

The AMERICAN ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS

Regular Edition

Vol. XCII.

SEPTEMBER 28, 1907.

No. 1657.

EDITORIAL SUMMARY:

95, 96

The Next Annual Convention of the A. I. A.—A Canadian Architect's Large Fee—A Brief History of the Building of the Toronto City Hall and Court-House—Less Stringent Building Law for Boston—Temporary Abatement of Taxes the Best Way to Encourage the Erection of Fireproof Buildings—The Change of Street Names in Paris and Lyons.

THE "FINAL REPORT" ON THE SAN FRANCISCO DISASTER.—I..... 99

THE AMERICAN "CONSULTING ARCHITECT" AN ENGLISH "GHOST".... 101

PALIMPSEST BRASSES 103

THE NON-USAGE AND MISUSE OF CHURCHES..... 103

ILLUSTRATIONS:

Palisades Trust and Guaranty Company's Building, Englewood, N. J.—Synagogue of the First Hungarian Congregation, West 116th St., New York, N. Y.—House of Mr. Holt, Detroit, Mich.—House of Douglas Steward, Esq., Pittsburgh, Pa.

ADDITIONAL:

Entrance Porch: Building of the Palisades Trust and Guaranty Company, Englewood, N. J.—Entrance Doorway: Synagogue of the First Hungarian Congregation, West 116th St., New York, N. Y.

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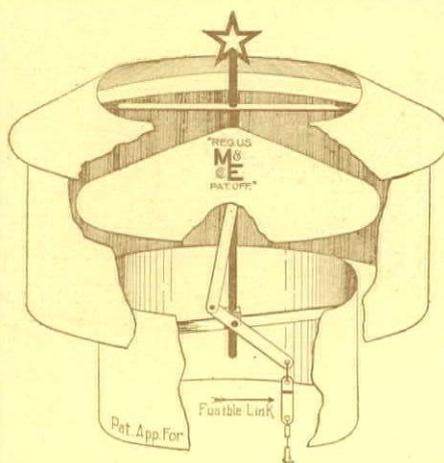


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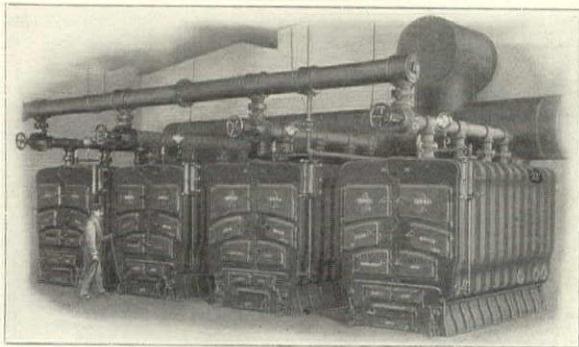
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D Deane, E. Eldon. ix Detroit Show Case Co. xiv Dixon Crucible Co., Jos. xii	I Information Bureau of Tile Industry. xiii	O Okonite Co. (Ltd.) (e.o.w.) xiii Otis Elevator Co. ii	V Vaile & Young. xviii Voigtmann & Co. (o.a.m.) xx
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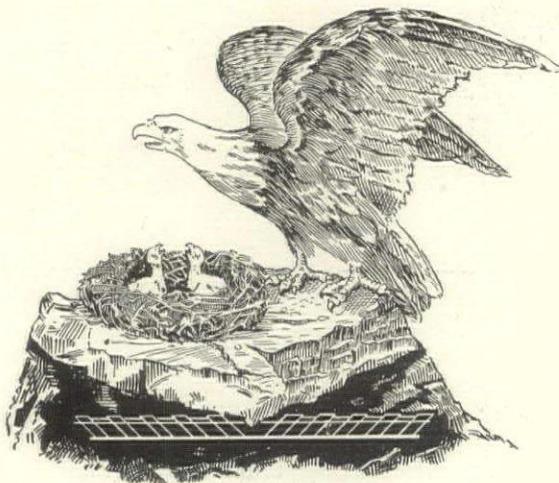
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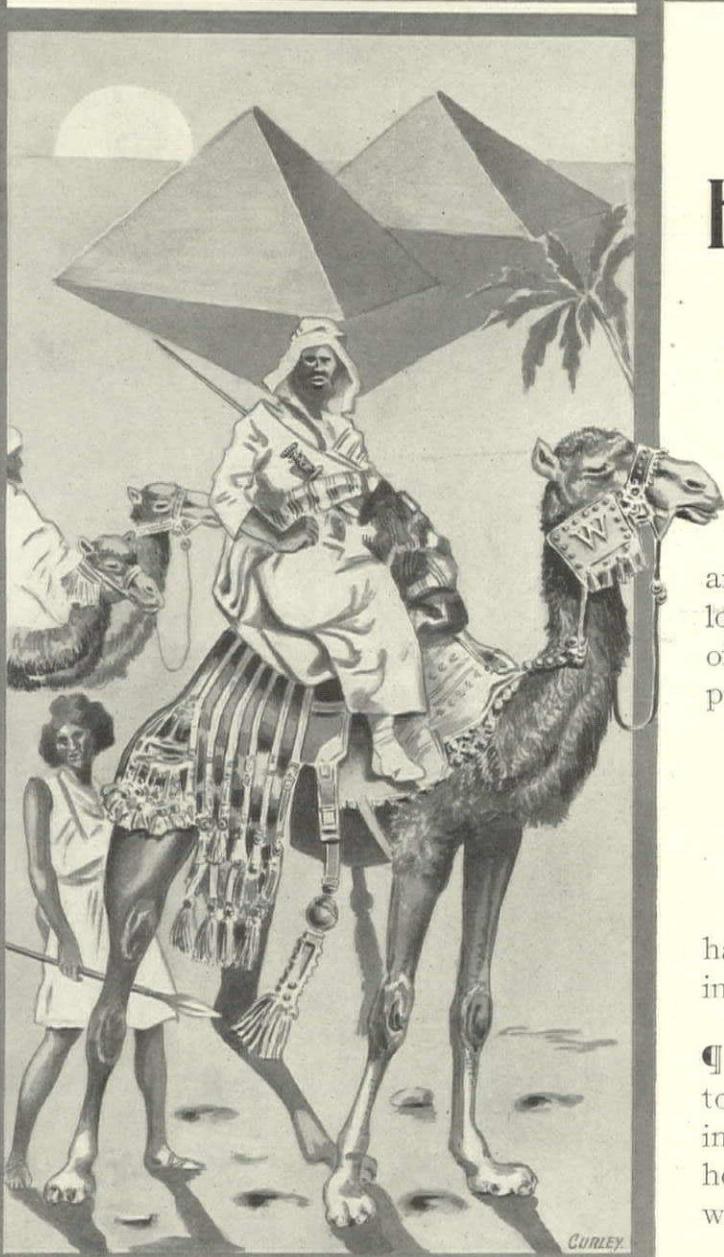
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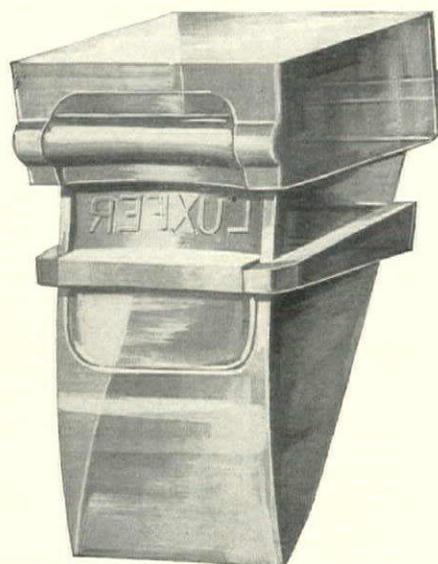
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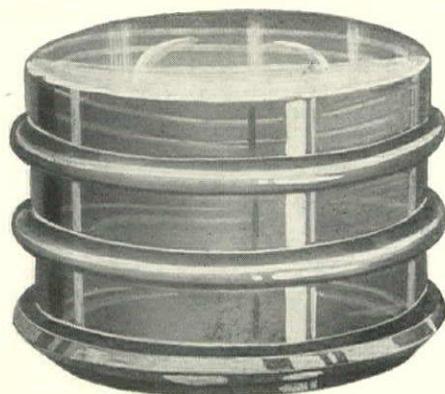
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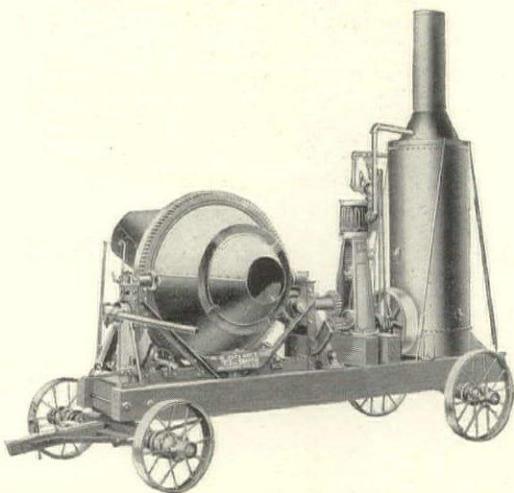
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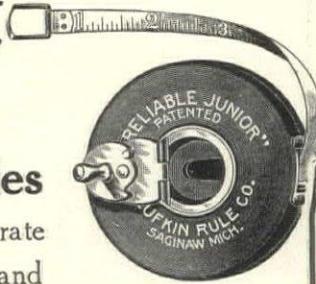
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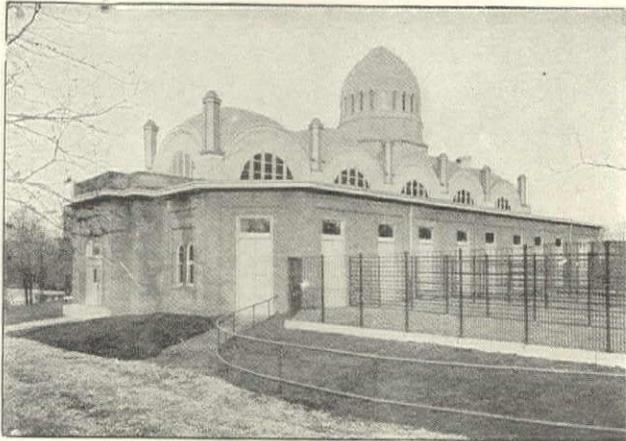
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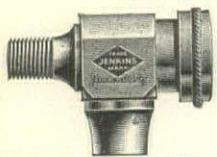
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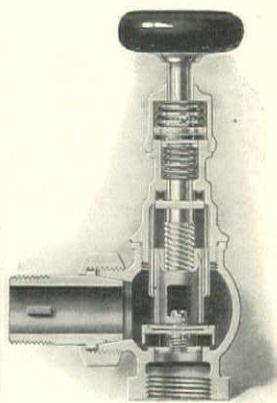
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The American Architect and Building News.

Vol. XCII.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1907.

No. 1657

A Journal of Constructive and Decorative Art

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY THE

SWETLAND PUBLISHING COMPANY

Flatiron Building, New York

H. M. SWETLAND, *President*. F. P. BURT, *Secretary*. J. T. MORRIS, *Treasurer*.
G. E. SLY, *Advertising Manager*. M. C. ROBBINS, *Western Manager*.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Regular Edition, . . . \$ 6.00 a year; Single Copies 15c. to \$1.00

International Edition, \$16.00 a year; Single Copies 40c. to \$1.00

Foreign Postage, \$2.00 a year

Entered at the Post-office, New York, as Second-class Matter.

CONTENTS

EDITORIAL SUMMARY:	95-96
The Next Annual Convention of the A. I. A.—A Canadian Architect's Large Fee—A Brief History of the Building of the Toronto City Hall and Court-House—Less Stringent Building Law for Boston—Temporary Abatement of Taxes the Best Way to Encourage the Erection of Fireproof Buildings—The Change of Street Names in Paris and Lyons.	
THE "FINAL REPORT" ON THE SAN FRANCISCO DISASTER.—I.	99
THE AMERICAN "CONSULTING ARCHITECT" AN ENGLISH "GHOST."	101
PALIMPSEST BRASSES	103
THE NON-USAGE AND MISUSE OF CHURCHES	103
ILLUSTRATIONS:	104
Palisades Trust and Guaranty Company's Building, Englewood, N. J.—Synagogue of the First Hungarian Congregation, West 116th St., New York, N. Y.—House of Mr. Holt, Detroit, Mich.—House of Douglas Steward, Esq., Pittsburgh, Pa.	
<i>Additional:</i> Entrance Porch: Building of the Palisades Trust and Guaranty Company, Englewood, N. J.—Entrance Doorway: Synagogue of the First Hungarian Congregation, West 116th St., New York, N. Y.	

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 chronicled; 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 \$525,000 fee, and wished to show what a Canadian architect could do in the fee line, for it is reported that he has just put in his final account, which foots up the very respectable total of \$242,870.22, of which he has received \$61,000 on account, and as this account is itemized to the extent of seven type-written pages, it is obvious that the matter is a serious one to him and to the city, and is being looked after with all particularity.

AS 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 within the appropriation. Hereupon 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 dallied 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 retained possession. But Neelon was not only a good fighter, but wealthy, and for years he carried on a succession 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, decided there was nothing to do but to adopt the rôle 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 foots 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.

NOW, a good law that is evaded is no better than a poor one that is obeyed; yet few will be found who will argue that the law that compels the erection of the most indestructible of fireproof buildings is not in the long run the best law for a community. But we have to deal with men and conditions as they are, and it is rankly unfair to subject a few men to grinding conditions for

the sake of other people, conditions from which those same other people are exempted. The theory of the law and the principles of policing make it incumbent on the authorities to treat all men with equal fairness, but the man who invests in building under the present laws is not treated by the public authorities, or by the underwriters, with such fairness. The city compels him to erect a fireproof building, not for his own sake, but for the purpose of providing a safeguard to the property of his neighbors—whose property, by the way, may be a menace to the safety of the costly building the law compels him to erect. Further, like his neighbors, he is taxed for the maintenance of an expensive fire-department, a high-level water-supply and other protective appliances, for whose aid he has no further use! There can be no question, then, but that one who builds a first-class building nowadays is discriminated against unfairly, for the public authorities constructively put their hands into the pocket of such private individual and apply its contents to the erection of fire-breaks for the public good, which, though unquestionably desirable, should be erected at public cost.

THAT is the marrow of the whole fireproof matter, the essence and purpose of all building-laws, and a cure should be sought for the inequities of the situation. There are at least two ways in which an honest community can set this matter straight. First, the public exchequer can be drawn on in each case to meet the excess of cost of fireproof over combustible building—an undesirable course, since it would tend to set up a partnership in real-estate titles between the public and private owners. Or, secondly, the taxes upon fireproof buildings erected under the exactions of ideal building-laws can be abated until such abatement equals the difference in cost between fireproof and combustible structures having the same external effect and internal accommodation. This solution we have recommended before, and doubtless shall again, for it really is not fair to compel one man to spend his good money for the protection of his neighbor's property, and yet make him no return or acknowledgment.

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 waggish 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 Geroges Sand, Sainte Anne becomes the Rue Jeanne Hachette, while the Rue du Moulin becomes the Rue Don Quichotte.

"The Final Report" on the San Francisco Disaster¹—IV

IN further discussion of the "Final Report" on the San Francisco disaster, the August issue of the *Proceedings* of the American Society of Civil Engineers contains this:

A. L. A. HIMMELWRIGHT, M. AM. SOC. C. E. (by letter).—The report of the Committee on Fire and Earthquake Damage to Buildings was eagerly awaited by all who have to do with the construction of modern buildings.

The span of human life is short, and a disaster such as that which occurred in San Francisco will probably not be repeated in another century. The lessons which it taught, and especially the effect on fireproof buildings, are of such vast importance that a critical, careful and detailed investigation and report would have been a valuable contribution to our knowledge of building construction. It is to be regretted that all the photographs taken and collected by the Committee could not have been printed with the report, because such illustrations are frequently more satisfactory than verbal descriptions. It is also unfortunate that the Committee's report is so brief that, in many cases, it is necessary to indulge in general statements, which are entirely too broad, and to that extent are misleading. A detailed report which would have embraced twenty times the space taken by the Committee would have been welcomed gladly by the architectural and engineering professions.

In the design and construction of buildings of the better class, which are now made as nearly fireproof as possible, architects and engineers are searching constantly for those materials and methods which will show the best efficiency and fulfill the purpose for which they are intended. Definite and exact information on this subject is what is desired particularly. The behavior of any given material under varying conditions, or of the same material used in different ways, would supply information of the kind sought. The fact that all materials are damaged more or less when exposed to intense heat does not interest the designer; but the fact that one material proved more efficient than another, under the same conditions, is valuable information. Instead of collecting information of this character, the Committee seems to have made an effort to generalize and classify results, which practically nullifies the usefulness of the report.

There are in the report a few statements of facts which are somewhat at variance with the writer's observations. On page 322 a statement is made that the Bush Street front of the Mills Building leaned toward the street from 7 to 9 inches. Careful determination, made under the writer's direction, in the latter part of May, 1906, showed that this front leaned out toward the street only from 4 to 5 inches.

The very severe condemnation of the masonry-walled structures without steel frames is a little unwarranted. Where the walls were tied together and the masonwork was executed with good Portland cement mortar, neither the earthquake nor the fire caused any serious damage. The Palace Hotel and the Parrott Estate Building, at the northwest corner of California and Montgomery Streets, are two noteworthy examples of brick and stone masonry without interior steel frames which stood the test with very little structural damage.

The writer takes decided issue with the Committee on the general statement, on page 329, that "all materials were destroyed when directly exposed to the fire for any length of time." While it is admitted, by those thoroughly informed on this subject, that the different building materials have varying relative values from a fire-resisting standpoint, it is now an established fact that there are materials capable of resisting, in a thoroughly satisfactory manner and with inappreciable damage to the material itself, any exposure of flames and heat which are likely to occur in any large conflagration. This is an important fact which should have been defined clearly in the report.

In considering the subject of the material for fireproof floors, only two kinds are mentioned—namely, terra-cotta and concrete—and the statement is correctly made that, of these two materials, "terra-cotta suffered the more"; also that "in all cases the record of concrete is better than that of tile." No distinction, however, is made between different kinds of concrete and tile and different forms in which they are used. There is a vast difference in the fire-resisting qualities of concrete made from different aggregates, and in the case of the same aggregates used in different ways.

There is also a difference in the fire-resisting qualities of hollow-tile blocks.

The writer has made an extended study of the fire-resisting 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-proofing material than concrete 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 abrade the under surface and wash it away. If the concrete is allowed to cool after being heated, and without the application of water, the dehydrated surfaces can be picked apart by 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 aggregates will be dehydrated when 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 fireproofing 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 "tetzlonti" (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 fireproof 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 in 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 1,300° 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

¹Continued from page 219, No. 1640.

²Proceedings, Am. Soc. C. E., March, 1907.

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 bracing 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 C. 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 stone-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, the under side of the bar being about 5/8 inch from the under surface of the concrete floor slab; the section of the bar was 1/4 inch by 2 inches, the 2-inch dimension being vertical. The concrete was mixed in the proportion of 1 barrel of Dyckerhoff Portland cement, 2 1/2 barrels of sand and 5 barrels of small broken 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 3/4 inch. A second coat of this plaster was applied later, making the total thickness of the plaster from 1/2 to 5/8 inch. A white finish was then applied in the usual manner, representing the usual conditions in finished buildings. This floor formed the roof of the test structure built 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 Uhling and Steinbart pyrometer) were produced at the times set opposite:

Time.	Temperature, in degrees, Fahrenheit.	Time.	Temperature, in degrees, Fahrenheit.
11.13 a.m.	1,775	2.00 p.m.	1,950
11.30 "	1,850	2.40 "	2,100
12.00 m.	2,050	3.00 "	2,200
12.30 p.m.	2,000	3.30 "	2,100
1.12 "	2,100		

At 3.30 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 1 1/8-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 1 1/4 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, no doubt, primarily, to dehydration of the stone, and secondly to rupture 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 floor on April 23, 1907. The concrete consisted of 1 barrel of Atlas Portland cement, 2 barrels of clean, sharp sand, and 4 barrels of steam-boiler cinders. The reinforcement consisted of 2 1/2 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 plaster was King's Windsor cement, applied in accordance with the manufacturers' specifications, in two coats, to a total thickness of about 1/2 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:

Time.	Temperature, in degrees, Fahrenheit.	Time.	Temperature, in degrees, Fahrenheit.
10.52 a.m.	1,800	1.12 p.m.	2,000
11.30 "	2,200	1.40 "	2,100
11.58 "	1,900	2.30 "	2,050
12.06 p.m.	2,100		

At 3.05 P.M., water, at a pressure of 60 pounds, was applied to the ceiling with a fire-hose having a regular 1 1/8-inch nozzle, while the under side of the flooring was observed to be in a red-hot condition. Wherever the water struck the ceiling the plaster was washed off, but only a very small quantity of the cinder concrete was abraded, barely enough to loosen in spots the expanded metal fabric, the under side of which was flush with the bottom of the slab.

A similar test was made of a segmental, cinder-concrete arch on October 28, 1906. The concrete was mixed in the proportions of 1 part Aalborg (Danish) Portland cement, 2 parts clean,

sharp sand, 5 parts steam-boiler cinders, without screening or washing, and as taken from the chutes of the New York Steam Company, and 1.35 parts water. This concrete was laid on a permanent wire centering consisting of No. 19, four-warp, two filling wire-cloth, stiffened by 7-16-inch round steel rods woven in at intervals of 9 inches, segmental in form, providing for a thickness of about 3 1/2 inches at the crown of the arch, the concrete being placed in position without ramming and by simply patting and smoothing the top surface with shovels. The plastering consisted of ordinary lime mortar furnished by the United States Mortar Supply Company, of New York City, and the two coats aggregated 5/8 inch in thickness. One entire bay, or one-third of the under side of the floor area, was left unplastered so as to expose the concrete to the direct action of the flames. The fire test was started at 10.06 A.M., and the following temperatures were obtained at the times set opposite:

Time.	Temperature, in degrees, Fahrenheit.	Time.	Temperature, in degrees, Fahrenheit.
11.14 a.m.	1,700	1.06 p.m.	2,100
11.35 "	1,900	1.45 "	2,050
11.55 "	2,050	1.57 "	2,125
12.16 p.m.	2,000	2.18 "	2,130
12.30 "	2,150	2.55 "	1,950
12.43 "	2,300		

At 3.06 P.M., water, at a pressure of 60 pounds, was applied to the ceiling with a fire-hose having a 1 1/8-inch nozzle, while the under side of the flooring was observed to be in a red-hot condition. The following is quoted from records of the Building Department:

"Close examination of the concrete showed that the wire netting had been completely burned off in the naked arch. The concrete arch (unplastered) seemed not affected in any way by the fire or water except small spots washed away where water struck with great force."

The spots referred to were not more than 1/4 inch in depth, and did not aggregate more than 3 square feet of the entire surface.

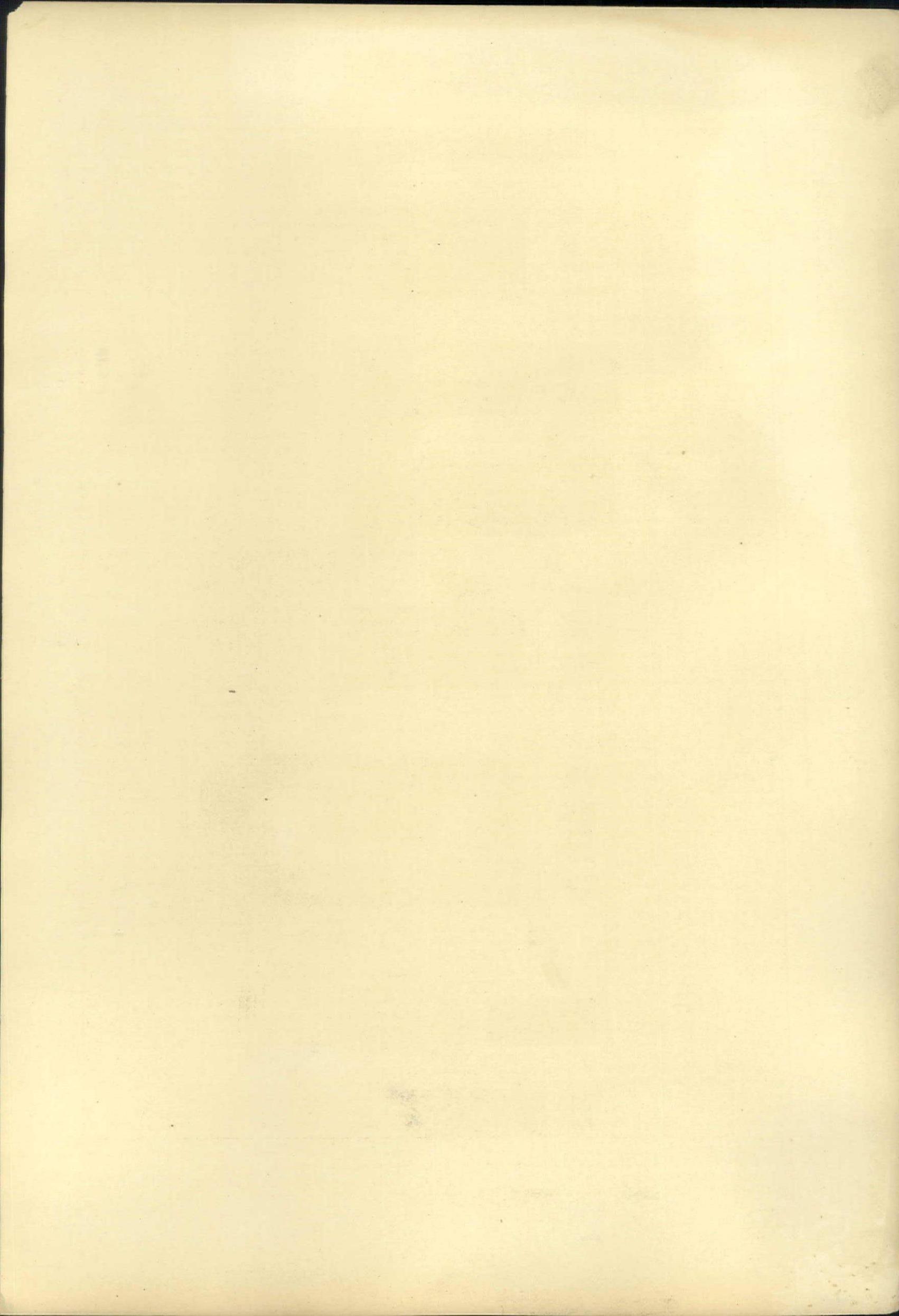
Several months after this test was made, two 2-inch cubes, made from the concrete which had passed through this test, were tested for strength, and developed a crushing strength of 940 pounds per square inch, which shows about the same strength as a similar normal concrete of the same age, and indicates therefore that, with the exception of a very thin layer of the actual surface of contact with the flames, the concrete was uninjured by the test.

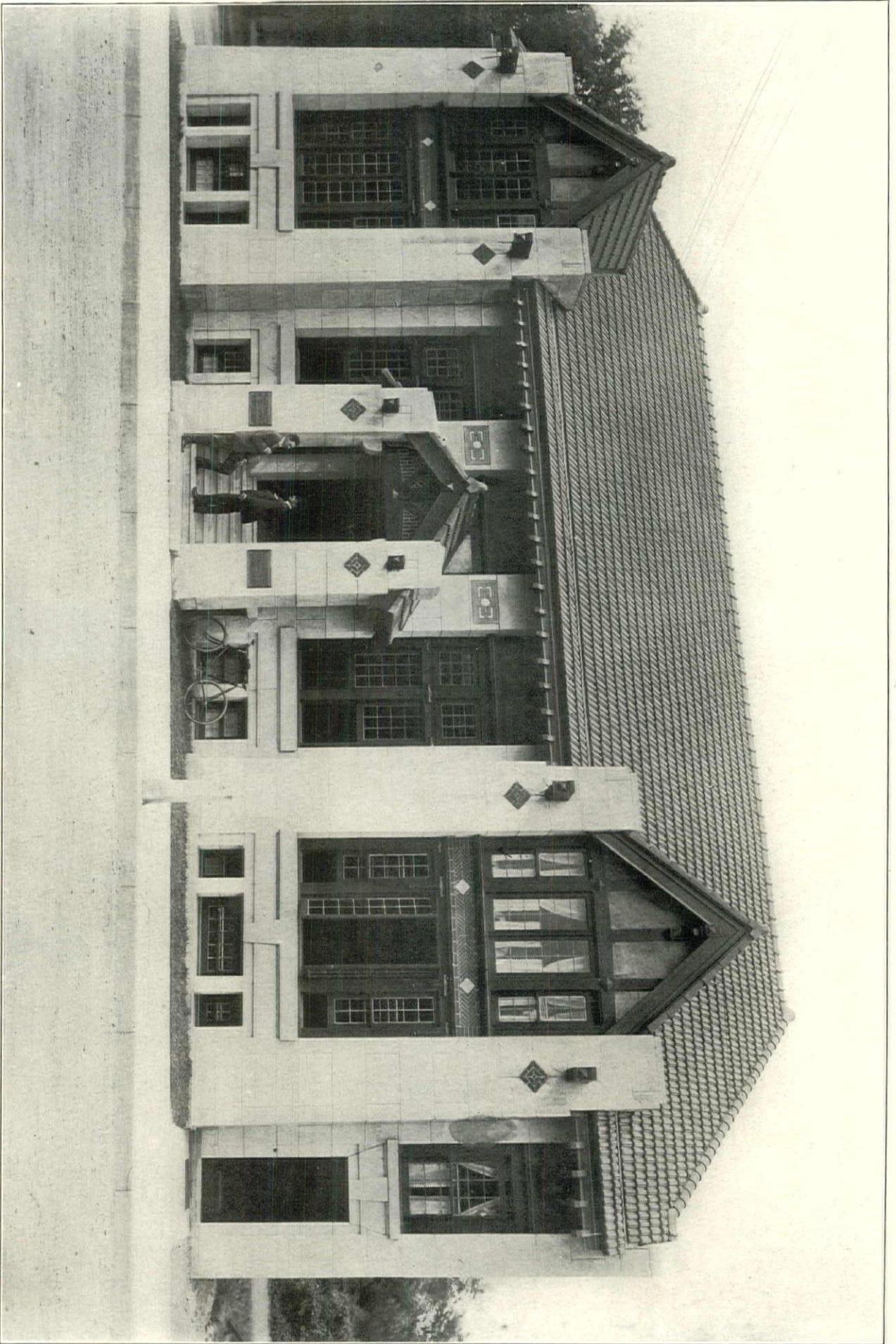
Approximately 1 1/2 hours were required in all these tests to develop a temperature of 2,000° Fahr. This minimum temperature, with a maximum temperature running up to 2,500° Fahr., was maintained for about 3 1/2 hours longer before the application of water.

In the special structures used for these tests, the walls were of brick, 13 inches in thickness, with four flues at each corner. The intake openings below the grate were sufficiently large to induce the necessary draft, and this was regulated by sheet-iron dampers. To produce and maintain the temperatures recorded, an average of about 7 cords of hardwood fuel was consumed, representing a total average depth of approximately 5 1/2 feet over the entire grate area.

In the average office and hotel building, the combustible contents, which would be consumed in the case of a conflagration, consists of the wood finish, the furniture and the furnishings. 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 smouldered 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 1,500 to 1,900° Fahr. In certain spots where there 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-





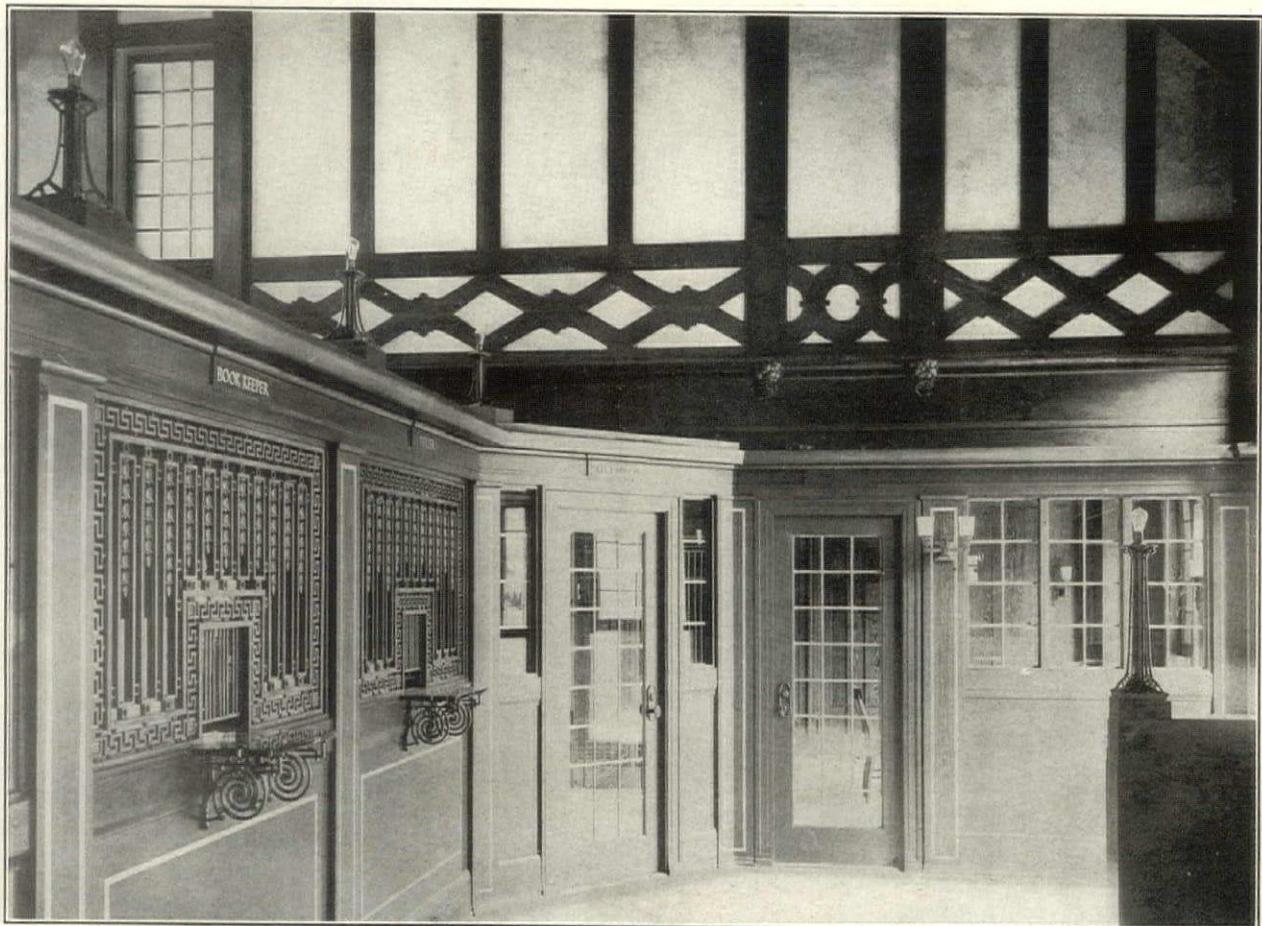
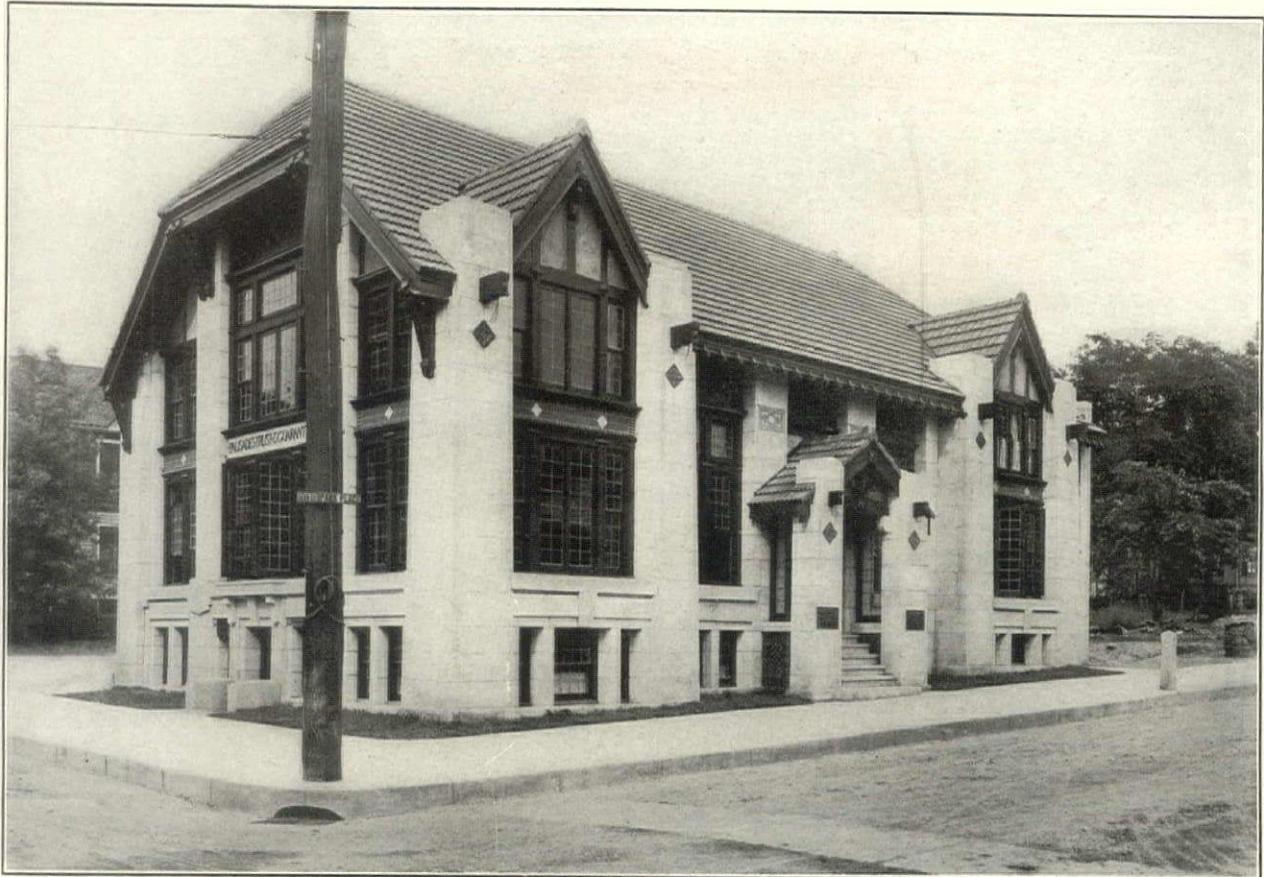
ENTRANCE FRONT: FALLSAPDES TRUST AND GUARANTY CO., ENGLEWOOD, N. J.

Aymar Embury, III, Architect.

The American Architect and Building News,
Regular Edition.

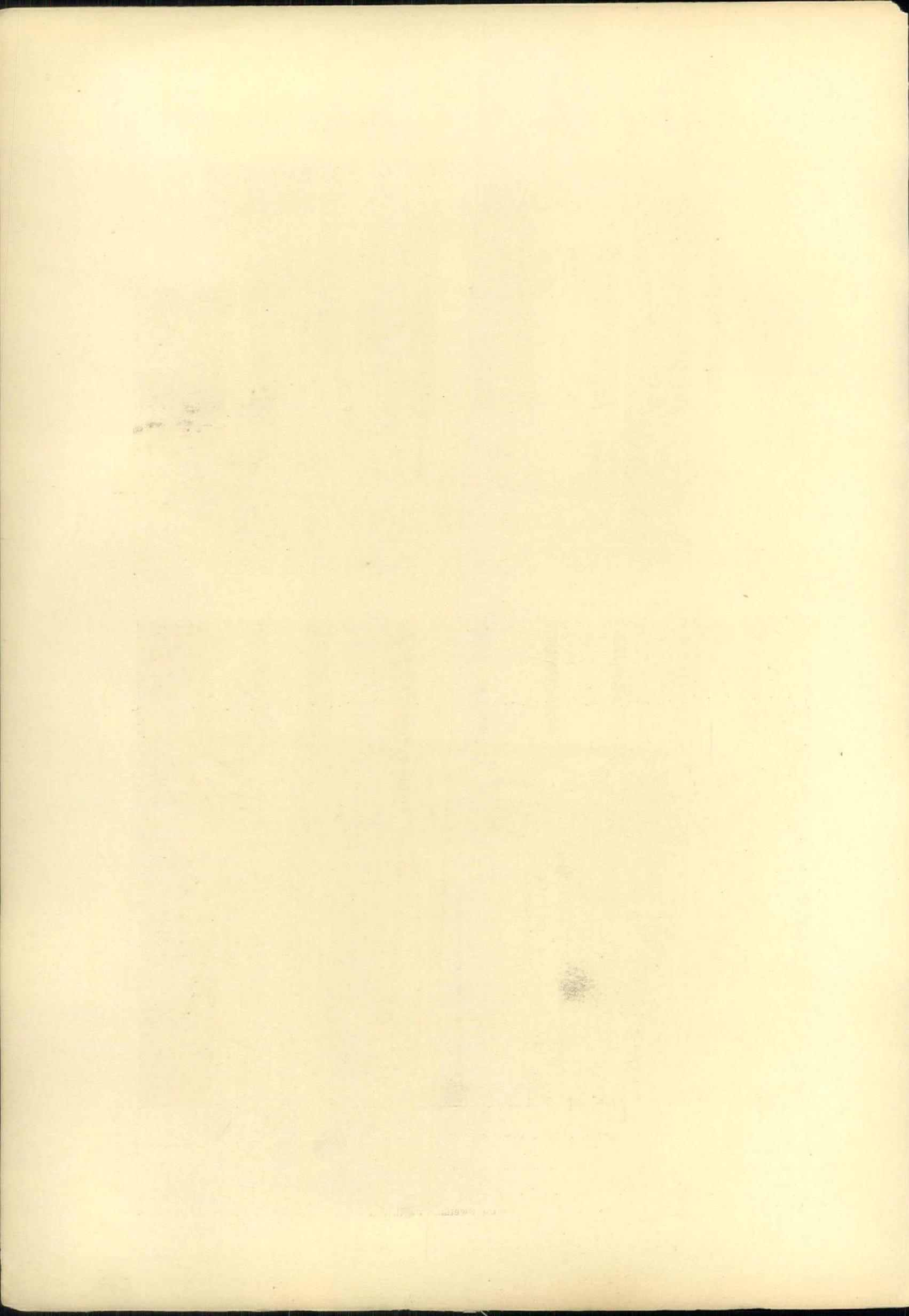
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Volume XCII, Number 1657,
September 28, 1907.



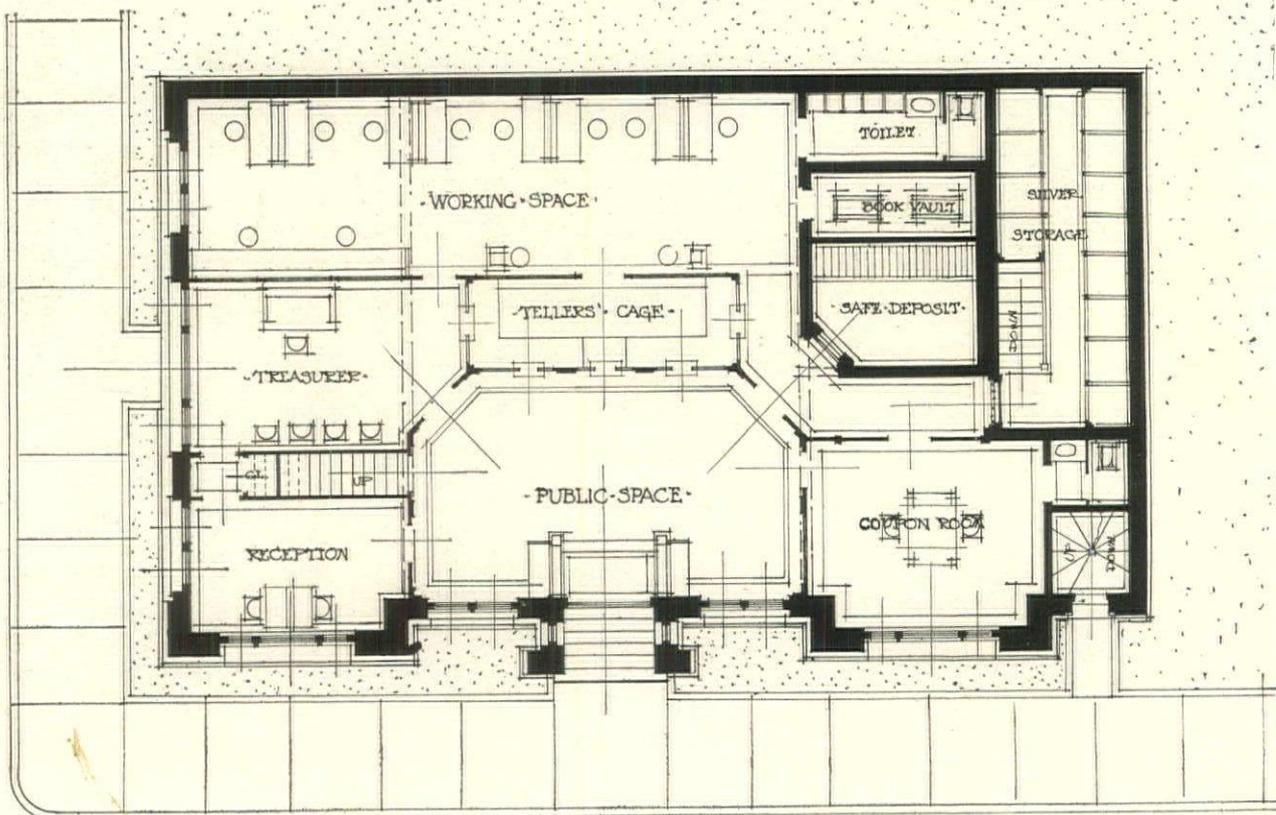
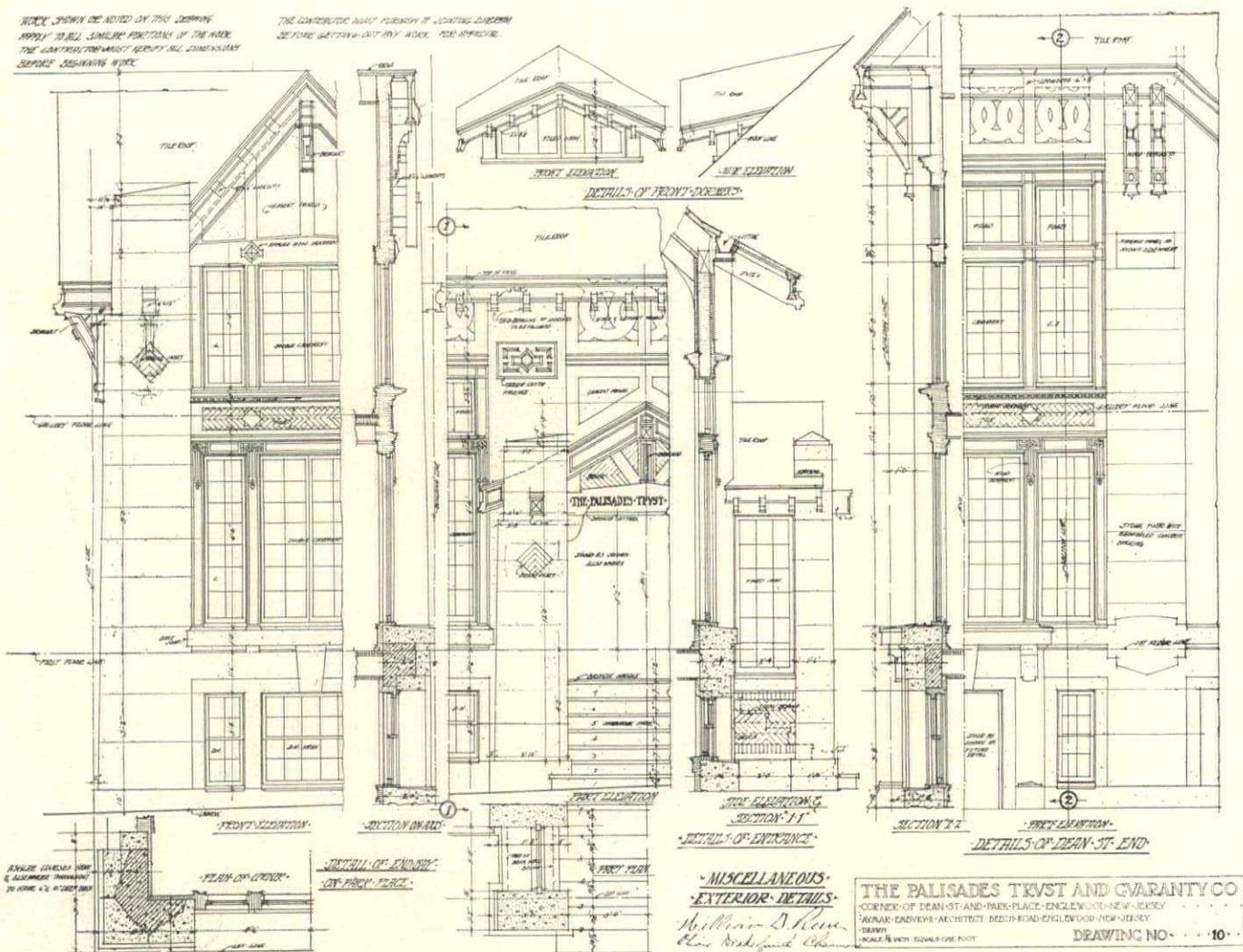
PALISADES TRUST AND GUARANTY CO., ENGLEWOOD, N. J.

Aymar Embury, II, Architect.



WORK SHOWN BE NOTED ON THIS DRAWING
APPLY TO ALL SIMILAR PORTIONS OF THE WORK.
THE CONTRACTOR MUST VERIFY ALL DIMENSIONS
BEFORE BEGINNING WORK.

THE CONTRACTOR MUST FURNISH IF LACKING OTHERWISE
BEFORE SETTING OUT ANY WORK FOR APPROVAL.



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

Aymar Embury, II, Architect.



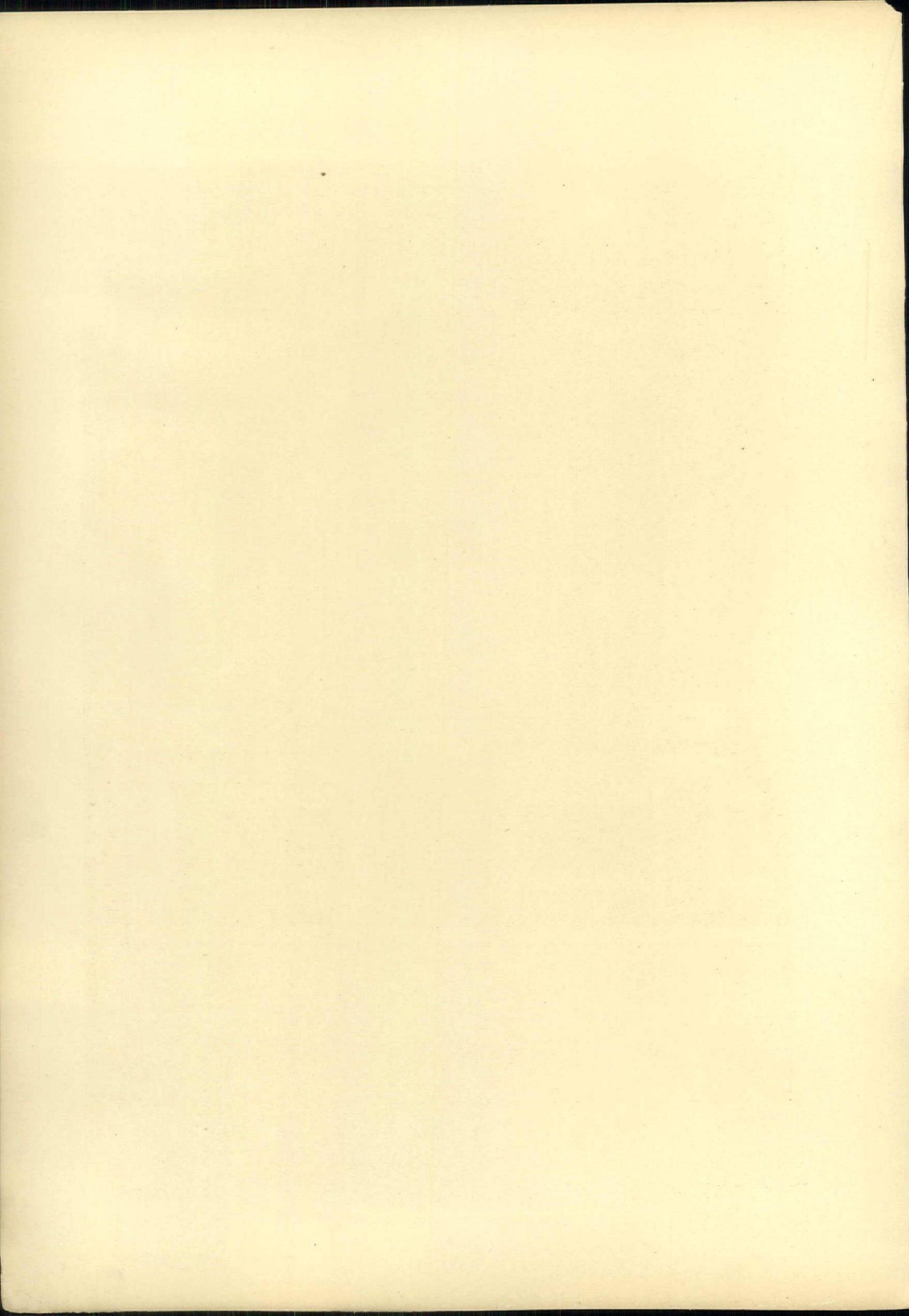
SYNAGOGUE OF THE FIRST HUNGARIAN CONGREGATION, OHAB-ZEDEK, WEST 116TH STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Hedman & Schoen, Architects.

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Regular Edition.

Volume XCII., Number 1657.
September 28, 1907.

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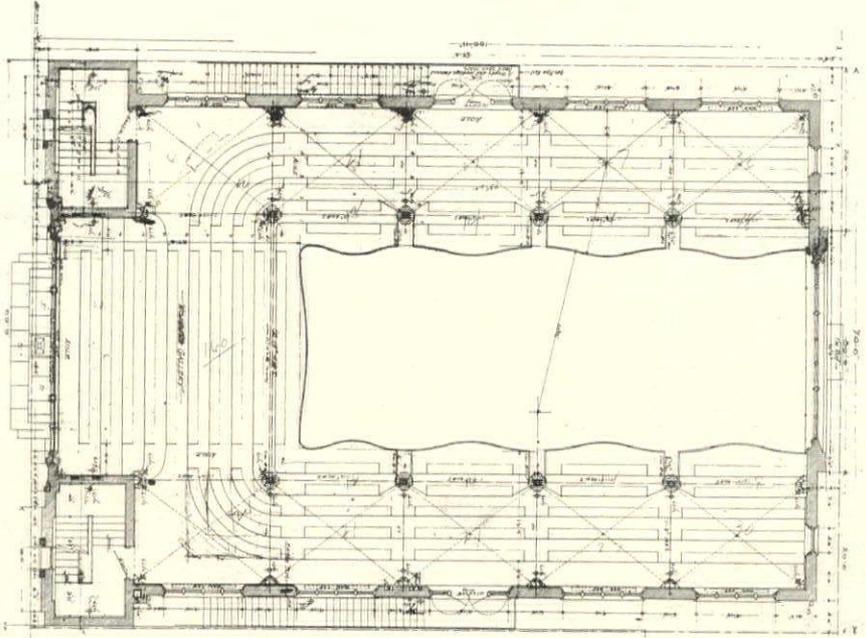
DETAIL: SYNAGOGUE OF THE FIRST HUNGARIAN CONGREGATION, WEST 116TH STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Hedman & Schoen, Architects.

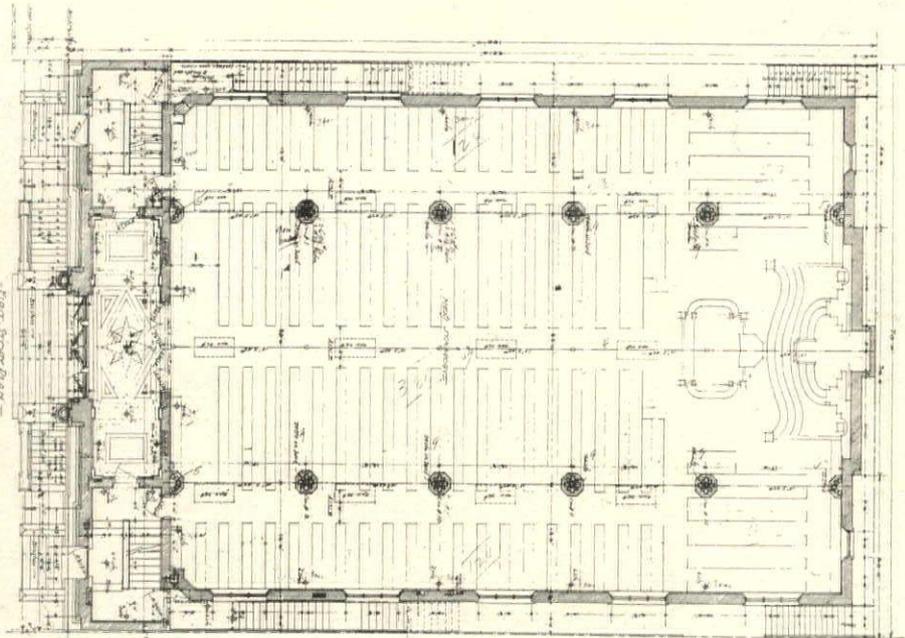
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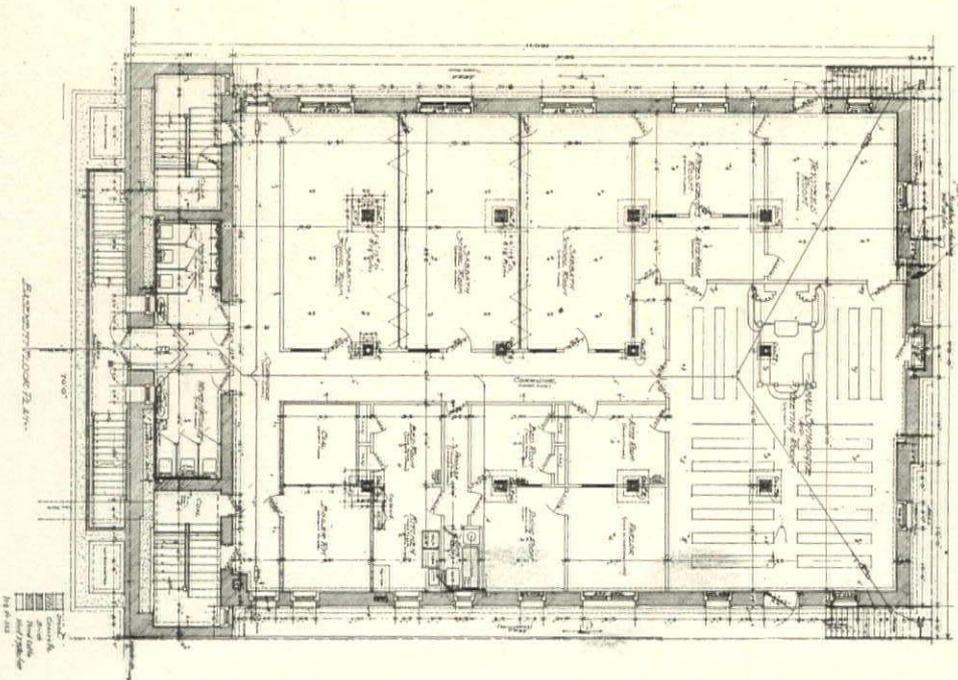
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— Sanctuary Plan —



— First Floor Plan —



— Basement Floor Plan —

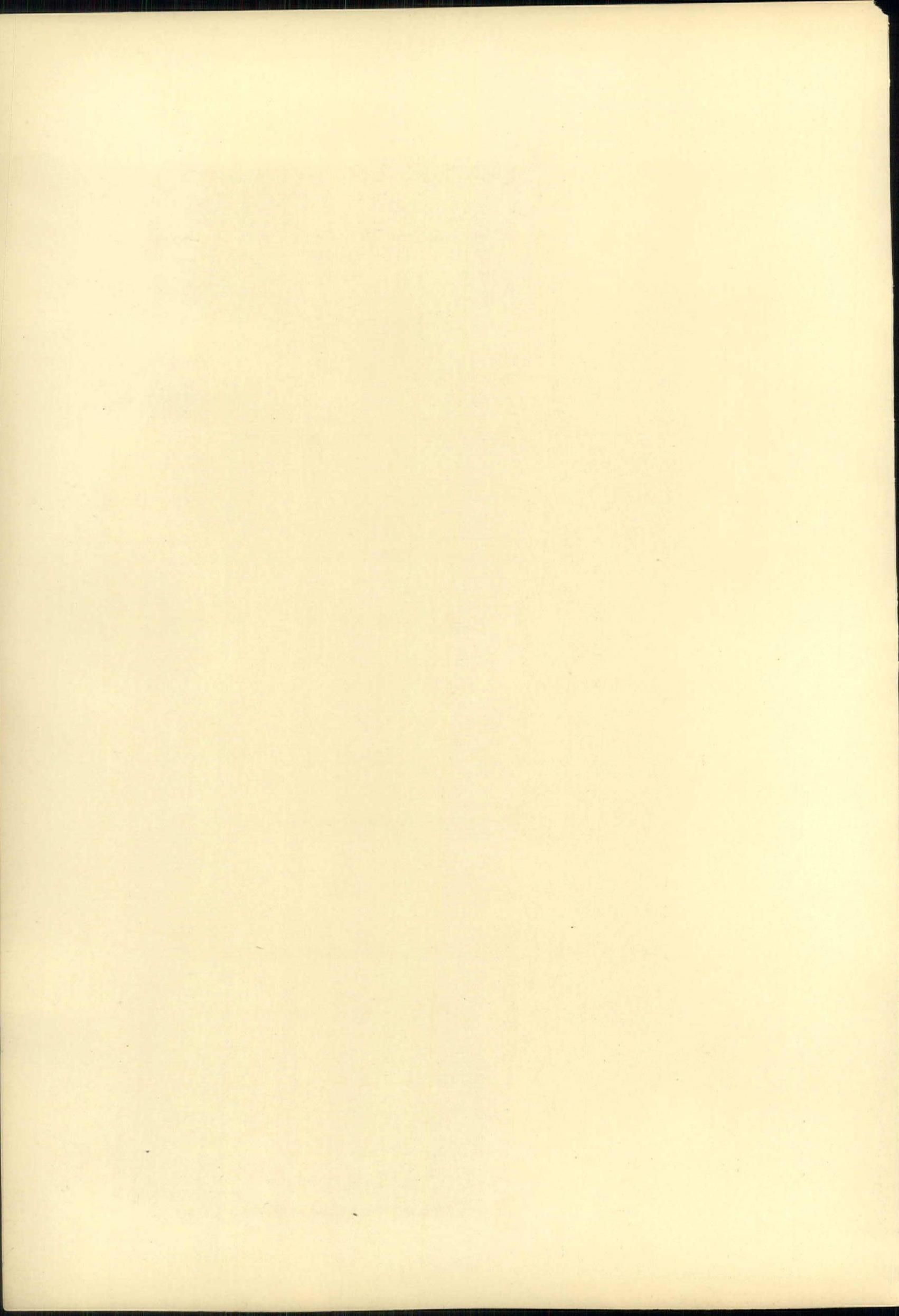
PLANS: SYNAGOGUE OF THE FIRST HUNGARIAN CONGREGATION, OHAB-ZEDEK, WEST 116TH STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.

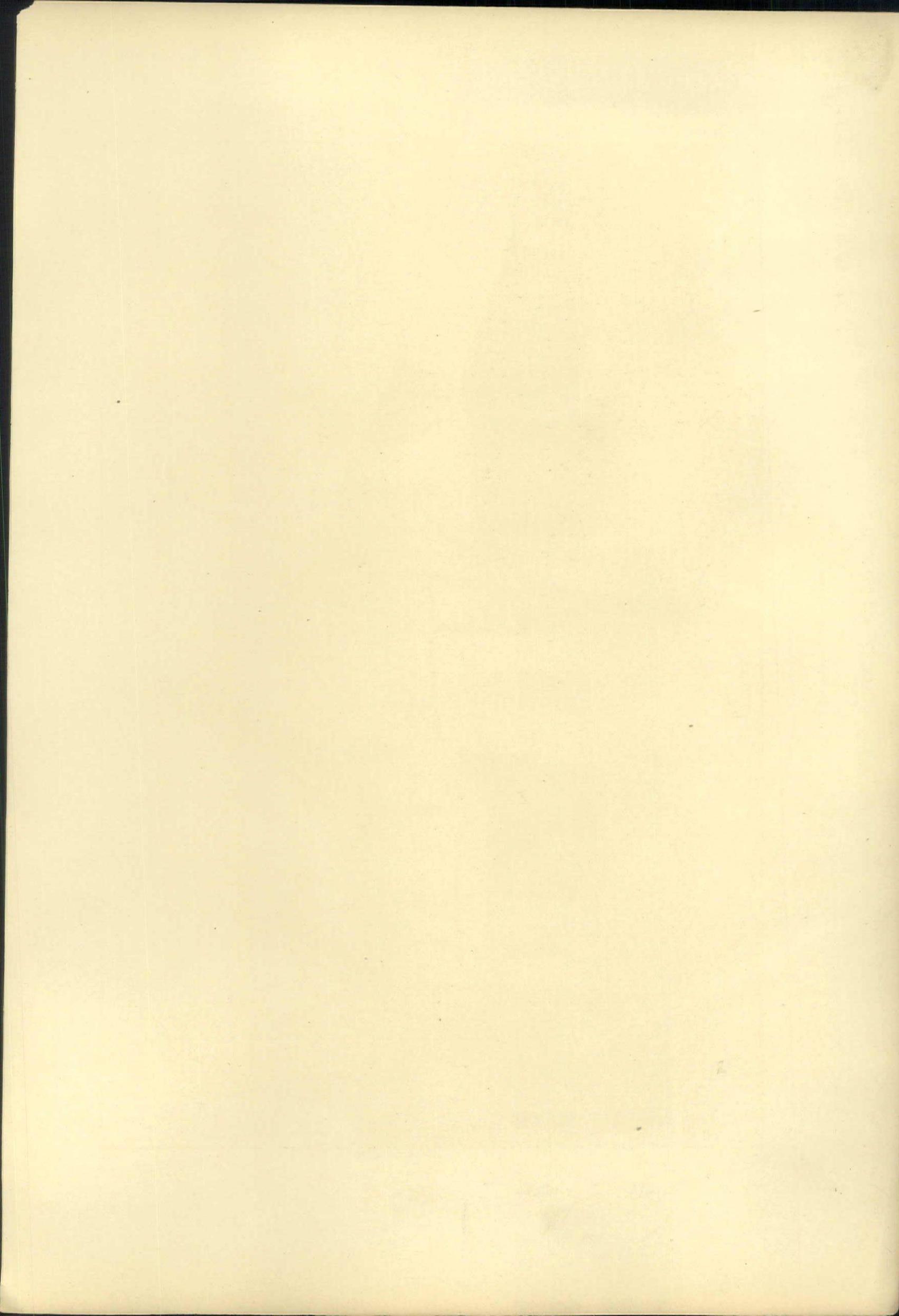
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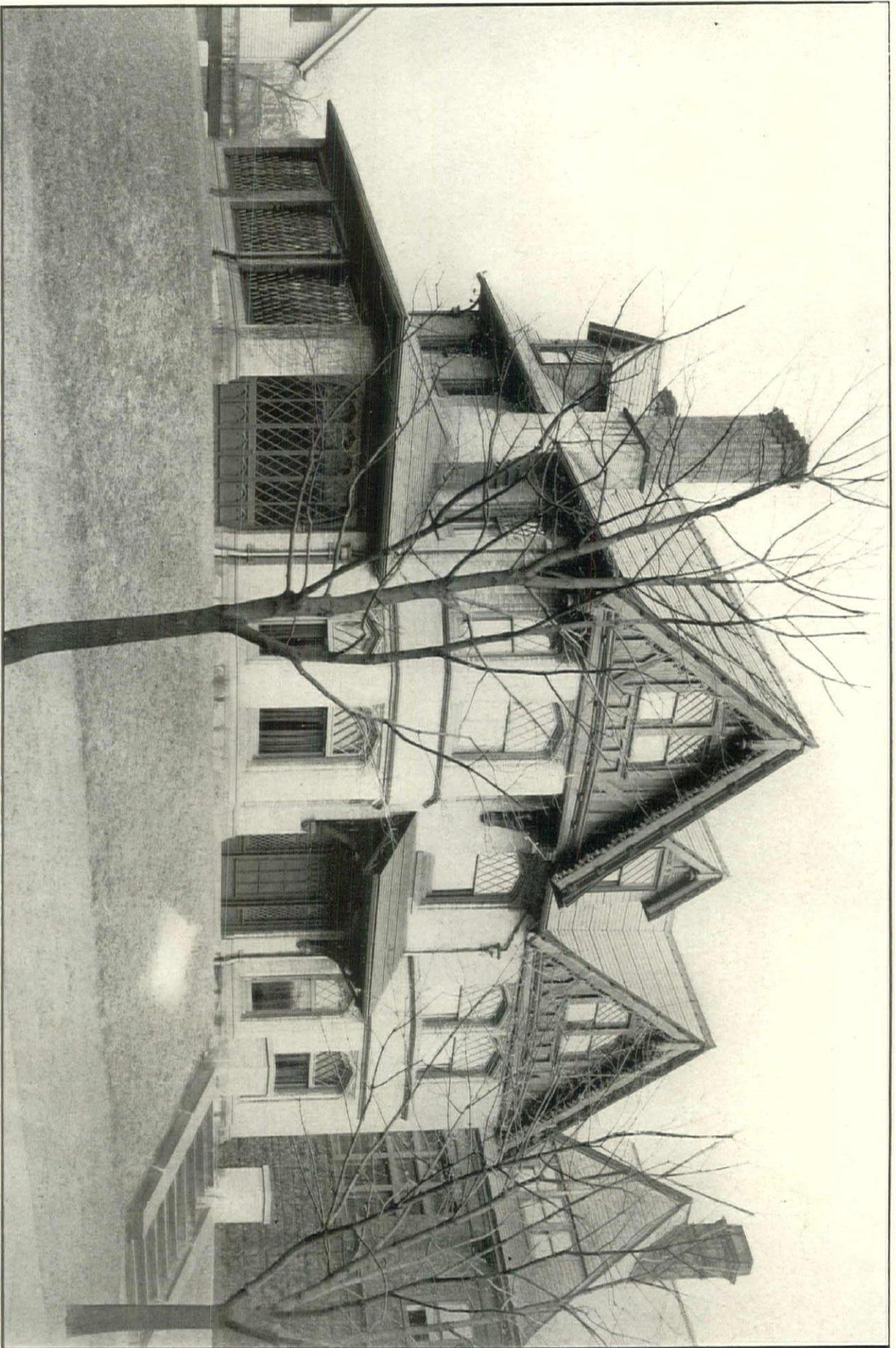
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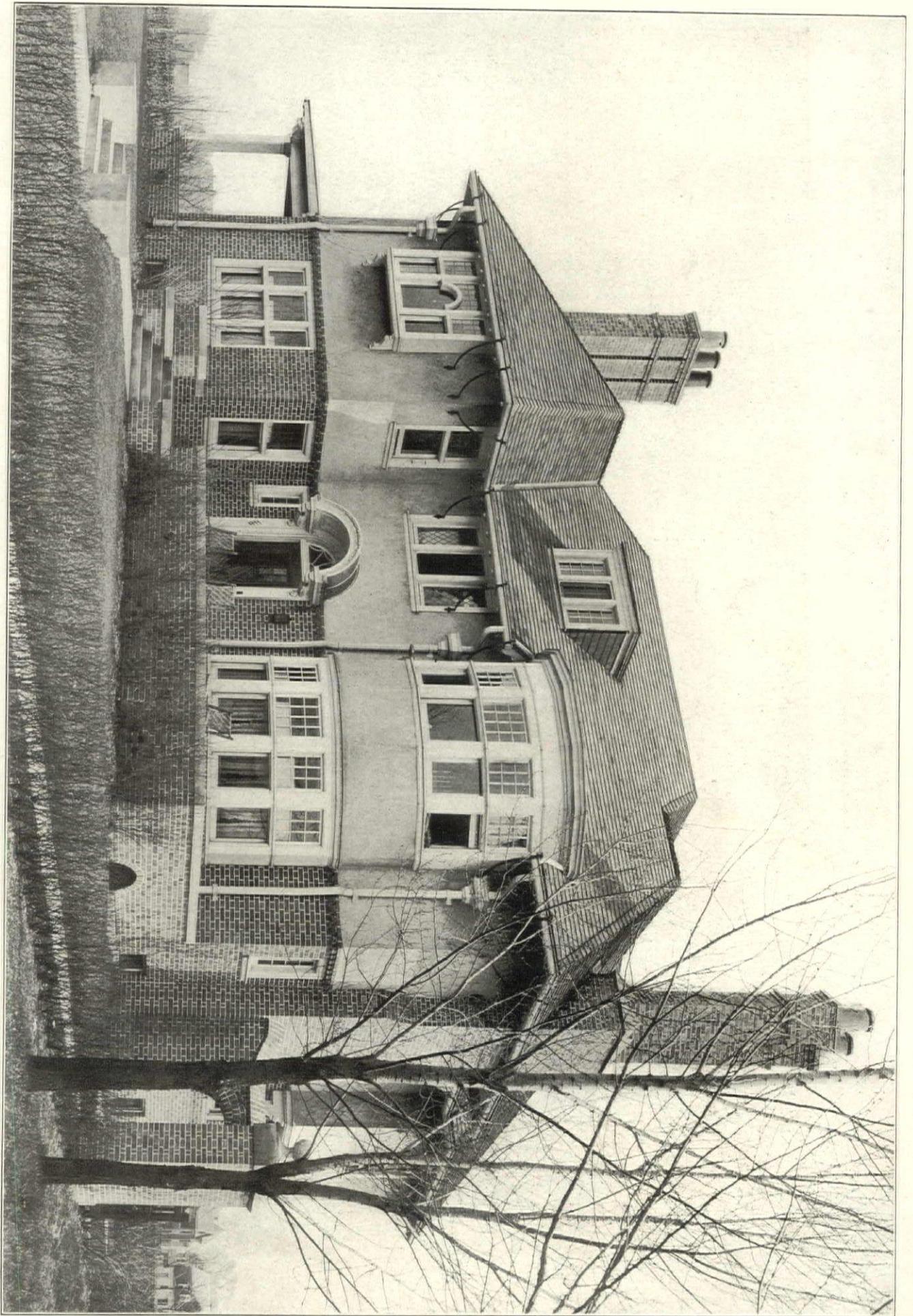
HOUSE OF DOUGLAS STEWARD, ESQ., PITTSBURGH, PA.

Peabody & Stearns, Architects.

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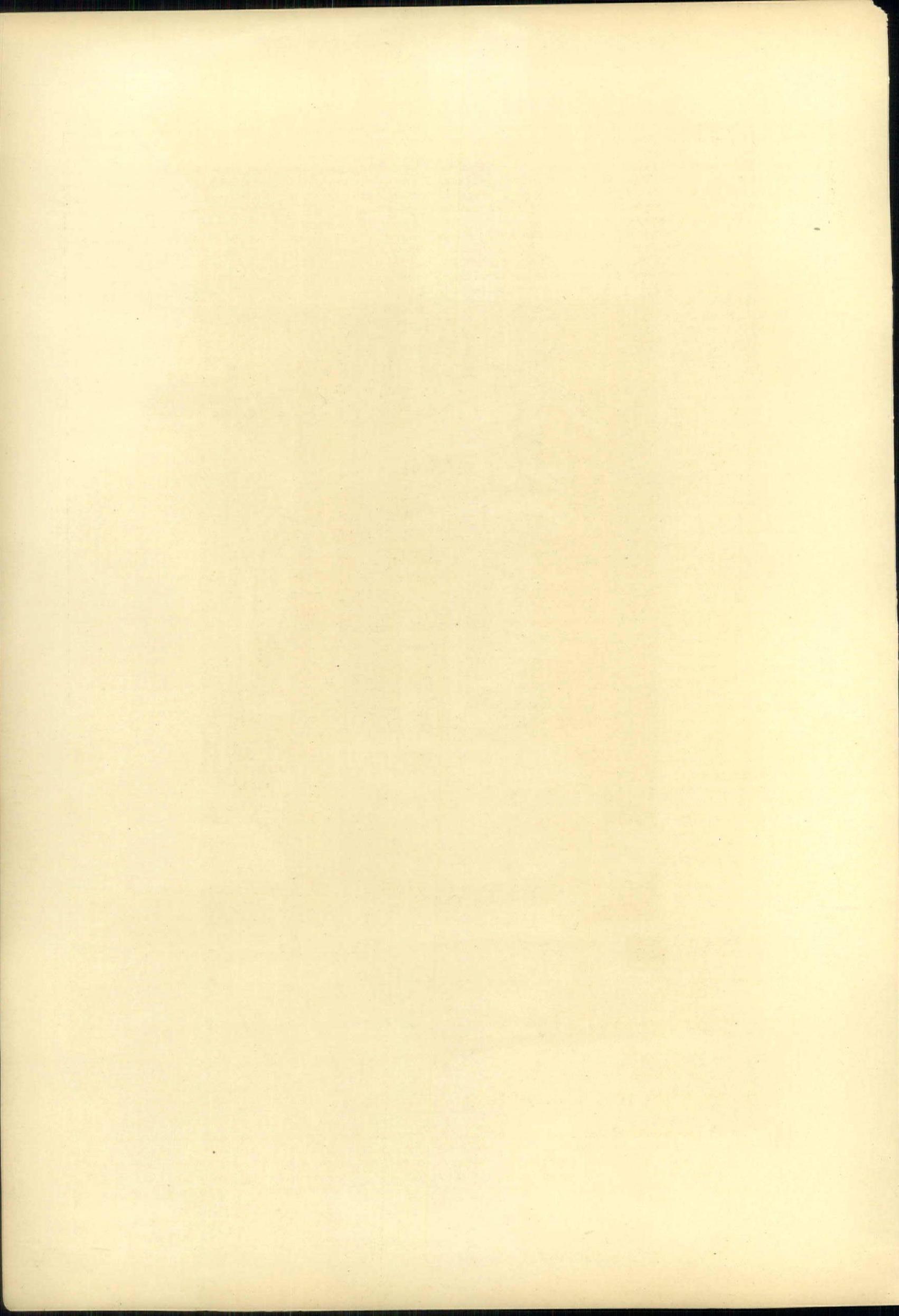
HOUSE OF MR. HOLT, BOSTON BOULEVARD, DETROIT, MICH.

Albert Kahn, Architect.

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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 near the endurance of good fire-proofing material is 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.

In the basement and cellar stories the metal-lath and plaster ceilings were generally omitted, thus exposing the under side of the concrete floors, covered with plaster, directly to the flames. Generally speaking, there were larger quantities of inflammable materials in the basement stories than in any of the others, and consequently the fireproof floors directly above were generally exposed to a longer attack of heat than those of the upper stories. Then, again, there were instances, such as in the cases of the Aronson, Young, Scott and Sloan buildings, and others, in which there were no metal-lath ceilings, or which had such ceilings only in one or two stories. In these buildings, and in the basement stories of others, there was ample opportunity for

a careful and intelligent comparison between the fire-resisting qualities of stone and cinder concretes, as well as the relative effects of fire upon the segmental-arch methods and the flat-slab methods, in which steel reinforcing metal was used in tension. There are always sufficient phenomena, such as the fusing of metals, the effect on plaster, brick and stone work, the quantity of ashes, etc., from which it is possible to glean a very good idea of the duration and intensity of the heat generated. The inexperienced investigator, however, is very likely to be led to erroneous conclusions by superficial observation. In both Baltimore and San Francisco there were buildings in which the concrete fire-proofing appeared to be damaged considerably by the fire, and many intelligent architects and engineers were misled by the appearance of these concretes after the fire. Very few took the time and trouble to seek out a spot where the material had been subjected to very little or no heat and examine the material to ascertain its actual condition before the fire.



ENTRANCE PORCH: NO. 4446 WESTMINSTER PLACE, ST. LOUIS, MO.
MONTROSE P. M'ARDLE, ARCHITECT.

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 Builders' 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-

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."



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

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

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 specialists in all the lines subordinated to or included in the general term Architecture. Among these gentlemen are structural engineers, experts in fire-proofing, in sanitation, in lighting, landscape gardening, decorative work, and even barristers and counsellors of high repute, 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 associates, he is in closest touch with specialists of all kinds, men accustomed to certain lines of factory buildings, breweries, railway shops, etc., in addition to which his own experience is necessarily of the widest."

This American architect, who thus 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 servants' registry-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 consulting physician or surgeon, being called in by 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 everything, merely claiming to be a specialist in one or two directions. The ordinary practising 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 crux of the question lies in the fact that architecture requires an 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 Brasses

A NOTABLE result of the vandalism of the Reformation was the palimpsest brass, as it has been called—a term which by 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, perchance, 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 inscription or shield to the original figure. A curious example of the second class of palimpsest may be seen in a brass at Okeover, Staffordshire. Originally laid down to the memory of William, Fifth Lord Zouch, of Haringworth, and his two wives, about the year 1447, soon after the death of his first wife, Alice Seymour, it became, probably as spoil from some monastic house, the memorial of Humphrey Oker, who died in 1538, his wife Isabel and their children. Little alteration was really made in the brass, except in the figure of Lord Zouch, where portions of the body armour were cut away and a tabard, charged with the Oker arms, made in the indent thus created. The upper part of the helmet, with its crest, was removed and the crest of Oker substituted. The lady on the dexter side remained unaltered and passed as Isabel Oker; but the second lady was superfluous, so her figure was reversed and thereon were engraved the Oker children

in three rows, the head and shoulder of the figure being filled up with an oak tree bearing a shield. The original shields and marginal inscriptions were simply turned over and re-engraved.

But in by far the larger number of instances the palimpsest is formed by the utilization of the blank side. An interesting and striking example is a memorial at Hedgerley, Bucks. Here there is a brass with the effigy of Margaret Bulstrode, 1540, a foot inscription, a mutilated shield, and a group of children, all of which are palimpsests and seem to be made up of spoil from the great abbey at Bury St. Edmund's. The figure of the lady is cut out of an inscription in English verse, which is only partly legible, and on the back of her own inscription is another to Thomas Totyngton, Abbot of Bury, who died in 1312:

"Totyngton Thomas Edmundi qui fuit abbas
Hic jacet esto pia duct'r u'go maria."

The children are cut out of the lower portion of the figure of a bishop or abbot, c. 1530, 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 on the now reverse side a 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 that neither in the sixteenth nor in the seventeenth centuries was the destruction of old brasses caused by any general dislike of 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 saying, in proposing the toast of the evening, *i.e.* "The Royal Institute of British Architects and the Allied Societies." Among other things, he said that there were no people in the world with whom he personally had more sympathy than those belonging to the profession of the architect. All other workers in art did pretty much what they liked; they could be successful or unsuccessful, and the work they produced, even if of the best, would not be looked at every day—it might be put away in a house or private gallery; but the work of the architect must be seen every day. The poor architect might stand in front of his own work and tell everyone who passed how he had been cut down as to the money he had to spend, and how he had been squeezed by public bodies and others to add what they thought would be an improvement, but what he thought would be abominable, and if he did he thought he would get the sympathy of all right-thinking men. He was glad to say they had a great revival of public taste and a great cessation of the ordinary practice, which existed a good many years ago, of everybody, whether he had taste or not, expressing his opinion and urging his views about everything that was done in regard to the architecture of the city in which he lived. There was a great improvement, no doubt. He was not going to enlarge on that; but, being a practical man, he would like to say a word to the architects all over the country as to what they ought to do with their buildings. An architect erected a beautiful building, the admiration of all who saw it. Happy were those who saw it before it had been interfered with. If he returned three or four years afterwards, he might find it perhaps plastered over with notices and with abominable posts with square boards on top stating that this was the work of So-and-So, and the price of admission into it was threepence. It was enough to make the architects of St. Giles's rise from their graves with shame that the Ecclesiastical Commissioners of the city kept the doors of that church shut against every one who wished to go in to see the beautiful architecture and, it might be, sometimes to sit down and reflect in the quiet of that noble building. But those men at the door, with a demand for threepence in order that nobody but the aristocracy should be able to get in! Was it decent and right that that beautiful building, dedicated to the worship of God, should be a building where people had to pay

to enter? 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 talking irreverently, to see a lot of poorly-dressed old 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 old money-changers. Inside they saw a number of big placards, in five or six languages, describing the building and tied round the pillars! And there were worse things than that in Westminster Abbey. He hoped they would all set their faces against 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 25*l.* 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.

ILLUSTRATIONS

PALISADES TRUST & GUARANTY COMPANY'S BUILDING, ENGLEWOOD, N. J. MR. AYMAR EMBURY, HD, ARCHITECT.
ENGLEWOOD, N. J.: THREE PLATES.

THE exterior of this building is built of local white sandstone with a coarse-pointed surface. The exterior woodwork is of chestnut, stained greenish gray. Roof is of French A-shaped tile, flashings and gutters of copper. Tile panels on the exterior are of red tile laid herring-bone, with white and green tile insets. The terra-cotta panels, inset in the stone, are buff, white and green. The glass is of plate with a 3/4-inch wide lead. The building was designed to furnish the utmost amount of light possible. In the basement are offices to rent, the first floor is used exclusively by the bank, the public space having corners cut off at forty-five degree line, so that the treasurer, from his desk, is enabled to see every person entering the bank, and so that depositors may at once see the safe-deposit vault, which the bank officials consider a good advertisement.

The interior is finished in red oak, stained brown with silver lines to frame panels and for letters. The coupon-room, treasurer's-room and reception-room have beam ceiling and are wainscoted through the entire height. The public space is open to the roof with a heavy beam ceiling of red oak, forming panels which are finished with buff sand-finished plaster. Over the treasurer's-room and over end of working-space runs the director's-room, and over reception-room is the president's office, reached by stairway between treasurer's-room and reception-room. This is wainscoted eight feet high and has ceiling beams stencilled with blue, white and gold. The safe-deposit vaults are finished on the exterior with gray steel paneling, the doors with jiggered copper, the silver-storage vault is behind the safe-deposit and book vaults and also on the basement floor under the safe-deposit and toilet-rooms. The space over the coupon-room, storage-rooms and safe-deposit vault is used as the janitor's quarters.

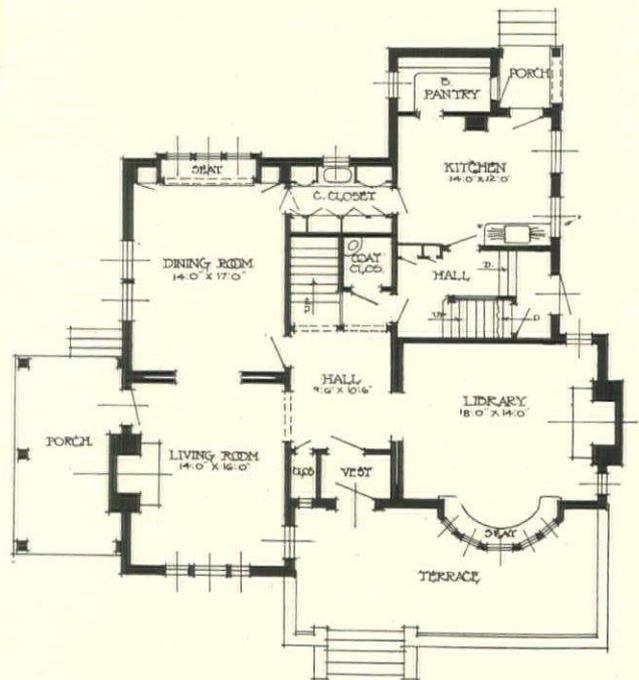
The color-scheme throughout the interior is brown-stained oak with buff plaster ceiling, beamed throughout. The floors are monolithic, buff with dark brown borders. The bronze-work in the front of the teller's cage, the wire bronze-work of teller's cage, and between teller's cage, treasurer's-room and working-space, is also dark green. The electric fixtures and hardware were designed especially for this building and are of the same dark green finish. Heating is by steam throughout. There is no artificial method of ventilation, the dormer-windows through the roof in the rear, over the working-space, taking care of the ventilation in summer. The scheme throughout the banking portion of the building involves the use of as much leaded glass as possible, so as to permit all the portions of the building to be under observation of the officials.

SYNAGOGUE OF THE FIRST HUNGARIAN CONGREGATION, OHAB-ZEDEK, WEST 116TH STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y. MESSRS. HEDMAN & SCHOEN, ARCHITECTS, NEW YORK, N. Y.: THREE PLATES.

Structure is semi-fireproof, built of brick with iron beams, and has a modern trussed roof. The interior is Gothic in style, and was designed to follow the character of the former synagogue occupied by the congregation.

The building is placed on a lot running north and south. As in orthodox synagogues the sanctuary must be placed at the eastern end, a small synagogue was planned in the basement with sanctuary in the east to comply with the church law. In further compliance with church laws, seats for the men are placed on the ground, and those for the women are in the gallery. In order to shut off any view from the floor seats to the gallery seats, or vice versa, a high and irregular shaped railing has been erected. Fire-escapes are planned as shown, giving increased exits, through the windows at sides, down to the main floor, and at back through two doors to the lot at rear. Ventilation is secured in lower part of building by means of openings on the side and in the upper part by openings front and rear.

HOUSE OF MR. HOLT, BOSTON BOULEVARD, DETROIT, MICH. MR. ALBERT KAHN, ARCHITECT, DETROIT, MICH.



PLAN OF HOUSE OF MR. HOLT, DETROIT, MICH.

HOUSE OF DOUGLAS STEWARD, ESQ., PITTSBURG, PA. MESSRS. PEABODY & STEARNS, ARCHITECTS, BOSTON, MASS.

Additional Illustrations in the International Edition.

ENTRANCE PORCH: BUILDING OF THE PALISADES TRUST & GUARANTY CO., ENGLEWOOD, N. J.

DOORWAY: SYNAGOGUE OF THE FIRST HUNGARIAN CONGREGATION, EAST 116TH STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.

CURRENT NEWS SECTION

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 \$120,000.

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

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

It is reported that the Atlanta Auditorium-Armory Co. awarded contract to Gude & Walker for erection of proposed auditorium and armory; four stories; brick; 200x300 feet; steel roof; floors of wood and concrete where practicable; seating capacity of entire structure 8,500; cost about \$200,000; plans prepared by Morgan & Dillon.

AUBURN, CAL.—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.

AUSTIN, TEX.—Plans have been prepared by Architect C. H. Page for the new court house in Travis County, to be erected at a cost of \$100,000.

BALTIMORE, MD.—It is stated that revised plans have been distributed for proposed Frank Memorial Hospital to be erected at Monument Street and Hopkins Avenue, to cost about \$80,000.

BELOIT, WIS.—It is stated that the school electors have voted to expend \$130,000 for the construction of a new Beloit high school.

BERKELEY, CAL.—Plans have been accepted, according to report, by F. K. Shattuck for a hotel to be erected at a cost of \$250,000.

BLUE MONT (not a postoffice), N. C.—It is said that the Southern Baptist Assembly will erect hotel, auditorium, cottages, etc., at Blue Mont. Address Rev. B. W. Spilman, Kinston, N. C.

BOONVILLE, MO.—Plans are being prepared for a court house in Cooper County to be erected at a cost of \$100,000. Address County Commissioners.

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.

BREMONT, TEX.—Plans are being prepared by Architect W. H. Zawadzki, 872 Fillmore Street, Buffalo, N. Y., for a new edifice to the church. Rev. Anthony Krypaitis, pastor. Cost, \$40,000.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—It is reported that Father Hauptmann, pastor of the Church of St. Aloysius, on Onderdonk Avenue and Stockton Street, has planned to erect a new edifice which will cost \$200,000. It will be Romanesque in design with twin towers.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—An addition to the St. Joseph's Institute at 2064 Main Street 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, fireproof 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. I. Goddard, architect, it is said, has prepared plans for a five-story warehouse, 87x117 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, ALBA.—Reports state that the C. P. R. let the general contract for a depot. Estimated cost, \$300,000.

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 the northeast corner of Franklin and Van Buren Streets for Hirsch, Wirkwire & Co. It will be ten-story, 100x153 feet, of fireproof steel construction, have pressed brick, terra cotta, iron and plate glass fronts, concrete and composition roof, steam heat, electric light, and cost about \$300,000.

Architects J. F. & J. P. Doerr, 1222 Chamber of Commerce Building, 138 Washington Street, have completed plans and are taking figures on a dormitory to be built at 401 Devon Avenue, for the Guardian Angel German Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum. It will be three-story, 60x90 feet, of brick and steel construction, have metal roof, oak and pine finish, steam heat, hollow tile floors, and cost \$60,000.

The New Southern Hotel project has been revived. Plans were made by Architects Barnett, Haynes & Barnett, St. Louis, Mo., and the contracts let last year for a six-story hotel, 100x171 feet, to be built at the northwest corner of Michigan Avenue and Thirteenth Street, for the New Southern Hotel Company, on the premises. It is reported that the stockholders will hold a meeting on October 10 to vote on an increase of the capital stock from \$75,000 to \$125,000. The new hotel is to be eight-story, 125x140 feet, of fireproof steel construction, have pressed brick and terra-cotta fronts, be elaborately decorated, and is estimated to cost \$200,000.

Architect W. Carby's Zimmerman, Steinway Hall Building, 17 Van Buren Street, will prepare plans for a field house to be built at Garfield Park for the 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 commissioners voted at a meeting held Tuesday, September 10, to order plans and specifications for the building, which, it is estimated, will cost approximately \$100,000. The details are yet to be decided upon. It will contain a gymnasium, recreation rooms, reading rooms, restaurant and shower baths.

Huehl & Schmid, Metropolitan Block, 163 Randolph Street, are the architects for a store and loft building to be built at 286 to 290 Fifth Avenue. The building will be ten-story, 60x100 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 plant to be built on the south branch of the river, north of Archer Avenue, for Stein, Hirsch & Co., 2957 Archer Avenue. It will comprise six buildings, of various dimensions, one to four-story, of mill construction, with brick exteriors, concrete foundations, composition roofs, structural iron work, and is roughly estimated to cost \$200,000.

The erection of a fourteen-story hotel at La Salle and Madison Streets is reported contemplated, at a cost of about \$300,000. Jas. W. Stevens is reported interested.

Architects Treat & Alschuler, Fisher Building, 279 Dearborn Street, will receive bids about October 1 on a large manufacturing plant to be built at the southwest corner of Lexington Street and Washtenaw 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 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, 150x250 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, 68x171 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

a new court house building will be submitted to the voters of Livingston County.

CINCINNATI, O.—Willis Kennedy, Building Inspector, has granted a building permit for the proposed Hughes high school. The building will have a frontage 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 \$600,000 and will contain a basement, three stories and a tower of three stories. In the basement will be various working rooms and shops, running track and gymnasium. On the first floor will be an assembly hall containing 1,030 seats, offices and lecture rooms. The balcony of the assembly hall will be on the second floor. It will contain 534 seats. There will also be a library, twenty recitation rooms 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 recitations. Each of the three stories in the tower will be occupied as a clubroom, 40x42 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 architecture will be Gothic. The building will be constructed of pressed brick and terra-cotta, with stone trimmings.

CLARKSBURG, W. VA.—The Clarksburg Masonic Building Company, Clarksburg, W. Va., is reported 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 consideration the erection of a home, to cost \$100,000.

COLUMBUS, O.—Richards, McCarty & Bulford, 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. Lazarus Company, on premises.

CORDELE, GA.—It is said that Dave Browder is having plans prepared for erection of a hotel; four stories; pressed brick, marble and stone; telephones; cost, \$50,000.

DAVID CITY, NEB.—It is reported that a Catholic church will be erected here to cost \$35,000.

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

DENVER, COL.—Reports state that four new buildings will be erected at Denver University at a cost of \$150,000. The new buildings will comprise a chapel and library building, a science hall and a gymnasium.

It is said that a large residence will shortly be erected on Cherry Creek Boulevard, between Lafayette and Humboldt Streets. A. S. Ritter Brown, 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 Paroth for an orphanage to be erected for the Franciscan Sisters, Grand and Chipewa Streets, St. Louis, Mo. Bids will be received until October 1. Cost, \$100,000.

Plans are being prepared by Architects Gore & Walsh, 505 McPhee Building, for the new Cathedral for Denver, at a cost of \$5,000,000.

DULUTH, MINN.—The plans for the new \$10,000,000 steel plant for the Minnesota Steel Co. have been announced. The plant

will be located on the Spirit Lake site, consisting of over 1,600 acres of land. The plant will include two blast furnaces; 160 by-product coke-ovens, with a capacity of 120 tons per day, 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, several power stations, machine shops, foundry, pattern shops, electric repair shops, 100 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 \$600,000. Architect J. J. Wangenstein, Providence Building, Duluth, will be superintendent.

ERIE, PA.—A new school house, to cost \$100,000, is to be built here in the spring. Address president of Board of Education.

EXCELSIOR SPRINGS, MO.—Louis G. Curtis, architect, 1112 McGee Street, Kansas City, it is said, has plans ready for figures for a four-story hotel for the Elms Realty Co., Excelsior Springs. Cost, \$225,000.

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

FORT WAYNE, IND.—Architects Weatherhogg & Crocker, Hamilton National Bank Building, 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 implement house. Cost, about \$300,000.

GADSDEN, ALA.—It is reported that H. W. Hayden has not as yet selected an architect for opera house to be erected here; building will probably be 75x125 feet; hollow cement block preferred; steam heat and electric lighting to be used; bids asked from reliable contractors; address, Demopolis, Ala.

GENEVA, N. Y.—Press reports state that at a special meeting of the Common Council held recently, the plan known as No. 1, submitted in competition by A. C. Nash and Duncan Canvass, of New York City, was selected for the new City Hall. The second prize was awarded to Wilson Potter, of New York City, and third prize to Roy P. Adams.

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. Conaty.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.—Plans are being prepared by Architect C. G. Vierhielig, Houseman Building, for a hospital for St. Mary's. It will be 50x103 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 \$300,000. 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. This was decided at a meeting of the State Educational Committee of the church here.

Lawton offered a cash bonus of \$75,000 and twenty acres of land.

HARRISBURG, PA.—The Graupner Brewing Company has had plans prepared and is ready for bids on an eight-story hotel, 55x125 feet, at Fifth and Market Streets, Harrisburg, Pa. Brick and steel, fireproof. Estimated cost, \$100,000.

HOUSTON, TEX.—Bids will be received until November 5 by the county judge and county engineer, George Horton, for a court house in Harris 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 steps toward a start on the William Marsh Rice institute building early next year. It is stated that the first outlay for buildings and equipment will approximate \$1,000,000.

JACKSON, MICH.—Architect E. A. Bowd, it is said, is completing plans for the new agricultural building, which is to be erected at the Agricultural College at an estimated cost of \$120,000.

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

JASPER, IND.—The Baptist Church has commissioned Architects Frank P. Milburn & Co. to prepare plans and specifications for the proposed Manse. Work will commence as soon as plans are finished.

JOPLIN, MO.—It is stated that a theater will be erected by the G. H. Johnson Realty & Construction Company, Holland Building. Cost, \$70,000.

KANE, PA.—A new high school, to cost \$90,000, will be erected at Kane, Pa. J. E. Henretta, Kane, is secretary of special school building committee.

KANSAS CITY, MO.—Plans are being prepared by Architect J. E. Howard, 620 Chestnut Street, St. Louis, and Architects Howe, Hoyt & Cutler, 315 East Tenth Street, Kansas City, for the erection of a church for the St. George Episcopal congregation. Rev. Edwin B. Woodruff, pastor. Cost, \$35,000.

George Stillman, 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 Education is stated to be contemplating the erection of a grade school at a cost of \$50,000.

KNOXVILLE, TENN.—The George A. Fuller Co., Marquette Building, 204 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill., has the general contract 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 improvements, and cost \$130,000. Richards, McCarty & Bulford are architects, The Ruggery, Columbus, O.

LAFAYETTE, IND.—The Northwestern Conference of the M. E. church, in session at Green Castle, voted to erect a large hotel at its camp meeting ground at the battle ground. Rev. George W. Switzer, chairman of the committee.

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

is to be erected at the university with the \$100,000 recently appropriated by the legislature.

LAPORTE, IND.—It is reported that the erection of a jail has been estimated at \$60,000.

LA PORTE, TEX.—Reports state that a company is being organized by Ingham S. Roberts, Houston, Tex., for the erection of a \$50,000 hotel at La Porte. Plans are being prepared by R. D. Steel, First National Bank Building, Houston, Tex.

LAWRENCE, MASS.—Rev. Fr. Plasmans, pastor St. Anne's Church, Haverhill Street, is planning to erect a brick parochial school building at corner Medford and Melrose Streets. Plans have been prepared for a brick children's home, on Prospect Hill, by the Ladies Union Charitable Society. Address Miss Clara F. Prescott, treasurer, High Street. The Italian residents of this city are contemplating the erection of a hospital. Rev. Fr. Milanese, their pastor, E. Haverhill Street, is at the head of the movement.

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

LEXINGTON, KY.—Frank Corbin, of Lexington, is reported to have secured the contract to erect the Hill Street M. E. Church at \$75,000.

LINCOLN, NEB.—The Thompson Hotel Co. has taken out a permit for a brick and steel hotel, seven-story, 50x134, 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. Edelman & Barnet, 233 South Broadway, are the architects. Cost, \$225,000.

LOUISVILLE, KY.—A \$4,000,000 cement plant, it is reported, will be built near Kosmosdale, 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 County Commissioners (J. W. Carter, chairman, Maxton), for \$50,000 court house bonds.

MACON, GA.—A company is reported being 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 \$250,000.

The Milwaukee Auditorium Board will receive bids until October 21 for the erection of the auditorium, on plans by Ferry & Clas, architects. Bond for thirty per cent. or check for fifteen per cent. of bid. Bids may be for entire work or for each portion, as follows: Mason work; concrete work; cut stone; artificial stone; iron work; plaster and staff 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 proposed normal school building on Newberry Boulevard and Downer Avenue. Van Ryn

& De Gelleke, architects, will complete detail plans for the building at once. Cost, \$250,000.

MINERAL WELLS, TEX.—Messrs. Baker & O'Neill will erect a hotel to cost about \$400,000.

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 spring for a fifteen-story store and office building, 44x152 feet, on First Avenue, between Fifth and Sixth Streets, for J. E. Andrus, Andrus Building. Terra-cotta, structural 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, \$200,000.

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 \$500,000.

MISSOULA, MONT.—Plans have been completed by J. H. Kennedy for a new court house in Missoula for Sanders County. It will be 75x52 feet and cost \$92,000.

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. Poindexter, 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 buildings to cost about \$100,000; J. M. Mason, chairman building commission.

MONTICELLO, ARK.—It is said that Wilson & Hendrix, Pine Bluff, Ark., have contract at \$75,000 to erect edifice for the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church.

Wilson & Hendrix, of Pine Bluff, are stated to have secured the contract for erecting an edifice for the Congregation of Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church at Monticello, for \$75,000.

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

MORHEAD, MINN.—President Wood, of the normal school, has the plans for the \$50,000 model school building to be erected in this city.

MOUNT VERNON, GA.—It is said that the plans for a \$60,000 court house for Montgomery 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'Anglais, Louis Corde and Henry Delaure are authorized to communicate with reliable architects in this State with the object of securing a set of plans.

NASHVILLE, TENN.—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-

cade, Nashville, it is stated, 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 CASTLE, PA.—W. G. Eckles, Lawrence Trust Building, New Castle, has been retained to prepare plans for a three-story and basement high school building for the Board of Education. Cost, \$250,000.

It is proposed to build a new court house for Lawrence County at New Castle, Pa. Cost, \$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 \$150,000 from Mrs. James B. Oliver, of Pittsburg, Pa., for the erection of a new recitation or lecture hall as a memorial to her son, D. L. Oliver, who was formerly a student of the school, class of 1908. The building to be known as the "Oliver Memorial Hall."

Allen & Williams are reported to be preparing plans for a \$75,000 edifice to be erected here. D. A. Blackeslee, chairman building committee.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.—Plans have been prepared by Architect Emil Weil, 219 Carondelet Street, for a terra-cotta synagogue, to be erected on St. Charles Avenue and Berlin 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, piling to be capped with concrete.

Reports state that bids will be received about October 15 for constructing an eleven-story fireproof terra-cotta and pressed brick hotel, 100x120 feet, to cost \$500,000. A. Monteleone is owner; Toledano & Wogan, Macheca Building, New Orleans, are architects.

DeBuys, Churchill & Labouisse will prepare plans and specifications for erection of the Richardson memorial dormitory, to be constructed with a view of future enlargement. Total cost will be about \$200,000; Joseph A. Hincks, secretary.

Diboll & Owen are stated to have prepared plans for a six-story brick building at Gravier and Saratoga Streets for the Colored Knights of Pythias, at a cost of about \$100,000.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—It is said that plans are being prepared by Architect Erwin C. Rossbach, 1947 Broadway, for the erection of the three-story theater for Butler Davenport. Cost, \$150,000.

The Second National Bank, Twenty-third Street and Fifth Avenue, have had plans prepared by Architects McKim, Mead & White, 156 Fifth Avenue, for a new bank and office building to be built at Fifth Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street. The new building will be five stories high, of brick, stone and iron, fireproof, and have composition roof, steam heat, 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 business building, to cost about \$200,000. It will be located at 48-50 W. Twenty-first Street, and plans provide for a twelve-story building, measuring 50x92 feet, to contain stores and lofts. It will be built of brick, stone and iron, with steam heat, electric light, elevators, etc.

Reports state that another large hotel building is soon to be erected in the neighborhood 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 construction of a type of building such as the Hotel Martha Washington in Twenty-ninth 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, at a cost of about \$800,000. A rear extension, twelve-stories and a six-story mezzanine structure 89x98.9 feet will be erected through to 46 to 54 West Twenty-fourth Street, of 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 as Kent Hall, 206.6x91.6 feet, which Columbia College will erect at Amsterdam Avenue, northwest corner 116th Street, at a cost of \$400,000. 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 778 to 780 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.

The Fleischman Realty & Construction Co., 170 Broadway, are about to build three flat houses at the southeast corner of Old Broadway and 130th 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 work, dumb waiters, steam heat, etc. Cost, \$125,000.

The property at the southeast corner of Broadway and Astor Place, 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 construction, with steam heat, electric light, elevators, and all modern appliances.

Levine & Atlas, 77 New Market Street, will erect a six-story flat at Nos. 145-147 Goerck Street, to cost about \$50,000. Chas. M. Straub, 122 Bowery, is preparing the plans.

Reports state that Colonel Robert M. Thompson has purchased the Charles T.

Cook house, 594 Fifth Avenue, and proposes, 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. Paterno, in the center of the large plot, 80 feet front and 264 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 portecochère, having an overhead hall, 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 \$120,000. Thon C. Watson is the architect.

Press reports state that the proprietors of the Ritz and Carlton hotels, London, England, 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 Hotel Association will erect a hotel here to cost about \$130,000. Dr. H. G. Thomas is president.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y.—The Board of Education, it is said, has received 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 deceased wife. The committee recommended what is known as the arsenal triangle.

OMAHA, NEB.—A hotel will be erected by F. E. Iler for the Iler Grand Hotel Company. Cost, \$200,000.

St. Philomena Catholic parish is considering 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 \$70,000 boarding school in Grand View addition, at Ottumwa.

PARIS, ILL.—It is stated that the citizens have voted \$60,000 bonds for the construction of a high school. Address the clerk of board.

PARK RAPIDS, MINN.—Sealed proposals for the erection of a brick church, including all labor and material, will be received by 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 strict accordance with the plans and specifications, prepared by A. J. Blix, of St. Cloud, Minn.

PATRIOTT, IND.—It is reported that the trustees of the Zoar Presbyterian Church are planning for the erection of a new church, and bids will be solicited soon. Benjamin N. Searcy, 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 National 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 prepared by Architects Janssen & Abbott, Machesney Building, Pittsburg, Pa., for a six-story hospital to be erected for the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, on North College Avenue, east of Twenty-second Street. Cost, \$150,000.

Newman & Harris, 1123 Broadway, New York, have nearly completed plans for \$100,000 worth of alterations to the club building at Philadelphia for the Art Club.

Mantle Fielding, architect, 110 South Fourth Street, has plans for an addition to home and clubhouse at Germantown for the Boys' Parlor Association. The addition will have four stories, of brick with slate roof, open plumbing, steam heating, electric light fixtures, plate glass, etc. Estimated cost, \$250,000.

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. Elmaleh, 117 N. Seventh Street, is the rabbi. Plans by Architects Pilcher & Tachau, 109 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, and will cost about \$100,000.

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 Architects E. F. Durang & Son for an \$80,500 edifice for St. Veronica's Catholic congregation 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 southwest 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 architects will prepare plans for a \$30,000 hospital building to be erected between Lansford and Tamaqua.

PITTSBURG, PA.—Plans are being prepared for a two-story residence on Friendship Avenue, near Taylor Street, for C. G. Mitchell, 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 & Ohio Railroad Company (D. D. Carothers, chief engineer, Baltimore) is considering the erection of a warehouse 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 hospital for Cambria County to cost about \$350,000. It is the general belief that the commissioners will recommend a 600-acre farm near Cresson offered by Andrew Carnegie.

The Mt. Ararat Baptist Church, Pittsburg, 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, August 21, appropriated an additional \$15,000 to erect the armory for Company F. This makes \$65,000 available for the building, plans for which are being prepared by J. W. Howe, of Holyoke.

We are advised that Architects Harding & Seaver have been commissioned to prepare the plans for the school to be erected on Fenn and First Streets, at a cost of \$75,000. Previously reported.

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

Frank P. Milburn & Co., Home Life Building, Washington, D. C., have prepared plans for the proposed remodeling of the North Carolina Statehouse at a cost of \$450,000.

RICHMOND, KY.—Plans have been prepared by Architects C. C. & E. A. Weber, St. Paul Building, Cincinnati, O., for a \$50,000 four-story dormitory for the Kentucky Normal School.

RICHMOND, VA.—Plans for the high school building, which are now in course of preparation, will be filed with the Building Inspector soon. The structure will cost about \$300,000. The high school will occupy a block bounded by Clay, Marshall, Eighth and Ninth Streets. Charles K. 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, have commissioned A. B. Groves to prepare plans for erection of hall building; three stories, 55x112 feet; gas and electricity; cost, \$50,000.

Reports state that James H. McTague will erect hotel; nine stories, 109x115 feet; gas and electricity; cost, \$400,000. Plans have been prepared by the Wm. Sutherland Building & Construction Co., Victoria Building.

Architects Hellmuth & Spiering, Equitable Building, are preparing plans and will receive bids soon for a five-story warehouse, 60x30 feet, on Lucas Avenue. Estimated cost, \$100,000.

Plans for the St. Louis postoffice building are before the Board of Examiners. Bids will be received as soon as plans have been approved. The approximate cost of the structure is figured at about \$1,500,000.

E. Ross Chamblin, architect, Holland Building, has prepared plans for a three-story apartment building, 120x225 feet, to be built at Clara and Delmar Avenues, for G. C. Goodlett and others, 1005 Chestnut Street. Construction will be of brick, terra-cotta, Carthage stone and reinforced concrete, with architectural iron work, galvanized iron and copper cornice and skylight, fireproofing, marble, mosaic and tile work, composition roof, gas and electric fixtures, mantels and plumbing. Estimated cost, \$150,000. Bids will be received by owner.

Plans were announced for the new building at the southwest corner of Tenth and Olive Streets. This is to be a seven-story

fireproof structure, to cost about \$300,000. The ground, 53x105 feet, was leased on a valuation of \$10,000 a front foot for the Olive Street side to the Concord Investment Company, who are to put up the building.

Knights of Columbus are having plans prepared by Baker & Knell for the erection of a hall; four stories, 75x146 feet, brick, stone and terra-cotta; composition roof, gas and electricity. Cost, \$50,000.

It is said that Bethel Evangelical Congregation, Rev. T. L. Mueller, pastor, will erect an edifice 70x113 feet; gas and electricity. Cost, \$40,000. Plans are being prepared by Charles F. May.

ST. PAUL, MINN.—Lewis Lockwood, architect, has completed plans for the foundation for the St. Paul Fire & Marine Insurance building, to be erected at Fifth and Washington Streets. A decision as to the kind of stone to be used in the foundation and basement will be made in a few days and contract let for the work. Cost, complete, \$175,000.

SAN DIEGO, CAL.—It is stated that A. G. Gassen will erect a business building at a cost of \$60,000, to be occupied by the Chadbourne Furniture Co.

The erection of a \$60,000 building for the Salvation Army is reported under consideration.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—The Building Committee of the Board of Supervisors has recommended a bond issue of \$2,000,000 to build a four-story building to replace the Larkin Street wing at the City Hall, and a bond issue of \$750,000 to replace the Hall of Justice.

The S. and H. Lachman estate is stated to have applied for a permit to erect a two-story brick warehouse on Brannan and Fourth Streets at a cost of \$174,000.

SEATTLE, WASH.—The Wilson & White Hotel Co. has taken out a permit for foundations for the proposed concrete and steel hotel on Western Avenue. Cost, \$70,000. The completed structure will cost about \$250,000.

Press reports state that the chief architects, Howard & Galloway, of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition have completed the plans for the three exposition buildings which are to be erected at a cost of \$600,000. 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 & Cote, Bebb & Mendel 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 Association has been formed to build a \$75,000 structure. Address president of the association.

SIoux CITY, IA.—Plans have been received for the \$40,000 church, to be erected by the Grace Methodist Society at Garretson and Morningside Avenues. Bids will be opened on October 3. The church is to be of brick, English Gothic style, with a capacity of 1,500. Rev. W. T. McDonald, pastor, Sioux City, Ia.

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 funds which were contributed by the citizens of Woonsocket. Buildings to the value of \$100,000 will be erected. One of the buildings will be 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 \$150,000.

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 \$50, \$65 and \$85.

C. Harvey Smith, architect, has prepared plans for a sanitarium at Waukesha, Wash., near here. The structure will be three stories, 160 by 164 feet, containing 175 rooms and 75 bathrooms, the cost being \$80,000.

SPRINGFIELD, O.—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.

STEBENVILLE, O.—It is reported that the National Amusement Company will erect a new theater, to cost \$60,000.

SULPHUR, I. 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 detailed specifications by Simon & Bassett, architects, of Philadelphia. It will be a three-story building, measuring 42x42 feet. It will be built of stone 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 \$150,000. 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, bowling alleys, etc. G. W. Bullard and I. H. Hill, Provident Building, Tacoma, are architects. Bids will be received in October.

TAMPA, FLA.—Bonfoey & 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 Florida Avenue and Zack Street. It will be 70x105, six stories in height, to cost \$65,000. Same firm are preparing plans for Tampa City Hospital, to cost \$25,000, and were also successful in the competition 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 plans will be ready for the contractors to estimate in a few weeks.

THOMASTON, GA.—Upson County Commissioners, M. H. Sandwich, clerk, will award contract for courthouse within next six months, and invites architects to submit plans. Probable cost, \$50,000.

TOLEDO, O.—Architect H. W. Wachter, 701 Nasby Building, is receiving bids on constructing a four-story brick and stone building on Jefferson Street for the Young Women's Christian Association. Estimated cost, \$100,000.

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 & Huber, Spitzer Building, are preparing plans for a \$40,000 business block, which will be erected at the corner of Ashland Avenue and Bancroft Street by Faber Brothers, druggists. A portion of the building will be used as a sub-station for the postoffice.

Word has just been received here that J. Knox 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 at the corner of Madison and Thirteenth Streets. The building will be one story high.

Architect Harry Wachter, Nasby Building, is ready to take bids for the \$125,000 building for the local Young Women's Christian Association. The building will be in two parts, each four stories high, one being devoted to administration and association work and the other as a dormitory for the young ladies.

TROY, N. Y.—Plans are being drawn and contracts will be let shortly for the new Sage mechanical laboratory in connection with the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, It will cost about \$350,000.

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, 633 Atlantic Avenue, Boston, 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, 150 Fifth Avenue, New York, are architects. E. E. Pratt, Jr., New Haven, Conn., is Supervisor of Buildings.

WATERLOO, IA.—Woods Bros., it is stated, will erect a seven-story reinforced-concrete store building, 70x130 feet.

It is reported that a site was secured for a hospital, to be erected here by the Franciscan Sisters of St. Louis. Cost, \$70,000.

WEBB CITY, MO.—The Methodist Episcopal Congregation are planning the erection of the new Fitzgerald Memorial Church.

WEST POINT, N. Y.—The Government will shortly erect a \$250,000 hotel on the reservation of the United States Military Academy, to take the place of the old West Point Hotel. The new hotel will have several hundred rooms and be thoroughly modern in all its equipments.

WICHITA, KAN.—A \$40,000 permit for the First Baptist Church, which is to be built at the corner of Lawrence Avenue and Second Street, was issued. The church will be two full stories and a large basement. It will have a frontage on Lawrence Avenue of 75 feet and will be 123 feet deep. The material to be used is brick and stone. The structure, when completed, will be one of the finest church edifices in Wichita.

WILKESBARRE, PA.—Charles Knapp, of Baltimore, Md., and others are reported to have had plans prepared for a theatre which it is proposed erecting in Wilkesbarre, at a cost of about \$200,000.

WILLIAMSBURG, VA.—Educational Board of Norfolk Presbytery, Rev. W. M. Hunter, chairman, Norfolk, Va., has adopted a plan for the erection of the Presbyterian Female College at Williamsburg, contemplating the erection of three buildings to cost \$100,000. Plans for the first building prepared by Charles M. Robinson, Richmond, Va.

WILMINGTON, DEL.—A company in which Dudley McAdow, of Stair & Haviland, of New York, N. Y., is interested, is reported to have secured a site on which it is proposed erecting a theatre to cost about \$150,000.

It is stated that Harry Bothmann has under consideration the erection of a six-story hotel in Wilmington, to cost about \$250,000.

WINONA, MINN.—The First National Bank of this city has purchased a large lot at the corner of Fourth and Center Streets, and will erect thereon a bank building to cost about \$75,000.

WOONSOCKET, S. D.—It is reported that arrangements have been made to establish a Catholic college here. Cost, complete, \$100,000.

YOUNGSTOWN, O.—It is reported that John Todd, Youngstown, O., will erect a residence to cost \$50,000.

The Pabst Brewing Company will erect a new three-story brick hotel on Chambers and Boardman Streets, instead of remodeling the old Mahoning House, as originally intended. The building will be semi-fireproof, and fitted up in a thoroughly up-to-date manner. John Price, a well-known Youngstown man, is to be the manager of the new hotel.

It is reported that bids will be received until October 15 by the County Auditor for constructing a four-story granite courthouse, 237x136 feet. Estimated cost, \$1,000,000. Owsley & Boucherle, architects, Wick Bank Building.

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PROPOSALS.

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., September 19, 1907.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock p. m., on the 30th day of October, 1907, and then opened, for the construction, including

plumbing, of the Superstructure of the U. S. Post Office and Court House at Atlanta, Georgia, in accordance with drawings and specification, copies of which may be obtained from the Superintendent at Atlanta, Georgia, or at this office, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1657-1658)

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., September 19, 1907.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock p. m., on the 18th day of October, 1907, 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 specification, copies of which may be had at this office or at the office of the Custodian at Denver, Colorado, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—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 Court-house 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. (1655-1672)

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 \$300,000.00

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 program, embracing terms of the competition, will be mailed upon request.

L. H. GRAHAME,

Commissioner of the Interior.

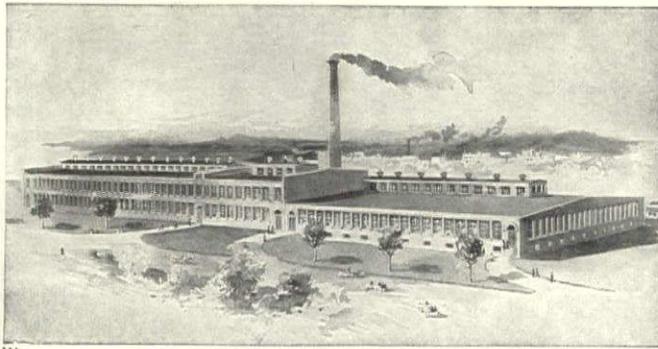
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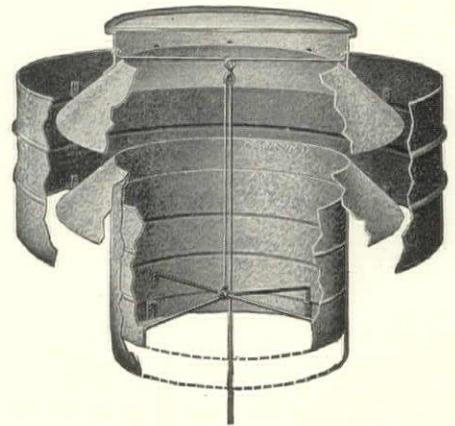
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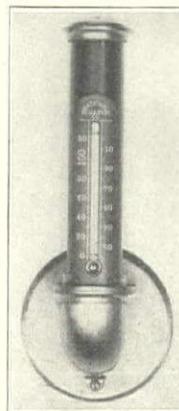
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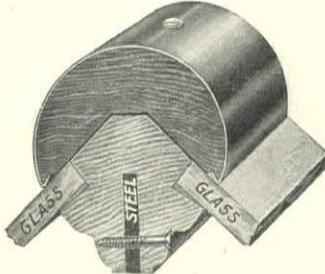
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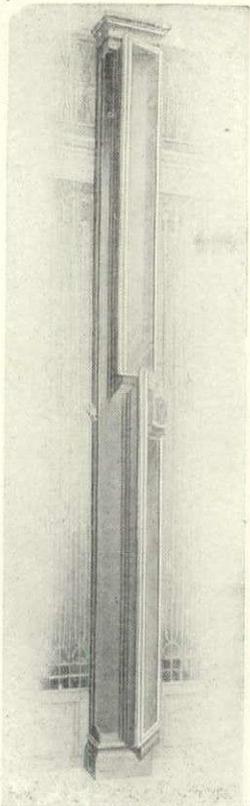
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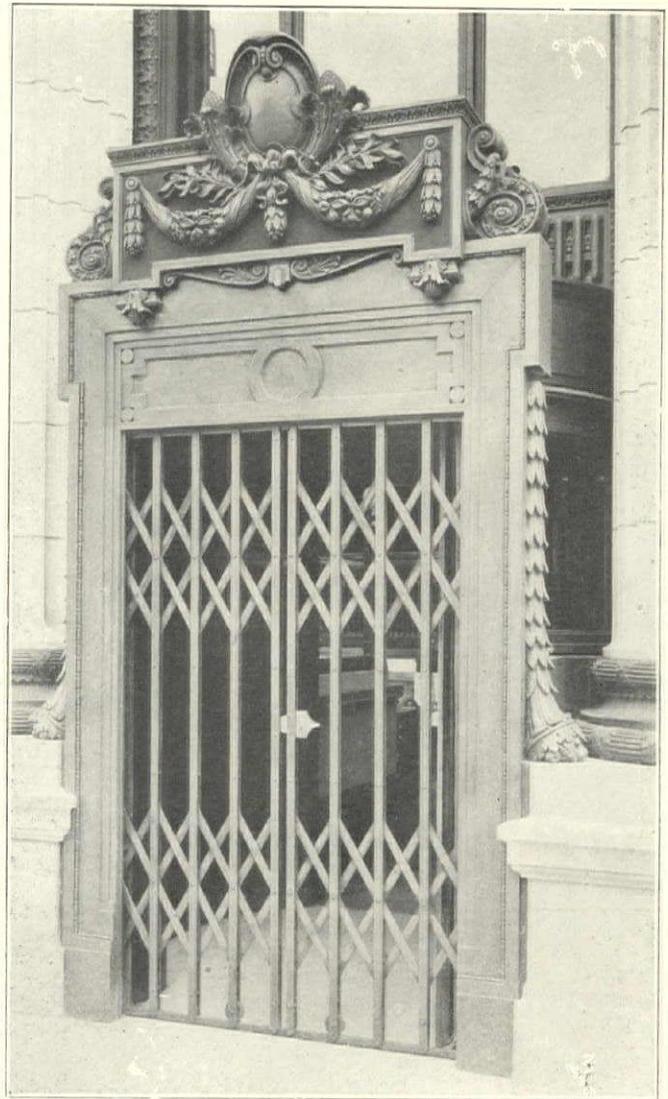
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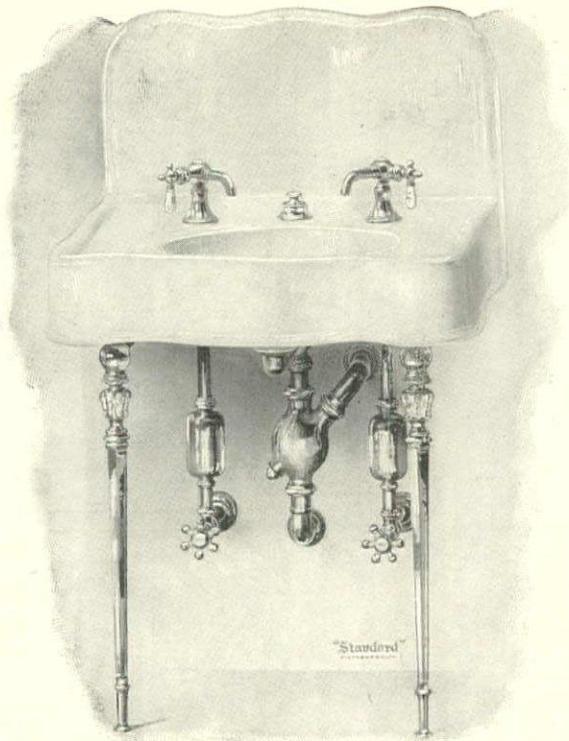
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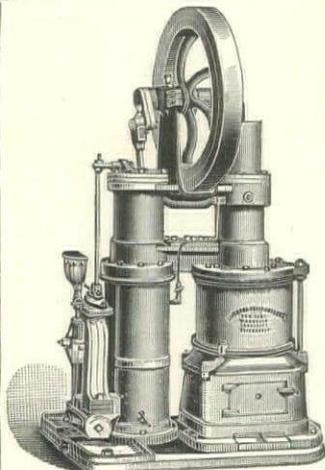
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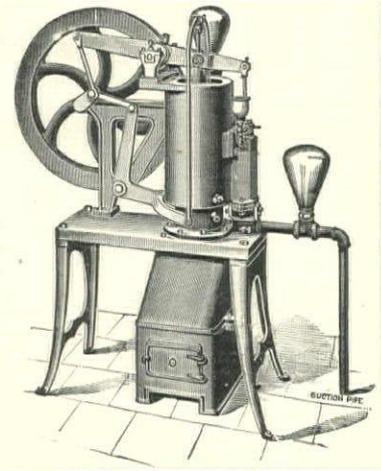
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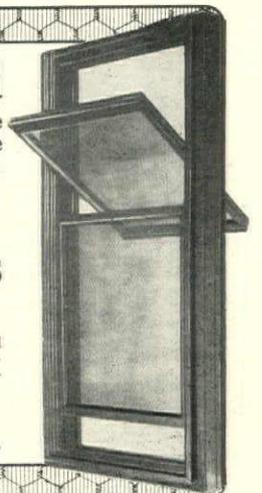
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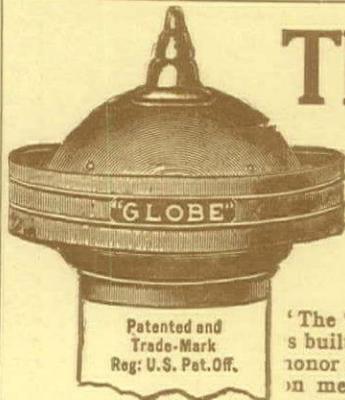
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The immovability of Clinton Welded Wire in concrete is but one of the many points of superiority of the Clinton Fire-proofing System—the system with the continuous bond. Other points are brought out in our Fire-proofing Catalog, which is a handbook on the latest methods of reinforced-concrete fireproof construction. This handbook will be sent free on application at any of our offices.

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Descriptions and illustrations of the Clinton Fire-proofing System—the System with the Continuous Bond—will be found in Smith's Index.

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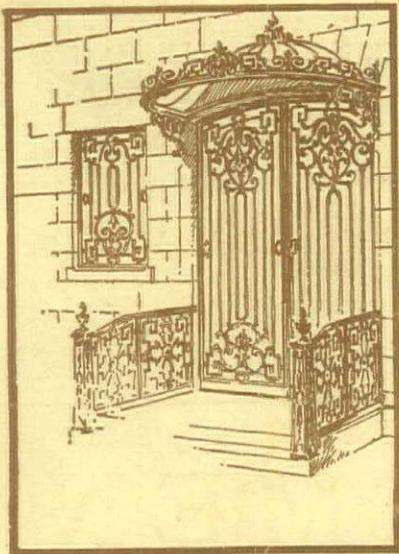
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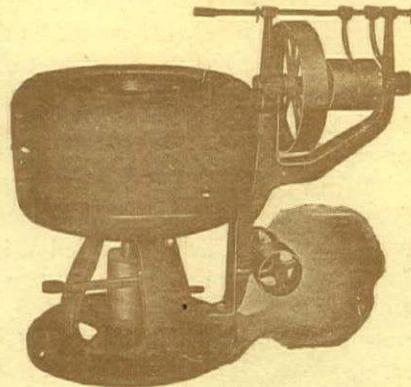
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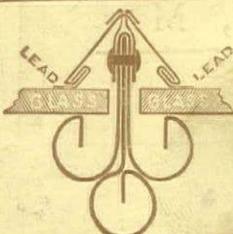
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