The AMERICAN ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS


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MEMBERS of the American Institute of Architects will do well to turn over their desk-calendars and jot down the memorandum that the forty-first annual convention of that body is to be held in Chicago, November 18-20 next, in the Art Institute. The programme in full is not yet prepared, but it has been decided that, as nothing of an ornamental nature can be scheduled, the leading papers and most important discussion shall be devoted to the consideration of reinforced-concrete construction.

At intervals during the course of a good many years we placed before our readers the facts relating to the complex but interesting history of the court-house and city-hall building at Toronto, and we believed that, long ago, the last interesting incident had been chroni-cled; but seemingly this was a mistaken belief. It seems now very much as if the architect of the building, Mr. E. J. Lennox, had become envious of the reputation of the architect of the Pennsylvania Capitol and his $25,000 fee, and wished to show what a Canadian architect could get along well enough without its aid. It is a matter of somewhat ancient history, it is worth while to run over the main incidents of the intricate story. Early in the eighties the need of a new court-house was perceived, and in 1884 a competition was held to secure a design for a structure that could be built for $200,000, a public competition which drew out a good many designs from both sides of the line. The expert-adviser made a report that included the statement that not one of the designs in any way worthy of execution could be erected without the appropriation. Here-upon the city decided that the competition was so much of a failure that it refused to pay any of the premiums promised. We are somewhat hazy as to the next steps, and cannot recall whether there was another competition, but we believe there was not; nor do we know just when it was decided to build a combined city-hall and court-house. But we find that in 1888 a city which would not consider the advisability of building a court-house that would cost more than $200,000 had already saddled itself with contracts and estimates for a building which, even then, promised to cost a million and a half. After the corner-stone was laid in 1891, matters dailied along, as a big building operation must where winters are cold and long, with constantly growing friction between the architect and Neelon, the contractor. At length, in 1894, before the building was above grade, the architect dismissed the contractor. But the contractor refused to go, asserting that he could be dismissed only by the building-committee of the Board of Aldermen. The fact was, however, there was no such committee; the enabling act empowered the Aldermen to appoint such a committee, but in their wisdom they had decided that the architect could get along well enough without its aid.

The architect, thus confronted, secured the aid and countenance of a squad of policemen, and after midnight, one day, they scaled the hoarding about the premises, expelled the contractor's watchmen and re-tained possession. But Neelon was not only a good fighter, but wealthy, and for years he carried on a suc-cesion of suits against the architect and the city, and we do not know that the last of them is disposed of, though one court after another ruled that the architect had competent authority and full justification for the dismissal. As Mr. Lennox found the work all at sixes and sevens, he decided to get it into shape before seeking a new contractor, and so carried on the work by day's labor until it had been leveled up to a fresh level and a fair starting-point. Then new bids were called for and received, but when it came to be a matter of signing a contract the lowest bidder refused to accept the work and the same decision was reached by the next-lowest bidder. All this time the labor-unions, who had had their appetites whetted, were clamoring to have the building carried on by day's labor, and the architect, who practically received no moral support from the authorities, de-cided there was nothing to do but to adopt the role of contractor and go on with day's labor, and in this way, we believe, the court-house and city-hall was built, the city finding itself obliged to provide more and more
money, just as did Philadelphia in the case of its Public Buildings, if it did not desire to be left with an unusable ruin on its hands. Our story is incomplete, for we do not know the final cost of the building, though, as the architect’s bill is said to about 9½ per cent. of the cost, an outlay of two and three-quarter millions is indicated.

It is plain, however, that the architect had to cope with very unusual conditions and accept very unprofessional responsibilities, and it is not at all certain that he may not justly be entitled to a contractor’s profit as well as to an architect’s fee. At any rate, the story will show how it was possible for an architect to itemize his account to the extent of seven pages. These items covered preparation for a court-house only; for the building actually built; for a library that might have been built in conjunction with it, but was not; for measuring; the old building; for preparing pamphlets and reports; for all the extra work and alterations inevitable in a work proceeding not under contract, and for this, that, and the other thing that an architect is called on to spend time and effort over. For presenting his account now, some nine years after the completion of the building, the architect apologizes, explaining that there has been much delay in closing all the accounts! But fancy the feelings of the heirs of City Fathers who once hesitated to spend $200,000 on a court-house when they find that their architect’s commission feet up $242,870.22!

When Mayor Fitzgerald, of Boston, appointed the commission that has just completed a revision of the building-law for that city, he expressed to them his wish that they should revise the law so that it would “encourage, not discourage, building-operations” in the city. His instruction, though laudable in itself, might have had lamentable results if the commissioners had chanced to be mere political henchmen, quite ready to “let down the bars” and lower the standard of acceptable building methods; but fortunately they were men who could be trusted to do their work in a thoroughly reasonable, if not theoretically the most exacting, manner. How far the new law will encourage building remains to be seen. In speaking of this new law the other day, an architect expressed the hope that some competent person might soon take up the underwriters’ building-code and pull it to pieces, for he was convinced that its extremely exacting requirements tended directly to the discouragement of building-operations, and that, of course, had an effect on the income of architects. His feeling was not that the municipal building-laws and the underwriters’ code were any stricter than they really ought to be, but rather that they were “impossible,” being altogether too idealistic, and, moreover, were evaded as often as possible by contractors, owners and possibly architects.

Having, a short time ago, to consult the map of Paris, we were rather surprised not to find the Rue d’Enfer at the point where memory asserted it should be found. We now discover that, though there has been no political revolution of late, such as is ordinarily a cause for changing many street-names in Paris, some wagish body has caused the respectable though sulphurous title to be changed to Rue Denfer-Rochereau. This punning with place-names, which has a certain analogy with the ideographic symbolizations adopted by inns and tradesmen’s shops in France, seems to be catching, for recently the city of Lyons, finding it necessary, desirable or convenient to displace with new ones some three hundred of its well worn street-names, has indulged in a similar vein of wit. Thus, amongst other changes, the Rue de Saint Georges becomes the Rue Georges Sand, Sainte Anne becomes the Rue Jeanne Hachette, while the Rue du Moulin becomes the Rue Don Quichotte.
The American Architect.

"The Final Report" on the San Francisco Disaster

The writer has made an extended study of the fire-resistant qualities of different materials used for fire-proofing purposes, not only in San Francisco and Baltimore, but also by full-sized, practical fire and water tests which have been made at different times under his direction. It is well known that stone concrete, whether the aggregate be of granite, sandstone, limestone or trap-rock, suffers from dehydration when exposed to heat, and for that reason is less desirable as a fire-proothing material than concrete which made from aggregates which do not contain "water of crystallization." It has been demonstrated that stone concrete, when exposed to a temperature of from 1,800° to 2,000° Fahr., for a period of four hours, will be affected by dehydration to a depth of from 3 to 4 inches, and the strength of the concrete will be seriously impaired to that depth. When the concrete has been damaged by dehydration, the aggregates break and disintegrate, and the bond between the aggregates and the cementing material is lost, so that an ordinary fire-stream, under 60 pounds pressure, will easily shatter the surface and wash it away. If the concrete is allowed to cool after being heated, and without the application of water, the dehydrated surfaces may be polished to the fingers or easily removed with a small tack-hammer, to the depth to which dehydration has taken place. All natural rock contains moisture, and for that reason concrete made from any variety of stone aggregate, if subjected to heat, and consequently is unsuited and poorly adapted for use as a fire-proofing material in any position where it is likely to be subjected to high temperatures.

The fundamental principle in a concrete for fire-proofing purposes is the use of aggregates which do not contain moisture, but which, when made into concrete, possess sufficient strength to fulfill the requirements. Steam-boiler cinders, crushed furnace slag, crushed brick and "tizzoliti" (a light, porous, lava rock occurring in the vicinity of the City of Mexico) are the materials best suited for fire-resisting concrete which have been found to be commercially available. Concrete made from these materials, with very little ramming, to secure lightness and porosity, has been shown to possess excellent and satisfactory fire-resisting qualities.

Another important feature of a concrete which is to resist heat is the presence of voids. A "full concrete," in which the voids are filled solidly with cementing material, is desirable from the standpoint of strength, but this feature detracts very largely from its fire-resisting qualities. The ordinary requirements for strength in building construction, where these materials are used for fire-proofing purposes, are amply fulfilled by a concrete which possesses a large percentage of voids, so that their presence is a decided advantage in ordinary fire-proofing floor construction.

The different forms and the principles involved in the construction of concrete floors have also an important bearing on the efficiency and fire-resisting qualities of the different methods. In all recent large conflagrations the segmental arch, in which all the material is used in compression, and in which the strength is independent of light metal elements, proved to be a class by itself, and developed fire-resisting qualities and strength vastly superior to any of the flat-slab methods in which light steel reinforcing elements were used in tension.

In all the flat-slab methods in which steel tensile elements are used the economical position of the reinforcing metal is invariably near the under surface of the slab, and as far away as possible from the neutral axis. When located in this position, the nearer it is to the under surface of the slab the more it is exposed to the effect of the heat when attacked by fire, and, when thus exposed, the reinforcing metal has very little value as a load-sustaining portion of the construction.

When the reinforcing metal is covered with one inch of stone concrete, which is the maximum thickness of covering usually provided, experiments show that the metal is heated to a temperature of about 800° Fahr., in about one hour, and to 1,500° in from three to four hours, when subjected to a uniform temperature of 1,800° Fahr. At 800° Fahr. reinforcing steel loses approximately 26 per cent. of its strength, and at 1,300° its strength is practically nil.

The flat-slab methods in which steel is used in tension are, for the above reasons, vastly inferior for horizontal-load sustaining.
construction to the segmental-arch methods. In wall and partition work the use of metal reinforcement near the center of the section is much less objectionable, as the metal elements act largely as stiffening and bearing members, and the slab, being in a vertical plane, sustains its own weight and is, therefore, less likely to be deflected and damaged when subjected to heat.

The most elaborate and instructive fire and water tests ever made were conducted by the New York Building Department in 1896 and 1897, under the direction of Mr. Gus. Henning. These tests were made scientifically, and are on record in the Department. A brief résumé of these tests will be interesting in connection with this discussion. On December 23, 1896, a one-storey concrete, flat-slab, floor section, 11 by 15 feet, was tested by fire and water. The concrete floor was supported by two steel beams at about 4-foot centres. The reinforcing metal consisted of bars at 16-inch centres, under side of the bar being about ¾ inch from the under surface of the concrete floor slab; the section of the bar was ¾ inch by 2 inches, the 2-inch, dimension being vertical. The concrete was mixed in the proportion of 1 barrel of Dycerkell Portland cement, 3 barrels of sand and 5 barrels of broken small blue stone passing a sieve of 1-inch mesh, with 12.8 per cent. of water in bulk. Rock wall plaster, mixed in the proportions prescribed by the manufacturers, was then applied to the under side of the flooring to a depth of about ¾ inch. A second coat of this plaster was applied later, making the total thickness of the plaster from ½ to ¾ inch. A white finish was then applied in the usual manner, representing the usual conditions in finished buildings. This floor was formed of the roof of the test barn previously referred to for the purpose, and was located about 10 feet above a grate, of the same area as the floor, on which a hardwood fire was maintained to produce the temperatures. The fire was started at 10.30 A.M., and the following temperatures (as recorded by a Uhlhing and Steinbach pyrometer) were produced at the times set opposite:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Temperature, in degrees Fahrenheit.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11.30 a.m.</td>
<td>1,725</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.59 m.</td>
<td>1,725</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 m.</td>
<td>2,490</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.29 m.</td>
<td>3,390</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.39 a.m.</td>
<td>2,190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.05 noon</td>
<td>1,860</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.18 p.m.</td>
<td>2,180</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

At 2.30 P.M., while the ceiling was observed to be in a red-hot condition, water at a pressure of 60 pounds was applied to it with a fire-hose having a regular 1¾-inch nozzle. Some of the plaster had fallen away previously, and the remainder was washed away by the water. The fire-stream also abraded the entire under surface of the stone-concrete flooring to a depth of 1½ inches, wherever the water struck it, exposing all the reinforcing bars to an average of about one-half their depth. The abrasion of the concrete to the depth stated was due, in part, to the partial drying of the stone, and secondly, to dehydration and disintegration caused by the sudden cooling while highly heated, on the application of the fire-stream.

A similar fire and water test was made on a flat-slab, cinder-concrete arch on April 23, 1897. The concrete consisted of a barrel of Atlas Portland cement, 2 barrels of clean, sharp sand, and 4 barrels of steam-boiler cinders. The reinforcement consisted of 2½ by 6-inch mesh expanded metal of No. 10 gauge. This was laid directly on the centering, and the concrete was deposited over it to a depth of 4 inches. The plasterer was King's Windsor cement, applied in accordance with the manufacturers' specifications, in two coats, to a total thickness of about ½ inch, approximating to the same condition as in the test previously mentioned. The fire test was started at 10.05 A.M., and at the following times the corresponding temperatures were obtained:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Temperature, in degrees Fahrenheit.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10.52 a.m.</td>
<td>1,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.20 m.</td>
<td>2,450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 a.m.</td>
<td>2,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.59 m.</td>
<td>2,180</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

At 3.05 P.M., while the ceiling had reached a temperature of 600° Fahr., with a fire-hose having a regular 1¾-inch nozzle, the under side of the floor was observed to be in a red-hot condition. While water was being applied over the surface of the arch (unplastered) the water struck it, exposing all the reinforcing bars to an average of about one-half their depth. A second coat of the plaster was applied later, making the total thickness of the plaster from ½ to ¾ inch. A white finish was then applied in the usual manner, representing the usual conditions in finished buildings. This floor was formed of the roof of the test barn previously referred to for the purpose, and was located about 10 feet above a grate, of the same area as the floor, on which a hardwood fire was maintained to produce the temperatures. The fire was started at 10.30 A.M., and the following temperatures were obtained at the times set opposite:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Temperature, in degrees Fahrenheit.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11.12 a.m.</td>
<td>1,760</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.59 m.</td>
<td>2,050</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 m.</td>
<td>2,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.39 a.m.</td>
<td>2,180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 a.m.</td>
<td>2,170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.39 a.m.</td>
<td>2,150</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

At 12.30 P.M., water, at a pressure of 60 pounds, was applied to the ceiling with a fire-hose having a 1½-inch nozzle, while the under side of the floor was observed to be in a red-hot condition. The temperature reached 2,180° Fahr. This minimum temperature, with a maximum temperature rising to 2,500° Fahr., was maintained for about 3½ hours longer after the application of water.

In the special structures used for these tests, the walls were of brick, 13 inches in thickness, with four lines at each corner. The joists were all removed and placed in layers of uniform thickness over the floor area, there would seldom be an average depth of more than 6 or 8 inches; or, approximately, one-tenth of the quantity of fuel consumed in the New York Building Department tests. The intensity of the heat and the duration of the fire in the interior of fireproof buildings depend upon the conditions of draught and the quantity and character of the fuel or combustible contents. If these were all removed and placed in a layer of uniform thickness over the floor area, there would seldom be an average depth of more than 6 or 8 inches; or, approximately, one-tenth of the quantity of fuel consumed in the New York Building Department tests. The intensity of the heat and the duration of the fire in the interior of fireproof buildings depend upon the conditions of draught and the quantity and character of the fuel or combustible contents. In the San Francisco hotels and office-buildings the average duration of the fire in any one room seldom exceeded 20 or 30 minutes. In special cases, as in supply and storage rooms, the duration of the fire was longer, but the conditions of draught in rooms of that kind were generally such that the fire smoldered and did not burn with as intense a heat. The average maximum temperatures attained in these buildings, as determined by the fusing of metals and other phenomena, ranged from about 3,000° Fahr. In certain spots where the heat happened to be more than the average quantity of fuel, the conditions of draught and the character of the fuel or combustible contents. In the San Francisco hotels and office-buildings the average duration of the fire in any one room seldom exceeded 20 or 30 minutes. In special cases, as in supply and storage rooms, the duration of the fire was longer, but the conditions of draught in rooms of that kind were generally such that the fire smoldered and did not burn with as intense a heat. The average maximum temperatures attained in these buildings, as determined by the fusing of metals and other phenomena, ranged from about 3,000° Fahr. In certain spots where the heat happened to be more than the average quantity of fuel, and the conditions of draught were favorable, temperatures up to 2,100 and 2,200° Fahr. were sometimes reached. These maximum temperatures, however, were not maintained for more than a few minutes in each case. From the foregoing observations, and on account of the total quantity of fuel that it was possible to consume, it should be ap-
PALISADES TRUST AND GUARANTY CO., ENGLEWOOD, N. J.

Aymar Embury, llD, Architect.


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PLAN AND DETAILS: PALISADES TRUST AND GUARANTY CO., ENGLEWOOD, N. J.

Aymar Embury, III, Architect.


Volume XCII, Number 1657.
September 28, 1907.

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SYNAGOGUE OF THE FIRST HUNGARIAN CONGREGATION, OHAB-ZEDEK, WEST 116TH STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Hedman & Schoen, Architects.

The American Architect and Building News.
Regular Edition.

Volume XCVII. Number 1657.
September 28, 1907.

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DETAIL: SYNAGOGUE OF THE FIRST HUNGARIAN CONGREGATION, WEST 110TH STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Hedman & Schoen, Architects.
parent, even to an inexperienced person, that the test by fire during the conflagration in the average hotel and office building in San Francisco was comparatively light, and approximately only one-eighth to one-tenth as severe as the regulation fire test made by the New York Building Department. The effect of the fire on the fire-proofing materials, as observed by the writer, was approximately in this proportion. It is patent, therefore, that nowhere was the endurance of good fire-proofing material ever reached in buildings of this class.

There were certain structures, of course, such as the Kamm Building, the Sloan Building and others, in which large quantities of combustible materials were stored. There were also certain rooms and limited areas in other buildings where larger quantities of combustible materials were stored, greatly increasing the duration of the exposure to fire. There were, however, no cases observed by the writer which were exposed to as severe a fire test as the standard tests of the New York Building Department in 1896 and 1897. There were places where a fire burned continuously for from 24 to 36 hours, but the conditions of draught in those cases were not favorable for the production of high temperatures over any considerable areas, and consequently the actual damage to the concrete fire-proofing was not as great as might have been expected. The greatest depth to which dehydration extended, in the most extreme cases observed, did not exceed 1½ inches, while the observations on cinder concrete did not disclose any damage whatever.

The last remarks refer, of course, to concrete which was of good quality previous to the fire.

In San Francisco stone concrete was used for floor construction and fire-proofing more generally than any other. Gravel, steam-boiler cinders and broken brick were also used as aggregates to a lesser extent. Cinders are not used more generally in San Francisco because the ferries and railroads and some of the power plants use oil instead of coal as a fuel, and comparatively few cinders are available. There were, however, a number of buildings in which cinder concrete had been used.

Wherever concrete fire-proofing has been apparently damaged by a normal attack of fire, such as could be expected in a hotel or office building, the writer has invariably found, on close investigation, that the concrete was of poor quality, and that this fact has been thoroughly disclosed and emphasized by the fire.

(To be continued.)

The American "Consulting Architect" an English "Ghost"

We have received from the United States, says The Builder's Journal, a communication in reference to the "consulting architect" which we think is sufficiently interesting to call for notice in these columns. The writer's name we withhold, because his letter is frankly an advertisement for a well-known architect who is remarkably alive to the advantages of publicity, albeit he adopts methods which, in England, would be deemed inconsistent with professional dignity. Our correspondent says: "Apparently you Englishmen have a notion that the employment of any specialist outside of your own office is some-

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thing unprofessional, detrimental to your standing, and, if re­sorted to, has to be a matter of profoundest secret. It seems to me that our American ways are certainly more businesslike and candid. We apparently have realized that our building problems are intensely complex, and many of them present phases of such novelty to the average local practitioner that he deems it unsound business policy to personally undertake them. Then, too, most of our practitioners have got away from the Old World notion that Architecture is essentially an art, and should only be carried on with all the old-time ethics and notions, one of which is that to maintain a most expensive corps of expert assistants, struc­tural engineers, designers, plumbing, heating and power experts, etc. These men are permanent employees at high salaries. But the lesser offices find it difficult to find skilled assistance for temporary terms only. Such conditions have naturally developed their own remedy. In this country that remedy is known as a 'consulting architect,' a recognized, re­spected, highly profitable, professional practice; in your country the remedy takes the form of a 'ghost,' an unrecognized, more or less shady, and apparently a much underpaid individual."

We hardly think that the solution offered by our correspondent is really a remedy, for if an architect is so busy that he cannot attend to the design himself, it is fairly certain that the so-called consulting architect will be in the same predicament and the work may perhaps be delegated to members of his staff to a still greater extent than it is in the case of the general practitioner. There have been a few instances of architects acting in a con­sultative way in this country, but the position they have occupied is somewhat different. In our case they have been called in to advise promoters of competitions or to co-operate with successful competitors, and in some cases to keep an advisory control (and sometimes a more direct control) over several architects working on a large scheme, such as an exhibition. This is more legitimate because it is within the power of one man to carry out such duties, and his share in the work is distinguishable and publicly

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**HOUSE OF C. D. BUCK, ESQ., LEXINGTON AVE., CHICAGO, ILL. H. K. HOLSMAN, ARCHITECT.**

every detail must necessarily be the personal work and design of the architect himself. Here the practice has resolved itself more into a business, one of whose functions is to provide an artistic element in everything that is done—a business of considerable magnitude, for hundreds of our very secondary offices do an amount of work in a year's time that would simply swamp your leading London offices, whilst our larger offices are virtually great shops, employing their hundred or more draughtsmen, and turn­ing out £4,000,000 or £5,000,000 of building per annum. The man­agement of such offices, even the secondary ones, implies consid­erable executive ability, and means that the guiding spirit, how­ever artistic he may be, has time for little more than the most perfunctory of superintendence over completed drawings and the making of the roughest sketches that these drawings are sup­posed to be developed from. The larger offices, of course, have

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recognizable, but, as it will be seen from the next paragraph in our correspondent's letter, this is not the position occupied by one of these consulting architects in America, who is instanced as typical of the new profession. The paragraph runs as follows:

"Referring to this newly-established branch of our profession, one's mind naturally turns to its most successful practitioner here, . . . who seems to have been the pioneer and the one who has carried that practice to the highest perfection. He has associated himself with the leading architects and contractors of high reputation, who take care of contracts, property rights, and the legal phases of building. So equipped, this 'consulting architect' is ready to handle any problem that may be presented to him. Besides these regular clients, he is in the fast track with specialists of all kinds, men accustomed to certain lines of factory buildings, railways, shops, etc., in addition to which his own experience is necessarily of the widest."

This letter, though no doubt advises upon specialist work, cannot be a master of all trades, and he has, as is frankly admitted, to call in the assistance of real specialists. He thus acts as merely an employment agent, and his concern is very little different from a domestic servant's agency-office. This surely is not the function of a consulting architect. Our correspondent would ingeniously wish to convey the idea that the consulting architect is somewhat in the position of the consulting physician, being called in as the general practitioner when the latter feels that something has been confided to him that is out of the regular course of his experience, but the difference is that the consulting physician or surgeon does not claim to know all about anything, merely claiming to be a specialist in one or two directions. The ordinary speculating architect does not require a consulting architect; he requires a specialist. The American "consulting architect" simply farms out the work again. In dealing with commercial buildings of a large size we can fully appreciate the advantage of engaging one firm, having numerous specialists in its own employ, to undertake the whole of the architectural work, and the modern American firm of architects has as its basis a perfectly legitimate principle, but the crisis of the question was not in the general practice of the artist, and the responsibility for the artistic treatment should be acknowledged publicly. The American "consulting architect" is, in the majority of cases, no better than the English "ghost," because his position is not so open that the public may understand that such co-operation has been afforded to the architect whose name appears as entirely and solely responsible.

Palimpsest Bronzes

A NOTABLE result of the vandalism of the Reformation was the breaking of the brasses, as it has been called—a term which long usage must be regarded as established. The palimpsest brass is two-fold in character. It may be one having a more recent figure or inscription engraved on the reverse side of the original. Sometimes the brass may be composed of one or more pieces coming, perhaps, from different places; or, again, it may be a brass the original design of which has been altered to suit the requirements of a later date. Examples of this practice are naturally rare, for it is obvious that not only is such a change difficult, but that it was one which would scarcely be appreciated by any person who desired to commemorate a relative in a seemly manner. A modification of this practice is the addition of a new figure or inscription engraved on the reverse side of the original. This form of memorial; on the contrary, a brass was often only taken up and sold, to be forthwith reversed and replaced in memory of some contemporary worthy.—Edinburgh Review.

The Non-Usage and Misuse of Churches

At the annual dinner of the Royal Institute of British Architects, that was one of the features of the recent meeting of that body in Edinburgh, the Right Hon. the Lord Justice-Clerk, said some things that were quite well worth remembering and recording. Among these gentlemen are structural engineers, experts in fireproofing, in sanitation, in lighting, landscape gardening, decorative work, assessors and contractors of high reputation, who take care of contracts, property rights, and the legal phases of building. So equipped, this 'consulting architect' is ready to handle any problem that may be presented to him. Besides these regular clients, he is in the fast track with specialists of all kinds, men accustomed to certain lines of factory buildings, railways, shops, etc., in addition to which his own experience is necessarily of the widest.

The children are cut out of the lower portion of the figure of a bishop or abbot. In 1590, showing the chasuble, staff of the crozier, with vexillum, and dalmatic. On the reverse side of the shield are portions of canopy-work, with a representation of the Resurrection and a small fragment of the figure of some saint. In some instances the new engravings will be found to have been put on the new reverse side foreign design, as at Harrow, where, when the brass on which an inscription is written is turned, there will be seen a fragment of a German brass, in bold relief and of beautiful design, in conception and feeling far beyond anything attained by the English brassworker. But the various forms of palimpsests are in the main antiquarian curiosities. Their historical interest lies in the fact that they effectively demonstrate the destruction of old brasses caused by any general dislike of the form of memorial; on the contrary, a brass was often only taken up and sold, to be forthwith reversed and replaced in memory of some contemporary worthy.—Edinburgh Review.

The American Architect.

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It was not good for architecture that there should be anything of the sort. He should like, himself, in going into that church, rather than find it empty except for a few empty-headed tourists. He could imagine a lot of poorly-dressed women going in there in the course of the forenoon—going in quietly and thinking a bit. It might do a great deal of good to a great many of them, and the church would look far better for it. He would suggest to the Lord Provost that he should consider whether it was right that the noble building, dedicated to the worship of God, should be a place where people had to pay before they could go in. Then at Westminster Abbey, what did they see? A notice, "In this way," "Out this way," and a photographer at the entrance-door selling photographs for gain. It reminded him of the execrable practice of loading the walls of beautiful churches with monuments and tombstones, and splashes of soapsuds that were intended to represent clouds, with impossible angels, and somebody lying in a dress made in the time of Queen Elizabeth. He thought an architect should make it a stipulation before he erected a building that nothing would be put in it and no niches would be cut in the walls without his approval and consent. Why did we surround our churches, about two feet off from the edge of the building itself, with a railing which disfigured the building and had no other effect but to form a receptacle for old hats? And if there was anything to clear out, the scavenger had to climb the railings to remove it. At one time St. Giles's was enclosed with wrought-iron railings, which he did his utmost and ultimately succeeded in getting removed. He would never have been able to get the railing removed unless he had told the Commissioners it was splendid wrought-iron, and any one would give them something to be permitted to take it away. A contractor gave them 2½ for it, and he was allowed to take it down. The abominable railings put around St. Paul's Cathedral were not put round it to any good purpose at all. He could mention a great many cases in Edinburgh in which the same sort of thing had happened.

The American Architect.
COMPETITIONS.

HOUSTON, TEXAS.—Competitive plans and specifications will be received at the office of George F. Horton, County Engineer, Houston, Texas, up to noon, November 5, 1907, for fireproof courthouse, to cost $500,000. See page 76.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico.—Competitive plans will be received by Commissioner of the Interior on or before February 1, 1908, for Capitol Building of Porto Rico. Cost, $300,000. For particulars, see page 76.

BUILDING NEWS.

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

ALLEGHENY, PA.—It is stated that plans have been authorized prepared for a school to be erected in the Tenth Ward, at a cost of about $22,000.

ATLANTA, GA.—Atlanta Pythian Castle Association incorporated by R. M. Enhaicis, S. F. West, E. L. Humphreys and others, it is stated, propose to erect home for the Atlanta ladies, Knights of Pythias, costing about $250,000.

The Southern Railroad will construct new freight terminals at Atlanta, to cost about $500,000. D. W. Laroux, Washington, D. C., chief engineer.

It is reported that the Atlanta Auditorium-Army Co. awarded contract to Gude & Walker for erection of proposed auditorium and armory: four stories; brick, 200'x300 feet; steel roof; floors of wood and concrete where practicable; seating capacity of entire structure 8,000; cost about $250,000; plans prepared by Morgan & Dillon.

AUBURN, ALA.—We are advised that Architect A. D. Fellows, of East Auburn, Cal., has been commissioned to prepare plans for the Carnegie Library to be erected here.

BERKLEY, Mich.—Plans have been prepared by Architect C. H. Page for the new court house in Travis County, to be erected at a cost of about $250,000.

BOSTON, Mass.—Messrs. Herts & Tallant, 113 East Nineteenth Street, New York, have prepared preliminary sketches for a theater building for Daniel Frohman, to be erected at Boston, Mass.

BREMEN, TEX.—Plans are being prepared by Architect W. H. Zawadziki, 872 Fillmore Street, Buffalo, N. Y., for a new edifice to the church. Rev. Anthony Kry- paitis, pastor. Cost, $20,000.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—It is reported that Father Hauptmann, pastor of the Church of St. Aloysius, on 120-122 Avenue and Stockton Street, has planned to erect new edifice which will cost $400,000. It will be a Romanesque in design with twin towers.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—In addition to the St. Joseph's Institute at 2642 Main Street, it is to be erected by the Institute of the Sisters of St. Joseph's, according to plans filed with the Bureau of Buildings. It will be a three-story, brick and steel structure. Bids will be asked soon, and contracts will be let so that work can be begun this fall. The building will cost $125,000.

BURLINGTON, Ia.—H. E. Goddard, architect, it is said, has prepared plans for a five-story warehouse, 82x117 feet, to cost $75,000.

Cairo, GA.—Reports state that a $50,000 court house is soon to be built at Cairo for the new county of Grady.

CALGARY, ALTA.—Reports state that the C. P. R. let the general contract for a depot. Estimated cost, $350,000.

CHICAGO, ILL.—Architects Jenney, Mundie & Jensen, 1401 New York Life Building, 171 La Salle Street, are taking figures on a mercantile building to be built at Cairo for the new county of Grady.

CHILLICOTHE, MO.—Plans are well under way for the new home of the University Club, which is to be erected on the corner of Indiana Avenue and Thirteenth Street, for $125,000.

Architects Nimmons & Fellows, Marquette Building, 204 Dearborn Street, are preparing plans for a four-story mill building to be built on the south branch of the river, north of Archer Avenue, for Stein, Hirsch & Co., 2057 Archer Avenue. It will comprise six buildings of various heights, and the roofs to be four-story, of mill construction, with brick exteriors, concrete foundations, composition roofs, structural iron work, and is roughly estimated to cost $450,000.

The erection of a fourteen-story hotel at La Salle and Madison streets is reported contemplated, at a cost of about $300,000.

Architects Treat & Ashbacher, Fisher Building, 270 Dearborn Street, will receive bids about October 1 on a large manufacturing plant to be built at the southwest corner of Lexington Street and West New Avenue for the Raymond Lead Company.

The buildings are estimated to cost $200,000.

C. W. Zimmerman, State architect, is stated to have prepared plans for the armoir for the Seventh Regiment Illinois National Guard, to be erected at Thirty-third Street and Wentworth Avenue. The structure to be of concrete, steel and brick, 150'x250 feet, and cost $300,000.

Architect C. A. W. Carlys Zimmerman, Steinway Hall Building, 17 Van Buren Street, will prepare plans for a field house to be built at Garfield Park, and West Park Commissioners, office in Union Park, Randolph Street and Ogden Avenue. It will be two-story, probably of pressed brick and stone, with tile roof, steam heat, electric light, and the latest improvements. The commissions voted at a meeting held Tuesday, September 10, to order plans and specifications for the building, which it is estimated, will cost approximately $800,000. The details are yet to be decided upon.

It will contain a gymnasium, recreation rooms, reading rooms, restaurant and shower baths.

Huebl & Schmid, Metropolitan Block, 153 Randolph Street, are the architects for a store and loft building to be built at 280 to 290 Fifth Avenue. The building will be ten-story, 65'x100 feet, fireproof, of steel and concrete construction, have pressed brick, iron and plate glass front, have composition roof, steam heat, electric light, and cost $150,000.

Architects Nimmons & Fellows, Marquette Building, 204 Dearborn Street, are preparing plans for a four-story, mill construction, with brick exteriors, concrete foundations, composition roofs, structural iron work, and is roughly estimated to cost $450,000.

Architects Trent & Ashbacher, Fisher Building, 270 Dearborn Street, will receive bids about October 1 on a large manufacturing plant to be built at the southwest corner of Lexington Street and West New Avenue for the Raymond Lead Company.

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C. W. Zimmerman, State architect, is stated to have prepared plans for the armory for the Seventh Regiment Illinois National Guard, to be erected at Thirty-third Street and Wentworth Avenue. The structure to be of concrete, steel and brick, 150'x250 feet, and cost $300,000.

F. A. Anderson, it is said, proposes to erect on the corner of Indiana Avenue and Forty-fifth Street a three-story apartment house to cost $80,000.

Plans are well under way for the new home of the University Club, which is to be built at the northwest corner of Michigan Avenue and Monroe Street. The building is to be eight stories, 68'x171 feet. Holabird & Roche are the architects. The cost will probably reach $1,000,000, and it is said that the structure will be one of the handsomest club buildings in this country.

CHILLICOTHE, Mo.—The County Court has called an election, to be held on October 17, when a proposition to issue $100,000 in bonds to cover the proposed construction of

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CURRENT NEWS SECTION
a new court house building will be sub-
mitted to the voters of Livingston County.

CINCINNATI, O.—Willis Kennedy, Build-
ing Inspector, has granted a building per-
mit for the proposed Hughes high school.

The building will have a two-story building of 420 feet on McMillan Street and 425 feet on Clifton Avenue, occupying the entire block and extending back to Guy Street. The school is to cost $80,000, and will contain a basement, three stories and a tower of three stories. In the basement will be vari-
ous working rooms and shops, running track and gymnasium. On the first floor will be an assembly hall containing 1,000 seats, of-

fices and lecture rooms. The balcony of the assembly hall will be on the second floor. It will contain 334 seats. There will also be a library, comprise a chapel and library and two study halls on the second floor. On the third floor there will be two laboratories, lecture rooms and the main room for book-
keeping, stenography and recitation. Each

of the stories in the tower will be occupied as a chubroom, 20x42 feet. Toilet and lockers will be installed on each floor and in the basement. The assembly hall will be in the center and will be the full height of the building. The style of archi-
tecture will be Gothic. The building will be covered of pressed brick and terra-
cotta, with stone trimmings.

CLARKSVILLE, W. Va.—The Clarksburg Masonic Building Company, Clarksvi-

le, W. Va., is incorporated with a capital of $50,000 for the purpose of erecting a building for the Masons.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col.—The Modern Woodmen of America have under considera-
tion the erection of a home, to cost $100,000.

COLUMBUS, O.—Richards, McCarty & Buftord, The Ruggery, have revised plans and will let contracts about October 1 for a five-story department store, 101x187 feet, at High and Town Streets, for F. & R. Laza-

rus Company, on premises.

CORDELE, Ga.—It is said that Dave Brow-
der is planning to prepare for erection of a hotel; four stories; pressed brick, mar-
bale and stone; telephones; cost, $30,000.

DAVID CITY, Nebr.—It is reported that a Catho-
lic church will be erected here to cost $25,000.

DAYTON, O.—A site is stated to have been purchased on Sears Street for the erection of a building to cost $200,000.

DENVER, Col.—Reports state that four new buildings will be erected at Denver University at a cost of $190,000. The new buildings will comprise a chapel and library, a science hall and a gymnasium. It is said that a large residence will shortly be erected on Cherry Creek Boule-
vard, between Lafayette and Humboldt Streets. A. S. Eitter Bros, of Omaha, has bought half the block and on it he will build a house to cost at least $70,000.

Plans have been prepared by Architect Patten for an orphanage to be erected for the Franciscan Sisters, Grand and Chip-

pewa Streets, St. Louis, Mo. Bids will be received until October 1. Cost, $100,000.

DELUFL, Minn.—The plans for the new $40,000 steel plant for the Minneapolis Steel Co. have been announced. The plant will be located on the Spirit Lake site, consisting of over 1,000 acres of land. The plant will include two blast furnaces; 160 by-product coke-ovens, with a capacity of 120 tons ready for use; seven open hearth furnaces, with a capacity of 1,000 tons per day, one bloom mill, with a capacity of 1,000 tons per day, three finishing mills, with a capacity of 1,000 tons per day, two power stations, machine shops, machine shops, foundry, pattern shops, electric repair shops, 200 tenement houses and twelve miles of standard gauge tracks in the yards and buildings.

Plans are being prepared by Architects D. H. Burnham & Co., Railway Exchange Building, Chicago, for a new court house in St. Louis County to cost $500,000. Architect C. J. Wurzheim, Providence Building, Du-

luth, will be superintendental.

EML, Pa.—A new school house, to cost $100,000, is to be built here in the spring.

Excellor Springs, Mo.—Louis G. Curtis, archi-
tect, 1112 McGee Street, Kansas City, it is said, has plans ready for figures for a four-story hotel for the Elms Realty Co.

Excellor Springs, Mo.—The Ruggery, Columbus, 0. is planning to erect a five-story business building to cost $75,000.

FARIBAULT, Minn.—The German Evangel-
ical Synod, at a recent meeting in St.
Paul, it is stated, decided to erect the Lutheran Hospital in this city.

FORT WAYNE, Ind.—Architects Weather-
hogg & Crocker, Hamilton National Bank,
buildling, have completed plans and will receive bids for a four-story business and office building for William Griffin. Cost, $50,000.

FRANKLIN, Pa.—Plans are being prepared for the erection of a custodial building, an industrial school, a large barn and imple-
ment house. Cost, about $50,000.

GABRIEN, Ala.—It is reported that H. W.
Hayden has not as yet selected an archi-
tect for opera house to be erected here; building will probably be 72x125 feet; hol-
low cement block preferred; steam heat and electric lighting to be used; bids asked from reliable contractors; address, Demopolis, Ala.

GEORGETOWN, N. Y. Press reports state that a special meeting of the Common Coun-
cil held recently, the plan known as No. 1, submitted in competition by A. C. Nash and Duncan, Kansas City, for the St. George Episcopal congregation. Rev. Edwin B. Woodruff, pastor. Cost, $35,000.

GRAND FORKS, N. D.—It is stated that a Roman Catholic church is to be erected here, replacing edifice destroyed by fire; cost to be about $100,000. Address Rev. E. J. Huberty, County.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—Plans are being prepared by Architect C. G. Vierheilig, Houseman Building, for a hospital for St.

Marty's. It will be 50102 feet. Cost, $60,000.

GREEN BAY, Wis.—Bids will be received until October 15 for a court house, county jail and sheriff's residence, to be erected in Brown County, at a cost of $200,000. E. S. Hall is County Clerk.

GUTHRIE, Okla.—The Oklahoma Baptist University to be built at once at a cost of $200,000 will be located at Lawton. It was decided at a meeting of the State Edu-
cational Committee of the church here.

Lawton offered a cash bonus of $7,500 and twenty acres of land.

HARRISBURG, Pa.—The Graupner Brewing
Company has had plans prepared and is


Hill and D. W. Houseman, T. X. Bids will be received until November 5 by the county judge and county engineer, George Horton, for a court house in Harrison County, to cost $500-

000.

Within a month active work will be under way on the handsome new $150,000 to $200,-

000 Shearn Church Building.

It is expected that there will be active

HARRISONBURG, Va.—The City of the William Marsh Rice institute building early next year. It

is stated that the first outlay for buildings and equipment will approximate $50,000.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Architect E. A. Bowl-

is said, is completing plans for the new

agricultural building, which is to be erected at the Agricultural College at an estimated cost of $12,000.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—The Florida Life In-
surance Co., it is reported, is planning to erect a five-story business building to cost $100,000.

JASPER, Ind.—The Baptist Church has com-
missoned Architects Frank P. Millburn & Co. to prepare plans and specifications for plans for bids on an eight-story hotel.

JACKSON, Mich.—Architect A. E. Bowl-

is said, is completing plans for the new

agricultural building, which is to be erected at the Agricultural College at an estimated cost of $12,000.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Fla.—It is stated that a theater will be erected by the G. H. Johnson Realty & Building Company, Holland Build-

ing. Cost, $7,500.

KANE, Pa.—A new high school, to cost $200,000, will be erected at Kane, Pa. J. E.

Henretta, Kane, is secretary of special school building committee.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Plans are being pre-

pared by Architect J. E. Howard, 020 Chest-

nutt Street, St. Louis, and Architects Howe, 

Hill & Collier, 311 East Seventh Street, Kan-

sas City, for the erection of a church for the St. George Episcopal congregation. Rev.

Edwin B. Woodruff, pastor. Cost, $3,000.

George Stellman, a hotel owner of Fort

Worth, Tex., is planning the erection of a 250-room hotel at the southeast corner of Tenth and Oak Streets.

KENOSHA, Wis.—The Board of Educa-
tion is stated to be contemplating the erec-
tion of a grade school at a cost of $50,-

000.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—The George A. Ful-

ter Co., Marquette Building, 201 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill., has the general con-

tract for constructing a bank and office building to be built at Knoxville, Tenn.

It will be ten stories high, of fireproof steel construction, have pressed brick and terra-cotta exterior, marble and mosaic work, steam heat, electric light, the latest in improvements, and cost $1,000,000.

Richards, McCarty & Buford are architects, The Ruggery, Columbus, O.

LAFAYETTE, Ind.—The Northwestern Con-
ference of the M. E. churches, in session at Green Castle, voted to erect a large hotel at its camp meeting ground at the battle ground. Rev. George W. Switzer, chair-
man of the committee.

The Board of Trustees of Purdue Uni-
vity, it is stated, has approved the plans for the experiment station building which

The American Architect and Building News.
is to be erected at the university with the $100,000 recently appropriated by the legisla-
ture.

LA PORTE, IND.—It is reported that the erection of a jail has been estimated at $80,000.

LA PORTE, TEX.—Reports state that a company is being organized by Ingham S. Roberts, Houston, Tex., for the erection of a $500,000 hotel at La Porte. Plans are being prepared by R. D. Steel, First Na-
tional Bank Building, Houston, Tex.

LAWRENCE, KANS.—Rev. Fr. Plasman, pastor at Ave Maria, has announced that he is planning to erect a brick parochial school building at corner Medford and Melrose Streets. Plans have been prepared by treasurer, E. Haverhill Street, is at the head of the movement.

LAWTON, OKLA.—The Oklahoma Baptist University is to be erected at once at a cost of $200,000; it will be located in this city.

LEXINGTON, Ky.—Frank Corbin, of Lexington, is planning to erect a brick parochial school building in this city.

Lincoln, Nebr.—The Thompson Hotel Co. has put out a permit for a brick and steel hotel, seven-story, 90x134, at 121-25 S. Ninth Street, to cost $100,000.

Los Angeles, Cal.—Plans are being prepared for the erection of a theater for the Hamburger Majestic Theater, at the west side of Broadway, just north of Ninth Street. Eidelberg & Barnet, 333 South Broadway, are the architects. Cost, $325,000.

Louisville, Ky.—A $4,000,000 cement plant, it is reported, will be built near Kosmodyle, Ky., by a New York syndicate. An 800 acre tract of land has been secured.

LUMBERTON, N. C.—Bids will be received until October 7 by the Board Commissioners (J. W. Carter, chairman, Max-	on) for the erection of a $600,000 court house building.

Mason, Ga.—A company is reported be-
ing formed for the purpose of erecting a five-story office and bank building. W. C. Stevens is reported interested.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—A committee, of which President W. M. Post is a member, has been appointed to arrange for plans for the Y. M. C. A. building which is to be erected on the site south of the present building. The cost is to be $425,000.

The Milwaukee Auditorium Board will receive bids until October 21 for the erection of the auditorium, on plans by Ferry & Clark, architects. Bond for thirty per cent or check for fifteen per cent of bid. Bids may be for entire work or for each por-
tion, as follows: Mason work; concrete work; cut stone; artificial stone; iron work; plaster and stucco work; sheet metal and roofing; carpenter work and hardware; painting and glazing; plumbing and gas fitting; electric work; elevator; marble and tile work; heating and ventilating.

A site has been selected for the pro-
posed normal school building on Newberry Boulevard and Downer Avenue. Van Ryn & De Gellée, architects, will complete de-
tail plans for the building at once. Cost, $500,000.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Mr. and Mrs. Baker & O'Neill are erecting a hotel to cost about $200,000.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Plans are being prepared for an addition to be made to the Curtis Court and four smaller hotels in different parts of the city at a cost of $500,000.

Long & Long, 830 Hennepin Avenue, are preparing plans and will receive bids next week for a four-story store and office building, 44x152 feet, on First Avenue, between Fifth and Sixth streets, for J. E. An-
drus, Andrus Building. Terra-cotta, struc-
tural iron and steel work will be used in construction, with skylight, fireproofing, plate glass, marble and tile floors, steam heat, gravel roofing and plumbing. Cost, $300,000.

Theodore F. Curtis proposes to build an annex to Curtis Court and four smaller hotels in different parts of the city, at a total cost of $200,000.

MISSISSAUGA, Ont.—Plans have been com-
piled by Rev. H. J. Kennedy for a new court house in Mississau for Sanders County. It will be 75x52 feet and cost $92,000.

Mississippi—It is proposed to erect $30,000 Elks' club house.

Mitchell, S. D.—Reports state that it is proposed to erect a high school next spring, at a cost of $100,000.

Montgomery, Ala.—Alabama Conference Female College will have plans prepared by William M. Poindeater, 806 Seventeenth Street N. W., Washington, D. C., for erection of proposed Woman's College, and by Frederick Law Olmstead, Boston, Mass., for landscape work. First structures to be erected will be dormitory and main build-

ing costs to about $100,000; J. M. Mason, chairman building committee.

Monticello, Ark.—It is said that Wil-
son & Hendrix, Pine Bluff, Ark., have con-
ducted with a view of future enlarge-
ment. Total cost will be about $200,000.

H. H. Ewing & J. B. Fletcher, the Ar-
chitects, is to be erected here. D. A. Blackeler, chairman building committee.

New Orleans, La.—Plans have been pre-
pared by Architect Emil Weil, 219 Caronde-
let Street, for a terra-cotta synagogue, to be erected on St. Charles Avenue and Ber-
lin Street, at a cost of $75,000.

Crosby & Henkel will complete plans by September 15 for proposed $200,000 Delgado Hospital, and bids will then be asked for construction work. Structure will be six stories high, 93x77 feet; brick steel and terra-cotta; pile foundation, to be capped with concrete.

Reporta state that bids will be received about October 15 for constructing an eleven-
story fireproof terra-cotta and pressed brick hotel, 100x210 feet, to cost $500,000. A Honey & Lassalle is owner.

Montrose, Ala.—Montrose Hotel Co., of Mobile, Ala., organized with $100,000 capital stock, it is stated, will build a resort hotel at Montrose.

Morristown, Minn.—President Wood, of the normal school, has the plans for the $200,000 model school building to be erected in this city.

Mount Vernon, Ga.—It is said that the plans for a $600,000 court house for Mont-
gomery County to be built at the county seat, Mount Vernon, are nearly completed.

NAPA, Cal.—The erection of a new city hall is reported under consideration.

Napoleonville, La.—A large Catholic church is to be erected here. Father L'An-
glais, Louis Corde and Henry Delarue are authorized to communicate with reliable architects in this State with the object of securing a set of plans.

New Orleans, N. Y.—It is announced that First Presbyterian congregation will have plans prepared for erection of edifice to cost about $40,000. Address the Pastor.

H. H. Ewing & J. B. Fletcher, the Ar-
chitects, are reported to have prepared plans for the stone and brick warehouse to be erected on Harrison Street for the Wholesale Merchants Warehouse Co., at a cost of about $100,000.

A concrete hotel to cost approximately $125,000 will be constructed at Nashville, Tenn., by S. Hartman, as soon as plans and other arrangements are completed.

New Porte, Ind.—W. E. Eckeles, Law-
rence Trust Building, New Castle, has been retained to prepare plans for a three-story and basement high school building for the Brown County Educational Institution. It is proposed to build a new court house for Lawrence County at New Castle, Pa., at a cost of $800,000. Address Judge Porter or County Commissioners.

New Haven, Conn.—Prof. Russell H. Chittenden, director of the Yale Sheffield Scientific School, it is said, has announced the gift of $75,000 from Mrs. James B. Oliver, of Pittsburg, Pa., for the erection of a new recitation or lecture hall as a memorial to her son, Dr. L. Oliver, who was formerly a student of the school, class of 1892. The building to be known as the "Oliver Memorial Hall."

Allen & Williams are reported to be pre-
paring plans for a $75,000 edifice to be erected here. D. A. Blackeler, chairman building committee.

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New Orleans, N. Y.—It is said that plans are being prepared by Architect Erwin C. Rossbach, 1937 Broadway, for the erection of the three-theater building for Butler Daven-
port, Cost, $450,000.

The Second National Bank, Twenty-third Street and Fifth Avenue, have had plans prepared by Architects McKim, Mead & White, 167 Fifth Avenue, for a new bank and office building to be built at Fifth Ave-
 nue and Twenty-eighth Street. The new building will be five stories high, of brick, stone and iron, fireproof, and have com-
position tile roof, steel trusses, electric light, elevators, tile and mosaic work, etc. The banking room will be handsomely finished and decorated, and work is to start soon.
The Fishel Realty Co. have had plans prepared by Architects Schwartz & Gross, 35 W. Twenty-first Street, for a new hospi
tal building, to be located at 80 W. Twenty-first Street, and plans provide for a twelve-story building, measuring 30x92 feet, to contain stores and offts. It will be built of brick, steel, and iron, with steam heat, electric light, elevators, etc.

Reports state that another large hotel building is soon to be erected in the neigh
borhood of Fourth Avenue and Twenty-
sixth Street, east of Madison Avenue, in the immediate vicinity of Madison Square Garden. Preliminary preparations, it is said, are now being worked out for the construc
tion of a type of building such as the Hotel Martha Washington in Twenty-six
th Street, to be run and operated along similar lines.

The Wells Bros. Company, 160 Fifth Avenue, has obtained the general contract to enlarge the Masonic Fraternity Building, at the northeast corner of Sixth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, as a cost of about $800,000. A rear extension, twelve-stories and a six-story mezzanine structure 92x85 feet will be erected through to 46 to 54 West Twenty-third Street, of the best fireproof construction, and the Masonic Fraternity and officers will occupy the six upper stories. H. P. Knowles, 1 Madison Avenue, is architect.

Plans are now ready by McKim, Mead & White, 160 Fifth Avenue, for the four-story law building to be known at Kent Hall, 256-609, 6 feet, which Columbia College will erect at Amsterdam Avenue, northwest corner 116th Street, at a cost of $100,000. The structure will be fireproof, brick, stone trim exterior, copper roof and cornices, steam heating. No contracts have yet been awarded.

Messrs. Gordon, Tracy & Swartwout, 244 Fifth Avenue, have been commissioned to prepare plans for the improvement of 774 to 792 Madison Avenue, with a high-class apartment house, to cost approximately $100,000. John T. Williams, of 27 William Street, is the owner. No contracts have yet been awarded, or figures taken or awarded.

The Fleischman Realty & Construction Co., 170 Broadway, are about to build three flat houses at the southeast corner of Old Broadway and 175th Street, from plans by Architect M. Zipkes, 147 Fourth Avenue. Plans provide for six-story buildings, to have front of light brick with limestone trimmings, composition roof, hardwood finish and floors, bath room and laundry fixtures, electric light, dumb waiters, steam heat, etc. Cost, $250,000.

The property at the southeast corner of Broadway and 145th Street, owned by O. B. Potter Trust Co., 71 Broadway, will be improved by the erection of a modern business building; plans for which are being prepared by Architect F. H. Kimball, 71 Broadway. It will be of fireproof construc
tion, with steam heat, electric light, ele
vators, and all modern appliances.

Levine & Atlas, 72 New Market Street, will erect a flat at Nos. 145-147 Goerck Street, to cost about $50,000. Chas. M. Strain, 122 Bowery, is preparing the plans.

Reports state that Colonel Robert M. Thompson has purchased the Charles T. Cook house, 594 Fifth Avenue, and pro
poses, according to report, to erect a 500,- 000 structure on the site. Plans have been filed with the Buildings Superintendent for a four-story dwelling house, to be built for Dr. Charles V. Fa
terio, in the center of the large plot, 50 feet front and 204 feet deep, extending from Northern Avenue to Riverside Drive, north of 181st Street. It will be of marble, 50 feet front and 67 feet deep, with a porte-
huache, having a main door, with a "den" at one side, and beyond will be the dining room, music room and library. The third floor will contain a banquet room two stories high. The building is to cost $125,000. Thon C. Watson is the architect.

Press reports state that the proprietors of the Kitz and Carlton hotels, London, Eng
land, are considering a project for the erection of a Fifth Avenue hotel from plans drawn by Warren & Wetmore. The hotel, it is said, is to cost $3,500,000.

OAKLAND, CAL.—It is stated that the Claremont Building Company will erect a hotel here to cost about $1,000,000. Dr. H. G. Thomas is president.

Oglebe, N. Y.—The Board of Educa
tion, it is stated, has approved the report of the committee on selection of a site for the $100,000 academy to be donated to the city by George Hall in honor of his de
cesecl wife. The committee recommended what is known as the arsenal triangle.

OMAHA, NEB.—A hotel will be erected by F. E. Ilter for the Iler Grand Hotel Com
pany. Cost, $250,000.

St. Philomena Catholic parish is con
sidering the erection of a new church in the southwestern part of the city.

OTTUMWA, Ia.—The Catholic Sisters of Humility of Mary, it is announced, will erect a $700,000 boarding school in Grand View addition, at Ottumwa.

PARKS, I11.—It is stated that the citizens have voted $650,000 bonds for the construc
tion of a high school. Address the clerk of

PARK RAPIDS, Minn.—Sealed proposals are being received for the erection of a brick church, including interior and exterior work, from Rev. P. O'Meara, Park Rapids, Minn., until the hour of 7 P. M. on the 14th day of October, 1907. All bids must be in accordance with the plans and specifications, prepared by A. J. Bluik, of St. Cloud, Minn.

PATERSON, N. J.—It is reported that the trustees of the Zoor Presbyterian Church are planning for the erection of a new church, and bids will be solicited soon. Ben
jamin N. Scarry, chairman.

PENSACOLA, Fla.—Carpenter, Blair & Gould, 475 Fifth Avenue, New York, are preparing plans and will receive bids about October 1 for a ten-story bank and office building, 60x90 feet, for the American Na
tional Bank, Pensacola, Fla. The building will be constructed of brick, terra-cotta and Bedford stone, with plate glass, tar and gravel roofing, structural iron and steel work, electric light fixtures and plumbing. Cost, $200,000.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Plans are being pre
pared by Architects Janssen & Abbott, Ma
chesney Building, Pittsburg, Pa., for a six
story hospital to be erected for the Wom
en's Medical College of Pennsylvania, on North College Avenue, east of Twenty-second Street. Cost, $125,000.

Newman & Harris, 1123 Broadway, New
York, have nearly completed plans for $100,- 000 hospital building to be erected at Philadelphia for the Art Club.

Mantle Fielding, architect, 110 South Fourth Street, has plans for an addition and cladding of the Grand Hotel for the Boys' Parlor Association. The addition will have four stories, of brick with slate roof, open plumbing, steam heating, elec
tric light fixtures, plate glass, etc. Esti
mated cost, $350,000.

A handsome new edifice will be erected at Thirty-ninth and Walnut Streets for the First Church of Christ, Scientists, from plans and specifications by Carrere & Hastings, architects, of New York City. It will be a one-story building of stone, with tile roof, steam heat, electric light, etc. New York and Chicago builders will figure.

A handsome new synagogue will be built at Broad and York Streets, Philadelphia, for the Jewish congregation of which L. H. Elmalech, 117 N. Seventh Street, is the rabbi. Plans are to be prepared by Architects Pitcher & Tuckah, 102 Lexington Avenue, New York, provide for a one-story building. It will be built of stone, and the interior will be elaborately finished and decorated.

It is reported that Oscar Hammerstein, of New York, has purchased a site at the corner of North Broad and Poplar Streets, where, it is said, he proposes to erect an opera house estimated to cost $1,500,000.

John McShain has a contract from Archi
ects E. F. Durang & Son for an $80,000 edifice for St. Veronica's Catholic con
gregation at the northeast corner of Sixth and Tioga Streets. It will be of stone of the Romanesque design, and will have a 100-foot tower. The dimensions will be 64 x 150 feet.

It is reported that David Peoples was granted a permit to tear down the buildings at the southeast corner of Randolph Street and Erie Avenue preparatory to erecting there the Bayard Taylor Public School. It will be a fireproof structure and will cost upward of $150,000.

According to report five competing archi
tects have submitted plans for a $30,000 hos
tial building to be erected between Lauf
ford and Tamaqua.

PITTSBURG, Pa.—Plans are being prepared for a two-story residence on Friendship Avenue, near Taylor Street, for C. G. Mitch
ell, Arrot Building, to cost $110,000.

The deal for the post office site, at Liberty Avenue and Sixteenth Street, Pittsburg, has been completed, and plans will be prepared soon under the direction of Supervising Architect J. Knox Taylor, Washington, D. C. The building will occupy an entire square and will cost $1,000,000.

The Baltimore & Manteral Realty Company (D. D. Carothers, chief engineer, Balti
more) is considering the erection of a ware
house on the three city blocks extending from Twenty-first to Twenty-fourth Streets and from Smallman Street to Mulberry Avenue. Estimated cost, $3,500,000.

It is proposed to erect a new insane hos
pital for Cambria County to cost about $500,000. It is the belief of the commissioners that the commissioners will recommend a 600-acre farm near Cresson offered by Andrew Car
negie.

The Mt. Aarat Baptist Church, Pitts
burg, will erect a new edifice on property
recently secured on Auburn Street, near Lowell Street, Twenty-first Ward. Cost, $35,000.

PITTSFIELD, Mass.—The Common Council, at a meeting, appropriated an additional $15,000 to erect a three-story Grammar School. F. This makes $56,000 available for the building, plans for which are being prepared by J. W. Howe, of Holyoke.

It is advised that Architects Harding & Seaver have been commissioned to prepare the plans for the school to be erected on Penn and First Streets, at a cost of $75,000.

RALEIGH, N. C.—State Hospital Commission, Charles A. Webb, chairman, Asheville, N. C., has been asked to appropriate about $100,000 for the erection of three new buildings.

Frank P. Millburn & Co., Home Life Building, Washington, D. C., have prepared plans for the proposed remodeling of the North Carolina Statehouse at a cost of $40,000.

RICHMOND, Va.—Plans have been prepared by Architects C. C. & E. A. Weber, St. Paul Building, Cincinnati, O., for a $90,000 four-story dormitory for the Kentucky Normal School.

RICHMOND, Va.—Plans for the high school addition, which are now in course of preparation, will be filed with the Building Inspector soon. The structure will cost about $30,000. The high school will occupy a block bounded by Clay, Marshall, Eighth and Ninth Streets. Charles R. Bryant, architect.

ROCKY MOUNT, N. C.—Bland, Tillery & Ricks are having plans prepared by Leitner & Wilkins, Washington, D. C., for erection of a hotel; cost, $50,000.

St. Louis, Mo.—Tuscan Hall Association, Gus Nieman, president, it is said, has commissioned A. B. Groves to prepare plans for erection of hall building; three stories, 55x122 feet; gas and electricity; cost, $50,000.

Reports state that James H. McCartney will erect hotel; nine stories, 300x115 feet; gas and electricity; cost, $75,000.

Press reports state that the chief architects, Howard & Galloway, of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition have completed the plans for the three exhibition buildings which are to be erected at a cost of $60,000. The buildings are to be permanently used after the close of the exposition as university buildings. These three buildings are the auditorium, the fine arts building and the machinery hall. All to be modern in architecture and substantial in construction. The local architects, Graham & Myers, Somervell & Cole, Bebb & Menard and James H. Schack have their drawings practically ready, it is said, for the inspection of Messrs. Howard & Galloway. Previously reported.

SHARON, Pa.—The Sharon Masonic Temple Assembly has been formed to build a $75,000 structure. Address president of the association.

SIoux City, Ia.—Plans have been revealed for the $30,000 church, to be erected by the Grace Methodist Society at Garretson Avenue and Zack Street. It will be completed, $175,000.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D.—A Catholic college is to be located at Woonsocket. A tract containing eleven and one-half acres of land has been purchased with the understanding that were contributed by the citizens of Woonsocket. Buildings to the value of $100,000 will be erected. One of the buildings will be for a college for girls, while another will be utilized as an orphanage.

SPOKANE, Wash.—A permit has been issued to Kemp & Herbert for the construction of their proposed four-story brick building on the corner of Washington Street and Main Avenue, to cost $100,000.

It is stated that Arthur W. Cowley has completed plans for a three-story apartment-house, 100x142 feet, at Sixth Avenue and Stevens Street, to cost $80,000. The house will contain twenty-four apartments. The interior finish will be oak and mahogany. The apartments will be divided into four, five and six rooms each, which will rent, respectively, for $60, $65 and $85.

C. Harvey Smith, architect, has prepared plans for a sanatorium at Wanaksha, Wash., near here. The structure will be three stories, 100 by 164 feet, containing 175 rooms and 75 bathrooms, the cost being $80,000.

SWARTHMORE, Pa.—Bids will be received until October 16 for the construction, complete, of the extension to the United States postoffice. Plans may be had at the office of Supervising Architect James Knox Taylor, Washington, D. C.

STEUBENVILLE, O.—It is reported that the National Amusement Company will erect a four-storied, to cost $60,000.

SUPWATER, L. T.—A company is being organized for the purpose of erecting a $250,000 hotel. Address secretary of the Chickasaw Investment Company, who can give information.

SUPERIOR, Wis.—It is stated that the Great Northern will expend between $300,000 and $500,000 in building and equipping a pressed steel car plant at Superior.

SWARTHMORE, Pa.—A large residence will be erected at Swarthmore for J. E. Lineburner, owner, from plans and details drawn by Simon & Bassett, architects, of Philadelphia. It will be a three-story building, measuring 42x42 feet. All to be of brick, and the interior will be elaborately finished in hardwood and provided with the latest improvements and appliances.

TACOMA, Wash.—It is reported that the Y. M. C. A. will erect a building here, to cost about $75,000. It will be 70x72 feet, six stories high, constructed of stone, brick and concrete. There will be a gymnasium, four stories, 48x125 feet, and shower baths, dressing rooms, etc. W. G. Bullard and T. H. Hill, Providence Building, Tacoma, are architects. Bids will be received in October.

TAMPA, Fla.—Benfey & Elliott, architects, who were the successful competitors for the local Y. M. C. A. building, will be prepared to ask bids on same in a few days. Building is to be located on corner of Flordia Avenue and 28th Street. It will be 100+100, six stories in height, to cost $65,000. Same firm are preparing plans for Tampa City Hospital, to cost $25,000, and Booking House, which has successfully competed for the Centro Asturiano Club building, to be built at the corner of Nebraska and Palm Avenues. The building is to be of brick, 80x120, three stories in height, with Span-
ish tile roof, and is estimated to cost $50,000.

The Board of Education purchased property at the southwest corner of Collingwood and Islington Streets for the West End School. Estimated cost, $300,000.

Architects Bacon & Hamner, Super Building, are preparing plans for a $40,000 business block, which will be erected at the corner of Ashland Avenue and Bancroft Street. The buildings will be as a station for the postoffice.

Word has just been received here that J. H. Taylor, Supervising Architect for the Treasury Department, Washington, D.C., has nearly finished plans for the half million dollar postoffice which is to be erected here. The plans are of McKim, Mead & White, New York, are architects. E. E. Pratt, Jr., New Haven, Conn., is Supervisor of Buildings.

TROY, N. Y.—Plans are being drawn and contracts will be let shortly for the new dormitory, which will be in two parts, each four stories high, one story high. M. J. experience in detail and design of all Sage mechanical laboratory in connection with Manhattan or Brooklyn colleges. Address 12-A. care American Architect. (1665-1665)

WATERBURY, CONN.—The contract for a depot to be erected in Waterbury has been awarded by the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company to Horton & Hemingway, 553 Main Street, who will begin work as soon as possible, the land having been secured. The railroad company will expend $200,000 in building the station. McKim, Mead & White, New York, are architects. E. E. Pratt, Jr., New Haven, Conn., is Supervisor of Buildings.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Washington, D.C., Sept. 19, 1897.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 2 o'clock p.m., on the 30th day of October, 1897, and then opened, for the Extension, etc., to the U. S. Post Office and Court House at Denver, Colorado, in accordance with the drawings and specifications, copies of which may be had at this office or at the office of the Commissioner of the Interior in Washington, D.C. Address: James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1657-1658)

COMPETITION

Competitive plans and specifications will be received at the office of George F. Horton, County Engineer, Houston, Texas, up to noon, November 5, 1907, for $500,000 fireproof courthouse for Harris County, Texas. First prize, acceptance of plans; second prize, $1,000; third prize, $500.

Preliminary plans and rules and all information furnished on application GEO. F. HORTON, County Engineer, Harris County, Tex. (1665-1672)

COMPETITION FOR PLANS FOR THE CAPITOL OF PORTO RICO

SAN JUAN, PORTO RICO.

By act of the Legislative Assembly of Porto Rico, dated March 14th, 1907, the Commissioner of the Interior is authorized to announce a competition for a building to be known as the "Capitol of Porto Rico," the cost of such building not to exceed $300,000.

Architects who wish to enter this competition must signify their intention in writing to the Commissioner of the Interior on or before November 1st, 1907. Drawings will be received from no others.

The competitive designs must be received on or before February 1st, 1908. Copies of the specifications and terms of the competition, will be mailed upon request.

L. H. GRAHAMBE, Commissioner of the Interior. (1657-1658)
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