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CONTINUATION OF TESTIMONY OF MR. JAMES KNOX TAYLOR, SUPERVISING ARCHITECT OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT, BEFORE A COMMITTEE OF CONGRESS. THE ILLUSTRATIONS ARE OF THE SECOND CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, LYNN, MASS., MESSRS. NELSON & VAN WAGENEN, ARCHITECTS

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THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

VOL. C.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1911

No. 1861

Testimony of Mr. James Knox Taylor

Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department

Before the Committee of Congress on Expenditures in the Treasury Department

May 31-June 5, 1911, both inclusive

CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK

THE testimony immediately following is that on which the reports spread broadcast over the country were founded. It is easy to see, therefore, how inaccurate was the contention that Mr. Taylor had acknowledged the existence of an "architectural trust," and further will be noted the dignified and complacent attitude of the Supervising Architect toward the Committee members, who showed by their questions and running fire of comment how entirely ignorant they were of the ethics of architectural practice and the objects governing the organization and administration of the Institute.

Mr. GOEKE. Does the Government, when it asks for competitive bids on this work on a public building, permit a man to bid on it who is not a member of the American Institute?

Mr. TAYLOR. Certainly. We do not recognize the American Institute as a body at all. We simply recognize the members of the American Institute as being prominent men in the profession.

Mr. GOEKE. And the most competent?

Mr. TAYLOR. And many of the most competent. There are just as competent men outside the institute as in.

Mr. GOEKE. Among the men to whom you have given contracts for architectural work on public buildings, are there any who do not belong to the American Institute?

Mr. TAYLOR. I think there are some who were not members of the institute.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you name them, please?

Mr. TAYLOR. Oh, I could not name them without going over it, because I do not remember them—very few. But I think there were certain of them. In fact, there has never been any question. That was not a requisite, that a man should belong to the American Institute.

Mr. GOEKE. I understand; but I hand you Exhibit 1, and ask you to name them?

Mr. TAYLOR. I can not name them without going over them. A great many of them were not formerly members, and have become members since.

Mr. GOEKE. I mean at the time they entered into a competition for a public building?

Mr. TAYLOR. I could not tell.

Mr. GOEKE. Have you any means of ascertaining whether, at the time they were employed by the Government, they belonged to the Institute?

Mr. TAYLOR. I think I could find out from the records.

Mr. GOEKE. Will you, at a convenient date, furnish that to the committee, with the permission of the chairman?

The CHAIRMAN. Certainly.

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

At this point in the testimony there was admitted Exhibit B, being the membership list of the Institute at the time various architects were successful in competitions held under the Treasury Department.

The testimony continues as follows:—

Mr. MORGAN. About what per cent. is the work done by the American Institute of Architecture for the United States Government of the entire amount of the work that they do in the United States? How does the work they do for the Government compare to the total amount of work they do? In other words, is the work that the members of this institute do for the Government a large or a small percentage of the total amount they do?

Mr. TAYLOR. A very small percentage of it.

Mr. MORGAN. It is not a really important matter to them? Mr. TAYLOR. Absolutely not.

The CHAIRMAN. Then why did they insist on this act being passed? Were they not the fathers of the Tarsney Act?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes; the American Institute was the father of that act, because they felt that the Government work needed improvement.

The CHAIRMAN. Is not this true, that this act was passed in 1893 when Mr. Carlisle was Secretary of the

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Treasury, and he refused to enforce it; and did not this same institution heap abuse after abuse upon his shoulders because he would not enforce it? Mr. TAYLOR. Yes.

In answer to the next question and many others that followed it, Mr. Taylor described in detail the precautions taken by the Department to guard the identity of the contestants prior to the award by the jury. These measures are well known to all the members of the profession and the detailed questions and answers are omitted.

Continuing, we read in the report:—

The CHAIRMAN. The Institute has a yearly convention? The proceedings of that convention are put out in pamphlet form? That is the only literary bureau that they maintain?

Mr. TAYLOR. That is the only literary effort that they get out.

The CHAIRMAN. What safeguards, if any, do you adopt down there to prevent fraud or collusion between these fellows in making their bids or the plans; any?

Mr. TAYLOR. You mean in the competition?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Mr. TAYLOR. They are submitted absolutely without any distinguishing mark. There is absolutely no possibility of knowing what particular drawing is submitted by what particular man until after the matter is selected. The man is chosen, and then his name is found in order to telegraph him.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you require any affidavit in advance that there will be no fraud or collusion between these men?

Mr. TAYLOR. No; we do not require any affidavit. They are picked out as reputable business men.

The CHAIRMAN. As an illustration, the Government is proposing to build a building under the Tarsney Act, as I call it. There have got to be at least five competitive bids—is that right? Mr. TAYLOR. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. You, in some way, by a paper or otherwise, throw that knowledge on the market?

Mr. TAYLOR. There is a list of architects selected by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The CHAIRMAN. He knows where they live?

Mr. TAYLOR. Oh, yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you not tell, when he submits or sends to you his plans and specifications, that they are from John Jones, an architect living in Baltimore?

Mr. TAYLOR. No, sir; they come in—

The CHAIRMAN. How do they come to you; through the mail, or by express, or otherwise?

Mr. TAYLOR. By express.

The CHAIRMAN. What is that large building that Congress made an appropriation for in the last public building bill, I think it was, here in the city; the building for which it appropriated \$7,000,000?

Mr. TAYLOR. Do you mean the three buildings for the departments?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes. What are those three departments?

Mr. TAYLOR. The Department of Justice, the Department of Commerce and Labor, and the Department of State.

The CHAIRMAN. Where are those buildings going up?

Mr. TAYLOR. Right diagonally across from the Treasury Department, where the Grand Hotel is, the old Regent Hotel, and they are to go right south from that square to Monument Park.

The CHAIRMAN. What did the Government pay for that ground?

Mr. TAYLOR. \$2,454,000, I think.

The CHAIRMAN. Have the plans been prepared for this building?

Mr. TAYLOR. Three competitions were held, one for each building, all opened simultaneously by three separate and distinct juries, and three men were selected to carry out the work practically under the same terms as the Tarsney Act, but not under the Tarsney Act. The three men selected were Mr. A. W. Brunner, of New York, for the State Department; Messrs. York & Sawyer for the Department of Commerce and Labor; and Mr. Donn Barber for the Department of Justice, and they have been selected as the architects. They are at the present time harmonizing those drawings, so as to make a complete whole of the three buildings.

The CHAIRMAN. Are they all to be co-ordinated together?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes; they are co-ordinating them now, so as to get them into co-ordination with the Treasury Department on the one hand and the Mall and with each other on the other hand.

Details of expenditures incidental to the purchase and upkeep of sites before building operations begin were at this point taken up. With particular reference to an appropriation of \$800,000, the testimony continued as follows:—

The CHAIRMAN. Was any part of this paid out to judges for the award of sites?

Mr. TAYLOR. No; there is a certain amount paid out for judges on competitions. On account of the Tarsney Act that you speak of.

The CHAIRMAN. To whom is that paid?

Mr. TAYLOR. That is paid to the men selected to be judges on the different competitions.

The CHAIRMAN. Let me see if I understand you. When men compete, when outside architects compete, under the Tarsney Act, then are judges called in to make that award?

Mr. TAYLOR. Those drawings are submitted to the department at a given time. Then, if it is a large competition—that is, requiring the expenditure of a good deal of money—four outside men are asked to pass on those and advise the Secretary which they think the best, the Supervising Architect being, ex officio, a member of those juries; and in case of a smaller competition, three men, with the Supervising Architect, form the jury.

The CHAIRMAN. How much of that \$800,000 item was paid out to judges for awards?

Mr. TAYLOR. The total amount from 1908 to 1911 of compensation was \$1,962.50. The traveling expenses amounted to \$980.80, making an aggregate expenditure of \$2,943.30.

The CHAIRMAN. Who selects these judges of award?

Mr. TAYLOR. The Secretary of the Treasury.

The CHAIRMAN. Who has been selected since 1908 on

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the big jobs, say? Give the names and put them in the record.

For the purpose, as stated by the Chairman, of getting the details on the record, Mr. Taylor was minutely questioned as to every item and to whom paid and the amount in each individual case. At the conclusion of the recital of these details the following question was asked:—

The CHAIRMAN. Were these same fellows members of the Art Institute?

Mr. TAYLOR. They were all members of the American Institute of Architects.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, you say the secretary selects these men?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes; the secretary selects these men.

The CHAIRMAN. How does he get the names of these men?

Mr. TAYLOR. Usually our office furnishes him with a list of men who would be satisfactory as judges.

A copy of a letter dated October 22, 1910, addressed by Mr. Taylor to the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Department, suggesting names of men as members of the juries for three competitions, was here filed as an Exhibit:—

The CHAIRMAN. And he selected these particular ones?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes. In this case a selection of judges was a little difficult, because of there being 60 competitors in the competitions, so that having taken 60 competitors out of the architectural profession, it left but few of their peers to act as judges.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there any law except the current appropriation law that enables the Secretary of the Treasury to select this board of judges to make this award?

Mr. TAYLOR. No.

The CHAIRMAN. How long has that been the law?

Mr. TAYLOR. It is under the same as the Tarsney Act.

The CHAIRMAN. Has this system been going on ever since the Tarsney Act was passed?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. I do not recall reading anything in the Tarsney Act about any board of judges.

Mr. TAYLOR. The regulation reads:

2. A commission shall be appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury consisting of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department and four well-known architects, to judge and report to him as to the relative merit of the designs and plans submitted.

The CHAIRMAN. You are reading from the regulations?

Mr. TAYLOR. That is the regulation under which it is done.

The CHAIRMAN. And that was the regulation prepared by Mr. Gage when he put the Tarsney Act into effect?

Mr. TAYLOR. The first one was. This is a copy, as it is now, and that was amended by Secretary Shaw.

The CHAIRMAN. Then substantially this same rule has been in force ever since Mr. Gage went to enforcing the Tarsney Act?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes. Secretary Gage had three men on the jury besides the Supervising Architect, and Secretary

Shaw increased that on the bigger competitions to four besides the architect.

(Mr. Taylor here read from the Tarsney Act.)

It is under that that this selection is made.

The CHAIRMAN. As I understand you, under the phrase in the act which you have read, under such conditions as he may prescribe—

Mr. TAYLOR. Under such conditions as he may prescribe.

The CHAIRMAN (continuing). Then the Secretary declares that he has got the power to select a board of awards—a board of judges, here?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes; that is the regulation.

The CHAIRMAN. That has been one of the rules and regulations since the Tarsney Act went into effect?

Mr. TAYLOR. That is one of the regulations he put in—

The CHAIRMAN. In the first instance?

Mr. TAYLOR. In the very first instance.

The CHAIRMAN. In every instance, then, where the outside architect has had anything to do with drawing the plans and making the specifications, and so on, there has always been a board of judges that comes in there and determines what architect is the successful one?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes; although they do not know who has furnished that drawing. They simply take the drawings that are in evidence.

The CHAIRMAN. Then, after all, Mr. Taylor, you have not got very much voice in determining what plan of the architects will be taken, have you?

Mr. TAYLOR. I have not much voice. I have one-fifth voice in the selection of that man; but the office has the entire voice, after that is done, to say whether that thing shall be carried out, or whether we shall entirely revise it.

The CHAIRMAN. Then, if the board of judges consists of five men, with you as its ex-officio head, you have simply one vote? Mr. TAYLOR. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you ever know any Secretary to overturn your judgment of award?

Mr. TAYLOR. It never has been done.

The CHAIRMAN. So that, in the last analysis, neither the Secretary nor his supervising architect has very much to do with it, has he?

Mr. TAYLOR. Not with the selection of the man. They have everything to do with what that man shall do, though. They have full control of that.

The CHAIRMAN. True; absolutely true; but in the selection of the man who has won the prize?

Mr. TAYLOR. No.

The CHAIRMAN. Neither yourself nor the Secretary of the Treasury has but very little to do?

Mr. TAYLOR. Very little.

The CHAIRMAN. It all rests on these outside parties?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. And practically every one of these outside parties, so far as you are now able to state, is a member of this American Institute? Mr. TAYLOR. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you give us any more of these judges that have been selected?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes.

Mr. HILL. Under what circumstances does the occasion arise for the appointment of an outside board?

Mr. TAYLOR. The reason for the appointment of a jury of award was the desire on the part of the Secretary that there should be absolutely no question of the fairness of the competitions.

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Mr. GOEKE. Mr. Taylor, is the member of the jury that is selected from Washington also a member of the American Institute? Mr. TAYLOR. Yes. He may be.

Mr. GOEKE. And he is in the employ of the Government? Mr. TAYLOR. No.

Mr. GOEKE. Not at all?

Mr. TAYLOR. He is an outside practising architect. There is not always a juror from Washington.

Mr. GOEKE. But when a juror from Washington is selected, he is some one not in the employ of the Government?

Mr. TAYLOR. Absolutely with no connection with the Government.

The CHAIRMAN. But he is usually employed, is he not?

Mr. TAYLOR. What?

The CHAIRMAN. Usually an architect here in the city of Washington is employed?

Mr. TAYLOR. No; not as a rule. On the jury they simply utilize a Washington man, because it is less expensive.

Mr. GOEKE. On every jury you have mentioned there is a Washington man, is there not?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes; it so happens that there is on each one of these three I have mentioned. Now, on the next one there is not any Washington man.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know any that you regard as first class architects in the United States who are not members of this architectural union?

Mr. TAYLOR. I do not know of any who are not members, among the better class of men. There are not any that I know of. Now, there may be a number who should belong to that same class that I do not personally know.

Mr. GOEKE. Then, if I understand you aright, you answer that you do not know any first-class architects in the United States who are not members—

Mr. TAYLOR. Of that body.

Mr. GOEKE. (continuing). Of the American Institute of Architects? Mr. TAYLOR. Yes.

Mr. GOEKE. Is that the way you want to answer it?

Mr. TAYLOR. That is it.

The CHAIRMAN. You answered Mr. Hill that there might be an emergency. Could you conceive any way where there would be an emergency to call in a board of judges to see who should be the architect on that little Vincennes building?

Mr. TAYLOR. No; I do not see, in that case. We were speaking of the case of Bangor.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the question of an emergency ever arise? Can you conceive of any case where an emergency would ever arise solely for the purpose of calling in this board of judges?

Mr. TAYLOR. No; not solely for the purpose.

The CHAIRMAN. Then it does not depend upon an emergency at all, does it?

Mr. TAYLOR. I do not quite understand your use of the word "emergency."

The CHAIRMAN. You and Mr. Hill injected that into the record. Mr. Hill, if I understood him, a moment ago was trying to get you to say, and did get you to say, probably that occasion might arise, upon an emergency, to call this board of judges in.

Mr. TAYLOR. No; the statement that I made was that the Secretary called these boards of judges in to prevent any question arising as to the fairness of the judgment.

The CHAIRMAN. Does he do it, then, for the purpose of keeping suspicion off of him?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes; and from his department.

The CHAIRMAN. Or off of his Supervising Architect of the Treasury?

Mr. TAYLOR. For the purpose of keeping suspicion off of the department.

The CHAIRMAN. It is to prevent the idea from getting abroad that he is playing favorites?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes; that he is playing favorites.

The CHAIRMAN. And throwing this volume of work into the hands of a certain individual?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes; certainly. That is the reason why no public official, such as the Secretary of the Treasury, would, under any circumstances, make a selection of an architect.

Mr. GOEKE. Let me ask you this: Who recommends to the Secretary of the Treasury these various members of this jury of awards?

Mr. TAYLOR. I do, usually. I give him a long list of men, from which he can take his jurors.

Mr. GOEKE. Have you ever recommended for selection as a juror to serve on a jury of awards a man who was not a member of the American Institute, or an architect who was not a member of the American Institute?

Mr. TAYLOR. I believe I have.

Mr. GOEKE. When?

Mr. TAYLOR. I do not remember who it was. I would not be sure that I had not, and I would not be sure that I had.

Mr. GOEKE. Give us your reason why you recommended an architect who was not a member of the American Institute, when you say that all first-class architects in the country that you know are members of that association.

Mr. TAYLOR. I will do that. I do not remember that I stated that all first-class architects were members of the American Institute.

Mr. MORGAN. Mr. Taylor, in selecting these names do you go into the list of the membership of the American Architects' Association?

Mr. TAYLOR. I take that and take the architectural directories of the country and go down them.

Mr. MORGAN. You do not confine yourself to that list of members, at all?

Mr. TAYLOR. No; I take a directory of the architects of the country, and go right straight down through them. A great many of the men that I know personally might be in the Institute or might be out, and then a great many more that I would not know personally I know by reputation.

Mr. MORGAN. You never tried to make any discrimination against men who might not be members of that association?

Mr. TAYLOR. It never has entered my head, one way or the other, as to whether a man was a member of the Institute or not.

The CHAIRMAN. This Institute of Architects usually takes pains, though, does it not, to furnish you with a copy of the list of its members, every year?

Mr. TAYLOR. Naturally, being a member, I get my own copy of the annual, which contains a list of members.

The CHAIRMAN. So that you have it at your hands at all times? Mr. TAYLOR. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Just exactly who constitute that, as members of this Institute of Architects?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes; and I also have at my hand, at all times, Sweet's Directory.

The CHAIRMAN. That contains the same list?

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Mr. TAYLOR. It contains not only that list, but all the others.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you recollect as to whether or not you have appointed anybody—

Mr. TAYLOR. No; I do not. I said that.

The CHAIRMAN (continuing). As a member of one of these boards of judges of awards whose name did not appear in the list that is furnished you by the Institute itself at each yearly meeting?

Mr. TAYLOR. I do not recall. That is what I told Mr. Goeke I would look up.

The CHAIRMAN. That is the question that he propounded to you a moment ago? Mr. TAYLOR. Yes.

Mr. HILL. Mr. Taylor, after the board is appointed, is any architect in the country at liberty to compete?

Mr. TAYLOR. No; only such as are invited.

Mr. HILL. How are the limitations imposed; by whom?

Mr. TAYLOR. The list is furnished to the Secretary from those who have made application to the department.

Mr. HILL. Why is not anybody allowed to compete?

Mr. TAYLOR. Well, that is one of the objectionable things to all the profession, an open competition.

Mr. HILL. Why?

Mr. TAYLOR. For the simple reason that it allows inexperienced and unfitted men to go into a competition, men that you would not permit to do the work even if they were successful in winning the competition.

Mr. HILL. Why; if their plans were successful?

Mr. TAYLOR. The simple matter of presenting a scheme, a competitive scheme, by no means amounts to anything in the design and construction of a building. It may be a youngster just out of college might be able to present to you a most beautifully rendered and most beautifully shown piece of work; but if he undertook to build it, you would have one of the very worst pieces of construction. Or he might employ some one else to make his competitive drawings and submit such drawings under his own name.

Mr. HILL. Would not the jury be able to tell about that?

Mr. TAYLOR. They can tell from the competitive drawings whether the work on such drawings is good or not. It is simply a rendering—a picture. But they could not obtain any idea from those drawings as to the author's experience or executive ability.

Mr. HILL. Then, you would not permit Michael Angelo, if he was 21 years of age and just out of college, to compete in one of these competitions?

Mr. TAYLOR. I do not believe Michael Angelo, when he was 21 years of age and just out of college, knew a thing about what he did afterwards.

Mr. HILL. That is what I was getting at. What is the use of holding a competition which is not a competition?

Mr. TAYLOR. You have a competition among men of similar and of the same grade of knowledge. You do not put in any athletic event junior men up against senior men. You put junior men against junior men and senior men against senior men.

Mr. HILL. If we have an athletic event against all comers, we take them as they are.

Mr. TAYLOR. I know; he may stand a chance. In that case, though, they are the only ones who are losers if they do not win.

Mr. HILL. Yes.

Mr. TAYLOR. And the Government is the loser if they win, in this case; it is not themselves.

Mr. HILL. As a matter of fact, does it not work out as a rather close corporation? Mr. TAYLOR. No.

This question and Mr. Taylor's reply constitute a complete refutation of the newspaper reports in which it was alleged that Mr. Taylor acknowledged in his testimony that the American Institute of Architects was in the nature of an Architectural Trust.

Mr. HILL. It rather strikes me so, from your explanation of the whole situation.

Mr. GOEKE. Who sends out the invitations to the gentlemen who are to bid or to become—

Mr. TAYLOR. Invited?

Mr. GOEKE. To become competitors?

Mr. TAYLOR. The department.

Mr. GOEKE. Whom do you send them to?

Mr. TAYLOR. The ones that the Secretary selects from the list.

Mr. GOEKE. Where does he get the list that he selects from?

Mr. TAYLOR. From the applications made by the men outside themselves.

Mr. GOEKE. From whom does he get the list?

Mr. TAYLOR. From the architects themselves, outside.

Mr. GOEKE. How is it made known to the architects in order to make their applications?

Mr. TAYLOR. The newspapers publish the fact that there is going to be a competition.

Mr. GOEKE. Do you publish that in legal form, or regular form?

Mr. TAYLOR. No; we do not advertise it, but it is an item of news.

Mr. GOEKE. A news item?

Mr. TAYLOR. It goes into all the architectural journals. They take it as a news item that the Government is going to have a competition.

Mr. GOEKE. Then the architects that happen to see that news item can compete?

Mr. TAYLOR. They either see that or they make a general application. We have a long list of general applications down there.

Mr. GOEKE. And those that see that news item write in to the department?

Mr. TAYLOR. They write in to the department.

Mr. GOEKE. And, in addition to that, you take the list which you have in your office?

Mr. TAYLOR. The list of those who have already applied.

Mr. GOEKE. Who have already applied?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes. For instance, we have a long list in the office of men who, for instance, will write in in this way, addressing the Secretary of the Treasury: "Sir, I observe by the papers that you are holding a series of competitions. I would earnestly request that my name" or "our name"—"be placed on your list and that we be given an opportunity to compete in some building." Sometimes they say in a particular locality, or sometimes they put it in a general way. Those letters are kept, and they are advised that their names are put on the list which will be submitted to the Secretary for consideration the next time the matter of a competition comes up.

Mr. GOEKE. How do you determine whether the applicant is of such skill and ability as to entitle him to become a competitor in this competition?

Mr. TAYLOR. If I do not know him by reputation, I will write to some one in the town, or in that locality, that would

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know about him. I have a pretty wide acquaintance over the country among the architects, and I will write to some of the architectural men in that particular locality and say, "How about So-and-so? Is he a man you could trust to carry on a piece of work amounting to so many thousand dollars?"

Mr. GOEKE. Do you consult the list of membership of the American Institute? Mr. TAYLOR. Not as a list.

Mr. GOEKE. You are quite partial, are you not, to that institution? Mr. TAYLOR. Not particularly.

Mr. GOEKE. You feel kindly to it?

Mr. TAYLOR. I feel kindly to it, as being a member of it.

Mr. GOEKE. Yes.

Mr. TAYLOR. But, in this discussion, I have been trying to not think about this matter of whether a man was a member of the American Institute, or the American Institute's stand on the whole thing. I can not remember that it has ever come up in my conferences on that.

Mr. GOEKE. No; I did not intimate that. We are just trying to get information, you know.

Mr. GOEKE (continuing). If the department is doing any business with architects that are in fact not members of this association. Mr. TAYLOR. Yes; I understand.

Mr. GOEKE. Is it not a fact that in all this competitive bidding every architect that has ever been considered in connection with it has been or was a member of the American Institute?

Mr. TAYLOR. I do not believe that that will be found to be so.

Mr. HILL. I still can not see why, with a jury of award competent to decide upon the drawings and plans and specifications presented—

Mr. TAYLOR. They do not get any specifications, and there are not any completed drawings.

Mr. HILL. What are they?

Mr. TAYLOR. Simply little sixteenth-inch scale sketches, indicating an idea of what the man would do in the way of a design. As a matter of construction drawings, they are not worth the paper they are put on. They are simply an indication to a trained juror as to the ability of the man to do something that would be worth while. Those are not completed drawings by any means.

Mr. HILL. What is the use of the competition, then?

Mr. TAYLOR. It is simply as a method—

Mr. HILL. Nothing but a design?

Mr. TAYLOR. It is not even a design. Very often in the case of a competition they throw the design away. It is simply a method of indicating the ability of the man that did that to handle an architectural problem.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you ever found one of those plans or specifications, or whatever you call them, faulty and had to throw it away? Mr. TAYLOR. The sketch?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Mr. TAYLOR. We have had a number of them that are entirely changed.

The CHAIRMAN. And that money that was paid out for the rendition of this judgment of the board was an absolute loss?

Mr. TAYLOR. No; not an absolute loss, because that jury of award selected a man who had the ability to give the department the work that they wanted.

The CHAIRMAN. And yet, later on, you had to throw that away?

Mr. TAYLOR. That was simply an evidence of his ability.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, what good did it do the Government?

Mr. TAYLOR. It did the Government the good that they have selected a good man.

The CHAIRMAN. It did the Government this good, did it not: By the Government paying out this money to somebody sitting there as a board of judges they determined that John Jones was entitled to this award of this competition; and later on you found that John Jones's work was not worth anything and you had to throw it away? Now, is not that about the only thing that ever comes out of it?

Mr. TAYLOR. Now, wait a minute. They sat as a jury of award to decide whether the evidences shown by that small scale sketch showed that that man had the grasp of the subject sufficient to make a good piece of work for the Government. If, after the full data had been given to him that could not be given in the competition, that solution shown on that little drawing was still held to be the best one, that one would be used. But if, after the submission of the rest of the data and a more careful study of the question, it was found that another solution was still better than that—

The CHAIRMAN. From the same man or a different man?

Mr. TAYLOR. From the same man; why, it not only has been advisable to select it, but it has been a wise thing to select him, because he has given us even better than what we paid for.

Mr. HILL. Suppose your jury is appointed, your list of people has been selected and your designs come in. They are designs and not working drawings at all?

Mr. TAYLOR. No.

Mr. HILL. They are not necessarily even made to a scale?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes; they are made to a scale.

Mr. HILL. They are made to a scale, but they are not working drawings in any sense?

Mr. TAYLOR. They are not working drawings in any sense.

Mr. HILL. Would it not be better economy to have a fixed price paid for that successful design, and the Government then go on, through the Supervising Architect's Office, and work out the detailed drawings down to the rest of it themselves?

Mr. TAYLOR. It is almost an utter impossibility for any one man to take another man's design and work it up satisfactorily.

Mr. HILL. Are there any women who are members of the American Institute of Architects?

Mr. TAYLOR. I believe there are three.

Mr. HILL. Is it possible for a person not a member of the Institute to be a competitor in these competitions?

Mr. TAYLOR. Certainly.

The CHAIRMAN. Where do you get their names?

Mr. TAYLOR. From the directory of architects and from the applications. They make personal application.

The CHAIRMAN. Let me put this question to you on the proposition you testified to a moment ago: Supposing that it goes out to the newspapers as a news item that the Government is going to build a State Department building here at a cost of, say, \$3,000,000. Supposing 30 architects in this country want to compete for that work—that is, for what do you call it—the preliminary work—the sketch?

Mr. TAYLOR. To enter the competition.

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The CHAIRMAN. To enter the competition? Now, supposing that 30 architects notify the Secretary of the Treasury. When you get ready to submit that competition, do you let those 30 men compete?

Mr. TAYLOR. No; we submit that list of 30 men that have made application, together with the other names.

The CHAIRMAN. Just tell me about my case; with these 30 men, what would you do?

Mr. TAYLOR. We would submit those names to the Secretary of the Treasury. He would probably select from that not to exceed 10 to 15 men.

The CHAIRMAN. Then he would notify those 10 or 15 men that they would be permitted to compete?

Mr. TAYLOR. That they were entitled to compete. He would invite them.

The CHAIRMAN. How about the other fellows?

Mr. TAYLOR. The other fellows would be notified that the department regretted very much that they could not ask them to compete, but that their names would be considered in some other competition.

Mr. GOEKE. That recommendation of the men he selects is made by you and not by the Secretary himself?

Mr. TAYLOR. That selection is made by the Secretary himself.

The CHAIRMAN. But you furnish the names?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes; they made application.

Mr. GOEKE. How does he select from that list of 30 men?

Mr. TAYLOR. I do not know. That is something I do not have anything to do with.

The CHAIRMAN. Does he ever select, or has Mr. MacVeagh, since he has been Secretary of the Treasury and you were Supervising Architect of the Treasury, ever selected any architects to compete in this line of work without first consulting you?

Mr. TAYLOR. Very often.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you not always furnished the list of architects for Mr. MacVeagh to notify, to give them a right to come in and compete?

Mr. TAYLOR. No, sir. Very often, in the department buildings, for instance, in the New Haven competition, and the San Francisco competition, all of them in the last six months, I think out of the competitors at least 30 per cent I knew nothing of their selection at all. The names came up and I was directed to invite those to compete, and they were invited.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there anything else on that, gentlemen?

Mr. GOEKE. I believe you said you furnished him the names of the 30?

Mr. TAYLOR. I furnish him the names of all those who are applicants in our office.

Mr. GOEKE. And you furnish him the names of jurors?

Mr. TAYLOR. The names of the suggested jurors, although he does not always take them.

Mr. MORGAN. Mr. Taylor, what about the qualifications for membership in this American Institute of Architects? What must a man do to become a member?

Mr. TAYLOR. A man must show evidence of his ability to practise architecture—practically the same sort of qualifications that he would have to give evidence of as a lawyer to practise before the bar; or as a doctor to practise medicine—that he has the ability and education to carry out what he says he will.

Mr. MORGAN. That he has had a practical education and training and is a graduate, and things of that kind?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes; either practical or collegiate.

Mr. MORGAN. There is no close corporation, I suppose?

Mr. TAYLOR. None.

Mr. MORGAN. That is, they would rather try to increase the membership?

Mr. TAYLOR. They very much desire to get everybody in the country into the association.

The CHAIRMAN. If a man was a member of this Architects' Institute, that would ordinarily be sufficient?

Mr. TAYLOR. No, sir; not necessarily; because there are quite a number in the Institute that I would not trust to do our work.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you ever turned any of them down?

Mr. TAYLOR. I have turned some of them down—a number of them—as not, in my opinion, sufficiently competent to care for the problem then under consideration.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you turned any of them down in the last three years on any of these buildings?

Mr. TAYLOR. I do not remember that, but I know that there are a number of the members of the American Institute of Architects that I would not trust to do Government work.

The CHAIRMAN. Let me ask you if there is not a tremendous pressure brought to bear on the Secretary of the Treasury by members of this American Institute of Architects to get Government work.

Mr. TAYLOR. Not any more than by other people outside; other members of the profession as outsiders.

The CHAIRMAN. If a man who is a member of this American Institute of Architects gets a large building from the Government to construct, like this State Department Building would be, that would mean considerable of a reputation to him, would it not?

Mr. TAYLOR. It would be to anyone, whether he was a member of the Institute or not.

The CHAIRMAN. As I gather from your evidence, mighty few men have had any hand in this at all unless they are members of the American Institute of Architects.

Mr. TAYLOR. I will tell you what I will do. I will take the list of competitors that were asked in those department competitions, and I will go over them, and I think I will find that a percentage of them, at least, were not members of the Institute.

Mr. GOEKE. But how about the fellow that finally got the job?

Mr. TAYLOR. He was an American Institute man.

The CHAIRMAN. That is what I wanted. That is the main point.

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes. See Exhibit G, which shows that out of 405 total competitors 136 were not members of the American Institute and 269 were members. Of the judges, out of a total number of 93, 11 were not members and 82 were.

The CHAIRMAN. We want to see how many of these fellows that are not members of this organization have ever gotten a peep into this line of work. Asking and being given the right to compete is one thing and being given the work is another thing.

Mr. TAYLOR. I do not see that that can have any possible bearing on things.

The CHAIRMAN. It may not. That is only my personal opinion; that there is nothing behind this Tarsney Act except this American Institute of Architects, and that is my individual belief, that the Treasury Department is abundantly able to do all this work.

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Mr. TAYLOR. Leaving that out, then what I can not see is that it would have any bearing. Supposing there were 10 men in a competition and 5 of them belonged in the Institute and 5 of them were outside. Now, when those 10 sets of drawings are presented to the Treasury Department not a soul, either among the judges or in the Treasury Department, or anybody else, knows which is which.

Consequently they are judged on the mere evidence of those drawings submitted, which were all exactly the same as far as the number and the type of drawings are concerned.

The CHAIRMAN. That would prove one of two things, in my judgment, Mr. Taylor—

Mr. TAYLOR. Now, wait until I get through. Those 10 sets of drawings are hung up on the wall. The judges go over them. They can not tell which are American Institute drawings and which are made by the outside men. They go over them and pick No. 7, say, out of those drawings. They do not know, and never can know until after that award is made by the Secretary, who got that No. 7 out. He might be an Institute man and he might not.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you not stating that too broadly?

Mr. TAYLOR. No, sir; that is exactly what happens.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you stating that it is a physical impossibility to determine that?

Mr. TAYLOR. Absolutely.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you want to say that now?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, I want to say that.

The CHAIRMAN. You want to stand on that statement?

Mr. TAYLOR. I want to stand on that statement.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you not think it is perfectly possible for a communication to pass between a man who is appointed judge here, say in Washington, and a man up there at Buffalo, N. Y., who is a competitor on that; for that Buffalo man to tell the judge here that he is a member of the Institute?

Mr. TAYLOR. Of course you are going to modify it by assuming that that man is dishonest?

The CHAIRMAN. I wanted to be clear, whether you would stand on that or not.

Mr. TAYLOR. If a man is dishonest, of course; but with the same degree of honesty that is practised by every reputable business man it would be impossible for any juror to receive an indication—

The CHAIRMAN. But you will not say that it is physically impossible?

Mr. TAYLOR. I will not say that it is physically impossible.

The CHAIRMAN. No.

Mr. TAYLOR. But it is honorably impossible, and no communication would be received. If one was received by a juror he would place it before the Secretary of the Treasury, as has been done.

Mr. HILL. Would you say it was as safe a proposition as the ordinary jury in court?

Mr. TAYLOR. It is a sight safer.

Mr. LOBECK. In putting these blue prints before them; is that what you mean?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes. They are not blue prints; they are original drawings.

Mr. HILL. The only question I can see on the proposition is as to the reasons for limiting what it seems to me should be an open competition.

The CHAIRMAN. I quite agree with you.

Mr. TAYLOR. I will tell you, Mr. Hill, right in that place in regard to the open competition, the department in all competitions lately has done its very best to reduce the

work on competitive drawings to the minimum of expense, to the minimum of number of drawings and size of scale and all that, in order to reduce the expense to these competitors; but it is utterly impossible to reduce that expense, for any competition of any size, below \$500 to \$1,000. It is manifestly unfair, or manifestly a case of extravagance, to say to 50 men, "Put in competitive drawings," when only one man is going to get anything out of it. That means an expenditure of \$25,000, on the very least expense that you can make, for a return, for instance, on one of these little buildings, of \$3,000.

Mr. HILL. Your idea is, then, that, in the ultimate effect of it, limiting it to a reasonable number will give you a better competitive exhibit? Mr. TAYLOR. Yes.

Mr. HILL. And more careful preparation for the work?

Mr. TAYLOR. They will take more interest in it if there are fewer of them. Five men will take more interest than 15, because they have 1 chance in 5 rather than 1 chance in 15.

Mr. LOBECK. In marking these drawings that come to you to look over, would not these jurors be familiar with some of the handwriting, where each man, in the drawing, tries to make his lettering—or is it in typewriting? Would not those become familiar to the members of the jury, so that they could pretty near indicate where they came from?

Mr. TAYLOR. That could be done formerly, but it can not be done now. I thought there was a regulation on that, but I guess it is in the program, where it stipulates the type of lettering that shall be done on these drawings; that it shall be simple, plain, block roman lettering.

Mr. LOBECK. Is there not an individuality that belongs to the work of every man which can not be disguised?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes; formerly. But with the school renderings that have in late years come up, there is too much similarity. It is like the handwriting of ladies, it is all up and down or perpendicular writing. I have had 30 years' experience in reading drawings, and up to about 1900 I could pick out the different men that did the drawings, but since that time I have been practically out of it. You can not gamble on it.

Mr. GOEKE. What is the object of all this secrecy surrounding the receipts of these competitive bids?

Mr. TAYLOR. Simply to have a fair test.

Mr. GOEKE. Do you not think the jurors would decide which was the best for the Government, if they knew the names of the bidders?

Mr. TAYLOR. Men are influenced unconsciously in these matters. For instance, there is one very prominent firm of architects in this country that I think have never won but one Government competition, and much to my surprise, after that was opened, it was found which firm it was. It was the only set of drawings, and I have seen their drawings in a number of competitions, that would stand one, two, three, or ten, in competition; and yet their actual work is the best work in the country. In competition work they never take the pains. They do not care for it. Now, if the name of that firm was at the top of their drawings, although the drawings themselves might indicate a good scheme, in passing judgment on that they would say, "Oh, well, that is all right; those fellows will work something out that is good, anyway. We will give it to them." That is the habit of juries. So it is always the jurors themselves who ask to have the drawings absolutely anonymous.

The Architectural Sense



For those who have taken up architecture as a profession it would be interesting to know how many have been led to do so by irresistible impulse—by the conviction that it afforded the one outlet for their talents.

Rather is it among the professions that must assume at their outset a primarily business side that architecture must be placed. The career commences in an office that is, rightly enough, a very different place from a studio, and it is only in later years that the real meaning of the profession has an opportunity of developing itself. It may never do so. The student who has chosen architecture as a vocation, or who has had it chosen for him by well-meaning parents or guardians, may, while proving an excellent exponent of the business side of his profession, fail ever to “find himself”—fail, that is, to justify his devotion to it for his life-work.

If, on the other hand, there should be revealed to him an insight of the architectural sense, an appreciation of proportion, mass, form, the profession will at once be raised above a purely business career, and will place him, so inspired, in the domain of the arts.

How rare this is at the outset is hardly realized. Such a sense often seems to dawn by happy accident, at a mature age, and it would seem to come oftener to those who have not been concerned with architecture as a profession, but have gone to it for study and pleasure, for relaxation from their immediate business pursuits. And such men, had they the conditions of the Middle Ages to favor them, would possibly have proved to be some of our finest architects, leaving behind them results quite worthy of ranking with the work of those who have followed the profession in the orthodox way. It is often to the man unconcerned with buildings that the perception of architectural form comes with its fullest meaning.

Circumstances, not definite choice, decide a career in the majority of cases, and an immature mind may as suddenly awaken to a literary sense in the architect's office as an architectural sense may dawn on one who has had no special training in that direction.

A great architect is the happy combination of a mind that has been trained in the medium that affords it most scope for its imagination. Long unconscious of the direction of his powers, the very realization of this knowledge at a critical period is an impulse to genius that cannot come to one who knows it would come too late. Genius is the realization of great things created in the mind, and a great architect must be able to do all and more than he who has had all the architectural training available. The latter indeed will often seem to achieve more than a true architect's mind if that be unrealized, unless we are able to discern in what other direction that instinct has been applied. For a genius will find material to be wrought by him—the medium wherein to express himself—in whatever path chance may have thrown him. Even in those cases where there has been a strong underlying impulse towards the deliberate selection of architecture as a profession, it has been actuated more by the inducement held out by the hope of erecting buildings—churches and large houses—than any prompting towards the realization of architectural forms—the ambition to shine in the highest paths of the profession rather than the aspiration to express oneself through architecture.

To aim at the “essentials of architecture” is to endeavor to find just that point which makes a building something more. There is always that moment in any creation of man when one added touch shall mean everything or nothing. And so we seek the spark that turns a sentence into a piece of literature, or the masterstroke that transposes a building into architecture.

The test of all art is a contemporary test, and cannot be referred to the past. There must be represented something com-

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patible with the experience and accumulated intellect of the present. The past is an historical reckoning. Is it something to us?—not, was it something to them?—should be the question, as true as regards architecture as it is with literature. It is well enough to trace the development of an art from its primitive stages, from the days when it stood for great things to the minds which fashioned it, onwards to the times when such things appear grotesque and puerile. But to lapse into the archaic and the primitive for our present needs is to travel along a road that leads nowhere. Architecture, in common with any other art, must grow with the age; be as invested as

any department of the human intelligence with the time spirit, and sum up the past in the present, for a vital understanding of that moment by us.

It is not by slavish copying of an ancient building that we can produce fine buildings. If so, we might all become great dramatists by copying out *Lear*. But in the great buildings of the ancient and mediæval worlds are the qualities to be grasped and interpreted in the spirit of our own age, according as there be genius sufficient to perceive and recreate those qualities in a fashion that shall be the more intense as being inspired by the accumulation of experience. *The Builder* (London).

Second Congregational Church, Lynn, Mass.

THE architects have followed, in the designing of this church, the English country churches of the perpendicular period. The materials used are local granite for the walls with artificial stone trimmings, and for the roof, large, heavy slates graduated from the eaves to the ridge.

The central feature in the composition is the great tower whose base forms the vestibule of the north entrance to the church.

The church is six bays in length, five being used by the congregation, which can be seated up to the number of 450. Most of the 46 feet of width is given up to the nave, thus allowing all the auditorium space to come between the octagonal stone columns that separate it from the side aisles and support the lofty scissor-trussed roof.

The sixth bay of the church is separated from the rest by a wall. In the middle is a high stone arch showing the platform beyond, on which are placed the carved pulpit and a sedilia for the clergy. Back of

this is an oak-paneled wainscot screening the choir and organist.

Much care has been taken in an effort to preserve the style of the period down to the smallest detail, the hardware being hand-wrought steel and the lighting fixtures of wrought-iron, designed to produce an effect of illumination by lanterns and candles, rather than by electricity.

The parish building has its main entrance at the end of the cloister leading from the church.

Many memorial windows are now in place. Each window is marked by a characteristic individuality and they all appear to be skillfully executed.

The organ, a most modern instrument, is built on a universal air chest system. It is divided, part being located in suitable organ chambers on either side of the chancel. The console is placed at the right.

This organ has two manuals with electric-pneumatic action throughout.

The buildings are heated by an indirect steam heating system.

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THE MAINE MEMORIAL

IT is a source of satisfaction to learn from one qualified to speak with authority that the Maine Memorial Monument now in course of erection in Central Park will be carried forward to full and final completion without interruption or abandonment of any features, as has happened in the case of other similar works undertaken in this city in times past. Not only does it appear that every contract necessary to the completion of the work has been signed and approved, but what is of first importance in public work of this character where the funds to defray the cost are raised by popular subscription, the entire sum necessary for the construction of the monument is already in hand. The sculptural groups which are to form an important feature of

the Memorial have been in work for a number of years, and there is apparently no reason for anticipating any delay in their erection in position when the monument is ready to receive them.

Altogether the project appears to have been handled in a most efficient and commendable manner, and one which we trust will serve as an example in future undertakings of a similar nature. It seems a matter for regret that so many works heretofore erected, intended as memorials, serve their purpose rather by virtue of their names and histories than by any messages conveyed. Due to the fact that their worthy promoters have been obliged for one reason or another to leave to a less enthusiastic or less concerned posterity the task of rounding out their efforts, the work remains incomplete. The result is the same as with any other message or thought that is interrupted when but half expressed.

UNINFORMED ADVISERS

"THE BUILDER," of London, commenting on the much discussed question of the approach to St. Paul's Bridge, refers to the fact that when the question was under consideration the evidence of a gentleman was admitted who stated that his business had called him to London for something like thirty years but that he had never heard any one talk of "vistas." His evidence was therefore manifestly valueless. "The Builder" cites this as an instance of people offering suggestions on topics concerning which they are thoroughly ignorant.

It is difficult to understand why legislative committees should invite testimony of this character and further allow it to influence their decisions. Quoting from "The Builder's" article on the subject,—“When a question of dry goods arises, let us by all means have the evidence of men who have lived and thought in dry goods; when it is a question of architectural effect, then also let us go for guidance to the men who have lived and thought in architectural effects, but for goodness sake do not let us mix up the witnesses and accept the opinion of either upon matters about which they have given no thought.”

It is just the sort of testimony referred to that has wrought mischief in connection

with the subject of Building Code drafting or revision in the cities throughout this country and particularly in New York. When a committee in charge of the drafting of a code seeks technical information outside of the architectural, engineering and building professions it furnishes the strongest sort of evidence of its own unfitness for the work at hand. An accurate conception of one's task is necessary in order to perform it satisfactorily or even to make application for assistance in the proper quarter. Such an understanding in the case of New York would have eliminated page upon page of useless testimony already taken that not only clogs the record but creates such a chaotic condition in the minds of those who are charged with the formulation of a code as to postpone indefinitely the enactment of these necessary measures.

FIRE LOSSES AND THEIR PREVENTION

ONE of the strongest arguments in favor of permanent fireproof construction is contained in the remarkable difference in figures representing fire losses in American and European cities, as recently compiled by the State Department. It seems that property losses from fire abroad are

little more than one-tenth those sustained in this country, while loss of life in Europe bears a still smaller proportion to that suffered in our cities of even moderate size. To be perfectly fair in our comparisons, however, it should be borne in mind that the startling contrast in figures is not due entirely to superior forms of construction abroad, but in a measure to the habits of the people, which are a result of laws fixing the responsibility for fire damage in many sections upon the owner of property upon which the fire originates. Probably this law has an effect in encouraging fireproof construction as well as stimulating habits of care in the handling of fire.

If the movement now beginning to be felt in this country, which has for its object, better, more permanent construction of all classes and types of buildings, could be supplemented with some sort of legal enactment holding the owner who failed or declined to so improve his property as to minimize the danger of fire to adjoining buildings, responsible in case of damage to his neighbor's property, an immediate improvement would doubtless be apparent both in construction and the careless methods now in vogue, in the handling of both necessary and unnecessary fire producers.

Recent Legal Decisions

REFUSAL OF PAYMENT WHEN AUTHORIZED BY CONTRACT DOES NOT JUSTIFY ABANDONMENT

A building contract provided that if at any time there should be evidence of any lien for which the owner might become liable and which was chargeable to the contractor, the owner might retain out of any payment due an amount sufficient to indemnify him against such lien. The contractor obtained the architect's certificate for work done amounting to \$275 and claimed payment. This was refused because of the previous filing of a lien for \$300 for labor performed by a sub-contractor of the contractor. The latter then abandoned the contract and sued on a quantum meruit. It was held that the

owner's refusal of payment was no breach of contract authorizing the contractor to abandon it, and judgment for the latter was reversed and a new trial ordered.

Finger v. Korn (New York Supreme Court), 123 N. Y. S. 239. (J. S.)

ABANDONMENT OF CONTRACT WITHOUT CAUSE

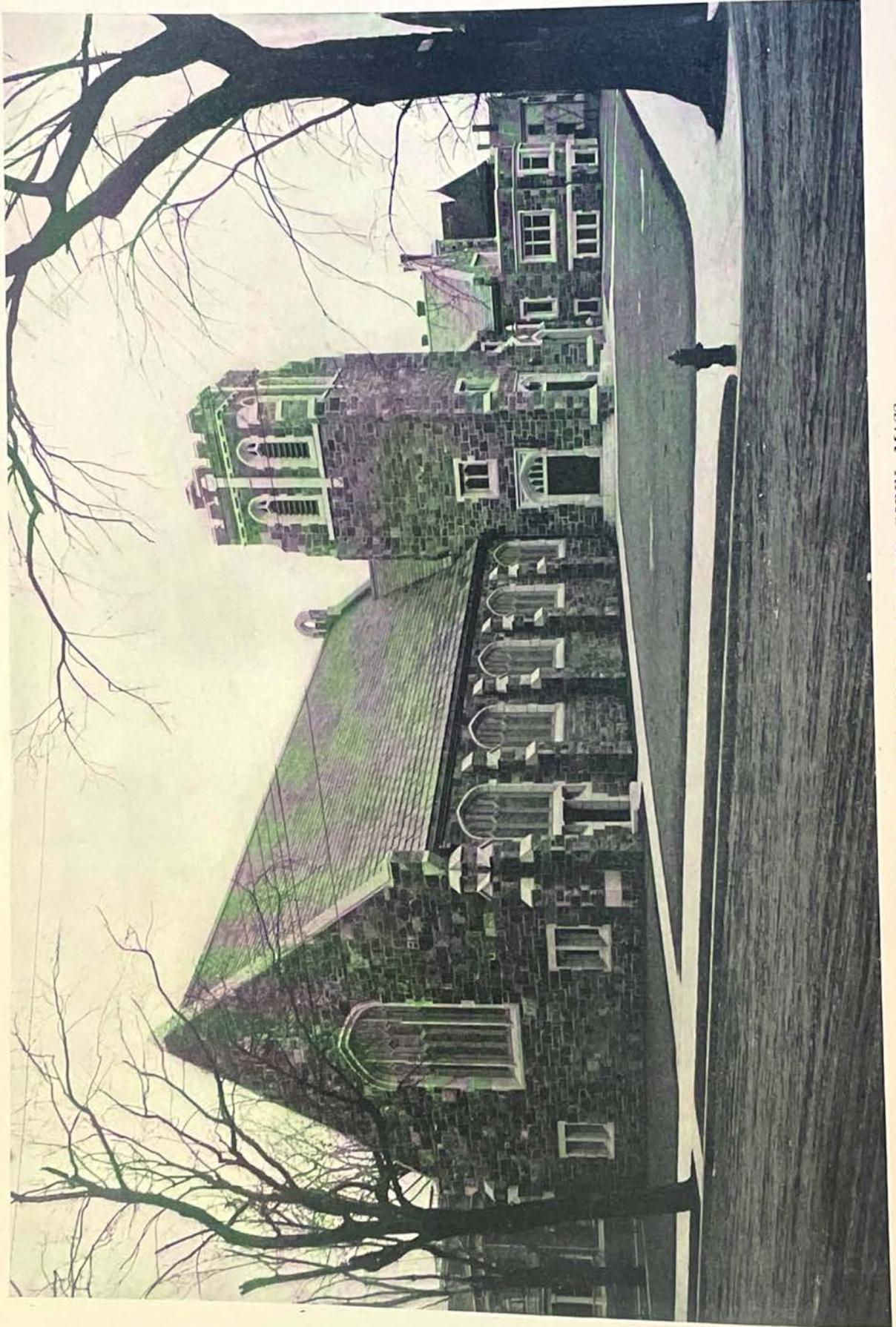
Where a contractor or a sub-contractor abandons the work before completion he cannot maintain an action for work done and materials furnished without justifying his action in failing to complete his contract.

Berkstrom v. Ryan (New York Supreme Court, Appellate Division), 122 N. Y. S. 878 (J. S.)

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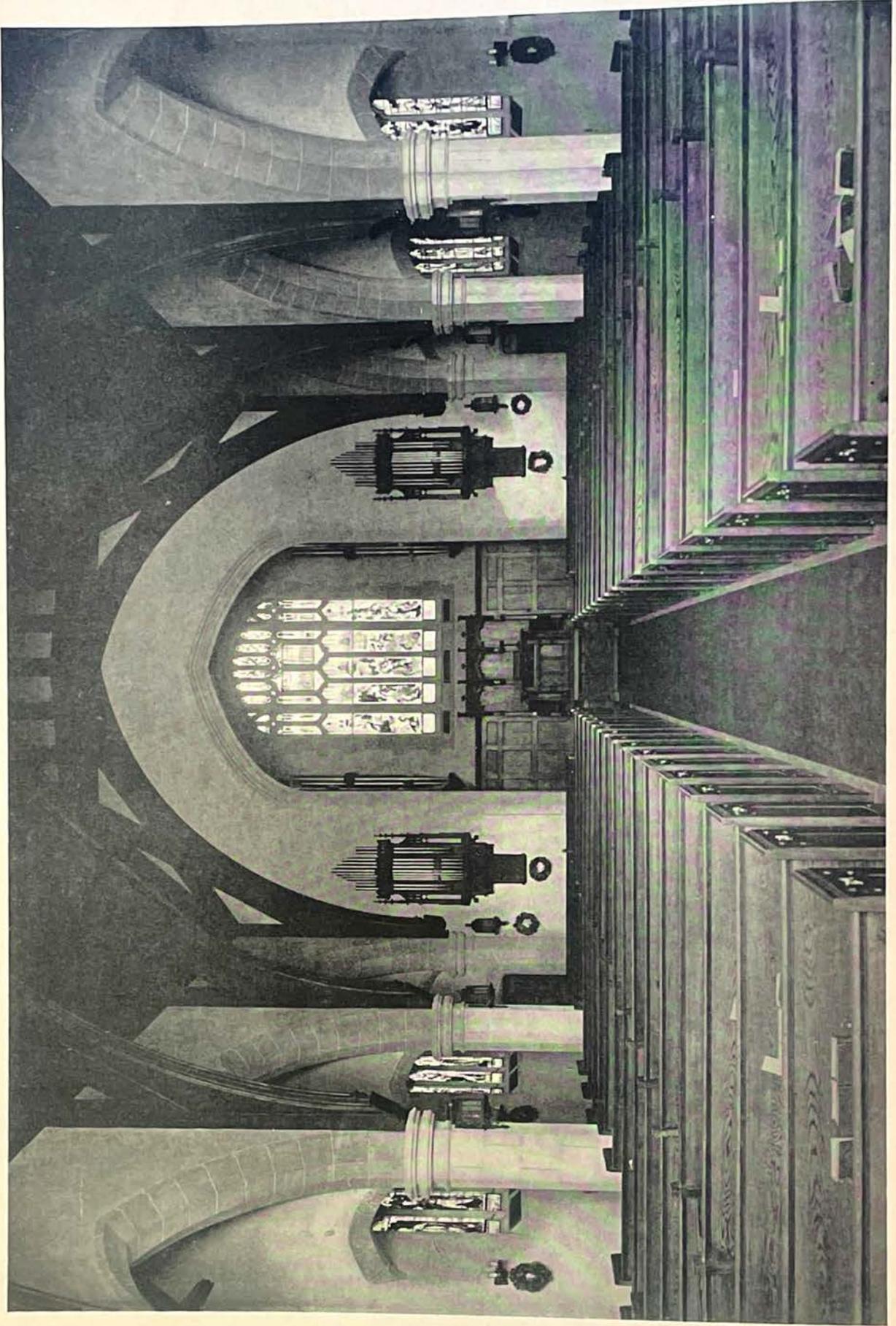
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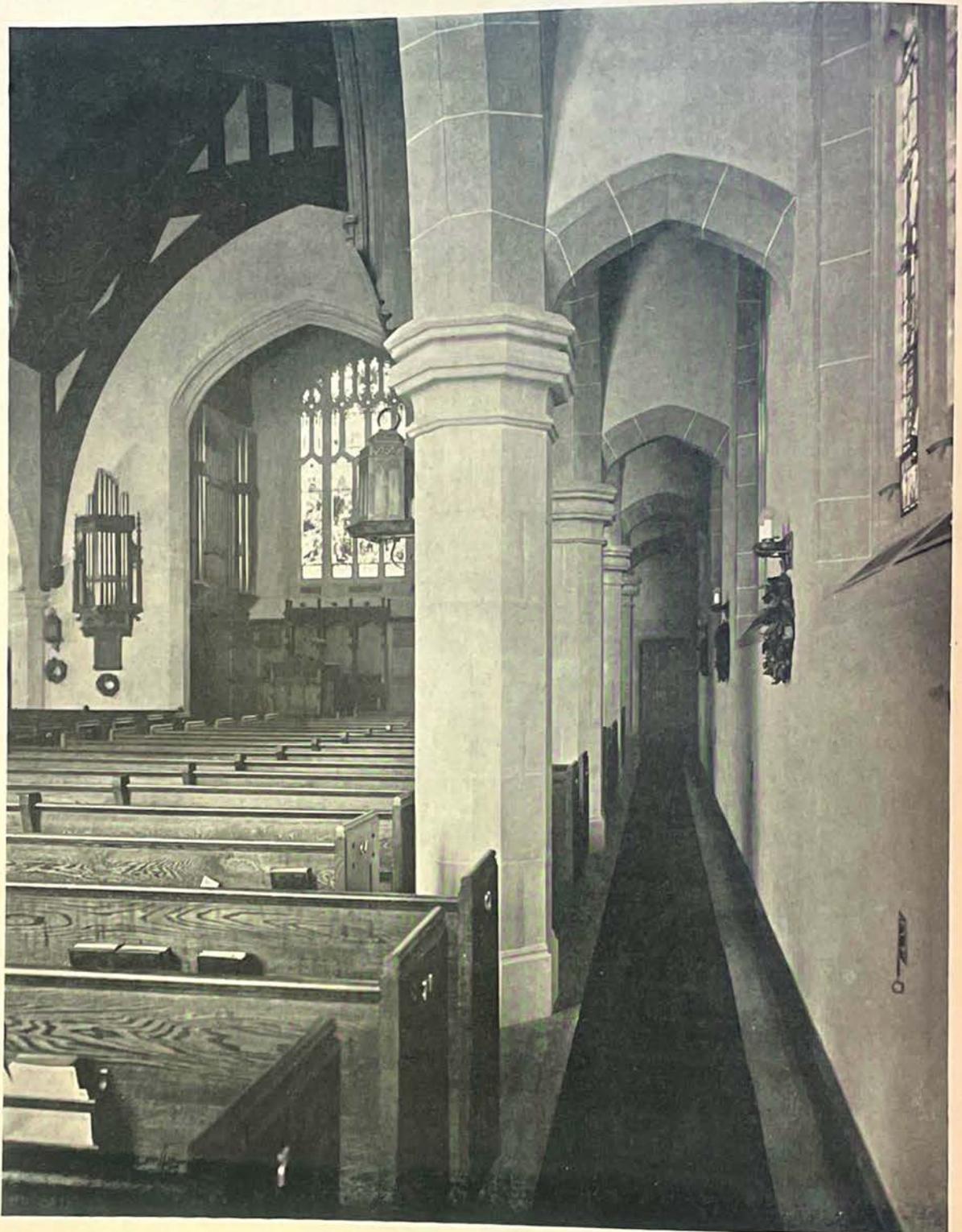
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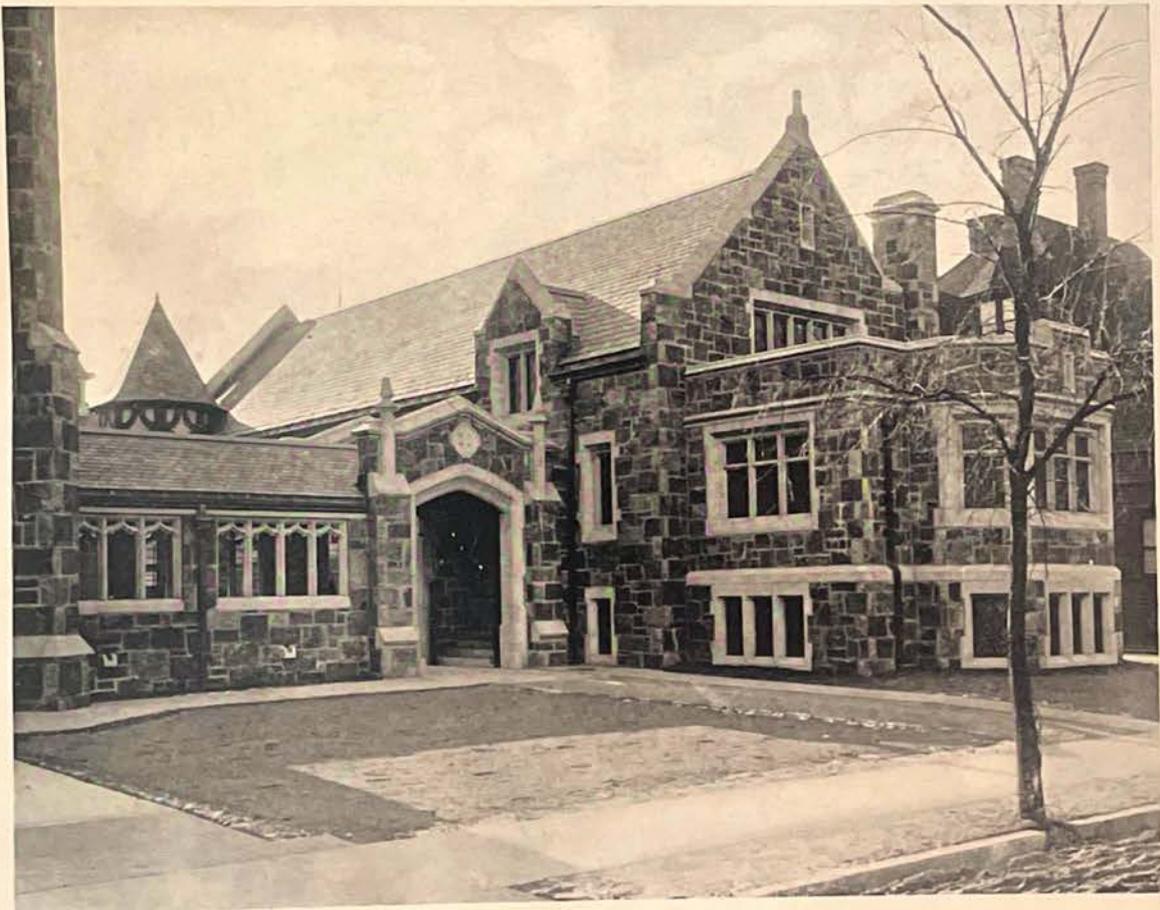


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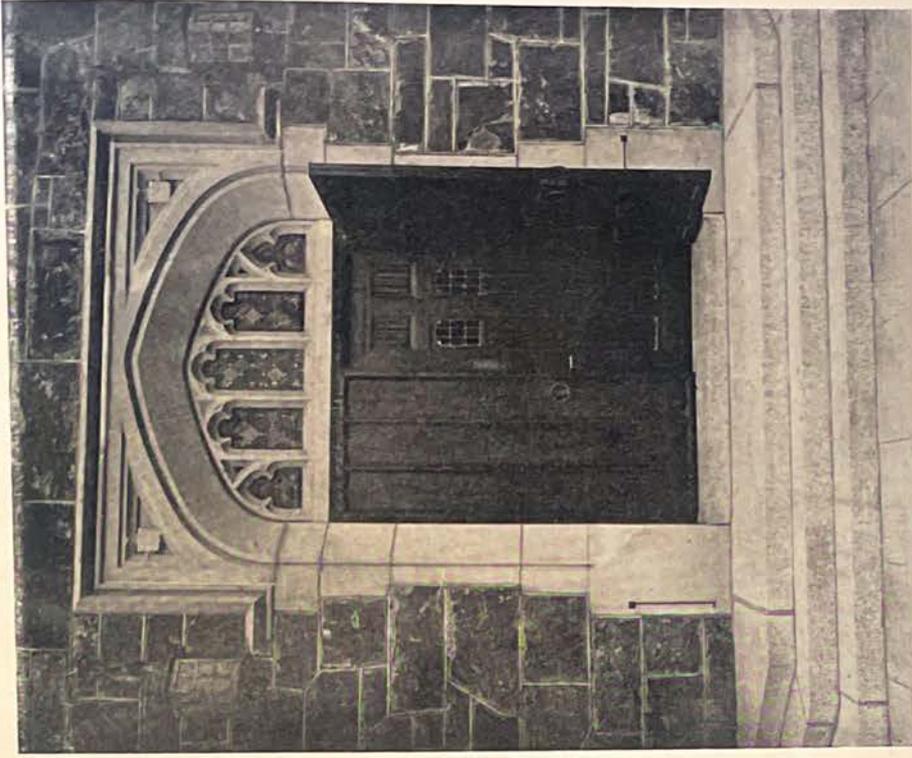
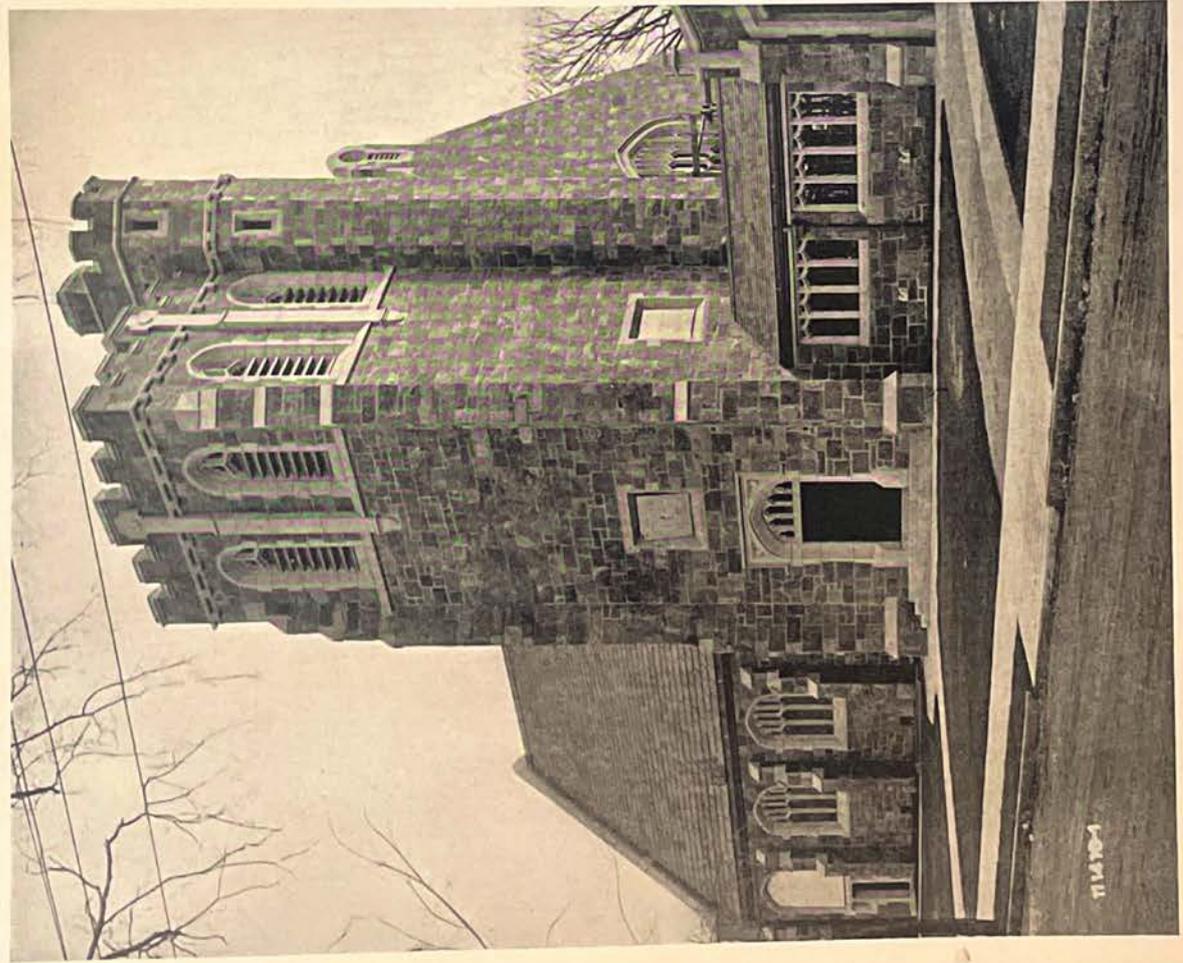
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THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

AUGUST 23, 1911

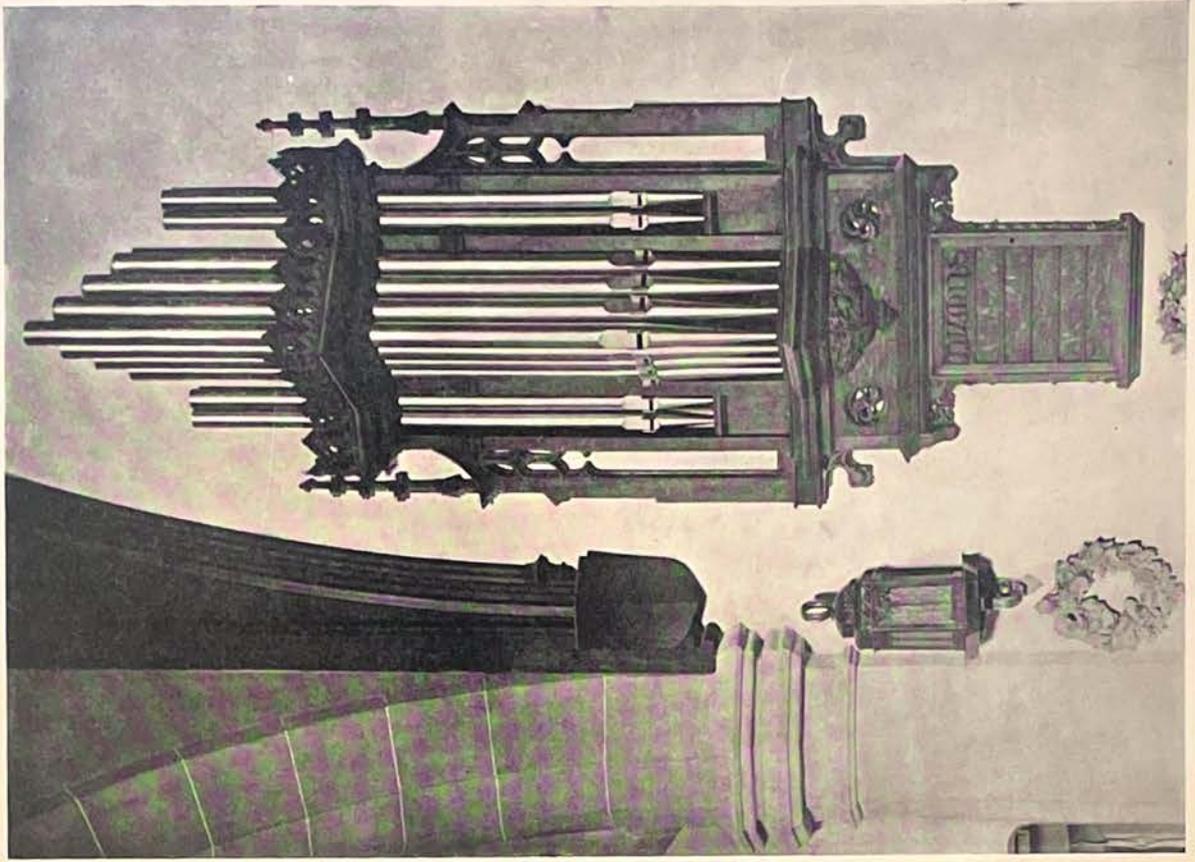
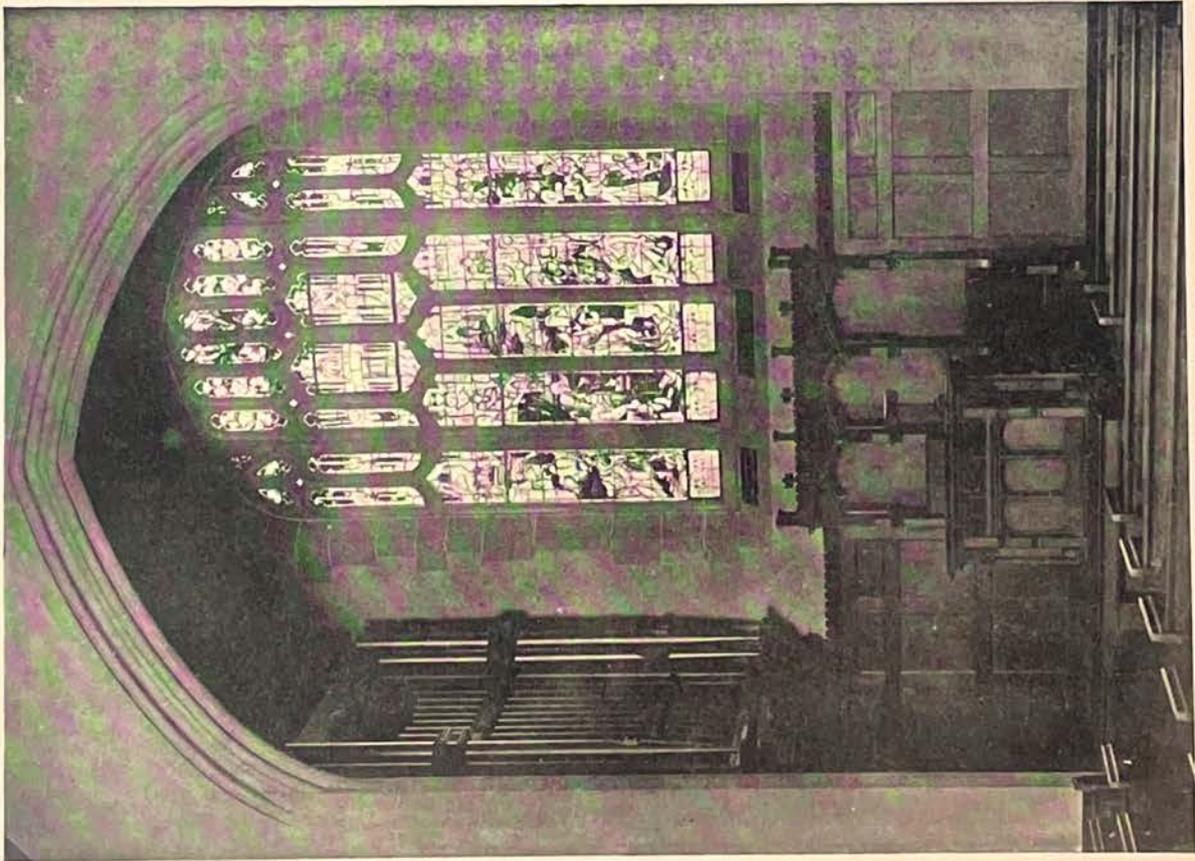
Vol. C, NO. 1861



SECOND CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, LYNN, MASS.

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CURRENT NEWS AND COMMENT

Washington State Capitol Award

We learn from press reports that Wilder & White, of New York, were awarded by the State Capitol Commission the first prize in the competition for the new \$5,000,000 capitol to be erected at Olympia. The first money prize was awarded to Howells & Stokes, of New York; the second prize to David J. Meyers, of Seattle; the third to Wilcox & Sayward, and the fourth to Ernest Flagg, New York. Honorable mention was given to Gilbert Lorensburgh, San Francisco, Milton Lichtenstein, San Francisco, and Longe & Eward, St. Louis.

The Mystery of the Sphinx

Professor George J. Reisner of Harvard University has, it is claimed, solved in a satisfactory way the origin and meaning of the Sphinx erected in 2850 B. C. According to an interview with Professor Reisner, published in a Boston paper, he regards this work as only a symbol. The report at length of Professor Reisner's observations, which we understand will be published by the Harvard authorities, and will soon be ready for distribution, will be an interesting and exhaustive discussion of a subject that has baffled archaeologists for a great many years.

The William Penn Memorial Tablet

With reference to the very beautiful memorial tablet illustrated in our issue of August 16th, it is interesting to note that the Church of All Hallows, Barking, wherein this tablet is placed, has a history that antedates the Norman Conquest. It is the oldest parish church with a continuous history in the city of London and is one of the eight churches that survived the great fire of 1666. This church is peculiarly rich in memorial brasses and possesses one of the richest collections in London. It is also noted for its splendid wood work, which constitutes the most conspicuous feature of the interior.

It was to this church that Sir William Penn brought his infant son, William, to be baptized, a ceremony that took place on October 23d, 1644. The records of this church have been unusually well preserved and the register containing the record of Penn's baptism also contains other important entries of personal and historic interest.

The tablet to the memory of William Penn erected by the Pennsylvania Society is of bronze. Its design was originally undertaken by the late Charles F. McKim, a member of the society, but his untimely death prevented the realization of his plans. The design was finally prepared by Mr. McKim's firm. The inscription was written by

the Venerable George Francis Nelson, D.D., Archdeacon of New York and a member of the society.

All Hallows, Barking, was selected as a resting place for this tablet because it is the one building still extant in London definitely associated with the birth of William Penn. The site of his birthplace has long since disappeared.

Architectural Commission for the Panama Exposition

The preliminary architectural commission for the Panama Exposition has been selected by the Board of the Exposition Company. The members chosen are as follows:

William Curlett, John Galen Howard, Albert Pissis, Willis Polk and Clarence H. Ward.

This action was taken as the result of the report of a special committee, in which the following recommendation was made:

"We recommend to the board that it select by vote from the twelve names submitted by the Chapter of Architects the names of five, who shall constitute a preliminary architectural advisory committee to consult with and advise the board and its committees as to architectural procedure only."

The length of time to be allowed the five architects to make their report was discussed, the intention as understood being that they are to suggest a general architectural scheme for the exposition, which will be preliminary in its character.

Architecture in Our Public Schools

We learn with much interest that it is proposed by the Board of Education of Los Angeles, Cal., to invite certain architects of that city to submit tentative plans for organizing an architectural department in the public schools. This is the first instance that we can recall wherein architecture in its elementary form has become a part of the curriculum of the public schools. It is gratifying to know that the work carried on for a number of years by the architectural societies is to be supplemented at least to some extent in the public schools.

Probably nothing has more generally retarded the advance of good architectural design than the ignorance of the masses concerning its value and if the cardinal principles of good design and construction can be instilled into the minds of the public school children it will not be many years before much of that woeful ignorance that is now displayed will be supplemented by a higher and broader view of those features that contribute to the wise upbuilding and development of our cities and towns.

An Architectural Adviser to Be Employed

The committee in charge of the competition inaugurated by the Vocational High School Commission of Syracuse, to secure designs for the proposed building, has been led to decide on the appointment of a professional adviser. It would appear that many of the applicants for copies of the program made inquiry as to the name of the professional adviser. Learning that no architect had a place on the committee and that the plans would in their final selection not be passed on by an architect, it is reported that many of the applicants refused to enter the contest.

It is not difficult to understand their reasons for such action. Any attempt on the part of a committee to secure competitive designs where there is no guarantee that the final award will be directed by technical knowledge is foredoomed to failure.

We commend the wisdom of the committee in making correction in this matter and its prompt and willing action restores confidence by making certain that the error was one of misunderstanding rather than intention.

PERSONAL

It is announced in the daily press that on recommendation of the Fine Arts Commission, President Taft and the Lincoln Memorial Commission have designated Henry Bacon of New York as the architect of the Lincoln Memorial which is to be erected in Washington.

The Annual Scholarship of the American Academy in Rome have been awarded as follows:

Painting—Ezra Winter, Chicago.

Sculpture—Henry D. Thrasher, New York.

Architecture—George S. Keyl, Denver.

Charles Downing Lay has been elected by the Park Board of the City of New York as landscape architect. Mr. Lay is secretary of the Society of American Landscape Architects and one of the editors of "Landscape Architecture." He is a graduate of Columbia University, School of Architecture, class of 1900, after which he entered Harvard, taking the course of landscape architecture under Frederick Law Olmsted, and was graduated with a degree of Bachelor of Science in 1902.

Many problems of importance await the consideration of Mr. Lay, among them the selection of sites for proposed monuments and the designing of gateways at various points in Central Park.

We are informed by Mr. R. W. Foote, Architect, New Haven, Conn., that he has acquired the interests of his former partner, Mr. C. F. Townsend, and will continue in practice in the Malley Building, New Haven, Conn.

Clarence Wilson Brazer and E. Donald Robb, Architects, announce that they have formed a partnership under the firm name of Brazer & Robb for the practice of their profession with offices in the St. James Building, 1133 Broadway, New York City.

Mr. William E. Chamberlin, well known in architectural circles in Boston and New York, died on August 7, at the age of 55 years.

Mr. Chamberlin was for a number of years connected with the office of McKim, Mead & White; later he was an instructor in the School of Fine Arts in Paris and on his return to this country founded the architectural firm of Chamberlin & Austin at Boston, Mass.

INDUSTRIAL

Radiators

The United States Radiator Corporation, Detroit, Mich., has just issued a book of more than 240 pages, size 5 x 7 inches, entitled "The Complete Line." As its name indicates, it illustrates and describes the complete line of Radiators, Sectional Water Boilers and various forms of heaters made by this Company.

It contains much practical information on modern methods of heating, and can, we understand, be had by architects on application to either the head office at Detroit or at any of the many branches in leading cities.

Modern Sanitation

While primarily intended to exploit the line of plumbing goods made by the Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Company, of Pittsburgh, Pa., *Modern Sanitation* presents to its readers each month articles of merit and illustrations of interest. Mr. J. J. Cosgrove, the author of many standard books on plumbing and sanitation, is a regular contributor to *Modern Sanitation*. The June and July issues are particularly attractive both as to text and illustrations, and will be found worth sending for. Architects may receive this publication on request.

Sanitary Pottery

The July issue of *Sanitary Pottery*, a publication issued monthly by the Trenton Potteries Company, Trenton, N. J., and designed to inform its readers on the latest achievement of the manufacture of the line of sanitary pottery made by that company, will be found of interest.

Hints for the architect, the builder and plumber printed in this issue contain information of value.

This publication will be sent on request.

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BUILDING NEWS

To be of value this matter must be printed in the number immediately following its receipt, which makes it impossible for us to verify it all. Our sources of information are believed to be reliable, but we cannot guarantee the correctness of all items. Parties in charge of proposed work are requested to send us information concerning it as early as possible; also corrections of any errors discovered.

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM.—Trustees of Holy Innocents Hospital Association are considering selection of site for erection of hospital building for treatment of children.

FLORENCE.—Library Association has started a movement to secure Carnegie library.

CALIFORNIA

KLAMATH FALLS.—Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Co. will probably erect building for central office.

LONG BEACH.—Postoffice department has selected site on Pine Ave., between Fifth and Sixth Sts., on which to erect Long Beach postoffice.

LOS ANGELES.—Los Angeles railway has purchased site west of Western Ave. for erection of new car house, and club house for street railway employees; estimated cost including purchase of land, \$200,000.

LOS ANGELES.—Plans are being prepared for Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Co. for three-story building to be erected at Denker and Vernon Aves.

Plans are being prepared by Architects Dennis & Farwell, 326 W. Third St., for three-story and basement reinforced concrete hospital building at Washington and Figueroa Sts.; cost, \$100,000.

LOS ANGELES.—Plans for building to be erected by Water Department on Oliver and Fifth Sts. have been approved of by Public Service Commission.

LOS ANGELES.—Institution to be known as Los Angeles College will be erected by order of Jesuits on Avenue 54.

Plans have been completed for 11-story reinforced concrete office building to be erected on Hill and Fourth Sts. by Black Fireproof Building Co.; cost, \$400,000 to \$450,000. Plans have been prepared by Architects Edleman & Barnett, 233 S. Broadway.

NAPA.—It is reported that Catholic officials from San Francisco will erect convent and Catholic school.

OAKLAND.—Merritt Hotel building will be replaced with modern three-story steel and reinforced concrete structure; cost, \$150,000.

OAKLAND.—Bonds for building eight new schools will be sold at once, as follows: New Durant School, \$160,000; addition to Washington School, \$100,000; new Lockwood School, \$75,000; new school at Fifty-fourth and Market Sts., \$65,000; Thirteenth Ave. School, \$75,000; College Ave. School, \$85,000; Peralta Heights School, \$43,000; and a new school in the annexed district to relieve the Dewey School, \$100,000.

POMONA.—Board of directors of George Junior Republic has accepted three donations aggregating \$21,000, of which \$20,000 will be used for erection of two \$10,000 dormitories, plans for which have been prepared by Architect Myron Hunt, of Los Angeles.

SACRAMENTO.—Plans have been prepared by Architect L. B. Volk, Stimson Bldg., for erection of German Lutheran Church on Seventeenth and L Sts. and trustees are advertising for bids.

SAN BERNARDINO.—Election will be held in September for voting on \$200,000 bond issue for purpose of erecting polytechnic high school.

SAN DIEGO.—Three six-story reinforced concrete buildings will be erected by Dr. P. C. Remondino.

SAN FRANCISCO.—Plans have been prepared by Architects Charles M. & Arthur F. Rousseau, 2200 California St., for reinforced concrete building designed for a hotel on Bush St. for Isaac Oppenheimer; cost \$30,000.

Architects Reid Bros., Claus Spreckles Bldg., have prepared plans for hotel structure to be erected on south line of Mission St. for Henry J. Crocker; cost \$110,000.

Plans have been completed by Architects Miller & Colmesnil for club house to be erected by Corinthian Yacht Club.

SAN FRANCISCO.—Plans have been completed for erection of \$100,000 library building at Sacramento and Webster Sts.,

to house Lane Medical Library, donated to Cooper Medical College by Dr. Lane.

SAN JOSE.—Building committee of the Y. M. C. A. have decided not to consider any plans for new building which are prepared by an architect who is a non-resident of California.

SAN PEDRO.—C. D. Callahan is consulting with architect for erection of school of naval architecture and boat building.

SANTA MONICA.—Mrs. Louise Stoll has purchased site of old Arcadia Hotel and will erect summer home.

WATSONVILLE.—Southern Pacific will expend \$50,000 on buildings for new station.

WHITTIER.—Erection of school building on Pickering, Lencella and Newlin Sts. has been decided; cost, \$22,000.

WILLOWS.—Plans of Architect C. H. Russell, of San Francisco have been accepted for erection of Glenn County Savings Bank Bldg. on Butte and Sycamore Sts.; cost, \$30,000.

COLORADO

PUEBLO.—Pueblo Culvert & Metal Co. has been incorporated and will erect factory on S. Main St.

Two or three-story building will be erected by G. W. Avery, president of the Lucas M. M. & L. Co. of La Plata county, on Main and Tenth Sts.

SALIDA.—Ten thousand-dollar brick garage will be erected by Mrs. Lucy P. Jones on First and E Sts.

CONNECTICUT

CHESHIRE.—Mrs. Julia A. Hummiston has donated \$30,000 for erection and equipment of school building.

HARTFORD.—Architects Davis & Brooks, 49 Pearl St., are receiving plans for municipal office building; estimated cost \$300,000.

HARTFORD.—J. Lichenstein & Co. of 142 Water St., New York City, have purchased site extending from railroad freight yard to Tolland St., and will erect tobacco warehouse.

NEW HAVEN.—Estimates are being made on plans for New Haven Machine Screw Co.

NEW LONDON.—The purchase of site of 56 acres has been authorized for Connecticut College for Women.

PLAINVILLE.—Bids for the erection of four-room school house on Broad St. have been rejected and new bids will be received until Aug. 21 by School Board.

DELAWARE

WILMINGTON.—Architect John D. Thompson, Jr., Ford Bldg., is preparing sketches for Court House addition.

WILMINGTON.—Architects J. & M. Kennedy, Ford Bldg., are preparing plans for \$10,000 hotel to be erected by Thomas Lawless.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON.—Hotel and summer garden will be made from three adjoining apartment houses, the Helvena, Oregon and Berwyn, at 1925-7-9 Fourteenth St., N. W., by Miller Bros.; estimated cost of improvements, \$40,000.

Plans are being prepared by Architects Clark Waggaman and T. G. B. Fuller, 806 Seventeenth St., N. W., for three-story brick dwelling for Dr. Thomas A. Slaytor on south side of R. St.; cost \$20,000.

George H. Myers is planning erection of residence on south side of S. St., between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Sts.

Henry S. Mott has purchased eleven lots on Harrison & Thirteenth Sts., Fairlawn, and is contemplating construction of several houses.

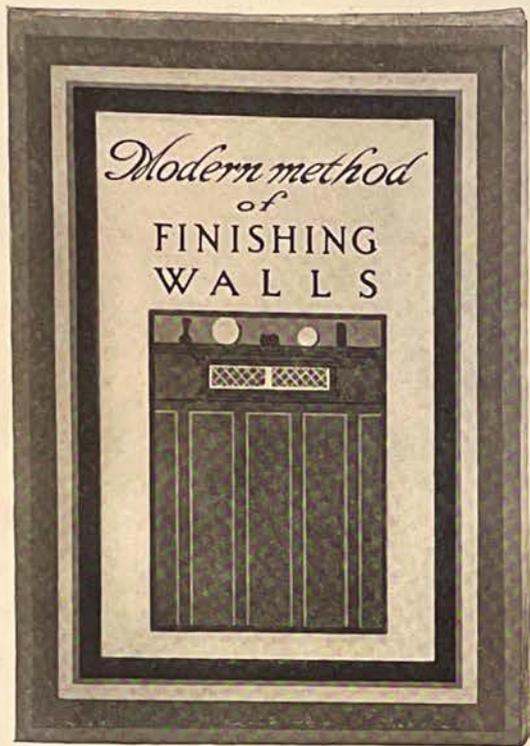
FLORIDA

AMERICUS.—Erection of \$25,000 hospital is contemplated.

BAINBRIDGE.—Election will be held in September for voting on \$50,000 bond issue for erection of school building.

JACKSONVILLE.—Mason Investment Co. will erect fifteen-story hotel and office building on Julia St. to cost nearly \$1,000,000.

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LOUISVILLE, KY.

Architect James R. Walsh, Herkimer Bldg., has prepared plans.

Bids will be received until 3 p. m., Sept. 4, by Board of Bond Trustees for erection of two-story, fireproof concrete and brick office building to be erected on Main and Orange Sts. Plans may be seen by applying to R. N. Ellis, superintendent.

PENSACOLA.—Plans have been completed for German Lutheran Church to be erected on W. Wright St. Contract will be awarded on Aug. 21.

PENSACOLA.—Bids will be received until 6 p. m., Aug. 21, at office of Architect S. J. Welch, Room 7, Masonic Bldg., for erection of building on W. Wright St. for German and English Lutheran congregation.

SAVANNAH.—Bids will be opened shortly for erection of Hotel Savannah, and work of tearing down old Screven house will be started not later than Sept. 1.

TAMPA.—Tampa Drug Co. are considering erection of new building.

TAMPA.—Addition of three stories to American National bank building is contemplated.

GEORGIA

MILLEDGEVILLE.—The Georgia Railroad authorities are contemplating remodeling and enlarging depot.

QUITMAN.—Erection of school building is contemplated.

WAYCROSS.—Waycross Ice & Cold Storage Co., will erect 100-ton plant on Satilla St.

ILLINOIS

CENTRALIA.—Frank Prusz, of Queen City Box & Barrel Co., will erect addition to plant on S. Chestnut St.

CHICAGO.—Plans have been prepared for erection of new Union Railway station to cost \$20,000,000, to be used by Pennsylvania lines, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

CHICAGO.—Boyle Realty Co. has purchased site on West Michigan & Orleans Sts., and is contemplating erection of eight-story building.

John T. Cunningham is contemplating erection of ice cream plant on W. Van Buren St. and Irving Ave.

Herbert N. Rose has purchased site on Scott St. and is considering erection of high class apartment building to cost \$150,000.

ENGLEWOOD.—Plans have been prepared by Architects Huehl & Schmid, 163 Randolph St., for erection of \$75,000 building on Sixty-third and Halsted Sts., for R. A. Schoenfeld Co.

EVANSTON.—Plans for clubhouse to cost about \$50,000 have been accepted by Evanston Woman's Club, and will be erected at Chicago Ave. and Church St. Plans have been prepared by Architect Ernest A. Mayo, 204 Dearborn St.

FREEPORT.—Edward K. Delhauer will erect three-story building on Stephenson St.

MOLINE.—Scott County Board has purchased site on W. Pleasant St. and will erect \$15,000 juvenile home.

PEORIA.—Arrangements for rebuilding of Greeley school will be made immediately.

INDIANA

EVANSVILLE.—Building committee is considering plans for erection of edifice on Washington and McCormick Aves. for congregation of Jefferson Avenue Church.

EVANSVILLE.—Mr. Schlotter is preparing plans for erection of two-story store building on Fourth St.

Addition will be erected to new school of Holy Trinity Catholic church.

The Washington Terrace apartments to be erected shortly will consist of two buildings. Bids will be opened on Aug. 26.

HAMMOND.—Two hotels will be erected, one by Anton H. Tapper and the other by Otto Knoerzer.

INDIANAPOLIS.—J. J. Cole, of Cole Motor Car Co., will erect four-story concrete and steel factory on Market and Washington Sts.

SOUTH BEND.—Bids will be received until 3 p. m., Aug. 21, by Board of Education for erection of High School buildings. Plans were prepared by Architect William B. Ittner, 911 Locust St., St. Louis, Mo.

IOWA

CLINTON.—City National Bank will erect modern brick building 45 feet high at 226-228 Fifth Ave.

DES MOINES.—Extensive building improvements have been planned by Central Church of Christ.

MASON CITY.—National convention of the Modern Brotherhood of America has instructed directors to erect a building at Mason City.

WASHINGTON.—Plans have been completed for erection of summer residence of Joseph Leiter.

KANSAS

FORT SCOTT.—Election will be held Sept. 12 for voting on bond issue for erection of high school building.

FORT SCOTT.—Election will be held for voting on \$110,000 bond issue for erection of high school building.

MIDLAND.—Hall will be erected by Grant Township C. P. A.

KENTUCKY

LOUISVILLE.—Eight stores will be erected on Third and Walnut Sts. by Judge Wheeler McGee, trustee for the Armstrong heirs; estimated cost, \$25,000.

Local capitalists will build ten-story apartment hotel on Cherokee Parkway and Willow Ave., to cost \$400,000. Architect Mason Maney, Board of Trade Building, will prepare plans.

LOUISIANA

NEW ORLEANS.—The Premier Alcohol Co. of New York City will erect four brick buildings for manufacture of alcohol in Jefferson parish.

Architects Favrot & Livandais, 839 Gravier St., will prepare plans for erection of ward for criminal insane.

RUSTON.—Board of School Directors has authorized \$65,000 bond issue for erection of public school building.

SHREVEPORT.—Architects King & Snyder are preparing plans for church edifice to be erected by First Methodist church; cost \$100,000.

MAINE

BIDDEFORD.—Rebuilding of Goodwin Block on Main St., recently destroyed by fire, is contemplated.

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE.—Architect John Freund, Jr., 210 E. Lexington St., will prepare plans for three-story department store to be erected on N. Gay St. by B. Mayer, 532 N. Gay St.

Plans have been prepared by Architects Emory & Nusseur, Professional Bldg., for residence to be erected near Roger's Station in Green Spring Valley.

BALTIMORE.—C. A. Glanville is contemplating erection of home at Ten Hills; cost, \$8,000.

CUMBERLAND.—Plans are being considered for two additional wings to be erected at Allegany Hospital.

MASSACHUSETTS

BOSTON.—Peter D. Dolan contemplates erection of two-family frame house to cost \$6,000 at Orient Heights.

CHELSEA.—Three-story three-apartment brick block will be erected at 175 Pearl St., by Hyman Kaplan; cost \$6,000.

LYNN.—Christian Science church will erect edifice at 34 Baltimore St.

LYNN.—Committee of the Lynn Neighborhood Club has purchased site on Beyer Place on which to erect new clubhouse.

MARLBORO.—Erection of new hospital building is being contemplated by trustees of Marlboro hospital.

NORTH ADAMS.—Hoosac Cotton Mills will spend \$850,000 for enlargement and improvement of their present plant in Union St. district.

SOMERVILLE.—J. E. Mowatt will erect three-story brick block on Highland Ave.; cost \$40,000.

MICHIGAN

DETROIT.—Plans are being prepared for five-story and basement store building to be erected by C. E. Trombly Sons Co. on Jefferson Ave.

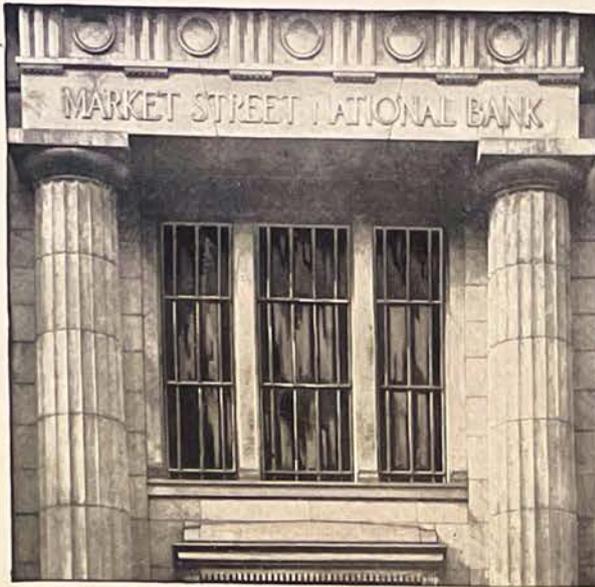
DETROIT.—German-American Savings Bank will remodel building on Gratiot Ave. and Chene St. for branch office.

Central Savings Bank has purchased site on Fort St. and Junction Ave. and will erect office building.

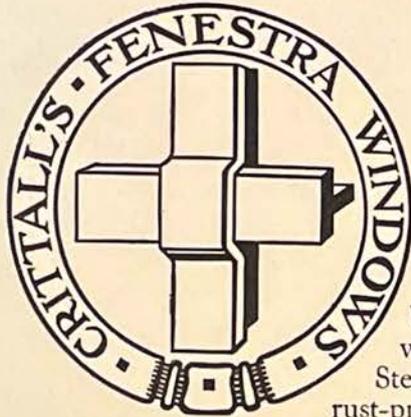
Packard Motor Car Co. is contemplating extension of its truck plant.

FAIRVIEW.—The Trombly Sons Co. is having plans prepared for five-story building to be erected on E. Jefferson Ave.

GALIEN.—Erection of bank, to be known as Farmers' & Merchants' Bank, is contemplated by Dowagiac capitalists. E. Burt Jenney is interested.



Market Street National Bank, Philadelphia, Pa.
Thomas, Churchman & Mollitor, Architects, Philadelphia



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The interior view of the E. W. Clark residence, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia
Geo. T. Pearson, Architect, Philadelphia

Detroit Steel Products Co., Dept. 6 Detroit, Mich.

MINNESOTA

DULUTH.—Architect Victor J. Price has completed plans for remodeling of the Sunbeam Theater and bids will shortly be called.

DULUTH.—Duluth Camp No. 2341, Modern Woodmen of America, will erect lodge hall and auditorium on site of West End Advertiser Building, Twenty-first Ave. and First St.; cost \$20,000.

CROSBY.—Architects Frank L. Young & Co., of Duluth, are preparing plans for two school buildings, one for Crosby and the other for Ironton; cost, \$10,000 each.

STEPHEN.—\$5,000 has been voted for erection of fire hall.

ST. PAUL.—Department store to be known as McArthur's will be remodeled from building now occupied by Thoen Bros. Peter McArthur is interested.

ST. PAUL.—Lyngblomsten Society will erect home for aged Norwegians on Pascal Ave., near Como park; estimated cost \$15,000.

MISSOURI

ST. LOUIS.—The Kretzer Realty Co. has purchased property on Garrison Ave. and Olive St. and is considering erection of new building.

NEBRASKA

WYNOT.—Bids will be received until 6 p. m. Sept. 2 at office of E. A. Miller, School District No. 101, for erection of two-story brick school house. Plans have been prepared by Architect G. W. Burkhead, Grain Exch. Bldg., Sioux City. Ia.

NEW JERSEY

ATLANTIC CITY.—Plans have been completed by Seaside Yacht Club for \$12,000 club house.

CAMDEN.—Board of Education is contemplating erection of \$400,000 high school.

JAMESBURG.—Bids will be received until 2:30 p. m., Sept. 6, at State Home for Boys for erection of school house. Plans may be seen at office of Commissioner of Charities, State House, Trenton.

LINDEN.—Bids will be received until Aug. 28 by Township Committee for erection of town hall; estimated cost, \$18,500.

NEWARK.—Architect Orestes C. Gonnelli is preparing plans for two three-story brick apartment buildings to be erected at 225 to 227 Clifton Ave. for Frank Coppola; cost \$18,000.

NEWARK.—Plans for Sixth Precinct police station as prepared by Architects Harry J. & John V. King, 22 Clinton St., have been approved of by Common Council, and bids will shortly be advertised; estimated cost \$70,000.

Estimates are being taken by Architect Robert C. Klemm, 156 Market St., for four-story brick apartment building to be erected at 7 Clark St. for Carl Loennecker; cost \$12,000.

NEWARK.—Architect Frederick Lemmer has prepared plans for two-family frame house to be erected at 15 Baldwin Ave. for Mrs. Margaret J. Ward; estimated cost, \$6,000.

Plans have been prepared by Architect Charles Knapp, 459 Eighteenth St., for erection of two-family frame dwelling at 67 and 69 Farley Ave. for George Killer; cost, \$6,000.

Architect Romolo Bottelli, 191 Market St., has prepared plans for six-family frame dwelling on 446 Chester Ave. for Gerado Avallone; estimated cost, \$5,000.

Architect William D. Jones, 881 Broad St., has prepared plans for frame dwelling to be erected at 445 Parker St. for Deyo & Jones; estimated cost, \$8,000.

Board of Education will erect brick school house at Seventeenth Ave., Hunterdon and Bergen Sts., to cost \$247,000.

Plans have been drawn by Architect Edward D. Dunn, 34 S. Tenth St., for six two-family dwellings to be erected at 319-329 S. Sixteenth St. for John H. Dunn & Sons; estimated cost, \$24,000.

NEW PROVIDENCE.—Special meeting will be held Aug. 21 to ask for appropriation of \$15,000 for purchase of site and erection of six-room school building.

PERTH AMBOY.—Architects Goldberger & Greisen will prepare plans for nurses' home to be erected in New Brunswick Ave.; cost \$20,000.

SEWELL.—Voters have decided to erect \$5,000 school house.

TRENTON.—Architect Wm. A. Poland 204 Hillcrest Ave., has prepared plans for twelve-story addition to Broad Street National Bank Bldg., on State and Montgomery Sts.

WEST ORANGE.—Architect E. V. Warren, 22 Clinton St., has completed plans for three-story brick store and apartment building to be erected on Valley and Washington Sts. by Hauptman & Danzis; estimated cost, \$16,000.

NEW YORK

BROOKLYN.—Plans have been filed by Edison Co., for two-story brick building to be erected at Gold and John Sts., to cost \$325,000.

BROOKLYN.—Architects Shaupan & Shaupan, 772 Broadway, are preparing plans for six six-story apartment houses to be erected on Roebing St. and S. Third St. for S. Miller.

EDGEMERE, L. I.—Hotel will be erected fronting ocean between Columbus and Hudson Aves., by A. S. Iserson. Plans have been prepared by Architect B. E. Stern, 7 W. Thirty-eighth St., N. Y. City.

HORNELL.—Bill is being considered providing for erection of Federal building to cost \$85,000.

HORNELL.—Erie Railroad Co. is contemplating erection of four concrete ice houses to cost \$240,000.

MATTITUCK, L. I.—Fred Niblo has purchased 70-acre farm and will erect summer home.

NEWBURGH.—Architects F. E. Estabrook, of Newburgh, and Jackson & Rosencrans, 1328 Broadway, New York City, have prepared plans for Y. M. C. A. building to be erected on Grand St.

NEW YORK CITY.—Twelve-story apartment house will probably be erected on West End Ave. and Eighty-sixth St. by syndicate headed by Architects Mulliken & Moeller, 103 Park Ave.

NEW YORK CITY.—Architects Pickering & Walker, 103 Park Ave., have filed plans for 12-story apartment house on Park Ave. and 82d St. for Park Ave. Co.; cost \$650,000.

Plans have been filed by Architect Henry Nordheim, 1087 Tremont Ave., for five-story brick apartment on Bathgate Ave. for Joseph Diamond Construction Co.; cost \$45,000.

Architect M. A. Buckley, 1513 Home Ave., has filed plans for three two-story frame dwellings on Mayflower Ave. for John Young; cost \$11,000.

Plans have been filed by Architect W. Weissenberger, 55 Duane St., for alterations to four-story and basement converter station on Crosby St. for New York Edison Co.; cost \$20,000.

Architect A. Gioble, 144 W. 39th St., has filed plans for alterations to five-story store on Broadway for Wendel estate; cost \$8,500.

Plans have been filed by Architect O. Reissman, 30 First St., for three-story shop on 26th St., for J. Kammerer, 210 E. 26th St.; cost \$5,000.

Architect W. Mortenson has filed alterations to four-story and basement apartment house on 53d St. for R. Linder, 123 W. 30th St.; cost \$6,000.

Plans have been filed by Architect H. Regelman, 133 Seventh Ave., for alterations to two four-story apartments on First Ave. for W. B. Wagner; cost \$10,000.

Architect M. J. Garvin, 3307 Third Ave., has filed plans for alterations to one-story brick warehouse on Brook Ave. for George N. Reinhardt; cost \$30,000.

NEW YORK CITY.—Health Department will erect eight-story building on Center and Walker Sts.

Seven-story building will be erected at Tremont and Arthur Aves. by William C. Bergen.

NEW YORK CITY.—Plans have been filed by Architect N. Serracino, 1170 Broadway, for erection of six-story apartment house on Eighth Ave. and Seventeenth St., for J. M. Coffey, 325 W. 137th St.; cost \$37,000.

Architect C. B. Meyers, 1 Union Sq., has filed plans for six-story apartment to be erected on Christopher St., for J. Lippman and S. Root; cost \$30,000.

Plans have been filed by Architects Moore & Landsiedel, Third Ave. and 148th St., for two five-story brick apartments to be erected on Southern Boulevard for Sonsin Wahlig Construction Co., 1322 Southern Blvd.; cost \$100,000.

Architect H. T. Howell, 149th St. and Willis Ave., has filed plans for three five-story brick apartments to be erected on 167th St., for Cioffi Co., 1116 Intervale Ave.; cost \$105,000.

Plans have been filed by Architect W. Flannagan, foot of E. Twenty-sixth St., for alterations to be made to a five and

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an eight-story convent and home on Lafayette St., for Mission of the Immaculate Virgin; cost \$7,000.

New York Dock Co. has filed plans for six-story structure at Bowne & Commerce Sts., to cost \$300,000.

Plans have been filed by Bush Terminal Co. for two-story building at Second Ave. and Thirty-sixth St., to cost \$35,000.

NEW YORK CITY.—Architect W. Albert Swasey, 47 W. Thirty-fourth St., has filed plans for alterations to four-story theater and office building on Broadway and Forty-first St., for Felix Isman, 1441 Broadway; cost \$5,000.

Erection of hotel to cost \$10,000,000 on Broadway between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth Sts., is contemplated. C. S. Leeds of Chicago, is said to be interested.

NEW YORK CITY.—A. H. Woods announces that the Julian Eltinge Theater will be erected shortly on Forty-second St., west of Liberty Theater.

NEW YORK CITY.—Architect J. H. Knubel, 318 W. Forty-second St., has filed plans for six-story brick loft on Thirty-sixth St. for Samuel Booth; cost \$40,000.

Plans have been filed by Architect G. M. McCabe, 96 Fifth Ave., for alterations to building on Seventeenth St. for Monahan Express Co., 61 Greenwich Ave.; cost \$30,000.

NEW YORK CITY.—Plans are being drawn for sixteen-story building fronting 80 feet on 42d St. and 120 feet on 43d St., between Eighth and Ninth Aves. Estimated cost, \$1,700,000. Architects, Joseph C. Shaeffer & Co., 38 W. 32d St.

NEW YORK CITY.—Architect J. H. Knubel, 318 W. Forty-second St., has filed plans for erection of six-story brick loft building for estate of Samuel Booth; cost, \$40,000.

Paulist Fathers will erect headquarters on Sixtieth St. and Columbus Ave.

Architect H. H. Peterson has filed plans for alterations to 10-story hospital on Second Ave. for Society of the Lying-In Hospital of the City of New York; estimated cost, \$10,000.

Architect J. C. Watson, 217 W. 125th St., has filed plans for two-story theater and store on Fifth Ave. and Cathedral Parkway for E. Friedman; cost, \$75,000.

Plans have been filed by Architect George P. Crosier, E. 233d St., for two two-story brick dwellings on 222d St. for Brill Construction Co., 846 E. 229th St.; cost, \$12,000.

Architect A. W. Del Gaudio has filed plans for two five-story brick store and office buildings to be erected on 168th St. for Taxpayers' Realty Co.; cost, \$8,000.

Plans have been filed by Architect W. C. Reid for 1½-story brick stable to be erected on Walton Ave. for Maguire Bros.; cost, \$5,500.

Architects Ludlow & Peabody, 12 W. Thirty-first St., have filed plans for alterations to be made to one and two-story church on Amsterdam Ave. for trustees of West Park Presbyterian Church; cost, \$30,000.

POUGHKEEPSIE.—Election will be held for voting on bond issue for erection of high school and grade school.

ROCHESTER.—Plans for Eastman Kodak Co.'s building in State St. have been altered to 16 instead of 14 stories in height; cost, \$200,000.

SARANAC LAKE.—Hospital to cost \$25,000 will be erected.

SCHENECTADY.—Election of Jewish home, to cost \$10,000, is contemplated by Jewish residents of city. Jacob L. Cohen, State St., is interested.

SCHENECTADY.—Erection of new jail is contemplated.

SYRACUSE.—Calvin D. Palmer will erect two modern houses on Tompkins St. and two on Bryant Ave.

UTICA.—Site for erecting of Utica State Hospital is being considered.

NORTH DAKOTA

BRAZIL.—Erection of school house is contemplated.

CHAFEE.—New \$10,000 school house will be ready for bidders in a short while.

GWINNER.—Directors of bank will erect brick building in place of one recently damaged by fire.

SHELDON.—Library building, to cost \$5,000, will be erected.

VALLEY CITY.—Dr. S. A. Zimmerman will erect new residence to cost \$7,000.

WAHPETON.—Wehner & Voss will erect brick building to be used as meat market.

OHIO

AKRON.—Northern Ohio Traction & Light Co. will erect traction station and train shed on N. Main St.

AKRON.—Northern Ohio Traction & Light Co. will erect traction station and train shed on North Main St.

CINCINNATI.—L. A. Strobel Co. has purchased three-acre site on Mitchell Ave. and will erect five-story factory building, to cost \$100,000.

Architects Newcomb & Jenkins are preparing plans for stucco house to be erected on Lafayette Circle for Mrs. Nellie S. Shannon; cost, \$10,000.

Plans have been prepared by Architects Garber & Woodward, Andrews Bldg., for Fifteenth District school, to be erected on E. Clifton Ave.; estimated cost, \$260,000.

CINCINNATI.—Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co., of Richmond, Va., will erect modern \$250,000 plant in St. Bernard.

CLEVELAND.—Pennsylvania Railroad is contemplating erection of passenger station on Euclid Ave. and E. 55th St.

CLEVELAND.—Plans have been prepared for two-story frame building to be erected on W. 64th St. by Jacob Perkins.

CLEVELAND.—Bids will be received until 12 noon, Sept. 5, by secretary of Cleveland Public Library Board for construction of library building on west side of E. Thirtieth St. Plans have been prepared by Architect Edward L. Tilton.

WOOSTER.—Bids will be received until 12 noon, Aug. 29, by Director Chas. E. Thorne, Neal House, Columbus, for construction of fireproof addition to its main or administration building. Plans may be seen at office of director at experiment station, Wooster.

YOUNGSTOWN.—Committee is considering plans for erection of hotel.

OKLAHOMA

MUSKOGON.—Hospital will be erected on southeast corner of the Monticello addition, on Dayton St., by organization of Roman Catholic Sisters.

OREGON

EUGENE.—Methodists are planning erection of \$100,000 temple of worship.

PORTLAND.—Architect McNaughton, Concord Bldg., has nearly completed plans for construction of three-story granite and marble building. Mr. J. S. Beall is interested.

PORTLAND.—Architects Whidden & Lewis, Corbett Bldg., have completed plans for west wing of county court house; estimated cost, \$644,000.

PORTLAND.—Anticipating the Second World's Christian Citizenship Conference, the city has appropriated \$600,000 for erecting of an auditorium seating 20,000 persons. Structure must be completed and ready for occupancy by July 27, 1913.

SALEM.—State Board has purchased site on which to erect the new capitol building annex.

PENNSYLVANIA

CHESTER.—Lewis Rodman Page, of Upland, has purchased 82 acres on Spring Mill Road, north of Villanova, and is having plans prepared for erection of residence.

ERIE.—Lutheran Church Extension Society has purchased site on Silliman Ave., with view of erecting church for people of that vicinity.

ERIE.—Four-story concrete addition to Watson paper mill at Sixteenth and Holland Sts. will be erected by Henry Shenk Co.

SHAMOKIN.—National Ticket Co. will erect two-story stone and cement block building on Webster and Pearl Sts.

PHILADELPHIA.—Architect H. L. Reinhold, Tenth and Sansom Sts., is designing addition to Northwestern General Hospital.

PHILADELPHIA.—Plans are being prepared by Architects Cope & Stewardson, 320 Walnut St., for reconstruction of fronts of University of Pennsylvania, Methodist Orphanage and Chestnut Street Opera House; cost \$100,000.

Architects Peuckert & Wunder, 310 Chestnut St., have completed plans for three-story brick and stone residence at 5606 Ridge Ave., Roxborough, to cost \$15,000.

PHILADELPHIA.—James B. Flounders has asked for estimates for erection of residence at Chestnut Hill, Leverick, for Fred-

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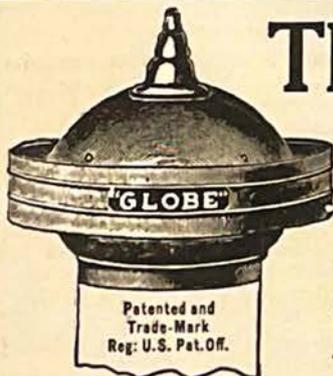


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Figure No. 68



Key for Lock Shield
Radiator

erick Rosengarten. Architect George B. Page, Harrison Bldg., has prepared plans.

PHILADELPHIA.—Bids will be received until noon, Aug. 31, by Mayor for erection of municipal convention hall in Fairmount Park, near Thirty-third St. Architect, John T. Windeim, Commonwealth Bldg.

PITTSBURGH.—Bids have been rejected for erection of cottages on Marshall Township Farm for wards of Juvenile Courts, according to plans of Architect T. E. Bilquist. New plans will be prepared and bids readvertised.

PITTSBURGH.—Western Pennsylvania Historical Society will erect building on Grant boulevard; cost \$50,000.

Site is being considered for city tuberculosis hospital.

PORTAGE.—John Tickerhoof will erect business block on Main St.

SHARPSBURG.—Passenger station and freight house will be erected for Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

SOUTH FORK.—South Fork Lodge No. 255 Loyal Order of Moose, has decided to erect three-story building.

WEST CONSHOCKEN.—Architect H. L. Reinhold, Jr., Tenth and Sansom Sts., is preparing plans for sanitarium building to be erected at Innwood for Dr. S. Elizabeth Winter. Revised bids will be asked.

WILLIAMSPORT.—Continental Condensed Milk Co., of Pittsburgh, is considering erection of milk condensing plant; estimated cost, \$175,000.

RHODE ISLAND

MANVILLE.—Council is considering appropriation for building eight-room school building.

SOUTH CAROLINA

AIKEN.—Erection of opera house is contemplated.

COLUMBIA.—South Carolina Agricultural and Mechanical Society have decided to issue \$25,000 bonds for erection of steel auditorium on fair grounds.

GREENVILLE.—Erection of new court house is being considered.

SOUTH DAKOTA

SIoux CITY.—Harmonia Lodge, No. 56, has purchased site on South Dakota Ave. and will erect new home.

TENNESSEE

CHATTANOOGA.—Converse Bridge Co. will erect modern plant on site of plant recently destroyed by fire.

CHATTANOOGA.—Architect Green, of the firm of R. H. Hunt & Co., has prepared plans for new court house.

NASHVILLE.—Plans have been prepared by Architects Asmus & Norton, Cole Bldg., for erection of hospital addition; cost, \$50,000.

Goodlett Realty Co. will erect \$20,000 office building on Seventh Ave.

TEXAS

COLORADO.—Citizens have voted for issuance of bonds for erection of schoolhouse.

EL PASO.—Taxpayers have voted \$344,000 in bonds, \$50,000 to be used for improving school property.

FORT WORTH.—County Board of Commissioners have voted appropriation of \$20,000 for erection of county and city hospital.

McKINNEY.—North McKinney Baptist Church will erect addition for use of Sunday School.

PECOS.—Plans are being perfected for church which Methodist congregation will erect; estimated cost \$20,000.

UTAH

SALT LAKE CITY.—Architects Cannon & Fetzer, 11 S. Main St., have designed the Agricultural College gymnasium to cost \$60,000, and bids are being advertised.

VIRGINIA

NORFOLK.—Southern Produce Exchange will erect building at Commercial Place and Water Sts.; estimated cost \$25,000.

PORTSMOUTH.—Bids are required by Board of Directors for construction of building a High & Middle Sts., for Bank of Portsmouth.

WASHINGTON

SPOKANE.—Robert Howey has purchased site on Ada St. and will probably erect modern home.

WEST VIRGINIA

WHEELING.—Mrs. B. S. McLun has purchased tract near Country Club and is contemplating erection of buildings.

Architects Geisey & Faris, Schmulbach Bldg., are preparing plans for market auditorium and will be ready shortly to submit plans to contractors for bids.

WISCONSIN

BEAVER DAM.—Architects Betts & Hosmer, 121 Wisconsin St., Milwaukee, are taking bids on First Baptist Church to be erected at cost of \$60,000.

FOND DU LAC.—Plans for new building on Portland St. have been accepted by the building committee of the Turn Verein and bids will shortly be advertised.

FOND DU LAC.—Site has been selected on farm owned by the county for erection of county tuberculosis sanatorium.

JANESVILLE.—Architect Gaaster, of Chicago, is preparing plans for hotel to be erected on E. Milwaukee St., by John W. Peters.

MADISON.—Architect A. C. Eschweiler, Goldsmith Bldg., Milwaukee, has prepared plans for school building to be erected for the Chi Psi fraternity at cost of \$30,000.

MILWAUKEE.—Henry L. Palmer Lodge, No. 301, F. and A. M., youngest Masonic lodge in Milwaukee, will erect temple on First St. Plans are practically completed.

MILWAUKEE.—Architect B. J. Burns has completed plans for residence to be erected for Dr. Rohr.

John F. Woodmansee will erect \$12,000 residence on Terrace Ave., near Bellevue.

Plans have been drawn by Architect Charles J. Keller, Germania Bldg., for frame apartment building to be erected on Prospect Ave.; cost \$6,500.

Bethel Evangelical congregation will build \$13,000 church on Thirty-eighth St. and North Ave.

Architects Leiser & Holst have prepared plans for laundry building to be erected on Twenty-fifth St., near Galena, by the Empire Laundry Co.

Plans are being prepared by Architect D. H. Burnham & Co., 9 Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill., for First National bank building on E. Water and Mason Sts.; cost \$1,500,000.

RACINE.—Plans have been prepared by Architects Guilbert & Funston for Methodist Church to be erected on Grange Ave.

RACINE.—Building committee of the Y. M. C. A. has decided to erect \$75,000 home.

SUPERIOR.—Improvements to cost about \$10,000 will be made at local State normal school.

CANADA

WINDSOR, ONT.—Plans have been prepared by Architects Crane & Pennington for addition to laboratory of Frederick Stearns & Co.; cost, \$5,000.

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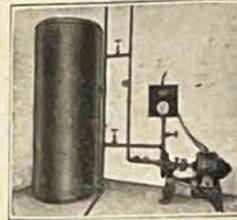
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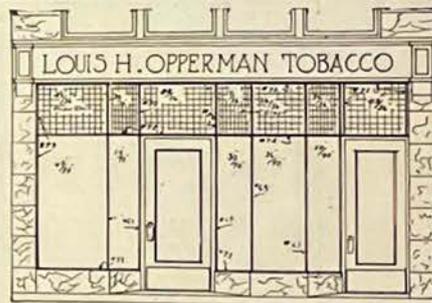


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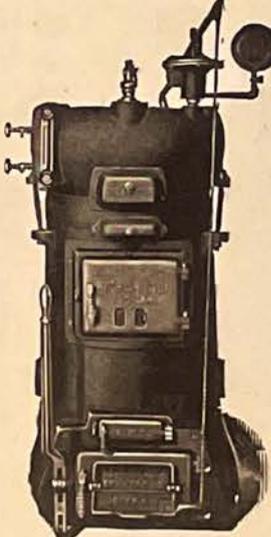
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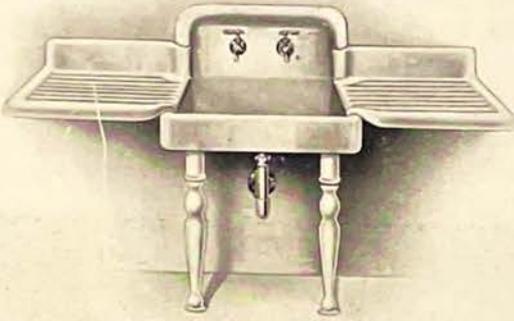


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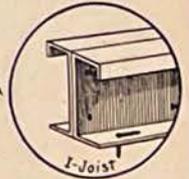


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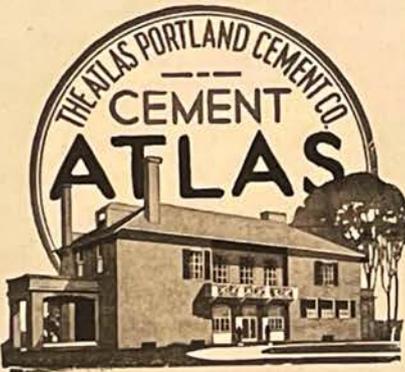
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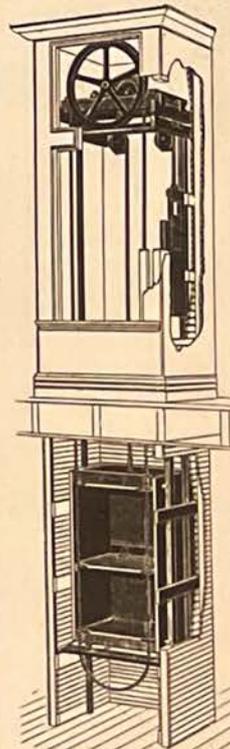
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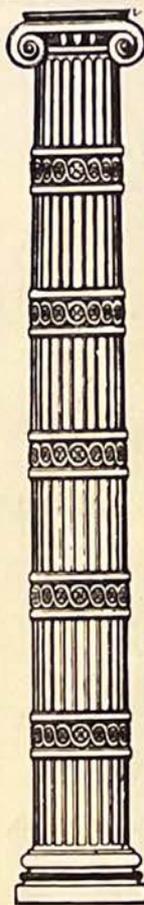
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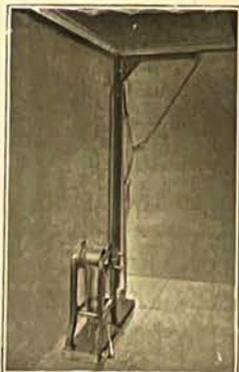
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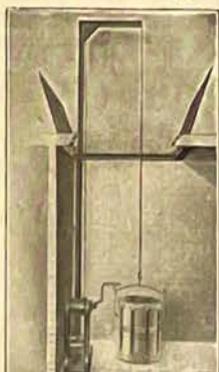
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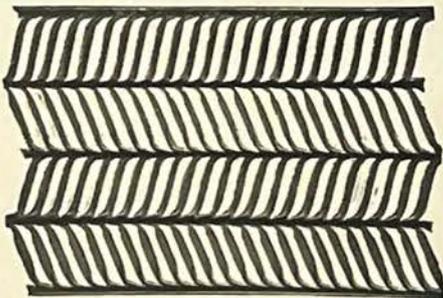


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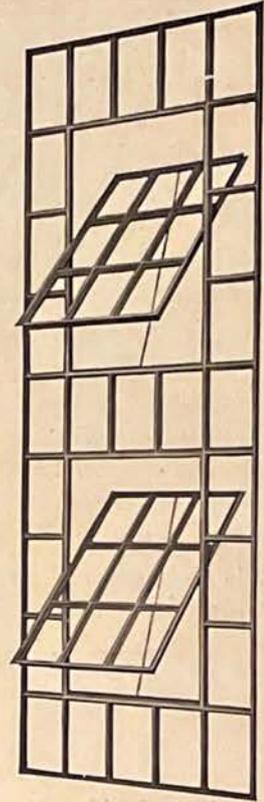
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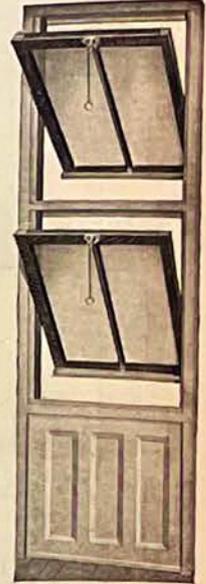


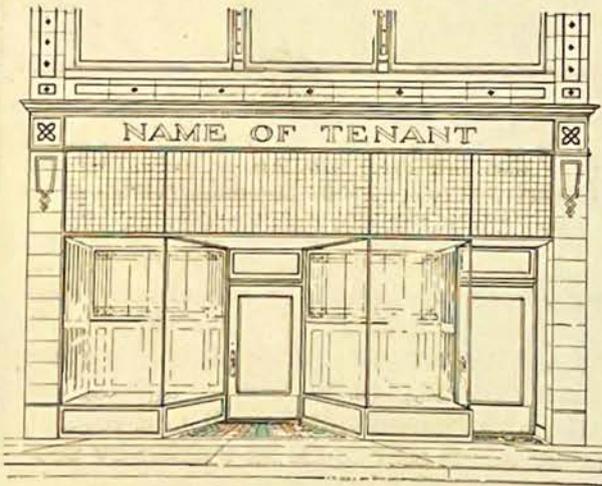
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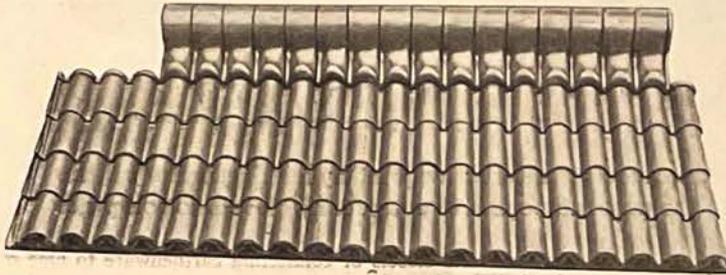
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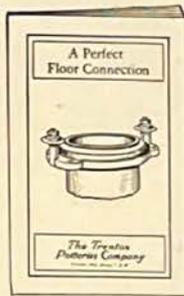
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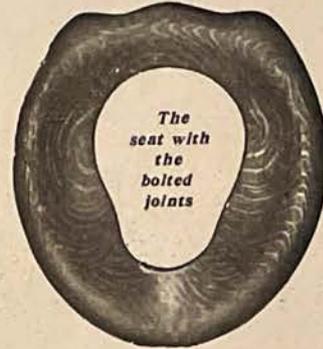
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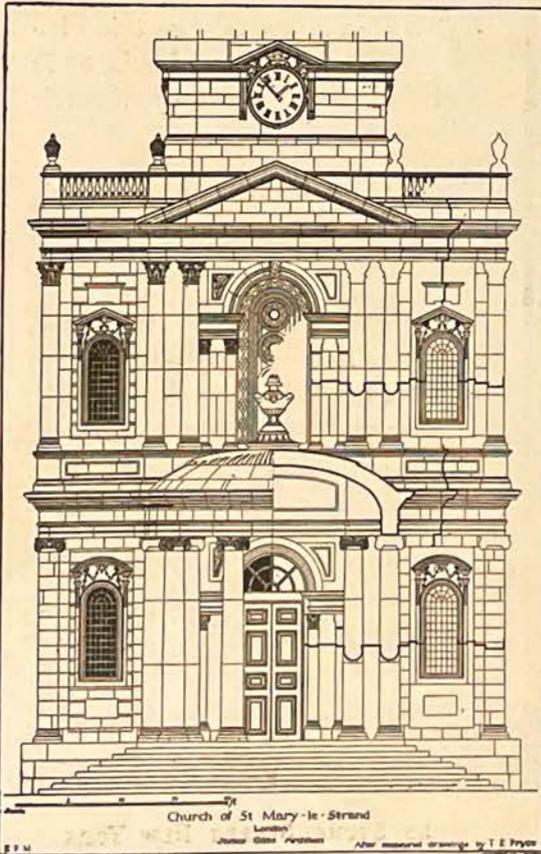
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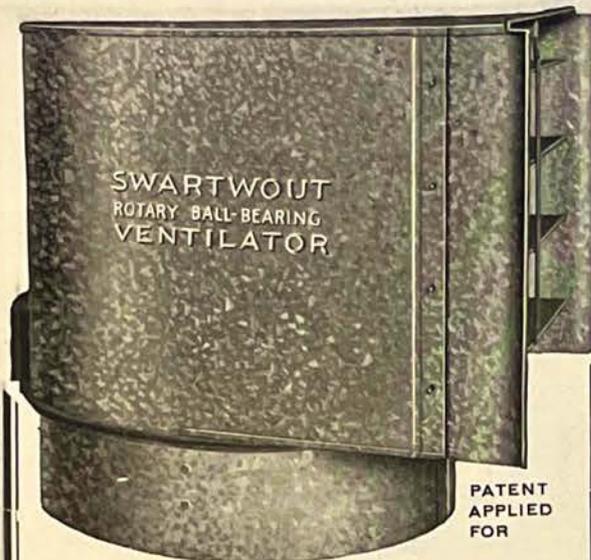
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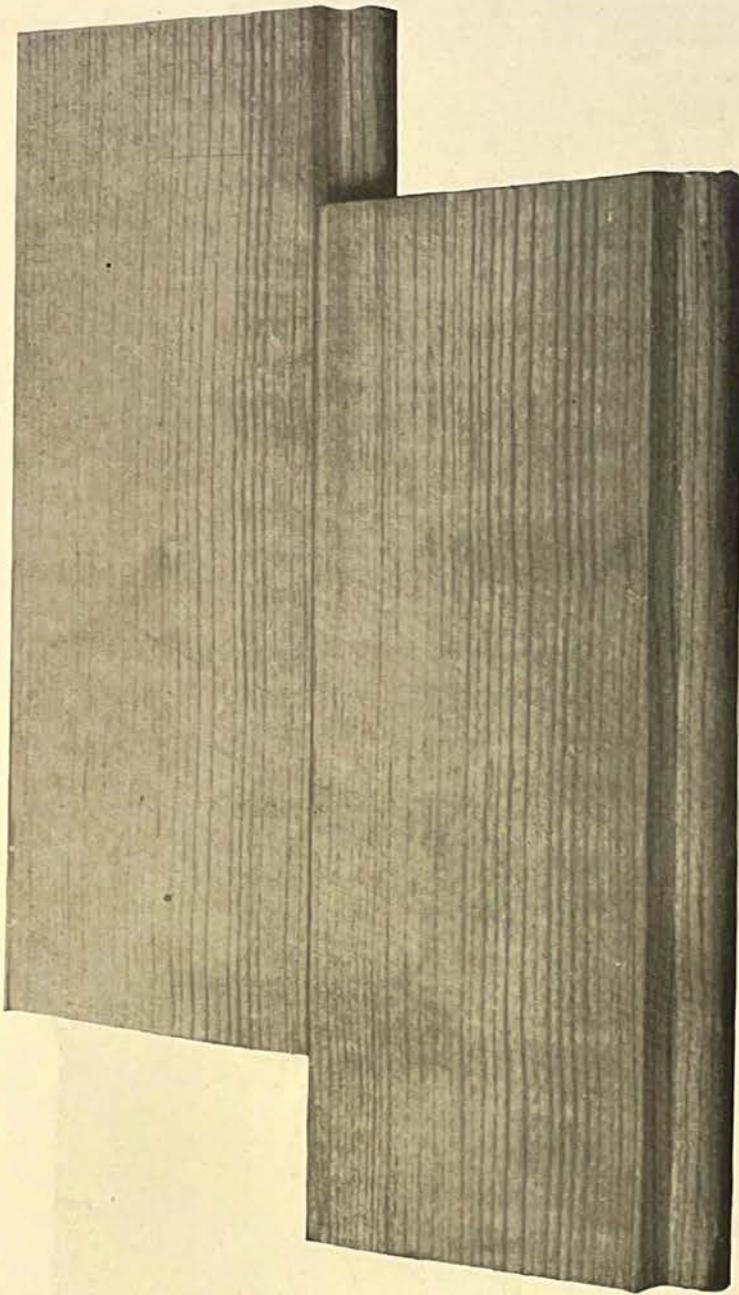
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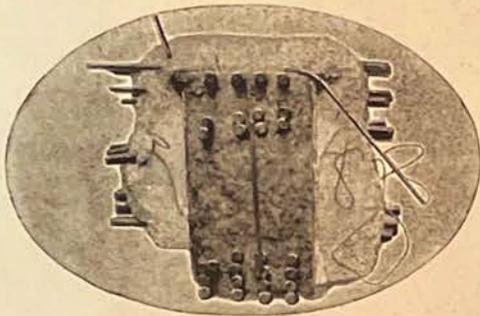
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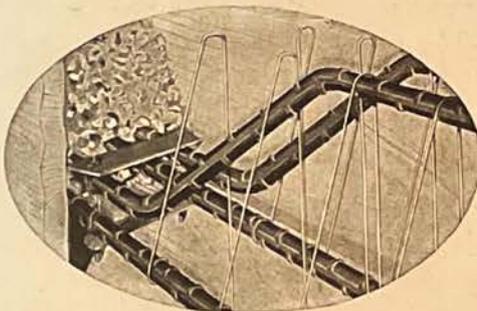
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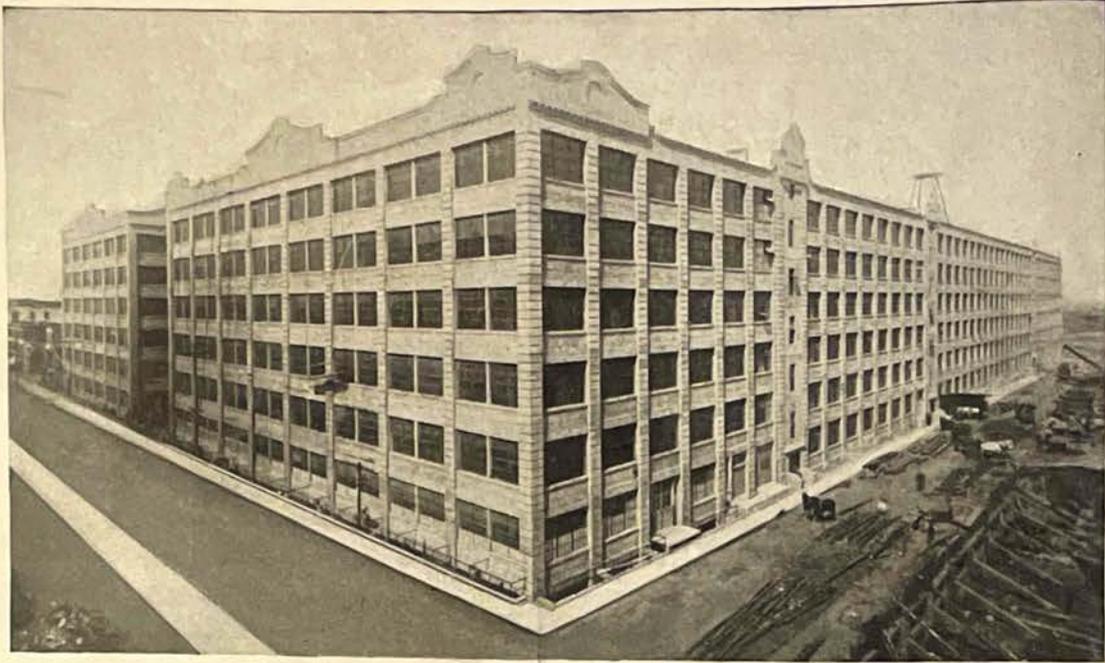
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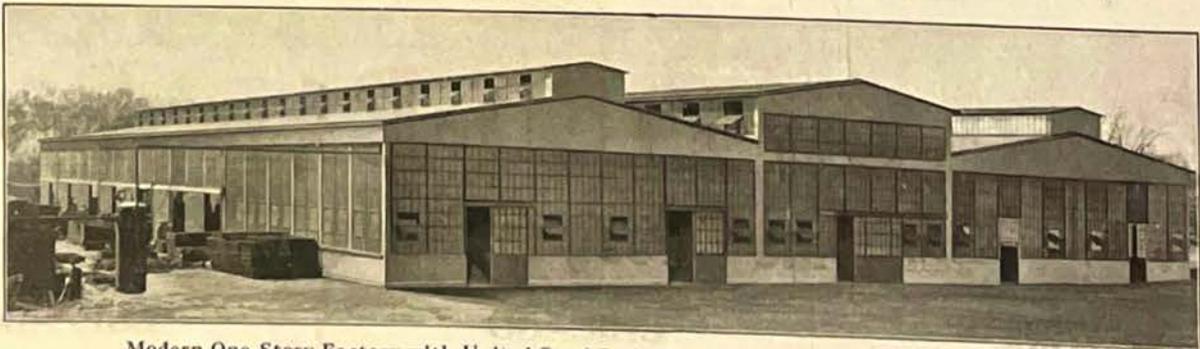
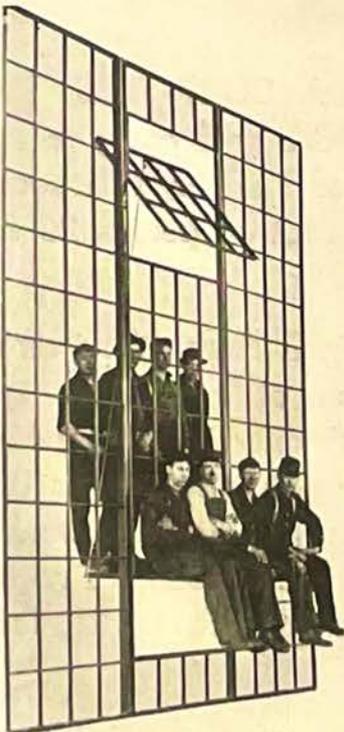
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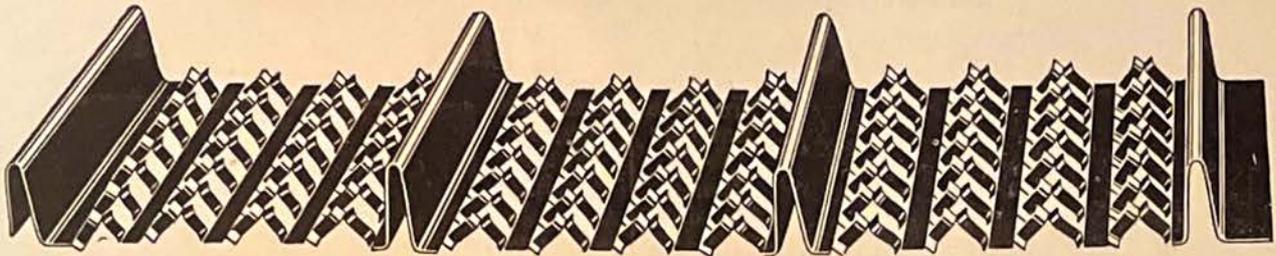
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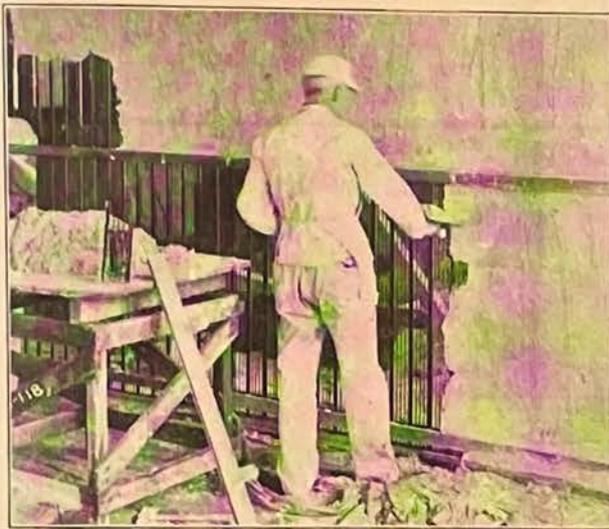


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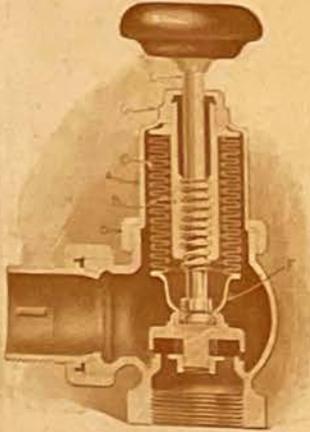
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