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The AMERICAN ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS

Regular Edition

Vol. XCHL

MAY 20, 1908.

No. 1691.

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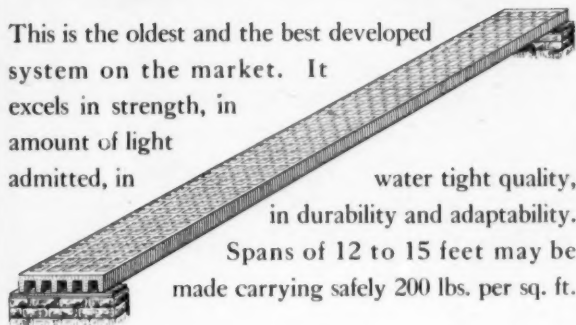
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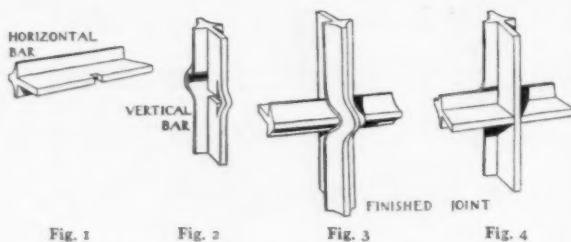
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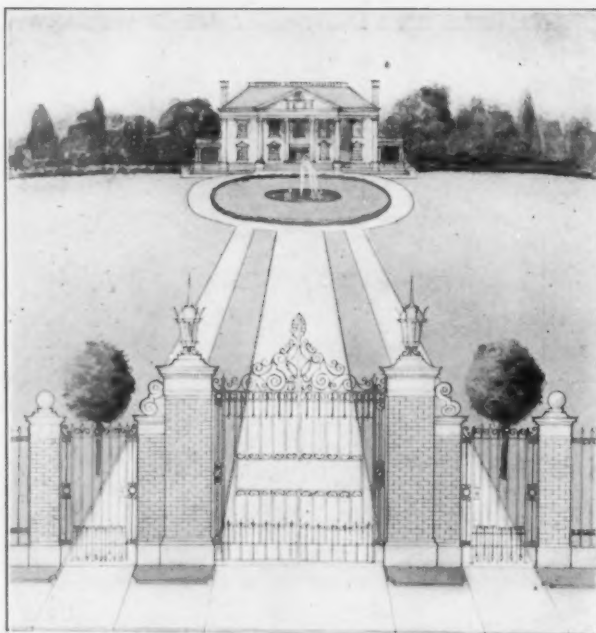
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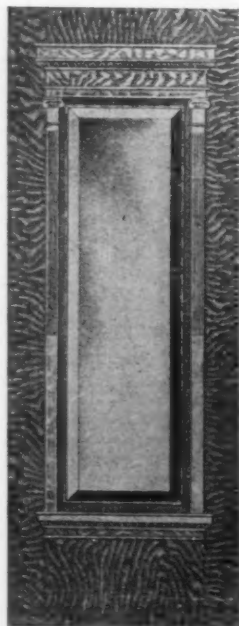
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"Speed is more often secured by organization than by crowding the work with a large number of men.

"There is no way that speed can be obtained so easily, with so little confusion, and with so little trouble to the superintendent and foreman as by dividing the job into several portions and then by dividing any one kind of work into several similar portions, placing a working foreman and the same number of men on each portion.

"Workmen like athletic contests and will enter into the spirit of them quite as quickly and with the same spirit of rivalry as a college trained team. Therefore, the men will be interested in their work to a larger extent if it is understood at the time that the several gangs start on the several pieces of work that there is to be an athletic contest.

"Contests of this kind not only give great speed and reduce cost, but they also enable the superintendent to recognize foreman and mechanics of ability and promote them to higher positions.

"In carrying out this scheme, careful attention must be given to the following points:

- (a) The work should be divided into similar portions and conducted under approximately the same conditions.
- (b) The same number of men should be on each portion.
- (c) The same amount and kind of plant should be utilized on each portion.
- (d) It has been found advisable in some cases to arrange the men in accordance with their nationality or other bonds of sympathy.
- (e) Recognition in the form of promotion or increase of pay to the working foreman whose men do the most and best work.

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"When contests cannot be forced by pride of victory alone, the reward of an extra half hour or hour to each member of the winning gang has been found very effective. On one of our jobs it was found that an extra hour to the winning gang unloading cars of brick cut down the total labor expense nearly 50 per cent.

"Example No. 1: If two brick walls can be started at the same time with the same number of bricklayers and laborers, the men will undoubtedly lay more brick than they would if no athletic contest was taking place. It is advisable also to place an even number of men on each wall so that the same number will be on each side of the team, and there can then be made a contest to see which side lays out its line first.

"Example No. 2: If a concrete wall is to be constructed, it can generally be divided up into rows of columns and bays, and if the same number of rows of columns be given to the same number of men and careful statistics kept as to which one can set up the most columns in a given time, there is no doubt but that more work can be accomplished in competition than otherwise.

"Example No. 3: If brick piers are to be constructed in a basement, there should be at least as many bricklayers start as there are rows of piers. They should all start at the same time and the piers should be divided up preferably by rows, so that when a bricklayer has finished his pier, instead of taking the first pier that comes along he takes the next pier in his row, so that the extent of the contest should be one entire row of piers for each man."

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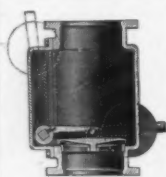
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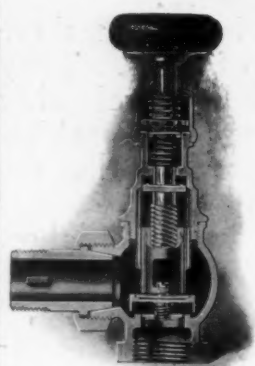
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BUILDING NEWS



Vol. XCIII.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 20, 1908.

No. 1691.



VIEW OF MAIN BUILDING FROM SOUTHEAST.

College of the City of New York

(Concluded)

The grades of the four city blocks which form the site for the College were peculiar. Their general levels were very much sunken from the streets which cut through the plot. These streets had evidently been graded to their present levels several feet above the general levels of the adjoining lots. This condition at once offered the possibility of a feature which has proven to be one of the most important and successful ideas in the planning of the group; that is the subway which connects all the buildings. This subway, with a distributing pipe gallery adjoining it for steam, electricity, etc. (from the power plant under the Mechanical Arts building), extends about fifteen to twenty feet in front of the smaller buildings approximately on the level of the basement or ground floors of the buildings and passes under the two streets, providing a well lighted and heated corridor for access in rainy and cold weather. The space between this subway and the buildings forms open courts which furnish the

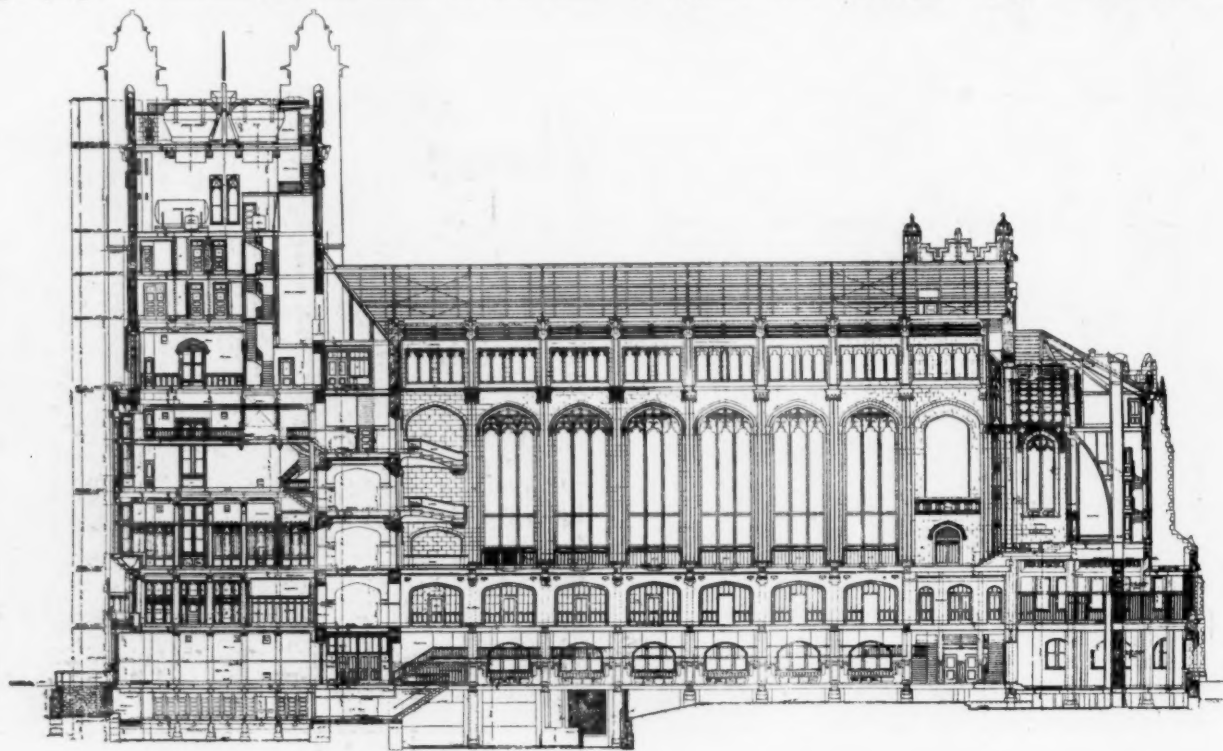
best of lighting, not only to the subway passage itself, but to the basements of all the buildings. By this means it is possible to use the basement floors of all the buildings for the same valuable purposes as the upper floors, thus avoiding the usual waste of this space caused by insufficient lighting and ventilation.

Before the buildings themselves were planned a contour map was made and several hundred holes were bored locating the levels of the rock over the entire plot. Whether it resulted from the serious study of the requirements relative to these rock grades or whether from good fortune, it is none the less the fact that nature herself seemed to have been aware that the College of the City of New York was to locate there and provided accordingly. Had the rock been planned to order it could not have been better suited to the purpose than it seemed to be after the many requirements had been adjusted to its contours. The amount of rock blasted out

of the foundations was about sufficient for the construction of the walls of the buildings. The planning of the buildings to suit these rock contours was one of the most interesting studies of the entire problem.

To carry out the unusual scheme of color and material an architectural style was developed along Gothic lines in keeping with the ruggedness of the site. This selection of style with its buttresses and piers was found adaptable to modern steel construction, and permitted large window openings where a great amount of light was required; special attention was given to scale and large masses of wall were left unbroken wherever possible and where loss of light was not a detriment. The grouping of ornamental parts and details on each build-

trimmings and ornaments made it possible to use abundant and bright ornamentation to offset the simple, though strong stone body of the walls. In the vertical and horizontal elements are used typical Gothic molds, the horizontal being emphasized by mullions across the windows, and the panels occasionally filled in with plain masses of creamy gray. Some of the broad horizontal bands carry conventionalized leaf ornaments alternating with grotesques. Buttresses terminate in gablets and occasionally in ornamental pinnacles. The larger arches often spring from bosses of leaves or from grotesque figures. Panels also frequently contain shields carrying some emblem or design which in every case was made to represent some appropriate subject. The parapet fin-



MAIN BUILDING—LONGITUDINAL SECTION THROUGH THE GREAT HALL.

ing was studied not only in relation to the building upon which it occurred but likewise in relation to the effect of the group as a whole.

The ornamental details of the buildings were very carefully studied and well executed and the great variety of these details occupied months of study and thought. The underlying idea in the treatment is that each principal ornamental detail, besides serving as a decorative spot, shall mean something. The distinctive purpose of each of the five buildings is expressed in its decoration, particularly so, in the grotesque cornice figures. Of these grotesques there are some six hundred different designs modeled from drawings made by the architect. On the Academic building these figures suggest the beginnings of higher education, but those on the main building represent the more advanced studies and professions; those on the Chemical building are industriously engaged in mysterious experiments; the quaint little mechanics on the Mechanic Arts building are busy with their tools, while the little men on the Gymnasium appear in all sorts of quaint and ludicrous contortions.

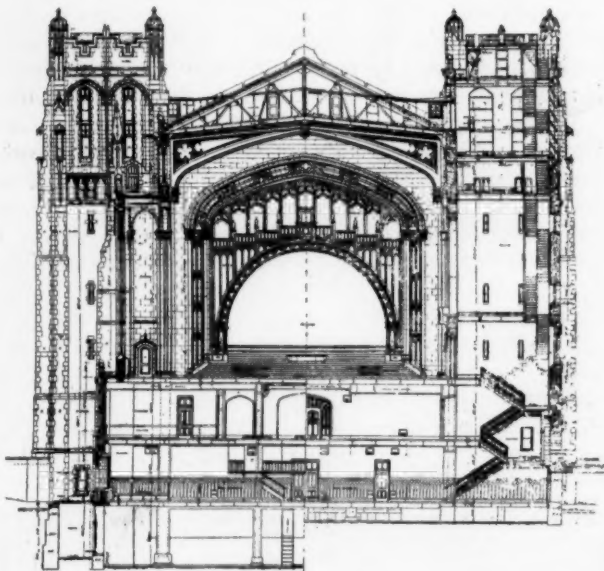
The selection of terra cotta instead of stone for the

ish of the walls admits of a variety of treatment. These are sometimes battlemented, and as they rise in their elevations, the ornamentation is made more ornate, as is seen more particularly in the towers of the Main Building and in that of Townsend Harris Hall—those of the Great Tower being particularly designed with the idea of blending into the sky.

The windows of all class rooms are glazed with single sheets of plate glass in order to secure a maximum amount of light; this is a slight departure from the established precedents of the style of buildings, but the large windows of the assembly halls and many of the smaller ones at entrances and in towers where excessive light was unnecessary have the characteristic leaded glass work.

The interior ornamentation is limited but interesting. A few corbels in some of the lecture rooms relieve the rigidity of the girders, and in the principal passages of the main building, the executive offices, the faculty room and the large assembly halls, there are corbels and other ornaments which, while sometimes merely conventionalized forms, often suggest steps in mental or physical de-

velopment or illustrate fables. All the corridors and stairways have been wainscoted with dark green dull finish tiling, except those of the concourses, which have



SECTION B-B

MAIN BUILDING—TRANSVERSE SECTION THROUGH THE GREAT HALL.

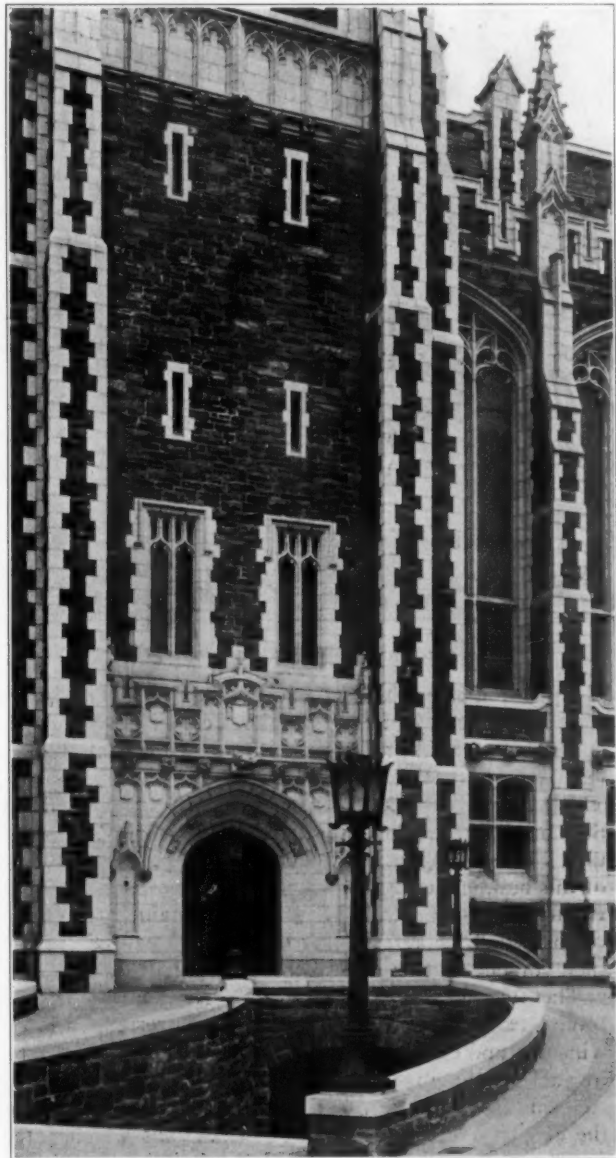
white glass tiles. The woodwork is simple, of plain oak stained a warm brown and coated with a dull wax finish. The walls and ceilings are slightly tinted to harmonize with the oak and tiling. More elaborate treatment is appropriately found in the woodwork and walls of the offices, the library, the faculty room, the museums and the assembly halls. Before any exteriors were designed many months were spent in visiting various institutions gathering the data through this means and by conferences with the professors and their assistants in the various departments.

The problem executed by the architect was instigated some ten years ago; its full conception and execution has made necessary some 4,000 interviews between architect and clients and required 2,000 drawings and 10,000 prints for execution which placed together would extend about eight miles of an average width of three feet.

Throughout the study of all the buildings the design was made to meet the natural contours and surrounding ground so that the ultimate effect would be as far as possible that the buildings should grow out of their setting. The interior requirements were grouped in sections so that the exteriors could as far as possible express the interior groupings. For example—the Main Building which follows the curve of St. Nicholas Terrace (with its great retaining wall) on which it has a frontage of 600 feet, from which it extends back a depth of 300 feet in the center, is divided into five distinct parts and the scale of the exterior of these several parts expresses quite clearly the character of rooms within each. On the Campus side of the central part rises the Great Hall, clearly expressed by its large buttresses and tracery windows, each window being more than 30 feet in height, while underneath this with windows extending the full space between the buttresses of the Hall, is located the Library and several classrooms. Still beneath these on the ground floor is located the concourse or meeting place of the students, which contains in ad-

dition to several thousand lockers, alcoves with seats and tables for the social use of the students during luncheon hour. Flanking the Great Hall are the two small towers of the Main Building which contain the organ lofts. The top of one tower is used for astronomical purposes and the other for the great bell cast by Meneely of Troy. This bell has a tone of B-flat and is six feet in diameter, weighs three and one-half tons, and is controlled from the College Secretary's office, being used primarily to give signals at the beginning and ending of each recitation period.

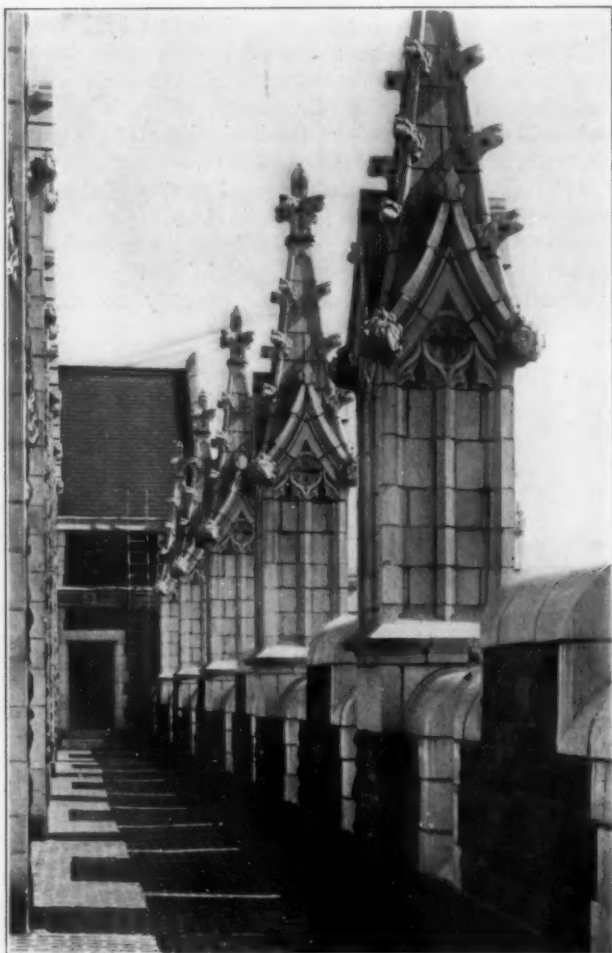
On the Terrace side of the central section of the main building rises the Great Tower, in whose generous dimensions are located (in passing from the ground floor upward) the luncheon room (adjoining the student's concourse), the executive offices, faculty room, mu-



MAIN BUILDING—ENTRANCE FROM CAMPUS.

seum of natural history, faculty's social and lunch rooms, janitor's living quarters and the tank and exhaust fans of the ventilating system which pour out foul air from the entire building at the top of the tower.

By referring to the illustrations of this tower one can readily see that the larger rooms are expressed on the exterior by correspondingly large penetrations of the walls, and that in the janitor's quarters and fan room,



TERRA COTTA DETAILS—MAIN BUILDING.

the penetrations are materially reduced. There is no waste space in any of the several towers of the buildings.

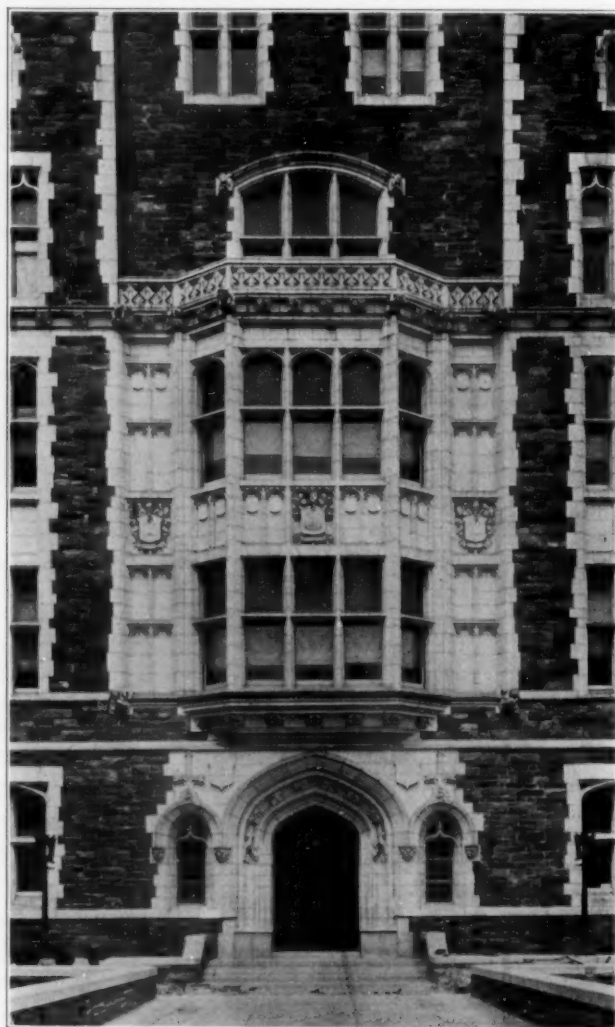
The two curved or curtain wings of the Main building extend between the central sections and the end wings. These readily express by their groups of small windows that the rooms within are divided into small unit modules. These wings contain almost all the recitation rooms of this building, each accommodating one section of about twenty-five students. They also contain professors' rooms, small laboratories for physics and natural history each for one section of students; toilet rooms, etc.

The two end sections or wings contain the lecture rooms, each seating 200. These are expressed by large windows and extend through one and a half stories, giving a higher ceiling made necessary by their size and stepped seats. In the cellar of the central section and in the two end sections there are located fans which force fresh air into all the rooms of the buildings.

To the west of Convent Avenue is the quadrangular Campus, on three sides of which are the four smaller buildings—the Gymnasium on the south, Townsend Harris Hall and the Mechanical Arts buildings on the west and the Chemical building on the north. Of these, Townsend Harris Hall is next in size to the Main building. The

façades of this building readily express the interior plan, for with the exception of the Assembly Hall, distinguished by the large windows on the Amsterdam Avenue front and the smaller laboratories and their supply and apparatus rooms located in the tower and central portion of the Campus façade, the building contains only recitation rooms. In the ground floor, however, there is a large concourse and luncheon room for the students.

In the design of the Gymnasium Building every effort was made to express strength without interfering with the essentials of light and air. The massive corners, in which are located the four stairways, are suggestive of great strength, and form abutments for the buttressed wall between, in which the maximum amount of light was obtained for the large exercising room without weakening the æsthetic strength of the façade. In this building and in the Mechanical Arts building, the use of the buttress gave the maximum amount of light and made it possible, without detriment to the design, to fill the wall space between completely with glass and still retain the effect of strength and solidity. To accomplish

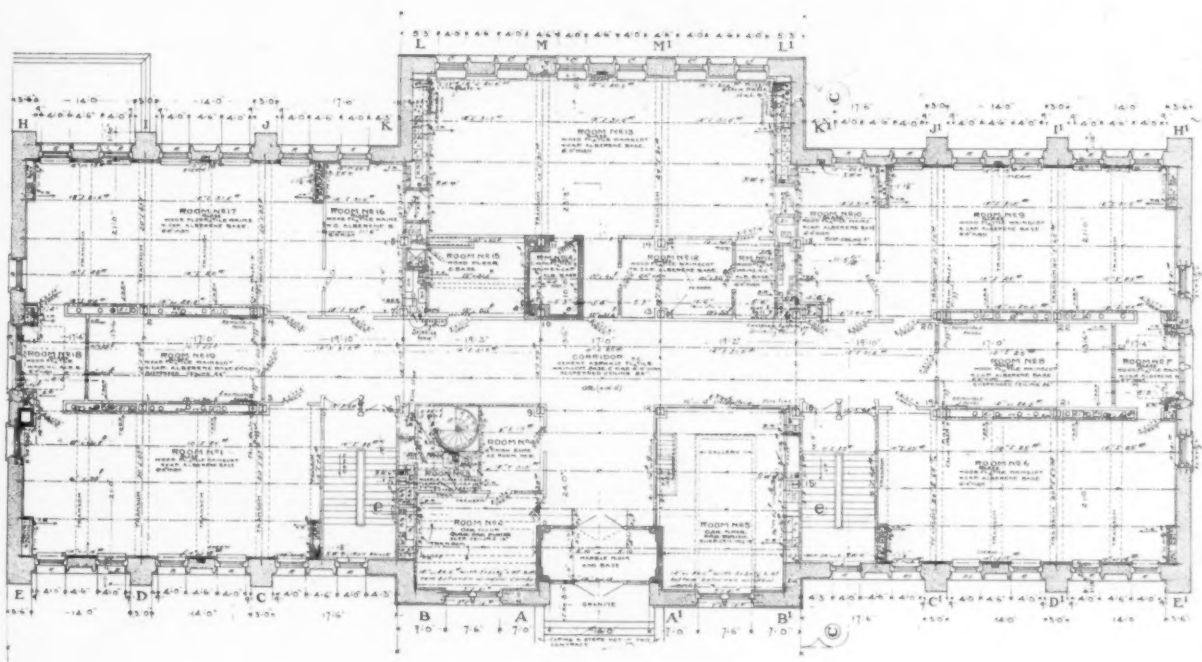


ENTRANCE FROM CAMPUS—TOWNSEND HARRIS HALL.

this the wall piers are turned around on end and form ideal piers for the concentrated loads of the steel girders. In the Gymnasium these piers support the roof trusses spanning the large exercising room. The buttresses of the



CAMPUS ELEVATION.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN.

CHEMICAL BUILDING, COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Messrs. George B. Post & Sons, Architects.

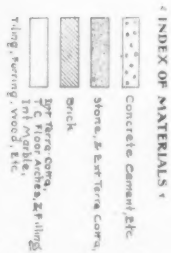
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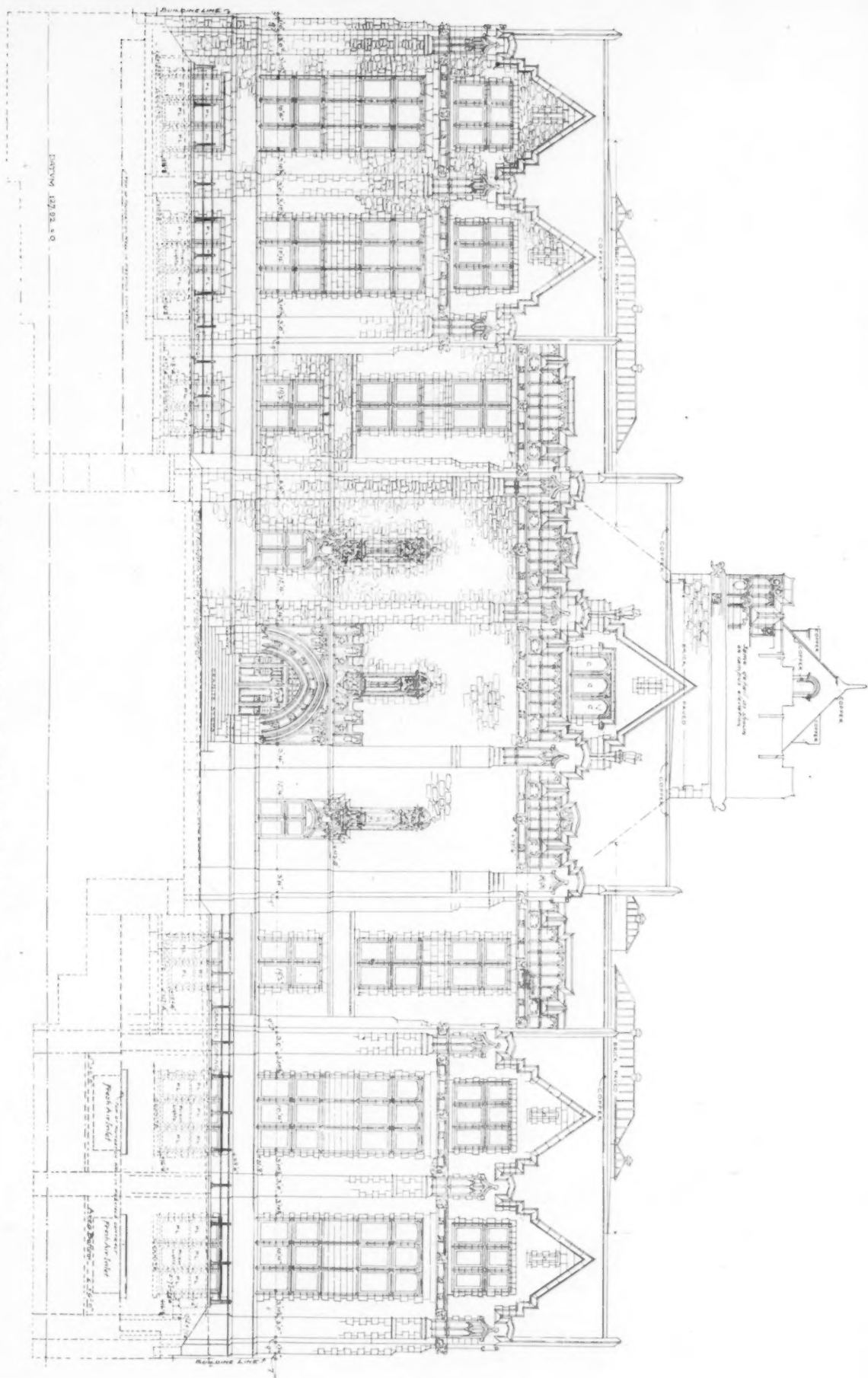
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Grades 8-9

deposition & falling on ground



SECOND-FLOOR PLAN, TOWNSEND HARRIS HALL,
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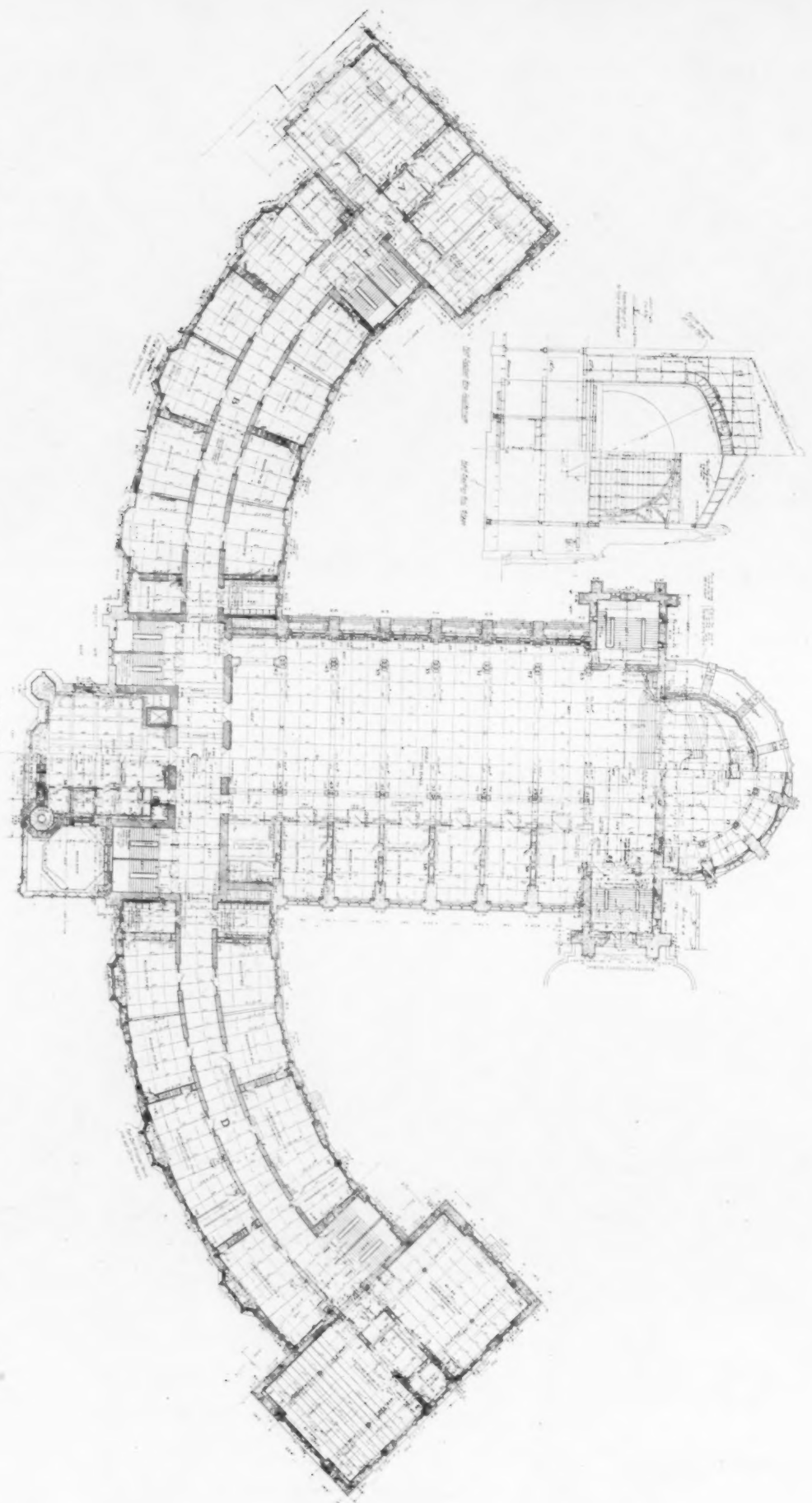


AMSTERDAM AVENUE ELEVATION, TOWNSEND HARRIS HALL.

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HALF OF SECOND FLOOR PLAN.

MAIN BUILDING, COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

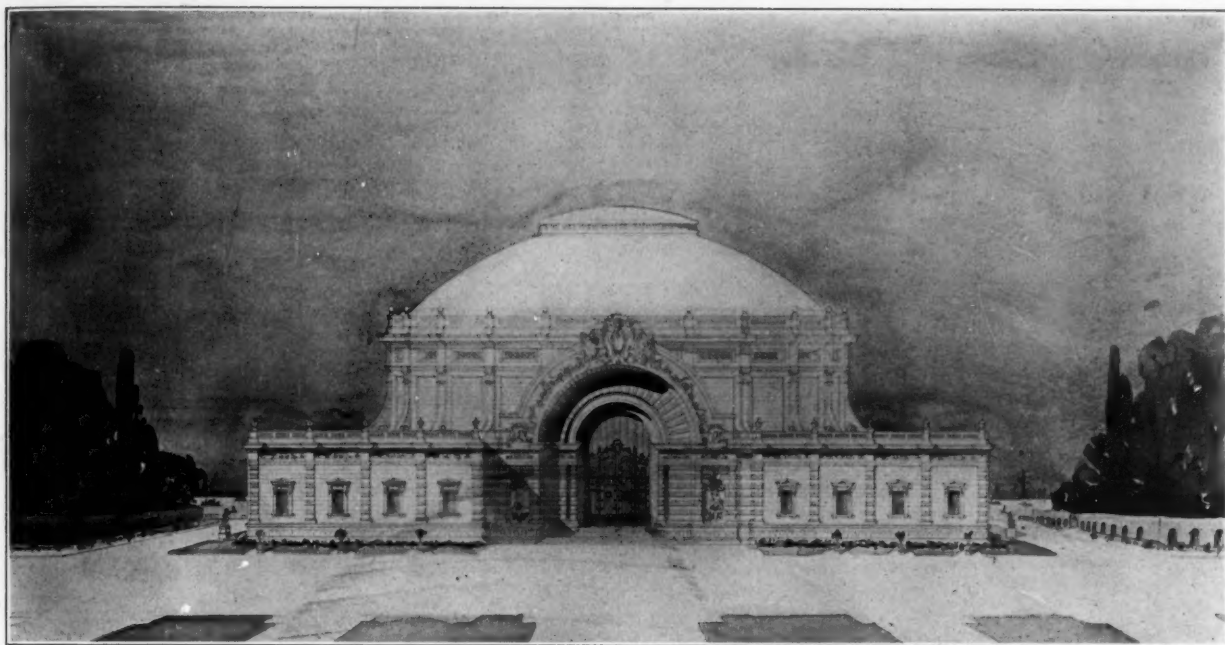
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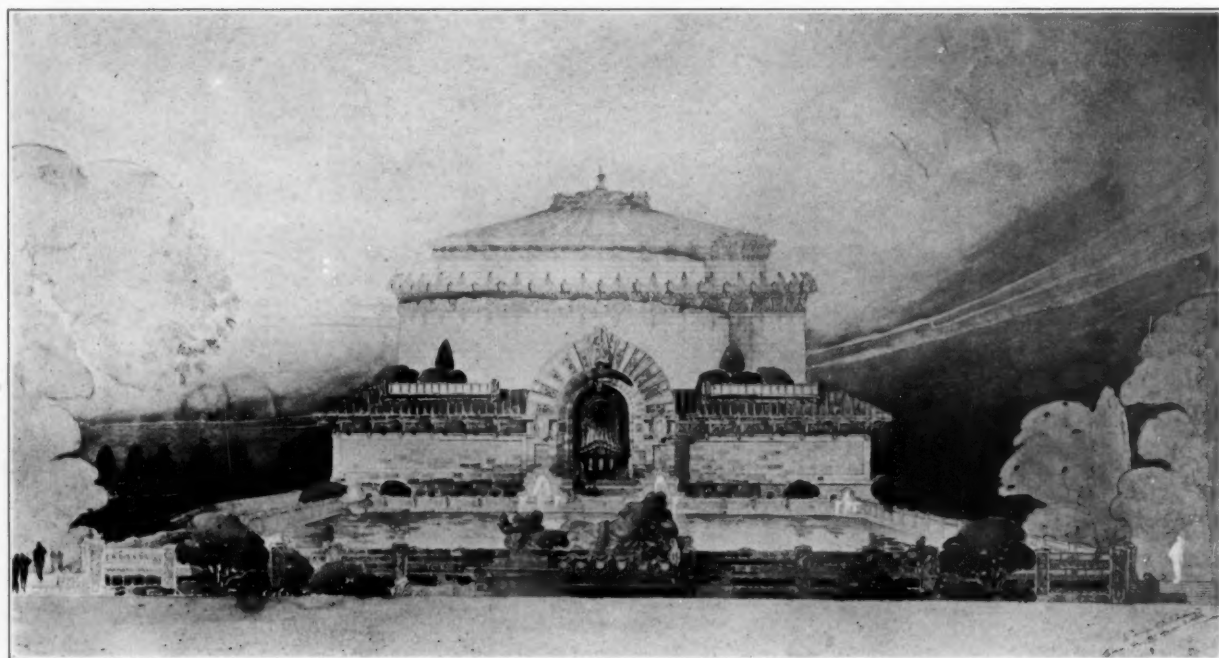
HALF OF GROUND FLOOR PLAN.

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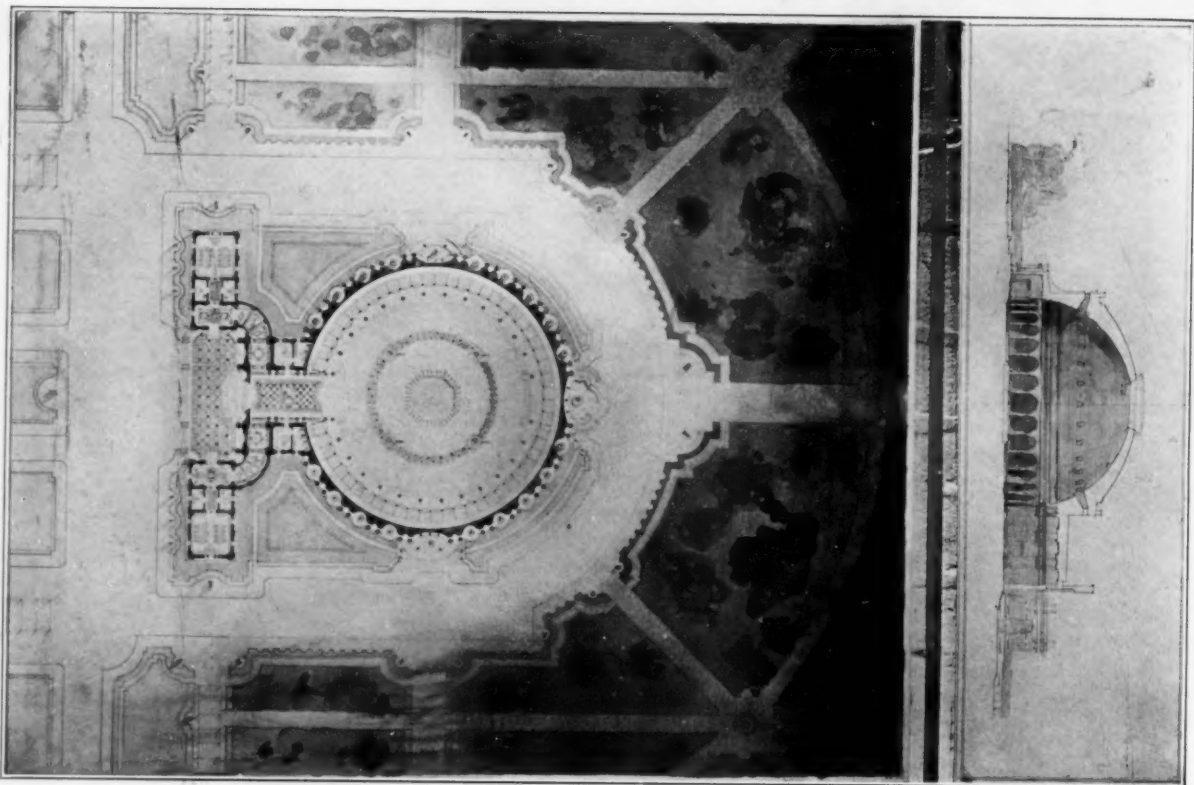
FIRST MENTION—VICTOR A. RIGAUMONT, CARNEGIE TECHNICAL SCHOOL.



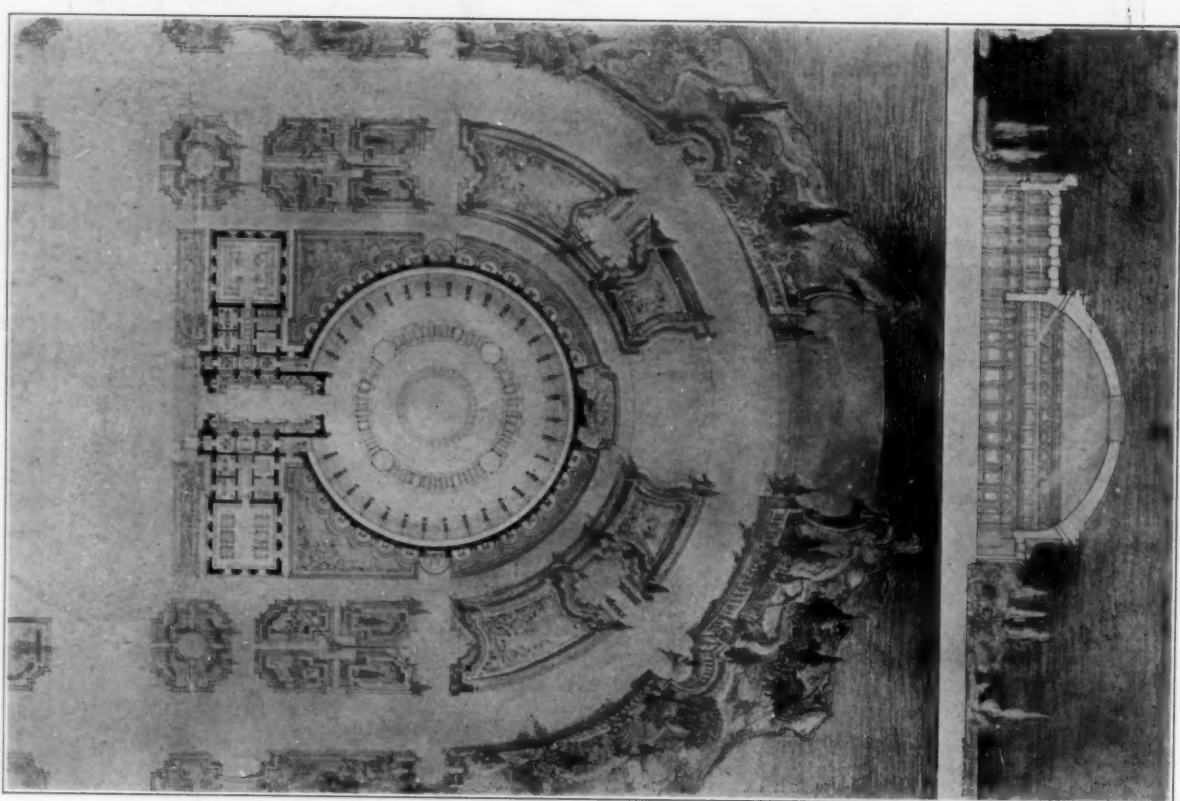
FIRST MENTION—LOUIS G. CULHANE, ATELIER HORNBOSTEL.

AN AQUARIUM—CLASS B, PLAN PROBLEM.

STUDENT WORK—SOCIETY OF BEAUX-ARTS ARCHITECTS.



FIRST MENTION—VICTOR A. RIGAU MONT, CARNEGIE TECHNICAL SCHOOL.



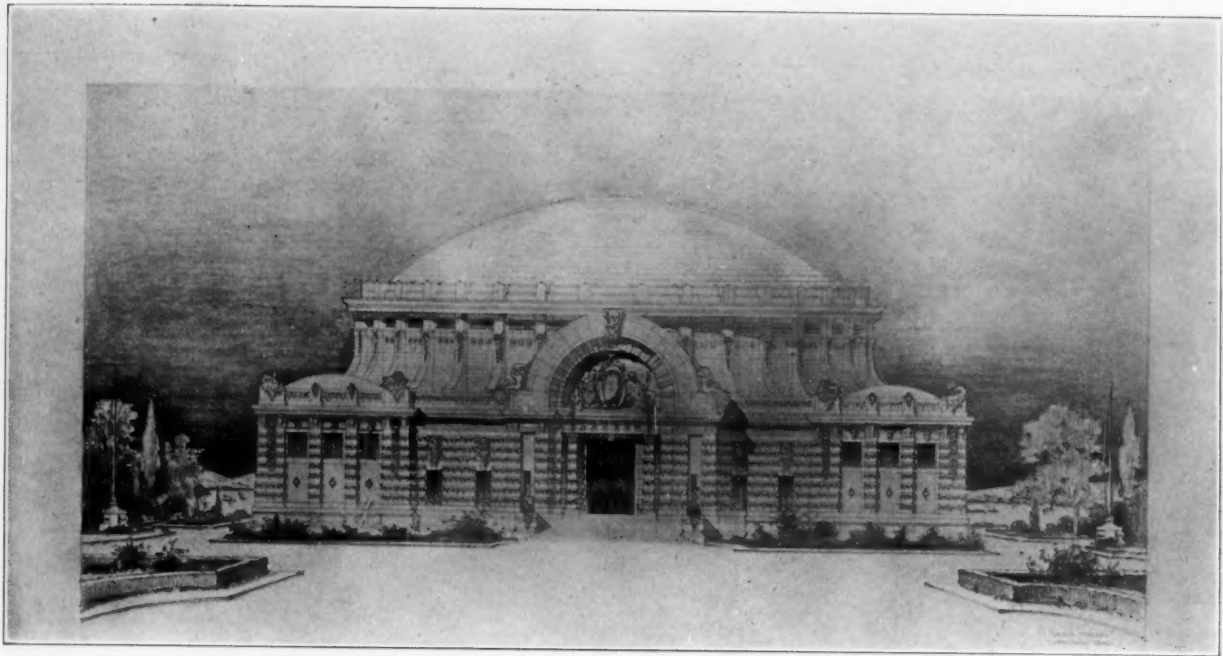
FIRST MENTION—M. N. STEEN, CARNEGIE TECHNICAL SCHOOL.

AN AQUARIUM—CLASS B, PLAN PROBLEM.

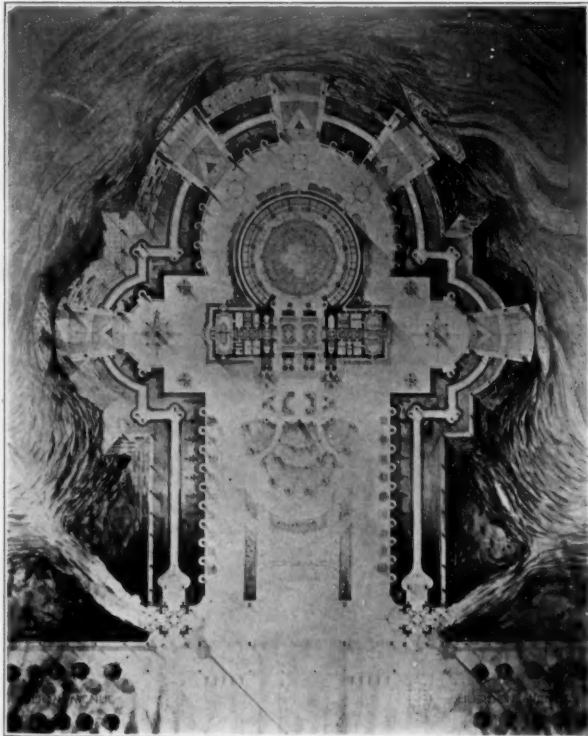
STUDENT WORK—SOCIETY OF BEAUX-ARTS ARCHITECTS.

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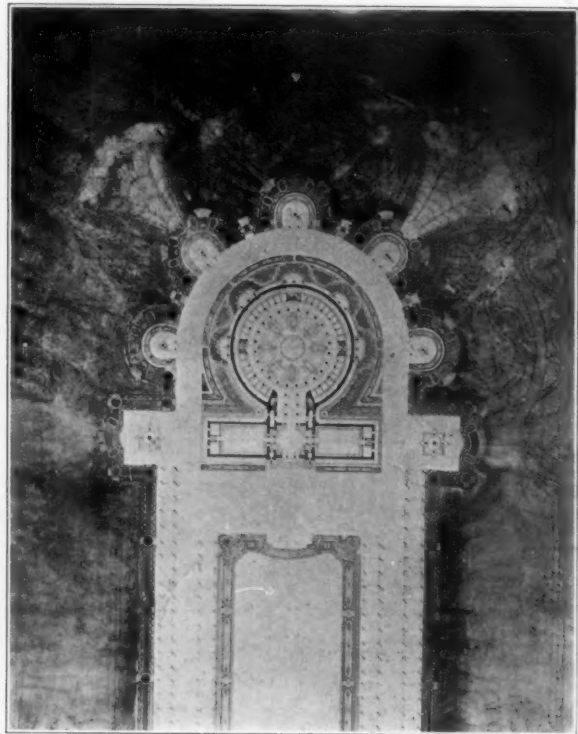
Volume XCIII, Number 1691.
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FIRST MENTION—M. M. STEEN, CARNEGIE TECHNICAL SCHOOL.



FIRST MENTION—J. MOSCOWITZ, ATELIER WARE.



FIRST MENTION—LOUIS G. CULHANE, ATELIER HORNPOSTEL.

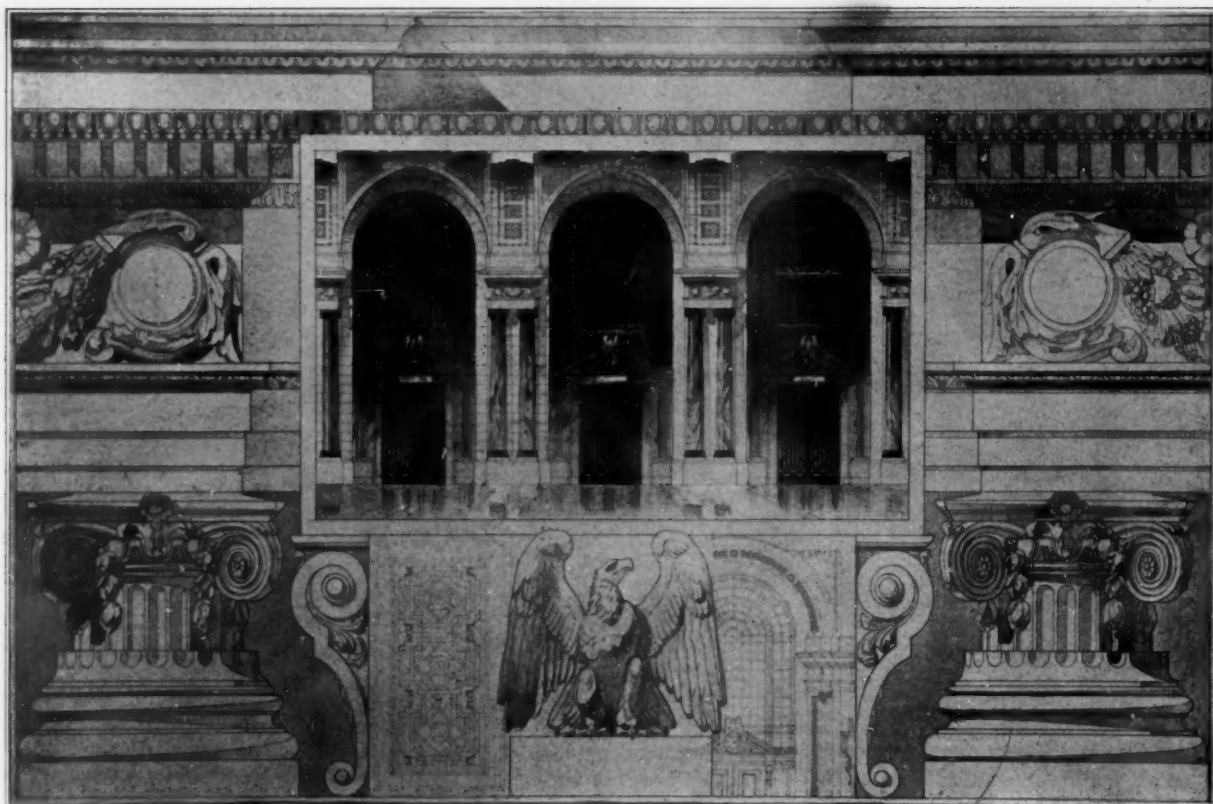
AN AQUARIUM—CLASS B, PLAN PROBLEM.

STUDENT WORK—SOCIETY OF BEAUX-ARTS ARCHITECTS.

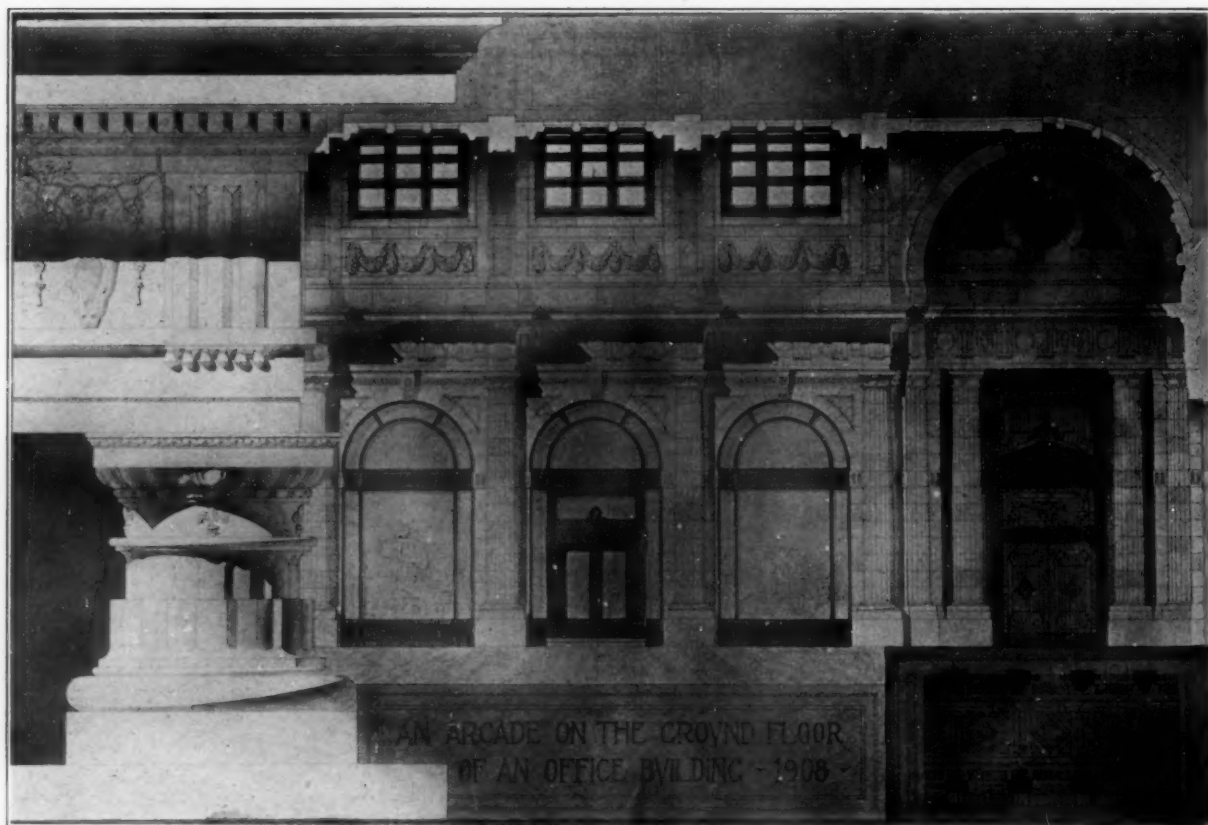
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MENTION PLACED—E. A. KNOX, CARNEGIE TECHNICAL SCHOOL.

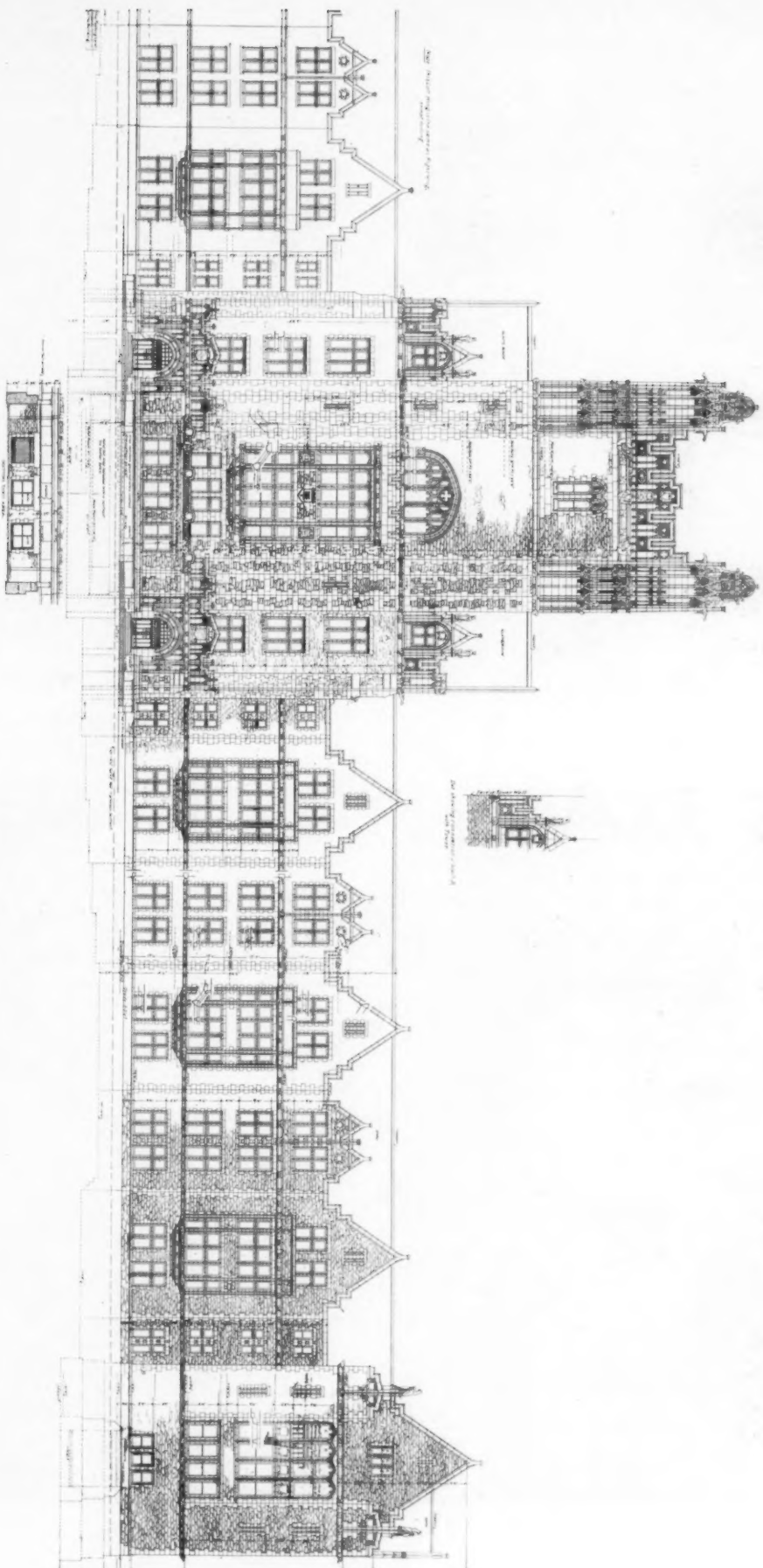


AN ARCADE ON THE GROUND FLOOR
OF AN OFFICE BUILDING - 1908

MENTION—E. M. WRIGHT, ATELIER BARBER.

AN ARCADE—CLASS B, ORDER PROBLEM.

STUDENT WORK—SOCIETY OF BEAUX-ARTS ARCHITECTS.



MAIN BUILDING, ST. NICHOLAS TERRACE (DEVELOPED).

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

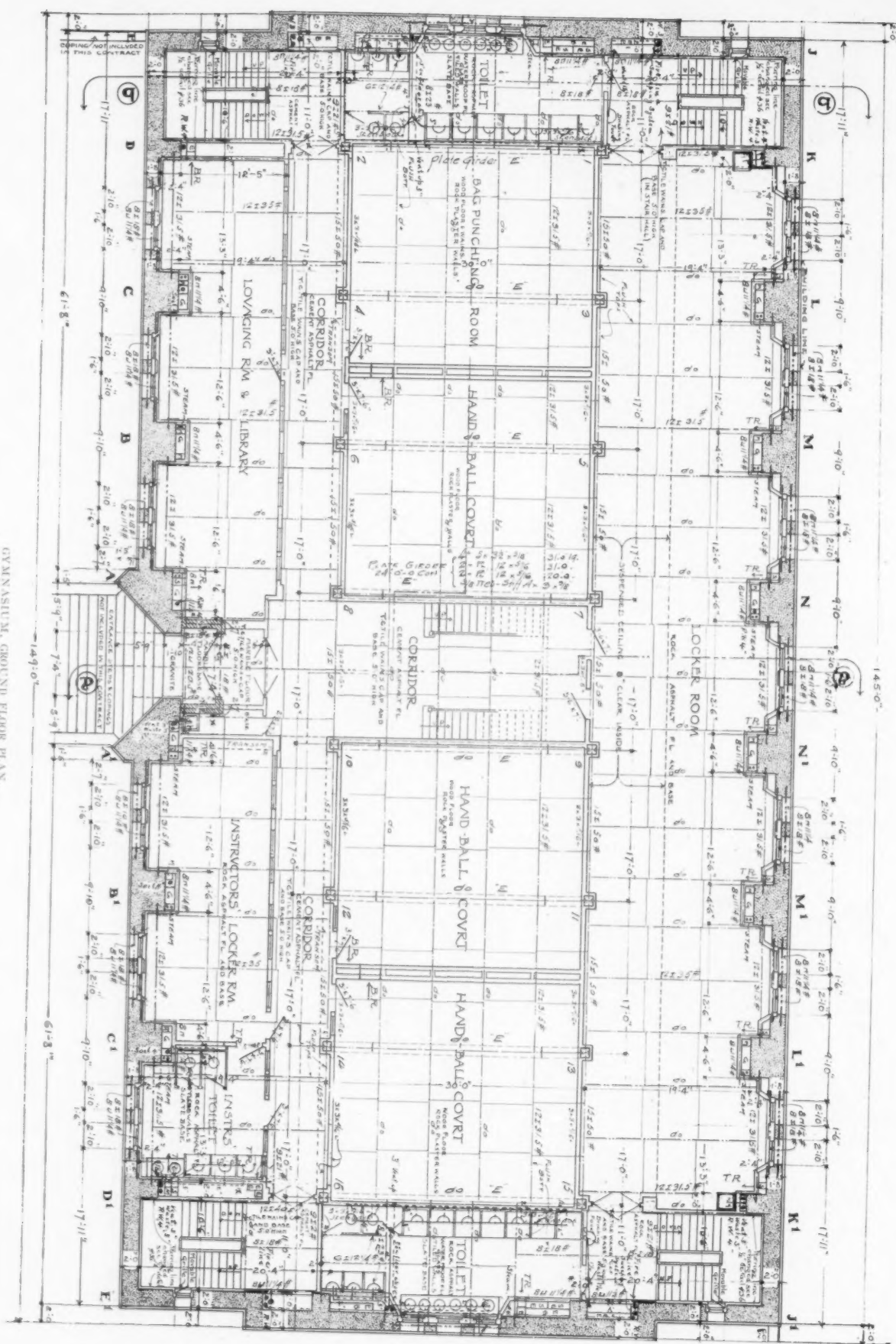
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May 20, 1908.

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GYMNASIUM, GROUNDS FLOOR PLAN.
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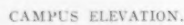


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INDEX OF MATERIALS

CONCRETE 

ROCK LEVELS 



Messrs. George B. Post & Sons, Architects.

Volume XCIII., Number 1691.
May 20, 1908.

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Gymnasium die into the solid masonry base, giving an additional effect of strength. In the basement of this building is located a swimming pool twenty-eight by one hundred feet, on the sides of which are banks of observation seats, shower baths, etc. Above are two floors containing hand ball courts, lockers, shower baths, several smaller rooms for physical measurements, a lounging room and library, etc., etc. The entire top floor is devoted to general exercise, and around this room is located a running track, seventeen laps to the mile.

In the design of the Mechanical Arts building there were some unusual problems presented. First it was necessary in order to express the true character of the building to give it the general aspect of a factory and at the same time keep it in proper dignity and harmony with the other buildings. Then, again, there was the usually unsightly boiler flue from the power plant to contend with. It is the custom to place this monstrosity off in one corner of the grounds and try to forget that it exists. Not so with Mr. Post. He met the problem squarely. He said, "Let us place this stack in the most conspicuous place in the building and make an ornamental feature of it." His argument was that such a large feature cannot be lost from sight so he would not try to do so. It was a bold idea, but a most successful one, and seemed to be the accent which was needed to place this low building in proper scale with its higher neighbor, Townsend Harris Hall, which, with its large tower, occupies a symmetrical position on the Campus with the Mechanical Arts building.

It is generally conceded that the Mechanical Arts building, with its broad windows and tall chimney, suggests the college workshop. In the deep basement is the battery of six great boilers, storage space for coal, four large dynamo engines, the switch board, pipe galleries, pumps, fans, and other appliances for furnishing all the buildings with power, heat, light and ventilation. The upper part of the building is given to instruction in mechanics. On the first floor are a forge room, engine and pump room and a laboratory of applied electricity. The second floor contains the machine shop for metal work and a wood turning and carpenter shop. In the attic are the store rooms, steam condensing apparatus and ventilating fans.

The exterior of the Chemical building was designed after many interior plans were studied and re-studied, and it expresses in its general exterior character the laboratories in the wings and the larger rooms in the central portion which consist of a museum on the Campus façade and large lecture room on 140th Street. Possibly no other college has so complete a building for teaching this important subject. In arranging the interior, the plan of small laboratories, each to accommodate one section of twenty-four students, has prevailed. There are twelve laboratories for general work, many smaller ones for the specific branches of the science, rooms for research work, four recitation rooms, a large lecture room and also a small lecture room, a museum and a library, besides offices and store rooms.

The construction of the buildings throughout is of the strong supporting masonry wall, steel floor beam and modern fireproof type of building.

Can any forms of self-supporting wall construction be formed whose distinctive features are better suited to the requirements of modern fireproof construction than those provided by Gothic architecture? Can any pier be better

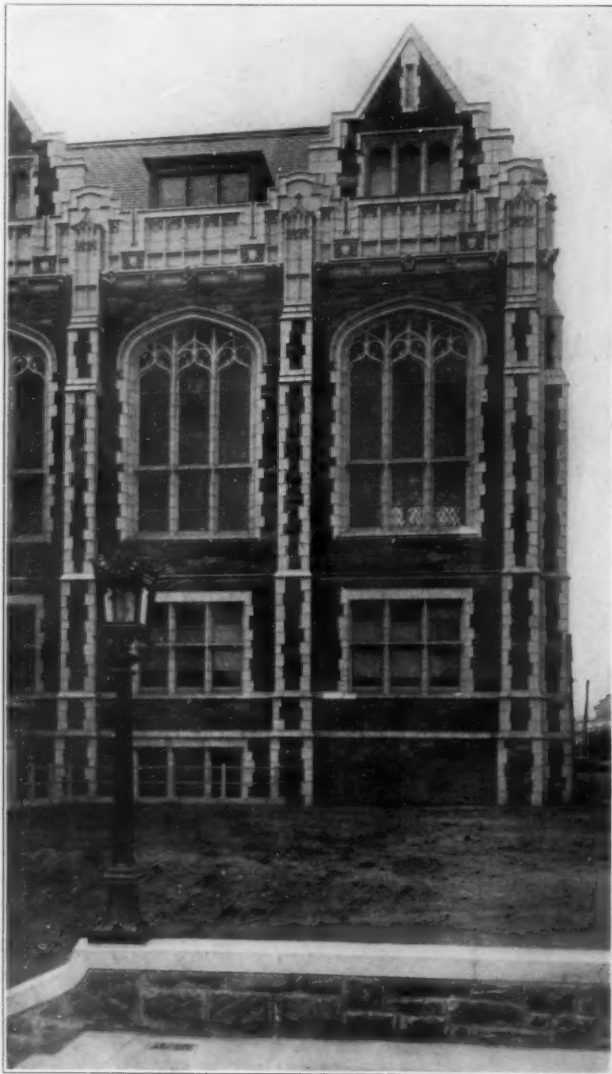
devised for the support of concentrated floor loads than a graceful buttress diminishing in thickness toward the top where the load becomes lighter? There are those who claim that our modern construction is a false adaptation to Gothic work. In the College of the City of New York not by reason of forced adaptation, but in the nat-



CORNER DETAIL—GYMNASIUM.

ural course of the æsthetic study, it was found that the proper exterior proportions of the buttresses to the façades gave the necessary pier areas for the structural requirements. An examination of the structural drawings will show that the construction of these buildings is honestly expressed by their exterior façades.

In the matter of furniture and equipment an unusual demand was made requiring the architect to supply designs for chairs, desks, tables and cases. These have been designed along Gothic lines, yet simple and strong, suited to the various purposes of a complete college outfit. The student's chair, the result of careful study, is recognized as a model of simplicity and comfort. In the departments of physics, natural history, and drawing the work tables of the pupils are complete in every detail of equipment. Those in the Chemical building vary in accordance with the character of the work and are furnished with every device and supply which may aid the



CORNER DETAIL—TOWNSEND HARRIS HALL.

student. In the shops in the Mechanics Arts building the equipment includes the most modern machinery for use and illustration. The power plant of the college, located in the basement stories of this building, has been designed especially with a view toward demonstration of various types of machinery, etc., to the students.

The finishing and furniture of the Assembly Halls, Library, Faculty Room, Executive Offices, etc., is appropriately distinguished by ornamental features, rich in effect, yet sober and dignified. The adjustable shelving of the book-stacks has been specially designed as have been all the equipment throughout the buildings.

The chairs for the Great Hall have been made in keeping with its architecture and are finished with a dark, fumed oak effect in harmony with the whole color scheme.

The electric fixtures themselves were especially designed in a style in keeping with the buildings and in various technical rooms special devices were made for unusual requirements. The usual conveniences found in large modern buildings, such as call bells, telephones, elevators, mail-chutes, clock and watchman systems, have also been installed.

The heating system is direct steam radiation controlled by thermostats in each room and passage, while the ventilation is accomplished by driving temperate fresh air into each room and exhausting the used air. Every room throughout is ventilated. The lighting is exclusively electric. In all the buildings there are intricate systems of flues, pipes and wires, but none can compare with that of the Chemical Building, which contains a veritable network of them. In the planning of the buildings the architecture was, in all instances, adapted to practical requirements.

At the time the appropriation for building the college was under consideration by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of the City, Comptroller Grout suggested that on account of the fact that the City of New York owned no hall larger than the aldermanic chambers for holding public meetings and gatherings, that it would be well to embody in the City College a Great Hall of assemblage, which should have an architectural treatment in keeping with the dignity of the city, and with this end in view, the architect was instructed to give special attention to this feature and to embody into it such architectural features as would, in his opinion, give the desired effect and to make it of such size and scale as would meet these requirements. Extending back from the tower, as a result of this, is the Great Hall, 175 by 90 feet in size, 65 feet in height and providing a seating capacity of 2,300. Back of the speaker's platform is a large paraboloid containing a mural painting representing an educational subject. Flanking the hall are two small towers which contain the organ lofts, in which is placed an organ as fine as any in this country.

It is not intended that this college shall be compared with universities, for the trustees have no ambition other than developing a college strictly within the limits of other institutions. From the beginning the problem was studied on broad and conspicuous lines. Not only were architects consulted, but experts in various lines were called in. The executive men of the architect's staff visited a number of the leading colleges and universities in search of the latest ideas and equipment before the preparation of the plans was begun, and there have been incorporated in this college every detail and practical requirement of importance which has been requested by the various professors and the men connected with them on the staff of the college.

The constant effort, from the inception of these buildings, has been to plan them so as to meet every technical requirement. With this idea ever in mind, the architects have sought to avail themselves of all the information obtainable, and with this provided, to construct a series of buildings for the purpose intended that would answer every requirement of a modern educational institution of its class.

ARTHUR EBBS WILLAUER.

Recent Court Decisions

The Colonial Investment and Loan Company of Toronto, Can., have lost in the action brought against them by Messrs. Bond & Smith, architects, of Toronto, for the recovery of compensation for services in preparing plans and drawings in 1905 and 1907. Plaintiffs claimed \$2,260, being 1 per cent. on an estimate of \$31,000 as the cost of proposed alterations of buildings, and 1 per cent. of \$195,000 as the cost of proposed new buildings. Neither the alterations nor the buildings were proceeded with, and the defendants set up a special agreement stipulating that the whole amount of plaintiffs' compensation would not exceed \$300 or \$400, that sum to include each set of plans. They denied that they were informed or that they had any knowledge of what the plaintiffs called the "usual fee" of architects. Judge Britton decided at Toronto that there had been a misunderstanding. His lordship was not at all sure that Mr. Smith would have accepted the work had it been as plain to him, as it was to the company, that \$300 or \$400 was to include the work. Although the company supposed and intended that that sum should include everything if the work were not proceeded with, they did not say so to Mr. Smith. Hence plaintiffs were not bound by what was by the defendants intended. Judgment was passed in favor of plaintiffs for \$650 with costs.

Palmer & Hornbostel, New York architects, won in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania their suit against the Central Board of Education of Pittsburg. Palmer & Hornbostel alleged breach of contract, which the Supreme Court allows.

The plaintiffs contended that the Central Board of Education decided to build a new high school and that a committee of directors was appointed to select, subject to the approval of the board, a competent person as architect to prepare plans for the proposed building. It was set forth by the plaintiffs that five architects in Pittsburg and the same number outside the city were invited to compete. All but one of the architects selected accepted the invitation and announced their intention to enter the competition. The statement is made that the committee selected the plan of another firm as the best and that the central board was asked to approve the selection on December 4, 1906. This report was rejected and a motion to reconsider the same was made and laid on the table.

Believing that the action of the board was a violation of contract with the nine architects asked to compete, an injunction was obtained restraining the directors from proceeding to award the plan for the construction of the high school and also restraining the board from selecting an architect outside of the nine architects who entered into competition.

In granting the injunction it was necessary for the court to take the stand that a contract existed between the central board and the competing architects. This was the ruling that was confirmed by the decision of the Supreme Court.

Jury's Criticism of Class B Plan Problem

The judgment of the Class B problem, "An Aquarium," took place on Thursday evening, May 14. There were sixty-one projects rendered, of which number twenty-seven received mentions and four first mentions.

The work as a whole was interesting, as the program lent itself to several distinctly different solutions.

It may be said that the plans which showed clearly the three divisions called for in the program, and in which the Aquarium proper dominated the compositions, met with most favor. The manner of lighting the main hall was seriously considered, and those projects in which the better part of the light came through the tanks, or in which some such lighting system was possible, were preferred.

In many cases the rendering was deficient, and in many others the construction of the domes and roofs was insufficiently shown or impossible. Greater care should be taken in presenting the sections, no matter how slight the indication may be, the constructive features should be constructable.

CLASS B PLAN PROBLEM

May 15, 1908

AN AQUARIUM

(By W. A. DELANO)

G. H. Pohle.....	City.....	Atelier	Hornbostel.....	M.
R. Nicolais.....	"	"	"	M.
W. J. Cherry.....	"	"	"	M.
R. Hume.....	"	"	Jallade-Prevot.....	M.
Geo. Schonewald.....	"	"	"	M.
M. J. Schiavoni.....	"	"	"	M.
A. J. King.....	"	"	Barber.....	M.
H. Bruns.....	"	"	"	M.
O. Hillerns.....	"	"	"	M.
F. O'Keefe.....	"	"	"	M.
F. H. Brendle.....	"	"	"	M.
L. J. Cowley.....	"	"	"	M.
D. D. Ellington.....	Philadelphia.....	Atelier	T Square Club.....	M.
D. Bernardi.....	"	"	"	M.
T. B. Herman.....	"	"	"	M.
F. L. Morgan.....	"	"	"	M.
J. N. Hettie.....	"	"	"	M.
A. H. McGrail.....	"	"	"	M.
F. W. Haupte.....	"	"	"	M.
H. P. Cunningham.....	Washington.....	"	Wyeth.....	M.
R. G. Finkenbauer.....	"	"	"	M.
J. Moscovitz.....	City.....	"	"	1st Mention
F. C. Walker.....	Chicago.....	Atelier	Bennett.....	M.
F. C. Walker.....	Washington.....	"	Geo. Wash. Univ.....	M.
L. G. Culhane.....	City.....	"	Hornbostel.....	1st Mention
M. F. Mayer.....	"	"	"	M.
W. Jones, Jr.....	Pittsburgh.....	"	Carnegie Tech. Sch.....	M.
M. M. Steen.....	"	"	"	1st M'n
J. England, Jr.....	"	"	"	M.
P. H. Sterling.....	"	"	"	M.
F. H. Smart.....	"	"	"	M.
L. C. Wentworth.....	"	"	"	M.
G. M. Stoner.....	"	"	"	M.
V. A. Rigaumont.....	"	"	"	1st M'n

CLASS B ORDER PROBLEM

May 15, 1908

AN ARCADE

(By H. W. CORBETT)

L. Sherwood.....	City.....	Atelier	1123 Broadway.....	M.
Muir, W. C.....	"	"	Ewing & Chapell.....	M.
C. E. Weatherstone.....	"	"	7 West 38th St.....	M.
E. D. Wagner.....	"	"	345 Fifth Ave.....	M.
J. Kilgour.....	"	"	"	M.
J. Edgar.....	"	Atelier	Corbett.....	M. Placed
E. Vincent.....	"	"	"	M.
H. Ogden.....	"	"	"	M.
M. L. Pentz.....	"	"	"	M.
L. Langworthy.....	Boston.....	"	Boston Archi. Club.....	M.
F. Muller.....	City.....	"	Hornbostel.....	M.
C. N. Conrad.....	"	"	Barber.....	M.
E. M. Wright.....	"	"	"	M.
E. Grazybowski.....	"	"	Jallade-Prevot.....	M.
Phillip Lamm.....	New Orleans.....	"	Stone Bros.....	M.
E. G. Walker.....	Chicago.....	"	Bennett.....	M.
H. S. Maynard.....	"	"	"	M.
D. J. Dreyer.....	"	"	"	M.
R. Wolff.....	"	"	"	M.
A. Garland, Jr.....	Washington.....	"	Geo. Wash. Univ.....	M.
G. A. Wurtaugh.....	Brooklyn.....	"	"	M.
H. M. Ferriss.....	St. Louis.....	Atelier	Wash. University.....	M.
L. J. Baer.....	"	"	"	M.
H. W. Hall.....	"	"	"	M.
S. G. Stout.....	"	"	"	M.
E. A. Knox.....	Pittsburg.....	"	Car. Tech. Sch M. Placed	
D. Elliott.....	"	"	"	M.
E. W. O'Brien.....	"	"	"	M.
B. A. Haney.....	"	"	"	M.
P. J. Muhr.....	"	"	"	M.
W. H. Schaefer.....	"	"	"	M.
D. Allison.....	"	"	"	M.
A. H. Gilkison.....	"	"	"	M.
J. A. Yellig.....	"	"	"	M.
T. J. Raguere.....	"	"	"	M.
A. M. Dietrich.....	"	"	"	M.

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

AND

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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.

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MAY 20, 1908.

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AMONG the various forms of decoration that have found favor with architects of the past there is none, perhaps, that has been used with more effect or that to-day possesses greater possibilities of artistic application than that in which heraldry is introduced as the basic element. Probably a thorough knowledge and a judicious and skilful application of the rules of the practice of heraldry contributed quite as much to the charm of mediæval architecture as did the excellence of its proportions, and the skilful adaptation of part to purpose which characterized that period; and it is to be hoped that the increased appreciation of things mediæval which is noticeable everywhere will lead to a more general use of heraldic forms. Nor is such use properly restricted to major structures, for that even a simple architectural composition can be enhanced greatly both in richness of effect and interest by the skilful introduction of appropriate heraldic decoration, there is abundant evidence.

THE ancient figure "as free as air" was doubtless apt in the country where it originated, but that the conditions do not render it susceptible of general application in New York a number of owners of modern high buildings could bear witness. The widespread in-

terest taken at this time in the subject of various restrictions which may be imposed upon builders of lofty structures in order to insure better light and air in the congested districts of this city, and our consequent inquiry into present conditions, has brought to light the existence of what at first thought would seem to be a somewhat novel industry—that of trafficking in light and air.

EXAMPLES of buildings, certain offices or lofts in which are lighted solely by windows giving directly upon the adjoining property by virtue of the building having been erected upon the party line, are not of nearly so infrequent occurrence in New York as are owners of adjoining property who have not realized their neighbors' vulnerable position under such circumstances and profited by it. It would seem as though an architect would hesitate long before adopting a plan for a building by which some parts of it would necessarily depend upon the adjoining property over which his client had no control for a supply of light and air. That this has been done in so many instances is probably due to the owner's avarice stimulated by the belief, based no doubt upon some real or fancied knowledge of the situation, that the adjoining property would remain unimproved in so far as any effect upon the proposed building was concerned for a long term of years, and his consequent positive instructions that the building be planned taking advantage of this favorable condition.

AS a notable instance of the character referred to might be cited the case of a certain prominent building erected not many years since near the lower end of Manhattan Island. The circumstances in connection with the property adjoining this operation were such that the promoters felt confident it would remain practically unchanged for many years, for not only were there very substantial six or seven-story buildings on the property, but the heirs to the estate which owned it seemed to be involved in hopeless litigation, promising to continue indefinitely. Consequently the architect is reported to have been definitely instructed to plan the most efficient building possible, utilizing the light from the adjoining premises on two sides above the existing buildings. This was done and in due course the building was completed and tenants found for the offices. The owners, however, had hardly begun to enjoy the income from their improvements when they were surprised by the report that the heirs to the property adjoining had arrived at an agreement and had dropped their various suits at law. Moreover, they had devised means whereby the executors and court permitted them to improve the premises in question. This they proposed doing and straightway plans were prepared for a structure which if built would not only overtop the recently completed building, but would effectually seal the major portions of its office windows on two sides from the eighth story to the roof. With remarkable celerity these plans were filed and a permit to build secured; but just at this juncture various important conferences were held between the parties in interest, and finally just before active operations were to be begun it was decided to postpone the improvement. It has been stated, however, with some semblance of authority, that the owners of the prominent building have found the fixed charges in connection with their investment somewhat higher than they originally anticipated.

Current News Section

SPURIOUS PICTURES WITHDRAWN FROM THE NATIONAL GALLERY

It is now more than two years since Mr. William T. Evans, of Montclair, N. J., presented to the United States fifty paintings by American artists. These paintings were to form the nucleus of a collection of American Art in the new National Gallery. Since the date of his original gift Mr. Evans has added to this collection until it now numbers about seventy canvases.

During the past few months items have appeared in the daily press casting a doubt on the genuineness of some important American canvases, and Mr. Evans, determined that every picture given by him to the National Gallery should be authentic beyond any possible question, has quietly investigated the history of every picture in his collection.

The results of these inquiries have satisfied him that at least two, and perhaps three of the canvases are open to suspicion as to their genuineness, and he has at once withdrawn these and substituted others in their place.

To those acquainted with the inner art circles in this country the conditions disclosed are in no sense surprising. Given an unscrupulous art dealer and a painter with a facility for copying the work of other artists, and surround this with the secrecy that would naturally mark it, and it is easy to deceive the most astute picture buyer.

The three pictures withdrawn by Mr. Evans are two by Homer Martin and one by George Inness. To the average person who has given considerable time and study to this subject and is familiar with other works of these artists, it would appear that these three canvases were not only genuine but particularly fine examples. The technique, color, and general handling have been imitated in a manner that defied detection by anyone not an expert. Particulars of Mr. Evans's source of information as to the spuriousness of these canvases are not now at hand, but these facts will probably be made public in the suit it is stated is to be brought against a prominent art dealer in New York City. The work of every artist is familiar to the artist's family and his associates and it is possible that their repudiation of any knowledge of these pictures has led to the disclosures.

The conditions presented are a deplorable stigma on art in America. It has been for many years an open secret that there was a large traffic in Europe not only in spurious "old masters" but in modern imitations as well. But it has generally been believed until recently that with few exceptions all dealers in America were keenly alive to the necessity for guarding in every way the genuineness of American art.

It will be interesting to watch the progress of Mr. Evans's suit, and if it results in bringing to judgment the guilty parties, if any there be, it will add another to the many services that Mr. Evans and his asso-

ciate collectors have rendered to the upbuilding, and the integrity of art in this country.

AS A GERMAN ARCHITECT VIEWS US

Albrecht Gengenbach, of Stuttgart, Germany, is at the New Willard. Mr. Gengenbach is an architect by profession, and is visiting this country, studying American building methods and systems, and architecture. Mr. Gengenbach is of the opinion that, so far as daring in construction is concerned, the Americans could not be approached by any other nation.

"Americans are a daring and audacious people. They always do things none else ever attempt. All one has to do is just to look at your buildings, and be convinced of the courage and daring which animates you Americans in all your enterprises. Not only buildings, but every other line of construction has its specimens of characteristic American daring. Take, for instance, your bridges in New York, spanning the various rivers and connecting the boroughs with New York. They are masterpieces of the engineering profession. Then take the sub-Hudson tube, the tunnel which connects New Jersey with New York, another engineering wonder; take the skyscrapers, those immense buildings. There is a spirit of daring in all walks of life in America; a 'chip on the shoulder,' as you call it in America, I believe.

"The time when Americans have to go to Europe to learn and study is a thing of the past. The American has learned all he could, and has improved on everything he imported from Europe, in such a manner that Europeans are obliged now to come to America for new ideas. It will not be many years before America will also be the center of art of the world. You have the money wherewith to acquire anything you may desire. You have also lots of wealthy men and women, who do not mind spending thousands and thousands of dollars for celebrated paintings, libraries and other objects of art and bringing them to America. America is the leading nation of the world in every respect, and it would be folly to deny it."—*Washington (D. C.) Herald*.

JAPANESE ARCHITECTS VISIT AMERICA

Two Japanese architects are in New York City, making a minute study of American theatre construction, for the purpose of building the first truly European playhouse in Tokio.

One of the architects, Tamisuke Yokohawa, comes directly from Tokio, and will be in the city for about a month before going to Europe to continue his investigation of theatre building. He is the representative of a company which is to build the new theatre in Japan, and will be the architect actually in charge of the work. Though he is an architect, and neither a stage director nor actor, he has also been commissioned to make a special study of American methods of handling scenery and obtaining scenic effects.

Mr. Yokohawa is accompanied by Yasuo Matsui, another Japanese architect, who was graduated from the University of California.

Mr. Matsui explained that the new theatre in Tokio will not be finished for three or four years, but will surely be completed in time for the International Exposition in Tokio, which is to take place in 1912.—*New York Times*.

ARCHITECTURAL SCHOOLS

The architectural exhibition by the students of the University of Syracuse, held in Crouse College, shows great improvement. The work shown is that done by the juniors, sophomores and freshmen, the seniors at present being engaged on their thesis work.

The judges, James A. Randall, Prof. F. W. Revels and Prof. David Varon, yesterday announced the ranking of the work as follows: First mention is given to Dwight Baum on his problem, a ceiling of a lobby or vestibule. Honorable mention is given to the work of George J. Rommel, Merton Granger, Henry Keough and Edward Atkinson. On the problem to design the interior of an office building second mention is given to Dwight Baum and G. J. Rommel and mention to Merton Granger and Henry Keough.

The sophomore problems were on "A Chateau d'Eau." Second mention was given to Charles Umbrecht, Arthur Coote, and mention to L. J. Kaley and Miss Gaye Turlot. Arthur Coote received second mention on a "Restudy of a Vestibule for a Public Building," and Charles Umbrecht, Herbert Swain, Arthur Stickney, Raymond Jewell and J. A. Barlow received mention.

A large number of problems were exhibited by the freshmen and ranked in the same manner by the instructors as those of the other classes. The work in this class shows great improvement and the members of the department are greatly gratified with the results shown.

TRAVELING SCHOLARSHIPS

I. P. Lord, Technology, 1904, an architect, was announced as winner of this year's Rotch traveling scholarship at a meeting of the Boston Society of Architects. The jury who judged this year's competition was composed of Henry Hornbostel and Alexander B. Trowbridge, of New York, and S. W. Mead, of Boston. The second prize was awarded to N. H. Larsen, also of Boston.

The scholarship offers two years' study abroad with \$1,000 a year for expenses.

This year's problem, that of designing a building for a metropolitan newspaper, has succeeded in calling forth the best talents of the competitors.

Mr. Lord took a course at the Massachusetts Normal Art School before he went to Technology. He has spent considerable time studying in Paris, and has been successful in business for himself at 15 Beacon street. He will devote at least one year of the term to study in Paris.

The Corporation of Harvard University have awarded to Walter G. Thomas, '07, of Newton street, the Nelson Robinson, Jr., Traveling Fellowship in Architecture. Mr. Thomas is the assistant instructor in architecture this year. He is planning to sail about July.

A NEW ATELIER

In order to afford the architectural students of Youngstown, Ohio, a better opportunity for study and a closer fraternity, an atelier will, it is stated in the local press, be conducted by Mr. Charles F. Owsley, a former student of the École des Beaux Arts, under the direction of the Society of Beaux-Arts, architects.

The advantage to the architectural student of this form of study cannot be over-estimated, and we shall look forward with much interest to the future of this atelier, inaugurated with such good prospects of success.

Societies

COLUMBUS, OHIO ARCHITECTS' CLUB

A recent issue of THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT contained a clipping from a Columbus paper erroneously stating the object of the organization of the above club. This, we are now authoritatively advised, was for no other purpose than the mutual benefit of the members and the furtherance of the interests of the profession in general.

At the annual meeting of the Architectural League of New York, held May 5, the following officers were elected: President, C. Grant LaFarge; first vice-president, John W. Alexander; second vice-president, H. A. MacNeil; members of the executive committee, class expiring May, 1911, Harold A. Caparn, J. Monroe Hewlett, Joseph Howland Hunt; delegate and alternate to the Fine Arts Federation for two years, delegate, Thomas Hastings; alternate, I. N. Phelps Stokes.

A recent election of officers in the Detroit Architectural Club resulted as follows:

President—Frank C. Baldwin.
Vice-President—Adolph Eisen.
Treasurer—Hans Gerke.
Secretary—J. H. G. Steffens.

It is announced that the Oklahoma State Association of Architects will hold their annual meeting in Tulsa on June 20. A full attendance is anticipated.

Personal

Prof. Ira O. Baker, for thirty-four years connected with the Department of Civil Engineering of the University of Illinois, has been granted by the Trustees leave of absence for one year from July 1, 1908. It is understood that Professor Baker will devote himself to the work of revising his well-known book on "Masonry Construction." The executive duties of the Department of Civil Engineering will, during his absence, be assumed by Prof. J. P. Brooks.

We are advised that Messrs. J. Acker Hays and Wm. C. Lorentzen have moved to new offices at 2010 Broadway, corner of Sixty-eighth Street, New York City.

Messrs. Robertson & Potter, architects, of 160 Fifth Avenue, New York, announce the retirement of Mr. R. Burnside Potter. The business will be continued at the above address under the firm name of R. H. Robertson & Son.

Mr. Charles F. Hoppe, formerly architect for the New York Edison Co., announces that he has opened offices in the new Terminal Building, Park Avenue and Forty-first Street, New York City.

Book Reviews

"THE STUDIO" YEAR BOOK OF DECORATIVE ART, 1908. London, Paris, New York: M. A. Vinson, 205 Caxton Building, Cleveland, O. Price, \$3.25 postpaid.

This attractive publication, which is a compilation of the best things on the subject published in "The Studio" and "The International Studio" during the preceding twelve months, presents in the usual artistic way many attractive subjects. The text is particularly interesting. It deals with The Designing of Gardens, British Country Houses, British Furniture, German Architecture and Decoration, and French Architecture and Decoration.

We are in receipt of an interesting brochure issued by Mr. Geo. P. Carver, Associated Member American Society of Civil Engineers, devoted to text and illustrations of a Reinforced Concrete Coal Pocket, claimed to be the largest of its kind ever constructed. The illustrations are in the nature of progress photographs, and shows the work in various stages from the view of site when operations were begun until the structure is finally complete, while the text is very full and comprehensive, amounting almost to a specification for the work. To anyone engaged in similar undertakings this pamphlet would seem to be of much interest.

Catalogues Received

An illustrated brochure, issued by the Cutler Mfg. Company, of Rochester, N. Y., describing their mailing system, with particular reference to the New Standard, Model F. Twenty pages, size 9x12.

IDEAL WATER HEATERS

This is the title of a pamphlet of fifty-five pages, 8 x 10½ inches, published by the American Radiator Co., of 282 Michigan Avenue, Chicago, with branches in all important cities throughout the country, describing with many illustrations, charts and tables, the uses of their Ideal Water Heaters.

"SURE-SEAL" VACUUM SYSTEM

The Central Supply Co., of Worcester, Mass., are the sole manufacturers of the "Sure-Seal" Vacuum System. This system is very clearly explained in an illustrated pamphlet which, in addition to setting forth

the merits claimed by the makers, contains much information of value on steam heating.

VENTILATED CLOSETS

Messrs. Lewis & Kitcher, of Chicago and Kansas City, issue a pamphlet describing the sanitary features and other advantages of their K.-C. Siphon Jet Automatic Ventilated Closet, for schools, asylums, office buildings, hotels, etc., which may be had for the asking.

STEEL FILING DEVICES AND OFFICE EQUIPMENT

A catalogue of stock equipment of vertical units, horizontal sections, cabinets, vault omnibuses, transfer boxes and other office furniture made by the Berger Mfg. Co., whose main office is at Canton, Ohio, and branches in principal cities east and west.

ELEVATORS

Kaestner & Co.'s catalogue, fully illustrated, of electric elevators of various types. This publication fully shows the many styles made by this firm, particularly the special features of the tandem double-worm double spur-gear type of elevator engine. These catalogues may be had on application to Kaestner & Co., 241 Jefferson Street, Chicago.

A UNIVERSAL DESIGN BOOK

Universal Design Book, containing official price lists of windows, doors, blinds and other manufactures, 416 pp., 7 x 10, full cloth. Published by Shattuck & McKay Co., 180 Monroe Street, Chicago. This is the official price list adopted by the Wholesale Sash, Door and Blind Manufacturers' Association of the Northwest.

FRENCH'S PAINTS AND VARNISHES

Messrs. Samuel H. French & Co., who have been established in Philadelphia since 1844, issue an invitation to everyone interested, to "ask about paints." And, if you do, they will include in their reply a lot of equally valuable information about varnishes. The insistent little leaflets issued by this well-known firm are models of good advertising methods, and concisely set forth the merits claimed for their wares. When you "ask about paints," ask them for these leaflets.

ECONOMY IN ICE PLANTS

The Atmospheric Condensation Co., of Kansas City, Mo., issue a pamphlet of sixteen pages, entitled, "Economy in Ice Plants." This is intended to thoroughly explain the merits claimed for Pennel's flask-type steam condenser for use in Condensation Ice-Plants.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

Messrs. Jenkins Bros., proprietors of Jenkins' Standard Packing and Jenkins Bros.' Valves, announce the removal of their Chicago store, from 31-33 North Canal Street to 226-228 Lake Street, corner of Franklin Street.

Building News

MAINE

SACO.—The members of the local Rebekah Lodge are reported to be interested in raising funds for the erection of a new home for the children of deceased Odd Fellows.

MASSACHUSETTS

HAVERHILL.—The High School Commission of the city of Haverhill has engaged Killam & Hopkins of Boston to revise the plans for the new high school building in that city. The cost of the building is estimated at \$260,000.

HOLYOKE.—The Elks at this point are taking steps, according to press reports, for the erection of a new building.

GLOUCESTER.—It is said that Geo. P. Morrill, of 50 Congress street, Boston, has purchased property at Goose Cove, Annisquam, for a new summer residence.

Mr. Clarence A. Hight, who resides in Brookline, it is stated, has purchased property at Annisquam known as Dr. Adams' Hill, for the erection of a handsome new summer residence.

LEE.—Chief Engineer Thomas Hayden will soon ask for new plans for an engine house to be erected on the Rambo road on site purchased for the purpose. It is proposed to erect new building some time this summer.

MONTCLAIR.—The congregation of the First Baptist Church has selected a site at Church street and Trinity place for a new building to cost about \$90,000. Rev. H. E. Fosdick is pastor of the church.

NEWTON.—It is stated that the sum of \$40,000 has already been secured for the erection of a new high school here, to be of modern construction.

NORTH ADAMS.—The question of erecting a new high school at this point is under consideration, according to press reports. Estimated expenditure, \$100,000.

SPRINGFIELD.—It is currently reported in the local press that competitive plans will be asked for the new municipal building to be built here.

Architect Gould of Boston is reported to be preparing plans for a new high school building to be erected at this place.

RHODE ISLAND

OLNEYVILLE.—The Mt. Pleasant Baptist Church is endeavoring to raise funds, we understand from despatches, for the erection of a new church to be erected there.

PROVIDENCE.—According to reports in the local press the All Saints' Memorial Church are considering the erection of a new church edifice. Architect not selected.

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEWATER.—Architect Thomas F. Kelley is drawing plans, according to press despatches, for a new house on Catherine street for William Haggerty, 173 Catherine street.

WATERBURY.—A new office building, according to reports, is to be erected at the corner of Central avenue and West Main street. F. H. Humphrey is interested.

WEST HAVEN.—Trustees of the West Haven Congregational Church are in-

terested in the erection of a new edifice, we understand.

NEW YORK

CORONA, L. I.—The Board of Education has authorized a new 48-room school for this section, and the money has been appropriated by the Board of Estimate for the new structure.

GENEVA.—We are informed that Architect M. J. Van Kirk of Waterloo has been appointed to prepare plans for the new First M. E. Church edifice to be erected here.

GLENS FALLS.—The question of erecting a new hospital building at this point is being agitated, we understand. H. L. Sherman is interested.

ROCHESTER.—Raymond E. Westbury, as attorney for the vestry of St. Andrew's Episcopal parish, has closed a deal for property on Ashland street for a new parish house.

SCHENECTADY.—Contractors' bids are being received at the office of Architect Orrin Finch for the building of the new club house of the Schenectady Boat Club.

SYRACUSE.—Architect Archimedes Russell is preparing plans for the new House of Providence to be built here. Contract has not as yet been let.

Architect E. A. Howard has prepared plans for the McMahon Brothers, who contemplate the erection of an apartment house at 514 James street. The cost is estimated at \$25,000.

Charles W. Andrews has purchased property in Highland avenue to be used as a site for a large and handsome new residence. Plans have not as yet been selected, we understand.

TICONDEROGA.—Plans for the \$60,000 hospital building to be built in this city have been prepared by Architect M. H. Hubbard of Utica, N. Y., it is reported.

UTICA.—Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars are available for the new school which is proposed for East and West Utica. Address the Board of Education for further information.

WATERVLIET.—According to the local press the question of erecting a Polish church at this point is under discussion.

NEW JERSEY

ATLANTIC CITY.—It is currently reported in the local press that W. A. Barrett of Asbury Park is interested in a project to erect a new theatre building here on property next to the Hotel Shelburne.

CLAYTON.—Seymore Davis and Paul A. Davis, 3d, architects of Philadelphia, have been appointed to prepare plans for a new school building to be erected here at a probable expenditure of \$40,000.

EGG HARBOR CITY.—We understand that at a meeting of the City Council held recently it was voted to appropriate \$25,000 for a new schoolhouse.

JERSEY CITY.—The Jersey City Woman's Club is contemplating the erection of a new structure, it is reported in the local press.

NEWARK.—The question of utilizing the plans prepared by Architect Nathan Myers

last year for the proposed High School is being considered, we understand. Approximately \$600,000 will be spent in the erection of the building.

The congregation of the Sacred Heart Roman Catholic Church is reported as taking steps towards the erection of a new building to be located at Sanford and South Orange avenues. Plans have not yet been decided upon.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—The Episcopal Convention of the Diocese of New Jersey voted that Bishop John Scarborough appoint a committee of ten to consider a new cathedral for the diocese, to be erected at Trenton.

ORANGE.—The question of erecting a new City Hall at this point is being agitated, according to press reports.

The East Orange Lodge of Elks is reported contemplating the erection of a new home. Address Congressman LeGage Pratt, member of the lodge.

RUTHERFORD.—The Carlstadt Board of Education is contemplating, we understand, the erection of a new structure on Broad street.

PENNSYLVANIA

BELLE VERNON.—Dr. Harry C. Daly is reported as having been elected president of an association that has been formed for the purpose of erecting a free hospital for miners in the Monongahela Valley.

ERIE.—Dr. David Schlosser, according to press reports, has secured site at Sixteenth and Sassafras streets for the erection of a large and modern new building.

OAKLAND.—The plans for the proposed club house to be erected here by the Twentieth Century Club of Pittsburg, have been prepared, it is reported. Estimated cost, \$50,000.

Rankin, Kellogg & Crane are completing revised plans, it is said, for the erection at League Island Navy Yard of a building for officers. The cost will be about \$30,000.

Architects Pilcher & Tachau will shortly invite estimates for a home for orphan girls to be erected in the rear of the proposed Mickve Israel Synagogue, at the southeast corner of Broad and York streets.

Architect E. Allen Wilson has been commissioned, we understand, to prepare plans for a \$40,000 cigar manufacturing plant, for Bayuk Bros., at the northeast corner of Third and Spruce streets.

Architect Henry I. Reinhold, Jr., will shortly have plans completed for a flat-house of concrete construction at Forty-second street and Chester avenue. Estimated cost, \$30,000.

PITTSBURGH.—Local architects are reported as having been invited to submit plans for a new building to be erected by the Ben Franklin Fire Insurance Company. The building is to be located on West Ohio street.

Caldwell & Graham have acquired the property at Penn avenue and Wood street and it is reported that they will improve same with a two-story business block.

Architects Kiehnel & Elliott are receiv-

ing estimates on the construction of the \$25,000 engine house to be built by the city on Rebecca street, Nineteenth ward; also for the erection of a city fire engine house at Lemington and Missouri avenues, Twenty-first ward, to cost \$30,000.

A \$15,000 brick addition will be built to the Mount Washington Baptist Church building on Sycamore street, Mount Washington, from plans by E. V. Denick.

Architect C. E. Mueller has prepared plans for a brick and stone residence to cost about \$25,000, to be erected for Charles Breitweisser at Tennyson and Parkman avenues, Schenley Farms.

OHIO

CINCINNATI.—Christian Barges of the Christian Barges Tannery Company has purchased property on Ludlow avenue, opposite the Parkside Flats, for the erection of a large and handsome new dwelling, it is said.

COLUMBUS.—The J. & G. Butler Company is reported as having decided to erect a business block at the northwest corner of Long and Third streets. J. A. Jones, architect, is preparing the plans.

The Champion Lodge, Knights of Pythias, will rebuild Castle Hall at Main and Third streets, it is stated. Estimated outlay, \$10,000.

NORWOOD.—Architects Werner & Adkins of Cincinnati are preparing plans for the congregations of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Presbyterian Church, it is stated.

Architect W. A. Decker of Marietta is reported as preparing plans for the new buildings which the Marietta Paint and Color Company will erect at their property here.

PIQUA.—The United Brethren Church of this city has purchased a plot of ground at the southeast corner of College and Ash streets, where, it is reported, it will erect a new building.

PERRYSBURG.—Wm. W. Knight and Geo. Ford have purchased the Dunipace farm near here for large new summer residences.

YOUNGSTOWN.—The plans for the addition to the Dollar Bank Building have been prepared, we understand. Estimated outlay, \$500,000. Contract not yet let.

INDIANA

EVANSVILLE.—We understand that Architect Schlotter is preparing plans for the remodeling of a brick residence owned by William Keeney at 1044 Upper First street.

INDIANAPOLIS.—Plans are under way for raising a fund of \$50,000 for the erection of a new church for the Third Christian Church of this city, of which the Rev. Harry G. Hill is pastor. Plans have not yet been adopted.

ILLINOIS

BLOOMINGTON.—At a meeting of the German Lutheran congregation of Anchor Township the erection of a new church was discussed. Rev. A. Hahn is pastor.

CHICAGO.—An institution after the plan of the Young Men's Christian Association is to be established by the Jewish business men of the city. Julius Rosenwald is interested.

According to the local press the People's Gas, Light & Coke Company is in-

terested in a project to erect a \$1,500,000 structure at the corner of Michigan Avenue and Adams Street.

ROCKFORD.—Frank Evans has purchased ground near the sanitarium, according to press reports, and he will erect a handsome residence thereon.

MICHIGAN

GRAND RAPIDS.—According to reports a handsome new \$50,000 church is about to be erected by the Wealthy Avenue Baptist people at the corner of Wealthy Avenue and East Street.

ST. CLAIR.—The Board of Education is in favor of the erection of a new high school here. For further information address Superintendent J. B. Estabrook and Henry Whiting.

WISCONSIN

MILWAUKEE.—R. W. Newhall, Architect of Chicago, is reported as preparing plans for the remodeling of the Grand Theater on Third Street near Grand Avenue. Estimated outlay, \$25,000.

Plans are under consideration for the erection of a new home here for the Ladies of the Grand Army. Plans are not yet secured and funds are to be raised as soon as possible. Dr. Anna T. Grossenbach of 105 Grand Avenue, this city, is interested in the matter.

Representative Polish citizens of the south side are discussing the erection of a new Polish hospital. Among those interested in the project is Dr. K. Wagner, of 625 Fourth Avenue, this city.

MISSOURI

ST. LOUIS.—Tower Grove Citizens' Association has recently appointed a committee to secure a site for the erection of a home of its own. Geo. P. Zeller and J. N. McKelvey have been appointed a committee to secure plans for new building.

Dr. R. Y. Henry, 2027 South Jefferson Avenue, has purchased property at Halliday Avenue, southeast corner of Grand Avenue, for the erection of a modern new residence to cost about \$15,000.

IOWA

ANAMOSA.—Plans are under way for raising a fund of \$40,000 as soon as possible for the erection of a new temple here for the Anamosa Lodge No. 46, A. F. and A. M.

DES MOINES.—At the monthly meeting of the Board of the University Place Church of Christ it was decided to raise funds as soon as possible for a new auditorium for the church to have a seating capacity of 3,000. Dean A. M. Haggard can be addressed.

IOWA CITY.—It is stated that Joe Grimm, the banker, has purchased property on Reynolds Street for the erection of a large and handsome residence.

MINNESOTA

EVELETH.—W. W. Carr of Duluth, Minn., is reported to have a new eight-apartment flat under consideration for this city. \$20,000 is to be invested in the project.

HIBBING.—The Common Council tonight decided to erect a new three-story fire-proof City Hall that will be up to date in every respect. The cost of the building will be about \$100,000.

ST. PAUL.—According to reports the long contemplated \$500,000 hotel is now assured for St. Paul. Architects Reed & Stem have been commissioned to prepare the plans.

Jos. Elsinger of this city has made a gift of grounds on Langford Avenue, St. Anthony Park, to the Church Home for Aged Persons of Minneapolis for a large new building to cost not less than \$100,000.

SOUTH DAKOTA

FLANDREAU.—The Catholics of this locality are interested in a project for the construction of a memorial church, it is said.

WALLACE.—According to press despatches funds are now being raised for the erection of a new church here.

NEBRASKA

ATKINSON.—A special election has been called for the purpose of voting on a proposition to issue \$10,000 bonds for the erection of a new high school here. Address the School Board.

FALLS CITY.—The congregation of the First Presbyterian Church of this city has just closed a deal for four lots in the central part of the city and a new edifice to cost about \$20,000 is to be erected. Rev. R. Cooper Bailey is pastor of the church.

LINCOLN.—Professor Alabaster has purchased a plot of ground on which, it is said, he will erect a handsome residence.

COLORADO

CHEYENNE WELLS.—A special election was held here recently, when it was voted to issue bonds for a new and modern school to be erected here. E. P. Hickman was elected a member of the School Board.

EATON.—We understand that at a recent school election, it was voted to secure funds for a new school to be erected in the northern part of district No. 47.

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE.—The congregation of the Govans Methodist Episcopal Church, it is said, has acquired property adjoining the present structure on which they propose to erect a new building.

Plans have been prepared by Architect F. E. Beall for three three-story brick houses to be erected on Collins Avenue, between Frederick and Walrod Avenues, by E. W. Gorman.

It is probable that the vacant property on the south of the Hotel Belvedere, fronting on Charles Street, will be used as an addition to the hotel. Plans for the addition, which will be made by Architects Parker, Thomas & Rice, have not yet been decided upon.

It is said that the Providence Lodge of Odd Fellows, Catonsville, has purchased property at Ingleside Avenue for the erection of a modern two-story hall building.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON.—It is currently reported in the local press that Richard C. Adams has purchased several acres of land on Albenmarle Street to be used for the erection of a handsome new residence.

VIRGINIA

MARION.—Funds are now being raised for the erection of a new secret order

temple. It is proposed to secure about \$10,000 for this purpose and G. W. Wright can be addressed for further information.

TAZEWELL.—It is now an ascertained fact, according to the press, that a new school building will be erected here. \$18,000 has been appropriated for the purpose and the new building is to be erected at the site of the old one.

WAYNESBORO.—The Presbyterian Church at Waynesboro has secured a site on Wayne Avenue, and a committee of fifteen has been appointed in charge of the new proposed building, to cost about \$15,000.

WEST VIRGINIA

GRAFTON.—A. E. Dawson has purchased a site on Maple Avenue and is reported to be arranging for the erection of a handsome new residence on the site.

John P. Love of the West Side has purchased a site on Dewey Avenue for the erection of a large new residence.

WHEELING.—From the local press we understand that the Board of Education has decided to receive plans from architects for a new high school building to be located on South Chapline Street. The competition will be open until June 9.

KENTUCKY

BOWLING GREEN.—The Board of Trustees of the M. E. Church, South, have secured a site at the corner of Laurel Avenue and Broadway for the erection of a new mission house.

LOUISVILLE.—Walter Russell, representing a New York syndicate, has acquired property on Walnut Street, where it is reported he will erect a building at a probable expenditure of \$75,000.

Henry Christian has purchased a site at the corner of Willow and Loggess Avenues for the erection of a handsome new residence, it is reported.

TENNESSEE

MEMPHIS.—Competitive plans for a \$50,000 hospital building, to be known as the Tri-State Hospital, it is stated, have been asked from local architects. W. R. Barkdale and W. A. Bickford are interested.

NORTH CAROLINA

WASHINGTON.—Press reports state that the House Committee on Library will probably report favorably on the Madden bill which provides for an appropriation of \$200,000 for the erection of a memorial to Abraham Lincoln on the Kentucky farm on which he was born. The matter is in charge of the Lincoln Farm Association.

GEORGIA

ATLANTA.—The Fourth Presbyterian Church located at Chamberlin and Jackson Streets, has secured a new site at Highland and Ponce de Leon Avenues for the erection of a new church to cost \$10,000.

ATHENS.—The plans for the new Library Building to be erected on the campus of the State Normal School are to be prepared at once. \$20,000 has been appropriated by Mr. A. Carnegie.

FLORIDA

WHITE SPRING.—Reverend James Day is reported interested in the erection of a new church edifice, to be erected here.

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM.—The Syrio-American College has recently incorporated with Dr. H. A. Elkourie as secretary for the purpose of raising funds for the erection of a new college for the education of Syrian youths.

LOUISIANA

DAVENPORT.—The Redemptionist Fathers are to establish headquarters in this city and an option has been secured on a site on Rockingham Road, west of Bismarck Street, and a modern church and home is to be erected. It is stated that eventually a new Catholic School is proposed.

FRANKLIN.—Father Trainor is reported interested in a project to erect a new Catholic Church in this city. Funds are being raised for the purpose. Architect has not as yet been selected.

MUSCATINE.—It is reported that the members of the local lodge of Masons are interested in the erection of a new Masonic Temple.

NEW ORLEANS.—The question of the Odd Fellows' Hall Association being re-organized with a \$350,000 to \$400,000 capital to provide for the building of a new ten or eleven-story hall on Camp Street is being discussed.

OKLAHOMA

NORMAN.—According to press despatches the main hall of the University of Oklahoma, recently destroyed by fire, is to be rebuilt.

OKLAHOMA CITY.—C. H. Terwilliger of Brookfield, Mo., has purchased property on Second Street and it is reported that he will erect a \$30,000 brick block on the site.

ARKANSAS

LITTLE ROCK.—The Methodist Episcopal Church, South, held a meeting in this city recently, when the erection of a large new Methodist Hospital somewhere in Arkansas was discussed. James A. Anderson is president of the organization.

PINE BLUFF.—Bids will be received May 25 by A. Brewster on the new \$10,000 church to be built here. Plans by H. J. Harker, Little Rock.

TEXAS

DALLAS.—M. H. Wolfe is reported as having bought property at the corner of Maple Avenue and Cedar Springs Road for the purpose of erecting a handsome residence thereon. From \$30,000 to \$40,000 will be spent in the erection of the building. Architect not yet selected.

SARATOGA.—At a meeting of the Odd Fellows, Woodmen and Red Men, it was decided, it is said, to erect a new lodge building. H. L. Graham, E. E. Thomas, Sr., and F. J. Miller are on the building committee.

TARPLEY.—The Woodmen of the World have recently purchased site of two lots for the erection of a new hall.

NEW MEXICO

SANTA FE.—The local armory board has received drawings for the proposed Santa Fe armory from Trost & Trost, architects, of El Paso, Texas. Figures for the construction of the building will shortly be taken.

UTAH

SALT LAKE CITY.—The question of raising \$2,000,000 for the purpose of erecting a State Capitol here is under discussion, we understand.

CALIFORNIA

LOS ANGELES.—The Methodist Hospital Association recently held a meeting and Chaplain O. J. Navem presided. It was agreed to raise a sum of \$100,000 to be used in the erection of a large new hospital here.

LONG BEACH.—The St. Luke's Episcopal Church of this city is reported to be considering a large new rectory and the erection of a new addition to the church. Address either J. W. Tucker, Senior Warden, or W. F. Pascoe.

REDLANDS.—A large tract of land has been acquired in this vicinity by the Free Methodist denomination and according to reports a seminary and other buildings will be erected on the site. Rev. J. B. Freeland and Rev. G. W. Griffith of Los Angeles are interested.

H. C. Wyatt of Los Angeles, Cal., is at the head of a scheme to erect a new opera house in this city to be located on East State Street near Sixth, to cost about \$25,000.

RIVERSIDE.—Plans prepared by Architect Benton of Los Angeles for boys' school in the Alessandro Valley have been accepted by Dr. C. Hanford Henderson, who is to establish the school, and construction work is to begin at once.

SALINAS.—Our Savior's English Lutheran Church is reported to be contemplating the erection of a new church at the corner of Lincoln Avenue and Auburn Street. Address the Pastor for further information.

SAN GABRIEL.—Citizens of this place are interested in the erection of a new library and hall here and funds are to be secured for a modern new building. Howard C. Tripp, Edwin Hayes and G. Burge Purcell are interested.

OREGON

FAIRMOUNT.—According to the local press \$25,000 is to be issued in bonds for the purpose of erecting a new school building. Further particulars can be had by addressing the Clerk of the Board of Education.

SEA SIDE.—An effort is now being made, it is currently reported in the local press, to have a new high school in this section.

WASHINGTON

LIND.—It is reported that a special election is soon to be called for the purpose of voting on issuing bonds for the erection of a new high school in this city.

SEATTLE.—Plans for the new \$175,000 First Baptist Church will be drawn by Ripley & Russell, local architects, it is reported.

TACOMA.—William Ferguson has bought property at the northwest corner of St. Helms and Sixth Avenue and it is reported that he will improve same with a handsome apartment building.

MEXICO

CITY OF MEXICO.—\$200,000, it is stated, has been appropriated for the erection of a new Embassy Building.

POSITIONS WANTED

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)

GOOD, reliable draughtsman, experienced on working drawings and suburban work; New York references. Address 20-A, care American Architect. (1691)

DRAUGHTSMAN—Good all-round man wants position; 12 years' experience; South preferred; salary, \$30 weekly. Simpson, 58 West Baker, Atlanta, Ga. (1691)

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. (1690-91)

PROPOSALS

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. (1690-91)

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. (1690-91)

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 pro-

posals 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. (1690-91)

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. (1690-91)

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)

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of E. Leland Hunt, Oneida, N. Y., by the Building Committee of the Board of Supervisors of Madison County, for the erection of a new Court House and Jail at Wampsville, N. Y., the new county seat of said county, until 1 p.m. Thursday, June 11, 1908.

A certified check for Five Thousand Dollars (\$5,000) will be required from all bidders, in accordance with the specifications.

The plans and specifications of both buildings may be seen on and after Tuesday, May 26, 1908, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors at Morrisville, N. Y., or at the office of E. Leland Hunt, Attorney for the Committee, at Oneida, N. Y.; plans and specifications of the Court House may also be seen at the office of J. Riely Gordon, Architect, 402 and 404 Fifth Avenue, New York City, and of the Jail at the office of Mr. W. J. Beardsley, Architect, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

No plans will be allowed to be taken out of these offices.

Proposals for Court House and Jail to be submitted separately.

The committee reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.—J. A. Loyster, Chairman Building Committee, Cazenovia, N. Y.; J. Riely Gordon, Architect for Court House; Wm. J. Beardsley, Architect for Jail. (1691-92)

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Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., May 11, 1908.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock p.m. on the 11th day of June, 1908, and then opened, for an elevator plant in the U. S. Court House, Custom House and Post Office, Seattle, Washington, in accordance with the drawings and specification, copies of which may be obtained at this office, or at the office of the Superintendent of Construction, Seattle, Washington, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1691-92)

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., May 14, 1908.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock p.m. on the 24th day of June, 1908, and then opened, for the construction, complete, of the U. S. Post Office at Fayetteville, Arkansas, in accordance with the drawings and specifications, copies of which may be had at this office or at the office of the Postmaster at Fayetteville, Arkansas, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1691-92)

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., May 15, 1908.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock p.m. on the 25th day of June, 1908, and then opened, for the construction, complete, of the U. S. Post Office at Greenville, Texas, in accordance with the drawings and specifications, copies of which may be had at this office, or at the office of the Postmaster at Greenville, Texas, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1691-92)

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., May 16, 1908.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock p.m. on the 30th 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 Meadville, Pennsylvania, in accordance with drawings and specification, copies of which may be obtained from the Custodian of the Site at Meadville, Pennsylvania, after the 21st of May, or at this office after the 20th of May, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1691-92)

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., May 16, 1908.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock p.m. on the 16th day of June, 1908, and then opened, for installation of plumbing, gas piping, etc., in extension to U. S. Post Office and Court House, Fort Worth, Texas, in accordance with drawings and specification, copies of which may be had at this office or at the office of the Custodian at Fort Worth, Tex., at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1691-92)

WRECKING CITY HALL
Department of Public Works

Chicago, May 12, 1908.
Sealed proposals will be received by the city of Chicago until 11 a.m. Tuesday, July 14, 1908, at Room 224, City Hall, for the wrecking, excavating, and caissons required in connection with the construction of the new City Hall building to be erected on the west half of block 39, original town of Chicago, according to plans and specifications on file in the office of Holabird & Roche, Architects, 16th floor Monadnock Block.

Proposals must be made out upon blanks furnished at said office, and be addressed to said department, indorsed "Proposals for New City Hall, Wrecking, Excavating, and Caissons," and be accompanied with five per cent. (5%) of amount of bid in money or a certified check for the same amount on some responsible bank located and doing business in the city of Chicago and made payable to the order of the Commissioner of Public Works.

The Commissioner of Public Works reserves the right to reject any or all bids. A deposit of \$500 will be made in Room 224, City Hall, to insure the safe return of plans and specifications.

No proposal will be considered unless the party offering it shall furnish evidence satisfactory to the Commissioner of Public Works of his ability, and that he has the necessary facilities, together with sufficient pecuniary resources, to fulfill the conditions of the contract and specifications, provided such contract should be awarded to him.

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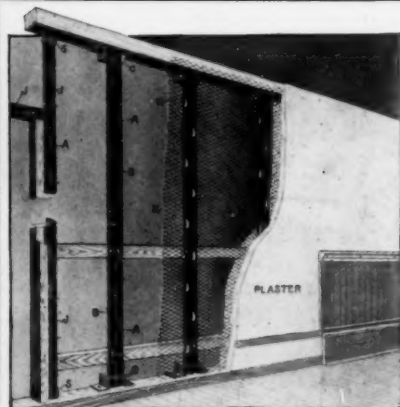


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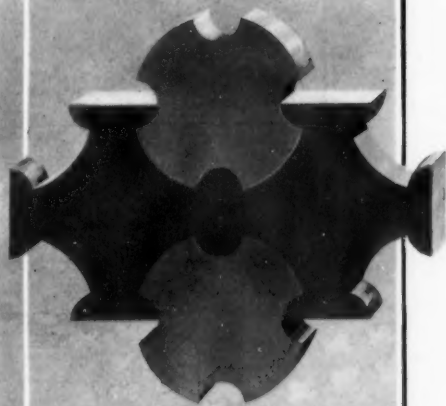
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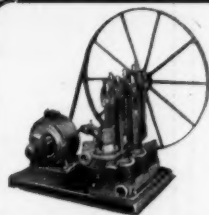
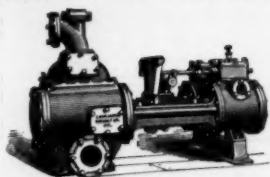
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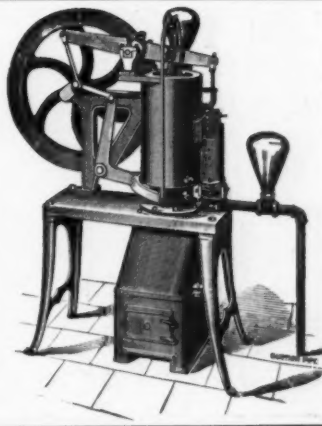
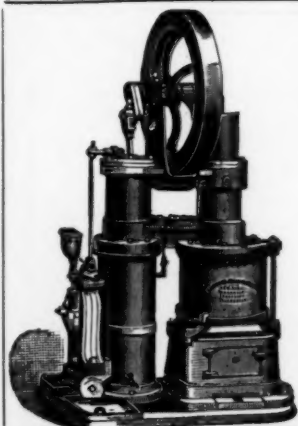
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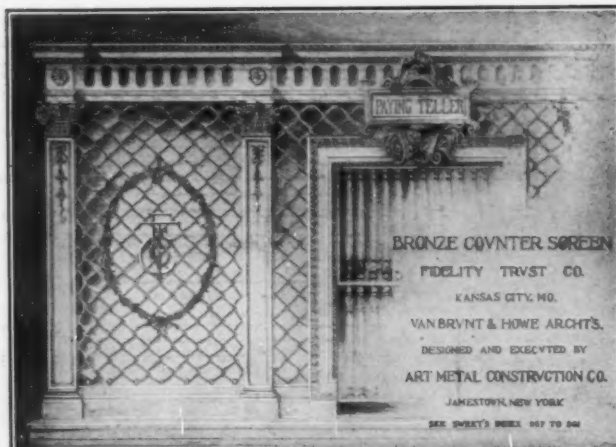
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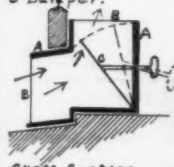
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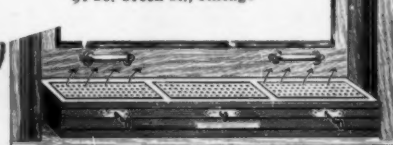
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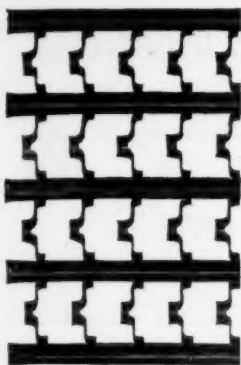


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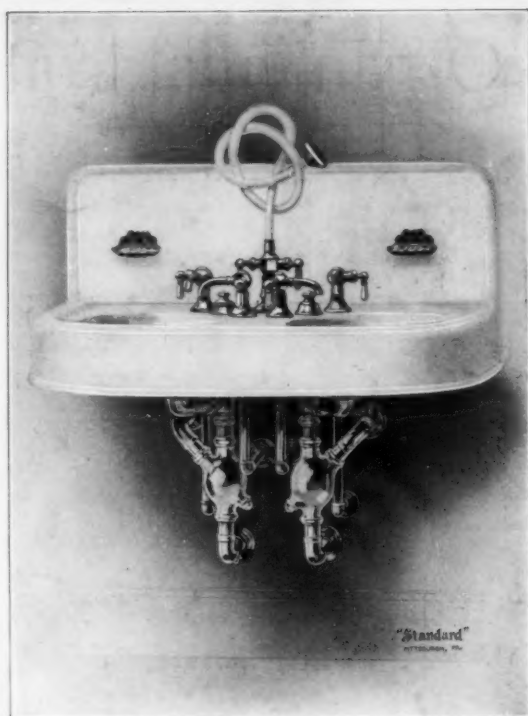
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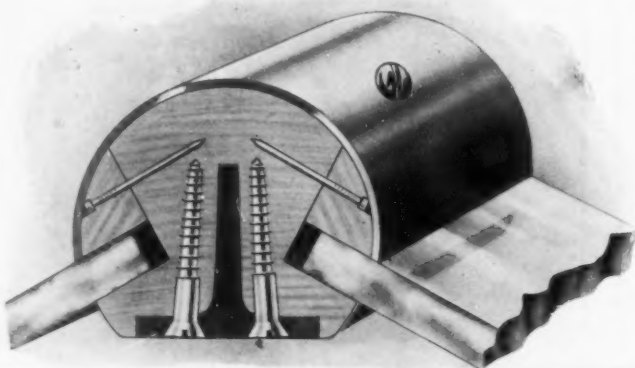
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