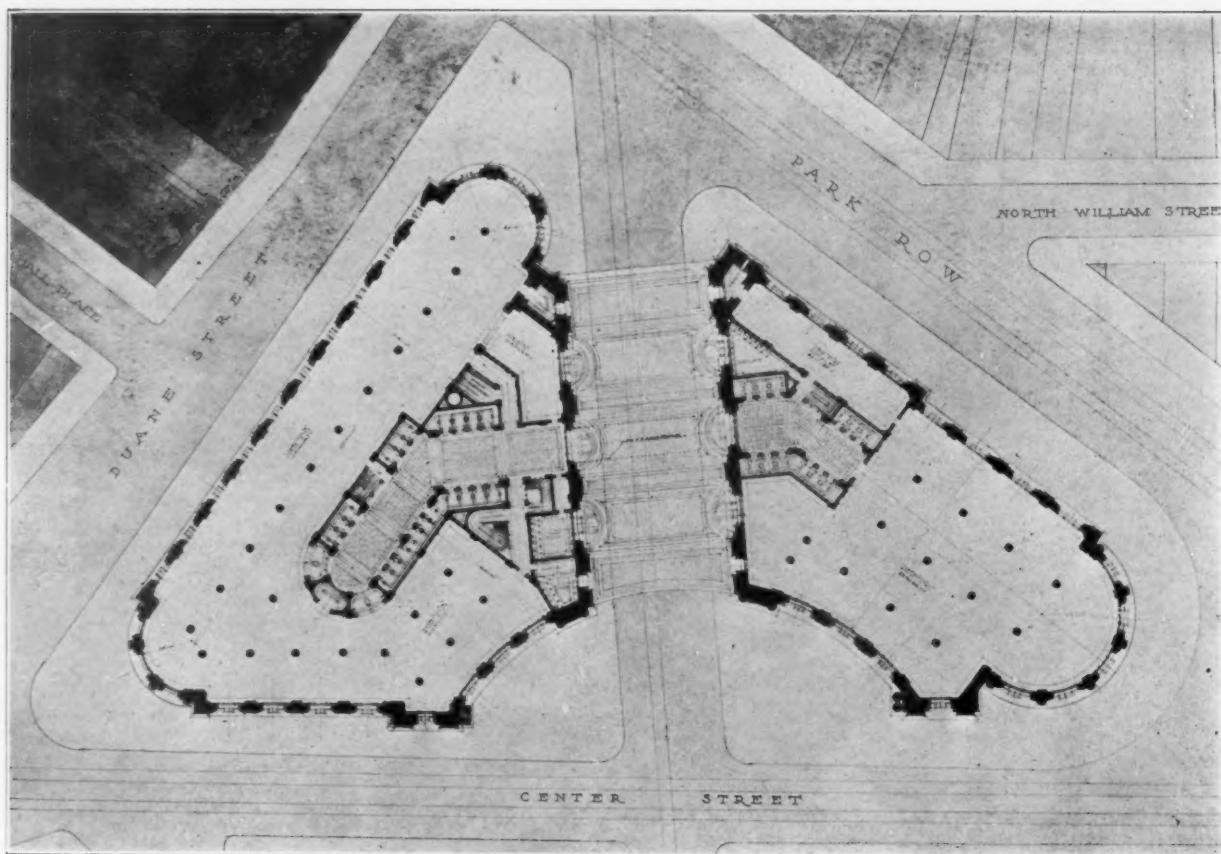
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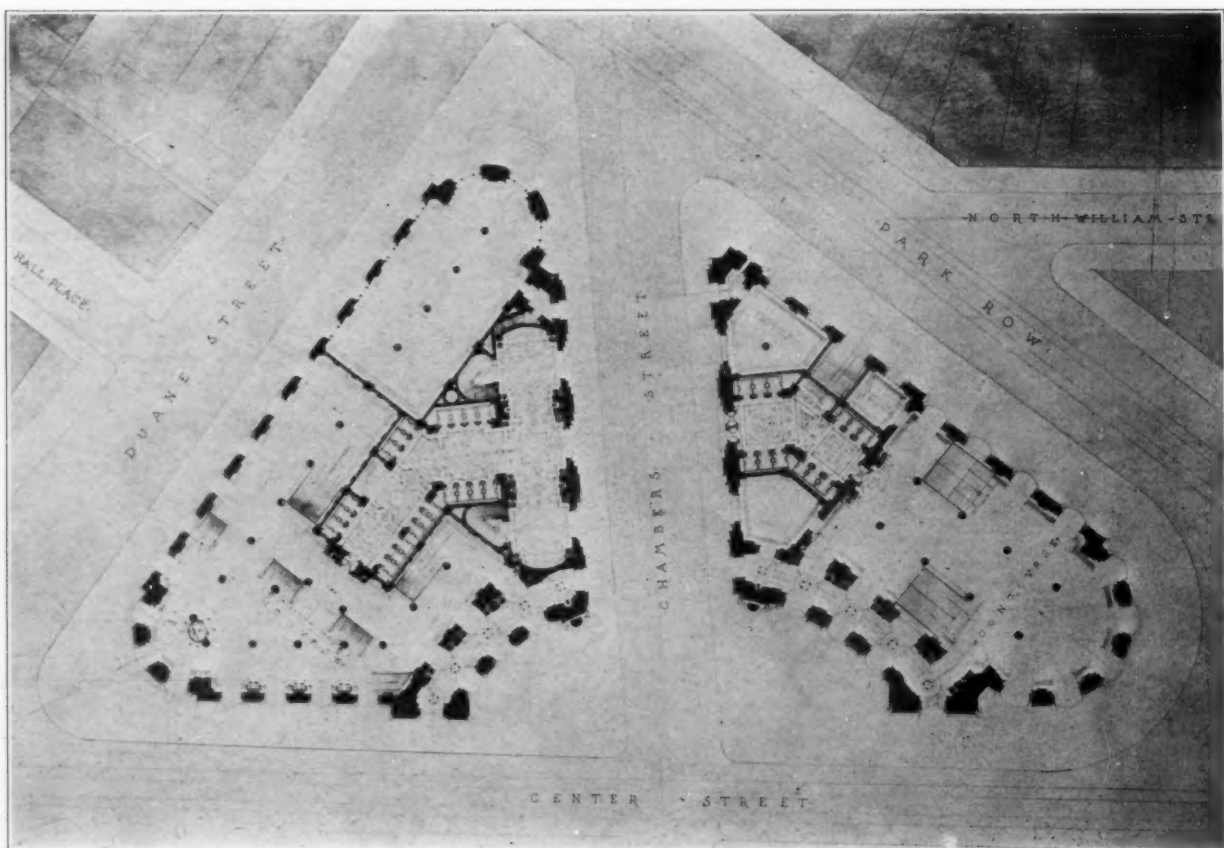
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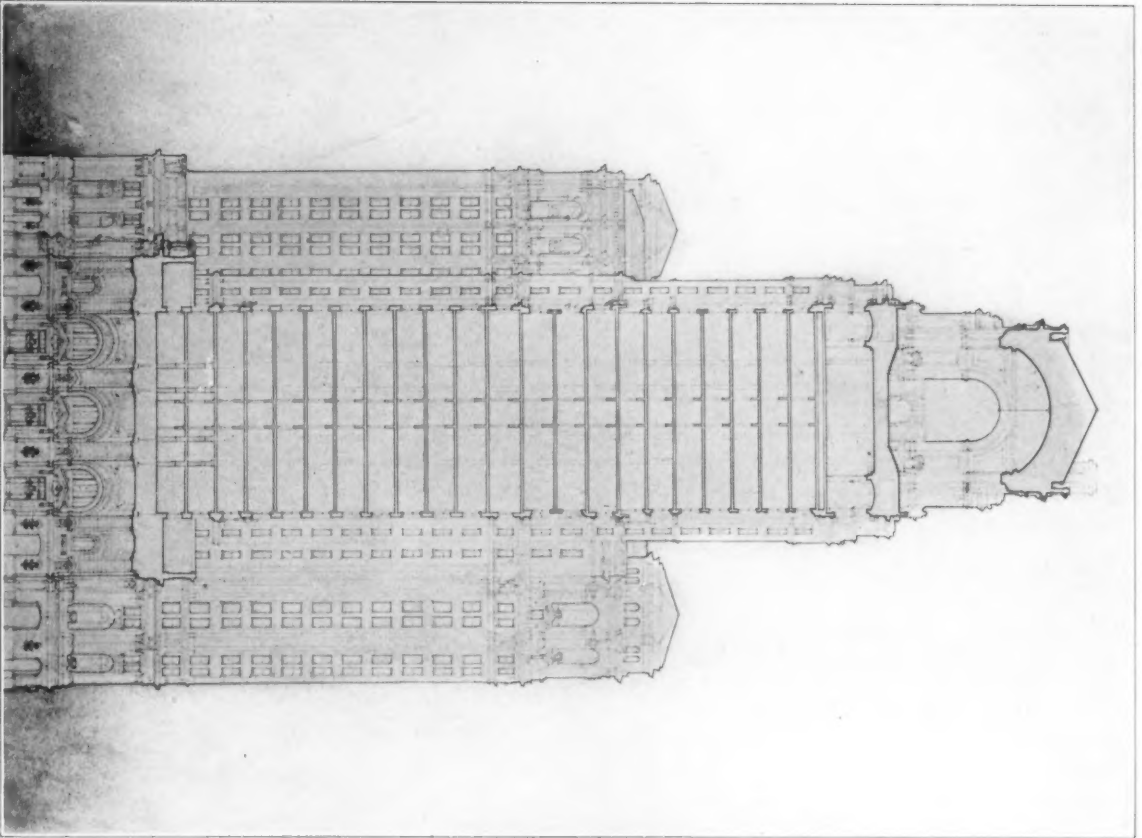
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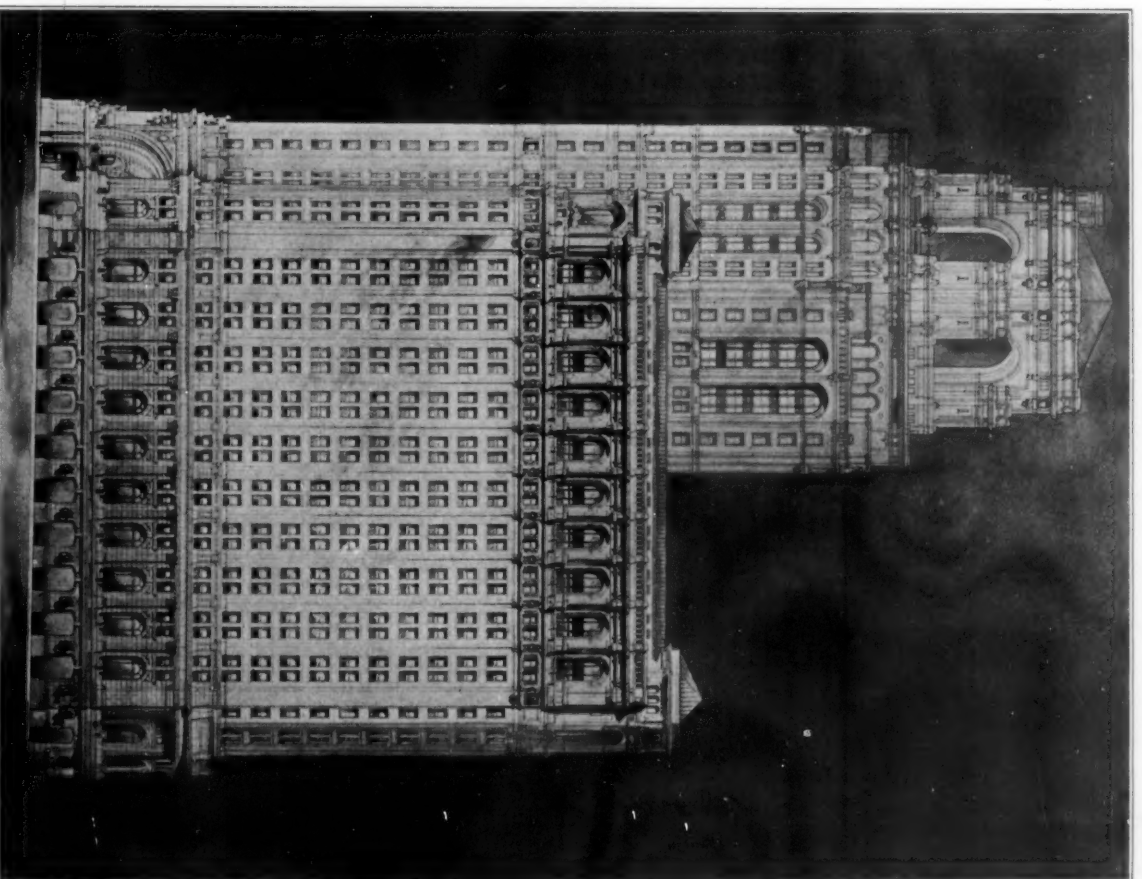
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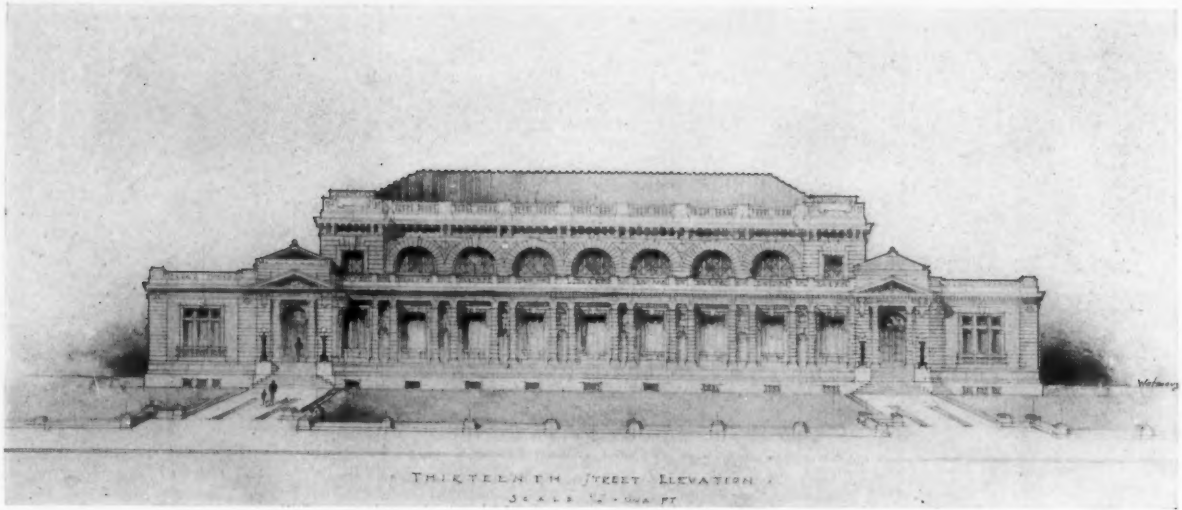
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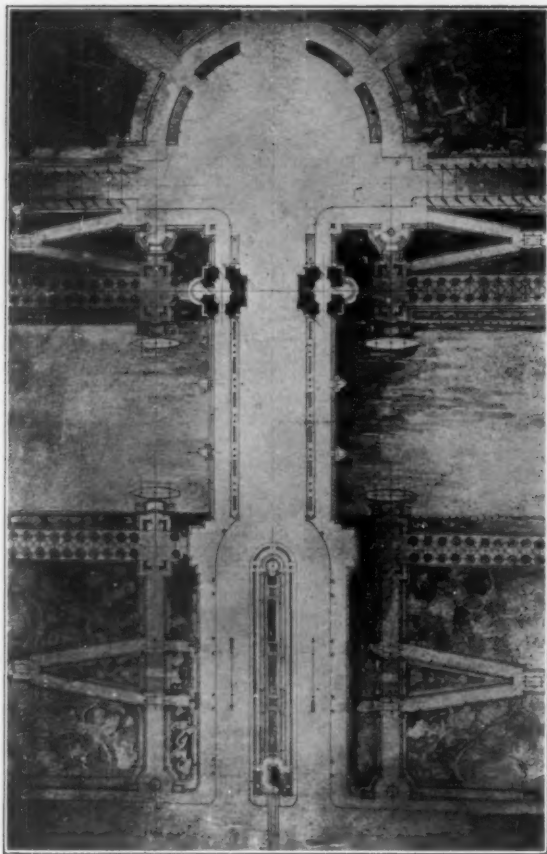


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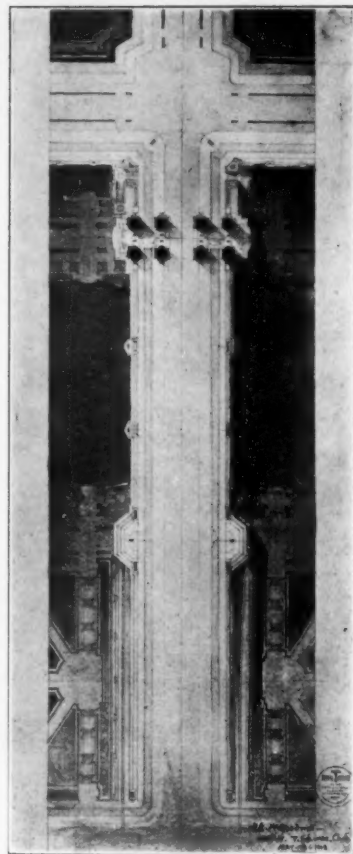


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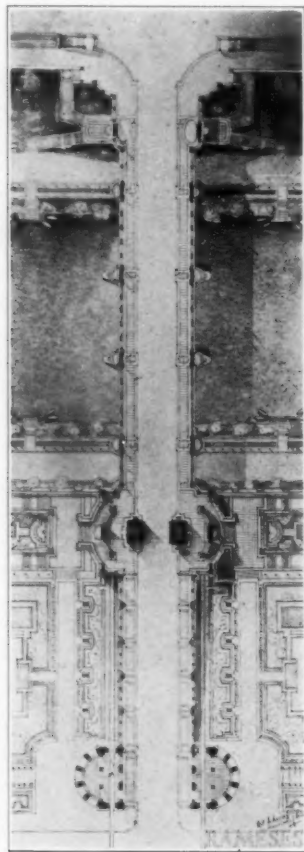
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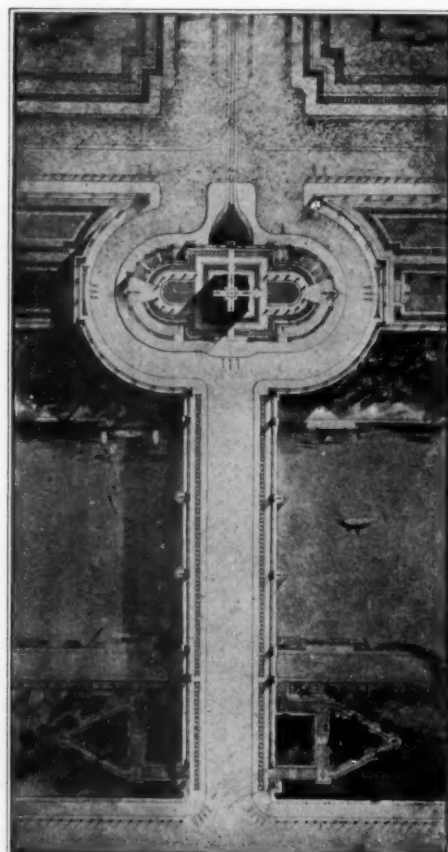
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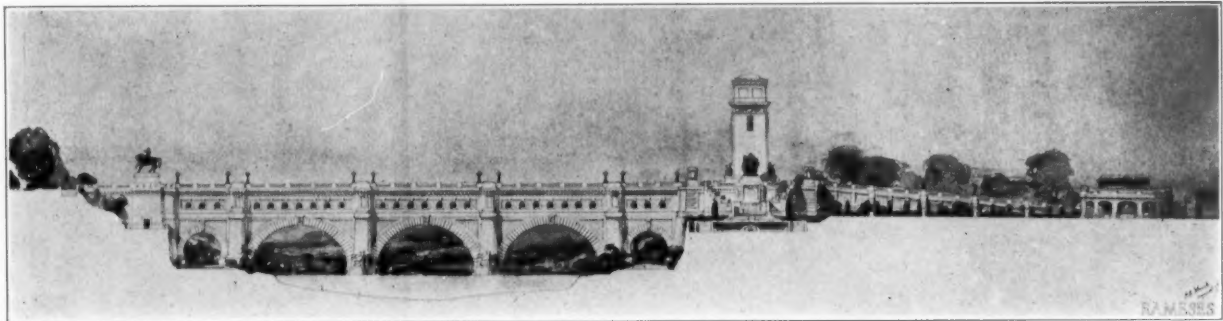
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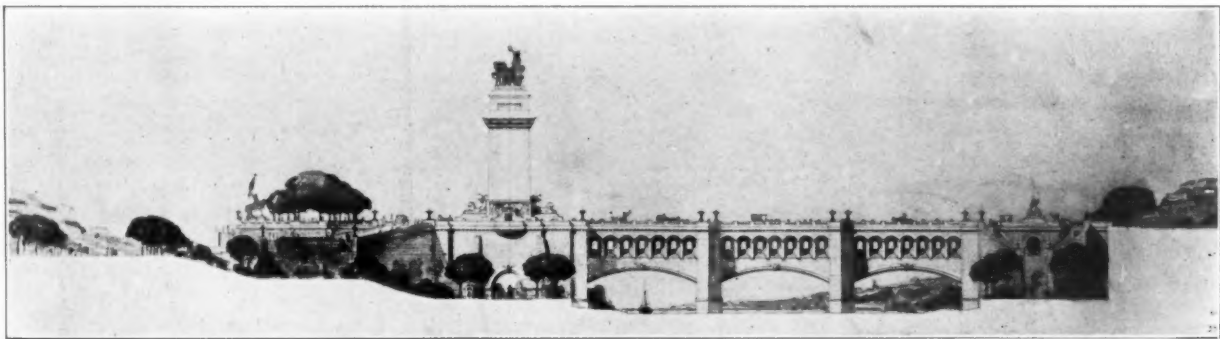
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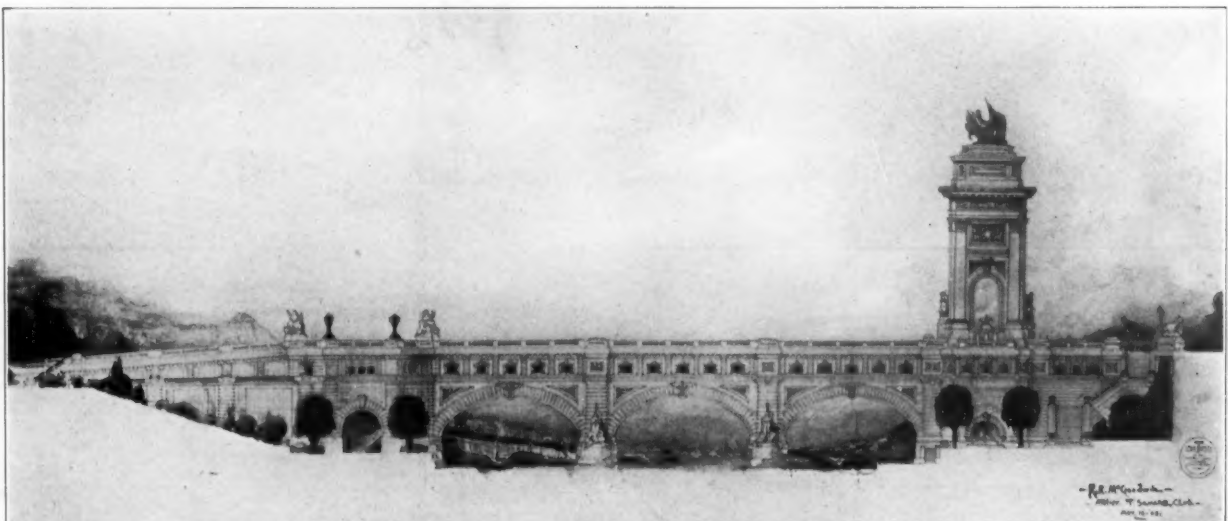
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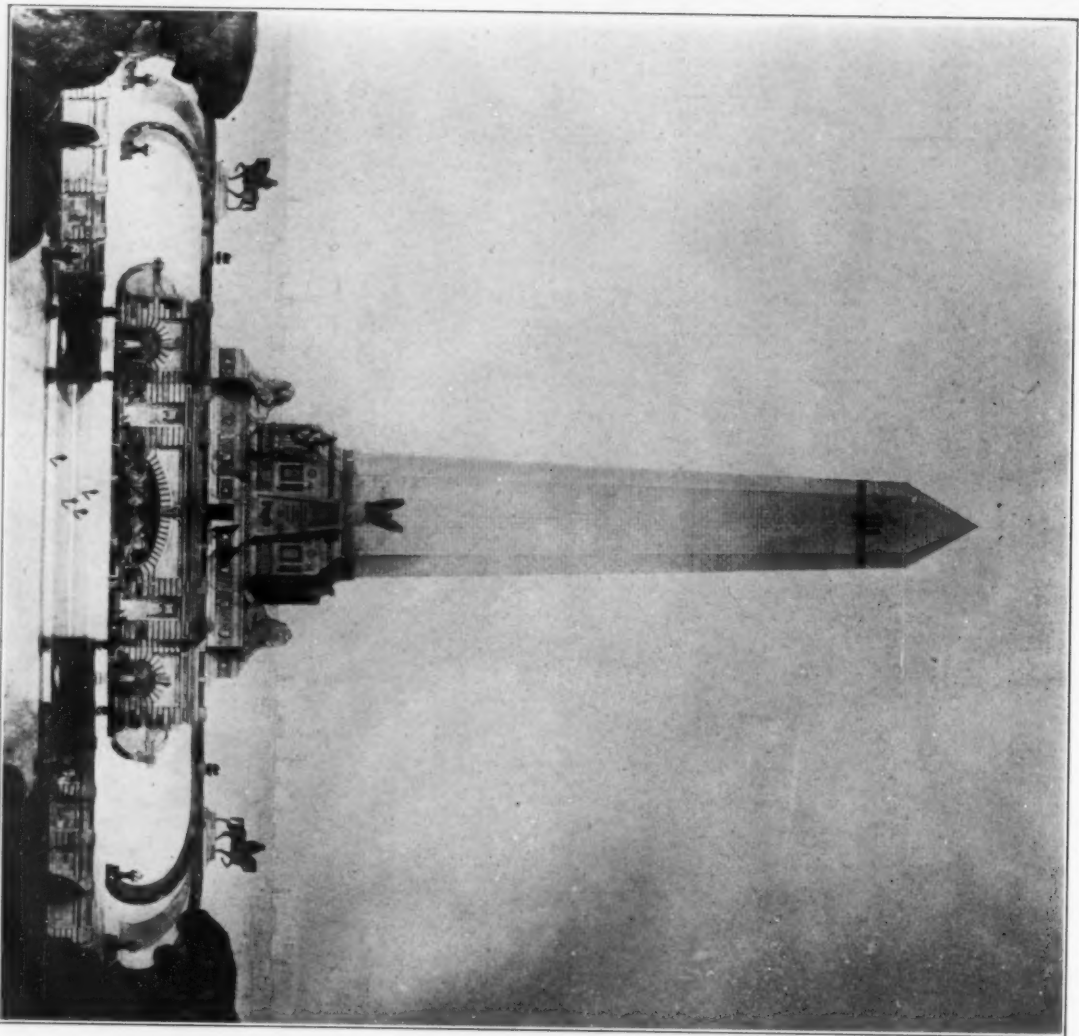
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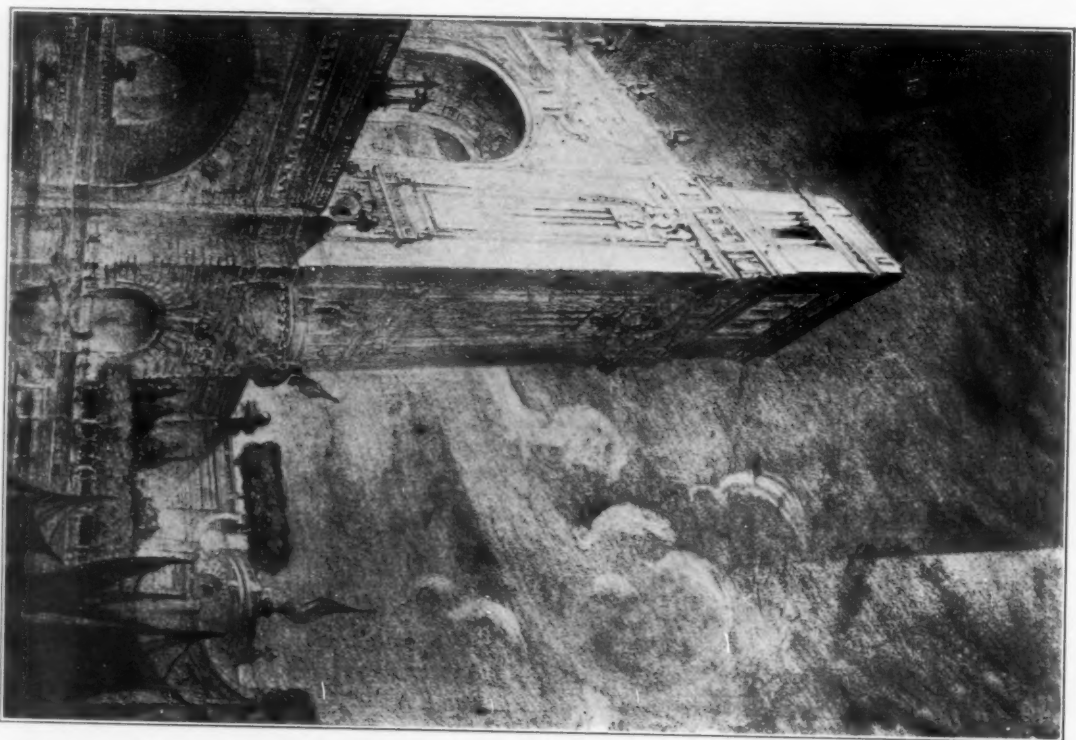
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about this charming English town, with its never-ending variety in house and garden, half timber, brick, plaster, in many picturesque combinations, always in good taste, always seemingly regardless of cost, in their beautiful settings of lawns and shrubbery, the wonder was how the average operative could afford to pay even half of a reasonable rent for such accommodations. It was learned that Mr. Lever pretended to make the rents cover only the taxes and cost of maintenance, waiving any interest whatsoever on the capital invested. And not only this, but he has provided many things in the way of halls,



COTTAGES—GARDEN CITY.

lunch rooms, libraries, gymnasium, theatres, baths, schools, stores, recreation grounds and parks, all in the same charming English style. Mr. Lever says it pays, that is why he keeps on doing it; pays in better work he gets from healthy and cheerful operatives, pays in the perfect good feeling that exists between the employer and the employees.

From Port Sunlight the delegates travelled to Bourneville, a town like Port Sunlight, in that it was laid out entirely by one man about his great industrial plant, but differing from the former, as it is managed by a corporation, and that it pays between 4 and 5 per cent. net, and at rents barely larger than those at Port Sunlight. Wherein lies the difference? The houses are a little nearer together, but never over ten to the acre; there seem to be just as many public buildings, just as many trees and shrubs, lawns and parks; the difference comes in giving the people here a house, well but cheaply built, and consistent with their means, so that the people are independent and self-respecting, many of the houses being owned (or rather leased for 999 years) by the occupants.

Quite different was the impression of the municipal cottages three miles out from the center of Sheffield. Stark and cold, on the crest of a treeless hill, they looked what they are, institutional. Individually, from an architectural standpoint, they had some features that were not bad, but from the housing standpoint they were evidently not up to the standard.

Garden City at Letchworth, some thirty or forty miles north of London, has a peculiar fascination of its own. It is unique in many ways. Fashioned out of whole cloth in the mind of Ebenezer Howard, a London bank clerk, it has sprung up quite as if by accident in some almost uninhabited farming land, until now, barely four years old, it numbers 2,000 inhabitants and is growing rapidly. The idea of the town is to attract people from

the congestion of the city to the open, healthful life of the country. To quote from the first prospectus of the company: "The difficulties of dealing with the Housing Question in our overcrowded industrial centers becomes increasingly apparent with every fresh attempt at amendment. The expense is enormous, while improvement in one direction frequently increases the evil in another. The only satisfactory way out of the difficulty is to start afresh and establish a new town to which those manufacturers whose businesses admit of such removal may go.

"The exceptional features of this scheme are that the town is to be limited to a population of about 30,000 inhabitants, that the greater portion of the estate is to be retained for agricultural purposes, and that the dividends to shareholders are to be limited to a cumulative dividend of 5 per cent. per annum. In the event of a winding-up the shareholders would be entitled to no more than a return of their capital with a bonus not exceeding 10 per cent. plus any arrears of dividend. The advantages anticipated from this new departure in the development of a building estate are: Firstly, the provision of hygienic conditions of life for a considerable working population. Secondly, the stimulation of agriculture by bringing the market to the farmer's door. Thirdly, the relief of the tedium of agricultural life by accessibility to a large town. Fourthly, that the inhabitants will have the satisfaction of knowing that the increment of value of the land created by themselves will be devoted to their own benefit."

For the plan has made special provision for good sidings, sites for factories to the leeward of the town—there are already some ten factories here, including two large publishing houses—a belt about the town to be reserved for all time for agricultural purposes, besides the garden attached to each house. Good schools, churches, hotels, stores, etc., are in operation, and their future



TOWN CLUB HOUSE—GARDEN CITY.

development is all provided for. In fact, this forethought is everywhere evident with the intention of developing civic and family life along the best lines.

In the houses themselves there is a great variety, the larger part of them being most reasonable in price. Every year or two competitions for single, double and quadruple cottages of certain rooms each are held among the architects, and the winning designs are erected with some very interesting results. The only objection was the occasional shoddiness of construction that this striving after cheapness entailed.



Copyr. g't, 1908, by McAllister & Van 'erbilt

SECTION 1—PROPOSED IMPROVEMENT OF SOUTH SIDE OF PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, FROM THE CAPITOL TO THE WHITE HOUSE

The Washington, D. C. Architectural Club Exhibition

THE seventh exhibition of the Washington, D. C., Architectural Club was opened in the Hemicycle of the Corcoran Gallery of Art, with a private view and reception on the evening of May 8.

This exhibition shows a marked advance over previous ones held by this club, not only in the character of the work shown but also in the popular interest. It is perhaps the most noteworthy exhibit of architecture ever shown at the National Capitol.

Like all architectural exhibitions held during the past twelve months, while maintaining a high standard of professional work, the labors of the committees of selection have been in the direction of presenting the subject in a manner intelligible as well as interesting to the layman.

That this is a wise policy and is accomplishing the purpose intended is evidenced by the numbers who visit these exhibitions and the awakening interest in the subject of good architecture.

This exhibition does not confine its presentation solely to the work of Club members.

The visitor to other exhibitions this Spring recognizes many familiar subjects. This presents opportunity for further study, and loses nothing in the repetition.

The committee in charge express regret that owing to the limited amount of wall space available they have not been able to include among the invited exhibits much that is valuable and of great interest.

An exhibition like this present one raises the tone and elevates the taste and perceptions of that portion of the general public visiting it, and leads to an appreciation of that most desirable combination—the architecturally good and the practical—both in domestic and other fields of architecture.

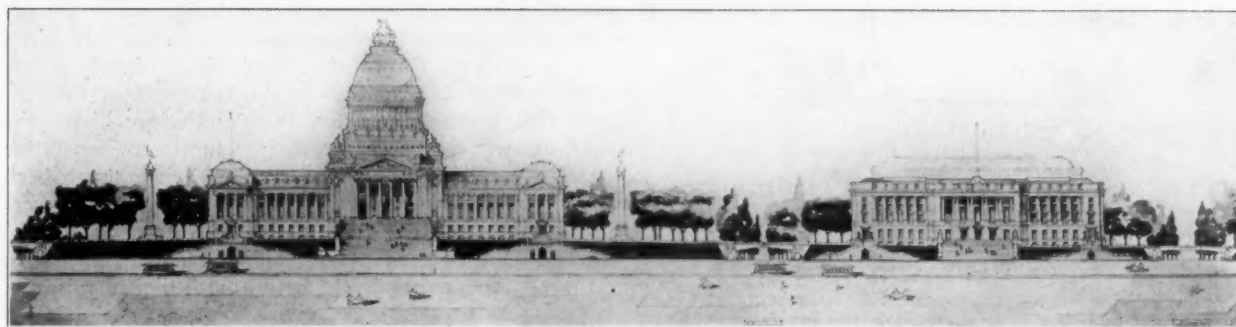
As is to be expected in a city of the character of Washington, public and semi-public buildings predominate without, however, in any way curtailing the showing of domestic architecture. Of particular interest to the public was the artistic rendering of a group of public buildings, by Messrs. McAllister & Vanderbilt, of Washington, along the south side of Pennsylvania Avenue, such as is contemplated by the bill introduced in Congress by Senator Hepburn. The long line of tentative structures, reaching from the Capitol on the east to the Treasury on the west includes suggested homes for the Department of State, the Department of Justice, the Post Office Department, a Temple of Justice for the various United States Courts, the Department of Commerce and Labor, the Municipal Building, which is nearing completion, and a building to accommodate several of the larger Commissions. Much interest attaches to this drawing because of the almost universal desire to see Pennsylvania Avenue lined with beautiful buildings that would be a credit to the Nation's Capitol.

A colored perspective of the new National Museum, by Hornblower & Marshall, shows a beautiful building in keeping with the settled policy of the Government to erect only classic structures adapted to meet modern conditions at the Capitol. The two office buildings of Congress are represented by a series of detail drawings and a colored perspective drawing of the interior of the conference room which is particularly pleasing.

Another group of public buildings shown is the work of the office of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury. This includes a number of postoffices, especially notable of which being those for Des Moines, Iowa, Atlanta, Ga., and Toledo, Ohio. In connection with what might be termed the Government's exhibit there is a



SECTION 2—SOUTH SIDE PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.



SECTION 3—SOUTH SIDE PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.

group of drawings submitted by well-known architects in competition for the New York City postoffice. The winning design, by McKim, Mead & White, is included in the group.

It is, of course, impossible to describe in detail here all the good features shown; it would entail, in addition to the description, commendation of practically every exhibit. It is sufficient to say that there is not a really bad feature to be seen; and when it is known that practically every imaginable type of architectural structure is shown, this statement may seem to be exaggerated. It is, nevertheless, a sincere statement of opinion, formed after a careful examination of everything. If the Washington Club maintains the standard set in this seventh annual exhibition it is assured a long and successful career.

Much decorative work of a notable character is included and attracted very favorable comment. There are also quite a number of drawings and water colors made by architects and others which deal more or less with architectural themes—an old bell tower painted last winter by Mr. W. E. Donn, Jr., in Cuba; the ruins of a temple, by Miss B. E. Perrie; an interpretation of Notre Dame, Paris, by Mr. Ward Brown; a view of "Twin Oaks," by Mr. James Henry Moser, and a number of other things.

There is good reason to suppose that every one can find enjoyment in this exhibition which contains so much material for careful study and thoughtful consideration.

Old Stained Glass in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York

AMONG recent accessions by the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City are two German stained glass windows that illustrate the last phase of the older glass painting, that of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

These interesting examples, made presumably at Trier, shortly after 1500 A. D., show the work of the German

school at the close of the mediæval period, and are valuable as forming a connecting link between the Mediæval and Renaissance. As stated in the bulletin of the museum, toward the end of the mediæval period (thirteenth-fifteenth century) the discovery of oil painting effected a radical change in the character of stained glass decoration; the geometric and interlacing patterns of the mosaic work gave way to a naturalistic treatment of human forms in realistic settings, made possible through the medium of glass painting. This art, then at its height, was not only of decorative importance, but served, as had the wall and altar paintings, to illustrate to the public the holy themes of sacred history. With the introduction of Gothic architecture which with its spanning arches abolished the large wall spaces of the Romanesque, windows became more and more a field for decoration, and paintings were reproduced in glass from cartoons designed by contemporary artists. In the glass of this period one finds saints drawn in clear, strong lines with landscapes, and, later, with architectural fragments in the background corresponding to the style of the Renaissance. The delight in deep, rich coloring, with the mystic half-darkness of the Gothic churches, gave way, in the sixteenth century, to lighter and paler colors. This phase of art was reflected in the glass of the period in which color soon became secondary to design. In this connection it is interesting to note that shortly before this time, in the middle of the fifteenth century, when the tendency was toward lighter rooms, certain tints of yellow were discovered and these were soon taken advantage of in the art of glass making. The two windows under consideration show the introduction of these new tints to a slight degree, they slightly precede the period of advanced drawing, far-reaching perspective and clear contours of the later style, and represent admirably the transition period between the deep rich tones of the Gothic and the lighter effects of the Renaissance. The features of the ornamental background are so placed as to convey no idea of depth, being on the same plane as the figures. The drawing is undoubtedly the work of a painter, and a very good one.



SECTION 4—SOUTH SIDE PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

AND
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The Conservation of Our National Resources.	

ILLUSTRATIONS:

The New York City Municipal Building Competition (twelve pages); Society of Beaux-Arts Architects (three pages); Washington, D. C., Architectural Club Exhibition (one page).

AMONG the timely topics now receiving attention from writers and speakers generally, there is probably none of more absorbing interest than that for the discussion and study of which the recently adjourned Conference of Governors was held at Washington. The conservation of our national resources as represented by forests, coal mines and deposits of iron ore is a subject about which there seems to be little difference of opinion, the illustrious statesmen whose utterances carry much weight agreeing that there is the greatest need of economy lest the country's natural wealth becomes exhausted. It has been generally conceded, for example, that it will be practically impossible in a few years to obtain any but the lower grades of lumber, and at the present rate without foresting, the entire amount of timber standing will, it is said, be exhausted in less than thirty years. Similarly figuring on the basis of the increased rate of consumption, which it would seem reasonable to expect under present conditions, the prospect of exhausting the known supply of coal and iron does not appear remote.

BUT although obviously there can be no difference of opinion concerning the advisability, even necessity, of preventing such needless wastes as forest fires, the question suggests itself—is it reasonable to expect that present conditions will remain unchanged and that the rate of consumption will continue for an indefinite period to increase as in the past? Undoubtedly the Governors' deliberations represent to a degree the most advanced thought and knowledge of the present day, barring perhaps some more or less undeveloped and as yet imperfect discoveries in the realm of science, but should not generous allowance be made for the development and invention of the future, which, judging from the lessons of

the past, it would seem might eventually render the destruction of our forests or the exhaustion of our mines not only unnecessary but improbable. Already much consideration has been given to the problem of constructing buildings practically or entirely without the use of wood, either as a structural or decorative material, and a number of such buildings have been erected. The results of these efforts, while they do perhaps leave something to be desired, are such as to place the question of wood as a building requisite no longer in doubt, and there should be no more difficulty in discovering an acceptable substitute for the material in the other fields of its present usefulness. Also the almost universal use of iron as a structural material during the past decade and the consequent enormous demand has probably been the cause of the apprehension expressed concerning the exhaustion of our iron supply, but even now cement has made its appearance to relieve and lessen this demand. To what extent relief will be afforded remains a question that cannot be answered definitely at this time, but that concrete or other forms using cement as the basic element will be an important factor in the construction field of the future there seems to be little doubt.

WITHOUT objection, so far as we are aware, the danger of the exhaustion of our coal mines has been dwelt upon, and the spectacle of a nation without fuel has been portrayed with considerable effect. While it is obviously impossible to foretell the knowledge and wisdom of future generations, or of undeveloped forces in nature they may or may not contrive to bring to their aid, we do not feel that it is assuming the rôle of an unreasoning optimist to suggest that human knowledge and attainments have probably not yet reached their final stages of development. Who can say but that by the time our coal supply has been exhausted we may have no further use for coal, or even petroleum, as far as the matter of fuel is concerned?

IS it not within the range of possibility that science may teach us a way to shorten the centuries required to store up the sun's heat in our vast coal deposits to a single season required to replenish our fuel supply? Some measure of success has attended the experiments that have been undertaken looking toward the ultimate utilization of alcohol as a fuel, and compared with an imagination of a generation ago which only by the wildest flights could have conceived even a few of the achievements of science since that time, an imagination which can now look forward to a not distant day when a part of each season's yield of the fields will compose the fuel of commerce, is but dull and weak. We are not inclined to hold that the conservation of the country's resources is of no importance. It is of the greatest importance, and the wise and beneficent work of the Government in the protection of the country's natural wealth is of incalculable value, but the sudden and tremendous agitation of the subject has almost produced the impression that we are confronted by a calamity. Under the circumstances, would it not be well to pause and consider if there is not danger of overdoing the matter? After all there is a wide difference between waste, and a generous use of wealth which may lead to such development and progress that we can look with equanimity upon our vanishing forests and mines, knowing that their loss will be averted long before it can become a fact.

Society of Beaux-Arts Architects



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CHAIRMAN COMMITTEE OF EDUCATION

Judgment of May 21, 1908

CLASS A PROBLEM

A MONUMENTAL BRIDGE

The Jury expressed its satisfaction of the high standard set by this exhibition, not one design being found wholly uninteresting, while several were deemed very good solutions of the problems.

The drawings on exhibition can be classified in two main schemes: the straight approach and the curved ramps, the secondary characteristics being the location and shape of the memorial. The straight approach was thought the best solution, although the curved ramps gave some very fine developments. The placing of the opening of the subway tunnel in the center of the memorial was found to impair the decorative value of said memorial, but it was not good to elude too much, as some of the competitors did, the difficulty of making the subway entrance part of the design.

The forms of memorial the most successfully treated by the competitors, were the arch and the decorative monument; when the arch was adopted it was better to use it as a passage directly on the bridge. Some of the memorials amplified with colonnade were too much of an obstacle to circulation.

The presentation of the drawings was almost uniformly good.

ESQUISSE-ESQUISSE CLASS A AND B

The Class A Esquisse-Esquisse did not give any good solution of the problem proposed.

The Class B Esquisse-Esquisse had some fairly good schemes, while the presentation was somewhat insufficient.

Some good problems in archæology were sent by the Carnegie Technical School.

CLASS A PLAN PROBLEM

May 20, 1908

A BRIDGE

(By Paul Cret)

L. M. Dorsey.....	Philadelphia..	Atelier T Square Club.....	M.
L. Smith.....	"	"	2nd Med.
A. A. McGoodwin.....	"	"	Cret.....2nd Med.
C. F. Schaefer.....	"	"	"
A. di Mardo.....	"	"	"
C. L. Bolton.....	"	"	"
A. T. Smith.....	"	"	"
R. C. Jones.....	"	"	2nd Med.
J. A. Forsythe.....	Philadelphia..	University of Penn.....	1st Med.
H. A. Schwab.....	Philadelphia..	University of Penn.....	1st Med.
J. C. Johnson.....	"	"	"
C. Willing.....	"	"	"
G. A. Holmes.....	"	"	"
E. H. Reed, Jr.....	Chicago.....	Atelier Bennett.....	M.
W. H. King, Jr.....	Pittsburgh.....	Carnegie Tech. Sch.....	2nd Med.
H. E. Smith.....	"	"	"
H. J. Gloekler.....	"	"	"
T. H. Burditt.....	N. Y. City.....	Columbia University.....	M.
H. Kenyon.....	"	Atelier Barber.....	M.
A. F. Adams.....	"	"	2nd Med.
F. E. Morewood.....	"	"	"
H. P. Crane.....	"	"	"
E. Nostranot.....	"	"	"
B. Robinson.....	"	"	"

CLASS B ESQUISSE-ESQUISSE

May 20, 1908

A BATHING ESTABLISHMENT.

(By Paul Cret)

George Fox.....	Boston.....	Boston Arch. Club.....	M.
J. H. Taylor.....	Philadelphia..	Atelier T Square Club.....	M.
C. C. Adams.....	N. Y. City.....	Hornbostel.....	M.

CLASS A ESQUISSE-ESQUISSE

A Frame

(By W. A. Delano)

Four drawings handed in. No mentions given.

Current News Section

THE CONSERVATION OF THE NATIONAL RESOURCES

The meeting of the Governors of the various States, together with representative men, authorities on their respective subjects, is one of the most momentous gatherings of recent years.

This meeting was held in response to an invitation from President Roosevelt, acting on a suggestion from Secretary of State Elihu Root. The object was to discuss the conservation of our national resources. The importance of this question cannot be overestimated, and that it is a vital one is shown by the great interest taken by the Governors in attendance.

Steps have been taken to perfect a permanent organization, and when this is assured it can be confidently stated that the great waste now going on throughout the country will be checked, and a better and more economical use made of our great resources.

For several years past the various departments of the National Government have been issuing statements intended to serve as a warning against the profligacy of our people in wasting the gifts that Nature has so bountifully bestowed.

The greed of corporations, and the lack of a realizing sense on the part of the people as a whole, have in some sections entirely absorbed vast tracts of timber and great areas of mineral and petroleum deposits. From the discussion of the scientist, who first saw the danger ahead, to the realizing sense of the least informed citizen, this knowledge of our National waste-

fulness has grown to become so general, that the Government has exercised its right of paternal admonition. It is to be hoped the present conference will find a ready way to reach the object of its assembling.

It is an interesting fact that to Secretary Root should belong the credit of discovering that latent provision in our Constitution that made this conference possible.

Constitutional lawyers from time immemorial have declared that States could not enter into any compacts or agreements between themselves without the consent of Congress. It remained for Secretary Root to proclaim that States could make agreements one with the other with the consent of Congress.

CLAUDE MONET.

The recent announcement in the daily press that Claude Monet, the celebrated French impressionistic painter, had destroyed canvas, valued at upwards of \$100,000, because he did not consider them worthy to represent him after his death, is a striking example of the vigorous personality of this great painter. The following account of a visit to Monet's studio at Giverny, in the *June Century* will be of interest to Monet's admirers, of which there are many in America:

I entered; a large, light studio was before me—the walls completely hung with pictures whose radiance made the place seem

still more light. Madame Monet was there and a young granddaughter. Monsieur Monet took the letter, read it—sometimes aloud for his wife's benefit when a phrase especially pleased him, and then said: "How nice he is!" Then after consideration—"But I am old, now, to learn another country—one must know a place thoroughly before one can paint it. That's why I stay here in the country where I was born. I know it." So Monet will not go at once to make a record of America, though he expressed a desire to visit it. "The chances of life are many; I should like to see your country—perhaps I shall yet." We spoke of American painting; of the energy of Sargent, of Winslow Homer, whom we knew and admired through that painter's "Nocturne" in the Luxembourg; of Chase, whose fame was well known to him; of Robert Henri, of whom he wanted to know more—writing down the name so as to enquire for his picture "La Neige" at the national museum. Once more I spoke of the Senator's recommendation that he paint our country, especially "the incomparable harbor of New York and that furnace of human activity, Pittsburg." I reminded the artist of his views of London. "But I knew London a long time, and had for a long time wanted to paint it. So, too, with my work in Norway."

Then followed some reminiscences, fascinating you may be sure, as they came from this man who had seen so much and done so much. "I remember, once, as a young man, going through the Salon with Courbet. We saw one canvas after another of the Orient, of the desert, of caravans of camels, Arabs on horseback. Courbet looked at them a long time without remark, read the French names of the painters, and finally burst out—'Then those are men without a country!—*Ce sont donc des hommes sans patrie!*' It is difficult to get the spirit of a new land. Why do the Americans come to France to paint? Have they no landscapes at home? Why do they go and make all those pictures of Brittany, its costumes and its people—whom they do not understand? Why do you, a painter, come here?"

AN INTERESTING EXHIBITION OF CHURCH ART AND ARCHITECTURE

An interesting exhibition was held at the Catholic Club, on Central Park South, New York, during the recent centennial celebration of the founding of the diocese. This exhibition was of church art and architecture, and brought together a collection of pictures, sculpture and architectural designs, together with objects of decorative and applied arts.

Particularly of interest to architects were the plans and elevations by Cram, Goodhue & Ferguson of the projected monastery to be erected in this city for the Paulist Fathers.

The decorative aspect of church art dominated the exhibition, and the loan collection of priestly vestments, chasubles woven of gold and silver thread, fine embroideries, albs and stoles, copes and maniples, made the rooms of the exhibition unusually attractive by their rich and varied colorings.

Competitions

The proposed competition for the Municipal Group, Springfield, Mass., notice of which appears at some length elsewhere in this issue, is worthy of special attention, in that it is the very apparent intention of the Commission to conduct this competition on the highest plane of professional practice, and to make the conditions as attractive as possible to architects of the best standing. As representing a plan of competition under which the best results may be expected at a minimum of expense to the competitors we commend this program to the profession.

LYNN, MASS.

As a result of a conference between the Board of Public Works, the Committee on Public Property, and a committee from the Lynn Bar Association, several local architects have been invited to send in competitive sketch designs for the proposed new Police Court addition. The architects notified are M. F. Burke, E. Earp, Jr., Henry W. Rogers, Dana A. Sanborn, Henry M. Southworth, Penn Varney and Wheeler & Betton. The sketches must be in by June 1 and each architect must notify the board within forty-eight hours of his desire to compete in order to be furnished with a plan of the lot and the requirements of the building.

Personal

We are advised that Anthony J. Blix has moved his office from St. Cloud, Minn., to Minneapolis, being located in room No. 720 Temple Court, Minneapolis, Minn.

W. H. Emory, Jr., architect, of Baltimore, sustained serious injury by being thrown from a carriage. The horse he was driving ran away and the carriage overturned.

Mr. H. F. Cunningham, of Washington, was the successful competitor in the competition conducted by the Washington Architectural Club. The subject was a private city residence. Mr. Cunningham also won the club prize for a book cover.

Societies

Press despatches state that the architects of Wilmington, Del., will form an association.

At a recent meeting of the Architectural Society of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology the following officers were elected: President, Clarence J. Brown; Vice President, Montague Flagg; Secretary, T. N. Atherton, Jr.; Treasurer, Felix A. Burton.

At a recent dinner given by the Boston Architectural Club at the Hotel Summit, Professor Despradelle of the M. I. T., and Henry Hornbostel of New York were the principal speakers.

The Portland, Oregon, Architectural Club have elected the following officers: President, J. Jacobberger; Vice President, M. Lazarus; Treasurer, I. W. Wilson; Secretary, R. J. Grace. It is stated that this club will apply for affiliation with the National organization.

The May meeting of the Illinois Chapter A. I. A. was devoted to the subject of Fire Insurance. Addresses were made by P. D. McGregor of the Queen Fire Insurance Co., and W. D. Matthews, Superintendent of Inspections for the Chicago Board of Fire Underwriters.

We learn from local newspapers that the Louisville, Ky., Chapter A. I. A. are in a controversy with the builders of that city. It appears that the builders are furnishing plans and specifications free of charge to clients, to which practice the architects very naturally take exception. Several meetings have been held by the Builders' Exchange and the local chapter, but it is reported that no satisfactory understanding has yet been reached.

Book Reviews

MODERN PLUMBING ILLUSTRATED. A comprehensive and thoroughly practical work on modern and most approved methods of plumbing construction. A standard work for plumbers, architects, property owners and for Boards of Health and plumbing examiners. By R. M. Starbuck, 400 pages, 7x10 inches, fully illustrated by 55 plates of details, made by the author for the work. New York: The Norman W. Henley Pub. Co., 132 Nassau Street. Price, \$4 net.

The merits of this work are truthfully set forth in its title. It is a valuable contribution to the subject of modern plumbing, and the subjects treated in a comprehensive and exhaustive manner. Modern writers are realizing that an ultra-technical discussion of a subject finds little encouragement in this busy age, and Mr. Starbuck has done his work in a way that even "he who runs may read."

Industrial Information

H. W. JOHNS-MANVILLE CO. IN DETROIT

The business interests of the H. W. Johns-Manville Co., in the City of Detroit and the territory adjacent thereto, will shortly be looked after by a branch office about to be opened by that company. This branch will be located at No. 72 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, under the management of Mr. Willard K. Bush.

The company will carry a complete stock of goods at the Detroit branch, so that shipments can ordinarily be made direct from Detroit stock.

Building News

MAINE

GARDINER.—We learn from press despatches that a new museum building is to be erected here to replace the one recently destroyed by fire. Frank E. Boston is interested.

MASSACHUSETTS

BOSTON.—The Catholics of this State are interested in the erection of a new college, according to reports. Father Gasson is interested.

Rachel Allen Memorial Home has acquired land on Jamaica Way, where, it is said, an addition to the present home will be constructed.

According to reports, the Hotel Argyle in Massachusetts avenue will be altered into a thirty-six family apartment house, at a cost of \$50,000. Two stores will be put on the ground floor.

DORCHESTER.—A six-apartment house, it is stated, will be built at Columbia road and Blue Hill avenue, for Charlotte A. Powell from plans by Francis G. Powell. It will be constructed of brick and stone and will cost \$30,000.

FITCHBURG.—It is reported that \$75,000 has been appropriated for the erection of a new manual art school to be erected in connection with the State Normal School on Pearl street.

WELLESLEY.—The question of erecting a new home is being considered by the members of the Neholden Club, we are informed by press reports.

RHODE ISLAND

PROVIDENCE.—From press reports we learn that Architects Clarke, Howe & Homer are preparing plans for a new school building to be erected at South Kingstown.

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT.—It is reported that the contract will be let soon for a church to be erected at the corner of Hallett and Jane streets for the Russia Orthodox Greek Catholic church, of which Rev. R. J. Turkevitch, 681 Brooks street, is the pastor. The plans have been prepared by Architect F. A. Cooper.

It is expected that the plans for the proposed changes to a building at the Bridgeport Hospital will be completed and put out for figures shortly. Joseph W. Northrop is the architect.

NEW HAVEN.—A site has been secured, we understand, for the proposed new Court House building to be erected in this city.

NEW YORK

ALBANY.—The Hebrews at this point are reported interested in the erection of a building to be similar to a Y. M. C. A. building. Estimated outlay \$15,000. Rabbi Sadowske of the Synagogue of the Sons of Abraham is interested.

AUBURN.—The Swift street site has been decided upon by the Board of Education as the most favorable location for the proposed new Grove Street Schoolhouse.

BUFFALO.—Willis K. Jackson has purchased property at 827 Delaware avenue, and will erect large and handsome new residence to cost about \$50,000.

The Buffalo Society of Natural Sciences now has \$300,000 worth of property, and the members are reported giving their attention to the erection of a museum and library building on the Rumsey lot in Elmwood avenue, contiguous to the Albright Art Gallery and the Historical Building.

CANASTOTA.—We learn from the press that the congregation of the Methodist Church at this point is contemplating the erection of a new building to replace the structure recently destroyed by fire.

CORNING.—Building Committee of Corning Council, 281, Knights of Columbus, has secured option on property at 132-134 Pine street, for a new and modern building.

GREEN COUNTY.—The plans of Architect William J. Beardsley, of Poughkeepsie, have been accepted for the construction of the Greene County Court House and Jail, which will cost a little over \$200,000.

MIDDLETOWN.—The property at the corner of Watkins avenue and Jay street has been bought by Leslie K. Paley, and it is stated that he will erect a handsome residence at the site.

NEWBURG.—Twenty-five thousand dollars has been appropriated, we understand, for the erection of a fireproof museum building on the grounds of Washington's headquarters.

NEW YORK CITY.—We are informed that Carl Otto, Architect, of New York, is preparing plans for the First National Bank building to be erected on the southwest corner of Havemeyer street and Broadway, Brooklyn. Contract has not yet been let.

Francis Frey, 1908 Morris avenue, is reported as having purchased property on 179th street east of Creston avenue for the erection of a large private dwelling on the site.

The Hudson & Manhattan Railroad Company, of 111 Broadway, is reported to have purchased property at 45 to 49 Vesey street and 205-207 Fulton street as a site for a new twenty-story office building to be erected.

Louis Bossert, a lumberman of Brooklyn, has bought the site of the old Pierrepont House, Montague and Hicks streets, with the expectation of erecting upon it a twelve-story apartment hotel, at a cost of \$1,000,000. Helme & Huberty are the architects.

NIAGARA FALLS.—The Brass Brothers Company has taken over the Grant Block, which is located at the corner of Main and Cherry streets, and according to reports they will extensively improve same.

ONTARIO CENTRE.—The Normans and Saxons of this place are considering the erection of a new hall, we understand. Site has been secured.

PENN YAN.—It is currently reported in the local press that \$50,000 has been appropriated for the erection of a new post-office building.

POUGHKEEPSIE.—The Elks at this point have decided, it is said, to raise \$80,000 for the purpose of erecting an Elks' Church in this city.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I.—The Shinnecock Inn, it is said, which was recently destroyed by a grass fire, will be rebuilt by its owners,

the Peconic Bay and Shinnecock Hills Realty Company.

TROY.—Plans, we understand, are under way for the securing of funds for the proposed new hospital building to be built for the Leonard Hospital. For further information address the Hospital Superintendent.

NEW JERSEY

HAMILTON.—It has been decided, we understand, to issue \$30,000 in bonds for the purpose of constructing a new school house at this point.

NEWARK.—According to press reports, Architect William E. Lehman, 738 Broad street, is preparing plans for an apartment house, to cost approximately \$40,000, to be located at 301-303 Broad street.

About \$12,000 is to be expended by Charles T. Shipman in the erection of a large two-story-and-attic residence at 563 Mt. Prospect avenue. The plans have been designed by William D. Jones, of New York.

PERTH AMBOY.—Bids are to be advertised, we understand, for the erection of two new schoolhouses in this city.

Architect J. K. Jensen, we understand, is drawing plans for a three-story brick building for M. Palisi, which will be erected at New Brunswick avenue and Amboy avenue.

PENNSYLVANIA

BRIDGEPORT.—The Bridgeport School Directors have decided, we understand, to erect a \$40,000 school building for the purpose of taking the place of the one recently destroyed by fire. Architect J. C. Fulton of Uniontown is preparing the plans.

ERIE.—Colonel John F. Firch of this place is about to erect a \$150,000 home for the aged Lutherans of Erie. Joseph Lee is the architect.

FRANKLINVILLE.—The Franklinville M. E. Church has bought property at the northeast corner of Seventh street and Rising Sun avenue, and it is reported that a \$25,000 church edifice will be erected at the site.

INDIANA.—The congregation of the First U. P. Church of this place is contemplating the erection of a new church edifice, it is reported in the daily press.

PHILADELPHIA.—The Knights of Columbus have decided, we understand, to locate their proposed new building opposite the Grand Opera House being built on Broad street.

Architects Wilson, Harris & Richards are reported finishing plans for an infirmary building, to be erected at Mt. Alto for the State Sanitarium for Poor Consumptives. Bids will be invited soon.

It is said that the Fire Insurance Patrol has bought the store building at No. 2122 Market street, and will erect on the lot a station for a new patrol to be located there.

E. F. Saxman of Latrobe, Pa., has acquired a large tract of land on Montgomery avenue and according to reports he will erect a handsome residence on the property. Plans have not as yet been prepared.

It is reported that Philadelphia capital is interested in the proposed Hotel Rossi to be erected on the site of the old Columbus Hotel at Third and Walnut streets, fronting on Capitol street.

We understand from press reports that Architect Charles E. Oelschlager is preparing plans for a \$40,000 flat house at the northwest corner of Fifty-second street and Hazel avenue for J. Crawford.

PITTSBURG.—According to press reports, S. J. Purkiss has acquired the property on Aiken avenue and the Pennsylvania Railroad, Shadyside, and it is said that he will improve same.

The residents of the Thirty-eighth Ward have decided to raise \$100,000 for the erection of a new school building, according to press reports.

The Wilkesburg Board of Education has acquired property, we understand, for the purpose of erecting a new high school building. Plans have not been decided upon.

According to reports, the newly organized Hill-top Young Men's Christian Association is contemplating the erection of a new temple. F. I. Grosser is interested.

Edward F. Thompson has acquired property in Beechwood Boulevard and it is reported that he contemplates the erection of a residence on the site to cost in the neighborhood of \$15,000.

Steps are being taken for the erection of an addition to the present home, Junonville street and Fifth avenue, of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Announcement has been made, it is stated, that the building committee of the First National Bank has decided to erect a one-story bank building on the corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street as soon as it is possible to do so.

Architect F. C. Sauer, according to reports, is taking bids for a three-story brick and stone rectory addition at Locust and Fulton streets, North Side, for St. Joseph's Roman Catholic congregation.

Two dwellings to cost \$15,000 each will be erected by John Goettman in Shady avenue, near Wilkins avenue, Twenty-second Ward, as soon as the plans are completed.

RIMERSBURG.—We understand from the press that a new Public Hall is to be erected here. Plans have not as yet been decided upon.

SCRANTON.—The Knights of Malta of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania will expend \$150,000 for the erection of a suitable Knights of Malta home for the care of the dependent members of the order.

SHARON.—According to press reports the plans for the new Court House have been practically decided upon.

STEELTON.—Seventy-five thousand dollars has been appropriated, we understand, for the erection of a Federal building at this point.

SUGAR NOTCH.—The Lithuanian Catholics of this place are discussing the erection of a new church edifice, it is said. The question will be taken up with the Rev. Bishop Hoban, Bishop of the diocese of Scranton.

OHIO

CLEVELAND.—According to press reports, the Church and School of the Immaculate Heart of the Blessed Virgin Mary, which was recently destroyed by fire, is soon to be rebuilt.

DAYTON.—The congregation of the St. Andrew Episcopal Church is reported as taking steps for the erection of a new church edifice. Plans have not yet been decided upon.

Frank L. Sutter, architect, is working on plans for two new pressed brick residences, one for Adam Leis, to be constructed at Jones and Clay streets, and the other for Herman Bader on East Third street.

Leopold Rauh is to erect at once, it is currently reported in the local press, a new three-story store and office building on East Fourth street.

NORWALK.—Architects Wurmser & Elliott of Loran, according to press reports, have been appointed the architects for the new \$50,000 hotel building to be erected at this point.

INDIANA

BLOOMINGTON.—The members of the congregation of the College Avenue Methodist Church are reported considering the erection of a new edifice at its property at Fourth and Washington streets.

EATON.—James Motsenbocker, Carl Van Buskirk and Lew Williams, whose buildings were damaged by fire recently, will rebuild at once, it is said.

MUNCIE.—Frederick G. Mueller, the Hamilton architect, is preparing plans for a new vaudeville theatre in Muncie, Ind., for C. R. Andrews.

SOUTH BEND.—Architects Freyermuth & Maurer are reported as having completed plans for the Mt. Zion Baptist Church, which is to be located on Birdsell street, and also for the River Park M. E. Church.

VINCENNES.—The Royal Theatre Company has purchased the J. S. Spiker lot, corner Sixth and Main streets, and, according to reports, will erect a new theatre.

ILLINOIS

CHICAGO.—M. L. Rothschild, who owns the eight-story building at the southeast corner of State street and Jackson boulevard, has closed a deal for the land adjacent to the building and will erect an eight-story addition, it is stated. Holabird & Roche are the architects. Estimated expenditure, \$700,000.

The Pennsylvania, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, and the Chicago & Northwestern Railroads, according to a report in Chicago, propose to build a \$1,000,000 passenger station at Chicago.

LINGOLN.—Rev. Mr. Trent is pastor of the Baptist Church which is endeavoring to raise \$15,000 for a new church to take the place of the present frame building now being used.

ROCHELLE.—Twenty-five thousand dollars has been voted for a new school building, to be erected here. C. E. Joiner, superintendent of the local schools, can be addressed for further information.

SHAWNEETOWN.—We understand from press reports that Architect F. J. Schlotter of Evansville, Ind., is preparing plans for a brick school house, to be erected here.

PEORIA.—According to reports, a corporation has been formed for the purpose of erecting a twelve-story hotel and office building at the corner of Jefferson and Fulton streets. W. L. Brackett is interested.

WISCONSIN

CRIVITZ.—Theodore Kersten has donated two large lots for an Episcopal Church to

Bishop Grafton, and new building is to be erected this year. Rev. R. L. Knox is in charge of the church work here.

MILWAUKEE.—It is currently reported in the local press that the North Milwaukee Advancement Association is to be incorporated for the purpose of erecting a new lodge hall.

SUPERIOR.—At a recent meeting of the Douglas County Board, a committee was appointed and was authorized to buy a site for a new workhouse. Walter Philbrook, superintendent of the workhouse, can be addressed for further information.

IOWA

DES MOINES.—A magnificent new church building, to cost between \$45,000 and \$60,000, will be erected by the congregation of the Sixth Presbyterian Church, whose present building is located at Twenty-fourth street and Cottage Grove avenue.

LORIMER.—The Methodist Society is reported to be discussing the erection of a new church building here.

KEOKUK.—A special election was held here recently, when it was voted to issue \$20,000 in bonds towards the erection of a new school and purchase of a site; \$35,000 is to be expended. W. E. Strimback, Jos. Lutz and Dr. G. Walter Barr are officials.

MANKATO.—Mankato Lodge No. 224, B. P. O. E., recently held a meeting to discuss the erection of a new home, it is reported.

MISSOURI

MARSHALL.—Architect F. O. Kirby of Columbia is preparing plans for a store building, to cost in the neighborhood of \$20,000.

ST. LOUIS.—Architect A. B. Ridington is reported as preparing plans for the erection of an apartment house, to cost about \$200,000, to be located on Delmar Boulevard, east of Lake avenue.

According to press reports, A. B. Groves has been appointed the architect for the new City Hospital buildings.

It is said that plans are now being drawn for a new church edifice to be erected by the congregation of St. Philip's Episcopal Church, at Union and Maple avenue.

SWEET SPRINGS.—We are informed that a hotel building, to cost probably \$125,000, is to be erected here. Architect F. O. Kirby of Columbia is preparing the plans.

MINNESOTA

MINNEAPOLIS.—A. L. Dorr, architect, we understand, is at work on plans for a fire station, Third street and Sixth avenue south.

SPRINGFIELD.—Architect Fremont D. Orff of Minneapolis is reported as preparing plans for a new brick school building, to be erected at this point.

ST. PAUL.—Main Lodge, No. 22, I. O. O. F., is reported to be considering the erection of a hall of its own.

NORTH DAKOTA

BINFORD.—It is stated that a large new school is to be erected here this summer, to be brick and cement construction.

SOUTH DAKOTA

VERMILLION.—It is currently reported in the local press that the question of raising \$20,000 in bonds for the purpose of

erecting a new theatre building here is being discussed.

NEBRASKA

ATKINSON.—At a special meeting of the voters of the Atkinson school district the Board of Education was authorized to call for a special election to vote on \$10,000 bonds.

COLORADO

BRUSH.—According to reports a movement has been started for securing a fund of \$20,000 for the erection of a new school house here.

DELAWARE

WILMINGTON.—Plans for the proposed new building, to be erected by the People's Settlement on Eighth street, between Kirkwood and Pine, have been prepared by Architects Brown & Bushnell.

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE.—Architect Jacob F. Gerwig is preparing plans for a house to be erected on Rodgers avenue and the Pimlico road by Lemuel German.

M. Fillmore Carter has purchased a large lot on the north side of Westwood avenue, between Tenth and Eleventh streets, which will be improved by a ten-story building, it is said.

ROCKVILLE.—The local lodge of Masons are endeavoring to raise a fund of \$15,000 for a new home, to be erected here, it is reported in the daily press.

VIRGINIA

ALEXANDRIA.—The Council recently appropriated \$20,000 to assist in the erection of a new public school for girls with the understanding that the title would be vested in the City Council instead of the School Board.

LEXINGTON.—Plans are being considered for the new building, to be erected by the Virginia Military Institute at a probable expenditure of \$50,000.

WEST VIRGINIA

KINGWOOD.—The Knights of Pythias of this city have decided, we understand, to rebuild their building, recently destroyed by fire.

MORGANTOWN.—Seventy-five thousand dollars have been appropriated, we understand, from the local press for the erection of a new public building in this city.

KENTUCKY

HENDERSON.—Harris & Shopbell of Evansville, Ind., are preparing plans for a residence for Judge John L. Dorsey at Henderson, Ky., we understand.

LOUISVILLE.—The Louisville Lodge, No. 8, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, is reported as having decided to remodel their home on Walnut street at a probable expenditure of from \$25,000 to \$35,000. Architect not selected.

TENNESSEE

ANTIOCH.—Steps are being taken for the erection of a new school structure at Cane Ridge, it is said.

CHATTANOOGA.—Alsop & Adams are preparing plans for a \$50,000 half-timbered house for Mr. T. L. Montague.

GEORGIA

AUGUSTA.—It is reported that the congregation of the Woodlawn Methodist

Church is considering the erection of a new edifice at the site of the present structure.

ALABAMA

BESSEMER.—We understand from despatches that W. E. Benns of Birmingham has been appointed the architect for the new school building to be erected in this city. Estimated outlay, \$35,000.

BIRMINGHAM.—We are informed that Carpenter, Blair & Gould, of 457 Fifth avenue, New York, and Warren & Welton, of 707 Title Guarantee Building, Birmingham, have been appointed associate architects for the new fifteen-story office building, to be erected at the northeast corner of First avenue and Twentieth street at a probable expenditure of \$350,000.

MISSISSIPPI

HOUSTON.—Plans are being prepared by Architect R. H. Hunt of Chattanooga, Tenn., for a \$65,000 court house, to be erected at this point.

NEW ALBANY.—We understand that the plans prepared by Architects F. M. Dobson & Company of Montgomery, Ala., for the new courthouse have been adopted.

LOUISIANA

NEW ORLEANS.—It is reported that the Board of Administrators of the Tulane Fund is discussing the rebuilding of the Stevens building, which was recently destroyed by fire.

OKLAHOMA

ANTILERS.—H. G. Newcomb, it is stated, is at the head of a plan to erect a new opera house and skating rink here as soon as possible.

ARKANSAS

HOT SPRINGS.—There is a movement on foot among the members of the Catholic Church to erect a new church and school in the southern portion of the city; site or plans not yet secured. Among those interested are C. H. Weaver, M. J. Geary and W. H. Martin.

TEXAS

EL PASO.—At a recent meeting of the Catholic men of this place the erection of a new building on the site of the Holy Family Chapel was discussed. Committee has been appointed to secure plans, etc.

HOUSTON.—Plans are being designed for a new home for the Massey Business College, to be erected on Rusk avenue. Bids will soon be received for the construction of the building. Estimated outlay, \$25,000.

SAN ANTONIO.—Forty thousand dollars has been appropriated by Mrs. Halff and son for a proposed industrial and manual training school as a memorial to Sol. Halff. The site is to be furnished by the School Board.

Herbert Kokernot will have a fine residence built on Summit place, to be of brick and to cost \$20,000. Plans for the building have been completed.

TAYLOR.—The question of rebuilding the colored school in South Taylor, recently destroyed by fire, is being discussed, we understand.

UTAH

SALT LAKE CITY.—Plans have been completed for the erection in Salt Lake of a \$100,000 creamery, with an annual capacity of 6,000,000 pounds of butter. The men back of this enterprise are W. F.

Jensen, of Topeka, Kan., and A. P. Henningsen, of Butte.

ARIZONA

GLOBE.—A new high school building is to be erected here, the School Board having decided to expend \$25,000 for such a building.

TUCSON.—The plans of Architects Holmes Bros. of Tucson were accepted by the Board of Regents of the University of Arizona for the new science building to be erected on the college grounds at Tucson.

NEVADA

GOLDFIELD.—At the last meeting of the School Board of Goldfield, a decision was unanimously adopted to issue bonds to the amount of \$50,000, to be used in the erection of two grammar school buildings. A. A. Codd is secretary of the School Board.

CALIFORNIA

LONG BEACH CITY.—According to reports, Superintendent Graham of the City school has recommended the erection of a new ten-room school building, to take the place of the small Burnett schoolhouse and also favors an addition to the High School Building.

LOS ANGELES.—A ten-story office building is to be erected at the corner of Sixth and Broadway, to cost about \$600,000, it is said. Morgan & Walls are the architects for the building.

REDLANDS.—We are informed that the Redlands Lodge of Masons, No. 300, has bought a site on Cajon street for the erection of a proposed new Masonic Temple.

SACRAMENTO.—Dr. J. L. White is reported as having acquired property on K Street between Ninth and Tenth, where he will erect a business block.

SAN FRANCISCO.—A new theatre is to be erected at the corner of Geary and Mason streets, it is stated, by a company which will lease same to Gottlob & Marx of the Van Ness Theatre, when new structure is completed.

WASHINGTON

EVERETT.—It is currently reported in the local press that James E. Bell is considering the erection of an apartment house to cost \$40,000, to be erected at the corner of Colby avenue and Twenty-fifth street.

GEORGETOWN.—The County Commissioners have advertised for bids, it is said, for the construction of a \$50,000 wing to the King County Hospital at Georgetown.

SEATTLE.—Steps are being taken by the residents of Seattle who have been students of the University of Washington to erect a new and pretentious clubhouse.

SPOKANE.—Funds are being raised, we understand, for the erection of a new Y. W. C. A. building, to be erected here. Miss Ellen Walter is secretary.

Architects Russell & Babcock are reported preparing plans for a four-story brick building to be erected by Langlow Brothers at 1124-26 Pacific avenue.

MEXICO

CITY OF MEXICO.—Bringas y Campana has purchased all that property facing on Independence street, between San Juan de Letran and Callejon de Lopez for the erection of a mammoth building costing in the neighborhood of \$600,000.

IF the true function, scope and purpose, of the ideal architectural journal could be determined—fixed beyond peradventure—the work of editors and publishers engaged in this special field of journalism would doubtless become less onerous and more effective; for obviously instead of floundering about and following one false trail after another in the hope of coming out on the broad highway to appreciation and success there would then be but one trail to follow with its termination never in doubt. As matters stand to-day, however, we find at least a half dozen concrete expressions of opinion on this interesting question in the form of as many alleged architectural journals. That no one of these journals represents perfectly the conception of what its publishers and owners believe an architectural journal should be is probably true, but even making allowance for this fact, it is readily apparent that the widest differences of opinion prevail. Without inviting comparisons, which are apt to become odious, or even entering upon a lengthy discussion, which would probably be more or less futile, we desire to call attention to certain features of *THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT* peculiar to it, and respectfully invite your judgment as to whether or not they are essential, if the publication is destined, as we hope, to represent the highest professional standards, and be of the greatest aid and comfort to the practicing architect.

TIMELINESS. — *THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT* has been issued as a weekly journal for the past thirty-two years, and is to-day the only weekly architectural publication in its field. If the same or corresponding value and importance attaches to the quality of timeliness in connection with matters architectural, that applies to the affairs of everyday life, it would seem that *THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT* should occupy the pre-eminent position among monthly architectural publications that a daily newspaper would occupy in competition with weekly papers. And so it does. Current work—current news—current comment—all are presented in a manner utterly impossible for a publication issued but twelve times during a year.

QUANTITY AND QUALITY.—

As there are fifty-two issues of *THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT* during a year, there is ample opportunity to present a great number and a great variety of subjects and illustrate them all fully. During a year upwards of 450 plates 7x10 inches, in addition to 200 or more text cuts are published. In addition, as the official publication of the Society of Beaux-Arts Architects, the best student work done under the direction of the Society is presented from time to time, together with all notices, communications and statements issued by this famous organization of practicing architects among whose membership are numbered many of the most talented and prominent men in the profession. Also there is furnished 500 pages of letter-press material, consisting of special articles on subjects thought to be of interest to architects, editorial comment on current happenings of architectural interest or significance, industrial information, notes or comments on new architectural books, personal mention, meetings of architectural societies, etc., And finally there are from 7,000 to 10,000 items of building news published. As to the quality of material published, it is the purpose of *THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT* to present the best available material illustrating the various classes of buildings, and thus reflect the architectural development of the country from year to year. In doing this it will not be restricted to the work of a few architects nor to a few classes of buildings, nor yet to certain geographical boundaries. It will present representative work covering all classes of buildings from all sections of the country. It is thought preferable, however, to illustrate fewer examples and illustrate those fully, rather than to partially present a greater number.

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—Since it is our belief that the *means* as well as the result is of real interest to the architect, *THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT* will, whenever possible, present *working drawings* of subjects published, in addition to photographs of completed work.

SCOPE.—Believing that architects are ordinarily interested not alone in the design or artistic appearance of buildings and the general features of plans, but also in their construction and operation, it will be the purpose of *THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT* to present from time to time the engineering and mechanical features of buildings where these features are of an unusual or especially interesting and instructive character. In short the scope of the journal will be sufficiently broad to include the artistic and decorative on the one hand and the constructive, mechanical and practical on the other.

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PROPOSALS

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

Sealed proposals for construction, complete, including heating, plumbing and electric work and gas piping, endorsed "Proposals for Staff Residences and Laborers' Cottages," will be received by Mr. Lyman P. Haviland, Chairman of the Building Committee, N. Y. Agricultural Experiment Station, at Geneva, N. Y., up to 10 o'clock a.m. on the 27th day of May, 1908, when they will be opened and read publicly.

Proposals shall be accompanied by a certified check in the sum of Fifteen Hundred Dollars, and the contractor to whom the award is made will be required to furnish surety company bond in the sum of Eleven Thousand Dollars. 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 Director, Geneva, 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. (1690-1-2)

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of E. Leland Hunt, Oneida, N. Y., by the Building Committee of the Board of Supervisors of Madison County, for the erection of a new Court House and Jail at Wampsville, N. Y., the new county seat of said county, until 1 p.m. Thursday, June 11, 1908.

A certified check for Five Thousand Dollars (\$5,000) will be required from all bidders, in accordance with the specifications.

The plans and specifications of both buildings may be seen on and after Tuesday, May 26, 1908, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors at Morrisville, N. Y., or at the office of E. Leland Hunt, Attorney for the Committee, at Oneida, N. Y.; plans and specifications of the Court

House may also be seen at the office of J. Riely Gordon, Architect, 402 and 404 Fifth Avenue, New York City, and of the Jail at the office of Mr. W. J. Beardsley, Architect, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

No plans will be allowed to be taken out of these offices.

Proposals for Court House and Jail to be submitted separately.

The committee reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.—J. A. Loyster, Chairman Building Committee, Cazenovia, N. Y.; J. Riely Gordon, Architect for Court House; Wm. J. Beardsley, Architect for Jail. (1691-92)

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., May 11, 1908.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock p. m. on the 11th day of June, 1908, and then opened, for an elevator plant in the U. S. Court House, Custom House and Post Office, Seattle, Washington, in accordance with the drawings and specification, copies of which may be obtained at this office, or at the office of the Superintendent of Construction, Seattle, Washington, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1691-92)

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., May 14, 1908.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock p. m. on the 24th day of June, 1908, and then opened, for the construction, complete, of the U. S. Post Office at Fayetteville, Arkansas, in accordance with the drawings and specifications, copies of which may be had at this office or at the office of the Postmaster at Fayetteville, Arkansas, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1691-92)

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., May 15, 1908.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock p. m. on the 25th day of June, 1908, and then opened, for the construction, complete, of the U. S. Post Office at Greenville, Texas, in accordance with the drawings and specifications, copies of which may be had at this office, or at the office of the Postmaster at Greenville, Texas, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1691-92)

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., May 16, 1908.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock p. m. on the 30th day of June, 1908, and then opened, for the construction (including plumbing, gas piping, heating apparatus, electric conduits and wiring) of the U. S. Post Office at Meadville, Pennsylvania, in accordance with drawings and specification, copies of which may be obtained from the Custodian of the Site at Meadville, Pennsylvania, after the 21st of May, or at this office after the 20th of May, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1691-92)

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., May 16, 1908.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock p. m. on the 16th day of June, 1908, and then opened, for installation of plumbing, gas piping, etc., in extension to U. S. Post Office and Court House, Fort Worth, Texas, in accordance with drawings and specification, copies of which may be had at this office or at the office of the Custodian at Fort Worth, Tex., at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1691-92)

WRECKING CITY HALL

Department of Public Works

Chicago, May 12, 1908.

Sealed proposals will be received by the city of Chicago until 11 a.m. Tuesday, July 14, 1908, at Room 224, City Hall, for the wrecking, excavating, and caissons required in connection with the construction of the new City Hall building to be erected on the west half of block 39, original town of Chicago, according to plans and specifications on file in the office of Holabird & Roche, Architects, 16th floor Monadnock Block.

Proposals must be made out upon blanks

furnished at said office, and be addressed to said department, indorsed "Proposals for New City Hall, Wrecking, Excavating, and Caissons," and be accompanied with five per cent. (5%) of amount of bid in money or a certified check for the same amount on some responsible bank located and doing business in the city of Chicago and made payable to the order of the Commissioner of Public Works.

The Commissioner of Public Works reserves the right to reject any or all bids. A deposit of \$500 will be made in Room 224, City Hall, to insure the safe return of plans and specifications.

No proposal will be considered unless the party offering it shall furnish evidence satisfactory to the Commissioner of Public Works of his ability, and that he has the necessary facilities, together with sufficient pecuniary resources, to fulfill the conditions of the contract and specifications, provided such contract should be awarded to him.

Companies or firms bidding will give the individual names, as well as the name of the firm, with their address.—John J. Hanberg, Commissioner of Public Works; by Paul Redriske, Deputy Commissioner. 1692-3-4

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., May 18, 1908.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock p. m. on the 29th day of June, 1908, and then opened, for the construction (including plumbing, gas piping, heating apparatus, electric conduits and wiring) of the U. S. Post Office at Sumter, South Carolina, in accordance with drawings and specification, copies of which may be had at the office of the Custodian of Site at Sumter, South Carolina, or at this office, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1692-93)

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., May 21, 1908.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock p. m. on the 6th day of July, 1908, and then opened, for the construction complete of the U. S. Post Office at Marietta, Georgia, in accordance with the drawings and specifications, copies of which may be had at this office, or at the office of the Custodian of the site at Marietta, Georgia, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1692-3)

JAMES KNOX TAYLOR,
Supervising Architect.

1692-3

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., May 20, 1908.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock p. m. on the 23d day of June, 1908, and then opened, for the installation of a conduit and electric wiring system in the U. S. Post Office, Court House and Custom House at Spokane, Washington, in accordance with the drawings and specification, copies of which may be had at this office, or at the office of the Superintendent of Construction, Spokane, Wash., at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1692-3)

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., May 23, 1908.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock p. m. on the 2d day of July, 1908, and then opened, for the construction (including plumbing, gas piping, heating apparatus, electric conduits and wiring) of the U. S. Post Office at Columbia, Tennessee, in accordance with drawings and specification, copies of which may be obtained from the Custodian of Site at Columbia, Tennessee, after the 28th day of May, or at this office after the 25th of May, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1692-3)

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., May 23, 1908.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock p. m. on the 1st day of July, 1908, and then opened, for the construction and mechanical equipment (except plumbing) of an extension to the U. S. Post Office, Court House, etc., at Baltimore, Maryland, in accordance with drawings and specifications, copies of which may be had at the office of the Custodian in Baltimore, Maryland, or at this office, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1692-3)

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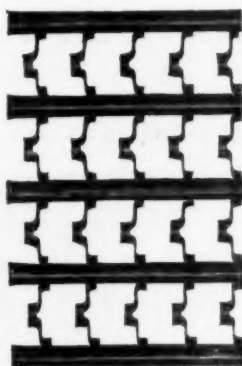
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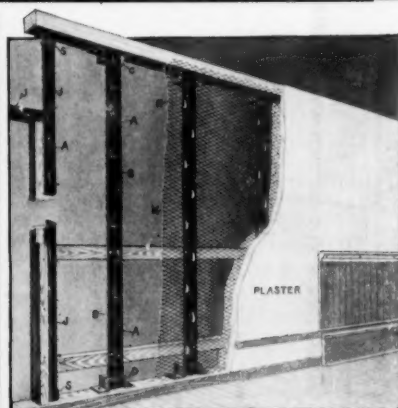
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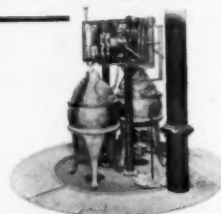
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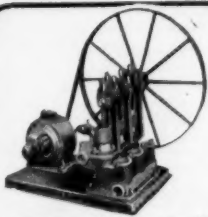
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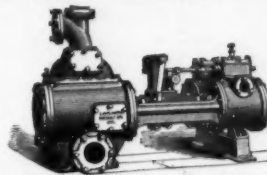
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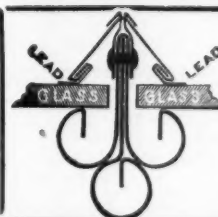
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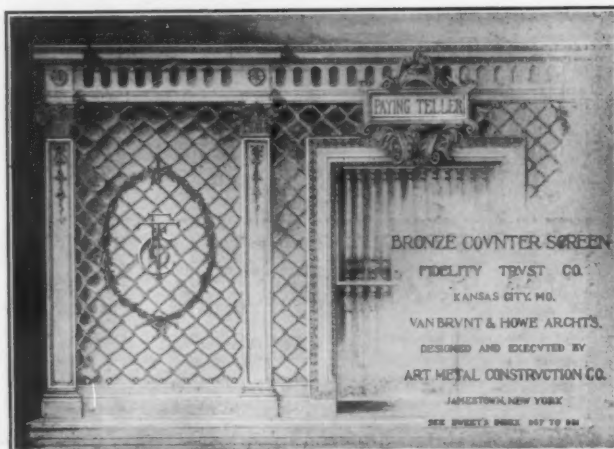
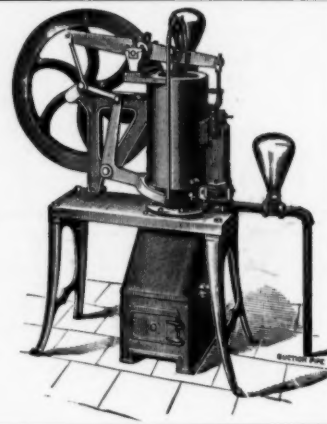
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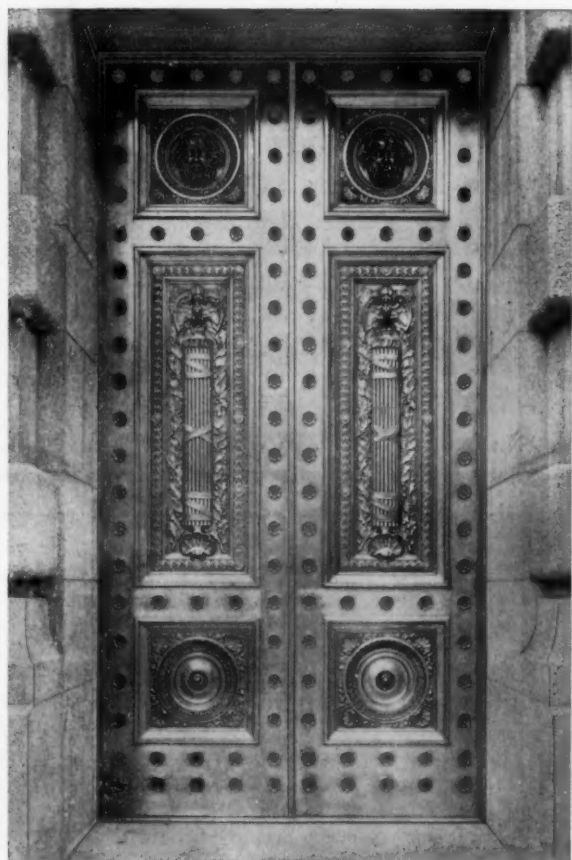
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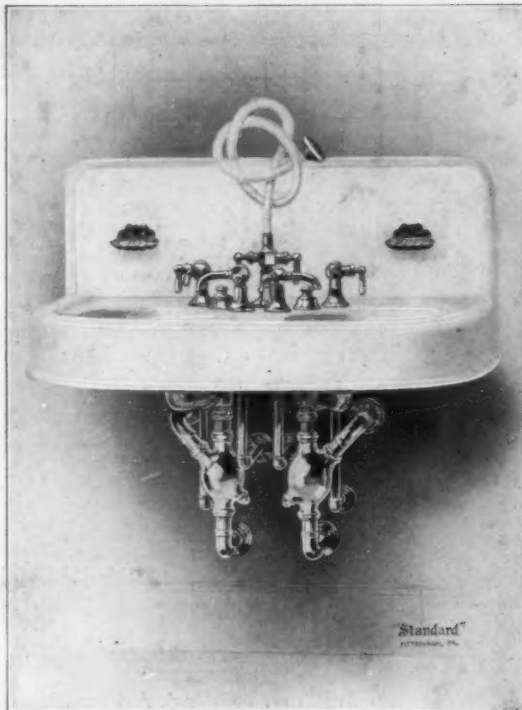
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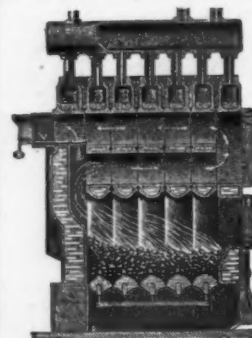
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