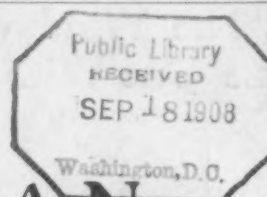


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The AMERICAN ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS

Regular Edition

Vol. XCIV

SEPTEMBER 16, 1908

No. 1708

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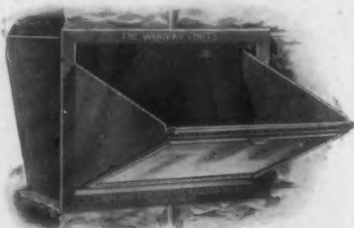
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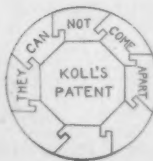


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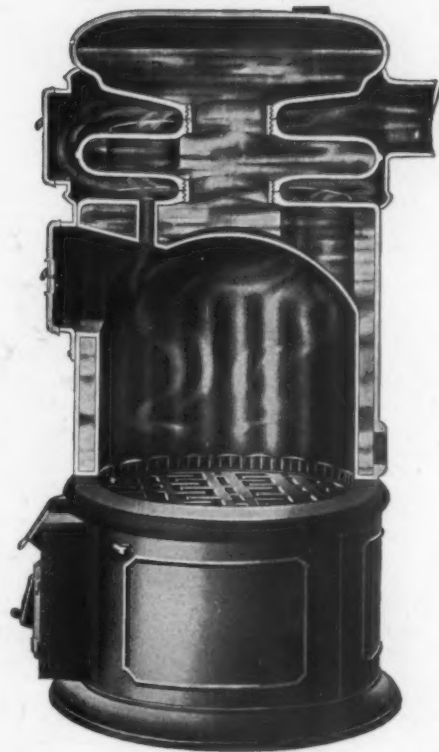
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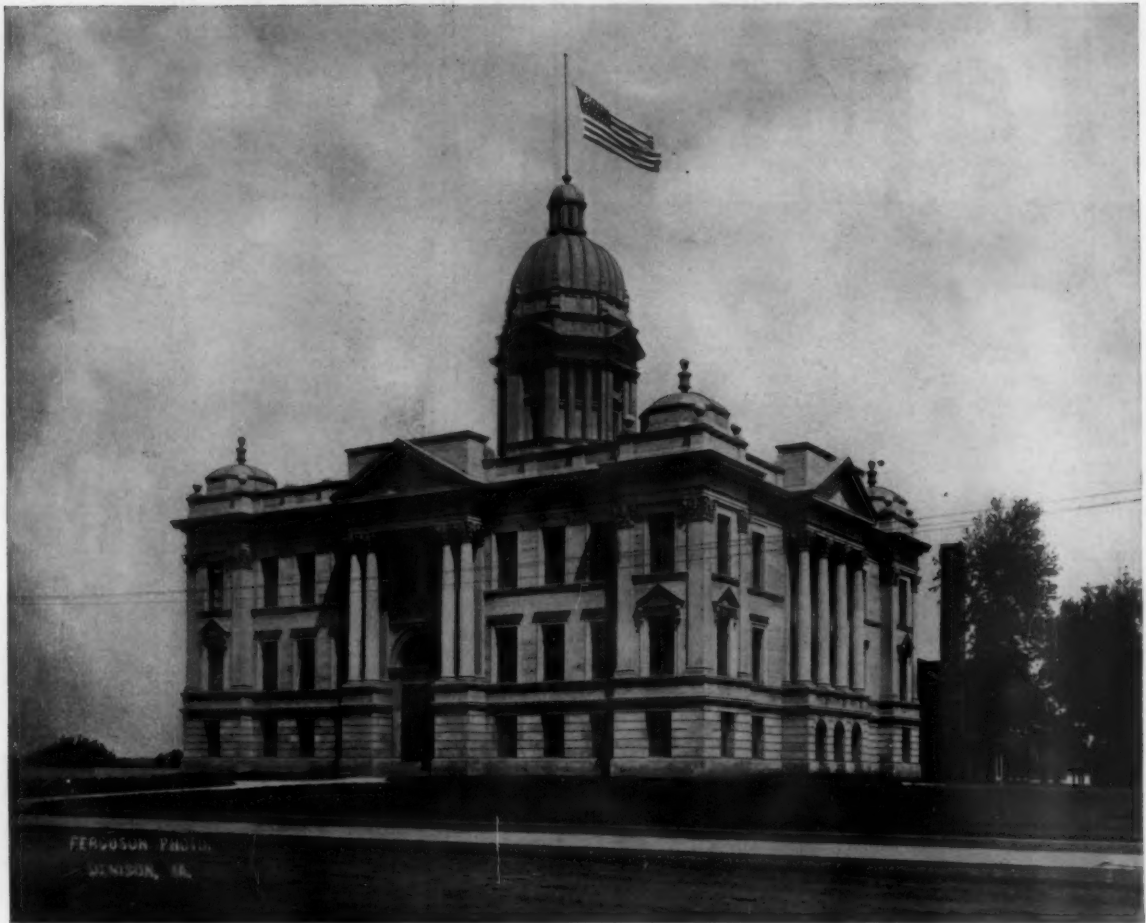
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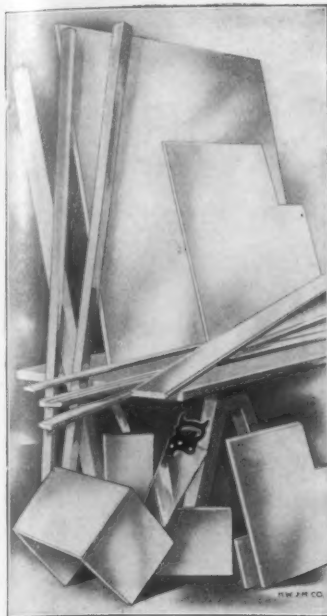
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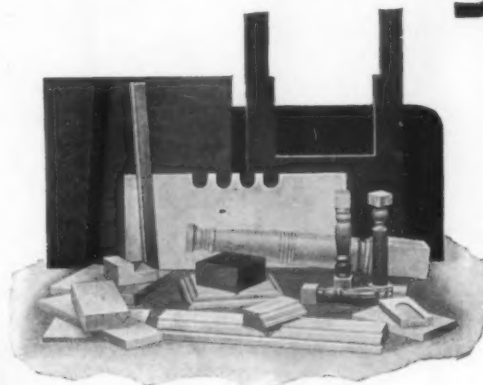


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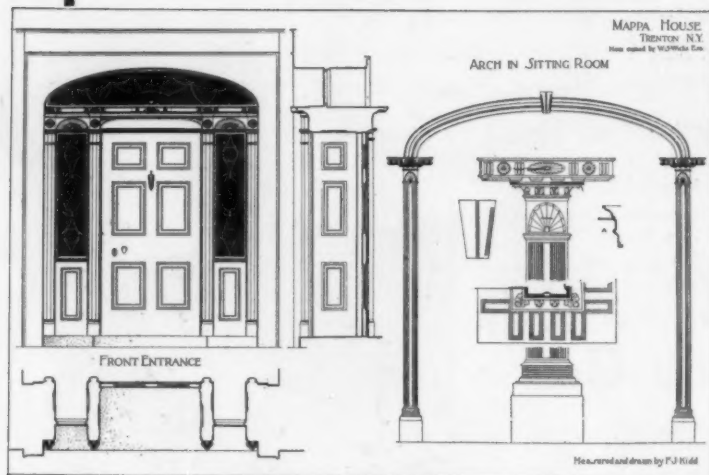
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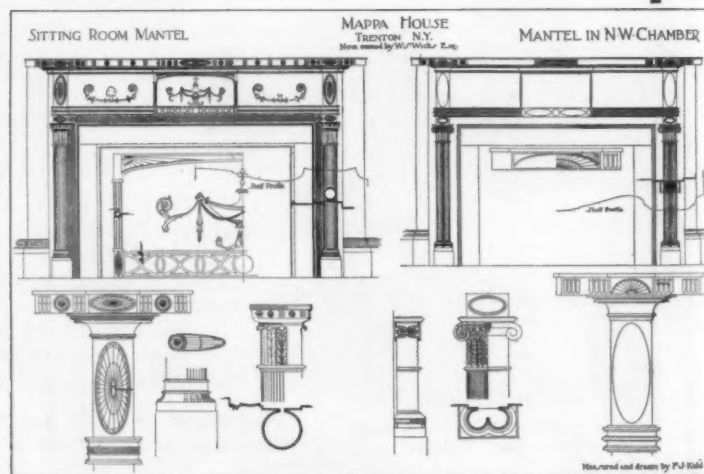
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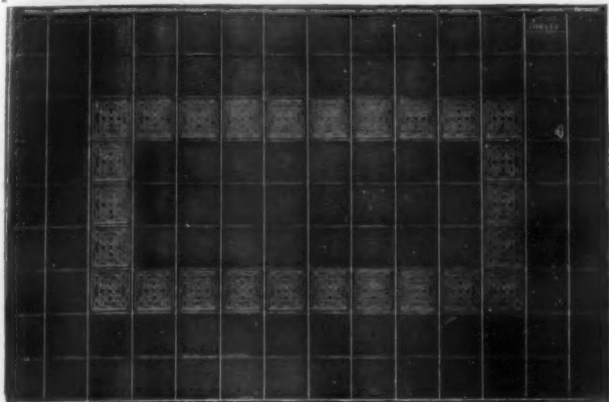
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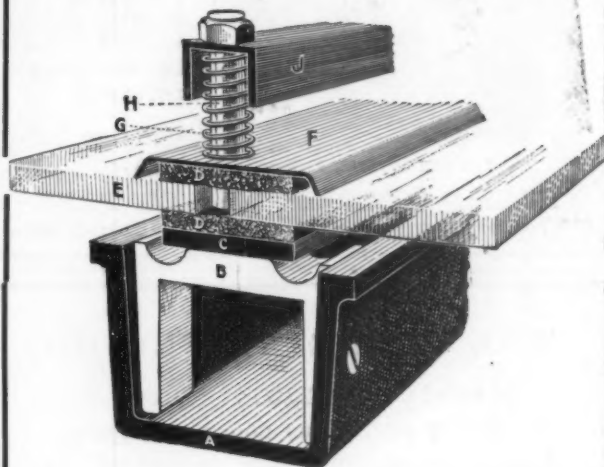
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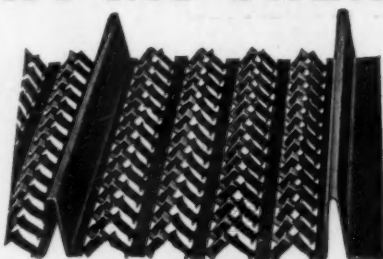
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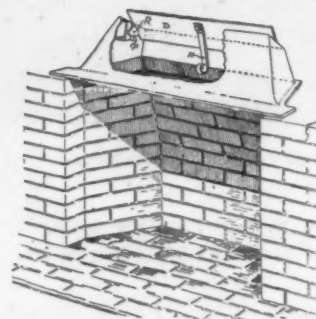
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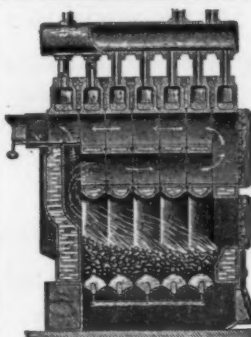


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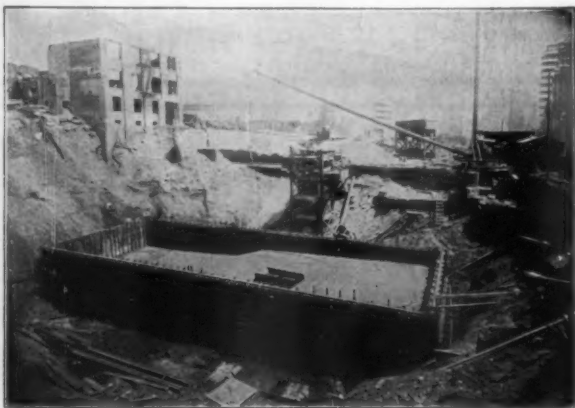
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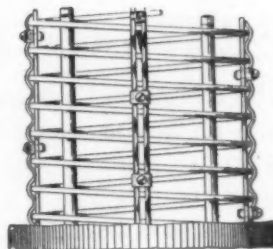
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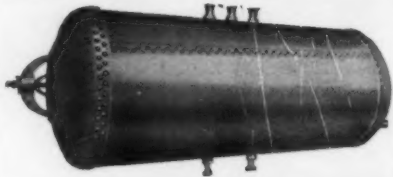
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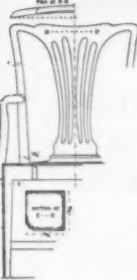
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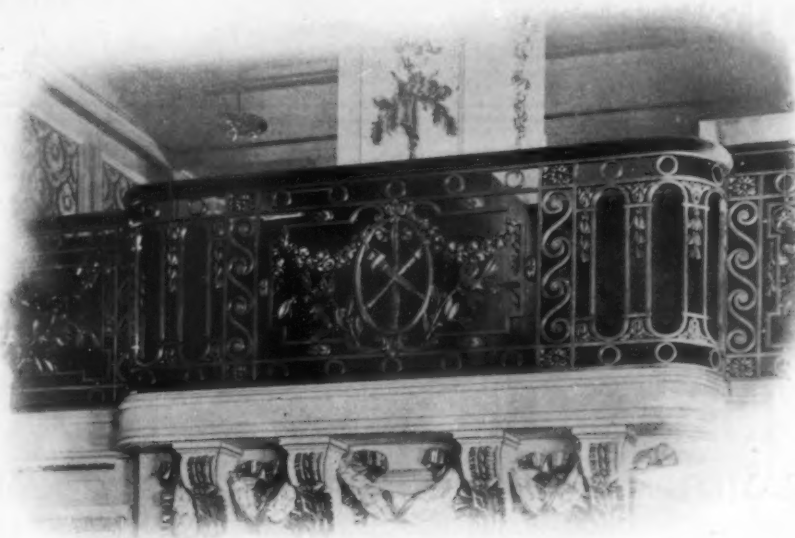
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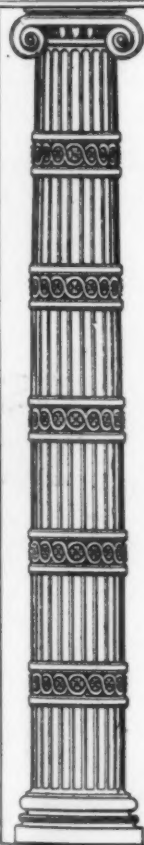
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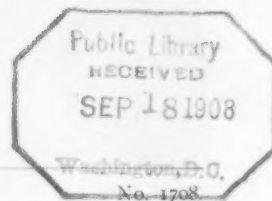
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THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS



Vol. XCIV.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1908.

Rational Ironwork for Store and Loft Building

By GEORGE B. FORD

IN the case of certain of the larger cities in America the photographs here shown are of no practical value. Fortunately, however, for the logical development of architectural treatment of modern materials, very few cities have required that no structural steel work shall be exposed. In France the fire hazard is so small and buildings, commercial or otherwise, are in general so nearly fireproof that the thought of protecting structural steel seems never to have been considered. It follows as an obvious result, growing out of the Frenchman's desire to be frank and free, that a specific development appears along the line of these photographs where the structural iron is handled for just

what it is and not in imitation of anything else. Structural iron is in its essentials composed of plates, angles and rivets. Now is there anything in these latter that is inherently ugly? At first thought we probably say that there is. Let us be candid. We have been in the practice of covering and hiding them, on the outside with brick, stone, concrete or terracotta; on the inside—as far as the eye can see at least—with plaster or wood; in other words, with the materials that we were accustomed to deal with before the wholesale introduction of iron. Now, is it not to a large extent true that we have been doing this simply from a lack of inclination or lack of time to study out the possibilities of structural iron in and of itself, for admittedly it does take much

time and much hard thought to use a new material logically and consistently? Is it not further true that this very habit of covering up the structural iron has reacted—quite naturally—to make us believe that we did hide it because it was ugly? Yet, viewed fairly and squarely, is it intrinsically ugly? On the contrary, is there anything in the material itself or its structural forms that does not lend itself to a rational handling, thus a sincere handling, even attractive and thereby pleasing in its truthfulness? To view it with openness of mind we must put all prejudices aside, we must discard all conventions of practice and habit and go back in all freshness and keenness of

spirit to fundamentals; a hard thing to do, especially in the rush of practical work, but a necessary thing to do if progress is to be made.

Now let us see what are our conditions. Up to the level of the first floor the structure of the building is not visible to the public and therefore does not immediately interest us. Above the ground, in almost all types of buildings, the vertical structure consists of columns composed of plates angles and rivets and the horizontal structure of I-beams, or channels or of plate or lattice girders. Admitted that these crude elements in all their ordered rectangularity are not beautiful, what is the minimum amount of further treatment that we may give this skeleton first to make it other than pure engineering and second to give it a real architectural inter-



DETAIL

BAZAAR DE LA RUE DE RENNES, PARIS



BAZAAR DE LA RUE DE RENNES

PARIS

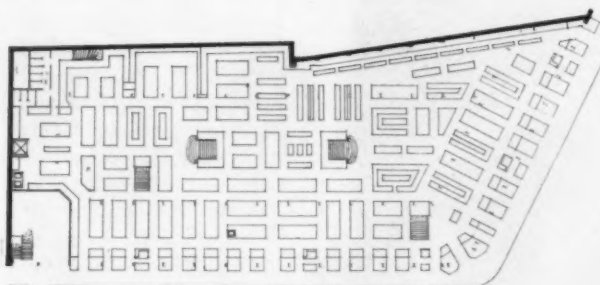
est of its own. Let us, with this in view, study two of the types of buildings to which the use of structural steel most usually applies, *e.g.* the loft building and the department store building.

Take the department store or its modification: the primary requisites are the maximum display space, the maximum circulation and the maximum light. The absolute maximum display space is obtained when the exterior and interior vertical supports are reduced to the absolute minimum for safety, with no covering and when all the space in between on all floors is used for show space. The maximum space for circulation into the building from the street and between different parts of the building is obtained when the vertical supports offer the least resistance. Likewise, in order to obtain the maximum light the whole rectangle enclosed between the exterior columns and the floor and ceiling beams on each story must offer no obstruction nor must the interior columns cast more than the minimum shadow. All this is axiomatic and self-evident, yet obvious as it is, has this idea ever been carried to the limit of its possibilities in

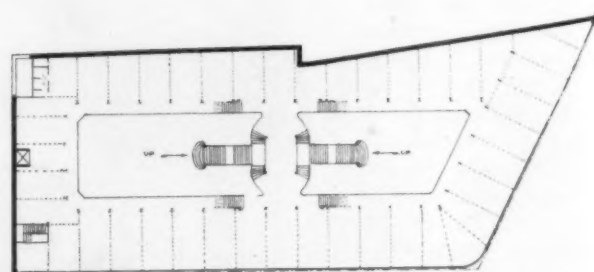
is Henri Gutton. His problem was to make the circulation into and out of and through the building as easy as possible, to make the building practically a continuation of the street. This he solves in the straightforward way of making the whole exterior street wall open, with aisles four feet wide and cases seven feet wide perpendicular to the street, forming a sort of fringe about the building. The interior is a checker-board of small display tables and shelves, so arranged as to give no main circulation but to make it necessary to pass many attractive tables before coming to the stairs. The stairs are where they will give the quickest access to all parts of the building and at the same time take up space that could not be readily used for display purposes, that is, in the middle of the great central court. The court again is large, yet as small as possible consistent with giving the

maximum of daylight to all parts of the store not served by the outside windows. Thus was the plan determined. Its details of arrangement can be seen in the accompanying sketches. The stair in the middle of the central court is all in wrought and cast iron, painted white with spots of the ornament gilded.

But to return to the exterior. Here is the ground floor, opening entirely on the street, sloping to follow the slight grade of the latter, sheltered by the continuous glass and iron marquise, shaded by the curtains which pull down at the front of the marquise. Above the marquise comes the space of the thickness of the floor and two feet above. The projection of the marquise prevents this from being of value as show space, its little height above the floor makes it of no value for introducing light into the building. Then come two public stories of solid plate glass, no space whatsoever being lost between the steel columns or at floor or ceiling. These are filled with objects visible alike from the street or from the inside, admitting at the same time the maximum light to the interior. Exterior curtain awnings, letting down



GROUND FLOOR



FIRST FLOOR

America? Let us see what an application of these principles gives us in the case which we here illustrate.

This building is known as the Bazaar de la Rue de Rennes in Paris, located just above the Rue Vaugirard on the corner of a new street and directly opposite the large, reinforced concrete art nouveau store building for the Paris provisioner, Potin. The architect of the Bazaar

from the top, take care of the summer's excess of sunlight. Then comes a work story, which must not be seen from the street, but which must be as light as possible, whence the solid filling up to a height of three feet above the floor, surmounted by an uninterrupted belt of windows to the ceiling. Then it was found that the total height required for business purposes left the building of

rather squat appearance as compared with its neighbors, whence the addition of the light iron work above the roof. This had to be light in character to save weight and expense and to prevent the building from taking on an appearance of topheaviness.

Now, in the design of this façade, beyond the purely structural features, two considerations had to be continually borne in mind: one was the practical æsthetic idea of making the architectural treatment entirely subservient to the display of goods to the extent of making it a sort of frame to enhance them; the other was the purely æsthetic idea of relieving the crude rectangularity of the structural members by the sparing yet sufficient introduction of curved lines and somewhat free ornament. The practical working out of these considerations by the use of gently flowing lines in the narrow wood mullions and by the use of black glass with gold line branch motifs is best seen in the accompanying illustra-

tioned completing the façade. In one sense it is fortunate that this turned out as it did, for it gives us a chance to see what effect can be gained by the careful designing of the structure itself as to proportion and lines. For, after all, these are the features that count in the long run; it is the gib mass and general lines which determine whether a given design will impress itself or not on our memory as a convincing solution of the problem in hand. When we come to consider it, is not the sincerity and openmindedness that we demand in the other phases of our life equally necessary in attacking practical architectural problems?

NOTES.—The Bazaar occupies 21,840 square feet. It is 63 feet 3 inches high. It contains 1,380,000 cubic feet and cost about \$155,000, or between 12 and 13 cents per cubic foot. The cabinet work and furnishing cost \$78,000. The land cost \$300,000. Bays are 13 feet 6 inches wide.

GEORGE B. FORD.



RUE RÉAMUR

PARIS

tions. The carrying through of the lines of the façade into the cresting and the decorative manner in which the latter lends itself to advertising shows the completeness of design of the whole façade. So simple it is in its idea that it might appear the work of a tyro. But why has nothing of this sort ever been done before?

This leads us to another building of like principle, erected somewhat previously, on the Rue Reamur in Paris, by M. Georges Cheodannes, architect. This latter was designed to be used as a store on the ground floor and as an office or loft building above. The original scheme comprised considerable decoration of the façade, but when the bare shell of the street front was finished the owner could wait no longer for a return on his money invested and so filled the building with tenants before the façade could be finished. He then discovered the place was quite profitable financially and, doubting the pecuniary advantage of further ornament, he indefinitely post-

The Report of the Building Code Revision Commission of New York City

The report of the Building Code Revision Commission of New York has just been issued. The commission has made an exhaustive investigation of the causes and preventives of congestion of population in the business districts of the city. The commission has made a personal inspection of the downtown business districts which has consumed several weeks.

It is suggested that building be limited in height either on the basis of zones within the city, by a ratio of the width of the street, by a system of progressive taxation upon each story above a maximum, or by a flat limitation. The commission recommends that an elevator capacity be provided for each building that will, in a fixed time, to be specified as a limit in the code, empty the building of all tenants.

Because of the enormous numbers of persons using the streets in the lower part of the city and the proportionate increase which will be occasioned by the erection of additional high office buildings, the commission suggests that immediate steps be taken to prohibit all vehicular traffic within certain hours on all main passenger streets south of Chambers street.

During the last five years, the commission reports, offices accommodating 33,251 persons have been erected below Chambers street. These have in nearly every case been from 15 to 23 stories high. The assessed values of the sites occupied by these buildings have increased nearly 15 per cent., much greater than the increase in the value of other sites where smaller buildings have been erected.

The sanitary conditions and the conditions of light in these high buildings were specially investigated by Dr. John Hill, who found that the gloom cast by high buildings darkens not only the buildings opposite, but also the offices in the same building. Along lower Broadway all offices have to be lighted artificially, except between 9 o'clock in the morning and 3 o'clock in the afternoon, while along Exchange Place, for instance, there is direct sunlight for only two hours a day. High buildings, the report continues, raise the temperature of the streets and diminish the natural draft.

A careful analysis of the development of office buildings during the years 1903-1907 shows that, despite the

provisions of office space below Cortland street and Maiden Lane to accommodate 30,287 persons, this was only 34 per cent. of the total office accommodations for 13,937 persons, or 17.74 per cent. of the whole, were provided between Twenty-third and Forty-second streets, while the district between Forty-second and Eighty-sixth street office buildings were erected to accommodate 35,180 persons, or nearly 40 per cent. These figures indicate that the office section is drifting northward.

On the area now occupied by office buildings below Chambers street, where there are at present accommodations for 189,459 persons, and with an office level of fifteen stories, there will be room for 222,407 occupants,

an increase of 94,000, which would probably not be demanded for a period of from twelve to fifteen years. With the office level at twenty stories there will be accommodations for 285,137 occupants. In this district there has been no addition to the factory space.

The necessity for repairing substructures in the district occupied by high buildings has caused the tearing up of the streets, to the hardship of passers-by, especially in some places where 35,000 persons pass a given point in a single day. In 1907 Wall street between Broadway and South street was torn up for an aggregate of 364 days, and the same condition obtained on many other streets.—*New York Times*.

Models of Old London

Surrounded by curious old houses that stood elbow to elbow from shore to shore, with the chapel of St. Thomas of Canterbury, formerly a sort of keystone or buttress in the center, old London Bridge, for centuries the only structure on the tidal Thames, was the setting for many scenes in the drawings of Hogarth and the writings of Dickens, the artist and the writer who most successfully depicted the squalor of slum life in London. The "old bridge," which had its site on the relics of the still more ancient Roman bridge, gave way in its time to another and more modern structure, and this and others in their turn, until the present London Bridge.

The London Bridge of the seventeenth century, or during the reign of Queen Elizabeth, has been vividly depicted in a model made to a scale of eight feet to the inch by a well-known London architect.

This Elizabethan bridge, 926 feet long, was constructed on oak and elm piles driven into the bed of the river. These were protected by "sterlings" to secure them against the "scour" of the tide, says a correspondent of the *Boston Herald*. This quaint house-laden bridge stood for six centuries.

In addition to the model above referred to, this same architect has completed on the same scale representations of Old St. Paul's, begun in 1136 and finished in 1498; Old Cheapside, with the ancient market, provided with stalls removable for occasional tournaments, and the Outfall of the Fleet, which shows the edge of the Thames in Elizabeth's time.

Year by year these old landmarks are disappearing. Some succumb to the ravages of time, others are razed that the site may be used for modern structures, and unless some enduring form like those above described is made the old places will be but a memory.

This is true throughout Europe. It is also true in the comparatively recent history of this country.

It will not avail this government to store in its Congressional Library photographs and books and papers for the enlightenment of future generations—photographic processes fade, and the paper used, especially by the daily papers, made from wood pulp, will be nothing but shreds fifty years hence.

Models of our more important historic buildings should be made and lodged in a building provided for the purpose. With each succeeding quarter century these

should be added to. Photographs of main thoroughfares, made by the carbon process, should be taken, and every publication that files its copies with the Library of Congress might well be required to print at least two copies on linen paper, so that there would be available at all times a proper collection of material that would mark the progress of the country in every way.



FIG. I.—SETTEE, OR DOUBLE CHAIR

ABOUT 1725

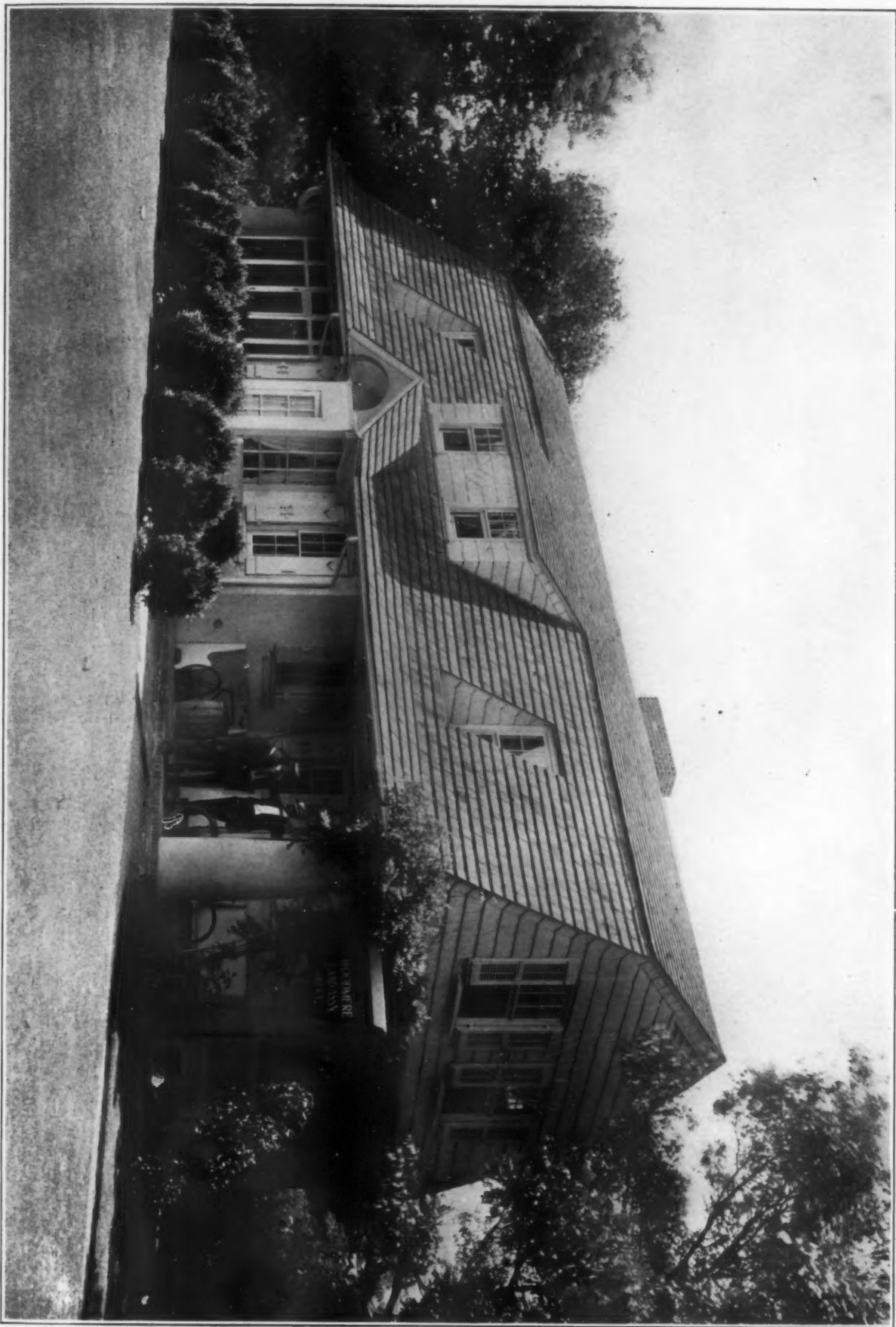
PROPERTY OF THE METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.

English Furniture of the Eighteenth Century

BY LUKE VINCENT LOCKWOOD

SEVERAL years ago THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT published, under the title of "Seats of the Colonists," a portfolio of photographs and measured drawings of Colonial chairs and other furniture.

The recent acquisition by the Metropolitan Museum of Art of New York City, of many fine examples of eighteenth century furniture is well illustrated and described in the June Bulletin issued by the museum.



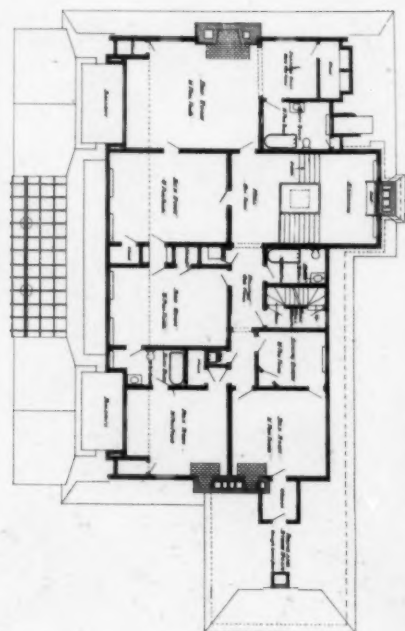
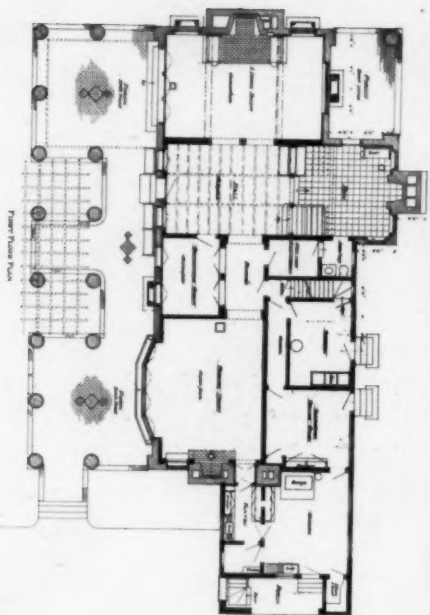
OFFICE OF WOODMERE LAND ASSN., WOODMERE, LONG ISLAND, N. Y.

MR. CHARLES BARTON KEEN, ARCHITECT.

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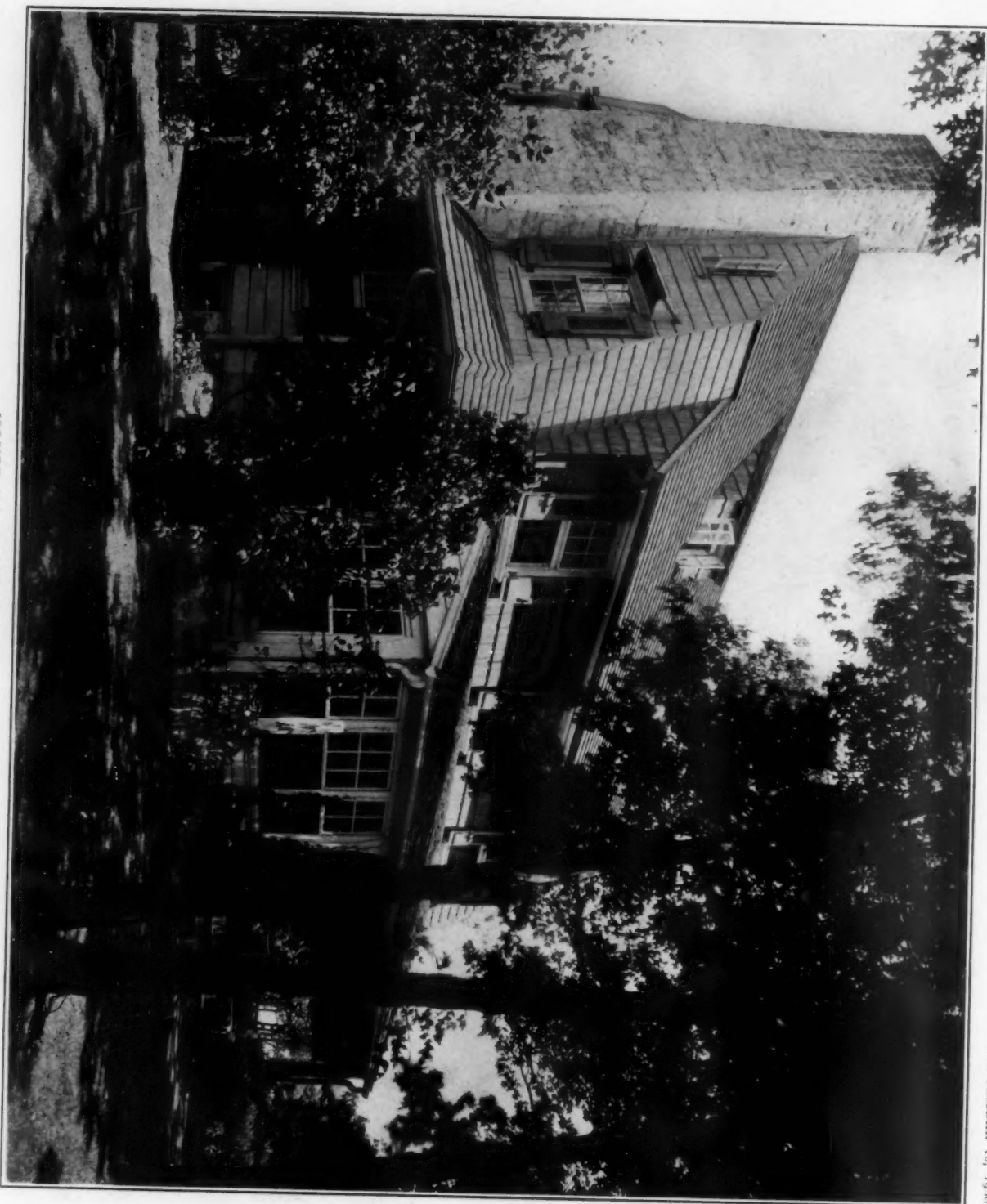


HOUSE NO. 1, WOODMERE, L. I., N. Y.
MR. CHARLES BARTON KEEN, ARCHITECT.



DETAILS, HOUSE NO. 1, WOODMERE, L. I., N. Y.
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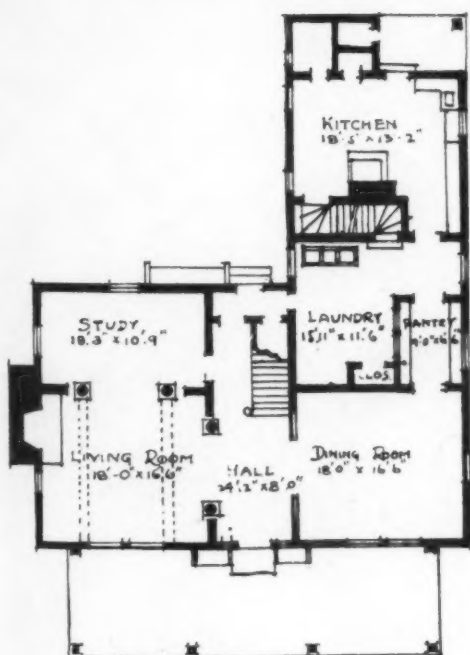


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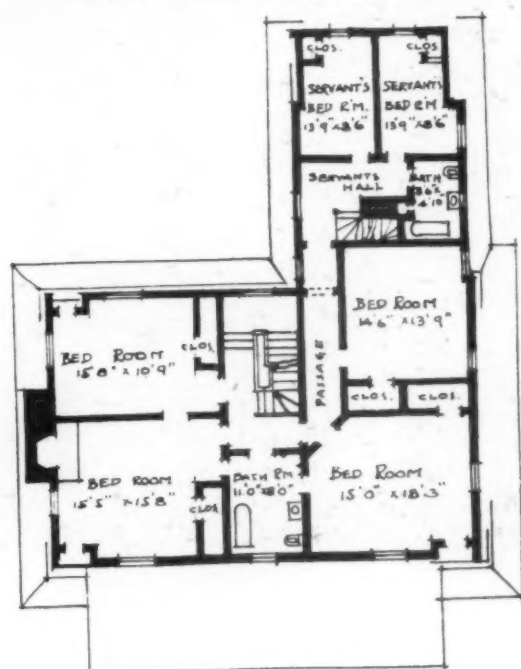
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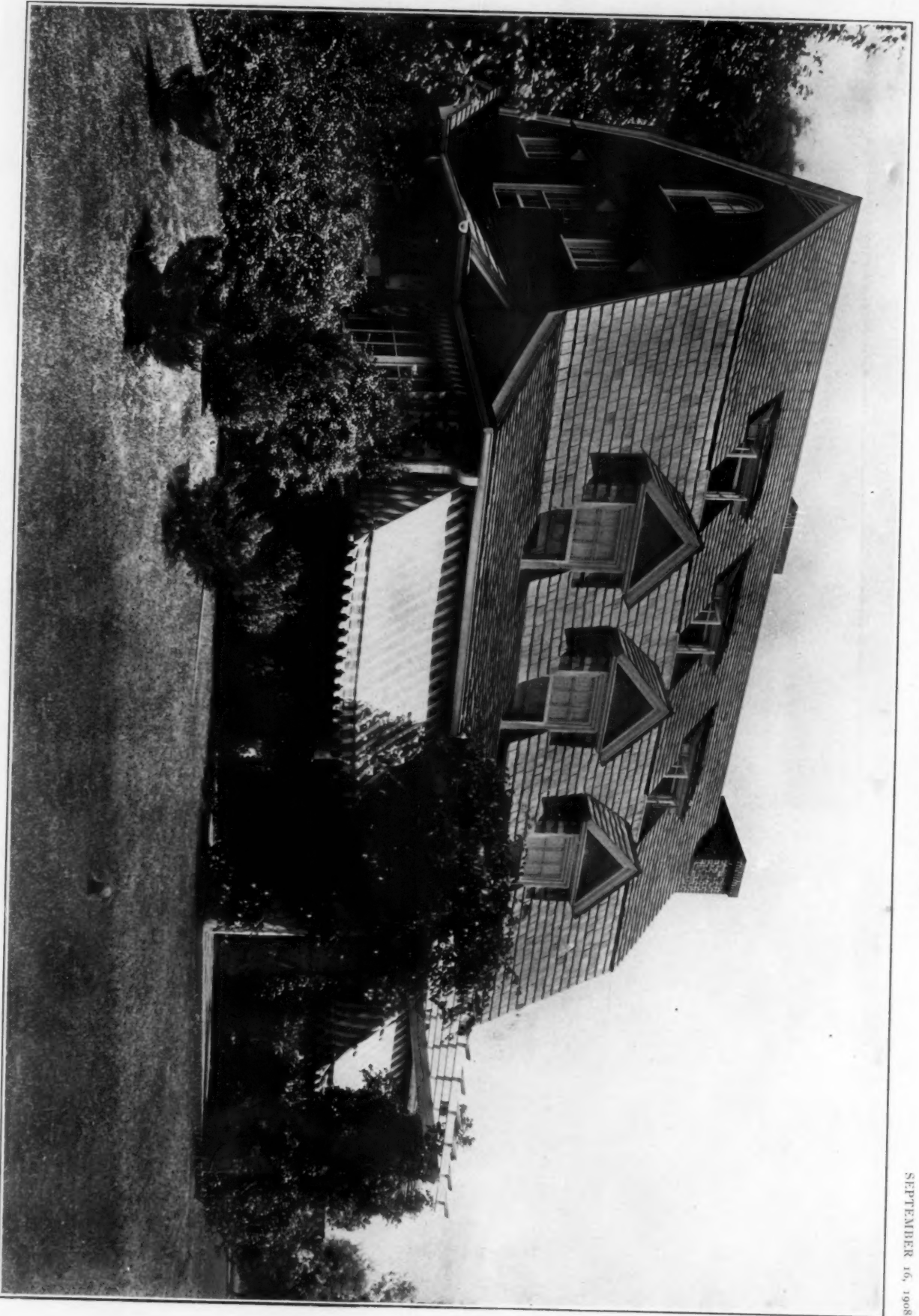
FIRST FLOOR PLAN



SECOND FLOOR PLAN

HOUSE NO. 3 (FROM THE EAST) WOODMERE, L. I., N. Y.

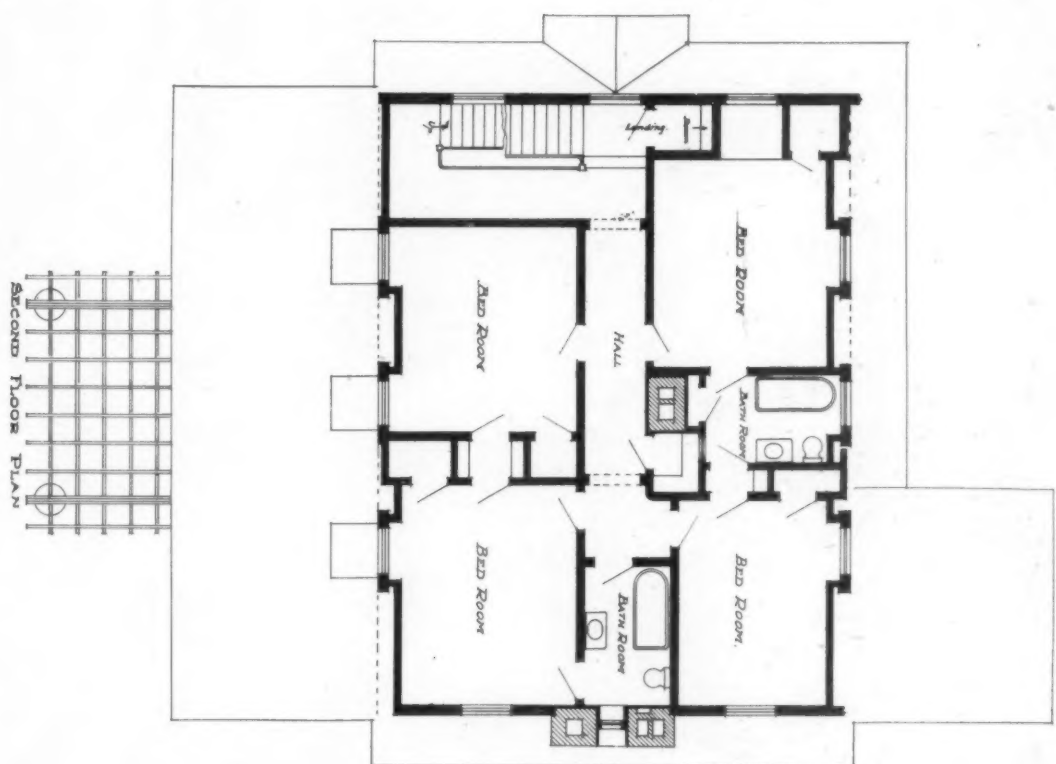
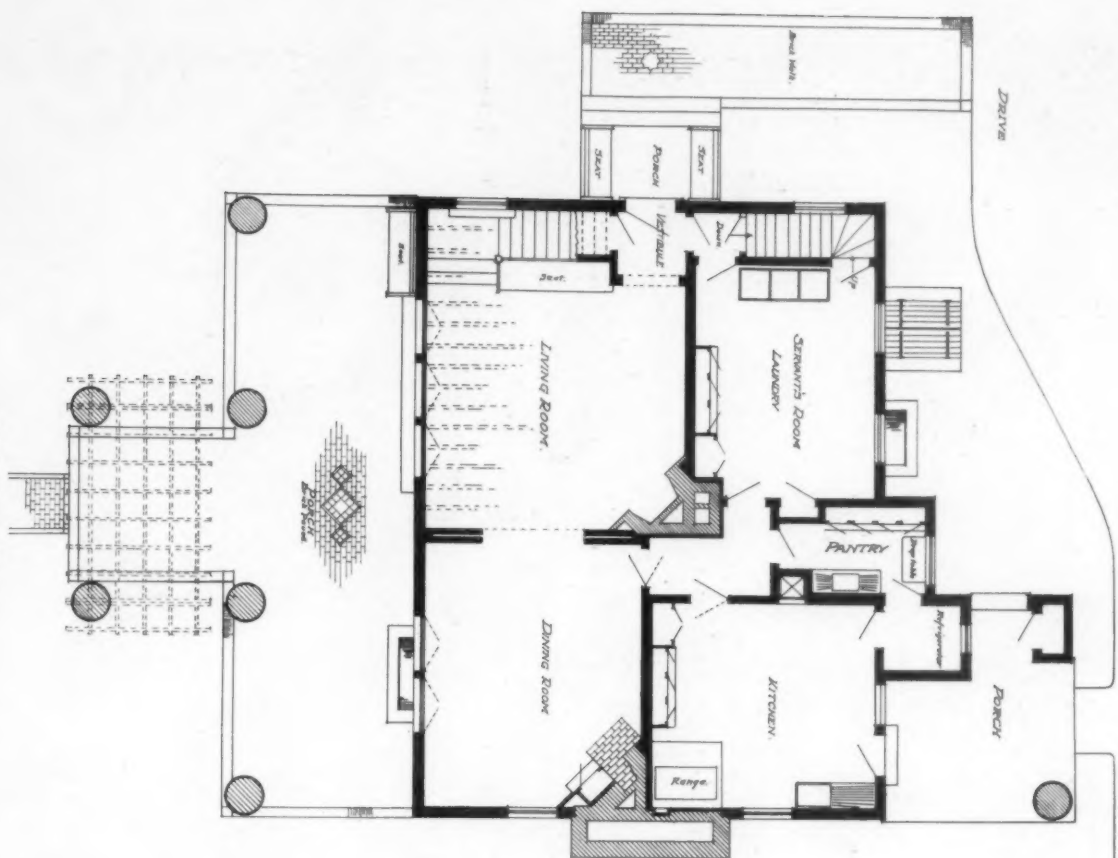
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HOUSE NO. 2, WOODMERE, L. I., N. Y.

MR. CHARLES HARTON KEEN, ARCHITECT.

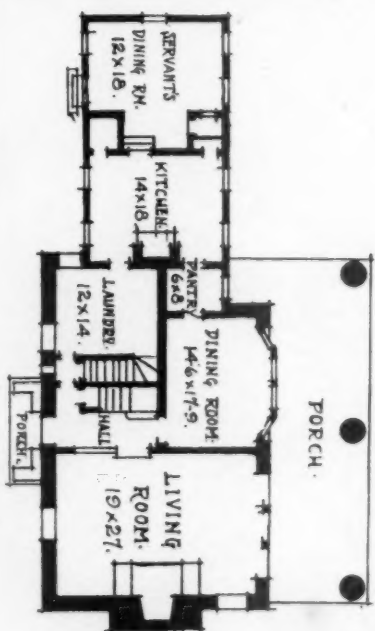
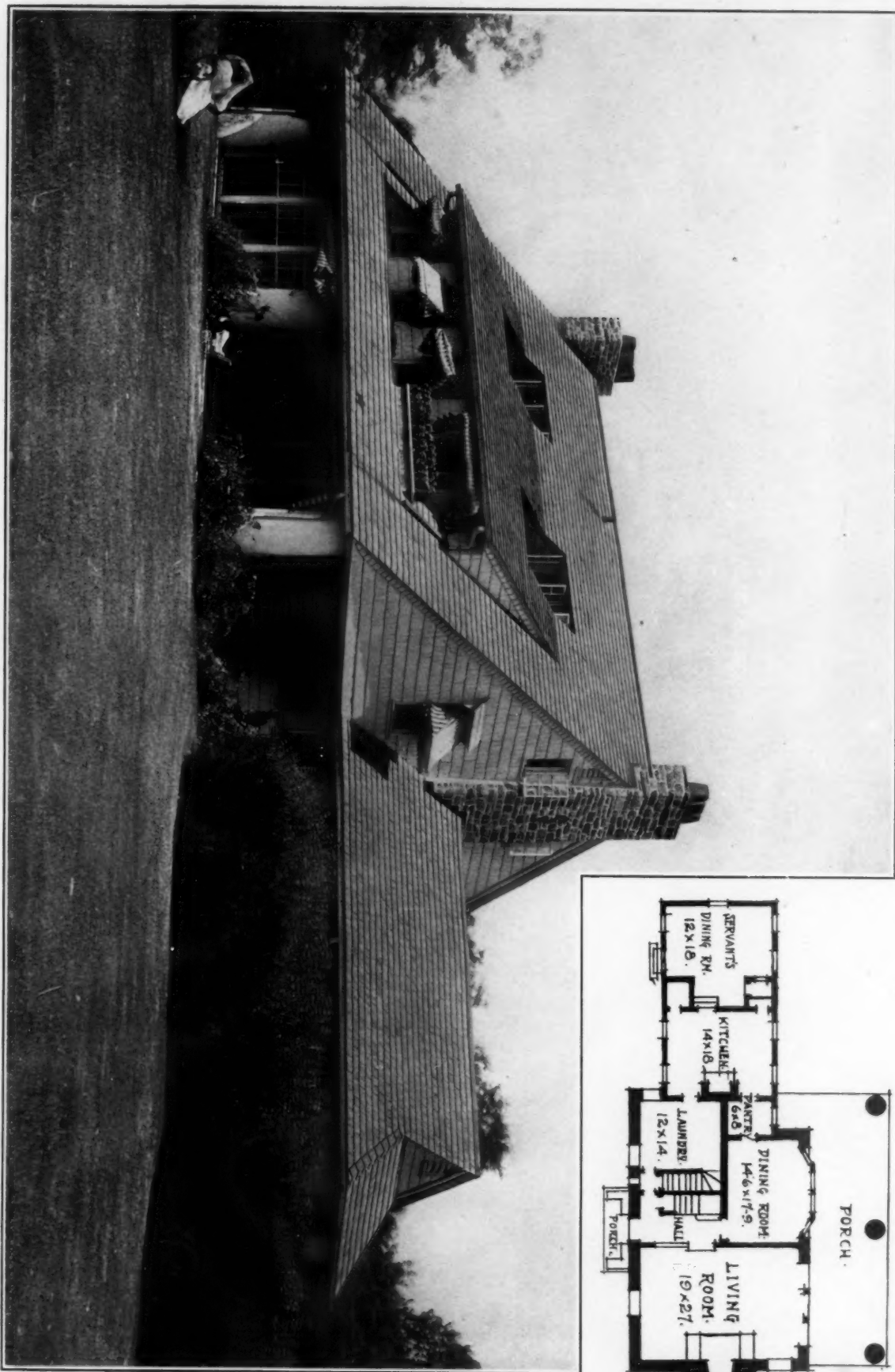
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FLOOR PLANS, HOUSE NO. 2, WOODMERE, L. I., N. Y.

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HOUSE NO. 3, WOODMERE, L. I., N. Y.
MR. CHARLES BARTON KEEN, ARCHITECT.



FIG. 2.—ARM CHAIR
ENGLISH EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.
PROPERTY OF THE METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.

Through the courtesy of the director, Sir C. Purdon Clarke, and Mr. Luke Vincent Lockwood we are enabled to present the interesting article and the original illustrations that accompanied it.

The pieces of furniture recently added to the collection of woodwork by the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City are among the most important accessions of the year, not only because of the excellence of the individual examples, but also because collectively they form the Museum's only specimens of the English cabinet makers' art of the eighteenth century, and it is hoped that they will be the nucleus for a collection of that much-needed branch of the industrial arts.

The value of such a collection can hardly be overestimated, for there is no branch of art which more clearly depicts the manners and customs of the human race, and also none, the study of which will do more toward awakening a sense of the beautiful in every day life, with its accompanying direct effect upon the individual. From a collector's standpoint, furniture occupies a unique position, for it is the only form of collecting the result of which has both the esthetic and practical value equally divided.

The evolution of style and decoration in furniture is one of the most fascinating and instructive of studies, and America is especially rich in specimens showing the various transition stages. In no other country has a style been so completely worked out as it has here, because the colonies being so far removed from the centers of fashion were not tempted to forsake an older for a newer style before it had been fully perfected, and having once acquired the style, the Colonial workmen adapting it to the needs of the people, developing it until it had reached a perfection not attained in Europe. The truth of this

statement is particularly well illustrated in the development of the high chest of drawers. In England this article of furniture was abandoned, while yet in a rather crude state, for the French commode, on the order of the modern bureau (Fig. 8), but in America it was developed, and the commode form remained comparatively scarce.

The ideal collection, therefore, for the Museum, would be a combination of English and American pieces, the former to show the models from which the colonial workmen acquired their inspiration and the latter to show the independent development of the style far away from the influences of fashion.

The specimens now chosen by the Museum are especially well adapted to these uses, and fall within two well defined groups, one showing the Dutch, and the other showing the French influence.

The dominant feature of the former school is the use of the cyma curve in outline and decoration which is carried to such an extent in some specimens of chairs that all straight lines are eliminated. The splat which characterizes eighteenth century chairs was first solid and plain, then curved, and later pierced in various designs. The decoration was carved in relief upon the surface, and occasionally applied. The designs were swags and pendants of flowers and fruits, shells, usually that of the scallop, acanthus leaves and scrolls, tassels, heads and wings of eagles, crowns, conventional figures and mascarons.

Fig. 1, here shown, is a settee, or double chair, dating about 1725, illustrating many of the characteristics above



FIG. 3.—SIDE CHAIR
ENGLISH STYLE OF CHIPPENDALE
PROPERTY OF THE METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.



FIG. 4.—STYLE OF CHIPPENDALE, GOTHIC ENGLISH, ABOUT 1760-1770.
PROPERTY OF THE METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.

enumerated. The outline of the backs is composed of cyma curves as are also the arms and their supports, the front rail is curved, and the legs are in the same curve, commonly called cabriole or bandy legs, terminating in bird's-claw and ball-feet.

The decoration is in relief carving, in shells and acanthus scrolls; the splats are pierced with oval openings, which are surrounded by two birds, their beaks meeting at the top with one wing on each side; below are cords and tassels. On the knees are carved shells and flower pendants.

Fig. 2 shows a walnut veneered arm chair of about the same date. On the top rail are carved five medallions, each containing a spray of flowers; the splat is cut away in a form suggestive of the later style and carved in relief with flowers and leaves and edged with an acanthus leaf scroll. The arms and their supports are also carved in the same leaf design. The legs are cabriole terminating in animal-claw and ball-feet.

The epoch showing French influence may be divided into two periods following the Louis XV and the Louis XVI styles.

To the former period belongs the famous Thomas Chippendale of St. Martin's Lane, London, who published his *Gentleman's and Cabinet Makers' Director* in 1754 and two successive editions during the ten years following. His success must have been immediate, because within a few years several other cabinet makers published designs so similar that it is often impossible to distinguish between them. For this reason, it is but fair to call the furniture of this fashion by Chippendale's name.

The chief characteristic of the Chippendale style up to about 1770 was the use of Rococo scrolls, dripping water effects and conventionalized leaves and flowers, intermingled often with Chinese and Gothic designs. The most striking difference between the French and English Schools was the use of the splat in chairs. The English had taken this fashion from the Dutch, as we have said, and never abandoned it; and Chippendale and his school took advantage of the additional wood surface thus provided to develop many original themes.

The almost unfailing mark of a Chippendale chair is the bowshaped back; but as in all other cases of unfailing rules, there are exceptions, and it is never safe to classify except by the triple method of form, decoration and material.

Fig. 3 illustrates a mahogany side chair in typical Chippendale style, showing a well-defined splat with Gothic feeling. The top rail is carved in acanthus leaf design, and the legs and lower edge of the splat are carved in scrolls, very characteristic of Chippendale.

Fig. 4 represents a very beautiful example of a Chippendale Gothic design dating 1760-1770; every detail is well worked out, including the frets on the stiles and legs.

Fig. 5 shows a side chair in what is known as the ribbon-back design, upon which Chippendale especially prided himself. The carving is of a high order in the French rococo fashion and the splat is composed of a bowknot with streamers intertwining and extending the entire length. The legs, which are cabriole, terminate in French scroll feet.

Fig. 6 shows a mahogany arm chair in late Sheraton style, which is commonly known as the Empire, dating about 1800. The chair is a perfect specimen of the style.



FIG. 5.—RIBBON-BACK CHAIR ENGLISH STYLE OF CHIPPENDALE
PROPERTY OF THE METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.



FIG. 7—CORNER CUPBOARD
ENGLISH, ABOUT 1760-1770
PROPERTY OF THE METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.

with details fully worked out. The supports for the arms are swans raised on cornucopias, below which is carved the classic honeysuckle pattern. The legs are cabriole in the Egyptian fashion, ending in griffin's feet.

In Fig. 7 is illustrated a mahogany corner cupboard in Chippendale style of about 1760-1770.

Fig. 8 shows a mahogany commode in Chippendale



FIG. 6—CHAIR, STYLE OF SHERATON, EMPIRE ENGLISH, ABOUT 1800
PROPERTY OF THE METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.

style, which copies very closely the French pieces of the same period. One of the most interesting features of this piece are the handles or wooden knobs carved in the French rococo style with cartouches surrounding them.



FIG. 8.—COMMUNE
STYLE OF CHIPPENDALE, ENGLISH
PROPERTY OF THE METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.

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Technical articles by unqualified writers.

More accurate classification of fact and fiction needed.

Art in America benefited by an enlightened commercialism.

ILLUSTRATIONS:

Work at Woodmere, L. I., N. Y., by Charles Barton
Keen, Architect. 8 pages.

ADDITIONAL:

A stairway, Barcelona, Spain.

Stairway, Biblioteca Medicea, Florence, Italy.

IT is told of a certain noted character in literature that when in early life he found himself embarrassed by lack of funds he set to work and produced a book of travels describing in detail foreign lands. Later the proceeds derived from the sale of his work enabled him to travel through the country he had essayed to portray and he was much gratified to learn that his descriptions had in many instances varied little from the actual truth. Only the most casual perusal of current literature is necessary to convince the enlightened reader that the art displayed by this early writer in reviving his failing fortunes is in no sense a lost art in modern times. Nor is the practice of it confined to the comparatively harmless fraud of describing imaginary travels. Instances are much more plentiful than praiseworthy in which writers have launched boldly into what they have evidently disposed of for scientific or technical articles on subjects about which their absolute ignorance is painfully apparent. In other words they have not yet traveled through the country they attempt to describe, and, moreover, they are not ordinarily as fortunate in divining the facts and conditions existing as was their more celebrated prototype. The mass of misinformation that thus finds its way into print is really astonishing.

A RECENT case has been called to our attention in which the writer was very apparently describing untraveled countries, even dispensing with the aid of a map. In an article devoted to the construction of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, published in one of the most conservative New York dailies, we are solemnly assured that "stone fits into stone and each brick or piece of stucco is intended to have a certain effect in supporting the entire mass. In this sense, the theory of the cantilever is employed." While this remarkable statement will no doubt come as a surprise to many architects and engineers who had entertained a somewhat different notion concerning the theory of the cantilever, it will prepare them to hear that "in constructing cathedrals no steel is used" and that "like the living rock they are formed slowly, as by nature, cohesive and closely knit." This writer speaks very feelingly of the layman whose lack of technical knowledge and understanding leads into impatience at the seeming waste of time in the construction of this huge fane, and his sympathetic tolerance of such unreasonable ignorance is really quite fine.

TO those who know, of course, an article of this character is more amusing than otherwise, yet it undoubtedly tends to lower the value which they place on published articles in general, that purport to be informing and to some extent technical. Anyone who reads a ridiculously superficial, and in some cases grossly inaccurate, article on a subject with which he is himself familiar, can scarcely escape the reflection that possibly the expressions and statements concerning subjects upon which he is not so well informed are as unreliable. As a consequence doubtless many special articles contributed to the daily and popular press are viewed with undeserved suspicion. It would seem that much good would result if it were possible for editors and publishers to ascertain beyond question a writer's absolute knowledge of his subject before accepting technical articles upon it. But while to carry the matter to such a point is obviously impracticable, under present conditions, any measures that will tend to a more accurate classification between fact and fiction will be of undoubted benefit to the cause of general education.

WHILE the amount of money expended annually in America in the cause of art is still pitifully small in comparison with the amount put to similar use in many of the countries of Europe, there can be no question but that it has increased greatly in recent years. Where formerly no attention was bestowed upon æsthetic considerations in connection with commercial or other purely utilitarian structures, we now find attempts on almost every hand to render them in some degree pleasing to the eye. The results have not been invariably successful, but the apparent acknowledgment that something more than meeting the bare demands of utility is desirable, appears as a most hopeful indication of the future. Commercialism has long been considered a foe to art, and, probably, its most formidable adversary. If the forces now active should result eventually in an enlightened and educated commercialism, which perhaps is not an entirely visionary hope, with art as its ally, our works and cities would not only soon equal but quickly excel those in any country of the old world.

Current News Section

DETROIT'S PROPOSED CONVENTION HALL.

It has so long been necessary to criticise municipal legislative bodies for their lack of appreciation of the artistic needs of the city under their government that it is a pleasure to record an instance of proper appreciation by a member of a legislative body of the duty that lies before him. Alderman Renaud, chairman of the financial committee in charge of the building of Detroit's convention hall, has stated in a published interview:

"Detroit needs not only a convention hall sufficient in size to accommodate national, State and local assemblies, trade exhibits, the horse show, the grand opera and so forth. It needs also a building that will gratify civic pride from the viewpoint of art. Most convention halls are entirely lacking in architectural beauty, and resemble somewhat cold storage warehouses or armories, which give nightmares to the neighborhoods in which they are located. Such a building as I have in mind would combine the best in architecture taken from European models and made practical by the modernized methods of to-day at the hands of the best American architects."

It is to be hoped that Mr. Renaud can induce his associates on the committee to regard the subject from this same point of view, and thus secure for Detroit an edifice that will be a credit to the city.

THE USE OF REEDS AS SUBSTITUTES FOR LATHS IN PLASTERING.

In replying to a communication from an American correspondent, Consul H. W. Harris, of Nuremberg, furnishes the following information concerning the use of reeds for lathing for plastering:

"The use of small reeds as a substitute for plastering laths is common in Germany and in other parts of Europe. The reeds used in this industry are chiefly imported from Hungary by Danube boats, and vary in length from 1 to 2½ yards or even more, and from ¾ inch to 1½ inches in diameter. The supply in Hungary is said to be abundant, but to be decreasing through drainage of swamps.

"By means of machinery these reeds are fastened together by wires so as to form a continuous mat as wide as the reeds are long, and which is cut with shears and fastened to walls or ceilings in place of laths. In some cases builders require the matting to be put on double, the aim in this case being to have the reeds in the upper mat fall at the interstices in the lower mat. The reeds are usually about ½ inch, and the connecting wires about 8 inches apart. The wires are usually galvanized, and consist of a heavier wire about a millimeter (0.0394 inch) in diameter and a lighter wire half this diameter. The lighter wire, after passing over a reed, is twisted three or four times around the heavier wire, then passes over the next reed, then around the heavier wire, and so on, each reed thus being kept in place. In some of the machinery used the successive twists of the smaller wire around the larger are on a line with the centers of the reeds; while with other machines the line is tangent to the circumference of the reeds. In the latter case it is as if the reeds were simply laid one after another on a straight wire, the smaller wire forming the entire loop around the reeds.

"Two classes of machines, power and hand, are in use in the Nuremberg district for the manufacture of the matting, and the amount of work that can be done with both differs very little, being in both cases 250 to 300 square meters (300 to 359 square yards) per day of ten hours.

"A gentleman of much experience in this industry states that the machinery in his own factory, and in all other factories so far as he has knowledge, is defective, in that the reeds have to be fed in endwise instead of side-wise by an operator standing in front of the machine. If a reed is partly broken or is bent or otherwise imperfect, it is difficult to push it into proper position. He referred to a Hungarian inventor who claims to have overcome this difficulty, and who is about patenting his invention in the United States.

"The reeds as imported retain over practically their entire length the lower or sheath part of the leaves. The removal of these sheaths is a tedious process done by hand. At the present rate of wages in the United States it is doubtful whether it would pay to do this work there.

"Reed matting on board cars at the factories in this locality sells at about 2 1/3 American cents per square meter (10.76 square feet)."

LARGEST OFFICE BUILDING IN THE WORLD.

Plans recently perfected contemplate the erection on a site fronting on West and Washington streets, New York City, of what, as regards square-foot area, will be the largest office building in the world. It will represent an investment of over \$4,000,000.

Some architects who have studied the plans say that this thirty-five-story office building will completely change the skyline of the lower part of old New York from steamships in the lower bay. Now the tower of the Singer Building, the ornamental roof of the City Investing Building and the upper stories of the Trinity and the West street buildings form the main objects in that perspective. As they are almost directly north of the site of the proposed annex to the Whitehall Building, the view of those structures from steamships in the lower bay will be cut off by the annex, it is said. The plot to be improved comprises 52,000 square feet.

CONCRETE TELEGRAPH POLES.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has erected on a long stretch of its right of way between Pittsburgh and Chicago concrete telegraph poles to replace the usual wooden poles.

An exposed section has been purposely selected to test the ability of the concrete pole to withstand high winds and most unusual conditions.

THE LARGEST BUILDING IN THE UNITED STATES.

The Coliseum at St. Louis, the corner-stone of which was laid recently, is believed to be the largest public building in the United States, and among the largest in the world.

The building is three stories in height, in the Italian Renaissance style, and has a seating capacity of 14,000, which may be increased upon occasion to 20,000.

Personal

H. G. Pottenger, architect, formerly of the Eisen-
traut, Colby, Pottenger Company, has opened an office
in the Lytle Block, Sioux City, Iowa.

Mr. I. B. Nicholson, formerly architect of the Trans-
vaal, South Africa, will locate in Los Angeles, Cal.,
where he will practice his profession, associated with I.
N. Seehorn.

Mr. Carlyle Nisbett, a graduate of the Alabama Poly-
technic Institute and also of Columbia University, has
opened an office at Macon, Ga., for the practice of his
profession as an architect.

F. W. Kinney and F. E. Holden, architects, of Minne-
apolis, Minn., have formed a partnership for the practice
of their profession. Their offices will be located at 601
Kasota Block, Minneapolis.

Arthur H. Ebeling, architect, announces that he is now
established at 116 W. Third Street, Davenport, Iowa,
and would like to receive manufacturers' samples, cata-
logues and other descriptive matter.

John Kemp & Co., architects, of Des Moines, Iowa,
are now located in their new offices at 515 Locust Street.

J. G. Barnwell, architect, of Chattanooga, Tenn., for-
merly connected with an Atlanta firm of architects, has
secured offices in Chattanooga, where he will practice his
profession.

Industrial

UNIVERSAL PORTLAND CEMENT.

The August issue of the monthly bulletin of the Uni-
versal Portland Cement Co., of Chicago and Pittsburg,
presents many illustrations of recently constructed cement
buildings.

An interesting example of the use of Universal Cement
is shown in the views of concrete sewers made for the
National Tube Co., of McKeesport, Pa.

BOILERS AND PRESSURE TANKS.

The Des Moines Mfg. & Supply Co., of Des Moines,
Iowa, are manufacturers of "New Life" portable and
steel boilers, as well as pressure tanks for air and water
and their accessories.

They issue a number of attractive pamphlets which
clearly explain the merits claimed for their goods.

New and improved methods of construction, based on
over fifteen years' experience in this line, prove the re-
liability of their manufactures. Catalogues and descrip-
tive matter may be had on application.

CONCRETE PILING.

Among the many uses to which cement is put in mod-
ern construction, there is none of greater interest than
that of the concrete pile.

Especially is this true in localities where, owing to the
rapid decay of wood when exposed to moisture, or the
action of salt water, the concrete pile is the only form
of piling impossible.

In any instance, the saving over the ordinary form of
wooden pile is said to be considerable.

The Raymond Concrete Pile Co., of 140 Cedar Street,
New York City, have issued a pamphlet of twenty-five
pages giving a full description of the Raymond system
of concrete piling. This interesting publication states in
a logical way the many merits claimed for this system
and can be read with profit by any one interested in
foundation work.

TUBULAR METHOD OF CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION.

The Concrete Column and Construction Company,
of 11 Raynor street, Detroit, has issued an attractive
pamphlet of 60 pages, size 4 by 9 inches, logically setting
forth in its text and many well-executed illustrations
the contention of this company in favor of the tubular
method of construction.

It is interestingly stated in this pamphlet: "Concrete
is destined to be the material in which will be wrought
the future triumphs of American architecture.

"The field will broaden as our ideals develop, and con-
crete, unusual, happily responsive, satisfying and imper-
ishable, will gradually supplant or combine with other
materials limited or less perfect, finally becoming the
basic medium of architectural expression."

Unquestionably there is a field of much promise be-
fore the advocates of concrete construction, but there
are still many problems to solve, among them there re-
mains the question of the system to be employed in order
to secure the best results.

Among the advantages claimed for the tubular method
are the possibility of erection without the elaborate false
work, thus facilitating the tasks of the builder; the sup-
planting of wooden frames, and many other interesting
claims, which are attractively set forth in this pamphlet.
To be had upon application.

BALL-BEARING DOOR HANGERS.

It's "a far cry" from the old barn door of our boy-
hood days, which was generally off the track or else
jammed and impossible of moving, to the modern ball-
bearing door hanger, applicable to so many purposes in
modern construction.

Modern inventive genius has evolved an easy way to
control the heaviest doors by a method simple and posi-
tive in its action, and, like most inventions of great util-
ity and every-day comfort, the wonder is that they were
not perfected years ago.

The Reliance Ball Bearing Door Hanger Company, of
1 Madison avenue, New York City, are manufacturers
of many unusual devices for opening and closing doors
and gates. Their illustrated pamphlet, to be had for the
asking, describes in an instructive way hangers made by
them, from the simplest form of single hanger to the
two and three-speed hangers controlling doors of from
one to three leaves.

This firm also manufactures a novel form of elevator
latch and a ball-bearing attachment for either sides or
bottom of drawers, for which they claim the most posi-
tive action.

Building Notes

MASSACHUSETTS

HANOVER.—At the next annual town meeting the question of erecting a new high school at Centre Hanover will be discussed. Present structure is badly overcrowded and new structure is necessary. Address Town Clerk.

LENEX.—The question of a new high school here is now being discussed. It is proposed to call a meeting to vote on raising \$30,000 for the erection of a modern new structure to be up to date in every detail.

NEW BEDFORD.—In the chapel of the Fairhaven Mission of St. James' Episcopal Church, a concert was held recently, proceeds of which will go toward the erection of a new chapel. Address the pastor of the church for further information regarding the matter.

NORTHAMPTON.—At a recent meeting of the Northampton City Finance Committee it was voted to recommend to City Council the appropriation of \$20,000 for Smith's Agricultural School.

PITTSFIELD.—Harding & Seaver, architects, have prepared the plans for the \$80,000 school building to be erected at this point. The general contract has been let to Beckwith & Pike. Heating and plumbing contracts to be let later.

WINCHESTER.—According to current reports Thomas Hume, of Worcester, has recently purchased property on Goodrich Street for the erection of a large residence.

WORCESTER.—Funds are now being raised for new building site at Orchard and Belmont Streets for the erection of the Gethsemane Swedish Lutheran Church. For further information regarding the matter, address the pastor of the church.

RHODE ISLAND

PROVIDENCE.—First Spiritualist Church of Providence has recently been formed, and it is stated that arrangements are to be made as soon as possible for securing a suitable house of worship.

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT.—The Bridgeport Silverware Company is having plans drawn for an addition to its plant. The structure will be three story brick, 30 by 100 feet.

The Macfarlane Brothers Manufacturing Company, makers of silver-plated ware, will erect a three-story brick factory on State Street. The building will be 50 by 200 feet.

NEW HAVEN.—Architects Brown & Von Beren are said to have prepared plans for a new \$35,000 church edifice to be erected by the congregation of the A. M. E. Zionist Church.

Pasquale Valente is said to have taken steps toward the erection of a large store and tenement block at 872-876 Grand Avenue. Probable expenditure, \$20,000.

NEW LONDON.—The rebuilding of the Pequot Casino is now being discussed. New structure is to be large and modern in every detail and is to take the place of the structure recently destroyed by fire here.

NEW YORK

ALBANY.—It is stated that a new school is needed in the south end and the Board of Education, of which Danforth E. Ainsworth is president, is at the head of project to erect new buildings as soon as possible.

BUFFALO.—It is said that B. W. Beman, of Denton, Cotter & Daniels, has recently purchased two lots on Greenfield Street, near Russell Avenue, for the erection of new buildings.

Mrs. Ada B. Shoemaker has purchased property on Woodbridge Avenue, near Wesley Avenue, for the erection of a new residence to be modern construction. It is proposed to expend about \$15,000 on the proposed new structure.

Clyde E. Maxwell, of 19 Elam Place, has recently purchased property on the north side of Willow Lawn for the erection of a handsome new residence on the property in the near future.

E. H. Greiner has completed plans for a four-story brick business block, 50 by 200 feet, of pressed brick with stone trimmings for the east side of Main Street, just north of Chippewa. The building will be erected by the Greiner estate at a cost of \$75,000.

DUNKIRK.—Father Vincenzo is rector of the recently organized Italian Church of the Holy Trinity and is at the head of a scheme to raise funds as rapidly as possible for the erection of a new church. It is stated that property at the corner of Wright and

Ruggles Streets will probably be purchased for this purpose.

ITHACA.—Architect A. B. Wood is said to be making plans for extensive improvements to be made to the county jail at this point.

LAWRENCE.—Mrs. Russell Sage has recently donated \$10,000 for the erection of a modern new parish house to be erected for the Methodist Protestant Church. For further information regarding the matter, address the pastor of the church.

MIDDLETOWN.—Umpque Tribe, I. O. R. M., recently held a meeting when the erection of a new lodge building was discussed. The structure is to be modern.

NEWBURGH.—Sealed proposals will be received by Howard Thornton, President, Trustees of Washington's Headquarters, Newburgh, N. Y., on the 24th day of September, 1908, for the construction of the proposed museum building. Drawings and specifications may be consulted and blank forms of proposal obtained at Washington's Headquarters, Newburgh, N. Y., or at the office of the State Architect.

NEW ROCHELLE.—Barnard & Wilder, architects, have completed plans for a \$12,000 cottage to be erected by F. M. Wells at Rochelle Heights. The building will be modern in every respect.

NEW YORK.—Plans have been filed with Building Superintendent Murphy for a new 16-story fireproof office building at 1182 Broadway, replacing the old Sturtevant House. The building will have a frontage of 50.10 feet and a depth of 93 feet. The building will be erected for the Century Holding Company at an estimated cost of \$500,000.

St. Michael's Church, in East New York, Brooklyn, is endeavoring to raise funds as soon as possible for the erection of a new parochial school on the church grounds on Jerome Street. For further information regarding the matter address the pastor of the church.

NIAGARA FALLS.—The Development & Funding Company, of this city, contemplates the building of a two-story addition. This building will be constructed entirely of steel and reinforced concrete, and will cost \$18,000.

SCHENECTADY.—Bids, according to the local press, will soon be taken for the new county building to be erected at this place.

SOUTH KORTRIGHT.—A special meeting was held here recently for the purpose of voting on the purchase of a new site and the erection of a modern new school building. Address the Town Clerk for further information regarding the matter.

SYRACUSE.—Rowland Street Church of Christ Society has purchased property on South Geddes Street, near Rowland and Elliott Streets, for the erection of a modern new edifice. Rev. C. R. Stauffer is pastor of the church.

WILLIAMSVILLE.—Steps are being taken at this point to raise funds for the purpose of erecting a village hall here, it is currently reported.

YONKERS.—According to reports Wilfred C. Bates has purchased property on Edgecliffe Terrace for the erection of a large new residence.

NEW JERSEY

ASBURY PARK.—Rev. McDuffe is pastor of the First Baptist Church here and is reported to be interested in the erection of a new parish house.

HOBOKEN.—Members of the Second Reformed Church of Hudson City are interested in the erection of a new church. Property known as the old Logan estate at Summit Avenue, near Hutton Street, has been purchased for a modern new structure to be erected as soon as possible.

IRVINGTON.—The Public Buildings Committee of this place has been authorized to secure an architect for a proposed hose house to be erected in Irvington.

NEWARK.—The question of appropriating \$27,000, to be used for a sub-station at this place is being considered, we understand.

SEA BRIGHT.—The four summer organizations at Sea Bright, Monmouth Beach and Rumson, the Meadow Yacht Club, the Sea Bright Golf Club, the Rumson Polo Club and the Sea Bright Lawn Tennis and Cricket Club, have agreed to consolidate and erect one big country club on some central site along the Shrewsbury River. A committee of twenty, five from each club, has been appointed with power to purchase site and erect the new clubhouse.

STONE HARBOR.—Henry L. Reinhold, Jr., architect, of Philadelphia, has prepared revised plans for a boat house to be built at Stone Harbor, N. J., for the South Jersey Realty Company, of Philadelphia.

TRENTON.—According to the local press the congregation of the Greenwood Avenue M. E. Church is endeavoring to raise funds for the erection of a new chapel.

WASHINGTON.—The question of erecting a new high school here is now being discussed. It is stated that from \$15,000 to \$20,000 is to be raised for a new and modern structure. Address School Board or Town Clerk.

WOODCLIFF.—Eli Benedict, architect, 1947 Broadway, New York, is preparing plans and specifications for a two-story and attic frame residence for Mrs. B. Corr, to be erected at this place.

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN.—At a recent meeting of the Board of Control of the Allentown School District, it was decided to ask for plans soon for the entire reconstruction of the present high school building. It is stated that competitive plans are to be asked by the Building Committee for additions, etc., to cost \$100,000. Address the committee chairman.

BLAKELY.—An application for incorporation was filed in court recently by the Mid-Valley Hospital Association, which proposes to build a hospital in Blakely. W. H. Davis and Stephen Reap, of Plyphant; E. S. Jones and John W. James, of Blakely, are interested.

McKEESPORT.—Several residents of this city have filed an application for a charter for the American Slavok Hall Association. It is the intention of the incorporators to erect a building in which shall be held meetings of the Slavonic fraternal organization.

NANTICOKE.—About Sept. 21 bids will be received for the double brick building to be erected at this place for Joseph J. Schmidt. Plans have been prepared by Architect O. A. Kleemann, of Wilkes-Barre. Estimated expenditure, \$12,500.

PHILADELPHIA.—Some members of the All Saints' Church are in favor of a new church and the old building at the corner of Twelfth and Fitzwater Streets is to be sold.

Having purchased a site at the northeast corner of Twelfth and Arch Streets, the People's Trust Company, of Philadelphia, will erect a ten-story concrete building. \$170,000.

It is reported that M. Carey Lea, owner of the old Oxford Market, at Twentieth and Oxford Streets, contemplates demolishing the building and erecting on the site a six-story storage warehouse of brick and concrete, which will cost about \$200,000.

Watson & Huckel are preparing plans for a parish house for the P. E. Church of the Nativity, to be erected on the west side of Eleventh Street, north of Mt. Vernon. The plans will provide for a two-story structure to cost \$25,000.

PITTSBURG.—Architect C. Emil Muller, it is said, is preparing sketches for proposed buildings for the Safe Deposit & Trust Company, which owns an "L" shaped lot having a frontage on Wood Street and also on Fourth Avenue.

SCRANTON.—The Keystone Bank, of West Scranton, it is reported, intends to erect a handsome building at Main Avenue and Jackson Street.

SEWICKLEY.—John D. Culbertson, Jr., secretary of the Fort Pitt Spring & Manufacturing Company, Pittsburg, has purchased a vacant lot at the southwest corner of Centennial and Academy Avenues, Sewickley. Mr. Culbertson is having plans prepared for a fine residence.

C. A. Foehl has purchased from the Watson Land Company 100 by 65 feet at Try and Hill Streets, Sewickley. Mr. Foehl will erect a dwelling to cost \$12,000, plans for which are being prepared by Architect M. Nirdlinger, of Pittsburg.

WILKES-BARRE.—Architect O. A. Kleemann, of this place, is preparing plans for several residences to be erected here, estimates for which will be received around Oct. 1.

The Polish people of this place are said to be taking steps toward the erection of a new church edifice to be located in the lower end of the city. About \$20,000 is to be raised for this purpose.

The plans for the erection of a five-story stone office building for the Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Coal Company on the site formerly occupied by the Wyoming Valley Hotel call for a most complete building of fireproof construction and handsome design. The plans have been prepared by Architects Welsh, Sturdevant & Poggi.

OHIO

BATAVIA.—Site has been secured here for new Catholic church which it is proposed to erect. Address the pastor for further information.

BEDFORD.—The question of establishing an emergency hospital here is now being considered. George W. Shaw is attorney in charge and can be addressed.

BELLAIRE.—A new school is to be erected here. For further information address E. W. Nichol, president of the Board of Education, or F. T. Myers, clerk.

CINCINNATI.—Improvements to cost about \$60,000 may be built by the Sisters of Mercy, Freeman Avenue and Kenner Streets. Plans for the work have been completed by Architects Samuel Hannaford & Sons, who are now receiving bids.

DAYTON.—Architects Edward J. Montstephens and H. G. Griffith are said to be making plans for the detention hospital to be erected at this place.

EAST LIVERPOOL.—It is proposed to erect a new home for the Knights of the Golden Eagle in this city. It will be taken up at the next meeting. Grand Chief W. S. Hoy, of Wellston, O., is interested.

SPRINGFIELD.—C. E. Niling has purchased property on South Belmont Avenue for the erection of a new residence to be modern in every detail.

INDIANA

ANONA.—According to current reports in the local press \$40,000 in bonds are to be issued for the erection of a new grade school here.

EVANSVILLE.—The question of erecting a new store and office building here is now being discussed. It is stated that site at Fourth and Main Streets has been proposed. Address Mrs. Mary Laval for further information.

ILLINOIS

CHICAGO.—Plans are being prepared for a store and light manufacturing building to be built at 1223 and 1225 Wabash Avenue for the E. L. Brand estate. It will be eight stories, 51 by 166 feet, of mill construction, with pressed brick, iron and plate-glass front, steam heat, and will cost \$80,000. Charles M. Palmer is the architect.

A skyscraper school building, the tallest in the United States, will be built in Chicago, it is said. The school will be known as the Chicago Commercial High School. The City Council has already appropriated \$50,000 for the structure, but President Schneider estimates it will cost \$1,000,000 equipped.

An apartment building to cost \$100,000 will be erected on Lakeside Avenue, between Sheridan Road and the lake. It will be three stories high, 150 by 140 feet, with a large court in the center. It will contain thirty-six apartments of four and five rooms. William H. Pruyn & Co. are the architects.

MOLINE.—Three Moline tribes of Red Men are to raise funds and purchase site in the fall on the south side of Campbell's Island for the erection of a new clubhouse. Address Mayor Andrew Olson.

PEORIA.—South Park Mission, established by the Rev. E. T. Munns, near South Park, is contemplating the erection of a new church, it is stated.

WISCONSIN

OCONOMOWOC.—Architects Van Ryn & De Gellecke, of Milwaukee, have prepared plans for the remodeling of the Bank of Oconomowoc, Oconomowoc, which will represent an expenditure of \$15,000.

MISSOURI

KANSAS CITY.—Plans have been accepted for the new Masonic Temple to be built at the southeast corner of Ninth and Harrison Streets, and work on the foundations will be begun before fall. The plans, which were drawn by J. C. Sunderland, an architect in the Sheldley Building, show a three-story building rising with two mezzanine floors to a height of 60 feet.

ST. LOUIS.—It is said that the associated lodges of the Royal Arcanum have a plan under consideration for the erection of a new hall large enough to accommodate all of the lodges of the city.

Extensive improvements on Pine Street are contemplated by the Antikamina Chemical Company, now at 1624 Pine Street. That company will erect at the northeast corner a five-story and basement building for office and manufacturing purposes. The building will cost approximately \$75,000.

IOWA

COUNCIL BLUFFS.—Architect F. E. Cox is said to be preparing plans for a new auditorium building to be located at this place. About \$12,000 will be expended on this project.

SHENANDOAH.—The Catholics of this place and vicinity are to erect a new church during the coming year. Father Toher is at the head of the scheme and may be addressed for further information.

MINNESOTA

MINNEAPOLIS.—William M. Kenyon, architect, is at work on plans for a residence on Groveland Avenue, near Dupont, for Mrs. William Donaldson.

Bertrand & Chamberlain, architects, are preparing plans for improvements, alterations and changes to be made in the interior of the Beaufort Hotel on Third Street, opposite the postoffice.

ST. PAUL.—The members of the Minnesota Field Crop Breeders' Association are endeavoring to raise funds to the amount of \$150,000 for the purpose of erecting a new building, it is said.

All bids for construction of the double fire engine house at Snelling and Ashland Avenues have been rejected, it is said, and plans are to be revised and new bids called for.

NORTH CAROLINA

ROCKY MOUNT.—Enterprise Ridge Association, Inc., Rev. George H. Wilson, president, 133½ Main Street, this city, is reported to be interested in the erection of a new reformatory and industrial school somewhere in Nash County.

WINSTON-SALEM.—Fifty thousand dollars is to be raised for the erection of a new Methodist orphanage, to take the place of the present asylum. Dr. George H. Detwiler, of Greensboro, N. C., is to have charge.

KANSAS

LEAVENWORTH.—Dennis Jones, of this city, is chairman of a committee of five appointed at the thirty-third annual communication of Prince Hall Grand Lodge of Colored Masons to secure a site for a home for the aged and infirm Masons of the order.

COLORADO

CRIPPLE CREEK.—It is stated that a new theater is planned here to replace the one destroyed by fire some time ago.

DENVER.—The question of erecting a nine-story building to cost from \$500,000 to \$600,000 is being considered by the executors of the Stratton estate, it is said.

The question of a new hospital for the treatment of contagious diseases is planned. It is proposed to raise about \$50,000 for this purpose.

It is said that a new apartment house, to cost from \$40,000 to \$50,000, is to be erected at once at the corner of Seventeenth and Washington by Arthur S. Miller.

MONTANA

BILLINGS.—Property has been secured for the erection of a new sanitarium and hospital here by the Methodist Church. Bishop W. F. McDowell is interested.

MISSOULA.—Architect A. J. Gibson has the plans ready for the New Lucy Building on the corner of Higgins Avenue and Pine Street. The building will be of brick and concrete, two stories high, with a large basement and area way.

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE.—Eutaw Methodist Church has purchased property on Mayfield Avenue, south of Harford Road, near Carroll Park, for the erection of a new church.

Plans have been completed by Wilson L. Smith, architect, for a new edifice to be erected by the Prince of Peace Protestant Episcopal Church, at the southeast corner of Walbrook and Tenth Streets, Walbrook.

VIRGINIA

FREDERICKSBURG.—Masonic Lodge No. 4 of this city is said to be taking steps toward the erection of a memorial to George Washington, who was a member of this order.

NORFOLK.—Alderman James L. Belote is interested in the passing of an ordinance appropriating \$20,000 in bonds for the erection of a new school here.

WEST VIRGINIA

FOLLANSBEE.—Plans are under way for organizing a stock company here for the purpose of erecting a hall for indoor and other athletic sports. Address Mr. Ranfield.

KENTUCKY

EARLINGTON.—Rev. R. T. Brown, Elizabethtown, Ky., will erect a church at Earlington, it is reported.

LEXINGTON.—First Presbyterian Church is reported to be contemplating the construction of a new brick and stone church at the corner of Blackburn and Maple Avenues. Address the pastor for further information.

Funds are now being raised for the erection of a new Baptist Church for congregation on South Limestone Street. Rev. J. W. Porter is pastor of the church.

LOUISVILLE.—Funds are now being raised for the establishment of a permanent home for Post D Travelers' Protective Association. Address the Secretary, here, of the organization for further information.

The Messrs. Greenstein Bros. have arranged to build two apartments at the northwest corner of Second Street, it is currently reported.

TENNESSEE

FOUNTAIN CITY.—Arrangements are now being made for securing the necessary funds for the erection of a new school-house here. Site has been purchased and work is to be commenced as soon as possible.

SOUTH CAROLINA

MANNING.—Site has been secured on Brooks Street for the erection of a new Baptist Church here. For further information regarding the matter address the pastor of the church.

GEORGIA

HARTWELL.—At a special election held here for the purpose, it was voted to improve schools here. Several new buildings are to be erected. Address the School Board for further information.

STEPHENS.—The members of Stephens Lodge of Odd Fellows, No. 354, are planning to erect a suitable hall of their own in the town of Stephens, it is reported.

FLORIDA

BARTOW.—According to reports, Charlton Wright has purchased property on Oake Avenue and will erect a modern residence on the site.

JACKSONVILLE.—A new and up-to-date hostelry is to be erected by Dr. Claude Richardson Smith, who is backed by a stock company, at the southwest corner of Ashley and Laura Streets. The cost of the new hotel will be \$100,000.

PENSACOLA.—According to the daily press, the plans prepared by Architect W. L. Stoddard, of New York, have been accepted for the new hotel structure to be erected at this point.

ST. AUGUSTINE.—Rev. Mr. Garrett is pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church here, and is at the head of a scheme to erect a new church edifice. Funds are to be raised as soon as possible for a modern new structure.

MISSISSIPPI

LUCEDALE.—An election was held here recently for the purpose of selecting a site for the new school building to be erected here.

LOUISIANA

NEW ORLEANS.—Bonds are to be issued to the amount of \$50,000 for the erection of a new school here to take the place of the present McDonogh No. 16 School at 1814 Bourbon Street. Address Mayor Behrman for information.

Whitney National Bank, Charles Godchaux, president, has submitted ideas to New Orleans architects for proposed steel bank and office building to cost \$1,000,000 and invited drawings; site has 50-foot front and after 70 feet back has 110 feet.

OKLAHOMA

DEWEY.—Sealed proposals will be received until October 1, it is said, for the proposed school building to be erected at this point, by the School Board for District No. 7.

OKLAHOMA CITY.—It is said that J. L. Francis is chairman of the committee in charge of the movement to bring the proposed new Baptist University here.

ARKANSAS

LITTLE ROCK.—Bids will be received until September 21 for the additions to be made to the Federal building at this point. Plans are in the hands of W. F. Tucker, custodian of the building.

TEXARKANA.—According to the local press, the Rose Hill Methodist Church, recently destroyed by fire, is to be replaced by a new concrete structure to cost approximately \$25,000.

TEXAS

BEAUMONT.—A recent meeting of the Board of Trustees of the City School was held here for the purpose of adopting a resolution asking the City Council to authorize a bond election of \$100,000 for a modern new brick fireproof school.

CLARENDON.—A meeting of the members of the Clarendon Lodge No. 700, A. F. and A. M., was held recently, when the erection of a new temple and lodge was discussed.

DALLAS.—\$25,000 in bonds has been voted here for the erection of a new Industrial Training School. Address City Attorney Collins for further information regarding the matter.

Bids will be received by the Commissioners' Court of Midland County, Texas, on the 21st day of September, 1908, for the construction of a county jail. Jail to cost not exceeding \$15,000.

FT. WAYNE.—According to the local press, bonds are to be issued at this place for the erection of a proposed new school building to be located at the corner of St. Louis and Terrell Avenues. Estimated cost \$40,000.

FORT WORTH.—It is stated that about \$45,000 will be expended on the erection of a new school in the Seventh Ward. Large and modern new school has been proposed. Address the School Board for further information.

MARLIN.—The members of the Methodist Church have purchased a site here and is to raise funds to the amount of \$25,000 for the erection of a modern new edifice.

TEMPLE.—According to the local press, a new depot is to be erected at this place by the Santa Fé Railway Company.

UTAH

EUREKA.—Elks at Eureka are arranging to put up a \$25,000 lodge building. It is to be a three-story brick structure. Watkins & Birch, the Salt Lake City architects, have prepared the plans for the building, and will let the contract for the work of construction in a few days.

SALT LAKE CITY.—The congregation of the First Church of this city is to erect a new church. About \$60,000 is to be expended.

Newell Beeman has sold a sixty-six foot lot in North Main Street. The new owner is said to be making arrangements for the erection of a four-story apartment house which will cover the entire lot.

CALIFORNIA

ALAMEDA.—Plans are to be drawn for a Tourist Hotel here, to be financed by the Chamber of Commerce.

AUBURN.—Bonds have recently been voted to the amount of \$35,000 for the erection of new schoolhouses here. Address the School Trustees for further information.

LAKE TAHOE.—E. J. Baldwin is to build a \$1,000,000 "Bungalow Hotel" at Tallac.

LOS ANGELES.—Henry Biescar has acquired property on Hope Street, and according to the local press, he will improve same with a seventy-two room apartment house to cost in the neighborhood of \$35,000.

John Parkinson and Edwin Bergstrom, architects, are reported to have prepared plans for the new building to be erected by the members of the Friday Morning Club at the northeast corner of Hoover and Adams Streets at a probable expenditure of \$75,000.

Kaspere Cohn Hospital Corporation, 1443 Carroll Street, is at the head of a plan to erect a new building, it is said.

F. E. Edwards has purchased property on the east side of Westchester Place for the erection of a new dwelling, it is reported. About \$20,000 will be expended.

OAKLAND.—Architects McCall & Wythe, of this city, are said to be preparing plans for a \$75,000 structure to be erected by Sherman, Clay & Co.

The H. C. Capwell Company is reported to have acquired property near Fourteenth and Clay Streets, and according to the local press, same is to be improved.

Architect Charles Man, MacDonough Building, Oakland, has prepared plans for a residence for Mrs. L. Ghirardelli at Oakland and Mariposa Avenues, to cost \$20,000.

Architect D. V. Durl, Oakland, is preparing plans for a building to contain stores and lodge hall. The building will be brick and galvanized iron trimmings.

D. H. Burnham Co., architects, Merchants' Exchange Building, San Francisco, are preparing plans for a new depot for the Western Pacific Railroad Company at Oakland Mole.

W. A. Newman, architect, San Francisco, has prepared plans

for a thirty-room apartment house for Captain W. A. Rasmussen on Adeline, near Fifty-seventh Street.

ONTARIO.—The plans of John C. Austin of Los Angeles, for the new high school building at Ontario have been accepted and approved by the Board of Supervisors, and construction will be begun within a few weeks. The schoolhouse will cost \$50,000, and will be of brick and as nearly fireproof as possible with this material.

REDLANDS.—School bonds to the amount of \$50,000 were voted by the electors of Redlands, it is said.

SACRAMENTO.—Bids will be received until September 25 for the construction of the new county jail building, to be erected on the block bounded by I and J, Sixth and Seventh Streets, according to plans prepared by Architect R. A. Herold, Bryte Building, Sacramento.

SAN FRANCISCO.—McDonald & Applegarth, architects, Call Building, have prepared plans for a residence for Dr. Hartland Law at Presidio Terrace.

We understand that a Class A building will be built at Mission and Twenty-third Street, San Francisco, by A. B. Clute.

The Crocker estate has purchased the lot next to the St. Francis Hotel at southwest corner of Powell and Post Streets, and intend to improve the property with an office building.

D. H. Burnham & Co., Merchants' Exchange Building, have prepared plans for a three-story Class A building, for the San Francisco National Bank.

Howard & Galloway, Atlas Building, San Francisco, are preparing plans for a handsome business building on Sutter Street, between Montgomery and Kearney.

I. Maginn & Co. propose to erect a business building in San Francisco in the near future.

Negotiations are pending between the Mutual Life Company and the Bank of Montreal for the purchase of the property at the southeast corner of Sansome and California Streets. When the transfer is made a Class A building will be erected.

Architect Charles Man, MacDonough Building, Oakland, is preparing plans for a Class C building, to be built in San Francisco for Mr. Dunham.

SAN JOSÉ.—Plans have been drawn by George W. Page, Rea Building, San José, for a Masonic Temple to cost \$25,000.

SAN MATEO.—The congregation of St. Matthew's Catholic Church is endeavoring to raise funds for the erection of a new and modern edifice.

SANSILITO.—The town proposes to erect a new Town Hall, the building will be two stories, stone, with offices for various departments and spacious assembly hall.

SANTA CRUZ.—The Fire Committee of the City Council has been ordered to secure plans for a fire house at Garfield Park.

WHITTIER.—According to reports, Cyrus Trueblood has purchased twelve acres of land at East Whittier for the erection of a new hotel sanitarium.

OREGON

ASHLAND.—Local capitalists are said to be behind a project calculated to do much toward making Ashland a resort city.

WASHINGTON

GEORGETOWN.—Site has been purchased by Comet Lodge No. 139 of this place at the corner of Commercial and Padilla Streets, for the erection of a new lodge hall.

SPOKANE.—Architect G. A. E. Bergholtz is said to have prepared plans for a semi-fireproof apartment house to be erected by C. P. Oudin at Third Avenue and Cedar Street. Estimated cost \$75,000.

L. N. Moss, of Babcock & Moss, is having plans drawn by Architect W. A. Ritchie for a \$10,000 home on the north side of Seventh Avenue, between Monroe and Madison Streets.

Thomas Hagen, a former business man of Colfax, Wash., has bought the southeast corner of Second and Hilliard, and he will erect a three-story building at a cost of about \$40,000.

A \$30,000 apartment house is to be built on the north side of Fourth Avenue, between Maple and Ash Streets, by George B. Shafer and James F. Mazna, proprietors of the Great American laundry.

SPOKANE.—Majestic Theater Company has secured property at Washington Street, near Main, for the erection of a new theater to be large and modern and to cost about \$25,000. It is stated that the company is also contemplating two other new theaters in this city later on, arrangements for which have not yet been completed.

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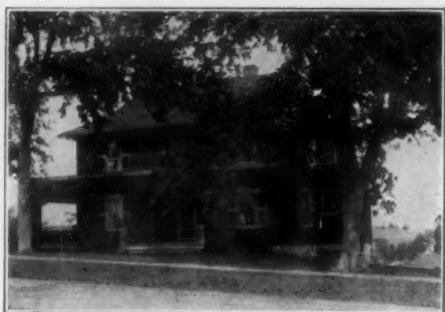
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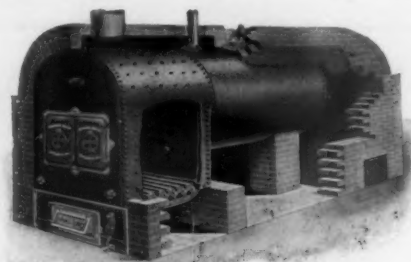
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Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., September 5, 1908.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock P.M. on the 6th day of October, and then opened, for a new vault in the office of the Comptroller of the Currency of the U. S. Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., in accordance with drawing and specification, copies of which may be had on application to this office.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1707-8)

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., September 5, 1908.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock P.M. on the 8th day of October, 1908, and then opened, for the construction complete of the U. S. Post Office at Hagerstown, Maryland, in accordance with the drawings and specifications, copies of which may be had at this office or at the office of the Postmaster at Hagerstown, Maryland, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1707-8)

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

Sealed proposals, endorsed "Proposals for Construction Complete, including Heating, Plumbing and Electric Work, of a Museum Building" at Washington's Headquarters, Newburgh, N. Y., will be received by Howard Thornton, President of Board of Trustees of Washington's Headquarters, Newburgh, N. Y., up to 12 o'clock, noon, on the twenty-fourth day of September, 1908, when they will be opened and read publicly.

Proposals shall be accompanied by a certified check in the sum of \$1,250, and the contractor to whom the award is made will be required to furnish surety company's bond in the sum of \$12,500. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids.

Drawings and specifications may be consulted, and blank forms of proposals obtained at Washington's Headquarters, Newburgh, 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. (1707-8)

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Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., September 3, 1908.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock P.M. on the 7th day of October, 1908, and then opened, for lot wall at the U. S. Post Office and Court House building at Elmira, N. Y., in accordance with the drawing and specification, copies of which may be had at this office, or at the office of the Custodian at Elmira, N. Y., at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1708-9)

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., September 5, 1908.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock P.M. on the 2d day of October, 1908, and then opened, for an electric push button mail lift in the U. S. Post Office, Meriden, Conn., in accordance with drawing and specification, copies of which may be obtained at this office, or at the office of the Superintendent of Construction, Meriden, Conn., at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1708-9)

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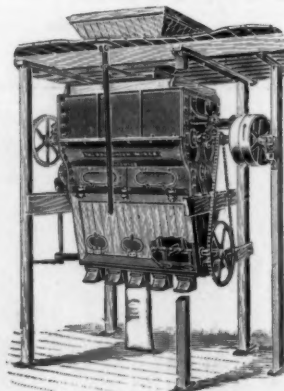
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