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The AMERICAN ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS

Regular Edition

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DECEMBER 30, 1908

No. 1723

STATION AT SCRANTON, PA., FOR THE D., L. & W. RAILWAY,
MR. KENNETH MURCHISON, ARCHITECT..... 217

FORTY-SECOND ANNUAL CONVENTION AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON BUREAU OF FINE ARTS..... 218

REPORT OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS..... 220

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON COMPETITIONS..... 221

NOTES FROM EUROPE..... 222

EDITORIAL COMMENT..... 226

Report of Committee on Bureau of Fine Arts.

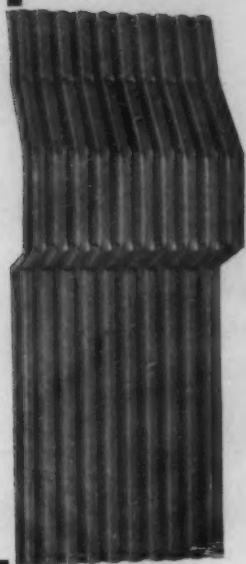
Need of Artisans in the Building Industry.

A Lincoln Memorial Building.

ILLUSTRATIONS:

Station at Scranton, Pa., for the D., L. & W. Railway (10 pages).

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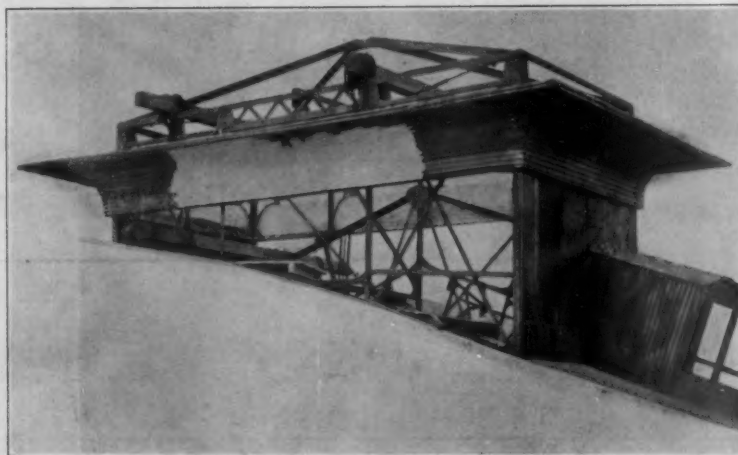
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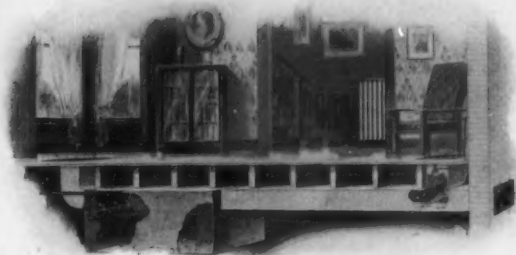
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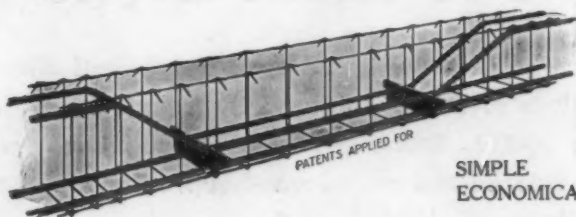
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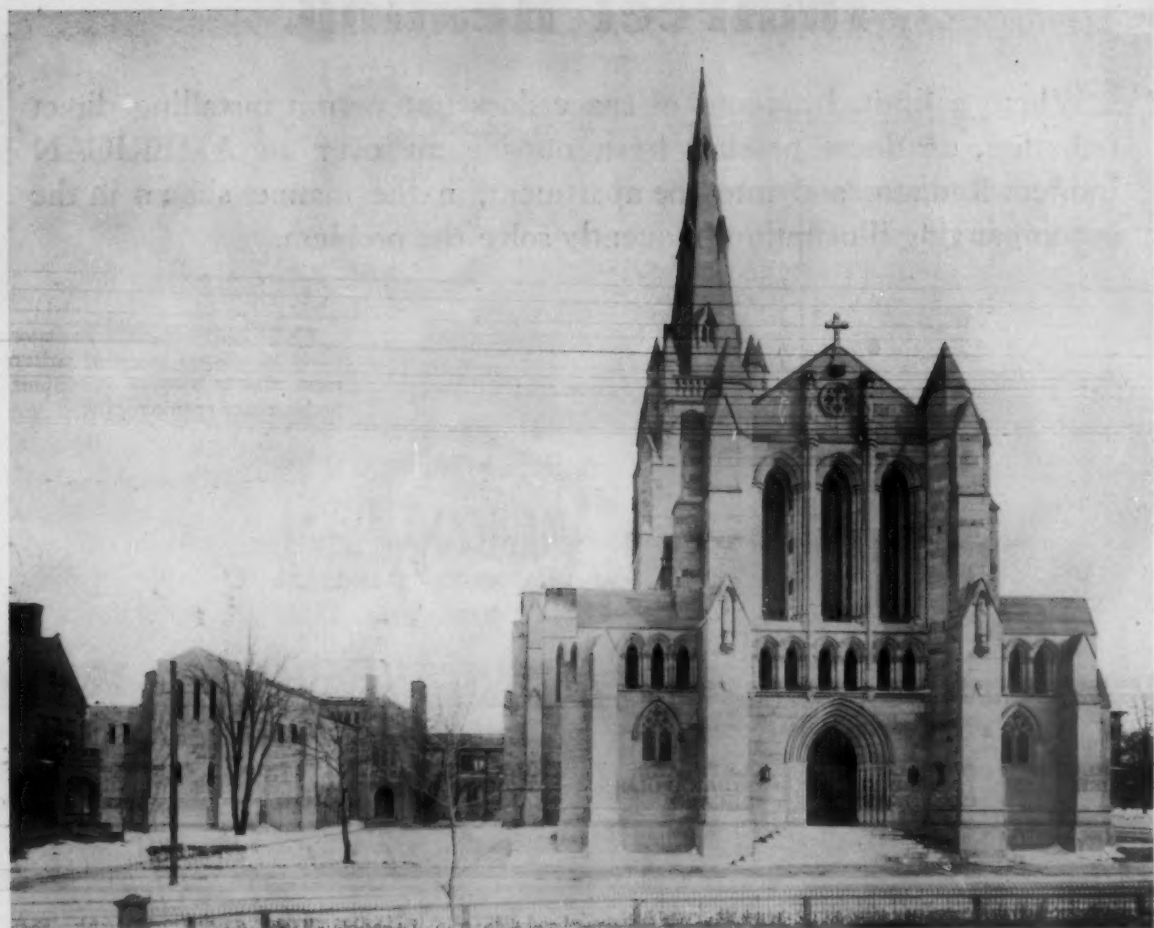
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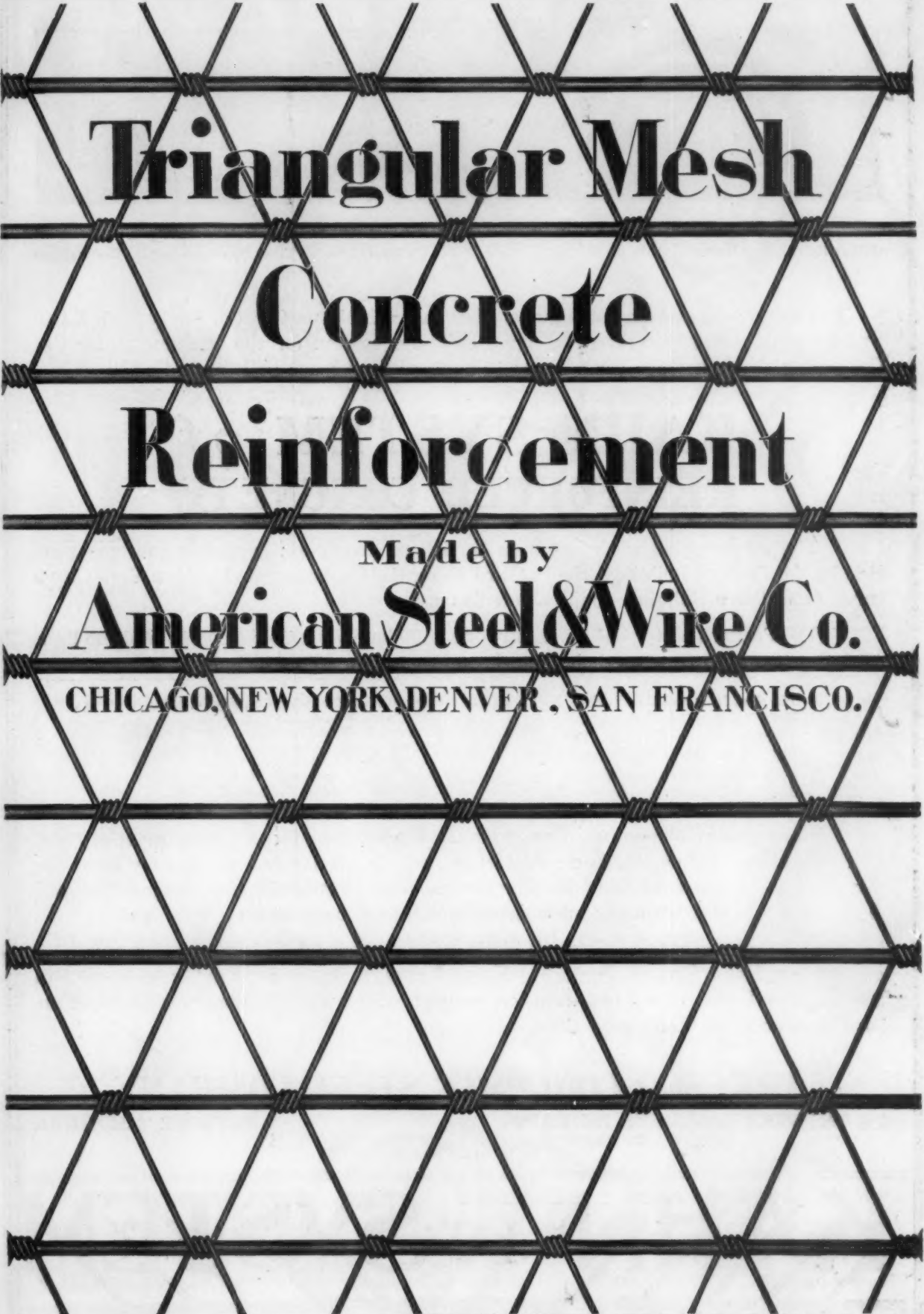
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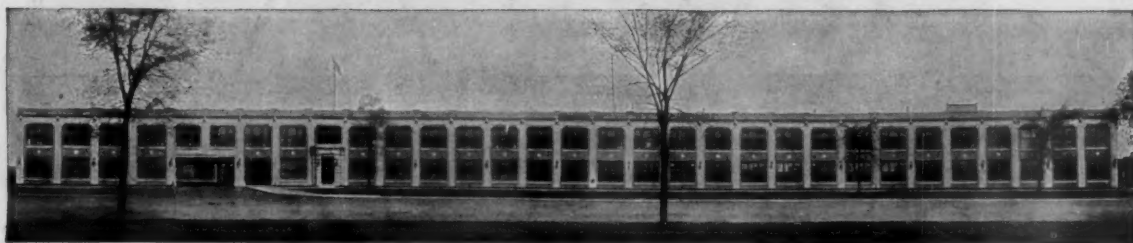
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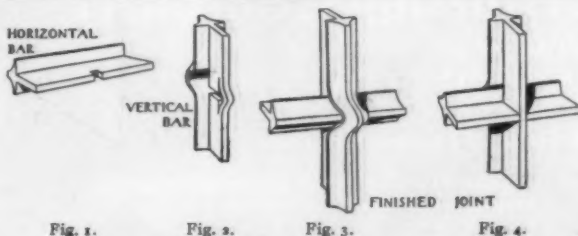


Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.

THE "FENESTRA" JOINT

In the "Fenestra" joint, as can be seen above, a small cross slot is made in one of the bars (Fig. 2), only sufficiently large to allow the flange of the other bar (Fig. 1) to pass through it. The moulded portion of the bar (Fig. 2) is then hydraulically pressed out far enough to allow of the moulded portion of the other bar (Fig. 1) to pass between it and its flange.

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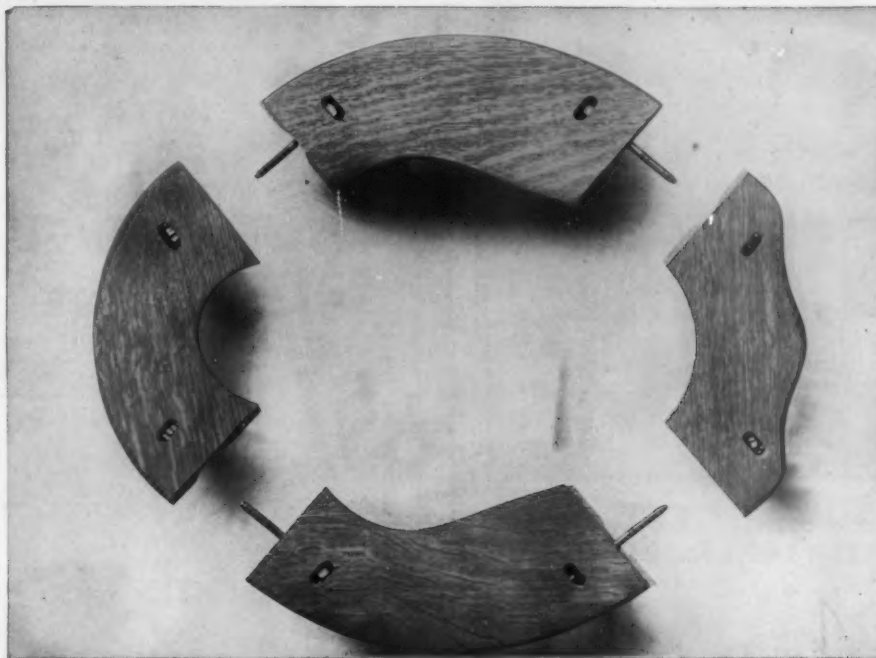
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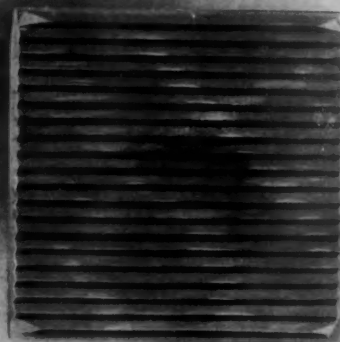
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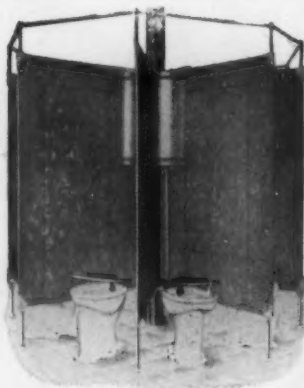
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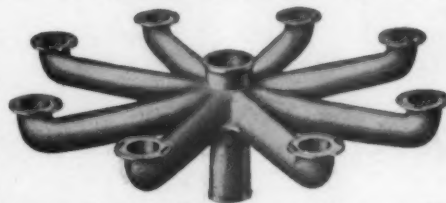
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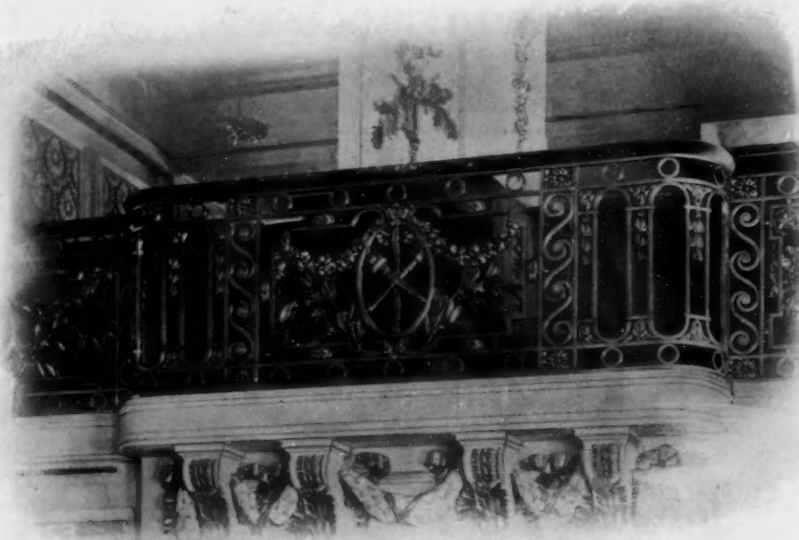
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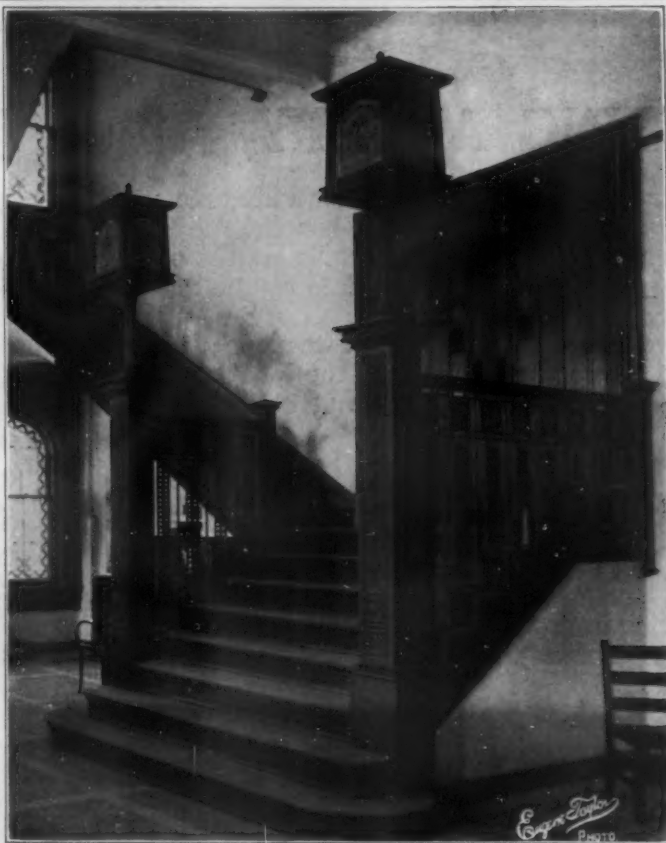
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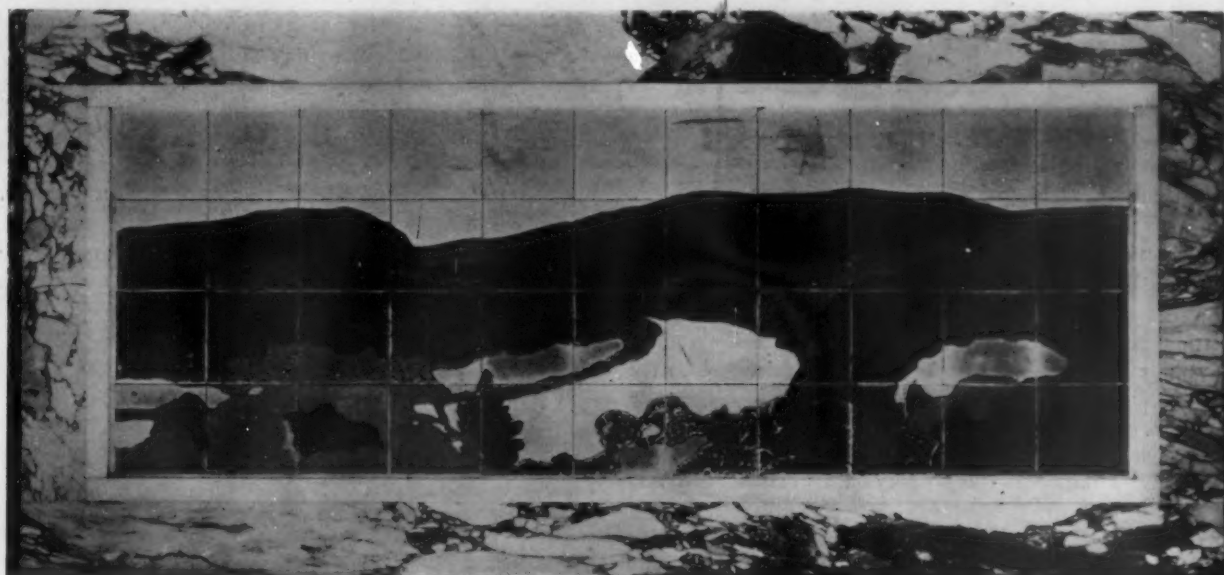
THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS



Vol. XCIV.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1908.

No. 1723.



FAIENCE PANEL IN WAITING ROOM

SCRANTON STATION, D., L. & W. R. R.

Station at Scranton, Pa. for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railway

KENNETH MURCHISON, ARCHITECT

THE station at Scranton, Pa., for the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railway, recently completed, was built from plans prepared by Mr. Kenneth Murchison, architect. This station building is 250 feet long by 80 feet wide. It is five stories high, built of fireproof brick and steel construction, with concrete floors and partitions. The exterior is Indiana limestone, with six engaged columns for the central feature.

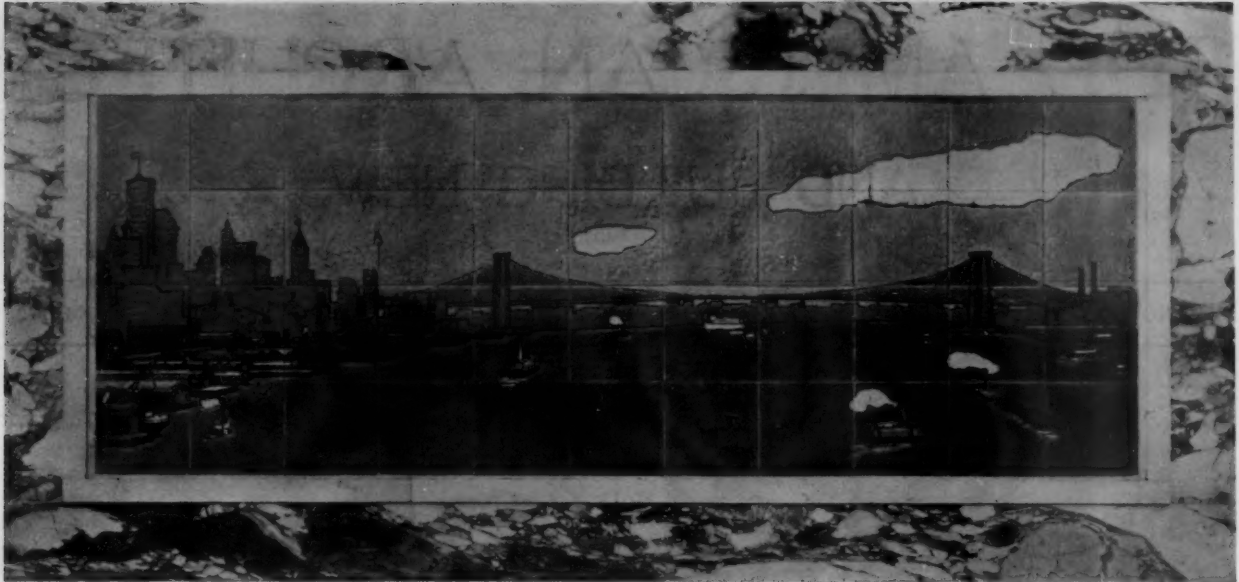
While this station is designed to serve the East and West traffic of the main line, it is as well the terminus of the Bloomsburg division. As will be seen, the style of architecture is French Renaissance, and the general design admirably suggests the purpose for which this building was erected.

The three approaching streets, Spruce Street, Lacka-

wanna Avenue and Jefferson Street, form a junction and triangular plaza at the front of the station. This plaza is block paved, and is defined by an ornamental classic balustrade.

As shown by the accompanying illustrations the building is surrounded on three sides by a continuous marquise, designed to afford shelter over the entrances and sidewalks. This marquise is 20 feet wide. The location of the various offices and conveniences can be seen on reference to the floor plans.

The interior finish of the building is well carried out. The harmonizing tones of the Formosa marble, particularly in the main waiting room, present a fine effect of color. An original and splendidly executed feature of the decorative treatment is the thirty-six faience panels, in colors, after the paintings by Mr.



FAIENCE PANEL IN WAITING ROOM

SCRANTON STATION, D., L. & W. R. R.

Clark G. Voorhees. These panels were reproduced in color, direct from nature, and depict actual scenes along the line of the Lackawanna road. Their color is beautifully brought out by the framing of white Italian statuary marble. This introduction of faience into the embellishment of railway station interiors is a new departure, and its successful and artistic effect will no doubt lead to further examples of this decorative treatment. A number of these panels are illustrated in this issue.

The base of the main waiting room is to a height of about twelve inches of Alpha green, Swiss marble. The twenty-eight pilasters are of light sienna Italian marble and the panels of Brèche Violette.

This marble paneling presents a surface of most suggestive markings, and the passenger with artistic feeling, who awaits the time for his train, will be interested in studying the tracery of this beautiful stone and the effects of form and landscape it suggests.

It is a good omen for decorative treatment in America, when the builders of structures of this character are willing to permit the architect to indulge his artistic sense.

The effect produced in this station is one of utmost satisfaction, and finds approval in the artistic mind, and has an educational value that is worthy of mention. Surmounting the cornice at the second floor level is an ornamental bronze railing.

The outside light reaches the waiting room through a barrel vaulted ceiling of leaded glass.

The electric lights are concealed and so arranged as to produce a diffusion that retains all the color values of the marble and the faience panels.

The ventilation of the main waiting room is effected by openings framed in the copper ribs of the barrel vault. The remainder of the station is ventilated by a mechanical forced draught system, which insures an abundance of fresh air at all times.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON BUREAU OF FINE ARTS, AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

GENTLEMEN: The Committee on the Bureau of Fine Arts have the honor to report as follows:

This subject is presented to the convention, not only as an abstract æsthetic question, but as a grave, practical problem, affecting great interests of the public generally and the economic administration of the National Government. The committee, after mature consideration, recommends that immediate action be taken toward the establishment of a Bureau of the Fine Arts, as a part of the governmental machinery, believing that it is necessary to the public welfare.

This definite and positive recommendation is the result of an investigation and examination of the records of the different departments, through which the following facts have been ascertained.

Since the foundation of the Government, more than \$500,000,000 of public money has been expended for buildings and other works of art, which should have been under the control of a Bureau of Art. A detailed list of expenditures by the different departments is annexed to this report.

In addition to this amount, large sums have been spent for parks, bridges, aqueducts, harbor improvements, designs for coins, stamps, bonds and bills, the value of which would have been greatly increased had they received intelligent artistic consideration.

About 90 per cent. of this total amount has been spent during the last twenty years. In the immediate future there will be spent the sum of \$45,000,000, for which appropriations have been made.

Under existing conditions, there are many kinds of machinery for controlling these expenditures. Usually each act of Congress appropriating money for artistic work specifies the method of procedure, and designates the person or persons in whom the authority is vested. As a result, it is sometimes the President, a member of the Cabinet, a committee of the Senate or House, or a department or bureau; sometimes an army engineer, the superintendent of the Capitol, a committee of the Grand Army of the Republic, a special or private commission or a private individual, who controls and regulates the choice of the artist and the expenditure of the public money, and who acts not infrequently as artistic arbiter. In each case the arbiter regards the enterprise from his own point of view, without respect to its relation to the whole æsthetic question,

and the result is, generally, waste of public money and always artistic chaos.

Your committee submits that the expenditure of this vast sum of money, without the supervision of a well-organized and competent authority, is unbusinesslike, improvident and not economic government. The fact that the present appropriations show that the ratio of expenditures for these purposes is increasing annually, seems to your committee to indicate that the necessity for action is urgent.

During the past, as many as fifteen bills have been introduced in Congress to remedy these evils. A synopsis of these bills has been compiled for the Public Art League of the United States.

The general character of the bills is best described in the report, as follows:

"After an examination of all the bills, which have been presented to Congress in connection with this subject, the committee feel that their effectiveness, if they had become laws, would have been marred for the following reasons.

"Such bills were introduced with the idea of ameliorating evils which existed in single departments or in single cases, one covering paintings and statuary for a single building; one the question simply of paintings; several bearing upon the buildings of the supervising architect's office.

"The fundamental error in all attempts at legislation has been in confining the law to one branch of art, or to isolated buildings. As buildings and their decorations of painting and sculpture, and the landscape, including monuments and fountains, are so intimately associated with each other and the effect of any one so easily enhanced or marred by the other, they should all be under the direction of one guiding body. The only way to obtain a harmonious whole is to have them all in the hands of one department. The lack of harmony between different buildings in Washington, the total lack of unity in the selection of their sites, and the still more notable deficiencies in the character, location, and fitness of statues and monuments, are all due to the separate committees, individuals and departments which have had charge of such matters for the Government."

The first step toward a solution must be to recognize that the artistic problem is a single one. That the object sought is the product of a great totality. That the selection of sites, the general distribution as well as the design and execution of architectural work, monuments, landscape work, sculpture, painting, mural decorations, bridges, parks, and their accompaniments, are all parts of a coherent whole, and must be subject to one single authority, invested with such dignity as to command respect for its decrees, and that this authority must be guided by the most enlightened advice which the artistic professions can furnish.

Your committee therefore recommends as a remedy for the existing evils, the establishment of a permanent Bureau of Fine Arts, the essential element of which shall be a Superior Council composed of a number of men of known and recognized eminence in the profession of the arts.

Your committee is guided in this action by the example of the older nations, notably France, whose logical treatment of this important question has placed her people at the head of the civilized world in all matters pertaining to the arts.

In order that the Institute may have at hand precise information as to what has been done in this matter in foreign countries, your committee has obtained, from official sources, a synopsis of the organization of the French, German and Italian Ministries of Fine Arts, which is presented, with a brief history of the movement toward their establishment.

In further support of its recommendation, your committee quotes the following resolution, which was passed after a thorough discussion at the International Congress of Architects at Vienna in July of this year, 1908, the subject of governmental direction of Art having been designated as one of the four subjects for consideration by the Congress:

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

This resolution has been endorsed by the principal artistic bodies of eighteen nations in Europe.

A full report of the congress will be rendered to the Institute by a delegate, who represented the American Institute of Architects.

Your committee has judged best to place before you the economic and business aspect of this question first because from its point of view the necessity for immediate action is urgent. Viewed from the economic standpoint alone, the pecuniary benefit of a well-organized and regular system for the expenditure of great sums of public money must be sufficiently obvious.

It is obvious that existing value is never destroyed, but that, on the contrary, commercial values are always enhanced and new values created by artistic treatment.

To the great mass of cultivated and intelligent citizens of our country who recognize the irresistible force of abstract ideals, and who appreciate the lessons of history, there is a vastly more cogent reason for altering existing conditions.

It is, that the expenditure of this vast sum of money signifies



FAIENCE PANEL IN WAITING ROOM

SCRANTON STATION, D., L. & W. R. R.

that we are establishing, at a rate never before exceeded, lasting monuments to our civilization, and that, without proper management, these monuments will not represent and typify the state of cultivation which our people have achieved. The works of art of a nation are the records by which it is judged by posterity.

A nation's literature, its coins, its buildings, statues, paintings, bridges, roads and tombs are the undying testimonials of the character and intellect of its people, and the permanent record of their achievements.

The common desire of every race in every period of their history to preserve and guard artistic treasures evidences the instinct for beauty and the aspiration for immortality. The permanency of works of art is a sufficient reason for extraordinary care in their design and execution. When such works are undertaken by a government, a high standard of excellence becomes a civic obligation.

It is the duty of the state, itself a product of the cultural needs of humanity, to recognize and foster the culture of the arts, as the most powerful agency for uplifting and elevating the ethical standard of the people.

It is our duty to ourselves, to our forefathers, and to posterity to see that the monuments which we are now erecting, these records which our Government is now making, should be worthy representations of the true state of our social conditions and an evidence of the taste and cultivation of our time.

To those who recognize these facts should be entrusted the guidance of legislation concerning our monuments. It is their duty to demand that the expenditure of these enormous sums of public money should be made with all the wisdom, foresight and intelligence of which we, as a community, are capable.

As to the form of a bill to present to Congress, your committee deems it advisable to await the result of the discussion of this report, but submits the following suggestions:

(a) That the bill shall provide for the organization of a bureau which shall have control.

(b) That there shall be a Superior Council, composed of eminent architects, sculptors, painters and other artists and laymen, distinguished for their interest in and knowledge of the Fine Arts.

(c) That the members of the council shall be appointed by the President by and with the advice of the Senate.

(d) That the recommendations of the council shall be binding upon the chief of the bureau.

(e) That the chief of the bureau shall be the representative of the government in all transactions involving the employment of architects, painters, sculptors and other artists for public works, and shall decide with the concurrence of the Superior Council upon the methods of choosing and the choice of artists or public works of art.

(f) That all public works (of a character to be described) shall be supervised by the Bureau of Fine Arts, and that the decision of the Superior Council in all such matters shall be final and binding upon all departments.

It is recommended by your committee that the following subjects should be included in the authority of the Bureau of Fine Arts:

1. Architecture, Painting, Sculpture, Park Work, and Engraving.
2. Educational matters pertaining to the Fine Arts and the dissemination of useful knowledge among schools, colleges and universities pertaining thereto.
3. Administration of the National Gallery of the Fine Arts.
4. A system of national museums in different cities, and that a system of circulating works of art throughout the country be established.

In conclusion, your committee repeats from its report of last year:

"The intention of establishing a Bureau of the Fine Arts is, not to develop a national style of architecture or definite styles of painting or sculpture, but to invest the whole subject of the fine arts with appropriate dignity, to encourage the establishment of proper schools, to stimulate the universities in this much neglected branch, and to educate the people.

"In other words, the purpose of a Bureau of the Fine Arts would be to propagate the truth that art is not an effeminate luxury, but that it is the manifestation of that great vital

force, the imagination, which is the original impulse behind all human progress; and to, furthermore, teach the people of the United States that if there is one thing above all others which is absolutely and universally democratic, typically and thoroughly American, and essentially in accordance with the whole spirit of the constitution, it is the inalienable right of all the people by inheritance to possess and preserve the works of genius of the human race, and to participate equally in the inestimable advantages and benefits of the study of the Fine Arts."

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

MEMBERSHIP.

The board reports that the institute has now 868 members to wit: 320 fellows, 548 associates, as well as 63 honorary members and 83 corresponding members.

Since the last report of the board seven fellows have been elected, three have resigned and eleven have died. Among these is Alfred Stone, one of the oldest fellows of the institute, for seven years its secretary, and, at the time of his death, a director actively engaged in Institute work. Fifty-seven associates have been elected, one has been dropped and two have died.

Three honorary members and two corresponding members were elected at the convention of last year.

For cause, duly reported by the Committee on Practice, and passed upon by the Judiciary Committee, one member has been suspended and one member expelled.

The board recommends for advancement to fellowship the following associates:

Messrs. Boyd, Hunt, Livingston, Parker, Perkins and Tilton.

CHAPTERS.

The chapters have taken an active interest in increasing the Institute membership. By this means several chapters have materially increased their delegations in the convention and their effectiveness in the Institute. A large majority of the chapters have taken part in local movements and have assisted the Institute materially in all national movements. Steps have been taken to establish chapters in New Orleans, La., and in York, Penna.

FINANCES.

The finances of the Institute during the past show improvement due to increase in membership, to the extinguishment of interest payments caused by liquidation of the debt on the Octagon, to a more strict economy in management and to the generous help of subscribers to the sustaining fund, but they are still far from satisfactory.

During the year the board has caused to be made a thorough study of the business methods, income and expenditures, and has employed an expert to assist therein, resulting in the appointment of a standardizing committee which has the whole subject under consideration.

LEGACIES.

Several years ago the board drew attention to the fact that the European architectural societies are frequently enriched by legacies from members and others interested in architecture. The board is pleased to state that several inquiries have been made to the Institute in reference to inserting in wills, bequests for the benefit of the Institute. The board urges members of the Institute to bring to the attention of those interested, the consideration of such bequests.

THE GOLD MEDAL OF THE A. I. A.

The board recommends that the Gold Medal of the Institute be awarded biennially, alternately to a foreigner and to an American; that the recipient be nominated by the board; that, subject to the ratification of the convention and his attendance in person, it be conferred at the following convention.

This year the board of directors recommends that the Gold Medal of the A. I. A., the first to be conferred upon an

American, be awarded to one whom it thinks preeminently worthy to be honored, one who has set a standard for high achievement in architecture, who has generously and wisely advanced the cause of architectural education, and who, as shown in the Washington plan, has grasped and expressed the need of civic beauty, Charles Follen McKim.

COMMITTEE TO CONSIDER RELATIONS TO OTHER SOCIETIES.

The Committee on the Relations to Junior Societies has held many meetings and conferences with the Architectural League of America, and with the Society of Beaux-Arts Architects, and has laid out a plan which it recommends for bringing these societies into closer affiliation with the A. I. A. These conferences culminated in a meeting of the president of the architectural clubs constituting the League and of the Society of the Beaux-Arts Architects, held at the Octagon, at which the question was discussed at length. The result of this will be given in the committee report. The board considers this a matter of extreme importance and recommends it to the consideration of the convention.

BUREAU OF THE FINE ARTS.

In spite of a general interest in the subject of the fine arts and an increasing appreciation of the executive departments and many legislative branches of the government, the board of directors feels that the fine arts are at present badly administered in our country, having neither the advantage of intelligent selection, harmonious relation, nor economic execution; that we, as a nation, have been groping more or less in the dark in efforts to better these conditions. The Committee on the Bureau of the Fine Arts will, in their report, supply data, and will discuss this subject. The time is now ripe for a movement, and the board advocates strongly a bill for the establishment of a Bureau of the Fine Arts, as outlined in the committee's report.

WASHINGTON CITY.

One of the most important elements in the Park Commission scheme for the development of Washington was the location of the Lincoln memorial on a site overlooking the river and on the principal axis of the Capitol and the monument. It would seem as if everyone would instantly appreciate the value and importance and fitness of the site, but unfortunately this is not the case. Two bills for other memorial schemes were introduced at the last session of Congress. One was to make, as this memorial to Lincoln, a roadway from Washington to Gettysburg. The other calls for the location of the Lincoln memorial on Capitol Hill in connection with the Union Station.

The Institute, at whose suggestion the Park Commission was appointed, and which has approved without qualification the Park Commission's plan, should emphatically lend its influence to the end that this most important feature of the plan does not miscarry, and that no scheme which runs counter to this plan should have its approval.

The remains of Peter Charles L'Enfant, which were interred on the Diggs Farm in Maryland, are to be removed to Arlington. It has been suggested by the Columbia Historical Society and other patriotic associations that this would be a fitting occasion to have a memorial meeting, with appropriate ceremonies in honor of L'Enfant. It has been suggested that the Institute appoint a committee to join with other societies properly to honor the man who devised the greatest plan for the city of Washington, and who was the first to suggest a systematic, orderly and beautiful grouping of its buildings.

Note:—An address by Senator Newlands of Nevada, delivered on the opening day of the Convention and suggesting in outline the method of procedure by the Institute in its efforts to secure the establishment of a Bureau of the Fine Arts, was received by the delegates with many marks of approval. This interesting address will be printed in our issue of January 6, 1909, together with an account of the second and third days' proceedings of the Convention.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON COMPETITIONS, AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

Last year's report and the resolution accompanying it appear not to have been clearly understood by the majority of the members. This is due to a variety of causes. It was issued first in the October number of the *Quarterly*, which ante-dates the convention and probably many of the men missed seeing it at this time. This was the earliest date at which it was called to the attention of the members of the Institute who were not present at the convention. Then it was printed in circular form. This was unfortunate because it was printed with the heading "a code for the conduct of competitions," and although the fact that it was not a code was clearly stated in the text, it was certainly misleading. It was not, however, generally distributed in this form, but only upon request. When it was finally presented to the members of the institute it was in the printed report of the convention, and there was no notice which would have called the special attention of members to a matter so important as this, which actually involved discipline, and which was a resolution binding upon the conduct of the members of the Institute.

The result of all this was that many of the members did not know that there was any such resolution and many of those who knew did not understand what it meant, nor what its object was. The Judiciary Committee, for example, were asked to pass on a case of violation of "the eighth clause in the code recently adopted for competitions." As no code was adopted and there was no eighth clause in the committee's report, it was not clear to what this referred. After some trouble it was discovered that the resolution following the seven principles of competition was the so-called eighth clause in the code.

Your committee would call the attention of the convention to the fact that the resolution is an extremely simple one and purposely put in that form so as to make it one that could easily be complied with. It is quite true that it is easily nullified by a purely perfunctory performance on the part of any member of the Institute in good standing; it is therefore a resolution that depends for its effectiveness upon the good faith and intelligent support of the members of the Institute. That it should be made more productive of good it is suggested by your committee that the secretary should keep simple forms of approval of competitions, and that whenever any member of the Institute is asked to give his approval he should fill out his approval on this form and file the approval with copy of the programme he has approved with the secretary, who would then have a record of every programme thus approved.

It is the opinion of your committee that no further action should be taken by the central body than what has already been taken; that conditions which should govern competitions will necessarily vary in different localities and should be made the subject of local legislation; but the resolution suggested at the last convention seemed to your committee one that might be applicable to the whole country and would be as useful a first step in New York as it would be in Los Angeles.

At the request of the last convention your committee have compiled a pamphlet containing most of the important suggestions made during the last four or five years by the various committees on competitions; this is printed and is available for all members of the Institute. It is, of course, understood that there is nothing binding in the pamphlet and that it is issued only for the guidance of members.

Your committee recommend that a circular be issued containing nothing except the resolution passed last year, and that its scope be explained and attention drawn to the fact that the pamphlet above referred to has been printed, and that forms for the approval of competition programmes are available at the secretary's office.

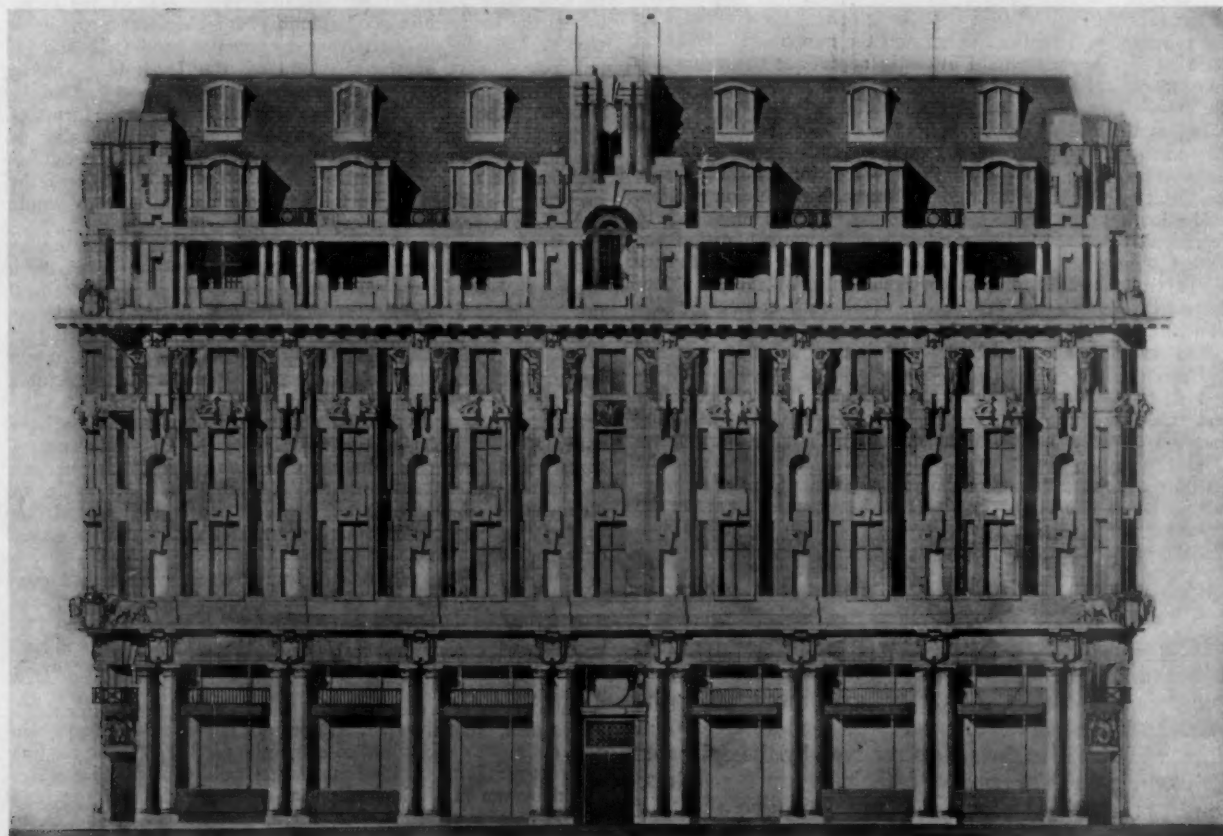
Your committee recommended the following resolution:

Resolved, That the A. I. A. does not approve of the adoption of a code for the conduct of competitions that shall be binding upon its members, but that members should consider themselves bound by the resolution passed at the convention of 1907 and should use their efforts, whether as competitors or judges, to see that the seven underlying principles mentioned in the report of your committee are complied with.

NOTES FROM EUROPE—A REVIEW OF CURRENT WORK IN ENGLAND AND ON THE CONTINENT, BY FRANCIS S. SWALES, ARCHITECT

The Improvement of South London—It is said that the Prince of Wales is about to change the map of South London; at least, according to the papers, the more dilapidated property belonging to the Prince's Duchy of Cornwall is to be swept away and replaced by new buildings with every modern improvement. It is extremely desirable that such should be the case. Few places in London need improvement so much; but, aside from the temporary improvement of more sanitary surroundings to the tenants of the "flats" (which are to replace the old houses) it is doubtful whether the change will be of much value to London so far as appearances are concerned. Nobody knows how to design a block of flats or a cheap hotel as bad as the ordinary run of English architects who do this class of work, and until we know in whose hands the work has been placed we must reserve all enthusiasm for the project. By far the most important part of the undertaking is the proposition to deal with the property along the river bank between Waterloo and Blackfriars Bridges. It is stated that when King Edward was Prince of Wales he expressed a desire that all this neighborhood, containing some 3,000 houses, should be cleared and converted into a good residential district. This would certainly assist in reducing the number of London's

unemployed houses and in getting rid of some of the most objectionable of those mentioned in an earlier letter. The district is one of the most depressing slums in the county, and it is remarkable that it should have been allowed to exist so long, especially when one considers the great increment in value which might be obtained by simply pulling down the present buildings, constructing a few new roads and offering the property for building sites. This, however, does not appear to be the scheme proposed, but rather to tear down a few houses at a time and build cheap flats in their places, and, among other things, a gigantic second-rate hotel. It is stated that this latter would not be undertaken by the Duchy, but is to be built by a company with a capital of \$4,000,000. The hotel would be the finest in South London and rival some of the great establishments on the north bank in its appointments. Such a hotel would be just the sort to go into the hands of a receiver almost as soon as built. London is already over-stocked with the "first class" of second-rate hotels. There are the great hulks of the Gaiety and the Piccadilly, which were unable to continue through a season, and there are any number of others which seem to be vast wildernesses except for a few weeks during the "American season." London has but one large first-class modern hotel—that is the new Ritz. There are three others, the Carlton, Berkeley and Claridge's, which are excellent as far as they go, and there are a number of little ones, such as Brown's in Dover Street, which can be complained of only on grounds of a degeneracy of taste in decorations and

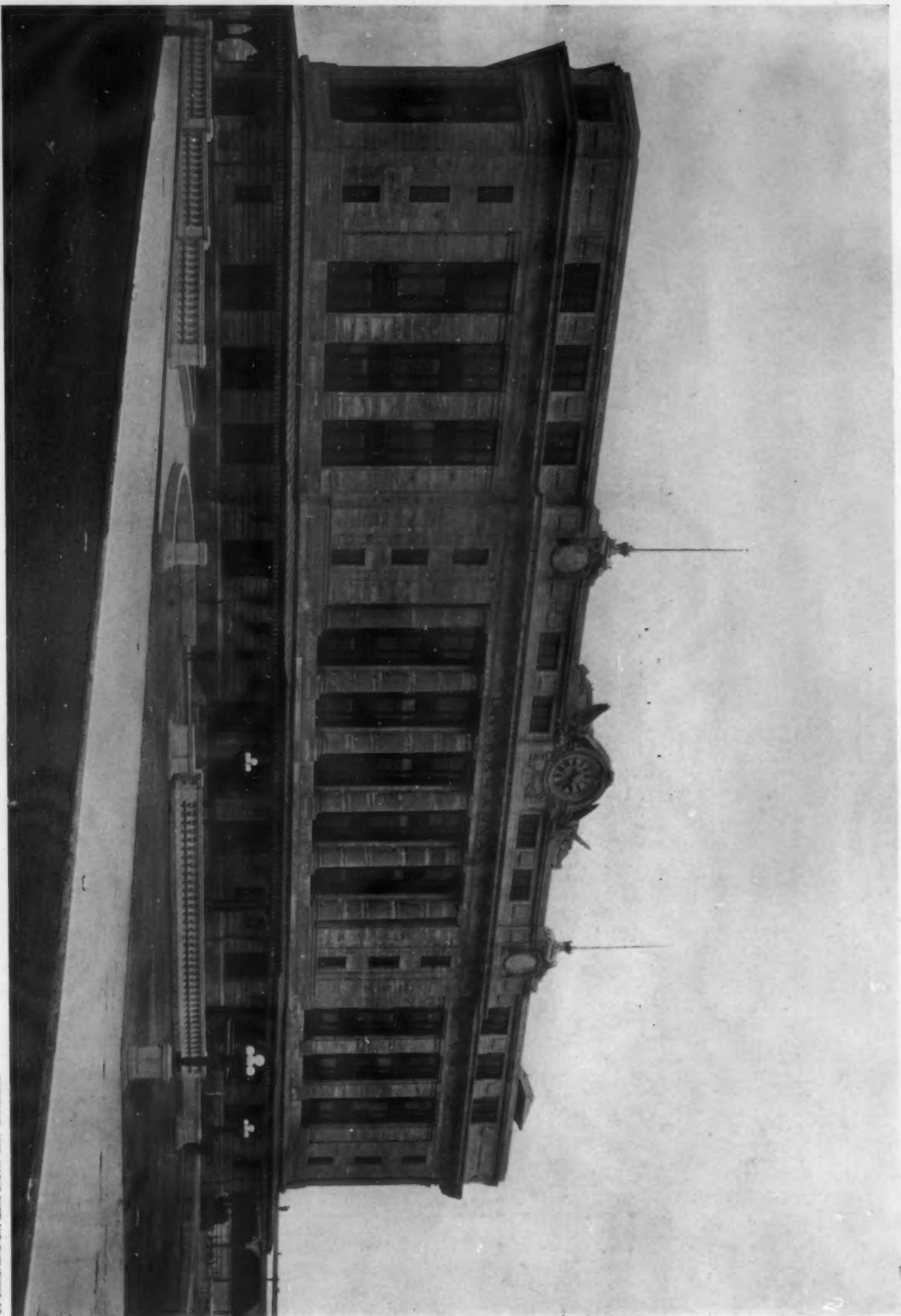


AN OFFICE BUILDING IN PICCADILLY, LONDON

JOHN BELCHER, A.R.A. ARCHITECT

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

DECEMBER 30, 1908



STATION FOR THE D. L. & W. R. R.
AT SCRANTON, PA.

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DETAIL IN WAITING ROOM

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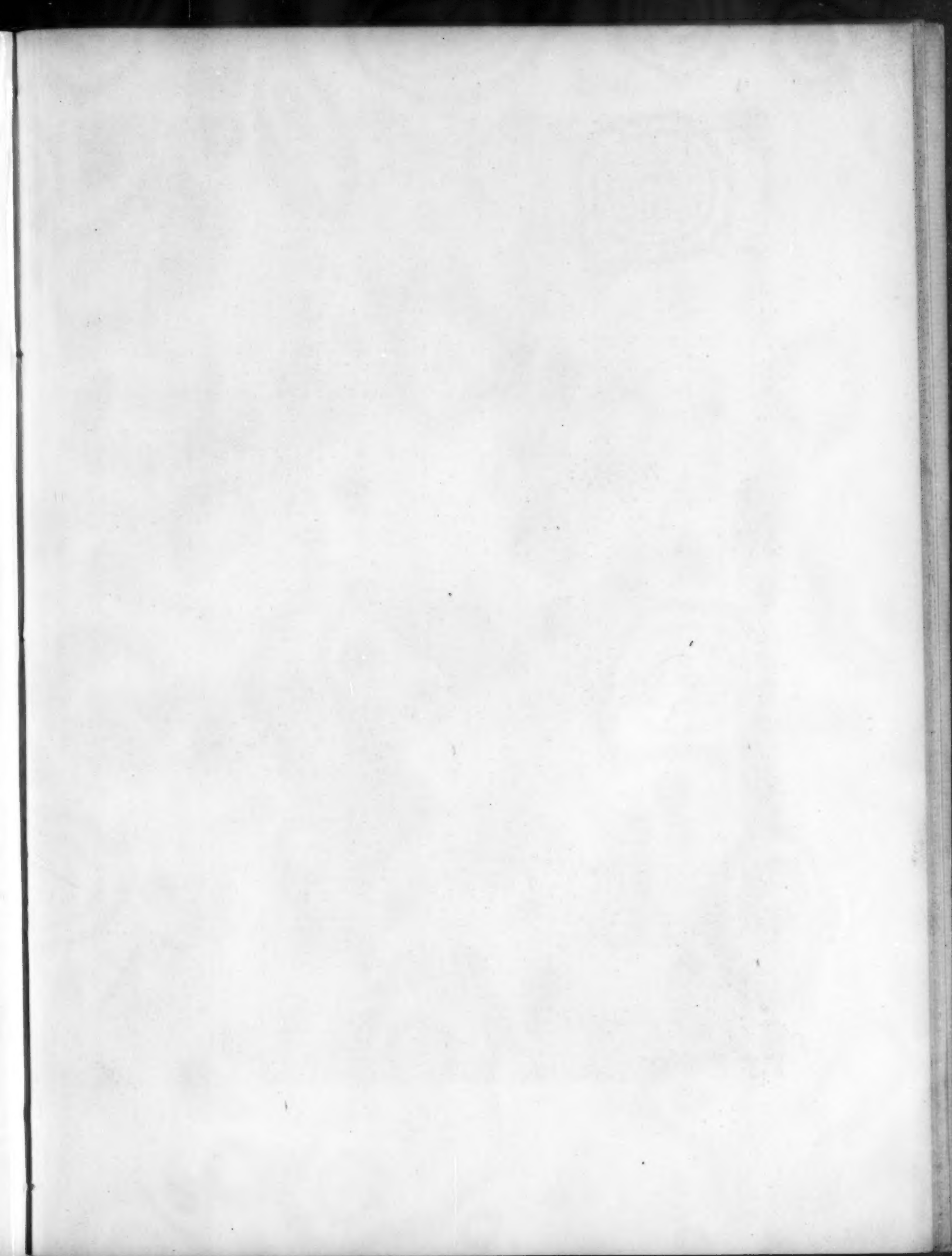


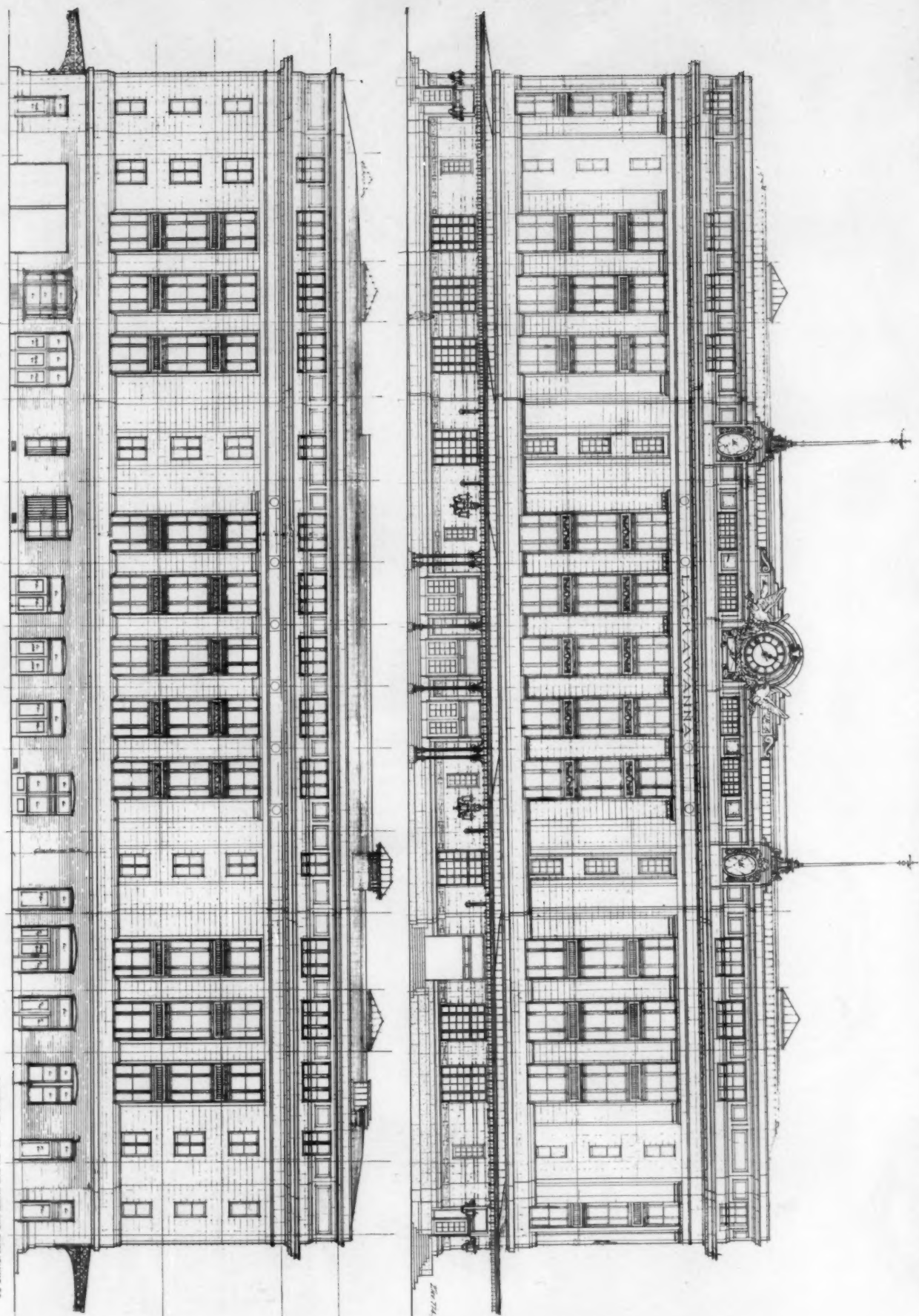
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DINING ROOM

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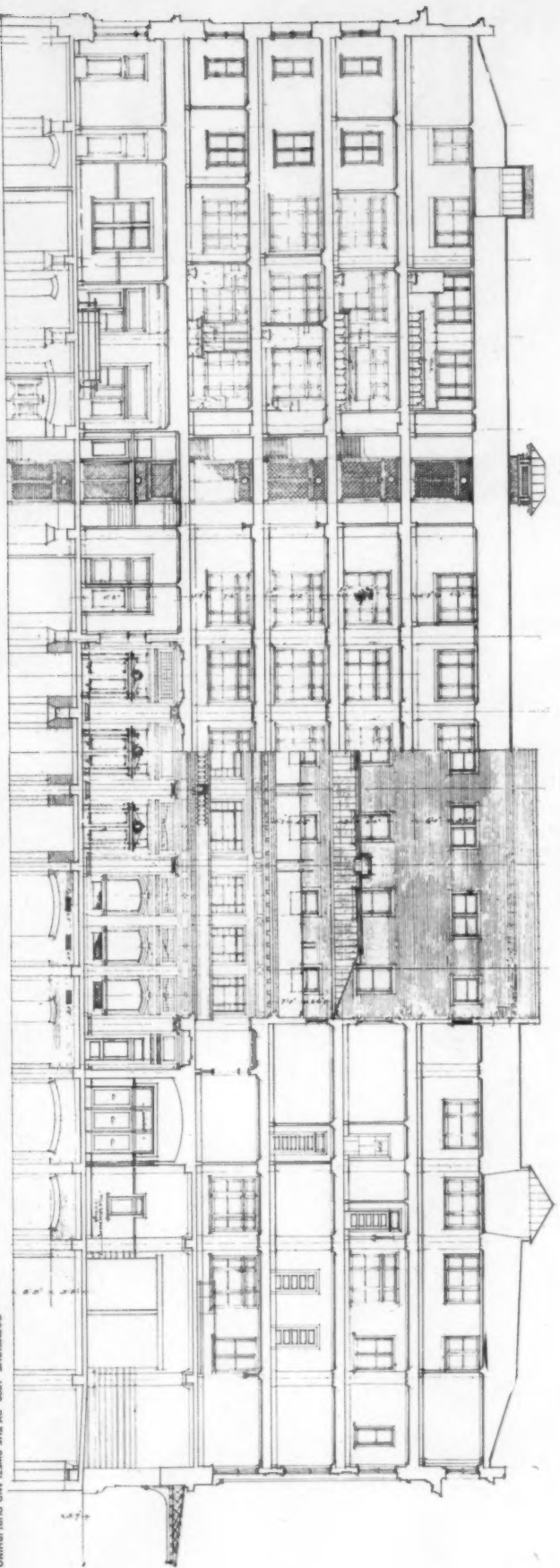
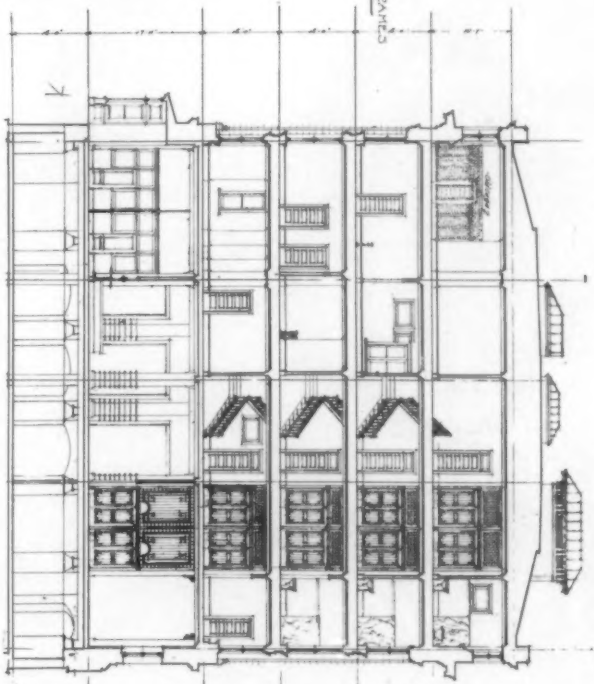
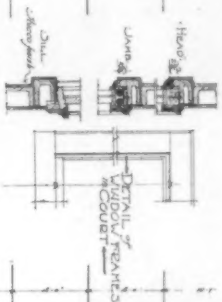
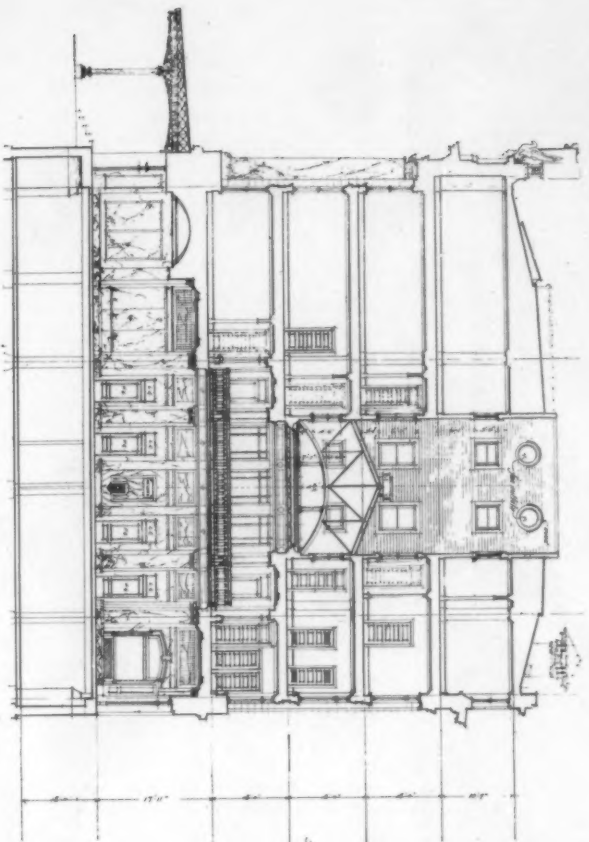
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ELEVATIONS

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DECEMBER 30, 1908

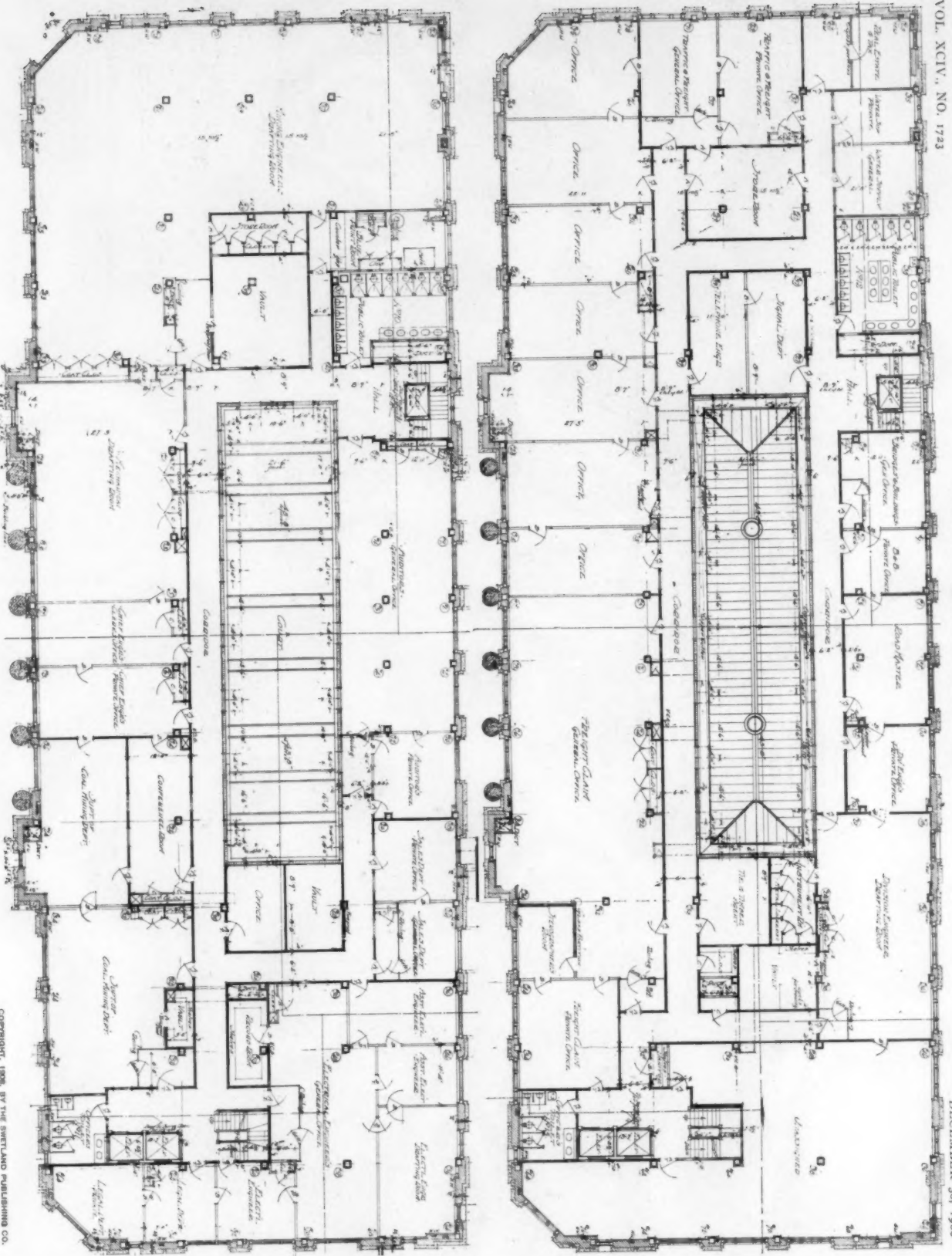


SECTIONS

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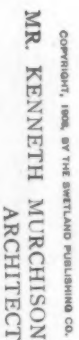


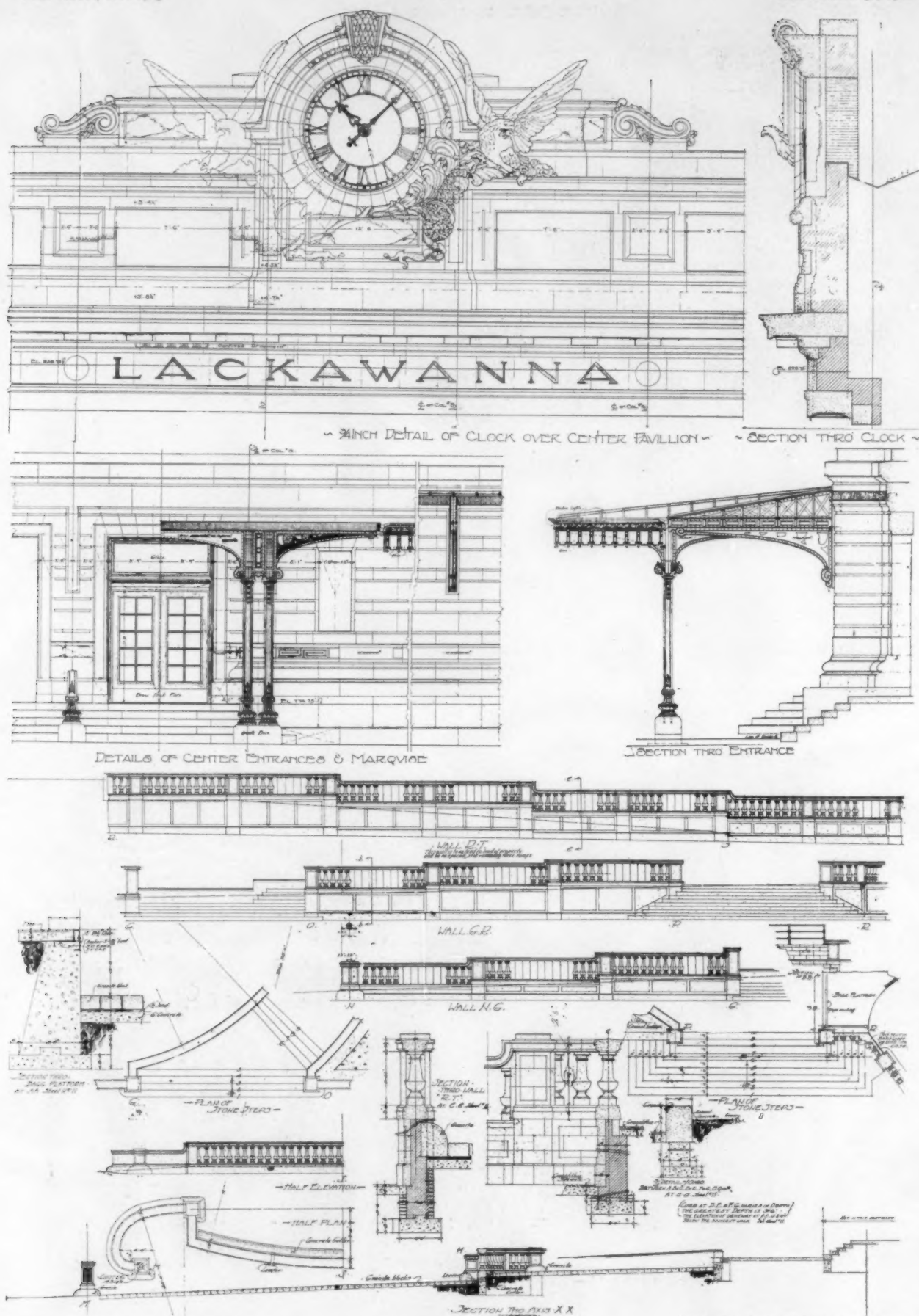
PLANS OF SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS

STATION FOR THE D. L. & W. R. R.
AT SCRANTON, PA.

MR. KENNETH MURCHISON
ARCHITECT

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PICCADILLY HOTEL LONDON
QUADRANT FRONT

R. NORMAN SHAW
ARCHITECT

This design will be ultimately extended over the whole of the Quadrant

their somewhat cramped positions. Of the big, blatant, showy kind, suited to the man with money and without everything else, there are surely enough and to spare—none is needed in South London while the Strand exists, nor would the visitors to such hotels stay there if it were built.

The King's suggestion to change the character of the whole neighborhood by building a good class of residences does not seem impracticable, but buildings for offices and commercial purposes seem to be really needed.

Piccadilly and Oxford Street—A great many new offices are being provided in Piccadilly, among which the new building between St. James's and Arlington Streets, by Mr. John Belcher, being executed in marble, will be most conspicuous. A somewhat similar, though smaller and less successful, design has been completed in Oxford Street as a warehouse for a firm of silversmiths, the interiors of which are, however, of an exceptionally interesting character.

Work upon the new London County Hall scheme, which is to be built on the south side of the Thames on a site adjoining Westminster Bridge is about to commence, a contract having been let for the construction of the embankment wall and incidental work. It is now estimated that the cost will be something more than £1,000,000 instead of £750,000 (which was The Architect's guess in the competition), but the design has been improved, and probably other things than the actual buildings are included in the revised estimates.

The Stage of Drury Lane Theatre has been reconstructed at a cost of about £100,000 and is now one of the finest in Europe. It is a cube in form, 100 feet square and

100 feet high. Some 20,000 8-c.p. electric lamps are used for its lighting. There are 250 linear feet of steel fly-galleries and 200 feet of paint-frame and lime light galleries.

France: Versailles—M. Bassompierre-Sewrin has won the Versailles competition for a savings bank building at Versailles. There is nothing specially remarkable about the design, but there is about the jury which judged the competition, for, besides the Mayor, President of the Council of the town and other public officers, it included the following architects: Marcel-Lambert, Blondel, Blavette, Eustache, Louvet, Le Grand, Petit and Vernholes. The prize amounted to \$400. Enough probably to buy drinks for the jury.

Ecole des Beaux-Arts, Paris—The following architectural students have been admitted to take part in the Concours Chénard:

Abella, Atelier Bernier; Arnal, Bernier; Crevel, Paulin; Durand, Deglane; J. Lambert, Marcel-Lambert.

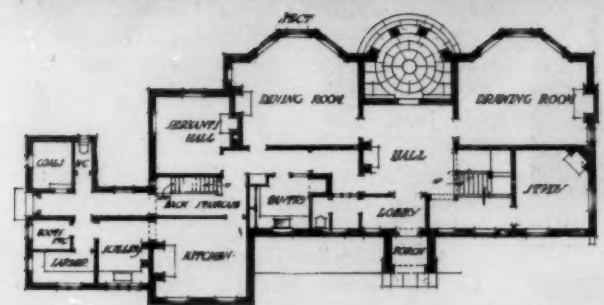
Academie des Beaux-Arts—The prizes of the "Foundation Roux" have been awarded for the first time. The competition being open to French artists who have achieved a third medal at the Grand Salon, or Associates of the National, former *logistes* or first medals at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts, and must be under 32 years of age. The prizes in architecture have been awarded to:

First (2,700 fcs.)—Tournon, élève de Bernier.



STORES AND OFFICES
HATTON GARDEN, LONDON

NIVEN & WIGGLESWORTH
ARCHITECTS

HOUSE AT WINCHESTER
ENGLANDERNEST NEWTON
ARCHT.

Second (1,300 fcs.)—Woillez, élève de Marcel-Lambert.

Third (1,000 fcs.)—Molinié, élève de Deglane.

In the competition at the Ecole for a manufactory de mosaïques et de vitraux d'art the following Americans were awarded medals, viz.:

First—Everett Meeks, pupil of Deglane.

Second—Stevens, Murphy and Kellogg.

For the "Esquisse-esquisse" a first second medal was awarded to Peck.

Geneva—The international competition for the Monument à la Reformation has been adjudged as follows:

First prize to Monod & Laverrière and Talliens & Dubois, architects, Lausanne, and Raymond, sculptor, Paris.

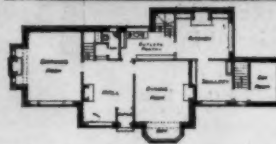
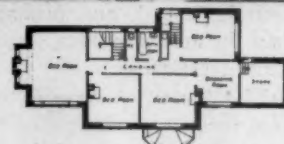
Second prize to H. P. Nenot, architect, Paris, and P. Landowski and H. Boucher, sculptors, Paris.

A number of third prizes were awarded to French, Swiss and Italian competitors. Both the winning and second prize designs consist of a wall upon the face of which are the several statues, desired by the committee, carved in high relief and accompanied by inscriptions. The first prize design is not very inspiring, nor is it impressive—not at all what one might hope from a great international competition.

The Press: The Architectural Review (London) for October—The leading Editorial is an article upon the famous bust in the Louvre known as "La Dame d'Elché," a copy of which, by the Spanish sculptor, Ignacio Pinazo, is shortly to be placed in the British Museum, accompanied by a fine illustration of this notable piece of sculpture, while other interesting articles deal with "The Plight of Winchester Cathedral," which seems to be in a very bad way, and Buckingham Palace, which is very bad "architecture." As to Winchester, it appears, among other imperfections, that the buttresses built by William, of Wykeham, were built without foot-

ings or any special foundation, and instead of supporting the walls the buttresses have begun to settle and drag the walls with them. The editor makes caustic allusions to builders "who builded better than they knew." Among the general matter may be mentioned an article on Bolton Abbey, Yorkshire—a very interesting example of early English Gothic; the regular monthly installment of the "Practical Exemplar of Architecture," which deals with the Choir House in the Close, Salisbury, a pleasant little building attributed to Wren; the continuation of an article on the work of Sir Gilbert Scott, which we should think is already more familiar to the profession and the public at large than could be desired by any lover of the beautiful. There are some illustrations of his design for the Law Courts, which is perhaps better than the Pennsylvania Railroad Station in Philadelphia—but "that's another story." The usual "Notes from Paris," and the new departure, "Notes from Italy," are illustrated with examples of current work, and the first installment of an article with illustrations, entitled "Round and About Paris," complete the contents.

The Review continues its good work in the November number, just issued, which is one of the best issues for a long time—the illustrations being more than usually interesting and well reproduced. Among the latter are the new Town Hall at Cardiff by Messrs. Lanchester & Rickards and Mr. Belcher's scheme for reconstructing the old Crosby Hall at Leighton House—a scheme to be commended since the old hall has been demolished and the materials numbered and stacked away. Mr. Belcher proposed some additions to the original structure in the shape of new wings in red brick, to house stairways to the galleries, which add a certain picturesqueness to the older part which is rather confined and stilted. The continued articles, "Round and About Paris," is illustrated with some old views of the Palais de Justice and Notre Dame, which other buildings erected within recent years have partly obscured. "The Practical Exemplar of Architecture" (photos and measured drawings of old work) illustrates the old Dutch arch and gable at Canterbury, known as

HOUSE AT RISHWORTH
YORKSHIREWALSH & NICHOLAS
ARCHT.

A SILVERSMITH'S SHOP
LONDONJOHN BELCHER, A.R.A.
ARCHITECT

the Roper Gateway—a good piece of brickwork. Queen Anne's Walk Barnstaple, which is interesting rather than good. "Some recent Public Libraries" is a series of notes accompanied by a number of good illustrations, including plans and views of the exteriors and interiors of the library buildings at Hammersmith by H. T. Hare; Bristol by H. Persy Adams; West Islington by Beresford Pite; Aberdeen by Brown & West, and Greenwich by Wills and Anderson. Also an article dealing with the new business premises in Oxford street by Mr. Belcher.

"*L'Architecture*" for October 24 contains illustrations of the Chateau de Frambrègues by Mons. Viéé and the announcement of the death of Mons. François-Alphonse Legros, known principally on account of the fine Hospital Boucicault won by him some years ago in a notable competition. The plan is said to be the most satisfactory and practical arrangement produced in France, while its artistic qualities were sufficient to obtain a first medal at the Salon and a Médaille d'Or at the exposition of 1900. He was a member of the Legion d'Honneur and an Officer of Public Instruction.

The same journal for October 31 contains an apartment house designed by M. Viéé which was this year awarded one of the "Médailles d'Architecture Privée."

The "*Builder*." This journal is instituting a competition for the treatment of a façade constructed in ferro-concrete, the problem being at once artistic and scientific as the competitors are required to propose or show the particular "system" adopted—what they consider a sufficient or necessary thickness of walls, etc., mosaic, tiles, "pediments" and so forth may be employed in the scheme of decorative treatment. The latest

number, November 14, contains a view of a fine store and office building in Hatton Gardens, E. C., designed by Messrs. Niven and Wigglesworth. It is so very seldom that such refined and dignified work appears as representative of modern English practice that this design is entitled to our earnest approbation.

"*The Building News*" publishes in its last three issues but one thing of beauty; but it will surely be a joy to its owner as long as it, he or she—as the case may be—lasts: The house near Winchester by Mr. Ernest Newton. The issue for November 13 contains the amazing plans by Mr. Fulton for the L. C. C. Hall with no fewer than twenty-one small internal light areas—and three larger ones; all very wonderfully drawn in the latest "competition style" of superior British methods of indication. Something quite different and possessing much of the charm of the old work is the Gothic Screen, Organ Case, and Furniture, St. Peter's Church, Arlesey, Bedfordshire, of which Mr. Geoffrey Lucas is architect.

La Construction Moderne has a number of good things, among them a house in Venice by M. Torrès in Neo-Byzantine style, shown in the text of the issue for October 17, the plates of which are devoted to the atrocious station built by the Northern Railway at Valenciennes, and the very beautiful little monument Homage to Watteau, which appears without the name of the sculptor. The October 24 number contains plans and photos of a most chaste and convincing Hotel Particulier by Chatenaye & Rouyere, while the following week there appears an illustration of the first prize design for the Monument de la Reformation at Geneva and several buildings at the Exposition d'Electricité de Marseilles, of which the best is the Palais des Beaux-Arts, a charming work of which Monsieur P. Mouren is the architect.



SHOW ROOM

SILVERSMITH'S SHOP

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS

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December 30, 1908

CONTENTS

Station at Scranton, Pa., for the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railway.....	217
Forty-second Annual Convention American Institute of Architects—Report of Committee on Bureau of Fine Arts	218
Report of Board of Directors.....	220
Report of Committee on Competitions.....	221
Notes from Europe.....	222
EDITORIAL COMMENT:	
Report of Committee on Bureau of Fine Arts.	
Need of Artisans in the Building Industry.	
A Lincoln Memorial Building.	
ILLUSTRATIONS:	
Station at Scranton, Pa., for the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railway (10 pages).	

THE report of the Committee on the Bureau of Fine Arts, presented to the recent Convention of the A. I. A., constitutes the clearest, most logical and comprehensive statement of conditions imaginable. In vigorous language the Committee recommends definitely and positively that immediate action be taken toward the establishment of a Bureau of the Fine Arts as a part of the governmental machinery, believing that it is necessary to the public welfare. The recommendation is the result of much study and investigation of the conditions which have prevailed in the various departments as shown by the documentary records in the departments, supplemented by the record of achievements in the form of completed works, which tell their own story. As the Committee reports that the parks, bridges, aqueducts, designs for coins, stamps, etc., for which large sums of money have been expended, would have been greatly increased in value had they received intelligent artistic consideration, it is clear the story is not always a pleasant or artistic one. The present method by which money appropriated for artistic work is expended under the direction of the President, a member of the Cabinet, a Committee of the Senate or House, an Army Engineer or some other designated person, or body, who not infrequently acts as artistic arbiter, is utterly indefensible. As long as it prevails little progress can be hoped for. The Committee's characterization of it as unbusinesslike, improvident and not economic, is undeniably justified. In fact the report deals in such masterful fashion with the important phases of this subject that we print it in full on another page,

omitting only the appended tables and references. May a vigorous campaign ensue in the interest of the plan so commendably outlined and ably advocated in this report.

IN a recent letter to the *New York Times*, a correspondent employed in a branch of the building industry, where artistic feeling and ability might well form a part of necessary qualifications, asks: "Do employers value an employee who has educated himself in a way that gives to the employee a better knowledge of art, science and life in general than employees in his line of work generally have?" The question is a pertinent one and calls attention to a lamentable condition in the field of building to-day. We believe that the unfortunate truth of the matter is, there are but a comparatively few really competent artisans employed in building work. Whether this condition is the fault of the employer as intimated by the *Times'* correspondent who states, "To-day in my branch the men who are employed are those who are intensely practical, who can put up such quantities of work that the artistic side, as a matter of course, is almost neglected," or as the employer invariably maintains, when taken to task for inferior work, to his inability to secure the services of artisans, may not perhaps be definitely stated. Certain it is, however, that some of the most commendable designs are ruined by bad workmanship and misinterpretation of ornament that destroys both line and texture. The need of artisans and really skilled workmen in some branches of the building field is one of the most urgent of the day, and until the cause of their practical absence is overcome and they are again induced to take up their former vocations, there is small likelihood of our buildings equaling in artistic excellence those of the past, be the architect's conceptions ever so brilliant.

AMONG the many projects put forward to fittingly commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln, there is none that appears to us nearly as suitable as that of erecting a great memorial building. As to its location there can be no very important differences of opinion. It should be erected in Washington overlooking the river and on the principal axis of the capitol and the monument, in accordance with the architectural scheme that provides for the reconstructed city. Its architecture should be unsurpassed by that of any building in America, and to that end no expense of either time or money can be spared and the greatest artistic talent procurable should be enlisted. The country has reached a stage in its development when it would appear well worth while to build one really great building that would compare with some of the architectural monuments of the Old World. Even to employ the plodding methods by which those old structures were reared would not be too great a price to pay, if they are necessary to the result. As compared with the senseless scheme of constructing a comparatively useless boulevard from Washington to Gettysburg, that has taken form in a bill introduced in the House of Representatives, or any other that has come to our notice, the plan for a Lincoln Memorial Building stands preeminent.

Current News

Book Notes

ENGLISH HOUSES AND GARDENS IN THE XVII AND XVIII CENTURIES. A Series of Bird's-eye Views by Kip, Badeslade, Harris and others. 91 plates, size 8 x 10. Price, \$6.00 net. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons; London: B. T. Batsford.

During the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, social life in England probably reached its most stately and formal period. The manners and customs of the English people, whether at Court, at home or abroad, were ruled by the strictest formality. Even in the inner domestic life of the richer and titled people, the very exhibitions of the affections in the family circle appear to have been curbed by a formal code of rules.

It is therefore quite natural that all this should influence the character of the houses and the grounds that surround them.

The interesting series of illustrations that form this volume of English houses and gardens emphasize this striking characteristic of the English people of this period, and aside from the high artistic quality and splendid reproduction of the plates, presents a valuable opportunity for study.

The majority of the illustrations have been gathered from rare county histories, and books of views of the period. The result is a volume of convenient size, as attractive as it is instructive, and will, we believe, form an important addition to the artistic features of the architect's library.

THE MISTRESS OF ART. By Reginald Blomfield, A.R.A., M.A., F.S.A., etc. London: Edward Arnold. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. 300 pp., 5 x 7; full cloth. Price, \$1.40 net.

This work is the publication in one volume of a series of lectures addressed to students of the Royal Academy Schools.

The intent of these lectures is critical, rather than archæological, and the purpose has been most admirably effected.

The motive and line of argument employed are well summed up in the following sentence in the introductory paragraphs of the lecture on the Study of Architecture:

"Architecture, in these latter days, has become so complicated, it has sometimes strayed so far from the narrow track of art into the easier paths of financial enterprise, that its essence and justification as the serious art of building are in danger of being overlooked, and it is necessary to hark back again to earlier points of view."

We believe that the student of existing conditions in the field of architecture will concur in this admonitory expression. It really forms the text, the point of view for the lectures here printed, and a perusal of this volume will be found of particular value.

Following the initial lecture on the Point of View are

others treating of Design and Temperament, the Craftsman, Limitations of the Arts, the Grand Manner, Egypt and Greece and France. Of particular interest to the student are the lectures on Pergamos and Hellenistic Art and Rome.

There is nothing of the flavor of the text-book in this volume. The subject is presented in a graceful way, such as a well educated man, thoroughly a master of his topic, might impart in interesting conversation.

SMOLEY'S TABLES. Parallel tables of logarithms and squares, angles and logarithmic functions, corresponding to given levels, together with a complete set of five decimal logarithmic-trigonometric tables. For engineers, architects and students. By Constantine Smoley, C.E. Fifth revised edition; 328 + 125 pp., 5 x 7 inches; full flexible leather. Price, \$3.50 net. New York: Engineering News Publishing Co. London: Archibald Constable Co., Ltd.

In reviewing this valuable book of tables, now in its fifth edition, to those already familiar with its usefulness, it is not necessary to state anything further than the fact that these tables are presented in the same ready reference manner as in former editions, and that the present edition is a combination of the set of tables of the previous edition to which has been added a multiplication table for rivet spacing, and also a new set of logarithmic-trigonometric tables. We believe it is safe to state that these tables form an indispensable part of the professional man's library.

The structural draughtsman will find this work an invaluable assistant, as the most often recurring problems he has to meet and solve are handled by means of these tables with great saving of time and the smallest possibility of error.

THE BUILDING MECHANICS' READY REFERENCE: Plumbers, Steamfitters and Tinnners' Edition, by H. G. Ritchie, Superintendent of Construction, United States Public Buildings. 16mo. flexible cloth, 529 pp., 201 figures. Price, \$1.50 net. New York: John Wiley & Sons; London: Chapman & Hall, Ltd.

This is the fourth of a series of ready reference books, in pocket size and substantially bound, that are in utility and matter of text ready reference works in the broadest sense.

The volumes preceding the above work are: Carpenters and Woodworkers' edition, Stone and Brick Masons' edition, and Cement Workers and Plasterers' edition.

The author's wide field of practical experience in government construction fits him to fully anticipate and intelligently explain the often recurring questions of daily work. The mechanic, with the demands on his time for active effort, will, we feel sure, gladly avail of assistance that is both practical and accurate, and so easy of access.

Industrial

ROYAL VENTILATORS

Vitiated air is responsible for many ills. Not only does mankind suffer and make loud complaint, but our animal friends are sufferers but dumb ones, from the lack of pure air, so necessary to the making of good blood and the consequent insurance of good health.

The scientific study of best methods of exhausting foul air and insuring a sufficient quantity of pure, has engaged the attention of ventilator manufacturers for many years.

The Royal Ventilator & Manufacturing Co., of 415 Locust Street, Philadelphia, have issued an attractive illustrated pamphlet describing the results achieved by them during years of successful business history.

This pamphlet is of interest, as it deals with novel conditions to which their ventilators are particularly adapted. Dwellings and farm buildings, factories, train and wharf sheds, machine shops and roundhouses, school buildings and libraries, are all shown, by photographs, equipped with Royal Ventilators.

This motoring age is responsible for many new ideas, and an article in this catalogue, describing the successful placing of a Royal Ventilator on a large motor launch, will be read with much interest. When it becomes necessary to close the cabin, a canvas hose is attached to the lower end of the ventilating pipe, the lower end of the canvas being within an inch or two of the floor, just forward of the engine and in position to exhaust the explosive mixture as fast as it forms. With the rocking of the boat the canvas hose swings above the surface of the floor, thus, it is claimed, effectively picking up the dangerous gases.

It is further claimed that the construction of Royal Ventilators particularly fits them for the efficient performance of this work.

A NEW KIND OF DRAWER SLIDE

A new drawer slide which seems to be an improvement over the ordinary type heretofore in use, is being placed on the market by the Reliance Ball Bearing Door Hanger Company, of 1 Madison Avenue, New York.

It consists essentially of four grooved steel bars, two of which remain stationary, while the other two move between them on steel balls fitted into the grooves. The device is said to be strong, remarkably easy to operate and so simple it cannot get out of order. It is fitted to the bottom of the drawer in such a manner as to take up little room (may be attached to drawers not made especially for it), allows the drawer to be opened fully four-fifths of its length, and will not permit the drawer to bind at any point. It works so easily that a slight push applied at any point on the front end of the drawer will close it.

REINFORCING STEEL

At this time when so much work is being done with reinforced concrete, any advance that will cheapen the cost without sacrificing the efficiency or increasing the cost is welcomed by engineers.

In a little book, "Printed not Published," gotten out by the William B. Hough Company, Monadnock Block,

Chicago, they tell of "The Bar that Never Failed."

Reinforcing steel should have the highest elastic limit, greatest ductility and a mechanical bond sufficient to develop the strength of the steel. It is claimed by this company that their bar is nearer the ideal than any other so far brought out. In the making of this reinforcing, square bars of low carbon steel having an elastic limit of approximately 30,000 pounds and an ultimate strength of about 55,000 are twisted cold. By this process both the elastic limit and ultimate strength are increased; the elastic limit rising to between 55,000 pounds and 65,000 pounds. As the steel is low carbon in the first place and consequently ductile, there is no change in its ductility by the twisting. Furthermore, in the process of twisting cold any scale that is present will be broken off helping to make a better bond and any weaknesses in the bar will be shown up in uneven twisting. It is stated that the bars can be bent cold around their own diameter without showing signs of crack or break, which is a good indication of their ductility and ability to stand shock.

This material has been used in a number of recently built reinforced structures with good results.

HOT-WATER HEATING SYSTEMS.

The Stott Heating System Company, Monadnock Block, Chicago, Ill., has perfected a number of devices for attachment, either to existing or new hot-water heating systems, whereby it is claimed the efficiency is greatly increased.

The accelerator, they state, reduces the temperature and makes more dense the water in the expansion pipe, thereby producing enough resistance to hold the hot water in the heating system and giving better circulation until the heat is uniformly distributed.

The combined relief air pressure regulator and vacuum valve is said to allow the escape of air and steam which may accumulate in the pipes, boiler and radiators, when the system is being filled or while the water is being heated and affords a safety device in case the pressure rises too high. It is also intended to prevent a vacuum when the system is cooling or water is being drawn off.

The water flow regulator valves are designed to control the flow of water so that only a definite proportion of the water shall be allowed to pass through the radiators and the proportion is shown on an indicator.

For steam equipments an equalizer and separator is provided which, it is claimed, will prevent water escaping from a boiler with the steam.

Detailed information in regard to the appliances can be obtained by writing to the company.

SLABS.

A vest pocket booklet, published by the Northwestern Expanded Metal Company, Old Colony Building, Chicago, is one of undoubted interest and value to architects. It contains general information about placing reinforcement in concrete slabs, and their proper thickness based on present practice. It also contains numerous useful tables for making designs and estimates. This booklet will be sent to architects on application.

Building News

ALABAMA

GAUSDEN.—Word has been received here from Congressman Burnett to the effect that everything is now in readiness for the new postoffice building in this city and that bids for its construction will be asked for in the next few days.

LITTLE ROCK.—According to current reports, the Traveling Men's Club of Arkansas has been organized with a view to starting a movement for a \$50,000 building to be erected in Little Rock. Will H. Bass is president.

ARKANSAS

MARLOW.—It is reported that the Mayor has issued a call for an election to vote \$25,000 in bonds for the erection of a modern school building.

WOODWARD.—Bonds in the sum of \$50,000 will probably soon be voted here for the erection of a modern school building. The school board is preparing tentative plans.

CALIFORNIA

MELROSE.—Patrons of the Melrose School District are discussing the advisability of issuing bonds for the erection of another school house in this district, it is said.

OAKLAND.—Plans for a union depot in Oakland are being considered by the Chamber of Commerce, it is currently reported in the local press.

A modern, commodious and thoroughly equipped Polytechnic School in connection with Oakland's present school system is to be recommended to the City Council at its meeting, it is reported.

SAN FRANCISCO.—Plans have been prepared for an apartment house to be erected on the west side of Van Ness Avenue, near Market Street, which will be one of the largest buildings of its kind in the city. The owner and builder is a Los Angeles capitalist, who has engaged J. L. Roberts, the architect, to design the building and superintend its construction; estimated cost, \$125,000.

Plans are in preparation by O'Brien Brothers, the architects, for a new building, which is to be erected on Pine Street, near Jones, and which is to be a bachelor's clubhouse; estimated cost, \$30,000.

Announcement was made recently by H. C. Lewis, secretary of the Keystone Real Estate Company, that his corporation intends to build an immense apartment house south of Market Street or in the Mission for tenants whose means limit them to monthly rentals of \$25 and \$30.

A building having six stories and a basement is to be erected at the northwest corner of Second and Howard Streets by Knickerbocker, Barker & Bostwick. It will be of brick, with the first floor laid out for store purposes, and the upper floors for wholesale tenants.

SAN JOSÉ.—Dr. M. E. Dailey, president of the State Normal School in this city, has just received a number of plans and specifications of the new Normal Buildings which are to be erected in San José to take the place of those destroyed by the great earthquake. Bids have been readvertised for. They will be opened on January 19th.

SOUTH PASADENA.—It is reported that a school bond election will be held shortly in the Annandale school district, for the purpose of erecting a school house and furnishing it. The bond issue will be for \$15,000.

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT.—Architect T. F. Kelly is drawing plans, it is said, for a new house on Stratford Avenue for F. C. Sanford. It will be a two-family house, 25 x 48 feet, of wood, each tenement containing six rooms.

It is stated that plans for the proposed changes and additions to St. Vincent Hospital will be ready for figures the first of January. The plans are by Architect Joseph A. O'Brien.

We understand that plans have been completed by Architect Joseph A. O'Brien for changes to be made to the building of S. Z. Poli on Fairfield Avenue, near Middle Street.

NEW MILFORD.—Architect Joseph A. O'Brien, of Bridgeport, has started work, it is reported, on plans for a large school to be erected in New Milford.

OAKVILLE.—Architect Leonard Asheim, of Waterbury, has been selected to prepare the plans for the new schoolhouse to be erected by the South School District of Watertown, on Davis Street, Oakville. The building will be of brick, 40 x 68 feet, containing four classrooms.

WATERBURY.—Plans are being completed by Architect E. E. Benedict for a new factory building to be erected by the Shoe Hardware Company. The addition will be located alongside the main factory building on Brown Street, and will be one story high, 73 x 107 feet. The building will be used as a foundry.

Architects Freney & Jackson have completed plans for the erection of a new garage, shop and factory building on Jefferson Street for George Panneton. It will be a two-story brick building, 43 x 100 feet, with the garage and shop on the first floor, and the factory on the second floor.

FLORIDA

SPRINGFIELD.—Within a short time the St. Johns River Terminal Company will begin the construction of modern shops in Springfield in order to accommodate present conditions and to prepare for the increase of business the future years are sure to bring.

GEORGIA

AUGUSTA.—The plans for the new Union Savings Bank Building, which will be located on the corner of Broad and Jackson Streets, will be ready soon, it is said.

ILLINOIS

CAIRO.—Sealed proposals addressed to the City Council of the city of Cairo, Illinois, will be received at the office of the City Clerk up to January 5, for the erection and construction of a two-story brick building to be known as Station No. 3 for the Cairo Fire Department, in accordance with drawings and specifications copies of which may be obtained from the City Clerk, or the architect, C. Kusener.

NEWMAN.—The Supervisors in this county have submitted to a vote the question of building a new courthouse at this point, it is said. A new one will cost \$30,000.

INDIANA

EVANSVILLE.—Plans and specifications for the new Horn Building to be erected on Main Street between Fifth and Sixth Streets, have been completed by Architect Schlotter, we understand. The proposed building will be a two-story single store structure.

FT. WAYNE.—The congregation of the English Lutheran Church of the Redeemer are considering plans for the erection of a new church edifice on the site of the present one, at the corner of Washington Boulevard and Fulton Street, at a cost of \$35,000, exclusive of organ or bells, it is reported.

INDIANAPOLIS.—Plans for the City Hall Building will not be completed and ready to submit to the Board of Public Works until some time after January 15, and bids will not be received until some time in February, according to Rubush & Hunter, the architects who have charge of the work.

It is said that the building committee of the Great Council, Improved Order of Red Men, has decided on the property at the southwest corner of Delaware and Vermont Streets as a site for the proposed building to be erected at a cost of between \$300,000 and \$500,000.

The Indiana Democratic Club will begin at once a campaign for money with which to build a new and up-to-date clubhouse. The work of raising the money for the new home will be taken care of by B. M. Ralston, a real estate dealer.

LAFAYETTE.—Star City Court No. 724, Catholic Order of Foresters of this city, has decided to erect a new building in Main Street. The committee has been appointed to obtain a site and arrange for the plans for the building.

PENNVILLE.—As soon as the insurance losses have been adjusted, the losers in the fire which burned a part of the business section of Pennville will at once begin preparations to rebuild, we understand. The total loss by the fire was about \$70,000.

IOWA

DAVENPORT.—As a means of raising the necessary funds with which to build the new school building in northwest Davenport, the need of which has become more apparent with every meeting of the school board, bonds will be issued, it is said.

PADUCAH.—The appropriations to be made by the general council for the coming year probably will include money for a contagious hospital and a new fire station. If the hospital is built it will be with the idea of taking care of tuberculosis patients principally.

SIOUX CITY.—The board of directors of the Independent School District of Sioux City will receive bids, on or before January 4, for the erection and completion of a ten-room, brick school building upon the grounds of the Dr. Wm. R. Smith school in said district, in accordance with plans and specifications prepared by Reinecke & Jenkinson, Architects, and to be seen in their office at 406 United Bank Building, Sioux City.

KENTUCKY

LOUISVILLE.—Plans for the Shelby Park Branch Library, originally designated as the Germantown Branch Library, have been appointed by the Building Committee of the Louisville Free Public Library Board. The plans for the building contemplate an expenditure of from \$20,000 to \$25,000.

James E. Gambel has purchased the Houghton property, at 210 East Broadway, on which it is said he will build an apartment house. The lot fronts 52 feet on Broadway and is 200 feet deep.

According to current reports, another apartment house, to cost in the neighborhood of \$40,000, is to be built in Louisville by Hugh L. Nevin. The house will be located at Second and Kentucky Streets, on the site of the old Central Christian Church property.

Exercise of their option to purchase a part of the Ft. Stanwix tract and adjoining grounds for a site for a home for the new Country Club was completed by the officers of that organization recently. As soon as is practicable a clubhouse complete in all its appointments will be erected on the new site. The total cost of the grounds and clubhouse will be about \$100,000.

LOUISIANA

NEW ORLEANS.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., until the 13th day of January, 1909, for repairs and improvements at the United States Mint Building, New Orleans, in accordance with drawings and specifications, copies of which may be had at this office or at the office of the custodian of the Mint. James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect.

ST. BERNARD.—According to current reports in the local press, movements for the erection of new school houses have been started simultaneously in several sections in St. Bernard.

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE.—The Baltimore & Carroll Realty Company has acquired extensive properties, and, according to local reports, will make extensive improvements.

It is said that either the old Adams Express Company's site at 21 and 23 East Baltimore Street or the Baltimore & Ohio lot at Calvert and Baltimore Streets will be the location of the proposed \$2,000,000 hotel which a number of local and out-of-town capitalists are planning, and which will be managed by Col. Jerome H. Joyce, proprietor of Hotel Joyce.

HAGERSTOWN.—At a meeting of the general committee at the home of Joseph C. Roulette recently it was determined to launch a campaign to raise \$50,000 for a Young Men's Christian Association building in Hagerstown.

Plans and specifications for the new building of the First National Bank in this city have been completed by Architect Architect J. W. Woltz, Waynesboro, it is said. The building will have a front of 40 feet and will be 85 feet deep.

MASSACHUSETTS

BOSTON.—A large parcel of land on Beacon Street and Commonwealth Avenue has been purchased by Eugene N. Foss through Joseph Weeks. The purchaser will erect a number of high-class brick apartment houses, there being quite a demand for such in that vicinity.

According to reports, a new building will replace the structure at the corner of Dorchester Avenue and Sorr Street,

owned by J. Frank Porter, which was recently destroyed by fire.

LAWRENCE.—The officials of the Southern New Hampshire Street Railway are contemplating, we understand, the erection of an adequate power house. The place selected is stated as being located on Pelham Street, Methuen.

MARBLEHEAD.—From plans by Newhall & Blevins, architects, of Boston, an attractive frame house will be erected for Frederick McQuesten, also of Boston, at Marblehead. It will cost about \$10,000.

NORTHFIELD.—We understand from current reports in the local press that \$100,000 has been donated to the Mount Vernon School, to be used in the erection of a proposed gymnasium.

MINNESOTA

CHISHOLM.—According to the local press, the Village Council is said to be advertising for bids for the erection of a new city hall building.

MISSOURI

KANSAS CITY.—The Automobile Club of Kansas City has purchased forty acres of land three-quarters of a mile west of Hickman's Mills as a site for a new clubhouse. The property lies along the Grandview Road. The new clubhouse is to be modeled after the Evanston clubhouse, and will cost about \$10,000.

A large apartment house is to be built, it is said, on the south side of Linwood Boulevard, between Prospect and Wabash Avenues, by W. H. Collins.

ST. LOUIS.—The Oliver Chilled Plow Works, of South Bend, Ind., has purchased vacant property in St. Louis, Mo., it is said. Plans regarding it are not completed, but, according to reports, it may be ultimately used for branch or warehouse purposes.

NEW JERSEY

JERSEY CITY.—Floyd W. Rhodes has purchased, through Real Estate Broker Wm. J. Jungling, the building site located on Arlington Avenue, about 100 feet north of Carteret Avenue. The plot is 50 x 125. Mr. Rhodes will erect a \$100,000 three-story residence on the site.

NEWARK.—A dwelling-house, to accommodate three families, is to be erected on Ridge Street, near Grafton Avenue, in the Forest Hill section, by the Monarch Realty Company, from plans drawn at the office of P. T. MacLagan. The cost is given as about \$10,000.

Michael B. Silberstein has completed plans for a six-family tenement building at 16 Brenner Street. Jacob Heinochowitz will be the owner. The structure will be of frame and three stories high. The estimated cost is about \$10,000.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Board of Education December 30, for furnishing labor and materials to erect complete: First—Additions to Morton Street School, to be completed March 1, 1910. Second—Additions to the Fourteenth Avenue School, to be completed August 1, 1909. Third—Wrecking of old building on Broome Street at the Morton Street School site, to be completed February 1, 1909.

NEW YORK

BUFFALO.—Louis Kinkle, the Clinton Street department store owner, has just bought a lot adjacent to Delaware Park, on the circle on Humboldt Parkway, known as Agassiz Place. Mr. Kinkle will put up a \$10,000 home on his newly acquired property.

FISHKILL-ON-HUDSON.—A commission to design a parish house for St. Andrew's Protestant Episcopal Church at Fishkill-on-Hudson, has been given to Watson & Huckel, architects of Philadelphia. It will measure 33 x 65 feet, with an L, and will be built of brick and stone.

GREAT NECK, L. I.—Elverton R. Chapman has purchased 30 acres of the Lauzan farm, at the junction of Willets and Middle Neck Roads. According to reports, Mr. Chapman expects to erect a mansion on the site in the spring. Mr. Chapman is connected with the Havermyer & Elder Sugar Refining Company.

LE ROY.—The Board of Education, at a special meeting had a conference with Wilson Potter, a New York architect, in regard to Le Roy's new \$80,000 high school. Mr. Potter looked over the site of the proposed new school, and will prepare plans to be submitted to the board in the near future.

NEW YORK CITY.—We understand that the Board of Estimate has appropriated \$500,000 for the construction of a new wing of the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

Charles Scribner, the publisher, has taken title to No. 9 East Sixty-sixth Street, where he will build, it is reported, a six-story American basement dwelling.

W. D. Kilpatrick and Duross Co. have sold Nos. 513 and 515 West Twentieth Street, two four-story flats, 50 x 92; also Nos. 517 and 519, adjoining, 50 x 91, to a warehousing company, which, it is said, will erect on the 100-foot plot a building for its own use.

Young Realty and Construction Company will build a group of four six-story apartment houses on the south side of 144th Street, 200 feet east of Broadway. They will cost \$400,000. Thain & Thain, architects, are said to have prepared the plans.

The Realty Associates, Remsen Johnson, president of the Jere Johnson, Jr., Company, and others have purchased four hundred acres at Rockaway Beach, immediately adjoining Belle Harbor on the west. Frank Bailey, president of the Realty Associates, has said that they would start the construction at once of fifty detached houses, possibly of concrete, and adopt a system of improvement different from the improvements of any water front in the United States.

L. Frank Baum has said that arrangements were nearing completion for the establishment of a Children's Theatre in the Carnegie Hall district near Broadway.

John W. Kight, as president of the Pine Investing Co., will build six-story flats, on the southeast corner of Broadway and 160th Street, from designs prepared by Neville & Bagge, Architects, it is said. The house will be of limestone and brick, with apartments for thirty-eight families. They will cost \$225,000.

It is said that a permit has been issued to tear down the four five-story flat houses, with stores, at the northwest corner of Sixth Avenue and Fortieth Street, to clear the site for the new bank building to be erected for the Union Dime Savings Bank. The new building is to be a classic edifice, having an avenue frontage of 98.9 feet and a depth of 90 feet, and was designed by Alfred Taylor, architect. It is to cost \$225,000.

Plans have been prepared for a five-story residence to be built for Alice Sachs, as owner, at 58 East Sixty-sixth Street. It is to be of limestone, with a balcony with large casement windows over the central entrance. It is to cost \$25,000. The drawings are by Buchman & Fox, architects.

Jacob Leitner has sold to the Cutler Hammer Manufacturing Company the block front on the north side of 144th Street, from Southern Boulevard to Timpson Place, to be improved with a five-story factory, 97 x 157.

Cornelius Vanderbilt has made it possible for the New York Yacht Club to carry out its long-cherished desire to extend its clubhouse over the adjoining lot at 35 West Forty-fourth Street by buying that property from James B. Haggin and presenting it to the club. With the additional lot it will be possible to enlarge the clubhouse by one-third of its present size, giving it a frontage of 100 feet.

POUGHKEEPSIE.—So as to erect a new High School Building it is proposed to alter the upper Church Street school building instead of erecting a new structure, and to sell the Academy Street building, the proceeds to go toward the erection of a new high school structure.

TROY.—Announcements have been made by H. R. Jacobs, manager of Harmanus Bleecker Hall, that he has about matured plans which call for a theater to be erected on the north side of Clinton Avenue, one door east of North Pearl Street and facing North Pearl Street.

OHIO

ARLINGTON.—Architect Frank Gleichauf, of Columbus, is said to have completed plans for the 10-room residence to be erected at Arlington for George F. Hill, general manager of the Eldridge & Higgins Company.

CLEVELAND.—Plans and specifications for a new sixteen-suite apartment recently have been completed by E. E. Smith, the architect, No. 1527 Williamson Building, to be erected for N. Warwick, at East Seventy-seventh Street, near Euclid Avenue. The building will have a red pressed brick front, and is to be thoroughly fireproof in construction.

COLUMBUS.—We understand that L. S. Steward, architect, has prepared plans for a 10-room residence to be erected on

Bryden Road and Kendall Place for William A. Dail, to cost \$5,000.

MASSILLON.—The location of a large bridge and structural steel concern with a capital stock of \$250,000 has been announced. The news was confirmed recently by Messrs. H. A. Croxton and C. A. Gates, who are in charge of the preliminaries.

OKLAHOMA

AYLESWORTH.—Sealed bids will be received at the office of Dr. John A. Haney, clerk of School Board of Aylesworth, or at the office of Tackett & Myall, architects, in Sims-Pennington Building, Ardmore, January 15, 1909, for the erection of a six-room brick school building at Aylesworth. Plans can be seen at the above named offices.

CORETTA.—According to the local press the M. O. & G. have decided to build a station at this point in connection with The Iron Mountain.

HOMINY.—A petition is being circulated with success here asking that the Board of Education call a special election to vote bonds for \$25,000 for a new school building.

OKLAHOMA CITY.—The plans for the new Pertle & Scales office building, which will be erected at Second and North Broadway, are now in the hands of E. Coady & Company, architects. It is the intention of the owners to begin work on the new building within a few days. The plans call for a building to cost in the neighborhood of \$35,000.

A new building, to cost approximately \$40,000, will be erected by the Kingman-Moore Implement Company, of Kansas City, for its Oklahoma City branch house, next year, it is said. The new building will consist of four stories and a basement, and will be located adjacent to the Ridenour-Baker Wholesale Grocery Company, on East California Avenue.

OKMULGEE.—It is said that Mrs. D. N. Collins, of the firm of Hall, Almy & Collins, has purchased a lot joining the Baker & Mabry store and will erect a 36-foot building, two stories high, built of solid brick.

We understand that Morton Brothers are preparing plans and specifications for the erection of a four-story, 100-foot front by 140 deep brick and stone structure.

The Baptists of Okmulgee have raised the larger portion of the money needed to build a \$15,000 church, and the Methodists are also preparing to build a \$25,000 church building.

SAPULPA.—According to reports, the Methodist congregation of this city has planned to erect a \$20,000 building here, and construction will be begun immediately.

TULSA.—W. W. Newsum, of the Newsum Grocer Company, has purchased a portion of the property at the corner of Third Street and Boulder Avenue. Mr. Newsum has stated that he would erect an office building at least four stories high on his purchase.

PENNSYLVANIA

BRYN MAWR.—Walter F. Price, of Philadelphia, is said to be planning a \$16,000 house to be built in Bryn Mawr for Mrs. Helena A. Elliott.

We understand that Architect Henry L. Reinhold, of Philadelphia, is taking bids on a housekeeping apartment building at Bryn Mawr for the Bryn Mawr Apartment Company.

BUTLER.—The Council of the Borough of Butler will receive January 5, plans and sketches and estimates on the cost of a municipal building proposed to be erected in and for the Borough of Butler, together with fees for furnishing such plans and superintending the construction of such building.

CHESTER.—Joseph Walton, of Philadelphia, is preparing to erect four new houses on Seminole Avenue, and bids for the new structure are shortly to be taken.

It is understood that Albert Boekenkamp, the coal contractor, will build two new houses on Seminole Avenue in the near future.

HARRISBURG.—Architect C. H. Bernheisel is said to have just completed redrawing the plans for the Masonic Temple, the construction of which will probably be started in the spring at Third and State Streets at the site of the Brady Building.

JENKINTOWN.—It is said that Architects Kenderdine & Park, of Jenkintown, are preparing plans for an addition, 41 x 53 feet, and a belfry tower for the Salem Baptist Church

at Jenkintown, and for a Spanish mission style residence, 31 x 38 feet, at the same place, for Dr. George R. Ulrich.

MOUNT POCONO.—Baily & Bassett, of Philadelphia, are completing plans for a large house to be built in Mount Pocono, Monroe County, for the Wiscasset Club. It will be constructed of brick and stone and will measure 150 x 40 feet.

NORTHSIDE.—A three-story brick factory building is to be put up on East Ohio Street, Northside, for Doehler Bros., from plans by C. W. Hodgins, of Pittsburg, we understand.

PHILADELPHIA.—The St. Augustine Colored Mission of the P. E. Church, which recently purchased the dwellings at Nos. 1608-10-12 Thompson Street, with those in the rear at Nos. 1609-11-13 Cabot Street, on a lot measuring 48 x 120 feet, will erect shortly a parish house 48 x 40 feet on the rear portion of the lot. At a future date it is planned to erect a \$25,000 church on the Thompson Street front of the lot.

E. Allen Wilson has a commission from Harry P. Havens to plan a four-story flat house, 22 x 80 feet, to be built at Fifty-second and Pine Streets.

The same architect is planning twenty-one houses to be built for William A. Harnett at Fifty-fifth and Christian Streets, and ninety-seven houses to be built for James J. Harnett in the southern section of the city.

The old malt warehouse at the southeast corner of Callowhill and New Market Streets has been purchased by William E. Emley. The building, which occupies a lot 159 by 100 feet, will undergo extensive alterations and be remodeled into a row of stores for produce merchants, it is said.

Work will be begun early next year on a six-story concrete building, with stores on the first floor, which will be built on the site at 144-46 North Broad Street, owned by Henry R. Schoch. It will cost about \$100,000. Plans for the building have already been prepared, we understand.

Harry F. Keachline, of the Gregg Carriage Company, has taken title to the Sower residence, at Nos. 1926 to 1930 Arch Street. A three-story warehouse, covering the entire lot, will be erected there, at a cost of \$35,000, it is said.

PITTSBURG.—The Second National Bank will build on its old site at Ninth Street and Liberty Avenue. The improvement will be a ten-story building. The building committee consists of William McConway, Chairman; Robert D. Ellwood and Frank S. Willock. Work will be started in a few weeks, it is said.

According to reports, plans have been completed by S. A. Martsellar of a brick store and warehouse, to be built at 331 Water Street for C. Hoting & Son, to replace the building burned some time ago.

A brick warehouse will be built on Fifth Avenue near Federal Street for Goorin, Shapira & Co., from plans to be drawn by T. C. McKee, it is said.

Architects Simpson & Schmeltz are reported to be receiving bids on the erection of a \$15,000 brick residence on Phillips Avenue, Squirrel Hill, for C. S. Bygate.

RADNOR.—Oswald Chew has commissioned L. J. Rush, of Philadelphia, it is currently reported, to design a house to be built in Radnor at a cost of \$10,000.

WILKINSBURG.—Architects Milligan & Miller, of Pittsburg, have planned two brick flats and a garage, to be built at Hampton Place, Wilkinsburg, for F. B. Milligan, it is reported.

SOUTH CAROLINA

ANDERSON.—We understand that Postmaster John R. Cochran, Jr., has received advices from the Postal Department at Washington to advertise for bids for the construction of the new federal building in Anderson. These bids must be submitted to the supervising architect at Washington before the 23rd day of January. Anderson's new post office and furnishings will cost, approximately \$70,000.

TENNESSEE

KNOXVILLE.—The Brown-Ross Shoe Company has applied for a charter. This company will have a capital of \$200,000 and will probably erect a building on Gay Street, between Sterchi Bros. and S. C. Dismukes & Co., just south of Jackson Avenue.

MEMPHIS.—The Board of Education is considering seriously the rapidly growing need for a modern high school with facilities for technical training, and it is probable that soon after the first of the year a bill may be sent to Nashville providing for an

issue of bonds to the amount of \$500,000 for the purpose of building a new high school and possibly other new school buildings during the coming two years.

TEXAS

BIG SPRINGS.—Announcement has been made that the Atwood corner has been purchased by W. R. Cole, and that work will soon commence on the erection of a new and modern appointed hotel.

DALLAS.—The publishing house which the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, through its agents, Smith & Lamar, will erect at Dallas, is to cost more than \$40,000. The details of the plan are now being worked out by Hubbell & Green.

VIRGINIA

NORFOLK.—Plans for the large new building which will in the near future be erected for the Four Company, at Church and Water Streets, are now being prepared by Benjamin F. Mitchell, architect. The building will be 60 x 100 feet, four stories high, and will cost between \$25,000 and \$30,000.

H. E. McWane, president of the Lynchburg Pipe Foundry, of Lynchburg, has stated that a syndicate of Lynchburg capitalists have closed a deal in Norfolk for the purchase of twenty-three acres of property on the south branch of the Elizabeth River, on which the company will erect a pipe foundry.

NORFOLK.—R. A. Dobie, Superintendent of Schools, is interested, it is said, in spending \$10,000 in the erection of a ten-room school annex.

RICHMOND.—Blanche Walsh, through her personal representative, Sheppard Friedman, has purchased the Shoreham estate of 100 acres, near here. According to reports, she has commissioned Laird & Thomas, architects, to draw plans for a home to cost \$50,000.

WASHINGTON

BALLARD.—The board of trustees of the Gilman Park M. E. Church, Ballard, are said to be discussing the matter of erecting a new and expensive edifice, probably three or four blocks north of the present building, which is overcrowded.

CENTRALIA.—Architects Bullard & Hill, of Tacoma, are drawing plans for a fine store building to be erected at Centralia for E. R. Zimmer, at a cost of about \$12,000. The building will be one-story and basement in height, and will have dimensions of 60 x 120 feet.

HOQUIAM.—The plans and specifications for the new Hicks Block, prepared by Architect Truman and to be erected opposite the Postoffice, are completed, it is said, and will shortly be given to the contractors.

SEATTLE.—Architects Knapp & West are completing plans for a four-apartment house, to be built of brick and stone, at Fourth Avenue North and Hayes Street, and have completed plans for a four-apartment house on Washington Street, near Twenty-first Avenue.

TACOMA.—As a result of the efforts of the members of the Pennsylvania Society of Tacoma, another office building, costing in the neighborhood of \$150,000 or \$200,000, may eventually be erected, it is said.

D. M. Hoffman, owner of the recently completed \$55,000 Hoffman block on Pacific Avenue, will erect two four-story brick store buildings on Pacific Avenue, to cost in the neighborhood of \$25,000 each. Mr. Hoffman has had sketches drawn by Architects Heath & Twichell.

More than \$150,000 will be spent, it is said, before the plans for rebuilding the Fannie C. Paddock Memorial Hospital, now being considered by the board of trustees, are completed. The new buildings, for which pencil drawings are now being made, will not all be started at once, but will be built separately.

Announcement has been made by George Scofield, of Savage-Scofield & Co., who have just completed a concrete hotel at Seventh and A Streets, that the company has decided to improve its property at South Seventh Street and Pacific Avenue by the erection of a large and modern business block.

WISCONSIN

ANTIGO.—The school board will ask the city council for an appropriation of \$80,000, with which to erect a new high school building, it is said.

RACINE.—The building committee of the Royal Arcanum having in charge the clubhouse project are said to be taking vigorous steps in forwarding the scheme for the new building.



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PROPOSALS

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., December 14, 1908.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock p.m. on the 20th day of January, 1909, and then opened, for the construction (complete) of the extension of the U. S. Post Office and Custom House at Springfield, Massachusetts, in accordance with the drawings and specifications, copies of which may be had at this office or at the office of the Custodian at Springfield, Mass., at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1722-23)

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., December 16, 1908.—Sealed proposals will be received in this office until 3 o'clock, p.m. on the 23d day of January, 1909, and then opened, for the construction complete (including plumbing, gas piping, heating apparatus, electric conduits and wiring) of the U. S. Post Office and Court House at Anderson, S. C., in accordance with drawings and specifications, copies of which may be obtained from the custodian of site at

Anderson, S. C., or at this office at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1722-23)

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., December 19, 1908.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock P.M. on the 26th day of January, 1909, and then opened, for the construction (complete) of the U. S. Post Office at Logan, Utah, in accordance with the drawings and specifications, copies of which may be had at this office, or at the office of the postmaster at Logan, Utah, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.

JAMES KNOX TAYLOR,
Supervising Architect. (1722-23)

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., December 21, 1908.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock p.m. on the 1st day of February, 1909, and then opened, for the construction (complete) of the U. S. Post Office at Fayetteville, Ark., in strict accordance with the drawings and specification, copies of which may be had at this office or at the office of the Postmaster at Fayetteville, Ark., at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1723-24)

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., December 24, 1908.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock p.m. on the 4th day of February, 1909, and then opened, for the construction (complete) of the extension to the U. S. Post Office and Court House at San Antonio, Texas, in accordance with the drawings and specification, copies of which may be had at this office, or at the office of the Custodian at San Antonio, Texas, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1723-24)

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals, endorsed "Proposal for Structural Steel Work," for bath house, laundry and shop building, and connecting corridor, at the Eastern New York Reformatory, Napanoch, N. Y., will be received by Joseph F. Scott, Superintendent of Reformatories, Napanoch, N. Y., up to 12 o'clock m., on the 12th day of January, 1909, when they will be opened and read publicly.

Proposals shall be accompanied by a certified check in the sum of 5 per cent. of the amount of the proposal, and the contractor to whom the award is made will be required to furnish surety company's bond in the sum of 50 per cent. of the amount of contract. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids.

Drawings and specifications may be consulted and blank forms of proposal obtained at the Eastern New York Reformatory, Napanoch, N. Y., or at the office of the State Architect. Complete sets of plans and specifications will be furnished to prospective bidders upon reasonable notice to and in the discretion of Franklin B. Ware, State Architect, Albany, N. Y. (1723-4)

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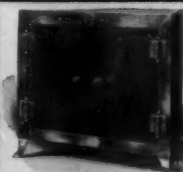
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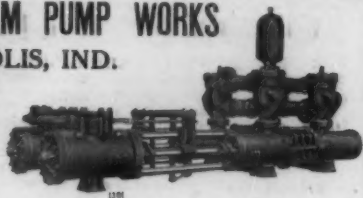
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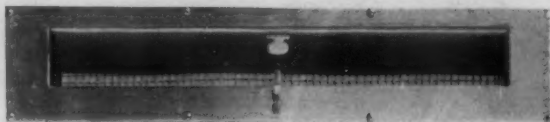
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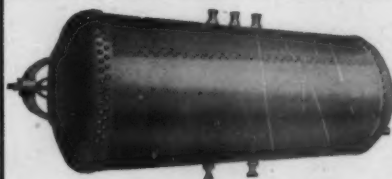
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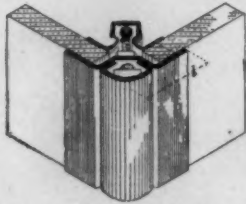
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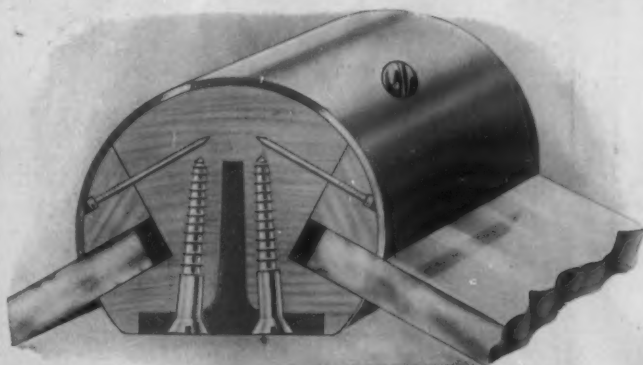
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