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The AMERICAN ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS

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House of A. B. Harlow, Esq., Sewickley, Pa. (2 pages).

House of W. L. Serrell, Esq., Kenilworth, Ill. (1 page).

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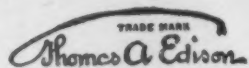
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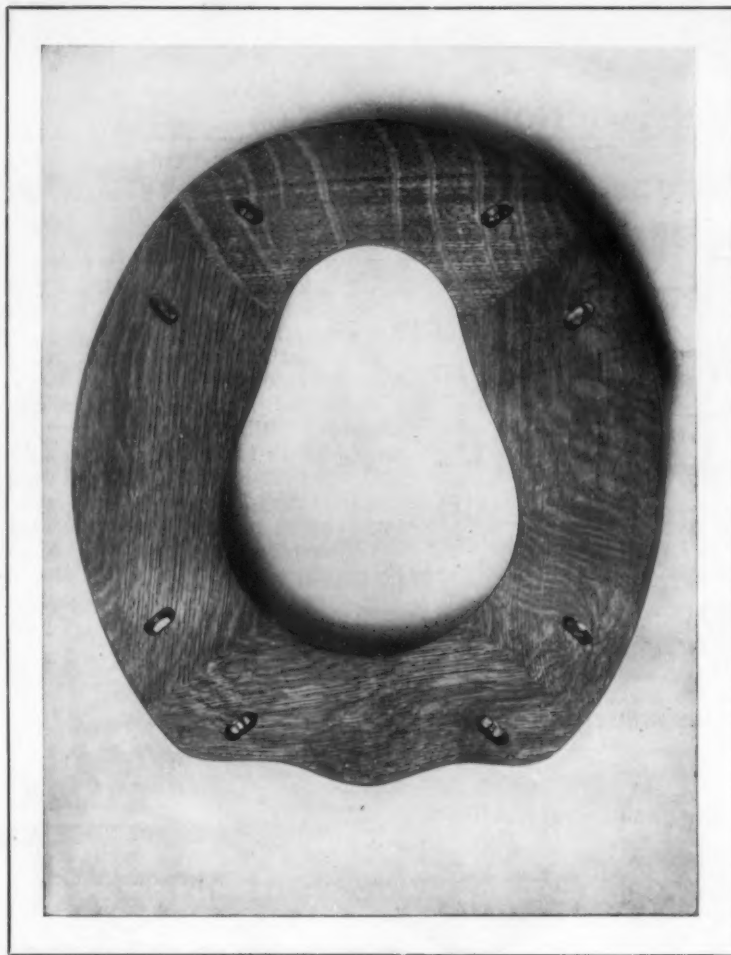
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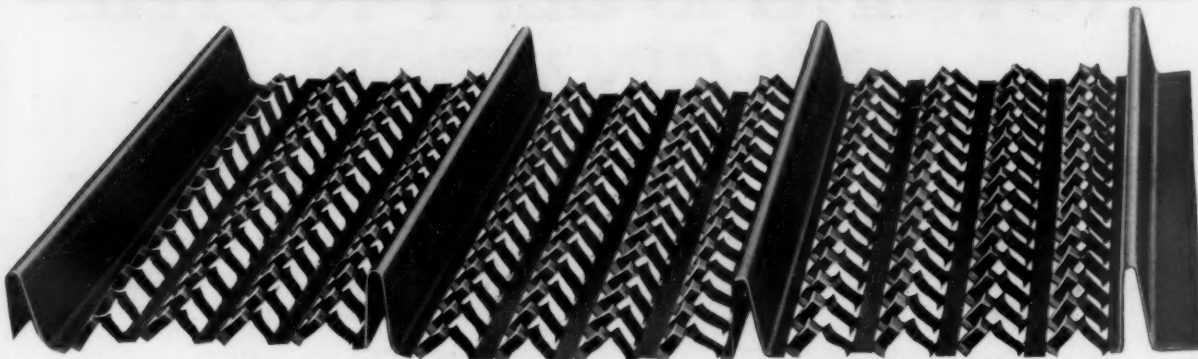
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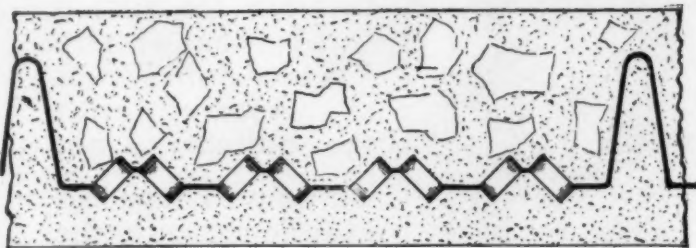
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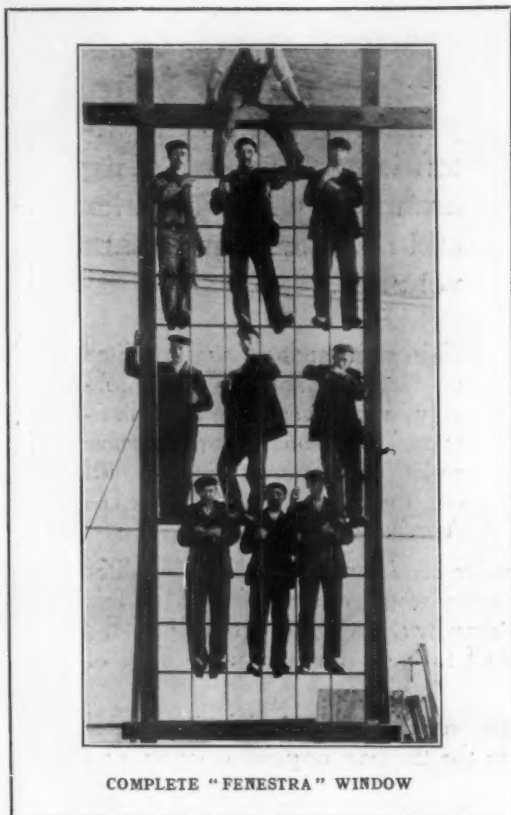


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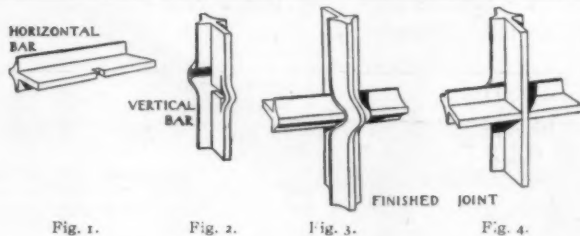


Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.

THE "FENESTRA" JOINT

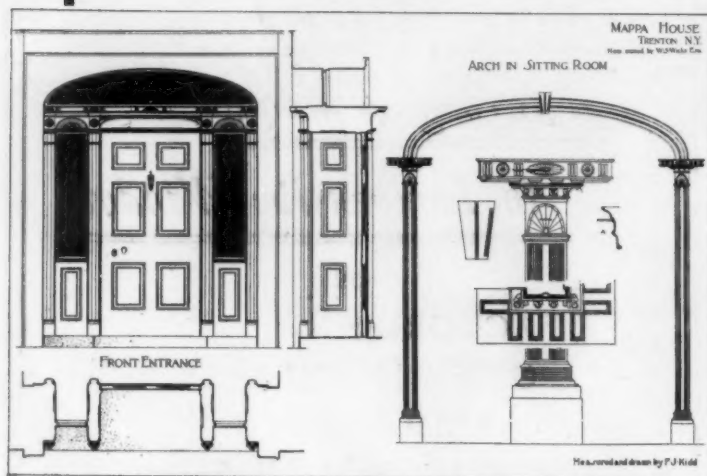
In the "Fenestra" joint, as can be seen above, a small cross slot is made in one of the bars (Fig. 2), only sufficiently large to allow the flange of the other bar (Fig. 1) to pass through it. The moulded portion of the bar (Fig. 2) is then hydraulically pressed out far enough to allow of the moulded portion of the other bar (Fig. 1) to pass between it and its flange.

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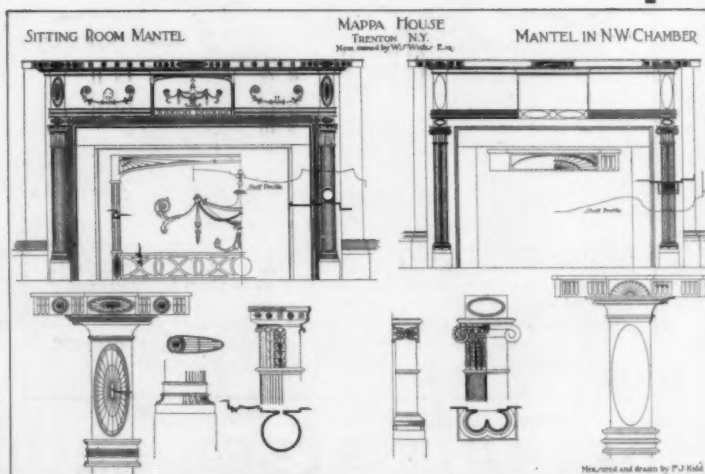
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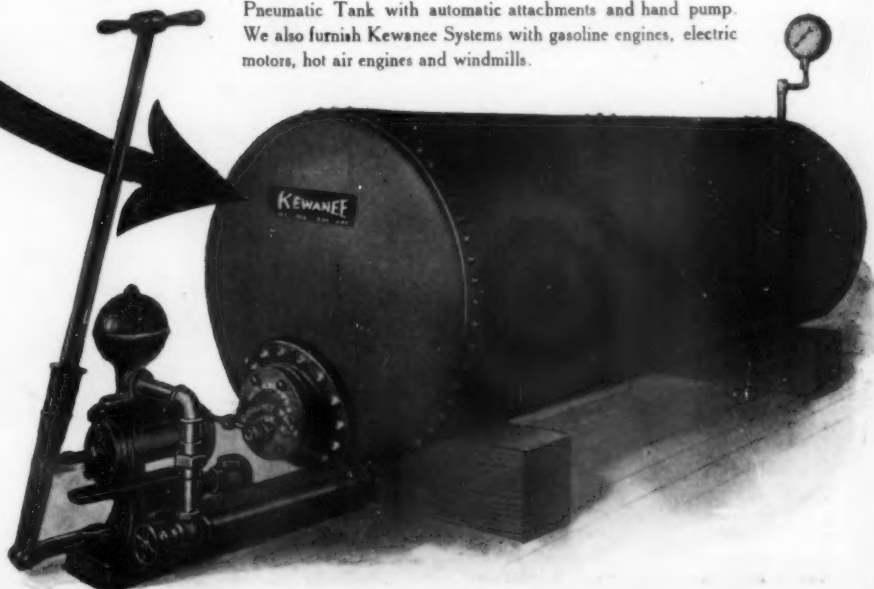
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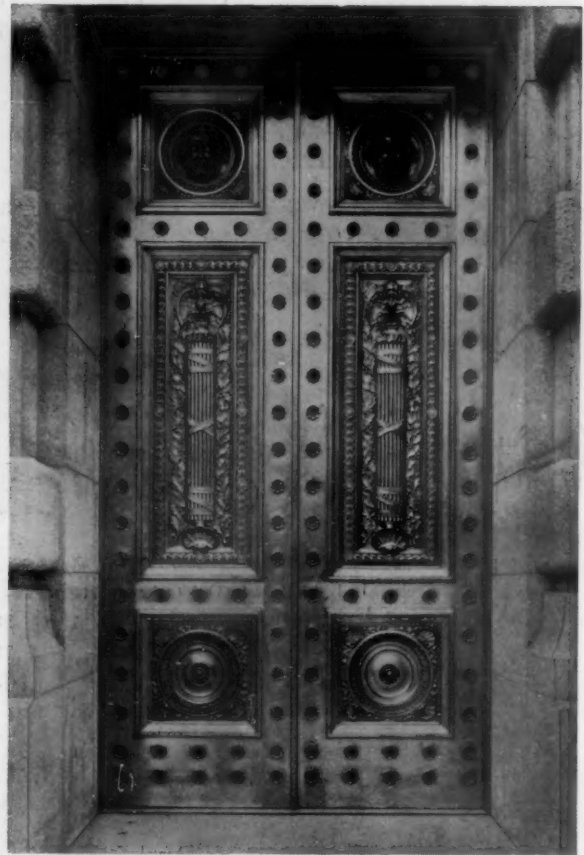
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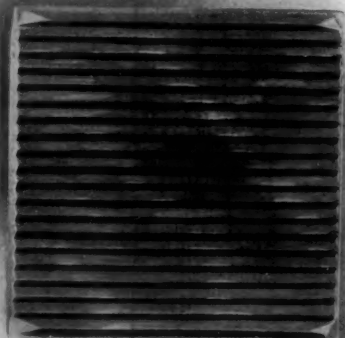
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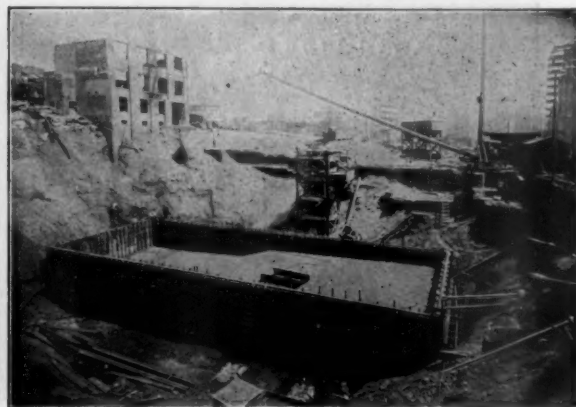
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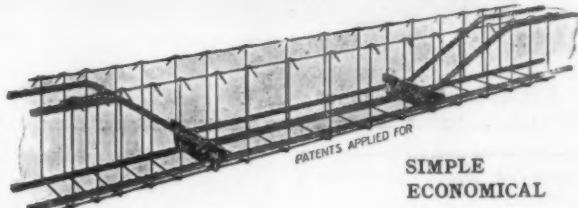
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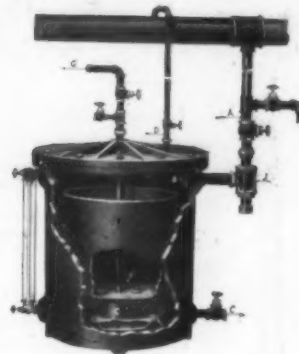
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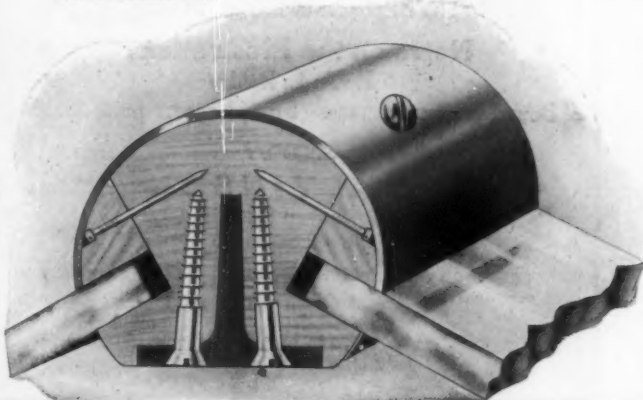
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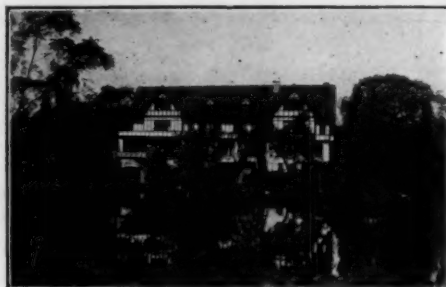
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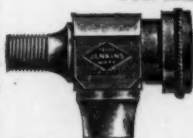
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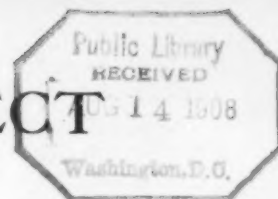
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THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

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BUILDING NEWS



Vol. XCIV.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1908.

No. 1703.



THE CITY HALL, NEW YORK, N. Y.

John McComb, Jr., Architect

By EDWARD S. WILDE

THE attention of the writer has been drawn to certain recent publications upon the subject of who was the real architect of the present New York City Hall. These publications comprise, notably, an article in the May number of the *Architectural Record*, and another of like tenor in the *New York Evening Sun* of May 9 last, both presumably by the same author or inspired from the same source, each endeavoring to build up a claim that a surveyor and draughtsman, Joseph Mangin by name, and not John McComb, Jr., designed the drawings from which the Hall was built.

It is the object of this writing to traverse this claim.

Forty-odd years ago the subscriber married Miss Helen A. McComb, a granddaughter of the architect. After the death of her father, Mrs. Wilde became possessed of a great part of the architectural library and drawings of her grandfather, and, some ten years back, about all of the latter that remained relating to the Hall, with many of a

miscellaneous character, were made over to the New York Historical Society, but it is only recently that these have been classified and indexed.

The insinuations, emanating from the article above referred to, are, by themselves, of no consequence whatever to Mr. McComb's family, but it is of consequence that the memory of a man, dead these many years, a man, too, of the standing and attainments of this accomplished gentleman, should be attacked.

Let us, then, take up, as much in sequence and as briefly as possible, the social conditions as they existed here in that interesting period following the termination of our Revolutionary War as applied to the opportunities afforded for the development of architecture and the acquirements of professional training to fit a young man to attain success, and, in a way, to accomplish this, trace out Mr. McComb's career from his boyhood.

A state of war and the formation of a new government

had brought to the fore the names of many illustrious men, and when peace was restored and the social relations of the people were remoulded a broad field was opened for other victories than those of war, and it was the prescience of the fathers of that day that prepared many of their sons to take leading place in the race of future material development, and so it was in this case of father and son.

So far as New York is concerned, the first we know of the father, by inspection of records, is that on January 3, 1769, he became a freeman of the City of New York—occupation, brick-layer; that on January 2, 1771, p. 254, Minutes of the Common Council of the City of New York, his account of "£3:15:10½, for paving at the end of the Coffy house Bridge and for paving stone and sand was audited by the Committee and allowed"; that in 1772 he purchased a property on the north side of Tienhoven Street. This name was derived from a Dutch patronymic with the Van left off, and had been anglicized into Shinehoven or Shienhoven—the price was £325, a rather considerable sum for those days, but, when nineteen years later, in

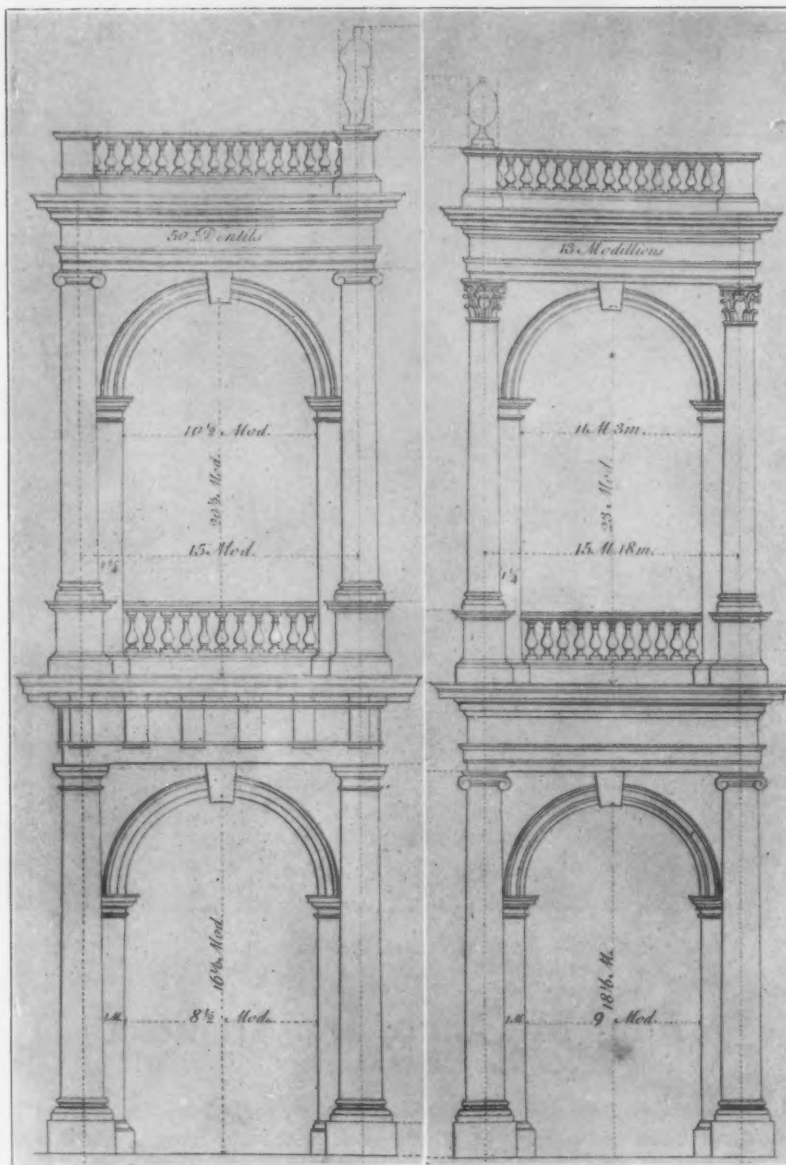
1791, he came to dispose of it, the sale was for £500, and the property was known as 41 King Street—now, in our day, called Pine street.

By record again, in 1786, we find the father a member of the "General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen of the City of New York." This society, now located at 18 West Forty-fourth Street, had been instituted August 4, 1785, but was not incorporated until March 14, 1792, when both father and son were charter members.

Reference to the manuscript minutes of the society show that, from 1787 to 1791, inclusive, John McComb,

Sr., was its Secretary. It also appears by the record that during these same years, with four years to be added, to wit., from March 16, 1784 to 1792, this same John McComb, Sr., was "City Surveyor" of the City of New York, residing at 41 King Street.

"Note that the City Surveyor was necessarily a technically educated man." This is quoted from the *Architectural Record*, p. 388.



FROM A TREATISE ON THE DECORATIVE PART OF CIVIL ARCHITECTURE, BY SIR WILLIAM CHAMBERS, LONDON, 1791.

North River and opposite to lots belonging to the estate of Sir Peter Warren, deceased, who gave the name to Warren Street.

In 1791 he purchased a farm of 128 acres, 40 miles out in New Jersey, where he went to reside late in the following year and where he ended his days in 1811 in his seventy-seventh year. His removal to New Jersey was synchronal with ceasing to be secretary to the Mechanic Society and a city surveyor as well.

His coming to New York when a young man of twenty-four or five was from Maryland, where his father—the

Reference to the manuscript minutes of the above society, as well as to surveys made and plotted by McComb, Sr., that are of record, will, in this case, bear out the truth of the quotation. Still, in 1772, when he took title to the King Street property, it was as a "mason."

In 1785, September 17, he had been appointed returning officer—Judge of Election—to preside at the coming election for city officers at the City Hall, the polling place for the North Ward. In the same year, September 23, he had been "appointed on the part of the Board to appraise the injury to Isaac Clawson's Lott and also the Lott of Leonard Kip," on Greenwich Street. In 1787 he, with Daniel Niven, received from the city a grant of 190 feet extending into the

grandfather of the architect—had first settled upon arrival from Scotland, which country, as a Covenanter of the strictest sort, he had found it expedient to leave, and although belonging to a family of prominence and of means, whether then remaining endowed with earthly possessions to any considerable amount must be left to conjecture, certain it is, however, he came liberally enriched with the education of that day and the Scottish pride which disregards conventions, save such as should soonest lead to rehabilitation of broken fortune, and this son was brought up in the practical way he should go—an educated mechanic of the first order. Practically, he had a profession, the kind that would pay best, the canny Scot, and eventually it did.

We have seen that in 1772 the Senior New York McComb resided at 41 King Street. His oldest child, John, who was to be the architect of the City Hall, was then nine years old, having been born in this city October 17, 1763. There were two other children of more tender years.

Upon the beginning of active hostilities the father, wife and children removed to Princeton, New Jersey, returning to New York at the dawn of peace. While living at Princeton young John became a good Latin scholar, attained a proficient use of the French language, and excelled in mathematics. The young man's career was then mapped out, for during this time and later on in New York we have proof of his application in the many practice designs that still exist. These show a constant advance until, by direction of the State Commissioners, he designed the façade of the Government House which was executed in 1790 upon the site of the present custom house. He was then twenty-seven years old. This State building was "demolished" in 1815. No doubt our "writer

and historian," recalling the vivid impressions of youth, may remember it. The block whereon this fine old mansion stood "was laid out in lots by John McComb (Junr.), Street Commissioner, and the lots sold for the Corporation." Father and son lived together at 41 King Street until the former retired to New Jersey, when the latter for several years lived at No. 1 Nassau Street. Here he remained until he moved uptown and thence to Bowery Hill, where he resided for many years. He sold his former residence, No. 1 Nassau Street, in 1815 for five thousand dollars.

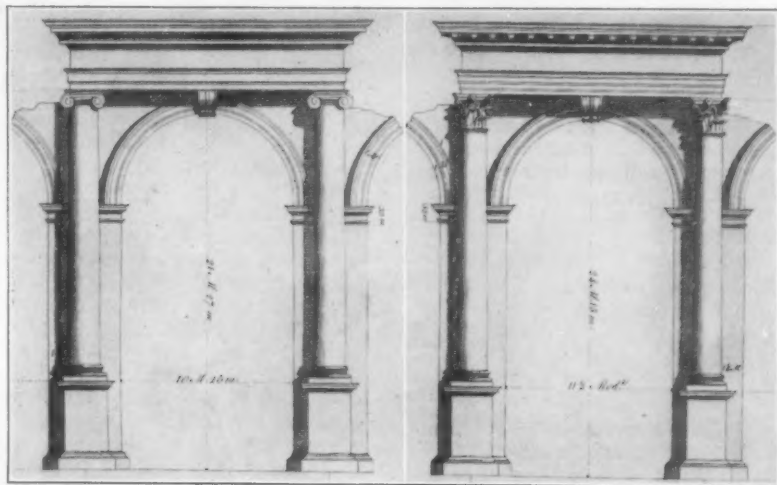
Prior to 1803 he executed many important public and private works. In 1792 he, with William Pers, built the lighthouse on Cape Henry. In 1795 he designed and built the Montauk Point lighthouse, and in 1798 that on Etons Neck. His collection of books on

architecture, prompted by an active practice, had at this time become considerable. He was a member of the New York Society Library, founded in 1754 and now located in University Place—the oldest and most exclusive in the city—he also had access to whatever was of interest to his profession that then existed in New York.

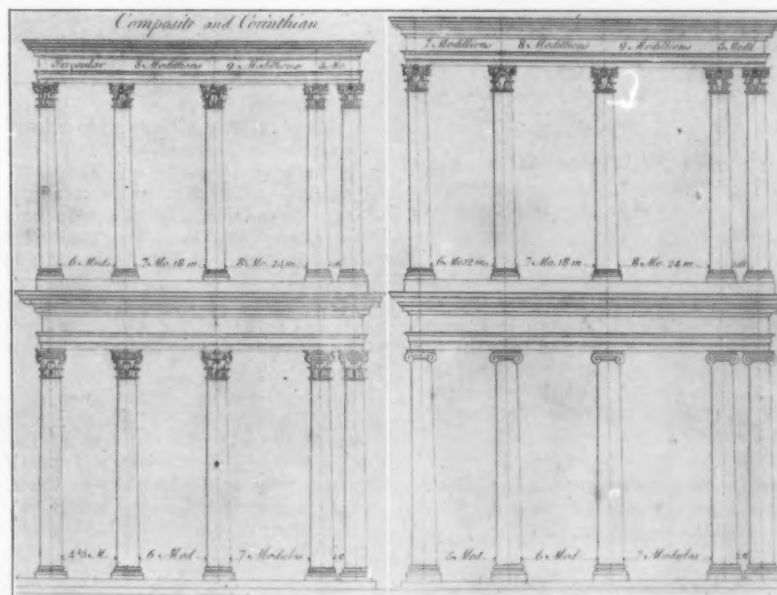
Among the books of his library that remain, is a copy of "A Treatise on the Decorative Part of Civil Architecture," by Sir William Chambers, K. P. S., F. R. S., etc., etc., Third Edition, London, 1791.

This remarkable work had been in Mr. McComb's possession several years prior to the inception of a new City Hall, and beyond doubt exhibited the very best results of Anglican

research. This edition is now rare. In 1825 Joseph Gwilt, Architect, F.S.A., published a later edition from new and beautifully executed plates, in two volumes, a copy of which is to be found in the Astor Library. Later issues of this last-named edition are not good, the plates



FROM A TREATISE ON THE DECORATIVE PART OF CIVIL ARCHITECTURE, BY SIR WILLIAM CHAMBERS, LONDON, 1791.



FROM A TREATISE ON THE DECORATIVE PART OF CIVIL ARCHITECTURE, BY SIR WILLIAM CHAMBERS, LONDON, 1791.

being very badly worn. Mr. McComb's copy of the third edition was, however, an early impression and the plates are now nearly as sharp and clear as ever.

Within the front cover of this book is pasted a slip in the handwriting of Mr. McComb containing page references to those parts to which he referred his draughtsmen in designing the City Hall.

Some of these possible to reproduce are given here:

The first we find of record or know of Mr. Mangin appears in the minutes of the Common Council of February 22, 1796, indexed, "Project to Make Basin at Collect," and reading as follows:

"A Project or Proposal of Mon^s. Mainshin—Mangin written over—& Brother Engineers, for making a Dock or Basin in the low Grounds at the fresh Water Pond as a safe Harbor for Shipping & to drain and carry off the Water from that Quarter into the Rivers; was read & ordered to be taken into consideration with the subject of the Contemplated Canal from the fresh Water Pond into Hudsons River."

May 9, 1796.

"Joseph Francois Mangin, Engineer admitted & Sworn Free Man of this City."

May 16, 1796.

"Ordered that Joseph Francois Mangin be appointed a Surveyor of this city."

July 11, 1796.

"The Mayor mentioned to the Board a proposal of Mr. Mangin to make a general survey & Plan of all the streets in this City, which was referred to the Street Commissioner to confer with him on the subject."

November 13, 1797.

"The street committee on the subject of the proposals of Mess^{rs}. Mangin and Goerck, City surveyors for the making of a survey of all the streets of this City reported that Mess^{rs}. Mangin and Goerck would undertake the business on certain terms mentioned by the Committee to which the Board acceded and Mr. Recorder was requested to aid the Committee in drawing the articles of contract."

December 11, 1797.

"Mr. Recorder presented to the Board a draft of articles of agreement between this Board and Mess^{rs}. Goerck & Mangin for the making of a survey and map of this City with all the streets and water lots, which was read and approved by the Board and the common seal was ordered to be affixed to one part thereof on the other Partys executing the other part."

December 3, 1798.

"A Letter from Mr. Mangin one of the City surveyors on the subject of the Contract entered into by him and Mr. Goerck, *dec'd*, to make a survey and map of this City was read and referred to the street committee."

December 17, 1798.

"A Letter from Mr. Mangin one of the City surveyors was read relative to a demand made on him by Mr. Loss the engineer surveyor of the use of the unfinished survey & Plan of this City which he and Mr. Goerck, *dec'd*, contracted to make for the use of this Board, which demand the Board considered improper. But directed that Mr. Loss be allowed the use of the survey and Maps in the clerks office of the water Lots on the East and Hudsons Rivers."

February 4, 1799.

"A Letter from Mr. Mangin surveyor on the subject of the Contract to make a survey and map of this City was read and referred, Ald^m. G. Furman and De La Montagnie."

April 15/10, 1799.

"Mr. Mayor laid before the Board the New Map made by Mr. Mangin: which was committed Ald^m. R. Furman, G. Furman & De La Montagnie to examine & correct as to the names of the streets, and also to report a mode for obtaining subscriptions to the work. Mr. Mayor represented to the Board that Mr. Mangin requested further advance of money. But as the state of his acct. against the Board could not be immediately known Mr. Mayor suggested the lending of him \$200 on his note payable in six months, which was agreed to by the Board."

July 15, 1799.

"Mangin Map ordered to be engraved by Mr. Maverick or other competent engraver."

December 12, 1799.

"Ordered that the subscription monies collected for Mangin's New Map of the City be paid to the street commissioners who are authorized to advance him \$100 on his note."

November 30, 1801.

"It appearing to this board that great inconvenience is sustained in consequence of having several sheets designated by the same names, Ordered that the street commissioner be directed to attend to the completion of the new map of the City and that he be authorized to employ Mr. Richard Furman to assist him in the execution of that duty."

February 4, 1803.

"Alderman Barker } were appointed a committee in connection
Alderman Brasher } with the Comptroller and street commis-
and Aid. Oothout } sioner to examine the new map of this City
now nearly ready to be published and to
take such measures as will be most proper to indemnify this
Board and the persons who have executed the same for the ex-
pense that has been incurred."

October 24, 1803.

"A petition from Joseph F. Mangin one of the City surveyors was received and referred to the Comptroller."

November 14, 1803.

"The Comptroller to whom was referred the petition of Joseph F. Mangin reported that a balance of one hundred dollars is due to him for making the large map of the City. Ordered that the said report be confirmed and that the Mayor issue a warrant in favor of Mr. Mangin for the same."

November 28, 1803.

"The Comptroller having represented to the board that the City Treasurer is in possession of certain notes formerly given to this board by Joseph F. Mangin and which have since been satisfied. Ordered that the City Treasurer be directed to deliver the said notes to the said Joseph F. Mangin to be cancelled."

November 28, 1803.

"The committee to whom was referred certain reports of the street commissioner on the subject of a plan for the future streets in the vicinity of the City, Reported that the map of the City lately printed and ready for sale contains many inaccuracies and designates streets which have not been agreed to by the Corporation and which it would be improper to adopt, and which might tend to lead the proprietors of Land adjacent to such streets so laid down into error. It was therefore resolved that the Street Commissioner be authorized to return the money paid by each subscriber for the said map who shall apply for the same in conformity to the above report, and to repay to any person who may have already purchased the said map, whether he subscribed for the same or not, his purchase money and receive back the map so purchased, and that the street commissioner be requested to endeavour to recall as many of the said maps as have been sold, and either to return the person the purchase money and keep the map or return him two dollars thereof, and deliver him back the map with such explanation upon it as is before contemplated, and that the street commissioner report to this board at the next meeting thereof what shall be proper to be printed and pasted on the face of such copies of the said map as may hereafter be sold or distributed."

January 3, 1804.

"Resolved that application be made to Joseph F. Mangin for the field book which by his Contract he was to furnish to the Common Council with the map of the City made by him and that he be required to insert as far as is practicable on the large map made for and furnished to the Common Council the descriptions and specifications which he contracted to do by his agreement with the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the 11th of December, 1797.

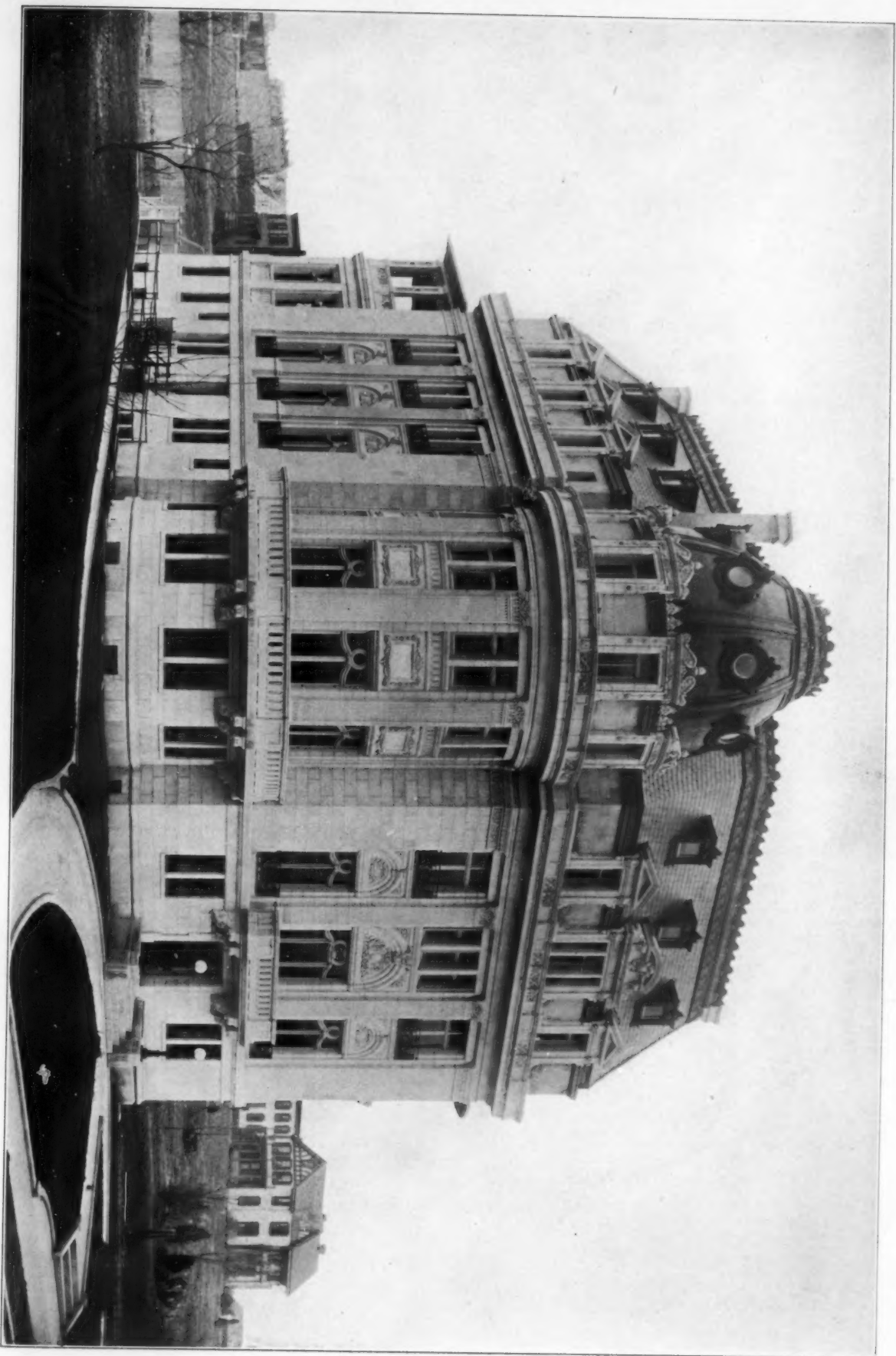
"Resolved that the street commissioner be furnished with a copy of and be requested to carry into effect the foregoing resolution without delay and to report to the Common Council the result."

October 29, 1804.

"The petition of Joseph F. Mangin in relation to an account presented by him for surveying was received and referred to the Comptroller."

January 14, 1805.

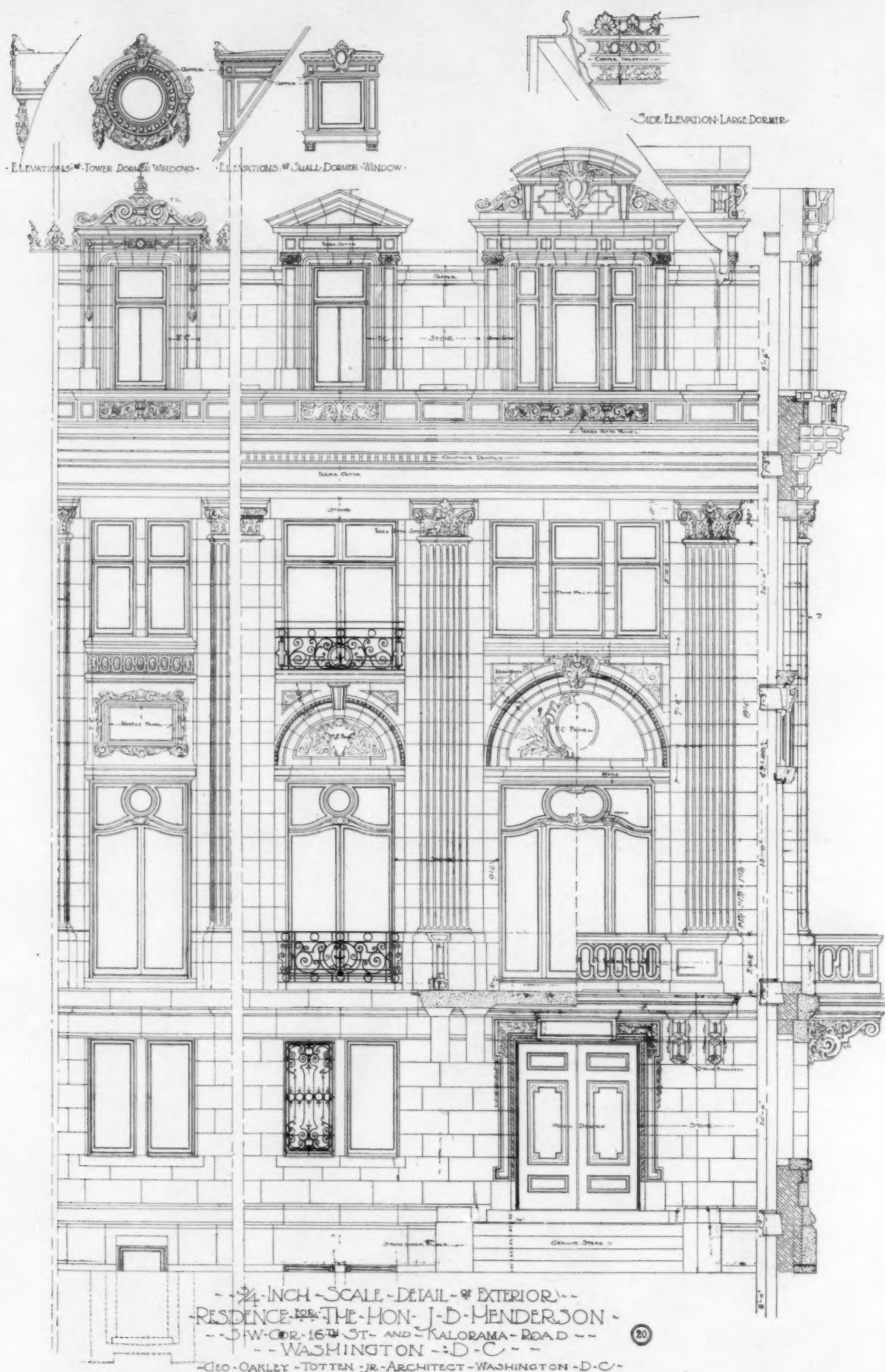
"The Street Com^r. and Comptroller reported on the application of Joseph F. Mangin requesting payment for certain maps which he states to have been formerly made by him for the



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Mr. George Oakley Totten, Jr., Architect.

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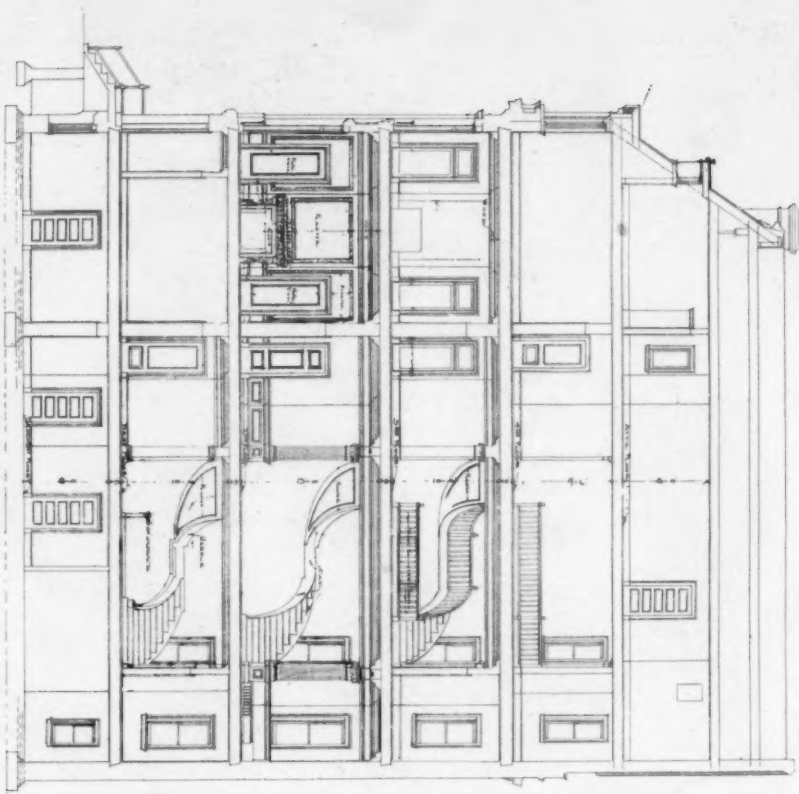
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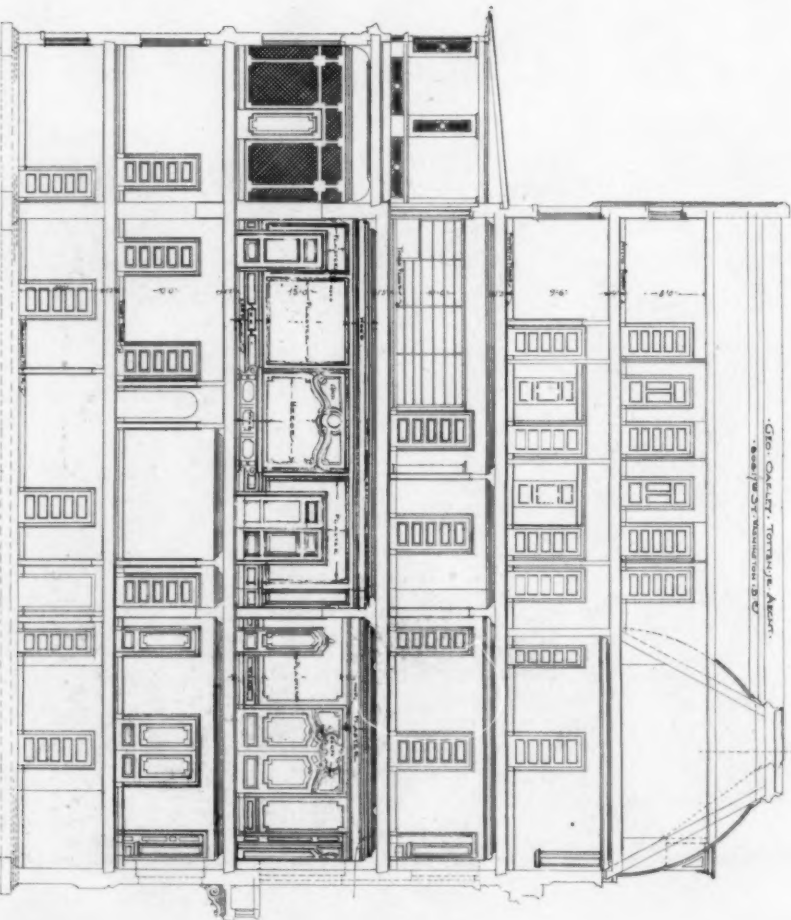
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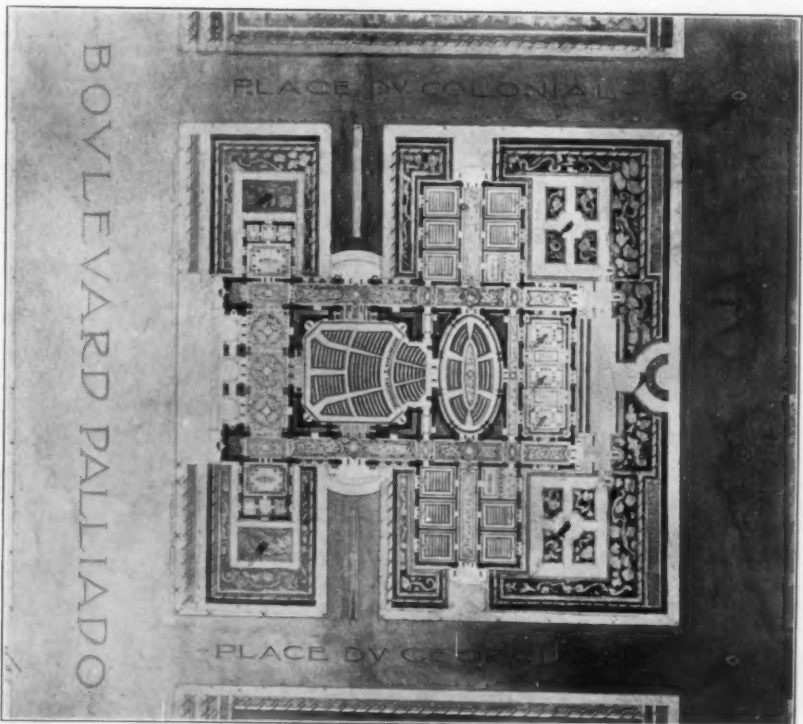
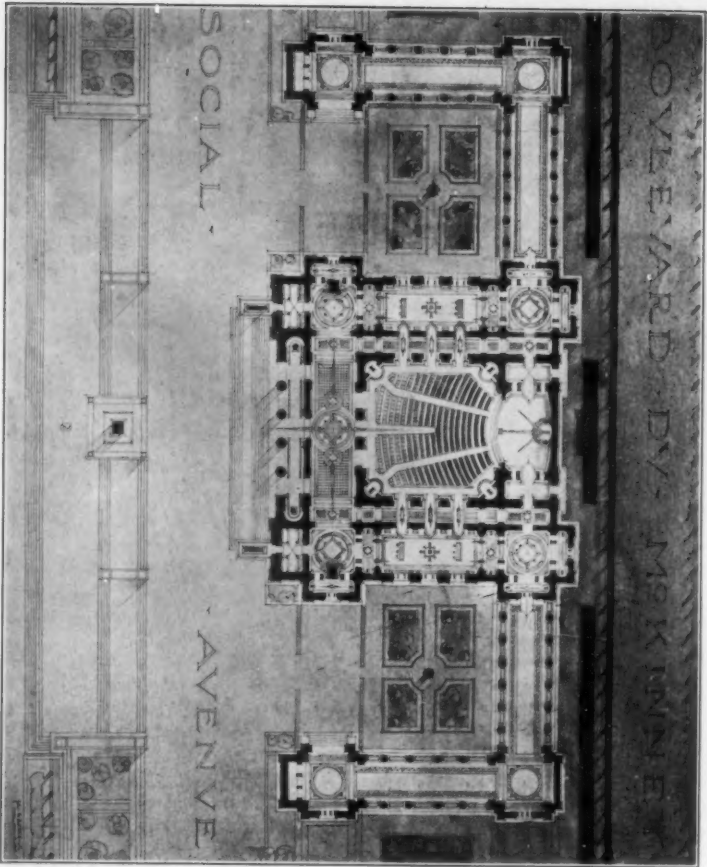
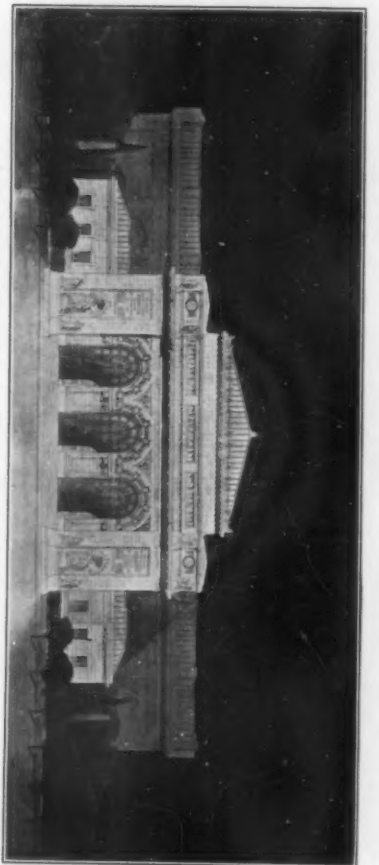
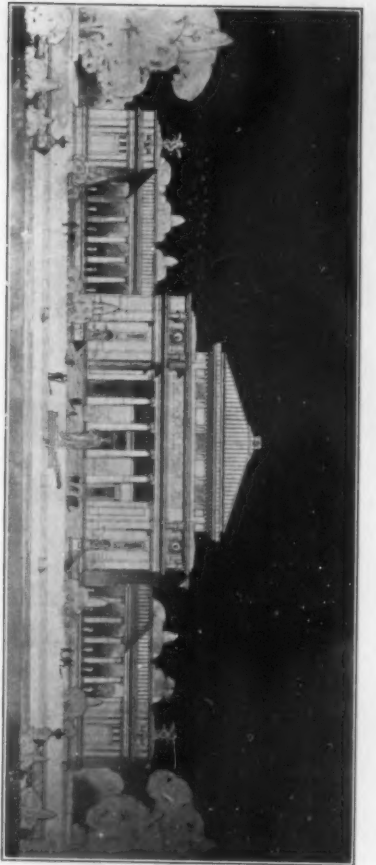
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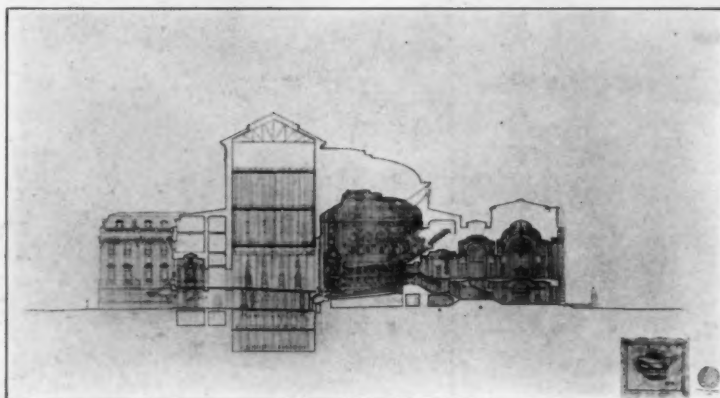
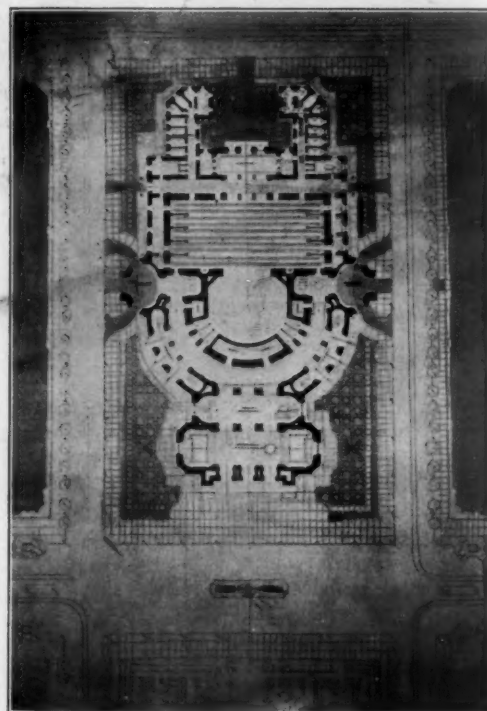
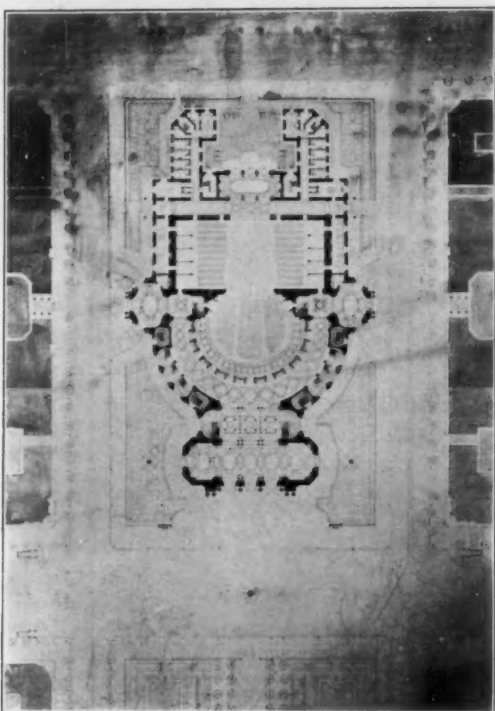
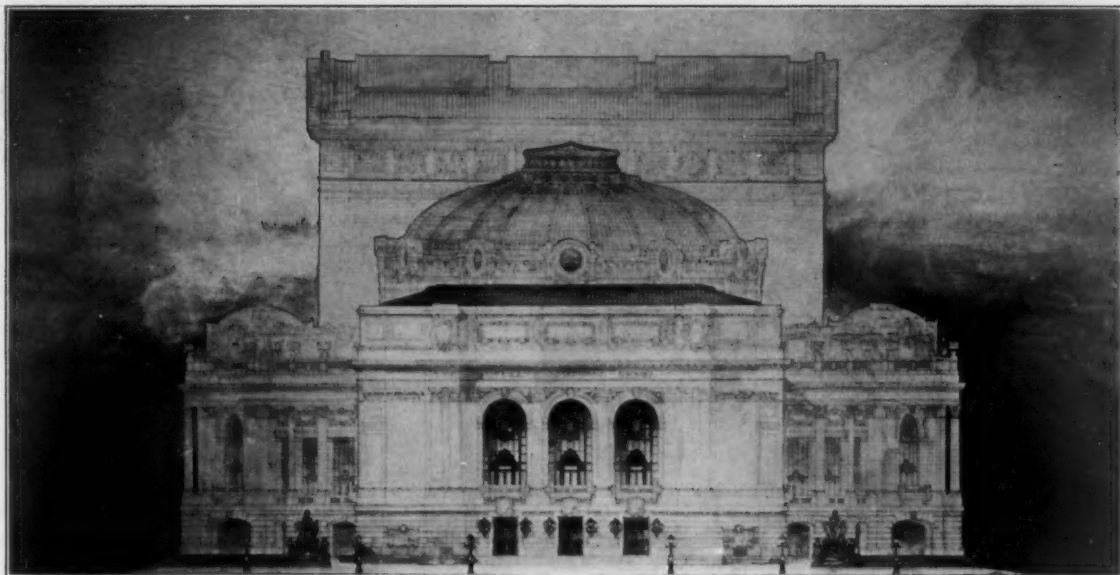
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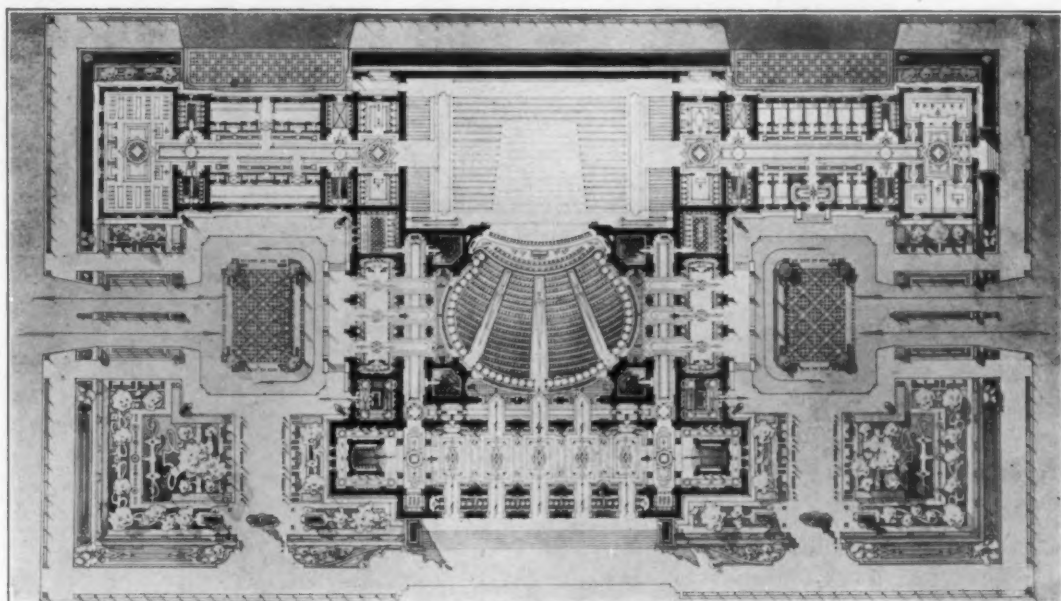
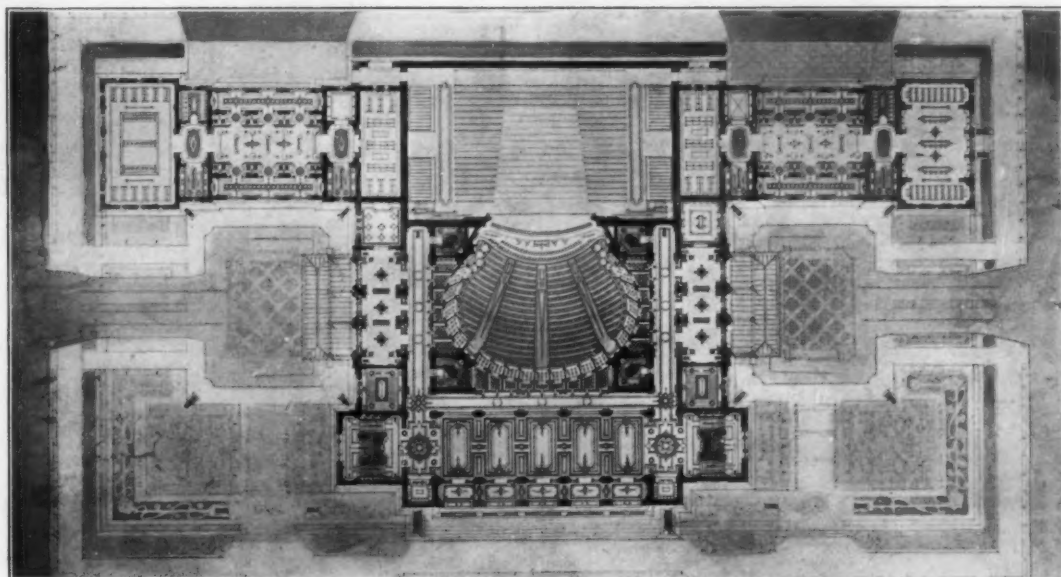
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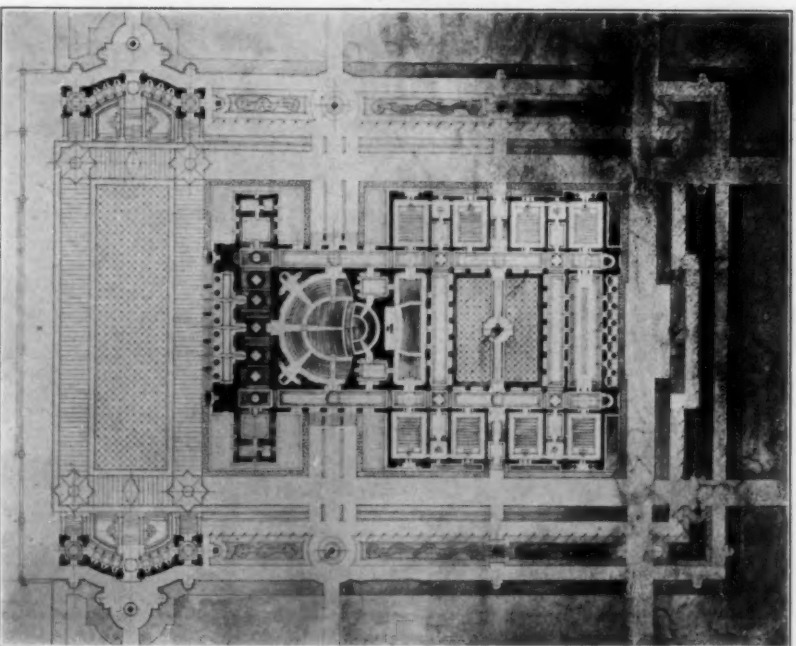
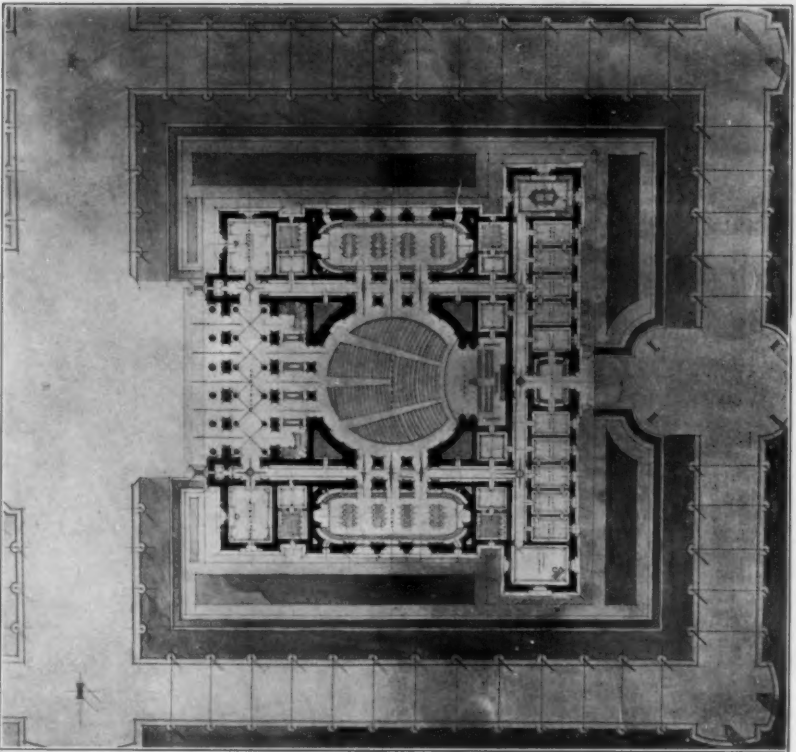
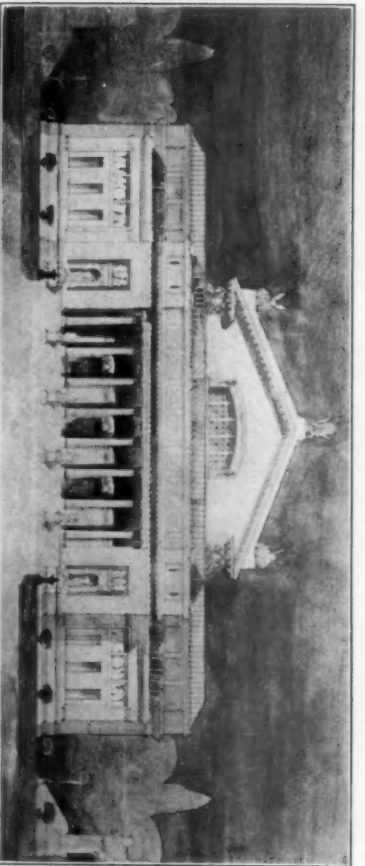
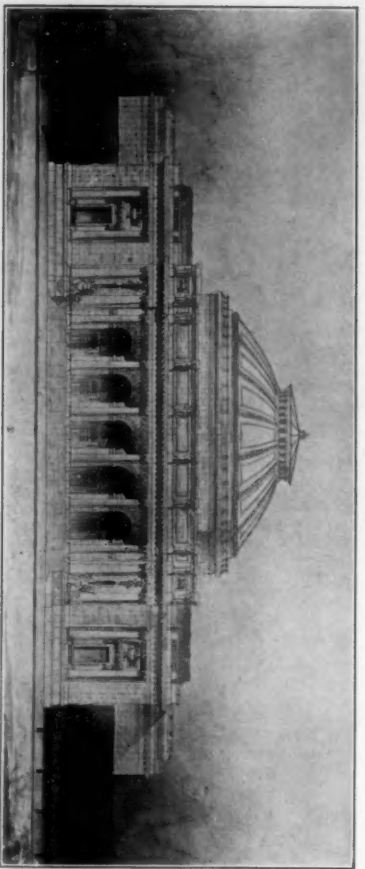
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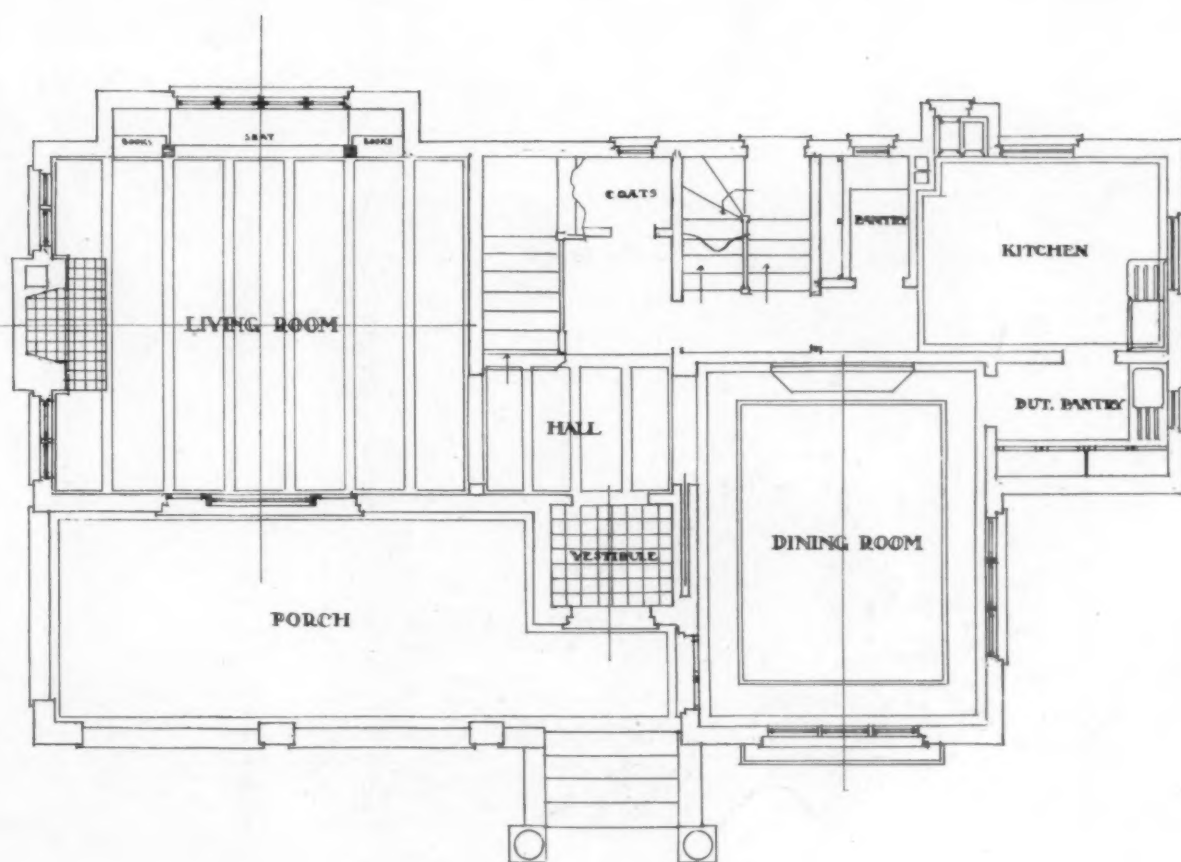
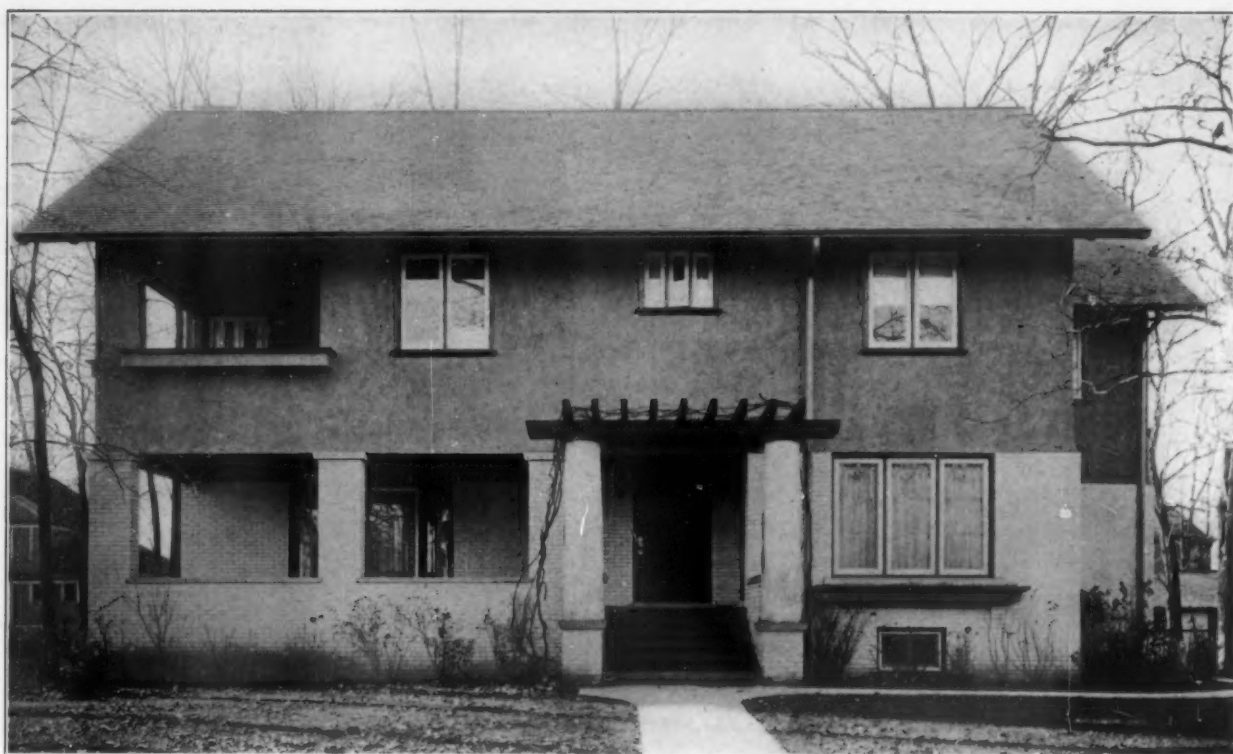
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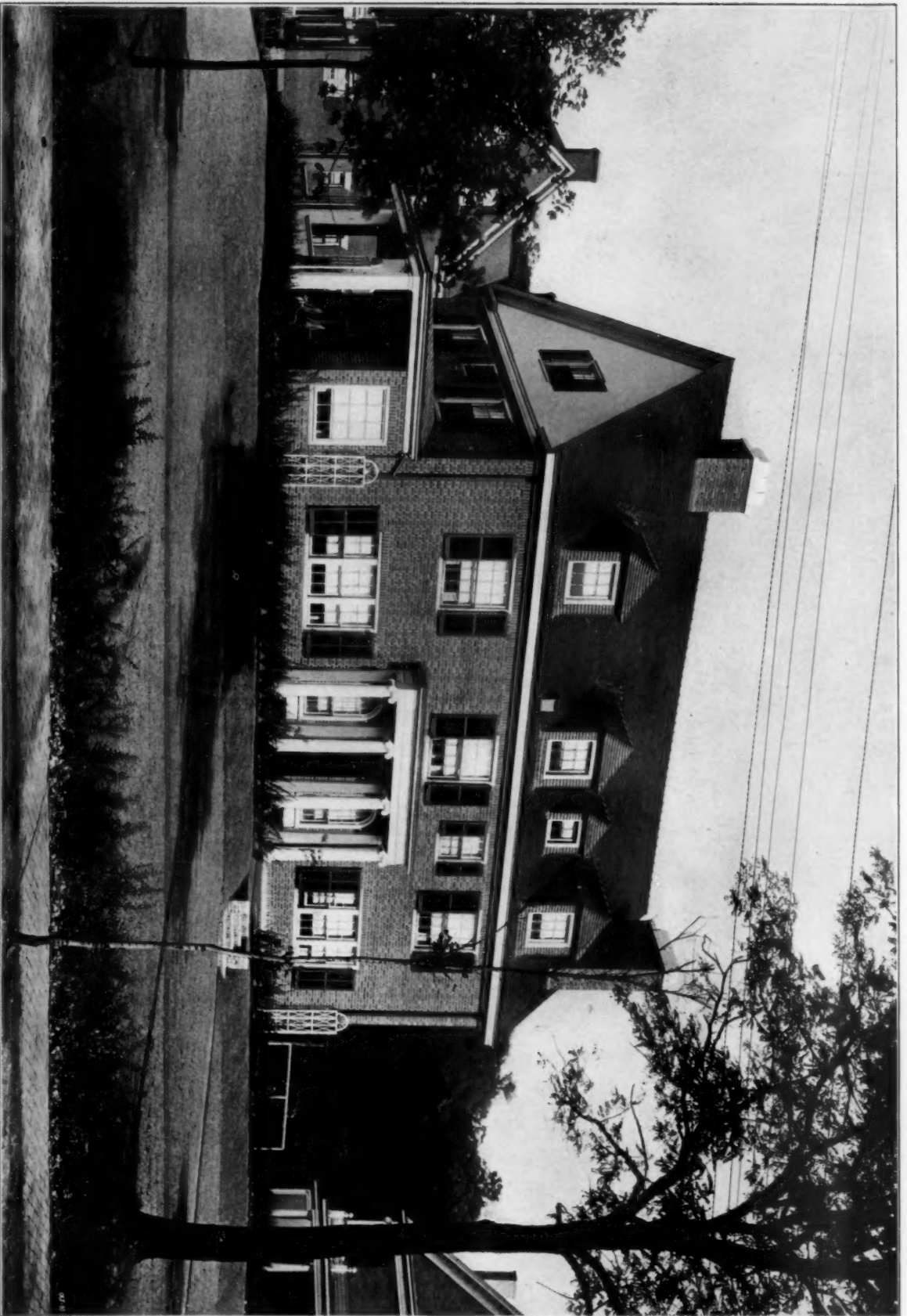
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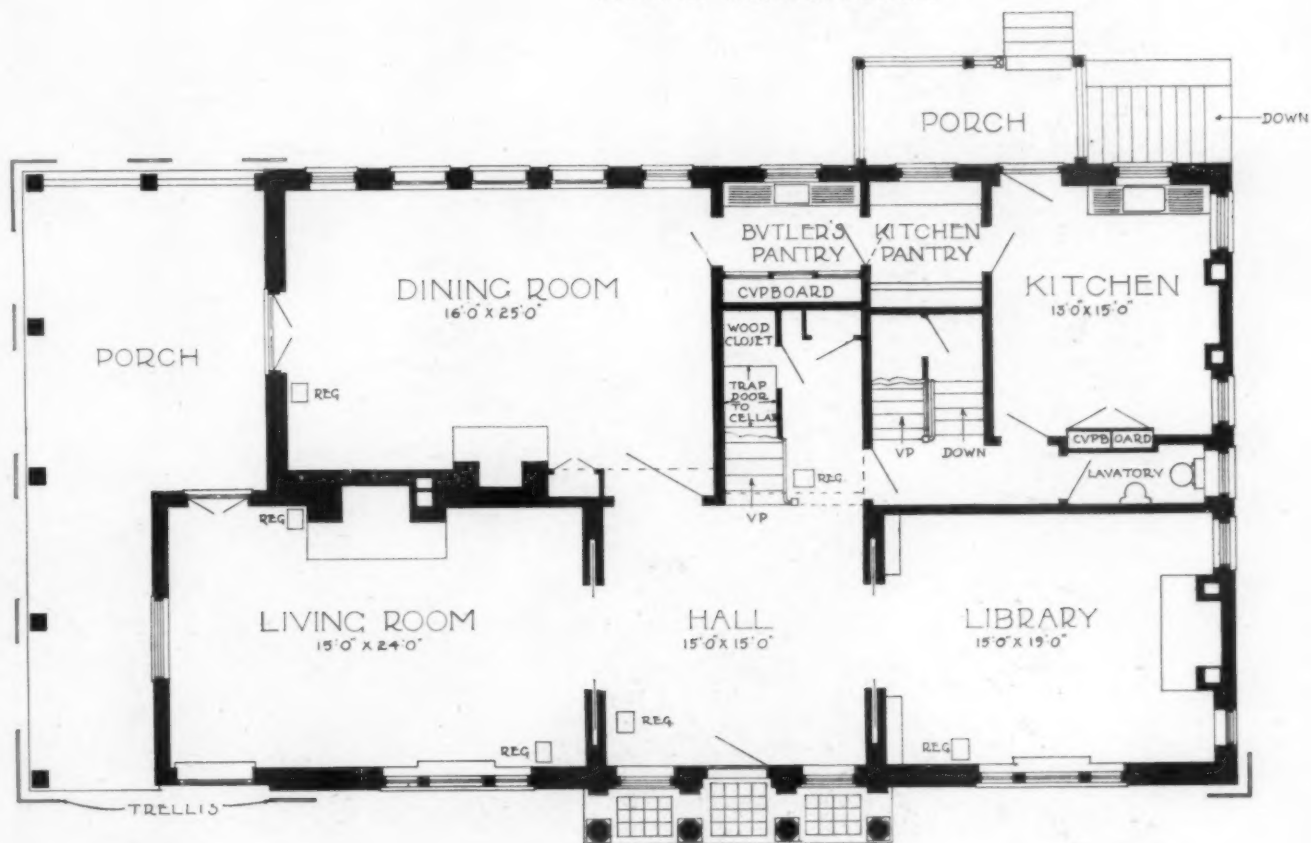
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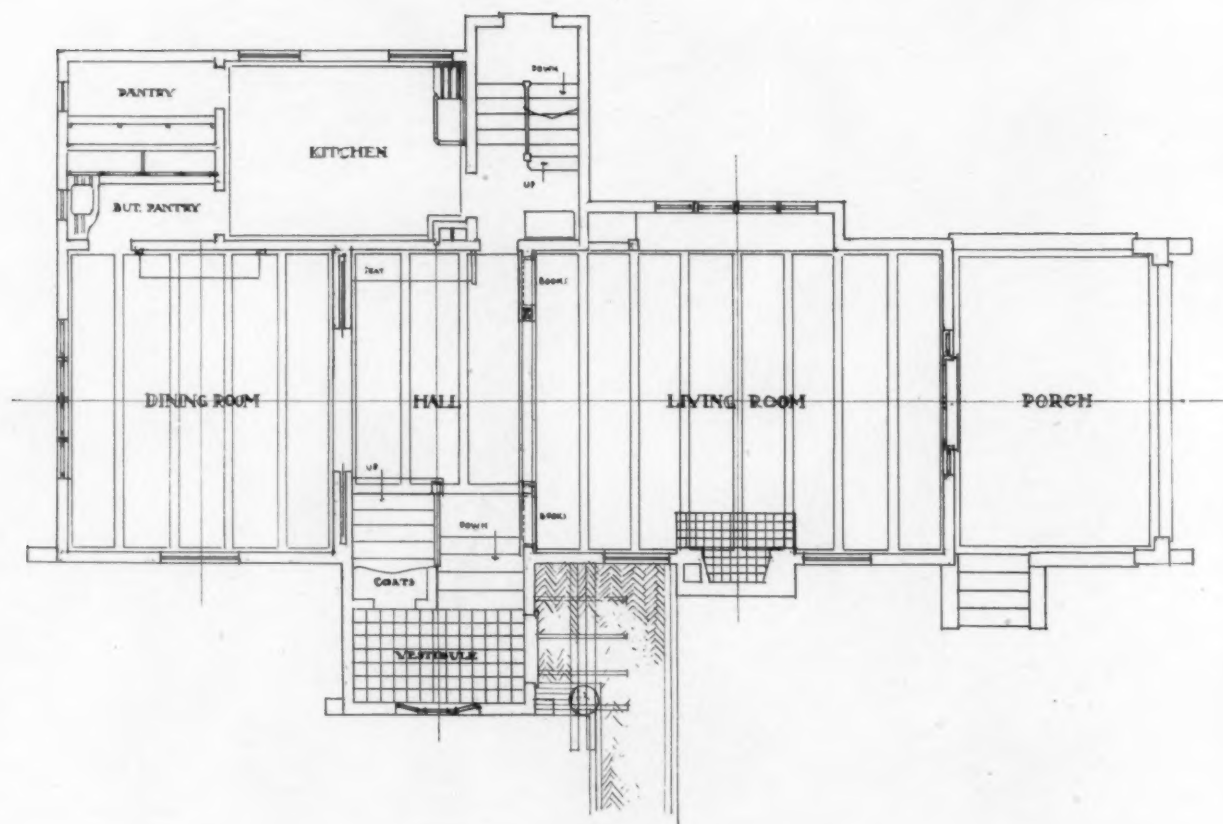
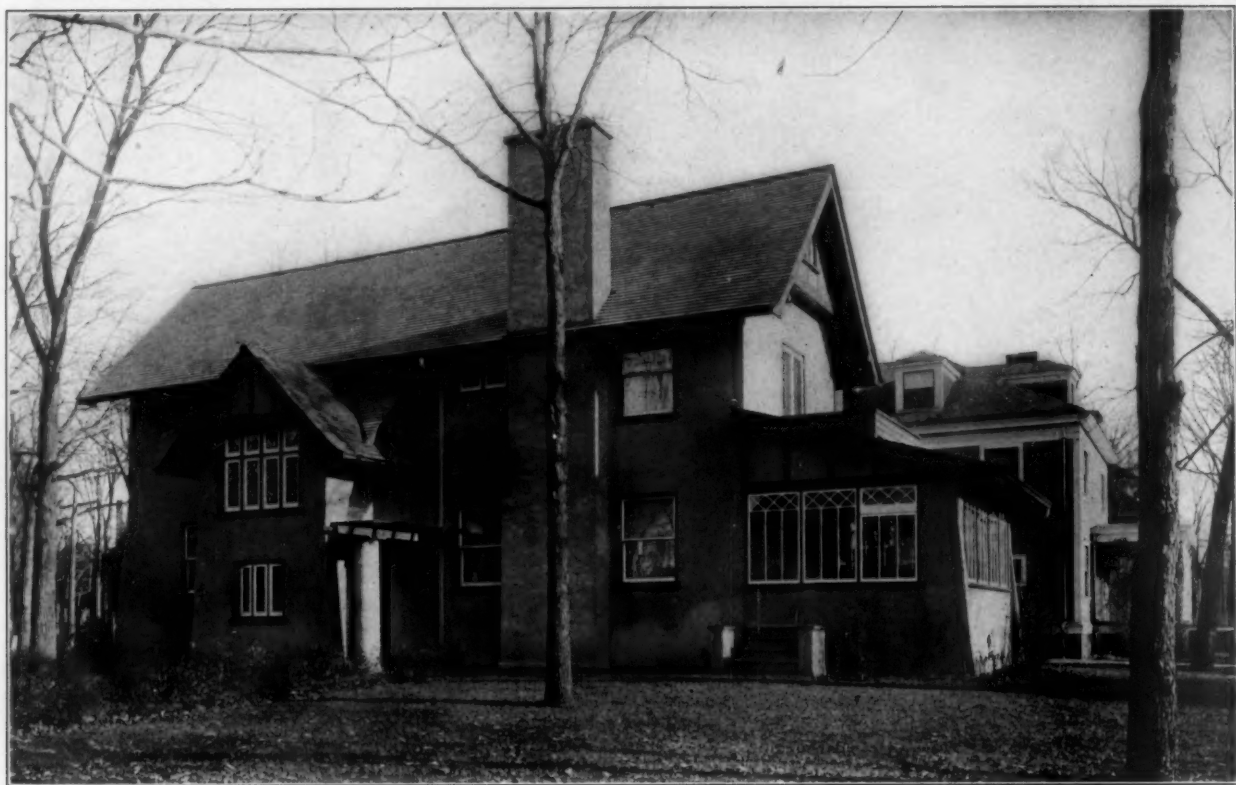
PLAN OF SECOND FLOOR



PLAN OF FIRST FLOOR

FLOOR PLANS, HOUSE OF A. B. HARLOW, ESQ., SEWICKLEY, PA.

Messrs. Alden & Harlow, Architects.



HOUSE OF MR. W. L. SERREL, KENILWORTH, ILL.

Mr. George W. Maher, Architect.

The American Architect and Building News.
Regular Edition.

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use of the Board. Ordered that the Comptroller be authorized to pay Mr. Mangin the sum of Thirty-three dollars upon his giving a receipt in full of all demands."

Same Date, January 14, 1805.

"Resolved that the St. Com^t. be instructed to report an estimate of the expense of making a map of the Island New York exhibiting a distinct view of the real property therein belonging to this Corporation and of the roads thereof."

December 30, 1805.

"Aldermen Farlie, Van Zandt and De La Montagnie were appointed a committee to examine the accounts of Mr. Mangin, one of the City Surveyors."

June 30, 1806.

"The following report was received. The Com^t. appointed to take into consideration the subject of having a survey and map made of the Island of New York:

"Report, that they have duly considered the subject and are of opinion that the obtaining a *correct* Map of this Island is a matter of very great importance to the public and that Mr. Hassler and the person associated with him are commended as possessing the Talents requisite for making such survey and map. The committee therefore recommend that they be employed, at first for three months."

An Act of the Legislature of the State of New York, passed April 3, 1807, appointed Gouverneur Morris, Simeon De Witt and John Rutherford Commissioners of Streets and Roads in the City of New York.

March 22, 1811, this Commission reported with a map that determined for the future the scheme of the streets, etc., of the city. A copy of this map may be found in Valentine's "Manual of the Common Council of New York," 1853, p. 262, to which reference is made. It was approved and adopted by the Common Council April 22, 1811. The appointment of the Commission superseded the action of June 30, and the map problem was solved.

It will be observed that Mr. Mangin, claiming to be an engineer, on February 22, 1796, submitted a project to the Common Council as absurd then as it appears now. The "fresh Water Pond" was subsequently filled in. The old Tombs stood about in the middle of its area.

Mr. Mangin was sworn a freeman of the city May 9 of the same year, 1796, and, a week later was appointed a *Surveyor of the City*. After a spell of a couple of months, he had another project for a survey of the city, which was favorably considered, but it was found necessary to couple him with Mr. Goerck, who had been a City Surveyor for several years, and was a very able man.

The Recorder drew a contract December 11, 1797, in

(To be continued.)

which the name of Mr. Goerck came first. It appears that within a year Mr. Goerck, unfortunately, died, leaving the work in the hands of Mr. Mangin.

It was not until late in 1803 that the engraved map was given to the public. Valentine's Manual for 1856, p. 338, has a copy, entitled, "Plan of the City of New York, Drawn from Actual Survey by Casimir Th. Goerck and Joseph Fr. Mangin, City Surveyor, New York, Nov., 1803." For the "large map," see copy with the New York Historical Society, which has the *paster* upon it that was arranged for by the Common Council November 28, 1803. Both maps are beautifully executed. Mr. Mangin was undoubtedly an expert draughtsman—for this reason Mr. McComb employed him—but there does not appear to be any evidence that he was either civil engineer, architect or accomplished surveyor; neither has the writer been able to find that he was practicing in New York as an architect. Certainly there were no important public or private works appearing to his credit. Indeed, if at that time he had been regarded as even the "putative" designer of the City Hall, such recognition ought to have brought him employment. He was not a partner of Mr. McComb, simply an employee. The name of the latter alone appears upon the prize designs.

Mr. Mangin was well and liberally treated by the Common Council; at the same time it becomes apparent why he so strenuously opposed an examination of his map by Mr. Loss.

The facts are that, owing to the claims made for him by injudicious French friends regarding the City Hall designs, his remarkable engineering project for a "safe harbor for shipping" in the heart of the city, and the trouble that arose over his map, he became discredited with the city fathers, for we find no further mention of him in the minutes of the Common Council until May 30, 1808, when the following entry was made: "An application of Joseph Mangin, *late* City Surveyor, to be appointed one of the surveyors for the island, was referred to the same committee"—Committee on Applications for office. There was no report by the committee, and Mr. Mangin's name does not appear in the City Directory as a city surveyor for the years 1805 to 1809, both inclusive, but from 1810 to 1818 it again appears so designated.

The Principles of the Business Management of Office Practice of Architects.*—Concluded.

Such is a fairly complete list of common forms, samples of many of which I have here for your inspection. Unity in size for a set of forms would offer no disadvantage in serviceability for use and would afford the maximum of uniformity for filing. Such, however, has not yet been deemed practicable, and so we attain as nearly as may be to perfect utility for sets of forms by adopting sizes for the various sheets which are multiples of a fixed unit. That unit in many offices is the size of a letter-head of 8½x11 to 8x10. When having to devise forms, start out with the idea that the dominant charac-

teristics of a model form should be: Convenience in size, individuality in color, usefulness in subject matter. Consider, too, that it is sometimes expedient to restrict size, or to separate matter by using both sides of the form rather than only the face. Bear in mind that color, as well as size, should be used to emphasize individuality for facilitating ready identification.

Now a few words about the drawings: Drawings are more convenient if kept flat rather than rolled either for current work or for finished work. For facilitating drafting room work, a copy of each drawing of current work should hang on a rack in the drafting room, and is most serviceably a cloth-mounted white print, having

*An address to the Upper Classmen of the School of Architecture, Department of Fine Arts, of Columbia University, April 28, 1908, by H. S. Kissam, a graduate of the Department.

two opposite edges bound between oak slats by McGill fasteners. A uniform size of sheet using a multiple for details should be adopted for all the drawings of each building.

It has been found that relatively few full-sized details require a sheet larger than 27x40. Drawings of finished work are most compactly kept by enclosing those of each building in very large envelopes, labelled by tags with the building number and laid flat on shelves in the order of numbering. A card catalogue drawer of drawings of current work indexed by the character of the building, which may be further emphasized by the color of the cards as white for public buildings, red for ecclesiastical buildings, yellow for domestic buildings, giving the number of the buildings with one card back of a guide card for each ten drawings, five on a side of a building, on which is entered the building number, the drawing number, title, date of making, date of revising, name of author serves for a record of drawings. Each guide card has on it "location," "owner," "description," "total cost," "cube contents," "cost per cubic foot," "date of first contract," "date of final payment." In the front of the drawer should be key cards to draftsmen's initials, and key cards of the number of each piece of current work.

A common scheme for classifying drawings using a numbering system is to designate preliminary drawings, sketches and studies by letters of the alphabet as A. 1, meaning drawing No. 1 of first set of sketches. B. 1 meaning drawing No. 1 of second set of sketches, etc. Then to set apart Nos. 1 to 99 for numbering general drawings, plans, elevations and sections; 100 to 199 for numbering constructional steel and ornamental drawings; 200 to 299 for numbering plumbing, sewerage, electrical and heating drawings; 300 to 399 for numbering scale details, interiors, etc.; 400 to 499 for numbering (on buff-colored cards) full sized details; 500 to 599 for numbering (on blue colored cards) shop drawings. This can be elaborated by using sub-division markings to indicate the trades work shown (as A to D for granite, E to I for terra-cotta, etc.) and also by doubling the alphabet letters for indicating the kind of drawing (as AA for extra prints—for framing prints—CC for cloth tracings—DD superseded, etc.), and when so used is a most convenient system for ready identification. Each drawing should be labelled with a date, its building number, its class number, name of the building, name of the drawing, scale, the initials of its maker, the initials of the one who traced it, the initials of the one who checked it and the initials of the one authorizing its issue. It is of course also lettered with other titles and names, etc., as one chooses.

In figuring dimensions on drawings, the chances of error are diminished by running all interior lines through to full totals and by running complete lines in pairs particularly on each of the four sides of the plans, fixing every dimension of each feature by more than one measurement. Each room should be designated on the plans by a name, or a number, and each door and window opening should have a number on the plans. For this latter, it is usual to set apart numbers 1 to 99 for the openings of the lowest story; numbers 100 to 199 for the openings of the next story above the lowest, and so on.

The subject of contracts, I believe your courses include instruction in, so I will not go into it other than to say—it is found best to have contracts executed in triplicate so as to provide a copy for each interested party.

Attach to the office copy a schedule of unit prices, a copy of the proposal, a copy of the bond, and a memorandum showing how the contract sum was determined. Have the contractor sign a set of blue prints of the drawings and sign the specifications. Notations of changes with date, arising after signing a contract, should be made in ink on a set of drawings kept with the contract set and should not be made on the contract set.

A contract does not commonly, but should always state dates for the completion of various stages of the work in order to establish a firm basis in the case of default on which to rest an order of cancellation. There is at present a judgment forming that a building contract should be reduced in matter to a bare agreement—to build—by a certain time—completing portions of the work at certain dates—for a certain price—to be paid at certain intervals—and to relegate all other modifying provisions to place in the general conditions of the specification. I have not as yet had time to study the legal aspect of such a step; it has its advantages in conducting to system and to simplicity.

The filing of photographs, magazine plates, clippings, etc., is most successfully done in units of vertical cabinet files of four drawers high, each drawer 10x14 in size. The material is separated into groups of multiples of ten by the folders they lie in, or by heavy cardboard index cards of the groups. Photographs need no folders, but are numbered on the margin. A card catalogue drawer for indexing the contents of filing cases enables one to introduce cross reference and minute classification of the photographs, plates, etc., for the application of which I refer you to the two following interesting publications: Bulletin No. 9, University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill., called "An Extension of the Dewey Decimal System of Classification Applied to the Engineering Industries;" Bulletin No. 13, University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill., "An Extension of the Dewey Decimal System of Classification Applied to Architecture and Building." The filing of catalogues for convenient reference can be accomplished in exactly the same way as described above for filing photographs.

My talk has now substantially informed you of the elements and of their importance on the business side of practice; such is as much as can be done at this time. I have here a few models which you may look over, some of which have been collected by the committee on employment and on office practice of the Society of Columbia University Architects, who give special attention to this matter, and through whose courtesy I am able to show such forms to you.

On closing, I wish to recommend that you adopt a comprehensive scheme of forms and systems at the beginning of practice. It need not be elaborate for your early usefulness, but it can be expanded as your practice grows. By so doing you will escape the plagues of adapting early devices to later complicated conditions. I would emphasize again that you bear in mind in devising forms that uniformity in size, variation in color, and simplicity of application are the distinguishing marks of a model set which you will then find will operate themselves. Finally make it a habit to write down everything and keep what you write in appropriate files; to confirm every verbal understanding; to date all drawings, documents and memoranda; to give every piece of work a number and make it the filing number for all letters, drawings, specifications and records of such work.

Society of Beaux-Arts Architects

Jury's Criticism of Final Competition Paris Prize

The jury for the award in the final competition of the Paris Prize met on Wednesday afternoon, July 29, and selected the design numbered 3, which proved to be that of William Van Allen, a pupil of Mr. Donn Barber.

The jury consisted of Messrs. Edward L. Tilton, chairman of the Paris Prize Committee; S. B. P. Trowbridge, J. H. Freedlander, Robert D. Kohn, Harvey Wiley Corbett, J. P. Benson, Edward P. Casey, W. A. Boring, W. W. Bosworth, Walter B. Chambers and John V. Van Pelt.

The competitors were John A. Lange (Donn Barber), who was given No. 1; Carl C. Adams (Hornbostle), No. 2; William Van Allen (Donn Barber), No. 3; J. Edwin Hopkins (Jallade-Prévot), No. 4; Raymond Ewald (Donn Barber), No. 5.

On first assemblage the jury was favorably impressed by No. 2, which showed qualities of draughtsmanship and a pleasing reserve in the intelligent contrast between the decorated and plain wall surfaces. The plan presented the long side of the lot, instead of the end, for the principal façade, which brought about an original arrangement in plan.

The jury were next attracted by No. 4, which had a brilliant plan. No. 1 and No. 5 were criticised because of their unimaginative copy of the Paris Opera House. These two designs were finally eliminated.

A discussion then ensued upon the merits of No. 3, and comparisons were made between No. 3, No. 4 and No. 2, which finally resulted in the award of the prize to No. 3 on the first ballot. Two ballots were necessary to determine the second place, which was finally awarded to No. 2, although No. 5, despite its early elimination for first place, found supporters on account of its faithful interpretation of the program.

The principal encomiums and adverse criticisms of the different designs were as follows:

No. 3, the prize, was considered brilliant with good entrances and exits, novel in form and arrangement; but objection was raised to the narrow first plane of the plan, which resulted in a restricted main elevation as it would appear in perspective. The general form of the rear of the plan was considered somewhat complicated and the elevation was severely criticised on account of the excessive height of the building.

No. 2, which was awarded second place, was liked on account of the effort shown to find a new solution of the problem, but the plan was severely criticised because the administration was divided into two distinct groups that could hardly balance each other, and because the depth from the front building line to the auditorium was so reduced that any display of a monumental staircase asked for in the program, and any vista of approach, were excluded or greatly restricted. The jury considered that the selection of an arrangement which made the narrow dimension of the lot coincide with the depth of the building was evidence of bad judgment on the part of the author. The same lack of judgment was shown in a minor way by the introduction of attractive ornament on the top of a dome so flat that it could never be seen.

The plan of No. 4 was much liked and showed even more brilliancy than that of No. 3. Nevertheless, the jury considered that the main entrance, exits and arrangements of stairs were not susceptible of as effective treatment as those of No. 3, and that they were less practical and would not facilitate the egress of crowds as well.

The chief objection to No. 4 was on the score of the elevation. The jury did not like the large arch of the principal motive, which broke up through the main line of the cornice. The accompanying motives, also single arches, did not contrast with the central motive and hardly seemed to fill the spaces allotted them. The scale of the building was overdone, and the jury thought the detail somewhat commonplace.

The general standard of the competition was not considered high, but the jury believed that the author of No. 3 would be able to maintain a high grade of excellence in his work in Paris and were glad to award the prize.

JOHN V. VAN PELT.

HOUSE OF A. B. HARLOW, ESQ., SEWICKLEY, PA.

Messrs. Alder & Harlow, Architects.

This house was planned to satisfy an impelling desire for light and sunshine which in the hazy atmosphere of Pittsburgh's suburbs are most desirable elements.

With this in mind the ceilings are set low to avoid dark spaces in the rooms above the windows, as well as to give other comforts. The windows are wide and of generous proportion to allow sunshine to penetrate well into the rooms. No trees are allowed within fifty feet of the house, but low-growing shrubs, hedges, flowering plants and climbing vines are being trained and nurtured for an eventual mellow setting.

The house faces South, giving the desired orientation for the living rooms and hall across the front, and affording a fine view of distant hills across the Ohio River.

The walls are faced with paving brick of a soft brown red color which, having a vitrified surface, are washed clean by rains. The brick are laid in gray cement mortar with "tucked" joints. The roof is of red Akron shingle tile. The chimney tops are of white enamelled terra cotta which remains clean and also protects the brick work from disintegration, which stone caps will not do, as more or less moisture penetrates them.

Within the house is simply finished to express comfort and home life without exploitation of woodwork. The finish of the library and hall is straight oak, stained a nut brown, with the soft, natural surface of the wood preserved. The tone of the wood is carried on the walls by a brown fiber paper.

The living-room is white paint. The dining-room mahogany and all bedrooms have painted finish.

All floors are of hardwood. The floors of the first story rooms are of oak and all floors are stained very dark and finished with wax.

HOUSE OF THE HON. J. B. HENDERSON, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Mr. George Oakley Totten, Jr., Architect

This house is situated at Sixteenth Street and Florida Avenue, and has been leased for a number of years to the French Government for use by the French Embassy.

It has a frontage of sixty-five feet and a depth of eighty feet. The exterior is of carved Indiana limestone with slate roof and copper cresting.

The main entrance is on Sixteenth Street, through ornamented wrought-iron doors, with an entrance hall furnished with white Caen stone walls and a marble mosaic floor.

A feature of the interior is the well-designed grand stairway of marble, with a balustrade of wrought-iron.

On the second floor is a large drawing-room twenty-two by forty feet, and a smaller drawing-room, circular in form, with many windows.

The two upper floors are devoted to bed-chambers.

The general style of interior decoration is in the modern French style, and in keeping with the good architectural character of the exterior.

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THAT investors are preparing to take advantage of the unusually favorable conditions for the erection of buildings now prevailing throughout the East, and particularly in New York, is beyond question. Hardly a day passes without plans being filed for some notable building, notwithstanding the fact that the estimated cost of structures for which plans have already been prepared greatly exceeds the record for the corresponding period of last year. The unmistakable indications of an early business revival apparent on all sides are probably largely responsible for the increased activity, as owners are anxious to award contracts for contemplated improvements before the inevitable rise in prices occurs.

IT is not improbable that the new order of building which calls for the erection of structures to heights unheard of a few years since, and is rapidly transforming the larger cities of the country, will also necessitate the enactment of laws unheard of, or at least not required, under former conditions. It is very apparent that if the right to have and enjoy property in New York without its being interfered with or depreciated in value by a structure reared on the adjoining or adjacent property exists, many and material changes and additions to present laws should be made to preserve that right. Matters of light and air as affected by the erection of mammoth buildings have received considerable attention although little relief has as yet been afforded. Another matter, which has not perhaps attracted as much notice or provoked as much eloquence, but which is nev-

ertheless of real importance, is that of draft in both smoke and ventilating flues belonging to low buildings.

NOT infrequently has an unfortunate owner of what has come to be known as "an old building," to distinguish it from the modern skyscraper, been unable to rent parts of his building or in some instances to retain his tenants owing to the effect of his neighbor's high building on the flues of his own. These effects are varied and fantastic. Sometimes the odors from a kitchen, located perhaps in the basement and ventilated through an exhaust flue extending to the roof of the building, are carried by the wind deflected from the side of the lofty neighbor, down into a court and through the open office windows, rendering the offices untenable. The height of the neighbor, and its location, at times some distance away, render it impracticable to carry the flue to the top of the higher building even if the expense could be disregarded. Another variation causes a back or down draft in furnace and fireplace flues. A recent instance of this description is the Appellate Division Court building, at Twenty-fifth Street and Madison Avenue, New York, supposed to be affected by the Metropolitan Life Building tower, at Twenty-fourth Street and Madison Avenue. A new foundation and an increase of some forty feet in the height of the chimney is planned in the hope that the difficulty will be obviated. While in this case the cost, amounting to two thousand dollars or more, will fall upon the city, there are instances innumerable where the erection of high buildings has worked great and irreparable loss to private property owners in the neighborhood, by the deflection and obstruction of air currents alone. It would seem that the consideration of the various matters of importance in connection with the erection of lofty structures and their effect on the welfare of the city and the individual might properly include some measure of attention and study devoted to this feature of the subject.

IN another column of this journal is begun an article the purpose of which, as stated by the author, is to traverse certain claims that have been advanced in support of a theory which gives one "Mangin" credit for being the designer of the New York City Hall, instead of John McComb, Jr., the putative architect. While there may be some question as to whether absolutely irrefutable proof has been furnished that McComb and he alone was responsible for every line and detail of the structure, certain it is that up to this time very little that can be called convincing or competent evidence has been presented tending to prove that anyone else was thus responsible or that McComb was not. But even disregarding much, which if not entirely conclusive, undeniably points to McComb's right to enjoy the title of architect of the City Hall, we would ordinarily give some credence to a tradition or popular belief, which in this instance amounts almost to history, and would hesitate long before taking any action that would rob a man's memory of an honor that had been attached to it undisputed for a century. If it can be shown beyond peradventure that Mangin and not McComb was the actual architect then of course a monstrous wrong has been done him, and one that no tardy acknowledgments or honor to his memory can ever repair; but until the proof is forthcoming, we deplore the readiness with which the press and public accept as an established fact what must for the present be considered more in the light of a bare possibility.

Current News Section

AN ECHO OF THE LONDON COUNTY HALL COMPETITION

That the dissatisfaction expressed with the awards in recent competitions and the methods of holding these is not confined to this country is well shown by the following extract from the *Building News*, of London. Probably no award of recent years has provoked so much adverse criticism as that in the London County Hall competition. It is interesting to note how similar in this instance is the permission to revise and alter plans to that of some recent important competitions in America.

At Tuesday's meeting of the London County Council the Establishment Committee reported that Mr. Ralph Knott, the selected architect, had prepared a design for the elevation of the new County Hall. The design showed the elevations fronting the river and the Westminster Bridge approach. The elevation followed generally the main lines of the design selected by the assessors, and the modifications suggested by the assessors in their report had been introduced. The central projecting features had been reduced, and the large flights of steps leading from the embankment to the river in front of the central bay of the design had been omitted, and substituted therefor were a slight projecting segmental bay and flight of steps parallel to the embankment. An important feature had been introduced by the addition of an attic story in the center of the river front. Mr. Knott was strongly of opinion that the introduction of this elevated block would very much enhance the appearance of the building on the river frontage. Another advantage was that additional room for the accommodation of staff could be provided at a moderate cost. The committee recommended that the design be approved. The Rev. F. Hastings moved, as an amendment, that, as the suggested alteration in the accepted design was ineffective and unsatisfactory, the recommendation should be referred back. He accused the architects who entered the competition with being influenced by the pronounced views of the assessors, and described the winning design as "a cold Renaissance mongrel style of architecture, which London in twenty years would hate." He objected to the design as "too solid—solid, like some fat old market-woman squatted beside her basket." He complained that it was bare, and wondered what Ruskin, Gilbert Scott, Waterhouse or Street would have said to it. Inside, he held, it would not be imposing. It was a "Renaissance mongrel" style of architecture, and London should have something far better. The amendment was seconded by Mr. C. Y. Sturge, who said that in seeking to meet the Council's wishes the architect had obliterated some of the best points of the design. Mr. R. C. Norman, the chairman of the Establishment Committee, said that the Council was not unfettered in the matter. He thought that the Council had the right man as architect, and members should sink their particular opinions and trust him. Colonel Welby, on the other hand, thought that every member of the Council had a responsibility in the matter. If the Council was bound to a particular architect, it was not bound to his design, and there should be freedom in this respect in order that the Council might have a beautiful building, the commercial aspect being put on one side. Sir Melvill Beachcroft suggested that the assessors who adjudicated on the designs should be asked their opinion on the alterations. Eventually the amendment was lost, only twelve hands being held up for it, and the recommendation was approved.

A SUGGESTION FOR PAINTING CEMENT

The following method of painting a cement wall was described at a recent convention of master painters. The building had become discolored in places, and the joints were of a different color from the surface of the blocks. Two parts of Portland cement were mixed with one part of marble dust and mixed with water to the consistency of thin paint or a thick whitewash. The wall must be well wetted before the application of this paint and kept constantly wet while the material is applied, and then must be kept for a day longer, in order to make the cement wash adhere to the cement surface. The wash was applied with ordinary whitewash or calcimine brushes, and a man was kept busy playing a hose on it while the work was being done. The whole secret of success lay in keeping the wall constantly wet.—*Improvement Bulletin*.

THE PROPOSED SHAKESPEARE THEATER

It is, we believe, open to discussion whether or not the plan proposed for the Shakespeare Theater, as outlined in the letter to the Evansville (Ind.) *Inquirer*, which we print herewith, can be brought to a successful completion.

With a Jury of Acceptance, fully alive to the danger of incongruity such as usually menaces a collection of work not alone by different artists, but by artists of different nationalities, it is possible that the ensemble may be satisfactory, but service on this jury will, we believe, be an arduous and difficult task.

The letter referred to is as follows:

At last a way has been found, it is believed, by which the proposed Shakespeare Theater can be made a world tribute to the great poet without any compromise of British pride. It will be remembered by my American readers that the Shakespeare memorial movement started with a project to build a simple statue of Shakespeare and gradually grew into plans for building a great national theater, which should forever be a house of Shakespeare, dedicated to the reproduction of his plays by the world's most famous actors, but still encouraging whatever may be best in the drama of the day throughout the ages to come.

Those who would have erected the statue gladly gave way to the larger project, but at first there arose a difficulty that seemed insurmountable. The projectors of the original movement intended it to embrace all the world, giving lovers of Shakespeare in every clime opportunity to contribute toward the erection in London, his home, of a monument to the Bard. While they were glad that it should be a national theater instead of a statue, they were unwilling to give up the idea of a world tribute. The British public was not willing that the world at large should be asked to contribute toward the erection in London of a British national theater. So there the matter stood, in deadlock, for a time.

Finally a genius is forthcoming with a solution. He proposes that the theater shall be erected by British subscriptions and that the rest of the world shall be allowed to do the decorating. He would have the playhouse built of the purest of marble and of noble proportions, but would have no more decoration than was structurally necessary. Then, he believes, Shakespeare-lovers of other nations would come forward and ask to pay tribute by decorating this or that portion of the building. One nation might supply the sculptures in the pediment; another a frieze in low relief around the vestibule; a third the decorations of the foyer; a fourth the paintings on the ceiling and panels of the auditorium, and so on.

As each nation applied for and secured permission to do certain decorating, it is expected in that country a Shakespeare association would be formed to receive contributions, placing a maximum but no minimum limit upon the amount which any one person might contribute.

If it should be decided, for instance, that the United States should furnish the panels of the auditorium, it would be expected that American painters would do the work, and famous American actors, past and present, would be used as models in portraying Shakespearian characters.

This plan of making it a world's tribute has practically been agreed upon, and at no distant day it may be expected that an association for the purpose of receiving subscriptions may be launched in the United States. Englishmen would be vastly pleased if President Roosevelt could be induced to head the American association.

TO REGULATE COMPETITION IN NEW YORK STATE

It is stated that a bill will be introduced in the New York State Legislature this fall regulating competitions by architects for State buildings.

The bill will provide that architectural firms shall be invited by the Governor to submit designs for all future State public buildings; that each competitor shall receive \$1,000 to give him partial reimbursement for the expense of making the designs; that there shall be three judges—the State architect, the head of the department for which the building is to be erected, and a professional, non-officeholding architect selected from a list of names chosen jointly by the competitors themselves. The decision of these judges will be final, and the successful competitor will be employed to supervise the carrying out of the work.

Societies

At a recent meeting of the North Carolina Architectural Association at Wilmington, N. C., the following officers were elected: President, Joseph F. Leitner, Wilmington; vice-president, W. P. Rose, Raleigh; secretary and treasurer, Franklin Gordon, Charlotte. The board of directors is composed of the officers, together with Messrs. W. G. Rogers, of Charlotte, and H. W. Simpson, of Newbern. The semi-annual meeting of the association will be held at Greensboro in December.

At the annual meeting of the Pittsburg Architectural Club, held recently, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Benno Janssen; Vice-President, Richard Kiehnel; Treasurer, James Macqueen; Chairman Entertainment Committee, John T. Comes.

The Builders' Exchange, of Louisville, Ky., recently gave a dinner and entertainment in honor of the newly-organized Louisville Chapter of the American Institute of Architects.

Personal

Charles T. Rathbun, 80 years old, an architect well known in his profession throughout Western Massachusetts, died at his home at Pittsfield, Mass., recently.

William S. Vaux, Jr., architect, died at his home in Bryn Mawr, Pa., on the 23d July. Mr. Vaux was a graduate of Hartford College. He was secretary of the T-Square Club, and member of prominent architectural and engineering societies.

At the age of 83 years, Phillip A. Schlapp, for many years an architect in Columbus, Ohio, died of the infirmities incident to old age.

William Carroll, one of the oldest architects in Salt Lake City, Utah, is dead. Mr. Carroll was a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and had practiced his profession in Salt Lake City for more than twenty-five years.

Mr. Edwin Lawrence Downs, architect, of Chicago, announces the removal of his offices to Suite 1745 Railway Exchange Building, corner Jackson Boulevard and Michigan Avenue.

The co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm name of Weiskopf & Stern, consulting engineers, has been dissolved. Mr. Weiskopf continues in business at 68 William Street, New York, while Mr. Stern has opened offices at Forty-first Street and Park Avenue.

The architectural firm of Edwards, Walter & Parnham, of 631 Candler Building, Atlanta, Ga., has been succeeded by Edwards & Walter, with offices at the same address.

Book Notes

THE BUILDING MECHANIC'S READY REFERENCE. Cement Workers and Plasterers' Edition. By H. G. Richey. New York: John Wiley & Sons. London: Chapman & Hall, Ltd. 458 pp., 4 x 6 3/4 inches. Morocco, \$1.50.

This volume has been prepared with the idea of supplying the ordinary mechanic or worker in cement and concrete with much needed information concerning the properties of the materials which he handles. While there are a number of works devoted to the subject of cement and concrete, they are, in general, written from the engineer's point of view, and are of little value to the mechanic. The object of the book seems to be well accomplished, and a liberal circulation of this work may be expected to be followed by an improvement in the present character of work produced by the trade.

ELECTRICAL CONTRACTING, SHOP SYSTEM, ESTIMATING, WIRING, CONSTRUCTION METHODS, AND HINTS ON GETTING BUSINESS. By Louis J. Auerbacher. McGraw Publishing Co., New York. 150 pp., 5 x 8 1/2 inches. Price, \$2.00.

This little volume has been written expressly for the wireman and contractor, with a view to not only giving him some practical hints on modern construction methods, but also to suggest to him means by which he can increase his income. Only such devices and methods are described as are approved by the National Board of Underwriters. Notwithstanding the fact that this is essentially a contractor's and workman's book, it will be found of undoubted interest and value to architects and others engaged in either installing or overseeing electrical construction work.

PRACTICAL REINFORCED CONCRETE STANDARDS FOR THE DESIGN OF REINFORCED CONCRETE BUILDINGS. By H. B. Andrews, M. Am. Soc. C.E. 46 pp., 8 x 11 inches. Simpson Bros. Corporation, Boston. Price, \$2.00.

This work has been compiled with the special purpose in view of furnishing sections, tables and specifications meeting the requirements of the architectural designer, so that designs may be made in reinforced concrete as rapidly and intelligently as in wood or steel. The need of a standard form of construction with specifications has been emphasized by the failure of a number of reinforced concrete buildings through no fault of the material, but through what may have been lack of knowledge on the part of either the designer or the contractor concerning the materials and the proper handling of them.

The work is divided into five chapters, as follows: A Brief Theory of Reinforced Concrete Construction, including original formulae by the author and tables of standard sections; Miscellaneous Tables; A Reinforced Concrete Code; Standard Specifications; Foundations. The book is beautifully printed in large type, and is in every way a creditable work.

CURVES FOR CALCULATING BEAMS, CHANNELS AND REACTIONS. A manual for Engineers, Architects, Designers, Draughtsmen, Builders and Contractors. By Sidney Diamant, E.E., Structural Engineer. 60 pp., 7 x 10 ins., cloth. Price, \$2.00 net. New York: McGraw Publishing Co., 239 West Thirty-ninth Street. A "short-cut" that arrives at an accurate deduction is the great desideratum to the busy worker of to-day. The tedious process involved in the calculation of an imposed load, and the uncertainty of its accuracy until carefully checked is shortened and the result assured by this valuable assistant.

In so far as general use and standard beams are concerned the curves given are complete, while to this is added a method, based on practice, for plotting the results for any beam and any intensity of loading.

The structural engineer will find this work invaluable.

HOUSE PAINTING, GLAZING, PAPER HANGING AND WHITE WASHING. A book for the householder. By Alvah Horton Sabin, M.S. 12mo, 121 pp. Cloth, \$1.00 net. New York: John Wiley & Sons. London: Chapman & Hall, Ltd.

It is truly stated that this is "a book for the householder." The owner of the house of moderate cost is always interested in just such facts as are clearly stated in this valuable handbook, as he will take pride in accomplishing by his own efforts the decorations and beautifying of his house.

Many are deterred from this relaxation and amusement by the reason that they lack the technical knowledge that is necessary to the successful accomplishment of work about the house. This book is intended to supply this knowledge in a way readily understood, and is a fitting companion to other equally practical works published by this firm.

Catalogues Received

HINTS ON FIREPLACE CONSTRUCTION

This pamphlet, published by the H. W. Covert Co., of 266 Greenwich Street, New York, is an interesting publication to the house owner who finds the fireplace that he hoped would afford so much cheering and comfort a smoke-emitting nuisance.

The open fireplace is without doubt one of the interesting spots about which the family circle gathers on winter evenings. To find that it is impracticable is a source of keenest disappointment. The H. W. Covert Co. claim that they can subdue the most refractory chimney, and solicit correspondence and an opportunity to prove their contention.

Their pamphlet may be had on application.

Building News

MAINE

AUBURN.—Aaron H. Gould, architect of Boston, is said to have won in the competition for the National Shoe & Leather Bank at Auburn. His plans call for a brick and stone two-story building having the banking rooms, fitted with the most modern appliances, on the first floor, and offices above. The building will cost about \$60,000.

WILTON.—Funds are now being raised for a new edifice to be erected for the Congregational Church here. Dr. Lyman Abbott is pastor of the church and can be addressed for further information.

VERMONT

ALBURGH.—A special town meeting was held here recently, it is stated, when it was voted to erect a new school house on property to be purchased for the purpose by the School Board.

BURLINGTON.—Plans have been prepared by Architect Frank L. Austin for the Lakeside School, an eight-room graded school building to be erected at Burlington, appropriation, \$40,000.

WESTMINSTER.—Bids are being received by Architect Frank L. Austin, of Burlington, for the erection of the Kurn Hattin Homes, at this point. Building is to be 75x75 feet, two stories high.

WINOOSKI PARK.—Architect Frank L. Austin, of Burlington, is receiving bids on a Monastery to be erected for the Religious Hospitalers, Fanny Allen Hospital, Winooski Park, Vt. The building is to be 35x130 feet, five stories, and to cost between \$20,000 and \$30,000.

MASSACHUSETTS

MALDEN.—According to the local press Edward Thompson, of Beverly, has purchased property on Essex Street next to the Cole estate, Montserrat, Beverly, for the purpose of erecting a high-class dwelling thereon.

MELROSE.—The Melrose Hospital Association has raised sufficient funds for the erection of a new hospital building which it is proposed to locate on a site at the corner of Lebanon and Porter Streets, purchased for the purpose.

PITTSFIELD.—A special meeting of the finance committee was held recently for the purpose of considering a site for the new Center Grammar School to be erected this year. Frank R. Strong is representative of the committee appointed in charge of investigating the matter.

ROXBURY.—The building committee of the Children's Institutions Department is reported to be contemplating the erection of a new schoolhouse at the Parental School, Spring Street, West Roxbury, and they will receive plans from architects for new building on which it is proposed to expend about \$50,000.

RHODE ISLAND

CENTRAL FALLS.—We understand that Fontaine & Kinnicutt, Architects, Commercial Building, Woonsocket, have prepared plans for a parochial school house at Central Falls. Estimated cost, \$75,000.

NEWPORT.—Mr. Seth Barton French is

reported to be considering the erection of a handsome new Summer villa at this point.

NEW YORK

CORNING.—The Board of Education of District No. 13, comprising the North Side High School District, has approved of the plans of Architect Otis Dockstader, of Elmira, for the new High School building which is to be erected here.

CENTRAL VALLEY.—It is stated that a new election will soon be called for the purpose of voting on \$30,000 bonds for the erection of a new school here. J. J. Howell or W. H. Gildersleeve can be addressed for further information regarding the matter.

DUNKIRK.—Robert J. Cooper has recently purchased property on Washington Avenue, opposite Washington Park, and it is currently reported that he will improve same with a residence building.

HORNELL.—Property at Pine, South Division and Caristeo Streets has recently been purchased by the South Side Baptist Church Society and the old building is to be torn down and a new and modern structure erected eventually on the site.

LE ROY.—Sites are now being discussed for the proposed new High School here. It is planned to purchase property and erect a building to cost over \$75,000. Address the School Board for further information.

ITHACA.—A. H. Platts, of this city, and Walter H. Bradley, of Meriden, Conn., who are proprietors of the Ithaca Hotel, have decided to build an annex to the hotel. Architect W. H. Miller will make the plans.

NEW YORK.—We are informed that Washington Hull has prepared plans for the Phi Gamma Delta Club house to be erected at 34-36 West Forty-fourth Street, at a probable expenditure of \$30,000.

Edward H. Harriman is said to be contemplating the erection of a great skyscraper for the central offices of his railroads.

Board of Managers of the Orphan Asylum located at the corner of Atlantic and Kingston Avenues, Brooklyn, are endeavoring to raise funds to the amount of \$15,000 to be used for the erection of a new detached hospital building on a corner of the Asylum plot. Address the Board for further information.

Architect N. Serracino, of 1123 Broadway, New York City, has been commissioned by the rector of the Church of the Resurrection to prepare plans and specifications for the building of a church, school and rectory on One Hundred and Fifty-first Street West, between Seventh Avenue and McComb's Place, New York City.

ROCHESTER.—Kirstein & Sons, manufacturing opticians, of No. 204 Court Street, are to erect a six-story building for their sole use at the northwest corner of Andrews and Franklin Streets, it is reported.

SKANEATELES.—A special meeting was held recently for the purpose of discussing sites for a new school house to be erected here for which \$40,000 in bonds have been voted. For further information

regarding the matter address either the School Board or the Mayor.

TARRYTOWN.—R. A. Patterson is treasurer of the Tarrytown Hospital and has just received a check of \$25,000 from John D. Rockefeller toward building fund for a new hospital, on condition that \$50,000 is raised by public subscription.

TROY.—According to the local press \$25,000 has been raised toward the erection of a new hospital for treatment of tuberculosis at this point.

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT.—Architect Leonard Asheim, of Waterbury, is preparing plans for a synagogue to be erected at this place at a probable expenditure of \$50,000.

Plans for the proposed chapel on Laurel Avenue for the People's Presbyterian Society have been submitted, but as yet no action has been taken. Bids will shortly be called for.

MIDDLETOWN.—At a recent meeting of the trustees of the Middlesex Hospital held here, it was voted to purchase property south of present hospital property for the erection of a large new building to be used as a training school for nurses and a nurses' home. Address Dr. J. Francis Cable for further information.

WATERBURY.—We are informed that Architect Leonard Asheim has been commissioned to prepare the plans for a new apartment house to be located at this place. Julius Chatozinoff is the owner. Estimated cost, \$45,000. Bids will be taken around the latter part of August. The same architect has also prepared plans for a store building for Albert Bly.

NEW JERSEY

AVALON.—The question of spending fifty thousand dollars in the erection of a new Casino at this place is being considered, we understand.

BAYONNE.—It is stated that the Young Men's Association will shortly begin the erection of a new clubhouse to take the place of the old club quarters on West Tenth Street which were destroyed by fire last Winter.

FLEMINGTON.—The Board of Education of Raritan Township recently held a special election, when it was voted to erect a new public school building here to cost about \$45,000. Address School Board for further information.

JERSEY CITY.—Plans have been completed by Architect E. E. Quaife for the erection of a three-family house on the northerly side of Grand Street, between Clinton and Arlington Avenues, which will be built for C. E. Appleby, of 780 Grand Street. The building will be of brick construction, three stories in height and will measure 20x63.

TRENTON.—A new church to be known as the Greenwood Avenue Episcopal Church has recently been formed and it is stated that the erection of a new church to be built soon is being considered.

PENNSYLVANIA

ARDMORE.—Miss Esther Ashton has pur-

chased recently a tract of about three-quarters of an acre at Anderson Lane and Wister Road for the erection of a new residence to be modern and cost about \$15,000, it is stated.

BEAVER.—A petition is now being circulated in White Township requesting that the Board of School Directors of that township erect a new school to take the place of the present one, which is in a dangerous condition.

JOHNSTOWN.—It is stated that the Basketball Association of this place is considering raising funds for the erection of a modern new auditorium. Among those interested in the scheme are George Jordan, John Ogden and Joe Parsons.

LOCK HAVEN.—The Board of Managers and Trustees of the local hospital at this point are said to be considering the rebuilding of the structure recently destroyed by fire.

NARBERTH.—E. M. Smith, architect, of New York, is said to have prepared plans for a residence for A. D. Jones to be erected here and to cost in the neighborhood of \$10,000.

PALMYRA.—At a congregational meeting held recently in the Palm Lutheran Church here, of which the Rev. J. H. Neiman is pastor, it was decided to purchase property down town for a new church. Committee has been appointed in charge of the matter.

PHILADELPHIA.—The Diocese of Pennsylvania of the Protestant Episcopal Church has acquired property on Thompson Street, and according to reports same will be improved in the near future.

It is understood that the architects have about finished all the specifications of the proposed publishing building to be erected at Sixth and Walnut Streets by Cyrus H. K. Curtis, the publisher of the Ladies' Home Journal and Saturday Evening Post.

The Kensington Trust Company, which at present occupies temporary quarters at No. 2638 Kensington Avenue, has purchased a plot of ground on Kensington Avenue above Allegheny Avenue, and in the near future will erect a handsome banking house on the site. The architects have not as yet been selected, but it is expected that the building will cost about \$75,000.

PITTSBURG.—W. C. Robinson, 820 Lincoln Avenue, has purchased a site in this city and is said to have under consideration the erection of a large and handsome new residence thereon.

Crosby & Licht have plans for a three-story brick apartment to be built in West Pittsburgh for J. Killner. The building is to contain twenty-four apartments and will cost about \$40,000. Bids are to be taken shortly.

B. F. Jones, Jr., of the Jones & Laughlin Steel Co., has secured property at Irwin and Ridge Avenues for the erection of a handsome new residence, it is reported.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., until the 20th day of August, for the construction of the U. S. Marine Hospital at Pittsburgh, in accordance with drawings and specifications, copies of which may be had at this office or at the office of the custodian of the site at Pittsburgh.

Harry Darlington, Jr., of the Fidelity Building, has purchased property at Ridge,

Grant and Lincoln Avenues, and it is currently reported that he will improve same with a modern residence.

Architect W. A. Thomas is preparing plans for the remodeling of the Glesenkamp Building, Liberty Avenue, near Fourth Street. The work will cost \$15,000. The same architect has plans for remodeling the home of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Washington Street, Northside, work to cost \$18,000.

WILKES-BARRE.—Sealed proposals will be received by the County Controller until August 18th for improvements to be made to the Luzerne County Court House, according to plans prepared by Architects McCormack & French.

The School Board of Wilkes-Barre, according to despatches, has chosen the plans drawn up by Architect Owen McGlynn for the new High School of that city that is to be erected at a cost of \$300,000.

OHIO

CINCINNATI.—According to reports G. C. Little, of the Stowbridge Lithographing Company, is reported to be considering the erection of a handsome new residence on property just purchased at Dexter Avenue near Annwood Avenue.

CRESTLINE.—We understand that at a recent meeting of the congregation of St. Joseph's Catholic Church, it was decided to erect a new school. New building will cost about \$12,000.

DAYTON.—According to the local press the *Daily News* has secured property at the corner of Fourth and Ludlow Streets, and it is proposed to improve same with a modern structure to be used by the paper.

HAMILTON.—C. W. DeArmond, Geo. Remp, C. R. Molter and others are trustees of the First Church of the United Brethren in Christ of this place and will raise funds as soon as possible for a new church to be erected there.

MARIETTA.—It is said the Wayne Street branch of the First Congregational Church is endeavoring to raise funds as soon as possible for the erection of a new house of worship some time this Fall.

INDIANA

BOONVILLE.—Frank J. Schlotter, architect, of Evansville, is preparing the plans and designs, it is stated, for the new General Baptist Church of this place.

EVANSVILLE.—The congregation of the Olive Street Presbyterian Church has purchased property and is reported to be considering the erection of a new house of worship to cost about \$25,000.

INDIANAPOLIS.—Site has been selected at the southwestern corner of Broadway and Seventeenth Street for the erection of a new building for the Third Christian Church. It is proposed to raise \$50,000 for the new edifice.

MOROCO.—Plans are under way for raising funds in Washington Township, central Newton County, for the erection of a new church. Address the Town Clerk for further information.

SOUTH BEND.—It is stated that a seven or eight-story office and store building will be erected at the northeast corner of Washington and Main Streets by J. M. Studebaker, president of the Studebaker Bros. Manufacturing Company.

ILLINOIS

CHICAGO.—According to current reports a new Carnegie College is to be established here. Rev. Thomas H. McConnell, pastor of the Jefferson Park Presbyterian Church, is interested.

Jos. B. Moos, 102 Michigan Avenue, has purchased property on Wabash Avenue for the erection of a new mercantile building to be not less than five stories and to cost approximately \$100,000.

FRANKFORT.—Congregation of the Methodist Church is now raising funds for the erection of a new chapel. Present building is being torn down preparatory to erecting the modern edifice.

JOLIET.—The Chicago & Joliet Electric Railway Company is planning to erect a large addition to its car barns at St. Louis and Marion Streets, it is reported.

L. E. Ingalls has started a movement to raise funds to the amount of \$40,000 for the erection of a modern school house at the place.

LINCOLN.—The Maccabees of the World are interested in the erection of a new orphans' home for the orphans of their order, it is currently reported.

MURPHYSBORO.—Rev. C. W. Sabine, of East St. Louis, Ill., contemplates the erection of a new residence here, it is reported in the local press.

SPRINGFIELD.—A meeting of Austrians was held recently to discuss a new church on a site in the southeastern part of the city. Address Father Poterist or Father Hickey for further information.

MICHIGAN

CADILLAC.—A large and modern new school is to be erected south of this place to take the place of the old Hector District School, which has been condemned. The School Board can be addressed for information.

DETROIT.—The Cambell Avenue M. E. Society is having plans prepared by Architect W. E. Hunter of this place for a new church building to be located at the corner of McMillan and Cambell Avenues at a probable cost of \$25,000.

St. John's Episcopal Church has been bequeathed \$20,000 by the will of the late Eber L. Kelsey and it is probable that funds will be used toward a new edifice, which the congregation has under consideration.

GRAND RAPIDS.—Alpine and Walker Townships are said to be at the head of a scheme to raise funds as soon as possible for the erection of a new High School building.

WISCONSIN

RIO.—At a special meeting held here recently, it was voted to secure funds to the amount of \$20,000 for a new High School. Address the School Board for further information.

WEST ALLIS.—It is stated that the erection of a new school building is now being discussed by the School Board. It has been proposed to erect new structure as soon as possible at a cost of approximately \$20,000.

MISSOURI

ST. LOUIS.—Dr. C. L. Sappington, 3323 Laclede Avenue, has purchased property at Gibson Avenue, near Taylor Street, to be used for the erection of a modern new residence to be erected as soon as possible.

IOWA

CENTERVILLE.—D. C. Bradley will erect a pressed brick, fourteen-room residence to cost \$30,000, from plans drawn by Architects Smith, Wetherell and Gage, of Des Moines. E.

CORNING.—A new Methodist Episcopal Church is to be erected here this Fall, according to local reports. It is stated that a committee has been appointed and is now raising funds for a modern new edifice. E.

COLUMBUS.—The Electric Light & Power Co. has ordered plans drawn for a new building to be erected here. E.

DES MOINES.—It is stated that a committee has been appointed composed of H. C. Harris, W. L. Tone, Frank L. Miner and others to investigate property preparatory to securing suitable site for the erection of a new association building. E.

Revised plans for the new Grant club house to cost \$30,000 have been approved by the board of directors. The building committee is composed of George F. Henry, George Pearsall and Mr. West. E.

F. M. Hubbell and the Farmers' Savings Bank of Nevada, Ia., will jointly erect a brick store and apartment building on the quarter block at the corner of Ninth and Walnut. E.

GILMAN.—The congregation of the Methodist Church will erect a new brick church here, we understand. E.

KINGSLEY.—We are informed that the publishers of the *Kingsley News* will erect a new brick building for their plant. E.

MT. VERNON.—Cornell College has plans for a large brick gymnasium, 125x53, three stories, with swimming pool, baths, running track and gallery. Bids will be asked soon. E.

MUSCATINE.—A. M. Gollos will erect a one-story brick skating rink to cost \$9,000 according to plans drawn by Architect H. W. Zeidler. E.

WILLIAMS.—Architect J. R. White, Webster City, has prepared plans for a two-story brick city hall to be erected at this place. E.

MINNESOTA

MINNEAPOLIS.—T. A. Jamieson, 205 Andrus Building, has sold to Mr. Rocheleau, an out-of-town man, property at James and Summit Avenues for the erection of a new residence to cost about \$20,000.

ST. PAUL.—Jens Nelson, Secretary of the Commercial Club of St. Hilaire, is interested in calling a special vote in Red Lake County for the erection of a new agricultural school. It is proposed to raise about \$15,000 for this purpose.

NORTH DAKOTA

ORISMA.—The erection of a new Catholic Church to cost about \$12,000 is now being considered at this point, it is reported in the local press.

SOUTH DAKOTA

MITCHELL.—German Synod (Lutheran) of Iowa is investigating here, preparatory to securing site for a new college. The Ministerial College is located at Dubuque, Ia., and the Preparatory College at Clinton, Ia. Dr. S. Sprecher, of this city, is interested.

NEBRASKA

KEARNEY.—At a recent meeting of the voters it was decided to raise funds as

soon as possible for the purpose of erecting a new school. For further information regarding the matter the School Board of this place can be addressed.

KANSAS

LOLA.—We understand from reports that a special election is to be held at Mildred for the purpose of voting on the site for the proposed Lieurance School.

MARYSVILLE.—The patrons of School District No. 73, southeast of this city, at the recent regular meeting, voted to erect a new school in that section. Address School Board.

MILLER.—Bonds have been voted by District No. 19 for a new school house. For further information address the School Board.

COLORADO

DENVER.—St. Paul's Institutional Church, of which Rev. P. T. Ramsey is pastor, is to raise funds as soon as possible, it is reported, for a new \$50,000 church to be located at Twenty-first and Welton Streets.

Property at Sixth and Bannock Streets is to be secured for a new hospital to be erected at a cost of about \$100,000. The County Commissioners are said to have the matter in charge.

ROCKY FORD.—A movement is on foot to establish a new orphanage here under the auspices of the People's Mission, organized about two years ago. Among those interested are A. S. Freeland, J. M. Kitile and Swen Larson.

MONTANA

BILLINGS.—A magnificent Elks' home is planned by Billings Lodge No. 394. The W. C. Selbrede property, at Twenty-seventh Street and Third Avenue North, will be purchased and a structure of three stories and basement erected at a cost of \$50,000 or more.

POZEMAN.—Local Lodge No. 463 B. P. O. E. is endeavoring to raise funds for a new home to be erected here and to be commenced as soon as possible on Black Avenue. \$40,000 is to be raised.

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE.—A new Jesuit Church is to be built in this city to relieve the overcrowding of St. Ignatius Church at Calvert and Madison Streets. Rev. F. X. Brady is pastor and can be addressed for further information regarding the matter.

It is currently reported that funds are now being raised by the members of the Grace Evangelical Lutheran Church of Powlanaron for the erection of a new church building.

HAGERSTOWN.—Architect J. W. Woltz, of Waynesboro, Pa., is reported to be preparing plans for the proposed addition to be made to the Broadway school building.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON.—Funds, we understand, are now being raised for a new Catholic Church to be erected at Rhode Island Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, Mt. Rainier, to be modern in every detail. Address Wallace Brewer for further information regarding the matter.

VIRGINIA

ASHLAND.—The congregation of the Episcopal Church of this city contemplates

the erection of a new building. E. W. Newman is chairman of the building committee.

WEST VIRGINIA

WHEELING.—The members of the First Christian Church are reported to be contemplating the erection of a new parsonage. Remick P. Truxell is chairman of the committee in charge and can be addressed.

KENTUCKY

BOWLING GREEN.—We understand from the local press that the members of the Y. M. C. A. are preparing to spend \$40,000 in the erection of a new building.

CALHOUN.—According to the local press bids will be received until August 20 for the construction of the Court House here according to plans prepared by Architects Harris & Shopbell, of Evansville, Ind.

CLAY.—Architects Harris & Shopbell, of Evansville, Ind., are reported to be preparing plans for a bank and office building for the Bank of Webster County at this place.

LOUISVILLE.—The German Evangelical Association has been formed by the churches of that denomination in this city, with Adam Heimberger, of New Albany, Ind., as president, for the purpose of erecting a new Deaconess Home and Hospital.

MORGANFIELD.—A two-story addition is to be made to the Capitol Hotel at this place, plans for which are being prepared by Architects Harris & Shopbell, of Evansville, Ind.

POWDERLY.—Architect A. L. Lassiter, of Paducah, is drawing plans for a building for the Greenville Coal Company to be erected at Powderly. It will be 44x100 feet, one story high, and of brick.

RICHMOND.—C. C. & E. A. Weber, Architects, First National Bank Building, Cincinnati, O., are preparing plans for a two-story school building for the Eastern Kentucky State Normal School, Richmond. Cost, \$140,000.

TENNESSEE

KNOXVILLE.—We understand that Architects Baumann Brothers have prepared plans for a store and apartment building to be erected here for Frank Maloney. Probable cost, \$14,000. Estimates are now being taken.

SOUTH CAROLINA

BATESBURG.—St. Paul's Mission, the first to be established under the administration of Bishop W. A. Guerry, has purchased property on Oak Street and will erect a new church as soon as funds can be raised.

CHARLESTOWN.—Architect J. F. Leitner of Wilmington, N. C., is preparing plans for a school building to be erected at this place at a probable expenditure of \$45,000. Estimates will be taken about the 15th.

SPARTANBURG.—The congregation of the Episcopal Church is reported to be discussing the erection of a new home and it is probable that site at Tucapau, near this city, will be selected for this purpose. Address Rev. O. T. Porcher, of Greenwood, chairman of committee appointed to secure site.

GEORGIA

BRUNSWICK.—The plans for the \$40,000 school building to be erected at this point are being prepared by Architect J. F. Leitner, of Wilmington, N. C. Estimates for

the construction of the building will be received about September 15.

FLORIDA

GRAND RIDGE.—According to reports plans are under way for raising funds as soon as possible for the erection of a new and modern Methodist Church here.

PLANT CITY.—The plans for the passenger station to be erected here are being prepared by architect J. F. Leitner, of Wilmington, D. C. Estimates will be received about September 1. Estimated cost, \$20,000.

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM.—The members of the Calvary Baptist Church have purchased property at Fountain Heights and North Highlands for the erection of a new church building. It is stated that about \$35,000 is to be expended for this purpose. Address the pastor for further information regarding the matter.

MOBILE.—It is currently reported in the daily press that F. S. Frederic is contemplating the erection of a brick store and residence building.

MISSISSIPPI

ELLISVILLE.—At a recent meeting of the County School Board held here, the question of new schools was discussed. For further information address the Board.

LOUISIANA

NEW ORLEANS.—George McDerby, of 1015 Carrollton avenue, has purchased property here for a new residence. Architect has not yet been selected. Probable cost estimated at \$10,000.

OKLAHOMA

GAGE.—It is stated that arrangements will soon be made for raising funds for the erection of a new school here. For further information address the School Board regarding the matter.

MUSKOGEE.—Baptist convention will be held in this city next November, when the erection of the proposed new Baptist University for Oklahoma will be discussed. The Mayor of this city or City Clerk may be able to give further information.

ARKANSAS

FORT SMITH.—John P. Howell has recently purchased property at the corner of May and Little Rock Avenues for the erection of a large new residence, it is said.

TEXARKANA.—At the recent meeting of the members of the Arkansas Presbyterian Church, of which Rev. F. E. Maddox is pastor, a large majority voted to withdraw for the purpose of organizing a new Congregational Church. It is stated that a new church will be erected in a short time.

TEXAS

ARLINGTON.—Announcement has been made that a tract of land one and one-half miles west of Arlington has been purchased by a committee of Masons from Fort Worth, and will be used as a site for a home for indigent members of the order. It is stated that about \$100,000 will be invested in buildings and other improvements.

IDAHO

COEUR D'ALENE.—The Masonic bodies have held a business meeting, it is said, and steps were taken toward the construction of a Masonic Temple on their lot on Sherman Street. The building will

probably cost \$35,000, be three stories, including a basement, and constructed of brick.

ARIZONA

TUCSON.—The City government has issued a notice, calling for plans for a municipal building and central station on Washington Park, for which \$35,000 has been appropriated. Bids to be filed by September 5.

NEVADA

RENO.—Architects George P. Ferris & Co., Reno, have prepared plans for a five-story building for Wm. Van Buren, to cost \$250,000. The building will be of reinforced concrete, to contain theater, offices and hotel.

CALIFORNIA

COVINA.—Funds to the amount of \$60,000 have been voted for a new school in this district. Address School Board.

DUARTE.—A. C. Smith, Architect, 307 South Broadway, Los Angeles, has prepared plans for a reinforced concrete school, Mission style, to cost \$40,000.

EL PORTAL.—It is proposed to erect a fine hotel at El Portal, in the Yosemite Valley. The project will be financed by the Central Bank of Oakland, Cal.

FRUITDALE.—The Fruitdale lodge, Knights of Pythias, will soon erect a large hall on East Fourteenth Street, near Fruitvale Avenue. The building will be of reinforced concrete, three stories high, with a frontage of 50 feet. It will cost about \$30,000. Another lodge building that is soon to be erected in Fruitvale will be that of No. 1473, Carpenters' Union. This building will be placed on East Fourteenth Street, between Pomona and Freemont streets.

HOLLISTER.—J. Lansing Lane, of Los Angeles, has recently purchased 1,874 acres of the Flint estate, and will take possession immediately and improve the property. Large and handsome new residence is to be erected immediately.

INDIO.—At a recent meeting of the School Board it was decided to accept offer of Dr. John R. Hayes, of Los Angeles, Cal., to donate an acre of ground for new school.

LOS ANGELES.—Architect A. F. Rosenheim, Hellman Building, Los Angeles, is preparing plans for a 15-room house for John Howze, to be built on Westchester Place, Los Angeles, the materials to be of brick, stone and wood; cost, \$20,000.

Plans have been drawn by Architects Morgan & Walls, 232 North Main Street, Los Angeles, for a four-story loft building for Sanborn Vail & Co.

OAKLAND.—McCall & Wythe, Central Bank Building, Oakland, have drawn plans for a five-story building to be erected at Clay and Fourteenth Streets, Oakland, for L. F. Kelly. The materials will be steel, brick and terra-cotta.

The Howard Street Methodist Church will build a \$50,000 church in San Francisco, from plans of Architects McCall & Wythe, Oakland.

St. Mary's College, Oakland, will build a three-story building, to contain gymnasium, lecture hall, reading rooms, etc. Architect D. D. Kearns, 350 Larkin Street, San Francisco.

Architects Sellon, Hemmings & Parker, 244 Kearny Street, San Francisco, are preparing plans for buildings at San Quentin,

State Prison, to cost \$350,000. The buildings will be of reinforced concrete, and will provide for 1,600 additional cells, a new dining hall, kitchen, high wall and guard tower. Three buildings will be erected.

The Board of Directors of the German Old People's Home of Oakland have decided to build a large two-story structure of steel and stone, containing more than 100 rooms, and costing over \$100,000, to take the place of the Altheim, which was recently burned.

Plans have been accepted for the new church to be built by the First Christian congregation of Oakland, it is said, and steps to raise the necessary fund to let the contract are being taken.

PASADENA.—The city of Pasadena will erect a school building, to cost \$30,000, from plans by C. W. Buchanan, Architect, Pasadena.

SAN BERNARDINO.—The congregation of the German Lutheran Church has purchased property at the corner of Sixth and Catick Streets for a new edifice. Rev. E. Rudnick, Pastor.

SAN FRANCISCO.—Architect John C. Pelton, Russ Building, San Francisco, has prepared plans for a hotel at Geary and Mason Streets, San Francisco, for Mrs. Virginia Ford, to cost \$120,000. The building will be seven stories.

Architect Clinton Day, Union Trust Building, San Francisco, has prepared plans for a three-story brick building for Russell J. Wilson, to cost \$40,000, to be erected on Post Street, San Francisco.

Plans have been prepared by Architect Will D. Shea, 350 Larkin Street, San Francisco, for a building for the Chichizola estate, to cost \$50,000, to be erected on Pacific Avenue, between Montgomery and Sansome Streets, San Francisco.

The S. F. Lodge of Elks propose to build a \$100,000 building, and will accept competitive plans from local architects.

Architect Frank T. Shea, 1425 Post Street, San Francisco, is preparing plans for an Italian Catholic Church, to be erected at the corner of Dupont and Filbert Streets, San Francisco.

Newman & Levinson, San Francisco, propose to erect a six-story building at corner of Eddy and Powell Streets.

Architects Coxhead & Coxhead, Investors' Building, San Francisco, have prepared plans for St. John's Episcopal Church, at Dolores and Nineteenth Streets, San Francisco, to cost \$100,000.

OREGON

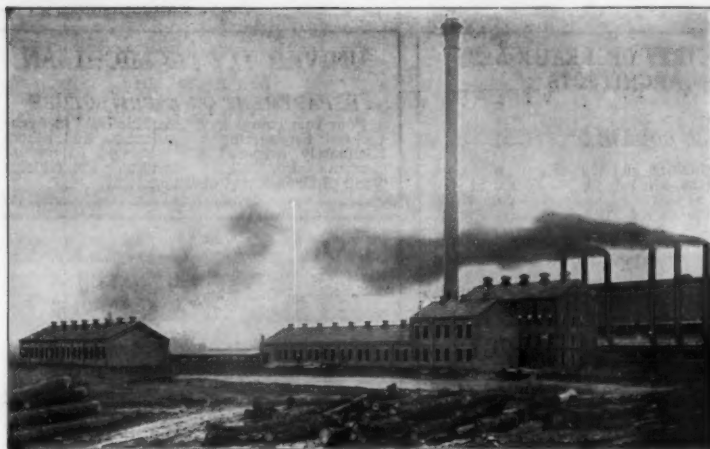
PORTLAND.—T. B. Wilcox has decided to erect an eight-story reinforced concrete building on the quarter block at the southeast corner of Seventh and Stark Streets. The building will be arranged for a hotel.

The Center Addition Board of Trade has recently organized, with J. Tressler as president, for the purpose of erecting a new school house, it is reported.

WASHINGTON

HILLYARD.—Funds are to be raised as soon as possible for a new Catholic Church to be erected here. M. Ryan is interested, and can be addressed for information.

SPOKANE.—Charles Becker has purchased property at the corner of Jefferson Street and Nettie Avenue for a handsome new residence.



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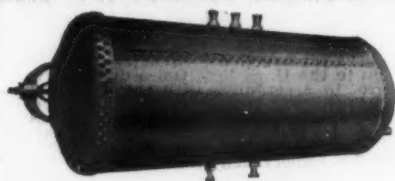
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Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., July 31, 1908.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock p.m. on the 14th day of September, 1908, and then opened, for the construction (including plumbing and gas piping) of the U. S. Post Office in St. Louis, Mo., in accordance with drawings and specifications, copies of which may be

had at the office of the Custodian of site in St. Louis, Mo., after August 6, or at this office after August 4, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1702-3)

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., July 30, 1908.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock p.m. on the 30th day of September, 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 Cape Girardeau, Missouri, in accordance with drawings and specifications, copies of which may be obtained from the Custodian of site at Cape Girardeau, Mo., after the 3rd day of August, or at this office after the 3rd day of August, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1702-3)

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., August 5, 1908.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock P.M. on the 9th day of September, 1908, and then opened, for the construction complete of the U. S. Post Office and Court House at Sheridan, Wyoming, in accordance with the drawings and specifications, copies of which may be had at this office or at the office of the Postmaster at Sheridan, Wyoming, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1703-4)

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Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., August 6, 1908.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock P.M. on the 16th day of September, 1908, and then opened, for the construction (complete) of the extension to the U. S. Post Office at Youngstown, Ohio, in accordance with the drawings and specifications, copies of which may be had at this office, or at the office of the Custodian at Youngstown, Ohio, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1703-4)

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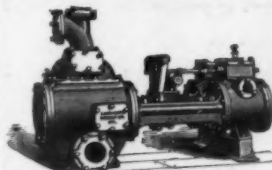


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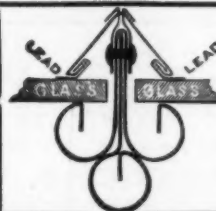
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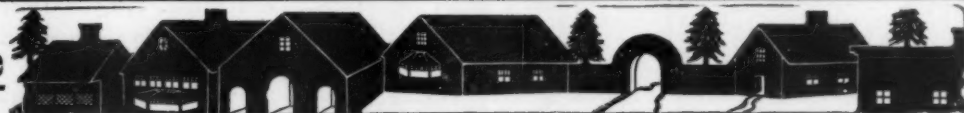
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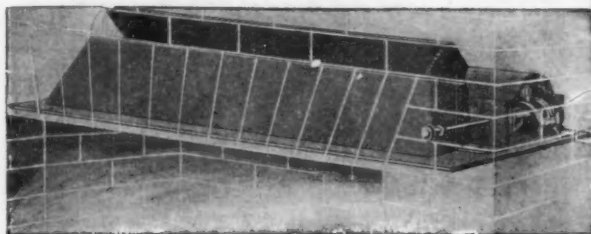
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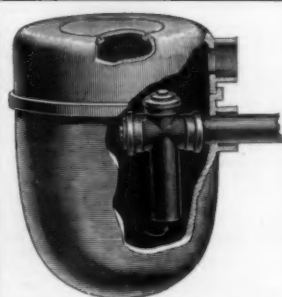
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"Green and Gold" Label Plumbing Fixtures
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The magnitude of our organization is alone sufficient testimony of the superiority of "Standard" "Green and Gold" Guarantee Label Plumbing Fixtures. It is self-evident that no such organization could be created and maintained without supremacy of quality as a basis.

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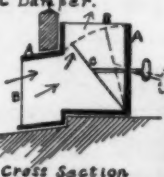
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