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The AMERICAN ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS

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ILLUSTRATIONS:

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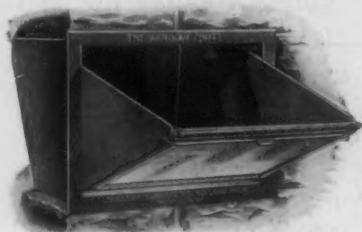
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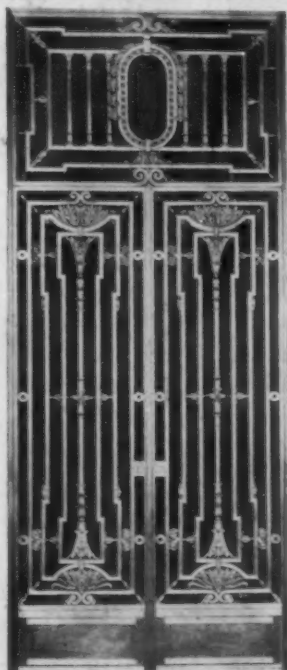
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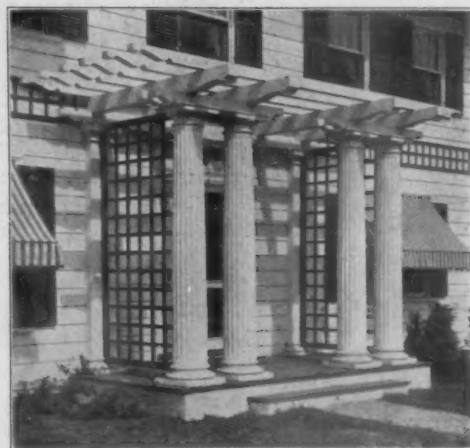
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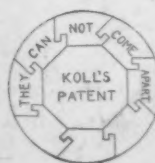


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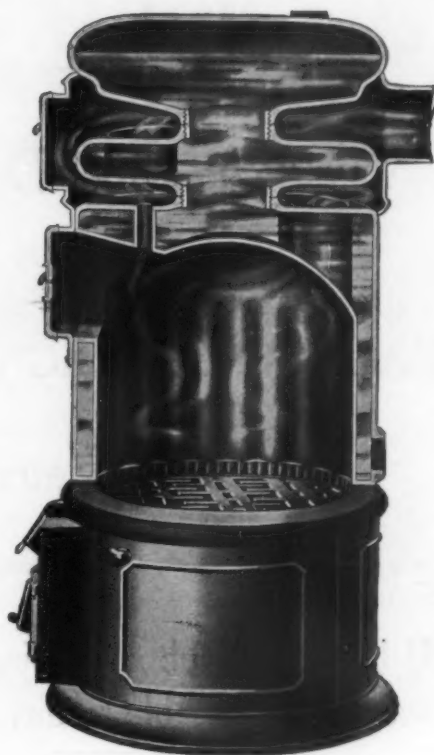
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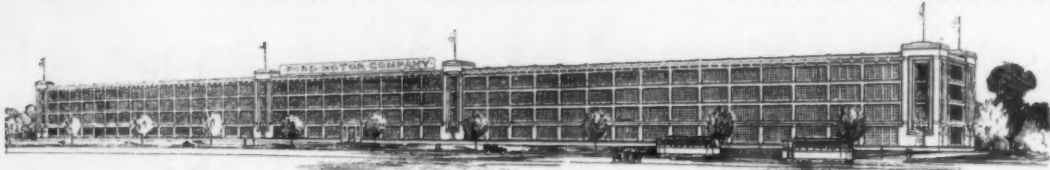
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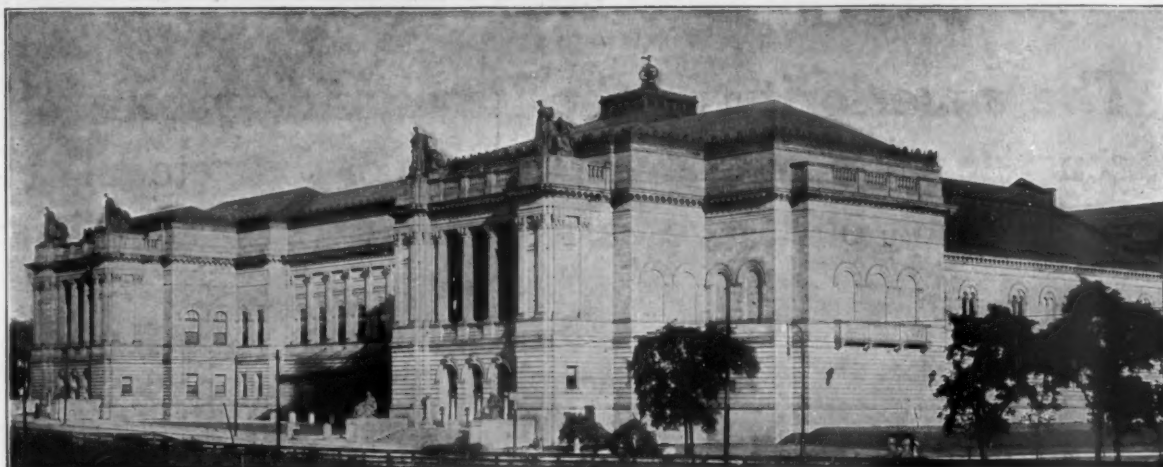
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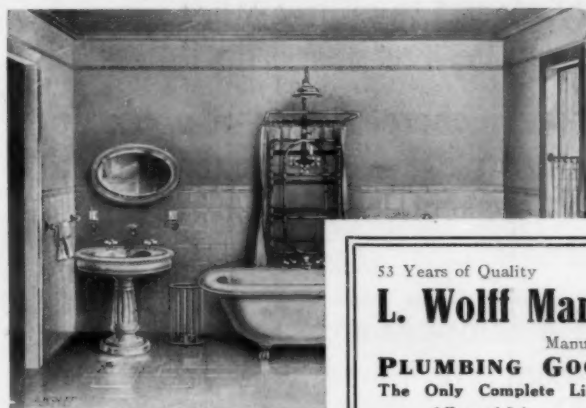
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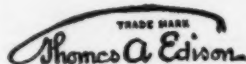
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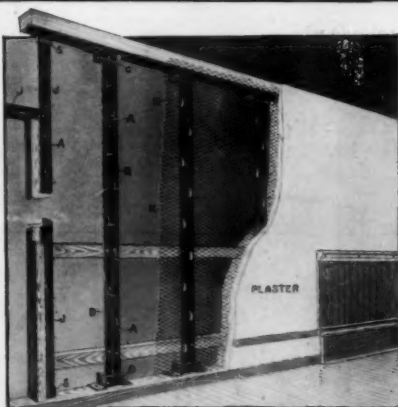
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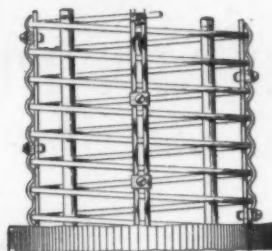
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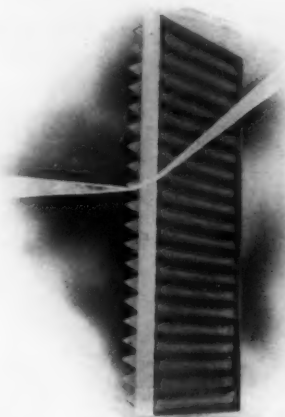
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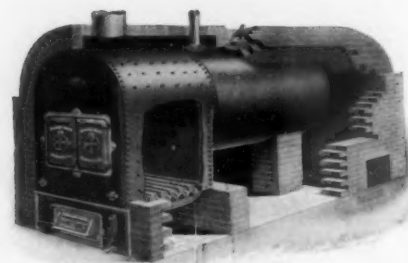
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THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS

VOL. XCIV

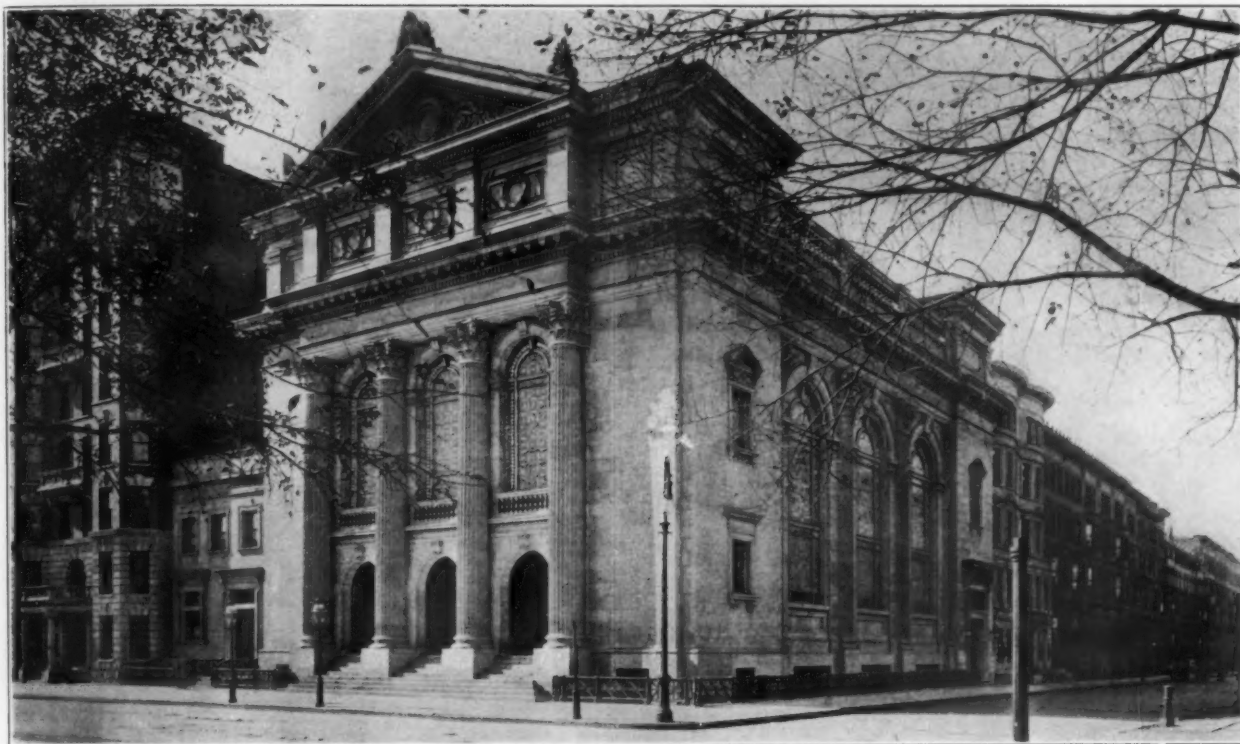
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SYNAGOGUE ON CENTRAL PARK WEST, NEW YORK, N. Y.

MR. ARNOLD W. BRUNNER, ARCHITECT.

Recent American Synagogue Architecture

By A. S. ISAACS, Professor of Semitic Languages, New York University.

IT is commonly supposed that there is a distinctively Jewish architecture, to which the synagogue, or temple, as it is also called, conforms in every particular, and to disregard which, however lightly, would be flat heresy. Now there could be no greater mistake, for it is exactly the reverse of the truth. There is no special synagogue architecture, even if the interior adopts certain traditional arrangements that may be modified at pleasure. The Jew is too sensible and practical, especially in America, to worry about heresies in far more vital lines than the building of a synagogue.

Tourists abroad who are at all interested in the subject can readily convince themselves as to the diversity in synagogue architecture. You can find all styles represented—Byzantine, Romanesque, Gothic, Moorish, Renaissance, and occasionally Classic, in all their distracting variations in the chief centers. No better proof could be given of

Jewish catholicity of taste. The new examples that are so rapidly spreading throughout Europe—for instance, the latest in Posen, Hamburg and Frankfort—show generous appreciation of modern requirements. Such a renaissance, as it were, was only possible in the past half-century or more when restrictive laws were softened or abolished and the Ghetto walls were razed.

It is to be expected that in the United States where the atmosphere is so charged with freedom that all creeds have attained a marvelous growth, the synagogue should receive its broadest development and its architecture be wholly untrammelled. Here, if anywhere, there is no room for exclusiveness in design or treatment, here no arbitrary individualism uncalled for by the modern spirit. In the variety of church architecture, often bewildering and not always to be commended, the synagogue adopts a similar policy, with as bewildering examples of all

schools, not always to be commended. Neither church nor synagogue has as yet attained a consistent American style, if that is at all possible or desirable.

It is of much interest to find that the keynote of the American synagogue was struck by the Touro Synagogue, of Newport, R. I., erected in 1763, when that town bid fair to prove a rival of New York. The architect, Peter Harrison, was a notable figure in his day, and the Colonial style was adopted with happy effect. Still preserved intact by the generous provision of its founder,

it symbolizes unconsciously that spirit of adaptiveness to environment in externals which is one secret of Judaism's survival for so many thousand years. Any other style, however faithfully adhered to, would have been obviously out of place in a patriotic community feeling common impulses that were to lead to momentous results, and at an era, too, when the American Republic was in its formative stage. That little Newport edifice, with its white columns, cornices, pilasters, and balustrades, is the oldest Jewish place of worship in the land. The next in point of age, contrasting markedly in size and design, is the synagogue at Charleston, S. C., erected by Lopez in 1840—an imposing building in the style of a Doric temple. The Greek architecture adopted suggests the cultured taste of the community, then one of the largest and most representative in our country. Its prominence was sadly affected by the Civil War, and it has never been regained; but the old synagogue, with its garden in full bloom, still resounds with the prayers of the faithful.

What has become of other historic synagogues in New York, Philadelphia, Savannah, Richmond, Mobile, etc.? Frequent changes in site, due to the encroachments of business, fire, and decay, have led to their gradual

disappearance. In many instances these were of dignified character. This unavoidable fate has met most of the edifices erected in the chief cities in the decade after the Civil War, when the Gothic and the Moorish were the most popular styles.

Up to recent decades the Moorish, with all its variations, continued to be the prevailing style. It was supposed to emphasize the Orientalism of the synagogue, although a Chinese pagoda or an Indian bungalow would have been just as Oriental. There could have been no

greater anachronism than such a design on the banks of the Hudson or the Mississippi for a people of many wanderings and to whom the stay under the Caliphs of Spain, however glorified in legend, was but one stage in a continuous pilgrimage. It served undoubtedly to strengthen the impression that the Jew was necessarily an alien, and did not wish to be regarded as an American. The delicate minarets, the stately dome, the arabesque decorations, and the rest, were to be a protest against Yankee notions.

About a decade ago—in fact, less than a decade—the classical movement began, or, rather, was revived, in American synagogue architecture, judging from the Charleston example and the Touro Synagogue in New Orleans,

which has just been leveled. This style has been warmly defended by Mr. Arnold W. Brunner, who has designed a number of notable temples in New York and elsewhere. He claims that the Greek-Roman style was the one in vogue in Palestine after the final fall of Jerusalem, as far as one can infer from the ruins in Galilee (thirty-three sites of synagogues have been discovered by the Palestine Exploration Fund), with their unmistakable columns and masonry. Hence, as the style historically associated with the synagogue, it commends



THE ARK, TEMPLE ISRAEL, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Mr. Arnold W. Brunner, Architect.

itself as the one most distinctively Jewish or national, so to speak. There is a dignity and a spaciousness about the Classic style which lends itself easily to synagogue requirements, but whether its association with early synagogues in Palestine adds to its effectiveness in America is a subject which can give rise to different opinions. Its simplicity undoubtedly is a good point in its favor, as contrasted with the Spanish-Arabic or other florid styles. It has been adopted by many Christian Science churches, which may be in the way of its wider acceptance by the synagogue.

The interior arrangements of the synagogue, which are traditional, although they are not always insisted upon with literal exactness, would appear somewhat to hamper the architect. For instance, the building is rectangular—the cruciform is rare—with the ark, or receptacle for the scrolls of the law, at the eastern end, opposite the entrance. In the center, or often at the eastern end, is the reading desk or platform, with or without a separate pulpit. Among the strict conservatives the gallery is for the women, reached by staircases from the

the theater or concert hall, rather than the place of worship. Yet the question of aesthetics is relative, and there is no tangible reason why it should be a canon of piety that worshippers should be uncomfortable or even freeze, as is possible in some European churches. The syna-

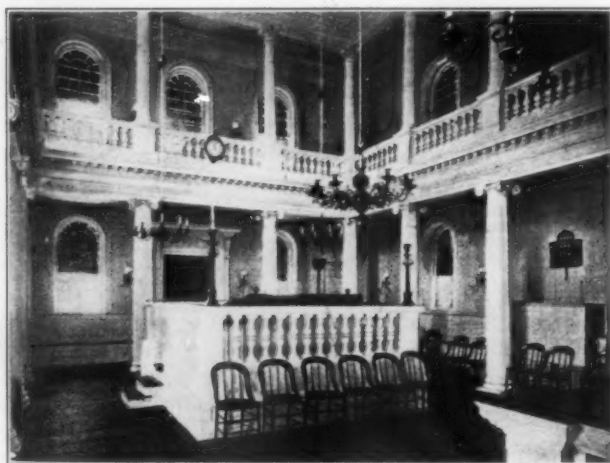
gogue interior, however, admits of satisfactory treatment—more, perhaps, from the decorative than the purely architectural point of view. The new Boston Temple Israel, in the Egyptian style, is impressive in design, so far as the exterior is concerned; but the interior is incongruous, if it is not presumptuous to criticise such clever artistic work, because of its Egyptian character and ornamentation. In general, in the exterior the archi-

tect is less hampered and has free scope. In America, in the nature of things, a synagogue cannot be an Egyptian temple any more than a miniature Alhambra, even if there are some who appear convinced that it may approach in design the grace and strength and dignity of a Greek fane.

The rapid erection of so many costly new temples, East and West, North and South, is a tribute not alone to



SYNAGOGUE AT CHARLESTON, S. C., BUILT 1840.



INTERIOR OF TOURO SYNAGOGUE, NEWPORT, R. I.
Peter Harrison, Architect.



SYNAGOGUE AT ATLANTA, GA.

outer vestibule, while for the men benches are arranged on each side of the main floor. In the newer structures and in more progressive congregations, family pews have been introduced; in many the seating arrangements include cushioned chairs and spacious aisles, suggestive of

the generous munificence of these communities, but to their religious earnestness as well, in an age which is falsely termed materialistic. These synagogues include some magnificent additions, as a class, to local architecture, and vie with the leading churches, which are spread-

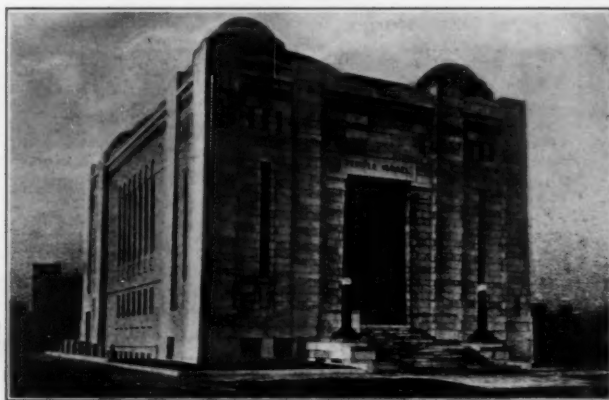
ing with similar rapidity. The increased attention paid to the religious school is proved by the light and well-ventilated class-rooms, with the best and latest equipment, and no longer relegated to the dark basement of an edifice. Besides the educational needs, the social needs receive careful attention, with parlors, reception rooms, library, kitchen, and occasionally gymnasium and bowling alley. Under such conditions the modern synagogue



TEMPLE ISRAEL, OMAHA, NEB.

becomes a center of activity along lines other than worship, and the congregation is made an organic whole, under the leadership of some energetic and public-spirited rabbi, with its capacity of growth and usefulness greatly increased.

Among the cities which have added new and well-equipped modern temples within the past year or two have been Atlanta, Boston, Cincinnati, Detroit, Louisville,



SYNAGOGUE AT BOSTON, MASS.

C. H. Blockall, Architect.

Mobile, New York, Omaha, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Seattle; while Kansas City, New Orleans, and St. Louis are about completing superb structures. In Kansas City the services of Lafarge have been secured to beautify the stained-glass windows. Such edifices, as may be inferred from the illustrations, offer favorable comparison with the places of worship of other creeds.

What of the future of American synagogue architecture? What form is it likely to assume? Will it leave the beaten path, cease to be eclectic, and create its own style at last? These questions are closely connected with the future of American church architecture in general. In the blend of styles, as in the blend of population, the resultant architecture is apt to be a composite. There are sturdy advocates of the Gothic for the church and of the Classic for the synagogue as best expressive of the aim and character of each. It is impossible, of course, to forecast the future, but, judging from its past and the increasing trend towards unity and fellowship among the creeds, we may confidently anticipate that the synagogue will wisely adopt in its architecture whatever will strengthen its power for good and enable it better to occupy the position assigned to it by its ancient prophet as "a house of prayer for all nations." With this wider scope and aim, the moral architecture of the worshipper will be more vital than the anise and cumin of forms and symbols in stone, marble or concrete.

New York University.

ABRAM S. ISAACS.

Achæological

EXCAVATIONS AT PHAISTOS.

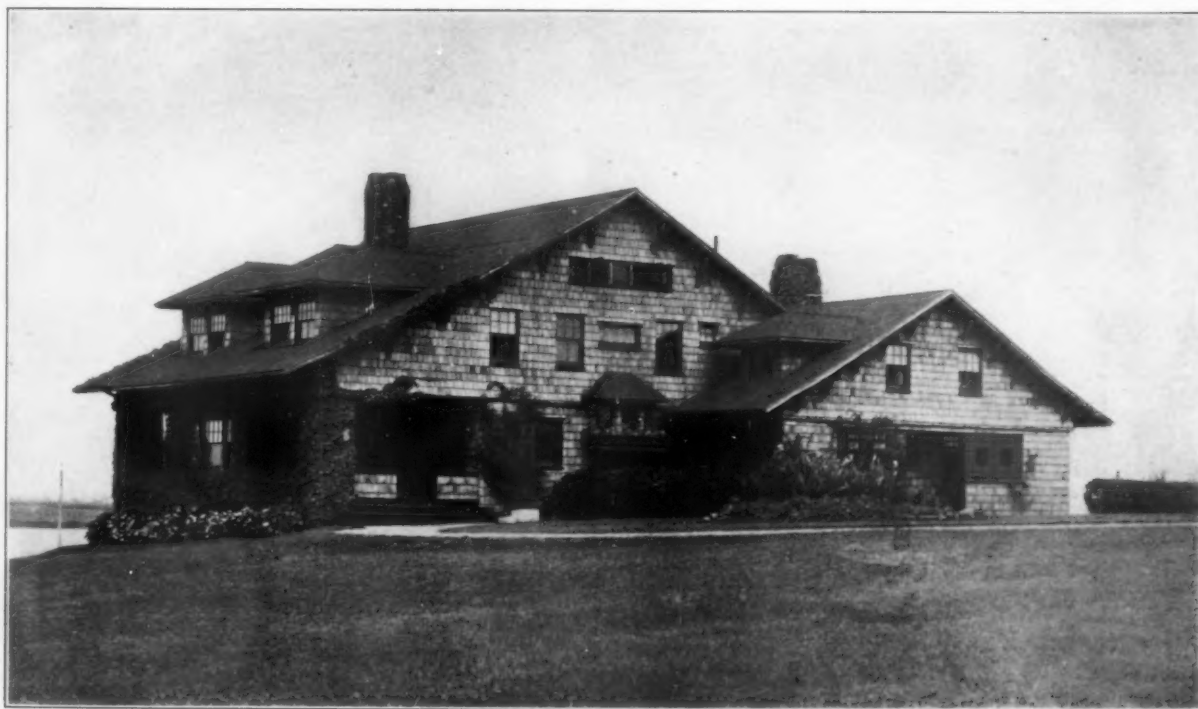
An interesting report upon this season's excavations of the Italian Mission at Phaistos, in the south of Crete, has just been published. It will be remembered that the Italians began work at Phaistos eight years ago, and discovered a large palace there similar to that excavated by Mr. Arthur Evans at Knossos. During the present season, which began in May, an entirely fresh wing of this palace has come to light, consisting of a number of rooms. It is thought that further excavations will lead to the discovery of another entrance to this great building, whose area now measures 11,000 square metres. One of these newly-excavated rooms was found to contain a large terracotta disc, on either side of which is a lengthy Mycenaean inscription, said to be the longest yet unearthed, and consisting of no less than 240 different signs. These signs appear to have been impressed upon the disc with movable characters while it was still soft, and the inscription is surmised to refer to some great victory. The Mission has also discovered the remains of two temples, one Archaic, the other of the Græco-Roman period, on the hill of St. Elias, in the province of Pediada; an inscription has made it possible to identify the second with a temple of Diana. During the next few days work will be resumed at the Akropolis of Prinias, where a third temple remains to be excavated thoroughly.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERIES AT ROME.

Two important discoveries have just been made at the Catacombs of St. Calixtus and in those of St. Sebastian, on the Appian Way. Excavations made in a vineyard adjoining the former have brought to light a large tomb beneath the pavement of a small basilica, and it has been surmised that this is none other than the last resting place of the Pope Zephyrinus, who died in the early part of the third century, and of the celebrated martyr Tarsicius, who is stated to have been buried in the same grave as the Pope. Commendatore Marucchi is, however, of opinion that the tomb may rather be that of the two martyred brothers Marcus and Marcellianus. The recent researches in the Catacombs of St. Sebastian have given us some ancient frescoes representing Paradise.—*The Building News* (London).

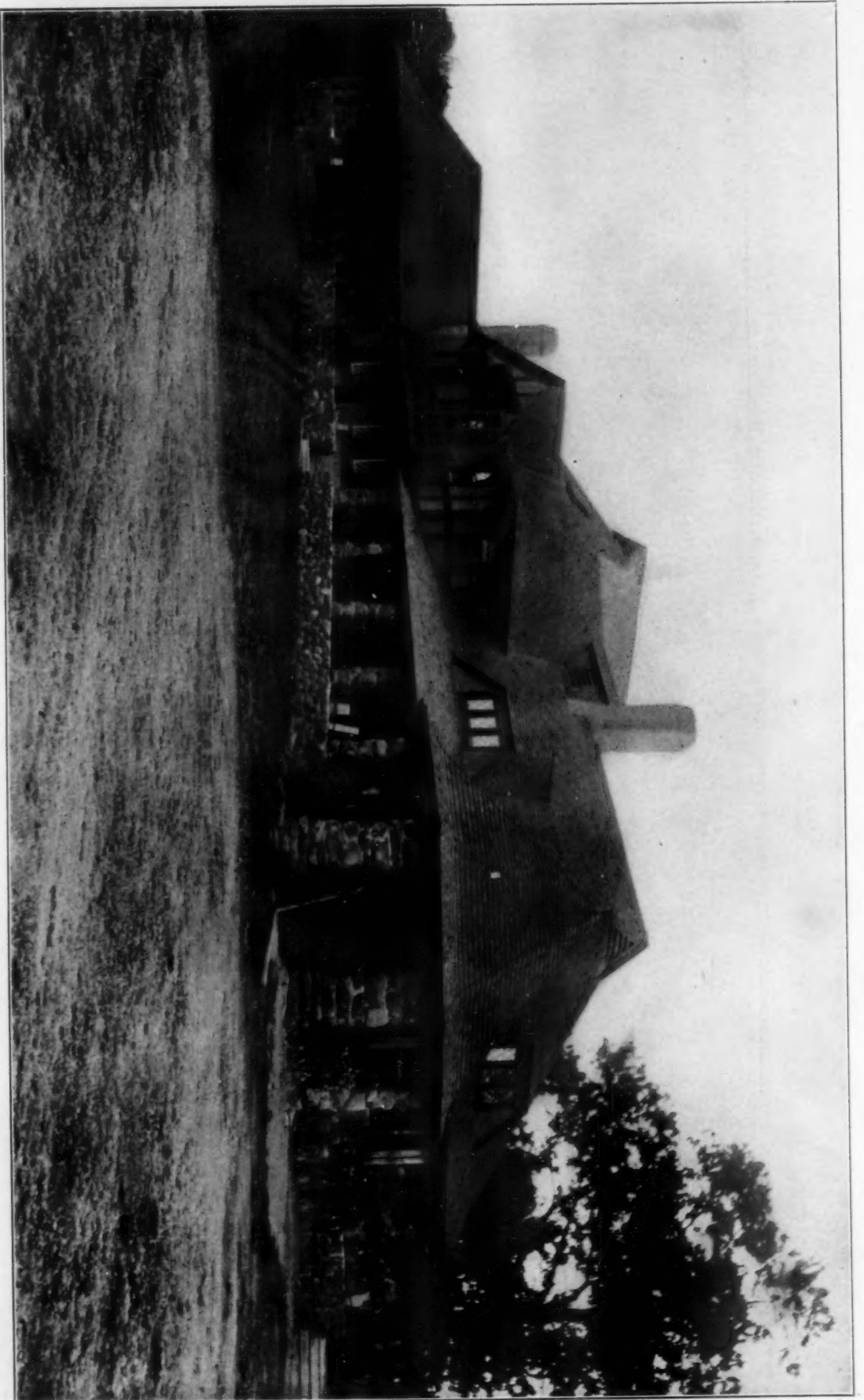


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HOUSE OF MR. LUCIEN OUDIN, WATER MILLS, LONG ISLAND, N. Y.

Mr. Grosvenor Atterbury, Architect.



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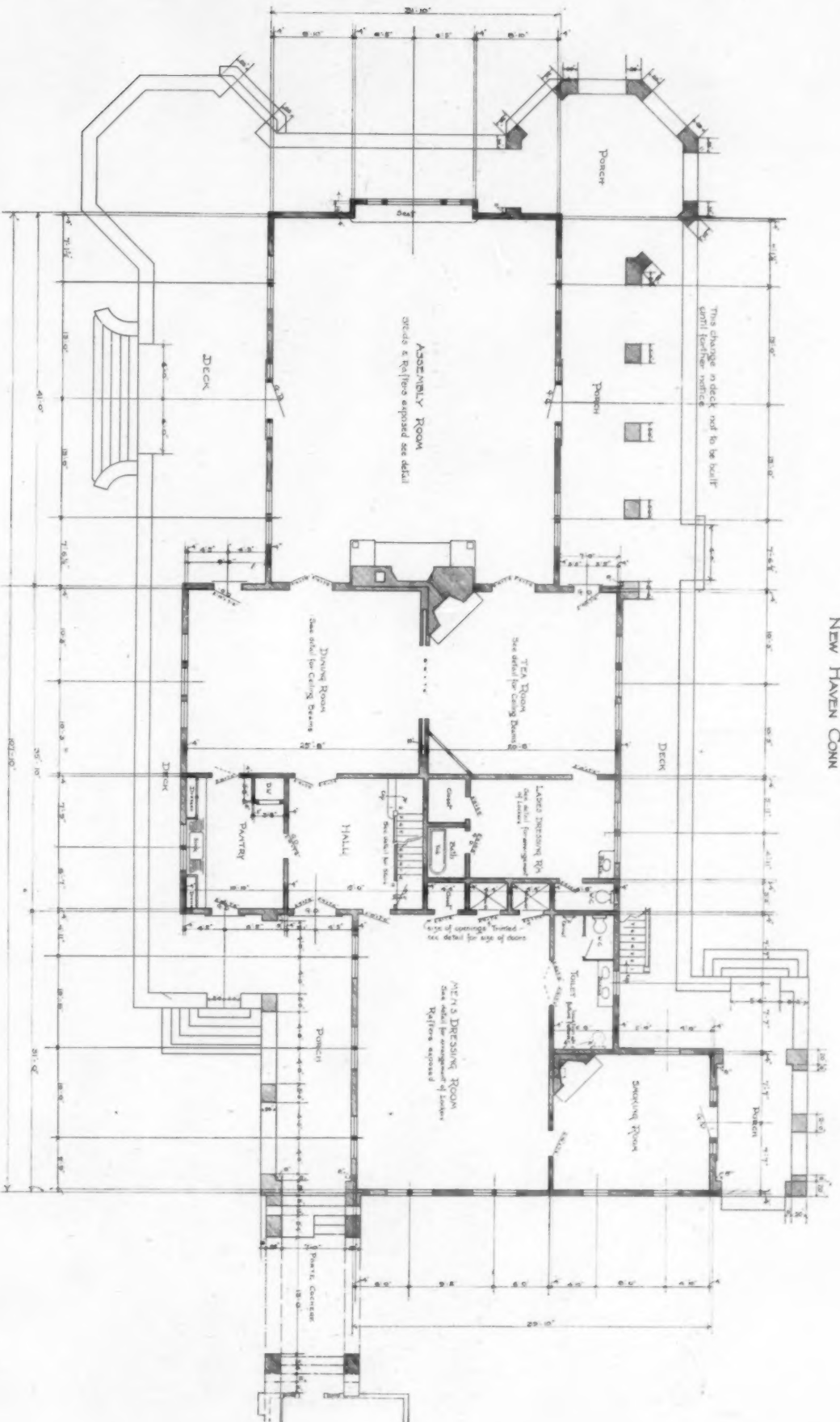
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FIRST FLOOR PLAN
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

FIRST FLOOR PLAN, NEW HAVEN COUNTRY CLUB, NEW HAVEN, CONN.

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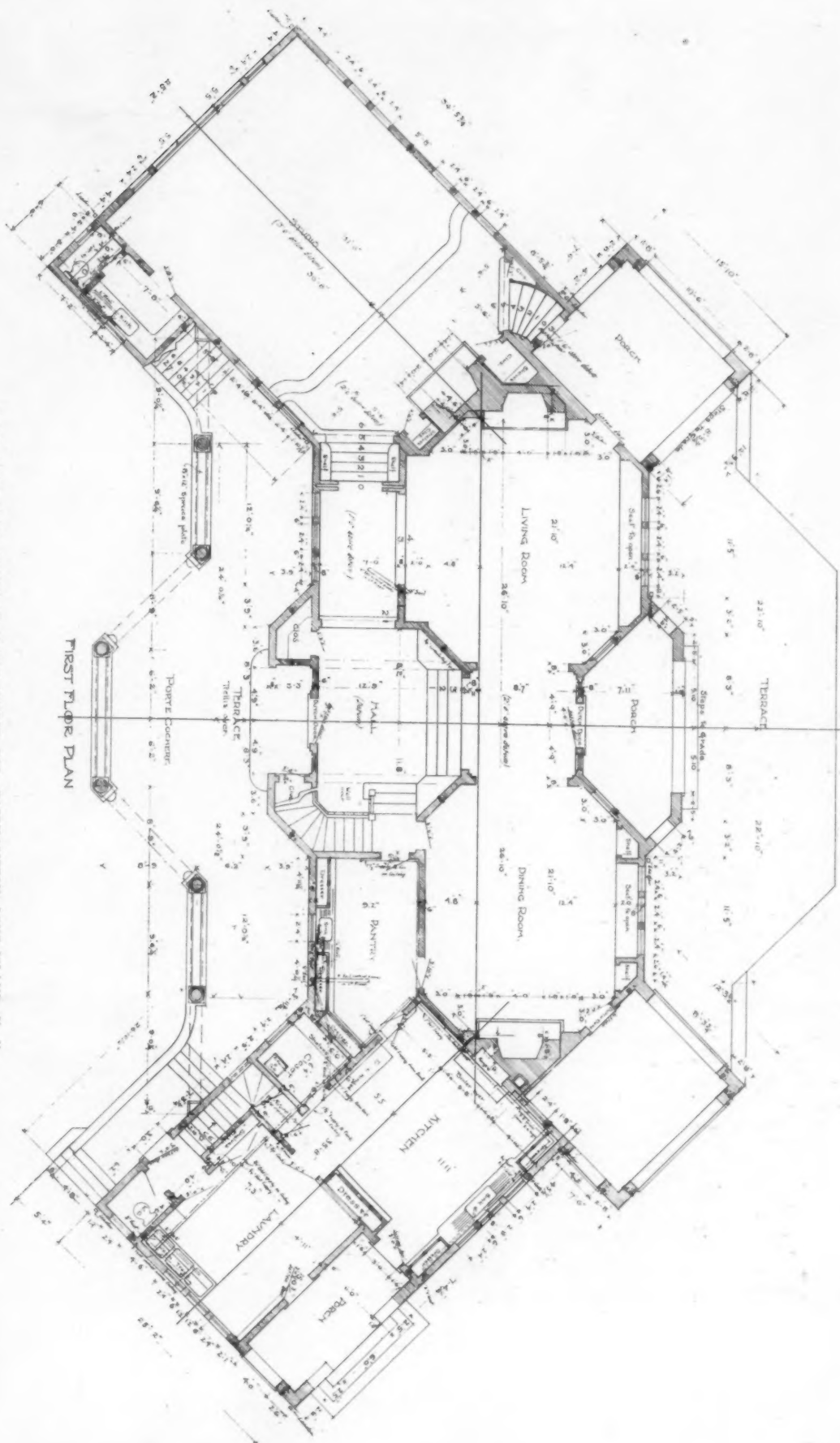
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FIRST FLOOR PLAN

FIRST FLOOR PLAN, HOUSE OF ALBERT HERTER, ESQ., EASTHAMPTON, LONG ISLAND, N. Y.

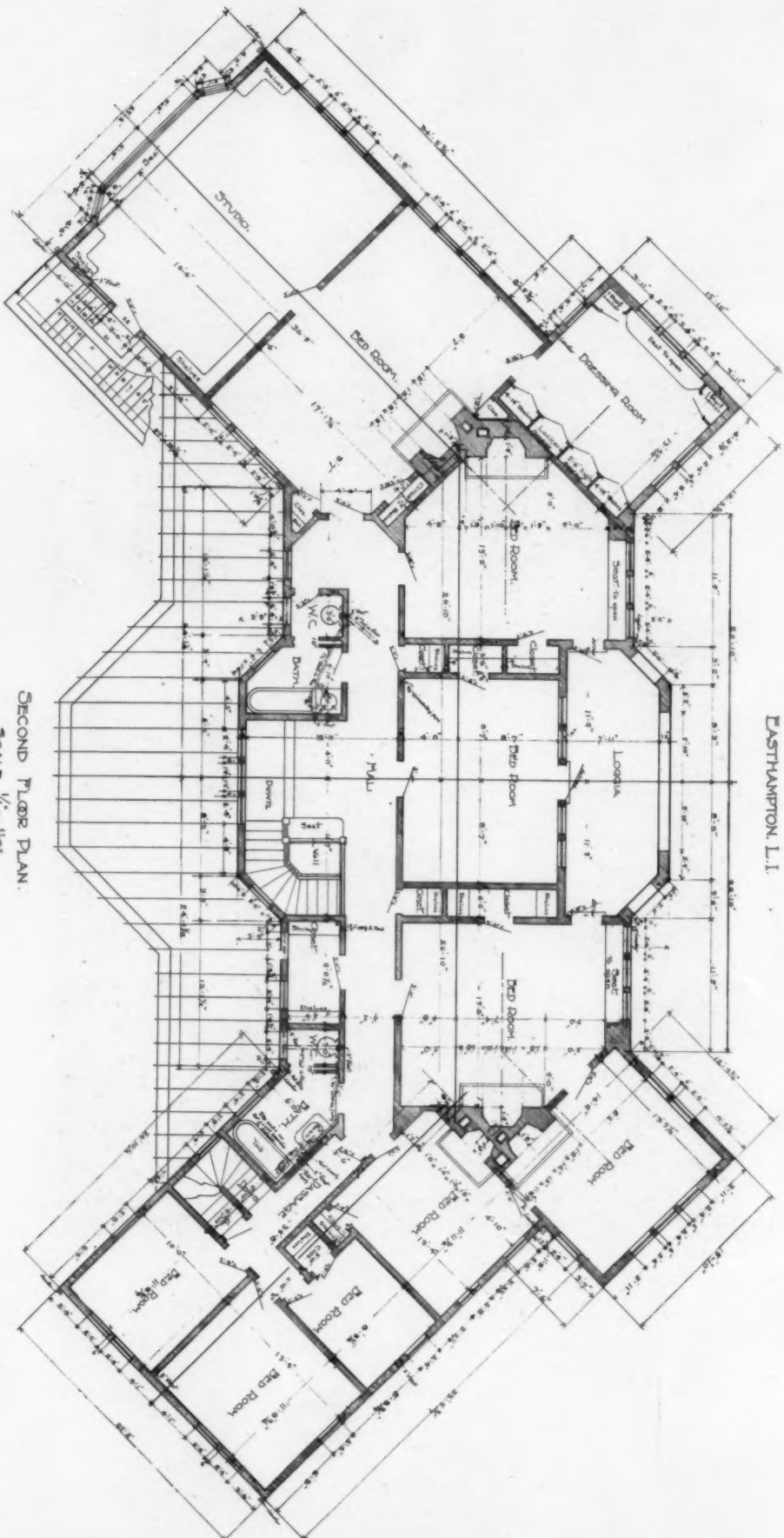
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EASTHAMPTON, L.I.



SECOND FLOOR PLAN.
SCALE $\frac{1}{4}$ " = 1'-0"

SECOND FLOOR PLAN, HOUSE OF ALBERT HERTER, ESQ., EASTHAMPTON, LONG ISLAND, N. Y.

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The Gift of the American School Children To Paris

In the Place du Carrousel, within the Court of the Tuileries, probably one of the most coveted sites for a work of sculpture in all Paris, will soon be unveiled the equestrian statue of General the Marquis de Lafayette, the last work of the gifted American sculptor, Paul Bartlett, and the gift, under the auspices of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, of the school children of America.

The American resident in Paris and the American tourist will no longer suffer his national pride to be wounded by sight of the bronzed plaster cast that has surmounted the pedestal since 1900, as it will give place to the completed work.

It was during the exposition of 1900 that this plaster cast was put in place. At that time the movement to erect the statue took definite shape, and the monument in its incomplete condition was dedicated on Decoration Day, 1900.

Criticisms of the sculptor's tardiness in completing his work have been made by persons who do not know the slow and thoughtful process by which works of art are brought to a successful conclusion.

Describing Bartlett's work on this equestrian figure, Lorado Taft, in his admirable work on American Sculpture, writes as follows:

"In a secluded studio at St. Leu, a village some fifteen miles to the north of Paris, Mr. Bartlett lived almost a hermit's life, working upon the model of this statute like a day laborer from early dawn until the light failed at sunset. Here he studied his favorite horse, a beautiful

creature; here he developed his idea of the young Lafayette and familiarized himself with all the elaborate details of costume and equine accessories of a century and a third ago. The customary steps were made with unusual precision.

"First, the preliminary sketch, a few inches in height, was doubled in size. This more careful study was then reproduced, with many alterations, in still larger form—

a figure upon which the artist put a great amount of labor."

Since that day Mr. Bartlett has put further and more careful study to his work, until at the end of seven years he has produced a result that is a credit to American sculpture and worthy of the dignified surroundings it will have.

St. Gaudens, it is said, took fourteen years to complete his statue for the city of Boston, and the sculptor of the Joan of Arc worked twelve years on it before he was willing to pronounce it finished.

Bartlett in describing his work and his intentions, has said: "Lafayette is represented in the statue as a fact and a symbol, offering his sword and services to

the American colonist in the cause of Liberty. He is shown sitting firmly on his horse, which he holds vigorously. He is attired in the rich embroidered costume of a noble officer.

"His Flemish steed is represented with its mane knotted and tail dressed in the style of the time. Lafayette's youthful face is turned towards the West, his sword being slightly uplifted and delicately offered. He appears as the emblem of the aristocratic and enthusiastic



LAFAYETTE.

Paul Bartlett, Sculptor.

sympathy shown by France to our forefathers. His youth, his distinction, his noble bearing, the richness of his costume and of the trappings of his horse—everything serves to emphasize the difference of his race and his education. An equestrian statue of Lafayette is appropriate, for after landing in South Carolina he rode

from Charleston to Philadelphia on horseback, and there offered his services to Congress."

The pedestal which so fittingly supports this equestrian statue was designed by Messrs. Carrere & Hastings, architects, through whose courtesy we are able to present the working drawings.

As a German Sculptor Views New York's Architecture

A correspondent of the *New York Post*, writing from Berlin, tells interestingly of the impressions of architecture in America, of Professor Gustav Eberlein, who is the favorite sculptor of the German Kaiser.

While Professor Eberlein enjoys the favor of his royal master, whose ideas on art he must necessarily concur in, it is stated that he is not so thoroughly in sympathy with the mass of German art lovers. His views of American architecture can be said to indicate about what Emperor William would think of us. The article referred to is, in part, as follows:

As is well known there exists a wide difference of opinion between Emperor William and the great majority of his subjects with regard to art and artists.

One of the sculptors of modern Germany of whom the Emperor thinks highest is Professor Gustav Eberlein. He is responsible for many of the groups of statuary with which the Kaiser has decorated the Tiergarten.

Professor Eberlein was the author of a number of statues in the Siegesalle, an avenue in the Tiergarten lined with statues of the Kaiser's ancestors.

In all his works Professor Eberlein seems to hit off the Kaiser's taste in sculpture, and, therefore, his views on such subjects might be said to coincide with those of his Imperial patron. Professor Eberlein, recently re-

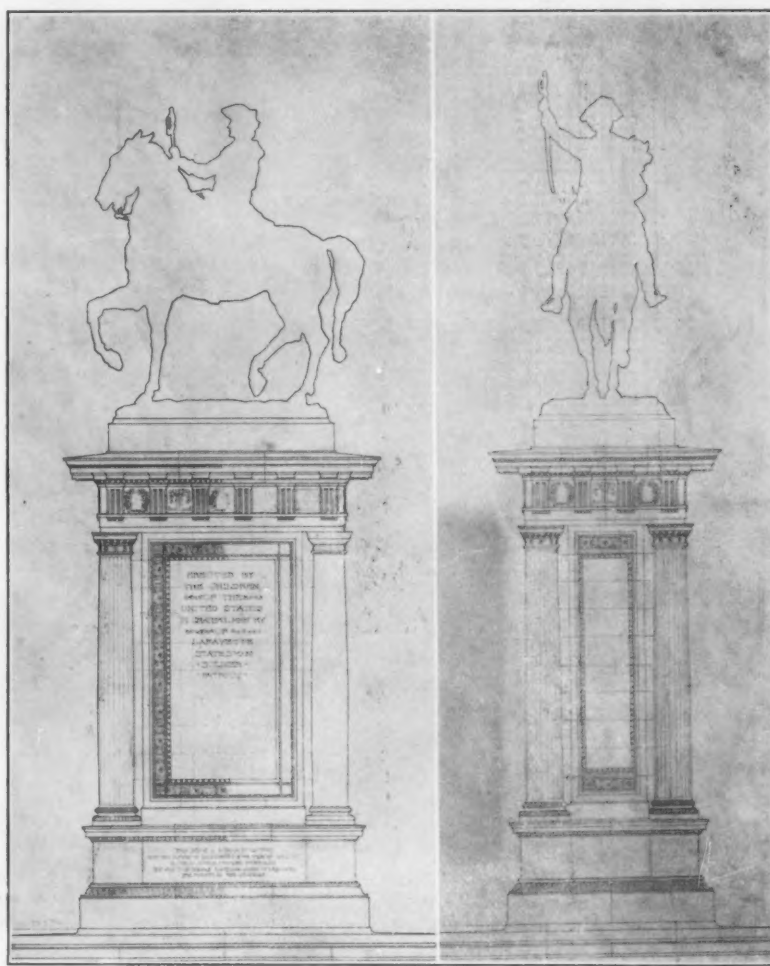
turned from a trip to America, has written in the *Vossische Zeitung* a critical appreciation of the cultivation of the fine arts in the New World. It is interesting to reflect that American art would make on the Emperor William much the same effect as it made on Professor Eberlein, and what I know of the Kaiser's canons of taste in art would almost justify this rather reckless assumption.

The architecture of New York is Professor Eberlein's

first subject, and about it he has some interesting remarks to make. "New York's architecture," he says, "is pre-eminently classical, and every style of France from the Kings down to the Emperors is represented. The more recently finished monumental buildings are redolent of this style as well. The architects have largely copied from Italian, Spanish and mediæval palaces, but have spoiled their effects by hemming in their creations in narrow, dirty streets.

"A number of buildings, beautiful in themselves, pearls of splendid architecture, lose their charm, notwithstanding their costly materials, by their unsuitable sites and are scarcely noticeable."

He thinks that the future of the "skyscraper" will bring with it a "monumental style" which will overcome all the difficulties of building in America's crowded cities. He finds that the rough physiognomy of the skyscrapers on Wall Street and along the banks of the Hudson has a peculiar attraction. The monster masses, rearing their picturesque roofs to heaven in the twilight of a winter day and lashed and swept by the snowstorm, have a dis-



PEDESTAL, LAFAYETTE MONUMENT.

Messrs. Carrere & Hastings, Architects.

jointed splendor which all the architectural elegance in other buildings cannot convey.

Turning finally to sculpture, about which he is the most qualified to speak, Professor Eberlein refers to the lack of sculptors in America. Four groups upon which Daniel Chester Trench is now working Eberlein holds to be the best in New York. Borglum receives the characteristic comment that he seems to be greatly under the influence of Rodin, but is nevertheless highly gifted. The mailed fist guided the pen that wrote those words, too.

Central Park did not please the professor at all. He thinks it is spoilt by a number of "appalling" statues and groups. This is what he would suggest: "I should like to be allowed to build for this unique park a monumental gateway, a triumphal arch, dedicated to the great men of America, backing towards Saint-Gaudens' equestrian statue. In the square upon which Fifth Avenue debouches I would set up a huge bronze fountain with a lofty jet. And thus the splendid main avenue, which is without an equal in the world, would end suitably."

Artificial Lighting of the Roman House

The palatial luxury of many of the innumerable villas with which Italy was once crowded may be fairly well pictured in imagination from the incidental allusions to these structures which appear in the works of the ancient poets, and from the special descriptions of the domestic architecture of the period contained in the writings of the historians of ancient Rome. Indeed, the old literature of the Eternal City affords sufficient indication of the architectural magnificence of the stately home of a Roman patrician to dazzle and astonish the present more prosaic and utilitarian age. But, enshrined as they were, amidst charming surroundings, of which statuary, paintings, mosaics and fountains formed a very customary part, the living-rooms of a Roman villa could have been, on occasions, anything but comfortable, owing not only to the inadequate arrangements provided for the diffusion of artificial light, but to the fact that no means was then known of preventing the smoking of the lamps which formed the illuminating medium.

In the earliest times the rooms were lighted by means of pans filled with chips of resinous wood tied together with bands of bast, but afterwards light was supplied by torches, the cases of which, formed of metal or clay, were filled with resinous substances. Dry wicks of linen, or oakum, dipped in wax or tallow, were also much used for artificial lighting in the early days of Rome.

The invention of oil-lamps caused a revolution in the hitherto accepted methods of lighting, and soon after their general introduction they began to be constructed and ornamented in an almost endless variety of ways. The lamp consisted of two parts, (1) a saucer, or receptacle for the oil—round, oval or angular in shape—which was often covered with a lid having a perforation for pouring in the oil, and (2) the wick holder, or rostrum, which took the form of a projecting socket. Sometimes a second hole was pierced in the surface of the oil vessel through which the wick could be pushed by means of a needle. Portable lamps were constructed with handles, and those that were intended to be suspended were provided with two or more ears to which light chains could be attached. Lamps made to contain any number of wicks from one to twenty were thus either hung from the roof or set upon a lofty stand.

At first only made of clay, the generality of their use caused the manufacture of lamps to become an important feature of the Italian pottery trade, but afterwards lamps of bronze and other metals, alabaster, and, still later, of glass, became common.

Many of the Roman lamps were profusely decorated on their surfaces and handles with ornamental reliefs and modelings of varied character, and were veritable works of art, bronze lamps in particular being especially distinguished by the artistic nature of their design. Suitable implements, often fastened by a chain to the lamp handle, were provided for trimming the wick, and small vials for filling the lamp with oil were sometimes also attached to the lamp itself.

The word *candelabrum* was originally applied to a lamp furnished with a metal point, on which a taper *candela* was fixed; but after the use of lamps had become general, the term was used to designate the wooden or metal support composed of a base, a tall thin shaft and a disc, on which the lamp was placed. Sometimes the *candelabrum* was fitted with a simple apparatus for raising or lowering the lamp, in which case its shaft was hollowed and fitted with a movable rod supporting the arms or disc, which could be fixed, by means of bolts, at any requisite height.

Like the lamps themselves, the *candelabra* were made in diverse shapes and ornamented in a number of different ways, and many of the designs were of extraordinary grace and beauty. In addition to the small portable ones in general use in Roman houses, which were usually either set on a stand or placed upon the floor, many of the temples and palaces were adorned with massively constructed *candelabra* which, shaped like columns and profusely enriched, were placed upon elaborately decorated pedestals.

The *lampadarium* (lamp-bearer) was merely another form of the *candelabrum*. It had no disc, but it was provided with arms or branches corresponding with the number of lamps it was intended to carry. Until the introduction of glass, lanterns made of transparent material, such as oiled linen, talc and horn, were in very general use.—*The Builders' Journal* (London).

A Scholarship in Architecture

in Washington University, St. Louis, Mo., of the Architectural League of America

Washington University, St. Louis, Mo., offers to members of the Architectural League of America a scholarship in architecture. This scholarship will entitle the holder to free tuition during one year as a regular student with preference for reappointment for three additional years. Candidates must be prepared to satisfy the regular entrance examinations for the freshman class. This scholarship will be awarded to an applicant, prepared as above, who can show special fitness to study architecture. In case there are several applicants, their relative fitness will be determined by a short competition.

Candidates must send their applications for the scholarship by September 5 to the Chairman of the Committee on University Scholarships of the Architectural League of America.

It is suggested that candidates send for a catalogue of Washington University, and also communicate with the Professor of Architecture in regard to entrance requirements.

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WILLIAM H. CROCKER, *Associate Editor*.

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WE have recently had called to our attention what might, it seems, properly to be considered a lamentable tendency on the part of certain architects (few in number we believe, and not in any way representative of the profession, we are quite certain) to regard the work of designing suitable foundations and structural members for a building, and also the determining of the heating and ventilating plant, as well as the sanitary and electrical equipment, as mere matters of routine, that can safely be left to the judgment and discretion of obliging but hardly disinterested contractors for the various branches of the work. The results that have attended the execution of some notable works undertaken in harmony with this idea should be a sufficient answer to any argument in its favor, but other and equally potent reasons for deprecating the practice are obvious upon very little consideration.

WHILE we are keenly sensible of the technical ability possessed by many contractors engaged in the various branches of construction work, and believe that architects do well to avail themselves of it to the extent of giving careful attention to trade literature published, and also to the statements and representations made by men, many of whom possess an enviable skill and knowledge gained by practical experience, the act of placing a client's interests as represented by the cost, efficiency or general suitability of any branch or portion of a building, in the hands of anyone who does not receive his sole remuneration directly and openly from either architect or client, and whose interests are not most com-

pletely served by securing the best possible structure at the least possible expenditure consistent with existing conditions, can hardly be considered otherwise than censurable. Indeed, the relinquishment of any portion of the authority and control of the work which belongs inherently to the architect's position as commander-in-chief, and which he must relinquish, in fact if not in form, by availing himself of the gratuitous services of contractors, can hardly be regarded otherwise than inimical alike to the best interests of the profession and those by whom architects are employed.

EVEN the most casual comparison of our Federal buildings erected throughout the United States during the last decade, with those owing their existence to the Government's necessities and the prevailing conditions of preceding years, cannot fail to result in a feeling of much satisfaction. Few, we believe, realize the wonderful improvement which has taken place in this important branch of our national architecture. From the poorest examples of architecture and building to be found in the country, Federal buildings have been changed to rank among the best. In fact, there are more than a few of the smaller cities that have no buildings to compare architecturally or in point of workmanship and materials with those erected by the Government. The value to American architecture of these sane and scholarly buildings scattered throughout the country is inestimable. Probably there is no other influence which has done as much toward determining the character of our architecture during recent years. While there is doubtless little likelihood of our Federal buildings ever again deteriorating to the characterless structures that once discredited us, any change that gave promise of disturbing present conditions in the office of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury would, we believe, be viewed by architects generally with some apprehension.

IN the exceptional efforts that are being made in all quarters to increase the membership of the A. I. A. it is hoped that at least usual care will be exercised in the examination of the applicants' records and attainments. Instances have not been entirely lacking, even before the present membership campaign was inaugurated, in which humble members of a Chapter have been somewhat startled by receiving a list of applicants for membership containing the name of a practitioner notorious for his unprofessional conduct, and woefully deficient in real professional ability, yet recommended by architects of the highest standing. Consequently no protest is made and the member is elected, but unquestionably at the price of a distinct loss in prestige, on the part of the organization. While an increased membership is essential to the greatest success, an effort should be made at the same time to improve the average character and standing of the Chapter. An organization is invariably judged by the character, ability, and standing of its individual members, and, unjustly or otherwise, the estimate of worth appears oftenest made up from the record of the most unworthy representative. Perhaps no complaint should be uttered even so, for had not the weakest member been examined and accepted? If the test applied to every applicant was "Are we as a body content to be judged by the measure of this man?" it is possible that in increasing the membership of the A. I. A. no considerations of charity or goodfellowship will be allowed to weigh as against professional ability or the lack of it.

Current News Section

AND, AGAIN COMPETITIONS

The methods of conducting competitions in England seem to be fully as unsatisfactory to the English architects as they are on this side of the Atlantic.

The Builders' Journal, of London, commenting editorially on this question, sums up the situation in England as follows:

In these days, competitions appear to be as fruitful a source of trouble as any other of the world's imperfect institutions. From time to time we have chronicled more or less vehement outbursts and controversies concerning some phase of competition strife which had provoked its victims beyond the limit of silent endurance. The assessor was usually the evil genius of the piece; sometimes he adhered too strictly and literally to the conditions; sometimes he did not adhere to them at all; sometimes he was too stringent over cost; and yet another time he was oblivious to the question of cost; but, in any case, he was absolutely and entirely wrong; and the disappointed competitors clamored loudly for his removal and the institution of a fresh trial. We were becoming inured to this class of competition aftermath when a new trouble developed on more or less original lines. This time it was the single assessor who was at fault. One man could not be safely trusted. He would not feel strong enough to fight unreasoning prejudice, to preserve an unbiassed opinion. He would be open to the subtle flattery of any competitor who played—or preyed—upon the assessor's work. There should be in all important competitions at least three or more assessors; so the reformers decreed; and the County Hall competition gave them a good opportunity of testing the theory. The result, as we all know, has left them even less satisfied than they were before; and still more forcibly persuaded of the general incompetence of assessors as a body. Then there were other troubles—unfair conditions—conditions requiring more accommodation and facilities than could possibly be provided with the sum available. There was the public body that would overthrow the assessor's work, and award the premium to some local aspirant or other competitor who, for the moment, had caught the members' fickle fancy. Such points of disagreement might be multiplied by a score of others, which do not need to be enlarged upon. Hardly a single phase or stage of competition work has failed to furnish an opportunity for dispute. Now, however fanciful some of the grievances have been in the past, due, in many instances, to chagrin rather than to injustice, there is no gainsaying the fact that the latest trouble is a very real and annoying one. It has become a custom for the promoters of competitions to protect themselves against the machinations of the idle and curious, who had no real intention of competing, by exacting a deposit fee of a guinea and upwards for the particulars and conditions of the competition; and this sum was always refunded either on the return of the conditions or on the receipt by the promoters of a genuine design. But some of the modern bodies have gone one better. They refuse now to return the deposit unless they receive a genuine design, so that an architect is unable to withdraw from the competition if he thinks the conditions are unsuitable without losing his deposit fee. He is to be mulcted for merely learning the conditions

under which he is expected to work. This is the latest and grossest phase of competition work, and there is only one word to express it. The people who practise this deposit snatching are just thieves, and as much entitled to the delicate attention of the Public Prosecutor as any other form of swindler.

ELABORATE PLANS FOR THE PLAZA OF THE NEW WASHINGTON, D. C., STATION.

The plans for the beautification of the new Washington, D. C., Station plaza, contemplate an approach in keeping with the architectural excellence of the station.

The sum of \$100,000 will be expended by the District, and the necessary balance above that amount will be provided by the Washington Terminal Co.

Final plans for this work have been submitted by Messrs. D. H. Burnham & Co., the Architects.

The Columbus Memorial will occupy the center of the approach. While the plans for the memorial have not as yet been definitely decided they will probably take the form of the prow of a caravel, on which will stand an heroic sized figure of Columbus, gazing supposedly toward the land of his discovery.

Other features of the plaza will include fountains, decorative flag poles and monumental lamp posts, the whole enclosure to be surrounded by trees.

By means of safety aisles pedestrians approaching the station may avoid all traffic of the roadways.

With the completion of these improvements, the practical rebuilding of Pennsylvania Avenue, and other schemes for the artistic betterment the National Capital will take on some of that dignity so necessary for the seat of government in America.

THE SHERIDAN STATUE FOR WASHINGTON.

Gutzon Borglum's equestrian statue of General Phillip H. Sheridan has been cast at the foundry of the Gorham Mfg. Co. in Providence, R. I.

This work will probably take rank among the finest equestrian statues erected in this country.

It will stand on Sheridan Circle on Massachusetts Avenue, Washington.

FOREST RESERVATION ABROAD.

In some things we are poor benighted heathens. For instance, the United States is the only civilized nation besides China that does not protect, preserve, and conserve its forests. Instead of growing as much timber as it uses, it is using about three times as much as the forests grow. Senator Smoot has just been looking over the Silwald, a forest crop which the City of Zurich grows at a yearly expense of about \$3 an acre and reaps with a revenue return of \$5.30 an acre. The Black Forest has been regrown and restored to its ancient gnomes under a like thrifty management. Worse things might be than that our entire Congress should tour at the nation's expense through Germany, France, and Switzerland, observing the results of European forestry.—*N. Y. Times*.

INDIA'S ARCHITECTURAL REMAINS

In the first of what gives promise of being rather an important series of articles on "Archæology in India," a *Times* correspondent, in a recent issue, presents some interesting particulars of the remains of early buildings in India. The ancient remains, he observes, are comprised in the three indigenous groups of Buddhist, Jain, and Hindu monuments, and to these may be added the foreign group of buildings erected by the Mahomedans from about 1200 A. D. onwards, the product of Saracenic art, which are preserved chiefly in northern India, and some of which, the correspondent declares, are among the finest architectural creations in the world. The Buddhists having been India's first builders in stone, theirs are the earliest remaining antiquities, and such monuments were begun about the middle of the third century B. C. under the Buddhist King Asoka, and extend over a period of about a thousand years. They consist of pillars, topes (structural relic or memorial mounds), churches, and monasteries. The Jain specimens are of much later date, none being assignable to a time prior to the first century A. D.; but in the best examples the interior carving and decorations are richer and more beautiful than any other in India, although the images are artistically inferior.—*Builders' Journal* (London).

PROPORTIONS OF WATER IN CONCRETE

The compressive strength of concrete and mortar as influenced by the proportion of water, was investigated recently by Herr Brabandt, a German railway engineer, the conclusions being published in the *Centralblatt der Bauverwaltung*. The test cubes were thirty cm. (about twelve inches) on a side, and were made in accordance with the rules of the "Deutsche Betonverein." They were stored in a shed under wet sand and were tested after twenty-eight days. The test results showed a certain proportion of water which gave the greatest strength, either more or less water giving poorer results. The conclusions drawn by Herr Brabandt from his tests on concrete are as follows: 1. The most favorable quantity of water for the mixtures commonly used is about fifteen to twenty per cent. of the volumes of cement and sand. 2. Poor mixtures need less, rich ones more water. 3. The moisture already contained in the raw materials must always be considered. 4. The absorption of water by the gravel, ballast or broken stone must be taken into consideration. The quantity of water thus required must be determined beforehand by tests and added to the quantity needed for the mortar. 5. In cold seasons, less water, in warm weather more water must be used. 6. With very rich mortar mixtures, with more cement than sand, the amount of water demanded is considerable, and may even reach thirty per cent. 7. It seems wise to determine the amount of water by tests, at least when required for large buildings, and to regulate it by general specifications.—*Cement Age*.

ELAMITE ANTIQUITIES AT THE LOUVRE

Archæologists will not have forgotten the remarkable exhibition held at the Louvre in August and September, 1905, of the fruits of the excavations conducted at Susa during four winters by M. de Morgan. The explorer returned to Persia after presiding over the arrangement

of his collections in Paris, and during the last three years, says the Paris correspondent of the *Times*, he has continued his researches in the same rich field. The booty which he has brought back from this new campaign of exploration is now being arranged in two of the halls of the Louvre, and is described by M. Thiéboult Sisson, in the *Temps*, as no whit inferior to the treasures previously unearthed. The extraordinary accuracy with which the objects discovered by M. de Morgan can be dated is one of the most interesting aspects of his work. The terracotta playthings in the form of tiny chariots, rams, etc., mounted on rollers, are, for instance, identifiable, without the slightest chance of error, as the objects pulled about the streets of the old town by the Chaldean children of 5,000 years ago. The old town forms, at more than 75 feet below the present level of the soil, and immediately above the original soil, a layer of from 12 to 15 mètres thick. In this long zone, the antiquity of which is attested by irrefutable inscriptions, have been found an immense quantity of objects—relics from the cemetery, painted vases of curious design, spearheads, axes, saws, and cooking utensils in bronze, alabaster (*sic*) weapons of the most refined workmanship, and notably a vast collection of admirably carved or graven images. There are hardly any specimens of gold or silver or of jewelry, the town having been sacked over and over again. There is a fine statue of King Karibusha-Shushinak, whose throne is adorned with bas-relief lions heraldically treated, a superb head of an hereditary priest-prince, a fine sculptured stele of Sargon the Elder, about 3800 B.C., representing warriors and captives, and vultures feeding on corpses. M. Thiéboult Sisson notes in another stele the striking resemblance between the profile head of a bearded and helmeted king and the more familiar models of the Æginetan sculpture of the Archaic epoch.—*The Building News* (London).

Personal

Joseph C. Hornblower, of the firm of Hornblower & Marshall, architects, Washington, D. C., died at The Hague, Holland, where he had journeyed in company with his wife in search of health.

Roy K. Heaton and Rudolph E. Lee, architects, of Spartansburg, S. C., announce that they have opened an office at No. 216 Ravadoon Building, for the practice of their profession under the firm name of Roy K. Heaton & Co. They would like to receive catalogues and trade literature.

Messrs. Wetherell and Gage, of the firm of Smith, Wetherell & Gage, architects, of Des Moines, Iowa, have it is stated withdrawn from the firm and will establish a separate partnership.

Mr. A. Merrill Bowser, architect, of San Francisco, Cal., advises us that he has moved to new and larger offices at 1015½ Broadway, that city.

O'Brien Bros., architects, of San Francisco, Cal., announce their removal to new offices in the Clunie Building, corner of California and Montgomery Streets.

Building Notes

NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER.—Sealed bids have been invited until September 8 for the erection of an administration building, etc., at the New Hampshire State Sanatorium. C. R. Whitcher, of Manchester, is the architect. Proposals should be addressed to Charles G. Shedd, secretary, Keene, N. H.

VERMONT

BURLINGTON.—Architect Frank Lyman Austin has prepared plans for a hotel building to be erected at this place for T. H. Murphy at a probable expenditure of \$20,000.

ENOSBURG FALLS.—The Congregational Society is reported to be considering the erection of a new building at its church. Address the pastor of the church for further information regarding the matter.

MASSACHUSETTS

ADAMS.—According to reports Rev. Francis Kolodziej, pastor of St. Stanislaus Kostka's Church, is endeavoring to raise sufficient funds for the erection of a new parochial school here in connection with the church.

BOSTON.—Plans have been prepared by Architects Carlson & Coolidge, it is said, for the new dormitory for nurses at the Free Hospital for Women.

Bids for the construction of two additional stories on the Pemberton Square court house will be advertised for shortly by the commission in charge. The plans have been drawn by George A. Clough, architect.

It is said that plans are on the boards for the new bank building to be erected at Franklin and Devonshire Streets for the Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company. The architects are Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge.

CAMBRIDGE.—The plans prepared by Architects Clough & Wardner, of Boston, Mass., have been accepted, it is reported, for the new St. Patrick's Church to be erected at York and Berkshire Streets. Estimated cost, \$25,000.

SPRINGFIELD.—William H. Falvey has purchased property on Fort Pleasant Avenue comprising about 14,000 square feet and, according to reports, he contemplates the erection of a handsome residence.

RHODE ISLAND

PROVIDENCE.—Plans for the new high school building to be erected here are being prepared by Architects Banning & Thornton. Estimated cost, \$65,000.

CONNECTICUT

NEW HAVEN.—Sealed proposals will be received until September 14 at the office of the Board of Education for the construction of the school house to be located at the corner of Lafayette and Prince Streets. Brown & Von Beren, 865 Chapel Street, New Haven, are the architects.

WATERBURY.—Architect Louis A. Walsh, at the regular meeting of Waterbury Lodge of Elks, submitted sketches for the addition to the new home and club house of the lodge in the Curtiss homestead on West

Main Street. The building committee approved of the plans and as soon as specifications are completed the ground for the work will be broken.

It is expected that the plans for the new block which Edward Manchester & Sons are to erect on the site of the burned structure on Main Street will be soon completed by Architect T. A. Racheter, of Torrington. The new building will be four stories high.

WINDSOR LOCKS.—The matter of constructing a new town hall for this place is now being discussed, it is currently reported.

NEW YORK

ANGELICA.—A special election was held recently here, it is stated, when it was voted to raise funds as soon as possible for the erection of a new schoolhouse on the site of the Charles Hotel.

AUBURN.—The Auburn Orphan Asylum will erect an asylum building four stories high, 112x66 feet, with a four-story wing, 50x46 feet, of brick with stone trimmings. Cost, \$75,000. Frank H. Armstrong, Seward Block, Auburn, is architect.

BATAVIA.—According to the local press the directors of the Masonic Temple have accepted the plans prepared by Robert North for the new building to be located at the corner of Main and Center Streets. Estimated cost, \$40,000.

BAYSIDE, L. I.—We understand from the local press that a new hospital is to be erected here, plans for which are now being prepared. A stock company has been formed for the purpose under the title of the Bayside Infirmary Company. A. M. McKnight is interested.

BUFFALO.—The Evangelical Memorial congregation will build a \$20,000 church in the near future at East Utica and Wohlers Streets, it is said. The new church will be of brick with stone trimmings.

Announcement has been made, it is stated, that in the early fall Canisius College will begin building four new college buildings at Main and Jefferson Streets.

CURCHVILLE.—Property on East Buffalo Street has been secured and present building is now being torn down to make way for a new theater building which it is proposed to erect. For further information regarding the matter address the town clerk.

FREEPORT.—According to the local press funds are now being raised for the erection of a new Catholic church here. Rev. Charles A. Logue can be addressed for further information regarding the matter.

JOHNSTOWN.—The Johnstown Board of Education is said to be in favor of the proposition to erect a new high school. Address the town clerk or the board for further information regarding the matter.

LONG BEACH, L. I.—According to current reports another hotel structure is to be erected at this point. John L. De Saullis is said to be interested in the project.

NEW YORK.—The Great Northern Company has bought property at West Fifty-seventh Street and according to reports plans are being prepared by Architects Schwartz, Gross & Marcus for a building to cost in the neighborhood of \$400,000.

We understand that plans have been prepared by Architect Howard Constable for a three-story fire house to be erected on Hancock Place. Estimated cost, \$40,000.

Mrs. William Ellis Corey is reported to be at the head of a plan to erect a new theater in this city.

Plans are under way for raising funds for the erection of a new parochial school for the allied societies of the Church of St. Francis of Assisi of Flatbush, Brooklyn, it is said.

OWEGO.—Binghamton Street Railway Company, of Binghamton, N. Y., is reported to be planning the erection of a new summer theater at Casino Park, to be erected, probably, next spring.

POUGHKEEPSIE.—According to current reports members of St. Peter's parish are raising funds for the purpose of building additions to St. Peter's parochial school for boys.

ROCHESTER.—The Rochester Box and Lumber Company is reported to have decided to erect a new building to be constructed on Colver Road at a cost of \$40,000.

SYRACUSE.—President Thomas W. Meacham, of the Chamber of Commerce, is reported interested in a project to erect a new hotel at this place and a committee has been appointed to secure site and plans.

TROY.—Architects M. F. Cummings & Son have been selected to prepare the plans for the new school building to be erected here.

NEW JERSEY

BAYONNE.—According to reports a new post office building is in prospect for Bayonne. Postmaster Lang, with the direct cooperation of the citizens of Bayonne, will appeal to Congress at its next session for a new post office building to cost \$100,000.

BRIDGETON.—The United States Treasury Department has advertised for bids for the erection of the proposed new public building here. The bids will be opened on September 29.

JERSEY CITY.—A special meeting is to be held soon for the purpose of discussing the erection of a new building for the Hudson County German Hospital and Dispensary Association. Drs. Rector and Lambert are interested.

LONG BRANCH.—An eight-story apartment hotel is to be erected at this point by Anthony, La Forte, it is currently reported.

MILLVILLE.—It is said that at a special meeting the Board of Education recently appointed a special committee to secure plans for the erection of a new school here to take the place of the Culver school, which is unfit for use.

NEWARK.—We understand that McMur-ray & Pulis, architects, are drawing plans for a one-story brick building, which James Smith, Jr., will erect on the northeast corner of Branford Place and Nutria Street. The estimated cost is about \$20,000.

We learn from the local press that plans have been completed by George Backoff, architect, for a four-story, brick store and apartment building, which Stephen Gottwald will soon erect at 549 Central Avenue.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—It is stated that sites are now being investigated for a new school to be erected in the Sixth Ward and on which \$65,000 is to be expended. Address the building committee of the Board of Education.

PASSAIC.—It is currently stated that plans are being prepared by Architect John F. Kelly for a large addition to the Acquackanonk Club.

PATERSON.—The citizens of this city are interested in a project to raise sufficient funds for the erection of a new eye and ear infirmary. Address the Mayor or city clerk for information.

RED BANK.—Henry J. Roosevelt, of Front Street, this place, has purchased what is known as the Shrewsbury Yacht Club property on the river bank, east of this place, for the erection of a large new residence to cost about \$15,000 or \$20,000.

TRENTON.—The congregation of the Warren Street M. E. Church is contemplating the erection of a new edifice, it is reported. Present structure is to be sold.

PENNSYLVANIA

BIRDSBORO.—Funds are to be raised, it is said, for a new addition for St. Mark's Lutheran Church here. Address the pastor for further information regarding the matter.

CHAMBERSBURG.—Funds are to be raised by the issuance of \$50,000 in bonds for the erection of a new high school here. New structure is to be erected probably on the old academy site. Address President Sueserott, of the committee in charge.

DANVILLE.—Sealed proposals will be received by the building committee of the State Hospital for the Insane at Danville until September 10 for the remodeling of the male infirmary. Plans may be obtained at the office of the superintendent or at the office of T. P. Reitmyer, architect, Williamsport, Pa.

DICKSON CITY.—The residents of Dickson City have decided in favor of a bond issue of \$50,000 for the purpose of securing funds for the erection of a new high school at this place.

ERIE.—The question of erecting a new union depot at this point is being discussed, we understand from current reports.

It is reported that at a recent meeting of the directors of the Elmwood Boys' Home, J. M. Force was elected chairman, and the erection of a new home for wayward boys was discussed.

ENOLA.—The Citizens' League of Enola has been formed for improvements to be made throughout this town. New school-house is proposed. Geo. H. Horning is president of the new organization.

HARRISBURG.—Land has been purchased on Park Avenue to be used as a site for the erection of an Episcopal church and building operations will be begun as soon as possible.

We understand that Architect Henry L. Reinhold, Jr., of Philadelphia, is preparing preliminary sketches for a parish house and rectory for St. Andrew's P. E. Church at Harrisburg.

LANCASTER.—The Board of Education has decided on the erection of two new school houses at a cost of \$120,000. Bonds for the construction of same will be issued.

NEW BRIGHTON.—The business men of this place have decided, it is said, to raise \$30,000 for the purpose of erecting a club

house. Mr. Moltor has been appointed chairman.

PHILADELPHIA.—According to the current reports the Real Estate Trust Company is contemplating the erection of a \$500,000 addition to its building on Chestnut Street.

Up to September 8 bids will be received for the new William Penn High School for Girls to be erected at this point.

Site has been procured by the Board of Education for the new Commercial High School Building to be erected here, for which Architect J. Horace Cook is preparing plans. \$400,000 is available for this purpose. Bids are shortly to be taken.

J. R. McAllister, president of the Franklin National Bank, has bought property at the southeast corner of Hartwell and Seminole Avenues, Chestnut Hill. He will erect there a handsome Colonial-style residence, to cost approximately \$25,000.

Property at the corner of Allegheny Avenue and Tiltan Street has been purchased and it is to be used for the erection of a modern new hall building.

The Master Builders' Exchange is considering the matter of disposing of its present building on Seventh Street, above Chestnut Street, and securing a more central location on which to construct a new building.

A \$50,000 fund is to be raised, it is said, for the purpose of establishing what is to be known as the Italian Hospital of Philadelphia. Frank A. Fravascio is president.

According to reports a fine Chestnut Street improvement that is under contemplation is the erection of a big eight-story store building for the F. A. North Company on the site of the three stores at 1306-8-10 Chestnut Street.

PITTSBURG.—Architect Thomas Hannah is preparing plans for two new downtown buildings to cost about \$25,000 each. The buildings will be brick and terra cotta, four stories high, and bids will be taken soon.

Architect C. Emil Muller is preparing sketches for proposed buildings for the Safe Deposit and Trust Company, which owns an L-shaped lot having frontage in Wood Street and also in Fourth Avenue.

WASHINGTON.—The Town Council is now contemplating the erection of a new municipal building to cost about \$16,000, it is said.

WILKESBARRE.—Architect Pettebone & Ireland are said to be completing plans for a four-story apartment building to be erected on Franklin Street by H. B. Schooley.

Old St. Nicholas School, at Pennsylvania Avenue and South Street, is to be torn down and a new parochial school erected for the parish on a site still to be selected.

OHIO

CINCINNATI.—Bids are asked until September 8 by the Board of Education for constructing a high school building at this place. Chas. W. Handman is business manager, 511 West Court Street.

CLEVELAND.—Architect Frederick F. Book is said to be preparing plans for a business block to be located at the southeast corner of West Twenty-fifth Street and Clark Avenue, S. W., for Mrs. Nellie T. Crane. Estimated cost, \$50,000.

St. Clair Hospital, at East Forty-fifth and St. Clair Streets, fails to meet present needs of the institution and women officers

have started in to raise a fund of about \$100,000 for a new building.

COLUMBUS.—A movement has been started for the establishment of a branch to be located on the south side to be equipped with gymnasium, public hall and free reading room. The funds for this purpose are now being raised. South High Athletic Association is pushing the project.

YOUNGSTOWN.—Bids will be received until September 16 for the construction of the extension of the U. S. Post Office at this place according to plans which may be obtained at the office of the custodian at Youngstown or at the office of the Supervising Architect, James Knox Taylor, Washington, D. C.

ZANESVILLE.—Pleasant Grove Grange Company, of R. F. D. No. 8, Muskingum County, has incorporated to erect a new and modern grange hall, it is reported.

INDIANA

WINONA.—Baptists attending the Winona Bible conference took steps, it is reported, to form a permanent association headquarters at this place and \$50,000 is to be raised for the purpose.

ILLINOIS

BLOOMINGTON.—George H. Miller, architect, will receive proposals until September 7 for the remodeling of the McLean County Jail according to plans prepared by him.

CENTRALIA.—Rt. Rev. Bishop Janssen can be addressed for further information regarding a new structure to be erected for St. Mary's Hospital to be located at Elm and East Second Streets. Cost, about \$25,000.

CHICAGO.—F. J. Canty has recently purchased the property at Stewart Avenue, north of Sixty-sixth Street, which, it is understood, will be used as a site for the location of a Catholic educational institution.

WAUKEGAN.—The question of erecting a new City Hall at this point is being discussed, according to current reports. Approximately \$50,000 is to be raised for this purpose.

MICHIGAN

COLDWATER.—The question of establishing a new parochial school here in connection with St. Charles' Catholic Church is now being discussed. Address Father Hayes for information.

GLADSTONE.—The Northwestern Co-operative Company, according to the local press, has decided to rebuild its structures, recently destroyed by fire, at an expenditure of \$50,000.

IONIA.—Plans are being perfected for the organization of a stock company to build a \$60,000 hotel and theater on the present Bailey House corner. H. R. Wagar has taken the project in hand.

WISCONSIN

BAY CITY.—The proposition to build a new county building, providing offices for all county officials, and sufficient room for years to come, at a cost of \$150,000, is now before the people for their consideration.

MADISON.—Plans for the new hospital building to be erected at this point have been submitted by Architect Ferdinand L. Kronenberg, it is reported. Estimated cost, \$30,000.

MILWAUKEE.—A special meeting is to be held shortly by the members of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association for

the purpose of discussing a permanent home for the organization. A. W. Rich is chairman of committee appointed for investigating sites, etc.

Architects Van Ryn & De Gellecke, of Milwaukee, are preparing plans for a \$20,000 addition to Lake Geneva's high school. It will be two stories high, of solid brick, 50x85 feet in size.

MISSOURI

ST. LOUIS.—It is said that Rev. E. Eilts, 309 Souard Street, has recently purchased property on Virginia Avenue between Chipewa and Keokuk Streets, for the erection of a large new residence.

Richard Mederacke has purchased property at the corner of Portis Avenue and Arsenal Street, and, according to reports, he will improve same in the near future with modern apartments.

IOWA

ONEIDA.—A. B. Holbert is reported to be considering the erection of a large new residence on which approximately \$30,000 will be expended.

MINNESOTA

DULUTH.—The German Evangelical Lutheran people of this city are reported to be discussing a new church in the vicinity of Cumming Avenue and Belknap Street. Address Rev. W. F. A. Lueck, pastor of the church.

MANKATO.—Sisters now conducting a Catholic orphanage at Iona, Minn., have decided to erect a new and larger institution here and negotiations for site are said to be practically completed.

MINNEAPOLIS.—According to the local press C. C. Wyman, of the Chamber of Commerce, has purchased property on Lowry Hill for the erection of a large and handsome new residence on the site.

ST. PAUL.—The question of erecting a Children's Hospital at this point is being discussed, it is said. Probation Officer Graves is interested.

NORTH DAKOTA

VALLEY CITY.—It is currently reported that the Elks at this point have decided to erect a handsome home, costing approximately \$50,000, on West Main Street.

NEBRASKA

BEATRICE.—It is said that A. H. Lucks, manager of the German Nurseries, has purchased property at the corner of Thirteenth and Court Streets and will improve same by the erection of a fine home.

COLORADO

COLORADO SPRINGS.—The directors of the Exchange National Bank have announced their intention, it is reported, to erect a seven-story structure at the corner of Pikes Peak Avenue and Tejon Street, to cost between \$300,000 and \$400,000.

DENVER.—A number of the prominent women of this city have pledged themselves to raise funds to be used toward the building fund of the Children's Hospital Association. The Young Ladies' Club, of which Dr. Pearl Wheeler is president, is interested.

MONTANA

FORT PECK.—According to the local press the contract for the erection of the Government Building at this point will be let

September 8. Plans can be seen at the Builders' and Traders' Exchange.

ROUNDUP.—The First Methodist Church has recently been formed here and it is stated that a new edifice will probably be erected soon.

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE.—Emanuel Hecht has purchased property at 9 North Charles Street and it is reported that he will improve same with a structure to cost approximately \$35,000.

Residents of Sparrows Point are reported to be in favor of the erection of a new high school at that place. R. K. Wood and Joseph Blair are among those interested in the matter.

George M. Hord has purchased property on Carroll Road near Talbott and Queen Anne Roads, Windsor Hills, for the erection of a handsome new residence with all conveniences.

CATONSVILLE.—Architect Walter M. Gleske, of Baltimore, is said to have prepared plans for a handsome residence to be erected at this place.

VIRGINIA

NORFOLK.—Dr. E. B. M. Brown, rabbi of the Beth-El Synagogue, is in favor of the purchase of Christ Church on Freemason Street and it is stated that Christ Church will erect a large and handsome new edifice in Ghent near their chapel.

Plans for the new hosiery mill and dye works, which Joseph A. Parker will erect at the intersection of upper High Street and the Norfolk and Portsmouth Belt Line Railroad, have been completed by Architect Edward Overman, of Portsmouth, and have been accepted.

TAZEWELL.—Plans for the new high school building to be erected at this point are to be revised, it is said, and bids will shortly be called for. Estimated cost, \$20,000. Address the Mayor.

WEST VIRGINIA

LOUDENVILLE.—Architect Bruce Crow, of Cameron, is reported to have prepared plans for a new M. E. Church to be erected at this place.

KENTUCKY

FRANKFORT.—The Kentucky State Board of Control for Charitable Institutions will receive proposals at their office in Frankfort until September 8 for the material and labor required in the erection of dormitory and laundry buildings on the premises of the Kentucky Institution for Feeble-Minded Children. Plans and specifications on file in the office of the Kentucky State Board of Control for Charitable Institutions in Frankfort and in the office of D. X. Murphy & Bro., architects, Louisville, Ky.

LOUISVILLE.—The congregation of the Trinity Evangelical Church, at Twenty-fourth and Cedar Streets, is contemplating the erection of a new church to be of brick and to cost \$10,000.

An addition is to be built to the Jewish Hospital at Floyd and Kentucky Streets, which is estimated to cost \$21,000. The structure is to be of brick, three stories in height. D. X. Murphy & Bro., are the architects.

TENNESSEE

HARRIMAN.—A post office is to be erected at this point, it is said, \$55,000 having been appropriated by Congress for this purpose.

MEMPHIS.—Next to the corner of Main

Street and Madison Avenue the Manhattan Savings Bank and Trust Company is planning to replace its present quarters with a handsome edifice, to be devoted entirely to its own use.

NORTH CAROLINA

RALEIGH.—It is currently reported that the Evening Times of this city has started a movement to raise the necessary funds for the erection of a Y. M. C. A. building in this city.

SOUTH CAROLINA

ANDERSON.—Bids for the post office building to be erected at this place have been rejected, it is said, the plans having called for a \$35,000 structure. Seventy thousand dollars has now been appropriated by Congress and plans are to be revised and new bids called for.

ROCK HILL.—Bids will be received until September 15 for the construction of the dormitory building to be erected at Winthrop College. Plans may be had either at the college or at the office of the architects, Edwards & Walter, Candler Building, Atlanta, Ga.

GEORGIA

ATHENS.—According to the daily press the Masons, Knights of Pythias and Odd Fellows of this place are considering a project to erect a temple here as a home for the orders.

FLORIDA

LAKE LAND.—We understand that a special election was held recently, when it was voted to issue \$40,000 in bonds for the erection of a new school building here.

TAMPA.—We learn from the local press that W. G. Lynch, proprietor of the Royal Theater, is planning to rebuild the burned theater at De Sota Park.

ALABAMA

TUSCALOOSA.—It is stated that Messrs. Collier, Monnish and Judge Foster, owners of the property on which the old court house is located, are contemplating the erection of a large office building on the site.

MISSISSIPPI

YAZOO CITY.—The Farmers' Union, through its committee, has purchased four acres of land within the corporate limits of Yazoo City for the purpose of building a warehouse. The Union proposes to begin its construction at once.

LOUISIANA

NEW ORLEANS.—The city will advertise for bids in September for erecting the Beauregard school building. It will have two stories, 16 rooms, brick, tile roof. Estimated cost, \$65,000. Plans and specifications are being prepared by the city engineers' department.

OKLAHOMA

GUTHRIE.—We understand from the local press that Charles H. Scheolter, of Muskogee, has been commissioned to prepare the plans for the proposed \$65,000 high school building to be erected at this point.

HARTSHORNE.—Twenty-five thousand dollars in bonds is to be issued for the purpose of erecting a new school building at this point, it is reported.

KONAWA.—A large and handsome new brick school is being considered here. It has been voted to issue \$20,000 in bonds for this purpose.

OKLAHOMA CITY.—From the local press we learn that the University Development Company is considering the matter of erecting a business block. Anton Classen, president.

ARKANSAS

LITTLE ROCK.—It is stated that A. C. Read and others are contemplating the erection of a three-story business building for this city.

TEXAS

BEAUMONT.—Architect F. W. Steinman has submitted plans to the commissioners for the remodeling of the court house at a cost of \$40,000, it is said.

DALLAS.—The question of erecting a new building for the First Methodist Church here is now being discussed. Judge J. M. McCormick and Louis Blaylock are members of a committee appointed in charge of securing a suitable site and are arranging for a large and modern structure.

FORT WORTH.—The United Benevolent Association is considering the erection of a building in this city for State headquarters. Chief Haddock, head of Haddock Lodge, No. 251, may be addressed for information.

GALVESTON.—Bernard Tiernan is said to be contemplating the erection of a twelve-story office building to cost in the neighborhood of \$250,000.

IDAHO

BOISE.—J. E. Tourtellote & Co. are preparing plans for a high school building to cost \$75,000 to be erected at this place. s.

UTAH

SALT LAKE CITY.—Dr. J. T. Keith has purchased property at Sixth South and Sixth East Streets and, according to reports, the site will be improved with an apartment house to cost approximately \$50,000. Dr. Keith represents the California Bungalow Company.

J. E. Dooley, according to the local press, will spend \$100,000 in the erection of a new structure at the corner of Second South and First West Streets.

The plot of ground located on Exchange Place and fronting the entrance to Cactus Avenue, which was offered by Samuel Newhouse as a gift to the Salt Lake Stock and Mining Exchange, provided the exchange erect a suitable building upon the property, has been accepted by the members of the exchange and steps are being considered for the raising of money to erect a suitable structure.

CALIFORNIA

BERKELEY.—Plans have been drawn for a residence for Henry W. Taylor to cost \$100,000 by Louis C. Mulgardt, architect, Chronicle Building, San Francisco.

The town of South Berkeley contemplates erecting a Carnegie Library at a future date. s.

Bakewell & Brown, architects, 417 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, are the architects for the new City Hall at Berkeley. The building will be three stories and cost \$100,000. s.

The University of California will build a hospital with the balance of the Massachusetts fund amounting to \$100,000 contributed to California at the time of the earthquake. s.

FRUITVALE.—One hundred thousand dollars in bonds are to be issued at this place

for the erection of new public school buildings, it is currently reported.

MILL VALLEY.—Murdock & Smith, architects, 268 Market Street, San Francisco, are preparing plans for the Tamalpais Park Grammar School, to cost \$25,000.

LOS ANGELES.—Mrs. George Mitchell has purchased property at West Adams Street and Tenth Avenue for the erection of a proposed residence to cost about \$100,000.

The Orpheum Company will erect a theater building to cost \$200,000. Morris Meyerfeld, Los Angeles, president. s.

NAPA.—The school trustees will hold a special election to vote on issuing bonds in the amount of \$55,000 for the erection of two new school buildings and improvements to others. New high school building will be erected and a new grammar and primary school on Polk Street.

OAKLAND.—Sherman, Clay & Co. will build a three-story Class A building on the southwest corner of Clay and Fourteenth Streets. Cost, \$75,000. s.

C. J. Heeseman Company, of Oakland, will erect a new store building in the near future. s.

The Piedmont District will erect a \$50,000 school building as soon as bond issue is arranged. s.

Plans for a residence for Prof. Spencer, of Berkeley, Cal., are being prepared by Architect A. Merrill Bowser, 969 Broadway, Oakland, Cal. s.

PALO ALTO.—A hospital is to be erected here by a company headed by Dr. R. C. Wilbur to cost \$40,000. s.

REDLANDS.—The Redlands school trustees have decided to secure plans for a new school building to replace the Lugonia building on the north side of the city, structure to cost about \$40,000.

ROSEVILLE.—Two four-room school buildings are planned to be built at this place to cost \$17,500-\$20,000 each. Chas. Paff & Co., Merchants' Exchange, San Francisco, architects. s.

SACRAMENTO.—Sexton & Nicholson, Chronicle Building, San Francisco, have prepared plans for a two-story frame school building to cost \$20,000 to be erected at this place. s.

SAN BERNARDINO.—Bonds have been voted for the erection of a new technical school building to be located on G Street. The bonds are in the amount of \$35,000.

Architect Ralph C. Lampe, 503 Metropolitan Bank Building, has prepared preliminary plans for a theater and office building to cost \$500,000. The building will be of steel frame and concrete, vestibule finished in onyx, seating capacity 1,800; location, Market Street, near Seventh, San Francisco. s.

Plans have been prepared by Architect A. J. Coffey, Humboldt Bank Building, San Francisco, for a six-story brick building to contain stores and apartments, for Geo. Fitzgibbon; cost, \$50,000. s.

The Chamber of Commerce is stirring the matter of securing an appropriation for a new Marine Hospital to be located near Summit Lake, Presidio grounds. s.

The Phoenix Realty Company will erect a six-story building on Grant Avenue and Ashburton Place. McDonald & Applegarth, Call Building, are the Architects. s.

Geo. J. Giannini has bought the property on Clay Street, 340 feet east of Drumm, to improve with a suitable building. s.

Architect W. G. Hind, 303 Humboldt Bank Building, San Francisco, has drawn plans for a three-story brick building to contain 12 apartments. The building will be located on Ellis Street and cost \$18,000. s.

A Shriners' Temple is to be erected on Geary Street, San Francisco, to cost \$100,000. s.

A six-story building will be erected on the Adam Grant property at corner of Geary and Mason Streets, San Francisco. s.

Plans for a residence for Wm. P. Marsicano, at Green and Mason Streets, have been drawn by C. H. Barrett, 417 Montgomery Street, San Francisco. s.

Plans have been drawn by Carter & Foley, architects, Call Building, for a two-story brick building for stores and hall at Haight and Fillmore Streets, to cost \$50,000. s.

Architect Fred H. Meyer, Humboldt Bank Building, San Francisco, is preparing plans for a Class C office building for the San Francisco Gas & Electric Company; cost \$100,000. s.

Geilfuss & Son, 150 Folsom Street, are preparing plans for a three-story Class C building on Main Street, near Market. s.

SANTA ROSA.—A Federal building is to be erected at Santa Rosa, Cal., to cost \$70,000. James Knox Taylor, Washington, D. C., supervising architect. s.

SONORA.—Competitive plans for a school house to cost \$35,000 have been invited at this point. s.

UKIAH.—Banks & Copeland, 2266 Vallejo Street, San Francisco, are preparing plans for a brick and concrete theater building, to cost \$25,000, to be erected at this place. s.

OREGON

PORTLAND.—According to the local press Blake, McFall & Company, paper dealers, have purchased the southwest corner of Fourth and Ankeny Streets with the intention of improving the site with a six-story warehouse.

Plans are being drawn for a six-story concrete hotel at Fifth and Stark Streets, by D. C. Lewis, architect, Portland, Ore., to cost \$160,000. s.

John Kierman will erect a four-story concrete warehouse to cost \$150,000. D. C. Lewis, architect. s.

A meeting was held in the old German Church on Eleventh Street recently when new a organization to be known as the Swiss Hall Association was formed for the purpose of erecting a new hall for the various Swiss societies of the city. C. Bircher is interested.

WASHINGTON

SPOKANE.—Col. I. N. Peyton has announced, it is said, that he is going to build a new building about six stories high to cost between \$250,000 and \$300,000 on the corner of Sprague Avenue and Post Street, in Spokane.

TACOMA.—A. J. Jarmuth, a Denver capitalist, through M. H. Koehler & Company, has bought property here and it is reported that he will improve same with a large manufacturing plant.

Architects Heath & Twichell have prepared plans, according to current reports, for the new building to be erected by the Stone, Fisher Company at a probable expenditure of \$50,000.

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Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., August 17, 1908.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock p. m. on the 29th day of September, 1908, and then opened, for the construction (including plumbing, gas piping, heating apparatus, electric conduits and wiring) of the U. S. Post Office and Custom House at Bridgeton, N. J., in strict accordance with drawings and specification, copies of which may be obtained from the Custodian of the site after 18th day of August, or at this office after the 17th day of August, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1705-6)

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., August 15, 1908.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock p. m. on the 28th day of September, 1908, and then opened, for the construction complete of the U. S. Post

Office at Dalton, Georgia, in accordance with the drawings and specification, copies of which may be had at this office or at the office of the Postmaster at Dalton, Ga., at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1705-6)

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., August 18, 1908.—Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock p. m. on the 1st day of October, 1908, and then opened, for alterations to the U. S. Post Office and Court House at Charlottesville, Virginia, in accordance with the drawings and specification, copies of which may be had at this office or at the office of the Postmaster at Charlottesville, Va., at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1705-6)

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., August 22, 1908.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock p. m. on the 24th day of September, 1908, and then opened, for the plumbing system, etc., in the extension to the U. S. Court House and Post Office building at Baltimore, Maryland, in accordance with drawings and specifications, copies of which may be had at this office, or at the office of the Superintendent of the building, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1706-7)

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Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., August 24, 1908.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock p. m. on the 23d day of September, 1908, and then opened, for an electric passenger elevator in the U. S. Post Office and Court House at Raleigh, North Carolina, in accordance with drawing and specification, copies of which may be obtained at this office, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1706)

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals endorsed "Proposal for enlarging bakery and constructing new oven for the New York State Custodial Asylum, Newark, N. Y.," will be received by C. W. Winspear, Superintendent, New York State Custodial Asylum, Newark, N. Y., up to 10 o'clock A.M., on the 17th day of September, 1908, when they will be opened and read publicly.

Proposals shall be accompanied by a certified check in the sum of \$150, and the contractor to whom the award is made will be required to furnish surety company's bond in the sum of \$1,500. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

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. (1706-7)

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., August 27, 1908.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock P.M. on the 19th day of October, 1908, and then opened, for the construction complete (except elevators), of the U. S. Post Office and Court House at San Juan, Porto Rico, in accordance with the drawings, and specification, copies of which may be had at the office of the Custodian of site, San Juan, P. R., or at this office, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1706-7)

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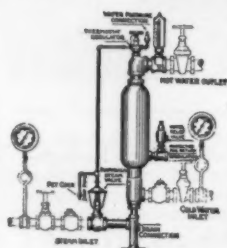
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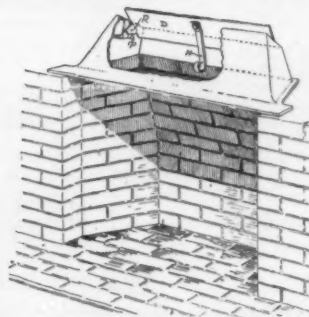
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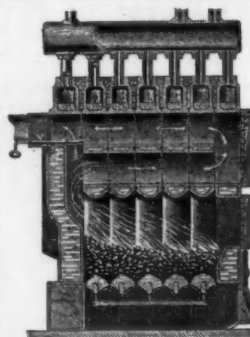
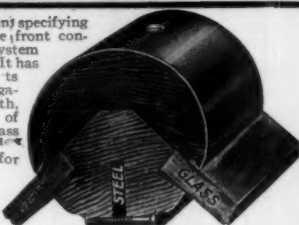
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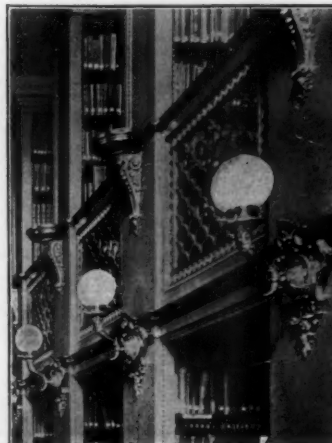
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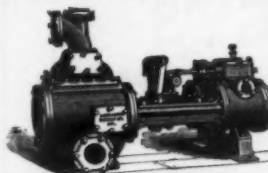


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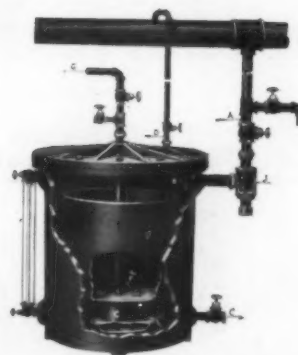
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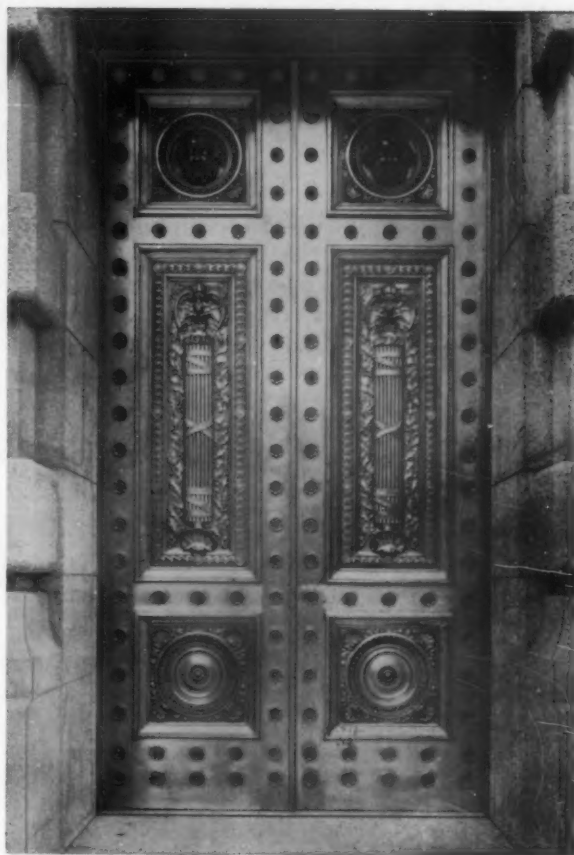
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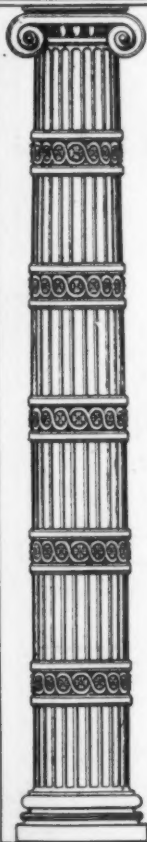
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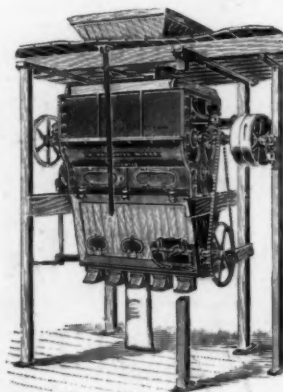
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