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The AMERICAN ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS

Regular Edition

VOL. XC.

OCTOBER 27, 1906.

No. 1609.

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The American Architect and Building News

Vol. XC.

SATURDAY OCTOBER 27, 1906.

No. 1609.

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\$6 a year
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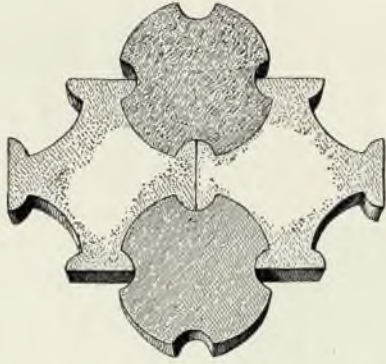
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THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT,
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BUILDING NEWS.

(The editors greatly desire to receive information from the smaller and outlying towns as well as from the larger cities.)

ADRIAN, MICH.—It is reported that plans for the high school to be erected here have been prepared by Architects Bradley & Al-

len, Ft. Wayne, Ind. Cost, \$50,000. Robert Darnton, President, Board of Education.

ALBANY, N. Y.—The Board of Directors of the Albany Orphan Asylum, it is stated, has awarded the contract to erect the new institution on New Scotland Avenue to Gick & Sayles, 264 Hudson Avenue, at about \$140,000.

ALVA, OKLA.—The Board of Regents at

Guthrie, it is stated, has accepted the plans and specifications of S. A. Layton, of El Reno, for the \$45,000 science hall and library to be erected at Alva.

ANNAPOLIS, MD.—Press reports state that Architect Ernest Flagg, 35 Wall Street, New York, is preparing plans for the erection of a \$250,000 experimental station to be situated on the Severn River. Bids are

being taken at the office of the Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

ANN ARBOR, MICH.—It is reported that B. C. Whitney and Attorney Taylor, of Detroit, are promoting a \$100,000 combined opera house and hotel for this city.

ASBURY PARK, N. J.—It is reported that plans and estimates are wanted for the building of jetties of concrete or other material to protect and build up the beach front at Asbury Park, N. J. Address Public Grounds Commission.

ATHENS, GA.—The erection of a Y. M. C. A. building at the University of Georgia, to cost about \$75,000, is reported under consideration.

ATLANTA, GA.—Architects Morgan & Dillon report that bids will probably be called for about December 1 for the proposed Masonic temple to be erected on Peachtree and West Streets.

BALTIMORE, MD.—The Tuberculosis Commission, Fidelity Building, is reported to be considering a site for the sanatorium which is to be erected with the \$100,000 appropriated by the last Legislature.

Jos. Evans Sperry, Calvert Building, it is stated, has prepared plans for a seven-story Y. M. C. A. building, to be erected at Franklin and Cathedral Streets. It has not yet been decided whether the building is to be of steel or concrete. Probable cost, \$500,000.

Bernheimer Bros., it is stated, intend erecting a six-story steel and brick store and dwelling house at Fayette and Eutaw Streets, to cost \$150,000.

A. B. McCreery, of San Francisco, is planning the erection of a six-story brick business building at 33 Hopkins Street, to cost \$100,000.

Baldwin & Pennington are preparing plans for a large tobacco warehouse to replace the block bounded by Charles, Conway, Light and Perry Streets, owned by the State Board of Public Works, the building to be of fireproof construction, and probable cost to be \$200,000.

C. M. Anderson, Architect, 324 North Charles Street, has invited bids for a six-story brick, concrete and steel warehouse, of fireproof construction, at Girard and Latrobe Streets, for the Crown Cork and Seal Company.

The Baltimore Country Club, it is reported, has issued \$100,000 bonds for the purpose of erecting a clubhouse.

Edward J. Preston, it is stated, has been awarded the contract to erect the six-story brick addition to the department store at 311-15 Martin Street. It is to cost \$180,000.

BASIN, WYO.—The County Commissioners, it is stated, have decided to submit to the residents of Big Horn County the proposition of bonding the county for \$50,000 for the purpose of erecting a court house.

BAYONNE, N. J.—The board of directors of the Bayonne Hospital, on Thirtieth Street, is considering the erection of a larger building.

BEAUMONT, TEX.—The General Bowen Baptist Association, it is reported, has decided to erect an industrial school, to cost \$50,000. M. E. Robinson, Chairman, Board of Directors.

BEDFORD, N. Y.—Grosvenor Atterbury, 20 West Forty-third Street, Manhattan, has plans ready for former Mayor Seth Low's country house, to be erected at Bedford, N. Y. It will cost about \$85,000.

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BELOIT, WIS.—Reports state that a new Catholic church will shortly be erected at South Beloit. W. W. Wheeler & Co. have given eight acres of land for the projected edifice.

BESSEMER, ALA.—Press reports state that Eastern capitalists have been in this city for the past few days conferring with local people looking to the erection of a steel plant which will cost from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000. A company is to be organized at once with \$100,000 capitalization to prepare for the big steel concern. It is understood that a new process will be used in the manufacture of steel in case the company succeeds in getting far enough advanced to put up a mill, in which steel will be made from foundry iron instead of from basic as at present.

BLOOMINGTON, ILL.—G. S. Sutton, General Secretary Y. M. C. A., writes that no plans have yet been prepared for the proposed Y. M. C. A. building; probable cost, \$100,000.

BRADDOCK, PA.—It is reported that a theatrical syndicate of Philadelphia has bought a site here and will build a theatre. Estimated cost to be \$70,000. Address I. L. Aronson, Fifth Avenue and Tunnel Street, Pittsburg, Pa.

BRANDON, MAN.—The City Council, it is stated, is considering tearing down the City Hall and erecting a larger building at a cost of \$75,000.

BROOKINGS, S. D.—It is reported that plans for a \$100,000 court house for Brookings county are being received by the County Commissioners.

BRUNSWICK, GA.—According to reports, a \$250,000 five-story business building is to be erected at Walton and Fairlee Streets. C. B. Wilburn is general manager.

It is reported that a deal has been consummated for the purchase of the Oglethorpe Hotel, and about \$50,000 will be expended in improvements by the new owners.

CAMDEN, N. J.—The Garden Hotel and Sanitarium Company has been organized with a capital of \$500,000 by John Solomon and others to establish a hotel and sanitarium.

Ballinger & Perrot, 1200 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa., it is stated, have plans ready for new bids for a four-story laboratory and office building, at Camden, for the Victor Talking Machine Company. Reinforced concrete, slag roof, open plumbing, plate glass, electric light, etc.

Reports state that preparations are being made by the Porcelain Trust for the erection of a large plant on the site recently purchased on State Street, near River Road, East Camden. The plant will cost about \$500,000.

CARUTHERSVILLE, MO.—Bids are asked until November 8 by the Board of Aldermen, addressed to H. C. Schult, City Clerk, for erecting a city hall.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.—The Westlake

Construction Company, of St. Louis, Mo., it is reported, submitted the lowest bid for erecting the Hotel Patten, the cost of which, it is stated, will be about \$1,000,000.

CHESTER, PA.—Plans are now being prepared for the new \$125,000 theatre to be built at Eighth and Welsh Streets by Josiah Smith and Dr. John MacFayden.

CHEYENNE, WYO.—The contract to erect the five-story First National Bank Building is reported awarded to Stocker & Frazer, of Denver, at \$65,000.

CHICAGO, ILL.—The Directors of the Chicago Refuge for Girls, 5024 Indiana Avenue, contemplate erecting a new building on the grounds of the present institution, Indiana Avenue and Fiftieth Street. The proposed building will be three-story, with four wings and a central administration building. It will probably be of fireproof construction, have accommodations for 200 inmates and is estimated to cost \$200,000.

Harry B. Wheelock, Schiller Building, has prepared plans for a college to be built at La Salle and North Avenues, for the Chicago Night University. The building will be nine-story, of fireproof, steel construction, with exterior of pressed brick and stone and cost \$100,000.

John Duncan, Architect, 79 Dearborn Street, it is reported, is preparing plans for and will take figures on a high-grade apartment building to be built on Forty-eighth Street, near Grand Boulevard. It will be a three-story building, and cost \$80,000.

Architect S. N. Crowen, 175 La Salle Street, has completed plans and specifications for a new theatre which is to be erected at 255-261 South Clark Street, for the Empire Circuit Company, 137 East Madison Street, at an estimated cost of \$100,000. Designs show a three-story building, covering an area of 25x100 feet, to be built of brick, stone and iron, fireproof, and to have the latest appliances and improvements in all lines.

Thomas McCall, Architect, Railway Exchange Building, 7 Jackson Boulevard, is preparing plans for an apartment building to be erected at Fifty-first Street and Washington Avenue, for Joseph Cormack, 145 La Salle Street. It will be three-story, 75x150 feet, have pressed brick and stone fronts, structural steel work, concrete foundation, all the latest improvements, and cost \$100,000.

Dodge & Morrison, Architects, 82 Wall Street, New York, it is stated, are preparing plans for a theatre to be erected at 196-198 West Madison Street, to cost about \$300,000. The Hyde & Behman Syndicate will be the owners.

Reports state that figures are being taken for a building to be erected at 246-8 Michigan Avenue, for the Chicago Musical College, 201 Michigan Avenue. It is to be six stories high, 65x150 feet, built of marble and stone. Estimated cost, \$300,000.

It is reported that Marshall & Fox, Ar-

chitects, 164 Dearborn Street, are taking new bids for a clubhouse to be erected on Plymouth Place, between Jackson Boulevard and Van Buren Street, for the Chicago Automobile Club; to be six stories high, 100x100 feet, built of brick and stone. Estimated cost, \$150,000.

CINCINNATI, O.—A new public school will be erected at the corner of Kirby Road, Hanfield and Florida Avenues, at a cost of about \$160,000. Prof. E. S. Peaslee, principal of school. Elzner & Anderson, 136 Ingalls Building, are drawing the plans.

G. W. Drach is preparing plans for a bank and office building for the Fleischman estate; \$150,000.

CLEVELAND, O.—Andrew Dall & Son, Lennox Building, it is stated, have secured the contract to erect the courthouse, of granite, at \$2,998,900.

A nine-story store building will be erected at Huron and Ontario Streets by the Eldridge & Higgins Company. Richards, McCarty & Bulford, 63 The Ruggery, Columbus, are the architects.

A four-story brick apartment-house will be built on Euclid Avenue near Edgemore Place, by the Euclid Realty Company. Cost, \$75,000.

It is stated that the Building Committee of the Cleveland Museum of Art has selected Hubbell & Benes, Citizens' Building, to prepare plans for the new museum to be erected in Wade Park, and have appointed Edmund R. Wheelwright, of Wheelwright & Havens, of Boston, Mass., as consulting architect.

The Board of Public Service, according to reports, has rejected all bids received for erecting the first group of buildings on the infirmary section of the Cleveland Farm Colony. The plans are to be modified, and new bids asked.

The members of the Country Club have approved the plans prepared by Abraham Garfield, Garfield Block, for the two-story brick and concrete clubhouse to be erected on the Lake Shore Boulevard.

Plans for the erection of a new Y. M. C. A. building, to take the place of the present structure at Prospect Avenue and East Ninth Street, are being prepared.

CLOSTER, N. J.—Bids will be received until November 5 by E. Quackenbush, Chairman Buildings and Grounds Committee of the Board of Education, for erecting an addition to the present new school.

COFFEYVILLE, KAN.—Dr. W. C. Hall will build a three-story addition, 90x90 feet, to the Mecca Hotel. Henderson & Lundberg are drawing the plans.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COL.—Plans are being revised by James Knox Taylor, supervising architect, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., for the postoffice and Government building at Colorado Springs. Estimated cost of building, \$150,000.

The erection of a \$100,000 four-story opera house is proposed by James F. Burns.

COLUMBIA, Mo.—It is reported that the Christian College, Mrs. W. T. Moore, president, will erect a \$50,000 academic building.

The Trustees of the State University are about to let the contract to erect a Y. M. C. A. building, to cost \$50,000.

COLUMBIA, S. C.—It is reported that Shand & Lafay, 1328 Main Street, have been directed to prepare plans for the

court house to be erected in Richland county, at a cost of about \$75,000.

COLUMBUS, O.—The contract to erect Bachelor Hall, a four-story building to cost \$100,000, at Gay and Third Streets, it is reported, has been awarded to Walter Smith. Frank L. Packard, Hayden Building, is the architect.

It is stated that plans have been prepared for a nurses' home to be erected at the Columbus State Hospital, and bids for the construction will soon be asked by the State Hospital Board. Probable cost, \$35,000.

Samuel Wyer, engineer, 815 Harrison Building, has completed plans for a one-story brick and steel powerhouse, 103x160 feet, for the Columbus & Hocking Coal and Iron Company. Estimated cost, \$100,000.

CONCORDIA, KAN.—Reports state that Col. N. B. Brown is contemplating the erection of several business houses here.

CORDELL, O. T.—Washita county will vote November 6 on a \$50,000 bond issue to erect court house and jail. Address County Judge.

DANVILLE, KY.—The Presbyterians of Kentucky, it is stated, are planning the erection of a college in Danville, to be known as the Woman's College of Kentucky.

DAYTON, O.—The Catholic Gesellen Verein, it is stated, is contemplating the erection of a building to cost \$75,000.

DEDHAM, MASS.—Guy Lowell, of Brookline, is reported to be the architect for a residence which is to be erected on Highland Avenue, at a cost of \$150,000, for Francis Skinner, of Boston.

DENVER, COL.—J. J. Huddart, 42 Bank Block, has completed plans for the Elks clubhouse, to be erected at California and Fourteenth Streets, at an estimated cost of \$100,000.

DES MOINES, IA.—Fleming Bros. have plans completed for a building to be erected at Sixth and Walnut Streets. It will be ten-story, 88x132, of steel, brick, and terracotta, with freight and passenger elevators. D. H. Burnham, architect, Chicago. Cost, \$350,000.

Hallett & Rawson, 615 Walnut Street, it is stated, have prepared preliminary plans for a home office building which the Brotherhood of American Yeomen intend erecting at Fifth Street and Grand Avenue, to cost about \$75,000.

DETROIT, MICH.—Reports state that plans prepared by Donaldson & Meier, Penobscott Building, have been accepted for a \$400,000 department store, to be erected by D. M. Ferry.

St. Leo's Roman Catholic Church has bought land upon which they will soon commence the erection of a church estimated to cost \$100,000. Rev. Fr. Matthew Meath, 1008 Grand River Avenue, is rector.

According to reports an administration and exhibition building will be erected on the State Fair Grounds. Cost, \$150,000. A. E. Stevenson, general superintendent.

The De Luxe Motor Car Company, Toledo, O., has practically closed a deal whereby it will build a manufacturing plant in Detroit.

Reports state that the First Presbyterian Church, Rev. E. H. Pence, pastor, 155 Fort Street West, has received a donation of

\$50,000 to be used for building a church house, to contain gymnasium, etc. The trustees will meet and arrange for plans, etc. T. D. Buhl, Chairman, 143 Lafayette Boulevard.

It is reported that the plans by Donaldson & Meier, Architects, Penobscot Building, have been accepted for a \$400,000 department store, to be erected by D. M. Ferry.

DOVER, N. J.—Bids are asked at the United States Powder Depot, Dover, until November 8, for the erection of two brick and steel storehouses for nitrate of soda, complete.

DULUTH, MINN.—Architect Cass Gilbert, 11-13 East Twenty-fourth Street, is preparing sketches for an addition to the St. Louis Hotel, Duluth. Estimated to cost \$75,000.

EDGEWOOD, PA.—Reports state that a company is being formed to build a large apartment hotel. Cost, \$100,000. Address Shaffer & Young.

ELMIRA, N. Y.—It is reported that a seven-story hotel is to be erected at the corner of Lake and East Market Streets by Thomas F. Connelly.

EL PASO, TEX.—Hewitt & Jones have contract for the erection of proposed church and parish hall for the Episcopal congregation; cost \$50,000.

EMMITSBURG, MD.—It is stated that plans have been prepared by Architects Baldwin & Pennington, 311 North Charles, American Building, Baltimore, for a five-story seminary, 81x155 feet, at Mt. St. Mary's College. Cost, \$100,000.

ENID, OKLA.—The Committee of the Christian Church of Oklahoma, it is stated, has decided to erect the Christian University in Enid.

Architect A. A. Crowell, it is reported, is preparing plans for a business building, 25x150 feet, to be built for A. E. Stephenson. Cost, \$50,000.

ERIE, PA.—The contract for the new Hotel Jerome, it is stated, has been awarded to the Henry Shenk Company, of this city. It is to be of steel and brick. Estimated cost, \$200,000.

FISHERS ISLAND, N. Y.—Bids are asked until 3 P.M., November 1, by the Quartermaster for constructing a gymnasium and a set of officers' quarters at Fort H. G. Wright, N. Y.

FORMAN, N. D.—It is reported that plans are on foot looking towards the erection of a \$50,000 court house in this city.

FORT COLLINS, COL.—The Board of Directors announce that the plans for the new \$60,000 Y. M. C. A. building at this place have been completed, and have been sent to the association's experts in New York for criticism.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KAN.—Bids will be received by Capt. Peter Murray, Q.M., U. S. A., until November 8 for constructing the following buildings, including plumbing and electric wiring; two stables, one double stable guard building, eight double sets non-commissioned staff officers' quarters, one engineer workshop, two pontoon sheds, at this post.

FORT LEE, N. J.—Edwin F. Durang, of Philadelphia, Pa., has been engaged, according to reports, to prepare plans for a convent to be erected at Fort Lee for the Sisters of Notre Dame. The main building



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is to be three stories high, with wings on either side, and the cost to be \$250,000.

FORT MASON, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—It is reported that Rankin, Kellogg & Crane, of Philadelphia, Pa., have been commissioned by the Quartermaster General of the Army to prepare plans for the buildings for the new \$1,500,000 army supply post at Fort Mason, San Francisco. The post will consist of a main office building, with officers' quarters, docks, a power plant and about six storehouses. It will be several months before the plans are finished.

FORT SMITH, ARK.—Sanguinet & Staats, Dallas, Texas, it is reported, have completed plans for six-story office building to be erected by W. J. Echols at a cost of \$125,000.

FRANKLIN, PA.—William Young Brady, architect, has prepared plans for the \$80,000 jail to be erected in this city; stone exterior and steel interior.

GARY, IND.—E. O. Shelby, of Coshocton, O., is asking for bids for the erection of a large department store and office building in this city. T. H. Hutton, of Hammond, Ind., is architect.

GRACE, IDAHO.—The Telluride Power Co., of Salt Lake City, is reported to have decided to construct a power plant at Grace. The water will be diverted from Bear River. Probable cost of proposed plant, \$1,000,000.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.—The congregation of St. Adalbert's Church, it is reported, has decided upon general plans for a new structure. The cost will be \$100,000.

GREENCASTLE, IND.—It is stated that contracts will soon be let for erecting the Carnegie Library at De Pauw University, for which the necessary \$50,000 endowment fund has been raised.

GREENPORT, N. Y.—According to reports Plant Brothers will erect a \$1,000,000 abattoir at the foot of Oak Street.

GULFPORT, MISS.—The Masons are said to be contemplating the erection of a nine or ten-story Masonic Temple, opera house and office building, to cost about \$150,000.

HARRISON, N. J.—Press reports state that plans are ready for a terminal and electric power station to be erected at Harrison by the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. F. L. Shepard, General Supt., Jersey City.

HARRISBURG, PA.—E. C. Horn, 1133 Broadway, city architect, New York, N. Y.,

it is stated, is preparing preliminary plans for a vaudeville theater for Reis & Appell.

HIBBINGS, MINN.—Mr. C. H. Miles, owner of the Hotel Miles, will make extensive improvements in the hotel. The building is now three stories high and it will be increased to five, giving an additional fifty rooms; an elevator and other modern improvements will be installed.

HOMESTEAD, PA.—Several sites are being considered for a sixteen-room high school building, and plans will soon be drawn. Address president of Board of Education, Homestead, Pa., or H. M. Blackley, Diamond Bank Building, Pittsburg. Cost, \$75,000.

HOPKINSVILLE, KY.—The erection of a theater at a cost of \$40,000 is reported under consideration. John C. Latham is reported interested.

HOT SPRINGS, ARK.—Architects are invited to submit plans and specifications to the School Board for a \$100,000 high school building. Geo. B. Cook is superintendent.

HOUSTON, TEX.—W. A. Scott, General Secretary, Y. M. C. A., writes that Sanguinet & Staats, of Houston, are preparing plans for a proposed building, which will cost about \$150,000.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—Press reports state that H. S. Ramsey and F. Axton, of Louisville, Ky., have secured a site at Illinois and Eleventh Streets, and have ordered plans for the construction of the largest skating rink in America. The building will be 100 x 208 feet, of brick construction, and will accommodate 1,500 skaters.

Plans for an addition to the City Hospital have been approved and the Board of Public Works, will soon ask for bids. Adolph Scherrer is architect.

JACKSON, MISS.—It is reported that the Old Ladies' Home Association of Mississippi, Rev. Dr. W. H. Laprade, chairman, is completing arrangements for the erection of a two-story building to accommodate between 30 and 40 inmates and cost \$25,000. Architects will be asked to submit plans for a brick building, also for concrete-block building.

KANSAS CITY, MO.—A permit has been issued for the erection of a two-story brick Morse school building, at the northeast corner of Twenty-third and Charlotte Streets. Cost, \$73,000.

It has been announced that the church

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to be erected by the First Congregational Church will be 200x215 feet, having a seating capacity of 1,000 and cost \$100,000.

The Grand Avenue M. E. church, it is stated, is considering the erection of a church and office building, to cost \$400,000.

It is reported that a fifteen-story building will be erected by the National Bank of Commerce.

It is reported that F. S. Rea, architect, is preparing plans for an eight-story office building to be erected at Tenth and Main Streets, for Victor H. Laederich, to cost about \$90,000.

KNOXVILLE, TENN.—Asylum Avenue Methodist Church is having plans prepared for the erection of proposed edifice. Address the pastor.

LA CROSSE, WIS.—Architects Van Ryn & DeGelleke, Merrill Block, Milwaukee, have prepared plans for the new normal school to be built at La Crosse to cost \$200,000.

The German Singing Society and the Board of Trade, it is reported, are contemplating the erection of an auditorium, to cost about \$200,000.

LIBERTY, MO.—J. E. Cook, treasurer, William Jewell College, writes that E. J. Eckel, of St. Joseph, is preparing plans for a library for the college, to cost about \$50,000.

LIMA, O.—Dawson & McLaughlin, of Lima, have prepared plans for a Carnegie Library, to be erected at a cost of \$50,000.

Architect H. W. Johnson, Spitzer Building, Toledo, has been authorized to prepare plans for a theatre building which Frank Burt, care Burt's Theatre, Jefferson Street, Toledo, O., will erect in Lima. Final dimensions have not been determined upon, but the structure is to cost \$65,000. M.

LINTON, IND.—The Commercial Club is reported to be open for negotiations with manufacturers for location of twelve factories at Linton.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.—It is reported that plans are being received for the erection of a city hall and jail that will cost about \$175,000.

Plans by J. E. Flanders, Dallas, Tex., it is stated, have been adopted for proposed edifice for the Second Baptist Church, 75x125 feet; three stories, surmounted by a copper dome; brick with stone trimmings or stone construction; cost, \$35,000. The structure will have a seating capacity of 1,000, and have a roof garden to have a seating capacity of 500.

LONG BEACH, CAL.—It is reported that Dr. W. B. Scheurer will build a five-story modern office building, to cost \$100,000, on the north side of West Second Street, between Pacific and Pine Streets. J. W.

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W. S. Pattee, State University, Moderator, voted, at the recent convention, to canvass for funds to be used for the erection of a Congregational cathedral in Minneapolis. B
Announcement has been made of the erection of a "Physicians' Block" to be erected at Nicollet Avenue and Ninth Street, at a cost of \$500,000. B

The Board of Tax Levy, Dan C. Brown, City Hall, Secretary, has ordered an appropriation of \$25,000 to be made for the erection of a public bath-house at Cedar and Washington Avenues. Plans for the proposed structure are now being prepared under the direction of Health Commissioner P. M. Hall, and an unknown donor has presented the city with an appropriate site. B
W. H. H. Pilgram, 515 Temple Court, president of the Hall-Clarke Needle Company, has announced that his company will shortly begin the erection of a manufacturing plant here, to cost \$150,000. B

The Board of Education, H. R. Marchbank, City Hall, Secretary, has awarded the contract for the new high school building to F. G. McMillan. E. S. Stebbins, 614 Masonic Building, architect. The exact figures of the contract are not announced, but the plans as prepared call for the expenditure of upwards of \$250,000. The building will be four stories high, of pressed brick, cut stone and terra-cotta construction, fireproof throughout. B

Architects Lindstrom and Williams, 502 Andrus Building, are preparing plans for a triplex flat building to be erected at Franklin and Dupont Avenues for John Markham, at a cost of \$40,000. The building, which will contain fifteen separate apartments of seven rooms each, will be of pressed brick and cut stone construction, with modern interior finish. It will be three stories high, 60x126 feet. B

MOBILE, ALA.—A. Danovich & Sons are completing arrangements for the erection of proposed eight-story hotel at a cost of \$250,000, adjoining present hotel.

MOLINE, ILL.—It is reported that the erection of a \$60,000 opera house is planned for this city by the Davis & Churchill syndicate.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—The Town Council is reported to be considering the erection of a \$200,000 grammar school.

MONTGOMERY, ALA.—J. R. G. Ivey and Edward Noble are considering the erection

Chalmers is architect. It is to be a building 50x150 feet, of reinforced-concrete.

The Elks have organized a \$75,000 building association to build a lodge house.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.—A. L. Haley, architect, Henne Building, it is stated, is preparing plans for an eight-story reinforced-concrete building to be erected at Main and Second Streets, by Thomas Higgins. Estimated cost, \$800,000.

LOUISVILLE, KY.—Charles T. Ballard and others have purchased 350 acres of land, which will be improved by the erection of clubhouse, polo grounds, golf course, tennis courts, swimming pool. About \$100,000 will be expended.

LOWELL, MASS.—It is stated that plans have been drawn by Millard F. Davis for a fireproof garage to be erected on Moody Street by William F. Spaulding for the Caswell Automobile Co.

LUMPKIN, GA.—Board of Education will receive bids until October 30 for the erection of school building in accordance with plans on file with B. L. Wood, secretary; also at the office of T. W. Smith & Co., architects, Columbus, Ga. Certified check for \$100, payable to the secretary, must accompany each bid. Usual rights reserved.

MACON, GA.—It is announced that a five-story building, 40x210 feet, will be erected on the site purchased by Waxelbaum Company. Cost, \$50,000 to \$75,000.

MANSFIELD, O.—The City Council is reported to be contemplating the erection of a city building and market house to cost \$75,000.

MASON CITY, IA.—The Hunt Engineering Co., of Iola, Kan., it is stated, will build at Mason City for the Iowa Portland Cement Co., a cement plant, with a capacity of 2,500 barrels, to cost about \$1,000,000. The power house will be 325x75 feet, and will contain 3,000-h.p. engine and 3,400-h.p. boiler, with two other buildings, one 125x400 and the other 75x175.

MENOMINEE, MICH.—The City Council is reported to be taking steps toward the erection of a City-hall to cost \$50,000.

MEMPHIS, TENN.—Press reports announce that a \$30,000 residence will be erected by J. F. Kimbrough.

MEXICO CITY, MEX.—A syndicate has been formed for the purpose of erecting a four-story modern hotel in the City of Mexico. Plans have been drawn for a structure that will cost \$1,350,000.

MIDDLETOWN, CONN.—It is reported that Chas. B. Andrus, of Hartford, has secured the contract to erect the dormitory at Wesleyan University at about \$150,000.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—E. Brielmaier & Sons, architects, University Building, will shortly complete plans for a church building for St. Elizabeth's congregation, 48x-146, to cost \$30,000.

Plans are reported approved for a brick apartment house to be erected at Juneau Avenue and Milwaukee Street by T. J. Neacy and Walter Read, the cost to be about \$75,000.

The plans of Architects Leenhouts & Guthrie, 102 Wisconsin Street, have been accepted by the Trustees of the Grand Avenue M. E. Church. Estimated cost \$90,000.

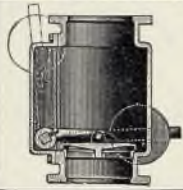
A \$120,000 warehouse, 134x147 feet, will be erected at the southwest corner of East Water and Buffalo Streets by John Hoffman. Ferry & Clas, architects, 419 Broadway.

MINERAL WELLS, TEXAS.—Robert Wiley, of Ballinger, it is stated, will erect a three-story brick hotel to cost \$75,000.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—The T. F. Curtis Company is reported to be contemplating the erection of a flat at Ninth Street and Marys Place, to cost about \$100,000.

Plans are being made by Architects Long & Long, 830 Hennepin Avenue, for the erection of a \$50,000 residence, 45x118 feet, for Anson Brooks, 2415 Park Avenue.

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MONTREAL, CANADA.—The Canadian Northern Railway Company, it is stated, will erect shops here at a cost of about \$1,000,000.

C. B. Bennett, it is reported, proposes to erect a vaudeville theatre on St. Catherine Street, to cost about \$200,000. Chas. E. Horn, of New York City, is the architect.

MT. PLEASANT, IOWA.—Press reports state that the county will vote November 6 on issuing \$100,000 bonds for the erection of a court house.

NASHVILLE, TENN.—It is reported that Geo. O. Garnsey, of Chicago, Ill., has prepared plans for an \$85,000 opera house, to be erected by G. W. Barton & Co.

NEWBERN, N. C.—It is reported that the Newbern Banking & Trust Company desires to correspond with architects relative to plans and specifications for the erection of modern bank structure. George B. Pendleton is cashier.

NEW BRITAIN, CONN.—It is announced that plans for a schoolhouse, to contain twenty class rooms, have been prepared by Architects Brown & Von Beren, New Haven. The estimated cost is \$70,000.

NEWBURYPORT, MASS.—Plans are being drawn for a building for the use of the American Express Company.

Columbian Realty Company, recently organized to erect a building for the Knights of Columbus, has purchased site 100x120 feet on which it is proposed to erect a three-story structure. It is estimated that \$200,000 will be expended on site and building.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.—The Knights of Columbus, it is reported, have secured a site on Lee Circle, and will erect a \$200,000 building.

The Police and Public Buildings Committee recently reported favorably on the erection of a City Hall annex building, to cost \$200,000.

NEW VILLAGE, N. J.—H. O. Moyer, architect and engineer, Brooklyn, is preparing plans for a cement power plant, for the Edison Company, to be erected at New Village, N. J. Estimated cost, \$250,000.

NEWARK, O.—It is reported that the Sprague property, just east of the Warden Hotel, has been purchased by Captain Frank G. Warden, and the old building will be succeeded by a modern hotel building.

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were the only important point about making good paint, the paint made in a factory, of inferior materials, months before application to the building, would undoubtedly be a fine paint.

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IN the two hundred-odd towns where the United States Civil Service Commission maintains examiners, there will be held on November 20 and the two days following examinations to secure "eligibles" from whom may be selected the seventy draughtsmen whom it is now necessary to add to the force employed in the office of the Supervising Architect. It may not generally be known that, although the Civil Service Commission has its headquarters at Washington, there are in most States anywhere from three to nine towns where examinations are held synchronously with those at Washington, and that, so, it is comparatively easy for anyone who desires a place on the eligible list to undergo the test. Curiously enough, no examination is held in New York City, those in that neighborhood who incline to endure the test having to take the trouble to cross the river to the neighboring Borough of Brooklyn, and the same may be said of draughtsmen who hail from New Jersey and Delaware. Information as to the whereabouts of the nearest examining town can be had on application to headquarters at Washington, or, presumptively, at the local post-office. It may prevent disappointment in the case of some ambitious "co-ed.," if we explain that only male draughtsmen are desired.

TWELVE of the vacancies are to be filled by engineering draughtsmen of one kind or another, at salaries ranging from \$1,200 to \$1,800 per year. Of the remainder, twenty places for architectural draughtsmen command salaries of \$1,400 to \$1,800, while thirty-eight places are open to "junior architectural draughtsmen," at \$840 to \$1,200 per year. From this it will be seen that the Government cannot be considered as very seriously competing for the best there is in the market, for, though the salaries named are fair, they fall somewhat below what would be paid in private offices of the first class for service of the same description. Still, considering the

hours, the vacation on full pay, sick-leave, and so on, a place in the Supervising Architect's office has its attractions, and the opportunities for solid training it offers nowadays are so vastly different from what they were a dozen years ago that no draughtsman need feel he is making a sacrifice if he chance to find himself finally selected from the list of eligibles.

THE disorganization and reduction of force in the Supervising Architect's office that was brought about two or three years ago through the unwillingness of Speaker Cannon to allow the passage of any appropriation bills for new buildings, and the rehabilitation which is now taking place, draw attention once more to the regrettable fact that nothing has been done as yet to bring the Government into regular automatic connection with the best architectural capacity the country produces, and it is strongly our opinion that in matters of art the country should be able to command the services of the best talent there is. It would seem to be not over-difficult to arrange some way by which the Government might profit, automatically, as we express it, by the skill and experience possessed by the returning "travelling scholars" who are now becoming so numerous, and we believe that many of them would willingly delay for two or three years their entry on private practice if they could have some specially recognized position in the Government employ. Perhaps the better way, since it would imply a closer bond and a longer term of service, would be to take up the German experiment and send as "architectural attaches" to the several embassies, for a couple of years or so, the most promising and deserving of the men in the Supervising Architect's office, on the understanding that they shall continue to serve the Government on their return for a stated number of years.

MR. R. SHECKLETON BALFOUR, in his annual address as President of the Architectural Association, which was largely devoted to a rehearsing of the undertakings of the Association as an educational body, took occasion to express his regret that the Association continued to deny the privilege of its classes to those female students of architecture who were desirous of entering them, and voiced his surprise that the younger and more progressive body—as it always asserts itself to be—should be, in this particular, so much more conservative than the Royal Institute of British Architects, which, some years ago, opened its doors to female practitioners. We cannot guess whether the fact that Mr. Balfour is a bachelor has or has not any bearing on his views, but he seems to be convinced that women have made up their minds to enter the architectural field and that, since they show a determination to be helpers, it is only the part of wisdom to educate them into being as efficient helpers as possible. On one point he gives significant testimony, for he says his inquiries satisfy him that where female draughtsmen are employed side by side with males, "more steady work is the result, and that the beneficial restraint that a woman's presence commands has elevated the tone" of those offices where they are employed. Socially and

morally, this is a desirable result to attain, but employers are more concerned with the quality of work their draughtsmen can produce than with the manners and morals of the producers. Fortunately, there is abundant proof of the capacity of women as professional aids.

ALTHOUGH several of the American schools of architecture are already conducted on the "open-shop" principle, so far as sex is concerned, we do not know that any of them, or either brand of student, is particularly anxious to foster co-education; but they are open-minded and willing to do their share, seeing that as yet no school of architecture for women exclusively has been established. Recently, however, an experiment has been begun that may result in the upbuilding of such an exclusive woman's school. The Mary Morrison Carnegie School for Women, at Pittsburgh, has made an arrangement with the Carnegie Technical Schools by which those of its pupils who wish to study architecture may do so. The arrangement seems to be patterned upon that which exists between Harvard University and Radcliffe College, for the women will work by themselves in their own buildings, where Professor Hornbostel and his assistants will repeat the lectures and other instruction already given in the neighboring institution.

ASCHOOL which in the last fourteen years has fitted over four thousand young women to earn a living as designers in one or another of the occupations that depend upon the applied arts surely deserves to be countenanced by all intelligent persons, and on merely general principles it would give us pleasure to add our own applause. But we find that the New York School of Applied Design for Women, at 200 West Twenty-third Street, has a particular claim to our consideration, since we find that it maintains a Department of Architecture and Decoration, under the direction of Mr. Harvey W. Corbett, architect, which undertakes to prepare young women for "the work of the architect's draughtsman, which position women fill, with practical training, fully as well as men." We might grant even more than this, seeing that the average value of the masculine draughtsman is not very exalted. We apprehend that the school is largely intended for those young women to whom the co-educational methods at the Cooper's Union and similar places are rather offensive, an inference that is helped by the location of this school at the very center of the fashionable shopping-district.

THE diplomatic controversy between this country and Japan, which seems on the point of breaking out because Japanese children have been excluded from certain California schools, leads us to turn with interest to the Commissioner of Labor's third report on Hawaii, which, to a considerable extent, is devoted to statistical information as to the degree and manner in which the accretion of Asiatic labor in the Sandwich Islands is prejudicial to the best interests of the Americans there and the development of American ideals. A cursory examination of the report, which does not particularly concern us, shows that the matter of Asiatic underrunning of the labor market is one of considerable importance to

the white mechanic, who now finds that his early good-natured willingness to employ and train Japanese helpers was a mistake, since it has produced a small army of Japanese mechanics sufficiently skilled in American methods to seek work now for their own hands at "cut rates." The Commissioner quotes, with seeming approbation, the remark of one American mechanic who declared that the islands were "really a sort of kindergarten for Japanese mechanics." The way the Japanese mechanic is driving out the American is shown in exemplary fashion by the fact that seven firms who in 1901 gave employment to one hundred and sixty Americans employed in 1905 only forty-three. At present there is a feeling that Americans can hold their own against Japanese employers and their Japanese workmen, but that the case is different when they have to compete with an American contractor who employs Japanese workmen. This point is supported by various statistics: for example, in the case of a certain dwelling-house the bids ranged from \$8,200, from an American contractor employing white mechanics, to \$6,050, from an American contractor employing Japanese workmen, the bids from three all-Asiatic forces ranging from \$6,300 to \$6,100, the bid from Chinamen, oddly enough, forming the middle term between those of two Japanese competitors.

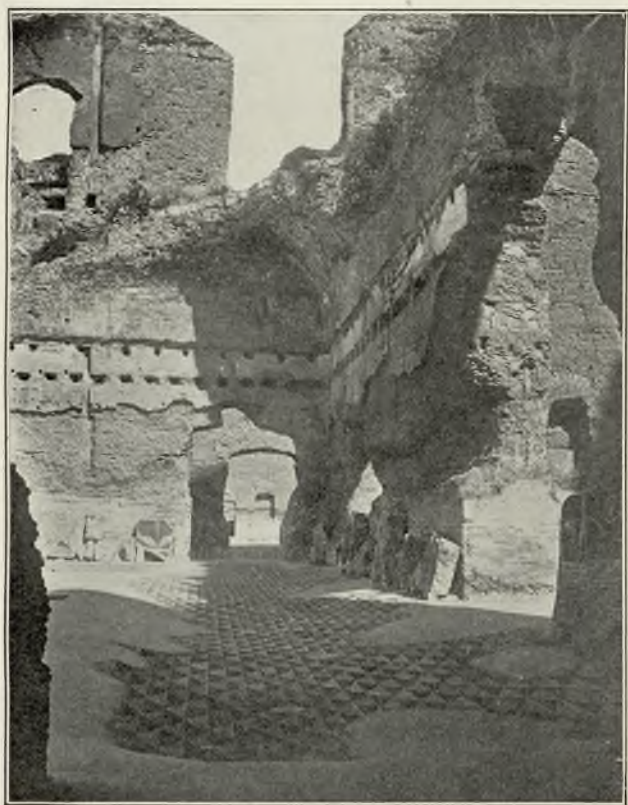
IT is good news that the unmanly practice of boycotting has, in one instance at least, caused the union that practised it to lose a good deal of money, although satisfaction is lessened by knowing that the eight-hundred-odd dollars paid into court by the Building Trades Council of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., was exacted as costs and dues for contempt of court, rather than as a fine for breach of the laws of decency and fair play. The Council in question declared, five years ago, a boycott against Patterson & Co., of Wilkes-Barre, on the ground that they maintained an "open shop," and enforced it by ordering strikes on all buildings to which Patterson & Co. delivered any lumber. Naturally, a writ of injunction was sued out, and almost as naturally it was disregarded. Seeing this was the case, the Building Trades Council, through its officers, was brought into court for contempt, and after a bitter fight was adjudged guilty. Appealing to the Superior Court, it met no better fate, and at last has had to pay a considerable sum, and, worse than that, from its own point of view, has lost prestige in the world of uniondom.

WHEN an English writer on art does not know what else to say he turns to Alfred Stevens—the English sculptor, not the Belgian painter—and, as the Wellington monument is rather a threadbare text, he is likely to fall back on the big-little lions that Stevens modelled for the pickets of the fence about the British Museum. Where these masterly little beasts—in spite of their conventionalization, every whit as full of life as the best of Barye's more naturalistic figures—have been hidden since the British Museum fence was taken down, a dozen years ago, we do not know, but someone with interest in the building now suggests that the discarded railing should be erected about the Tate Gallery, where the lions at least would be in good company with those other British "lions" hanging on the walls within.

THE ARTISTIC PAVEMENTS OF ITALY.—I.

ARTISTIC Italy at every stage of its history possessed pavements which are worth studying to-day, when the decorative arts are arousing from their long sleep. Roman antiquity, not less than the Middle Ages, interests the student of artistic pavements, and far more than the periods which followed. So to-day I shall speak mainly of the mosaic-works that belong to Latin and Mediæval times, the latter extending from Byzantine to Gothic work, halting at that period of transition into the Romanesque, or Lombard, work which offers buildings that are often decorated with very artistic pavements.

The Latins were the offspring of the Etruscans and the Greeks, particularly of the latter, who, through their genius, triumphed over that of the Etruscans, and if anyone should ask me whether the Greeks had artistic pavements, I would answer that the people who created the Parthenon and the chryselephantine figure of Athena, by Phidias, and for whom Polygnotus painted pictures did possess pavements, and that the joyous story of these has been preserved by history. History in this case speaks with the voice of Pliny, who informs us that there existed at Pergamos a pavement that depicted, fragmentarily, a banquet, revealing bits of salad, peas, nuts and meats, a superb piece of work by a



THE BATHS OF CARACALLA, ROME.

master mosaic-worker, a certain Soso. This pavement must have belonged to the celebrated composition known as the "Doves of Pliny" in the Capitoline Museum, Rome, wherein are seen four pigeons perched on the lip of a basin, three simply gazing curiously about while the fourth admires his own reflection in the water.

Surprise increases, if we pass from this Hellenic to the Hellenistic or Alexandrine period in our attempt to draw near to Latin work, before we turn to the consideration of the Mediæval work that most concerns us. In fact, Pompeii, city sacred to Hellenistic art, contains the remains of the finest antique pavement that has been preserved to us, the "Battle of the Issus"; in short, between Alexander and Darius III., King of Persia, a mosaic discovered in the "House of the Faun," but now transferred to the Naples Museum. Its author, not less than Soso (in fact, it might be that Soso himself executed it, since, according to Pliny, he exercised his art in Italy), not less than the Greek mosaic-worker, has now the enthusiastic applause of posterity, and it is lamentable that he must remain nameless. Yet, for my part, I do not look with entire favor on the introduction of human figures into pavements. The human decorative sense seems to be

offended by such a use, and Art should not humiliate the most beautiful thing that exists in Nature, the human image. I rather prefer the fragments of mosaic paving that have been found in



FRAGMENT OF PAVEMENT FROM THE BATHS OF CARACALLA.

Sicily, designs that are based on interlacements in imitation of tissues and drawing their inspiration from the cloths that the people anterior to the Greeks of Sicily adopted for hangings.



FRAGMENT OF PAVEMENT FROM THE BATHS OF CARACALLA.

There is no doubt that antiquity had pavements that imitated carpets, for there have been discovered fragments of mosaic pave-

ment that evidently drew their inspiration from tapestry. Little by little, to such ornaments were added the figures of men and animals, of the gods even, and historical scenes, as the "Battle of the Issus" proves.

Classic art must have enjoyed a perfected technique to be able to execute such designs in pavements; in fact, the Greeks and Latins did not recognize any difficulties and their systems went by different names which identified the material and the methods to be adopted. Thus there was the "*opus tessellatum*," the "*opus vermiculatum*," and the "*opus sectile*," names which each indicate a different method of execution which changed according to the character of the design to be reproduced.

The "*opus tessellatum*" indicates more particularly mosaics built up with little square bits (*tessellæ* or *tesserae*) of colored stone so as to form geometric patterns.

The "*opus vermiculatum*" applies to work where the mosaic is built up with bits of stone having curved outlines, and hence is especially adapted for use where leaves and flower-forms or animate figures are introduced—forms, that is, which cannot be done in the "*opus tessellatum*."

I will add that the following words or expressions, "*museum*," "*musivum*," "*opus musivum*," which contain the etymological

in my "*Ornamenti nell' Architettura*," where, too, the reader will find a similar, but not so curious, fragment from an apse of the Baths of Caracalla, decorated with athletes, some nude, some simply busts like gaiters, as shown in the illustration.

Whoever would increase his knowledge of Latin pavements should journey to Rome and Naples. There, especially in the Vatican Museum and in the Museo Nazionale, and now and then

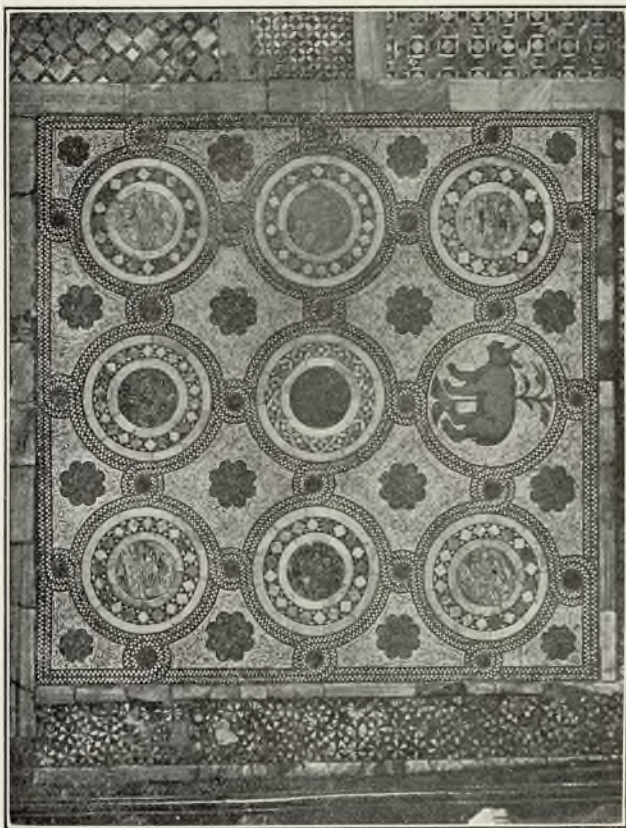


DETAIL OF MOSAIC PAVEMENT, S. MARK'S, VENICE.

elsewhere, he will come upon pavements decorated with leaves and flowers, circles, squares, heads, figures scattered over the surface in themes and motifs of decoration where, often, are encountered friezes ornamented with Greek frets, interlacings or scrollwork.

And now I wish to conduct my readers to the paleo-Christian mosaics that parallel the artistic creations of imperial Rome; these perfectly prepare the way to a knowledge of the pavements which constitute one interesting side of the artistic patrimony of the Italian Middle Ages. But the quantity is modest: the early Christians led the same artistic life as their Roman contemporaries. Whoever goes to Pompeii or visits the cemeteries of Rome and Naples is surprised by the expression of thought and religious feeling in the art work of the early Christians, work which corresponds with the art of the Roman decadence. The quantity is small, as I said, and if I mention the mosaic pavement in the cemetery of SS. Marcellin and Pietro, or of Sant' Elena at Rome, it will be enough to serve as a specimen of paleo-Christian art.

Christian art having gathered strength with the triumph of Byzantinism, the thought at once wings to Ravenna and Venice,



DETAIL OF MOSAIC PAVEMENT, S. MARK'S, VENICE.

norm of the Italian word "*mosaico*," relate to work where, instead of stone cubes, bits of glass and enamel are used.

This is rather in opposition to the old prejudice, according to which Classic antiquity only knew of marble mosaics. In reality Rome, from the first century, used enamels in mosaic-work, a fashion that prevailed up to the times of the emperors.

After having named one other term common to the language of mosaics, the "*Alexandrinum opus*," a kind of "sectile" mosaic in two colors, black and white on a red ground, for example, I will turn more directly to considering examples of artistic pavements.

I should never finish with Latin pavements. I could not easily reach the end if I tried to enumerate merely the most remarkable types that are to be found at Rome and Pompeii; the types are numberless and offer divers opportunities of classification.

The class which interests us more is the pavement decorated with images or ornamental designs, and also that where both kinds of ornamentation are combined. To the first type belongs the pavement in a convent at Tuscolo, near Frascati, a very peculiar one that represents a palæstra where a number of naked men are engaged in sports. I have reproduced this fragment



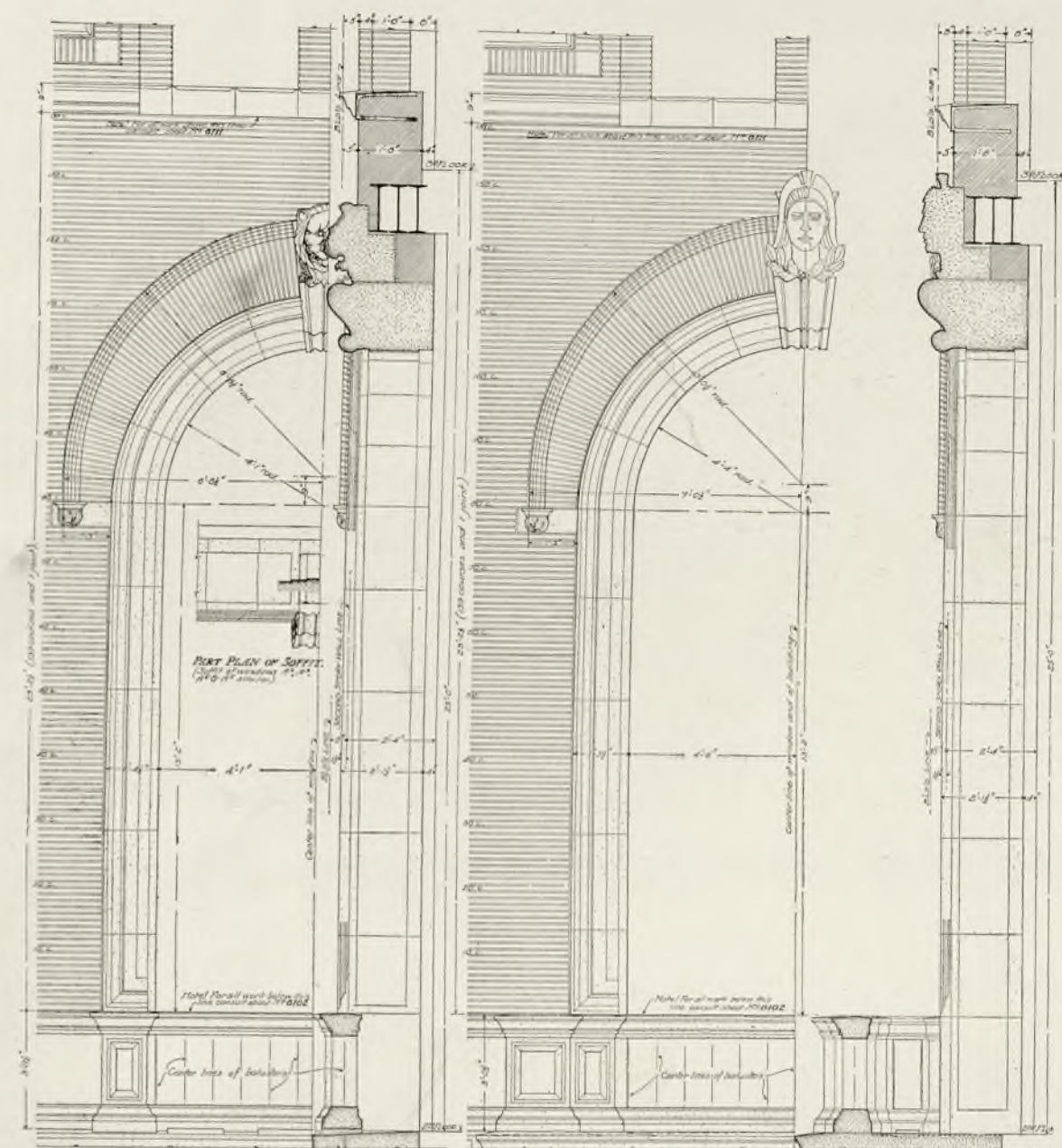
DETAIL OF MOSAIC PAVEMENT, S. MARK'S, VENICE.

which offer their luminous pages, superb pages which recall cherished memories rather than actually place before us seductive realities. If all still had an existence, then we could admire to-day the pavement in S. Giovanni at Ravenna depicting a storm-tossed sea: ordered by Galla Placidia in 427, in memory of a perilous escape from the waters of the Adriatic, it recalled another pavement which, if it too existed, would not leave unmoved him who

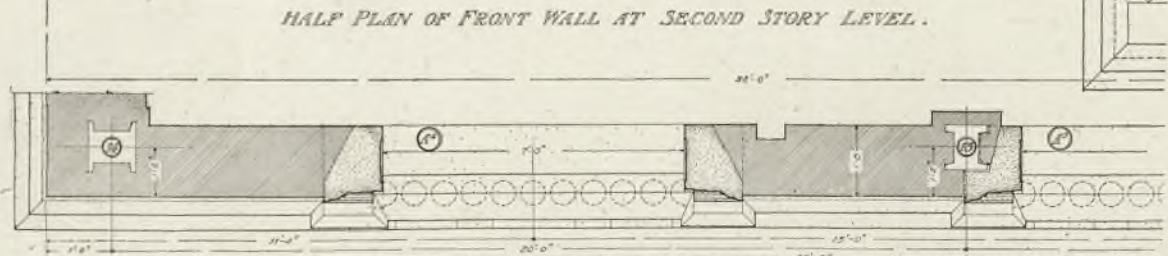
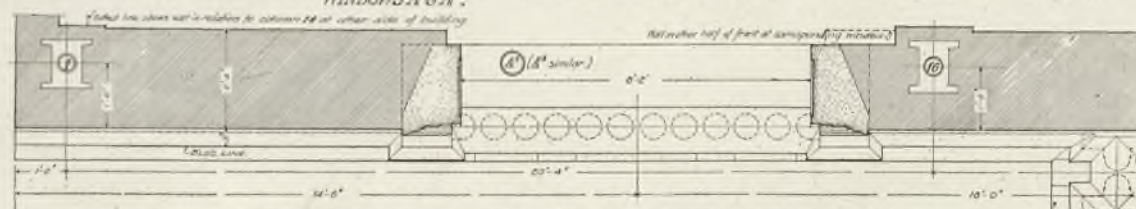


HOUSE OF J. WALLACE MORRELL, ESQ., ALLENHURST, N. J.

Totten & Rogers, Architects.



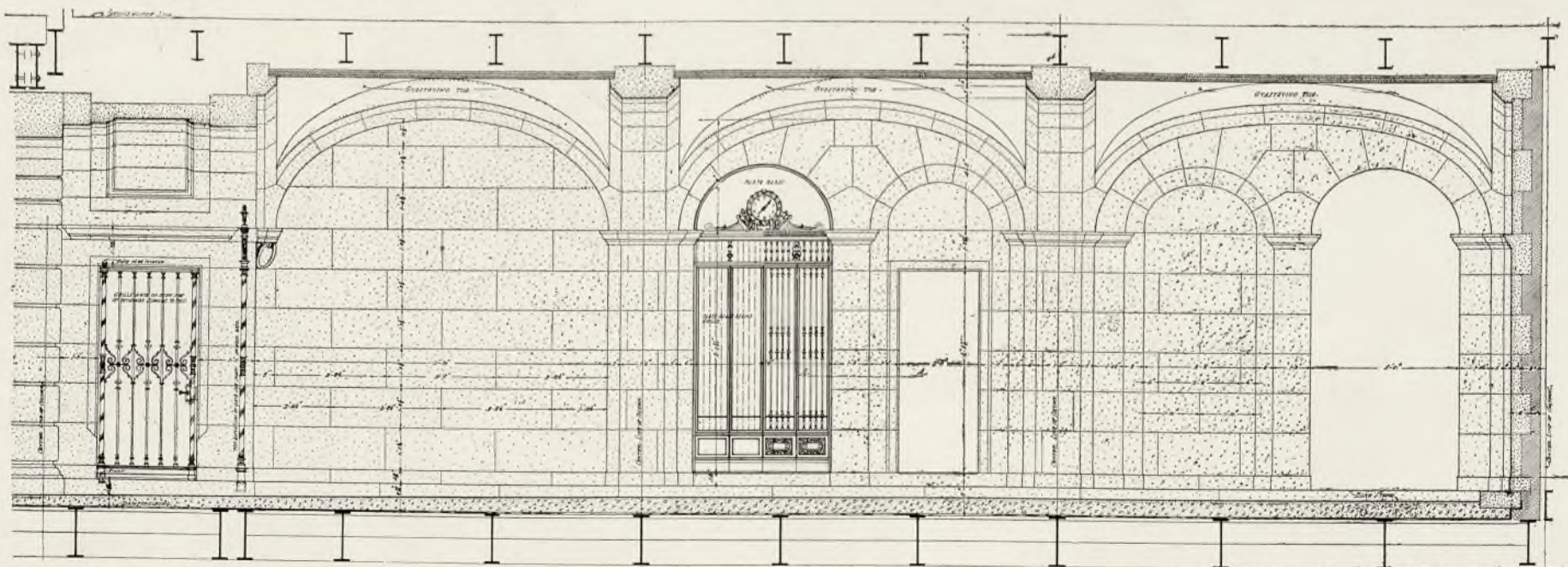
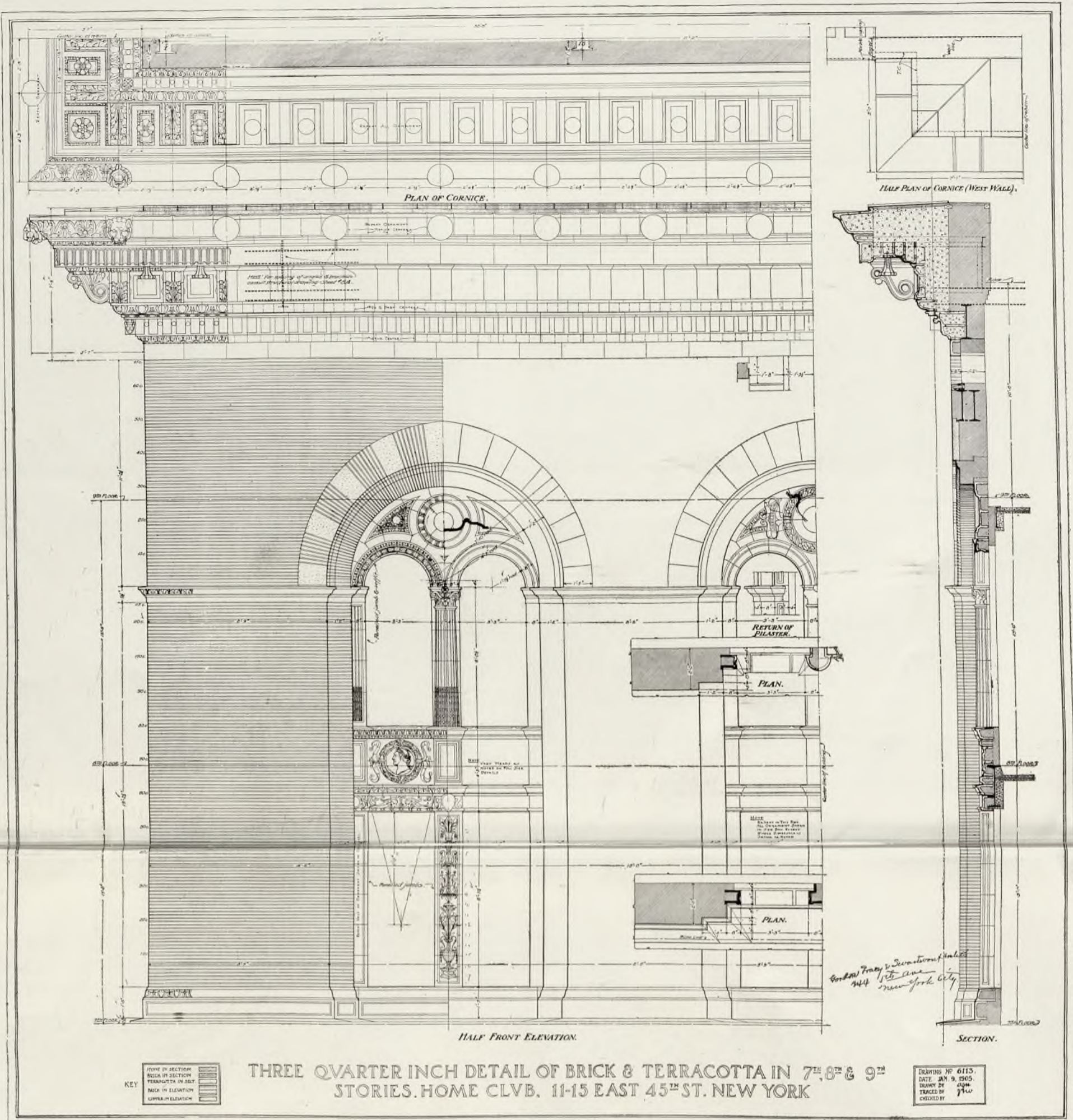
HALF ELEVATION OF WINDOWS A¹ A¹. SECTION OF WINDOWS A¹ A¹. HALF ELEVATION OF WINDOW A². SECTION OF WINDOW A².



BRICK & STONE DETAILS (2ND FLOOR)

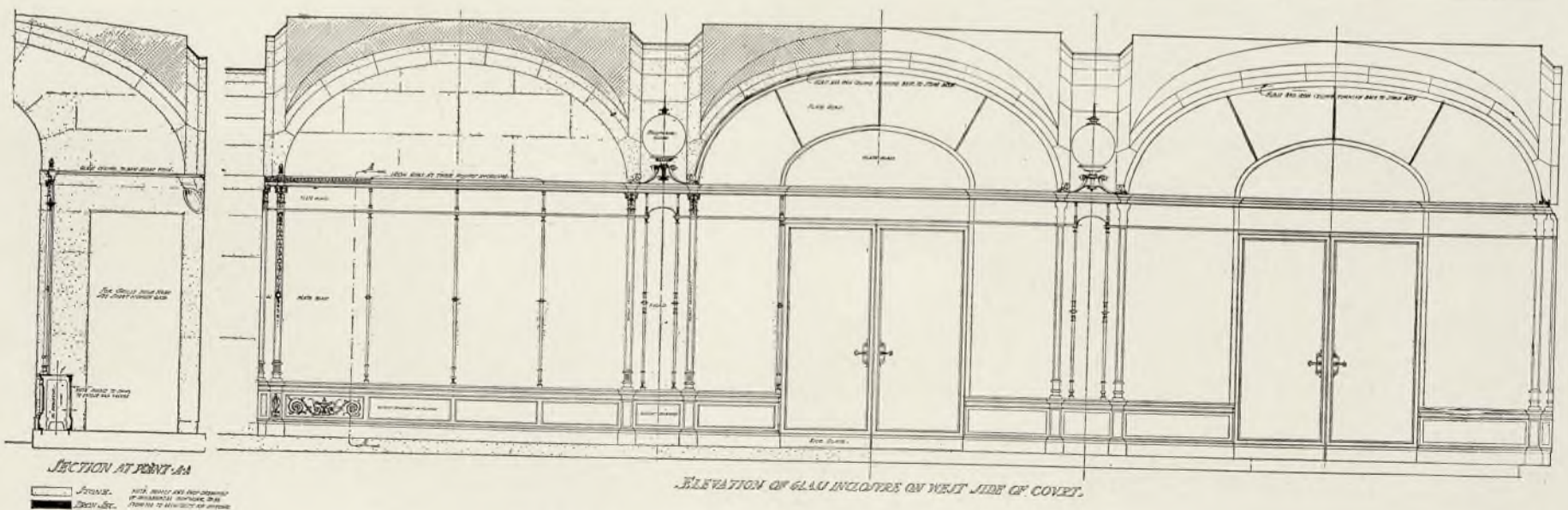
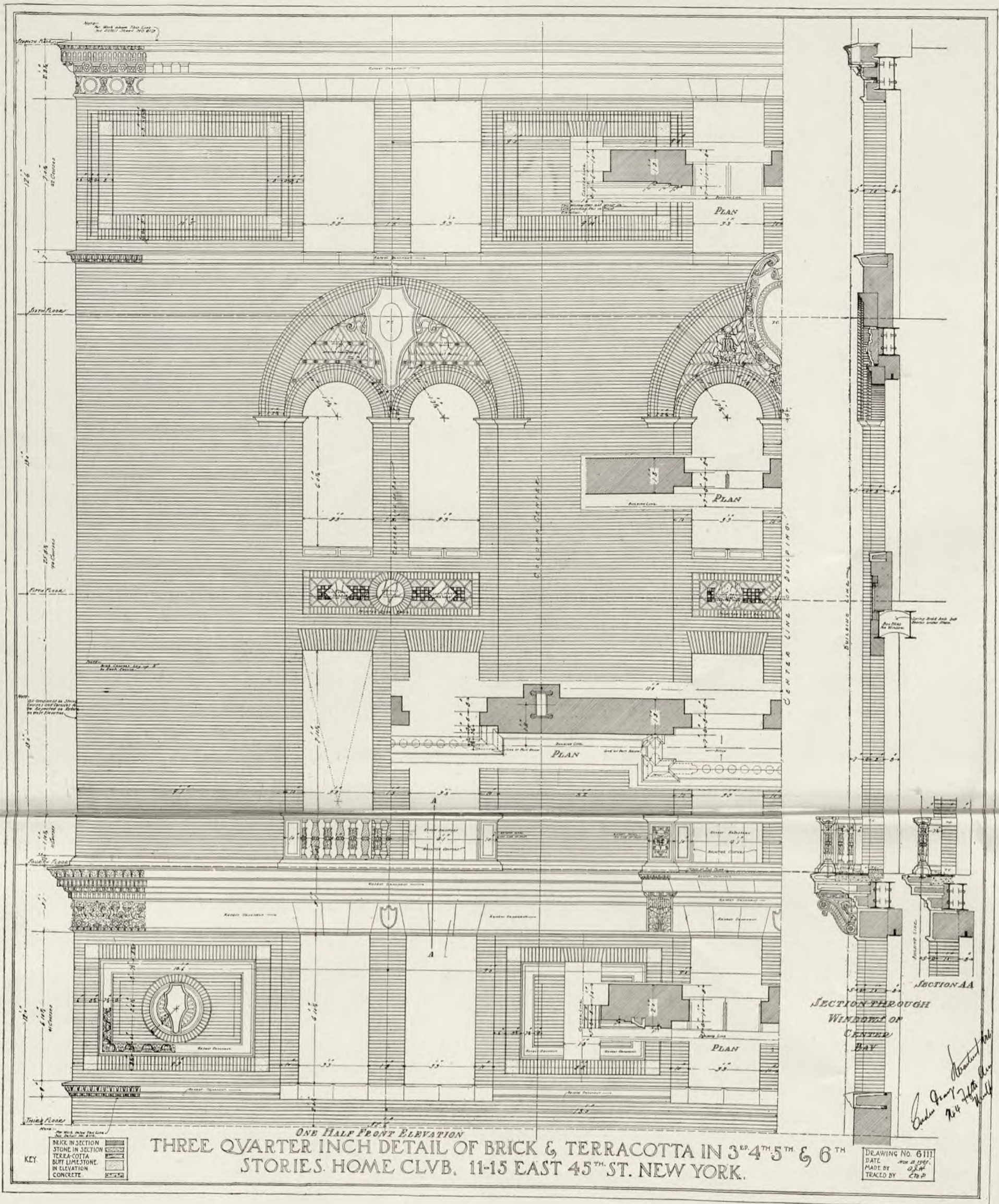
BRICK AND STONE DETAILS: HOME CLUB, EAST 45TH STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Gordon, Tracy & Swartwout, Architects.



DETAILS OF 7TH, 8TH AND 9TH STORIES: HOME CLUB, EAST 45TH STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.

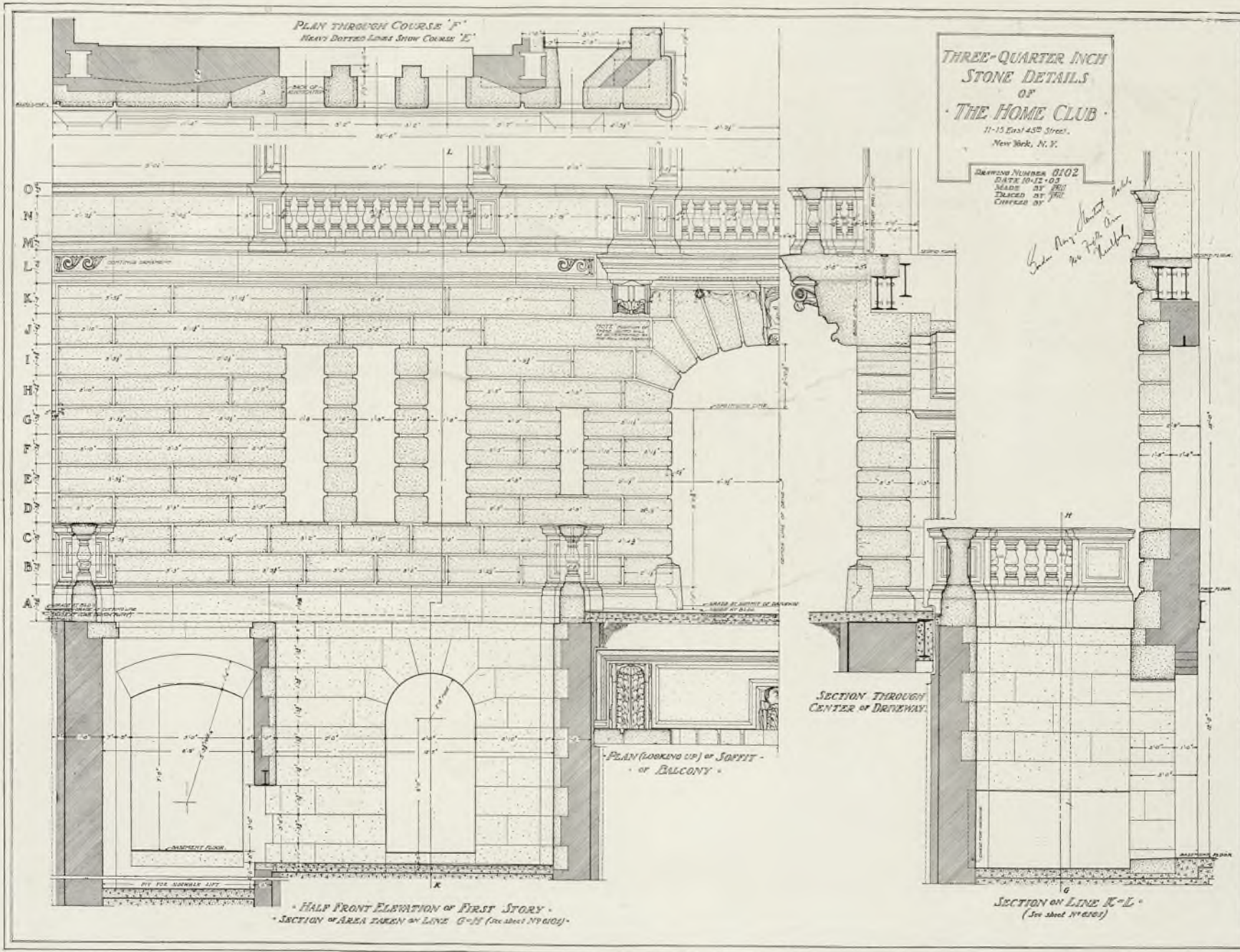
Gordon, Tracy & Swartwout, Architects.



THREE QUARTER INCH SCALE IRON DETAILS

DETAILS OF 3RD, 4TH, 5TH AND 6TH STORIES: HOME CLUB, EAST 45TH STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Gordon, Tracy & Swartwout, Architects.



STONE DETAILS: HOME CLUB, EAST 45TH STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Gordon, Tracy & Swartwout, Architects.



HOUSE OF ROBERT B. DODSON, ESQ., WEST ISLIP, LONG ISLAND, N. Y.

Kirby, Petit & Green, Architects.

passed over the pavement of Sta. Sophia: this represented the four rivers of Paradise flowing from the cardinal points, enlivened with the beasts and fishes native of the stream, and must have been very picturesque at least.

Thanks to the Archæological Society of Parenzo which has sent me the drawing, I can speak of the pavement which extends through that famous basilica, the cathedral of this Italian, though politically Austrian, city, which in style and epoch (VI. century) recalls the Byzantine monuments of Ravenna. It is a pavement that does not belong to solemn presentations, so far as one can judge: it belongs rather to the ornamental and geometric, and so is allied to the Latin tradition.

There is preserved to us in relatively good condition in the pavement of S. Mark's at Venice one of the most remarkable of pavements. But does it really date back quite so far as is asserted, this chef d'œuvre of the mosaic worker? Let us see. The pavement of S. Mark's cannot have been due to a single inspiration. On the contrary, one might consider it a vast and beautiful "specimen" of motives which, though actually carried out in S. Mark's, were intended for another monument. What suggests this idea is the fact that certain sides do not correspond to the sides of the pilasters—have no connection with the lines of the domes. One cannot be sure that this dedication to irregularity, as my friend Professor Goodyear would call it, was an architectural fault or a bit of negligence, rare in the Middle Ages. In the Middle Ages I comprehend the mystery of these irregularities, but what strikes the eye, as I have remarked, is the very large, almost inconceivable, variety of ornamental ideas, and this seems to justify the notion I have conceived as to the purpose of the pavement of S. Mark's.

In this way I confirm what I have said elsewhere, to wit, that certain portions of the present pavement cannot have belonged to the primitive church of S. Mark founded by the Partecipazi and finished in 883, or to the church as restored, after a great fire, by the order of Orseolo I. between 976 and 978. I believe, in short, that the ancient Church of S. Mark, which corresponds to about half of the present one, had an artistic pavement, all the more that it was customary at Venice then to so embellish the churches, as is shown by the abbey church of S. Ilario, which in date (820) about corresponds with S. Mark of the Partecipazi. This being admitted, it is easy to understand how the present pavement contains bits anterior to the epoch when this present pavement was composed as it now is, that is to say, in the time of the Doge Domenico Contarini (1070).

Frequent restorations (and as a rule restorations are an insult to the original) succeeded at length in altering the signification of the pavement of S. Mark's (and the records of these restorations run back to the fifteenth century), and do not contribute to the integrity of the monument. It would be worth one's while to turn to the critical account which Signor A. Zorzi dedicates to John Ruskin of certain restorations of the pavement, the most recently restored portions of which are the passageway leading to the staircase near the chapel of S. Pietro and that before the door of S. Clemente, and in the atrium about the tomb erected to the honor of the Doge Falieri. Remarkable restorations are now (1906) being carried out at S. Mark's, and amongst other things the curiously undulating pavement is receiving attention.

(To be continued.)

ALFREDO MELANI.

PIERRE-PAUL PUGET.

A FEW days ago Marseilles was rejoicing over the inauguration of a statue of the famous sculptor, Pierre-Paul Puget, whom it claims as a son. It is never very difficult to create excitement in the southern seaport, and to make much ado about nothing. But in this case there was good reason, for Puget was a man of whom France as well as Marseilles should be proud. The ministers who attended and who delivered speeches were only expressing the national opinion in their eulogies.

Puget was born at Marseilles in 1622, or, as M. Lagrange asserts, at Séon, near the city. In those days artists did not confine themselves to one branch of art, and his father was described as an architect as well as a sculptor, but was not successful in gaining a reputation in either art. We are afraid it cannot be said he was an affectionate father, for he got rid of his son when the boy was fourteen and apprenticed him to a sculptor, who seems to have been employed mainly in the production of figure-heads for ships, and who also appears to have designed vessels. Young Puget soon distinguished himself. He was, however, restless,

and having heard some of his companions talk about the great artists of Italy, he resolved to go there. In other words, he ran away from his master, and in his fifteenth year he found himself penniless in Florence. He obtained employment with a wood-carver and again displayed his ability. But he was tired of Florence in about a year and then went to Rome. There he found a kindred spirit in Berettini, who is better known as Pietro da Cortona. He was one of the prominent men in a period of decadence in Italian art. He was not without ability, but all his efforts were directed to produce startling effects in color and composition. He was about the last man who was fitted to instruct a young sculptor. But Puget at the time had no settled purpose, and his highest ambition was to imitate the master as a painter. From the effect of Berettini's influence Puget was never able to emancipate himself.

After three years Puget returned to Marseilles, and as he could paint as well as carve and design it was not difficult for him to find employment. The Duc de Brezé was then Grand Admiral of France. He heard of Puget and summoned him to Toulon, where he gave him a commission to prepare a model of the most beautiful ship it was in his power to create. That was the origin of the floating palace, the *Monarque*, which was once as famous as the *Livadia* of later time.

Whether Puget produced also works of sculpture is doubtful. His occupations in his own country could not overcome his longing to be again in Rome. Accordingly he went back to that city, and as his ideas were more matured, he was able to derive greater benefit from the works of art which were before his eyes. In 1653 he left Italy and set up in his native city as a painter. The price he charged for large pictures was about four francs per square foot. He fell ill and a wise physician counselled him to follow sculpture, as it would allow of more exercise of his muscles. Accordingly he gave up painting and took to sculpture. He also professed to have competence to practise as an architect.

The first works he produced caused surprise by their extraordinary vigor. They are the pair of terms or caryatides supporting the balcony of the Hôtel de Ville in Toulon. He could not believe that men or slaves in such a position would have the calmness and indifference of the antique examples. He therefore represented them as if they were as conscious of the enormous weight they sustained as any of the porters on the quays. Louis XIV. quickly heard about them, and he at once commanded that they should be transported to Versailles. As they were made up of several pieces of marble, removal was found to be dangerous, and they are still left to ornament Toulon. Near the Hôtel de Ville is a house which it is said Puget designed. Afterward he produced a statue of *Hercules* and a group representing the *Earth Crowning Janus* for a château in Normandy. They were seen by Le Pautre, the artist, and he spoke of them to Fouquet, the superintendent of finances, who at the time seemed to be resolved to surpass Louis XIV. as a patron of art, and who succeeded in exciting the monarch's envy, although it brought the official to ruin.

In those days the patronage of Fouquet was a guarantee of good fortune. Having the command of almost unlimited funds, he was enabled to reward services in a grand manner. He first ordered Puget to proceed to Genoa in order to purchase beautiful marbles. While waiting to have them embarked the sculptor produced the figure now in the Louvre and known as the *Gallic Hercules*. It is far more suggestive of the style of Pietro da Cortona than the caryatides of Toulon. Before Puget had followed the marbles to France the news arrived of the disgrace of his patron. He therefore remained in Genoa, where he obtained commissions for large statues for churches, some of which he tinted. He also executed a great bas-relief of the *Assumption* for the Duke of Mantua. The latter was seen by Lebrun, the favorite painter of Louis XIV., who spoke of it to Colbert, and the consequence was that Puget was recalled to France by the king, and was appointed sculptor and director of the works relating to the ornamentation of vessels, or, in other words, became the chief figure-head carver for the royal ships. A pension of 1,200 crowns was awarded to him.

He obtained from Colbert three of Fouquet's blocks of marble. One of them he used for the statue of *Milo of Cretona*, which many consider to be Puget's principal work, and some French critics have claimed that, as an expression of pain, it can be compared with *The Laocoon*. He was not able to discover a model who was sufficiently courageous to allow his foot to be compressed in order to impart reality to the statue. Puget was compelled to enact the athlete, and when his foot was sufficiently distorted by pain a cast was taken of it, which was copied in

marble. Although the work occupied the sculptor for four years, Colbert offered to pay the ridiculous sum of only 6,000 livres for it. Some of the artists who enjoyed Court favor were jealous of the success of the *Milo* and afraid Puget might become a rival. They contrived to have the *Milo* placed in an obscure corner at Versailles, where few could see it. The king, however, insisted on its removal to a more suitable position; it is now in the Louvre. Another block was used for the relief of *Alexander and Diogenes*, which did not please amateurs. It was said of it that it might have been designed by Jordaens, and that the horses could not have been studied from nature. But with all its faults it was a courageous undertaking. Louis XIV. ordered a group of *Perseus and Andromeda*, which His Majesty naturally considered to be Puget's masterpiece, and the courtiers agreed with the royal critic, but the sculptor was not satisfied with it.

Puget could not escape the fate of the majority of artists who sought to win the approval of Louis XIV. The defects of his works were magnified. The sums paid for them did not correspond with their value, and in fact he was treated as if he were a provincial journeyman stonemason. Worst of all, Lebrun, the painter, presumed to offer designs for works at Versailles to Puget, and assumed the authority and manner of an overseer. The sculptor could not accept royal patronage on those terms, and he fled from Paris to Marseilles. His last work was a bas-relief representing the *Plague of Milan*, which is now in the Musée of Marseilles.

Puget has been compared with Michel Angelo. He resembled the great Florentine in his power of cutting the marble without the aid of full-sized models or mechanical appliances. Puget said, "The marble trembles before me." One of his contemporaries said that while a part of his *Milo* was almost completely finished, other parts were not even roughly hewn from the block. Puget would have approved of M. Rodin's system of leaving a part of the marble in the state it left the quarry. Puget's works are not to be judged by Greek standards, and it must be allowed that his vigor is sometimes not unlike coarseness. But all must admire the manliness of his life and the spirit in which in the seventeenth century he declined to bow to courtiers or to officials. He one time broke one of his own statues when the noble who ordered it began to haggle about the price. Perhaps it is on account of his independent spirit as on his ability that the French continue to admire him and have placed his statue in one of the public places of Marseilles, and his bust as pendant to Nicholas Poussin's at the entrance to the École des Beaux-Arts.—*The Architect*.

HOW TO BUILD HOSPITALS.

THE writer of the following skit that was published in a recent issue of the *New York Evening Post* has evidently been studying the map of New York to some purpose. He is, moreover, quite right in intimating that there is no class of building where waste of funds on mere "architectural treatment" should be so sedulously avoided as in the case of hospital buildings. At the same time, because of the common unwillingness of the poor and uneducated to be consigned to a public hospital for treatment, it is advisable, even needful, that it should present to the eye of the healthy individual such an attractive and comfortable air as will lead him, when he becomes an invalid, to seek its shelter with cheerful willingness and not with feelings of dread and repulsion.

"NOTHING shows more clearly the improved methods of philanthropy than the manner in which hospitals can now be established. Those who furnish the funds should take care that the sum given is not excessive; otherwise they might inadvertently provide for the administration as well as for the building of the institution. The trustees should be chosen with caution. It is a mistake to have physicians or women on the board. It is better to select men well known in the business world who have never been in a hospital, but who are 'a power in finance.' As to the architect, he must, above all else, be a man of taste; for it is imperative that the buildings should be beautiful, and that the fastidious should not be offended. Glass solariums filled with plants to consume the oxygen are much admired. Narrow Gothic windows may not admit much light and air, but there is an 'Old World beauty' about them. A Greek portico with a flight of marble steps sets off the value of the ambulance service. The architect himself should, if possible, be one who has never made a study of hospitals, and so able to

bring to his task a mind without prejudice. It is best that he should have been successful as a designer of churches, theatres, university buildings, and club-houses. He will then be able to devise ventilating and heating arrangements to make the wards as breezy as a ship's deck, or as hot as the subway.

"The wards should be as few as possible. There is a great field of usefulness for a hospital which shall provide expensive suites of rooms for the invalid rich. Occasionally the architect makes the hospital proper too conspicuous in his building plans and neglects the weightier matters of reception-rooms and administration offices. These are the parts of the institution seen by casual visitors, and it is well to have them not only comfortable, but ornamental. Money that may be required for Persian rugs, expensive furniture, and rare plants should not be wasted on milk, fruit, and other delicacies. If the latter are needed, let them be supplied by relatives of the patients.

"The site of such a building should never be in a crowded neighborhood, for, if too easy of access, the hospital will be filled with a most undesirable class of people, many of them diseased and crippled. It is better to choose a location remote from the crowd, such as might be selected for an astronomical observatory. This makes for the comfort of accident cases especially, and for all those whom it is dangerous to move. On general principles it may be said that the longer the drive to the hospital, the smaller the death rate within its walls.

"The operating-room should in appearance resemble the interior of a Greek tomb. It is sometimes placed, very foolishly, too near the wards, thus preventing the patient from enjoying the pleasant change of scene while being taken to be anesthetized. Under some kinds of management it is insisted upon that there should be a sunny exposure to the operating amphitheatre, but superintendents may well prefer to be able to exhibit 'our new system of electric lighting.' An important adjunct to the modern hospital is the 'convalescent home' to which may be sent the victims of unsuccessful operations, together with those whose diseases have not been diagnosed. It is sometimes maintained that a department for 'incurables' is a crying need of our hospitals. If so, it is much better to call it a department for convalescent patients."

NEW YORK'S CHARM.

TO the Parisian who sees New York for the first time it must appear a wilderness of sprawling ugliness.

He is shocked rather than dazzled by most of the things with which he is expected to be impressed, and his eyes, nose and ears are constantly and cruelly assailed by sights, smells and sounds to which New Yorkers through long familiarity are oblivious. 'A big iron bazaar, and dirty beyond belief!' was the verdict of a Frenchman who fled from it in dismay and disgust at the end of twenty-four hours; and, while not every Frenchman who arrives in New York takes to his heels in this inglorious fashion, the criticism is fairly typical of the way New York strikes the fastidious Gaul.

"To the American returning to New York with a point of view gained by a long residence in Paris, the New World metropolis must spell disillusion. The squalid, sagging, lurching wood-and-iron wharf line—the thing above all others he would most willingly have missed—confronts him on his arrival practically unaltered, except that it seems to him, in comparison with the trim and tidy banks of the Seine and the clean, substantial stone docks of Havre he has just left, more insufferable than his memory pictured it. Everything else has changed, and changed, it seems to him, for the worse.

"Trinity spire and the Produce Exchange tower, which used to refresh his vision downtown, are hidden by a score of nondescript skyscrapers, and the beautiful lines of the Brooklyn Bridge are broken by these same intruders. The exquisite City Hall suffers likewise from their proximity, and will soon be perceived but dimly, like a jewel at the bottom of a well. The Bowery, which was erstwhile gay and piquant with glitter and gaud, has degenerated into sodden commonplaceness. Broadway (from City Hall to Fourteenth Street) has become completely Semitic, without having acquired thereby a scrap of Semitic charm.

The old-fashioned dignity of Washington Square has been

irretrievably compromised by a modern corporation building which adds insult to injury by wearing on its façade the Latin motto 'Perstando et prestando utilitati.' Furthermore, this insolent structure so dwarfs the Washington Arch as to give it the artificial air of the frosted showpiece of a confectioner's window. Union Square, which could never pretend to gentility or beauty, but which had, notwithstanding, an agreeable little presence of its own, has been rendered positively uncanny by the erection of a number of lean, spectral horrors. The symmetry of somnolent, unpretentious Stuyvesant Square and the coziness of Gramercy Park, where The Players live, have each been sadly marred. Madison Square, which was long, and with reason, the most loved spot in the city, is now (with its pagan temple bearing Christian symbols, its brownstone church in a marble pen, and its far-famed Flatiron Building) a fit subject for colossal laughter.

"Fifth Avenue (below the park) has lost its restful, if sombre, brownstone unity by its unconditional surrender to retail trade. The formerly compact "Tenderloin" has been harried into spreading its unsavoriness over an indefinite area. The ancient slovenliness of upper Broadway has been emphasized instead of relieved by the gorgeous caravansaries with which it is dotted.

"The limitations of the narrow park, which used to be rather successfully disguised, are now perpetually in evidence, by reason of the multiplication of soaring apartment houses along its sides.

"Venerable Columbia, which forsook, perforce, its sleepy, artistic Madison Avenue quadrangle when it decided to become aggressive, appears callow and crude in the splendid isolation of its wind-swept hill, and must continue so to appear until it can contrive to conceal its pathetic, almost indecent nakedness by trees, or can persuade the city to move up around it.

"The Hall of Fame, which has refused to open its doors to such world-glories as Whitman and Poe, is as unimpressive as this provincial attitude demands.

"The Bronx, though happily saved from annihilation by the Park Department, is no longer the ideal and idyllic refuge it was of yore. Long stretches of the Palisades have been quarried out of existence. Brooklyn, always a desert, has expanded into a limitless desert.

"In a word, this returned New Yorker finds few familiar landmarks; and the few he does find seem to have lost most of their original meaning. He is as much dazed and puzzled by his surroundings as Rip Van Winkle after his twenty years' sleep. Nobody resides, does business, dines, or drinks in the same places as before. Nobody frequents the same pleasure resorts. Nobody saunters along the same walks. It is not safe for him to make a business or social call, or to set out for a restaurant, a chop-house, a theatre or a club, without consulting the directory in advance; and, even so, he risks having his trouble for his plans, inasmuch as there is more than a chance that a move has been made since the directory was issued.

"After he so far recovers from the shock of his initial disenchantment, however, as to be able to take note of details he finds that there is some balm in Gilead, after all. At the end of a month he begins to catch the spirit of New York, and at the end of six months he has come completely under its spell and loves it, as Montaigne loved the Paris of his day, 'with all its moles and warts.'"—*Alvin F. Sanborn in The Atlantic Monthly.*

A PITIFUL SUICIDE.

WELL do I recollect when an errand-boy in the streets of London at the time of the Crimean War (so long ago as 1855) looking with admiration approaching reverence at the grey granite figure that then and still stands upon a base of the same material at the end of King William Street, E. C., and which represents our fourth king of that name. Now, as then, it holds its own with any other granite statue in the metropolis. Some may, perhaps, recollect its story—a very sad one! Its sculptor, a clever young fellow—a native of Belfast, I believe—miscalculated the cost of working so hard a material, and, ere he had completed his task, found that the blacksmith's bill for "sharpening" alone almost amounted to the sum he was to receive for his commission. Friends and admirers buoyed him up with the hope that Government would favorably consider his position in the end and allow him a further grant. But these anticipations proved delusive. He appealed again and again to the powers that

were then in office; but his representations were of no avail, and with financial ruin staring him in the face, in desperation he at last put an end to his existence by suicide. Things have somewhat changed since then, and especially so in New York. There are practically no such things in that city as "smith's bills," for marble and granite are worked without the sharpening of or use of either chisels or points. The whole is done by the wonderful medium of pneumatic tools. These enable a man to get over as much work in an hour that, unaided by them, the human hand could not hope to do in a whole day, or anything like it. Their use is universal by all large concerns in New York, as in many other places in the United States. Huge sheds may be visited, in which hundreds of craftsmen are employed, and scores of tons of marble or granite are formed into desired shapes every day. In these busy hives of human industry the ear is deafened by the burr of the diamond cutting-saw and the buzz of pneumatic tools. But the steady thud of the mallet as it falls rhythmically upon the head of the chisel is a sound but rarely heard. I was much impressed by this while visiting several of the great yards in this city, and particularly so when paying a delightful one to the spacious atelier of Messrs. Piccirilli, situated at 717 East Forty-second Street. This clever family consists of no less than eight brothers, natives of Carrara, in which sunny Italian city I once had the great pleasure of meeting several of them, and have now had the gratification of renewing the acquaintance during my present visit to New York. The latter city is now their established home, and they possess a large connection, devoting a considerable portion of their talents to reproducing in granite and marble the clay models of some of the best New York sculptors. At the present time, among much other work, they have in hand the four colossal groups representing, respectively, Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, that are destined to grace pedestals immediately in front of the New Custom House. These are in Tennessee marble. Assisted by an intelligent staff of a dozen or more of their own fellow-countrymen, these busy sculptors have the groups in question far advanced toward completion. All the work is being executed through the medium of pneumatic tools of various sizes driven by electric motive power, and simply guided by the human hand. The artist holds one of these tools encased in a protective handle and presses it against the marble. As the tool revolves at the rate of many thousand times a minute, the chips fly off in every direction, and the result is that this particularly hard and close-grained marble is cut as readily as if it were so much alabaster or soapstone.—*Harry Hems in The Building News.*

COMMUNICATION

TWENTY-FIVE-FOOT TENEMENT-HOUSES.

October 8, 1906.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT:

Dear Sirs:—In your article in the issue of September 22, 1906, concerning the controversy between the Brooklyn Society of Architects and the Tenement-house Department, you advocate a law prohibiting the erection of any dwelling-house containing more than one family on a single twenty-five-foot lot. I am obliged to disagree with you on this point, inasmuch as it is not only possible, but in many cases absolutely necessary, to erect buildings on twenty-five-foot lots in the various sections of Greater New York.

There are innumerable cases where a single lot is located between buildings that are of substantial and often modern construction, and of such value that it would be impossible to have them demolished in order to enlarge the adjoining twenty-five-foot plot. The value of ground is such that it would not be possible to erect a one-family dwelling on such lots; therefore, in order to make it pay, it becomes necessary to go skyward and to have as many families in the building as possible, or as the neighborhood will allow.

It is a fact known to architects of experience in planning under the present Tenement-house Act that a satisfactory building can be erected on a single lot, from two stories to six stories in height, with ten to twelve rooms on each floor, and divided into almost any number of apartments.

Such a building can be planned to comply with every requirement of the Tenement-house Act, as to light, ventilation, sanitation, etc., and, as you are no doubt aware, the present Tenement-house Act requires most liberal provisions to be made for light, ventilation, etc.

The class of building, the plans of which the Commissioner recently has refused to approve, do not come under the head of such buildings as I have mentioned.

As is always the case in or around New York, the moment a law is passed that may interfere with the assumed rights of the speculator, there is immediately a hustle and bustle to find a way to evade, if not the letter, at least the spirit of the law; thus the creation of the type known as the "alcove" or "curtain-pole" house.

These houses are ostensibly built with each apartment containing two rooms, but in reality so arranged with grilles, movable wardrobes, dressers, etc., that they may be converted into four rooms, thus creating two dark interior rooms which have no provision for ventilation or light of any kind.

As the law expressly provides that no room may be created which does not contain at least a specific number of square feet floor area, and a window of given glass area, opening, lighting and ventilating on a yard, court or street of a given size, such rooms as the interior rooms of the curtain-pole houses can be nothing less than a violation of the law.

It is absurd to think that two-room apartments in which each room usually is thirty feet or more in length will be used as two rooms after the builder gets his final certificate.

An inspection of such buildings as are now occupied will at once convince anyone that instead of two rooms there are actually four.

I can assure you that all the architects who have been designing such buildings knew full well that they were violating the law, if not in letter at least in spirit.

There was no need to notify either the architects or builders of the Department's intention to discontinue the approval of such plans, as they had been expecting such a move since the day the first one was approved.

It is only a short time ago when one of the architects who I believe has planned the bulk of the "alcove houses," notified his clients, or prospective clients, that it would be to their interest to have their prospective plans prepared and approved at once, as the Department was awakening to the fact that such buildings were contrary to law.

It is greatly to the credit of the present Commissioner, Mr. McKeown, that he has had backbone enough to stop the further erection of this nefarious type of house, for there was no doubt great pressure brought to prevent such action.

It must be an everlasting shame to the past Commissioners who sat idly by and allowed such structures to be built, especially if they see the unsanitary conditions their lack of courage and decision have created.

A casual survey of the situation will prove that the architect who has something more than his financial interest at heart is not included among those who are complaining about the Commissioner's action.

ROBERT T. RASMUSSEN.

ILLUSTRATIONS

DETAILS OF THE "HOME CLUB," 11-15 EAST 45TH STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y. MESSRS. GORDON, TRACY & SWARTWOUT, ARCHITECTS, NEW YORK, N. Y.: SIX PLATES.



HOUSE OF J. WALLACE MORRELL, ESQ., ALLENHURST, N. J.. MESSRS. TOTTEN & ROGERS, ARCHITECTS, WASHINGTON, D. C.

HOUSE OF ROBERT B. DODSON, ESQ., WEST ISLIP, LONG ISLAND, N. Y.
MESSRS. KIRBY, PETIT & GREEN, ARCHITECTS, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Additional Illustrations in the International Edition.

THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT, THE HAGUE, HOLLAND.

THE SAME LOOKING TOWARDS THE MAURITSHUIS.

THE MINT TOWER, AMSTERDAM, HOLLAND.

THE HALL OF KNIGHTS, THE HAGUE, HOLLAND.

NOTES AND CLIPPINGS

OVERCROWDING IN BRUSSELS.—An official report shows the congestion of people in the tenements of Brussels: The committee visited 654 tenement-houses, distributed through 17 streets and 53 alleys. The places visited contained 2,095 rooms, 251 garrets, and 16 cellars, in which were lodged 1,087 families, numbering 4,636 persons. Two-thirds of the tenements were found totally deprived of open air and space. Other sanitary accommodations were of the poorest type. Families occupying one room vary from 1 to 10 persons, the average being 4. Notwithstanding the overcrowding, the houses were generally found to be kept clean and tidy. In several instances families were found to have been occupants of the same quarters for periods varying from fifty-one to seventy-six years. The monthly rent varied from \$2.12 to \$5.79.—*Consular Report.*

RECENT DISCOVERIES AT ARGOS.—The archæologist Wilhelm Volgraff has recently made some interesting discoveries at Argos. He has brought to light the remains of a fortified city which appears to antedate the Mycenaean period. He found a large number of pieces of ceramic ware, among which was a type of "bucchero nero," whose manufacture recalls that of the period of the first city of Troy, with the difference that the Trojan bucchero is fashioned by hand, whereas this recent discovery shows traces of the wheel. He has also discovered fragments of vases, painted with a fine black, and of which the sober decorative design is of a geometric character. At the foot of the excavated hill some tombs of Mycenaean chiefs were opened, in which were found fragments of vases painted with geometric designs, some gold jewelry, ivory tablets, and objects of bronze, stone, and glass.—*New York Evening Post.*

TAMPING AND THE STRENGTH OF CONCRETE.—Some tests undertaken at the instance of the German Concrete Association give a fairly clear indication of the influence of tamping on the strength of concrete. The tests were conducted at three different places with the same class of material and in accordance with the same conditions. Concrete cubes of 12 inches were formed under 6, 12 and 18 blows from a 26-pound tamping hammer falling freely from a height of 10 inches. The cubes were moulded in two layers, and after the first layer had been tamped in the mould its upper surface was roughened to secure a satisfactory tooth for the second layer, which was then tamped in. After remaining for forty hours in the mould the blocks were stored in wet sand for twenty-eight days and tested under compression in the direction of tamping. Two different percentages of water were adopted, and some of the concrete was mixed by hand and some by machine. The tabulated collection of results shows that the compressive strength of dry concrete mixtures was increased by from 12.4 per cent. to 22.2 per cent., and that in the case of plastic mixtures the increase varied between 3.2 per cent. and 18.6 per cent. The figures also indicate that beyond a certain number of blows the tamping causes a gradually decreasing augmentation of strength, and finally leads to diminution of the augmented strength. The results further show the superiority of machine-mixed over hand-mixed concrete.—*The Builder.*

THE SUSPENSION BRIDGE AT BUDA-PESTH.—Amid the splendors of Buda-Pesth the members of the Eighty Club are not likely to see anything more important than the great suspension bridge, the construction of which in 1849 gave new life to the towns of Buda and Pesth. But the bridge over the Danube is more than a channel for the life-blood of the two old cities; it is a symbol of the energy and enterprise of England. For it was constructed by Mr. Tierney Clark, the engineer who gave us Hammersmith Bridge. Surely no suspension bridge was ever tested more severely before being opened to the public than the one at Buda-Pesth. The very first use made of Mr. Clark's work was in the interests of war. The whole army of the Hungarians, hotly pursued by the Imperial forces, passed over the bridge. For two days the "platform was one dense mass of moving soldiers."—*London Tatler.*

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1609

PROPOSALS.

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., October 10, 1906.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock p. m. on the 12th day of November, 1906, and then opened, for the low-pressure steam heating apparatus for the U. S. Post Office, Court House and Custom House at Superior, Wisconsin, in accordance with drawings and specification, copies of which may be had at this office or at the office of Barber & Barber, Architects, Superior, Wisconsin, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1608-1609)

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., October 20, 1906.—Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock p. m. on the 19th day of November, 1906, and then opened, for an electric passenger elevator in the U. S. Post Office and Custom House at Burlington, Vermont, in accordance with drawing and specification, copies of which may be obtained at this office at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1609, 1610.)

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New York, N. Y.—Plans have been filed, it is stated, for the erection of a three-story brick engine house at Belmont Avenue and 183d Street, for City of New York; cost, \$65,000. Herts & Tallant, 113 East Nineteenth Street, architects.

Bids will be received until October 29 by C. B. J. Snyder, Superintendent School Buildings, New York City, for alterations to building and improvements to the site of Morris High School, 166th Street; also installing ventilating and heating apparatus for additions to and alteration in School

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34, both in Borough Bronx; general construction, etc., of addition to and alterations in School 129, Borough Brooklyn; general construction, etc., of School 88, Fresh Pond, Borough Queens.

The Board of Aldermen has authorized the issue of \$3,500 bonds to provide fees for the advisory architects who are to compete for plans for the new penitentiary which is to be erected on Riker's Island to take the place of the penitentiary on Blackwell's Island. The cost is to be about \$2,000,000. Horace Trumbauer, of Philadelphia, Pa.,

The Corrugated Concrete Pile



A Wood Pile on the Pacific Coast, showing the effects of teredos and limnoriae. Corrugated Concrete Piles are proof against such attacks.

Wood piles must constantly be kept below low-water level, otherwise their deterioration and ultimate destruction are speedy. In sinking wood piles, the engineer may be correct in his calculation as to the water level, but it is almost impossible to make allowance for its recession, due to the drainage of the soil by subsequent excavations. An instance of this danger was furnished in the case of a large manufacturing plant now under construction in one of the Southern States. The engineer in charge had occasion to examine some of the wood piles which had been driven some time before. The examination showed that the piles, originally several feet below mean water level, were now exposed two or three feet, due to the construction of an extensive sewerage system in the neighborhood, which had drained the surrounding area to a considerable extent.

Corrugated concrete piles were substituted for the foundations of the new structure.

The ravages accomplished by teredos and limnoriae on wood piles exposed in salt water, offer another striking argument in favor of concrete piles. It is stated that in the vicinity of Puget Sound, a stick of timber rough sawed will last about eight months; a peeled pile, a year; a pile with the bark on, a year and a half; and creosoted piles from 15 months to 15 years. The latter, however, even when driven under the same conditions, will be attacked differently.

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Still another serious danger to which wood piles are exposed is over-driving, as was shown to be the case in the construction of the foundations for the Naval Engineering Building of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Spruce piles about six inches in diameter at the point and from nine to twelve inches at the butt were driven with a 2,500 pound drop hammer in soil containing large quantities of boulders about ten feet below the surface. They were driven in the ordinary manner, without unusual difficulty or extra heavy blows. There was no indication that they were over-driven until a later excavation showed that a number of the piles were badly crippled.

Corrugated concrete piles are driven with the combination water jet and hammer method, only the final settling blows being given with the hammer. The shattering effect of the hammer impact is taken up by a sleeve fitted over the head of the pile, filled with shock-absorbing material.

Ordinary concrete piles—so-called—are made in the ground and defects in their manufacture and driving, therefore, cannot be discovered. They are often damaged and squeezed out of shape, because of the distortion of the earth, caused by driving the forms for adjoining piles.

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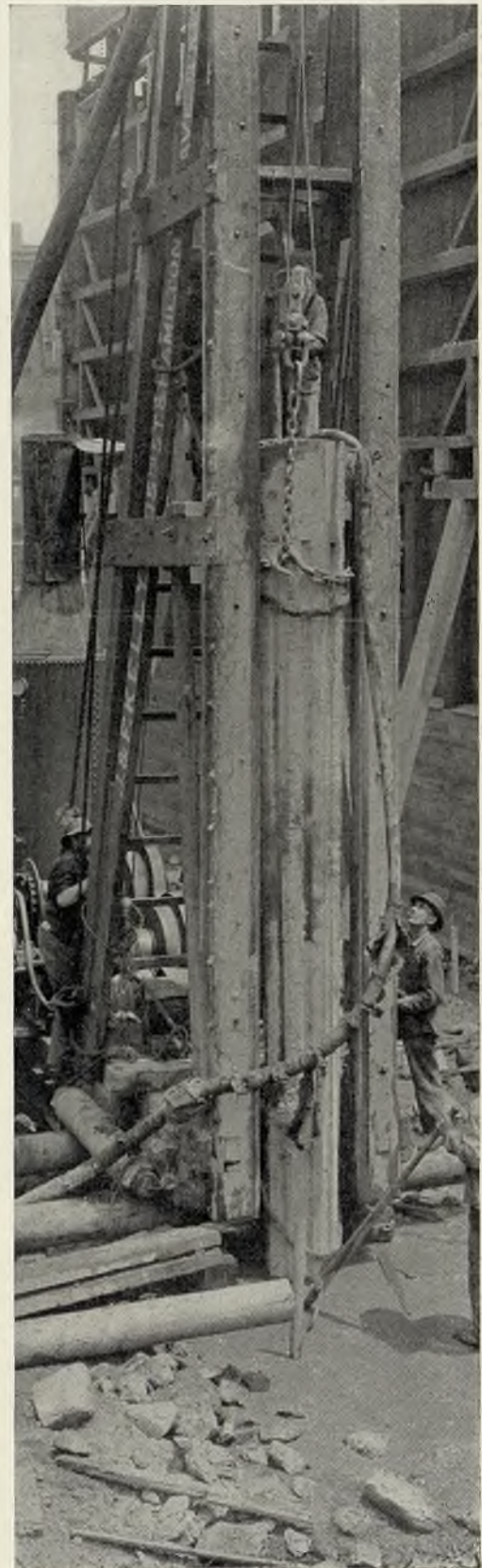
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Truing up a Corrugated Concrete Pile preparatory to driving. Due to the water jet, the pile sinks practically by its own weight, only the final setting blows being given with the hammer.

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it is reported, has been commissioned to prepare plans for a \$2,000,000 addition to the World Building in New York City. It will be thirty-five stories in height. The addition will cover an area 100 feet square.

The New York Edison Company, 55 Duane Street, Chas. F. Hoppe, architect, are preparing plans for a four-story fireproof sub-station to be situated on East Sixty-fourth Street, near Third Avenue.

F. A. de Meuron, 87 Main Street, Yonkers, N. Y., has awarded the general contract for the school and parish house, three stories, 65x90 feet, on the north side of 121st Street, near Broadway, for the Corpus Christi Roman Catholic Church, of which the Rev. John H. Dooley is pastor, to Messrs. Gillespie & Walsh, of 1135 Broadway. The general contract includes everything but the steel and iron work, which the architect has awarded as a separate contract to the Lenox Iron Works.

J. B. Snook's Sons, 73 Nassau Street, and J. W. Boylston, associate architects, are preparing plans for a new fireproof college building for Dr. Carr, of the New York College of Dental and Oral Surgery, 216 West Forty-second Street, to be erected on a plot, 80x99.11 feet, at Nos. 302 to 306 East Thirty-fifth Street, at a cost of about \$200,000. No building contracts have been awarded.

Mr. Anton L. Olsen, owner and builder, of 1518 Vyse Avenue, will soon start work on the erection of a new warehouse, which he will build at 341 to 347 Spring Street. C. Abbott French, 158 West Fourth Street, is the architect, and plans provide for seven-story building, of brick, stone and iron, with elevators, electric lighting, and all modern appliances.

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Work will soon be started on the new business building which is to be erected on the south side of Fourteenth Street, 22 feet west of Sixth Avenue, by Samuel Weil, 196 Franklin Street, from plans by Architect Louis Corn, 349 Fifth Avenue. Plans provide for twelve-story building, of brick, stone and iron, to have steam heating, electric lighting, elevator, and all modern appliances.

Rossiter & Wright, 110 East Twenty-third Street, are the architects for the large, new apartment house which is to be built by William J. Taylor, 5 East Forty-second Street, for the Sixty-seventh Street Studios, 23 West Sixty-seventh Street, at an estimated cost of \$750,000. It will be built at the southeast corner of Sixty-seventh Street and Lexington Avenue, and will be eleven stories high, of fireproof construction, and have the latest improvements and appliances in all lines.

Buchman & Fox, 11 Fifty-ninth Street, are the architects, and have plans nearing completion for a handsome new residence which is to be built at 115 East Seventy-third Street by Dr. Howard Lilienthal, 766 Madison Avenue. It will be a five-story building of brick and stone, to be handsomely finished in hard wood and provided with the latest appliances and improvements in all lines. Approximate cost, \$75,000.

NORFOLK, VA.—An appropriation of \$65,000 for an exhibit and building at the Jamestown Exposition for the State of West Virginia, is reported made. W. A. MacCorkle is a member of the West Virginia State Exposition Commission.

The erection of a high school, to cost about \$200,000, is reported under consideration.

OAKLAND, CAL.—It is reported that the Southern Pacific Company will erect an arcade on Franklin and Webster Streets. Cost, \$250,000.

The Arcade Realty Company, it is stated, will erect a hotel at San Pablo Avenue, Grove and Hobart Streets, at a cost of \$109,200. F. D. Newson, 906 Broadway, is the architect.

The directors of the Y. M. C. A. will erect a three-story, fireproof building, to be located at Fourteenth and Jefferson Streets, at a cost of \$250,000.

OMAHA, NEB.—The Union Pacific Railroad Company (R. L. Huntley, Acting Chief Engineer, Omaha), it is reported, has secured a site at Fifteenth and Dodge Streets, and will erect a headquarters building, nine stories high, to cost \$1,000,000. John Latenser, Bee Building, is reported preparing plans.

The Union Pacific, it is stated, will build a four-story warehouse, 50x200 feet, on Ninth and Leavenworth Streets. Cost,



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\$100,000. R. L. Huntley, Omaha, Neb., chief engineer.

PARAGOULD, ARK.—Bids will be received until November 4 by B. H. Crowley, treasurer, for the erection of a three-story and basement brick and concrete Masonic temple; W. C. Hasty, president; J. L. Thompson, secretary.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Cramp & Co., Commonwealth Building, have been granted a permit for the superstructure for the Edwin Forrest Theatre, to be erected at Broad and Sansom Streets, for the Broad Street Realty Co. The cost, exclusive of the furnishings and equipment, will be \$300,000. The theatre will be of concrete construction, with exterior walls of brick and terra-cotta and will be 94x169 feet. The cantilever system will be used in the interior in order to eliminate the use of posts. Plans are by Architects Marshall & Fox, of Chicago, Ill.

Wm. R. Dougherty, 1604 Sansom Street, according to reports, has been awarded a contract to erect a dormitory for the University of Pennsylvania, on Spruce Street. It will be a four-story structure, 74x42 feet, and cost \$45,000. Cope & Stewardson, 320 Walnut Street, are the architects.

Clyde S. Adams, 109 South Juniper Street, it is stated, has been commissioned by the Henry H. Sheip Manufacturing Company to prepare plans and specifications for a factory building to be erected at 1712 North Randolph Street. Approximate cost, \$75,000.

A large new manufacturing plant will be built at 1313 to 1327 Cherry Street for George F. Lasher from plans and detailed specifications by Charles Balderson, archi-

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tect. Designs show a ten-story building, of brick, stone and iron, fireproof, to have thoroughly modern equipment, and to cost about \$200,000.

Plans and detailed specifications have been prepared by Milligan & Weber for a three and two-story factory building to be erected at the southeast corner of Thirty-third and Arch Streets for C. H. Reed. The building will be of reinforced concrete, 60x200 feet, and will cost about \$50,000.

William R. Dougherty has plans from Horace Cook, architect, for a three-story public school at Second and Wolf Streets. It will be of fireproof construction, and will measure 90x110 feet, with two wings. The cost will be about \$150,000.

It is stated that Reis & Appell are having plans prepared for a one-story brick, stone and steel theatre, of fireproof construction. Estimated cost, \$100,000.

Plans are being made, according to reports, by Architect Herman Miller, 1420 Chestnut Street, for a hospital, 116x40 feet, to be erected for the Medico-Chi. Hospital. Cost, \$86,000.

PITTSBURG, PA.—E. P. Remington is reported to be arranging to erect a \$75,000 business building at Fifth and Bouquet Streets.

Reports state that a \$300,000 twelve-story building will be erected on Eighth Street by the National Reform Association, to be used as the national headquarters.

Architect V. Wyss Thalman, Wabash Building, Pittsburg, Pa., has plans for a brewery, 241x100 feet, to be erected here at a cost of \$200,000.

C. M. Bartberger & Son, architects, have

awarded the contract for the erection of Baur Bros.' bakery in Penn Avenue, near Denniston Avenue, to the Henry Shenk Company for \$140,000. The building is to be a four-story brick and steel structure, and will be one of the most complete of its kind in the State.

PORTLAND, ME.—Bids are asked until 3 p.m., November 8, by James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., for constructing quarantine buildings and wharf at House Island, Portland.

PORTLAND, ORE.—The local Y. M. C. A. proposes to erect a \$400,000 building.

A new twelve-story hotel, to cost \$500,000, it is stated, will be erected by the Wilson & White Company, on Western Avenue.

PORT HURON, MICH.—Architect I. Erb, 909 Military Avenue, has prepared plans for a three-story building, 50x130 feet, for the Y. M. C. A. R. S. Campbell, director.

PORTSMOUTH, VA.—Wood, Donn & Deming, architects, 808 Seventeenth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., are preparing plans for remodeling the U. S. Naval Hospital. A four-story brick, stone and steel and fireproof building is to be constructed at a cost of \$300,000.

RICHMOND, IND.—A brick and concrete manufacturing plant, consisting of eight buildings, it is stated, will be erected here by the American Seeding Machine Company, of Springfield, Ohio. Address the Osborn Engineering Company, Osborn Building, Cleveland, Ohio, engineers. Cost, \$150,000.

The Building Committee of Earlham College, according to reports, has appointed

Patton & Miller, of Chicago, Ill., to prepare plans for the Carnegie Library, which is to cost about \$35,000, and be erected on the campus. The erection of a boys' dormitory, to cost \$50,000, is also reported under consideration.

The directors of the Second National Bank have ordered plans, and according to reports will soon ask bids for the construction of a \$75,000 bank building.

ROBY, TEXAS.—Matter of holding an election to vote on issuing \$50,000 of bonds for the erection of a new court house here is under consideration.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—The Building Committee of the Grace Methodist Church, it is reported, has submitted plans which have been accepted for an edifice which it is proposed erecting at Driving Park Avenue and Thorn Street, at an estimated cost of \$55,000.

Reports state that the contract for the erection of the large reinforced-concrete warehouse for The Hunting Company, at Rochester, N. Y., has been awarded to the Consolidated Engineering and Construction Company, New York City, and Syracuse, N. Y.

ST. LOUIS, MO.—It has been announced that plans have been prepared by Architect A. A. Fischer, 604 Chestnut Street, for a residence to be erected on Portland Place and Lake Avenue for H. C. G. Luytus. Cost, \$50,000.

Shubert Bros., of New York, it is stated, have secured options on three sites for erection of eight-story theatre and hotel building to cost \$275,000; theatre to have a seating capacity of 1,700. W. Albert Swa-



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sey will draw the plans. Dan S. Fishell, resident manager, Garrick Theatre, can probably give information.

Reports state that Albert S. Block has purchased site on which he will erect a seven-story fireproof hotel.

It is reported that a hospital is to be erected by the city to be two stories, 160x50 feet; fireproof construction; electric fixtures; cost, \$75,000; Barnett, Haynes & Barnett, architects; C. M. Talbert, engineer-in-charge.

James Stewart & Co., Lincoln Trust Building, have been awarded the contract by Widmann & Walsh, architects, Wainwright Building, for the erection of a residence, 118x100 feet, for the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association, Ninth and Pestalozzi Streets. Estimated cost, \$100,000.

ST. PAUL, MINN.—The Northwestern Furniture Manufacturers Exposition Association, Fred Joerns, Hampden Avenue and Bradford Street, will shortly begin the erection of an exposition building at University and Raymond Avenues, to cost \$50,000. The building will be of brick and steel construction, three stories and basement, 200x150 feet.



Architects Thori, Alban & Fisher, 508 Chamber of Commerce Building, are preparing plans for a church building to be erected at Farrington and Sherburne Streets, at a cost of \$25,000. The structure will be of brownstone and brick construction, 40x90 feet, and work is to begin at once.

The Great Northern Railroad Company, F. E. Ward, Great Northern offices, general local manager, will erect a \$60,000 roundhouse at Jackson Street and the Great Northern tracks. The building will have a ground area of 350x300 feet, of sandstone and brick construction, with a gravel roof.

The North St. Paul Table Company, John Luger, president, has decided to rebuild the factory, which was recently destroyed. The new building will cost about \$75,000, and will be of brick and mill construction, two

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stories, 150x85 feet, and will occupy the site of the old plant in North St. Paul.

The Minnesota State Fair Association, E. W. Randall, St. Anthony Park, secretary, has voted to allow the Minneapolis Retail Merchants' Association to erect a building on the State Fair Grounds for exhibition purposes. The Minneapolis Association is planning to spend \$100,000 on their building, which will be of brick and steel construction, and work on it will begin at once in order that it may be ready for occupancy by September 1, 1907.

The board of workhouse commissioners, Mayor R. A. Smith, chairman, is considering the project of purchasing a tract on the west side and erecting an entirely new set of buildings.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—Bids are asked by Jno. L. Clem, Chief Q. M., Department of California, until 11 A. M., November 5, for furnishing all material and erecting a laundry building at the U. S. Army General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.

Meyer & O'Brien, architects, Crossley Building, have completed plans for a six-story building at northeast corner of Post and Kearny Streets, to be erected by J. J. Thompson and J. F. Ortman.

On the southwest corner of Post and Kearney Streets, the Bullock & Jones Co. will erect a six-story class A building, with steel frame and reinforced-concrete wall and floor construction. J. E. Krafft, 819 Market Street, is architect.

A six-story class A building is to be erected on Mission Street, between Third and Fourth Streets, at a cost of \$225,000.

SANTA ROSA, CAL.—The Knights of Columbus of the San Jose Council, it is stated, contemplate erecting a building to cost about \$50,000.

The congregation of the First Presbyterian Church, it is stated, has secured a site on North Third Street, and intends erecting an edifice costing about \$40,000.

SANTA ROSA, CAL.—Plans are being made by the Santa Rosa Chamber of Commerce for the erection of a \$300,000 court house.

SCRANTON, PA.—Martin Maloney will erect at Scranton a home for the aged, to cost \$100,000. Architects, Horace Trumbauer, of Philadelphia, and Edw. H. Davis, of Scranton, associated.

Adolph Blau, the proprietor of the Union Ticket Agency, has purchased a site at Penn Avenue and Spruce Street, on which it is said he will erect a \$50,000 bank and office building.

SEATTLE, WASH.—The Leary estate (Pierre P. Ferry, attorney), it is stated, is contemplating the erection of a twelve-story, 120x120 foot building at Second Avenue and Madison Street.

Timothy Sullivan and J. W. Considine, of New York, it is reported, will erect a sixteen-story theatre and office building at Third Avenue and Madison Street, Seattle, to cost about \$600,000. James J. Donnellan, 318 Denny Building, Seattle, is preparing the plans.

It is reported that the Dresden Investment Company contemplates erecting a twenty-story building at First Avenue and Columbia Street. Herman Chapin will erect a five-story and basement building at Second Avenue and Pike Street. Architect Corner has plans.

John G. Price has taken out a permit for a four-story hotel building at 1406-10 Fourth Avenue, to cost \$65,000. H. Ryan, architect. It will be of reinforced-concrete construction.

SHERIDAN, WYO.—It is stated that the Cady Opera House, which was recently destroyed by fire, is to be rebuilt at a cost of \$50,000.

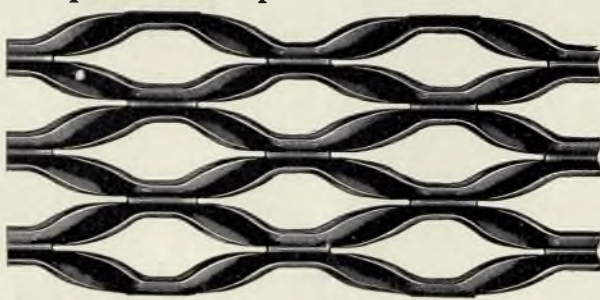
SHREVEPORT, LA.—It is stated that bids for the erection of a city hall, cost not to exceed \$75,000, will be received until December 20. Address C. J. Rives, City Comptroller.

The Methodists are said to be contemplating the erection of a college here, and have about \$75,000 bonus. Rev. Dr. W. E. Boggs, of Shreveport, may be able to give further information.

SIoux CITY, IA.—Marshall & Fox, of Chicago, Ill., it is reported, have prepared plans for a theatre office and store building to be erected at Sixth and Pierce Streets by Louis Mieville, at a cost of about \$150,000. It is reported that contracts will be let this winter and material ordered, so as to begin work in the spring.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—J. E. Baker, of Newark, it is stated, has prepared plans for a residence to be erected in South Orange

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SPOKANE, WASH.—H. J. Shinn, of the firm of Shinn & Co., it is reported, has secured a site at Pine Street and Second Avenue, upon which he will build a \$50,000 apartment house.

J. C. Livingston, of the Western Realty Company, of Chicago, and owner of hotels in St. Louis, Kansas City, and Omaha, is negotiating for a site for a large hotel here. He states that his company also proposes to erect a hotel in Seattle.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—The City Property Commission, it is stated, decided to accept the plans submitted by E. C. & G. C. Gardner, 33 Lyman Street, for a ten-room addition to Chestnut Street School, and will ask the Council to appropriate \$74,000 for the construction.

SPRING LAKE, N. J.—The Monmouth Hotel and Realty Company, it is stated, are planning to make extensive improvements before next season at the new Monmouth House. A seventy-room annex will be built, to cost about \$100,000.

SWISSVALE, PA.—It is reported that bids will be received by H. E. Mills, architect, 602 House Building, Pittsburg, for furnishing material and erecting a municipal building.

TOLEDO, O.—The People's Savings, Loan and Building Company, at present having its offices in the Nasby Building, Toledo, has purchased a large building site on Huron Street, and will shortly have plans drawn for a banking building, 60x120 feet. It will be a 40-foot, one-story building and modern throughout. The estimated cost is from \$50,000 to \$65,000.

The Investor's Realty Company, care I. B. Hiatt & Co., St. Clair Street, Toledo, O., has purchased considerable of the so-called Crosstown Railroad property, and is planning to erect a number of high-priced commercial buildings as well as remodel a num-

ber of large buildings already located there.

Bostwick & Braun, Monroe Street, Toledo, are ready to consider bids for the erection of their new \$300,000 store building, plans for which are being prepared by Architect George Mills, Gardner Building, Toledo.

The Toledo Warehouse Company, Harry King, care King & Tracy, attorneys, Nasby Building, Toledo, O., president, has commissioned Architect H. W. Wachter, Nasby Building, Toledo, to draw plans for a cloverseed warehouse and general merchandise warehouse, which is to be built in this city. It is to be 105x165 feet, four stories high, built of fireproof construction, and modern in every detail. The company expects to spend \$50,000 on the building.

TORONTO, ONT.—The Polson Iron Works, it is reported, will erect new buildings at a cost of about \$100,000.

TRENTON, N. J.—C. J. Boster, State Superintendent Public Instruction, writes that plans are being prepared by George Poole, State Architect, State House, Trenton, for the erection of the State Normal School, to cost about \$275,000.

UNIVERSITY, N. DAK.—Bids are asked by the Board of Trustees of the State University until October 30, for a library building at the State University. J. W. Wilkerson, secretary.

VICKSBURG, MISS.—A \$50,000 depot will be erected for the Yazoo & Mississippi Valley Railroad. F. D. Holdridge, superintendent bridges and buildings, Vicksburg.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Frank Miles Day & Bro., architects, 925 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa., it is stated, have submitted tentative sketches to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia for tuberculosis hospital, for which Congress appropriated \$100,000.

John Hays Hammond, of South Africa, has commissioned Wyeth & Cresson, archi-

itects, 1517 H Street, N. W., to prepare plans and specifications for dwelling to be erected on Massachusetts Avenue, N. W. It is to be four stories high, of fireproof construction, and will cost about \$200,000.

The Masonic Temple Association, F and Ninth Streets, N. W., is arranging for the erection of new Temple at New York Avenue and Eleventh Street, N. W., to cost about \$500,000, including site.

WAUSEON, O.—Architects Langdon & Hohly, Spitzer Building, Toledo, are preparing plans for a lodge and business block which is to be erected at Wauseon by the Knights of Pythias of that place. It is to be three stories in height and cost about \$25,000.

WILKINSBURG, PA.—The contract to erect a brick school in the Second Ward at Franklin Avenue and Johnston Street, is reported awarded to E. Z. Pfeffer, at about \$100,000.


WILMINGTON, DEL.—Jacob Naschold, of Philadelphia, Pa., it is stated, has been engaged to prepare plans for a stone edifice which is to be erected by the congregation of the Holy Trinity Evangelical Lutheran Church, at a cost of about \$30,000.

The Delaware Trust Company will soon have plans started for a one-story stone and steel fireproof bank building, at Ninth and Market Streets. Estimated cost, \$100,000.

WORCESTER, MASS.—George T. Tribe, 5 Dixon Avenue, is preparing plans and specifications for a 150-room office building, to be erected by John E. Day, on Sudbury and Eden Streets. It will be of brick and five stories high.

YORK, PA.—A new \$150,000 jail will be erected here. B. F. Willis, architect, Evert Building.

YOUNGSTOWN, O.—Directors of the Y. M. C. A. have received plans for an addition to its building at Federal and Champion Streets. Cost, about \$50,000.



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