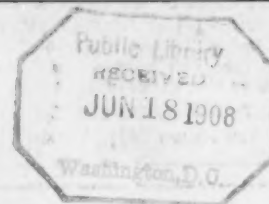


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In order to secure adequate space and facilities imperatively demanded by its rapid growth, THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT will move to new and commodious offices in the Thirty-ninth Street Building, 239 West 39th Street, on July 1, 1908.

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The AMERICAN ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS

Regular Edition

Vol. XCIII.

JUNE 17, 1908

No. 1695.

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General Improvement of Present-day Methods in Architecture.
Tests with Cold Steel Imbedded in Cement.

ILLUSTRATIONS:

Church for St. John's Parish, West Hartford, Conn., 3 pages.
Christ Church, West Haven, Conn., 3 pages.
Chancel Furniture, Church of the Holy Trinity, Havana, Cuba.
Proposed Church and Rectory at Guantanamo, Cuba.

Additional:

Stairway, Notre Dame Cathedral, Paris, France.
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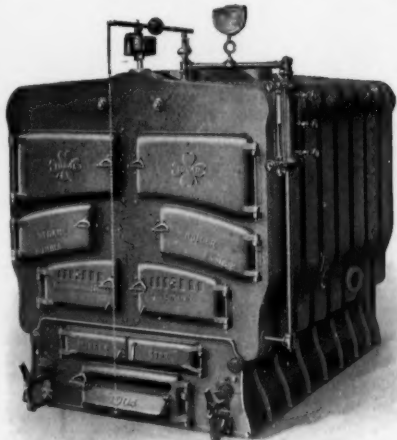
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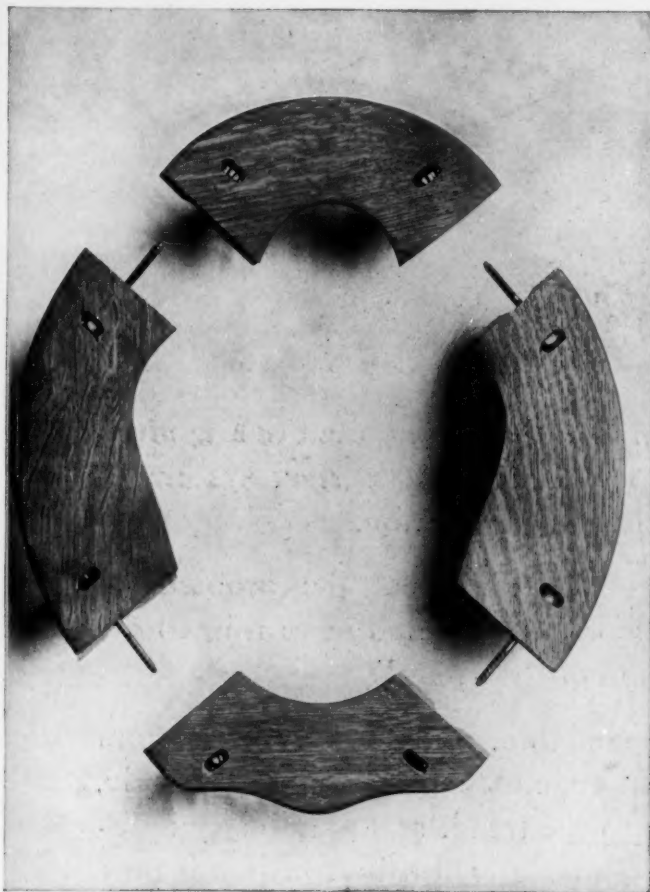
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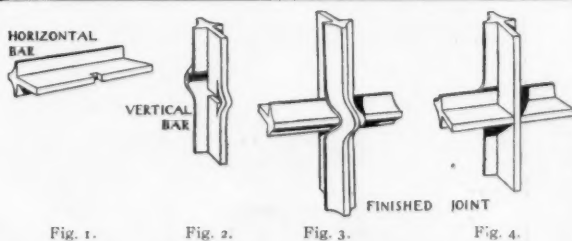


Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.

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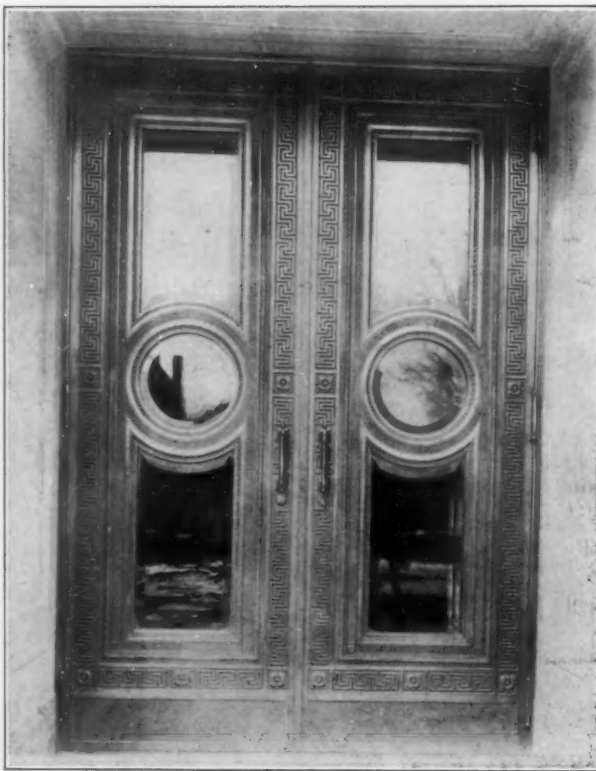
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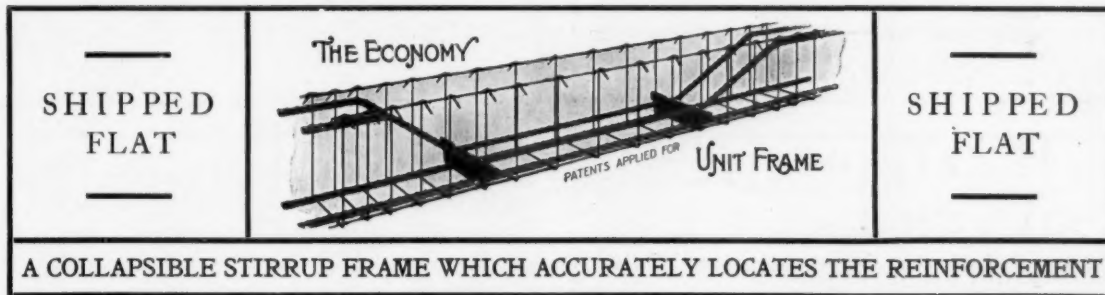
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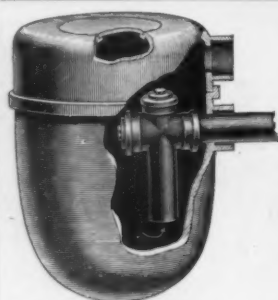
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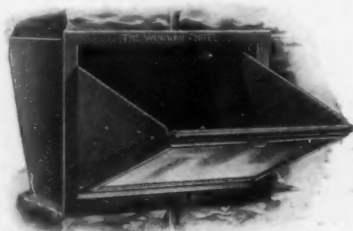
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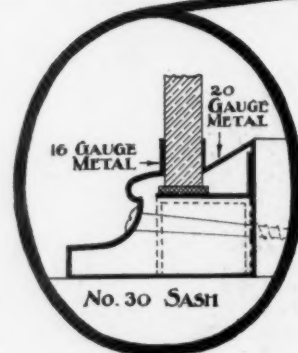
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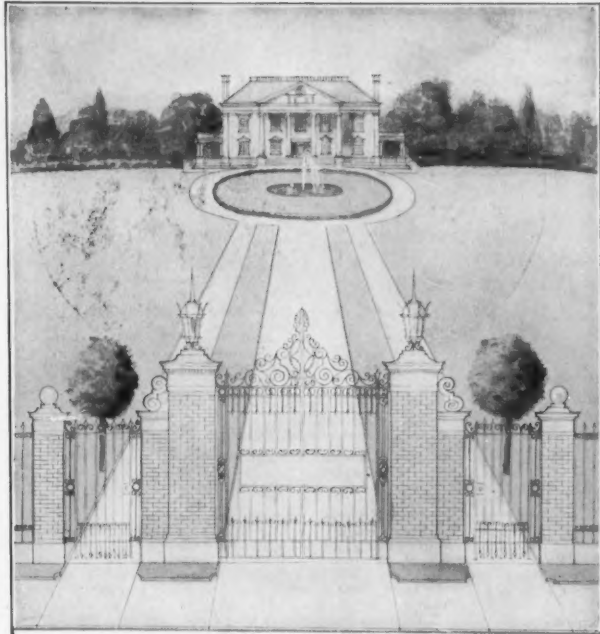
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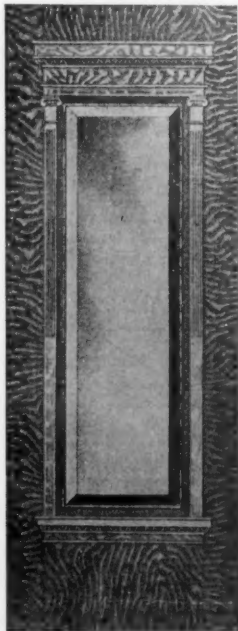
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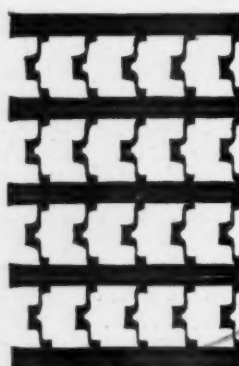
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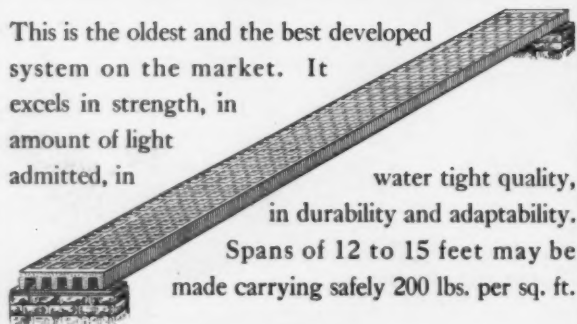
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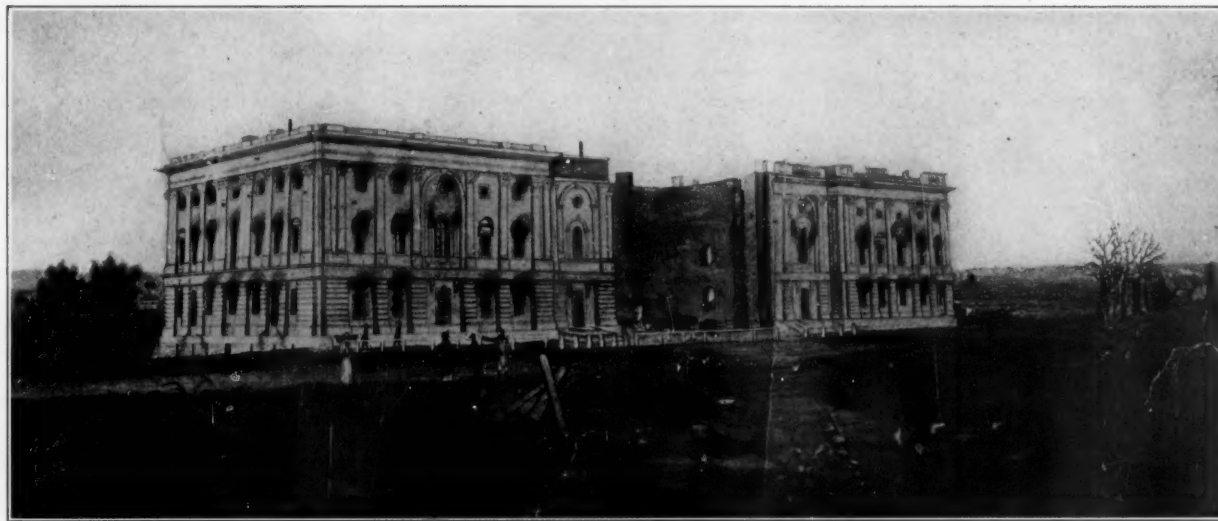
JUN 18 1908

Washington, D. C.

Vol. XCIII.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17, 1908.

No. 1695.



CONDITION OF CAPITOL AT WASHINGTON, D. C., AFTER BEING BURNED BY THE BRITISH TROOPS IN 1814.

Charles Bulfinch, Architect

By JOHN MEAD HOWELLS

Illustrated by photographs in the collections of Glenn Brown, Esq., and the Author.

CHARLES BULFINCH was one of a very small group of architects who practised their art in America at the end of the Eighteenth and the beginning of the nineteenth centuries, and whose work has since been popularly called "Colonial." He was also one of the still smaller group of three, Thornton, Latrobe and Bulfinch, who created the original Capitol at Washington. Bulfinch was an important and prolific architect, and designed a long list of public and semi-public buildings and groups. His education, his sources of inspiration, and the work he accomplished; his times and conditions, and his associates in his work; his own delicate and upright character and the engaging circle of family and friends among whom he lived, are all matters of peculiar interest to Americans. He was one of the few architects on whom one can definitely lay one's finger as a creator of our early American style, and he had the enviable fortune, amounting almost to a virtue, of living at a moment of much importance to all of us Americans, and of great charm to many.

He was born in 1763, but if, with that half conscious impulse in us all, we turn first to his ancestors for some antenatal reason for his characteristic qualities, we do not find any specific artistic abilities. His great grandfather, Adino Bulfinch, a merchant, came to Boston about the middle of the sixteen hundreds, and if we begin with this Adino, it is not so much for his relevancy to Bulfinch

the architect, as for the pleasure of quoting a few lines from certain letters written by Adino to his son Thomas, who was studying medicine in France. In these letters which I find, with so much of my other information, in the delightful "Life of Bulfinch," by his granddaughter, Miss Ellen Bulfinch, Adino's affection for his son shows strongly through the now antiquated diction of his advice and instructions. In those days such letters, pathetic in their infrequency to our times of the quasi-diurnal steamships, were necessarily full of commissions for things not obtainable in the Colonies. "I believe," Adino writes to his son at one time, "it would do Extraordinary Well to bring A Good Sober Young Man wth You, One y^t has Served his Time, wth An Apothecary." And, following in a postscript, among a multitude of directions, the young man is desired to buy for one of his sisters, "28 y^d of Yellow flowered Pee Green, or any other Modest Colour. You must go to the Weavers, for You may buy it Cheaper There. She Likewise Now has sent 4 oz. of Silver & 3^s 6^d in Odd Money Sterling To buy 5 y^d of Three Quarter of a Y^d Wide Lutestring for a Scarfe, & to get The Veloure to Suit it."

This young man's son was another Thomas and another doctor, who also made his studies abroad, and was the father of Charles the architect. I have been shown a copy of a little school book of the son, "Dialogorum

Sacrorum"—worn, bescribbled and marked inside "Charles Bulfinch, his Book, Bought of Mr. Bowes, July 16th, 1773." He was only ten years old, but inside the cover, prophetically enough, are drawings in pen and ink of a tiny column and two extra capitals (in case, apparently, of emergency) all of the Corinthian order.

The Revolution came, and in later autobiographical notes Bulfinch himself writes: "My earliest recollections are of the altercations and political disputes occasioned by the attempts of the mother country to raise a revenue in the colonies, of the resistance to the Stamp Act, of the destruction of the tea in Boston harbour.....

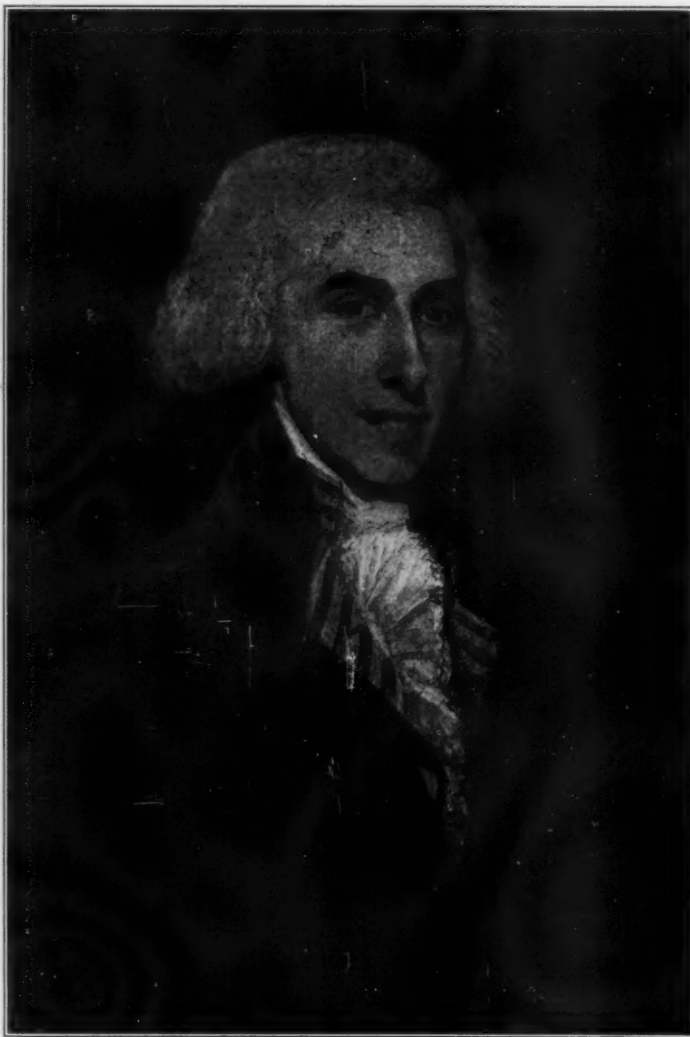
of the fight at Lexington & the battle of Bunker hill, which I saw the progress of from the roof of our dwelling house. After the return of the inhabitants to Boston, the town schools being re-organized, I was re-admitted to the Latin school, & fitted for College (Harvard) which I entered in 1778 and graduated in 1781. The class consisted of only 27..... My disposition would have led me to the study of physic, but my father was averse to my engaging in the practice of what he considered a laborious profession, & I was placed in the counting room of Joseph Barrell, Esq., but unfortunately the unsettled state of the times prevented Mr. Barrell from engaging in any active business, so that..... I was at leisure to cultivate a taste for Architecture, which was encouraged by attending to Mr. Barrell's improvement of his estate and on our dwelling house & the houses of some friends, all of

which had become exceedingly delapidated during the war. Coming of age about this time, an uncle died in England and a portion of his property, about £200 Stl^g, came to my parents, who devoted it to my use for a visit to Europe. I accordingly embarked in June 1785, and returned January 1787. The time of my visit to Europe was passed, partly in London; in a visit to France & through that country to Italy. In Paris I tarried some time to view its buildings & other objects of curiosity, to which I was introduced by letters from the Marquis La Fayette & Mr. Jefferson, then minister there."

Although Bulfinch merely took this trip as a young gentleman of family, without, apparently, any thought of a professional object, it is plain that he appreciated the monuments of Europe. But the point of interest to us, and to the after development of his art in this country, is that such architects as the Adam Brothers and Sir William Chambers were then working in England, and had only lately developed certain schemes, such as the treatment of straight or segmental city blocks as single compositions, which were much before the public, and which Bulfinch evidently admired, as his immediate work in designing Franklin Place and Colonnade Row

in Boston showed. I have found plates in such works as those of Chambers, Schoy, and the Adam Brothers, with architectural *motifs* so characteristic and so almost identical with those used by Bulfinch, as to show that the best documents of the moment were also his.

It was during his stay in London that the portrait of him at twenty-three, which we reproduce, was painted. "You will find it very rough," he writes to his mother, "but that is the modish style of painting, introduced by Sir Joshua Reynolds." Most in character seem the clever eyes and parted lips. Apparently he was carrying about with him an idea which triumphed over any travel-madness which may have threatened him when he crossed from Antibes to Genoa "in an open feluca," for he writes to an intimate friend of his own age that he has got Boston news from the captain of a ship at L'Orient,



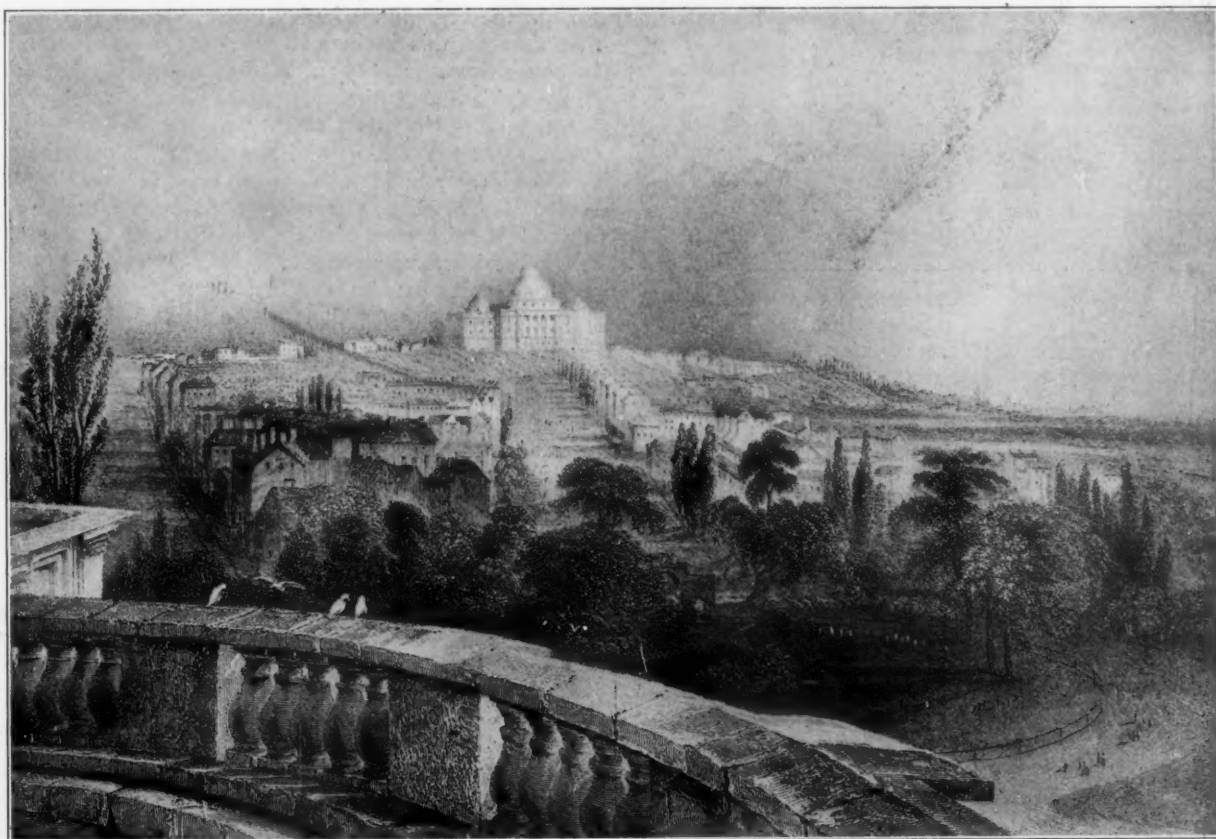
PORTRAIT OF CHARLES BULFINCH, BY A PUPIL OF SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS.

and then: "If we may judge by the numbers of marriages, you are in a flourishing situation. I am only afraid you will marry off all the fine girls and that there will not be one left for me. I..... don't know whether you had not better engage me the refusal of half a dozen, for if you go on so rapidly as you have begun, I shall be compelled to take up with some little French hussy....." But it seems this was not so much of a generalization after all, for the postscript to his letter adds: "I wish you a happy Commencement. You must dance either with Miss Williams or Miss A-t-p. If with the latter squeeze her hand for me. If with the

former, do it for yourself. Adieu." In spite of the mystery of the elided name, we know who she was now, for apparently he married her as quickly as he could bring it about on getting home, and during his long professional career he turned to her constantly as his greatest help and counsel. She was Hannah Apthorp, the "eldest of the orphan grandchildren of the royalist, Stephen Greenleaf, the last high sheriff of the county of Suffolk under the British government."

Bulfinch now settled in his native town, a young man of family and fortune, and as he himself writes, "pursuing no business, but giving gratuitous advice in Architecture," the profession which was destined soon to become his means of support, for his loss of fortune followed quickly after the failure of the building project of Franklin Place, through the depression of values from the expected rupture with England in the war of 1812.

Washington), the beautiful Boston State House. The final account of the building committee was approved in 1800, when the first appropriation of eight thousand pounds was authorized. From this date to his removal to Washington in 1818 Bulfinch finished nearly the whole list of his works in New England, including the Massachusetts General Hospital, the Church of the Holy Cross, which was the first Catholic church in America, to the fund of which both Catholics and Protestants contributed, and the beautiful church still standing in Hanover Street. The "Centinel" printed an appreciation of this church at its opening in 1804, part of which I quote from Mr. Willard: "On Wednesday afternoon the Rev. Dr. Eliot's new and elegant meeting-house at the north end of this town was consecrated to the service of God The building reflects honor upon the professional talents of the architect, Charles Bulfinch, Esq. The Ex-



VIEW OF CAPITOL FROM WHITE HOUSE, IN 1840.

The buildings of Franklin Place, ruinous as they were to him financially, were a prosperous step architecturally for this country in bringing, with its bold sweep, a whole city block into one composition. This was not the first work he executed. Almost immediately on his return from Europe, the beacon pole, which for generations had surmounted the top of Beacon Hill, was blown down, and was replaced, at the suggestion and after the design of Bulfinch, with a doric column 60 feet high, to "Commemorate the train of events which led to the Revolution, and finally secured Liberty and Independence to the United States." It seems that Bulfinch himself finally subscribed much of the cost of this work.

Not long after came the commission for his greatest work (unless we except his share in the Capitol at

terior is in a bold and commanding style. The inside is a perfect square of 72 feet; two ranges of Dorick columns under the galleries, and Corinthian over them, support the ceiling, which rises in an arch of moderate elevation on the centre.

"The modest Dorick forms the solid base,
The gay Corinthian holds the higher place;
Thus all below is strength and all above is grace."

After this came other "churches" and "meeting houses" as they are separately headed in the list of his Public Buildings found among his papers. The simple modesty and scrupulous probity which stood before every other thought or motive in his long and not always happy professional life, seem somehow to breathe most touchingly through this plain little document, necessarily

written near the end of his life. In it he will only note those buildings "erected after the Design and under the Direction" of himself; and many, for which he should have had credit, must have been unnoted; none of the



CHURCH AT LANCASTER, MASS.

beautiful private houses are mentioned. There is no sort of comment or explanation; only the locality after each, and the word "stone," "brick" or "wood," as the case may be. We can only realize from the excellence of the works which still remain standing, how much we have lost in those that are gone. It is wonderful that he was able to do so much with his almost austere simplicity of design, rich only in proportion and line, and limited at many points by the poverty of his materials and the close economy necessary in his calculations of cost.

In the complete making over of Faneuil Hall he showed that delicate loyalty in carrying out the spirit of the old design and that disinclination to substitute a new creation at the expense of the old, which must always seem the attribute of a true artist. We also find on his list, prisons, banks, insurance-offices, schools, and "entire streets," making forty-two buildings in this list alone, including the Boston Theater and University Hall at Cambridge; then court houses at Boston, Worcester, Newburyport and Cambridge.

The church at Lancaster, Mass., here shown, is probably the best of his churches now standing. We have from Mr. Willard an amusing account of the Town-meeting held for consideration of these plans, at which there took place "A very spirited discussion, covering several adjournments, as to which way the church should face. It was suggested by one speaker that it should be built on something in the nature of a turn-table, as the only way to harmonize all parties."

Bulfinch was chosen Selectman of Boston at the age of twenty-seven, and later Chairman of that Board, and in his life we find an account of many laws enacted and improvements made due to his exertions. His position was similar to that of the mayor; he represented the town on occasions of state, and received the distin-

guished guests. One of the by-laws confirmed under his administration is amusing at this moment, as being directed against the germ of the trust-idea, for it orders that no person shall contract or bargain for any provisions while bringing to the market, "and to the intent to discourage the injurious practice of forestalling the market" a penalty was affixed, with the words: "And all persons having the least regard to justice and to the poor inhabitants of this town, are requested to give information against every such offender that he may be brought to condign punishment." "Lighted segars" were forbidden in the streets, fast driving was fined, and we read that "no driver of any hackney carriage shall drive said hackney carriage into or from town on the Lord's day."

The second professional period of Bulfinch's life began when he was called to Washington by President Monroe. Oddly enough he was at Washington just before in the beginning of 1817, but without any idea at that time of this invitation. He was sent by certain Boston citizens to study the Hospitals of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, preparatory to making plans for the Massachusetts General and the McLean Hospitals. From Washington he writes: "I have visited the President and Mrs. Monroe I have also attended Mrs. Madison's drawingroom two evenings since, where I found a great display of beauty and a collection of distinguished persons. . . ." In a letter from John Quincy Adams dated December, 1817, his appointment by the President as Architect of the Capitol with the appertaining salary of \$2,500 was announced. He had been advised to apply for this appointment, but he writes: "I declined making any application that might lead to Mr. Latrobe's removal," and he adds, "I think his talents entitle him to the place, and that he is the most proper person to rebuild what he had once so well



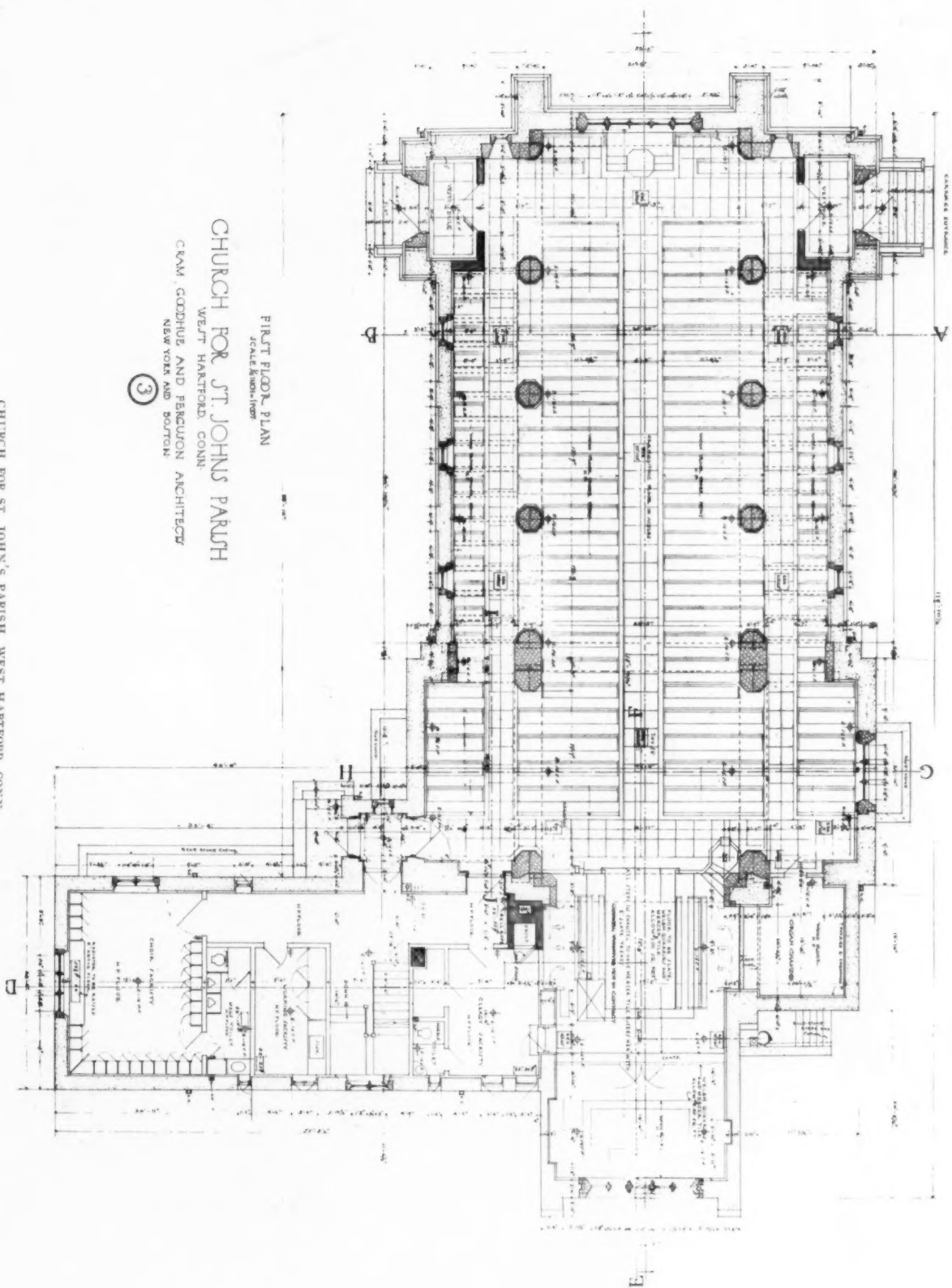
SEARES HOUSE, MT. VERNON STREET, BOSTON.

effected." For the Capitol, although always following the general lines of Dr. Thornton's design, as accepted by President Washington, had been carried forward by Latrobe, until burned by the British and left in the ruin

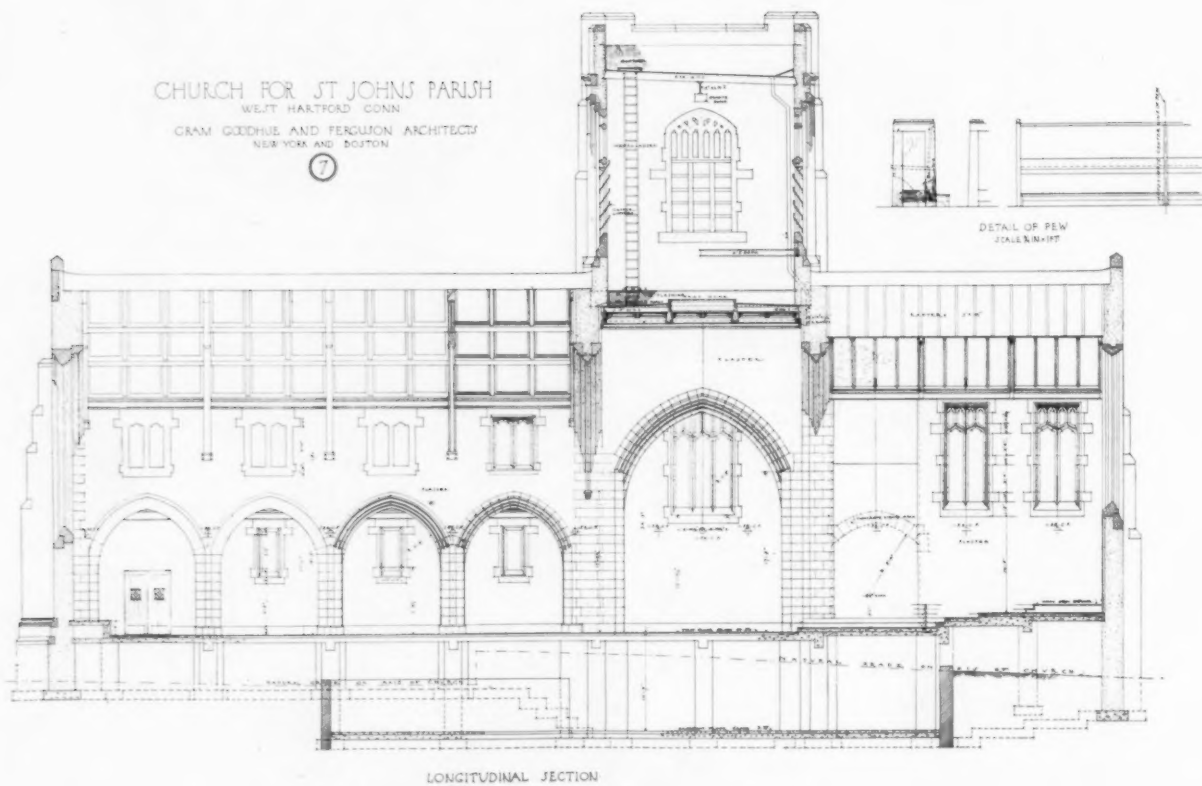
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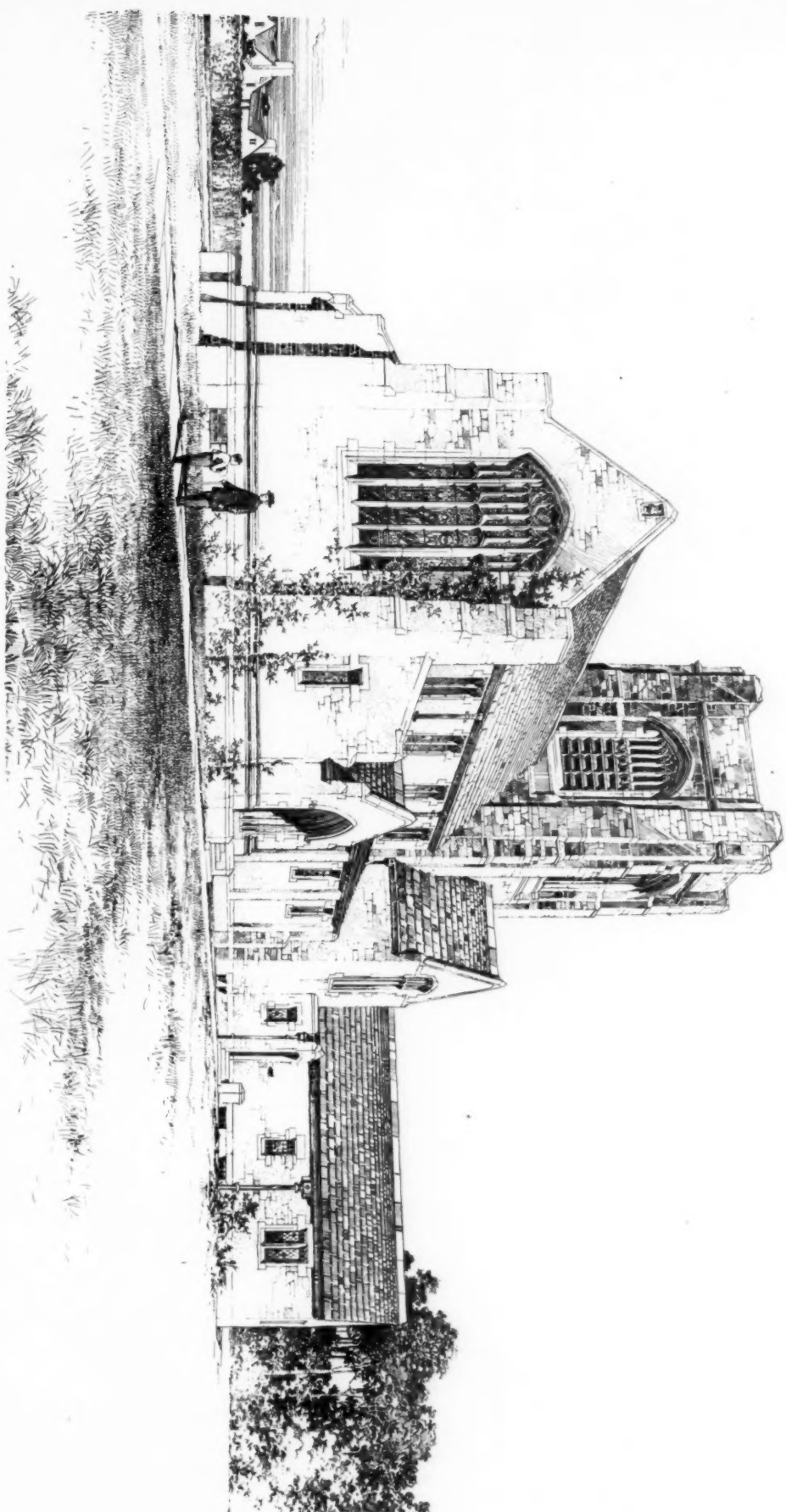
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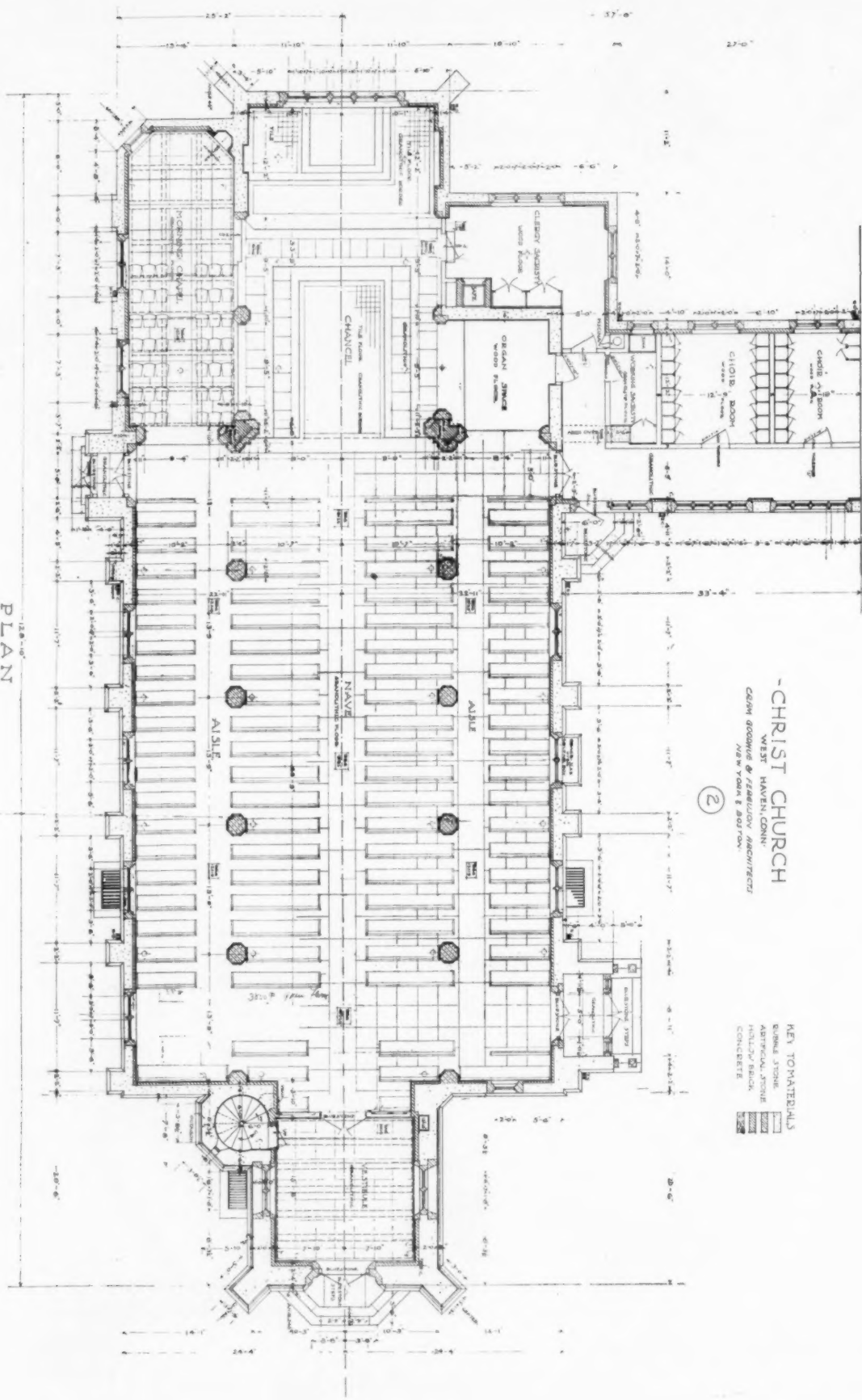


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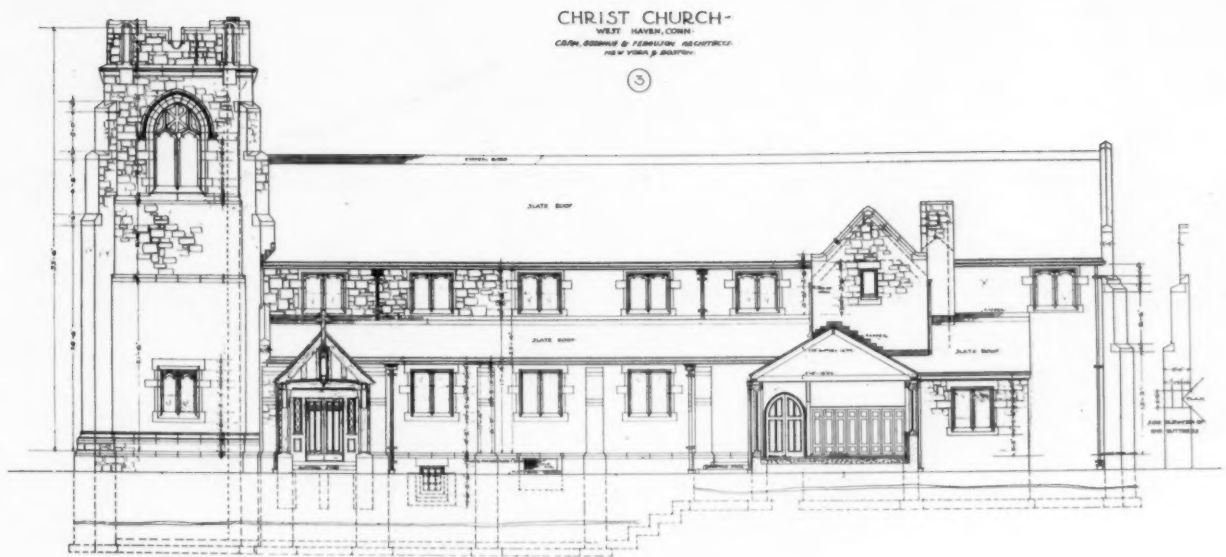
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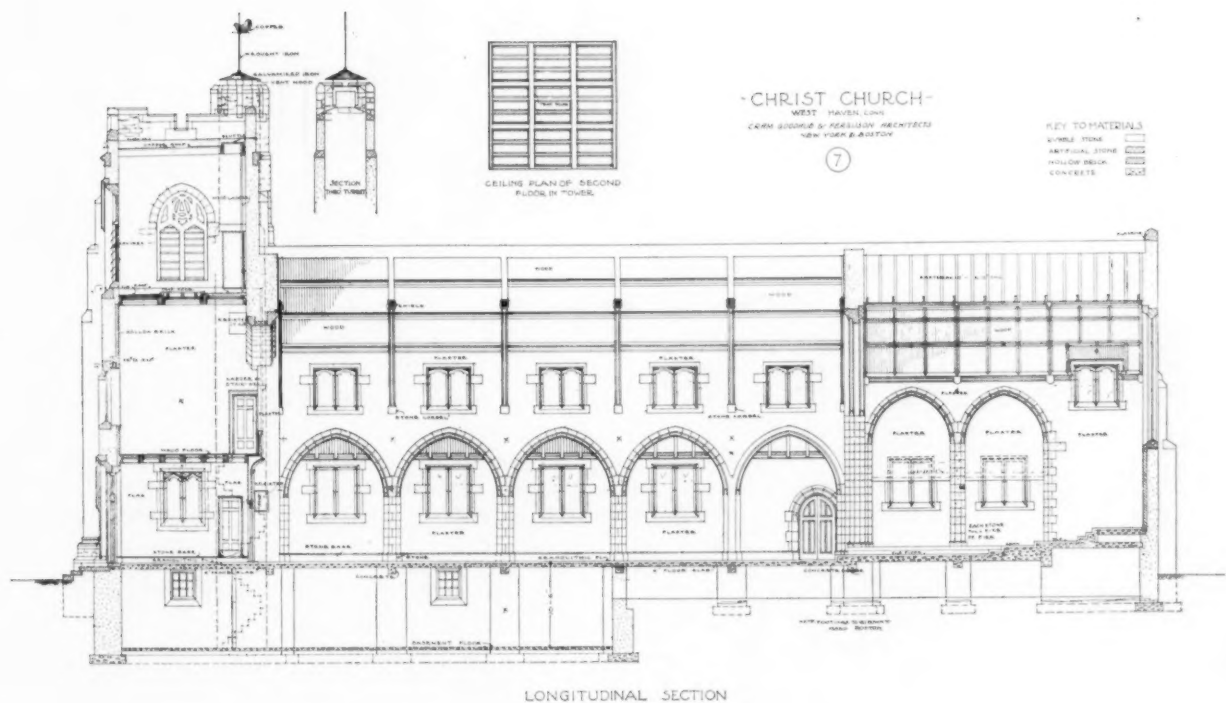
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SIDE ELEVATION
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LONGITUDINAL SECTION

ELEVATION AND SECTION— CHRIST CHURCH, WEST HAVEN, CONN.

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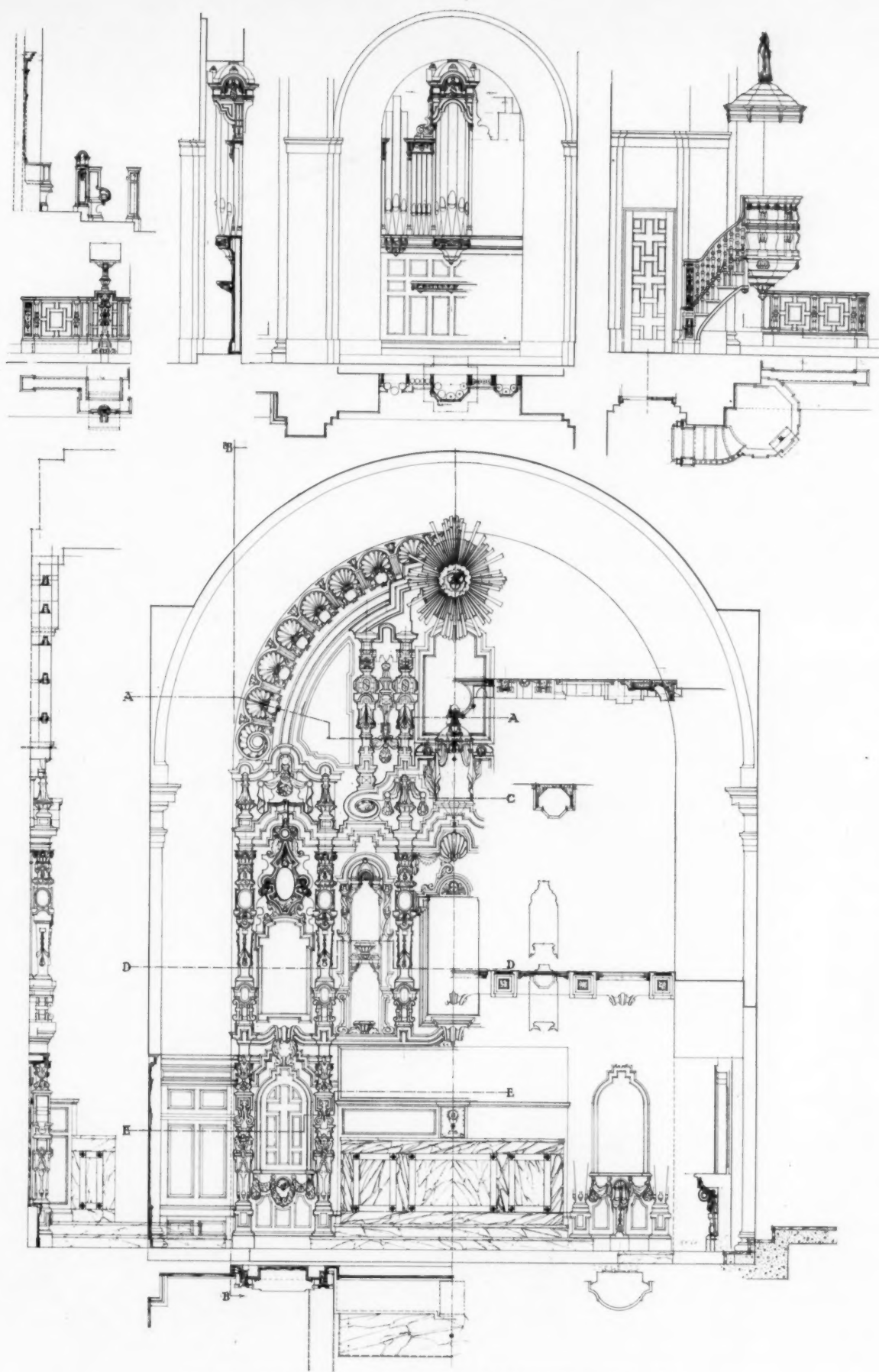
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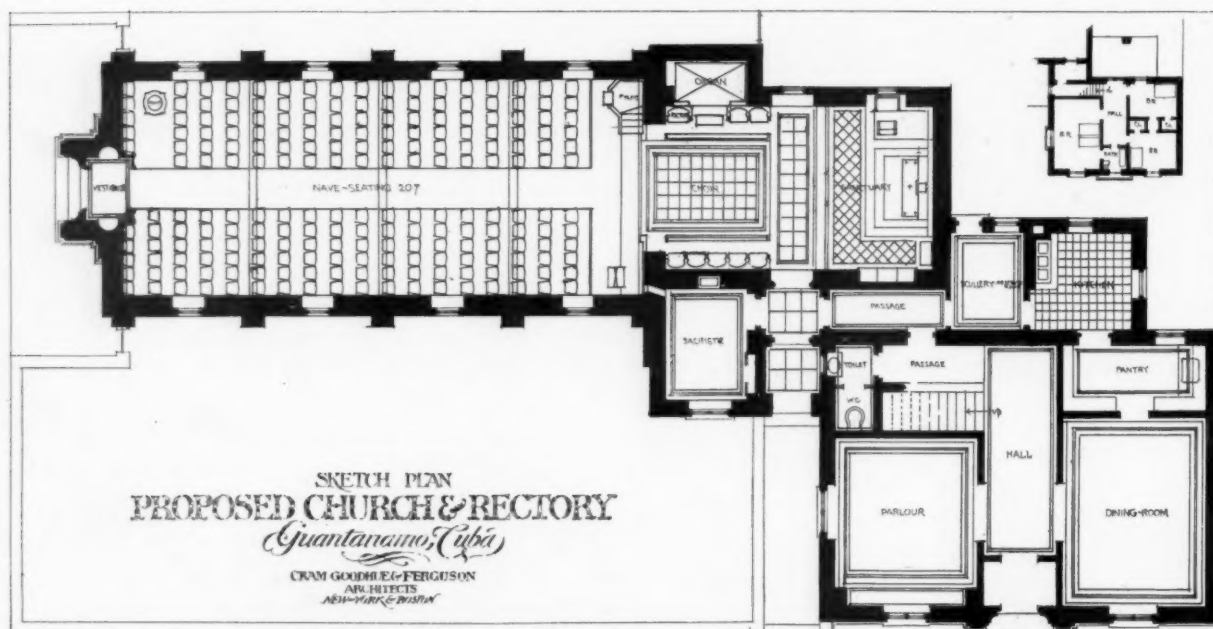
CHANCEL FURNITURE FOR CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, HAVANA, CUBA.

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PROPOSED CHURCH AND RECTORY, GUANTANAMO, CUBA.

Messrs. Cram, Goodhue & Ferguson, Architects, New York and Boston.

and desolation shown in our plate. Bulfinch took charge of it in this condition, and most interesting is his account of his official examination of the building. His own room, where his office hours were to be from 10 to 3, he found "covered with plain stucco which



HALL: DR. NICHOLS' HOUSE, MT. VERNON STREET, BOSTON.

bears the marks of smoke and the ravages of fire."

At his first examination of Latrobe's drawings he wrote: "My courage almost failed me—they are beautifully executed and the design is in the boldest style." Bulfinch himself was a careful but not a strong or facile draughtsman, while Latrobe was both; he left comparatively few drawings of any kind and almost no free hand drawings. We are somewhat consoled for him when we learn that further examination of Latrobe's design revealed "faults enough." It seems that Bulfinch had much ado to give the Building Committee any clear idea of what the proposed building should look like, and finally had a model made. This was understood, he writes, "but there was one universal remark, that the dome was too low, perhaps from a vague idea that there was something bold and picturesque about a lofty dome." Among the designs which he submitted, that showing the loftiest dome was nevertheless chosen, and the Cabinet even expressed a wish that the dome might be "raised higher in Gothic form, but this was too inconsistent with the style of the building to be at all thought of by me."

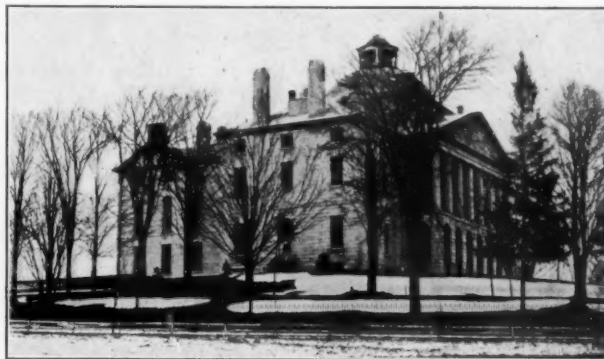
I wish it were possible to quote here his impressions

of Washington in 1818. "One is immediately convinced that a great city must here grow up," he writes, but "the public buildings are distant two miles or more from each other, and a small village has grown around each." "Society is on a pleasant and independent footing: there is full opportunity to engage in a constant succession of parties, particularly in winter; but the doing so is left to every one's choice." He found hackney carriages expensive, and the walking "intolerably muddy." Two of his sons soon returned to Boston, for their father's loss of fortune made it necessary for them to go into business after leaving college. Of the elder of these sons I must speak a word, because of my delight in a certain poetical protest of his against his occupation as a lumber merchant. This young fellow must have been of a temperament and a versatility to fit him for a more brilliant calling, or perhaps his gifts were the more concentrated through the slight demand made upon them by the unromantic duties of a lumber merchant. The mother and most of the children seem to have turned to verse at any time with the greatest ease of expression. Miss Bulfinch says of the poet: "A string of verses is still preserved, written in 1820, where, with the family facility for rhyme, his lively genius depicts his thralldom:"

With the morning's earliest ray
Begins the Lumber merchant's day.
Lumber, Nails, and Glass and Lime
Demand his care, demand his time,
And drive him from his bed of down
To scour the streets and range the town,
Alert for purchases and sales
Of Lime and Lumber, Glass and Nails.
But if by chance protracted slumber
Keep him from Lime, Glass, Nails and Lumber,
In dreams, Lime, Lumber, Nails and Glass
Before his troubled senses pass,
And visions dire of Suits and Jails
Recall to Lumber, Lime and Nails.
What tho' Lime, Glass, Nails and Lumber
All his leisure hours encumber,
Lumber, Lime and Nails and Glass
Make the long days swiftly pass.
Heavy are Lumber, Nails and Lime,
But heavier far is idle time.
I own that Lumber, Lime and Nails
Seem less fit for maids than males,
And dandy bucks don't care a dime
For tons of Lumber, Nails and Lime;

. . . . and so on for many verses.

Although the bulk of Bulfinch's labor for twelve years on the Capitol may be said to have been in carrying out



STATE HOUSE, AUGUSTA, MAINE.

the main lines of Latrobe's plan according to the drawings given him, still certain parts and features are wholly his own creation and design. The western extension or central body is his principal work, and as it stands to-



OLD MEETING HOUSE, NOW ST. STEPHENS' R. C. CHURCH, ATLANTIC AVENUE, BOSTON.

day it shows his hand. The other important change was in the dome, which, however, no longer exists, having given place to the present dome. Various minor changes made as the work went forward are also due to Bulfinch. In June, 1829, the work was so near completion, that, considering it possible to carry it forward from the drawings in hand, the Commissioner wrote advising him of the termination of the office of Architect of the Capitol. President Jackson, however, at Bulfinch's own suggestion, decided to retain him another year, during which time, besides his supervision of the Capitol, he visited Norfolk and reported to the Secretary of the Navy regarding the Navy Hospital.

Bulfinch ended his professional life in Washington, and returned to Boston in June, 1830. After this time, though we learn that he was "still ready for work, and anxious not to be idle," he does not appear to have done much of great importance except the State House at Augusta, Maine, finished in 1832. He retired very much into the circle of his family and friends, and finally returned to the old family home in Bowdoin Square, where he died in 1844, not long after his wife.

His letters show him retaining a critical interest in the better questions of the day, and exhibit a great clear-mindedness and tolerance, which, indeed, he had never been without. One of his sons inherited a distinct love for architecture, but none of them practiced it, perhaps on Bulfinch's own advice. He appears to have had a strange misappreciation of the material development which was to come to us. When he was "asked if he should train up any of his children in his own

profession, he replied with charming naïveté that he did not think there would be much left for them to do. The States and prominent towns were already supplied with their chief buildings, and he hardly thought a young man could make a living as an architect." Yet how many architects have since made a better living than this modest master!

A Columbus Monument at the National Capital

At last there is to be a fitting and adequate memorial of Christopher Columbus at the National Capital, an appropriation of \$100,000 for the purpose having been made by Congress.

The Monument Commission has discarded the first idea of a memorial arch. The work is to be erected on the plaza in front of the Union Station, and the Commission has accepted a design, so far as architectural features are concerned, prepared by Mr. Burnham of Chicago and other architects of the Union Station, and has invited several well-known artists to submit designs only for the sculptural treatment of the memorial. The general scheme of the accepted design is a semi-circular fountain with the figure of Columbus standing on the prow of a caravel facing the Capitol. The fountain will have an extreme width of sixty-four feet and will have a large recumbent lion at each side east and west. The sculptural features of the memorial will be decided by competition, the terms of which have just been announced by the Commission. Although this competition is open to all artists who choose to enter, six sculptors were specially invited to submit designs. These artists are Augustin Querol of Spain, Augustus Revolta and Cesare Zocchi of Italy and F. W. MacMonnies, Daniel C. French and Lorado Taft of the United States. The result will doubtless be a beautiful and enduring work of art.



MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL, BOSTON.

Several public monuments or statues are to be erected in Washington within the next year or two, the most important of which is the Grant memorial in the Botanic Garden, for which Congress appropriated \$250,000. Next comes the Columbus memorial, to cost \$100,000, while the expense of no other monument authorized by Congress is to exceed \$50,000.—*Washington Star*.



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3 East 33d Street, N. Y.
CHAIRMAN COMMITTEE OF EDUCATION

Stated Meeting of the Society of Beaux-Arts Architects

A quorum not being present at regular stated meeting of the Society on May 20, the meeting was adjourned to June 4, at Luna Park, Coney Island.

The meeting was called to order by the President, about fifty members being present.

Three new active members were elected,

Messrs. G. A. Applegarth of San Francisco,

Wm. E. Groben of Philadelphia,

Geo. B. Ford of New York,

and one associate member,

Mr. Arthur F. Sutcliffe of New York.

The President reported the formation of the first local committee of the Society in San Francisco.

The San Francisco committee, composed of twelve members, purposes to take care of the competitions of the Society on the Pacific Slope, in this way obviating the necessity of shipping the competition drawings to New York.

The Committee on the Building Code Revision (Ernest Flagg, chairman) reported that confining itself to the subject of light and area of building, it has consulted with the like Committee of the American Institute of Architects, and, on the invitation of the Municipal Code Revision Committee, they have jointly drawn up a definite plan for their consideration and have sent a copy of this to each member of the Society.

The meeting then adjourned.

Absurdities in Stage Settings

PROF. HERKOMER, R.A., recently delivered an address at the Institute of British Architects on "Scenic Art." Criticising the modern theatre, he said some new form of auditorium, with an entirely different arrangement of the seats, was badly needed, and this, he thought, could be done without too much space being taken up. The aim should be to provide seats from which the full work of actor and scenic artist could be seen by the spectators. Some people thought scenic art was antagonistic to the drama, but he held a different opinion. The real secret of that art lay in illusion. The make-up of the background should be as carefully attended to as was the make-up of the actor; yet the audience, which howled down the slightest inconsistencies in the actor's portrait, took no notice of the inconsistencies in the scene. At present it was thought proper to have pieces of sky hanging in strips, like clothes on a

line, and to have pieces of the firmament coming together at an angle in the corner of the stage. It was strange that tradition stuck to the stage more than to any other form of art.

Still, he would not destroy tradition in that direction. The present system for footlights was bad in every way, and very inartistic. There was a strange commotion when candles had to give way to lamps, for the actors, who were not always such swells as they are to-day, regarded the stumps of the candles as their perquisites. The proscenium in all theatres was much too high, and, for many scenes, far too wide. He proposed a contracting proscenium, which would adapt itself to the particular scene which was being portrayed. He claimed for scenic art a position not inferior to any form of pictorial art, and in this connection condemned the inconsistency of flashing a "moonbeam" upon an actor at all points of the stage. He had known a case in which two actors of equal prominence were on the stage at the same time, and each had a "moonbeam."—*London Standard*.

Correspondence

HARTFORD, CONN., JUNE 10, 1908.

EDITOR THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT:

SIR:—In the description accompanying your illustration of the proposed cathedral for San Francisco, issue of June 3, it says that the "plans were referred to Mr. Hobart for further correspondence with Mr. Hare, touching such revision of the structural plans as may be needed to adapt them to steel-frame construction." Mr. Bodley's design was evidently made without any reference to modern steel construction or the more recent reinforced-concrete system; for its flying buttresses and pinnacles, intended to withstand the thrust of the vaulted ceilings, have no place either in modern steel construction or in reinforced concrete work.

Messrs. Heins & Lafarge, in their description of the design for the cathedral of St. John the Divine, call attention to the absence of this mediæval method of construction in their design; and the architects of the beautiful design adopted for the Roman Catholic Cathedral at St. Louis have frankly adopted modern methods of construction, producing a radically different design from that for San Francisco.

It is difficult to see how the fine design of Mr. Bodley can be "adapted" to steel construction and still preserve its architectural character; for surely sham flying buttresses and sham pinnacles that serve no purpose would not be tolerated in such a building.

To be a truthful expression of the construction proposed would involve an entire change of design, and it has been by no means proved that in making such a radical change the structure would withstand the shock of an earthquake any better than if carried out as designed by the late Mr. Bodley. To be "adapted" to steel frame construction it would naturally take on a form more resembling the St. Louis Cathedral or the new Roman Catholic Westminster Cathedral in London, than the Gothic design of Mr. Bodley. It is to be hoped that Mr. Hare will not attempt to bend the steel frame, which is based on a principle of absolute stability, so as to give the appearance of a structure that is based on the nice balancing of its parts, on a principle of elasticity.

Truly yours,

GEORGE KELLER.

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Christ Church, West Haven, Conn., 3 pages.
Chancel Furniture, Church of the Holy Trinity, Havana, Cuba.
Proposed Church and Rectory at Guantanamo, Cuba.

Additional:

Stairway, Notre Dame Cathedral, Paris, France.
Stairway, Rouen Cathedral, Rouen, France.

ARCHITECTURE, while not a form of art which can readily be submitted to museums or other institutions for approval or acceptance by duly constituted judges, can be said to give much evidence of general improvement. It is probably true that many monstrous structures have been reared within the past few years, but progress is not determined by the amount of poor or mediocre work that has been done, but only by the condition that some exceptionally meritorious work has been accomplished. If one problem has been more thoroughly solved than it ever was before, if one building has been erected more nearly meeting the requirements of architecture in the highest sense than they have ever been met before, then it would appear that progress has been achieved, regardless of the number of failures that have been recorded in the interim.

IF there is one thing more apparent than another in connection with the study of Mediæval architecture it is the absolute lavishness shown in the use of materials, time, space, and labor. If the architects of the great cathedrals erected during the period from the twelfth to

the fifteenth century had been hampered by the modern demands of economy and utility it is doubtful indeed whether such incomparable results would have been attained. It is the history of architecture that only when men's minds have been fired by the loftiest ideals has the art flourished. When confronted by the economist, the utilitarian and the calculator, the art of architecture, which properly comprehends both the arts of construction and design, is apt to deteriorate into mere imitative building; for without generous enthusiasm design is impossible, and enthusiasm dies when too greatly restricted.

HOWEVER, conditions in this country are probably more encouraging than ever before, and of recent years there are many indications that funds will not be lacking for the ultimate erection of a group of churches and cathedrals that will in many respects equal their marvelous prototypes in Europe. A careful study of recent examples of what is conveniently and comprehensively called Gothic in America reveals the same reasoned, logical and coherent structures, that characterized the period of Mediæval architecture. Every feature appears inevitable and indispensable. There is no suspicion of constructed ornament rather than ornamented construction. If, then, too great restrictions are not placed upon our architects by the economist, and the modern demand for utility, it would appear that no great apprehension need be felt as to the architectural excellence of our future Christian temples. While they will lack age and history for the time being, they will scarcely lack beauty.

OF more than passing interest to architects and engineers is the result of a test conducted by Dr. Glazebrook at the National Physical Laboratory of England and reported in *The Builder* of May thirtieth. The object of the test was to ascertain the effect produced on mild steel by embedding it in concrete. A number of specimens of steel cut from a bar one and one-half inches square, including some that were turned down to one inch in diameter, were buried in the centers of Portland cement concrete blocks in December, 1906. The blocks were immersed in water several times a week for a period of twelve months and were then exposed to the air for three months, after which several blocks were broken open and the steel minutely examined.

THE report states that no trace of chemical or other action could be detected, and in the case of the turned bar the metal was found to be practically as bright as when it was embedded in the concrete, while the mill scale on the rough bar was still intact. A microscopic examination of the surface of the turned bar after it had been polished, together with a sample cut from the interior of the same bar revealed no difference in the micro-structure. It is stated that further tests will be conducted with the remaining blocks after they have been exposed to water and weather for a longer period. While the results of these tests seem to indicate, as has been maintained by many, that steel is not only unaffected by being embedded in concrete, but is perfectly protected, the report would have been of still greater interest had it contained a record of the aggregate used and also the size of the blocks or thickness of the concrete surrounding the specimens.

Plan for the Limitation of the Height and Area of Buildings for New York, as Proposed by the Committees on the Building Code Revision of the American Institute of Architects and the Society of Beaux-Arts Architects

1. The percentage of area to be left vacant for light and air shall increase progressively as the building increases in height.

To ascertain said percentage at any level up to 185 feet, divide twice the square of its distance above the curb by one thousand, but except for buildings other than dwellings or hotels on corner plots containing an area of 2,500 square feet or less this percentage at any level more than 18 feet above the curb must not fall below 10.

2. Notwithstanding the foregoing, a certain portion of any plot may be built upon to any height. To ascertain this area, add to the area of the plot one-half of the area of the street or streets opposite the façade or façades of the building and divide by four.

3. An owner of land may, by purchase or otherwise, acquire the rights of adjoining land for the purpose of building above 185 feet in height on his own land over an area proportioned as provided in paragraph 2, to the combined land area of which he controls the above-mentioned rights. The Superintendent of Buildings shall,

upon such agreement having been properly executed and filed, grant the application for such extension of area on which the height may exceed 185 feet, and the right to exceed such height shall thereupon cease on said adjoining land.

4. Except on corner plots, the height of any building at the building line shall not exceed 100 feet above the curb, and for a distance of 30 feet behind the building line no part of the building shall extend in height beyond a plane formed by the building line at the level of 100 feet above the curb and a line normal thereto inclined away from the street at an angle of sixty degrees from the horizontal.

The level of the curb referred to herein shall be taken at the mean level of the curb or curbs opposite the street façade or façades of the building.

The area of the street or streets referred to herein is to be computed in each case by multiplying the width of the street from building line to building line, but in no case more than 100 feet, by the length of the façade along the building line of the lot.

Comments on and Explanation of the Plan for the Limitation of Height and Area of Buildings for New York, as Proposed by the Committees on the Building Code Revision of the American Institute of Architects and the Society of Beaux-Arts Architects

AS light comes from above at an angle which varies with the course of the sun, it is only reasonable that streets, courts, etc., should be wider at the top than at the bottom, and the vacant area should evidently increase more rapidly as the building increases in height.

Formerly it was the custom to build solid masonry walls, which were necessarily in the same perpendicular plane from top to bottom, but now the walls of almost all tall buildings are carried at each story height on girders, and may therefore have offsets and be built in several vertical planes. Thus it becomes perfectly practicable to construct courts or streets wider at the top than at the bottom. The laws of economy and hygiene both suggest such a treatment. To make a court or street as wide at the bottom as at the top is to waste floor space, and to make a court or street wide enough to light properly only the upper floors is to make the lower stories dark and unwholesome.

The first paragraph provides that the percentage of area to be left vacant for light and air shall increase progressively as the building increases in height.

The percentage to be left vacant is found by dividing twice the square of the distance above the curb by one thousand. Thus, at an elevation of 18 feet, twice the square would be 648, and dividing by one thousand would give about six-tenths of one per cent., or about enough

to provide a shaft of sufficient area to ventilate the cellar.

At a height of 50 feet the percentage of area to be left vacant would be 5 per cent. of the area of the lot, found as follows: $50 \times 50 = 2,500 \times 2 = 5,000 \div 1,000 = 5$ per cent., but this would only apply to buildings other than hotels and dwellings on corner lots of 2,500 square feet or less in area. For there is a clause which states that for all other buildings the percentage of area left vacant above the height of 18 feet from the curb must not fall below 10.

At a height of 100 feet the area to be left vacant would be 20 per cent., but this percentage may of course be decreased by offsets at lower levels according to the rule as above explained.

At 150 feet the percentage to be left vacant would be 45 per cent. of the area of the plot, and at 185 feet, the extreme limit of height under this paragraph, about 68½ per cent. would be required. But it must always be remembered that this is the percentage at the level stated only, and that the court area may decrease below it. If we take the required area at different levels, say at intervals of 25 feet, we find that the average area required to be left vacant for buildings 185 feet high is less than 30 per cent.

When we consider that the new-law tenements, which are only five or six stories high, are required to have a

court area equal to 30 per cent. of the area of the plot, and we find by experience that they are but indifferently lighted in districts which are solidly built up with them, it would seem that an average court area of 30 per cent. is none too much for buildings 185 feet high. The redeeming feature is, of course, that the light area is so much greater at the top than at the bottom.

But in making this plan the object has been to admit of all the freedom to the individual builder which is consistent with justice to neighboring land owners and the general public good. Therefore, provision is made for covering a greater area than the first paragraph permits of, in places where it can be done in accordance with the principles just stated, and with this object in view, the second paragraph provides that notwithstanding the foregoing, a certain portion of any plot may be built on to any height. To ascertain this area, add to the area of the plot one-half the area of the street or streets opposite the façade or façades and divide by four.

As an illustration of how this would work, let us take one or two examples. An inside lot of the ordinary size on a sixty-foot street, for instance, would contain 2,500 square feet, and one-half the area of the street opposite the façade would be 750 feet; total, 3,250 feet, one-quarter of which gives the area which can be built upon to any height above 185 feet; viz., 815 square feet, and the area left vacant would be 67.4 per cent. of the area of the plot.

Upon corners where, by reason of the more open situation there is less need for court area, it is only fair that the builder should have greater liberty than in the case of inside lots, and the plan provides for this automatically, thus:

Assume a corner plot 100 by 100 feet at the intersection of two streets, one 60 feet wide and one 100 feet wide. To find the area which can be built upon to a greater height than 185 feet, we take the area of the plot, 10,000 square feet, plus one-half the area of the wider street opposite the façade, 5,000 square feet, plus one-half the area of the 60-foot street, 3,000 square feet; making a total of 18,000 square feet, which, divided by four, gives 4,500 square feet, or 45 per cent. as the area that can be built upon to a greater height than 185 feet. Upon a triangular plot like those occupied by the Flatiron and Times buildings, almost the entire area could be covered to a greater height than 185 feet.

The third paragraph is framed to permit of still further liberty to the builder. It provides that an owner may by purchase or otherwise acquire the rights of adjoining land for the purpose of building above 185 feet on his own land over an area proportioned as provided in paragraph 2, to the combined land area of which he controls the above-mentioned rights. It was thought that some owners might not care to build above the limit of 185 feet, and others might want to build to a greater height than 185 feet over a larger area than would be allowed under the preceding paragraph, and that therefore this privilege to build higher than 185 feet over a certain percentage of the land might properly be subject to purchase and sale between adjoining land owners, for it evidently makes no great difference as far as public interests are concerned what specific portion of a given block is left vacant if sufficient light and air are provided for buildings and streets.

By this arrangement an owner may withhold his consent and prevent an adjoining owner from building over a greater area than allowed by paragraph 2, in which case the adjoining building could do him no great harm, or, if he receives sufficient compensation, he may permit the adjoining owner to combine his rights with those of his own land and cover a greater area than he otherwise could with a very tall building. He would thus receive compensation for the damage done him, whereas now he is liable to have his light taken without compensation of any kind. Of course an owner once having parted with these rights, his land would forever be restricted to a building not over 185 feet high.

The fourth clause is intended to provide light for the street. It provides that the height of buildings at the building line shall not exceed 100 feet above the curb, and that for a distance of 30 feet behind the building line no part of the building, except on corner plots, shall extend in height beyond a plane formed by the building line at a level of 100 feet above the curb and a line normal thereto inclined away from the street at an angle of 60 degrees from the horizontal.

Logically, the buildings on narrow streets ought to be lower than those on wider streets, but there are many difficulties in the way of such an arrangement, especially at corners formed by the intersection of streets of different widths, and it was thought best to take a uniform height of 100 feet as the cornice line for all streets irrespective of their width.

As streets at the corners are better lighted than elsewhere, the light coming from two directions, there is not the same reason for an offset at the hundred-foot level as in the case of inside plots, and they are therefore excepted from this restriction.

Against Tall Buildings for Hospitals

Unusual interest is being taken by prominent physicians and surgeons of St. Louis in the plans for the new City Hospital. In nearly every instance the idea of an eleven-story structure is condemned.

Danger from panic in case of fires, storms and other disturbances enters into their arguments against a skyscraper. That such a structure would cut the air off from the remaining buildings of the group is another objection.

Sentiment in favor of the cottage, or pavilion plan, with the advantages offered in the treatment of patients in homelike surroundings is unanimous.—*St. Louis Times*.

A Solid Rock Foundation

Interesting developments have resulted from the borings made on the land of the Schenley Farms property in Oakland preliminary to the excavations to be made for the foundations for the big buildings to be erected for the University of Pittsburg and for the great structure intended as the Soldiers and Sailors' Memorial. The chief bore hole was sunk 275 feet and the portions of the various strata brought up showed that no matter how necessary might be the depth required for the foundations, a solid earth and rock base is always at hand. It will be, of course, necessary to go pretty deep for a resting place for the foundations of the great structures to be erected, and naturally every precaution was taken to investigate the conditions of the ground at various depths. The borings were especially satisfactory in that they disclosed scarcely an evidence of the existence of quicksand, and what was found was not sufficient to cause even the slightest trouble.—*Pittsburgh Press*.

Building News

MAINE

FRANKLIN.—It is currently reported that at a special town meeting held here it was voted to raise \$50,000 for a new high school for this place.

KENNEBUNK.—Funds are to be raised as soon as possible, it is said, to the amount of \$25,000 for the erection of a modern new school here.

RHODE ISLAND

EAST PROVIDENCE.—At a special town meeting held here recently, it was voted to appropriate \$65,000 for erecting and equipping a new high school here.

PROVIDENCE.—The Mount Pleasant Baptist Church has adopted the plans for the proposed new church edifice to be erected at the corner of Academy Avenue and Roanoke Street. The plans for the new church were drawn by Arthur Eaton Hill.

MASSACHUSETTS

ARLINGTON.—It is reported that Gay & Proctor, 21 Bromfield Street, Boston, have prepared plans for a large addition to the Arlington Heights school, on Lock Street, to cost about \$50,000.

BOSTON.—The Passionist Order, which has its Eastern headquarters at St. Michael's Monastery, West Hoboken, has bought a large tract of land in Boston, upon which it will erect a mammoth monastery, it is said.

Eliot Council, Royal Arcanum, of West Brookline Street and Shawmut Avenue, recently held a meeting when it was decided to appoint a committee to secure plans, etc., for a new building for the councils of Roxbury and Dorchester. Leo J. Lyons, PR. of Chas. Summer Council, this city, can be addressed.

Extensive alterations are being planned for the store and office building numbered 565 Boylston Street, Back Bay, to cost \$75,000. Henry Bailey Alden is the architect.

We understand that plans are being prepared by Winslow & Bigelow, architects, for a mercantile building to be erected at Washington and Elm Streets for the Fifty Associates.

CAMBRIDGE.—The five Masonic lodges of Cambridge are said to be contemplating the erection of a new home to cost in the neighborhood of \$75,000.

LYNN.—Edwin Earp & Son, of 333 Union Street, are the successful architects in the competition for the planning of the new Police Court building on Essex Street, and they have been commissioned to at once proceed with the preparation of the working drawings and specifications.

NORTHAMPTON.—E. C. and C. C. Gardner, of Springfield, have prepared plans for a new college building to be erected for the Smith Agricultural School, it is said, to be brick and to cost about \$40,000.

WARE.—The St. Jean Baptiste Society is discussing the question of building a substantial business block, it is currently reported in the daily press.

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT.—Architect C. T. Beardsley, Jr., is completing plans, according to the

local press, for a new house to be erected on Washington Avenue for W. P. Kirk.

BROOKFIELD.—At a meeting held in Huckleberry Hill district, it was voted that a new schoolhouse be built. D. Clark Joyce, Levi J. Sturtevant and Louis J. Coville were appointed members of the building committee.

NEW LONDON.—The Quartermaster, United States Marine Corps, has invited sealed proposals for repairs and improvements to buildings belonging to the Marine Corps at Naval Station, New London. James Sweeney, Lewis Building, is the architect. Bids will be received until June 25.

NEW YORK

BUFFALO.—The Congregational Union, we understand, is about to begin the construction of a \$20,000 church edifice at the southeast corner of Military Road and Grote Street.

EAST AURORA.—S. H. Knox, of Buffalo, according to press reports, will build a summer home at East Aurora that is to cost \$40,000.

GENEVA.—John Clubb has bought property at the corner of Hamilton and Pultney Streets and it is said that he will improve the land with an apartment building.

NEW YORK.—Architects Hunt & Hunt, we are informed have completed the plans for the new station house of the First Precinct to be erected on plot fronting on Old Slip and extending from Front to South Street. About \$225,000 will be spent in the construction of the building.

Architects Albert E. Davis is reported as having prepared plans for a home for Louis F. Kuntz to be located at One Hundred and Ninety-second Street and the Concourse.

We learn from the daily press that the Trustee of the Bedford Heights Baptist Church, Bergen Street and Rogers Avenue, Brooklyn, have purchased a site for the erection of a new church.

Under the direction of the Italian Benevolent Institute, a new Italian hospital is to be erected at site recently purchased at Washington Square South. It is proposed to raise a fund of \$500,000 for this purpose.

SYRACUSE.—John J. Clark has acquired property at 613 South Warren Street, and according to current reports in the local press he will erect an apartment house at the site to cost about \$25,000.

TROY.—Oriental Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, recently held a meeting when the erection of a new temple was discussed. \$15,000 has already been raised for this purpose.

NEW JERSEY

ELIZABETH.—Clyde F. Adams of 1233 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa., is reported to have prepared the plans for the No. 3 school building to be erected here.

GARFIELD.—Herbert R. Mainzer of 170 Fifth Avenue, New York, has completed plans for a new banking building for the First National Bank at this place.

MONTCLAIR.—The Montclair Club is reported to be discussing the erection of a

large and modern new addition to the hall here.

PENNSYLVANIA

CHESTER.—It is said that the congregation of St. Luke's P. E. church, at Third and Broomall Streets, has decided to erect a modern rectory and parish house on the property adjoining the church at Third and Broomall Streets. The plans are now in the architect's hands, and will be ready in a few days, when bids will be asked for the new structure.

GETTYSBURG.—Architects throughout the country have been invited, we understand, to compete in submitting designs for a memorial in honor of the Pennsylvania soldiers who fought at the battle of Gettysburg.

GREENSBURG.—The plans for the elegant new United Brethren in Christ church edifice, West Otterman Street and Brushstone Avenue, have been prepared by Robinson, Winkler & McDonald, of Pittsburg, and represent a magnificent structure, costing anywhere from \$75,000 to \$100,000.

NEW BRIGHTON.—The State Armory Board has decided, it is currently reported in the local press, to erect a new armory building at this point.

PHILADELPHIA.—The Merchants National Bank has purchased property at 103 South Orianna Street, which is in the rear of 310-312 Chestnut Street, also purchased by the bank. The combined properties will be used as a site for the erection of a large new bank.

At the southeast corner of Broad and Brown Streets the new building for the Temple College will be erected, it is said. About \$400,000 is to be spent in the construction of the edifice.

Architect Carl P. Berger, it is said, has completed plans for a group of housekeeping flat houses, to cost \$60,000, to be built by Harold C. Irwin on Clarissa Street, south of Wayne Avenue, Wayne Junction.

PITTSBURG.—From reports we learn that Architect Edward Stotz has been selected to draw plans for a police and patrol station at Twenty-sixth Street and Penn Avenue to cost \$34,000.

Architects Mentel & Clark, Northside, have been selected to prepare plans for a brick and stone engine house at Wallace, Ellers and Allequippa Streets, Fourteenth Ward, to cost \$10,000.

P. J. Donnelly has had plans drawn by Architect S. A. Hall, according to reports, for a brick and stone hotel building to be erected in Penn Avenue, between Twentieth and Twenty-first Streets.

The Pittsburg Manor Company is having Architects Clepper & Moffit prepare plans, we understand, for a brick and stone stable to be erected in Fifth Avenue, near Amberson Avenue.

Architects Simpson & Schmeltz have completed plans, it is said, for a brick residence to be erected at Beechview for J. B. Grier to cost \$15,000.

C. J. Rieger has been commissioned to prepare plans, it is currently reported, for a new police station and engine house in

the Forty-third Ward, at a cost of about \$15,000.

We learn from exchanges that Architects Simpson & Schmeltz, Wabash Building, are taking bids on a new residence for J. G. Walthers, 5717 Center Avenue. The building will be of brick and stone and cost about \$25,000.

At a meeting of the members of Corpus Christi Catholic Church, Lincoln Avenue and Agnew Street, it was decided, it is stated, to secure funds for the erection of a new parochial school and convent.

Charles L. Young has decided to have a handsome store and apartment building erected on his large lot at Center Avenue and Craig Street, it is reported. Plans of the building are being drawn by C. W. Bier.

A new stone and brick church to cost \$25,000 will be built for Trinity Evangelical Lutheran Church, of the Southside. Plans are to be prepared by Architect Thomas Hannah. The church will be on the corner of Margaret Street and the Brownsville Road, Mt. Oliver.

OHIO

CLIFTON.—We understand that a St. Louis flat has been planned by Architects Garber & Woodward, of Cincinnati, to be built for Benjamin W. Strader at the southwest corner of Howard Avenue and Ormound Street.

COLUMBUS.—Architect G. F. Hammond of Cleveland is reported preparing the plans for the new building which the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers proposes to erect at a probable outlay of \$900,000.

DAYTON.—The Pruden estate, owners of the site at the southeast corner of Fifth and Main Streets, contemplate adding several stories to their present building, it is currently reported.

EAST LIVERPOOL.—The members of the Second Presbyterian church have decided it is reported, to start the erection of a new edifice. J. B. Martin has been commissioned to prepare the plans.

ENON.—Supt. J. R. Clarke in his annual report to the Board of Education of Mad River Township is in favor of the centralization of schools and erection of a handsome new building in this town.

SEBRING.—The bids submitted for the proposed new school building to be erected at a probable expenditure of \$20,000 have all been rejected, it is said, and new bids are to be readvertised for.

YOUNGSTOWN.—\$10,000 is to be raised as soon as possible to be devoted toward the erection of a new church. Evergreen Presbyterian Church members will raise funds as soon as possible.

INDIANA

LAPORTE.—Architects Folz & Parker of Indianapolis have prepared the plans for the new jail building to be erected here. Approximately \$70,000 will be spent in the erection of the structure.

INDIANAPOLIS.—Fred C. Smock has bought property at the southeast corner of Talbott Avenue and Seventeenth Street and, according to press dispatches, he will improve same with an apartment house.

MUNCIE.—At a recent meeting of the City Council, the question of a new city building here was discussed. It is pro-

posed to erect a new building three stories high, to cost not more than \$110,000.

The Muncie Woman's Christian Temperance Union are discussing, it is reported, the erection of a rescue home in this city.

ILLINOIS

CHICAGO.—Samuel Insull, president of the Commonwealth Edison Company, has bought land on the Desplaines River and it is currently reported that he will improve same with a handsome residence.

STERLING.—The school directors of Hopewell District are having plans prepared, we understand, for a new school to be of brick and concrete.

MISSOURI

ST. JOSEPH.—A committee composed of Milton Tootle, Jr., W. A. P. McDonald and Harry L. George has been appointed to receive plans for a new church here for the First Presbyterian Congregation. \$60,000 has been subscribed for this purpose.

The erection of a new hospital in South St. Joseph is now being discussed. E. N. Huffman, 502 Kentucky Street, and J. W. Garrett of 315 Massachusetts Avenue, are interested in the project.

ST. LOUIS.—\$80,000 has been appropriated, we understand from the local press, for the purpose of erecting a nurses' quarters to the new City Hospital group.

\$100,000 has been donated together with site for a new building for the St. Louis Skin and Cancer Hospital. Among those interested in the hospital are John Schroers, C. H. Huttig and J. M. Francis.

MINNESOTA

ST. PAUL.—Cass Gilbert, Architect, of New York and St. Paul, has won the \$1,000 prize offered by the Board of Regents for the best plans of an enlarged University of Minnesota campus. The next best set of plans, winning an award of \$500, were submitted by Gillan & Beetle, Architects, of New York.

NEBRASKA

CRETE.—The Y. M. C. A. has started a campaign to raise funds to the amount of \$20,000 for the erection of a new building here, according to the daily press.

IOWA

CEDAR FALLS.—The trustees of the Presbyterian Church have purchased property at the corner of Main and Ninth Streets, it is said, to be used for the erection of a fine new stone church to cost about \$40,000.

NORTH DAKOTA

MEDFORD.—Architect Joseph Bell DeRemer of Grand Forks is reported as having prepared the plans for the new school building to be erected at this point.

SOUTH DAKOTA

LIBERTY.—It is currently reported in the daily press that funds are now being raised for a new Union Lutheran and Methodist Church at this point.

KANSAS

CANTON.—T. M. Erb of Newton is reported interested in plans which are under discussion for the erection of a new Mennonite College here. \$30,000 to \$40,-

000 is to be raised for the erection of the new buildings.

LAWRENCE.—The Sigma Chi fraternity purchased to-day two lots on the corner of Tennessee and Ontario Streets for the purpose of erecting a \$15,000 home, it is stated.

LEAVENWORTH.—The Leavenworth Elks are to build, we understand, a \$35,000 clubhouse at the southwest corner of Fourth and Seneca Streets. Construction will begin in the fall as soon as the plans are completed.

WICHITA.—Architect C. W. Terry is reported as preparing plans for a \$15,000 structure for W. J. Stevens of the Central Seed & Feed Company. Estimates will shortly be taken for the erection of the building.

COLORADO

COLORADO SPRINGS.—Architect Robert D. Andrews of Boston is reported as having been commissioned to prepare the plans for the new buildings to be erected in connection with the Colorado College.

DENVER.—The Good Shepherd Aid Society is endeavoring to raise funds, reports state, as soon as possible for a new building to be erected for the care of orphans.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON.—The Quartermaster, U. S. Marine Corps, Washington, D. C., has invited proposals for the erection and completion of three sets of marine officers' quarters, navy yard, League Island, Pa., which will be open June 25, 1908. Blank forms and specifications can be obtained from the Quartermaster, the Assistant Quartermaster, 1100 S. Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa., or Rankin, Kellogg & Crane, architects, 1012 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE.—According to press despatches the Baltimore Mutual Fire Insurance Company is making plans for an up-to-date home of its own to be located at 616 North Calvert Street.

It is stated that the St. Agnes' Hospital authorities have engaged Baldwin & Pennington, architects, to draw plans for three stables to cost \$25,000.

The Maryland Casualty Company has had plans prepared, we learn from the press, for adding two additional stories to its building, at North and Baltimore Streets.

VIRGINIA

PORTSMOUTH.—The question of a new court-house to be erected by the city and county jointly is being discussed here. The proposed structure is to be erected at Washington, Dinwiddie, High and King Streets, and is to cost about \$60,000.

SUFFOLK.—Sixty thousand dollars has been appropriated, we understand from the local press, for the erection of a new public building at this place.

KENTUCKY

HOPKINSVILLE.—The Methodist people of this city, to whom a building lot at Campbell and Ninth Streets was recently donated by John C. Latham, of New York, have decided to build as soon as possible. It has also been decided that the building is to cost not less than \$40,000.

LOUISVILLE.—John B. Hutchings has been commissioned to prepare the plans for the proposed new Elks' Building to be erected at a probable outlay of \$25,000.

VERSAILLES.—The plans for the Woodford County Hospital by John Bacon Hutchings, the well-known Louisville architect, have been accepted, according to current reports in the daily press.

NORTH CAROLINA

LUMBERTON.—We understand that the congregation of the Methodist Church is endeavoring to raise funds to the amount of \$30,000 for a new and modern church to be erected at this place.

GEORGIA

ATLANTA.—A. Ten Eyck Brown, architect of Atlanta, has prepared the plan for the new reinforced concrete structure to be erected at the southwest corner of Mariette and Spring Streets for the Glenn Estate. The general contract has been let to the Southern Ferro-Concrete Company.

AUGUSTA.—Funds to the amount of \$30,000 are to be raised for the erection of a new building on the Medical College grounds. Address Dr. Joseph Eve Allen.

CORDELE.—Plans for the new structure to be erected by the congregation of the First Methodist Church at Cordele have been accepted by the building board. The plans provide for a building that will cost in the neighborhood of \$40,000.

ALABAMA

DOUBLE SPRINGS.—At a recent meeting of the citizens it was voted to erect new high school at once. W. R. Bond, J. B. Cowart, R. I. Dodd and others have been appointed a committee to secure plans, etc., for the proposed building.

HUNTSVILLE.—A new training school in a building of its own, with all modern conveniences, is proposed by Prof. S. R. Butler, superintendent of education of Madison County, it is stated.

A \$40,000 to \$50,000 home, according to exchanges, for the Young Men's Christian Association is now under consideration by the directors of that organization.

LOUISIANA

NEW ORLEANS.—Plans are under way, it

is said, for raising a fund of \$100,000 for a new Pythian Temple to be erected here for the Paragon Lodge. Geo. M. Mack can be addressed for further information.

OKLAHOMA

WILBURTON.—According to reports the Legislature has passed a bill for an appropriation of \$15,000 for the equipment and maintenance of a state school of mines. The town will donate site and erect building. Address Town Clerk for further information.

TEXAS

BEAUMONT.—It is said that B. R. Norvell, President of the American National Bank, has secured property at Orleans and Crockett Streets for a new office and bank building to be erected here.

FORT WORTH.—The question of a new city hospital for this place is now being discussed, we learn from exchanges.

HOUSTON.—Lang & Witchell of Dallas, Tex., are preparing plans for new courthouse to be erected here, to be modern in every detail and cost about \$500,000. Bids are to be advertised for about the first of July.

NEW MEXICO

TUCUMCARL.—The Telephone Company of this place has had plans prepared, it is said, for a new building to be erected at a probable outlay of \$15,000.

IDAHO

LEWISTON.—\$10,000 has been appropriated, it is said, for the erection of a new school to be erected here.

UTAH

SALT LAKE CITY.—Architect Arnold Brunner of New York, has been commissioned to prepare the plans for the new building which the firm of F. Auerbach & Bro. contemplate erecting on Main Street.

It is stated that \$50,000 has been promised the Gordon Academy for the erection of several new buildings. For further information regarding the matter, address Rev. P. A. Simpkin or David B. Clark.

CALIFORNIA

LOS ANGELES.—The Los Angeles Athletic Club is reported to be discussing what is to be the finest clubhouse in the world,

to be concrete and to cost including site over \$1,000,000.

RIVERSIDE.—Property has been secured on the corner of Magnolia Avenue and Castleman Street, it is currently reported in the local press, for a new Methodist church edifice.

SAN DIEGO.—Greta B. Law has purchased property on the northwestern corner of Spruce and Curlew Streets for the erection of a large and handsome new residence.

SAN FRANCISCO.—The University Club will erect a building for its new home at the northeast corner of California and Powell Streets, according to plans prepared by architects Bliss & Faville, it is reported in the daily press.

OREGON

PORTLAND.—M. Pally is having plans made for a 40-suite apartment house at the northwest corner of Columbia and Fourteenth Streets. The building will cover nearly a quarter block in area, and will cost about \$35,000.

WASHINGTON

BELLINGHAM.—The plans of Architect Doan have been approved for the Central grade school building to be erected at a cost of approximately \$40,000. Bids for the construction of the building are being received.

CHEHALIS.—Ten thousand dollars has been appropriated, it is said, for a Carnegie Library Building at this place. The question of site is now being discussed.

SEATTLE.—Plans for the Queen Anne High School Building were completed yesterday by Architect James Stephen and the contract for the building will be awarded within the next two weeks. The school is to be modern in all its appointments and will cost about \$200,000.

SPOKANE.—A large new church to accommodate the worshippers on the north side of the river and to cost about \$250,000 is now being discussed by the Jesuit order.

According to reports Hal J. Cole, in charge of the local United States land office, will erect a three or four story brick building on the north side of Third Avenue, between Wall and Post Streets.

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D RAUGHTSMAN, architectural; young man 25 years of age, desires position; seven years' experience with prominent architects; can work on complete working drawings, from rough sketches; also scale and full-size details; New York or elsewhere; salary moderate. Address G. N. A., 135 E. 27th St., New York City. (1695)

AN architect, 35 years old, a Harvard graduate, having studied architecture at M.I.T. and with ten years' practical experience, three in independent practice,

wishes to find working space in the office of a Boston architect who could employ part of his time. Could take charge of office or superintend. Address 24-A, care American Architect. (1695)

D RAUGHTSMAN—Having seven years' experience in and around New York and is well versed in full-sized details, scale drawings, and general drawings, and is capable of looking after work while in construction, desires position with some architect in New York City or vicinity. Address 24-B, care American Architect. (1695)

PROPOSALS

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

(Proposals continued on page 20)

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 specifications, 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 speci-

fications 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)

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., June 10, 1908.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock p.m. on the 16th day of July, 1908, and then opened for the construction complete (except elevator) of an extension to the United States postoffice, court house, etc., at Augusta, Me., in accordance with the drawings and specifications, copies of which may be had at this office or at the office of the postmaster at Augusta, Maine, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1695-6)

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 21st 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 Coldwater, Michigan, in accordance with drawings and specifications, copies of which may be obtained from the Custodian of site at Coldwater, Michigan, or at this office at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1695-6)

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 22d 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 Paris, Tennessee, in accordance with drawings and specifications, copies of which may be had at the office of the Custodian of site at Paris, Tennessee, or at this office, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1695-6)

The Board of Education of Glynn County requests architects to submit preliminary plans and sketches of a high school building to be erected in the City of Brunswick, Georgia, the building complete with equipment to cost not more than thirty thousand dollars.

The Board will consider these plans on Wednesday, July 8, 1908, for the purpose of selecting an architect for said building. The Board reserves the right to reject any and all plans.—N. H. Ballard, Secretary Board of Education, Brunswick, Ga. (1695)

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., June 13, 1908.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock p.m. on the 24th 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 Belleville, Ill., in accordance with drawings and specifications, copies of which may be obtained from the Custodian of Site at Belleville, Ill., after the 19th day of June, or at this office after the 19th day of June, 1908, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1695-6)

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., June 13, 1908.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock p.m. on the 23d day of July, and then opened, for the construction (including plumbing, gas piping, heating apparatus, electric conduits and wiring) of the U. S. Post Office at Alton, Ill., in accordance with drawings and specifications, copies of which may be obtained from the Custodian of Site at Alton, Ill., after the 19th of June, 1908, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1695-6)

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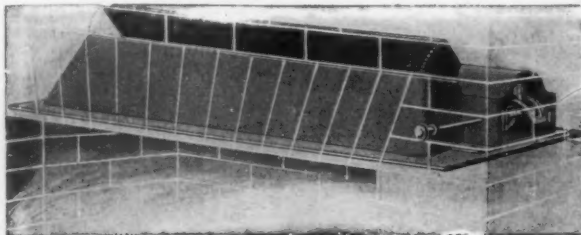
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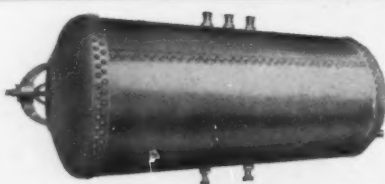
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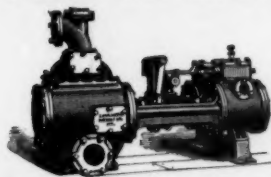
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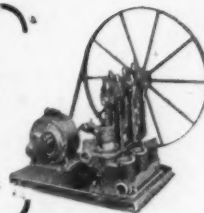
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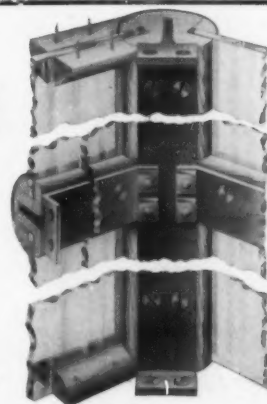
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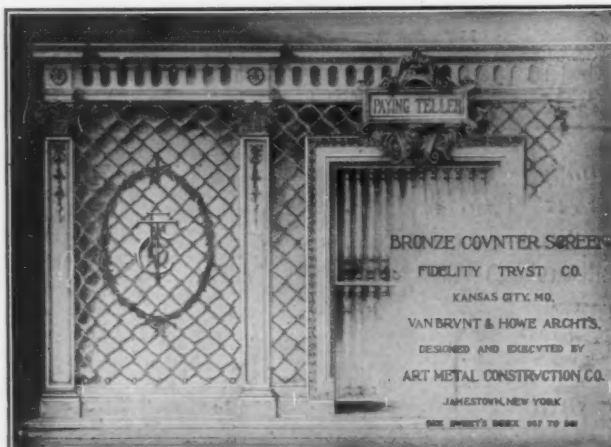
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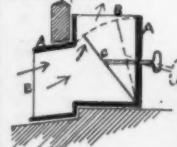
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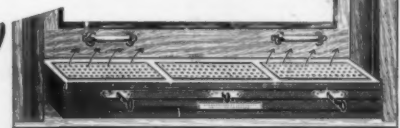
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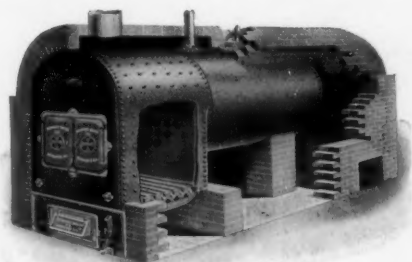
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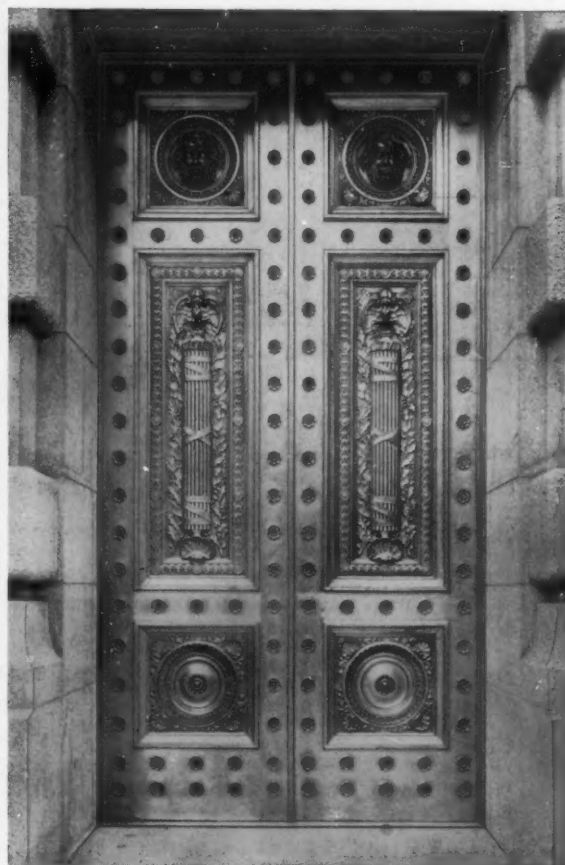
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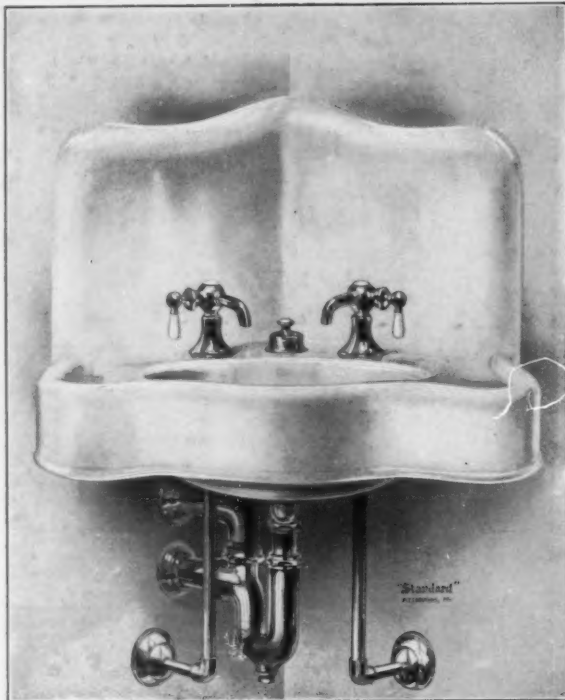


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