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The AMERICAN ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS

Regular Edition

Vol. XCIV.

AUGUST 19, 1908

No. 1704

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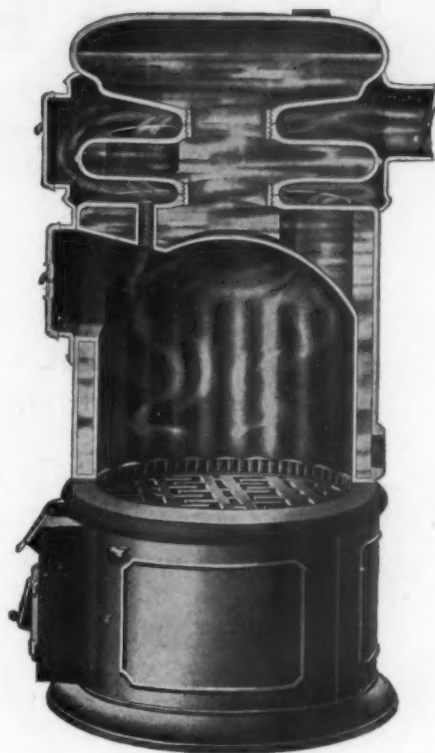
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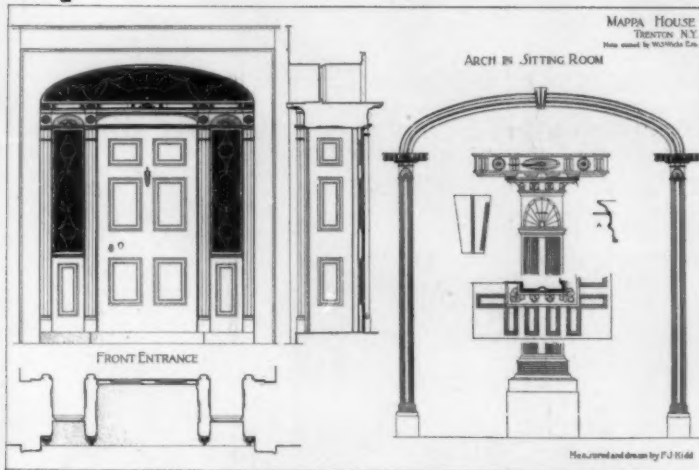
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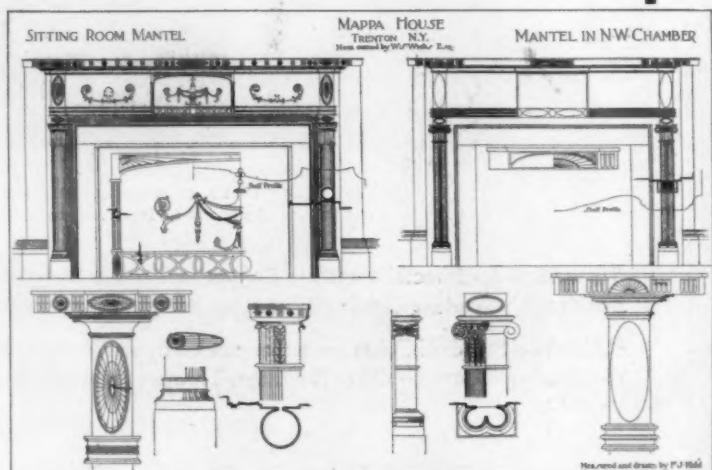
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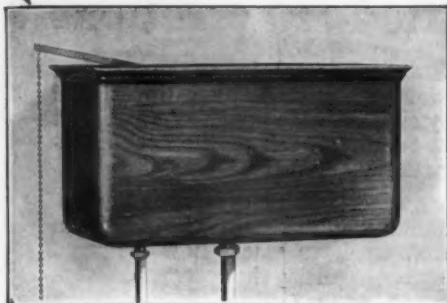
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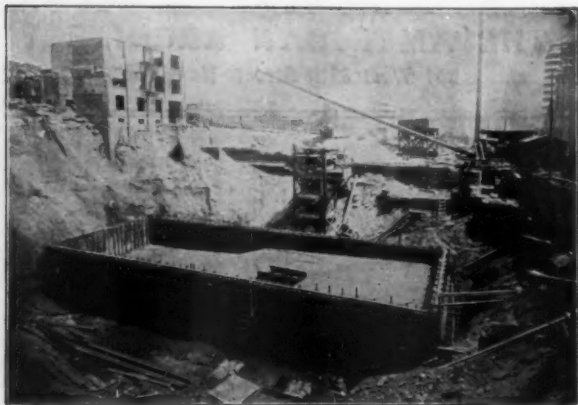
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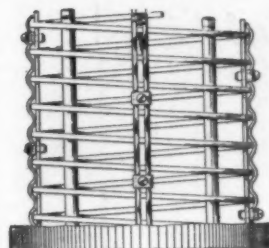
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Fig. 99. Christ Church, Williamsburg, Va., 1678 or 1710.



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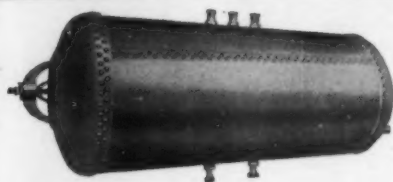
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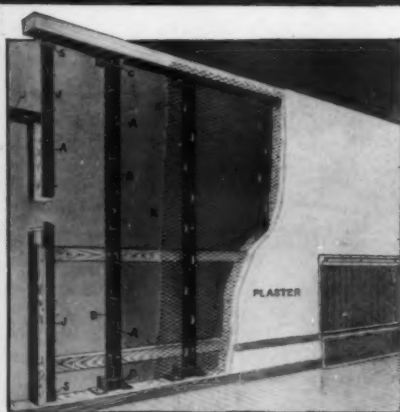
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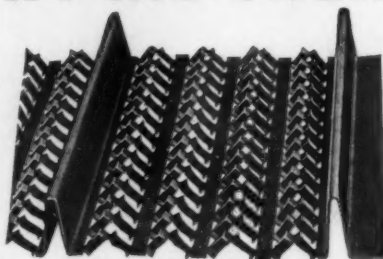
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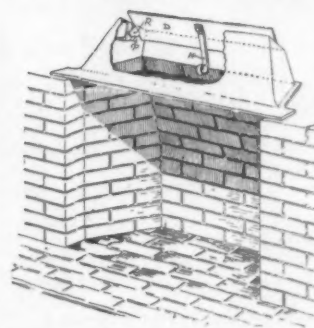
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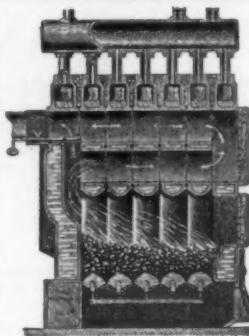
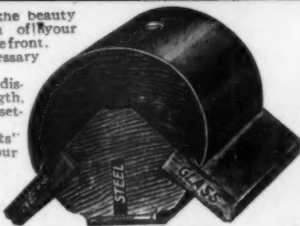
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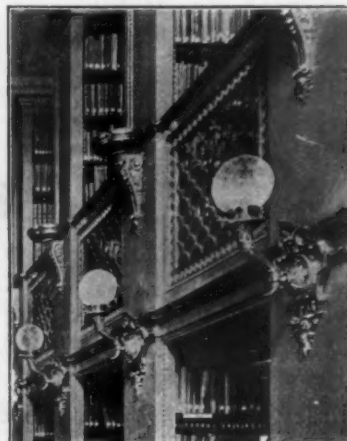
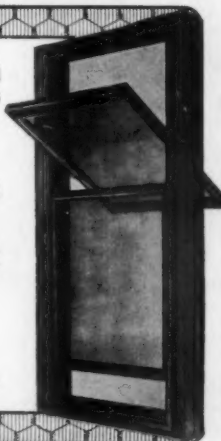
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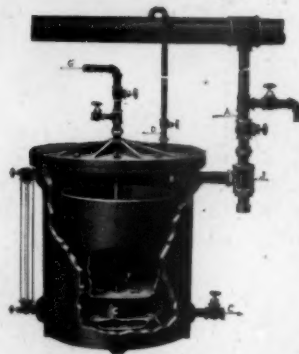
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THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

AND

BUILDING NEWS

Vol. XCIV.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1908

No. 1704



FOIL FOR CITY HALL, AS PROPOSED BY THE ARCHITECT.

John McComb, Jr., Architect (Concluded)

By EDWARD S. WILDE

Let us now exhaust the record—Minutes of the Common Council—as to the building of the Hall.

March 24, 1800.

"Ordered that Ald^m. Lenox, De La Montaignie & Coles be a committee to consider the expediency of erecting a New City Hall & to report to the Board their opinion thereon as also the proper Place a Plan of the Building an estimate of the expense and in what manner the present City Hall ought to be disposed of."

October 4, 1802.

"The Board having proceeded to ballot for the plan of a Court House and that of Joseph T. Mangin and John McComb, Jun^r. having a large majority of votes was accordingly adopted."

October 11, 1802.

"Ordered that a New City hall be erected conformable to the plan of *Messieurs* Mangin and McComb lately adopted by this board, that the Recorder, Alderman Lenox, Alderman Barker, Mr. Gilbert and Mr. Brasher be appointed a committee to carry this resolution into effect and that the sum of \$25,000 be appropriated towards erecting the same."

October 13, 1802.

"Mr. Crolus and Mr. Le Roy were added to the Committee for building a New City hall in the stead of Alderman Lenox and Mr. Gilbert who are no longer members of this board."

December 27, 1802.

"Resolutions on Wh. building Committee are to report."

Then follow several long resolutions of enquiry really in opposition to the undertaking; they were ingenuously worded and called for much detailed information.

February 21, 1803.

"The chairman of the Building Committee presented to the Board an estimate of the prices of marble and stone of various

qualities for the *front* of the New City hall. Ordered that the consideration thereof be postponed until Thursday next.

February 24, 1803.

"Mr. Riggs resolutions respecting the New City hall. Ald. Brasher moved the previous question which was carried.

"Ordered that the consideration of the estimate of the prices of different materials to be used for the *FRONT* of the New City hall, and presented by the Building Committee, be postponed until Monday next." Same as to materials.

March 7, 1803.

"Report of Committee rejected."

This Report recommended that the building "be carried into effect on something of a smaller scale, that the *FRONT* of the said building ought to be built of the Stockbridge marble and that the *SIDE* or *END VIEWS* be built of Morrisania or Verplancks marble, at the discretion of the Board or committee, and the *BACK VIEW* or *side* be built of Brown stone."

March 14, 1803.

"Committee discharged, new commit. appointed."

The mechanics were also ordered to be discharged. The new committee of one from each ward consisted of Aldermen Van Zandt, Oothout, Brasher, Barker and Minthorne, together with Assistant Aldermen Le Roy and Bogardus, seven in all.

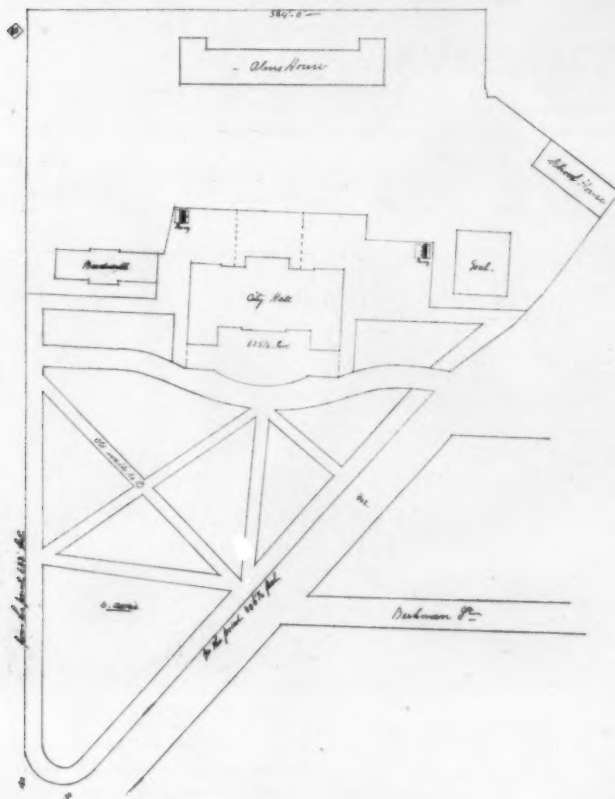
March 21, 1803.

"Report of committee on Plan, site &c confd."

The committee reported:

"That they have paid much attention to the subject committed to their charge and as the result of their deliberations they beg leave to recommend that the reduced plan presented to the board by Mr. John McComb Jun^r. be adopted, that the vacant space of ground between the gaol and bridewell be determined

on as a proper site for the same—That the wings in front range with Murray street on a parallel line with the fence in front of the Almshouse & the cupola range in Line with the cupola of the Almshouse. That the FRONT REAR and SIDES be built with



GROUND PLAN, AS DRAWN BY MCCOMB

brown free stone, and the residue of the materials as shall be directed hereafter." At the same meeting \$25,000 was appropriated and the committee was ordered to proceed.

April 4, 1803, a report of the building committee was received:

After referring to their report of the 21st of the preceding month in which they had recommended the adoption of Mr. John McComb's reduced plans, which report had been approved by the Board, the committee recommended that the front of the building should be retained "agreeable to the original plan." This report was concurred in by the Common Council and it was so ordered. At this meeting \$25,000 was appropriated and the Committee was ordered to proceed "forthwith."

The next entry is as follows:

"In Common Council April 18, 1803,

The following inscription and resolutions for laying the first stone of the New City Hall were adopted, to wit:

The Corner Stone of the
Hall of the City of New York
was laid by order of the Common Council

By

Edward Livingston, Esquire, Mayor.
John B. Provost, Recorder.

Wyant Van Zandt.....	Alderman	1st Ward
Andrew Morris.....	Assistant	
John Oothout.....	Alderman	2d Ward
Caleb S. Riggs.....	Assistant	
Philip Brasher.....	Alderman	3d Ward
Ebenezer Stevens.....	Assistant	
John Bogart.....	Alderman	4th Ward
Jacob Le Roy.....	Assistant	
John P. Ritter.....	Alderman	5th Ward
Robert Bogardus.....	Assistant	
Joshua Barker.....	Alderman	6th Ward
Clarkson Crolius.....	Assistant	
Mangle Minthorne.....	Alderman	7th Ward
Henry Brevoort.....	Assistant	

John Oothout, Esquire	} Building Committee
Wynant Van Zandt "	
Philip Brasher "	
Joshua Barker "	
Mangle Minthorne "	
Jacob Le Roy "	
Robert Bogardus "	

John McComb, Junr.	Architect
Joseph Newton	Carpenter

Anthony Steinback	} Masons
Arthur Smith	

George Knox	} Stone Cutters."
Alexander Campble	

On the day of Anno Do. 1803
And the 27th year of the
Independence of the United States.

Newspaper reports of the ceremony of laying the cornerstone, May 26, 1803, appeared in the *Daily Advertiser* and *The Commercial Advertiser* the following day, as follows:

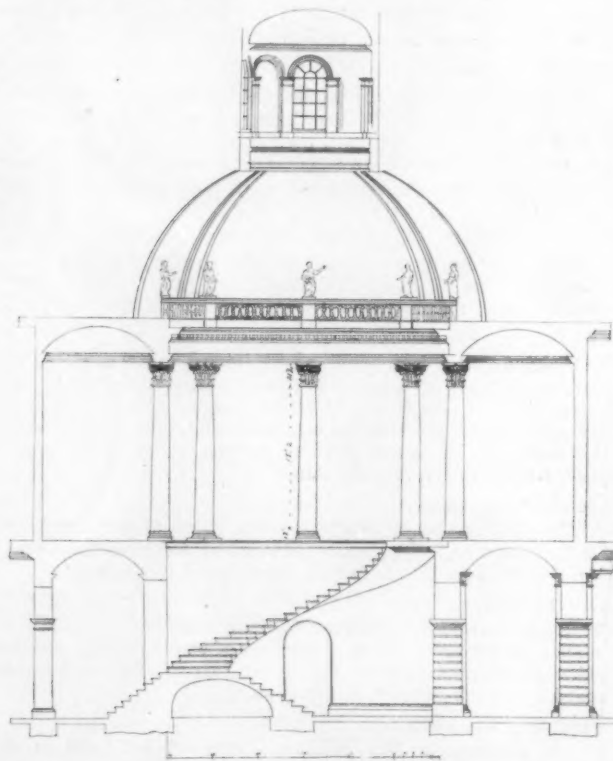
"Yesterday afternoon the Honorable the Mayor and Corporation of this City, attended by the gentlemen of the Bar and escorted by a detachment of Artillery and the uniform companies of Militia, commanded by Majors Curtenis and Loomis, performed the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the New City Hall in front of the Park.

"Precisely at 6 o'clock, on the signal guns being fired, his Honor the Mayor, assisted by Mr. McComb, the architect, laid the stone at the South East corner of the edifice," etc.

Is it possible that this collection of gentlemen, possessing full knowledge of what had gone before, should have totally disregarded any just claims by Mr. Mangin or his friends?

It is true that Mr. McComb did, at that time, make the following entries in his diary:

"May 27. This day a communication was published in the *Evening Post* respecting the laying of the corner stone."



SECTION, AS DRAWN BY MCCOMB, SHOWING STAIRWAY.

"June 2^d. Another communication was published in the Evening Post about the manner Mr. Mangin was treated in not having his name published as the Principal Architect."

These entries were Mr. McComb's compliments to the newspaper and its anonymous correspondent. The newspaper, then about eighteen months old, has continued on its way down to the time of the recent Blackamoor dinner in Fulton Street, when, true to Mendel's law, the color reappeared. (See *New York Evening World*, April 28 last.)

August 11, 1803.

"Resolved that the Mayor be authorized to issue his warrant for \$10,000 in favor of the Building Committee."

September 29, 1803.

"A statement from Mr. McComb concerning the difference of expense between stone and Philadelphia marble for the front and sides of the new City Hall was received and referred to the Building Committee with directions to enquire whether the marble can be procured and the probable expence and to report thereon to this Board."

October 24, 1803, a report was received from the Building Committee.

In this report it was stated that, from the architect's estimate, the difference of expense between marble and brownstone on *three sides* of the building would not exceed \$43,750, with a strong recommendation that the change be made.

"It was thereupon resolved that the FRONT and TWO END VIEWS of the new hall be built with MARBLE and that the Building Committee take such measures as they shall judge proper to accomplish the same."

December 5, 1803, a report of the Building Committee "in relation to the general account of the committee was received" and ordered to be published.

December 19, 1803.

"Resolved that Alderman Van Zandt, Alderman Brasher, Alderman De la Montagnie, Alderman Morton, Alderman Minthorne, Mr. Le Roy and Mr. Bogardus be appointed the standing committee for building the new city hall with the same powers as the former committee."

November 24, 1804.

"A communication of Mr. La Carriere respecting defects in the building of the new city hall was referred to the Building Committee."

November 29, 1804.

"The following report was received to wit": "The powers vested by the Board in the Building Committee being about to expire they deem it their duty previous to this event to lay before the Board a statement of their proceedings during the present year in relation to the New City Hall."

The report is of considerable length, and ends thus:

"Before closing this report the Committee beg leave to state that they have perused a communication in relation to the new hall made to the Board by a Mr. La Carriere and which has lately made its appearance in the *public papers*, the committee hope that this person has been actuated by upright motives and not been led astray by any sinister views in discovering so much apparent zeal for the public interest, but unfortunately for Mr. La Carriere, the committee has been able to obtain correct information on all the important objections he has thought proper to advance and they fully assure the Board they are founded in Error and are totally groundless. By order of the committee.

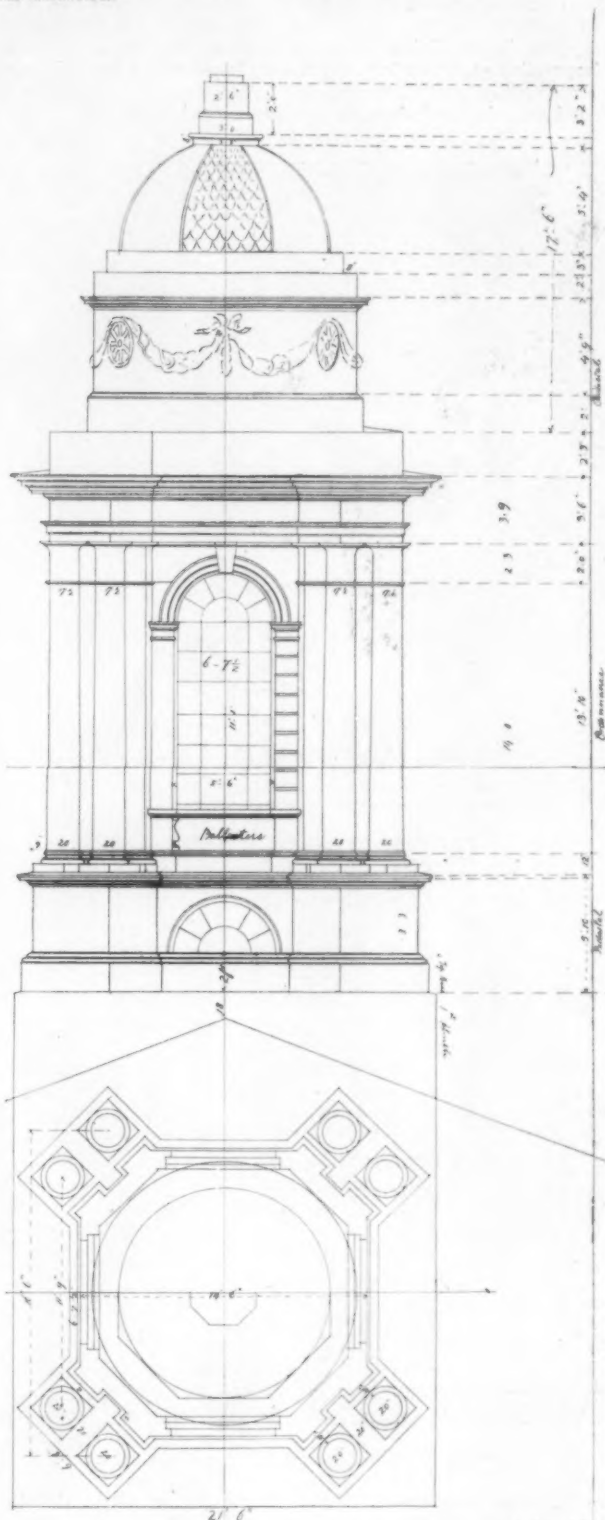
"Wynant Van Zandt, Junior,
"Chairman.

This report was ordered to be published.

Assuming that the "*public papers*," referred to above, comprised the New York *Evening Post*, reference was made to its columns, where, sure enough, under date of October 2, 1804, the following appeared, prefaced thus:

"The following is published at the earnest solicitation of the author who has subscribed his name in full confidence that his ideas are correct, and can be supported if he is called upon.

For ourselves we mean not to be understood as giving any sort of opinion in favor of nor against the objections here stated; we know but little about this subject; but as the piece is one involving public interest, our duty would not permit us to refuse its insertion."



WORKING DRAWING OF CUPOLA, AS DRAWN BY MCCOMB.

"EXTRACT OF SUNDRY OBSERVATIONS RESPECTING THE BUILDING OF THE NEW CITY HALL MADE BY A FRENCH ARCHITECT THE 22D OF SEPTEMBER, 1804.

"To the Citizens of New York:

"In the erection of large Public Buildings," etc.—Here follows

a little more than a column of objections and specific criticisms which it is hardly worth while to transcribe here.

The letter concludes as follows:

"I pass over other faults in that large building, and with regret do I see much public money irretrievably lost, should the present works be suffered to proceed at the rate and in the manner they are begun, I beg leave to conclude by saying, that the Corporation ought to have the works inspected by impartial and thorough-bred artists, to stop the present evil, if the same be found to exist, and then give proper directions for the future,



CUPOLA, CITY HALL, NEW YORK, AS EXECUTED.

and thereby save immense sums of money, as well as the disgrace to the city, which cannot fail to attend a continuance of so many defects.

LA CARRIERE,

"Engineer and Architect."

Returning to the Minutes of the Common Council, we find:

"January 21, 1805, Recommendation of Architect, *refd.*"

This was the letter of "P. Labigarre," addressed to

"The Hon^{ble}. Maturin Livingston, Esq^r., City Recorder," under date of December 28, 1804.

The object of the letter was to induce the Common Council to employ a visiting French architect, Mr. Pierre Thomas Jarrier by name, over the head of Mr. McComb. On January 21, as appears above, the Recorder communicated the letter to the Common Council, where it was referred to the Building Committee, which committee handed it to Mr. McComb.

It seems to have afforded McComb considerable amusement to copy the letter into his diary, from whence it appears at large on page 45 of the current year, February 5, issue of this journal, where it was prefaced thus:

"The bickerings and jealousies in and out of Council which marked the erection of this building were many and sorely tried McComb's patience. An attempt was made to rob him of the credit for the design or, failing that, to force him to share his honors. This is clearly shown in the following letter, Dated December 28, 1804, and addressed to the 'Hon. William—misprint for Maturin—Livingston, Esqre., Recorder.'"

It will be observed that Mr. McComb states in his diary:

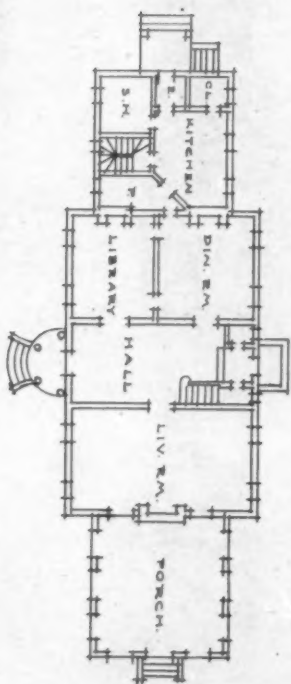
"The above letter I returned the next day to Alderman Montagnie assuring him that I could not in justice to myself have any conversation with Mr. Jarrier."

Why, if Mr. McComb had allowed any conversation whatever with this gentleman—for there is no proof that Mr. Jarrier knew of the injudicious letter in his behalf—or had accompanied him over the building, affording him opportunity to even point with his cane, the *Evening Post* would probably have been deluged with communications that it was Mr. Jarrier who showed Mr. McComb how to build his walls so well, how to draw the details, and how to construct the apparently self-supporting stairway, how to simplify the beautiful entablatures of the two orders, how to add here and there direct proof of his individuality in the refinement of every part—and all this printed by the *Evening Post* would have furnished ample occasion to some writer of the present day to air "tradition"—"that a New York mechanic of the first decade of the nineteenth century should have been able to produce a work which had so little in common with the traditions of his calling at that place and time, and then he, the "writer and historian," might have charged that, "later on, Mangin was City Surveyor for quite a number of years," and that "it is quite conceivable, indeed, that McComb secured him that very office," and that he, the "writer and historian," might bemoan the indifference to anonymous "Justice" in the first decade of the nineteenth century, with the present anxiety of the city, at the behest of this "writer and historian," "to credit the actual genius of the City Hall than the man who tried to buy and pay for its authorship!"

Still desiring to indulge in self-exploitation, such a "writer and historian" might further surmise that "There is, besides, always too great a chance that Mangin, being foreign, and, presumably, young and recently arrived, not to say poor, and, needless to add, diffident, was imposed on."

It is the earnest desire of the subscriber to this paper that his readers shall look up the two articles of the *Record* and *Sun*—the one in the May number, and the other in the evening issue of May 9 last, as stated in the beginning of this writing.

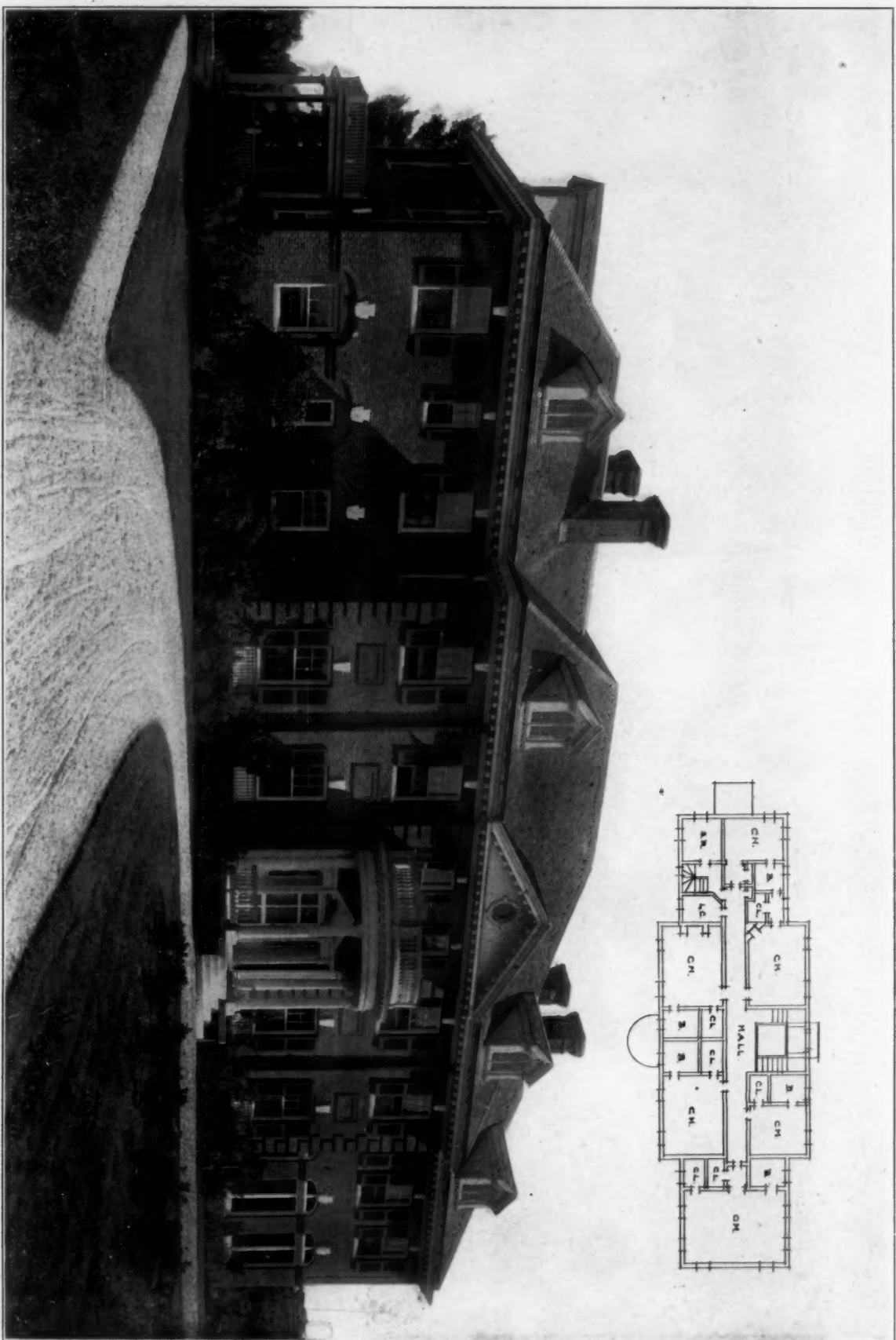
Perhaps the anxiety of the City of New York to repose unlimited confidence in the quoted statements of such a "writer and historian" would be considerably modified



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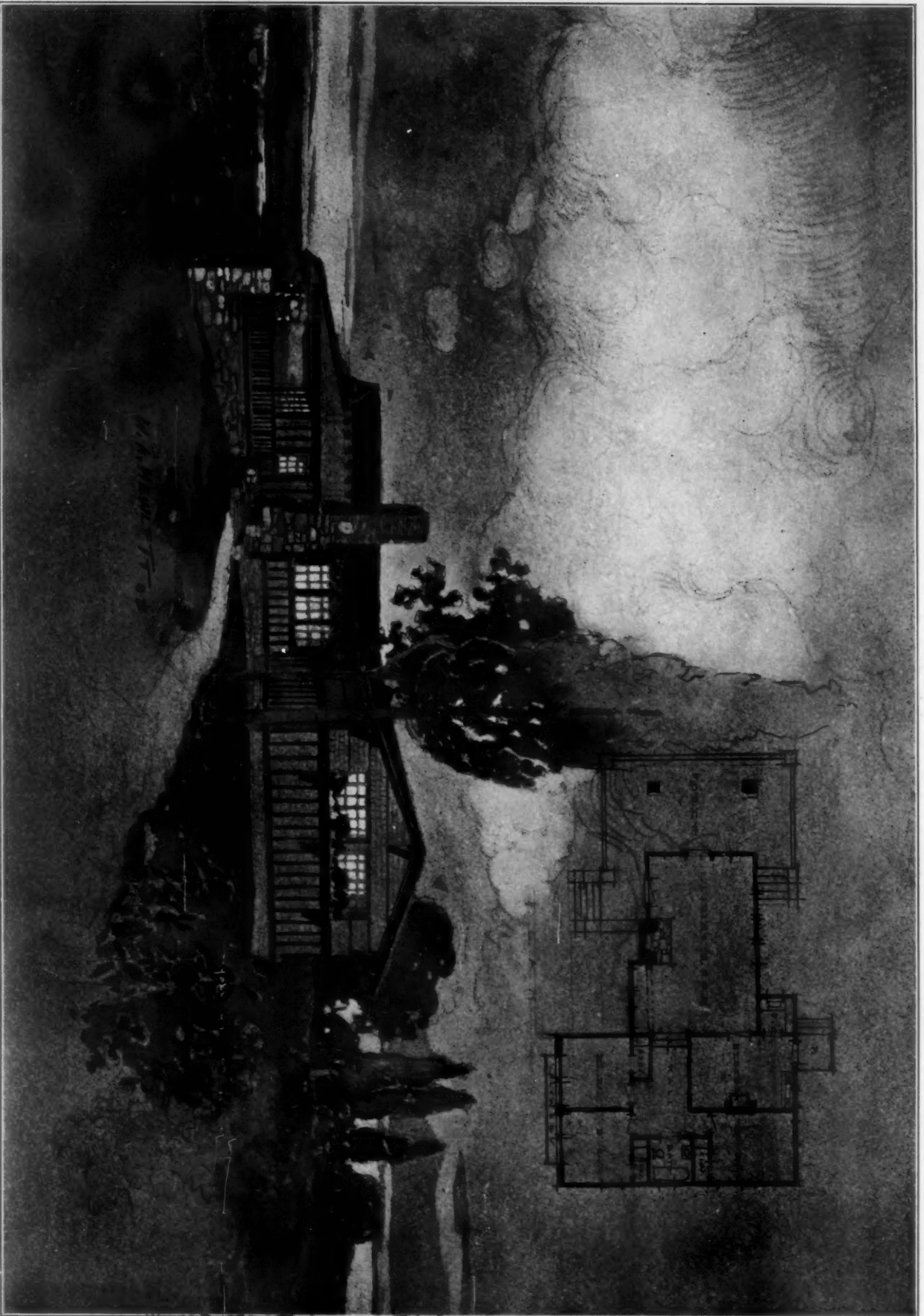
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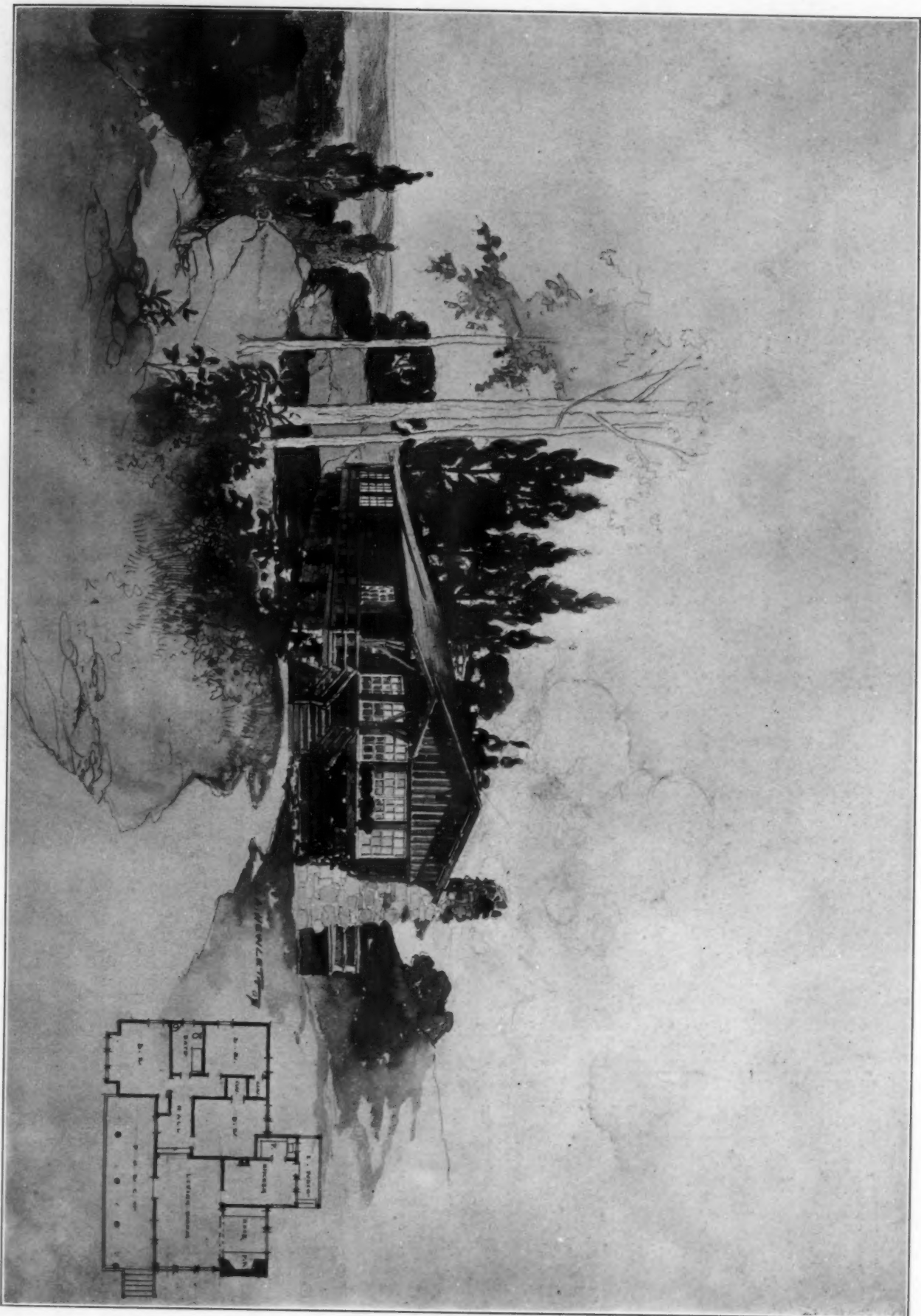
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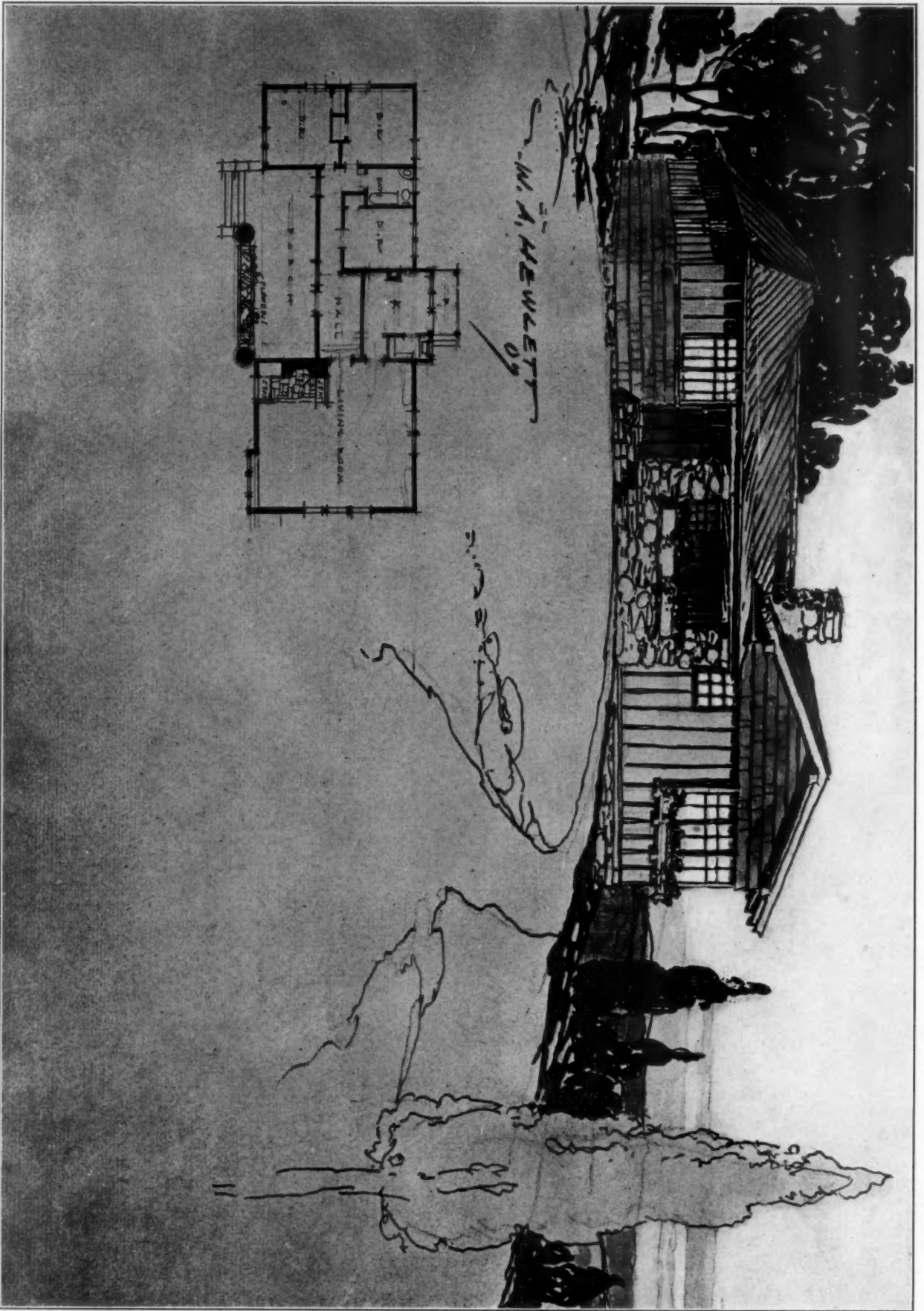
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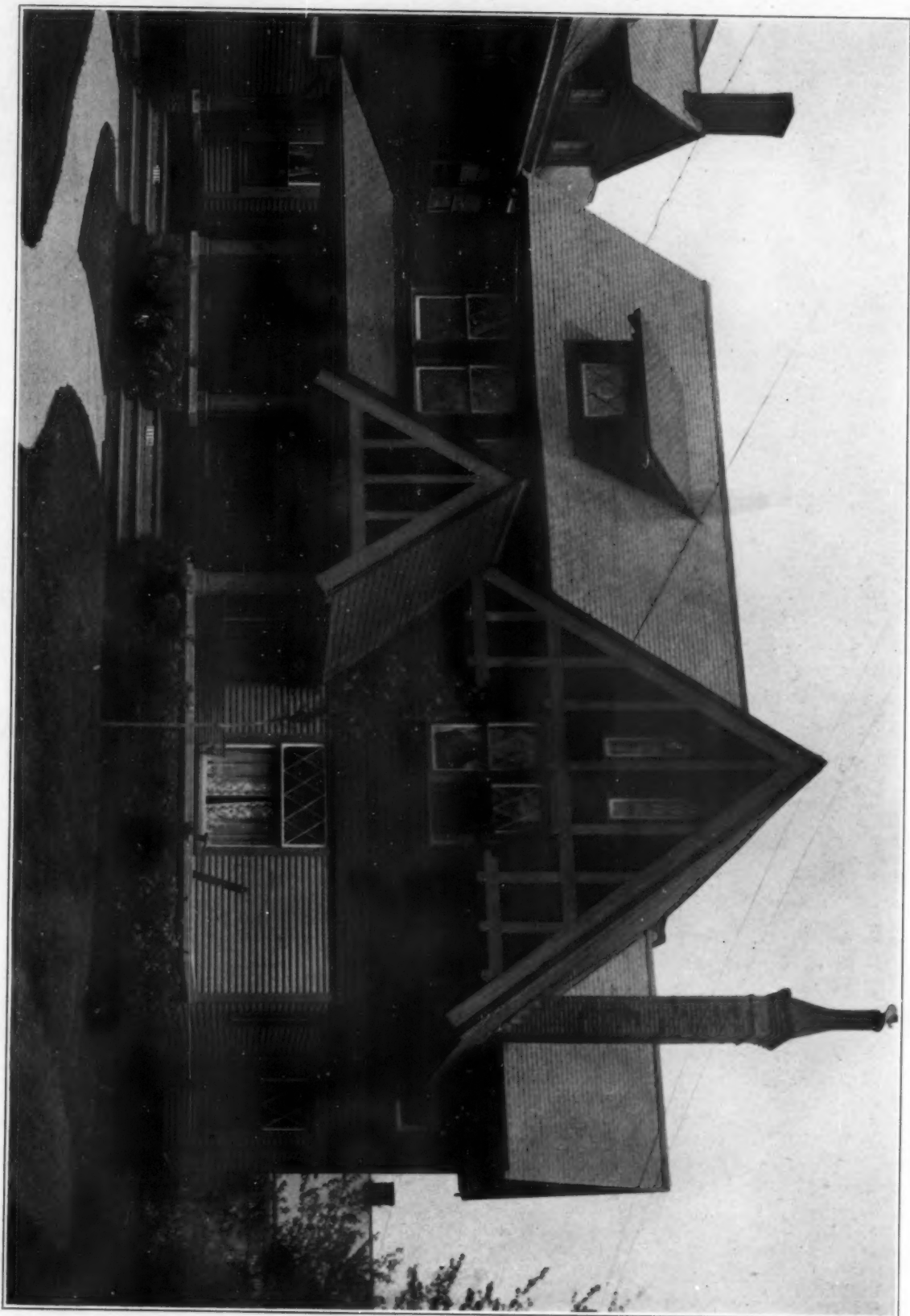


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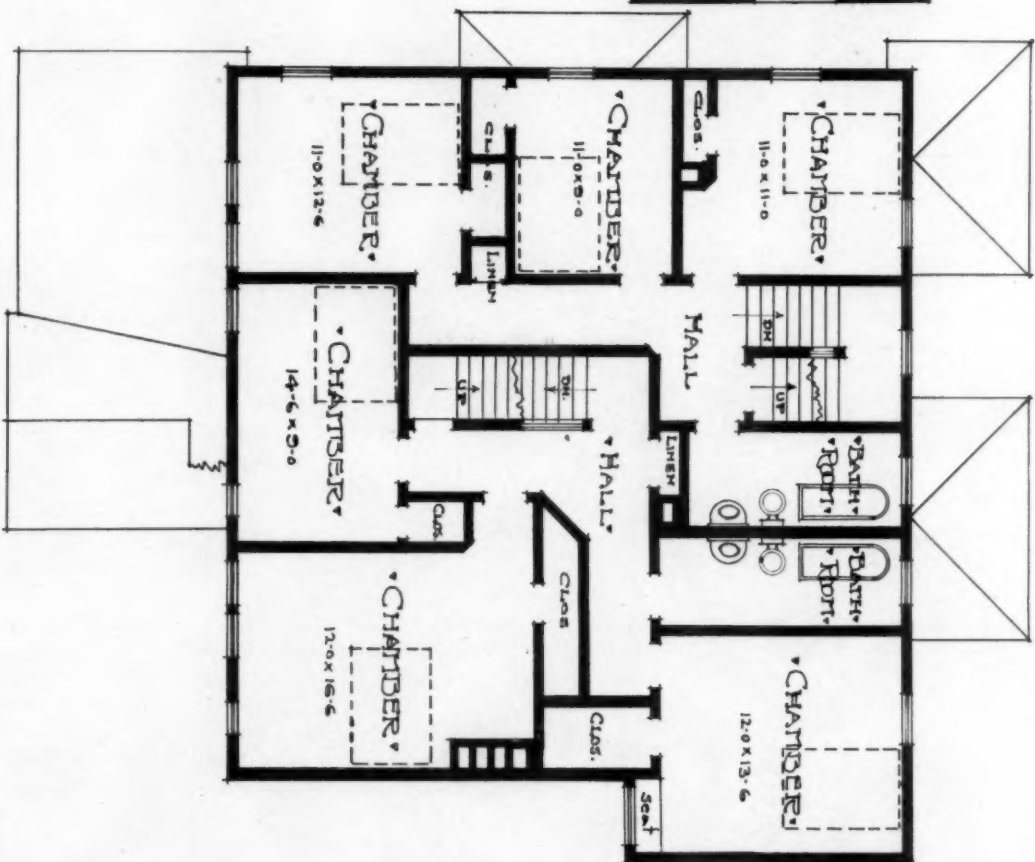
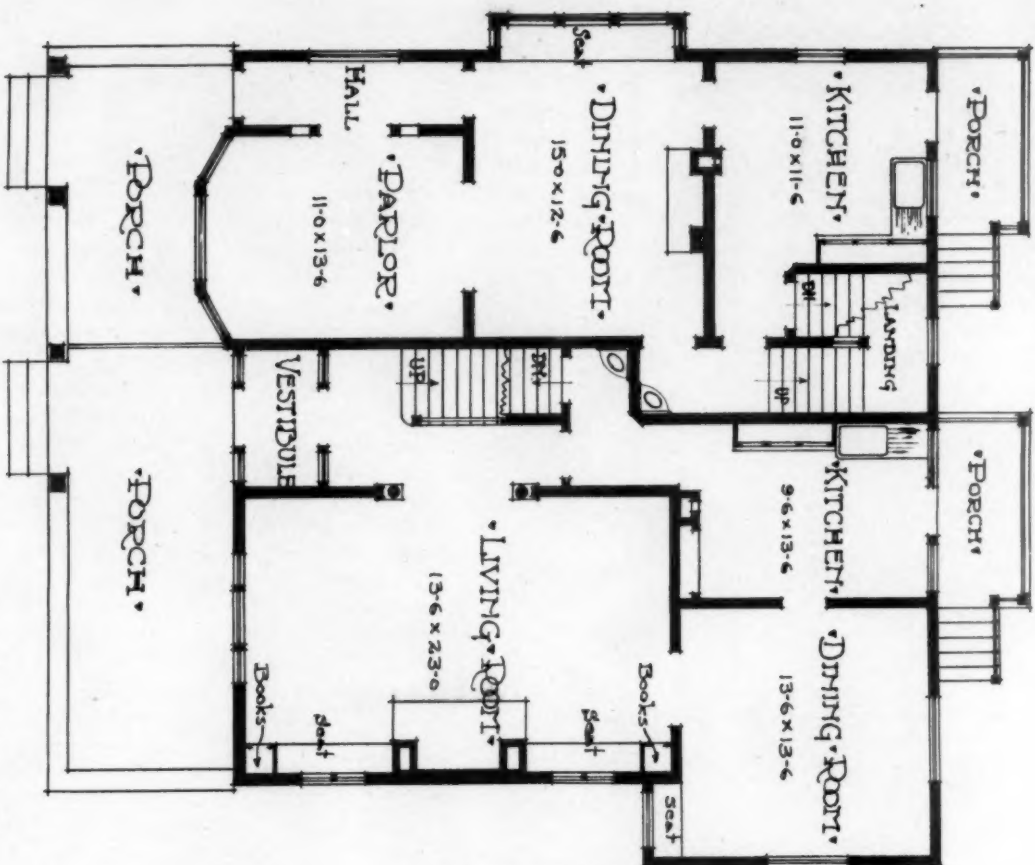




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Mr. P. Matzinger, Architect.
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should it appear, as it does appear, that Mr. Mangin had been a citizen and City Surveyor of New York during some seven years prior to the laying of the cornerstone of the Hall. As to his "recent arrival," his "poverty," and especially his "diffidence," the story of his experience with the city fathers and their experience with him, to be gathered from the foregoing authentic extracts from the minute books of the Common Council, may, when read, have some tendency to clear up. Prior to March 12, 1801, Mr. Mangin had made investments in city real estate to a considerable amount, but none subsequent to that date; the last conveyance by him was in 1809.

We shall now return to the Council minutes—*see ante*—beginning with the appointment of the first committee:

"March 24, 1800, Ald^m. Lenox, De La Montagnie and Coles appointed Committee to consider the 'expediency of erecting a new City Hall.'"

During the following two years this committee was changed and enlarged, so that when it came to offer the premium of \$350 it was composed of J. B. Provost, J. B. Coles, Robert Lenox, Selah Strong and Philip Brasher. The date of the publication was February 17, 1802.

On October 4, 1802, *see ante*:

"The Board having proceeded to ballot for the plan of a Court House and that of Joseph T. Mangin and John McComb, Jun^r. having a large majority of votes was accordingly adopted. A week later, October 11, 1802, it was 'Ordered that a new City Hall be erected conformable to the plan of Messieurs Mangin and McComb lately adopted by this Board, that the Recorder (J. B. Provost), Alderman Lenox, Alderman Barker, Mr. Gilbert and Mr. Brasher be appointed a committee to carry this resolution into effect and that the sum of \$25,000 be appropriated towards erecting the same.'"

Two days later Mr. Crolius and Mr. Le Roy were substituted for Lenox and Gilbert, and the committee so constituted was the one whose parsimonious and fruitless efforts led to its discharge March 14, 1803, and the appointment of the committee whose names appear on the cornerstone.

It became well known at the time that at the meetings of October 4 and 11, during Mr. McComb's absence, and in the absence of the Mayor, representations were made that McComb and Mangin were partners in the plan, but when this was shown not to be the case, and when it became apparent that the latter had been employed simply as a draughtsman, the Common Council very properly ignored the claim.

As stated, the new Building Committee was appointed March 14, 1803. At their meeting of April 2 following, at the Almshouse, when the question of reducing the length of the building "in front" was discussed, the following resolution was passed:

"Resolved, That a report be made to the Corporation informing them that it would be proper to retain the Length in front of the New City Hall agreeable to the Plan originally made by Mr. J. McComb, say 215 feet."

On March 10, the old Building Committee had directed Mr. McComb

"to make out a plan on a reduced scale, by taking away three windows from the extreme depth of the building, two of them to come away from the depth of the end projections of the main front; and by shortening the length of the building by taking out two windows, and to make an estimate accordingly."

The reduced plan was furnished, and came before the new committee, and the action of April 2 was taken, and approved by the Common Council.

And, so the Hall was built, the brownstone having, later, been changed to marble on the three sides.

And now we come to proof by inspection of the one hundred and more drawings, pertaining to the Hall, and now in the possession of the New York Historical Society. There are but three that belong to the original prize designs. These are the front and rear elevations and a cross-section which, presumably, were drawn by Mr. Mangin. All the others, except the wash drawings, which were the work of draughtsmen other than Mangin, who was not re-employed, were drawn and figured by Mr. McComb's own hand. All the designs, including the very first, were his.

Opposite p. 46 of the issue of this journal of February 5 last, already referred to, are reproductions of the front façade—one of the three originals—and also of the west front on Broadway, made AFTER the reduction of three windows in the depth of the building.

There is a marked difference in design between these two, and, although the latter was not implicitly followed in construction, still the upper one—the main front façade—has all the effect of a pretty picture, so desirable in competition designs, while the other, in detail, is much more satisfactory. For instance, in the former the pilasters come fully out to the corners of the building, which in execution would have had, at an angular view, a heavy effect. "French neo-classic style of the day!" Nothing of the sort. The designs were based on the purity of Sir William Chambers, and the beauty is largely dependent upon an enforced economy in treatment. Certainly the style is not Diocletian; neither is it French, new or old; and the effect of the corner treatment of the end design, instancing this alone, exhibits the work of an "architect of science," while the pretty picture doesn't.

As to the cross-section, another of the three originals, shown on the next page, you can call it what you please. It is simply a show drawing, compiled from Mr. McComb's books, and bears so little resemblance to the executed work that, taken apart, it would hardly be recognized. The stairway, as shown, was not novel, but the one executed by McComb was. When he was building it there was loud cry that it would be unsafe. It, and the rest, have stood very well for nigh a century.

When it is admitted that McComb superintended the work alone, as architect, from start to finish, and drew all the details and made all the calculations with his own hand, the case is closed.

Of the two McComb drawings reproduced in the issue mentioned, the one entitled, "Proposed Foil at Base of Cupola," and the other, on the next page, "Original Plan of Cupola, as in Place Prior to 1830," neither were more than trial designs, rejected by the architect, and were not used.

On page 45 of the same issue of this journal appear three sketches for the cupola, made by Mr. McComb. The one under which he has written, "First idea for the cupola of City Hall," was perfected and used in construction. (See "Drawing by W. G. Wall, published December 20, 1826," now in the Library of the New York Historical Society; there, also, the foil proposed by Mr. McComb, which is given here.) Compare the executed cupola with that of the prize design. The interpolated cupola was Mangin's, undoubtedly. It is incongruous, and, as a design, out of place. When this draughtsman followed directions he did well, but when he disregarded competent instruction the result was not gratifying. Then, there was no time to reform the show

drawing, nor was it necessary. Later, Mr. McComb made the correction.

The original plans were designed and draughted by Mr. McComb, just as the reduced plans were. The cross-section—one of the three original drawings—was made to comport with the plans—not a difficult piece of work.



QUEEN'S BUILDING.
RUTGERS COLLEGE, NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., 1808
John McComb, Jr., Architect.

A comparison between this cross-section and the Hall of to-day will tell the story of both designer and architect.

The names of several Frenchmen, or "putative" Frenchmen, have found place in this narrative—Alderman De La Montagnie, P. De Labigarre, Mr. La Carriere and Mr. Mangin—with more or less credit to themselves. There remains another to be mentioned—John Le Maire.

Under date of August 5, 1803, Mr. McComb made this entry in his diary:

"Gave Mr. Newton the drawing for an Ionic Capital to glue up for the carver." The result was unsatisfactory, and it was not until some time later that an efficient sculptor was found as appears from the following extract from the minutes of the building committee:

"1805, March 8th. The Building Committee met and appointed Mr. John Lemaire carver, at Four Dollars per day, winter and summer, he to give his work and strict attendance."

The Building Committee, on March 22, 1803, as per their minutes of that date, had given Mr. McComb, as architect, "Complete control over every department." He thus assumed all responsibility, and it is gratifying to find in his journal, when some fault had been found with Mr. Le Maire's work, the following deserved compliment to him:

"I have visited the carvers' shop almost daily, and have been always pleased with Mr. Lemair's attention, mode of working and finishing the capitals,—work which is not surpassed by any in the United States, and but seldom seen better executed in Europe, and which for proportion and neatness of workmanship will serve as models for carvers in future."

When the Hall approached completion, the then Building Committee caused an inscription of their names, and the names of the architect, sculptor and master mechanics upon the top of the blocking course over the front attic story of the Hall. Recently, this blocking course has been removed and placed in the face of the wall of the corridor leading to the Mayor's office.

Mr. Le Maire first appeared in New York in 1795, when his place of business, as carver and builder, was

at 42 Barclay Street. In 1800 he moved to No. 40 of the same street, where he remained for many years. He amassed considerable property, and died here in 1852.

Mr. Le Maire was not indebted to either of his countrymen for employment at the Hall. He was an artist and a highly educated man. Mrs. Le Maire was a Frenchwoman, belonging to a family of quality. For both of them Mr. McComb entertained the greatest respect.

Mr. Le Maire's touch is the only thing French about the Hall.

During the time the Hall was under way, Mr. McComb found time for other work. Notably, in 1807-'09, he furnished plans, elevations, etc., for Queen's Building, the principal edifice of the present Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N. J. This quiet but highly distinguished institution of learning was established by a charter from George III., in 1770, under the name of Queen's College. This charter superseded one that had been granted four years earlier. It was not until 1825 that "it was judged expedient to change the name in honor of Colonel Henry Rutgers, of New York, a distinguished Revolutionary patriot."

The following extracts are made from a college publication relating to this building:

"The corner stone of Queen's Building was laid April 27, 1808. In 1908 it remains the center of the imposing group of College buildings that have been erected during the century.

"The architect of Queen's was John McComb of New York City. . . . He planned and built many public buildings along the Atlantic Coast, and in New York City he designed, . . . the far-famed and much admired City Hall. . . . It was while this building was in process of erection that McComb drew the plans for old Queen's. The similarities of the two buildings are almost as marked as their differences. They both excel primarily by the justness of their proportions; but while the City Hall has its lines softened by much graceful ornament Old Queen's is quite devoid of column, frieze, or fret-work. It carries solely by its proportions, by the relation of cupola to roof and roof to walls and walls to windows and windows to doors. Seen from the Somerset Street front, it gives the impression of substance, solidity, mass, repose. It satisfies without startling one. There is no theatrical or spectacular feature about it. It wins by honesty of purpose, truth of purpose, truth of design, simplicity of lines. In that respect it has no equal among the buildings on the Rutgers Campus. The statement

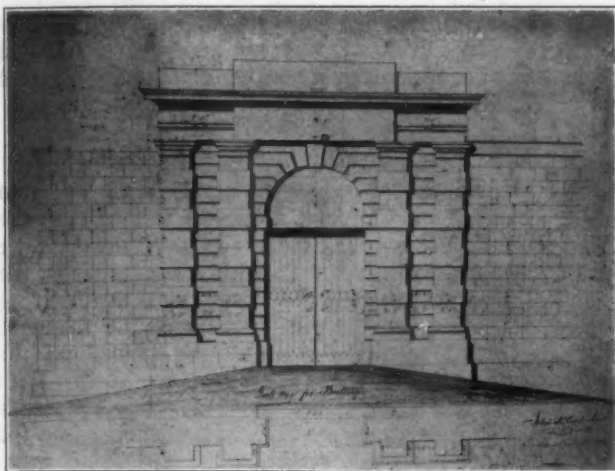


ALEXANDER HALL.
PRINCETON THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, 1815.
John McComb, Jr., Architect.

may be made even stronger. Among old buildings it has no equal in the State of New Jersey. . . . McComb planned the old College so simply and modestly that it has taken us nearly a hundred years to discover its excellencies. It has always been considered the model in a general way for the new buildings that from time to time are erected on the Campus; and in that respect we are very fortunate. It means that some

day in the future there will be a group of University buildings here that do not fight each other, but, on the contrary, blend together to create a united architectural effect. Old Queen's will have given them the Key Note."

And President Demarest, in a recent communication, writes: "Let me also add that Rutgers College indulges a deep feeling of gratitude to Mr. McComb for his designing of the Queen's Building, which is still the pride of the College."



SALLYPORT OF LOWER BATTERY, FORT CLINTON, AFTERWARDS KNOWN AS CASTLE GARDEN AND NOW THE AQUARIUM, NEW YORK, N. Y., DESIGNED BY MCCOMB IN 1810-11.

It was very pleasant to read this, for Rutgers is of gentle race.

In 1810-11, under the direction, probably, of Captain Richard Whiley, Mr. McComb, as architect, designed and built the fort at the Battery, New York, variously known as the West or Southwest Battery. Mr. McComb designated it "Lower Battery." His account book, for that period, gives the labor cost of construction. He received \$5 per employed day and a commission in addition. The walls of the fort remain as he built them, changed in appearance only, but the entrance, or gateway, is still intact.

"After the War of 1812 the Battery was called Castle Clinton, and remained a national fortress until 1822, when it was receded by the United States to the Corporation, and the Military Headquarters were removed to Governors Island." In 1823, Castle Clinton was turned into a place of amusement, known as Castle Garden. It is now the Aquarium.

In 1815 Mr. McComb furnished a set of plans, elevations, etc., for the Theological Seminary at Princeton. During construction he made six journeys from New York to Princeton, with \$12.16 as average cost for transportation per trip.

About this time he designed and built Washington Hall, at the northeast corner of Broadway and Chambers street.

On July 12, 1813, by a unanimous vote of the Common Council, he was appointed Street Commissioner. During the eight or more consecutive years that he held this position he executed numerous works pertaining to this department of the Corporation.

In the Register's office there are recorded more than one hundred and twenty deeds made by Mr. McComb as executor, trustee, guardian, etc., besides very many in an individual capacity.

The article in the *Record* complains: "In these later years magazine articles have been written for the purpose of celebrating him"—Mr. McComb. The writer begs leave to refer to an article of his own, to be found in the *Century Magazine*, May, 1884. It was not written to "celebrate" this accomplished architect; neither was there call for defamation. It was intended a brief yet truthful story of the building of the Hall.

EDWARD S. WILDE.

New York, June, 1908.

The Need of City Art Commissions

Far too often there is erected in some one of our American cities a public monument purporting to be a work of art, which utterly fails in its mission either to represent a person or an idea, or to fulfill the purpose of furnishing a thing of beauty to be a joy to its beholders. The reason, on general principles, for such abortive efforts to secure art in public monuments with which to embellish our cities, is the crude and unbusinesslike methods employed to provide it; and although these methods have been condemned by all competent authorities for years, and notwithstanding that public opinion is now of much broader grasp than formerly, these same antiquated ideas continue to control, and do infinite damage to our national art. There should be no city in existence in the United States to-day that should not possess as part of its municipal organization an art commission, composed of men who know their business, and whose decision as to all matters of art connected with the city should be final. Mistakes might, perchance, occur, but we doubt very much if there would be at any time cause for the dissatisfaction which has stirred the people of Omaha and elsewhere over the effigy of Abraham Lincoln for which the school children of that city subscribed. *Monumental News.*

Bungalows

Correctly speaking, the word "Bungalow" describes a one-story thatched or tiled house, with wide verandas on at least three sides. The word is of Anglo-Indian origin, and was first used to describe this type of building, so well known in India. The dak-bungalow is a house for travelers, such as are constructed by the India Government at intervals of twelve to fifteen miles on the high-roads in many parts of India.

The adaptability of the bungalow form of dwelling to the requirements of families of moderate size has been realized by architects for many years, and the results achieved, particularly on the Pacific Coast, where climatic conditions favor this type of house, have been satisfactory in a high degree.

Where a second story has been added the building loses its chief characteristics and cannot be truthfully designated as a bungalow. It becomes simply a cottage on bungalow lines.

In the American family of moderate size and income the convenience of arrangement found in the city "flat" and the country bungalow are particularly attractive. It reduces the care of the house to a minimum and offers convenience of arrangement not afforded in houses of more than one story.

The three bungalows shown in this issue were designed by Mr. W. A. Hewlett, architect, and present the bungalow in its true form and embody suggestive ideas which we believe are of value.

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Proposed changes in Bureau of Forestry will greatly add to its efficiency.
The imminent revision of New York's building code hastens important improvements.
Contemplated restrictions and low cost of material stimulate unusual activity.
Arduous work in hand by the Building Code Revision Commission—Overwhelmed by an accumulation of data difficult of verification.
Rules to regulate the erection of high buildings of first importance.

ILLUSTRATIONS:

House of H. F. Fay, Esq., Lexington, Mass. (three pages).
Designs for Bungalows (three pages).
A Semi-detached House at Cleveland, O. (two pages).

Additional:

XIV. Century Court and Stairway, Pallazzo Pretorio, Pistoia, Italy.
Courtyard, Pallazzo Vecchio, Florence, Italy.

A NEW departure will be made in the Bureau of Forestry next January which, it is believed, will add materially to its efficiency. It is proposed to transfer the local side of the forestry work to sub-offices located in the principal cities of the West and Northwest, where it can be more readily handled and somewhat emphasized. The Bureau of Forestry and all other government bureaus are working in the interest of the National Conservation Commission, and gratifying progress is being made in the work of taking account of the country's natural resources. While much preliminary work requiring time and study is an undoubted necessity, it is hoped that the adoption of practical, efficient and comprehensive plans for the protection of our forests and other sources of natural wealth will not be long deferred. Present protection is deplorably inadequate, and that forest fires are a constant and frightful menace both to property and life under existing conditions has again been forcibly brought home to us by the recent lamentable conflagration in Canada entailing untold loss and suffering.

WHATEVER the ultimate result of the agitation attendant Building Code Revision in New York may be, one of the present results has been to provide numer-

ous and unusually satisfactory commissions to not a few architects, who might otherwise have found their practice during the recent depression far from profitable. It is undeniable that many of the plans for important improvements have been hastened greatly in order to take advantage of present, and what are generally considered, liberal building laws. Whether all the buildings for which plans are being filed will be promptly erected or not, it seems peculiarly fortunate for architects in New York that this matter of Code Revision was taken up at a time when, without some outside stimulus, the majority of projects for the larger improvements would indubitably have lain dormant, rather than during a period of abnormal or even normal activity in construction.

OF course the activity and benefit resulting from building enterprises that go no farther than the plan stage do not extend beyond the profession, but we are constrained to believe that, with few exceptions, the filing of plans will be followed shortly by active building operations. Such action will almost certainly follow if the anticipated restrictions are shortly placed on the building of commercial structures in New York. With the prices of building materials indisputably low, with labor plentiful and efficient, with money coming into the market in increasing volume, and with restrictive changes in the building laws imminent, it would seem there was every reason to believe that we are approaching a period of unusual activity in building operations, which the work in architects' offices during the past few months has amply presaged.

UNQUESTIONABLY the Building Code Revision Commission of this city is confronted with a task of more than ordinary proportions. Overwhelmed with data submitted by organizations and individuals, some of it reliable perhaps, but the major portion impossible of verification without practically duplicating the work of original compilation, it would not be surprising if the commission became a trifle weary and impatient of receiving abstract and disconnected statements of conditions not followed by any logical deductions or suggestions of remedial measures that might be adopted. For months these tables of statistics, covering every imaginable phase and condition of building in New York, have been pouring in and, while they are in many instances interesting if true, their value or application to the solution of the problem in hand is seldom apparent; nor can it be said that invaluable aid has been rendered in one or two of the exceptional cases where deductions have been appended to the tables submitted. When the same recitation of facts leads to the conclusion first that "The erection of a few high buildings tends to compel other owners of real estate to build high in self-defense," and then too that "High buildings by rising greatly above a normal of height, absorb more than their proportionate share of tenants and set up conditions which favor the definite retention of old buildings," it would hardly appear that the correct solution of the matter and the course for the commission to pursue was made unnecessarily plain. With but two or three notable exceptions the suggestions offered in speeches before the commission bear striking evidence that would-be improvers of the present Code have lost sight of the fact that to be of real assistance requires thought as well as words.

Current News Section

CHIEF SECRETARY OF THE JAPANESE HOUSE OF PARLIAMENT VISITS AMERICA TO INSPECT ITS ARCHITECTURE

Kametaro Hayashida, Chief Secretary of the Japanese House of Parliament, and Special Ambassador of the Mikado, has arrived in America, on his way to study the architecture in different countries. He has been assigned the duty of compiling a report on the most improved architectural methods in America and Europe.

THE TOKIO EXPOSITION.

The commission appointed by President Roosevelt to the Tokio (Japan) Exposition has begun the preliminary work of arranging for America's exhibition.

The members of the commission are Francis B. Loomis, former Assistant Secretary of State; Francis D. Millet, of New York, who was director of decorations at the Chicago World's Fair, and Frederick J. V. Skiff, of Chicago, director of the Field Columbian Museum, who was deputy director general of the Chicago World's Fair.

It is stated that Mr. Loomis and Mr. Millet will sail for Japan about September 1, to confer with the Japanese Commissioners with regard to site and style of architecture of the American buildings.

SKYSCRAPERS FOR JAPAN?

J. Tokeda, an architect well known in Japan, is in this country inspecting skyscrapers to get some ideas for building construction in Japan.

"The tallest building we have in Japan is 200 feet high," said Mr. Tokeda, after a visit to the Singer Building on Saturday. "That building is a pagoda, or religious temple. Our modern business buildings are not more than 50 or 60 feet high."

Mr. Tokeda is connected with a commission which will have charge of the erection of the new Parliament buildings in Tokio, upon which all the latest ideas of modern architecture will be lavished. They will be constructed of iron frames and stone or reinforced concrete facings, and will cost about \$12,000,000.

"Our people are greatly interested in reinforced concrete," Mr. Tokeda said, "and we hope to use it very largely in the construction of new buildings."—*New York Times*.

LUMBER STILL OUR CHIEF BUILDING MATERIAL

In spite of the increase of fireproof construction and the interest in concrete development, wood remains the great building material of the country. A report of the geological survey contained the information that in forty-nine of the large cities 59 per cent. of the buildings erected last year were of wood. The percentage is, of course, much greater in the suburbs, in smaller places and in the rural districts.

That a diminishing supply and an increase in price must act as a deterrent is obvious, but it is stated that the cut for building purposes in 1906 was larger than it had ever been before. There is, in fact, a great incentive to destroy the forests for a tempting present profit, and the natural operation under private ownership would be to secure the profit and to let the future take care of itself. The end would come with the exhaustion of the supply, when the country would be bare and there would be neither wood for building nor trees to protect its water courses.

Under a proper system of forest reservations it is possible not only to prevent such a complete destruction of our timber, but to keep the supply replenished, and this is the object of the government policies. But it is to be hoped that a check on the cutting of trees may be found also in the cheapening of building materials other than wood. If people could get at low prices a material that would be durable, that would resist fire and that would give to houses an attractive appearance the demand for lumber would diminish very sensibly. Of late years concrete has seemed to be the most promising material along these lines, but it has been subjected to some rash experiments and has led to some severe disappointments. Nevertheless there can be no doubt that there will be a steadily increasing demand for it, and with proper care in composition and construction it gives thor-

oughly satisfactory results. The problem is to get those results at small cost.—*Improvement Bulletin*.

THE ANCIENT CIVILIZATION OF CRETE.

The Homeric Age was at one time supposed to be so remote that Cardinal Newman described it as "the age which preceded or introduced the first formations of human society," and the poet was said to be an almost mythical personage and the earliest apostle of civilization. The excavations of Dr. Arthur Evans and of other explorers have shown there was a "Greece before Greece," and that centuries before Homer began his wanderings there was advanced civilization in Knossos as well as elsewhere. The ancient civilization of Crete has inspired a remarkable series of lectures in connection with the Cambridge University Extensionist Summer Meeting. The first part came to an end yesterday, and the second part, which commences to-morrow, will continue until August 13. In the course there are fifty-eight lectures, and as several recognized authorities have cooperated in delivering them a large amount of knowledge regarding Greek archæology will be diffused. The secretary is the Rev. D. H. Cranage, who has already endeavored to make English Gothic better known by his lectures in the provinces.—*Architect and Contract Reporter* (London).

BUILDING FOR THE MONTH OF JULY.

An uplift in building trade activity is indicated in the returns to Bradstreet's covering building expenditures in fifty-one cities in July, which aggregate \$35,226,241, against \$30,489,274 in July a year ago; a gain of 15.5 per cent. This showing is regarded in the building trade as the more encouraging from the fact that it is the first gain over the corresponding month of the previous year for a year past. It is, however, 2.7 per cent. less than the aggregate building expenditures in June, which were \$36,231,268.

Out of the fifty-one cities reporting to Bradstreet's, twenty-eight show gains over the corresponding month of last year, a proportion which has not been reached for many months past.—*Record and Guide*.

CLEVELAND'S MUNICIPAL BUILDING PLANS.

The Municipal Building Commission of Cleveland, it is stated, expects to receive in a short time the report of Professor Warren P. Laird, its advisory architect, outlining and governing the final competition.

This competition is to be open to the two architects who won the preliminary contest, five who have been premiated to enter, and all local architects who can qualify. The architects invited to enter the competition are: Lord & Hewlett, of New York; Peabody & Stearns, of Boston; Cass Gilbert, Hale & Rogers and Pell & Corbett, of New York.

The winners of the preliminary contest were: Louis R. Kaufman, of New York, and Evans & Bright, of Philadelphia.

A FRENCH COMMITTEE ON DOMESTIC CHIMNEYS

In view of the extensive use now made in Paris of heating stoves giving off more or less poisonous gases at comparatively low temperatures, the Society of French Architects have recently discussed with the associations representing the building contractors and heating engineers of Paris and the Seine the most suitable materials and methods for adoption in the construction of domestic chimneys. The result of the discussion was the organization of a joint conference, opened July 1, and to continue until April next. All forms of earthenware or other smoke conduits hitherto employed in Paris will be examined, and a series of tests will be conducted in the laboratory of the Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers with the object of obtaining reliable data as to the properties of the materials. The tests will be directed to the following points:—Resistance to crushing, porosity and conductivity, behavior when suddenly cooled after being made red-hot, and chemical composition. A jury of architects, builders, and heating-experts, under the presidency of M. Launay, *Ingénieur en chef des Ponts et Chaussées*, will report upon the

results of the test, which should be valuable to British as well as French architects, especially as the behavior of earthenware pipe chimneys is very similar to that of brick flues. The increasing adoption of gas stoves and fires in this country is another circumstance lending interest to the investigation.—*The Builder* (London).

TO PAINT OVER CEMENT

It is never advisable to paint over a cement surface. If it becomes necessary, however, delay the operation until it has stood exposed to the elements for about fifteen months, unless the surface has first been sized with acid water to kill the alkali, even then there is danger of bad results.

The following method of preparing and painting such surfaces, it is said, has received the sanction of some of the best painters in the country:

Slake one-half bushel of fresh stone lime in a barrel and add in all 25 gallons of water; when slaked and cold, add 6 gallons of the best cider vinegar and 5 pounds of best dry venetian red. Mix well and then strain through a fine wire strainer. Use it when about the consistency of thin cream. Give the cement surface a coat of this, and after standing a day or so apply a coat of red lead and linseed oil paint. After this has dried you may paint the surface any color you wish. Some jobs require two coats of paint over the red lead paint. In this case make the second coat of paint serve as filler and paint both. This second coat may be made with plaster of Paris and oil of the consistency of buttermilk. Then break up some white lead and oil to make a paint the same consistency as the plaster paint. Now take equal parts of each of the two mixtures and "box" them together, and thin to a working consistency with turpentine. This second coat should be applied as heavy as possible, or as heavy as you can spread it well. After this coat is dry apply your next and finishing coat of paint, which should be quite glossy, or about as you would for the last coat on woodwork outside. The object in giving it this plaster paint is to prevent the running and wrinkling of the paint where considerable paint is to be applied to the surface. And it must be made to dry quickly.—*Record and Guide*.

THE NEW EQUITABLE BUILDING

The plans for the Equitable Life Assurance Society's building in New York, which, it is stated, will cost ten million dollars, and will at its highest point be 909 feet high, were approved by the Building Department on August 6.

As the proposed skyscraper would exceed anything that had come under the supervision of the Department, the plans had been referred to James P. Whiskeman, of Cornell University; Max Feldman, a Columbia School of Mines graduate, both of Chief Engineer Roth's division, and to William J. Dolan, of the Department's sanitary engineers. The architects, D. H. Burnham & Co., of Chicago, sent here an architect and a sanitary engineer to confer with the Department experts.

To meet improvements suggested by the examiners twelve additional drawings were submitted. Then the plans were approved, with the agreement that the wind-bracing shall be greater than at first provided, that additional staircases shall be installed, and that each double line of stairs shall be enclosed in fireproof partitions, fitted with iron doors. The additional stairs, partitions and doors will take the place of outside fire escapes.

The structure will cover the entire block bounded by Broadway, Pine, Cedar and Nassau streets. Its floors will be in the segmental fireproof arch pattern of steel and iron, filled with concrete and other fireproofing. The walls will be thicker than proposed in the original plans. An auxiliary fire apparatus will provide standpipes from cellar to roof, with exterior Siamese connections.

The plumbing plant will be the largest in the world. It will provide nine large house sewers, nine house drains, six lines of soil pipes, twenty-four lines of waste pipes with sewage ejectors, twenty-eight lines of vent pipes, seven separate inlets for fresh air—literally miles of piping.

THE CANADIAN FOREST FIRES

The loss of life and property in the recent Canadian forest fires is appalling. According to a most conservative estimate, the number of lives lost in the fire that swept through the Elk Valley is between 800 and 900, with a great number of people seriously injured.

At Fernie alone the loss will approximate \$5,000,000, and fully

25,000,000 feet of manufactured lumber was destroyed.

Fully 3,000 people have been made homeless, and visitors to the section that was fire-swept report the situation as exceedingly grave and the necessity for prompt relief of the greatest importance.

Obituary

C. N. Eliot, of Nutley, N. J., an architect with McKim, Mead & White, of New York, was drowned in the Connecticut River while shooting the rapids below Turners Falls, Mass.

Charles Foreman, of the firm of Beard & Foreman, architects, of Chattanooga, Tenn., died suddenly at Pineola Inn in Western, N. C., where he was sojourning with his family.

Bernard Vonnegut, of the firm of Vonnegut & Bohn, of Indianapolis, Ind., died at his residence in that city on August 7. Mr. Vonnegut was a well-known architect throughout the West and had been for many years prominently identified with the better class of work erected in that section. Mr. Vonnegut was a Fellow of the American Institute of Architects and a member of many architectural organizations, notably the Indiana Society and the Architectural League of New York. At the time of his death he was fifty-three years old. He leaves a widow and three children.

Personal

We are advised that the partnership lately existing between H. H. Kendall, B. E. Taylor and E. F. Stevens, practising Architects of Boston, Mass., has been dissolved.

Architects Ralph C. Lampe and Fred J. Berg, of 660 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal., have dissolved partnership. Mr. Berg will retain the present offices, 404 Metropolis Bank, and Mr. Lampe will be located at 503 Metropolis Bank, San Francisco.

WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY OF ST. LOUIS SCHOLARSHIP

The Committee on University Scholarships announces that the Washington University of St. Louis, Mo., has granted the League a scholarship in Architecture. This scholarship will entitle its holder to four years of free tuition in the Department of Agriculture of the Washington University. A detailed announcement regarding this will be made later. Further information relative to scholarships can be secured by addressing Prof. Emil Lorch, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Competitions

Local papers state that a competition will soon be held to select plans for the proposed hall of justice and jail to be erected at San Francisco, Cal.

The new building will occupy the site of the old hall of justice on Kearney street, opposite Portsmouth Square. The Committee of Selection will be, one member of the local Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, one from the Society of Architects, one from the Society of Beaux-Arts Architects, to which will be added a Board of Works Commissioner, a Police Commissioner, and two members of the Board of Supervisors.

Book Notes

ACADEMY ARCHITECTURE AND ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW FOR 1908.

Edited by Alexander Koch. Containing 172 pp. of illustrations in color and half-tone. M. A. Vinson, publisher of American Edition, Caxton Building, Cleveland, O. Price, \$1.75 net.

This is volume 33 of this interesting and valuable publication, and is a compilation of the best work hung at the exhibitions of the Royal Academy, London, and the Royal Glasgow Institute of Fine Arts, Glasgow.

There are also presented a number of the best examples of sculpture as applied to architecture, and also a review of the most interesting architectural subjects carried to completion during the past year.

In size, the present volume is the largest yet issued. The plates are well reproduced, and the interesting examples of country house work in England are in themselves worth the cost of the book.

Building News

MAINE

BANGOR.—The Congregation Beth Israel has decided to build a new synagogue, it is currently reported in the local press.

VERMONT

RICHMOND.—Architect Frank Lyman Austin, Burlington, is preparing plans for an opera house to be erected in this city at a probable expenditure of \$10,000. Bids are to be received about August 25.

MASSACHUSETTS

CAMBRIDGE.—Mr. Adolphus Busch, St. Louis, has offered to give \$50,000 toward the fund of \$300,000 for the purpose of erecting a Germanic museum building at Harvard University in this city.

CHELSEA.—E. Henri Desmond, architect, of Boston, is reported to have prepared plans for the new building to be erected by the Chelsea Trust Company at the site of its old structure, recently destroyed by fire.

Andrew Carnegie, we understand from the daily press, has offered to give this city \$50,000 for a public library building.

DORCHESTER.—Plans have been drawn for a large hotel to be erected on the water front in Dorchester, the site to be in the Strandway overlooking Dorchester Bay and Boston Harbor. The building will be built by the Eastern Hotel Company.

LYNN.—We understand from the daily press that Penn Varney has been appointed the architect for the new high school building to be erected here.

NEW BEDFORD.—Everett Green has purchased property on Acushnet Avenue, and it is currently reported that he will improve same.

We understand that the board of directors of the Portuguese League for the Prevention of Consumption are at the head of a scheme to erect new buildings at the hospital on Rockdale Avenue.

PITTSBURG.—We are informed that Architects Harding & Seaver have prepared plans for the new school building to be erected here at a probable expenditure of \$80,000.

ROXBURY.—A six-family apartment house is to be erected in Columbus Avenue, near Ritchie Street, Roxbury, for John C. Coleman. It will be constructed of brick and will cost \$18,000. Plans are being prepared.

SHEFFIELD.—According to current reports steps are being taken at this point to erect a new high school building.

NEW YORK

BINGHAMTON.—School Board is considering the matter of building an addition to the present Laurel Avenue school in this city at a cost of about \$20,000, which will include a heating plant.

DOLGEVILLE.—A special election of the taxpayers of this place will shortly be held for the purpose of voting on the purchase of property between Helmer Avenue and North Main Street which will be used later for a municipal building.

GOSHEN.—B. S. Sherwood, of New York City, has acquired property about two miles west of Goshen, and it is reported that he will shortly improve same.

HAVERSTRAW.—The question of erecting an additional school building at this place is being discussed, we learn from exchanges.

KINGSTON.—The matter of building a new school building to replace the present school in the Wilbur district is now being discussed by the members of the Board of Education.

NEW YORK.—We understand that Clinton & Russell, architects, are preparing plans for the new structure to be erected by the Bank of New York at the northeast corner of Wall and William Streets. Estimated cost, \$650,000.

The same architects are also reported to be drawing plans for an additional story to the Broad Exchange Building. Proposed alterations to cost \$80,000.

Frank N. Hoffstot, president of the Pressed Steel Car Company, has purchased the Prospect Point, Sands Point, L. I., and according to the daily press, has commissioned Architects Foster, Gade & Graham, of New York, to prepare plans for a handsome residence to be erected there.

Mr. John E. Olson has bought property at 35 to 38 Gramercy Park, and it is reported that he is having plans prepared for a twelve-story apartment house to be erected at the site.

We understand that Architects Clinton & Russell, of 32 Nassau Street, this city, have prepared plans for an office building to be erected at the northeast corner of Madison Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street for Margaret S. E. Cameron. Estimated outlay, \$360,000. Bids will be taken in about two weeks.

Joseph E. Goldberg has acquired property on 111th Street, near Broadway, and according to the local press, he will improve same with an eight-story apartment building.

NIAGARA FALLS.—We understand that George A. White has had plans prepared by Architect Simon Larke for a business block to be erected at the southeast corner of Cleveland Avenue and Main Street.

Chester R. Phelps, architect, is said to have prepared plans for a building for J. Krakoski to be erected on Main Street.

PHELPS.—The annual school meeting of District No. 8 was recently held for the purpose of discussing the matter of either enlarging the present school building or erecting a new structure.

ROME.—The Board of Education is said to be considering the proposition of building a new school building at this place.

SYRACUSE.—The Onondaga Amusement Company has filed articles of incorporation. Harold Beatty, of Brewerton, and Harry J. Clark and Wm. B. Foster, of this city, are the incorporators. The object of the company is to erect one or more theaters in Onondaga County.

Sites are being investigated, we learn from despatches, preparatory to erecting a new truant school. The Board of Education can be addressed for further information.

UTICA.—The Beech-Nut Packing Company is said to be contemplating the erection of a four-story structure to correspond with the rest of the present plant.

WEST POINT.—We learn from the daily press that Mrs. Russell Sage, of New York City, is thinking of purchasing Constitution Island, situated in the Hudson River, opposite this place, and presenting same to the United States Government as a site on which to erect the world's greatest military preparatory school.

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT.—The Naugatuck Valley Ice Company is contemplating the erection in the immediate future of a \$20,000 ice house on the east of the Bunnell's pond dam.

GREENWICH.—Edmund C. Converse, director of the United States Steel Corporation, whose estate lies within the North Stanwich school district, has announced his intention of replacing the present school building with a new and modern brick building.

NEW HAVEN.—Berzelius, a secret society of the Sheffield Scientific School at Yale University, this city, will shortly consider plans for the erection of a new chapter house at the junction of Temple and Trumbull Streets, it is said.

MERIDEN.—According to current reports in the local press, the Meriden Lodge of Elks is considering the matter of establishing a home for the lodge in this city.

NEW JERSEY

CARLSTADT.—A special meeting of the voters was held here recently, when it was decided to purchase property on Division Avenue, near Sixth Street, for the erection of a large new school. Address the Town Clerk or Henry Schaefer for information.

CHATHAM.—Architect Richard S. Shapter, of Summit, has been commissioned to prepare plans for the new school building to be erected at this place.

MONTCLAIR.—Ordinance has been passed by the Town Council appropriating \$195,000 for the new Central Grammar School to be erected in this city.

NEWARK.—Estimates are being taken by William E. Lehman, as architect, for a one-story brick structure to be erected at Springfield Avenue and South Twelfth Street for Jay & Blau. The estimated cost is about \$12,000.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—A meeting of the school board of Highland Park was recently held at which the matter of building a school in that section was discussed. It is probable that the matter will be put to a vote of the citizens of the borough.

RAHWAY.—The question of spending \$100,000 in the erection of a new high school building at this point is being discussed. State School Superintendent Chas. H. Baxter is interested.

SUMMIT.—Carroll P. Bassett has closed a deal for the purchase of property at the corner of Hobart Avenue and the Chatham turnpike as a site for the erection of a handsome residence.

TRENTON.—Sealed proposals will be received by the City Building Commission on the 24th day of August, 1908, at the City Hall, Trenton, N. J., and opened immediately thereafter, in the presence of the bidders, for the entire work of constructing

the Municipal Building, to be erected on the property extending from the canal to Stockton Street, on the south side of State Street, in the city of Trenton.

PENNSYLVANIA

ELIZABETHTOWN.—A Masonic committee has recently been in this town for the purpose of looking into the matter of securing a site for the proposed Masonic Home. Between 300 and 500 acres will be required and between \$5,000,000 and \$10,000,000 expended on the home.

FAIRVIEW.—The bids received last month for the erection of a hospital for the criminal insane at Fairview, Wayne County, have all been rejected. According to local reports, new estimates are shortly to be called for.

GREENVILLE.—The Mercer County Commissioners have received plans, according to local reports, for the new courthouse to be erected here, and bids will probably be received about September 1.

HAZLETON.—As a result of the crowded condition of the insane asylum of the Central Poor District at Retreat, directors of the Middle Coal Field Poor District are discussing the matter of building an insane asylum at this place for patients from that district.

OLYPHANT.—The St. Cyril and Methodious Greek Church congregation have proposed the erection of a church at Jones and River Streets. About \$40,000 is to be expended on the new edifice.

PHILADELPHIA.—Frank A. Travasco, of 934 North Sixth Street, is reported to be planning to hold a mass meeting of the Italians of this city to raise funds to build a new hospital for the members of that race.

The properties at Nos. 2106 to 2112 North Sixth Street have been bought by Solomon M. Shelly and, according to reports, the purchaser intends at some future time to erect there a \$50,000 storage warehouse to cover the entire lot.

It is currently reported that Architect Henry L. Reinhold, Jr., is preparing sketches for a large Colonial house to be built on the main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

PITTSBURG.—F. E. Pargny, of the American Sheet & Tin Plate Company, has purchased a fine site in the Beechwood Boulevard, near Fifth Avenue, on which he will erect a handsome residence costing from \$50,000 to \$60,000.

Architect W. A. Thomas is making 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, North Side; work to cost \$18,000.

The H. Callahan estate has sold its property at the southwest corner of Craig and Laycock Streets, First Ward, North Side, and the buyer, it is reported, contemplates erecting a warehouse on the site.

It is reported that J. A. Bechel is having plans prepared for a brick store and apartment building to be erected at Molar and Frankstown Avenues.

SWARTHMORE.—Council has adopted an ordinance providing for a loan of \$25,000 with which to erect a new borough hall at this point.

VALENCIA.—A large tract of land has been purchased here by Paul Gruber, a Pittsburg railroad man, and it is currently reported that he will improve same with a handsome residence.

WILKESBARRE.—James Poland, proprietor of the Hotel Hart, has bought property on Pennsylvania Avenue, and it is currently reported that he has commissioned Architect Owen McGlynn to prepare plans for a ten-story hotel building to be erected thereon.

WHITEHALL.—The Stockholders of the Whitehall Driving Association recently held a meeting and decided to erect a new country club at the track.

OHIO

CINCINNATI.—Roy Pope has closed a deal for the purchase of property at the corner of Shannon and Elvin Avenues. The property will be improved by modern dwellings, it is said.

It is stated that Henry S. Anderson, of the Enquirer Job Printing Company, has purchased a portion of the Bucktown district, on East Sixth Street, and the property will be improved by the erection of a modern printing plant.

CLEVELAND.—St. Luke's Hospital has purchased property on Cedar Avenue, as a site for the erection of a nurses' home.

FREMONT.—The Fremont Board of Education has decided to proceed with the erection of a new high school building at once and bonds to the amount of \$75,000 are to be issued for that purpose. Plans are now being prepared by Cleveland architects.

NEW ATHENS.—According to local reports, Dr. A. M. Campbell, president of Franklin College, this city, is soliciting funds for erection of a dormitory building.

INDIANA

DECATUR.—Despatches state that W. H. Fiedderjohann, of Decatur, proposes to erect an office building at an estimated cost of \$35,000.

INDIANAPOLIS.—The North Park Christian Church has purchased property at the corner of Kenwood Avenue and Twentieth Street for the erection of a new edifice to be erected probably in the spring. Rev. Austin Hunter, pastor.

MUNCIE.—The trustees of the First Presbyterian Church of this city are reported to be considering the erection of a new parsonage.

RICHMOND.—Rev. E. W. Gahre, of Glenville, Ia., has accepted superintendency of the orphanage here controlled by the Lutheran Synod of Ohio; \$35,000 are to be raised for a proposed new building.

ILLINOIS

CHICAGO.—It is stated that the Iroquois Memorial Hospital Association is considering the establishment of a second hospital, and funds are being raised for the purpose.

EDWARDSVILLE.—Edwardsville Investment Company has recently incorporated, and it is stated that the erection of a new opera house is proposed by the company.

MICHIGAN

DETROIT.—Mr. James Couzens has closed a deal for the purchase of property on the northwest corner of Longfellow and Second Avenues. A handsome residence will be erected in the near future.

HOUGHTON.—It has practically been decided by the citizens of this place to accept the offer of a library by Andrew Carnegie. The terms provide that a site must be furnished.

GRAND RAPIDS.—Robinson & Campau have completed the plans for the new high school building to be erected here; structure to be four stories high, E-shaped, and to cost \$250,000.

WISCONSIN

MILWAUKEE.—Plans are now being prepared by Architect Eschweiler for an administration building to be erected at Forest Home Cemetery by the trustees of St. Paul's Church, to cost \$20,000. The building will be two and one-half stories in height and built of Lake Superior sandstone.

SUPERIOR.—Field Secretary C. S. Ward has selected a site in this city for proposed erection of a Y. M. C. A. building.

MISSOURI

ST. LOUIS.—The Building Committee of the Board of Education will open the bids for the Sumner High School on September 3. The Sumner is to be located on Cottage and Pendleton Avenues. It will accommodate 500 pupils, and will cost about \$350,000.

IOWA

DES MOINES.—F. M. Hubbell and Mrs. Briggs, owners of the quarter block at the southwest corner of Ninth and Walnut Streets, are making preparations to improve the property this fall by the erection of a new brick building.

MINNESOTA

DULUTH.—The Central Butter & Egg Company has purchased a site at Nineteenth Avenue west and Michigan Street, and will have erected thereon a commodious building, in which to carry on its business.

MINNEAPOLIS.—Members of the Linden Hills Catholic Church have taken steps to raise the necessary funds for the erection of a church building.

Alderman W. E. Satterlee, of the East Side, has bought property in Kenwood on which to build a new home, it is said.

ST. ANTHONY FALLS.—The members of the Commercial Club, of this city, will shortly consider plans for the erection of a building. Neither site nor building plans have yet been definitely been decided upon.

ST. HILAIRE.—Red Lake County plans shortly to have a school of agriculture, and it will probably be located in this town. Funds for the erection of the building are now available.

SOUTH DAKOTA

ABERDEEN.—Aberdeen is to have a new city hall. Plans for a structure to be erected on a lot owned by the city, now are being prepared, and it is hoped to award the contract for the building just as soon as bids can be advertised for.

MITCHELL.—A contract has been awarded to Patton & Miller, architects, to furnish the plans and specifications for Mitchell's new high school building. The new building will cost about \$80,000.

ORIENT.—According to report petitions are being circulated asking the Board of Education for the erection of a new public school building.

TYNDALL.—County Commissioners of Bon Homme County have adopted a resolution providing for a special election, to be held in November, to vote on the issuing of bonds for the construction of a courthouse and jail building.

NEBRASKA

DAVID CITY.—We are informed that citizens of this town have started a campaign to raise the necessary funds for the erection of a public library and gymnasium. About \$20,000 is required.

KANSAS

BELOIT.—Mrs. Julia Perry, Superintendent of the State Industrial School for Girls in this city, in her report filed with the State Board of Control, recommends an appropriation for the erection of an additional cottage, new laundry and new boiler house at the school.

OSAWATOMIE.—Dr. L. L. Uhls, Superintendent of the Insane Hospital in this town, is urging the establishment of a new institution to be a combination of prison and hospital.

WICHITA.—The German-American Society of this place is said to be considering the erection of a new Hall Building.

COLORADO

DENVER.—Brigadier Pebbles, of the Salvation Army, contemplates the erection of a home for the Salvation Army in this city and also rescue home. The cost of the building contemplated would be about \$25,000.

GREELEY.—Architects Ward & Patterson are preparing plans for a Catholic Church edifice to be erected here, to cost in the neighborhood of \$20,000.

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE.—Dr. Charles L. Rumsey has bought property on Park avenue, near Madison street, and it is currently reported that he will improve the site with a three-story structure, to cost approximately \$15,000.

Funds are now being raised by the Rev. Francis Pynar, of St. Stanislaus' R. C. Church, South Ann street, for the purpose of erecting a large gymnasium adjoining the church.

An appropriation has been asked for the purchase of a site and the erection of a new building for the Baltimore Polytechnic Institute. Also an appropriation of \$125,000 has been asked for the erection of an addition to the Western High School.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON.—Members of the Oldest Inhabitants' Association of this city recently held a meeting, at which time a committee was appointed to select a site and plans for the erection of a permanent home for members of the association. Theodore Noyes and H. K. Willard are members of the committee.

Army and Navy Club, which has headquarters at 1622 I street Northwest, and of which Henry H. Ward is treasurer, is considering a new clubhouse to be erected at Seventeenth and I streets northwest.

Plans for a brick and stone laboratory for the bureau of standards are being made by Wood, Donn & Deming, architects. The appropriation made by Congress for this building amounts to \$175,000. Spec-

ifications for the construction work will soon go to the builders, and the estimates must be in about September 1.

VIRGINIA

ASHLAND.—The citizens of Hanover County are discussing the matter of a new county court house, to be located in this city, it is said.

NORFOLK.—Local architects are to be invited, it is reported, to submit plans for the proposed new Y. M. C. A. building to be erected here.

WEST VIRGINIA

PARKERSBURG.—The congregation of the First Methodist Church of Parkersburg, of which Rev. M. F. Compton is pastor, is planning to erect a new church edifice, to cost in the neighborhood of \$70,000.

KENTUCKY

HOPKINSVILLE.—Site has been donated for the erection of a new Methodist Church, to be erected on South Main street. Funds to the amount of \$40,000 are to be raised for the new house of worship.

LEXINGTON.—Architect H. L. Rowe is said to be preparing plans for the new school house to be erected at this place. Bids for the construction of the building will shortly be called.

LOUISVILLE.—Architect Willis Diehl is said to be preparing plans for an apartment house to be erected by S. Rothschild at a probable expenditure of \$50,000.

TENNESSEE

MEMPHIS.—Melvin Rubens, representing a Philadelphia syndicate, has opened negotiations with local parties for the purpose of getting locations for a burlesque theater, it is said.

NASHVILLE.—T. L. Herbert, chairman of the County Court Committee, has been empowered, according to the local press, to employ architects to submit sets of plans for the rebuilding of the courthouse.

NORTH CAROLINA

ASHVILLE.—Dr. F. W. Grove has closed a deal for the purchase of property on church to be erected here. It has been residence on the site. About \$40,000 will be expended.

CHARLOTTE.—East Avenue A. R. P. Tabernacle is reported to be considering a new church, to be erected here. It has been proposed to have plans made for a new building, to cost not less than \$50,000.

SOUTH CAROLINA

BISHOPVILLE.—At a recent meeting of the Building Committee of the Presbyterian Church, of which Rev. Hugh R. Murchison is pastor, plans were adopted for a new church building and Messrs. Hamby & Hamby, of Columbia, were employed to make detailed plans and specifications.

GEORGIA

ALBANY.—A movement is now on foot to secure a suitable building and to organize a Young Men's Christian Association at this point, we understand.

ATLANTA.—We are informed that A. Ten Eyck Brown has prepared plans for a Ward Building to be erected at St. Joseph's Infirmary, this city, and to cost probably \$50,000.

FLORIDA

JACKSONVILLE.—Henry Davis, Aerie No. 1289, Fraternal Order of Eagles, is reported to be contemplating the issuance of bonds for a new clubhouse to be erected here. Myron Mooney, A. W. Barrs, and others, are members of the Building Committee appointed in charge.

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM.—The National City Bank has decided, it is said, to spend \$350,000 in the erection of a fireproof bank and office building. Ben T. Head, Vice President, Citizens' Savings Bank, can be addressed for further information.

Graymount will issue bonds in the amount of \$30,000 for the erection of a new school building. Address the Mayor for further information.

MISSISSIPPI

CHARLESTON.—Sealed bids will be received by the Mayor and Board of Aldermen, at the Mayor's office in Charleston, Miss., until the 1st day of September, 1908, for the erection of a brick school building. For plans and specifications apply to J. W. Saunders, Mayor, or P. J. Krouse, Architect, Meridian, Miss.

WATER VALLEY.—At recent meeting of the County School Board, held in this city, authority was given for the establishment of an agricultural high school, the location yet to be decided upon.

LOUISIANA

GRAND CANE.—Address the Chairman of the School Board for further information regarding a new school which it has been proposed to erect here at a cost estimated at \$10,000.

NEW ORLEANS.—The Whitney-Central Bank is reported to be having plans prepared for a twelve-story structure to be located on St. Charles Street, and to cost in the neighborhood of \$1,000,000.

President Meyerfield, of the Orpheum Circuit, San Francisco, Cal., has stated that new theaters are to be erected in this city and another in Kansas City, Mo.; \$200,000 will be expended on each new building.

OKLAHOMA

BUFFALO.—We understand that the County Clerk of Harper County will receive bids, plans and specifications until September 7, for a courthouse building 60 by 60 feet, to be built in this city.

MCALISTER.—The Sisters of Charity will build a new hospital building in this city, to replace the present Mercy Hospital, it is said.

NOWATA.—The city has voted to issue \$65,000 in bonds for new waterworks plant, etc., to be erected here. J. C. Denton is Mayor and can be addressed for further information.

OKLAHOMA CITY.—Byron D. Shear has purchased property at West Grand Avenue, and it is currently reported that he contemplates the erection of an office building at the site.

TEXAS

EL PASO.—The Board of Public School Trustees of this city invite plans and specifications until September 1, for the construction of a municipal school building to cost \$25,000, exclusive of equipment.

FT. WORTH.—An eight-room \$15,000 addition to the High School will be erected in the Sixth Ward, giving the present building twice its former capacity. The plans for the big addition have been completed by Architect M. L. Waller and approved by the school trustees. Bids are now being advertised for on the structure.

GREENVILLE.—It is stated that plans for the new Federal Building in this city have been rejected and that new plans will be made, calling for a much finer building than at first planned.

HANDLEY.—The Catholics of this community have recently closed a deal for the purchase of property between the Texas and Pacific and Interurban Stations and will erect a church building thereon.

SAN ANTONIO.—The Legislature will be asked at its next session to double the capacity of the Southwestern Insane Asylum. Between \$200,000 and \$300,000 will probably be appropriated for the work.

UTAH

SALT LAKE CITY.—Ten thousand dollars has been secured, we understand, for the erection of a new high school building at this point.

CALIFORNIA

COALINGA.—Architect H. W. Glidden, of Los Angeles, is working on plans for a hotel building to be constructed at Coalinga for the Pleasant Valley Hotel Company. It will be a three-story structure, 75x100 feet in size.

LOS ANGELES.—Adolph Ramish is contemplating the erection of a large theater with a seating capacity of 25,000 to be located on the property known as the Panorama Stables, Main Street.

Mr. George Mitchell has purchased the property at the southwest corner of Tenth Avenue and West Adam Street with a view of improving the site with a handsome home to cost about \$100,000.

According to the local press Architects Skilling & Neher are making plans for an addition to the hospital building at the Soldiers' Home.

Architect C. H. Russell is making the working drawings for the Exhibition building to be erected on Windward Avenue for the Abbot Kinney Company.

MODESTO.—Architect H. F. Starbuck, Oakland, Cal., has prepared plans for a school at Modesto, Cal.

OAKLAND.—The First Christian Church has accepted plans for the new edifice which will be erected on the corner of Grand Avenue and Webster Street. The new structure will be in the Spanish mission style and is to be completed at a cost of \$40,000.

The Oakland Building Trades Council

has under consideration plans for the erection of a building trades temple in that city to cost about \$100,000, on a site on Twelfth Street, near Broadway.

The northwest corner of Grand Avenue and Perkins Street has been bought by Morris N. Schneider, and it is reported that he will immediately erect a beautiful home to cost in the neighborhood of \$10,000 thereon.

RIVERSIDE.—Architects Bixby & White, San Fernando building, Los Angeles, are making plans of a large residence to be built on Tenth Street, Riverside, for Dr. Brown, surgeon for the Santa Fe Company.

SACRAMENTO.—A committee representing the Foundlings' Home and the Sacramento Children's Home have petitioned the Board of Supervisors for a hospital at the Foundlings' Home.

SAN BERNARDINO.—S. L. Pillar, the Riverside architect, is preparing plans and specifications for a modern four-story office building to be built by the Marcus Katz estate in San Bernardino. The estimated cost of the new building is \$40,000.

SAN FRANCISCO.—According to current reports in the local press architects are to be invited to submit plans for the proposed Hall of Justice and County Jail.

Plans are being prepared for a six-story, Class A building to be erected on Sacramento Street, San Francisco, by Clinton Day, architect, Union Trust Building.

O'Brien Bros., architects, are preparing plans for a four-story building at Pacific Avenue and Dupont Street to cost \$50,000.

Welsh & Carey, 40 Haight Street, have prepared plans for an apartment house for Mrs. Dowling to cost \$20,000.

Plans have been drawn for the Bigelow Apartments, Bush Street, San Francisco. The building will be erected in two sections, first to cost \$75,000 and the second \$110,000. J. C. Newsom, Pacific Building, San Francisco, is the architect.

Chas. J. Colley, 832 Pacific Building, San Francisco, has drawn plans for a two-story residence to be located a Presidio Avenue and Washington Street. Cost, \$17,000.

L. V. Hobart, Crocker Building, is preparing plans for a Class A store building for the Crocker Estate, to be erected on Post Street. Cost, \$250,000.

Architect Smith O'Brien, Humboldt Bank Building, has prepared plans for the Youths' Directory Building, Nineteenth and Church Streets.

SAN RAFAEL.—Bakewell & Brown, architects, 417 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, are preparing plans for a handsome villa, to cost \$20,000. The building will be of Spanish type of architecture.

STOCKTON.—Architect Fred J. Berg, 404 Metropolis Bank Building, San Francisco, is drawing plans for a fraternity house. The building will be two stories, first story brick and stone, with frame above. The building will contain ball room, gymnasium, swimming tank, etc., and cost \$75,000.

OREGON

PORTLAND.—The proprietors of the Rosenblatt Hotel are considering the erection of a new building, 100x100 feet, to cost in the neighborhood of \$110,000.

According to reports bonds amounting to \$500,000 will be issued for the erection of a court house in Hultnomah by the county commissioners.

The Homeopathic Hospital is considering the erection of a new hospital building at a probable expenditure of \$350,000.

The southeast corner of Sixth and Washington Streets has been bought by Theodore B. Wilcox. The purchaser contemplates the erection of an eight or ten-story office building on the site. Estimated cost, \$200,000.

It is reported that Meyer & Frank, owners, contemplate the erection of a ten-story fireproof building. Estimated cost, \$150,000.

C. K. Henry is reported to contemplate the erection of a twelve-story fireproof building at an estimated cost of \$120,000.

WASHINGTON

SEATTLE.—G. A. Edelsvard, architect, is said to have prepared plans for a new hospital to be erected by the Swedes. Andrew Chilberg is interested.

TACOMA.—According to the local press Savage & Scofield are contemplating the erection of a six-story hotel structure on property on Pacific Avenue and South Seventh Street. Architects Heath & Twitchell are said to have been commissioned to prepare the plans.

Architects Heath & Twitchell are reported to be preparing plans for an office building for the Bowes-Irwin Company, to be erected at South Eighth and A Streets, and to cost in the neighborhood of \$45,000.

Architects Darmer & Cutting are said to be getting out plans for the six-story hotel to be built by William Virges, and the Harmon furniture repository and several improvements for the Pacific Brewing & Malt- ing Company.

MEXICO

CITY OF MEXICO.—According to reports plans for the new union depot at Vera Cruz are completed and have been turned over to the terminal company by the architect. The new union depot will cost about \$3,000,000.

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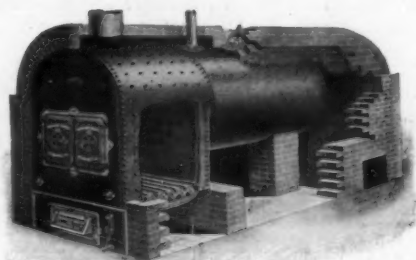
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PROPOSALS

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)

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

Sealed proposals endorsed "Proposal for construction complete, including heating, plumbing and electric work for a cottage for

employees, additional porch space, and shack; also for construction of barn and piggery," at the New York State Hospital for Tuberculosis, Raybrook, N. Y., will be received by Hon. Martin E. McClary, President of the Board of Managers, New York State Hospital for Tuberculosis, Raybrook, N. Y., up to 10 A.M. on the 25th day of August, 1908, when they will be opened and read publicly.

Proposals shall be accompanied by a certified check in the sum of \$1,800, and the contractor to whom the award is made will be required to furnish a surety company's bond in the sum of \$18,000. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids.

Drawings and specifications may be consulted and blank forms of proposal obtained at the office of the State Architect. Complete sets of plans and specifications will be furnished to prospective bidders, upon reasonable notice to and in the discretion of the State Architect, Franklin B. Ware, Albany, N. Y. (1703-4-5)

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)

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., August 10, 1908.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock p.m. on the 17th day of September, 1908, and then opened, for an extension of the bond vault in the U. S. Treasurer's Office in the U. S. Treasury Department Building, Washington, D. C., in accordance with drawing and specification, copies of which may be had on application to this office.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1704-5)

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., August 10, 1908.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock p.m. on the 10th day of October, 1908, and then opened, for the extension, remodeling, etc., of the U. S. Post Office at Butte, Montana, in accordance with drawings and specifications, copies of which may be had at the office of the Custodian at Butte, Montana, or at this office

at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1704-5)

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., August 10, 1908.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock p.m. on the 17th day of September, 1908, and then opened, for the construction, complete, of the U. S. Post Office, Escanaba, Michigan, in accordance with the drawings and specifications, copies of which may be had at this office or at the office of the Postmaster at Escanaba, Michigan, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1704-5)

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., August 11, 1908.—The time for opening proposals for the construction of the extension (including plumbing, heating apparatus, electric conduits and wiring) of the U. S. Post Office and Court House at Little Rock, Arkansas, is extended until 3 o'clock p.m. on the 21st day of September, 1908.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1704)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., August 12, 1908.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 3 o'clock p. m. on the 22d 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 at Greenwood, South Carolina, in accordance with drawings and specifications, copies of which may be obtained from the Custodian of site at Greenwood, S. C., after the 17th of August, or at this office after the 15th of August, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.

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Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., August 13, 1908.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock p.m. on the 18th day of September, 1908, and then opened, for the installation of a vacuum cleaning system for the U. S. Post Office and Court House building at Rochester, N. Y., in accordance with drawings and specification, copies of which may be had at this office or at the office of the Superintendent, Rochester, N. Y., at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1704-5)

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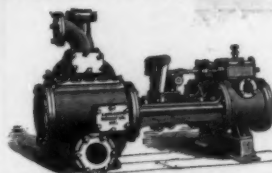


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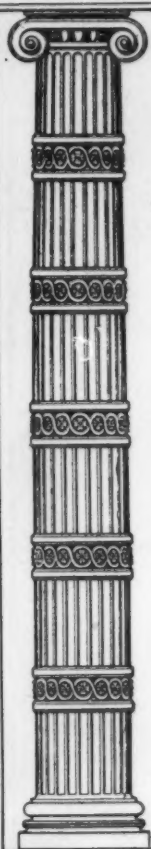
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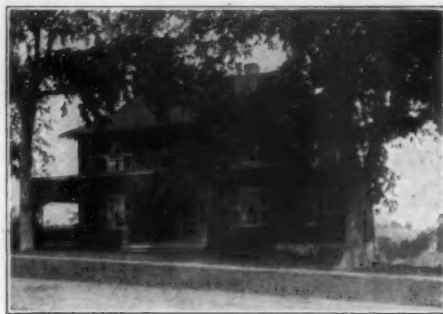
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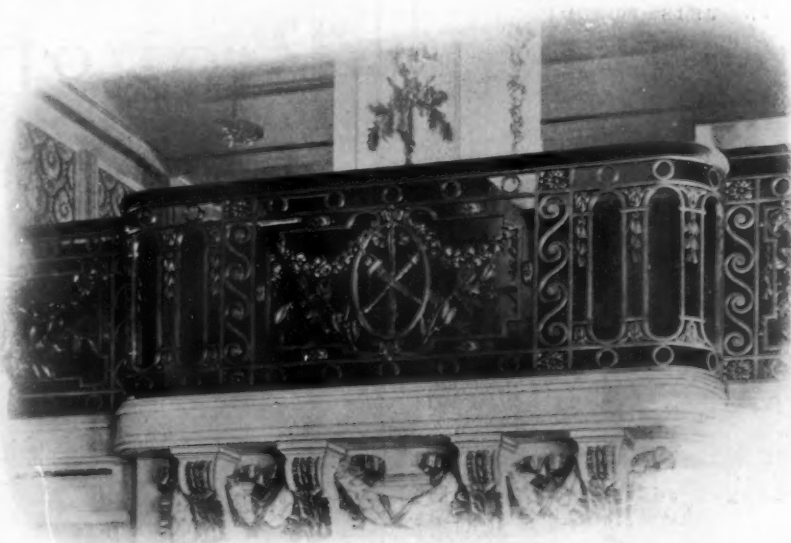
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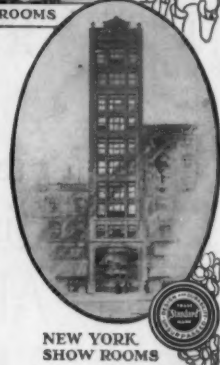
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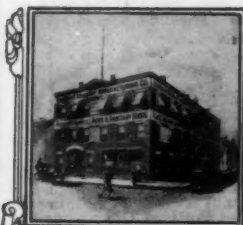
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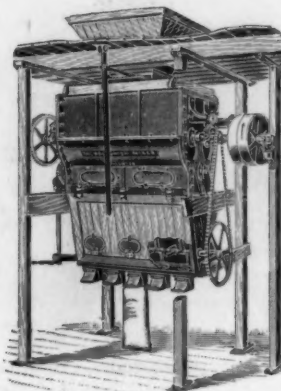
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