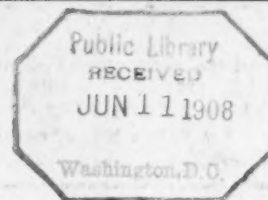


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Regular Edition

Vol. XCIII.

JUNE 10, 1908

No. 1694.

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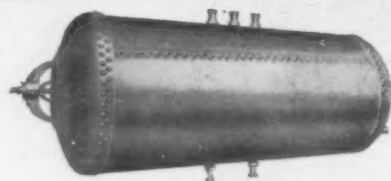
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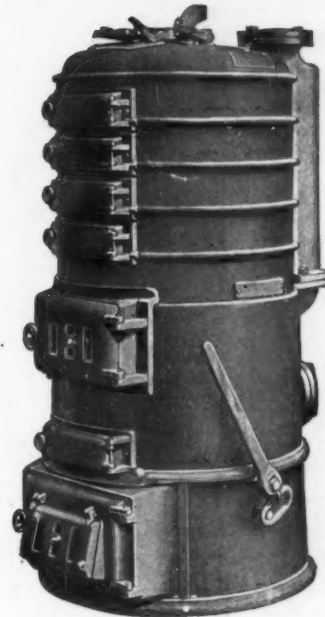
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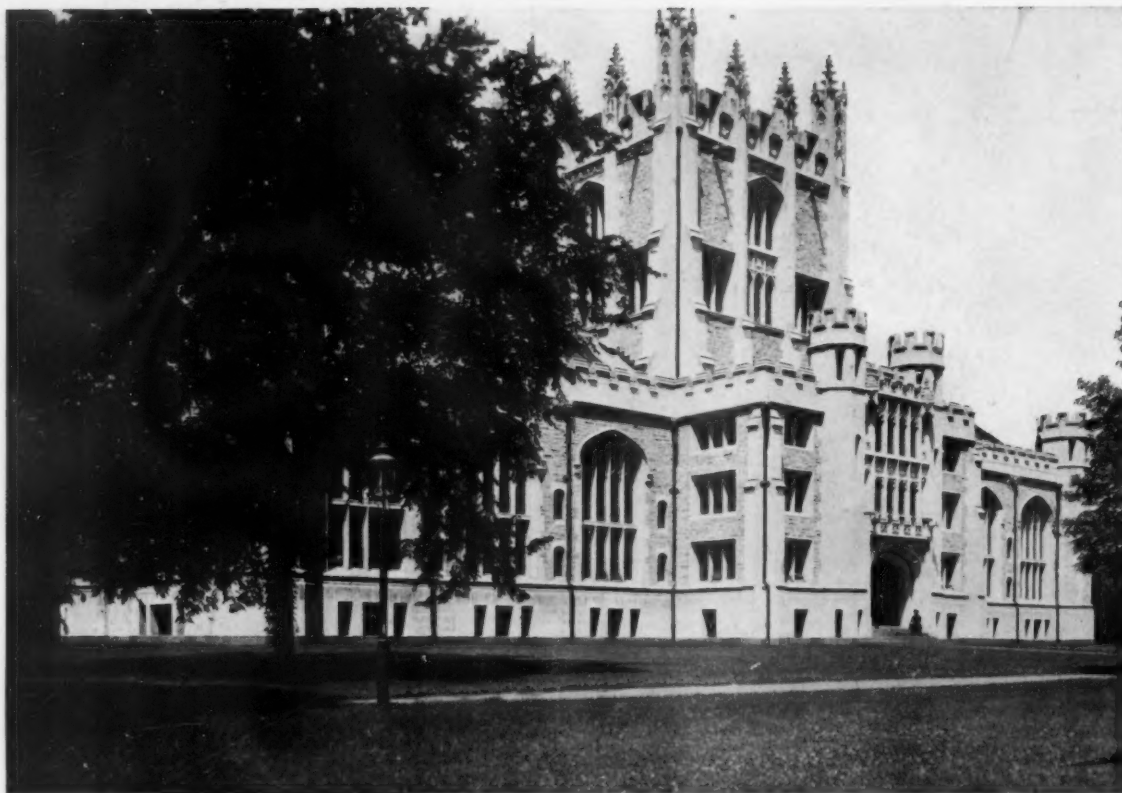
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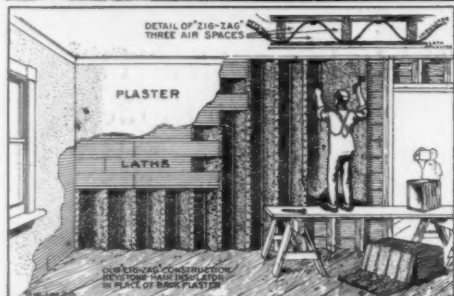
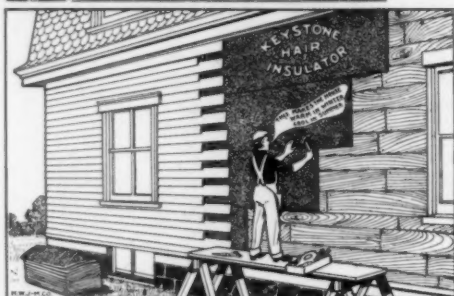
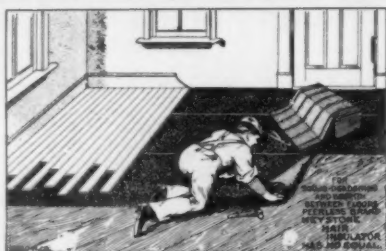
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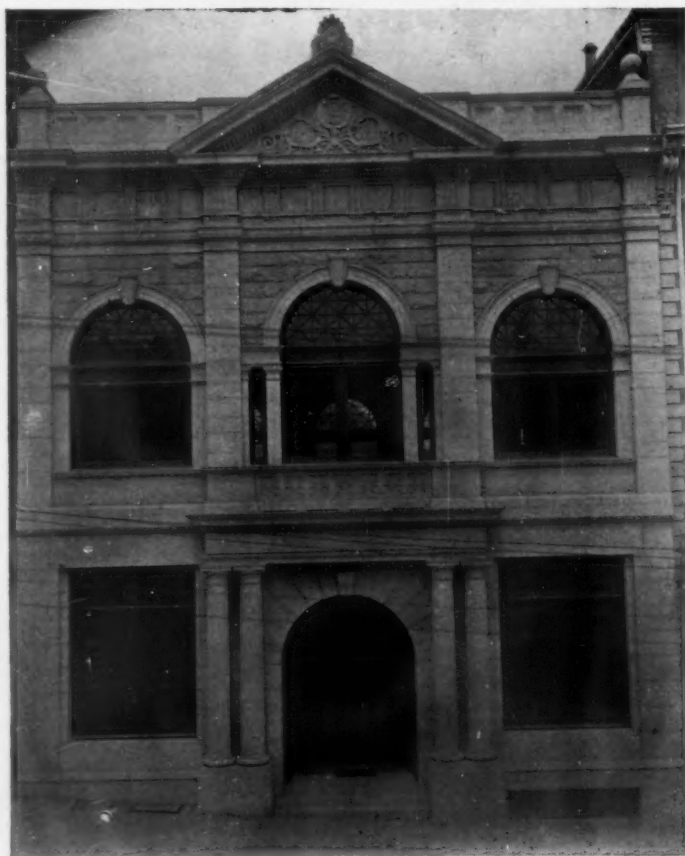
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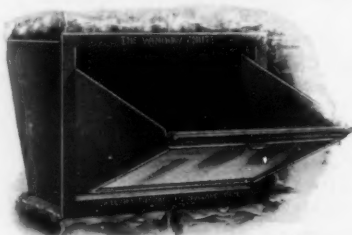
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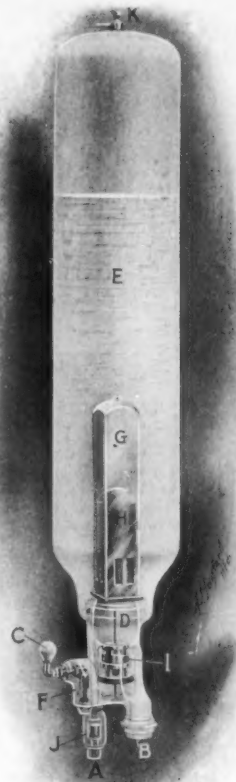
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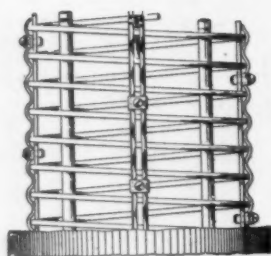
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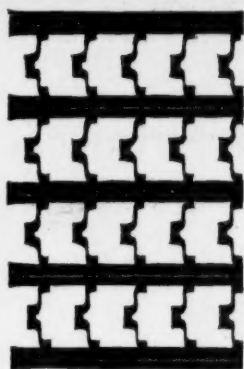
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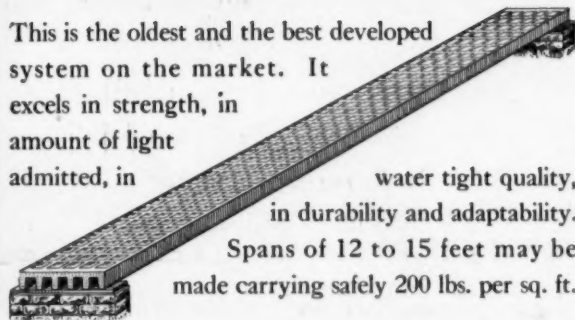
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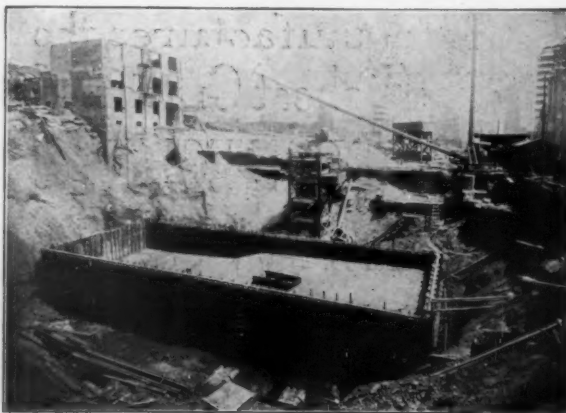
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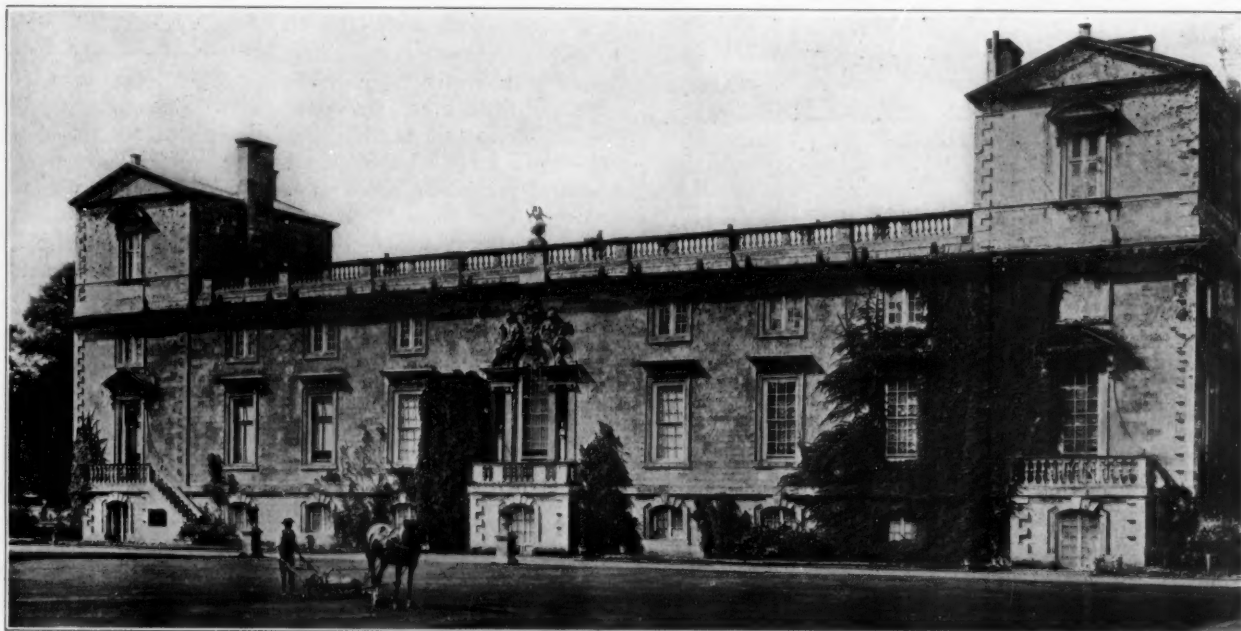
BUILDING NEWS

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Vol. XCIII.

SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1908.

No. 1694.



SOUTH FRONT, WILTON HOUSE, WILTSHIRE, ENGLAND.
Inigo Jones, Architect.

Domestic Work of the Renaissance in England

An Address by Henry Tanner, Jr., F.R.I.B.A. Illustrated with Sketches and Photographs by the Author.

PART I

FOR the sake of convenience I shall divide the Renaissance work of England into four general periods, though the first and last of them could very well be much further subdivided. They are: (1) The period from the time of Henry VIII. to Inigo Jones; (2) the time of Inigo Jones and his school; (3) that of Sir Christopher Wren and his school; (4) that of the eighteenth century architects.

The history of these four periods is that of the rise, greatness, and fall of our Renaissance architecture, the gradual development of the architect from the working itinerant artist, the change in methods and administration from the many and various master workers of the earlier times to those of the one leading spirit responsible throughout, a trained designer, at home at the drawing-board or on the building, as with Jones and Wren, up to the time of the dilettante fashionable students of Palladianism and their contemporaries, who cannot be said to have produced architecture in the true sense of the term, but rather unsympathetic and grandiose studies in

the classic style, quite without proper idea of economy in working, purely for external effect and the glorification of themselves and their clients.

Before discussing the various stages in design which I have enumerated above, it would be well to consider the changes and developments in house-planning since the time of Henry VIII.

The development of the domestic plan from the time when the lord and his dependents lived in the same fortified place for safety's sake, up to the modern type, is very interesting; it was when the need for fortification ceased, that small houses of good class—in distinction from the huts of the serfs—came into existence. These—i.e., the yeomen's houses—were very simple, a living-room with a retiring-room on one side, and in some cases a kitchen on the other. This arrangement on a larger scale applied to the big houses of the period, the hall being in the center, with the entrance and screens at one end to which the kitchens and offices were nearest, and at the other the parlor and family apartments (Fig. 1).

This was the keynote of the house-planning of the period, the central hall and the screens with the main entrance at one end, and dais with a large bay window at the other, being practically universal.

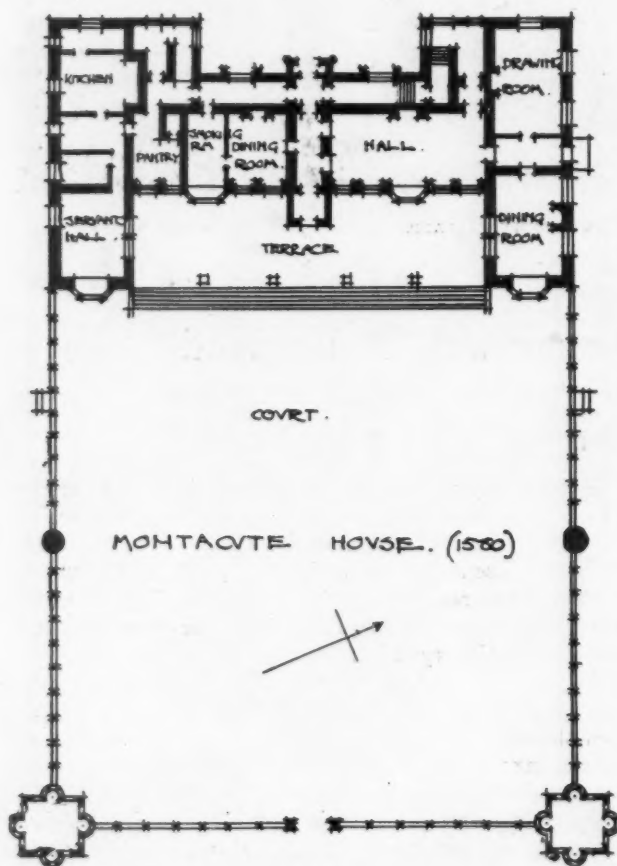
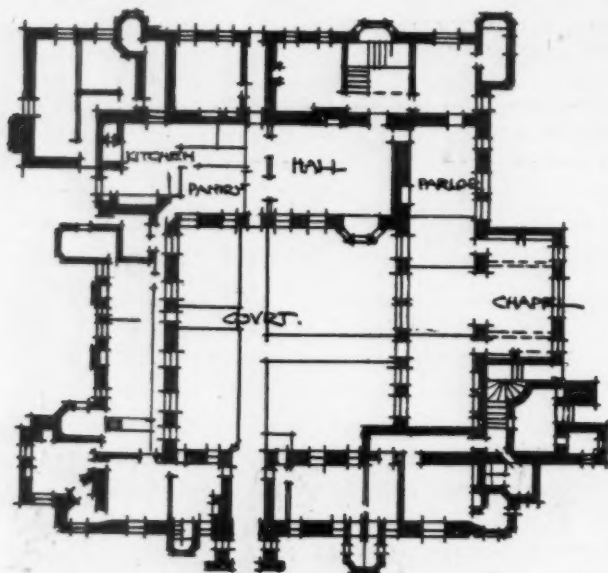


FIG. 1.

The larger house, in which we can still trace the lingering influence of feudal times, was that built round a courtyard and often moated, and with one entrance only over a bridge, but in these the same basis of plan-

ning applied, the hall being on the opposite side to the entrance archway, with the screens and entrance on the same axial line, the chapel, generally found in the larger houses, being on the parlor side of the hall, and the family rooms and service department being proportionately increased, and the remaining part of the building being arranged as lodgings for guests, in the earlier times opening separately from the courtyard, but later on from a corridor running round the inner side of the building.

The next type of plan to be evolved was that formed by leaving out the entrance side of the courtyard and pushing back the side wings as at Montacute, resulting in an H-shaped plan. The people generally now seem to have had more respect for law and order, and had got out of the habit of building with a view to self-defence. The more frequent use of connecting corridors is noticeable at this time, and therefore the less need for a large number of staircases, which must have been an important economy as well as a great convenience.

The next type of plan was that with the backward extension of the wings cut off, which arrangement, together with the projecting central porch, gave the name of the E plan to the series; however, the main principles were the same as those before described.

The great change in house-planning, affecting especially the larger buildings, first came about in Inigo Jones's time, the hall gradually ceasing to be the common living-room, and becoming only an entrance hall, the position the screens formerly occupied, and this is practically the type which has come down to us at the present time, though, of course, there were a good many variations between the time of Jones and our own. Under this régime the ground floor was no longer the principal floor, being used for service, servants' quarters, and storerooms, the first floor becoming the principal one, the entrance door being on this level (Fig. 2) and having generally a good flight of steps leading up to it, the general effect was considerably increased in importance; Raynham Hall, in Norfolk, by Inigo Jones, is one of the first houses of this type having an external flight of steps to the first floors on the main frontages. The grand staircase from this time began to disappear, though it was not readily abandoned, fine examples still being built as at Coleshill and Forde Abbey, the reason of their falling into disuse being that the staircase no longer led to the chief reception-rooms but to the private rooms, the former being on the principal or entrance floors. Jones occasionally had recourse even in country houses, as at Queen's House, Greenwich (Fig. 3), to the small internal courts, which were carried to such an extreme at a later date, though, of course, in a town house such as Linsay House, in Lincoln's Inn-fields, this could not be avoided.

Chevening and Coleshill are, one would venture to say, rather extravagant types of planning, though the effect was imposing; I refer to the very large part of the house taken up by the central hall, staircase, and salon. A very effective plan and a favorite type in later days was that introduced by Jones at Stoke Bruerne Park, which he began, but which was completed after his death, the main central block being connected to side pavilions by quadrant corridors. This was the first house designed on these lines, another similar one, Ashdown House, being built shortly after by his pupil John Webb.

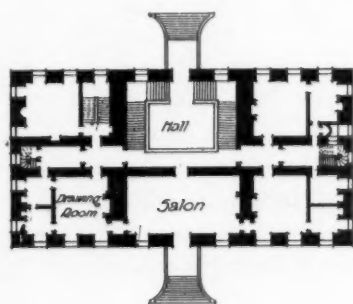
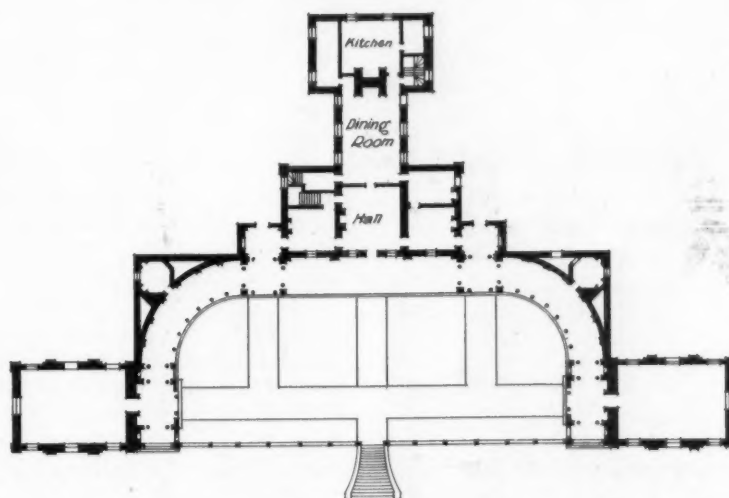
Later, however, under the eighteenth century architects, this type of plan was carried to such an extreme that internal convenience was entirely sacrificed for the sake of outward appearance, the kitchen perhaps being placed in one wing and the dining-room in the main block, the only connection being an open corridor, while any inconvenience in the private living-rooms was not considered, if by sacrificing this any better effect could be obtained for the exterior or the reception-rooms.

The large private houses, in the eighteenth century, had increased enormously in grandeur and importance, as at Blenheim by Vanbrugh (Fig. 4), a building that has

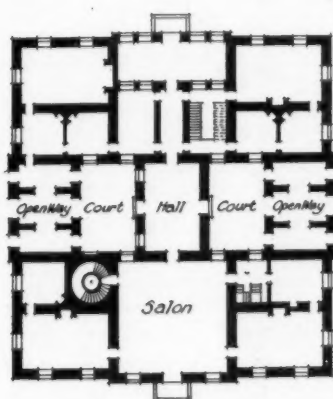
planning and for the people who were to live in the house. Kedleston, in Derbyshire, designed by Paine in 1760, is an interesting plan, being a development of the Stoke Bruerne type, the architect having evolved here a scheme for a main block, with no less than four pavilions and connecting corridors, and the use that can have been made of all the odd and inconveniently planned rooms in this design it would be very puzzling to find.

Though there were many houses of the later period designed in a similar manner to those above mentioned, there were being built throughout England many small houses of quiet design and home-like plan, the handi-

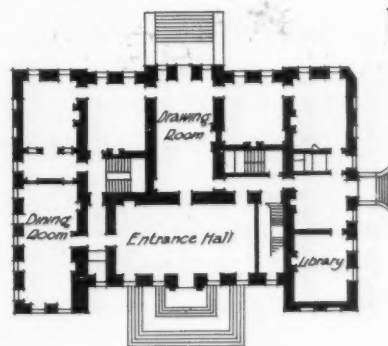
STOKE PARK
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE



COLESHILL HOUSE
BERKSHIRE



QUEEN'S HOUSE
GREENWICH



RAYNHAM HALL
NORFOLK

FIG. 2.

had probably as much contradictory criticism as any; the plan is terrific in size, the total frontage being about 850 feet, but the result of this vast expenditure is comparatively small, and as to serviceableness or reasonable use of any sort as a private house, we are inclined to wonder how anyone could dare scheme it; there are corridors unlimited, two grand staircases, and in comparison with its size, bar the hall, not a really fine room in the building.

Castle Howard, another of Vanbrugh's works, is a very similar building as to general disposition and scale, built entirely for effect and with the smallest regard for

work of unknown men, but there seems to have been very few houses built of the middle class; either they were quite small buildings or of the colossal size of palaces, each builder trying to outdo the one before him, only to be surpassed again by the one coming after, and each step separating them further from the class that was content to go on building real houses to live in, and that really carried on through this period our English tradition in domestic work.

The first period of the Renaissance in England, if we may call it so, although it is not so properly speaking, began with the introduction of Renaissance forms and

detail by foreign imported workmen; firstly, Italian in Henry VIII's reign, and later on, German; the former period of work was not lasting, merely superficial and grafted on to the Gothic forms, though the English builders later, having assimilated a certain amount of the style from these foreign workmen and pattern books, did produce work of very great charm and flavored, not spotted, with classic form.

You are probably acquainted with the earliest examples of Italian Renaissance ornament in England, for such it mostly was, as that at Hampton Court, Christchurch, the Layer Marney tomb, and Henry VII.'s tomb. Henry VIII. and Wolsey were mainly responsible for the Italian influx, and after their deaths these workmen

in religion a different nationality was encouraged here, and Germans, coming over probably for commercial purposes, brought in by degrees artists and workmen of their own kind, and though far less skilled and artistic than their forerunners from abroad, they certainly more largely influenced the work in this country; they were responsible for many strange and weird devices, architecturally ungrammatical and coarse, and to the trained eye ignorant and vulgar, but there is undoubtedly an attraction in the work they influenced when not carried to too great an extreme. They seem to have imported a considerable amount of architectural literature, consisting mostly of pattern books or samples of ornament, and if one considers carefully their work here it entirely

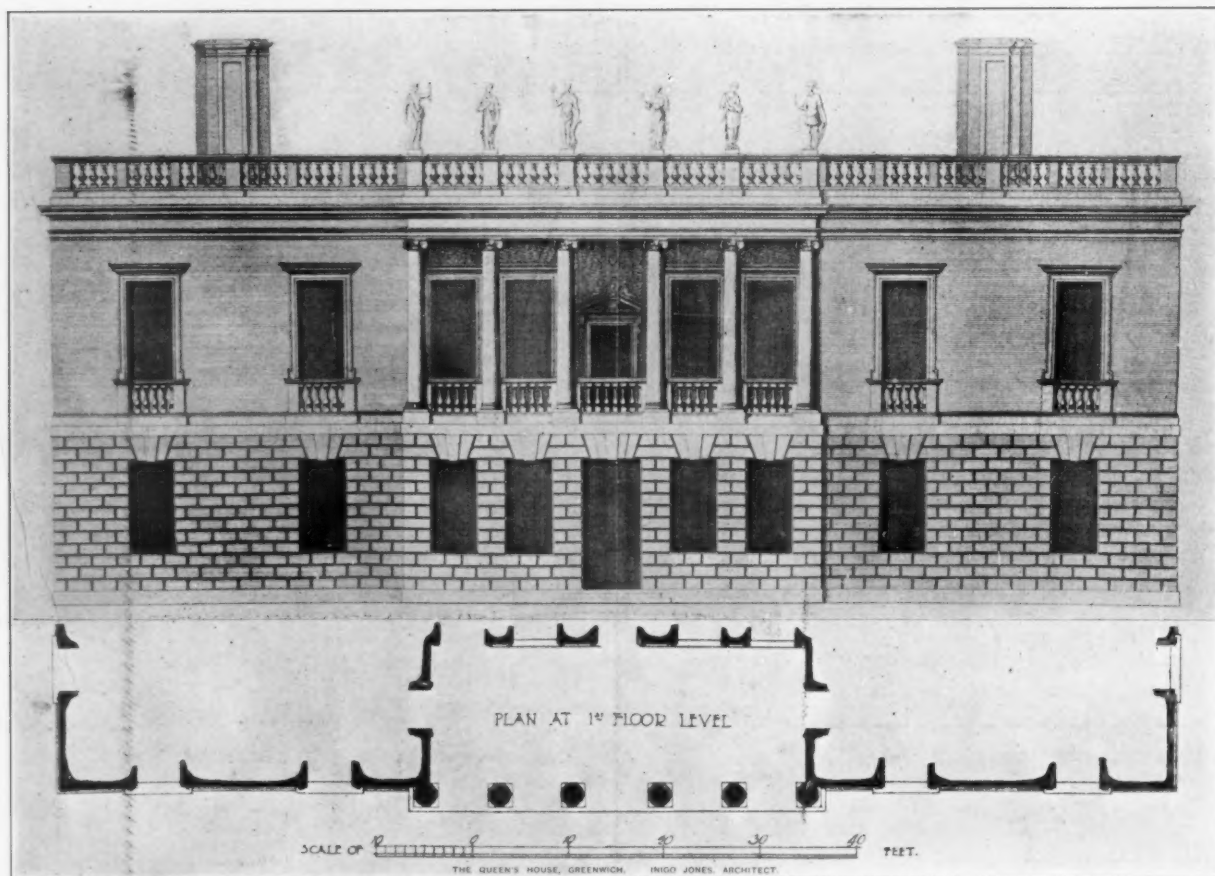


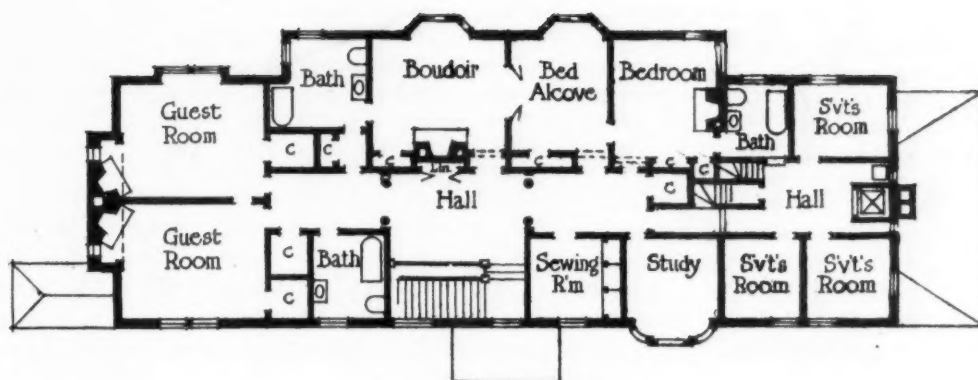
FIG. 3—THE QUEEN'S HOUSE, GREENWICH.
Inigo Jones, Architect

soon disappeared. The most complete piece of work of the period is the screen and stalls in the chapel at King's College, Cambridge. It is a magnificent piece of woodwork, dating from the first quarter of the century, but it is doubtful whether we are entitled to consider it as anything but a complete piece of imported Italian work.

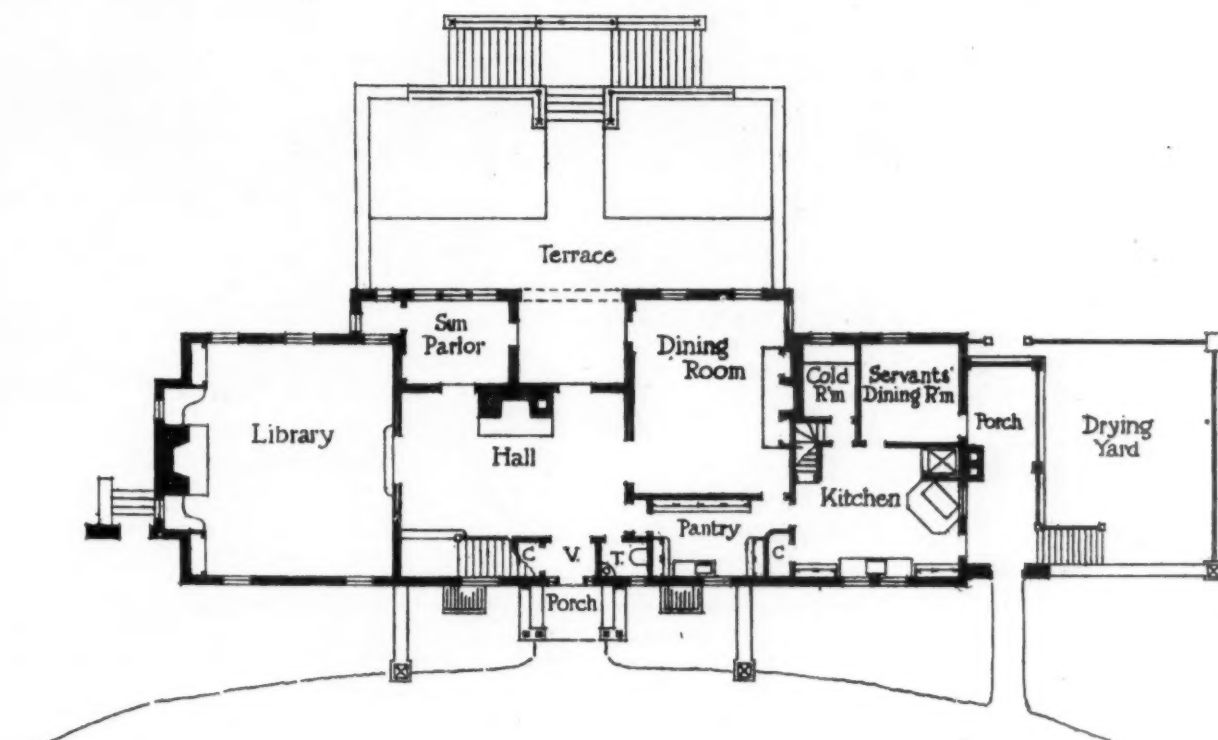
When Henry VIII. died and Edward VI. came to the throne, he found an impoverished estate awaiting him, and instead of indulging largely in building and generally encouraging the arts, he found himself in a position of enforced economy; this naturally reacting on the foreign workmen and artists employed here, they went back to their native country, that is, Italy; and it was not till the time of Elizabeth that others came over, but these were from a different source. With the change

bears out this idea. Their influence is easily discernible in a considerable number of large houses built in Elizabeth's reign, as at Burghley House, near Stamford, and at Hatfield, and also in a large number of small brick buildings all over our east and south coasts.

Their work is easily recognized, chiefly in doorways, fireplaces, woodwork, etc., as it seems to have consisted mostly of tricks of the trade, certain samples of goods variously arranged, hardly ever forming a complete design, and being merely reiteration of the same ornament; among the favorite specimens being coarse figures as supports with the lower half merging into pilasters, heavy strapwork and rusticated wooden columns, and bulging shelves or friezes (Fig. 5). The woodwork in the Charterhouse and Wadham College, Oxford, clearly



Second Floor Plan



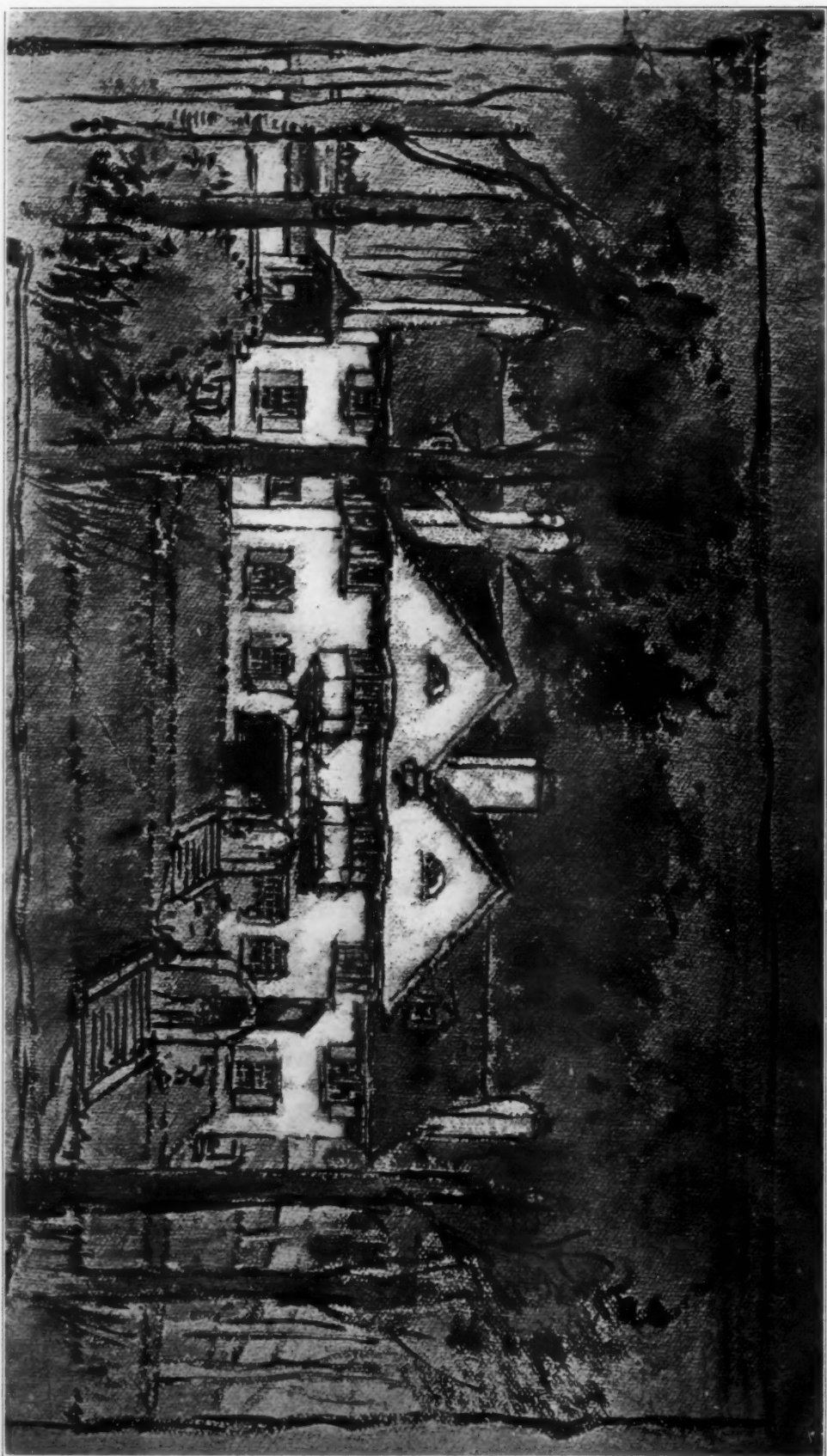
FLOOR PLANS, HOUSE OF MR. HARLSTON DEACON, TUXEDO, N. Y.

Mr. Wilson Eyre, Architect.

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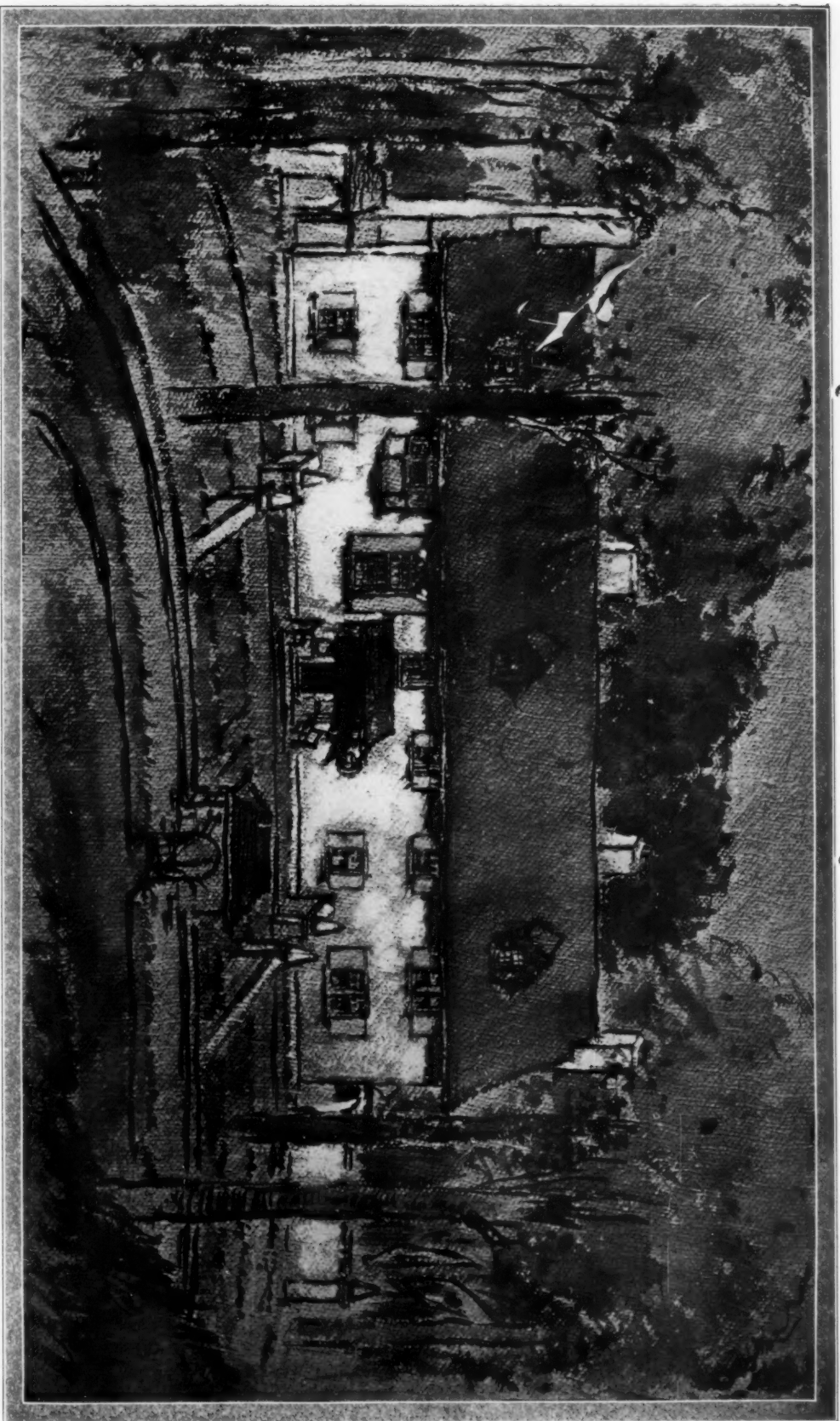
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GARDEN FRONT.

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VIEW FROM NORTHEAST—HOUSE OF JOHN K. McLEAN, ESQ., WASHINGTON, D. C.

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CORNER DETAIL, HOUSE OF JOHN R. M'LEAN, ESQ., WASHINGTON, D. C.

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comes under this category, having many of the characteristics just enumerated and also curious perspective panels, which one often sees at this period. The porch and some of the gables at Westwood show clearly the traces of their origin; and the list could be extended

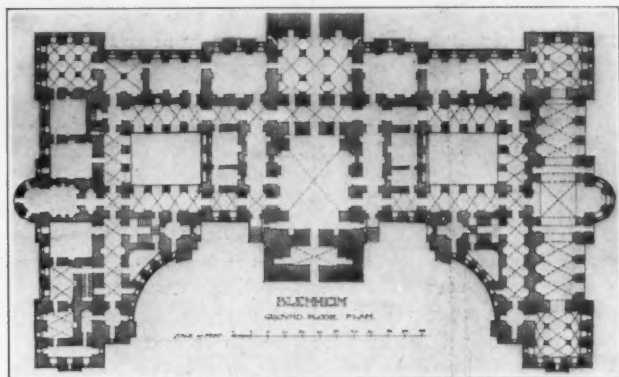


FIG. 4.

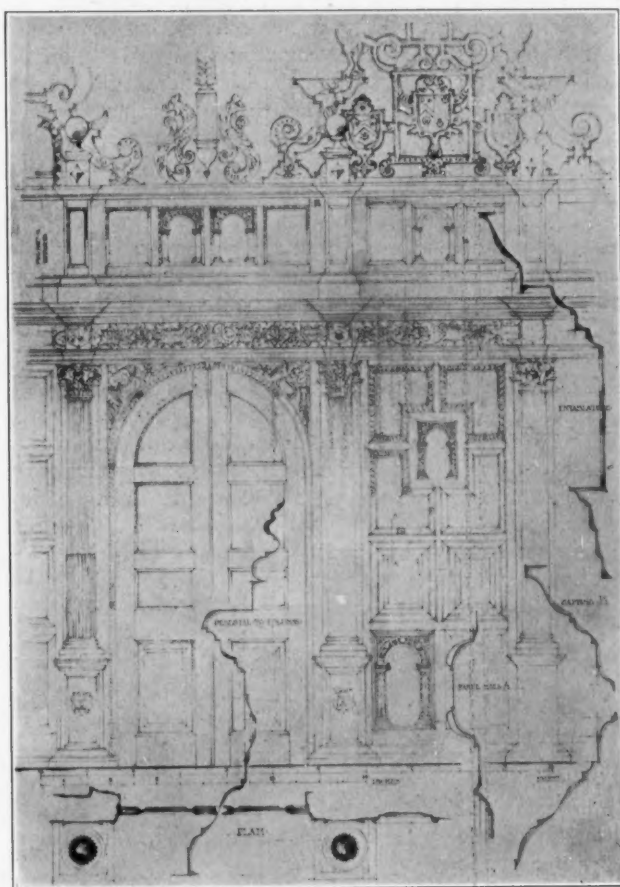


FIG. 5.

to great length as at Cobham, Cranborne, etc., but we must now consider the next period or class.

The second part of Mr. Tanner's address, which refers to the work of the English builders, will appear in our issue of June 24, No. 1696.

"Skill Running to Waste"

TO quote the writer of the following article, which we reprint from the London, England, *Building News and Engineering Journal* of April 17, "This proposal is startling."

That there is much to criticise in the present method of conducting competitions there is no doubt, but we do not believe that any proposition similar to the one this writer advances would meet with approval of the American architect. Nor are we disposed to accede to the statement that "they (the architects' assistants) will take the great man's ideas, of which, like the rest of us, he probably has none too many, and will mechanically repeat them and beat them out thinner and thinner, till by diligent labor they have made them go as far as the size of the building requires."

If this is a true statement of the method pursued by the British architect whose reputation entitles him to an invitation to large competitions, it may in some measure account for the recent success achieved by a young and practically unknown architect in the London County Hall competition.

We know from actual observation that the better American architect of prominence dominates the ideas that are embodied in his plans, that he studies every detail of his subject, and that the material he furnishes to his assistants does not have to be beaten out thin as gold leaf to cover all the surface of his competitive plans.

The article referred to is as follows:

SKILL RUNNING TO WASTE.

"To what purpose is this waste?" is a question that naturally suggests itself as one tries to reckon up the net gain that has accrued to the world from some great competition. Perhaps the competitors in the preliminary trial are not much to be pitied. If they got no further than that, the presumption is that they are more or less in the apprentice stage; and apprentices everywhere have to learn by failure. But what of the schemes which showed enough merit to give them a place in the final contest, with its protracted drudgery and its ultimate disappointment? Some of them, perhaps (we are not referring to any particular competition, either recent or remote), showed little less ability than the victorious one; and many of them, in all likelihood, displayed power that England cannot wisely throw away. Yet what reward have these authors received, and how much richer is the nation for all the thought and invention which the ten or twenty selected competitors have freely laid at its feet? The melancholy answer is, Nothing at all. We do not raise the question whether the chosen design is really the best; whether it is so transcendently superior to each of the unchosen ones that its author deserves something like a fortune, while their authors get their deserts by being pushed one more stage down the slope that leads to ruin. Sometimes it is so, perhaps, and sometimes not, though we wonder in how many cases a different assessor or a different body of assessors would have made a different choice; and we wonder, too, how many of the schemes submitted in the second contest were so hopelessly bad that their makers proved unworthy to have any part or lot in the matter. For the point we are now trying to raise is this: whether the country really acts wisely when it rejects nineteen-twentieths of the architectural skill which is offered to it, and gives all the

praise, and all the pudding, too, to the remaining twentieth part.

But "How can it do otherwise?" will be the natural reply. "How can it take a bit of one design and a bit of another, or, if you like, of twenty others, and mix them all up into a composite building, which shall be everybody's, and yet nobody's in particular?" That, however, is not the suggestion. That is an idea which has repeatedly been tried, and which, naturally, has failed. The possibility, if there is one, lies further back. The preliminary competition, say, has brought to light a number of capable architects who have given their minds to the subject, and with some success. The building we are assuming is a large one—too large to be properly thought out in every part by any individual. Much of it will inevitably have to be designed less by the nominal architect than by his servants—by his clerks, assistants, "ghosts," or whatever you like to call them. They will take the great man's ideas, of which, like the rest of us, he probably has none too many, and will mechanically repeat them or beat them out thinner and thinner till, by diligent labor, they have made them go as far as the size of the building requires. Then, as people pass it, they will say, "This is a good general composition. What a pity all the details are not equally good! We know that the architect can do better things than this; but so vast a place is more than one man can manage. Life is too short, and work has to be done nowadays at too fast a pace."

That is meant to be a fair comment, though it would be invidious to name any of the great buildings to which it applies. And for fear of a misunderstanding, we must point out again that it is only of great buildings that we are now speaking—great in size if not great in architectural merit. Few of the class are conspicuous successes. Some of them could hardly be less noteworthy—either inside or outside—than they are; and twenty of the largest buildings in London might be destroyed without as much real loss to art as would result from the burning down of some little chapel in an Italian town. No doubt these very large buildings serve their mechanical purpose. But they might do that equally well if each of them displayed the best thoughts of five or six architects, and not of one only; and our suggestion is that a great competition should generally end in the appointment of several architects.

No doubt the proposal is startling. "We know already," our professional readers may say, "what happens where there are too many cooks. We have ourselves been sat upon by 'brother architects' too often; unsuccessful competitors, perhaps, who were raised to the rank of committeemen to recompense them for their wasted labors; and no good comes of it, nor is likely to come." But this is not at all our idea. A system in which every invention had to get itself approved by several rival inventors is one in which nothing worth making would ever be made. Suppose, however, that a general scheme for the building was first decided on, and that one section of that scheme was then turned over to one designer, and other sections to others, giving each of them, within wide limits, his own way in his own part. Might it not be possible in some such mode as that, to bring back the interest and individuality which make ancient buildings a joy forever, and to get rid of the staleness, triteness, and repetition which pertain to

"clerks' work," and the beating of a few ideas out thin enough to cover an extravagantly large surface?

If such a system were going to be acted on, the first problem would be to decide on the general plan. Now, there is a well-known case in point—a no less recent one than that of the Birmingham Law Courts—in which the promoters did provide the competitors with a ready-made plan, leaving them free to adopt it or to alter it as they pleased and we believe we are correct in saying that the chosen architects, though they made one radical change in its arrangement, may yet be said, in the main, to have adopted it. Now, if this could be done once, something of a similar sort may be done again; and, if not, the preliminary stages of the competition might wisely, perhaps, be confined to sketches of planning and general grouping. But in that case, would it not be necessary to make very severe rules about style? Must not every competitor be compelled in that case to design—not in the architectural manner he liked best and knew most about, and commonly worked in, but in that of some period or some place which the promoters would have to impose on all the competitors alike? Really, we do not see why. Have we not had almost enough uniformity? Are we not all sufficiently tired of the "ditto style," in which one hardly needs to look at more than one-half of a building because you know beforehand that the other half will repeat it? And supposing several different architects were finally entrusted with different blocks of a great building, and supposing they *did* each work his block out in a style more or less unlike the rest? This would be only to produce, contemporaneously, the same sort of variety and interest which lapse of time, and the coming of builder after builder in long succession, give to so many of the most beautiful ancient buildings in the world. People have tried, from age to age, to carry out uniformity of style in their architecture. But Time will have none of it; and, after all, Time manages men's work better than they could manage it themselves.

Lastly, the appointment of several architects in such great competitions would diffuse over a wider area those gleams of sunshine which are now concentrated in a very few spots as if by a burning-glass. Most of the profession, however deserving, live and die in the cold shade, while a few individuals, "dark with excess of light," get more to do than any man can accomplish at his best. Is it not worth considering whether both architecture and architects might not gain if a great building once more contained, as such buildings once did, the best of many men's ideas, instead of the thoughts of only one.

A Recent Decision

The claim of Architect John J. Howley, Scranton, Pa., of \$300 for drawing a design for the mausoleum of Andrew Campbell, was refused in an opinion handed down by Judge Sando in orphans' court.

Mr. Howley claimed a commission of two and one-half per cent. on \$12,000. Mr. Campbell provided in his will that this amount should be expended on the vault and monument to be erected for his remains and those of his wife.

Mr. Howley's claim for compensation was rejected because he had no written authorization from Mr. Campbell to do the work and could not show absolutely by parol testimony that he had such authorization.

Points of Law for Architects

PARTIES competent to contract may make such terms as they see fit, and will be held to the performance according to such terms. So it has generally been held that provisions in building contracts that the work shall be done to the satisfaction of the architect, or that payment shall be made only upon the presentation of the architect's certificate, are binding and must be complied with before the contractor may recover the compensation to which he is entitled upon the performance of his contract. In adjusting the claims of the parties under building contracts, which provide for payment upon the presentation of the architect's certificate, the courts look not merely at the naked words of the contract, but at their real meaning, reading them in the light of experience, justice and common sense.

The certificate of the architect may be, and doubtless is in most cases, a very proper means of ascertaining whether the contract has been performed, but to say that it is the only means of determining that fact, does not accord with common experience, and is not supported by the authority of adjudicated cases; hence, there are many cases where it is held that the certificate, stipulated for in the contract, may be dispensed with, and the fact that the certificate has not been obtained is not always a defence to the contractor's action for compensation.

If the architect, whose certificate the contractor is required to present, fails or refuses to act in the matter, the certificate then ceases to be essential to the contractor's right to recover. In *McDonald vs. Patterson & Co.*, 57 N. E. Rep., 1027, the parties had entered into a contract for the erection of a hotel and bank building in Danville, Ill. Final payment was to be made upon the certificate of the architects within ten days after completion of the work. The owners refused to pay the contractor on the ground that he had not presented the architects' certificate that the work had been done to their satisfaction, as required by the contract. The contractor showed that the architects, who had their offices in Chi-

cago, were employed by the owner and refused to go to Danville for the purpose of inspecting the work, unless so directed by the owner, and as the owner would not give such directions, the architects did not see the building and could not issue their certificate. The evidence was held to justify an inference that there was collusion between the owner and his architects which obviated the necessity of obtaining a certificate.

An architect in employ of a city was appointed to act as arbitrator under a contract for the construction of waterworks, to which the city and a contractor were parties. The architect was empowered to direct the contractor to do extra work with the approval of the city council and to decide all questions which should arise relative to the installation of the waterworks by the contractor. After the works had been substantially completed to the satisfaction of the architect, and had been in the use of the city for three months, a break and leak occurred in the settling basins which rendered them unfit for use. Thereupon, by direction of a committee of the city council, the architect notified the contractor to repair the basins and to make them water tight, or that the city would do so at his expense. The contractor replied that he was not responsible for the break and refused to remedy it. In an action by the city against the contractor it was shown that the architect had given his final certificate as to the proper completion of the work and had determined that the 15 per cent. which was to be retained until the work was finished, was due and payable to the contractor. And it was held, accordingly, that the authority of the architect to act as arbitrator had ceased and that his mere direction that the contractor repair the break did not make such work a legal obligation upon the contractor. The power of an arbitrator is gone after his final decision, and he may not subsequently modify, revoke or annul it, or make a new award upon the same issues. (*City of St. Charles vs. Stookey.*)—*Pittsburg, Pa., Press.*

The Kaiser as an Architect

Emperor William is the busiest man in Germany. Temperamentally, I take it, President Roosevelt resembles him much, but the Kaiser is the more versatile of the two. If there is anything going on in the empire that the Kaiser does not find an opportunity to take a hack at, it has escaped the notice of those who watch him closely. He revises all public findings, supervises all architecture, lectures everybody, and is a general all-round little Father in every sense of the term.

When they want to illustrate his ceaseless activity, as well as resistless power, they tell the story of the star above the cross on the spire of the Emperor William Memorial Church. This is the tale as it was told to me: Of course, the Kaiser insisted on revising the plans of the church. That is one of his fondest prerogatives—revising everything, and especially plans. The architect brought the plans to him, and the Kaiser scratched out what he didn't like and made such additions as he fan-

cied before he gave them the imperial O. K. The church was built. There was to be a big gilt cross on the spire, and it appeared in its proper place. But, much to the general astonishment when the cross was put up, a large many pointed gold star was raised above it on a heavy rod. The Berliners could not understand the star. They inquired. The architect said the Kaiser had added the star to the plans.

The plans were examined. Then it was found in revising them, the Kaiser had let fall a drop of ink from his pen which hit the paper just above the cross. The architect studied a long time over this blot of ink. His Teutonic mind grappled with the problem for weeks. There was no appeal. There could be no inquiries. He finally decided the blot of ink signified a star above the cross, and he put the star there, making it correspond as near as possible with the outlines of the blot. The star is still there.—Samuel G. Blythe, in the June *Everybody's*.

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A GRATIFYING improvement in taste and increase in appreciation of art on the part of the public and public authorities throughout the country is one of the most hopeful and significant indications of the year. Much has been written concerning the education of the masses, and it has been generally conceded that without the encouragement and endorsement of an enlightened and appreciative public, little could be accomplished toward the advancement of any form of art. That this encouragement is no longer withheld in progressive communities there is abundant proof. Already our museums and galleries have shown a disposition to secure representative American works without waiting for the European verdict of approval, and this can only be in response to public demand.

UNDOUBTEDLY keen artistic perception and ability are qualities of first importance in the architect, and without them he would have much difficulty in successfully defending the title, but the requirements of present-day practice seem to demand, with almost equal insistence, that the architect possess in addition to his knowledge of design, a thorough knowledge of general mechanics, of materials and construction, and, besides all these, business ability of a high order. Owners and investors are, unfortunately, not always competent to pass upon matters of design and, as might readily be

supposed, under such circumstances rarely appreciate to any considerable extent the real value of an architecturally commendable building, but few there are indeed who do not demand the highest mechanical efficiency and the greatest possible return on the investment.

HOW frequent is the owner's plaint that his architects, while undoubted artists and high-minded gentlemen, were hardly competent business men, and he felt that his building had cost more than was necessary, perhaps due to their being deficient in this very necessary qualification and their consequent inability to cope successfully with a shrewd builder. Instances are rare in which buildings have been erected without substitutions, additions, deductions, and modifications of various descriptions, so that even in the case of fixed-sum contracts the business of superintendence, examining proposals and negotiation, aside from making estimates of amounts due on contract from time to time, is large, and if the contract be one based on cost and a percentage or stipulated amount of builder's profit, this work is ordinarily increased, if an owner's interests are adequately safeguarded.

OF course it is doubtful if there could be found one possessing to a high degree all these multifarious qualities. The true designer, in whom the artistic qualities and temperament must predominate, is irked by the detail and minutiae of directing an office. The preparation of complete, minute and accurate specifications, the giving of careful consideration to the mechanical equipment, the keeping of a comprehensive system of accounts in connection with each particular piece of work in hand are all veritable drudgery, and more than likely to be shirked by the artist, while the negotiating and bargaining with the various contractors, invariably necessary in connection with the superintendence and direction of a successful building enterprise, is to him almost unbearable.

THE logical solution of the difficulty, it would seem, might possibly be contained in some of the modern architectural offices which are in effect business organizations of many departments, one department, probably the chief one, being devoted to architectural design. The legend "John Smith, Architect," no longer arouses a mental picture of a McComb or a Bulfinch who, with two or three assistants, students, or apprentices, prepared all designs and drawings and personally directed and managed every detail of construction of one building at a time. Our buildings have increased in complexity, and possibly our architects' ambition in securing many simultaneous commissions has contributed, till the modern "John Smith, Architect," may be the appellation by which an organization comprising engineers, superintendents, business managers, accountants, specification writers, architectural draughtsmen, designers, clerks and the rest is known. Obviously the closest sympathy, the greatest appreciation and the most perfect cooperation must prevail between departments if the best results are to be obtained, and some master mind, that of "John Smith, Architect," or his successor, must direct, but that these are not impossible conditions we have what might almost be considered conclusive evidence.

Current News Section

TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS AWARDED ART STUDENTS

With the closing for the year of the Schools of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, the oldest and most widely known art school in America, the announcement was made on Thursday, May 8, of the award to eighteen of its students of traveling scholarships of \$500 each for four months travel and study in Europe.

These Scholarships known as the William Emlen Cresson Memorial Scholarships are each year available by the Academy which has already sent forty-three pupils abroad under the Cresson foundation.

The effect upon the art of this country of the policy adopted by the Pennsylvania Academy is bound to be far reaching, and indeed is already noticeable in our current exhibitions wherever held.

The scholarships this year were awarded: Two in the Department of Architecture, two in the Department of Illustration, two in the Department of Sculpture and ten in the Department of Painting. The fortunate students who proved successful in the competition were:

Emily C. Bishop, of Smithsburg, Md.; Albin C. Polasek, of La Crosse, Wis.; Clyde C. Bathurst, of Mt. Union, Pa.; Louis Millions, of Philadelphia; H. Willard Ortlip, of Norristown, Pa.; Mrs. Ella S. Tiel, of Philadelphia, Pa.; Lazar Raditz, Paul W. Smith, Annie T. Lang, Edwin C. Slater, Philadelphia, Pa.; Lytton B. Buehler, of Gettysburg, Pa.; Frederick N. Donaldson, of Denver, Colo.; Lawrence B. Saint, of Pittsburgh, Pa.; Edgar L. Pearce, of Manassquan, N. J.; Nina B. Ward, of St. Louis, Mo.; Henry Lawrence Wolfe, of Providence, R. I.; Livingston Smith, of Philadelphia, Pa.; Robert R. McGoodwin, of Bowling Green, Ky.

NEW YORK SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS, INC.

The monthly dinner and business meeting of the New York Society of Architects took place at the Imperial, Fulton Street, Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, May 27.

Among the invited guests present were Superintendent Moore of the Building Bureau, Messrs. Dodge, Dehli, and Kreinbrink, of the American Institute of Architects, and Mr. Robert H. Roy, the society's counsel.

A very enjoyable evening was spent, the social and business elements being happily combined, and a new impetus was imparted to the progress and work of the Society.

President Driesler, in opening the proceedings, took occasion to give a short résumé of the origin and growth of the organization, which has just completed the second year of its existence. In doing so he called attention to the fact that similar local societies exist in several of the larger cities of the country, notably in Chicago and Boston, and also in Topeka, Kan. Each of these cities has its Society of Architects, operating independently, though by no means in opposition to, the American Institute, a majority of whose members belong also to the local organization. In each of the cases named the Society of Architects largely outnumbers the local chapter of the Institute.

CREDIT FOR VON STEUBEN MONUMENT

The following letter, written by Mr. Cass Gilbert, president of the A. I. A., is of much interest. The fame of the sculptor of our monuments so often overshadows that of the architect who collaborates with him, that the architect seldom if ever receives the recognition to which he is entitled.

"My attention has just been called to a descriptive article which appeared in last Friday's edition of the New York Tribune under the title of 'The Steuben Model Ready,' and describing the design for the Von Steuben monument to be erected in Lafayette Park, Washington.

"I feel that it is only just to the designer of the architectural work in connection with this monument that his name should appear. The work was designed by T. R. Johnson, of New York, in collaboration with Albert Yaegers, the sculptor. My only part in the work was to act in a consulting capacity and not as the designer of the work. Full credit, therefore, should be given to Mr. Johnson. I understand from Mr. Yaegers that in describing the article to the representative of the Tribune this

was done, and it is most unfortunate that Mr. Johnson's name was not retained as given in the description.

"I trust that you will do Mr. Johnson the justice of crediting him with his portion of the work.

"It is, unfortunately, too often the case that the architects designing our public monuments are left without any recognition in the public press, and admirable as Mr. Yaegers's work is, I know that he would join me in a most hearty expression of the equal importance of Mr. Johnson's work in this particular monument.

"CASS GILBERT."

WORK OF THE SUPERVISING ARCHITECT OF THE TREASURY AT WASHINGTON, D. C., IS OUTLINED THREE YEARS AHEAD

Supervising Architect Taylor, of the treasury, says the present public building bill will carry enough work to keep his force of architects busy for the next three years to come. The pending bill will at the finish be about the same size as the last one passed, and that work will require three years to complete. The Supervising Architect thinks he cannot get all the old work cleared away and the new work started in his office before the first of next year or possibly the first of the following March.

GERMAN ART EXHIBIT HERE

TO BE INSTALLED IN NEW WING OF METROPOLITAN MUSEUM

Robert W. de Forest, of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, announces that early in the coming winter there will be held in the Metropolitan Museum of Art an exhibition of modern German art sent to this country by the German Government. This exhibition will be made possible by the completion of the new wing to the museum.

The proposal for such a display was made in 1905 through Karl Buentz, German Consul-General in New York, but the trustees of the museum were compelled to decline because of lack of space. Mr. Buentz renewed the offer on May 12 and it was accepted unanimously by the trustees.

The objects to be exhibited, consisting of paintings and sculptural works in bronze and marble, will be collected by a committee to be appointed and to act under the general supervision of the Art Director of the German Government, William Bode. In his letter Mr. Buentz said:

"In December, 1905, Edward D. Adams addressed a letter to your president, John Pierpont Morgan, in which he said among other things that he had been authorized to state that should the Metropolitan Museum of Art desire and be willing to appropriate the necessary space a representative collection of modern German art could be obtained for exhibition in the museum in the autumn of 1906. I understand that Mr. Adams's letter was laid before the executive board of the museum by its president and that the board expressed its sympathy with the proposition but regretted the lack at the time of suitable space in the galleries of the museum for such an exhibition.

"The objection being now, as I understand, about to be removed by the new addition to the galleries, I beg to state that as the representative of the German Government in this city I have been recently authorized by my Government, with the special sanction of his Majesty the Emperor, to bring the subject officially to the attention of your honorable board by asking you to kindly appropriate the necessary space in the galleries of the museum for an exhibition of 1908-09.

"Acting upon this mandate, I have the honor to add the following remarks:

"1. The exhibition will comprise pictures and sculptural works in bronze and marble.

"2. The number of pictures to be exhibited will be not less than 125 and not more than 150.

"3. The bronzes and marbles will be used principally for decorative purposes, according to the space which can be appropriated.

"4. The objects to be exhibited will be collected through the influence of a committee to be appointed and to act under the general supervision of the art director of the imperial German Government, with the distinct purpose of securing for the collection only those paintings and sculptural works that may be approved by the highest art authorities in Germany as being truly representative of the best work of the art of the present day.

"5. The expense of gathering, packing, forwarding, returning, insuring, delivering within the grounds of the museum such an important collection will be borne by some of the friends of German art who, with the approval of your honorable board, will also bear any expense incidental to the hanging and taking care of the collection.

"6. It is perfectly understood and guaranteed by my Government that there shall be no feature in the exhibition which would be objectionable to your board and which would not be in perfect harmony with the high principles that would have to govern an exhibition under the auspices of your noble institution. Especially any feature which might lead to the suspicion that the exhibition was meant for commercial purposes whatsoever will be entirely and most conscientiously eliminated."—*New York Sun*.

Personal

Frank Miles Day, past president of the American Institute of Architects, delivered a lecture recently in the Market Square Presbyterian Church, Germantown, upon "Philadelphia's Opportunities for Civic Improvement." "Our City Plan," "The Parkway," "The Outer Park System," "Neighborhood Centers" and the "Improvement of Our River Banks" were all touched upon.

Edgar Harris Cline of the class of 1908 has been named assistant to Professor John Galen Howard in the architectural work in connection with the Alaska-Yukon exposition at Seattle in 1910. Cline will have much to do with the planning of the various buildings for the great exposition.

Wm. H. Rogers, architect, formerly of Springfield, has opened an office for the practice of architecture at 412 Pleasant Street, Melrose, Mass., and would be pleased to receive catalogues and samples from manufacturers of building materials.

George F. Ashley, a member of the senior class of the University of California, has been elected president of the new architectural association of the university, which was organized to promote the study of architecture.

More than twenty-five students of the college of architecture, of which Prof. John Galen Howard is the head, have joined the society. The meetings will be held semi-monthly.

When the architectural building is enlarged the association will arrange for lectures by prominent artists and engineers for the benefit of study.

Competitions

Twenty different architects have submitted plans for the reconstruction of the greater Campus of the University of Minnesota, at St. Paul. The jury of award is composed of D. H. Burnham of Chicago, Walter Cook of New York and W. M. Kenyon of Minneapolis.

The City Parks Association of Philadelphia, 701-704 Stephen Girard Building, in its endeavor to stimulate interest in the development, not only of new parks for the City of Philadelphia, but in creating public sentiment in favor of making better use of what the city already has in the way of open spaces, has appropriated one hundred dollars for a prize for a scheme of decoration for the City Hall courtyard and the pavements surrounding this building.

They have appointed Mr. John F. Lewis, President of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, Mr. David Knickerbacker Boyd, President of the Philadelphia Chapter, American Institute of Architects, and Mr. Milton B. Medary, Jr., President of the T Square Club, to act as a Committee and Jury of Award to arrange an open public competition, to secure plans and drawings with the above end in view. The Commission has associated Professor Paul P. Cret, of the University of Pennsylvania, to assist them in carrying out this work. The competition is open to anyone.

Book Notes

THE ARCHITECTS AND BUILDERS POCKET-BOOK. A handbook for Architects, Structural Engineers, Builders, Contractors and

Draftsmen, and a valuable book of references for everything relating to the construction and equipment of buildings. By the late Frank E. Kidder. 16mo. 1903 pages. 1,000 figures. Morocco. \$5.00 (21s. net). New York: John Wiley & Sons. London: Chapman & Hall, Limited.

This is the fifteenth edition of this reliable work, so well and favorably known as to need but few words of comment. The care spent in the revision of each succeeding edition, and especially this present one, makes it an indispensable volume to have close at hand.

The work of editing and revision, since the death of Mr. Kidder, has been done by Mr. Rudolph P. Miller, for many years Chief Engineer of the Department of Buildings, New York City. A new chapter on Reinforced Concrete has been added by Mr. Miller.

The chapter on Fireproofing has also been re-written by Mr. Miller, and this subject is here presented in a manner to meet approval, and based on latest and generally accepted methods.

THE WASH METHOD OF HANDLING WATER-COLOR. By Frank Forrest Frederick. 20 pp., 7x10 inches, illustrated in color. The Manual Arts Press, Peoria.

It is worthy of notice that of the thousands of drawings by Claude and Turner and the early English water-colorists, all are executed in wash, combined with pen or pencil work.

The architectural student who sketches in water-color, either afield, in the atelier or at home, will find this a helpful pamphlet. The adoption of the present-day method of handling water-color places the art of laying flat washes in a fair way to be lost. The introduction of "body color" and a technique simulating a work in oils has robbed water-color of much of its charm. This way of working is of so little value to the architect that any book clearly explaining, as this does, a method of expression by the use of a series of washes, is a helpful guide and affords a stimulus to the use of water-color as practiced by the earlier painters, who excelled in it.

Industrial Information

METAL FORMS FOR CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION

We are in receipt of bulletin No. 2 published by the Monolithic Hollow Wall Co., Monolith Building, West Thirty-fourth street, New York City. In this bulletin is set forth a rather complete description, with illustrations, of Mr. William Deane Ham's patent metal forms for building monolithic concrete walls, which are controlled by this company. These forms are said to be adjustable, collapsible and interchangeable, and by their use it is claimed that a hollow wall can be successfully, rapidly and economically constructed.

STEEL SASHES

The Detroit Steel Products Co., of Detroit, Mich., issues an illustrated pamphlet showing the wrought steel Detroit Fenestra sashes. While these sashes are only claimed for use in the larger structures, such as warehouses, factories, power stations, etc., it would seem that in a modified form they might be applicable to casement windows and other forms used in ornate buildings of more exacting requirements.

The interlocking horizontal and vertical bar make a joint of great strength and rigidity, one easily glazed, of good appearance, always fit, and retain their shape.

As indicating the strength of construction, a photograph is shown of a large sash, perhaps 20 feet in height, with seven men standing on the bars at different points throughout the sash.

We believe the underlying principle utilized in the construction of these sash can be amplified to meet a growing demand in this country.

METAL ROOFING

The Cortright Metal Roofing Co., of 50 North Twenty-third Street, Philadelphia, and 134 Van Buren Street, Chicago, have issued an attractive illustrated pamphlet which entertainingly sets forth the merit claimed for metal shingles. The many advantages of this form of roofing entitle it to the consideration of the prospective builder. The pamphlets may be had upon request.

Building News

NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER.—Colby, McFarland & Colby, architects, of Boston, are to prepare the plans for the new annex to be built to the Hallsville schoolhouse, it is said.

WOLFBOURNE.—Dr. F. C. Tobey has purchased property here and, according to reports, is having present building removed preparatory to erecting a handsome residence on the site.

MASSACHUSETTS

BOSTON.—Abram Hunsenhiser has acquired property at the corner of Huntington Avenue and Calumet Street, and it is currently reported that he will improve same with a business block.

One hundred and fifty thousand dollars has been appropriated, we understand, for a new gymnasium building to be erected by the Northwestern University.

BROCKTON.—The congregation of the First Baptist Church, we understand, is contemplating the erection of a new structure.

CAMBRIDGE.—It is reported that Edwin Hale Abbot, of Cambridge, has had plans drawn for a four-story brick and stone fireproof building, which he purposes to build at the corner of Brattle and Boylston Streets, near Harvard Square.

HYDE PARK.—The First Congregational Church recently held a meeting, when the erection of a new edifice on its recently-acquired site on Webster Street was discussed. A committee has been appointed to secure plans and specifications for the new building.

LOWELL.—The Branch Street Baptist Church has appointed a committee to secure site for a new edifice to be erected at the corner of Liberty and Hastings Streets. Address the Pastor of the church.

PITTSFIELD.—According to press reports, Architects Harding & Seaver are preparing plans for a handsome residence to be erected for R. P. Staats, of Great Barrington.

It is said that the American Antiquarian Society has voted to buy the tract of land in Salisbury Street at the intersection of Park Avenue and Regent Street, as a site for its new building.

RHODE ISLAND

PROVIDENCE.—Plans for the \$250,000 John Hay Memorial Library building, to be erected at the corner of College and Prospect Streets, are being prepared by Architects Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge, of Boston, it is said.

According to press reports, the establishment of a new infirmary here in connection with St. John's Church, on Atwell's Avenue, has been suggested by Rev. Father Ward.

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT.—Plans drawn by Architect E. G. Southey for the repairs to the Prospect Street schoolhouse have been approved by the Board of Education. The improvements will cost \$15,000.

MERIDEN.—We understand that a movement is on foot here for the establishment

of a new tuberculosis sanitarium. Address the Mayor for further information regarding the matter.

NEW HAVEN.—It is currently reported in the local press that the property at George Street and Congress Avenue, known as the Schoenberger place, may be improved with a handsome hotel structure. Max Straus is reported interested in the project.

WATERBURY.—The Connecticut Board of Directors of the Universalist Church recently held a meeting and discussed the erection of a new church. Address Rev. W. L. Dickerman.

B. J. Welton, J. Richard Smith and E. T. Root have been appointed a committee to secure site for a modern new Masonic Temple for the local lodges, according to reports. It is stated that \$100,000 is to be expended for this purpose.

We understand that Architects Griggs & Hunt are drawing plans for F. H. Humphrey for five or six large apartment blocks to be erected on the corner of West Main and Central Avenue.

Architect Joseph T. Smith has completed plans, it is said, for a store and apartment block to be erected on Bishop Street.

NEW YORK

ALBANY.—At a meeting of the State Trustees of Public Buildings it was voted, it is said, to postpone the opening of the bids for the new State Educational building until June 20. Estimated expenditure, \$4,000,000.

BUFFALO.—Charles K. Ernst, of C. F. Ernst & Sons, has bought property at the southeast corner of Best and Rich Streets and it is currently reported that he will improve same with a fine apartment house.

NIAGARA FALLS.—We understand that the Buffalo & Niagara Falls Electric Light & Power Company has started preliminary preparations for the construction of a handsome new building on Main Street, between Krakoski's bazaar and Gaiser's.

NEW YORK.—Walter J. Solomon has secured a lease on the property at the northeast corner of Forty-second street and Fifth avenue, and it is currently reported that he will improve same with a new structure.

It is currently reported in the local press that a new hospital building will be erected in connection with the Rockefeller Institute of Medical Research.

OAKFIELD.—Lyman A. Weaver has purchased property on Main Street for the erection of a new residence, it is said.

SKANEATELES.—\$40,000 in bonds are proposed for the erection of a new school here. It is reported that the new school will be erected on site of the present building.

SYRACUSE.—Plans have been prepared by B. W. Morris, of 345 Fifth Avenue, for a block to be built on the site of the W. B. Kirby house here. Estimated cost, \$100,000.

Oneida Lodge No. 767, B. P. O. E., of Oneida, N. Y., has decided to purchase property on Central avenue and Broad Street for a large and handsome new home to cost between \$25,000 and \$35,000.

NEW JERSEY

BRIDGETON.—The architectural firm of Watson & Huckle, of Philadelphia, has been appointed, it is said, to prepare the plans for the new county court house to be erected here.

HADDON HEIGHTS.—Architect R. C. Loos, of Philadelphia, is reported as having prepared plans for a church edifice for the congregation of the First Presbyterian Church, to be located at this place.

JERSEY CITY.—Architects Hill & Stout, of 1123 Broadway, Manhattan, are taking figures on the factory which is to be built on Essex Street by the Causse Manufacturing & Importing Company. It will be six stories high.

MILLVILLE.—According to reports, Edwin F. Durang & Son, architects, of Philadelphia, have prepared plans for a new church edifice for the Roman Catholic congregation. Estimated cost, \$40,000.

OCEANPORT.—By the will of the late Rufus West, St. James Parish, Long Branch, N. J., receives a legacy of \$14,000 to be used for the erection of a new chapel here.

PATERSON.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of William T. Fanning, architect, room 607, Colt Building, Paterson, N. J., on Monday, June 15, 1908, for building a new brick school corner South Second Street and Sixth Avenue, Lakeview.

WILDWOOD.—We understand that Henry L. Reinhold, Jr., architect, McCaul Building, and George W. Eadline, Jr., of Philadelphia, have completed working plans and specifications for a Masonic Hall building and Post Office, to be erected at Wildwood for the Masonic Lodge.

PENNSYLVANIA

ALTOONA.—Architects Shollar & Hersch have completed the drawing of the plans for a new bank building to be erected by the Lilly First National Bank, it is said.

GREENSBURG.—One hundred thousand dollars has been appropriated, we understand, for a new Post Office Building to be erected at this point.

HOMESTEAD.—Architect Whitaker, of Dravosburg, is said to have prepared plans for the new school building to be erected here, and estimates will soon be taken for the construction of the building by the Board.

MONROE.—It is said that bonds to the amount of \$80,000 are to be issued for the purpose of erecting a new school building at this place.

NEW KENSINGTON.—Architect D. A. Crone, of Pittsburgh, has prepared plans for the reconstruction of the Fifth Avenue Hotel at New Kensington.

PALMERTON.—Architect Prutzman, of March Chunk, is reported as having been appointed to prepare plans for a new school building to be located here.

PHILADELPHIA.—According to reports, the members of the Mask and Wig Club have decided to erect a dormitory at the University of Pennsylvania. About \$40,000 will be expended in the erection of the structure.

Architects have been invited to submit plans, we understand, for the erection of a new church edifice for the congregation of the First United Presbyterian Church. Estimated cost, \$100,000.

The members of St. James' Episcopal Mission, Prospect Park, have purchased a site for the erection of a handsome new edifice, we learn from press reports.

It is said that Architects Frank Miles Day & Bro. have completed plans for a handsome residence for Charlton Yarnall, which will be erected on the site of the two properties recently purchased by him at the northeast corner of Seventeenth and Locust Streets. The cost will be close to \$75,000.

According to the local press, Magaziner & Potter, architects, have been commissioned to plan a large store building to be erected at 321-23 Market Street, for Markowitz Brothers. The cost will be about \$150,000.

The Stephen Greene estate will shortly commission a firm of architects to design a large printing house to be built on the north side of Race Street, west of Fifteenth, at a cost of \$200,000, it is stated.

PITTSBURG.—The plans of the Fulton Street patrol station to be erected at Fulton and Ward Streets, are now in the hands of S. A. Dies, it is said. Bids will soon be advertised for. T. W. Boyd & Company, architects, prepared the plans.

Architect M. Nirdlinger has plans made of a ten-room reception hall, which is to be built on Fairmount Avenue, near Penn Avenue, for Mrs. Louisa Wehrung, at a cost of \$10,000. The same architect is planning a pretty eight-room reception hall brick house for himself. It will be built on 40x110 feet, on Watkins Avenue, Bellevue, at a cost of \$8,500.

The Rev. Cornelius Laurisin, of Clairton, Pa., has purchased property at Gertrude and Elizabeth Streets, 23d Ward, for the erection of a new Slavonic Church, it is said.

OHIO

ALLIANCE.—We understand that \$90,000 has been appropriated for a new government building to be located here.

ASHTABULA.—Rev. Father Coppola, pastor of Our Lady of Mt. Carmel Church, has secured a site at Conneaut Harbor for a new Roman Catholic church to be erected there. Plans have not yet been decided on.

CENTERVILLE.—Architects Slover & Slover, of Dayton, are reported preparing plans for a new opera house to be erected here at a probable expenditure of \$12,000.

CLEVELAND.—The firm of Lehman & Schmitt has been selected as architects, we understand, for the new temple to be erected by the Anshe Chesed congregation on the site of the old Chadwick mansion at Euclid Avenue and East Eighty-second Street.

It is stated that the erection of a new cathedral for St. John's, now located at East Ninth Street and Superior Avenue, is being discussed. Funds to the amount of \$1,000,000 are to be raised for a modern new building and a priest's house. Address Rt. Rev. Jos. M. Koudelka.

CINCINNATI.—A. E. Germann has purchased property on Albany Avenue near Dury Avenue and Wilson Avenue, Avondale, it is said, for a site for a new residence.

Property has been procured at Linn and Laurel Streets, we understand from the local press, for the proposed new St. Joseph's school building, to be erected at a probable outlay of \$50,000.

MASSILLON.—J. M. Bostick, according to the local press, has prepared plans for the proposed City Hall building.

SPRINGFIELD.—Contracts are to be awarded some time in July for new engine house to be erected in the South End. Address Chief Samuel Hunter for further information.

ILLINOIS

AURORA.—St. Henry's Branch of the Western Catholic Union of Big Woods Catholic Church, at a recent meeting decided to erect a new meeting hall adjoining the church. Funds are to be raised as soon as possible for the purpose.

BLOOMINGTON.—It is reported that three Knights of Pythias lodges of this city, known as the Jesse Fell, Damon and Pythias, are discussing the erection of a new home here. Property on Center and Monroe Streets has been suggested. About \$20,000 is to be expended.

CHICAGO.—Holabird & Roche, architects, according to despatches, have prepared plans for the new county infirmary to be erected at Blue Island at a cost of \$1,000,000.

An apartment house to cost between \$250,000 and \$300,000 is to be erected on Fifty-first Street, between Vincennes and Forrestville Avenues, it is said. Joseph W. Babcock, Congressman of Wisconsin, is the owner of the property.

HARRISBURG.—It is currently reported in the daily press that Architect Schlotter, of Evansville, Ind., is preparing plans for the new Carnegie Building to be erected here.

NEW BOSTON.—Plans have been prepared by Whitsitt & Drury, architects, of Moline, Ill., it is said, for new two-story brick and stone school, to cost \$20,000.

PEORIA.—It is currently reported in the local press that the question of erecting a new emergency hospital here is being discussed. Address Alderman Gorman for information.

MICHIGAN

MONROE.—The question of issuing \$50,000 in bonds for the purpose of enlarging the present county building is being discussed, it is said.

WISCONSIN

JANESVILLE.—The Clerk of the Court, Jesse Earle, has purchased property on Jefferson Avenue, in Forest Park, for the erection of a handsome new residence.

MILWAUKEE.—The County Board Committee has decided, it is said, to erect a detention home at Eleventh and Galena Streets, to cost approximately \$40,000.

We understand that plans are being prepared for a \$75,000 club house to replace the building on Ninth Street, near Grand Avenue, occupied by the Calumet Club.

MISSOURI

ST. LOUIS.—Architect Cass Gilbert, of New York, N. Y., is reported preparing plans for the new Central Library Building, to be erected on Olive Street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth Streets. Bids for the erection of the building will shortly be taken. Estimated outlay, \$1,200,000.

IOWA

AVOCA.—Funds have been secured and a committee has been appointed to secure plans for a new opera house and lodge building, to be erected by the local lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, to cost about \$15,000.

DUBUQUE.—The Memorial Association has plans under discussion for the erection of a large new Memorial Home. Committees have been appointed in charge.

WATERLOO.—E. E. Peck and J. Rath, according to the local press, are contemplating the erection of a business block on East Fifth Street. Estimated outlay from \$18,000 to \$20,000.

MINNESOTA

DULUTH.—Contracts are soon to be awarded for Fire Hall No. 3 to be erected here after plans already prepared. Harry H. Lemont, Secretary of the Board of Fire Commissioners, can be addressed for further information.

HIBBING.—The City Council has engaged Radcliffe & Price, of Duluth, as the architects who will design the new City Hall to be built this year. Bids will be invited for the work as soon as the plans and specifications can be prepared.

MINNEAPOLIS.—The congregation of the Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, has purchased lots on Twelfth and University Avenues and is reported to be discussing the erection of a new church this season.

ST. PAUL.—Plans, according to press reports, have been drawn for the construction of a nine-story building on the Arcade. A. C. Maxfield is agent for the building. Estimated expenditure, \$200,000.

NEBRASKA

MCCOOK.—Architects are soon to be consulted, we understand, in regard to plans for the new Masonic Temple to be erected here by the Masons.

The C. L. DeGroof Company is reported contemplating the spending of \$25,000 in the erection of a fine business block.

KANSAS

WICHITA.—Judge J. N. Haymaker has decided, it is stated, to erect a new structure at 614 East Douglas Avenue. About \$25,000 will be spent in the construction of the building.

COLORADO

DENVER.—It is currently reported in the local press that the Trinity Memorial parish, this city, has been donated a check for \$11,500, and a new church is proposed.

PUEBLO.—The Croations of this city are discussing a new church, to be erected at Mesa and Santa Fe Avenues, we learn from press despatches.

MONTANA

BILLINGS.—The question of a new church here is now being discussed by the colony of Hollanders at Billings Bench. Address Father Stack, of this city, for further information.

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE.—Architect Francis E. Torrey, according to press reports, has completed plans for the addition to be built to St. Mary's Orphanage at Roland Park. Bids for the erection of the building are being received.

It is reported that plans are being prepared for a building to be used for the instruction of engineering, and to be erected in connection with the Maryland Agricultural College. About \$30,000 will be spent in the construction of the building.

According to press despatches, Theodore W. Pietsch and Otto G. Simonson have been appointed the architects for the new public school building to be built at Mulberry and Payson Streets.

It is said that the Board of School Commissioners of Baltimore County has engaged Owens & Sisco, architects, of this city, to draw plans for the erection of a new public school at Mount Washington.

August Weber has employed Architect J. F. Hirt to draw plans for eleven two-story houses on the south side of Ashland Avenue, between Milton Avenue and Port Street. The houses will cost \$12,000 each.

The Maryland Casualty Company will erect an additional story to its present building at Fayette and North Streets, it is said, at a cost of \$70,000. Plans have been prepared by Architect Otto G. Simonson.

KENTUCKY

FRANKFORT.—It is said that Frank N. Andrews has been appointed the architect for the additions to be made to the capitol.

LOUISVILLE.—John B. Hutchings has been commissioned to prepare the plans for the rebuilding of the Elks' Home on Walnut Street, between Third and Fourth Streets. Estimated outlay, \$25,000.

Property has been secured by the Continental Realty Company and, according to press reports, same will shortly be improved with a structure after the skyscraper order.

The Kentucky Grand Lodge of United Workmen will erect a new edifice. It is stated that new building is to be about ten stories high and will cost in the neighborhood of \$250,000.

WINCHESTER.—According to reports, the joint committee from the Knights of Pythias and Masons to-day accepted the plans submitted by a Cincinnati firm of architects for their new building.

TENNESSEE

BRISTOL.—Twenty-five thousand dollars has been appropriated, it is said, for the purpose of enlarging and improving the Post Office building at this point.

NASHVILLE.—Architects Carpenter & Blair, of New York, according to press reports, have prepared plans for a new hotel building to be located in this city.

NORTH CAROLINA

MURPHY.—We understand from the daily press that at a special election \$10,000 in bonds was voted for a new school building.

SOUTH CAROLINA

SPARTANBURG.—The members of the First Baptist Church, according to press despatches, are in favor of another Baptist Church to be erected in the southern portion of the city.

GEORGIA

AUGUSTA.—A. H. Thatcher, representing the U. S. Improvement and Investment Company, of New York, is reported to be interested in the erection of a new hotel

building to be erected at a probable expenditure of \$1,000,000.

FLORIDA

FORT MYERS.—According to the local press, Architects Bonniwell & Son, of St. Petersburg, are preparing plans for a high school building to be erected here.

ALABAMA

DEMOPOLIS.—The United Charities and some of the physicians of this place recently held a meeting in the City Hall to discuss raising funds for a new hospital here. Mrs. M. Ely can be addressed.

LOUISIANA

FRANKLIN.—It is said that \$50,000 has been appropriated for a new Post Office building, to be erected at this place.

OKLAHOMA

BARTLESVILLE.—A special election was held here recently when \$100,000 was voted for several new schools which it is proposed to erect here. Address the School Board for further information.

HOLLIS.—According to press reports, O. B. Kee, of Oklahoma City, has purchased a site here and will erect a \$100,000 cotton mill.

MUSKOGEE.—For the purpose of erecting a high school building and improving other school buildings of the city, the Council has suggested that an issue of bonds in the sum of \$200,000 be voted upon, it is stated.

OKLAHOMA CITY.—Leo F. Sisson, of Elk City, has acquired property on West Fifteenth Street, and it is reported that he will improve same with a residence to cost in the neighborhood of \$20,000.

L. S. Allen, of Newport, Tenn., is reported interested in a project to erect a brick building at 625 West Grand Avenue.

The question of constructing an apartment house at Seventh and Swiles Streets is also being discussed.

WEATHERFORD.—It is said that the Board of Education contemplates the erection of a new brick school building this summer.

ARKANSAS

LITTLE ROCK.—Forty thousand dollars is to be spent in the erection of a new city hospital at this point, it is reported.

According to press despatches, the question of erecting an addition to the Federal building at this point is being discussed.

TEXAS

CHAPPELL HILL.—The trustees of the Chappell Hill Female College have decided, it is said, to erect a new \$15,000 college building.

DENISON.—The question of appropriating \$53,000 for the purpose of erecting a new high school building at this point is being discussed, we understand.

HOUSTON.—The Houston County Club has been formed by prominent citizens of this city and it is reported that property is to be purchased and about \$100,000 expended on the erection of a new clubhouse here.

County Judge Amerman has been informed by Messrs. Lang & Witchell, of Dallas, the architects whose plans for Harris county's half million Court House were selected, that they will be ready to adver-

tise for bids on the new structure by June 15.

TEAGUE.—The Teague Aerie, No. 1756, Fraternal Order of Eagles, of this city, has purchased a modern site for the erection of a new lodge building, it is reported.

IDAHO

BOISE.—C. R. Shaw has acquired the property at the corner of Eighth and Grove Streets, and it is currently reported that he is considering the erection of a new structure on the site, to cost approximately \$40,000.

UTAH

SALT LAKE CITY.—It is currently reported in the local press that the Crane Company has decided to erect a new warehouse at Second South and Second West Streets. Estimated cost, \$100,000.

ARIZONA

TEMPE.—A site has been voted for a new high school which is to be erected on Mill Avenue. About \$60,000 is to be expended for this purpose.

NEVADA

CARSON CITY.—It is currently reported in the local press that M. J. Curtis, of Reno, is preparing plans for the governor's mansion, to be erected at a probable expenditure of \$25,000.

CALIFORNIA

LOCKWOOD.—We understand that H. L. Boyle, clerk of the School Board, has been authorized to advertise for plans for a new eight-room school to be erected here, to cost not more than \$16,000.

LOS ANGELES.—According to reports, Hulett C. Merritt, of Pasadena, has acquired property at the northwest corner of Eighth and Broadway, and it is said that he will erect a business block at the site.

Forty acres of ground, located about two miles northeast of this town have been sold to R. Strong, and it is stated that a handsome new residence is proposed for the site.

PASADENA.—Mrs. J. B. LeFevre, of Buffalo, N. Y., has purchased property on Arlington Drive for the erection of a large residence, it is said.

SAN FRANCISCO.—The Bankers' Investment Company, it is stated, has decided to erect two new buildings on Market Street, on the Blythe block. A structure is also planned by the Union Trust Company.

OREGON

MILTON.—The Board of Trustees of the Columbia College is taking steps toward the erection of a new administration building, it is reported.

WASHINGTON

HOQUIAM.—We learn from exchanges that the Young Men's Christian Club at this point is endeavoring to secure a Carnegie Library, to cost about \$25,000.

SPOKANE.—The Western Union Life Insurance Company, according to reports, is contemplating the erection of a new building at Riverside Avenue and Madison Street. Estimated cost, \$100,000.

TACOMA.—Architect Vere Barton, according to current reports, has prepared plans for an apartment house to be located on North Twenty-ninth Street, between Adams Street and Washington Avenue.

POSITIONS WANTED

BEAUX-ART man, now employed by one of the largest New York firms, desires a position where a man of thorough, practical knowledge in the preparation of all kinds of working drawings, details, construction, sketches, and water color work can command a first-class salary; New York or elsewhere. Address 22-A, care American Architect. (1693-4)

WANTED—Position with prominent New York architect, by man thoroughly competent for general or specific usefulness; can take charge of office; good in design; expert in construction, specifications, heating and ventilation, acoustics, supervision; also familiar with real estate propositions. Address 23-A, care American Architect. (1694-5)

TWO Gothic designers offer their services, by mail, to any firm desiring especially good Gothic detail. Are prepared with assistants to furnish drawings ranging from sketches to complete full size details of any work where Gothic design is required. Address "Lancet," care American Architect. (1694-5)

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—Up-to-date man, qualified to design and construct concrete residences. Address P. P., Box 223, Albany, N. Y. (1693-4)

WANTED—Architectural draughtsman with at least five years' experience, especially good on residence detail. Address 23-B, care American Architect (1694)

PROPOSALS

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 Monardnock 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 25, 1908.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock p.m. on the 7th 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 Iola, Kansas, in accordance with drawings and specification, copies of which may be had from the Custodian of the site at Iola, Kansas, or at this office at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1693-4)

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

Sealed proposals, endorsed, "Proposals for Gas Engine, Dynamo, and Switchboard; Electric Wiring, Pole Line and Connections; and Motors, for State Agricultural Experiment Station, Geneva, N. Y." will be received by Mr. Lyman P. Haviland, Chairman of the Building Committee, State Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva, N. Y., up to 10 o'clock A. M., on the 20th day of June, 1908, when they will be opened and read publicly.

Proposals shall be accompanied by a certified check, and the contractor to whom the award is made will be required to furnish bond all as stated in the specifications. 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. 1693-4.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

MODIFICATION OF REQUIREMENTS, NEW YORK STATE EDUCATION BUILDING.

The time mentioned in paragraph (a) for receiving bids and in paragraph (b) for opening bids in the Notice to Contractors on page one of the Proposals for Bids, Contract, Bond and Specifications, has been changed from June 2, 1908, to June 22, 1908.

Paragraph (i) on page two of the said notice, requiring that each estimate shall be accompanied by the consent in writing of one or more guaranty or surety companies, etc., etc., has been eliminated.

Paragraph (j) on page two of the said notice has been amended to read as follows:

"The contractor to whom the award is made will be required to furnish within five days from the receipt of written notice of such award security to guarantee the faithful performance of the work. Such security shall be one or more bonds, executed by one or more surety companies, aggregating one million dollars (\$1,000,000); or five hundred thousand dollars (\$500,000) in cash, deposited with the Trustees of Public Buildings; or a check to their order for five hundred thousand dollars (\$500,000), deposited with said Trustees and certified by a bank approved by them; or negotiable bonds worth not less than five hundred thousand dollars (\$500,000) deposited with said Trustees and approved by them."

Additional bids will be required to permit certain modifications in the contract and specifications if found advisable. For supplemental bid form and full particulars, apply to Messrs. Palmer & Hornbostel, Architects, 63 William street, New York City.

ROBERT H. FULLER,
Secretary Trustees of Public Bldgs.,
Executive Chamber, Capitol,
Albany, N. Y. (1693-4)

Dated May 27, 1908.

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., June 1, 1908.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock p.m. on the 14th 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 Sharon, Pennsylvania, in accordance with the drawings and specifications, copies of which may be obtained from the Custodian of site at Sharon, Pa., after the 5th of June, 1908, or at this office after the 3d of June, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1694-5)

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., June 1, 1908.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock p.m. on the 9th day of July, 1908, and then opened, for the construction complete of the extension to the U. S. Post Office at Springfield, Ohio, in accordance with the drawings and specification, copies of which may be had at this office or at the office of the Custodian at Springfield, Ohio, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1694-5)

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., June 5, 1908.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock p.m. on the 10th day of July, 1908, and then opened, for the installation of a vacuum cleaning system for the U. S. Post Office, Court House, etc., building at Chicago, Ill., in accordance with drawings and specifications, copies of which may be had at this office or at the office of the Custodian at Chicago, Ill., at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1694-5)

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., June 3, 1908.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock p.m. on the 15th day of July, 1908, and then opened, for the construction complete (except elevator) of the U. S. Post Office and Court House at Valdosta, Georgia, in accordance with drawings and specifications, copies of which may be obtained from the Custodian of site at Valdosta, Georgia, after the 7th of June, or at this office after the 5th of June, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1694-5)

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., June 8, 1908.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock p.m. on the 20th 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 Auburn, Maine, in accordance with drawings and specification, copies of which may be obtained from the Custodian of site at Auburn, Maine, after the 12th of June, or at this office after the 10th of June, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1694-5)

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals endorsed "Proposals for Alterations, Repairs, Plumbing and Rearrangement of Steam and Water-piping in Cottages E and F"; also proposals for "Sewage Disposal Plant," will be received up to 10 o'clock a.m. on the 7th day of July, 1908, by Benj. B. Chase, Secretary of the Board of Managers of the New York Custodial Asylum, Newark, N. Y., when bids will be opened and read publicly.

Proposals shall be accompanied by a certified check in the sum of five per cent. of the total bid, and the contractor to whom the award for repairs to cottages is made will be required to furnish a surety company's bond in the sum of one-half the amount of the contract. For sewage disposal a bond of \$1,000 is required. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids.

Only bids for the complete work for "Alterations, Repairs, Plumbing and Rearrangement of Steam and Water-piping in Cottages E and F" will be considered.

Drawings and specifications may be consulted and blank forms of proposal obtained at the New York State Custodial Asylum, Newark, 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. (1694-5)

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WANTED

☞ We will pay 25 cents per copy for issues of this paper, dated May 13th and 20th.

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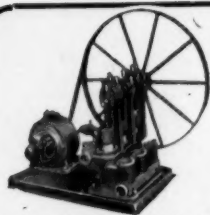
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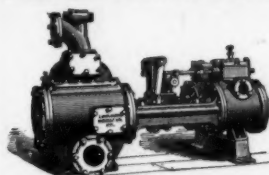
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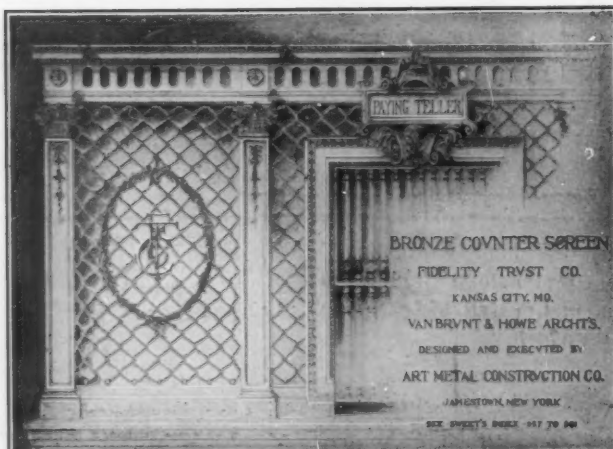
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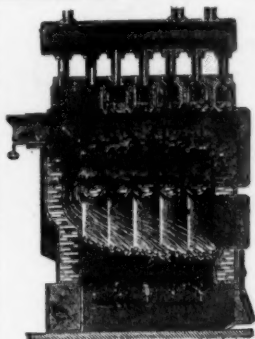
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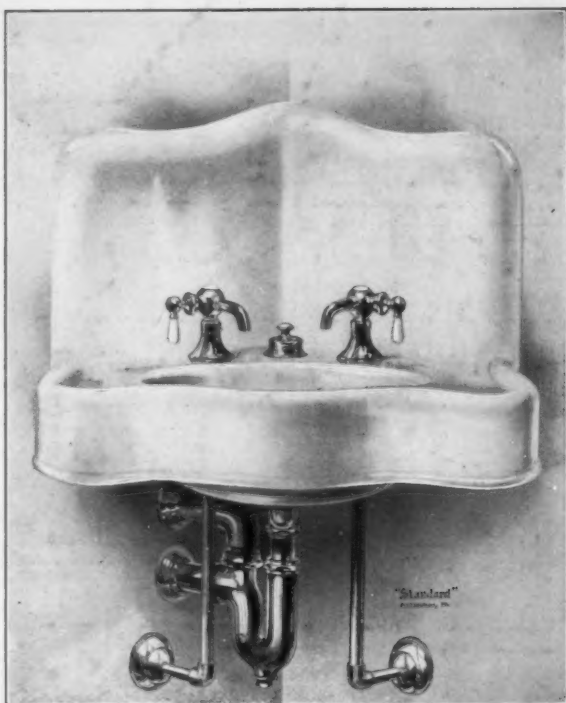


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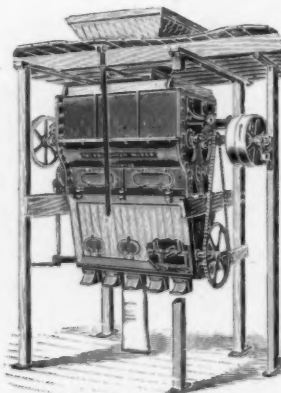
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