

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS

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No. 1717



THE BEGINNING OF A STREET

OMBERSLEY, WORCESTERSHIRE, ENG.

The Skyscraper and the Street

By DAVID KNICKERBACKER BOYD, PRESIDENT, PHILADELPHIA CHAPTER AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

ASIDE from all æsthetic considerations the continued erection of the so-called "skyscraper," the excessively tall building, constitutes a menace to public health and safety and an offence which must be stopped. Any further talk, therefore, of the one thousand foot building and the two thousand foot limit of possible height, or of projects for 60-story buildings as recently advanced with apparent earnestness, can but hasten the doom of these architectural protuberances. Enlightened public opinion will soon dominate the situation and as a matter of course ephemeral questions of construction, corrosion, earth pressure, wind resistance and all others concerning the "problem" will be swept aside.

In the present movement to correct the evil much has been said about shutting out the light of the heavens and circumscribing the air of the streets—to both of

which possessions the people are entitled, and which, "in the pursuit of health, happiness and prosperity," they should demand. This "canyonizing" of the streets is rapidly being accomplished and its baleful results are beginning to forcibly assert themselves. Even the possibility of disasters that may result from the human congestion of some of the streets—in the case, for instance, of an earthquake tremor, or an unusual explosion—has been hinted at, but without suggestion of adequate remedy, by relieving the streets themselves.

The phase of the question relating to the congestion of traffic has, it is true, attracted the attention of the public because the physical inconveniences are so pronounced and because all manner of trade is affected. This feature of the street situation has been considered by a Building Codes Revision Commission of New York City, who, I understand, have even recommended that



THE CLOSING IN OF PHILADELPHIA'S CITY HALL BY THE HIGH BUILDINGS ON BROAD STREET, WHICH IS THE LONGEST, IF NOT THE WIDEST, BUSINESS STREET IN THE COUNTRY.

vehicular traffic be suspended within certain limits and hours. To make the situation better this would first be making it worse, and would, at the most, be only a temporary expedient. But the root of the matter has not yet been reached—this is the regulation of the streets themselves.

And what are these streets? Are they not after all but the arteries of the city physical? The city beautiful has concerned us all. We have dealt with and even prescribed for the body politic—ought we not now to be treating the city physical which has so long been neglected.

Each of our overgrown though unequally developed cities has been increasing all the while—in bone and sinew—from the infant of a century or two ago to the giant of our own times. Each has, it is true, been developing a character and in some cases a charm distinctively its own, yet all this mass of growth is still nourished by the same blood vessels which, with but few if any changes, sufficed for its infancy.

To be sure our modern civic surgeons have made incisions and provided therein additional interior means of circulation, but in spite of these subways our cities are suffering from anæmia.

A few months ago I was quoted in reference to certain suggestions which I had made for restricting the height and area of buildings. At that time mention was also made of the scheme for offsetting or "stepping" the façades of buildings as they increased in

height. This scheme, which would undoubtedly admit more light and air to the streets below, and which has been advanced in one form or another at various times, is a part of the recommendations which the New York Building Codes Revision Commission has had before it for consideration. Such a scheme does not, however, offer any relief to the congestion on the streets, nor does it effectually place a limit on height.

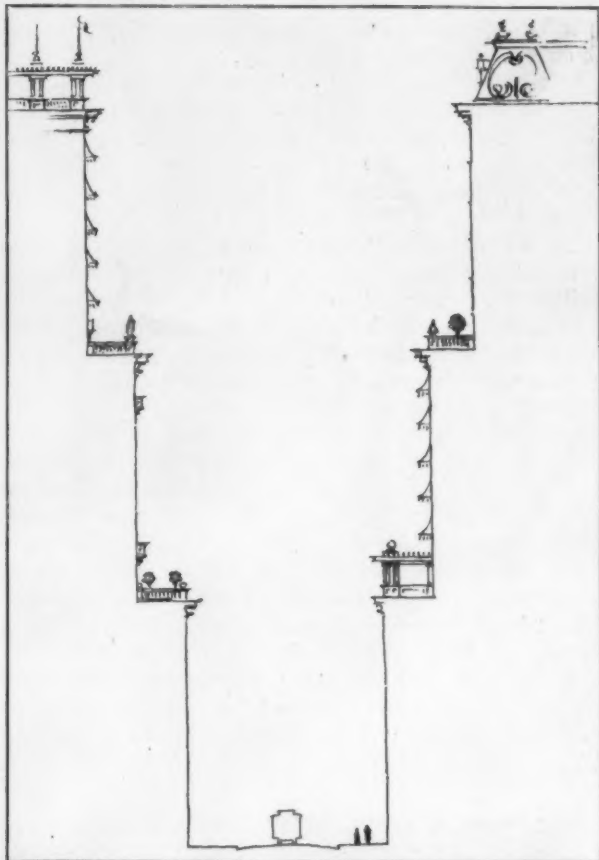
I am not prepared to say that an absolute limit of height would not be the ideal solution of the whole problem. The segregation and centralization of business activities would then be in a lateral instead of in a perpendicular plane. Centers of government, of art, of trade—and of the other component parts of urban life—would absorb entire sections of the city, crowd out the undesirable residential districts and drive the majority of the people from alleys, slums, and tenements into the outskirts, or suburbs, where they might lead a more healthful and rational existence. Should not this be the normal trend of our civilization?

Nevertheless I assume that in the further building up of our American cities the spirit of rampant commercialism will prevail to the extent that no flat, fixed and final limit of height for all buildings will ever be generally accepted.

This then would dispose of the question of a uniform cornice, or capping line. But the resulting irregularity of sky-line would produce a more picturesque



THE "CLOSING IN" PROCESS IN NEW YORK—LOOKING EAST ON LIBERTY STREET TOWARDS THE SINGER BUILDING.



A STREET SECTION THAT WOULD BE PRODUCED BY "STEPPED FACADES." THE STREET, HOWEVER, GAINS NO WIDTH.

effect, and under the scheme which I shall propose it would certainly be more co-related to the perpendicular facial treatment than to an absolutely continuous front. The much-to-be-hoped-for Art Commission of each city might, in addition, insist upon a distinct line of ornamentation, at a given height, such as moulded courses, a frieze, entablature or other similar treatment.

But even without an absolute level of height the tendency previously mentioned would obtain to a certain extent as, indiscriminate expansion in height being prohibited, increased lateral expansion will be bound to take place.

This is a very potent reason for curtailing the skyscraper "privilege" but one which brings it within the realm of political economy with which it is not my present province to deal.

Needless to say there would be no lack of light and air around the highest building in the world if it could be erected by itself or if not planted in too close proximity to another like it. When they are erected too close together a present day street is produced.

Since it seems that we must have high buildings let us be able to control them. Since we should have wider streets let us therefore make the height of the building and the width of the street interdependent, proportioning one to the other in such a manner that as the high buildings go up on the opposite sides of

the street they must be made to keep farther apart than the low ones.

In order to accomplish this twofold result I propose that the owner of any piece of ground who wishes to erect thereon a high building shall be compelled to dedicate to the city a portion of that property facing the street, for which, of course, the city would have to pay. This means that it is but taken over and paid for by the people who will have to use the street and who will also occupy the building. Any owner who contemplates erecting on any given street a building which by its very size and nature will attract more people and more business to that particular portion of the street than it can reasonably be expected to accommodate, or worse still than it actually will accommodate, should be made to furnish a somewhat adequate amount of space, or rendezvous, in front of it.

Of course the theoretical method for providing the increased width of streets and for supplying the additional amount of light and air would be to push back all buildings bodily till the streets were wide enough. Even were this possible of accomplishment it would work injustice to all owners whose buildings were low and who were not therefore contributing to the condition which would make such drastic measures necessary.

But the *modus operandi* of my proposed scheme would insure the modernizing of our streets without detriment to the interests of any individual.

I would limit the initial height, that is to say, the maximum height at the present regularly established building line, to one and a quarter times the width of the street. This would give, on a street fifty feet in width, a $62\frac{1}{2}$ -foot high building (if erected at the usual building line), which would be equivalent to a six-story building used for residential or office purposes, or a five-story light manufacturing establishment. On streets which were sixty feet wide, the height of the building, if erected on the normal building line, could be 75 feet, or just about one story higher. The buildings on the line, therefore, would be as high as the full width of the street plus one sidewalk, as the sidewalks of all these streets are usually about one-quarter the width of the street.



A STUDY IN SKY AND FRONT LINES
HIGH STREET

OXFORD, ENG.



A STUDY IN SKY AND FRONT LINES
GRAND CANAL VENICE

But any building taller than this initial height must be so set back that the cornice or top of its perpendicular face shall not extend above an imaginary line which might be called the "building and height line." To determine this, consider a line which is the hypotenuse of a right angle triangle, the base of which is the width of the minimum sidewalk (or its equivalent) and the vertical side of which is the regularly established building line just mentioned as $1\frac{1}{4}$ times as high as the street is wide.

Now if this imaginary diagonal be drawn from the curb of any of these streets to the top of any building which is the limit of height on the normal building line and continued into space it becomes the line of restriction just mentioned. It is thus apparent that to go up one must go back. This scheme therefore forces the entire perpendicular face of the building back from the curb in a fixed proportion to each additional story the building may go up—which can roughly be figured upon as a two foot increase in the width of the sidewalk for each story above the initial height. Thus it also reduces the area of every building in proportion to every story in height, and while it does not absolutely prohibit high buildings, the loss of space entailed by this ever-increasing reduction will most effectually discourage their erection.

The operation of this scheme would be to automatically and surely, though gradually, accomplish the absolute reconstruction of our cities, each in accordance with its own particular impulses and requirements. Assuming that the moderately high buildings will occur chiefly in response to the law of supply and demand and therefore in the most developed quarters, it is not conceivable that the low buildings will remain for ever among the high ones, occupying space which has been made more valuable by the adjoining owners' inability to project their buildings to an inordinate height.

As each low building gives way to a higher one, some in five years from now, some in ten, some in thirty, the higher buildings will go back to take their places among their neighbors on the new line of progress, and *ipso facto* we shall have the wider streets where wider streets are needed. If in other streets no increase in population or occupation has taken place, naturally the high buildings will not have been erected, set backs have not occurred and the streets will not have been made wider because there was no real need for it.

It is obvious also that this process of evolution could be taking place in different parts of the same street at the same time. Thus the least used part of a street

under prevailing local conditions might remain comparatively narrow while another portion would become built up and wider automatically.

This is only beginning to-day to care for the future. And if, for instance, the possibly irregular frontal line be deemed objectionable from an æsthetic or administrative standpoint it need be borne with by one generation only as a concession to the requirements of the next.

As an illustration of this fact let me describe what has actually taken place in the city of Philadelphia within the past twenty-five years or so. Even as long ago as that and much before the question of height had to be reckoned with, this very subject of widening streets was brought up. An energetic and non-partisan organization of public spirited citizens known as the Municipal League, headed among others by Mr. Joshua L. Baily (who is still living), was instrumental in having the City Councils pass an ordinance to increase the width of Chestnut Street, one of the principal business streets and a great thoroughfare, from fifty to sixty feet. How? By providing that all buildings altered or erected after the passage of the ordinance should be set back five feet behind all other buildings existing on the old line. What is the result? To-day, with a few isolated and therefore pronounced projections (which are but temporary and the speedy removal of which should be urged), the street is of a uniform



A STUDY IN SKY AND FRONT LINES
BROAD STREET, N. Y. LOOKING NORTH



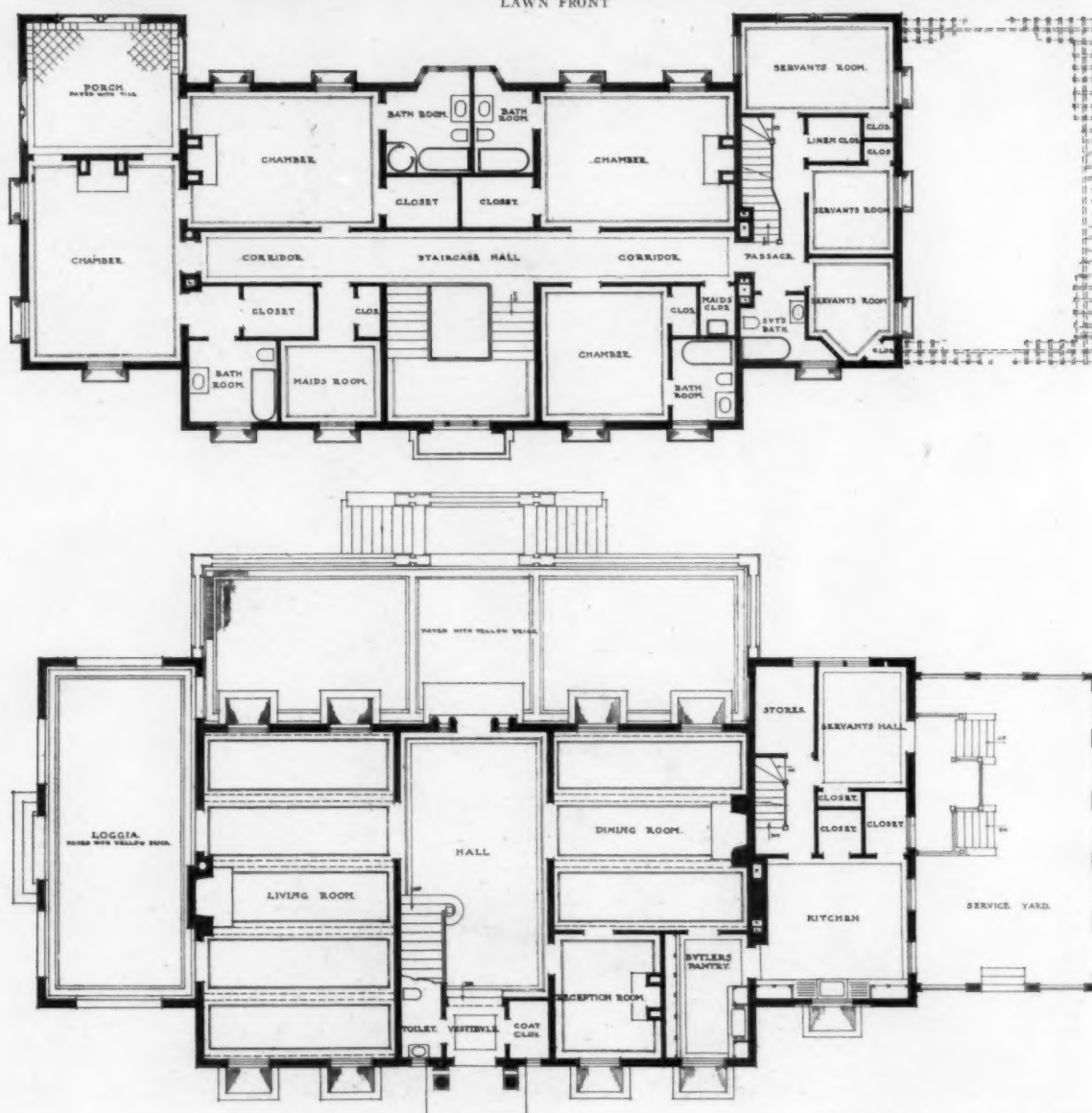
HOUSE OF DANIEL BACON, ESQ.
ARDSLEY-ON-THE-HUDSON, N. Y.

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LAWN FRONT



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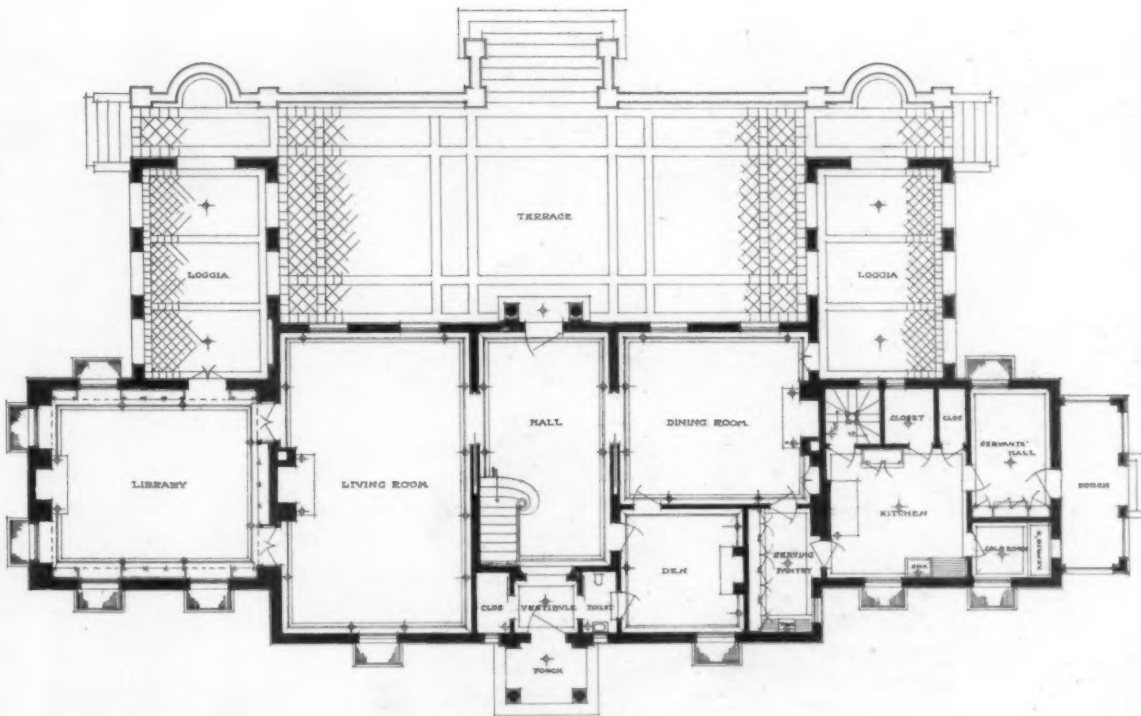
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SECOND FLOOR PLAN
SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"

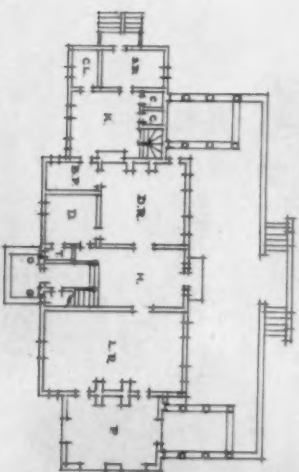
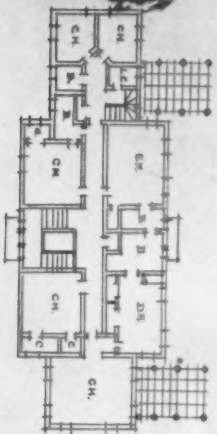
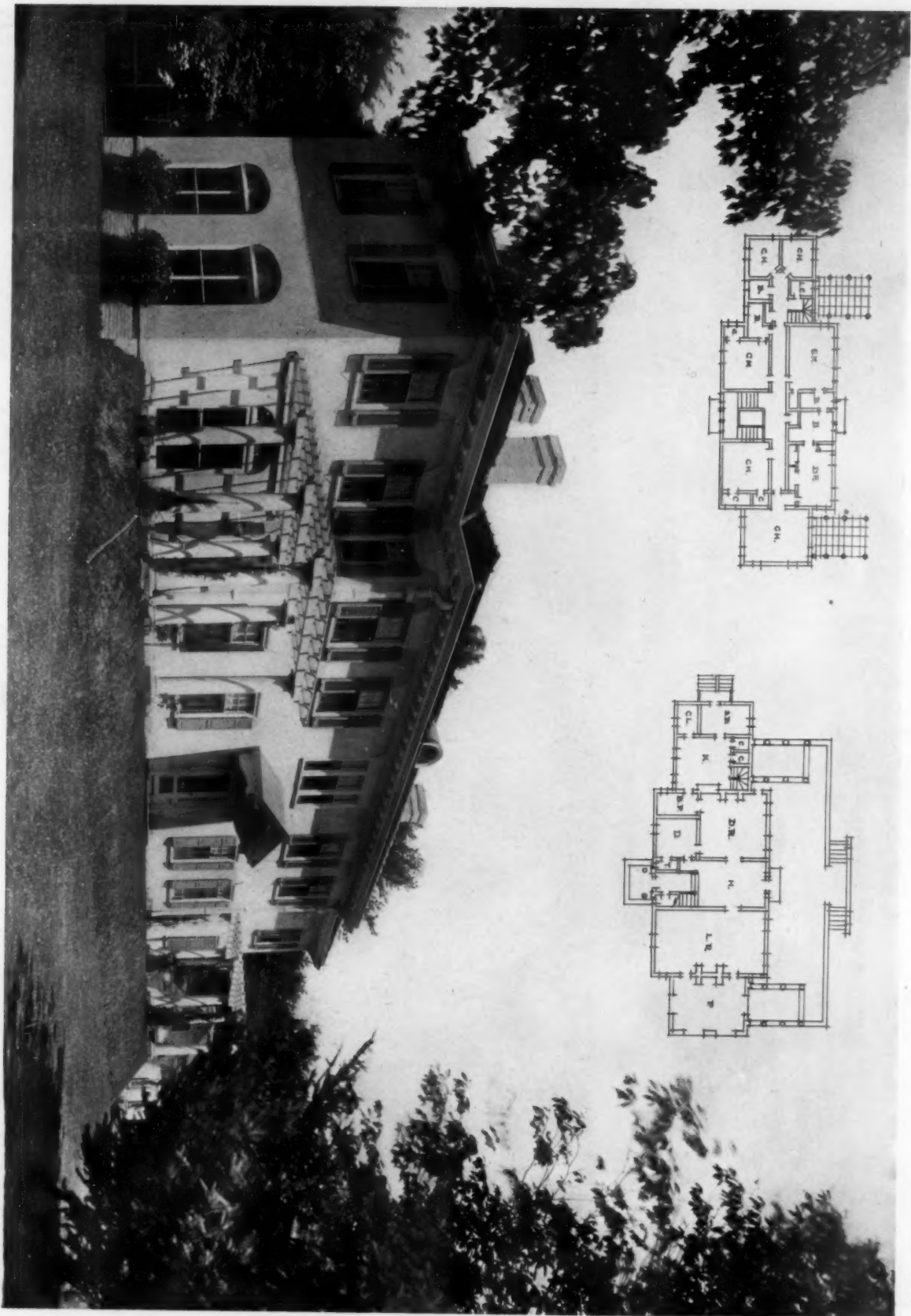


FIRST FLOOR PLAN
SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"

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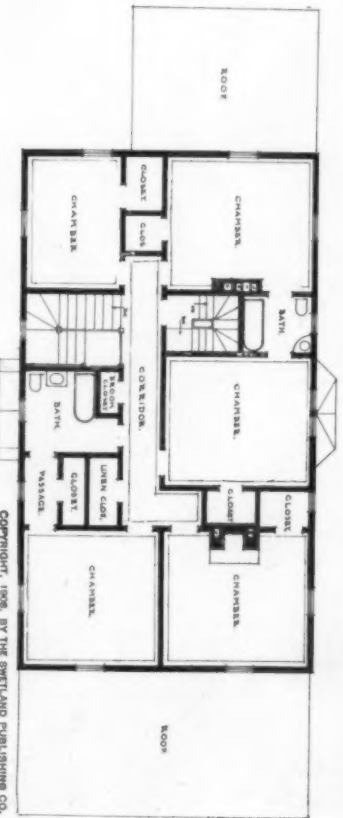
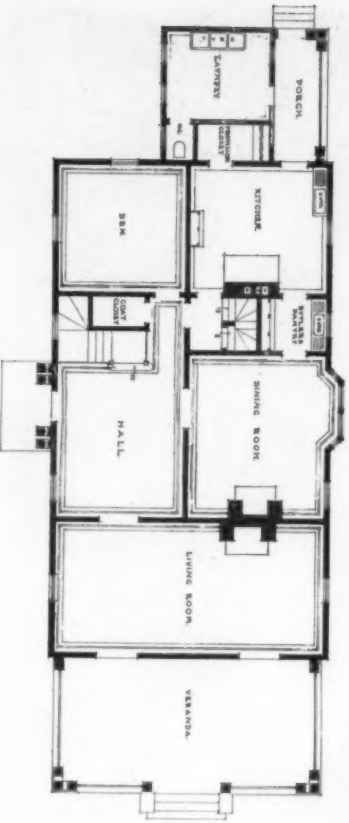
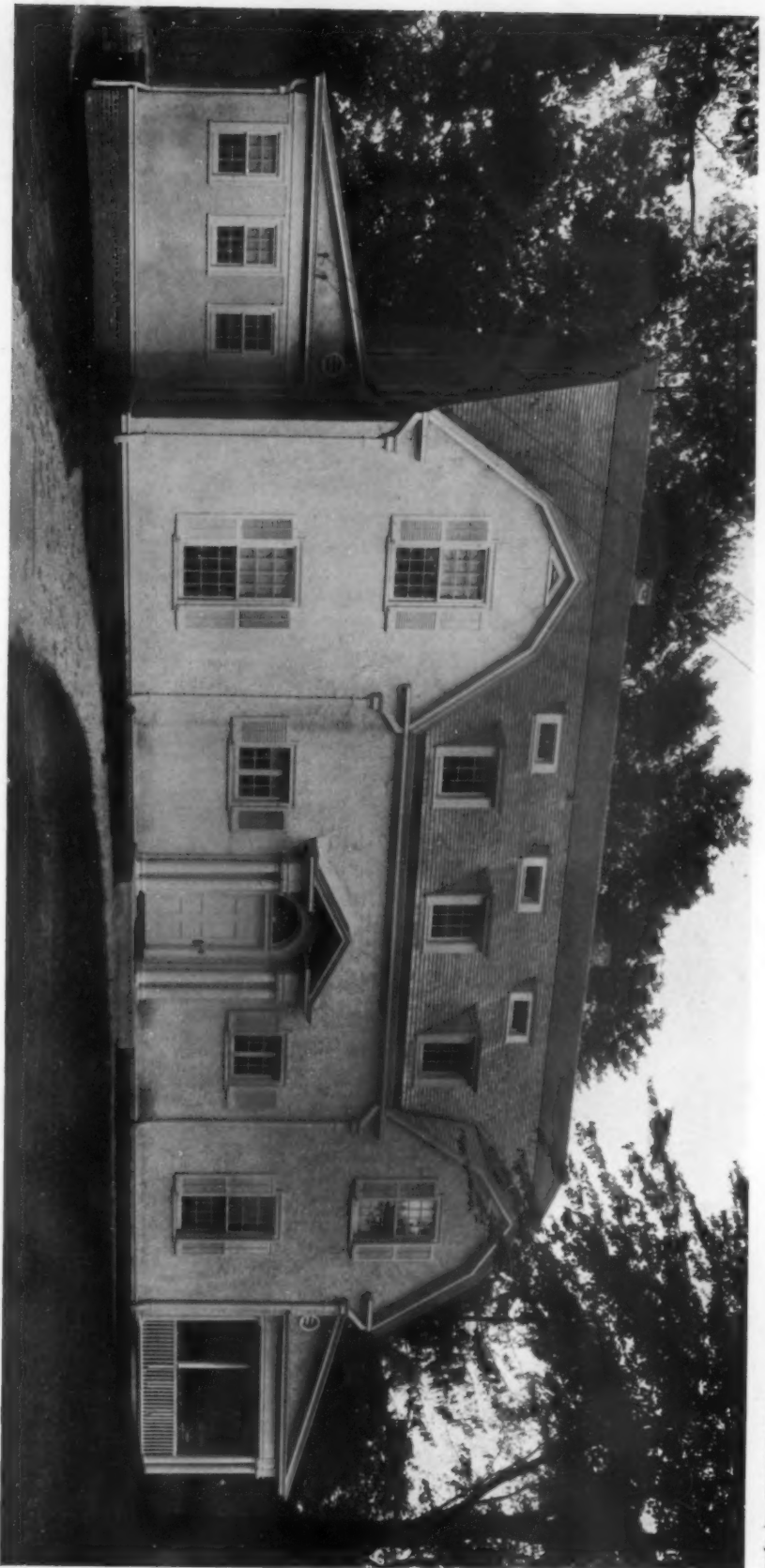
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TERRACE FRONT

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THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

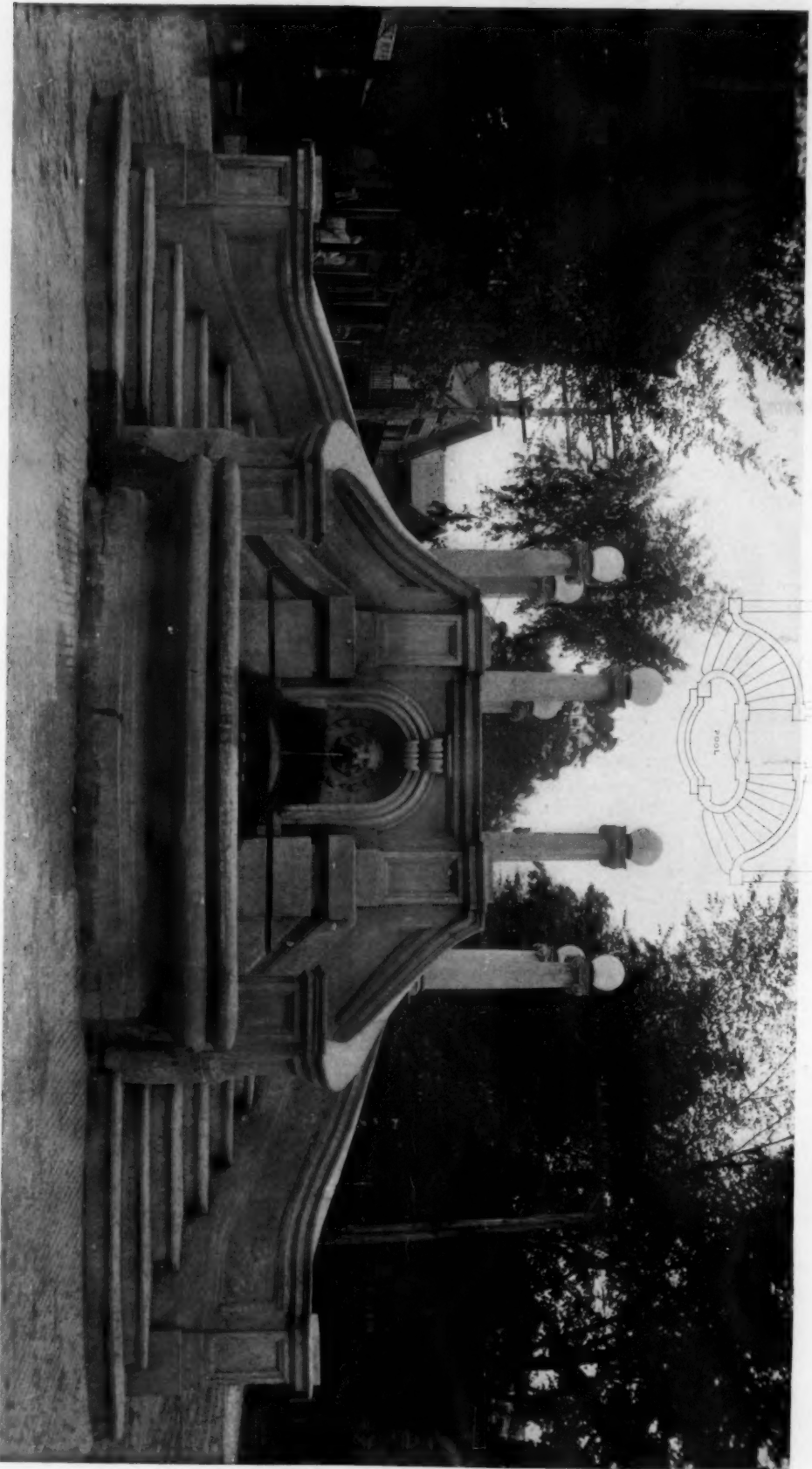
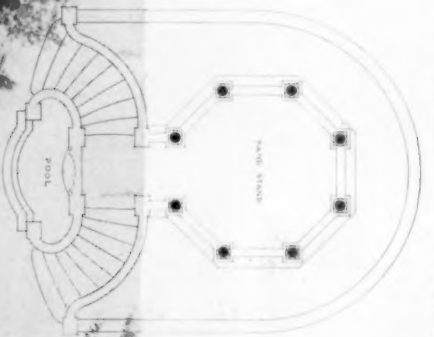
NOVEMBER 18, 1908



A HOUSE AT
PELHAM MANOR, N. Y.

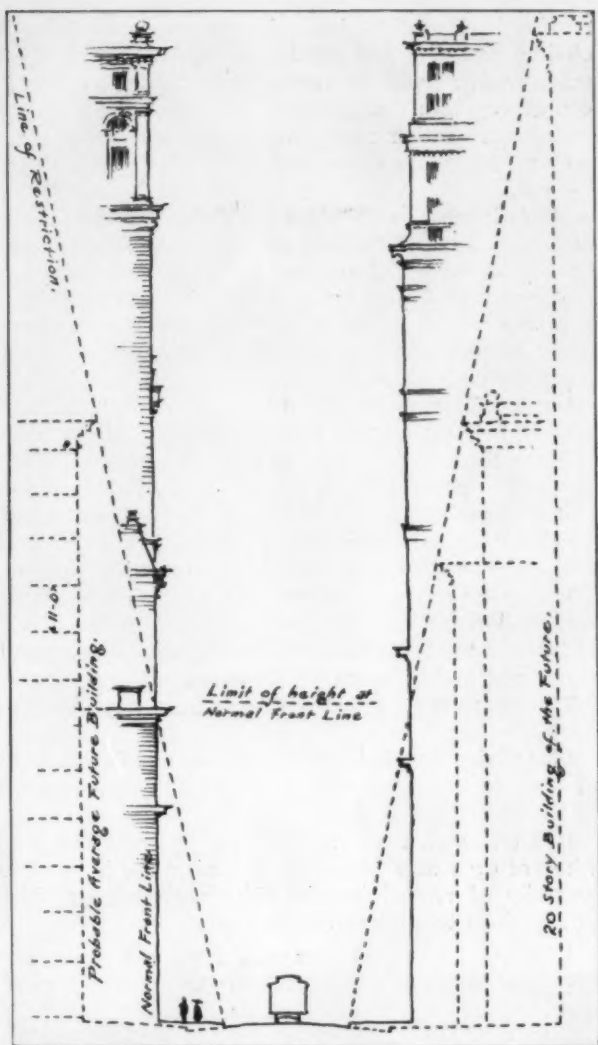
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CONCRETE BAND STAND
PORT HENRY, N. Y.

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SOLID LINES SHOW POSSIBLE SECTION OF AN OLD STREET AT THE PRESENT DAY. DOTTED LINES SHOW A FUTURE DEVELOPMENT.

width of sixty feet. And to-day these very men (who by their persistent efforts secured this boon for the city), and all other far-seeing citizens for that matter, are agreed that the street should be much wider than it now is. As a concrete evidence of this fact the plans prepared by the municipal authorities of Philadelphia for all new portions of the city disclose a sixty foot street as the general width, with the principal streets seventy and eighty feet—and these are now laid out across farm lands!

In the face of the great opposition which the original proposal for widening Chestnut Street had to overcome, and the lawsuits which threatened it, there was absolutely no hope for any additional increase at that time. Nor to-day would there be much hope for any proposition which did not look toward a *gradual* increasing of the width of the old streets with the compensation held out of the opportunity to go up by so doing where the others on the line must stay down.

I should have mentioned in connection with the widening of Chestnut Street that in two instances no buildings in two particular "blocks" were rebuilt, so

that, after the remainder of the street became the increased width, the presence of these two encroaching blocks was intolerable and they were by specific ordinance compelled to rebuild their front on the new line, for which the city paid the damages.

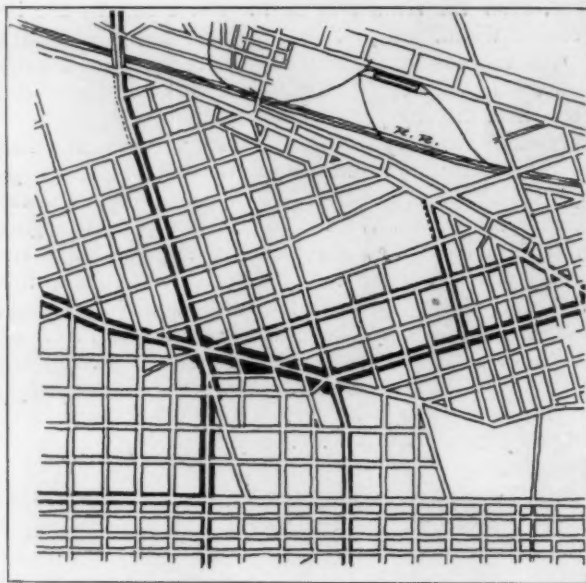
Similar arbitrary and fixed rules for the widening of other streets in Philadelphia as new buildings go up have since been provided for by ordinance, as in the case of one street, Walnut (which is rapidly changing from a residential to a commercial street). It is expressly stated that the widening process shall not at this time extend beyond a certain street, Twenty-second, and shall begin only above a certain street, Fifth—as below that the possibilities of its becoming congested have so far seemed remote. However, with subways, river tunnels and other transit facilities no man may prophesy what changes in a city map may rapidly be wrought.

Just before this writing the Town Council of Manchester, England, adopted new regulations making a clear distinction between "main" streets and others by stating that main roads must be fifty feet wide instead of thirty-six as heretofore, and providing that hereafter all new streets shall be at least six feet wider than the minimum width previously obtaining. The present width of the average street in our largest American cities, while not as great as it in most cases should be to provide for the business and traffic upon it, is nevertheless about adequate to care for the human contents of buildings whose height does not exceed five, six, or seven stories, according to the height of ceilings and uses.

This has led me to fix upon a height equal to one and one-quarter the width of the street at the normal



A STUDY IN SKY AND FRONT LINES
CHESTNUT STREET PHILADELPHIA, PA.



HEAVY BLACK LINES WOULD INDICATE STREETS WHICH HAD BECOME "MAIN STREETS" AND ON WHICH THE HIGHEST BUILDINGS WOULD OCCUR.

building line. Boston, alone, so far as I have been able to learn, of American cities has a limit of height, which is placed at two and one-half times the width of the street. London, Buenos-Ayres, Paris and other very large cities are not afraid of the land owners or builders or of the consequences to themselves and so do not permit of even this height nor more than a height equal to the width of the street, with certain exceptions. Indeed one prominent London architect has written me that he is in favor of the regulation proposed by Sir Christopher Wren which was that the buildings on opposite sides of the street should not, if laid flat on their faces, *overlap*—this would mean that they must be only as high as one-half the width of the street! This is of course entirely too low in our country. On the other hand in New York the Commission which has been considering the Revision of the Building Code has just reported to the Board of Aldermen and recommended a height of not more than 300 feet on certain of the widest streets and on streets less than 45 feet in width a height not to exceed 135 feet. How the times do change! And as to the height recommended by another committee for one-quarter of the area of the lot—there is nothing to stop the ascension but sky-pressure.

In closing I wish to say that while practical considerations have been my aim within the limitations of this short discussion I have not treated of many of the details connected with the problem, being at this time concerned exclusively with the major premise. The treatment prescribed for buildings on side and rear streets or for streets other than main highways where the same necessity does not exist for wider sidewalks or roadways has also been left for later discussion. That all walls of any building shall be entirely within the lines of the property it occupies and that every exposed side shall be treated "architecturally" is recommended but not here considered. That the expense of treating any walls exposed by an owner's

moving back shall be borne by the owner so doing is obvious and this rule obtains to-day. Whether these same walls should be treated for the time being in conformity with the newest or the oldest building is a matter for further reflection. These and many other features are minor points, which require separate working out.

The widening of the sidewalks on most streets, while easier of accomplishment, is more important in the first year of readjustment than the increasing of the roadway, though it is certain that within a generation or two the curbs will also be moved apart. There would be in front of tall or separated buildings, especially on boulevards and other avenues of this character, excellent opportunities for grass and "parking," even including trees. It would be possible also to provide for the introduction of balustrades, terraces, statuary and ornamental features for water, light, subway exits, entrances and ventilators, as well as for public conveniences and many other such artistic and practical necessities as our city authorities are wont to disregard. They can of course be excused to a certain extent for their failure to provide these facilities for they have fallen into the habit of not expecting to find space for them, and besides some of these are requirements of but comparatively recent significance in city development.

Our Civic Commissioners of the future will take heed of these opportunities with an eye to the practical, even in the utilization of electric illumination as a preventive of crime, that will astonish the "powers that be," who are even now beginning to realize the imperative necessity of remoulding the older parts of our cities to suit them to modern requirements.



CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO, SHOWING HOW THE U. S. GOVERNMENT SET BACK THE POST-OFFICE TO PROVIDE ADEQUATE SIDEWALKS.



CORPORATION STREET BIRMINGHAM, ENG
A WELL PROPORTIONED STREET, THOUGH THE SIDEWALKS
MIGHT BE STILL WIDER.

With half an eye to the future it must be obvious that those cities will be wisest which most squarely meet the issue and soonest provide for their readjustment.

Recent Legal Decisions

PRACTISING WITHOUT A CERTIFICATE

In proceedings on habeas corpus by a person arrested, charged with practicing the profession of architecture without a certificate from the State Board of Architecture, the constitutionality of the act of the California legislature of March 23, 1901 (St. 1901, p. 641, c. 212), was passed upon by the Supreme Court of California. The statute provides that the State Board of Architecture appointed, under the act, by the Governor of the State, shall grant certificates to practice upon an examination of applicants therefor, and that the board shall "formulate and adopt a code of rules and regulations for its government in the examination of applicants," and makes it a misdemeanor, punishable by fine, for any person to practice in the State without a certificate, with the exception, that any person may make plans for his own buildings or furnish plans for other persons provided he inform them that he is not a certificated architect. The statute was held not to be in violation of the Constitution of the State as granting special privileges and immunities to some of the class which were not granted to all. It was also held that the act was not void because the legislature had provided no standard of proficiency nor prescribed any rules under which the qualifications of an applicant could be determined. If the board should adopt rules which were not uniform, or which were discriminating

or unreasonable, that would not invalidate the act; it would simply be a violation of its provisions, since it is implied in the grant of authority to the board, although not expressly stated in the act, that the power shall be exercised reasonably and fairly. The remedy for such a violation of duty by the board would be by an application to the court under some proper proceeding for relief. The legislature itself is not obliged to fix the standard of excellence or knowledge which the applicant shall be required to possess, but may leave such requirements to the sound discretion of the board, which will be accountable in the courts for any abuse or unjust exercise thereof.—*Ex-parte McManus*, Supreme Court of California, 90 Pacific, 703.

COMMISSION CONTINGENT ON CONTRACT BEING MADE

Where an owner employed an architect to draw the plans and specifications for a house which the former proposed to have erected, and also to superintend the construction, in the event a contract for the construction should be made, the owner to pay the architect for such superintendence 5 per cent. on the amount of the lowest bid received, the owner was held not liable in the event of his failing to get a satisfactory bid and constructing the building himself.—*Loftus v. Green*, Court of Texas Civil Appeals, 104 Southwestern Reporter, 396.



ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, N. Y., AND THE ST. PAUL AND PARK ROW BUILDINGS. THE DESIRABILITY OF TREATING ALL SIDES ARCHITECTURALLY IS EVIDENT

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ILLUSTRATIONS:

The work of Oswald C. Hering, Architect (8 pages).

Additional:

Terrace and garden views, house of Butler Sheldon,
Esq., Columbus, Ohio.

WITH the uncertainties incident to a presidential election disposed of, it would seem that the last obstacle in the way of a complete resumption of normal or even greater building activity had been disposed of. In fact while it is not, perhaps, surprising that a good many projects partially formulated have been held over until after election, there can scarcely be any doubt that with conditions as they are at present and the possibility of changes, that would appreciably disturb them remote, a period of unprecedented building activity is imminent. We can scarcely hope, however, that the present unusual opportunities for economical and safe investment in building enterprises will continue indefinitely. The inevitable demand affecting both labor and material will unquestionably increase the cost of building very shortly, and to those who are prepared to promptly take advantage of the favorable conditions now existing, will the greatest reward be given.

THE insistent need of further study and consideration before taking definite action on the report of the Building Code Revision Commission designed to regulate the height of future New York buildings was amply demonstrated at the public hearing held before the Board of Aldermen, November sixth. Almost without exception the speakers were opposed to the hori-

zontal limitation of heights recommended by the Commission, and while there were differences of opinion evident as to details, it might be said that the plan of terracing back both from street and lot lines appeared to be favored by the majority of those present who were prepared to commit themselves. Elsewhere in this issue is presented a concrete expression of this plan of construction as developed by Mr. D. Knickerbacker Boyd. Unquestionably there are many attractive features to the scheme, and that many of the almost intolerable conditions fostered by the present laws which practically permit unrestricted building in New York would be remedied by its adoption in some form is undeniable. However, we are inclined to agree with one of the speakers at the recent hearing who stated that he considered the subject so important that it should be threshed out fully and completely, even if it required ten years to do so, to the end that the final solution prove adequate and satisfying. While it would probably not be difficult to select from among the plans already suggested that one offering the wisest solution of the problem, it is by no means certain or even probable that further study and consideration will not result in the development of a plan offering greater relief and exacting fewer penalties than any yet proposed.

WHAT would appear to be a most important extension of the structural materials investigations which have been carried on by the Government for several years has recently been determined upon. These investigations, as is generally known, have had for their object the determination of the nature and extent of the materials available for use in the construction of Federal buildings and the manner in which they can be used to obtain maximum efficiency. The proposed extension in this work will include investigations of clays and clay products undertaken by the United States Geological Survey, Technological Branch. The ever-increasing scarcity of wood renders self-apparent the fact that at no distant day a substitute for this most useful material of construction must of necessity be produced. With this necessity in prospect the investigation of clay products is about to be undertaken, and the results will be awaited with keen interest. A full investigation of this material will undoubtedly embrace a consideration of manufacturing problems and it is to be hoped that greater perfection will be made possible by their solution. While there exist beyond question many and undeniably great advantages peculiar to clay products as materials of construction, there have been noted from earliest times certain defects, whose presence can scarcely be detected before use of the material, and the effects of which are ruinously injurious. Probably efflorescence appearing on brickwork has caused more annoyance and expense and marred the appearance of more structures than any other one defect of the material. If the government experts succeed in infallibly overcoming this fault or imperfection without unduly increasing the cost of the material great benefit to the clay products industry will inevitably accrue, and if some form of the material were evolved that could fairly be considered a substitute for wood, the result would be little less than revolutionary.

Current News

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE PHILADELPHIA CHAPTER, AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS, HELD OCTOBER 30, 1908.

We regret that lack of space will not permit us to print in full the report of the meeting of this Chapter, as it presents in an instructive way a suggestion as to how valuable chapter work may be made to the profession at large.

This meeting was opened by the president, Mr. David Knickerbacker Boyd, who in the course of his address said as follows:

"The members at large will appreciate the force of my remarks more fully after this night when they have heard, through the various spokesmen, of what has been done by our committees. Of work which has not only been undertaken but actually accomplished by fifteen committees, comprising a total of fifty-eight positions filled by thirty-five different men out of a total membership of little more than eighty. In other words, nearly half of our membership is actually in harness working for the other half of the membership and for the *whole* of the profession. And after all, gentlemen, in the last analysis—and I say it without the slightest disparagement—these men who are doing so much to help us all are but working for themselves. The kernel of the whole matter is that he helps himself best who helps others. If we as a body are to correct any abuses or to accomplish any reforms we must first amount to something as individuals, and we must stand shoulder to shoulder, working and fighting for each other. We must present a united front and move in a solid phalanx as we keep up our march in the line of progress.

"One of the most immediate functions we have to perform is to educate the public to a better understanding of our work and a better appreciation of what is really good in architecture. After they get to know us better and feel that we all stand together for what is right, and when they realize that we are safe and sane people to do business with it will be easier for us to teach them that the ethics of our profession are but the ethics of common sense—which means a 'square deal' for all, to use a coined expression.

"Another great work we have before us if we undertake it (and undertake it we must) is to do our duty to the younger men—the future members of our profession and of our Institute. We must not only set them an example but we must take off our coats and get down to the board with them, or else we must address them from the results of our experience, which while so dearly bought and so lightly appreciated, will some day, through our very efforts, receive its just reward.

"I submit to you the suggestion that our Committee on the Preservation of Historic Structures seek the co-operation of our city government in establishing at our Municipal Building suitable quarters for a permanent Hall of Records. Our committee would gladly aid in securing authentic models, drawings and wherever possible photographs of all of our buildings or other works

past and present which are worthy of reproduction and perpetuation by indelible means as records of our progress and achievements. Pictures could be made at periodical intervals to show the development of our principal streets and to illustrate our civic growth.

"For ourselves we should prepare a history of our profession in this city. The record of this chapter and of its prominent members in the past should not only be written but should be printed and preserved. You will be pleased to know that our secretary is already engaged upon the beginning of this arduous task."

To indicate the scope and activity of this Chapter it is only necessary to set down a list of the various committees, all of which presented very full reports at this meeting. We reprint such extracts of these reports as are of general and not purely local interest.

The list of committees is as follows: Executive, Admissions, Public Information, Education, Programme, Competitions, Affiliated Societies, New Membership, Municipal Improvements, Legislation, Arbitration and Practice, Registration of Architects, Standard Specifications and Contracts, and Drawings and Specifications. The report of the Committee on Education was in part as follows:

"The Committee on Education and Programme has thought it convenient to separate the Report on Education from the Report on Programme.

"In discussing the form of this report on education, your committee has felt the necessity of touching upon many subjects of general interest; to discuss, for instance, the definition of architectural education, what the wishes of the profession are in this regard, what reforms should be effected in our present system—subjects of great importance, but requiring careful handling if one is not to incur the risk of superficiality.

"We were, for instance, led to analyze closely the recommendations contained in the report of the Committee on Education of the American Institute of Architects and the report of the Committee on Education of the Architectural League of America. In some cases we had to differ so radically with the conclusions of these papers, that we have thought it advisable to explain on what arguments our convictions are based. It is for this reason that we ask you to devote one meeting entirely to the discussion of subjects pertaining to education, and will therefore confine our reports to present conditions in Philadelphia.

"These conditions are more than encouraging and never has our city been nearer to becoming the center of architectural education in this country.

"The atelier system advocated by the profession has taken a very promising turn in this city. This year we have three ateliers: The T Square Atelier, under the direction of Mr. Zantzinger; the University Atelier, under the direction of Mr. Cret, and the Drexel Institute Atelier, under the direction of Mr. Paul A. Davis. Although this division may at first look as if it were detrimental to each individual group, we think that in the end it will become extremely beneficial. We know that

the Beaux Arts Society contemplates the formation of local groups to overcome the difficulty of judging too large a number of problems in one evening. When this scheme is carried out, Philadelphia will be ready more than any other city, with the exception of New York, to become a center of architectural education.

"These ateliers give an excellent architectural education in so far as design is concerned. The lack of general education of many of their pupils is a serious problem, as it seems difficult to do more than convince the pupils that they need this general education. It is the task of the men in charge of the ateliers, of elementary schools and of architects employing young men, to encourage the draftsmen to complete their general education. Some of them will find their way to a university training; for the others it is the duty of the Committee on Education to call their attention to the needs of training, both in general and professional cultivation.

"In short, we find the necessity of the chapter's making a special study of architectural education in consultation with men having some knowledge of its practical side. This study would afterward take the form of a report, embodying the ideas of the chapter, and such a contribution would undoubtedly be very valuable to men interested in these questions. It would have more weight than a mere expression of personal opinion, as is the case in the majority of such reports, even adopted by a congress in the enthusiasm of a public meeting and without sufficient time to understand their meaning or consequence."

The Committee on Municipal Improvement presented a most complete report, showing active participation on the part of this chapter on every vital phase of the city beautiful, and what is of greater importance, reported substantial progress in the inauguration and development of suggestive reforms.

The following extracts from this committee's report are of general interest:

"The use of concrete in bridge construction has proved, where the clearance is sufficient, much more satisfactory architecturally than the plate girder, or steel truss, though even in this class of bridge, attention is being given to the design of wing walls and abutments, as well as to spacing of stiffeners, etc., in such manner as to give at least some symmetry to the design.

"While concrete lends itself readily to various architectural forms no small part of the beauty of some of the structures is due to the fact that a great deal of attention is paid to the texture of the surface, a great variety of effects being obtainable by the selection of different aggregates for the surface concrete.

"The bridge at Walnut Lane over the Wissahickon is, of course, the finest of its kind in the city, and it has the distinction of having the greatest concrete span in the world at the present time, the center arch being 233 feet in the clear. Lack of funds precludes the use of much ornament and the use of relief work is not particularly successful in this material, outline and surface being the factor that count for most."

"Your committee would strongly urge its successors to bring some effort to bear with the authorities to procure the erection of public conveniences both in the city and the parks, accommodations at present being absurdly inadequate. Probably no city of any im-

portance is so wanting in this respect as Philadelphia, and yet many places exist where they could be conveniently and inconspicuously located, without detriment to the neighborhood."

In the course of the report of the Committee on Legislation, the following recommendation is of interest:

"Some correspondence between the chief factory inspector and our president concerning the enactment and enforcement of more stringent building laws to affect all building throughout the State was carefully considered by this committee and we respectfully recommend that this body should not attempt, except in special instances, to originate legislation of this character but should rather watch such bills as may be presented and vigorously support or condemn them as the case may be, and in as public a manner as possible."

That the Philadelphia Chapter is alive to the value of prompt and concerted action in securing in some permanent form a record of our fast-vanishing landmarks is shown by this section of the report of the Committee on Legislation:

"Of other legislation which has been considered by your committee we found the Art Jury Bill was being considered by another committee on which the chapter was ably represented by our president. The question of legislation requiring the registration or licensing of architects was also before another committee.

"A commission appointed by the Legislature of the State of New Jersey has commissioned members of our chapter to restore an ancient landmark of that State, and it would seem as though Pennsylvania might profit by the example. We have many such buildings which are rapidly disappearing, and although the Revolutionary Societies are taking an interest in some of them, this chapter might, by enlarging the duties of some of our committees, do something to interest the Legislature of Pennsylvania in the restoration and preservation of such buildings as were intimately associated with the early history of the Commonwealth."

The report of the Committee on Registration of Architects was as follows:

"Your Committee on the Registration of Architects after meeting many times during this and the past year, believes that a law for the licensing of architects in the State of Pennsylvania would not only benefit the people at large, but would raise the standard of architectural practice in the State. Its reasons for this attitude are expressed in the 1907 report of the American Institute Committee on the Registration of Architects, Mr. W. B. Ittner, chairman, an extract from which is as follows:

"In consideration of all these reasons your committee has come to the conclusion that the licensing of architects is not a subject on which the American Institute of Architects should take any official action, but that the whole matter should be recommended to the chapters in the several States, and that the chapters should first carefully consider whether there is a necessity for regulating the profession of architecture in their States, and if they do, that they should first enlist the assistance of those who are most immediately interested in having protection from the acts of incompetent, reckless and dishonest architects; that such chapters should act simply as advisory bodies and should not appear before their legislatures as supplicants for such laws,

but rather for the purpose of furnishing information when the same is desired."

"It, therefore, respectfully suggests that a committee of this chapter be appointed to consider how best to have such a law presented to the Legislature for enactment on behalf of the public to whom it will be of the greatest import. If such committee should succeed in interesting the public in this matter, the chapter will be in a position to assist in drawing up a code of license laws and to see that it is properly presented to the Legislature."

The election of officers at this meeting, as announced in our issue of November 18, resulted in the unanimous re-election of Mr. D. K. Boyd as president, and the following; First Vice-President, Wm. D. Hewitt, Second Vice-President, Milton B. Medary; Secretary, Arnold H. Moses; Treasurer, Charles L. Borie, Jr.

ILLINOIS CHAPTER, WITH CONCURRENCE OF ARCHITECTURAL CLUB, WILL GIVE GOLD MEDAL FOR MOST MERITORIOUS ARCHITECTURAL COMPOSITION.

At the meeting of the Illinois Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, recently, it was voted to re-establish the award of the Chapter's gold medal in connection with the annual exhibition of the Chicago Architectural Club at the Art Institute, Chicago. The program for the award has been adopted as follows:

The gold medal of the Illinois Chapter, American Institute of Architects, shall hereafter, with the concurrence of the Chicago Architectural Club, be annually awarded to the designer or designers of a building represented in the annual exhibition of the Chicago Architectural Club, the conditions accompanying the proposed award being as follows:

That any architectural work in the State of Illinois, if completed within five years previous to the date of exhibition, may be offered for consideration.

That the architect or architects who designed the work, in order to be eligible to award, must present for exhibition one or more photographs of the executed work, also one or more drawings, including a small scale plan, and shall submit to the jury such working drawings of the structure as they may desire to examine. Any work represented in the exhibit may be eligible for consideration by the jury provided that at least a plan and also a photograph of the executed work shall be brought before the jury on their request. Only architects or firms of architects maintaining offices in the State of Illinois will be eligible to the award.

That an architect or firm of architects to whom this medal may be awarded once shall be ineligible for a future award.

That the medal shall be accompanied by a certificate setting forth the name of the completed structure which formed the basis of the award, together with the considerations which in the opinion of the jury characterized the structure as worthy of the award.

That the jury shall consist of seven architects, one the president of the Chicago Agricultural Club, one the president of the Illinois Chapter, and five architects appointed by the Illinois Chapter.

That one medal only shall be awarded each year, and

four members of the jury voting for the author or authors of the same work shall be necessary to an award, and that no award shall be made if in the opinion of the jury no work presented is sufficiently meritorious.

SAN FRANCISCO ARCHITECTS FILE CLAIMS FOR SERVICES RENDERED CITY.

An unusual situation, and one of interest to architects, is created by the action of the City Attorney of San Francisco, Cal., who, it is stated, has refused to endorse the action of his predecessor with reference to plans accepted and filed with the city, for proposed school houses, under the provisions of a former bond issue. M. J. Lyons, architect, has filed a demand for payment for plans filed, and as this demand has been refused, it is reported that the case, as a test, will probably be taken into the courts for decision.

THE WASHINGTON ARCHITECTURAL CLUB TO BUILD A NEW CLUB HOUSE.

At a recent meeting of the Washington Architectural Club a sinking fund for the purpose of erecting a home for the club was started.

The prize of \$50 offered by this club for the utilization of the columns removed from the front of the Treasury building, was awarded to Mr. George Oakley Totten. These columns will form a colonnade to be erected in Potomac Park.

Mr. Totten announced that he would contribute the amount of the prize to the sinking fund.

The plan of Assistant Attorney-General Russell for the beautification of Washington was approved by the club. A committee on legislation and civic improvement, composed of Messrs. Walter G. Peter, L. A. Simon, Edward W. Donn, Jr., and Frederic Reed, was appointed, to confer on Mr. Russell's plan and report to the club.

SEPTEMBER'S BUILDING OPERATIONS.

The reports of building operations throughout the United States during the month of September are a certain indication that the business depression begun more than a year ago has practically passed and that the country in its building investments has largely regained its normal condition.

According to a table published in *Construction News*, in forty-seven of the larger cities permits were taken out for 14,992 buildings, involving \$45,364,944, as compared with 12,930 buildings, costing \$41,088,084, for the corresponding month in 1907. Of the forty-seven cities noted twenty-nine show increases and fourteen a loss. In the preceding month of this year (August) a majority of the cities showing gains in September showed a loss.

This result is remarkable on account of the very high percentages of increase shown, and should create a decidedly favorable impression when viewing future conditions.

INDIRECT LIGHTING SYSTEMS FOR RESIDENCES.

The first public exhibition of a method of indirect lighting of private houses was given on the evening of October 15 at the home of Mr. A. D. Curtis, 4719 Kenwood Avenue, Chicago, when he and Mr. A. J. Morgan delivered a paper on their experiments before the Chicago branch of the American Society of Illuminating Engineers. Beside the members of the Society, there were present many people interested in the subject, including architects, oculists, fixture manufacturers and representatives of the lighting companies.

Mr. Curtis had his entire apartments fitted with this method of lighting using both gas and electricity to show that the methods are adaptable to either.

The basic principle of the system is the use of a reflector placed below and around the source of light in such a manner as to shut off all direct rays to a person on the floor, and at the same time to direct the rays at a proper angle toward the ceiling so as to get a well diffused light with only the single reflection. In arriving at the result it has been necessary to devise a reflector. Using a special kind of glass, the reflectors are cast with radial corrugations, sometimes straight and sometimes helical. The corrugations are to thoroughly break up and diffuse the light so that there will be no shadows. The glass is then coated with pure silver for a reflecting surface and this in turn is covered with a special enamel which prevents tarnishing of the silver.

A specially made fixture is made to carry them. While the fixtures used by Mr. Curtis were practically the first designed, they showed the great possibilities in decorative effect. The reflector itself is carried in a spun brass bowl either hung by chains or carried on a staff. In some cases only one light was used and in others two or three were on one staff. The brass bowls as one architect expressed it suggested "sanctuary bowls" and gave an artistic effect.

The lighting of the room was as follows: The library with light buff ceiling and red side walls had one 100 watt Tungsten lamp. A bedroom with light ceiling and red walls had one 100 watt Tungsten lamp. A similar bedroom about 12 x 15 feet, but with light blue walls, was apparently better lighted with one 60 watt Tungsten lamp. The hall with a beamed ceiling showed both the gas and Tungsten lighting. A good quality Welsbach mantle burning $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet of gas per hour and a 60 watt Tungsten lamp gave about the same result. The beams cast very decided shadows on the ceiling and the general lighting was not as good as in rooms where no beams were used. The reception room about 16 x 16, light ceiling, green walls, had two 100 watt Tungsten lamps, but one of them gave sufficient illumination for reading anywhere in the room. The music room, about 16 x 22, had three 100 watt Tungsten lamps. Two were more than sufficient to properly light the room. It was noticeable that no decided shadows were cast. The light was very easy on the eyes and it was possible to read anywhere in the rooms and in any position relative to the source of light.

After a thorough inspection of this method and the reading of the paper there was a discussion. For the architects, Mr. Irving K. Pond, of Pond & Pond, and Mr. J. B. White spoke. They were pleased with the

light and called attention to its possibilities in decorative effect.

The reflectors and apparatus will be manufactured by The National X-Ray Reflector Co., of Chicago.

BULLETIN FROM THE TENEMENT HOUSE DEPARTMENT, NEW YORK.

Commissioner Edmond J. Butler, of the Tenement House Department, has issued the following Bulletin:

"The attention of all architects and builders, and the public generally, is called to the following change in the procedure in the Tenement House Department, by which change it is hoped to eliminate much of the delay in obtaining action upon plans.

"In all cases where it is proposed to alter a tenement house, if the architect will fill out one copy of the alteration application in advance and forward same to this department, such copy will be accepted by the department as a notice of intent to file plans affecting the premises referred to in the application, and the department will immediately proceed to make such inspections as are necessary for a proper examination of the plan, such as, for instance, the verifying of the copy, verifying the "I" card, "B" card, "By" card and making such other records as are necessary.

"In this manner the department will be in a position to immediately examine the plans when same are actually placed upon file, thereby materially hastening the action upon same.

Industrial Information

CONCRETE BRIDGES.

The October issue of the *Concrete Review*, published by the Association of American Portland Cement Manufacturers, Land Title Building, Philadelphia, is a particularly interesting number.

It illustrates many good examples of bridges, mostly ornamental in character and of a single span. Accompanying these are elevations and plans with dimensions and working details clearly stated.

EXPANDED METAL.

The Northwestern Expanded Metal Co., Old Colony Building, Chicago, has prepared a number of pocket size booklets on the following subjects which they will be glad to send on application: Expanded Metal Information; Expanded Metal Plastering Lath; Side-walks, Beams and Columns, Floor and Roof Slabs, Slab Bridges, Arch Bridges, Sewers and Culverts, Tanks and Walls. Each of these booklets contains a large amount of very interesting information and data relative to the proper method of handling the material for the different classes of work.

PNEUMATIC WATER SUPPLY

The Leader Iron Works, Decatur, Ill., manufacturers of pneumatic water supply systems, has recently opened a branch office at 27 William Street, New York City. They are carrying a stock of goods in New York which will be of great value to their Eastern customers in making prompt shipments.

Building News

ALABAMA

MOBILE.—If negotiations that are now under way materialize the property on the southeast corner of Government and St. Emanuel Streets will be graced with a modern office building, in which physicians will have offices, and the ground floor will be occupied by a large retail drug concern.

ARKANSAS

FT. SMITH.—Charles Harris, it is said, will at once erect on his new Garrison Avenue property a modern, fireproof, four-story building for a wholesale house, to cost in the neighborhood of \$50,000.

Mr. M. T. Dyke has bought the residence lots on North Fourteenth and B Streets, upon which, according to the local press, he purposes the erection of a \$12,000 residence.

CALIFORNIA

LOS ANGELES.—According to current reports, Frederick Belasco has under consideration plans for a magnificent new theater to be erected on Broadway, Los Angeles.

PALO ALTO.—Hon. Harry B. Hall, representative of the First Assistant Postmaster-General, has authorized Postmaster Dobbel to advertise for bids for the erection of a suitable post-office building. The specifications will soon be posted in the post-office.

SACRAMENTO.—Plans and specifications for the Catholic Hall, which the Fraternal Hall Association of this city proposes to erect at Sixth and L Streets, the site now occupied by Serra Hall, have been completed, and the work of raising a fund with which to erect the structure is now going forward. The cost of the structure will be \$100,000.

SAN FRANCISCO.—The Tivoli Theater is to be rebuilt on the site of the old opera house, on the north side of Eddy Street, between Powell and Mason Streets, now occupied by the Supervisors, Police and Fire Departments of the city. The Kreling Company is determined to build a new Tivoli.

Peter Rossi has leased the property on the north side of O'Farrell street, east of Stockton Street. According to reports, Mr. Rossi will erect a substantial business building upon the land.

An order has been given by the City of Paris Dry Goods Company to Architect J. R. Miller, it is said, to prepare plans for the new permanent store of the company in its old location at the southeast corner of Geary and Stockton streets.

WATSONVILLE.—A building lot, near the corner of Main Street and Lake Avenue, has been optioned by the Board of Directors of the Y. M. C. A., with the view of raising money enough to erect an up-to-date building. About \$35,000 is to be raised for this purpose, we understand.

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT.—It is said that a four-story brick building with stores on the ground floor and tenements above is to be erected at this place for F. & G. Jennings at the southwest corner of East Main and Arctic streets.

RIDGEFIELD.—Edgar & Curtis, of New York, have sold property at Ridgefield, consisting of about one hundred acres of meadow and wood land, to Arthur Henry Vesey, a novelist. Plans have already been drawn by Wilson Eyre, of Philadelphia, for the erection of a dwelling.

FLORIDA

PENSACOLA.—Pensacola is shortly to have another public institution in the possession of a public cold storage plant, to be operated by local men. Jas. McHugh is a prime leader in the movement. Plans are already in progress for the actual erection of the building, which is to be situated on East Zarragossa Street, on a lot owned by Mr. Jas. McHugh; estimated outlay, \$75,000.

GEORGIA

ATLANTA.—E. P. Ansley and associates are said to have had Architect A. Ten Eyck Brown prepare plans for a nine-story fireproof reinforced concrete office and theater building, to

cost approximately \$170,000. Estimates will be taken in about sixty days.

BRUNSWICK.—Architect J. T. Leitner, of Wilmington, N. C., has prepared plans for a high school building to be erected at this point, at a probable expenditure of \$40,000. Estimates will be taken November 26.

ILLINOIS

AURORA.—Several parties, among them officials of the American Railway Supply Company, have been looking over the lots adjoining the Finch & McCullough block, and it is probable that a new building will loom up there in the near future.

Plans for a three-story modern business block, to be similar in size and construction to the new Finch & McCullough building, are now being drawn for J. J. Ruddy, who has decided to build on his vacant property just north of the Queenan building in LaSalle street; estimated expenditure, \$20,000.

BURLINGTON.—Plans are reported under consideration by the Burlington road for the erection of a three-story station and terminal office building at Western Avenue and the Burlington tracks, at an estimated cost of about \$75,000.

CHICAGO.—Chicago is to have the largest cold storage warehouse in the world if the plans of Morris & Co., the local packers, do not miscarry. It is to cost about \$750,000, and will cover three acres. Work is expected to be begun within a few weeks on the new building.

Trustees of the Art Institute of Chicago are discussing plans for the raising of \$100,000 to build the east wing of the institute. The plans as drawn for the proposed east wing provide for seven new galleries.

The project of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association for the construction of a public hall building large enough to accommodate big conventions and exhibitions has reached an active stage. The board of directors have directed the law department of the association to prepare a bill asking the legislature to appropriate \$500,000 and directing the south park commissioners to erect such a building.

NORTH CHICAGO.—The Navy Department, of Washington, has rejected all bids for the erection of the Great Lakes Naval Station at North Chicago, Ill., on the ground that they were too high. New plans will be drawn and bids resubmitted.

INDIANA

EVANSVILLE.—The manufacturers at this point are said to have under discussion the erection of large office building to be located in the downtown section of the city.

SOUTH BEND.—Plans for two store buildings have been completed and within a week bids for the construction will in all probability be asked. One will be constructed by the Muessel Brewing Company and the other by D. M. Becker. Plans for both buildings have been drawn by Freyermuth & Maurer, architects.

IOWA

DAVENPORT.—The plans of the new Davenport Hospital, which will be erected near the North Brady Street road, at the city limits, have been completed by Architects Temple, Burrows and McLane, and are now ready for figures.

DES MOINES.—According to the local press a new city hall has been voted on for this place. The city owns property on the river bank, and it will probably be used as a site.

SIoux CITY.—H. D. Brown will erect a building at Third and Pierce Streets. The cost will be \$100,000, and work will be begun at once. The new building will be 50 x 150 feet.

KANSAS

FORT RILEY.—Sealed proposals in triplicate will be received here until December 1, 1908, for the construction of one isolation hospital and alteration of two gun sheds. Captain W. M. Whitman is Constructing Q. M.

FT. WAYNE.—Architect C. E. Kendrick, formerly of Ft. Wayne, but who recently removed to Gary, Ind., has been awarded the contract for drawing the plans for a new \$100,000

hospital. The hospital will be erected by the Franciscan Sisters, and will be called the Mercy Hospital.

KENTUCKY

LOUISVILLE.—A fine building site on Third Avenue, near Ormsby Avenue, is now the property of Clyde Howard, the shipbuilder of Jeffersonville. Mr. Howard will build a handsome home, to cost in the neighborhood of \$20,000, on the site.

MAYFIELD.—It is said that the proposition of voting bonds for \$75,000 for building of graded schools here was carried. Four fine buildings will be erected.

LOUISIANA

NEW ORLEANS.—Architect Christy has plans and specifications for the projected Beauregard School that is proposed for this place completed, it is said. About \$60,000 will be expended, and bids are shortly to be called for.

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE.—A handsome and modern three-story buff brick and marble residence will be erected at Mount Royal and Park Avenues by John A. Yakel. Dark brown marble will be used as trimmings. Architect Joseph Evans Sperry is preparing the plans for the home. The cost of construction will be about \$15,000.

John B. Thomas, of the drug firm of Thomas & Thompson, has purchased a building site at the southeast corner of Charles and Thirty-third Streets. Work will immediately be commenced on the erection of a handsome dwelling on this property.

MASSACHUSETTS

CHELSEA.—The plans and specifications submitted by Architect George G. Adams, of Lawrence, Mass., have been unanimously adopted for the proposed town hall to be erected at this place.

NEW BEDFORD.—A new site has been purchased as a location for the new St. Francis parish, recently created from the parishes of Sacred Heart and St. Anthony. According to reports, the property purchased is on the east side of Bowditch Street.

PITTSFIELD.—The buildings which C. C. Gamwell is to erect on his property on Columbus Avenue will cost between \$25,000 and \$30,000. The building on Columbus Avenue will have a frontage of 50 feet and will be 150 feet deep. It will connect with another building to be erected in the rear of the present block on Columbus Avenue. The ground floor will be devoted to stores, and it is expected that a spur track will be run from the Boston & Albany Railroad so as to make it possible to deliver freight from the cars to the building.

WESTPORT.—Under the will of Charles Cuthbert Hall, late of New York, there is provision that the trustees under the will shall pay to the town of Westport the sum of \$15,000 for the founding of a library at this point.

MINNESOTA

MINNEAPOLIS.—A new south side branch library building, to be located in the neighborhood of Bloomington and Franklin avenues, is now assured. The library board has appointed T. B. Walker, Jacob Stone and Miss Cratia Countryman, and authorized them to purchase a lot and take preliminary steps toward the erection of a building to cost \$20,000.

ST. PAUL.—We understand that Charles L. Haas, president of the Board of Police Commissioners, and Chief J. J. O'Connor have been authorized to have prepared plans for a new central police station.

MISSOURI

CARTHAGE.—According to the daily press, the officials of the new Christian Church edifice to be erected at this place have decided on the plans of Architect Michaelis, of Joplin.

KANSAS CITY.—According to reports, the congregation of the Grand Avenue M. E. Church is considering the plans submitted by Shepard & Farrar, architects. If satisfactory work on the building will be begun within a few weeks. The estimated outlay is \$100,000.

NEVADA.—According to reports, F. W. Cockerell has plans under way for an up-to-date theater, which is proposed for this place.

MONTANA

BUTTE.—Plans have been completed and accepted for the construction of a new dancing pavilion and other buildings at Columbia Gardens. About \$50,000 will be expended in this enterprise.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

HANOVER.—If plans of Dartmouth alumni go through, the students of that institution will soon possess the most advanced type of gymnasium in the country. It will be a huge building in which there will be plenty of room for the practice of all the major athletic sports except rowing.

NEW JERSEY

MONTCLAIR.—A stucco residence is to be erected at this place for Mrs. R. F. Kelly, according to plans prepared by Architects Hopkins, McEntee & Speers, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; estimated expenditure, \$20,000.

NEWARK.—Plans have been completed for a three-story brick apartment building, to be erected for Mrs. Cornelia McKay, at 680 Summer avenue. Peter Charles, architect, drew the plans for the building, which will cost about \$14,000.

NEW YORK

BLUE MOUNTAIN.—C. E. Schermerhorn, architect, of Philadelphia, has completed drawings and specifications for a two-story frame camp to be erected at Blue Mountain Lake, N. Y., for Clifton Maloney. The building is to be 40 x 30 feet.

BUFFALO.—Park Commissioner Charles Mosier has announced that he intends in the near future to erect another eight-family apartment house on the West Side similar to the one he recently completed at Linwood Avenue and Barker Street. He has not selected the location yet, but it will be somewhere in the Elmwood District or between there and Main Street. It will cost about \$100,000.

COLLEGE POINT.—Mrs. Max Zehden, of Richmond Hill, has purchased the plot at the foot of First Avenue and First Street, in College Point, adjoining the property of the New Yacht Club, and will shortly begin the erection of a large casino on the site. The building will be a three-story frame. The building will contain all modern improvements, and will cost about \$75,000. It will be ready for occupancy by next spring.

HORNELL.—At the special election held to vote on the proposition of issuing bonds in the amount of \$30,000 for the purchase of a site and erection of a grammar school in Hornell, the proposition was carried. It is proposed to erect a school building in the central portion of the city, and the tentative site is on Main Street.

NEW YORK CITY.—Charles Scribner, the publisher, will build a \$300,000 mansion at No. 9 East Sixty-sixth Street. Mr. Scribner paid \$170,000 for the 28 x 100.5 site. He will tear down the four-story dwelling at once. His new house will be a six-story American basement structure.

Plans have been completed for the new three-story church, with a five-story day nursery adjoining, to be built by the Madison Avenue Reformed Church at the southeast corner of First avenue and Sixty-seventh street. The buildings are to cost approximately \$100,000. Nelson & Van Wagenen are the architects.

The Brooks Real Estate Company has sold to C. Howard Clarke, Jr., Netterville Lodge, a fine country seat at Maplewood, Wayne and Valley Forge roads, Radnor Township. It is said that the purchaser will erect there a handsome Colonial style residence to cost \$50,000.

James B. Clews, the Wall Street broker, has had plans prepared for a five-story dwelling to be erected on the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Eighty-fifth Street, overlooking Central Park. It will be of ornamental limestone, 25 x 90 feet, in the modern Italian design. The house is to cost \$60,000. The architect is Horace Trumbauer, of Philadelphia.

Architect L. A. Goldstone has prepared plans for a 12-story store and loft building to be erected at 105 to 111 West Fortieth street by Strange & Slawson. Preliminary estimates are now being made.

Charles F. Kastenhuber has purchased the plot, 120 x 150, at the northeast corner of Nassau Boulevard and Stratford Avenue, on which he will build an attractive home and garage for himself.

Mr. Kastenhuber has also purchased the adjoining plot on Nassau Boulevard, 100 x 150, for a home for his mother.

St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church, of Coney Island, of which the Rev. J. F. W. Kitzmeyer is pastor, is to build a \$50,000 edifice on the west side of West Fifth Street, 100 feet north of Neptune Avenue. The plans have been prepared by Axel S. Hedman, architect.

Wesley C. Bush has bought the block front in the west side of Bedford Avenue, between Madison Street and Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn. According to reports, the buyer will build a row of high-class apartments on the site next spring.

Through Gibbs & Kirby, brokers, a lot 120 x 70 on the west side of Claremont Avenue has been sold to James C. McGuire, who will erect a twelve-story apartment house, at a cost of \$500,000.

PAULING.—George B. Cluett, of Troy, has given \$100,000 for a new building for the Pawling school, at Pawling. In addition to Mr. Cluett's gift it has announced that George D. Cross, of New York City, has given \$25,000 for a chapel for the school. Mr. Cross was formerly president of the St. Paul's school alumni, and became president of the Pawling School Association, which was formed by the alumni of the Garden City school.

ROCKAWAY PARK.—Architects Hopkins, McEntee & Speers, of Brooklyn, have prepared plans for a residence for B. Van Leenwen, at an estimated cost of \$10,000.

SCHENECTADY.—Buell & McDonald, furniture dealers, are planning to erect a fine business building, of several stories, in South Center Street, at an estimated cost of \$60,000.

Platt & Walker, druggists, will have erected a three-story business building at State and Clinton Streets, which will cost in the neighborhood of \$40,000.

OHIO

CIRCLEVILLE.—We understand that the plans for the new M. E. Church to be erected at Circleville are practically completed by the architects, Marriott & Allen, of Columbus.

COLUMBUS.—Emil Kiesewetter has just purchased forty-two acres of land just east of the park, on the north shore of Buckeye Lake, for a summer home. He will erect a fine new cottage in the spring upon the site, which is high and dry.

Architects Richards, McCarty & Bulford will receive bids until December 9 for the erection of the veterinary clinics building, at the Ohio State University, for which \$90,000 has been appropriated. The building will be constructed of brick and stone, with cement floors. There will be three amphitheaters, lecture rooms, animal hospital and detention wards and class rooms.

DOYLESTOWN.—Howard, Inscho & Merriam, architects, of Columbus, are preparing plans and specifications for a six-room brick and stone school building to be erected by the Board of Education of Doylestown. It is to be heated by steam, roof of slate, and everything modern.

HAMILTON.—The Hamilton Masonic bodies have purchased property in South Third Street, opposite the new Federal Building, and will, next spring, it is said, erect a Masonic Temple, to cost about \$75,000.

MT. STERLING.—The plans for the new building to be erected at Mt. Sterling for the First National Bank, also plans for a new business block to adjoin the bank building, for N. A. Rigin, have just been completed in the office of Marriott & Allen, architects, of Columbus.

NEWARK.—Vernon Redding, architect, of Mansfield, has been selected by the building committee of the First Methodist Church to design the new edifice which will be erected by the congregation in the near future. It is proposed to build a church costing from \$60,000 to \$75,000, with a parsonage in connection.

TOLEDO.—The proposition to bond the city for \$500,000 for the purpose of erecting two high schools, one on each side of the river, has been passed, we understand.

General Manager Charles R. Calder, of the Toledo Shipbuilding Company, has announced that the intentions of the company to build a new dry dock would be carried out, and work on this project would soon be begun. The dock will cost between \$250,000 and \$300,000. The same company will also build a steel freighter, to cost \$500,000.

OKLAHOMA

ADA.—We understand that the County Commissioners are considering the propositions of architects with plans and specifications for a court house for Pontotoc County.

CHICKASHA.—The commissioners of the Frisco Railroad are planning to erect a depot at the town of Allie, about six miles west of this city.

From current reports we learn that plans of Hair & Smith have been accepted for the city hall for this city.

At a meeting of the School Board plans for the new high school were adopted, J. H. Felt, of Kansas City, being the architect. The plans are practically the same that were agreed upon by the board several months ago, very few changes being made. The estimated cost of the building is \$60,000.

TULSA.—The people of Tulsa are said to favor issuing bonds for the purpose of erecting a court house for the county.

The Robinson Hotel will be made a five-story building. Plans to that effect have been accepted by Owner Robinson, and the work will begin shortly. Owner Robinson estimates that the improvements will cost in excess of \$20,000.

OREGON

PORTLAND.—Plans for the new St. Francis Church, to be erected on East Pine Street, are nearly ready, and the work of putting in the concrete basement is to begin shortly. Architect A. H. Faber has drawn the plans. The building is to cost about \$200,000.

PENNSYLVANIA

FRANKFORD.—We understand that Walter Smedley, architect, of Philadelphia, is planning a ward and dining room building to be erected for the Friends' Asylum at Frankford.

GERMANTOWN.—Architects Duhring, Okie & Ziegler, of Philadelphia, are designing a \$20,000 Old English style of residence to be erected in Germantown.

PHILADELPHIA.—Jacob Disston and Dr. Joseph H. Ross are preparing to build a large apartment house at the southwest corner of Chelton and Wayne Avenues, Germantown. While the plans have not been completed by Savery, Scheetz & Savery, the architects, it is understood the building will be eight stories high and will cost upward of \$100,000, in addition to the investment in the lot.

Milligan & Webber, architects, have completed plans for an eight-story loft building suitable for printing establishments, to be built for Mershon Brothers 233-235 South Third Street. It will be constructed of reinforced concrete and terra cotta, and will be absolutely fireproof. The cost is expected to be close to \$200,000.

Architects Sauer & Hahn have won in the architectural competition for the drawing of plans for the proposed building for the People's Trust Company, on the site of the building recently purchased by the company at the northeast corner of Twelfth and Arch Streets. The plans submitted by the architects, which won the approval of the board of directors, provide for a handsome ten-story structure of reinforced concrete, with exteriors of terra cotta and brick. The dimensions will be 45 by 135 feet. The first two floors will be used for banking purposes, and the upper floors will be rented for manufacturing purposes. The cost will be \$250,000.

According to the local press, the Mount Hermon Methodist Episcopal Church has bought a site for a new edifice at the northwest corner of Nineteenth and Porter Streets for \$15,000.

We understand from the local press that plans for the rebuilding of the Philadelphia Cricket Clubhouse, recently destroyed by fire, have been drawn up by Arthur Pearson, architect. The materials are to be fireproof, and the interior furnishings of elaborate detail.

PITTSBURG.—James H. Thompson and U. G. L. Peoples have purchased the property at Denniston and Wilkins Avenues, Squirrel Hill. The plot, which is a large one, having frontages of 236 feet in Denniston Avenue and 130 feet in Wilkins Avenue, is to be improved with a number of high-class dwellings, in keeping with the improvements in this vicinity.

A fine residence is to be built on Squirrel Hill as the outcome of the purchase of 200x160 feet of the McCombs estate's holdings at Irwin and Murray Avenues. On the lot a residence costing something like \$50,000 will be built. It will be owned and occupied by a local banker.

James H. Thompson, real estate broker, and U. G. L. Peoples, architect, have purchased from Nicholas S. Snyder the vacant tract on the west side of Denniston Avenue at Wilkins Avenue. The purchasers will improve the property with high-class dwelling houses.

Architects Simpson & Schmeltz are preparing plans for an \$18,000 stone dwelling house on Beechwood Boulevard, for J. B. Clark.

SWIFTWATER.—G. P. Reuter, of 79 Wall Street, New York City, is to erect a mountain cottage at this point, according to plans being prepared by Architects Hopkins, McEntee & Speers, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

RHODE ISLAND

PROVIDENCE.—Sealed proposals are invited for the construction of a six-room school building on the city lot corner of East and Transit streets. Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of Angell & Swift, architects, 87 Weybosset street, Providence. All proposals must be addressed to Charles R. Makepeace, chairman of the committee on city property, City Hall, and will be received until Nov. 27.

SOUTH CAROLINA

ANDERSON.—From current reports we understand that Postmaster John R. Cochran has received plans and specifications from the supervising architect at Washington for the Anderson federal building, for which Congress has appropriated \$70,000.

CHARLESTON.—Plans are being completed for the erection of an orphans' home in this State by the Masonic Grand Lodge. The annual meeting of the Grand Lodge will be held soon in Charleston and at this meeting delegates from the other lodges will probably make arrangements for contributing the balance needed for this home.

TENNESSEE

CHATTANOOGA.—J. B. Lee will within a very short time begin the erection of a mercantile and apartment building at 1101 Whiteside Street, to cost \$12,000. The building will be of brick and three stories high, and will occupy a space 45x100. The second and third stories will have thirty rooms, which will be finished in modern style.

It is said that the congregation of the Highland Park M. E. Church, Rev. S. B. Tuttle, pastor, is having plans prepared for an edifice, church and Sunday school to be built at the corner of Bailey and Orchard Knob Avenues. It will be of classical design; vitrified brick.

MOSHEIM.—The United Brethren Church of Bristol will establish a college for higher education at Mosheim. A deal has been consummated in Bristol by S. E. N. Moore, of Johnson City, where the United Brethren trustees come into possession of the Holston College property at Mosheim. This will be used as a site for the new institution.

TEXAS

AUSTIN.—The advisory board of the University of Texas Association has had plans prepared for a Y. M. C. A. building to cost approximately \$75,000. Contracts have not as yet been let.

CLEBURNE.—Quincy B. Love and associates have announced that they would build a \$75,000 hotel on East Chambers Street, provided \$10,000 was subscribed by the adjoining property owners. The structure is to be four stories in height, and is to be modern in design.

FORT WORTH.—A lot adjoining and immediately north of the First National Bank on Houston street has been purchased by Mrs. Dan Waggoner. Mrs. Waggoner, the purchaser of the property, is known to be a very large stockholder in the First National Bank, and it is considered probable that the bank will erect a modern office building on the ground. Architects have been empowered to draw two separate plans, one for a new building on the spot and the other as improvements of the present building.

HILLSBORO.—The Hillsboro City Council will hold an adjourned meeting soon for the purpose of considering the question of ordering an election upon a proposition for a bond issue of \$35,000, the object being to erect a city hall and fire station and for street and other improvements.

SHERMAN.—It is stated that the owners of the brick building on the east side of the square, burned Wednesday morning, will rebuild immediately.

VERMONT

MONTPELIER.—It is the opinion of the School Commissioners that a new high school building must be erected in Montpelier.

Because of this a bill will be introduced into the Legislature this week giving the city authority to issue \$100,000 worth of bonds for the purpose of erecting such a building.

RICHMOND.—R. Adams has received word from the government authorities at Washington that his property in the center of the town has been selected as the site for the new Federal building to be erected here. Work on the building, for which last Congress appropriated \$60,000, will probably be begun in the spring.

VIRGINIA

CHARLOTTESVILLE.—It is reported that the sketches adopted for the new law building at the University of Virginia were prepared by John Keegan Peebles, architect, of Norfolk. The new building will cost \$60,000.

NORFOLK.—Plans are being prepared for the construction of a \$25,000 Baptist church on Ninth Street in Berkley Ward. Though not to be a very large structure, this church will be erected in a very becoming style of architecture and is to be in every way up to date.

Twenty acres of land situated on the Norfolk and Portsmouth Belt Line Railroad having been recently purchased by the Trexler Lumber Company of Allentown, Pa., that company will at once establish a large lumber plant on the property. From the preliminary plans it is estimated that the plant and stock which will be carried will represent an investment of from \$300,000 to \$500,000.

UTAH

SALT LAKE CITY.—G. M. Forbes, of the McDonald Candy Company, is promoting a project involving the erection of an apartment building on property located at the corner of Brigham and Twelfth East Streets, representing an outlay of approximately \$114,000. Ware & Treganz, architects, have prepared the plans.

WASHINGTON

SEATTLE.—In behalf of the residents of the West Side, U. R. Niesz completed the negotiations by which the citizens there take possession of six lots at the corner of West College Street and Forty-second Avenue Southwest as a site for the branch Carnegie Library which is to be erected in the suburb.

Plans for the Green Lake, University and West Seattle branch public libraries were approved by the library board last night by accepting the plans submitted by Somervell & Cote, architects. The building committee was authorized to proceed with the work.

Ways and means for the construction of a new seamen's home were discussed at a meeting of the Seamen's Friend Society, at the Plymouth Congregational Church. The home will be erected in Seattle, and will cost not less than \$125,000.

Spaulding & Umbrecht have prepared plans for a building for Fred A. Rood, at Fourteenth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street, with stores on the first floor and apartments in the two stories above. The cost will be \$25,000.

Valkyren Lodge No. 1, Sons of Norway, will shortly call for bids on plans for a new hall to be erected at Boren Avenue and Stewart Street. The plans are now in the hands of a local architect. The cost will not be less than \$20,000.

SPOKANE.—The various Odd Fellows' lodges of Spokane, which, jointly, own a \$200,000 building site at Main Avenue and Wall Street, have leased the property for a period of twenty-five years to the Spokane Trust Company, which is having plans drawn for a six-story building for the site. Estimated outlay, \$150,000.

WISCONSIN

MILWAUKEE.—Alderman Klein's proposition to proceed at once with the erection of the public museum addition for historical purposes on Eighth Street, in rear of the present library, has been recommended for passage by the council committee on public buildings and grounds.

It is reported that Architect H. J. Rotier has prepared plans for a flat-building to go up at Twenty-second and Chestnut Streets for the Milwaukee Lumber Company, at a cost of \$9,000.

A garage and stable building is about to be built, according to reports, for C. W. Norris, Grand Avenue and Nineteenth Street. Plans prepared by Architects H. C. Koch & Son call for an expenditure of about \$10,000.

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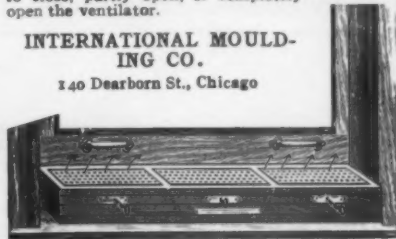
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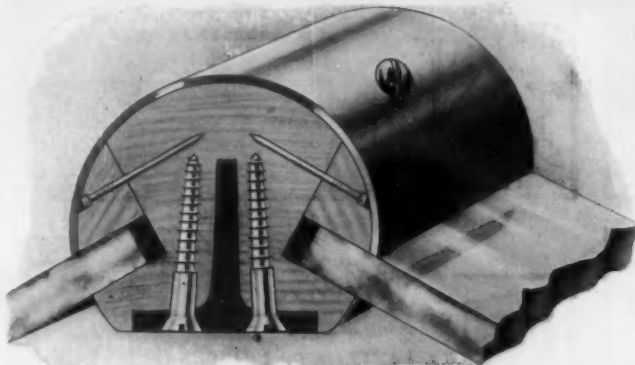
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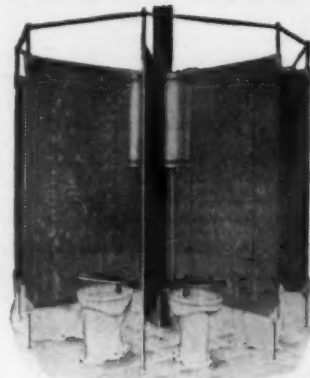
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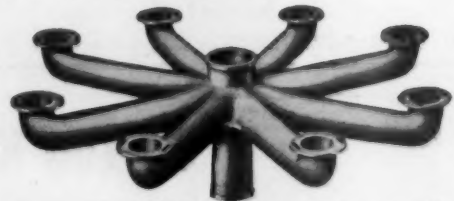
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FIRST-CLASS all-round draughtsman, over twenty years' experience, good both in design and construction, writes specification and can take full charge of work of any size, is open for engagement. Address "Experienced," care American Architect. (1717)

POSITION WANTED by Beaux Arts man with good experience in designing, rendering and practical work, now employed in New York. Address 21-B, care American Architect. (1716)

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WANTED—Architectural furniture designer; a good designer and draughtsman who understands factory and color work; one with architectural standing and a good social acquaintance; to take full charge of designing department for furniture house; must be familiar with all period work. Address 21-C, care American Architect. (1717-18-19-20)

WANTED—Interior decorator, to be able to design and sketch draperies, combine colors, take complete charge of any residence throughout; business man with architectural following and social acquaintance; take full charge of interior decorations. Address 21-D, care American Architect. (1717-18-19-20)

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PROPOSALS

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

Sealed proposals endorsed "Proposal for construction complete, including heating, plumbing and electric work, for a dairy building" at the State School of Agriculture, St. Lawrence University, Canton, N. Y., will be received by Dr. Almon Gunnison, President St. Lawrence University, at the office of the Treasurer of the St. Lawrence University, Canton, N. Y., up to 3 o'clock on the 2d day of December, 1908, when they will be opened and read publicly.

Proposals shall be accompanied by a certified check in the sum of \$1,500, and the contractor to whom the award is made will be required to furnish surety company bond in the sum of \$1,500. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids.

Drawings and specifications may be consulted, and blank forms of proposal obtained at St. Lawrence University, Canton, N. Y., or at the office of the State Architect. Complete sets of plans and specifications will be furnished to prospective bidders, upon reasonable notice to and in the discretion of the State Architect, Franklin B. Ware, Albany, N. Y. (1716-17)

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

By order of the Board of Education of Passaic, N. J., sealed proposals are hereby solicited from general contractors for the entire erection and completion of a three-story and basement fireproof high school building, to be built on Lafayette avenue and the Boulevard, Passaic, N. J.

No separate bids for any part of the work will be accepted, as all bids must include everything necessary for the complete building, and all proposals must conform strictly to the forms attached to and forming part of the specifications.

The Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

All bids must be accompanied by a certified check as set forth in the specifications, and the successful contractor shall be required to furnish a surety company's bond for the satisfactory completion of the work as required by the specifications.

Plans and specifications may be obtained from the architects, John F. Kelly, Post Office Building, Passaic, N. J., and Davis & Davis, 1600 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa. A deposit will be required for each set of plans and specifications and same will be returned to the bidder upon the return of the plans and specifications to the architects.

All bids must be enclosed in a sealed envelope and addressed to George N. Seger, Chairman of the Building Committee, all as set forth in the specifications.

All bids must be delivered to the Secre-

tary of the Board of Education of Passaic, N. J., at his office, Hobart Bank Building, Passaic, N. J., on or before Saturday, December 19, 1908, at 2 P.M., and no bids will be accepted after that time.

George N. Seger, Chas. F. Cowley, John Woolley, James L. Bull, Edward J. Levendusky, John Adams, Harry A. Hettema, Committee on New High School. (1717)

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., November 11, 1908.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock P.M., on the 21st day of December, 1908, and then opened, for the construction of the U. S. Government Buildings at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition at Seattle, Washington, in accordance with drawings and specifications, copies of which may be obtained from the Custodian of the Court House, Custom House and Post Office at Seattle, Washington, or the Superintendent of Construction at the Post Office, Court House and Custom House at Tacoma, Washington, after the 18th day of November, 1908, or at this office after the 14th day of November, 1908, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1717-18)

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., November 14, 1908.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock P.M., on the 23d day of December, 1908, and then opened, for the construction (including plumbing, gas piping, heating apparatus, electric conduits and wiring), of the U. S. Post Office at Alexandria, Minnesota, in accordance with the drawings and specification, copies of which may be obtained from the Custodian of the site after the 18th day of November, or at this office after the 17th day of November, 1908, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1717-18)

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

Sealed proposals endorsed "(1) Proposal for construction complete, including plumbing, electric heating and lighting for shaft and tunnel, and inclined foot path"; and sealed proposals endorsed "(2) Proposal for elevators, including machinery," at the State Reservation, Niagara Falls, N. Y., will be received by Edward H. Perry, Superintendent of the State Reservation, Niagara Falls, N. Y., up to 10:30 o'clock on the 4th day of December, 1908, when they will be opened and read publicly.

Proposals shall be accompanied by certified checks as follows: With proposal No. 1 certified check shall be in the sum of \$5,000; with proposal No. 2 certified check shall be in the sum of \$1,000.

The contractors to whom awards are made will be required to furnish surety company's bonds as follows: For contract awarded on proposal No. 1 bond shall be in the sum of \$50,000; for contract awarded on proposal No. 2 bond shall be in the sum of \$10,000.

The right is reserved to reject any and all bids.

Drawings and specifications may be consulted and blank forms of proposals obtained at the State Reservation, Niagara Falls, N. Y., or at the office of the State Architect. Complete sets of plans and specifications will be furnished to prospective bidders upon reasonable notice to, and in the discretion of, the State Architect, Franklin B. Ware, Albany, N. Y. (1717-18)

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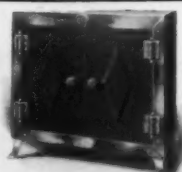


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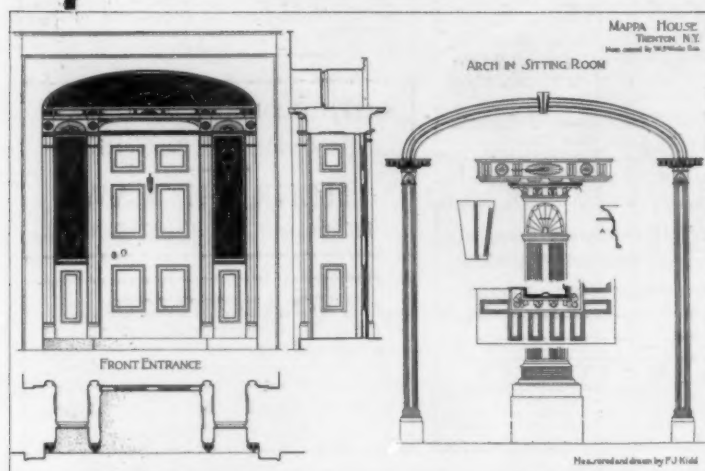
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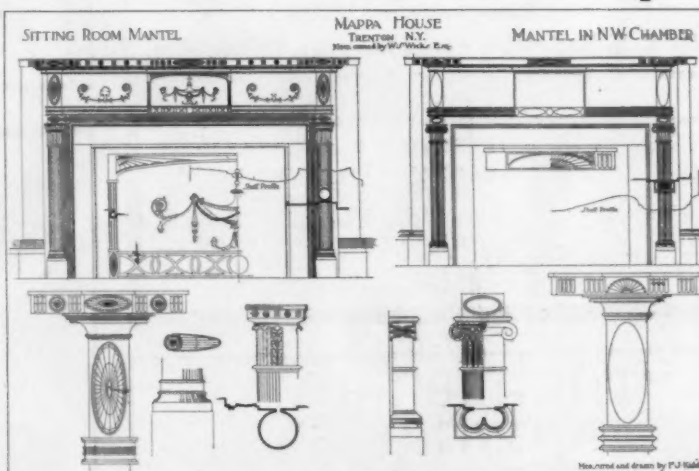
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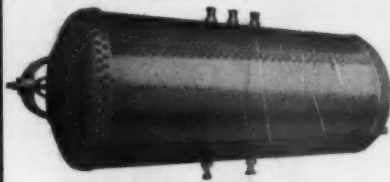
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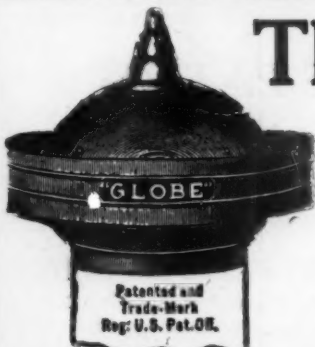
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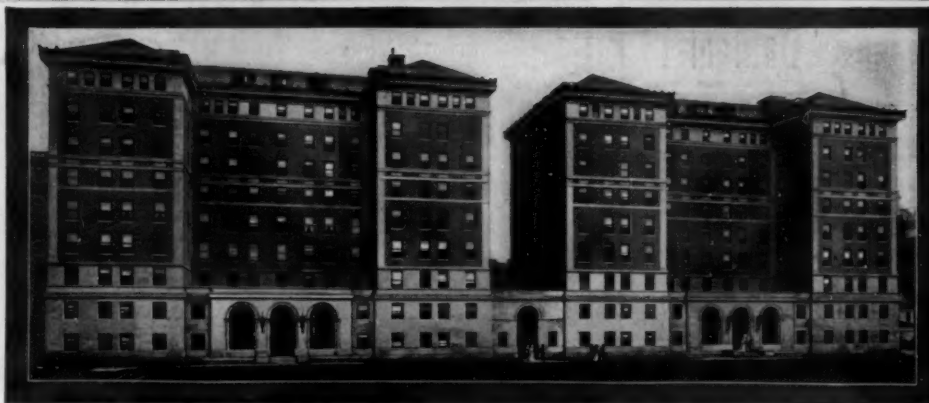
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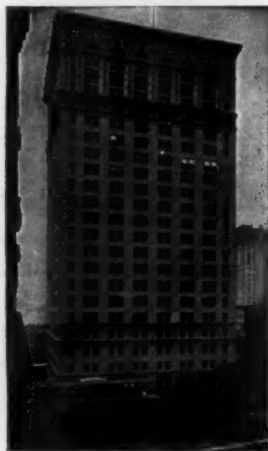
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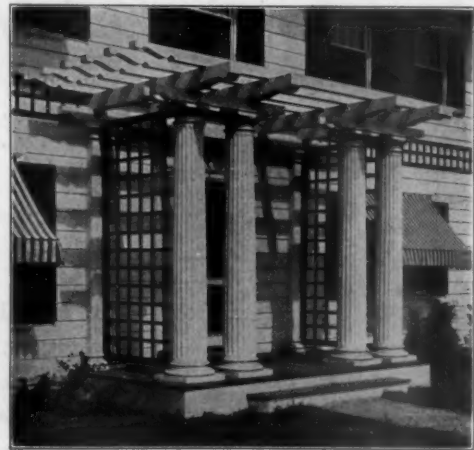


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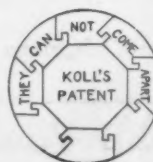
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