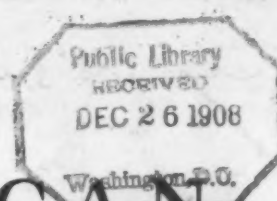


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Regular Edition

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DECEMBER 23, 1908

No. 1722

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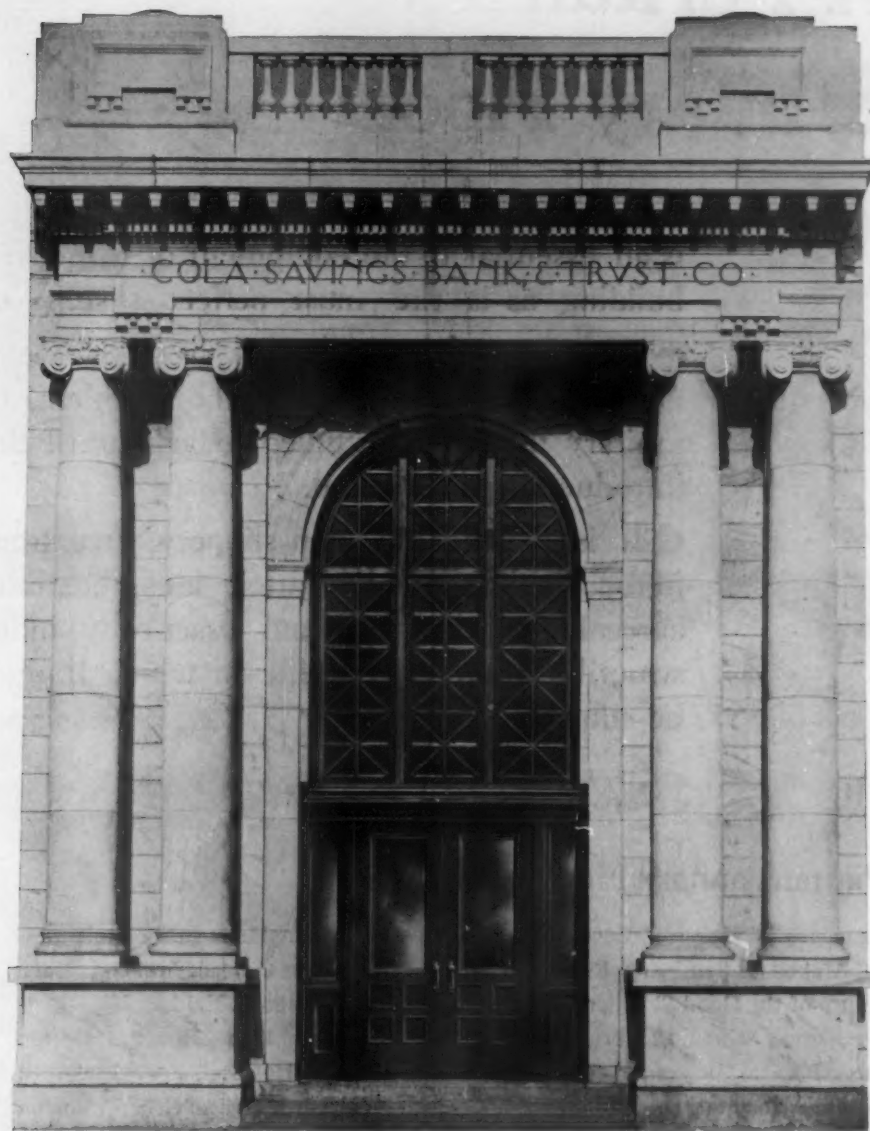
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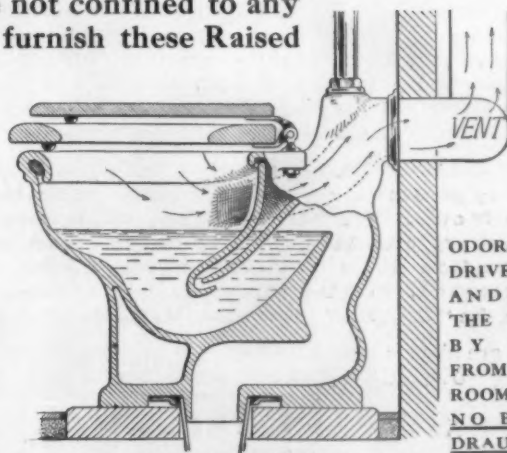
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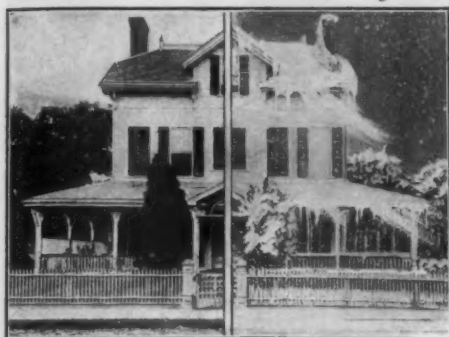
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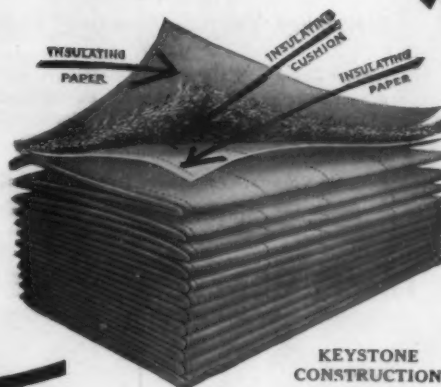
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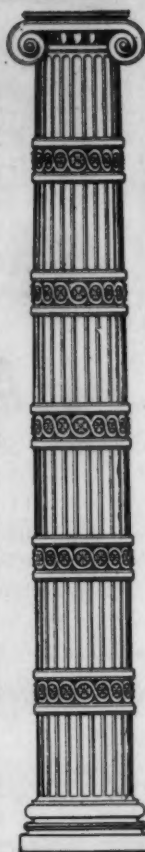
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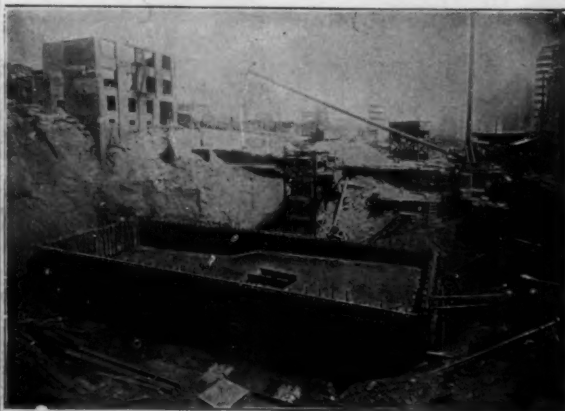
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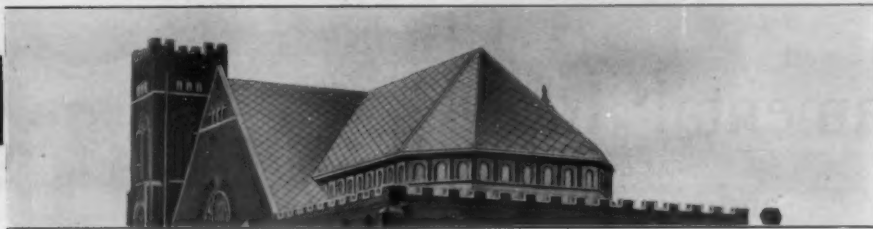
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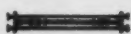
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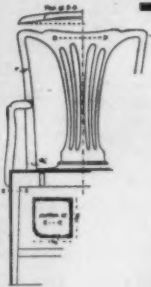
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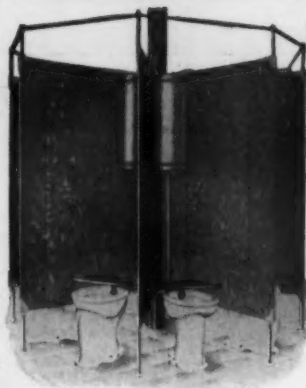


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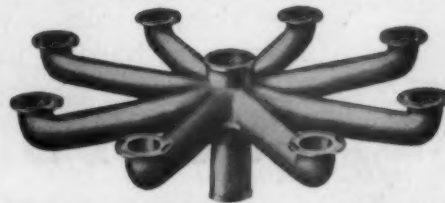
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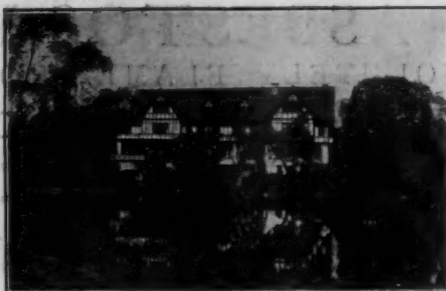
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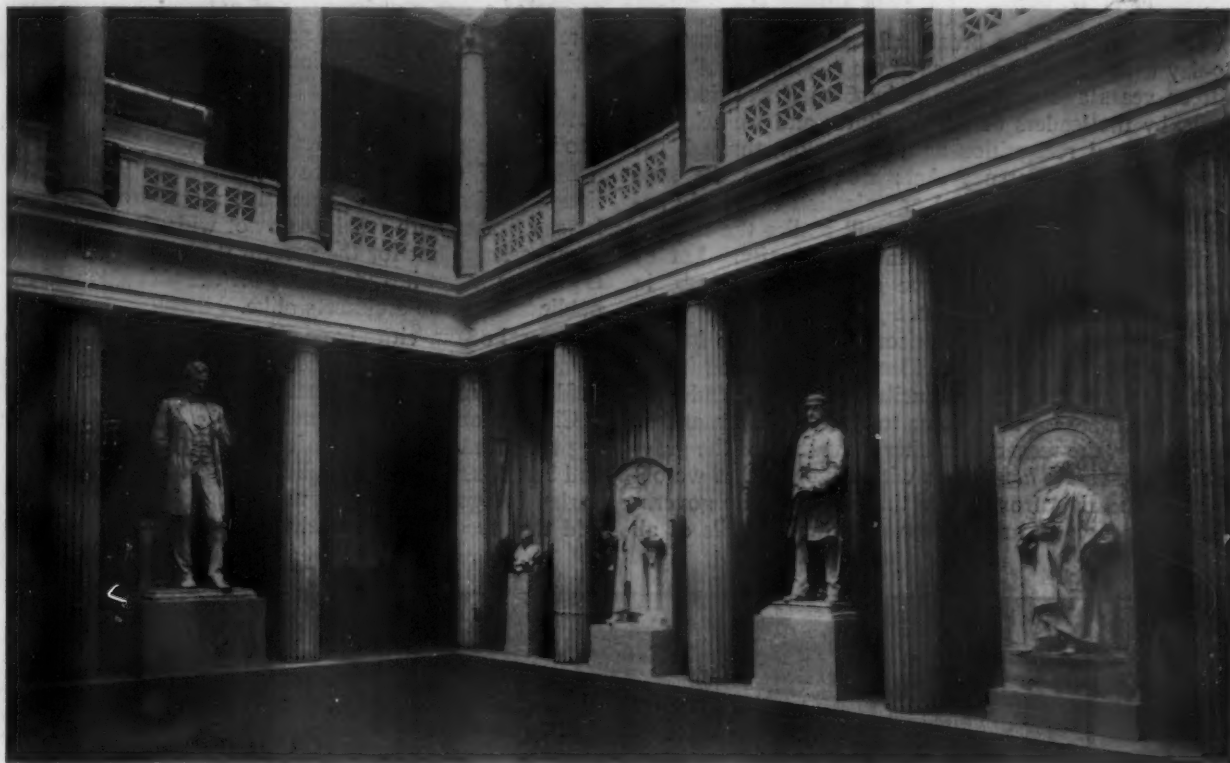
Mention "American Architect and Building News" when writing

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS

Vol. XCIV.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1908.

No. 1722



VIEW IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE WORK OF
AUGUSTUS SAINT GAUDENS

CORCORAN GALLERY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Forty-second Annual Convention of the American Institute of Architects, Held at Washington, D. C., December 15, 16 and 17, 1908.—The First Day's Proceedings

WHEN President Gilbert of the American Institute of Architects, on the morning of December 15, in the Assembly Hall of the New Willard Hotel, called the forty-second convention to order, he inaugurated the closing scenes of what has doubtless been one of the most successful and fruitful years in the history of the Institute. Successful, because under the safe and sane administration of President Gilbert, the Institute is, if possible, more firmly established as the representative organization in America. Fruitful, because of its great achievement in bringing about much that is wisest and best in the interest of the profession.

There was assembled, of delegates and alternates and visiting members, more than one hundred and twenty-five, and from the outset the sessions were

marked by an earnestness that was a portent of things to be accomplished.

Owing to the fact that Major Morrow, of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, had been unexpectedly called before the Appropriations Committee of the House of Representatives, he was unable to make the address of welcome to the delegates as was expected.

President Gilbert's address, which was many times interrupted by applause and received with much attention, was as follows:

"It has become the custom for the president of the Institute to present at the opening session of each convention an address or message summarizing the work in the past or suggesting work for the future. And, reluc-

tant as I am to consume the valuable time of the convention, I comply, in the hope that it will not be amiss to suggest some general ideas for your consideration.

Each year of the Institute's life bears a general similarity to each preceding year, and yet each year brings new problems, or the more complete solution of old ones; and finds the Institute growing in spirit, larger in numbers, stronger in faith in itself and with a rightly increasing influence both on the art we practice and on the relations of the public and of the government to that art.

If we compare the broad influence of the Institute to-day with even that glimpse of the "Golden Age" some fifteen years ago, when the Columbian Exposition was built, by the leaders of our Institute; and we achieved governmental recognition as a profession, through the passage of the Tarsney Act; we will see the sure advance of a great national organization to a truly national scope—and so seeing we will realize the responsibilities that come with increased authority. Let us grow in wisdom as we have grown in numbers, in power and in material wealth.

I forbear to make a comparison in detail or to furnish statistical records, but the evidence is before you in the fact that though the wise councils and unselfish endeavor of the Institute we have come to be the adviser, and as need arises, the respected arbiter in matters of the gravest importance. *Then* it was with difficulty that we obtained a hearing from either the public or the government. *To-day* we are welcomed in the councils of all

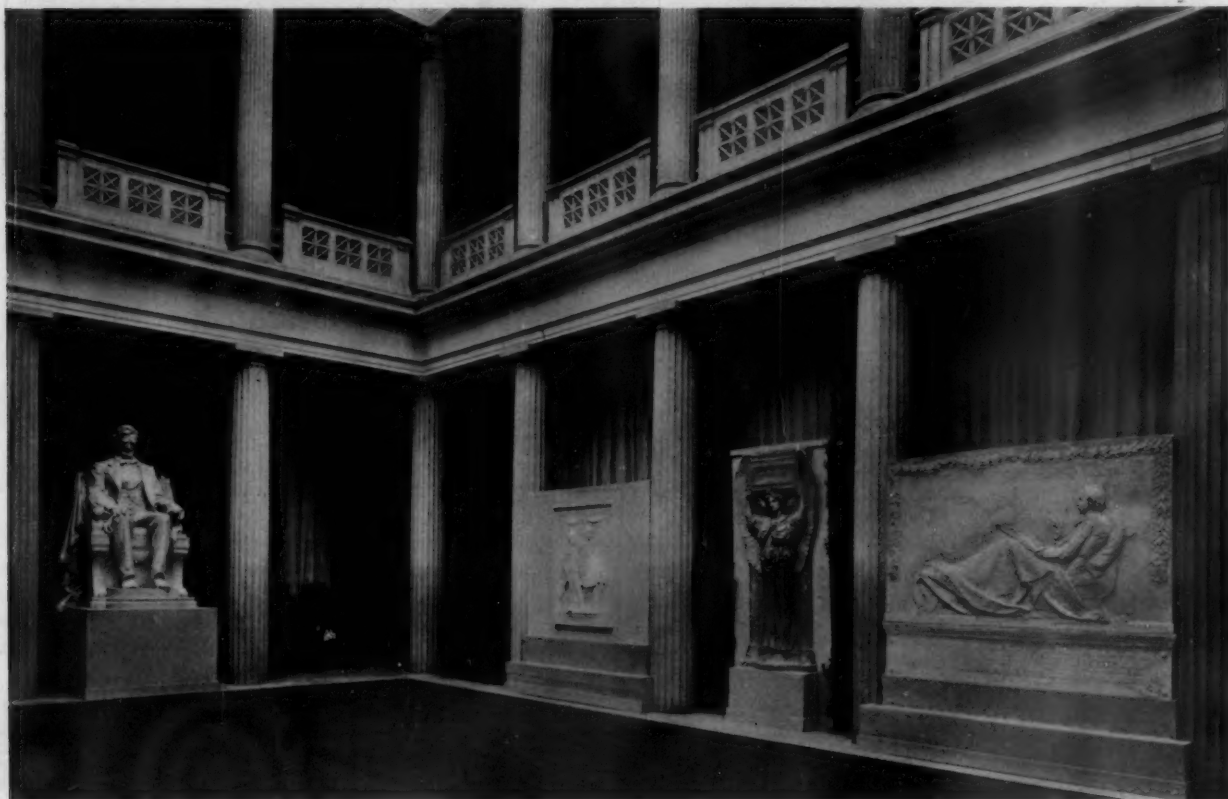
those who sincerely desire to do well in matters within the sphere of our profession. Our great and growing cities, our States and the national government itself, all call upon us for professional counsel, and approach the subject of architecture and the other fine arts from a standpoint largely influenced thereby.

The President of the United States, in calling together that notable conference of the Governors for consideration of the conservation of the national resources of our country, invited the American Institute of Architects, as one of a few organizations of national scope to take part therein, and we have now an Institute Committee acting with the Conservation Commission which grew out of that conference. This commission, will, I believe, become one of the greatest powers for national good that has ever been created.

Many of the States are considering laws for the licensing of architects, some have already passed such laws, whether with wisdom or not will only be proved by experience, but for the present it may be said that it is an experiment intended to be for the protection of the public and of the architects alike.

Several of our cities have official consulting architects to advise as to the best methods of procedure and to guide their officials in all matters of design.

Civic associations and municipal authorities are calling the members of our profession to assist in the study and betterment of civic conditions, the designs of streets, parks, bridges and public monuments and I need not add that the members of the Institute have responded



VIEW IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE WORK OF
AUGUSTUS SAINT GAUDENS

CORCORAN GALLERY
WASHINGTON, D. C.



CASS GILBERT
PRESIDENT

AMERICAN INSTITUTE
OF ARCHITECTS

cordially in assisting in these endeavors for the general good.

Our relations with individuals and corporations, with the public and with the Government have been fostered and strengthened and we have won the confidence of them all because we have endeavored to deserve it.

Abroad, the Institute is recognized as one of the greatest organizations of its kind—and our affiliations with foreign societies of art, science, and letters are growing closer from year to year.

The Congress of Architects in London of 1906, and in Vienna of 1908, and the international incidents of the last convention of the Royal Institute of British Architects have demonstrated the increased respect in which our Institute is held and promise a closer relation with consequent mutual advantage for the future—such closer bond of sympathy and understanding between American and foreign societies of like intention has not been without encouragement from the National Government, however, indirect or incidental, and in a large sense makes for a better understanding between nation and nation, weaving one more strand in the fabric of amity that makes for the peace of the world.

Our committees have chosen as the principal topic for this convention the relations of the arts to the Government, and you will be invited to consider, and act on that proposition that it is desirable for the art works of the Government to be under the general control of a Bureau of the Fine Arts. I will not anticipate the report of the committee by more than this brief reference to the subject, but may add that in all of our discussion of it

we must bear in mind that we look at it from only one side, viz.: that of the artist and the professional man, but that before such a proposition can be enacted into law it will be subject to careful legislative scrutiny; it will be considered from the standpoint of economy and administration, and many objections will doubtless be raised; many corrections and amendments will be made. But the outcome will be progress.

Let us do our part with wisdom and care, let us consider what we ought to do and balance it off against what we *can* do. Let us not forget that we are citizens with the citizen's duty to do, so far as we can do it within our own sphere; and with the citizen's right to suggest or demand; but that we are neither statesmen nor legislators and that to them is committed the responsibility for the enactment of laws and for the finding of ways and means.

The convention will probably consider among other things the ever present and intimate topics of professional ethics, competitions and schedules of charges. Let us deal with all these matters in a very broad way, and be guided by generous consideration for the *other* point of view, whatever it may be. Let us be generous, even to ourselves.

In the matter of ethics, I quote an extract from the constitution and by-laws of the Civic Club of New York:

"We stand:

"For knowledge and progress; for rational enjoyment and for whatever is right.

"No man can grow unless he has room in which to



GLENN BROWN
SECRETARY-TREASURER

AMERICAN INSTITUTE
OF ARCHITECTS



VICTORY. AUGUSTUS SAINT GAUDENS

grow; we will not crowd the next man, but we will not be crowded by him. We will therefore give and take, but we will not compromise nor temporize with wrong or with wrong-doers. We will leave the hiding places to the weak and will fight for them and for ourselves in full view of all.

"We will cultivate friendship with all, but we will not fear the enmity of those who oppose our principles."

Let us have an ethical code so broad that it will cover all right conduct.

Moral right is the basis of all ethical codes. We cannot create moral right or wrong by fiat of a convention. In moral law, what is right to-day was always right. It is only by instinct, experience and wisdom that we perceive moral law as applied. We do not always perceive accurately, hence our codes change with the years and with the conditions. It is character, not codes, that determines a man's life and his relations to his neighbor.

Let us beware of the hasty adoption of a narrow code which would place the technical stigma of "unprofessional conduct" upon honorable practitioners, or limit the proper activities and usefulness of our members.

Let us sternly rebuke those forms of practice which infringe on moral right, which place selfish interest above the general good; or tend to lessen the dignity or lower the tone of the profession. And with just and well-considered rules of conduct, let us hold ourselves as well as our neighbors to strict accountability for their fulfillment. In short, let us have the right code or none at all! The Institute is safer relying on the moral sense of its members than upon an inefficient or unwise code which could not be enforced. Our committee will be guided by your decision; on you rests the responsibility.

In general the same reasoning applies to the matter of the schedule of charges. That some modification is desirable is obvious to all. We cannot hope to have a schedule of charges that will fit with mathematical precision and equal justice all conditions, but we can have a schedule that will form a starting point—and that shall represent a reasonable minimum. It must be a business paper, simple, direct and to the point. It must be self-evident, comprehensive and devoid of argument; inconclusive statements, fugitive suggestions or elusive phraseology have no place in such a document. It must be a basic minimum statement leaving reasonable variations to local adjustment.

That the demands upon the architects both in professional service and in the cost thereof have enormously increased is a well known fact. The schedule when adopted some forty years ago represented fair remuneration for that time, but it does not represent fair remuneration now.

On the subject of competitions there is much to say—and much that had better be left unsaid. Probably 90 per cent. of our professional difficulties have grown out of this one fruitful tree of discord. Let me point out, however, the economic side of the question.

The profession is expending vast energy and an enormous sum each year fruitlessly, foolishly, blindly in maintaining this wasteful system. It has been impossible to obtain data or to form anything like an adequate estimate of the cost. We do know, however, of specific instances which may be quoted as examples. Let me quote only one as typical. The Government established a competition within the last year wherein some one hundred and thirty competitors took part, expending in addition to their own time and service, about \$65,000. The fees paid to the prize winners and to the expert advisors amounted to about \$5,000. Loss \$60,000. The total gross fee of the successful competitor estimated on a per centum of the proposed cost of the building is about \$12,500 and his net estimated profit from this fee about \$4,500. Net loss to the profession about \$55,000. And in the end, I am credibly informed, the jury's award was disregarded and even the plan finally selected had to be revised.

The Government refuses to receive from a building contractor any value not required by the contract, without paying for it; and yet—strange inconsistency—the laws or customs are such that it does not hesitate to accept such value from us. The competition system has become so widespread that now it applies not only to Government buildings but to all other classes of buildings. I think it would not be too much to say that the architects in this country annually expend over \$1,000,000 in competitions from which they receive no return. How long can the profession stand this drain? And this is not all—to foot up the total you must add the profits that should have accrued from time and money expended, the wasted time and effort, the neglect of other duties, the depressing—the disheartening disappointments and the dissensions that ensue. If fault there be, it lies in ourselves. The correction is in our power. The public is eager to understand and ready to accept the professional man's point of view of it—that view—is sane and consistent.

The public does not know, and cannot understand this great waste. It is well that we should understand it and take serious thought.

We have during the past year sought information as to the amount of money expended in building in the United States for a period of years. Inquiry has been made of the authorities of every city in the country of over 20,000 inhabitants. We have asked like information from the Treasury Department and from the Census Bureau. We find that city records are not available in all cases, but have collected such information as they could give us. The Treasury Department's reports are, of course, clear and comprehensive so far as works under its charge are concerned. The Census Bureau could give us no information at all.

With the development of the Institute come larger duties and a natural demand for a larger working capital. Our usefulness is constantly hampered for lack of funds. Our committees have to limit their work by the closest demands of economy, and many useful projects must be neglected for this reason. The Institute should take a greater part in educational work, not only for students of architecture, but for students and apprentices in the lesser arts and in the trades. We could do most valuable work for the world if we could have under our supervision art guilds and trade schools, if we could direct the work of the young mechanic or artisan who labor in the building trades. Give him a knowledge of his art, inspire him to its finer development and you make him a better artisan and a better citizen. Under the patronage of the Institute, lectures, exhibitions, circulating libraries, scholarships, and the like should be established. The Institute should take an active part in research and archeology, in library and museum work and in many other forms of development from which all the people as well as ourselves would derive benefit. But all this means the expenditure of a great sum of money annually. It means an endowment, and a large one; an endowment of which we would be only the trustees, not the beneficiaries. We cannot look for such an endowment with a selfish end in view, and its acquisition would increase, not lessen, our labors and responsibilities.

In maintaining our place in the professional world, we must not forget that it is the student of to-day who is the practitioner of to-morrow. We should therefore act helpfully toward the younger men. Share with them our successes, give them their chance as we have had ours, and foster their reasonable ambitions for professional opportunity and success. So win their confidence by generous and helpful acts that they will naturally seek your counsel and be guided by your experience. They will richly repay you by loyal support of those principles and ideals for which you stand. When you receive a young student into your offices, bear in mind that it is your duty to him and to all concerned to see to it that he is fit for the future work of an architect. If you cannot teach him yourself put him under charge of someone who can.

Give to all the largest opportunity consistent with their ability, but carefully select those who are best fitted by natural inclination and advise the others to seek another occupation. Encourage those who give promise of fitness, but reject the inefficient, the indolent,

or the incompetent. And so build up a strong body of practitioners who can be useful to themselves and to the world. To this end then I recommend such action by the convention as will foster and encourage the educational side of our work both in the matter of ethics and design. If this can wisely be accomplished by a closer affiliation with the other societies, or by establishing a junior grade, or grade of aspirants within our own Institute, let us so proceed.

I suggest a closer union of our chapters and a system of correspondence between them. Topics of discussion, such as the arts and the laws and theories of practice, might be arranged in series so that there would be concentration of effort. If the members of the Institute think and work along the same lines they will act as a unit. They will each develop the other. "As one lamp lighteth another and groweth not less, so nobleness enkindles nobleness."

But, above all, remember that we are engaged in a great creative art, and that in the last analysis we stand or fall by our success as creative artists. Let us cultivate, then, that finer side of our lives and maintain those high ideals which have ever made our profession the recorder of the world's progress, the conservator of its rarest treasures, and the creator of its noblest monuments.

At the end you may say with Stevenson, "I know what pleasure it, for I have done good work."

This forceful and comprehensive address was received with the liveliest satisfaction. The broad-minded and dignified statement of the objects and aims of the convention served as the keynote to subsequent deliberations, and in like manner President Gilbert's performance of the arduous and trying duties as presiding officer made possible the large measure of accomplishment.

During the reading of the president's address the poor acoustic qualities of the convention hall were apparent. This fault was noticeable at all times and taxed the voices of the speakers.

The various committees were appointed, following which the report of the Board of Directors was read and approved, as was also that of the Treasurer and Auditing Committee.

A synopsis by the Secretary of the reports of the various Chapters was then presented and ordered printed in the proceedings.

The reports of the various standing committees were then read by their respective chairmen.

Of these reports, such as are of general interest will be published in full in a later issue.

During the presentation of the reports, there was at times much discussion as to the interpretation of the by-laws, particularly as to proper procedure in making nominations for officers.

This discussion was prolonged, consumed valuable time and served no good purpose. It would seem as if the convention could more profitably deal with the larger and broader side of professional life, than to confine its minutes to a useless discussion of the by-laws.

The president then called for the report of special committees. Mr. R. Clipston Sturgis, Chairman of the Committee on Competitions, prefaced his report with the following remarks:

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Institute. I should like to say just a word or two of introductory

remarks, if it is not out of order, before reading the regular report of my committee. The President touched very lightly upon the subject of competitions—it is a subject that one is inclined to touch rather lightly. It is a good deal like striking a man-eating tiger. But there was one thing that he said that was related to what was said by this convention last year, and is not altogether covered in the report of my committee, and that is the reason that I should like to say a word before I read the report.

He spoke of the danger of having on our minutes a resolution which might put a man, who is in absolutely first-class standing, under a charge of unprofessional conduct, and I want to read, before I read my report, the resolution which this convention passed last year.

Now, my committee thought that was a very simple provision; that practically it said that any competition that you are not ashamed to have your fellow architects know that you are going into, you can enter under these terms, because any competition that you are not ashamed of you can very readily get some other member of the Institute to endorse and approve, and that is all that this resolution really meant, it being merely a first step; that if that first step were taken, the various Chapters in their own communities could, after they had taken steps that would naturally follow, try and govern the competitions that were held, but they say merely to try and have that first step made with the approval of the convention; and you voted that resolution last year and nobody has paid any attention to it to date. (Laughter.)

At the afternoon session, the reports of the various special committees were continued, and again much time was consumed by a rambling discussion of the interpretation of the constitution and by-laws.

This session concluded with the report of the committee on the VIII International Congress at Vienna, Austria. Mr. George Oakley Totten, Jr., chairman of this committee, read the report which was illustrated by lantern slides. This report was substantially the same as that covered by Mr. Totten's article which appeared in issues of December 9th and 16th of the *AMERICAN ARCHITECT*.

The evening was devoted to the memorial meeting in appreciation and exhibition of works of Augustus Saint Gaudens, by the Institute.

This meeting in its inception, the perfection of its details, and its successful consummation, marks an epoch in the history of the Institute.

It can be truthfully stated that no greater tribute has ever been paid to the memory of an American artist, and the fact that it was conducted by the Institute to so successful an issue, should be a source of great pride to every architect in America. It was a fitting ending to a year of dignified effort and the committee in charge are deserving of the highest praise.

Much of the detail was planned and executed by Mr. Glenn Brown, the Secretary of the Institute.

His efforts to insure the success of the convention and everything connected with it have been unceasing. He might well regard with some pride and self-gratulation the brilliant assemblage gathered in the beautiful Hemicycle of the Corcoran Art Gallery, on the evening of the 15th. A Washington paper, describing this meeting says:

"It is not likely that any more brilliant or artistic society and artistic event will be celebrated than was that at the Corcoran Gallery of Art last night, when the entire building, and especially that part of it devoted to an exhibit of the work of the noted sculptor, Augustus Saint Gaudens, was turned over to the American Institute of Architects for a memorial meeting to the sculptor.

"The works of Saint Gaudens are displayed in the lower hall of the gallery, and there the guests, admitted by invitational card only, were received by a specially appointed committee of ladies, comprising Mme. Jusserand, wife of the French Ambassador; Mrs. James Bryce, wife of the British Ambassador; the Baroness Takahira, wife of the Japanese Ambassador; Mrs. Cass Gilbert; Mrs. Robert Bacon, wife of the Assistant Secretary of State, and Mrs. Glenn Brown."

This exhibition of Saint Gaudens's work impressed the fact of its monumental and typically American character. Only the earliest arrivals had opportunity to carefully inspect the exhibition, the halls were so speedily crowded by the vast throng of people.

At ten o'clock the President of the United States reached the Gallery, and following him came Secretary of State Root, Ambassador Bryce, Ambassador Baron Takahira, the Ambassador from Brazil, Mr. Nabuco, the Mexican chargé d'affaires, and other speakers.

At the request of President Gilbert, Secretary of State Root presided at the meeting. In accepting, Mr. Root spoke briefly, and referred to having known Saint Gaudens in Rome, some forty years ago. He dwelt in a forceful way on the influence of the work of Saint Gaudens on American art. He then introduced President Roosevelt.

President Roosevelt, who spoke with his accustomed earnestness, said:

"Augustus Saint Gaudens was a very great sculptor. This makes all the world his debtor, but in a peculiar sense it makes all his countrymen his debtors. In any nation those citizens, who possess the pride in their nationality without which they cannot claim to be good citizens, must feel a particular satisfaction in the deeds of every man who adds to the sum of worthy national achievement.

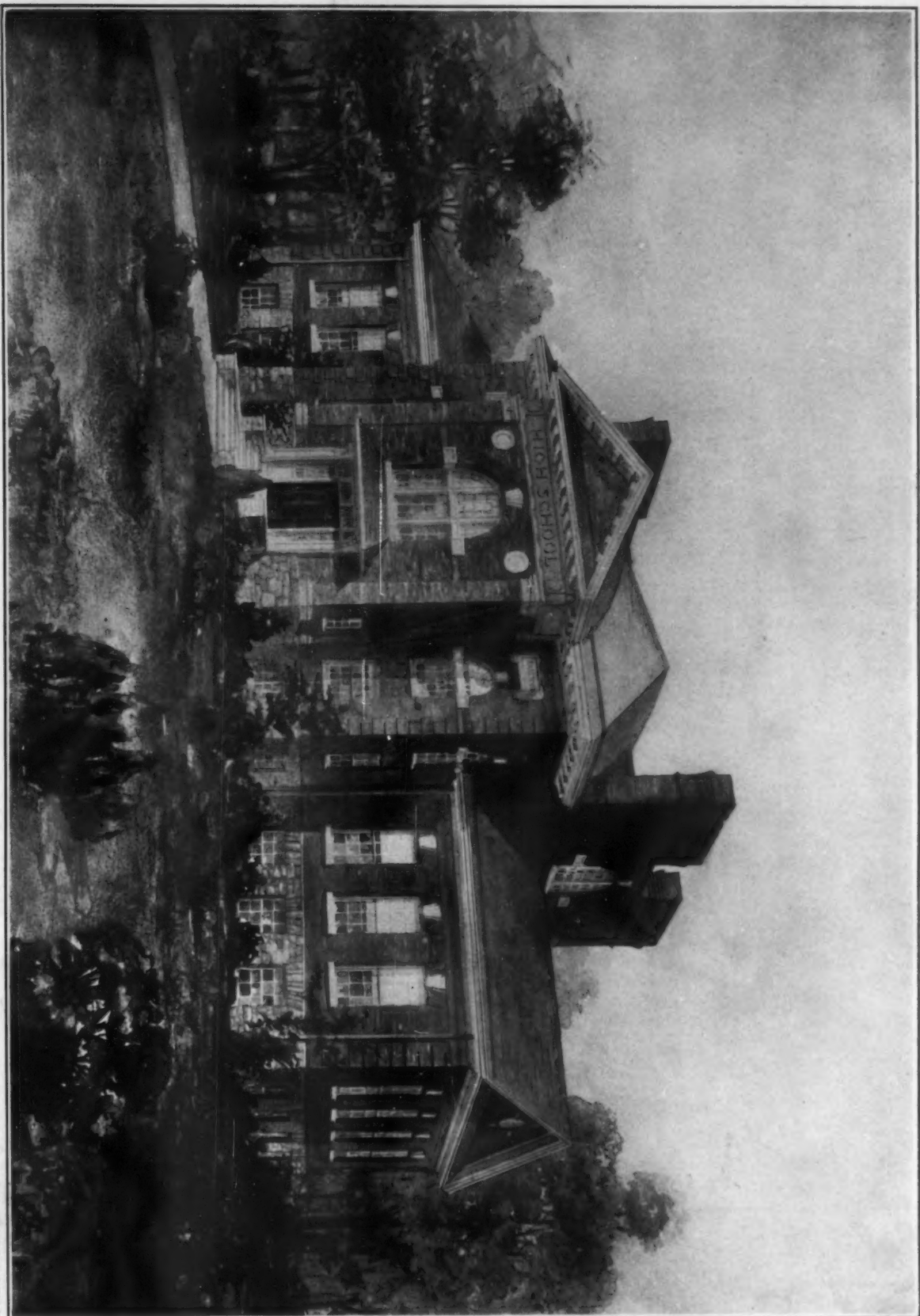
"The great nations of antiquity, of the Middle Ages, and of modern times, were and are great in each several case, not only because of the collective achievements of each people as a whole, but because of the sum of the achievements of the men of special eminence; and this whether they excelled in warcraft or statecraft, as roadmakers or cathedral builders, as men of letters, men of art, or men of science. The field of effort is almost limitless; and preeminent success in any part of it is not only a good thing for humanity as a whole, but should be especially prized by the nation to which the man achieving the success belongs.

"Particularly should this be so with us in America. As is natural, we have won our greatest success in the field of an abounding material achievement; we have conquered a continent; we have laced it with railways; we have dotted it with cities. Quite unconsciously, and as a mere incident to this industrial growth, we have produced some really marvelous artistic effects.

"Again, some day people will realize that one effect of the 'sky-scrapers' in New York, of the massing of

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

DECEMBER 21, 1908



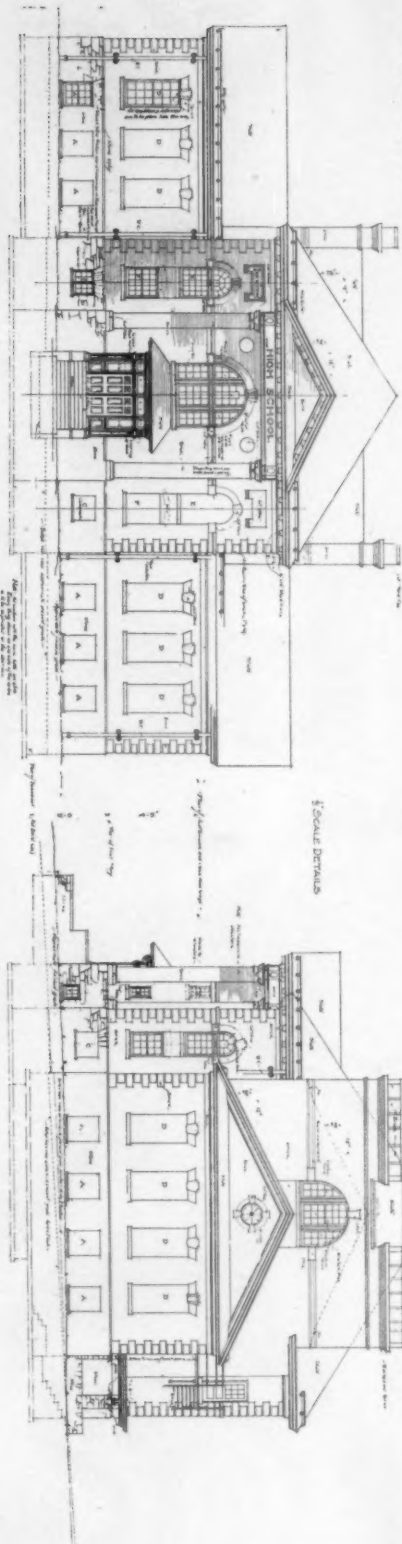
NEW HIGH SCHOOL AT
BERWYN, PA.

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ARCHITECT

VOL. XCIV, NO. 1722

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

DECEMBER 23, 1908



FRONT ELEVATION

THE NEW HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING.

AT BERWYN, CHESTER CO., PA.

FOR THE

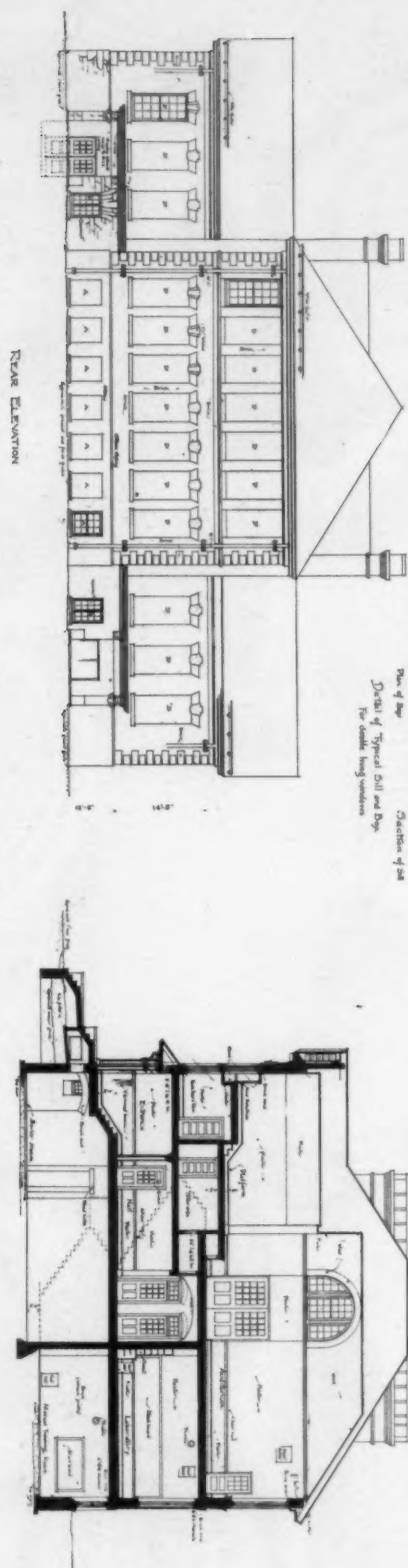
TOWNSHIPS OF EAST TOWN AND BIRDSTOWN.

Scale 1/4" = 1'-0"

Plan of Roof
Sketch of Typical Wall and Bay
For double living windows

SIDE ELEVATION
(Note: See Elevation for more detailed description of roof and bay.)

D. Knickerbocker Boyd, Architect
1111 Market Street, Philadelphia



THE NEW HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING.

AT BERWYN, CHESTER CO., PA.

FOR THE

TOWNSHIPS OF EAST TOWN AND BIRDSTOWN.

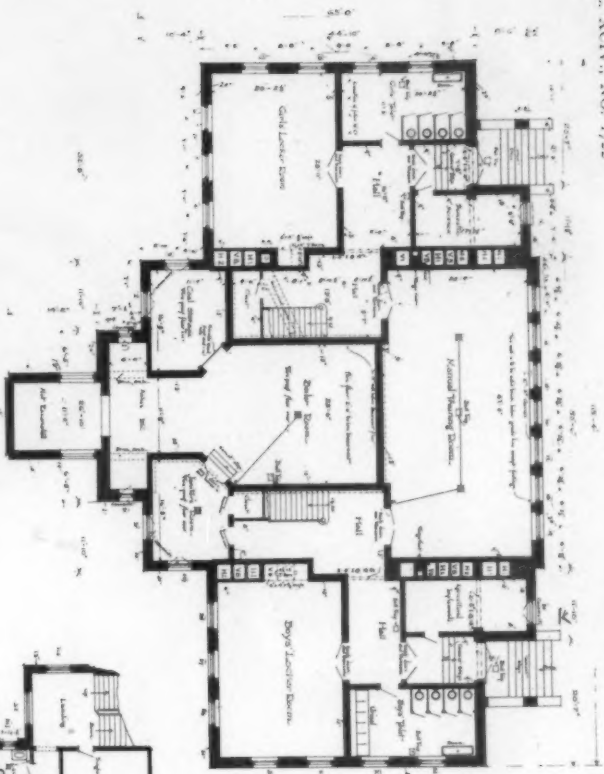
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ELEVATIONS AND SECTIONS

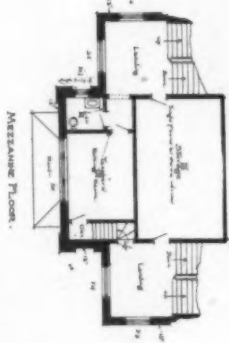
NEW HIGH SCHOOL AT
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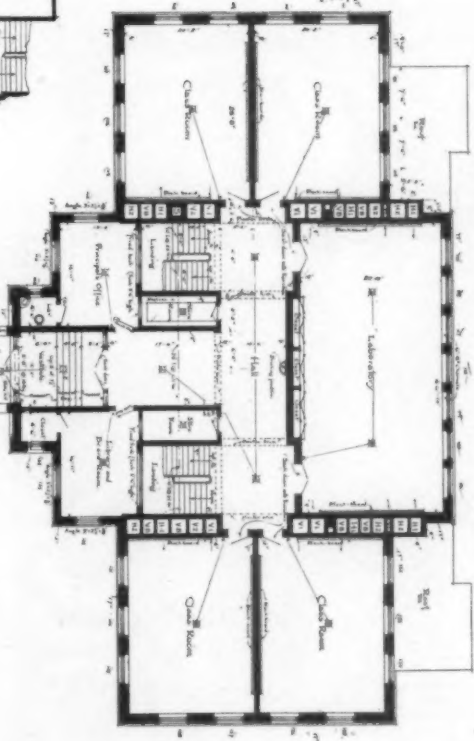
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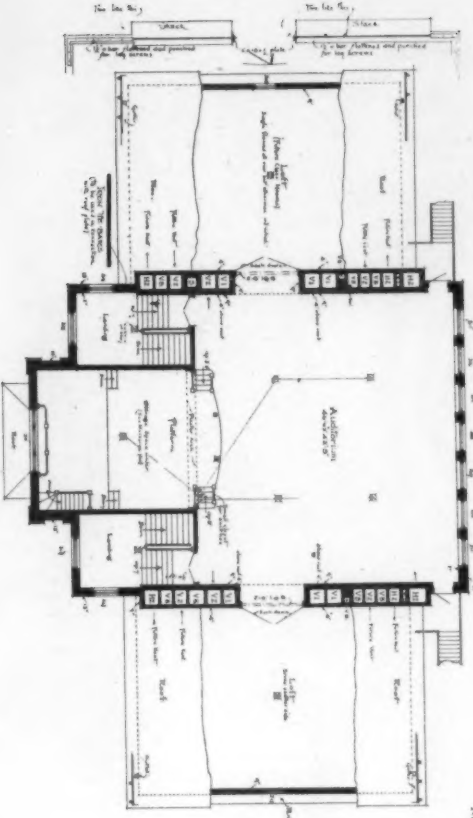
BASMENT PLAN



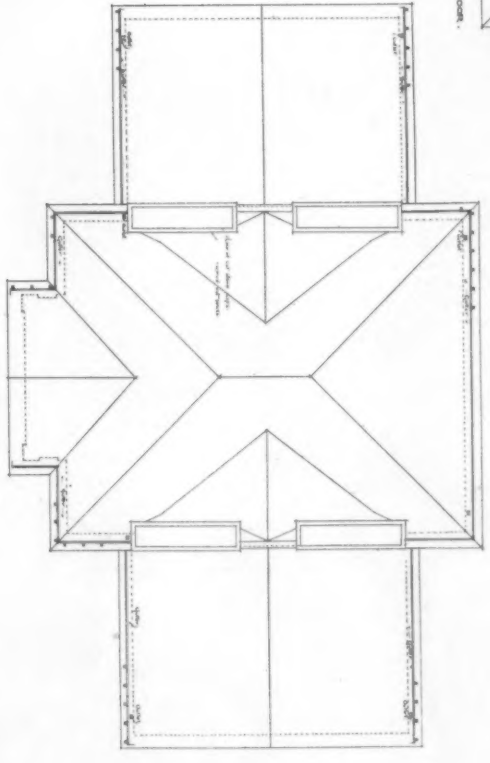
MEZZANINE FLOOR



FIRST FLOOR PLAN



SECOND FLOOR PLAN



ROOF PLAN

NEW HIGH SCHOOL AT
BERWYN, PA.

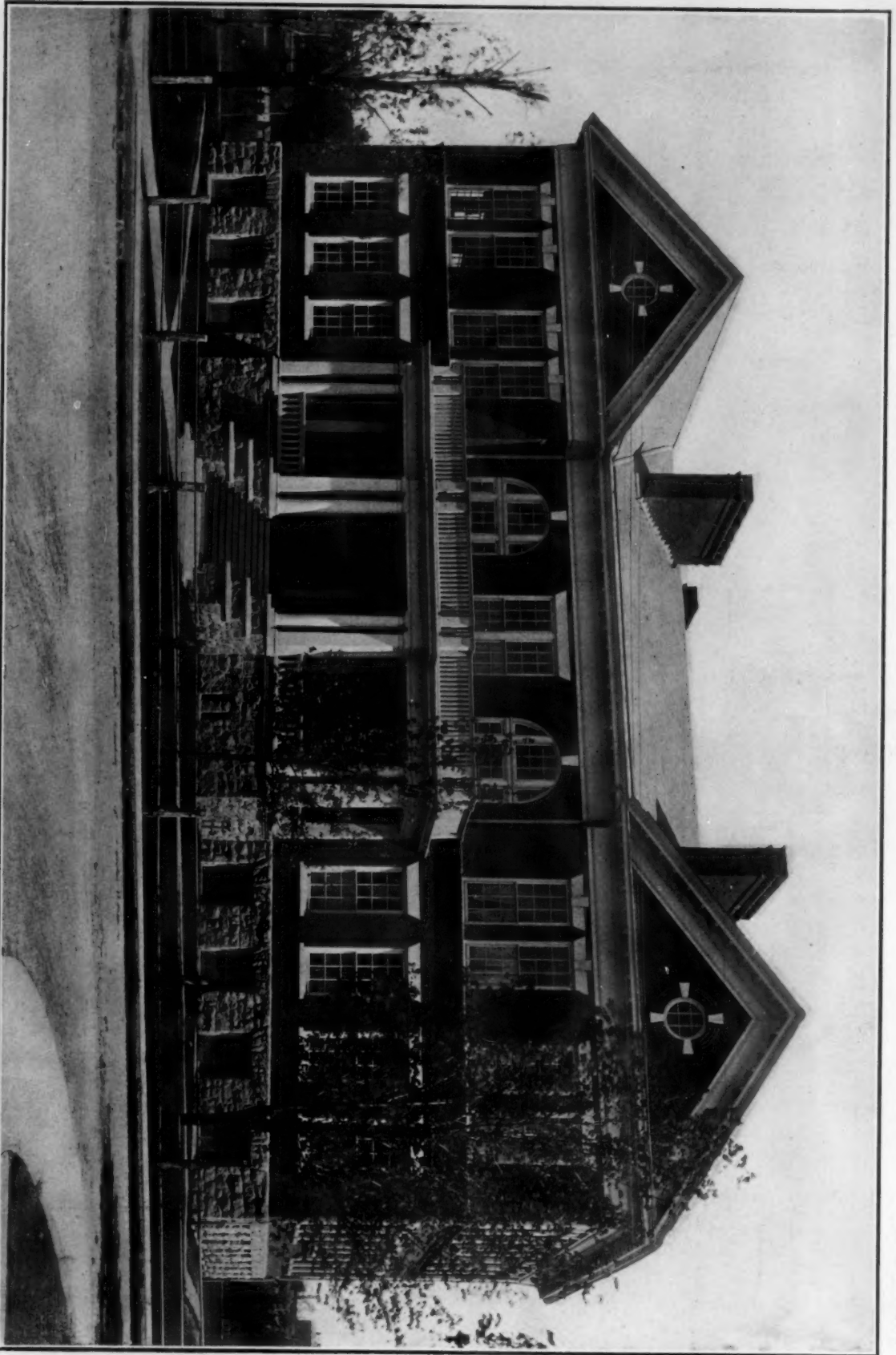
FLOOR PLANS

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THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

DECEMBER 23, 1908

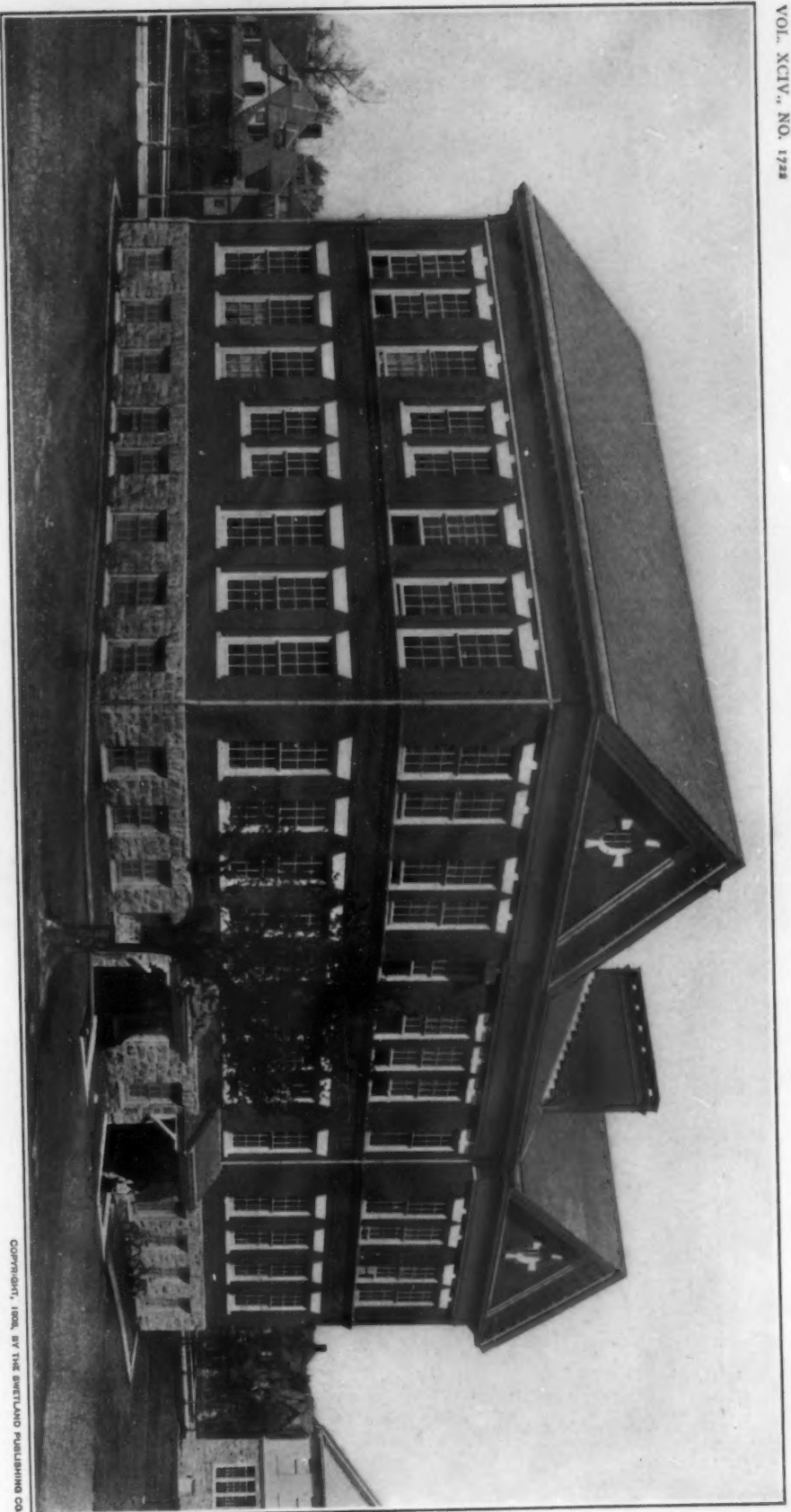


GRAMMAR AND PRIMARY SCHOOL
WAYNE, PA.

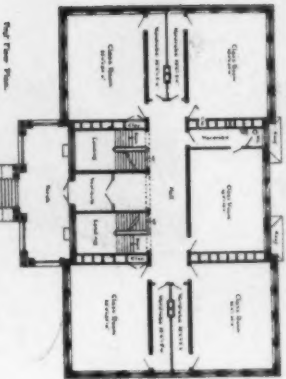
FRONT VIEW

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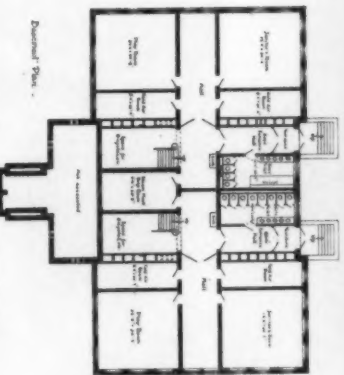
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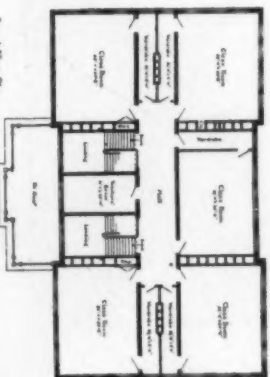
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First Floor Plan.



Second Floor Plan.



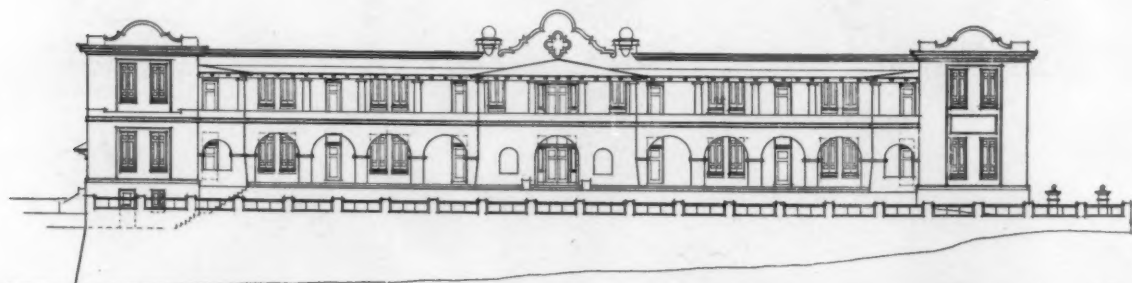
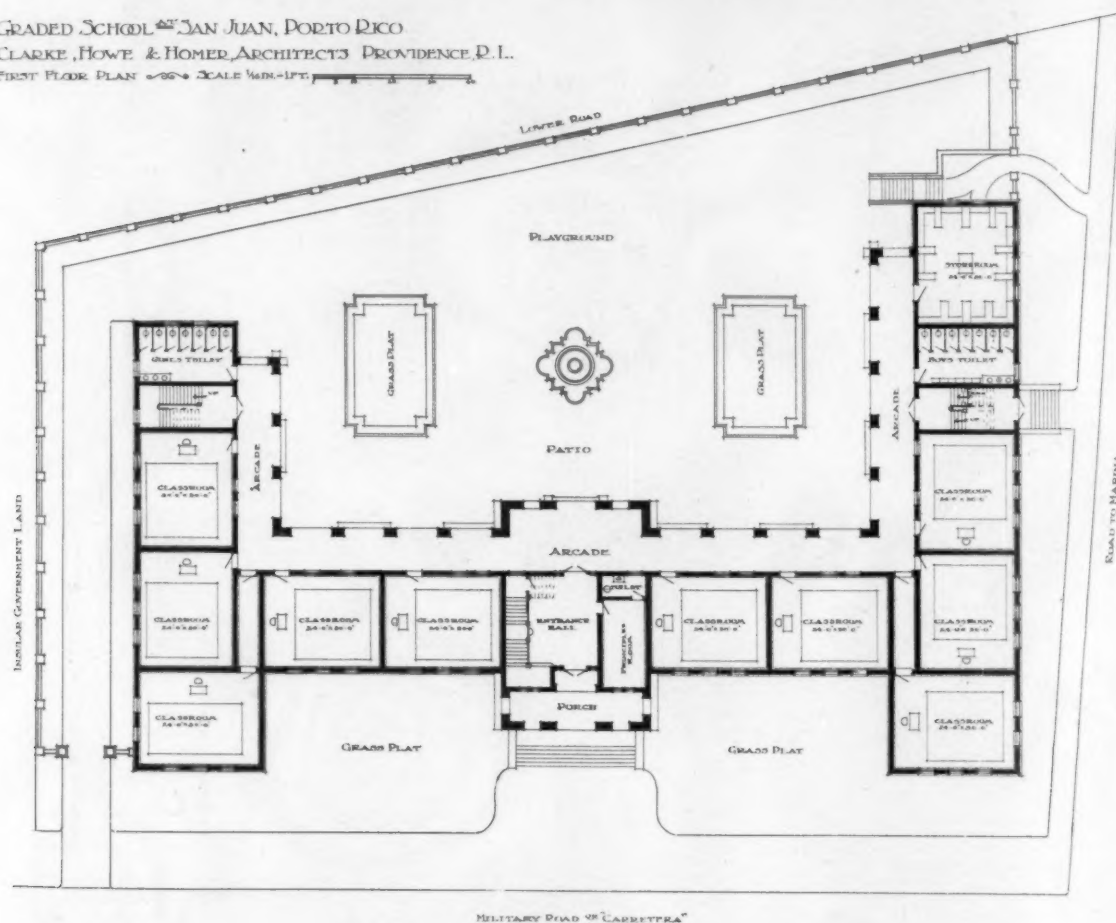
Third Floor Plan.

GRAMMAR AND PRIMARY SCHOOL
WAYNE, PA.

MR. D. KNICKERBACKER BOYD
ARCHITECT

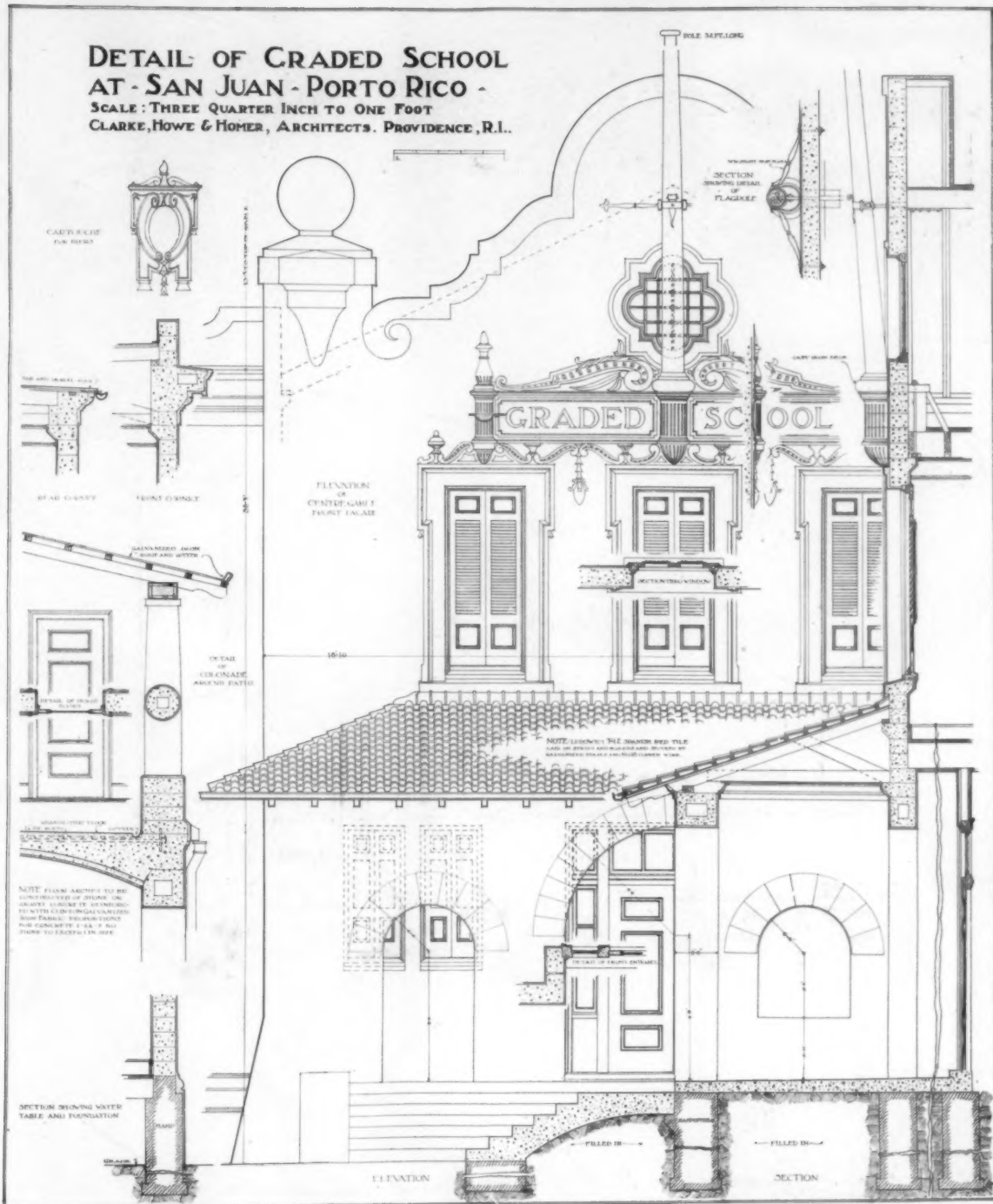


GRADED SCHOOL ⁶²⁷ SAN JUAN, PORTO RICO
 CLARKE, HOWE & HOMER, ARCHITECTS, PROVIDENCE, R. I.
 FIRST FLOOR PLAN ⁶²⁸ SCALE 1/8"=1'-0"



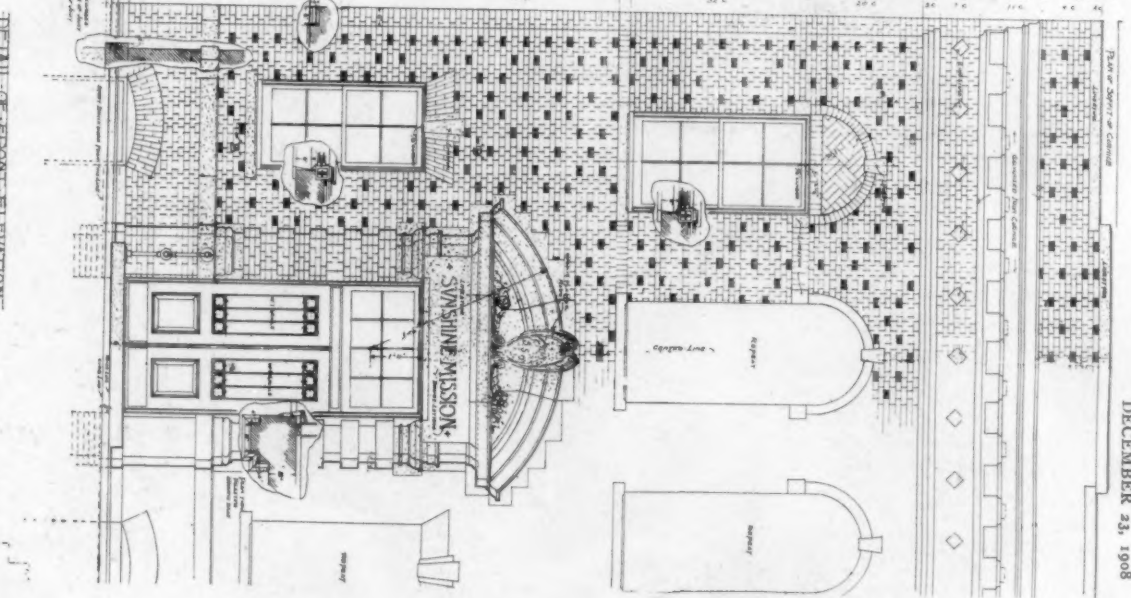
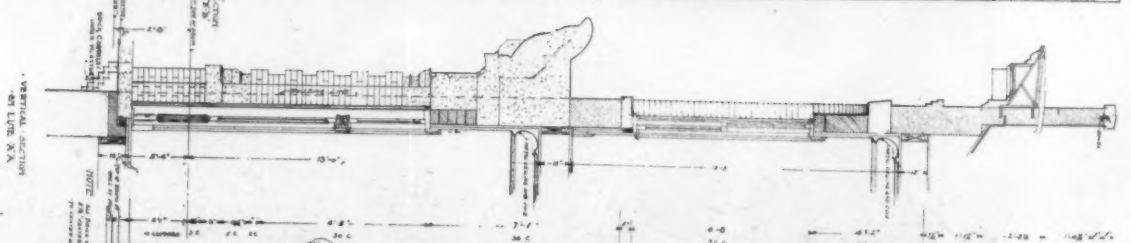
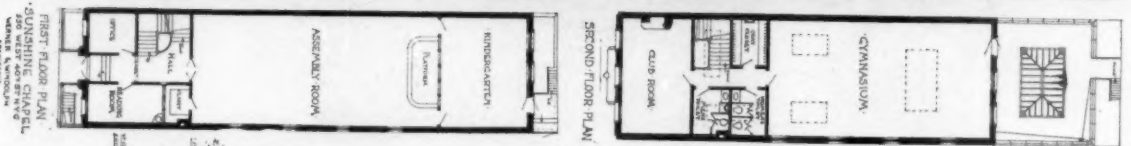
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 SAN JUAN, PORTO RICO

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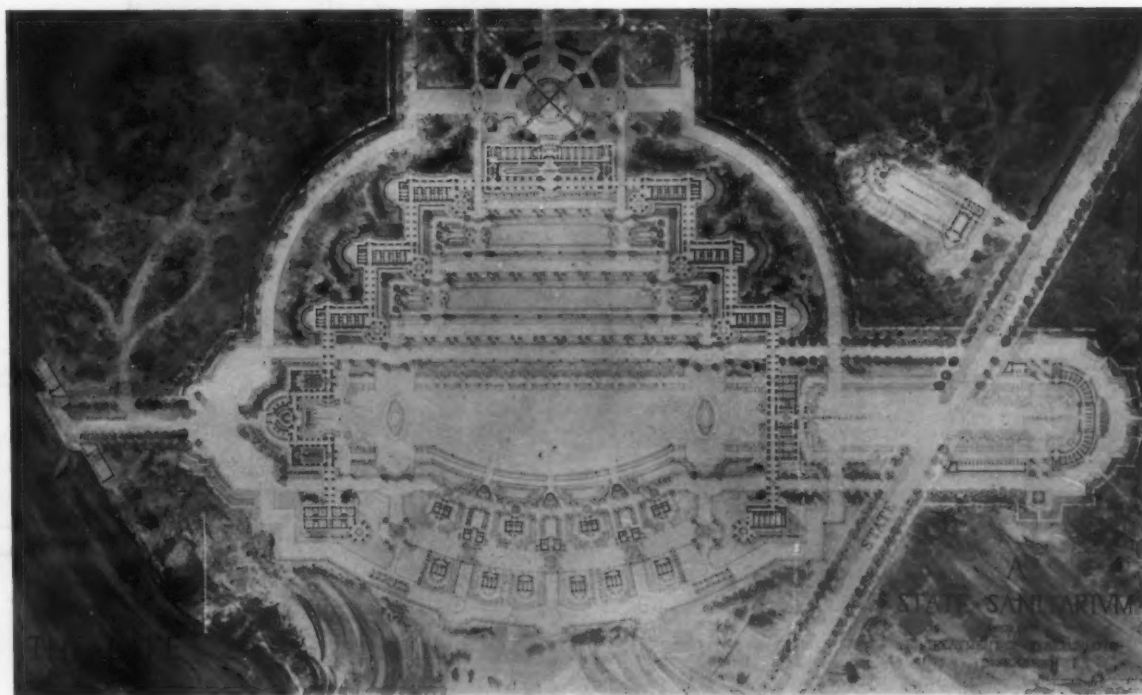
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SAN JUAN, PORTO RICOMESSRS. CLARKE, HOWE & HOMER
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SUNSHINE CHAPEL.
No. 550 WEST 40TH STREET, NEW YORK

MESSRS. WERNER & WINDOLPH
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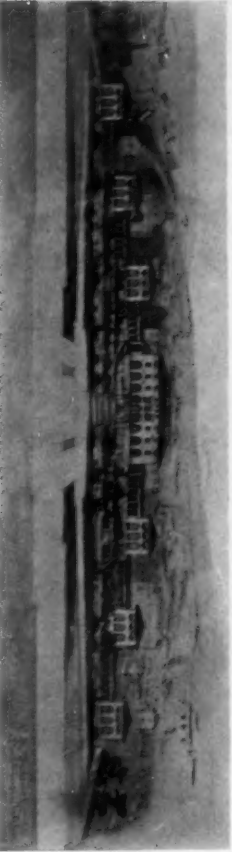
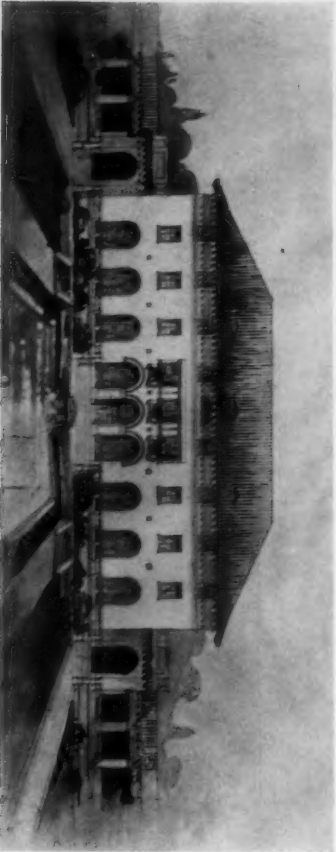
SECOND MEDAL
A STATE SANITARIUM

WELLINGTON J. SCHAEFER
ATELIER PREVOT

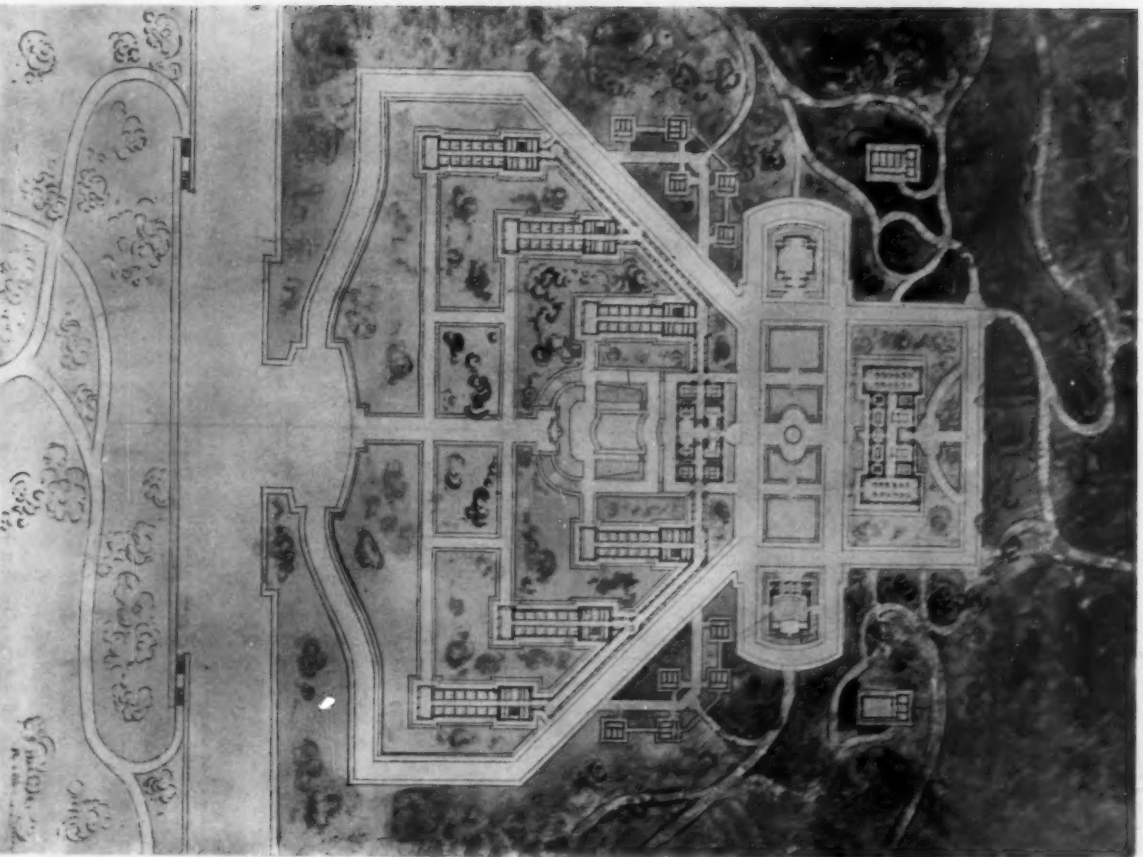
STUDENT WORK, SOCIETY OF BEAUX-ARTS ARCHITECTS

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

DECEMBER 23, 1908



SECOND MEDAL.
A STATE SANITARIUM



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J. F. TALBUTT
ATELIER BALTIMORE

STUDENT WORK, SOCIETY OF BEAUX-ARTS ARCHITECTS

buildings of enormous size and height on an island surrounded by waterways, has been to produce a city of singularly imposing type, and of unexampled picturesqueness. A great artist will yet arise to bring before our eyes the powerful irregular sky-line of the great city at sunset, or in the noonday brightness, and, above all, at night, when the lights flash from the dark, mountainous mass of buildings, from the stately bridges that span the East River, and from the myriad craft that blaze as they ply to and fro across the waters.

"Our success in the field of pure art, as in the fields of pure literature and pure science, has been behind the success we have achieved in providing by the practical application of art and science, for bodily comfort, bodily welfare, and for the extraordinary industrial mechanism which forms the framework and skeleton of our modern civilization. The twilight of letters continues; but much is now being done in the field of art; and Saint Gaudens was an artist who can hardly be placed too high."

The President referred at some length and with much detail of description to Saint Gaudens's work in modeling the new coinage. Standing where his eye could command a view of almost the entire exhibit, he dwelt in vivid description of the impression created by the more important examples of Saint Gaudens's work, and closed his address with the following tribute to his great genius:

"Greatest of all is his Lincoln. Lincoln was the plain man of the people, the people's President; homely, gaunt, ungainly; and this homely figure, clad in ill-fitting clothes of the ugly modern type, held one of the loftiest souls that ever burned within the breast of mankind. It is Saint Gaudens's peculiar quality that, without abating one jot of the truthfulness of portrayal of the man's outside aspect, yet makes that outside aspect of little weight because of what is shown of the soul within.

"We look at Saint Gaudens's mighty statue of the mighty Lincoln, and we are stirred to awe and wonder and devotion for the great man who, in strength and sorrow, bore the people's burdens through the four years of our direst need, and then, standing as high priest between the horns of the altar, poured out his own life-blood for the nation whose life he had saved.

"In this quality of showing the soul, Saint Gaudens's figures are more impressive than the most beautiful figures that have come down from the art of ancient Greece; for their unequalled beauty is of the form merely, and Saint Gaudens's is of the spirit within."

The scholarly address of Ambassador Jusserand, who has many times spoken to gatherings of architects in this country and abroad, received the closest attention and awoke among many present visions of earlier years when they were students in Paris. His appreciation of Saint Gaudens was received with the liveliest satisfaction.

M. Jusserand said:

"All republics are not marked on the map. Some of the greatest ones which include citizens of every origin are not to be found in atlases, and yet they have got well defined frontiers. One of these great republics has for its frontiers the limits which divide knowledge from ignorance, conscience from trickery, good taste from bad taste, genius from dullness. It is the republic of fine arts.

"This republic has several capitals. One of them consists in a series of buildings, partly new, partly old, that stretch from the Quai Malaquais to the Rue Bonaparte, with the reverend effigies of Poussin and Puget on pilasters at the entrance, the Ecole des Beaux Arts of Paris. An old established institution founded on the republican principles of equal chances for all, when France was still a monarchy; very much so, indeed, as her king was the sun king, Louis XIV. The Ecole dates back from 1648, and the famous Prix de Rome was founded in 1666.

"To this capital came in 1867 a young American who had worked till then as a cameo cutter in New York, and who had over most of his compatriots the great advantage of speaking fluently the language of the place, for, born in Ireland, brought up in America, he was the son of a Frenchman. He was called Augustus Saint Gaudens.

"He took at once to the manners of the great republic of fine arts as practiced at the Ecole and in its various ateliers. Those manners are characterized by a great freedom, much good fellowship, and an extreme fervor in the attempt to learn and improve. Most of the students are very poor, but they do not mind; they are too busy with their work, and their merry and optimistic dispositions are far too pronounced for them to pay much attention to such trifles; they laugh away and dream away and work away all thought of poverty and material discomfort. To learn, to show ability, to rise in their peers' estimation is for them the main point. In such a milieu Americans find themselves quite at home. They are treated from the first as friends and brothers; their successes are warmly applauded, and they are not spared good-humored jokes if some of their early attempts prove failures. One of Saint Gaudens's compatriots and best friends told me that in his early days at the Ecole, when his work was not up to the mark, his fellow-workers at the atelier would come and stare and laugh, and say: 'Comme on voit bien que tu es un Peau Rouge!' (How well one sees that thou art a red skin Indian!) Red Skin left the school one of its most popular and most successful members.

"While good fellowship results in much merriment, the teaching there is nothing short of austere. No trifling, no work done anyhow, is tolerated, in sculpture especially, where trickery is a worse sin than in any other art, and where the artist disposes of only those elements, form, and the play of light and shadow. The school teaches method, sincerity, conscience, the hatred of every sham, the respect of nature, the holiness of work. Some are aggrieved that it pays so much attention to technical qualities, but the school is quite right; all it has to do, all it can do, is to educate the hand and the brain; it teaches how to handle the tools; it does not pretend to give lessons in genius.

"From the first, Saint Gaudens was at home there, and there from the first he left his mark. He soon became the pride of his atelier. As recorded by one of his friends, it was soon a common occurrence to hear people say: 'So and so is very well; but do you know Saint Gaudens?' By that austere teaching given at the school he amply profited, as also of its breadth of scope. For it is considered there to succeed in one art one must have notions of the others—sculpture must know art.

something of her sister painting and of her sister architecture; simultaneous studies are greatly encouraged.

"Saint Gaudens was by nature predisposed to profit by such teachings. Like men of the renaissance, he had a mind open to all beauty; hence his cameos, his plaques, his coins, his drawings, his pictures, his statues, and the taste with which he knew how to make his statues accord with the surrounding architecture. For all this the Ecole des Beaux Arts gave him the necessary teaching; what the Ecole could not give, nature had given him—genius.

"He left the school, but did not leave Paris forever. That enthusiasm for art and for serious work that is, so to say, in the air, which even laborers and workmen feel, was for him a pleasant stimulant. So that he came again a second time; and it is there and then that he finished his justly famous Farragut. He returned a third time in 1897, and remained three years, working at his Sherman, his Robert Louis Stevenson, his figures for the Boston Library. It was then that he became intimate with that admirable Paul Dubois, whose Joan of Arc is perhaps the grandest monument raised to the maid who appeared at the saddest hour in our history, and to whom we owe that we are still a nation.

"Between Paul Dubois and Saint Gaudens, in spite of many differences, there was much in common; same passionate search for accuracy in form, combined with the highest idealistic aim; same natural facility to please others and impossibility to please themselves; hence, their ceaseless thoughts and after-thoughts, variants and renewed attempts of all sorts. Hence, also, their fame, the respect which surrounds their memory, the importance of the example left by them."

Following the French Ambassador, the Japanese Ambassador, Baron Takahira, took up the theme of Saint

Gaudens' genius, and interestingly traced its growth and development, as viewed by the people of his country.

Ambassador Bryce, of Great Britain, in the course of his remarks said:

"It is not for me to discuss the place which Saint Gaudens will hold among the famous artists of the nineteenth century. Sculpture, indeed, has, since the great Italian masters died out nearly four hundred years ago, not held so supreme a place in art as it did in the ancient world.

"If we are to ask in what the excellence of sculpture consists, may we not distinguish three things—first, the exactitude with which it reproduces nature, especially in portraiture; secondly, the pure beauty of form, and, thirdly, the imaginative quality through which it speaks to our intellect and our emotions?

"When we talk of imagination in a work of art we mean that in which the artist through his work addresses the minds and hearts of those who see it and makes what we call an impression upon them. The combination of these three kinds of excellence, truth to nature, beauty, imagination, is nothing less than perfection. Any one of them possessed in a high measure constitutes greatness. Saint Gaudens had all three, but, as it seems to me, shone especially by his imaginative power."

The proceedings of the second and third days will be described at length in our next issues.

This convention, so far reaching in its importance to the profession, was significant in the earnestness displayed.

Those whose privilege it was to be on the floor during the sessions must have been impressed with the fraternal feeling so generally shown.

President Gilbert, Secretary Brown and their associates may take to themselves a great measure of credit for the work done.

THE EXHIBITION OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN AND THE NATIONAL SCULPTURE SOCIETY

The joint exhibition of the National Academy of Design and the National Sculpture Society, opened in the Fine Arts Building and Gould annex in this city on December 11th, is probably one of the best and most satisfying showing of the work of the artist painter and artist sculptor, seen in many years.

In the galleries of paintings there is a seriousness of purpose and truthfulness of expression that means much to art in America. The artists represented have all sent work that seems to indicate they had something to say and knew how to express it.

It is probable that the architect visiting this exhibition will spend most of his time in the Gould annex where the National Sculpture Society has collected and placed on exhibition the best in modern sculpture ever shown in this country and one that will do much to foster the growth and appreciation of the sculptor's art in America. It is the persistent and unselfish effort of the Sculptors' Society that has accomplished this. With patience and great skill, they have year by year worked for their art. They at the outset suffered neglect and

for many years struggled against lack of appreciation. But to-day their reward is at hand, and the present exhibition is the fruition of two decades of untiring endeavor.

The setting of this exhibition of sculpture could not be improved. The grouping and general effect of color is an artistic result that commands admiration, and makes this a delightful place to study the various exhibits, and where one leaves with a satisfying sense of hours well spent.

This annex, which was generously placed at the disposal of the National Sculpture Society by Mr. Howard Gould, was erected as a training ring for his horses. It has not been used for several years.

The interior as well as the exterior, is of high architectural excellence, and could not better serve its present use if it had been erected for the purpose.

The tan-bark floor with its deep rich browns, the side walls of brick in lighter shades, the arched roof and skylight, and the bronze iron trimmings, present a beautiful background for the cedar trees and potted plants that form the all-sufficient decorations.

The exhibits have been grouped with best judgment by the committee in charge, and the captious critic will find no cause to give expression to his pessimism as to the future of the sculptor's art in America.



NATIONAL SCULPTURE SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION

GOULD READING CIRCLE, NEW YORK

With one or two exceptions every piece shown is a new work. There is no grouping of old and often-seen subjects. It is all good.

To the architect, opportunity is presented to study the possibilities of sculpture as an embellishment of his work. Not alone on the monumental public building, but to the simpler expressed work as well. There are many splendid examples of low relief that show the possibility of a new form of decorative treatment that would be a pleasant change from the conventional manner.

This exhibition will illustrate to the layman, and in a forcible way, that sculpture is not monumental only.

It emphasizes the fact that there may be introduced into the every-day life of the people, good decorative forms that are every way as desirable as the small picture, and lend a variety and decorative effect that cannot always be had by the four-square picture frame no matter how good a canvas in oil or a water color it may surround.

The splendid ensemble, and the fact that in order to find space to properly display the sculpture it was necessary to seek room outside the Vanderbilt Galleries in the Fine Arts Building, proves conclusively the vital need in New York of a building large enough to house all the societies of the arts and crafts. It is a reproach to New York that such a building has not taken tangible form.

That there is an awakening of an appreciation of good art in America is certain.

The reception at the opening of the memorial exhibi-

tion of the work of Augustus Saint Gaudens under the auspices of the American Institute of Architects and described elsewhere in this issue confirms this.

In Memoriam—William Martin Aiken

At a meeting held in the office of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department, December 11, 1908, the following memorial was adopted:

This office has learned with profound regret that Hon. William Martin Aiken, once its official head, departed this life on December 7, 1908, and in adopting this memorial we feel that it embodies a just and deserved tribute to his memory.

Born in South Carolina and reared under the best influences and traditions of his native state, Mr. Aiken brought to this office the highest ideals of personal and professional conduct. In his official relations he was the soul of honor with all men, and no inducement could swerve him from the path of duty and honesty. Courteous and polite to the officials and employees who served under him, he exacted nothing from them save the same high standards which governed his own life.

Mr. Aiken was sworn into office April 1, 1895, and resigned June 30, 1897. He came at a time when Federal architecture was the subject of much public criticism and his constant aim while Supervising Architect was to improve conditions as he found them, and to his credit, long to be remembered, we can testify

that a new and better era was dawning with reference to the design and construction of public buildings when he laid down his office. Nearly all of us who sign this tribute served under him and his splendid traits of character are known to us personally—his high sense of honor, strict probity, and unswerving devotion to the Government at all times and under all circumstances—all these things have alided with us since his connection with the Government ceased.

The architectural profession has lost in the death of Mr. Aiken a member thoroughly devoted to its best aims and purposes, and his vacant place among the best of its membership will long remain unfilled. We have lost a personal friend whose esteem was highly valued, and the surviving members of his immediate family a relative whose memory they should and will cherish as a gallant gentleman, without fear and without reproach.

In view of the foregoing, it is resolved by the Supervising Architect and his official family that this memorial be adopted as expressive of their views of Mr. Aiken and regret for his death, and that copies be given to the press for publication, and also be transmitted to his nearest surviving relatives.

JAMES KNOX TAYLOR, Supervising Architect.

CHARLES E. KEMPER, Assistant to Supervising Architect.

JAMES P. LOW, Chief of the Technical Division.

LOUIS A. SIMON, Superintendent of the Draughting and Construction Division.

J. C. PLANT, Superintendent of the Computing Division.

PAUL E. FLYNN, Chief of the Inspection Division.

JAS. A. WETMORE, Chief of the Law and Records Division.

JNO. W. PARSONS, Chief of the Accounts Division.

J. E. POWELL, Chief Mechanical and Electrical Engineer.

Raphael, the Greatest of Designers

It is, after all, his unique mastery of composition that is his chief title to fame, and his glory must always be in proportion to the estimation in which that quality is held. It was because composition was to him a comparatively unimportant part of painting that Velasquez thought little of Raphael. It is because, for them, composition, as a distinct element of art, has almost ceased to exist that so many modern painters and critics decry Raphael altogether. The decorators have always known that design is the essence of their art, and therefore they have always appreciated the greatest of designers. That is why Paul Baudry, in the third quarter of the nineteenth century, idolized Raphael and based his own art upon that of the great Umbrian. To-day, in our own country, mural decoration is again becoming a living art, and the desire for the appropriate decoration of important buildings with monumental works of painting is more widespread, perhaps, than it has been anywhere at any time since the Italian Renaissance. So surely as the interest in decorative painting and the knowledge of its true principles becomes more widely spread, so surely will the name of Raphael begin to shine again with something of its ancient splendor.

But design is something more than the essential quality of mural decoration—it is the common basis of

all the arts, the essential thing in art itself. Each of the arts has its qualities proper to it alone, and it may be right to estimate the painter, the sculptor, the architect or the musician according to his eminence in those qualities which are distinctive of his particular art and which separate it most sharply from the other arts.—*Scribner's Magazine.*

The Capitol at Washington and Its Environs

The doors of a new luxurious office building opened for ninety-two United States Senators on their return to Washington this month. The last stone has been set in the monumental structure. Apart from many costly furnishings and fixtures, the building costs the Government \$3,250,000.

The interior construction is well under way. The furniture has been contracted for at \$80,000. That means, in round numbers, something like \$800 for each of the suites of two rooms. Moreover, there is a big subway between this office building and the Capitol, through which the Senators can travel without exposure to inclement weather.

Architecturally the building is an ornament to that legislative corner of the Federal city. But it is much more than that, for the marble pile stands as next to the last to be completed before the magnificent square of public buildings on Capitol Hill will be a reality. It will easily be the most splendid group of imposing public buildings on this continent and, it may be, in the world.

The Capitol, which had cost \$13,500,000 up to 1896, and which has been renovated at an expense of \$700,000 more since then, occupies the western side of the square. It does not fill in the whole of the space, but looms forth in the midst of the Capitol grounds as the most notable of all the many public buildings in Washington. It is possible that some time the east front of the old portion of the Capitol building may be refaced with marble, so as to improve the architectural appearance and symmetry. Otherwise the Capitol, which has been a growth in construction for about a half century, is well-nigh completed.

On the south side of the square stands the new house office building of marble. It was opened to the representatives, with its 400 rooms, last December. Workmen are still putting finishing touches upon it, including outside "treatment." It is almost an exact counterpart, in its exterior, of the Senate office building, which is directly opposite, but on the north side and outside of the Capitol grounds.

It is a distance of four city blocks between the two. That is the width of the Capitol grounds. Skirting one-half of the eastern boundary of the grounds is the Library of Congress.

The last structure contemplated for the square is a Temple of Justice. It is to occupy a great square just opposite the northwestern half of the Capitol boundary, and it must be a counterpart of the Library of Congress. Speaker Cannon and Senator Hale, supported by friendly sentiment in both branches of Congress, are supposed to be contemplating an appropriation for that new building at the coming session, now that the Senate office building is completed.—*Exchange.*



LLOYD WARREN
PRESIDENT

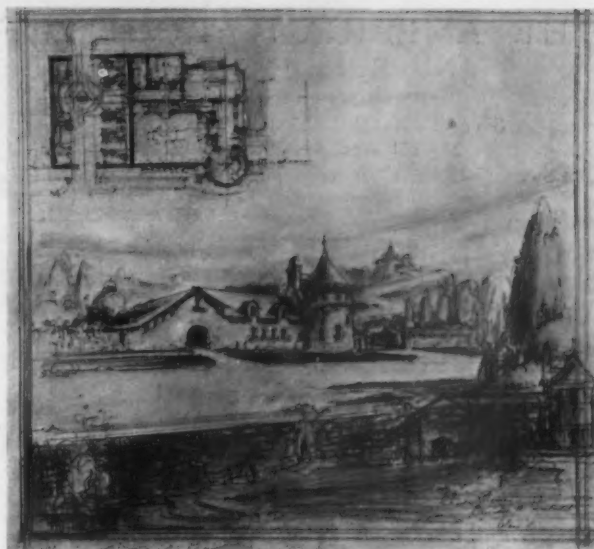
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178 Fifth Ave., New York

LLOYD WARREN
3 East 33d Street, New York
CHAIRMAN COMMITTEE OF EDUCATION

LIST OF AWARDS, JUDGMENT OF DEC. 10, 1908

CLASS A, PLAN, A STATE SANATORIUM

Muscowitz, J.	New York	Atelier A. Ware	M.
Brendle, M. F. H.	"	"	"
Schaefer, W. J.	"	Bosworth & Holden	M.
Soldwedel, F.	"	Prevot	2nd M.
McKinney	"	Hornbostel	M.
Barry, F.	"	"	2nd M.
Fallon, J. T.	"	"	M.
Holland, G.	"	"	M.
Talbut, J. F.	Baltimore	Baltimore	2nd M.
Rigaumont, Victor	Pittsburg	CarnegieTech	M.
Barstow, A.	Philadelphia	T-Square Club	M.
di Nardo, Antonio	"	"	M.
Dorsey, C. M., Jr.	"	Univ. of Penn.	M.



CLASS "A," ESQUISSE-ESQUISSE
A GARAGE AND GARDENER'S LODGE

CHARLES ROMER
ATELIER HORNPOSTEL

CLASS B, ORDER, A COVERED WAY.

Jorgensen, V. C.	Seattle	Atelier Arch'l Club	M.
Richardson, P. D.	"	"	M.
Moldenhour, H. A.	"	"	M.

CLASS A, ESQUISSE-ESQUISSE.

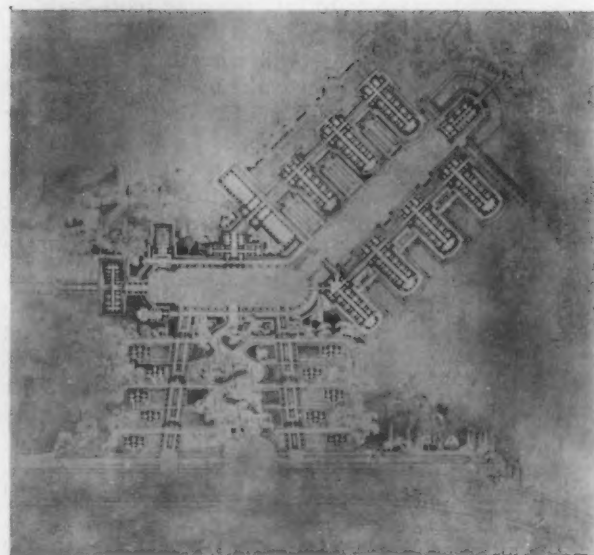
A GARAGE AND GARDENER'S LODGE

Wenzel, H.	New York	Atelier Hornbostel	M.
King, W. H., Jr.	Pittsburg	CarnegieTech	M.
Romer, Chas.	New York	Hornbostel	M.

CLASS B, ESQUISSE-ESQUISSE.

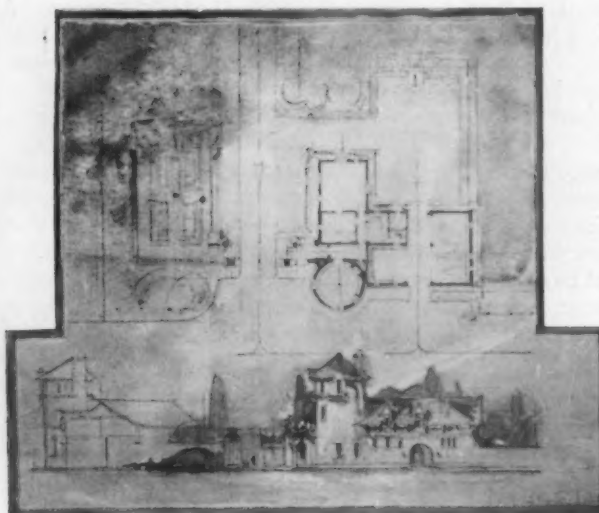
A SWIMMING CLUB

Idell, Geo. S.	Philadelphia	Atelier Univ. of Penna.	M.
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A STATE SANITORIUM
SECOND MEDAL

MR. MCKINNEY
ATELIER HORNPOSTEL



CLASS "A," ESQUISSE-ESQUISSE
A GARAGE AND GARDENER'S LODGE

H. WENZEL
ATELIER HORNPOSTEL

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IN the importance of subjects considered, and the size and interest of the attendance, the Convention of the American Institute of Architects held in Washington last week will probably rank above any that have gone before. It would be difficult to say which of the various matters discussed are of the greatest importance viewed in a broad sense, but there can be little question but that the action of the Institute indorsing and recommending an increase of twenty per cent. in the schedule of charges for professional services will be of the widest interest, and will provoke the keenest discussion throughout the country. The reasons advanced for this increase seem potent, and that it was inevitable has been apparent for years, and yet there can be no denying the fact that conditions differ widely in a country of such vast area as ours, and hence the difficulty in devising a universally acceptable schedule, and the necessity of its containing to some extent the quality of flexibility.

THE attendance at the Tuberculosis Exhibition, now being held in quarters provided at the Museum of Natural History, in this city, has doubtless surpassed in point of numbers the expectations of those responsible for it. This fact would seem to testify to the general interest which has been aroused by the educational crusade being waged against this terrible disease, and is most encouraging. In the case of tuberculosis perhaps more

than in that of any other communicable disease it is imperative for the community at large to have a general understanding of the conditions under which it is communicated, and conversely the means of prevention, as well as the methods of treatment. Knowledge of these matters on the part of the public, and an appreciation of the responsibility of the individual are indispensable in any comprehensive effort to lessen its ravages. Especially is this true in the matter of prevention, for while physicians are ordinarily consulted and their advice followed, particularly in the case of those in the better walks of life after disease has made its presence known, the prevention is almost wholly in the hands of the masses. Moreover it is held to be infinitely better to prevent disease than even to relieve it, and although the treatment of tuberculosis is of undeniably great importance, in the broadest sense, the dissemination of knowledge that will tend to prevent contracting it is of still greater. It would seem, therefore, that perhaps this feature of the Exhibition, the one in which the architect is particularly concerned, had not received the full measure of consideration from its projectors to which it is entitled.

WE venture the opinion that very little criticism will result from such action if the Charter Revision Commission of New York follows its present expressed intention and recommends a brief, simple, clear and readily understandable document to replace the present City Charter, than which a more clumsy, redundant, obscure and involved instrument would be difficult to imagine. But this is only one of the improvements contemplated. Other commendable features are suggested, chief among which might perhaps be considered the proposed Department of Supplies, whose function is intended to be analogous to that of the purchasing department of a modern industrial plant. That something of this character is urgently required has apparently been amply demonstrated by recent testimony which would seem to incontrovertibly establish the fact that this city has ordinarily paid from twenty to fifty per cent. more than the retail price for supplies. Whether the establishment of a Department of Supplies will correct the evil, is of course problematical, but the plan has much to commend it, as has also the suggestion to abandon the publication of the City Record. This publication now in its thirty-sixth volume constitutes a very large item of expense and can hardly be considered of more than moderate value. The plan to consolidate the two License Bureaus now maintained by the city will doubtless receive general approval, and in all probability some desire will be felt to know whether the subject of consolidating the Bureau of Buildings with the Tenement House Department was considered. Undoubtedly there are among the architects of Greater New York many who favor such a consolidation, believing it would result in large economy to the city, greater efficiency of administration, and consequent diminution of annoyances and delays now incident to work under the jurisdiction of the overcrowded Tenement House Department. The proposition seems worthy of the most careful consideration, and if rejected the grounds upon which it is found undesirable or inexpedient would doubtless prove of much interest, and should be stated in full.

Building News

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM.—Announcement has been made that the firm of Drennen & Co. will at once erect a large five-story steel structure for their department store on Fourth avenue. The building will cost about \$300,000.

MONTGOMERY.—According to reports in the daily press, \$140,000 in school bonds have been voted on at this point, same to be used for a new high school building, together with \$10,000 for a new warehouse.

TUSCUMBIA.—The election held recently on the bond issue of \$25,000 for the rebuilding of the Colbert County Court-House, which was burned, resulted in an overwhelming vote in favor of the measure, it is said.

ARIZONA

BISBEE.—Although no plans have been accepted, Bisbee Lodge of Elks is said to be making preparations for rebuilding the Elks Club that was destroyed by fire on October 14, and work was begun this morning clearing the ground for the construction work.

CALIFORNIA

BERKELEY.—At a meeting of the board of directors of the Berkeley Chamber of Commerce a report was made by Director Fred E. Reed that the town trustees have expressed a willingness to turn over to the Berkeley Chamber of Commerce the little square or plot of ground near the Southern Pacific station and would erect thereon a building to be used as headquarters for the Chamber of Commerce.

CHICO.—The Church of the Brethren has been formed in Chico. A Board of Trustees has been chosen to complete the purchase of a lot at Fourth and Walnut, South Chico, where a church is to be erected. Thomas Kline, O. J. Rothrock and O. E. Gillett constitute the Board of Directors.

NORTH PASADENA.—At the meeting of the recently formed North Lincoln Avenue City and County Improvement Association, held at the corner of Lincoln Avenue and Montana Street, it was decided to organize an incorporated building association and commence the erection of a club house within a short time.

REDLANDS.—It is said that at a special meeting to consider the jail question, the City Trustees delegated Mayor Kingsbury to see to the drawing of plans for a city bastille. He is also to secure bids on the cost of the structure. A meeting of the board will be called to consider the plans as soon as they are completed.

SAN BERNARDINO.—It is said that word has just been received from the Attorney-General's office stating that the bond issue of \$35,000 voted last August for the construction of a technical school building and taken by the State Examiners, has been approved.

SAN FRANCISCO.—The Mission Congregational Church has its plans practically finished, we understand, for a handsome edifice at the southeast corner of Nineteenth and Dolores Streets, facing Mission Park.

We understand that the trustees of the First Baptist Church have appointed an architect to make plans and specifications for their new edifice to be erected on the land recently acquired at the northwest corner of Waller and Octavia Streets.

The building committee of the Odd Fellows' Hall Association has been authorized and instructed by the association, it is reported, to proceed with the preparation of plans for the new Odd Fellows' Building, to be erected on the old hall site at the south corner of Market and Seventh Streets.

Property on Polk Street and Cedar Avenue has been purchased by the Independent Order of B'nai B'rith Hall Association. The Order of B'nai B'rith contemplates the erection of a new home on this site.

Plans are almost completed for the building to be erected at the gore of Market and Eddy Streets. The architects, Sexton & Nicholson, expect to have the plans completed so that contracts may be let before the middle of January. The building will be six stories high and have a large basement.

SAN JOSE.—Plans for a new general market to be erected

by the Conservative Realty Company on South First Street, running through to Second Street, near San Antonio Street, have been completed by Architect William Binder, it is said; shortly the contract for the work will be awarded, and the work rapidly pushed to completion.

CONNECTICUT

HARTFORD.—The voters of the West Middle School District have decided to build a new assembly hall and to have the district committee procure plans for such a building and present them at a future meeting of the district. The school district committee was also instructed to secure plans for a new school building in connection with the Noah Webster school.

NEW HAVEN.—Architects Brown & Von Beren have been selected to draw plans for the proposed changes to the building at the corner of Chapel and York Streets, recently purchased by Henry Bretzfelder and Harry W. Asher. The details of the improvements will be given out later.

Architects Allen & Williams have been commissioned to draw plans for the proposed store and apartment building to be erected in Whitney Avenue, for R. H. Nesbit.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON.—A movement has been launched here for the raising of a fund of \$1,000,000, \$750,000 of which amount is to be devoted to the construction in this city of a permanent office building to be used as a home for the Southern Commercial Congress.

ILLINOIS

BELLEVILLE.—In compliance with a resolution adopted by the St. Clair County Board of Supervisors at its recent meeting, the public property committee has under way plans for the erection of the first of a number of cottages at the county hospital for the treatment of consumptives.

CHICAGO.—Plans are nearly complete for a \$500,000 warehouse, five stories high, which the W. M. Hoyt Company, wholesale grocers, are to build of re-enforced concrete at Twenty-second Street and the river.

The Idlewild Country Club has bought 156 acres in Bloom Township near Flossmoor Station on the Illinois Central Railroad, and now is preparing to build a clubhouse to cost \$25,000.

JACKSONVILLE.—At the first quarterly conference of Grace M. E. Church measures were definitely adopted, it is said, looking to the erection of the new church structure. About \$50,000 is to be spent for this purpose.

INDIANA

INDIANAPOLIS.—It is said that an agreement securing for the Winona Technical School, of Indianapolis, a new \$200,000 hotel employees' training school, including what will be a modern hotel building suitable to house 400 students, has been reached by the committee of the International Stewards' Association, and representatives of the Board of Trustees of the Winona Institute.

MICHIGAN CITY.—Plans are being drawn for a two-story building for L. A. Schutt, of Michigan City, which will cost approximately \$12,000. Plans are being prepared by R. K. Schutt, architect, of South Bend.

SOUTH BEND.—Plans have been prepared, it is said, for the office and store building which J. M. Studebaker, Sr., will erect at the northeast corner of Washington and Main Streets next year, at an estimated cost of \$300,000. S. S. Beman, of Chicago, is the architect.

KENTUCKY

LEXINGTON.—Announcement has been made by Mr. W. L. Loughridge, president of the Blue Grass Tobacco Company, that he will build in the near future a tobacco and sales warehouse on North Limestone Street. The building is to cost about \$20,000, and will be fitted out with the latest machinery for drying and rehandling tobacco.

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE.—Mr. Henry Vaughan, the Boston architect, has announced the completion of the plans for the Protestant Epis-

copal Cathedral and the group of buildings to be erected on the cathedral grounds on Charles Street Boulevard. The structures will be built by the Diocese of Maryland.

M. W. Adams has purchased a lot on the west side of St. Paul Boulevard, between Thirty-second and Thirty-third Streets, and, according to reports, is taking steps toward the erection of a residence to cost approximately \$10,000.

SOUTH CUMBERLAND.—The congregation of Agur Chapel is said to be taking measures toward the erection of a new church edifice to replace the old structure.

MASSACHUSETTS

BACK BAY.—A lot of land fronting on Cummington Street, Back Bay, in the rear of Commonwealth Avenue, has been sold by the Cummington Land Trust to James T. Murphy. It is said that the new owner proposes to erect a building suitable for a stable and garage.

BOSTON.—At their last meeting the trustees of Barnard College decided that a new building was necessary to accommodate properly the increasing number of students, and a resolution was passed which practically insures the structure, the estimated cost of which is \$500,000.

The old Miesusset's Hotel property, 836 to 842 Washington Street, has been bought by J. Sumner Draper and Mark Temple Dowling, who are to erect on the site a more modern building of four stories. It is said that plans have been drawn by Edward B. Stratton, architect, Devonshire Building, for a building, of brick, with skeleton steel frame, to cost approximately \$30,000.

LYNN.—Plans prepared by Architects Wheeler & Betton have been accepted, it is said, for the proposed new West Lynn school building.

PITTSFIELD.—W. Meehan, who owns a building lot on Melville Street, between the Boys' Club property and the Father Mather building lot, contemplates erecting a block there next spring.

MINNESOTA

DULUTH.—At a special meeting of the school board building committee the firm of German & Lignell was selected as the architects for the new C. C. Salter school, which is to be built at Fourteenth Avenue, East, and Jefferson Street.

Plans are in course of preparation for the new residence for Mrs. A. M. Miler, on the southeast corner of Second Street and Twenty-fifth Avenue, East. The home will cost about \$25,000, we understand that Bray & Nystrom are the architects.

MISSISSIPPI

BILOXI.—It is expected that work will begin within from thirty to forty-five days on the Harrison County Bank Building, which is to be erected on the Lemon corner, at Howard Avenue and Lameuse Street, at a cost of \$40,000. It will be five stories in height, built of brick. R. H. Hunt, of Chattanooga, is the architect. D. J. Gay, president of the Harrison County Bank, is the owner. Bids are soon to be asked for.

GULFPORT.—As soon as possible after January 1 the Baptists expect to see begun their new \$30,000 church on the site of the old First Baptist Church, at the corner of Fourteenth Street and Twenty-fourth Avenue.

MISSOURI

CARTHAGE.—Sealed bids will be opened January 15 for the erection of the Christian Church at Carthage, Mo. For plans and specifications see A. C. Michaelis, architect, Miners' Bank Building, Joplin, Mo., or J. G. Armitage, chairman of building committee, Carthage, Mo.

MONTANA

BUTTE.—Architects Link & Haire have been commissioned we understand from current reports in the local press, to prepare plans for the new court house and jail to be erected at this point.

NEW JERSEY

EAST ORANGE.—Architect Hyman Rosensohn, of Newark, is said to be working upon plans for an apartment house, to have all modern improvements, to be erected in Valley Street. David Boenninger will be the owner. It will be a three-story structure, partly of frame construction. The ground dimensions are 26 x 75 feet. The estimated cost is \$10,000.

A new four-story building is soon to be erected on the south side of Main Street, just east of Arlington Avenue, facing Commonwealth Hall, by John B. Halladay, who has had plans prepared by Architect Geo. E. Krug, of Orange.

HOBOKEN.—St. Matthew's German Evangelical Lutheran Church board of trustees are said to be taking steps toward the erection of a new church edifice.

NEWARK.—Architect H. Rosensohn is reported to be drawing plans for a building to be located at Bigelow and Hunterdon Streets. It will be three stories high, and will measure 27 x 85 feet. The estimated cost is \$10,000. E. Himber is the owner.

The church extension committee of the Presbytery of Newark has decided, it is stated, to construct a chapel in Roseville Avenue, near Bloomfield Avenue.

OCEAN CITY.—Frederick J. Shoyer has commissioned Charles L. Hofmann, of Philadelphia, Pa., to plan a two-story store and apartment building, to be erected on the boardwalk at Ocean City.

SUMMIT.—The ordinance providing for a bond issue of \$60,000 for the erection and furnishing of a two-story fireproof school building in De Forest Avenue is to be introduced, we understand.

TRENTON.—The Trenton Council, No. 355, Knights of Columbus, are said to be raising a fund for the purpose of erecting a \$20,000 building at this place, to be used as a permanent home for the members.

NEW MEXICO

LAS VEGAS.—Dr. G. G. McConnell, of Chicago, medical examiner-in-chief of the Knights of Pythias, has announced that it has been formally decided that a sanitarium for tuberculosis patients affiliated with the order shall be established in New Mexico.

NEW YORK

BUFFALO.—Walter G. Davis has bought the lot at the north-west corner of Delaware and Potomac Avenues with 100 feet of frontage on each street. According to reports, he will build.

William H. Thompson has bought a factory site 49 x 200 feet at 1513 Niagara Street, just south of Bird Avenue. He intends, it is said, to erect thereon a two-story brick factory for the manufacture of steel furniture.

EAST HAMPTON, L. I.—The plans for the new church for St. Luke's parish, at East Hampton, drawn by Architect Thomas Nash, of New York City, have been favorably reported by the building committee, and recommendations made to commence work at once.

NEW YORK CITY.—The Directors of the Beth Israel Hospital have resolved, it is said, to begin immediately the planning of the new building. The building fund is now \$100,000 and more subscriptions have been promised.

The half block front of the American Real Estate Company, at 149th Street and Melrose Avenue, will probably be improved with a department store building, it is said.

Plans have been prepared to enlarge the 12-story office building of the Fidelity and Casualty Company on the Cedar Street block, from Trinity Place to Temple Street, by adding a 19-story annex fronting 51.6 feet on Liberty Street, with a depth of 54.2 feet. The addition is to cost \$300,000. The architects are Eidlitz & McKenzie.

Plans have been prepared for a six-story elevator apartment house to be built at 142 and 144 East Fifty-sixth Street by Emeline F. Parsons and Rosalie C. Slack. The building is to cost \$125,000, according to the estimates of Architects Lawlor & Haase.

Margaret O. Sage has taken title to the block fronting on Riverside Drive, from 109th to 110th Streets. Mrs. Sage has plans in view for an institutional structure, it is said.

Architect Nicholas Serracina has prepared plans for reconstructing the old stable and car barn of the Third Avenue Railway, on the north side of Manhattan Street, east of Twelfth Avenue. It will have elevator service. The improvements are to cost \$58,000.

John Yule will build six-story apartments on the north side of 170th Street, west of Audubon Avenue, 75 x 87, in brick, limestone and terra-cotta, the design to be a composite of early Renaissance architecture. It is to cost \$125,000. Cocker & Martin Cooke are the architects.

Leo J. Smith, it is reported, has bought for improvement the plot at the northeast corner of Park Avenue and 101st Street, 75 x 63.

Oscar Hammerstein is soon, it is said, to start work on a new opera house to take the place of the Manhattan. The new house will be built somewhere near Columbus Circle, and the impresario has already options on two sites.

Architect Herbert Lucas has prepared plans for a twelve-story co-operative apartments to be built for a company of which Richard Watson Gilder is head, at No. 24 Gramercy Park. It is to be fireproof, Colonial in design, with façade of brick and limestone ashlar. It is to cost \$180,000.

NIAGARA FALLS.—It is reported that Harris Lumber, lessee of the International Theater, has interested himself with Augustus G. Portre for the erection of a handsome new playhouse on Falls Street, just below First, on the Porter property.

ROCHESTER.—Preliminary plans for the synagogue that the Congregation Waad Flakolel is to erect at Hanover and Woodbury Streets have been approved by the Building Committee. They have been drawn by Hirschfelder & Camp, architects, at No. 406 Exchange Place; estimated cost, \$20,000.

Ground for a large apartment house at East Avenue and Prince Street will be broken in the Spring, it is said. The new building will cost about \$250,000. A syndicate of New York and Philadelphia capitalists, represented in Rochester by George C. Cochrane, is to finance and manage the new venture. Tentative plans contemplate the building of a six or seven-story house, with a frontage of 110 feet on East Avenue.

SCHENECTADY.—\$8,700 has been pledged by the students of Union College as the foundation of a fund to erect a new gymnasium at the cost of over \$100,000, it is said.

SYRACUSE.—Just as soon as the present leases expire in the Searl house and apartments the owners, William Rubin and Gabriel Mitchell, will erect an eight or ten-story office building on the site, it is said.

The property directly opposite the new Onondaga Hotel is owned by the Dr. J. W. Sheldon estate, James Barber and Orrin W. Titus. This is located between the corner of Warren and Jefferson Streets and the old Y. M. C. A. Building, and it is generally believed this will be used for an apartment house.

The officers of the First English Lutheran Church will soon take action upon a location of a new edifice. The site and building will cost about \$75,000.

YORKTOWN.—Through the office of the Attorney General, the State of New York to-day took title to over 600 acres in Yorktown, Westchester County, for the new \$1,000,000 State Training School which is to be built next spring.

NORTH CAROLINA

CHARLOTTE.—Capital stock of the Scotland Neck Cotton Mill Company, of Scotland Neck, has been increased from \$100,000 to \$250,000, and it is reported that another building, to about double the present capacity, is contemplated.

OHIO

CLEVELAND.—The new building about to be erected on West Twenty-fifth Street, near Clark Avenue, for J. C. Kopp is to be modern in every respect, and will contain four stores and 16 suites. Plans for the structure have been prepared by R. M. Hulett, architect, it is said.

A new apartment house will soon be erected at Crawford Road and East Eighty-third Street for John Smythe, the real estate operator. Mr. Smythe contemplates the expenditure of not less than \$30,000.

COLUMBUS.—Architects Marriott and Allen are said to be preparing plans for the erection of a \$50,000 church building at King and Forsythe Avenues, for the congregation of the Northminster Presbyterian Church.

DAYTON.—The board of directors of the Dayton Country Club are said to have accepted the plans submitted by Architect W. E. Russ for the proposed club building. The clubhouse will be built on the Kramer farm, east of Hills and Dales.

MECHANICSBURG.—Architect J. A. Jones, of Columbus, is preparing plans for a 12-room colonial brick residence to be built at Mechanicsburg, Ohio, for Charles B. Wing. Estimated cost, \$10,000.

OKLAHOMA

MARLOW.—The Mayor has issued a proclamation calling a special election for the purpose of voting upon the proposition of issuing \$25,000 bonds for the erection of a modern school building.

MOUNDS.—The Clerk of the Board of Education of Mounds School District No. 5, County of Creek, Oklahoma, will receive sealed bids until January 15, 1909, for the erection and construction of an eight-room brick school building for said district.

STILLWATER.—Sealed bids for the erection complete of a boys' dormitory for the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College, Stillwater, will be received up to January 8, 1909. Address W. A. Etherton, Stillwater, Oklahoma.

OREGON

PORTLAND.—According to current reports, John Matthiesen, proprietor of the Hotel Harrison, at Front and Harrison Streets, is preparing to build a four-story brick annex to the present structure, at a cost of \$40,000.

Plans for a new theater for Portland have assumed definite shape, as Calvin Heilig, president of the Northwestern Theatrical Association, has signed papers for an option for a 30-year lease on the quarter block at Fifth and Taylor Streets, now occupied by the Frazier Livery Stables.

PENNSYLVANIA

ETNA.—Architect Jacob Schwartz, of Pittsburg, is receiving bids, it is said, for the remodeling into apartments and banking rooms of a store building in Etna for the First National Bank of that place, the cost to be \$15,000.

GERMANTOWN.—The Congregation Ohavas Chesed, of Philadelphia, which recently bought the property at 29 West Rittenhouse Street, Germantown, will soon erect on the ground the first synagogue in that part of the city.

PHILADELPHIA.—According to current reports in the daily press, members of the Thirty-seventh district are urging the erection of a new building, to replace the Oakdale School.

For what is understood to be the site for a large manufacturing plant, Edgar G. Cross has purchased two large properties at the northwest corner of Twelfth Street and Washington Avenue.

The congregation of the North Baptist Church is said to be considering the erection of a new church edifice, it is stated.

Architect Rowland W. Boyle is planning general improvements, it is said, to St. Ann's Catholic Church, at Lehigh Avenue and Memphis Street.

Architects Stevens & Paist have won the competition for the planning of the new building for the West Girard Avenue Baptist Church, which will be built at Fifty-eighth and Thompson Streets.

Architect D. E. Supplee is said to be designing a stone edifice to be built at the northeast corner of Thirty-fifth Street and Midvale Avenue, for the Evangelical Church of the Redeemer. It will measure 41 x 70 feet and will cost about \$15,000.

Oliver Randolph Parry has been commissioned to plan an operation of eighty houses and several stores, which will be built by Wilkie Brothers on ground they have purchased at Fifty-fourth Street and City Line Avenue. The houses will be designed in different styles, in keeping with the surrounding section, which is largely suburban. The total cost will be close to \$400,000.

Architects Sauer & Hahn have plans nearly completed, it is reported, for a row of housekeeping flat houses in the northwestern section, which will cost \$360,000. The plans provide for four separate four-story structures of the French Renaissance style.

Architects Koelle, Speth & Co., of this city, have been commissioned to prepare plans for the Panama Brewing Co., which will erect a \$200,000 plant at Panama, in the Canal Zone. The plans provide for a three-story steel and concrete structure to measure 80 x 180 feet. The same firm is also preparing plans for a livery stable, 80 x 85 feet, at Shamokin, Pa.; for alterations to Carpenter's Hall at No. 322 Chestnut Street, and for two additional buildings for the J. F. Troemmer brewery at Brooklyn, N. Y.

Title to the old Childs mansion at the southeast corner of Twenty-second and Walnut Streets will shortly pass to Solomon Asher, who intends making extensive alterations and additions to the property at a cost of \$50,000.

The American Oncologic Hospital, which is occupying temporarily the old mansion at the northwest corner of Forty-fifth and Chestnut Streets, has purchased a plot at the northeast corner of Fiftieth and Chestnut Streets, and as soon as sufficient funds are subscribed it is purposed to erect there a modern group of hospital buildings to cost upwards of \$100,000.

PITTSBURG.—We understand that plans, prepared by Architects Alden & Harlow, have been accepted by the building committee of the Pennsylvania College for Women. The new edifice will be a dormitory building. It is to occupy a plot to the south of the main building, looking east over Woodland Park. The English collegiate architecture has been selected.

The members of the Mt. Lebanon Country Club, now occupying the old Fetterman homestead, are said to have begun a movement to erect a clubhouse of its own, at a probable expenditure of \$35,000.

Robert E. Dowling has bought 100 x 100 feet at Broadway and Nineteenth Street, occupied by a florist store and greenhouses, and on the lot he is going to build a big apartment hotel, it is said.

Architect D. A. Crone, who planned the synagogue that was to have been built this year for the Gates of Wisdom congregation, is refiguring the plans for the building, and expects to let a contract for it about January 15 next. The building will cover 75 x 100 feet on Townsend Street, near Colwell Street, and is to cost \$40,000.

SCRANTON.—It has been positively decided, we understand from current reports in the local press, that the trustees of the Traders' National Bank will enlarge its building.

SEWICKLEY.—According to reports, N. Patton and D. A. Challis, of Sewickley, will build a brick manufacturing plant on Bank Street, Sewickley, to be owned by themselves.

RHODE ISLAND

NEWPORT.—According to current reports \$50,000 has been appropriated to be used for the construction of a new warehouse at the Naval Torpedo Station here. Mark S. Bristol is Lieut. Commander.

TENNESSEE

KNOXVILLE.—The Gillespie Avenue Baptist Church will erect a new edifice during the year of 1909. Plans for the new church have been drawn, and it is quite likely that the contract will be awarded within the next sixty days.

MEMPHIS.—Architects Hanker & Carnes are said to have been commissioned by Mrs. A. J. Hogson, of Waukesha, Wis., to prepare plans for a storehouse to be erected at an approximate expenditure of \$20,000.

TEXAS

AUSTIN.—The Austin Saengerbunde has closed negotiations for the purchase of the Scholz Garden property, it is said. It is proposed in the near future to tear down the present buildings on the grounds and erect a handsome and commodious club house to cost about \$20,000.

BEAUMONT.—At a recent meeting of the board of directors of the Woman's Reading Club it was decided to accept the plans for a new club house prepared by Architect McDonald, of the firm of Smith McDonald & Company, to be erected on the lot owned by the club, located on Magnolia Avenue, between Calder Avenue and Hebert Street.

BROWNWOOD.—Plans have been drawn for the new Baptist Church which will be built by the Coggin Avenue Baptist Church, of Coggin Avenue. The plans call for a modern church, with Sunday school rooms, etc.; estimated cost, \$12,000.

HOUSTON.—According to current reports in the local press, the city of Houston is negotiating for the Turner Hall block for the purpose of erecting thereon a large auditorium.

PALACIOS.—It is said that Rev. M. M. Wolff, president of the Palacios Baptist College, is having plans prepared by Architect Frank S. Glover, of Houston, for the erection of a new \$40,000 school building for the college at Palacios.

SAN ANGELO.—S. S. Prince, owner of the Theatorium, expresses a determination to build and equip a theater if he can lease a desirable lot for a term of ten or fifteen years.

UTAH

LOGAN.—Logan is going to have a new \$150,000 hotel erected in its business center. Assurance to this effect was given when plans for the structure were accepted by Samuel Porter, manager of the Kenyon Hotel, of this city, and head of a party of Salt Lake and Logan capitalists who are financing the hotel. The plans selected were drawn by Camomile & Bitner, architects.

SALT LAKE CITY.—Oscar Groshell, the cash register man, will put up a three-story building at 249 State Street. Silenberg & Moeser are the architects of the proposed structure.

A mercantile block is to be erected by Samuel Newhouse, at a cost of from \$75,000 to \$120,000. The structure will go up on the corner of State Street and Exchange Place. It is planned to have work on the building start early in the coming year, so that it will be completed and ready for occupancy early next spring. Architects Headlund & Woods are said to be preparing the plans.

VIRGINIA

NORFOLK.—Plans are being prepared, we understand, for a proposed 200-room fireproof concrete hotel, to be built at Virginia Beach on the site of the burned Princess Anne Hotel.

ROANOKE.—The trustees of the First National Bank have announced, it is said, that on the 1st of May they would begin to erect a bank and office building, to cost between \$125,000 and \$150,000. The building will be seven stories high.

Plans are being made by H. M. Miller, architect, Roanoke, for a new Sunday school building for the First Baptist Church of this city. Building to be of solid brick, with pressed brick front, and to cost about \$15,000.

SHAWSVILLE.—Plans are being made by Architect H. M. Miller, of Roanoke, for alterations and additions to Capt. D. H. Barger's residence at Shawsville. Building to be Colonial style, brick walls, hot-water heating. Additions to cost about \$8,000.

WASHINGTON

SCENIC.—Scenic Hot Springs Hotel, at Scenic, will be rebuilt immediately, it is reported, on a scale involving the expenditure of possibly \$100,000 or more. J. V. Prosser is the owner.

Plans are in preparation for a modern structure to take the place of St. Mark's Episcopal Church, near Broadway and Madison Street. It is the ambition of the board of trustees and the pastor, Rev. J. P. D. Lloyd, to have a building that will cost more than \$100,000.

SEATTLE.—The congregation of the Calvary Presbyterian Church are said to be considering the construction of a church at Twenty-fourth Avenue and Fir Street. The building will be designed to seat 1,000 persons and will cost about \$35,000.

TACOMA.—Plans for construction of the proposed \$50,000 church are being discussed, we understand, by Temple Baptists. It is probable that the present church at Third Avenue and Cedar Street will be razed and the new structure erected in its place.

WISCONSIN

DE PERE.—Architects Foeller & Schober, of Green Bay, have prepared plans for an office building for J. P. Dousman Milling Company, De Pere, Wis., 22 x 60, one story and basement, fireproof, pressed brick and terra cotta.

GREEN BAY.—St. Willibrord's Congregation, Green Bay, Wis., has had plans prepared for a two-story and basement, 61 x 86, school structure, to cost \$20,000; Bedford stone. Foeller & Schober, architects, Green Bay, Wis.

KENOSHA.—The Kenosha City Council has provided for an issue of \$60,000 in school bonds, it is said, for the purpose of building a new school.

RACINE.—We understand that the purchase of two blocks of land in the southwest portion of the city for a new school site was definitely decided upon by the Council.

TWO RIVERS.—St. Luke's Congregation is about to erect a three-story and basement, 64 x 100, school building, to cost \$33,000; Bedford stone and structural iron. Bids will be received by Rev. J. A. Geissler on or before January 5, 1909. Foeller & Schober, architects, Green Bay, Wis.

MILWAUKEE.—Architect Fred Graf has prepared plans, it is reported, for a \$7,000 flat building to go up on Hackett Avenue, near Summit Avenue, for Charles H. Sears.

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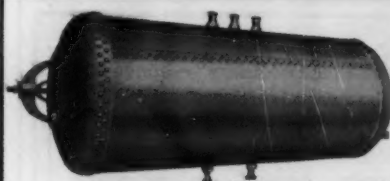
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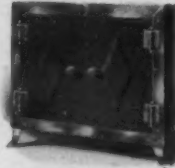
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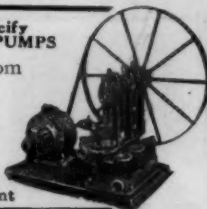
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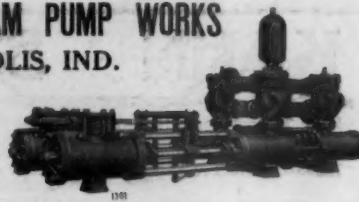
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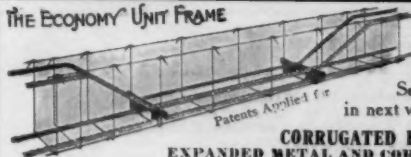
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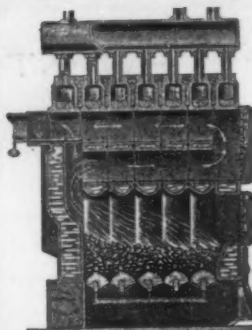
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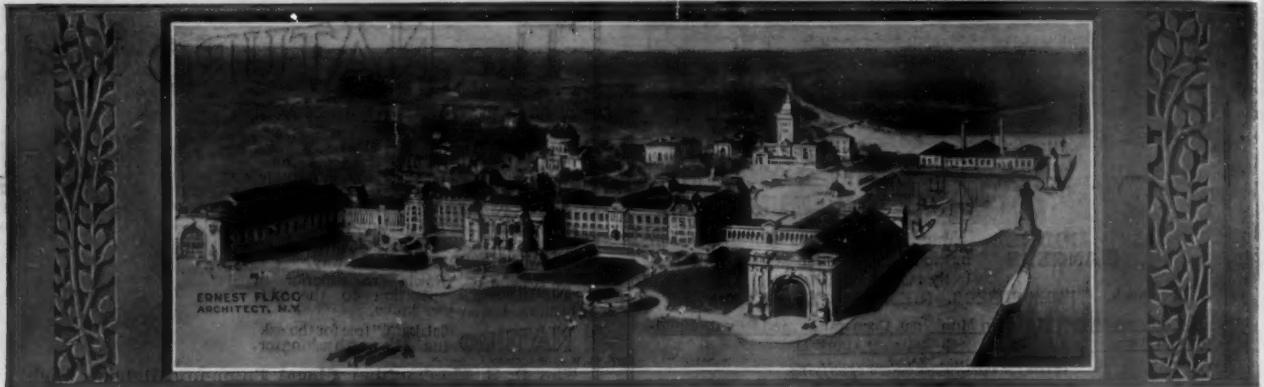
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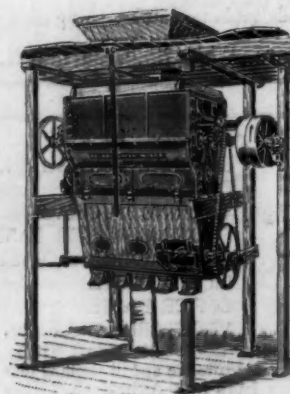
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