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The AMERICAN ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS

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No. 1720

NEW BUILDING FOR THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF PHILADELPHIA... 185

RÉSUMÉ OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE VIII. INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS
OF ARCHITECTS, HELD AT VIENNA, AUSTRIA. BY GEORGE OAKLEY
TOTTEN, JR., AMERICAN DELEGATE..... 187

A GERMAN ART SCHOOL AT ROME..... 195

EDITORIAL COMMENT..... 196

Passing of Architectural Movements.
Suggested Method of Effecting Municipal Saving.
International Congresses of Architects.

ILLUSTRATIONS:

The College of Physicians of Philadelphia (8 pages).
Some Examples of Vienna Architecture (4 pages).

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The sheets illustrated here are crimped 1-2 inch depth and 2 inches center to center. They are slightly wider at one end and so may be readily dovetailed. Our brochure on this subject gives full details.



Figure 2—A METHOD

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

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

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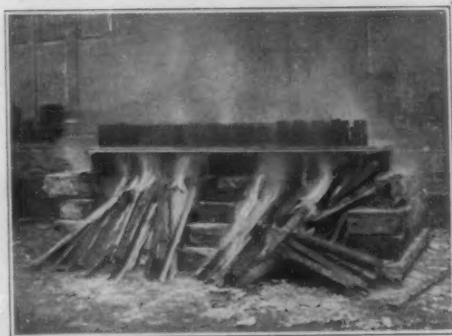


Figure 4—HEAT TEST

put upon it in small isolated piles, until no more could be added without danger of toppling. One thousand six hundred pounds to the square foot caused a deflection of only 22-32 inch.

Ferroinclave is absolutely fire-proof. The test shown in figure 4 and described in the brochure was subjected to a terrific oil and wood heat for half an hour. The sheet was then cooled and temperature sufficient to split the bricks (shown on top) was maintained for fifteen minutes. A stream of water afterward turned on top and bottom. The bricks crumbled but the cemented sheet showed a deflection of but 5-16 of an inch.

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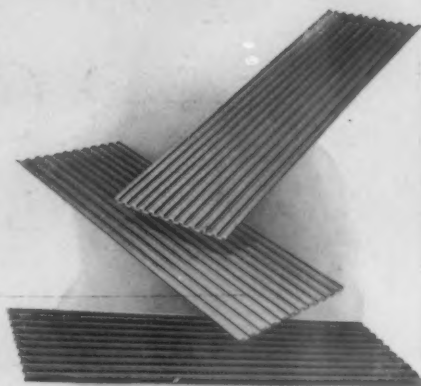


Figure 1—THE MATERIAL

The rapidity and ease with which Ferroinclave is put together—

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This illustration (Figure 2) shows wall concreting. The operation is extremely easy and rapid. Slant and flat roofing, ceilings and other operations, embody the same process and may be carried out with equal ease.

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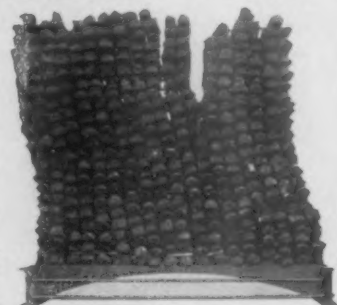
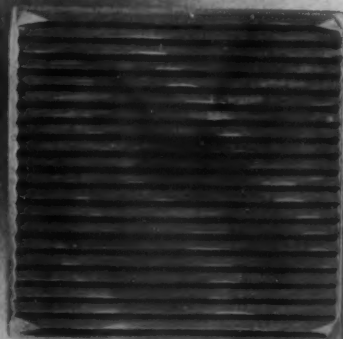


Figure 3—WEIGHT TEST

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

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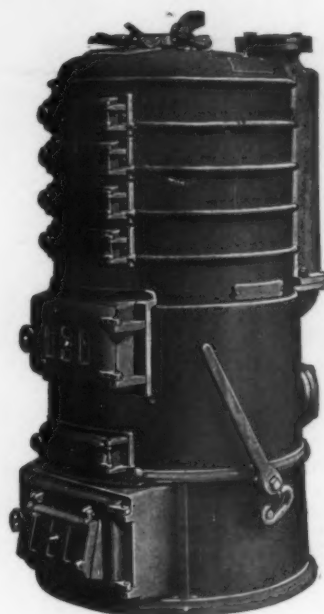
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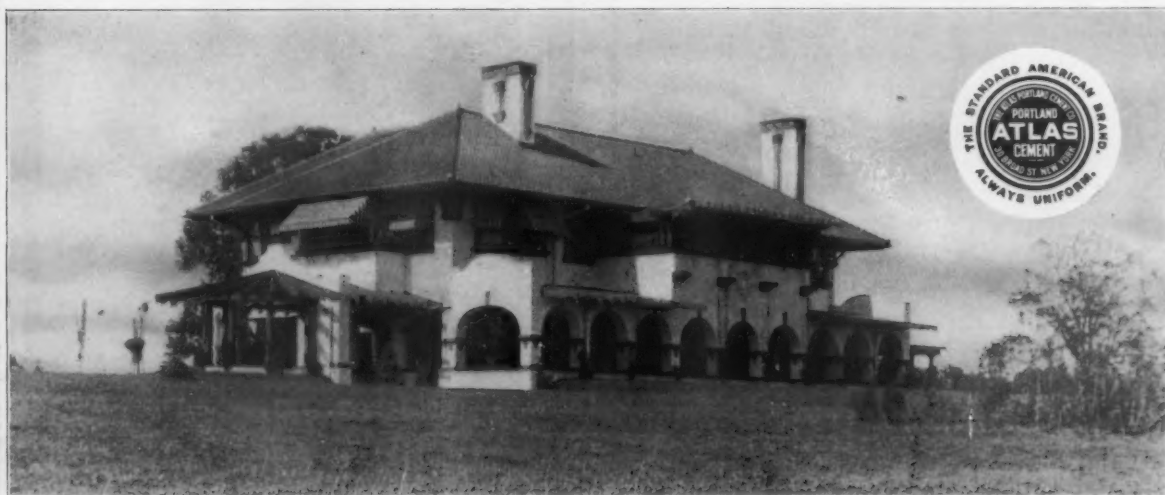
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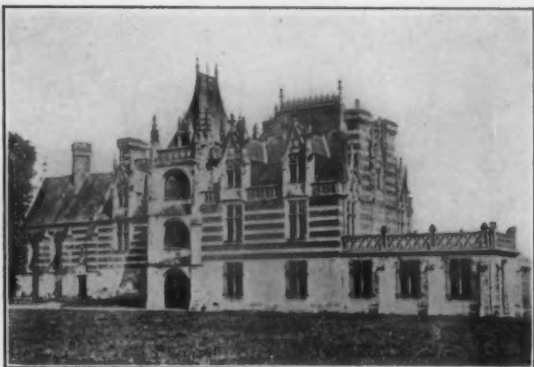


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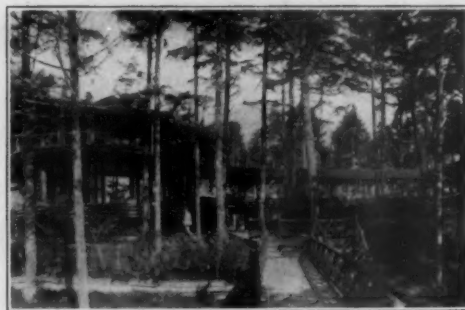
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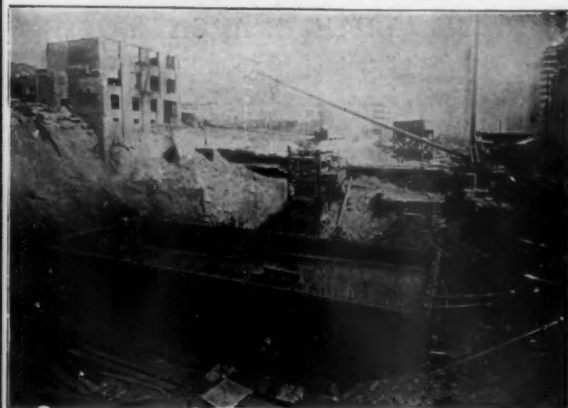
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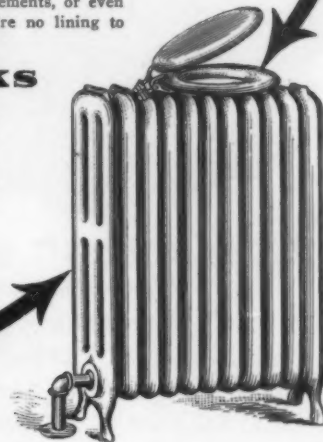
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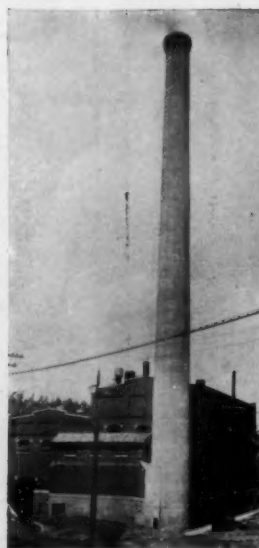
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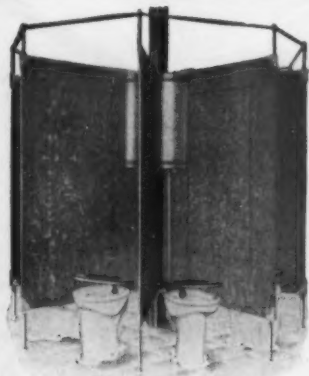
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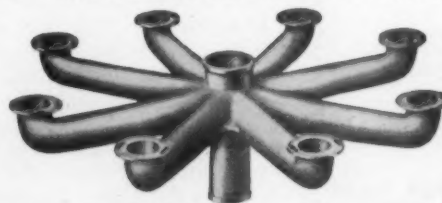


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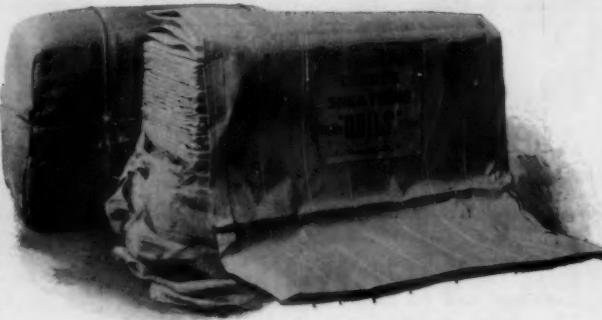
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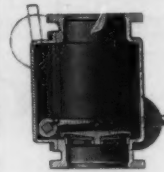
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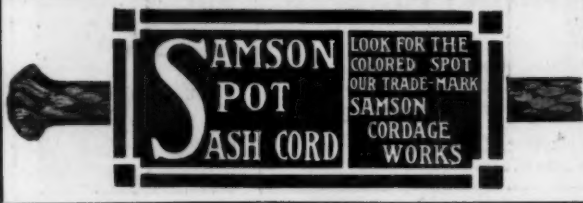
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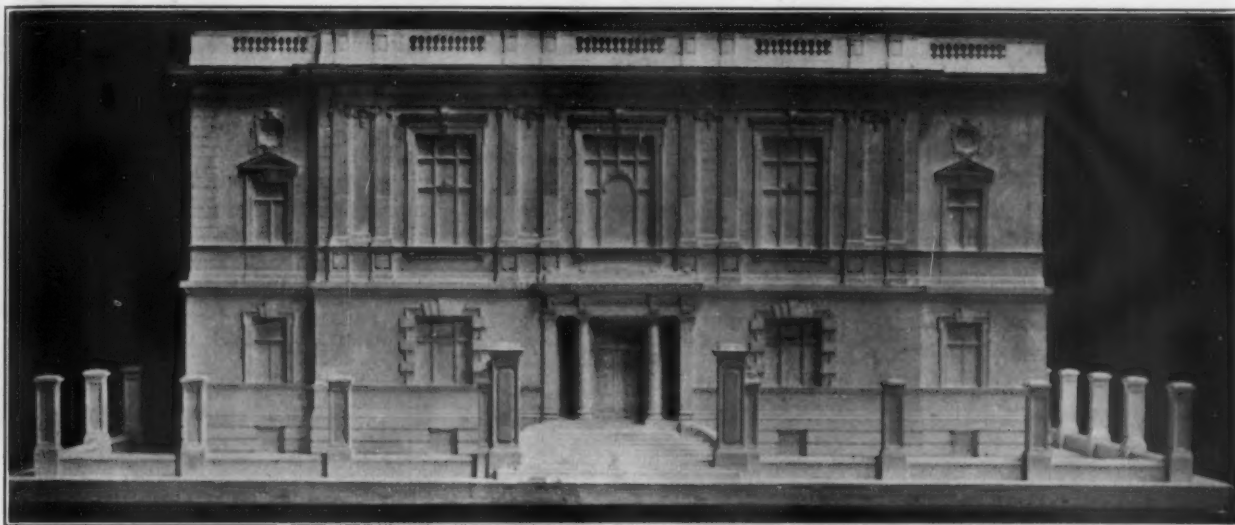
THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS



Vol. XCIV.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1908.

No. 1720.



The New Building for the College of Physicians of Philadelphia

By CHARLES PERRY FISHER*

THE College of Physicians of Philadelphia was instituted in 1787 and incorporated in 1789; the oldest medical society in America which is not a State organization. The Charter reads "the objects of this College are to advance the science of medicine and thereby lessen human misery," etc., etc. Upon the roll of its membership will be found the names of the most distinguished men in medicine and surgery; and, in its infancy, the names of its Fellows are identified with the progress and growth of the new country.

The College held its meetings at stated periods in various places. The earliest mention of "providing a hall for the College" is 1849; but not until 1863 was the event realized, when the College took possession of its present quarters at the northeast corner of Thirteenth and Locust Streets.

This building has for some years proved inadequate for the growing needs of the College. As not only the

building but the site has proved too small, the new building is being erected on a much larger piece of ground on Twenty-second Street above Chestnut, at the southeast corner of Ludlow Street.

To understand properly the plans of the new structure, it must be understood that the College of Physicians is not in any sense a school of medicine, but, as stated above, a society for the advancement of medical science; its members, when duly qualified and elected, being entitled "Fellows." The building is intended to house their professional library, and to provide the members with adequate reading rooms when using the contents of the library. It also furnishes them with rooms for lectures, for the regular meetings of the society, and for formal receptions to visiting physicians and surgeons. There is also a large museum of anatomical and other specimens, and there are offices for the nurses' directory as well as for the librarian and his working force.

The style of architecture is English, of about the end of the 17th century. The material is dark red brick,

*The writer is greatly indebted to Mr. James P. Jamison, of Messrs. Cope & Stewardson, for his assistance in the technical description given in this article.

laid Flemish Bond, with basement, cornices, pilasters and other trimmings of Indiana limestone.

The lot is fortunately of sufficient size to permit of the building being placed at a considerable distance from the street line on all sides. At the street line is a low brick wall with high brick posts and iron railing between them. Between the iron railing and the building proper is a space for shrubbery and grass. The extreme size of the lot is, roughly, 130 feet front by 180 feet depth. The building itself has a frontage of 108 feet and a depth of 150 feet.

While fireproof construction is used throughout, the stack containing the books is cut off from the rest of the building by fire doors, and is provided with wire glass windows in metal frames, the windows being protected by rolling steel fire shutters.

The front vestibule, main hallway and staircase are floored and wainscoted with Vermont marble of different shades; light colors with slight veinings being selected. The reception hall of the first story is wainscoted to the ceiling with "silver ash," a light gray wood selected with a view to harmonizing with the marbles in the hall adjoining. On the right of the vestibule are the offices of the nurses' directory, and on the left the superintendent's office. The other arrangements of the first and second stories are fairly obvious from the names given on the plans. It will be noted that

the museum is furnished with an iron gallery around three sides, so as to give a large amount of wall space for cases.

The book stack consists of seven tiers and has a capacity of about 300,000 volumes.

The large monumental hall occupying the front portion of the second story, is not only a meeting place for the College, but is a portrait gallery with auxiliary top light. On its walls will hang oil paintings of famous members of the medical profession, who have been its Presidents. It has oak wainscoting, pilasters, etc., and deeply coffered plaster ceiling. When the room is used for important meetings, an audience of five hundred will be comfortably seated.

One feature of this building which has been carried to an extent not hitherto attempted, is the seminar room. A large number of these rooms are provided, both on the second and mezzanine floors, where members may surround themselves by volumes for special research, and be free from all interruption.

The entire equipment of heating, lighting, ventilating, vacuum cleaning, pneumatic tubes, electric lifts, and intercommunicating telephone systems, is of the latest and most approved designs. The completed structure will fulfill infinitely well all the demands made upon the architects, and will stand as another monument to their ability and genius.



INAUGURAL MEETING, HELD IN THE
CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES, HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT

VIII INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF ARCHITECTS
VIENNA, AUSTRIA



THE ART GALLERY, VIENNA

WHERE ARCHITECTURAL EXHIBITION OF THE VIII INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS WAS HELD

RÉSUMÉ OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE VIII INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF ARCHITECTS, HELD AT VIENNA, MAY, 1908

By GEORGE OAKLEY TOTTEN, JR., Delegate from the U. S. Government and Honorary Secretary of the Congress

The Eighth International Congress of Architects, held in Vienna, May 18 to 24, like its predecessors, marks a great event in the history of the profession.

These Congresses while thoroughly international in their personnel, with representatives from practically all civilized countries, still have the paramount flavor of the country in which they are held. It is exceedingly interesting to observe this difference in nationalities.*

Each Congress has shown a marked and real advance. Never before has such a wide range of papers been presented for consideration and discussion. The series of "Compte Rendu" of these Congresses presents a most valuable collection of material on big, broad subjects of vital interest to architects.

The Congress was a marked success from every point of view. Held in one of the most wonderful cities of the world, during the most beautiful time of the year, from the intellectual and the social and the merely pleasurable point of view, it was unsurpassed.

The inaugural meeting was held in the beautiful Hemicycle of the Chamber of Deputies, in the Parliament Building, one of Hansen's masterpieces. The ceremony was interesting and imposing. On the main floor were a thousand men, members of the Diplomatic Corps, including the American Ambassador, noted men in the arts and sciences, and many of the world's most famous architects. The galleries were filled with the wives, sisters, and daughters of the members.

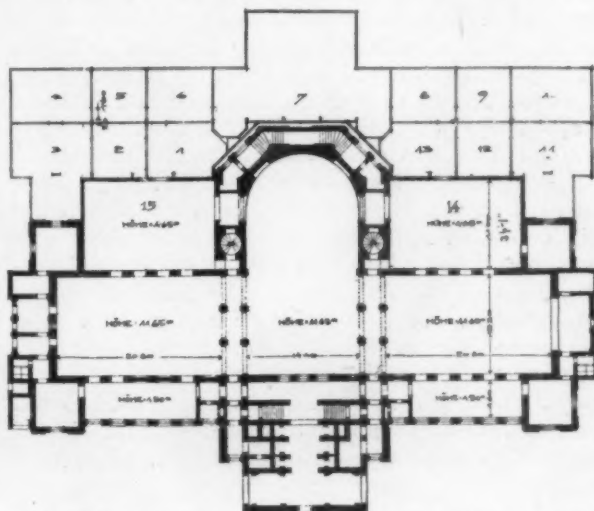
The Home Secretary, Freiherr von Biernerth, presided in place of the Prime Minister, Baron Wlad von

Beck. With him were the President of the Chamber, and the Mayor of the city. The Minister gave a cordial address of welcome and a delegate from each country replied. Among those replying were: Messrs. Daumet (France), Nagy (Hungary), Cannizzaro (Italy), Cuypers (Holland), Totten (America), Keuttnew (Russia), Mariscal (Mexico), Velasques (Spain), Berindey (Roumania).

Herr Otto Wagner, President of the Congress, then read the opening speech, from which the following extracts are taken:

"It is my pleasant duty to greet our honored foreign colleagues in the name of my Austrian confrères. I welcome you all most cordially and hope that you may find fresh inspiration in these surroundings, and hearty enjoyment.

"For the eighth time the architects of all civilized countries have met together at a Congress. The aim



PLAN OF GARTENBAU-GESELLSCHAFT

SPACE NUMBERED 14 WAS AMERICAN SECTION

*Mr. Totten has attended the last five Congresses: Vienna, 1908; London, 1906; Spain, 1904; Paris, 1900; Belgium, 1897.—Ed.



EXHIBITION IN AMERICAN SECTION

VIII INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF ARCHITECTS, VIENNA, AUSTRIA

and object of this Congress is the furthering of art. As you all know, art is the standard by which civilization is measured, and is one of the important economic factors of the welfare of nations. Art takes root in the spirit of the times. The present generation is so preoccupied with science, politics and finance that artistic feeling must be neglected, and hence the promotion of art is bound to suffer. It is therefore not to be wondered at that artists, the representatives of art, recognize the danger and seek to avert it.

"Since architecture has always been the leader among the arts, the first duty in this matter devolves upon the architects. Earlier Congresses have indicated how we may further art, and have given the answer to two important artistic questions. The sixth International Congress agreed by a large majority of votes that liberty is essential to the development of art, and the seventh Congress passed a resolution that the designs of public buildings should, in the interest of art, be left to the decision of artists, but that the state authorities should have control in so far as purpose, economics and construction are concerned. The encouragement of art has, however, not only to create measures; it must also sweep aside all that may stand in the way of the progress of art. All that is new in art, and more especially the best, partakes of the nature of a triumph and force or violence is always associated with the idea of conquest. The artist creates that which in his opinion is the best, and produces that which, as Goethe expressed it, the world should admire, not only that which it possibly might admire."

"The president of the British committee, Mr. Belcher, in his opening address at the seventh International Congress of Architects, laid stress on the point that one of the most important aims for which we must strive is the artistic education of the nation. That, however, can only be compassed if the state authorities see to it that good and only good work be produced, for the good alone can be victorious. We appeal, therefore, to those in power to set the combatants in array, to appoint leaders, and to discuss questions on art with artists. The artists will be all the more ready to agree to this, that each step advanced in art has a corresponding step in the advance of their status. The world may be certain of one thing: that all artists whatever opinions they hold will ever strive with equal fervor towards the one sublime aim—perfection in art. I close with a fervent appeal to all Governments to recognize the decisions of the Congress, as well as to support all efforts for the advancement of art, and thus, through art, to promote the welfare of nations."

The opening meeting concluded with this speech, which was received with much applause.

The afternoon was given to the magnificent Imperial Royal Library, built in 1722 by Fischer von Erlach, where there had been arranged in honor of the Congress an exhibition of priceless architectural designs by old masters, bearing signatures of Sangallo, Bramante, Bernini, Zuccherro, Fischer von Erlach, etc. It is always absorbingly interesting to see the studies and drawings of architects of another age—to see how they worked, what they worked on, and with what material.

The modern school designer is lost without his tracing paper. How did these old masters get on without it? Would their work have been better with it?

In the evening an elaborate banquet for 1,500 guests was given to the Congress in the great Guild Hall of the Rathaus, by the Mayor and the city of Vienna. As souvenirs, bouquets of red and white flowers, with ribbons of red and white, the colors of the city, were given to the ladies, and to the gentlemen filled cigar cases ornamented with the banner bearer which crowns the Rathaus Tower. The toast of the evening was the Emperor Francis Joseph, the patron of the Congress. The arrangements were admirable, the dinner perfect, the wine of the best, and the cordiality of the hosts made the evening one long to be remembered by the guests from distant lands.

Tuesday morning, in the hall of the Society of Engineers and Architects, subject No. 1 was taken up, "The Regulation of the Cultivation of Art by the State." The opening paper was given by Baurath Alois Wurm (Vienna), who read the resolution proposed by the committee in charge of the preparatory work of the Congress.

"That every Government be urgently requested to establish a Ministry of Fine Arts, or at least a section which shall deal with subjects relating to the fine arts. To such a ministry or section shall be attached artists of established reputation. Since architecture can be considered the leading art, architects shall be in the majority. The work of this ministry or section shall be the advancement and encouragement of the fine arts in all their branches."

Baurath Wurm continued:

"The essentially important in any civilization never arises from the deliberate invention of a single individual, but is always the work of a community. Just as

the laws of ethics or of social rights are determined by all, for all, so also do the rules of architecture spring from the endeavors and the conventions of the general public. Thus architecture is not only the most objective, but also the most firmly established of the fine arts. Therefore it is that buildings provide the most accurate standard for judging of the former civilization. Hence the state, which itself is a product of the civilized needs of humanity, is under the obligation of according a suitable portion to this essential factor of civilization, instead of neglecting it or treating it as a matter of secondary importance. This present want of consideration stands in bitter contrast to the brilliant periods of history, more especially the classic.

"Matters have reached such a pass that in most circles architecture, the leader and organizer of the fine arts, is hardly reckoned among the fine arts, but is only considered a trade.

"Even from this fact alone is manifest the necessity of our demand, that, under the auspices of Government, architecture should be reunited with her sister arts; that a special Ministry for Fine Arts shall be created, or at least an independent and specially organized section for fine arts shall form part of another ministry, and shall be under the direction of an architect.

"The cultivation of art must keep in touch with the spirit of the times, and must certainly not come under the yoke and red tape of fiscal and administrative officialdom. It must not be considered from the point of view that art is a luxury, a luxury which is secondary to the necessities of the state. Unfortunately this is the very position taken by many well-educated people, who show a lamentable lack of culture in not recognizing that this apparent luxury is in reality the necessity of a higher civilization.

"The creation of a central office would facilitate the



EXHIBITION IN AMERICAN SECTION

VIII INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF ARCHITECTS, VIENNA, AUSTRIA



EXHIBITION IN AMERICAN SECTION

VIII INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF ARCHITECTS, VIENNA, AUSTRIA

desirable employment of non-official architects, and the recognition of talent not hitherto available for state purposes would awaken important artistic impulses. Thus greater variety would be obtained in the architecture of public buildings, and the character of individual towns might attain a high artistic standard.

"No suitable solution to these pressing questions can be found so long as architecture is kept apart from its natural union with the other fine arts, and no central office is arranged for them. Architecture should not be coupled with public works, such as water, roads, and bridges.

"Architecture can only attain an ideal position through the offices of a Ministry of Fine Arts. But if for the present this ideal is not obtainable, architecture should have a section of its own, under the direction of an eminent architect, and this section should be attached to some other suitable ministry, which might be called the Ministry for Fine Arts and Public Buildings. The Austrian Chamber of Deputies (Abgeordnetenhaus) has just accepted the proposal of Oberbaurath Günther, that within the Office of Works there shall be created an independent section for art.

"The Zentralvereinigung of Architects maintains its conviction that a centre must be created for architecture and the sister arts dependent on her. They word their request as follows:

"The Abgeordnetenhaus is urgently requested to arrange, as soon as possible, a special Ministry for Fine Arts, and as a preliminary measure to establish in an existing office, an independent and technical section for fine arts."

"Many other associations and individuals in Austria and elsewhere have signified their cordial agreement with the above resolution."

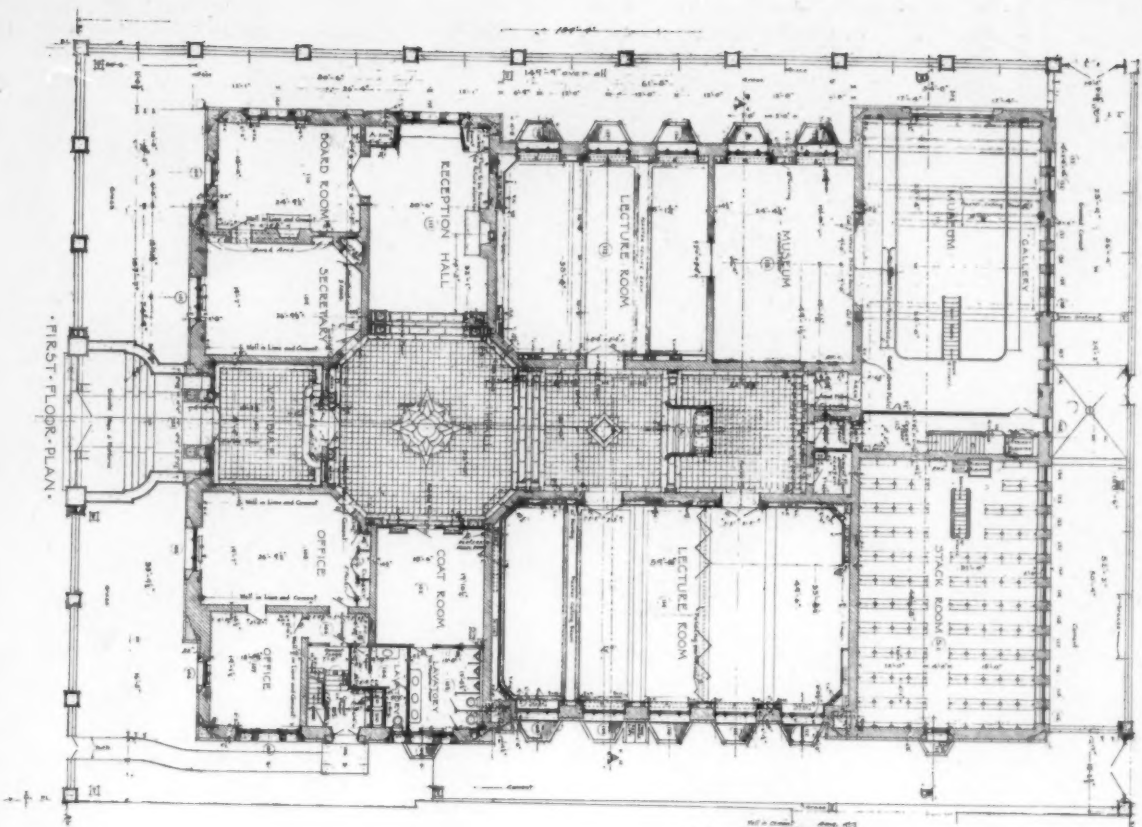
The speaker read communications from Hungary, France, Holland and Bulgaria, enthusiastically endorsing the resolution, and read the list of votes in its favor already given by Austria, Hungary, Bosnia, Germany, Holland, Denmark, Sweden, England, France, Belgium, Switzerland, Spain, Italy, Russia, Roumania, Servia, Bulgaria, and Turkey—in all 384 with but one vote against it.

Baurath Wurm closed with an urgent appeal that the resolution should be unanimously accepted without change.

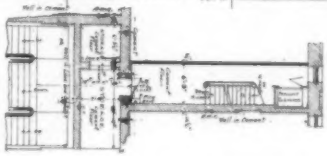
Papers on the subject were read by Prof. Virgil Nagy (Budapest), M. Berinday (Bucharest), Count G. N. Plunkett, director of the Museum of Science and Art, Dublin.

Concurrently with the meeting held in the hall of the Society of Engineers and Architects, a meeting was held in the hall of the Gewerbe-Verein, where a paper was read by Prof. Mayreder (Vienna) on a "Comparison of the Berlin, London, Paris, Rome and Vienna Building Regulations as Regards Their Influence on the Architectural Finish of the Dwelling Houses and the Appearance of the City."

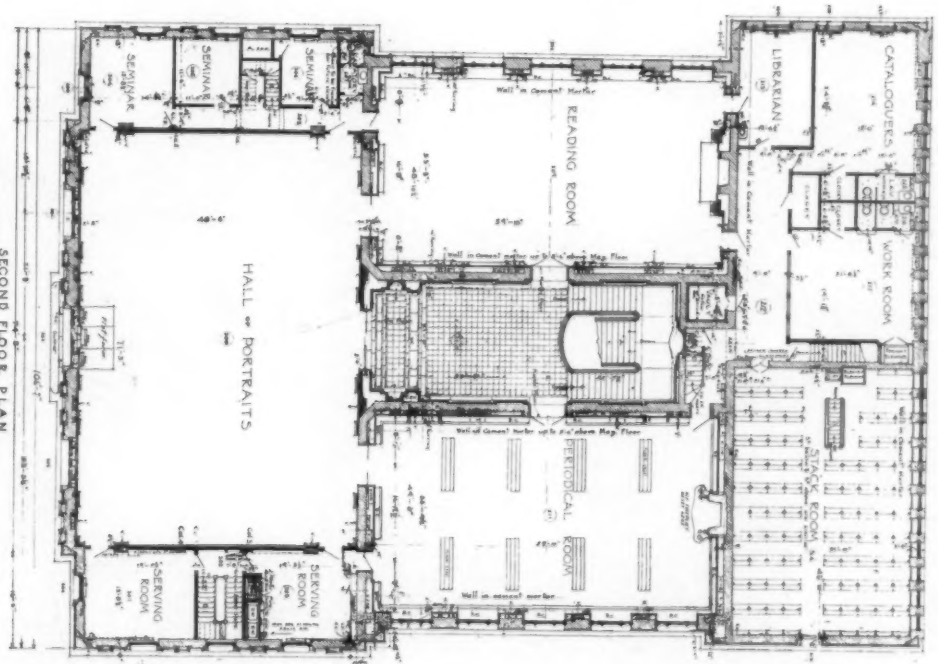
Comparing the regulations the professor said that Berlin possessed the newest building act, *i. e.*, 1907, while Rome and Vienna had the most old fashioned, though new schemes are being prepared by both of these towns. He grouped his comparisons under six heads: (1) The planning of the town, where London appears to be most behindhand. (2) External elevations. Here Paris leads, having gone thoroughly into the question of projections, etc., and provided for all contingencies, with a view to hampering the architect as little as possible. (3) Internal arrangement. Rome alone forbids cellars to be used as dwellings and ex-



FIRST FLOOR PLAN



PLAN OF MEZZANINE BETWEEN FIRST AND SECOND FLOORS



SECOND FLOOR PLAN

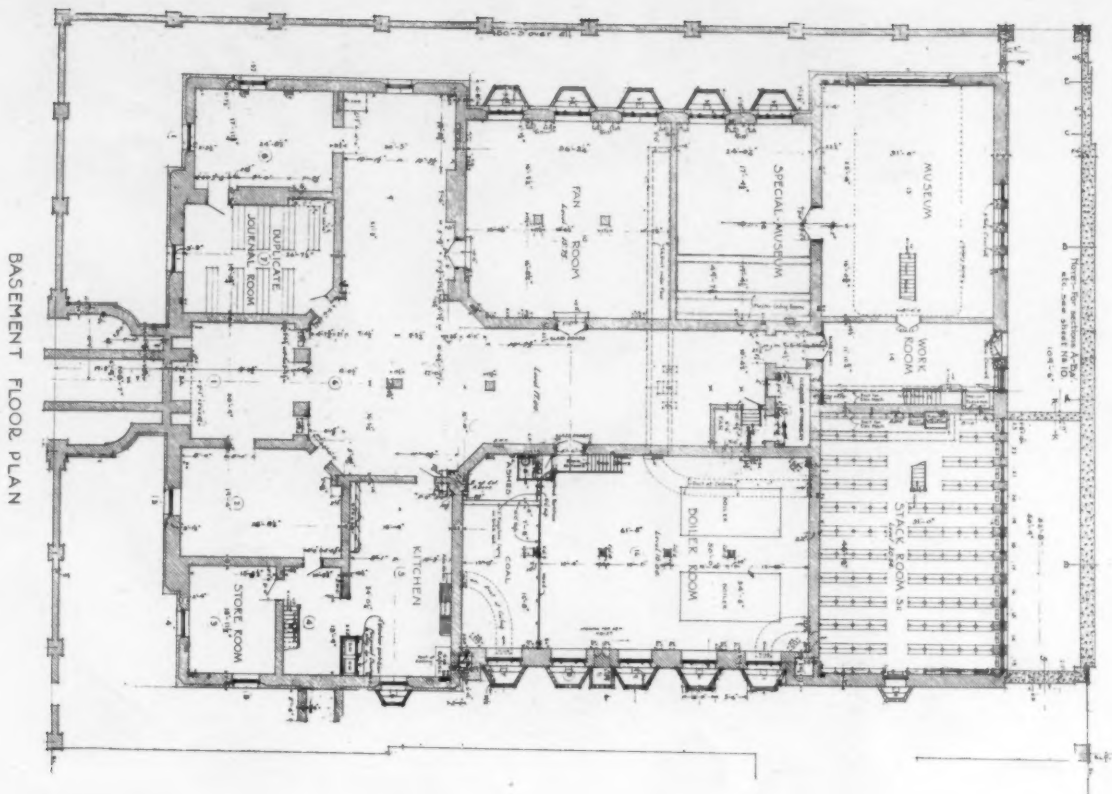
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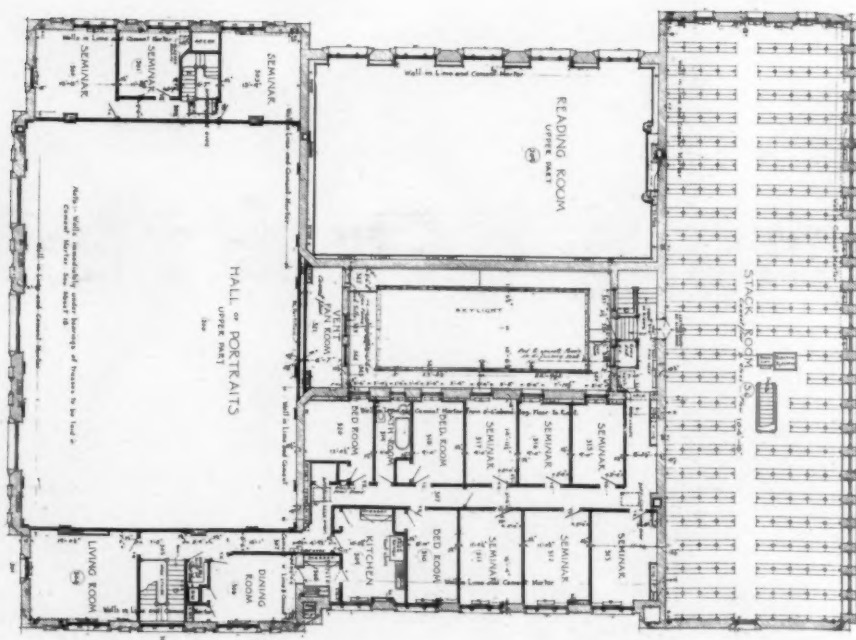
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BASEMENT FLOOR PLAN



MEZZANINE FLOOR PLAN

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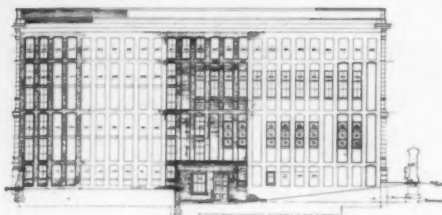
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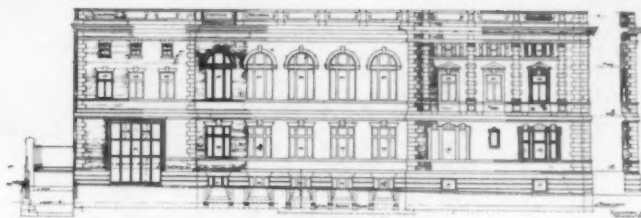
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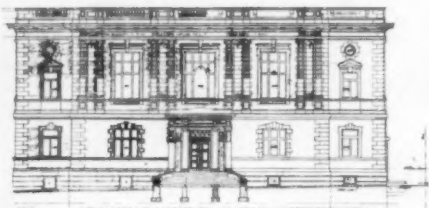
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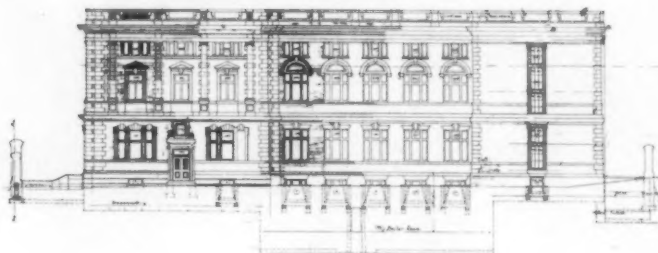
EAST ELEVATION



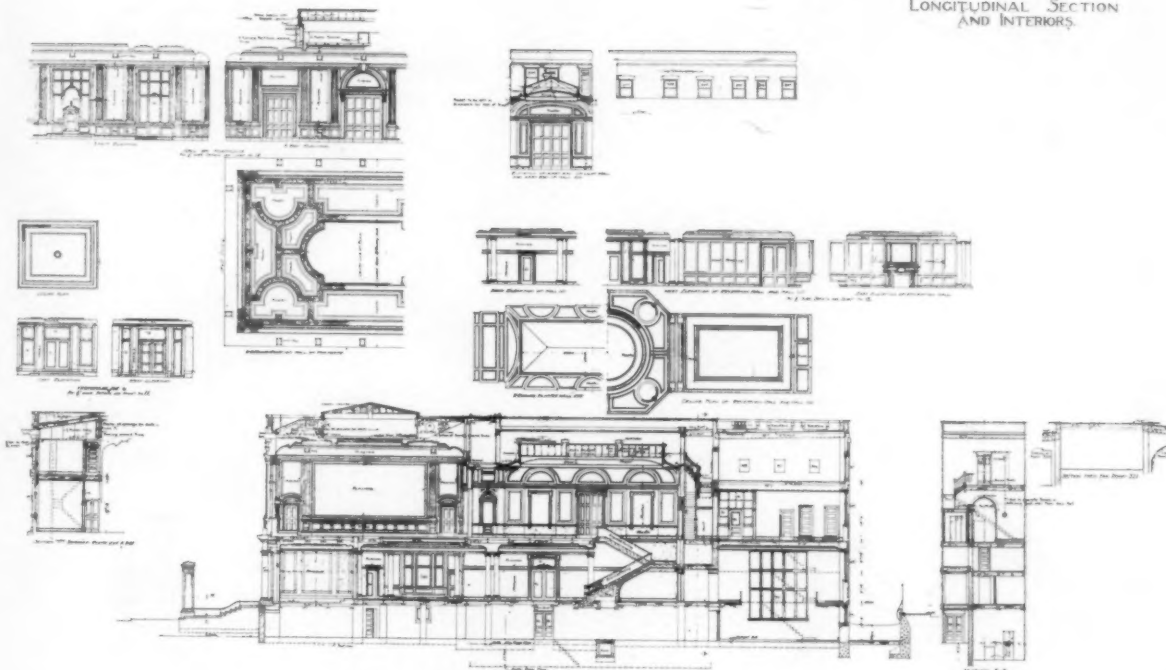
NORTH ELEVATION



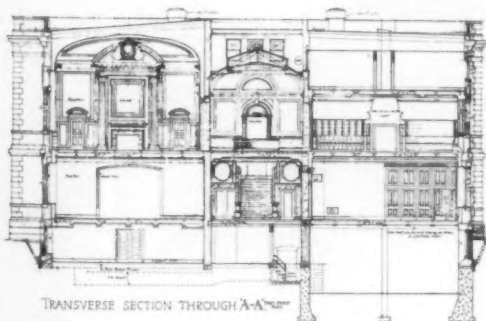
WEST ELEVATION



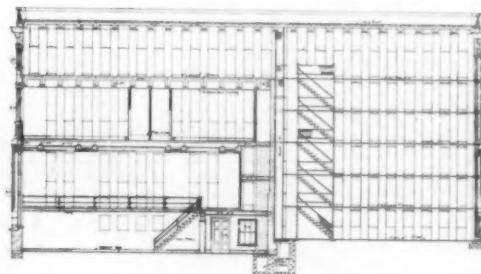
SOUTH ELEVATION

LONGITUDINAL SECTION
AND INTERIORS.

LONGITUDINAL SECTION THROUGH C-C



TRANSVERSE SECTION THROUGH A-A



TRANSVERSE SECTION THROUGH B-B

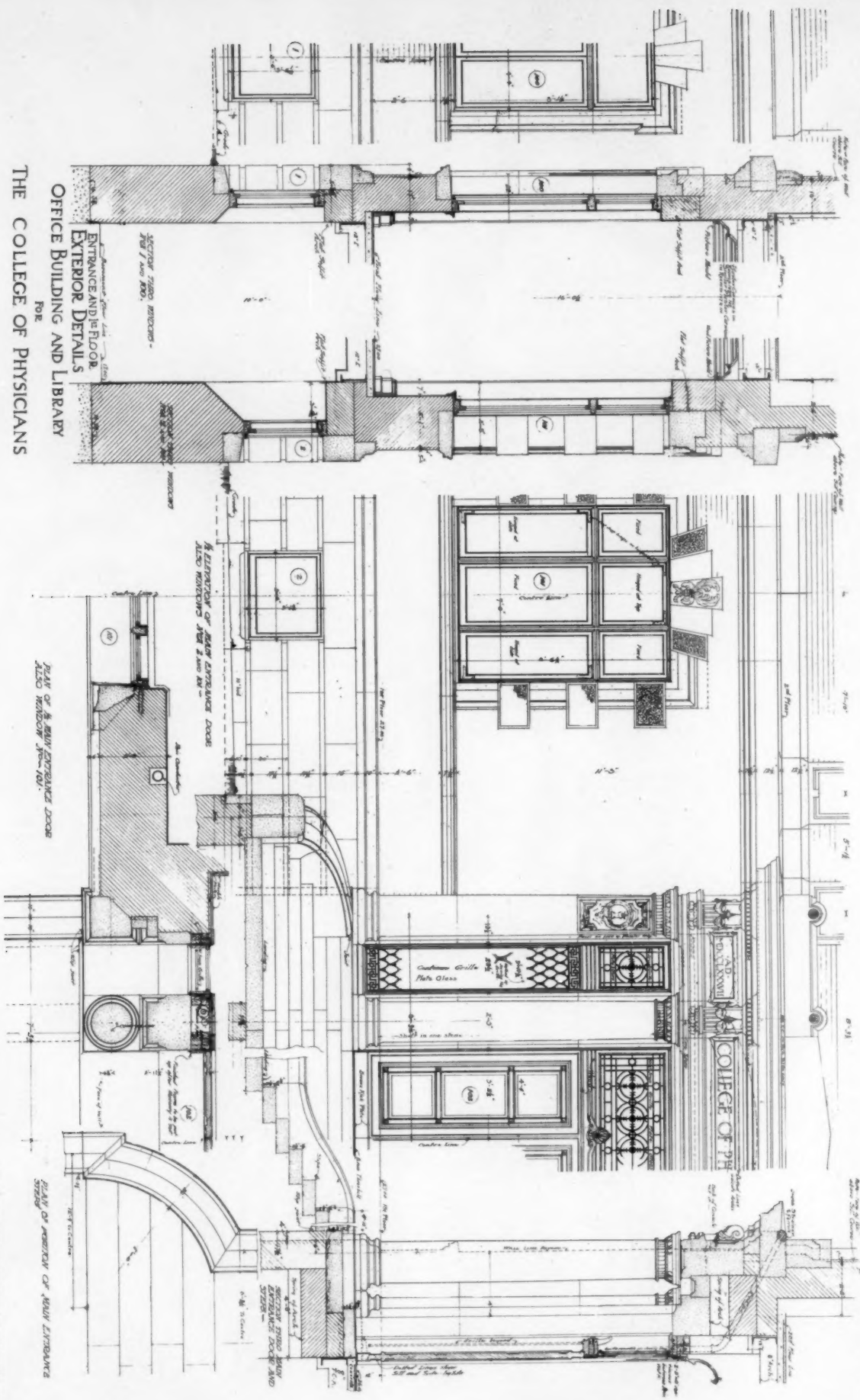
ELEVATIONS, SECTIONS AND INTERIOR DETAILS

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THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

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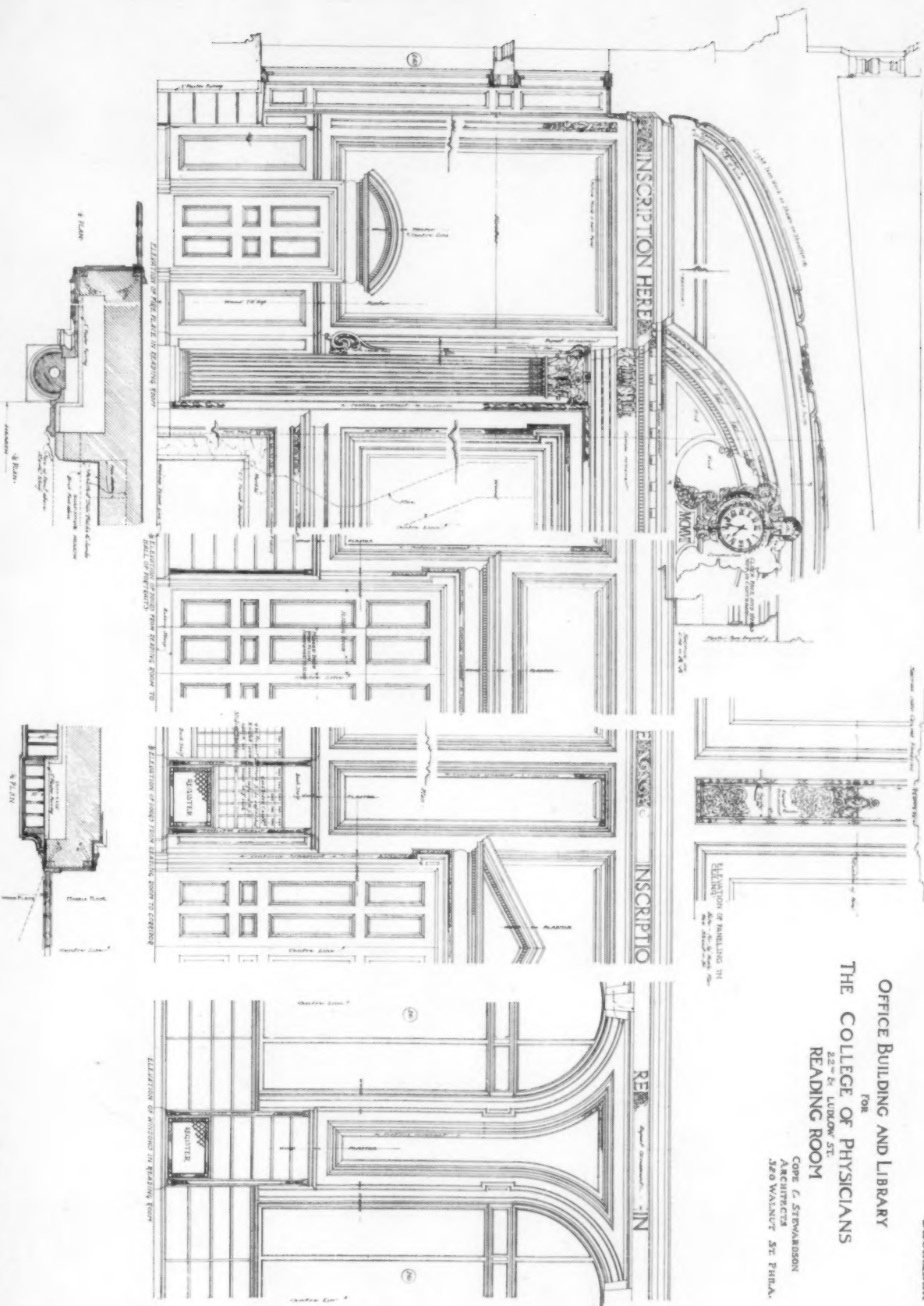
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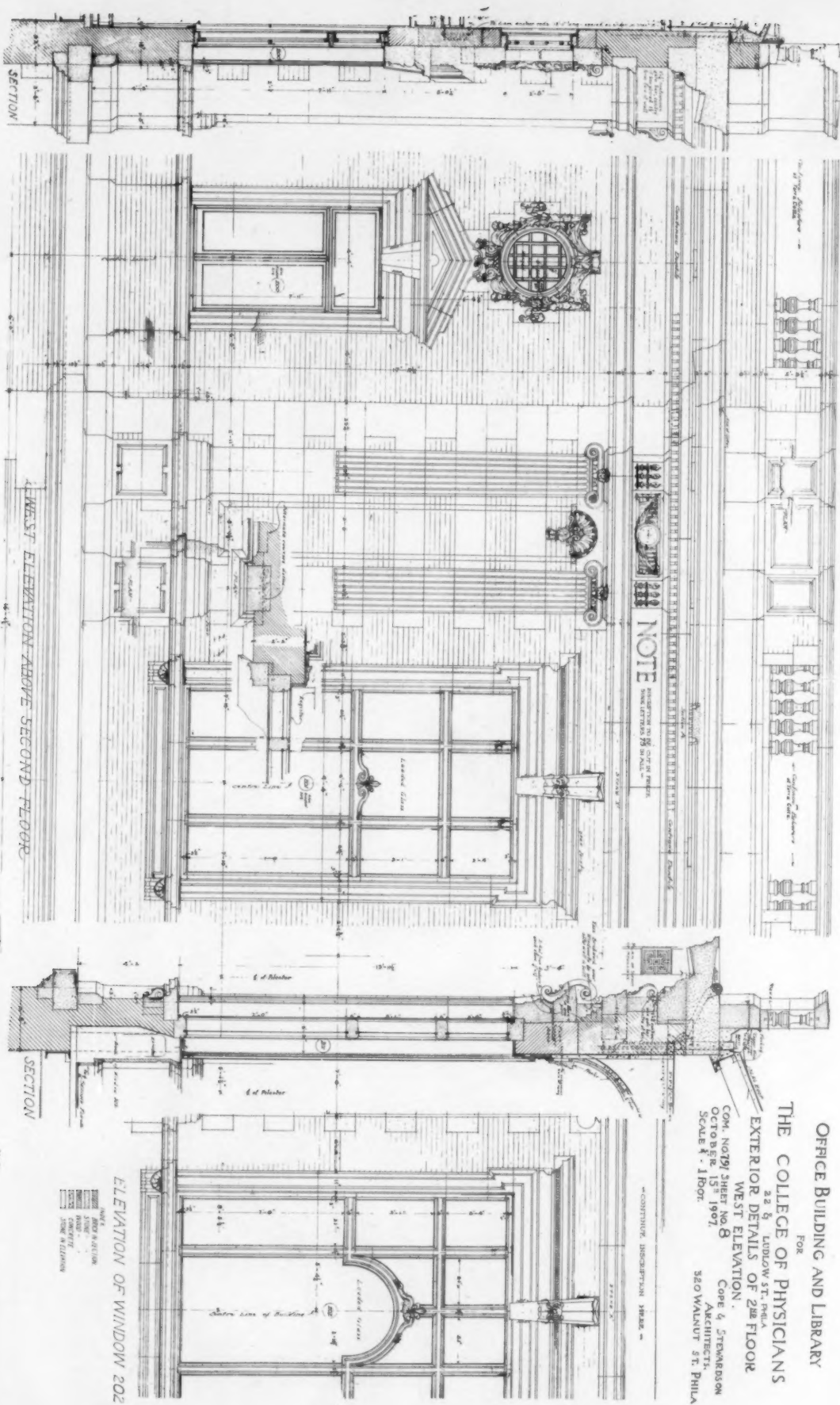
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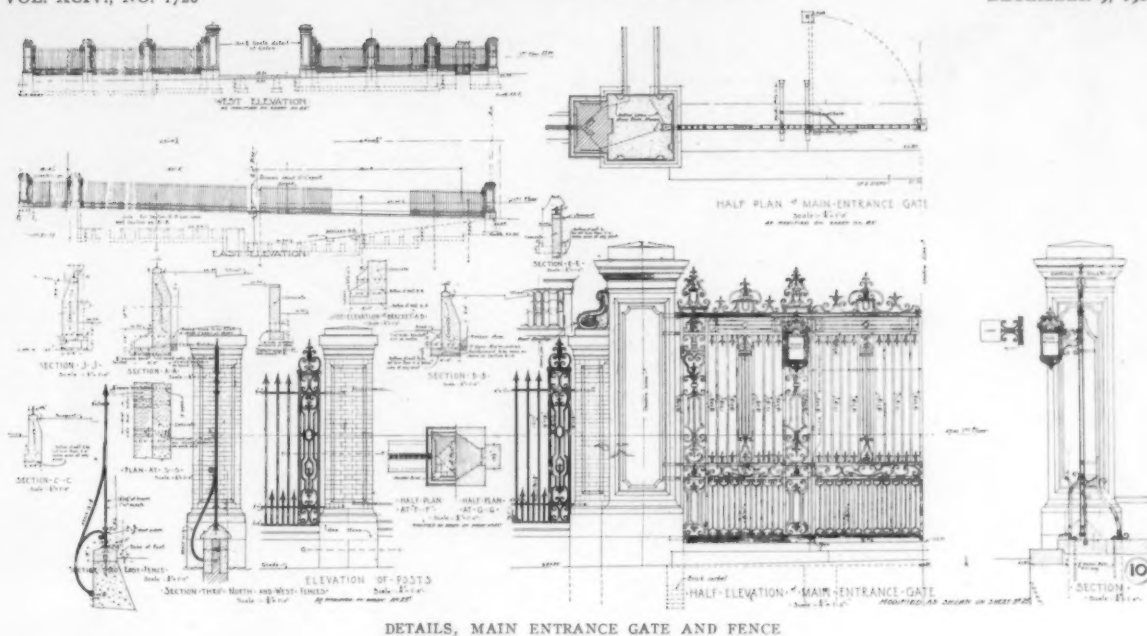


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COR. NOTE, SHEET NO. 8
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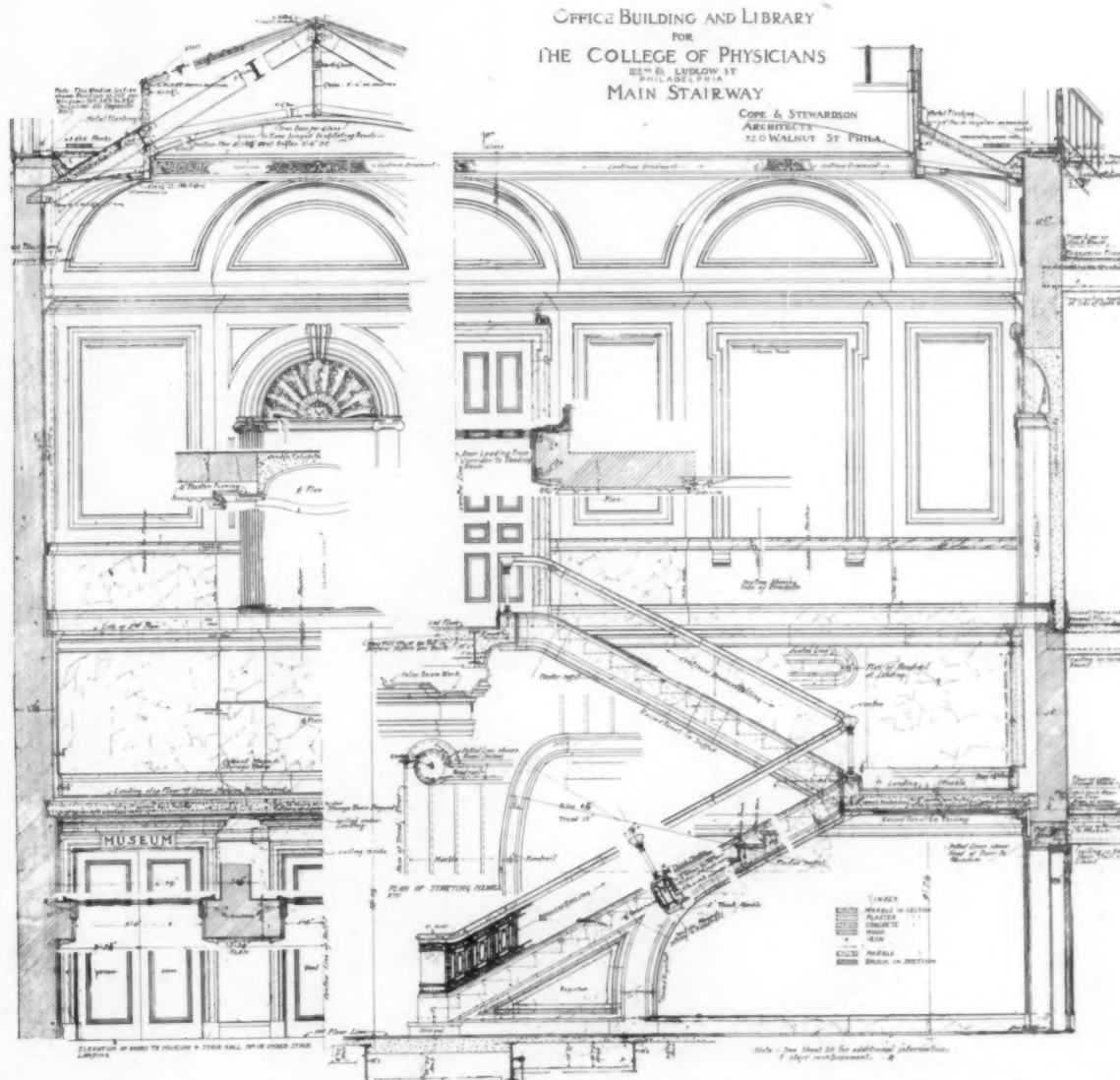
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DETAILS, MAIN ENTRANCE GATE AND FENCE

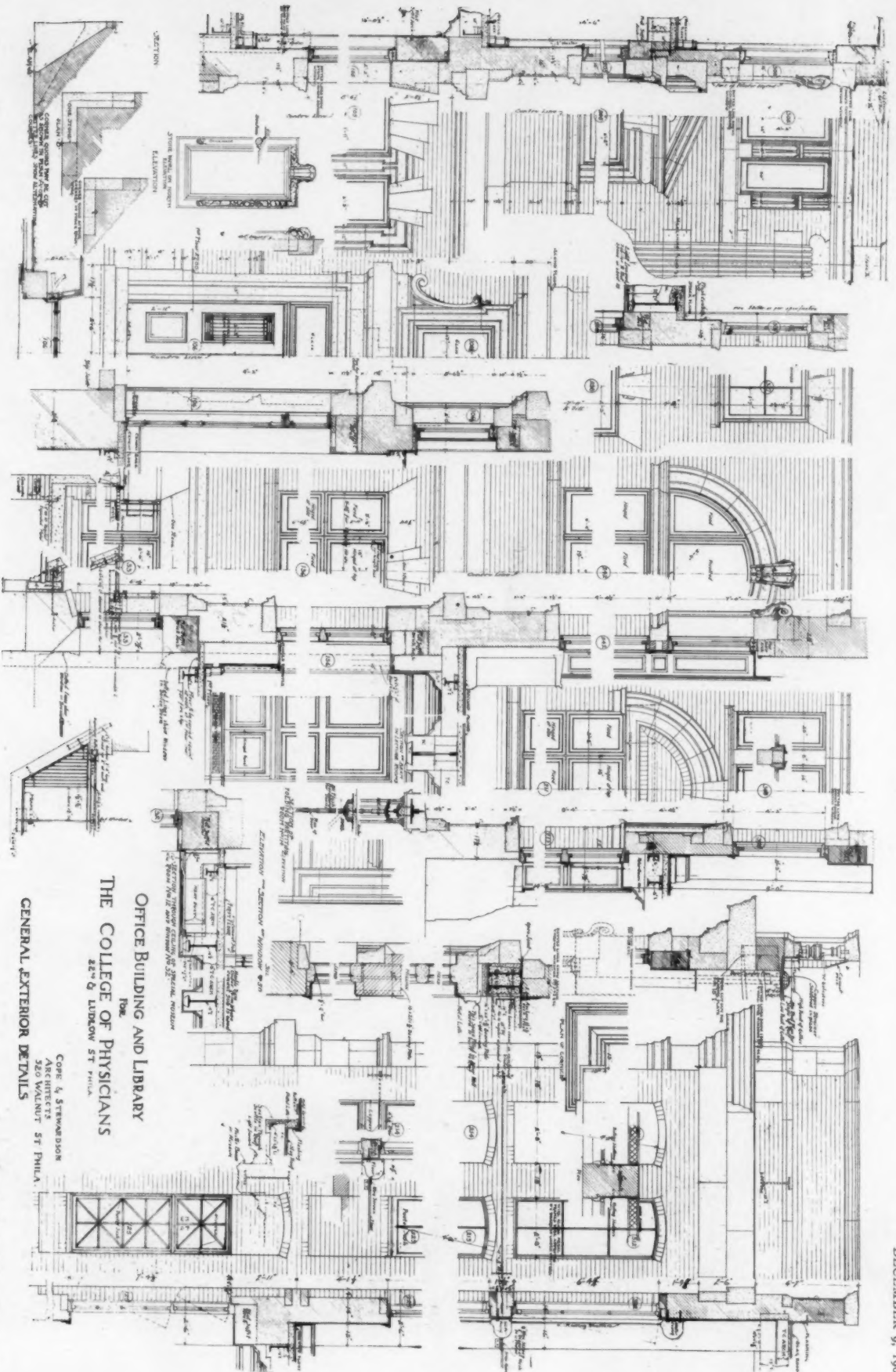


MAIN STAIRWAY

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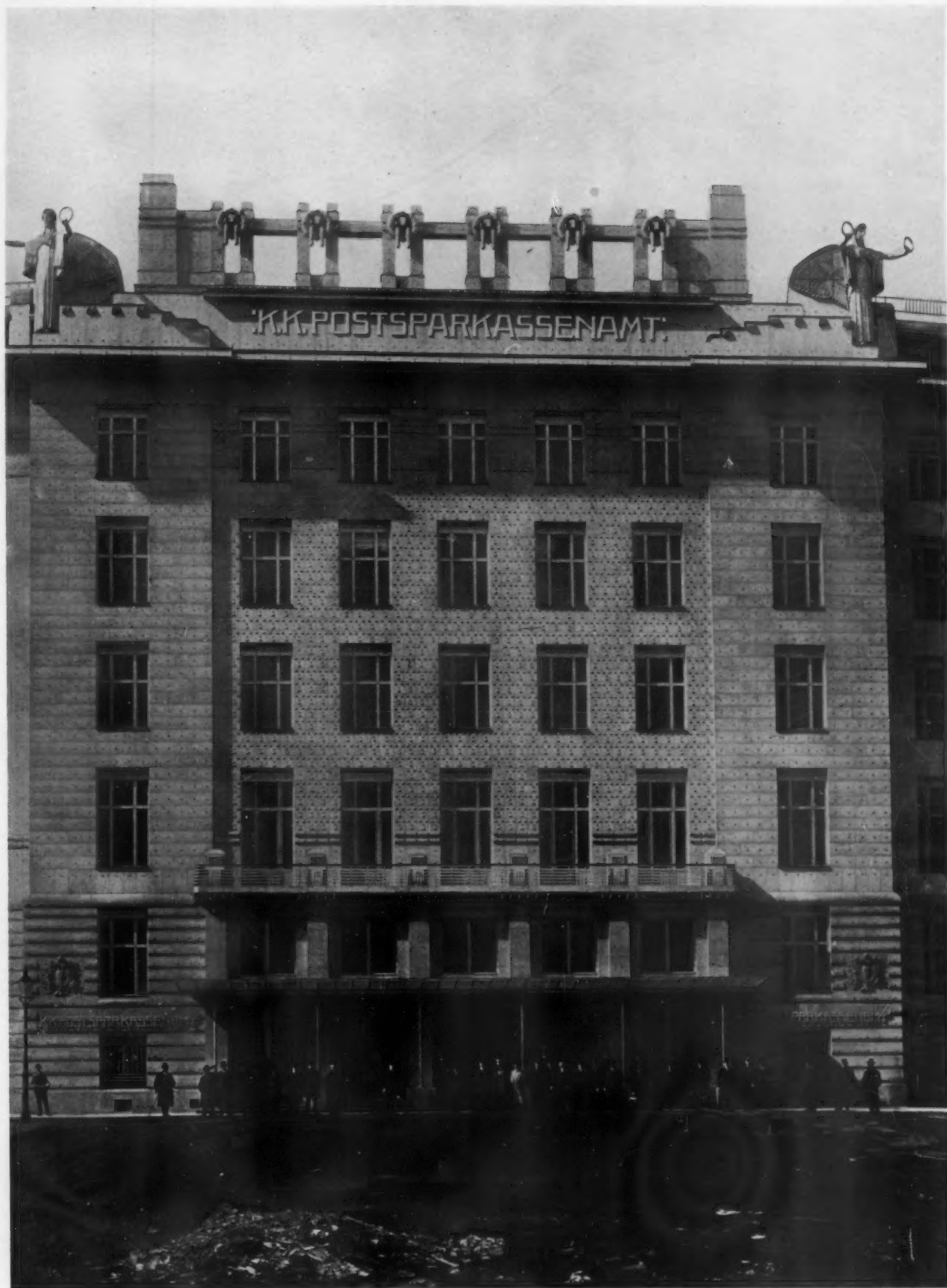
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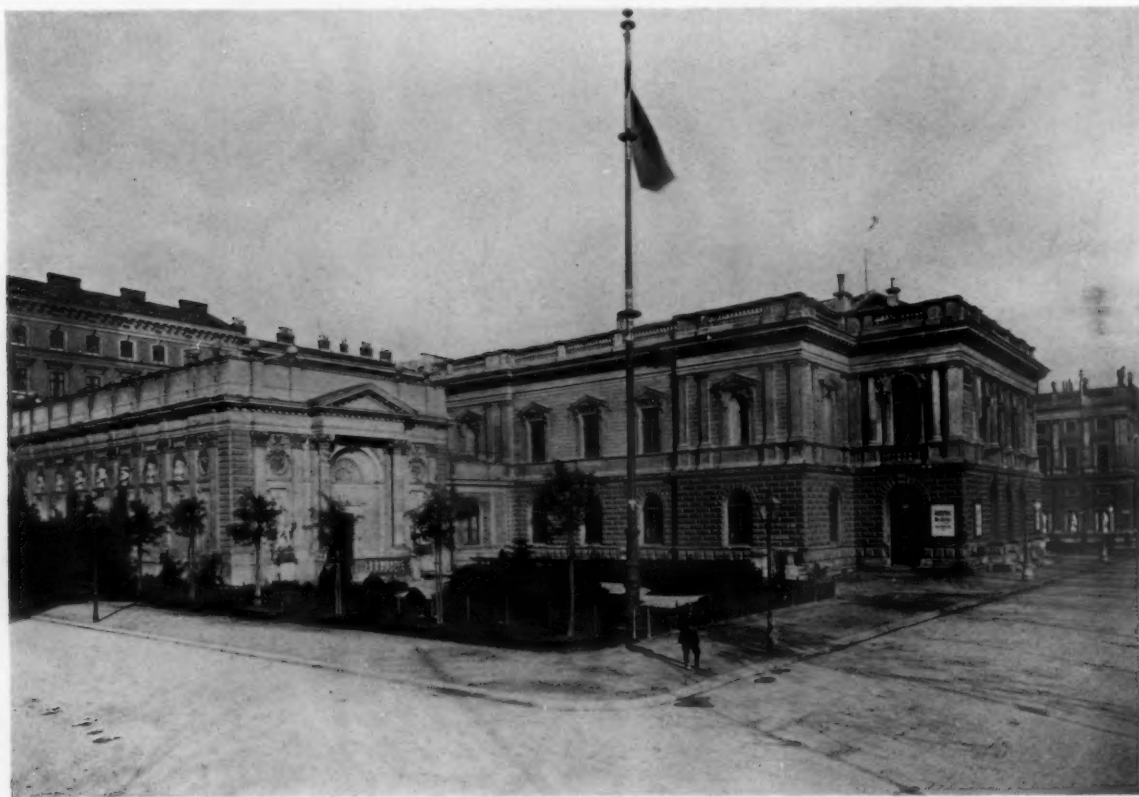
NEW POST-OFFICE, VIENNA, AUSTRIA

HERR OTTO WAGNER, ARCHITECT



DETAIL OF PRIVATE HOUSE, VIENNA, AUSTRIA

HERR OTTO WAGNER, ARCHITECT



ART GALLERY

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VIENNA



RATHAUS

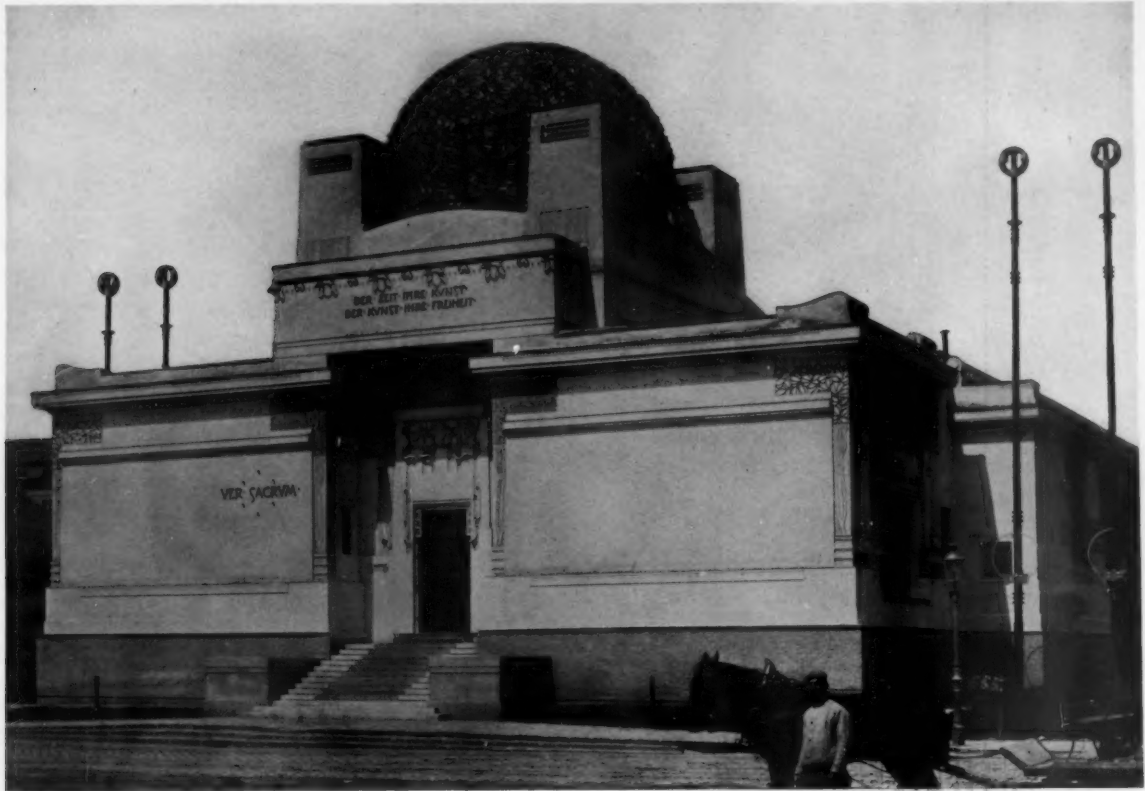
VIENNA



ACADEMY OF ARCHITECTURE

VIENNA

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"SECESSION" ART GALLERY

VIENNA, AUSTRIA



HOTEL

SEMMERING, AUSTRIA

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cludes wood as a building material where possible. (4) Beauty of design. There is no mention of this in any of the acts, but Vienna is providing for it. (5) Preservation of monuments. Austria has no laws on this subject. (6) The architect's responsibility. In Rome and Vienna the architect signs the designs as well as the client and contractor, but in Vienna the contractor is the responsible party.

Professor von Feldegg (Vienna) read an exceedingly interesting paper on "The Elements of Modern Architecture." He compared architecture to nature, which possesses not only an external and objective side, but, what is more important, an inward and subjective element. Architecture expresses natural wants satisfied, but is not copied from nature any more than speech, a natural expression of wants, is imitative of nature. The peculiarity of the modern architectural movement lies in the fact that it harks back from the objective to the subjective; that it declines to bow to accepted principles, and shows a Nihilistic enmity for tradition.

Professor Dolezal (Vienna) read an instructive paper on "The Photometric Survey of Architectural Monuments." As far back as 1839 French scientists affirmed that photography could be used for measuring and reconstructing purposes. Laussedat built the first photodolite which, through various stages, has culminated in the perfect modern instrument invented by Dr. Schell, of Vienna. Although the Austrians lead in this science, it is most widely put to practical use in Germany, where a society was formed in 1885, called the Photometric Society of Berlin. Since that year over a thousand

buildings have been measured with a facility and rapidity impossible with the more usual methods. Professor Dolezal tested his photometric measurements by others carefully taken on the spot and found them to agree to within three centimeters; hence they are exact to all intents and purposes.

Baurath Ivocovic (Zara) gave a short account of the principal mediæval buildings in which Dalmatia is so rich.

Baurath Fassbender (Vienna) opened up many questions in his paper on the building of towns and on legislative measures. He said that it was the duty of all nations to provide for the extensions of their towns on suitable and hygienic plans, and hence chairs should be founded in technical schools where this important science could be studied. The question is practically a new one, as towns have only recently begun to spread rapidly, but, nevertheless, the need of knowledge on the subject is imperative.

Dr. Stübgen, of Berlin, said Austria was the only country that compelled municipalities to provide plans for extension. In France, Germany and Belgium municipalities were free so to do. In England the extension of the town appeared to be no man's business. He considered it of great importance that certain sites should be reserved for public buildings.

Tuesday afternoon the Exhibition of International Architecture was formally opened by the Minister of Public Instruction, Dr. Gustave Marchet, in the *Gartenbau-Gesellschaft*.

The Permanent Committee of each country, repre-



EXHIBITION IN AMERICAN SECTION

VIII INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF ARCHITECTS, VIENNA, AUSTRIA



VIENNA, AUSTRIA

FROM THE MUSEUM

sented in the Congress had been asked to arrange an exhibition of representative work of that country, including executed architectural work of all classes, plans, designs, illustrations and models, works of painting and sculpture in so far as they were connected with architecture, and examples of applied art, either separately or in groups.

To each country had been assigned a separate room or section. The space allotted to America was as large as that given to any foreign country.

When the committee in charge of the American exhibition arrived in Vienna the great building was a barren waste, but the plan of decoration for the entire interior had been so carefully studied out beforehand that the work was executed as if by magic. The main hall and the halls in general, especially those of Austria and Germany, were most interestingly treated, the walls covered with a burlap colored and stenciled in artistic designs, the general effect being admirable. Some of the rooms were designed as actual architectural interiors.

The central room of the exhibition was entirely international; that is, drawings and photographs had been selected by the general committee from the most interesting work of the various countries.

It was gratifying to those who had worked on the American exhibition to hear the praises on every hand of America's exhibit as a whole, and of the work of individual architects represented. The problem which had confronted the committee was to get a collection of drawings that would be representative of the best talent, not of any one locality, but of the entire country, and still would not exceed in wall area the limited space allotted. A marked interest was taken in this exhibit by the members of the congress, and Mr. Stokes, vice-president of the R. I. A., seemed to voice a very

general opinion when he spoke of it as the best one of the exhibition.

This is the first time that an international exhibition of contemporary work has been undertaken by the Congress. The admirable result should encourage future Congresses to undertake and further similar exhibitions.

For Tuesday evening, tickets had been distributed to members of the Congress who wished to attend the opera. This afforded an opportunity also of studying the building, which is second to none except perhaps the Paris opera house. The whole scheme, beautiful in its conception, exquisite in detail, if lacking the grandeur of the Paris opera house, exceeds it in refinement. It is a building which gives infinite pleasure to the architect, and reflects great credit on the designers and the city in which it was created. The singing and presentation of the opera were unsurpassed.

Members of the Congress afterward attended the reception at the Art Gallery, given by the Vienna Artists' Association and the Architects' Club, thus closing a delightful evening.

On Wednesday the entire day was devoted to an excursion to the Semmering. Special trains left Vienna at an early hour, arriving at the summit of the beautiful mountain in time for luncheon at the Südbahn and the Hotel Erzherzog Johann. From the summit there were wonderful views of the surrounding snow-capped mountains.

On Thursday morning subject No. 2, "Architectural Copyright and Ownership of Drawings," was taken up.

This is a subject of apparently greater importance in Europe than with us, or is it that we have not awakened to its importance? France especially is exerting every effort to obtain laws that shall place the architect in the same category as the author, painter, and other artists.

A résumé of the papers of M. Gaston Trélat (Paris), Señor P. Salvat (Barcelona), and M. Georges Harmand was made by Herr Baurath Emil Bressler (Vienna). He stated that the papers expressed either philosophical opinions concerning the advantages of such copyright, or like the German paper, are reviews of the existing laws. M. Trélat considers that artistic copyright is not so much a legal right as a moral one. Señor Salvat presents the following conclusions for consideration:

1. A distinction should be made between the architect's design and the building itself.

2. The design should be as fully protected by copyright as the works of painter and sculptor.

3. The architectural building to be protected by copyright must be the object of a special study, and the various rights must be taken into account.

Regierungsbaumeister Bothke (Berlin) advocates the German law of July 1, 1907. According to this act only buildings possessing artistic merit are protected, excluding purely utilitarian ones.

M. Harmand presented the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted by the congress:

"The Eighth International Congress of Architects, Vienna, 1908, remembering on the one hand the resolutions on copyright proposed during the last thirty years at various International Congresses of Architects, or of Literary or Artistic Associations, particularly those of Madrid, 1904, and London, 1906, and on the other hand remembering the Final Protocol of the Diplomatic Conference held in Paris, 1896, where the principle of full copyright for architecture was recognized; remembering finally the English Acts of 1766 and 1862, the Spanish law of 1879, the French law of 1902, and the German law of 1907, each of which expressly protects architectural works, this Congress is of the opinion: (1) That it is the complete set of drawings (comprising the drawings of the external and internal façades, plans, sections, elevations, and decoration drawings) which constitutes the first manifestation of the architect's idea, a complete work of itself. (2) That the building is only a reproduction on terra firma of the architectural design.

"The Congress therefore adopts this resolution:

"That the architectural design and all the drawings which compose it, together or separately, be protected by all Governments, and by all International Conventions, in exactly the same fashion as is the case with other artistic work."

M. Harmand considers that it should become a rule for architects to sign their buildings. Every painter and sculptor signs his work, and the name of a composer is never absent from the printed programme. Why, therefore, should the public not be able equally easily to learn who designed a building that pleases them? In fact, the probability is that the sight of signatures on buildings, as visible as those on painting and statues, will encourage the public to include the architect among his category of "artists." Designs for applied art are fully protected in many countries. Why should an architect's design in brick or stone not enjoy the same copyright as a design of his in glass or silk? Wherever personality is shown in design it should be protected by copyright. In most cases it is true that

the design for a house is not suited for more than one reproduction, yet it sometimes happens that the design can be repeated with no disadvantage.

An essential principle is that drawings remain the property of the architect, they being only the concrete expression of his abstract idea. "We cannot repeat too often that the building is only the embodiment of the design."

In the Convention of 1896 the clauses on artistic and literary copyright were signed by a dozen or more countries, including Germany, Belgium, Denmark, France, England, Norway, Sweden, Luxemburg, Spain, etc.; in fact, by most cultured countries except the United States, Austria and Russia. According to this Convention authors, painters, sculptors, and architects who have secured copyright in their own country are thereby protected in all other countries signatory to the Convention. Each country gives the artist the same protection as he enjoys in his own country. It is to be noted, however, that details differ in the various countries, especially as regards the duration of the copyright after death. According to the Berne Convention copyright continues in France and Belgium for fifty years after the death of the artist or author; and anyone wanting to secure this long copyright can obtain it by publishing his work in either of the countries named irrespective of his own nationality.

M. Daumet (Paris) said that sites in a certain street have trebled in value since a charming little house was built there by Duban. Now, Duban was the greatly-honored restorer of the Château of Blois, and he designed admirable additions to the École des Beaux Arts, while the Galerie Charles IX, the first modern part of the Louvre contains some of his best work. The present owner of the Duban house in the Rue Tronchet wished to enlarge the building by adding a story to it, but such is the esteem in which Duban is held that no French architect could be found willing to mutilate Duban's design. M. Daumet maintains that one cannot touch a man's building without his consent.

At the same hour subject No. 3, "Rules and Regulations for International Competitions," was discussed.

This subject was presented in London at the seventh Congress, where it was discussed at considerable length and referred for further study to the Permanent Committee. The principal paper presented at the former Congress, it will be remembered, was that of M. Gaudet. This was without doubt a most remarkable paper. In the interim between Congresses the Committee did considerable work on the subject.

The discussions were opened by Herr Weber, of Vienna, who said: "There could be no doubt that international competitions have a favorable influence on the art of all nations, and that through them both art and artists of all countries are drawn more closely together." He cited the international competitions for the Rathaus of Vienna and the Peace Palace at The Hague. He made the following suggestions:

1. International competitions for subjects of international importance are desirable in the interest of the art of all nations.

2. Architects of all countries represented in the Permanent Committee of the International Congress may take part in such competitions.

3. All countries shall contribute an equal number of members to the jury. The jury shall act in the interest of art, and they shall choose that design which is the most suitable for the country and the site.

4. The jury shall include eminent architects who are fitted for the responsible duty, and they shall form two-thirds of the jury.

5. The jury shall be suitably indemnified.

6. When possible, international competitions to be in two sections. In the open competition artistic qualities of a design can come to the fore with a minimum of drawings. In the limited competition the drawings can be more complete, and thus show more technical knowledge and artistic ability. No premiums to be awarded in the open competition, but all designs in the limited competition to be premiated.

7. The first prize shall carry with it the execution of the design.

8. Special principles shall regulate these seven main principals.

Herr Weber also presented extracts from the summary of principles adopted by the competition committee of the Austrian Society of Engineers and Architects.

1. The aim of architectural competitions is to obtain ideas, sketches, or designs. In no case are highly finished drawings to be demanded.

2. Nature of the competition—International competitions are either only open or an open preliminary competition is followed by a limited competition.

3. Choice of the jury—As first step in instituting a competition, the investigator shall obtain the services of a jury, in order to have their help in drawing up a programme and carrying out the arrangements.

4. The opening and carrying through of the competition—The conditions of the competition written in the language of the country, shall contain the follow principal headings: (a) The name of the promoter, (b) the composition of the jury, (c) the programme, (d) the procedure of the jury. No alteration of the conditions will be allowed during the competition.

(a) Name of promoter—Besides the other desiderata the conditions must contain a clause which guarantees that the promoter is a plenipotentiary.

(b) Composition of jury—The jury must consist of an uneven number in proportion to the importance of the occasion. At least two-thirds of the jury shall be architects. If the promoter has already drawn up the conditions of the competition, they must be examined and approved by the entire jury. Should the jury not be unanimous they shall refuse to act. The members of the jury shall be named in the conditions and receive remuneration.

(c) The programme—The programme shall give particulars of:

1. The place and date for sending in the competition drawings.
2. The site.
3. The requirements.
4. The style.
5. The number and kind of plans, calculations and other details required.
6. The estimates.
7. The device for recognizing the drawings.

8. The ownership of the design sent up for competition.

9. The figure and the number of the prizes.

10. The purchase of unpremiated designs.

11. The obligation of distributing the prizes and of buying non-premiated designs.

12. The distribution of the prizes.

13. The choice of the design to be carried out.

14. The exhibition of competitive designs.

15. The return of the designs.

16. The decision of the jury.

17. The adherence to the conditions of the promoter and the cost of the proceedings, and, furthermore, in the case of "an open competition followed by a limited one;"

18. The number of the designs to be chosen for the limited competition.

19. The remuneration for the chosen design.

20. The value and number of the prizes for the limited competition.

(d) Procedure of the jury:

1. Taking over of drawings.

2. Preliminary examination.

3. Elimination of unsuitable designs.

4. Final examination of designs and award of prizes.

5. Opening of the envelopes which contain the names of the competitors.

6. Verdict of the jury on the choice of the design to be executed.

The above are only headings; the summary further goes thoroughly into detail of each clause.

At the meeting of the Permanent Sub-Committee on public competitions, on May 21, M. Poupinel, secretary to the Committee, read out the articles which had been accepted and those which had been held over at the sitting of May 19, 1908.

Signor Cannizzaro read a new draft embodying those ideas which had been accepted at the preceding sitting and offering a solution for those which had been held over. After some discussion, the committee accepted the wording of the following principals:

Resolutions to be presented for ratification by the International Congress, Vienna, May 23, 1908:

The Eighth International Congress of Architects is of the opinion that, in international architectural competitions the following points should be considered:

1. International competitions should be reserved for exceptional cases which bear a truly international character.

2. International competitions may be open to all architects without invitation, or limited by invitations. Limited competitions to be in one division only; open competitions preferably in two divisions.

3. The conditions of international competitions to be the same for all competitors. No account to be taken of any drawing or item which is sent in over and above those prescribed in the conditions.

4. The programme is to express in precise terms the conditions of the competition. It should not include any optional desiderata.

5. In limited competitions the programme may be drawn up in great detail and demand a complete set of working drawings. In open competitions the pro-

gramme should express technical requirements in general terms, and limit the number and scale of drawings to the minimum necessary for the understanding of the design by the jury. The programme should announce that designs are to be anonymous and distinguished only by a device for the first division, and signed for the second.

6. In competitions of two divisions the first division will submit to the conditions of open competitions, the second division to those of limited competitions. Only authors of premiated designs to be admitted to the second competition.

7. The programme of the competition to be published and to be available to competitors on the same date in all countries. The date of sending to be attested by the stamp of the forwarding office, which stamp must be handed in to the jury. This date will be considered as the final date for the closing of the competition.

8. The programme of the competition to be drawn up in one language only of the four official languages of the International Congresses of 1906 (London), 1908 (Vienna), German, English, French, or Italian. Architects of experience to be consulted as to its drawing up.

9. The jury of an international architectural competition is to consist of seven architects, all of different nationality, and one member of the jury shall come from the country instituting the competition. A magistrate chosen by the administration which instituted the competition to preside without a vote at all meetings, so as to insure regular procedure. The members of the jury, by the mere fact of accepting the post, declare that they have not, nor will they have, directly, or indirectly, any material interest in the execution of the competition work.

10. It would be desirable in international competitions, and especially in preliminary competitions, not to prescribe any definite limit to the cost, so as to leave the competitors the greatest liberty in their design.

11. The total amount of the prizes to be distributed to be at least double the fees which would have been paid to an architect for preparing a similar design. The execution of the design to be entrusted to the premiated architect under the conditions obtaining in the country which institutes the competition. The amount of the premium not to be deducted from the fees. In case the individual or the corporation which opens the competition wishes to reserve the right of dispensing with the services of the architect who was placed first, the programme is to contain an indemnity clause. In the event of the building not being carried out an indemnity shall be due. In every case the authors of designs preserve the artistic ownership of their drawings and the building erected therefrom.

12. In competitions of one division, all designs shall be exhibited in a suitable place for such a period as to enable all competitors to visit this exhibition, which must be announced beforehand in professional publications. In competitions of two divisions, there will be no exhibition after the first assessment; all the sketches should be sealed and exhibited at the same time as are the final competitive designs. The report of the jury

to be published before the opening of the exhibition, in order that all those interested may be acquainted with it.

(Signed) J. M. POUPINEL,
Secretary.

The above resolutions were read out at a general meeting and received with acclamation.

The resolutions were again discussed at the meeting of the Permanent Committee held in Paris, November 19, the results of which have not yet reached us, though it is expected that but slight modifications will be made to them.

(To be continued)

A GERMAN ART SCHOOL AT ROME TO BE OPENED IN A RESTORED VILLA AT FRASCATI, AND TO BE DEDICATED BY EMPEROR WILLIAM

Emperor William of Germany is expected to visit Rome at an early date to open what will be a German art school at Frascati, and was originally one of the most magnificent villas at Rome. A correspondent of the *New York Times* writing from Rome states that a German writer, Richard Voss, has made this villa famous in his books, and last year, opening a campaign for its acquisition in the German press, was so eloquent that the property was bought by the millionaire Ernest Mendelssohn von Bartholdy, without his ever having seen it. Still the author's ambition was not attained until von Bartholdy made a present of his acquisition to Emperor William, who has dedicated it to the German art students as a kind of rival of the famous French Academy, at the Villa Medici in Rome. Thus the Kaiser owns one of the most beautiful and historic villas in the environs of the Eternal City, and will personally inaugurate it.

The real name of the place is the Villa Rufinella, but it is much better known as the Falconieri. It was built between 1546 and 1548 by Mgr. Alessandro Rufini, a noted personage of his day, and an intimate friend of Paul III., the great Farnese Pope. He chose as site the slope of Tusculum on the ruins of a vast antique Roman villa, and here were frequently entertained successive Popes, Benedict XIII., Pius VII., Gregory XVI., to Pius IX.

The best artists of the day were called in to decorate the magnificent abode, designed most happily by Borromini, their frescoes still glimmering faintly on the walls and ceilings. The gardens are dreams of desolate and fascinating beauty, from the little lake encompassed by a double row of very high cypresses to glades and walks with glimpses of ruined nymphs peeping from the green foliage, and the more dignified busts of Roman Emperors, flowers running everywhere to give a note of gayety, and over all the blue sky of Italy, with views of Rome on the plain and the ruins of Tusculum dominating all from above.

Thus a Protestant Emperor succeeds the Catholic Popes, and one of the most characteristic Roman mediæval villas will be preserved and kept up as are few in these days.

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CONTENTS

NEW BUILDING FOR THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF PHILADELPHIA.	185
RÉSUMÉ OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE VIII. INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF ARCHITECTS, HELD AT VIENNA, AUSTRIA. By George Oakley Totten, Jr., American Delegate....	187
A GERMAN ART SCHOOL AT ROME.....	195
EDITORIAL COMMENT	196
Passing of architectural monuments.	
Suggested method of effecting municipal saving.	
International Congresses of Architects.	

ILLUSTRATIONS:

The College of Physicians of Philadelphia (8 pages).
Some examples of Vienna architecture (4 pages).

THE reported decision of the Trinity Corporation to close St. John's Church in Varick Street marks the passing of another landmark and architectural monument in New York. The contemplated step is not taken abruptly, but has been under consideration for years, and that it was inevitable has been apparent for more than a decade. The congregation that formerly worshipped in St. John's has scattered and been driven from the district by the encroachment of business interests until sentiment alone remained to justify a longer maintenance of the church. And while sentiment plays an important part in the affairs of men, we in New York have not yet reached the point where we are always prepared to indulge our feelings in these matters at the expense of either our convenience or our pocket-books. Perhaps the time will come when our regard for the architectural monuments that link the present with the past will be deep enough to enable us to cheerfully subscribe for their adequate preservation after their period of utilitarian existence has passed, but if it comes not quickly few will remain of the beautiful examples of a phase in our earlier architecture that can never be reproduced.

WE had occasion recently to commend the intelligent and energetic efforts of the Bureau of Municipal Research in connection with the task of fixing the New York City budget for the coming year. Results of immeasurable value attended these efforts, and it seems the end is not yet. In a recent expression of opinion the Bureau states flatly and unequivocally that there is nothing in the statutes to prevent the various departments of the city government from establishing working hours for the employees more nearly in conformity with those of the average worker in offices where private enterprises are conducted, with a resulting saving of some millions a year now expended in salaries. While probably there is nothing in this simple statement that could be construed as more than a suggestion or intimation at most, and it still remains the undoubted prerogative of each department head to fix the hours of service for its employees, the probable moral effect can be readily imagined. Taxpayers who had come to believe that a six-hour working day for city employees in offices was in some way according to statute, will in all likelihood look rather expectantly for a change, and department heads ever mindful of possible future preferment and the inevitable day of reckoning, will not be slow to note the public demand. Anything tending to decrease the tax rate cannot but result in stimulating the improvement of real estate and a general city growth, and so becomes to us of great and special interest.

THERE have appeared from time to time in the foreign architectural press notes and articles devoted to the subject of architectural congresses, and some question apparently exists abroad as to the practical value to the profession resulting from these international gatherings of architects. That they constitute a source of both pleasure and profit to the delegates is admitted by all, but some there are who do not appear entirely satisfied that the profession in general is greatly benefited. We believe this latter view is unwarranted, and is occasioned by impatience to see improvement where it is so urgently needed. Few exceptions are taken to the disposition of the various matters brought before the recent Vienna congress, and the speeches and debates were of undoubted interest and value. All that would seem to remain to be done, in order to insure beyond question the benefit sought for the profession at large, is vigorous and persistent action along the lines so admirably laid down. It must be confessed that the last previous International Congress, that held in London in 1906, while productive of a number of resolutions of the very first importance and merit, can hardly be said to have yet contributed greatly to the advancement of the art so far as effects can be directly traced to cause. It is possible that this might not have been the case if more vigorous means had been employed to give effect to the policies which the congress thought it wise to adopt in the interest of art and architecture. But after all, improvement must necessarily be gradual and doubtless the influence exerted by these gatherings of architects from all parts of the world has been underestimated by the critics. At any rate the scheme is sound, for in the interchange of ideas lies the soul of all advancement.

Building News

ALABAMA

HUNTSVILLE.—Plans for the new Butler School Building are being prepared by Architect Ed L. Love, it is said. The building will occupy the lot on an elevation facing Eustis, Randolph and White Streets and will be 44x110 feet in dimensions and contain two stories and a full basement. Estimates will be taken around the middle of December.

CALIFORNIA

OAKLAND.—Sealed bids are invited by the Board of Public Works of the City of Oakland, at its office in the City Hall, the 16th day of December, for furnishing necessary labor and materials for the construction of a fire engine house on north side of Fifty-first Street east of Telegraph Avenue, said fire engine house to be constructed in accordance with plans and specifications on file in the office of the Board of Public Works, prepared by Cunningham and Politeo, architects.

OROVILLE.—Representatives of the Pacific Fruit Canning and Vaporizing Company are at this place looking for a location for a plant, to cost \$15,000. The company has a plant at Newcastle, and plans to spend over \$100,000 for plants along the line of the Western Pacific in Alameda, San Joaquin, Sacramento, Sutter, Yuba and Butte.

PASADENA.—According to reports, plans have been drawn by Architect W. B. Edwards for a two-story, eight-room frame residence to be built on West California street, near Grand avenue, for A. E. Edwards.

ROSEVILLE.—The local Masons are said to have started a movement to organize a Masonic lodge here for the purpose of erecting in the near future a temple.

SAN BERNARDINO.—A call for bids for the construction of the new First Presbyterian Church in E Street has been made, we understand. The plans for the structure were drawn by Architect Norman E. Marsh, of Los Angeles. It will be built of wood and brick, and the main auditorium will seat 600 people. The new church will cost \$15,000.

SAN FRANCISCO.—George L. Fish is having plans prepared for a handsome apartment house at the southwest corner of Pine and Taylor Streets. The plans will soon be ready for the contractors, and then construction will follow immediately.

Steps toward the accumulation of a building fund for the erection of the proposed new structure for the members of the Corona Clubhouse, the house of the leading woman's organization of the Mission, are being taken, it is said.

SANTA CRUZ.—At a meeting of the members of the Christian Science Church it was decided to proceed with the erection of a church edifice on their lot at the corner of Ocean and Dakota Avenues. An invitation was extended to Architect William A. Newman to submit plans for a classic structure to seat 400, with a Sunday-school room seating 200.

CONNECTICUT

HARTFORD.—We understand from current reports that there is great need felt for a new municipal building at this point, to be entirely fireproof, etc. Approximately \$600,000 or \$800,000 would be needed for this purpose.

NEW HAVEN.—Plans for the West Haven schoolhouse, being drawn up by Architects Foote & Townsend, have been started, and, according to reports, will be ready for the figures in about two weeks. It will be at the corner of Brown Street and Campbell Avenue. The building will be two stories high and basement, 75x102 feet.

It is said that Brown & Von Beren have been engaged as architects for G. H. Leopold for a residence in Whitney Avenue, and for H. F. Weier for a two-family house in Whalley Avenue.

WATERBURY.—We understand Architect Leonard Asheim has completed plans for the new store and apartment block to be erected at the corner of East Main and School Streets by the Chotzianoff Building Company. It will be a five-story brick block, containing seven stores and eight apartments.

WINSTED.—Architect E. E. Benedict, of Waterbury, is said

to be preparing sketches for an addition to the W. L. Gilbert home in Winsted. It will be three stories high, about sixty feet square, of brick.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON.—Steps will be taken by Samuel Gompers, president, and the members of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor in a few weeks to begin the erection in this city of a structure to cost \$80,000. The building of a permanent headquarters building here for the A. F. of L. was authorized by the recent convention at Denver.

FLORIDA

PENSACOLA.—Sealed proposals for the general construction of an eight-story fireproof hotel building, for the Pensacola Hotel Company, Pensacola, will be received at the office of the secretary, F. F. Bingham, Pensacola, on the 16th day of December. Plans and specifications will on and after December 1, 1908, be on file at the Chamber of Commerce, Pensacola, Fla., or at the office of the architect, W. L. Stoddart, 31 Union Square, New York City.

ILLINOIS

AURORA.—The plans for the handsome new Y. W. C. A. building to be erected at the west end of the west bridge have been completed by Architects Worst, Shepardson & Hussey, it is reported.

INDIANA

FT. WAYNE.—The Country Club members are said to be considering the purchase of the Young farm, west of the city. About \$15,000 will be expended within the next year in erecting buildings and improving the grounds.

INDIANAPOLIS.—Rubush & Hunter, architects, are said to be now working on the detailed drawings and specifications for the city hall to be erected at this point. As soon as the plans are accepted, bids will be received for the construction work. Approximately \$600,000 is to be expended on the proposed structure.

IOWA

DES MOINES.—Frank C. Soule and Irving S. Merrell, of the Merrell-Soule Company of Syracuse, N. Y., are just back from Des Moines, where they concluded negotiations for the purchase of a large site to be used at once in the erection of a big factory for the manufacture of truegg products.

MASON CITY.—We understand from current reports that the Lehigh Portland Cement Company has procured the John Mayne farm, with a view to improving the site with a plant to cost approximately \$2,000,000.

KANSAS

GLASCO.—According to current reports, the Catholics at this point are planning to erect a school building, to cost approximately \$10,000.

HUTCHINSON.—The question of issuing \$100,000 in bonds for the purpose of erecting a new high school building at this point is being vigorously discussed, we understand.

KENTUCKY

LEXINGTON.—Mr. George S. Shanklin, president of the Fayette Home Telephone Company, acting for the company, has purchased the old Baptist Church Building at the corner of Upper and Church Streets, and from the daily press we learn that the property is to be improved.

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE.—Trustees of the Country School for Boys, at a joint meeting with the alumni of the school, have announced that an option had been secured upon a site of 37 acres at the northwest corner of Roland and Belvidere Avenues, and that plans for a permanent institution are being prepared by Messrs. Wyatt & Nolting, architects. About \$200,000 is to be raised for this purpose, it is said.

Architect Gerwig has drawn plans for the improvements proposed at 509 North Howard Street, which will remodel the building into a first-class hotel. The Safe Deposit & Trust Company controls the building as trustee for the heirs.

Charles H. Parrish has purchased the property at 624 Calvert Street, and will immediately begin the remodeling of the building into a modern warehouse. The lot measures 28x124 feet.

Mayor Mahool, City Comptroller Hooper and President Parrish, of the Fire Board, have purchased the buildings and lots at 316, 318 and 320 South Caroline Street for a new engine house. The city has appropriated \$30,000 for the proposed building.

MASSACHUSETTS

BOSTON.—Eugene M. Foss has announced that work is to be begun immediately on the construction of a \$5,000,000 cotton mill in East Boston.

Hannah E. Smith, of Boston, has sold to Quincy A. Shaw a lot of land containing 3,354 square feet, situated in Harcourt Street, near St. Botolph Street. It is the intention of the buyer to build immediately a two-story brick building which, when completed, will be occupied by the Sloyd department of the North Bennet Street Industrial School.

CAMBRIDGE.—Albert S. Apsey, of Cambridge, has just purchased a lot at Hubbard Park Road and Brattle Street. Mr. Apsey has had plans drawn by E. B. Stratton for a 16-room house to cost \$15,000 above the ground, to be finished in the spring for his own occupancy.

FALL RIVER.—It is said that the American Linen Company has accepted plans for an addition to its plant which will be equivalent to a 10,000-spindle mill. The cost is estimated at \$200,000.

A new convent is to be erected for the Sisters of Mercy in Fall River on the site recently purchased for the order at the corner of Middle and Second Streets. Plans, we understand, have been prepared by Architect Matthew Sullivan, of Boston, for a structure of brick with terra cotta trimmings, 100x35.

GREENFIELD.—The Franklin County Bar Association, at the annual meeting, voted to have the chairman, F. L. Greene, appoint a committee of five, he being one, to consider broadly the question of better court-house accommodations; either a new building on a new site or a reconstruction of the present structure.

LYNN.—According to current reports in the local press, Goddard Brothers are contemplating making extensive improvements on Market Street.

SALEM.—Mrs. Josephine Thibault has bought land fronting on Cabot Street, South Salem, a part of the Barker Field, and will build thereon, it is stated, a dwelling house for occupancy.

SPRINGFIELD.—The Springfield municipal building commission has chosen the design of Architects Pell & Corbett, of New York, from among the ten in the final competition for the group of buildings to be erected on the north side of Court Square extension. The group consists of three structures, that in the middle being a clock tower stretching up 274 feet.

MICHIGAN

SAULT STE. MARIE.—Postmaster Scott has received the plans for the new Federal building to be erected on Brady Field. Bids for the construction of the building will be opened on January 4, in Washington. The building will be 100 x 70 feet, three stories and basement, to be constructed of Ohio sandstone.

MINNESOTA

DULUTH.—Upwards of \$75,000 will be expended, it is said, in remodeling and altering the Spalding Hotel. It is expected that when the remodeling is completed Duluth will boast one of the finest hotels, in point of interior finish and outfitting, this side of Chicago.

MISSOURI

KANSAS CITY.—The Board of Public Works invites architects to submit designs for a public comfort station to be erected near Ninth and Main Streets, at a cost not to exceed \$15,000. All designs shall be submitted on or before December 16, to secretary's office of the Board of Public Works, Robert W. Goodnow, secretary.

Plans have been prepared, it is said, for a stone church building for the congregation of the Ivanhoe Park Congregational Church, at the southwest corner of Thirty-ninth and Michigan Streets. It will cost \$16,000.

NEW JERSEY

HACKENSACK.—Hackensack will have a new court house, according to current reports. It is planned to erect a building to cost \$600,000.

JERSEY CITY.—According to reports, Dr. G. W. Draesel has had plans and specifications prepared for work on the erection of a four-story and cellar brick apartment house to be erected on Booraem Avenue, between Central Avenue and Nesbit Street.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Education of Jersey City, Dec. 23, for all labor and materials necessary for the erection of School No. 32, Coles Street, Seventh Street to Eighth Street, in accordance with the plans and specifications on file in the office of the Supervising Architect, John T. Rowland, Jr., 15 Exchange Place, where blank form of bid and agreement of surety must be obtained.

The members of the Second Reformed Church are said to have adopted the plans submitted by Architect A. F. Heidt, of Newark. They call for a structure of modern English Gothic style, with the front and towers of white granite, with the body of the building of brick. The estimated cost of the church is \$45,000.

Erwin & Co. have sold to the W. & E. Amusement Company the property on the northwest corner of Newark Avenue and Cook Street. The owners are said to be contemplating the erection of a new structure on the site which will be used as a nickette exclusively.

MONTCLAIR.—The members of the house committee of the Montclair Club are said to be planning for the alteration and enlargement of the club building.

NEWARK.—It is said that at a meeting of the directors of the Fireman's Insurance Company, Marvin & Davis, architects, of Manhattan, were chosen to design the new building which it is the purpose of the insurance company to erect at Broad and Market Streets.

PATERSON.—Property situated on South Second Street, between Main and Getty Avenues, has been secured by the Lakeview Fire Company No. 1. According to current reports, Jerome Van Gieson is making a rough draft of the plans. It will be a two-story building, with club quarters on the second floor.

Charles and John Agnew have sold property on East Twenty-seventh Street, between Broadway and Fourteenth Avenue, to Frederick Fayerweather, who will, it is reported, erect handsome dwellings on these lots in the spring.

WEEHAWKEN.—Mrs. Hattie E. Spotten has filed plans and specifications for work on a two-family house to be erected on Clifton Place, Weehawken. The house will be of brick, two stories in height, with an attic. Estimated cost, \$10,000.

WEST HOBOKEN.—Michele Emma has filed plans, it is said, for work on the erection of a four-story double brick apartment house to be erected on Spring Street, near Traphagen Street, West Hoboken. The building will represent a cost of \$16,000.

NEW MEXICO

ARTESIA.—The educational commission of the New Mexico Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, is said to be contemplating the erection of a college building here, to cost approximately \$30,000.

NEW YORK

BUFFALO.—The trustees of the Canisius College are said to be contemplating the erection of a new college building at Main and Jefferson Streets.

NEW YORK CITY.—The trustees of the Convent of Jesus and Mary have bought property at 220-222 West Fifteenth Street. The property abuts the convent building, and, according to reports, will be improved by an eight-story building.

It is said that Architect J. Riely Gordon has prepared plans for the new 12-story apartment at 35 to 38 Gramercy Park for the Gramercy Park Construction Co. It is to cost \$400,000 and will contain 25 suites of apartments.

We understand that work will be begun soon on the new

Flatbush Congregational Church in Dorchester Road. The church society has acquired the entire frontage between East Eighteenth and East Nineteenth Streets. The new building will be in the Colonial style of architecture.

It is reported that the West Seventy-second Street Company has sold to T. J. McLaughlin 105 to 109 West Seventy-second Street. The new owner, according to the report, will erect a 12-story apartment house on the site.

Henry Corn has acquired property at 54 to 58 West Twenty-first Street, upon which, according to current reports, he will at once begin the erection of a 12-story mercantile building.

Arnold, Byrne & Baumann have sold to Ferguson Bros. Engineering Co. 50x100 on the south side of 180th Street, west of Broadway, and 55x100, adjoining on the west, both properties, it is said, to be improved with high-class apartments.

From the daily press we learn that the Peerless Motor Car Company, which has bought the property on Broadway, between Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh Streets, will build an eight-story fireproof structure on the site.

Wood, Harmon & Company have sold ten lots on East Fourteenth Street, near Avenue J, to H. W. & A. M. Buckley Construction Company, to be improved, we understand, with five high-grade two-family houses, costing \$9,000 apiece.

Jacob Herb will build two six-story flat houses on the west side of St. Nicholas Avenue, from 163rd to 164th Streets. The cost is placed at \$260,000, and plans have been prepared by Architect J. E. Scharsmith, Jr.

Mrs. Louis T. Hoyt will build a five-story dwelling at No. 726 Fifth Avenue. It is to be of decorated limestone; in the style of Louis XVI., with a mansard second-story balcony and large casement windows. It is to cost \$38,000. Architects McClellan & Baedel and Arthur Dillon filed plans.

The Scheer-Ginsberg Realty & Construction Company has bought the plot, 100x99.11, on the north side of 147th Street, east of Broadway, and will erect thereon, it is said, a six-story elevator apartment house.

Plans have been prepared for enlarging the 11-story loft building at 203 to 205 West Twenty-fourth Street by the construction of an 11-story annex on the east. The improvement is to be made for the Franmor Realty Company and will cost \$80,000. The architects are Ditmars & Bright.

Albert I. Sire will alter the five-story flats, 22 W. Fifty-ninth Street, into six-story elevator studios. The house will have a new façade adorned with granite Doric columns. The cost is placed at \$30,000 by Architect G. McCabe.

Croton Construction Co. will build, according to the daily press, a group of eight two-story brick dwellings, 19x37 each, on the west side of Walton Avenue, from 181st Street to Cameron Place. The cost is placed at \$40,000 in plans filed by Architects Daube & Kreymsborg.

Henry H. Dreyer and Hall J. How & Co. have sold to Charles Lowen the plot, 103x149, at the southwest corner of Broadway and 179th Street. Mr. Lowen will, it is said, improve the plot by the erection of a high-class elevator apartment house.

Irving Judis bought for immediate improvement, we understand, the northwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and 105th Street. He will build elevator apartments with stores.

President Charles Dittman, of the Hebrew Infant Asylum, is said to have had plans prepared for a four-story building to be built on Kingsbridge Road, Aqueduct and Tee Taw Avenues. The architect, Edward Necarsulmer, places the cost at \$320,000.

The American Real Estate Co. has announced, we understand, that it would construct a handsome theater at the corner of 150th Street and Melrose Avenue, 100 x 175.

ROCHESTER.—\$60,000 has been donated to the congregation of the Brick Church, to be used for the erection of a building for the use of Brick Church Institute.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the secretary of the Board of Contract and Supply, No. 37 City Hall, December 16, for the construction of three fire houses, to be located as follows: One at the corner of Childs and Campbell Streets, C. L. Crandall, architect; one at the corner of East Avenue and Probert Street, Leon Stern, architect; and one on the old Warner property on South Avenue, Otto Bloch, architect; also for the construction of a portico on the north side of the Convention Hall, J. Foster Warner, architect.

OHIO

CLEVELAND.—Grand Chief Warren S. Stone, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, has announced, it is stated, that the plans for the Brotherhood's headquarters building here had been completed. A 12-story building will be erected in the downtown district to cost \$1,000,000. Work on the building will be begun next March.

OKLAHOMA

BARTLESVILLE.—"The best hotel in Oklahoma" is promised Bartlesville by E. J. Maire, of Lima, Ohio, who has bought a lot on Johnstone Avenue, and, according to reports, directed an architect to make plans for a five-story building, to cost \$75,000 to \$100,000. Associated with Mr. Maire is W. L. Norton, president of the American National Bank, and other local parties.

WILBURTON.—From reports in the local press we learn that the Baptists of this city will build a new church in the near future, at an estimated expenditure of \$10,000.

PENNSYLVANIA

DARBY.—Ex-Burgess A. J. Gotshall, who owns a plot of ground on the southeast corner of Seventh and Main Streets, is said to be contemplating the erection of a large apartment house on the lot fronting on Main Street.

GARRETTTOWN.—Architects Henry L. Reinhold, Jr., and Edwin B. Lewis, of Philadelphia, have been commissioned, it is reported, to prepare plans for a 10-room schoolhouse for the Upper Darby Township Board of Education, to be located at Garrettford. Bids will be invited shortly after the first of the year.

GERMANTOWN.—It is said that the Board of Directors of the Hebrew Orphans' Home, now located at Tenth and Bainbridge Streets, have decided to expend \$75,000 for the erection of a group of buildings on the five-acre plot recently purchased at Fisher's Lane and Spencer Street, Germantown.

KEYSTONE.—According to current reports the plans for the new school building to be erected at this point are being prepared by Architects Henry L. Reinhold, Jr., and Edwin B. Leins, of Philadelphia.

LANDSDOWNE.—Architect Oliver Randolph Parry, of Philadelphia, has invited estimates, we understand, for several houses for the MacWatters West Company, Lansdowne.

NORRISTOWN.—M. L. March, of Philadelphia, has commissioned E. T. Boggs, it is said, to plan a Colonial house, to be built in Norristown.

OVERBROOK.—F. Russell Stuckert, of Philadelphia, has a commission, according to reports in the local press, to plan a three-story house in Overbrook for George A. Supplee.

PHILADELPHIA.—Ballinger & Perrot, architects, have asked bids on plans for two large factory buildings, it is said, one of which will be erected for the American Ice Company at Glenwood and Montgomery Avenues, and the other for the paper firm of Becker, Smith & Page, Inc., on the south side of Snyder Avenue, between Water and Swanson Streets.

The store property at 34 North Eleventh Street, recently purchased by Harry C. Kahn, will be demolished and a new building, it is said, of brick and terra cotta, 19x127 feet, erected there at a cost of \$20,000.

Architect Barnet J. Medoff is preparing plans for a \$25,000 synagogue to replace the present structure of the B'Nai Abraham congregation at Nos. 523-25-27 Lombard Street. It will be a two-story brick building of the Byzantine style of architecture, measuring 43 by 80 feet.

Architect Horace Trumbauer is designing a handsome \$25,000 residence at Norristown for Harry B. Tyson. It will be of stone, three stories high, to measure 50 by 75 feet.

George E. Savage and Hewitt, Stevens & Paiste are in an architectural competition for a \$25,000 church for the West Girard Avenue Baptist congregation, which will be erected on the recently-purchased plot, 60 by 100 feet, at the northeast corner of Fifty-eight and Thompson Streets.

F. Russell Stuckert has been commissioned, it is said, to plan a six-story store building, to be erected at 34 North Eleventh Street for Harry C. Kahn. It will be similar in size

and design to the present store at 32 North Eleventh Street, which is also owned by H. C. Kahn.

Anderson & Haupt are finishing plans, we understand, for a one-story moving-picture hall, 40x120 feet, to be built at 610-12 South Street, for C. J. Sagol, at a cost of \$8,000.

George K. Breinthal is owner of the properties at No. 1230 Arch Street and the southeast corner of Thirteenth and Arch Streets, the three covering an area of 64x104 feet. This at some future time will be improved, according to reports, by the erection of a large store and manufacturing building.

The malthouse at 310 to 320 Vine Street has been purchased by Charles S. Walton, of England, Walton & Co. The purchasers have commissioned David Knickerbacker Boyd, architect, to prepare plans for a large leather warehouse to be erected on the site. It will be fireproof, and will probably cost about \$150,000.

It is said that plans are being drawn for the erection of a chapel and convent at the southeast corner of Forty-fourth and Spruce Streets for the Carmelite nuns. Both buildings will be modeled in the Spanish fifteenth century style of architecture. Maginniss & Walsh, of Boston, are the architects.

PITTSBURG.—According to the local press, a campaign is soon to be started to raise a fund for the erection of the second new building of the University of Pennsylvania.

E. H. Thomas, of S. H. Lloyd's office, East End, has sold property at the northwest corner of Sheridan Avenue and Bryant Street. The purchaser, according to reports, will erect a \$15,000 residence on the lot for his own use.

Plans have been drawn for a coking plant for the Pittsburgh-Westmoreland Coal Company, to be located near its Acme Mine, ten miles south of Monongahela. Contracts for 200 ovens and other improvements, amounting to \$500,000, will be awarded soon after the first of the year.

PORTAGE.—John C. Martin is said to be in back of a project to erect a technical school at this point.

SCRANTON.—A new apartment house, costing \$8,000, will be erected on Webster Avenue by Clarence Bull, it is said. The building will be of three stories, with stucco work and timber as the exterior.

VERONA.—Mrs. Catherine Zimmerman will have a two-story store and flat building erected at Verona at a cost of \$15,000. Architect Thomas Hanna, of Pittsburg, who designed the building, is receiving estimates on its construction. The same architect has also been chosen to design the alterations to be made in the Home Trust Building.

WILKES-BARRE.—The congregation of Ohaw Zedek Anshi Argain Synagogue, on South Pennsylvania Avenue, is said to have had plans drawn for the erection of a two-story brick bath-house and dwelling 31 x 69 feet.

RHODE ISLAND

NEWPORT.—From current reports we learn that Col. John Jacob Astor is contemplating extensive improvements to Beechwood, at Newport.

PROVIDENCE.—Sealed proposals are invited by the Joint Standing Committee of the City Council on city property until December 16 for the construction of a 12-room grammar school building on the city lot on Veazie Street, near its junction with Douglas Avenue. Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of Clarke, Howe & Homer, architects, 72 Weybosset Street, Providence.

TENNESSEE

KNOXVILLE.—The congregation of the Gillespie Avenue Baptist Church will soon erect a new church edifice. It is said that the building committee has commissioned M. E. Parmelee, architect, to draw plans for the building. The new edifice will be built at the corner of Gillespie Avenue and Sixth Street.

Chandler & Company have purchased three lots on West Depot Avenue known as the Burchell property, on which it will, it is said, in the near future, erect a modern and up-to-date store and warehouse.

TEXAS

AUSTIN.—Work on the proposed bank skyscraper building on the northeast corner of Congress Avenue and Sixth Street will begin about August 1, according to a statement made recently by H. A. Wroe, vice-president of the American National Bank.

EL PASO.—It is said that members of the Chamber of Commerce are to meet at the Chamber Building to act on the proposition presented by Frank Powers for the erection of a home for the organization.

FORT WORTH.—Improvements estimated at \$300,000 and including the addition of two stories to the Metropolitan Hotel, are to be made at an early date, we understand.

HOUSTON.—The Knights of Pythias of Houston are contemplating the erection of a home in this city. It is planned, according to reports, to raise \$100,000 for the site and building.

According to the daily press, the owners of the Macatee Hotel contemplate extending the hotel structure to the corner, tearing away the buildings at present located on that site.

SAN ANGELO.—R. S. Payne, a capitalist and hotel man from Cincinnati, Ohio, is in this city and is considering the proposition to build a \$100,000 hotel. The Business Club of this place is also interested in this project.

TULIA.—The Commissioners' Court of Swisher County will meet on the 15th day of December, 1908, for the purpose of considering bids on a three-story and basement brick and stone court-house, to be erected in the town of Tulia. Plans and specifications can be found at the following places: 173 Elm Street, Dallas, Tex.; Withers & Elliott, architects, Stamford, Tex.; Texas Planing Mill, Fort Worth, Tex.; County Clerk's Office, Tulia, Tex.

UTAH

OGDEN.—It is said that plans are under way for the construction of a new hospital, to be located at this point, to cost between \$50,000 and \$75,000.

VIRGINIA

DANVILLE.—We understand that at a joint meeting of the Board of School Trustees and the School Committee from the City Council the plans as submitted by C. M. Robinson, architect, of Richmond, were accepted. The approximated cost of the building is \$40,000.

NORFOLK.—Capt. A. C. Dillingham, of the U. S. S. *Franklin*, is in Washington, D. C., on business concerning the station here. An effort is being made on the part of the officers to secure some temporary buildings until such time as a training station will be decided upon by Congress. It is understood that about \$60,000 will be necessary for this purpose.

We learn from reports that E. Rossell Mitchell, architect, is preparing to erect a first-class church building, at a cost of \$30,000 in Queen Street, for the congregation of the Queen Street Baptist Church, colored.

WASHINGTON

SEATTLE.—Cutter & Malmgren, architects, are reported as having about completed plans for a new country home for C. H. Clarke, at The Highlands. Mr. Clarke's residence will cost something like \$15,000 to \$18,000.

WENATCHEE.—We understand that the School Board in this city is to hold a special election for the purpose of voting on the proposition of bonding the school district for \$70,000 to build a new high school building, another ward school, and purchase a site for the high school building.

WISCONSIN

BAYFIELD.—It is reported that a company is being organized here to erect a box factory. A site has been chosen and it is expected to expend about \$25,000 as an initial investment.

MILWAUKEE.—A temple to cost \$85,000, which will be one of the most complete in the country, is assured, according to Fred Williams, chairman of the Building Committee for the Odd Fellows of Milwaukee.

A new house of correction on the Castenholz farm, North Milwaukee, is assured, according to Supervisor John Saxer, it is said.

STEVENS POINT.—The Vetter Manufacturing Company is said to be having plans prepared for a \$35,000 factory plant of reinforced concrete and brick construction.

SUPERIOR.—The question of appropriating \$65,000 for a new dormitory to the school building at Superior is being considered, we understand.

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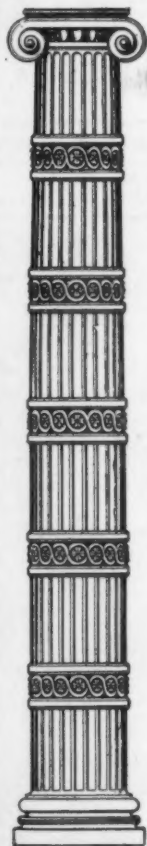
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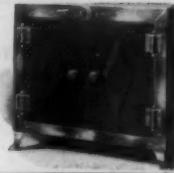
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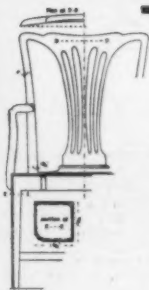
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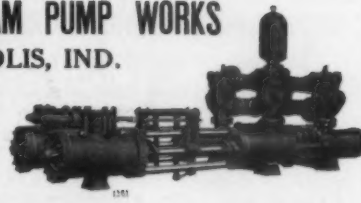
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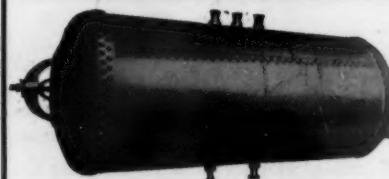
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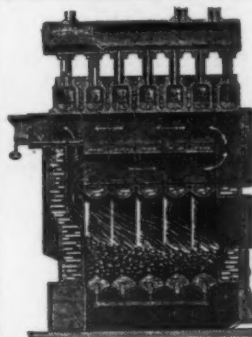
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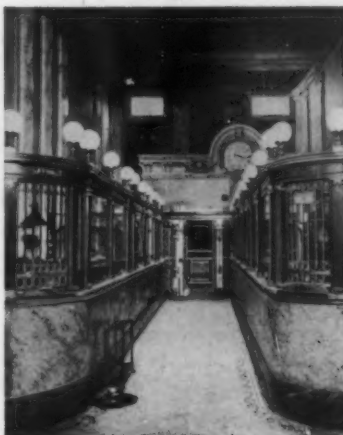
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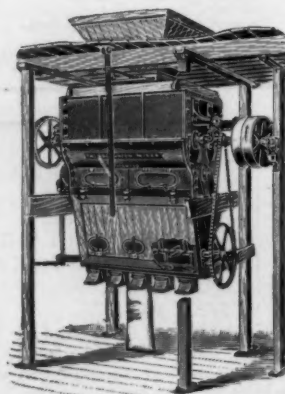
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