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The AMERICAN ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS

Regular Edition

Vol. XCIV.

OCTOBER 14, 1908

No. 1712

REBUILDING THE CAMPANILE OF ST. MARK'S, VENICE.....	121
SYSTEMS OF MECHANICAL VENTILATION AND REFRIGERATION FOR THE CARNEGIE SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS.....	123
THE NEW YORK SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS AND THE TENEMENT HOUSE DEPARTMENT	126
EDITORIAL COMMENT.....	128
Almost Universal Interest Felt in the Art of Building; a Hopeful Indication.	
The Field of Architecture Extended.	
Information Being Compiled Concerning the Amount of Standing Timber in the United States.	

ILLUSTRATIONS:

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Figure 2—A METHOD

Ferroinclave for roofs, wall arches, stairways, cornices and moulding, resists tensile stress, shearing stress, transverse building stress, direct compressions,—in fact, all of the faults not entirely overcome by ordinary methods in vogue.

Illustration 3 shows one of the tests to which a finished segment was recently subjected.

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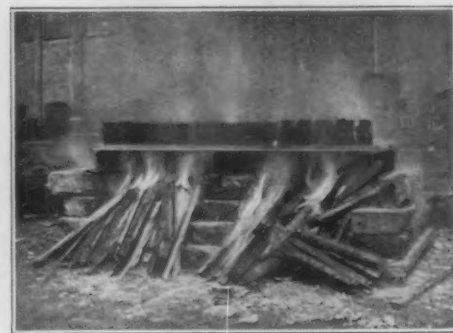


Figure 4—HEAT TEST

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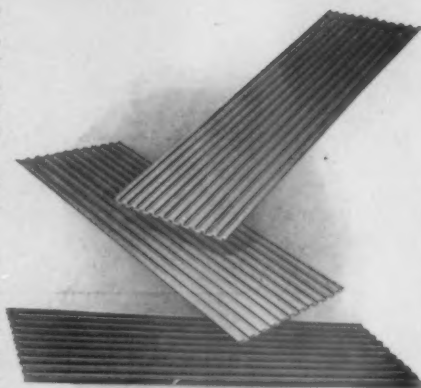


Figure 1—THE MATERIAL

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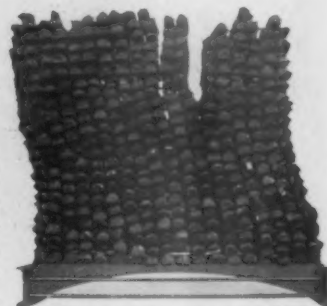


Figure 3—WEIGHT TEST

Picture talk more earnestly than type. The four reproduced here teach the primal lessons. They are taken from our profusely illustrated book *Ferroinclave*—a brochure that should be in the hands of every practicing architect in the country. We will send it upon request to those interested.

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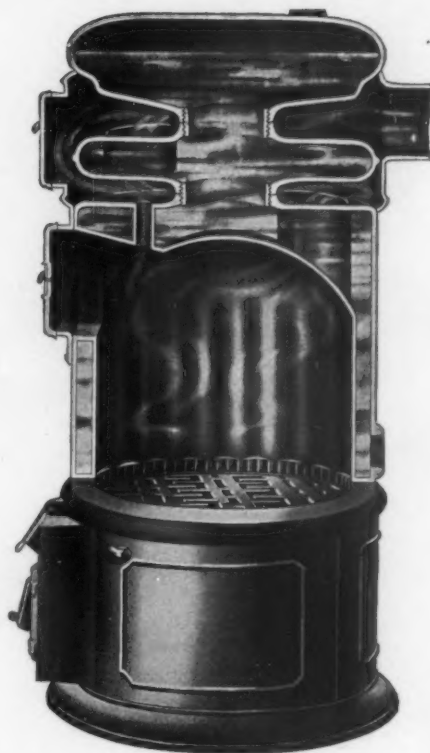
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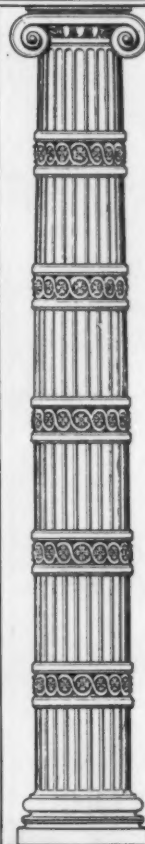
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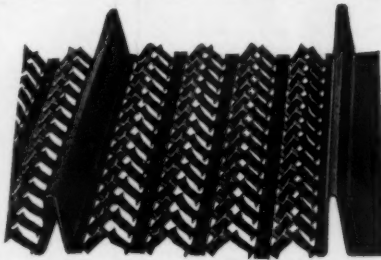
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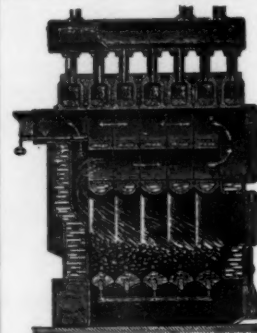
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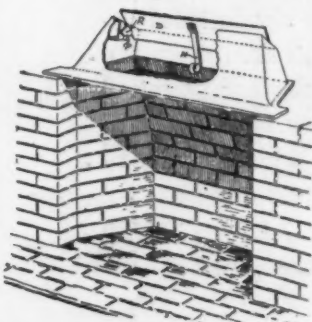
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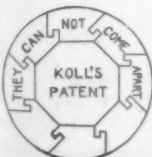
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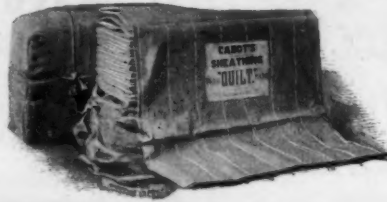
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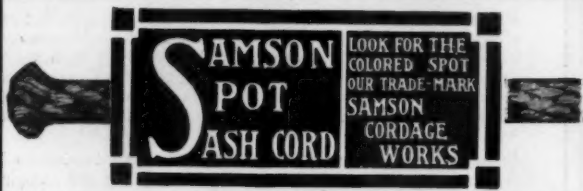
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THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS

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VOL. XCIV.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1908

No. 1712

Rebuilding the Campanile of St. Mark's, Venice

IN a series of articles published by *The Builder*, London, a correspondent describes in a most entertaining and instructive way the rebuilding of the Campanile of St. Mark's, Venice.

It is now more than six years since the artistic world was shocked to hear of the collapse of this architectural monument, and it will be learned with satisfaction that the restoration is nearing completion.

This correspondent states that the lower portion of the original tower was probably commenced about the year 902, but the precise date of the setting of the foundations is not known with certainty. Tradition has it that the original foundation was constructed in part of the foundation of a tower built in the sixth century, as part of the fortification that surrounded Venice. This tower, it is stated, was increased in height for use as a watch tower, about the eighth century, after the foundation had been strengthened to bear the additional load imposed thereon.

This writer expresses a doubt whether the original footings either formed or were incorporated in the foundations of the structure commenced about 902. Careful investigation made by Cavaliere Boni in 1885 seem to

establish that the base as well as the superstructure of the ancient watch tower must have been removed before the building of the Campanile.

An examination of the old foundation, which was 48 feet square, made in 1904, showed that the space between the four

foundation walls was filled with loose stones about 6 to 9 inches across, no trace of mortar being observed. To transmit the superimposed load on lines immediately above the outer piles instead of making a solid block of masonry under heavy compression along the edges and carrying comparatively little weight in the central position is held by this writer to have been the object in view.

After the site had been cleared from debris and the foundations were exposed, various boreholes were made. It was ascertained that the substructure had acquired a condition of stable equilibrium and apparently was quite fit for supporting the

weight of the new tower. Nevertheless, recognizing the possibility that the shock of the falling masonry might have caused some undetected injury, and desiring to minimize the extent of any future subsidence, the commission decided to increase the bearing surface by

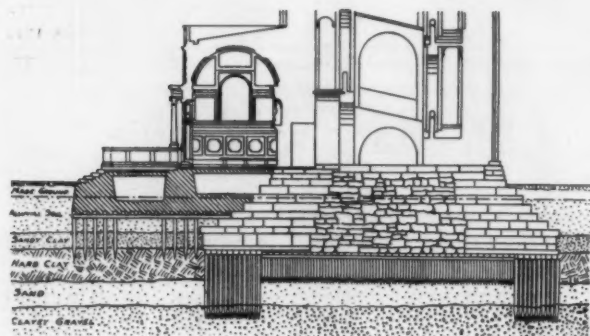


THE OLD TOWER OF ST. MARKS

VENICE, ITALY

building new footings to the width of from 18 to 21 feet around the old foundations.

Altogether, some 4,000 new piles were driven around the old footings and, after their heads had been trimmed off level, the interstices were filled in with cement mor-



VERTICAL SECTION, BASE OF TOWER SHOWING NEW AND OLD FOOTINGS

tar, and thus a basis was formed for the timber platform built as an extension of the ancient grillage. The new platform consists of oak planks in two tiers, the planks first laid being parallel to the faces of the old foundations, and those above at right angles to them. Cement grout injected into the joints serves to consolidate and bind together the planks.

The walls of the old foundation were built of stone obtained from the quarries of Istria, on the Austrian side of the Gulf of Venice, and as stones taken from different parts of the masonry were found to be in good condition, it was decided to use the same quality of material for the additional foundation work.

Examination also showed that the interior mortar was in a satisfactory state, but that the mortar in the outer joints had suffered decomposition to a considerable extent.

The new tower stands upon a base rising to the extent of five courses of masonry above the surface level of St. Mark's Square.

This feature of the design is really no innovation, as measurements taken after the collapse made clear the fact that five courses of the base originally projected above the ground, whose level to-day in the square of St. Mark is known to be some 20 inches above the level existing at the end of the fifteenth century.

Therefore, in providing the shaft with a base higher than that familiar to modern generations the commission was actuated by the desire to reproduce the appearance at first presented by the visible portion of its foundations, and at the same time proportion the shaft and its base so as to give the idea of security which had been to some extent taken away from the old Campanile by successive highway authorities.

Comparison between the old and the new Campanile shows that the principle of double-wall construction embodied in the shaft of the old Campanile has been followed by the designers of the new tower, but with certain modifications.

Each of the inner walls in the former structure was lightened by two lines of superposed arches. Inclined arches between the outer and inner walls supported the slope which served the purpose of a stairway, the thrust of these arches being exerted at one end against the ex-

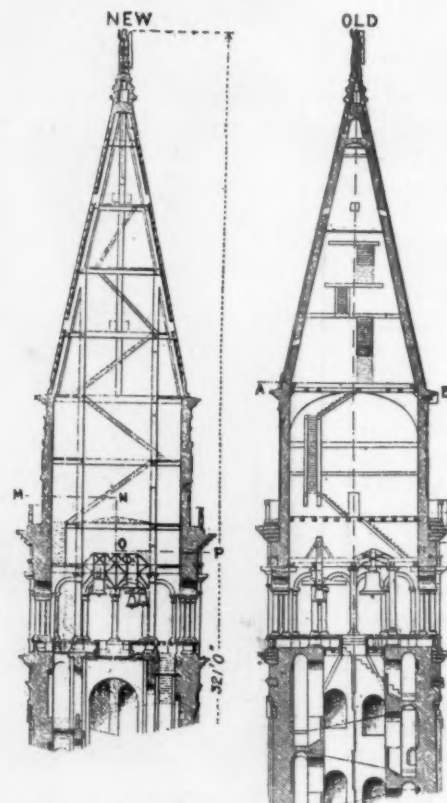
terior walls and at the other against the arches of the interior walls.

In the new tower the inner walls are of uniform thickness, pierced by a single line of arches in every case, and connected at the corners by piers.

Further, instead of the intermural arches tending to push assunder the walls, and even to injure the weaker series, the exterior and interior walls of the new Campanile are securely tied together by a reinforced concrete stairway, which is really a continuous spiral system of bracing. The walls are connected by steel tie-bars following the slope of the stairs and constituting reinforcement for the concrete, which, although finished on the soffit to give the appearance of arch construction, really acts in accordance with the principle of the beam. The stairway thus provides—between the two series of walls—a very strong and solid connection, equally capable of withstanding either tension or compression. This method of bracing the outer and inner walls is in every way worthy of commendation and will contribute materially to the strength of the structure.

The walls of the new Campanile from the base to the lower corner of the belfry are of brick, and to avoid compression of the mortar in the joints it was decided to lay the brickwork in mortar mixed in quick-setting Portland cement.

The bricks used were made expressly for the work by the municipality, and measure 12 inches long by 6



SECTIONS, NEW AND OLD TOWER

inches wide by 3 inches thick, approximately, and weigh about 12½ pounds each.

In their making special attention was paid to their suitability as to color and crushing strength as well as to their capacity to withstand heat, frost, rain and spray.

In concluding this interesting article, this correspondent, who goes into much detail and covers every part of this rebuilding, from foundation to the pinnacle which surmounts the Campanile, describes in the following words the novel measures taken to provide for the safety of the statue surmounting the pinnacle:

"To provide for the safety of the statue surmounting the pinnacle and to obviate the strains that would be developed in the spire during stormy weather if the figure were rigidly fixed, the commission has adopted a novel and ingenious arrangement. The base of the statue will

rest on steel balls carried by a metal plate, presumably of cast steel. The surface of this support will be curved so as to permit the base of the statue to move freely in any direction except vertically, under the influence of the wind. A steel bar anchored in the middle of the statue will pass through an opening in the base of the ball bearing and extending downwards for several feet, will be finished by a heavy counterweight. Thus the effect will be that the statue will be free to oscillate within reasonable limits, and so will relieve the framework of the spire from undesirable strains."

Systems of Mechanical Ventilation and Refrigeration for the Carnegie Safe Deposit Co.'s Vaults

By J. BYERS HOLBROOK, M.E.

THE safe deposit vaults recently opened by the Carnegie Safe Deposit Company are located on the Cedar Street side of the basement and sub-basement floors of the United States Realty Building (frequently

is left a total net volume of approximately 18,000 cubic feet in this lower vault. The combined net volume of both vaults is approximately 27,000 cubic feet.

In formulating the general designs for deposit vaults of this magnitude and to be in keeping with the many high-class facilities offered, it was decided to spare no expense as to the various component parts making up the mechanical equipment.

Especially considered was the problem of ventilation, and it was therefore decided to have installed a system of mechanical ventilation designed upon such lines as to insure a constant supply of fresh cool air (refrigerated in summer) with a coincident removal of the vitiated air. Further it was decided to install in conjunction with the ventilation, and as a necessary adjunct, a mechanical system of refrigeration, the latter being of such capacity as to cool to a relatively low temperature the air delivered by the supply fan to both vaults.

In general, it may be said that the mechanical system of ventilation for the vaults consists of cleaning the entering air by an air washer, cooling it by a refrigerating plant, forcing it under sufficient pressure throughout both vaults by a blower without causing disagreeable drafts, and automatically controlling its temperature by a system of thermostats. The building power plant, located in the westerly end of the sub-basement, furnishes all steam and electricity for the



BASEMENT OR UPPER VAULT

called the north Trinity Building), 115 Broadway, New York City.

The vaults are not only the largest safe deposit vaults in existence, but they are unique in construction.

They are of the double-deck type; communication from the upper to the lower vault being obtained by both a stairway and an electrically operated passenger elevator. The vaults are built up of Harveyized nickel-steel armor plate, and so forged as to fasten together all plates by interlocking wedges. These armor plates are five inches thick and are finished on the outside with a fire wall of twelve-inch thick concrete.

The interior finish of the vaults is of polished steel, solid bronze and white marble.

The basement or upper vault is eighty-five feet long by twenty feet wide, and has a height in the clear of eight feet. Deducting the space occupied by deposit boxes, etc., there is left a total net volume of approximately 9,000 cubic feet in this vault.

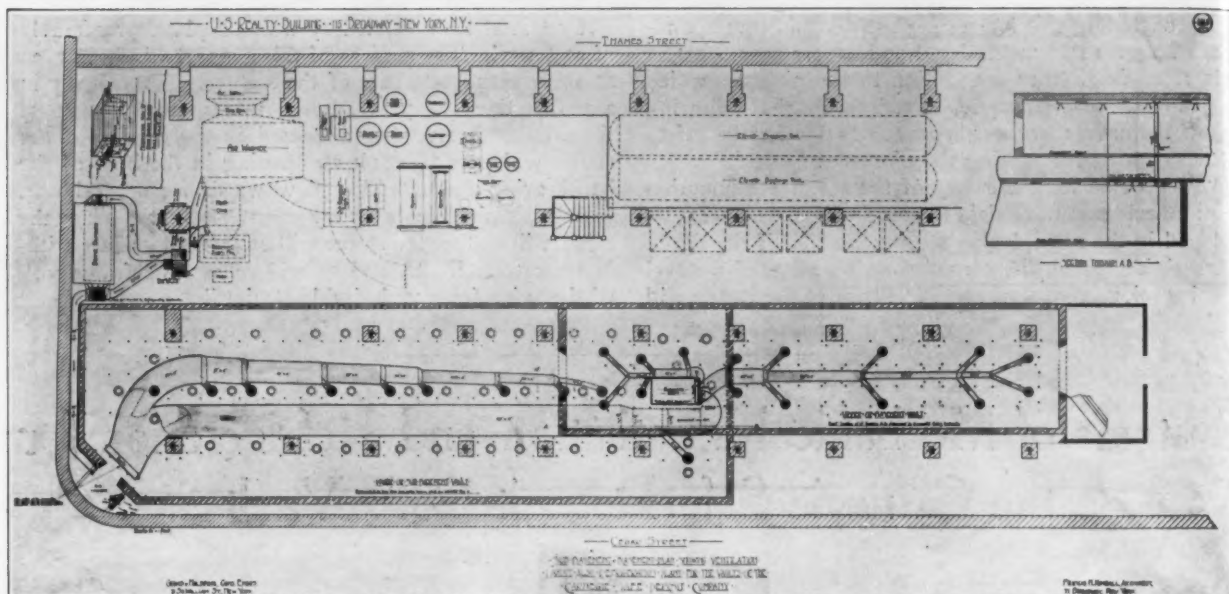
The sub-basement or lower vault is 108 feet long, 31 feet wide and 8½ feet high in the clear. This lower vault is intended more particularly for individual coupon or private vaults and office rooms, arranged as desired for individuals and corporations by special contract. Deducting partitioning walls, boxes, etc., there



SUB-BASEMENT OR LOWER VAULT

complete operation of the combined ventilating and refrigerating plants.

The main ventilating system, originally installed for supplying air to the general machinery room, certain portions of the basement and first floors of the build-



VENTILATION LAYOUT AND REFRIGERATION PLANT

CARNEGIE SAFE DEPOSIT CO.

ing proper, consists of centrifugal fans, tempering or pre-heater coils, the main heater coil and the general air washer. This air washer, as shown on the general plan, is located on the south side of the sub-basement and receives its air supply from the sidewalk level on Thames Street.

The operation of the air washer fulfills three requirements, cleaning the air by an arrangement of fine water sprays, reducing the temperature of the air, and by an arrangement of baffle or eliminator plates removing the water from the air before the same is drawn into the various supply fans. In cold weather, and to prevent freezing the water sprays in the air washer, there is installed, as already referred to, a pre-heater or tempering coil (supplied by exhaust steam in conjunction with the regular building heating system), the object of which is to raise the temperature of the entering air slightly above freezing.

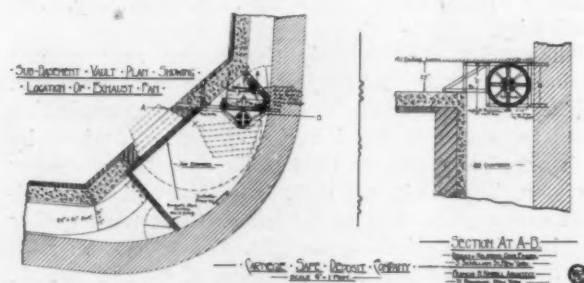
A main heater coil is installed for heating to a relatively high temperature the air forced by a special fan intended for the indirect or hot blast heating of the main first floor entrance vestibule and certain rooms in the Broadway end of the basement.

The three fans—the general machinery room supply fan, the vestibule heating fan and the supply fan for forcing air into the vaults,—are so installed and connected to the air washer that the entering air handled is thoroughly cleaned of all dust and foreign matter.

The "emergency door" located at the extreme northeast end of the sub-basement vault opens into a sealed air chamber as shown. No piercing of the vault walls, floors, etc., for the introduction of ventilating ducts, could be entertained, for the reason that when the vaults are closed at the end of each day, they must of necessity be closed and absolutely sealed. The installing of the "emergency door," therefore, made it possible to arrange for flexible and adjustable connections of the ventilating ducts, compressed air pipe lines for the automatic temperature control, etc. The ventilating duct connection of heavy copper is made each time the emer-

gency door is opened and broken or taken down when the vaults are closed. This flexible connection is made through the above referred to air chamber. Installed in the north wall of this air chamber is a disc or propeller type of exhaust fan driven by a direct connected electric motor. This fan is run at a fairly low speed and serves not only to exhaust the vitiated air from both basement and sub-basement vaults, but also to draw down and establish a circulation of the cool or fresh air from the basement vault ceiling outlets through both vaults and then out through the emergency door to the air chamber.

A preliminary study of the ventilating requirements and objects desired by the owners presented a problem calling for the following:



SUB-BASEMENT VAULT PLAN AND SECTION THROUGH A-B

- (a) A rapid air change throughout both vaults, insuring a constant and ample abundance of fresh air at all times.
- (b) Automatic temperature control of air supplied.
- (c) The importance of having absolutely clean air.
- (d) Chilling the air in hot weather.
- (e) Introducing the air through grilles or outlets in the vault ceilings and in such a way as to obviate excessive drafts on the heads of occupants.



FARM COTTAGE, ESTATE OF TRACY DOWS, ESQ.

RHINEBECK, N. Y.



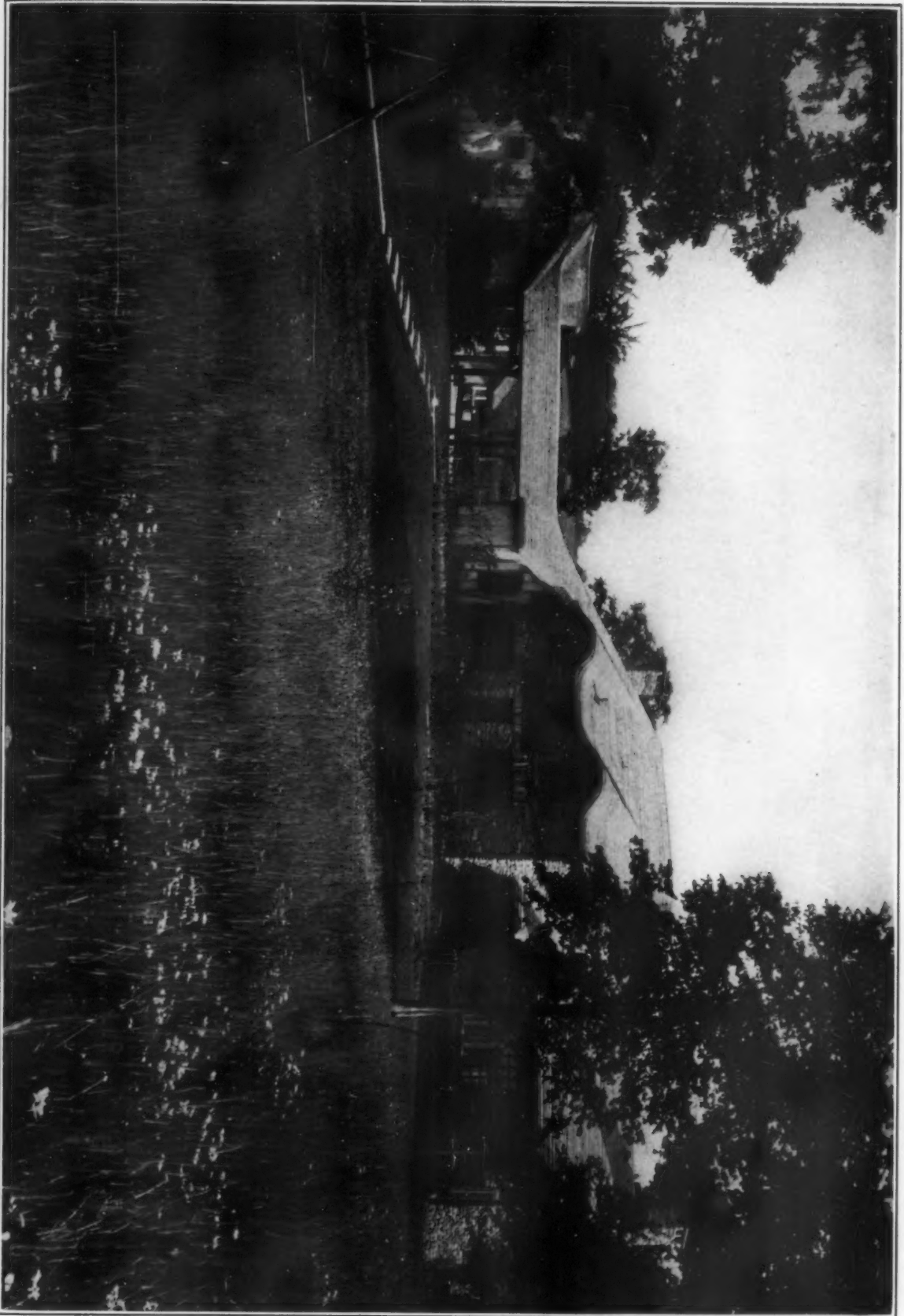
REAR OF ALTERATION

NORTH GREENWICH, CONN.



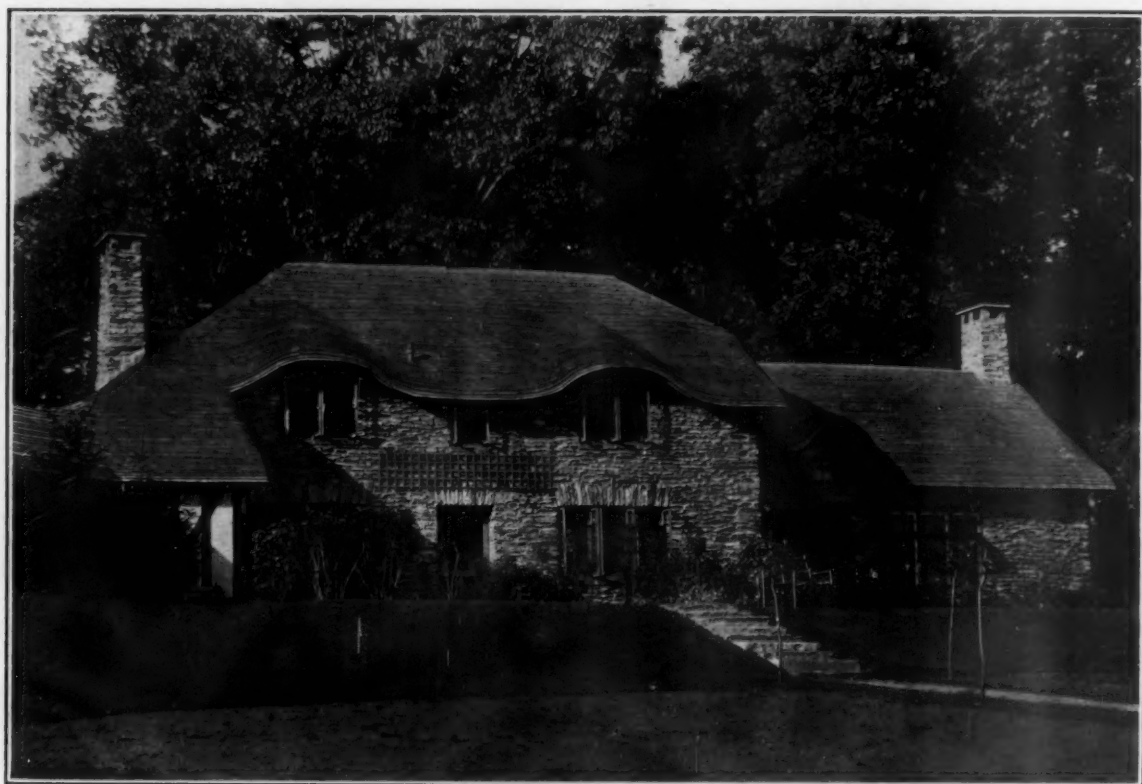
STONE BRIDGE, ESTATE OF TRACY DOWS, ESQ.
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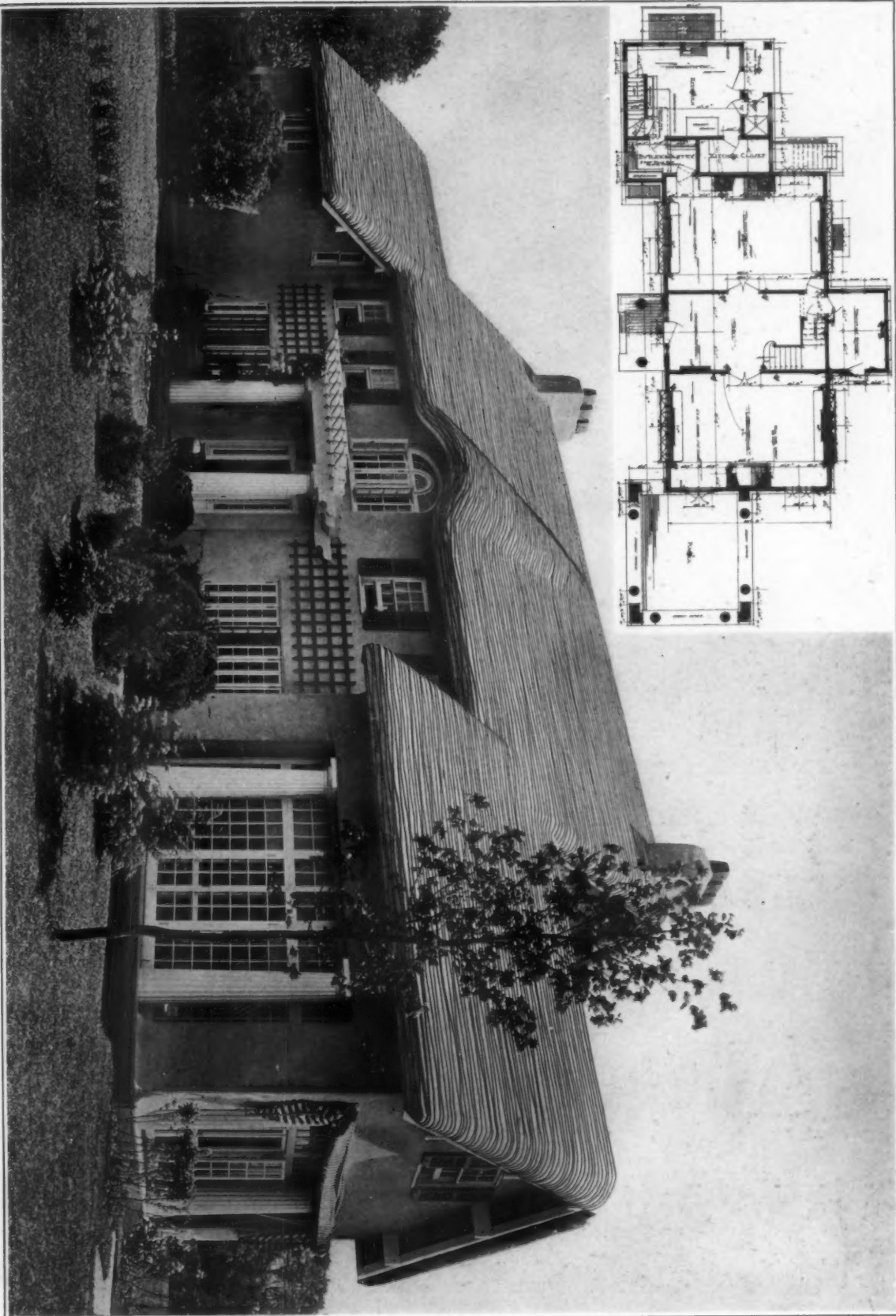
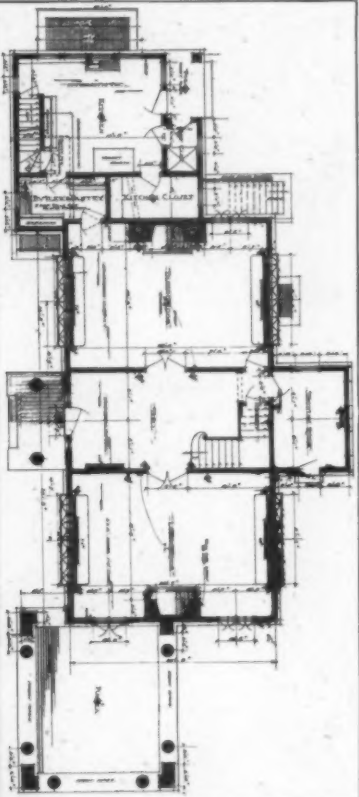
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HOUSE FOR CARLETON MACY, ESQ.
WOODMERE, L. I., N. Y.

ENTRANCE FRONT

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VIEW FROM NORTHEAST

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GENERAL VIEW

STABLES AND COACHMAN'S COTTAGE



ENTRANCE DETAIL OF STABLE

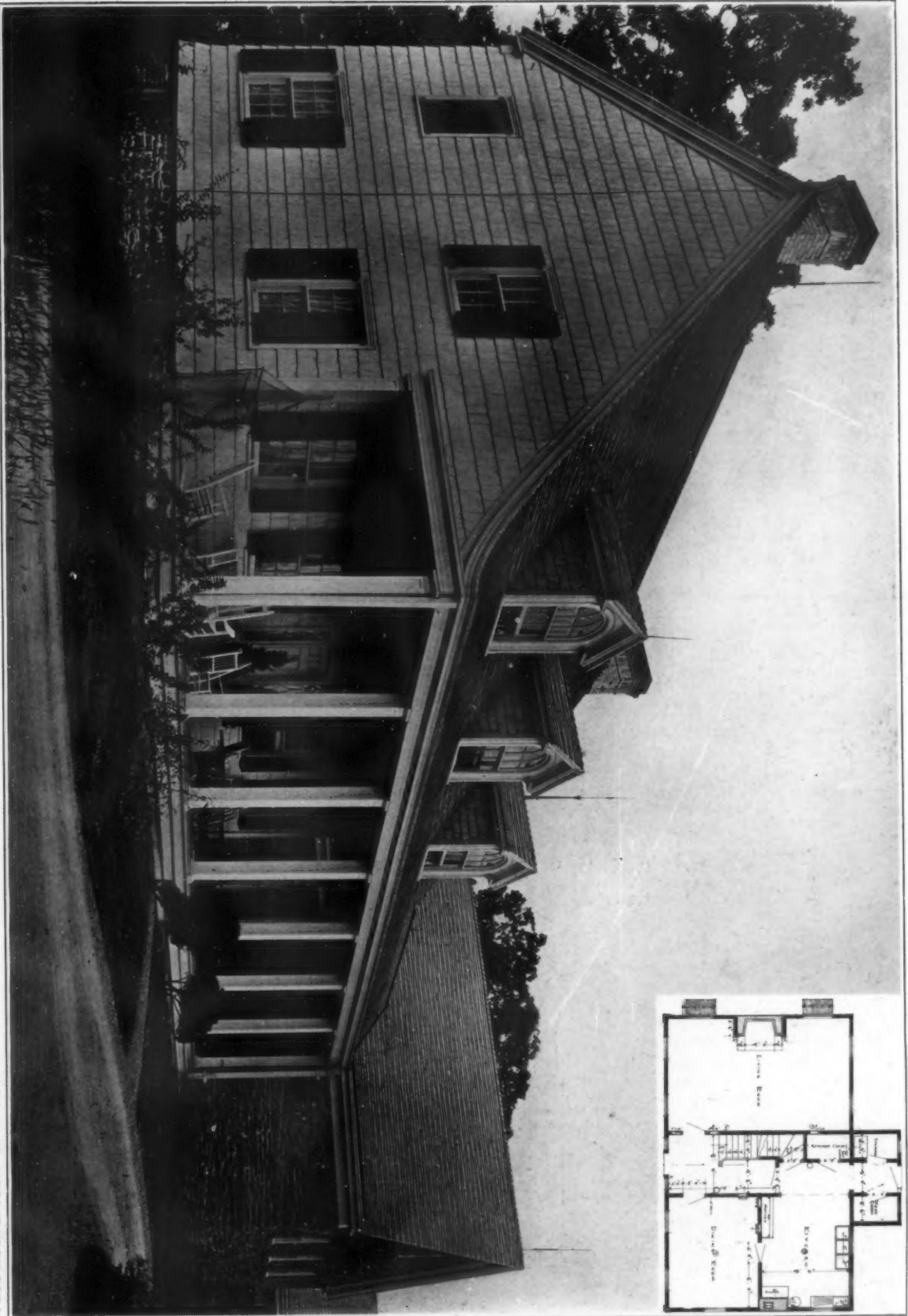
STABLE FOR TRACY DOWS, ESQ.
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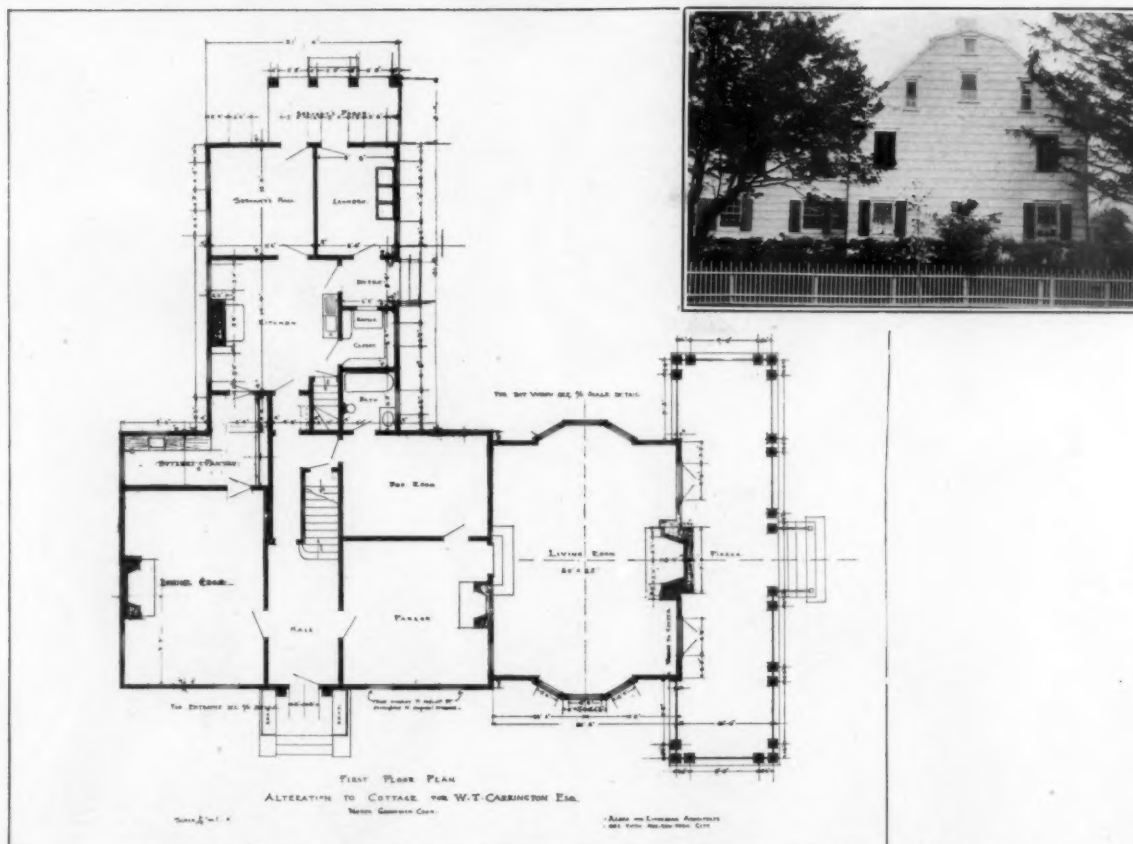
THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT.

OCTOBER 14, 1908



COACHMAN'S COTTAGE FOR
TRACY DOWS, ESQ., RHINEBECK, N. Y.

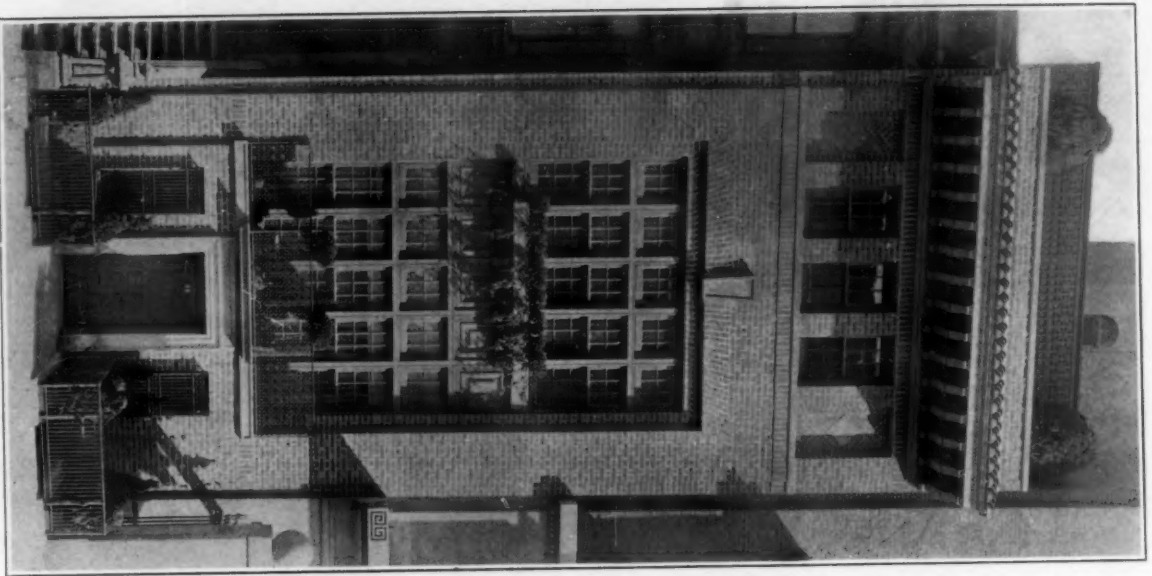
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ALTERATIONS TO COTTAGE
AT NORTH GREENWICH, CONN.

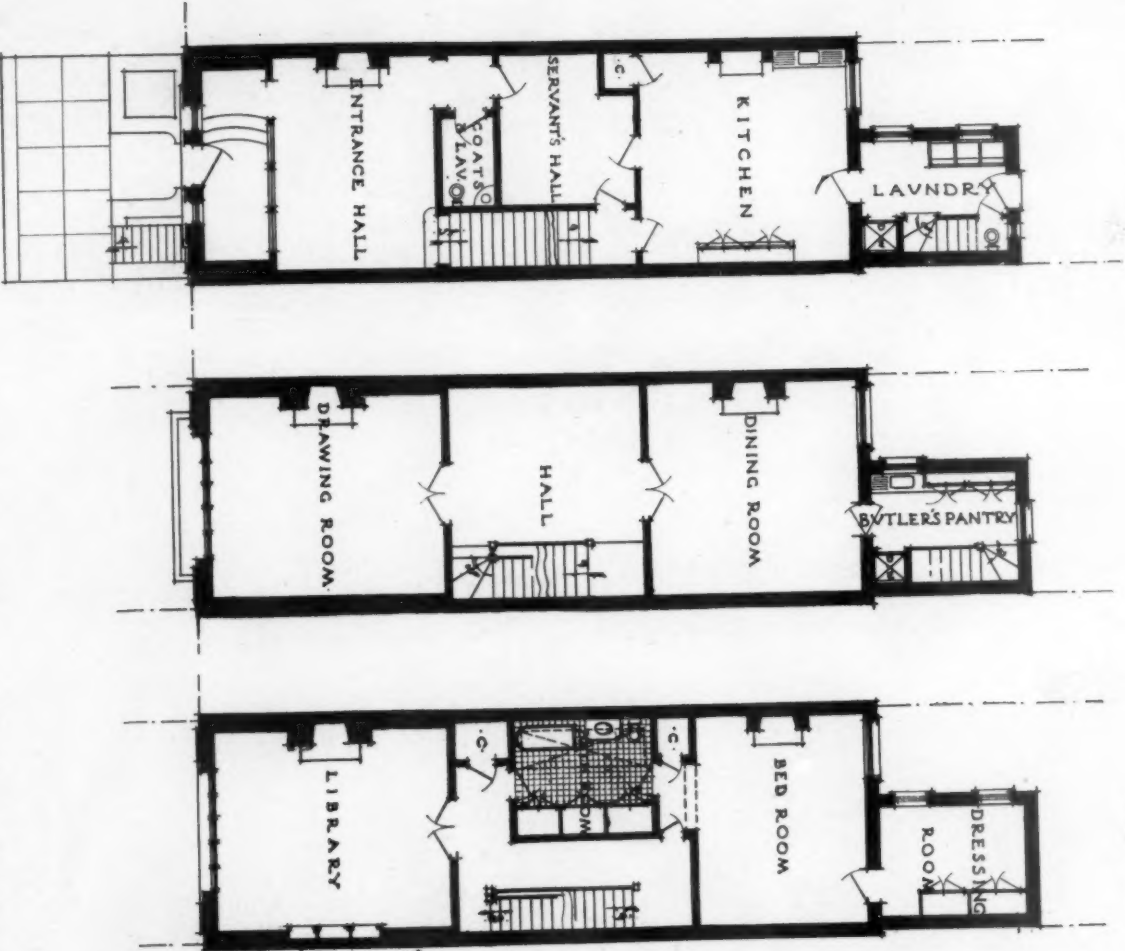
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HOUSE FOR EDWARD T. COCKCROFT, ESQ.
No. 59 EAST 77TH STREET, NEW YORK

ENTRANCE FLOOR PLAN · FIRST FLOOR PLAN



SECOND FLOOR PLAN

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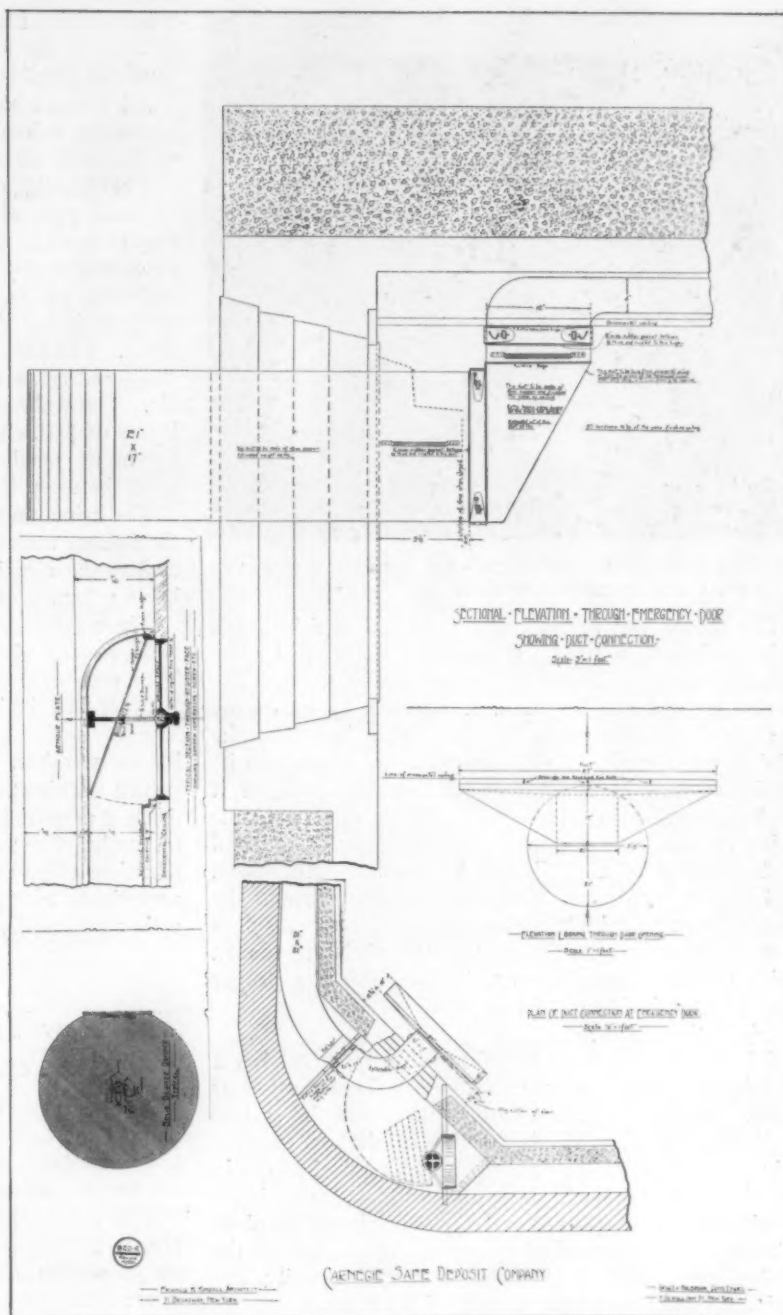
- (f) Running the entire system of ramificated ducts in an exceedingly cramped hung ceiling space in both vaults, which flat duct construction increases the air pressure excessively placed on supply fan.
- (g) An absolutely flexible duct connection to the supply fan.
- (h) Controlling the operation of supply fan motor from the vaults by "remote control."

Air Supply:

A study of the general layout of the sheet metal duct work shows a system having not only many turns, bends, etc., but the exceedingly undesirable sizes and shapes of these various ducts. All ducts throughout the vaults had of necessity to be carried in the ornamental hung ceilings and the net vertical space or height of same was limited to five inches. The ducts further required a high grade of covering (to keep the refrigerated air in hot weather to as low a temperature as possible before its introduction through the grilles), and the thickness was such that the remaining net inside height of ducts was made four inches. It is hardly necessary to remark that such flat duct construction imposed excessive air friction with a correspondingly high pressure with which the air had to be delivered by the supply fan. There are a total of twenty-five outlets or ornamental bronze grilles in both vault ceilings—ten in the sub-basement or lower vault and fifteen in the basement or upper vault.

All of these grilles or outlets are fitted with a specially designed and adjustable round dampers, which, by means of protruding thumb screws, can be opened wide, closed or regulated as desired.

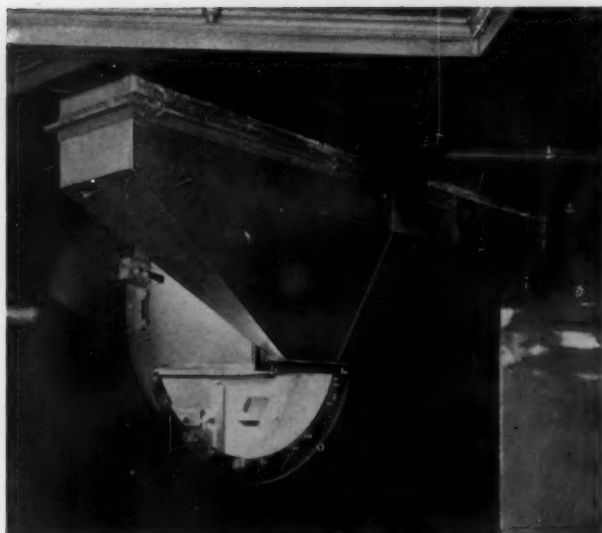
An inspection of the plan shows that the main duct after its entrance into the sub-basement vault ceiling, divides, one branch feeding the sub-basement vault grilles, the other running directly west, turning at the elevator shaft and thence up and into the basement or upper vault ceiling. This branch was run especially in this way in order to convey in a most direct manner the air to the upper vault. In the lower vault, and immediately after the ducts divide, there is installed in each branch an adjustable swing damper. By this arrangement the amounts of air for both vaults can be regulated as desired. By referring to the plan it will be noted that the supply fan furnishes air direct to the main supply duct or to the brine bunker or chilling chamber as desired. Sliding dampers or blast gates are installed in these ducts for this arrangement. The



SECTIONAL ELEVATION THROUGH EMERGENCY DOOR, SHOWING DUCT CONNECTION

intake duct connections to the supply fan are made both to the air washer and to the main heater coil and a graduated mixing damper, controlled automatically by a thermostat is installed in the combined duct close to the fan intake. This arrangement provides for supplying the desired amount of heated air in winter time.

The supply fan is of the regular steel plate centrifugal type, having a blast wheel 42 inches in diameter by a center width of $23\frac{1}{4}$ inches and is driven by a direct attached electric motor at a speed sufficient to create the necessary air pressure and to insure not less than 5,000 to 6,000 cubic feet of air per minute. This amount of air delivered into both vaults insures a complete air change every five minutes.



ADJUSTABLE CONNECTION TO VENTILATING SYSTEM IN SUB-BASEMENT VAULT AT EMERGENCY DOOR.

The motor for driving this fan, and which has a wide variation in speed, is mounted on a steel plate pedestal rigidly fastened to the fan frame work. The remote control of the motor is secured by means of three push buttons located on a column inside of the sub-basement vault. By this method the motor can be readily started, its speed increased or decreased, or it can be stopped as desired. This permits the attendants inside of the vault to have absolutely perfect control of the amount of air delivered to them. Furthermore, it places the motor and controlling apparatus under the supervision of the building operating engineer and does away with all care on the part of the vault attendants, which otherwise would occur if the controller proper were located inside of the vaults.

Refrigerating Plant:

This installation is of the absorption type and has a capacity of thirty tons refrigeration in twenty-four hours. It was not deemed advisable to use the system of direct expansion for the cooling of the air, particularly on account of the liability of ammonia leakage in the air bunker room. Therefore the calcium brine circulating system was adopted. The refrigerating plant is located, as shown on plans, on the south side of the sub-basement, and considering its ample capacity, occupies a relatively small amount of floor space.

In general the plant consists of an ammonia generator, an ammonia absorber, two ammonia condensers, one ammonia weak liquor cooler, one transmitter, one liquor heater and one calcium brine cooler. Further there is installed an ammonia feed pump of the single acting type, a duplex type brine circulating pump, the brine bunker for chilling the air and a tempering coil, the object of which is to reduce the excess of moisture brought over from the brine bunker room. The brine bunker room is therefore made up with a large amount of cold brine coils and to such a capacity as to lower the air temperature excessively below that desired in the vaults, the tempering coil then serving to reheat the air and to reduce the saturated condition of the same.

The steam valve to the tempering coil is operated thermostatically by a thermostat located in the main duct between the tempering coil and the air chamber.

The exhaust steam from both ammonia and brine pumps is used in the ammonia generator thereby reducing as much as possible the live steam consumption.

All steam condensed is re-usable for boiler feed purposes, the exhaust steam from pump being first cleaned by the main oil separator located in the boiler room.

The various coils in the brine bunker, made up of 1¼-inch pipe, are so valved and connected up that they may be used in separate units. This arrangement allows of operating any set at will and prevents the clogging up with ice, which, should it occur, would interfere seriously with the direct passage of air through the bunker room. The various sets of coils, further, are alternately staggered so as to insure the maximum chilling of the air. The walls of the bunker room are built up of two layers of 7⁄8-inch thick tongued and grooved spruce with layers of insulating paper between and a 1-inch air space between the layers.

The brine mains are so run as to carry the brine from the storage tank to the bunker coils and back to the brine cooler, the circulation being obtained by means of the brine pump.

The results secured from the combined ventilating and refrigerating plant during the past summer, which has been one of a prolonged hot spell, have demonstrated the fact that the installation of the plants was warranted. The vaults have been cool and comfortable during the hottest weather.

The architectural treatment of the interiors is from designs prepared by Mr. Francis H. Kimball, Architect of the building; and the mechanical work, consisting of the air-cooling and ventilating plants, were installed in accordance with plans and specifications prepared by the writer and under the personal supervision of his office.

The New York Society of Architects and the Tenement House Department

At the request of Acting Mayor McGowan, Chairman of the Committee on Tenements of the New York City Charter Commission, the New York Society of Architects has prepared a brief of much interest.

This brief, during the consolidation of the Tenement House Department with the Building Bureau in each of the Boroughs of Greater New York, is in part as follows:

Each of the departments in question has to do strictly and exclusively with building construction. The fact that a building is a tenement house—i.e., a dwelling occupied by more than two families living separately—does not constitute a sufficient ground for placing its planning and erection under the control of two departments whose functions are largely identical, thereby causing duplication of labor, loss of time, and needless friction between the departments themselves. We maintain that this would be obviated by making the tenement house department a part of the building bureau in each of the boroughs; or else by making each entirely independent of the other, a single permit for the erection of each individual building being sufficient, the said building being subject to the inspection of one department only. Each borough, knowing its environment and needs best, should be able to preserve its autonomy and jurisdiction unfettered by the Manhattan Department, and subject to the control of its own president. At present the deputy's hands in each of the boroughs are tied, and his acts even to the minutest detail controlled by the central office.

As reinforcing our position on this question, it may be mentioned that under the present bicephalous arrangement it re-

quires seldom less than five weeks and sometimes two months to obtain the necessary permits for the erection of a tenement house, a week to ten days being the time required for the issuance of an ordinary building permit. It frequently happens that a month or more elapses before a permit for small alterations or repairs to a tenement is issued. No fee an architect can, with any regard for his reputation as a reasonable man, charge his client would compensate him for his expenditure of time and labor in undertaking this class of work.

In addition to the foregoing there are economic reasons, equally cogent, and such as may be supposed to appeal to a much larger section of the public than those directly interested in building operations. As respects needless duplication of expense, we have under the present arrangement the following officials employed to secure the enforcement of the law in the planning and erection of a tenement house:

TENEMENT HOUSE DEPARTMENT

Tenement house commissioner or deputy, plan clerk, filing clerk, plan examiner, public plan examiner, chief inspector, light and vent inspector, sanitary inspector, special inspector.

Commissioner or superintendent and assistant, plan clerk, filing clerk, plan examiner, public plan examiner, chief construction inspector, chief sanitary inspector, construction inspector, sanitary inspector, iron inspector.

Numerous clerks, filing statistics, typewriters and bookkeepers, identical in both departments.

In view of such overlapping of functions throughout the departments it will readily be believed that Borough President Coler's estimate of a saving of not less than twenty per cent. in cost of administration, in case the two departments in question are consolidated, is a conservative one. This, on the basis of this year's appropriation for the two departments, would represent a saving of about \$300,000 to the taxpayers. It may be remarked in this connection that while the running expense of the two offices for 1908 is about the same as that of previous years, the amount of business put through the Brooklyn Building Bureau during the first half of the current year was considerably less than half that for the same period of 1906 or 1907.

We maintain that the method of making applications for permits at the Tenement House Department is cumbersome, needlessly complicated, and involves an amount of unnecessary labor, which is altogether incompatible with the due and expeditious transaction of business. On this head our Society addressed the following letter to Deputy Commissioner McKeown under date of January 5, 1907:

Dear Sir:—As general practicing architects of the Borough of Brooklyn we desire to lay before you the following just complaints and grievances appertaining to the transaction of business with the Tenement House Department; and in doing so would express the earnest hope that you will lend your assistance to bring about such changes of administration in the department as will afford speedy and effectual relief. Complaints are substantially as follows:

1. Undue delay in issuance of permits, which would indicate an insufficient staff of employees or a needlessly complicated system of procedure.
2. We are of opinion that the present forms of applications are too voluminous, containing needless repetitions and requiring answers to superfluous questions, unnecessary references to the law and self-evident facts supposed to be known by the applicant, and shown by the plans accompanying application papers.

When location of property is shown on plans and so stated once in the application, it should be sufficient.

A blue print copy of survey should be deemed sufficient if not marked on plans.

One statement as to owner, architect, builder, address, borough, city and county should suffice.

Questions not appertaining to the building in application should not be required to be answered in the negative.

We request that application blanks be remodeled, so that buildings for more than two families on a floor and more than four stories in height be classified separately.

At present needless duplication of measurements and markings on plans is insisted upon. It should suffice when horizontal and vertical measurements, with proper titles of rooms, halls and sanitary provisions for light and ventilation are indicated.

We complain of unreasonable interpretation of the law, as we know it to be intended, whereby we are compelled to institute court proceedings to secure rights.

When an architect asks for copy of violations, the same should be given to him as the owner's representative.

We wish to say in conclusion that we are actuated entirely by a spirit of fairness, and are earnest in our efforts and desire not to antagonize, but to co-operate with, the department for a better understanding and a square deal.

SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS.

C. WHITLEY MULLIN, *Secretary*.

As the result of the above and subsequent communications to Mr. Butler, a new and simpler application form for permits was drafted by a committee of the Society, which was submitted to Mr. Butler and finally approved by him in the month of December last. We are still patiently waiting for its appearance from the office. An application blank for permit from each of the departments is herewith submitted for comparison.

The *modus operandi* of the Building Department is simplicity itself as compared with that of the Tenement House Department. In the former, any structural objections are noted in the papers, and the required corrections or explanations are made by the applicant, upon which the papers are approved and permit is issued usually on the following day. In the Tenement House Department, however, a typewritten list of objections is made out, 90 per cent. of which are of the most trivial character, based for the most part not upon the law, but upon regulations of the department, which are constantly being changed or added to. This list is mailed to the applicant. He in turn is required to answer each item in triplicate typewritten form, and if each answer does not conform exactly to the ideas of the examiner it is returned to applicant and numbered as an additional objection. This process consumes several days, and is frequently repeated several times. All "corrections" on plans are required to be made in red ink, and signed and dated in a stereotyped manner by the applicant, otherwise he will be again turned down like a mere school-boy. All this of course is "work" for the clerical force in the department, but it is simply waste of time and money for the owner and his architect, besides involving friction and an expenditure of nerve force which are extremely wearing to the man who has to submit to it.

A further important safeguard of the public is provided, in the case of the Building Bureau, by the establishment of a board of examiners, to whom questions may be referred on appeal from the commissioner. Our Society has for the past year been advocating the creation of a similar commission on appeal, to whom questions in dispute with the Tenement House Commissioner may be referred; but so far our efforts have proved abortive. We take this further opportunity of urging the establishment of such a commission in the interests of the profession and of the general public.

As to the law itself, which has quite passed its experimental stage, we would say that while fully recognizing the great benefit to the public from a sanitary point of view of its provisions as a whole, our seven years' practical experience of the working of the act has proved it to be defective in many respects. This is further made clear by the repeated attempts of the department to have amendments passed by the Legislature—attempts not invariably above criticism, either as to the mode of procedure adopted or the motives which have prompted them.

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY BY THE
SWETLAND PUBLISHING COMPANY
231-241 West 39th St., New York

H. M. SWETLAND, *President*. J. T. MORRIS, *Treasurer*. M. J. SWETLAND, *Secretary*.
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SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Regular Edition . . . \$6.00 a year; Single Copies 15c. to \$1.00
International Edition \$16.00 a year; Single Copies 40c. to \$1.00
Foreign Postage \$2.00 a year.

To insure the accuracy of our mailing lists, subscribers are requested to notify us promptly of any change of address, stating at the same time the address to which the paper was formerly sent. Our Subscription Department should also be notified if, for any reason, copies are not received promptly.

Entered at the Post-office, New York, as Second-class Matter.

VOL. XCIV., No. 1712

OCTOBER 14, 1908

CONTENTS

REBUILDING THE CAMPANILE OF ST. MARKS, VENICE.....	121
SYSTEMS OF MECHANICAL VENTILATION AND REFRIGERATION FOR THE CARNEGIE SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS.....	123
THE NEW YORK SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS AND THE TENE- MENT HOUSE DEPARTMENT.....	126
EDITORIAL COMMENT	128
Almost Universal Interest Felt in the Art of Build- ing; a Hopeful Indication.	
The Field of Architecture Extended.	
Information Being Compiled Concerning the Amount of Standing Timber in the United States.	

ILLUSTRATIONS:

The Work of Messrs. Albro & Lindeberg, Architects
(10 pages).

OF the almost universal interest felt in the art of building we have ample and convincing evidence. The erection of a new building of any character is ordinarily a matter of such public concern, especially in the smaller centres, that a goodly number of spectators and critics are in constant attendance during every stage of the operation. The comments made and opinions expressed are often of a nature and quality to occasion not only extreme annoyance to those in charge, but even in some instances to constitute positive interference. The reason for this probably lies in the fact that general knowledge in this field has not kept pace with general interest, but as time goes on knowledge will be acquired and with it appreciation. The present condition of affairs involving general interest in architecture has not always been evident, and we consider its existence at this time a most encouraging and hopeful indication of the future. As an example of this feeling might be noted the small house owner. Where, a few years since, the average inhabitant of the smaller city or town was content to build his dwelling in accordance with the plan and suggestions of the village carpenter, having regard only for economy and utility, he now demands to know what has been done elsewhere, and employs an architect not only to assist him in securing maximum efficiency of plan, but also to insure the possession of some architectural and artistic qualities in his building. That these things which were formerly considered by them of no importance do now concern the people

would appear to be the strongest possible evidence of our educational advancement and quickening artistic sense.

INCIDENTALLY, the increasing interest in art and architecture, with its inevitable results of greater knowledge and appreciation by the masses, will immeasurably extend and broaden the architect's field of usefulness. Not only will he be employed in the erection of the major structures as of old, but gradually and in response to an insistent demand will he number among his commissions many of the enterprises which have heretofore been undertaken after some "stock" design, the product of a speculative plan factory. Moreover, it is only within recent years that general recognition has been given the value of architectural service in connection with those problems and structures formerly considered as belonging wholly to the engineer's province. As a result the field has been extended in another and most important direction.

IF architects will consider the progress made by them as a body in this country during the past twenty years, and compare not only the standing of the profession in public opinion then and now, but also the total amount of architectural service rendered a score of years ago with that demanded under normal conditions at present, they will hardly be inclined to accept the gloomy and pessimistic view of the future expressed by some of our contemporaries. Perhaps we should all be moved to a high pitch of excitement by the announcement that the profession is becoming sadly overcrowded, but we scarcely expect any one who pauses and ponders a little to be so moved. The prediction that as a consequence of this oversupply of talent, and the deplorable state of business in general, and lack of appreciation of art in particular, misery and starvation is the inevitable fate awaiting numberless deserving, but superfluous members of the profession, would doubtless be more dismaying if evidences to the contrary were not so patent.

AS a consequence of the National Conservation Commission requiring the information to complete its inventory of the country's natural resources the first comprehensive effort to ascertain with reasonable accuracy the amount of standing timber in the United States is now being made. Statements purporting to give this information in part have not been entirely lacking in the past, but founded as they were on partial estimates and incomplete data they very naturally were viewed with some distrust. That our forests are rapidly becoming denuded by the demands of commerce and the appalling waste occasioned by fire there is of course no question, but as to the time which will elapse before they will be entirely exhausted much difference of opinion has apparently existed. Since the report of the Commission will be submitted to the President the first of next year, we will doubtless soon be in a position to estimate with some degree of accuracy the length of time our lumber supply will last, based on the present rates of consumption and growth. The same length of time would seem to be indicated in which a general substitute for wood must necessarily be produced, and upon the character of this coming material the architecture of the future depends in no small degree.

Current News Section

GREETINGS OF THE ROYAL VICTORIAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS TO THE AMERICAN BATTLESHIP FLEET

It is with much pleasure that we print below the greeting extended to the visiting American battleships by the Royal Victorian Institute of Architects, of Melbourne, Australia. This was printed in the Institute Journal, issued at the time the fleet visited Australia, and is as follows:

The American Fleet Greetings of the R. V. I. A.

"The Royal Victorian Institute of Architects desires to convey its heartiest greetings to these Austral shores of our kith and kin from overseas.

"Recognizing the high attainments of the American Nation in the realms of Science and of Art, we welcome those who represent them upon this great occasion.

"Some months ago we placed our Institute rooms in Melbourne at the disposal of the officers of the fleet who are associated with kindred Institutes. Steps are now being taken by our committee to decorate the walls of our rooms in honor of the event, by a grouping of the Union Jack, the Stars and Stripes and the Australian Ensign. This, when completed, will be symbolic of the tie which binds us all together, in blood, in language, and in religion."

TO PLAN A NATIONAL FINE ARTS FEDERATION

A movement has been started for a national fine arts federation by the board of regents of the National Academy of Art, for which a charter was granted by Congress several years ago. At a national convention of delegates from all the art bodies in the United States, to be held in Washington, Vice-President Fairbanks will preside and Secretary Root has promised to make the address of welcome and explain to the delegates the purposes of the convention.

A letter signed by Frank D. Millet, provisional president, and Glenn Brown, provisional secretary, has been sent to the secretaries of all the art societies and institutions in the United States inviting their participation in the movement.

It sets forth that for the information of the regents, who will meet in Washington on October 12, it is desired to know how many societies composed of painters, sculptors, architects, artisans and others having artistic aims will participate in a convention by sending delegates. There are about two hundred societies which are expected to be interested in this movement. The letter goes on to say:

"At this meeting it is proposed to form a permanent organization, adopt a constitution and by-laws. While any topic of interest to the art world may be presented for consideration, the following subjects of value may very properly be considered:

"Artistic control of city and village municipal development; art exhibitions—some practical method of moving good exhibitions from place to place; the education of the public by lecture courses on the fine arts; more effective control of government fine arts and the possibility of a bureau, with consulting board, to control the

fine arts of the government; art education and the free entry of foreign works of art.

"There will be an exhibition at the Corcoran Gallery of Art during the convention of a very complete collection of the works of Augustus Saint-Gaudens and a national exhibition of American paintings. The proposed convention will take place some time in January, 1909.

"The regents of the National Academy of Art believe the time is now ripe for the formation of the art institutions and art societies of the United States similar in general organization and purposes to existing professional associations and societies of a national character.

"A charter, granted several years ago by Congress for a national academy of art, will form a basis for the proposed federation. After the permanent organization of the board of regents it is purposed to issue a call for a national convention to be held in Washington next winter, to be composed of delegates from the art institutions and societies of the United States, including all associations for the promotion of art and the education of the public taste, to formulate a plan for a national fine arts federation and to consider such other matters of general interest as may come before the convention.

"It is the desire of the present regents to make it clearly understood that they now act only as a provisional organization and that the suggestions they offer are made simply to initiate the movement described above."

RHODE ISLAND CHAPTER A. I. A. ELECTS NEW PRESIDENT

At the annual meeting of the Rhode Island Chapter A. I. A., Mr. Franklin J. Sawtelle was elected president.

By his election as president of the Chapter, Mr. Sawtelle becomes ex-officio a member of the Metropolitan Park Commission and will take the late Alfred Stone's place on that body.

It was decided to adopt suitable memorials to Alfred Stone, president of the Chapter for the last two years and until his death a fortnight ago, and arrangements may be made for a public meeting in honor of the late dean of Providence architects. The Rhode Island Chapter will assist in the formation of a national society for education in art and the promotion of public taste, which will probably take place in Washington in the near future.

Book Reviews

HENDRICK'S COMMERCIAL REGISTER OF THE UNITED STATES (for buyers and sellers). Seventeenth Annual Edition. New York, S. E. Hendricks Co., 17 Lafayette Street. Cloth, 7½ x 10½ inches, 1,240 pp.; price, express prepaid, \$10.

This publication is especially devoted to the Architectural, Engineering, Mechanical and kindred industries. In reviewing the 1907 edition of this work, attention was directed to the great bulk of the volume and its value by reason of the many classifications pro-

vided. The present edition contains almost 2,500 additional classifications, with a grand total of about 34,000 headings, making it, if possible, of more value to the buyer and seller. The work has become standard and is a reliable directory for the busy man who wants to reach the maker or the buyer of any given line in the trades covered.

COLONIAL CAPITALS OF THE DOMINION OF VIRGINIA, by Mary L. Foster. Brief historical sketches and traditions of Jamestown, Williamsburg, Yorktown and their vicinity; illustrated with maps and photographs. Cloth, 6½x9½ inches. Published by the author at Williamsburg, Va.

That which was once reality is fast becoming tradition. The historic landmarks of Colonial days, and even in so recent times as the period just before the war of the rebellion, are disappearing. Some through neglect, coupled with failure to recognize their importance as landmarks; others by reason of the reduced circumstances of their owners; but in the case of that interesting section along the banks of the James, the damage is irreparable. Here the contending armies ruthlessly devastated many a manorial mansion, and what was once a section of stately homes, where the strong men and helpful women of Virginia dwelt amidst luxury and refinement, is now a waste place. To set down a record of these places, to preserve in some permanent form the local history and tradition is a desirable thing to do. Miss Foster, keenly alive to the debt this generation owes to those that follow, has prepared a valuable and entertaining work that will be read with attention, not alone by those who feel an interest in Colonial days in Virginia, but the student of American history as well.

Personal

Mr. Frank E. Alden, of the firm of Alden & Harlow, architects, of Pittsburg, Pa., died at his summer home, Edgartown, Mass., on September 16. Mr. Alden was a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and had been in practice at Pittsburg since 1888.

Mr. James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department, has returned from a visit to the Pacific Coast, and while at San Francisco inspected the various sites proposed for the new Sub-Treasury Building.

The Board of Education, Newark, N. J., advise us that the Construction Department of the board is now being organized, and is desirous of obtaining catalogues of building materials and equipment.

Mr. Charles W. Henn, architect, announces that he has opened an office at 308 Fenton Building, Portland, Ore. Mr. Henn will be glad to receive catalogues and manufacturers' samples.

Mr. Moritz Sax, architect, announces that he has moved to new offices, 1011 Fourth National Bank Building, Cincinnati, O., and would like to receive catalogues.

Industrial Information

SASH VENTILATORS

Messrs. Branch & Co., 920 White Building, Buffalo, N. Y., are sales managers for the Harris Sash Ventilators.

These ventilators are constructed of brass and may be applied to either the top or bottom rail of the sash. They are especially designed for direct installation and may be had in six, ten and fifteen inch air space. Quotations and illustrated pamphlets will be sent on application.

ELECTRIC MOTORS

In the various economic problems governing modern manufacturing conditions, the electric motor has become not only a necessity, but often of first importance. Its application has become so universal, and the attention necessary to its care and use so slight, that from the smallest manufacturer to the largest the direct driven motor is now accomplishing silently and efficiently wonders in the way of transmitted power.

The Northern Electrical Mfg. Co., of Madison, Wis., who make and sell direct current power transmission machinery, issue a number of attractive pamphlets and bulletins, which by good illustrations and clearly written text set forth the various claims made by them for their motors and generators.

No form of electrically-driven machinery seems to be too insignificant to command their attention, nor is there any applied power too high to be beyond the reach of their product. They invite correspondence from proposed users of motors and generators, and will forward their line of pamphlets and bulletins on application.

WATER SUPPLY

An ample and economical water supply is a first necessity to the builder, whether it be a house, or manufacturing plant, outside the limit of the general service of cities and towns.

Even where the municipal plant may be availed of, it often happens, more especially in the case of manufacturers, that the quality of the water available unfits it for use.

It is then that an independent supply of water is of first importance. The Leader Iron Works of Decatur, Ill., are manufacturers of pneumatic water works systems for country and suburban homes, public and private buildings, farms and villages.

In a pamphlet of 32 pages the Leader Iron Works, by photographs and diagrams, explain in an interesting way the various styles of outfits made by them, and invite correspondence from all persons interested in isolated water supply systems.

TESTS OF REINFORCED CONCRETE BEAMS

The Trussed Concrete Steel Company, of Detroit, Mich., have issued a pamphlet giving details of test recently made at the University of Wisconsin of reinforced concrete beams. This is in part a reprint of Bulletin No. 197 of the University of Wisconsin, and contains interesting and valuable information to users of reinforcing bars. The pamphlet will be forwarded on request.

Building News

MASSACHUSETTS

ATTLEBORO.—Rt. Rev. Daniel Feehan, Bishop of the diocese of Fall River, is contemplating the erection of a new church in South Attleboro.

BOSTON.—Plans for the large mercantile building to be erected at the corner of Tremont Street and Temple Place for the Anderson estate are being drawn by Parker, Thomas & Rice. The building will be of steel, stone and brick and of fireproof construction. It will cover the entire site of the old building, and when finished will be occupied by the R. H. Stearns Company.

The site has been selected for a new school to be erected in the West End.

A nine-apartment block will be erected from the plans by F. A. Norcross.

A twelve-apartment house will be erected for G. E. Feast, to cost \$30,000.

EVERETT.—The Union Packing & Refrigerating Company has petitioned Council for permission to erect an \$80,000 plant on a site selected.

HOLYOKE.—Plans are to be prepared by City Engineer J. L. Tighe for the erection of a large and modern new addition to the Elm Street school, here, it is said.

JAMAICA PLAIN.—The Trinity Church Home for the Aged, of Boston, has purchased a plot of ground and the trustees will erect a fine building for the aged.

LAWRENCE.—Contract will shortly be awarded for a new three-run Engine House on a site selected. Twenty thousand dollars will be expended. Hartwell, Richardson & Driver, of Boston, are the architects.

Fourteen thousand dollars will most probably be appropriated by city council for the proposed new Tuberculosis Hospital.

NEEDHAM.—Mrs. Eliza J. Fosc, of Needham, will erect an up-to-date home on a site just purchased.

NEW BEDFORD.—The Sharpshooters' organization will erect a building, to contain a hall and stores, at a probable cost of \$50,000. Plans have been selected.

Wm. P. Butler has plans for three stores of brick construction to be erected on South Water Street.

PITTSFIELD.—W. H. Salisbury, of Chicago, has purchased the Tacoma farm property. The lodge will be torn down and a handsome villa will be erected, at a total cost of \$75,000.

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT.—Geo. C. Batcheller & Company, of this city, are to erect a new corset factory. Plans have been prepared.

The American & British Manufacturing Company, makers of ammunition, will enlarge its plant by adding two stories to a present structure.

DANBURY.—The Danbury Company, manufacturers of hats, is having plans drawn for a new factory.

HARTFORD.—Plans have been completed for a three-story brick structure to be erected by Hart & Cooley Company, of New Britain, manufacturers of steel floor registers.

NEW HAVEN.—From current reports we understand that Architect Cass Gilbert, of New York, has been commissioned to prepare the plans for the new Ives Memorial Library Building, to be erected here.

WATERBURY.—Architect C. Jerome Bailey has plans out for figures for remodeling a house on the corner of South Elm and Scovill Streets for Santoro Bros. The house is to be moved, a new foundation built, and another story added, making it a three-family house.

WATERTOWN.—At a recent meeting of the South Side School District, George H. Smith and others were appointed to take charge of the erection of a new school, to be erected here. Address Mr. Smith for plans.

NEW YORK

ALBANY.—A modern laundry will be erected in the near future at the Home for Aged Men.

AUBURN.—A committee of the Board of Supervisors is said to be discussing the question of erecting a new jail for Cayuga County, instead of remodeling the present structure.

BINGHAMTON.—Wamsutta Tribe of Red Men will incorporate, capitalized at \$10,000, and will erect a new building large enough to accommodate two tribes.

BUFFALO.—The M. A. Hanna Co., Cleveland, is planning to put \$3,000,000 into two big pig iron furnaces on Niagara River, near city line.

CANASTOTA.—At a recent meeting of the Board of Education the question of a new school building was discussed. Trustees Petrie and Sweet were appointed a committee in charge of the matter.

COOPERSTOWN.—Bonds amounting to \$15,000 will be sold for the erection of a proposed new hotel on Otsego Lake.

CORTLAND.—Question of a new hospital is being agitated here. Dr. Halsey J. Bell is a prime mover. A site has been purchased.

FULTON.—A new building, gift of Mrs. A. L. Lee of New York, to cost \$30,000, will be erected at the Albert Lindley Lee Memorial Hospital. Plans have been drawn.

HORNELL.—We understand from the daily press that a special election is to be held soon to vote on the proposition of issuing \$30,000 bonds for the erection of a new school here.

NEWBURG.—Citizens will vote on \$23,500 appropriation for fire purposes; \$18,000 will be used on a new building; \$5,500 for enlargement of the home of the Washington Steamer Company.

Supreme Court Justice A. S. Tompkins will build a residence on a site recently purchased.

NEW YORK CITY.—Benjamin N. Duke, head of the Tobacco Trust, who recently commissioned architect C. P. H. Gilbert to prepare plans for a mansion covering his plot at the south corner of Fifth Avenue and Eighty-ninth Street, increased his mansion site by the purchase of an additional lot, adjoining on the street side, from William G. Park and others.

Plans have been filed for three eight-story apartment houses, to be erected for Paterno Brothers, Inc., overlooking Columbia campus. They will be of the Renaissance design and cost \$540,000.

A four-story stable will be erected at the corner of 134th Street at the North River bulkhead, to be built at a cost of \$12,500 for R. H. Macy & Co.

Gross & Hubener will erect a six-story apartment at 111th Street, to cost \$200,000. Neville & Bagge are the architects.

Architect Wm. L. Rouse filed plans for an eight-story apartment house to be built for the Harvard Realty Company.

O. C. Wolf, architect, has filed plans for alterations to a three-story Boiler House to cost \$45,000.

John A. Murray will build a six-story structure for plumbers' supplies on West Thirty-ninth Street.

The congregation of the Bedford Presbyterian Church, Nostrand Avenue and Dean Street, Brooklyn, is said to have had plans prepared for a new church edifice.

A \$10,000,000 hotel will be erected on Fifth Avenue. Carl Berger, of Newport, is a member of the French-English syndicate who have the project in hand.

The City and Suburban Home Company has filed plans for a new six-story tenement, to cost \$100,000. P. H. Ohm is the architect.

A new \$40,000 casino and club house will be erected by the realty trust in Melba. A site has been chosen and plans filed.

SCHENECTADY.—Contract has not been let for the new Civil Engineering Building to be erected on the Campus of Union College. Contract will be let by a special committee.

SYRACUSE.—A new Turn Hall will be erected here in the spring. Architect M. D. Makepeace has prepared plans.

Architect A. T. Taylor has prepared plans for two modern residences to be erected here.

\$10,000 will be used in remodeling a dwelling so that it can be used as a truant school. Plans have not been selected.

UTICA.—At a recent meeting of the School Board, it was voted to enlarge the school known as No. 20, located at Brinkerhoff and Taylor Avenues. \$32,000 has been appropriated. Herbert N. Thomas, school commissioner.

YONKERS.—Architect James A. Watson has prepared plans for a number of dwellings to be erected in Yonkers.

NEW JERSEY

ATLANTIC CITY.—The Business Men's League of this city is arranging plans for a \$60,000 clubhouse, modeled after the Union League Clubhouse of Philadelphia.

BAYONNE.—The plans of Architect John T. Rowland, of Jersey City, have been accepted, it is said, for the new \$265,000 high school building to be erected here. Bids for the erection of the building will be received October 29.

CAMDEN.—Architect J. C. Jeffries, of Philadelphia, is said to have prepared plans for a factory building to be erected here.

CAPE MAY.—The Ford Automobile Manufacturing Company will erect a large automobile plant on a site purchased near here.

GLEN RIDGE.—The Board of Education has issued \$18,000 in bonds for the purchase of sites in the north and south ends for school buildings.

JERSEY CITY.—Architects John T. Rowland, Jr., and Frank Enrich, Jr., have plans for a warehouse to be erected for the P. Lorillard Company.

LINDEN.—The Standard Oil Company has purchased more ground for its plant, which will be enlarged. It will cost \$50,000,000, and 25,000 persons are to be employed.

NEWARK.—Hyman Rosensohn is the architect for two three-story frame apartment houses to be erected for Jacob Frankel on Elizabeth Avenue.

PATERSON.—Bids will be received until October 27 for the erection of Public School No. 24, from the plans of Architect Wm. T. Fanning. Henry Ridgeway, secretary.

WEST HOBOKEN.—The Pennsylvania Railroad will erect a Passenger Station at Central Avenue immediately.

PENNSYLVANIA

ALTOONA.—A site has not been selected for another hospital to be erected. \$50,000 has been pledged. Dr. C. Muller is a prime mover.

GRAZERVILLE.—One of the largest brick plants in Central Pennsylvania is to be erected at Grazer, near Tyrone.

MILTON.—Seymour & Paul A. Davis, 1600 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa., have prepared the plans for the new high school to be erected here, to be brick and stone, three stories high, and cost about \$120,000.

PHILADELPHIA.—Architect Henry L. Reinhold, Jr., has been commissioned to prepare plans for a \$30,000 addition to the academy at Bryn Athyn.

Architect Henry L. Reinhold, Jr., has plans nearly completed for the \$50,000 addition to Mt. Sinai Hospital, at Fifth and Wilder Streets. It will be a four-story structure, 90 by 90 feet, containing several wards and an operating room.

Architect Henry L. Reinhold, Jr., is preparing preliminary plans for a two-story dispensary building, forming an addition to the Northwestern General Hospital, at Twenty-second and Norris Streets.

Estimates have been invited by the Newhall Engineering Co. from H. E. Havens, William R. Dougherty, A. Whitehead and George F. Payne & Co., for a \$20,000 insurance patrol station at No. 2122 Market Street, for the Philadelphia Board of Underwriters. It will be a two-story structure on a lot 30x140 feet.

The Decker Electrical Manufacturing Co. has bought from Oscar A. Turner a plot adjoining its plant at the corner of Twentieth street and Indiana avenue. A large addition will be built there.

Plans will be sent out shortly by Architect J. Horace Cook, of the Board of Education, for new public schools at Newmarket and Brown, Fifty-eighth street and Media avenue and Nineteenth and Butler streets. They will all be of the new type of fireproof structures and will cost \$200,000 each.

Oliver Randolph Parry, architect, is receiving preliminary estimates for an apartment house to be erected in the northern section of the city.

Architects Baker & Dallett will shortly invite estimates for extensive alterations, to cost \$30,000, to the State Hospital for the Insane at Norristown.

The Horace B. Deal Company has plans posted for the Textile National Bank Building, at Kensington Avenue and Huntingdon Street, and for two groups of barracks at the Government Reservation at Fort duPont, Del.

D. W. Sperry is figuring on a residence at Oak Lane for F. L. Kramer, and for alterations to the residence of Elmer E. Garrett, at Wyncote.

George W. Shisler has acquired property extending from

Twenty-first Street to Twenty-third and from McKean Street to Snyder Avenue, and, according to reports, he will spend \$1,000,000 in the improvement of same.

Architect Walter F. Price has completed plans for a social hall building to be erected on the grounds of Haverford College. It will be a two-story stone structure, 32 x 85 feet, containing a hall and stage, with class and recreation rooms. The cost will be \$25,000.

The \$50,000 needed for the erection of a new Y. M. C. A. building has been secured. Frank M. Sankey, of Carrick, is chairman.

PITTSBURG.—Architect H. F. Mills is planning a \$25,000 hall and club house for the Narodna Slavenska Society, of Homestead, it is said. The building will be of brick, and will cover 50 x 110 feet.

SCRANTON.—Council has appropriated \$14,000 for two new Fire Houses to be erected in the Fifteenth and Seventh Wards.

The Board of Education is agitating the erection of at least two new schools to be erected immediately.

WARREN.—The Elks of this city are contemplating the erection of a new building which will be an ornament to the city.

WILKES-BARRE.—Autoists of this city are planning a new Club House to cost \$50,000. It will be three stories with garage facilities.

OHIO

AKRON.—Summit County will have a new tuberculosis hospital by January 1. Plans are under way.

CANTON.—Sixty thousand dollars will be appropriated for the erection of two new school buildings and other improvements.

CLEVELAND.—Three hundred thousand dollars in bonds is ready and work on the new Court House will be rushed. County Building Committee has charge.

The site has not been selected as yet for the new Power Plant to be erected by the city. County Committee will select plans.

COLUMBUS.—The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen are considering the erection of a permanent home, to cost about \$100,000.

DAYTON.—Plans are progressing rapidly for the new Summit Street U. B. Church, to be erected at a cost of \$50,000.

HAMILTON.—Geo. Best has had plans completed for a handsome brick building, to cost \$10,000.

IRONTON.—Columbia Gas & Electric Company will erect the largest Compressing and Pumping Station in the country at a cost of \$175,000.

NORWALK.—Bids for remodeling the St. Charles Hotel have been rejected, as they were all too high.

TOLEDO.—Bids will be opened Nov. 10 for the construction of the proposed new Post Office in the office of Col. J. C. Bonner, Collector of Customs.

According to current reports, a new home is to be erected for the Sisters of St. Mary's Church, on Page Street.

The Board of Education expects an appropriation of \$500,000 for the new High School.

YOUNGSTOWN.—Bids will be opened Nov. 30 for the erection of the Garfield School Building. W. N. Ashbaugh, Clerk of Council.

INDIANA

ELKHART.—We understand from the daily papers that a movement is on foot at this place to secure a new hospital building. Some of the fraternal organizations are interested.

JEFFERSONVILLE.—Indiana Reformatory, according to press despatches, is to be enlarged, and property in the vicinity of the present structure is to be secured for the purpose.

MICHIGAN CITY.—The plans of Architect Fredrick Perkins, of Chicago, have been selected by the Board of Directors of the local Y. M. C. A. for the proposed new building.

MISHAWAKA.—Attorney E. H. Schwab has purchased a site and has had plans prepared for a fine modern residence.

NEW CASTLE.—It is stated that the School Board is considering the erection of a large new school here.

ILLINOIS

AURORA.—Plans are being prepared for a new second story to the main building at St. Charles Hospital, with operating and retiring rooms.

MICHIGAN

ADRIAN.—A company financed by J. L. Day, of Detroit, and known as the Adrian Building & Improvement Company, will erect a modern office building, to cost \$250,000.

BAY CITY.—Citizens are agitating the erection of a new engine house instead of remodeling it, as is planned.

LANSING.—Plans for enlarging the Michigan School for the Blind will be presented to the State Board of Correction and Charities. Clarence E. Holmes is superintendent.

WISCONSIN

MILWAUKEE.—The Milwaukee Hebrew Institute is preparing plans for a new Jewish Home. Site has been selected.

RACINE.—A site has been selected for the proposed new School to be erected here. Committee on Buildings has charge.

SUPERIOR.—From the daily press we understand that the Superior Normal School has under consideration the erection of a new building, to cost \$50,000.

MINNESOTA

DULUTH.—According to the local press, Architects Bray & Nystrom are preparing plans for a seven-story hotel structure to be erected at this place. S. T. Levin is backing the enterprise.

R. Greenslow, of this city, will erect two flats on Eleventh Avenue, at a cost of \$12,000.

The Steel Corporation will erect large plants, one here and one at Gary, Ind.

EVELETH.—The Congregation Agudas Achrem will secure a site for a new synagogue, to be erected soon.

MARBLE.—Plans are under way for a \$60,000 school-house, to be erected here. J. J. Wagenstein, of Duluth, is the architect.

J. J. Wagenstein, architect, of Duluth, has also drawn plans for the proposed new City Hall and Bank.

MINNEAPOLIS.—Jager & Strav, architects, are said to have prepared plans for a \$1,000,000 gas plant for the People's Gas Light and Fuel Company.

KANSAS

COFFEYVILLE.—The Sunflower Glass Company will immediately rebuild the plant destroyed by fire. Plans have been selected.

WYOMING

FORT RUSSELL.—Three-quarters of a million dollars will be used in constructing barracks, quarters and other accommodations.

VIRGINIA

BERKELEY.—A new school, to cost \$20,000, will be erected here in the near future.

NORFOLK.—Twenty thousand dollars will be used for a new school annex to be erected in the Seventh Ward in the near future.

Competitive designs are being made by architects for the new Episcopal Church, to be erected on a site recently purchased.

KENTUCKY

GLENWOOD PARK.—The Louisville & Southern Indiana Traction Company will probably erect a large auditorium for the use of the New Albany & Jeffersonville Chautauqua Association. It will seat over 4,000.

TENNESSEE

LEWISBURG.—A company, known as the Lewisburg Light and Power Company, will erect an ice factory and cold storage plant; also improve the local electric light plant.

MEMPHIS.—Swift & Company have purchased a site here, and will erect a plant consisting of smoking and cooling departments.

SOUTH PITTSBURG.—A \$10,000 church will be erected by the M. E. Church, South, on the present location.

SOUTH CAROLINA

COLUMBIA.—The Columbia Chamber of Commerce is agitating the erection of the proposed new Lutheran Seminary at this place instead of Mt. Pleasant.

GREENVILLE.—Two additional buildings will be erected to the college here from plans by F. E. Perkins, architect, 1133 Broadway, New York City. Cost estimated at \$76,000.

IVA.—Bonds amounting to \$10,000 will be issued for the erection of a proposed new school building. Trustees of Schools have charge.

GEORGIA

MACON.—Messrs. Alex. and Isaac Block are having plans prepared for a new eighty-room hotel. Site has been selected.

Mr. Gleen C. Toole will erect a three-story brick warehouse, to cost \$125,000, on the entrance to the city bridge.

Architects are invited to submit plans until October 22 for the proposed remodeling of the Bibb County Court House. J. Ross Bowdre is clerk of the commission in charge.

MARIETTA.—According to current reports in the local press, bids have been invited for the new post office building to be erected at this place.

FLORIDA

DAYTONA.—Council has appropriated \$35,000 for the construction of a proposed new school house.

LACKAWANNA SPRING.—The Lackawanna Spring Hotel Company, of Jacksonville, has been organized with \$200,000 capital. A new hotel will be built here as soon as possible. F. F. Kerner, secretary.

SPRINGFIELD.—The County Board of Education, according to daily reports, will shortly invite competitive plans for the erection of a new school house at this point. About \$40,000 will be expended.

LOUISIANA

COVINGTON.—The Parish School Board has decided on the establishment of five new public schools.

NEW ORLEANS.—Architect has not yet been selected for the new Whitney-Central bank. The bank people will expend \$1,000,000 in erecting the building.

Mr. Christy, architect, City Engineer's office, has prepared plans for the proposed new Beauregard school.

OKLAHOMA

CORDELL.—This city has voted bonds for the erection of two new school houses.

GAGE.—A. A. Crowell, of Enid, architect, is preparing plans for the new \$20,000 school building to be erected here.

LAWTON.—A modern high school, to cost not less than \$100,000, will be erected by the Board of Education.

LANGSTON.—Chas. H. Sudhoelter & Co., of Muskogee, are drawing plans for a three-story and basement brick and stone building, steam heated, reinforced concrete. Estimated cost, \$60,000.

POUCA CITY.—J. T. Myatt has donated a site for the new Carnegie library.

TULSA.—A Missouri financier has purchased a site on First Street, and will erect a two-story brick warehouse, to cost \$39,000.

WAPANUCKA.—A bond issue of \$10,500 has been appropriated for a new public school building.

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM.—The residents of West End, a suburb of Birmingham, are reported to be considering the question of issuing \$25,000 in bonds for the purpose of erecting a new school building.

MOBILE.—We understand that one hundred thousand dollars is to be expended in the erection of a new railway station at this place, plans for which have been accepted.

ARKANSAS

FORT SMITH.—The Western Arkansas Improvement Company has been formed here by leading citizens. Plans for a \$1,000,000 mill and two hundred cottages are under way.

MONTANA

GREAT FALLS.—The School Board has found it necessary to build two new school houses next spring to accommodate the increased attendance at the public schools. The seven large school houses of the city are crowded, and it has been necessary to rent rooms.

RHODE ISLAND

PROVIDENCE.—The question of appropriating \$38,000 to be used for the erection of a new six-room school building in the Fifth Ward is being considered at this point, it is said.

IOWA

STOUX CITY.—The National Bakers' Egg Company will erect a new plant. The plans of A. D. Robinson have been selected, and the building will cost \$40,000.

SOUTH DAKOTA

MITCHELL.—Bids are asked until October 21 for the erection of a new high school. Address C. W. Dawbery.

TEXAS

GRANBURY.—The Methodists of this city have raised \$12,000, with which to build a new church.

NEW MEXICO

ROSWELL.—I. H. Rapp, architect of Trinidad, Colo., has the contract for the new Armory building to be erected here, it is reported.

UTAH

SALT LAKE CITY.—Andrew Humphries, of Grand Junction, has purchased a site and will erect a substantial business block.

NEVADA

GOLDFIELD.—M. K. Yoakum, United States Postal Service, will select a site for the new Federal Building, to cost \$75,000.

CALIFORNIA

ALAMEDA.—The Elks of this city will erect a new home, to cost \$50,000, on the site of the old.

AUBURN.—The First National Bank will erect a modern bank building as soon as the site wanted is available.

BEGGS.—Plans are being perfected for the proposed new school house to be erected here.

OAKLAND.—Larger freight and passenger terminals are to be erected here by the Southern Pacific. Chief Engineer Woods has the plans.

PASADENA.—A site has been offered the Rembrandt Art Club for the purpose of building a clubhouse and a museum for paintings.

SAN ANSELMO.—The Ross Valley High School Committee has decided on the construction of a large institution. J. B. Davidson is superintendent of schools.

SAN BERNARDINO.—Architect Norman Marsh, of Los Angeles, is preparing plans for a new church to be erected by the Presbyterians at a cost of \$15,000.

SAN FRANCISCO.—Negotiations are concluded for a site for the proposed new Theatre and House of Grand Opera to be erected by W. L. Greenbaum. The building will be Class A and seat 2,000 persons.

City Architect Tharp has plans for the new \$2,000,000 City and County Hospital. Contracts will be let in January.

San Francisco Lodge No. 3, B. P. O. E., will erect a handsome clubhouse, to cost \$150,000, from the plans of Architect A. A. Cantin.

The Board of Public Works will soon advertise for bids for constructing the Mission grammar school, at a cost of \$160,000.

A six-story building with an ornate front in stone will be erected on the south side of Market Street, opposite Grant Avenue, on the site of the Spreckels market. The plans are being prepared by Architects D. H. Burnham & Co. The cost is estimated at \$150,000. Construction will begin December 1.

George H. Fuller will build a row of flats at the northwest corner of California Street, South, and First Avenue, to cost \$30,000, it is said.

From the daily press we gather that the Callaghan Estate Company will build a two-story business structure on its large lot at the gore of Market and McAllister Streets, at a cost of \$95,460.

SANTA YNEZ.—C. O. Gardner is clerk of the Board of Education of the Santa Ynez Valley Union High School District, and according to reports, can be addressed regarding new Union High School building, to be erected after plans by J. L. Curretti, 717½ State Street, Santa Barbara, Cal.

OREGON

PORTLAND.—Among the buildings planned to be erected in the near future are the Imperial Hotel Annex, ten stories high; Lombard Building, eight stories high; Homeopathic Hospital, five stories high; Wilcox Building, ten stories high, and the Meer and Frank building, ten stories high.

Edwin Caswell has purchased a site, and will erect a modern apartment house of large dimensions.

The Studebaker Bros. Company will change their plans from a two-story to a four-story garage.

SALEM.—The Oregon Historical Society has not selected a site as yet for a proposed new \$50,000 building. There is talk of their building in Portland instead.

WASHINGTON

ABERDEEN.—The First Methodist Church has purchased a site and will erect a stone church to cost \$30,000.

SPOKANE.—Six hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars will be expended by the Acme Portland Cement Company in the erection of a 1,500 barrel plant at Pend d'Oreille Lake.

TACOMA.—The question of locating a new school house between Districts Nos. 80 and 25 is being considered, we understand from the daily papers.

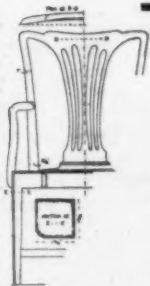
The Tacoma Architectural Company is said to be preparing plans for a colonial residence to be erected in the Badgerow addition.

School Architect Frederick Heath is reported as having prepared plans for a large high school stadium to be erected at this place, at a probable cost of \$100,000.

WEST VIRGINIA

FAIRMONT.—A. J. Stone is said to be at the head of a project to erect a large and commodious market place on property at Hull Alley and Jefferson Street. Plans have been secured.

WHEELING.—The Brooke County Court will issue \$300,000 in bonds, it is reported. Address County Clerk.

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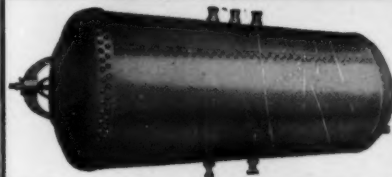
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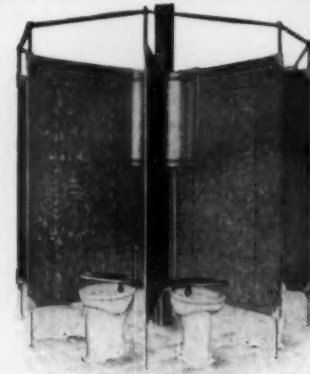
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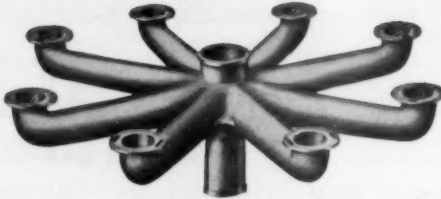
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Cutler Mfg. Co.....	37	R		Universal Portland Cement Co...	40	Vinson, M. A.....	13
D		S		University of Illinois.....	35	Von Hartzfeldt, Carl.....	37
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Dahlstrom Metallic Door Co.....	38	U		University of Notre Dame.....	35	Warner Co., Charles (o.a.m.).....	6
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PROPOSALS

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., September 30, 1908.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock P.M. on the 9th day of November, 1908, and then opened, for the completion of the tower on the U. S. Post Office, Court House and Custom House, St. Paul, Minn., in accordance with drawings and specification, copies of which may be had at this office or at the office of the Custodian of the

building, St. Paul, Minn., at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1711-12)

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., September 28, 1908.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock P.M. on the 10th day of November, 1908, and then opened, for the construction of the U. S. Post Office at Toledo, Ohio, in accordance with the drawings and specification, copies of which may be obtained from the Custodian of the site at Toledo, Ohio, after the 30th day of September, or at this office after the 28th day of September, 1908, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1711-12)

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., October 3, 1908.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock P.M. on the 7th day of November, 1908, and then opened, for the construction (including plumbing, gas piping, heating apparatus, electric conduits and wiring), of the U. S. Post Office at Eugene, Oregon, in accordance with drawings and specifications, copies of which may be obtained from the Custodian of the site at Eugene, Oregon, or at this office, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1712-13)

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals endorsed on envelope "Proposal for construction, including heating, plumbing, electrical work and gas piping for State Armory at White Plains, N. Y." will be received by the State Board of Armory Commissioners, Capitol, Albany, N. Y., up to 12 o'clock noon on the 10th day of November, 1908, when they will be opened and read publicly.

Proposals shall be accompanied by a certified check in the sum of \$3,500, and the contractor to whom the award is made will be required to furnish surety company's

bond in the sum of \$35,000. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids.

Drawings and specifications may be consulted and blank forms of proposal obtained at the Armory, White Plains, N. Y., the State Arsenal, Thirty-fifth street and Seventh avenue, New York City, and at the office of the State Architect, Capitol, Albany, N. Y.

Complete sets of plans and specifications will be furnished to prospective bidders upon reasonable notice to and in the discretion of Hon. F. B. Ware, State Architect, Albany, N. Y.

State Board of Armory Commissioners,
 F. A. McNEELY,
 Secretary,
 (1712-15)

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock P.M. on the 18th day of November, 1908, and then opened, for the construction (including plumbing, gas piping, heating apparatus, electric conduits and wiring), of the U. S. Post Office at New Ulm, Minn., in accordance with drawings and specifications, copies of which may be had at the office of the Custodian of site at New Ulm, Minn., or at this office, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1712-13)

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., October 10, 1908. Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock P.M. on the 17th day of November, 1908, and then opened, for the construction (including plumbing, gas piping, heating apparatus, electric conduits and wiring), of the U. S. Post Office at Crookston, Minn., in strict accordance with the drawings and specifications, copies of which may be obtained from the Custodian of the site after the 17th day of October, or at this office after the 15th day of October, 1908, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1712-13)

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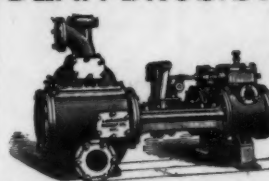


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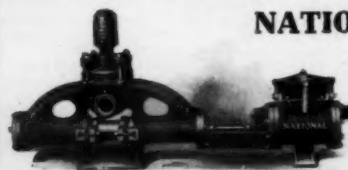
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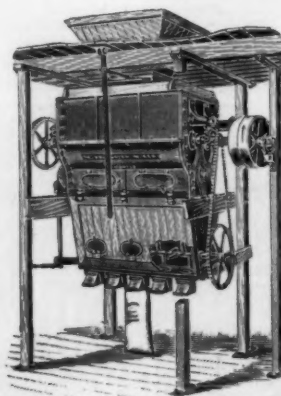
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