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Regular Edition.

Vol. XCIII.

FEBRUARY 5, 1908.

No. 1676.

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House at Pelham Manor, N. Y.

Additional:

Hall in House of N. W. Harris, Esq., Lake Geneva, Wis. Two
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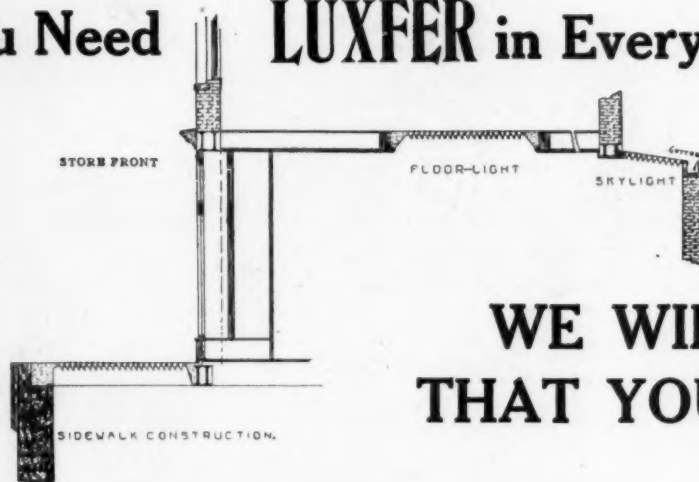


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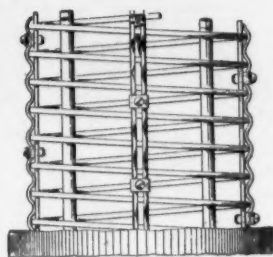
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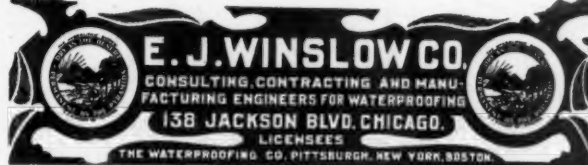
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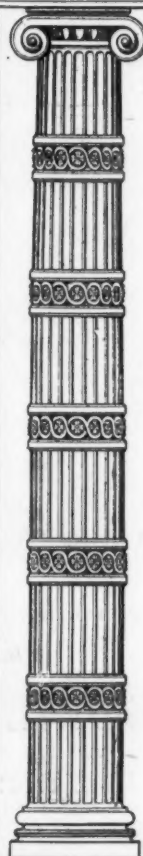
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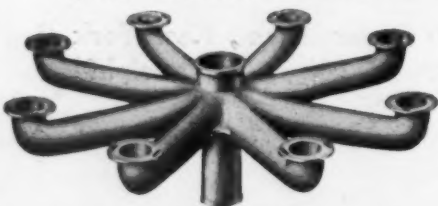
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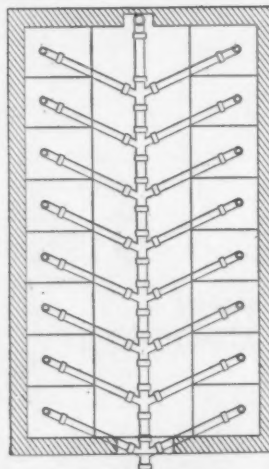
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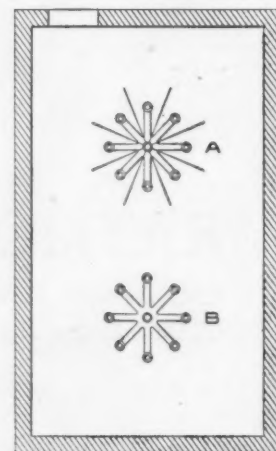
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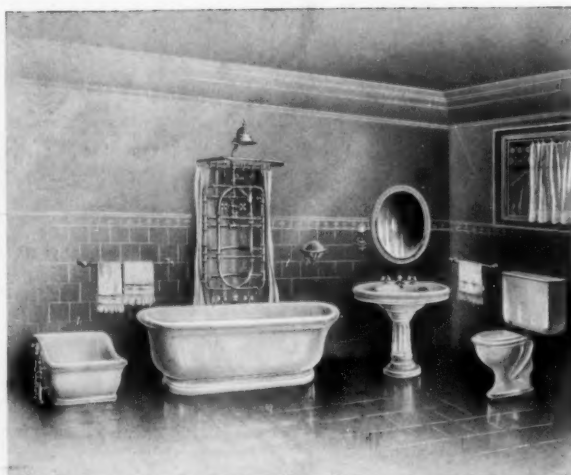
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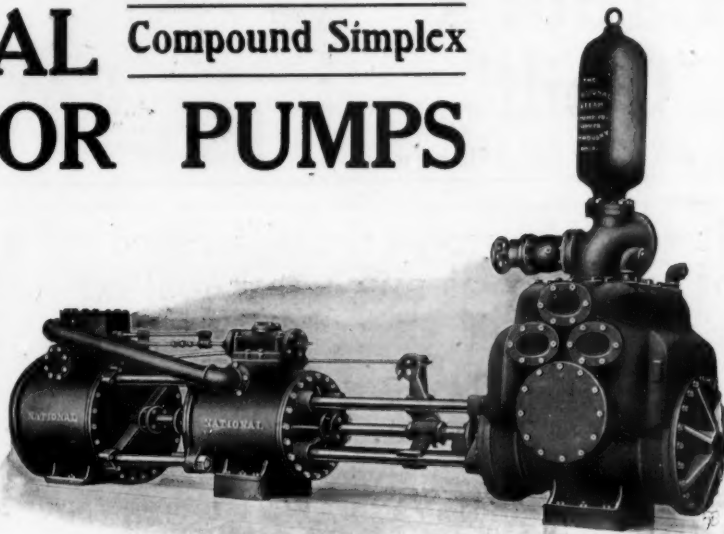
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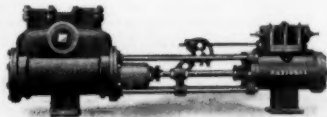
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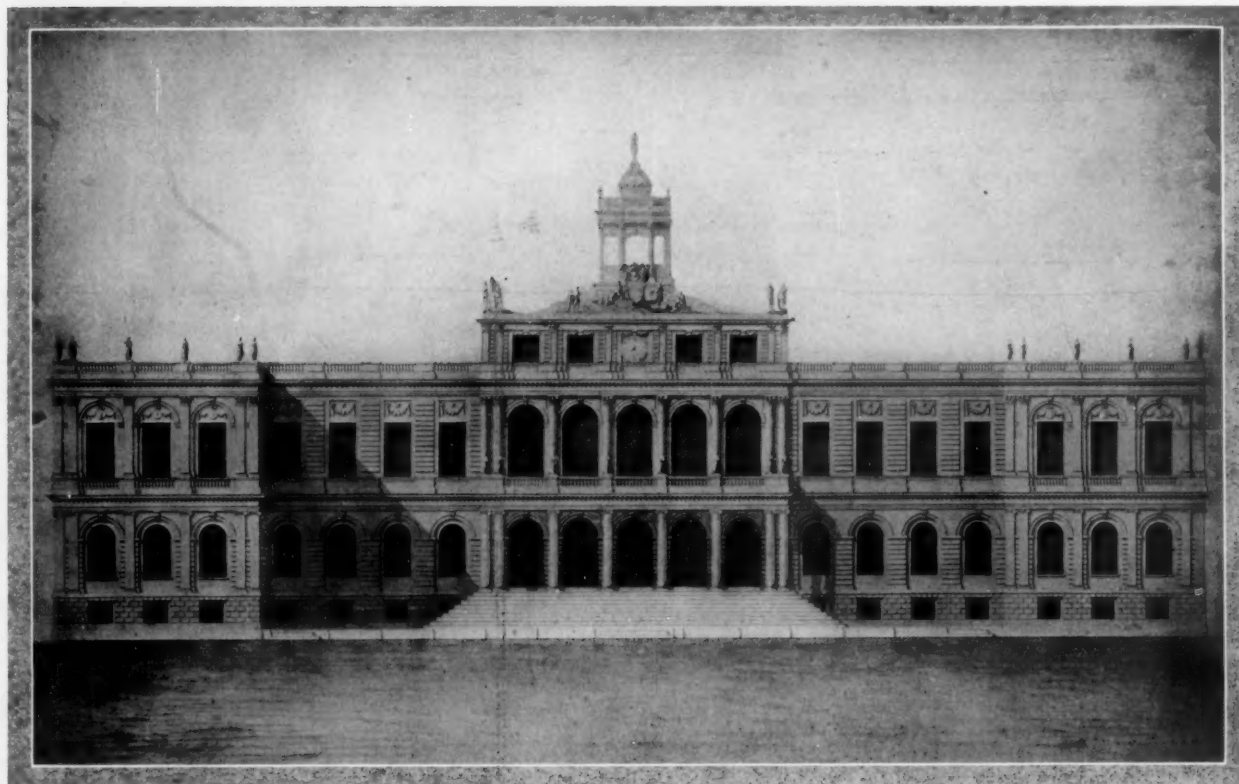
BUILDING NEWS

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WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1908.

No. 1676.



The Original Plans of the City Hall, New York City, Drawn in 1802, John McComb, Jr., Architect

ON March 24, 1800, the Corporation of New York City appointed a committee on plans for the proposed new City Hall.

A premium of \$350 was offered for a plan and elevation of the four façades. From the plans submitted, one was selected, that of John McComb, Jr., and the selection was ratified by the Aldermen on October 4, 1802. Much opposition developed and everything was done by the council to delay formal action. After lengthy discussion the matter was finally settled in the spring of 1803, or three years after the first official action on the subject.

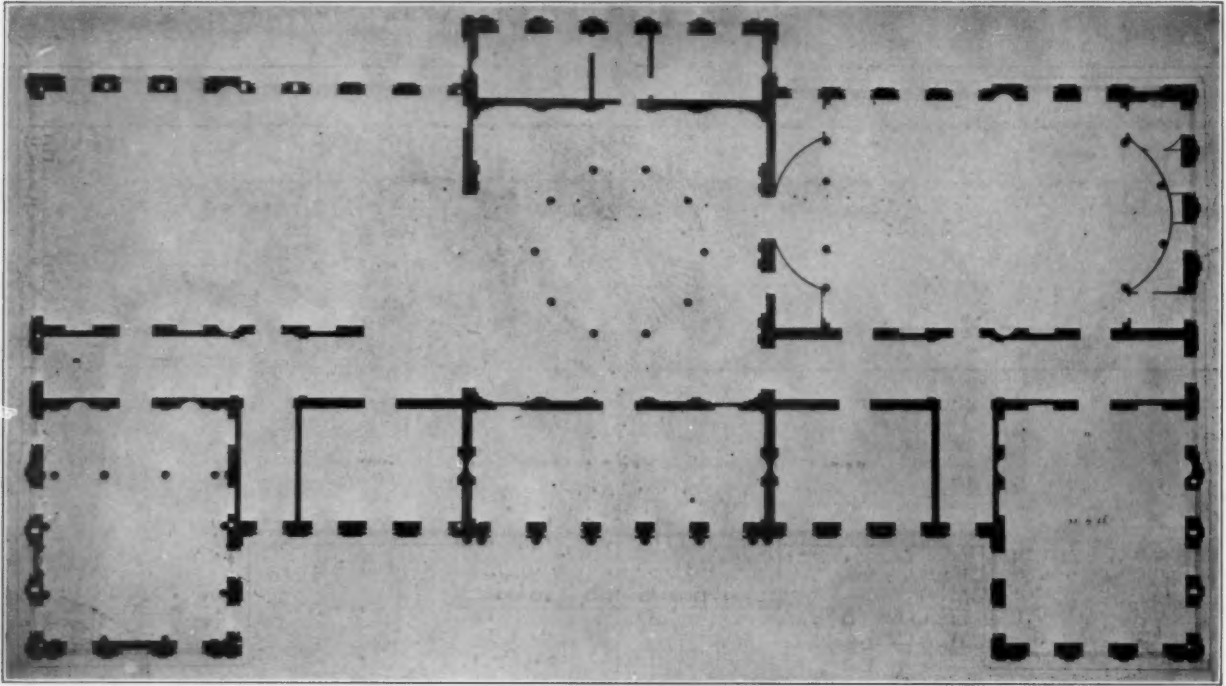
McComb's plans were reapproved, and on May 26, 1803, the corner-stone was laid by Edward Livingston, the Mayor. Our city fathers were truly a deliberate body then, and did not understand the practice of legislative "railroading" as well as their present day successors.

In our issue of January 11, it was announced that McComb's plans had been brought to light among the

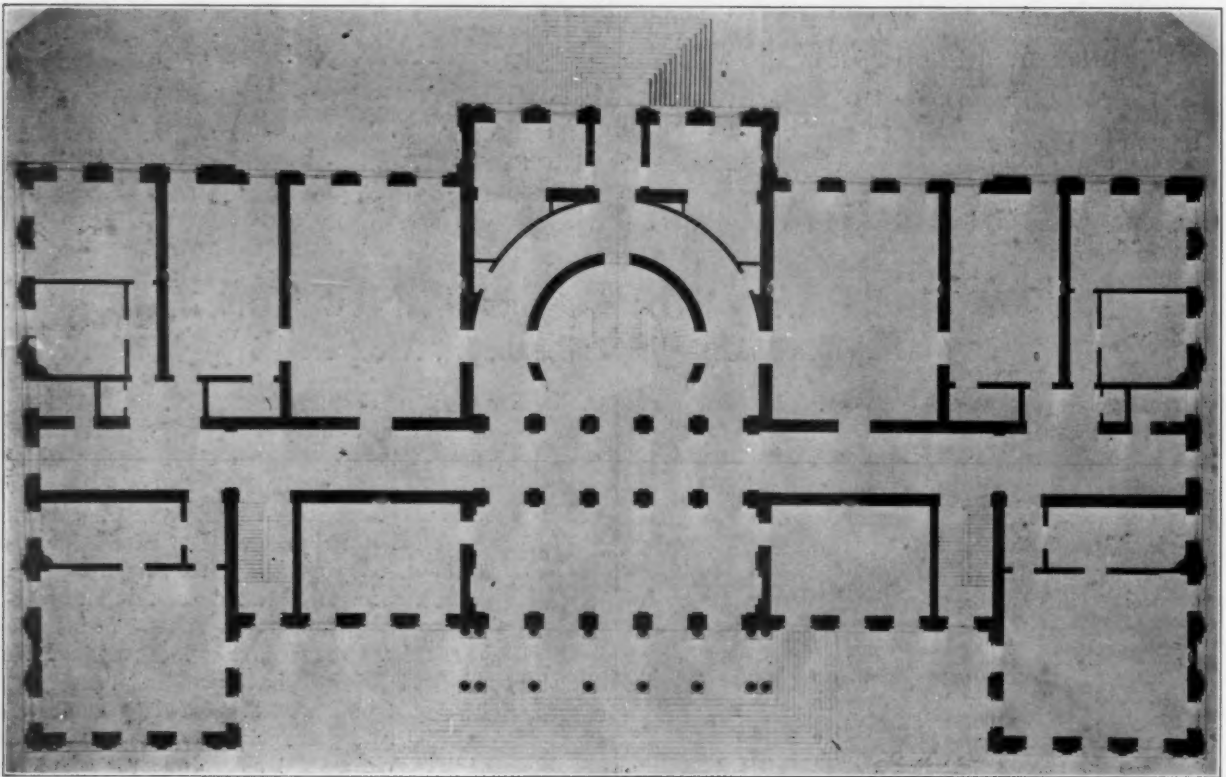
archives of the New York Historical Society. There was also found McComb's diary covering a part of the period of almost ten years from the inception to the completion of this notable building. In the issue above referred to we quoted at some length from the contents of this diary. Since then we have been afforded an opportunity, through the courtesy of the Historical Society, of making a more careful study of this interesting book, and also to make photographs of some of the original plans. These are shown in this issue, and we feel that they will prove of great interest to architects everywhere. These plans and working drawings numbering more than a hundred separate sketches, are in an excellent state of preservation, and, aside from the yellowing of the paper, are as clear and distinct as if made within a year. The elevation, sections and details of sculptured figures and ornaments are all executed in an artistic manner in india ink washes. The remaining plans and details are cleverly drawn, and are in many instances covered with marginal drawings in pencil, showing varia-

tions and suggestions for changes. These it has not been possible to photograph, which is to be regretted, as they are really the most interesting of this large collection.

The rendering of the cupola and the drawing of the figure of Justice as also those of the front, west elevation and cross sections, are the original drawings entered in the competition, and those that secured the award.



SECOND FLOOR PLAN.

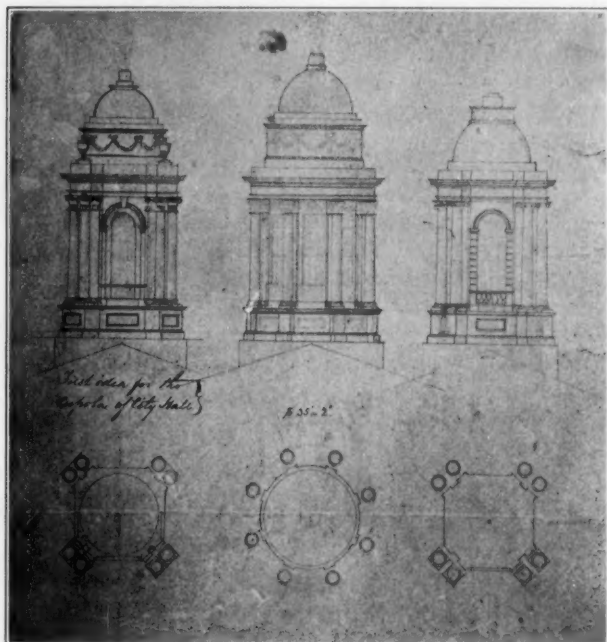


FIRST FLOOR PLAN.

The drawings cover every detail of the work, even to the design for the iron fence which was to enclose the area set aside for the building and grounds, and it is pleasing to observe the painstaking care and the fertility of suggestion they embody.

The figure of Justice and the cupola shown on the drawings are the same as originally erected and which stood until 1858, with the exception that the clock was placed in the spring of 1830. A resolution of the Council, passed at that time, sets forth:

"* * * that it is altogether practicable to alter the present cupola by cutting it off near the bottom of the round part, and raising it up to receive an octagonal section, to show four dials."



FIRST IDEAS FOR THE CUPOLA.

In August, 1858, during a celebration to mark the opening of the cable connecting this country with Europe, a rocket accidentally discharged into this cupola, set it afire and it was entirely destroyed. It is interesting to note in the figure of Justice that she is not blindfolded, as generally portrayed, although the bandage appears to lay across the head, and that the eyes are elevated and directed to the steel yard, held in the uplifted hand.

The elevation of the west front shows McComb's original design, and, compared with the present building, emphasizes the justice of the objections he sets down in his diary, and his great reluctance to carrying out the demands of the Council seems justified.

The proposed foil at the base of the cupola was never executed. We are not sure that this is to be regretted. This drawing, although signed by McComb, as are all those shown herewith, is not in the same style as the others and may have been executed at his direction and suggestion by a draughtsman in his employ.

The transverse section, which is marked in pencil, "Original prize drawing," is of especial interest, as it shows the size of the Governor's room, soon to be restored to its former state. We regret our inability to illustrate more of the drawings of column and pilaster capitals, the carving of which was executed by Lemaire. These drawings are either in pencil or pencil and ink and cannot be successfully photographed. Many of them were executed on a bluish grey paper which age has changed to a reddish brown.

The front elevation presents to-day, with the exception of the reconstructed cupola and much of the ornament, all the purity of design and fine proportion shown by McComb's original drawing.

The figures surmounting the cornice have never been supplied. McComb's drawings include finished sketches

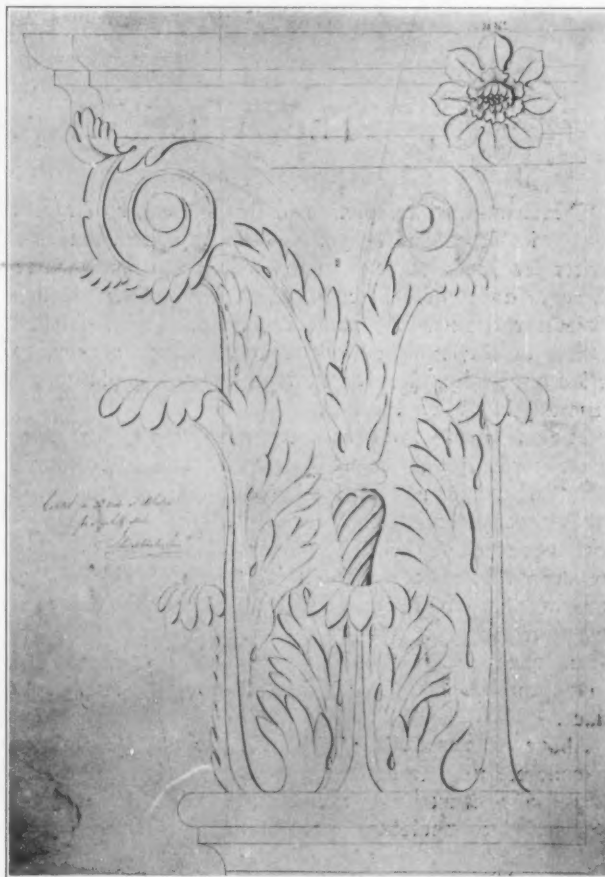
of these, which we much regret space will not permit us to illustrate. These figures are splendidly done, and when placed in line as the architect intended they should stand, show McComb's great ability as an artist as well as an architect, and would enhance to a great degree the beauty of the structure.

Perhaps some patriotic citizen will embrace the opportunity of doing a public service that will perpetuate his name, and make it possible to supply these missing figures. The restoration of the Governor's room at this time by the use of private funds affords us some ground for hope.

The bickerings and jealousies in and out of Council which marked the erection of this building were many and sorely tried McComb's patience. An attempt was made to rob him of the credit for the design or, failing that, to force him to share his honors. This is clearly shown in the following letter, dated December 28, 1804, and addressed to the "Hon. William Livingston Esqre," Recorder:

"Sir:

"Several publications lately made upon the building of the new city hall having excited our citizens, I should think it prudent and very advisable to suggest to the corporation the importance of appointing an able artist as inspector general of the said building to oversee on the works and from time to time recommend such methods or improvements as he may judge proper. Permit me to observe that in Europe public and private buildings are



DRAWING FOR SECOND ORDER OF PILASTERS.

always attended by such an inspector entirely unconnected with the master builder. His office and duty is to point out the best manner of working, to represent the

most proper shape, side and application of every component part of the edifice, to reject bad and unfit material, and finally to point out all sorts of defects and to submit same to his employers.

"Chance has lately brought to this country Mr. Pierre Thomas Jarrier, son of a distinguished artist of Parris. He has been regularly taught the profession of his father and has practiced it upwards of fourteen years. It becomes you, sir, as a magistrate and as a well-wisher of the public good to recommend to the corporation the talents of the said gentleman, who in the appointment above alluded to may save large sums of money to the people by his experience and knowledge of construction of such an edifice as our City Hall. It would be desirable to know the disposition of the Council on this subject in order to fix here a very able artist who, without prospects of engagements in his profession, might shortly return to Europe.

"I am, respectfully,

Sir, your most Obt. Huml. Servt.,
P. DELABIGARRE.

McComb dismisses this offer of assistance when the letter was brought to his attention by the terse statement in his diary: "This letter I returned next day to Alderman Montagnier, assuring him that I could not in justice to myself have any conversation with Mr. Jarrier."

The practice of architecture in McComb's time was both an art and a trade. He not only drew the plans, including the figures and the specifications, but he was

also the master builder. His records give the exact dimensions of every piece of stone used in the work, its location, and the quarry from whence it came. He personally superintended the construction in all its details, and when, through strikes and epidemics, his presence was not required, he was in the saddle, visiting the quarries and directing the getting out and cutting of the stone.

He tells of a vexatious trip to the "stone pit in the Berkshires." How he took a sailing vessel up the river to Hudson, where, disembarking, he secured a saddle horse and reached the quarry at the end of three days.

New Yorkers need not be more than middle-aged to remember the City Hall as it stood facing a wide park, now the site of the postoffice, with St. Paul's Church and Barnum's Museum the first buildings on the south. In 1811, when the City Hall was first occupied, the view was an open one down Broadway. A few scattered buildings marked the site of the present St. Paul Building, with St. Paul's and Trinity Churches the only buildings of moment in view.

McComb was born in New York City October 17, 1763. In his early youth he witnessed the stirring scenes of the Revolutionary conflict, and in 1802, when he drew the City Hall plans, he had not reached his fortieth year.

After a life spent in designing and superintending the erection of some of the most notable buildings to be found in this country, he died on May 25, 1853, at the ripe age of almost ninety years.

The Artistic Expression of Concrete

By A. O. ELZNER.

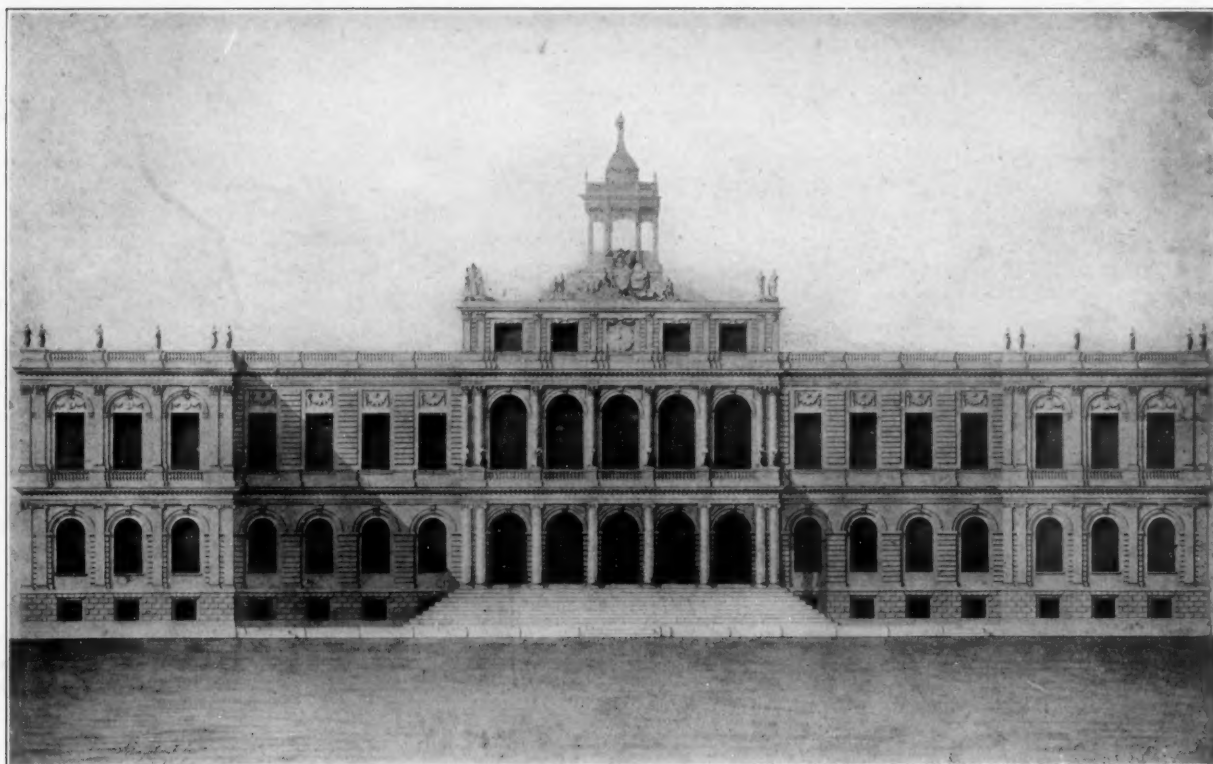
THE mere contemplation of this subject, so large in its scope and as yet so little exploited, makes a writer feel like a traveler in a new land: to know where to begin and where to end: whether to follow the line of least resistance and make it a general or a detailed review of accomplished results, or, taking courage, to strike out boldly, discover motives, express opinions, and generally lay down the law.

The one course would scarcely be appropriate here, because it requires no combined effort. The other course is full of danger and pursued alone would consume too much time and invite too much criticism. Let us therefore take some of each with moderation, and see whether we cannot produce a monolithic structure, with a mixture of one part good fellowship, thoroughly seasoned and tested according to the Institute Standard, two parts clean, sharp sand, and four parts unscreened crushed hopes and ideals, wet-mix and thoroughly tamped to place.

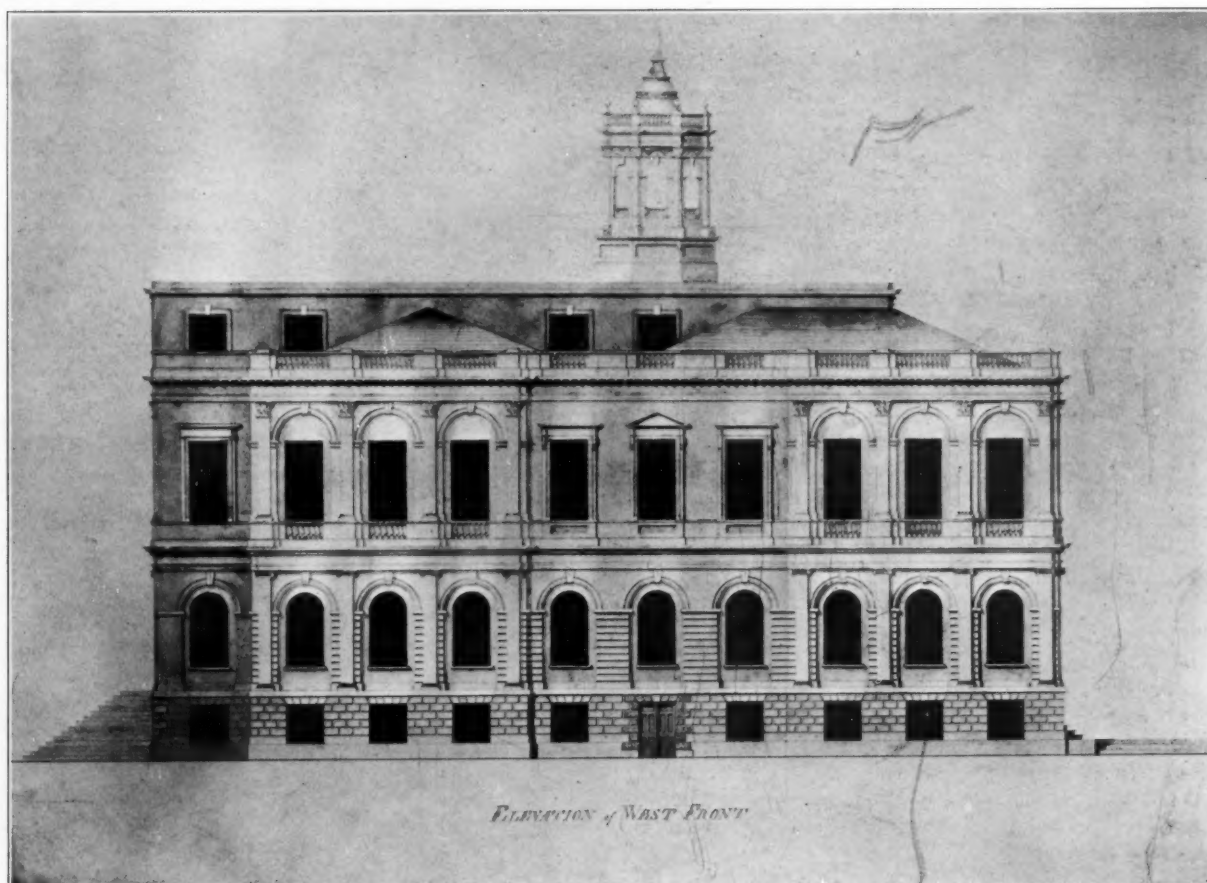
Above all, this discussion should properly be confined to concrete used structurally, having in view the possibilities of a constructive architecture rather than a mere application of sculptural decoration. Proceeding upon this basis, we may at once eliminate all consideration of concrete blocks and artificial stone, inasmuch as these products, being mere substitutes for brick and stone, and being used in the same manner, do not alter the status of our art, but leave it just what it has been from the beginning, a gravity architecture, if this term may be used.

The great antiquity of concrete as a building material would justify a search for early examples of its use in architectural expression. But apparently this remarkable material, which, after all, is only just beginning to reveal its ultimate possibilities, was used by the ancients only for the baser purposes of piling up masses of masonry, or at best as a backing for stone and marble facings. The first suggestion of its fitness for artistic expression came when the builders of the renaissance undertook to construct their architectural features of cement mortar.

There is undoubtedly a great fascination in being able to mould a thoroughly plastic material as cement mortar into any desirable form, or even to shape it by hand before it sets up hard, and so produce creditable work of decorative sculpture. In fact this is being done rather extensively even at the present day. But one invariably suffers a genuine shock upon discovering that a thing is not what it seems, and that beautiful, stately colonnades or arcades and porticos, well designed and in style, are not built of stone as one naturally expects to find them, but that it is all a sham; that we are looking at a thin veneer of cement mortar, which, at best, is but a temporary device, a sort of makeshift, calculated to mislead and deceive. But during this period of development, while architects are being led to adopt new materials, they did not concern themselves with the evolution of design in conformity with their new materials, and it followed quite naturally that no progress was being made



ELEVATION OF FRONT, OR SOUTH FAÇADE.



ELEVATION OF WEST FRONT

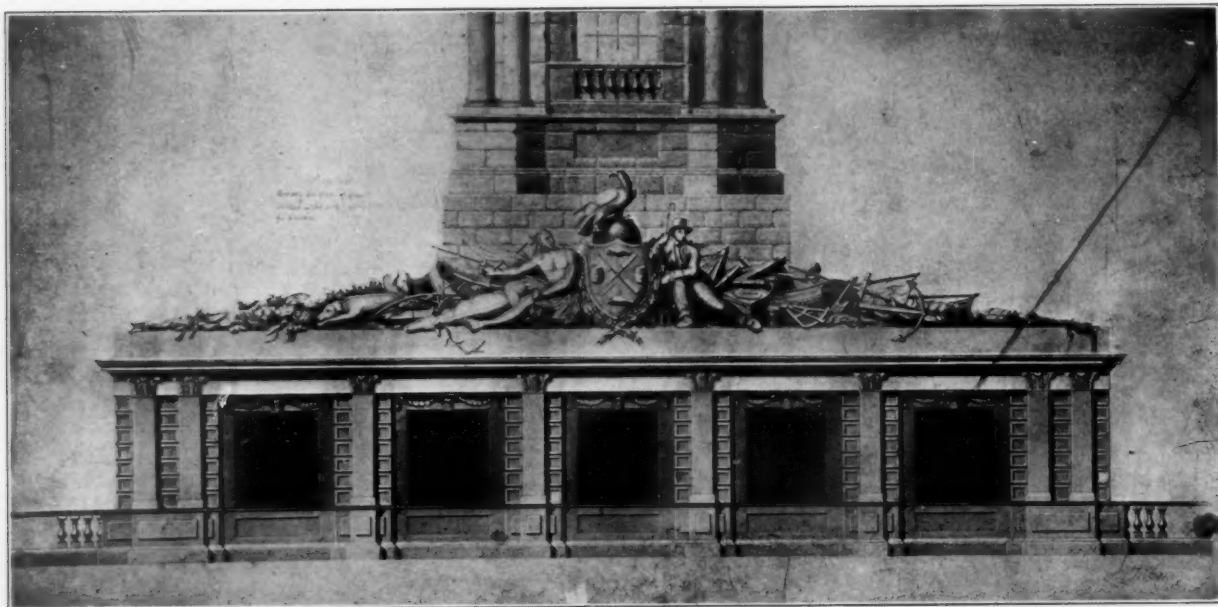
ORIGINAL PLANS FOR THE CITY HALL, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Drawn in 1802 by John McComb, Jr., Architect.

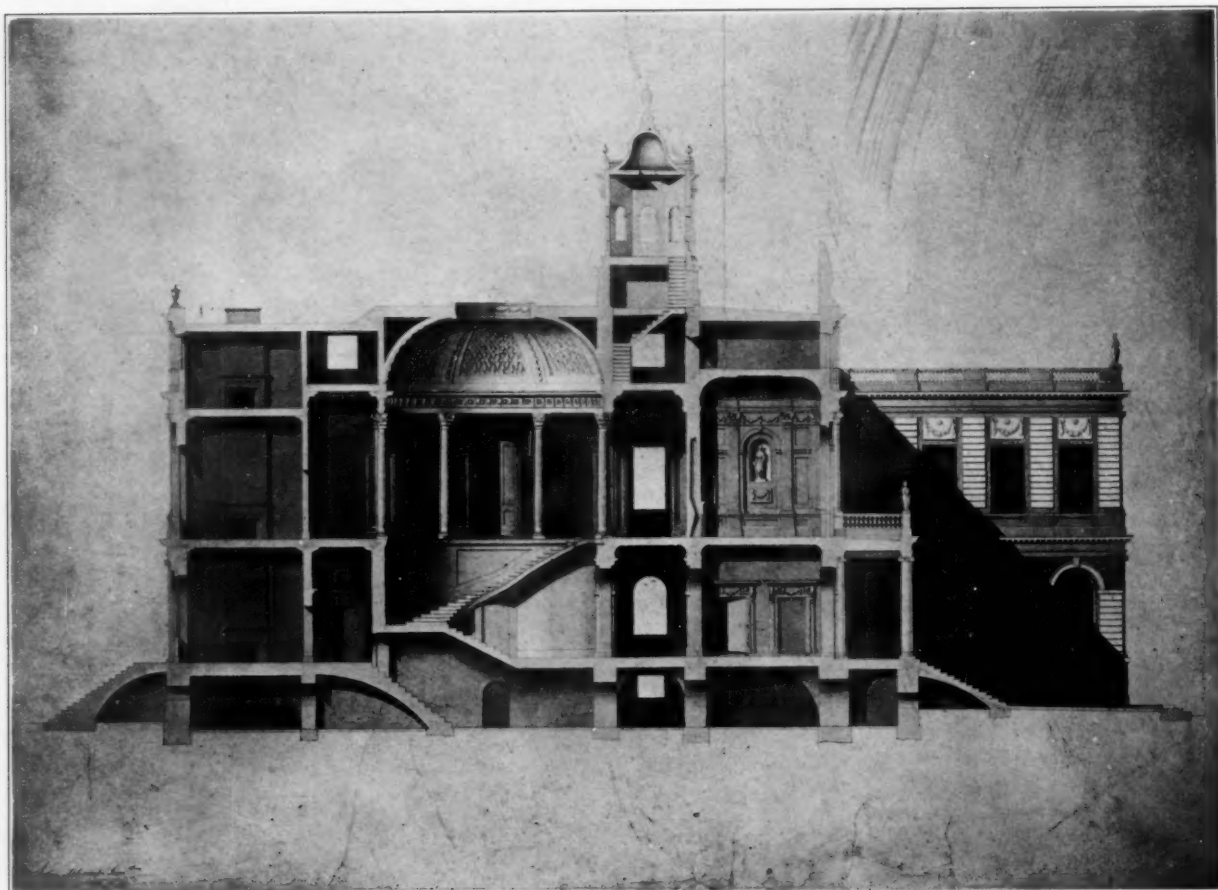
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February 5, 1908.



PROPOSED FOIL AT BASE OF CUPOLA.



CROSS SECTION.

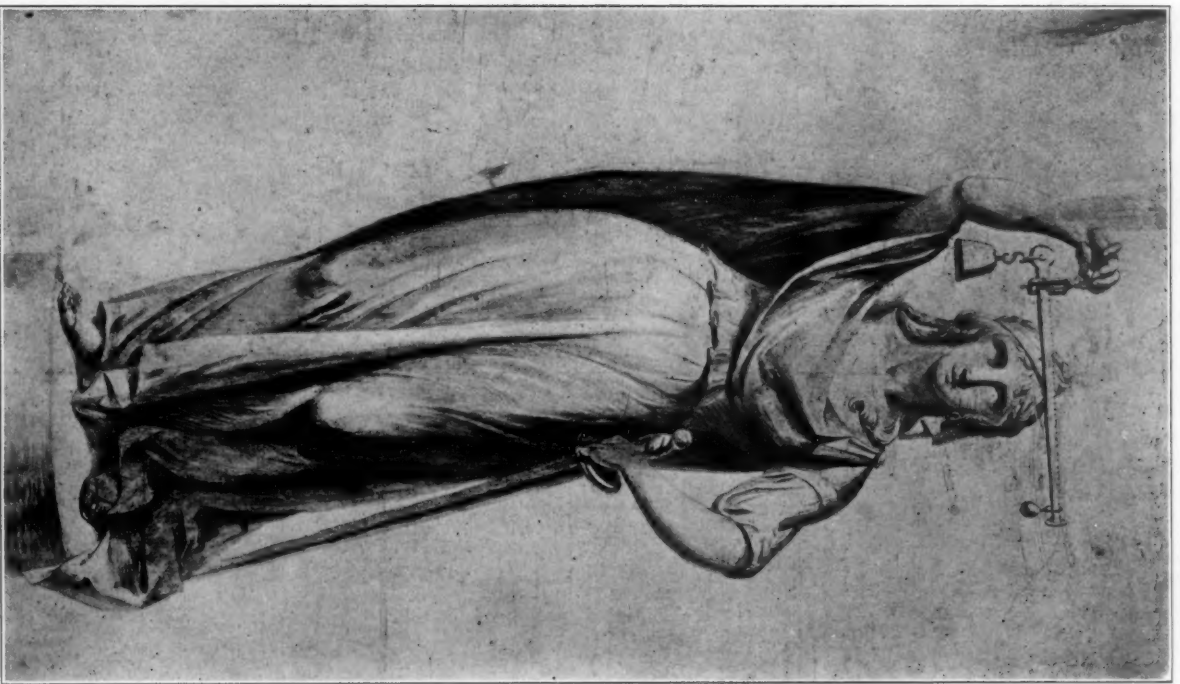
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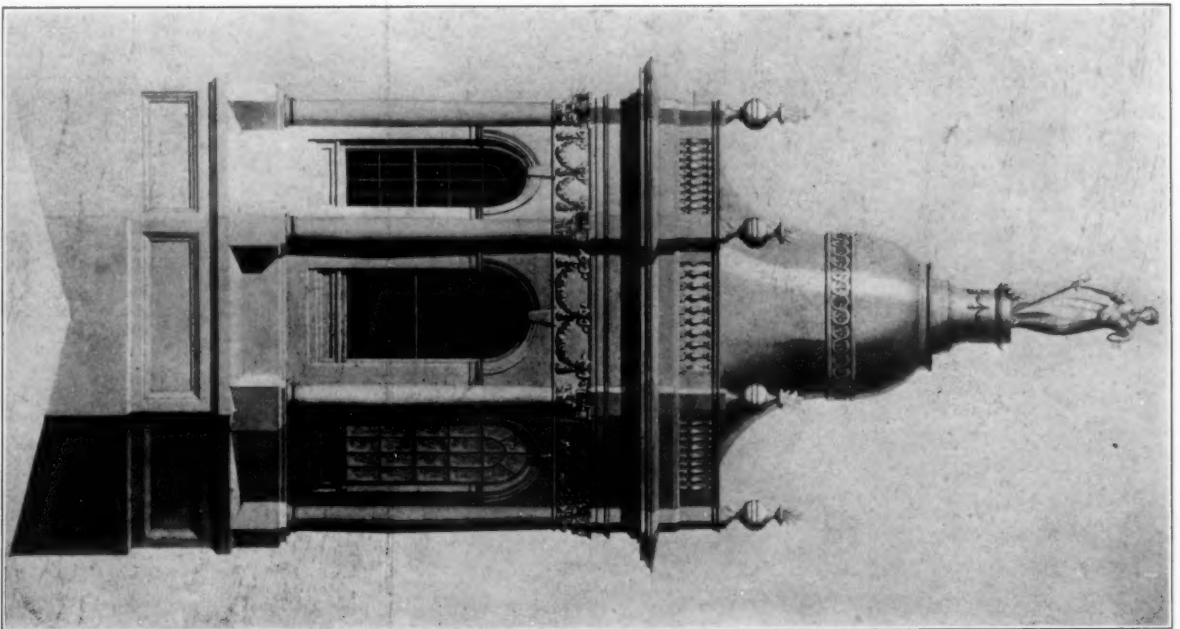
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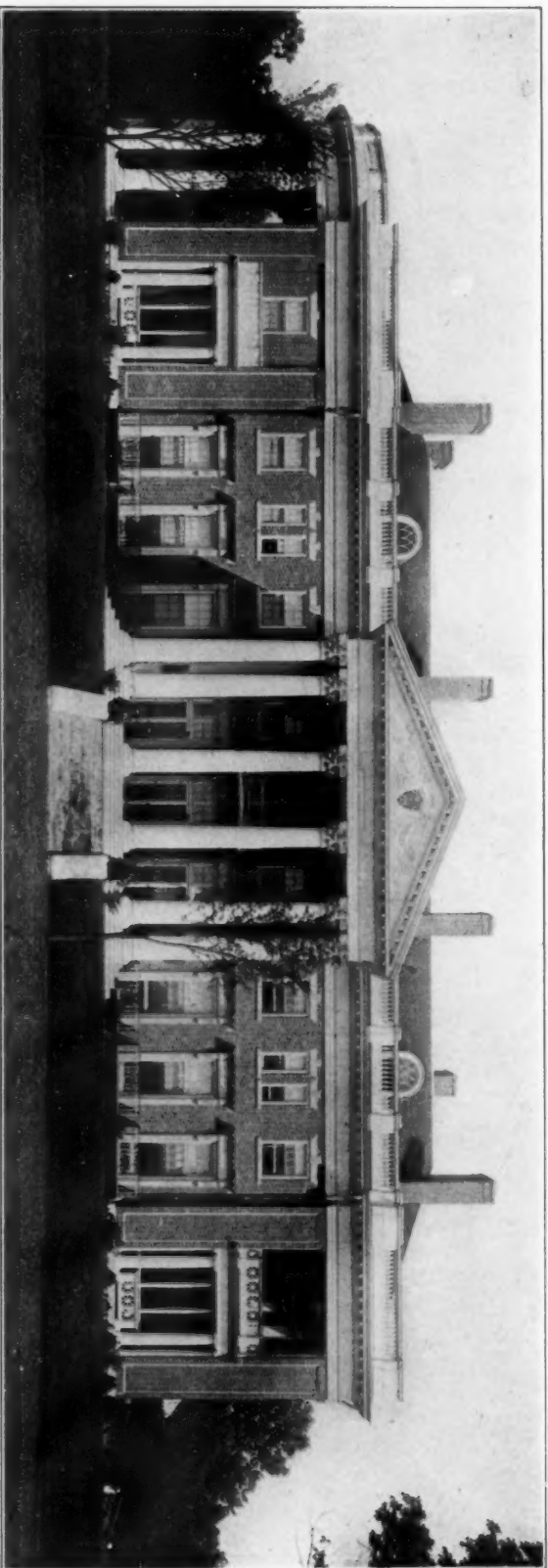
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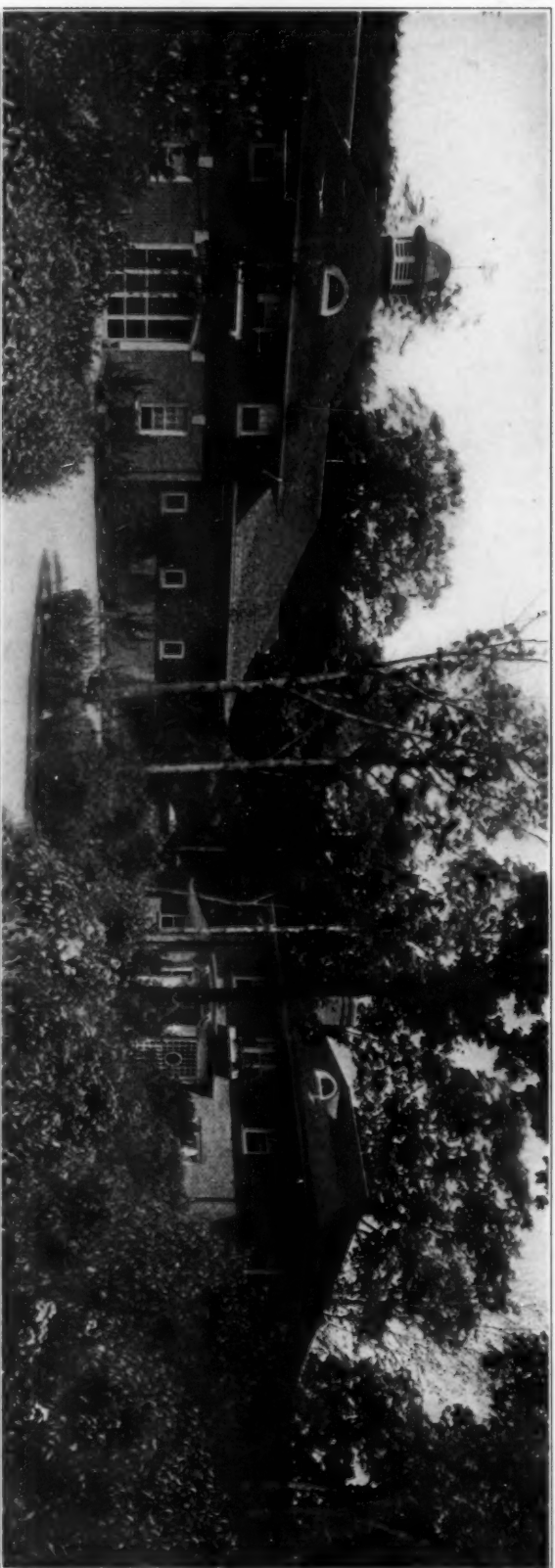
JUSTICE, ORIGINAL FIGURE.



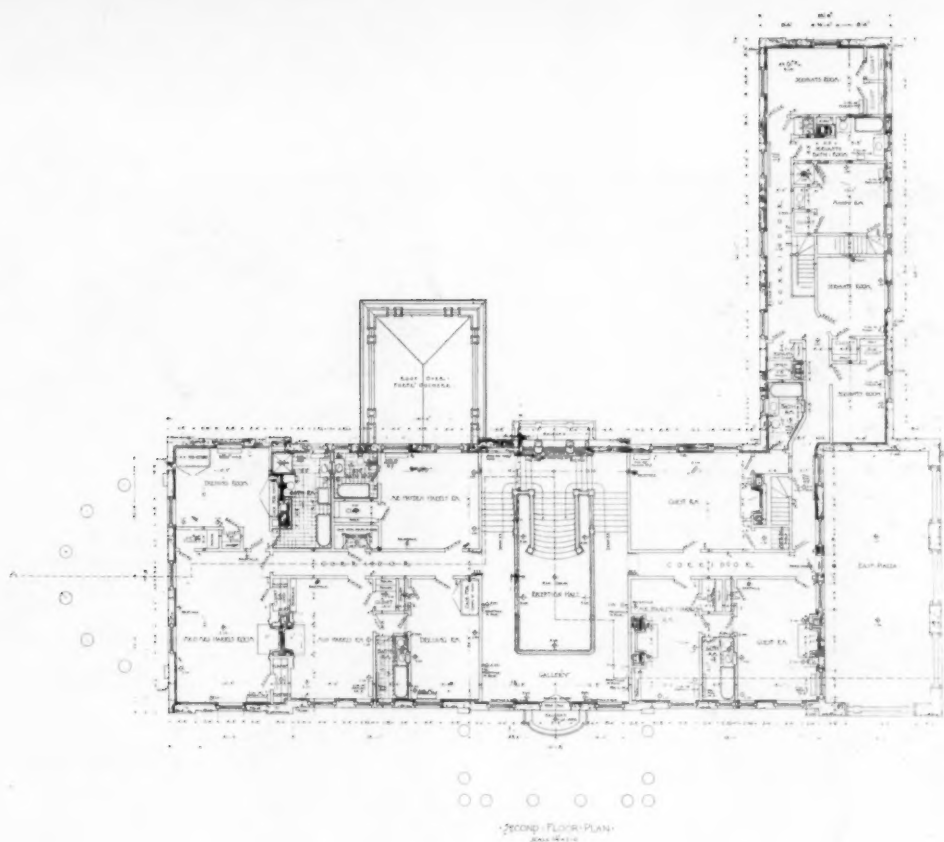
ORIGINAL PLAN OF CUPOLA AS IN PLACE PRIOR TO 1830.



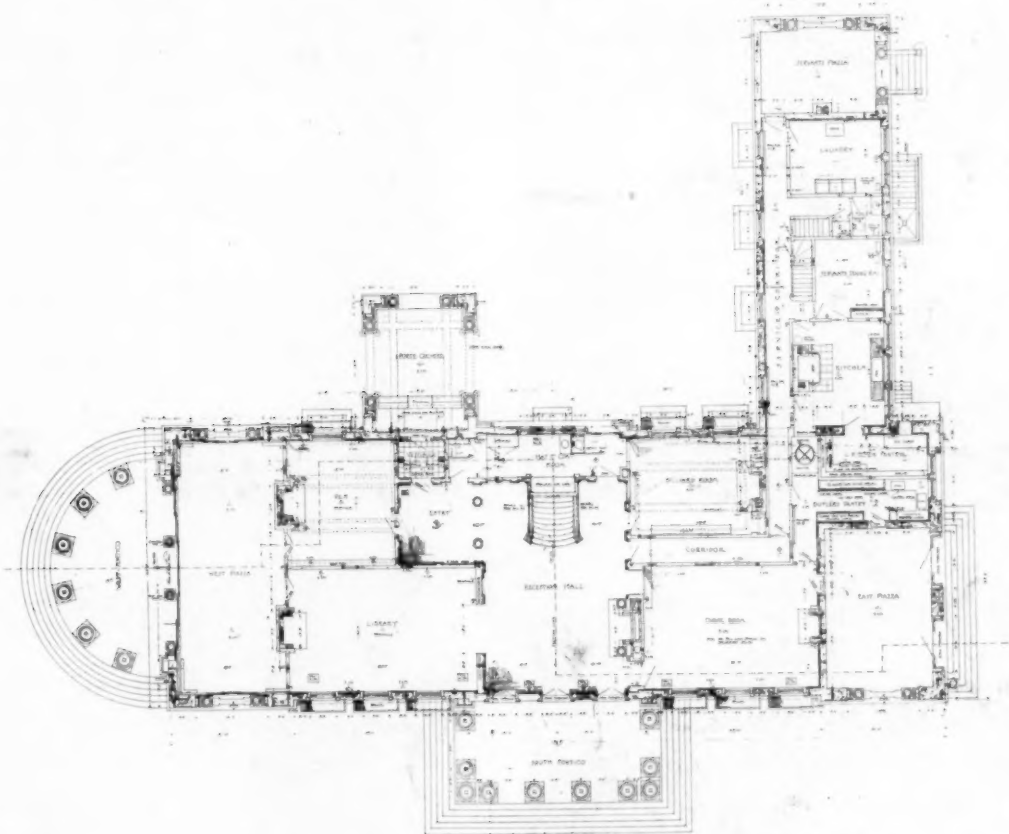
SOUTH FRONT.



GARAGE AND COTTAGE.



SECOND FLOOR PLAN.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN.

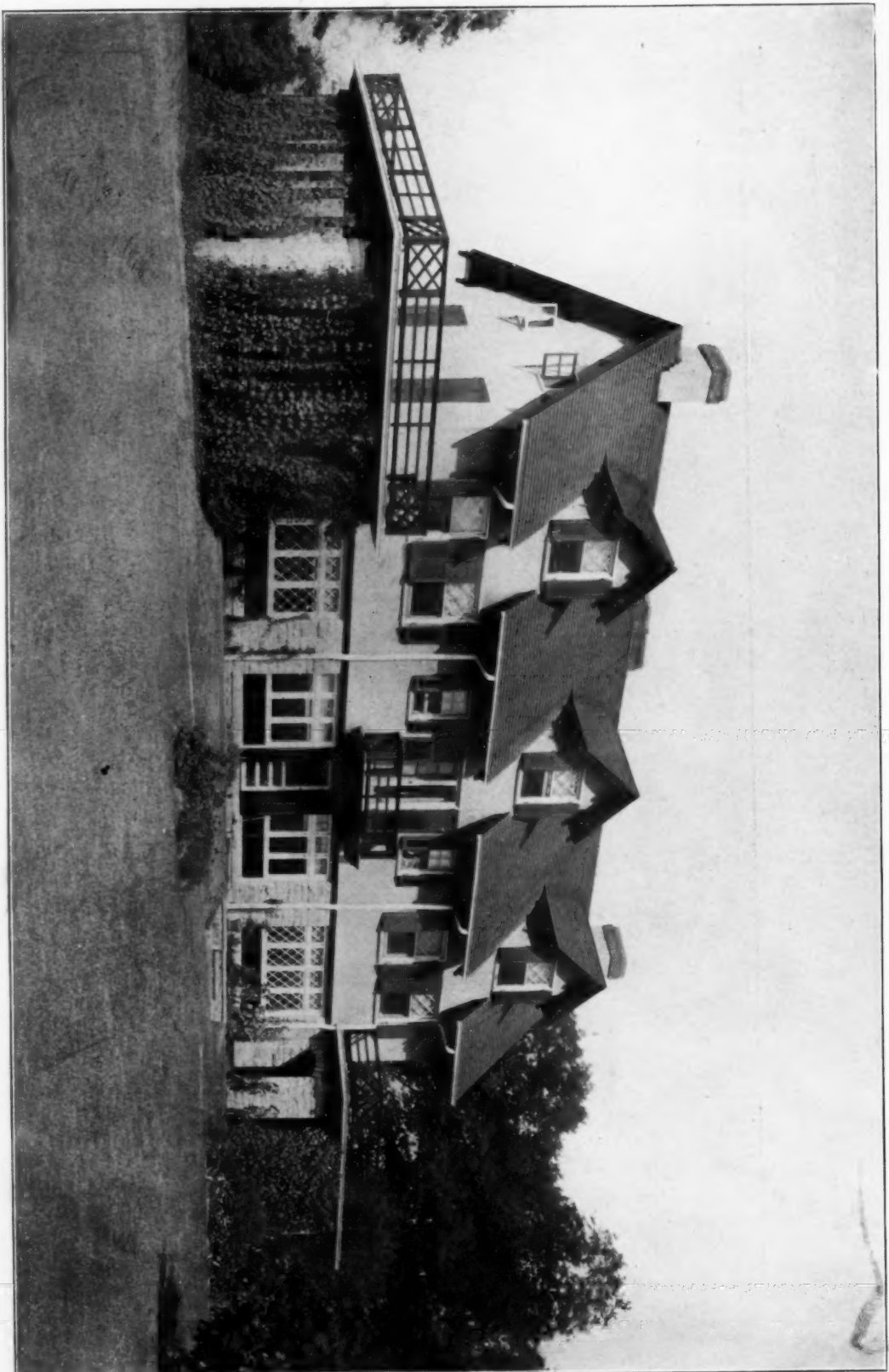
HOUSE OF N. W. HARRIS, ESQ., LAKE GENEVA, WIS.

Messrs. Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge, Architects.

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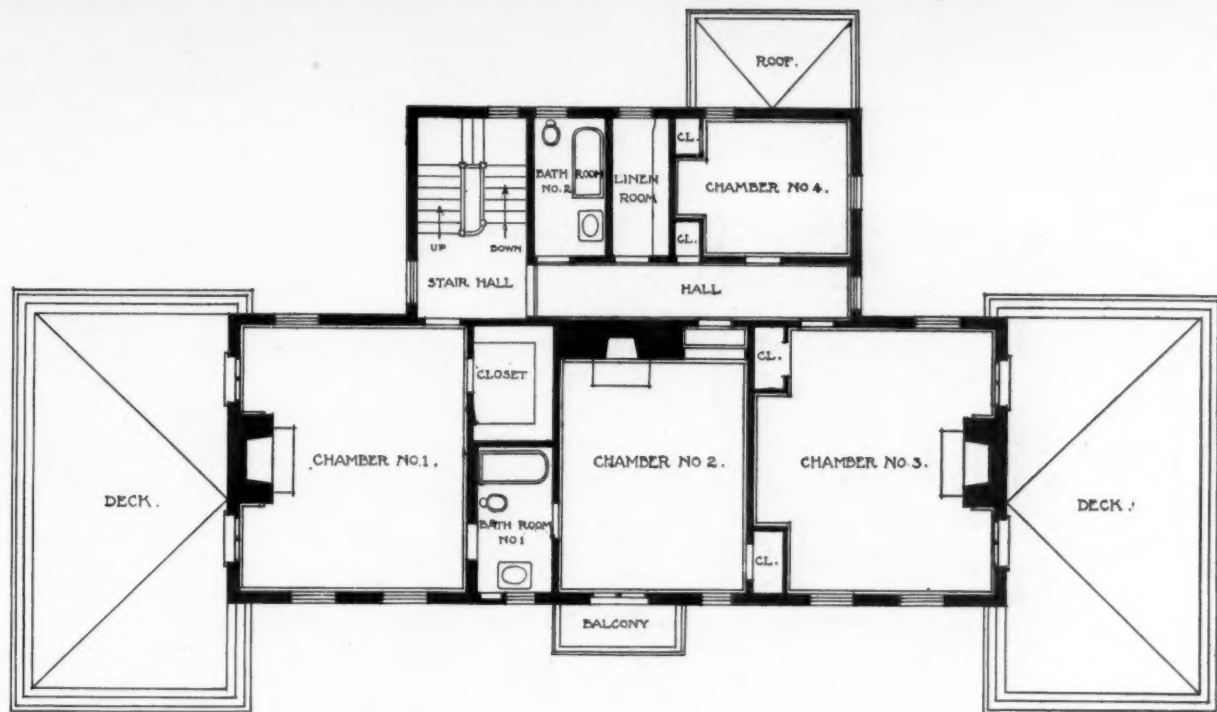


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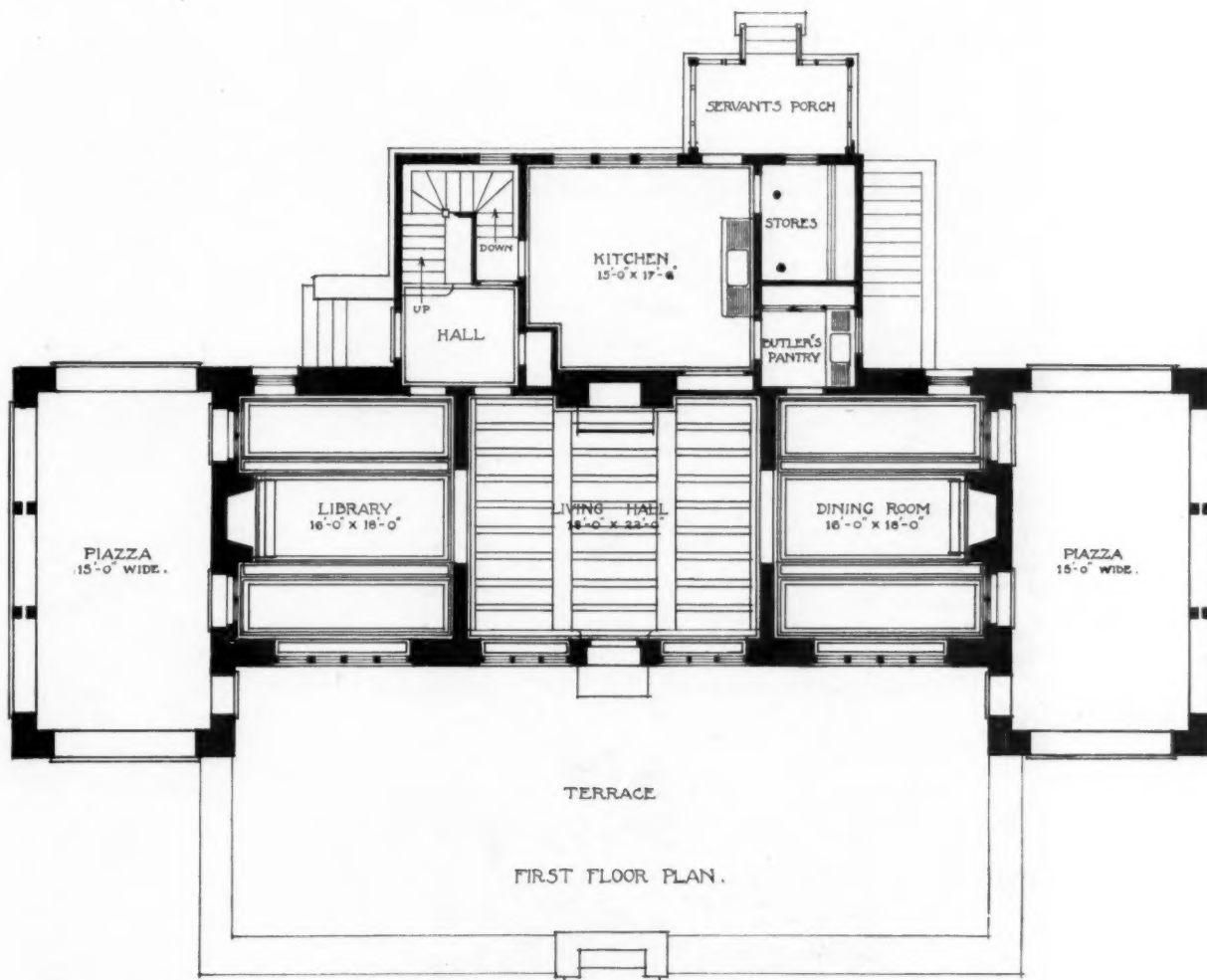
HOUSE OF MR. W. W. ORR, SCARSDALE, N. Y.
Mr. James Britte, Architect.

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February 6, 1908.



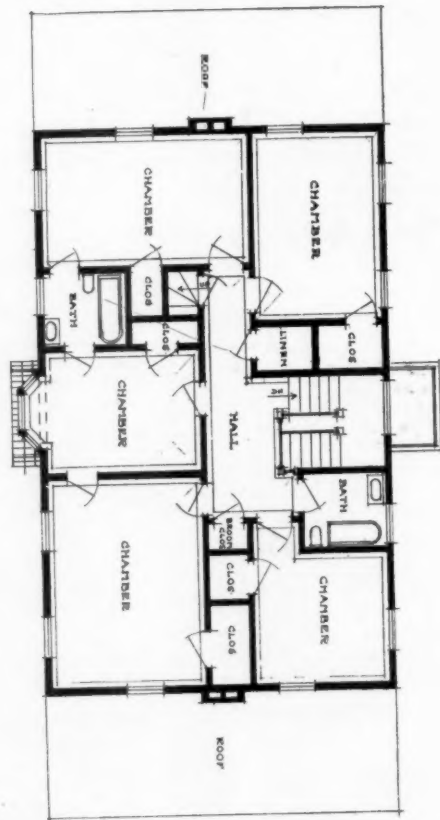
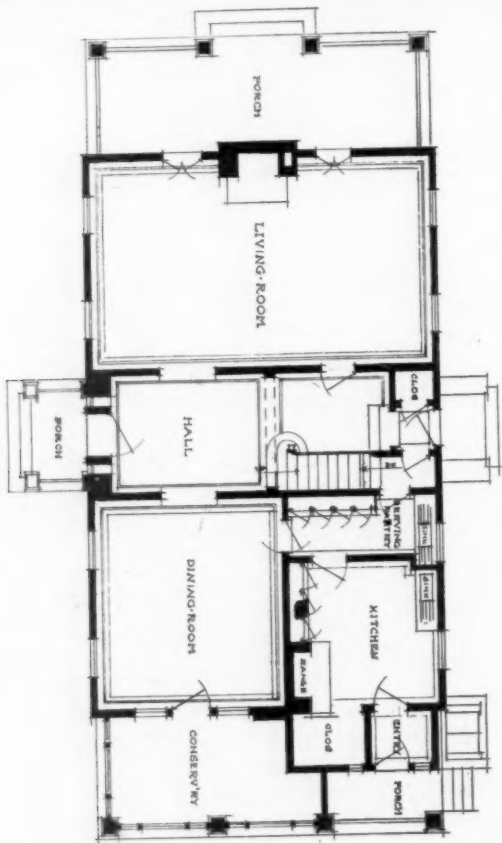
SECOND FLOOR PLAN.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN.

FLOOR PLANS: HOUSE OF MR. W. W. ORR, SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Mr. James Brite, Architect.



HOUSE AT PELHAM MANOR, N. Y.

Mr. Oswald C. Herring, Architect.

toward the realization of a concrete Architecture. In fact no attempt was apparently made in this direction.

It would be difficult to estimate the power or extent of Ruskin's influence in bringing about a restoration of truthfulness in design. While it cannot be said to have extensively affected immediate and tangible results, it did set men to thinking, and it is only in recent years, within the present generation in fact, that this subtle influence is gradually asserting itself, and naturally bringing about a renewal of real artistic inspiration.

It is hard to depart from beaten paths, and men, as a rule, will not and cannot, until some genius boldly cuts a new way. It is hard to give up the old, familiar forms that have become a veritable architectural alphabet, which seem to most of us entirely sufficient for the expression of our ideals. And now that we have entered upon an area of concrete construction, and that, too, with a suddenness and determination that is thoroughly and typically American, we cannot reasonably expect designers to throw aside all tradition and make a new style. That will take time. Nevertheless, they are gradually coming to recognize in concrete a material that will afford abundant opportunity for originality and individuality, and, accordingly, bold excursions have been made into the new field with creditable results.

In looking about for inspiration, we may turn to a number of sources. There are, for instance, the picturesque Oriental mosques with their domes and minarets.

But above all, we cannot well resist the inspiration of the charming Spanish missions of the Pacific Coast countries.

Here we find an architecture which, though not of concrete, strongly suggests the same in its simple treatment of wall surfaces and openings. The designers of these charming buildings were fearless in departing from traditions. They frankly recognized the limitations of available materials, and, working as they did, under the greatest possible disadvantages, succeeded because they studied the possibilities and logical adaptations of their material. Fortified as they were with the true principles of art, in which they were thoroughly grounded, they produced practically a new style, which, however, sacrificed nothing of quiet dignity and repose, and avoided the necessities and pitfalls of the new style of the present day, *L'Art Moderne*, or *Nouveau Art*. Such is the spirit which should possess and guide the designer of concrete to-day.

Concrete, as it is used in superstructures, being the only kind which we are considering, is based upon the use of a small aggregate, about one inch and less in size, and mixed wet so as to make a solid, dense mass; this produces a soft, plastic material which should be mixed by machine to produce the best results. This, on the other hand, cannot be economically done unless large quantities can be used without serious interruption. It follows naturally that such a structure is more or less perfectly monolithic in character, and at once this feature becomes the dominant note of the structure. Monolithic is freedom of joints or even semblance of joints; this idea should be expressed in our concrete designs and it should be the dominant characteristic. To accomplish this successfully we should endeavor to treat wall surfaces in masses as large as possible. They need not necessarily be kept entirely plain, although this would depend upon the nature of the design. In cottage work

and small buildings generally, such large, plain surfaces are perfectly delightful, especially when given a rough finish. This can be accomplished in various ways.

First of all, the concrete may be left just as it comes from the moulds. In this case the aggregate should be quite small, not over one-half inch, and the mix should have the minimum allowance of water, making what is called a dry mix. In doing this, however, there is great danger of the wall not being waterproof, so that, if possible, such a mix should be used directly against the forms and the balance of the wall made of wetter, richer mix and of fair thickness that will prove sufficient to be waterproof; or else this rich concrete may be used throughout and the forms removed before the final set, and the skin of the concrete removed with water and a good, stiff wire brush, or with acid.

But with all such treatments there is always the danger, as first indicated, of having a damp wall, especially where it is not very thick, as is apt to be the case with reinforced concrete. Practical consideration, however, must finally govern, lest the unfortunate architect's life be made miserable by the complaining client, who naturally expects, and is entitled to, a dry wall. Under such conditions it is therefore advisable to plaster the concrete wall with a good coat of waterproof mortar and give this a rough finish by the various methods at hand: such as brooming or floating with a rough carpet-covered float, or stripping, or pebble-dashing, or splatter-dashing, all of which methods are commonly understood.

The fresh mortar thus applied may be modeled by hand, producing some simple ornamental design, naturally in low relief.

Advocates of polychromatic architecture, too, have here splendid opportunities of using tile or faience, which may be applied to the surface with telling effect, provided that it is used sparingly, and entirely as a subordinate, so as to emphasize the character of the concrete and enhance its beauty and effectiveness.

In large, massive work, the surface may be broken by raised or sunken work, such as panels or ornaments, cast directly in the concrete by applying reverse moulds on the inner surface of the form work.

Cornices and band-courses, or other simple architectural features, may be fashioned in a similar manner.

Although in such work, if small members are used, the concrete should be mixed quite wet, or else a rich mortar should first be deposited against the forms before the concrete is poured in; this would avoid the danger of honeycombing on the finished surface and the necessary patching resulting therefrom. Such mortar should be mixed with some waterproof compounds to prevent blotching or staining.

A recently introduced waterproofing material is a liquid solution of iron, which is applied to exposed concrete surfaces and soon oxidizes, turning to a beautiful spotted nut-brown, the familiar color of old iron rust. Such a treatment would be charming, if applied to a picturesque cottage; in fact, it might be used to good effect upon large wall surfaces in more pretentious work. In any event, it could be safely done and with perfect propriety from an artistic standpoint.

However, it is not our purpose nor our province here to exhaust the subject of the proper or possible treatment of wall surfaces, nor to attempt to prescribe any definite or final formulæ or principles of design. We can

only hint at them now, for they must finally be left to the slow but certain process of evolution.

To summarize, then, our subject of the "Artistic Expression of Concrete" presents to us two phases, the practical and the theoretical; the former just passing from its infancy to its childhood period, if such an expression may be permitted, and the latter being as yet in a decidedly nebulous condition.

If we were to proceed on the assumption that a distinct individuality of style can ever be imparted to concrete construction (and this seems to be the substance of this discussion), then in reviewing the practice of this new art we must agree that the designers have proceeded too hastily, with too much lack of consideration, and that they are not doing justice to themselves or to the material in clinging so closely to the architectural forms that have been evolved by centuries of gravity construction.

On the other hand, in considering the theory, we cannot but feel much sympathy for such designers, for they are hard-pressed by the extreme revolutionary character of our new material. Concrete being structurally serviceable only in its reinforced form, implies practically monolithic construction, and its economical use compels the economical designs of its members, and the consequent use of high unit stresses, many times in excess of those in brick and stone masonry.

It is primarily an engineering proposition, and while we are not wont to credit engineers with much artistic instinct, we must admit that they are doing much toward guiding designers to the path which will eventually lead them to a true concrete style. This is especially the case in bridge work. Hitherto they have struggled in vain to produce anything artistic in the design of steel bridges; but now they are reveling in our new material, and beautiful designs in concrete bridges are quite common.

In tall buildings, however, the advance has not been so favorable. The first tall concrete building employed concrete for structural purposes only, and no attempt was made to use it directly in the artistic expression. It was veneered, in fact, with marble, brick and terra-cotta, and perhaps wisely so, for thereby many pitfalls of a new and untried all-concrete architecture were avoided. In other words, it virtually terminated the function of concrete to structural purposes, as is done with steel, and by dominating its adaptability in this respect gave a tremendous impetus to its general adoption. Along with this movement went the common practice of using the external veneer and curtain walls, and architects seem very loth to abandon this method in favor of an all-concrete façade, largely on account of the many practical difficulties and uncertainties involved. Nevertheless, some serious attempts have been made to overcome them.

Possibly this may be pointing the way to a final solution of the perplexing problem of sky-scraper design—who knows? It certainly contains the elements of sound logic and common sense and is far more rational than the veneered skeleton method. But, let us see what it means, not only in respect to tall buildings, but rather to concrete architecture, generally speaking.

As we said before, unit stresses are much higher; piers are therefore of necessity small in comparison with masonry walls, and floors are thin; doors and windows no longer require lintels and roofs become monolithic with the walls. With one sweep, therefore, all our principles

of a stable architecture are destroyed, and the design of our façades can no longer be based with consistency upon the familiar divisions of the classic column, which gave us the formula of base, shaft and capitol, perfectly balanced upon one another.

In fact, this new art of building fairly compels the abandonment of our beloved friends, the classic orders, for they evidently do not fit in very well with the new dispensation. On the other hand, our clever designers are too thoroughly grounded in the classics, and too much imbued with their spirit to follow with alacrity the call of the new order, and they refuse to take seriously the dictates and vagaries of the *Nouveau Art*.

Nevertheless, conditions are growing more favorable for the development of this style, and while there is yet but little tendency in that direction in this country, some creditable work is being done abroad, and we practical Americans may be able to glean much good from such efforts.

It seems strange that we have been so very slow in this country to take up concrete for the construction of our houses. We certainly have not wanted for precedents. In fact, years ago, when concrete was scarcely thought of, Messrs. Carrère & Hastings, as you all know, constructed numerous buildings in St. Augustine, Fla., in which they used concrete made of the local coquina rock, very white and beautiful; notably among these was the Ponce de Leon, a beautiful design in Spanish style; while another charming example was the Presbyterian church in the same city.

It is not altogether unlikely that the boldness of this departure, together with the practical difficulty of construction, and possibly the unusual delicacy of the detail in this work, were the cause of deterring architects from following such a lead. For after all, simplicity of treatment is the real secret of the successful concrete design, and we may gain hope from the cement and plaster work, which is being executed rather extensively in all parts of the country.

In fact, much of this work might just as well have been executed in solid concrete.

The style is generally good and is finding favor with concrete designers, who are eagerly adopting it in much of the new residence and miscellaneous work to which this is so admirably adapted, that it appears to be the natural solution of this phase of our problem, and we easily recognize its influence in the best examples of recent solid concrete work.

Nevertheless it is highly probable that our concrete architecture will carry with it for some time to come the practice of design in all current styles, or no style at all, and that if we would ever expect it to assume a really artistic expression—one that will have the true ring, and will endure for all time—it will be found only in isolated examples, produced now and then by some genius with the divine spark, as is the case with all true works of art.

Old Pewter

WE believe a good fad, sanely followed, lends zest to life and robs the daily grind of much of its monotony. But, unfortunately, the man with the fad has more often less time to pursue it, or but limited means to acquire the objects he so much covets. It is just here he becomes the easy prey of the crafty or un-

scrupulous dealer, and in his zeal to add to his collection finds that he has acquired no end of spurious material.

We dwelt in a previous issue on the craze for old furniture, and our interest is awakened in this fad of collecting on reading in a current magazine an article on old pewter.

Probably none of the so-called antiques are so easy of imitation as pewter, or Babbitt Metal. Its softness makes it easily dented, and a new and modern piece cast on old lines, after but a short time of usage, takes on all the characteristics of age. In proof of this, the writer once called on a certain architect, who, after discussing the object of his visit with him, took from a cupboard in his office two pieces of pewter. One a flagon, the other a teapot. The shape of both were good and along the lines of best colonial examples. They bore all the outward marks of age, even to certain repairs to handles. The dates stamped on these two pieces cannot now be

exactly recalled, but they were dated more than 120 years back. Subsequent facts as to these two pieces showed them to be not only modern but quite recent. They had been artificially aged. From a decorative standpoint they were just as good as if their dates were genuine, but as they had been bought and paid for as antiques, they naturally had no place in a collection of old pewter.

Examples in this as well as in other lines of collecting might be indefinitely cited.

It is not intended to discourage the collector from continuing his quest, but it is to be hoped that his enthusiasm will not allow his judgment to be misled, and thus acquire a lot of worthless stuff. Eternal vigilance is his only watchword. To again refer to what we previously wrote as to old furniture, the period a hundred years and more ago could never have produced but a small proportion of the vast amount of so-called antiques now attributed to it.

ILLUSTRATIONS

ORIGINAL PLANS FOR THE CITY HALL, NEW YORK, N. Y. DRAWN IN 18C2 BY JOHN M'COMB, JR.

ELEVATION OF FRONT, OR SOUTH FAÇADE.

ELEVATION OF WEST FRONT.

PROPOSED FOIL FOR BASE OF CUPOLA.

CROSS SECTION.

FIGURE OF JUSTICE.

THE CUPOLA AS ORIGINALLY DESIGNED.

For other illustrations see article in this issue.

HOUSE OF N. W. HARRIS, ESQ., LAKE GENEVA, WIS. SHEPLEY, RUTAN & COOLIDGE. FOUR PLATES.

THE HOME OF N. W. HARRIS, ESQ., AT LAKE GENEVA, WIS.

This new residence at Lake Geneva, Wis., designed by Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge, architects, is situated on a knoll overlooking the lake, the grounds sloping gradually to the water.

The house, designed in the Georgian style of architecture, is built of dark red brick in Flemish bond, with limestone and wood trimmings. The building is about one hundred and thirty feet long, with covered piazzas at either end arranged to be closed in with glass doors in cold weather. The east piazza is in two stories. Beyond the west piazza is a semi-circular portico which has a glass roof to admit the sunlight to the chamber windows which come under it. In the middle of the south or lake side is a large portico rectangular in plan, which, like the west portico, has Corinthian columns running the full height of two stories.

The principal rooms are all on two floors. The service portion is in a separate wing. The main entrance is on the north side through a porte-cochere. The reception hall occupies the center of the house, running through from front to back, and from it open the principal rooms of the first floor. The hall is about thirty by forty feet and is two stories high, with a gallery around it at the second story. The walls are painted white and are treated with pilasters and panels. The ceiling is vaulted and the cornice is richly ornamented.

The library and den occupy the west end of the house and open onto the west piazza. They are finished in dark oak with heavily beamed ceilings. The library is about twenty by thirty feet. It is decorated in old English style, the bookcases and wainscoting extending from floor to ceiling.

The billiard room, finished in dark oak, has a beamed ceiling and a low wainscot, the walls above the wainscot being divided into panels by wood pilasters. A heavy carved bench is built along one side. The massive mantel is of Alps green marble.

The dining room, which occupies the southeast corner of the house, is about twenty by thirty feet. The walls are treated in delicate tints, panelled, and with a low white wainscot. The mantel is of Violet Brescia marble, with relief work in plaster on the breast above it. The ceiling is richly panelled and ornamented in plaster. A glass door opens onto the east piazza. This piazza also communicates with the butler's pantry and may be used in place of the dining room in summer.

On the second floor are six principal chambers and two dressing rooms. The chambers all have fireplaces and are provided with well-equipped closets and with bath rooms having white marble floors and wainscots.

The attic contains storage rooms and cedar closets.

The kitchen, pantries, laundry, servants' dining room and servants' toilet are in the first story of the service wing. On the second floor of the wing are four servants' bed rooms, bath room, closets, etc. The servants' piazza is placed at the rear of the wing.

In the basement are store rooms for fruit and vegetables, wine closet, coal bins and boilers. The heating apparatus is an indirect hot-water system. The entire house is lighted by electricity.

HOUSE OF W. W. ORR, ESQ., SCARSDALE, NEW YORK. MR. JAMES BRITTE, ARCHITECT. TWO PLATES.

The interior follows in style the English type of country house. The first story is of stone, the upper stories of plaster on wire lath. The roof is shingled. The general color effect of the exterior is grey, to harmonize with the background of foliage.

Entrance hall is finished in quartered white oak. The living room is painted a flat white, the dining room a grey green. All bed rooms are painted a flat white. The floors throughout the house are of hard wood. House is heated by hot air. In the attic there is a billiard room, two extra guest bed rooms and three servants' rooms.

At the rear of house is a bleaching lawn enclosed with a lattice.

HOUSE AT PELHAM MANOR, NEW YORK. MR. OSWALD C. HERING, ARCHITECT.

This house is a frame structure, 28 by 43 feet (not including porch and conservatory), having a covering of white marble dust stucco applied to a grooved stucco board, which is nailed to the sheathing after the latter had been covered with sheathing paper. The outside woodwork is cypress painted white. The inside trim, except in the servants' quarters, is white pine painted white, with birch doors washed with red potash and stained to imitate mahogany. The trim in the service portion is cypress, finished in the natural wood color. Each story has a rough flooring over which a heavy felt paper is laid, and on this a finished floor of Georgia yellow pine.

The attic has a single finished floor, but otherwise is left unfinished, except that plumbing and heating pipes and electric wires are run to the floor level for a future bath room, studio and two servants' rooms. A feature of the house is the conservatory, which is separated from the dining room by a glass partition and door, giving an appearance of great length to the latter room. The house was built in 1906 and cost approximately \$7,000.

Additional Illustrations in the International Edition.

HALL IN HOUSE OF N. W. HARRIS, ESQ., LAKE GENEVA, WIS. MESSRS. SHEPLEY, RUTAN & COOLIDGE, ARCHITECTS. TWO PLATES.

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

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THE recently discovered drawings of the New York City Hall by John McComb, Jr., a number of which are reproduced in this issue, again suggest a comparison between the architects of to-day and those of a century or more ago. That these drawings bear evidence of the most painstaking care and consummate skill there is no question and when in addition to the drawings, McComb's diary is examined and the most minute details and complete information which it contains relative to this building are noted, and the stone book which gives in the architect's own writing complete dimensions of every piece of stone and marble entering into the construction of the building is considered, and it is also remembered that he visited the quarries and superintended the work there as well as at the building, personally hiring the workmen and taking entire responsibility for the successful completion of the undertaking, the architects of to-day will be ready to grant that in this instance at least the services rendered and the results attained indicate a very high efficiency in the earlier architect. Of course it will be recognized that in a measure the work of the earlier architect was produced under conditions widely differing from those obtaining to-day. In all probability John McComb had no other work in hand while engaged on the City Hall and so was enabled to devote his undivided time and attention to it. Similarly the majority of the earlier architects were content to follow a commission to its final consummation before actively taking up the next.

THE tendency of the age in architecture as in practically every field of endeavor seems to be toward specialization. Whether the architect wills or not he is forced more or less completely into one or two particular lines of work by this tendency which amounts almost to

a demand on the part of the general public. We believe the majority of architects rather shrink from being known as specialists, and would if permitted much prefer to be considered generally competent architects rather than specialists. The appellation is forced by the client. Thus we hear of specialists in bank planning, specialists in the design of churches, school house specialists, or specialists for country houses or any other particular class or kind of buildings. In many instances architects have found that to have a more or less well-deserved reputation as specialists in planning a certain class of buildings, was a distinct disadvantage when endeavoring to engage in general practice. So completely has this idea of specialization taken possession of the average client that it is exceedingly difficult for an architect who has a reputation for ability in planning hotels, for example, to convince the client that he might also be able to design a bank building successfully.

WHILE undoubtedly the specialist is enabled eventually by reason of constant practice to unerringly produce a workable plan and combine it with a design and decorative treatment that at least is in accordance with current and accepted practice, there is a grave question whether the entire problem will not ordinarily be treated substantially like the last, which of course followed to the ultimate conclusion would mean lack of progress.

IT would seem as though there might be some question as to whether greater progress will be realized, a higher development attained by submitting to this demand and employing the specialist with the possible attendant likelihood of well enough being let alone, of securing from the specialist the solution that has been tested by him repeatedly and that will serve the purpose with certainty, or by submitting the various problems to genius more or less untried where there would be at least a possibility of a brilliant solution.

IT might be pointed out that the history of invention and progress furnishes but few illustrations of great improvements made by men comparable with specialists who repeat an action or piece of work until they acquire a dexterity and skill that is almost marvelous, but is practiced unconsciously so that the specialist eventually resembles to a certain extent an automaton. It has been the man confronted with a new requirement, a new necessity, who perhaps is ignorant of the accepted theories and solutions, who views the field from a new angle, who brings new energy and a keen perception trained under other conditions to bear on the problem who has contributed the most to the world's store of human attainments.

OBVIOUSLY the question is one susceptible of argument pro and con. Undoubtedly some failures might be expected if specialists were eliminated and the general practitioner called upon to handle their special problems, but it might be urged that after all in the final analysis the question is not how many failures have been recorded, but has a success been scored. To the unfortunate fact that a failure is ordinarily accomplished at the expense of the client and the possibility realized by each that he may be the victim of inexperience is due probably more than to anything else the existence of the specialist.

Current News Section

PERSONAL

Mayor George B. McClellan, of New York City, received a handsome bronze medal from the American group of the Société des Architectes Diplômés par le Gouvernement de France at a dinner given in his honor at the University Club, Fifty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue, on the evening of January 28, and accepted it in a speech in which he paid a tribute to the architects of this city.

Among the guests of honor at the dinner were M. Jusserand, the French Ambassador; Sir Caspar Purdon-Clarke, Director of the Metropolitan Museum of Art; F. K. Pendleton, Corporation Counsel; William R. Mead, President of the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects; Walter Cook, Frederick Crowninshield, Frank D. Millett, Arnold W. Brunner, Daniel C. French and Wassily Safonoff.

J. H. Freedlander, President of the American group, was toastmaster, and in introducing the Mayor paid a tribute to him for the work he has done in beautifying the city.

"There are many things which his Honor the Mayor has done to better the municipal architecture," said Mr. Freedlander, "but perhaps the most important and far-reaching is the appointment of the City Improvement Commission. The plans prepared by this commission indicate how the city can be improved and beautified, and at what points the present irregular plans of New York can be simplified and symmetrically arranged. It was not a bold attempt to demolish the city, but to reconstruct it."

In accepting the medal, Mayor McClellan said in part:

"The mediaeval ascetic and the seventeenth century puritan tried to convince mankind that beauty and righteousness were antipathetic. But his wholesome natural common sense forbade mankind to be convinced. We may and doubtless do respect the excellent but unattractive woman, while the beautiful saint receives our warmest admiration. Where Lucas Cranach and Wolgemuth may have frightened an occasional backslider into righteousness, Gentile Bellini and Titian called hundreds of sinners to repentance. As with women and angels, and saints and pictures, so with cities. Our fellow-citizen sits him down to sleep the Summer day upon a bench in City Hall Park. If he wakes facing the North you know that he will slouch away a better man for having looked upon that little gem of the Colonial—our City Hall. But if he wakes facing the South, and gazes upon the Post Office, can you blame him if he goes away with homicide in his heart? Venice lived a thousand years. During her last two centuries of life she was only kept alive by the love and devotion of her children. Do you suppose that they would have felt for their mother as they did, had she been the architectural ancestress of Hoboken or Jersey City?

Something more is needed to make the happy city than health and wealth and wisdom. The citizens may feel a just satisfaction in the thought that in his city the death rate is low, the streets clean, and the water pure. He may be smugly complaisant in knowing that rents are high, food dear, and bankers and brewers rich. He may beat his breast with pride at the thought of the wisdom of his town, that all her people are clever, her schools excellent, and her newspapers omniscient. The city healthy, the city wealthy, and the city wise may excite all these emotions, but it is the city beautiful that compels and retains the love of her people. It is in the city beautiful that civic spirit is at its best."

Dr. John Quincy Adams, of Baltimore, in an address before the Municipal Art Society of that city, said in the course of his remarks: "A tin pillar made to represent a marble Greek pillar is a standing lie. Pine wood grained to imitate oak or walnut is a counterfeit, and children learn dishonesty and pretense just as much from things as from people. We are making great efforts to teach our pupils in the schools the duties and responsibilities of citizenship; to give them high ideals of civic duty. They go out on the streets. There they learn what our true ideals of civic duty are. We have stamped it on every public object in Baltimore. The dirty streets, the ugly hydrants, vulgar lampposts, the hideous schoolhouses and all other structures are the concrete expression of our civic standards and ideals, and these are pouring in their sense impressions into the children's minds day by day all the time. It is from these they get their working standards of civic duty. On the other hand, a noble building like your Courthouse or a beautiful shaft like your Washington Monument are great and powerful impersonal teachers of high ideals and good citizenship. 'Evil communications corrupt good manners' is always applied to persons, but it should be applied to things as well. As Walt Whitman says, 'There was a child went forth every day, and every object that he saw or touched, that object he became.' We must, then, think of this concrete world about us as our shell which shows forth our characters, and at the same time limits and determines our growth."

Mr. T. Anderson, architect, 1335 Belmont Avenue, Chicago, Ill., is leaving the city for a trip abroad, and will visit Spain, Italy, Germany and Greece. He expects to remain in Europe until May.

William Strippleman, architect, who has for many years been located at 153 La Salle Street, has removed to suite 1312 Republic Building, 209 State Street, Chicago.

The will of Mrs. Margaret J. M. Sweat, filed for probate to-day, besides other public bequests, gives to the Portland Society of Art the historic old colonial mansion at

the corner of Spring and High Streets, Portland, Me., with all its contents. It also provides for the erection on a lot adjoining of a museum of art in memory of Lorenzo D. M. Sweat, her husband.

The museum of art to be erected near the mansion will be built under the direction of Ardon W. Coombs, executor of the estate, and George F. Morse and John Calvin Stevens, of Portland, officers of the Portland Society of Art.

We are informed that the firm of Babb, Cook & Willard have dissolved partnership and that a new firm has been formed under the name of Babb, Cook & Welch, with offices at 3 West Twenty-ninth Street, New York.

On December 1 the name of the Buyers' Reference Company, Inc., was changed to that of the Gage Publishing Company, Inc. Offices, 123 Liberty Street, New York.

Moller & Smith, architects, with offices at 107 Waverly Place, New York City, write that Mr. Charles C. Warren has retired from their firm.

Information has been received that Wheeler, Runge & Dickey have opened new architectural offices in the Stahlman Building, Nashville, Tenn. They also have offices at Charlotte, N. C.

Mr. W. G. Foster, formerly an architect in Chicago, has entered into partnership with Mr. George W. E. Field. They will have an office in Streator, Ill.

COMPETITIONS

Architects desiring to enter the competition for the plans of the new W. U. P. buildings, mentioned in our last issue, are requested to apply to Dr. S. B. Linhart, secretary of the university, Pittsburg, Pa., for the necessary application blanks. It is expected that the complete program will have been mapped out by February 15 and it is hoped to have the competitive plans in the hands of the committee by April 15.

SOCIETIES

Officers were elected by the Milwaukee Architects' Club, Tuesday evening, as follows: President, Henry Rotier; Vice-President, Richard Phillip; Secretary, Gustav Elgeti; Treasurer, Fred Graf; Directors, Peter Bust, William Schuchardt and H. P. Schnetzky.

The Provincial Association of Architects elected the following officers: President, D. A. Brown; First Vice-President, L. A. Amos; Second Vice-President, M. F. Raymond; Secretary, J. E. Vanier; Treasurer, J. R. Gardiner; Councillors, R. P. Lemay, U. X. Maxwell, J. S. Archibald, G. A. Ross, G. Lemieux and Jos. Venner. All the above but Mr. Lemay, of Quebec, are residents of Montreal.

BOOK NOTES

PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF PLUMBING.—By J. J. Cosgrove. Pittsburg: Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co.

The modern manufacturer sometimes finds it advisable to become a publisher and occasionally he has the good sense and good taste to produce a book which, while of course it deals with his own particular industry, is so free from personal advertising and so well written and arranged that it proves to be a valuable contribution to technical literature. The book before us is a case in point. The first seventy pages deal with that part of a plumbing system which takes care of drainage and waste. Then follow nearly a hundred pages on the cold water supply system. The subject of hot water supply covers fifty or sixty pages more and the final thirty pages are devoted to plumbing fixtures.

The whole subject is covered quite in sufficient detail to make the work a handbook for the master plumber and a most useful reference book for the architect and the sanitary engineer. Its scope is broad enough to include the discussion of such things as the purification of water, sewage pumps, house pumps and the installation of fire lines.

PRINCIPLES OF REINFORCED CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION. By F. E. Turneaure, Dean of the College of Engineering, University of Wisconsin, and E. R. Maurer, Professor of Mechanics, University of Wisconsin. New York: John Wiley & Sons, London: Chapman & Hall, Limited. 317 pp. Full Cloth. \$3.00.

The literature of reinforced concrete, numbering many volumes, receives a valuable addition in the issuing of this, one of the latest authoritative publications on this important subject.

The work is divided into two parts. Chapters I. to IV. treat of the theory of the subject and the results of experiments, while the remaining chapters treat of the use of reinforced concrete in various forms.

The book presents the most important available tests on beams and columns analyzed and corrected as far as possible with reference to theoretical principles.

It comprises a complete analytical treatment of the arch, with diagrams, extensive tables, of floor slabs, etc., and the fact that all important tables and diagrams are brought together in chapter IV. makes this work a convenient and reliable reference book.

SPECIFICATIONS AND CONTRACTS. By Waddell and Wait, New York Engineering News Publishing Co., cloth, 170 pages, 6x9. Price \$1.00.

The matter published in this book comprises a series of lectures given to the senior class of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute. The book is designed primarily as a text book for engineering students, and is divided into two parts. The first part relates to specifications and gives some of the considerations that should govern the engineer or architect in writing them, together with general clauses applicable to any specifications, followed by forty subjects on which the student is expected to write specifications.

The second part of the book relates to contracts and shows the relation that exists between the specification and the contract. Twenty-three subdivisions, covering the principal points in a contract are given, as well as fourteen examples for the student to work up.

The appendix, by John Cassan Wait, calls attention to some of the difficulties that are caused by poorly written specifications and contracts and some of the rulings that have been made by the courts.

The book is admirably written for the purpose intended and should commend itself to engineers and architects as well as students.

INDUSTRIAL INFORMATION

GYMNASIUM APPARATUS

Gymnasium apparatus must of necessity be honestly made, to insure against accident in its use. The Narragansett Machine Co., Providence, R. I., after twenty-five years' experience in this line of manufacture, claims that this experience enables them to supply equipment for the gymnasium that will meet every requirement and stand the roughest usage.

In an attractive catalogue, known as F. 7, composing one hundred pages and measuring nine by twelve inches, they illustrate every form of modern gymnasium equipment that has stood the test of use, and now developed and referred to meet the requirements of modern practice.

TOILET ROOM ACCESSORIES

With the steady advance in sanitation there has been a natural improvement in sanitary devices. A sixteen-page booklet received from the Staples Valve Co., of Newburgh, N. Y., tell of the advances they have made by the introduction of their new "Unique Water Closet." The feature which they call especial attention to is the flush tank. This is so arranged that the entering water compresses the air in the tank until this pressure equals that in the main. Upon opening the valve, the full effect of the compressed air is available to give force to the water. The equipment can be with either a Hand Valve or Automatic Valve, as conditions may suggest, and the flushing tank may be either in the room or in the partition.

LAUNDRY MACHINERY

In the design of buildings in which people are housed over night, whether they be hotels, apartment houses or clubs, the architect is usually called upon to include a laundry. Often this is as extensive as a commercial laundry and the plan of the room and layout of the machinery becomes an important detail. Consequently the architect will be interested in the sixteenth edition of the catalogue of the Troy Laundry Machine Co. This is a handsomely bound and illustrated book of 170 pages (8x11), which will prove particularly useful to the architect in assisting him to choose the necessary machinery and properly arranging it. The company is glad to send the catalogue or any special information to those desiring it.

The Troy Laundry Machine Co. is one of the oldest manufacturers of laundry machinery, and the growth of their business has necessitated the establishment of offices

in the principal cities of the world. Their home office is at Troy, N. Y., with branches in New York, Chicago and San Francisco.

BRICK AND CEMENT COATING

Although concrete has come into extended use as a building material, there has always been more or less of a feeling of dissatisfaction with it due to its unattractive appearance and the inability to properly overcome this. Many expedients have been tried such as introducing coloring matter into the concrete while mixing, painting with linseed oil or some other substance after completion, but none of these have proved entirely successful. Therefore the claims of Wadsworth, Howland & Co., 82 and 84 Washington Street, Boston, Mass., that their "Bay State Brick and Cement Coating" meets practically all requirements are particularly interesting. They state that their material, after being painted on the brick or concrete, becomes an integral part of the substance and not merely a skim coat which will peel or dust off. It can be applied to either dry or damp surfaces equally well and in any color without fear of change.

HEATING

To control the temperature of a room is as important as the furnishing of the heat, and many devices, non-automatic semi-automatic and automatic have been put on the market for the purpose. The non-automatic is the simple valve which is opened and closed by hand and for certain classes of service nothing better could be desired. But there are conditions where some other method of regulation is considered advisable in order to get the proper emission of heat from the radiator, to overcome the water hammer, air binding, flooded and frozen radiators, etc., that sometimes occur in the ordinary forms of direct radiators. To meet and remedy these difficulties the Thermograde Valve Company, of Boston, brought out what they term their Thermograde System of Heating. This is not a distinct system, but a modification of the two-pipe system. Their auto valve is connected to the exhaust side of the radiator and is designed to keep the radiator free from water and air while the control valve can be set in position to give any desired amount of radiation. A saving in steam and consequently in fuel is claimed because of the fact that the radiator can be heated fractionally, having only as much in use as is necessary to properly heat the room.

CATALOGUES RECEIVED

The Norman W. Henley Publishing Company, 132 Nassau Street, New York City, 18-page leaflet listing some of the more recent scientific and practical engineering books.

A. P. Lombard & Co., 99-101 Bristol Street, Boston, Mass., 32-page, 6½x7½ booklet, showing illustrations and giving descriptions of the various Cement and Composition ornaments which this firm manufacture.

United Store Service and Tube Company, Boston, Mass., Bulletins 1, 2, 3 and 4, showing different types of cash carriers and pneumatic tubes.

Building News

MAINE

PORTLAND.—Press news states that the city government plans the erection of a new building, to be devoted entirely to offices of city officials, to replace the City Hall recently reported burned.

MASSACHUSETTS

BOSTON.—It is rumored that a new custom house, recommended by Senator Lodge, may be erected.

It is stated that plans are being drawn by the United States architect, J. K. Taylor, Washington, D. C., for the appraisers' stores, to be built on Otis wharf, Atlantic avenue, this city.

Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge are said to have been selected to draw the plans for the bank and office building to be erected for the Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company at Franklin, Arch and Devonshire streets. The same architects have prepared the plans for the Old Colony Trust Company's building, to be erected this year on Court street, at a cost of \$500,000 above the land.

LAWRENCE.—It is reported that bids will be received until March 2 by George O. Foster, Secretary Building Committee, for erecting an edifice for the Christian Congregation at Berkeley and Kentucky streets.

LEE.—The Greenock Inn at Lee, recently reported destroyed by fire, will be rebuilt and a larger structure erected on the site of the old building. The property is owned by a stock company, in which the W. D. Sloane estate of New York is interested.

SPRINGFIELD.—Wm. B. Reid, of Holyoke, it is stated, has been engaged by the Hibernians to prepare plans for a four-story lodge and store building, which they propose erecting at a cost of \$50,000.

RHODE ISLAND

PROVIDENCE.—Plans have been submitted by Stone, Carpenter & Sheldon for the erection of a new building at the Rhode Island College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts. Cost, \$75,000.

CONNECTICUT

MERIDEN.—Under a resolution of the General Assembly of Connecticut, approved July 13, 1907, \$90,000 is available for the erection of a State Armory at Meriden. The sum specified must cover cost of construction, heating plant, architects' plans and supervision, and furnishings. Under provision of Chapter 144 of the Public Acts of 1905, the Comptroller will receive competitive estimates of cost, which must be signed and sent to the Comptroller, State of Connecticut, Hartford, not later than February 18, 1908, and no plans, specifications, and estimates of cost will be considered which are not in the hands of the Comptroller on or before the time specified. Further information may be obtained at the office of the Comptroller, State Capitol, Hartford, Conn. Thomas D. Bradstreet, Comptroller.

NEW YORK

ALBANY.—Architects Palmer and Hornbostel, No. 63 William street, New York

City, are reported to be preparing plans for a four-story state education building at Albany for the State. Estimated cost, \$3,500,000.

BROOKLYN.—It is reported that three four-story brick tenements will be erected on Bushwick Avenue, northwest corner Grove street, 34x90; cost, \$68,000. Louis Brass, No. 992 Bushwick avenue, owner. Arthur R. Koch, No. 26 Court street, architect.

NEW YORK CITY.—A plan has been submitted at the Bureau of Buildings for the erection of a six-story apartment at One Hundred and Forty-third street. Architect, G. F. Pelham.

NEW YORK CITY.—Plans are reported as having been filed for an eighteen-story loft building, to be erected at No. 505 Fifth avenue, at a cost of \$200,000.

Nathan Langer, 81 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, is reported to have plans for the erection of an eight-story apartment house in One Hundred and Twenty-third street, west of Mount Morris Park, to cost about \$60,000.

Reports state that plans are being prepared by William L. Rouse, 11 East Forty-third street, for the erection of a high-class apartment house for owner and builder, Harry Matz, One Hundred and Thirty-seventh street, southeast corner of Riverside drive, to be situated on Riverside drive, the northeast corner of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth street, on a plot measuring 100x145 feet. The cost will be \$200,000, and operations will be started immediately. Excavations have been completed. The owner will award all sub-contracts.

H. B. Upjohn, 96 Fifth avenue, Manhattan, is reported to have completed plans for the new church building for St. Mark's Roman Catholics, to be erected at Eastern Parkway and Brooklyn avenue, Brooklyn. Rev. J. Kennedy is pastor.

It is said that Architect John E. Kirby, 481 Fifth avenue, will let contracts very soon for a four-story school building for the St. Anselmus Roman Catholic congregation. Estimated cost, \$90,000.

Reports state that Architect Geo. H. Streeton, 289 Fourth avenue, has prepared plans for a three-story brick school, to be erected on Castle Hill avenue, near Walker avenue, for St. Raymond's R. C. Church. Cost, \$90,000.

It is stated that Architect M. J. Garvin, 3307 Third avenue, will let contracts shortly for a three-story school building for the St. Joseph Institute. Estimated cost, \$200,000.

Plans have been approved by the State Prison Commission, Albany, for the new women's prison, to be erected by the City of New York in Brooklyn, on the site of the present prison in Raymond street. Cost, \$350,000.

OLEAN.—Senator Fancher introduced a bill in the Legislature appropriating \$65,000 for a new armory for the Forty-third Separate Company at Olean. The new building, in a way, will be an enlargement

of the present building. Under the plans all of the old armory is to be used.

ROCHESTER.—Bids are asked by James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., until 3 p. m., March 8, for construction, complete, except elevator, of extension to the U. S. postoffice, etc., at Rochester.

It has been reported that Riley & Dietrich propose to erect a cold storage warehouse adjoining the public market on Railroad street. It is said it will cost \$100,000.

SYRACUSE.—It is probable that a ten or twelve story hotel building will be built to cost \$1,000,000. Architect not yet named.

The report of the State Fair Commission will include plans for the new buildings, as prepared by Green & Wicks, architects, of Buffalo, N. Y. The complete plans will call for an expenditure of \$1,877,400, but only the manufactures and liberal arts building will be built now, at a cost of \$220,000.

NEW JERSEY

ATLANTIC CITY.—Reports state that Horace Trumbauer, Philadelphia, has plans ready for a four-story Y. M. C. A. building, to be erected at Atlantic City, at a cost of \$100,000.

BAYONNE.—The outlook is bright for the establishment in Bayonne of a branch of the Young Men's Christian Association and the erection of a building. It is estimated that a building such as is desired will cost in the neighborhood of \$50,000, and a committee, of which Mr. Frank W. Edwards, superintendent of the Tidewater Oil Company, is chairman, will endeavor to raise this amount.

NEW LISBON.—It is probable that a new hospital building will have to be built and extensive alterations made at the Burling County Almshouse. This is the result of a recent inspection.

PASSAIC.—Advices have been received that preliminary drawings for a high school building to be built here by the Board of Education, are being made by John F. Kelley and Davis & Davis, architects, 1603 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa. The building will cost \$190,000 and equipment \$10,000.

PENNSYLVANIA

ABINGTON.—Architects Heacock & Hockanson, 1218 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, have plans for a three-story high school building for the school board. J. B. Goentner, secretary, Abington. Estimated cost, \$50,000.

GREENVILLE.—It is reported that the Board of Directors of St. Paul's Orphan Home, now at Butler, met here, and after selecting the exact location of the new buildings on the Walker farm, they formally chose the plans of Miller & Mulligan, of Wilkesburg. The group plan has been decided upon and the buildings will be constructed of brick and stone at a cost of \$70,000.

HOMEWOOD.—It is stated that E. V. Kerner, architect, House Building, is about to commence work on the plans and will re-

ceive bids in about two weeks for the school building for the Board of Education, Homewood, Pa. The work will consist of two three-story wings, each containing twelve rooms. Brick, stone and terra-cotta, hard plaster, will be used in construction. Cost, \$100,000.

MORGANZA.—Thorston E. Billquist, architect, 341 Sixth avenue, Pittsburg, Pa., is reported to have been commissioned to prepare plans for several proposed buildings for the Pennsylvania Reform School here. The proposed buildings include two dormitory buildings, modern gymnasium and an addition to the power house. Bids will be received in a short time by Edward McDonald, Chairman Building Committee, and the work will be started as soon as possible. It is estimated that the proposed improvements will cost \$200,000.

PHILADELPHIA.—It is stated that Mertzger & Wells have plans from Architects Newman & Harris for a two and a half-story stone residence, 30x50 feet, at Stratford for Mrs. W. C. Watson.

Press reports state that Miss Annie Weightman Walker has given a site for the proposed Carnegie Library on Indiana avenue, between Mercer and Almond streets.

We are advised that plans are being prepared by Roberts & Seeler, architects, Real Estate Trust Building, for a printing house to be erected by the Curtis Publishing Company at Sixth, Seventh, Walnut and Sansom streets, at a cost of about \$1,000,000.

OHIO

CLEVELAND.—It is reported that a fifteen-story building, to be occupied by physicians and dentists, is to be erected in Euclid avenue, near Ninth street. Cost, \$1,000,000.

Hubbell & Benes, Citizens' Building, are preparing preliminary plans for an art museum in Wade Park, for the Cleveland Museum of Art. L. E. Holden, Chairman. Cost, from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000.

MASSILLON.—Press news states that bids have been asked for a proposed hospital. Architect, Charles F. Swinforth.

SPRINGFIELD.—It is reported that the State Capitol building will be enlarged. It is proposed to raise one story and the dome about 100 feet. The estimated cost is in the neighborhood of \$1,000,000.

INDIANA

CONNERSVILLE.—It is reported that bids will be received by the Board of County Commissioners until March 3 for making improvements at the courthouse. Jasper L. Kennedy, County Auditor.

ILLINOIS

AURORA.—The official board of the Methodist Church are reported to have voted to build a new church.

CHICAGO.—Holabird & Roche, architects, 100 Jackson boulevard, have completed plans and are taking figures for an office building to be erected at Michigan avenue and Van Buren street, to be known as the Vendome, for R. Hall McCormick, trustee, 145 La Salle street. It will be seventeen stories high, 101x171 feet, of steel, granite, terra cotta paving, hollow and enamelled brick construction. Cost, \$1,000,000.

It is reported that the Merchants' Build-

ing Company will erect a new building at the corner of La Salle and Washington streets.

It is stated that the Hamilton Club is to have a new \$1,000,000 clubhouse, the finest structure of the kind occupied by a political club in the United States, according to plans made public by President Thomas D. Knight, speaking on behalf of the board of directors.

KANKAKEE.—W. Carby's Zimmerman, State architect, has plans in preparation for a fireproof three-story hospital to be erected for the Illinois Eastern Hospital for the Insane at Kankakee. It will cost \$70,000. Plans will be completed about the middle of next month.

MICHIGAN

DETROIT.—J. B. Kastler & Co., it is said, have plans ready for the remodeling of the old Grand Central Hotel, at the corner of Bates street and Cadillac square, for the Cadillac Improvement Co., at a cost of \$70,000.

WISCONSIN

DELAVER.—It is stated that Superintendent E. W. Walker has engaged Howland Russel, architect, Milwaukee, to plan a \$50,000 building for girls at the State School for the Deaf.

GREEN BAY.—It is reported that Foeller & Schober, architects, Green Bay, are reported to have plans about completed for the jail and sheriff's residence for this county. Cost, \$45,000. Contracts will be let about February 20.

MILWAUKEE.—It is reported that plans have been completed by Van Ryn & De Gelleke, 211 Grand avenue, for a three-story normal school, to be built here, at a cost of \$200,000.

MISSOURI

JACKSON.—It is stated that the M. E. Congregation South has had plans prepared by Matthews & Clarke, Missouri Trust Building, St. Louis, Mo., for erection of edifice 70x118 feet; stone; cost, \$50,000; Rev. M. T. How, pastor.

ST. LOUIS.—It is possible that the Library Board will award the contract for the Central Library this spring. The Library Board has \$1,777,800 available for the purpose.

Plans have been prepared by Architects Matthews & Clarke, Missouri Trust Building, for the erection of a church for the Methodist Episcopal congregation South. Rev. M. T. How, pastor, Jackson, Mo. Cost, \$50,000.

It is reported that the Mullanphy Relief Benefit Association, 305 Locust street, has had plans prepared by Barnett, Haynes & Barnett for erection of apartment house; three stories; brick and stone; cost, \$100,000.

Announcement has been made that David Ranken, Jr., will found a School of Mechanical Trades. He has already given property worth between four and five millions.

Park Commissioner Scanlan is said to be preparing an ordinance authorizing the erection of a new bathhouse at Seventh and Souard streets, the plans having been agreed upon. The house will cost between \$40,000 and \$50,000, and besides modern bathhouse equipment the building will also contain a swimming pool.

IOWA

BURLINGTON.—Plans are reported as being prepared for the erection of a city building, to cost \$50,000.

DAVENPORT.—It is reported that an addition will be erected to St. Ambrose College, involving an approximate cost of \$40,000. The main features of the new addition will be a gymnasium and an auditorium.

DES MOINES.—Hallet & Rawson, architects, will take figures on the new Y. W. C. A. building, to be built on Ninth and High streets.

IOWA CITY.—The board of regents is considering plans for a new college law building to supplant the old capital, which will be preserved for its historical value. The new building will cost approximately \$100,000. Proudfoot & Bird, architects.

MUSCATINE.—H. W. Zeidler, architect, is said to be preparing sketches for a three-story city hall building for this city, to cost \$60,000.

MINNESOTA

DULUTH.—Bids are asked for until 3 p. m. March 4, by James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., for the construction (complete) of the extension to the United States postoffice, courthouse and custom house at Duluth.

NORTHFIELD.—It is stated that plans by Thori, Alban & Fisher, architects, St. Paul, have been selected for the new dormitory for St. Olaf College. Cost, \$60,000.

RED WING.—Bids will be received until 3 p. m., March 5, by James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., for the construction, including plumbing, gas piping, heating apparatus, electric conduits and wiring of United States postoffice at Red Wing.

NEBRASKA

NEBRASKA CITY.—The Board of Education inspected plans for the erection of a fine \$60,000 high school building. The board may submit the proposition to the people to vote on at the coming spring election.

KANSAS

COLUMBUS.—The county high school board is considering the erection of a dormitory at the county high school in Columbus, which will be built at the cost of from \$30,000 to \$40,000.

PARSONS.—Reports state that the plans of the new Baptist church, which will be built on East Main street, were submitted to the congregation and approved.

PITTSBURG.—It is stated that a Carnegie library is to be erected in Pittsburg.

WICHITA.—Sealed proposals and preliminary plans, showing first floor plan, front elevation, seating capacity, estimated cost of structure and architect's fee for completing plans, specifications and supervision of work until building is completed, for erection of a building to be used as an auditorium or convention hall, will be received by R. M. Don, City Clerk, until 5 p. m., February 17. Approximate size of building, 137x150 feet.

MONTANA

MISSOULA.—It was announced that the Lacasse brothers have in contemplation in the early spring the erection of a large store and office building on the lot west of the present postoffice building. The

building, it is said, will cost in the neighborhood of \$100,000.

MARYLAND

ANNAPOLIS.—Senator Moore, it is stated, has introduced a bill to appropriate \$175,000 for the erection of the Maryland Tuberculosis Sanitarium.

BALTIMORE.—It is stated that plans have been prepared by Joseph E. Sperry, architect, Calvert Building, for reconstruction of the six-story Masonic Temple, on Charles street, between Lexington and Saratoga streets, which was damaged by fire to the extent of \$370,000. General Thomas J. Shryock, 1401 Madison avenue, is Grand Master.

Ephraim Macht, Equitable Building, is reported to have commissioned A. Lowther Forrest, architect, Professional Building, 330 North Charles Street, to prepare plans and specifications for proposed office building at 13 East Fayette Street; four stories; 20x143 feet.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON.—The Senate passed a bill appropriating \$3,000,000 for a site on the south side of Pennsylvania avenue for a building for the Departments of State, Justice and Commerce and Labor.

WASHINGTON.—It is stated that plans are about completed for two sixteen-room schools and one twelve-room school, which are to be erected at an approximate cost of \$100,000.

VIRGINIA

NORFOLK.—D. H. Fessenden, Law Building, has prepared plans for apartment house; ten stories; elevator; six apartments to each floor, in suites of four, five and six rooms, with bath.

RICHMOND.—Thomas Ryan of Morton Trust Company, New York City, is reported to erect office building in Richmond, expending about \$1,000,000.

WEST VIRGINIA

BLUEFIELD.—It is stated that the Board of Education, W. J. Newenham, president, propose to issue \$150,000 in bonds for school purposes.

KENTUCKY

LEXINGTON.—It is reported that Andrew Carnegie has given a sum of \$200,000, with the provision that a like amount be raised by the Berea College, the whole to be used to establish a great colored industrial school.

NORTH CAROLINA

BRYSON CITY.—It is stated that plans are being prepared by Associate Architects Frank P. Milburn & Co., Home Life Building, Washington, D. C., for the erection of a courthouse in Swain County for the Commissioners of Swain County.

SOUTH CAROLINA

GREENVILLE.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of Supervising Architect James Knox Taylor, until 3 o'clock p. m., on the 10th day of March, 1908, for the construction of an extension, remodeling, etc. (including plumbing, gas-piping, heating apparatus, electric conduits and wiring) of the United States postoffice and courthouse at Greenville, S. C.

FLORIDA

TAMPA.—Cosmopolitan Bank and Trust

Company, A. R. Swann, president, will erect bank building at a cost of about \$80,000.

ALABAMA

MONTGOMERY.—Architect Wm. M. Poinexter, 806 Seventeenth street, N. W., Washington, D. C., is reported to have prepared plans for the proposed woman's college for the Alabama Methodist Conference, Montgomery, Ala. Estimated cost, \$100,000. J. M. Mason, chairman Building Committee.

BIRMINGHAM.—Simpson Methodist Episcopal Church, Rev. H. P. Osborne, pastor, is considering plans for erection of edifice to cost about \$50,000.

MISSISSIPPI

HATTIESBURG.—The New Orleans and Northeastern Railroad Company has adopted plans by Frank P. Milburn & Co., Home Life Building, Washington, D. C., for erection of passenger depot, 40x300 feet, to be built of ordinary brick. Cost is estimated at \$125,000. James C. Haugh, New Orleans, La., Resident Engineer.

JACKSON.—It is reported that improvements costing about \$75,000 are to be made to the Edwards Hotel. B. J. Smith, manager.

LOUISIANA

NEW ORLEANS.—Bids will be received by the Board of Administrators of the Charity Hospital until 12 m., February 20, for the erection complete of a five-story fireproof hospital building, to be known as the Delgado Memorial. Crosby & Henkel, 706 Morris Building, architects.

W. T. Coats has purchased site, 56x110 feet, at \$40,000, on which to erect eight to ten story apartment house, according to report.

OKLAHOMA

MUSKOGEE.—Bills have been introduced in both the Senate and House at Washington by Thomas P. Gore and Representative Davenport respectively, providing for the erection of a public building at Muskogee at a cost of \$200,000, to serve as quarters for the postoffice, courthouse and other government offices.

OKLAHOMA CITY.—United States Senator Gore has introduced a bill in Congress calling for an appropriation of \$500,000 for the erection of a Federal building in Oklahoma City.

ARKANSAS

HOT SPRINGS.—It is said that the Christian congregation, Rev. T. N. Kincaid, pastor, will erect edifice at a cost of \$35,000.

RUSSELLVILLE.—It is stated that the Presbyterian Church, recently destroyed by fire at a heavy loss, will be rebuilt at once. Address the pastor for information.

TEXAS

HOUSTON.—It is stated that Reid & Slusher of the Automatic Telephone Company have purchased a building site and will erect a three-story fireproof building, in which the company will install its central and general offices. Work on the building will begin in a few weeks.

NEW MEXICO

SANTA FE.—Press news states that bond issues have been placed on the market, the money derived from their sale to be utilized for territorial institutions, as follows: \$25,000 for the New Mexico Military Insti-

tute at Roswell, \$25,000 for the New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts at Mesilla Park, \$25,000 for the New Mexico Insane Asylum at Las Vegas, and \$15,000 for armories to be erected at Albuquerque and Las Vegas.

UTAH

SALT LAKE CITY.—According to report, the Maeser Memorial Building for Brigham Young University is to be built at Provo next spring by the Alumni Association of the university. It will cost about \$85,000. The design by Ware & Traganza has been accepted.

CALIFORNIA

ALAMEDA.—Architects are reported to be preparing plans for the new Elks' Club House.

BERKELEY.—Trustees of Berkeley, it is reported, contemplate erecting a new town hall, to cost \$130,000.

COLUSA.—At a recent meeting of the Board of Supervisors, it was decided to erect a new Hall of Records, to cost in the neighborhood of \$45,000, it is reported.

LOS ANGELES.—It is stated that all bids for the proposed theatre building to be erected on Grand Avenue, between Seventh and Eighth Streets, on a lot owned by George W. Walker, have been rejected. Architect Eison has been instructed to revise the plans to provide for a Class C instead of a Class A building.

Plans are reported to have been drawn by the Reeves & Baillie Co., architects, for a store and apartment block to be erected at the corner of Sixteenth and Arlington streets.

It is reported that Architects Hunt, Eager & Burns have completed the working drawings for the proposed gymnasium building to be erected at the corner of St. John and Holly streets; also for a club building to be erected at Echo Park. Both of these structures are to be built for the Public Playgrounds Commission.

Plans for the erection of a \$400,000 mill for the Los Angeles Cotton Mills Company are reported to have been completed, according to the statement of Dennis Howarth, head of the company.

Construction work has been commenced on the Federal Building at the Temple block. The building will cost \$1,000,000. Dougan & Bringham are the general contractors.

Train & Williams, 254 South Broadway, it is stated, have prepared plans for a four-story 50x127 foot brick and terra cotta building, to be erected for the Knights of Pythias, on Sixteenth and Hill streets, at a cost of \$60,000.

Mayor Harper, in his annual message to Council, recommends erecting a new city jail, a library in Central Park, six new fire houses to be erected in the business district, new city hall, and high and other schools.

POMONA.—Plans are reported as being prepared for a two-story hospital for the Pomona Valley Hospital Association, to be erected on North Gary street, south of Orange avenue. E. C. Bichowsky is reported interested.

SANTA MONICA.—It is understood that the school building which is to replace the one destroyed by fire at Santa Monica recently will be built of brick. It will contain ten

rooms, and will cost about \$30,000. A new location will be selected somewhere north of Front Street and south of Hill Street, with more yard room.

SAN FRANCISCO.—It is reported that a \$50,000 brick building will be erected at Fell and Polk Streets.

The Supervisors' Building Committee, it is reported, have recommended the construction of the Golden Gate school, to cost \$81,000.

Press news state that the biggest United States army post in this country is to be erected at Fort Mason. The cost, including many buildings and wharves, is estimated at \$2,000,000.

John C. Pelton, Crocker Building, it is stated, is preparing plans for a building to be erected at Grant Avenue and Sutter Street by Armand Cailleau, to be known as the Tower Building, and to cost \$175,000.

Reports state that Frank Maskey is having plans redrawn for his steel frame Class A building on Kearny Street, between Market and Post Streets, which he intends to erect this summer.

OREGON

PENDLETON.—It is stated that a city hall will be erected at a cost of \$40,000.

PORTLAND.—Plans that have been under consideration for some months for the erection of a modern nurses' home at St. Vincent's Hospital have taken definite form and work on the new building will begin at once. The design, as prepared by Architect Jacobberger, provides for a two and one-half story pressed brick struc-

ture, resting on a full stone basement. When completed the building will represent an outlay of about \$40,000.

WASHINGTON

BELLINGHAM.—It is stated that an office building several stories in height will be erected on the southwest corner of Holly Street and Railroad Avenue as soon as the present lease on the property expires. The first floor of this structure will be especially designed for occupancy by a banking house.

SEATTLE.—The School Board is considering plans for a \$75,000 high school building and two eight-room grade schools. James Stephen, architect.

The Board of Trustees of the Washington Children's Home Society have resolved to proceed at once with the construction of the new building for which a site on Ravenna Heights was contributed. The building will be absolutely fireproof and is expected to be completed early in the spring.

The United Cities Trust Co. will erect a hotel at Madison Street and Minor Avenue, to cost about \$175,000. W. D. Van Siclen, architect.

It is reported that a six-story hotel building will be erected by the United Cities Trust Co., at a cost of about \$175,000, on the site of their recent purchase, the southeast corner of Madison Street and Minor Avenue. The architect is William Van Siclen.

It is stated that the All Saints' Church propose to erect a new building in the University District of Seattle. Architect, H. W. Watson. Cost, \$65,000.

TACOMA.—Press reports state that Architects Woodroffe & Constable are preparing plans for a \$200,000 concrete building for New York parties.

The National Realty Co. contemplates erecting a modern eight to ten-story apartment building at Tacoma Avenue and North Fourth Street. It will be fireproof, costing \$125,000 to \$150,000.

It is reported that the F. S. Harmon Co. will build a nine-story concrete building on Pacific Avenue. It is to be designed so that three more stories can be added when desired.

CANADA

SASKATOON, SASK.—W. W. La Chance, architect, is about to call for tenders for a new Ward Fire Hall to cost \$12,000, also for tenders for a Masonic Temple estimated cost of \$20,000, as well as a Civic Hospital to cost \$50,000. The Commercial Club are negotiating for a site upon which to build a new clubhouse.

TRANQUILLE, B. C.—Reports state that Architects Dalton and Everleigh of Vancouver, B. C., have prepared plans for a \$50,000 tuberculosis hospital to be built for the British Columbia Anti-Tuberculosis Society.

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Plans were submitted by Dalton & Everleigh to the building department covering a \$60,000 block for J. Leckie & Co. at the southeast corner of Cambie and Water Streets. The block will cover two lots, 60x140 in size, and be six stories in height. It will be used for offices and warehouses and construction will be pushed early next year.

POSITIONS WANTED.

COMPETENT designer, colorist and all-around man, wishes position in or out of city. Address 5-A, care American Architect. (1675-76)

DRAUGHTSMAN—College graduate, 18 years' experience in New York City, wants position; good all-round draughtsman and designer of interior decorations; best references. Address 6-A, care American Architect. (1676)

ARCHITECT of high standing and some clientage, college graduate, with artistic abilities, winner of competitions, familiar with perspectives, etc., desires employment with large firm as architect, or with prominent decorators; best references. Address 6-B, care American Architect. (1676)

ARCHITECTURAL draughtsman, American, strictly temperate, desires engagement; nine years' experience on fine city and country work with prominent architects; very good on complete working drawings from sketches and outside superintending; go anywhere. Address 7-A, care American Architect. (1676)

ARCHITECTURAL ENGINEER—Clever designer, experienced in fireproof and non-fireproof construction, disposing few hours daily, offers services to architects requiring only temporary assistance for structural steel plans, foundations, general specifications, complicated alteration work; conscientious work, with best results, and moderate compensation. Call up 2279 38th, or address "Steel," care American Architect. (1676-1677)

ARCHITECTURAL draftsman, well up in architectural engineering, thoroughly familiar with construction and designing in either steel, concrete, wood or masonry, well posted on plumbing, heating and ventilating, fair designer, years of experience with all classes of buildings and knowledge of mechanical engineering, desires permanent and responsible position with a good firm; at present employed by a leading architect of

the Pacific coast. Address 8-A, care American Architect. (1676-1678)

REPRESENTATIVE WANTED.

WANTED—A New York representative, by a concern manufacturing architectural bronze and brass; one who is at present established in some allied line, and in touch with architects and contractors; commission basis; state experience. Address 2-A, care American Architect. (1672-Lf.)

PROPOSALS.

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., January 23, 1908.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock p.m. on the 5th day of March, 1908, and then opened, for the construction, including plumbing, gas piping, heating apparatus, electric conduits and wiring, of the U. S. Post Office at Red Wing, Minnesota, in accordance with drawings and specifications, copies of which may be had at the office of the Custodian of site at Red Wing, Minnesota, or at this office, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1675-76)

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., January 23, 1908.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock p.m. on the 4th day of March, 1908, and then opened, for the construction (complete) of the extension to the U. S. Post Office, Court House, and Custom House at Duluth, Minnesota, in accordance with the drawings and specifications, copies of which may be had at this office, or at the office of the Custodian at Duluth, Minnesota, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1675-76)

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., January 28, 1908.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock p.m. on the 10th day of March, 1908, and then opened, for the

construction of an extension, remodeling, etc. (including plumbing, gas piping, heating apparatus, electric conduits and wiring), of the U. S. Post Office and Court House at Greenville, South Carolina, in accordance with drawings and specifications, copies of which may be had at the office of the Custodian at Greenville, South Carolina, or at this office, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1676-1677)

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., January 27, 1908.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock p.m. on the 8th day of March, 1908, and then opened, for the construction (complete except lift) of the extension to the U. S. Court House, Post Office, etc., at Rochester, New York, in accordance with the drawings and specifications, copies of which may be had at this office or at the office of the Custodian at Rochester, New York, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1676-1677)

NOTICE TO ARCHITECTS.

The Commission on New Prisons gives notice that the furnishing of designs, plans, specifications and estimates for the construction of the buildings for a new prison plant to take the place of Sing Sing Prison is now open to public competition, under rules and regulations adopted by said Commission. Said buildings are to be erected upon a site selected by said Commission, on the west bank of the Hudson River, near Iona Island. A copy of such rules and regulations may be had upon application to the Secretary of the Commission, George McLaughlin, Capitol, Albany, N. Y.

Architects desiring to enter this competition should signify their intention in writing, addressed to the Secretary, on or before February 15, 1908.

CHARLES F. HOWARD, M.D.,
CORNELIUS V. COLLINS,
SAMUEL J. BARROWS,
ELISHA M. JOHNSON,
THOMAS W. HYNES,

Commissioners.
January 23, 1908. (1676-1677)

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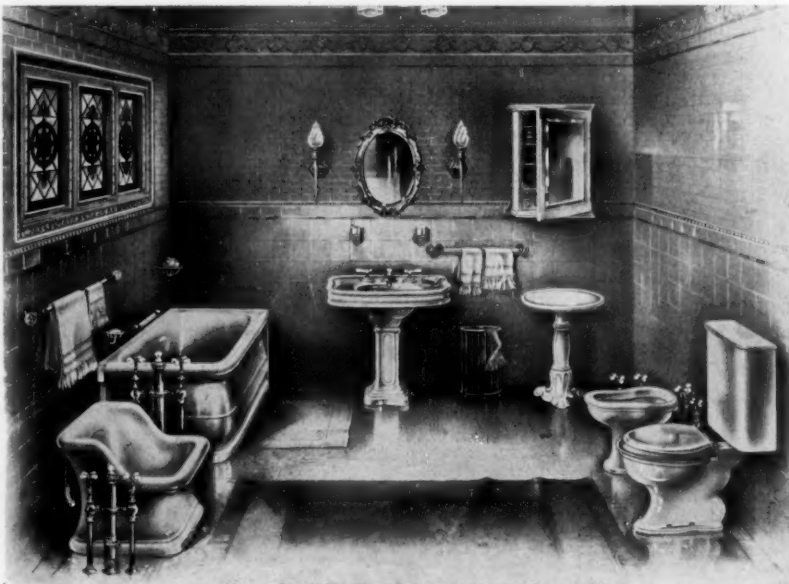
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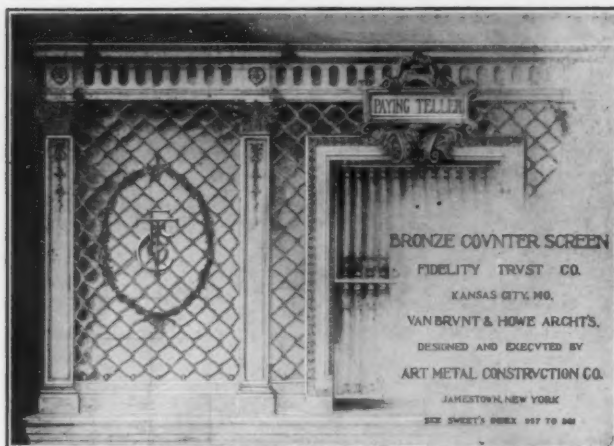
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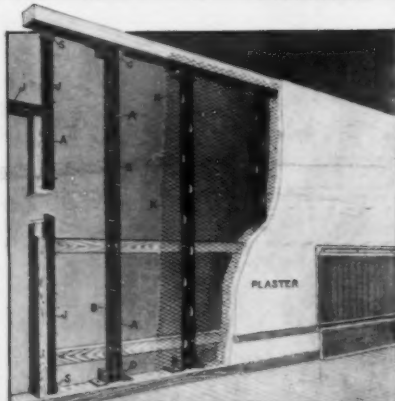
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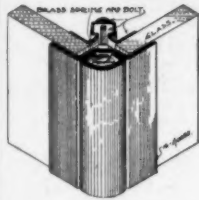
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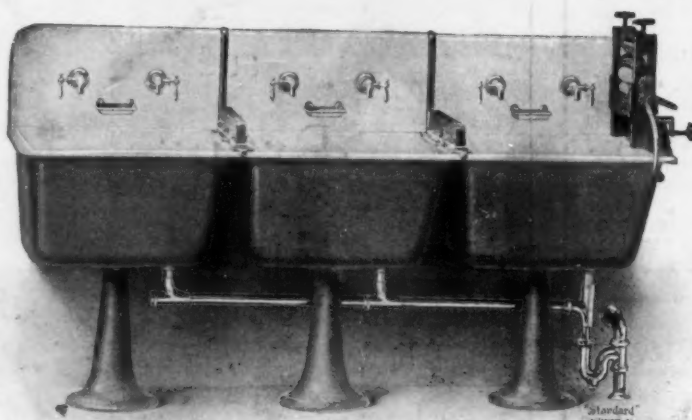
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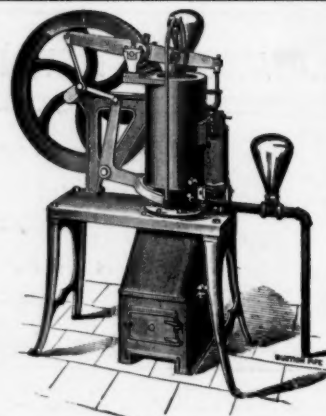
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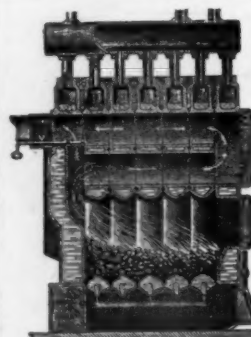
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