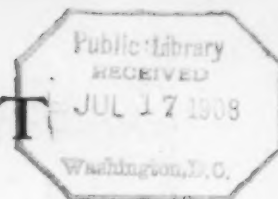


THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

AND

BUILDING NEWS



Vol. XCIV.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 15, 1908.

No. 1699.



HONINGTON HALL, WARWICKSHIRE, ATTRIBUTED TO INIGO JONES.

Domestic Work of the Renaissance in England

An Address by Henry Tanner, Jr., F.R.I.B.A. Illustrated with Sketches and Photographs by the Author.

PART III

WREN was born in 1632, and as a young man was recognized as a genius at mathematics and classics before he took up architecture; he was the author of many ingenious, if, as appears to have been the case, useless inventions (Fig. 12). His early work about the age of thirty was at Oxford, and included the Sheldonian Theater and the Ashmolean, but they compare very unfavorably with his maturer style as shown at Trinity College. The great work of Wren's life was St. Paul's. Although so busily engaged, he found time for a considerable amount of domestic work, a good deal being in the Temple, with its beautifully proportioned entrance in Fleet street, of excellent gauged brickwork and Portland stone in the base, and order above. His front to Christ's Hospital (Fig. 13), another good example of the gauged

brickwork of the time, and which has only recently disappeared, was on very similar lines to the last-mentioned work, with a base, and order over, two side wings with straight pediments, and a large center curved one, almost entirely constructed in brick. He designed the library at Trinity, Cambridge, one of the best buildings in that city of fine architecture, and Robert Grumbold, who worked under him, was about this time employed in himself designing and building the river front of Clare College and the bridge. Winchester and Hampton Court Palaces were his next works, the one now a barracks, and the other the magnificent building we still have much as he left it, and though only a portion of the design, as originally intended, is quite enough, with its splendid façade, court, and vistas, to show us what this remarkable

man was capable of producing. Wren used here his favorite materials, red brick and Portland stone, the center feature of the façade, with its fine carving and iron-work, being all stone, but the court which we all know



FIG. 12.

so well and admire is simpler in treatment, but none the less most effective, with the open arcade, brick piers, and large windows. The interior decoration and detail at Hampton Court are very fine, and show the work of the best school of craftsmen that ever existed in this country—Grinling Gibbons, Cibber, and Jean Tijou, who all helped to make this building the treasure-house that it is. The many varieties of fireplaces are very interesting, and the woodwork generally, with the graceful carving in pear and limewood, is of a quite exceptional standard; that in the King's bedchamber is a typical example. Wren did a good deal of work at Kensington

Palace, very quiet and dignified and almost without ornament and mostly of red brick, and at Groombridge, near Tunbridge Wells, brick is used nearly throughout and with an effect which it would be hard to beat, whatever materials were used.

One of the finest public buildings in England is Greenwich Hospital (Fig. 14), and although not started by Wren, the general conception is his, being designed to bring into the scheme the two blocks already there, the Queen's House completed, the other, King Charles's block, half finished. The former he brought into the design at the end of the vista from the river, across the great forecourt between the colonnades with the two domes to the hall and the chapel which group so well with the general composition. With this brief sketch of Wren's works we must pass on to that of his successors, the most prominent being Nicolas Hawksmoor, who was associated with him at Greenwich, and Vanbrugh, who carried the grand manner in architecture to such an extreme that finally size alone seemed to be his object in design. His ideas were fine, but he approached his subject more from a pictorial than an architectural standpoint, for which very reason his buildings could never be of the highest class; the plans of Castle Howard and Blenheim we have already considered, and these two buildings bear out most distinctly my remarks above made, that the comforts of the inhabitants, the shape and lighting of the rooms, and the service generally were quite a secondary consideration to the general effect. Hawksmoor, who studied both under Wren and Vanbrugh, was the architect of a good many churches in London and some work at Oxford, including the Clarendon building, with its large order, evidently inspired by Vanbrugh, and one of his most successful buildings.

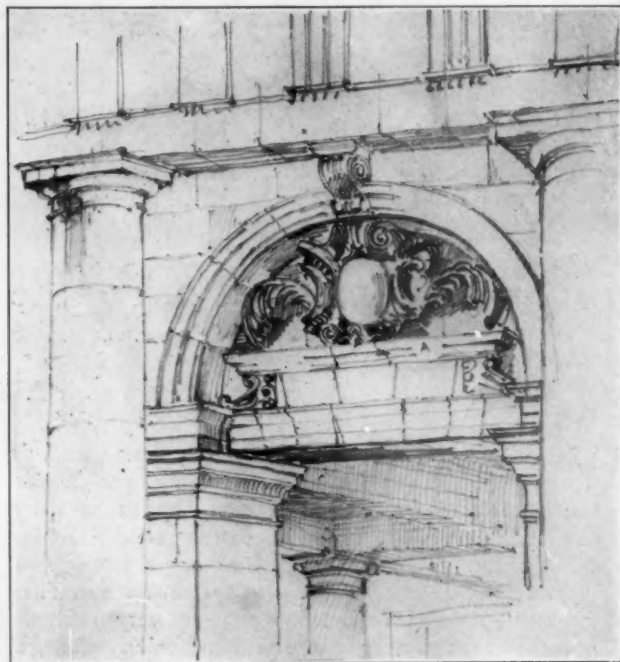


FIG. 12A—TRINITY COLLEGE.

Gibbs was also one of Wren's followers, practising between his time and that of the amateurs of the eighteenth century, and we know him chiefly by his church work; but he also executed a good deal of Oxford and Cam-

bridge, the Radcliffe at the one and the Senate House at the other being his chief works. During the eighteenth century and after the disappearance of Wren's school, of whom Gibbs was the last, there were two groups of architects at work in England, the amateurs, such as Lord Burlington, Campbell, Dean Aldridge, and Kent, and their supporters. On the other hand, architects like the Woods of Bath and Carr of York. Wood did a great deal of work in Bath, both in separate buildings and laying out terraces and streets, and was particularly successful in the latter, and his best isolated work is Prior Park, a good design and one that gains much from its position, with the great stairs and terraces in front.

Spencer House, by Vardy, and the houses on the north side of Cavendish square are works of this period, and without going further to the time of the brothers Adam and Sir William Chambers, we may quite well leave it, as tracing the style up to its zenith is so full of charm that the study of the decline is comparatively uninteresting, though, of course, much good work was still executed.



FIG. 13—CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.

From the above outline you will see the various stages through which we have passed in our architectural development, up to the time when, in its greatness, architecture was looked upon by all educated people as an art to be studied, and was supported by kings, down to

the time when copyism and lifelessness had dragged it down to such a degree that the practice of Renaissance work ceased to exist, and after a period, about the beginning of the last century, when architecture generally



FIG. 14—GREENWICH HOSPITAL.

was non-existent, the study of Gothic was revived, but this failing to satisfy, we again have the present wave of Renaissance carrying all before it, and with the many beautiful examples for study and the increased opportunities for education and travel, is it too much to expect that we may, after this lapse of time, be again entering on a period worthy to follow Jones and Wren?

Metropolitan Tower Bells

FOUR of the largest and costliest bells in the world are to be placed in the forty-sixth story of the new tower of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company's building, in Madison Square, and from a position about 650 feet above the pavement, nearly twice as high as any in the world, their deep tones will announce each quarter of an hour.

The largest bell, toned to B flat, will be 70 inches at the mouth and weigh 7,000 pounds; the second in E flat, will weigh 3,000 pounds; the third in F natural, will weigh 2,000 pounds, and the fourth in G, will weigh 1,500 pounds. They will play every fifteen minutes and strike each hour. They are to be mounted on pedestals between the marble pillars outside the forty-sixth story.—*New York Times*.

The Signing of Buildings

THE question involving the advisability of architects signing their completed work has been under consideration by the profession for a number of years, and was the subject of a special report rendered by a regular committee at the forty-first annual convention of the American Institute of Architects. This report which favored the practice has apparently greatly increased the interest in the question, and desirous of obtaining as general an expression as possible THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT sometime since addressed letters to the presidents of State Chapters, as well as to other prominent architects throughout the country. A great many replies have been received, and while it is impracticable to reproduce them all, by permission of the writers we print below a number which seem to fairly express the general sentiment of the profession.

Mr. Frank C. Baldwin, of Messrs. Stratton & Baldwin, Detroit, Mich., writes:

I am unqualifiedly in favor of the idea that the architect's name should be permanently attached to every building of interest which he erects. For some years Mr. Stratton and I have been carrying this idea into practice in connection with everything of a public or monumental nature which we have done, such as churches, bridges, etc.

We built a storage warehouse and inserted our names in the brickwork. The bricks bearing our names were made especially for this purpose, and are a little longer than the other bricks, which are of standard size. The names were put in a very inconspicuous place in a very large blank wall surface.

I think it is the duty of every architect to endeavor to perpetuate his name in this manner, as, too frequently, records are lost and it is impossible to learn the originator of a building which may be only a half-century old.

FRANK C. BALDWIN.

Messrs. Carrere & Hastings, New York, N. Y.

We concur entirely with the action taken by the American Institute of Architects at its last meeting. We would further state that quite a number of our buildings have been so signed, and usually by request of the client—not only in the case of public or semi-public buildings, but even in the case of residences.

CARRÈRE & HASTINGS.

Mr. George Cary, Buffalo, N. Y.

As all architects will admit themselves, that they do not always do works of merit or art, I feel that the buildings that should be signed or have the architects' names chiseled in stone, marble or granite should be those only selected by a special committee and endorsed by the local chapter of each community.

In this way the modest architects as well as the forward ones would receive any honor which is their due from their fellow practitioners, and the public would then recognize the endorsement of a work of merit.

GEORGE CARY.

Messrs. Cope & Stewardson, Philadelphia, Pa.

We have yours of recent date, asking us for an expression of opinion on the wisdom of an architect signing important buildings by having his name cut or placed upon the actual building.

The practice is one which we rejoice to see carried out when the method adopted is in the proper spirit and the result is simply to inform the interested who the designer is. Conspicuous advertising of the architect's name we consider most obnoxious, and this we fear is very likely to be the result in many cases if the issue be forced and a campaign for signing buildings be generally inaugurated. We believe in advocating the practice in a quiet way, and allowing it gradually to come into vogue, and see no reason to worry if it take a generation to do so.

COPE & STEWARDSON.

Mr. Ernest Flagg, New York, N. Y.

I would say I am heartily in favor of it. I think it ought to be done in all cases except where the architect is ashamed of his work.

If a building is a work of art, I do not see why it should not be signed by the artist, just as any other work of art is signed. I have done it myself in a number of instances, and I hope it may soon become a universal practice. I see no possible harm that could arise from it, and much good. It would add to the interest of the building and benefit the owner and the architect alike.

ERNEST FLAGG.

Mr. J. B. Noel Wyatt, of Messrs. Wyatt & Nolting, Baltimore, Md.

I distinctly approve, on general principles, of having the names of the architects attached, in some form, to the buildings erected from their designs, on the same principle that creations of other artists, painters, sculptors and musicians attain great interest and value from the signatures being attached, both from the point of view of the knowledge coming to the public, both contemporary and in the future, as to the authorship of such works, and also information in regard to the authors themselves, that so frequently comes up in an historical way in connection with other lines of work, scientific, artistic or social, with which men may have had more or less direct or indirect connection.

I do not think, however, that it is necessary or desirable that all the works of an architect, of every description, should have his name attached, but only such as may be presumably considered of more or less importance, either as monumental works of art in themselves, or likely to be of importance and prominence in a community. The distinction between the greater and lesser important works could not probably be categorically designated, but would have to be left to the intelligence, judgment and taste of the designers, and I also think it very desirable that the form of such signature should be made in some way quite distinct and differentiated from those of contractors and building committees that may have had more or less connection with the progress of the work.

J. B. NOEL WYATT.

Mr. D. H. Perkins, Architect to the Board of Education, Chicago, Ill.

It is my opinion that fully one-half of the buildings which are erected are not exceptional or remarkable, and, therefore, shed no particular credit upon their authors. It is a kindness to them to keep their names off.

Rather than have the mistake of a general application of architects' names on all of the buildings designed by them, I should go to the other extreme and omit them entirely from all buildings.

I think that a decision in such matters should be taken away from the owners and the architects, and, instead, the matter should be referred to some disinterested body—a Municipal Art Commission, for instance. I think that some such body could annually designate architectural monuments upon which their author's name should be inscribed, and that they should then be made a matter of public recognition and ceremony. Unless some such method is adopted, it is my opinion that the indiscriminate custom of placing architects' names on buildings will lose its significance and value.

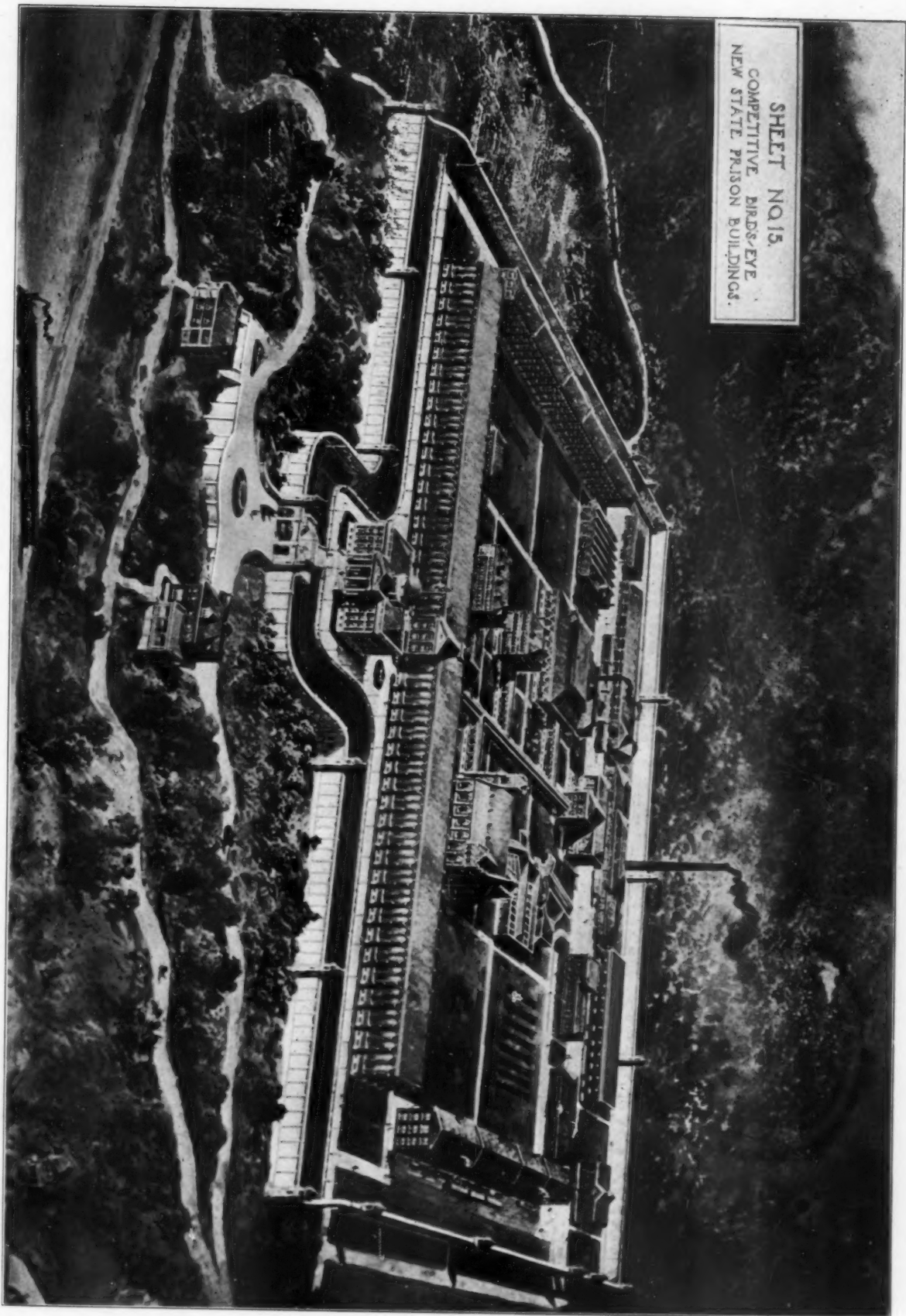
D. H. PERKINS.

Mr. Hugh Roberts, Jersey City, N. J.

The inquiry which you make concerning my opinion as to the propriety of architects signing their names to buildings is one that has been discussed upon many occasions, and was the subject of a report read at the last convention of the Institute by a regular committee appointed by the Institute. This report expresses my opinion exactly, and I do not think I could add anything to it.

However, I might add that I think it will be a long time be-

SHEET NO. 15.
COMPETITIVE BIRD-EYE
NEW STATE PRISON BUILDING.

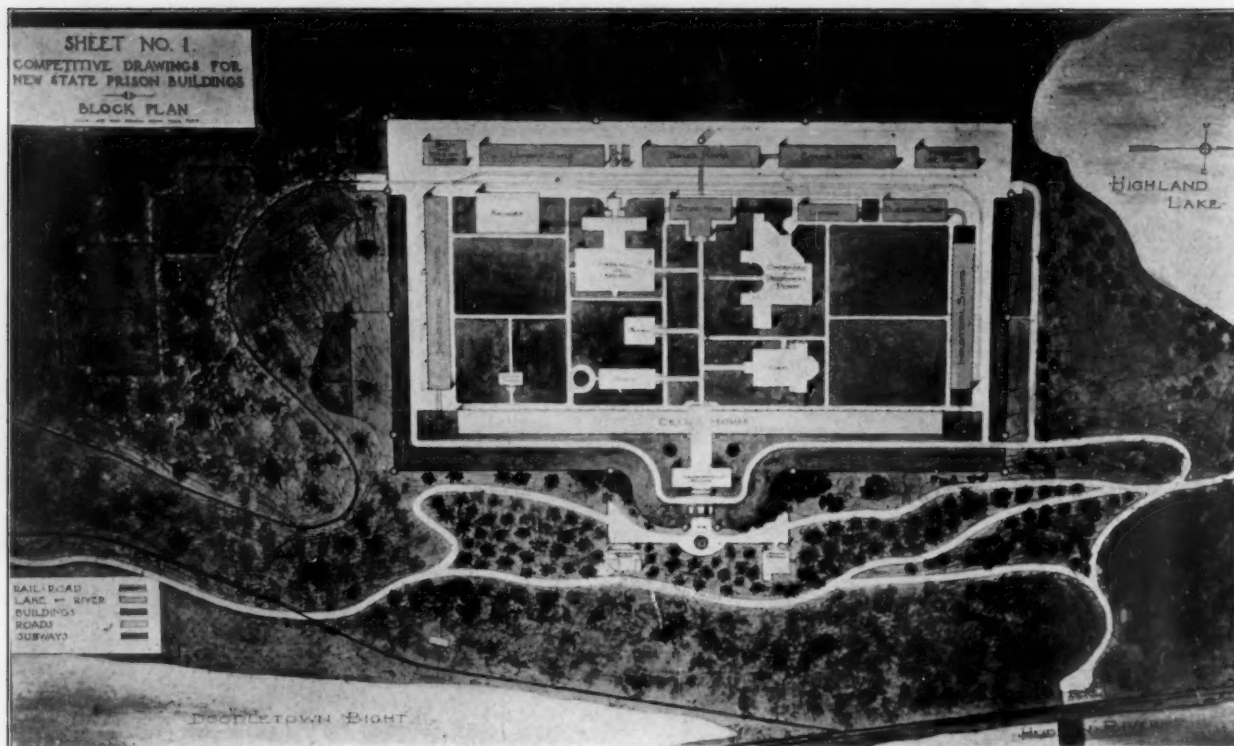


FIRST PRIZE WINNING DESIGN, MR. W. J. BEARDSLEY, ARCHITECT, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
NEW YORK STATE PRISON PLANT COMPETITION.

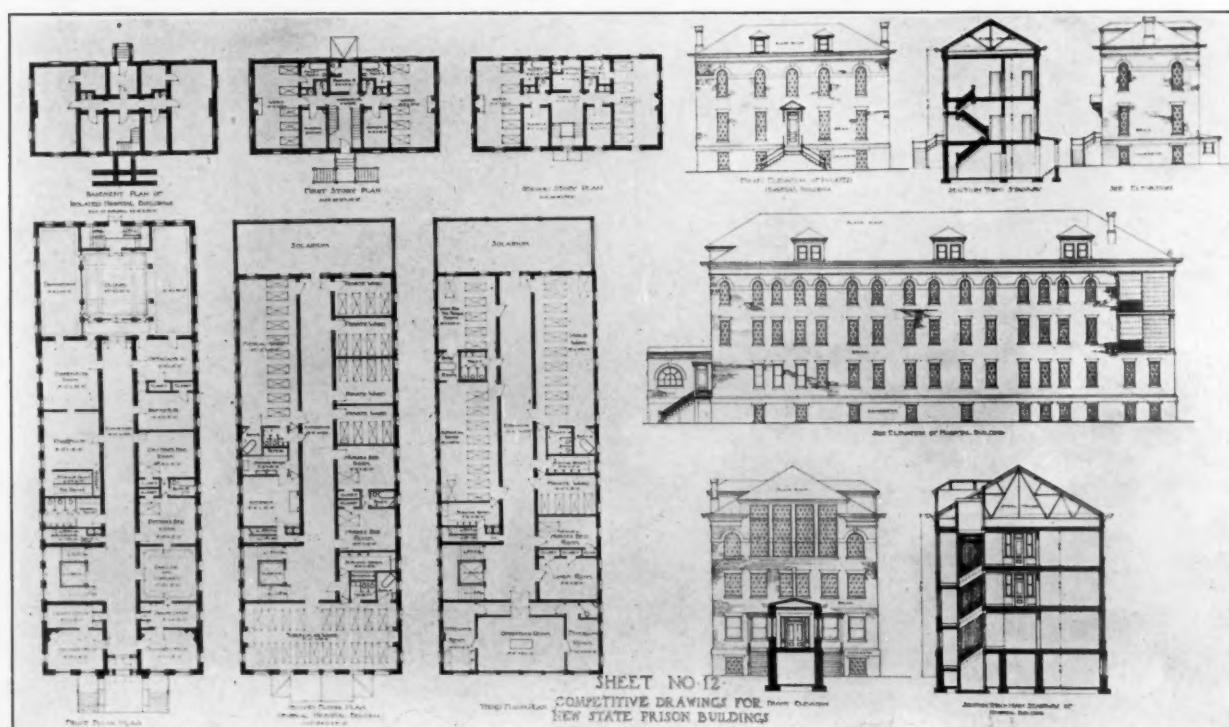
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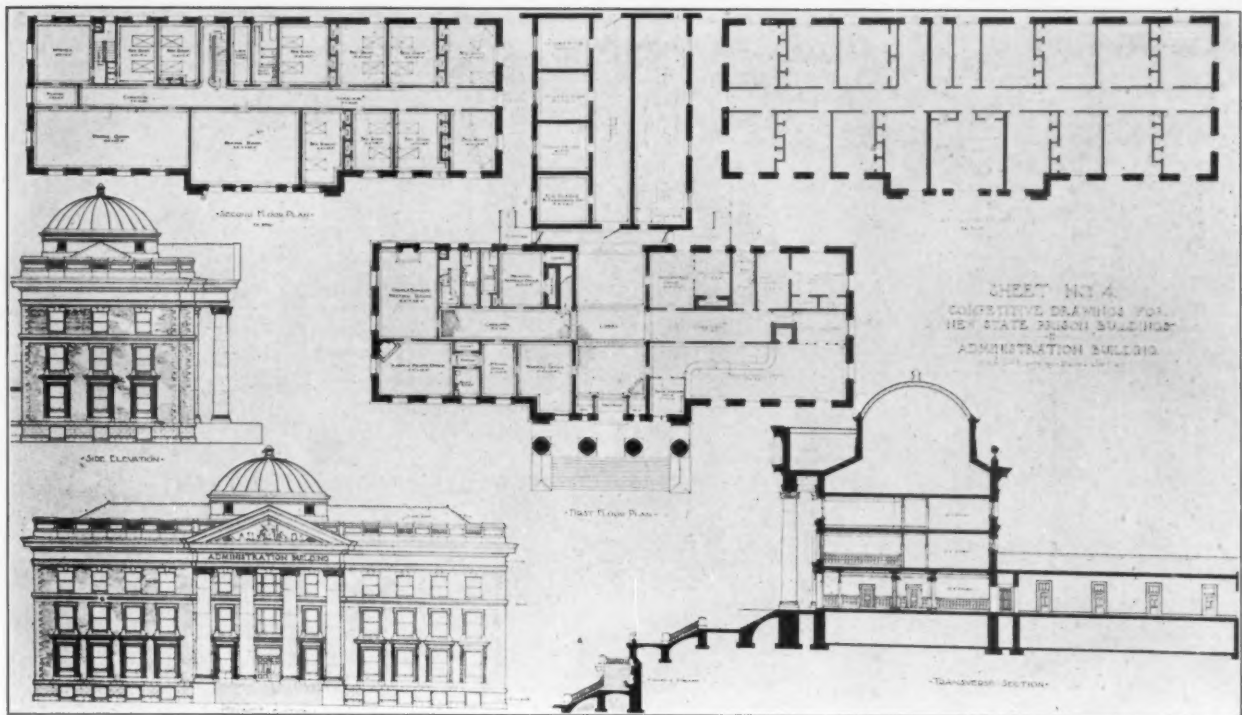
BLOCK PLAN.



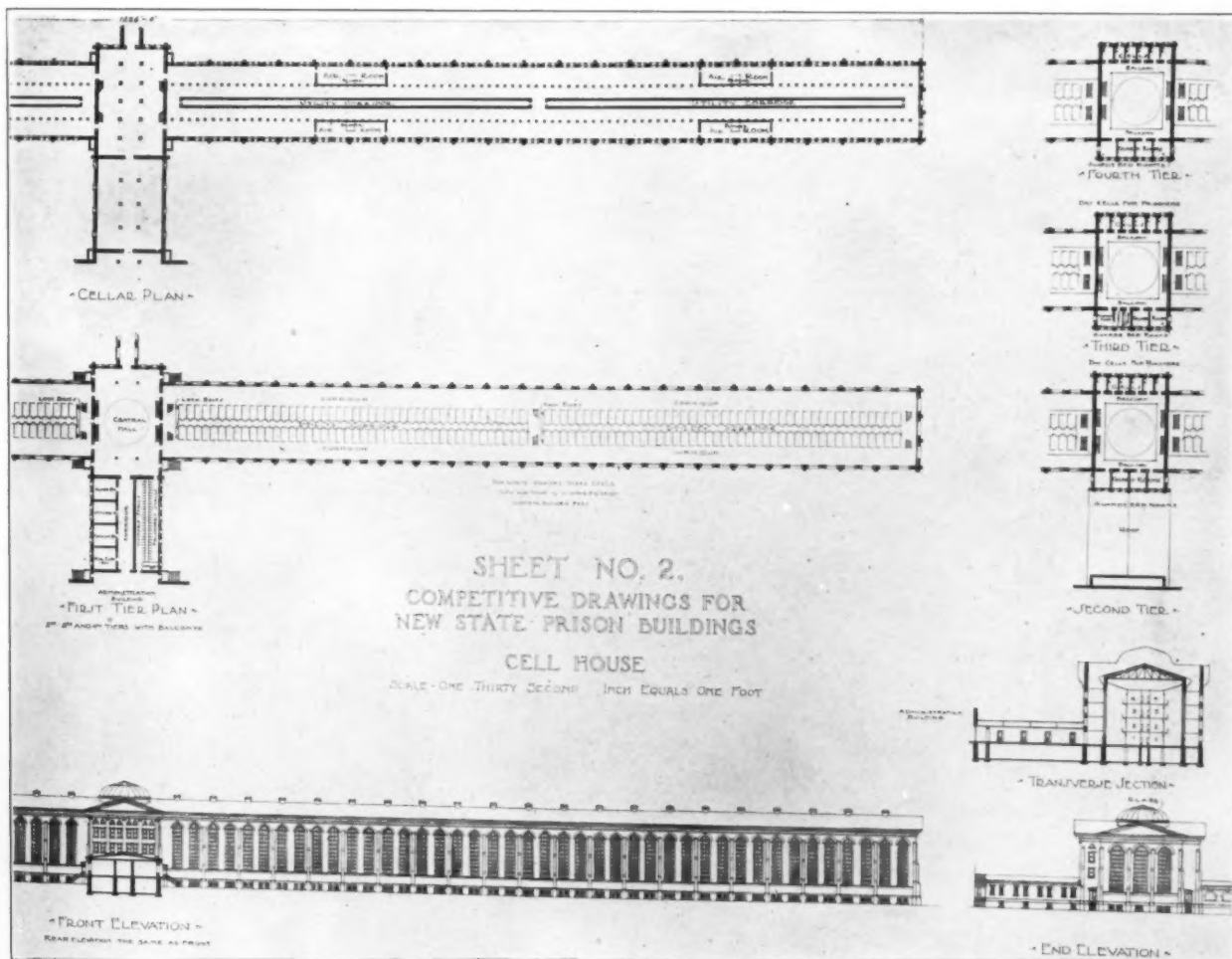
GENERAL AND ISOLATED HOSPITALS.

FIRST PRIZE WINNING DESIGN, MR. W. J. BEARDSLEY, ARCHITECT, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

NEW YORK STATE PRISON PLANT COMPETITION.



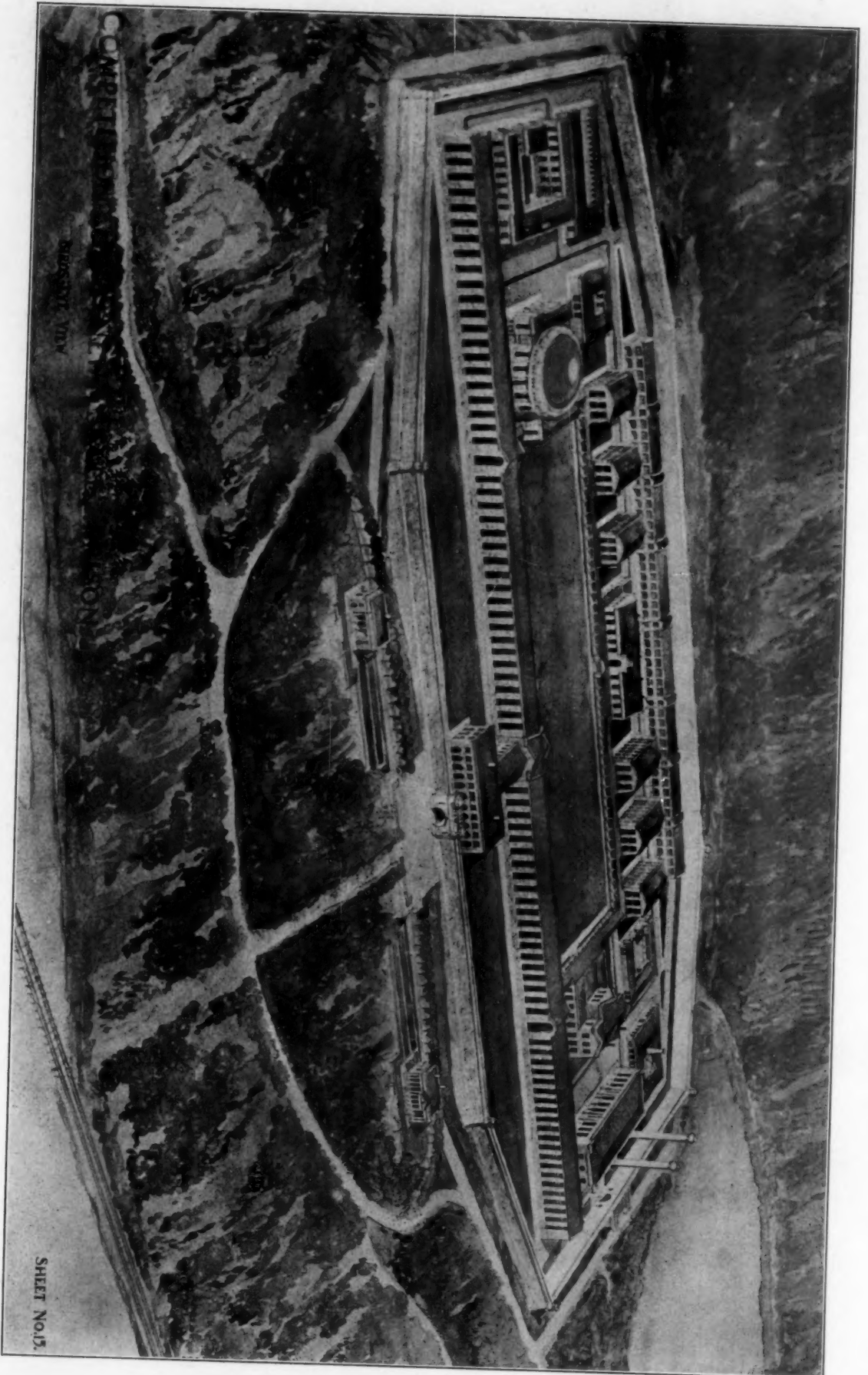
ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.



DETAILS OF CELL HOUSE.

FIRST PRIZE WINNING DESIGN, MR. W. J. BEARDSLEY, ARCHITECT, FOUCHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

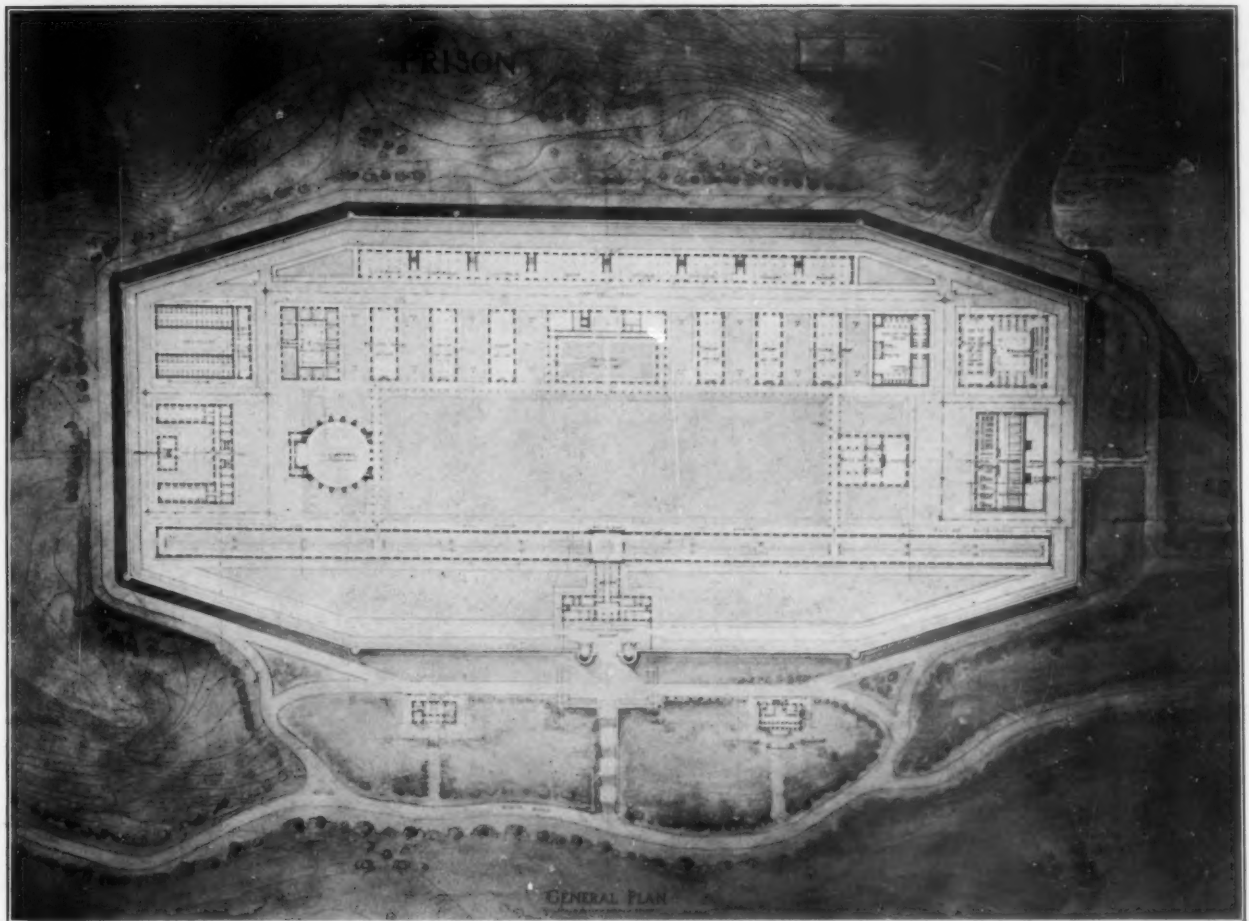
NEW YORK STATE PRISON PLANT COMPETITION.



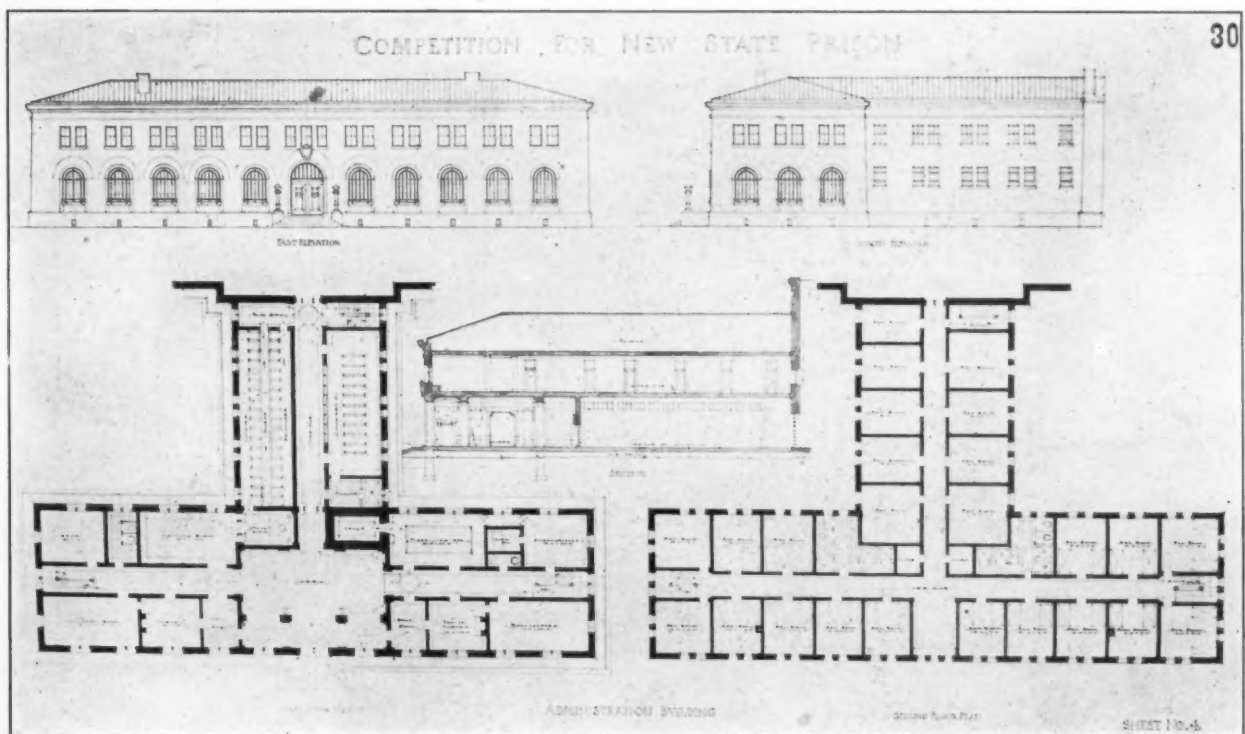
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SECOND PRIZE WINNING DESIGN, MESSRS. WARREN & WETMORE, ARCHITECTS.
NEW YORK STATE PRISON PLANT COMPETITION.
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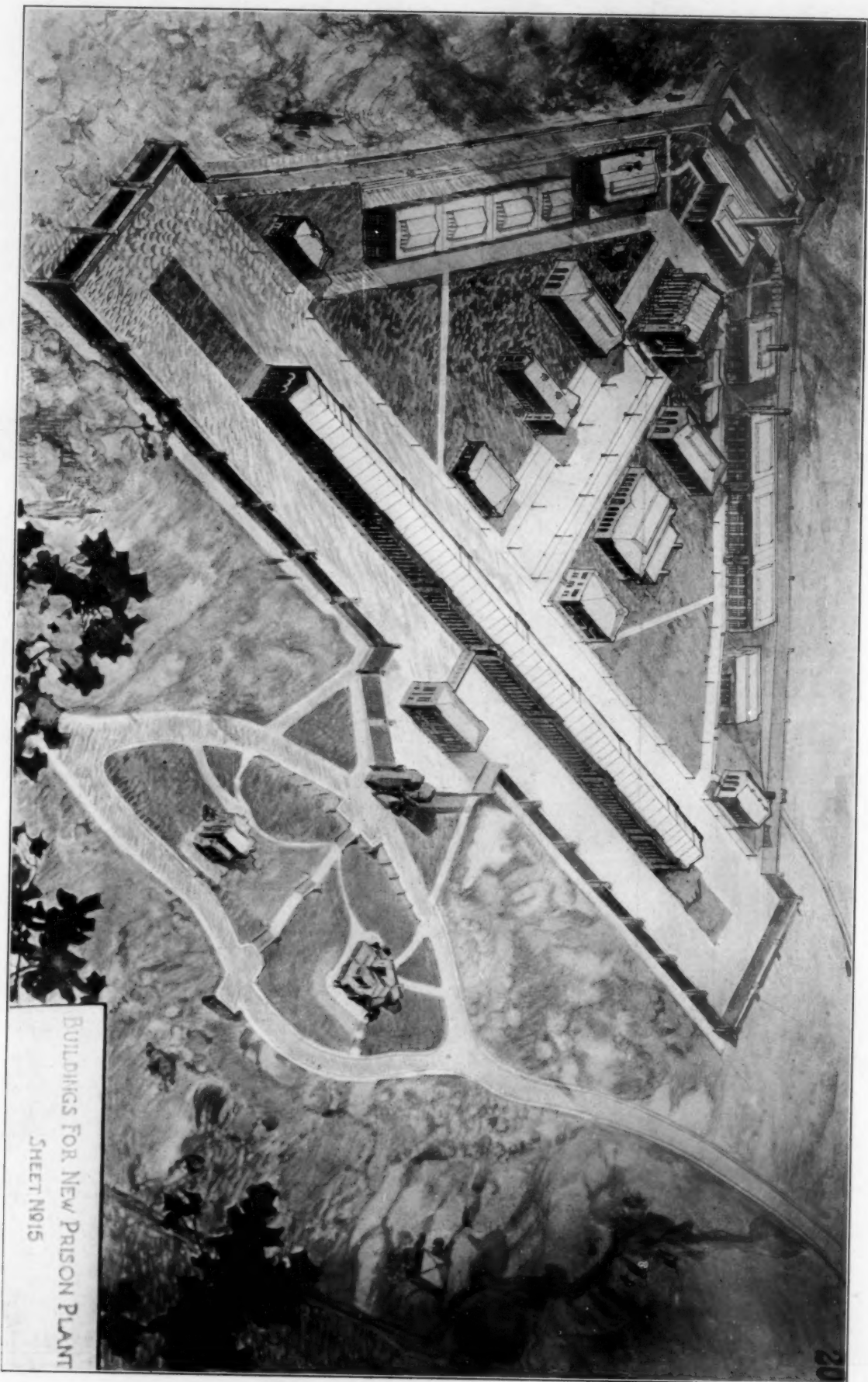
BLOCK PLAN.



DETAILS ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.

SECOND PRIZE WINNING DESIGN, MESSRS. WARREN & WETMORE, ARCHITECTS.

NEW YORK STATE PRISON PLANT COMPETITION.



BUILDINGS FOR NEW PRISON PLANT
SHEET NO. 15

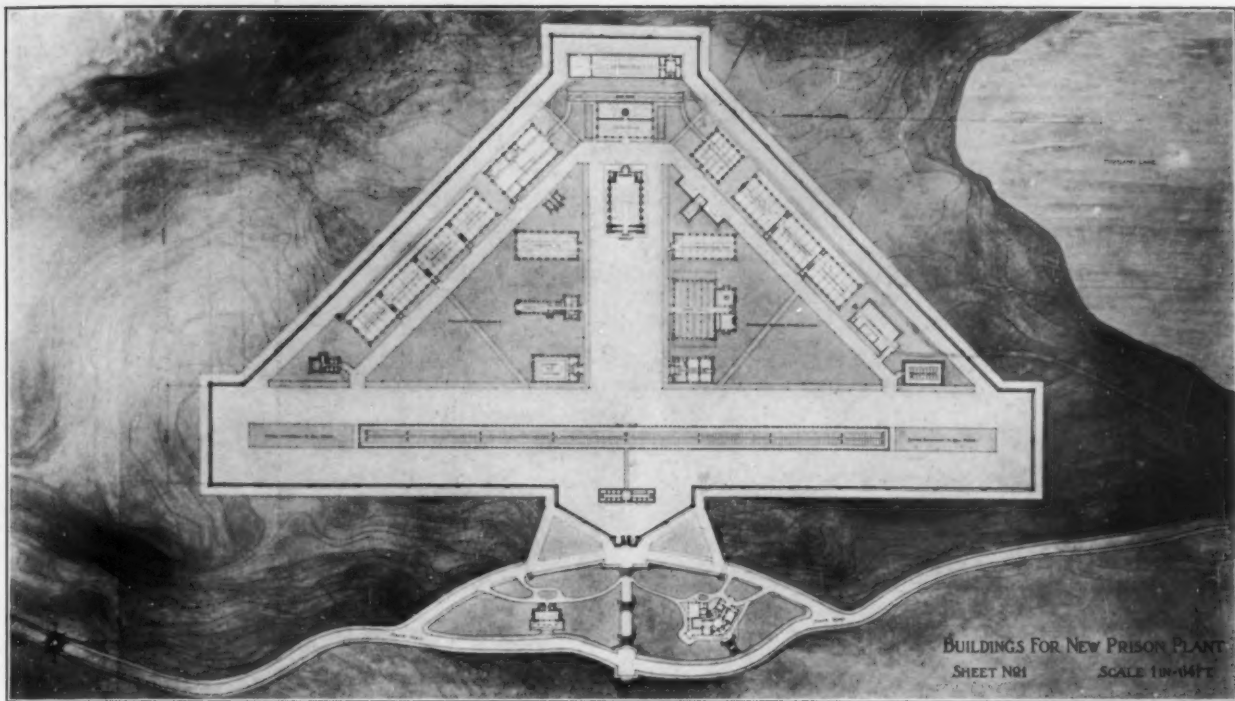
THIRD PRIZE WINNING DESIGN, MESSRS. HERTS & TALLANT, ARCHITECTS.

NEW YORK STATE PRISON PLANT COMPETITION.

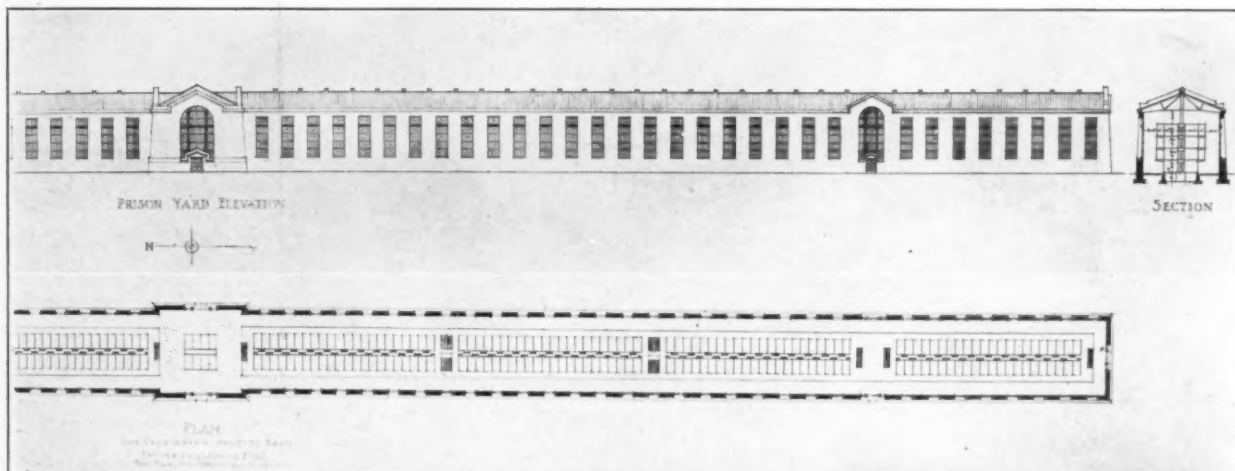
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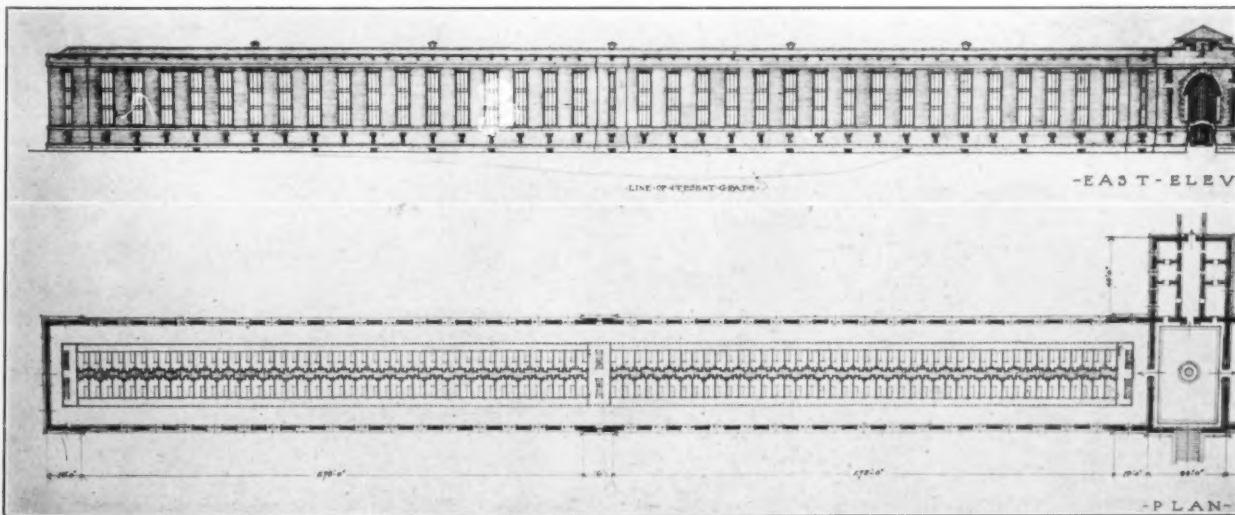
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BLOCK PLAN, THIRD PRIZE WINNING DESIGN, MESSRS. HERTS & TALLANT, ARCHITECTS.

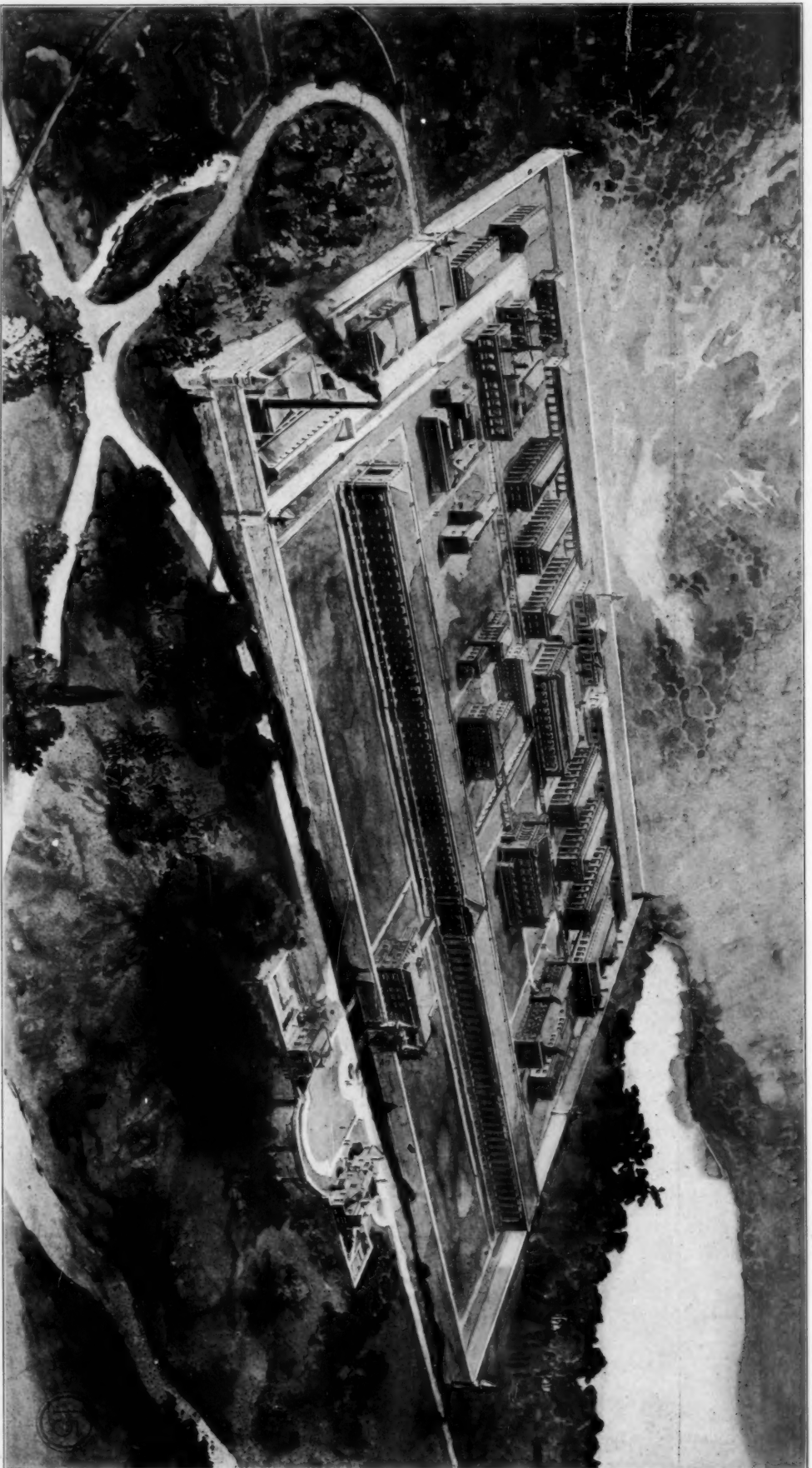


ELEVATION AND CELL PLAN, SECOND PRIZE WINNING DESIGN, MESSRS. WARREN & WETMORE, ARCHITECTS.



ELEVATION AND CELL PLAN, MR. KENNETH M. MURCHISON AND ASSOCIATES.

NEW YORK STATE PRISON PLANT COMPETITION.



PLAN SUBMITTED BY MR. KENNETH M. MURCHISON, ARCHITECT,
AND LORD & HEWLETT, D. W. MORRIS, EWING & CHAPPELL, EDWARD F. HINKLE AND MILLS & GREENLEAF, ASSOCIATE ARCHITECTS.
NEW YORK STATE PRISON PLANT COMPETITION.
The American Architect and Building News.
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July 15, 1908.

fore I shall adopt the practice myself, but there is no professional reason why it should not be adopted by anyone who desires to do so.

HUGH ROBERTS.

Mr. Robert S. Roeschlaub, Denver, Colo.

Although I have never signed a building, I would not be adverse to the establishment of such a custom. I have always urged contractors to attach their names to the work they have executed, my object being to urge them to produce work of which they would not be ashamed.

If not ostentatiously displayed, I see no reason why an architect should not be honored, or otherwise, by such custom, according to the character of his creation. The architect is sometimes the victim of an opinionated client and compelled to act contrary to his judgment. In such a case his refusal to allow his name to be placed upon the building would be some incentive towards better building on the part of the owners.

Such a custom, established and properly used, would, in my opinion, redound to the credit of the building as well as the architect.

ROBERT S. ROESCHLAUB.

Mr. Edward W. Donn, Jr., of Messrs. Wood, Donn & Deming, Washington, D. C.

I am heartily in favor of architects signing their work. In fact, I think that if they were compelled to do so there would be less of this pot boiler work than there is now. The public is becoming more and more observant as the years go on, and it is a matter of general interest to it to know who is responsible for the good and the bad as well.

In a great many instances architects are selected by clients because their work is pleasing. If a work is good, its author should be known to the public. Surely this architect should have the same right as the artist or the sculptor.

In the case of the Union Trust Building in Washington, D. C., which was designed by us (Wood, Donn & Deming), request was made of the president of the company to have our name placed on the building. He demurred, stating that he thought the request unusual, but would consider it and bring it before his board of directors. We told him we were proud of the work. He said he was proud of it also. We said the public is interested in knowing whose work it is, not only at this time, but in the future. Besides being a legitimate advertisement for both parties. The board met and unanimously decided that it was entirely proper that its creators should be recognized by having their names suitably inscribed in the granite, for the information of this and future generations.

Here in Washington it is generally regretted that the authors of such buildings as the Capitol, Treasury, Interior, White House and other notable buildings are, in a majority of cases, unknown to the general public. It would be a source of great satisfaction generally if their names were placed where those interested might read.

It gave me great pleasure, several years ago, to discover in a beautiful little church in Dorchester, Mass., the names of the architects, Cram & Goodhue, suitably placed in a small memorial window.

Yes, most certainly do I approve of architects signing their work—in fact, I would compel them to do so.

EDWARD W. DONN, JR.

John Graham, Seattle, Washington.

Replying to your letter regarding the subject of architects having their names attached to buildings erected from their plans, I am entirely in favor of that custom being inaugurated, and think it would be universally followed if the example were set by one or two of the leading firms.

If our profession is an art, we have the example of literature, music, painting and sculpture, in all of which the personality of the author lends interest to the subject—usually the first act of any visitor to an exhibition of painting or sculpture is to purchase a catalogue—if a business, we should remember that in every other business the absence of the maker's name is a reason for suspicion.

Consider the added interest, architecturally, of a visit to New York if this custom had been followed.

JOHN GRAHAM.

Thornton Fitzhugh, Los Angeles, Cal.

You wish my opinion of the propriety of "signing" buildings with the architect's name.

Though I have never felt this to be a "burning question," I think every man entitled to credit for his deeds, good or bad.

"Ethics" I consider a misnomer when applied to a matter which, like this one, involves no question of honorable practice, or high or low thinking.

As the practice has gone up to the present time, I should prefer to be classed with the non-signers.

THORNTON FITZHUGH.

Although it will be seen from the foregoing that there is not entire unanimity on the subject, it can hardly be said that any very cogent reasons have been advanced in opposition to the practice, either in the correspondence which has reached us, or as far as we have noted, in the press. The objection which has so often been suggested, that under this plan the architect would in a great many instances receive credit which in reality is due to his draughtsman, is of course founded on the obviously erroneous assumption that the terms "Architect" and "Draughtsman" are synonymous. While there is no disposition to underestimate the talent and ability of the draughtsman or belittle his important function in the architect's office, it is difficult to understand the notion which seems to be prevalent in some quarters that all the other difficult, exacting and multifarious services which are performed by the modern architect, all requiring experience and ability of a high order, and all absolutely essential to success, are of no importance; the draughtsman who "designed" (ordinarily under strict and explicit directions, often accompanied by a sketch or "inspiration" photographs, and always subject to the criticism and approval of the architect) the façade alone being entitled to credit.

Another obstacle or objection which it would seem might not be considered insuperable under average conditions, is in effect that while the artist or sculptor ordinarily is original owner of his works and has, therefore, a perfect right to sign them before offering them for sale, the architect's work is generally produced for, and the property of, someone else. Of course the owner would be within his rights in refusing an architect permission to attach his name to a building, and under present conditions, with the rather infrequent adoption of the practice, such instances would probably occur, but if the practice became general, amounting to a custom, especially if mention were made of it when a commission was undertaken, it would seem that cases of serious objection on the part of owners would be rare.

The advisability of signing all buildings or only those that are of especial merit or interest, is a point upon which some difference of opinion is apparent; and this phase of the question is still further complicated by the obvious difficulty in satisfactorily determining the worthy structures, in case it was decided that only the better buildings should be signed. The suggestion that possibly this could be best accomplished by the appointment of a commission from which permission must be had before an architect might properly sign a building, is perhaps worthy of consideration, but there is little doubt that further thought and discussion will be an advantage before definite action is taken looking toward the adoption of a plan which will embody the general idea in its most desirable and beneficial form.

Communication

By Mr. Franklin B. Ware, New York State Architect, Addressed to the Board of Award,
New Sing Sing Prison Competition

GENTLEMEN:

The action taken by the Board of Award at its meeting June 12, 1908, in selecting by a majority vote plans numbers 28, 30 and 20 in the order named for first, second and third place, the said action having been certified to me by Mr. George McLaughlin, secretary, June 13, 1908, has been given very careful consideration. I have also read with much interest the reasons, as stated in the minutes, given by each member of the Board explaining his vote. I am not convinced, however, that plan No. 28 is the best one submitted in this competition, my objections to it being as follows:

I think that a radical mistake has been made in dividing the prison yard in half by a group of buildings connected by corridors, making access and communication from one side of the prison enclosure to the other impossible except by crossing corridors or passing through buildings. This arrangement of buildings and corridors provides innumerable nooks and corners suitable for hiding places, and this arrangement will require constant supervision.

The two main shops are located at opposite ends of the prison yard, about 1,200 feet apart. This would seem to me objectionable.

As to the detail arrangement of buildings, the plans of the general hospital are not good, the two-story bath, laundry and wash-house is undesirable, and I think the use of enameled steel cells will be found impracticable, even though the cost be not prohibitive—which I doubt very much.

While generally the arrangement of buildings is satisfactory, exception must be taken to the main shops with their major axes east and west. This arrangement prevents them from receiving sunlight on the long sides, and this I consider objectionable.

The future extension of the cell block is one of the weak points in this plan. The competitor, probably realizing this, proposed three methods, none of them capable of being satisfactorily made without radically altering the plan. The proposed extension north and south, if made, would necessitate the tearing down of the prison walls at two points and when completed a deep recess or pocket will have been created in the prison yard. The second method proposed, *i. e.*, extension on the east and west axis, is out of the question on account of its orientation. We might as well consider "radial cell block" plans as to consider this method of extension. The third method, *viz.*: by building separate cell blocks back of the present cell block, is the best of three methods proposed; but, as before stated, the prison yard is already cut in half by the group of buildings on the center axis and to further cut it up by building cell blocks in the only open space left would be unwise.

As to whether the design of the buildings is appropriate for the purpose or not, is a matter of opinion and taste. The style of architecture selected for the administration building, warden's residence and recreation quarters (buildings which will be seen by the public passing up and down the river) does not appeal to me as

being appropriate. There is no reason why this Board, in selecting an architect, should not give this matter consideration so that the prison, when completed, will be a model not only from a prison standpoint but from an architectural standpoint as well. We can only gauge the competitor's ability in this respect by carefully considering what his ideas are as to the proper style of architecture to be used, and in this respect competitor No. 28 fails to meet the requirements.

To a certain extent, I do not criticize competitor No. 28 for his excess in cost over two million dollars because this is a common fault with all competitors and the responsibility for this condition of affairs will rest with those who drew up the conditions of the competition, requiring buildings and plant that could not be executed for the money available. I do, however, criticize this competitor for the way he has made his estimates of cost, using methods of figuring the cubic contents of buildings which do not give accurate results and which are misleading, thus forcing the figures so that the apparent cost would come within eighty-eight dollars of the two millions available.

My preference for first choice is plan No. 30, and, briefly stated, my reasons are as follows:

The arrangement of buildings around a large open court provides ample sunlight, free circulation of air and good ventilation, which are so necessary. The yard is not cut up by buildings and corridors as in the case of No. 28. The architecture of the buildings throughout and particularly of the walls and buildings to be seen from the river is most appropriate and in keeping with the character of the institution. The material proposed for the building, *viz.*: native stone, can be quarried on the site by prison labor, and no better building material can be found. I admit that in some of the details of the buildings this competitor does not appear to be as familiar with prison requirements as does competitor No. 28. On the other hand, the design submitted by competitor No. 30 indicates that he is much better qualified architecturally than competitor No. 28 to design a prison which will be a credit to the Board and the State of New York. If I were the sole judge of the competition, I would not hesitate to award first place to plan No. 30.

The Board of Award is composed of seven members, five of whom have selected No. 28 as their first choice. These five men are all more familiar with the requirements of a prison and therefore better qualified than I am to say which of the plans submitted meets the requirements from a prison standpoint. The original law governing this competition did not contemplate that the State Architect should have more than one vote. According to the amendment passed last winter, his concurrence is necessary before an award can be made. I should consider the proper use of the power of non-concurrence (amounting to a veto) as applying to a condition that might arise if a poor plan had been selected by the Board as its first choice. I cannot say that such is the case, although I do not think plan No. 28 is the

best one that the Board could have selected, and it would be with a great deal of reluctance were I to concur with the findings of the Board in placing plan No. 28 first.

Such an award would be subject to serious criticism, which the majority of the Board must be prepared to meet. I feel confident that the criticisms I have made will be sustained by others. Appointed a member of the Board of Award on account of my official position as State Architect, with practically a veto power which I do not feel justified in using, and having at heart the best interests of the State, I earnestly beg the Board to reconsider its former action.

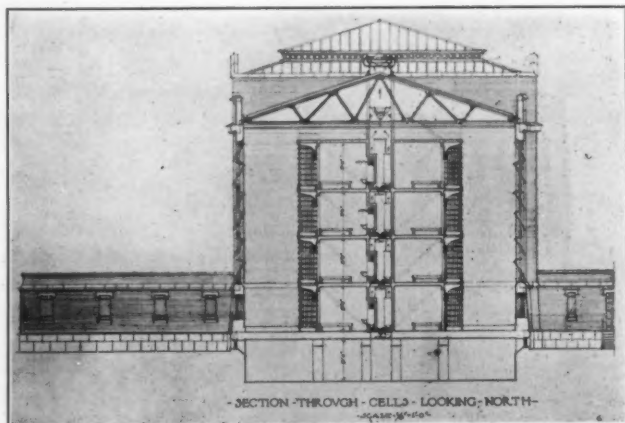
Respectfully submitted,
FRANKLIN B. WARE,
State Architect.

Illustrations

Through the courtesy of Mr. Franklin B. Ware, New York State Architect, we are enabled in this issue to present to the readers of THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT the prize winning designs in the competition recently held for the new prison plant to be erected near Peekskill, on the banks of the Hudson River.

As there has been much comment in not only the architectural press but in the daily papers as well, and as the competition has been freely criticised by the various architectural bodies throughout the State, we feel sure these plans will be studied with much interest.

The Board of Award certified the result of their judgment, as follows: First, No. 28, W. J. Beardsley, Poughkeepsie; second, No. 30, Warren & Wetmore, New York; third, No. 20, Herts & Tallant, New York.



DESIGN NO. 33, MR. KENNETH M. MURCHISON AND ASSOCIATE ARCHITECTS.

The site of the proposed new prison is on a high plateau, and presents unusual possibilities for an architectural landmark that would command attention, not only when approached by water but from the Western shores of the Hudson as well.

In addition to the main prize winning designs, we have included that of Mr. Kenneth M. Murchison, architect with Lord & Hewlett; Benjamin Wistar Morris, Ewing & Chappell, Edward F. Hinkle and Mills & Greenleaf, associate architects.

This interesting collaboration we believe will be found a most valuable contribution to the competition and a solution of the problem that deserves attention. While the program required an unusual number of drawings

from each competitor, lack of space compels us to limit the presentation to a few of the more important drawings in each case.

Let's Get to Business

THE *Manufacturers' Record*, commenting editorially on the business outlook, takes occasion under the above title to urge its readers to avail themselves of present conditions, and not to put off projected matters. The *Record* says, in part:

"The country is safe, and with this assured all fear and doubt should be dispelled, and every business man should immediately prepare for increased business activity. There is no reason to look with fear or timidity to the future. The wave of radical agitation against business is dying out, and men everywhere are coming to recognize the fatal blunder which has been made. Under these conditions, the farseeing man should go to work.

"He who proposes to build, whether it be a barn, a dwelling, a factory or a skyscraper, should see that now is his opportunity. Materials are cheaper than for several years, labor is more abundant, contractors everywhere are looking for work, and a great saving can be effected by doing work now which must be done in the near future.

"Higher prices are inevitable just as soon as business begins to revive. With a return even of a fair degree of activity, and this is already in sight, building materials must advance, labor will command higher wages, railroads will be so blocked with freight that delays and congestion of traffic will be inevitable.

"Now, when lack of freight enables the railroads to make prompt deliveries, when contractors and laborers are hunting for work, when lumber, and bricks, and cement, and iron, and steel are cheaper than they have been for years, and much cheaper than they are likely to be in the near future, every man who fails to utilize the present opportunity to carry out improvement operations which he has in mind will make a great mistake. Many men are so constituted that in times of dullness they are afraid to prepare for times of activity. They wait until the boom is on, and then they undertake to re-equip their mill with new machinery, to build a new plant or construct a house, and the result is long delay, high cost of construction and the disadvantages of failing to secure the benefit of the rising market for their output. The wise man will make the most of the present opportunity. Get to work. Business interests are safe. Let us get busy."

Monument to the Prison Ship Martyrs

The last work, it is stated, of the late Stanford White was the monument erected in Fort Greene Park, Brooklyn, to the memory of the prison ship martyrs.

This monument is a huge fluted shaft of Newport white granite resting on a base of concrete 34 feet square, set on a platform 223 feet square. The column is 150 feet high, and is surmounted with a bronze urn 28 feet high. The shaft is 18 feet in diameter at the base.

The monument is the result of twenty-five years of effort on the part of the Prison Ship Martyrs' Association of the United States. The Gothic monument at the northeast corner of Trinity churchyard marks the spot of their burial.

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS

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WHILE the result of the recent competition held for the purpose of securing plans and selecting an architect for a prison plant to be erected in this State is scarcely a surprise to architects and others who have followed the matter closely, there were, we believe, those who cherished a lingering hope that the grossly unreasonable and ridiculous provisions of the program were more a result of ignorance or inadvertence than of design, in the first instance, and of stubbornness and contumacy after they had been pointed out and objected to by architects and architectural organizations. Any such charitable view of the matter has, however, become difficult of maintenance, for, contrary to general expectation, founded, at least partially, upon public utterances and representations of the various architectural organizations following the issuance of the program, a number of meritorious plans by prominent architects were found among those submitted. The test thus unexpectedly presented to the Commission was intensified by the eminently fair and unquestionably correct report of the State Architect disapproving the Commission's selection. In reaffirming its findings in the face of this report a great amount of doubt in the matter has been dispelled and the Commission's position has become unenviable.

TO say the winning plans gave evidence of a technical knowledge, on the part of their author, of the machinery and workings of a prison, which was invaluable and indispensable, and which was lacking in the other plans, is utterly puerile. If this quality exists in the selected design it is not in any way

comparable in importance with those of excellence of plan and adequate general architectural treatment; and in these matters it is obvious that to disregard the recommendations of the State Architect, whose training and experience qualified, and whose office entitled and required to advise, was neither proper nor justifiable. There would seem to be little doubt but that a sufficient familiarity with the technical requirements of a prison to meet the necessities of the case could be quickly acquired by the author of an otherwise commendable, and architecturally adequate scheme, and could be readily applied without serious modification of plan. But a scheme deficient, both in plan and architectural treatment, can be said to lack essential qualities which can never be imparted to it.

ALTHOUGH the disposition of this important matter appears deplorable, in that an unusual opportunity seems to be, in a measure, wasted, much good would unquestionably result to the country at large, if the profession would profit by the experience gained in this competition. If, in the future, architects of reputation and ability would steadfastly and consistently refuse to take part in competitions, the conditions for which were notoriously at variance with, and it might almost be said in defiance of recognized standards, the lesson taught by this affair would not perhaps be too dear, even though the cost falls in great part upon the State. But when a Commission in meeting objections to what might be termed an impossible program, is able to exhibit letters from a half score of architects whose names are among those of the most prominent and able in the country, agreeing to accept the conditions and compete for the prize, it can hardly be criticised for assuming a somewhat independent position. Nor should we perhaps be too intolerant under such circumstances if some of the humbler members of the profession failed to recognize the difference between competing under outrageous conditions, and some other infraction of the professional code where the matter involved was not a two-million-dollar commission.

IT is not without significance that a number of men prominent in the manufacturing world have been engaged to lecture before the classes of engineering students at Columbia during the coming year. While occasional lectures on special subjects have been delivered by men actively engaged in engineering or manufacturing enterprises heretofore, the new plan goes much further, and proposes a regular series of lectures by practical men as a means of bringing the students into closer touch with the requirements of actual practice, and demonstrating, not only how a result may be obtained theoretically, but how it may be secured economically, and then applied to the everyday requirements of mechanical engineering. The new departure would seem to be directly in line with the recommendations of engineering societies, and is probably the nearest approach possible to the ideal preparation, which would include an experience that it is impracticable to supply to the student. To the men, who by their generous cooperation and aid have made the realization of this promising plan possible, much commendation is due. They are all men whose names will gain no additional lustre by their connection with this work, and, needless to say, it can scarcely be undertaken by them without considerable pecuniary loss.

Current News Section

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY FILES PLANS OF A STRUCTURE TO BE 909 FEET HIGH.

An office building 909 feet in height has been planned to replace the old home of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, occupying the blocks bounded by Pine, Nassau and Cedar Streets and Broadway. It will therefore be 251 feet 7 inches higher than the annex to the Metropolitan Life Building, being erected at the north end of the block front in Madison Avenue, from Twenty-third to Twenty-fourth Street. With its annex, which is nearly finished, the Metropolitan Life Building is the tallest office structure in the world, as it rises 657 feet 5 inches above the curb line. It has forty-six stories. The Singer Building is the next tallest office building in the world. It was recently completed, and for some weeks held the unique place of being the world's highest office structure. Its forty-one stories reach a height of 612 feet 1 inch above the curb.

The Eiffel Tower in Paris is 984 feet high. The Washington Monument is only 555 feet.

In every respect will the proposed new home of the Equitable Life be a record office structure. Besides being the tallest, it will occupy the most expensive skyscraper site in the world, as the estimated value of the land on which the present building stands has been placed at from \$12,000,000 to \$15,000,000. It will have, too, sixteen stories more than the Metropolitan Life, twenty-one more than the Singer, and will be over three times the height of the Trinity Building, opposite, with its twenty-one stories and rising 280 feet 6 inches above the curb. It will also be the costliest office building in the world, as D. H. Burnham & Co., architects, who have drawn the plans for this greatest of all skyscrapers, place the cost at \$10,000,000.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

WORCESTER, MASS., OBJECTS TO SENATOR HOAR'S STATUE.

In view of the unfavorable criticism that has been aroused by the monument to Senator Hoar, set up near the City Hall at Worcester, Mass., the thought is suggested that all cities throughout the country would be fortunate in the possession of a duly appointed municipal art commission, to pass on works of art acquired.

After a statue has been put in place it is difficult to secure its removal on the ground of its lack of artistic merit. Sentiment largely rules in these matters, and to take down a statue erected in memory of a deserving citizen is apt to raise a storm of protest. Better to have its merits passed on before erection and thus save future generations the humiliation of a memorial erected no doubt with the very best of intentions, but none the less a lasting reproach to its projectors and to the city as well.

Competitions

PROGRAMME OF A COMPETITION FOR A SEAL FOR THE ARCHITECTURAL LEAGUE OF AMERICA.

The Executive Board of the Architectural League of America is desirous of obtaining designs for a Seal to be used in connection with the letter press of the League. There shall be a first prize of twenty-five dollars (\$25.00), and a second prize of ten dollars (\$10.00). These prizes shall be awarded to the designs placed first and second by the Committee, which are to be selected by the members of the League in convention at Detroit.

DRAWINGS.—Drawings are to be made on bristol board in India ink line. The actual size of the drawing to be between 2½ and 3 inches. The bristol board to be 12x9 inches.

These drawings are to be forwarded to the Detroit Architectural Club, 92 Griswold Street, Detroit, Mich., not later than September 12.

Drawings are to be accompanied by a sealed envelope containing the name and address of the author. No name or device is to be shown on the drawings.

COMPETITION FOR USE OF THE TREASURY COLONNADE.

Through the generosity of the W. F. Roberts Company the Washington Architectural Club offers a prize of twenty dollars to its members for the best scheme for the use of the beautiful colonnade on the Fifteenth Street front of the Treasury Building, which is now being replaced.

The use of the entablature is optional.

The colonnade, comprising 30 shafts, to be placed in Potomac Park, the position and use is left to the invention of the participants. It has been suggested that some historic epoch may be considered in the design.

While there is no assurance of the adoption of the scheme selected, the committee will place the various designs before the officer in charge of Public Buildings and Grounds, who has stated that he would give same consideration.

Blueprint giving dimensions, etc., of colonnade will be forwarded to members upon application to the chairman.

The award will be made, should the designs submitted merit it, by the following jury: Col. Chas. Bromwell, James Knox Taylor, E. W. Donn, Jr.

DRAWING.—Plan and perspective sketch is required at the scale ⅛ inch equals 1 foot. Rendering and presentation optional.

The problem is one of special interest and it is hoped that many of the members will participate.

The Committee will endeavor during the coming year to present several interesting competitions, and it is hoped that every member will feel it his privilege and duty to co-operate with us in making this, the first, especially successful.

Participants must forward names to chairmen for registration prior to July 18, 1908.

Drawings are to be unsigned, the card bearing author's name to accompany same in opaque sealed envelope.

Designs to be delivered in sealed packages at the club rooms before 5 o'clock P.M., August 3.

Societies

The Moline (Ill.) Chapter of the A. I. A. are taking active interest in the plans for the proposed bridge from the Arsenal at Rock Island to Moline. It appears that the consensus of opinion is that precedent should be ignored and the æsthetic side should receive fuller consideration. In place of the conventional steel structure proposed, it is urged that the government erect a bridge of reinforced concrete, and one that could be made a desirable architectural feature.

It is stated that the chapter proposes to make representations to the government, with a view to securing what they believe would be a desirable change from the stereotyped bridge proposed.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA ARCHITECTURAL CLUB.

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

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

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

SEATTLE CHAPTER, A. I. A.

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

SEATTLE HAS ARCHITECTURAL CLUB.

For the purpose of securing closer relations between the draftsmen and architects and also for the purpose of raising the standard of draftsmanship, the draftsmen of Seattle have organized a club with a membership of about thirty-five and the following officers: G. C. Stanley, president; Gordon Turnbull, secretary; C. C. Ziegler, vice-president; George Cove, treasurer. The club has engaged quarters in the old University building. Meetings are to be held twice a month. Lectures are to be given from time to time by the leading architects and engineers of the city.

A course of problems will be shortly undertaken, conducted in the same fashion as the School of Fine Arts at Paris. Watercolor and other features of architectural work will also be studied.

The Washington (D. C.) Architectural Club Atelier held a banquet recently to mark the annual election of officers, as follows: Bedford Brown, Massier; Raphael S. Bubb, Sous Massier; John F. Wilmer, Librarian; R. M. Powers and M. D. Morrill, Directors.

Members of Washington State Chapter of the Institute of American Architects are much pleased with the outcome of the exhibition which was held recently. It is estimated that, despite the counter attractions of the fleet and the exercises in connection with its arrival, 3,000 or more persons saw the pictures. It is proposed to make the exhibition an annual affair and to extend its usefulness over a wider territory by the creation of a circuit of the following cities: Seattle, Spokane, Portland, San Francisco, Los Angeles and Vancouver, and perhaps others. The architects of the cities named will add their work to the collection, which will then pass to the cities in turn. The Seattle exhibition is planned to come about February or March.

TO BRIDGE THE HUDSON RIVER AT NEW YORK CITY.

Now that the first span of the fourth gigantic bridge has been swung across the East River to Long Island, New Jersey claims its right to the fifth great link which will bind the suburban zone to Manhattan.

Plans for the greatest of all the bridges have been completed. The joint commission appointed by New York and New Jersey to fix the site for a bridge across the Hudson will announce its decision next month. The bridge is to carry an automobile roadway, railroad tracks, trolleys and a public roadway. It is to have a capacity of 75,000 persons an hour. The cost will reach \$25,000,000.

New York's suburbs will be welded to Manhattan by bridges even more solidly than by tunnels. When all the bridges across the East River are in use they will carry over 200,000 persons an hour during the rush hours and 2,000,000 a day.—*New York Herald.*

Personal

Messrs. Evans and Bright, Architects, of Philadelphia, beg to announce the removal of their offices from the Crozer Building to 1701 Chestnut Street.

Mr. John H. Mowere has associated with Mr. Harvey T. Hauer for the practice of architecture, with offices at 3110 Columbia Avenue, Philadelphia, and Eighth and Cumberland Streets, Lebanon, Pa. Mr. Hauer had maintained offices at the above addresses for a number of years, and is well known. Each member of the firm received his early training at the University of Pennsylvania.

John William Donohue, architect, Springfield, Mass., has been elected a member of the American Institute of Architects.

Mr. P. B. Haven, of the firm of Wheelwright & Haven, architects, who went abroad, it is stated, to study opera house construction in Europe, has returned to Boston.

Who was the architect of Bunker Hill Monument? Doubtless many school children in Boston and vicinity can answer this question, but how many of the architectural profession can? Solomon Willard was the architect, and the anniversary of his birth, June 26, was generally noted in the press throughout New England.

Among the list of guests at the annual dinner of the Royal Institute of British Architects on June 23, held at the Whitehall Rooms, Hotel Metropole, London, we note the name of Mr. Cass Gilbert, president of the American Institute of Architects.

L. Douglass Lance, a recent graduate of the Department of Architecture, University of Pennsylvania, has opened an office for the practice of his profession at Reading, Pa.

The Pressed Radiator Co., of Pittsburgh, Pa., announce that in future their business in New York City and vicinity will be conducted from their new offices in the Brunswick Building, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street.

Book Notes

BALDWIN ON HEATING, OR STEAM HEATING FOR BUILDINGS. Revised. By William J. Baldwin, M. Am. Soc. C. E. Sixteenth edition, revised and enlarged, 404 pp., 5x7, illustrated, full cloth. New York: John Wiley & Sons. London: Chapman & Hall, Limited. Price, net, \$2.50.

This valuable contribution to the literature of steam heating appears in its sixteenth edition, revised and enlarged, so that the subject is brought down to the latest forms of practice. It is a valuable manual for the steam fitter, and prepared in a manner that is a model of technical publication. Supplementing an exhaustive treatment of the subject of steam heating by methods proven correct by modern practice there are chapters on Cooking by Steam, Drying by Steam and Air Currents, and a very valuable chapter, of service in estimating, of miscellaneous notes and tables.

REINFORCED CONCRETE. A manual of practice. By Ernest McCullough, M. W. S. E., C. E. Cloth, 128 pp., 5x8. Chicago Cement Era Publishing Co.

This recent addition to the large amount of literature on the subject of reinforced concrete dwells in a readable way on matters that have already received much attention in technical literature. As a preliminary text-book it will be found of considerable value and the practical worker will doubtless find in it many suggestions that will be of real assistance to him in his practice.

Catalogues Received

Refrigerating and ice-making machinery are of interest to architects, and in answer to the numerous inquiries sent to this office, asking for particulars as to manufacturers in these lines, we give below a list of catalogues received, which may be had on application to the following makers:

De La Vergne Machine Co., foot of East 138th Street, New York City; 50 pp., 6x9, illustrated. Illustrates and describes various forms of ice-making machines, ammonia pipes, bends and both gas and oil engines.

Remington Machine Co., Wilmington, Del.; 85 pp., 5x7½ inches. Describes, with many illustrations, the various systems now in use. This pamphlet is a textbook on ice-making and contains much useful information.

The Triumph Ice Machine Co., 610 Baymiller Street, Cincinnati, O.; 80 pp., 6x9, fully illustrated. This is fitting catalogue D, and explains very fully the merits claimed for the steel ammonia fittings made by this company. This company has branch offices in New York, 39 Cortlandt St., New Orleans, Boston and Kansas City.

Henry Vogt Machine Co., Louisville, Ky.; 80 pp., 6x9. This catalogue deals more particularly with the absorption system. It is fully illustrated and contains much data and many tables of value.

Victor Manufacturing Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; 65 pp., 7x10. This company makes all forms of refrigerating and ice-making machinery and their illustrated catalogue is attractively gotten up and explains the merits claimed for their product.

The Fred W. Wolf Co., Chicago (163 Rees Street), with branches in New York, Pittsburgh, Kansas City, Atlanta, Seattle and Fort Worth.; 100 pp., 6x9, fully illustrated. This catalogue contains many valuable tables and detail drawings showing the adaptability of these machines to the various usages of refrigeration.

The H. W. Johns-Manville Co., 100 William Street, New York, have recently placed upon the market a new liquid fire extinguisher for which they claim many advantages. The construction of the shell and the attachment of the dome have received special attention, and each apparatus is tested with a pressure of 350 pounds per square inch before leaving the factory. The name given this new product is the Success Portable Fire Extinguisher.

Building News

MAINE

BREWER.—The Baptist Church of this place recently held a business meeting in the church when a building committee was appointed in charge of the erection of a new chapel. Funds are to be raised as soon as possible for the new building. Address James H. Smith, Deacon.

PORTLAND.—According to reports Harry L. Cram is chairman of the committee of the Portland Society of New Jerusalem, appointed for the erection of the proposed new church at the corner of Stevens and Montrose Avenues, at Highland Square.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

LITTLETON.—The Littleton Masonic Temple Association has recently been organized with Col. O. C. Hatch, and others, as trustees, it is said, for the purpose of raising funds to the amount of \$10,000 for a new temple here.

VERMONT

BURLINGTON.—Architect F. L. Austin has prepared the plans for the new school building to be erected at Lakeside, it is said.

MASSACHUSETTS

BOSTON.—Fifteen thousand dollars has been appropriated, we understand, to restore the Old State House, according to plans which are being drawn. Superintendent George W. Morrison of the Public Buildings Department is interested.

CHELSEA.—The First Baptist Church recently held a meeting, when it was voted to secure site at Bellingham and Shurtleff Streets for the erection of a new church, we understand.

DORCHESTER.—The members of the Catholic Club of this place are endeavoring to raise sufficient funds as soon as possible for the erection of a new clubhouse. J. A. McKlavey, Jr., is chairman of the committee in charge.

FALL RIVER.—We understand that the trustees of the Bradford Durfee Textile School, Fall River, Mass., have voted to erect an additional building for school purposes at a cost of not more than \$25,000. The dimensions will be 60x80 feet, and will probably be four stories high.

HAVERHILL.—The plans prepared by Architects Kilham & Hopkins, of 9 Park Street, Boston, have been selected by the Commission for the New High School Building to be erected here, and bids for the erection of the structure will be received until July 21.

MALDEN.—It is said that at a recent meeting of the Universalist Parish held recently, plans were discussed for raising funds to the amount of \$60,000 for new church on Pleasant Street.

SPRINGFIELD.—The plans prepared by Architect A. W. Holton of Westfield have been accepted for the new school house to be erected here at a probable expenditure of \$18,000.

WATERTOWN.—The Universalist Church has purchased property at the corner of Hewlett Street and Clowes Terrace for a new parish house to be erected at once. Larger church is also planned within the next year or two.

RHODE ISLAND

KINGSTON.—It is reported that the Rhode Island College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts will receive competitive plans for a dormitory, etc., from local architects until August 8, 1908. Further information can be had by addressing President Howard Edwards, Kingston, R. I.

CONNECTICUT

LYME.—We understand that Architect Ernest Greene of New York is preparing plans for a new church edifice for the members of the First Congregational Church to cost approximately \$35,000.

SOUTH MANCHESTER.—Funds are now being raised by members of St. Mary's Episcopal Parish for the erection of a new stone church, it is reported in the local press.

TORRINGTON.—Architect Ernest Greene, of 5 Beekman Street, New York, has prepared plans for a new building for the Torrington Club and bids are being received for the construction of the building. Estimated cost \$20,000.

NEW YORK

AUBURN.—A meeting of the Roman Catholic clergymen of surrounding parishes was held recently for the purpose of discussing the raising of necessary funds for the erection of a new orphanage. Rev. J. J. Hickey of the Holy Family Church and Rev. J. J. McGrath of St. Aloysius, are interested.

BUFFALO.—The Buffalo General Electric Company according to press despatches is contemplating the erection of a new eight-story building.

OLEAN.—Forty thousand dollars has been donated by Andrew Carnegie, we understand, for the erection of a new library building at this place.

NEW YORK.—The congregation of the South Church, according to the daily press, has acquired property at the southwest corner of Park Avenue and Eighty-third Street and it is said that they will improve same with a new edifice. The present church is located at the southeast corner of Madison Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street.

We understand that Architect John E. Nitchie is preparing plans for a residence to be erected in Flatbush for S. H. Pouch to cost in the neighborhood of \$10,000.

Architects D. H. Burnham & Company of Chicago are said to be preparing plans for a large department store to be located at Fifth Avenue between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth Streets. Marshall Field & Company of Chicago are the owners.

Ernest Greene, Architect, is preparing plans for a ten-story building to be erected at Spruce and William Streets for the New York Press Club. Bids will shortly be taken.

According to the press the designs submitted by Grosvenor Atterbury, architect, for the restoration of the interior decorations of the Governor's Room in the City Hall—woodwork, walls, ceiling and mantel—to their original condition in 1814, were approved.

Trustees of the Brooklyn Howard Col-

ored Orphan Asylum, it is said, have decided to erect a new building to cost about \$25,000 on the society's grounds at St. James, L. I.

PORT WASHINGTON.—Address the School Board for further information regarding large and modern new schoolhouse to be erected here. It is proposed to expend \$75,000 for this purpose.

SEA CLIFF, L. I.—The Good of the Village Association held a meeting recently to discuss the erection of a new municipal and library building, combined. President Kimmerle can be addressed for further information.

SARATOGA.—The Saratoga Hospital has purchased large plot of ground on Church Street and funds are now being raised for the erection of a new building here. Address the Superintendent of the Hospital for further information.

SYRACUSE.—A meeting of the finance committee of the Syracuse Boys' Club was held recently at the home of W. H. Cook on James Street, when it was decided to raise a fund for the erection of a new club building.

WALLOMAC.—St. John's Mission Church recently established here is being pushed by the present rector, Rev. C. D. White, and it is stated that funds are to be raised as soon as possible for a new building to be erected here.

WHITEHALL.—It is currently reported in the daily press that a new Masonic Temple for this town has been proposed. Estimated cost about \$18,000.

NEW JERSEY

ATLANTIC CITY.—The congregation of the Believers of Israel synagogue, according to reports, will erect a new edifice.

HOBOKEN.—The North Bergen Board of Education has appointed Architect Paul Marcy to draw plans and supervise construction of the new school for the Bergenwood section, for which \$50,000 has been authorized for grounds, building and equipment. The school will be three stories high.

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN.—From the daily press we learn that A. W. Leh, architect of Bethlehem, is preparing plans for a building for Dr. C. F. Rabenold of this place.

ALLIANCE.—Architect A. W. Leh of Bethlehem, Pa., is reported to be preparing plans for a town hall to be erected at this place.

GLENSIDE.—Architect Oliver Randolph Perry, of Philadelphia, has prepared plans for a residence of cement block construction at Glenside.

OAKMONT.—The congregation of the First Presbyterian Church of this place is contemplating the erection of a new edifice to cost in the neighborhood of \$20,000.

PHILADELPHIA.—Architect Henry L. Reinhold, Jr., is preparing plans for an addition to be made to the school house in Monroe Township, it is said.

PITTSBURG.—Joseph W. Marsh, president of the Standard Underground Cable Company, has bought property on the east side of Woodland Road extending through to Shady Avenue and having a like frontage

thereon. The purchaser has had plans prepared for a handsome residence which he will have built on the lot at a cost of from \$40,000 to \$50,000.

The Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Redeemer, at Mt. Vernon and Lang Avenues, the Rev. Robert W. Woods, pastor, is to have a new home, it is reported. Property has been bought on Lang Avenue near the present site and plans for the new structure are being prepared.

Plans to erect a unique addition, to cost over \$20,000, to the present new building of the New Covenant Mission at Reed and Crawford Streets are being discussed, we understand.

Two new apartment houses to cost \$30,000 each, according to reports, will be built in Westminster Street, near Amberson Avenue, by Contractor W. O. Wright.

SCRANTON.—The congregation of the Grace Reformed Episcopal Church is having plans prepared by Architects Hartman & Katz for a new building to be located on Monroe Avenue between Mulberry and Vine Streets and to cost in the neighborhood of \$25,000. Bids will shortly be taken.

Blackwood & Nelson, architects, have under way at the present time plans for two office buildings of fair size, an apartment house and a half a dozen residences of good-sized proportions.

TAYLOR.—Plans have been prepared by Architect Lewis Hancock of Scranton for the erection of a new modern school house in Taylor.

WILKES-BARRE.—At a recent meeting of the members of St. Nicholas Parish, it was decided to erect a new parochial school for the parish to take the place of the old structure on South Pennsylvania Avenue and South Street. \$50,000 is the estimated cost. Rev. P. C. Nagel is interested.

YORK.—We learn from the daily press that the York National Bank is contemplating the erection of a new building. Grier Hersh is president of the bank.

OHIO

CINCINNATI.—The trustees of the Church of St. John the Evangelist have purchased property in Pike Street near Herrons Avenues for a new church to be erected here.

DAYTON.—Plans are being made by the building trades alliance and the Central Labor Union of Spokane, Wash., to erect a labor temple in this city to cost \$75,000.

JEFFERSON.—The Commissioners of Ash-tabula County have approved the plans prepared by Architect J. L. Wilson, of Ash-tabula, O., for an addition to the Court House, at Jefferson. Sealed bids will be received by P. C. Remick, County Auditor, until 1 P. M., July 20, 1908.

LIMA.—Frank L. Packard of Columbus, Ohio, is said to be preparing plans for the Criminal Insane institution to be located at this place.

OAKLEY.—The Members of the Oakley Catholic Church Society are endeavoring to raise a fund for the erection of the new church proposed on Taylor Avenue, this place.

TOLEDO.—The members of the Second Congregational Church have decided, we understand, to erect a new edifice. Chas. Weiler, T. J. Torrance, and W. F. Barrett are trustees of the church.

The Educational Committee of the School Board has recommended the erection of a

new high school in East Toledo, this year. It is proposed to raise \$500,000 for this purpose.

UHRICHVILLE.—We understand from the press that Architect George H. Kennerly, of St. Louis, Mo., is preparing plans for a new theater to be erected at this place at a probable expenditure of \$50,000.

INDIANA

MUNCIE.—Architect Kibele of Bluffton, we understand, has been commissioned to prepare the plans for the new City Building to be erected at this point and for which bonds are to be issued.

ILLINOIS

CHICAGO.—John J. Corbett has purchased property at the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Monroe Street and it is currently reported that he will shortly improve the same with a large building.

Property at 298 to 304 LaSalle Street has been secured as a site for the proposed Masonic Temple to be erected here according to plans prepared by Architects Huehl & Leonard, it is reported.

Bradner, Smith & Co. have finally obtained a plot of ground at the southwest corner of Adams and Desplaines Streets, extending to Quincy, on which they will construct a six-story fireproof building, to cost \$100,000, which they will occupy as a paper warehouse.

PAXTON.—According to reports in the local press funds are to be raised to the amount of \$410,000 for the Augustana College.

RAVINA.—John R. Lindgren, cashier of the State Bank of Chicago, Chamber of Commerce Building, Chicago, Ill., has purchased five acres of land at this place and it is said that he is contemplating the erection of new residence.

WEST FRANKFORD.—We understand from the daily press that at a recent meeting held here it was voted to issue bonds to the amount of \$15,000 for the erection of a new school house.

MICHIGAN

HURONTOWN.—The citizens of this town are reported to be interested in the erection of a new school at the Isle Royale location.

MISSOURI

CARTHAGE.—A building committee has been appointed by the Christian Church consisting of Rev. D. W. Moore, J. G. Armitage and others, to secure plans, etc., for new church for which \$30,000 has been voted.

ST. LOUIS.—The Women of the Third Order, Secular of St. Francis are planning to establish a new day home for children of working women, it is said.

IOWA

AMES.—Plans for a gymnasium and armory for the Iowa State College at Ames to cost \$150,000 have been prepared by Architects Proudfoot and Bird of Des Moines. It will be three stories high with swimming pool, running track and all modern facilities.

BURLINGTON.—Plans for a two-story high school building to cost \$130,000 have been prepared by Architects Temple, Burrows and McLane of Davenport. Contracts will be let July 30. The building will be constructed of Bedford stone with con-

crete foundation, reinforced concrete and maple floors and finished in oak and cypress.

CLINTON.—A new church edifice is being planned by the congregation of St. Paul's English Lutheran Church.

DAVENPORT.—We learn from press reports that the Moline Plattdeutschen Verein at its annual meeting decided to spend \$20,000 in the erection of a new building.

DES MOINES.—A new church to seat 3,000 will be erected next to the present church of the University Place Church of Christ congregation this Summer. Plans for a brick and terra cotta structure to cost \$50,000 are being drawn by Architects Smith, Wetherel and Gage. Rev. Charles S. Medbury is the chairman of the building committee in charge of the work.

Plans for the \$100,000 coliseum here have been completed by Architects Hallett & Rawson, designated by the Associated Architects of the City to do the work. It will be placed on the river front adjoining the new library building. Secretary Lucius E. Wilson of the Greater Des Moines Committee has full information.

Plans for a \$20,000 residence have been ordered drawn by E. T. Meredith, publisher of "Successful Farming."

Des Moines' new city hall to cost \$325,000, voted at the last election, has been put into the future by the decision of the Supreme Court rendering the election void because women were not allowed to vote. The plans were drawn by Architects Proudfoot and Bird, Des Moines.

DUBUQUE.—Plans for the superstructures of the Sisters of Presentation Chapel and Convent, to cost \$75,000, have been finished by Architect T. Carkeek of Dubuque. The convent will be 122x62, and the chapel 42x64. The buildings will be of Bedford stone and brick with slate roofs and oak and birch finish.

A modern school to cost \$50,000 will be erected here by the Parish of the Sacred Heart. The funds were appropriated at the parish meeting June 28, and plans have been ordered drawn. The old church property will be razed to make way for the school.

GLENWOOD.—Mills County will erect a \$75,000 court house. The bonds have been voted and the supervisors have opened a competition for plans.

IOWA CITY.—Bids for the \$125,000 law college of the State University will be opened July 24. Architects Proudfoot and Bird of Des Moines have prepared the plans.

Plans for a new Elks' Clubhouse to cost \$40,000 are being drawn. The first \$15,000 of the funds are now on hand and the building will be erected this fall.

OSKALOOSA.—A thirty-five-thousand-dollar residence will be erected for W. A. McNeal at this point from plans prepared by Architects Hallett & Rawson of Des Moines, who will receive bids on the building.

SIoux CITY.—Plans for the Sioux City Auditorium, to cost \$30,000, have been submitted by Architect George W. Burkhead. There are two sets of plans calling for brick and cement construction. Judge J. L. Kennedy is president of the building board.

MINNESOTA

MINNEAPOLIS.—According to reports St. Olaf's College will be enlarged by the

erection of a new building for which \$60,000 has been proposed.

KANSAS

LEAVENWORTH.—Architect W. P. Feth is reported to be preparing plans for a building for J. W. Crancer & Company to cost in the neighborhood of \$50,000. Bids will soon be asked for.

WICHITA.—P. H. Weathers, architect, is reported to have completed the plans for the new Convention Hall Building to be erected here.

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE.—Frederick B. Eisenbrandt, Marshall Avenue, has purchased property on Auchentoroly Terrace for the erection of a new and modern cottage to cost about \$12,000.

Building Inspector Preston has announced, according to reports, that he would spend \$40,000 during the summer in repairing school buildings.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON.—We understand that Architects Denby & Nute of New York are preparing plans for alterations to be made to the residence of John J. White of this place, to cost in the neighborhood of \$25,000.

VIRGINIA

NORFOLK.—Norfolk's new Y. M. C. A. Building will be located at Granby and Freemason Streets where the Virginia Hotel now stands. The property was purchased, and work on the construction of the building will begin as soon as the plans are completed and the contract is awarded.

RICHMOND.—Judge William F. Rhea has purchased property on the Boulevard near Grove Avenue for the erection of a modern residence, it is said.

KENTUCKY.

HOPKINSVILLE.—The Methodists of this town are endeavoring to raise the necessary subscriptions for the erection of a new church here on the lot donated by John C. Latham. It is purposed to raise \$30,000 for this purpose.

LOUISVILLE.—According to the local press the De Molay Commandery, K. of P., will erect a \$75,000 building. The secretary can be addressed.

PRINCETON.—Princeton Lodge No. 50, I. O. O. F., will erect a new lodge building, it is said. For further information address the secretary regarding the matter.

TENNESSEE

MEMPHIS.—A modern five-story brick and steel frame warehouse will be erected by the Barnes & Miller Hardware Company on the vacant lot at South Front Street and Trezevant Avenue, it is stated.

SOUTH CAROLINA

ANDERSON.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Supervising Architect, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., until Aug. 12 for the construction (including plumbing, gas piping, heating apparatus, electric conduits and wiring) of the U. S. Postoffice and Court House at Anderson.

BELTON.—\$25,000 in bonds have been issued, it is said, part of which is to be used for the erection of a large and modern new school. Address the School Board or Town Clerk for further information.

CLEMSON COLLEGE.—It is currently reported in the daily press that a \$25,000 alumni hall is to be erected for the Clemson College at this place. The president can be addressed for further information.

MANNING.—Professor J. C. Daniel of the Levi Memorial Institute can be addressed for further information regarding the spending of \$40,000 for a new building.

GEORGIA

ATHENS.—The Methodist Church is endeavoring to raise the necessary funds for the erection of a modern new church to be located in the western part of the city. Cobb Lampkin is chairman of the committee to raise funds and make necessary arrangements.

ALABAMA

ENSLEY.—A movement will soon be inaugurated for the erection of new Catholic Parochial School and Convent here in connection with St. Anthony's parish. Site has been purchased for modern new structure, it is stated. Address Right Rev. Edwin P. Allen, Bishop of the Diocese.

MOBILE.—The St. Francis Baptist Church, according to reports, will erect a modern house of worship to cost approximately \$80,000. R. F. Hunt, Chattanooga, Tenn., is the architect.

MISSISSIPPI

HATTIESBURG.—\$70,000 has been appropriated, we understand, for a new post-office building to be erected here.

LOUISIANA

ABBEVILLE.—C. G. Honold, architect of Chattanooga, Tenn., is reported to be preparing plans for a new Catholic Church to be erected at this place.

ST. BERNARD.—The Sisters of the Convent of Perpetual Adoration of New Orleans have in contemplation the erection of an additional building, it is reported, to be located here.

OKLAHOMA

ALEX.—The Methodists of this place are reported to be interested in the erection of a new House of Worship.

CHEROKEE.—R. W. Shaw, an Enid architect, is drawing plans for an opera house to be built at Cherokee to cost about \$15,000.

NORMAN.—According to press despatches \$25,000 is to be spent in the erection of a new eight-room school building at this point.

NOWATER.—The Nowater Presbyterian Church will erect a church to cost \$15,000. The building will be frame, with brick veneer, and the architect is Henry F. Starbuck, MacDonough Building, Oakland, Cal.

PAWHUSKA.—Bonds to the amount of \$125,000 have been issued by Osage County for the purpose of erecting a courthouse and jail. The matter is now in the hands of a committee of which W. A. Palmer is chairman.

TULSA.—Gene Blaise of the Farmers' National Bank has secured property at the corner of Fifth and South Elwood Streets for the erection of a new and handsome residence, it is said.

ARKANSAS

ANADARKO.—The Anadarko Opera House Co. has been chartered to build an opera

house, it is said. Incorporators: W. F. Deitrick and Joe Smith of Anadarko, and J. M. Phillips of Verden.

TEXAS

AUSTIN.—The Catholic Church at this point has decided, it is said, to erect a new school, library and hall building. M. P. Smith can be addressed for information on the subject.

BALLINGER.—Catholics here own a valuable block of ground, centrally located on which it is proposed to erect a new convent as soon as possible, we understand.

HOUSTON.—Architect Logan, with offices in the old Elks' quarters, is reported to be preparing plans for the new Gates Hotel Building to be erected here.

UTAH

SALT LAKE CITY.—J. E. Jennings and Dr. U. Worthington are said to have acquired property in West Temple Street, between First and Second South Streets, and it is said that they will spend \$150,000 in the erection of a new building on the site.

Plans for the new office building which is to be erected by the Mormon Church at the corner of South Temple and Richards Streets have been accepted by the presiding bishopric of the church, the contract being awarded to Monsen & Schaub, architects of Logan.

The building will be six stories in height, with stores on the ground floor, and will cost about \$100,000. It is expected that work on the new structure will begin at once.

CALIFORNIA

OAKLAND.—Plans are being drawn by Architect F. Soderberg, Union Savings Bank Building, for a fire-engine house for the city, located at Broadway and Twenty-fifth Streets, Oakland, to cost \$25,000.

Architect F. D. Voorhees, Central Bank Building, Oakland, has prepared plans for ten flats, to be located on Nineteenth Street, between West and Market Streets, Oakland, for Mr. C. R. Lewis. The buildings will be in Spanish style, plastered, with tile roofs, and cost \$20,000.

Architects for the State of California, Sellon, Hemings & Parker, have prepared plans for the Oakland Blind Home for the State. The building will be a two-story reinforced concrete building, with tile roof, and cost \$60,000.

ROSS VALLEY JUNCTION.—Architect J. W. Dollivar, Marine Building, San Francisco, has drawn plans for the Tamalpais Union High School, to cost \$30,000. The building will be two-story concrete, with tile roof.

SAN FRANCISCO.—The Union Trust Company has approved the plans of Architect Clinton Day, San Francisco, for a new bank building to be erected immediately on the northeast corner of Grant Avenue and Market Street, San Francisco. The company will occupy the entire building. The proposed building will cost about \$1,000,000.

Albert Pissis, Flood Building, San Francisco, has drawn plans for a four-story, class A building, to be erected at the corner of Kearny and Geary Streets for J. Henry Meyer.

Plans are being drawn for a class A office building on California Street, San Francisco, for Balfour Guthrie. The building will be of reinforced concrete and cost \$100,000. L. M. Dutton, Chronicle Building, San Francisco, is the architect.

Architect Frank S. Holland, 660 Market

Street, San Francisco, has prepared plans for a six-story mercantile building for Mr. J. D. Hannah, to be built at Sansome, near Bush Street. The building will be steel frame, with stone for two stories and pressed brick and terra cotta above, and cost \$75,000. s.

Architects McDonald & Applegarth, Call Building, have prepared plans for the Forrest Building, San Francisco, located between Sixth and Seventh Streets. The building will be a five-story, class A, and will cost \$66,000. s.

The Union League Club is to build at the corner of Powell and O'Farrell Streets. The building will cost \$160,000 and be arranged for club purposes. Architect L. M. Dutton, Chronicle Building, San Francisco, is the architect. s.

Architect Louis P. Hobart, Crocker Building, San Francisco, has drawn plans for the Academy of Science Building, on Market Street, between Fourth and Fifth Streets. The building will be a ten-story, class A building, with elaborate iron store fronts. Cost, \$500,000. s.

Cunningham & Politeo have drawn plans for a six-story hotel to be erected at the corner of Ellis Street and Anna Lane, San Francisco, for Mr. I. Kohn. The building will be steel frame, with pressed brick and terra cotta trimmings, and cost \$75,000. s.

Architect Clinton Day, Union Trust Building, has drawn plans for a six-story building for Mrs. Merrill to be built on Kearny Street, San Francisco. The building will be of brick with terra cotta trimmings, and cost \$75,000. s.

Architect Louis P. Hobart has drawn plans for the Postal Telegraph Building, at Market and Battery Streets. The building will be ten stories, class A, to have steel frame, with pressed brick and terra cotta trimmings. s.

Architect A. J. Laib, Russ Building, San Francisco, has drawn plans for a three-story apartment house for Dr. Baxter, to cost \$15,000. The building will be located at Baker, near Fulton street, San Francisco. s.

Plans have been prepared by O'Brien Bros., 520 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, for a three-story hotel for Mr. Bernhard. The building will be of brick, with steel girders, and cost \$25,000. s.

Architects Reid Bros., Call Building, San Francisco, have drawn plans for two-story building at California Street, near Drumm Street, for Gertrude B. Hollis, trustee, to cost \$25,000. s.

Architects McDonald & Applegarth, Call Building, have prepared plans for a five-story building for Henry Young, to be built on Sutter Street, between Kearny Street and Grant Avenue. Cost, \$25,000. s.

SAN MATEO.—Architects Stone & Smith,

406 Kearny Street, San Francisco, have drawn plans for a school house to be erected here. s.

SAN RAFAEL.—The Dominican Sisters will build an art and music pavilion to cost \$10,000. The building will be treated with cement plaster on the exterior over metal lath. D. D. Kearns, Goldengate Avenue and Larkin Street, San Francisco, is the architect. s.

YREKA, SISKIYOU Co.—Architect W. H. Weeks, Grant Building, San Francisco, has drawn plans for a Hall of Records to be erected here. The building will be of brick. s.

OREGON

ALBANY.—Site at Fifth and Broadalbin Streets has been secured, it is said, for a new church to be erected here. Present structure is to be torn down and modern edifice erected on the new site.

THE DALLES.—Members of the Pacific Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church recently held a meeting to discuss a new denominational seminary and college to be erected here, we understand.

WASHINGTON

HAYFORD.—At a recent meeting held at the Jamieson School House recently, the question of erecting a new school house was discussed, it is reported.

WANT ADVERTISEMENTS

POSITIONS WANTED

WANTED—A position in architect's office, as tracer; have had one year's experience in an architect's office; can furnish best of references. John L. Smith, 336 West Fourth Street, Erie, Pa. (1699)

AN ARCHITECT, 39 years old, having college training and the experience of independent practice for eight years, including some important work, desires position with fixed income; the opening must offer a steady man with executive ability an opportunity to earn at least \$3,000 a year. Address 2-B, care American Architect. (1699)

ARCHITECTURAL draughtsman, with ten years' experience, six years of independent practice in New York, can qualify on all classes of work, a fair designer, good specification writer and superintendent, would like situation as senior draughtsman; shop experience with cut stone contractors. Address 3-B, care American Architect. (1699)

ARCHITECTURAL draughtsman, 25, foreign student, and five years' practical experience in New York City, can work on complete working drawings from rough sketches, also details and perspectives, desires steady position, New York or elsewhere; salary, \$20 per week. Address G. N. A., 230 East Twenty-sixth street, New York City. (1699)

DRAUGHTSMAN, with six years' experience on high class city and country residence work, desires position; capable of laying out complete working drawings, scale and full size details; best references; salary reasonable. Address 4-B, care American Architect. (1699-1700)

AN ARCHITECT, 34 years old, graduate of university 1900, having advance studied in U. C. for two years and four years' practical experience, wishes some position for further experience as assistant to an influential architect in New York or vicinity. Address 3-A, care American Architect. (1699)

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—Architectural draughtsmen; pay from \$2.80 to \$5.52 per diem. A competitive examination will be held simultaneously at the Navy Yards, Boston, Mass., Brooklyn, N. Y., Philadelphia, Pa., and Washington, D. C., August 3 and 4, 1908, for the purpose of establishing an eligible register of architectural draughtsmen. Applications must be delivered on or before July 25, 1908. For application and further information address Commandant of the yard in which the applicant desires to be examined. (1699-1700)

PROPOSALS

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 2d day of July, 1908, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1698-9)

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 29th day of July, 1908, and then opened, for an elevator plant in the U. S. Post Office, Court House and Custom House, Spokane, Washington, in accordance with the drawings and specification, copies of which may be obtained at this office, or at the office of the Superintendent of Construction, Spokane, Washington, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1698-9)

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., June 30, 1908.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock p.m. on the 11th day of August, 1908, and then opened, for the construction (including plumbing, gas piping, heating apparatus, electric conduits and wiring), for the U. S. Post Office building at Bedford, Indiana, in accordance with the drawings and specification, copies of which may be had at the office of the Custodian of the Site, at Bedford, Indiana, or at this office, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1698-9)

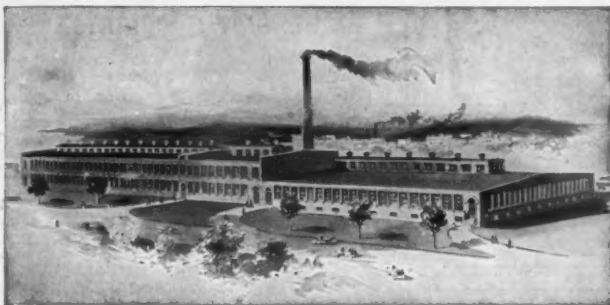
Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., July 2, 1908.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock p.m. on the 31st day of July, 1908, and then opened, for the installation of an electric passenger elevator in the U. S. Post Office and Court House, Huntington, West Virginia, in accordance with drawings and specification, copies of which may be obtained at this office, or at the office of Parker & Thomas, Boston, Mass., at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1698-9)

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., July 10, 1908.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock p.m. on the 24th day of August, 1908, and then opened, for the construction (complete) of the U. S. Post Office at Logan, Utah, in accordance with the drawings and specifications, copies of which may be had at this office, or at the office of the Postmaster at Logan, Utah, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1699-1700)

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., July 10, 1908.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock p.m. on the 19th day of August, 1908, and then opened, for an extension, remodeling, etc., including plumbing, gas piping, heating apparatus, electric conduits and wiring, to the U. S. Post Office and Custom House at Petersburg, Virginia, in accordance with drawings and specification, copies of which may be had at this office, or at the office of the Custodian, Petersburg, Va., at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1699-1700)

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., July 9, 1908.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock p.m. on the 20th day of August, 1908, and then opened, for the construction (except elevators) of the U. S. Marine Hospital at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, in accordance with drawings and specification, copies of which may be had at this office or at the office of the Custodian of the Site at Pittsburgh, Pa., at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1699-1700)

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., July 6, 1908.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock p.m. on the 27th day of August, 1908, and then opened, for the construction (including plumbing, gas piping, heating apparatus, electric conduits and wiring) of the United States Post Office at Santa Rosa, California, in accordance with drawings and specifications, copies of which may be had at the office of the Custodian of Site at Santa Rosa, California, after the 18th of July, or at this office after the 13th of July, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1699-1700)



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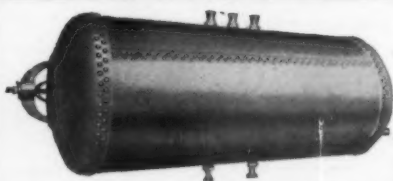
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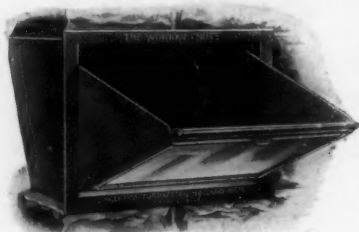
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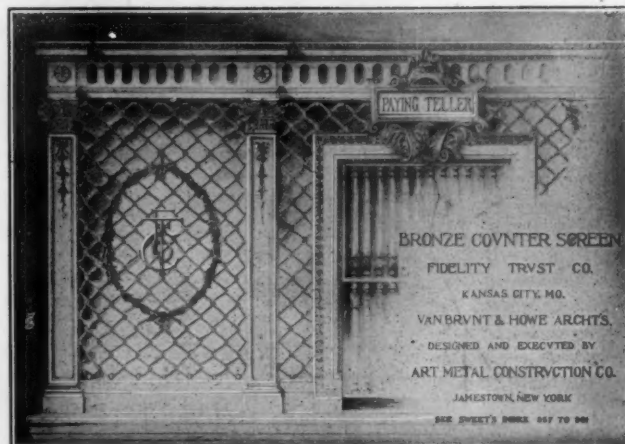
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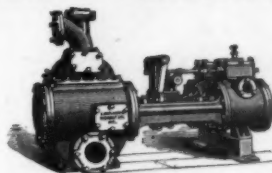


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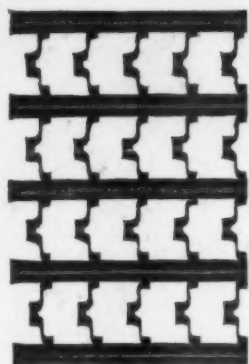
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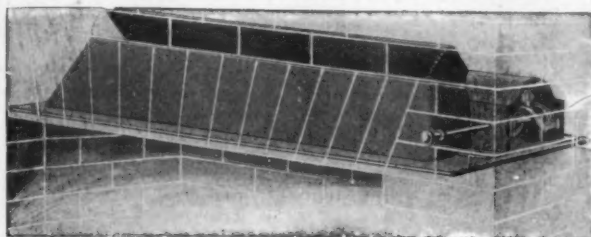
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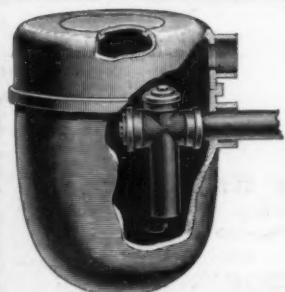


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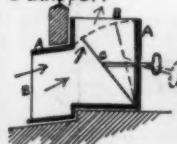
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