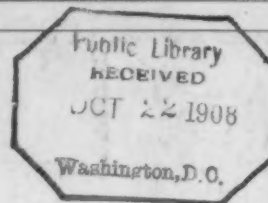


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The AMERICAN ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS

Regular Edition

VOL. XCIV.

OCTOBER 21, 1908

No. 1713

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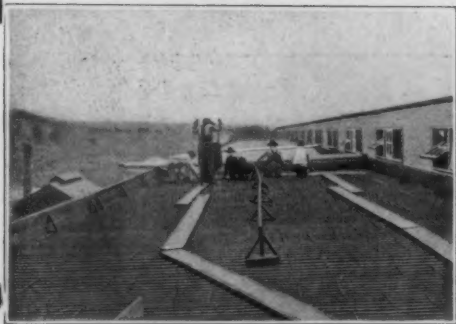
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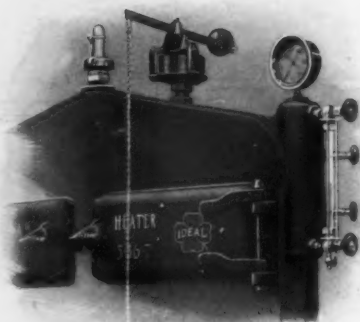
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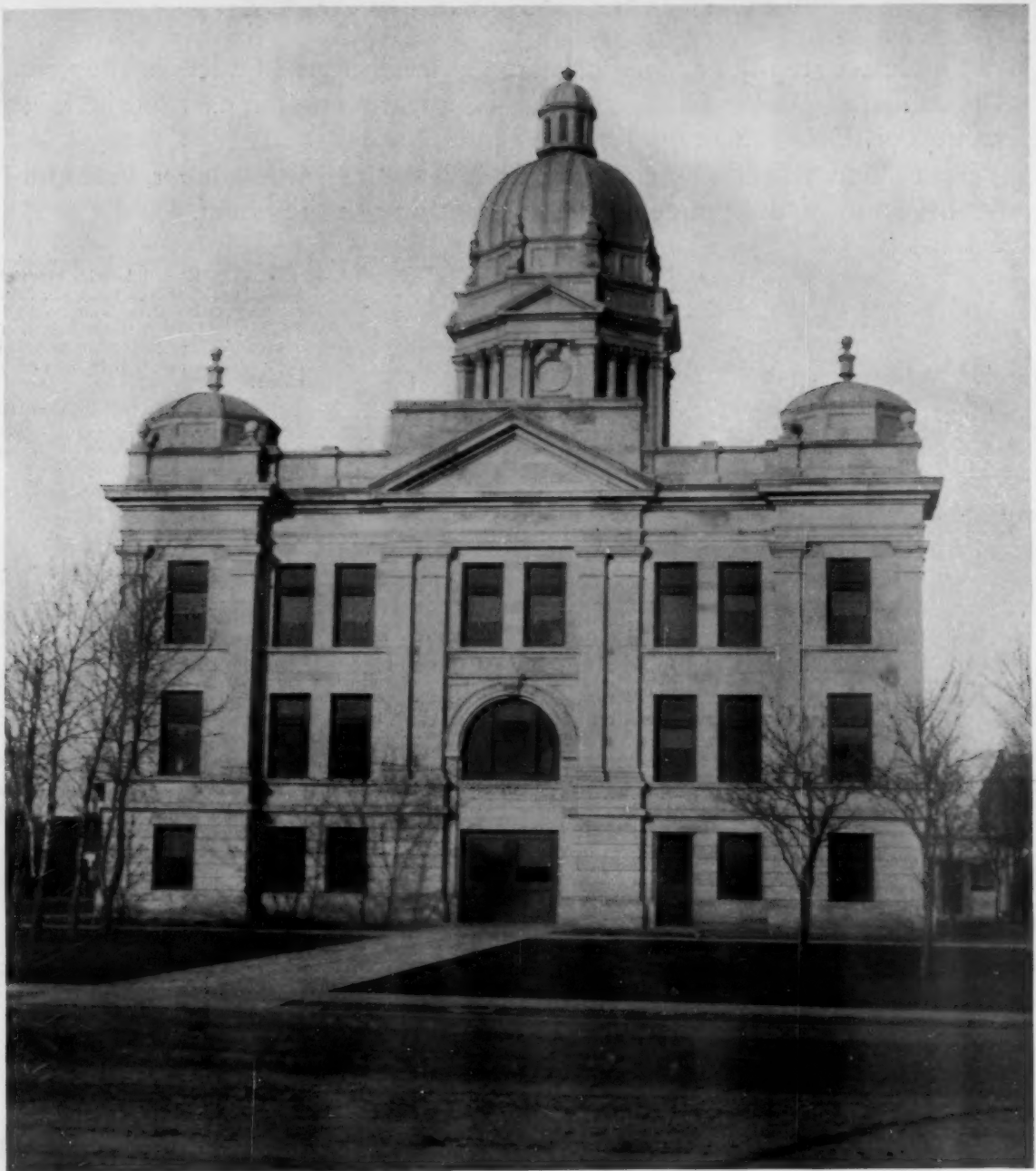
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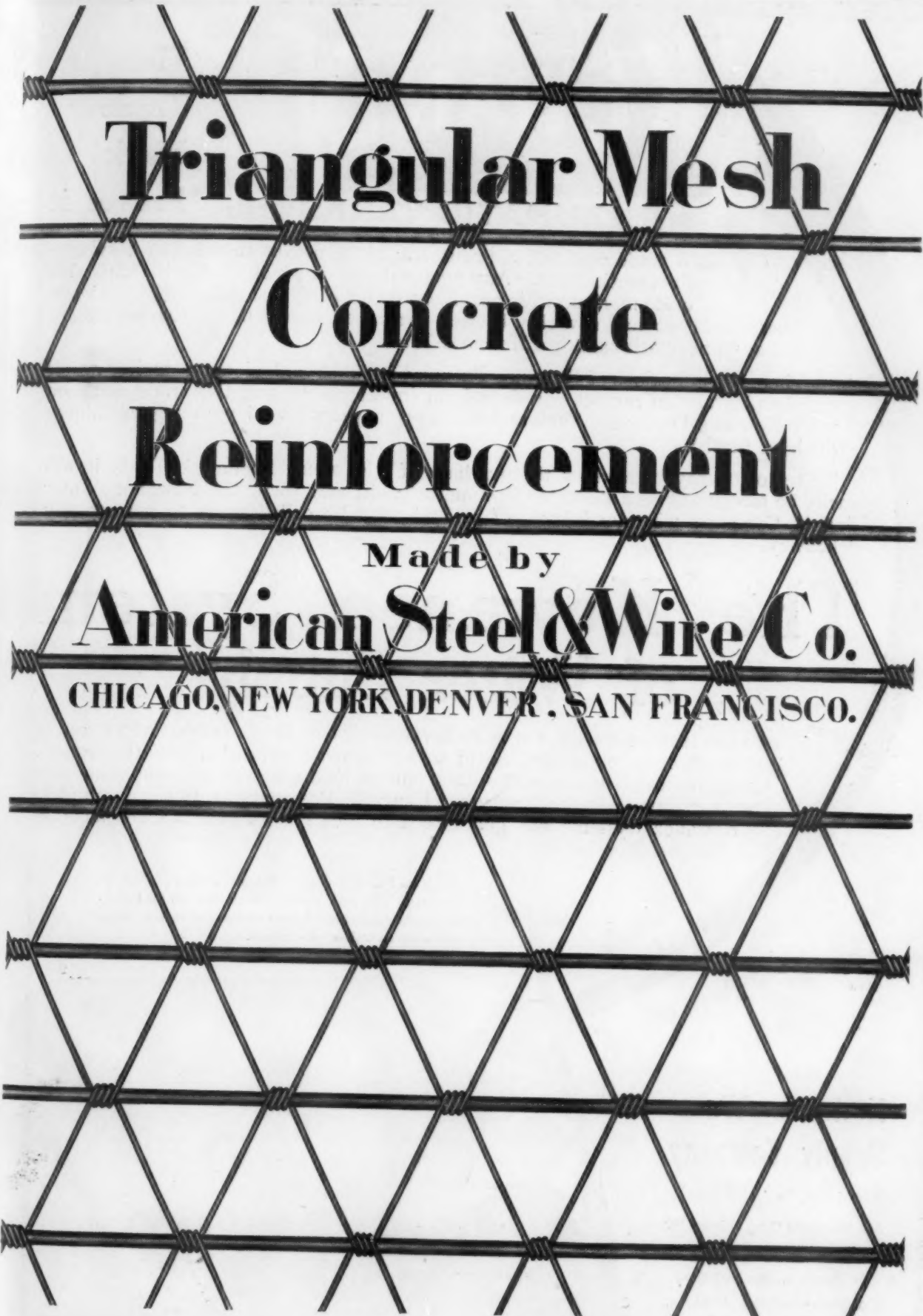
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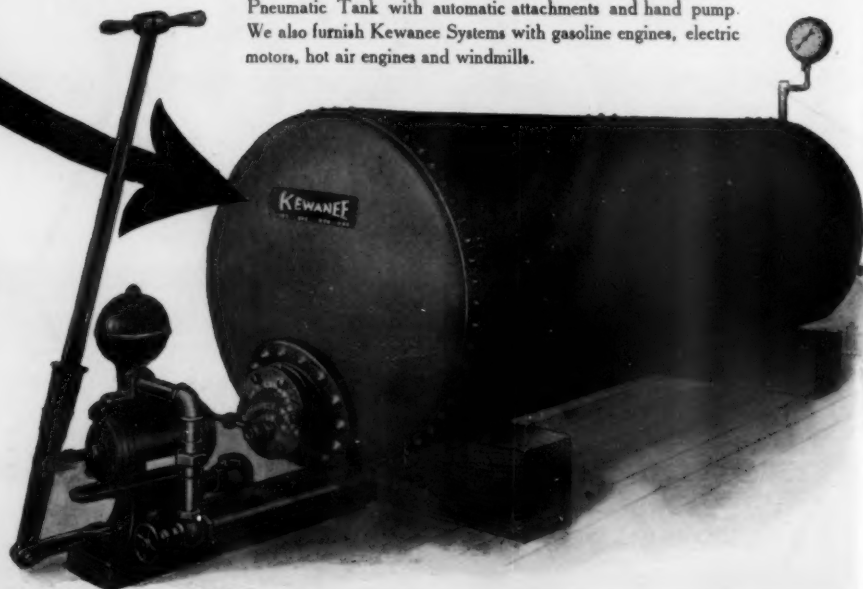
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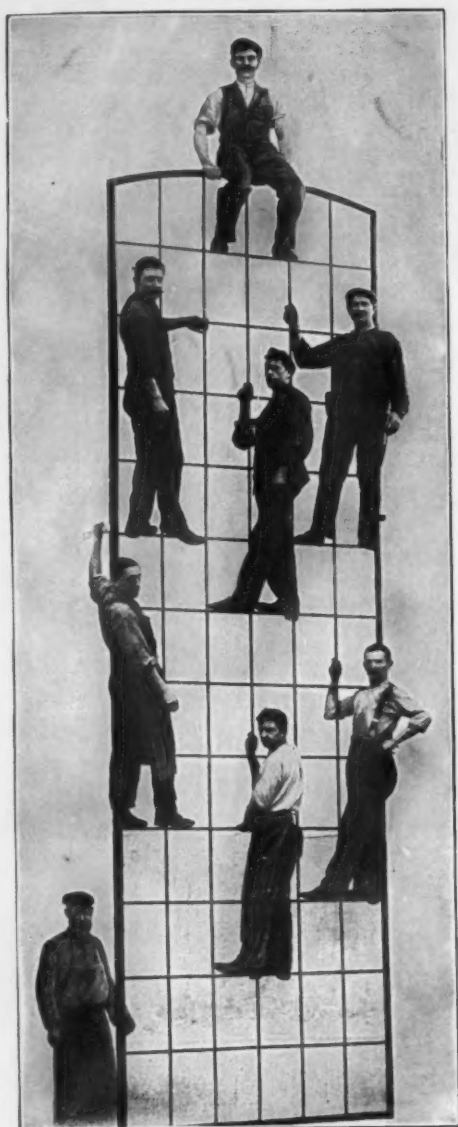
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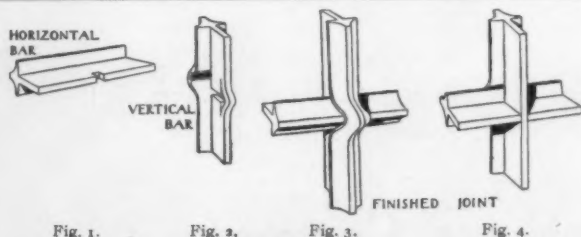


Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.

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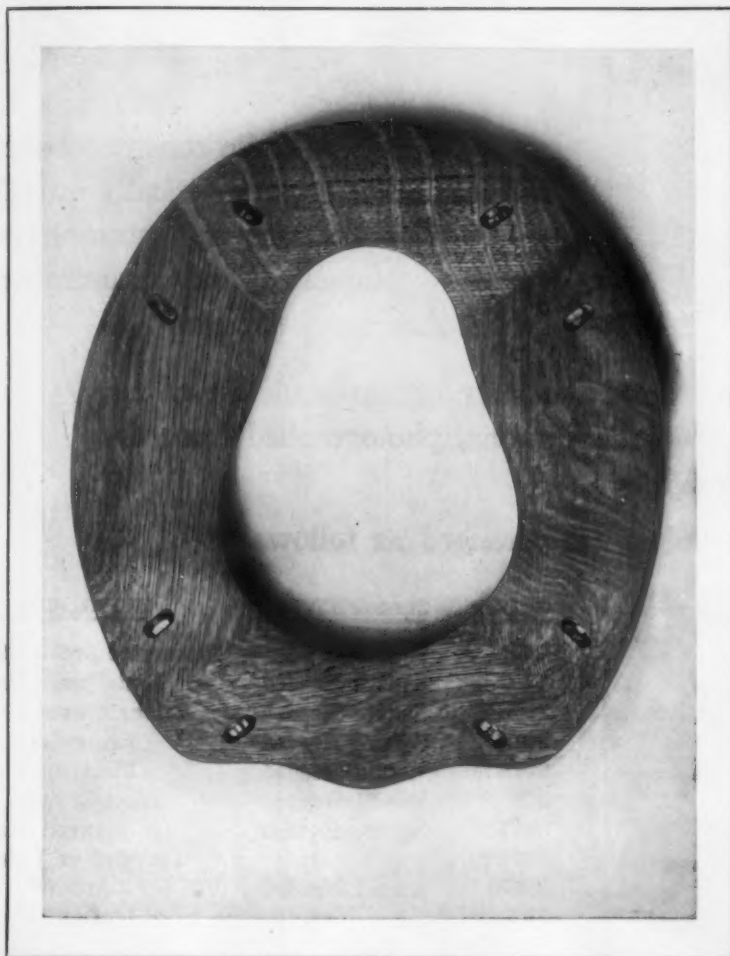
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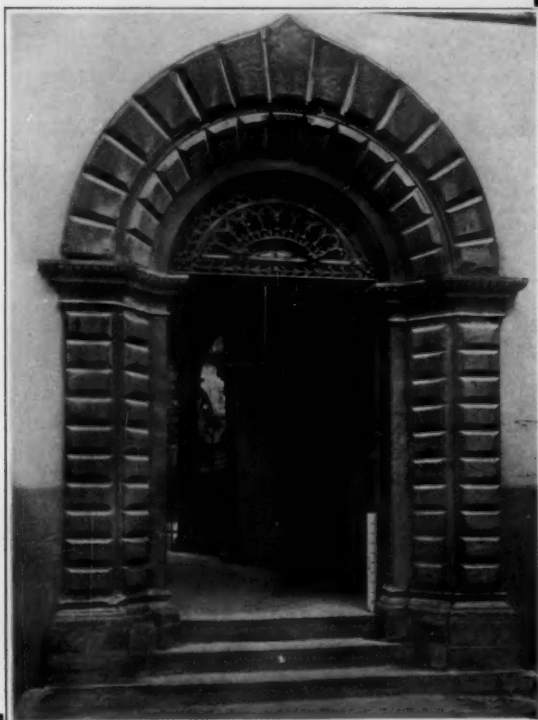
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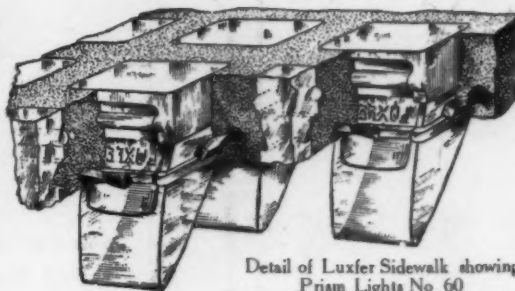
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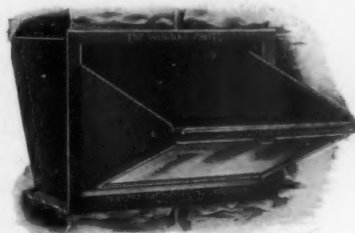
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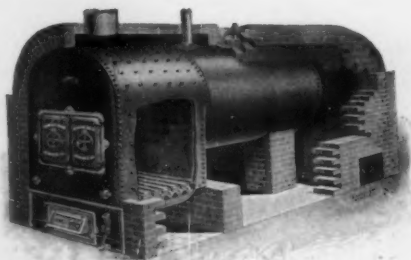


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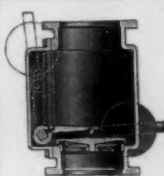
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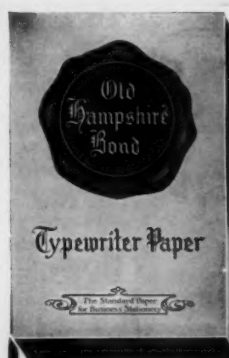
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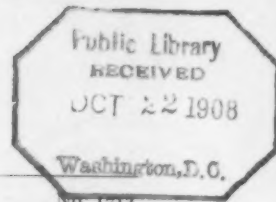
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THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS



Vol. XCIV.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1908.

No. 1713.



OLD CUSTOM HOUSE.

WALL STREET, NEW YORK

The New Building for the National City Bank

BY LYNDON P. SMITH

WHEN, after more than sixty years of occupancy, the United States Government decided to abandon its Custom House on Wall Street, New York, for a new and more spacious building, it selected a site on Manhattan Island, down on the Bowling Green, at almost the southern extremity of the city.

Far back in the middle of the seventeenth century, it was here the Dutch burghers, the early settlers of the city, were wont to walk about and recreate themselves. Here the stolid, older people sat during the long summer evenings and watched the younger at their games of bowls. On the west in plain sight the North River, and on the east the East River, and where their streams united and flowed through the upper and lower bays, they reached the broad Atlantic, the great avenue of commerce between this country and Europe. Probably no sentiment was attached to the selection of this site, but the use of this location by the Government is none the less an appropriate one.

Here on the Bowling Green in later years the well-to-do erected characteristic Dutch colonial houses, whose form remained (although they long had ceased to be used as dwellings) and can be well remembered by the older residents of the city.

Under the wise provisions of the Tarsney Act, the plans for the new Custom House were secured by well regulated competition, and Mr. Cass Gilbert, the successful architect, has erected a building which is one of the prominent architectural features of New York.

But the old Custom House, abandoned after so many years of usefulness, had become a landmark. Its classic façade, begrimed by the smoke and dust of many years, stood a monument to its departed greatness. Through its grim portals had passed the shipmasters of three generations, who journeyed there to clear their vessels for all the ports of the world, and to set down in figures the value of the merchandise cleared over its counters would be to state a sum that is beyond the human mind

to comprehend. The older residents of New York who had seen one by one the landmarks south of Canal Street disappear, expected when it was learned that the property had been purchased from the Government by the National City Bank that soon the old custom house would be a memory, and had prepared themselves to see a busy lot of laborers razing these old walls to make way for a modern skyscraper.

It was with much satisfaction they learned that the directors of the National City Bank had entrusted to Messrs. McKim, Mead & White the work of planning for them a banking building that would retain as much as was possible of the old building consistent with present day requirements. For the patriotic citizen who desires to keep as far as may be these old landmarks, this was a fortunate combination of architect and client.

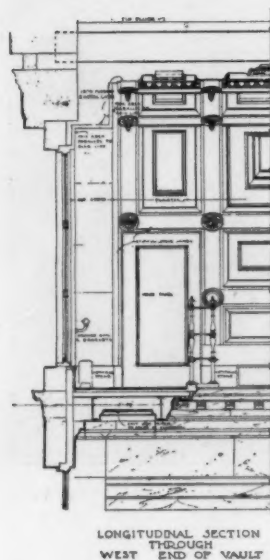
Here in the center of New York's financial activity will be the future home of the City Bank. Its surround-

The design of the capitals of these columns has been changed from Ionic to Corinthian. The other three façades are treated as pilasters with granite in between, in the same manner as the original building.

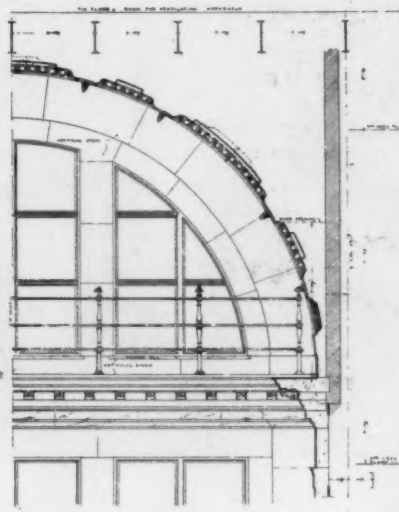
Back of the new portion the treatment is of metal, the columns being free-standing. By this means additional space is gained, as in the stories below the recessing of the portico occupied some of this room.

Above, the wall extends to the column line and is comparatively plain. Viewed from the street, the projecting cornice marks the terminating feature.

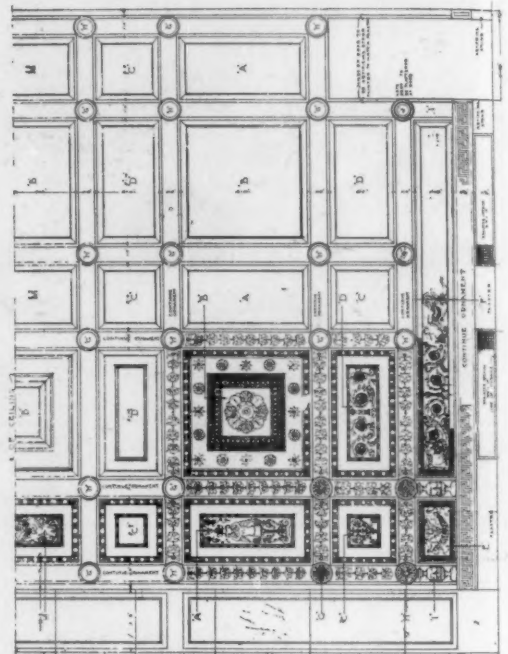
Reference to the plan will show the irregular shape of the site. The principal, or Wall Street façade, is approximately the same length as that on Exchange Place, or about one hundred and ninety-seven feet. The Hanover Street frontage is about one hundred and forty feet, while on William Street it is one hundred and seventy-one feet.



LONGITUDINAL SECTION
THROUGH
WEST END OF VAULT



CROSS SECTION
THROUGH VAULT



DEVELOPED PLAN OF CEILING

DETAILS

NATIONAL CITY BANK BUILDING

ings and the apparent age of its building suggesting in a measure that of "the old lady of Threadneedle Street," in London, or "the Bank," as it is generally called.

To convert this building to its new purpose it was necessary to remove the entire interior. Of the exterior all was retained that was possible. To emphasize the axial lines of the banking room, arched openings have been made, adding to the light efficiency and to the dignity of the design as well. While at various places it has been necessary to replace some of the granite the new material matches as closely as possible the older stones and will be in harmony.

The original cornice line rises about sixty-two feet above the street, and the additional height required for the new portion to the final cornice is about as much more.

The new design is carried up on the Wall Street side, in bays some fourteen feet wide between three stories of columns, which are three feet nine inches in diameter.

This lack of regularity in size is not noticeable as the scale of the structure is so generous.

Owing to its close environment it is not possible to view any part of the building, except the Wall Street front, from any great distance.

The main banking room rises to a height of about seventy feet to the domed central light. It is cruciform in shape, its two dimensions being the length and breadth of the building on its two axes.

The great vault occupies the center of this room. Grouped about this vault is the clerical force, and beyond that the public space.

Officers' rooms are conveniently grouped on the Hanover Street side.

Close to the Wall and William Streets sides, are the elevators. This arrangement in no way interferes with the effectiveness of the banking room.

The interior harmonizes in its treatment with the exterior. Rising from the main floor are columns of

gray toned marble, above this the finish is of artificial stone of similar tones.

The plan of the various floors can be readily learned from the illustrations presented, and show by their provision for locker space, etc., the magnitude of the operations of this institution and the large force of employees necessary.

Various executive departments of the bank are placed on the three mezzanine floors.

The fifth story, or roof house, presents some novel features, and is completely arranged and equipped for the comfort of the banking force.

It has two large dining-rooms: one for men and one for women. There is also a special dining-room for officers.

Kitchens, serving rooms, store rooms and a laundry are also located on this floor.

To provide for the additional loads imposed on the foundation, piling was driven as close to the old walls as possible. No caissons were used.

The completed building will be viewed with satisfaction by every New Yorker. It has been skilfully transformed to meet the requirements of its new purpose, preserving all the necessary portions of a monumental structure, which will stand as a tribute to the skill that originally erected it and the genius of the architects who preserved it.

Ruins They Would Rebuild

Project to Restore an Ancient Bath *

THREE years hence, in 1911, it is intended to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the proclamation of Rome as the capital of united Italy. An industrial exhibition is to be held at Turin, an artistic exhibition at Rome.

Both towns will be illuminated and decorated, there will be banquets and patriotic celebrations in each, speeches, fireworks and processions of veterans and red-shirted followers of Garibaldi. Bands will play in the public squares, and wreaths will be placed on the tombs of Victor Emmanuel II and Humbert I at the Pantheon, and 101 guns will be fired from the battery at Monte Mario, overlooking the Vatican, while the historic bell of the Capitol will ring the whole day through.

There are several projects, all more or less worthy, but none very practical, of erecting some lasting memorial that will serve to recall the date of future generations. A reconstruction of some ancient Roman monument seems to appeal most to Italian minds, as this would connect the present with the remote past, modern Rome with ancient Rome. Hence, it has been proposed to rebuild the Baths of Caracalla or the Ara Pacis Augustæ, the votive altar offered to Peace and erected in honor of Augustus, or else the Circus Maximus, and convert it into a national stadium.

The first two projects seem to have been abandoned as impossible of being realized. The Baths of Caracalla, the largest mass of ruins in Rome, consisting of brick walls and decayed mosaic pavements, stripped of marble, bronze and all other traces of their past splendor and glory, their gardens, theaters, porticos and schools all gone, their waters dry, their immense halls empty and roofless, are destined to remain in ruins, as evidence



SITE OF THE CIRCUS MAXIMUS.

of the decline of Rome. To reconstruct them in wood and painted canvas in imitation of Egyptian granite and precious Numidian green marble, would be a profanation; to rebuild them in the space of three years would be utterly impossible.

The reconstruction of the Ara Pacis, one of the most beautiful productions of the golden age and dedicated by the Roman Senate on January 30 of the year 13 B. C., is equally impossible. This monument was discovered in the second quarter of the sixteenth century, and almost all the fragments found were dispersed in Rome and subsequently purchased by the French Government. With the exception of a few pieces now in Florence the greater portion of the materials that composed it are in the Louvre and the Vatican museums, from which for obvious reasons it is impossible to obtain them in order to attempt a reconstruction.

There remains the project concerning the rebuilding of the Circus Maximus. The circus rose in the valley between the Palatine and Aventine hills, originally called Vallis Murcia from an altar to the Dea Murcia or Venus, so called after the myrtle trees which abounded on the spot.

In a long rectangular space between the two hills the followers of Romulus, the founder of Rome, held their games; in fact, then it was known as the *campus ubi ludunt* and was chiefly used for chariot races. Tarquinius Priscus provided the open space with wooden benches and enclosed within them the altar of the god Consus, an ancient Roman divinity supposed to protect land and agriculture, in whose honor special festivals consisting of chariot and horse races called Consualia were held three times a year. It is stated that the Consualia were instituted by Romulus and that the rape of the Sabines happened during the celebration of these games.

The altar, or ara maxima, supposed to have been originally founded by Evander or Hercules, was also included within the circus. According to Livy, the circus was repaired during the years 327 and 174 B. C., but the circular benches to accommodate the spectators remained of wood until the time of Julius Cæsar, who had them built of stone.

Its shape was that of an oblong of 730 yards, ending to the eastward in a hemicycle and surrounded by three tiers of seats termed collectively *cavæ*. In the center of the area ran a low platform called the *spina*, or thorn, at each end of which were the *metæ* or goals.

The object of the *spina* was to divide the chariots, which ran around it. Between the goals and on the *spina* were placed the obelisk of the Sun or Apollo,

* By courtesy of the New York Sun and Modern Sanitation.



RUINS OF THE BATHS OF CARACALLA

which the Emperor Augustus brought from Egypt and which Pope Sixtus V erected in the Piazza del Popolo in 1589; the obelisk of the Moon, dating back to 1550 B. C. and erected in the circus by the Emperor Constantinus and now in the Piazza of the Lateran; the columns supporting the seven ova, that is, egg-shaped balls, which serve to mark each course round the spina of the race, which consisted of seven times round; shrines to the principal gods and goddesses, columns of Victory, and dolphins in honor of Neptune. At the western extremity of the circus were the stables for the horses and chariots called Carceres.

Agrippa adorned the circus and so did the Emperors Augustus and Vespasian, who repaired it after the fire of Nero. Trajan not only embellished the existing building but enlarged it as well. Later emperors, Philip, Constantine and Constantius, still further enlarged it, until in the sixth century it could hold 385,000 spectators.

Originally, when all Romans were equal, there was no distinction in the seats, which ran like steps about the area. Tarquinius divided them into thirty equal spaces, which he assigned each to a curia, and Augustus had the seats arranged in separate tiers, which were occupied according to the rank of the spectators, by senators, military tribunes, married plebeians, unmarried girls, slaves, etc.

The Emperor's box, or pulvinar, was situated at one end of the circus, and it was built in rare marbles, ornamented with statues and decorated with frescoes. Under his reign, besides chariot races, wild beasts were introduced in the circus, and it is said that 3,500 elephants on one occasion were employed in one single performance.

Generally, chariot races were the characteristic sport of the circus. The charioteers first offered sacrifices to Consus that he might avert accidents and protect them in case of an upset, and then under the direction of the ædiles the races began and often lasted from daylight to sunset. The ædiles defrayed all expenses connected with the races, and so great was their cost that it is said Cæsar was obliged to sell his Tiburtine villa in order to pay for the games given during his ædileship.

The factions of the circus wore different colors and typified the four seasons. Many inscriptions discovered in the neighborhood of the circus commemorate victorious charioteers. Each faction of charioteers had

independent barracks, built with great magnificence and ornamented with works of art. Adjoining the barracks was a field, called the trigarium, for the breaking in and training of horses.

The four factions acquired in time a legal establishment and a mysterious origin and the fanciful colors of their liveries were derived from the various appearances of nature in the four seasons of the year—the red dog star of summer, the white snows of winter, the deep blue shades of autumn and the cheerful verdure of spring. Their respective victories announced either a plentiful harvest or a season of prosperous navigation.

The races were repeated twenty-five times during a day, four chariots ran each time and a hundred contributed in the same day to the pomp of the circus. A crown of leaves was the reward of the victor, but the profits of the favorite charioteer exceeded those of a successful advocate.

The arena of the circus during the games and races was covered with "precious dust." According to Pliny, under Nero borax powder was spread on it, and to this was added a certain pulverized specular stone, which gave the arena a silvery appearance. Under Caligula the pavement of the circus was painted over in yellow and varnished to resemble gold.

The circus, like other public Roman buildings, suffered several times from fires. It seems to have been entirely destroyed in the year 723 of Rome. Later, under Tiberius, a portion of it was burned, and still later the fire of Nero damaged it considerably.

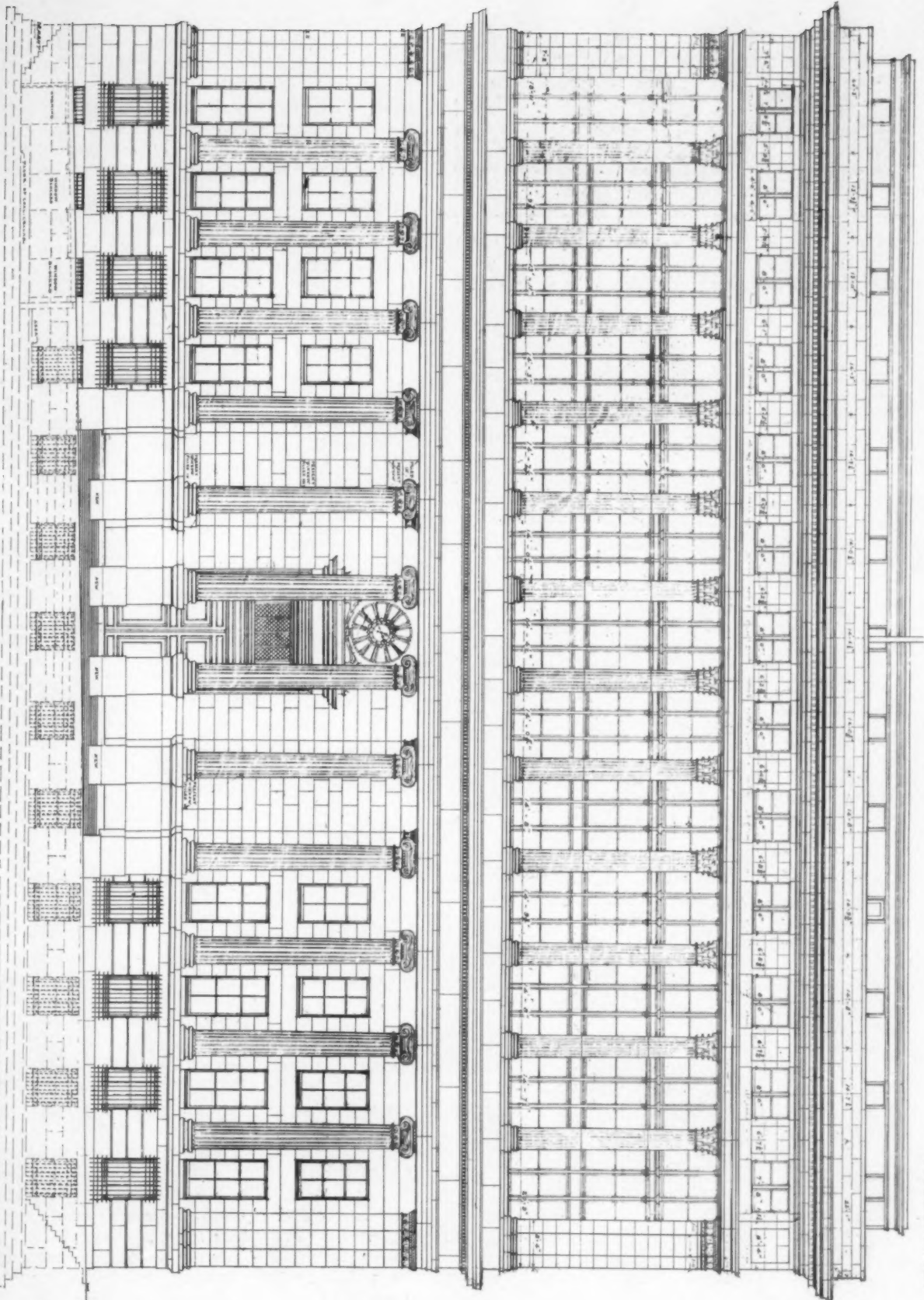
Under Antonius Pius one of its walls collapsed and buried 1,112 persons under its ruins, while a similar disaster happened under Diocletian and Massiminian, when fully 13,000 spectators lost their lives. Still, after every calamity the circus was carefully repaired, and it remained in use until the sixth century.

Hardly anything except the ground plan of the most extensive building of ancient Rome has been left to-day, and even this can be identified only with considerable difficulty. The Valley of Murcia, shorn of its laurel, is now encumbered with gas works which pour forth volumes of black smoke. The Palatine still overlooks it, crested with the ruins of the palaces of the Cæsars, while the Aventine is occupied by the Jewish cemetery.

Even supposing that the Circus Maximus could hold only 15,000 spectators, the marble or stone benches, which were made accessible by an elaborate system of stairways, and on which they sat, would have required more than 250,000 feet of masonry. Not a fragment has



FRAGMENT FROM THE ARA PACIS, REPRESENTING A PROCESSION

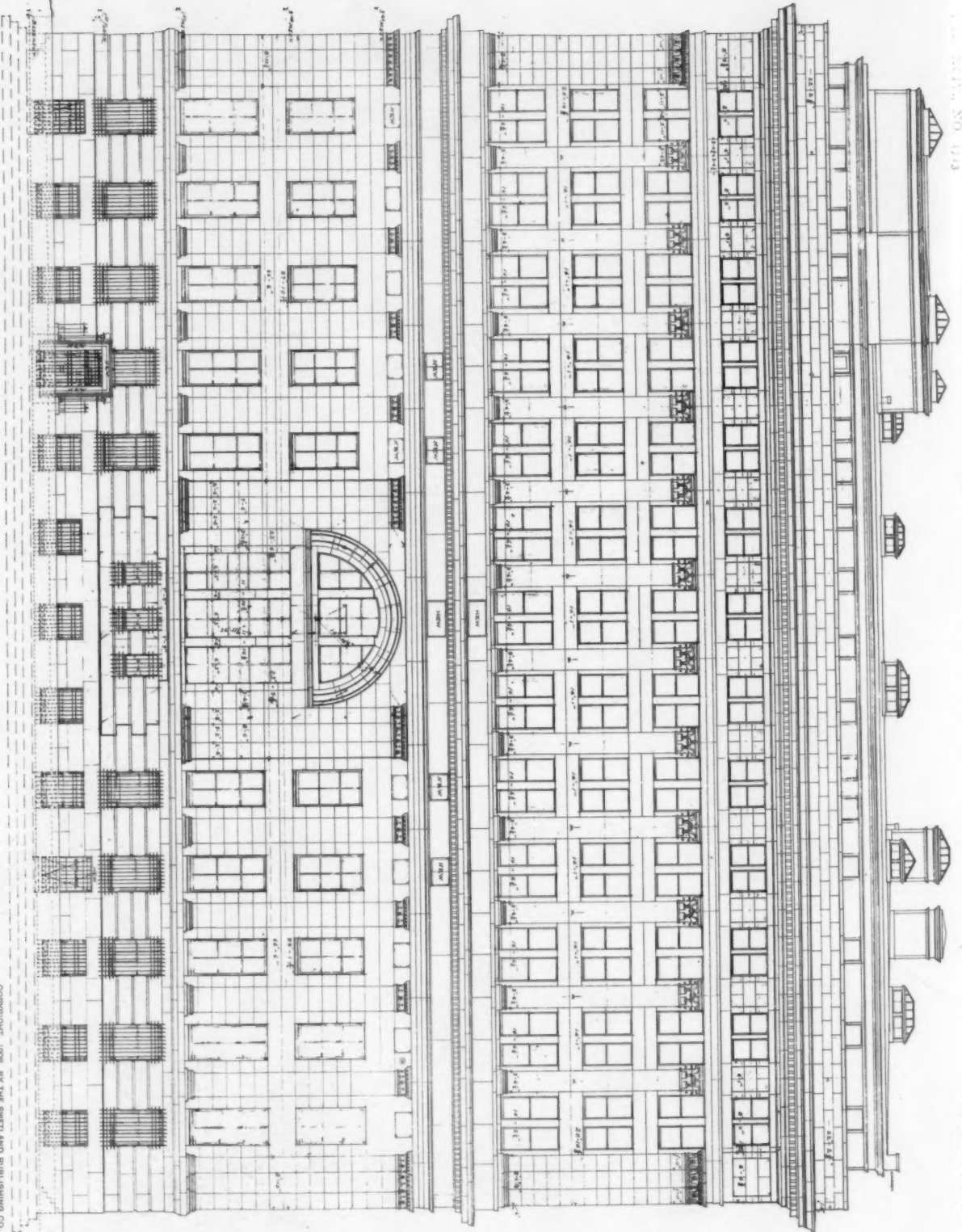


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WALL STREET ELEVATION

MESSRS. MCKIM, MEAD & WHITE
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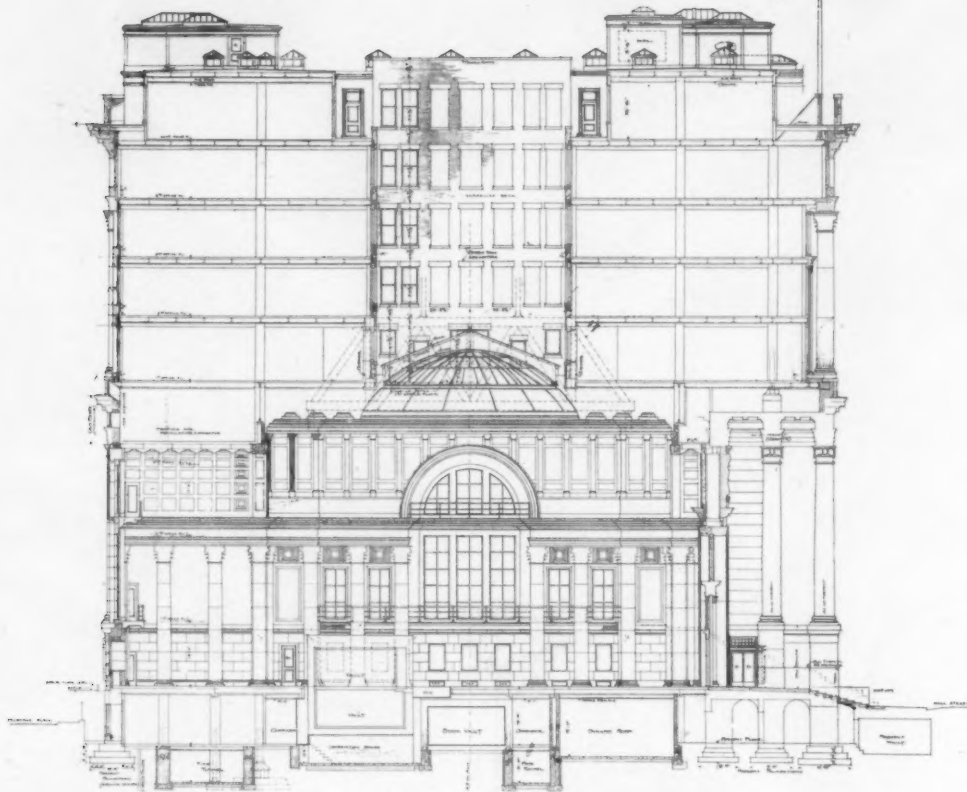


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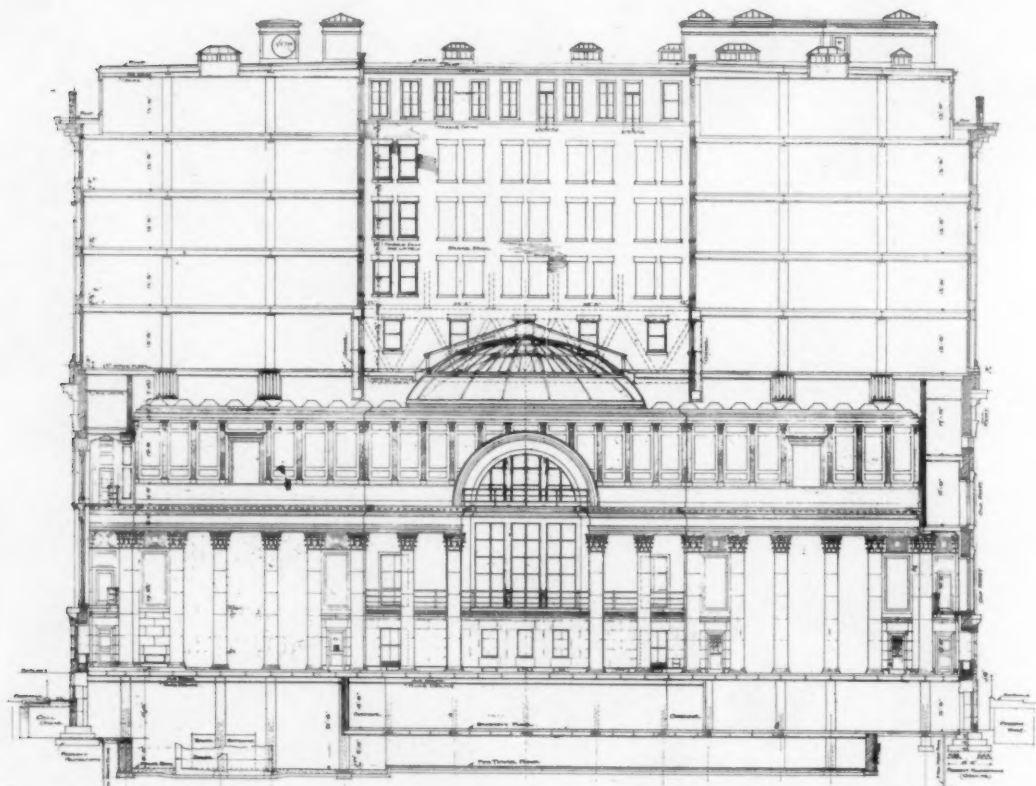
EXCHANGE PLACE ELEVATION

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TRANSVERSE SECTION ON NORTH AND SOUTH AXIS

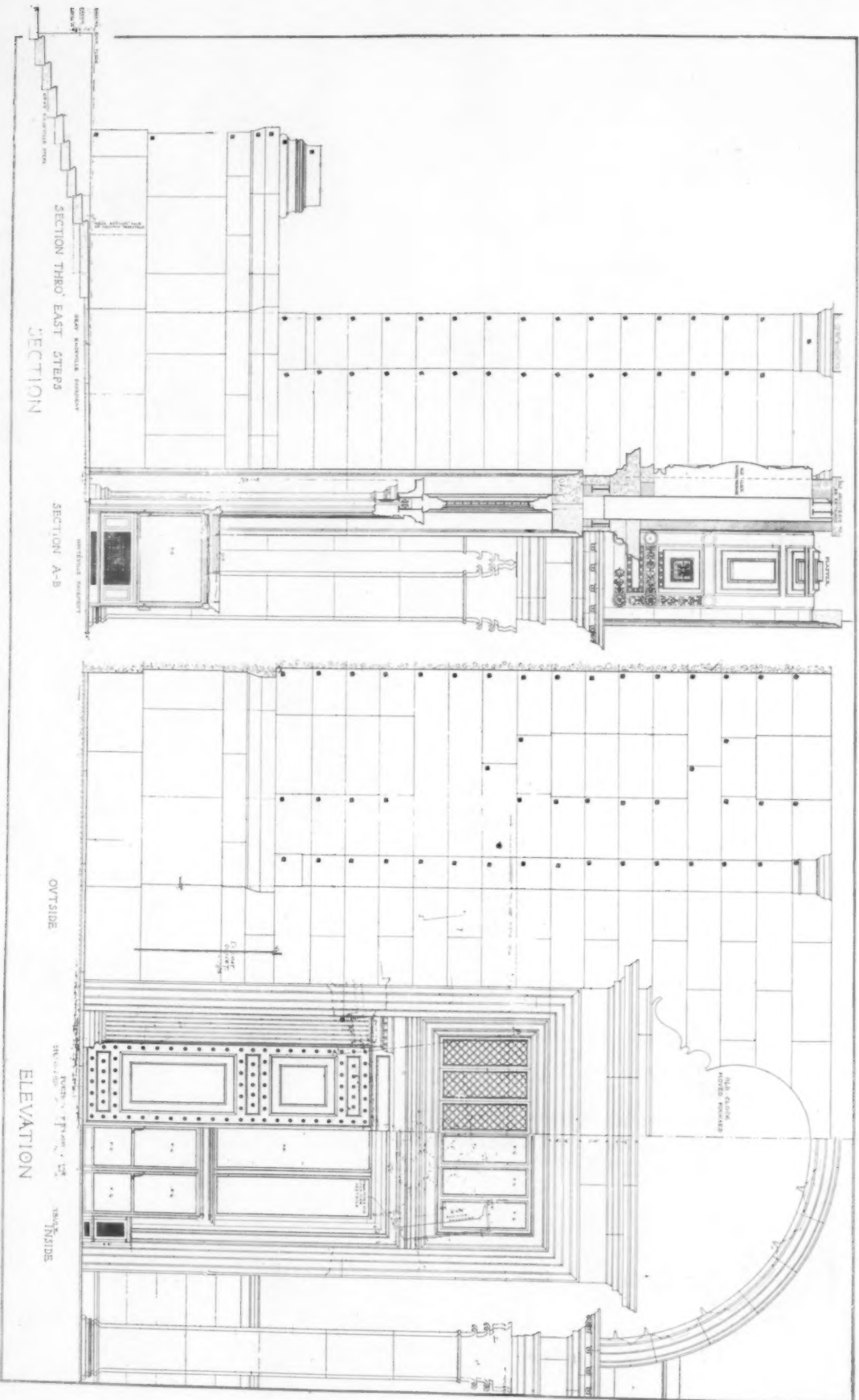


LONGITUDINAL SECTION ON EAST AND WEST AXIS

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DETAIL OF MAIN ENTRANCE
(OLD STONES NOT MOVED MARKED WITH A CROSS)

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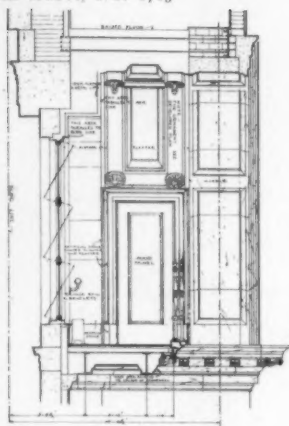
DETAIL OF FOUR UPPER STORIES

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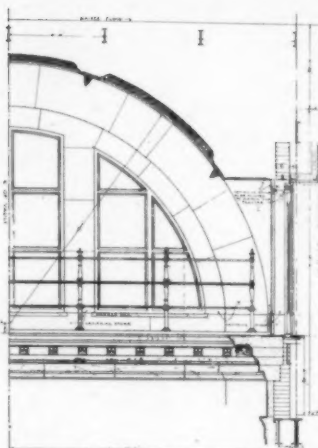
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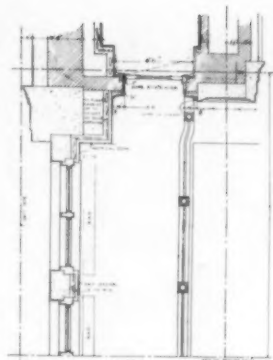
WILLIAM STREET



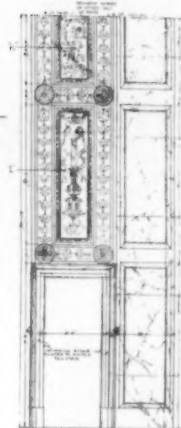
LONGITUDINAL SECTION THROUGH VAULT



CROSS SECTION THROUGH VAULT

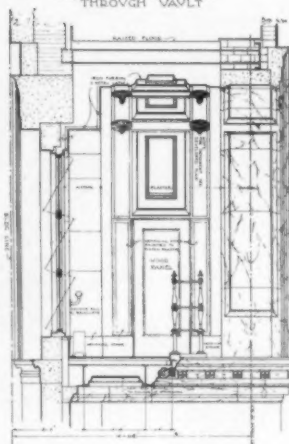


PLAN

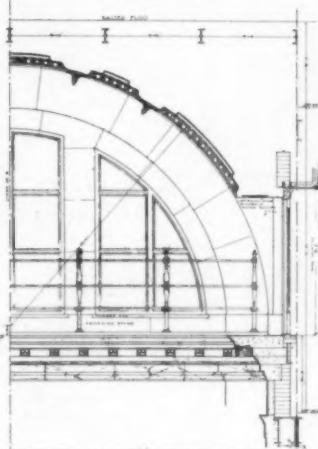


DEVELOPED PLAN OF CEILING

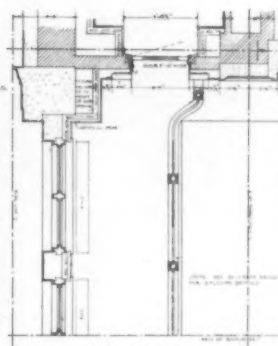
HANOVER STREET



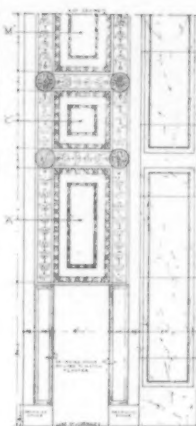
LONGITUDINAL SECTION THROUGH VAULT



CROSS SECTION THROUGH VAULT

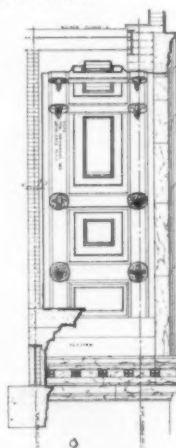


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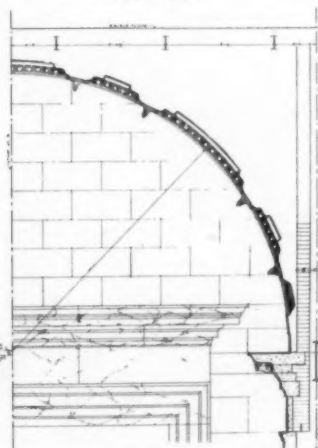


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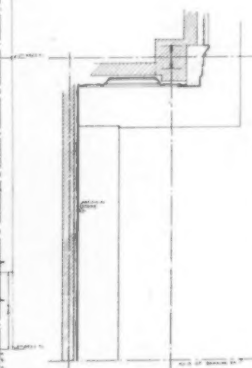
WALL STREET



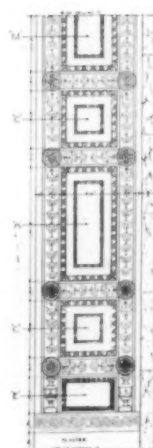
LONGITUDINAL SECTION THROUGH VAULT



CROSS SECTION THROUGH VAULT



PLAN



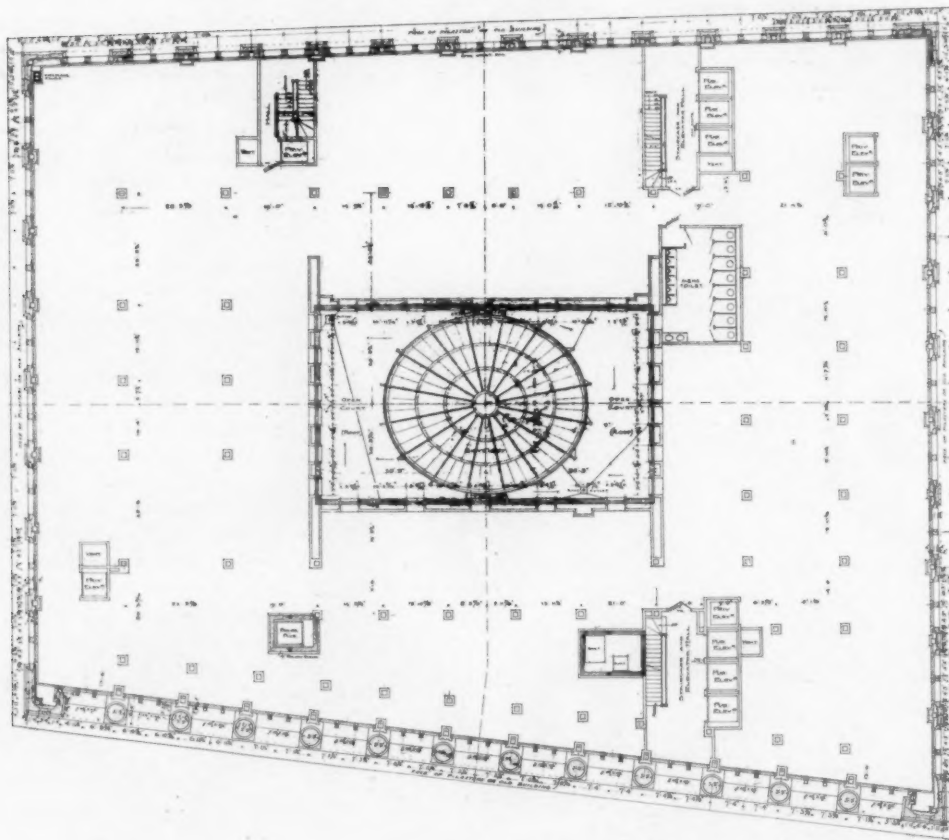
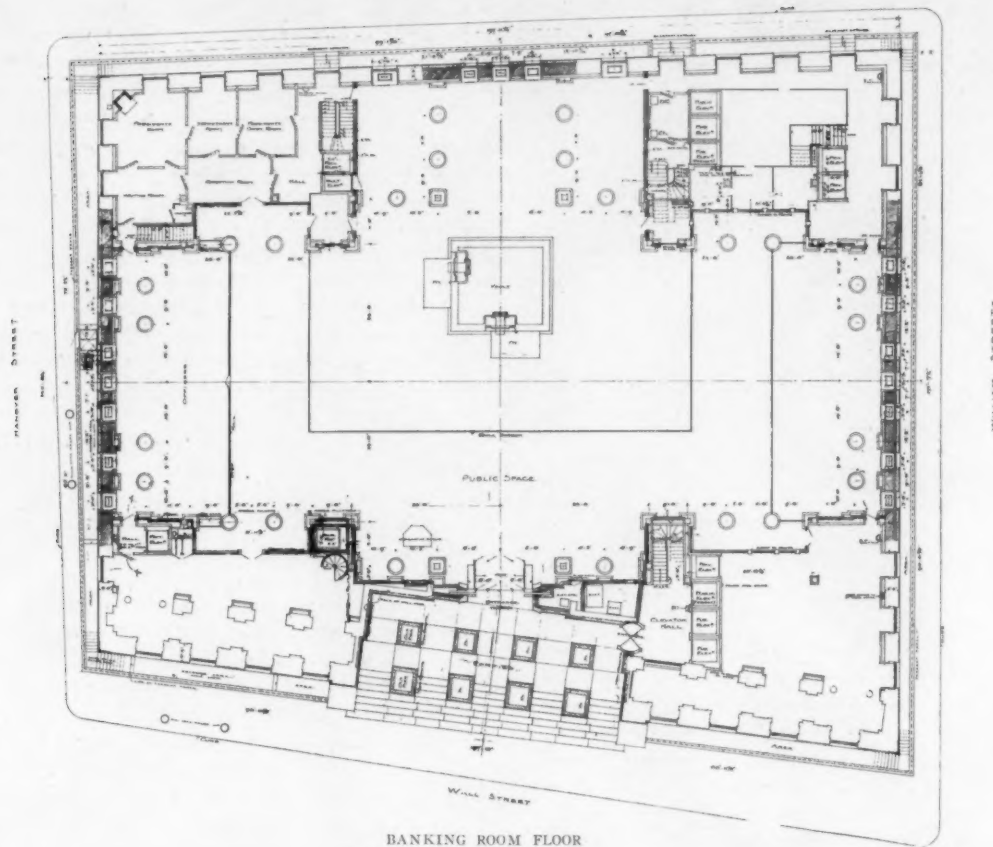
DEVELOPED PLAN OF CEILING

DETAILS OF BARREL VAULTS

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come down to us, and we are in ignorance as to the way in which so great a mass of solid material has disappeared.

The search for marble by the lime-burners, which began with the decline of the Roman Empire, increased in the Middle Ages, and waxed still greater during the Renaissance, may probably account for this wholesale disappearance. In fact, the officials not only tolerated this search, but claimed a part of the profits for themselves. It is likely that the Circus Maximus perished partly to build modern churches and palaces and partly to supply the Roman limekilns. Its last vestiges were destroyed in the time of Paul V.

The project of Sig. Bruto Amante, indorsed by Prof. Boni, consists in the expropriation of the site where the circus stood, in the removal of all the buildings that now encumber it, during the course of which work it is hoped that some discovery of its foundations will come to light, and in the rebuilding in brick of the walls that once surrounded it.

The benches for the spectators will be of wood and all architectural ornamentation and decoration will be abolished. In other words, the enclosure, cleared and leveled, will be surrounded by a brick wall and fitted with wooden benches.

If this is done, and it is very doubtful whether it will be, the Circus Maximus of old Rome will be changed into a national stadium, where instead of the hundred chariots racing around the spina and watched by a bright crowd of senators, vestals, legionaries and plebeians, while the priests offered sacrifices and incense to the gods and goddesses whose shrines adorned the spina, a couple of hundred Italian boys in white knickerbockers will swing dumbbells and Indian clubs and play indifferent games of football to the strains of a military band in the presence of a Roman holiday crowd and a score of officials in frock coats and top hats. Will such a future be an improvement on the present?

Recent Discoveries in Crete

Dr. A. J. Evans describes in an article in the *London Times* further discoveries made during the past few months at Knossos, including the unearthing of a smaller palace adjoining the great one, in which have been found several interesting relics, indicating that the building dates back to the 17th century B. C. This lesser palace has proved to be of extraordinary dimensions, and, though incompletely excavated at one point, occupies an area of over 9,400 square feet, with a frontage of more than 114 feet. There were within it no less than four separate stone staircases, one of which, in addition to the two lower flights, showed remains of steps fallen from above, proving the existence of at least two stories. The relics found within the building show that its foundation dates from the close of the Middle, or the very beginning of the Late Minoan Age—i. e., from about the 17th century before our era. A perforated scalstone was found here of a unique character, bearing an inscription in the earlier class of linear characters on two faces. Among the vases brought out, one with a high spout represented quite a new type of painted vessel, displaying on both side papyrus groups in relief suspended from triple knots with fish between them. Dr. Evans found remains of a painted vessel, or "rhyton," in the

form of a bull's head, with a small perforation to the mouth, as if it had been used for libations, suggesting the vicinity of a domestic shrine earlier than that containing the fetishes. This expectation was speedily confirmed by the finding, hard by, of a chamber with two stone pillars of a kind so often associated with ritual remains in the Cretan buildings, and in the shaft of a contiguous drain two further cult objects, apparently derived from a chamber above, of which the "pillar room" must have formed a kind of crypt. One of these was the remains of a stepped base of steatite, provided with a socket above—in other words, the typical base for the shaft of one of the sacred double axes of the Cretan sanctuaries. The other object, the greater part of which was preserved, was a vessel of the same black steatite in the shape of a bull's head, representing a "rhyton," for ritual usage, like the clay example already discovered, but of far more elaborate workmanship. The modeling of the head and curly hair is beautifully executed. The nostrils are inlaid with shell, like that out of which cameos are made, and the one eye which was perfectly preserved was cut out of a piece of rock crystal, the pupil and iris being indicated by means of colors applied to the lower face of the crystal, which had been hollowed out. The horns, which seem to have been of wood, have perished, but some remains of gold foil found with the object, evidently belonged to their original covering. The artist who had wrought this beautiful work had engraved on the back of the neck a kind of signature or personal mark in the shape of a miniature engraving of a bull's head facing.

In the Palace area proper, the corridor on the southern front, the first section of which was discovered last year, has been traced westward to a point where, at the close of the early period of the Palace history, it was deliberately cut into to afford additional room for a building on a lower terrace level immediately to the south. The space left between the well-preserved back wall of this house and the cutting beneath the inner line of corridor had been largely choked with massive blocks from this front of the Palace, probably at the time of its final catastrophe. Here, too, were numerous other relics hurled by the same overthrow from the rooms and repositories of this part of the building. Fragmentary as many of them are, they make up a kind of epitome of the whole later civilization of the Minoan lords. They include a bronze votive figure and the fragments of a series of large jars with designs of sacred double-axes and altar horns, painted vases in the later "Palace style," and heaps of painted stucco from the walls, with samples of many brilliant designs. One of the best-preserved pieces shows the profile of the face of a youth, in front of which is seen the richly-embroidered loincloth and girdle of another at a somewhat higher level. Among the minor relics found was a gold-mounted intaglio of lapis-lazuli, exhibiting a man behind a lion. There were fragments of crystal bowls and boxes, and the Renaissance art of "back-work" on crystal was represented by a plaque with traces of a miniature design of a building with isodomic masonry. A curious discovery was a rough stone box containing samples of tesserae for mosaic work, each of a different material—rock crystal of two kinds, clear and smoked, amethyst, beryl, lapis-lazuli, copper, and pure gold. Among the ivory relics is a piece of a plaque, with an undercut relief, exhibiting the forepart of a griffin seizing a bull.

The contiguous building, for which this cutting into the original south front of the Palace was made at the close of the Middle Minoan period, may well have been an official residence. The basement rooms, one of which had a row of three central stone pillars, displayed a peculiarity exemplified by other external houses. Where in the Palace itself there were always wooden posts were here stone door-jambs, perhaps a symptom of incipient scarcity of timber. Under one of the three staircases of this house was found a nest of silver bowls and a silver jug, and one of its cellars contained a deposit of bronze arms and implements, including three saws. In another building east of this was found an important hoard of bronzes. These consisted of a magnificent tall ewer, a large basin, three tripod cauldrons, and a bronze saw nearly six feet in height, probably used for cutting stone.

The new extension of the Palace to the southwest, the existence of which was discovered last year, has now been explored, and seems chiefly to consist of another large official residence. But the problem of the deep rock-cut vault under the southern porch has not yet received its final solution. Its great antiquity is ascertained by the fact that the earliest Palace foundations are carried deep down into it, and the latest remains of its filling only reach to the threshold of the Middle Minoan Age. Hence it is reasonable to hope that it may eventually throw new light on the Early Minoan culture that immediately precedes the great age of the Cretan Palaces.

There was discovered, in a neighboring area of the south front, a well-defined house floor (lying below another of Middle Minoan date), containing a rich store of pottery belonging to the Early Minoan class. It is the first time that we have properly represented at Knossos this preliminary phase of the great Minoan culture, the importance of which has been receiving signal illustration from the discoveries made this season in the east of the island by the American explorer, Mr. Seager. In the small island, once probably peninsula, of Mochlos he has opened a series of ossuary tombs with rich contents, all belonging to this early period. Perhaps the most surprising were a series of small gold objects, including fine chains, artificial leaves and flowers, and gold bands with engraved and repoussé eyes for the protective blindfolding of the dead. Another remarkable feature was the abundant series of miniature stone vases, betraying the strong influence of protodynastic Egyptian models. Near, and apparently belonging to the same stratum as that containing the Early Minoan vases referred to on the south border of the Palace, was found a fragment of a fine diorite bowl of Egyptian fabric and material, which closely resembles a diorite bowl found in the tomb of King Sneferu.—*The Building News*.

In the Field of Art

Art in America is in dire stress these days. Not only is it assailed by members of the profession in this country, a point of attack least expected, but we have the scathing criticism of a French architect who sees nothing good and everything to condemn.

Mr. Gutzom Borglum, the well-known sculptor, whose figures of the archangels, portrayed as females, provoked so much criticism from the clergy of the Cathedral of

St. John the Divine, has written an article, appearing in the current number of the *Craftsman*, in which he sets up the contention that American artists, painters, sculptors and architects are lacking in reverence, sincerity and individuality. Mr. Borglum's strictures on American art are summarized in an article in the *New York Times* as follows:

"We have 'cribbed' every scroll and form we build; our architects and artists annually 'beat it' to Europe to gather ideas to restock their idealess plants at home."

"The common spirit in sculpture and architecture in America is at the top notch of mediocrity."

"I do not know of one work of Saint-Gaudens that was not commissioned, that is, that was not suggested to him and produced for another. Saint-Gaudens, master that he was, was a master workman, not a creator."

"New York is filled with honest men who dodge every opportunity nature or events toss them to better or make more beautiful their immediate hour or place."

"Puritanism has made us selfish, self-centered hypocrites for so long that sincerity and reverence for what is natural and wholesome in our impulse has been fairly bred out of us."

"You could no more take liberties with Rodin's St. John or his head of Balzac than you could picture Angelo's Moses munching on an ear of green corn or the Venus de Milo in hoop skirts. Can you not, however, count many statues in New York, which, through their mediocre commonplaces, would be quite at home as a soup advertisement?"

"The end and aim of the United States is the production of the 'machine'—the end and aim of the 'machine' is that nothing shall live not 'machine-made.'"

Mr. Borglum's position as a sculptor, probably entitles him to express an opinion, but it may perhaps be objected to by his brother sculptors that it is assuming too much to insist on his opinions as statements of facts. Certain it is that the body of sculptors in America will object to the allusion to the work of the dead Saint-Gaudens. If they agree with his statement we feel sure they will not endorse the bad taste that gives it publicity, just at this time.

As to Mr. Borglum's criticism of Architects and their work in America, we are inclined to the belief that the remarks would carry greater weight if they came from some source entitled to speak with at least a measure of authority.

The *Times* has interviewed some painters of note, and also some prominent sculptors. If these interviews reflect the opinion of the painters and sculptors, we believe Mr. Borglum will experience some measure of uneasiness in entering a field of discussion wherein he seems certain of defeat.

The second instance of adverse criticism, and in this case coming from above, is that M. Augustin Rey, Architect, who hails from Paris. He is quoted as saying:

"New York City from an architectural point of view is so absolutely ridiculous, unreasonable, and most stupid as to make it appear, in fact, as though planned by a lunatic."

Although but a short time in America this gentleman feels that he has mastered all our economic conditions, and in an interview that wastes a column of space in the *Times* reads us a sharp lesson on our shortcomings, and complacently points out the remedies to be applied.

Certainly M. Rey's tirade will not be taken seriously, and we mention the circumstance merely as an instance of the foreigner visiting America, endeavoring to work up some cheap reputation for consumption when he returns to his native shores.

This general tendency of foreigners to criticize our architecture was commented on at some length in the columns of the *AMERICAN ARCHITECT* of September 30th last.

Recent acquisitions by the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York are important and of value, but none greater than the painting of the Madonna and Child by Bellini, who is not otherwise represented in the Museum. By the time Bellini entered upon his career, the taste of the Renaissance for profane subjects in art had arisen. Bellini's strong religious nature refused to be influenced by the spirit of his time, and his work shows all the devoutness of a feeling of reverence for his subject.

Bellini lived from 1430 to 1516, or 86 years. The picture acquired by the Museum must represent this master at the zenith of his powers, and it affords the student in art an opportunity to study a technique and arrangement of color in sharp contrast to that of the extant work of this interesting period of art.

Canadian Architects in Session at Ottawa

The Architectural Institute of Canada held its first annual meeting in Ottawa early in October with a representative gathering from all parts of the Dominion. Ottawa is to be the headquarters of the new organization and Mayor Scott welcomed the delegates to the city. The members are divided into four classes: Honorary members, distinguished men in architecture and science, corresponding members, men who are prominent architects, but who do not reside in Canada; fellows or regular members, architects in Canada and associates, any men engaged for two years in the profession or who have here passed the qualifying examinations.

The most important subject dealt with at the meeting was a code of professional ethics. The code adopted is as follows:

No member shall accept direct or indirect compensation for services rendered in the practice of his profession other than the fees received from his client. No member shall enter into partnership, in any form or degree, with any builder or contractor in any building operation. A member having any ownership in any building material, device or invention, proposed to be used on work for which he is architect, shall inform his employer of the fact of such ownership. No member shall be a party to a building contract except as owner. No member shall guarantee an estimate or personal bond. No member shall attempt to supplant another architect after definite steps have been taken towards his employment. No member shall advertise in any publication in any other way than by a notice giving name, address, profession and office hours. No member shall criticize in the public prints the professional work or conduct of another architect, except over his own name. No member shall furnish designs in competition for private work, unless an advisor satisfactory to the competitors is employed to draw up the conditions and assist in the award. No members shall submit drawings, except as an original contributor in any duly instituted

competition or attempt to secure any work for which such a competition remains undecided.

It was left to the council to make the schedule of charges as nearly like those in the Ontario association as possible. This action was taken because it was thought better to have no conflict in this regard with other organizations. The complete list of by-laws was passed. It provides for the formation of chapters any place where there are four or more architects desirous of such a formation. It decided to hold an annual meeting each year, and semi-annual and special meetings if required.

The institute dealt with a letter from the American Institute, which asked that a closer relationship be established between the Canadian and American organizations.

The officers elected were: President, Mr. A. F. Dunlop, Montreal; vice-presidents, Messrs. Maurice Perrault of Montreal, F. S. Baker, F.R.I.B.A., of Toronto, and S. Hooper of Winnipeg; secretary, Mr. Alcide Chausse of Montreal; treasurer, Mr. J. W. H. Watts, Montreal, and a council of fourteen men.

Matters Relating to Competitions

Under the above title the Board of Directors of the American Institute of Architects has printed in pamphlet form extracts from the various reports on competitions from 1905 to 1907, inclusive.

This pamphlet has been carefully compiled, and is an official statement by the A. I. A. of their position on this important subject.

The principal reports of the committee are:

Essential requirements of competitions.

Some general notes on competitions, and on selection by examination of records of performance.

Method of procedure authorized by the A. I. A., where a competition is deemed necessary, is also included. This covers every detail of program, schedule of charges and form of competition contract, and also a very important clause as to the ethics of competitions.

While it appears unfortunate and perhaps a little unnecessary that this material should have been withheld from the profession for nearly a year after presentation its publication is of greatest interest and value even at this date, as the subject is one of perennial and general concern.

Discovery at Exeter Cathedral

An interesting discovery at Exeter Cathedral, parts of which are now undergoing repair, seems to point to the existence of an earlier building on the same site. Through a crack in the south tower, workmen have extracted a carved head, which is said to be of Egyptian origin. Some time between the eleventh and fifteenth centuries the head was used, with other rubble, for the purposes or filling up. The Norman towers, commenced in the eleventh century, are usually spoken of as the most ancient portion of the cathedral.—*Builders' Journal*.

The twenty-first annual exhibition of the Art Institute of Chicago was opened on the 20th of October.

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Recommendation of New York Code Revision Commission.

Attempt to Abolish Baltimore Architectural Commission.

ILLUSTRATIONS:

The National City Bank Building, New York, N. Y.
(8 pages).

Additional:

Chateau du Bois du Maine, Bagnoles de l'Orne, France.
Hotel Louis XIII, Abbeville, Normandy, France.

AFTER many months presumably spent in careful study and consideration, not only of the various aspects of the problem itself, but also of the numerous plans and suggestions submitted by others to limit or control the height of New York's future buildings, the Building Code Commission has finally transmitted its recommendation to the Board of Aldermen. The plan proposed by the Commission provides that the height of each future building shall be determined from the width of the street on which it faces, but shall not exceed 300 feet in any case except if the building faces a public square, in which event it may be carried to the height of 350 feet. Where streets are less than 45 feet wide buildings may not exceed 135 feet in height. Precisely what considerations have operated to cause the rejection of all plans suggested in favor of the one containing the above provisions is not apparent. Certainly the scheme proposed by Mr. Ernest Flagg some months ago, even though susceptible of some improvement, perhaps, appears immeasurably superior. Of course the experience of having a comprehensive, reasonable and efficient plan ignored or rejected and an arbitrary unskillful half-measure adopted in its stead, is not new to New York, and probably should not excite particular surprise. In this instance, however, we believe it will prove an attempt to walk in the middle of the road with the result of inviting missiles from both sides. Neither property interests nor the demands of

health and safety will be satisfied. It is hoped that public hearings will demonstrate to the Aldermanic Committee on Buildings that this matter, probably the most important of those to be considered in connection with the Revision of the Building Code, has not been disposed of with a conspicuous display of wisdom, and the consequent advisability of further examination and study before taking definite action.

WITH the greatest desire to do full justice to all, and a keen appreciation of those qualities which have made so many modern builders the indispensable allies of the profession, we are forced to the reluctant conclusion that as a class the small provincial, so-called "practical builders," to be found both retired and active in the minor centers of population, and even at times in cities approaching the first class in size and importance, have probably done as much to the detriment of Art and Architecture in this country as any other one agency. While instances have been not infrequent or unnoticed heretofore we are moved to these observations just at this time by the regrettable attempt reported to have been inspired, and largely supported by interests which readily fall into the classification last mentioned above, to abolish the City Architectural Commission of Baltimore. Of course the ignorant, uneducated class to be found in every city, great or small, has no conception of the duties, purposes or ideals of the Architect, and consequently is incapable of placing any value upon his work, but it is not ordinarily this class that opposes civic development along artistic lines or grumbles at the necessary expenditure of money to secure adequate and proper plans for fitting Municipal Buildings. In fact the members of this class seem, at least in a measure, to realize their own limitations. Not so with the average small "practical builder." In his case, as of old, a little knowledge proves dangerous. From some slight experience in the simpler operations of building and a degree of familiarity with working drawings gained by such experience, he leaps to the conclusion that there is nothing more to the art than lies within his ken. Starting from such conclusion it is not impossible to understand his feeling that the employment of an architect is a useless extravagance, and while the opinions of these "practical" men, especially when no longer in the ranks, would in themselves be of little consequence, it is a lamentable though incomprehensible fact that many otherwise intelligent and astute persons will give attention to their complaints and a degree of credence to their representations, as witness the present situation in Baltimore. But we are persuaded that the proportion of educated people who recognize at their true worth the services of architects and artists is too large to permit of taking the backward step proposed by the threatened action of the Baltimore Council. The value and importance of having due regard for aesthetic considerations are now generally admitted, and any change tending to detract from or in any way lower the character of architecture of future Municipal Buildings can never be justified on the score of economy, either fancied or real. That the matter should have serious consideration by any considerable or representative body of men indicates a deplorable lack of artistic appreciation which must be combatted and overcome, unless Baltimore is content to forfeit the place among progressive American cities which she would otherwise rightfully occupy.

Current News Section

PRIZES FOR ATELIER WORK

The board of governors of the Washington Architectural Club atelier announces that Nathan C. Wyeth will act as patron of the atelier during the coming year, giving criticism each week to the class on the architectural problems outlined by the Beaux Arts Society, of New York. A series of prizes in the form of books on architecture, to the value of \$50, will be awarded to the men who give the most successful solutions of problems submitted.

"We desire to make this year the most successful we have had," said H. S. McAllister, president of the club, "and to place the atelier of the Washington Architectural Club among the foremost in the country. It is hoped the prizes will encourage every one of the members. After the various problems have been judged by the Beaux Arts Society, they will be exhibited in the clubrooms, and will be viewed by a committee of award composed of prominent architects. The spirit of the atelier is to help every man to help himself, and in this way only can progress and individuality be developed."

The officers of the atelier are Bedford Brown, masier; Ralph S. Bubb, sous masier; John Wehrell, librarian; Milton Dana Morrill and Richard M. Powers, committee.

J. Q. A. WARD, THE SCULPTOR, TO RETIRE

John Q. A. Ward, the veteran sculptor, has determined to retire from the active practice of his profession, and his famous studio at 119 West Fifty-second Street has been sold to Charles Henry Nicholas. Mr. Ward is 78 years old, and after he has finished the modeling of a statue of General Hancock for Philadelphia he will stop work. The sculptor has been actively at work for fifty-eight years. Last summer his health became impaired, and at Mrs. Ward's request he determined to retire. At his studio last night Mr. Ward said:

"I am old, and I have done enough work. This studio was built twenty-six years ago, and this has been my workshop. I am leaving sculpture with sorrow, but I believe I am quite right, and I shall devote the rest of my years to recreation. I used to be an ardent huntsman, but I am too old for that, but I shall lash my own trout stream near Kingston, N. Y. I have rented a house in 147th Street, but I forget the number. It may be a month before I leave my workshop." Many of Mr. Ward's statues are in Central Park, and he also executed the statue of Washington which stands in front of the Sub-Treasury.—*New York Times*.

A NEW SYSTEM OF VENTILATION FOR THE SUBWAY IN NEW YORK PROPOSED

Ventilation by piston-action for the New York subway is proposed by Mr. Bion J. Arnold, consulting engineer to the Public Service Commission, who finds that, in summer, the temperature of the subway is some six degrees higher than that of the street. As con-

structed, the subway, for the most part, is a wide enclosed roadway, with no segregation or partition of tracks. Its two south and two north tracks have four sets of trains constantly in movement, and a large proportion of the energy used in driving these fast-following trains is transformed into heat. Mr. Arnold recommends the building of a solid, continuous wall (preferably, for economy, of terra-cotta) between the north and south express tracks, except where the subway runs into single tube construction. The aim sought is ventilation by piston action as through a cylinder. The system was first adopted on the London electric railways.

COLOR PHOTOGRAPH IN A SINGLE EXPOSURE

With the new autochrome plates introduced by Messrs. Lumière, of Lyons, France, whose process is simply a modification of the three-color process, it is stated that it is now possible to obtain a photograph in color on a single plate and in a single exposure without difficulty. The process comprises a film form of transparent starch grains of uniform size and colors respectively red, green and blue, and mixed in the proper proportion to produce white places in the front of the ordinary photographic film. Through this film of colored particles all the light has to pass in order to reach the regular film, and the light is therefore resolved into its components.

PARIS NOW FEARS FIRE

The number of big fires in Paris lately, especially the burning of a house of the park guard at Versailles, has thoroughly frightened Parisians, who fear that in case the Louvre or some other meuseum should catch fire there would be slight chance of saving the art treasures. Besides the fire at Versailles, the St. Denis department store, the railway station at Puteaux, and the telephone Exchange were all burned within the last few weeks.

What could be done if the Louvre caught fire? What chance would there be of saving the Palace of Versailles? There are only twenty-two guards for the palace and twelve for the park. Each of the park guards lives in a little house near one of the gates. If a fire did occur, in one of the Trianons, for example, as soon as a guard discovered it, he would notify the firemen; but that would take same time. Probably when help arrived the Trianon would be in cinders, for, although the Palace of Versailles is connected with the town by telephone, the houses of the park guards are not, and it would be necessary to go to the palace—a distance of over half a mile—to call the firemen.

The installation of a telephone service in the houses of the park guards would cost \$300. This the administration will not pay, the pretext being the Trianons stand no chance of burning. Fires have been comparatively infrequent in Paris until recently, and now it is felt that more positive measures must be taken for the safety of palaces and museums.—*New York Times*.

QUARTERLY BULLETIN, A. I. A.

The quarterly bulletin of the American Institute of Architects, being Volume 14, No. 2, has been issued.

It has been decided to hold the next convention of the Institute in Washington, December 15, 16 and 17, 1908.

The principal topic to be considered is the creation of a Department or Bureau of the Federal Government with a board of consulting artists, which would have control of buildings, landscape work, statuary, paintings and mural decoration, so as to harmonize and systematize work of this character under the jurisdiction of the Government.

This discussion will no doubt be of greatest interest. The topic is a vital one, and the accomplishment of its object should commend itself to every art lover. With the influence of the membership of the A. I. A. we look forward to the achievement of results of greatest benefit to municipal and civil art in this country.

The report of the committee on uniform contracts and specifications of the Illinois Chapter to the Committee of the Institute is of much interest and is printed in full, with an introductory note of explanation, by Mr. Peter B. Wright, the secretary of the chapter.

Three interesting illustrations in this issue of the Bulletin, are the Sigel equestrian monument, by Karl Bilster, set at 156th Street and Riverside Drive, New York; a well designed pair of bronze entrance doors, by Messrs. Babb, Cook & Willard, and the sculptured group on the Cortland Street entrance of the City Investing Building, New York, Mr. Francis H. Kimball, architect.

Personal

Mr. Melvern R. Evans, architect, announces that he has opened offices at 112 North Queen Street, Lancaster, Pa., and would like to receive catalogues and samples. It is worthy of note that Mr. Evans' ancestors have been practicing architects in Lancaster for the past seventy-five years.

Industrial Information

REFLECTORS FOR TUNGSTEN LAMPS

If experience gained through many years of business counts, experience that covers all forms of illuminants excepting, perhaps, the "tallow dip" of our forefathers, then the product of I. P. Frink, 551 Pearl Street, New York, should be of highest excellence. This manufacturer has met and successfully overcome so many hard problems of illumination, that we believe the reflectors for Tungsten clusters, which are described and illustrated in Catalogue No. 56, just issued, will be found fully up to the high standard maintained by this concern.

It is stated that the manufacturers are willing to guarantee 50 per cent. more light with these special silver-plated glass-lined reflectors, and that reflectors, plain or ornamental in design, will be made to give any desired curve.

BRAIDED CORD

The value of braided cord over the ordinary twisted cords is so generally acknowledged as to need no comment.

Messrs. Henry W. Wellington Co., of 78 Chauncy Street, Boston, Mass., are agents for the Silver Lake Co., for whose cords many claims of excellence are set forth in an illustrated pamphlet, which they will mail on request.

ARTISTIC BRONZE WORK

The T. F. McGann & Sons Co., of 104 Portland street, Boston, Mass., have issued an illustrated catalogue describing their work in the manufacture of artistic bronze.

This work includes the higher and better class of bronze tablets, together with columns and fittings for exterior and interior bronze work in the equipment of buildings of all kinds. The illustrations show a high degree of excellence and the catalogue is worth having on file in the architect's office.

LARGEST STORE BUILDING IN THE WORLD

With a total floor space of more than forty-five acres, the Wanamaker store, now in course of erection at Philadelphia, will be the largest store building in the world.

RELIEF ORNAMENTATION

Ornament properly designed and applied has always been the highest form of architectural expression. As an aid to architects and contractors in specifying and listing sizes of capitals in the principal orders of architecture, Charles Emmell, of 383 Albany street, Boston, Mass., has issued a supplementary illustrated catalogue.

As far back as 1884 this firm was engaged in the manufacture of applied ornament for architectural decoration, and their ability to successfully supply the needs of architects appears proven. The artistic excellence of the product is clearly shown in this catalogue, which may be had for the asking.

VACUUM CLEANING

With education and a better idea of modern sanitary conditions, house cleaning means something more than the mere "stirring up" of dust in a room with a broom or the "dusting" afterwards with a feather duster or cloth. This method simply dislodges the dust, permitting it to settle again and leaving a condition no better than at the outset.

To-day to properly clean a room we must *remove* the dust and dirt, and this removal should be accomplished with as little disturbance as possible.

The vacuum cleaner solves the problem of sanitary cleaning of rooms, large or small, together with their contents. Not only does this method clean and sweep, but by its use we may scrub as well.

It is interesting to note the many different forms to which the vacuum system can be applied, and this can be readily seen by reference to the illustrated catalogue issued by the Vacuum Engineering Co., of 114 Liberty street, New York.

The machinery made by this company embraces every form of vacuum plant from the simplest type to the largest machines made for this purpose, and the many new and specially constructed improvements introduced will, we believe, warrant the architect and builder in investigating the product of these manufacturers.

Building News

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM.—The National Building Company, Ben. T. Head, president, will erect a twenty-story building at First Avenue and Twentieth Street.

ARKANSAS

LITTLE ROCK.—Hotel Marion Company will erect an annex to Hotel Marion, to cost \$165,000.

ARIZONA

YUMA.—A. Modesti is figuring on erecting a new building on his property, located between the new bank building and Molina Block, it is said. He will put up a concrete building, the same as the new bank.

CALIFORNIA

ALAMEDA.—The Alameda Board of Education is preparing to ask for a bond issue to build additions to the schools of Alameda. Supervising Architect Allen, who prepared a report on the additions and their cost, has reported to the board that \$243,000 would be required for all the work included in the report.

COVINA.—It is said that F. S. Allen, of Pasadena, has drawn plans for a \$60,000 high school building at Covina, for which bonds have been issued.

FRUITVALE.—The congregation of the Fruitvale Congregational Church is reported to be endeavoring to raise \$20,000 to be used toward the erection of a new structure.

PALO ALTO.—The Masonic Temple Association of Palo Alto is said to be contemplating the erection of a new building. C. E. Childs is president.

PASADENA.—According to current reports in the local press, the question of making additions to the high school building at this point is being discussed.

Architect T. M. Tyler, of Los Angeles, has prepared plans for a nine-room frame residence to be built at Raymond Park, South Pasadena, for J. H. Arnold. It will have stone front and porch columns, and first-class conveniences.

SACRAMENTO.—Proposals will be received up till November 10 for installing the cell work in the new county jail building, according to plans prepared by Architect R. A. Herold, Bryte Building, Sacramento. Bids for the construction of the building will also be received until November 5.

SAN FRANCISCO.—The rebuilding of the Polytechnic High School is said to be under consideration by the Haight and Asbury District Improvement Club.

According to reports, Balfour, Guthrie & Co., one of the largest wheat shipping houses on the coast, will erect a handsome five-story building on the site of its old offices, in California Street, just east of the Alaska Commercial Company's new building.

Work will soon begin on a four-story hotel building on the south side of O'Farrell Street, between Polk and Larkin Streets. The building, which will be class A, will cost over \$50,000. Charles Hughes is the owner of the building. There will be forty-six suites. The architects are Righetti & Kuhl.

UPLAND.—Architect Jos. J. Blick, Dodworth Building, Pasadena, has prepared plans of a two-story, ten-room frame residence to be built on the estate of Col. James L. Paul at Upland. It will have plastered exterior and metal tile roofing, hardwood floors and trim in the principal rooms, hot-water heating system, electrical appliances, built-in seats, bookcases, buffet, etc.

COLORADO

DENVER.—It is said that the Catholic Church has purchased four blocks of land on Colfax avenue, Aurora, one of Denver's suburbs, for the purpose of erecting a handsome home for aged and retired sisters. The home is to cost in the neighborhood of \$50,000.

CONNECTICUT

GREENWICH.—The plans for two double and one triple residence for William J. Ferris are being prepared by Josephine

Wright Chapman, of New York City. Bids for the construction of the buildings will soon be taken.

FLORIDA

ST. AUGUSTINE.—The Board of Trade is said to be considering the erection of a fine building and the establishment of a first-class cigar factory in St. Augustine. F. J. Howatt is vice-president.

GEORGIA

ATHENS.—The various secret orders at this place are said to contemplate the erection of a modern temple to be used as a home for all the lodges.

MACON.—Chancellor Smith, of the Macon Woman's College, is having plans drawn for four dormitories, to cost \$50,000.

Architect Frank Happ has completed plans for the large apartment house to be built at the intersection of Third, Arch and Oglethorpe streets by Mr. Ben L. Jones. The plans call for a four-story brick building, facing on Third street. There will be two wings, one each extending along Arch and Oglethorpe streets, respectively. It is expected to cost about \$30,000, and will be ready for occupancy by June 1, 1909.

WAYCROSS.—The Hebard Cypress Company, of Scranton, Pa., has secured sites for mills to be erected very soon. At least \$200,000 will be expended.

ILLINOIS

JOILET.—Briggs & Campbell, owners of Stirling Park, have arranged for the immediate erection of ten houses in this popular subdivision, it is said.

We understand that a new high school building is to be erected on the block bounded by Twelfth, Jefferson, Thirteenth and Madison Streets. Bonds to the amount of \$50,000 are to be issued for this purpose.

The Joliet Manufacturing Company will erect a new plant immediately on a site just purchased. Plans have been selected.

PEORIA.—The Jefferson Trust Company will erect a granite QUINCY.—The Quincy Elks are working toward the erection of their proposed new building, to be erected, according to reports, at a probable expenditure of \$35,000.

INDIANA

EVANSVILLE.—The F. W. Cook Brewing Company is reported to be contemplating the erection of an addition to their massive plant. The company will erect a new hop storage house alongside the present department. It will be in the alleyway between Seventh and Eighth Streets in the rear of the main office building.

SOUTH BEND.—Work on a five-story store and office building to cost approximately \$75,000 will begin in the spring. Plans have already been prepared for the big structure, which will be built by Fred L. Dennis and Fred A. Bryan. It will be located on the site of the old city roller mills on Colfax Avenue, near the bridge.

KANSAS

LEAVENWORTH.—Architect William P. Fetch has the plans completed for J. J. O'Donnell's new building on Shawnee, between Fifth and Sixth Streets.

KENTUCKY

LEXINGTON.—An addition will be erected to the Widows' and Orphans' Home, to cost nearly \$40,000.

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE.—According to reports in the local press, the property recently acquired by the trustees of the St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum, on York street, is shortly to be improved by a modern asylum building.

A seven-acre tract of land at Liberty road and Gwynn Oak avenue has been bought by Mr. Andrew J. Brown. A handsome residence will be erected by Mr. Brown. The remainder of the tract will be developed by the erection of ten modern cottages. Architect Jacob F. Gerwig has, it is reported, been commissioned to prepare the plans.

Architect Walter M. Gieske is reported to be preparing plans for the new building to be erected for insane persons at the Springfield State Hospital.

John T. Donohue, of Highlandtown, has purchased a site on Eastern Avenue, and will erect 160 two-story houses, to cost about \$300,000.

Forty-six two-story brick dwellings are to be erected on Robinson Street, between Bank Street and Eastern Avenue, by Joseph L. White, it is said. They were designed by Charles Broring, architect.

MASSACHUSETTS

BOSTON.—George R. White has purchased the property at Nos. 484 and 486 Boylston street, and it is understood that he will ultimately improve the site with a business structure.

BROCKTON.—It is announced that the Montello Heel Company has purchased the two-story Alger factory at 126 and 128 Spark street and proposes to enlarge and improve the plant. The president of the company is D. W. Field and Henry A. Littlefield is the treasurer.

CHELSEA.—Property on block bounded by Fifth, Fourth, Walnut and Arlington Streets is to be secured by the School Board, it is said, as a site for the proposed Williams building.

HARVARD.—A. E. Thomas, of Boston, has purchased, through P. F. Leland, a portion of the Addy farm in Harvard. The purchaser expects to improve the property with a residence building.

LENOX.—High on a hill on Ashintully farm, overlooking all the Tyringham valley, Mr. and Mrs. Robb de Peyster Tytus, it is reported, are to build a villa to cost \$100,000. Plans for it have been drawn by Mr. Francis V. L. Hoppin.

LYNN.—We understand that plans for the women's clubhouse to be erected in Broad Street, Lynn, at the corner of Nahant Street, have been drawn by Josephine Wright Chapman, of New York, and will soon be ready to figure upon. The building will be erected for the Lynn Women's Club Corporation at an expense of \$60,000.

LOWELL.—Dr. J. F. Sullivan has purchased a site for the Notre Dame nuns of Adams Street, and a modern academy will be erected.

MATTAPAN.—Warren F. Freeman has sold property on Hollingsworth street, Mattapan, to Walter Gardner, of Boston, who, according to reports, intends to improve the site.

NEW BEDFORD.—William P. Butler is said to be having plans drawn for three brick store buildings to be erected on his property on South Water street.

NORTHAMPTON.—We understand that the plans prepared by Architects Hartwell, Richardson & Driver, of Boston, have been accepted for the new municipal building to be erected here at a probable cost of \$200,000.

SPRINGFIELD.—From the daily press we learn that the plans for the new Church of the Holy Trinity are about completed.

It is said that at a meeting of the members of the Universalist society recently, it was decided that the society should build a new structure.

MICHIGAN

GRAND RAPIDS.—The plans and specifications for the new theatre which will be erected on Market street by Hornbeck & Palmer have been completed. The plans call for one of the most attractive theatres that is to be found in Western Michigan for its size, and will be modern in every respect. The plans were drawn by Rockwell A. LeRoy, Architect of Kalamazoo.

MANISTEE.—The stockholders of the Briny Inn, Manistee's bath hotel, have increased the capital stock to \$150,000. It is proposed to enlarge the buildings, it is said.

MONROE.—Ralph Brooks, on behalf of A. F. Zuch, cigar manufacturer, of Bowling Green, O., made a proposition to the Common Council recently to move the company's factory to this city. A company is proposed with \$25,000 capital, of which Monroe is to furnish \$10,000 and a factory site.

MINNESOTA

CHISHOLM.—Radcliffe & Price, of Duluth, will plan a new city hall, to be erected here.

Radcliffe & Price, of Duluth, will plan a new city hall, to be erected here.

DEER RIVER.—W. A. Overton granted a franchise, and will erect a modern electric light plant.

MINNEAPOLIS.—It is said that Harry W. Jones, architect, has plans for a three-story building, to be erected at 200-234 Seventh Street, north.

T. R. Penny has purchased a lot of 100 feet on Girard Avenue, south, near Lincoln, and proposes erecting a handsome residence thereon.

The congregation of the United Brethren is planning the erection of a new church on Summer and Fillmore Streets, northeast, it is reported.

Seventy-two thousand dollars have been donated by Andrew Carnegie, it is said, to the Gustavus College, St. Peter, to be used for extensive improvements.

ST. PAUL.—We understand that a new gymnasium building is to be erected at the Hamlin University. President Bridgman has the matter in charge.

NEW JERSEY

JERSEY CITY.—Bids will be received until November 7 for the construction of the North Hudson Hospital, to cost \$50,000.

NEW DURHAM.—The Excelsior Hook and Ladder Company is said to be contemplating the erection of new quarters as early as possible.

NEWARK.—At an estimated cost of \$12,000 a four-story brick apartment building is to be erected on Mt. Prospect Avenue according to plans prepared by Architect Francis Averkamp.

MONTCLAIR.—The congregation of the First Baptist Church of Montclair is said to have raised funds for the purpose of erecting a new church edifice on property at Church Street and Trinity Place.

TRENTON.—We understand that there is urgent need for an additional building to the New Jersey School for the Deaf in this city, and Professor Walker is said to be endeavoring to raise the necessary fund.

NEW YORK

BAYSHORE.—Governors of the Penataquit Corinthian Yacht Club, at Bayshore have decided to construct an elaborate swimming pool and to make other improvements to the club's property, it is said.

BAY SIDE, L. I.—Josephine Wright Chapman, of New York City, is preparing plans for a residence for A. K. Fox to be erected at this place. Bids for the construction will be let shortly.

BUFFALO.—We understand from the local press that the A. Nowak & Son Company structure, recently destroyed by fire, is to be rebuilt at a probable outlay of \$100,000.

The Newsboys' Benevolent and Athletic Association is said to be contemplating the erection of a new building. Robert Massman is president of the association.

HORNELL.—Bids are advertised for a new contagion concrete pavilion to be erected for the city. Work will be started as soon as contract is awarded.

NEW YORK.—Architect V. Hugo Koehler, of Manhattan, is said to have been commissioned to improve the property recently acquired by the Brooklyn Yacht Club at Bay Parkway and Cropsey Avenue.

Nicholas J. Hayes, Fire Commissioner of the Fire Department of New York City, 157 East Sixty-seventh Street, will receive bids on several alterations to be made to the various fire houses until October 21. For further particulars see *City Record*.

Architect Frank A. Collins has completed plans and specifications for the proposed new clubhouse of the Flushing Boat Club at Point Ruth. The new building is to be two story, with verandas on three sides, all overlooking Flushing Bay.

A. C. Haynes has sold twenty-five lots at Bayswater, Far Rockaway, L. I., to Jules Levy. We understand that the new owner will improve same with fine cottages.

Conrad Stubenbord has acquired property at Sea Gate, through Moore & Wyckoff, and, according to reports, he will improve same with a modern residence.

A plot of ground on the east side of Stebbins avenue has been bought by the Thomas D. Malcolm Construction Company for the purpose of erecting apartment houses on the site.

The trustees of the Temple Beth Elohim, State street, Brooklyn, of which Rabbi Alexander Lyons is the head, have purchased a plot of ground on the northeast corner of Eighth avenue and Garfield place, Brooklyn, on which they will begin soon the erection of a synagogue to cost \$100,000. The plans have been made by Architect Simeon B. Eisendrath, of Manhattan.

It is reported in Brooklyn that the Interborough Rapid Transit Company had completed plans to erect a tall office building at the southeast corner of Court and Joralemon streets, that borough. The new building, it was said, will be thirteen stories in height and will have direct connection with the Borough Hall station of the subway.

A twelve-story co-operative apartment house is to be erected at Nos. 24 and 25 Gramercy Park by a company recently incorporated at Albany under the title "No. 24 Gramercy Park." In the company are Richard Watson Gilder and his son, Rodman D. Gilder; Francis Wilson, the actor; Jules Guerin, Herbert Lucas and Charles H. Lee. The structure, which will occupy a plot 51 x 102 feet, is estimated to cost \$150,000. The apartments will be of the studio type, with large rooms and lofty ceilings.

Plans have been filed for a twelve-story apartment house to be erected at Riverside Drive and Eighty-fifth Street for the Riverside Realty Company.

Henry Nordheim, architect, has filed plans for two two-story frame dwellings, to cost \$10,000; also for a three-story brick, to cost \$10,000.

Plans have been filed for altering two four-story dwellings for S. S. Terry. Alterations will cost \$10,000.

Managers Shubert and Anderson are negotiating for a site on which a winter circus quarters and a practice barn will be built.

Franklin Baylies, architect, has filed plans for two four-story flat houses, to cost \$18,500.

S. E. Gage, architect, has filed plans for remodeling a residence on East Sixty-fifth Street; cost, about \$20,000.

Plans have been filed for enlarging the school of the Church of the Sacred Heart, No. 458 West Forty-sixth Street, of which the Right Rev. Mgr. Joseph F. Mooney is rector. James W. Cole is the architect.

A plot of ground on the north side of Cathedral Parkway has been purchased by the Gracehull Realty Company, which will erect on the Cathedral Parkway lots a nine-story apartment house from plans by Wade & Willauer.

The Birch Realty Company, of which Henry Raabe is president, has filed plans with the building department for a six-story apartment house, to be built at the southeast corner of Audubon Avenue and 183d Street. It is to be of brick and limestone, of Renaissance design. It will contain thirty suites of apartments and is to cost \$150,000. The architects are Moore & Landsiedel.

John S. Kennedy, banker, is said to have given \$1,000,000 to the Board of Trustees of the Presbyterian Hospital, of which he is president. It is said at the hospital that the money will be used to erect a new administration building and a new dispensary.

OAKWOOD, S. I.—Cornelius G. Kolff has sold a block of ten lots at Oakwood, S. I., to Andrew Johnson, of New York City, who, according to reports, will erect a residence.

SAG HARBOR.—President Peters, of the Long Island Railroad Company, is said to intend making extensive improvements to the station. Plans have not been prepared.

SCHENECTADY.—Sealed proposals for the general construction of the Schenectady County Court House, Schenectady, N. Y., will be received by the Board of Supervisors at the office of the clerk of the board, John H. Peters, 311 State Street, Schenectady, N. Y., on November 10. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the building committee of the board, 87 Parker Building, Schenectady, N. Y., or at the office of the architects, Stoddart & Weathers, 31 Union Square, New York City.

SOUTHBORO, S. I.—A new hotel is to be erected in Manor road, Southboro, S. I., by a hotel syndicate of New York City, after plans by Architect Michael B. Silberstein, of Newark, N. J. The hotel is to be modern and up-to-date in every respect, and to cost about \$40,000.

SYRACUSE.—According to current reports Architect Archimedes Russell is said to have been commissioned to prepare the plans for the new \$650,000 hotel structure to be erected at the northwest corner of South Warren and East Jefferson Streets to be known as the Onondaga Hotel.

WHITESTONE, L. I.—A casino and club house, to cost approximately \$40,000, is to be erected in Malba, a tract of land in Whitestone, by the Realty Trust.

NORTH CAROLINA

LEXINGTON.—J. M. Greenfield, of Kernersville, is said to be considering the erection of a knitting mill at Lexington.

NORTH DAKOTA

GRAND FORKS.—A donation of \$25,000, according to reports, has been made to Wesley College for the erection of a woman's building.

WILLISTON.—Architect J. B. De Remer, of Grand Forks, is preparing plans for a new \$20,000 three-story brick building, to be erected here by John Corbett, of the Williston Graphic. The building will be 25 x 120 feet and three stories and basement.

OHIO

AKRON.—It is said that a large, two-story cottage terrace, to cost over \$15,000 and to accommodate five families, is to be built by Judge J. A. Kohler this fall. Plans for the building have been prepared by Architect M. E. Wells, of Cleveland.

CINCINNATI.—Mrs. Mary Emery has given \$500,000 to the Ohio Mechanics' Institute for constructing a building to be known as the Emery Auditorium.

CLEVELAND.—Christian Scientists are preparing to build the largest church in Cleveland. Site has been purchased, and \$1,000,000 will be expended.

DAYTON.—The question of issuing \$35,000 in bonds to be used for the purpose of rebuilding the Wayne Avenue market on South Wayne Street is being discussed at this place.

If the city will dedicate to him a small tract of ground about 15 feet in extent, John Lukey will build a \$10,000 business block at the northeast corner of Richard Street and Wayne Avenue within a year.

Announcement has been made, it is said, that Architect W. Lawrence Jackle had drawn sketches for a new theater building to have a seating capacity of 1,400 and to be erected at a probable cost of \$22,000.

FREMONT.—Bids for the erection of a \$75,000 high school building will be opened November 10.

SPRINGFIELD.—Architect Albert Pretzinger, of Dayton, is said to have been commissioned to prepare the plans for the new high school building to be erected at this point.

OKLAHOMA

ARDMORE.—We understand that bids will be received October 29 for the construction of the new building to Hargraves College by the trustees. Approximately \$40,000 will be expended. Tackett & Myall are the architects.

MAGNUM.—The Methodist congregation of this place have plans perfected and will soon begin the erection of a \$20,000 church building.

SHAWNEE.—At a meeting of the local school board resolutions were adopted calling on the Mayor to call an election at the general elections in November for voting \$120,000 for school buildings. The money is to be spent as follows: \$85,000 for a high school, \$20,000 for a ward building and \$50,000 for necessary school grounds.

OREGON

EUGENE.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect at Washington, has invited sealed proposals for the construction of the United States Postoffice at Eugene, Oregon. The plans include plumbing, gas piping, heating apparatus, electric conduits and wiring. Drawings and specifications may be obtained from Washington. Proposals will be opened by the Supervising Architect November 7.

PORTLAND.—From the local press we understand that a public market house is being planned at this point, to be erected on the block bounded by Fifth, Sixth, Glisan and Hoyt streets. About \$100,000 will be expended. The Public Market & Cold Storage Company is the lessee.

PENNSYLVANIA

ALTOONA.—According to the daily press, the building inspector, M. V. Orner, is preparing the plans for the erection of an addition to No. 4 fire station on Eighth Street between Chestnut and Green Avenue.

BALA.—We understand that a \$20,000 addition will shortly be erected to the Presbyterian Home for Aged Couples, at Bala.

CHESTER.—The congregation of the Temple Baptist Church

at this point is said to be taking steps toward the erection of a new church edifice. Rev. A. R. Robinson is pastor.

EAST BRADY.—It is reported that the Valley Yarn & Woolen Co., East Brady, will commence at once the erection of a mill to be used for the manufacture of high-grade knitting yarns. R. W. Steele is president.

EASTON.—Architect Horace Trumbauer, of Philadelphia, has been commissioned to prepare plans for a chapter house at Easton, Pa., for the Rho Chi Phi Fraternity of Lafayette College.

FRANKLIN.—It is proposed, it is said, to join Venango county with Crawford and Mercer counties, and probably Warren, in erecting a workhouse at some convenient point.

MILLVILLE.—We understand that the Millville Board of Education has employed an architect to draw plans for a \$55,000 school building to replace the old Culver school house.

MT. ALTO.—Architects Wilson, Harris & Richards, of Philadelphia, have completed plans for a superintendent's office, morgue, barn and several smaller buildings at the State Sanatorium at Mt. Alto, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA.—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has filed plans with the Bureau of Building Inspection for a large bulkhead shed, to be erected between Piers 46 and 48 south. This shed will be of steel framework, covered with galvanized iron, 140 x 360 feet in dimensions, and will cost about \$100,000.

Plans are in preparation by Sauer & Hahn, architects, for fitting up what is said to be the largest Turkish bath establishment in the city, in the western part of the basement of the Mint Arcade. It will measure 70 x 250 feet and a feature will be a pool 100 feet long. Estimates will be asked this week.

The trustees of the Hebrew Orphans' Home at Tenth and Barnbridge Streets have bought property at Eleventh and Green Streets, and, according to current reports, they will improve the site with a modern building, to cost approximately \$50,000. Morris Herber is president.

Architect Henry L. Reinhold, Jr., is preparing plans, according to reports, for a group of buildings for a dairy farm in the vicinity of this city. There will be a large barn, 45 x 112 feet; a storage house, a blacksmith forge, and a number of smaller buildings.

Calvin W. Rogers is taking estimates on plans for the erection of five two-story flat houses on Spruce Street, west of Fifty-second, which will cost about \$30,000.

We understand that Architect George T. Pearson has been commissioned to prepare plans for a \$50,000 clubhouse for the Philadelphia Cricket Club, which will replace the one destroyed by fire several months ago at Wissahickon Heights.

Plans have been completed by Architect Alexander Adams for a Young Men's Christian Association building at the Philadelphia Navy Yard for the marines attached to that yard. It will be a two-story brick structure, 40 x 100 feet, to cost \$25,000, and will contain reading and recreation rooms, a gymnasium and classrooms.

The West Girard Avenue Baptist congregation will shortly commission an architect to prepare plans for a \$50,000 church on the plot recently purchased at the northeast corner of Fiftieth and Thompson Streets.

Architect Barton Keen is designing a \$30,000 residence to be erected at Roberts and Wyndham Avenues, Bryn Mawr.

Architects McIlvain & Roberts are preparing plans for four fine residences, to cost \$25,000 each, at Vilanova, for H. S. Kerbaugh.

PITTSBURG.—C. M. Hardman, of Hardman & Peck, has bought property on the west side of Tennyson Avenue between Parkman Avenue and the boulevard, and according to reports he will improve same with a handsome residence.

J. B. Phillips, of Webster Avenue, has bought property on Herron Avenue, and, according to reports in the local papers, he will erect three brick buildings on the site.

SOMERSET.—A new and modern hospital for the chronic insane will be erected here, at a cost of \$50,000 to \$100,000. Plans have been submitted.

WILKES-BARRE.—Plans for the erection of a two-story frame residence for John Parry have been prepared by Architect Kleegman and call for a building 24 x 42 feet. The porch pillars are to be of Corinthian design, with caps and bases. Art glass windows and beveled plate glass doors also add to the appearance of the residence.

YORK.—The proposition to improve the property at the corner of Jackson and McKenzie Streets with a modern school house is being considered, we understand.

RHODE ISLAND

PROVIDENCE.—The Pawtuxet Motor Boat Club will soon erect a new club-house. Plans have been secured.

SOUTH DAKOTA

RICHFORD.—The Crown Mining Company is said to be taking steps toward the erection of a mill building, to cost approximately \$25,000. George Hughes is president and manager.

BEAUMONT.—Steps will shortly be taken, it is said, to rebuild the Sunset roundhouse at this point. Estimated cost, \$50,000. Mr. Van Vleck is manager.

FORT WORTH.—Geo. E. Cowden has purchased a site on Pennsylvania Avenue and is having plans drawn for a magnificent residence.

HOUSTON.—According to reports, at a meeting of the board of directors of the Turning Basin Development Company plans were discussed for the building of a modern hotel at Port Houston.

WASHINGTON

SEATTLE.—A. J. Jarmuth, it is said, is preparing to erect a block of eight residences from No. 2901 to 2915 Franklin Avenue in the Denny-Fuhrman Addition. The block will be a single structure, but each building will be completely cut off from its neighbor, having full basement and a backyard the width of the house. Architect C. A. Reineohl has prepared the plans for the building. Estimated cost, \$40,000.

SPOKANE.—Spokane capitalists and their Eastern associates have commissioned Kirland K. Cutter to prepare plans for an eleven-story fireproof hotel building, which, with its fixtures, furnishings and site occupying a block bounded by Post and Lincoln Streets and First and Sprague Avenues, will represent an investment of \$2,000,000, of which about 50 per cent. is to be expended on the structure. The building will be of old Spanish design.

TACOMA.—The first trades school exclusively for Indians in the United States is to be established in Tacoma the coming year. The school will be an enlargement of the present Puyallup Indian school in the East End, and will have accommodations for 350 students. Approximately \$100,000 will be spent. Superintendent H. H. Johnson, of the Puyallup Consolidated Indian agencies, has the matter in charge.

WEST VIRGINIA

PARKERSBURG.—Bishop Donahue has purchased eighteen lots on Seventh Street, and will erect a \$200,000 college for young men.

WISCONSIN

MADISON.—President Van Hise, of the University, will soon have plans for new university buildings. Architects Laird & Cret, of Philadelphia, are the architects.

MILWAUKEE.—Hugh J. McGrath Camp, No. 4, U. S. W. V., now quartered in the old Press Club rooms, is planning to spend \$15,000 in the erection of a new building. G. A. Harper is commander.

R. B. Hartmann has bought property on Highland boulevard and Fortieth street, and according to reports, he will improve the site with a residence to cost in the neighborhood of \$12,000. W. Russell Wehe has sold property on Cramer street, near Folsom place, to John Barthels. The purchaser will erect a modern building, it is said.

The building committee of the school board has recommended construction of a \$60,000 addition to the west side high school in the spring; additions to Fourteenth District school No. 1; to Seventeenth District No. 1, and Eighteenth District No. 1; total cost to be about \$125,000.

According to reports in the local press, Architects Brotherton & Trowbridge have prepared plans for several residences to be erected at this point.

It is said that the Wisconsin Automobile Exchange is about to begin erection of a garage on the south side of Wisconsin Street, between Marshall and Astor Streets. The building will be of brick, 50 x 120 feet.

Architect Fred Graf has prepared plans for a two-story frame residence to be built at the southeast corner of Concord Street and Summit Avenue for J. D. Learned.



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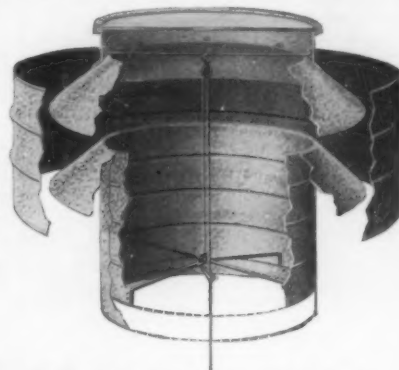
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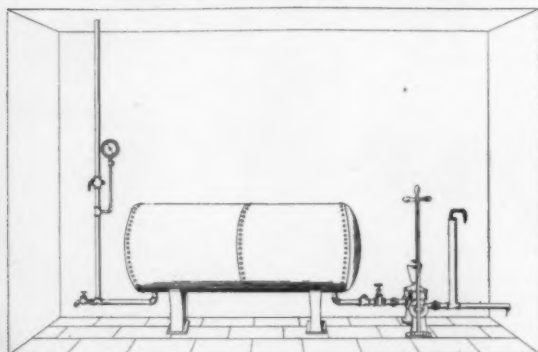
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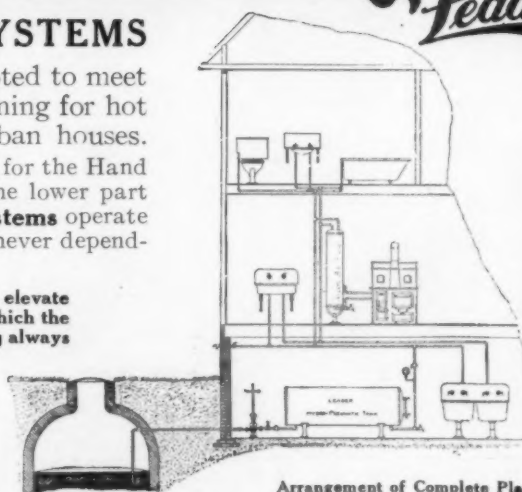
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Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., October 3, 1908.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock P.M. on the 7th day of November, 1908, and then opened, for the construction (including plumbing, 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.

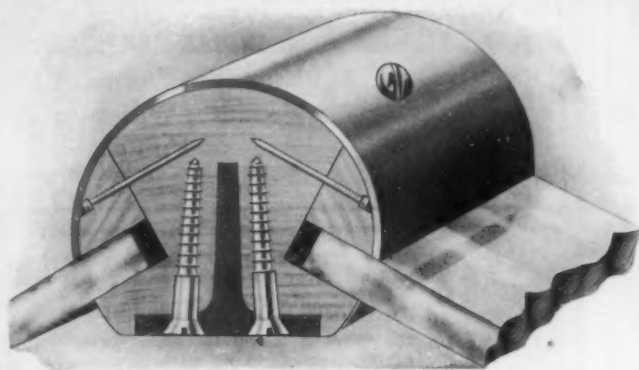
Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C.—

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)

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington D. C., October 14, 1908.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock P.M. on the 20th 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 Trinidad, Col., in accordance with drawings and specifications, copies of which may be obtained from the Custodian of site at Trinidad, Col., after the 20th day of October, or at this office after the 16th day of October, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1713-14)

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington D. C., October 12, 1908.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock P.M. on the 16th day of November, and then opened, for the construction (including plumbing, gas piping, heating apparatus, electric conduits and wiring), of the U. S. Post Office at Iola, Kan., in accordance with the drawings and specifications, copies of which may be had from the Custodian of the site at Iola, Kan., or at this office, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1713-14)



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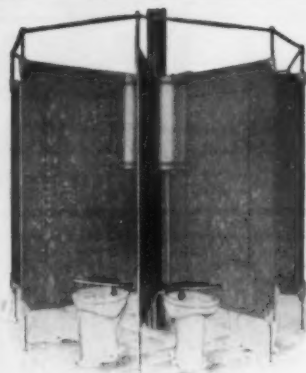
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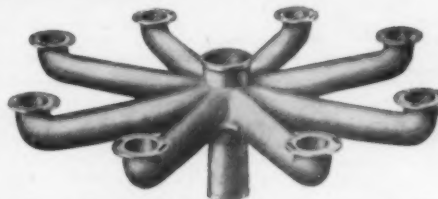
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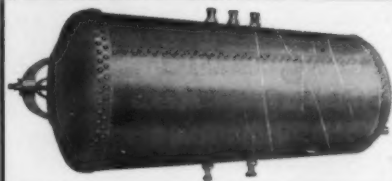


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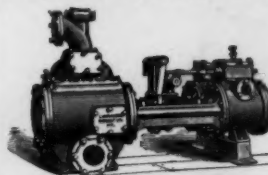
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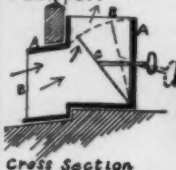
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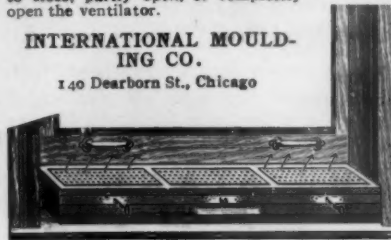
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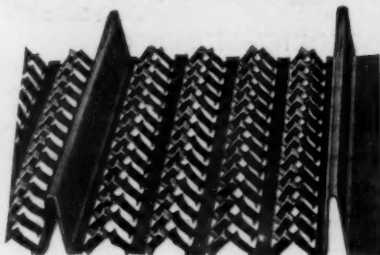
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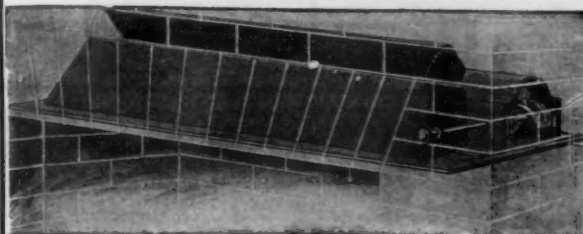
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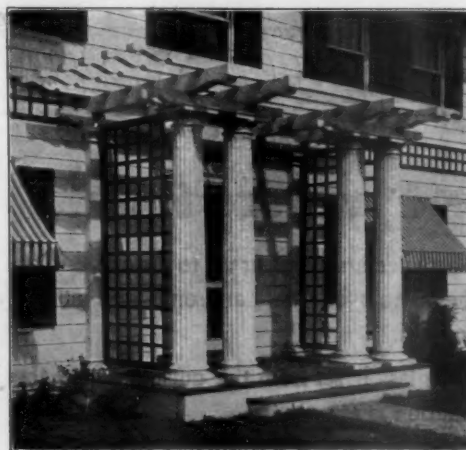


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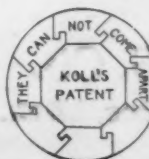


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