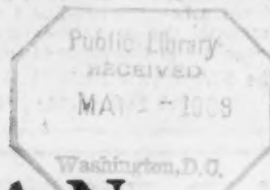


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Regular Edition

Vol. XCIII.

APRIL 29, 1908.

No. 1688.

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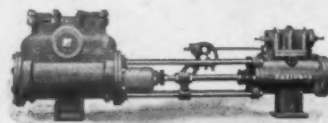
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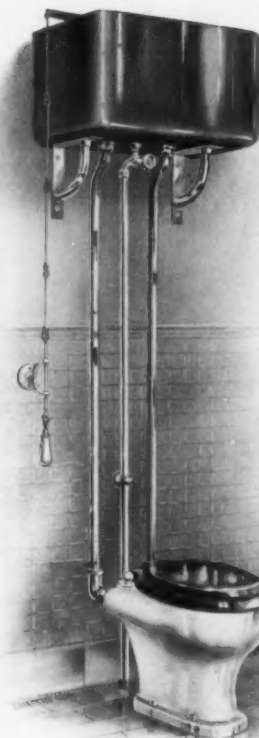
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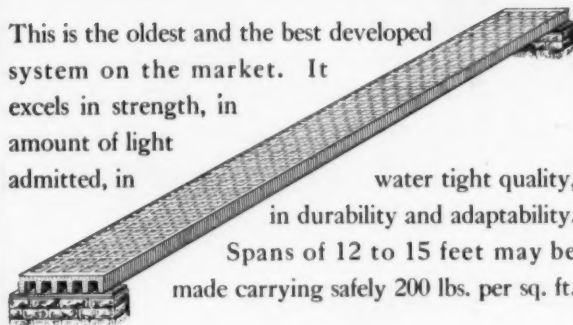
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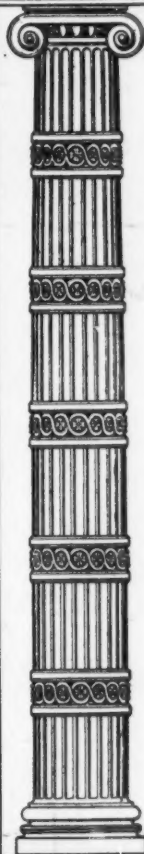
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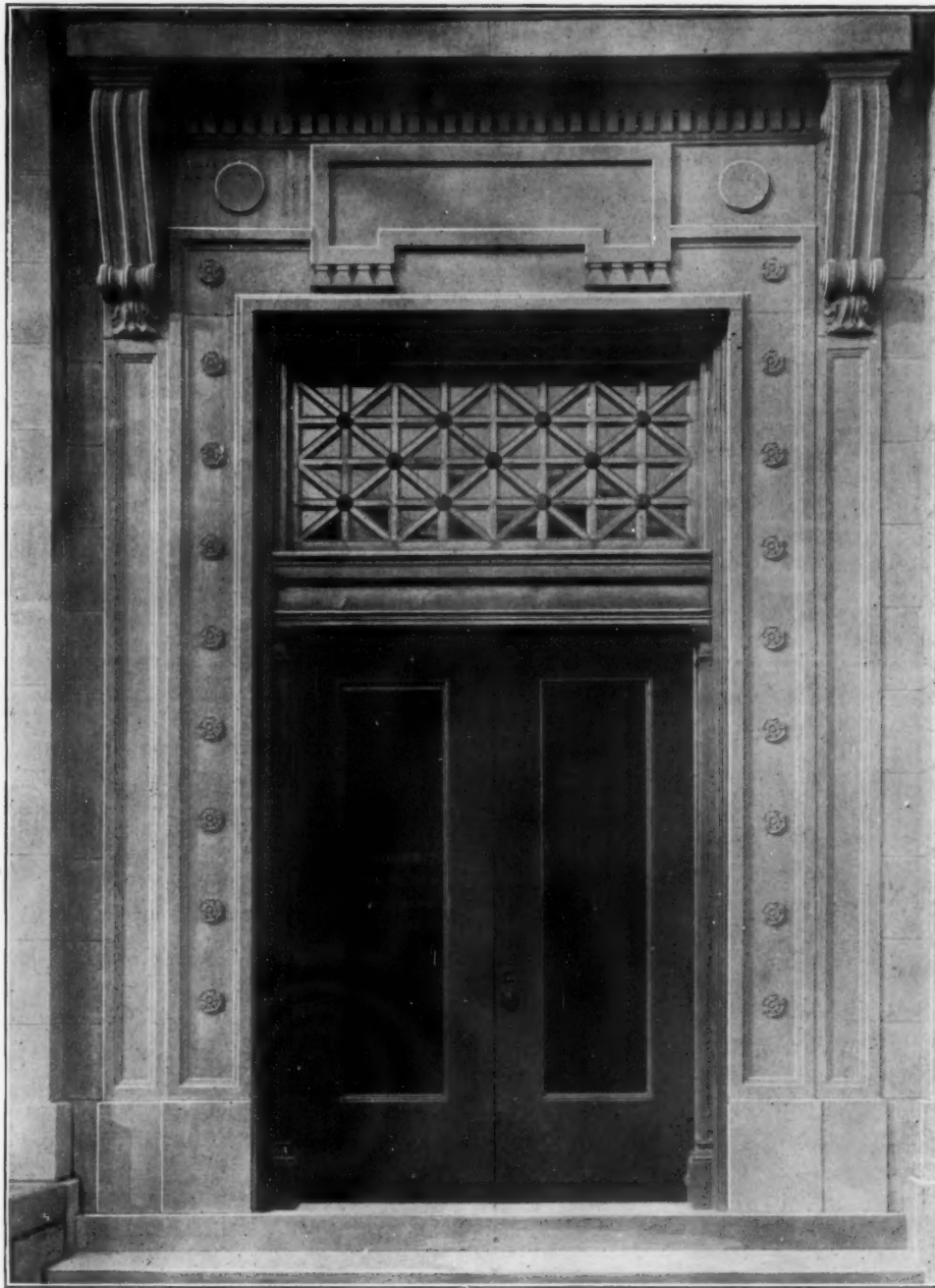
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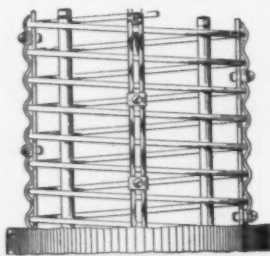
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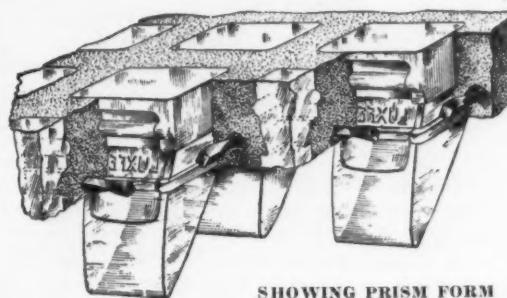
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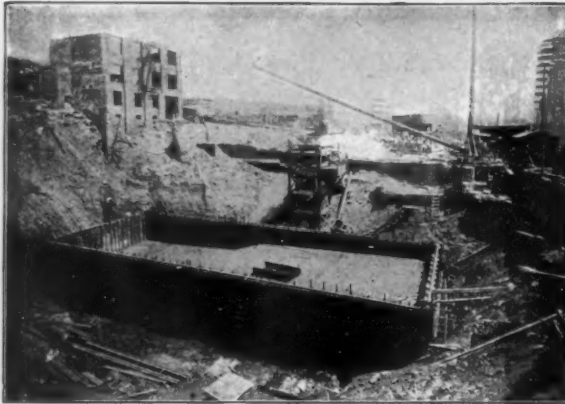




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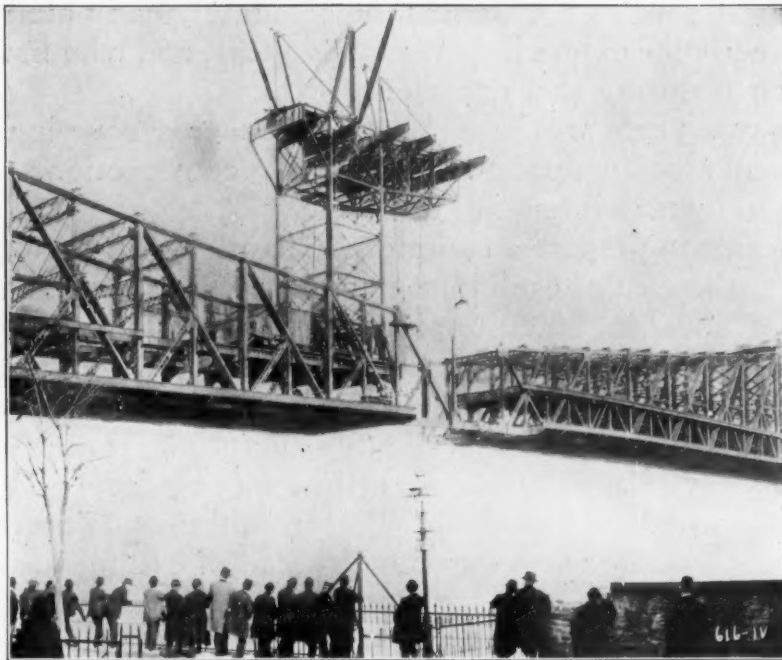
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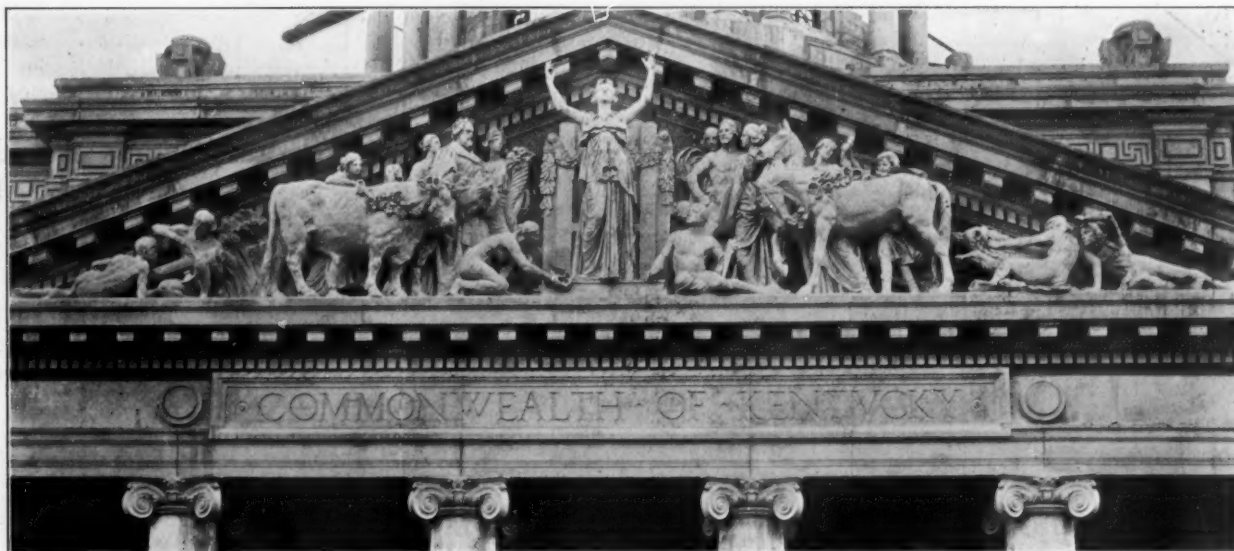
MAY 2 - 1908

Washington, D. C.

Vol. XCIII.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29, 1908.

No. 1688.



PEDIMENT OF KENTUCKY STATE CAPITOL.

C. H. Niehaus, Sculptor.

The National Sculpture Society's Exhibition at Baltimore

IT is not more than twenty years ago that many sculptors in America found that to earn a living by the practice of their profession and receive recognition at the hands of the public was practically an impossibility. What the sculptor modeled he could find no place to exhibit. In none of the annual exhibitions of paintings was there a department set aside for sculpture.

While small work might perhaps have been admitted and set in obscure corners, there was neither space available nor disposition shown to accord such privileges to the sculptor who desired to show his work.

Struggling under these adverse conditions, deploring the lack of appreciation of plastic art on the part of the general public, it happened most appropriately that a knot of men gathered together in a certain bronze foundry in New York City, early in the spring of 1893, decided to no longer be regarded as intruders, to be looked at askance when they asked for the recognition they knew was due them. The idea expressed found ready support, and it was decided to band together for mutual aid and encouragement, and not seek to gain admission to the open field of art through the patronage or grudging consent of other organizations. It

was in this manner the National Sculpture Society of America came into existence.

On May 30, 1893, this society was founded, and the ready support given to the new organization by sculptors everywhere was so assuring that in less than three years its future was made certain, and in 1896 the society was incorporated.

The ready support accorded to this movement, the reversal of opinion that had already taken place, and the willingness now shown to concede to the sculptor his rightful place in the field of art, is evidenced by the names of the first officers elected by the society.

They were as follows: President, J. Q. A. Ward; Vice-President, Charles DeKay; Second Vice-President, Charles R. Lamb; Treasurer, J. Wyman Drummond, and Secretary, Barr Ferree.

From that time to the present the growth of this society has been steady and consistent. It is the recognized organization in this country. The present membership is ninety-one sculptors and upwards of two hundred lay members. Its position to-day as an art organization is assured and unassailable, and its influence is recognized in the uplifting and conserving of good sculpture in America.

Since its incorporation the National Sculpture Society has given several exhibitions, and it has on numerous occasions, acting as a society, contributed the best efforts of its members and its official supervision to some of the most important works erected. Of these, the Dewey Arch in New York City, the sculpture of the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, and the St. Louis Exposition are most prominent. On these occasions the selection and designing of the sculptured features were governed by the National Sculpture Society, for by reason of its exhibitions, guiding the public taste in the right direction, and proving its claim as a representative body, it had compelled just recognition. So fully has this right as a national representative body been recognized, that many of the most important competitions for public work have been outlined as to programme and judged by this society.

To set these down in detail would be to compile a list

good sculpture, and to foster a taste and an appreciation of these ideals. With this object in view it has held numerous successful exhibitions, heretofore always in New York City. But as its organization is national and its object not to localize the interest in good art, it was decided to hold exhibitions in other cities from time to time. It was in harmony with this decision that the invitation of the Municipal Art Society of Baltimore to present the work of members of the society in that city was accepted.

The National Sculpture Society has endeavored in its contribution in response to this invitation to show the steady advance of sculpture in America, and it is believed the present exhibition in size and character is fully up to if not in advance of former ones. Probably no place better suited to the best presentation of works of sculpture could be selected than the Fifth Regiment Armory in Baltimore, where the exhibition is now held.



GENERAL VIEW OF NATIONAL SCULPTURE SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION, FIFTH REGIMENT ARMORY, BALTIMORE, MD.

of the most important public buildings, National, State, and Municipal, erected during recent years. Among the most representative are the Congressional Library at Washington—the sculptured detail of this monumental building was entirely under the direction of the Society—the Appellate Court, New York City, whose sculptured figures were executed by sculptors selected by a committee of this society. The Customs House, New York City, shows upon its façade and throughout the building the work of members of this society. And from this influence, this practical exposition of the value of sculpture in the embellishment of public structures, there has resulted an awakening of an appreciation of plastic art, and a general recognition all over this country, in every place where dignified architecture receives consideration.

As outlined in its constitution, the object of this society is to spread throughout the country the knowledge of

It was organized, arranged and managed by the joint efforts of the National Sculpture Society, the Municipal Art Society of Baltimore, and the Architectural Club of Baltimore, and the armory was placed at the disposal of these organizations by the officers of the Fifth Regiment, Maryland National Guard. The floral decorations were furnished or arranged by the Park Board, the Gardeners' Club, and certain public-spirited citizens.

While inspecting this most beautiful exhibition, one is impressed with the fact that a single century has accomplished it all. A hundred years ago there was not a single trained sculptor in America. And to-day it takes one of the largest buildings in the country to properly show even an indication of the sculptor's achievement. Surely this is something for the carping ones to ponder over who say we have no art in America.

From the day of Horatio Greenough, who died in 1852, to St. Gaudens, whose death but a few weeks ago has

aroused the country to a realization of his great genius, more has been accomplished than in any branch of the fine arts. And all this has been attained without the patronage of the government, as in other countries, and solely by the artistic force of the sculptor, an inertia that nothing can check, not even the lukewarm approval of our civic, state, and national legislative bodies.

To review this exhibition in detail would demand more space than is possible in an article of this nature. And not to review it in detail must not be construed as ignoring the merit of many men whose work is known wherever the sculptor's art is in evidence.

The visitor can spend many enjoyable afternoons at this armory if equipped with a little technical knowledge which will enable him to appreciate the excellence of the work. But, unfortunately, this knowledge is possessed by but few, just in the same way that so few people outside the various professions can appreciate at their full value the good pictures, or the well-designed work of architecture. It

is through no sentiment of conceit that the artist sculptor, the artist painter, or the artist architect shows his work in public, but rather with the purpose of educating the public along lines of best and truest criticism, and thus create for the general good an appreciation that

marks the cultured mind and proves the right of these creative geniuses to a place not only in the mind of the rich, but in that of every man, as worthy of respect and encouragement for the good they are doing, and the uplifting influence of their work.

Architects have done much to bring about this recognition of the sculptor's and painter's art. Fully realizing the great value of the work of the sculptor and mural painter in the embellishment of their structures, they have given every encouragement to these sister

arts, and in most large cities in this country the combination of architecture, sculpture, and painting has produced edifices that are the delight of the present generation and will stand as examples of the best for generations to come.



THE BLIND.

Lorado Taft, Sculptor.

Fire Proof Buildings

By ERNEST FLAGG

THE difference between the cost of fireproof and non-fireproof constructions has a constant tendency to decrease. On the one hand the cost of wood is increasing with its growing scarcity, and on the other hand new and cheaper methods of fireproofing and new substitutes for wood are being put upon the market. While it must be confessed that these new methods and substances leave much to be desired, yet there is no doubt that progress is being made. I know from experience that it is quite practicable now to build entirely without the use of wood, and I have very little respect for the fireproof qualities of any building where wood is used. I have recently completed an office building and a large warehouse which were built almost without wood; what little was used was covered with metal so that it cannot burn, and it might just as well have been left out altogether.

There are a number of firms now making metal doors, windows and trim, and as the demand for fireproof features of this kind increases, as it will, invention will

be stimulated, new and more perfect methods will be discovered, and cheaper substances found to take the place of wood, so it seems only a question of time when fireproof buildings will be what the name implies.

There is no question in my mind that the time has already come when all buildings too high to be within easy and convenient reach of the Fire Department should be built entirely without the use of wood.

Most of our so-called fireproof buildings should be classed as semi-fireproof, if indeed the word "fireproof" belongs to them at all. In many of our large buildings of this sort there is an appalling quantity of wood. The buildings are like huge stoves filled with tinder ready for the match.

Here in New York these buildings contain all the way from fifty thousand to five hundred thousand square feet of floor space. They have double wooden floors laid on wooden sleepers, to say nothing of the doors, door bucks, window sash and frames, trim, office partitions, etc. I estimate that for each square foot of floor area there

are five square feet board measure of wood. In a building with 50,000 feet of floor area there would be 250,000 feet of timber, and in one of 500,000 feet of floor area there would be 2,500,000 feet of timber. Cubed, these quantities are 20,000 cubic feet and 200,000 cubic feet respectively. No wonder that such buildings were



NATIONAL SCULPTURE SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION.
SHINGEBIS WRESTLING WITH THE NORTH WIND.
J. Scott Hartley, Sculptor.

"Forth went Shingebis the Diver,
Wrestled all night with the North Wind
Wrestled naked on the Moorlands,
With the fierce Kabibonokka."
—Longfellow's "Hiawatha."

gutted at the San Francisco and Baltimore fires, and no wonder the Parker Building burned even without the aid of a general conflagration. I have heard all sorts of reasons but what I think was the true one advanced to

account for the latter fire. The true reason was that there was in this, as in most other so-called fireproof buildings, too much wood used.

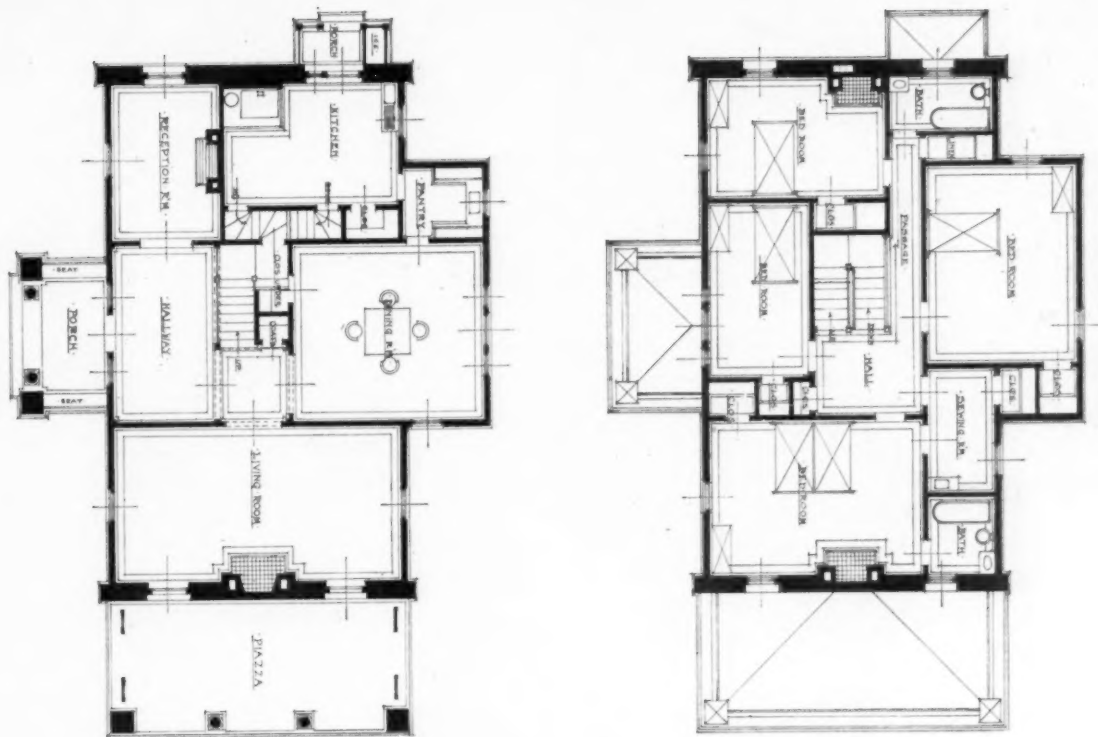
We tear down what we call non-fireproof buildings, and build what we call fireproof buildings in their place, and we use in the "fireproof" buildings one hundred times as much inflammable material as was used in the old non-fireproof buildings. Moreover, we place a great part of that inflammable material out of reach of the Fire Department and where, when it once catches fire, as it is sure to do in a general conflagration, it will scatter firebrands far and near. For in a general fire these tall structures cause terrific draughts, and the fire sweeping through the upper stories carries destruction for blocks around. I was told that in the Baltimore fire the air currents were so fierce that whole pieces of blazing furniture were seen to fly out of the upper windows of some of these buildings and sail off to spread the flames in other quarters.

More than half of the wood which goes into such buildings is contained in the floors. This can all be eliminated without any hardship whatever, and it ought to be done immediately. There is certainly no excuse for wooden floors in buildings which are styled "fireproof." Cement floors cost considerably less than the double wooden floors, and the sleepers to which they are nailed. These floors though not as pleasant to walk on as wood can be covered with linoleum, carpet, or other material, or they can be constructed of oxy-chloride of magnesium, as is being done in the Singer Building, and require no covering, being both good looking and pleasant to walk on.

With wooden floors abolished, the other chief items of wood are the doors and trim of the rooms. It is becoming quite common now to use metal window frames and sash. The wood doors and trim could also be abolished, but not without a considerable increase in cost. Keene cement mouldings can be made to take the place of trim, and a great deal of the trim can and doubtless will be omitted altogether. The doors, trim and office partitions used in the Scribner Press and in the Singer Building were made by the Dahlstrom Metallic Door Co. of Jamestown, N. Y. They are well made and handsome, and while the cost is not excessive, considering the material and workmanship, it is still considerably in excess of wood. But as I have said, I think, as the demand increases, ways will be found to reduce the cost of this kind of work and also that fireproof doors of other material than iron and steel will be put on the market. I have had a door made of a substance called alignum in use in my house for several years; the only fault I have to find with it is that it is too heavy.

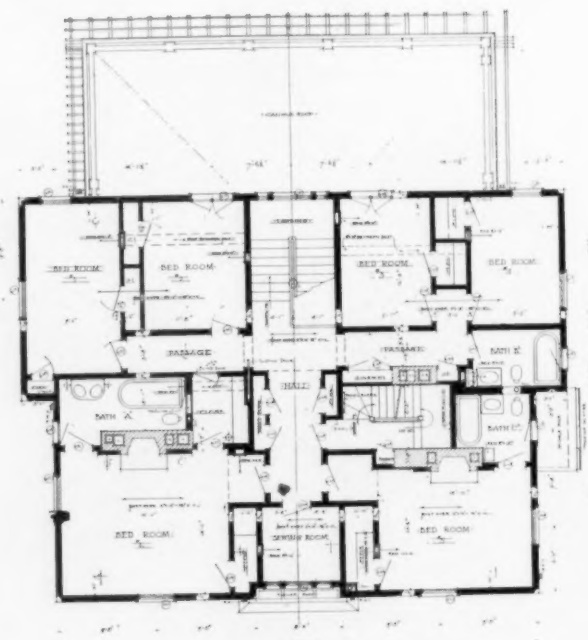
Until the cost of these things is further reduced it will be hard to banish wood altogether. We can, however, and should immediately abolish wood floors; with them will go, as I have said, more than half the wood, and three quarters of the danger, for what wood is left would be scattered, and though it would doubtless burn in a general conflagration, it would be hard to make much of a fire of it in any other contingency.

So long as there is any wood there will be danger, and we must consider the best way to overcome it. Fire doors, bulkheads and wire glass are all good in their way, but they are makeshifts, not the genuine article. There is only one sure way to prevent fire, and that is to use materials that won't burn.



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Mr. Aymar Embury, II, Architect.

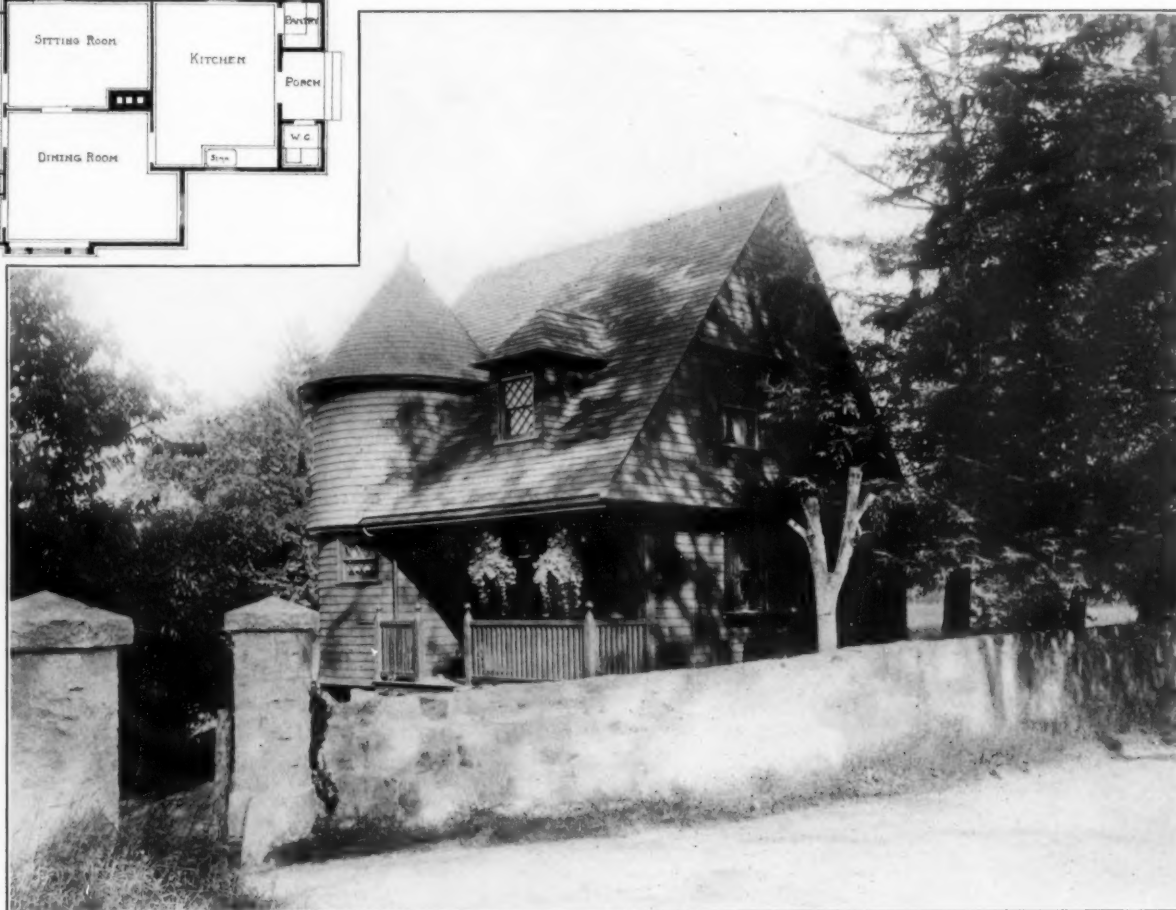
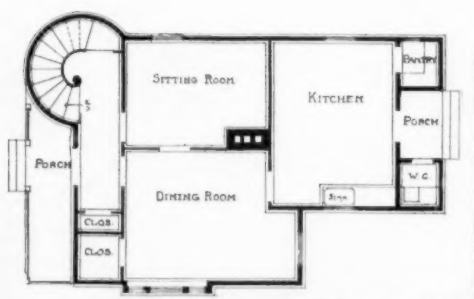


ELEVATION OF STREET FRONT AND FLOOR PLANS, HOUSE OF HENRY HOWARD, ESQ., BROOKLINE, MASS.

Mr. Charles A. Platt, Architect.



DETAILS, HOUSE OF HENRY HOWARD, ESQ., BROOKLINE, MASS.
Mr. Charles A. Platt, Architect.



GARDENER'S COTTAGE, DEDHAM, MASS.
Mr. A. W. Longfellow, Architect.



STREET FRONT, HOUSE OF HENRY HOWARD, ESQ., BROOKLINE, MASS.

MR. CHARLES A. PLATT, ARCHITECT.

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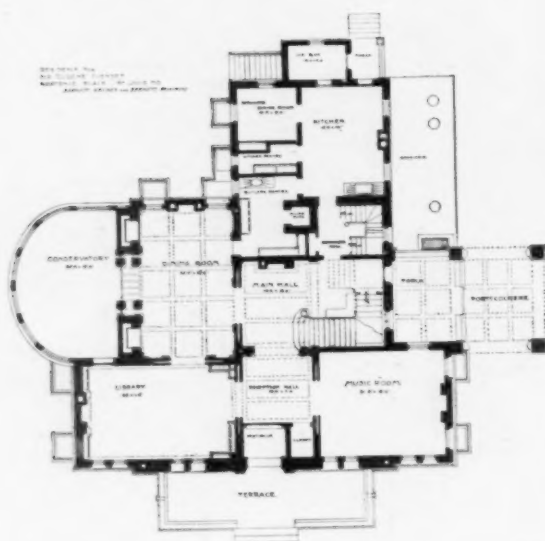
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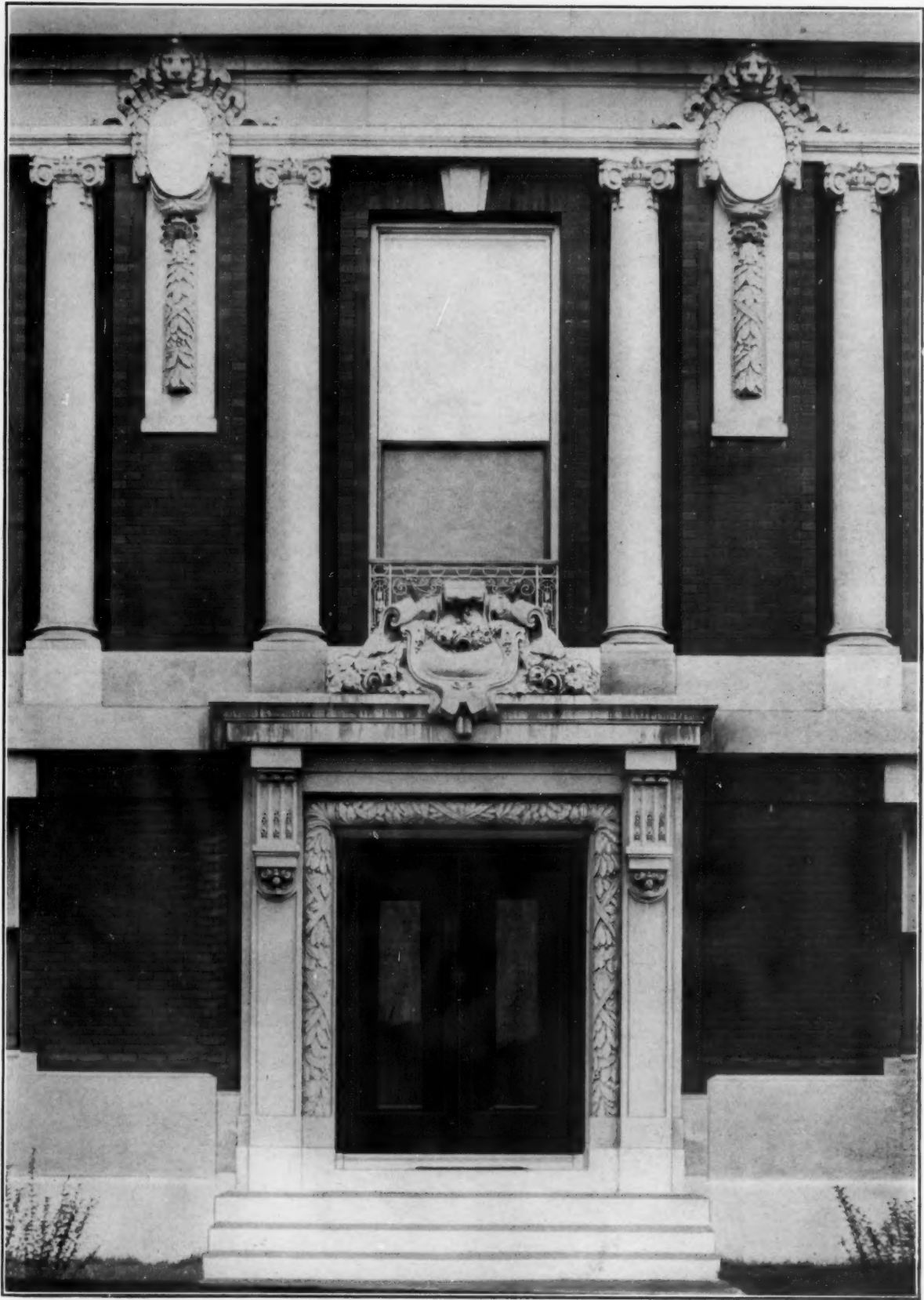
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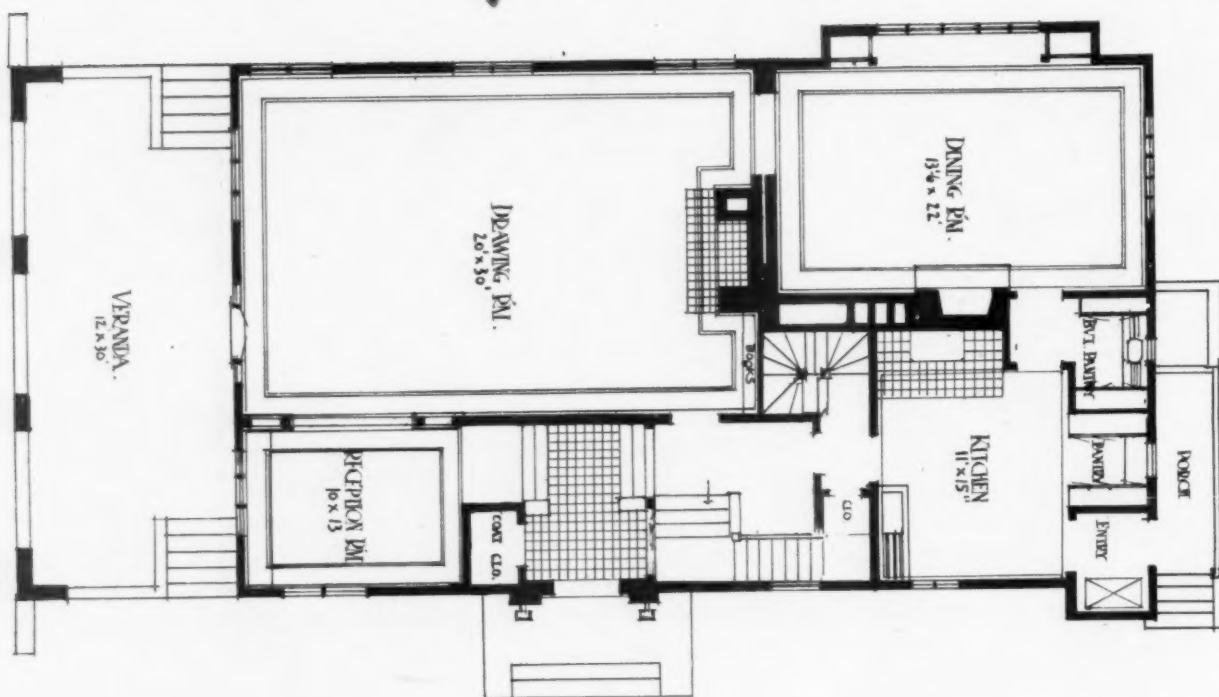
DETAILS OF ENTRANCE, HOUSE OF MR. EUGENE CUENDET, HORTENCE PLACE, ST. LOUIS, MO.

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Mr. George W. Maher, Architect.



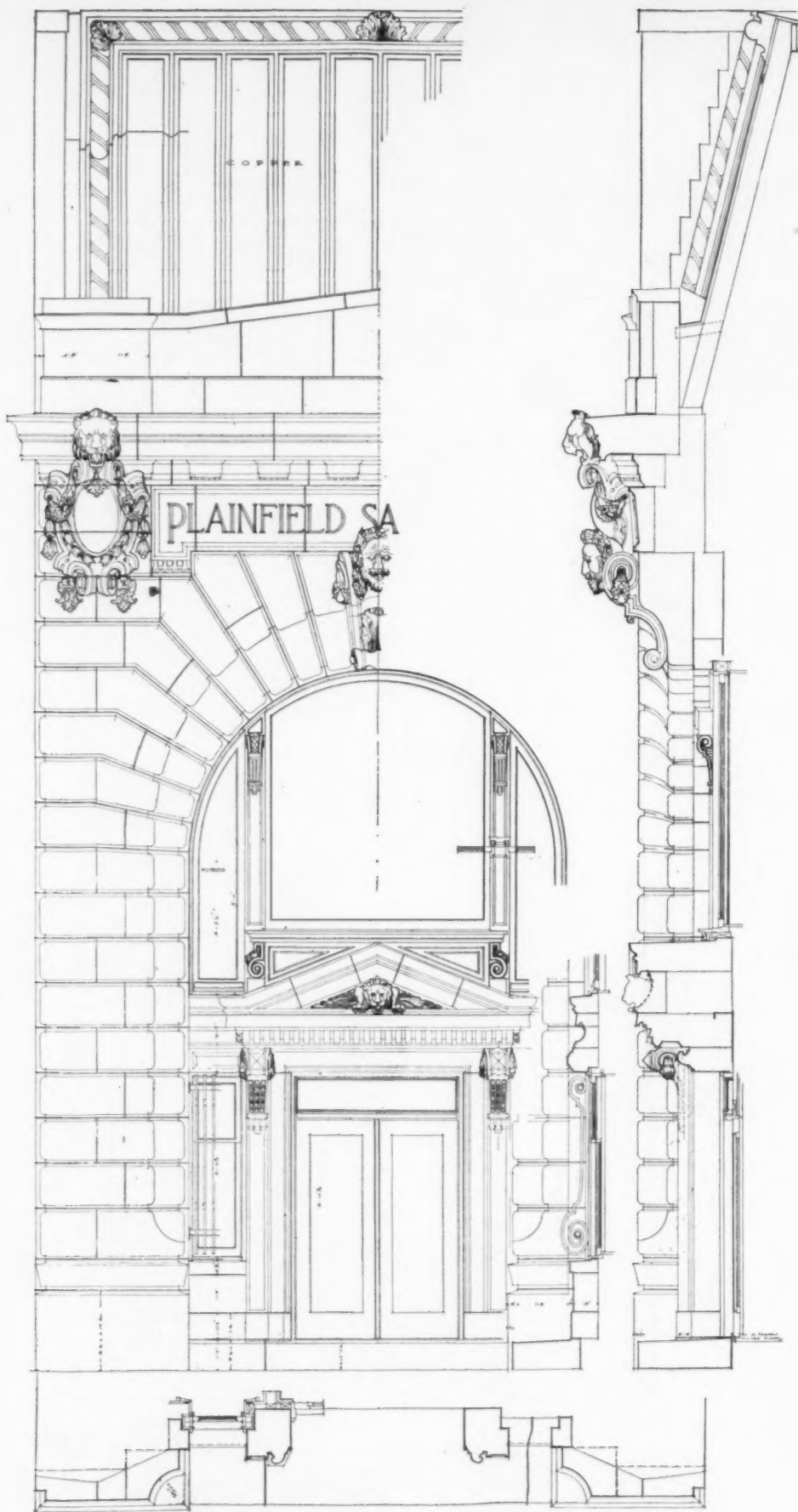
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Messrs. Marsh & Gette, Architects.

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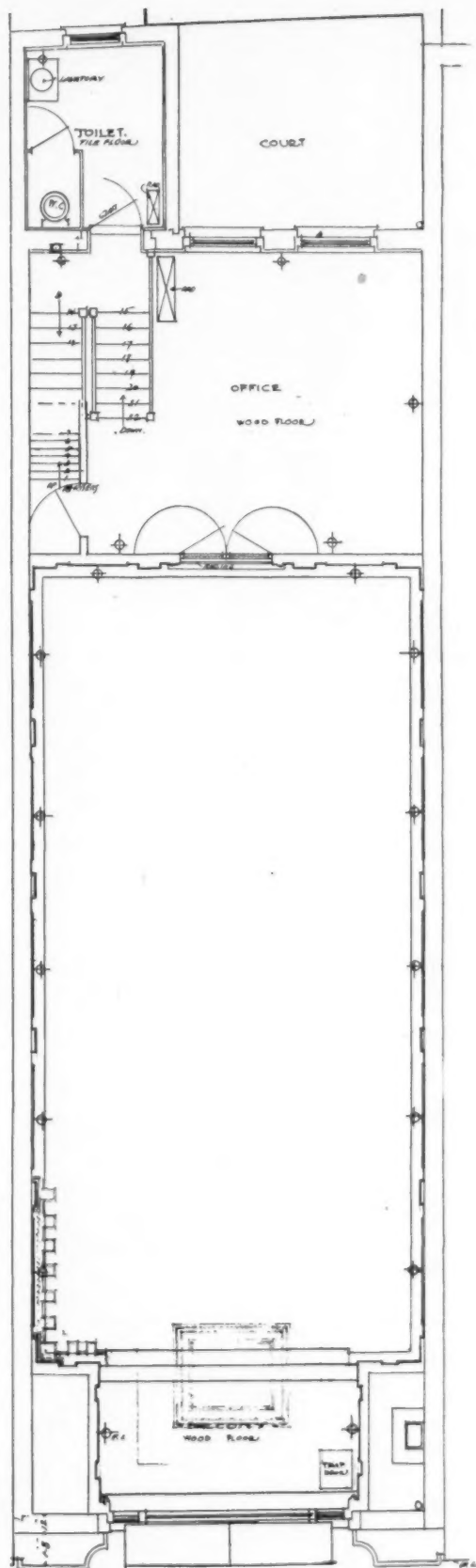
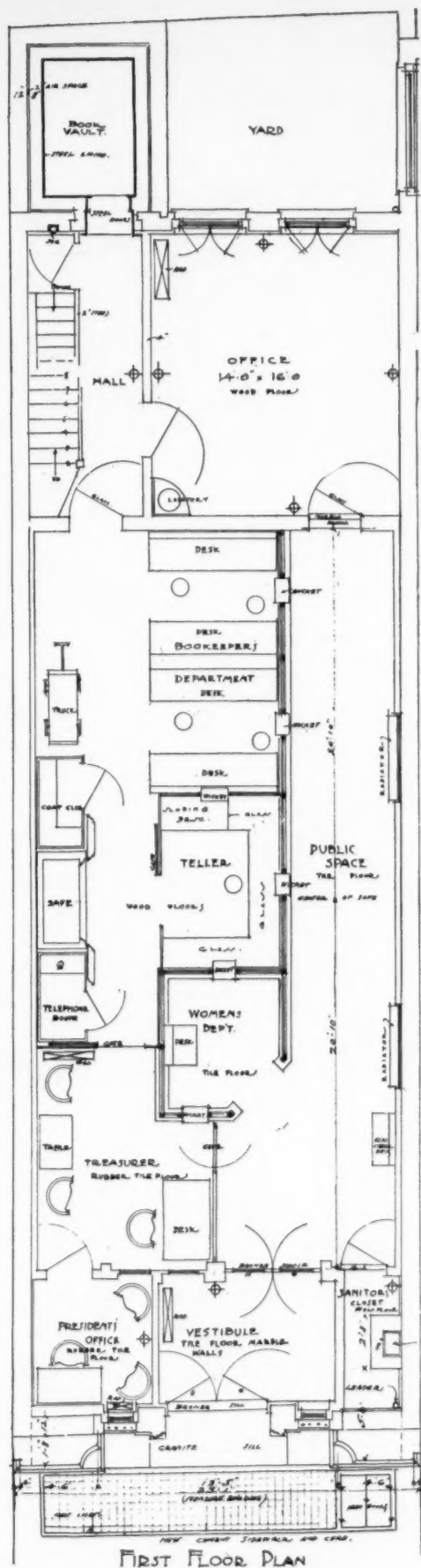
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April 29, 1908.

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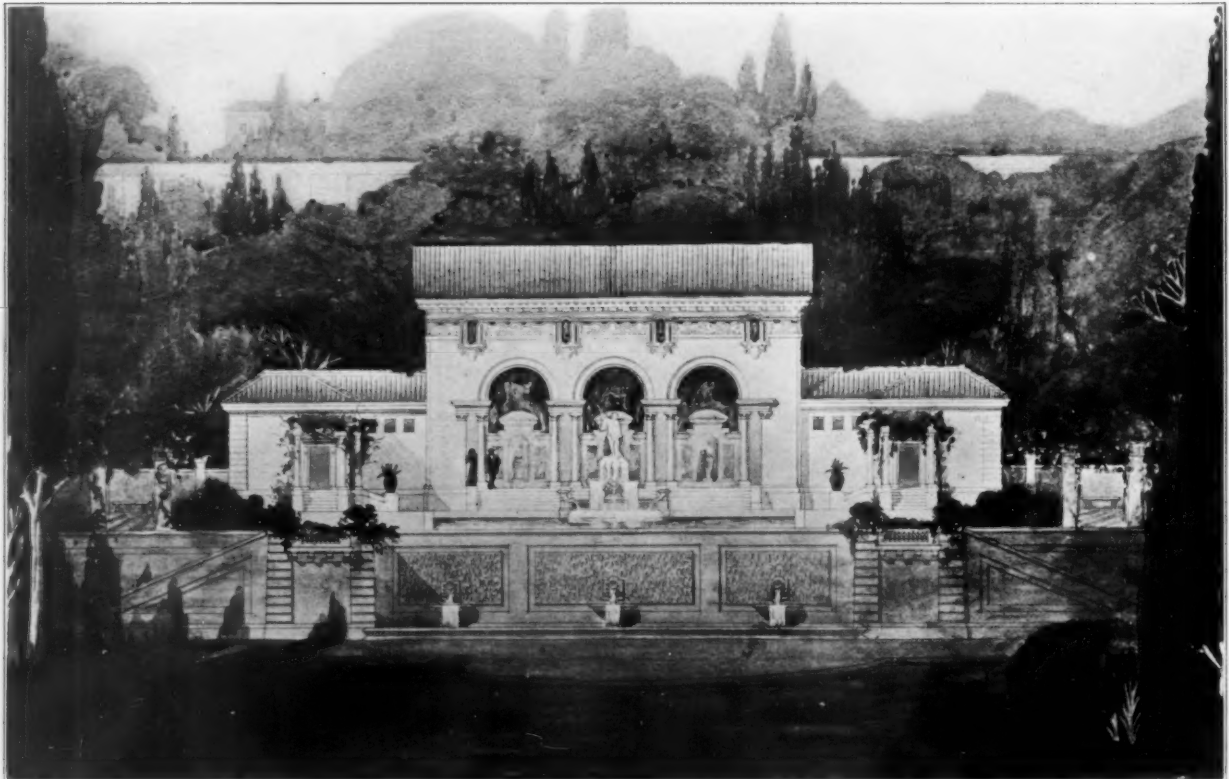


FLOOR PLANS, PLAINFIELD SAVINGS BANK, PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Messrs. Marsh & Gette, Architects.

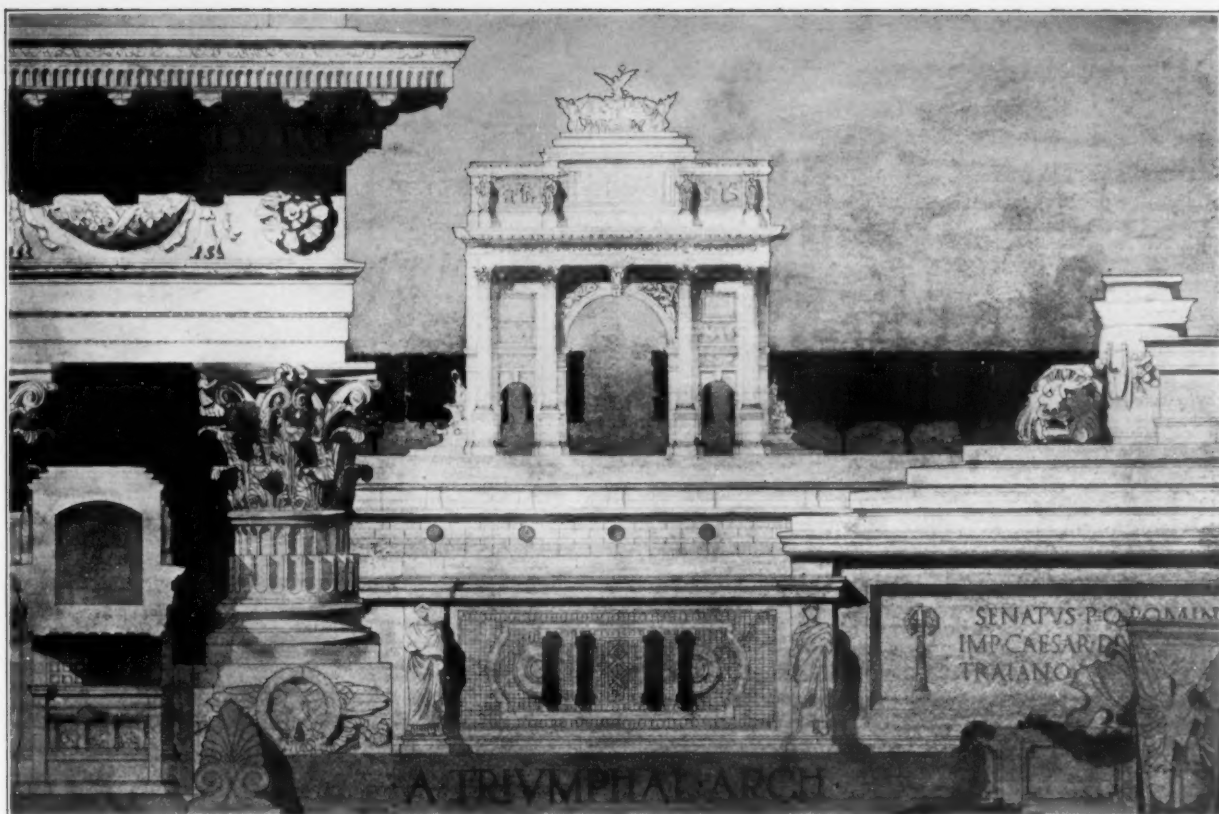


SECOND MEDAL—J. C. TROTT, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY.

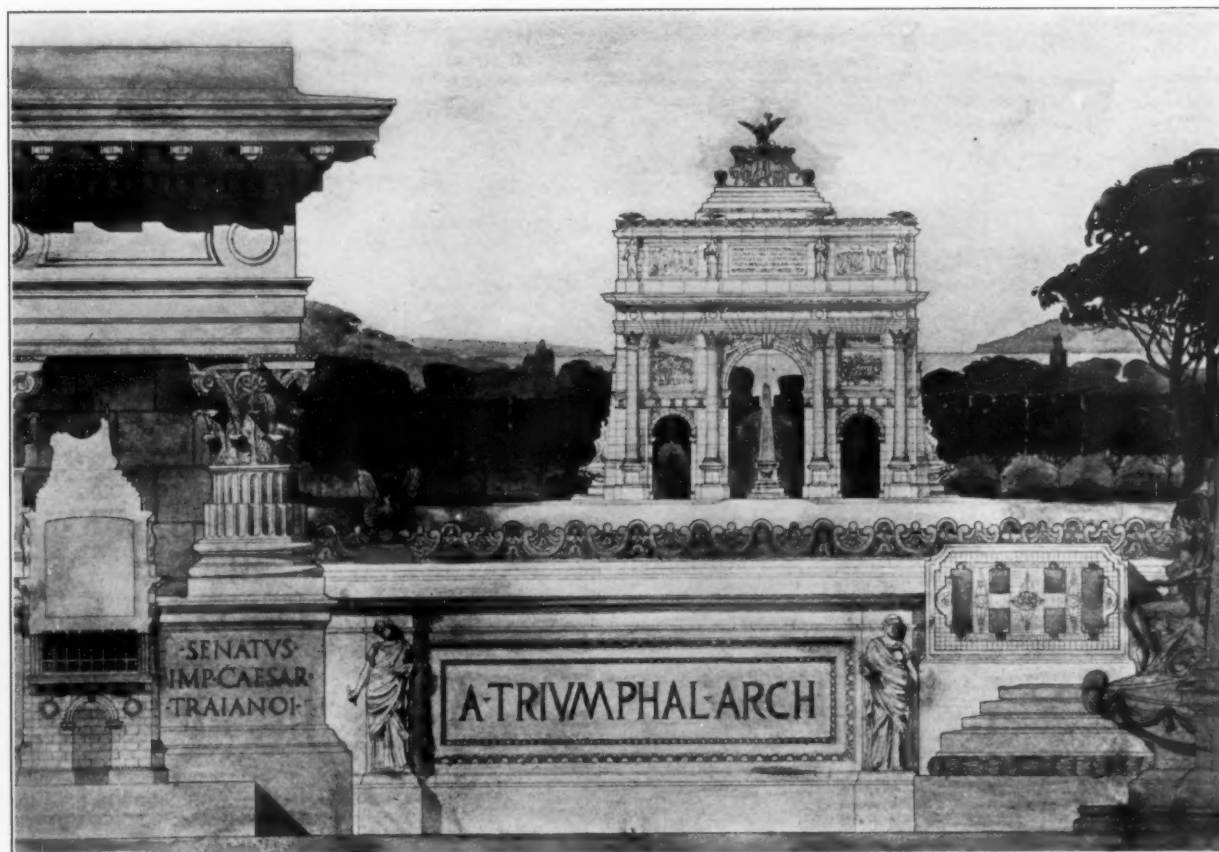


SECOND MEDAL—HENRY A. BROWN, UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

AN OUT OF DOORS SWIMMING POOL.
STUDENT WORK, SOCIETY OF BEAUX-ARTS ARCHITECTS.



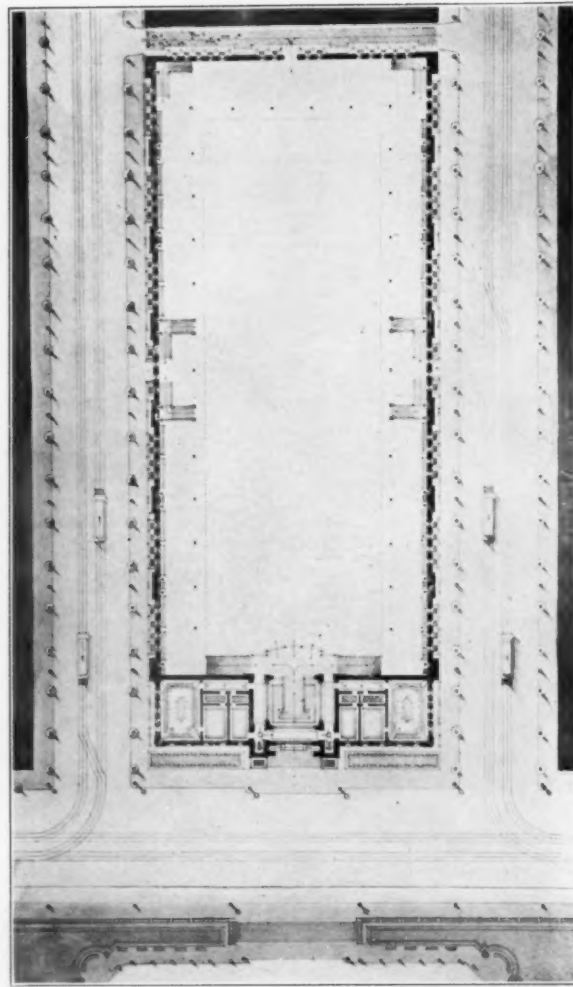
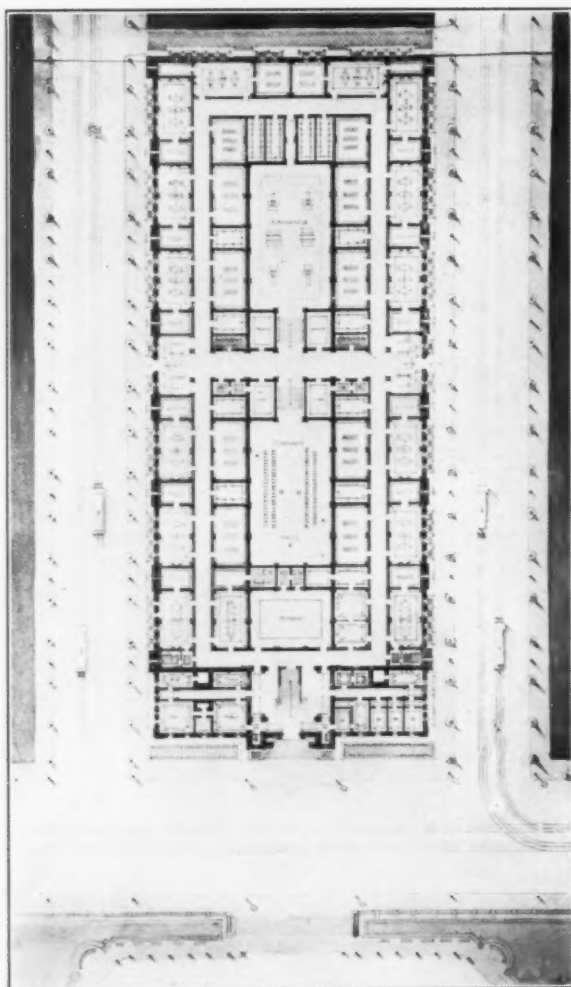
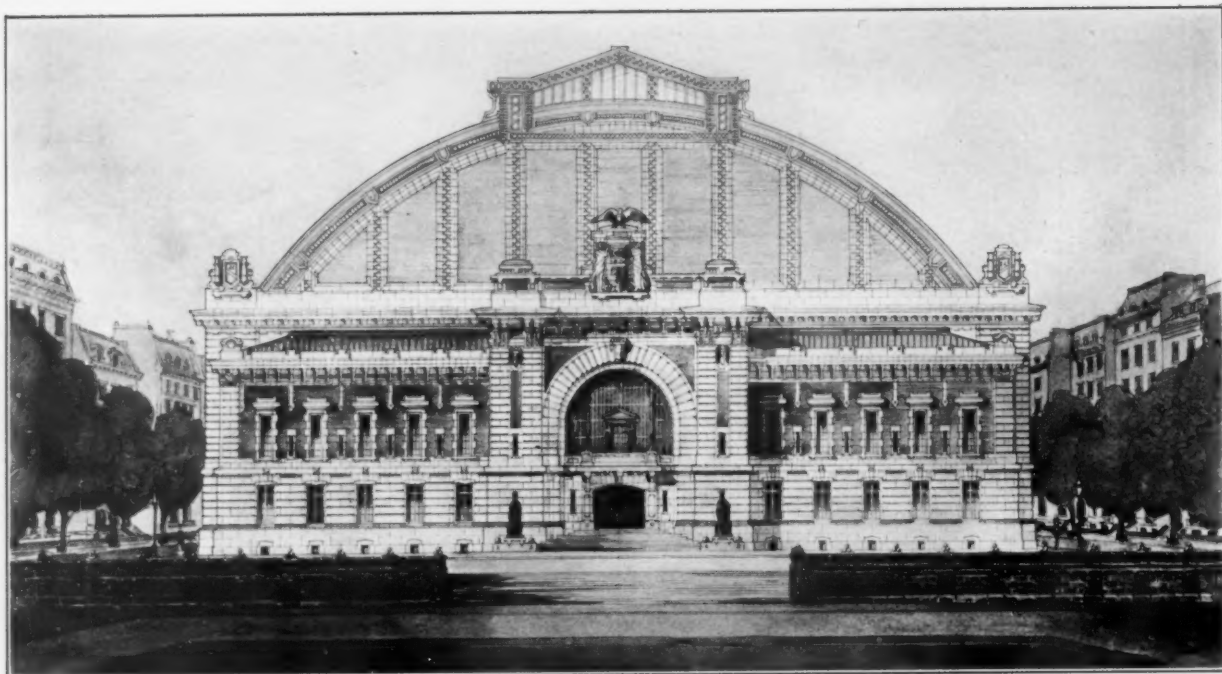
MENTION, PLACED—HUGH M. FERRISS, WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY.



MENTION, PLACED—S. G. STOUT, WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY.

A TRIUMPHAL ARCH.

STUDENT WORK, SOCIETY OF BEAUX-ARTS ARCHITECTS.



SECOND MEDAL—GEORGE R. THOMPSON, CORNELL UNIVERSITY.

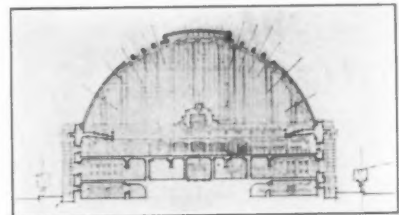
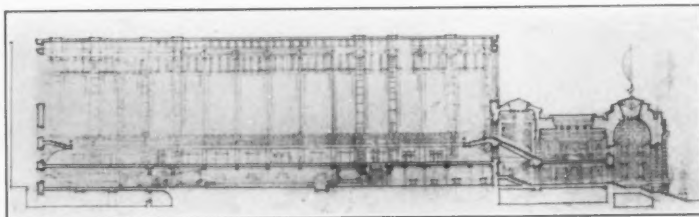
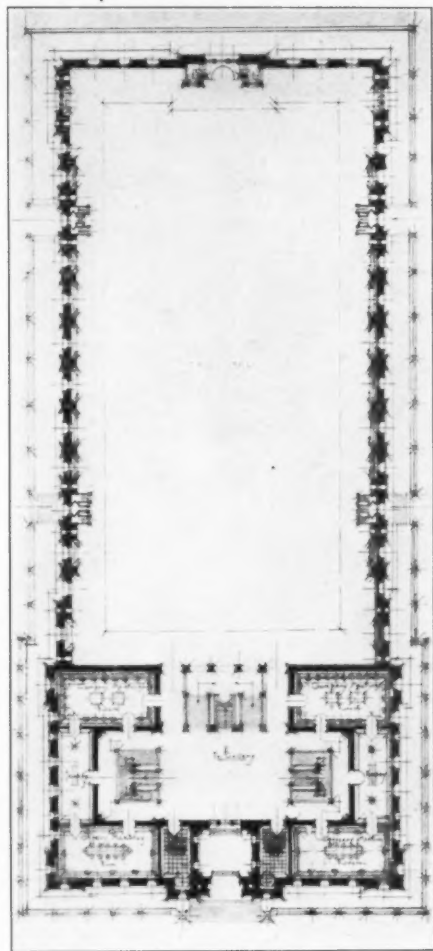
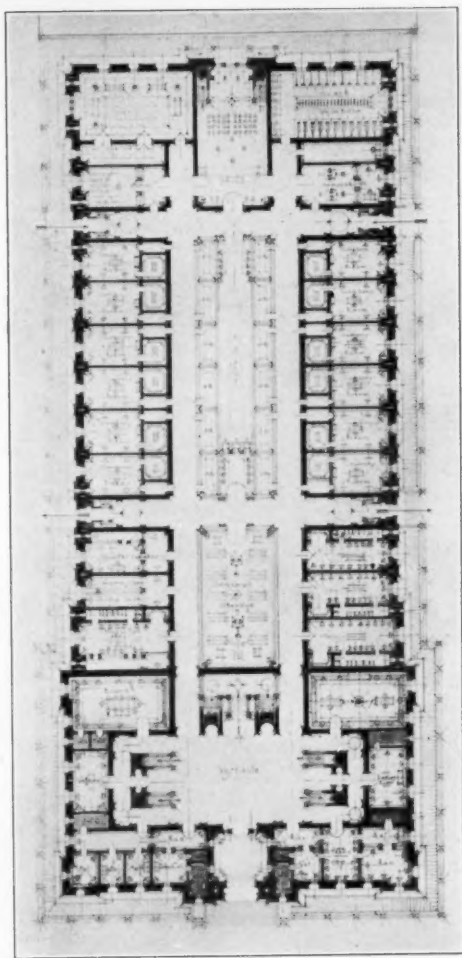
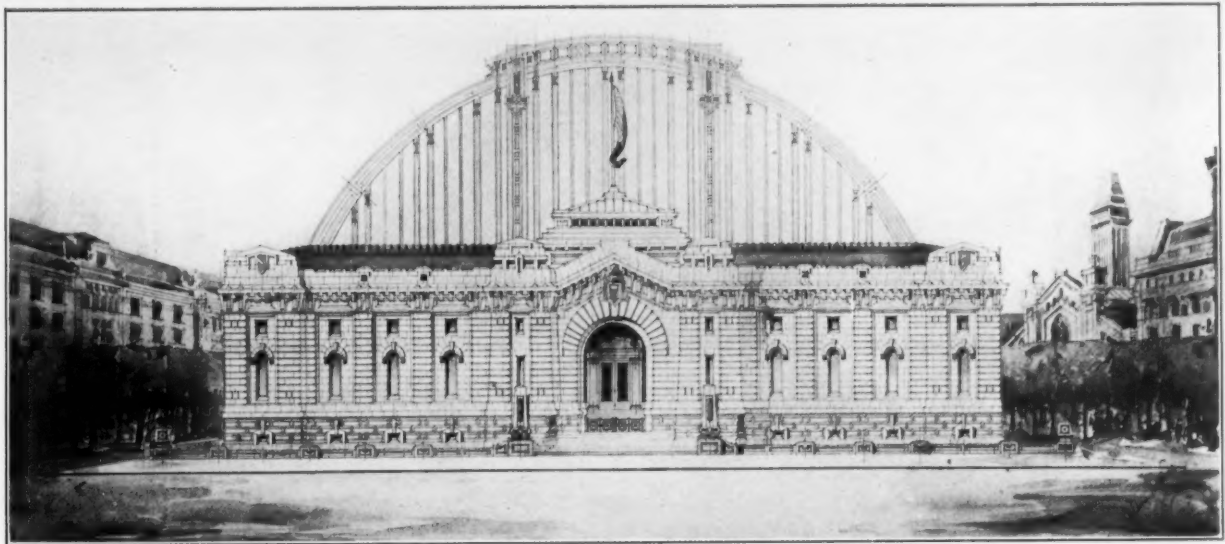
AN ARMORY.

STUDENT WORK, SOCIETY OF BEAUX-ARTS ARCHITECTS.

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SECOND MEDAL—J. EDWIN HOPKINS, ATELIER JALLADE-PREVOT.

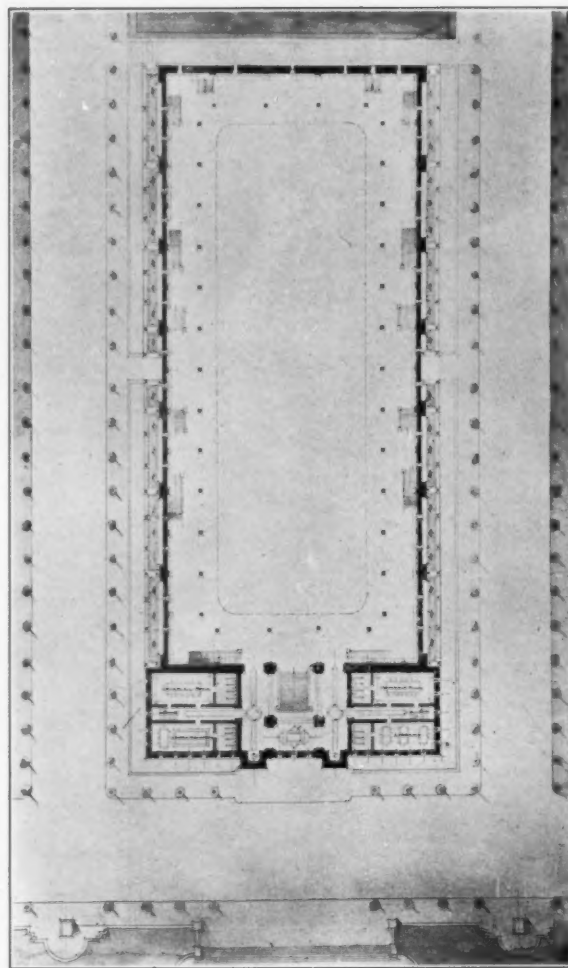
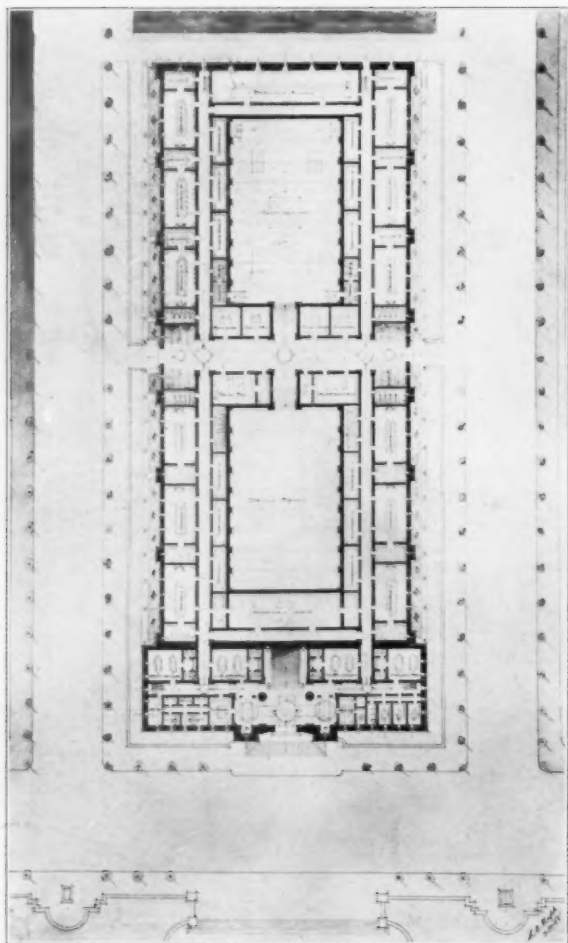
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SECOND MEDAL—L. B. CLAPP, CORNELL UNIVERSITY.

AN ARMORY.

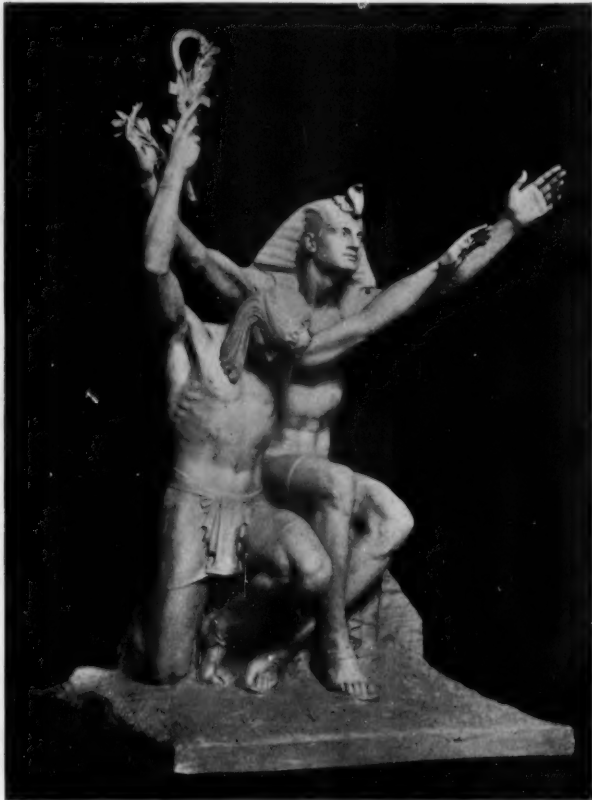
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Undoubtedly one great peril under present conditions is the multiplication of these "fireproof" buildings of great height and in close proximity to one another. Fire



NATIONAL SCULPTURE SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION.

EGYPT REAWAKENING.
Charles Keck, Sculptor.

in the upper part of one can spread to others and rage unchecked entirely out of reach of the Fire Department. In a crowded district like the lower part of this city each new building adds to the danger, but the danger is little now compared to what it soon will be if the present foolish methods of building are not stopped. Now, only about 15 per cent. of the land below Chambers street is covered with buildings of ten stories or more in height; imagine the conditions when 50 or 75 per cent. is covered by high buildings.

Clearly we are running into an impossible situation, and something must be done to correct it sooner or later. Danger from fire is not the only danger with which we are confronted by our reckless building. Light and sun are being shut out both from street and buildings. Builders take their light from adjoining land with absolute disregard as to what will happen when their neighbors build. Many of them trade on the fact that if their windows are shut by adjoining buildings, the builders will have no light for themselves. From any viewpoint the whole system is as unwise as it is unjust.

Passenger Elevators*

BY REGINALD PELHAM BOLTON

TO say that the number of elevators installed in most buildings has been arrived at by guesswork, is to make no reflection upon the designers of the building or

*The general considerations indicated in this article with much contributory information, facts, and figures, are presented in the book, "Elevator Service," just published by Mr. Bolton.

of the appliances, who in the absence of any definition of the work, or of the traffic provided by an elevator, have had no other means to guide them than a more or less confusing comparison with the plants provided in other buildings.

Passenger travel in elevators is governed by clearly defined limitations, and there is an ascertainable amount of traffic resulting from any elevator or combination of elevators.

In regular or schedule operation, this amount will be found to be a result of the number of floors which the elevator serves, and the average number of persons requiring the use of the elevator per trip.

If this combination be so proportioned, that too large an average number has to be carried on each trip, the distance between stops becomes so shortened that the speed of the elevator cannot be developed, and the time of the trip becomes unduly extended.

A point is, therefore, indicated at which best results in traffic and in time can be attained, and a rating or basis of carrying power per hour can be established so that the work of one elevator can be compared with others.

This is the first step necessary to an understanding of the service to be provided by any elevator plant, and such a basis goes further than establishing a definition of work, for it affords the means of comparing the work of machines of different speeds with others, and it also clears the way for proportioning the car to the traffic, a matter on which no information has hitherto been obtain-



NATIONAL SCULPTURE SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION.

SORROW.
Ephriam Kaiser, Sculptor.

able. Yet it is clear that if it be ascertained that with a given number of passengers per trip, the maximum result in traffic is attained, then the size of the car should be pro-

portioned to that number and any greater or less size will affect, and probably will detract from the work accomplished.

By predetermining the size of the car for a given number of floors, without knowledge of the traffic conditions, many an architect has unknowingly predefined the limits of the work of the combined appliance, and at the same time, has brought about a combination of load and speed which does not fit the actual circumstances of traffic, and so the apparatus becomes ill-proportioned and uneconomical.

Of great importance, therefore, are those features which the designer of a building may lay down for the elevator, by a decision as to car size and number of floors, together with the weights which may be imposed upon the appliance, by the design of the car, and especially



NATIONAL SCULPTURE SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION.

NATURE'S SUN DIAL.

J. Scott Hartley, Sculptor.

from the decision to employ in a building of a certain character, a certain number of these appliances.

It is a rather common error to assume that the visitors to a building constitute the heaviest class of traffic in elevators. It will, on the contrary, be found that the tenants and their employees are the most difficult to handle with celerity and convenience. But as both must be handled with equal satisfaction, the defined duty of an elevator must cover the two forms of traffic, one consisting of passengers going all in one direction, and the other both ways, up and down, at the same period; and this the elevator can and will do, provided it be allotted that share of the traffic which does not exceed its maximum capacity.

If it has too large a traffic assigned to it, then the same results are brought about as in the subway, where the delay of one car by overcrowding brings about delay in others, lengthening the time of travel and actually carrying less persons per hour, than would be the case were a rapid schedule maintained.

The architects' problem of providing a sufficiency of these conveniences will be greatly simplified with a defined average passenger travel for an elevator (at any given number of floors) ready to his hand, with which he has only to decide upon the extent of the tenancy of the building, on which subject he is, of all persons, in the best position to pass.

Consciously or unconsciously, he is designing his building for a certain number of occupants, somewhere between entire emptiness and an overcrowding that would result in asphyxiation.

As a matter of fact, inquiry will establish very well-defined rates of occupancy of the tenanted or rentable area, which follow naturally the position of business buildings, and the nature of the business of the tenants, and reach a most natural limitation at the minimum cubical space which, without special ventilation, will afford reasonably hygienic conditions. With these facts laid down, and the best traffic from each elevator defined, the number of elevators which will cover every contingency is ascertainable.

The definition of duty, carrying with it the establishment of the best running time and speeds, goes further, for it enables the architect to decide unhesitatingly what is the proper division to make between local and express services.

It should evidently be such as to afford the upper or express section, just as good a service, in time and in the number of cars, as the lower part. It is stated by some persons who have had to do with buildings that are so divided as to afford the upper part an inferior service, that the inadequacy does not prevent their obtaining high rentals, on account of the superior light and view of upper floors. But for how long will such advantages last? And in case of fire, what would compensate for the detriment to such a building in case of inability to remove the helpless tenants of the upper section.

Many instances could be cited where the tenants of an upper section could not be removed by the elevators in less than an hour, if the stairs were cut off.

As an illustration, assume a building of twenty-three stories, having five local and five express elevators. These are divided at the eleventh floor, with the result that the lower part has a schedule service of 200 trips per hour, and the upper section, a service of only 120 trips per hour. There is no difference between the average tenancy of any of the floors, but a tenant of the upper part has only about half the convenience in number of cars passing his floor, and occupies nearly double the average time to reach his destination, and yet is more dependent upon the service than the tenant of a lower floor.

These and other considerations go to show how desirable it is that we should all understand what an elevator stands for in the movement of passengers, and should also realize that the features which result in the work it will accomplish, are in part contributed by the architect or designer, in part by the passengers and operators, and in part, only, by the designer of the machinery.

Illustrations

COTTAGE FOR MRS. ETHEL R. GRAEME, ENGLEWOOD, N. J.
AYMAR EMBURY II, ARCHITECT.

Gable ends built of local brown sandstone, the front and rear walls gray buff stucco, blinds and roof green, and wood trim white. First floor trim in cyprus stained dark brown, walls covered with yellow grass cloth. All trim of second floor painted white.

House is intended to reproduce as nearly as possible the Dutch farm house type in northern New Jersey, except that it is a story higher than most of the farm houses.

HOUSE OF HENRY HOWARD, ESQ., BROOKLINE, MASS.
CHARLES A. PLATT, ARCHITECT.

In the construction of this house the outside boarding has been omitted, and the metal lathing is put directly on the studs. Over this a coat of cement one inch thick was applied. On the inside between the studs another coat of cement is applied, making a two-inch reinforced wall. The outside wall has a white finish coat.

The rear, opening out on a flower garden, is the most important of the two elevations. It is in the rear that the principal living rooms are located.

The simple treatment characterizing the exterior is maintained throughout the interior. The hall is paneled from floor to ceiling and painted white.

The dining room is paneled in same manner, but is in dark wood. The library walls are lined with book-cases, and the mantel end of this room is finished entirely in wood.

In the basement is the kitchen. Here also is a garage which has fireproof walls and ceiling. The entrance to this garage is by way of an inclined plane, and through the wide gates at the left, as shown in the illustration of the street front. The service yard on the right is

sunken to the level of the kitchen and is screened by a lattice.

HOUSE OF MR. EUGENE CUENDET, HORTENSE PLACE,
ST. LOUIS, MO.
MESSRS. BARNETT, HAYNES & BARNETT, ARCHITECTS.

This house, located in the best residence section of St. Louis, was designed to follow the modern French school. It is constructed of red brick with Bedford stone trimmings. The plan, as will be seen, is a simple treatment of a double house plan, with living rooms opening off from main corridor. The dining room is wainscoted in oak from floor to ceiling, with doric pilasters. This room leads through artistic iron grided doors into the conservatory. The library is finished in mahogany. The style is Italian Renaissance. The parlor is designed in the Adams period.

All bed chambers on second floor are so planned as to afford a similar exposure.

The billiard room is located in the basement and the main stairway is continued down to this room.

PLAINFIELD SAVINGS BANK, PLAINFIELD, N. J.
MARSH & GETTE, ARCHITECTS.

The building originally was a three-story brick store building, but was altered to suit the present conditions—the second story being taken out, making a high ceiling to the banking room.

The exterior of the building is of buff Indiana limestone, with base courses of granite. The roof is of copper. In the interior the vestibule is wainscoted with marble, and has a vaulted plaster ceiling. The floor of the vestibule and of the public space with the base is of gray marbleitic. The woodwork of the banking room is of gray stained oak with inlay panels, all the metal work and fixtures being of old brass. The room is in addition lighted by a large ceiling light.

Recent Court Decisions

WHEN IS A BUILDING COMPLETED?

LICHTY v. HOUSTON LUMBER CO., COLORADO SUPREME COURT.
88 Pacific Reporter, 846.

The defendant contracted for the construction of two houses, the contractor to furnish the material, which he purchased of the plaintiff lumber company. Failing payment therefor, the company sued to enforce its mechanics' lien, and from a judgment enforcing the lien the owner appealed. Under the Colorado statute the lien claimant has two months after the completion of the building in which to file his lien. At the time the owner accepted the building from the principal contractor as complete a mantel and grates remained to be put in, certain screens and a cellar door had still to be hung, some picture mouldings to be put in place and a window to be fitted. The house was rented and occupied before these things were done. The mantel and grates were not put in by the principal contractor, but under a separate contract. The court held that the acceptance of the building by the owner from the principal contractor did not constitute its completion so as to set the statute of limitations running against the material man. Completion meant the actual completion of the building—the time when the last work on it was one. The lien was accordingly enforced.

PROOF OF EMPLOYMENT BY A DECEASED TO PREPARE PLANS.
LITTLE & JOHNSON, SUPREME COURT, APPELLATE DIVISION.
102 New York Supplement, 754.

This was an action by architects upon a *quantum meruit* for services alleged to have been rendered to the defendant's testator in preparing preliminary studies for a city house. At the trial term the court gave judgment for the plaintiffs. The Appellate Division, considering that the deceased had no property in the city and seemed only to have contemplated the possibility of acquiring city property and building a house, thought it possible that the plaintiffs' purpose in preparing the sketches was to induce the deceased to carry his contemplated purchase into execution, and that there would not have been sufficient evidence of employment to justify submitting the case to the jury if one of the plaintiff firm had not been allowed to testify as a witness on his own behalf as to a number of consultations and interviews with deceased, a large part of the services for which compensation was sought consisting of these very consultations and interviews. The court held the admission of this evidence to be erroneous, under the law forbidding direct or indirect testimony by a survivor that a personal transaction did or did not take place, and what did or did not occur between the parties, reversed the judgment and granted a new trial.

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National Sculpture Society's Exhibition—The Preservation of Holyrood Chapel—The Drury Lane Theatre Fire.

ILLUSTRATIONS:

Cottage of Mrs. Ethel R. Graeme, Englewood, N. J.—House of Henry Howard, Esq., Brookline, Mass. (4 plates)—House of Eugene Cuendet, Esq., St. Louis, Mo. (2 plates)—House of Elmer Baker, Esq., Kenilworth, Ill.—The Plainfield Savings Bank, Plainfield, N. J. (3 plates)—Student Work, Society of Beaux-Arts Architects (5 pages).

THAT the exhibition of the National Sculptors' Society, now being held in the Fifth Regiment Armory in Baltimore, would attract a large and representative number of architects, painters, sculptors and those interested in the allied arts, was to be expected, but the attendance of the laity in such numbers as are daily visiting the exhibition was as unlooked for as it is gratifying. The great value of art as an agent for the advancement of civilization is becoming more generally recognized in this country, and the benefits accruing from such a largely attended exhibition of the best examples of our American sculptors' work will be incalculable. Speaking the language of all nations, understood alike by the people of every land and every age, the elevating and ennobling influence of great works of art have doubtless inspired many a noble deed or act of heroism. Who has not stood before a masterpiece, and, catching some hint of the inspiration that directed the genius of its author, felt the thrill of lofty purpose? While the power and influence of good literature in the interest of art and the advancement and upbuilding of our civilization are great and widespread, exhibitions of the best examples of sculpture and painting are as eloquent and as inspiring as anything that has ever been written by pen.

TO those who give attention to the preservation of the rapidly disappearing artistic memorials of former times, whether located in this or other countries, the discussion and correspondence recently published in the architectural press of Great Britain relative to the restoration or preservation of Holyrood Chapel, near Edinburgh, will be of much interest. Although the late Lord

Melville devised a large sum of money to be expended at the discretion of an architect selected by him in a complete restoration of this exceptionally interesting example of mediæval work, no sooner did the fact become known and receive serious consideration than vehement objection and protest was offered by a considerable number of prominent architects, who claimed that a restoration in this case would simply mean vandalism, or a practical rebuilding of the greater part of the chapel.

WHILE we are inclined to believe that in many instances the ancient monument has perhaps a historic or sentimental rather than an artistic interest, the traditions concerning which can as well be preserved and perpetuated in a new or altered structure as in the old, Holyrood Chapel would not seem to rightly belong to that class. This structure stands to-day, notwithstanding the roof and a large part of one arcade have disappeared, one of the most beautiful fragments of mediæval architecture, and if properly protected, not restored, will doubtless endure for ages to come and delight artists and architects alike, not alone with its beauties of form, proportion, and detail, but also with its marvelously perfect workmanship, qualities all of them which probably can never be duplicated. To attempt anything like a true and complete restoration under such circumstances would be sheer folly, and the result must inevitably be a distinct and lamentable loss to architecture.

THE recent fire at Drury Lane Theatre, probably the most famous playhouse in the world, while of a serious and alarming nature was confined entirely to the stage and adjacent workrooms, thus apparently justifying the dependence that has been placed in the asbestos fire curtain and the general precautionary measures adopted for the safety of theatre audiences. While the fire actually occurred about four o'clock in the morning, thus leaving entirely to conjecture the possible fate of an audience which might have become panic-stricken and behaved badly had the fire broken out during a performance, the fact that the auditorium was perfectly protected from fire and heat and not even uncomfortably filled with smoke should have an altogether reassuring effect upon the theatre-going public. The absence of smoke and heat in the theatre proper was due to the perfect action of the skylights over the stage in breaking early in the course of the fire, thus providing vents for the escape of smoke and gases to the open air.

THIS fire, without doubt the most notable of its kind that has occurred in London in recent years, while costing the owners of the building some thousands of dollars, would in a sense seem to be almost a fortunate affair, for it furnishes, without sacrifice of human life, actual and incontrovertible proof of the wisdom of the laws governing the construction and equipment of theatres. Hereafter we may expect to hear less about the hardship to owners in being required to expend large sums in equipping theatres with doubtful safety appliances. A careful comparison of the results of the Drury Lane Theatre fire with those of the Iroquois fire, for example, and making proper allowance for the absence of an audience in one instance, should be sufficient to justify the requirement without protest of all the precautionary measures now generally adopted in our urban playhouses, in even the smallest village "opera house" where movable scenery is used.

Current News Section

Notes and Clippings

AN ANCIENT MONASTERY TO BE TRANSFORMED INTO A HOTEL

The separation of church and state in France and the dissolution of the congregations have already had many a curious sequel. Many a devout country curate, thrown on his own resources by the stoppage of his salary, which, under the concordat, was paid by the state, is now developing into a shrewd man of business. Monks and nuns have wandered forth to other more hospitable lands, and even the Cardinal-Archbishop of Paris was some time houseless and dependent on the hospitality of a good Catholic. The church in France has, in a word, been turned upside down, and this state of topsy-turvydom is only gradually beginning to right itself.

The archepiscopal palace in the Rue de Grenelle has now become a government ministry. The ministry of the colonies will shortly leave its quarters in the Louvre and be located in an old monastery. Other monasteries and convents are being pulled down to make way for flats and offices, and their very names will soon be a bygone memory. Among those that are to survive is the interesting old monastery of the Oblate Brotherhood in the Rue de St. Petersburg. It is to undergo a novel transformation, one that cannot fail to excite interest in America; in a few weeks it will open its doors as the Hotel Windsor.

I went over the old place yesterday under the guidance of Walter Herrlan, the director, and found it charming. It is situated on the rising ground behind the St. Lazare station. The monks were expelled a couple of years ago and the monastery was sold by public auction and bought by the Credit-Foncier, which resold it to the Société des Immeubles Parisiens. On either side of the religious house is a chapel; on the left hand the old chapel, and on the right hand the new chapel, a beautiful Gothic building wherein the Oblate Brothers of future generations were to have continued the devotions that their predecessors had for centuries paid day by day in the old one. Cardinal Richard, just before his death, which took place a few weeks ago, purchased the new chapel, and services are now held as before. As the chapel is connected directly with the monastery by the ground floor and gallery, people staying in the hotel will enjoy the novel experience of being able to visit it without so much as wetting their feet on a rainy day. There is even an oratory which will remain intact, in the hotel itself.

The old chapel had a narrow escape from becoming a concert and billiard saloon, and there is still a cinematograph show in it. In a few weeks, however, it will become the splendid dining hall of the hotel—a modern refectory.—*Exchange.*

KANSAS CITY ART INSTITUTE ADDS A NEW DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURAL MODELING

A Department of Architectural Modeling has been added to the course at the Art Institute during the past week, under the instruction of Herman F. Simon. A large number of architectural casts have been acquired and constructed by the department.

During the coming week Professor Geo. B. Penny will lecture upon "Seven of the Greatest Painters of Ancient Greece." These seven painters under consideration will range from the period of Polygnotos to that of Appelles.

GEORGIA SCHOOL OF TECHNOLOGY ADDS AN ARCHITECTURAL COURSE

At the beginning of the fall term this year the Georgia School of Technology will include in its curriculum a regular bachelor of architecture course in connection with the mechanical, electrical, textile and other courses now taught at this institution.

President K. G. Matheson announces that he is already in correspondence with a number of Eastern architects for the purpose of securing an instructor for the new department. The course will require four years.

Personal

We are advised that Mr. J. C. Craig, formerly of Salt Lake City, has formed a partnership with Mr. F. A. Sexton, of Seattle, Wash., under the firm name of Sexton & Craig.

A memorial to the late Edward I. Nickerson was adopted at a meeting of Rhode Island Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, held at the University Club. The late Mr. Nickerson had been secretary of the chapter for eighteen years, and was president of the branch for four years.

Mr. Dwight H. Perkins, architect of the Board of Education, Chicago, recently gave an interesting lecture at the Y. M. C. A. rooms, Chicago, on Ground and Building Problems of the Board of Education.

Mr. Edwin H. Oliver, Mr. Lamont D. Litchfield, architects, and Mr. Edward L. Rawson, architectural engineer, having been associated with the well-known firm of architects, Messrs. Winslow and Bigelow for twenty-one, thirteen and twelve years respectively, wish to announce that they have opened offices at No. 6 Beacon street, Boston, Mass., for the practice of architecture in all its branches; also wharf and dock construction.

Mr. Henry Hewitt, architect, has recently delivered a lecture on architectural composition before the Denver (Col.) Artists' Club.

At a recent meeting of the Louisville (Ky.) State Fair Board, Messrs. Albert S. Joseph, O. G. Joseph and W. N. Morrill, associates, were selected as architects for the proposed new buildings.

Mr. N. O. Duer recently delivered a lecture at Syracuse University under the auspices of the Department of Architecture, on building stone, natural and manufactured.

Mr. Herbert D. Hale, of Messrs. Hale & Rogers, of New York City, the successful competitors for the New Orleans post-office, has recently returned from a visit to that city.

Competitions

The competition recently held at Newark, N. J., under the auspices of the New Jersey Chapter, American Institute of Architects, was most successful.

The age of competitors was limited to twenty-four years, and the problem a three-story dwelling on a 25 foot wide city lot.

The board of managers of the chapter had the assistance of Prof. A. D. F. Hamlin, of Columbia University, in making the awards, which were as follows:

First prize, \$25, H. F. Cunningham, Washington, D. C.; second prize, \$15, Gerald F. Galloway, Washington, D. C.; third prize, \$10, Theodore E. Wirths, New York, N. Y. The following were given honorable mention: Frederic J. Meseke, Baltimore, Md.; No. 26, draughtsman unknown; Joseph A. Lockie, Birmingham, Ala.; Lewis Scheel, Bayonne, N. J.; Dean Parmelee, Knoxville, Tenn. There were fifty-six competitors.

Competitive designs for the erection of a combined market and armory building will be received at the office of the City Engineer, Richmond, Va., June 2, 1908.

An architect submitting designs will be required to furnish plans, four elevations, longitudinal and cross-sections, and such other detail drawings as may be necessary.

\$250 for second best design and \$200 for third best design will be awarded.

The Committee on Grounds and Buildings reserves the right to reject any and all designs.

CHAS. E. BOLLING,
City Engineer.

Societies

The Michigan State Association of Builders was recently organized at Detroit. More than 250 of the leading firms of the State are represented in the new association. The following officers were elected: Edwin Owen, Grand Rapids, president; John A. Wilde, Detroit, treasurer; Albert A. Albrecht, Detroit, secretary.

The Architectural League of America announces the date and place for holding the next convention of the league as September 17, 18, and 19, at Detroit, under the auspices of the Detroit Architectural Club.

It is hoped that the members of the league will make unusual efforts to be present at this convention, for apart from the personal pleasure and benefit derived from attending is to be considered the interest and enthusiasm that will be added to the cause by giving it the sanction of their presence.

This urging may seem somewhat premature, but as the inactive season of the clubs is almost at hand and the convention will be held before the clubs take up their fall work, it seems proper to bring this matter to the attention of the members while they are still interested in active club work, and it is scarcely hoped that all will make every effort to attend.

For the information of those who desire to secure the Architectural Annual, before the supply is exhausted, it is announced that the same can be secured from M. A. Vinson, 205 Caxton Building, Cleveland, O.

The Annual contains many items of interest to the members of the league relative to the various architectural clubs, and many illustrations of important works and articles of interest to the profession at large.

The revised constitution and by-laws which were amended to meet the requirements and conditions governing individual membership, established the first of this year, can be secured by applying to H. S. McAllister, permanent secretary, 729 Fifteenth street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

The local press of Columbus, O., states that one of the principal reasons for the organization of the Architects' Club is the desire on the part of many architects to have a bill now pending in the General Assembly enacted into a law. The bill provides that contracts for making plans for public buildings when the fee involved is \$1,000 or more must be done by competitive bidding like other contracts awarded by county, state and city officials. It is urged by those favorable to the measure that there is really no difference between furnishing supplies to a city or county to the amount of \$1,000 or more and to entering into a contract to prepare plans and specifications for a building in which the fees to be paid amounts to that sum. Since the club is organized a strong effort will be made to have the bill enacted into a law.

An exhibition held in the clubrooms of the Minneapolis, Minn., Architectural Club presents a hint of possible entertainments for other clubs. The exhibition was purely humorous in nature. Each member supplied a sketch or cartoon with architectural motive caricatured.

Book Notes

WOOD. A manual of the national history and industrial application of the timbers of commerce, by G. S. Boulger, F.L.S., F.G.S., etc., with 48 plates and 43 other illustrations. Second edition, revised and

enlarged, 348 pages, 5½ x 8½. Cloth, price \$4.20 net. London: Edward Arnold; New York, Longmans, Green & Co., 91 Fifth avenue.

The authoritative statement by the Forestry Division of the Department of Agriculture, that at present rate of consumption the available timber in America cannot last more than twenty-five years, makes a book of this description timely and interesting reading.

Although the introduction of modern fireproofing methods in building construction, and the use of cement, iron, steel and clay products might reasonably be supposed to cut down the consumption of wood, such is not true. More wood is being used to-day than ever before in the history of the country.

Professor Boulger's book is a storehouse of information on the subject of wood and he has done his work in a thorough manner. While it might prove valuable as a text book, it has none of the uninteresting construction of such works, but presents in an entertaining manner the history of wood, beginning with its origin and structure, and in successive chapters treating of classification, defects, tests and supply.

The second part is cyclopædic in character and arranged alphabetically, so that the subject desired can be quickly found.

GREEK BUILDINGS, represented by fragments in the British Museum, by W. R. Lethaby. Part I: Diana's Temple at Ephesus; Part II: The Tomb of Mausolus; Part III: The Parthenon; each containing about 40 pp. 6½ x 10 inches, fully illustrated. Published at London, by B. T. Batsford, No. 94 High Holborn.

This interesting series of pamphlets treats in a scholarly manner the subject of the restoration of famous Greek buildings, based on the fragments now existing in the British Museum.

The author, in his introduction to Part I, states: "It is impossible to understand any architecture from books alone, and this may be especially true of the great works of Greek art, for they are not so much seen immediately as through a veil of traditional explanations, commentaries and theories which are probably in great part a formal grammar applied long after the time when the architecture flourished as a living language."

It is of great interest to follow the arguments of archaeologists who each one, starting with exactly the same data, construct in varying form a restoration of these Greek buildings. In the temple of Diana this restoration is complicated by the known fact that this building at the time of its erection classed as one of the seven wonders of the world, was several times rebuilt, and the fragments now at the British Museum, probably represent parts of these several rebuildings. This makes for much diversity of opinion, which seems to center about the bases and drums, on which the plinths of the columns rested.

Equally if not more uncertain is the attempt to unite on a basis for the restoration of the Tomb of Mausolus.

Five different restorations are illustrated, each the contention of as many eminent scholars.

While in the temple of Diana the contention seems to center mainly about the detail of construction of the various columns, of which there were a hundred, the Tomb of Mausolus is presented in so many different forms that no one suggests the other, save only the unanimous placing of a quadriga on the truncated pyramidal top of the tomb.

These pamphlets are of great interest, and are a most valuable addition to the literature of the subject of Greek Architecture.

DECORATION OF METAL, WOOD, GLASS, ETC. A book for manufacturers, mechanics, painters, decorators and all workmen in the fancy trades. Edited by H. C. Gaudage. 12mo, 228 pp. Cloth, \$2.00 net. New York: John Wiley & Sons. London: Chapman & Hall, Ltd.

The craftsman, whether amateur or professional, will find this a most helpful book to have within easy reach. It is a compilation of many formulæ and recipes, tested by actual use, and places in the hands of the worker a vast amount of valuable material. The various chapters treat of the renovation of metals, metallic coatings, dyes and foils, enamels and glazes, gilding and silvering, and many processes of much interest and known heretofore only to the advanced worker in the arts and crafts.

Industrial Information

SELF-WINDING CLOCKS

The system of synchronized clocks installed by the Self-Winding Clock Co., 161 Grand avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., are explained in a pamphlet issued by this company, for free distribution. Clocks, controlled by a central station may be installed in office, factory or residence, or public buildings, insuring accuracy of time-keeping qualities and freedom from winding and regulating cares.

A WHITE COATING FOR CEMENT AND BRICK

Dexter Bros. Co., of 105 Bond street, Boston, manufacture a white coating for cement and brick walls, under the trade name of "Petrifax." When applied, this liquid, it is stated, has great penetrating power, and on hardening becomes practically part of the surface.

(AN APOLOGY.)

The National Fire Proofing Company recently published a book entitled "Fireproof Houses of Terra Cotta Hollow Tile and How to Build Them." In this volume were shown two buildings designed by Mr. Robert W. Gardner, architect, 122 West Twenty-ninth street, New York City. These buildings were the Briarcliff residences shown on pages 30 and 33. Through an error which the National Fire Proofing Company very much regrets, Mr. Gardner's name was not mentioned in connection with these buildings and he was not given credit for the designing of them.

Building News

MASSACHUSETTS

DORCHESTER.—P. O'Hearn has acquired property on Neponset avenue, near King Street, and it is reported that he will erect two apartment houses thereon.

ELMWOOD.—Architect William B. Reid, according to press reports, has completed plans for a twelve-family tenement building to be erected at the corner of Elm and Wolcott Streets for Mr. John Quinn.

GARDNER.—It is reported that J. L. Rome is contemplating the erection of a business block on the corner of Nicholis and Parker Streets.

HAVERHILL.—Negotiations are pending for the purchase of the property at the corner of Main Street and Carleton Avenue by the Catholics of the Bradford district. This site is desired for the proposed new edifice.

LOWELL.—The question of erecting a Public Hall Building, to cost about \$200,000, is being agitated at this point. The site under consideration is the property on which the Old Washington Tavern and the Farragut House stands.

OAKDALE.—After a careful deliberation, the school board has voted to accept the plans of Architect William B. Reid for the new Oakdale school building, it is reported.

SALEM.—William C. Cochrane has acquired land at Salem Willows, where it is reported he will erect a new building.

SPRINGFIELD.—Architect Edward S. Tilton is reported as having prepared plans for the new library building to be erected here, and bids will be received up to about June 1.

RHODE ISLAND

PROVIDENCE.—The Edgewood Yacht Club is reported as having decided to erect a new structure, to take the place of the one recently destroyed by fire.

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT.—S. H. Wheeler has secured the southeast corner of Middle and Gold Streets, and it is currently reported that he will erect a building on the site in the near future.

MERIDEN.—Sealed estimates will be received by the "Armory Commission" May 7, 1908, for the general construction of the proposed armory on State property, in the city of Meriden, in accordance with the drawings and specifications by Charles Scranton Palmer, architect, 4 West Main Street, Meriden, Conn., copies of which may be had on application at the office of the architect.

WATERBURY.—According to reports, Architect Joseph T. Smith has plans ready for figures for a new block, to be erected on Lounsbury Street, for James T. Wall.

Architect C. Jerome Bailey is reported as having prepared sketches for a new block, to be erected on the corner of West Porter and Bank Streets, for John L. Fernandez.

NEW YORK

ALBANY.—Plans have been prepared by Palmer & Hornbostel for the New York State Education Building, to be built on Washington Avenue, between Hawk and

Swan Streets, and proposals for the building will be received until June 2. The building must be completed by December 31, 1910.

BUFFALO.—Lewis G. Northrup, it is stated, has bought two large lots on Clarendon Place, upon which he will soon begin building two houses.

COHOES.—Frederick W. Kavanaugh has acquired a plot of ground on Ontario Street, and it is said that he will improve same with an office building.

NEW YORK.—The property on the north side of 113th Street, Near Broadway, has recently changed hands, and it is said that the new owner will improve the site with two six-story elevator apartment houses.

John H. Springer, of the Grand Opera House, is reported as having announced that he is contemplating the erection of two new theatres.

William H. Grinnel has acquired two lots on the west side of Aqueduct Avenue, near Washington Bridge, and it is said that he will improve same with an apartment building.

Robert S. Finney has bought Nos. 149 and 151 West Thirty-sixth Street, and it is said that he will build a twelve-story loft building with store, on the site.

ROCHESTER.—It is currently reported in the local press that the congregation of the St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, on Filmore Street, is to build a new edifice.

SYRACUSE.—The question of issuing \$60,000 in bonds for the purpose of building an eight-room addition with an assembly hall to the Summer school in this city, is being considered.

According to the local press, plans have been completed by Prof. L. B. Howe, of the College of Applied Science of Syracuse University, for the construction of a large Sunday-school room and the remodeling of the Furman Street Methodist Church. Estimated outlay, \$25,000.

NEW JERSEY

ATLANTIC CITY.—It is reported that city officials are considering plans to erect new public buildings to cost half a million.

BAYONNE.—From press reports, we understand that the Bayonne City Republican Club has decided to erect a new clubhouse to cost \$15,000, at Twenty-ninth Street and Broadway.

HADDON HEIGHTS.—The plans prepared by Thomas Stephens, architect, for the new City Hall at this point, have been accepted, and we understand that bids for the erection of the building will be received.

HARRISON.—The West Hudson County Trust Company is reported as contemplating the erection of a new building on property owned by them on Harrison Avenue, opposite the Church of the Holy Cross.

JERSEY CITY.—The congregation of the Second United Presbyterian Church, on Hancock Avenue, is reported as taking measures for the erection of a new edifice.

LONG BRANCH.—J. N. Van Horn has purchased the old Neptune Hose Company building and lot, and, it is said, he will improve the building at once.

MOORESTOWN.—The question of erecting a new Town Hall at this point is being agitated. Morris Linto is interested.

NEW LISBON.—Architect William G. Leconey, of Moorestown, is reported as having prepared plans for the new County Almshouse to be erected here.

PLAINFIELD.—Dr. Norman H. Probasco has purchased the property on Seventh Street and Madison Avenue and has arranged to erect a \$20,000 residence, it is currently reported.

PENNSYLVANIA

BEAVER FALLS.—The members of the St. Mary's Catholic church are considering the erection of a new hospital, according to reports.

BELLEVUE.—The congregation of the Bellevue Presbyterian church, it is said, has decided to build, as soon as possible, a handsome edifice to cost \$50,000.

BRADFORD.—The question of appropriating \$100,000 for a public building to be erected here on the corner of Chestnut and Corydon Streets is being considered, according to press despatches.

BROOKLINE.—The Reliance Improvement Company, it is stated, is preparing to erect a number of single dwellings here.

CONEMAUGH.—At a meeting of the Conemaugh Council recently, the plans of Architect J. R. Layton, of Morrellville, were accepted for a municipal building to cost about \$10,000. Bids will be asked for in a few days.

EASTON.—It is said that a bill appropriating \$100,000 for a public building at Easton, Pa., has been passed.

ERIE.—Twenty thousand dollars will be spent by the members of the congregation of the First Baptist Church in the remodeling and enlarging of their present edifice, it is said.

FREEPORT.—Plans have been prepared for the new clubhouse to be erected by the Crescent Club, of Freeport. Estimated cost, \$15,000.

GROVE CITY.—The plans of C. C. & A. L. Thayer, architects, of Newcastle, for a church to be built by the Grace M. E. congregation, of Grove City, have been accepted, it is reported. The church will be a fine brick structure, costing \$30,000.

JOHNSTOWN.—The Johnstown Trust Co., which recently accepted plans for an eight-story banking and office building at 532-34 Main Street, has ordered an alteration of the plans, which will make the building ten stories high—the tallest structure in Johnstown.

MONESSEN.—Sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Education for the School District of Monessen, Pa., until May 12, 1908, for the erection of a brick school building for the Third Ward.

PERRYVILLE.—The question of erecting a new high school building, to cost \$20,000, is being considered by the citizens.

PHOENIXVILLE.—Architect Harry De Hoff has won in the competition for the drawing of plans for a hospital building at Phoenixville. It will be a three-story structure. Cost, \$30,000.

IF the true function, scope and purpose, of the ideal architectural journal could be determined—fixed beyond peradventure—the work of editors and publishers engaged in this special field of journalism would doubtless become less onerous and more effective; for obviously instead of floundering about and following one false trail after another in the hope of coming out on the broad highway to appreciation and success there would then be but one trail to follow with its termination never in doubt. As matters stand to-day, however, we find at least a half dozen concrete expressions of opinion on this interesting question in the form of as many alleged architectural journals. That none of these journals represent perfectly the conception of what its publishers and owners believe an architectural journal should be is probably true, but even making allowance for this fact, it is readily apparent that the widest differences of opinion prevail. Without inviting comparisons, which are apt to become odious, or even entering upon a lengthy discussion, which would probably be more or less futile, we desire to call attention to certain features of the AMERICAN ARCHITECT peculiar to it, and respectfully invite your judgment as to whether or not they are essential, if the publication is destined, as we hope, to represent the highest professional standards, and be of the greatest aid and comfort to the practicing architect.

TIMELINESS. — The AMERICAN ARCHITECT has been issued as a weekly journal for the past thirty-two years, and is to-day the only weekly architectural publication in its field. If the same or corresponding value and importance attaches to the quality of timeliness in connection with matters architectural, that applies to the affairs of everyday life, it would seem that the AMERICAN ARCHITECT should occupy the pre-eminent position among monthly architectural publications that a daily newspaper would occupy in competition with weekly papers. And so it does. Current work—current news—current comment—all are presented in a manner utterly impossible for a publication issued but twelve times during a year.

QUANTITY AND QUALITY.—

As there are fifty-two issues of the AMERICAN ARCHITECT during a year, there is ample opportunity to present a great number and a great variety of subjects and illustrate them all fully. During a year upwards of 450 plates 7 x 10 inches, in addition to 200 or more text cuts are published. In addition, as the official publication of the Society of Beaux-Arts Architects, the best student work done under the direction of the Society is presented from time to time, together with all notices, communications and statements issued by this famous organization of practicing architects among whose membership are numbered many of the most talented and prominent men in the profession. Also there is furnished 500 pages of letter-press material, consisting of special articles on subjects thought to be of interest to architects, editorial comment on current happenings of architectural interest or significance, industrial information, notes or comments on new architectural books, personal mention, meetings of architectural societies, etc., etc. And finally there are from 7,000 to 10,000 items of building news published. As to the quality of material published, it is the purpose of the AMERICAN ARCHITECT to present the best available material illustrating the various classes of buildings, and thus reflect the architectural development of the country from year to year. In doing this it will not be restricted to the work of a few architects nor to a few classes of buildings, nor yet to certain geographical boundaries. It will present representative work covering all classes of buildings from all sections of the country. It is thought preferable, however, to illustrate fewer examples and illustrate those fully, rather than to partially present a greater number.

METHOD OF PRESENTATION.

—Since it is our belief that the *means* as well as the result is of real interest to the architect, the AMERICAN ARCHITECT will, whenever possible, present *working drawings* of subjects published, in addition to photographs of completed work.

SCOPE.—Believing that architects are ordinarily interested not alone in the design or artistic appearance of buildings and the general features of plans, but also in their construction and operation, it will be the purpose of the *AMERICAN ARCHITECT* to present from time to time the engineering and mechanical features of buildings where these features are of an unusual or especially interesting and instructive character. In short the scope of the journal will be sufficiently broad to include the artistic and decorative on the one hand and the constructive, mechanical and practical on the other.

THE FUTURE.—To realize fully the present plans and provide for the fulfillment of certain ambitious hopes and purposes the *AMERICAN ARCHITECT* cherishes for the future, the hearty co-operation and support of the profession is necessary. Without it no publication can succeed ultimately. With this co-operation and support the *AMERICAN ARCHITECT* will undertake to fill a higher place in technical journalism than it or

any of its contemporaries has heretofore occupied.

COST AND VALUE.—The subscription price of the *AMERICAN ARCHITECT* is \$6.00 per year. To the practicing architect anxious to keep abreast of the times, and ambitious to advance in his profession, it would seem that the assistance offered by this journal would be of inestimable value, and yet the cost is so trifling, that compared with the other expenses of his office it is insignificant. Where else will his money have so great a purchasing power? Consider—450 plates, 200 text cuts, 100 or more examples of the best student work, 500 pages of pertinent timely current architectural literature, and from 7,000 to 10,000 items of building news, many of them concerning contemplated buildings for which the architect has not yet been selected—all for \$6.00. Can you not afford to avail yourself of this inexpensive but powerful aid to success? More than 70 per cent. of the practicing architects in America have answered this question affirmatively.

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Also illustrations of the following subjects are being arranged in sets: **CATHEDRALS, CLUB BUILDINGS, UNIVERSITIES, Y. M. C. A. BUILDINGS, MERCANTILE BUILDINGS, FEDERAL BUILDINGS, STATIONS AND TERMINALS, OFFICE BUILDINGS, JAIL AND PENAL BUILDINGS, LANDSCAPES, ETC.** These illustrations will be sold at same rates as quoted above. Further information given upon application.

Address **THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT**
FLATIRON BUILDING : NEW YORK

PHILADELPHIA.—The Review Club, together with other residents of Oak Lane, are endeavoring to raise funds for the erection of a library building at this point, according to reports.

Architect Horace Trumbauer is reported as preparing plans for a \$60,000 residence, to be erected at the corner of Bouvier Street and Rittenhouse Square.

PITTSBURG.—Joseph G. Walters has acquired the property at North Negley Avenue and Beverly Place, and it is reported that he intends erecting a handsome dwelling thereon.

Thomas Kenyon is quoted as saying that plans are being drawn by a Pittsburg architect for a vaudeville theatre to cost about \$175,000, to be erected at Federal and Erie Streets.

E. B. Mahood, according to press reports, has purchased a plot of about one and one-half acres on Squirrel Hill, and on it he will have built a \$15,000 residence for his own use.

D. H. Burnham & Co., the Chicago architects, it is stated, have prepared plans for five handsome brick residences for Thomas Rodd, which are to be built on Mr. Rodd's property at Ellsworth Avenue and Copeland Street, Shadyside.

We understand that the Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Gustavus Adolphus congregation, of Pittsburg, purchased a vacant lot at the northeast corner of Friendship Avenue and Evalin Street. The congregation has plans for a church building, to cost about \$35,000.

POTTSVILLE.—The Delaware and Hudson Coal Company is contemplating the erection of a new building, it is said, to be erected here.

SHARON.—Work on the building to be erected by the congregation of the St. Elizabeth church will be begun within a short time. The new structure will cost approximately \$40,000.

YORK.—West York, according to press reports, has voted for a loan of \$25,000 with which to build another school house.

We understand plans are being prepared by Architects Hamme & Leber for the erection of a \$12,000 brick dwelling house on West Market Street, for Samuel S. Aldinger, President of the Industrial National Bank, West York.

WILKES-BARRE.—According to Andrew Derr, President of the Miners' Savings Bank, the directors of that institution are contemplating the erection of a twelve-story building at Franklin and West Market Streets.

INDIANA

FORT WAYNE.—A site has been selected, it is reported, and the work of erecting a theatre, to cost about \$35,000, will soon be commenced.

It is stated that the members of the Kekionga Golf Club decided at a meeting held recently to build a new clubhouse, and a committee was selected to look for a suitable site for the structure.

It is probable that Caroline and Regina Graffe will erect a modern store and office building upon the land which they own, situated just north of the site upon which the new Princess Theatre is to be built.

FRENCH LICK SPRINGS.—Tom Taggart is reported as having accepted plans of W. H.

Floyd, of Terre Haute, an architect, for another hotel at French Lick Springs, which will cost \$375,000, and have 200 guest rooms.

HAMMOND.—The Sisters of St. Francis, it is reported, are planning the erection of two additional wings to the St. Margaret's Hospital.

HARTFORD CITY.—The Masonic Lodge of this city has appointed a committee to employ an architect to make plans and furnish an estimate of the cost of a proposed new temple in this city. The lodge is planning to spend \$16,000 to \$20,000.

NEW ALBANY.—The Floyd County Bank has purchased property at Vincennes and Spring Streets, and it is stated that they will erect a new structure on the site.

NORMAL.—Mahurin & Mahurin, architects, of Fort Wayne, according to reports, are preparing plans for a school building, to be erected here. Estimated outlay, \$20,000.

SOUTH BEND.—Freyermuth & Maurer have completed plans for the new First Christian church edifice, and will accept bids. It will cost in the neighborhood of \$35,000.

OHIO

ALLIANCE.—According to press despatches, the plans of Architects Howard, Inscho & Merrin, of Columbus, have been accepted for the erection of the proposed new school building.

CINCINNATI.—It is said that an apartment building, costing about \$200,000, will be erected by the W. F. Doepke Estate. Plans are being prepared by Architect S. S. Godley.

The bids submitted on the new Mt. Vernon Y. M. C. A. building to be erected were too high, and E. J. Jesson, the secretary, has withdrawn the plans. However, a new set will be prepared and will soon be ready for figures again. The building is to cost about \$35,000.

CLEVELAND.—We understand that a new church is to be built by the Holy Rosary Catholic congregation at Mayfield Road and East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street. The edifice will cost \$40,000.

COLUMBUS.—The plans for the building of the new Northminster Presbyterian church, it is stated, prepared by Architects Marriott & Allen, have been approved by the building committee, and the working drawings are well under way. This church will be built at the corner of King and Forsythe Avenues.

DAYTON.—The congregation of the High Street U. B. Church, according to press reports, are contemplating the erection of a new building.

EAST LIVERPOOL.—The congregation of the Erie Street M. E. Church, according to press reports, is contemplating the erection of a new church edifice.

FREMONT.—Fremont, we understand from despatches, has decided to issue bonds in the sum of \$100,000 for a new High School and other school improvements for the safety of the pupils.

GLENWOOD.—It is reported that plans are being made by the members of the congregation of the Glenwood M. E. Church, situated on the Hilltop, on Highland Avenue, near West Broad Street, for the erection of a new church building.

HILLSBORO.—Fifteen thousand dollars will be donated by Mr. Carnegie, it is said, for

the erection of a new library building. Mr. J. C. Larkin is interested.

MANSFIELD.—According to press dispatches, a resolution has been adopted by the School Board providing for \$17,000 worth of bonds for the improvement of school property.

PORTSMOUTH.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of A. B. Alger & Sons, architects, up until May 14, 1908, for a proposed addition to the First Presbyterian Church of Portsmouth, Ohio.

ILLINOIS

CHICAGO.—At the corner of Michigan and Hubbard Streets, it is said, there will be erected a new hostelry. John B. Drake is interested. Plans are being prepared.

The Falkenau Construction Company has purchased almost 1,300 feet of frontage on Ogden Park, between Loomis street and Center avenue, with the intention, it is reported, of improving the tract immediately with a number of apartment buildings.

It is reported that a new theatre is being planned by James O. Heyworth for erection in Michigan Avenue, north of Hubbard Place. Estimated cost, \$300,000.

We understand from the press that Gustav G. Andens will build a three-story apartment house at the southeast corner of Indiana Avenue and Sixtieth Street. Estimated cost, \$75,000.

JOLIET.—According to press reports, Edwin S. Monroe will rebuild his business block at the corner of Clinton and Chicago Streets, which was recently destroyed by fire.

The Joliet National Bank has bought the property at the corner of Chicago and Clinton Streets and it is said that they will improve same at once. Estimated outlay, \$100,000.

ROCKFORD.—At the quarterly conference of the Swedish M. E. Church a committee was selected and authorized to secure practical working plans of a new church not to exceed in cost \$20,000.

WISCONSIN

APPLETON.—According to current reports in the local press, the Lawrence University is to have a chapel building to cost about \$50,000.

DELAFIELD.—The Rev. Sidney T. Smythe, president of St. John's Military Academy, Delafield, announced, it is said, that a \$45,000 gymnasium will be erected here.

MILWAUKEE.—Ferry & Clas, architects for the erection of the \$250,000 addition to the Milwaukee public library, it is said, have announced that the plans will be ready for bids about June 1.

RHINELANDER.—According to the local press, this city will erect a new City Hall this year and Oneida county will build a \$75,000 court-house here.

WAUKESHA.—Plans are being proposed to remodel St. Matthias's Episcopal church, it is reported in the press.

MISSOURI

MARYVILLE.—It is currently reported in the local press that the question of issuing bonds to the amount of \$75,000 for the erection of a new high school is under consideration.

ST. LOUIS.—Henry J. Goebbels has purchased a lot on the south side of Cabanne

Avenue, between Belt and Clara Avenues, and it is said that he will at once erect there a handsome apartment house to cost about \$70,000.

MINNESOTA

CROOKSTON.—Plans for the Franklin School at Crookston are being drawn by B. D. Keck. Estimated cost, \$27,500.

MINNEAPOLIS.—According to reports, George Falls will erect a three-story brick apartment at 1309 Washington Avenue, S., for M. F. Mitchell. It will cost \$20,000.

We learn from despatches that funds have been provided for a \$40,000 brick and stone building as a home for Unity settlement, and it will be erected near the present house at 1616 Washington Avenue, N.

ST. PAUL.—According to the local press, architects are invited to submit plans until August 1 for the new Mechanic Arts High School building to be erected here.

KANSAS

KANSAS CITY.—From press reports we understand that the Kansas City Automobile Club have decided to erect a new clubhouse to cost about \$15,000. Dr. E. M. Hetherington is on the building committee.

COLORADO

DENVER.—Plans for the main buildings of the George W. Clayton School for Orphan Boys are nearing completion, and bids will soon be asked. Approximately \$1,000,000 will be expended.

DELAWARE

WILMINGTON.—It is stated that plans have been received by W. H. Fenn for the seven-story apartment house which he will erect at Pennsylvania Avenue and Broome Street. They were drawn by A. W. Dilks, a Philadelphia architect.

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE.—Prince of Peace Protestant Episcopal Church will erect a new edifice at Tenth Street and Walbrook Avenue, it is said, to take the place of the old one at Tenth Street and Liberty Road, at an approximate expenditure of \$25,000.

A \$20,000 granite and brick church will be built at Third Street and Foster Avenue for Sacred Heart Catholic Church, it is said.

Joseph C. Valiant has bought the property at the southeast corner of Mulberry and Cathedral Streets, and, according to press reports, he will erect a fine apartment house on the site.

The Johns Hopkins Hospital, Henry D. Harland, President, Trust Estate, 1063 Calvert Building, we understand, will erect a building at a cost of \$70,000 at the northwest corner South and Water Streets.

LOUISIANA

NEW ORLEANS.—It is reported that a handsome four-story steel frame building is to be erected by Mr. Sam Weiss to take the place of the old building on Common Street, near Barronne, which was partially destroyed by fire some weeks ago.

It is stated as a possibility that Leopold Levy, who some time ago leased the Maroneni building in Burgundy Street, will procure the erection of a theatre on the site.

VIRGINIA

LYNCHBURG.—The Board of Trustees of the Virginia Christian College are taking steps to erect a new college and dormitory for boys. These two buildings are to cost \$50,000.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON.—According to reports, the property on the south side of S Street, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth, will soon be improved by an apartment house.

J. J. Crane has purchased property on the north side of Oliver Street in Chevy Chase, and it is reported that he will shortly erect a fine residence thereon.

WEST VIRGINIA

HINTON.—From exchanges we learn that \$50,000 has been appropriated for a public building at this point.

PARKERSBURG.—The congregation of the Fairview United Brethren Chapel in the Eighth Ward has purchased quite a good sized piece of ground at the corner of Bryan Street and Fairview Avenue, and it is reported they will erect a new church to accommodate the members.

WHEELING.—The congregation of the First Methodist Church is contemplating the erection of a new edifice to cost \$50,000 on the site of the present historic stone church, corner Market Street and Alley 18.

KENTUCKY

LEXINGTON.—The Odd Fellows' Widows' and Orphans' Home of this city has closed a deal for a tract of land on East Sixth Street, which will be used as a site for the new administration building and other extensive improvements at the home, to cost approximately \$60,000.

LOUISA.—The Kentucky Normal College, it is said, will have plans prepared by Murray & Son, Ironton, O., for a school building to be erected here.

LOUISVILLE.—According to press reports, the southeast corner of Third and Central Avenues has been selected as the site for the new library building to be erected by the South Louisville Progressive Club. Estimated expenditure, \$35,000.

MADISONVILLE.—The congregation of the Christian Church at this point is considering the erection of a new edifice to cost in the neighborhood of \$35,000.

OWENSBORO.—It is currently reported that Architects Harris & Shopbell, of Evansville, Ind., are preparing plans for a church edifice to cost \$15,000.

SHELBYVILLE.—The question of raising \$1,000,000 in bonds for the erection of a new court house in this county is being agitated.

TENNESSEE

JACKSON.—The congregation of the First Methodist Church has decided, it is reported, to erect a new, modern, up-to-date church building and Sunday-school room, to cost about \$40,000.

JOHNSON CITY.—The synod of the Presbyterian Church has purchased 240 acres of land at Limestone, and it is reported that they will erect the Bethesda Academy on the site.

Bids will not be opened until about the 15th of June for the work of erecting the new Public Building at this place, it is said.

KNOXVILLE.—The congregation of the Knoxville United Presbyterian Church, ac-

cording to reports, will in the near future take steps toward the erection of a handsome church edifice.

SOUTH CAROLINA

CHESTER.—Plans have been prepared, it is reported in the local press, for the new post office to be erected here and bids will be received until May 25.

GAFFNEY.—According to reports the question of erecting a new hotel building at the corner of Robertson and Grenard Streets is being considered. Estimated cost, \$25,000. C. G. Parish and J. A. Carol are interested.

GEORGIA

ATLANTA.—R. O. & J. B. Campbell, of the R. O. Campbell Coal Company, have bought the old Weinmeister Hotel in Forsyth Street. A large building will be erected on the site, it is reported.

GRIFFIN.—\$60,000 has been appropriated for the erection of a new public building at this point.

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM.—The Porter Clothing Company will erect a three-story building. Warren & Welton are the architects.

DECATUR.—We understand that the Decatur Knights of Pythias will ask the Grand Lodge to locate the Pythian Temple, to be erected at an approximate expenditure of \$50,000, at this point.

OKLAHOMA

RYAN.—Plans and specifications are wanted, according to reports, for two-story brick school building, with basement and ten classrooms above basement. Ryan School Board, Ryan, Okla.

MUSKOGEE.—Reports state that \$260,000 has been appropriated for the erection of public buildings at Muskogee.

TEXAS

BEAUMONT.—Sealed proposals will be received for the erection of three brick fire stations until May 5. Plans and specifications may be had at the office of H. C. Mauer, architect, Park Bank Building, Beaumont, Tex.

FORT WORTH.—We understand that the National Feeders and Breeders' Association, T. T. D. Andrews, secretary, contemplates building 500-foot extension to Coliseum and erecting cattle and horse barns, estimated cost of latter being \$100,000.

SAN ANTONIO.—According to press reports Albert Steves is planning to erect a \$20,000 brick building on the site of the present Alamo saloon on Alamo Plaza.

Leo J. C. Diehlman is preparing plans for a new department store to cost in the neighborhood of \$60,000.

Atler B. Ayres has completed plans for a \$100,000 office building and a \$40,000 residence for W. Brackenridge, and estimates will soon be taken.

UTAH

OGDEN.—From the local press we understand that within a short time Ogden will have another play house. Frederick Moore is promoting the deal.

SALT LAKE CITY.—Dr. Stauffer, according to press reports, will erect a \$30,000 apartment house at 164 East South Temple Street.

The Peterson Investment Company has just announced, according to the press, that

it will soon build a \$15,000 apartment house.

An apartment house to cost \$30,000 will be built at Second Avenue and Canyon Road for the Ehrenheim Company it is stated. Plans for the erection of the building are being prepared by Architects Headlund & Wood.

CALIFORNIA

GRASS VALLEY.—The Elks at this point are considering the erection of a new building, it is reported, to cost in the neighborhood of \$20,000.

LOCKWOOD.—It is currently reported in the local press that Lockwood voted \$30,000 in bonds for school erection and improvements.

SAN FRANCISCO.—C. A. Rossier has acquired property on Dupont Street and it is reported that he will erect a brick structure thereon to cost in the neighborhood of \$30,000.

The California Market Company, it is stated, has applied for a permit to erect a \$100,000 market building, extending through from California to Pine Street.

SAN JOSE.—From exchanges we learn that Architect F. S. Allen is preparing plans for the new high school building to be erected here.

SANTA MONICA.—It has been announced that a modern hotel is to be erected here at the intersection of Ocean and Colorado Avenues by Gilman Brothers at a probable expenditure of \$50,000.

OREGON

PORTLAND.—According to reports, the Jesuit Fathers of Oregon, Washington and Alaska are having plans prepared by Joseph Jacobberger, architect, for buildings for a headquarter. Estimated outlay, \$30,000.

WASHINGTON

ABERDEEN.—Plans are being drawn in this city, it is said, for a five-story building to be erected in Hoquiam by a syndicate of business men, at a cost of \$80,000.

BALLARD.—The members of the First Baptist Church of Ballard are planning to build a new edifice, and expect to have plans in definite shape in a few weeks.

PUYALLUP.—Architects Bullard & Hill, of Tacoma, have received orders to go ahead with plans and specifications for the church edifice contemplated by the Methodists of Puyallup.

SPOKANE.—As a site for a three-story building costing about \$30,000, W. A. Ryer, member of the firm of Hopkins-Downing Company, has bought two lots on the north side of Third Avenue, between Browne and Division Streets.

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PROPOSALS.

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., April 18, 1908.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock p.m. on the 20th day of May, 1908, and then opened, for the installation of a conduit and electric wiring system for the U. S. Post Office and Court House building and extension thereto at Tyler, Texas, in accordance with drawings and specifications, copies of which may be had at this office, or at the office of the Superintendent of Construction, Tyler, Texas, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1687-88)

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., April 11, 1908.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock p.m. on the 25th day of May, 1908, and then opened, for the construction (including plumbing, gas piping, heating apparatus, electric conduits and wiring) of the U. S. Post Office at Chester, South Carolina, in accordance with drawings and specification, copies of which may be had at the office of the Custodian of Site at Chester, South Carolina, or at this office, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1687-88)

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., April 13, 1908.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock p.m. on the 26th day of May, 1908, and then opened, for the construction (including plumbing, gas piping, heating apparatus, electric conduits and wiring) of the U. S. Post Office at Florence, Alabama, in accordance with the drawings and specification, copies of which may be

had at the office of the Custodian of the Site at Florence, Ala., or at this office, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1687-88)

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

New York State Education Building.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Secretary of the Trustees of Public Buildings in the Executive Chamber, the Capitol, Albany, N. Y., up to 12 o'clock, noon, June 2, 1908, for the entire work of constructing the New York State Education Building, to be erected on the north side of Washington avenue, extending from Hawk to Swan street, in the city of Albany, N. Y., and opened publicly by the Trustees of Public Buildings, in the Executive Chamber, at that time.

Proposals shall be accompanied by a certified check or cash deposit to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000).

The Trustees reserve for the State the right to reject any or all bids received, if they consider it to be the best interests of the State so to do.

Each bidder submitting a proposal will be required to furnish a guarantee from a surety company or surety companies that it or they will furnish bond or bonds aggregating the sum of one million dollars.

The contract provides that the building shall be completed on or before the 31st day of December, 1910.

On and after April 30, 1908, drawings and specifications, the form of contract, the bond, and blank forms for proposals may be obtained at the office of the architects, Palmer & Hornbostel, 63 William Street, New York, N. Y.

One set of plans, specifications, etc., will be furnished to general contractors upon application to the said architects and upon the payment of a deposit of \$50, this deposit to be forfeited if the plans and specifications are not returned to the architects in good condition. Additional copies will be furnished upon the payment by the contractor of the net cost of the same. Plans and specifications will be supplied to subcontractors wishing to submit to general contractors figures for the various departments of work, upon reasonable notice to the architects and payment of the net cost of the prints and specifications required.—Robert H. Fuller, Secretary of the Trustees of Public Buildings, Executive Chamber, the Capitol, Albany, N. Y. (1688-89-90)

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., April 20, 1908.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock p.m. on the 2d day of June, 1908, and then opened, for the construction (including plumbing, gas piping, heating apparatus, electric conduits and wiring) of the U. S. Post Office at New Ulm, Minnesota, in accordance with drawings and specification, copies of which may be had at the office of the Custodian of Site at New Ulm, Minnesota, or at this office, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1688-89)

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., April 20, 1908.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock p.m. on the 1st day of June, 1908, and then opened, for the construction (complete) of the U. S. Post Office and Court House at Grand Island, Nebraska, in accordance with the drawings and specifications, copies of which may be had at this office or at the office of the Postmaster at Grand Island, Nebraska, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1688-89)

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., April 25, 1908.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock p.m. on the 8th day of June, 1908, and then opened, for the construction (including plumbing, gas piping, heating apparatus, electric conduits and wiring) of the U. S. Post Office at Dover, New Hampshire, in accordance with drawings and specification, copies of which may be had at the office of Custodian of Site at Dover, New Hampshire, or at this office, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1688-89)

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., April 25, 1908.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock p.m. on the 3d day of June, 1908, and then opened, for the extension, remodeling, etc. (except elevator and lifts), of the United States Post Office and Court House at Detroit, Michigan, in accordance with the drawings and specification, copies of which may be had at the office of the Custodian at Detroit, Michigan, or at this office, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1688-89)

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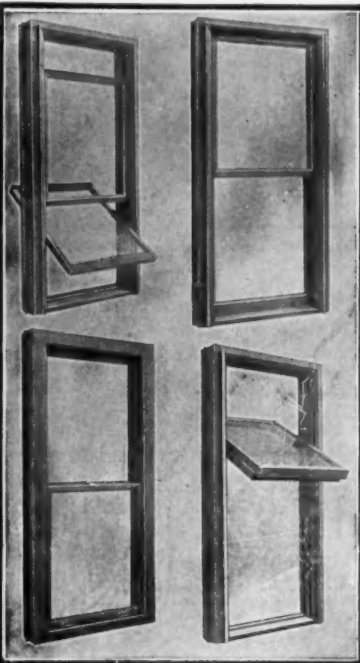
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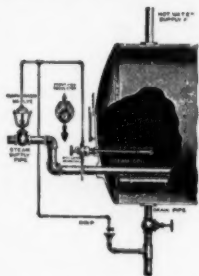
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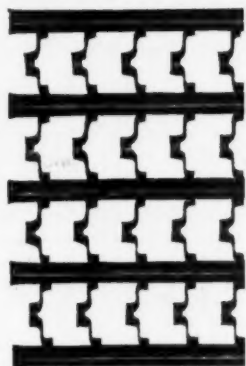
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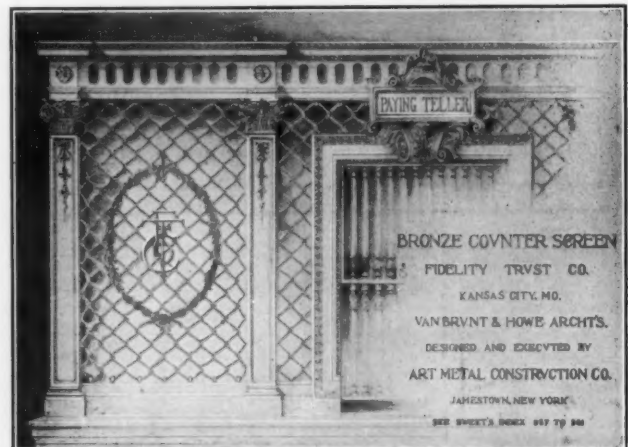
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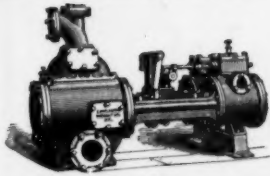
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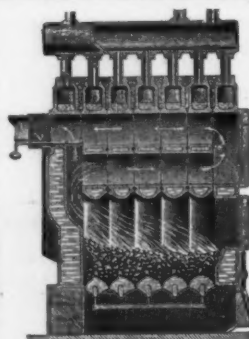
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