The AMERICAN ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS

Regular Edition

Vol. XCIII. MARCH 11, 1908. No 1681.

FLATIRON BUILDING NEW YORK

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Alphabetical List of Advertisers

View of General H. O. Corbin's country residence, Chevy Chase, Md.
Supplied with water by Kewanee System. D. H. Burnham & Co., Archts.

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Over 8,000 Kewanee Systems are now furnishing water to country and city homes, clubs, hotels, schools, apartment buildings, public and private institutions and towns.

The above illustration shows one of these buildings, the country home of Gen. H. O. Corbin at Chevy Chase, Md. (D. H. Burnham & Co., Architects). He writes: "The Kewanee System works better than I thought possible. I am showing it to lots of people and all like it very much."

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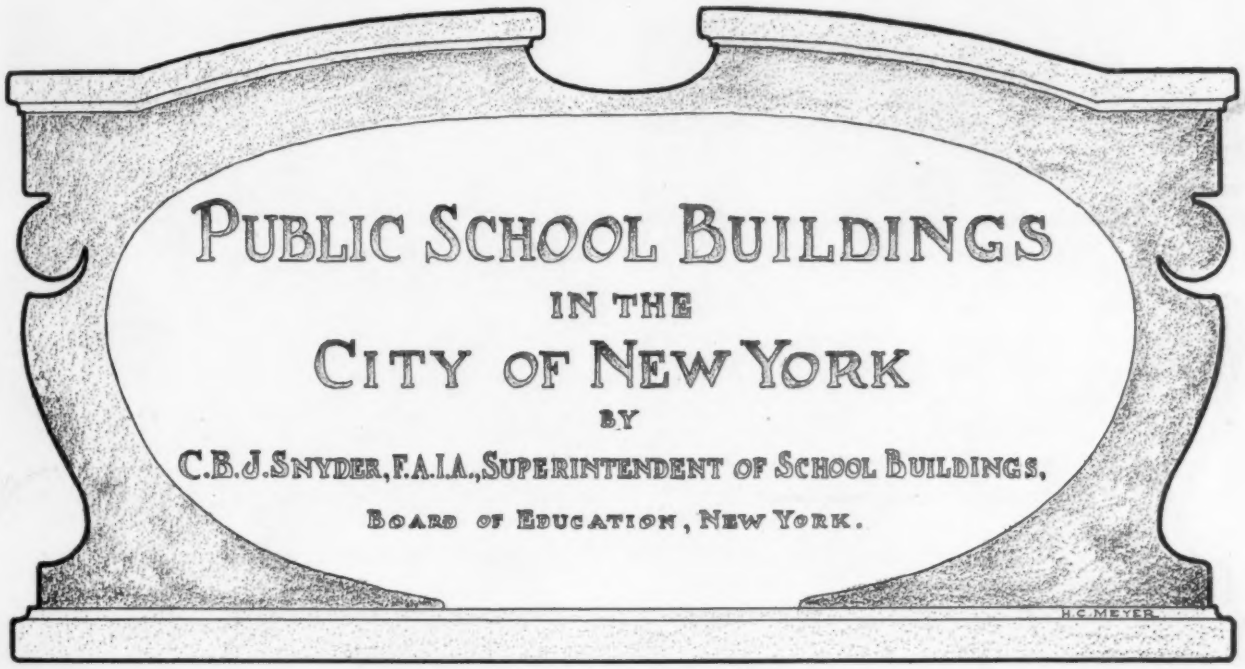
THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

AND

BUILDING NEWS

Vol. XCIII. WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11, 1908. No. 1681.



PART IV

Plate 44.—The Curtis High School, Richmond. The illustration is somewhat unfortunate, since it does not show the gable end, for, owing to a very sharp descent of the land at the right and obstructions at the left, it is about the only point of view for a camera.

Plates 46, 47 and 48, showing the layout of the floors, serve to emphasize the statement that the building has never been completed, it having been designed to come within a certain figure, necessitating the omission of the assembly hall planned for the rear of the building on the first floor, the same as the Morris High School.

The gymnasium is therefore used as an assembly hall. The attendance has increased so rapidly that in the near future an addition must be undertaken which will also include the assembly hall.

As the structure is incomplete a statement of cost would be of no value.

Plate 49.—The Erasmus Hall High School, Brooklyn. The original school seen through the archway (Plate 53), together with its numerous annexes and additions, covers practically the entire plot except a space across the front. Being all of frame construction and nowhere supplying an assembly hall, instructions were received to proceed with a comprehensive plan for the improvement of the whole site, some 250 feet wide by 500 feet in depth, running through from street to street, the first portion of which (Plate 50) was to contain a hall, together with a library, certain laboratories, etc., the total cost being limited to a certain sum.

Plate 54 of the interior shows also the usual arrangement of platform for all high schools, which is made of sufficient size to accommodate the graduating class, groups of visitors, also for public meetings. The use of scenery or curtains is strictly forbidden, and, in fact, cannot be used, there being no provision made therefor, and the platform so designed that a curtain dropped at the rear of the opening would reduce the available area by over one-half, rendering the balance useless.

Plate 57 indicates the proposed arrangement for the completed building.

Plate 59.—Public School 130, Brooklyn, was erected when there was a demand for only sixteen schoolrooms to provide for the children in the neighborhood.

It was reasoned out that it would be far better to have

a completed basement, with heating and ventilating apparatus, playroom and toilets all complete, with stairways at the right points and only two stories high, than to put

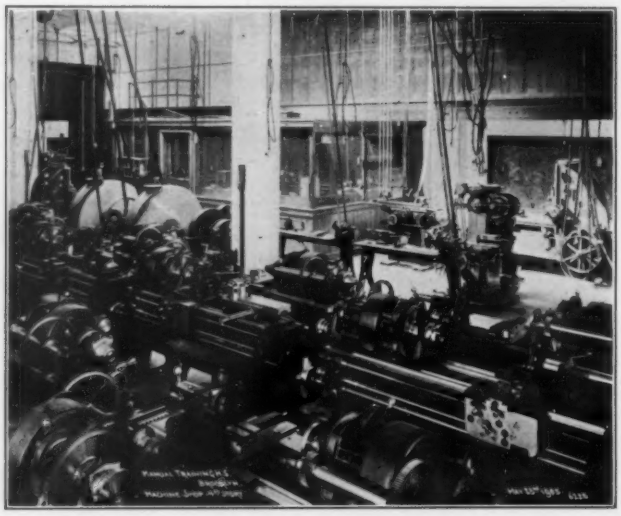


FIG. 1. MACHINE SHOP: MANUAL TRAINING HIGH SCHOOL.

up a portion of the structure divided vertically and four stories high, in which almost nothing would be complete or occupy its proper position relative to a completed structure.

The third tier of beams was therefore placed level, the necessary pitch for the temporary roof being obtained by the use of cinder concrete; all upper columns were provided with flanges for the receipt of the next tier, arrangements being also made to carry up the stairways, steam pipes, heating and ventilating ducts, plumbing and electric work whenever required.

This time came very soon, and the building was completed as shown in Fig. 3 without disturbing the occupation of the lower floors.

The erection of a building in two parts, however, al-

FIG. 2. FORGE ROOM: MANUAL TRAINING HIGH SCHOOL.

ways adds greatly to the cost, exceeding 10 per cent. in some cases, and it is a grave question whether it would not be far wiser to complete the structure in the first instance, even with some vacant classrooms.

Plate 60.—Public School 33, Richmond, is one of a very few frame buildings erected by the Board of Education during the past fifteen years, and has been designed to serve what is now a sparsely settled community, but which in a twelvemonth—such are the rapid changes caused by real estate operations—that this building will have to be moved to one side and a large brick structure put in its place, or perhaps this may be deferred several years. This two-classroom building represents the smallest of all the schools we have built.

Thus again local conditions become the factor of greatest control, and when these change almost year by year the problem becomes more and more complex and difficult of solution.

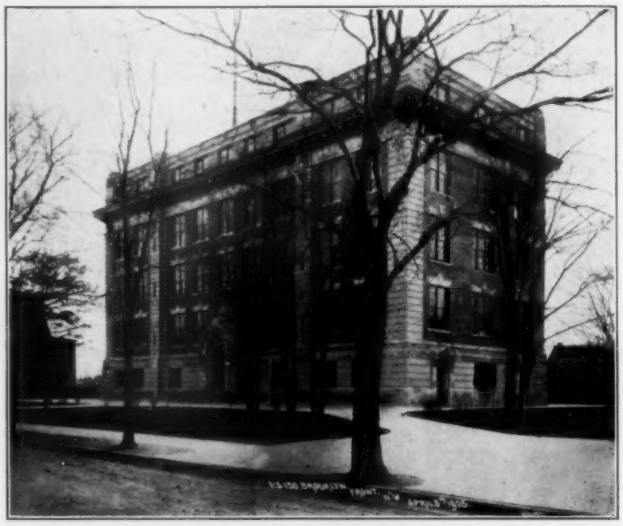


FIG. 3. PUBLIC SCHOOL NO. 130 (COMPLETED).

Tables of Cost

SCHOOL 37, BOROUGH BRONX. YEAR 1903.

Total accommodation, 2,450. Number classroom units, 53. Cubic contents, 1,566,300 cubic feet. Cubit feet per classroom unit, 29,553. Area second floor, 17,990. Area classrooms, second floor, 10,620, equals 59 per cent.

VARIOUS CONTRACTS	Contract Price	Per Cent. Total Cost	Cost per Cu. Ft	Cost per Pupil	Cost per C. R.
Building	$359,025	.842	$0.229	$146.54	$6,774.06
Heating	36,900	.087	.024	15.06	696.22
Sanitary	18,755	.044	.012	7.65	353.87
Electric	11,488	.027	.007	4.69	216.75
Totals	$426,168	1.000	$0.272	$173.94	$8,040.90

Remarks.—First story indoor playroom; auditorium under large courtyard; 4 units devoted to offices, shop and cooking. Pile foundations; quicksand. High-water level.

SCHOOL 147, BOROUGH BROOKLYN. YEAR 1904-1905.

Total accommodation, 3,950. Number classrooms, 83. Cubic contents, 2,415,389. Cubic feet per classrooms, 303,819. Area second floor, 28,957. Area classrooms, second floor, 171,604.

VARIOUS CONTRACTS	Contract Price	Per Cent. Total Cost	Cost per Cu. Ft.	Cost per Pupil	Cost per C. R.
Building	$417,745	.796	$0.172	$107.1	$5,221.8
Heating	49,267	.094	.020	12.6	615.8
Sanitary	36,142	.070	.015	9.3	451.8
Electric	21,885	.040	.009	5.6	273.5
Totals	$525,039	1.000	$0.216	$134.6	$6,562.9

Remarks.—Flat roof.

Figures 4 and 5, terra-cotta ornaments, are placed on each new schoolhouse.

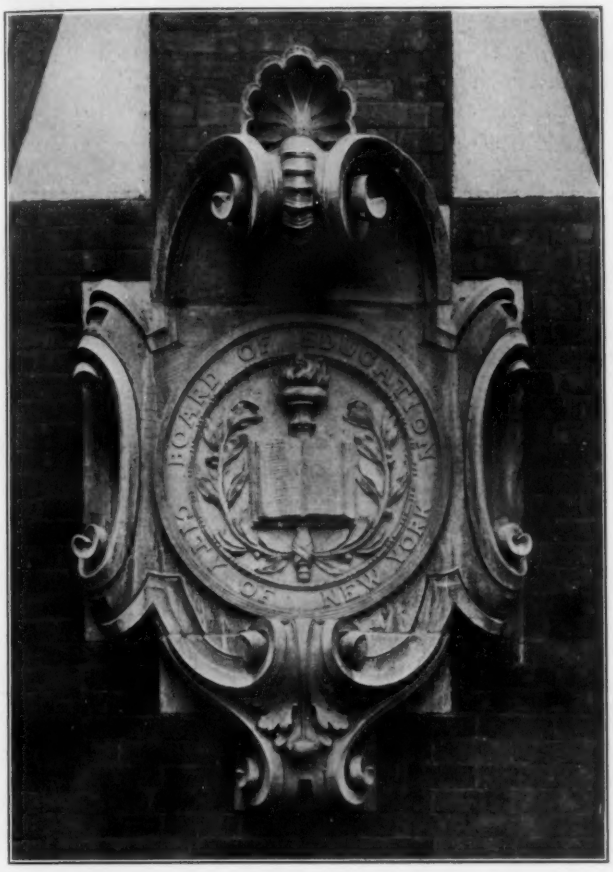


FIG. 4. SEAL OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION, NEW YORK.

TABLES OF COSTS (*Continued*).

School 137, Borough Brooklyn. Year 1901.

Total accommodation, 1,300. Number classroom units, 35. Cubic contents, 835,300. Cubic feet per classroom unit, 23,866. Area second floor, 9,715. Area classrooms, second floor, 5,511, equals 56.7 per cent.

Various Contracts	Contract Price	Per Cent. Total Cost	Cost per Cu. Ft.	Cost per Pupil	Cost per C. R.
Building	$152,729	.812	$0.183	$117.48	$4,363.69
Heating	18,568	.099	.022	14.28	530.51
Sanitary	12,700	.067	.015	9.77	362.86
Electric	4,211	.022	.005	3.24	120.31
Totals	$188,208	1.000	$0.225	$144.77	$5,377.37

Remarks.—No cellar. Boilers in basement.

Units devoted to offices 1
" " " assembly not subdivided 6
" " " gymnasium not subdivided 2

Total units not providing accommodations 9

School 34, Borough Richmond. Year 1903.

Total accommodation, 400. Number classroom units, 8½. Cubic contents, 214,900. Cubic feet per classroom unit, 25,282. Area second floor, 4,860. Area classrooms, second floor, 2,850, equals 58.6 per cent.

Various Contracts	Contract Price	Per Cent. Total Cost	Cost per Cu. Ft.	Cost per Pupil	Cost per C. R.
Building	$58,010	.828	$0.269	$145.02	$10,547.27
Heating	5,683	.081	.027	14.21	1,033.27
Sanitary	4,187	.060	.019	10.47	761.27
Electric	2,185	.031	.011	5.46	397.27
Totals	$70,065	1.000	$0.326	$175.16	$12,739.08

Remarks.—Boilers, toilets and playrooms in basement. ½ unit devoted to offices.

Commercial High School, Borough Brooklyn. Years 1904-1907.

Total accommodation, 2,669. Number working units, 102. Cubic contents, 2,543,110. Cubic feet per unit, 24,989. Area second floor, 27,160. Area classrooms, second floor, 16,582, equals 61 per cent.

Various Contracts	Contract Price	Per Cent. Total Cost	Cost per Cu. Ft.	Cost per Pupil	Cost per C. R.
Building	$453,000	.805	$0.177	$127.6	$6,040.00
Heating	44,693	.079	.018	12.6	595.90
Sanitary	35,311	.063	.014	9.9	470.80
Electric	29,628	.053	.012	8.4	395.00
Totals	$562,632	1.000	$0.221	$158.5	$7,501.70

Remarks.—Basement covers entire site.

This article concludes the series of issues on Public School Buildings in the City of New York.

Previous issues on New York Schools are:

January 25—Part I., No. 1674.

January 29—Part II., No. 1675.

March 4—Part III., No. 1680.

Other issues on recently erected school buildings are:

August 10, 1907, No. 1650, The Carnegie Technical Schools, Pittsburgh, Pa.

November 16, 1907, No. 1664, St. Louis Public Schools.

December 21, 1907, No. 1669, Harvard Medical Schools.

FIG. 5. SEAL OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

January 4, 1908, No. 1671, Boston Public Schools.

We have in preparation illustrated articles on public schools in other cities, and also schools for special purposes. These will appear during the current year.

Report of Committee on Education, A. I. A.

ACTING under the instructions given at the Convention in Washington, in January, 1907, the Committee has, during the past year, made certain definite attempts to put into practice the principles enunciated in the Report then handed in. It has had no unduly sanguine anticipations as to the possibilities of concrete results in so short a space of time, nor does it believe the Convention entertained such ideas. It feels that the principal work of the Committee must be theoretical, and in the line of establishing general principles; the actual work of putting the plans into practice—should they sufficiently commend themselves to this end—must be at the hands of the faculties of the several schools; on them rests the responsibility of establishing and maintaining an adequate system of architectural education.

Working on this assumption, one of the first acts of this Committee was to invite the heads of five prominent Schools of Architecture, to meet the Committee on Education, and the invitation was accepted by all so invited. All the members of the Committee were present and also Professor Hamlin of Columbia, Professor Warren of Harvard, Professor Chandler of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Professor Martin of Cornell, and Professor Osborne, representing Professor Laird, who was absent in Japan, of the University of Pennsylvania. The attitude of the educational representatives was unanimously cordial, interested and enthusiastic, and their council and experience, proved, of course, of incalculable value to the Committee. At this first meeting which held two sessions, one in the afternoon, the other in the evening, the two questions which seemed to the Committee on Education to possess the greatest importance and the best possibilities of concrete results—Interscholastic Competitions and the teaching of advanced design by practicing architects under some form of the atelier system—were minutely discussed, and it was unanimously decided to make a tentative attempt at Interscholastic Competitions, through a general *concours* to be open to two classes of advanced students, to be conducted during the summer months.

So far as actual results were concerned, these experimental competitions were far from satisfactory, the chief reason being that it proved almost impossible to interest the students in summer work, while what was done suffered seriously because of the fact that it was carried on without the oversight of the school authorities. In spite, however, of the fact that the drawings sent in were below the standard of the schools from which they emanated, the Joint Committee is unanimously of the opinion that the results added to the argument in favor of Interscholastic Competitions and they are now perfecting the details of such a competition, to be open to students in advanced design, the work to be done during the school year and to count as part of the course. The general principle has been accepted by the five schools of architecture and the Committee on Education is most sanguine as to the probable results.

It may be said that it is the intention of the Committee to leave the conduct of this competition wholly in the hands of the school authorities, who will arrange all details as to programmes, dates and method of presentation, the judgment being left to the Joint Committee, the heads of the schools being at liberty to associate with themselves one other representative from each school for the purposes of criticism and judgment, each school having, however, but one vote. The Committee desires to give a first and sceond medal, and a first and second mention, and asks, therefore, that the American Institute of Architects appropriate the sum of $150 to cover the cost of the first and second medals, or prizes, which will be presented in the name of the Institute.

The project for providing for the study of advanced design in ateliers under the direction of practicing architects, has been received with less unanimity of approval. As is well known, Columbia University has adopted this scheme in its entirety, while Pennsylvania and Harvard have made more or less indirect approaches towards it. It is still the belief of the Committee that design, at least in its more advanced aspects, can only be taught with complete efficiency through the agency of such ateliers, but it is realized that this change must come as the result of natural growth in respnse to a distinct demand, and in conformity to the law of the survival of the fittest, and your Committe makes, therefore, no specific recommendations, confident that if they are right in their assumption, the atelier system will come into being of its own accord.

Of far greater significance and importance, in the opinion of the Committee, than either of the schemes noted above, was the formation at this first meeting of a Joint Committee, made up of the Committee on Education and the heads of the Schools of Architecture of Columbia, Technology, the University of Pennsylvania, Harvard and Cornell. As was stated in the report of last year, it was felt that while uniformity of methods was the last thing to be desired as amongst the several schools, there was a tendency on the part of each to consider itself too much as an independent entity, and that in fact the various schools were more or less in the position of the American colonies before the adoption of the Articles of Federation. It was believed that while each school should preserve intact its own personality and its own methods and processes, much might be gained of unity and coherency if they might be allied in some way that would make them all parts of one great and homogeneous general agency of architectural education. This idea received the full approval of the heads of the five schools, and then and there a Joint Committee was formed.

At this meeting many matters were discussed, and all the actions taken were wholly in the line of the general recommendations made in last year's report, viz., towards the correction of the idea that an architect is the proper product of a narrow and intensive system of specialization, but that he is rather a man of broad and inclusive culture, with a special artistic ability in the direction of architecture and trained to handle large affairs in a broad and efficient manner.

Amongst other matters, it was voted that it was the sense of the Joint Committee that a reasonable proficiency in Latin should be a prerequisite to the receiving of a degree in architecture; that in a four year's course in landscape gardening the training for the first two years should not be differentiated in the least from that in the course in architecture, and finally that calculus, while

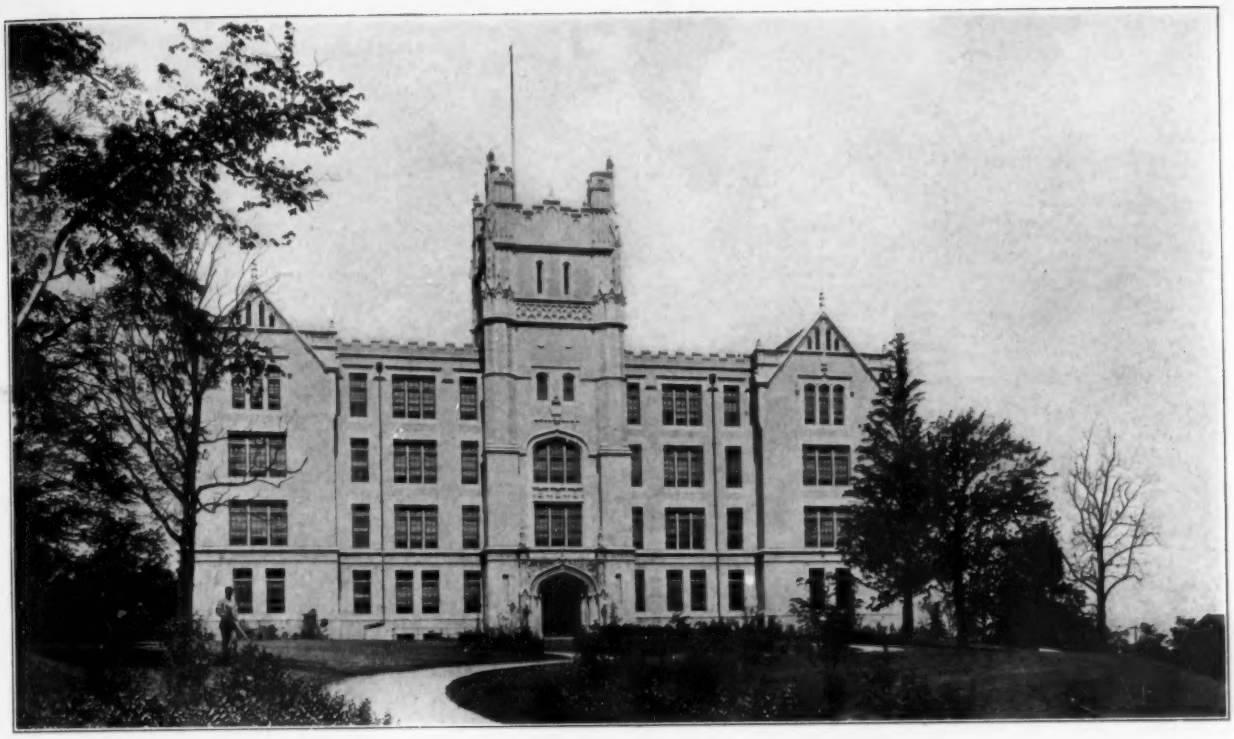


PLATE 44. CURTIS HIGH SCHOOL, RICHMOND.

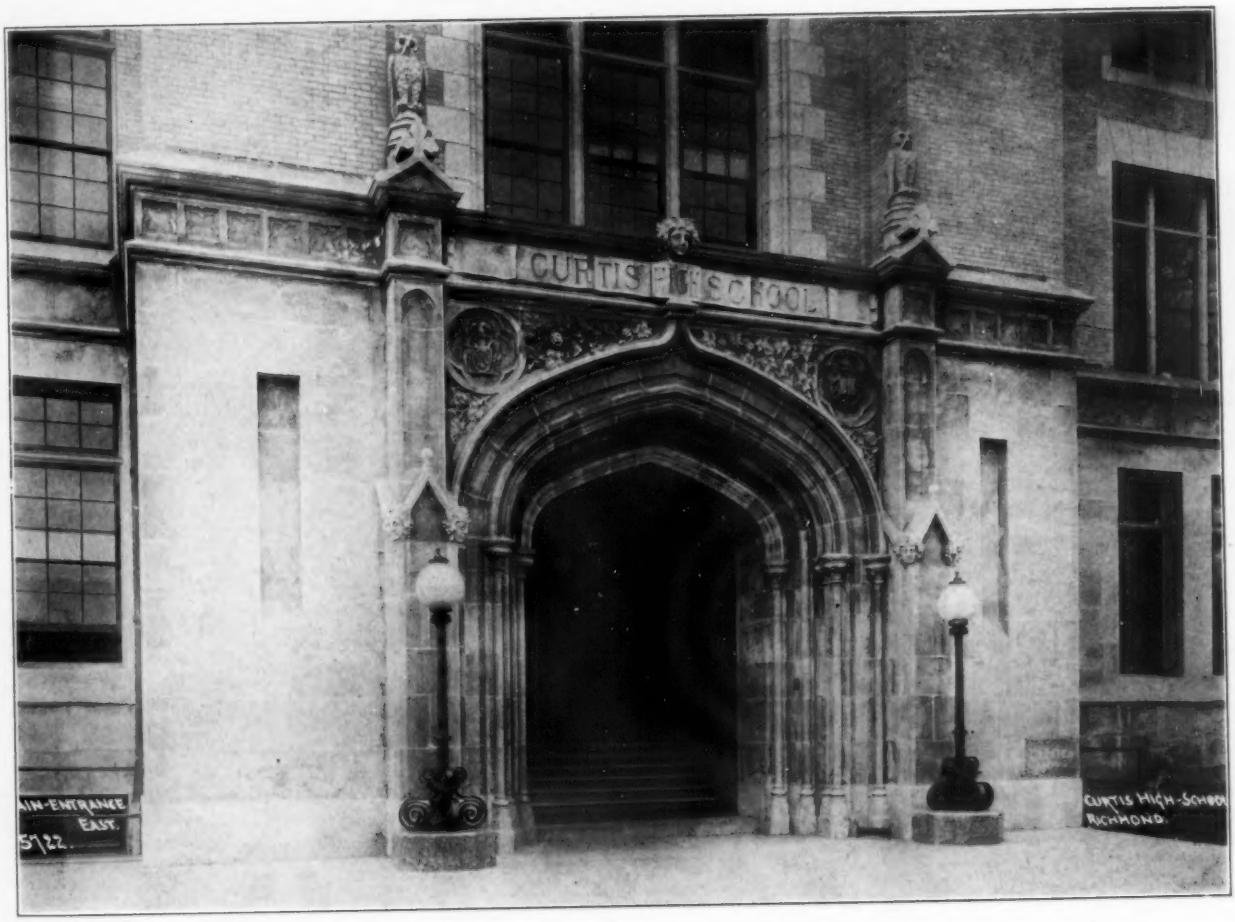


PLATE 45. ENTRANCE: CURTIS HIGH SCHOOL, RICHMOND.

PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDINGS, NEW YORK, N. Y.

C. B. J. Snyder, Architect.

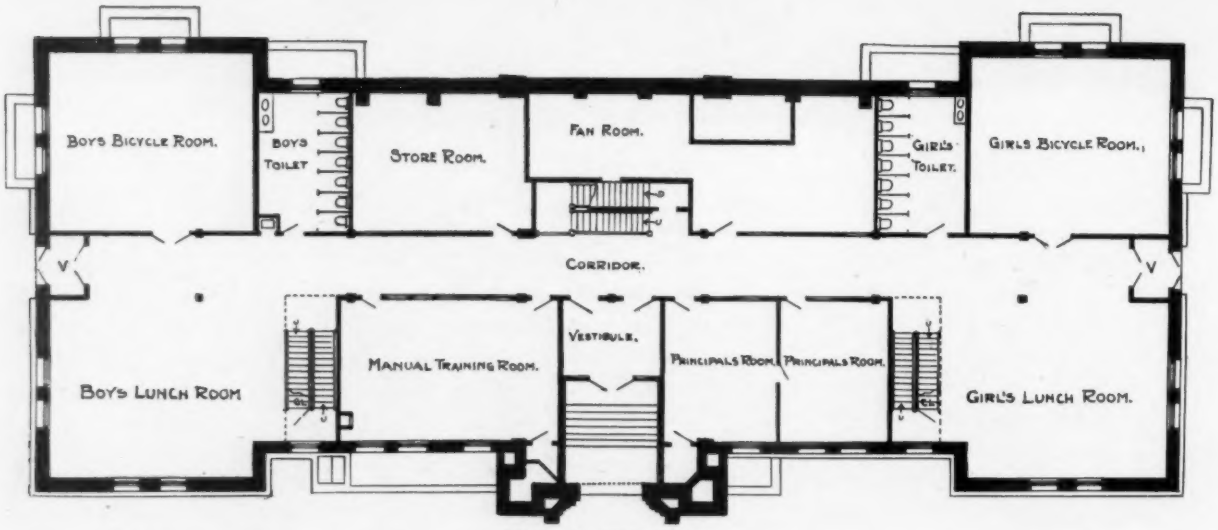


PLATE 46. FIRST FLOOR.

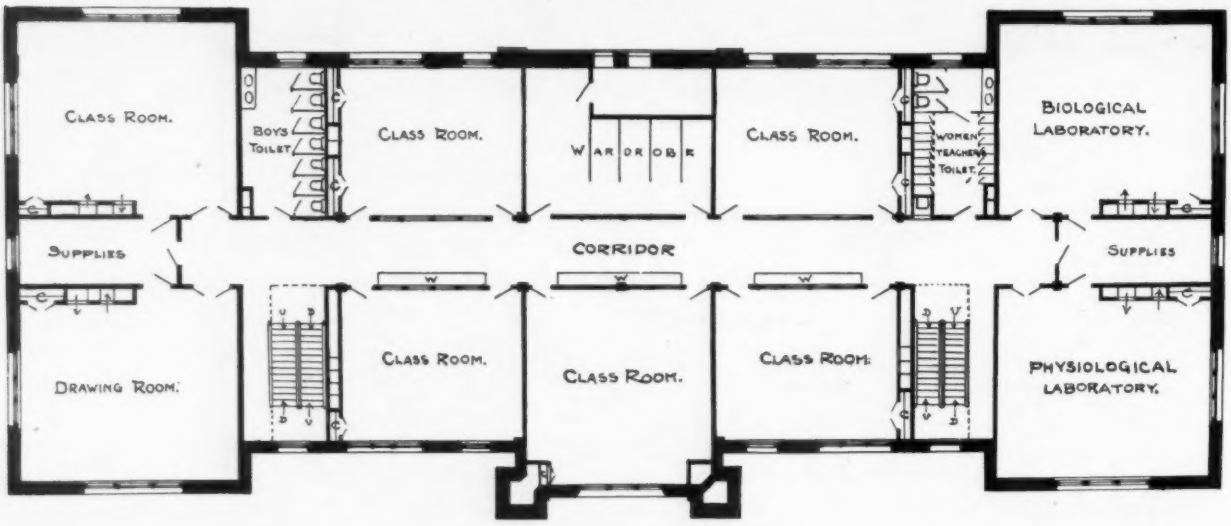


PLATE 47. SECOND FLOOR.

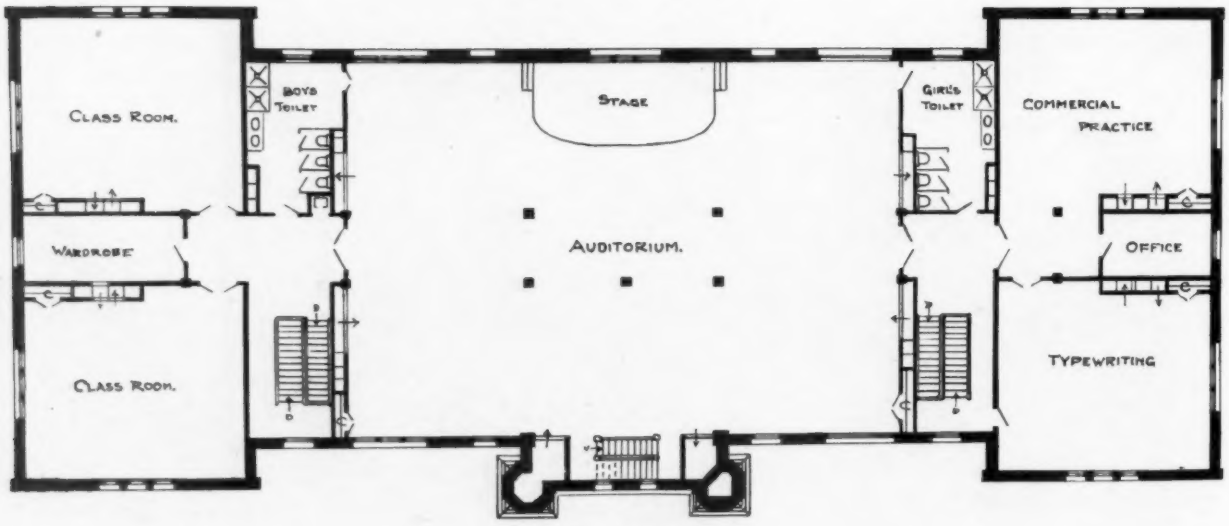


PLATE 48. FOURTH FLOOR.

FLOOR PLANS: CURTIS HIGH SCHOOL, RICHMOND.

PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDINGS, NEW YORK, N. Y.

C. B. J. Snyder, Architect.

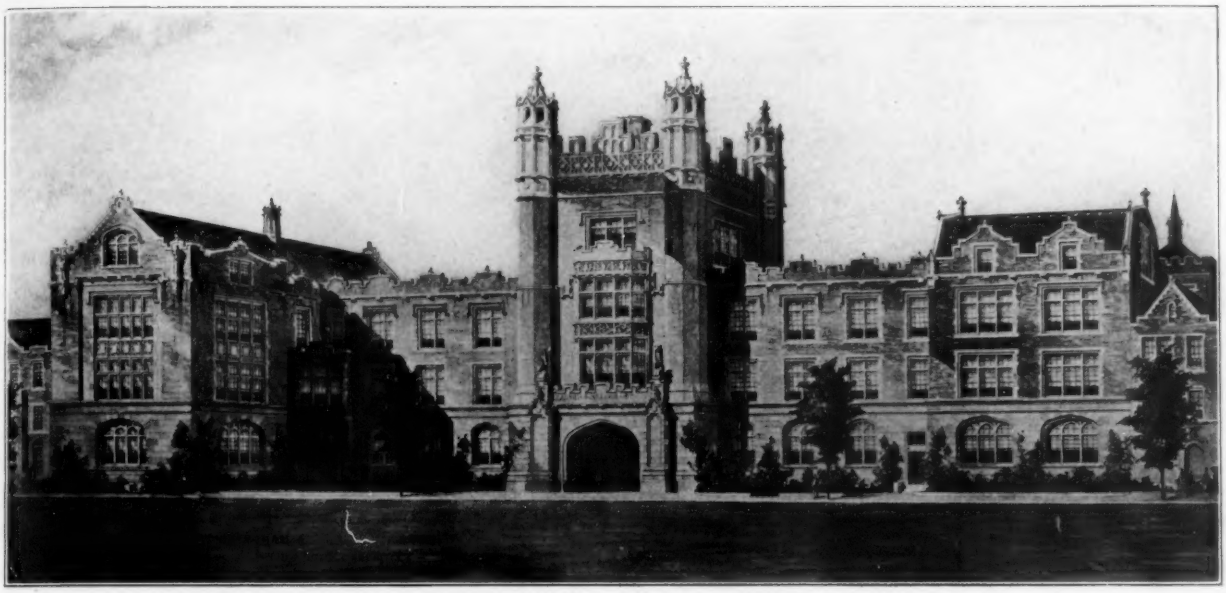


PLATE 49. PERSPECTIVE: ERASMUS HALL HIGH SCHOOL, BROOKLYN (COMPLETED).

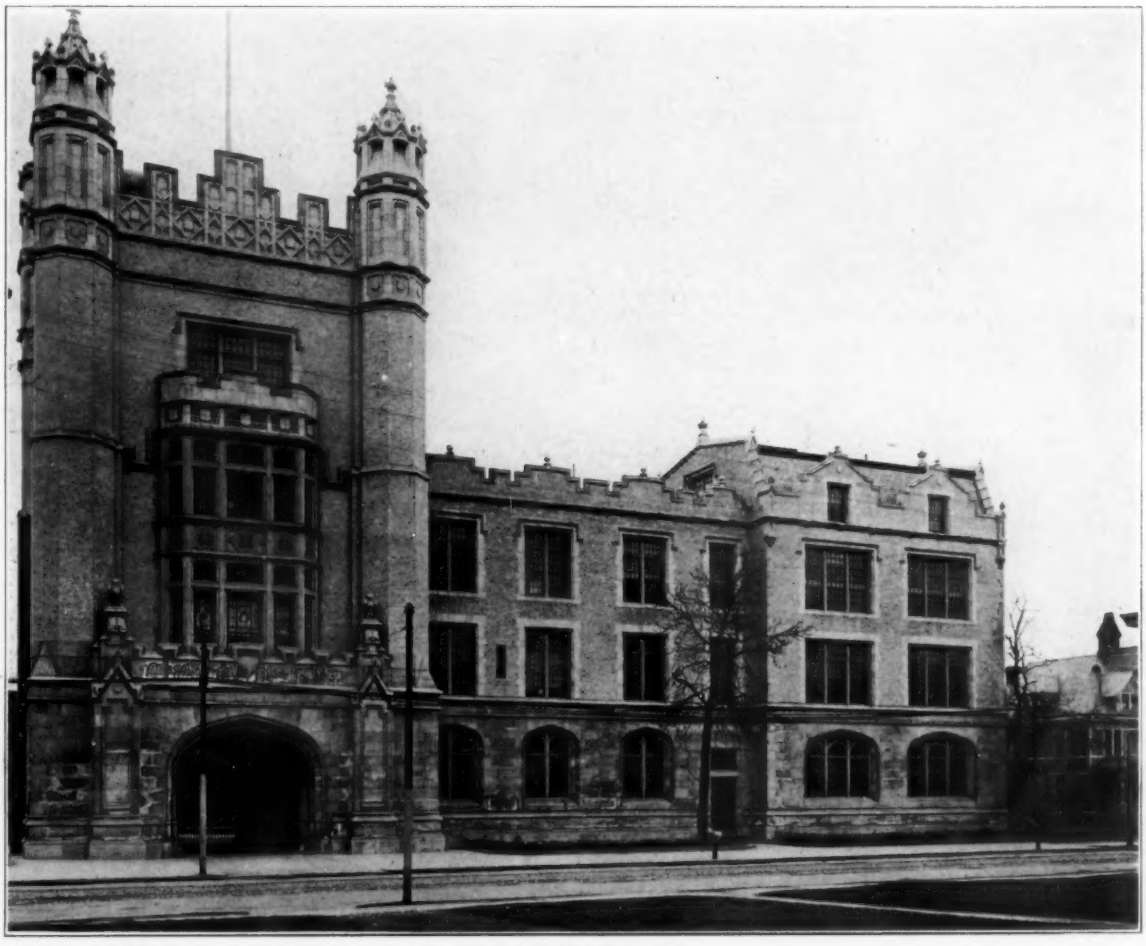


PLATE 50. ERASMUS HALL HIGH SCHOOL, BROOKLYN.

PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDINGS, NEW YORK, N. Y.

C. B. J. Snyder, Architect.

PLAIE 51. MAIN ENTRANCE.

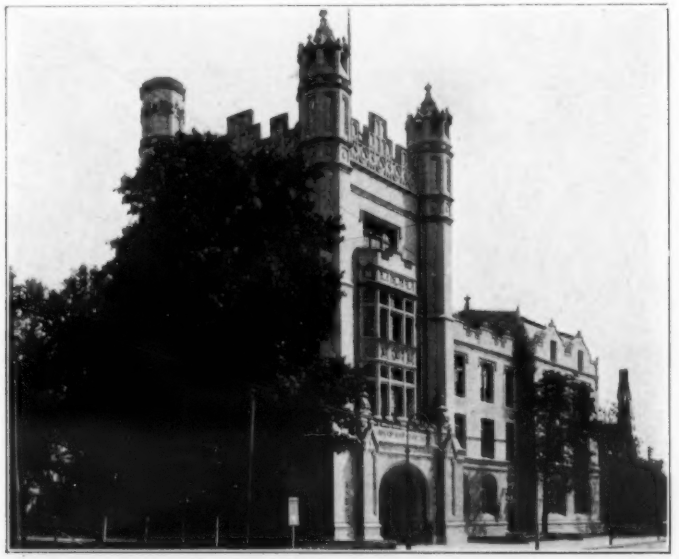


PLATE 52. GENERAL VIEW.

PLATE 53. LOOKING THROUGH ENTRANCE COURT.

ERASMUS HALL HIGH SCHOOL, BROOKLYN.

PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDINGS, NEW YORK, N. Y.

C. B. J. Snyder, Architect.

PLATE 54.

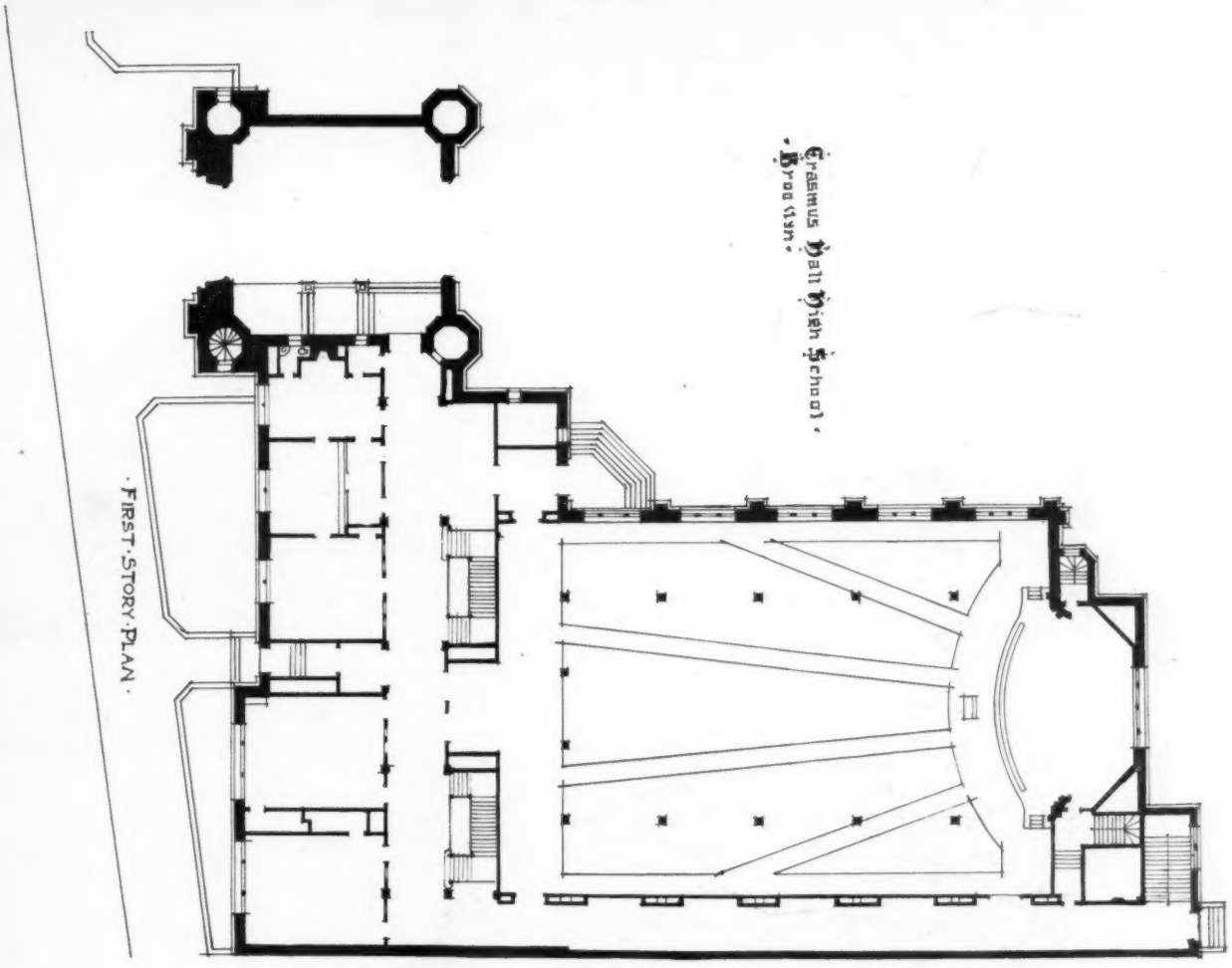


PLATE 55.

AUDITORIUM AND FIRST FLOOR PLANS: ERASMUS HALL HIGH SCHOOL, BROOKLYN.

PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDINGS, NEW YORK, N. Y.

C. B. J. Snyder, Architect.

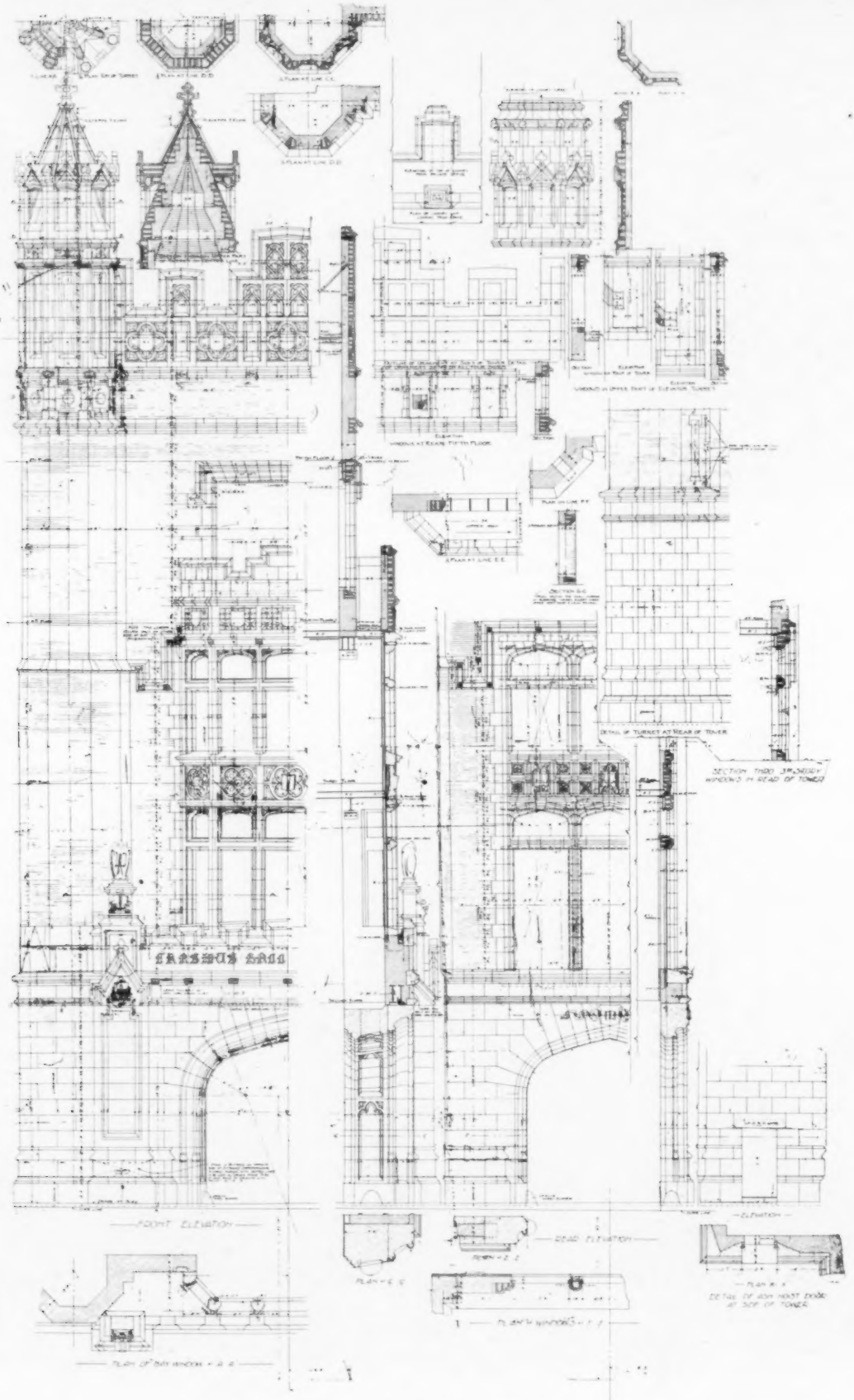


PLATE 56. DETAILS: ERASMUS HALL HIGH SCHOOL, BROOKLYN.

PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDINGS, NEW YORK, N. Y.

C. B. J. Snyder, Architect.

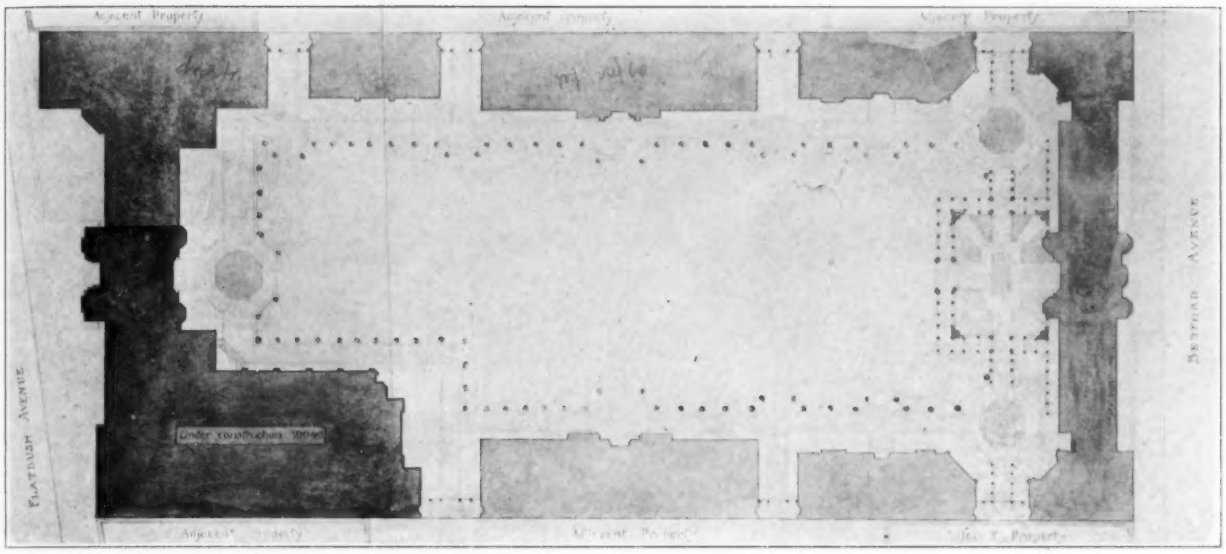


PLATE 57. ERASMUS HALL HIGH SCHOOL, FLATBUSH, BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

Block plan, showing the scheme of buildings and grounds, and upon which the portion now under construction is indicated by the very dark shading.

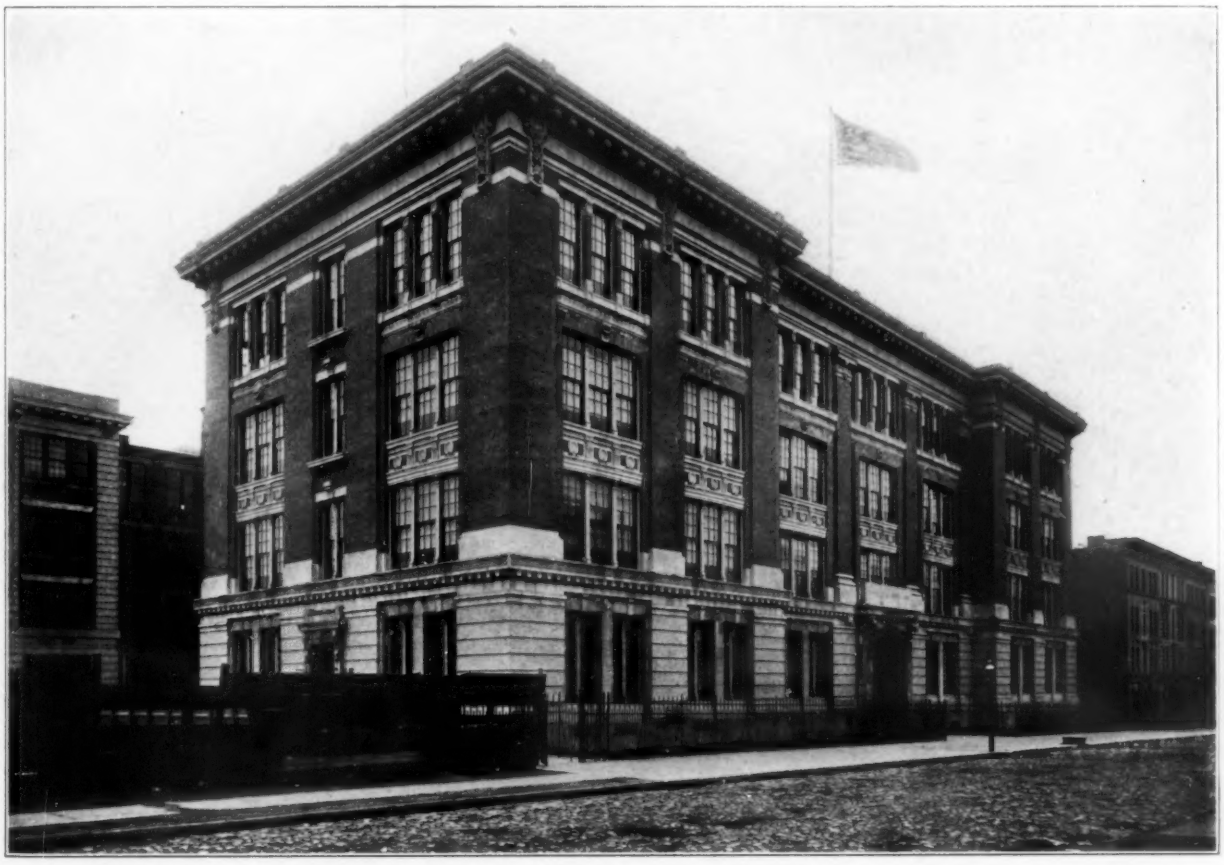


PLATE 58. TEACHERS' TRAINING SCHOOL, BROOKLYN.

PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDINGS, NEW YORK, N. Y.

C. B. J. Snyder, Architect.

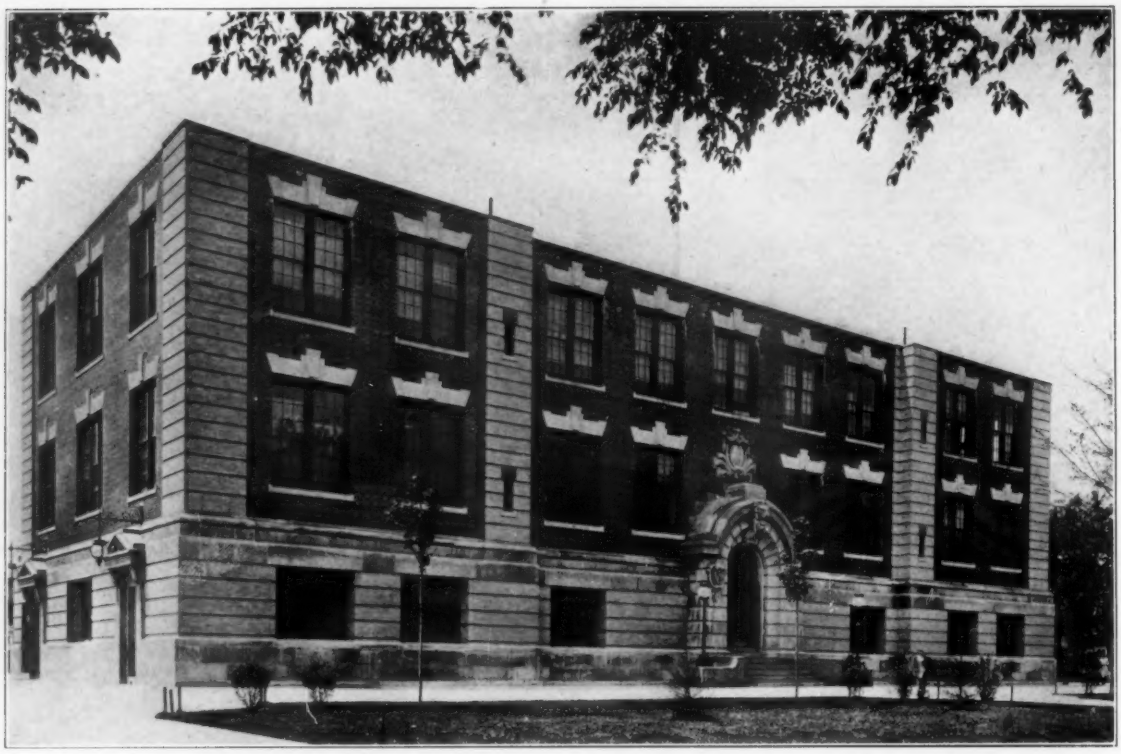


PLATE 59. PUBLIC SCHOOL NO. 130, BROOKLYN.

PLATE 60. PUBLIC SCHOOL NO. 33, RICHMOND.

PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDINGS, NEW YORK, N. Y.

C. B. J. Snyder, Architect.

valuable as a training agency, was by no means indispensable and might well be eliminated in favor of studies that tended more directly towards the development of general culture.

The last meeting of the Joint Committee was given over to the consideration of the design submitted in the Interscholastic Competition, to the formulating of plans for the conduct of such competitions in the future and to a discussion of the proposed extension of the educational period, which extension received the unanimous approval of the Joint Committee.

These matters all seem to your Committee of paramount importance if the general tenor of its former report was sound, and if we are to see architectural education in America aim towards the production of that culture, broad sympathy and learning which are the only basis for the successful practice of the profession. Particularly does it urge that proficiency in Latin be made an integral part of the requirements for a degree, and that the study of the history of civilization and of the development of architectural style as expressing the varying modes of this civilization be given the utmost prominence possible without unduly prejudicing the other branches of education. It also urges the desirability of a certain amount of education in the theory and practice of the other branches of fine arts, these co-ordinate studies running parallel with the special training in architecture, so that while the architecture of Greece is being studied and practiced, there shall be an accompanying consideration of sculpture and the drama, while in the case of Rome, sculpture and lyric poetry would be the accompaniments, with Byzantine architecture, decoration, with Mediæval architecture, sculpture, music, poetry and romance, and with the architecture of the Renaissance, painting, sculpture, music and again lyric poetry. Indeed, your Committee feels in a measure that such co-ordination might go still further, and that Greek architecture should carry with it some knowledge of Greek philosophy; Roman, the development of law and of military science; Byzantine and Romanesque, the early development of the Church, and the rise and influence of monasticism; Mediæval, the history of the Crusades, of feudalism, of the guilds and communes, and of the growth and flowering of monasticism and of scholastic theology, while the Renaissance would bear with it the rise of humanism, of natural science and of the Reformation.

It seems to your Committee that architecture is so intimately associated with the varying civilization it has expressed in the past and must express now, that only by such a broad and inclusive training as this may its function as a visible exemplar of civilization be understood and a proper foundation established for such continued expression in the future.

It may be objected that this would be impossible in the length of time usually devoted to architectural education. The reply to this is perhaps the strongest recommendation your Committee can make at this time. It urges most vigorously that the pressing need in education to-day is not curtailment but extension. Four years is the conventional period now in vogue, and in some schools this is practically shortened to three years by the introduction of a preparatory year, which aims to give boys without education some of the training they would otherwise have received in schools or colleges. For a limited number of men this four years is extended by from one to three years study of advanced design in Paris, but for the great majority this four years period—or three years where a preparatory year is intruded—is all they get, barring what they may acquire through a few months travel in Europe, and a few years service as draughtsmen in architectural offices.

Now it seems to your Committee that every effort should be made towards establishing the principle that an adequate architectural education consists in four categories: First—a year of preparatory study when this has not been acquired in schools or colleges; second, four years in a school of architecture; third, at least one, and preferably two or three years, given to advanced design in Paris, Rome, or in American ateliers; fourth, at least a year of travel in Europe, undertaken on lines recommended by a board of advisors, to meet the special inclinations or remedy the special deficiencies of the student, who would report regularly to such board during his absence, and on his return submit his sketches and a statement of what he had observel and concluded, to this same board for criticism and advice.

This would give practically a course of seven years, which, as matters now stand, is admittedly impossible for a great number of men. We believe, however, that it is little enough in which to fit a man for one of the most exalted and exacting professions, and we urge it as an ideal, to be upheld by the schools and by the profession, and to be aimed at, even if is it not always achieved.

And in this connection your Committee would suggest that when the atelier system of study in advanced design has become established, as it must in time, scholarships might well be furnished at the various schools, which, at small cost, would give a graduate of an architectural school a year in an atelier *in America* after which he would be better able to compete on favorable terms for a travelling scholarship, which would send him abroad and give him that familiarity with the artistic record of the old world without which the efficient practice of architecture is impossible.

This Committee is deeply gratified to see the evidences that are multiplying on every hand of a most significant step in the matter of architectural education which has been taken during the last year by many of the more prominent schools. In every instance this advance is directly in the line of this Committee's first report.

At Harvard, acting under the advice of the Faculty, the Corporation is considering the advisability of discontinuing the four year undergraduate course in architecture, and for the future all advanced work will be done in the new Graduate School of Applied Science where the degree of Master in Architecture will be conferred. No one will be permitted to try for this degree who does not already hold a degree from some recognized college or university. The requirements for graduation are not to be stated in terms of years, but in terms of accomplishment. Elementary work may still be done in Harvard College in preparation for entrance into the Graduate School, but any man already holding a degree will be admitted at once to the Graduate School as a candidate for the degree of Master in Architecture.

At the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the first steps have been taken towards the establishing of a preparatory year, leaving the regular four year course

free for advanced study, while the degree of M.A. is now to be conferred in architecture, as well as in all other departments.

At Cornell there is every prospect that the four years course will be made five for the future, and that the extra time so gained will be divided between pure design and the humanities. By advancing on this line, the schools of architecture are taking place with West Point, Princeton and the technical and scientific schools, where already the danger of overspecializing has been recognized and steps taken to offer a broader and more cultural system of education.

No better statement of the argument for a general broadening of the basis of technical education could be made than that of President Shurman, of Cornell, in his report for 1906-07. He says—"The modern engineer, if he is to be truly educated, needs a training broader than physical science and technical study. He, too, because he is a man needs the culture of the humanities—that liberalizing and expansion of mind which comes from the study of literature, history and philosophy. All over the country men are graduating in the engineering courses with an ignorance of literature, history and the other liberal arts so dense that no proficiency in science and technology can save them from the charge of being uncultured. What has been said of the engineering courses applies with still more force to the work in architecture, since architecture is pre-eminently one of the fine arts which are naturally associated with liberal culture. The leading architents and teachers have come to recognize not only that the technical training given in the professional schools should be improved as might be by strengthening the faculties and by attaching to them practicing architects of recognized standing to supervise and criticise the work in design, but also that some liberal education in the humanities should be required of students before they are admitted to the technical course." President Shurman goes on to quote and indorse the following words of Professor Martin in his Report of the College of Architecture. "There is an emphatic demand for broader cultural training on the one hand; on the other hand the demand is equally emphatic that the technical training not only be kept fully up to the present standards, but that it be strengthened along certain lines. In other words, the profession is demanding that the schools furnish more training. In order to do this, they must either advance their requirements for admission, or lengthen their course beyond the traditional four year period."

With Cornell recognizing and pleading for an extended course both in architecture and engineering, and urging less technical specialization with an increase in all that tends towards general culture; with Harvard raising its standards so that a degree is necessary before a student may enter the school, and with the Massachusetts Institute of Technology preparing to confer the degree of Master of Arts in all departments, and moving at the same time towards an extension of the time given to the architectural course that will permit a great increase in the amount of attention given to matters of general culture, the Committee on Education feels disposed to congratulate the architectural profession most heartily on the changes a year has brought forth since the date of its last Report. In its opinion all these things are indicative of the notable vitality of the American architectural schools, and of the close touch they maintain with the architectural profession. It believes also that the schools realize more fully than ever before, how deeply every architect in the country is interested in their work, how immeasurably indebted to the schools the profession is, and how anxious is each member to be of any service that is possible to the institutions that are creating and training their successors. Your Committee believes that architectural education in America stands distinctly on a higher plane that it did even a year ago, while it is evincing a vitality and adaptability that promise nothing but good.

The Board of Directors have referred to this Committee the question as to why it is that there is often so little competition for the most generous and desirable travelling scholarships that are open to American draughtsmen. The Committee is of the opinion that in many cases where eligibility is restricted to residents of some one city or State, the eligible men have, before the time set for the examination, thoroughly canvassed the situation and practically decided that some particular man is too strong too fight against. This particularly happens when in the previous year there have been two or more notably strong contestants and the fact is known that the one or more such men who were unsuccessful were to try again. This, of course, tends to discourage competition, but it is a condition of things which seems inevitable and for which there appears to be no corrective. The criticism has been made to this Committee that another reason lies in the very broad scope of some of the examinations, when a man must compete not only in design, but in construction, science, mathematics, history and languages, and it has been urged that this tends to discourage men who are perhaps able in design and well fitted to become efficient architects, but who distrust their own powers in the more scholastic branches of education. This question might well be considered further, and may be referred to the Committee of next year.

Another matter that might well engage the attention of this Committee is the possibility of urging upon the War and Navy Departments the possibility of establishing at West Point and Annapolis courses in architecture. Apart from the singularly educational value of architectural education to any man, military, naval or civilian, and the training it affords in connection with an extreme broadening of the mind, is the fact that the officers of the military forces, particularly of the United States, are constantly thrown in contact with building operations of great magnitude and importance. The Corps of Engineers and the Quartermasters Department are and must remain constantly engaged with structural matters where architectural knowledge would be of the greatest value not only to the officers, but also to the country and to civilization at large. Many most lamentable blunders—from an artistic standpoint—have been made in the past and solely from lack of architectural knowledge, by those who are, perhaps, the most highly trained men in the world, and such mistakes would be minimized in the future were the United States Government to broaden still further its curriculum and permit the practical study, at least of the rudiments of architecture and the history of art at West Point and Annapolis. We make this suggestion with the more confidence in that since this committee's report of last year, West Point, has taken a most important step towards the broadening of the

curriculum in the direction of literature and the humanities.

(Signed) JOHN M. CARRERE,
WM. M. KENDALL,
R. CLIPSTON STURGIS,
S. B. P. TROWBRIDGE.
R. A. CRAM, Chairman.

Augustus St. Gaudens

THE address of Mayor George B. McClellan, of New York City, at the recent St. Gaudens Memorial meeting has elicited the warmest commendation from Artist and layman.

The Mayor spoke with the culture, polish and appreciation of a connoisseur and imparted to the ceremonies an air of dignity and impressiveness.

To quote from Mayor McClellan's address, "Greater fame can no man have than this—that it may be truthfully said, he left the world a little better than he found it." His work speaks for itself, being silent testimony to the man's great prowess, to his sincerity, taste, invention and genius. In them will be perpetuated something of the history of our race, something of our struggles, but above all there is humanity, breathing in every touch of the craftsman, and far above all else St. Gaudens' realization of the beautiful.

At the Metropolitan Museum of Art there is now a special exhibition of St. Gaudens' work. There was no money in the appropriations for the museum that could be used for purposes such as this exhibition. The $7,000 necessary was raised by private subscription. This amount being so readily subscribed by individuals, shows the great esteem in which St. Gaudens was held in this country, and also an appreciation for the good in art that controverts the assertion so often made that this appreciation did not exist in America. A prominent artist commenting on this states it as his belief that it would not have been possible to have secured funds in a similar way, and as speedily, anywhere in Europe.

Most of the originals of St. Gaudens' better known later work are shown at the exhibition. Many pieces treasured by their owners, and not heretofore known to the general public, have been loaned for this occasion. One of the most beautiful of these is a marble middle relief of Mrs. Stanford White; the tabular frame of architectural design surrounding this relief was the work of the late Stanford White.

Decay in Wood Prevented

In circular 139 of the Government Forest Service the subject of wood preservation is treated in a manner at once interesting and instructive. As a result of experiments it is estimated that a fence post, which under ordinary circumstances will last for perhaps two years, will, if given preservative treatment costing about ten cents, last eighteen years. The service of other timbers, such as railroad ties, telephone poles and mine props, can be doubled and often trebled by inexpensive preservative treatment. To-day, when the cost of wood is a big item to every farmer, every stockman, every railroad manager—to every one, in fact, who must use timber where it is likely to decay—this is a fact which should be carefully considered.

It is easy to see that if the length of time timbers can be used is doubled only half as much timber will be required as before and only one-half as much money will need to be spent in the purchase of timber. Moreover, many woods which were for a long time considered almost worthless can be treated and made to last as long as the scarcer and more expensive kinds.

Of the actual saving in dollars and cents through preservative treatment, a fence post such as was mentioned at the beginning might serve as one example. The post is of loblolly pine, and costs, untreated, about 8 cents, or, including the cost of setting, 14 cents. It lasts about two years. Compounding interest at 5 per cent., the annual charge of such a post is 7.53 cents; that is, it costs 7.53 cents a year to keep the post in service. Preservative treatment costing 10 cents will increase its length of life to about eighteen years. In this case the total cost of the post, set, is 24 cents, which compounded at 5 per cent. gives an annual charge of 2.04 cents. Thus the saving due to treatment is 5.49 cents a year. Assuming that there are 200 posts per mile, there is a saving each year for every mile of fence of a sum equivalent to the interest on $219.60.

In the same way preservative treatment will increase the length of life of a loblolly pine railroad tie from five years to twelve years, and will reduce the annual charge from 11.52 cents to 9.48 cents, which amounts to a saving of $58.75 per mile.

It is estimated that 150,000 acres are required each year to grow timber for the anthracite coal mines alone. The average life of an untreated mine prop is not more than three years. By proper preservative treatment it can be prolonged by many times this figure. Telephone and telegraph poles, which in ten or twelve years, or even less, decay so badly at the ground line that they have to be removed, can, by a simple treatment of their butts, be made to last twenty or twenty-five years. Sap shingles, which are almost valueless in their natural state, can easily be treated and made to outlast even painted shingles of the most decay-resistant woods. Thousands of dollars are lost every year by the so-called "bluing" of freshly sawed sapwood lumber. This can be prevented by proper treatment, and at a cost so small as to put it within the reach of the smallest operator.

In the South the cheap and abundant loblolly pine, one of the easiest of all woods to treat, can by proper preparation be made to take the place of the high-grade longleaf pine for many purposes. Black and tupelo gums and other little used woods have a new and increasing importance because of the possibility of preserving them from decay at small cost. In the Northeastern and Lake States are tamarack, hemlock, beech, birch and maple, and the red and black oaks, all of which by proper treatment may help to replace the fast-diminishing white oak and cedar. In the States of the Mississippi Valley the pressing fence-post problem may be greatly relieved by treating such species as cottonwood, willow and hackberry.

Circular 139 of the Forest Service, "A Primer of Wood Preservation," tells in simple terms what decay is and how it can be retarded, describes briefly certain preservatives and processes, gives examples of the saving in dollars and cents, and tells what wood preservation can do in the future. The circular can be had upon application to the Forester, Forest Service, Washington, D. C.

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CONTENTS

WHILE a holocaust such as that which occurred with the burning of the Slocum shocked the nation, and the frightful loss of life at the Iroquois theatre fire and at the Boyertown disaster plunged the country in mourning, the appalling picture presented by the accounts of the schoolhouse fire at Collingwood, O., where one hundred and seventy innocent little children were slaughtered, is bound to arouse a still more profound feeling of grief and horror. The lives of these little ones were sacrificed, not in a venture upon a pleasure boat, nor in any other more or less hazardous form of amusement, but in the regular routine of their daily lives and in a building provided for them by the authorities whose duty it also was to see that it was safe.

FROM the illustrations of school buildings shown in THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT from time to time it is very apparent that this class of work has received much attention from the authorities, and eminent architects have devised plans designed to afford ample means of egress; and a considerable protection is provided by fireproof walls floors and staircases traversed by the pupils in leaving the building. Indeed, it would seem as though the modern school building as erected in our larger cities is reasonably safe; but what can be said concerning the old buildings of which there are a number in New York as in other cities? While probably there are no locked doors or choked exits, and fire drills regularly enforced have done much to reduce the danger of panic and congested stairways in the school buildings of most cities, these old buildings are far from fireproof and necessarily constitute a menace to the lives of the pupils under even the most favorable conditions. It is to be hoped that the deplorable horror at Collingwood will serve as a reminder, frightful as it is, to those in every city of the nation, charged with the responsibility of providing school accommodations for the children, that their duty is not done by simply furnishing a seat and shelter for each pupil.

THAT fireproof construction for buildings is not rapidly becoming the universally accepted type is evidenced by the reports of building operations compiled from forty-nine of the leading cities of the United States. These reports seem to indicate the use of non-fireproof construction in approximately 59 per cent. of the buildings erected during the year of 1907, and a great quantity of lumber used in the remaining 41 per cent. From these figures it would seem that the many improved and perfected systems of fireproof construction, even aided by the increased price of lumber, have failed to attract investors to the more permanent form of buildings, in any considerable number.

WHERE non-fireproof buildings are permitted by law they are apparently erected almost invariably, from which we might reasonably infer that the claims put forth by the advocates of some of the newer types or systems of fireproof construction are not accepted. In considering the matter carefully we are inclined to believe that this condition exists largely through lack of definite information concerning, and an unwillingness to consider new forms. Certain it is that for many of the plainer business or factory buildings, if for no others, there are forms of fireproof construction peculiarly adapted, and that they have been substituted for the ordinary wooden construction, under favorable conditions, from motives of economy, if from no other, is a matter of record. With the further improvements in these more permanent forms of building which will undoubtedly follow and with a better knowledge of their adaptability and value, we may expect to see the proportion of permanent buildings erected in this country increase materially within the next decade.

THE competition recently conducted by the Architectural League of New York in which groups of three, an architect a painter and a sculptor competed, the problem being an out of doors swimming pool and pavilion, is but another evidence of the appreciation of art as applied to exterior problems. The importance of this competition lies chiefly in the advancement it seems to promise in municipal art by the combining of what might be designated as three of the chief factors in whatever progress may be hoped for. It would seem as though the plan, adding perhaps to each group an engineer, would be an admirable one to adopt in connection with municipal buildings and civic improvements generally.

Current News Section

Colonel John W. Marshall, a well-known architect and veteran of the Civil War, died last week at his residence, 207 West Seventeenth street, at the advanced age of seventy-one years.

Governor Hughes has signed the bill of Assemblyman Merritt, creating the position of Deputy State Architect for New York State at an annual salary of $5,000.

We clip the following from the *British Journal of Architecture*:

Connemara Marble for New York.—Mr. Louis Mowbray, architect, of New York, and Mr. John Leahy, contractor, of New York, are now in this country in order to inspect the Connemara marble quarry at Recess, Co. Galway, with a view to purchasing the entire output for use in America, principally in New York.

A. H. Stem, architect, of the firm of Reed & Stem, of St. Paul, Minn., and New York City, has been appointed to membership on the Commission to select the silver service for the battleship "Minnesota."

George F. Ashley, a member of the senior class of the University of California, has been elected president of the new architectural association of the university, which was organized to promote the study of architecture.

More than twenty-five students of the college of architecture, of which Prof. John Galen Howard is the head, have joined the society. The meetings will be held semi-monthly.

When the architectural building is enlarged the association will arrange for lectures by prominent artists and engineers for the benefit of study.

Frederick J. Osterling, architect, of Pittsburg, has secured a writ of foreign attachment against the Cape May Hotel Company of Cape May, N. J. Osterling in August, 1905, entered into an agreement with the company by which he was to draw plans and supervise the erection of a hotel. In return Osterling was to receive five per cent. of the cost of construction. Instead of cash he agreed to take building lots at Cape May to the valuation of his commissions. The hotel was built and Osterling selected ten lots in lieu of the $40,900 he would have received if the commission had been paid last March, as stated. The ten lots were sold by the company. Osterling claims the company is indebted to him to the amount of $45,442.

CURRENT NEWS

The Society of Beaux-Arts, architects, have appointed a committee to confer with the authorities at Albany, and meet Governor Hughes, to arrange if possible for a change in the conditions of the proposed competition for new prison buildings to replace Sing Sing prison.

At a special meeting of the local chapter of the Washington Institute of Architects, at Seattle, it was decided to conduct a vigorous campaign to secure the passage of the proposed charter amendments, particularly the one indorsed by local architects providing for a board of appeal to pass on building questions. The architects propose to try to induce the various candidates for office, regardless of party, to mention these amendments in campaign speeches.

EXHIBITIONS

International Architectural Exhibition, to be held in connection with the Eighth International Congress of Architects, May 18 to June 14, 1908, in the halls of the I. R. Gartenbaugesellschaft, Vienna I., 12 Parkring, Austria, under the patronage of His Majesty the Emperor.

The Viennese Committee of the Congress has generously assigned to the American Section of the Permanent Committee a separate room, 36 feet by 54 feet, for an Exhibition of American Architecture.

It is the desire of the American Committee to have as representative and creditable a display of the work of the architects of America as possible.

To this end the Committee has asked the presidents and secretaries of the various chapters of the American Institute of Architects to lend their aid by serving as subcommittees for the collection and selection of drawings, etc., in their localities.

Toward the success of this exhibition the co-operation of our architects is cordially invited.

General Regulations

1. The exhibition is to be of a purely artistic nature.

2. Only works of living artists produced within the last decade may be exhibited, *c. g.*,

A. All sorts of plans, drawings, photographs and models relating to architecture as well as paintings, sculptures and works of the allied arts in so far as they are connected with architecture. Particular attention is to be directed in the plans to typical productions. Ground plans should be only on a small scale and added merely when an explanation appears to be absolutely necessary.

B. All sorts of ornamentations of buildings produced according to designs, as well as works of the allied arts, singly, and, as far as space permits, in groups as interiors.

3. The general committee reserve to themselves the right of borrowing eminent works of art from the authors for decorating a reception room.

4. No rent for space has to be paid by the exhibitors.

5. Each exhibitor must bear the expense and risk of the transport of his exhibits, as well as the removal and packing of them.

6. The working committee will insure the exhibits against fire during the exhibition.

7. Exhibits must arrive in Vienna not later than the 4th of May, 1908, addressed, "Baukunstausstellung, Wien I., Gartenbaugesellschaft." The exhibition will be opened on the 18th of May, 1908, the day on which the congress is inaugurated.

8. The names of the designers will be catalogued as exhibitors. If specially desired the firms who have carried out the work may be added.

9. The exhibits are unsalable. Orders are taken by the designers only.

10. All work intended for the exhibition must be entered upon regular entry cards, which must be properly filled out and sent to the Secretary, George Oakley Totten, Jr., by March 15, 1908, and to avoid mistakes special care should be taken in making entries.

11. Drawings must be either framed or mounted, and it is especially requested that the borders and mats on stretched frames be reduced to a minimum. The omission of glass is requested on all exhibits.

12. No conspicuous title shall be placed on any exhibit, and the committee reserves the right to change any title unduly conspicuous. Any exhibit is subject to publication in the catalogue unless the exhibitor stipulates otherwise.

13. Each exhibit must be marked on the back by an official label which may be had from the secretaries of the chapters.

14. Unless otherwise specially agreed, the management will not be responsible for the loss of, or any damage to, any of the exhibits arising from any cause whatsoever during carriage or while in its custody.

15. Drawings must be delivered to locations designated by the secretaries of the chapters not later than March 20th.

16. After the selection for the exhibition has been made by a jury composed of the presidents and secretaries of the chapters and the American Section of the Permanent Committee, the exhibits from each chapter may be boxed together and sent as a whole in order to reduce the expense of transportation.

17. The rates for transportation from New York to Vienna, according to the quotation furnished by Morris' European and American Express Company (59 Broadway, New York City) are $4 for first 100 pounds and 50 cents for each additional twenty pounds.

Valuation charges are 75 cents per $100. Marine insurance, 45 cents per $100.

In order that drawings may arrive by May 4 in Vienna they must be delivered to the Morris European and American Express Company in New York City not later than April 2.

Any further information will be gladly furnished by the secretary.

American Section, Permanent Committee Eighth International Congress of Architects.

William S. Eames, Chairman; Francis R. Allen, Glenn Brown, George B. Post, George Oakley Totten, Jr., secretary, 807 Seventeenth street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

SOCIETIES

The usual monthly dinner and business meeting of the Society of Architects, New York, took place at the Imperial, Fulton street, on Wednesday evening, 26th February, President Louis Berger presiding.

Among the important matters discussed were two bills introduced into the Legislature at the request of the United Real Estate Owners Association, of New York, with whom the Society of Architects have been in conference for several weeks past.

The gradual encroachment by additional vexations and unnecessary requirements of the Tenement House Department was condemned in strong terms by members present at the meeting; and the determination was expressed to leave no effort untried to secure some amelioration of present anomalous conditions.

These officers were elected at the meeting of Worcester, Mass., chapter of American Institute of Architects: President, Stephen C. Earle; vice-president, George H. Clemence; secretary and treasurer, L. W. Briggs.

A committee from the Washington State Chapter of the American Institute of Architects is planning for the first architectural exhibit ever given on the Pacific coast under the auspices of that organization. The committee, of which W. M. Somervell is chairman, has already made most of the arrangements for the exhibit, which will open on the evening of May 4 and continue for two weeks, in the art gallery of the public library.

BOOK NOTES

A Portfolio of Carnegie Libraries, being a separate issue of the illustrations from "A Book of Carnegie Libraries," by Theodore Wesley Koch, Librarian, University of Michigan. M. A. Vinson, Dealer, 205 Caxton Building, Cleveland, Ohio. $2.00 net.

The architect with a problem in libraries will find these an interesting and valuable collection of plates. This portfolio contains 120 plates 6x9 inches and illustrates library buildings from the modest town circulating library costing $25,000 to the more pretentious library at Washington, D. C., and the Technical Institute at Pittsburg. In addition to the exterior and interior views, an important feature is the floor plans presented with each subject.

Modern Pigments and Their Vehicles.—Their properties and uses considered mainly from their practical side, and how to make tints from them. By Frederick Maire. 12mo. 266 pp. Cloth, $2.00 net. New York: John Wiley & Sons. London: Chapman & Hall, Ltd.

Ignorance of the chemical constituents of pigments is so universal among their users that it is not to be wondered that results from the combination or mixture of different colors often is disastrous. The painter finds his customer firmly impressed with the belief that he has had put upon him inferior material. He knows he has used the best obtainable, but the result has not been satisfactory, and he cannot account for it. Even the artist painter is in most instances unlearned in the chemical nature of the pigments he uses, and finds his picture "blackening" or fading, and straightway condemns the paint maker.

This book presents in a readable way the properties and correct use of the various pigments, whether soluble in oil or water, and it is worth the careful attention of all users of paints.

Modern Baths and Bath Houses. By Wm. Paul Gerhard, C. E. New York: John Wiley & Sons; London: Chapman & Hall, Limited.

In this book the word bathing is treated in its broadest meaning. The initial chapter is interesting and well written and deals with the history of bathing. This is followed by a chapter on the purposes of bathing, and the remaining chapters treat of the various forms of the bath. The work concludes with an account of a dog bath in the Guentzbath in Dresden.

There have been so few publications on this subject in recent years the present work is most timely. A valuable feature to the student who desires to thoroughly acquaint himself with this topic and pursue a thorough course of reading is the appended bibliography on baths and bathing arranged chronologically, beginning 1848.

INDUSTRIAL INFORMATION

Mail Chutes.

It is stated that the Cutter Manufacturing Company, of Rochester, N. Y., have been awarded the contract for the mail chute equipment in the Metropolitan tower in New York City. Sixty-one stories of mail chute will be used. The same company is furnishing the mail chutes for the Singer tower, the City Investing and the Hudson Terminal buildings.

Concrete Cottages.

Published by the Atlas Portland Cement Company, 30 Broad street, New York. A twelve-page brochure, being a partial reproduction of the prize designs submitted for the "Concrete House Competition" of the Association of American Portland Cement Manufacturers, Philadelphia, Pa. Will be found of interest by architects as illustrating the possibility of this material applied to domestic architecture.

Lock Joint Columns.

A folder just received announces the reorganization and consolidation of the Hartmann Bros. Mfg. Co. of Mt. Vernon, N. Y., and the Henry Sanders Co. of Chicago, with main office and factory at Elston and Webster avenues, Chicago. In addition to Koll's Patent Lock Joint Columns which will henceforth be manufactured exclusively by the new Hartmann-Sanders Company, at its Chicago factory, this Company manufactures composition capitals for both exterior and interior work.

Vacuum Cleaning.

The many uses to which the modern vacuum and compressed air cleaning system can be applied are interestingly shown in an illustrated pamphlet of thirty-six pages, just issued for free distribution by the General Compressed Air and Vacuum Machinery Company, of St. Louis, Mo.

Perhaps there is at the present time no more unsanitary implement of domestic utility than the common broom. While in a measure it removes dust and dirt, it does this only after it has distributed throughout the atmosphere what is really the most important part to be taken away, leaving it to be taken into the lungs by breathing or to resettle in the room. Vacuum and compressed air cleaning is designed to avoid this unsanitary feature.

It is interesting to note the adaptability of this process to many purposes, and a perusal of this interesting catalogue will be found worth while.

Lockers

Properly constructed, damp proof and well ventilated lockers have become a requisite in all school buildings, factories and other places accommodating large numbers of people.

These lockers have in a measure become standardized, and to supply a demand for the most approved type, and one that complies with every sanitary requirement, the Narragansett Machine Co., of Providence, R. I., have placed on the market lockers in both wood and metal that are claimed to be built to meet present day demands. Catalogue G4, recently issued by this company, illustrates many different styles together with separate parts.

Gabriel Concrete Reinforcement

The notice of the Gabriel Concrete Reinforcement Company's attractive pamphlet which appeared in our February 12th issue failed to include the company's address. While doubtless the prominence of this concern renders the addition of information of this kind almost superfluous, for the benefit of the few who are perhaps just taking up the subject of reinforced concrete and have not yet acquired a knowledge of the prominent concerns in the field, their locations and the various systems which they represent, we are glad to state that the Gabriel Concrete Reinforcement Company's home office is located at 1206-1208 Penobscot Building, Detroit, Mich.

CATALOGUES RECEIVED

Illuminating Tile Construction.

P. M. Bruner Granitoid Co., 542 'Frisco Building, St. Louis, Mo. A thirty-five page catalogue illustrating and describing the various types of reinforced concrete and glass construction patented by this firm.

Waterproofing.

Wunner's Bitumen-Emulsion Waterproofing. Theodore F. Koch & Co., sole agents for the United States, 1025 Unity Building, Chicago, and 801 Globe Building, St. Paul, Minn. The process consists of mixing a small quantity of Bitumen-Emulsion in ready made cement mortar or cement concrete, rendering the walls impervious to water.

Engines and Power Plants.

Murray Iron Works, Burlington, Ia. An attractive illustrated catalogue of thirty-eight pages, describing the engines, boilers and complete power plants built by this company.

Building News

MAINE

BANGOR.—H. S. Day & Co., it is reported, are contemplating the erection of a large building.

VERMONT

BURLINGTON.—Dr. A. A. Skeels is having plans prepared by Architect Frank Lyman Austin, Burlington, Vt., for a two-family flat house, to be erected near his residence on Main street. Contract not awarded.

MASSACHUSETTS

CHELSEA.—It is stated that the Gordon Amusement Co., of Worcester, has secured the site of the old Pythian Rink and will erect a theatre at a cost of about $150,000. The work is to be done under the direction of C. H. Blackall, architect, of Boston.

FALL RIVER.—Governor Guild has recently signed a bill authorizing the city to borrow $75,000 for a new contagious disease hospital to be erected here.

It is reported that bids will be received in about five weeks for the construction of a group of five hospital buildings for contagious diseases. Cost, $150,000. Louis G. Destremps & Son, Bennett block, are the architects.

HOLYOKE.—Press despatches state that Mrs. Thomas Reardon contemplates the erection of a brick apartment block in Summer street. Work will not be started until spring.

LYNN.—Bonds are to be issued by the city amounting to $150,000 for the erection of a new Classical High School. Site is to be purchased as soon as possible.

PITTSFIELD.—It is reported that plans have been prepared by Architects Harding & Seavor for the board of directors of the Young Men's Christian Association for a brick building, four stories high. Estimated cost, $100,000.

SPRINGFIELD.—E. J. Pinney, a contractor and builder, has started operations on a new apartment block, which he will erect at the corner of Main and Central streets for Emil Wunsch of 56 Howard street.

WINTHROPE.—It is reported that plans are being considered for a grammar school to cost $64,000.

WORCESTER.—It is stated that the Fuller, Delano Company, 452 Main street, is drawing plans for two ward buildings to be erected at the Worcester Insane Hospital at Bloomingdale, to cost $100,000.

CONNECTICUT

GREENWICH.—H. Warren Howard, Jr., it is stated, of 39 East Forty-second street, New York, has completed the plans for a store and apartment building to be erected at the corner of Greenwich avenue and Elm street, for Richard C. Webb.

MIDDLETON.—It is reported that Meech & Stoddard, Inc., are to build a storehouse on North Main street. Size about 200 x 40 feet.

NEW HAVEN.—It is reported that the St. Raphael's Hospital, recently destroyed by fire, is to be rebuilt at once.

STAMFORD.—The Board of Directors of the Stamford Hospital are reported to be considering the securing of a new site and erection of new buildings; $50,000 has recently been bequeathed to the hospital.

NEW YORK

AMSTERDAM.—The Sons of Israel, press reports state, have recently purchased property at 33 Grove street for the erection of a new synagogue.

ASTORIA, L. I.—It is reported that plans have been completed by F. Y. Parsons, 1133 Broadway, Manhattan, for the new church building for the Trinity congregation. Estimated cost $60,000.

BINGHAMTON.—The Stephen Contracting Co., it is reported, will let sub-contracts on the new State Education Building in a few weeks.

NEWBURGH.—It is stated that the Mt. Beacon-on-the-Hudson Hotel Co. is considering the erection of a $100,000 hotel on South Beacon, work on it to be commenced in the spring.

We learn from press reports that the State Armory Commission is favoring building a new armory for Companies E and L of the 1st Regiment, stationed at Newburgh. Estimated cost $150,000.

NEW YORK CITY.—It is reported that Neville & Bagge, 217 West 125th street, have plans for the erection of a five-story flat building, 50 x 90 feet, for Thomas Smith, 85 Audubon avenue, to be erected at the northwest corner of St. Nicholas avenue and 181st street, to cost $65,000.

It is stated that the Central Building and Improvement Company, 149 Church street, will erect at once another six-story high-class apartment house, 130x86 feet, on 130th street, south side, 143 feet west of St. Nicholas terrace, to cost in the neighborhood of $175,000. Plans have been prepared by William L. Rouse, 11 East Forty-third street.

It is reported in local press that plans are being prepared by Architect R. E. Almirall, 51 Chambers street, for the erection of a five-story home for nurses at One Hundred and Thirty-sixth street and Lenox avenue. Cost, $130,000.

It is reported that Architect William C. Frohne, 38 East Twenty-first street, has prepared plans for a sixteen-story brick and stone loft building at Broadway and Fourth street for Philip Braender. Cost, $1,000,000.

Press reports state that Robertson & Potter, 160 Fifth avenue, have been selected to prepare plans for the new dormitory to be erected by Yale University. The structure will be of brick and stone and will cost in the neighborhood of $150,000.

We learn from exchanges that Reed & Stem, 7 East Forty-second street, have completed plans for a new shop to be built by the New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co. at the West Albany yards, 420x70 feet. The estimated cost of the building is $200,000. The company also plans to build in the near future a large machine shop which will cost about $250,000.

Work will soon be started, it is reported, on a new synagogue, for the Congregation Awth Achim, to be erected on Myrtle avenue near Broadway, Brooklyn, to cost about $30,000. Emery Roth, 20 East Forty-second street, Manhattan, is the architect.

NIAGARA FALLS.—Press reports state that Henry Ryder, of the Ryder Patent Yarn Manufacturing Company, of New York, is contemplating the erection of two factories, to cost about $175,000.

ROCHESTER.—It is stated that a new school is to be erected at a cost of $75,000.

SCHENECTADY.—It is stated that the Schenectady Illuminating Company is contemplating the erection of a new building at the present site of the Mohawk Gas Works on South Center street.

SYRACUSE.—Architect Archimedas Russell has prepared plans for the erection of a new orphanage for the House of Providence.

TROY.—The matter of erecting a new school in the Thirteenth Ward is under consideration.

WATERVLIET.—J. W. Belermeister & Co. it is reported will erect a new factory building in Watervliet.

NEW JERSEY

BURLINGTON.—It is reported that the plans prepared by Architect Henry A. Brown for the improvement of the City Hall have been accepted.

CAMDEN.—Arthur Truscott is reported engaged to prepare plans for an edifice which is to be erected for the Linden Avenue Baptist Church, at Ninth and Linden streets, at a cost of $35,000. S. Conrad Ott, chairman Building Committee.

HOBOKEN.—We gather from press reports that a new theatre is to be erected on Washington street, which will be conducted by the Baltimore Syndicate. J. A. Weiss is the agent in charge.

PATERSON.—It is reported that the building committee of the Lincoln Club are about to erect a new club house.

PERTH AMBOY.—It is reported that a site has been secured for the erection of a new Grammar School. Estimated cost, $60,000.

PRINCETON.—Parish & Schroeder of New York, N. Y., are said to be the architects who are preparing plans for the natural science laboratory, to be erected at Princeton University.

SEABRIGHT.—Press reports state that Mayor P. Hall Packer has purchased a block on the Rumson road, near the Seabright bridge, where he will erect a fine cottage.

PENNSYLVANIA

ERIE.—It is reported that Architect A. F. Meyers, Lincoln Building, has plans in progress for a four-story brick building to be constructed on Twelfth and French streets for the Labor Temple Corporation. Cost, $25,000.

GETTYSBURG.—It is reported that Robert A. Stairs, Jr., of York, is going to prepare the plans for the new High School.

GREENVILLE.—We learn from exchanges that the Board of Directors of St. Paul's Orphans' Home of the Pittsburg Synod Reformed Church of the United States has voted to erect a new $65,000 home near Greenville, changing the present location from Butler, Pa. Plans for the structure have been prepared by Architects Milligan & Miller, of Wilkinsburg, Pa. Bids are being received.

LATROBE.—It is stated that the Latrobe Hospital expects to commission an architect in the spring to prepare plans for a brick building.

MERCER.—It is stated that the County Commissioners have authorized plans prepared for a court house, to cost about $500,000, to replace the structure which was destroyed by fire recently.

NEW CASTLE.—Plans prepared by W. G. Eckles, Lawrence Trust Building, New Castle, for a three-story high school, to be erected here, have been adopted. Bids will be received about May 1. The building will be 200x190 feet, and will cost $250,000.

PHILADELPHIA.—It is reported that the Philadelphia Saving Fund Society will shortly enlarge their building.

It is stated that plans are being prepared by Pitcher & Tachard for a new synagogue and a home for orphan girls for the congregation of the Michve Israel Synagogue.

It is reported that stadiums are to be erected by the Athletic Baseball Club at Twentieth street and Lehigh avenue, at an estimated cost of $500,000. William Steele & Sons Company are the architects.

It is reported that the Board of Directors of the Philadelphia Turngemeinde will shortly erect a gymnasium building and a two-story store and hall building. The estimated cost of same is $100,000.

It is stated J. Frank Bradley is making drawings for two four-story and basement flathouses to be built at the southeast corner of Thirty-third and Arch streets. The cost will be $130,000.

Francis G. Caldwell it is reported is planning a housekeeping flathouse to contain twenty suites, to be erected in West Philadelphia.

It is stated that a girls' commercial high school is to be erected at the block bounded by Mt. Vernon, Wallace, Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets.

PITTSBURG.—It is reported E. H. Brainard will erect a residence, at an estimated cost of $50,000, at the upper end of Woodland road and Wilkins avenue.

We learn from local press that Architect Thomas Hannah is to design an eight-story building for John A. Renshaw & Co.

SCRANTON.—It is reported that L. C. Holden, 1133 Broadway, New York City, has completed plans for rebuilding a club house at Scranton for the Scranton Country Club, to cost $40,000.

SPRINGDALE.—We learn from exchanges that Mr. W. J. Patterson has purchased a site near Harmarville station and intends erecting a country mansion.

OHIO

COLUMBUS.—The First English Evangelical Lutheran Church worshipping at Parsons and Main streets, it is reported, has outgrown present edifice and has purchased site at Twenty-second and Main street for new structure.

NORWOOD.—Board of Public Service, it is reported, is considering the erection of a market house, to cost $30,000, and has accepted plans prepared by Chas. C. Taylor.

TOLEDO.—Architects Bacon and Huber, Spitzer Building, Toledo, O., have been retained to prepare plans for an office building to be erected by the National Supply Company, Toledo, at a cost ranging from $25,000 to $75,000.

INDIANA

Architect Henry L. Duncan, it is stated, has completed plans for a beautiful residence for Charles Swain at Pendleton.

ILLINOIS

CAIRO.—We learn from exchanges that the Council is considering the question of erecting a $50,000 City Hall building.

CHICAGO.—It is stated that Willis K. Gore will erect an apartment house on Prairie avenue, near Thirty-seventh street.

KANKAKEE.—Plans have been prepared by Architect Carbys Zimmerman for the erection of a three-story hospital building for the Illinois Eastern Hospital for the Insane, to cost $70,000.

MICHIGAN

DETROIT.—It is reported that Anthony Pratt, secretary of the Municipal League, contemplates the erection of a modern tenement house, to cost $20,000.

GRAND RAPIDS.—It is reported that steps are being taken for the erection of a new central high school, to cost approximately $100,000.

HANCOCK.—Press reports state that a movement has been started by Mayor A. J. Scott to secure a public library building.

WISCONSIN

NEENAH.—The Equitable Fraternal Union is having plans prepared for the proposed $50,000 fraternal building, 70x100 feet, and bids will be asked for soon.

MISSOURI

MARYVILLE.—Plans are being prepared for the erection of a church for the Presbyterian congregation. Cost $30,000.

KANSAS CITY.—It is stated that plans have not yet been prepared for a new and handsome residence to be erected on property purchased between Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth streets. B. T. Whipple of No. 21 West Tenth street, is desirous of having work commenced some time next summer.

ST. LOUIS.—Architects Eames & Young, Wright Building, are preparing plans for a twenty-eight-story buyer club building, 244 x344 feet, at Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Pine and Chestnut streets, for H. A. Vrooman, 8½ North Eighth street. Estimated cost, $3,500,000.

St. Regis Realty and Investment Company will erect triple apartment house; steel frame; fireproof; eight stories; cost, $450,000.

H. W. Beardsley, Times Building, has prepared plans for bachelor apartment-house; six stories; cost, $150,000.

SENECA.—The construction of a City Hall and jail is under consideration, it is reported.

IOWA

DES MOINES.—It is reported that the Hyperion Club of Des Moines proposes to erect a new club during the summer.

RED OAK.—It is stated that the Carnegie Library Association contemplates the erection of a brick and stone library building, to cost $15,000; architect not selected.—Judge H. E. Deimer, Chairman.

MINNESOTA

HIBBING.—It is reported that the Merchants' and Miners' Bank will erect a new building in the near future.

LITTLE FALLS.—It is reported that at a meeting of the Commercial Club it was voted to endorse the opera house proposition submitted by Harrison & Peterson, and committees were appointed to solicit a $3,000 bonus which was asked. The new building will cost from $20,000 to $25,000 and will be strictly up to date.

MINNEAPOLIS.—Plans are being prepared for the erection of a hospital at Sixth street and Twenty-fourth avenue for the members of the United Church of the Northwest. Cost, $200,000.

NORTH DAKOTA

BISMARCK.—It is reported that the authorities of Bismarck are contemplating the erection of a city hall at an approximate cost of $20,000.

FARGO.—It is reported that Charles Jennings is considering the erection of a block of business buildings on Broadway. Architect O'Shea is preparing the plans and specifications.

NEBRASKA

OMAHA.—It is stated that the Royal Amusement Company is having plans made by J. B. Mason, architect, for six buildings on the Parker tract on the Thirtieth street railway line, between Omaha and Florence. The cost is estimated at $65,000.

It is reported that the city is having plans made for a new fire engine house to be built on the north side, the cost of site and building to be $25,000.

It is reported the German Home Society has purchased property here for the erection of a new clubhouse, which is to cost about $20,000.

By the will of the late Count Creigh-

ton, it is said, $160,000 was bequeathed for the erection of a new working girls' home in this city.

SCHUYLER.—We learn from exchanges that Architect Guth, of Omaha, has made plans for a two-story city hall building, 44x76 feet, at Schuyler, Neb. It will be built of brick and stone and will cost $25,000.

WAYNE.—At a recent meeting of the School Board, reports state, it was voted to issue bonds to the amount of $40,000 for a new school to be erected here.

KANSAS

CONCORDIA.—It is stated that the Carnegie Library Board will confer with Architects Hair & Smith of Salina, regarding plans for the proposed building.

WICHITA.—Press reports state that the Civic Federation of Women's Clubs is planning a free library building for the north end of town.

We learn from exchanges that a deal is on by which the Commercial Club will acquire the property owned by the Baptist church organization at the corner of North Market and First streets, and which will be used as a site for the Commercial Club's proposed home.

COLORADO

PUEBLO.—It is stated that the German-American Athletic Society has decided to erect a new clubhouse.

VIRGINIA

DANVILLE.—Preliminary steps are being taken toward the building of a new school.

City Engineer Magruder is preparing for a new city jail to cost between $20,000 and $30,000.

Lewis & Burnham are about ready to receive bids on the new First National Bank Building, which is to cost about $100,000.

NORFOLK.—It is reported that the West Main Street Corporation will erect a building at the corner of Main and Randolph streets, which is to be four stories high.

Press reports state that Architects Neff and Thompson are drawing plans for an apartment house to be erected by S. I. Collins.

RICHMOND.—It is reported that J. T. Wilson is contemplating the erection of a handsome flat, to cost about $75,000.

Dimmock & Lee are completing plans for a new Jewish Club building, to be built at the corner of Grace street and Allen avenue. Bids will be called for in about a month. Cost, $55,000.

The plans of Charles K. Bryant, 1014 E. Main street, for the three-story and basement brick, stone and terra cotta refectory building, which is to be erected at the Union Theological Seminary, have been accepted. Probable cost, $40,000.

William C. West of Richmond, associated with Seymour and Paul A. Davis of Philadelphia, won the competition for the new Y. M. C. A. building, in which John W. Engle of New York acted as expert adviser. Five honorariums were awarded in the order of merit, as follows: Dimmock & Lee, Richmond; Parish & Schroeder, New York; Hewitt Stevens & Paist, Philadelphia; Baldwin & Pennington, Baltimore; Noland & Baskerville, Richmond. The building will cost about $150,000 and old buildings on the site are now being razed.

ROANOKE.—Plans and specifications are being made by H. M. Miller, architect of Roanoke, Va., for a brick business block, to be erected at Cambria, Va., for Messrs. Mitchell & Surface. Estimated cost, about $15,000.

WILLIAMSBURG.—Architects Dimmock & Lee of Richmond are preparing plans for the new mess hall and dormitories for the Eastern Insane Asylum. The buildings will cost about $360,000 and bids will soon be asked for.

KENTUCKY

PADUCAH.—Reports state that the congregation of the Trimble Street Methodist Church has decided to erect a new church edifice on Monroe street and Fountain avenue.

TENNESSEE

NASHVILLE.—James H. Yeamans, architect, is preparing plans for the enlargement of the State Capitol. Estimated expenditure, $200,000.

NORTH CAROLINA

GREENSBORO.—Architect W. L. Brewer is preparing plans for a building for the North Carolina Children's Home Society. The building will be fireproof throughout.

SHELBY.—It is reported that A. C. Miller and associates are organizing a new company for the purchase of Cleveland Springs for the purpose of erecting a large sanatorium and hotel later on.

GEORGIA

AUGUSTA.—It is reported that a new city hall is to be erected at an estimated cost of $150,000.

MACON.—Dr. E. P. Frazier, it is reported, is preparing to erect an apartment house at an approximate cost of $200,000.

LOUISIANA

BATON ROUGE.—Plans are being prepared for the erection of a courthouse and jail, to cost $150,000.

NEW ORLEANS.—Peter Gallagher, it is stated, is promoting the erection of a twelve-story office building, costing about $400,000.

OKLAHOMA

CHICKASHA.—Preliminary plans are being prepared for erection of opera-house; seating capacity, 1,200; cost, $30,000; Mayor Bridges, principal promoter.

Plans are being prepared for the erection of a theatre for the Interstate Amusement Company. Cost, $60,000. Address Charles McFarland.

SHAWNEE.—We learn from press reports that the Kaye W. Dawson Produce Company contemplates erecting a three-story business house here at a cost of $30,000.

ARKANSAS

LITTLE ROCK.—E. L. Tilton, architect, of New York City, it is stated, has prepared plans for the proposed new library building which it is estimated will cost $88,000.

TEXAS

BEAUMONT.—Bids for the new city bond issue of $40,000 for market house and fire station were opened, but they were found unsatisfactory, and the bids were ordered readvertised and will again be opened the second meeting in March.

EL PASO.—It is reported that a building not less than three stories high will shortly be erected on the corner of Mesa avenue and St. Louis street. D. M. Roberts of Deming is interested.

FORT WORTH.—A site has been selected for the erection of a new public school building. Estimated cost of same is $20,000.

It is reported that a movement is on foot for the erection of a hotel at Arlington Heights, to cost $50,000. William C. Pope, manager of the Country Club, is the promoter.

GALVESTON.—Plans are being prepared for the erection of an immigration station, to cost $70,000.

GREENVILLE.—The Knights of Pythias appointed a committee consisting of R. M. Patton, J. W. Davies, F. U. Meadows, W. W. Sockwell and C. W. Gee, to secure plans for the new building they are to erect this spring.

HOUSTON.—Plans by Cooke & Co., architects, for an office building and theater, to be erected on the Fannin street property of the Houston Theatre Company are now completed.

Messrs. Lang & Witchell, the architects of Harrison County's proposed half-million dollar courthouse, will be notified to prepare working drawings for that structure.

LOCKHART.—It is reported that March 28 was the date set by the County Commissioners for the special election to issue bonds to the amount of $25,000 to build a new jail.

ARIZONA

FLORENCE.—It is reported that $120,000 has been appropriated for a large and modern new territorial prison to be erected here, and plans will be received for the new structure to be erected. Address the Board of Control, James J. Riggs, Secretary.

CALIFORNIA

LOS ANGELES.—The Consolidated Realty Company is reported to be having plans prepared for a ten-story office building, to be erected at Sixth and Hill streets, at a cost of $500,000.

OAKLAND.—It is stated that C. M. McGregor will erect a five-story, 300-room apartment house at Ninth and Oak streets, at an approximate cost of $125,000.

PASADENA.—Mrs. Margaret B. Fowler and Miss Kate Fowler have presented a $40,000 gift to Pasadena Hospital, to be

used for the erection of a wing in memory of the late Eldridge M. Fowler.

SANTA ROSA.—It is reported that Mrs. Caruthers will erect a fine building at Fifth and B streets.

SAN FRANCISCO.—It is stated that Neils Larsen will erect a five-story apartment house, at an estimated cost of $45,000.

According to reports, the Richmond Lodge of Masons will erect a three-story temple on First avenue and Clement street, according to plans prepared by Herman Barth, 508 Montgomery street. Estimated cost, $60,000. J. A. Larsen, secretary building committee.

WASHINGTON

NORTH YAKIMA.—Alex. Miller, it is reported, has announced that he will shortly erect a five-story building at a cost of approximately $100,000.

SEATTLE.—We learn from exchanges that Silas Archibald has announced his intention of erecting a building at Second avenue and Steward street, to cost about $375,000.

Work will begin soon on the new building to be erected for Sullivan & Considine at Third avenue and Madison street. The building will be three stories high on Madison street and two stories on Third avenue and will contain fourteen stores and twenty-five or thirty offices. W. M. Kingsley, who is associated with J. J. Donnelan, is the architect, and he is at work on the plans for a $125,000 theatre, which will be erected later.

Work is to be commenced soon on the Washington Soldiers' Home, which is to be built at Port Orchard on a forty-four-acre site purchased several months ago, and which was laid out by Olmstead brothers. Plans for the buildings are now in course of preparation by Saunders & Lawton, and it is expected that the first of these will be ready for occupancy during the summer.

SPOKANE.—Philip A. Wilson's new apartment house, which is to be built at the southeast corner of Third avenue and Wall street, will be one of the largest and most expensive buildings of its kind in the city. It will be four stories high and will have a frontage of 80 feet on Third avenue and 145 feet on Wall street. The cost will be approximately $90,000. Ellis A. Sanders, architect.

TACOMA.—It is reported that Architect F. H. Heath is to prepare plans for three schools.

POSITIONS WANTED.

POSITION WANTED—A first-class general architect and designer of wide experience, excellent at conception and working-out of ideas; also general work, scale and full-size details, construction, calculations, specifications; all classes of buildings in Renaissance or Gothic, churches, hotels, municipal structures; desires **half-day engagement** in New York or Brooklyn only, at reasonable salary. Address K. M., care American Architect. (1678-t.f.)

ARCHITECT, 28; university graduate, experienced in practical office work and superintendence; returning from foreign travel and study, wishes permanent engagemen. with future prospects as superintendent of construction, practical business manager or representative with architect or construction company. Address 9-A, care American Architect. (1679-80-1-2)

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, fireproof and non-fireproof buildings, competition work, plumbing plans, excellent at outside superintending; moderate compensation; go anywhere. Address 8-B, care American Architect. (1681)

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—Thoroughly competent head draughtsman for architect's office in Middle West; must be experienced and thoroughly qualified in construction and specification work; good opportunity for advancement. Address Box X, care American Architect. (1681-82)

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-t.f.)

PROPOSALS.

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., February 26, 1908.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock p.m. on the 8th day of April, 1908, and then opened, for the construction (including plumbing, gas piping, heating apparatus, electric conduits and wiring) of the U. S. Post Office and Custom House at Portsmouth, Virginia, in accordance with drawings and specification, copies of which may be had at the office of the Custodian of Site at Portsmouth, Virginia, or at this office, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1680-81)

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., February 21, 1908.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock p.m. on the 7th day of April, 1908, and then opened, for the construction (including plumbing, gas piping, heating apparatus, electric conduits and wiring) of the U. S. Post Office at Nevada, Missouri, in accordance with drawings and specification, copies of which may be had at the office of the Custodian of Site at Nevada, Missouri, or at this office, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1680-81)

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., February 29, 1908.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock p.m. on the 9th day of April, 1908, and then opened, for the construction (including plumbing, gas piping, heating apparatus, electric conduits and wiring) of the U. S. Post Office at Dixon, Illinois, in accordance with the drawings and specifications, copies of which may be had at the office of the Custodian of the Site at Dixon, Illinois, or at this office, in the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1680-81)

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals for the construction complete, including heating, plumbing and electric work, endorsed "Proposals for Two Cottages for Boys, Cold Storage and Creamery Building, Grist Mill and Slaughter House," will be received by Miss Lura E. Aldridge, President of the Board of Managers of the New York State Agricultural and Industrial School, at Industry, N. Y., up to 7 o'clock p.m. on the 17th day of March, 1908, when they will be opened and read publicly.

Proposals shall be accompanied by a certified check in the sum of 5 per cent. of the bid.

The contractor to whom the award is made will be required to furnish surety company bond in the sum of one-third of the amount of the contract.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

Drawings and specifications may be consulted and blank forms of proposals obtained at the office of the Superintendent at Industry, N. Y., or at the office of the State Architect, Albany, N. Y.

Complete sets of plans and specifications will be furnished to prospective bidders, upon reasonable notice to, and in the discretion of, the State Architect, Franklin B. Ware, Albany, N. Y. (1680-81)

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., March 2, 1908.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock p.m. on the 9th day of April, 1908, and then opened, for the low-pressure steam heating apparatus for the U. S. Post Office and Court House building and extension thereto at Tyler, Texas, in accordance with the drawings and specifications, copies of which may be had at this office, or at the office of the Superintendent of Construction at Tyler, Texas, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1681-82)

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., March 3, 1908.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock p.m. on the 10th day of April, 1908, and then opened, for the construction of an extension to and the remodeling of the U. S. Post Office and Court House at Jackson, Mississippi, including plumbing, gas piping, heating apparatus, electric wiring and conduits, in accordance with drawings and specification, copies of which may be had at this office or at the office of the Postmaster at Jackson, Mississippi, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1681-82)

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., March 3, 1908.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock p.m. on the 15th day of April, 1908, and then opened, for the construction (complete) of the U. S. Post Office at Ithaca, New York, in accordance with the drawings and specification, copies of which may be had at this office, or at the office of the Postmaster at Ithaca, New York, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1681-82)