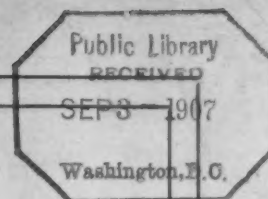


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Regular Edition

Vol. XCII.

AUGUST 31, 1907.

No. 1653.

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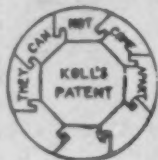
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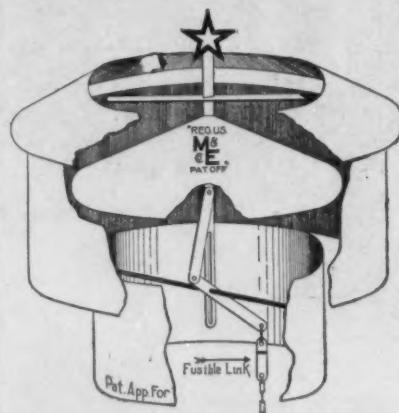
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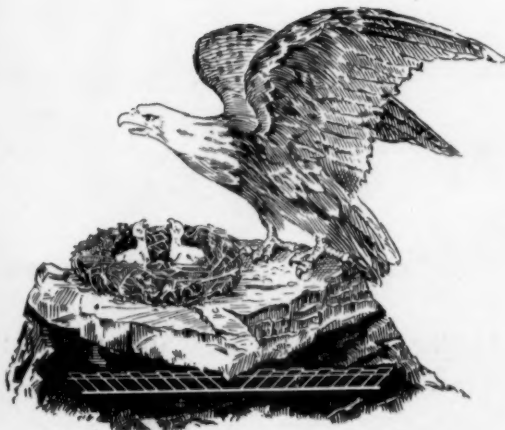
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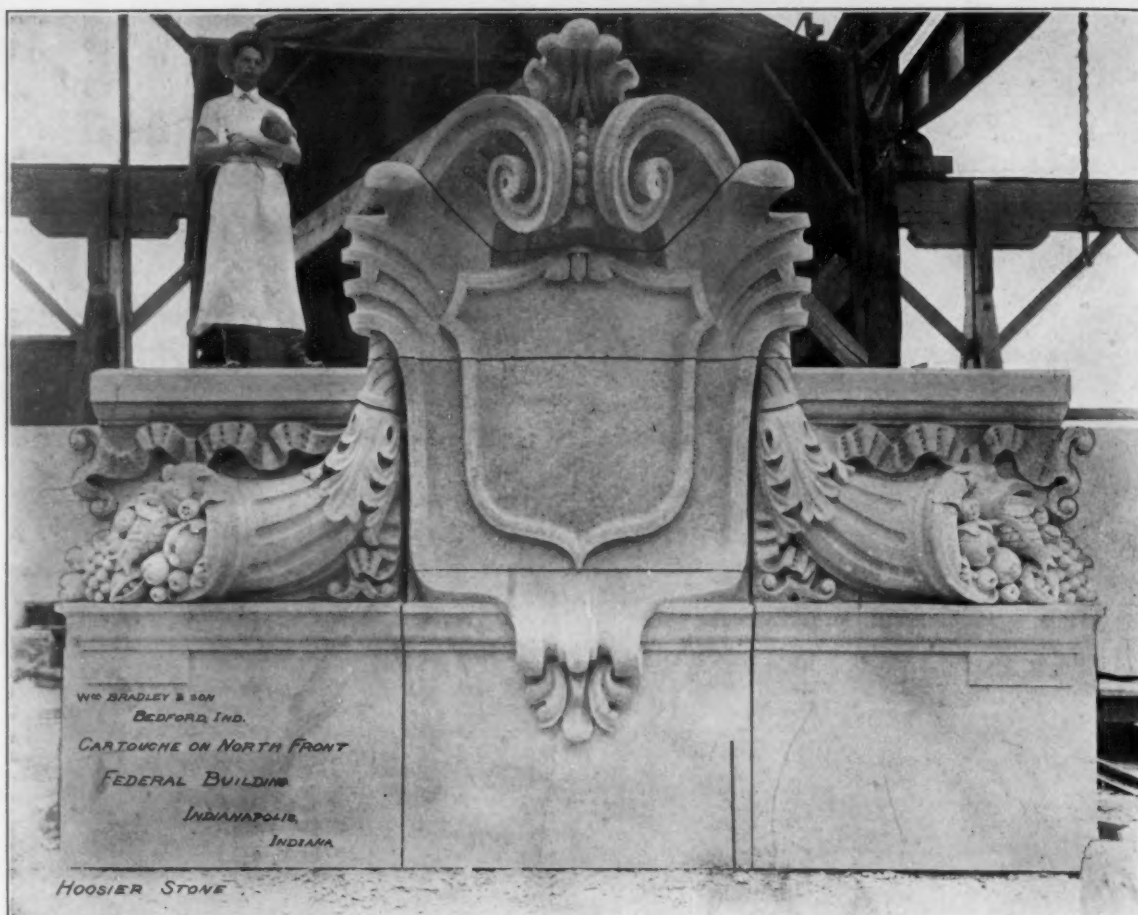
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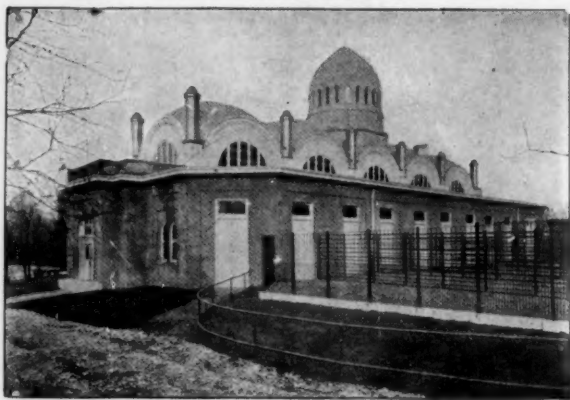
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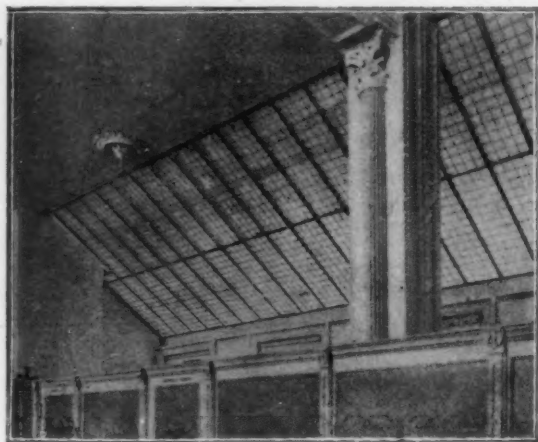
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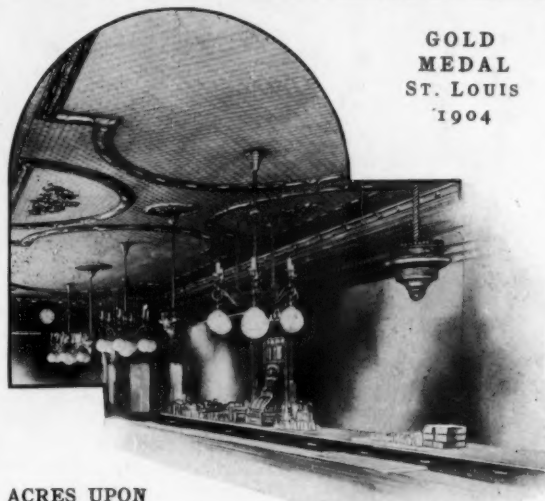
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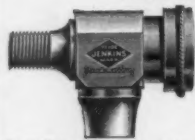
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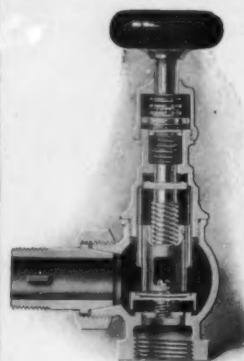
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SOCIETIES, PERSONAL MENTION, ETC.

PENNSYLVANIA still continues to be the storm-center for matters of interest to architects, for though affairs at Harrisburg in connection with the great Capitol scandal are for the moment quiescent, an ebullition almost equal in its violence is going on at Pittsburgh. There the contest over the several competitions for the Central High-school, to which we have referred before, is being carried on with unusual stubbornness on each side, and it is evident that, if the architects and their lawyers can escape having their plea thrown out at last through the upholding by the court of some petty legal technicality, a principle of much interest and importance to architects may at length have judicial determination, perhaps affirmation. But the Board of Education evidently mean to adduce every and any technical objection that can be conceived, and one excuse that they have brought forward is sufficiently peculiar to be put on record. Not content with asserting, in defiance of a court ruling, that the present suit should be brought at law and not in equity, and endeavoring to maintain that the building-committee was not competent to make the award and appoint an architect in the original competition, the full Central Board of Education now seeks to establish that an implied contract between the city and the partakers in the original competition could not possibly have been created, because the announced terms of the programme had been found unacceptable to some, the consequence being that, although ten architects were invited to compete, only nine accepted and actually, relying on the city's good faith, spent their own good time and submitted designs! This, it seems to us, is carrying

the Socialist doctrine, "one for all and all for one," to the extreme limit. It is fortunate that Messrs. Palmer & Hornbostel and their supporters are financially well equipped for carrying on a costly suit, but it is just possible that before the end is reached they may not object to such aid as the Institute and individual architects may find themselves disposed to offer.

PITTSBURGH, or rather Allegheny County, and Messrs. Palmer & Hornbostel, have also come into collision in another important matter, and here again the question is of deep concern to all architects. Although the County Commissioners have properly and lawfully issued to the architects a Treasury warrant for \$30,000, to cover the first payment on account of the architects' commission on the Soldiers' Memorial Building, which is to cost at least one million dollars, County Controller Booth has taken it upon himself to refuse payment, saying, as quoted, that "next to the exorbitant cost attached to a design of this kind, there is nothing to arouse so much just criticism as the liberal commission paid to an architect on furnishings with which he has nothing to do. I will not pay the warrant unless ordered to do so by the court." Of course there is no question as to the ultimate, even the speedy, payment of the disputed account, but the incident is of interest in connection with what we said a short time ago as to the desirability of providing a more scientific method of computing an architect's fee than that which obtains at present. Here we have a responsible public official putting his finger on one of the several weak spots that can be found in that method, one that is so obvious that it probably does more than anything else to prejudice a court against an architect's claim, and to induce the venting of those caustic and dogmatic dressings-down that judges on the bench delight to shower upon the honorable practitioners of a liberal profession. To be sure, the word "furnishings" is just now *anathema maranatha* in Pennsylvania, and that may account for the present incident; but so long as architects compute their charges according to the prevailing system they will run the risk of encountering this sort of opposition by disbursing officers—who may only be seeking public applause for political reasons—with the chance of having their just claims disallowed by a splenetic judge.

AND, speaking of Mr. Hornbostel, we are reminded that we did him injustice, unintentionally of course, a week or so ago. Intending merely to signalize the fact that his attempts to better the architectural character of New York bridges had been unfortunate, we now note that we conveyed the impression that his non-success was due to some artistic fault or architectural vice of his own. The fact is that Mr. Hornbostel and his design for the approaches to the Manhattan Bridge—a design which, like Mr. Lindenthal's design for the bridge proper, received the approval of the Municipal Art Commission—were swamped in the battle waged to determine whether the bridge should be suspended by eye-bar cables or spun-wire cables. It will be remembered, too, that in spite of the fact that the eye-bar scheme was approved by engineering experts appointed to pass upon it, the interests which favored the wire cable plan finally pre-

vailed, and Mr. Hornbostel's design had to go into the waste-basket, together with Mr. Lindenthal's eye-bars.

AMERICANS have not been unobservant of the recent rapid increase of population in Canada, particularly in the provinces of the great Northwest, but we had not supposed that there had been a material growth in the number of practising architects. But as there prove to be some six hundred architects established in the country, many of them not affiliated with the existing local organizations, it is quite obvious that there was reason for perfecting a national organization which should carry on and enlarge the undertakings already begun by the smaller societies in the eastern cities. This organization has been effected during a Congress of Architects held at Montreal last week, and "The Institute of Architects of Canada" now takes its place amongst recognized national organizations.

CENTRALIZATION of power, which just now is the shibboleth of the dominant political party in this country, has as a doctrine invaded the architectural field in a way that deserves serious attention. "The First of a New Race of Men Who Build," as their advertisement declares, are with us and they must be reckoned with, and, if it is their intention to use printers' ink profusely, it may be that the old race of architects, if they would not succumb to this "new race of men who build," must amend their code of professional ethics so as to allow architects to advertise without loss of standing. This new race, which seems of rather a hoggish disposition, advertise that they "are not architects," "are not masons or carpenters," "are not even contractors," and yet they simply want it all. The proper trade appellation for this "new race" evidently is "undertakers," but as this term is already appropriated and altogether too lifeless a name for such very active gentlemen as they propose to be, they may have to adopt the equivalent French term and be known as "*entrepreneurs*." The "new race," by the virtue that lies in much printers' ink, propose to abolish independent architects, transforming them into their own servile tools. They invite those about to erect a building of any class or cost to place the job in their hands without reservation and without fear, leaving them to secure a design from such architect as the managers consider most competent for the work, paying him such compensation as they choose to pay, selecting and paying contractors in a similar way, and guaranteeing entire satisfaction to the owner! It is an attractive scheme for those who are trying to apply on a considerable scale a practice that has always been followed by the more or less reputable class of speculating-builders, and presently we may find in every department-store agents of the "new race" quite outworn with booking orders "at the sign of Aladdin's Lamp," shall we say?

ONE does not have to be very deeply versed in the history of art to feel assured that architecture, painting, sculpture, in fact all the fine arts, owe not only much of their progress and development, but even their actual preservation and escape from obliteration and extinction, to the patient work and the still more patient

teaching of many a monk, and possibly some nuns. In view of this debt that art assuredly owes to the humble sons and daughters of the Church who forsook the world and its temptations, it is shocking that a nation that asserts its own high appreciation of art, as France still does, should be at this moment prosecuting the nuns once sheltered at St. Joseph de Cluny because, for the sake of earning their own living, they have been teaching painting! The edict of "separation" between Church and State could not have contemplated so unjust and needless an interpretation of the letter of the law as is here implied. There was some justification, perhaps necessity, for the prohibition to teach, but it must have been the real purpose of the framers of the law to put an end merely to such parochial teaching as would have religious, ethical and political effect on the rising generation. It seems impossible that the law could have been meant to cover the teaching of music, painting, drawing or any of the minor arts.

IT seems as if there were a possibility that, presently, there might be brought up for adjudication a novel form of light-and-air case, the singularity of which will lie in the fact that the aggrieved party lodges his complaint, not because his light is cut off, but because too much light is furnished him. Among the inalienable natural rights of man is a right to a proper and natural portion of darkness. As man becomes less natural and more artificial, leaving the country to dwell in the city, he voluntarily waives some part of his birthright, but not all of it, and he certainly retains the right to protest against the invasion of such portion as his own convenience urges him to retain. It seems to us that the act of a New York theatre in hanging out, for advertising purposes merely, a new electric-lamp of three hundred thousand candle-power, directly invades the right to a fair amount of nocturnal darkness owned by each of the would-be sleepers in the large hotel over the way from the theatre. The lamp, a new form, is said to be so much of a success that the inventor is already building one with an illuminating capacity of one million candles! But, as it seems quite possible that someone will call on the Board of Health to abate the present lamp as a nuisance, it would seem well for investors to think twice before they take stock in the new manufacture.

THE motor is now so cheap and "current" is so universally accessible, in cities at least, that we should like to see the apparatus given a humanitarian use by building contractors. There are few things more distressing than to see a willing team of horses vainly trying to back, over broken ground or up the slight declivity from the street curb, a heavy load of brick or lumber to exactly the spot where the builder's convenience or the city ordinances require that it shall be discharged. A line made fast to the rear axle and a few revolutions of an electrically driven winch would not only spare the feelings of the passer-by and the wear and waste of horseflesh, but would appreciably expedite and cheapen building operations, and at the same time help to remove one of the most annoying of the checks on the flow of street traffic.

Art and No Art

AS a nation we have lately developed a large assortment of national enthusiasms. The simple life, the strenuous life, the trusts, physical culture, yellow journalism, nature study, cities beautiful, graft, health-giving breakfast-foods, reform movements, arts and crafts, men with hoes, ladies with axes, both with muck-rakes—from Eastport to Miami, from Miami to Galveston, from Galveston to Los Angeles, from there to Seattle, and from Seattle back to Eastport again, these various subjects are earnestly and frivolously discussed by all of us who are active and "in touch" with modern life, which, thank heaven, in this great and glorious country of ours, most of us are.

I suppose this is a good thing, certainly it is so far as it applies to the topics which I have mentioned above. It shows that we can read, that we have intellect, that advertising pays—and if it did not where would all the newspapers and magazines go? (back to the woods, where the paper that made them would be, too)—and if you add to that that we are Americans, why then surely the whole thing is good. Nothing could be better than to be an intelligent American who can read and knows that it pays to advertise.

I said this is a good thing, and it is—almost all the time—but there are some exceptions. There is no doubt in my mind that it is a great help to us to read all we can about graft and talk all we can about the simple life, do all we can to make the city or town cleaner as to its streets or alleys and more enduring as to its buildings; enthuse to the uttermost on forest preserves, pure water supply, the mosquito war and the wrongs of our Filipino brother. Of these things I am comparatively ignorant, and I say a universal enthusiastic interest in them is fine.

But when this enthusiasm is turned to art, and particularly to art in the home, and still more particularly to architecture through the medium of popular illustrated journals, then I say that it is bad.

The intelligent American who knows how to read (and advertise) will at once infer from the last statement that I am not wholly ignorant concerning art and architecture; he need not, however, infer that my knowledge of them is profound. Of art I know but little and of architecture only a little more. Just enough light has been given me to show clearly the folly of those who, ignorant of art and architecture as I of graft or the simple life, rush in fearlessly and devour gleefully the material so abundantly furnished by the periodical literature of to-day, even as I turn with joyful enthusiasm to the subject of municipal water-supply.

But my delusion is at least a harmless one, or comparatively so. I cannot build water-supplies of my own, not to such an extent that they would seriously cumber the earth, and no municipalities would ask me to build theirs. And for the same reason a round number of our other enthusiasms are good and harmless. The spirit of fair play, combined with a desire to get all he can, is undoubtedly inherent in every being, civilized or uncivilized, and so, just at present, we are hugely interested in trusts—it doesn't seem to hurt them very much and may do us good.

So long, then, as the subject is one of which I am ignorant, one that this enthusiasm does not permanently affect, and one that deals with some inherent right of every civilized being, proud or humble, rich or poor, learned or simple—so long as our enthusiasm is thus manifested it is good.

Art and architecture, however, and especially architecture, are neither of them subjects of this type.

Let me quote Whistler a little. He says: "Listen, there never was an artistic nation" . . . "people lived in marvels of art—and ate and drank out of masterpieces—for there was nothing else to eat and to drink out of, and no bad building to live in; no article of daily life, of luxury, or of necessity that had not been handed down from the design of the master, and made by his workmen. And the people questioned not and had nothing to say in the matter. So Greece was in its splendor, and art reigned supreme by force of fact, not by election—and there was no meddling from the outsider" . . . "and the world was flooded with all that was beautiful, until there arose a new class, who discovered the cheap and foresaw fortune in the facture of the sham. Then sprang

into existence the tawdry, the common, the gew-gaw. The taste of the tradesman supplanted the science of the artist, and what was born of the million went back to them and charmed them, for it was after their own heart; and the great and the small, the statesman and the slave, took to themselves the abomination that was tendered and preferred it—and have lived with it ever since. And the artist's occupation was gone, and the manufacturer and the huckster took his place. And now the heroes filled from the jugs and drank from the bowls—with understanding—noting the glare of their new bravery, and taking pride in its worth. And the people—this time—had much to say in the matter—and all were satisfied. And Birmingham and Manchester arose in their might—and art was relegated to the curiosity-shop."

I think even the most ignorant of us will agree with this—and, agreeing, find but little cause for rejoicing in a wide and popular enthusiasm for art, and when, as at the present day, this enthusiasm descends upon architecture our plight is even sorrier, inasmuch as that, turn where we may, we cannot but face the results.

Now, as many of us, not so very ignorant perhaps, while admitting that the relative permanence and prominence of architectural works lay them open to more searching criticism, may claim that the results achieved in the last decade or two are good and that these results are at least in part due to this very popular interest and enthusiasm, it might appear that it devolves upon me to establish my claim by demonstrating that the building of the intelligent American citizen has grown worse instead of better architecturally in the last forty years.

It would be easy to do so. But I do not believe this. Architecture has lagged behind in the procession, that is all.

It may as well be said here that my ignorance of art as expressed in painting and sculpture is too great to permit me to consider the effect upon them of this popular enthusiasm. I have quoted Whistler instead, and my comments will be strictly confined to architecture including such adjuncts of domestic architecture as decorations and furniture.

Furthermore, they will be confined to what is usually called the æsthetic side of architecture, for it is to this side that the great majority of periodicals have turned their attention lately. Of course, the desire to spread the gospel of beauty is a laudable one. We know the elevating influence of beautiful things ourselves and we wish every one else to benefit by the same influence. The barrenness of thousands of homes is only equalled by the barbarity of thousands more, and our heart goes out to those who cannot have about them in their daily life the silent influence for good exerted through a simple Colonial exterior or a dull-olive-green-burlap interior with mission-oak fixings.

But the missionary is always tempted a little to run away with himself, no matter what his propaganda may be, and particularly is the missionary in the new field liable to this failing. So that the message to the people on architecture, which is one of the latest, has particularly suffered through the zeal of its bearers.

It was twenty or twenty-five years ago that the pioneers of the present movement appeared in one or two of the very limited number of illustrated magazines.

Those of us who can remember as far back as that will recall with pleasure the "new light" which was given us by means of so-called Queen Anne exteriors and modified Eastlake interiors. We sought early and late for quaint combinations of line and for hitherto unheard-of materials which we might assemble for our dwellings. (It might be said that the utilization of by-products, that wonderful source of profit to our greatest trusts of the present day, was inaugurated by this early popular movement for artistic homes.) The discarded bottle, the heretofore worthless brick, the tin label from our national weed, were eagerly sought by builders of the æsthetic. We found supreme joy in discovering some decorative use to which we could put almost any old thing, provided we discovered it first; the result was marvelous and we took it so seriously! The people who had a sun-flower-decorated ten-inch Akron sewer-pipe in their front hall lamented the lack of taste which made a rose-painted tambourine hung up by peacock-blue ribbon desirable to their neighbor; and the tambourine-worshiper lifted his eyebrows at the young wooden snow-shovel which, bearing a picture of Niagara Falls in winter done in "frosted" paint and with a crimson satin bow on the

handle, stood proudly against the parlor wall of his still more benighted neighbor.

So we all acquired the habit, indeed we did; and we knew that at last our homes were feeling the uplifting influence of Art. But those things referred especially to the interior of our castles. It was several years before the magazines took up the education of the people as to exteriors. One of the earliest sinners or saints of the latter variety was a technical magazine which as a "by-product," so to speak, began an architectural supplement. And then, as the fact dawned upon us that advertising paid, the architectural supplement grew, and now the intelligent reading American citizen has between thirty and forty magazines, mostly illustrated, to point the way to higher things in architecture and its attendant hand-maidens—and this leaves out all the Sunday newspaper supplements, too.

Aside from the results, the worst feature of this condition of things is this: Rightly or wrongly, the printed and illustrated page carries with it a certain prestige to nearly all of us; we all swear by our pet newspapers, and all of these magazines with which I have my quarrel are bound to be dogmatic. They can't be critical. It is their job to convince the reader that the simple Colonial mansion modeled after the grand old estate of Beechwood on the James, but brought up to date by the triumphs of modern architectural genius, and which can be built complete, with modern sanitary plumbing, hardwood floors and art glass, for \$6,284, anywhere within four hundred miles of New York—it is for them to convince the reader—and looker—that this dwelling is the best of its kind and that this kind is the best.

That they do so convince the reader is evident from the fact that these articles multiply in the popular magazines and that dozens of magazines dealing solely with the subject are being published, all of which wouldn't happen if it didn't pay commercially. Now, the purchaser and reader being told that his purchase is good, is in exactly the frame of mind of the lady or gentleman who takes patent medicines, a frame of mind, to judge from the pictures accompanying patent medicine testimonials, which can but be destructive to the future of architecture and the intellect of the purchaser.

That it is so is evident from the aforesaid results with which we are surrounded to-day.

Twenty-five, fifty or seventy-five years ago American towns and cities were made up, broadly speaking, of two types of buildings—those which were "architectural" and those which were not. That is to say, certain buildings were planned and designed by men who had a certain knowledge of architectural principles and practice, that is, by architects—or were more or less successful attempts at imitation of these buildings; of the other type, and greatly in the majority, were structures which, whether dwellings, factories or business blocks, were strictly utilitarian and depended for what slight attempts in æsthetics they might have upon very simple and long-established traditions in certain details of exterior and interior finish.

The Capitol at Washington, the City Hall and Trinity Church in New York, the Athenæum and the State House in Boston, the "Colonial" house of Virginia or of Salem, and the pseudo-Greek mansion of the Middle Atlantic States are representative of the "architectural" type of this period, and I am not aware that all our enthusiasm for architecture in the past twenty years has produced anything better than these buildings and of scores more like them.

Of the second type, the utilitarian with more or less adornment, were the Italian "villas," the "swell-front" rows of red brick dwellings of Baltimore or Boston, the brownstone fronts of New York, the red-and-white of Philadelphia, and last and greatest in number the plain house of the small city or town, just the plain house; usually painted white with green blinds, often with a picket fence around it, with a one-story front porch or just a stoop, its gable usually to the street.

I respectfully submit that a village street of these houses, or a city street of the type of Chestnut Street, in Boston, is as well qualified to satisfy the seeker for truth and beauty as is the

street, in town or city, which has drawn its inspiration from our architectural enthusiasms of the last five or ten years.

Our warehouse, our railway-stations, our factories, in fact almost all of our buildings in which the most rigid adherence to utilitarianism has been insisted upon, have gone on steadily improving for many years, excepting at intervals when some ill-advised corporation has endeavored to incorporate architecture into its advertising account, and even then the result is not always bad; for the corporation, probably realizing that it hasn't a soul, goes frankly to someone who has and gets him to use it. In no other class of buildings has the improvement in our architecture been so great as in these. If architecture as an art has little or nothing to do with them, so much the worse for architecture.

Let us have good architecture, by all means. Let us have all we can, so long as it is good or even not too bad, but because we have a Columbian, or a Trans-Mississippi, or a Pan-American, or a Louisiana-Purchase exposition, must we flood the country with imitations of various buildings designed for those events, imitations which bear about the same relation to the originals as a "frosted" souvenir-postal of the Jungfrau bears to the mountain itself? Because a reasonably intelligent and not too unscrupulous plutocrat employs an architect to design him a Georgian mansion or a Francis I. château, is it necessary for the suburban districts of all our centers of industry and commerce to plant rows upon rows of minute hybrids upon fifty-foot lots?

Time was when the church structure received our admiration, even the austere and meager temple of our puritan forefathers was architectural, but for the last half century what have we done? Perhaps the Catholic and the Episcopal churches have pretty generally escaped the contagion. But the others! Illustrated, the ecclesiastical portion of this article would be blasphemous; mere type being inadequate, the topic is dismissed.

Even granting that it is necessary to cover every building lot that modern real-estate experts can obtain building-loans upon with Queen Anne and colonial and California mission and English half-timbered detached and semi-detached villas and "bungalows" and modest and immodest "homes" and tenements, granting that this is inherent in our spirit as a nation with the Declaration of Independence behind it and the spirit of "get there" pervading it, granting this, must we add the reproach of hypocrisy by proclaiming, as we do, that all this is prompted by a love for the "beautiful and the true" in art? It may be legitimate, it is at least common, to talk poppycock as an aid in selling soap or health foods, but it isn't, or it ought not to be, nice to sell art or architecture in that way.

It is especially in the interior of the house, in its decorating and furnishing, that this spectre of advertised art stalks supreme. How many million feet of lumber have been consumed in slab-mission, fumed chairs and tables and settles? What tons of iron in fire-dogs and lanterns. What miles of old-terra-cotta burlap with dull green stencils. The burlap I approve, however, for you can stick pins in it.

And we are doing it all "for love of art" and we know that it pays to advertise. But there are oases left still in this Sahara of "art in the home." Some one, somewhere, makes chairs easy-chairs, rocking-chairs, hour-glass chairs, and tables of willow, or rattan cunningly woven, which are light and comfortable; some one makes Austrian "bentwood" chairs, some one (and may he be blessed) makes large soft (not too soft) cushioned, round-backed, round-armed, leather-covered chairs with castors on them. I have never heard or read that any of these articles of furniture were made by people who had even the faintest perception of line or form as it should express itself when touched by the divine fire, but to paraphrase a rhyme addressed by our most reverend university to her sister next in age, I know that "wicker chairs were wicker when mission was a pup," and I hope that "bentwood will be bentwood when mission's burning up."

I think all of us are spending for "art" a whole lot of money which would better be devoted to home missions.

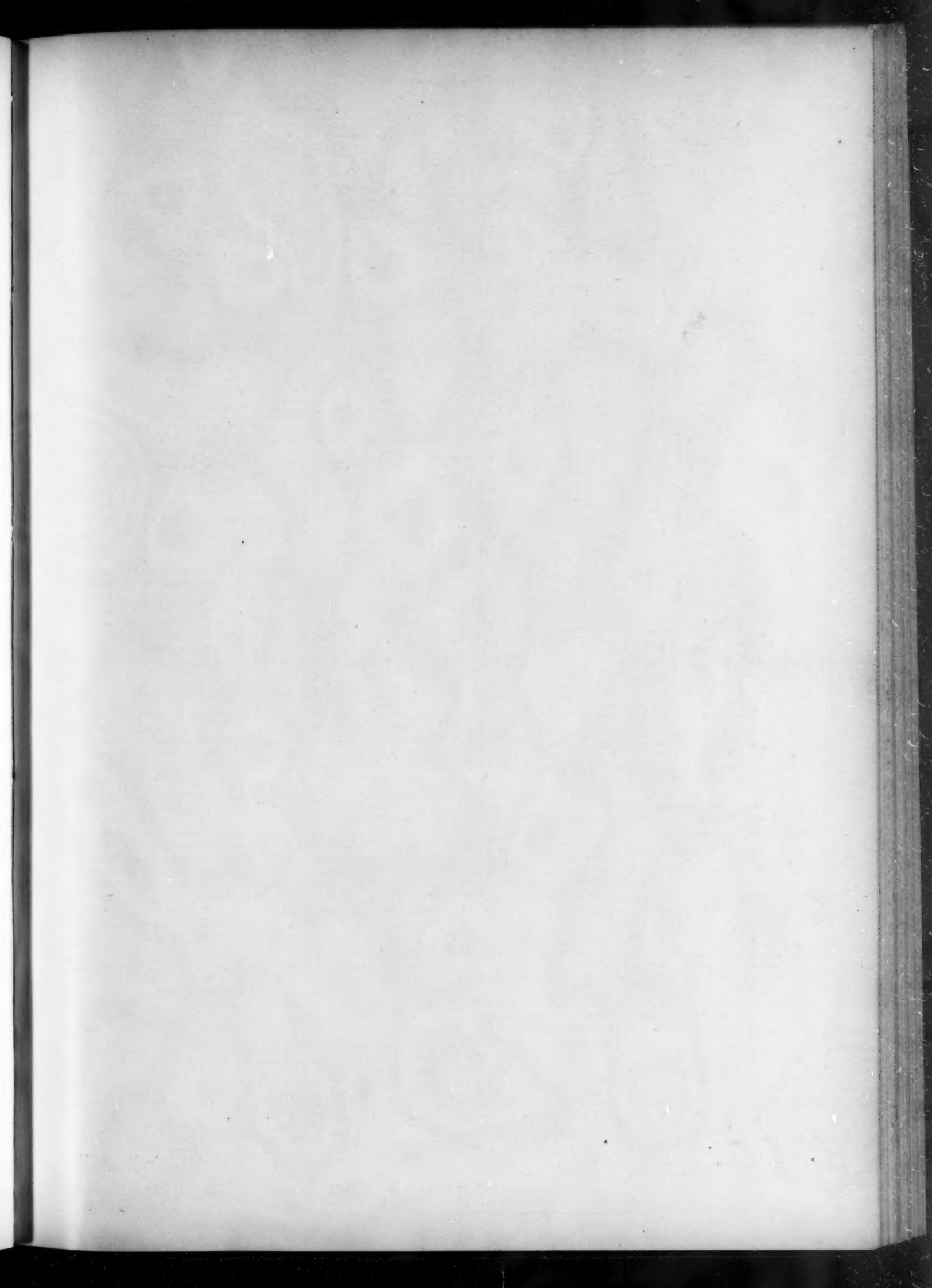
GEORGE CLARENCE GARDNER.

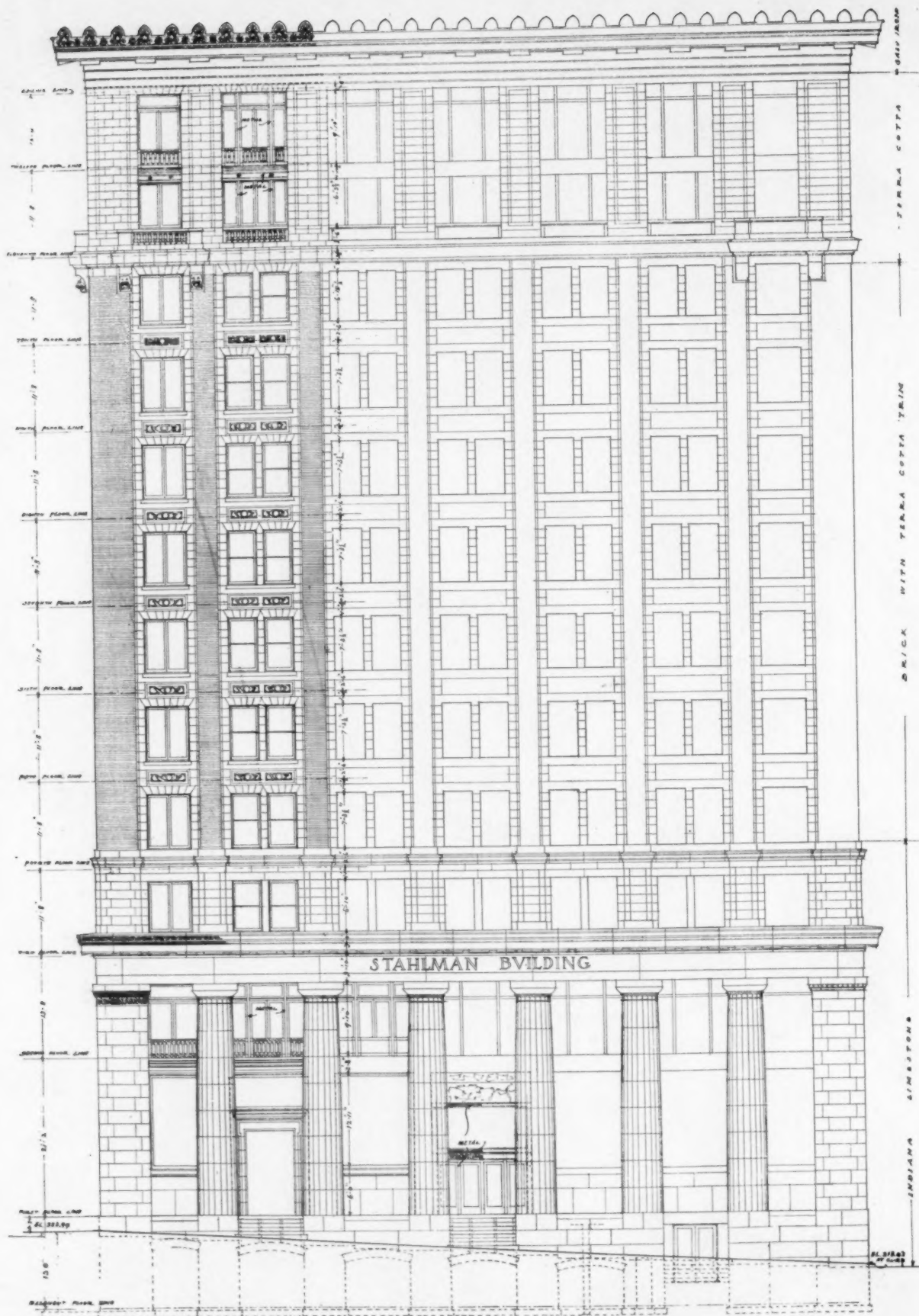
Reinforced Concrete Building Construction¹--IV

MR. HOGUE.—There is one thing which I should like to say, and that is, that I think sooner or later it is going to be much more the practice for an owner to go to an engineer and have his building designed before it is figured on. And when that is done we shall be in a position to do some things

that we cannot do now. As it is now, when we contractors have to make our own designs and estimate on them in competition,

¹An informal discussion before the Boston Society of Civil Engineers at its meetings held September 19 and October 5, 1906, published in the "Journal" of the Association of Engineering Societies for June, 1907, here continued from page 53, No. 1651.





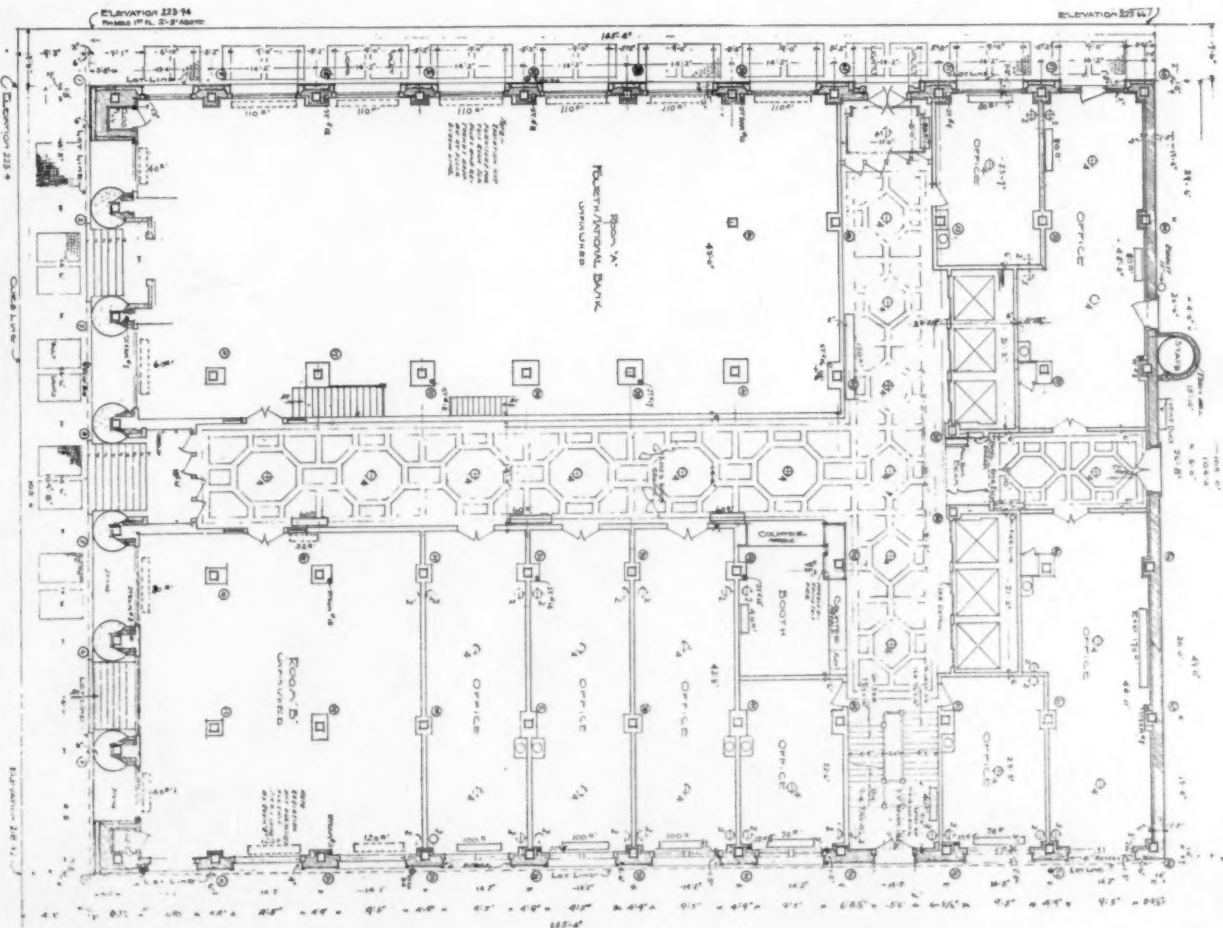
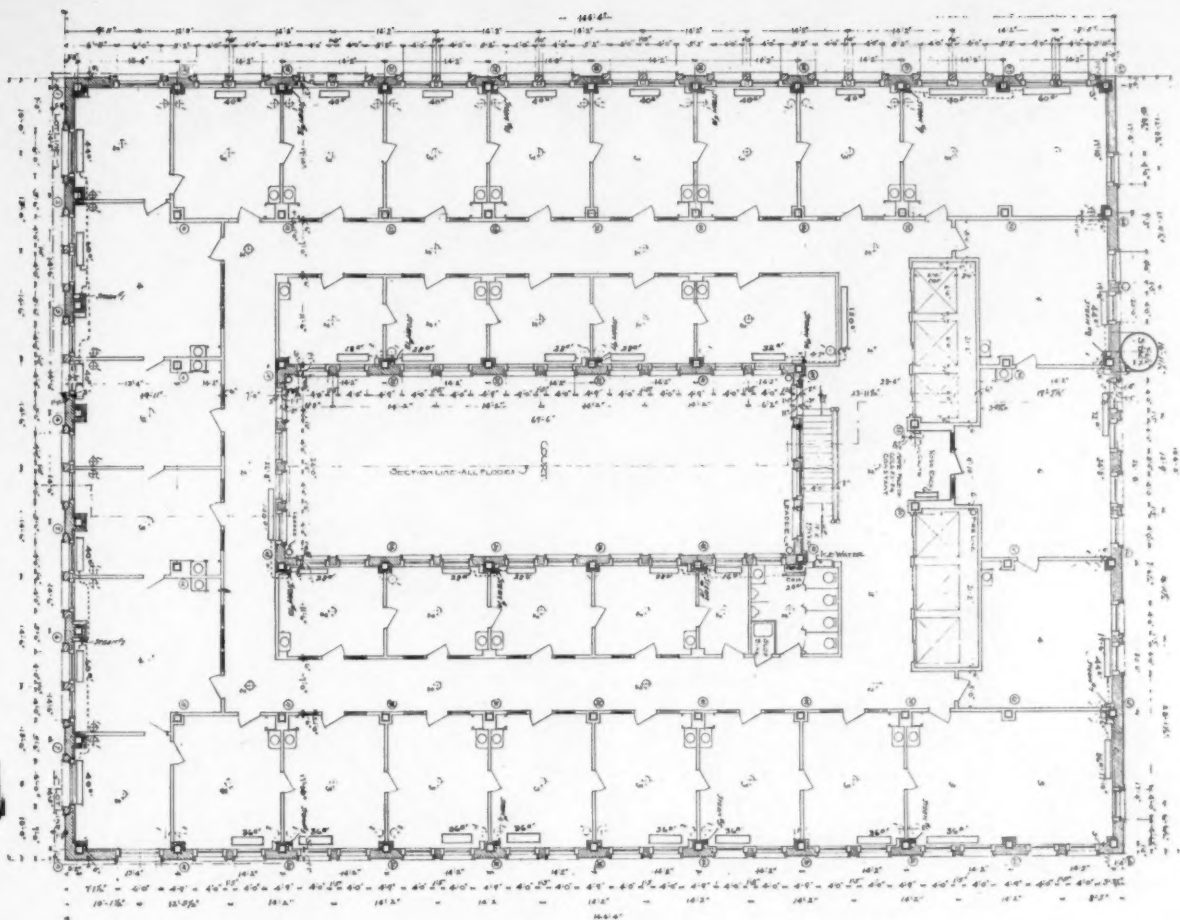
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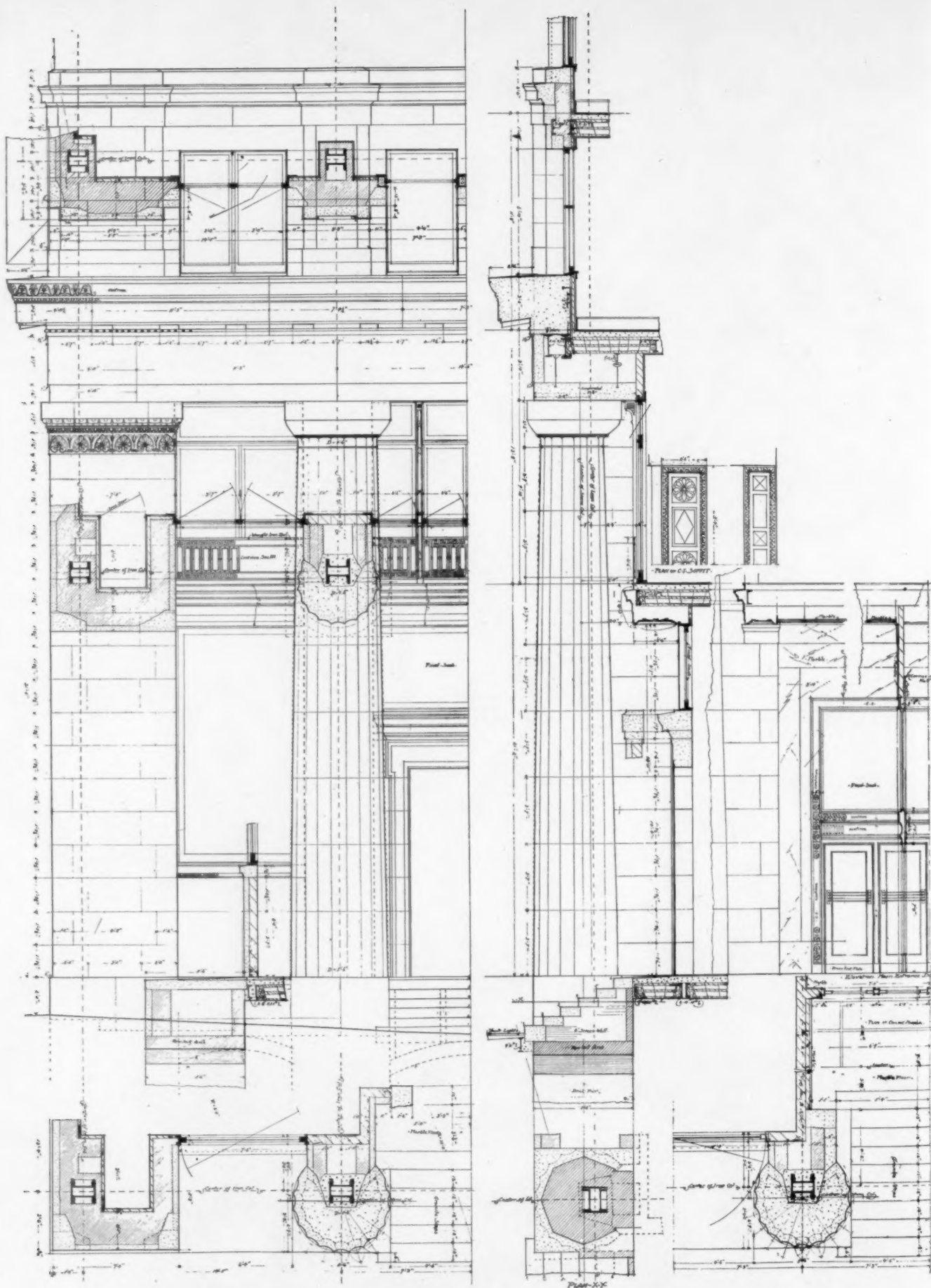
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PLANS: OFFICE-BUILDING FOR THE MECKLENBURGH REAL ESTATE CO., NASHVILLE, TENN.

Carpenter & Blair, Architects.



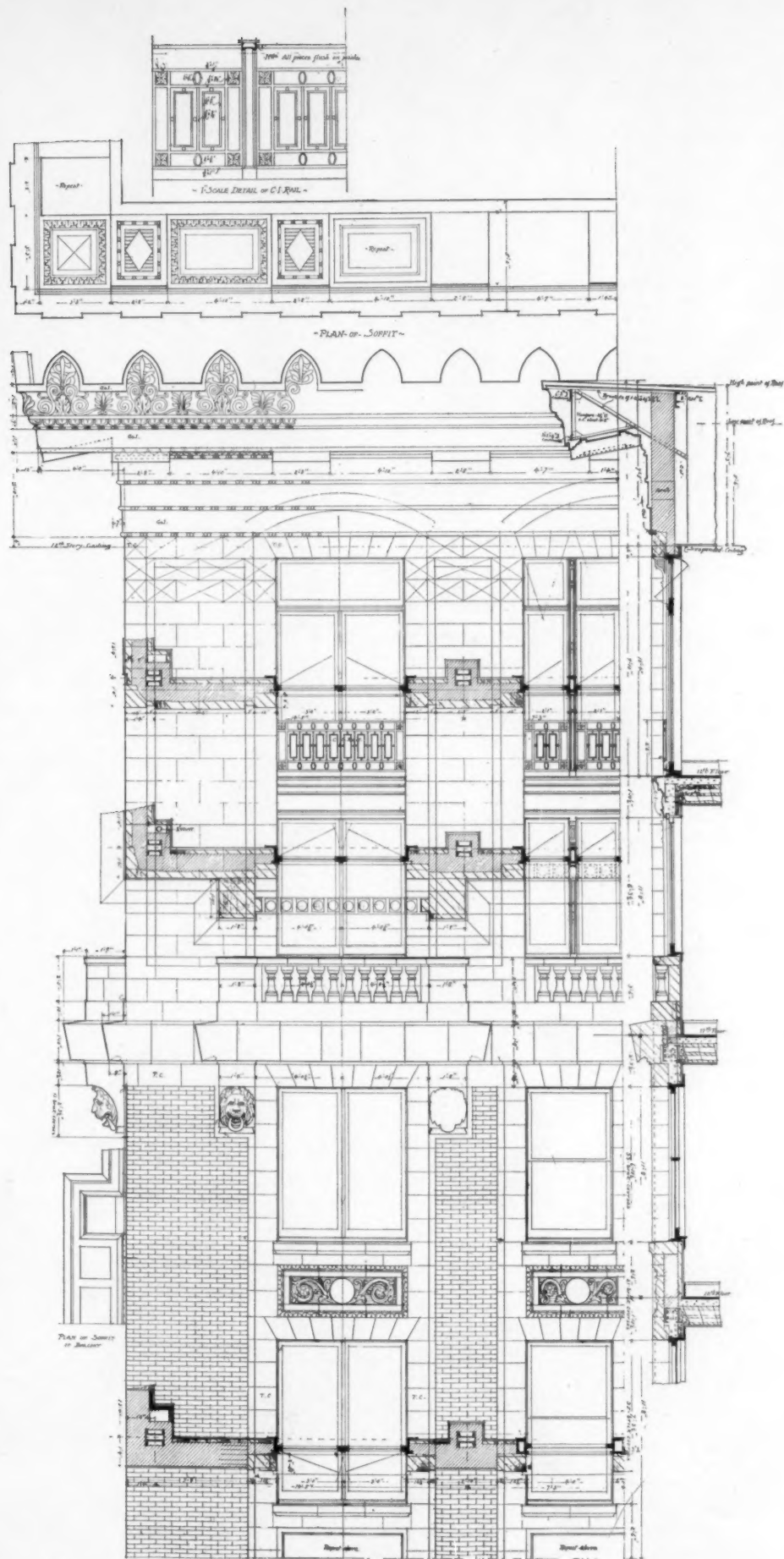
ENTRANCE DETAILS: MECKLENBURGH REAL ESTATE CO.'S BUILDING, NASHVILLE, TENN.

Carpenter & Blair, Architects.

The American Architect and Building News.
Regular Edition.

Volume XCII., Number 1653.
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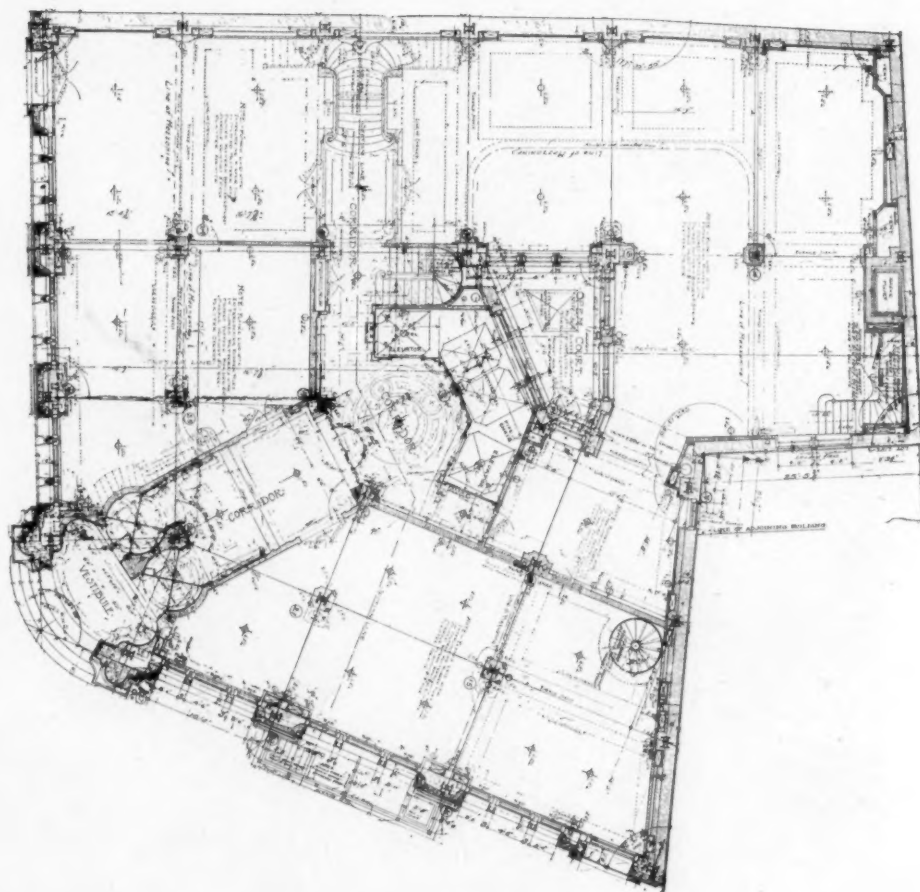
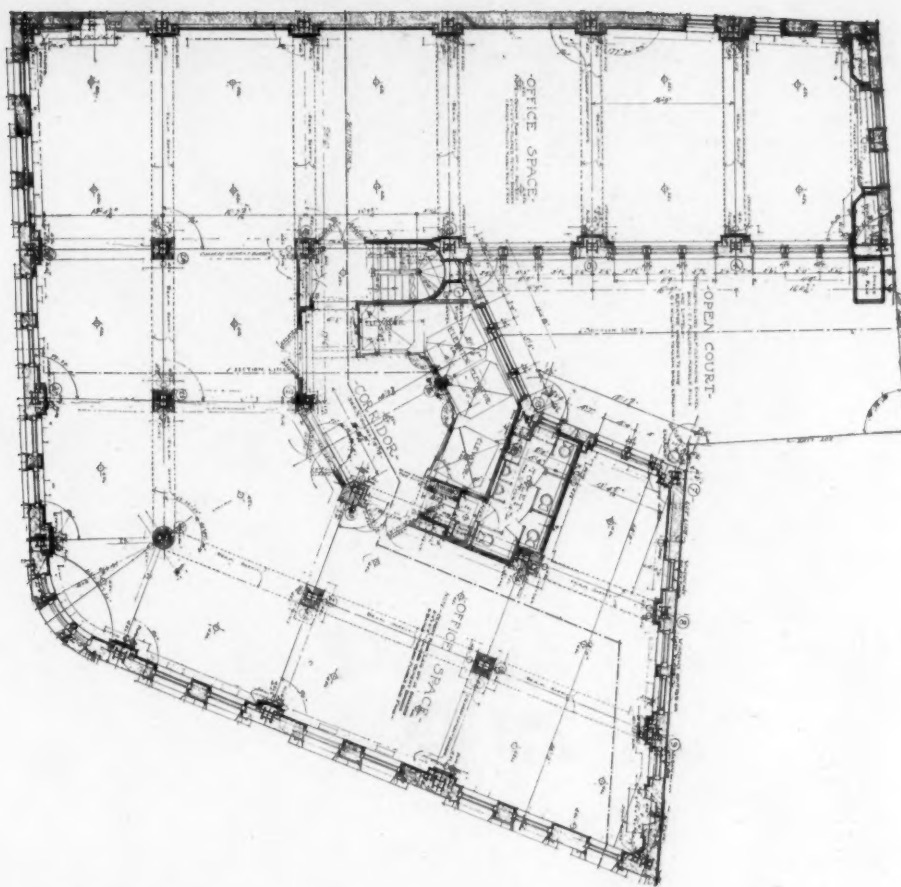
BUILDING OF THE ROYAL INSURANCE CO., WILLIAM STREET AND MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Howells & Stokes, Architects.

The American Architect and Building News.
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HOUSE OF DR. IRWIN, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.

Petry & Sayward, Architects.

The American Architect and Building News.
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we can't afford to put in any more steel than enough to keep the building up. I am looking forward to the time when owners will have buildings designed first, so that we can all estimate on the same reinforcement and have plenty of it. I think if there were rods at the tops of the beams they would take care of the strains arising from unequal settlement. Perhaps some of you noticed recently a picture of a building in Tunis, I think—a reinforced-concrete factory building, six stories high and about 50x100 feet, the foundation of which was entirely gone under one corner and the building was toppled over to an angle of 10 degrees; and yet the structure was standing there uninjured, except in the foundations, and they were going to jack it up and put a new foundation under it. It is a good example of what reinforced concrete will stand.

MR. PARKER.—I'd like to ask Mr. Hogue to tell us, in answer to the gentleman who spoke a minute ago, if his experience does not go to show that most of the buildings are designed now-a-days in the very way that he speaks of—that is, having plenty of steel in the top and bottom of the beams, and having them so that they are practically continuous beams?

MR. HOGUE.—There is almost always steel at the top of the beam over the support, and possibly for a little way out; but usually the middle half of the beam is without reinforcement at the top.

MR. E. R. OLIN.—At the last meeting, as I remember it, Mr. Hogue favored reinforcing columns by using hoops, while Mr. Wason did not believe in the use of hoops, but in the use of a richer mixture, and I think Mr. Worcester said that each had condemned the other's method in suitable terms. I wish each of those gentlemen would reply to the objections of the other to his particular style of construction of columns.

MR. HOGUE.—I am afraid the gentleman misunderstood me a little bit. What I said was that I hoped I might be able to favor a hooped column, because it seemed to give a smaller column to carry the same load than any other kind of design. I think, myself, the rich concrete column which we use in our practice has so far been the best, because we feel safest and surest of it and know the most about it. I think that when a rich concrete column gives too large an area, or on account of the difficulty of using two different mixtures in a building, the best way to increase the strength is by using compression rods, taking the bearing at the bottom with some sort of plate. But the objection I advanced to that was that there must be some way of distributing stresses from one tier of rods to the other, either by faced ends—in which case they should be put into a socket—or by a long lap to distribute the stress from one to the other; but both those methods are expensive, as is also a bearing plate at the bottom, and it seems to me that if it could be shown that the hooping of the column could be used, it would do away with a good many of those difficulties. But the question, with hooped columns, is whether the concrete will flow sideways without being injured, or whether it will disintegrate. If we could safely design it, I think there are great possibilities for the hooped column. The difficulty there, which Mr. Howard has brought out plainly, is that the richer the concrete the slower it is in stretching the steel hoop into tension, and for that reason you reach almost the ultimate strength of the concrete before that takes place. You can make concrete so rich that you can reach the ultimate strength before the hooping is much, if any, good. Then there is another difficulty—whether, if you use a mixture which will expand sufficiently to stress the hooping, it will not disintegrate. For that reason I do not think that hooped columns have been carried sufficiently far in tests to justify us in using them to any extent. But I hope something may be developed in that line.

MR. EDWARD S. LARNED.—I do not wish to add anything to the theoretical discussion of this subject at this time. Some important features connected with this work, however, have not been touched upon by any of the speakers, although I think you are probably all alive to them. In the course of ordinary work some of our pet ideas are very much upset.

At the September meeting of the New England Water Works Association the concrete-steel standpipe at Attleboro came up for discussion. In this work a high-carbon steel was used, and the standpipe was of circular construction, with diameter of 50 feet. It appears that they had much difficulty in bending the steel to the radius, and found it expedient to hold the rods together at the splice with guy-clips. There was a great deal of spring in the steel, however, and it was found difficult to keep the bars in position while the concrete was being placed, and Mr. F. A. Barbour,

consulting-engineer, expressed the idea that in case the steel became displaced during the earlier hardening of the concrete it might, in reaching its final position, pull away from the concrete, leaving a void. This I have often heard suggested in connection with concrete beam and floor construction. A practice which is coming into much use to overcome the difficulty is to jar the forms with mallets while the concrete is in a semi-fluid condition. This seems to settle the steel into position quickly, and at the same time secure a very good bond between the rods and the concrete. I regard it as a most excellent practice.

I am very glad to know that the importance of the question of the consistency of concrete is coming to be more generally recognized. It was only a short while ago that engineers using concrete assumed that they could not get it too wet. In some cases they made no distinction between Portland cements and natural cements, using both of the same consistency—this, in the past few years, meaning very wet.

In speaking of the consistency of concrete, engineers express their views in such indefinite terms that it is difficult to determine, when a man describes a condition, just what he means.

It seems to me that in making concrete for reinforced structures it should be as nearly as possible scientifically, uniformly, and thoroughly prepared. We take great pains in fixing the dimensions of the gage box for sand and stone, and it seems to me that proportions of water should be as definitely fixed and kept within reasonable limits, depending on the size and character of the sand and stone aggregates.

The influence of mechanical mixing, contrasted with hand mixing, has a very important bearing on the consistency of the concrete and its appearance. For example, take hand-mixed concrete, where engineers require dry mixing before the introduction of water, then two, three or four turns; these turns with one gang of men mean one thing, and with another gang mean something entirely different. Some men are trained to turn it vigorously, others simply roll it over, and at best the mixing is very imperfect. In mechanical mixing this variation is avoided, and a more intimate and better mixture is bound to result.

In proportioning water for mechanical mixing, it is possible to use a less amount of water and yet produce a concrete of a consistency that would compare with hand-mixed concrete using a much greater amount of water. You will observe this fact if, after determining the amount of water to be used, you hold it in the mixer for a few extra turns and it appears much wetter than if you used more water and turned it out in a shorter interval of time. In other words, I advocate that the mortar in concrete should be of such consistency as to readily support the aggregate and cause it to cling together, and by a proper mixing with a moderate amount of water this will result in a concrete very plastic, easily flushed, productive of smooth exterior surfaces against the forms when properly handled, and resulting in the densest and, consequently, the strongest and most water-tight concrete.

When the question of introducing concrete through intricate reinforcement becomes serious, this must be met by reducing the size of your aggregate and perhaps making it slightly wetter, but carefully avoiding the sloppy condition which one commonly notes these days.

Because of the difficulties of handling and placing stone concrete about the reinforcement of the Attleboro standpipe, Mr. Barbour has expressed the idea that had he this work to do again he might consider the use of a clear mortar, without coarse aggregate, feeling that by so doing there would be less chance of voids, and it would be easier to secure water-tight work.

MR. J. PARKER SNOW (*by letter*).—The remarks by Mr. Hogue as to the desirability of basing competition bidding on designs furnished by the owners, suggest the similarity of the business methods in building reinforced concrete at the present time with that of iron bridge-building thirty to thirty-five years ago. At that time the builders of iron bridges made nearly all of the designs, and they pinned their faith in the efficiency of their particular design to some patented feature, either in the form of the truss or some of its component parts, rather than to the weight of metal employed. In this we see a parallelism to the many styles of deformed bars and systems of reinforcement advocated by competitive concrete workers to-day.

Patented forms of structural-iron work passed off the stage years ago, and it is quite evident that reinforcing material for concrete is following the same route. Designs for steel bridge and structural work made by the owners are much more common now than in the early days, and the same will be eventually true,

without doubt, of designs for reinforced concrete. In the beginning of any type of construction it is natural that owners should wish to throw the responsibility of the design, as well as the construction, on the builder.

The system of construction wherein cast blocks of concrete are used for walls has not been touched upon in this discussion, so far as I have observed. It seems to me that a species of this system could be used to advantage where the walls of the building are made up almost wholly of glass, as is the case with the United Shoe Machinery Co.'s building, at Beverly, Mass., for example. Here there are pilaster columns about 16 feet apart, girders at each floor level, and the panel wholly occupied with glass. If the girders had been cast separately beforehand and set when the columns reached the proper height, a considerable reduction in the forms could have been made and some measure of allowance for contraction obtained.

As to the proper consistency for concrete, I think Mr. Wason's claim is just right. Concrete that is wet enough so that it can be properly mixed and made perfectly compact—that is, without air or water spaces—with reasonable labor contains water enough for complete hydration, which is all we need. By proper mixing I mean so that every side of every particle of the aggregate will be covered with the vehicle. Mr. Larned has well described the difference between good and poor mixing. The materials should be rubbed together. The hoe, if properly used, is a more efficient tool in the latter stage of mixing than the shovel. The analogy with paint mixing is quite pertinent. Most of us know the difference between paint when the dry pigment is simply stirred into the vehicle and when it is ground into the oil. In the case of concrete, the aggregate represents the pigment and the vehicle is the moist cement. Citing Mr. Larned's example, a batch of machine-mixed concrete may appear somewhat dry—that is, it looks friable and brittle; with a few more turns of the machine and no addition of water it will appear much more wet. This means that the last turns have plastered all sides of every atom of aggregate with a uniform coat of moist cement. It now has a different color and sheen from what it had before; it looks pasty; it has passed a point analogous to the point of recalcence in highly-heated steel; it has come to nature, as old masons say. Concrete will bear many abuses and still be good stuff, but its strength depends in some degree on proper mixing.

The proper packing of concrete has been touched upon. I believe that jarring or quaking is the most efficient. A light rammer set on the surface and rapidly pressed down and raised enough to quake the mass, without raising the rammer from contact with the surface, is very effective. Our member, Mr. William B. Fuller, calls this "joggling," which perhaps applies best to large masses where rubble plums are used. The object is to get all the air and surplus water out of the mass, and a sharp, continuous agitation is more effective than blows from a rammer.

Old Inn Signs

FOR many centuries no other sign than the bush—a bunch of ivy or evergreens—hung over the doorway of town and country inns alike. The bush was very common in ancient Rome. Its popularity seems to have spread in all the provinces of the old Roman Empire, and it remained a distinctive inn sign in these islands and on the Continent ever since.

But while the roadside hostleries were content with a bunch of foliage, more distinctive signs became necessary in towns and cities, where taverns or inns were often in close proximity.

Arms, badges and crests of the noble lord whose residence was near the inn would usually be put over the door to attract his numerous retainers or partisans. Thus at Lewes the Three Pelicans took its name from the fact that these birds constituted the arms of the Pellham family.

In many cases, however, the innkeepers as well as the travelers, being unacquainted with the mysteries of heraldry, lion gules or lion azure went by the name of Red Lion or Blue Lion, while the two leopards argent in the arms of the Dorset family were familiarly called the Cats. The numerous lions, bulls and dragons of all shades, as well as magpies, crosses and crescents, which have survived to the present day, have all some heraldic origin.

The royal arms were, of course, a favorite sign then as they are now, and the crown is undoubtedly one of the oldest English signs. In 1497 a certain Walter Walters, who kept the Crown in Cheapside, lost his life for having made the innocent cockney pun that he would make his son heir to the Crown.

The different kings and queens' heads which have adorned

English inns for the last five centuries are too numerous to record. Henry VIII. and Queen Elizabeth have been by far the most popular figures of all royal modern signboards, the former being usually represented as a merry, bloated Bacchus, the personification of jollity and good cheer.

After royal and heraldic signboards, none was more numerous in mediæval England than those of a religious character. Besides the numerous church, church gates and church style inns which are still to be met with in the country there were many dedicated to the Virgin, saints and dignitaries of the church.

The salutation was a very popular sign in pre-Reformation times, representing the annunciation of the Virgin Mary. Even now this sign is still to be seen, one of the best hotels in the Lake district displaying it to this day. But it was almost universally changed soon after the Reformation for the angel, the Virgin Mary being painted over, the Angel Gabriel left alone on the board.

Curiously enough, many other tavern signs of Catholic England retained their popularity during and after the Reformation. Such are the cross keys, a sign which is far more uncommon now, and which is intended for the keys of St. Peter, the papal arms.

The Pope's arms and the Pope's head also survived the Reformation; there were four Pope's head taverns in London in 1636, the most famous of which was that in Cornhill, which dated back to the reign of Edward III. and was not definitely pulled down until the close of the eighteenth century.

The Cardinal's hat was the sign of a London tavern situated in Lombard street in 1459. This sign became common when the popularity of Cardinal Wolsey was at its height, but there are no such signs in England known to the writer at the present time. Not so the signboards representing saints and martyrs.

St. George, with or without a dragon, is the most popular in England, and St. Patrick in Ireland, while the Scots are fond of raising St. Andrew to the dignity of a public house sign, the same being also true of the Welsh saint, David.

One of the old religious signboards, the origin of which is not commonly known, is the Catherine wheel, sometimes degenerated into the cat and wheel, which was originally intended as a dedication to St. Catherine. This martyr was placed between wheels armed with spikes, a device which was adopted in the Turners' arms.

St. Martin, the patron of vintners, was often to be seen in signboards, as also St. Dunstan, St. Luke and many others. One of the signs under which some of the most famous of English taverns have flourished is the Mitre. The most famous was the Mitre, in Mitre court, Fleet street, one of Dr. Johnson's favorite haunts, where Goldsmith and the other literary celebrities of the day used to meet.

There are quite twenty Mitre taverns of more than passing interest, either from a literary or a historical point of view, which shows what a general sign it was. In the "*Quack Vintners*" (1712) the reason of the partiality of the tavern keepers for this sign is explained as follows:

May Smith, whose prosperous Mitre is his sign
To show the church no enemy to wine.
Still draw such Christian liquor none may think
Tho' e'er so pious, 'tis a sin to drink.

Besides royal, heraldic and religious emblems, innkeepers adopted at a very early date as a sign the arms or badge of the class of customers they particularly wished to attract to their house; thus he who wished for the patronage of soldiers would hang two crossed swords as a sign, while another whose tavern stood near the wharf or quay would attract sailors by choosing a ship or the head of some famous naval hero.

As the population increased so did the number of inns and taverns and signs became more and more diversified. Reading being a scarce acquirement, the innkeeper always endeavored to catch the eye of the passersby with an easily understood picture and one, at the same time quite distinctive from any of the surrounding houses.

Some would put up their own name in the shape of a rebus picture, two cocks standing for Cox, a hare and a bottle for Harebottle, while many individuals named Fox, Bell, Bull, etc., would put up a fox, one, two or three bells, or a bull of blue, pied or red, respectively, as a sign.

Most of these names being common, some other sign had to be added to distinguish the inn of John Fox from that of Robert Fox or Thomas Fox. The result was a great diversity of more or less incomprehensible double signs, such as the following: Fox and Cap, Fox and Crane, Fox and Crown, Fox and Duck, Fox

and Goose, Fox and Knot, Fox and Owl, Fox and Punchbowl, etc., also the Bell and Candlestick, Bell and Blackhorse, Bell and Anchor, etc.

Later, however, the ever-increasing number of taverns forced the landlord to adopt more original signs than those derived from heraldry, the saints or dignitaries of the church, or his own name. The animal kingdom was ransacked—quadrupeds, birds, insects and fish, the vegetable kingdom, from the palm to the daisy—everything on earth and in the firmament above it was put under contribution.—*Wine Trade Review*.

Agents Used in Determining the Potability of Water¹

TO ascertain whether a given source of pollution can affect a given well, it is usual to introduce some chemical at the point of suspicion and then to examine the water at frequent intervals to ascertain whether the chemical selected can be detected in it. For this purpose common salt (sodium chloride), a lithium salt or a dye named fluorescein have been employed; and recently the author has used ammonium salts, since, in certain cases, they possess advantages over the other. Sodium chloride is used chiefly because it is very cheap, easily obtainable, quite innocuous and easily detected and estimated in the water. As all waters contain chlorides, the normal chloride must be first ascertained, then any subsequent increase during the experiment may be attributed to the salt used. Slight variations are often observed in water from the same well; consequently, enough salt must be added to produce a more marked effect than any recorded in the normal water. The quantity must be at least equal to 1 grain of salt per [Imp.] gallon (= 0.6 gr. Cl.) Should it prove necessary to add this amount to a large quantity of water, the weight of salt used must be considerable, and a substitute for salt would be used.

A salt of lithium has frequently been used, but, owing to its cost and the difficulty of detecting it in water, it is now rarely employed.

The author has recently used ammonium chloride (sal ammoniac) in several investigations with marked success. It is very cheap, free from color, perfectly harmless, and the ammonia, even in great dilution, admits of easy detection and estimation. When seven pounds, costing about 3s. 6d. (85 cents), is dissolved in

1,000,000 [Imp.] gallons of water the ammonia can readily be detected. The amount of ammonia present in all good subsoil waters is too trifling to interfere. But certain very deep wells yield waters and many polluted waters contain very varying quantities of ammonia; hence, in some of these cases, the use of an ammonia salt might not lead to definite conclusions. It must also be remembered that the salt must be put directly into the subsoil water or fissure, as if spread on fertile ground a portion of it might be nitrified by the nitrifying organisms of the soil. Probably, however, in any case the amount nitrified would only be an infinitesimal portion of the salt employed. On the whole, it may be regarded as much more convenient for use than either common salt or salts of lithium.

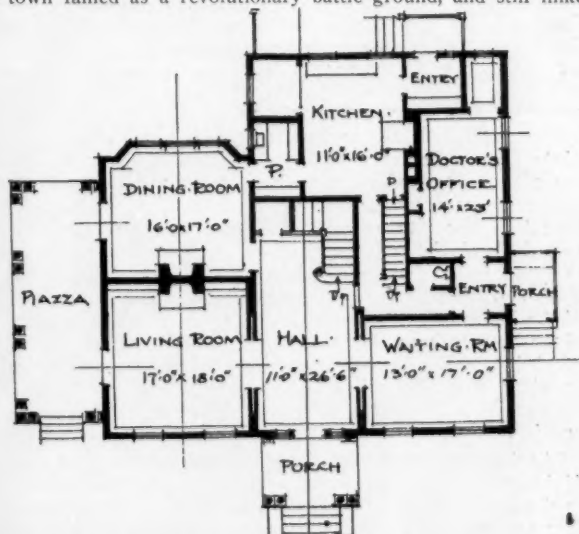
Another substance, of an entirely different character, which is of special importance in such investigations as the above, is a coloring matter called fluorescein. Many of the aniline dyes possess enormous colorific power; but most of them, when in very dilute solution, are decolorized by filtration through soil, and others are too expensive or are objectionable in other respects. Fluorescein appears to be unaffected by passage through chalk, sand, surface soil, etc., and when dissolved in water by aid of an equal weight of caustic soda it can be easily detected by its fluorescence when the dilution is 1 in 100,000,000. Under very favorable conditions 1 in 200,000,000 may be detected; in other words, one pound of fluorescein will distinctly color 10,000,000 gallons of water. As the demand for this substance has increased the price has gone down, until it can now be purchased at 7s. 6d. (1.82) per pound, in quantities of ten pounds and upward. The relative cost of these various substances, used in sufficient quantity to affect 1,000,000 gallons of water, would be: Fluorescein, 9d.; common salt, 2s.; ammonium chloride, 3s. 6d., and lithium sulphate, 40s. (or as 9 to 24, 42 and 480). Fluorescein is, therefore, much the cheapest; it is the easiest to apply, and far the easiest to detect. There is only one possible objection to it, and that is that, if used incautiously, it may so color the whole of a water supply as to cause alarm on the part of the consumers. For this reason it is in most cases preferable to use salt or ammonium chloride in the first instance; and if, when used in moderate quantities, these give no definite results, to employ fluorescein. This dye has been largely used for tinting underground streams to trace their course, and to a certain extent for determining the direction and rate of flow of subsoil water, and one case is recorded where it unexpectedly made its appearance in a public water supply and caused considerable astonishment and some alarm.

¹Extract from a paper by Dr. John C. Thresh, read before the British Association of Water-works Engineers at Windsor, Eng., June, 1907.

ILLUSTRATIONS

HOUSE OF DR. IRWIN, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y. MESSRS. PETRY & SAYWARD, ARCHITECTS.

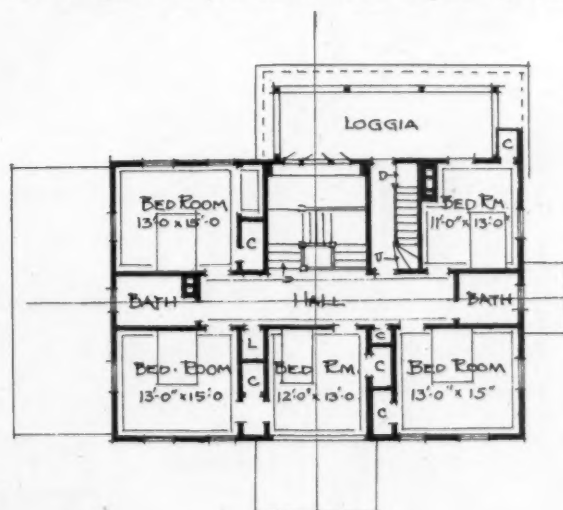
The house here illustrated is located at White Plains, N. Y., a town famed as a revolutionary battle ground, and still linked



with the past through a few surviving landmarks of Colonial days. The site itself overlooks the "Village Green" of our ancestors, or what is essentially a broad avenue, over-arched by

rows of stately trees. Few circumstances could be more conclusive as to style or more inspiring to the mind of the architect, especially when coupled, as in this case, with that *sine qua non* of successful house-building, the full accord of the client.

The arrangement of plan was a natural outgrowth of condi-



tions imposed by the combination of requirements for a doctor's office and family apartments. The distance required in tests of the eye established of necessity the long dimension of the office,

and for obvious reasons, a special entrance was required which should communicate directly with the doctor's office, waiting-room, and service hall. At the same time, it was desired that the waiting-room should be so located that upon occasion it might be thrown into the family apartments. The typical Colonial plan has lent itself readily to these requirements, and the exterior treatment is therefore a natural and consistent development marked for its restraint and well studied proportions. The familiar forms of the period appear in the wide clapboards, balustrades, and refined detail, and the whole composition is brightened by a well judged disposition of lattice work. The gambrel roof serves to amplify the attic space, and at the rear drops in a low sweep to cover the kitchen extension. Into this sweep, at the second floor level, is cut a loggia, designed primarily as an out-of-door sleeping apartment, but so popular has it become that it serves during the day for an open-air living-room as well.

As one enters the house the spacious hall, unencumbered by the modern interpretation of the vestibule, gives rise to the impression of wholesome hospitality, and serves as a fitting introduction to the simple and consistently designed interior. The wood-work is painted white, the doors are of mahogany and delicately detailed plaster cornices are used throughout. The stairs rise by easy stages and at the second landing is introduced a broad platform or gallery serving both as a point of vantage and as a means of access to the loggia.

Green is the prevailing tone of the first floor wall decorations, broken by the introduction of yellow in the dining-room and blue in the doctor's office. To complete the scheme harmoniously, Colonial forms have been adhered to as strictly as possible in the furnishing.

OFFICE BUILDING FOR THE MECKLENBURGH REAL ESTATE CO., NASHVILLE, TENN. MESSRS. CARPENTER & BLAIR, ARCHITECTS, NEW YORK, N. Y.: FOUR PLATES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY'S BUILDING, WILLIAM STREET AND MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK, N. Y. MESSRS. HOWELLS & STOKES, ARCHITECTS, NEW YORK, N. Y.: THREE PLATES.

Additional Illustrations in the International Edition.

MAIN ENTRANCE: ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY'S BUILDING, NEW YORK, N. Y. MESSRS. HOWELLS & STOKES, ARCHITECTS.

The building is located on the northeast corner of William Street and Maiden Lane, and occupies an irregular plot approximately 70x101 feet. The peculiar angles of the intersecting streets at this point permitted the somewhat unusual location of the main entrance at the corner of the building, and this entrance and the corner treatment of the design has been emphasized throughout the height of the building.

The exterior design embodies a base consisting of four stories of white Georgia marble, a shaft of ten stories constructed of soft-colored red brick laid in white mortar and bonded to show a diamond diaper-pattern, which emphasizes the lines of the mortar and carries throughout the surface the feeling of light color which is emphasized in the base and the upper stories. Above the red brick shaft occur three stories of ornamental glazed terra-cotta work, crowned by a balustrade of the same material. Heavy projecting courses have been avoided, and in the upper stories a pleasing treatment of polychrome terra-cotta has been used.

Directly above the entrance, and forming a part of the entrance treatment, are the arms of the Royal Insurance Company, reproducing the lion and unicorn which form a part of the Royal Arms of the United Kingdom, and replacing the shield by a marble and bronze clock-face eight feet in diameter.

The construction of the building is the highest type of steel-skeleton frame, with terra-cotta floor-arches, having finished floors of cement, marble and mosaic.

The power equipment of the building consists of a complete plant for the generation of heat, electric light and ventilation, together with four high-speed hydraulic passenger-elevators. The electric wiring installation is unusually complete, and special arrangements have been made, by means of sub-panel boards located at several points at each floor, for the convenient connection of telephone and call-bell systems as required by the various tenants throughout the building.

The corridors throughout are provided with marble mosaic floors and marble wainscoting; and the first floor lobby and entrance corridor, extending through the mezzanine story, are

elaborately finished in white marble, with ornamental plaster ceilings and leaded glass lunettes and transoms. The interior wood-work throughout is fireproofed material and consists of quar-



WILLIAM STREET ENTRANCE: ROYAL INSURANCE CO.'S BUILDING.

tered white oak, birch and East India mahogany or vermillion wood.

The Royal Insurance Company occupies the entire sixteenth and seventeenth floors and a large portion of the first and mezzanine floors.

NOTES AND CLIPPINGS

THE KAISER'S ART.—No department of the multifarious activity of the German Emperor has been more discussed than his patronage of the arts, and much criticism has been exercised on the numerous monuments and public buildings in which his ideas have been put into execution. What may be regarded as an Imperial apologia, as far as these things are concerned, is shortly to appear in the shape of an elaborate book by Prof. Paul Seidel, curator of the artistic collections in the royal castles, and director of the Hohenzollern Museum. This work, which tells the story of the Emperor's relation to the arts, and expounds the principles which have guided him, will contain forty-six original paintings, drawings, and designs by his Majesty's own hand. A writer in the courtly *Lokalanzeiger*, which has been favored with advance proofs, remarks:

"As these are not completed works, executed with the assistance of the living model, but only ideas of the moment, they will appear to the lay eye hasty and inexact. To the connoisseur, however, they are proof of extraordinary acquaintance with the nature of sculpture, painting and decorative art. In many sketches for theatrical scenes, the difficult problem of presenting masses of people in active movement is cleverly solved."—*London Telegraph*.

CURRENT NEWS SECTION

SOCIETIES.

SAN FRANCISCO CHAPTER, AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS.

Your Committee herewith place before you a brief tribute to the memory of our old associate, Seth Babson, with the suggestion that a copy of the same be forwarded to his family, to the American Institute of Architects at Washington, D. C., to the State Board of Architecture (of which bodies he was a member), to the professional magazines and journals, and that a copy be spread upon the minutes of the Chapter.

Seth Babson, well and honorably known the length and breadth of California as one of the pioneers in the architectural profession in this State, passed to the silent majority on July 10, 1907, having reached almost his seventy-ninth year. He maintained a vigorous and active interest in his profession to within a few days of his death. For over fifty years he was identified with the architectural and building activities of this State and throughout that long career won and maintained the confidence and respect of his many clients. He was elevated to signal distinction by his professional brethren on many occasions, the most noteworthy of which was that of President of the San Francisco Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, which office he filled for many years. In 1901 the State honored him by his appointment as a member of the State Board of Architecture, which position he held at the time of his demise.

He was born in Maine, settling later in Massachusetts, where he remained to the year 1850, at which time he transferred his activities to California, locating at Sacramento. He at once entered on his professional career and for the succeeding twenty years was intimately associated with the pioneer projectors of the Central Pacific Railroad, then in course of construction, and many fine residences at Sacramento, then the finest in the State, built for these individuals, bear witness to his professional ability. For the past twenty-eight years and up to the time of his death he practised his profession in Alameda.

He loved his home and his profession and devoted his life to the service of both. His long professional career matured and mellowed his judgment, which was used to the advantage of his younger brethren on all occasions. Being blessed with a share of the leisure that comes of successful old age, there was no service that he was not ready and willing to assume to further the elevation and dignity of the cause of architecture, and many of the successes of the body at large are directly attributable to his unsparing efforts.

His death came as the result of an operation made necessary by an injury received some months before. Although not entirely incapacitated after the injury, his old age and lack of recuperative power acted against his recovery and he passed away from heart failure with little suffering and wholly unconscious of the fact that his end was near.

He is survived by his widow and three sons, to whom this tribute by his brethren is offered as a recognition of the esteem with which is held the memory of his modest character, retiring disposition and thoughtful interest in all he held most dear.

(Signed)

HENRY A. SCHULZE,
WM. CURLETT,
SYLVAIN SCHNAITTACHER.

NOTES AND CLIPPINGS.

OVERCOMING FRICTION IN AIR-PIPE LINES.—Among the elementary principles of hydraulics none is more widely known or of more obvious truth than that liquids flow with less friction through a smooth tube than through one with an inner surface in any way roughened. Therefore, is it not far from astounding to learn that the California oil producers have found it not only advantageous, but absolutely necessary, to "rifle" the long lines of pipe through which they pump their oil to tidewater. That this is so will be, we think, incomprehensible to anybody, no matter how wise in such things, until he hears the facts as we find them in *The Iron Age*. Then the mystery, as is the way with mysteries after all the facts are known, clears up beautifully, and the reason for the rifling of the pipes becomes as obvious as its absurdity had seemed before.

Californian petroleum, it appears, is particularly dense and viscid, and it won't flow for any considerable distance through ordinary pipe lines without the application by the pumps of more force than the tube will stand. That was the situation confronting the producers, and a tough problem it was. Some genius, who, since *The Iron Age* doesn't give his name, we can safely say must have been more than a little mad, else the thought would never have come to him, decided to see what would happen if he grooved or embossed the interior of the pipe and then sent the oil through, mixed with a certain percentage of water. He tried the crazy scheme in a dozen ways and on a dozen scales, and after a year or so of well-deserved failure the thing worked—worked to a charm, and the problem was solved.

What happened was this: As the mingled oil and water started through the new pipes the rifling added a whirling motion to that of advance. Water being heavier than oil, the two parted, just as they do in a cream separator. The water sought the limit of its prison and moved along there, under the force applied from behind, while the oil remained in the middle of the tube and, surrounded by water, flowed along as if it hadn't ever thought of objecting to this sort of transportation. Tests have proved that the friction in the rifled pipe is only 1-600 of what it is in a smooth pipe, and that it decreases as the speed increases!

The first "practicable" line was thirty-one miles long, but this is now in course of extension to a length of 285 miles, which will reach San Francisco. The line is to be of 8-inch pipe, the "pitch" of the rifling is

1 inch circumferentially to 5 longitudinally, and there will have to be 23 pumping stations, though the alternate ones can be cut out when the traffic is light.—*N. Y. Times*.

A MYSTERY UNVEILED.—Many persons have admired the painting on the proscenium arch of the Herald Square Theater, but if any one should take the trouble to inquire who the artist was he would find no answer to his question. The contractor who had charge of the redecorating of the theater some four years ago doesn't know the name of the man, nor do any of his fellow workmen. The painters were at work when a middle-aged man, who was strolling down Broadway, stopped to watch them. He stepped inside and asked for the boss painter.

"Don't you want something nice over that arch?" he asked.

"Yes. Are you a painter by trade?"

"That's my business," replied the stranger, "and I think I could do a nice picture up there if you'll let me. If you don't like it you can paint it out and not pay me anything."

"All right," replied the boss. "We pay \$4 a day. When can you go to work?"

"To-morrow morning," replied the stranger, and he was as good as his word. Equipped with white overalls, he was on the job the next morning, and in two days he had finished one of the prettiest pieces of decorative painting to be found in any New York theater. Then he asked for his \$8, got it and went his way, refusing the boss painter's offer of a steady job.

A few days ago several artists were sitting in an uptown café when one of them told this story. "I was the painter," he added. He was Charles L. Whipple, the portrait painter, who gets anywhere from \$5,000 up for every piece of work he does. "It was the cheapest job I ever did," he added, "and I have the satisfaction of knowing I can always get a job if I need one."—*N. Y. Globe*.

RHINE FALLS ARE SAVED.—The romantic Rhine Falls, near Schaffhausen, have been rescued by the local Council from the industrial exploiters by whom they were threatened. The majority of the Councilors have refused to permit the erection of new water power works for the supply of electricity to the surrounding district. Their reply to the application of the exploitation company was decisive: "The Council is of opinion that, not only should the falls not be further enchained, but an effort should be made to prevent an extension of the concession already granted at its expiry, in 1928."

RHONE-MARSEILLES CANAL TUNNEL.—The French Minister of Public Works has approved the project of the Department of Bridges and Roads for the construction of a canal to connect the Valley of the Rhone with the port of Marseilles. As the hills separating the Rhone from Marseilles are

too high to be surmounted by locks, the project involves a tunnel seven kilometers in length at a cost of \$6,900,000. This tunnel, measured by the amount of dirt excavated, will be the largest in the world. The canal will permit two barges to pass at any point, and with the tow-paths on either side it will be 66 feet wide and 42 feet high. It will thus involve the excavation of 2,186,000 cubic meters, against 1,058,400 in the case of the famous railroad tunnel at Simson, which is 21.6 kilometers in length, but only 24 feet wide and 18 feet high. The total cost of the canal will be \$15,200,000.

BUILDING NEWS.

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

ANNISTON, ALA.—It is reported that the Southern Ry. Co. (J. A. Dodson, Supt. Constr., Atlanta, Ga.) has accepted plans for a \$75,000 depot at this place.

ARVERNE, L. I., N. Y.—Reports state that the Right Rev. Charles McDonnell, bishop of the diocese of Brooklyn, has purchased eleven lots on the west side of Remington Avenue, at Arverne, from the Somerville Realty Company, and plans are to be prepared for the erection of a handsome church at an early date. No architect yet selected.

ATLANTA, GA.—P. Thornton Marye, Equitable Building, it is stated, has recommended to the County Commissioners that a six-story building costing about \$881,303 be erected for the City Hall and court house building.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—The John D. Allen Co., Betz Building, Philadelphia, Pa., it is stated, is completing plans and will invite estimates about September 1 for a \$500,000 hippodrome and theatre building to be erected at Mississippi Avenue and the Boardwalk, Atlantic City, for Nixon & Zimmermann. The structure will be six stories high, 80x200 feet, of reinforced concrete construction, with exterior walls of brick and stone.

AUSTIN, TEX.—It is said that a six-story bank building will be erected here by the American National Bank.

AUTHON, IA.—Bids are asked by H. B. Walling, Chairman, Building Committee, until 2 P. M., September 3, for the erection of a parochial school. Bids to contain two propositions: First, for the building completed. All materials furnished in accordance with the plans and specifications. Second, for all labor. The committee to furnish the material. Each bid to be accompanied by a certified check for \$100.

BALTIMORE, MD.—A permit is stated to have been issued to the Maryland Storage Co. to build a six-story concrete warehouse at York and Johnson Streets, as planned by William H. Emory. The structure will be 93x195 and will be erected by the Hopkins-Barnett Co. at a cost of \$140,000.

BATTLE CREEK, MICH.—It is reported that bids will soon be asked for erecting a high school to cost \$150,000.

BAYONNE, N. J.—The congregation of the St. Joseph's Slavonian Catholic Church has purchased a site on Twenty-fifth Street and

Avenue E for the erection of a church and parish house, at a cost of about \$45,000.

BERKELEY, CAL.—W. L. Busk is reported interested in the erection of a theater to cost about \$125,000.

BURLINGTON, N. J.—It is reported that plans are on foot looking towards the erection of a City Hall.

CHANUTE, KAN.—The German Portland Cement Company, C. R. Rottke, Parsons, Kans., will erect a cement plant, 1,500 barrels daily capacity, at Chanute, Kans. Cost, \$450,000.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—The Stonewall Hotel Co., it is reported, will build hotel at cost of about \$60,000; 60x140 feet; architects, Frank P. Milburn & Co., Washington, D. C.; date for opening bids, about November 1; plans for building not decided. E. I. Bugg is secretary of company.

CHELSEA, MASS.—The contract to erect a hospital at the Soldiers' Home at Chelsea, it is reported, has been awarded to Geo. Howard & Sons Co., of Brockton, at about \$75,000.

CHICAGO, ILL.—Holabird & Roche, architects, Monadnock Block, are preparing plans and will be ready for figures September 1 for the city hall building, at Randolph, La Salle and Washington Streets, eleven stories. Estimated cost is \$4,500,000. J. J. Badenoch is chairman of committee.

The Western Newspaper Union is negotiating for a new building on Plymouth Court. The building will be ten stories and cost \$300,000.

H. R. Wilson, 218 La Salle Street, it is stated, has completed plans for a building which Jacob L. Kesner proposes erecting for Daube, Cohn & Co., at 369 Fifth Avenue, at a cost of \$150,000.

Contract will soon be let for the large new business building to be erected at Jackson Boulevard and Wabash Avenue (northwest corner) for John V. Steger from plans by Architects Marshall & Fox, 164 Dearborn Street. It will be an eighteen-story building of brick, stone and iron, fireproof, with steam heat, electric light, elevators and the latest improvements. It will contain stores and offices and cost about \$1,000,000.

The Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Ry. it is said, will build an engine house and annex at Fifty-fifth Street. It will be 161 x 288 feet, one-story high, and cost \$100,000. D. H. Burnham & Co., 9 Jackson Boulevard, are the architects.

It is reported that plans are being prepared for a seven-story reinforced concrete building, 100x100 feet, to be erected by the Home Herald Co., at La Salle Avenue and Ohio Street, at a cost of \$100,000.

Architects Marshall & Fox, First National Bank Building, 164 Dearborn Street, are preparing plans for a theatre to be built at 268 to 276 State Street for Herman E. Dick, 161 West Jackson Boulevard, who will lease it to Kohl & Castle, proprietors of a number of vaudeville theatres, Majestic Building, 75 Monroe Street. Mr. Dick proposes to erect a building to cost not less than \$150,000. It will be a three-tier house, of fireproof steel construction, with brick and stone exterior, steam heat, electric light, marble and mosaic work, and the latest improvements.

Holabird & Roche, architects, Monadnock

Block, are preparing plans for a clubhouse, at the northwest corner of Monroe Street and Michigan Avenue, for the University Club. It is to be eight stories high, 68x171 feet, built of brick, stone and fireproof construction, and will cost approximately \$1,000,000.

CINCINNATI, O.—The Trustees of the First Church of Christ (Scientist), it is reported, have arranged for plans to be prepared for an edifice to be erected on Park Avenue, Walnut Hills, at a cost of about \$100,000.

CLARKSBURG, W. VA.—The Clarksburg Masonic Building Co. is reported incorporated with a capital of \$50,000 for the purpose of erecting a building for the Masons.

CLEVELAND, O.—Albert E. Skeel, 1069 Rose Building, it is said, is preparing plans for a contagious disease hospital for the city, to cost about \$60,000. Contract will be let in about forty days.

It is stated that steps are to be taken at once to erect the Museum of Art in Wade Park according to plans prepared by Hubbell & Benes, Citizens' Building. Probable cost, \$1,000,000.

The erection of a school building on Columbus Avenue, northeast, to cost \$125,000, has been proposed by the Board of Education, Charles Orr, director of schools.

Bids are asked by Charles Orr, City Clerk, until September 9 for furnishing all the materials and doing all the work necessary to complete an annex to the Harvard School.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COL.—Plans for an addition to the Alta Vista Hotel, increasing it to 150 rooms from 100, are being made by H. H. Stevens. Cost, \$50,000.

CARDELE, GA.—Dave Browder is said to be having plans and specifications prepared for a four-story pressed brick, marble and stone \$50,000 hotel, to be erected on Wall and Seventh Streets.

DAYTON, O.—The trustees of Dayton State Hospital will have plans prepared for a four-story or five-story hospital building. Cost, \$150,000.

DES MOINES, IA.—The Iowa Sanitarium Co., in which Dr. Habernicht is interested, intends, according to reports, to erect a sanitarium on W. Grand Avenue, to cost \$50,000.

DETROIT, MICH.—Architects John Scott & Co., 518 Moffat Building, are preparing plans for an eight-story warehouse for Lee, Cady & Smart to cost about \$125,000.

EAST CHICAGO, IND.—Architect J. T. Hutton, Hammond, Ind., has prepared plans for a City Hall for East Chicago to cost \$50,000.

EASTON, PA.—Charles E. Horn, Theatre Building, 1440 Broadway, New York, has been commissioned to prepare plans for a two-story theatre for the Easton Theatre Company, to be erected at Easton, at a cost of \$50,000.

ELKHART, IND.—Bids are asked by the Library Board at the residence of Mrs. Jacob Sheets until September 2 for the erection and completion of a library building.

GALVESTON, TEX.—H. C. Banker, of Orange, has been engaged to prepare plans for constructing hotel to be erected in Galveston. Cost, \$125,000.

Formal announcement has been made

that the Federal Government will erect and equip a quarantine station at Galveston at once. It is said that a site has been selected on Bird Isle Reef in Galveston Harbor. The three buildings will cost \$150,000.

GARY, IND.—Plans have been prepared by Architect J. T. Hutton, Hammond, Ind., for a bank and office building for A. F. Knotts at Gary. Cost, \$50,000.

GERMANTOWN, PA.—Work is about to be started on a large residence to be built on School Lane, Germantown, for Wm. J. Turner, from designs by Wilson Eyre, Philadelphia, Pa.

GOLDSBORO, CAL.—According to report, plans have been prepared for the new \$75,000 depot to be erected in this city.

GREEN BAY, WIS.—Press reports state that eleven architects have been selected by the special building committee of the Brown County Board of Supervisors to submit competitive designs for the new court house and jail. Included in the list of eleven architects are W. Walters, of Oshkosh; Frank Y. Joannes, of New York City; Buechner & Orth, St. Paul; Van Ryn & DeGelleke, Milwaukee; C. H. Tegen, Manitowoc; W. E. Reynolds, Green Bay; Foeller & Schober, Green Bay; C. E. Bell, Minneapolis; German & Lignell, Duluth; Derrick Hubery, Menominee, and H. C. Koch & Son, of Milwaukee. Plans must be in the hands of County Clerk Hall by October 5, 1907.

GREENCASTLE, IND.—Reports state that O. D. Bohlen, Majestic Building, Indianapolis, is preparing plans for the library to be erected at De Pauw University, to cost about \$50,000. Edwin H. Hughes, President.

GREENPOINT, N. Y.—A permit has been granted for the erection of the new Greenpoint Savings Bank Building at Calyer Street and Manhattan Avenue. The structure is to be classical in design and will cost \$90,000.

HAMILTON, O.—Plans will be prepared by Architect George Brakman, Reilly Building, for a four-story pressed brick hotel and store building to be erected on Second Street for C. Hossfeld estate, care of Albert Hossfeld, 201 Court Street. Estimated cost, \$50,000.

HAMMOND, IND.—C. E. Kohl has commissioned architects to prepare plans for a theater to cost about \$50,000.

HUNTINGTON, L. I., N. Y.—The erection of a new high school is reported under consideration. No plans or architect selected yet.

INDIANA, PA.—The Methodist Episcopal congregation here has accepted the plans of Architects Allison & Allison, Westinghouse Building, Pittsburgh, Pa., for a brick church, 60x90 feet, which will cost \$40,000.

JACKSON, MO.—It is said that the Methodist Episcopal Congregation, South, Rev. M. T. Haw, pastor, will erect an edifice; 70x118 feet; cost, \$50,000; plans by Matthews & Clarke, Missouri Trust Building, St. Louis, Mo.

KANE, PA.—J. E. Henretta, Secretary Special School Building Committee, writes that on September 4 an architect will be selected to prepare plans for a high school, to cost about \$90,000.

KANSAS CITY, MO.—St. George's Episcopal congregation, it is said, will erect an edifice to cost about \$35,000. Address The Pastor.

J. W. McKechnie, architect, New York Life Building, has prepared plans and will receive bids for a seven-story office building, 40x70 feet, at 921 Walnut Street, for the Gloyd Lumber Co., Long Building. Cost, about \$200,000.

LAFAYETTE, IND.—The directors of the American National Bank (Wm. S. Baugh, President), it is stated, contemplates erecting on the site of the present building a six-story office building.

The Lafayette Insurance Co. is seeking a site on which it is proposed to erect a \$100,000 office building.

LA MOURE, N. D.—Bids will be received until October 3 by the County Board for the erection of a court house, to cost about \$100,000. E. W. Field, County Auditor.

LA PORTE, IND.—The trustees of the St. Joseph's Church have ordered plans and will soon ask for bids for the construction of a new church.

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

LEVY, ARK.—The parish of the Roman Catholic Church here contemplates erecting an orphanage to cost \$100,000.

LEWISTON, IDA.—It is reported that the plans for the new depot to be erected jointly by the Northern Pacific and the O. R. & N. Railroads at a cost of about \$100,000 are being completed and the construction work will be started soon.

Press reports state that the plans for the new depot to be erected jointly by the Northern Pacific and the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company in this city are nearly completed. Estimated cost to be \$100,000.

LEWISTON, MONT.—The County Commissioners, it is said, have adopted the plans for a concrete and brick court house to cost about \$90,000.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.—Plans have been prepared by Architect Chas. L. Thompson for a ten-story bank and office building for the National Bank of Little Rock. C. M. McKee, president. Cost, \$150,000.

LONG ISLAND CIT., L. I., N. Y.—Mrs. Russell Sage is reported to have given \$50,000 for the erection of a Young Men's Christian Association Building for the employees of the Long Island Railroad at Long Island City.

LORAIN, O.—It is reported that the St. Joseph's Catholic congregation contemplates the erection of a \$100,000 church. Rev. Reichlin, pastor.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.—The plans for the Salvation Army seven-story building to be erected on Fourth and Main Streets, it is stated, have been prepared by Dennis & Farwell, 414 Currier Building. The cost will be about \$75,000.

Hudson & Munsell, Stinson Building, according to reports, have prepared plans for a seven-story reinforced concrete and brick building to be erected on Clay and Third Streets, by the Elks Hall Association.

The School Board, according to reports,

has directed plans to be prepared for schools to cost \$250,000.

LOUISVILLE, KY.—It is stated that D. Fred. Erhart will erect a modern \$60,000 residence at this place in the near future after plans prepared by Arthur R. Smith, Norton Building.

LYNCHBURG, VA.—The directors of the First National Bank, it is stated, have accepted the plans of Lewis & Burnham, of Lynchburg, for its proposed banking house, which will be erected at Tenth and Main Streets. The building is to be two stories, of Corinthian style, and the banking room will be finished in Georgia marble. The cost is estimated at \$70,000, exclusive of the furnishings.

MADISON, MINN.—Architects Elliot & Son have plans for a high school building to be erected at Madison, Minn. It will be 62x160, two-story and basement. Cost, \$55,000.

MANKATO, MINN.—Plans are stated to have been completed by Mr. Johnson, State Architect, for the model building and gymnasium of the Mankato Normal School. According to reports the contract will soon be let; probable cost, \$65,000.

MAXTON, N. C.—Carolina Methodist College will, it is said, erect administration building and two dormitories. Plans are being prepared by Stout & Benton, Rocky Mount, N. C.

MEMPHIS, TENN.—The Building Committee of the Y. M. C. A., it is said, is looking over sites for a location for the new building to be erected at a cost of \$250,000.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Plans for a \$60,000 residence to be erected on Terrace Avenue and Lafayette Place for Emil Ott, vice-president and manager of the William Steinmeyer Co., have been filed by Architects Ferry & Clas, 419 Broadway.

It is reported in business circles that the Schlitz Brewing Company will erect a large hotel at Fifth and Grand Avenue, which was the site of the old Grand Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church. The hotel of the company at present is located at Third and Grand Avenues, next to the site of the new Majestic Theater. The plan of the company is to raise the Schlitz Hotel, extending to the Majestic Theater Building and erect a hotel at Fifth and Grand Avenues.

Plans are reported prepared for a five-story addition which Randolph Bros. propose erecting to the Terminal Hotel at a cost of about \$50,000.

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

MOBILE, ALA.—Sanderson & Porter, 52 William Street, New York and New Orleans, are planning to erect a new power house at Mobile, Ala., for the Mobile Light & Railroad Co., to cost \$100,000.

MONTGOMERY, ALA.—N. J. Bell has awarded contract to the Wells Bros. Co., New York, N. Y., at about \$400,000, for erection of proposed office building; twelve stories with basement and attic; 100x100 feet; steel, brick and stone; fireproof; contain 306 offices; plate glass, marble mosaic and tile work.

MOORHEAD, MINN.—It is stated that plans are being considered for a State normal school to be erected here at a cost of about \$50,000.

MUSCATINE, IA.—Bids will be received until September 26 by the Board of County Supervisors (W. H. Fishburn, Chmn.) for furnishing material and erecting complete (excepting furnishing) a fireproof court house. Jos. E. Mills, architect, 510 Washington Arcade, Detroit, Mich.; A. S. Lawrence, County Auditor.

NEENAH, WIS.—Reports state that the Wisconsin Telephone Company will erect an exchange building for Neenah and Menasha to cost \$78,000.

The Equitable Fraternal Union, it is stated, has purchased a plot of land on Commercial Street and Doty Avenue, upon which they propose erecting a headquarters building to cost \$80,000.

NEWARK, N. J.—Nathan Myers, 238 Washington Street, is reported to be preparing plans for a five-story brick apartment house to be erected at Plane and Court Streets, for Henry L. Bauman, at a cost of about \$65,000.

NEW BEDFORD, MASS.—Architects Maginnis, Walsh & Sullivan, 100 Boylston, Boston, have prepared plans for the St. James' Catholic Church at New Bedford to cost \$100,000.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.—According to reports Theodore Brune, 404 United Cotton Building, has prepared plans for a \$150,000 edifice to be erected for the Mater Dolorosa R. C. Church edifice.

The Board of Administrators of the Tulane Educational Fund, it is stated, has authorized the Building Committee to have plans prepared by Andry & Bendoragel, 211 Camp Street, for the Richardson Memorial Building, to be erected on the campus at a cost of \$150,000; Andry & Bendoragel have prepared plans for an addition to the Chemical Building, which is to cost \$50,000. A dormitory is to be erected for the medical students, plans to be prepared by Du Buy, Churchill & Labouisse.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Plans have been prepared by Architects Radcliffe & Kelly, 3 West Twenty-ninth Street, for a five-story apartment building on 322 West Third Avenue for William Bradley, 329 North Sixty-eighth Street. Cost, \$125,000.

Plans have been prepared by Danmar & Co., 1 Thatford Avenue, for a store and flat, to be erected at Rockaway and Sutter Avenues, for I. Silverman. Cost, \$50,000.

Helmle & Huberty, 190 Montague Street, have completed plans for a one-story bank building to be erected at the southwest corner of Manhattan Avenue and Calyer Street, to cost \$90,000. The Greenpoint Savings Bank is the owner.

Architects Frank M. Andrews & Co., it is said, have prepared plans for a three-story garage for the New York Taxical Company, to cost \$150,000.

Plans have been completed by Raymond F. Almirall, 51 Chambers Street, Manhattan, for a one-story public library, 87.6x48 feet, for the City of New York, to be erected on Seigel Street, southwest corner of Morrell Street, to cost \$50,000.

Alex. M. Welch, architect, 11 East Forty-second Street, is preparing plans for a twelve-story apartment building, at 636 Fifth Avenue, for Thos. R. Hall, 39 East Forty-second Street. Brick, fireproof, marble and tile work, structural iron and steel work. Estimated cost, \$250,000.

McKim, Mead & White, architects, 160 Fifth Avenue, have filed plans for a twenty-two-story office building to be built for the Downtown Building Co., of which Harris A. Dunn is President, on the block on the north side of Exchange Place, from Broadway to New Street. The building is to be of marble, trimmed with terra-cotta, and will have a frontage of 132.5 feet on Exchange Place and 67.4 feet on Broadway. It is to be equipped with eight public elevators and one private elevator running to the fourth story only. The building is to cost \$1,700,000, according to the estimate of the architects.

The congregation of St. Anselm, Rev. A. Eilbrook, 152d Street and Tinton Avenue, Bronx, is about to begin the erection of the new church which they will build on the west side of Tinton Avenue, 125 feet north of Kelly Street. Architect Anton Knoster, St. Jones Place and 215th Street, prepared the plans. It will be a one-story structure, 56x164 feet, to cost about \$150,000.

It is reported that plans for a skyscraper office, store and loft building are being designed by Messrs. Maynicke & Franke, 298 Fifth Avenue, to be erected on the site of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, which has a frontage of 139 feet on Broadway, 63.5 on Fifth Avenue, and 217.9 feet on Twenty-third Street.

N. Serracino, architect, St. James Building, 1133 Broadway, is preparing plans for extensive alterations to St. Joachim's Church, 22-24 Roosevelt Street. Everything will be built new with the exception of the outside walls. A large skylight dome with leaded glass is to be placed at the center of the roof. The Rev. V. Jannuzzi is rector. No contracts have yet been made.

Plans have been prepared by Architects Neville & Bagge, 217 West 125th Street, for a large new flat house to be erected on the west side of Broadway, 91 feet north of 122d Street, at an estimated cost of \$160,000. The Times Realty Co., 601 West 136th Street, are the owners. The new building will be six stories high, and will be built of brick, stone and iron and have steam heat, electric light, hot water supply, tile and marble work, etc.

Wakeham & Miller, 1133 Broadway, are general contractors for the new church to be erected for St. Paul's Roman Catholics, 116 East Eighteenth Street, to cost \$160,000. Messrs. Neville & Bagge, 217 West 125th Street, are the architects.

Plans have been prepared by Architects Schwartz & Gross, 35 West Twenty-first Street, for a large new apartment house for Paterno Bros., 616 West 116th Street. It will be located on the south side of 116th Street, 110 feet west of Broadway, and cost about \$250,000. It will be of fireproof construction, and have the latest improvements and appliances, including steam heat, electric light, elevators, telephones, etc.

Rouse & Sloan, 11 East Forty-third Street, have completed plans for a twelve-story store and office building, 34x85 feet, at 12 and 14 West Thirty-second Street, for the Pacific Realty Co., 907 Broadway. Estimated cost, \$200,000.

The Staats Zeitung Corporation, who recently purchased the property on the west side of Lafayette Street, running through

to Elm Street and Duane Street, are contemplating the erection of a large new printing house on the site. Plans will be prepared by Architects Schickel & Ditmars, 1111 Fifth Avenue, and will provide for a fireproof building of thoroughly modern construction and equipment.

The Tailfer Co., Frank Tilford, president, 208 Fifth Avenue, will build a store and office building at the southeast corner of Lenox Avenue and 126th Street. The old buildings on the site are about to be torn down and plans by Architect B. H. Simonson, 234 Fifth Avenue, provide for a three-story structure, measuring 100x80 feet, of brick and stone, with steam heat, electric light, and cost about \$80,000.

NORTH BRADDOCK, PA.—Architect U. J. L. Peoples, Times Building, Pittsburgh, Pa., is taking estimates on the erection of a twelve-room school house in North Braddock. Cost, 60,000.

OVERLIN, O.—Cass Gilbert, architect, 11 East Twenty-fourth Street, New York, has let general contract to George Feick, Sandusky, O., for a one-story stone and concrete chapel, 110x163 feet, on the college grounds for Oberlin College, Oberlin. Cost, \$125,000.

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.—Architect L. M. Wood, 627 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kans., is preparing preliminary plans and will receive bids for a seven-story office building, 75x150 feet, to be built at Main Street and Broadway, Oklahoma City, for George C. Kelly, Birmingham, Ala. Estimated cost, \$125,000.

Plans are being prepared for a church for the Presbyterian congregation. Cost, \$75,000.

OMAHA, NEB.—Architects Fisher & Lawrie, Paxton Building, have prepared plans for a six-story warehouse for Fairbanks, Morse & Co., at the northwest corner of Ninth and Harney Streets. Cost, \$75,000.

PARIS, MO.—It is reported that the Monroe County Commissioners are preparing to build a court house at a cost of \$75,000.

PENSACOLA, FLA.—Bids are asked until about October 1 for constructing a bank building for American National Bank. Building to be 60x90 feet, ten stories, brick and terra-cotta, fireproof construction. Estimated cost, \$225,000. Carpenter, Blair & Gould, 475 Fifth Avenue, New York, are architects.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Plans and specifications have been prepared by Carl P. Berger, architect, for a residence for S. R. Barger. It will be located at Bryn Mawr and City Avenues and designs show a three-story building, measuring 32x52 feet. It will be built of brick and stone, and interior will be handsomely fitted and decorated and have all modern improvements and appliances.

J. E. Mooney, it is reported, has prepared plans for a flat house to be erected at Forty-sixth and Walnut Streets for Berwind & Hoopes. The cost will be about \$200,000. It will be six stories, 100 feet square.

A new edifice will be erected at Thirty-ninth and Walnut Streets for the First Church of Christ Scientists from plans and specifications by Carrere & Hastings, architects, of New York City. It will

be a one-story building of stone, with tile roof, steam heat, electric light, etc.

Plans have been completed by Howard I. Webster, architect, for a mission and residence to be erected at Kensington Avenue and Willard Street. The building will be of concrete construction, three stories high, with basement, and will cover an area measuring 24x76 feet. The exterior will be of brick with stone trimmings and the interior will be for mission work with the residence portion in the upper floors.

Jas. G. Doak & Co. are stated to have been granted a permit to build a six-story brick and stone ward building for the Hahnemann Hospital at Fifteenth and Race Streets. Cost will be \$125,000.

It is reported that the city has purchased property on Arch Street, where it is proposed to erect a new House of Detention in connection with the Juvenile Court. An effort will be made to have an ordinance passed appropriating \$100,000 for the erection of this building.

Announcement has been made that the Manufacturers' Club will soon erect a seven or eight-story building on the site of the old Bellevue Hotel at Broad and Walnut Streets, to cost \$500,000. Further particulars may be obtained by addressing Marshall Cushing, Secretary of Building Committee.

Architects Pilcher & Tachau, of New York City, it is said, have won the competition for the drawing of plans for the synagogue to be erected for the Mickyo Israel Congregation on Broad and York Streets. In addition to the synagogue there will also be erected a rabbi's residence and a home for blind children. The cost of the buildings will be \$150,000.

PITTSBURGH, PA.—A permit has been issued for the three-story brick Convent of Mercy to be erected at Fifth Avenue and Terrace Street at a cost of \$250,000.

Messrs. Palmer & Hornbostel, 63 William Street, New York, have completed plans and will advertise for estimates about September 1 for the new Soldiers' Memorial Building to be erected at Pittsburgh, Pa., at an approximate cost of \$1,000,000. The structure will contain a large auditorium and banquet hall, and will measure 150x150 feet in size.

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

Dr. A. C. Smith, in charge of the Marine Hospital of Pittsburgh, has received plans from Supervising Architect J. Knox Taylor, Washington, D. C., for the proposed hospital in Pittsburgh. It will be erected on the old Arsenal grounds, on Butler Street, and will be of red brick, with a stone foundation and green tile roof.

D. H. Burnham & Co., 15 Jackson Boulevard, this city, will award contract at once for a large office building to be erected at Pittsburg, Pa., for the Oliver estate. It will be a twenty-four-story building, covering an area of 120x212 feet, of fireproof construction and provided with the latest

improvements and appliances in all lines. Estimated cost, \$2,500,000.

Thomas Rodd, Chief Engineer, Pittsburgh, has prepared plans for railroad shops, roundhouse, power plant and coaling station, at the Conway yards, fifteen miles west of Allegheny, for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Estimated cost, \$700,000.

Dr. A. C. Smith, in charge of the Marine Hospital of Pittsburgh, has received plans from Supervising Architect J. Knox Taylor, Washington, D. C., for the proposed hospital in Pittsburgh. It will be erected on the old Arsenal grounds on Butler Street and will be of red brick with a stone foundation and green tile roof.

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A new building, it is said, is being planned for the Pittsburgh District of the Knights of Columbus. Competitive plans have been submitted by three architects who represent the three Councils, as follows: Samuel A. Hall, Pittsburgh Council; John T. Comes, Duquesne Council, and A. F. Link, Monongahela Council.

PLEASANTVILLE, N. Y.—The Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society, which for twenty-seven years has cared for orphans and deserted children, will soon abandon its home at Broadway and 150th Street, New York City, and will establish a new home at Pleasantville, to cost about \$200,000. In a description furnished by the architects, Jacobs & Heidelberg, it is stated that the place "when completed will resemble, as far as possible, a model village, with semi-public buildings, place of worship, hospital, gymnasium, dwelling houses, farms, and all the interest and activity of normal, healthy country life." There will be accommodations when the buildings are completed for about one thousand children.

PORTLAND, ORE.—Charles R. Aldrich, architect, Seattle, Wash., has prepared plans for a building to cost \$675,000 to be erected at Washington, Stark, Tenth and Park Streets. He has also prepared plans for a building to cost \$485,000 to be erected at Adler, Morrison, Park and Tenth Streets. Both buildings will be owned by the Trustee Co., 702 Second Street.

PORTSMOUTH, O.—The First Presbyterian congregation, of this city, is having plans prepared for a church, to cost \$30,000. Address the pastor.

The First Presbyterian congregation of this city is having plans prepared for a church to cost \$30,000. Address the pastor.

PORTSMOUTH, VA.—Reports state that the Geo. A. Fuller Company, of New York, is the lowest bidder for construction of proposed Navy Hospital; about \$200,000 to be expended; architects, Wood, Donn & Deming, Washington, D. C.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Press reports state that W. A. Livermore, of the Lederer Building, and a party of Providence capitalists propose to erect a large hotel to be known as "Pine Crest" at Diamond Hill. The plans by B. S. D. Martin call for a

three-story building of early Colonial design.

RICHMOND, VA.—Abner S. Pope and John B. Swartwout have purchased a site with frontage of 60 feet on which they propose to erect six-story apartment house at a cost of \$90,000. Plans are being prepared by Ferguson & Garrow, Norfolk, Va.

ROCKVILLE, CONN.—A manual training school will be erected to the memory of George Sykes by his widow, to cost \$100,000. No plans or architect. Address Clerk of Board of Education.

ROCKY MOUNT, N. C.—Bland, Tillery & Ricks are having plans prepared by Leitner & Wilkins, Wilmington, N. C., for erection of hotel; 80 rooms, all with bath; cost, \$50,000.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Plans have been prepared for the Bausch & Lomb Optical Co. for erecting a five-story addition to their factory in St. Paul Street. The addition will be 236x124 feet. The company is also making preparations to add two stories to present factory. Cost, \$150,000.

ROSELLE, N. J.—Messrs. Squires & Wynkoop, 44 Cortlandt Street, New York, have completed plans for a new church edifice for St. Luke's congregation, Roselle, to cost about \$30,000. M. F. Moore, Lake Hopatcong, N. J., is chairman of building committee.

RYE, N. Y.—A large new residence will be built at Rye, N. Y., for Waldron Williams, from plans and specifications by Architect H. S. Kissam, 156 Fifth Avenue, this city. Designs show a two-story building, of fireproof construction, and to have tile roof. The interior will be elaborately finished and decorated and have electric light, hot water heat, tile and marble work, etc. Approximate cost, \$30,000.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo.—Plans have been accepted by the Citizens' Telephone Company for the erection of a \$65,000 building.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Plans have been prepared by Architect A. B. Groves, 314 North Fourth, for a twelve-story hotel for James H. McTague. Cost, \$400,000.

W. W. Candy will erect mercantile building; five stories; 60x80 feet; brick and stone; cost, \$100,000. Plans are being prepared by G. W. Hellmuth and L. Spiering, Equitable Building.

It is reported that a fifteen-story hotel will be erected at the southwest corner of Eighth and St. Charles Streets.

Cass Gilbert, architect, 11 East Twenty-fourth Street, New York, will have plans ready about November 1 for a library building, at Olive and Fourteenth Streets, St. Louis, for the St. Louis Public Library, Ninth and Locust Streets. Cost, about \$1,200,000.

Knights of Columbus are having plans prepared by Baker & Knell, Odd Fellows' Building, for the erection of a lodge hall; four stories; 75x146 feet; brick and stone; cost, \$125,000.

T. C. Link, architect, 308 North Sixth Street, is receiving bids for several buildings for the Robert A. Barnes Hospital. Total cost, \$135,000.

Plans are being prepared by Architect Charles H. Deitering, 708½ Pine, for a

two-story amusement place for the Deltaylor Realty Company, A. S. Dingelstedt, president, care of Fielding Hotel. Cost, \$300,000.

Plans have been prepared by Drischler & Elsner, Wainwright Building, for a poor house, 107x108 feet, for the Board of Public Improvements. Cost, \$150,000.

Architect T. C. Link, Carleton Building, has prepared plans for a one-story clubhouse for Mrs. A. L. Shopleigh, president, to cost \$50,000.

The Wellston Turnverein, it is stated, has purchased a lot on Hodiament and Garfield Avenues, upon which a gymnasium and hall to cost \$50,000 will be erected.

ST. PAUL, MINN.—Architect Louis Lockwood, 503 National G. A. Bank Building, is preparing plans for an office building to be erected on Fifth Street from Broadway to Rosabel Street, for the Patterson Land Company. It will be 165x47, five-story and basement. Cost, \$75,000.

Bonds of \$645,000 have been voted by the Board of Aldermen for the erection of four new district high schools.

It is reported that the City Council has decided in favor of a bond issue of \$645,000 for erection of four new schools as follows: Sixth Ward school, cost \$75,000, exclusive of site, and shall accommodate 350 pupils; the East End building, \$100,000, exclusive of site, and to seat 450 pupils; the Mechanic Arts building, near the present site of the Central high, \$200,000, and to seat 800 pupils; the West End building, \$225,000, and to seat 1,100 pupils.

A permit is stated to have been issued for the erection of a four-story brick building at Sibley and Third Streets for Jos. Strone, at a cost of \$90,000.

SACRAMENTO, CAL.—The Sacramento Hotel Co. is reported organized with a capital of \$150,000 to erect a hotel at Kane and Kay Streets.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX.—Mauran, Russell & Garden, architects, Chemical Building, St. Louis, Mo., have let general contract to the Westlake Construction Co., 717 Locust Street, St. Louis, for an eight-story hotel, at San Antonio, to cost about \$600,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—The Marvin Estate will erect a seven-story and basement brick fireproof building on California Street, near Drumm Street. Cost, \$200,000.

Meyerstein & Rothchild will erect a five-story Class C building on Grant Avenue and Geary Street, to cost \$105,000.

SAN MATEO, CAL.—Lewis P. Hobart, it is reported, has prepared plans for a hotel, "The Peninsula," to be erected here at a cost of about \$250,000.

SEATTLE, WASH.—Architect William S. Ames, St. Louis, Mo., will prepare plans for a fifteen-story office building to be erected here.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—Reports state that a plan is on foot to erect a larger and more modern building for the Roman Catholic Convent school on property on Eastern Avenue belonging to the congregation of St. John's Church. Estimated cost, \$100,000.

SEIDSBURG, WIS.—According to reports the members of St. Peter's Lutheran Church are preparing to erect a \$40,000 edifice.

SELMA, ALA.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., until 3 o'clock p. m. on the 30th day of September, 1907, and then opened, for the construction (including plumbing, gas piping, heating apparatus, electric conduits and wiring) of the U. S. Post Office at Selma, in accordance with drawings and specifications, copies of which may be had at the office of the custodian of site at Selma, Ala., or at this office, at the discretion of the supervising architect, James Knox Taylor.

SOUTH OMAHA, NEB.—The members of St. Francis R. C. Church, at Thirty-second and H Streets, it is stated, propose erecting a new edifice to cost about \$90,000.

STEUBENVILLE, O.—The National Amusement Company will have plans prepared at once for a theatre to cost \$60,000. President of the company may be addressed.

SPOKANE, WASH.—Roy Bungay is reported to have purchased a site on Fifth Avenue and Monroe Street for a \$50,000 apartment house.

SPRINGVILLE, N. Y.—At the annual school meeting it was voted to erect a school costing \$75,000.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—John M. Donohue, of Springfield, is preparing plans for a three-story brick and fireproof building for Infants' Home for the Springfield Diocese, to cost about \$50,000.

SWAYZEE, IND.—It is reported that plans are being prepared and bids will soon be asked by the Board of Trustees of the Christian Church for the erection of a new edifice on the site of the one recently destroyed by fire.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Archimedes Russell is preparing plans to remodel the old courthouse for the city of Syracuse. The cost is placed at \$200,000.

TACOMA, WASH.—Architects Reed & Stem, 601 Endicott Building, St. Paul, Minn., have prepared plans for a railway terminal station at Tacoma for the Northern Pacific Railway Company, to cost \$750,000.

Plans are being prepared, according to reports, for a six-story store and office building to be erected at Twenty-first Street and Pacific Avenue by the F. S. Harmon Co., at a cost of about \$75,000.

Edmund Croft, John C. Donnelly and others are reported interested in the erection of a twenty-three-story building on C Street, to cost about \$2,000,000.

TORONTO, CANADA.—Permits have been issued by the City Architect for three University residences to be erected on Hoskin Avenue, each to cost \$50,000. Eden Smith, Canada Life Building, is the architect.

TRENTON, N. J.—W. W. Slack, 18 East State Street, has plans for a manufacturing plant for the Ajax Grieb Rubber Co. It includes a power house, main factory building, office building and warehouse and storage buildings. Estimated cost, about \$100,000.

Mahlen R. Morgerun has completed plans for a \$100,000 hotel to be erected on Warren Street by the Trenton Hotel Company.

TULSA, I. T.—Reports state that a fireproof, six-story modern hotel to cost in the neighborhood of \$200,000 will be built by

a New York company at the corner of Second Street and Cincinnati Avenue, where the old south M. E. church is now located.

TURNERSVILLE, TEX.—It is said that a bank building will be erected by the First National Bank. H. N. Davis, R. M. Holder and others are reported interested in the bank.

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Hermon & Burwell, architects, are preparing plans for a stone college building to cost \$100,000. Bids for construction will be called for soon.

WATERBURY, CONN.—Messrs. McKim, Mead & White, 160 Fifth Avenue, New York, have completed plans and have about awarded the building contract to Horton & Hemenway, of 633 Atlantic Avenue, Boston, Mass., for the new N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. at Waterbury. Estimated cost is placed at \$200,000.

WATERLOO, IA.—The Catholic Hospital, care Rev. Forkenroek, proposes to erect a hospital building to cost \$100,000.

WAUKESHA, WIS.—The Resthaven Company is planning to issue bonds in the sum of \$165,000 to complete and equip a new buildings at Waukesha. J. J. Williams, of Milwaukee, will give information.

WEST ALLIS, WIS.—The trustees of the Church of the Immaculate Conception are reported to have purchased a site upon which they propose to erect a \$34,000 church. Rev. Thomas Regan, pastor.

WICHITA, KAN.—Plans and specifications have been completed by Architect Albert R. Ross, 16 E. Forty-second Street, this city, for a new library building to be erected at Wichita for the Fairmount College of that city. It will be a two-story building, of brick and stone, and handsomely finished and decorated. Cost, \$50,000.

WINONA, IND.—The members of the Methodist Church are said to be preparing to build a \$50,000 edifice. Address pastor.

YOUNGSTOWN, O.—Klaw & Erlanger, New York City, are looking for a site in this city for a \$100,000 theatre.

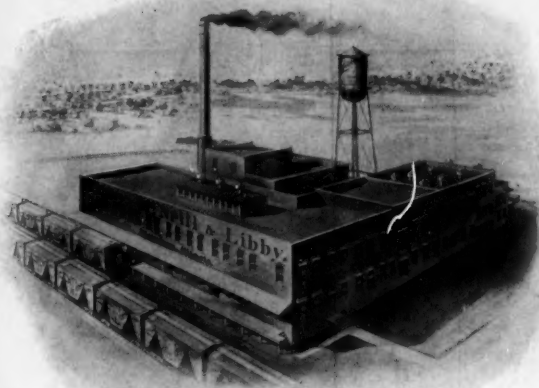
The Williams-Thomas Company will build a six-story business block. Cost, \$60,000.

PROPOSALS.

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., August 24, 1907.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock p. m., on the 7th day of October, 1907, and then opened, for the construction and mechanical equipment (except plumbing) of an extension to the U. S. Post Office, Court House, etc., at Baltimore, Maryland, in accordance with drawings and specifications, copies of which may be had at the office of the Custodian in Baltimore, Maryland, or at this office, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1653-1654)

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., August 22, 1907.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock p. m., on the 1st day of October, 1907, and then opened, for the construction (including plumbing, gas piping, heating apparatus, electric conduits and wiring) of the U. S. Court House and Post Office at Eau Claire, Wisconsin, in accordance with drawings and specifications, copies of which may be had at this office or at the office of the Custodian of site at Eau Claire, Wisconsin, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1653-1654)

(Continued on Page XIII.)



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POSITION WANTED—First-class, all-round draughtsman and superintendent, open for engagement; twenty years' experience; A-1 constructionist and specification writer; can take charge of large and important work. Address "All-round," care American Architect. (1653)

POSITION WANTED—Young man desires steady position in architect's office; good tracer, lettering, copying, enlarging, etc.; two years' course correspondence school; also office experience; best references; salary, to commence, \$10 per week. W. A. Hagenbuckle, 282 Lafayette St., New York City. (1653)

POSITION WANTED—Architectural draughtsman desires position; eleven years' varied experience; quick and neat draughtsman, tracer, etc.; good knowledge of construction and design, including reinforced concrete; working and detail drawings. Salary, \$22 per week. Address Simpson, 600 North Calvert Street, Baltimore, Md. (1653)

POSITION WANTED—Architectural designer and all around man, competent to take charge of office, desires engagement. Address 9-A, care American Architect, (1653)

FIRST-CLASS architectural designer and draughtsman wants position; has had his own office in New York City for over 15 years, and has held the position of head draughtsman in the offices of prominent New York architects. Address 8-A, care American Architect. (1653)

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PROPOSALS.

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., August 19, 1907.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock p. m. on the 24th day of September, 1907, and then opened, for the construction (including plumbing, gas piping, heating apparatus, electric conduits and wiring) of the U. S. Post Office building at Hamilton, Ohio, in accordance with drawings and specification, copies of which may be had at this office or at the office of the Custodian of Site at Hamilton, Ohio, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1652-1653)

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., August 19, 1907.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock p. m. on the 30th day of September, 1907, and then opened, for the construction (including plumbing, gas piping, heating apparatus, electric conduits and wiring) of the U. S. Post Office at Selma, Alabama, in accordance with drawings and specifications, copies of which may be had at the office of the Custodian of site at Selma, Alabama, or at this office, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1652-1653)

(Proposals continued on page 50.)

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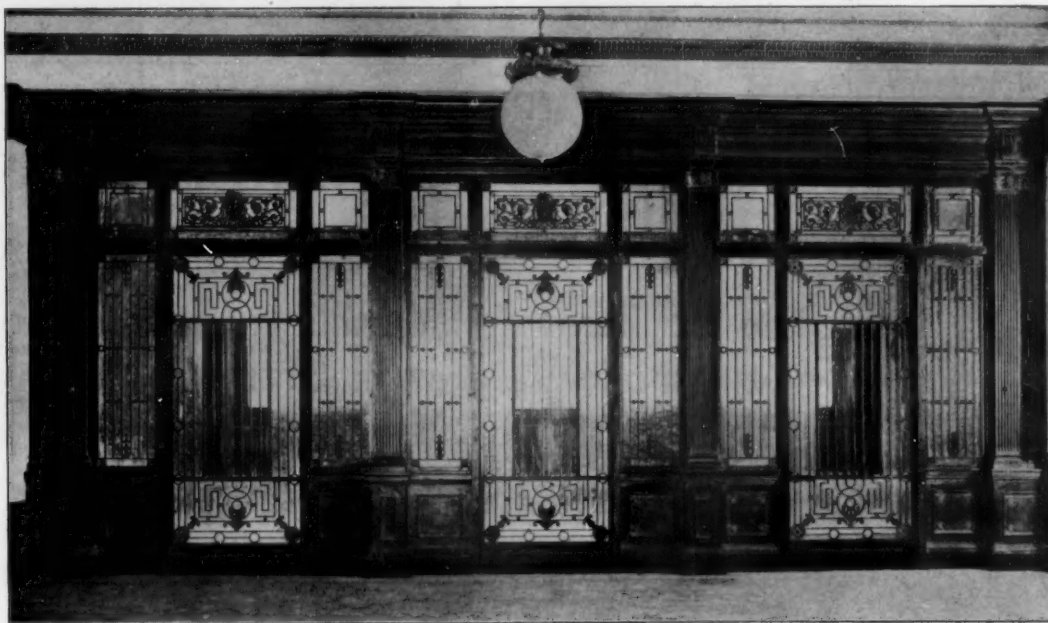
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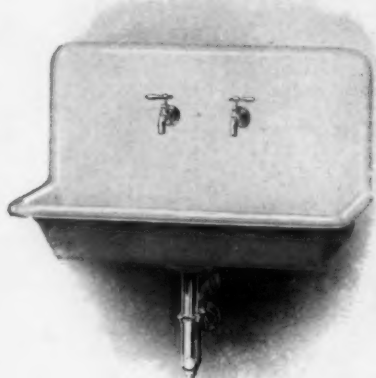
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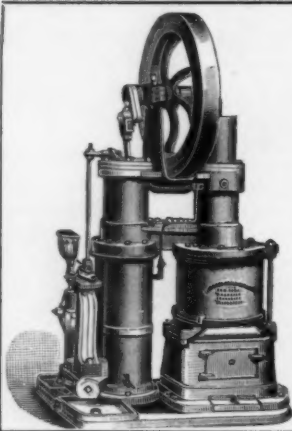


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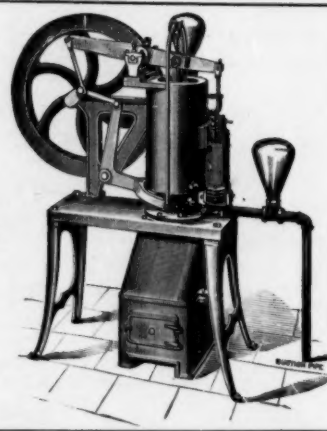
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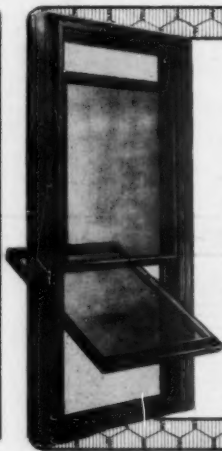
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