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The AMERICAN ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS

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No 1698

NEW BUILDINGS FOR THE UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY, ANNAPOLIS, MD., PART II, BY ERNEST FLAGG, ARCHITECT.....	9
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A Remarkable Decision Regarding an Architect's Responsibility.—An Explicit Statement of Services to Be Rendered by an Architect and Responsibilities Assumed by Him of Importance in Undertaking a Commission.—Need of Better Understanding in This Respect.—An Architect's Responsibility Compared with That of a Solicitor or Surgeon.

ILLUSTRATIONS:

New Buildings for the United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., Part II, 12 pages.

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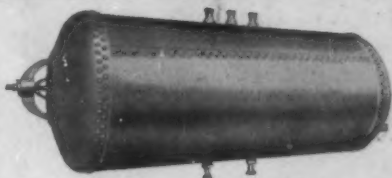
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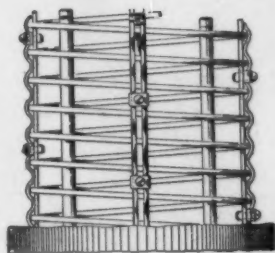
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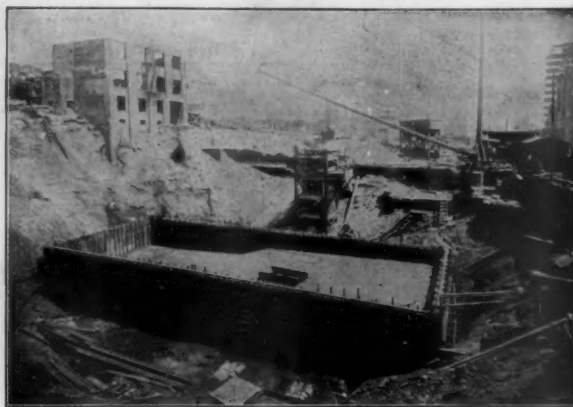
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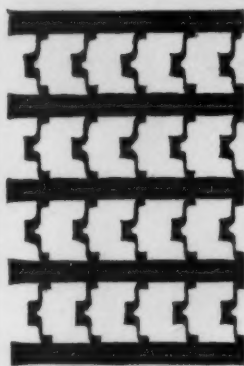
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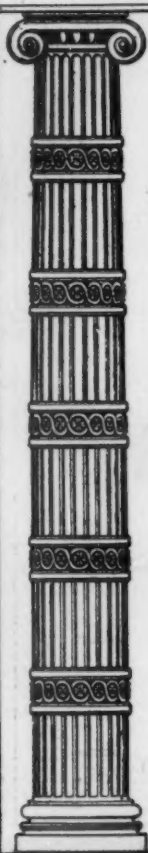


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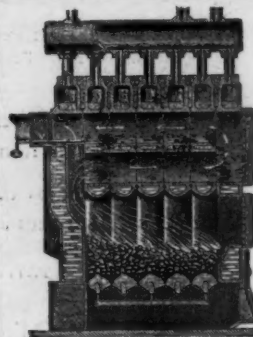
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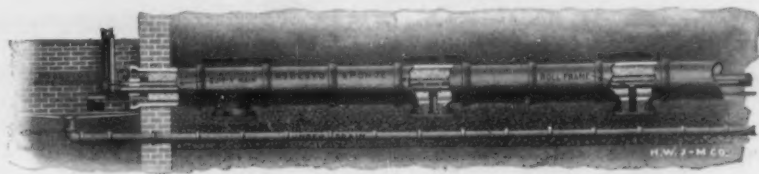
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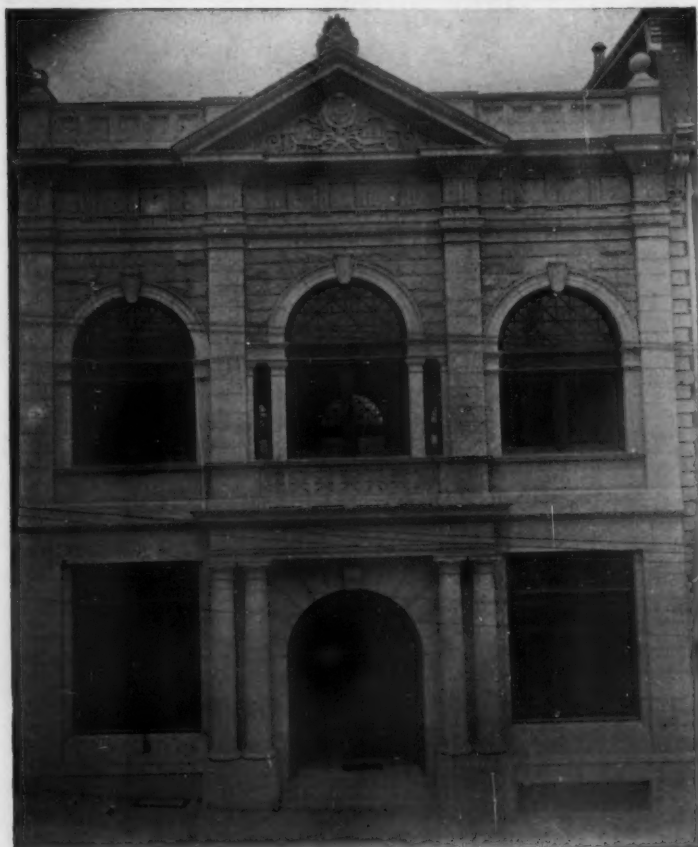
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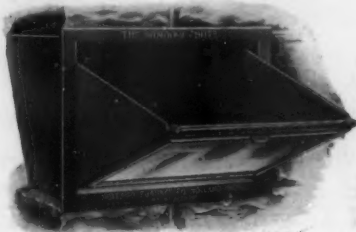
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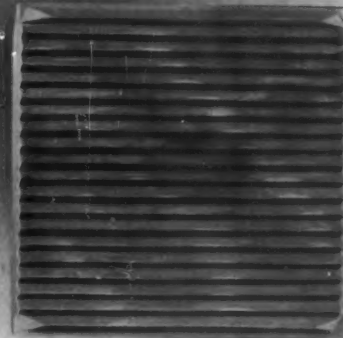
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THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

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Vol. XCIV.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 8, 1908.

No. 1698.



FIG. 10.—ENTRANCE PAVILION, CAMPUS FRONT, BANCROFT HALL.

New Buildings for The United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

By ERNEST FLAGG, ARCHITECT

PART II

THE ACADEMIC GROUP.

This consists of three semi-detached buildings built around three sides of a court which is open to the campus on the fourth side (see Fig. 11). It stands directly opposite Bancroft Hall at the other end of the campus and faces on a prolongation of Maryland Avenue at the head of which is the main entrance to the grounds. The principal walk through the campus will connect this group with Bancroft Hall. (See Fig. 2.) On the right side of the courtyard as one faces it is the Academic Building proper and on the other side a corresponding building of the same size and appearance for the Department of Physics and Chemistry. At the back of the court is the Library.

According to the original plans, the Department of Physics and Chemistry was to occupy a separate building nearer the entrance gate, but as it was necessary to finish Bancroft Hall before work on this group could be begun, a delay of several years occurred between the

making of the estimates and starting the work. In the meantime the requirements of the Department of Physics and Chemistry had grown on account of the increase in the size of the school, so that the building as originally planned for it was not large enough, and the cost of labor and material had at the same time advanced so much that the building as originally designed for the Academic departments and Library could not be built for the sum allotted to it. It was therefore determined to recast the whole plan of this group in a cheaper mould, and to combine the Physics and Chemistry Building with the Library and Academic Building. Brick was substituted for granite and the space allotted to the Library was greatly reduced. The alterations made necessary here in the original plans were perhaps the most disastrous of all those required to compensate for the rise in the cost of building and the increase in the size of the school. Fig. 11 shows this group as originally designed.

The courtyard, upon which the buildings face, was intended to be raised, to be approached by a broad flight of steps and to be ornamented by balustrades, pedestals for trophy guns, and other architectural features, but all this was abandoned to keep down the cost.

The Library building at the back of the courtyard (Plate 7) has two stories and a basement, the latter faced with granite, boldly rusticated. The main entrance is approached by a double run of steps. Above the first platform a marble tablet which was made when the Academy was first established at Annapolis has been set in the parapet. It bears an inscription stating that the naval school was founded under the administration of President Polk; George Bancroft being Secretary of the Navy.

The first story of the building is made of alternate courses of brick and granite without ornamentation, and is pierced by six large windows and the central doorway. The second floor contains the main reading room and the front is ornamented by coupled doric columns between the windows and by paneled piers at the cor-

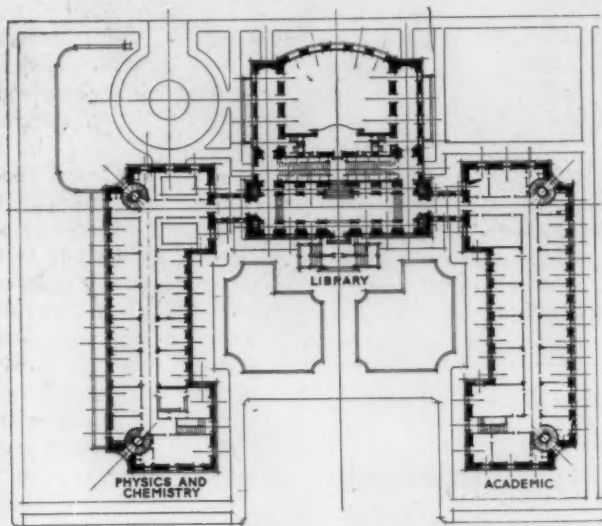


FIG. 11.—GROUND PLAN, ACADEMIC GROUP.

ners. Over the central window, which is larger and more elaborate in its treatment than the others, is a semicircular pediment sheltering two reclining marble figures, which rest on the archivolt of the window. Above the main cornice is a balustrade. At the corners of the piers are trophies composed of prows, etc. The pedestals above the coupled columns were intended to receive the statues of six admirals, but they were omitted for lack of funds. The clock tower stands about 30 feet back of the façade. It is 25 feet square by 140 feet high. The entrance vestibule is an apartment 135 feet long by 34 feet wide (Plate 10). It is finished in Caen stone, and the floor is of sandstone. It is divided into a central nave and aisles by piers which support the vaulting. The nave is covered by a barrel vault, which is penetrated at each bay by transverse intersecting vaults which cover the aisles. The floors of the aisles are raised by five steps above the general level, making platforms intended for the display of some of the objects of historic and technical interest which have been accumulating for years at the Academy. On the side opposite the windows are recesses for glass cases, which are to contain the cap-

tured flags. Other cases for these flags are to be provided for similar recesses at the sides of the grand staircase. All the flags which the United States has ever captured on the high seas are now at the Academy; when they are properly arranged in the cases they will form an exhibit of the greatest interest.

The grand staircase in two flights is beyond the trophy hall. Plate 8 shows one-half of it. The archway at the right is directly opposite the main entrance, and the monumental door on the left gives access to the stage of the auditorium. This door is intended for the use of the President or other distinguished visitors who may use the platform of the auditorium on special occasions. The large windows on the right open into the reading room of the Library. The stairway is lighted by circular skylights in the vaulting. The blocks at the sides of the steps are to serve as pedestals for objects of interest or beauty.

The books are disposed in cases around the main reading room, which is directly over the trophy hall, and in two lateral galleries or stock rooms. The reading room is 135 feet long and 34 feet wide. It is lighted by seven large windows. The walls above the bookcases are plain, but the ceiling is richly coffered.

Back of that part of the building in which are the reading room, trophy hall and stairway is the auditorium (see Fig. 11). It is 84 feet wide and 66 feet deep. The back wall is curved and is pierced by five large windows. The hall has a gallery, and the total seating capacity is about 1,000.

The Library is connected with the other two buildings which face the courtyard. The Academic Building, the one to the right, is almost wholly given up to classrooms and the offices of the heads of the departments. Its dimensions are 150 feet long and 85 feet wide.

The class rooms are generally twenty-five feet square, each room being lighted on one side by a very large window above the blackboard which extends around the room. The court side of this building is shown in Plate 9, and the river side in Plate 13. The basement walls are of granite and the rest of the walls of brick and granite. The roofs are of slate and copper. The Physics and Chemistry Building corresponds in size and outward appearance to the Academic Building, but the arrangement of the rooms is different. It contains a lecture hall having a seating capacity of about 600. Great care and study were bestowed on the planning and equipment of this building, and it is complete and commodious in both.

Directly back of the Academic group stands the Marine Engineering Building. This is in the form of a rectangle measuring 266 feet by 175 feet. It contains two enclosed courts, each 62 feet by 46 feet. There are two main floors and an upper story partly in the roof. The walls, like those of most of the other buildings, are of Naval Academy gray brick and granite. The cornice is of wrought iron, and the roof of copper. The building contains a great many fine shops and laboratories well equipped and perfectly lighted. The main entrance, shown in Plate 14, is directly opposite the northwesterly wall of the auditorium of the Library. On the other side of the building, but connected with it, stands the annex containing the foundry. This building is 125 feet wide and 71 feet deep.

BANCROFT HALL

The midshipmen's quarters, named in honor of George Bancroft, Secretary of the Navy, under whose administration the Naval Academy was founded, is the largest and most expensive of the new buildings. It stands at the southeasterly end of the Campus, which it separates from the Parade Ground. It is flanked on the northeast by the Gymnasium and Seamanship Building, and on the southwest by the Armory. It is connected with each of these buildings by colonnades. The extreme dimensions of the building are, length 733 feet, depth 458 feet. It is five stories high. The building is built around three courts, the center one of which is

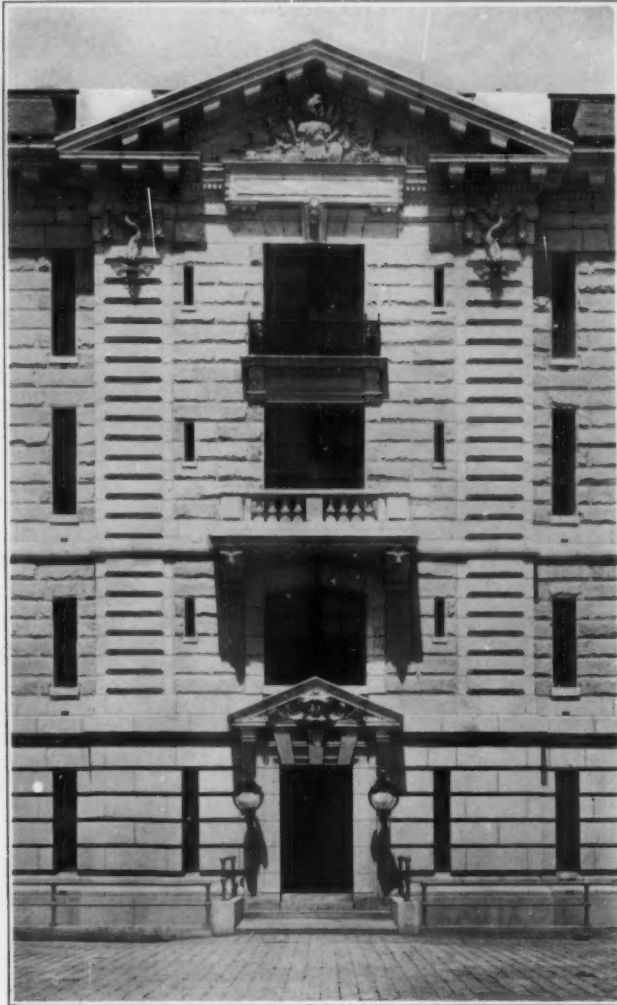


FIG. 12.—INTERMEDIATE PAVILION, TERRACE FRONT, BANCROFT HALL.

open to the Campus. This court is 300 feet wide, and 183 feet deep. The other two courts are enclosed on all sides, and are each 100 feet square. At the centre of the water side of the building, a pavilion projects from the general mass. This pavilion is 167 feet wide by 200 feet deep. It contains the Recreation Hall below, and the Memorial Hall above. The building stands on a terrace 1,040 feet long by 75 feet deep. Owing to the topography of the land the terrace is low on the Campus side and high on the Parade Ground side. The main entrance is at the back of the great court on the campus side; it is approached by a monumental perron and a ramp en fer de cheval.

This building is entirely of granite. The basement and all the architectural details are of cut work, and the plain wall surfaces are of rock-faced ashlar. The main entrance doors are bronze, and the roofs are of slate and copper. Four very handsome French bronze cannons of seventeenth century workmanship are mounted on pedestals at either side of the perron. The arms of the Academy are over the central doorway, and trophies in granite surmount the flanking piers of the frontispiece. Tablets of Levanto marble are above the lesser doors (Plate 20). An idea of the terrace on the Campus side can be had from Fig. 13. The great courtyard referred to above lies between the two wings of the building which one sees in this picture. Fig. 14 is a view of one of these wings taken from a point on the wall of the basin below the terrace which on account of the grade is higher here than elsewhere on this front. The corner piers of the angle pavilions are ornamented above the cornice line by granite blocks in the form of capstans richly carved. A fountain occupies the corner of the terrace wall.

The three doorways of the main entrance above mentioned give access to the vestibule (Plate 24), the walls of which up to and including the cornice are of solid limestone. The vaulting is covered with plaster and was intended to be decorated in fresco. The floor is of marble. The central flight of stairs leads to the Memorial Hall, and two side flights, which do not show in the picture, lead to the Recreation Hall. These two rooms occupy the projecting pavilion on the water front of the building, which will be referred to later. Plates 21 and 22 are other views of the vestibule. At the left of the latter picture one can see the openings into the main corridors at the various story levels. These main corridors are sixteen feet wide and traverse the building longitudinally. At either end they abut upon the porticos connecting this building on one side with the Armory and on the other with the Gymnasium. Together they form a vista 1,247 feet in length. These main corridors are intersected by others which give access to the parts of the building which enclose the two smaller courts. The rooms are arranged in suites of three rooms and a bath; each suite intended for two midshipmen. Each boy has his own bedroom, and the bath and study are used in common. The studies are sixteen feet square and the bedrooms half that size. The baths are rain baths. I think I deserve the credit for their introduction, and for this feature, at least, the thanks of the midshipmen. I believe the baths are more prized by the young men than all the other improvements combined. I once asked a midshipman how he liked the baths. He said: "I have used mine seven times to-day." Annapolis is a hot place in summer, and the drills and other exercises of the midshipmen call for numerous changes of dress.

At the head of the steps in the vestibule a monumental doorway gives access to the principal room in the building, called the Memorial Hall. I hope the name will be changed to Alumni Hall. The annual dinners of the Alumni are held there, and it contains memorials to many departed members. Plate 25 is a picture of the central entrance doorway. Like the vestibule the walls of this room up to and including the cornice are of solid limestone. Plate 23 is a view of the interior of this hall. Its length is 158 feet, and its breadth is sixty feet. The vault is covered with plaster which was intended to be decorated in fresco. Plate 26

is a view taken in the Recreation Hall, which is directly below the Memorial Hall, and is of the same size. The walls of this room are also of solid limestone. The photograph shows one of the three principal entrance doors. This apartment was originally intended as the mess hall, but owing to the great increase in the number of midshipmen, it was not large enough. When the plans were made the number of midshipmen was about 300, and the building was designed to accommodate 500, but before it was finished the number had increased to 900. I advocated an increase in its size when it could easily have been made, but the authorities preferred to lodge men in the study rooms, and to place the mess hall under the terrace.

Plate 17 is a view of the pavilion, whose interior we

Ground. Fig. 12 shows one of the intermediate pavilions of the wings at either side of the Mess Hall Pavilion; one of them can be seen to the left in the last-mentioned photograph.

Bancroft Hall was built two or three years after the original estimates were made, and after there had been a very considerable rise in the cost of labor and material, and although it was necessary to greatly reduce the cost in order to keep within the estimate, it was not affected so injuriously as were some of the later buildings. If the contract could have been let when the estimates were first made, there is no doubt but that the whole plan could have been carried out as originally designed. Contracts for the boathouse, power house and Armory were made at that time with the sum allotted for

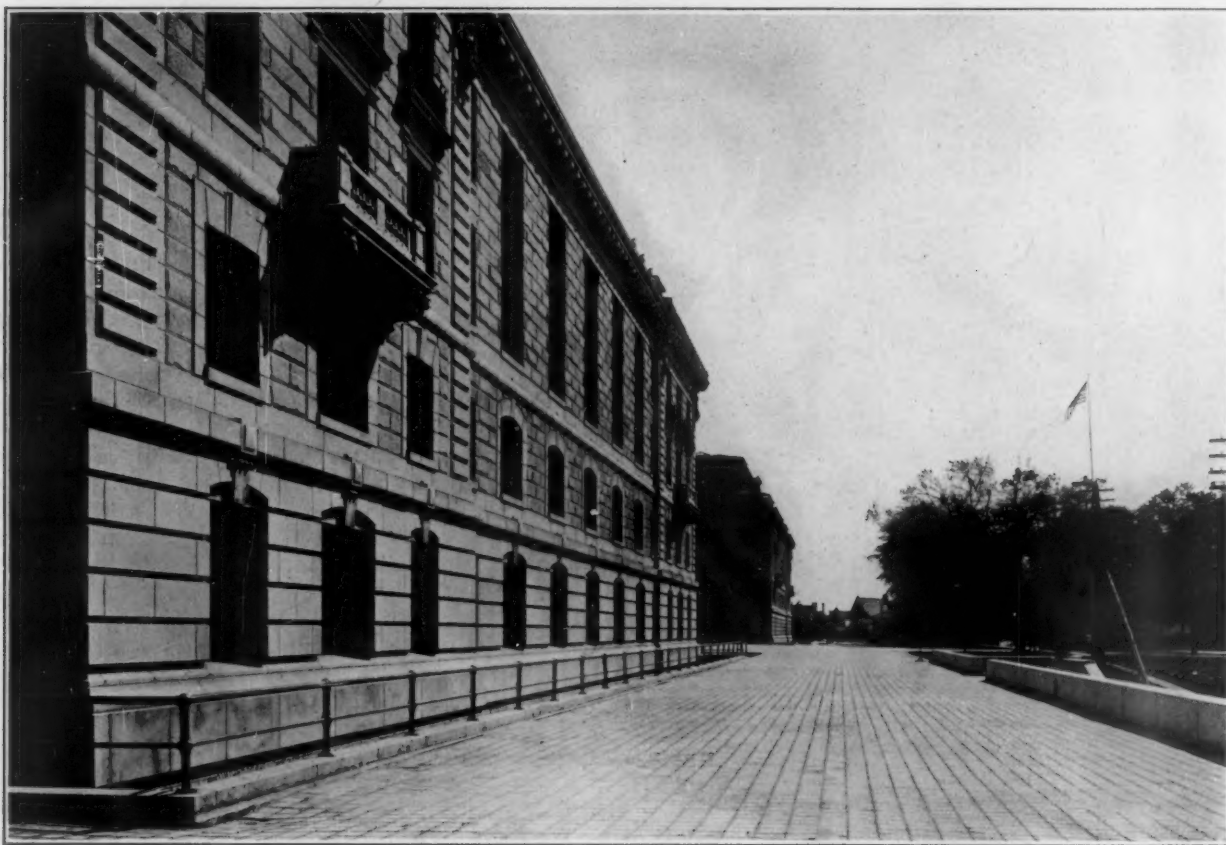


FIG. 13.—CADET QUARTERS, BANCROFT HALL, CAMPUS FRONT.

have just described, as seen from the terrace on the water side. The loggia is at the level of the Memorial Hall, and the large windows below it give light to the Recreation Hall. The kitchen is below the last mentioned apartment, and the mess hall occupies the space under the terrace. It is 380 feet long, and 73 feet wide, divided into three aisles by piers which support the vaulting, eighteen feet above the floor. At the left of the photograph can be seen the colonnade which connects Bancroft Hall to the Armory and which is symmetrical with the other colonnade connecting it with the Gymnasium. Plate 18 is a closer view of the colonnade as seen from the terrace. Fig. 13 was taken on the terrace looking toward the Armory. The present mess hall is under the terrace. Plate 19 shows the approach to this terrace from the level of the Parade

each, but every subsequent building had to be pared down to meet the increased cost of building.

In the case of Bancroft Hall, the main body of the building was reduced in width twenty-seven feet by the omission of central courts which were intended to furnish light for the corridors. The omission of these courts did not reduce the capacity of the building, but did affect injuriously the lighting of the interior and its appearance. If it had been built according to the original plan, there would have been a central longitudinal corridor on the main floor twenty-two feet wide, lighted from above, while the corridors on the upper floors would have received direct light from courts instead of borrowed light through the room, as at present. It was also necessary to abandon the granite dormers of the corner pavilions and substitute copper; also to omit the

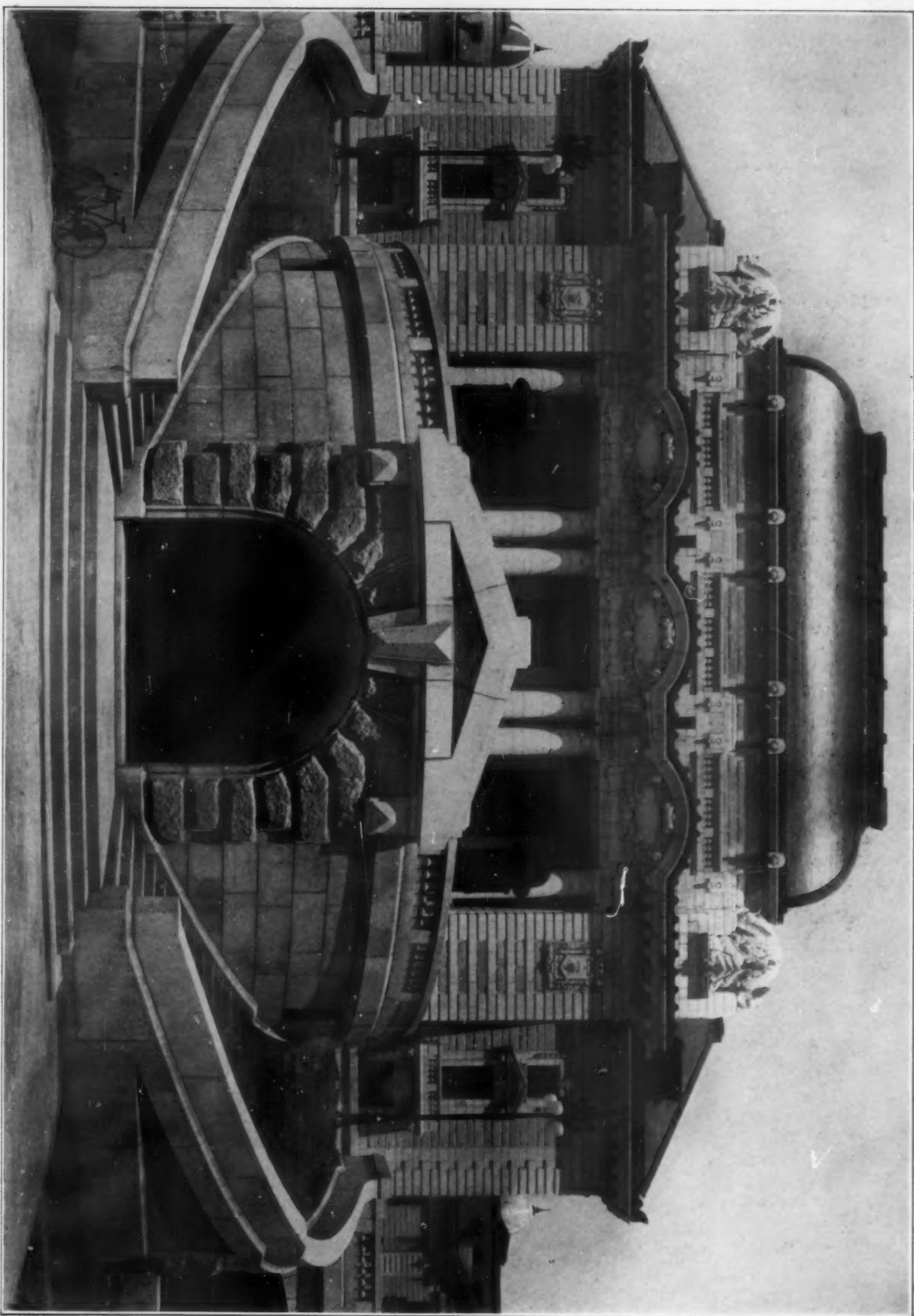


PLATE 19.—CENTRAL PAVILION, BANCROFT HALL, AND STEPS TO TERRACE.

NEW BUILDINGS FOR THE UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY, ANNAPOLIS, MD., PART II.

Mr. Ernest Flagg, Architect.

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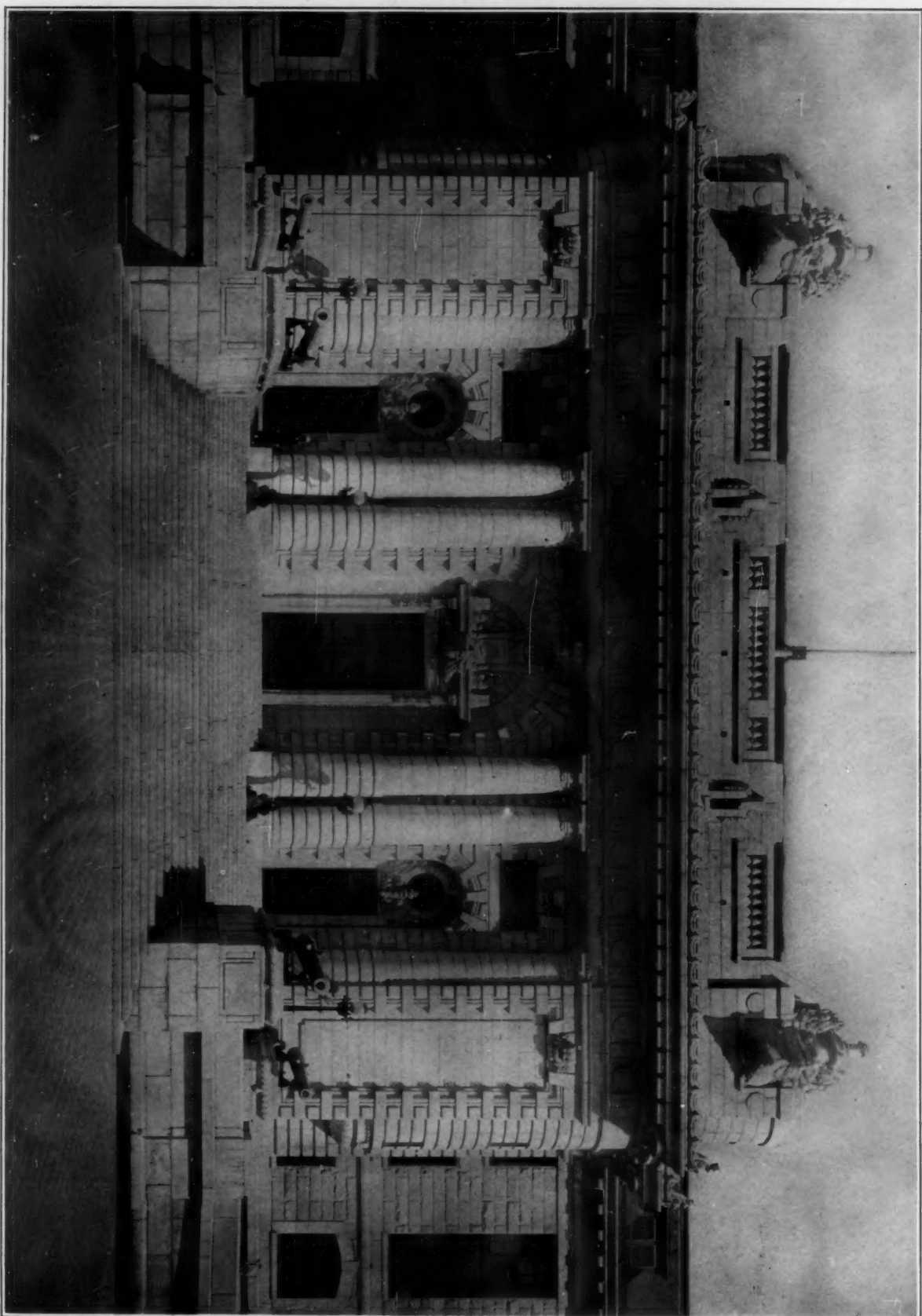


PLATE 20.—MAIN ENTRANCE, BANCROFT HALL, FROM TERRACE ON CAMPUS FRONT.

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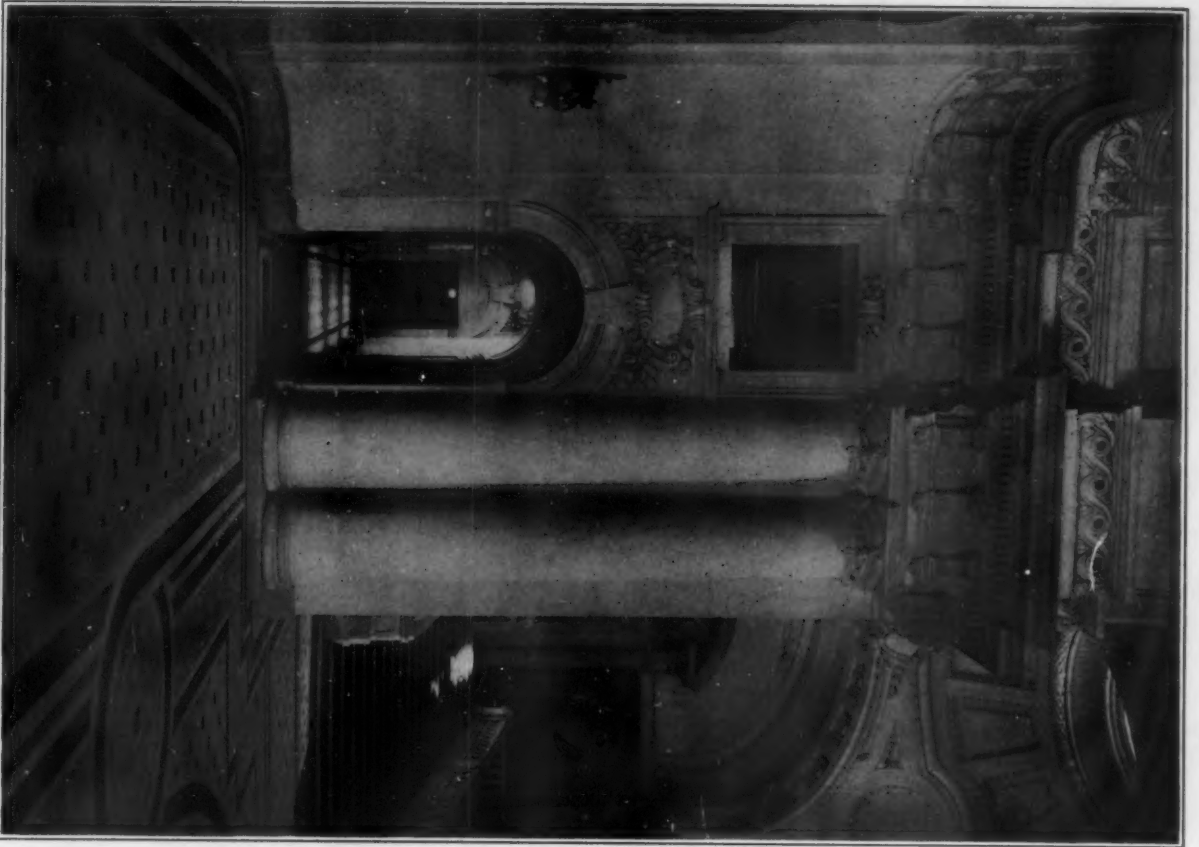


PLATE 21.

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PLATE 22.

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PLATE 23.—MEMORIAL HALL IN BANCROFT HALL.

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Mr. Ernest Flagg, Architect.



PLATE 24.—CENTRAL STAIRCASE LEADING TO MEMORIAL HALL, BANCROFT HALL, FROM VESTIBULE.

(The remains of John Paul Jones have been temporarily placed under this staircase awaiting the completion of the Chapel Crypt.)

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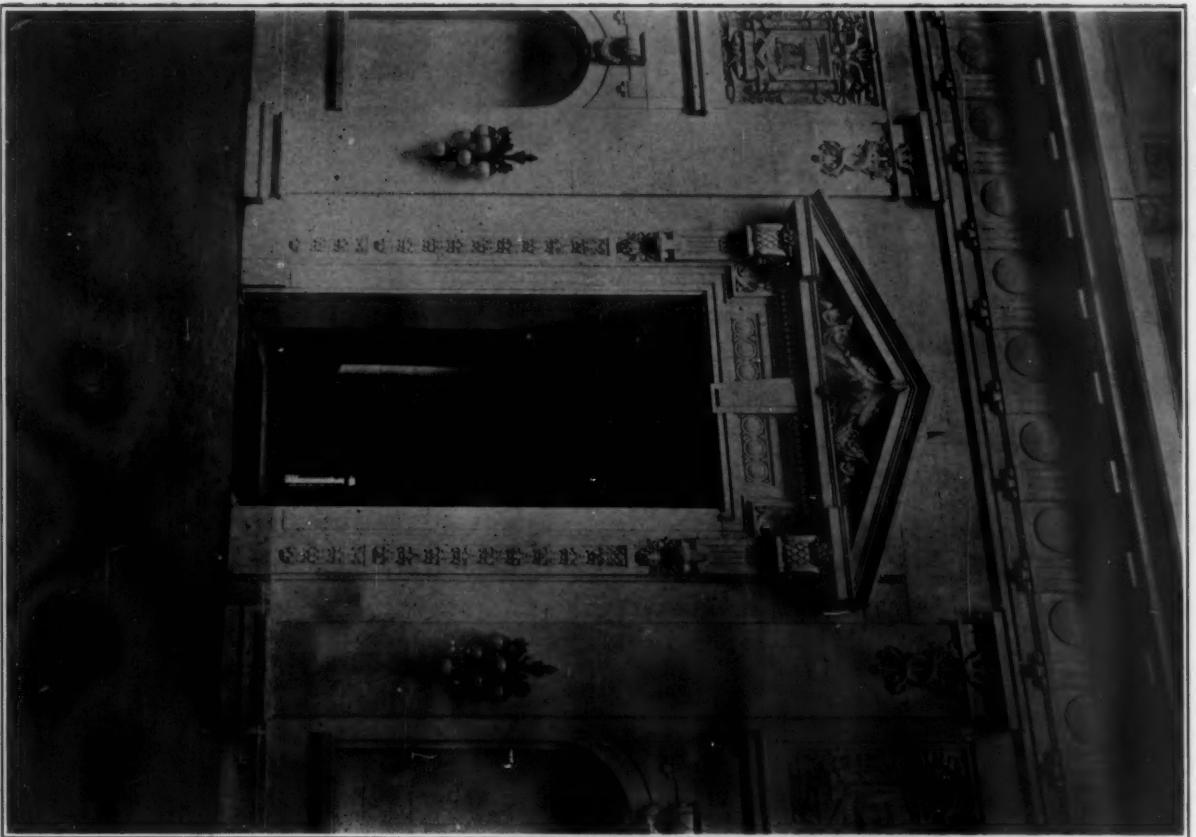


PLATE 25.—CENTRAL DOORWAY, MEMORIAL HALL, LEADING TO MAIN STAIRWAY.

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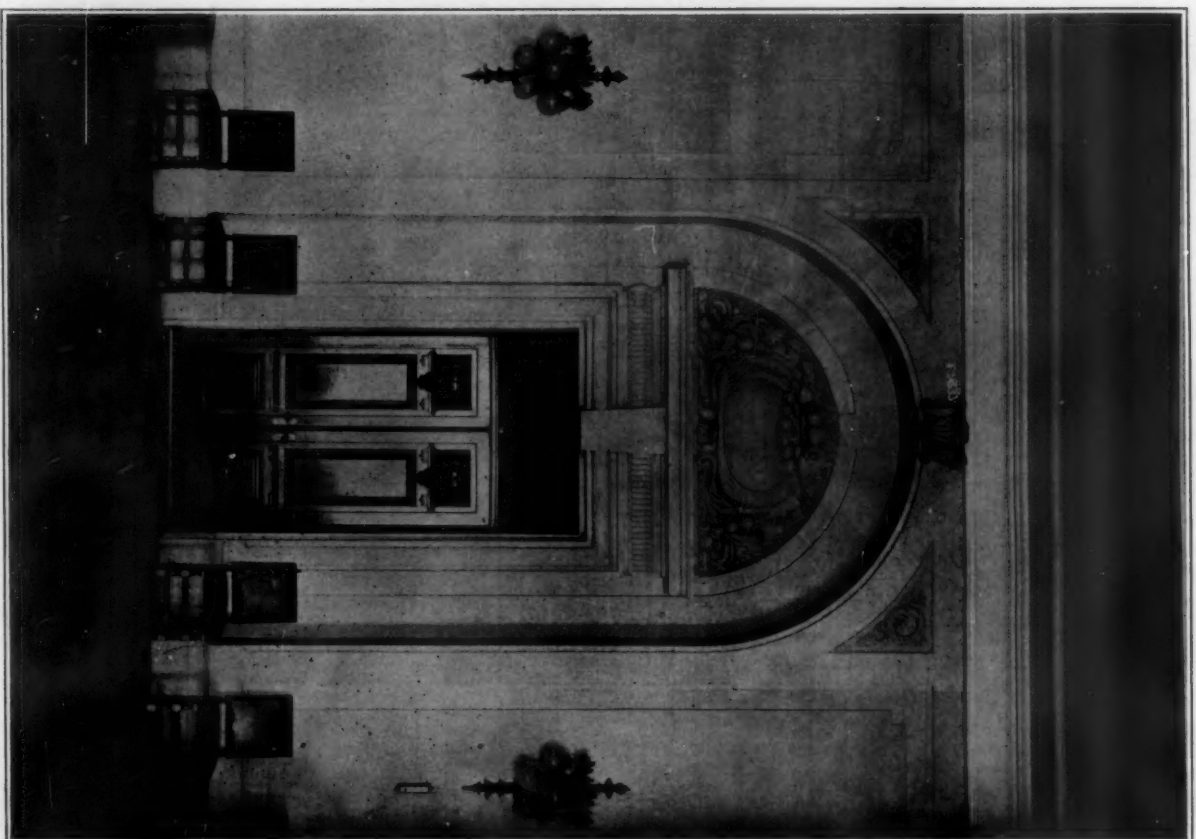


PLATE 26.—DOORWAY, RECREATION HALL.

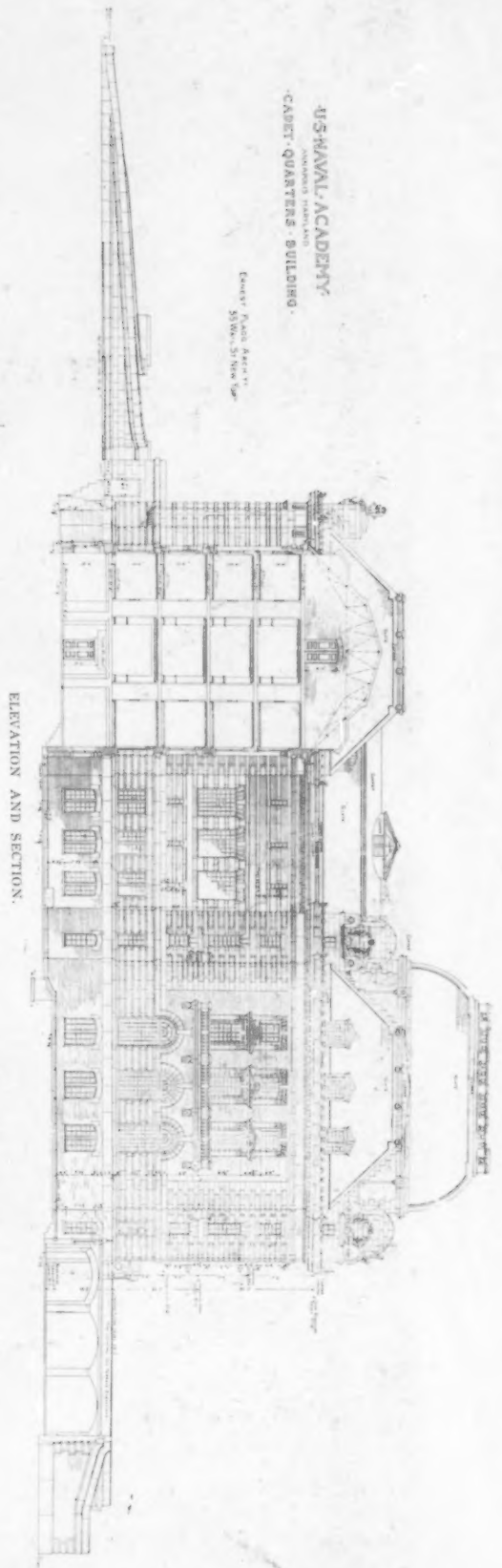
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U.S. NAVAL ACADEMY
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND
CADET QUARTERS BUILDING.

Exterior, South Elevation.
50' 0" x 31' 0" x 10' 0"



ELEVATION AND SECTION.

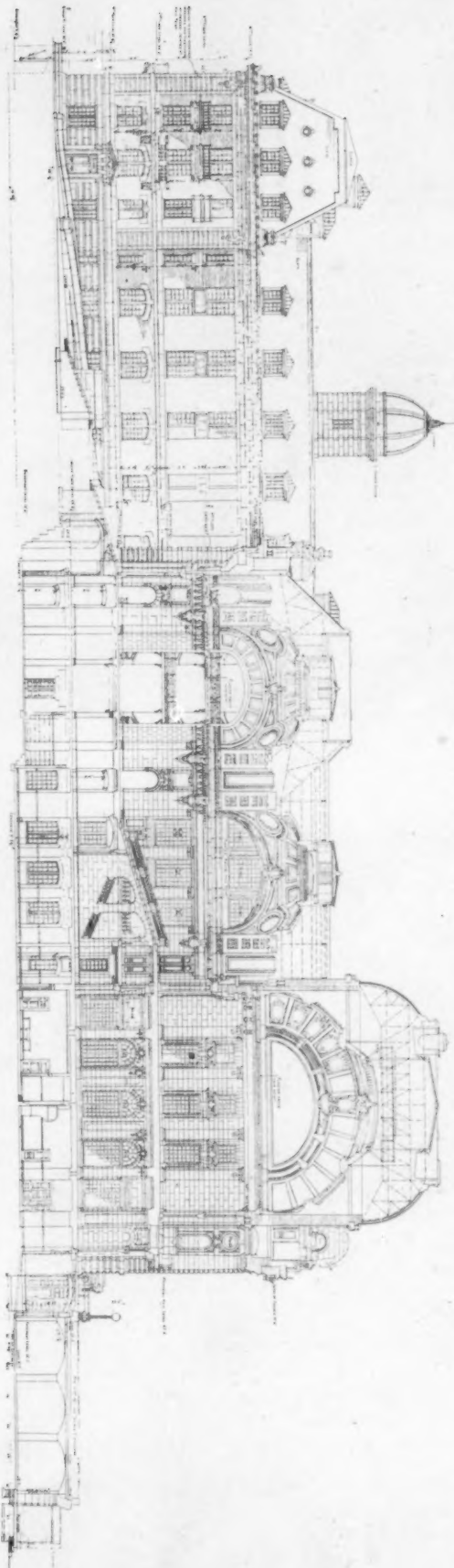


PLATE 27.—BANCROFT HALL, TRANSVERSE SECTION.

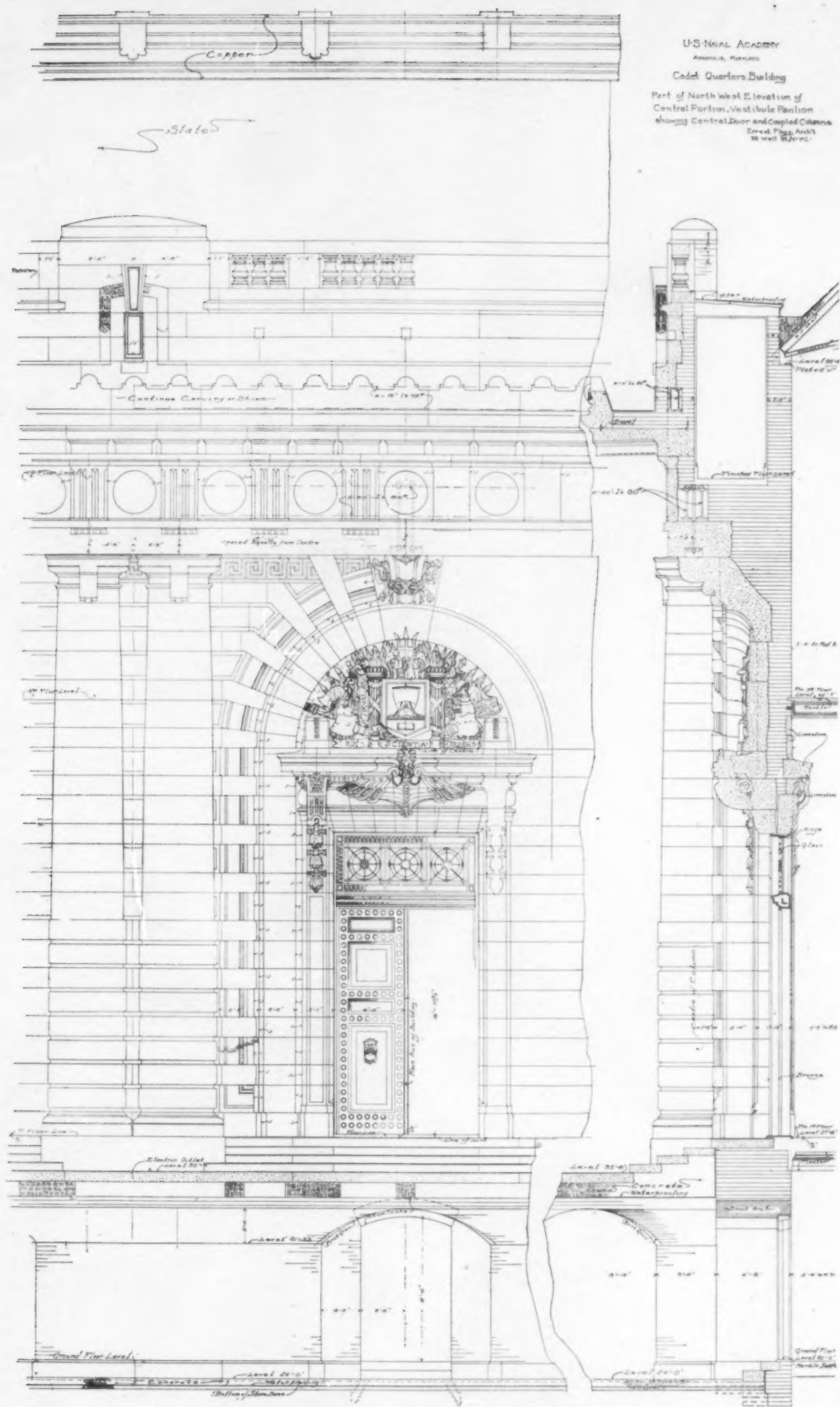
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U.S. NAVAL ACADEMY

Annapolis, Maryland

Cadet Quarters Building

Part of North West Elevation of
Central Portion, Vestibule Portion
showing Central Door and Capital Columns
Erect Flagg, Architect
18 West 82nd St.

PART OF NORTHWEST ELEVATION OF CENTRAL PORTION.

PLATE 29.—BANCROFT HALL.

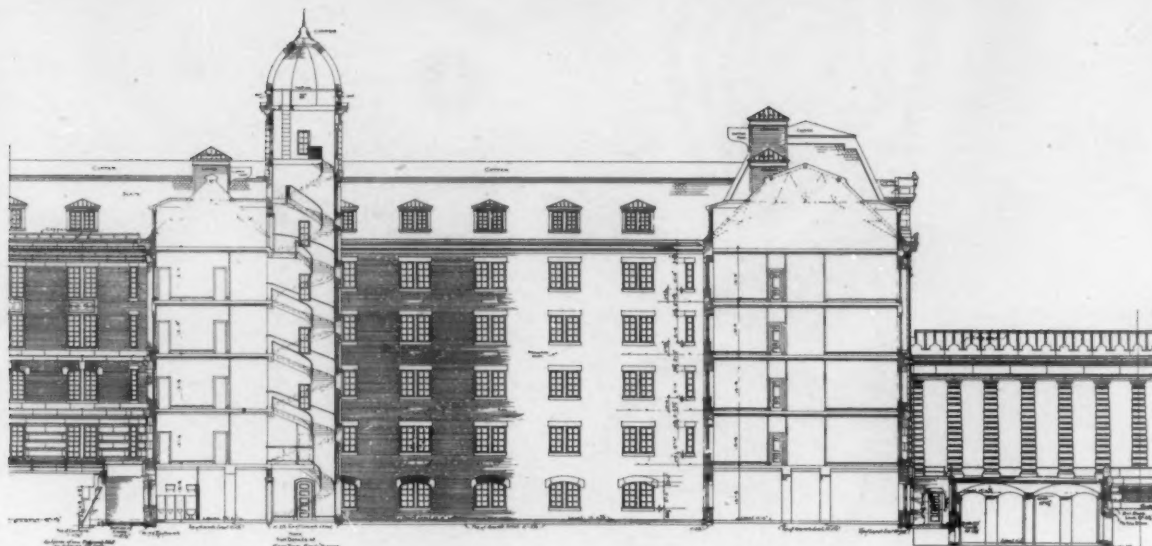
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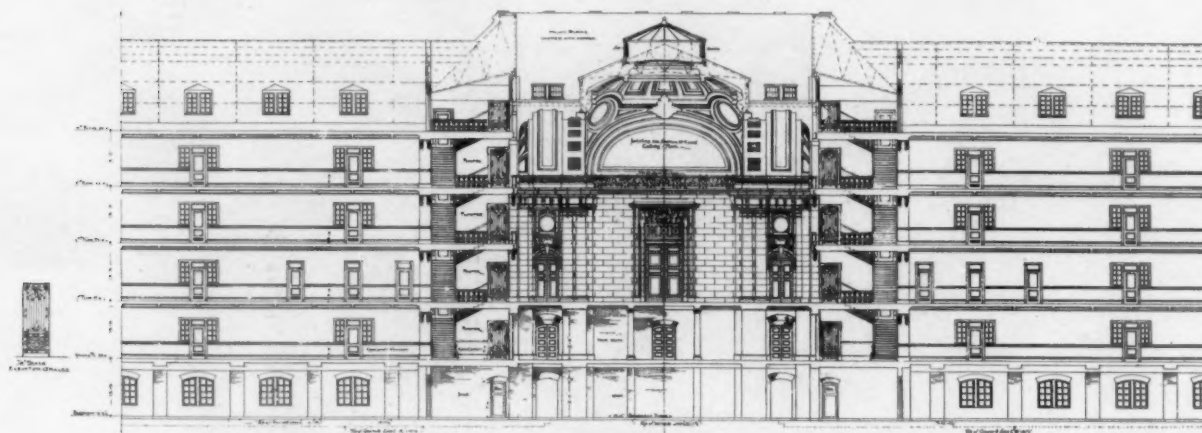
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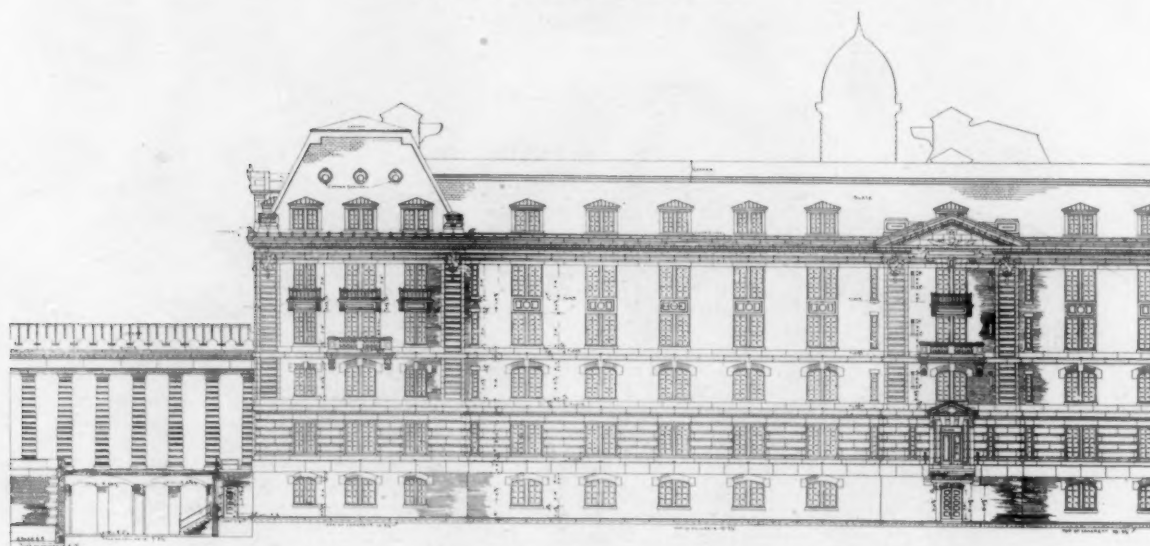
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SECTION THROUGH WING TOWARDS ARMORY.



SECTION THROUGH CENTRAL PORTION.



ELEVATION OF WING TOWARDS ARMORY.

PLATE 30.—BANCROFT HALL.

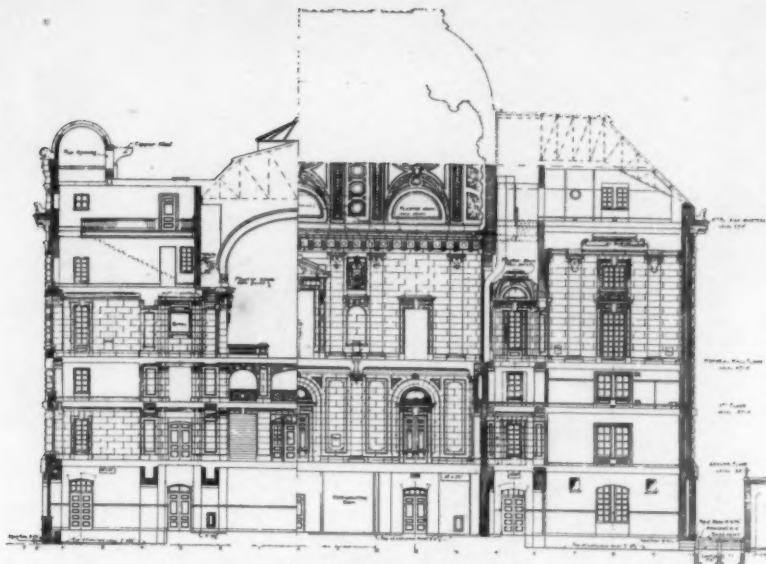
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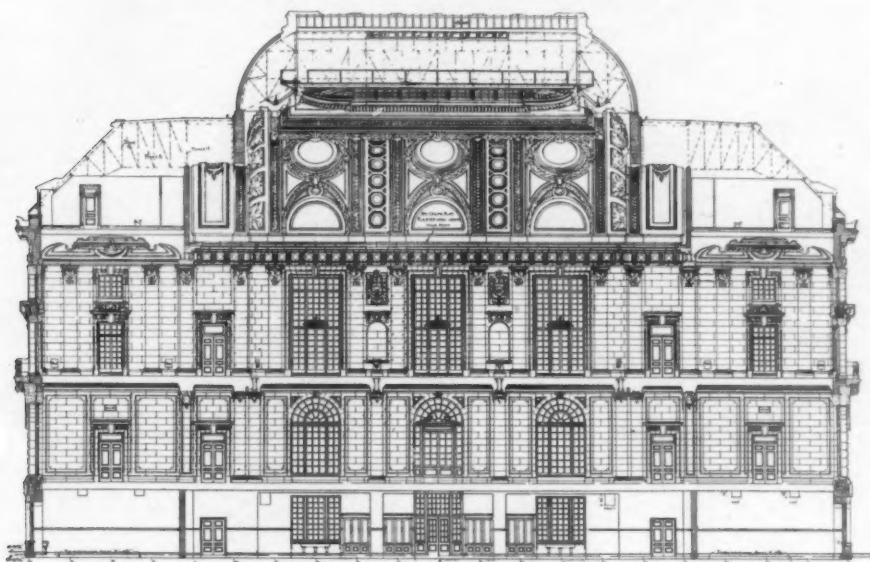
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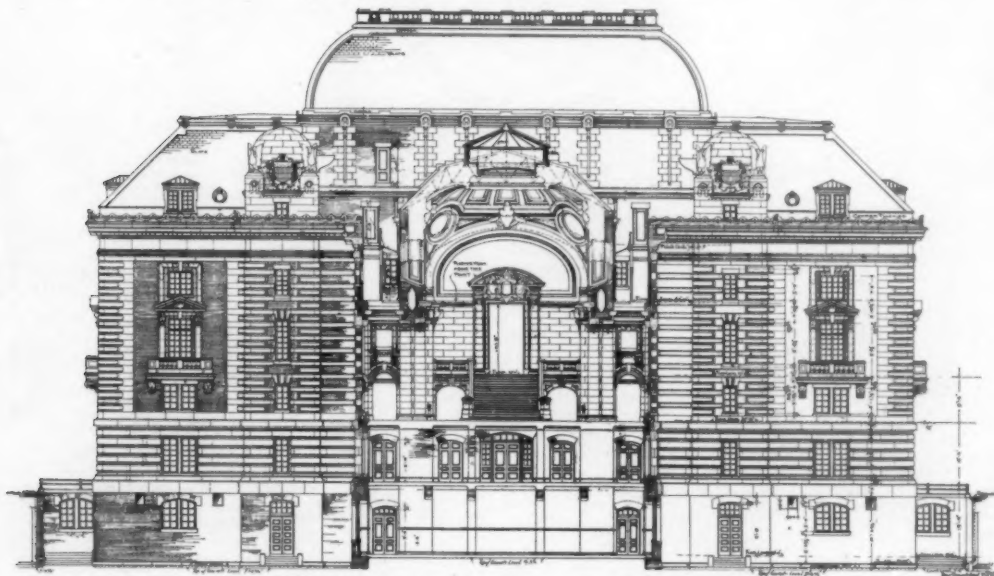
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SECTION THROUGH MEMORIAL HALL PAVILION.



SECTION THROUGH MEMORIAL HALL PAVILION.



SECTION THROUGH CENTRAL PORTION.

PLATE 31.—BANCROFT HALL.

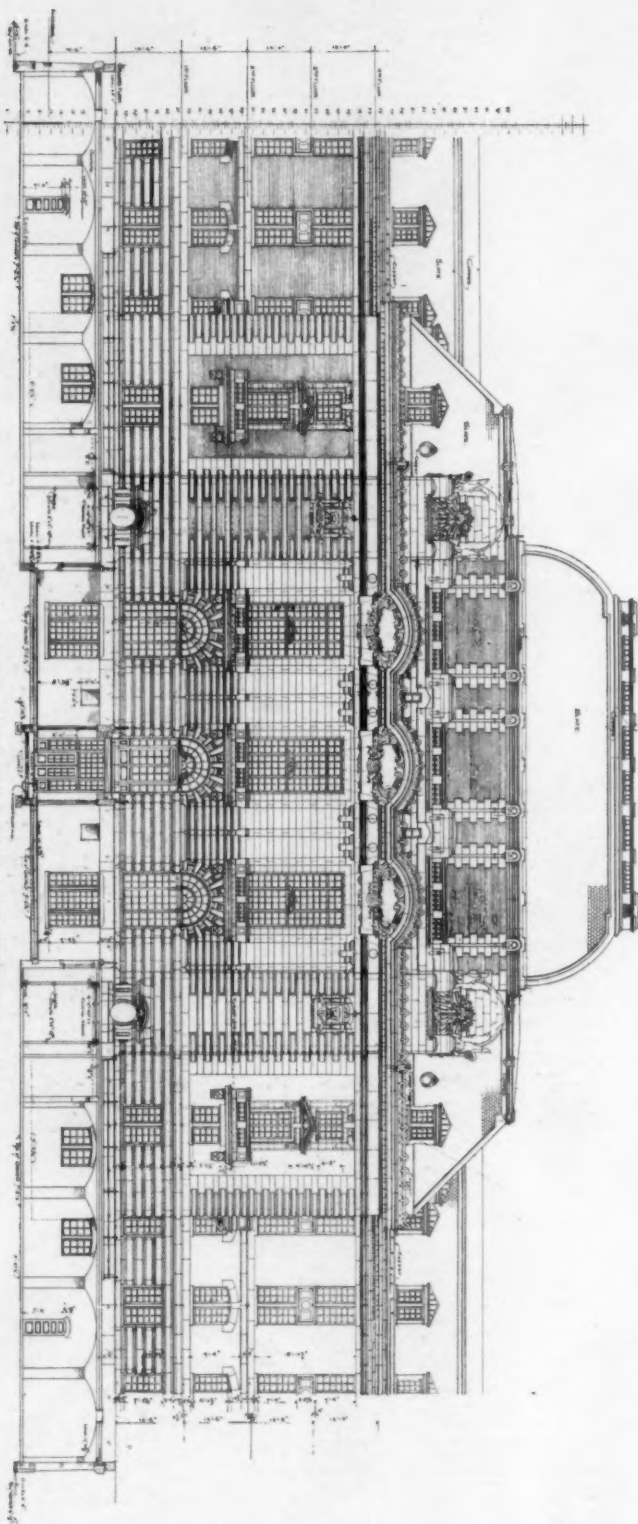
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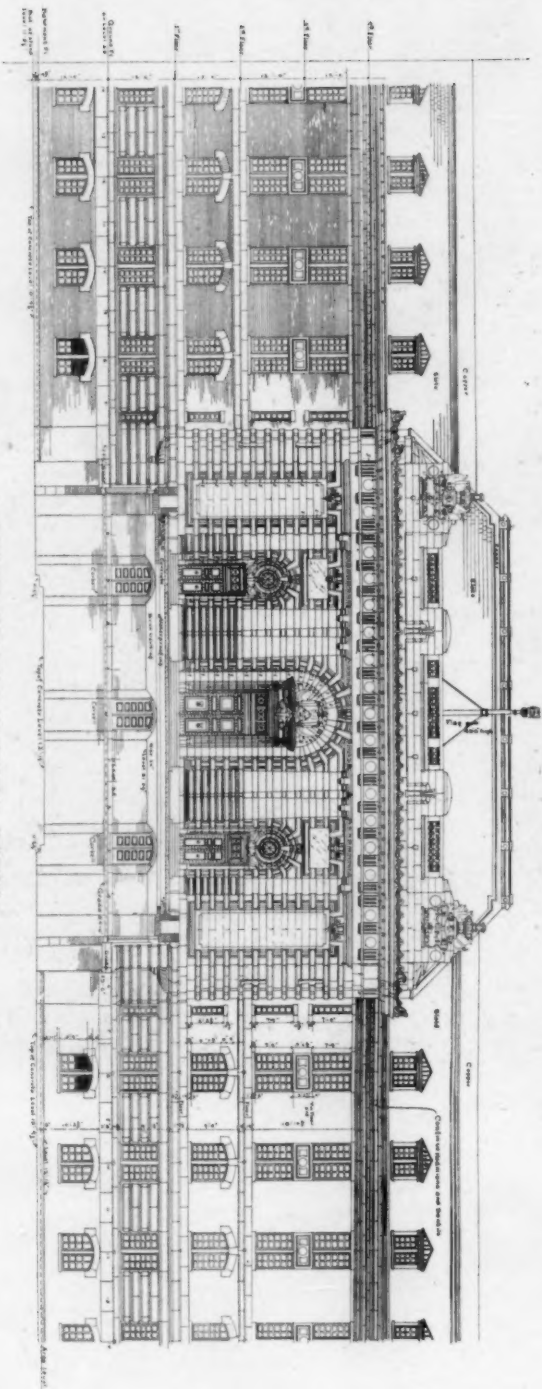
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ELEVATION OF CENTRAL PORTION FROM PARADE GROUNDS.



NORTHWEST ELEVATION OF CENTRAL PORTION.
PLATE 32.—BANCROFT HALL.

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crowning balustrade of granite. The architectural treatment of the corner pavilions was also modified farther to reduce the cost, but the necessary reduction was made without using brick instead of granite and otherwise reducing the quality of the materials and workmanship, as it was found necessary to do in the later buildings, after there had been a still further advance in the cost of construction. Fig. 4 shows the building as originally designed.

Fire Prevention

THE subject of fire prevention has claimed the attention of architects and builders at all times, but never to the extent that it has at present.

Mr. Evans' position in the mercantile world entitles him to a serious reading, and we recommend a careful perusal of his address.

He defines fire protection as the general term applied to the science of so constructing, protecting, and occupying buildings as to minimize the danger of fire, and in the narrower term, covering the mechanical aids employed to resist, discover, and fight fire.

When large figures are dealt with, it is difficult to convey a proper sense of proportion.

If we state that the annual fire loss of the United States, on a ten years' average for the years up to the end of 1902 (prior to the great Baltimore and San Francisco fires), was in excess of one hundred and forty-six millions of dollars, and up to the commencement of the present



FIG. 14.—PART OF NORTH WING AND TERRACE, BANCROFT HALL.

To safeguard life and property against the ravages of fire has been the study and great effort of every municipality. While perhaps there is some question as to whether the absolutely fireproof structure has yet been built, the ingenuity of modern inventors has accomplished so much in this direction that the question cannot long remain in dispute.

Mr. Powell Evans, of the Merchant & Evans Company, of Philadelphia, addressed a recent meeting of the National Association of Manufacturers, held in New York City, on the subject of fire protection, and we have received a pamphlet containing this address.

We have had much on this subject from the technical side, and this pamphlet is of especial interest, as it sets forth the matter from the viewpoint of a successful and practical man of affairs.

year was almost two hundred million dollars, we give no relative sense of this enormous destruction of property. To better understand these figures, and how they average with familiar items of our national expenditure, the following table will be of interest:

36%	U. S. Govt. Total Receipts.....	\$554,390,238
37%	Net Earnings Railways in U. S....	542,274,762
37%	U. S. Govt. Total Ordinary Expenditures	532,018,116
76%	Interest paid Railways in U. S....	261,044,569
78%	U. S. Internal Revenue Receipts...	253,400,164
79%	U. S. Customs.....	252,359,639
122%	Dividends paid Railways in U. S...	162,124,558
141%	U. S. Pensions.....	140,861,166
152%	U. S. Postoffice Receipts.....	130,201,926

156%	Commercial failures in U. S. (liabilities)	126,646,386
157%	U. S. War Department cost.....	126,465,728
165%	Fire Insurance loss payments.....	120,352,198
180%	U. S. Gold production (coining value).	
	U. S. Silver production.....	109,805,439
242%	U. S. Navy cost.....	81,871,647
648%	Interest on U. S. National Debt....	30,568,000

The total loss in 1907 was \$216,000,000, and in January, 1908, the worst record ever known was made in the fire loss sustained in the Central States and Canada, aggregating almost \$30,000,000.

The United States and Canadian fire loss for the first four months of 1908 was \$91,464,600, or at the annual rate of \$275,000,000 for both countries (the share of the United States being higher than for any like average previous period).

All these figures conclusively prove the constant increase in fire waste, but do not represent all the cost imposed upon the country from this cause. The cost of insurance is the measure of this amount.

About 630 stock and mutual fire insurance companies during 1907 wrote approximately 30,000,000,000 of risks for which they received \$301,038,893 cash premiums.

Not all the property burned in 1907 was insured. Nevertheless, the cash premiums received by these fire insurance companies during this year show an actual average cost to the people of the United States of \$1.40 for every \$1 of fire loss.

It is stated by fire insurance authorities that an average of 60 cents out of every \$1 of premium received is used to pay insured fire loss. With these figures as a basis, it will be possible, by reducing fire waste for the public, to save on an average *at once* all uninsured values now burned and *in time* 1 2/3 of all insured values now burned.

Mr. Evans states: "A comparison with other countries of like civilization will supply a fair test. In round figures the per capita fire loss in the United States during the past year has been \$3 as against \$0.33 in the principal European countries, including England, France, Germany and Italy—or *nine times more fire waste and interruption of business (which insurance cannot cover) in the United States than in Western Europe*. There are certain conditions in these countries that operate to effect a lower fire loss than would reasonably be possible here, viz.: the larger use of noncombustible materials, due to the high cost of wood, and better building codes in letter and practice; the lower height and smaller areas employed in their city construction; and, finally, the intangible influence of their older civilization, which makes these people more careful of small savings in all their affairs, and generally more cautious than we have yet become. Allowing duly for these fundamental differences between the countries compared, it is yet apparent that the nine times larger fire loss in the United States than the principal Western European countries suffer is outrageously and criminally greater than it should be; and this condition must arise largely from the ignorance and carelessness of this country's people. Ignorance, carelessness, or isolated self-interest, when they result in the tremendous sacrifice of life and property now habitually occurring among us from this one cause become nothing less than criminal. It has been argued by some that so far in our national development the total gain to national wealth, arising from per-

missible construction of buildings below the desirable standard of fire resistance (thus enabling men with limited capital to engage in business operations without undue expenditure on property) has been greater than if too restrictive building laws had been operative. There may have been some merit in this argument applied to times and conditions which have now passed, but should we not now unquestionably on the evidence begin to rigidly enforce in our cities a higher standard of fire resisting building construction? In many European cities a fire is held substantially a crime, and the owner of such property where it occurs, regardless of size, must report the facts to the authorities, and is charged for the use of the public service to extinguish it. Every consideration leads to the belief that this problem needs present attention; and it is incumbent upon our business men and great trade organizations, who represent certainly equal brain with any other class in this country, and a larger power and influence, to make themselves felt without delay in ameliorating this evil and unnecessary condition. Many of our business men now know more or less about this matter, and apply it in their own affairs; but, taking the population at large, there is great ignorance not only about the fact that fire waste is as bad as I have shown it, but that it can easily be rectified. The facts must first be widely advertised to arouse sufficient interest among individual citizens to induce them to study the subject, and as far as convenient and permissible to apply the knowledge primarily in their home affairs."

Publicity of the statistics bearing on this subject and the consequent education of the people to a realizing sense of its importance is, as Mr. Evans truthfully states, the only sure means toward the accomplishment of any real good.

While architects and builders are ordinarily alive to all these facts, it is difficult to impress their importance upon clients.

The cheapening in modern construction is largely responsible for much of this fire loss, and, while every municipality of importance may have its building code, or its local ordinances, they are often inadequate, and, probably, but partially enforced.

The Philadelphia *Ledger*, commenting on the recent Chelsea fire, sums up the situation as follows:

"When the country begins to realize that this fire loss is absolute; that insurance never makes good the national loss, which must be paid—every cent of it—out of the earnings and the product of the Nation, perhaps something will be done about it; but in the meantime the waste goes on. And the property that goes up in smoke is but a small part of the cost that is to be remembered. When the loss of human life, numbering 7,000 in a single year, the annual cost of fire protection in the form of apparatus and fire departments, the tax of insurance premiums and the cost of insurance administration, and the loss of business to individuals and to whole communities shall be computed, the aggregate price paid for the national indifference to fire waste becomes of appalling magnitude.

It is idle to attempt to fix the responsibility for this condition of affairs, for it is widely scattered, the national willingness to take chances being just as great a factor as the impatience for wealth, which places present economies before prudence and forethought. The insurance companies, in their eagerness to do business, are also to blame, and the lawmakers have never devoted themselves to the

problem. When they do, when a premium shall be placed upon better building methods, perhaps we shall then begin to act the part of rational, sensible beings.

Excavations at Babylon

THE report on the explorations at Babylon just issued by the German Oriental Society, under the editorship of Friedrich Delitzsch, is of considerable importance. It is now ten years since the expedition under Dr. Koldewey began work on the vast ruins which mark the site of the great Chaldean city. This was a herculean task, because the ruins covered so extensive a space of ground and were of such a complex character that hundreds of thousands of tons of debris had to be excavated. This learned society has, however, been admirably supported by the Imperial Government, and, although there have been no startling discoveries such as rewarded M. De Morgan at Susa in the Code of Khammerabi, or great finds of tablets such as the Americans made at Nippur, the results have been of no small moment. In the first place, the topography of the ancient city is now clearly ascertained; and of even greater importance are the new data which enable us to estimate accurately its size. The statements of Herodotus, who worked on hearsay evidence, and the somewhat wild theories of the late Dr. Jules Oppert, have held the field too long. The idea that Babylon was a city about six times as large as London, with walls a hundred feet thick and some fifty miles in circumference, must be given up. The true area is proved to be about three-quarters of a square mile. The ruins consist of three great groups of mounds. Babil in the north, a pile about ninety feet high, seems to have been a palace or fortress protecting that side of the city. In the middle of the space enclosed by the walls was the great Kasi mound, containing the palaces of Nabupolassar and Nebuchadnezzar; while south of these were the ruins of Amrau-Ibui-Abi, marking the site of the great temple of Bel. In their recent work of exploration the expedition has been greatly assisted by the building inscriptions of Nebuchadnezzar, especially the India House inscription, which is otherwise very monotonous reading, with its lists of temples, forts, gates, walls, etc., built by the mighty monarch. Guided by this record, Dr. Koldewey began to trace the great wall on the east side. It starts from the fort near Babil and runs for about two miles in a southeast direction. There were two walls on this eastern side, where attack was evidently most feared. In 1904 a large portion of these was uncovered. It was of brick about 25 feet thick, with bastions 29 feet wide and 64 feet apart on the outer side; these bastions protruded 12 feet from the wall, but those on the inner side were smaller. This was the rampart called *Imgur Bel* ("Bel has been merciful"). Dr. Delitzsch remarks that it is a strange coincidence that one of the towers of Jerusalem in the post-captivity period was called *Chanan-El* ("God hath been merciful"). Later a second wall was found behind the first, which, from inscribed cylinders of Assurbanipal, King of Assyria, was, we are told, named *Nimitti-Bel* ("Bel's station"). The wall turns to the west, and finally joins the great quay on the Euphrates bank. In the southeastern angle is the *Kasr* mound, and here Dr. Andrea discovered the two palaces joined by the great gate of Istar and divided by the Royal Road or Processional Street, a most important find. East of

the palaces this royal road ran between massive walls decorated with friezes of lions in yellow, white, or green enameled brickwork. The roadway was paved with buccia. The eastern gate was flanked by great towers, which were decorated with figures of bulls and dragons in monochrome relief on richly colored enamel. The Persian artists who decorated the palaces at Susa certainly copied from this elaborate work. Through this gate Cyrus, and later Darius and Alexander, entered Babylon. Two important temples have been discovered by the expedition, that of *Mir-makt* ("The Great Lady"), and that of *Ninip* ("The War-God"), which were absolutely devoid of decoration. Certainly the gold, precious stones, the cedar and bronze gates, with which Nebuchadnezzar says he decorated these fanes, have disappeared. There was found here an important cylinder inscription of Nabupolassar, in which he states that he "lifted the heavy yoke of the Assyrians and drove his foes from the land." Another interesting point is to be noted. It is now clearly proved that the Babylonian houses and public buildings had no second story; and, indeed, the walls of the private dwellings examined by the German expedition are so thin that they could not have supported a second story. There is much of the excavating work yet to be done, and it is to be hoped that next season will be devoted to the exploration of the temple *Bel-Merodach*, where, possibly, inscriptions of great value may be found.—*Glasgow Herald*.

Legal Notes

Freezing weather was pleaded as an excuse for not doing a workmanlike job on some houses in Iowa, but the Supreme Court of that state has recently ruled, 115 N. W. Rep. 1,106, that "if it were to be conceded that the season had something to do with the faulty foundation, the plaintiff undertook to erect the buildings at that particular season and do a first-class job. There was no provision in the contract whereby he was relieved from protecting his work or materials from the effects of freezing weather, and he cannot now claim that he should be released from liability because thereof. The evidence conclusively shows that buildings may be safely erected at any season of the year, if proper steps are taken to protect the material and construction work, and that such is the case is a matter of almost common knowledge." This decision shows the importance of making a distinct provision regarding operations during the winter, in contracts where the work is likely to be affected by very cold weather.—*Engineering Record*.

Architecture of the future

George Oakley Totten, of Washington, D. C., an American delegate to the International Congress of Architects at Vienna, delivered an interesting address, in the course of which, speaking on the development of skyscrapers as a result of conditions in the United States, he said: "Conditions are likely to arise which will greatly influence the architecture of the future. To sail through the air is no longer a mere picture of the imagination, and the day may not be far distant when the architect will have to devote his attention to beautifying not only the fronts of buildings but the roofs as well, so that they may not offend the eye of the esthetic traveler through the sky."—*N. Y. Times*.

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A remarkable decision regarding an architect's responsibility.—An explicit statement of services to be rendered by an architect and responsibilities assumed by him of importance in undertaking a commission.—Need of better understanding in this respect.—An architect's responsibility compared with that of a solicitor or surgeon.

ILLUSTRATIONS:

New Buildings for the United States Naval Academy,
Annapolis, Md. Part II. 12 pages.

WHAT would appear to be a remarkable decision has recently been rendered in England in the case of an architect against whom a suit at law was instituted on account of dry rot which had made its appearance in a building some years after its completion. The Court held the architect as strictly responsible, and damages were assessed accordingly. Apparently the position taken was that the architect had rendered defective service and it was in consequence of this defective service that dry rot had finally developed in the structure. While there is tolerably conclusive evidence to support the belief that the germs of dry rot often exist in lumber that to all external appearances is sound, and therefore the cause or responsibility for its ultimate decay by no means proven, even though the usual measures to insure ventilation are overlooked, it is not so much the finding upon insufficient or non-conclusive evidence (which is of common enough occurrence) that attracts attention, but rather the fact and also degree of liability which this decision imposes upon the architect.

A STATEMENT of services to be rendered by the architect, which has been widely used, and we believe generally approved by members of the profession, and seldom objected to by owners, recites that the architect assumes no responsibility, financial or otherwise; that he simply engages to act as adviser to, and agent for, the owner. This statement is ordinarily repeated in the specification for the work in hand, and would seem to be a just and reasonable provision. If it is at variance with the inalienable responsibilities of the architect's office and so impossible of enforcement the fact will be of unusual interest and concern to the profession. Architects are probably no more infallible than members of the legal or medical profession, and doubtless make many errors of judgment due, perhaps, to inexperience, or a misapprehension of the true conditions, or to some other cause, and not infrequently these errors prove costly to the owner; and possibly results would have been more gratifying in some instances if closer attention had been bestowed upon the work, although this again is a mere matter of opinion or judgment.

BUT the solicitor's fee must ordinarily be paid even though he loses the case he has previously advised his client can be defended successfully, and also notwithstanding the fact that the client feels a much better defense might have been made. How often do we hear of a client bringing suit against a solicitor for a faulty brief or a defective presentation of his case? Similarly the surgeon is scarcely expected to remit his charge for services if the operation performed is not as successful as was expected. Nor would justice seem to require that he reimburse his patient if he failed to recover from an operation in less than twelve weeks when the usual time required was but ten. In fact, if the patient were to die and it subsequently developed that an inaccurate diagnosis had been made, it is doubtful if the estate of the deceased would have any recourse, unless a palpable case of malpractice could be shown.

OF course the services rendered by an architect are quite different from those rendered by a solicitor or a surgeon, but they are all in the nature of advice, presumably based upon technical or scientific knowledge of the requirements in each case, and they all include a certain amount of direction as to the proper carrying out of the advice. In the case of the architect the advice is concretely expressed or illustrated in the form of plans and specifications, and the direction takes the form of superintendence, but why he should be held financially liable for the accuracy of his advice, and the precision of his direction, while the others, as a matter of common observation, are not, is difficult of comprehension. Possibly the fault is in the enforcement of the law in the case of the other professions, but if the degree of responsibility indicated by the decision in the English case referred to above actually exists, it would seem that the architect was classed with the contractor and tradesman who by general custom are required to guarantee their products. An explicit and authoritative statement on this subject, defining exactly where the architect's liability ends under normal conditions of employment, and to what extent and in what manner this liability may be shifted or varied, would be of inestimable value to the profession.

Current News Section

NOTES FROM PARIS.

The newly-elected Municipal Council of Paris will have during its four years of office some important public works on which to employ its energies, and which it is hoped will be undertaken during the present Council's term of office. The most important of these is the completion of the Boulevard Haussmann. Among the operations proposed by the Prefect of the Seine, one of the minor schemes (which has nevertheless a special artistic and historic interest) is the enlargement of the Carnavalet Museum, for which M. Foucault, the architect, has prepared plans which will double the accommodation for the collections illustrating the history of Paris, while it will also have the advantage of isolating the Museum buildings, which are at present in dangerous proximity to certain chemical and other factories.

Another subject with which the Council will have to deal is the long-intended removal of the fortifications. The Government, which is the proprietor of the land, wishes to sell it to the Corporation at a price of 90 million francs, which sum the city authorities consider a great deal too high. What is feared is that in the end building speculators will have the better hand over the "hygienistes," and that instead of the open spaces which it was hoped would be substituted for the fortifications, Paris will be imprisoned with a circle of houses and business buildings.

Dalou's great group of The Triumph of the Republic in the Place de la Nation will shortly be completed by the addition of the animal figures which the sculptor intended, and which have been commissioned by M. Georges Gardet. They will form a series of fountains surrounding the principal group. Dalou had himself made sketches for these additional details, but his death prevented their completion by his own hand.

Paris has for some days been in possession of a new museum, installed in the Hotel de l'Avenue du Bois de Boulogne. This museum, in illustration of Chinese and Japanese art, has been very well arranged by the curator, M. Deshays, a learned man in Oriental art, who was formerly attached to Guimet Museum. Unfortunately, however, the collection itself is not of very high interest. There has also been opened a new room in the Guimet Museum of Oriental Art, containing the collections of M. Gayet.

A monument has just been inaugurated at the entry to the Avenue de Villiers, to the memory of Henri Becque, the dramatist, notable as the work of an eminent architect and an eminent sculptor—M. Nénot and M. Rodin, whose names may be said to be a good deal more celebrated than that of the subject of the monument.

M. André Michel, the art critic, has been elected president of the "Société de l'Histoire et l'Art," which has published many most valuable works on the history of French art. M. Gustave Geffroy has been appointed director of the manufactory of the Gobelins, in place of M. Guiffrey.

M. Girault, the eminent architect of the Petit Palais, and M. Bartholomé, the sculptor, have been appointed members of the Jury commissioned by the City of Geneva to divide the competition for the monument to Calvin and the Reformation.

The death is announced of M. F. Liger, a former "architecte-voyer" to the City of Paris, who has left a legacy of more than two million francs to the Department of La Sarthe, where he had lived for the latter years of his life. To the town of Mans he has left a library of 2,000 volumes, a large collection of coins, and a whole museum of ancient furniture, tapestries and metal work. M. Liger was the author of an interesting work on "Ferrenerie—Ancienne et Moderne."—*The Builder* (London).

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION FOR JUNIOR ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMEN, JULY 22-23, 1908

The United States Civil Service Commission announces an examination on July 22-23, 1908, to secure eligibles from which to make certification to fill three vacancies in the position of junior architectural draughtsman, at \$840 to \$1,000 per annum, in the office of the Supervising Architect, Treasury Department, and vacancies requiring similar qualifications as they may occur.

The examination will consist of the subjects mentioned below, weighted as indicated:

Subjects.	Weights.
1. Materials and building construction (elementary questions in materials and details of construction)	25
2. Free-hand drawing and projection (elementary questions involving ability to draw perspective views, plans and elevations of regular solids, examples of decoration, cast shadows, etc.)	25
3. Drawing (involving ability to draw neatly and correctly to scale, sketch drawings submitted)	40
4. Training and experience	10
Total	100

Time allowed, two days of seven and eight hours, respectively. The first two subjects will be given on the first day and the remaining subject on the second day.

Competitors will be furnished with whatever drawing paper and tracing vellum is necessary, but they must supply themselves with drawing board not less than 18 inches square and all other drawing materials which they deem necessary.

Age limit, 18 years or over on the date of the examination.

This examination is open to all citizens of the United States who comply with the requirements.

This announcement contains all information which is communicated to applicants regarding the scope of the examination, the vacancy or vacancies to be filled, and the qualifications required.

Applicants should at once apply to the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C., for application Form 1312. No application will be accepted unless properly executed and filed with the Commission at Washington. In applying for this examination the exact title as given at the head of this announcement should be used in the application.

As examination papers are shipped direct from the Commission to the places of examination, it is necessary that applications be received in ample time to arrange for the examination desired at the place indicated by the applicant. The Commission will therefore arrange to examine any applicant whose application is received in time to permit the shipment of the necessary papers.

John Wynkoop, who recently completed a two-and-a-half-year course of study at the French National School of Architecture, the École des Beaux Arts, has returned to America.

Mr. Wynkoop began his career while in America by winning the Paris prize given by the New York Beaux Arts Society, which, through an arrangement with the French Government, entitles the holder to admission without entrance examinations to the highest division of the French national school.

This prize Mr. Wynkoop won. While engaged in this competition Mr. Carnegie provided for his expenses by a gift of \$2,500.

Under the French competitive system Mr. Wynkoop made the remarkable total of 16½ points in the first year, only 15 being necessary for a diploma.

Mr. Wynkoop won three first medals and made a total of 33 points in his two and a half years. He is a member of the firm of Squires & Wynkoop.

THE RESTORATION OF THE CAMPANILE OF CHICHESTER CATHEDRAL

The detached campanile at Chichester Cathedral, which has been undergoing restoration during the last three years, will soon be in a sound condition. Every stone in the exterior has been scrutinized, and, if possible, repaired, for new stones were not substituted if their introduction could be avoided. As a further security, about ten coats of barytic water have been applied. As an unique example, the campanile is deserving of the closest attention. The interior has now additional interest, for the parts of the Arundel screen have been put together. That structure was erected in the fifteenth century and divided the nave from the choir; it was so massive it was made to support

the organ. There were three arches, the middle one being about half of the span of those flanking it. In 1860 it was decided to remove the screen in order to carry out a restoration of the choir. The great spire of the cathedral fell in February, 1861, and several people fancied that the cause of the disaster was the removal of the screen. It is not a remarkable example of art, but it has some slight historic interest.—*Architect and Contract Reporter* (London).

Book Notes

Um 1800. Volume I. ARCHITECTURE AND CRAFTWORK DURING THE LAST CENTURY OF ITS TRADITIONAL DEVELOPMENT. Edited by Paul Mebes. Cloth, 200 pp., 8 x 10. Munich: F. Bruckmann. Price Ms. 20.

This, the initial volume of a most interesting work, treats mainly of public buildings, dwellings and churches, and presents interesting examples of detail, such as doorways and entrance gates, with particular reference to the iron work applied as ornament. The illustrations are of the highest order, and selected with great care.

Architecture in Germany during the eighteenth century was almost at a standstill, owing to the wars which impoverished the people and arrested progress of the country. The impetus in building and in architecture did not begin until about 1800, but when a revival had once taken place the advance was rapid and consistent, and the character of the buildings erected during the past century mark the architectural and artistic advance of the German people.

We shall await with much interest the second volume of this work, and if it proves, as it no doubt will, as valuable as the initial volume, this series, comprising an accurate record of architecture in Germany, will be a valuable addition to the library of the architect.

"WOHNUNG UND HAUSRAT," being examples of modern interiors and their furnishings, with explanatory text by Herman Warlich. Cloth, 240 pp., 9 x 12. With numerous illustrations. Munich: F. Bruckmann. Price Ms. 10.

Not alone to the architect, but to the decorator and furnisher as well, who desires to keep informed of the best examples of present-day interior decoration and the furnishing of the modern house, this splendid volume will be found of much value.

That form of construction or style now grouped under the title of l'art nouveau seems to have taken firm root in the practice of the architect and decorator in Germany. Not only is its influence shown in the exterior of recent buildings, but to the interiors, and also to every detail of furnishing, even to the napery on the table and the table service. While there may be some question as to whether these forms are likely to find lasting favor in America, except in isolated cases, where artistic perceptions are not based on the best traditions, the results achieved and which are so splendidly illustrated in this volume present most interesting forms for study, which, with proper refinement, may become easily adaptable to American usage.

FOUR PORTFOLIOS OF WATER COLOR DRAWINGS

Probably the most interesting moments of the trip abroad by the architectural student are those spent in sketching bits of interest in water color. And it is equally true, we believe, that nothing is so helpful, so reminiscent as these same notes of color when viewed in after years.

It has been claimed that an aid to memory is to write down on a bit of paper a note of the thing desired to be remembered, read it over, and then destroy it. This we have seen done, and it is said greatly aids one in remembering necessary things. In like manner a hasty sketch, one where only the broad masses of light and shadow have been set down, is the greatest aid in memorizing detail. It is an aid to originality, by suggestion, and cannot lead to a slavish following of motives, as is the case in a photograph. It is a source of regret that architects do not avail more than at present of water color, not only afield, but in their daily work. We have seen many splendid things hanging in architects' offices that would be worthy of the best positions in exhibitions, and lend something of that variety of color that the purely architectural side of exhibitions lack.

We have been prompted to these remarks by the receipt of four portfolios of color plates, being copies of original water color drawings by English and French water colorists. These portfolios are grouped as follows:

English Cathedrals: 60 plates, 6 x 9, by W. W. Collins, R.I.
Price \$2.00
French Cathedrals: 60 plates, 6 x 9, by Herbert Marshall,
R.W.S. 2.00
Versailles and the Trianons: 60 plates, by Renée Binet.... 2.00
Venice: 30 plates, 6 x 9, by Reginald Barratt, A.R.W.S.... 1.50

The publisher, M. A. Vinson, Caxton Building, Cleveland, will forward the four portfolios, express prepaid, for \$7.00.

Mr. Collins' sketches of English cathedrals is a clever exposition of the use of water color in rendering architectural subjects. The point of view is in every instance well chosen, and the color schemes and method of handling are a valuable guide to the young water colorist.

Equally interesting are Mr. Marshall's French cathedrals. The sets on Versailles and Venice, while good in color, lack something of that accuracy of drawing so essential to the correct rendering of architectural subjects, but every portfolio of the series presents something of interest and value to the student.

The *Architectural Review* (London) for June contains a carefully written and, as is always the case with this journal, a splendidly illustrated article on "Civic Development in the United States."

The writer discusses the various movements in the United States, towards the city beautiful, and his treatment of the subject shows a keen appreciation of the possibilities which could have only been acquired by a personal study of conditions.

He finds much to approve and but little to censure. As a rule, our British contemporaries who write of America at long range are apt to be misled as to their facts. But the present writer shows a broad-minded grasp of the facts, and his article is especially worthy of perusal.

The Board of Regents of the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College will invite architects to submit sealed plans for a boys' dormitory, to cost \$25,000, and a woman's building, to cost \$60,000. The Board will meet August 12, 1908, to examine the plans submitted.

R. E. Chandler, Stillwater, Okla., will furnish preliminary plans and further information.

Mr. C. W. Bates, formerly of the firm of Rudolph & Bates, Altoona, Pa., has, we are advised, opened an office at Wheeling, W. Va., and desires samples and catalogues.

LEAD PENCILS

A. W. Faber has been a trade-mark in lead pencil manufacture for many years, and their numerous well-known grades are now further supplemented by the introduction of a new series of "Castell" drawing pencils.

This new series is the result of investigations and experiments of a technical nature, carried on for a number of years.

The sixteen degrees in which it is supplied are, it is claimed, adapted to all purposes of professional employment, and fill every demand of the architectural draughtsman.

Special emphasis is placed by the manufacturers on the durable character of this pencil, as they assert it may be sharpened to a point more acute and durable than that attainable in any lead pencil hitherto manufactured.

A brochure, issued by F. W. Bird & Son, East Walpole, Mass., entitled "Prize Winning Designs," presents 13 designs selected from some 400 which were submitted in the recent competition for a \$3,000 cottage in which Bird products were to be utilized. This little book will be of interest and value to architects and can be secured by application to the publishers.

Building News

MAINE

AUGUSTA.—At a recent school meeting it was voted by a large majority to build an addition to the Cony High School and the sum of \$45,000 was appropriated for this purpose. The architect is William R. Miller of Lewiston.

MASSACHUSETTS

BOSTON.—According to the local press the Rev. Thomas I. Gasson, S. J., president of the Boston College, has announced, it is said, that architects will shortly be asked to submit plans for the new Boston College buildings.

Plans for remodeling the large building numbered 19 Arlington Street, opposite the Public Garden, are being drawn for Stephen Sleeper. The building when completed will be occupied by Walter Kimball & Co. as a picture store and galleries. A large amount will be expended in the proposed changes.

BROCKTON.—We are informed that Architect Arthur Eaton Hill, of Providence, R. I., has just completed plans for the First Baptist Church to be erected here, and the general contract has been awarded to the Geo. Howard & Sons Company.

NORTHAMPTON.—Rev. M. Pichotta, pastor of St. John Cantius Polish Roman Catholic Church, has stated that he is in favor of securing a site for the erection of a new church, rectory and parochial school as soon as possible.

NORTH ANDOVER.—At a recent special town meeting held here, it was voted to issue \$20,000 in bonds, it is reported, for a new fire house to be erected here.

PALMER.—It is currently reported in the local press that at a recent meeting of the Council, a committee of five was appointed to secure plans and specifications and also site for a new school house here.

SPRINGFIELD.—Bishop Beaven has stated that St. Michael's cathedral is too small and inadequate and that a larger and more imposing edifice be erected. It has been proposed to secure about \$800,000 for a large new building.

WINTHROP.—Architects Loring & Phipps of Boston are said to have drawn plans for a frame apartment block to be erected in Winthrop, to front on the shore drive. It will be four stories high and will cost \$20,000.

WORCESTER.—\$180,000 has been donated to the Memorial Hospital here, and it is stated that part of the sum is to be used for the erection of new buildings and other improvements to be made. Address Dr. Leonard Wheeler, president of the Board of Trustees.

NEW YORK

ALBANY.—We understand that Architect W. J. Beardsley of Poughkeepsie has been awarded first prize in the New Sing Sing Competition and that Warren & Wetmore, architects of New York, received second and Architects Herts & Wallont, of New York, third.

The R. T. Ford Company of Rochester, N. Y., according to the local press, has received the contract for the New York State

Educational Building to be erected at an outlay of \$3,000,000.

ALLEGHENY.—According to the local press the St. Bonaventure College, which was recently destroyed by fire at a probable loss of \$115,000 is to be rebuilt.

BELLMORE.—The Catholic Church here is endeavoring to raise funds as rapidly as possible for the erection of a new building here. Address Mrs. C. E. Bagnall for further information regarding the matter.

BUFFALO.—The St. Mark's parish, the new Roman Catholic parish established by Bishop Colton recently in the Parkside district, will have a new church edifice it is currently reported. Estimated expenditure, \$35,000.

It is reported that when plans are to be selected for the new technical High School on the Broadway site, that the city will seek them from architects in competition. Chairman Coppins of the School Committee and Principal Daniel Upton are in favor of the plan.

The Plymouth Congregational Church on Military Road at Grote Street will soon begin work on a new \$19,000 edifice which will supplant the present place of worship, it is said.

CORTLAND.—The question of erecting a new hospital here is now being discussed, it is said. Address the Mayor or Town Clerk for further information regarding the matter.

GARDEN CITY, L. I.—Leroy J. Weed has secured property on Salisbury Avenue and it is stated that he will build a large and handsome new residence.

NEW YORK.—D. H. Burnham & Company, architects of Chicago, are said to have prepared plans for sixty-two story building to be erected on the block bounded by Broadway, Nassau, Pine and Cedar Streets, New York, for the Equitable Life Assurance Society. Estimated outlay, \$10,000,000.

According to the daily press Coney Island is to have a \$500,000 theater, with the best Broadway attractions.

St. Saviour's Parish of Brooklyn is to erect a large and modern new parochial school, it is reported. It is proposed to expend about \$100,000 for the new building, to be four stories high.

It is stated that a new national hospital is soon to be established in Brooklyn to be known as the Caledonian Hospital to be erected by Scots. Gavin Hamilton, supervising engineer of the Department of Public Charities, and Dr. William L. Chapman are among those interested.

OSWEGO.—It is currently reported in the local press that the No. 2 school building, recently destroyed by fire, is to be replaced at a probable expenditure of \$12,000.

POUGHKEEPSIE.—At a recent meeting of the Alumni Association of the High School, the question of erecting a new high school was discussed. William J. Bolton of the Board of Education can be addressed for further information regarding the matter.

ROCHESTER.—There is a movement on foot in St. Stephen's Episcopal parish to obtain a new church building. It has been suggested that a new site be purchased and new building erected, probably on Chili Avenue. Rev. T. J. Shannon is pastor.

SYRACUSE.—Architects Russell & King are preparing plans for a new nurses' home for St. Joseph's Hospital, it is currently reported.

Architects Merrick & Randall have been commissioned to prepare plans and specifications, we understand, for a new Beaver River club house to replace the one destroyed by fire last spring.

NEW JERSEY

BAYONNE.—We understand from the local press that Rev. F. Hampton Berwager, pastor of the Grace Evangelical Lutheran Church, has purchased property at the corner of Avenue C and Thirty-seventh Street for the erection of a new edifice.

HARRISON.—A meeting of the prominent Polish residents of the West Hudson towns will be held July 12, for the purpose of discussing the erection of a new Polish Catholic Church here, it is said.

SOMERVILLE.—John Russell Pope, of New York, has been selected as the architect for the Lord Memorial Fountain, which is to be erected at the corner of Grove and Main Streets in Somerville on the county land and adjacent to the fine new Court House, which is now in course of construction.

WESTMOUNT.—A special election was held here when it was voted to appropriate \$25,000 for a new brick school house to be erected here. Old school house is to be sold and a new site is to be purchased for the purpose.

WEEHAWKEN.—Architect H. Horenburger of 422 East One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, Manhattan, is preparing plans for a new hospital building for the North Hudson Hospital, William Gulden, president, to be erected in Weehawken. Estimates will soon be invited.

WILLIAMSTOWN.—From reports we understand that the plans and specifications for School No. 6 of this city have been prepared by Henry L. Reinhold, Jr., McCaul Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

PENNSYLVANIA

BRISTOL.—Architects Heacock and Hokanson of Philadelphia, according to reports, have completed the plans for the new public school building to be located here.

GEORGETOWN.—Plans for the new convent and school which is to be erected for Rev. Father J. J. McCabe of St. Joseph's parish, of Georgetown, have been prepared by Architects Reilly & Schroeder, of Wilkes-Barre, and work on the new building is to be started soon.

JACKSONVILLE.—The Richhill Township school board held a meeting recently at which time it was decided to establish a high school at some convenient point in the township.

JOHNSTOWN.—Bids will be received until July 13, we understand, for the erection of an eight-room school building according to plans prepared by J. Emmett Lucas, architect.

LANGHORNE.—We learn from the daily press that Architect Rowland W. Boyle of Philadelphia has been commissioned to prepare plans for a new Catholic church, 64 by 145 feet, at Langhorne.

McKEES ROCKS.—A mission school building is to be erected at McKees Rocks for the Shadyside Presbyterian Church. Architect R. M. Trimble of Pittsburg is taking bids for this work.

MONTROSE.—According to reports the Bible Conference Executive Committee has commissioned Architect H. Osgood Holland of Buffalo, N. Y., to prepare the plans for the new auditorium to be established here by Rev. R. A. Torry. Architect Albert Hartman of Scranton, Pa., was awarded the second prize.

NEW CASTLE.—According to the local press the congregation of the Bethany English Lutheran Church has decided to spend \$25,000 in the erection of a new edifice this summer.

PHILADELPHIA.—The Kensington Trust Company, now at 2638 Kensington Avenue, has purchased property at 3150 to 3158 Kensington Avenue, and it is currently reported that they will improve same with a building to cost between \$25,000 and \$30,000.

Architects Sauer & Kahn have completed plans for the extensive alterations to be made on the old school building of the Beth Israel Synagogue at 956-60 North Ninth Street, it is said.

The Quartermaster, U. S. Marine Corps, has invited sealed proposals which will be opened on July 20, 1908, for the construction of an addition to the Quartermaster's Depot, located at 1100 South Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa. The architects are Rankin, Kellogg and Crane, 1012 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Fairhill Baptist Church, Fifth Street and Lehigh Avenue, of which Rev. Chas. F. McClelland is pastor, is endeavoring to raise necessary funds for new edifice to be erected, it is said.

PITTSBURG.—Architect Charles M. Bickel is reported to be preparing plans for a twelve-story office building to be erected for Herbert L. May. Bids will shortly be taken.

The members of the German Singing Societies of Pittsburg are said to be discussing the erection of a new building to be used as a central headquarters for all of the German Singing Societies.

Architects Janssen & Abbott are said to have completed the plans for the addition to be erected to the Tuberculosis Hospital at Bedford Avenue and Wandless Street.

McCullum & Dowler, architects, are reported to be asking bids for the erection of a building for Caldwell & Graham, on the site of the former Wallace property in Wilkinsburg, owned by Congressman John Dalzell.

The Pittsburgh and Allegheny Orphan Asylum for Protestant Children is soon to be in new buildings in Allison Park. Architect Thomas Hannah is ready for bids for the buildings which will cost over \$150,000.

PROSPERITY.—The question of a new church to take the place of the Upper Ten Mile Presbyterian Church is now being discussed, it is reported. James Alexander, James Breese, and others are appointed a committee in charge.

SCRANTON.—Architect McGlynn of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., has prepared plans and specifications for two new school buildings to be erected in this city. Estimated outlay, \$80,000.

Plans are being completed by Hamme & Leber, architects, for an addition which will be built to the school house of St. Patrick's Catholic Church.

UNIONTOWN.—At a recent meeting of the North Union Township school board it was decided to erect three new school buildings. The buildings will be erected at Mt. Braddock, Phillips and the Fair Grounds.

OHIO

CHILLICOTHE.—The Board of Education of Chillicothe has retained Howard, Insch & Meriam, architects, of Columbus, for a 20-room school building to be erected in this city.

CINCINNATI.—The Cincinnati Women's Club is said to have bought property on Oak Street and according to reports plans are being prepared for a new building.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, City Hall, until July 21, 1908, for furnishing all labor and material necessary to complete the new school building on the Twenty-second District school lot, northwest corner Melrose and Locust Streets, in accordance with the plans and specifications on file in the office of Architect E. H. Dornette, 53 Pickering Building, or the Superintendent of Buildings, No. 511 West Court Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

A \$30,000 home will be built by the congregation of the M. P. Church, at the southwest corner of Madison and Oak Avenues. Plans are being made by Architect James Gilmore.

DAYTON.—The Board of Church Erection of the U. B. Church is endeavoring to raise funds as soon as possible for the purpose of erecting a new church here. It is hoped to secure about \$15,000 for this purpose.

DOVER.—Sealed proposals will be received by S. A. Phinney, Clerk of the Board of Education, until July 20 for the erection of a new school building according to plans prepared by Architects H. O. Wurmser and E. F. Elliott, of Lorain, Ohio.

FREMONT.—The Board of Education at this point is said to be taking measures for the erection of a new High School building to be erected on the Wilson property.

MIDDLETOWN.—The Lafayette Lodge, Knights of Pythias, has purchased property on Third Street for the erection of a new lodge building. It is proposed to erect a new three-story modern structure.

YOUNGSTOWN.—Architects Owsley & Boucherle announce that plans and specifications for the new library building are almost complete and that they will shortly be prepared to receive bids for the erection of the building.

ILLINOIS

CHICAGO.—Swift & Company have announced definite plans for their mammoth packing plant on the Peninsula, and they are ready to receive bids for the foundation of the main building of the plant. Plans and specifications, blue prints, drawings, etc., may be inspected at the local headquarters of the big Chicago packers forthwith.

JACKSONVILLE.—At a recent meeting of the City Council, the erection of a new tabernacle was discussed. It is stated that a site on East Court Street has been proposed. Address City Council.

MICHIGAN

LANSING.—The E. H. Porter property has been purchased by the Christian Science Society preparatory to erecting a modern new church building, it is said.

WISCONSIN

IRON RIVER.—Rev. C. E. Mayes of Superior, Wis., is to be the new pastor of the Evangelical Church here which is reported to be considering new edifice. Parsonage will probably be erected at the same time.

MILWAUKEE.—Architect Henry J. Rotier has been commissioned by Patrick Cudahy to prepare plans for an apartment house to be erected on property on Mason Street and Juneau Place, to cost probably \$170,000.

According to reports, plans have been prepared by Architect A. Slimmer for the \$25,000 building to be erected by Mount Sinai Hospital Association.

OCONOMOWOC.—R. N. Houston of Milwaukee, Wis., has secured property on Nemahbin Lake for a new summer residence to be erected. Cost about \$30,000.

MISSOURI

ST. LOUIS.—Roettger & Masel report the sale of a lot on the west side of Grand Avenue to S. Laum, and it is reported that he will improve same with a fine business structure.

Plans will be prepared soon for a new commercial building at the northwest corner of Seventh Street and Washington Avenue, on the lot which is under a ninety-nine-year lease to the Pemberton Investment Company, of which Zach W. Tinker is president. The fee is owned by the Shapleigh Investment Company.

The establishment of a new West End academy by the St. Louis University is now being discussed. Address Very Reverend Father Frieden, S. J., president of the University.

Harry Young, 5646 Van Versen Avenue, has sold his residence at that place and has purchased a new site on the north line of Page Boulevard west of Hamilton Avenue, which is to be improved with a large new residence.

Leo G. Hadley of the Hadley-Dean Glass Company has purchased property on Longfellow avenue near Grand Avenue for a large new residence to cost about \$25,000.

IOWA

CLINTON.—John Morrell & Son, architects, Clinton, Iowa, are preparing drawings for a four-story fireproof building for the Turn Verein Society of Clinton, to cost \$100,000.

COUNCIL BLUFFS.—The Automatic Wagon Brake Company, with offices at 1003 Broadway and a factory at Lincoln, Neb., is contemplating the erection of a new foundry in Council Bluffs for the manufacture of a patented wagon brake.

CRESO.—It is proposed to erect a new hospital here to be brick and stone and cost about \$35,000 for the Sisters of Mercy.

DES MOINES.—Danish Lutheran Church will erect a new home for aged people of that church. It is proposed to raise funds to the amount of \$50,000 for this purpose. Chris Larsen of Racine, Wis., is interested in the matter.

IOWA CITY.—The Board of Regents of the State University recently passed a resolution favoring the erection of a new woman's building to cost about \$125,000.

MARSHALLTOWN.—According to the local press B. W. Sinclair has purchased property at First and Grant Streets for the erection of a large and handsome new residence.

MOUNT VERNON.—We understand from the daily press that Architects Patton & Miller of Chicago have prepared plans for a new gymnasium building to be erected for the Cornell College at a probable expenditure of \$40,000.

SIOUX CITY.—The William Tackaberry Company is contemplating the erection of a fine wholesale building on the site now occupied by the Merchants Hotel at Third and Douglas Street.

NEBRASKA

BETHANY.—Members of the Church of Christ are interested in the erection of a new church building. It is stated that about \$35,000 is to be expended for this purpose.

LINCOLN.—At a recent meeting of the Council, two committees were appointed to look into the matter of erecting a new detention home. Address either Councilman Leonhardt or Hutton.

OMAHA.—At a recent meeting of the Swedish Society the question of erecting a new home and clubhouse was discussed. Property at Nineteenth and Harney Streets was recently purchased for the purpose. Rev. J. Jader is interested.

WAYNE.—A special election was held recently here, when it was voted to issue \$40,000 bonds for new school to be erected at this place.

WYMORE.—St. Luke's Episcopal Church is endeavoring to raise sufficient funds for the erection of a new rectory, it is reported.

KANSAS

BELFRE.—Dr. Borst has purchased property here for the erection of a large and handsome new residence in the near future.

LEAVENWORTH.—The local lodge of Elks has secured a site at Fourth and Seneca Streets for a new clubhouse to cost about \$25,000. J. H. Atwood is interested.

COLORADO

DENVER.—Hathaway Motorcycle Company is backing the new Denver Indian Motor Cycle Club which is now being organized. It is proposed to raise funds and purchase site for a new clubhouse to be erected at the terminus of Colfax Boulevard.

To take over the Chamber of Commerce building for a home for pioneers, the Society of Colorado Pioneers, the Pioneer Ladies' Aid Society and the Sons of Colorado will incorporate the Pioneers' Home Association. The association will capitalize for \$50,000 and will raise that amount by public subscription.

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE.—A lot 50x50 feet adjoining Holy Evangelist Chapel has been purchased by the Baltimore City Missionary Committee for a new building in addition to present structure.

We understand that St. Paul's Catholic Church, Caroline and Oliver Streets, Rev. M. T. Foley, pastor, has purchased property at Oliver and Dallas Streets for the erection of a new school and convent.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON.—Col. Bromwell, engineer officer in charge of public buildings and grounds, has recommended the erection of a new government printing office to take the place of the old building, which is reported to be inadequate and unsafe.

VIRGINIA

BIG STONE GAP.—According to the local press Architects Holmboe & Lafferty of Clarksburg, W. Va., are preparing plans for a new hotel building to be erected here at an expenditure of \$60,000.

CARTERSVILLE.—During a severe electrical storm recently the Cartersville Presbyterian Church was struck by lightning and entirely destroyed by fire. Arrangements may soon be made for rebuilding.

CHARLOTTESVILLE.—The University of Virginia, of which E. A. Alderman is president, is said to be having plans prepared for a new law building, to cost \$70,000.

NORFOLK.—A committee has been appointed to secure ways and means of raising funds for the establishment of a new industrial school for girls and young women in the fall.

Upon the completion of plans by Architect B. F. Mitchell the Barry estate will award a contract for the erection of a \$20,000 modern business house at the corner of Loyall's Lane and Union Street.

WEST VIRGINIA

WISE.—Architects Holmboe & Lafferty, Empire Building, Clarksburg, according to reports, have been commissioned to prepare the plans for the new High School building to be erected at this point at a probable expenditure of \$50,000.

KENTUCKY

LEITCHFIELD.—The members of the Cahoon Tribe, No. 183, Improved Order of Red Men, will erect a new two-story building here, it is stated, to be brick and modern construction.

LEXINGTON.—There is to be erected at once on the campus of the Kentucky State University a new physics and civil engineering building to cost, when completed, \$50,000; a mining building that will cost \$15,000; a chemical laboratory that will cost \$35,000, and a mechanical engineering building that will cost \$10,000. The plans for all these buildings have been practically completed by Architect H. L. Rowe.

TENNESSEE

BINGHAMTON.—It is stated that a new Methodist Church is to be established here. Lot has been secured on which temporary structure is to be erected preparatory to erecting a large and substantial edifice. Address Rev. B. S. McLemore, pastor of the Pennsylvania Street Methodist Church here.

CHATTANOOGA.—A new Italian Catholic Church is to be erected in the near future it is stated, in the Bucher and Madison Street district.

COLUMBIA.—J. A. Sloan has purchased property here for the erection of a modern new residence. Estimated cost of new structure is \$10,000.

KNOXVILLE.—We are informed that Architects Mowbray & Uffinger of New York City are preparing plans for a new bank building for the City National Bank, at this point.

SOUTH CAROLINA

CHARLESTON.—Messrs. Todd and Benson, architects, have been awarded the commission to build the new domestic science building of the Memminger Normal School.

ST. GEORGE.—A movement has been started for the erection of a new Methodist Church in this town. Funds are to be raised for the purpose as soon as possible.

FLORIDA

JACKSONVILLE.—The Astor Building on Bay Street has been bought by Senator James P. Taliaferro, Edward W. Lane, of the Atlantic National Bank and A. S. Hubbard, and it is said that they will improve same.

JACKSONVILLE.—At a recent meeting of the Florida Confederate Memorial Association recently organized in the Board of Trade auditorium, it was decided to incorporate and to raise funds to the amount of \$60,000 for the erection of a new Confederate Memorial Hall. Lucian Boggs, chairman of the organization committee, can be addressed for further information.

ALABAMA

PRATT CITY.—The Steel Corporation is reported to be back of a project to erect a new hospital for its employees at this place.

TUSCUMBIA.—We understand that Architects Bearden & Foreman of Chattanooga, Tenn., have been commissioned to prepare the plans for the new court house to be erected at this point.

MISSISSIPPI

LUCEDALE.—Bonds to the amount of \$10,000 are to be issued for the purpose of erecting a new public school here. The new structure is to be modern in every detail.

LOUISIANA

TALLULAH.—Supt. Pittman is circulating a petition asking the Police Jury to order an election for special tax to secure \$30,000 bond issue for new school buildings through the parish and erection of a new high school.

OKLAHOMA

EL RENO.—El Reno Country Club has recently been incorporated by J. T. Allison and others, for the purpose of erecting a new modern clubhouse here. Cost of new structure is estimated at about \$10,000.

ENID.—It is reported that the business men are interested in the establishment of a new Y. M. C. A. and the erection of a large and handsome new association building.

NORMAN.—At a meeting of the Board of Regents of the State University, June 22, the erection of a new main hall to replace the building burned in December was discussed. Cost about \$200,000.

ARKANSAS

CONWAY.—The Conway School Board met last week and decided to erect a large brick school building which will cost about \$40,000 when completed. Plans are now being drawn and work will begin at once.

LITTLE ROCK.—H. F. Auten, with property on Louisiana Street, is reported to be contemplating the erection of a new building to replace the Arkansas Stables.

A company will be incorporated here Monday to erect another office build-

ing in Little Rock. Those most interested in the move are: L. W. Cherry, president State National Bank; Charles McKee, active Vice-President same bank; Ike Kempner, Harry M. Ramey, and H. C. Daniels, together with George R. Maney, the architect. It is said to be the intention of these gentlemen to erect a ten-story office building on Main Street, costing in the neighborhood of \$500,000.

TEXAS

BEAUMONT.—The Baptists of this place are reported to be considering the erection of a new church. Address Mr. Williams of the Baptist Sunday School of this place for further information.

FT. WORTH.—The erection of a three-story modern office building in the near future is planned by the United Benevolent Association of Fort Worth at a cost of something like \$30,000 or \$40,000.

HEREFORD.—Plans and specifications are wanted for a new hotel building to be located here. Address C. E. Howard of the Hotel Iowa for further information.

HOUSTON.—The erection of a new auditorium has been proposed here. Among those interested in the plan are J. M. Lee of the Percival Wood Preserving Co., Kiam Building, this city, and Bud Fitzgerald.

IDAHO

JULIAETTA.—At the North Idaho and Asotin County convention held here recently, the question of a new Christian tabernacle was discussed. Rev. N. E. Bach can be addressed for further information.

LEWISTON.—The congregation of the Presbyterian Church at this point has been bequeathed \$12,000, and it is currently reported that the sum will be used towards the erection of a new edifice to cost approximately \$25,000.

UTAH

REXBURG.—A number of citizens of Salem are discussing the erection of a new opera house and hall here to cost about \$10,000. L. B. R. Harris, T. S. Johns and others of Salem are interested.

SALT LAKE CITY.—We understand that Architects Ware & Treganza have prepared the plans for a new apartment house to be erected at the corner of B and Second Streets for L. E. Riter estate.

CALIFORNIA

BURLINGAME.—A two-story stone building to contain offices, bank and stores, will be built here from plans by Architect W. H. Weeks of the Grant Building, San Francisco, to cost \$25,000. s.

COLUSA.—Plans have been drawn for a Hall of Records to cost \$75,000. The architects are Stone & Smith, 406 Kearney Street, San Francisco. s.

LINDSAY.—Plans are being prepared for a grammar school to cost \$25,000; the building will be of brick and tile roof. B. J. McDougal, Sheldon Building, San Francisco, is the architect. s.

OAKLAND.—A. Jonas has purchased property at the southwest corner of Thirteenth Street and Broadway, and according to

local reports he will improve same with a four-story Class A building.

RIVERSIDE.—Architect A. B. Benton of Long Beach is said to have drawn plans for a \$60,000 Y. M. C. A. building to be erected here.

SACRAMENTO.—Architects Sellon, Hemmings & Parker have prepared plans for a five-story reinforced concrete hotel, to cost \$300,000; the building will be 154x174 feet and of the most modern type of hotel architecture. The Sacramento Hotel Company, owners. s.

Architects Sellon, Hemmings & Parker of Sacramento and San Francisco, the State Architects, have drawn plans for two receiving buildings and a home for the demented at the Agnews Asylum. The buildings will be of reinforced concrete, with tile roofs, and cost \$250,000. s.

SAN FRANCISCO.—Architects McDonald & Applegarth, Call Building, have drawn plans for a five-story reinforced concrete mercantile building for Tillman & Bendel at the corner of Pine and Davis Streets, to cost \$100,000. s.

The University Club will build a four-story clubhouse at the corner of California and Powell Streets, to cost \$150,000. Architects Bliss & Faville, Balboa Building, will draw the plans. s.

Plans have been drawn for a building to replace the historic Cliff House at Ocean Beach. The building will be of reinforced concrete. Reid Bros., Call Building, are the architects. Cost, \$60,000. s.

Architects Reid Bros., Call Building, San Francisco, have drawn plans for a four-story, Class A steel frame building for the Barron and Preston estates. The building will cost \$175,000, and be located on Post Street. s.

The Crocker Hotel Company will build an additional wing on the St. Francis Hotel, to be twelve stories high, on the Geary Street side, from plans by Bliss & Faville, Balboa Building, San Francisco. s.

Plans have been drawn for the Hughes Building, at Sixth and Market Streets, for a fourteen-story Class A building, to be of steel frame, with terra cotta facing. The architects are Reid Bros., of the Call Building, San Francisco. s.

Architect Louis P. Hobart, Crocker Building, is to prepare plans for the new Episcopal Cathedral, to be built on the block bounded by California, Sacramento, Taylor and Jones Streets, for Bishop Nichols. Cost, \$1,500,000. s.

Architects McDonald & Applegarth, Call Building, have drawn plans for a four-story Class A mercantile building for the MacDonough Building Estate, at Grant Avenue and Sutter Street, to cost \$110,000. s.

Architects Reid Bros., Call Building, have prepared plans for a Class A building on Sutter Street, for Mrs. Emma Rose. The building will be steel frame, and cost \$500,000. s.

Architect Fred. H. Meyer, Humboldt Bank Building, has drawn plans for a four-story mercantile building, 100 feet by 175 feet, for the Fisher Investment Co. The temporary buildings are being removed. Building to be located on Market Street, near First Street. s.

Architects Sexton & Nicholson, Chronicle

Building, are completing the Bellevue Hotel, on Geary Street, for the Barron Estate. The interior will be very elaborate. s.

SAN LUIS OBISPO.—State Architects Sellon, Hemmings & Parker have drawn plans for a two-story dormitory building for the State Polytechnic School here. The plans show a frame building treated in plaster. s.

SAN RAFAEL.—A Carnegie Library building of brick with terra cotta trimmings will be erected here at a cost of \$35,000 from plans by Reid Bros., Call Building, San Francisco. s.

SANTA CRUZ.—Plans have been drawn for the Bay View School, to cost \$25,000. The building will be two story and contain eight rooms. Architect W. H. Weeks, of San Francisco, is the architect. s.

STOCKTON.—Architect E. B. Brown, Stockton, Cal., will draw plans for a six-story reinforced concrete hotel. The building will be very attractive, in the Spanish mission style, and will cost \$500,000. s.

YERBA BUENA ISLAND.—Plans have been drawn for a training school for navy, barracks and officers' quarters (two buildings), to cost \$53,000, the buildings to be frame, two story and basement. Architects, Reid Bros., Call Building, San Francisco. s.

OREGON

BURNS.—According to the press, the question of issuing \$25,000 in bonds for the purpose of erecting a new schoolhouse at this point is being discussed.

MARSHFIELD.—H. A. McLellan, of San José, Cal., is back of a scheme to erect a new hospital here. A stock company is proposed for this purpose.

WASHINGTON

COLFAX.—Ridgeway Theatre here was recently destroyed by fire, causing a loss of \$11,000, partially insured. It is stated that a number of citizens are discussing the organization of a stock company to rebuild.

SEATTLE.—According to reports, Architects Ripley & Russell will have plans and specifications for the new First Baptist Church, at Broadway and Madison Street, ready for bidders about August 1.

SPOKANE.—The members of the Knickerbocker Club of Liberty Park are endeavoring to raise funds as soon as possible for new clubhouse on Third Avenue. Secretary E. E. Hall can be addressed for further information.

Mexican George Dramatic Club has recently been formed for the erection of a new opera-house and pavilion on Moran. H. C. Rath is Assistant Secretary of the club.

TACOMA.—Darmer & Cutting have announced that they have completed plans and specifications for a three-story apartment house to be built this summer in the North End.

TUKWALA.—Funds are now being raised for the erection of a new town hall here. J. Weideman is interested.

CANADA

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Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., June 25, 1908.—Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock p.m. on the 10th day of August, 1908, and then opened, for the reconstruction of and repairs to the U. S. Post Office, Court House, etc., at San Francisco, California, in accordance with drawings and specification, copies of which may be had at the office of the Superintendent or at this office, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1697-8)

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Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., June 29, 1908.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock p.m. on the 12th day of August, 1908, and then opened, for the construction (including plumbing, gas piping, heating apparatus, electric conduits and wiring), of the U. S. Post Office and Court House at Anderson, S. C., in accordance with drawings and specification, copies of which may be obtained from the Custodian of Site at Anderson, S. C., after the 4th day of July, or at this office after the

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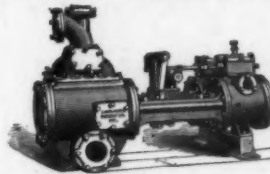


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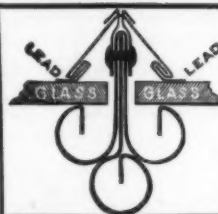
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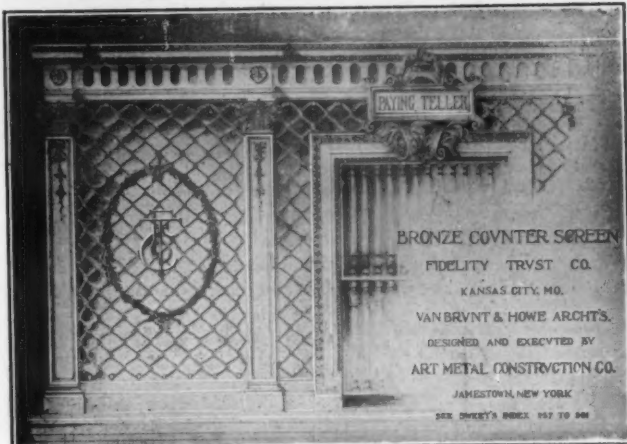
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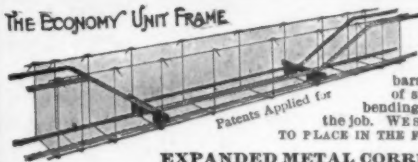
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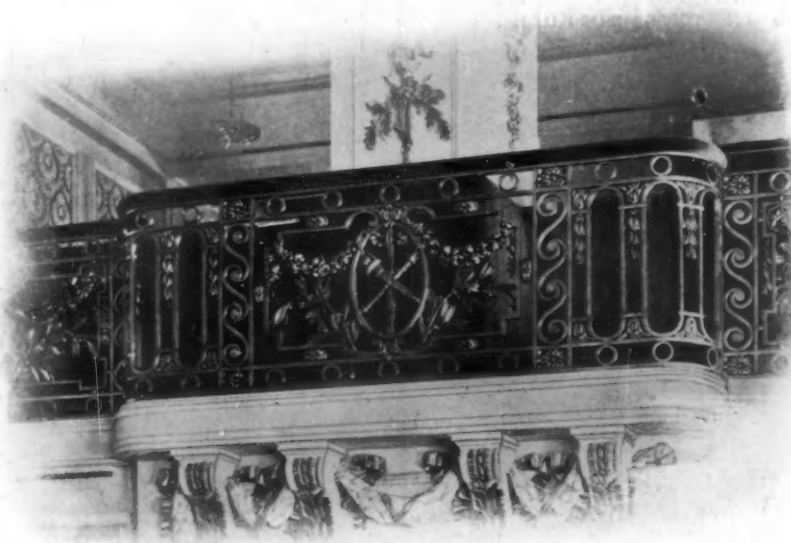
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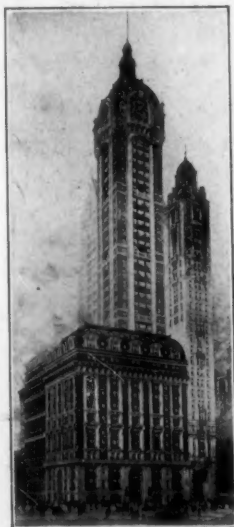
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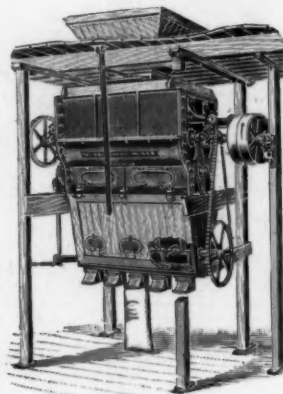
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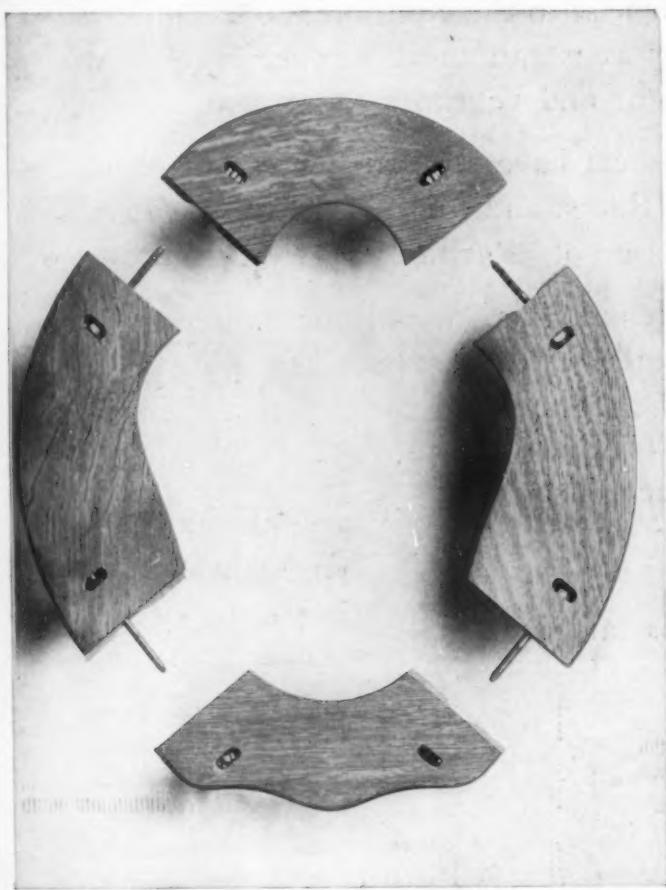
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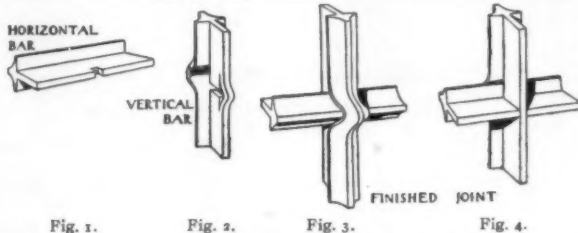
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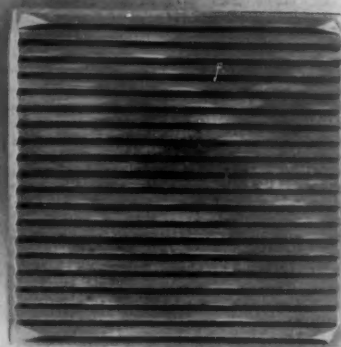
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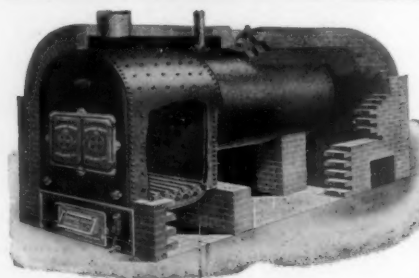
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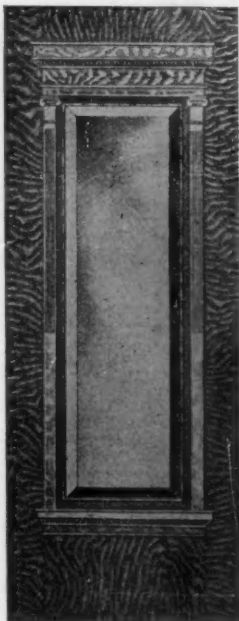
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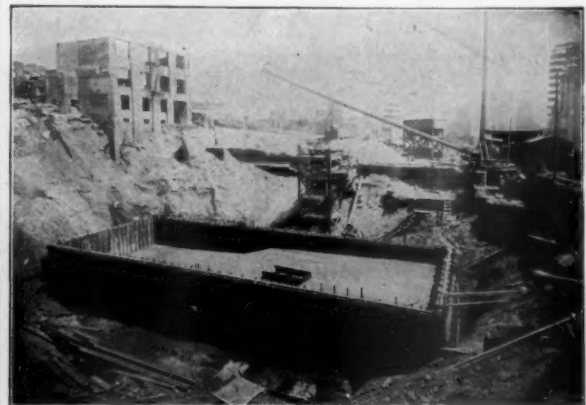
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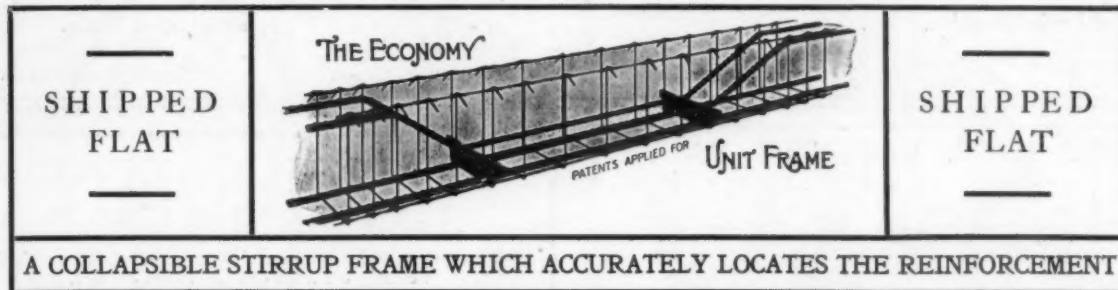
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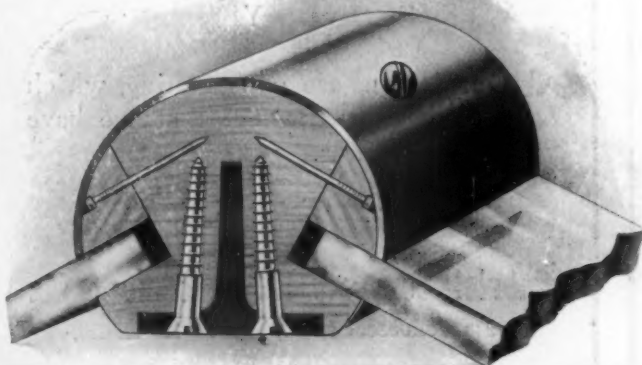
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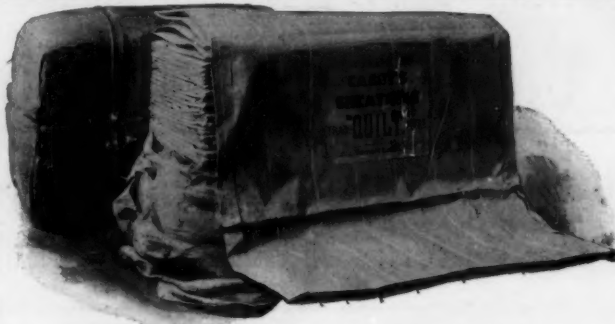
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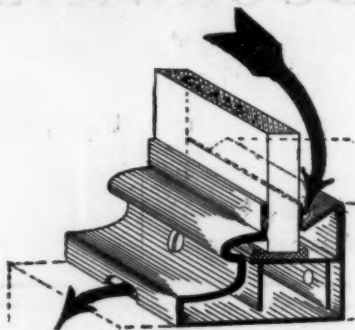
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