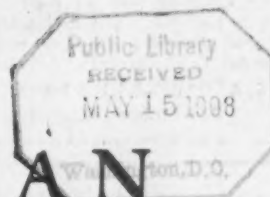


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Regular Edition

Vol. XCIII.

MAY 13, 1908.

No. 1690.

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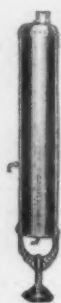
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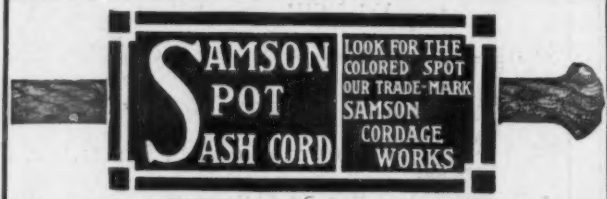
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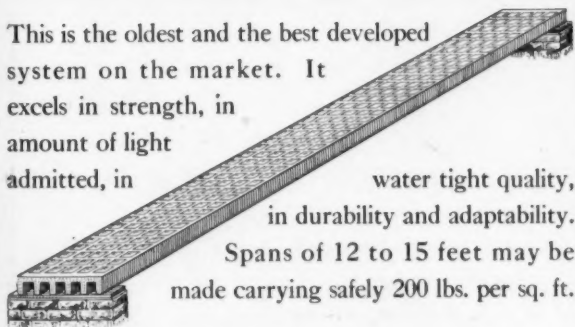
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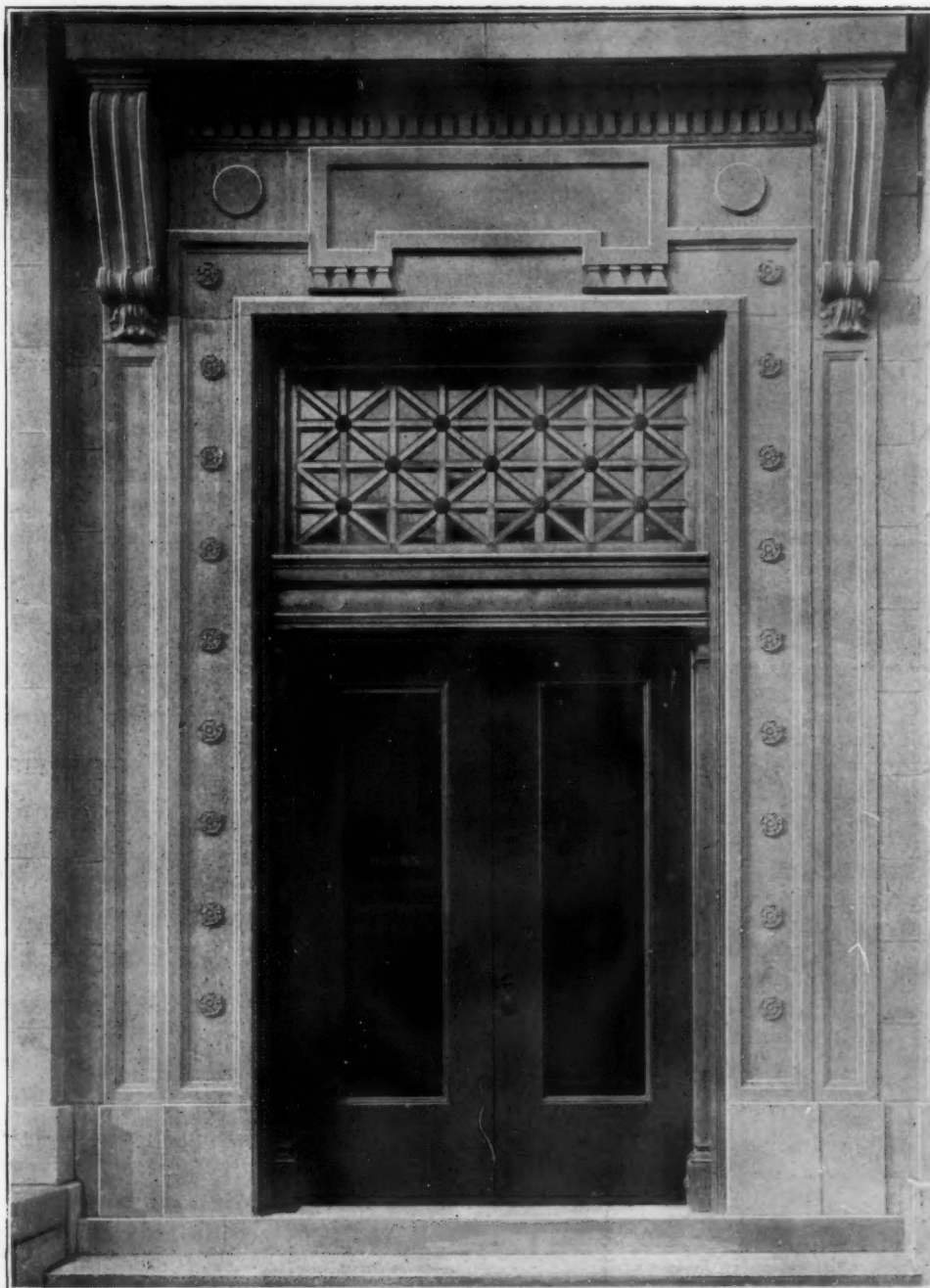
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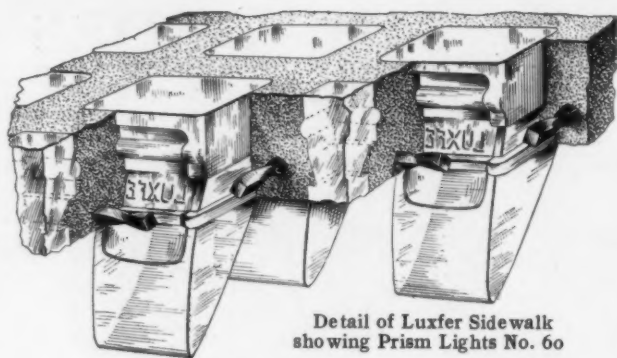


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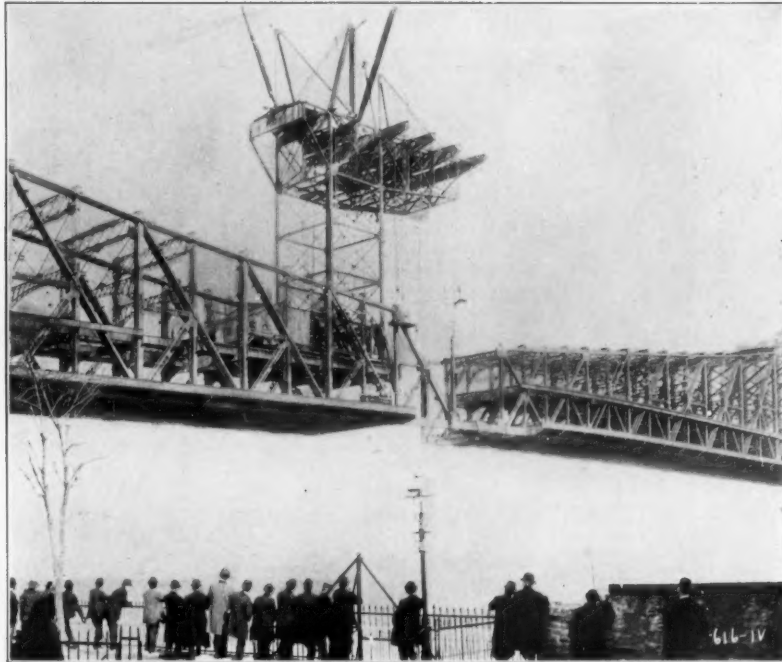
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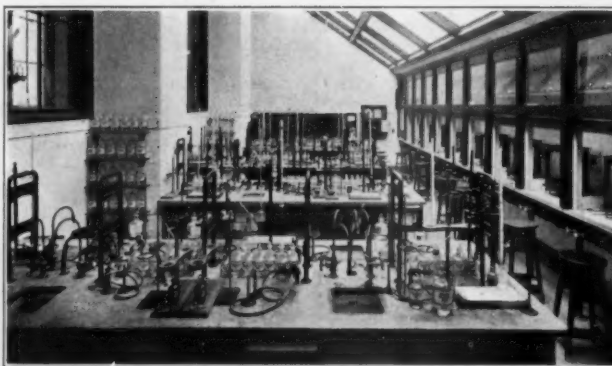


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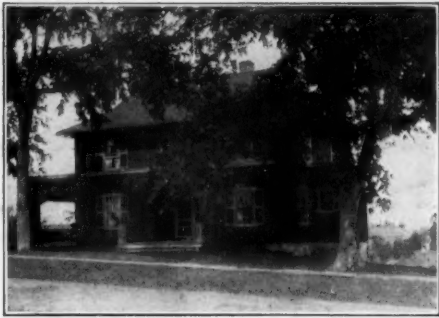
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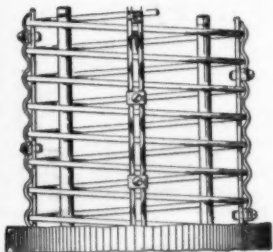
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THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

AND

BUILDING NEWS



Vol. XCIII.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 13, 1908.

No. 1690.



MAIN BUILDING FROM THE NORTH.

The College of the City of New York

A NOBLE building, like a powerful individual, wields a strong influence upon the community. This influence is subtle, and yet may be very profound and enduring. It is sure if the building is successfully designed. The measure of its success may be found in the extent to which it satisfies the judgment of the general community.

The difficulty of achieving artistic success in modern buildings may be apprehended when one realizes the complex problems involved. The monuments of old were designed when, to a large extent, art made her own conditions.

The architect of to-day must work under conditions growing out of the multitude of the practical needs of modern civilization, and he must be a master mind to solve the complex problems in an embodiment clothed in the simple, harmonious exterior and interior which art demands. A building may be beautiful and at the same time futile if it fails to fit its purposes. The really successful building demands that its designer shall have

been not only an artist, but a constructor of broad abilities, keen discernment, and masterful resource.

Perhaps there is no class of buildings which so appeals to men as that devoted to higher education. College architecture is more and more receiving its due recognition and the progress made in it during the past few years has been remarkable. One of the largest and most comprehensive schemes for a college in this country is that of the College of the City of New York, and the architect, Mr. George B. Post, may be said to have been successful.

If the buildings contain the proper mechanism for their purpose and are in every way representative of the best ideals of the work done by the institution.

If their architecture is capable of inspiration to the students and the community.

If they have that nobility of aspect which impresses all who see it, and hence is far-reaching in its influence, and if above all they have that indescribable something which means "home" to the best sentiments of

student days, they shall have been worthy of their conception. If they shall include all the above characteristics they shall properly serve their purpose in being the successful means of carrying out the important work of



BIRDSEYE VIEW OF SITE.

the strong and capable president of the college, Dr. John H. Finley, and his capable faculty, all for the most far-reaching good of the City of New York.

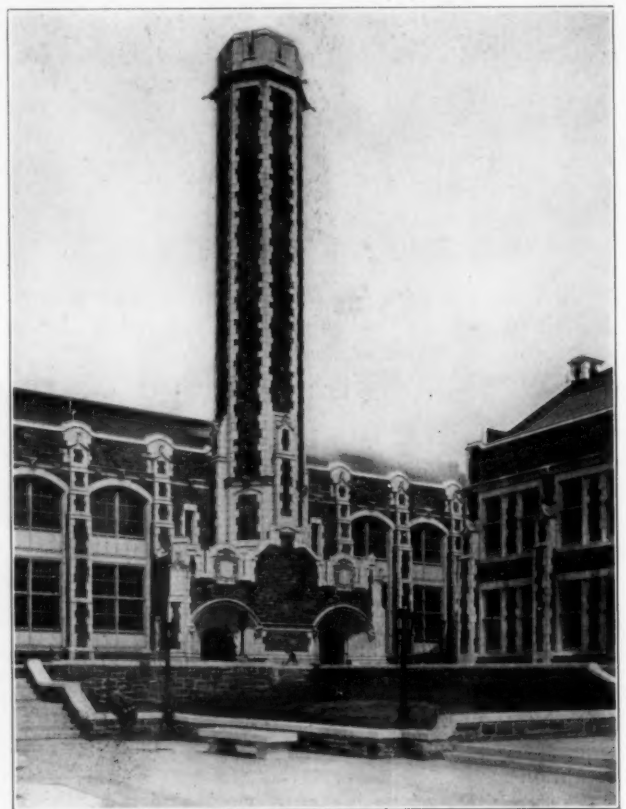
The idea of a free academy or college for the education of graduates of the public schools of New York City was first brought forward by Townsend Harris, President of the Board of Education of the City of New York from 1846 to 1847, and after bitter and persistent opposition such an institution was established. The building for the free academy was erected nearly sixty years ago on the corner of Twenty-third Street and Lexington Avenue, from plans by James Renwick, and stands on what was then a spacious lot. But the college greatly outgrew the confines of its walls some years ago, resulting in the proposal to build a new building. A competition of representative architects was held, resulting in the selection of Mr. George B. Post. This building was to be located on the large block surrounded by 138th Street, Convent Avenue and St. Nicholas Terrace. This latter street forms a large sweeping curve adjoining the terrace. After a delay of three or four years the greater part of two additional blocks included between 138th and 140th Streets, Convent and Amsterdam Avenues, was purchased. A group of buildings covering the greater part of four city blocks was designed in the same general character and style as the original competitive design.

It is not the purpose of this article to describe minutely the details of the problems presented to the architect for solution during the six years of active work and construction. It is sufficient to say that during this period the executive control of the institution and the heads of various departments were constantly changing. Nor is it a further purpose to present the multitude of perplexing problems of a technical nature, nor the difficulties of carrying out this vast problem within the confines of municipal construction which in complicated work becomes involved in difficulties of the most serious nature. It can truly be said, however, that throughout this long-drawn-out period, beset on every side by constantly changing and almost endless difficulties in the execution of this work, the architect, Mr. George B. Post, never hesitated to work for "improvement" and

for the "best," invariably at great personal loss. If the true story of this loss were known it would show a loyal tribute to the best ideals of the profession of architecture. But we are not to dwell upon these things, but rather to look at the results which have been obtained. There was one great satisfaction which is to the lasting credit of the municipality of New York. That is, the "Political side," which has so often left its murky trail in the construction of large public works. Throughout the years of planning and construction of the college, it can be honestly said that the conduct of the Board of Trustees of the college (men appointed by the city and serving without remuneration), has been of the highest and broadest character in the interests of the city, and that in this extended period neither politics nor political influence were directly or indirectly brought to bear by any one to influence the architect in the carrying out of his many and varied responsibilities involving the expenditure of nearly five millions of dollars of the city's money.

For the new buildings of the College of the City of New York was provided one of the most remarkable sites in a great city. The plot consists of a great plateau (a sort of Acropolis), located more than one hundred feet above the lower city. This plateau is retained by a great curved masonry wall constructed of native gneiss stone.

From the buildings placed upon this high elevation the view commands the city, its bays and rivers, Staten



MECHANICAL ARTS BUILDING, FROM CAMPUS.

Island, and the surrounding country from the Orange Mountains to Long Island. The Hudson, the Palisades, and the Sound are visible for miles to the north and east, while but a step away are Grant's Tomb, High

Bridge, and the domes of Columbia and New York Universities. Upon this site New York City has reared a monument for herself, and in it housed a free college to accommodate six thousand students.



DETAIL OF WING OF MAIN BUILDING, FACING CAMPUS.

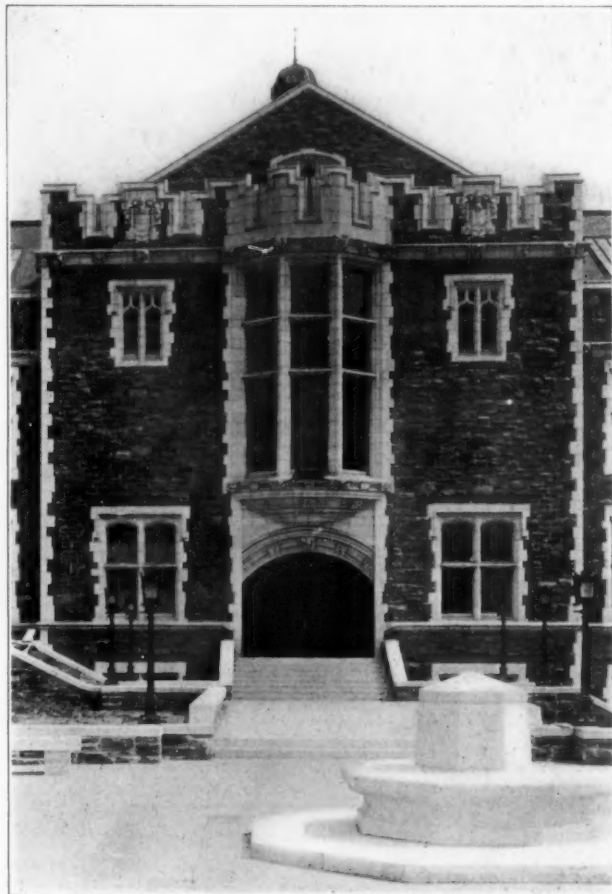
Who is there who has been so fortunate as to visit Oxford and Cambridge who has not been thrilled and inspired by their architecture and its setting. It would be too much to hope that there could be set in the heart of New York City the same results as these, which have been centuries in obtaining their present beauty. But in the buildings for the College of the City of New York, and in their beautiful site, with its extensive panorama and noble setting, there is much to call forth our strongest admiration.

That this unusual opportunity has been taken advantage of is the enthusiastic comment of those who have lived with the buildings during the years in which they have grown out of the rocky ground whose boulders form the walls of the structures erected. To build buildings worthy of this site and setting was the task set before the architect, and if this appears as partially accomplished to-day, may we not look for the greater success of the future, when they, like the old world universities, have been mellowed by years of exposure to the elements and softened by nature, whose vines and trees and shrubbery and velvety lawns will each year give more and more harmony, until the time shall come when these buildings, too, may truly be said to have grown and mingled with nature and have formed a part of her. At this time, and not until then, have we a right to expect a key of complete harmony.

It must be admitted that the architect had courage, when, keenly aware of present-day criticism as is imperative with such a bold effort to gain a proper ultimate effect, he willed to use a combination of color and

materials, which were so essentially the proper ones, given the economical necessity of using the native gneiss stone taken out of the foundations. When this stone is used alone, unrelieved by the illuminating influence of another much brighter material, it is sombre and homely. Too many of our buildings are designed for to-day alone, and become lifeless in a few years.

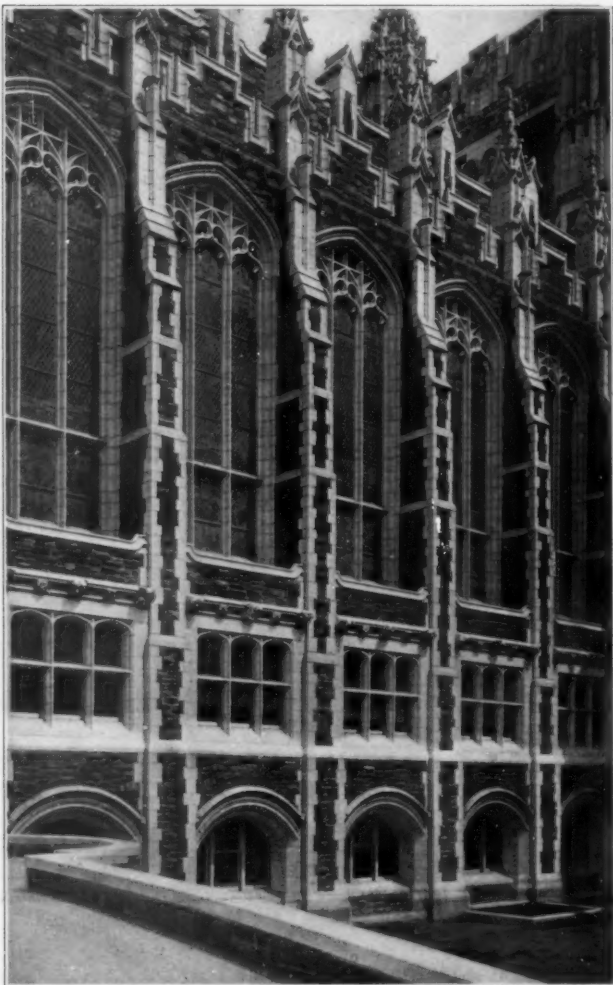
A fair comparison in color contrasts is seen in recent work in Oxford and Cambridge, particularly the former, in the restorations being made with new stones set in the midst of the dark, rich, mellowed surfaces. This gives a contrast of color most startling, but realizing from past knowledge that in a very few years these will tone into the shade of the wall we are not bothered by the present unpleasant effect. That the sand-blasted surface of the terra cotta of the College of the City of New York will tone to the desired key there is no doubt, for a comparison to-day between the Amsterdam Avenue entrance to Townsend Harris Hall, erected about three or four years ago, with the recently constructed arched gateway at 139th Street and the avenue, shows a most gratifying and decisive change of color in the older construction—a change of several shades. Or, again, the amount of this weathering may be seen very clearly where broken pieces of terra cotta have been replaced by new ones in the end wing of the main building facing on Convent



ENTRANCE FROM CAMPUS, CHEMICAL BUILDING.

Avenue. Then, too, the gneiss of the walls proper has gradually lightened in color and become warmer in tone than when erected, and we know from experience it will lighten in tone still more in time.

At the time this ground was acquired it was covered with rocks cropping out of the surface and inhabited by squatters and goats. The problem presented unusual conditions. Over the entire grounds where the rock did



DETAIL, EXTERIOR OF GREAT HALL—MAIN BUILDING.

not project in great boulders it lay close beneath the surface. This involved a tremendous expense in blasting for excavating purposes, which brought forth the idea to utilize this gneiss or native stone for the walls of the buildings. In the construction of the walls great care was used (much to the disgust of the Italian masons on the work) to have as many as possible of the rusty and iron-touched stones show in the stonework. This selection of stones laid in the wall produces great varieties of color from various points of view and in varying lights. The general effect from a distance is a warm mouse gray, illumined by light ornamental parts. As seen nearby in a mellow sunlight the wall is rich in browns and reds, but viewed directly underneath in certain lights it is of a deep golden hue. In the late afternoon, when the sun is low, a brilliant orange tone may be occasionally seen covering an entire wall surface. This particular effect has been seen several times on the end wall of the gymnasium toward Townsend Harris Hall.

Let us look at the buildings from the standpoint of their architecture. Guided in their development by an architect who grasps the larger essentials of all his

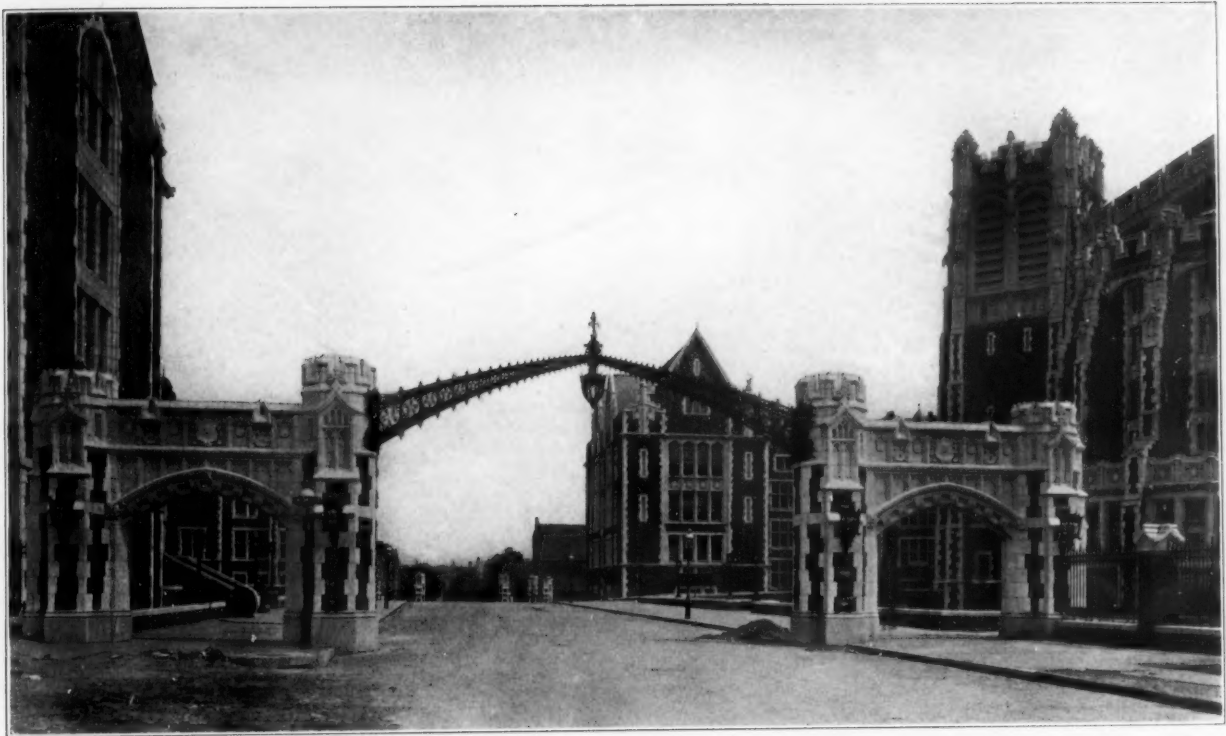
problems, the college has been given a quality so common in the finer examples of Gothic architecture in the Old World, but so utterly lacking in almost all such works in this country—the quality of large scale and simple grandeur. No attempt was made to introduce charming and lacelike details to please and add pictorial effect to the design, but in every case richness where applied was concentrated where the design called for it, and where it would be essentially a part of the whole design as constructed from the requirements within. Rather was picturesqueness, in so far as it was obtained, gained by the massing of the various large parts of the buildings and their relation to each other and by their setting. By this means scale was not sacrificed, and by expressing the simplicity of their plans and the masses of the exteriors, these buildings have been given a dignity, a grandeur and a scale so seldom obtained in Gothic work in this country, but so well known to all who have been so fortunate as to pause under the spell of such a struc-



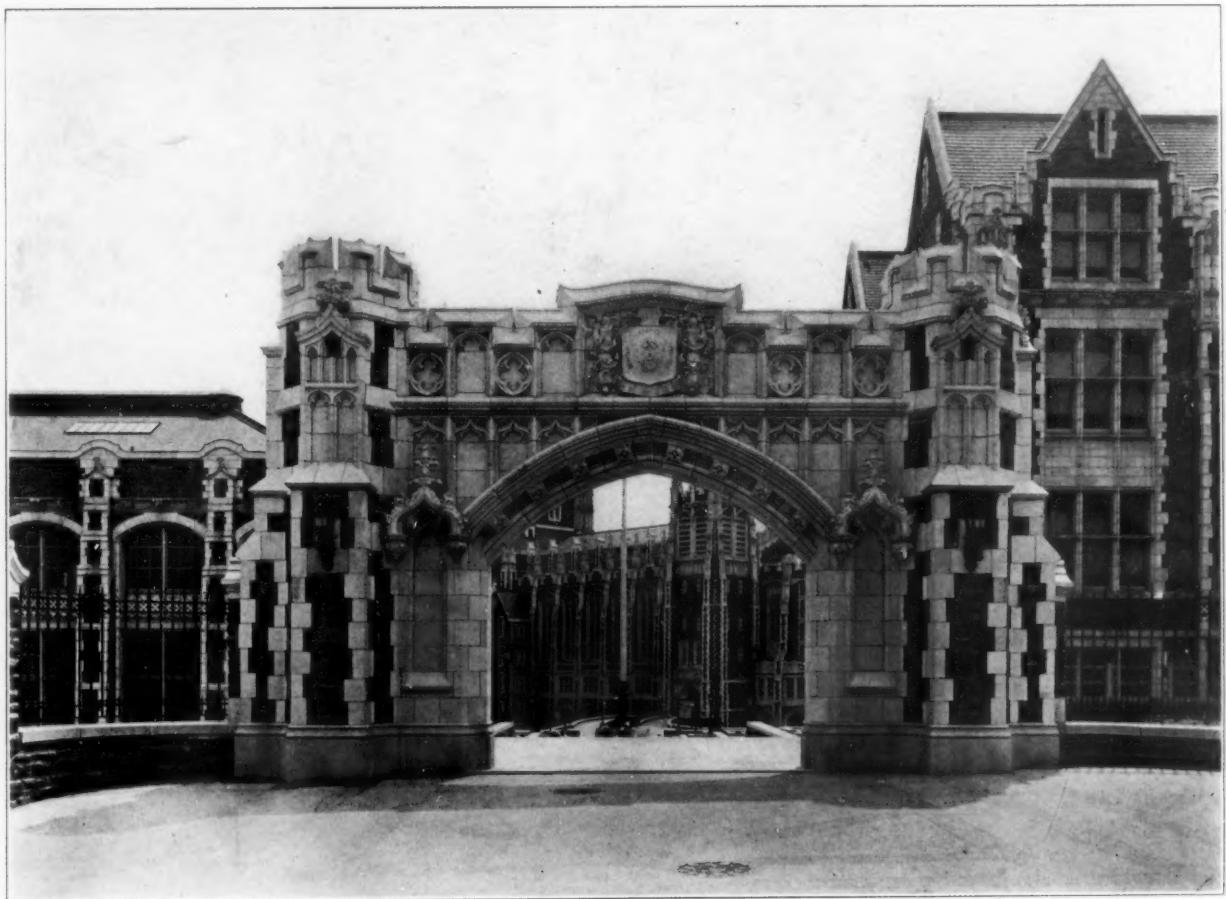
DETAIL OF ENTRANCE FROM CAMPUS—TOWNSEND HARRIS HALL.

ture as the Kings College Chapel at Cambridge—qualities so universally needed in any public building with the environments of the present and future New York.

Set boldly upon a high eminence, the great tower of



CONVENT AVENUE.



AMSTERDAM AVENUE.

ENTRANCE GATEWAYS, COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Messrs. George B. Post & Sons, Architects.



GYMNASIUM BUILDING DETAIL.



MAIN BUILDING DETAIL.
COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Messrs. George B. Post & Sons, Architects.



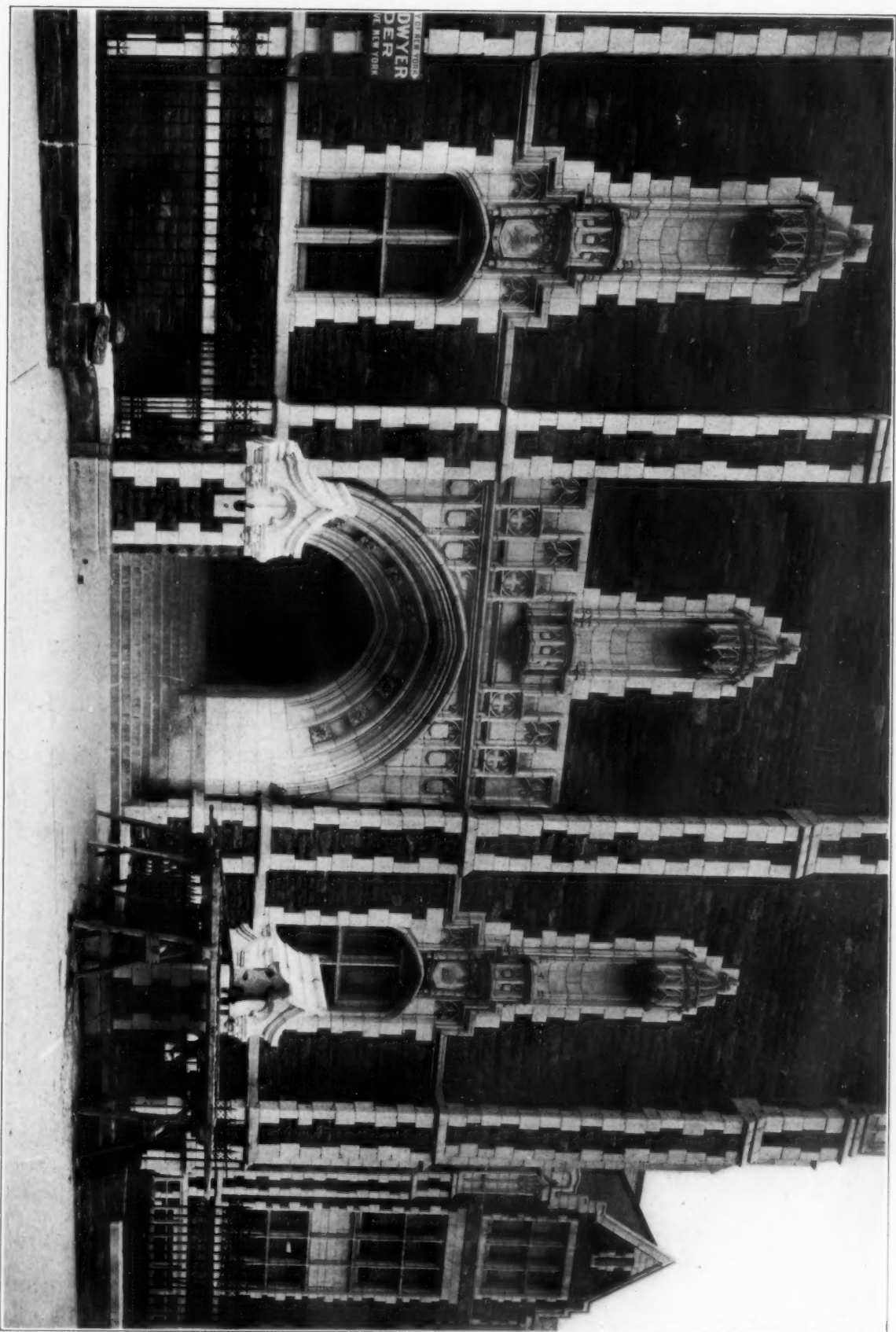
DETAIL OF LIBRARY—MAIN BUILDING.
COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Messrs. George B. Post & Sons, Architects.

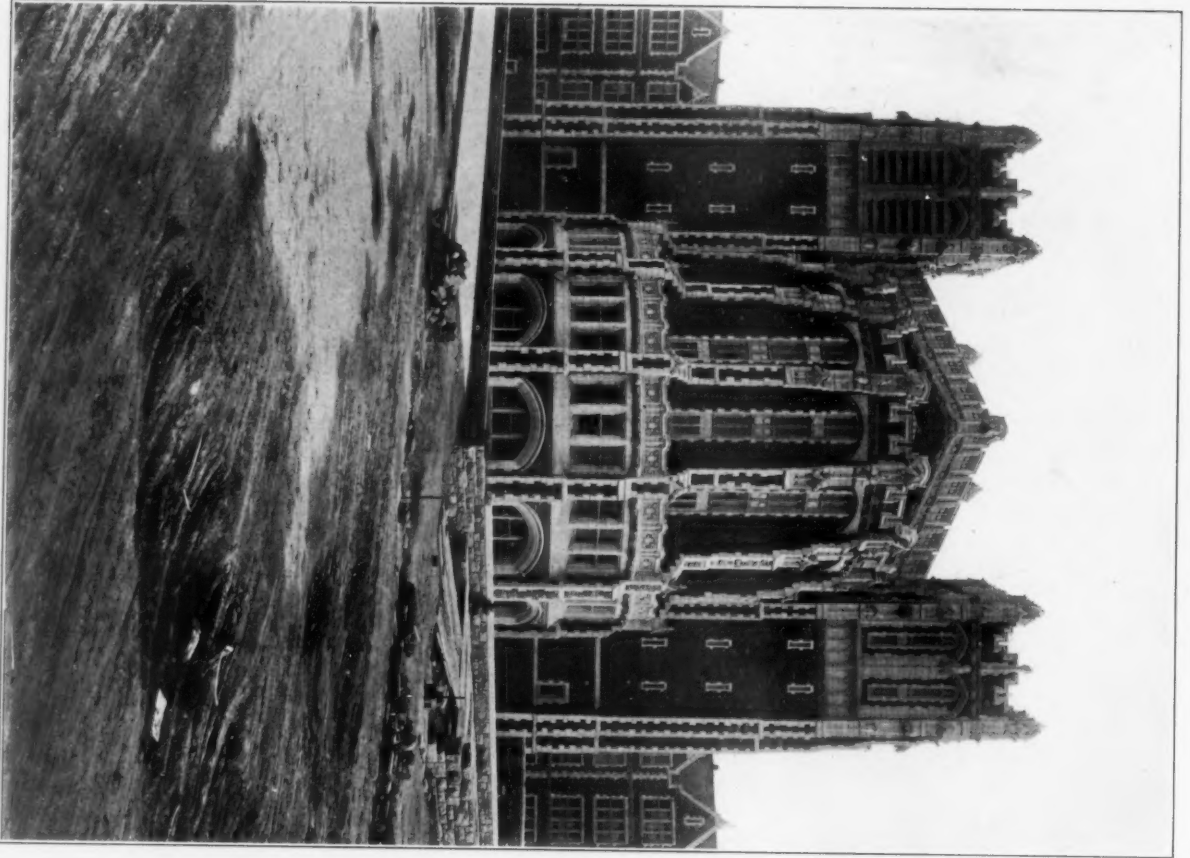
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May 13, 1908.

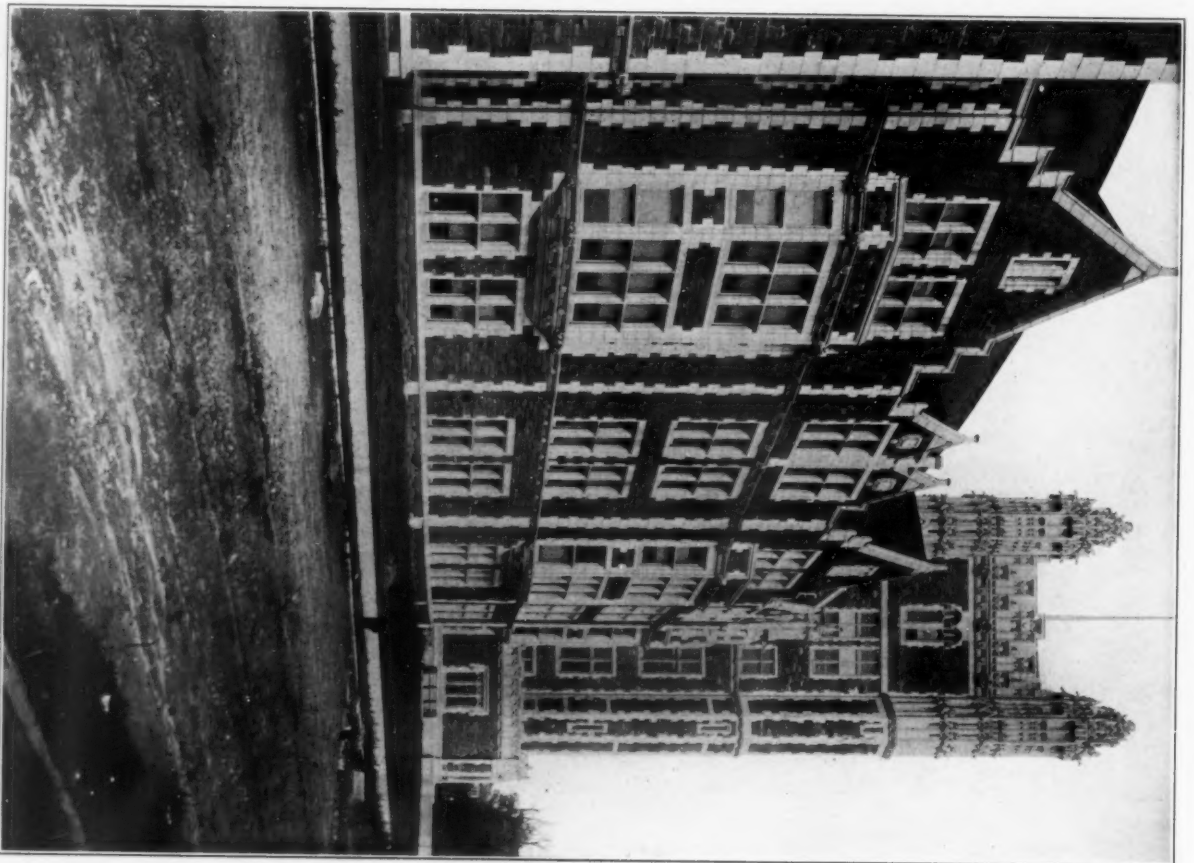
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SOUTH END GREAT HALL AND LIBRARY—MAIN BUILDING.



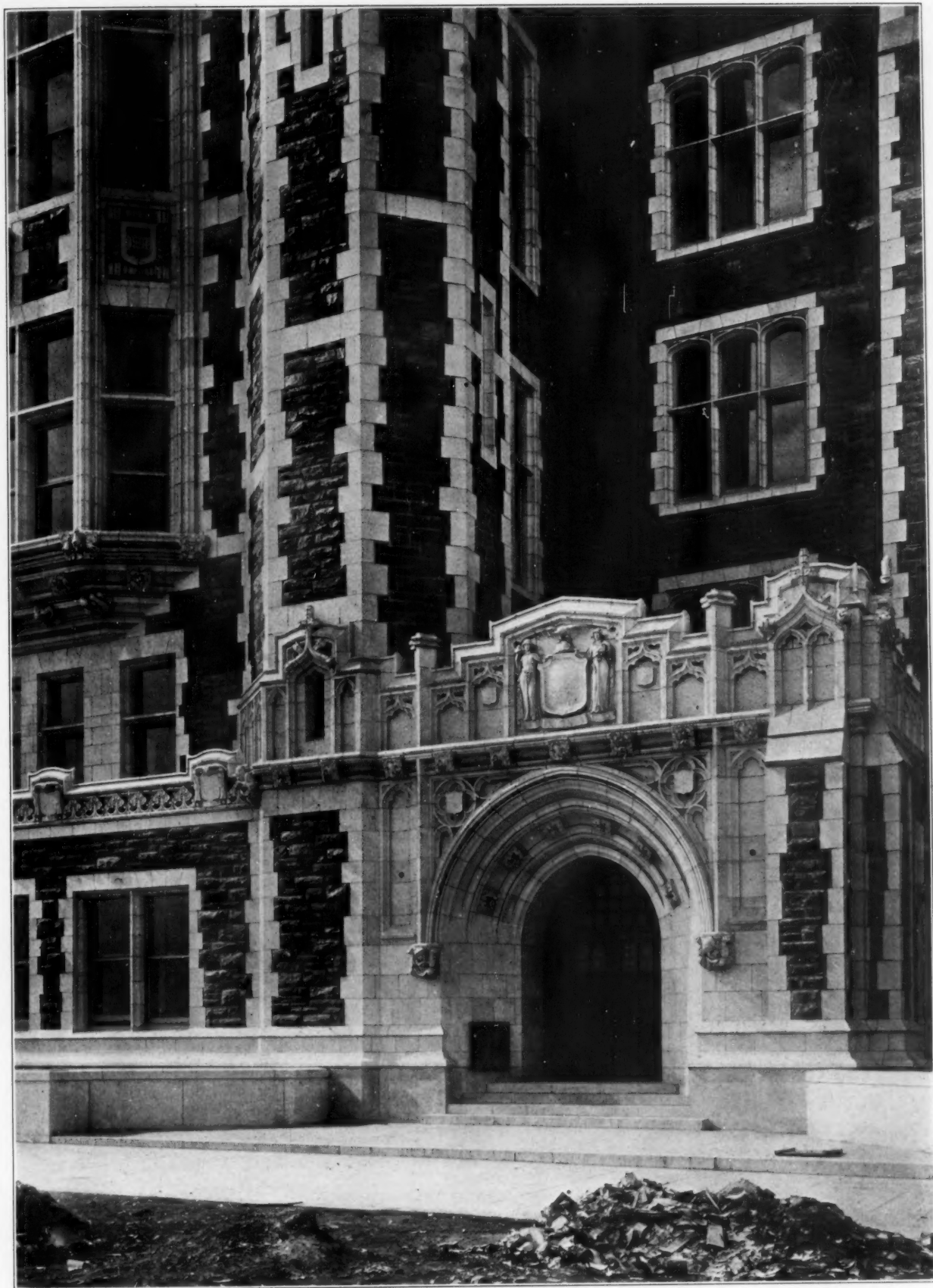
MAIN BUILDING—ST. NICHOLAS TERRACE, VIEW FROM SOUTHEAST.

COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Messrs. George B. Post & Sons, Architects.

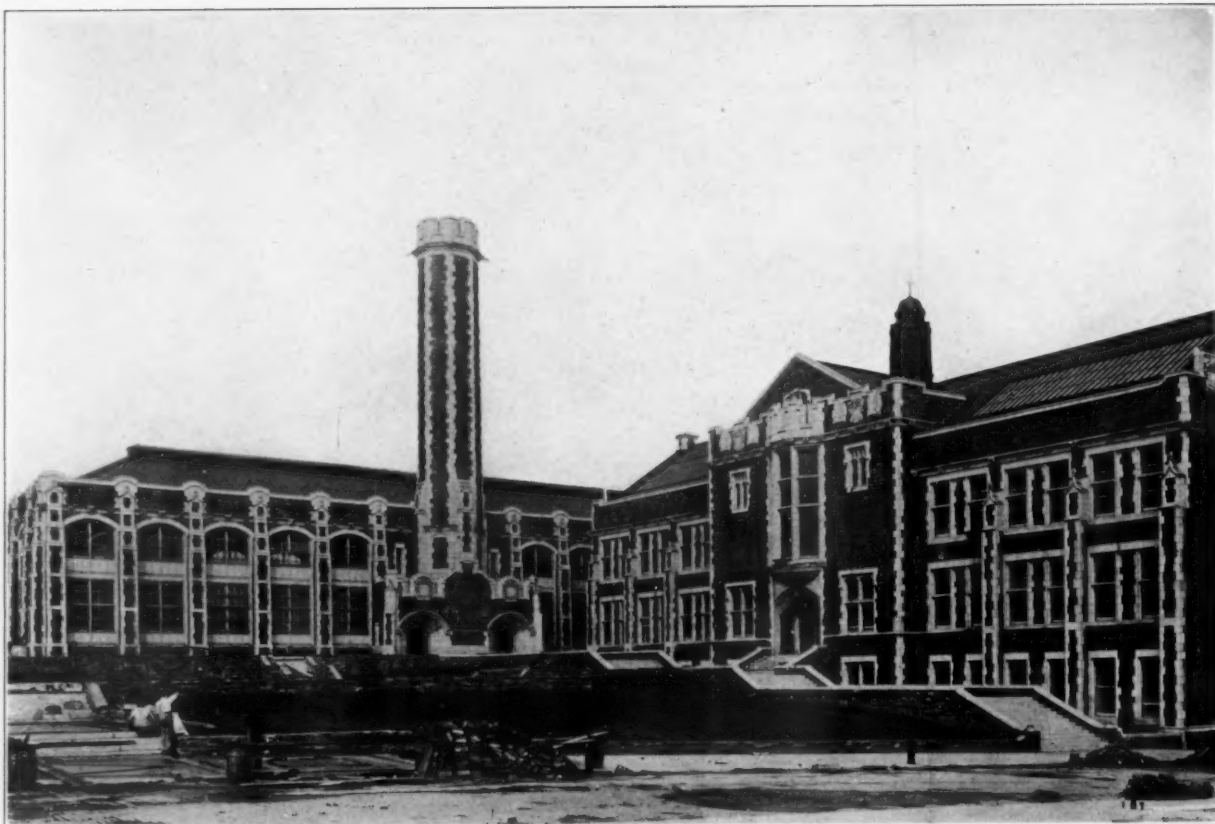
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BASE OF TOWER—MAIN BUILDING.
COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Messrs. George B. Post & Sons, Architects.



GENERAL VIEW FROM CAMPUS—MECHANICAL ARTS AND CHEMICAL BUILDINGS.



GENERAL VIEW FROM CAMPUS—GYMNASIUM AND TOWNSEND HARRIS HALL.

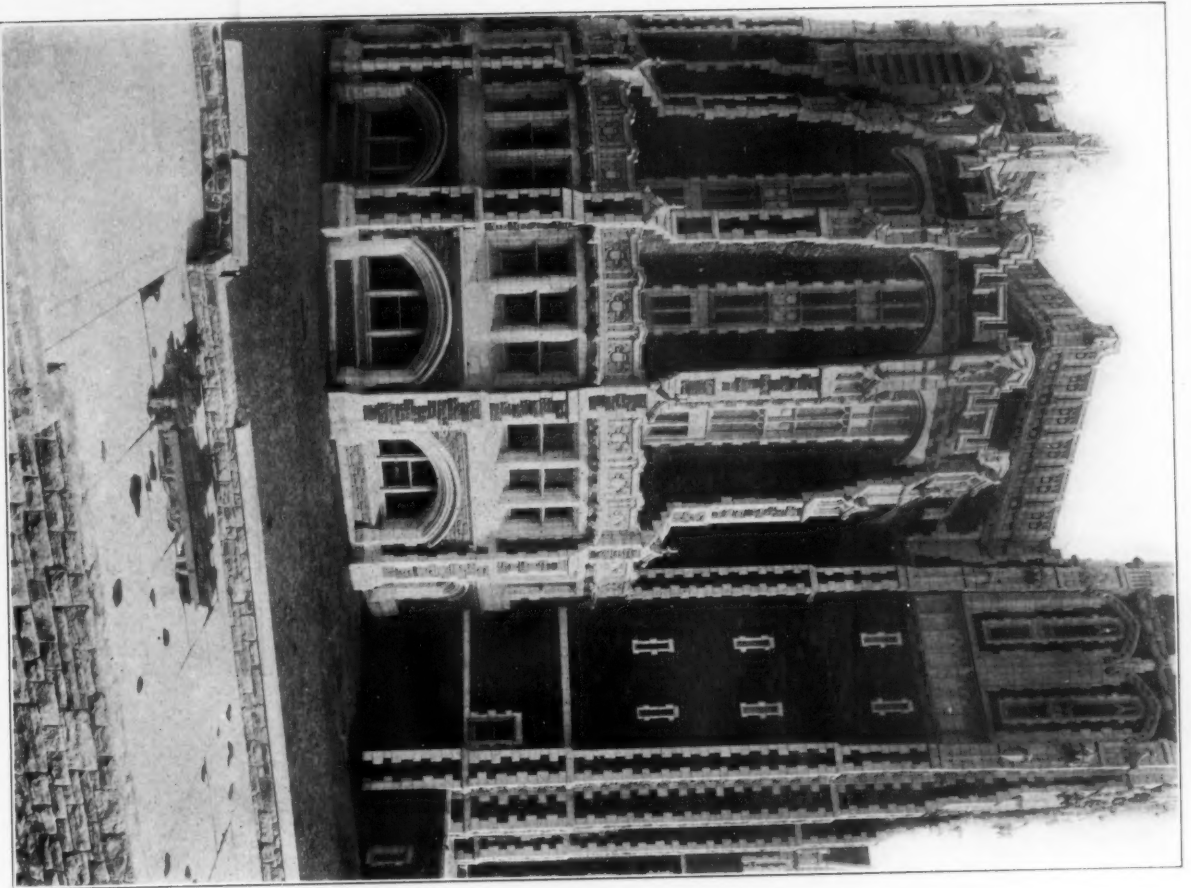
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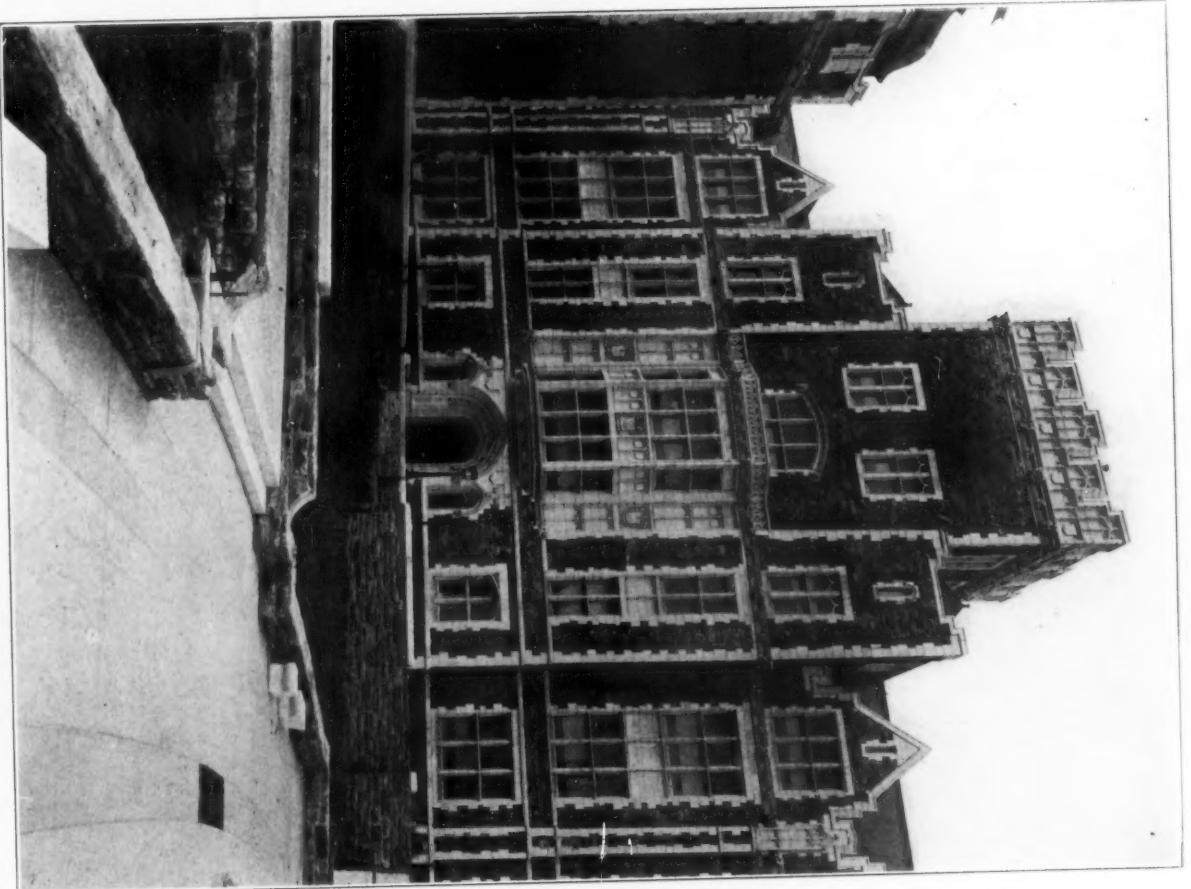
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May 13, 1908.



DETAIL, MAIN BUILDING, FROM CAMPUS.

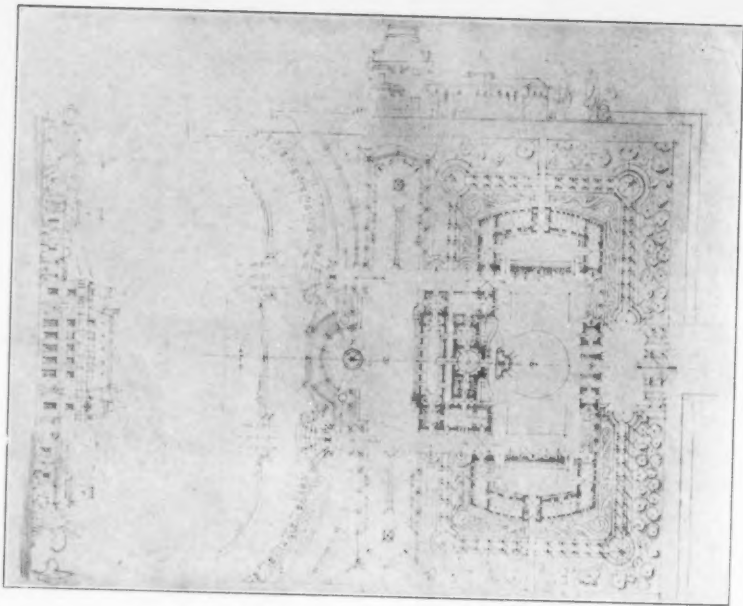


CAMPUS ELEVATION, TOWNSEND HARRIS HALL.

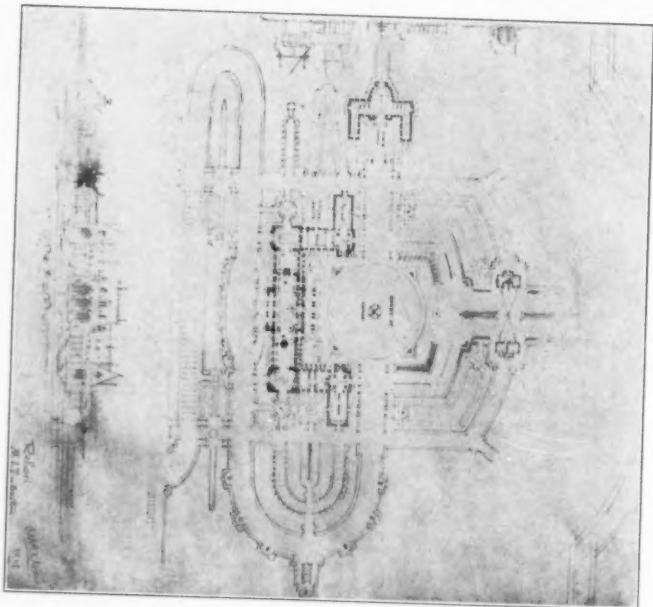
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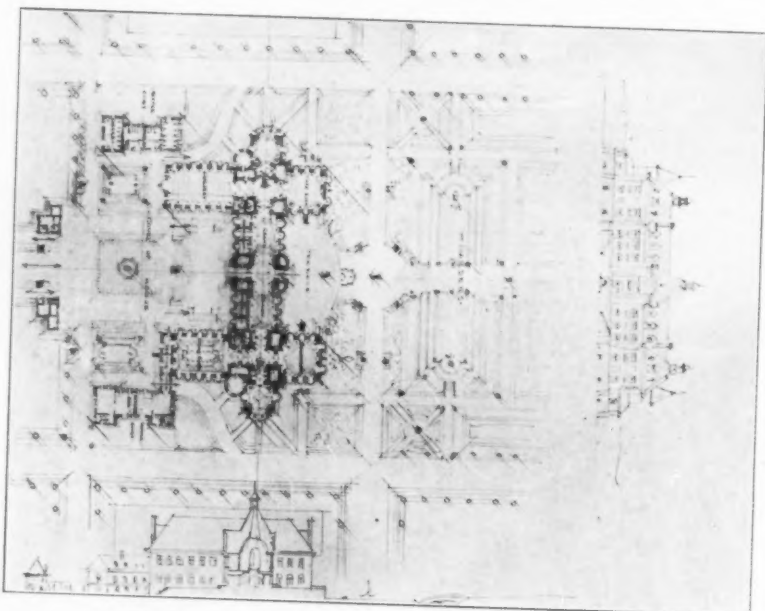
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J. EDWIN HOPKINS—ATELIER JALLADE—PIRVOT.



ANDREW REBORI—ATELIER MASS, INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY.

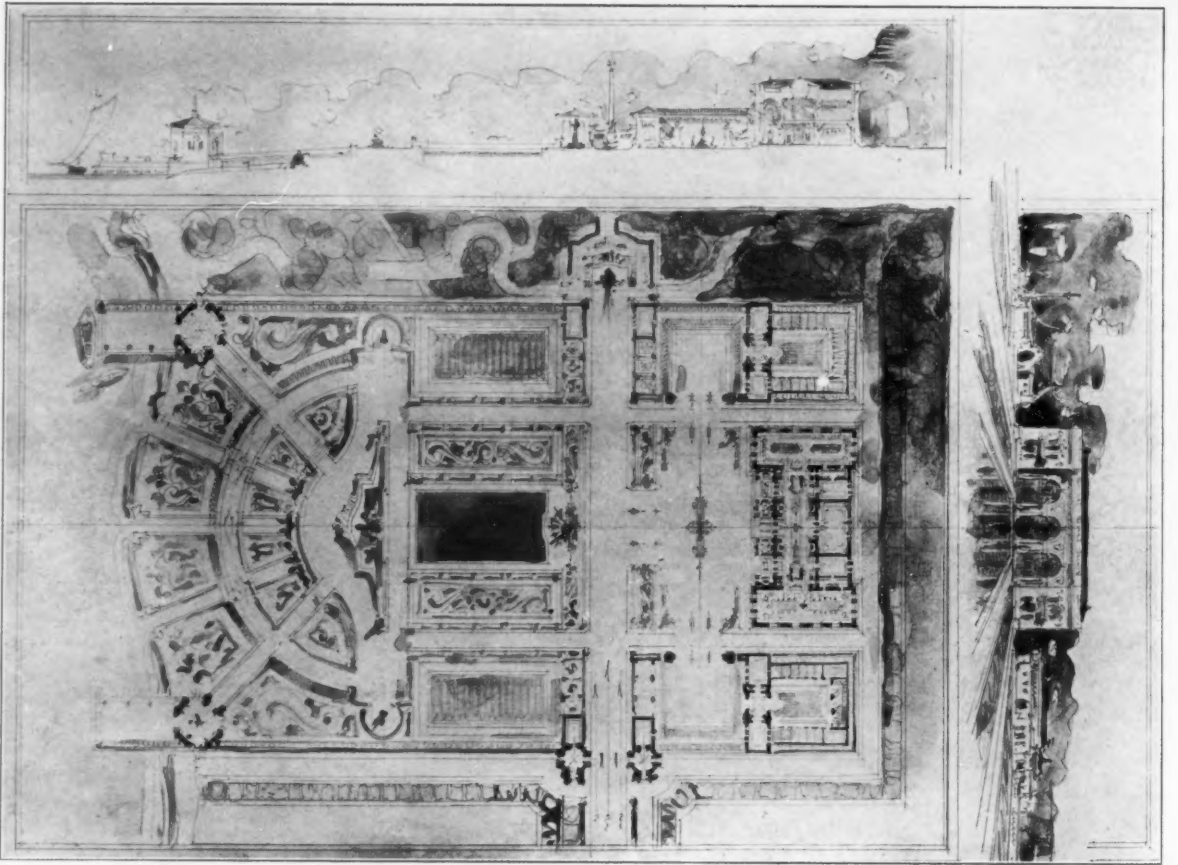


RAYMOND EWALD—ATELIER BARBER.

STUDENT WORK—SOCIETY OF BEAUX-ARTS ARCHITECTS, SECOND PRELIMINARY COMPETITION FOR PRIX PRIZE.
The American Architect and Building News.
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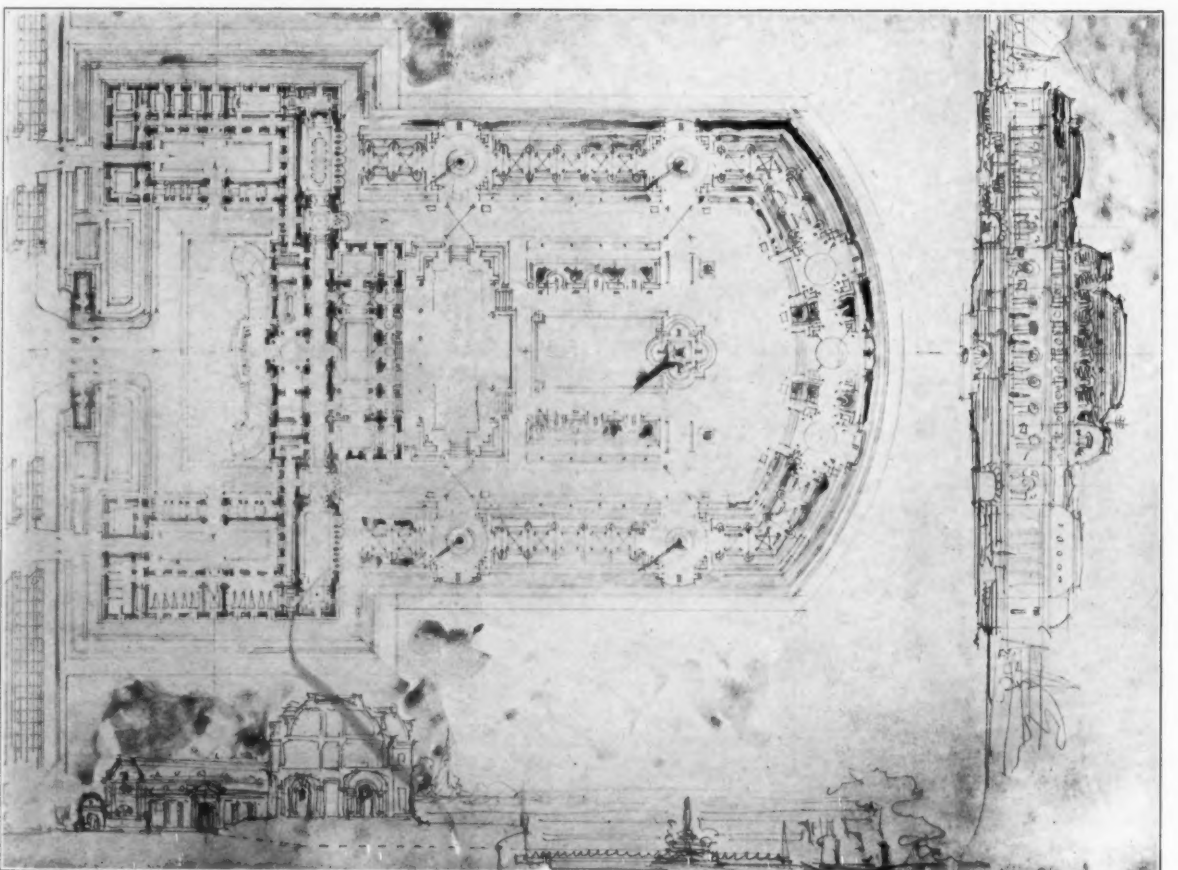
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Volume XCIII, Number 1890,
May 12, 1908.



CARL C. ADAMS—ATELIER HORNPOSTEL.
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WILLIAM VAN ALLEN—ATELIER HORNPOSTEL.
SECOND PRELIMINARY COMPETITION FOR PAIRS PRIZE.
Volume XCIII, Number 1690.
May 12, 1908.

the main building, together with its abutting wings, all silhouetted against the western sky, makes a noble and impressive spectacle as seen by the thousands of passengers who daily view it from the distant railroad bridge. Toward evening, as the whole outlines of this tower melt into the golden sunset, it is an inspiring sight.

Standing in the avenue just below the curved terrace wall upon which the main building is set, and looking upward through the trees and with the foreground of boulders cropping out of the hillside, the huge main building seems to virtually grow out of its setting and form a part of it—and it is here, that, with the soft afternoon light behind and nature in front, that one can truly get a glimpse of the mellowed effect of the buildings as they will appear in the future.

Or yet if, perchance, on a sunny afternoon one is walking some blocks away on the wide avenues of the East Side of upper New York and unexpectedly looking up a cross street sees this noble building standing as the summit of the vista spreading its great arms of welcome to the city, he is thrilled by the grandeur of it all.

These several points of view are perhaps the best at the present time, because the buildings are seen with nature's setting in the foreground in the form of a park, which gives all the softening effects that trees and grass and shrubbery alone can give. The view from the other side of the group (that position from which the buildings are commonly seen), is devoid of any such setting, but will ultimately have it when the grounds are completed, and the landscape work in the adjoining parks is developed. Is there not reason to believe that in a very few years the effect of the group looking from Amsterdam Avenue from under the monumental archway at the 139th Street entrance across the quadrangle to the Great Hall at the end of the vista will make one of the most impressive views of any group of buildings in this country, and as time goes on compare favorably with the best in Europe?

It is true, as mentioned before, that from the college buildings can be seen much of the country surrounding New York on every side, and it is at the same time true that the view of the college buildings from some of these points is most impressive. Among these may be mentioned in particular the effect of the group from the Palisades and from High Bridge.

Within the quadrangle, shutting out as it does the busy city, one already feels as if he were far removed from restless New York. This is the common impression of those who have stepped aside and entered the portals of the college grounds. If the strong collegiate influence is so apparent now to those who go among the buildings, what will it be when nature has had her way and association endeared them?

But more than all this—what will these buildings mean to the students and faculty—to those who live within them? After all, this is the real test of the merit of their conception, and all else is comparatively valueless unless the spirit of the "student home" unobtrusively permeates every quarter of the group. What is this indescribable quality which means home to the student? What are the elements which tend to make toward that comfort and satisfaction to the student which he unconsciously recognizes and feels at every hand? Can we tell just what it is that goes to make up this characteristic? No man can describe it exactly, but every man recognizes the quality when he stands in its presence. Perhaps it is

obtained from harmony—harmony of color, harmony of scale, harmony in the relation of the different parts; perhaps better described by the word proportion—the sense of appropriateness of things. What elements go to make this home-like quality? The chairs the students use, the color of the woodwork, the proportion of the rooms and of the corridors, the light and cheerfulness and yet quality of all within and without, the comfort of things—the sense that comes from true Art—Art which is not pretending but everywhere apparent even in the smallest details. In other words, the result which can only be obtained by the honest, faithful and unrelenting study of each element which presents itself for solution, thought out and solved in the broadest sense, taking into consideration each detail practical or æsthetic which goes



STONE SEAT AND FLAGSTAFF ON CAMPUS.

to make up the many parts of the buildings into a great homogeneous whole. The illustrations cannot fully show whether the College of the City of New York contains this great characteristic. But every man who cares to visit these buildings and give himself up to them and who will look at them with a sympathetic eye to their future, will readily answer this question.

This element of comfort as opposed to the coldness of the purely monumental, while desirable in all buildings to a more or less degree, seems essential to the success of some, and none more so than to those buildings in which are formed our aspirations of the future, our most lasting friendships and ideals, and about which in later years cluster our retrospective thoughts and pleasantest ideals—the college, "our Alma Mater."

There are several means of approach into the group but that which is most commonly used is from One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street and the Boulevard. As one walks from the subway at the foot of the hill and turns into One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street he is charmed with a sight so unusual in New York. That is to see the end of the vista completed by a monumental feature, which in this case, is the picturesque outlines of the great tower of the college silhouetted against the sky. This, together with the entrance archway and abutting buildings, forms a picture which is most refreshing. As the hill is ascended, more and more of the tower can be seen and then the outlines of the cathedral-like Great Hall with its massive buttresses and tracery windows looms into view. In entering the grounds proper a pleasant surprise awaits the visitor, for here he is suddenly sensible of being in a sort of new world—a community in itself. For within this quadrangle the grounds and buildings have been treated as one great unit and are tied together by the treatment of the grounds into a harmonious whole.

These grounds have been given the same serious study and consideration as have the buildings proper, and are intended when completed to have the same unity and architectural interest and appropriateness for their purpose as the buildings. Within the enclosure, through which a street passes almost unseen as part of the general treatment, the sidewalks, lamp-posts, terraces, steps and all features contained therein, have been designed in the same style and character, and, where possible, of the same materials as the buildings.

An ornamental iron fence encloses the greater portion of these grounds. In addition to the arched gateway at 139th Street and Amsterdam Avenue, three archways span Convent Avenue and St. Nicholas Terrace, demarking the lines of the college property. In the quadrangle a large plaza unites the buildings. In this plaza there is located a lofty flagpole with an ornamental base and seat, and also several stone seats. All the walks, terraces and sidewalks are bordered with low walls of rubble stonework, capped with white granite to be in harmony with the buildings in materials and color. At night the outlines of these features will be indicated by numerous lamp-posts, which are placed in such locations as to indicate the principal axes and means of communication. To the south of the group of buildings there are four city blocks which are as yet undeveloped parks, and it is hoped that a portion at least of this tract may be used as recreation grounds for the college and the public. The development of these blocks means much to the effect of the buildings from the southern view of the group.

ARTHUR EBBS WILLAUER.

Note.—Mr. Willauer's article describing the exterior features of this group of buildings will be concluded in our next issue, when there will also be presented plans and working drawings of the various buildings.

It has been decided to defer the illustration and description of the interiors until a later issue.

The dedication services of the College occur to-morrow, May 14th.

Restoration of the Baptistery, Florence

THE following communication, originally printed in the *London Times*, is of interest:

SIR: Many of your readers will, I am sure, be pleased

or interested to learn that, after more than twenty years of restoration, the cupola of the famous Baptistery of Florence has at last been freed from its encumbering scaffolding, with the result that once more its component masses of mosaic have been made visible to the public. The roof of the Florentine Baptistery has been concealed for so long in the process of renovation that comparatively few persons have been privileged to enjoy the really magnificent spectacle of the great cupola, with its glittering mosaics in gold and colors illuminated by the noontide sunshine. These celebrated mosaics, which are the joint work of a Greek named Appollonios and of numerous Florentine artists of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, consist principally of small scenes representing the Rewards of the Just and the Punishment of the Unjust, among the latter being conspicuous the grotesque form of Dante's Lucifer chewing in his jaws the soul of the sinner "che ha maggior pena." Above the altar appears the colossal figure of Christ in glory, a singularly noble and majestic conception. With the exception of the arch of the tribune behind the altar, where the mosaics (of an earlier date than those in the cupola) are at present being carefully restored, the interior of this unique temple, once the cathedral church of Florence, has at last been cleared from the scaffolding and screens that have disfigured its ornaments and proportions for so many years, and the general effect of the Baptistery on a sunny morning is now beautiful in the extreme.—*British Architect*.

The Tomb of Mausolus

WITH further reference to Professor Lethaby's monograph on the Tomb, noted in a recent issue of THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT, the following description of the construction of this structure is of interest:

"The type of construction of which the mausoleum is an example is remarkable from the way in which the marble is handled. As usual in Greek works, it is put together without mortar, the joints being polished so as to sit very close. An abundance of bronze cramps was used to link stone to stone. In the columns were fine bronze dowels, some of which are preserved at the Museum. The steps of the pyramid have a raised fillet along the back and at the two ends. The latter, with those on the adjoining stones, make rolls which throw the water away from the actual joints. These fillets fit into cavities cut in the next course above. The scheme is derived from tiling, and I think it probable that the exposed joints were covered by a marble A piece. The entablature is, as we should think, carelessly constructed, being broken up into many pieces, and with fragile ornamental members inserted in rebates. These points, and the use of mitre joints for the lacunar margins and carved mouldings, make one think of a sort of 'marble joinery' rather than masonry. The workers must have been skilful in an extreme degree, and the whole outlook is very advanced and even doubtful. Adler suggests that the insertion of the delicate mouldings in rebated ledges was done with the object of hastening the works. The same custom is followed at Priene; and another reason, I think, is that these parts are wrought in a much finer quality of marble."

New York's New Assay Office Building

James Knox Taylor, the supervising architect of the Treasury Department, will receive bids on May 12 for the construction of the new Assay Office building in New York City. The building will cost about \$400,000, and will be one of the most remarkable structures in the lower part of the metropolis. It will be on the site of the old Assay Office, near the corner of Nassau and Wall streets, and will be constructed wholly of reinforced concrete.

The most striking feature of the structure will be its chimney, which is to overtop by many feet any building in the vicinity and any building yet completed in New York, except the Singer Building. From the sidewalk this giant stack will be 400 feet in height. It will be at the rear and in the center of the ten-story structure.

"The stack is to be built to such an enormous height in order to carry the poisonous fumes of the furnaces far above any offices in the neighborhood," said Mr. Taylor, to-day; "I think it will be the tallest smokestack on Manhattan Island."—*N. Y. Tribune*.

Recent Court Decisions

DEFECTIVE PLANS.

DUNNE v. ROBINSON, APPELLATE TERM. APRIL 20, 1907.
103 *New York Supplement*, 878.

An action for \$500, balance of fee for services as architect in preparing plans for a store and loft building; \$100 had been paid on account. The court held that there was ample evidence introduced upon the trial to warrant the justice in finding that the plans prepared and put in evidence by the plaintiff were defective and utterly unfit for use. No dimensions were noted on them, the figures and scales did not correspond, and they were full of omissions and inaccuracies. The plaintiff himself admitted that his plans were incomplete, and it appeared from the testimony of expert witnesses called by the defendant that the plans could not be used by a builder. The plaintiff admitted that this was his first large job; that he had previously drawn plans for alterations only, and had never drawn plans from which a building was constructed. It further appeared from the evidence that he was also engaged in the iron business; that he had lately been an inspector in the building department; that he was not a member of the Institute of Architects, and that he had but very slight experience in architectural work. As the defects and omissions made ran through the entire system of plans, the court held that they were so grossly defective that the plaintiff was not entitled even to a *pro rata* payment in the proportion that defective plans bear to perfect ones. The evidence showed that the payment on account had been made without knowledge of the defective character of the plans.

Section 15 of the Pennsylvania Act of 1901 (P. L. 438) in relation to mechanics' liens reads: "The right to file a claim may be waived by agreement between the claimant and the party with whom he contracts, or by any conduct which operates to equitably estop the claimant." The court held the claimant equitably estopped by his conduct and agreement from filing and attempting to enforce the collection of a lien.



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CHAIRMAN COMMITTEE OF EDUCATION

Jury's Criticism of Second Preliminary Competition for Paris Prize

THE second preliminary competition for the Paris Prize under the auspices of the Society of Beaux-Arts Architects was judged April 16, 1908.

The subject was "A Chateau" or fine country residence with accessories and pleasure grounds for the use of a rich family.

The program was written by M. L. Guadet, the distinguished French architect.

The conditions required that the sketches be made *en loge* in twenty-four consecutive hours.

The five men selected from twenty contestants were as stated below.

None of the sketches quite reached the standard expected by the jury. In several instances the service departments were entirely separated from the main building; in others the exterior resembled museums and monumental buildings rather than country houses. Many of the drawings were carelessly rendered, although the jury recognized that proper allowance should be made owing to the strenuous condition imposed of working all night. Due consideration was given by the jury to the proportions of rooms; the arrangements of the accessories in relation to the building and the general expression of plans and elevations.

Five Logists for Paris Prize.—Hopkins, J. Edwin, Atelier Jallade-Prevot; Ewald, Raymond, Atelier Barber; Van Alen, William, Atelier Barber; Rebori, Andrew, Atelier Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Adams, Carl C., Atelier Hornbostel.

Alternate—Speers, G. A., Atelier Jallade-Prevot; Lange, John A., Atelier Barber; Romer, Charles, Atelier Hornbostel.

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NOTICE OF REMOVAL

In order to secure adequate space and facilities imperatively demanded by its rapid growth, THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT will move to new and commodious offices in the Thirty-ninth Street Building, 239 West Thirty-ninth street, on July 1, 1908.

Vol. XCIII., No. 1690.

MAY 13, 1908.

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WHILE of comparatively small proportions, the location of the fire which occurred recently on the eighteenth floor of the Tribune building in Chicago renders it of unusual interest and significance. Much has been written of a more or less speculative nature concerning the probable effect of a fire becoming well kindled in the upper portion of a modern skyscraper, but actual demonstrations have been rare and imperfect. This fire, fed on lumber and quantities of paper and books, although of sufficient intensity to fuse wired glass, was confined to three small rooms. Indeed, the fact of its having spread beyond the room in which it originated was probably wholly due to windows constructed in the fire-proof partitions. That there was no damage done to the structural members of the building would seem to be strong evidence of the safety of our high buildings if well and properly constructed.

ANOTHER feature of the fire menace in tall buildings, which has received much attention from the daily press, is the supposed difficulty in supplying water under adequate pressure for use in fire fighting on the upper floors of modern skyscrapers. Obviously, there is a limit above which it would be impossible or at least impracticable with present devices and equipment to successfully cope with a fire of any considerable magnitude or intensity, but that the limit is considerably above eighteen stories is evident from the Tribune fire, where, although five engine companies were called out, only one was needed to supply ample pressure to the stand-pipe in the building from which lines of hose were taken off and streams of water played on the fire, to such good purpose that at no time was there apparent danger of the flames spreading beyond the locality where they originated. With the very conclusive and satisfactory results of this interesting and instructive fire test of tall buildings before us, it would seem that a disastrous conflagration in any except possibly one of the few buildings exceeding twenty-five stories in height would do little more than demonstrate a case of inferior fireproof construction coupled perhaps with inefficient fire protection.

THE completion and operation of the first subway connecting Brooklyn with Manhattan and the Bronx marks a new era in the development and expansion of that borough. Undoubtedly the establishment of something approaching rapid transit, affording at the same time some measure of relief from the intolerable conditions growing out of the grossly inadequate accommodations supplied by the bridge trains, will be the means of immeasurably increasing Brooklyn's importance, both commercially and as a residential community. While only a beginning has been made by the completion of this first subway, it is reasonable to believe that within a comparatively few years the borough will be equipped with a comprehensive system completely transforming the Brooklyn that has so long struggled under adverse transit conditions.

THE completion of the Pennsylvania terminal improvements with the East and North River tunnels will indubitably have a great and far-reaching influence and effect on the improvement and development of a hitherto unimportant section of Manhattan Island. The drift of business and the general trend of improvements which for more than a score of years have been steadily northward, now, by virtue of these undertakings, bid fair to halt and expand or broaden between Twenty-third and Forty-second streets. When the new tunnels are completed not only will vast numbers of visitors from distant points be brought to this section of the city, but thousands of people from New Jersey and Long Island will demand stores, offices, restaurants and places of amusement located convenient to the railroad terminal. It would seem, therefore, that we might reasonably expect to see a new center of activity develop within a few years, and until the demands of business consequent to this development have been satisfied, little of business expansion along the old lines, extending always to the north, need be anticipated.

Current News Section

Notes and Clippings

THE NEW CITY HALL AT PORTLAND, ME.

The destruction by fire of the City Hall at Portland, Me., removed a landmark that had a sentimental value among the older residents.

The question of rebuilding it on its former site, or the erection of a more dignified structure at Lincoln Park, with possibilities that would create a civic center of much artistic beauty assured, is now the subject of wide discussion.

A very full report, made by the Advisory Committee, has reached us. We regard it as a model for other cities striving for civic betterment. At this distance it is not possible to enter into minor details of any of the four schemes put forward by the committee, but, based on the report as rendered, we would incline to a solution of the problem of placing the contemplated structure in a location that would dignify it and create a civic center possessing artistic possibilities of further improvement. The matter should be taken up on broad lines. The mistake made more often than any other is failure to appreciate the real proportions to which the movement will grow when once begun, and a consequent lack of scale in the initial undertaking.

In this instance, as in many others brought to our attention, there are real estate interests involved which, while loudly claiming disinterestedness in their propositions, are really endeavoring to keep an undesirable location for civic betterment in order to avoid shrinkage of values in which they are interested. Civic centers are for the benefit of posterity, and the sordid side should, of necessity, be subordinated to the artistic. Moreover, the loss of one locality is the gain of another, and this gain is greater than the loss directly in proportion to the increased desirability of one site over another, whether in the matter of size, topography, location or form.

THE SCULPTURE SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION A GREAT SUCCESS.

The exhibition of the National Sculpture Society, reviewed in our issue of April 29, is now closed and proved a most emphatic success. The total paid attendance was more than 37,000, and it is conservatively estimated that over 60,000 people attended.

The sales reported show an artistic appreciation on the part of the people of Baltimore, who are to be congratulated on the admirable way this exhibition has been conducted.

The arduous labors of the National Sculpture Society for the past twenty years have reached a happy culmination in this exhibition, which, by its artistic force, has compelled recognition from other art organizations. No future exhibition of the arts will be considered complete that does not include a record of the latest work of the Artist Sculptor.

IRON BEAMS IMBEDDED IN CEMENT AS GOOD AS WHEN PUT IN.

In modern building contracts involving steel construction it is customary to stipulate that the metal beams or pillars be given two or three coats of paint before setting, as a safeguard against rusting. This custom did not obtain thirty years ago, when the old post-office building at Baltimore was erected. The iron beams and pillars—steel was not used—were put in just as they came from the mills and embedded in the masonry. And after all these years they came out just as fresh and "new" as when placed, without the least trace of rust.

THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS ON TUBERCULOSIS.

The coming International Congress on Tuberculosis at Washington, D. C., in September, 1908, will be a unique event in the New World.

This Congress meets once in three years; it has never met in America, and after 1908 will not meet in this country for many years to come.

It will carry on, for three weeks, public discussions of the Tuberculosis problem, led by the most eminent authorities on this subject in this and other countries. There will be a course of special lectures to which all members of the Congress and the general public are invited.

The Congress will be divided into seven sections, giving ample scope for participation of both scientific and lay members.

Testimonials will be awarded by the Congress to especially meritorious exhibits. These awards will take the form of medals, diplomas or money prizes. All exhibits will be considered in competition whether formally entered or not. In addition to the prizes to be given by the Congress, a special award, the Hodgkins fund, prize of \$1,500, is offered by the Smithsonian Institution.

Among numerous prizes offered, that of most interest to architects is a prize of \$1,000 for the best exhibit of an existing sanatorium for the treatment of curable cases of tuberculosis among the working classes. In addition to the prize of \$1,000, two gold medals and three silver medals will be awarded. The prize and medals will be accompanied by diplomas or certificates of award.

The exhibit must show in detail construction, equipment, management, and results obtained. Each competitor must present a brief or report in printed form.

For fuller particulars address International Congress on Tuberculosis, Secretary-General, 714 Colorado Bldg., Washington, D. C.

THE SCULPTURE OF THE CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE.

A writer to the New York *Herald* criticises the sculpture being executed for the details and foliated groupings for the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, now in course of erection in this city as follows:

"The public has been given to understand through the press that the sculptures of the new St. John's Cathedral have been re-executed, and that Mr. Borglum is entirely satisfied with his work. But there is an important technical item, of which, possibly, Mr. Borglum is not a master. I refer to the foliated groupings and details there.

"This work will be severely censured in the days to come, as it is one of the greatest of outrageous medleys ever perpetrated in architecture.

"Future criticism may be inclined to lay these defects to the lack of ability of our skilled and artistic workmen of the present day, and to prevent this error in history an appeal is made to your honorable paper for publication."

Societies

The New York Society of Architects celebrated the second anniversary of its organization on Wednesday evening, April 29, at the Imperial, Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

This being the occasion of the election of officers for the ensuing year, the interest of the meeting centered on that point. The retiring president, Louis Berger, received a handsome presentation gavel as a token of appreciation of his services as first president of the Society. The following members were then elected to office: President, Benjamin Driesler; Vice-president, Samuel Sass; Secretary, C. Whitley Mullin; Treasurer, Constantine Schubert.

The annual election meeting of the Society of Columbia University Architects was held in the Avery Library, Columbia University, on April 28, 1908, at 8 P. M.

There were two attractions to draw large attendance, in the lecture of Prof. W. H. Goodyear on the Cathedrals of Northern France, and in the Society's having to make a choice of a future policy and of a president as its leader to carry it out.

The policy of discovering and developing fitting fields of endeavor for the Society to interest itself in, in addition to its function as an Alumni Association, and such as would not encroach on the activities of the existing architectural societies of New York City, was the one that was endorsed.

The full ticket elected was as follows: President, Henry Snyder Kissam; First Vice-President, I. N. Phelps Stokes; Second Vice-President, Stockton B. Colt; Secretary, Will Walter Jackson; Recorder, F. Livingston Pell; Treasurer, H. G. Emery.

The lecture of Prof. Goodyear was most interesting and was profusely illustrated by lantern slides and by photograph enlargements. It was intended to show his discovery that a leaning, or a curvature, or both, were common occurrences in the piers of the nave and of the crossings of medieval cathedrals. The variation from the straight line in some cases was shown to amount to 10 inches in the perpendicular

for many individual piers, and to 20 inches out of horizontal alignment from end to end of the piers along the nave.

The next meeting of the Society will be a dinner during commencement week, commonly held on the evening of the first or second Monday in June, to which, in each year, the members of the graduating class of the Department of Fine Arts are invited as guests.

Although earnestly opposed by local architects, the Building Commission bill of the City of Utica, N. Y., has been approved by the Common Council. The bill calls for the appointment of a commission, to be composed of a mason or carpenter builder, an architect, a practical mechanic in either the carpenters' or masons' trade, and the city engineer. The mayor would have the appointing power. The sections which, it was held by the builders and architects, would prohibit the use of concrete, were attacked as being exceedingly antagonistic to building in Utica.

Personal

The firm of Smith and Schenck of Fort Worth has been dissolved by mutual agreement. Mr. Schenck continues in business in Fort Worth and Mr. Smith has formed a partnership with Mr. Leighton of Oklahoma City.

In an address before the T-Square Club, Cass Gilbert, of New York, president of the American Institute of Architects, made a plea for beauty in the public buildings throughout the country. Declaring that the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts is universally acknowledged to be the best art school in the United States, he called upon the people of Philadelphia to lead in this movement for reform. Mr. Gilbert also urged greater cooperation between artists, architects and sculptors, and decried the present system of competition as hurtful to the best interests of an artistic progress. Mr. Gilbert was introduced by John Frederick Lewis, president of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts.

It is stated in the daily press that Mr. Harry E. Kennedy, formerly associated with Messrs. F. M. Andrews & Co., Architects, of Cincinnati, has withdrawn from the firm. The entire business has, it is stated, been taken over by Mr. Andrews, who will incorporate it.

At the April dinner of the Mass. Real Estate Exchange, Mr. Robert S. Peabody, president of the Boston Chapter, A. I. A., addressed the meeting on the subject of the better development of Boston and its neighborhood.

Mr. Oswald C. Hering, architect, announces the removal of his offices from the Constable Building to the Century Building, 1 West Thirty-fourth street, New York.

We are advised that the firm of Chandler & Nielsen, architects, Topeka, Kan., have dissolved partnership, but will continue in business at the same address as "Associates," under the names of C. H. Chandler, Topeka, Kan., and N. P. Nielsen Company, Topeka, Kan.

Book Notes

BUNGALOWS, CAMPS AND MOUNTAIN HOUSES. Illustrated, with descriptive text. 8vo; illuminated boards. New York, William T. Comstock. Price, \$2 net.

This book presents a number of types of low-cost houses, interesting to the builder of moderate means who desires to provide either in a suburban locality, or in the camp or woods, a place where he may rest for a few months each year from the heat and other discomforts of city life in Summer.

As a descriptive work of the modern bungalow, which is featured in its title, it is perhaps a trifle disappointing. So much has been accomplished in this type of dwelling in recent years, that the architectural skill shown in its planning has dignified it and made the bungalow a desirable home for all the year round. The true bungalow, copied after its original type, having its inception in India, is a one-story building. This form of dwelling has proven particularly attractive and convenient for small families. Examples, costing as much as \$75,000, are not uncommon on the Pacific Coast, and from this high-priced building to the modest type costing not over \$900, there are many examples, instancing the best architectural skill.

With so much good material to draw from there is at least some question as to whether the compiler of this work has presented the best selection architecturally that could be obtained.

PRACTICAL STEAM AND HOT WATER HEATING AND VENTILATION, with description and data of all materials and appliances used in the construction of such apparatus. By Alfred G. King. Four hundred pages, 6x9 inches, with more than three hundred illustrations, showing in detail all of the various heating systems, with pipe, radiator and boiler connections. New York: Norman W. Henley Pub. Co., 132 Nassau Street. Price, \$3 net.

This is an original and exhaustive work, by an author who is thoroughly familiar with his subject. It is written in a comprehensive manner, divested as far as possible of all technical expression, and thus makes the descriptions of the various systems readily understood. It is a valuable contribution to the subjects of heating and ventilation and a most useful book to have in the library of the architect and builder as well as the specialist along these lines.

Industrial Information

STANDARD SANITARY APPLIANCES

Modern advertising methods may be truthfully said to take on all the dignity of journalism.

We are led to this remark on looking over the April issue of *Modern Sanitation*, edited and published by the publishing department of the Standard Sanitary Mfg. Company, whose general offices are at Pittsburgh, Pa.

This issue, which we infer may be had of the Standard Sanitary Mfg. Company on application at any of their many branch offices, is of unusual interest to the prospective builder, who is in search of high-class sanitary appliances.

A particularly interesting article by Lucy Cleveland, "Light from the Orient," is followed by an instructive account of artificial wave and current baths, and other pertinent reviews of important features of modern sanitation.

While this interesting publication serves primarily to direct attention to the Standard Sanitary Mfg. Company's product, it also affords an instructive hour's reading and is worth sending for.

ROOFING SLATE

Foot's Slate Talk, a bi-monthly magazine, devoted to the advancement of the slate industry, and the advocacy of slate as a roofing material is published by James L. Foote, of Slatington, Pa.

The current issue, just received, contains much interesting and valuable information and presents in a concise way the advantages claimed for this form of roofing.

It is interesting to note that fifty years ago the available supply of slate was mostly consumed in seaport towns and was imported from Wales. To-day the annual production is in excess of \$4,000,000 and the increasing demand for this form of roofing is taxing the output.

REINFORCED CONCRETE FACTORIES AND WAREHOUSES

Just when the last word as to reinforced concrete will be written it would be difficult to say. That this method of construction has survived the test of actual demonstration is well known, and it is now regarded no longer as unusual but as supplying a demand particularly where large commercial structures are contemplated.

The Turner Construction Company, of No. 11 Broadway, New York, issue from time to time illustrated bulletins under the above title. These bulletins contain photographs of recently erected buildings, showing clearly the possibilities of concrete as at present employed.

Catalogues Received

Vulcanite Portland Cement Co., Flatiron Building, New York. An interesting pamphlet on the economical selection and proportion of aggregates for concrete. Written by Albert Moyer, Assoc. Am. Soc. of C. E. Published for gratuitous distribution.

Kawneer Mfg. Co., of 150 Factory Street, Niles, Mich. An illustrated pamphlet of 32 pages, illustrating, with specifications, the Kawneer System of Glass Setting. This will interest architects who are in search of latest methods of store front construction.

Universal Portland Cement Co., Chicago and Pittsburgh. Monthly bulletin, No. 48, showing lately completed reinforced concrete structures.

Porcelite Enamels. Their Merits and Uses. A series of pamphlets issued by the Thomson Wood Finishing Co., of Philadelphia, describing and setting forth in an attractive manner the merits claimed for their wood finishing products.

Building News

MAINE

AUGUSTA.—A site has been secured, it is reported in the local press, for the proposed State school to be erected for the feeble minded. \$60,000 has been appropriated for this purpose.

LEWISTON.—Architects Coombs & Gibbs are preparing plans for the erection of a handsome edifice for the members of Kora Temple of the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, to cost in the neighborhood of \$100,000 and to be built on Hospital Square.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER.—The congregation of the Catholic church at this point is reported as having secured a site for the proposed new edifice.

MASSACHUSETTS

ARLINGTON.—At a meeting held here it was voted to appropriate \$52,000 for new school to be erected in the Locke school district.

CHELSEA.—The trustees of the New Frost Hospital are reported to be making preliminary arrangements for the erection of a large and modern new hospital here to take the place of the one destroyed by fire in this city.

HOLYOKE.—The property on Morgan Street and Lexington Avenue has been decided upon, it is said, as the site for the new home to be erected for the aged people.

LAWRENCE.—A new Syrian Orthodox church will be built at 302 Elm Street, it is said. Plans have been drawn by Richard Cullinane, architect, and the contract work has not yet been let.

LYNN.—\$20,000 has been donated to the Second Congregational Society, and it is understood that the money will be used for the erection of a new building.

NEWTON.—At the annual meeting of the local association, Frank A. Day, chairman of the trustees, announced that \$40,000 has been raised toward the erection of a new building here.

NORTHAMPTON.—The superintendents of Smith's agricultural school here are reported to be considering the advisability of requesting the city government to borrow on their behalf \$30,000 this season for the erection of a new building. Address President R. W. Storrs College, one of the directors.

PITTSFIELD.—Architects Mowbray & Uffinger, 92 Liberty Street, New York, are preparing plans for the Agricultural National bank to be erected here.

REVERE.—\$14,000 has been voted for a new school to be erected in North Revere and it is stated that site is soon to be purchased for the new building.

SPRINGFIELD.—Kirkham & Parlett, architects, have won in the competition for the Forest Park Branch Library Building to be built at the corner of Oak and Worcester Streets.

RHODE ISLAND

PROVIDENCE.—The architects of Providence are invited to submit plans for the

proposed school building to be erected at the corner of Veazie Street and Douglas Avenue.

The Edgewood Yacht Club is having plans prepared by Murphy & Hindle, architects, for the erection of a new building, it is reported.

The House of the Good Shepherd is to have a group of new buildings. Murphy Hindle & Wright have been appointed the architects.

WOONSOCKET.—The Woonsocket Electric Machine & Power Company of this place is reported as planning to erect a new business block on land between the Commercial Building and the Call office.

CONNECTICUT

BRISTOL.—The revised plans for the proposed addition to the high school building, prepared by Architect Theodore Peck of Waterbury, have been accepted, it is stated.

NEW BRITAIN.—Ex-senator A. J. Sloper, of this city, is one of the trustees of the Augustus Jerome fund of \$100,000 which was bequeathed for the erection of a home for the aged and infirm. According to reports, plans or site not yet decided on.

NORWALK.—The congregation of the Grace Church at this place has decided, we learn, to erect a parish hall on the property recently acquired by them on Cross Street.

WESTPORT.—At a town meeting here, a site for the proposed new Town Hall was decided upon, and steps are now being taken to procure plans for the new buildings.

NEW YORK

BUFFALO.—According to press reports, Ralph G. Wright has recently acquired the property at the northeast corner of Eagle and Oak Streets, and it is reported that he will erect a brick building on the site.

The Roman Catholic Diocese of this city has purchased property at East Ferry and Mosell Streets for the erection of a new church building on the property, it is stated.

NEWBURGH.—The plans for the new building to be erected here are to be re-modeled and estimates will again be taken for the construction of the building.

NEW YORK.—A syndicate has been formed, we understand, for the purpose of acquiring the property at Park Avenue and Fifty-fourth Street, which is to be improved by a high-class apartment house.

The Flatbush Boys' Club of Brooklyn is contemplating the erection of a new building, we understand, to meet present requirements.

It is currently reported in the local press that Eugene E. and Terry Hinkle have purchased property at Nos. 38 to 44 West Twenty-sixth Street, where they will erect a twelve-story fireproof office building.

PORT RICHMOND, S. I.—W. Swartout, of Herberton Avenue, this place, is interested in the erection of a new parish house here.

ROCHESTER.—The Committee of the Men's Society of the German Trinity Church, Child and Wilder Streets, has charge of raising funds for a new building. Address Rev. Adolph Baltzer, pastor of the church.

ROME.—The Polish Holy Trinity Catholic

Church of Utica has announced, it is said, that they will erect a church edifice in Rome. Plans have not yet been prepared.

SCHENECTADY.—According to press reports, Stoddard & Weathers have been appointed the architects for the new County Court-house to be erected here.

SENECA.—At a recent meeting held here, it was decided to purchase site owned by Edward S. Baker for a new school house to be erected during the summer.

Norwegian Lutherans of this city have been donated site on East Scott Street by W. A. Graves for a new and modern church edifice, it is said.

The congregation of the Emmanuel Lutheran Church is reported as having decided to erect a new edifice. Architect not yet selected.

NEW JERSEY

ATLANTIC CITY.—A new Masonic Temple, to cost about \$200,000 exclusive of the site, is proposed by the fraternities of this city.

BAYONNE.—Architect L. C. Holden, of 1133 Broadway, Manhattan, is receiving estimates, according to reports, for the erection of an addition to the Bayonne Hospital and dispensary.

BERNARDSVILLE.—It is said that John F. Degener has recently purchased twenty acres of ground here for the erection of a handsome new residence.

HOBOKEN.—It is stated that plans have been completed by Architect Nicholas Seracino, of 1133 Broadway, Manhattan, for the erection of a rectory building for St. Francis Congregation of Hoboken.

MILLVILLE.—Members of the congregation of St. Mary's Magdalene Church are anticipating the erection of a new place of worship, it is reported. The site selected is at the corner of Depot and Dock Streets. Plans have not yet been decided upon.

NEWARK.—Plans have just been drawn by Peter Charles for a three-story brick double flat, which Abraham Jatman is to erect at 85 Fairmount avenue.

NEWTON.—J. F. Baker, of Dover, N. J., is reported to be back of a scheme to erect a new theatre here, to be located on the Lane lot.

POINT PLEASANT.—A special school meeting was called here recently, when it was voted to raise \$30,000, to be used for erecting a new school to take the place of the one destroyed by fire some time ago.

TRENTON.—The taxpayers of Broad Street Park have decided to erect a new school building on the site of the present one at a probable outlay of \$30,000. Plans have not yet been decided upon.

PENNSYLVANIA

ALTOONA.—Blair County Medical Society is reported to be in favor of the erection of a new Home for Inebriates, to be located near this city.

CORAPOLIS.—It is stated that an \$80,000 borough school house is to be built at Corapolis, from plans made by Robinson, Winkler & McDonald, of Pittsburg.

ERIE.—The Knights of Columbus are contemplating the erection of a new build-

ing in the business center of Erie, it is reported in the local press.

JEANETTE.—The members of the First Presbyterian Church are interested in a project to raise a fund of \$30,000, to be used for the erection of a new church. Architect not selected.

McKEES ROCKS.—Sealed proposals will be received until May 25, 1908, for the superstructure of the new May avenue, McKees Rocks, Public School. Plans can be obtained upon application to F. C. Sauer, architect, 804 Penn avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

MILLVALE.—Architects C. M. Bartberger & Son, of Pittsburg, are preparing plans for a three-story school building, to be erected at Millvale at a cost of about \$40,000.

PHILADELPHIA.—Plans are under way by Architect Edgar V. Seeler for a huge printing plant, to be erected on Washington and Independence Squares, which will cost upward of \$500,000.

Stephen Greene has completed the purchase of the necessary property on the north side of Race Street, and it is said that he will erect a ten-story building on the site at an expenditure of \$250,000.

The Orthodox Greeks of this city are reported planning the erection of a new church edifice.

PITTSBURG.—Architect F. H. DeArment of Pittsburg has been selected to design plans for the \$20,000 brick schoolhouse that is to be erected in the Forty-third Ward, formerly West Liberty Borough.

WILKES-BARRE.—The officials of the First National Bank have announced, it is said, that they have decided to erect a new bank building. Architect has not yet been selected.

OHIO

AKRON.—The members of the Baptist Church at this point are considering the erection of a new building, it is reported.

CLEVELAND.—A new Country Club is being formed by the East End men, and it is reported in the press that a new clubhouse will be erected this summer.

CINCINNATI.—The work of erecting a modern hotel for girls in Cincinnati will shortly be commenced. Rev. James O. White, of the Cincinnati Bethel, is interested, it is reported.

CHILLICOTHE.—The Board of Education at this point will erect, it is reported, a new eighteen-room building in the central district.

FINDLAY.—The First Evangelical Church congregation, according to the local press, will tear down the structure on East Sandusky Street, and build a handsome \$10,000 church.

GRANVILLE.—Announcement was made yesterday, it is said, that Dr. W. H. Doan, a Cincinnati philanthropist, will establish a home in Granville, O., for the children of foreign missionaries.

MT. BLANCHARD.—Bonds to the amount of \$15,000 are to be issued for the purpose of erecting a new school on South Main Street, it is said. Address Prof. E. O. Yates, superintendent of local schools.

NEWELL.—It is almost an ascertained fact that a new school building is to be erected at this point. Plans have not as yet been prepared.

SANDUSKY.—According to the press, local capital is back of a project to erect a new theatre here, to cost in the neighborhood of \$30,000.

INDIANA

ELKHART.—Local capital is interested in the erection of a new building here to be used for athletic purposes. Peter T. Longacher is interested.

Architect E. Hill Turnock has just prepared plans, it is currently reported, for the proposed new St. Paul's Methodist Church, to be erected here.

FORT WAYNE.—Architects Mahurin & Mahurin are reported as having been appointed to prepare plans for the Scottish Rite Masons' Temple to be erected at a probable expenditure of \$100,000.

LA PORTE.—The question of erecting a new school in the First and Fourth Wards is being considered. Mayor Darrow is interested.

ROCKVILLE.—It is reported that the State Tuberculosis Hospital Commission has selected a site here for the proposed hospital.

ILLINOIS

CHICAGO.—It is stated that the John Worthy School for Boys is inadequate, and the erection of a new home has been suggested by President Schneider, of the Board of Education, on Fullerton Avenue.

It is said that Wallace C. Winter has acquired property on Astor Street, near Burton Place, for the erection of a handsome new residence.

Charles E. Carson, 159 La Salle Street, it is said, has purchased property at the corner of Kenmore Avenue and Argyle Street, for the erection of a new apartment house, to cost \$50,000.

ELGIN.—Ackermann Bros. have recently purchased the Patrick Daily property, for the erection of a new three-story and basement building, to be erected as soon as plans can be prepared. Cost, about \$35,000.

JOLIET.—A business block is to be erected here, it is said, at a probable expenditure of approximately \$60,000. David Weiner is interested.

PEORIA.—According to the press, William C. McClure has purchased five lots near Grand View Drive, for the erection of a handsome new summer residence.

MT. CARROLL.—Architect Bradley, of Rockford, is reported as preparing plans for the erection of a new school building at this point.

MICHIGAN

BAY CITY.—The plans submitted by Pratt & Koepp for the proposed parochial school to be erected by St. Stanislaus have been accepted, we understand. Forty-five thousand dollars will be spent in the construction of the building.

DETROIT.—At a recent meeting of the eight Chapters of the Order of the Eastern Star, the erection of a new temple was discussed. Mrs. M. Gottschalk is president of the Palestine Lodge, and can be addressed regarding the new structure, on which it is proposed to expend \$75,000.

GRAND RAPIDS.—A new High School building is to be erected here, it is said, for which \$325,000 is to be issued in bonds.

The St. John's Orphan Asylum has under consideration the erection of a large and modern new addition to the asylum, at a cost estimated at about \$40,000.

William B. Ittner, of St. Louis, Mo., has been chosen as consulting architect, together with Architects Robinson & Campon, of this city, for the new Central High School building, to be erected here.

MONROE.—It is reported in the local press that the question of issuing \$80,000 in bonds for the erection of a new school building at this point is being agitated.

NORWAY.—Henry Sampson is reported to be considering the erection of a new hotel here on property owned by him just south of the City Hall.

WISCONSIN

MADISON.—The *State Journal* has purchased the property at South Carroll and West Doty Streets and contemplates building thereon a modern newspaper establishment to take the place of the old quarters on the market place.

MILWAUKEE.—According to reports the Calumet Club is considering the erection of a new clubhouse and a committee has been appointed to look into the matter. It is planned to erect a structure at a cost of \$50,000 or more.

MISSOURI

COLUMBIA.—Dr. R. H. Ells is reported as organizing a new stock company here for the purpose of erecting a new building to have a seating capacity of about 3,000.

ST. LOUIS.—The erection of a new building for negroes is now being discussed. Secretary S. B. Wallace, 2702 Lawton Avenue, can be addressed regarding the matter.

MINNESOTA

MINNEAPOLIS.—According to press reports the Unity Settlement are considering the erection of a new building to cost in the neighborhood of \$40,000, and to be erected in North Minneapolis.

ST. PAUL.—The plans prepared by Buechner & Orth, architects, for the proposed Masonic Temple to be erected here have been accepted, we understand, and estimates will shortly be taken for the construction of the building.

SPRINGFIELD.—We learn from the local press that the school building recently destroyed by fire is to be rebuilt.

SOUTH DAKOTA

WATERTOWN.—The question of erecting a Christian's church at this point is being agitated, we understand. George Brown is interested.

NEBRASKA

HASTINGS.—The United Brethren Memorial Church of this place is considering the erection of a new temple, according to press despatches.

OMAHA.—It is stated that T. F. Stroud has purchased property on Florence Boulevard for a new and large residence to be erected there.

COLORADO

COLORADO SPRINGS.—According to press reports the Colburn property is to be improved by a four-story business block.

MONTANA

MISSOULA.—At a recent meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, the committee stated, it is said, that funds were subscribed for new theatre.

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE.—Jay C. Johnson, 301 St. Paul Street, is interested in a project to erect a new vaudeville theatre on Lexington Street. Site has been purchased.

BRUNSWICK.—Architects Speiden & Speiden, of Washington, D. C., are preparing

plans for the erection of a new edifice for the members of the congregation of the Baptist Church.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON.—Architects Marsh & Peter are preparing plans for the erection of a handsome residence for Mr. Aldis B. Browne, to be erected on the north side of Wyoming Avenue between Eighteenth and Nineteenth Streets.

C. Heurich, owner of the property at the northeast corner of Eleventh Street and New York Avenue, is considering the erection of a new structure on the site.

KENTUCKY

LEXINGTON.—The congregation of Christ's Church, it is stated, is considering the erection of a new parish house, at a probable expenditure of \$10,000.

LOUISVILLE.—From the local press, we understand that the question of joining the Pendennis and Tavern Clubs is being considered, with a view to erecting a new clubhouse that will serve for both clubs.

The Stand Club building, at 639 Fifth Street, which was recently destroyed by fire, is to be rebuilt, we understand.

We understand that a new church, costing about \$30,000, will be erected by the congregation of St. Matthew's German Evangelical Church.

TENNESSEE

FORT OGLETHORPE.—Bids for the proposed two buildings to be erected here will be taken shortly, it is reported in the local press.

HIXSON.—Architects Adams & Alsop, of Chattanooga, have been assigned, it is said, to prepare plans for the new High School building, to be erected here.

KNOXVILLE.—The congregation of the Knoxville Methodist Protestant Church has acquired property at the corner of New Zara Street and Georgia Avenue, and it is reported that they will erect a \$30,000 edifice at the site.

MEMPHIS.—According to reports, a new, up-to-date school building will be constructed in North Memphis, probably between Third and Fourth Streets, facing on Chelsea Avenue.

SALE CREEK.—Plans for the new High School building, to be built at this point, are being prepared by Architects Adams & Alsop, of Chattanooga.

NORTH CAROLINA

ELIZABETH CITY.—Architect F. B. Simpson, of Raleigh, has been selected, it is stated, to prepare plans for the school building to be erected here at a probable expenditure of \$40,000.

GEORGIA

AMERICUS.—The members of the congregation of the Calvary Episcopal Church of this city are considering the erection of a new edifice. Plans have not yet been decided upon.

ATLANTA.—Harge Bryant Lodge, Knights of Pythias, have purchased the site here and are reported contemplating the erection of a new hall.

BRUNSWICK.—J. B. Wright, County Commissioner of this place, invites plans and specifications for a new jail, to be erected here at a cost of \$25,000. Plans are to be received until May 25.

FLORIDA

JACKSONVILLE.—Plans for the Atlantic National Bank here are being prepared by Architects Mowbray & Uffinger, of 92 Liberty Street, New York.

ALABAMA

HUNTSVILLE.—The congregation of the Holmes Street Methodist Church are taking steps toward the erection of a new edifice, it is reported.

OPELIKA.—Rev. J. H. Wallace is reported interested in the erection of a new church edifice. Architect has not yet been selected.

MISSISSIPPI

JACKSON.—The Board of Trustees of the Industrial Institute and College will, it is reported, receive plans up to May 30 for the construction of a new Library building. Further information may be had of D. T. Gaston, secretary.

LOUISIANA

ALEXANDRIA.—Bids will be received until May 22, 1908, for the erection of a new Synagogue building for the congregation in Alexandria, Rapides Parish, La. Building shall be erected according to the plans and specifications prepared by Keenan & Weiss, architects and engineers, 418 Hibernia Bank Building, New Orleans, La.

GUEYDAM.—The School Building Committee at this point has been requested to get in touch with architects for the purpose of procuring plans for the proposed new school building.

NEW ORLEANS.—The question of erecting a new schoolhouse in Chestnut Street is under consideration. George Allan is interested. Architect not selected.

OKLAHOMA

CHICKASHA.—W. L. Crotswright, of Holland, Texas, is reported to be interested in the establishment of a modern new hospital here. The Commercial Club has been asked to donate the site.

OKLAHOMA CITY.—The Henderickson Building, at 220-222 West Main Street, is to be remodeled, according to the press, at a probable expenditure of \$40,000.

The property at the corner of First and Robinson Streets has been acquired by Dr. L. H. Buston and J. B. Barrison, and, according to reports, steps will immediately be taken for the erection of a new building. Architect not yet selected.

SHAWNEE.—The Elks at this point have decided, we understand from despatches, to erect a new club building. It is proposed to spend \$15,000 in the erection of the building.

ARKANSAS

FORT SMITH.—The Elks at this point have decided to erect a handsome clubhouse, it is reported. The site selected is at Sixth and A Streets. Estimated cost, \$75,000.

ROGERS.—It is proposed, it is said, to issue \$30,000 in bonds for the erection of a new school building at this point.

TEXAS

SAN ANTONIO.—Colonel Gibbs has secured property at Houston Street and Avenue D, and it is stated that he will erect an eight-story building on the site.

Plans, we understand, have been prepared for a modern apartment building, which is to be erected by T. W. Flannery. The

building will be located on the southeast corner of Avenue E and Third Street.

UTAH

SALT LAKE CITY.—A new school building, to cost \$75,000, is to be built on Eighth and Ninth South and Main and West Temple Streets.

Plans have been completed by Charles B. Onderdonk, architect, for a modern flat building for George Swallow, a Nevada mining man, to be erected soon at 237 East First South Street. The building, which is to be three stories with a full basement, will cost \$33,000.

Fifteen thousand dollars is to be raised for the erection of a new addition to the St. Mark's Hospital, on Second West Street, it is reported.

CALIFORNIA

ALAMEDA.—The congregation of the First M. E. Church has decided to erect a new house of worship, it is said, to be located at Central Avenue and Oak Street, and to cost about \$40,000.

CARSON CITY.—According to reports, plans are to be asked for the erection of a Governor's Mansion, to be built here.

CHICO.—The congregation of the First Presbyterian Church at this point have decided, according to press reports, to erect a handsome church edifice.

LOS ANGELES.—It is reported that ground has been donated and funds are to be raised by the Ways and Means Committee for the erection of a new Industrial School here.

MONTEREY.—The Monterey Chamber of Commerce, of which Mr. Lacey is president, is interested in the project of erecting a new Sailors' Home.

PERRIS.—The Catholic congregation of this place, according to reports, has secured a site on First Street for the erection of a new church.

SAN DIEGO.—At a recent meeting of the Board of Education it was decided to ask for designs for the erection of a schoolhouse in Brooklyn Heights, to cost \$15,000, and one in Logan Heights, to cost \$25,000. J. E. Coulthurst may be addressed.

SAN FRANCISCO.—San Francisco Lodge, No. 3, of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, is about to commence the erection of a new building, to cost in the neighborhood of \$100,000.

WASHINGTON

SPOKANE.—Joseph Ennis is having plans prepared for an addition to a two-story hotel building at Washington Street and Front Avenue, to cost \$21,000.

One hundred and fifty thousand dollars is the estimated cost of a three-story brick store and apartment house to be erected by E. R. Week, in North Washington Street, near Augusta Avenue.

E. T. Coman, vice-president and manager of the Exchange National Bank, will erect a residence to cost \$15,000 at Seventh Avenue and Monroe Street. Plans are being drawn by Cutter & Malmgren.

An eleven-suite apartment house is to be built by Messrs. Babb & Johnson, at a cost of \$15,000. The apartments will be at Nora Avenue and Ruby Street, where the builders own a site 100 feet square. The Ballard Plannery is designing the apartments.

POSITIONS WANTED.

GERMAN ARCHITECT, 15 years' experience in exterior and interior architectural design, detail drawing in best firms of Germany, offers his services to a first-class firm, Boston preferred. Address E. Grossman, 90 Green Street, Jamaica Plain, Mass. (1690)

BEAUX-ART man, now employed by one of the largest New York firms, desires a position where a man of thorough, practical knowledge in the preparation of all kinds of working drawings, details, construction, sketches, and water color work can command a first-class salary; New York or elsewhere. Address Verender, care American Architect. (1690-91)

WANTED—By a young architect, experienced in all classes of design and construction, technical training, has traveled abroad, capable of taking entire charge of the office and drafting room, the preparation of sketches, water color perspectives, as well as working drawings, details and specifications, to become associated with a thoroughly practical man who can look after the outside work and the getting of business; one in a locality where a good class of work is in demand, and who has been established there for several years at least. Address 15-B, care American Architect. (1690)

HELP WANTED.

ARCHITECTURAL draughtsman wanted; a man who has studied in Greece and in general has had a good school and office training; he would be engaged upon work of importance, and after working drawings were completed might be called upon to superintend the construction; only those familiar with Greek architecture need apply; position would be open about June 1. Address 18-C, care American Architect. (1689-90)

WANTED—An experienced architectural draughtsman, good on perspective work, detail and general office work. Foltz and Parker, 1108 Indiana Pythian Building, Indianapolis, Ind. (1690)

COMPETITION FOR THE MUNICIPAL BUILDING GROUP, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

The Municipal Building Commission of Springfield, Mass., announce a competition for the proposed new Municipal Building Group, to comprise municipal offices, a large auditorium, and a clock tower. The group is projected for a fine site facing the newly enlarged public square, which extends from the business center to the Connecticut River.

The competition will be held under the direction of Professor Warren P. Laird, of the University of Pennsylvania, and will consist of two parts; a preliminary open to all qualified architects, and a final confined to the authors of the two best designs in the preliminary, five especially invited architects and all qualified Springfield architects. In the final competition will be awarded nine fees of four hundred dollars each; two to the Springfield architects submitting the best designs, and one to each of the other competitors, no competitive fee being paid to the architect awarded the prize.

The following architects have accepted the Commission's invitation to submit designs in the final part: viz., Messrs. Cass Gilbert, Hale & Rogers, Lord & Hewlett, Peabody & Stearns, and Pell & Corbett.

The conditions of the preliminary competition will be announced probably on Thursday, June 4, and drawings are to be delivered by noon of Saturday, June 27.

The preliminary competition will call for very few and simple drawings at thirty-second scale, its purpose being to "try out" the open field with the least possible outlay of time and expense to the competitor.

The Commission desires the participation in the preliminary part of all architects of good professional standing and of experience in the actual execution of large work. Applications are to be made on blank forms which may be secured by addressing the adviser at the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.

PROPOSALS.

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 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 27, 1908.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock p.m. on the 12th day of June, 1908, and then opened, for the construction, complete, of the U. S. Post Office at St. Charles, Missouri, in accordance with the drawings and specification, copies of which may be had at this office or at the office of the Postmaster at St. Charles, Missouri, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1689-90)

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals, endorsed "Proposals for Boilers and Pump-Room Machinery for Eastern New York State Reformatory, Napanoch, N. Y.," will be received up to 10 a.m. on the 14th day of May, 1908, by Hon. Henry Melville, President of the State Board of Managers of Reformatories, at Eastern New York State Reformatory, Napanoch, N. Y.

Proposals shall be accompanied by a certified check in the sum of five per cent. of the total bid, and the contractor to whom the award is made will be required to furnish surety company bond in the sum of Three Thousand Dollars. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids.

Drawings and specifications may be consulted and blank forms of proposals obtained at the Eastern New York State Reformatory, Napanoch, N. Y., or at the office of the State Architect. Complete sets of plans and specifications will be furnished to prospective bidders, upon reasonable notice to, and in the discretion of, the State Architect, Franklin B. Ware, Albany, N. Y. (1689-90)

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., April 29, 1908.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock p.m. on the 27th day of May, 1908, and then opened, for the metal vault shelving for the U. S. Post Office, Court House and Custom House, Superior, Wisconsin, in accordance with the drawings and specification, copies of which may be had at this office or at the office of the Architects, Messrs. Barber & Barber, 210 Hammond Block, Superior, Wisconsin, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1689-90)

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., May 2, 1908.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock p.m. on the 10th day of June, 1908, and then opened, for the installation of a conduit and electric wiring system in the extension to the U. S. Post Office and Court House building at Ogden, Utah, in accordance with drawings and specifications, copies of which may be had at this office, or at the office of the Superintendent of Construction, Ogden, Utah, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1689-90)

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals for construction, complete, including heating, plumbing and electric work, endorsed "Proposals for Two Cottages for Boys, Cold Storage and Creamery Building, Grist Mill, Slaughter House, Assembly Hall and Teachers' Cottage," will be received by Miss Lura E. Aldridge, President of the Board of Managers, New York State Agricultural and Industrial School, at Industry, N. Y., up to 7 o'clock p.m. on the 26th day of May, 1908, when they will be opened and read publicly.

Proposals shall be accompanied by a certified check in the sum of five per cent. of the amount of the bid, and the contractor to whom the award is made will be required to furnish surety company bond in the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

Drawings and specifications may be consulted and blank forms of proposals obtained at the office of the Superintendent, Industry, N. Y., or at the office of the State Architect. Complete sets of plans and specifications will be furnished to prospective bidders upon reasonable notice to, and in the discretion of, the State Architect, Franklin B. Ware, Albany, N. Y. (1689-90)

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., May 4, 1908.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock p.m. on the 17th 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 Newton, Kansas, in accordance with drawings and specification, copies of which may be obtained from the Custodian of Site at Newton, Kansas, or at this office, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1689-91)

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., May 2, 1908.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock p.m. on the 9th day of June, 1908, and then opened, for the low-pressure steam heating apparatus for the extension to the U. S. Post Office and Court House building at Ogden, Utah, in accordance with the drawings and specifications, copies of which may be had at this office, or at the office of the Superintendent of Construction at Ogden, Utah, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1689-91)

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Light-House Engineer, Tompkinsville, N. Y., until 1 o'clock p.m. June 4, 1908, and then opened, for furnishing the material and labor of all kinds necessary for the construction and delivery of the Southwest Ledge Light-House, New London Harbor, Connecticut, in accordance with specifications, copies of which, with blank proposals and other information, may be had upon application to the Light-House Engineer, Tompkinsville, N. Y. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids, and to waive any defects. (1689-91)

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals for construction, complete, including heating, plumbing and electric work and gas piping, endorsed "Proposals for Staff Residences and Laborers' Cottages," will be received by Mr. Lyman P. Haviland, Chairman of the Building Committee, N. Y. Agricultural Experiment Station, at Geneva, N. Y., up to 10 o'clock a.m. on the 27th day of May, 1908, when they will be opened and read publicly.

Proposals shall be accompanied by a certified check in the sum of Fifteen Hundred Dollars, and the contractor to whom the award is made will be required to furnish surety company bond in the sum of Eleven Thousand Dollars. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

Drawings and specifications may be consulted and blank forms of proposals obtained at the office of the Director, Geneva, N. Y., or at the office of the State Architect. Complete sets of plans and specifications will be furnished to prospective bidders upon reasonable notice to, and in the discretion of, the State Architect, Franklin B. Ware, Albany, N. Y. (1690-1-2)

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., May 9, 1908.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock p.m. on the 4th day of June, 1908, and then opened, for the installation of an interior conduit and wiring system for vacuum tube lighting in the basement of the U. S. Court House and Post Office building, New York, N. Y., in accordance with the drawing and specification, copies of which may be had at this office or at the office of the Chief Engineer and Superintendent, No. 727 U. S. Custom House Building, New York, N. Y., at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1689-91)

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., May 9, 1908.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock p.m. on the 22d 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 Provo, Utah, in accordance with drawings and specifications, copies of which may be obtained from the Custodian of Site at Provo, Utah, after the 15th day of May, or at this office after the 11th of May, 1908, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1690-91)

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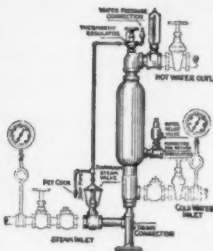
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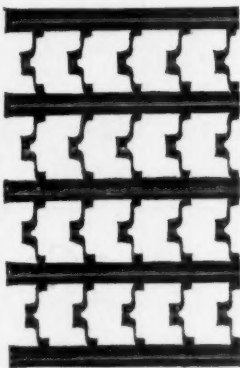
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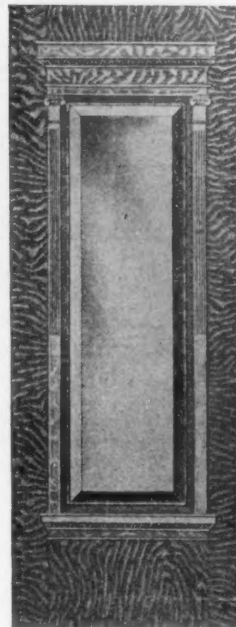
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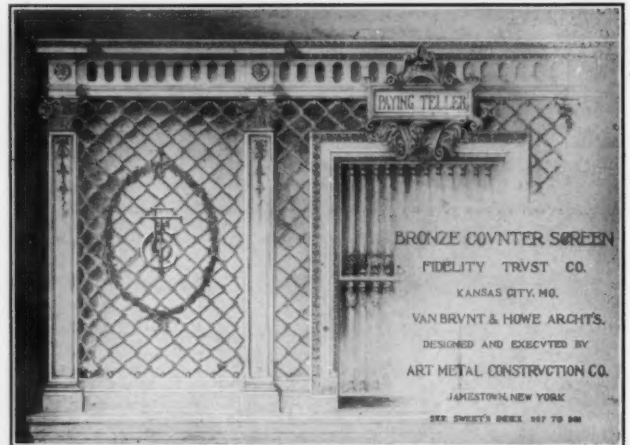
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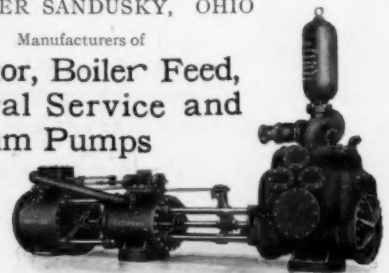
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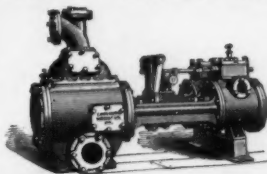
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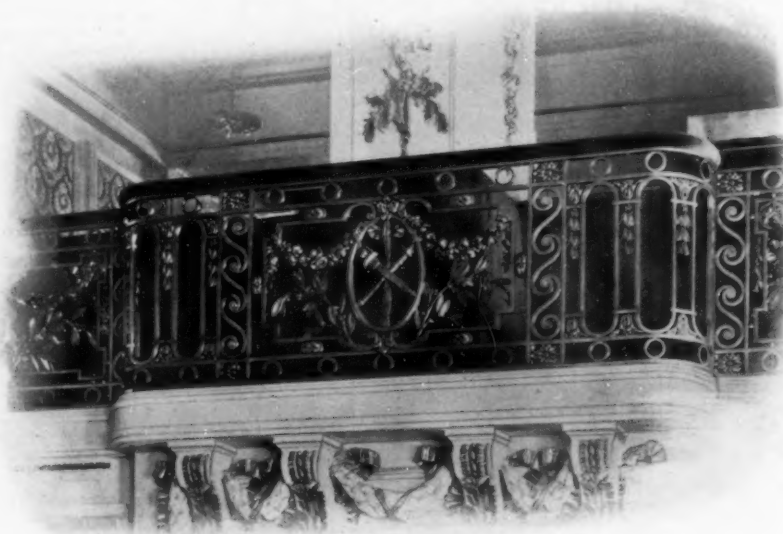
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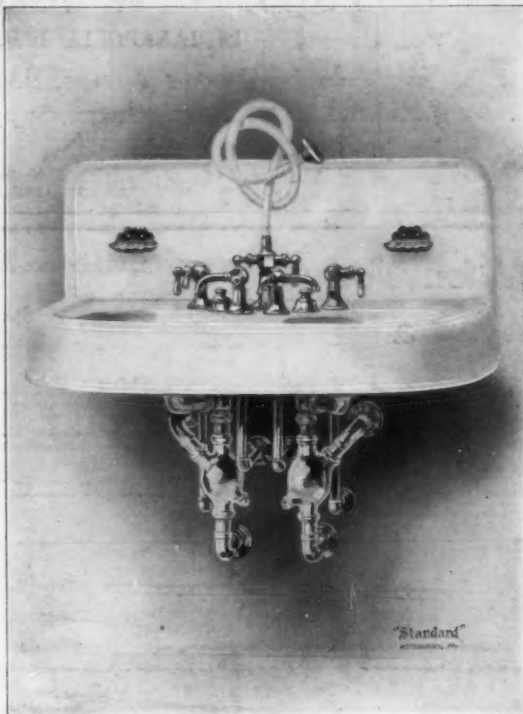
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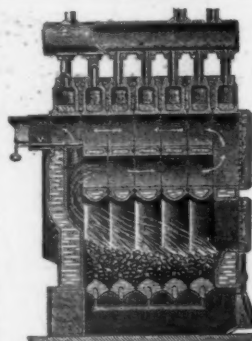
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